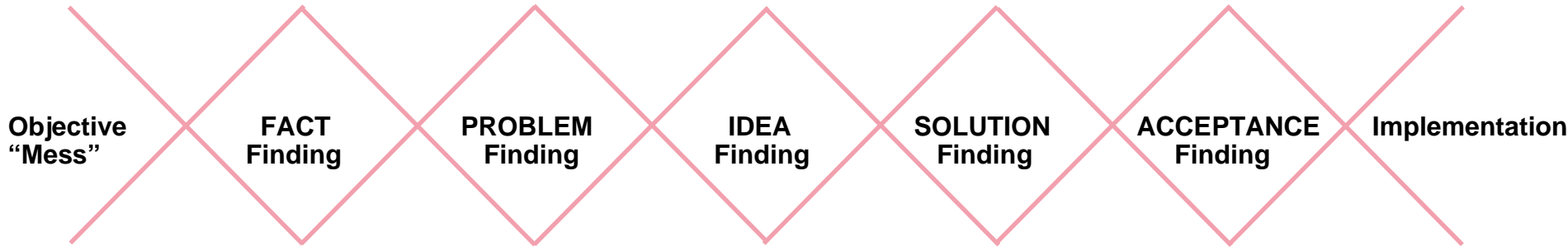


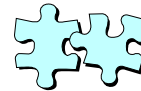
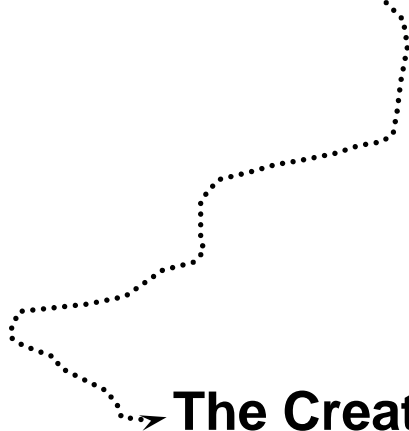
Here they are...



Purpose and Outcomes

<u>Purpose</u>						
<p>To single out a goal or objective and set its priority.</p>	<p>To get a better understanding of the “mess” or objective</p> <p>To identify challenges</p>	<p>To broaden awareness of the problem and its sub-problems.</p>	<p>To generate answers to the problem statement (possible solutions).</p>	<p>To select and evaluate from action alternatives for “fit.”</p>	<p>To identify resources that will support the selected solution.</p>	<p>To put into action the selected solution.</p>
<u>Outcome</u>	<p>Decision to solve using CPS and reasons for doing so</p> <p>Goal</p> <p>More information enabling a clearer understanding and generating an initial problem statement.</p>	<p>Series of problem statements from which to choose the most opportune challenge to solve.</p>	<p>Series of ideas or alternative actions that may solve the problem.</p>	<p>One or more solutions to the problem selected from ideas or alternative actions previously generated.</p>	<p>Listing of resources and action steps needed to sell and implement the selected solution.</p>	<p>Action monitor and evaluate progress.</p>

The CPS model



**→ The Creative Problem Solving Process
of Osborn - Parnes (1993 version)**

Showing lots and lots of diamonds, moving from left to right

Though, the problem-solving order really isn't any more sequential than, say, the way we follow the "waterfall model" in development.

And the process often is applied to just those steps where *divergent* as well as *convergent* thinking are most needed.