

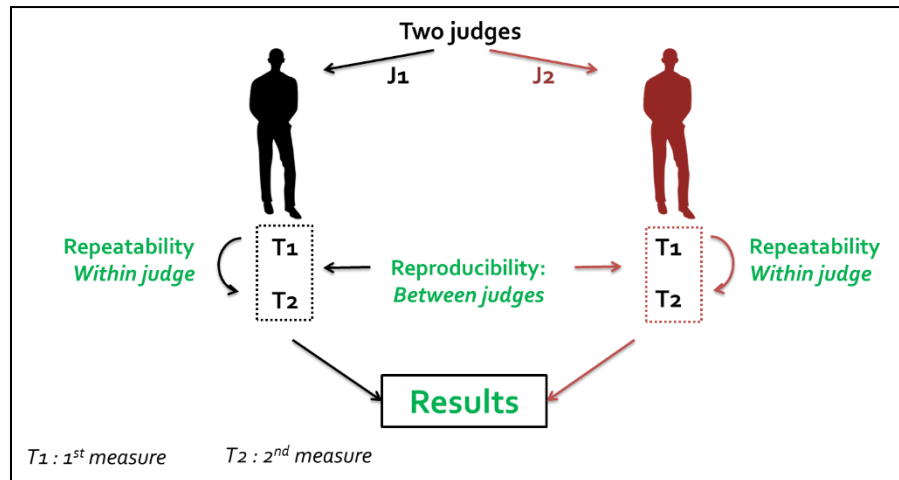


Figure 3-2 – Repeatability and Reproducibility Constructs Summary

3.2.1.3 Control charts

One of the most useful features of the methodology of evaluation is the control charts (Figure 3-3). They allow the professionals in charge of the test (e.g., engineer, researcher, manager) to visually determine if the measured values are between the upper and lower control limits, *i.e.* if a process is “in control”. According to Wheeler & Chambers (1992), a process will inevitably include variation. However, two types of variation exist: controlled and uncontrolled. Controlled variation is due to “random” causes and uncontrolled variation is due to “assignable” causes. A process “not in control” is being affected by assignable causes that can be identified and eliminated. Control charts are the tool used to overcome those assignable causes and move beyond the barrier of process improvement. (Wheeler & Chambers, 1992, p. 19)

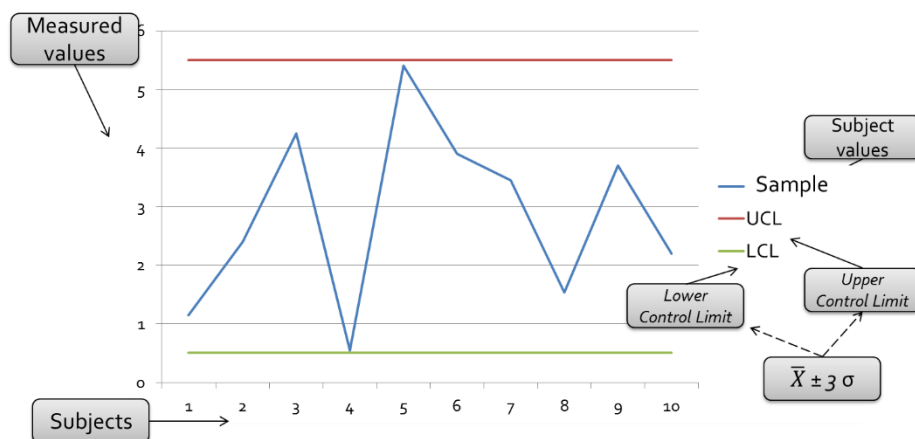


Figure 3-3 – Principal elements of the control charts

The data of several operators (judges) can be displayed on the same chart to get a global view of the assessments (see examples in Figure 3-6).

3.2.2 Creative Engineering Design Assessment Test (CEDA)

The most important innovation of this new instrument is that it assesses five different aspects of the creative process among which the last three are directly related to engineering: divergent thinking, convergent thinking, constraint satisfaction, problem solving, problem finding (Charyton & Merrill, 2009) (Figure 3-4). The test is judged valid to assess the creativity of engineering students (Charyton, 2014; Charyton, Jagacinski, & Merrill, 2008; Charyton, Jagacinski, Merrill, Clifton, & Dedios, 2011; Charyton & Merrill, 2009). Our literature review suggests that the CEDA assesses five important aspects of creativity (Figure 3-4); these aspects form the basis of the content validity of the test (which is about the correspondence between the items of the test and the measurement object) and confer a strong face validity to the test.

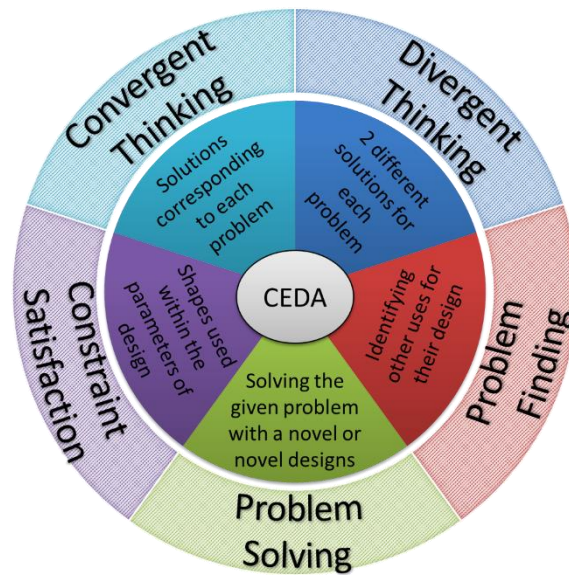


Figure 3-4 – Five creativity aspects covered by the CEDA test (figure inspired by Charyton)

The CEDA uses four criteria to evaluate the creative performance: fluidity, flexibility, originality and usefulness. Fluidity is the number of different items produced by a person during a creative session, flexibility is the number of categories covered by those items, originality is the frequency with which the items are found (or repeated) across the sample, and usefulness corresponds to how well an item responds to the general goal suggested (example Figure 3-5). The first three are

well known and often used to assess creativity (Clary et al., 2011; Kim, 2006; Treffinger et al., 2002). Charyton added the usefulness criterion due to its importance, indeed essentiality, in an engineering context. The test provides a score (a number between 0 and 284) that allows to compare individuals; the higher the score, the more the person is judged creative. However, very limited quantitative data have ever been published to show any range of results. The fluidity and flexibility criteria are measured quantitatively whereas originality and usefulness are measured qualitatively (by the assessors) using Likert scales. Creativity tests almost always use the criterion of originality which is evaluated qualitatively. A detailed description of each level of the Likert scale, limits the unavoidable subjectivity. To this day, no results have been published to show, describe and analyze links between assessors' work and participants' scores.

From our point of view, this test has several merits but lacks details in the assessing process. *“As in the previous study, two judges scored each CEDA: one judge from engineering and one judge from psychology. There were a total of four engineering judges, who scored subsets of the CEDA's, and one psychology judge, who was a CEDA test developer. Two of the CEDA test developers trained the judges. Judges practiced scoring in a team environment; however, each judge evaluated the CEDA's separately.”* (Charyton et al., 2011, p. 785). From a practical viewpoint, these guidelines are vague and difficult to apply. Very limited work has been published by others researchers to further understand the test's operationalization (Carpenter, 2016).

3.2.3 Research objectives

This research has two objectives: (1) test the reliability of the measurement system CEDA, specifically of the French version we produced; to do so, we used the R&R method that is described above; (2) clarify the assessment process of CEDA. To do so, we run the test to two samples of subjects and three judges analysed and criticized the process in order to improve it, if needed.

3.3 Methodology

This section presents the participants, judges, material, task, experimental design and procedure used for testing the reliability and the assessment process of CEDA.

Subjects. Table 3-1 describes the two samples of subjects who participated in our study. In phase 1, subjects came to attend a conference/workshop on creativity. The test was presented as an introduction. No compensation was given to the subjects. They were invited through personal networking. They were all interested in learning more about creativity and how it can be developed. The three workshops were held at Polytechnique Montreal and consisted of three sessions of 3 hours each.

In Phase 2, 98 subjects did the test. This time, we had access to a somewhat homogenous group since all were industrial engineering students in second year at Polytechnique Montreal. The test was given during a course as a creativity exercise to prepare them for the semester project. No financial or academic compensation was given and all the subjects signed a consent form. The first author of this paper was invited by the professor in charge of the course “Integration project” as a creativity consultant to help students integrate creativity into their project.

Table 3-1 – Sample description

Sample description	Phase 1	Phase 2
Number of subjects	22	98
Genders (Female; Male)	6; 16	48; 50
Engineering Edu. (Undergrads; Grads)	16; 7	98; 0
Age (20-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-59)	8; 12; 2; 1	94; 3; 1; 0
<i>Occupations (Phase 1 subjects)</i>		
E.g.: Project manager, teacher, sound technician, pedagogical consultant, marketing director, industrial engineer, receptionist, professor.		

Judges. The three judges are female engineers aged 25-40 years old, with an interest in creativity as a competency, and working as educators. All three have been involved in arts (circus, dance) for many years. They assessed the CEDA tests in two phases, two months apart to minimize the memory bias.

Material. Subjects were given the test in one paper document. They could use any of their own crayons, pencils, erasers, etc.

Task. The subjects had 30 minutes to complete the task. The CEDA is presented on four pages, three with problems and one with guidelines. There is a different general goal for each problem (Design that can produce sound, Design that can communicate, Design that can travel). They

have to describe two original designs for each problem, built around suggested objects (sphere, cube, cylinder, pyramid) (example in Figure 3-5 - A).

Judges' task. The judges' task is to assess each design in regards to the four criteria. For the first analysis, the three judges used the CEDA's original scoring system. They followed the general instructions given by Charyton and her team. They used objective/quantitative measures for fluidity and flexibility, and subjective/quantitative measures (on two Likert scales) for originality and usefulness. They made one judgment for each design and a third one (overall) for each problem (Figure 3-5 - B). They proceeded with the summation of the four criteria, with the equation suggested by Charyton: Fluidity + Flexibility + 2*Originality + 2*Usefulness.

A

	1	2
Croquis		
Description du concept	Instrument à vent et percussion - on soufflé dans l'embouchure - les billes circulent dans l'instrument	Percussion - pencher tube d'un côté et de l'autre pour faire bruit (bouger les billes)
Description des pièces et matériaux	- billes de bois - tubes en cuivre - embouchure plastique	tube: fait de fils de tissus tendus + billes: différents métaux + bois bouchons: bois
Problèmes complémentaires résolus par le design	- joli - décoratif - pièces de cuivre (tubes) recyclables = peu de place	- Bruit apaisant = détente
Utilisateurs du concept	- Personnes désirant éloigner les animaux de leur propriété.	- Personnes faisant de la méditation.

B

Grille de correction - CEDA

Code participant : 8016 Juge : Italion

	Problème 1			Problème 2		
Fluidité (nombre d'idées)						
Design complet	2	2		2	2	
Descriptions fournies	2	2		2	2	
Matériaux utilisés	6	6		6	6	
Problèmes résolus	2	2		2	2	
Usagers identifiés	2	2		2	2	
Somme	14	14		14	14	
Flexibilité (types/classes d'idées)						
Design complet	2	2		2	2	
Descriptions fournies	2	2		2	2	
Matériaux utilisés	5	5		5	5	
Problèmes résolus	2	2		2	2	
Usagers identifiés	2	2		2	2	
Somme	13	13		13	13	
Originalité (0-10 par design)						
0 Sans intérêt						
1 Intérêt commun	1			1		
2 Minimale intéressant	2	2				
3 Intéressant				3		
4 Très intéressant				4		
5 Unique et différent					4	
6 Perspicace						
7 Exceptionnel						
8 De valeur pour le domaine						
9 Innovateur						
10 Génial						
Somme (x2)	10	10		10	10	
Utilité (0-4 par design)						
0 Sans utilité	0					
1 Certain utilité		1				
2 Moyennement utile	2			3	3	
3 Très utile				3	3	
4 Indispensable						4
Somme (x2)	6	18		6	20	

Σ quantitative

qualitative

Figure 3-5 – CEDA examples (A: Answer sheet, B: assessment sheet)

Procedure.

Table 3-2 presents the subjects' and judges' activities during each phase of the study.

Table 3-2 – Overview of our tests with CEDA

Phase	Subjects	Judges' activities	Objectives
1	23 professionals attend a conference on creativity and complete the CEDA test*	---	Clarifying the assessment process
	22 tests are selected	First judge meeting to explain the guidelines (3 judges)	
		First assessment – Individually (4 criteria)	
		Group meetings to clarify the assessment process	R&R analysis to evaluate the assessment system's reliability
		Second assessment – Individually (originality, usefulness) – 2 months after first assessment	
2 (3 months after phase 1)	106 students complete the CEDA test	Participation in an engineering class	Simplify the assessment process
	98 tests are selected	Group meeting to assess Flexibility/Fluidity	
		First assessment – Individually (originality, usefulness)	
		Group meeting to discuss particular results (2 judges)	
		Second assessment – Individually (originality, usefulness) – 2 months after first assessment	R&R analysis to evaluate the assessment system (originality, usefulness) with control charts

* Details in section "Sample analysis"

In Phase 1, the 22 tests were evaluated by three judges. This phase was used to establish a more detailed assessment scale for the originality and usefulness criteria than what was suggested by Charyton. As mentioned above, the Likert scales given to assess the tests were very generic (eg., 0 → dull, 1 → common place, 2 → somewhat interesting, 3 → interesting, etc.). Also, this phase allowed us to conduct a first evaluation of the judges' performance. In the second phase, 98 new tests were assessed by two of the three judges. All assessments were done individually but a group discussion happened between the two assessments for each phase to resolve any problems.

3.3.1.1 Phase 1

Confronted with assessment difficulties and questions, the judges met to clarify certain aspects of their evaluations. To diminish the confusion regarding the levels for originality and usefulness, copies of the designs created by the subjects were made (sketch only) and classified according to

the scale suggested. During that process, the judges defined in more details what each level meant in regard of the CEDA. The results of this process are presented below.

Two months later, a second assessment was conducted. The tests were randomly distributed to eliminate a possible interaction bias across tests. With these results in hand, we analysed the data with the *R&R* method to test the reliability as well as the judge's concordance.

3.3.1.2 Phase 2

In Phase 2, the judges counted the items together instead of separately (98 tests). This way of doing allowed us to do faster assessments with greater calculation certainty. At that time, the judges had not discussed or made comments about the originality or usefulness of the designs, they kept those opinions for the individual assessments. After the first assessments were completed, judges met to discuss scores that were more than two levels apart (*e.g.*, 2→ Somewhat interesting and 4→ Very interesting). They wanted to understand the differences in judgement and adapt the assessment criterion descriptions if necessary. Two months later, they proceeded to reassess originality and usefulness for the 98 tests, randomly redistributed.

Following the assessment, the *R&R* method was used a second time to evaluate more specifically originality and usefulness' scores. We built control charts to verify if the scores obtained corresponded to an assessment process "in control". Examples are presented in the results section.

3.4 Results

This section presents the principal results obtained in each phase of the study. In the 1st phase, the assessment process is studied and clarified. Also, control charts allow us to compare judges' concordance. In the 2nd phase, statistical analysis show how the test is reliable from two perspectives, repeatability and reproducibility.

3.4.1 Phase 1

3.4.1.1 Assessment clarification

The scale provided by Charyton to evaluate the two qualitative criteria, originality and usefulness, was a starting point but remained difficult to use because of the lack of specificity.

After each judge individually assessed the first 22 tests, they met to discuss the results and how they understood the scales. One of the judges suggested it would be helpful to define with more precision each level in regards of the test itself. To accomplish the task, they took each design and used the “think aloud” approach to describe what they thought about them. It helped build common knowledge and become more confident with the assessment task. With the sorting exercise (cf. 3.1.1), each level of the scale was defined more precisely according to the answers at hand. Even with 22 tests, categories and patterns emerged (*e.g.*, musical instruments, houses, cars, etc.). With these “subgroupings” of designs, it was possible to visualize what could be expected for each level. The same process was applied for originality and usefulness. these discussions and findings were used to clarify and standardised the assessment strategy. Table 3-3 and Table 3-4 show what is provided by Charyton and her colleagues and what this added.

Table 3-3 – Originality criterion description

From Charyton	Added in our study
0 - Dull	Does not correspond to the general goal suggested; common object (daily use).
1 – Common place	Designs that come often in the tests.
2 – Somewhat interesting	Minimal transformation or use of multiple suggested forms, multiple materials, added objects or materials.
3- Interesting	A concept more perceptive but not so much developed.
4- Very interesting	Combination of 2 or more simple concepts.
5- Unique and different	Combination of more developed and complex concepts, concepts not existing in this suggested form.
6- Insightful	Well developed idea, well described (details), combining multiple concepts (different fields) in a novel way.
7- Exceptionnal	<i>In all of our assessments, no designs obtained higher marks than 6, so we didn't have examples to discuss and compare scores 7 to 10.</i>
8- Valuable to the field	
9- Innovative	
10- Genius	

Table 3-4 – Usefulness criterion description

From Charyton	Added in our study
0 - Useless	Does not respond to the general goal suggested, does not present any possible uses
1 – Somewhat usefull	Responds to the general goal suggested but has limited possible uses
2 – Usefull	Relevant uses but for very specific cases
3- Very usefull	Existing concepts but not optimal/one solution among others, existing concept that needs elaboration
4- Indispensable	Existing concepts, indispensable or integrated to modern life

3.4.1.2 Gage R&R method

Figure 3-6 illustrates the repeatability and reproducibility of creativity measures with the CEDA. Each chart shows the two measures made for each subject by one of the three judges. The first chart (at the top) shows that judge 1 gave the most consistent judgments since the two lines are very close to each other. Judge 3 (chart at the bottom) is less consistent and judge 2 (chart of the middle) is even less consistent (see red circles).

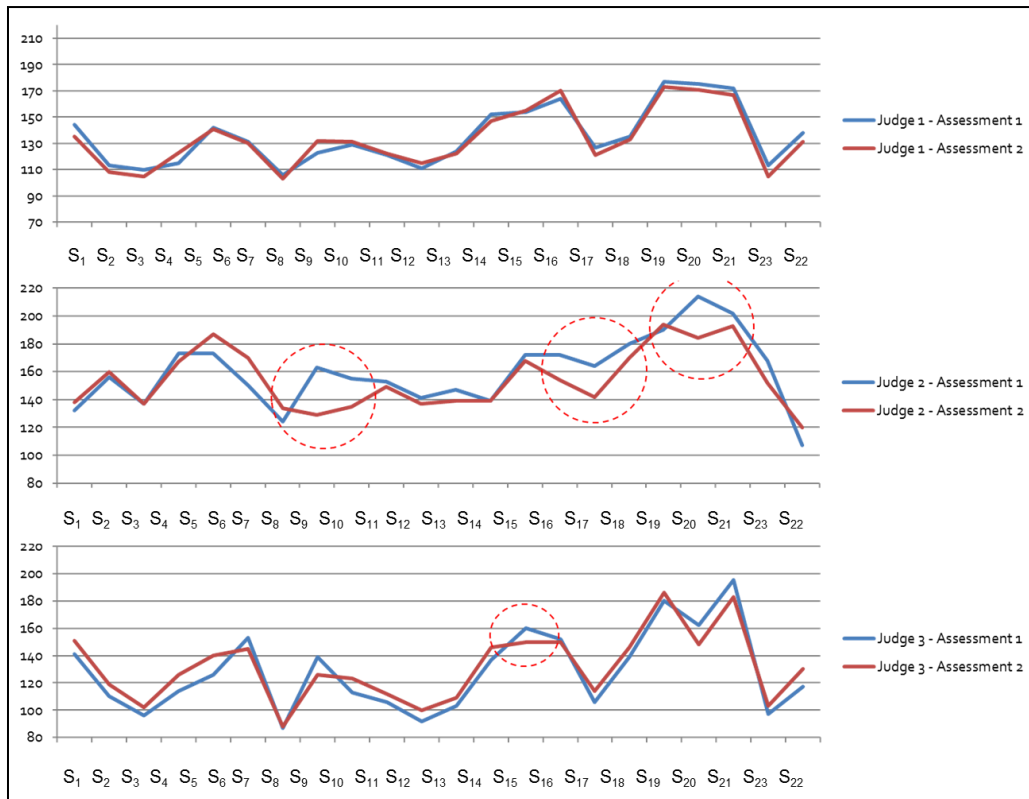


Figure 3-6 – Scores of creativity on CEDA attributed by three judges in Phase 1; P = participant; in ordinate: CEDA score (min.: 84; max: 214) *P23 and P22 were reversed for analysis reasons (judge 2 did not assess P21)

The Pearson concordance coefficient between judges has been calculated to show how similarly the three judges assessed the results for each subject (Kline, 2005). As Table 3-5 shows, the coefficient is higher for judge 1 and 3. In line with this result and for organisational reasons (availability, time, cost), we felt comfortable to proceed with 2 judges (1 and 3). Furthermore, Charyton proceeded with two judges in all her studies so we believed it was a suitable decision. Even though we have confidence that with more training judge 2 could tighten her results, for the reasons mentioned above, we chose to continue the project with only two judges.

Table 3-5 - Pearson Concordance Coefficient

Pearson Coef. (R^2) :			
Var.	$\bar{X}$ J1	$\bar{X}$ J2	$\bar{X}$ J3
$\bar{X}$ J1	1	0,398	0,828
$\bar{X}$ J2		1	0,452
$\bar{X}$ J3			1

3.4.2 Phase 2

The 98 test results of phase 2 were divided randomly into four groups (25, 25, 25, 23) because the different constants used to calculate the variations in reproducibility and repeatability are established for small samples ($N = 25$). Control charts were built to verify if the measures were in control *i.e.* predictable from a statistical point of view. Figure 3-7 shows that the values obtained are between the limits so that the assessment process is in control for the two qualitative criteria, originality and usefulness. This means that the values' variation is caused by unpredictable but normal and inevitable events and nothing specific can be done to further control the assessment process.

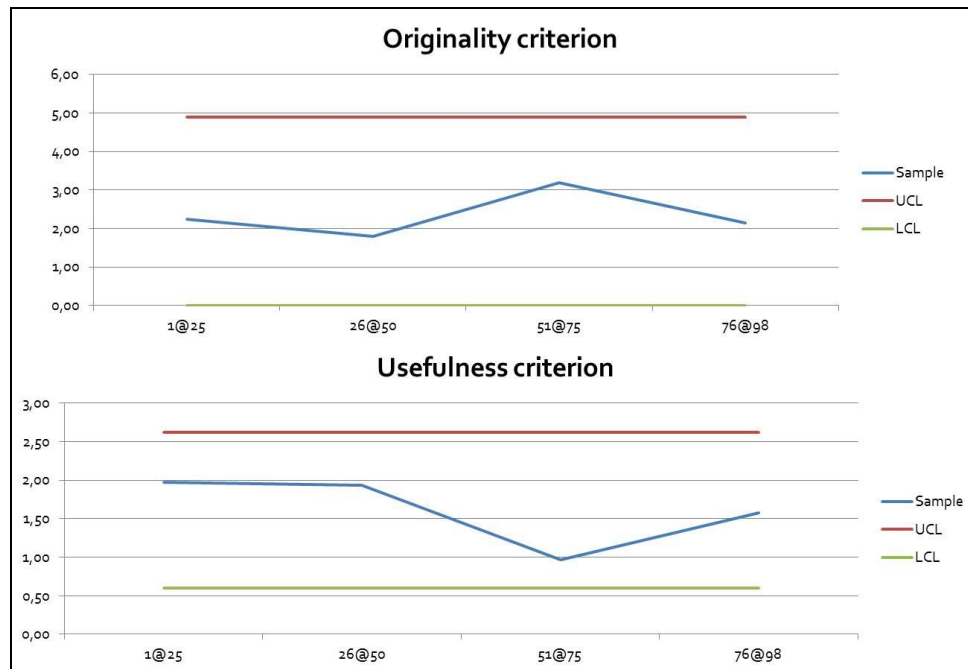


Figure 3-7 – Control Chart – Originality and Usefulness criteria

Using the same four groups of subjects, Figure 3-8 illustrates the percentages of evaluation variability related to three categories: repeatability, reproducibility and subjects. When using a measuring system, it is essential that the variability observed be due to the subjects and not to the instrument itself or its use. That is what is shown in these graphs. For the two criteria originality and usefulness, between 85% and 95% of the variability is due to the subjects and not the judges or the assessment process (repeatability/reproducibility).

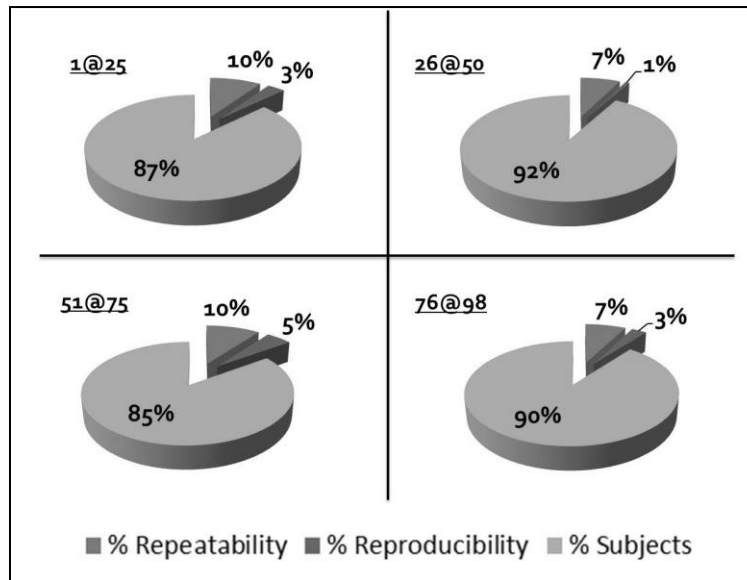


Figure 3-8 – Percentages of evaluation variability for Originality (4 samples : 88.5%)

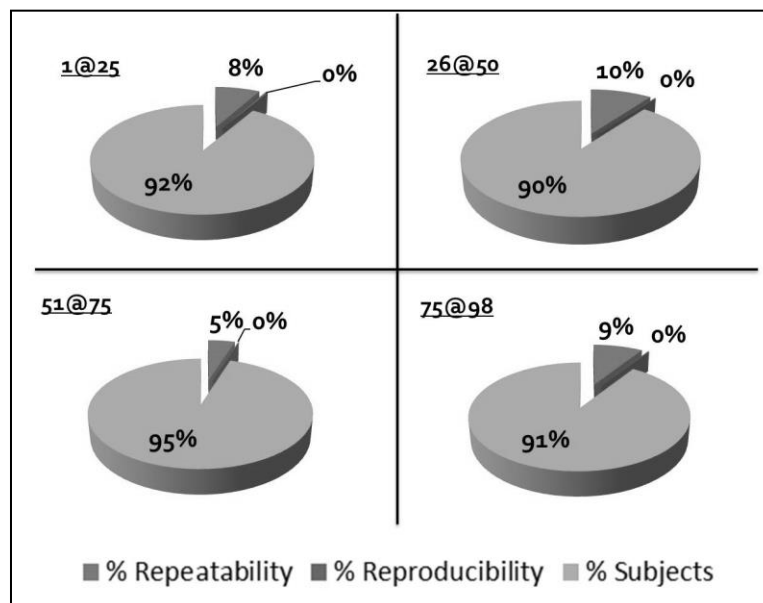


Figure 3-9 – Percentages of evaluation variability for Usefulness (4 samples : 92%)

In short, we calculated the standard deviation (SD), the variance and their percentages. The measurement system is responsible for 8.5% of the total variance (see Table 3-6), 6.7% of the variance being caused by the repeatability and 1.8% by the reproducibility. For an engineering process, a 10% limit is usually the maximum acceptable (Automotive Industry Action Group (AIAG), 2010; Ostle et al., 1996; Wheeler, 2006). This value is therefore judged acceptable. In other words, 91.5% of the variance is due to the subjects' differences.

Table 3-6 – Types of variances

Variations	Standard deviation	Variance	% (R & R)	% (R & R Tot)
Repeatability: measure to measure	5,79	33,55	78,82	{ 6,70 }
Reproducibility: judge to judge	3,00	9,02	21,18	
Subject to subject	21,40	458,00		
R & R total	8,80	42,57	100,00	8,50
Total	30,20	500,57		100,00

3.5 Discussion and conclusion

3.5.1 Phase 1

In Phase 1, 22 subjects completed the CEDA test. With the assessment guidelines provided by (Charyton, 2014), the three judges performed a first round of assessment. The guidelines concerning the two criteria fluency, flexibility, on how to count the items and categories they were reasonable to follow but those regarding originality and usefulness were much less practical. They caused assessment difficulties so that the judges had to meet and discuss several answers. Even though a few words were provided to describe the Likert scale (Table 3-3 & Table 3-4), the judges felt they did not describe with enough details the possibilities revealed in the tests. What is “somewhat interesting”? What is “moderately useful”? *“To score Originality (Uniqueness), rate each design on the scale from 0 to 10. Scorers or judges should think of a word on your own that describes each design and then look on the rubric list to find the word and assign that number to the design.”* (Charyton, 2014, p. 21). No completed assessment sheets (examples with designs and scores) were ever published or available to understand how the judges worked in Charyton’s team. We are aware that the descriptions we came up with still leave room for personal judgement. However, with little training supported by a manual containing examples (designs and scores), judges should be better equipped to make more precise assessments.

Another difficulty was the assessment of the “overall” subject’s production suggested by Charyton. *“Each design should be assessed separately (D1, D2). Then, an overall evaluation of the entire problem should be rated. The Originality score for the entire problem (Overall) will be the score that is analysed and becomes the overall Originality score for the problem. Although*

each design score can be inputted and analysed, we recommend using the overall problem score. It is also important to note that this process of scoring each design is pertinent towards making an assessment of the overall Originality score per problem." (Charyton, 2014, pp. 21-22). This explanation was not convincing and did not sufficiently describe how this overall score could or should be used. Also, according to Charyton, all scores should be added up (D1, D2, Overall). Given these obstacles, we made changes to this strategy in Phase 2.

We performed an *R&R* statistical analysis to see if the three judges were able to adequately repeat their assessments over time (period of 2 months) as well as come up with similar scores (overall precision of the assessment system). In this phase, the judges followed the aggregation method suggested by Charyton. She proposes a formula adding the four scores (fluency, flexibility, originality, usefulness) but the two scores of originality and usefulness are multiplied by 2. The explanation provided by the author is the following: *"The correlations for the revised formula with usefulness (2* Usefulness added to the original CEDA formula) illustrates similar findings with the new scoring of the revised CEDA compared with the previous scoring method without usefulness."* (Charyton, 2014, p. 18) When asked in a personal communication to give more details, Charyton added *"this formula was based on theory in relation to the conceptualization of originality and usefulness as integral components of creativity specific to engineering design"*. We still had serious reservations so we made adjustments in phase 2.

3.5.2 Phase 2

Charyton proposed an evaluation of every design but also added a third one, more global, to give an average score for each pair of designs (Figure 3-5 – B). In collaboration with a statistician, we determined this score was unnecessary as it represented an average of two scores we already sum up. Moreover, it accentuated the gap between judges. It was an additional judgment not even assessing a specific element of design.

An important problem arose when a specific situation occurred: if subjects came up with only one of the two designs per problem, they would get a score for the first one (e.g., 3-somewhat interesting) but would get 0 for the second one. What should be the overall score? 0-1-2-3? How does it adequately represent the overall subject's performance? To overcome this hurdle, we decided to eliminate the overall score. Statistically it was pulling apart the judges' assessments and theoretically it was not adding any information to the result.

As mentioned above, we felt uncomfortable using the CEDA's original scoring formula proposed by Charyton because it was lacking specifications. We found limited statistical and theoretical explanations as why originality and usefulness numbers should be doubled as well as the reference value of 100 for the fluidity and flexibility criteria. Therefore, in phase 2, all four scores were calculated independently and no total scores were tabulated. This would allow us to do more specific analysis on each criterion and keep differences between judges to a minimum.

Even with these modifications, the CEDA remains a relevant tool since it provides an overall assessment of creativity (five creativity elements and four evaluation criteria), which is particularly rare in the literature on the subject.

3.5.3 Final comments

This study had two objectives: test the reliability of the CEDA measurement system and clarify the assessment process of CEDA. For the first objective, we used the “gage R&R” method to verify reliability in regards to two aspects, repeatability and reproducibility. With 91.5% of the evaluation variation caused by the subjects (not the judges or the test itself), the test was proven highly reliable. The second objective was achieved by organizing discussions between judges about the classification and scoring of the subjects' design works. That yield longer and hopefully better descriptions of the qualitative Likert scales for the originality and usefulness criteria, as well as a critique and a revision of the scoring process.

It was innovative to use the “gage R&R” method to analyze data from a psychometric test. To our knowledge, it is not a common application. It has an advantage over other types of analysis commonly used in social sciences (*e.g.*: variance component analysis), as it can be done on a small sample.

For future research, it is believed that an overall score, a composite indicator of creativity, could be established with more precision and specifications. A single score would be easier to manage and work with (compare, rank, etc.) than four. Charyton did use an overall score but it remains questionable for the reasons evoked above (multiplication by 2, overall problem score). Also, from a statistical point of view, the scores of fluidity and flexibility are always very close to each other, and seem highly correlated. Should they be merged together or should one be eliminated?

Interesting research could be done in this direction. Finally, we started to build a visual guide with the different designs collected to ease and simplify the assessment process. Sketches with scores could be used to guide future judges in their assessments and help them provide comparable results from one study to another.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful for funding to the first author from the *Fonds de recherche du Québec – Nature et technologies* (FRQNT).

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CHAPITRE 4 : ARTICLE 2 : DO FUTURE ENGINEERS HAVE A CREATIVE THREAD? AN ANALYSIS OF TWO COGNITIVE EXERCICES AND A TEST

(Sophie Morin, Jean-Marc Robert, Liane Gabora; Creativity Research Journal)

4.1 Context

The capacity to generate original and useful ideas depends largely on organizations' ability to stimulate the creative potential of their employees as well as their own capacity to engage in a creative process (Cropley, 2015; "Global Agenda Council on Design & Innovation 2012-2014," 2013).

It is widely believed that creativity often involves making connections between concepts or ideas in distant domains (Bonnardel & Marmèche, 2005; Knoll, 2010; Liikkanen & Perttula, 2010; Marupaka, Iyer, & Minai, 2012). A rich knowledge network of multiple links and many concepts is expected to allow easier access to remote but interconnected ideas. Mednick (1962) described his vision of creativity in those terms: "creative people should have a richer, better connected, and more flexible associative network than less creative people". Learning how to take advantage of these networks and optimize related cognitive processes appears as a promising avenue.

Moreover, creative tasks ranging from highly constrained analogy problem solving to highly unconstrained art making involve the "actualization of potentiality" (Gabora & Saab, 2011). This means that the creative task induces a cognitive state that is an amalgam of potentially disparate thoughts, memories, and concepts, which feels subjectively like a 'half-baked idea' and which can be mathematically described as a state of superposition (Aerts, Gabora, & Sozzo, 2013; Gabora & Aerts, 2002, 2009). An idea can unfold in different ways depending on the different contexts it interacts with, *i.e.* perspectives it is considered from. We suggest that by teaching students to be comfortable with half-baked ideas, and trust in their own abilities to develop them, students' creative potential could be enhanced.

4.1.1 Research objectives

This study has two principal objectives: (1) Describe/investigate encoding retrieval abilities and state of mind in regards to analogy for future engineers and (2) Connect these two cognitive aspects with creative performance. The next section presents the methodology followed to achieve those objectives.

4.2 Methodology

To achieve our objectives, we adopted a 3-part testing approach. Figure 4-1 illustrates the approach.

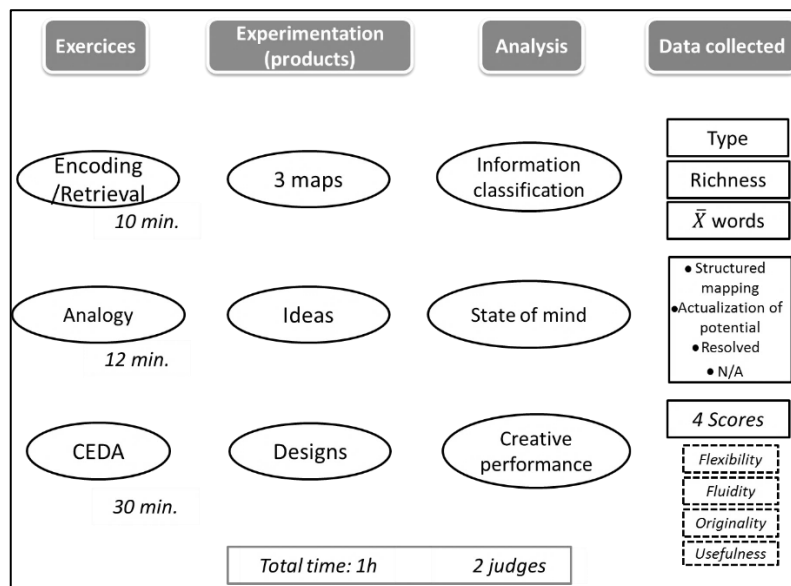


Figure 4-1 – Study structure

4.2.1 Sample

This article is the second paper of a three part study on developing an effective, theoretically anchored, creativity training program for engineers based on a cognitive approach (Morin, Bourdeau, et al., 2016; Morin, Robert, et al., 2016b). To be consistent between these studies, all participants in this research project were engineering students. They were following the same course (“Integrative project”) at Polytechnique Montreal (2nd year industrial engineering). We were able to contextualize the exercises and the test with pedagogical activities on creativity.

Besides the exercises and the test, a socio-demographic questionnaire was used to better understand the sample. Participants provided general information such as gender, age group, engineering program and education profile (Table 4-1). Participants' confidentiality was ensured by coding the results. Only the principal researcher could track participants if additional or complementary information was needed. An ethical certificate was obtained to proceed with the research.

Table 4-1 – Sample description

Number of students	98
Genders (Female; Male)	50; 48
Education in engineering (Undergrads)	98
Age (20-29; 30-39; 40-49)	94; 3; 1

4.2.2 Study design

This section presents the material, task, experimental design and procedure used for the study. During the experimentation, participants were told that the exercises and the test were to study the cognitive skills related to creative performance and that two judges would evaluate the two exercises and the test produced.

Material. Subjects were given the exercises and the test in one paper document. They could use any of their own such as crayons, pencils, erasers.

Task. The subjects take 1 hour to complete the three parts. First, the principal researcher used a power point presentation to guide the subjects with the stimuli (time and images) for the encoding retrieval exercise. Second, the analogy exercise was performed with the methodology described in section (see 4.2.4.2.1). Thirdly, the CEDA was presented on four pages, three with problems and one with guidelines.

Judges' task. (1) Encoding retrieval exercise. The procedure followed is described in section 4.2.4.1. (2) Analogy exercise. The procedure followed by the judges is described in section 4.2.4.2. (3) CEDA. The original assessment process and its modifications are presented in section 4.2.4.3. They used objective/quantitative measures for fluidity and flexibility, and subjective/quantitative measures (on two Likert scales) for originality and usefulness.

4.2.3 Judges

Two judges (woman) between 25-30 years old, made the final assessments. Several meetings allowed a collaborative work between the judges. They discussed, shared opinions and assessments strategies to ensure coherent and reliable results. The assessments were repeated twice in time to verify the process' reliability. Between the assessments, a two-month period was left to allow judges to “forget” what they assessed.

4.2.4 Exercises and test

The sections below describe the theoretical elements that support the use of the two exercises and the test in this study of cognitive processes related to creativity and their results. Discussions follow in the next section.

4.2.4.1 Encoding retrieval exercise

Information is classified and stored in the brain as networks (Mumford et al., 1997). Much like a spider web, words, concepts or ideas form nodes and links built according to the conditions in which they were learned (Mumford, Baughman, Supinski, & Maher, 1996). It is defined as “context-addressable memory” (Hinton & Anderson, 1989). We will refer to this structuring process by the encoding process. For example, the word "ski" does not evoke the same image if we add the context "winter" or "summer" (Figure 4-2).

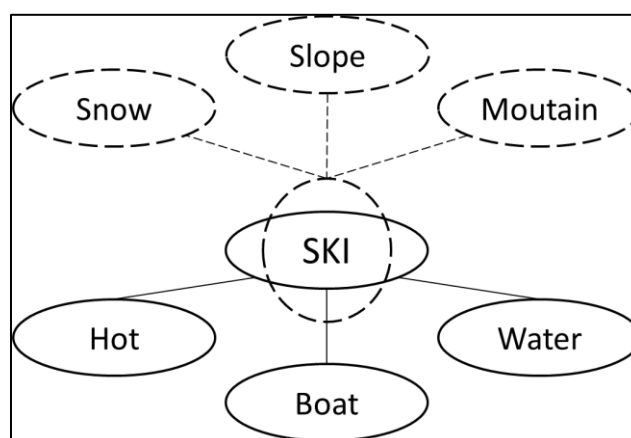


Figure 4-2 – Encoding illustration

With the help of virtual associative networks, researchers demonstrated what Mednick suggested in his work. They created 3D networks to illustrate how words were connected to each other in

peoples' work such as poems or stories. By combining results from creativity tests (remote associations) and this 3D mapping of concepts, they concluded that more creative individuals tend to have more complex and interconnected networks. *"In a recent study, Yoed Kenett and colleagues applied network science tools to directly examine Mednick's theory among the general population. [...] If Mednick is right, then creative people should have a richer, better connected, and more flexible associative network than less creative people. And that's exactly what they found."* (Kaufman, 2015). Following this viewpoint, we created an encoding retrieval exercise to assess participants' networks of thoughts.

4.2.4.1.1 Mind maps

As other researchers in the domain do to study associative thinking (Doumit, Marupaka, & Minai, 2013; Kaufman, 2015), we hypothesized that the way a person represents information on a sheet of paper is representative of how this information is encoded in his memory. That is to say, the number of words (concepts) and especially links between words (concepts) is indicative as how the person stored and organized the information into his or her brain

Several tools based on the principle of maps used to accompany reflexive processes (Davies, 2011; Eppler, 2006) were developed in learning contexts: mind maps (Buzan, 2011), concept maps (Novak & Cañas, 2007), conceptual diagrams and visual metaphors. For the purposes of this research project, we have chosen to combine complementary characteristics of concept maps and mind maps as recommended by Eppler (2006) in an article which compared these learning tools.

The concept map is used in an academic context for evaluating concepts' understanding. The mind map rather serves during exercises of "brainstorming" or, more specifically when individuals show divergence in their ideas (Brinkmann, 2003). Concept maps are known for their ability to update knowledge networks (Kinchin, 2008) while the mind maps are used to display how the information is stored (Davies, 2011).

Table 4-2 describes the main features of each type of maps.

Table 4-2 – Mind maps and concept maps comparison (Brinkmann, 2003; Eppler, 2006)

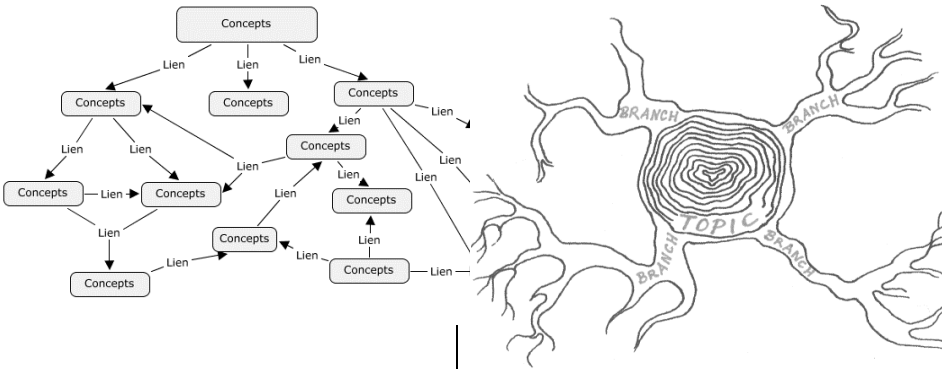
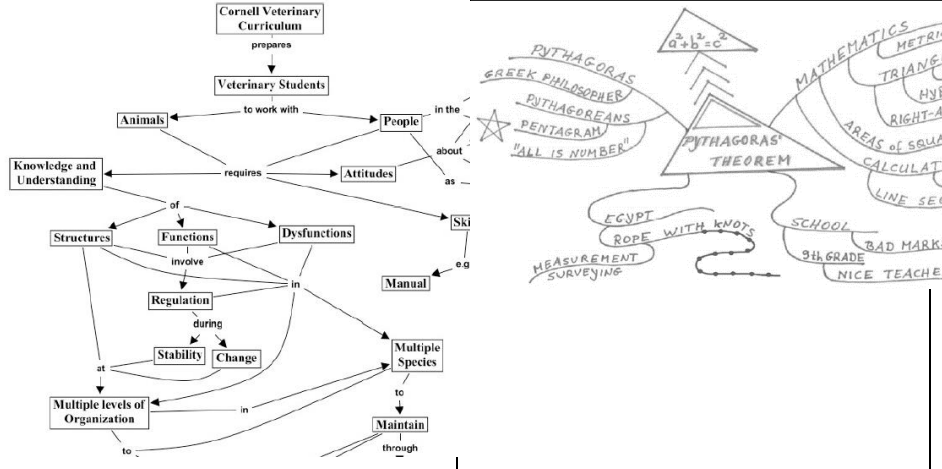
<i>Elements</i>	CONCEPT MAP	MIND MAP
<i>Objective</i>	Represent logical connections between key concepts related to an identified problem.	Represent visually and pictorially the hierarchical structure of a concept.
<i>Rules</i>	• Illustrates the "hierarchy" of concepts • Has an initial question • Identifies concepts to classify • Has a link word that logically connects the concepts	• Illustrates concepts hierarchically • Has an original concept • Is able to contain drawings • Presents the words on branches • Leaves room for the creativity of individuals (colors, shapes, images)
<i>Mapping</i>		
<i>Examples</i>		

Table 4-2 – Mind maps and concept maps comparison (Brinkmann, 2003; Eppler, 2006) (suite)

<i>Elements</i>	CONCEPT MAP	MIND MAP
<i>Basics</i>	• Representing concepts in relation with others helps to make the most significant and extensive learning. • Make links and qualify the links between concepts can force the learner to create a cognitive structure of understanding.	• Classify, sort and organize information to promote its understanding and assimilation. • The use of colors, shapes, designs, etc. will make concrete and visual what is in the brain.
<i>Uses</i>	Pedagogical: • Ensure learners' understanding of a concept, a subject • Verify the accuracy of links between concepts	Personal (metacognitive): • Become aware of his/her own understanding of a subject • Validation tool for one's own knowledge (education tool)

A key element to be documented in this study was the presence of connections, links or relationships between concepts put forward during the stimulus presentation. By its nature (a network), the concept map better responds to the research's needs than the mind map that is mainly hierarchical (branches). However, the apparent simplicity of the mind map and its openness to customization (colors, images, etc.), make it more appropriate for the objective of the encoding retrieval exercise as planned for this study.

It is for these reasons that we choose the term “mental map” for this research project while using the typology of concept maps for their classification.

4.2.4.1.2 *Measurement instrument -Maps*

The inspiration for the encoding retrieval exercise came from an activity organized for a creativity workshop and the free association task (Kenett, Anaki, & Faust, 2014). As a divergent thinking exercise, participants were asked to describe what they thought about different concepts and compare it with others to see how similar or different they were with respect to content and presentation (*e.g.*, lists, drawing, networks, mind maps). Based on the experience and the

comments raised, the exercise was constructed with three different stimuli, a picture (grey ball), a word (“cube”) and a common object (computer mouse) (Figure 4-3).

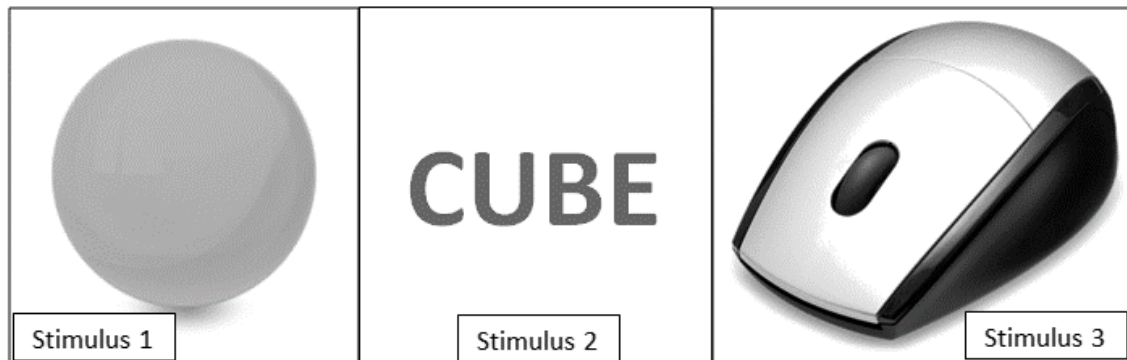


Figure 4-3 – Stimuli used for the encoding retrieval exercise

The first two stimuli are general *i.e.* they can evoke several things for the same person, leaving room for interpretation. For example, a ball may represent a planet, an atom, a gumball or a bead while a cube can remind you of sugar, a house, edges or a box. However, a computer mouse directly suggests a function or use and leads the participants to a hasty specific classification. The third stimulus will help to investigate whether a specific object modifies the characteristics of mental maps (*e.g.*: shape, number of concepts, etc.). With three different stimuli, we will see if there are encoding differences depending on the type of stimuli (general vs specific, word vs drawing).

A crucial part of the exercise is that no specific information was given as to what kind of map was expected. Two instructions were given: (1) You have 4 minutes to illustrate what the presented stimulus evokes for you; show everything it makes you think of. (2) Any form of representation is adequate (*e.g.*: text, drawing, picture, figure). According to our exploratory experiments, these instructions are sufficient.

First, the encoding retrieval exercise instrument was used with a group of 15 people at a “Poly-Art” conference at Polytechnique Montreal. The objective of this exploratory exercise was to check whether the exercise allowed to observe the types of maps presented by Kinchin (2008). He suggested a simple classification, composed of three families, the spoke, the chain and the net (Figure 4-4).

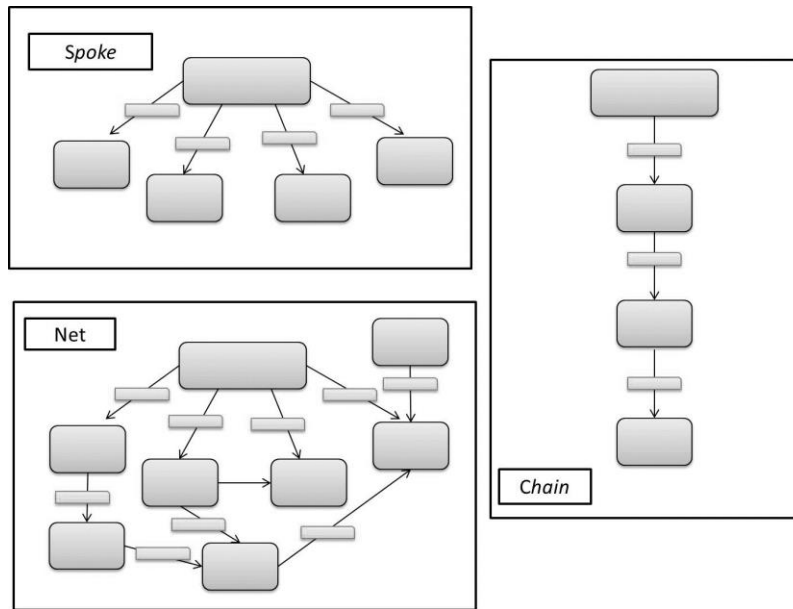


Figure 4-4 – Map typology (Kinchin, 2008)

The results confirmed the presence of the three basic types of forms (spoke, chain, net) but these turned out to be insufficient; more complex types and subcategories were needed. We added a “drawings” category to classify maps that would be in that form. We also created combinatorial categories to represent “hybrid” maps (Table 4-3). The objective of this part of the research project is based on the descriptive aspect of mental maps. Therefore, we chose to define more precisely the maps’ shapes produced by the participants.

Table 4-3 – Typology for assessing mental maps in this research project

Categories (Kinchin)	Sub-categories (our project)
(1) Spoke	(2) Spoke with chain
(3) Chain	---
(4) Net	(5) Net with chain
Drawings	Added to all others

The three mental maps developed by the participants were rated according to three criteria: type of map, number of words and word originality (richness). The judges first associated each map with one of the five types described above (Spoke, Chain, Net, Net with chain, Spoke with chain). Then they added up the number of words (or expressions) that appeared on each map to calculate an average number for the three maps. Finally, they made a judgment on the words’ originality with an 11 point Likert scale (0-10). After agreeing on basic principles, the judges performed a first assessment individually. Then they discussed the maps that obtained different

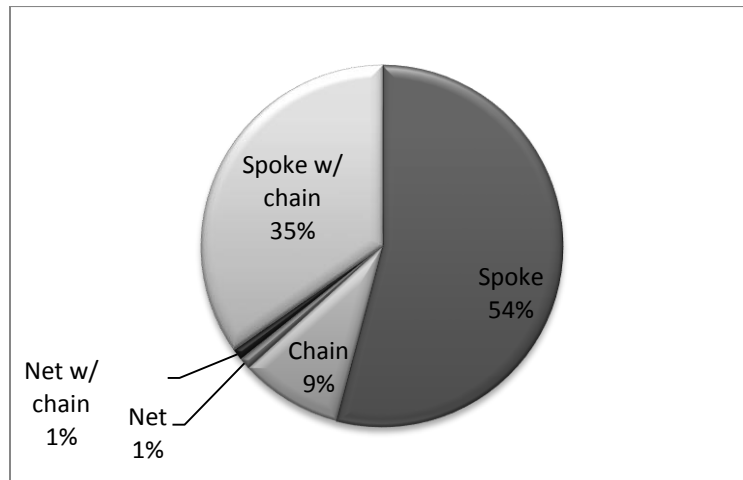


Figure 4-6 – Encoding retrieval results: Map Types

Figure 4-6 shows a normal appearing distribution from 0 to 6 for the originality score. No one was attributed scores from 7 to 10.

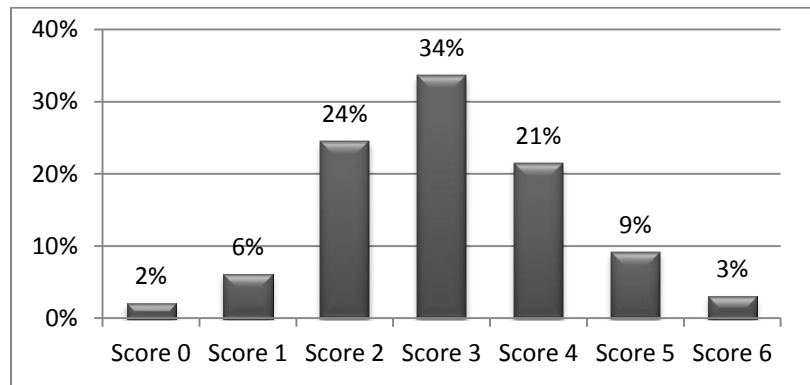


Figure 4-7 – Encoding retrieval results: Originality score

Figure 4-8 presents descriptive statistics for the encoding retrieval exercise. Fifty percent of the participants came up with an average between 6.67 and 15.09 words for the three maps. We did not count the number of links as planned. Because the maps were organized as chains, the number of words was almost always equal to the number of links so we discarded this variable.

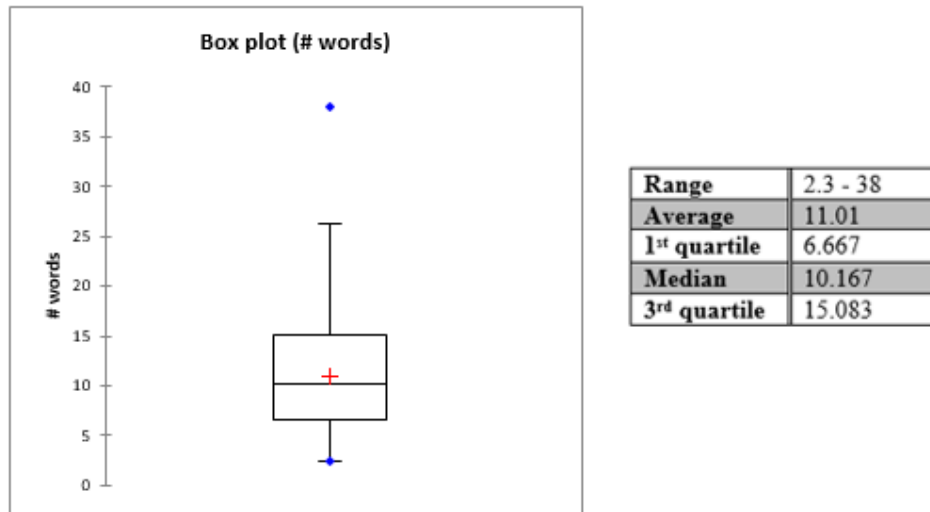


Figure 4-8 – Encoding retrieval results: Average number of words

4.2.4.2 Analogy exercise

The notion of potentiality, presented by Gabora & Saab (2011), refers to a state of mind associated with the resolution of an analogy.

« When an idea emerges through creative interference, the contributing items are not searched or selected amongst because together they form a single structure. This structure can be said to be in a state of potentiality because its ill-defined elements could take on different values depending on how the analogy unfolds »
(Gabora & Saab, 2011, p. 2).

We believe it is appropriate to consider “potentiality” as another cognitive element taking part in the creative process (Bonnardel, 2000; Chan et al., 2011; Linsey, Markman, & Wood, 2012). As explained previously, the creative process being primarily based on the ability to make connections between concepts, the state of mind related to the potentiality of ideas appears to be relevant when studying creativity.

Gabora & Saab (2011) proposed a potentiality exercise that identifies a person’s state of mind when making associations in the form of an analogy resolution. It was used in an english-speaking environment so the instrument was translated into French for the present study.

4.2.4.2.1 Measurement instrument – “The General”

This exercise has three steps : the exposure to the source, the exposure to the target and the monitoring (Gabora & Saab, 2011). During the first step, participants have five minutes to read a short text (*The General*) and write a short summary of the main elements (to ensure they understand the subject). Secondly, they read a second text (*The Radiation Problem*). No indication is given as to a possible link with the first text. After 100 seconds, the participants are stopped in their thinking process and asked to write exactly what they were thinking at that moment. It is this response that identifies the state of mind. According to pilot studies conducted by Gabora, on average it takes 180 seconds to solve the problem of analogy. Since the objective is to capture the ideas under development, it is important to interrupt the process of reflection before it ends. Finally, in the third step, participants are asked if they had noticed a relationship between the two problems and if so, when.

This exercise has been used since 1980 to study analogical problem solving (Gick & Holyoak, 1980). Developed in the United States, the experience could only be found in English. Supported by a translating software, the principal researcher proceeded to translate in French the two texts involved. A pre-test version was conducted to ensure adequate instructions understanding. A first data collection phase (22 subjects) validated the exercise's usability. Being an "American" exercise, we did not challenge the culture bias. Mostly used by researchers in the psychology field, undergraduates from psychology courses were usually chosen as participants for the exercise. However, our participants being future engineers, we believed they had the scientific background to grasp the theoretical aspects addressed (medicine, military strategy). Finally, because the first step is to write a short summary, it was considered that if there were understanding problems they would be identified.

Two judges determined the category of the state of mind for each participant. To do this, they evaluated the elements of response submitted by the participants in step 2. Three analogies could be drawn between the two situations. They are presented in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4 – Analogy elements (Gabora & Saab, 2011, p. 3509)

The General (source)	The Radiation Problem (target)
1. Multiples groups of soldiers	1. Multiple rays
2. Small groups	2. Low intensity rays
3. Groups converge from different directions	3. Rays converge from different directions

According to the responses provided during this exercise, participants were classified in one of four categories: structured mapping (SM), actualization of potentiality (AP), resolved or N/A. This was possible by comparing responses with a correction grid (presented in Table 4-5) as well as with examples given by Gabora & Saab.

Table 4-5 – Characteristics used to judge incomplete analogy solutions (Gabora & Saab, 2011, p. 3509)

Structured Mapping (SM)	Actualization of potentiality (AP)
- If multiple solutions are given they are considered separate and distinct (for example, separated by the word 'or')	- If multiple solutions are given they are jumbled together
- Does not contain extra, irrelevant information	- Contains extra information that would be relevant for related problems but that is not relevant for this one

Since we were interested in what happens during the resolution of analogy, participants who solved the analogy were subtracted and placed in the « resolved » category. While making the assessment of certain copies, we observed that a few participants didn't give any clue as to their state of mind (e.g.: "I do not know anything in the field" or "I do not know"). So in addition to the two possible outcomes suggested by Gabora's research (CS, AP), and following an exchange of emails with her, we added a third and fourth category: "N/A" and Resolved.

4.2.4.2.2 "The General" results

Figure 4-9 shows a large portion of participants (76.53%) in the "actualisation of potential" (AP) category. We added and reported the "resolved" category as well as the "N/A" category instead of removing those copies as Gabora did. In the case of structured mapping (SM), it is shown that only 10% of the participants fall in this category that was considered the single possibility.

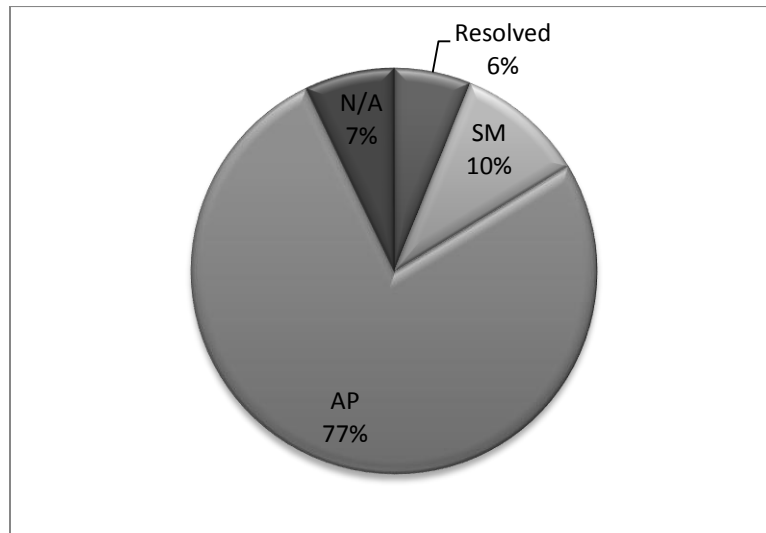


Figure 4-9 – Potentiality results

Finally, a creativity test specifically designed for engineers was used to measure the participants' creativity in regards of four criteria.

4.2.4.3 Creative Engineering Design Assessment: creativity test

The Creative Engineering Design Assessment (CEDA) is a recent instrument developed to specifically assess engineers' creativity (Charyton et al., 2008). The next section explains the theoretical framework behind the test, how it was administered, how the pre-test was done and how the data were analysed.

Unlike many other creativity assessment tools (*eg.*: CAP = Creativity Assessment Packet; RAT = Remote Association Test; SOI = Structure of Intellect; TTCT = Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking; WKCT = Wallach–Kogan Creativity Test; CCh = The Creativity Checklist) (Lemons, 2011; Piffer, 2012), the CEDA can take into account five elements of the creative process (

Table 4-6). Usually, instruments only measure divergent thinking since the latter is often associated, even confused, with creativity. However, it is widely believed that creativity has several other aspects that deserve to be studied in order to get an overview of someone's creative performance. Especially for engineers, being able to satisfy constraints, solve problems and identify opportunities for improvement ("problem finding") are essential aspects of their work.

Table 4-6 – CEDA and the creative process (Charyton & Merrill, 2009, p. 146)

Creative Process	CEDA assessment elements
Divergent thinking	2 different solutions for each problem
Convergent thinking	One solution given for each problem
Constraint Satisfaction	Shapes used and materials added within the parameters of design
Problem finding	Identifying other uses for their design
Problem solving	Solving the given problem with a novel or novel designs

When administering the CEDA, the same exercise is repeated three times with certain nuances. The participants are expected to create six concepts. The number of objects suggested increases from two to three to four (tube, sphere, cube, pyramid). The “problem” to be solved also changes three times (designs that produce sound, that facilitate communication, that can travel). Figure 4-10 depicts the instructions as they are presented in the test.

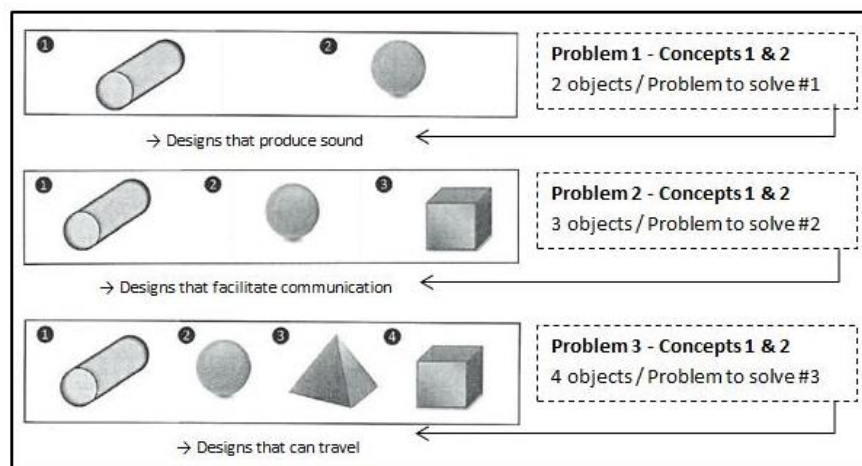


Figure 4-10 – CEDA Instruction structure

The test lasts 30 minutes. It provides a score (a number) for comparing students to each other and to themselves if the test is retaken. The author of the test says that the higher the score is, the more creative a person is. However, there is no guidance on the level of performance that corresponds to a “good” or “bad” score.

The test is based on a well-known test, the *Purdue Creative Test (PCT)* (Charyton & Merrill, 2009; Harris, 1960b). According to Harris’s article, it appears that the use of simple geometric

shapes as well as the use of three assessment criteria (fluency, flexibility, originality) influenced Charyton when designing the CEDA. However, nowhere do Charyton explains how she proceeded to create the CEDA from the PCT. Therefore, we could not explain with certainty why those four forms (cube, cylinder, ball, pyramid) were chosen. Also, there is no information on the process used to determine the three “problems” suggested.

Tests results from 22 participants were used to practise, discuss and establish a solid assessment foundation. The interpretation of the CEDA requires the use of more than one judge who must assess the work of the participants in an evaluation grid. Very little information is available about the test’s evaluation process. The only specifications of Charyton mentioned that judges received two hours of group training. Given these limitations, we defined our own assessment process. An article is dedicated to this particular study (Morin, Bourdeau, et al., 2016) but following is an overview.

First, a preliminary discussion took place before starting the evaluations to allow the principal researcher to explain the ground rules to the other two members of the jury. Then the three judges assessed individually, twice (spaced by few weeks) the 22 tests. Following that step, meetings were held to discuss results and correct strategies if needed.

The CEDA has four main assessment criteria: fluency, flexibility, originality and usefulness. The first two criteria are quantitative and cause no particular problem even though specific aspects can be debatable (flexibility criteria). They consist in counting the number of responses (fluidity) for each section (complete design, description, materials, problems resolved, users) and the number of different answers (flexibility).

The originality and usefulness criteria required a more elaborated protocol to ensure the reliability between judges. We used the first 22 copies to establish the scale. The three judges conducted an analysis of each design to give them a score for originality (0-10) and usefulness (0-4). They took the opportunity to detail each assessment level, which were not described in the instruction manual supplied with the test (only one word defined each level) (Figure 4-11).

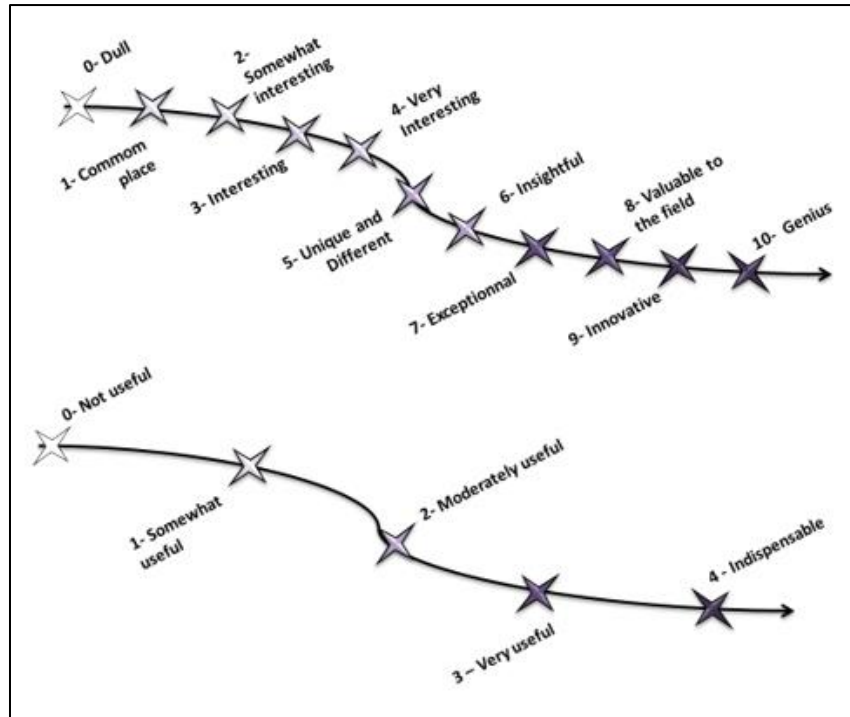


Figure 4-11 – Assessment levels of originality and usefulness in CEDA

We tried to clarify what each level meant in the test's context. With the classification of 132 designs, we described with more words what influenced our choice and defined more precisely what we expected for each level. The following two tables (Table 4-7 & Table 4-8) present the guidelines we established.

Table 4-7 - Assessment level description for the « Originality » criterion

0 - Dull	Does not correspond to the general goal suggested; common object (daily use).
1 – Common place	Designs that come often in the tests.
2 – Somewhat interesting	Minimal transformation, use of multiple suggested forms, multiple materials, added objects or materials.
3- Interesting	More « unusual » idea, an idea more insightful but not so much developed.
4- Very interesting	Combination of 2 or more simple concepts.
5- Unique and different	Combination of more developed and complex concepts, concepts not existing in this suggested form.
6- Insightful	Well developed idea, well described (details), combining multiple concepts (different fields) in a novel way.
7- Exceptionnal	In all of our assessments, no designs obtained higher marks than 6, so we didn't have examples to discuss and compare scores 7 to 10.
8- Valuable to the field	
9- Innovative	
10- Genius	

Table 4-8 - Assessment level description for the « Usefulness» criterion

0 - Useless	Does not respond to the general goal suggested, does not present any possible uses
1 – Somewhat usefull	Responds to the general goal suggested but has limited possible uses
2 – Usefull	Relevant uses but for very specific cases
3- Very usefull	Existing concepts but not optimal/one solution among others, existing concept that needs elaboration
4- Indispensable	Existing concepts, indispensable or integrated to modern life

The CEDA's validity was established by Charyton et al. (Charyton et al., 2011). Convergent and discriminant validities were obtained comparing CEDA results with six others results on creativity tests. Charyton used three tests measuring general, more personal, aspects of creativity such as the Creativity Personality Scale (Charyton & Merrill, 2009). Denoting low correlations between the CEDA and the three “general” creativity tests, Charyton deduced that the CEDA measured creativity in the specific context of engineering rather than general. « *Discriminant validity for the CEDA was established with the general creativity measures, [...] suggesting that the CEDA is domain specific to engineering.* » (Charyton, 2014, p. 16). Also, finding average

correlations for two of the three tests related to engineering, Charyton concluded that « *by directly assessing Originality and usefulness, the CEDA assesses creativity as a well-accepted standardized definition that is also domain specific to engineering.* » (Charyton, 2014, p. 17)

Even though this new instrument is starting to be known in the research community, no studies have been published reporting results or an explicit evaluation protocol. In the case of this study, Table 4-9 presents what protocol was followed.

Table 4-9 – Research protocol

Assessment steps	Description
<u>Pre-test – 22 tests</u>	
1- First presentation meeting	• Presentation of the research and test (theory, manual, general perspective)
2- Individual assessment (x2)	• Each judge had a copy of the tests with assessment grids. • They evaluated the tests twice (spaced in time)
3- Discussion, collaboration	• Three meetings, 1h each • Discussing the criteria with cut up designs
4- Conclusion	• After statistical work, we conclude we could use 2 judges (instead of three) and still have valid results.
<u>Test – 98 tests</u>	
1- First team meeting : two criteria assessment	• Assessment of the two quantitative criteria (fluidity, flexibility) • Each copy assessed by the two judges together
2- First individual assessment	• Each judge individually evaluated each copy with an updated assessment grid (following pre-test phase)
3- Second team meeting : discussion, collaboration	• Three hour meeting comparing grids where notable differences were seen • Discussion made to tighten the judgments.
4- Second individual assessment	• Each judge individually re-evaluated each copy with an assessment grid (few weeks after the first assessment)

First were assessed fluidity and flexibility. Given their quantitative nature, we proceed directly as a team to count the items. Time was saved and more reliable results were obtained by taking advantage of the presence of two judges. Then, each with a copy of the tests, we conducted a first assessment of originality and usefulness. When entering data, the first judge identified a number of differences. When there were more than two levels between two results (e.g.: 2 and 5), the two judges discussed to see if an agreement was possible. Most of the time, they were able to bring

closer their judgments while respecting their personal opinions. When it was not possible, the results were left untouched. Finally, two months later, they proceeded to the second assessment of the same two criteria. To avoid influence between subjects, the copies' order was changed.

Lastly, it is essential to address the issue of the total score provided by this assessment tool. Charyton suggests a formula adding the four scores in the CEDA (fluency, flexibility, originality, usefulness).

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Total CEDA Score for 1 of 6 designs (0–284) =} \\ &\text{Fluidity (0–100) + Flexibility (0–100) + Originality (0–30) * 2 + Usefulness (0–12) * 2} \end{aligned}$$

This formula refers to a “perfect score” of 284 per problem, calculated from a maximum number of items set to 100 for fluidity and flexibility. This figure seems highly arbitrary, since according to our observations, maximum results are around 55-60. No explanations are given by Charyton to explain this number. Also, statistical reasons why originality and usefulness results should be doubled seem questionable. For these reasons, we have chosen to keep all four scores individual and not add them up. This allowed us to make more specific analyses on the criteria and especially avoid the dubious comparison with a “perfect score” of 284.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Total CEDA Score for 1 of 3 design =} \\ &\text{Fluidity / Flexibility / Originality (0–30) / Usefulness (0–12)} \end{aligned}$$

Even with these modifications made, the tool remains relevant and pertinent since it allows an overall assessment of creativity, which is particularly rare in the literature.

4.2.4.3.1 CEDA results

Two types of analysis were performed with the CEDA results: descriptive statistics and principal factors analysis.

Descriptive statistics

As explained in the section 4.2.4.3, the four results obtained were kept separately for theoretical reasons. Table 4-10 and Figure 4-12 present various statistical results detailing the subjects' performance on the CEDA. A wide range of results can be observed for each criterion. For fluidity and flexibility, no benchmarks are available because they represent a number of items. For the originality criterion, the results obtained are based on a maximum value of 90 points.

From the 11 point Likert scale, the maximum value for each design is 10 and there are six designs in total and three global scores. For the usefulness criterion, the results obtained are based on a maximum value of 36 points. From the five point Likert scale, the maximum value for each design is four and again, there are six designs in total and three global scores. For the latter two criteria, an average was made with the results of the two judges and their two assessments.

Table 4-10 – CEDA Results : Descriptive statistics

Statistics	CEDA-Fluidity	CEDA-Flexibility	CEDA-Originality	CEDA-Usefulness
Minimum	10,0	10,0	7,0	0,0
Maximum	70,0	60,0	31,8	33,0
1 st Quartile	32,0	29,0	13,3	9,8
Median	39,5	34,0	16,1	13,8
3 rd Quartile	47,0	40,0	19,4	17,6
Average	40,0	34,7	16,7	13,9
Variance (n-1)	133,2	75,8	27,3	40,2
SD (n-1)	11,5	8,7	5,2	6,3

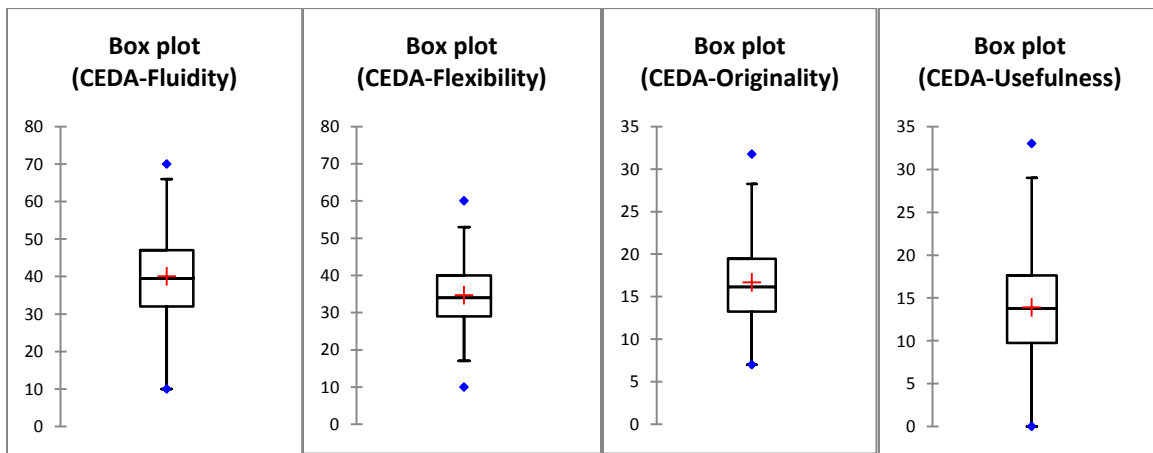


Figure 4-12 – CEDA Results: Box plots

The four histograms shown below (Figure 4-13) propose a normal distribution for each criterion. However, the Shapiro-Wilk test was used to test the distributions for normality and all but one, originality, were consistent with a normal distribution.

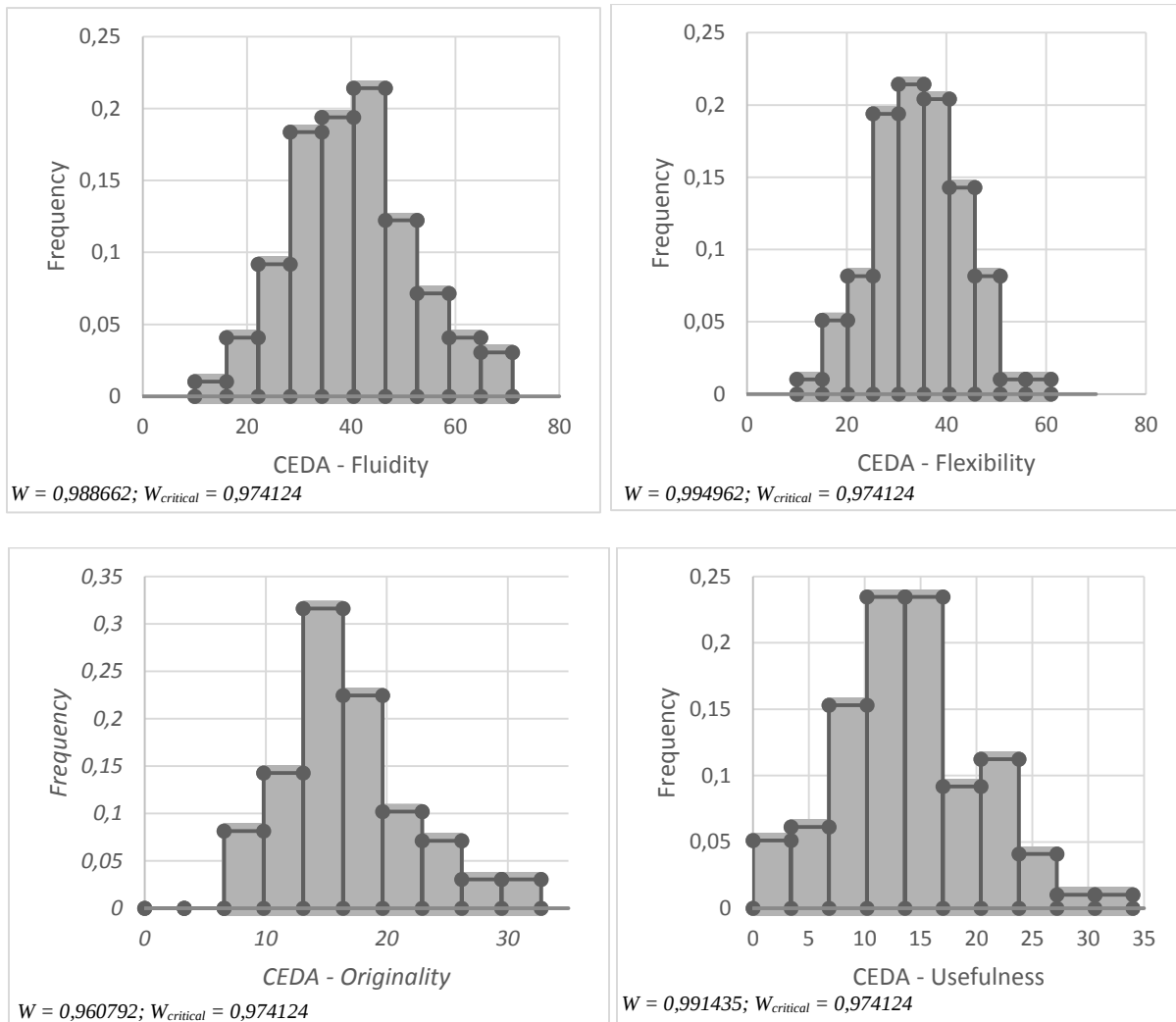


Figure 4-13 – CEDA Results: Histograms (Shapiro-Wilk W; $W_{critical}$ at 5% significance)

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

Figure 4-14 shows that fluidity and flexibility are statistically very close to each other and that originality and usefulness are orthogonal. These variables are different from one another and can't be predicted by the others.

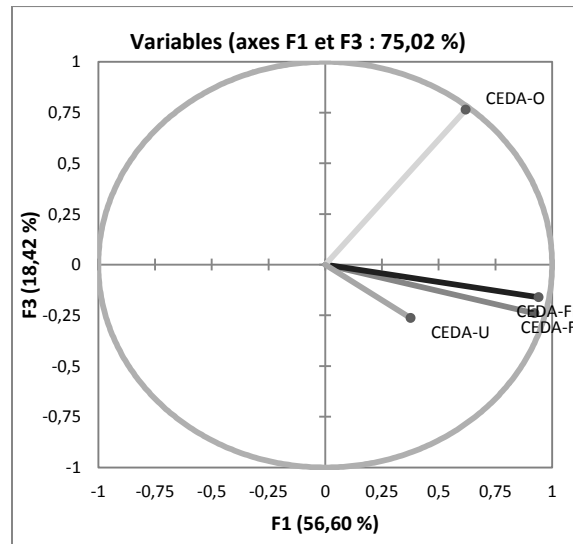


Figure 4-14 – Principal Component Analysis Results (F: fluidity, FI: flexibility)

Table 4-11 supports the results found in the figure above as three principal factors can be identified with significant eigenvalues. With three factors, 98.4% of the variation can be explained. Additional research is needed to define more precisely those three factors.

Table 4-11 – Eigenvalues associated to the CEDA's assessment criteria

	F1	F2	F3	F4
Eigenvalues	2,264	0,936	0,737	0,064
Variability (%)	56,596	23,389	18,423	1,592
% cumulated	56,596	79,985	98,408	100,000

4.3 Discussion and conclusion

The next section presents the analysis made in regards of the two exercises and the test. Unfortunately, no connexions could be made between the exercises and the test as first hoped. Very homogenous results for the mental maps and the specific state of mind “actualisation of potential”, made it difficult to link those results to the performance on the CEDA.

4.3.1 Encoding retrieval exercise

A clear finding is that the majority of the maps collected, are very similar *i.e.* spoke and spoke with chain. When recalling memories linked with a stimulus, subjects seemed to adopt a linear perspective. We were somewhat surprised by those results. In a previous round of testing, we saw

more network structures and were hoping for the same observation. However, it was not the case and because the test was built for this study, no benchmarking was possible. Would the results be different in other domains like psychology, architecture or medicine? A study would have to be conducted.

With these results in hand, we are asking the question: Is “networking” a learned process? Judging by the keen interest in mind mapping education, it is definitely a skill that seems to be teachable and useful in many domains. Usually used as a pedagogical tool, we believe it could also be learned to practise the conscious act of making connexions between concepts and therefore help a future creative process. With a metacognitive approach, learners could deepen their understanding of the advantages of a networking encoding and retrieval thinking style and its consequence on the creative process.

Also, being a specific exercise developed for this study, we could have reservations about the exercise’s validity. Some theoretical issues are addressed and valid but more results from other researchers could help solidify the results obtained in this study. The use of other instruments such as the visual associative networks could also be an avenue to develop.

4.3.2 Analogy exercise

The results obtained in this study are comparable to those obtained by Gabora & Saab in their research (76.4% AP) and supports her findings (Gabora & Saab, 2011). However, to compare those proportions with the CEDA result, we would need more diversity. With 76% of people with the same result (Actualisation of potential), it is hard to relate them with quantitative CEDA results. However, again using a metacognitive approach to understand how the cognitive state of mind works, we believe we could find a way to use or take advantage of this new knowledge and train people to be better at creativity.

4.3.3 CEDA

Quantitative results

Our study involved a somewhat homogenous sample, all future engineers in their second year of study at Polytechnique Montréal. It allows for internal validity but it also gives restricted results, not much generalizable to other populations. That being said, the test is, by its nature (materials,

usefulness, sketch, users, etc.), especially made for the engineering field. It would be difficult to compare the results with psychologists, nurses or accountants. Only similar professions could be tested such as industrial designers or architects for example. Of course, it could still be very interesting to study scores from these close domains.

To our knowledge, only two other authors published results in regards to the CEDA: the principal researcher Charyton (Charyton & Merrill, 2009) and very recently W.A. Carpenter (Carpenter, 2016). Charyton published very limited results for men/woman, engineers vs non engineers. She analysed and presented scores calculated with her suggested formula. Because we did not use the formula for theoretical reasons, we are not able to compare our results.

In our research, no results were established over 6 for originality. Is that “normal”? We don’t know because the two other authors didn’t detail their findings. It would be interesting to see results’ range and distribution from other research team to compare our findings. However, as discussed in the next section, improvements could be made to tighten the assessment process and improve the comparison’ reliability.

In the case of Carpenter, he published separated results for each criterion. Table 4-12 shows our study compared with his. We also calculated a percentage difference between average results of our results and Carpenter’s for the originality and usefulness criteria.

Table 4-12 – CEDA results comparison (Our study: n=98, Carpenter: n=42)

Criteria	Minimum	Maximum	Average	
Fluidity				
<i>Our study</i>	10.0	70.0	40.00	
<i>Carpenter</i>	7.0	60.0	32.59	
Flexibility				
<i>Our study</i>	10.0	60.0	34.70	Average Difference
<i>Carpenter</i>	5.0	49.0	20.86	
Originality (/90)				4.3%
<i>Our study</i>	7.0	31.8	16.70	
<i>Carpenter</i>	6.0	29.0	12.81	
Usefulness (/36)				9.2%
<i>Our study</i>	0.0	33.0	13.90	
<i>Carpenter</i>	4.0	24.0	10.60	

Assessment tool

The gaps observed when comparing the results from the two studies could be due to the lack of guidelines to assess the tests. Many instructions can be interpreted differently and affect the scores. To our knowledge, no documentation giving explicit examples of assessed designs is available. It could definitely be useful and appropriate to build a “manual guide” (sketches with marks) to help guide the judges in their assessments. Making the process more standard would also help compare the results between studies.

An important change we will make in the assessment is the removal of the “global” score. The test assesses each design but also adds a third one to give an average score for each pair of designs. We determined this score was unnecessary as it represented an average of two scores we already summed up. It also accentuated the gap between judges. It is an additional judgment not even assessing a specific element of design. We were confronted with problems when a participant only had time to complete one of the two designs for one problem. They would get a score for the design, 4 for example, and 0 for this other one. We did not know how to manage such a situation. For all these reasons we decided to eliminate this score in future researches.

4.3.4 Implications and future work

We believe our research project is a good starting point to study prospective engineers. Better understanding how this population thinks and learns could help educators design and adapt educational programs to their students’ needs. We think that the results obtained in this study are particularly useful in regards to creativity and the implementation of a cognitive/metacognitive pedagogical approach.

Even though no relevant correlations could be found between the exercises and the test, describing the population according to these characteristics is a step forward. These results provide valuable theoretical information to share with the learners to increase their knowledge of their own processes.

As mentioned above, eventually comparing other populations (designers, architects, etc.) with prospective engineers could be interesting. Using these exercises as pedagogical instruments instead of “tests” could certainly be an effective strategy. Far from classifying the students in “different” categories, it could stimulate discussions and inspire them to share their thought

processes. If cognitive differences do in fact exist between professions, learners could benefit from these variances.

Concerning the CEDA as an assessment tool, we understand that it is useful, for educators as well as professionals, to quantify creativity with a single, global score. We did not use the formula suggested by Charyton for theoretical reasons but we still think a composite indicator would be valuable. In the PCA analysis, we addressed more directly the theoretical basis of the test. Because we found fluidity and flexibility very correlated, we ask the question if they should both be kept as variables. Usually, when two variables are found correlated, they measure the same concept and therefore should be merged. Even though Charyton also found that correlation result, she did not make adjustments as other researchers did for other tests (*eg.*: Torrance Test of Creative Thinking, (Lemons, 2011). This consideration would make a difference in the establishment of a global score.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful for funding to the first author from the *Fonds de recherche du Québec – Nature et technologies* (FRQNT).

We are grateful for funding to the third author from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

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CHAPITRE 5 : ARTICLE 3 : HOW TO TRAIN FUTURE ENGINEERS TO BE MORE CREATIVE? AN EDUCATIVE EXPERIENCE

(Sophie Morin, Jean-Marc Robert, Liane Gabora; European Journal of Engineering Education)

5.1 Introduction

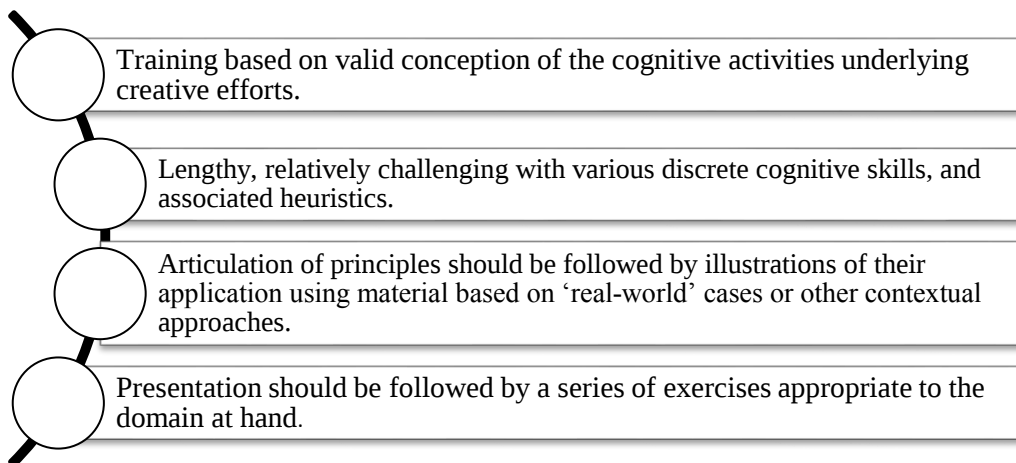
Increasingly, organizations seek creative engineers to maintain a competitive edge. Creativity enables innovation; it enhances the design and development of new products, processes, or services which should help to insure the profitability of organizations. The literature covering the training aspect of creativity is extensive (Cropley and Urban 2000). Creativity training programs are increasingly popular, and a new “school of creativity science” opened in Montreal in 2016. It is widely believed that creativity training can be highly effective and that society would benefit from more such programs (Yeh 2011; Liu and Schönwetter 2004; Cropley and Cropley 2000; Felder 1987), particularly for engineers (Murdock and Keller-Mathers 2011; Engineers Canada 2014). However, creativity training in engineering education programs is currently integrated in only a superficial manner (Johri, Chen, and Lande 2009). Just a few such programs have a solid theoretical foundation, and scientific evidence of their effectiveness is lacking (Zappe, Litzinger, and Hunter 2012; Zappe, Mena, and Litzinger 2013; Badran 2007; Gangopadhyay 2014).

An exhaustive search, a meta-analysis of 70 training programs, identified key instructional strategies and concepts taught in creativity training programs (Scott, Leritz, and Mumford 2004a, 2004b). They identified six meta-theoretical frameworks (cognitive, social, motivational, personality, confluence, other), eight core processes (problem identification, conceptual combination, idea generation, etc.), 17 training techniques (divergent thinking, critical thinking, elaboration, analogies, brainstorming, etc.), 12 course design variables (amount of practice, number of days, depth of material, etc.), 10 medias (lectures, videos, discussions, etc.), and eight exercises types (classroom, field,

written, group, etc.). In each category, they identified which elements appeared to be most effective. For example, using conceptual combination and idea generation as core processes promote creativity information gathering. They found that the cognitive approach was the only one that was positively correlated with developing creative behavior.

By studying many characteristics of creativity courses, according to four components (cognitive processes, training techniques, communication media and types of exercises), they created 11 training ‘types’ (Analogies, Imagery, Analytical, Open Idea Production, Creative Process, Conceptual Combination, Interactive Idea Production, Computer Based Production, Structured Idea Production, Critical/Creative Thinking, Situated Idea Production) (Scott, Leritz, and Mumford 2004b). Numerous items related to creativity are part of each training type such as idea generation, divergent thinking, problem identification, expressive activities, etc. The background work carried out within this study facilitated understanding of how creativity training can unfold. The researchers reported the effectiveness of these components, and they made four main recommendations (Table 5-1) that stand out as an excellent basis for further research on teaching creativity.

Table 5-1 – Principal recommendations on teaching creativity (Scott, Leritz, and Mumford 2004a, 383)



Although this constitutes significant progress, there is still a need for more accurate and detailed literature on educational strategies (Papaleontiou-Louca et al. 2014). Scott's research shows how diverse creativity training can be in specific, real life experiences, but it does not relate those findings to the literature on creativity knowledge and skills, as is needed to fuse theoretical understanding of creativity with practical skills. The present study outlines a creativity training course including theoretical framework, pedagogical activities supporting cognitive skill development and knowledge acquisition, and the measurement of the course's effectiveness (quantitative and qualitative).

5.2 Theoretical framework supporting pedagogical strategies

Sawyer (2012) presents a list of 10 universities worldwide offering training programs (certificate, minors, etc.) in creativity. We found that explicit information on the frameworks, the operational details, the pedagogical strategies and media, used to build these training programs was scarce. This scarcity prevented us from concluding that they were based on a solid conceptual and theoretical framework.

In some cases, creativity is included within the Project Based Learning (PBL) approach (Daly, Mosyjowski, and Seifert 2014). In this approach, teachers encourage students to be creative, i.e. to 'think outside the box' when analyzing and solving problems. However, creativity is not considered a central learning objective, but rather a quality or an asset, an advantage in the context of the project. Most often, creativity is underestimated as a learning object and even more as a skill to develop (Murdock and Keller-Mathers 2011; Cropley 2016; Daly, Mosyjowski, and Seifert 2014). In her recent research, Daly (2014) found that even when educators had the intention to foster creativity and thought they used appropriate strategies, students were not perceiving those efforts as such. If creativity is not addressed directly to develop its process, it will remain tacit.

The following sections provide a description of the framework established from conceptual, process, and intelligence models.

5.2.1 Conceptual and Process models

Creative behaviors, products, individuals, have been widely studied, and models of the creative process have been proposed (Amabile 1988; Sternberg 2006a; Csikszentmihalyi 1996; Cropley and Urban 2000; Isaksen 1995; Gabora 2010, 2005, In press; Treffinger et al. 2002). These models focus on particular elements, such as thinking skills, personality traits, environmental and social characteristics, cognitive components, that influence creativity. The models although quite different, gather common elements (Figure 1). Four are inherent to the individual, one to the environment, and the sixth refers to integration of the others.

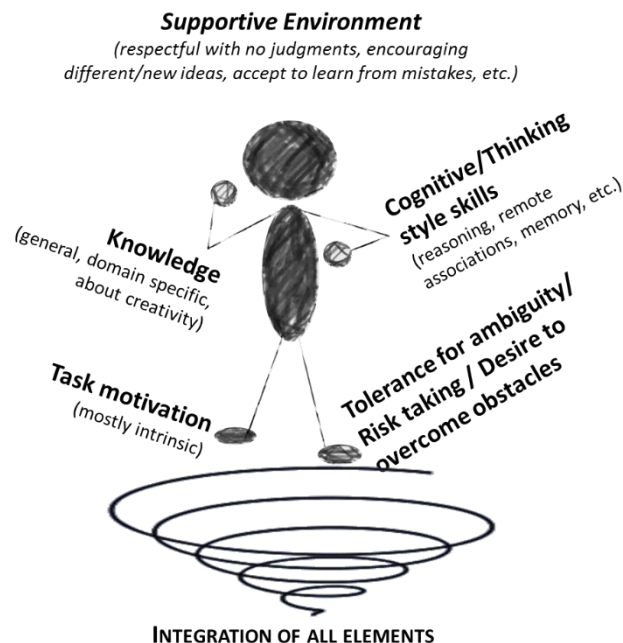


Figure 5-1 – Common elements of conceptual models of creativity

Researchers have also studied and defined creativity from a process or procedural viewpoint, i.e. the steps or phases someone goes through when involved in a creative process. Some examples are presented in Table 5-2. From the famous 4-step model of Wallas to the most recent one (up to 8 steps), Sawyer created a classified summary of these models.

Table 5-2– Models of the creative process

Sawyer (2013)	Wallas (1926)	IDEAL (Bransford and Stein 1993)	Sternberg (2006b)	Mumford's group (Scott, Leritz, and Mumford 2004a)	IDEO (Kelley 2001)	CPS (Isaksen, Dorval, and Treffinger 2000)
Ask		Identify problems, define goals	Redefine problems	Problem finding		Framing problems
Learn	Preparation	Learn	Know the domain	Information gathering		Exploring data
Look		Look			Observation	
Play	Incubation	Explore possible strategies	Take time off	Concept search		Constructing opportunities
Think	Insight		Generate ideas	Idea generation	Brainstorming	Generating ideas
Fuse			Cross-fertilize ideas	Conceptual combination		Developing solutions
Choose	Verification		Judge ideas	Idea evaluation		
Make		Act and anticipate outcomes	Sell the idea, persevere	Implementation, planning, and action monitoring	Rapid prototyping, refining, and implementation	Building acceptance

With these conceptual and process models in mind, one can anchor a creativity course more firmly on a theoretical basis. Not only does the course address and develop conceptual elements about creativity but it also allows students to engage in particular steps of the creative process.

5.2.2 Creativity and intelligence

Identifying, understanding and implementing cognitive abilities supporting creativity seem a promising avenue for training. To achieve this, we needed a model describing cognitive abilities.

The Cattell-Horn-Carroll (CHC) model of intelligence divides intelligence in 99 cognitive abilities distributed into 16 categories following three levels (stratum I-II-III) (Newton

and McGrew 2010; McGrew 2009; Bateya, Chamorro-Premuzicb, and Furnham 2009). We chose this model because as McGrew reported in his article, ‘During the past decade the Cattell–Horn Gf–Gc and Carroll Three-Stratum models have emerged as the consensus psychometric-based models for understanding the structure of human intelligence.’ (McGrew 2009, 1).

Table 5-3 presents the 16 broad abilities figuring in the CHC model. The ‘Fluid reasoning (Gf)’ and ‘Comprehension-Knowledge (Gc)’ categories both include specific cognitive abilities that can be associated with the creative process (Avitia and Kaufman 2014; Sawyer 2012). However, one category of broad abilities is directly targeted as having cognitive abilities associated with creativity: ‘Long-term storage and retrieval (Glr)’ (Newton and McGrew 2010, 626). Each category contains several subcategories presented as specific cognitive abilities.

Table 5-3 – Cattell-Horn-Carroll Model of intelligence (Newton and McGrew 2010)

CHC Model – 16 broad abilities	
<i>Fluid reasoning (Gf)</i>	<i>Processing speed (Gs)</i>
<i>Comprehension-Knowledge (Gc)</i>	<i>Reaction and decision speed (Gt)</i>
<i>Long-term storage and retrieval (Glr)</i>	<i>Psychomotor speed (Gps)</i>
<i>Visual processing (Gv)</i>	<i>Quantitative knowledge (Gq)</i>
<i>Tactile abilities (Gh)</i>	<i>Kinesthetic abilities (Gk)</i>
<i>Auditory processing (Ga)</i>	<i>Reading and writing (Grw)</i>
<i>Short-term memory (Gsm)</i>	<i>Psychomotor abilities (Gp)</i>
<i>General (domain-specific) knowledge (Gkn)</i>	<i>Olfactory abilities (Go)</i>

G: Intelligence

5.2.2.1 Broad abilities

Three broad abilities from the model are particularly associated with creativity (Gf, Gc, Glr). Even though the matter is still debated, we support the idea that the creative process uses general cognitive processes rather than exclusive ones. Specific cognitive abilities are clearly more sought by the creative process than others, but they remain part of a global, general model of intelligence. In other words, particular cognitive abilities are

more solicited during a creative process but are not reserved for it, they could be used in other contexts.

‘Fluid reasoning’ (Gf)

The broad ability ‘Fluid reasoning’ refers to the deliberate and controlled use of mental operations, often in a flexible manner, to solve non-standard problems, *ie*, problems that do not correspond to the usual thinking patterns (McGrew 2009). These mental processes include concept formation, classification, generalization, identifying relations, extrapolation and transforming information as well as deductive and inductive reasoning. We believe this extended cognitive ability which contains five narrow abilities (General sequential (deductive) reasoning, Induction, Quantitative reasoning, Piagetian reasoning, Speed of reasoning) has several important mental operations involved in a creative process and therefore represents an aspect to consider when developing creativity.

‘Comprehension-Knowledge’ (Gc)

The broad ability ‘Comprehension-Knowledge’, traditionally called crystallized intelligence, refers to information acquired or learned by an individual and stored in his/her brain. It is as much about procedural knowledge (know-how) than about declarative knowledge (know-what). Given the importance of ‘lateral’ knowledge in the creative process, this broad ability is certainly another important aspect underlying creativity. Ten specific abilities are linked to this broad ability (Language development, Lexical knowledge, Listening ability, Communication ability, etc.). Because we consider creativity as a combination of already seen or learned elements, how these are encoded in memory should be an important factor.

‘Long-term storage and retrieval’ (Glr)

The broad ability ‘Long-term storage and retrieval’ contains the most specific elements to the development of creativity (Avitia and Kaufman 2014; Benedek, Könen, and Neubauer 2012). It is defined as the ability to store and consolidate information into long-term memory and the ability to extract it when needed. Sixteen narrow abilities with a possible link to creativity are part of this broad ability (Associative memory, Free recall

memory, Ideational fluency, Associational fluency, Expressional fluency, Naming facility, Word fluency, Figural fluency, Figural flexibility, Sensitivity to problems, Originality/Creativity, Learning abilities).

Dividing divergent and convergent thinking into more specific cognitive abilities can lead to a better understanding of what they consist of and could facilitate the design of specific teaching strategies. The simple instruction to ‘think differently’ encourages individuals to make a first creative effort, but it is believed that directly targeting cognitive abilities could be particularly effective in improving creativity. We followed this belief when building the course.

We used these conceptual and process models to define the pedagogical activities and their combination. The relationship between the models and the activities developed and chosen are presented in Table 5-5.

5.3 Course design

An intervention study—in which research and intervention take place simultaneously—was planned with a multi-method quantitative/qualitative descriptive design. A 45-hour course was created, named IND8108 Creativity in applied sciences and engineering. The course is an option in the ‘Technological Innovation’ orientation at Polytechnique Montréal (an orientation is a set of four courses at the student’s discretion). An ethics certification was obtained for the project.

5.3.1 Course description

“My goal in developing the concept of Creative Intelligence is to make the practice of creativity routine. I believe it can be an organic, everyday occurrence, not an artificial experience orchestrated by consultants who encourage participants to wear funny hats and write wild ideas on a whiteboard.” (Nussbaum 2013).

We aimed to cultivate a deep understanding of creativity in all its complexity and practice on a weekly (ideally daily) basis without falling into the trap of teaching ‘recipes’ in uncomfortable settings. Rasmussen’s SRK work (1983) suggested that it takes many hours of practice to enhance human performance (e.g., in sport, music, dance, ...), and this also applies to creative activities. In engineering projects, creativity is thought of as an auxiliary process; it often plays second fiddle to the technical aspects. An alternative view is that if learners gain cognitive skills related to creativity they can be broadly applied to meet technical challenges across an array of specific contexts. Our course includes several types of educational activities stimulating and developing cognitive abilities supporting creativity (e.g., creative projects in group or not, approaches stimulating creativity, scientific texts, a notebook of ideas, etc).

5.3.1.1 Warm-up

As athletes or musicians do for training, we chose to devote a period of time at the beginning of the course for a ‘warm-up.’ We incorporated serious games into the program. As Nussbaum (2013) describes: ‘[...] reintegrate the concept of play with the concept of work and show how the rituals of creativity cross from one dimension to the other.’ Indeed, the ‘learning by doing’ world of serious gaming is an increasingly popular approach used in scientific fields to promote in-depth learning (Mayo 2007). Whether for future airline pilots or future surgeons, serious games are being used more and more to train students. By definition, ‘Serious Games (SG) refer to applications developed using computer game technologies that serve purposes other than pure entertainment’ (Arnab et al. 2013, 15). They are mainly developed and used in domains like e-learning, military simulation and medical training. Moreover, the emergence of the new field of ‘gamification’ is evidence that this approach should be exploited (Kapp, Blair, and Mesch 2013).

Every week, basic exercises designed to practice basic cognitive abilities allow the participants to develop cognitive automations associated with the creative process. A metacognitive approach is very important to get participants to understand the learning process and the cognitive abilities they are trying to develop. Immediately or after a short

period of individual work, participants are encouraged to share their ideas and describe their thinking process.

The different games prepared for the course are inspired by the book *Zig Zag* (Sawyer 2013), television programs, board games, and personal insights from analyzing creativity literature (Glover 1980; Clapham 1997). Different criteria were considered when choosing and building these games: simply played, easily explained, quickly understood, fun to play, varied. Each week, two or three games are randomly chosen and played for 20-30 minutes depending on the games and the other activities planned. Some games include an individual aspect but they all include a phase where students share and discuss their ideas. Social constructionism is an important part of the pedagogical approach. During these games, the professor acts as a guide to structure the discussion around the games' cognitive and metacognitive aspects. All these games could be (and may have been) played in other circumstances. The course's added value is the link with the creativity context, the cognitive abilities involved and the relevancy to practice these cognitive processes to achieve a certain ease. The teacher adds new games or withdraws some as they are played. Students are welcome to comment and discuss the games as well as suggest new ones.

5.3.1.2 Descriptions of serious games used in the course

Password. The goal of this game is to guess a word with the least possible clues, one clue at a time. One of the interesting aspects of this game is linked to metacognition. First played by a pair of students, others can suggest clues if there is a standstill. In performing this activity as a group, everyone can witness the path or network used by the participant to guess the word. Various avenues are possible to achieve the same word. Constructive discussions often occur. Everyone's connection and association networks can be broadened and enriched by others. The cognitive ability 'encoding' is therefore affected by such an exercise. Here is an example:

To guess the word 'mouse': (Path 1) Animal, rat, domestic; (Path 2)

Computer, displacement, arrow.

Doodles. This game can help participants develop their cognitive abilities of divergent thinking. In this game known to cognitivists, participants must suggest multiple ideas as possible representations of a drawing (the doodle) they are shown. All doodles are vague, general drawings that represent nothing commonly identifiable. This game is played as a group; students raise their hand to share their ideas. It can be very interesting to hear others give their answers to enlarge our network of connections. It seems that our classification process is ‘too effective’ and that people lose their ability to see ‘something original’. This exercise makes it possible to be aware of this situation and try to get around it. Figure 2 present examples:

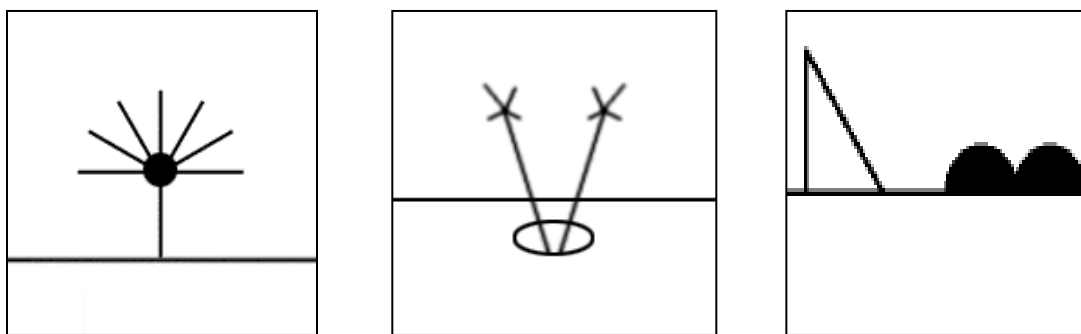


Figure 5-2 – Doodles examples

What's that for? This game is based on the highly acclaimed creativity test (divergent thinking) the ‘alternative uses’ (Dippo 2013). Students are asked to name the largest number of possible uses for randomly selected objects (hanger, mirror, toothpick, brick, etc.). The stimuli are given in drawings or words and the duration of the game is five minutes. After that time, students are invited to share their ideas with the group. The philosophy is that we should use exercises or activities usually reserved for assessing creative performance to develop cognitive abilities. If these tests are valid to measure individuals’ creativity, they can also serve as tools to develop creativity.

Family Feud, transposed. In this game, participants try to identify the question behind the answers (transposal of the usual game). Students will therefore attempt to identify the common element between 4, 5, or 6 words. Divergent thinking is needed to paint a

general portrait of each word and then convergent thinking is needed to unify all these portraits. Here is an example:

*What question is behind the following words? dog, human, shark,
crocodile, saw and comb.¹⁶*

Same but different. This is based on the definition of creativity as a combination of ideas from distant domains. Indeed, the game is to find items in common between two concepts (image or word) seemingly distinct in nature. This is not to construct a story that connects the concepts but rather to analyze or dissect the characteristics to identify similarities: it could be the colors, shapes, sizes, uses, definitions, organizations, etc. This game is played out loud as students raise their hands to share their answers.

What are you thinking about? Pairs of students read a word on the screen and have a minute to come up with five related words. Words can be linked by definition, expression, meaning, etc. The only objective is to suggest the same words. In this activity, participants explore how knowledge networks are constructed and identify semantic linkages.

Draw me a map. Participants are asked to construct a network of words, all related to one another. This activity often becomes a very helpful tool to structure brainstorming productions. It allows the person to follow more easily where their thoughts are going and consequently have better control of the divergence process. This game is a fusion between conceptual maps and mind maps. It takes the network structure of the conceptual maps but the “free” divergent thinking of mind maps.

What’s the story? A picture is shown to the participants who are asked to build, together as a group, a story based on that picture. When participants have an idea, they raise their hand and add an element to the story. Piece by piece they try to construct a coherent, interesting, and original story.

¹⁶ Answer: *Name something that has teeth.*

The following sections present several other pedagogical activities to practice cognitive abilities as well as other aspects of creativity education throughout the semester.

5.3.2 Other pedagogical activities

The cognitive abilities identified above will be used to perform other creative activities in the course as presented in the Table 5-4.

Table 5-4 - Pedagogical activities developed and used in the course context

Pedagogical Activities		Description
In-class activities	Warm-up exercises	30 min at the beginning of every class, cognitive exercises, serious games, individual and group
	Conference	90 min, invited speaker, presentation + exercises (Topic: Improvisation)
	‘Mouse Trap’ project	6 hours, group project, teams create their own designs, build a Rube Goldberg machine with recycled materials
	Lectures/ Discussions	Discussions about factors influencing creativity, myths and truths, definitions of creativity, etc.
	Creativity approaches	Small groups (3-4) research a given approach and present it in class (theory/exercise), 12 presentations
Projects	Artistic or personal project	Individual project, students choose their subject, first half of semester, presentation to group
	Engineering (scientific) project	Group project, students choose an engineering/scientific problem they want to tackle, second half of semester, presentation to group
Personal Work	Logbook	Individual task, ongoing through the semester, students note observations, ideas, problems, solutions, etc.
	Creative behaviors/ examples (forum)	Ongoing through the semester, posting on the course’s website
	Scientific texts (forums)	Individual reading, group discussion with guided questions (4 articles during semester e.g., Lubart, Ward, Kauffman, Gabora)

In accordance with Jaušovec (2011) and many others (Hargrove and Nietfeld 2015; Daly, Mosyjowski, and Seifert 2014; Cropley 1999; Treffinger et al. 2002) who assert that the ability to reflect on one’s creative process can boost one’s creativity, we added a metacognition component to every activity. Executive processes and heuristics are part of what is often referred to as ‘metacognition’ (Sternberg 2006a), that allows people to keep track of their own thinking (Cropley and Urban 2000). Creativity remains difficult to generalize as a common process; we believe sharing with others how the creative process

is experienced can be constructive. It helps to identify what works, what doesn't and how others proceed so it can be learned from.

5.3.2.1 Creativity projects

During the 15-week semester, two projects were accomplished: a personal and a group project. The personal project is in an area of interest for the student, preferably outside his/her usual domain of competency. The project is carried out during the first half of the semester, outside the class. It gives rise to a report which should explain the steps of the creative process. Special emphasis is put on metacognition to help students reflect on their own creative process, understand it, and thus facilitate its replication and optimization.

The group project was closer to the engineering field without being restrictive. Although the chosen subject was more 'engineering' related than the personal project, it was not necessarily the design or implementation of a technical object. It may be to reflect for example on how to increase physical activity of children or reduce bicycle accidents on urban roads. The important thing was that the subject was determined by the students themselves and motivates them. The instructions were to suggest solutions to the identified problem by combining ideas from different areas and to use approaches that stimulate creativity covered in class. Deliverables were identical to the first project, namely a project report and an oral presentation that dissect the creative process followed throughout.

Both projects allowed students to put into practice the theoretical elements studied in class while learning more about their creative process in motivating contexts.

5.3.2.2 Idea logbook

An important factor for creativity is the ability to observe our environment and be inspired by it (Chang et al. 2014; Bateya, Chamorro-Premuzich, and Furnham 2009). With this attitude in mind, students are asked to take notes of observations, facts, impressions, thoughts, etc. that cross their mind daily. The logbook helps to develop critical thinking. Moreover, because working memory has a limited capacity (Wickens

1984), the logbook frees up space by using the principle of distributed cognition (Norman 1993) i.e. it helps to create an external memory. Ideally, this logbook becomes a potential source of inspiration for future projects and most importantly becomes a habit.

5.3.2.3 Approaches stimulating creativity

Students are asked to research on different approaches to stimulate creativity (e.g., brainstorming and its variants, the six hats, bionics, SCAMPER, etc.). In an oral presentation of 15-20 minutes in class, they present the approach theoretically and add a practical exercise. They also submit a one-page document providing a summary of key elements. A dozen approaches are seen during the session. The TRIZ (ASIT version) and C-K approaches are presented by the professor.

These approaches are ‘structuring tools’ for the creative process because they help individuals organize and manage their thoughts. It is relevant that students know different approaches, but it is even more important that they understand the conceptual and cognitive mechanics behind them. Knowing how the approaches cognitively work may support students to use any of them instead of focusing on learning one in particular. It is then possible to surpass the ‘recipe’ level and understand why, when and how these approaches work (or not).

5.3.2.4 In-class participation, forums, texts, conference

Active participation in class, discussions, and open forums are essential parts of the course’s success. Given the importance placed on the stimulation and practice of cognitive abilities and metacognition, students are expected to be actively involved. The number of interventions and their relevance are assessed. Discussions about scientific texts are also important. With questions presented to jumpstart the debates, students are invited to comment and discuss. Also, an improvisation teacher is invited to talk about the creative process used during improvisation activities so students can find similarities with the problem-solving process used in engineering.

5.3.3 Framework summary

To tie the course with a theoretical framework, we matched pedagogical activities with Scott's recommendations as well as elements from the conceptual and process models of creativity. Table 5-5 presents the classification obtained for all activities.

For example, the 'Mouse Trap' project allows students to practice, hands-on, conception and construction skills in a very open engineering context. The project allows everyone to work as a team, in a supportive environment. They have to take risks and tolerate ambiguity when plan A doesn't work. Also, the project allows them to 'make' something, plan and adjust many times during the seven hours allocated to the activity. They must persevere throughout the construction/conception challenges, and rapidly find 'homemade' solutions. Engineers should be able to react fast; blueprints are not always the answer and resourcefulness is an important skill to develop.

The principal objective of the forum on creative behaviors is to relate creativity to 'real-world' examples. It allows students to learn more about creativity itself as well as about different domains displaying creative behaviors. Lateral or horizontal knowledge is important to promote and foster remote associations. The forum also helps students develop their observation skills. Knowing how to observe and notice things, people, places, behaviors, etc. is an essential part of creativity training.

The 'warm-up' period responds to the need to build the course on a 'valid conception of the cognitive activities underlying creative efforts' (Scott, Leritz, and Mumford 2004a). Serious games are used to play, think and fuse. They allow students to develop and practice cognitive, thinking skills related to making connections. Exempt from particular context, students are invited to draw maps, invent stories, find similarities, play with words, etc. During these activities, great importance is placed on metacognition by sharing everyone's ideas and reflecting on the various processes used to come up with these ideas. Students become more aware of their own process and others can benefit from the exchanges.

The implications of the CHC model are more widespread. The broad abilities ‘Fluid reasoning’ and ‘Comprehension-Knowledge’ are solicited during several (if not all) activities. In the first case, deductive reasoning and induction¹⁷ are involved when solving a problem (e.g., accomplishing a personal and a group project, answering questions about scientific texts, etc.). In the second case, it involves the extent of lexical (words), cultural, language and general (verbal) knowledge. To make interesting creative connections, extensive lateral knowledge is essential. New knowledge (general and towards creativity) is acquired during numerous activities planned in the course (see Conceptual model elements column in Table 5-5). Communication skills (listening and talking) are also part of this broad ability and frequently practiced during the activities (oral presentations of approaches, open discussions in class, etc.). And finally, the ‘Long-term storage and retrieval’ broad ability is mostly engaged when playing the warm-up games. Narrow abilities (e.g., Ideational fluency, Associational fluency, Expressional fluency, Naming facility, Word fluency, Figural fluency, etc.) from this category seem to be implicated when constructing mind maps, identifying similarities between words and images, or elaborating a story from a picture. More research is needed along these lines to better understand and define the precise correlations.

¹⁷ ‘ability to combine separate pieces of information in the formation of inferences, rules, hypotheses, or conclusions.’ (Newton and McGrew 2010, 623)

Table 5-5 – Pedagogical activities linked with Scott’s recommendations and common elements in creativity models

<u>Scott’s recommendations</u> (Scott, Leritz, & Mumford, 2004)	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Conceptual models elements</u> (Amabile, 1988; Cropley & Urban, 2000; Sternberg, 2006a)	<u>Process models elements</u> (Sawyer, 2013)
Training based on valid conception of the cognitive activities underlying creative efforts.	Warm-up exercises	Cognitive and Thinking skills, Metacognition (Urban, Cropley)	Play (Incubation, explore possible strategies, take time off, concept search, constructing opportunities), Think (Insight, generate ideas, idea generation, brainstorming, generating ideas), Fuse (cross-fertilize ideas, conceptual combination, developing solutions)
Presentation should be followed by a series of exercises appropriate to the domain at hand.	Lectures/ Discussions	Knowledge (general, towards creativity)	Learn (Preparation, learn, know the domain, information gathering, exploring data)
	‘Mouse Trap’ Project	Tolerance for ambiguity/ risk taking/ overcoming obstacles, supportive environment	Make (Act and anticipate outcomes, sell the idea, persevere, implementation, planning, and action monitoring, rapid prototyping, refining, and implementation, building acceptance)
	Engineering (scientific) group project	Task motivation, Integration of every element of the model	All steps (<i>Ask, Learn, Look, Play, Think, Fuse, Choose, Make</i>)
Relatively challenging with various discrete cognitive skills, and associated heuristics.	Creativity approaches	Knowledge (towards creativity), Cognitive and Thinking skills, Metacognition (Urban, Cropley)	Learn (Preparation, learn, know the domain, information gathering, exploring data)
	Scientific Texts (forums)	Knowledge (towards creativity)	
Articulation of principles should be followed by illustrations of their application using material based on ‘real-world’ cases or other contextual approaches.	Conference	Knowledge (general, towards creativity), Metacognition	Fuse (cross-fertilize ideas, conceptual combination, developing solutions), Play (Incubation, explore possible strategies, take time off, concept search, constructing opportunities)
	Logbook	Metacognition (Urban, Cropley)	Look (Look, observation)
	Creative behaviors (forum)	Knowledge (general, towards creativity)	Learn (Preparation, learn, know the domain, information gathering, exploring data), Look (Look, observation)
	Artistic or personal project	Task motivation, Tolerance for ambiguity/ risk taking/ overcoming obstacles, Knowledge (general), Metacognition (Urban, Cropley)	All steps (<i>Ask, Learn, Look, Play, Think, Fuse, Choose, Make</i>)

5.3.4 Quantitative assessment methodology

The next section describes the participants who were involved in the evaluation of the course' impact. It also presents how the quantitative and qualitative data were obtained.

5.3.4.1 Participants

Fifty-nine engineering students participated to the study. They attended the creativity course in different semesters (during the years 2014 and 2016). They were at the end of their engineering undergraduate studies or at the master level, and they chose this course in the 'technological innovation' orientation. They come from different fields of engineering (chemical, industrial, physics, mechanical, etc.). Since the CEDA test was administered during class as an activity, anonymity couldn't be assured. The principal researcher, who was also the professor, attributed the copies making it impossible to ensure anonymity.

Table 5-6 – Sample description by semester

Sample description			
Criteria	Semester – Fall 2014	Semester – Winter 2015	Semester – Fall 2015
Number of students	9	22	28
Genders (Female; Male)	4; 5	10; 12	14; 14
Education in engineering (Grads; Undergrads)	9; 0	7; 15	7; 21
Age (20-29; 30-39; 40-49)	7; 1; 1	18; 4; 0	24; 3; 1

A socio-demographic questionnaire collected data about participants' age, gender, engineering specialty, and academic level.

5.3.4.2 Quantitative assessment of creativity - CEDA

During the second week of the course, the CEDA test was administered to the participants to establish initial values of each criterion of the test and to capture a first score of creativity. During the 13th week, the same test was administered again to compare the results of each participant with those obtained at the beginning of the trimester.

The CEDA test was developed by Charyton and her colleagues (Charyton and Merrill 2009; Charyton et al. 2011; Charyton, Jagacinski, and Merrill 2008; Charyton 2014). The test is based

on the Purdue Creativity Test (PCT), and adapted for an engineering population. It consists of three design problems (design that can produce sound, design that can facilitate communication, design that can travel) with two, three and four shapes which serve to ‘inspire’ the participants (cylinder, ball, cube, pyramid) (Figure 5-3). For each problem, two designs should be provided and described according to five aspects: sketch, description, materials, other problems solved, and users. Participants receive one document containing guidelines and the three problems (4 pages). They use their own pencils.

The test had to be translated in French for this project. Charyton and her team did propose a French version in the official manual but it was not useable as it was. The quality of the language was not up to standards. Because the text (guidelines) and terms (Sketch, Description, Materials, Problems solved, Users) were relatively simple, we proceeded to translate the test ourselves. The test validity was confirmed by the literature on creativity and Charyton’s works but we re-evaluated the test reliability because of the translation and the need to practice the assessment process.

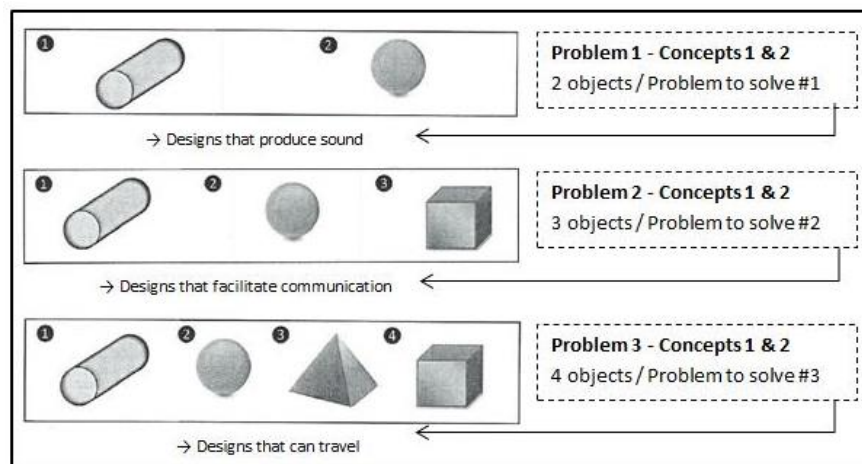


Figure 5-3 – CEDA Structure

Two judges assess fluidity (number of answers) and flexibility (number of different answers) quantitatively by counting different elements (number of materials, of users, of designs, etc.), and they assess originality and usefulness qualitatively on Likert scales (Table 5-7 & Table 5-8). It takes approximately 10-12 minutes to assess one test. A score sheet was available to compile the

results where every score is listed. For each test, 30 quantitative scores were compiled (10 for each problem) and 12 qualitative scores (4 for each problem) (see Figure 5-4).

Judge :		Date :								
		Problem 1			Problem 2			Problem 3		
Fluidity (nombre of ideas)										
Complete Design		2			1			0		
Descriptions		2			1			1		
Materials used		10			6			4		
Other resolved problems		2			0			0		
Users		3			1			0		
Sum		19			9			5		
Flexibility (types of ideas)										
Complete Design		1			1			0		
Descriptions		2			1			1		
Materials used		6			5			4		
Other resolved problems		2			0			0		
Users		3			1			0		
Sum		14			8			5		
Originality (0-10)										
		D1	D2	Global	D1	D2	Global	D1	D2	Global
0 Dull					0			0		
1 Commonplace					1					
2 Somewhat interesting		2								
3 Interesting		3								
4 Very interesting								4		
5 Unique and different										
6 Insightful										
7 Exceptional										
8 Valuable to the field										
9 Innovative										
10 Genius										
Sum (X2)										
Usefulness (0-4)										
		D1	D2	Global	D1	D2	Global	D1	D2	Global
0 Not useful					0	0		0		
1 Somewhat useful										
2 Moderately useful		2						2		
3 Very useful		3								
4 Indispensable										
Sum (X2)										

Figure 5-4 – Assessment sheet for the CEDA test

Several changes were made to the original assessment process suggested by Charyton (the global score for each problem was eliminated, the global score for the test was dismissed). The test' reliability was tested and confirmed with the statistical method "gage R&R". Also, the different levels on Likert scale were discussed and further defined to help the judges make their

assessments. The detailed description of these modifications and their justifications are subject to another article¹⁸; a summary is presented in the next section.

5.3.4.3 CEDA modifications

The four criteria (fluency, fluidity, originality and usefulness) of creativity in CEDA were assessed individually and their respective scores were not added to form a general score *ie* a composite indicator. We obtained more specific results regarding each criterion but we lost the advantage of having a general “single” score to compare each participant, which is more practical than 4 separate ones.

Also, a third, more global score attributed to each problem was removed. No evidence was found of its relevance and we thought it was a difficult score to establish. If a participant only filled one of the two designs, s/he could have a score of 4 (out of 10) for originality for the first design but 0 for the second one. We did not have the proper information to manage the overall score in that particular situation and we determined this score was unnecessary as it represented an average of two scores we already summed up. It also uselessly accentuated the gap between judges.

In addition, we added details to describe each level of the Likert’s scales (Table 5-7 & Table 5-8).

¹⁸ Morin, Bourdeau, Robert (2016). Using the “Gage R&R” method to evaluate the reliability of a creativity test (submitted for publication)

Table 5-7 – Assessment level description for the « Originality » criterion

0 - Dull	Does not correspond to the general goal suggested; common object (daily use).
1 – Common place	Designs that come often in the tests.
2 – Somewhat interesting	Minimal transformation, use of multiple suggested forms, multiple materials, added objects or materials.
3- Interesting	More « unusual » idea, an idea more insightful but not so much developed.
4- Very interesting	Combination of 2 or more simple concepts.
5- Unique and different	Combination of more developed and complex concepts, concepts not existing in this suggested form.
6- Insightful	Well developed idea, well described (details), combining multiple concepts (different fields) in a novel way.
7- Exceptionnal	<i>In all of our assessments, no designs obtained higher marks than 6, so we didn't have examples to discuss and compare scores 7 to 10.</i>
8- Valuable to the field	
9- Innovative	
10- Genius	

Table 5-8 – Assessment level description for the « Usefulness» criterion

0 - Useless	Does not respond to the general goal suggested, does not present any possible uses
1 – Somewhat usefull	Responds to the general goal suggested but has limited possible uses
2 – Usefull	Relevant uses but for very specific cases
3- Very usefull	Existing concepts but not optimal/one solution among others, existing concept that needs elaboration
4- Indispensable	Existing concepts, indispensable or integrated to modern life

Even though we made modifications to the assessment process (cited above in 3.5.2), the theoretical basis underlying the test rests on the key elements of creativity (divergent thinking, convergent thinking, constraint satisfaction, problem finding, problem solving) so that CEDA remained a relevant instrument.

A difficulty with the CEDA is its newness. No previous scores (detailed or global) were found to compare our results with. The authors of CEDA do not comment on what is a high or low score. Of course, the higher the better, but the scores obtained by the participants they tested were not available. These data would have been useful to gauge our assessments and most importantly to compare the engineering population with others. During the assessment process, we started to build a “referential” for futures judges with designs’ examples and the scores attributed. It would be a great tool to add to the test’s manual to simplify and standardize the assessments. That would eventually help to compare the results between research teams.

5.3.5 Qualitative result Assessment

5.3.5.1 Student feedback

Student feedback was collected to know their perception of the course in order to improve the course, if needed. In an anonymous forum, students were invited to answer a few questions: (1) Is a course like IND8108 relevant in an engineering curriculum? Why? (2) Explain if and why your perception of creativity has changed since the beginning of the course. (3) Do you think you’ll be able to use what you learned (knowledge and skills) during the course in a future job setting? How or why not?

5.3.5.2 Procedure

We gave the students the tests as a creativity exercise. Before we began, we read out the guidelines. Two questions were repeated more often during the test: Do we have to use every shape in each design? (No), What are the “other problems solved”? This latter question was harder to understand for the majority of students. We answered those questions orally. We did not explain how the exercise would be assessed, and did not mention they would do it a second time two months later. We gathered comments from the students (see section 5.2). From our experience, everyone took the test seriously and wanted to perform well. However, it was definitely an inconvenience not being able to give students feedback between the two tests.

5.4 Results

The first part of this section presents descriptive statistical results as well as the paired T-test results for the 59 CEDA test collected. The second part examines the answers given by the students to three general questions about their experience and learning.

5.4.1 Quantitative results

We assessed every pre-test in the 3rd week of the semester and every post-test in the 15th week for the 3 semesters. We coded the pre-tests with letters (A, B, etc.) and letters with a prime (A', B', etc.) for the concordant post-tests. We kept the four scores independent and calculated the difference between the two tests. First, we calculated the average and standard deviation (SD) for each criterion for the pre and post tests. It gives an order of magnitude and scattering of the data. Fluidity and flexibility don't have reference values in contrary to originality that has a maximum of 60 (2 designs * 3 problems on 10 points) and usefulness, 24 (2 designs * 3 problems on 4 points). These values take into account that 34 tests had a least 1 of the 4 scores lower in the post test.

Table 5-9 – Average and SD for the four assessed criteria Pre/Post course

<i>Data</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Criterion</i>
Ave.	40,03	44,08	Fluidity
σ (SD)	10,86	11,16	
Ave.	35,27	39,12	Flexibility
σ (SD)	9,05	9,98	
Ave.	12,56	14,87	Originality
σ (SD)	5,48	5,51	
Ave.	9,86	11,66	Usefulness
σ (SD)	4,02	3,28	

Secondly, we proceeded to analyze the data with paired t-test for each criterion. The results are presented in the Table 5-10. We verified the normal distribution was respected and the three test used proved so.

Table 5-10 – Paired t-tests results for the four assessed variables

	T-Test (paired)			Normal distribution ($\alpha = 0.05$)		
	t-value	df	p (unilateral)	Shapiro-Wilk	Anderson-Darling	Lilliefors
Fluidity	-2.62	58	0.006	0.066	0.105	0.138
			% reject H_0 : 1.13	% reject H_0 : 6.62	% reject H_0 : 10.51	% reject H_0 : 13.81
Flexibility	-2.95	58	0.0025	0.016	0.022	0.033
			% reject H_0 : 0.45	% reject H_0 : 1.58	% reject H_0 : 2.21	% reject H_0 : 3.28
Originality	-3.06	58	0.0015	0.087	0.085	0.245
			% reject H_0 : 0.33	% reject H_0 : 8.67	% reject H_0 : 8.47	% reject H_0 : 24.49
Usefulness	-3.58	58	0.0005	0.676	0.701	0.748
			% reject H_0 : 0.07	% reject H_0 : 67.63	% reject H_0 : 70.13	% reject H_0 : 74.76

As the p numbers demonstrate, all four criteria show a slight, but significant increase in values.

5.4.2 Qualitative results

At the end of the three semesters (A14-W15-A15), we asked three questions on anonymous forums. We could not identify the students and students could not read each other's answers. Thirty of the 59 students who completed the course answered the questions. At the end of the first semester, the questions were asked verbally to the eight students present. The figures below summarize and categorize the answers received.

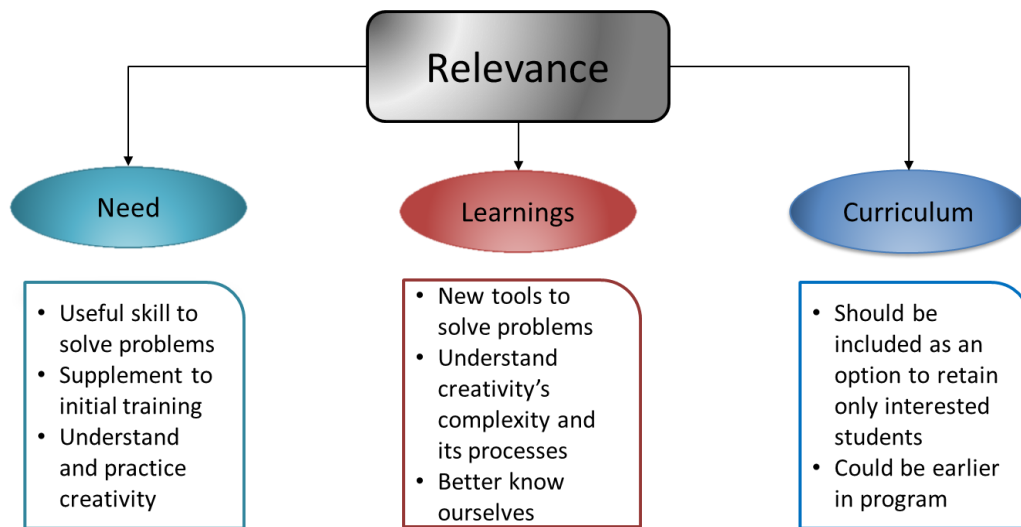


Figure 5-5 – Question 1: Is a course like IND8108 relevant in an engineering curriculum? Why?

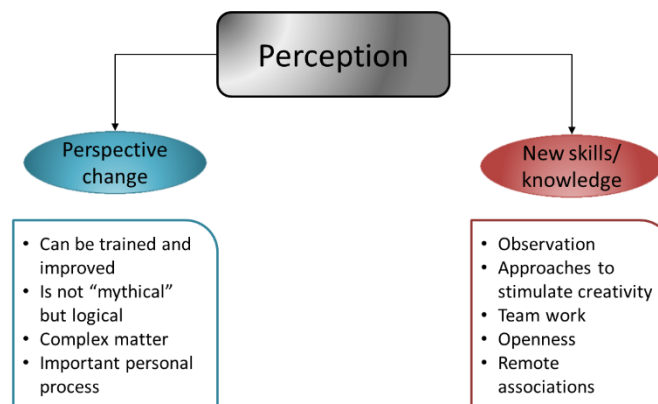


Figure 5-6 – Question 2: Explain if and why your perception of creativity has changed since participating in the course.

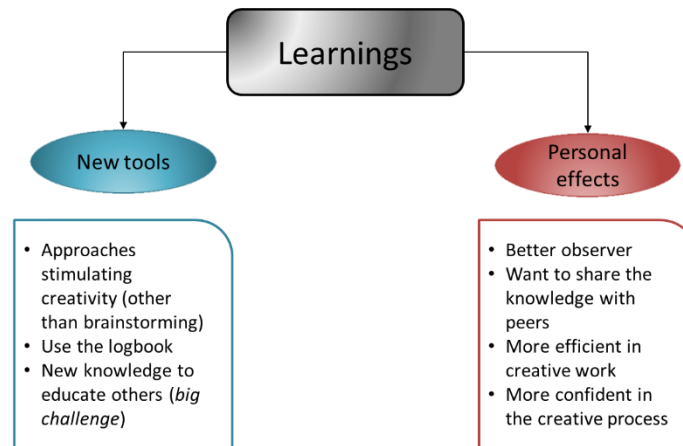


Figure 5-7 – Question 3: Do you think you'll be able to use what you learned (knowledge and skills) during the course in a future job setting? How or why not?

The students had a positive experience of the course saying that it was different from other engineering courses and useful (already using knowledge and skills in project/work). Students also mentioned encountering challenges (e.g., time, patience, motivation) when trying to implement their learning into project contexts. However, some seemed to think that the course was not for everyone because some students were not open to developing these skills (underestimate the importance or just don't believe in the necessity of addressing creativity skills). They said that they acquired new knowledge, new perspectives, and a new understanding of creativity, as well as new tools to stimulate creativity (logbook, approaches, metacognition).

5.5 Discussion

We discuss three topics: the CEDA test, the results, and the limitations and future research of this study.

5.5.1 CEDA

We gathered qualitative data about students' impressions of the CEDA (17 responses on 59 students). Opinions were divided on many aspects. Some didn't agree on the representativeness of their creativity performance offered by test (4/17). Because the course doesn't focus specifically on 'engineering creativity', students felt they acquired a lot more knowledge and developed more skills than the test assessed. A minority of students (6/17) said it was difficult to

be motivated by such an exercise. Another challenge was ‘fixation’; for some students (5/17), even after 11 weeks, they remembered quite well what they had produced the first time, which made it more difficult to think of new solutions. Nevertheless, we believe the CEDA can provide an effective initial exercise to establish important theoretical boundaries (flexibility, fluidity, problem finding, etc.).

5.5.2 Quantitative and qualitative results

Our success in recruiting graduate and undergraduate students from different programs of an internationally recognized school of engineering for an elective course on creativity indicates that from students’ perspective there is an interest for this subject (an average of 30 students per semester). The students who enrolled said the reason they did so is because they believe that creativity is essential to engineers.

From these quantitative and qualitative results, positive conclusions can be drawn. We observe a statistically significant increase in the four criteria assessing creativity by the CEDA test. Even though the increase is small in number, fluidity, flexibility, originality and usefulness all show improvement when comparing pre-post results. Despite many questions surrounding the CEDA and its use, these results are very encouraging.

Qualitative results show a great need and interest for the course. Students feel they learn useful information about creativity and tools to foster it. They appreciate the openness during discussions and the metacognitive approach used to reflect on their creative process. The lessons are often made as a group where everybody can share knowledge, vision and opinions. They feel free to share their experiences and therefore contribute to the learning process. This provides a richer experience than when the teacher is the only one ‘delivering’ knowledge.

5.5.3 Limitations and future research

A limitation of this project was the short duration of the course: only 15 weeks. For these cognitive abilities to stay anchored and useable by the learners, continuous practice is important (Sawyer 2013, 2012). In the future a more ambitious training program could be considered. For example, we could aim for two creativity training courses (e.g., autumn of 1st and 3rd year of the

curriculum) combined with the explicit implication of creativity in integration projects every year.

Another limitation is the short period used to measure the training's effect. Because our study does not follow the students after the course to evaluate their creativity practice and results one could question its ecological validity. It would be interesting to widen the scope to investigate whether the students become more effective innovators in their future workplaces.

The generalization to other populations can also be questioned. This aspect of the external validity should be explored and tested. The debate of whether creativity is general or domain specific is still debated; we adopted a hybrid position where the course promotes both viewpoints. We believe many pedagogical activities could be kept the same and only small adjustments could be made to personalize the course to other domains. We actually think the course would benefit from gathering students from diverse backgrounds.

An interesting avenue to explore would be to better understand the links between the development of specific narrow abilities in *Glr*, and the serious games and pedagogical strategies used in the course. As these narrow abilities are specifically studied for their links with creativity (Avitia and Kaufman 2014), it would be relevant to know more precisely how to foster and develop them.

5.6 Conclusion

Rather than pursuing a global goal of 'fostering creativity,' professors need to be conscious of which aspects of creativity they wish to develop, and which activity is likely to succeed. Students need to understand in a more specific and concrete way the objective of their learning (Cropley and Urban 2000). We believe that creativity training has a promising future.

Important aspects of education are the capacity for transfer and the long-lasting repercussions. This study does not follow the students beyond the course to see if the lessons are remembered and used to produce innovation. We are not able to predict or guarantee the long-term effects of the training. In other kinds of training (e.g., dance, visual art, English), students learn and understand the basics before deepening their understanding. Before becoming a prolific writer, one must learn the basics of grammar and spelling. However, teaching the basics of a language

does not ensure that students will become great writers. Creativity should be viewed as a tool in a toolbox that individual will use and develop throughout their lives as much (or as little) as they need to.

In sum, we believe that this educational experience was a success. On numerous levels (increase in general knowledge about creativity, development of cognitive abilities, comprehension of a metacognitive approach, fulfillment of the need to train engineers to be more creative, provision of a practical training, etc.), the course was able to help students become more creative individuals. Fostering the next Leonardo Da Vinci or Marie Curie was never the intention. More realistically and more usefully, the course aims to develop ‘creativity ambassadors’, i.e. individuals who know more about creativity and its cognitive implications, practice it on a daily basis, and share their knowledge and skills with others.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful for funding to the first author from the *Fonds de recherche du Québec – Nature et technologies* (FRQNT).

We are grateful for funding to the second and third authors from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

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CHAPITRE 6 DISCUSSION GÉNÉRALE

Cette thèse s'articule autour de trois études qui s'appuient sur un cadre théorique dérivé d'une recension des écrits sur les fondements, l'évaluation et l'apprentissage de la créativité. Dans ce chapitre, les principaux résultats de chacune des études sont résumés tout en étant mis en relation les uns avec les autres pour unifier les impacts et les recommandations de la thèse dans son ensemble.

6.1 Aperçu des résultats

Les trois études sont de trois types différents : étude méthodologique, étude empirique, et conception et évaluation. Le Tableau 6-1 présente un résumé de leurs caractéristiques et de leurs résultats.

Tableau 6-1 – Résumé des caractéristiques et des résultats des trois études

Ch.	Type d'étude	Participants	Outils	Obj.	Résultats
3	Étude méthodologique	Phase 1 : 3 juges/22 sujets Phase 2 : 2 juges/98 sujets	Méthode Gage « R&R » Test CEDA	2 a) 2 b)	Vérification de la fiabilité du CEDA en français Mesures répétables dans le temps (intra-juges) Mesures concordantes (inter-juges) 91,5% de la variabilité du test due aux sujets Clarification du processus d'évaluation (scores) Précision des 2 grilles de Likert qualitatives (originalité/utilité)
4	Étude empirique	2 juges 98 sujets	Test d'encodage Test de potentialité Test CEDA Synthèse	1 a) 1 b)	Encodage : type chaîne et étoile en majorité (89%) État d'esprit : « Actualisation du potentiel » à 76,5% CEDA : aucun résultat d'originalité supérieur à 6; 40 items en moyenne pour la fluidité; fluidité et flexibilité très corrélées Pas de liens statistiquement significatifs entre les expériences cognitives et le CEDA Données empiriques servant à développer un cours adapté à la population Données empiriques fournies aux apprenants dans l'optique de développer des processus métacognitifs
5	Conception et évaluation	1 juge (éducateur) 59 sujets (4 semestres)	Revue de littérature Cours IND8108 Test CEDA Questionnaire	1 a) 3 a) 3 b)	Cadre théorique défini pour appuyer les activités pédagogiques Dix activités pédagogiques décrites et expérimentées, basées sur le cadre théorique établi Quatre critères d'évaluation significativement plus élevés (pré-post) Données qualitatives qui confirment la pertinence, le besoin et l'efficacité du cours

6.2 Le cadre théorique

L'élaboration d'un cadre théorique pour guider la conception et la mise en œuvre d'un cours sur la créativité est au cœur de ce projet doctoral. Ce cadre théorique prend appui sur une recension extensive des écrits sur la créativité et constitue une base solide pour une intervention éducative. Il va au-delà des cadres théoriques utilisés dans les programmes de formation sur la créativité que nous avons examinés, qui, lorsqu'ils étaient présents, étaient peu décrits ou peu rigoureux (Hargrove & Nietfeld, 2015). L'élaboration de ce cadre représente une innovation dans les recherches sur la créativité puisqu'il propose une intégration des aspects éducatifs et cognitifs.

Le cours prend appui sur plusieurs modèles théoriques de la cognition et la métacognition (Amabile, 1988; Copley & Urban, 2000; Hargrove & Nietfeld, 2015; Sternberg, 2006a). Plus spécifiquement, les dix activités pédagogiques comprises dans le cours sont basées (1) sur les recommandations d'une étude exhaustive sur la formation en créativité, (2) sur un résumé de modèles conceptuels de la créativité et un modèle procédural récapitulatif des étapes d'un processus créatif ainsi que (3) sur le modèle de l'intelligence CHC (voir Chapitre 5). Cela permet d'ancrer la formation sur un cadre solide, ciblant des capacités cognitives directement en lien avec le comportement créatif (objectifs 1 a/b).

Aussi, les deux expériences et le test que nous avons réalisés (étude 2) nous ont permis de mieux connaître deux aspects cognitifs liés à la créativité. L'expérience d'encodage a révélé que la manière de représenter l'information extraite de la mémoire lors d'un exercice de pensée divergente était principalement linéaire ou en étoile. Espérant trouver des cartes mentales sous forme de réseau, nous avons réalisé qu'il s'agissait possiblement d'une compétence à développer puisque très peu de cartes étaient spontanément de cette forme. Les écrits décrivent les cartes conceptuelles comme des outils pédagogiques efficaces pour aider les apprenants à mettre en relation les concepts enseignés (Kinchin, 2008) alors que l'outil proposé par Buzan, la carte mentale (*mind map*) (Buzan, 2011), est devenue une méthode populaire et répandue pour structurer la phase de divergence. Étant donné l'importance de faire des liens entre des concepts éloignés pour formuler des idées créatives (Benedek, Könen, & Neubauer, 2012; Bonnardel, 2000; Hargrove & Nietfeld, 2015), et tenant compte du fait que les neurones sont reliés de manière à créer un réseau de connexions, nous croyons qu'il est fondamental d'apprendre et de

comprendre comment construire des cartes mentales sous forme de réseaux (une forme combinatoire des cartes mentales et des cartes conceptuelles (voir chapitre 3). Pour diverses ces raisons, cet aspect spécifique des compétences à développer en lien avec la créativité est intégré au cadre théorique.

L'expérience de potentialité permet quant à elle d'identifier le type d'état d'esprit des participants lorsqu'ils tentent de résoudre une analogie. Les résultats obtenus ont corroboré ceux de Gabora c'est-à-dire qu'environ 75% des gens ont un mode de pensée qui leur permet de considérer plusieurs solutions simultanément. Il s'agit d'un aspect important du processus créatif lorsqu'il est abordé comme la résolution d'un problème, qui devrait être pris en compte lors de l'élaboration d'un cadre théorique supportant l'apprentissage de la créativité. Dans cette thèse, nous avons proposé l'intégration de cet aspect de la cognition dans une capacité cognitive générale du modèle CHC (*Fluid reasoning*) et par conséquent ayant une place dans le cadre théorique de notre cours sur la créativité.

6.3 Processus d'évaluation de la créativité des futurs ingénieurs

Le manuel d'utilisation du CEDA ainsi que les articles des concepteurs du test réfèrent à un processus d'évaluation faisant appel à deux juges, un psychologue et un ingénieur. Les juges évaluent les designs soumis par les participants à l'aide de deux échelles de Likert, l'une pour l'originalité (0-10) et l'autre pour l'utilité (0-4). Ils s'appuient sur les mots choisis par la chercheuse pour qualifier les différents échelons (ex. : « somewhat interesting », « insightful », etc.). Malgré que ses travaux aient montré une concordance inter-juges satisfaisante, l'utilisation du CEDA dans notre projet doctoral nous a amenée à critiquer deux aspects fondamentaux du test : les qualificatifs des échelons sur deux échelles et la formule de calcul du score global de créativité (addition des quatre scores). Bien qu'un score unique soit attrayant à des fins de comparaison ou de diagnostic, nous avons préféré, pour le présent travail, traiter les quatre critères séparément.

La version française du test fournie dans le manuel d'instructions a dû être revue et corrigée. La qualité de la langue ne permettait pas l'utilisation de la version suggérée. Dans ce contexte, il était nécessaire de vérifier la fiabilité de la version française du test.

Aussi, il fallait clarifier le processus d'évaluation suggéré par le CEDA pour qu'il soit fiable et facilement utilisable. Pour y arriver, nous avons documenté notre processus d'évaluation et procédé à des rencontres de discussions (trois juges impliqués) afin de préciser les critères d'évaluation spécifiques au test (échelles de Likert). Des grilles plus précises ont permis de développer une description sommaire pour chacun des niveaux des échelles (objectif 2a). Sans être complètes, ces descriptions offrent plus de détails sur ce qui serait attendu pour chaque niveau. Même si Charyton et son équipe avaient ajouté des qualificatifs aux échelles numériques, des expressions comme « familier », « intéressant » et « très intéressant » ne nous apparaissaient pas optimales pour évaluer les divers designs. Par conséquent, il nous parut pertinent de définir chaque niveau en fonction des designs produits par les participants lors du test et non seulement par une terminologie générique (objectif 2b).

Les échelles de Likert utilisées pour évaluer les critères qualitatifs apportent inexorablement leur part de subjectivité. Cet aspect amène habituellement les chercheurs à s'attarder à la concordance inter-juges. En regardant la méthode R&R, nous avons trouvé très pertinente l'idée de mesurer la stabilité du jugement des évaluateurs (entre eux et dans le temps) à l'aide de celle-ci. De plus, étant donné la traduction du test en français ainsi que le besoin d'expérience des juges, nous avons cru important de répéter ce processus de vérification de la fiabilité déjà complété par Charyton. Étant un outil d'évaluation relativement nouveau et peu répandu dans le domaine de recherche sur la créativité, cette étude fournit une approche distincte quant à la démonstration de la fiabilité à ce dernier.

Finalement, le test CEDA a permis d'obtenir des résultats sur la performance créative des participants. Quatre critères (flexibilité, fluidité, originalité, utilité) ont pu être mesurés et étudiés. Cependant, ayant très peu de points de comparaison dans la littérature et n'ayant pas d'échelle de correspondance entre les scores de CEDA et les niveaux de performance créative réelle, il a été impossible de formuler des conclusions sur la performance réelle de nos sujets. Malgré cette lacune, ce test pourrait être utilisé comme activité pédagogique. Faire des activités avec chacun des cinq aspects de la créativité (pensée divergente, pensée convergente, satisfaction de contraintes, résolution de problème, identification d'opportunités) offre une bonne occasion de s'entraîner à faire des raisonnements créatifs, dans toutes leurs complexités.

6.4 Programme de formation (cours)

Les activités pédagogiques proposées dans le cours mettent l'accent sur une approche cognitive et métacognitive et permettent de développer des capacités cognitives supportant la créativité (objectif 3a). Les apprenants augmentent leurs connaissances de la créativité tout en développant des compétences directement en lien avec celle-ci (Hargrove & Nietfeld, 2015). Ces activités pourront être adaptées et utilisées par des éducateurs de plusieurs domaines.

Dans la troisième étude, nous avons mis en relation les activités pédagogiques choisies pour le cours avec les recommandations de Scott au sujet de l'efficacité d'un programme de formation sur la créativité (Scott et al., 2004) ainsi que différents éléments communs à plusieurs modèles (conceptuels et procéduraux) de la créativité (Amabile, 1988; Cropley & Urban, 2000; Sawyer, 2013; Sternberg, 2006a). Comme la littérature sur la créativité est vaste et souvent en silo, le fait d'associer chacune des activités pédagogiques à un ensemble d'écrits divers constitue une avancée des connaissances sur la créativité. Les activités choisies permettent entre autres, de réconcilier l'utilisation de modèles ayant des approches différentes (procédures ou concepts) tout en prenant en considération ce que la seule étude sur l'efficacité des formations à la créativité (Scott et al., 2004) fournit comme recommandations. Ces dernières étant vagues dans leur opérationnalisation, nous leur avons associé des exemples pour les rendre plus concrètes pour de futurs éducateurs. D'autres activités pourraient sans doute être ajoutées à ce tableau et tenir compte des caractéristiques des divers modèles. D'autres éducateurs pourraient se baser sur cette synthèse de modèles pour développer de nouvelles activités et ainsi participer au développement d'une banque d'activités pédagogiques appuyées par la littérature. Le domaine de l'enseignement de la créativité est en pleine expansion et une certaine structure scientifique servirait sans doute à améliorer les pratiques et assurer une meilleure efficacité des formations.

Des données quantitatives de type pré-post test ont été recueillies pour déterminer l'impact du cours sur quatre variables mesurées par le test CEDA (flexibilité, fluidité, originalité, utilité). Les résultats ont montré qu'il y avait une augmentation significative des scores dans les quatre cas. Des questions qualitatives ont aussi permis de corroborer les résultats quantitatifs mais surtout, elles ont permis de préciser ce que les apprenants pensaient du cours et de leurs apprentissages. Selon eux, le cours est tout à fait pertinent dans le cadre de leurs études en génie. Il répond à un

besoin exprimé par de nombreux participants et satisfait leur curiosité sur le sujet. Cependant, le désir de suivre un cours très différent des autres de leur programme d'études (même les cours de projets), et qui en plus permet les échanges, la discussion et l'apprentissage en collectivité apparaît comme des objectifs atteints par chacun (objectif 3b).

Dans la littérature, il existe des descriptions sommaires d'expériences de formation sur la créativité. Toutefois, les études qui décrivent les cadres théoriques, les activités pédagogiques et l'impact de la formation sont rares. À notre connaissance, il n'y en a pas qui se comparent à la nôtre. Une autre étude a utilisé la méthode pré-post pour tester une formation en créativité (Clapham, 1997) mais celle-ci considérait une formation courte, complète (30 min) ou partielle (10 min), et date de 20 ans. Cependant, elle confirme qu'une formation portant sur les habiletés cognitives en lien avec la créativité est une avenue prometteuse. L'étude effectuée dans cette thèse est unique puisqu'elle combine des éléments théoriques et empiriques qui permettent de dresser un portrait général mais aussi spécifique de l'expérience des apprenants.

6.5 Limites de la recherche

L'absence d'étude sur les impacts du cours dans le temps constitue une limite importante de la recherche. L'impact du cours sur la performance créative a été mesuré à l'intérieur des 15 semaines de la session universitaire. Il n'y a pas eu de suivi pour savoir si les participants continuaient de pratiquer les différentes activités ou s'ils étaient en mesure d'utiliser leurs nouvelles connaissances dans leurs études ou leur emploi. De plus, il n'y a pas d'intégration explicite dans d'autres cours du curriculum des connaissances acquises sur la créativité. Par conséquent, il s'agit d'apprentissages potentiellement circonscrits dans le temps et dans le contexte d'un cours, cela peut limiter la profondeur des apprentissages.

Nous avons considéré l'utilisation d'un groupe témoin pour comparer l'impact du cours sur la performance créative à celui d'un autre cours qui fait appel à la créativité des participants. Or, cela s'avérerait trop complexe à mettre en place. Le choix et le nombre de variables à contrôler pour avoir des groupes de sujets comparables était trop grand : expériences personnelles et académiques, facteurs personnels et environnementaux.

Le cours a été évalué dans son ensemble et non pas en fonction de chaque activité pédagogique choisie. Étant donné l'importance de l'intégration des activités, il n'était pas possible de faire une étude pré-post pour chaque activité. Nous ne sommes donc pas en mesure de déterminer l'efficacité de chaque activité mais plutôt celle de l'ensemble de ces dernières. D'ailleurs, nous pensons qu'une formation efficace se doit d'intégrer plusieurs activités sur différents aspects de l'apprentissage de la créativité et de favoriser une intégration consciente et intentionnelle de ces aspects.

De plus, plusieurs capacités cognitives supportant la créativité restent à identifier et à exploiter dans un programme de formation. Spécialement avec le modèle CHC, des chercheurs étudient et testent différentes capacités spécifiques liées à la créativité qui pourraient être ciblées lors de la création de nouvelles activités pédagogiques. Notre recherche est un premier test d'un cadre théorique basé sur des capacités cognitives. Un processus d'amélioration continue est nécessaire pour intégrer de nouvelles activités selon les résultats des recherches et les expériences vécues.

Finalement, la présente recherche s'est intéressée à la créativité dans le domaine de l'ingénierie. Le contexte particulier d'une école d'ingénierie, où les sujets ont forcément des profils de formation scientifique et sont jeunes (ils ont dans la vingtaine), pourrait limiter la portée de nos conclusions. Une population qui n'a pas choisi de suivre un tel cours ou qui possède déjà de nombreuses années d'expériences dans la démonstration de comportements créatifs, pourrait ne pas avoir le même état d'esprit et ainsi ne pas arriver aux mêmes bénéfices. Cependant, nous croyons que des apprenants de plusieurs autres disciplines pourraient tout à fait bénéficier d'une telle formation si, entre autres, les facteurs de motivation et d'ouverture d'esprit sont présents.

Le contexte du génie a aussi eu une influence sur certains aspects méthodologiques de la recherche. Effectivement, le CEDA n'aurait vraisemblablement pas été choisi si le projet avait été fait dans un contexte littéraire ou de beaux-arts par exemple. Certains aspects du test comme le croquis ou les matériaux choisis seraient potentiellement moins bien maîtrisés par les sujets. L'ajout du critère « utilité » pourrait aussi être remis en question si le projet de recherche était conduit dans des domaines où cet aspect est moins critique.

De plus, tout comme pour un sport ou un art, il peut être tout à fait pertinent de commencer tôt les apprentissages en matière de créativité. Même si la métacognition peut s'avérer plus difficile à un

jeune âge, le développement de capacités cognitives et de compétences liées à la créativité est certainement possible. À force de compréhension, de pratique et de stimulation de leur intérêt envers la créativité, on peut sans doute améliorer la performance créative des personnes très tôt dans la vie.

CHAPITRE 7 CONCLUSION ET RECOMMANDATIONS

Faire preuve de créativité est devenu une caractéristique fortement recherchée par les dirigeants de nombreuses organisations, et ce, dans une grande variété de domaines. Le présent projet de recherche s'inscrit dans cette perspective d'aider les futurs ingénieurs à devenir des professionnels plus créatifs et ce, dans toutes les facettes de leurs activités. De nombreux auteurs recommandent d'intégrer la créativité au curriculum des ingénieurs mais ils ne s'entendent pas nécessairement sur la manière de le faire.

Le projet de recherche a atteint la tous les objectifs établis en début de parcours. Mis à part le manque de relations significatives entre les résultats des deux expériences cognitives et les résultats du CEDA, nous avons été en mesure de proposer des réponses pertinentes et utiles quant à l'utilisation du CEDA et la conception et l'évaluation d'un cours améliorant la créativité des participants. La revue de littérature en sciences cognitives et sur la créativité combinée aux résultats empiriques obtenus, fournit aux éducateurs des appuis théoriques et les implications pratiques établissant une solution complète qui suggère une façon de développer des capacités cognitives à la base de la créativité.

Malgré que notre recherche ait été effectuée dans le contexte de l'ingénierie, les principes de base, les modèles et plusieurs des activités de formation à la créativité pourraient être utilisés dans d'autres contextes. Mis à part certaines activités et discussions plus axées sur le domaine de l'ingénierie, plusieurs pourraient être transférées à d'autres domaines. Toute la question de généralité ou de spécificité de la créativité fait d'ailleurs partie d'un débat au sein de la communauté scientifique. En résumé, il existe des aspects généraux qui peuvent faire l'objet de pratiques mais ces derniers sont combinés à des contextes particuliers qui varient en fonction des situations. Ce qui importe est que la créativité soit vue comme une compétence à développer et que les éducateurs en charge aient les connaissances et les compétences nécessaires pour y arriver.

Pistes de recherche pour la suite

Il serait intéressant d'évaluer le transfert des connaissances et des habiletés acquises dans le cours à d'autres activités. Cela permettrait de tester la validité écologique du cours, c'est-à-dire d'évaluer ses répercussions concrètes sur la performance créative de la personne dans le monde.

Déjà, les résultats découlant de l'expérience à l'École Polytechnique démontrent que les participants tentent de mettre en pratique leurs apprentissages au sein de leurs équipes de projet durant le trimestre en cours. Ils reviennent partager leurs impressions, leurs difficultés ainsi que leurs bons résultats. À la lumière de ces premières expériences positives dans un contexte académique, il est légitime de penser que des résultats favorables pourraient être observés en entreprise. Un tel projet de recherche met certainement les bases pour justifier la suite des recherches dans les organisations.

Malgré les améliorations apportées dans l'opérationnalisation du CEDA, quatre niveaux de l'échelle de Likert sur l'originalité n'ont pas encore été définis et pourraient faire l'objet d'études subséquentes. Dans le but de tester et valider l'amélioration des nouveaux descriptifs, il serait intéressant de fournir les échelles de Likert à d'autres chercheurs pour qu'ils en fassent l'essai. Aussi, bien que la littérature au sujet de l'évaluation de la créativité décrive habituellement les résultats selon la fluidité, la flexibilité et l'originalité (pour les tests les plus complets), nous comprenons l'intérêt d'un score global et sommes d'avis que des études supplémentaires devraient être conduites pour en définir un qui soit théoriquement et statistiquement justifiable. Le choix des variables à considérer et leurs poids dans l'équation générale demeurent des questionnements pertinents.

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ANNEXE 1 - MODÈLE CATTELL – HORN – CARROL (CHC)

Modèle CHC	
<i>Capacités générales (Broad abilities)</i>	<i>Capacités spécifiques (Narrow abilities)</i>
Fluid reasoning (Gf)*	General Sequential (deductive) Reasoning (RG)
	Induction (I)
	Quantitative Reasoning (RQ)
	Piagetian Reasoning (RP)
	Speed of Reasoning (RE)
Comprehension-Knowledge (Gc)	Language Development (LD)
	Lexical Knowledge (VL)
	Listening Ability (LS)
	General (verbal) Information (K0)
	Communication Ability (CM)
	Oral Production and Fluency (OP)
	Grammatical Sensitivity (MY)
	Foreign Language Proficiency (KL)
	Foreign Language Aptitude (LA)
General (domain-specific) knowledge (Gkn)	Knowledge of English as a Second Language (KE)
	Knowledge of Signing (KF)
	Skill in Lip-Reading (LP)
	Geography Achievement (A5)
	General Science Information (K1)
	Mechanical Knowledge (MK)
	Knowledge of Behavioral Content (BC)
Visual processing (Gv)	Visualization (Vz)
	Spatial Relations (SR)
	Closure Speed (CS)
	Flexibility of Closure (CF)
	Visual Memory (MV)
	Spatial Scanning (SS)
	Serial Perceptual Integration (PI)
	Length Estimation (LE)
	Perceptual Illusions (IL)
	Perceptual Alternations (PN)
	Imagery (IM)

Tactile abilities (Gh)	Tactile Sensitivity (TS)
Auditory processing (Ga)	Phonetic Coding (PC)
	Speech Sound Discrimination (US)
	Resistance to Auditory Stimulus Distortion (UR)
	Memory for Sound Patterns (UM)
	General Sound Discrimination (U3)
	Musical Discrimination and Judgment (U1 U9)
	Maintaining and Judging Rhythm (U8)
	Sound-Intensity/Duration Discrimination (U6)
	Sound-Frequency Discrimination (U5)
	Hearing and Speech Threshold factors (UA UT UU)
	Absolute Pitch (UP)
	Sound Localization (UL)
Short-term memory (Gsm)	Memory Span (MS)
	Working Memory (MW)
Long-term storage and retrieval (Glr)	Associative Memory (MA)
	Free Recall Memory (M6)
	Ideational Fluency (FI)
	Associational Fluency (FA)
	Expressional Fluency (FE)
	Naming Facility (NA)
	Word Fluency (FW)
	Figural Fluency (FF)
	Figural Flexibility (FX)
	Sensitivity to Problems (SP)
	Originality/Creativity (FO)
	Learning Abilities (L1)
Processing Speed (Gs)	Perceptual Speed (P)
	Rate-of-Test-Taking (R9)
	Number Facility (N)
	Speed of Reasoning (RE)
	Reading Speed (fluency) (RS)
	Writing Speed (fluency) (WS)
Reaction and decision speed (Gt)	Simple Reaction Time (R1)
	Choice Reaction Time (R2)
	Semantic Processing Speed (R4)
	Mental Comparison Speed (R7)
	Inspection Time (IT)
Psychomotor speed (Gps)	Speed of Limb Movement (R3)
	Writing Speed (fluency) (WS)
	Speed of Articulation (PT)
	Movement Time (MT)
Quantitative knowledge (Gq)	Mathematical Knowledge (KM)
	Mathematical Achievement (A3)

Kinesthetic abilities (Gk)	Kinesthetic Sensitivity (KS)
Reading and writing (Grw)	Verbal (printed) Language Comprehension (V)
	Cloze Ability (CZ)
	Spelling Ability (SG)
	Writing Ability (WA)
	English Usage Knowledge (EU)
	Reading Speed (fluency) (RS)
	Writing Speed (fluency) (WS)
	Reading Decoding (RD)
	Reading Comprehension (RC)
Psychomotor abilities (Gp)	Static Strength (P3)
	Multilimb Coordination (P6)
	Finger Dexterity (P2)
	Manual Dexterity (P1)
	Arm-Hand Steadiness (P7)
	Control Precision (P8)
	Aiming (A1)
	Gross Body Equilibrium (P4)
Olfactory abilities (Go)	Olfactory Memory (OM)
	Olfactory Sensitivity (OS)

ANNEXE 2 – CEDA TEST

TEST - CEDA (ou EPCI en français)

CEDA : Creative Engineering Design Assessment

– Évaluation de la performance créative en ingénierie (EPCI)

Avant de commencer, veuillez lire **ATTENTIVEMENT** les instructions suivantes :

Au haut des pages suivantes se trouve une série d'objets tridimensionnels (2, 3 ou 4 objets). Utilisez **un ou plusieurs** de ces objets pour créer deux concepts **originaux** qui répondront au but général indiqué sous les formes. Les objets peuvent être composés dans le matériau que vous désirez et de la grosseur qui vous conviendrait. De plus, ils peuvent être vides ou pleins ainsi que manipulés comme vous le voulez. Vous pouvez combiner les objets d'une page et même ajouter des pièces pour compléter votre concept. Cependant, chaque objet initial ne peut être utilisé qu'une seule fois dans sa forme originale (il peut être répété en le modifiant). Chaque page devrait contenir l'information suivante :

1. Un dessin de votre concept.
2. Une description sommaire de votre concept.
3. Une description des matériaux et des pièces utilisés.
4. Une description de problèmes supplémentaires ou complémentaires résolus par votre concept.
5. Une description des utilisateurs (spécifiques) qui bénéficieraient de votre concept.

Vous avez 30 minutes pour compléter le test de 3 pages (environ 10 minutes par page). Vous divisez le temps comme vous le voulez. Nous vous demandons de produire deux concepts par page. De plus, au moins une réponse devrait se trouver dans chacune des cases des différents tableaux. Vous pouvez utiliser un crayon ou un stylo. Écrivez le plus lisiblement possible.



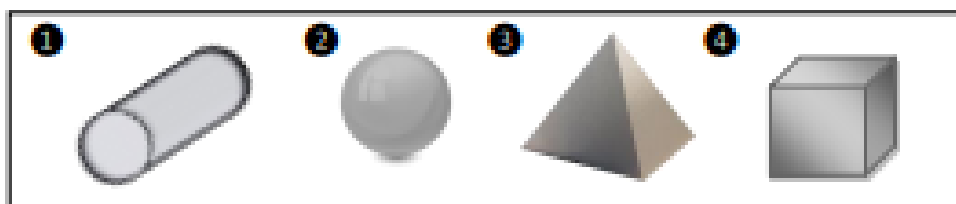
→ Concepts qui font du bruit

Croquis	1	2
Description du concept		
Description des pièces et matériaux		
Problèmes complémentaires résolus par le design		
Utilisateurs du concept		



→ Concepts qui permettent de communiquer

Croquis	1	2
Description du concept		
Description des pièces et matériaux		
Problèmes complémentaires résolus par le design		
Utilisateurs du concept		



→ Concepts qui peuvent se déplacer

Croquis	1	2
Description du concept		
Description des pièces et matériaux		
Problèmes complémentaires résolus par le design		
Utilisateurs du concept		

ANNEXE 3 – CEDA TEST – GRILLE D'ÉVALUATION

Grille de correction - CEDA											
Code participant :		Juge :			Date :						
		<u>Problème 1</u>		<u>Problème 2</u>		<u>Problème 3</u>					
Fluidité (nombre d'idées)											
Design complet											
Descriptions fournies											
Maté./Compos. utilisés											
Problèmes résolus											
Usagers identifiés											
Somme											
Flexibilité (types/classes d'idées)											
Design complet											
Descriptions fournies											
Maté./Compos. utilisés											
Problèmes résolus											
Usagers identifiés											
Somme											
Originalité (0-10 par design)											
		D1	D2	Globa	D1	D2	Globa	D1	D2	Globa	
0	Sans intérêt										
1	Familier										
2	Minimalement intéressant										
3	Intéressant										
4	Très intéressant										
5	Unique et différent										
6	Perspicace										
7	Exceptionnel										
8	De valeur pour le domaine										
9	Innovateur										
10	Relevant du génie										
Somme (X2)											
Utilité (0-4 par design)											
		D1	D2	Globa	D1	D2	Globa	D1	D2	Globa	
0	Sans utilité										
1	Certaine utilité										
2	Moyennement utile										
3	Très utile										
4	Indispensable										
Somme (X2)											
Total par concept											

TOTAL : _____

ANNEXE 4 – CERTIFICAT D'ÉTHIQUE

Mme Sophie Morin,
M. Jean-Marc Robert
Département des mathématiques et génie industriel
Polytechnique Montréal

N/Réf : Dossier CÉR-13/14-17

Madame, Monsieur,

J'ai le plaisir de vous informer que les membres du Comité d'éthique de la recherche ont procédé à l'évaluation en comité restreint de votre projet de recherche intitulé «*Impact du développement de capacités cognitives à la base de la créativité sur la performance créative*» et en ont recommandé l'approbation sur la base de la documentation envoyée au CÉR en date du 30 avril 2014.

Veillez noter que le présent certificat est valable pour une durée de un an, soit du **5 mai 2014 au 4 mai 2015**, pour le projet tel que soumis au Comité d'éthique de la recherche avec des sujets humains.

Nous vous prions de nous faire parvenir un bref **rapport annuel** (<http://www.polymtl.ca/recherche/document/deonto.php>) afin de renouveler votre certificat au moins un mois avant l'expiration du présent certificat. La secrétaire du Comité d'éthique de la recherche avec des sujets humains devra également être informée de toute modification qui pourrait être apportée ultérieurement au protocole expérimental, de même que de tout problème imprévu pouvant avoir une incidence sur la santé et la sécurité des personnes impliquées dans le projet de recherche (sujets, professionnels de recherche ou chercheurs).

Je vous souhaite bonne chance dans vos travaux de recherche,



Farida Cheriet, présidente
Comité d'éthique de la recherche avec des êtres humains

Mme Sophie Morin
M. Jean-Marc Robert
Département de mathématiques et génie industriel
Polytechnique Montréal

N/Réf : Dossier CÉR-13/14-17

Madame, Monsieur,

Je vous remercie d'avoir produit votre rapport annuel pour le projet de recherche intitulé « *Impact du développement de capacités cognitives à la base de la créativité sur la performance créative* » impliquant des êtres humains.

Étant donné que vous n'avez soulevé aucun problème majeur dans le déroulement dudit projet, votre certificat de conformité éthique est renouvelé pour une année supplémentaire.

Le présent certificat est valide du **27 février 2015 au 26 février 2016**.

Veuillez noter que conformément aux exigences des organismes subventionnaires, nous vous demanderons de produire à nouveau un rapport annuel si votre projet n'est pas terminé d'ici un an.

Entre temps, n'oubliez pas de m'informer sans délai de toute modification qui pourrait être apportée à votre protocole expérimental, ou de tout problème imprévu pouvant avoir une incidence sur la santé et la sécurité des personnes impliquées dans votre projet.

Bonne continuation dans la poursuite de vos travaux de recherche.



Céline Roehrig, M.A., M.Sc.A.
Secrétaire
Comité d'éthique de la recherche avec des êtres humains