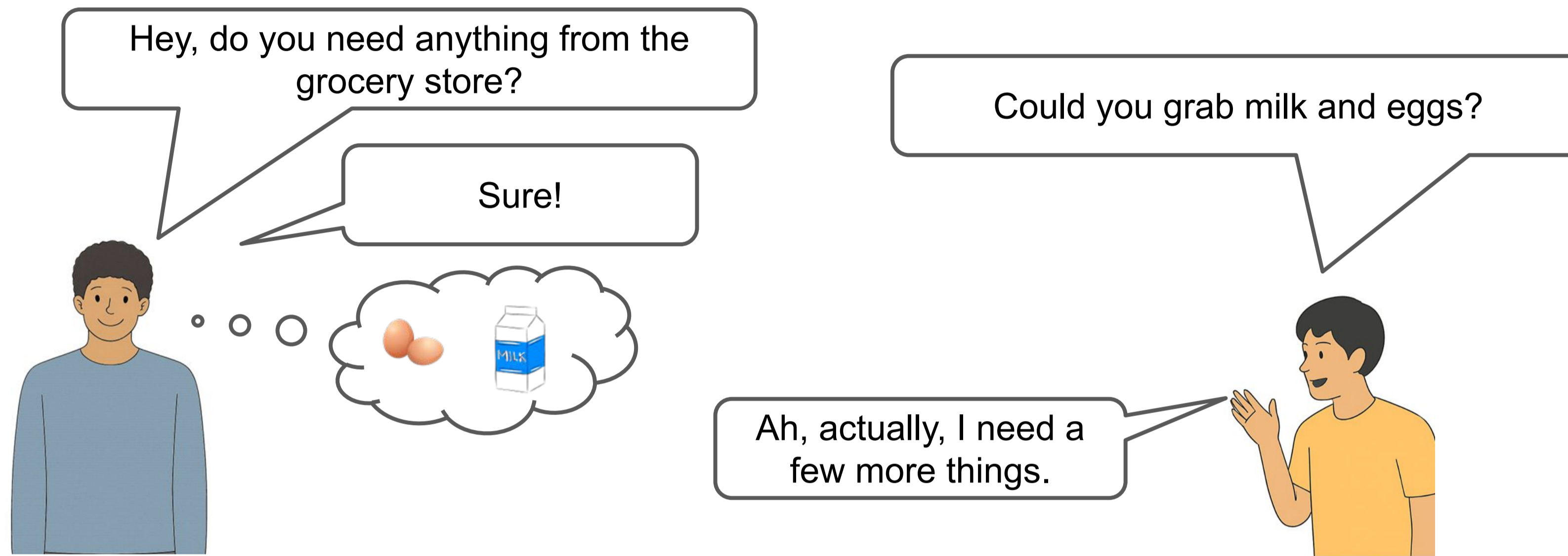




Background

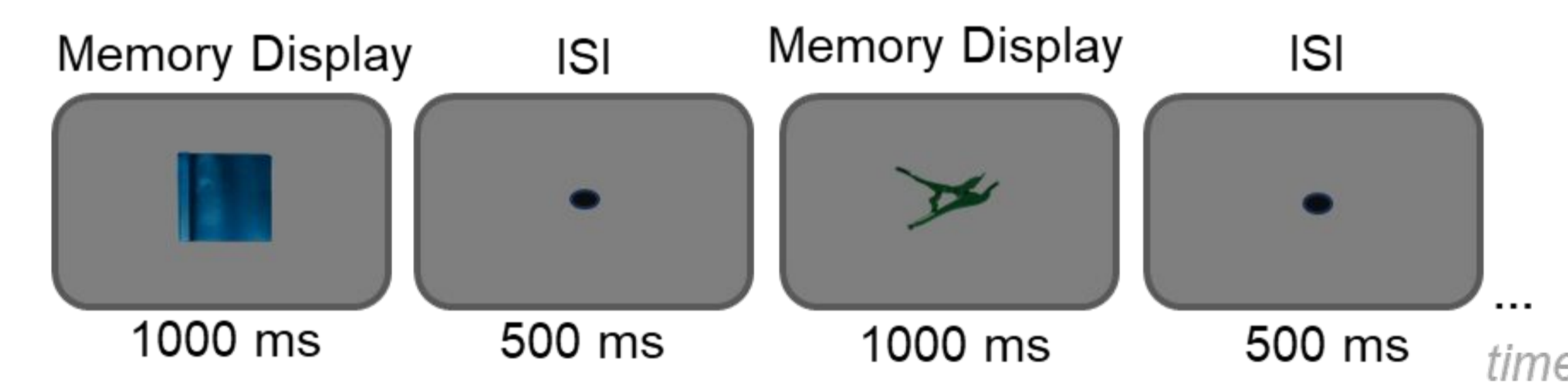
In everyday life, we often retain information while anticipating new information.



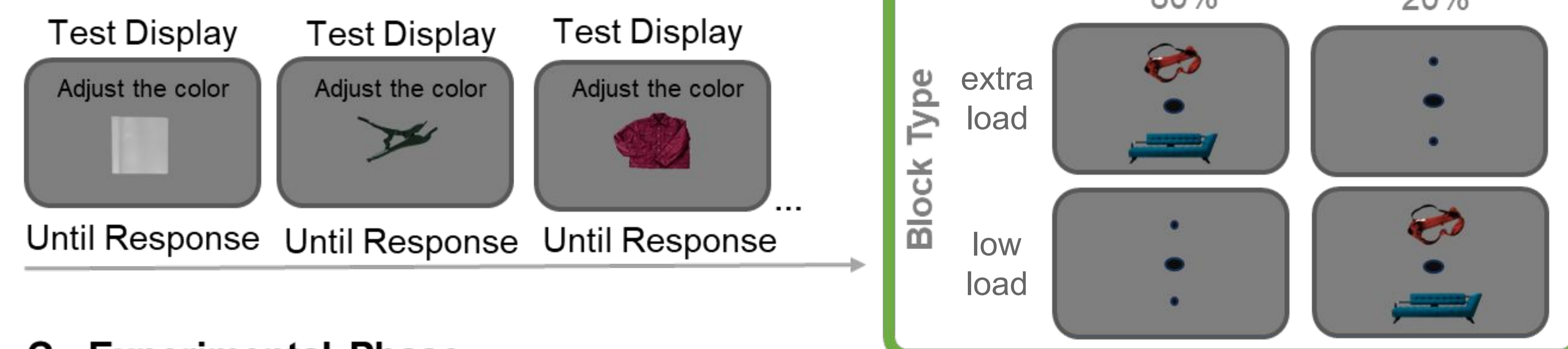
We hypothesize that, when expecting new information, people *strategically offload* information from **working memory** to **long-term memory** to free up capacity.

Experimental Procedure

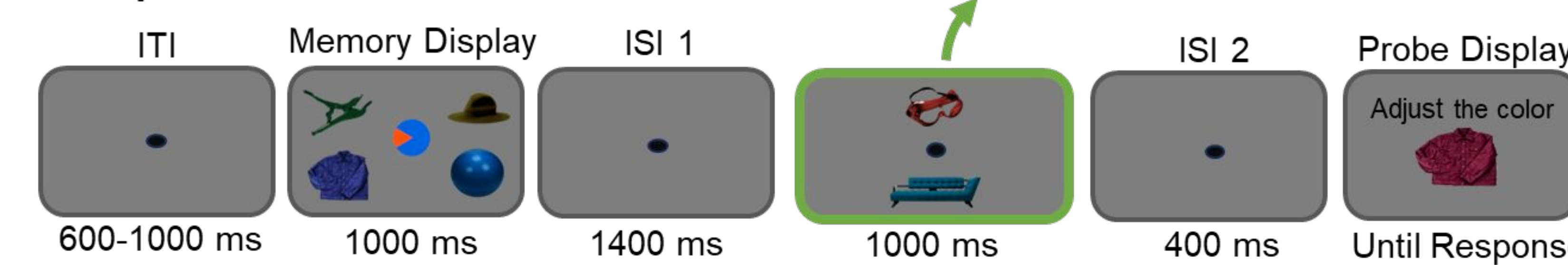
A Learning Phase



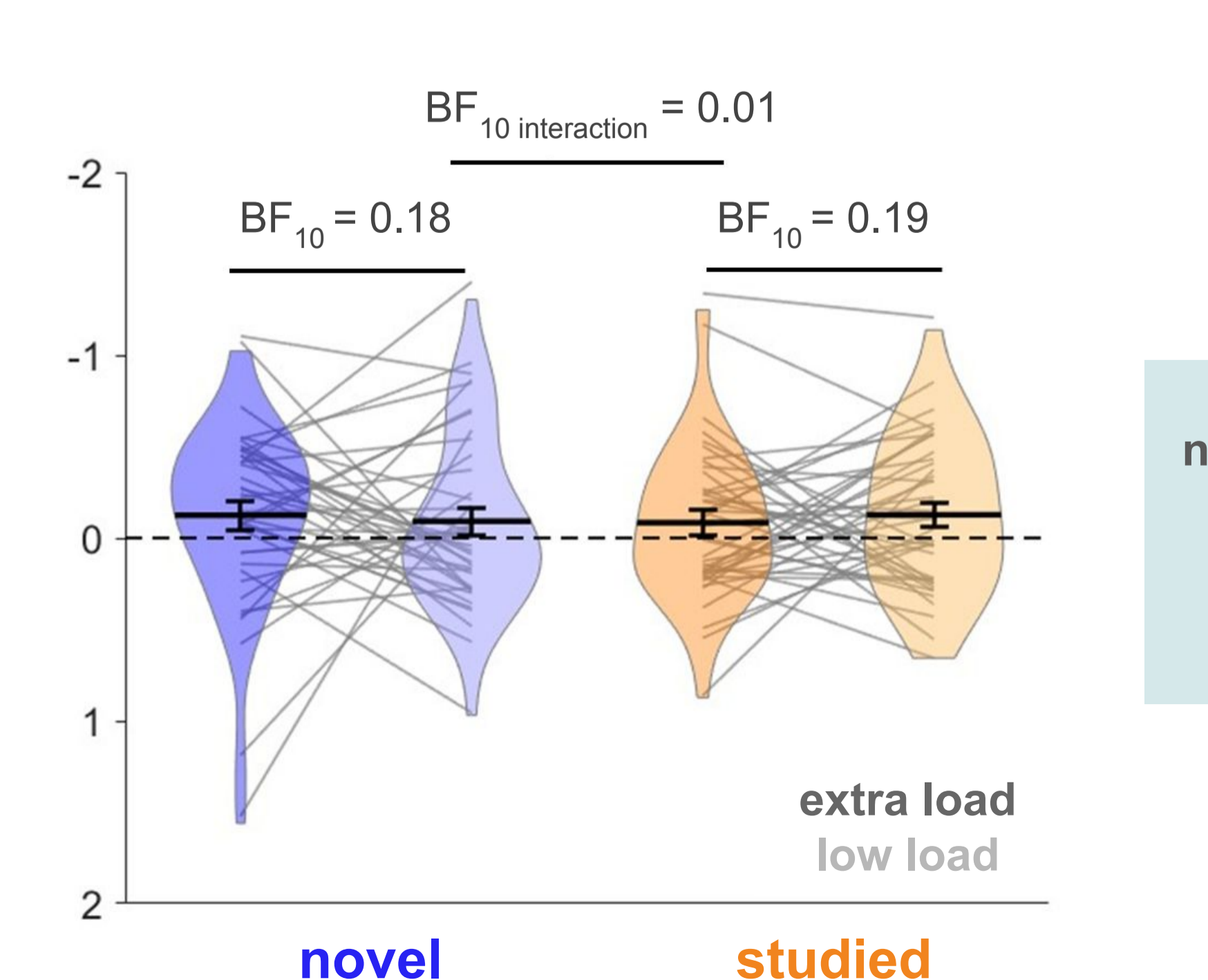
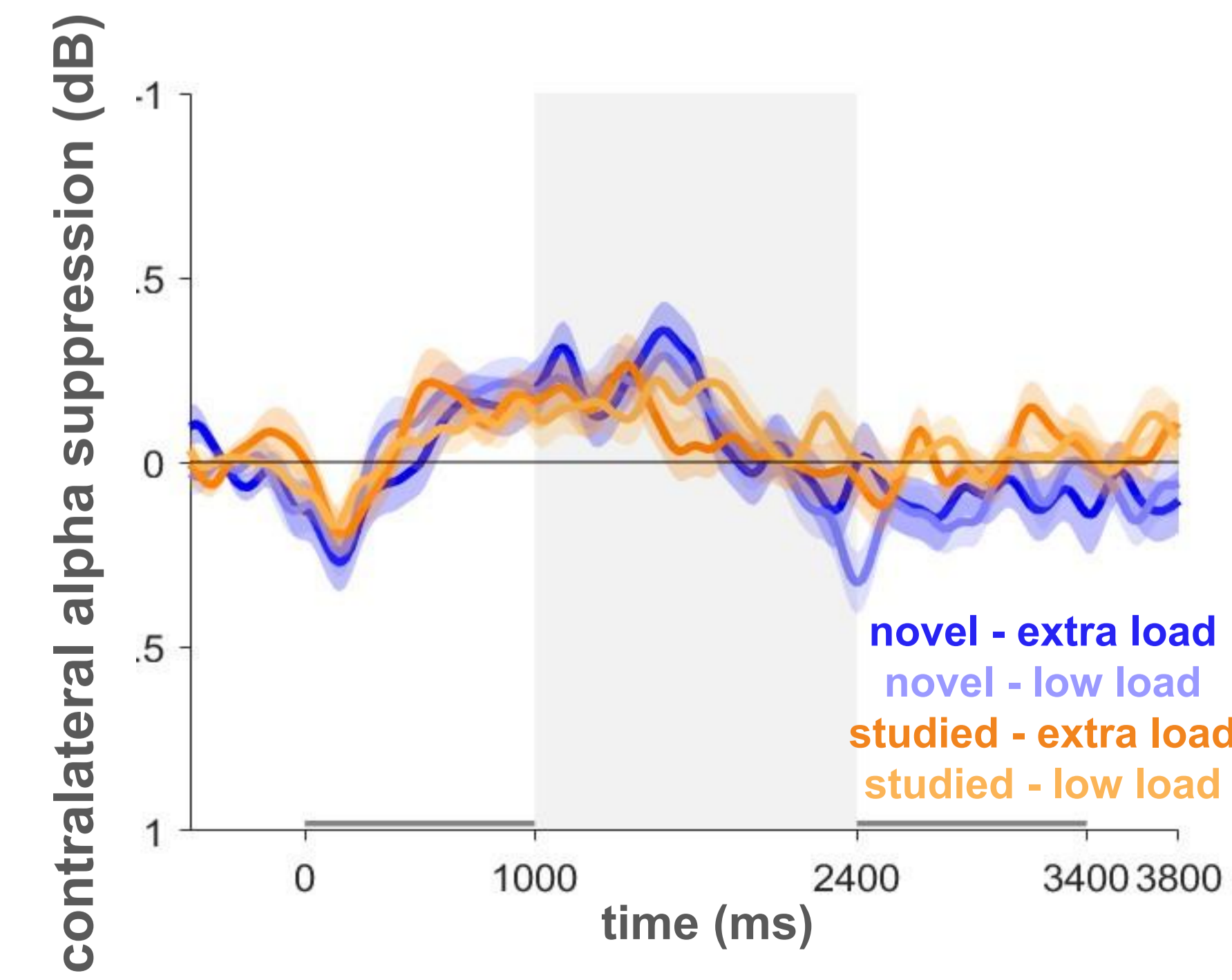
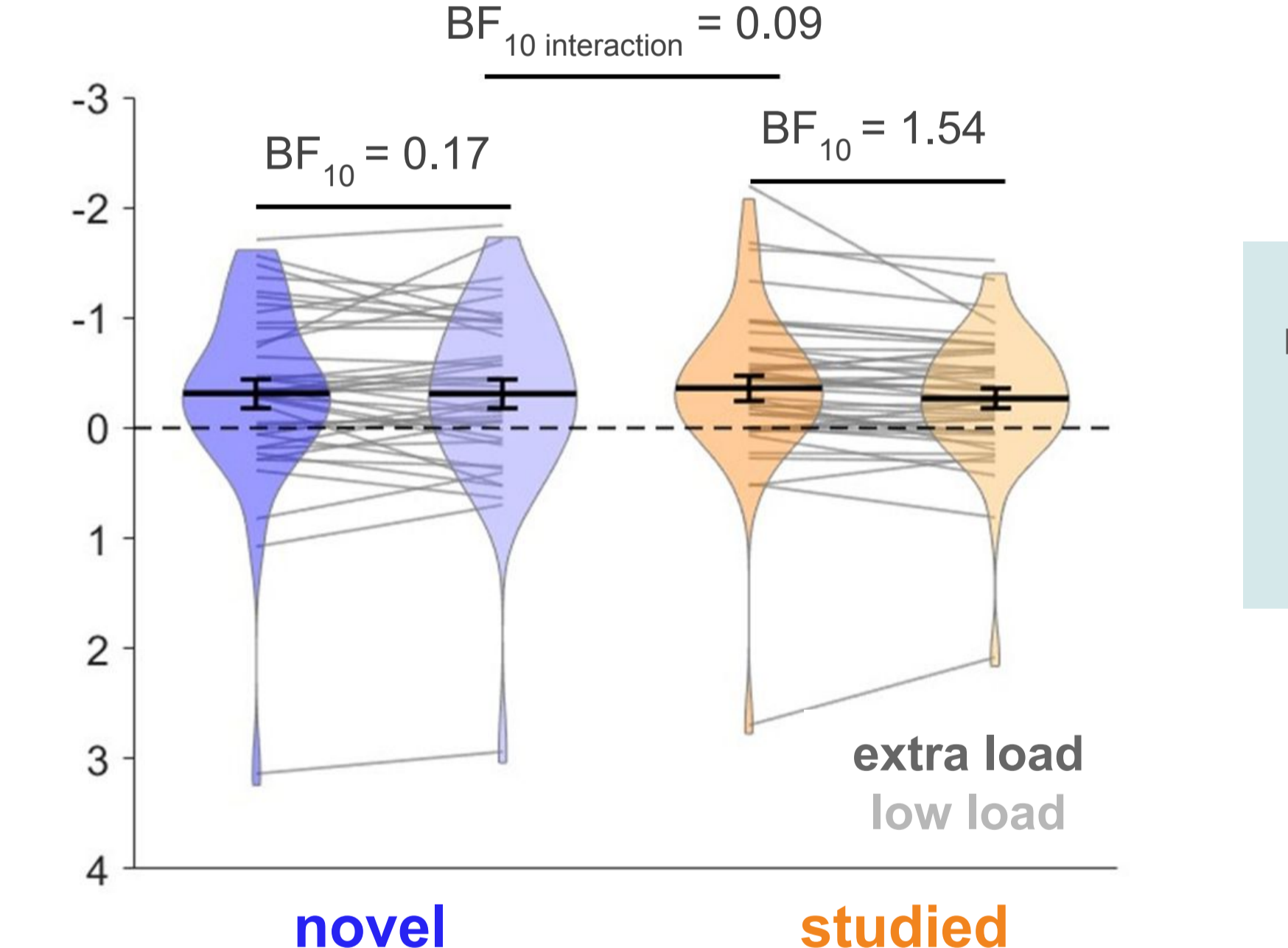
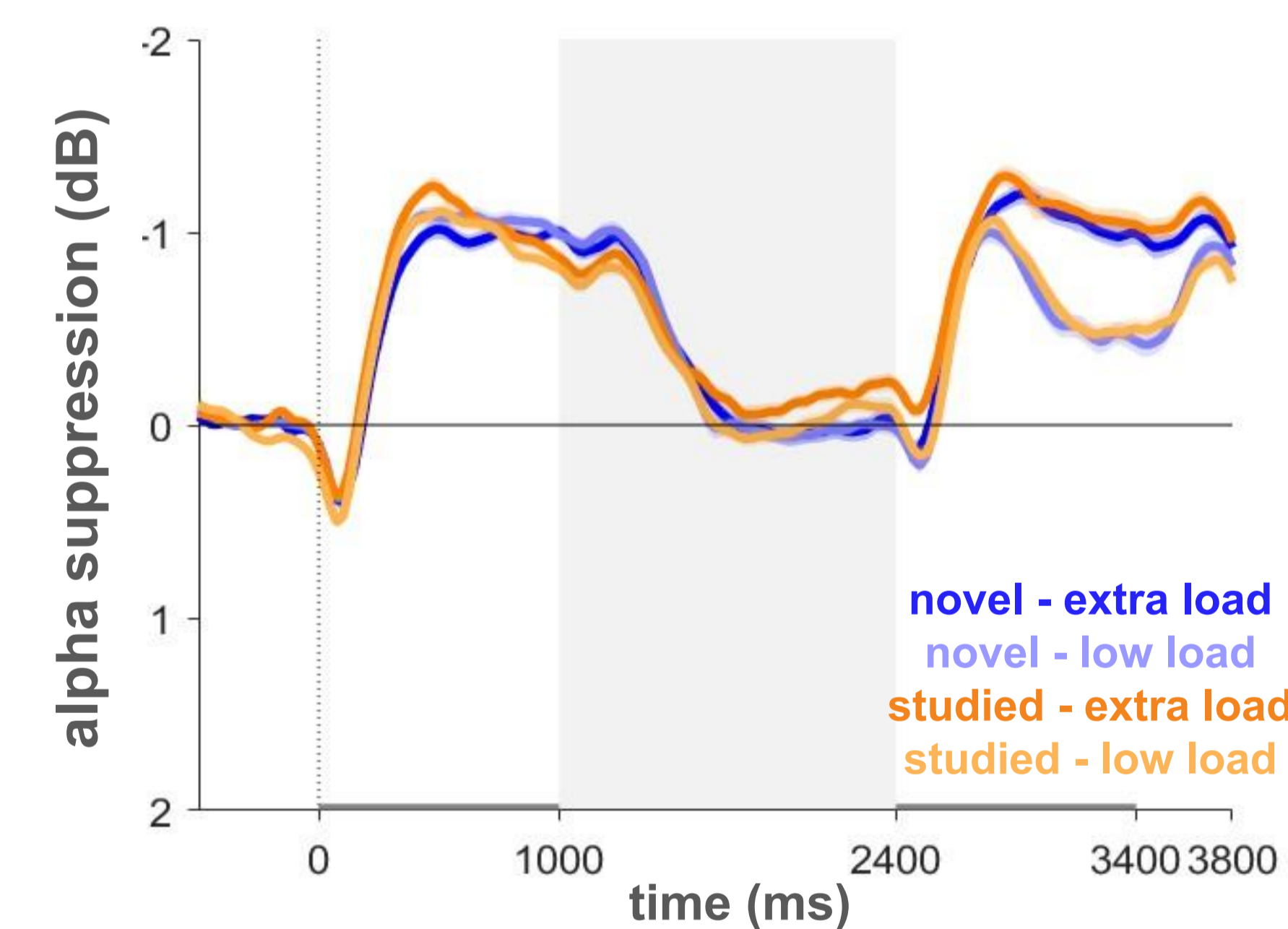
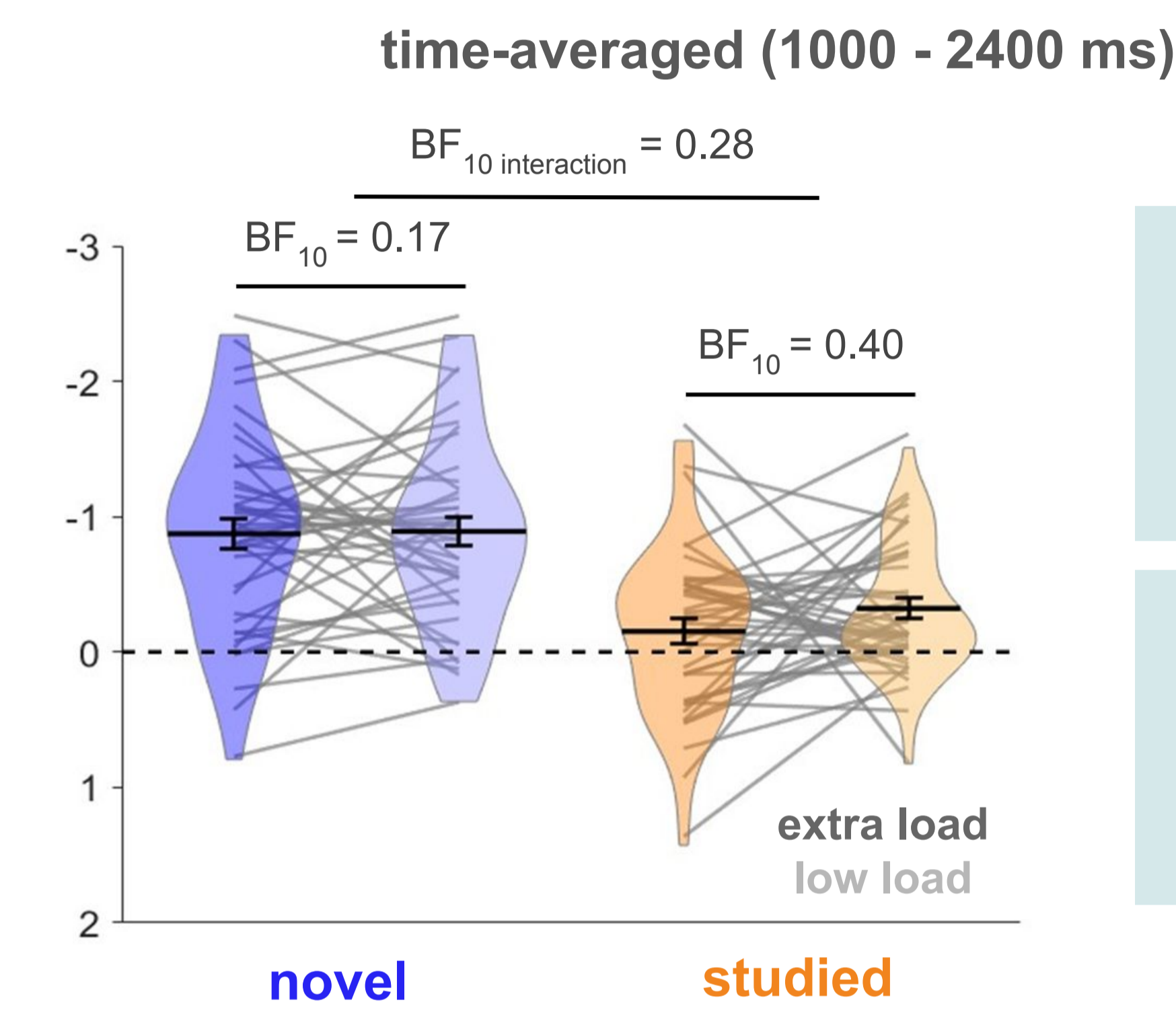
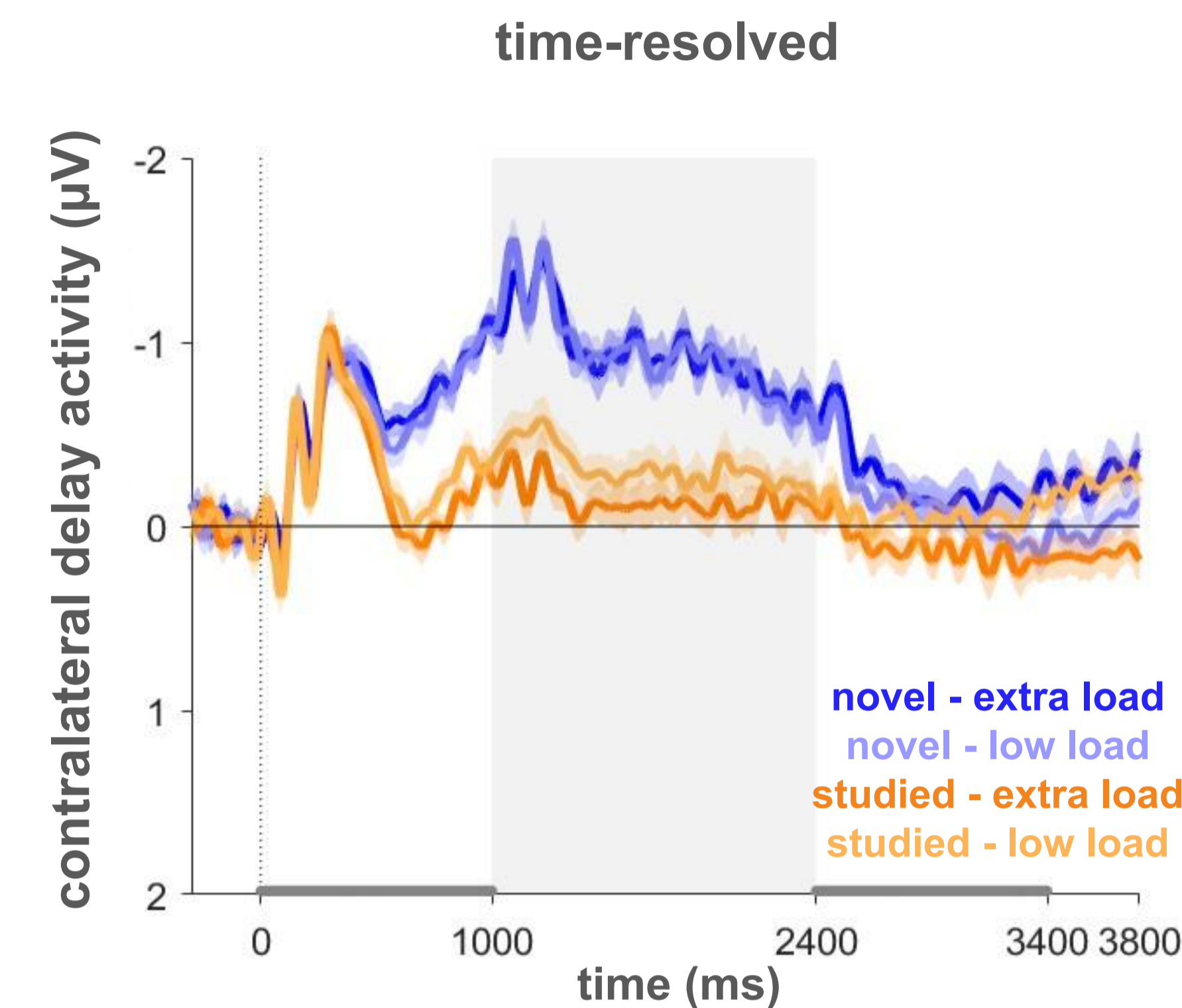
B Test Phase



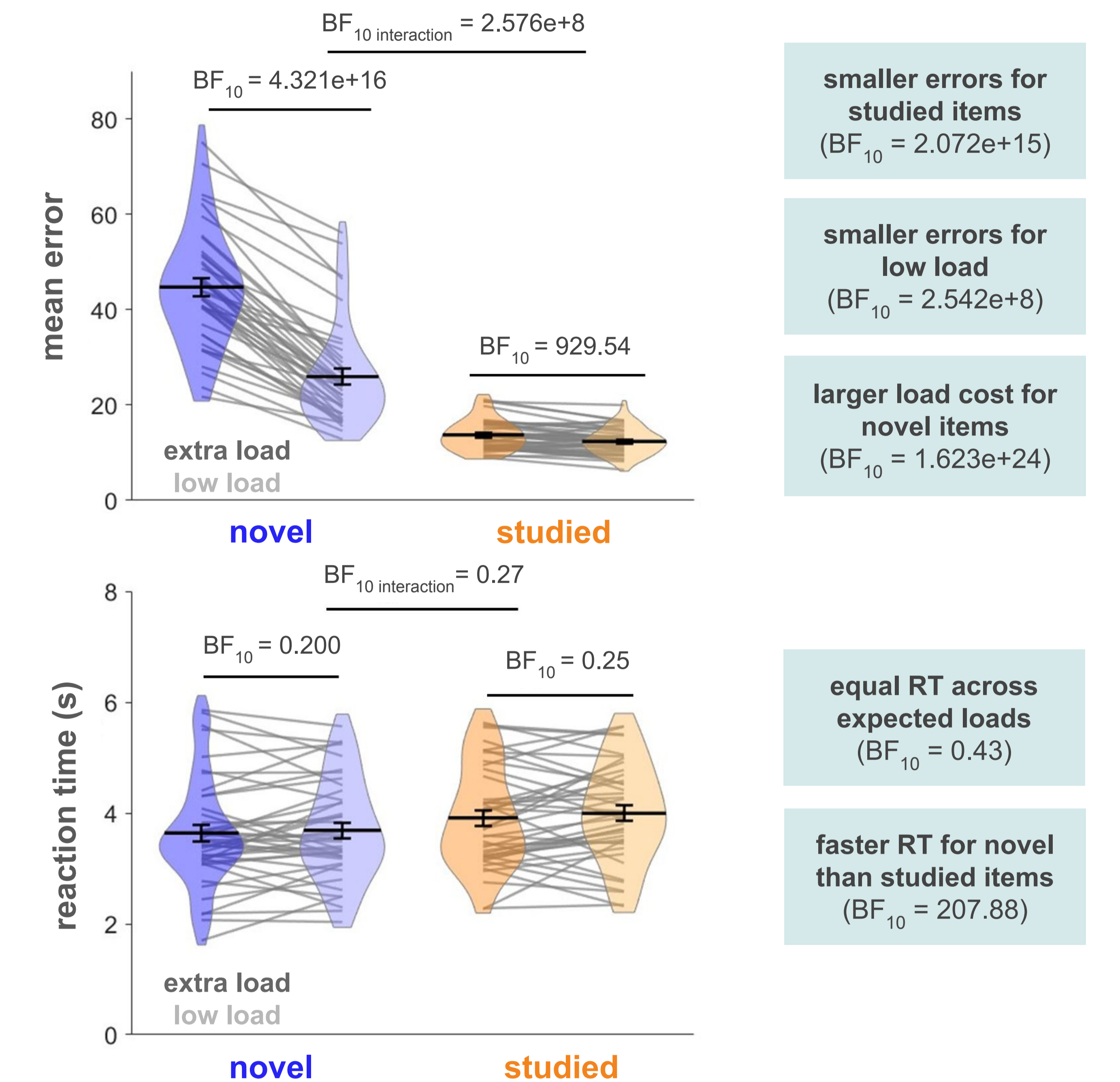
C Experimental Phase



Results (N = 41)



behavioral performance



Conclusions

Participants rely on long-term memory regardless of anticipated memory load.

Long-term memory enables handling higher memory loads.

Studied items are reported more precisely but more slowly, possibly reflecting:

- retrieval time from long-term memory
- more deliberate responses when confident in memory precision

Anticipated memory load does not modulate reliance of working memory on long-term memory