

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Sep 12, 2026

MouseTracker

RRID:SCR_005979

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

MouseTracker (RRID:SCR_005979)

Resource Information

URL: <http://mousetracker.jbfreeman.net>

Proper Citation: MouseTracker (RRID:SCR_005979)

Description: A free, user-friendly software package that allows researchers to record and analyze hand movements traveling toward potential responses on the screen (via the x, y coordinates of the computer mouse). By looking at the dynamics of how participants' hand movements settle into a response alternative--and how they may be partially pulled toward other alternatives--researchers glean valuable information about real-time cognitive processing. It's like opening up a single reaction time into a continuous stream of rich cognitive output. MouseTracker has impressive temporal resolution, comparable to eye-tracking and event-related brain potential (ERP) measures. Experiments can incorporate images, letter strings, sounds, and videos. Once recorded, mouse trajectories can be visualized, averaged, and explored, and measures of attraction/curvature, complexity, velocity, and acceleration can be computed. Precise characterizations of mouse trajectories' temporal and spatial dynamics are available, and these can shed light on a variety of important empirical questions across psychology, cognitive science, and beyond.

Abbreviations: MouseTracker

Synonyms: Mouse Tracker

Resource Type: software resource

Keywords: magnetic resonance, movement

Availability: Free, Non-commercial

Resource Name: MouseTracker

Resource ID: SCR_005979

Alternate IDs: nlx_151359

Alternate URLs: <http://www.nitrc.org/projects/mousetracker>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080233+0000

Record Last Update: 20260912T195633+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for MouseTracker.

No alerts have been found for MouseTracker.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 37 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [dkNET](#) .

Waring JD, et al. (2025) Effects of aging and valence on emotional response inhibition: conclusions from a novel stop-signal task. *Frontiers in psychology*, 16, 1568492.

Landwehr I, et al. (2024) A Dress Is Not a Yes: Towards an Indirect Mouse-Tracking Measure of Men's Overreliance on Global Cues in the Context of Sexual Flirting. *Archives of sexual behavior*, 53(6), 2063.

Pierce JE, et al. (2024) Resting-state functional network segregation of the default mode network predicts valence bias across the lifespan. *Imaging neuroscience (Cambridge, Mass.)*, 2.

Pierce JE, et al. (2022) Affective flexibility as a developmental building block of cognitive reappraisal: An fMRI study. *Developmental cognitive neuroscience*, 58, 101170.

Ikizo?lu HB, et al. (2021) Investigation of Response Dynamics in the Simon Task with Mouse Tracking Methodology. *Noro psikiyatri arsivi*, 58(3), 242.

Raio CM, et al. (2021) Reappraisal-but not Suppression-Tendencies Determine Negativity Bias After Laboratory and Real-World Stress Exposure. *Affective science*, 2(4), 455.

Barnett BO, et al. (2021) Stereotypes bias face perception via orbitofrontal-fusiform cortical interaction. *Social cognitive and affective neuroscience*, 16(3), 302.

Oh D, et al. (2021) Person knowledge shapes face identity perception. *Cognition*, 217, 104889.

Adelöf J, et al. (2021) PA28? overexpressing female mice maintain exploratory behavior and capacity to prevent protein aggregation in hippocampus as they age. *Aging cell*, 20(4), e13336.

Monaro M, et al. (2021) Detecting faking-good response style in personality questionnaires with four choice alternatives. *Psychological research*, 85(8), 3094.

Yu ANC, et al. (2021) Bodily Information and Top-Down Affective Priming Jointly Affect the Processing of Fearful Faces. *Frontiers in psychology*, 12, 625986.

Mazza C, et al. (2020) Use of mouse-tracking software to detect faking-good behavior on personality questionnaires: an explorative study. *Scientific reports*, 10(1), 4835.

Wirth R, et al. (2020) Design choices: Empirical recommendations for designing two-dimensional finger-tracking experiments. *Behavior research methods*, 52(6), 2394.

Darley EJ, et al. (2020) A 'no' with a trace of 'yes': A mouse-tracking study of negative sentence processing. *Cognition*, 198, 104084.

Calluso C, et al. (2019) Concreteness and emotional valence of episodic future thinking (EFT) independently affect the dynamics of intertemporal decisions. *PloS one*, 14(5), e0217224.

Hall JE, et al. (2019) Individual Differences in Verb Bias Sensitivity in Children and Adults With Developmental Language Disorder. *Frontiers in human neuroscience*, 13, 402.

Shields GS, et al. (2019) Mild acute stress improves response speed without impairing accuracy or interference control in two selective attention tasks: Implications for theories of stress and cognition. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*, 108, 78.

Adelöf J, et al. (2019) Conclusions from a behavioral aging study on male and female F2 hybrid mice on age-related behavior, buoyancy in water-based tests, and an ethical method to assess lifespan. *Aging*, 11(17), 7150.

Monaro M, et al. (2018) The Detection of Malingering: A New Tool to Identify Made-Up Depression. *Frontiers in psychiatry*, 9, 249.

Easey KE, et al. (2018) State anxiety and information processing: A 7.5% carbon dioxide challenge study. *Psychonomic bulletin & review*, 25(2), 732.