

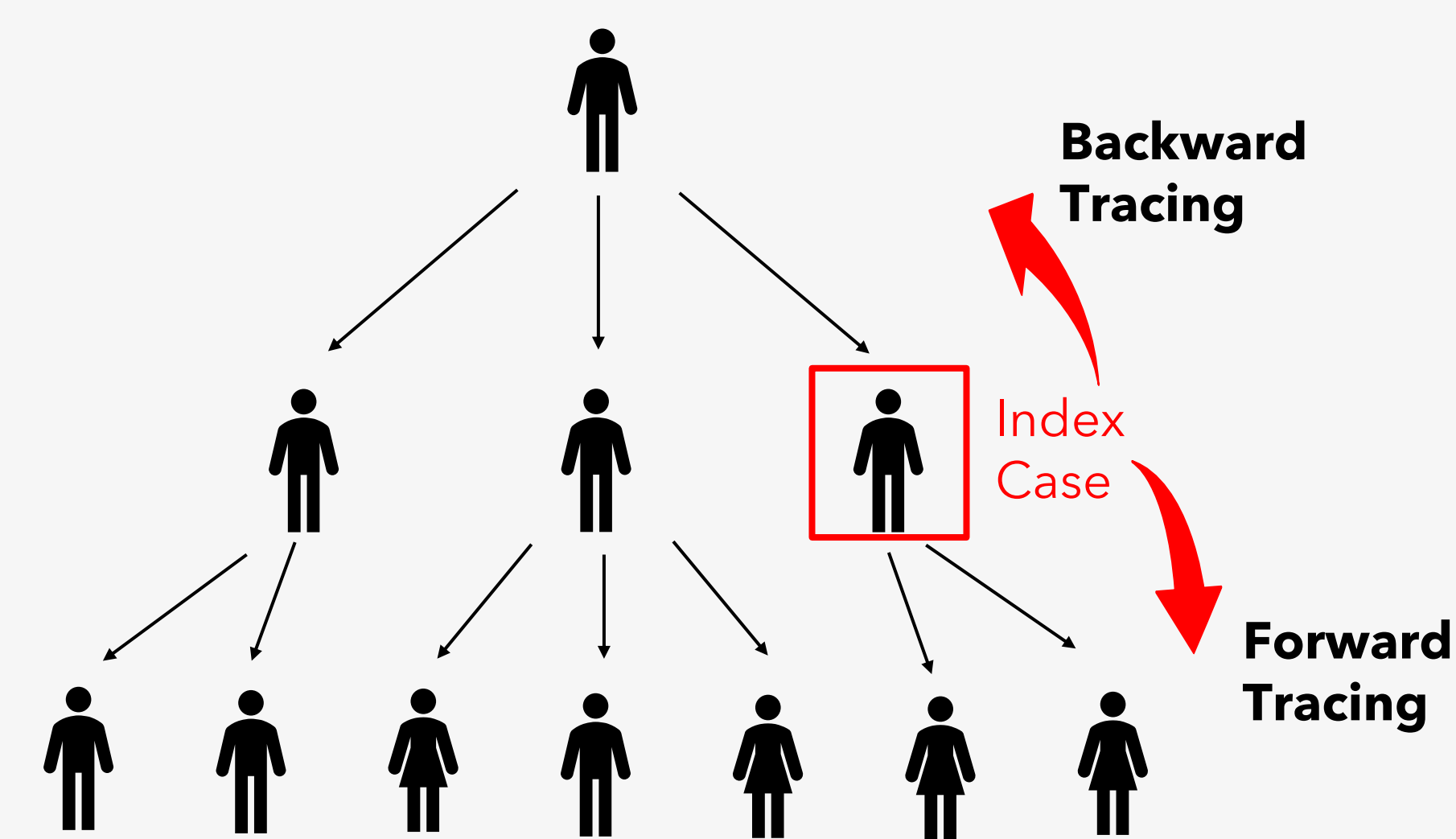
Improving Contact Tracing with Directed Recall

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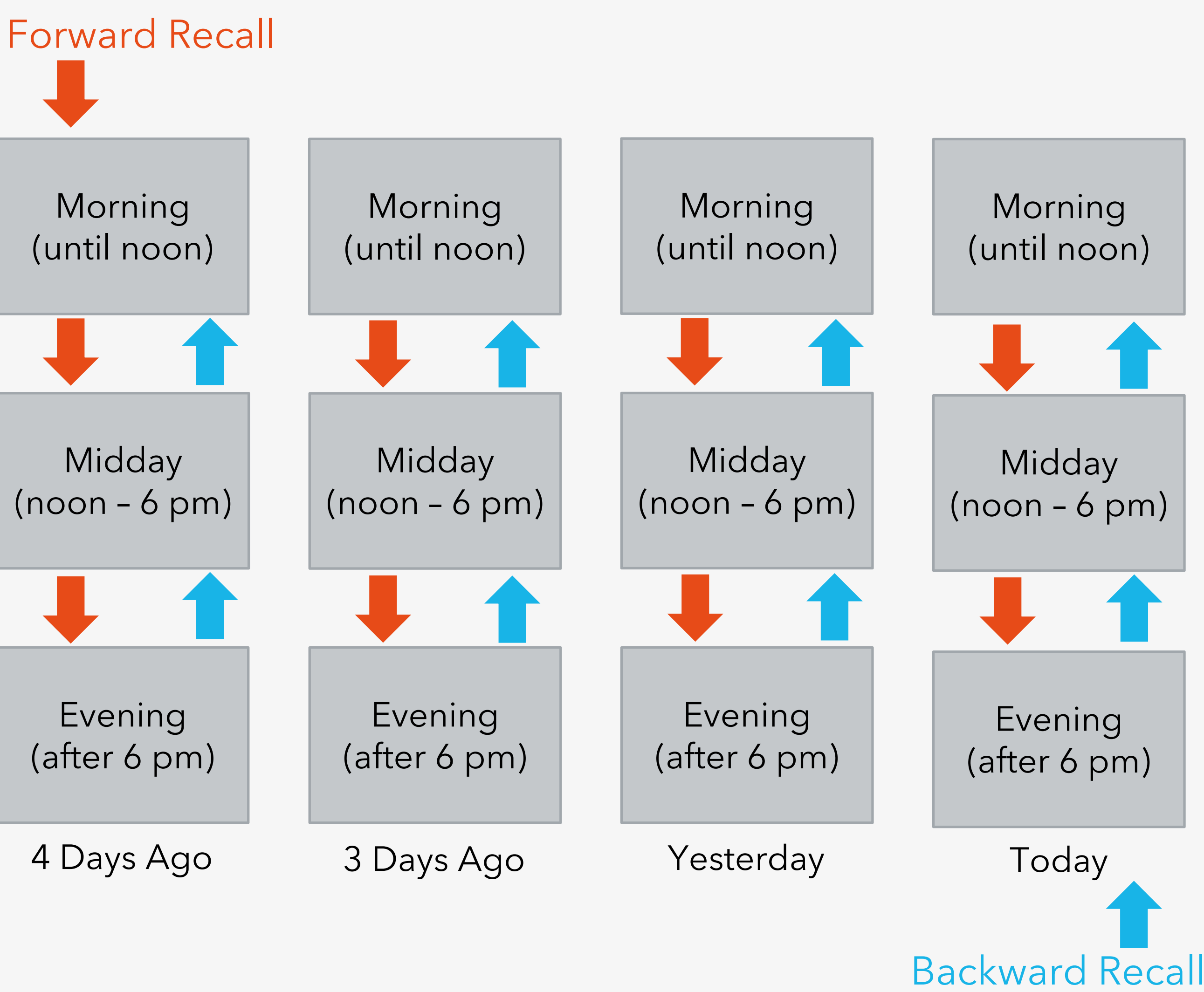
Introduction

Contact tracing is a key strategy for slowing the spread of infectious diseases.



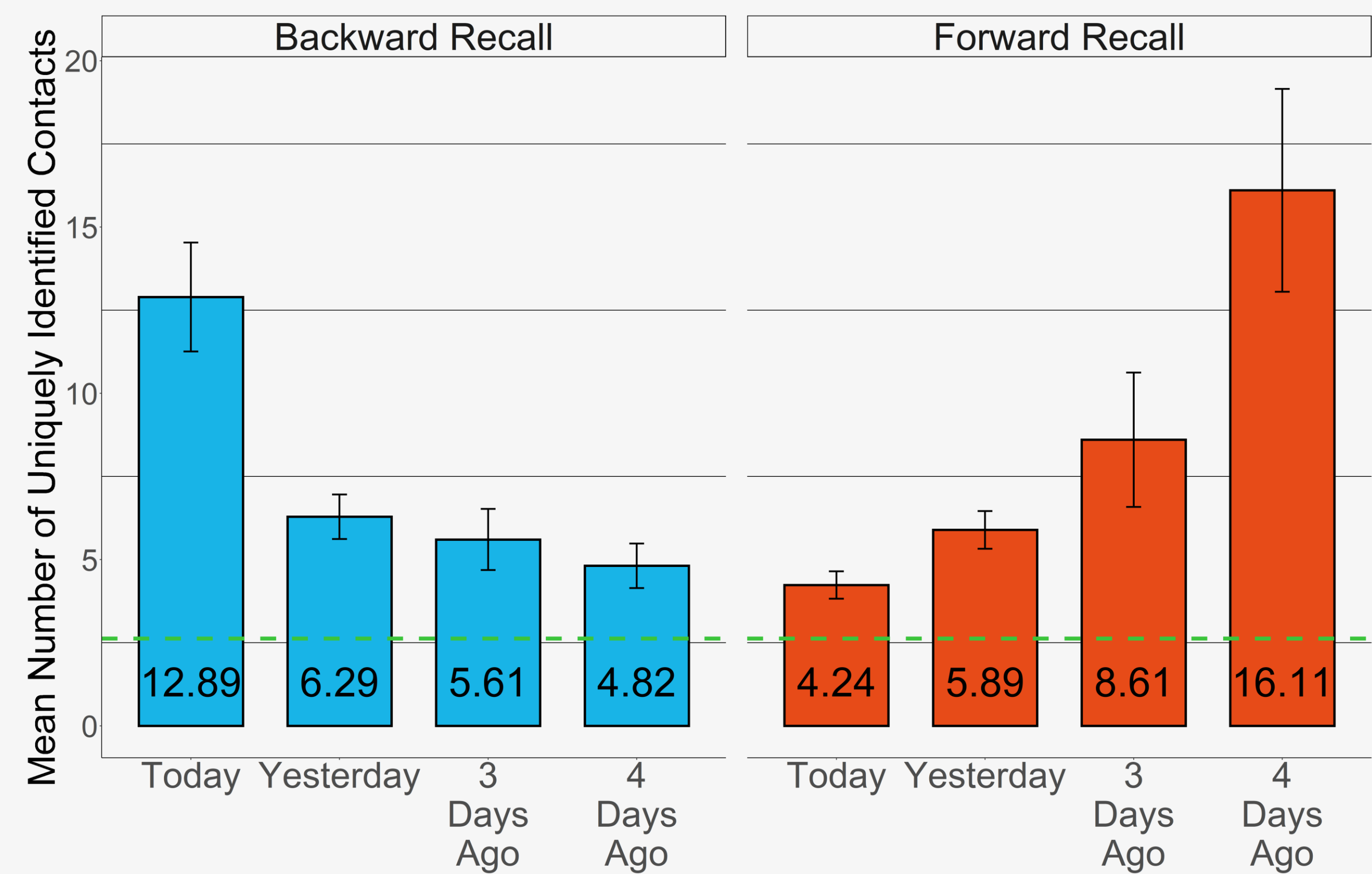
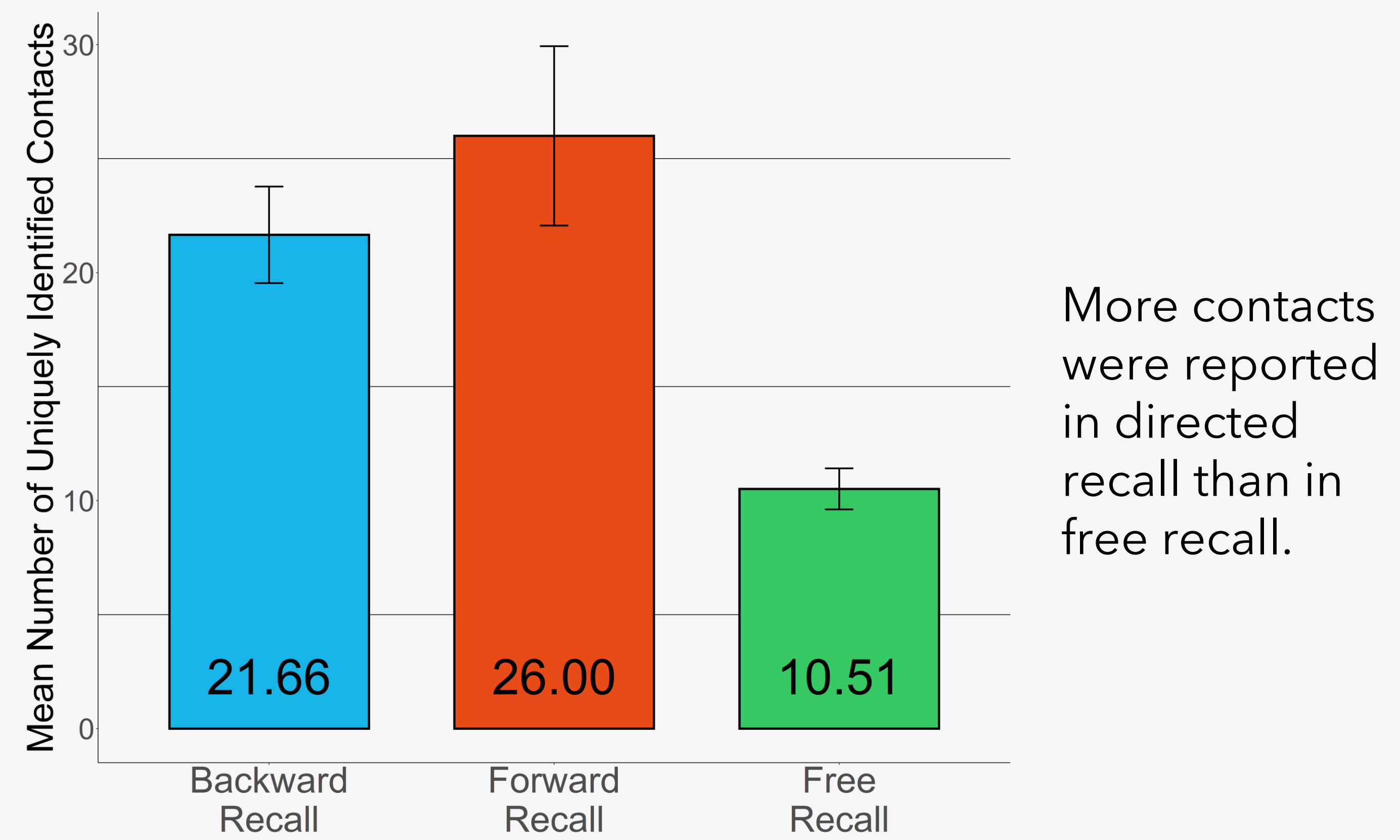
Two experiments examined the effect of a **directed recall** manipulation on the quantity of names produced during contact tracing interviews.

General Methods



Experiment 1, N= 116 (Between-Subjects)

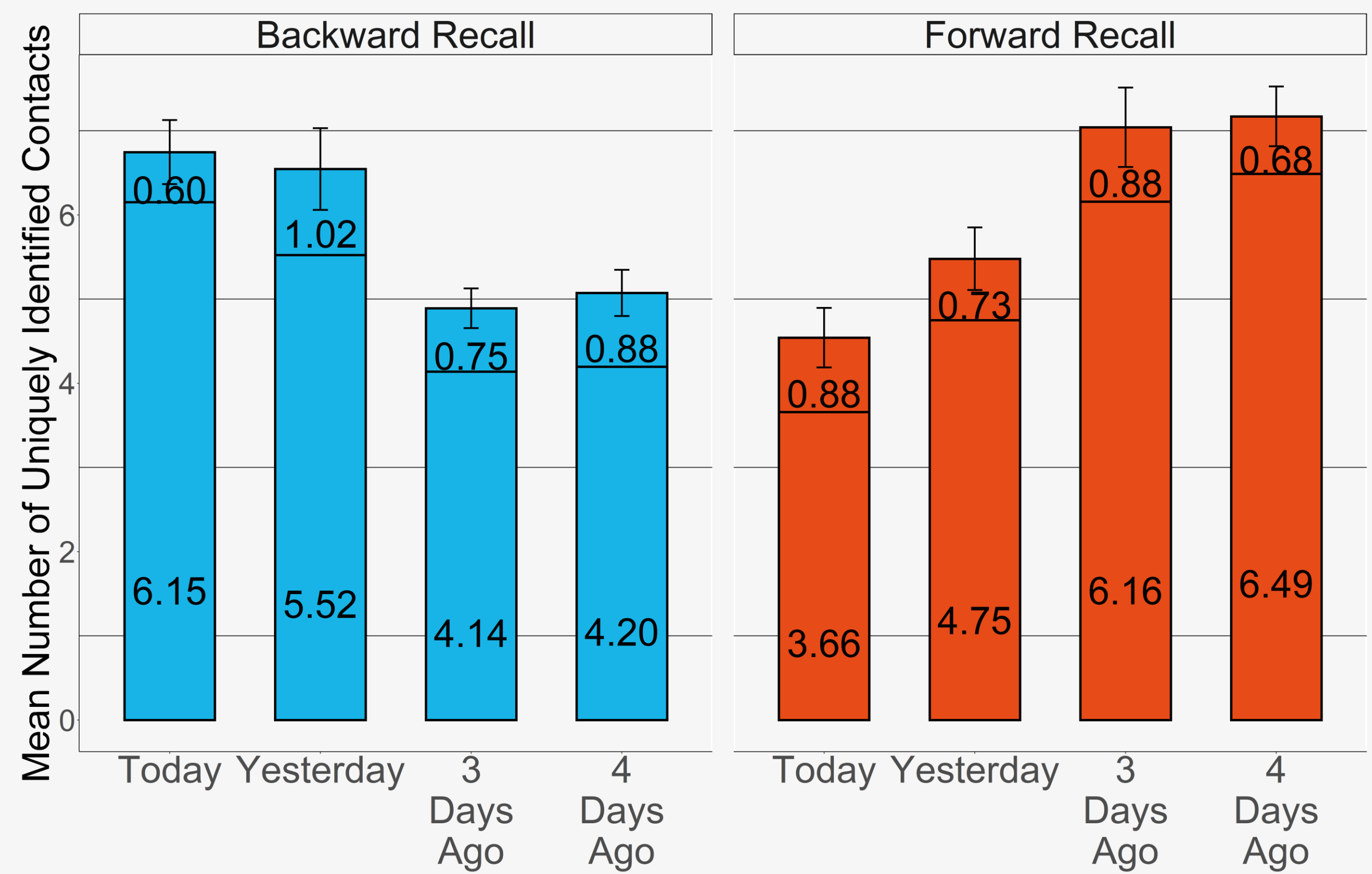
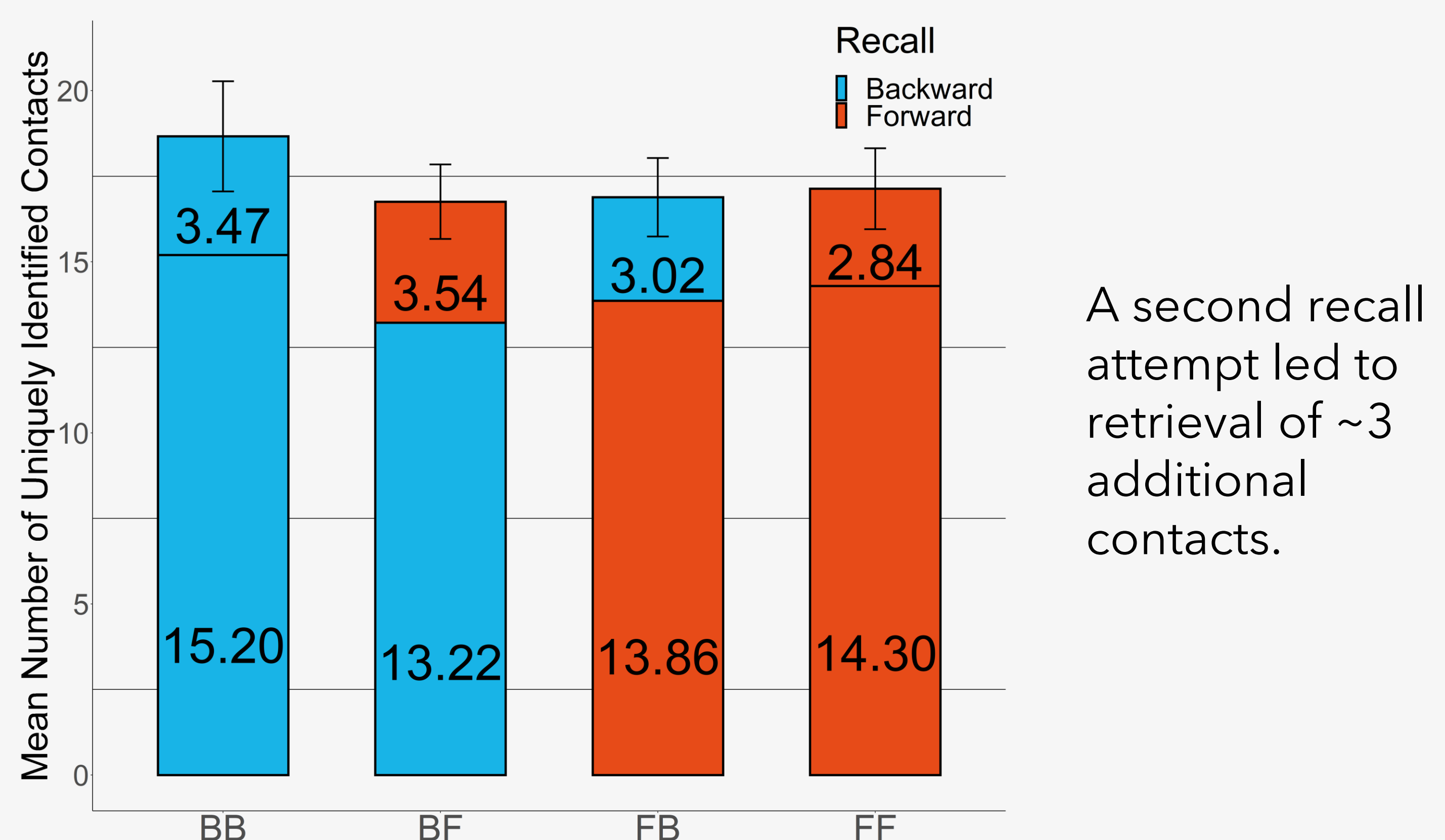
Free recall vs. forward recall vs. backward recall



Backward recall elicited more contacts for recent days, whereas forward recall elicited more contacts for more distant days.

Experiment 2, N = 174 (Between-Subjects)

Two directed recalls, either forward or backward



Replication of directed recall bias effect from Experiment 1.

Conclusions

- Directed recall results in more contacts being reported than free recall.
- A second recall attempt leads to additional contacts, regardless of recall direction.
- Backward recall elicits relatively more recall of the recent contacts, making it appropriate for forward tracing protocols.
- Forward recall elicits more retrieval of distant contacts, making it appropriate for backward tracing protocols.