

# CONSOLIDATING A LASTING MEMORY: THE ROLE OF CREATIVITY IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORKING MEMORY AND LONG-TERM MEMORY

Kelly Cotton<sup>1</sup> and Timothy J. Ricker<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Graduate Center, City University of New York, <sup>2</sup> University of South Dakota



## HOW DO WE FORM LASTING MEMORY REPRESENTATIONS?

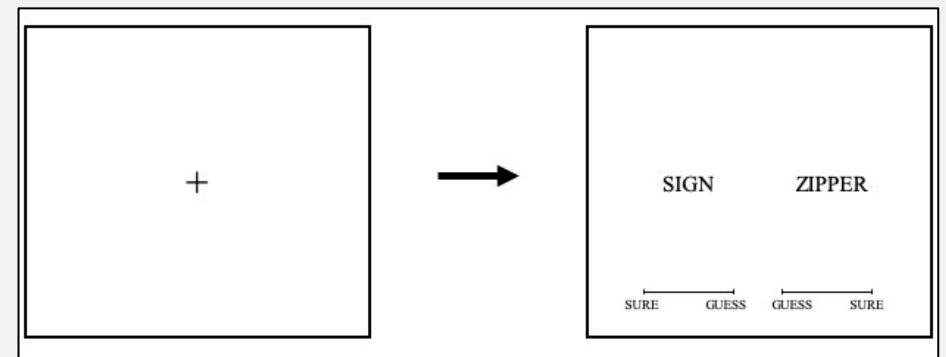
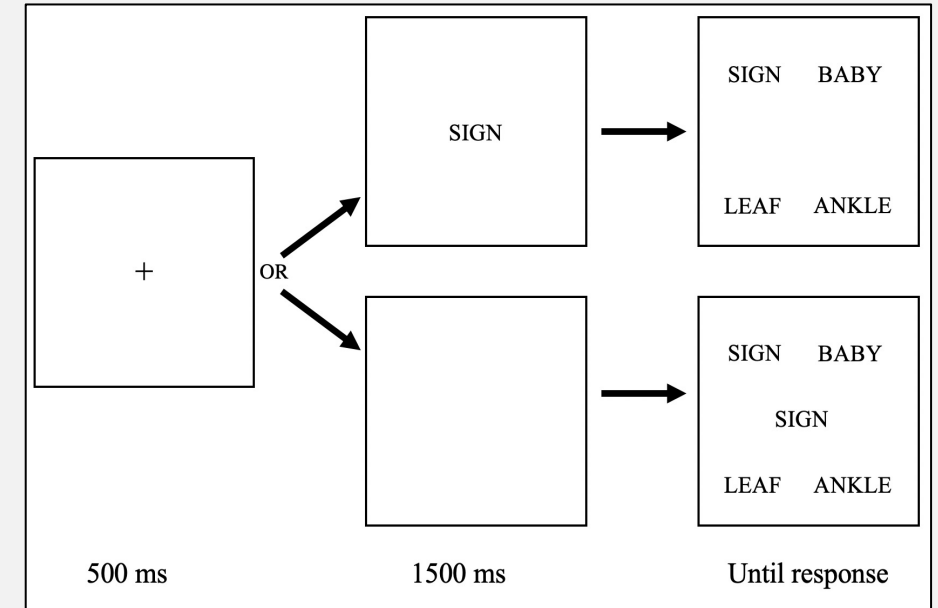
- We frequently encounter large amounts of information only momentarily, but are often able to retain it for long periods of time
- Question 1: Does working memory processing impact long-term retrieval?
- Question 2: What processes underlie the potential relationship between working memory and long-term memory?
- Question 3: Can this ability be improved?
- **Preview of results: Yes, TBD, Not really but maybe in a way**

## WORKING MEMORY PROCESSING IMPROVES LONG-TERM MEMORY

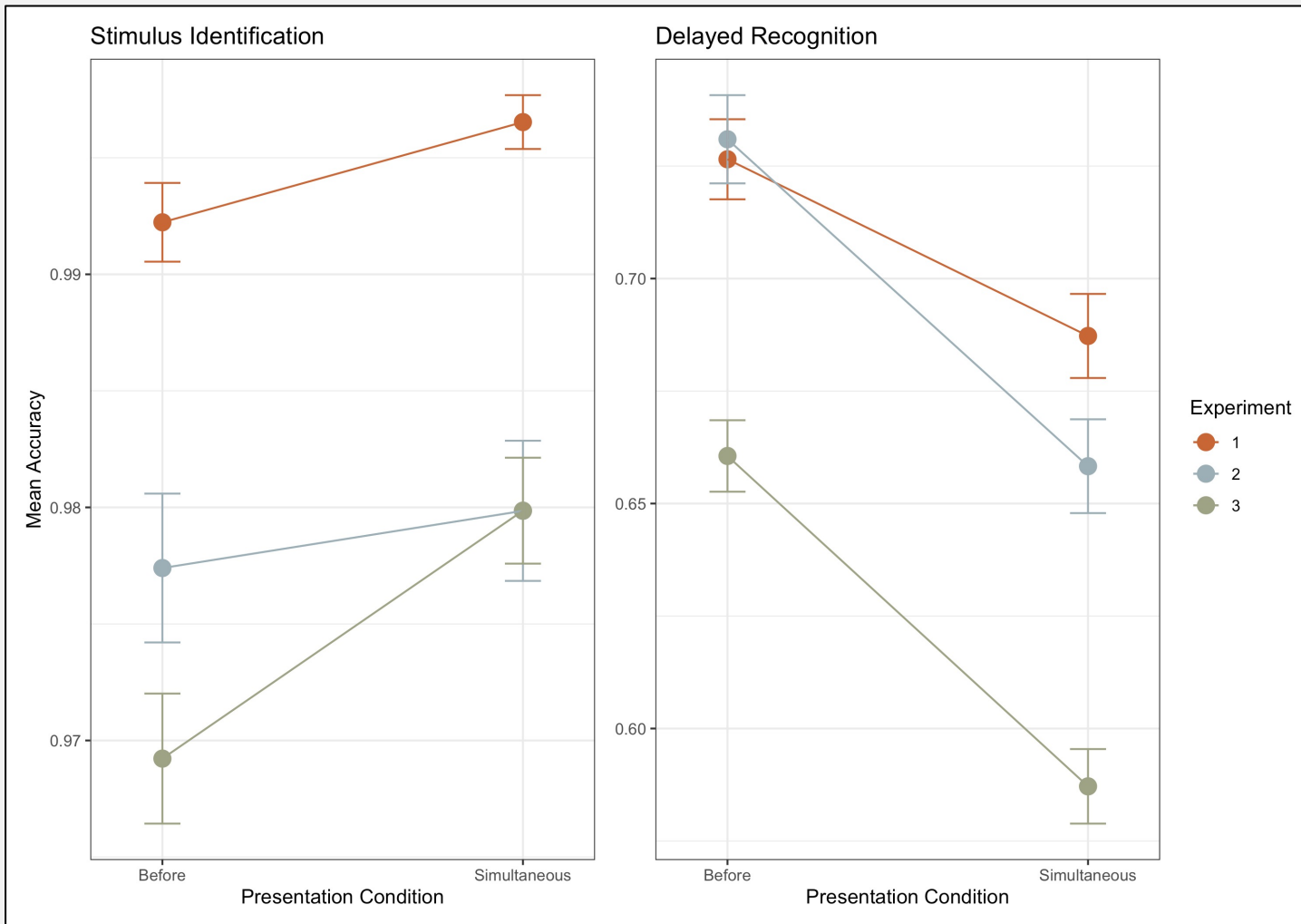
- **Working memory consolidation:** Process of stabilizing fragile traces into more durable representations (Jolicœur & Dell'Acqua, 1998)
- When an item first enters working memory, features and related concepts in long-term memory are activated
- Consolidation may strengthen the bindings of activated features, stabilizing the representation and making it more likely to be retrieved later
- Consolidating an item into working memory improves delayed recognition performance (Cotton & Ricker, 2020)

# CONSOLIDATING A LONGER-LASTING MEMORY TRACE

- General procedure across all experiments:
  - Based on attribute amnesia paradigm from Chen & Wyble (2016)
  - Stimulus identification
    - Before Presentation = consolidation
    - Simultaneous Presentation = no consolidation
  - Delayed 2AFC with confidence rating



# DOES WORKING MEMORY CONSOLIDATION IMPROVE DELAYED RECOGNITION?



Cotton and Ricker (2020)

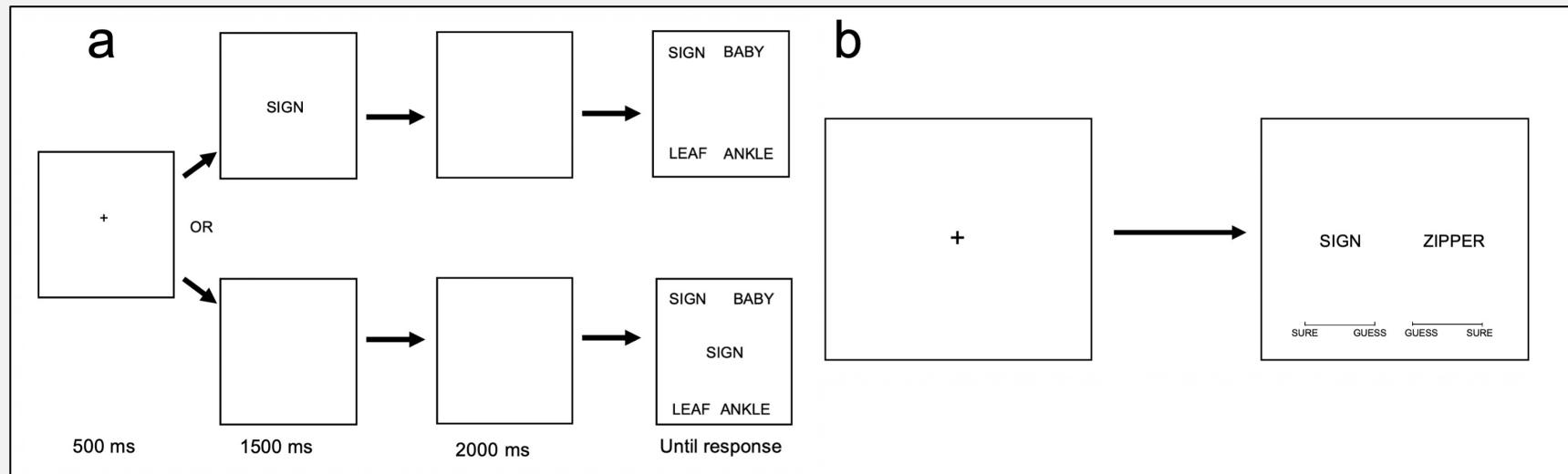
- Items originally presented briefly before being used were more likely to be recognized after a delay (Experiment 1)
- Increasing the response-set onset delay to 2000ms strengthened consolidation effect (Experiment 2)
- Consolidation effect found for both words and non-words (Experiment 3)
- Question 1: Does working memory processing impact long-term retrieval? **Yes, particularly consolidation**

## WHAT UNDERLIES THIS CONSOLIDATION EFFECT?

- Working memory consolidation strengthens binding between activated features and long-term representations
  - Maybe consolidation supports the formation of novel associations between items, features, and pre-existing representations, leading to easier subsequent memory search
- Previous research suggests that creativity and memory performance may be related (e.g., Dietrich, 2004)
  - Creativity may rely on ability to identify novel associations
- More creative individuals or being in a creative state leads to more efficient consolidation and subsequently better long-term memory

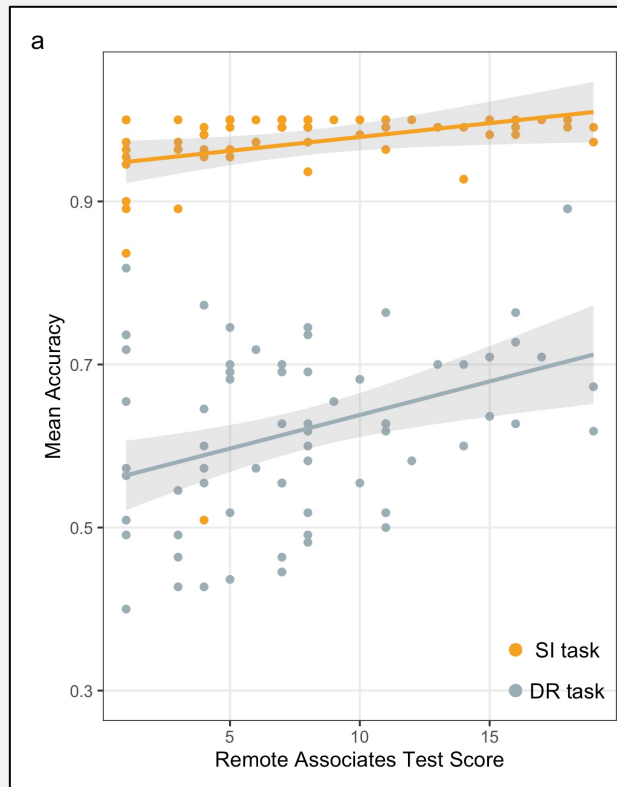
# TRAIT-LEVEL CREATIVITY AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE

- $N = 67$  Amazon mTurk participants
- Same general experimental procedure
  - Stimulus identification (a)
  - Delayed recognition (b)
  - Creativity test: 20-item Remote Associates Test
    - Presented items: **DEW** **COMB** **BEE**
    - Answer: **honey**



# TRAIT-LEVEL CREATIVITY AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE

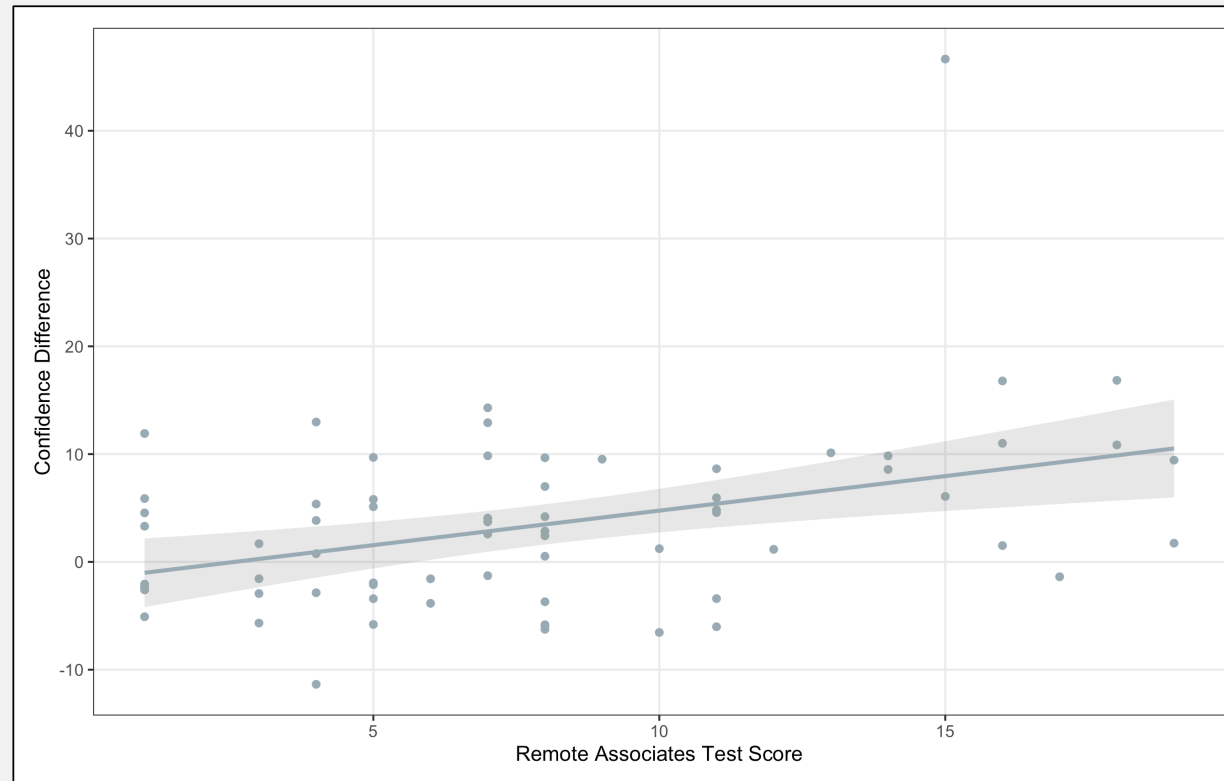
- **Creativity positively correlated with overall performance in both tasks (a)**
  - SI task:  $R = .26$ ,  $BF_{10} = 2.5$ ; DR task:  $R = .38$ ,  $BF_{10} = 28$
- **No evidence for relationship with the consolidation effect on accuracy (b)**
  - Consolidation effect = Before condition - Simultaneous condition
  - SI task:  $R = .26$ ,  $BF_{10} = 2.5$ , DR task:  $R = .15$ ,  $BF_{10} = .6$





# TRAIT-LEVEL CREATIVITY AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE

- **Evidence for a positive relationship between creativity and consolidation effect on confidence**
  - DR task:  $R = .39$ ,  $BF_{10} = 40$

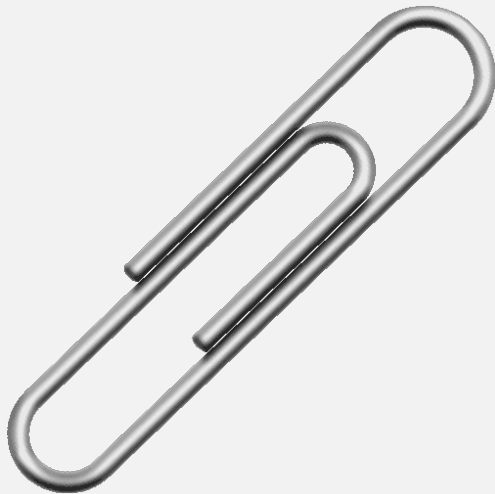


## TRAIT-LEVEL CREATIVITY AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE

- Creativity & memory **accuracy**
  - Creativity benefit for general memory performance
  - General difference in task engagement
- Creativity & memory **confidence**
  - Unlikely to reflect a difference in task engagement
  - Potentially demonstrates creativity effect on processes underlying recognition memory

# STATE-LEVEL CREATIVITY AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE

- $N = 126$  online undergraduate participants
- Experimental Procedure
  - Same general procedure as previous experiment
  - Problem-solving task:
    - **Math condition:** 60 simple arithmetic problems (e.g.,  $3 + 4 = ?$ )
    - **Creative condition:** Alternate Uses test, instructed to generate as many possible uses for a common household items (e.g., a paperclip) for 3 minutes, 5 items total

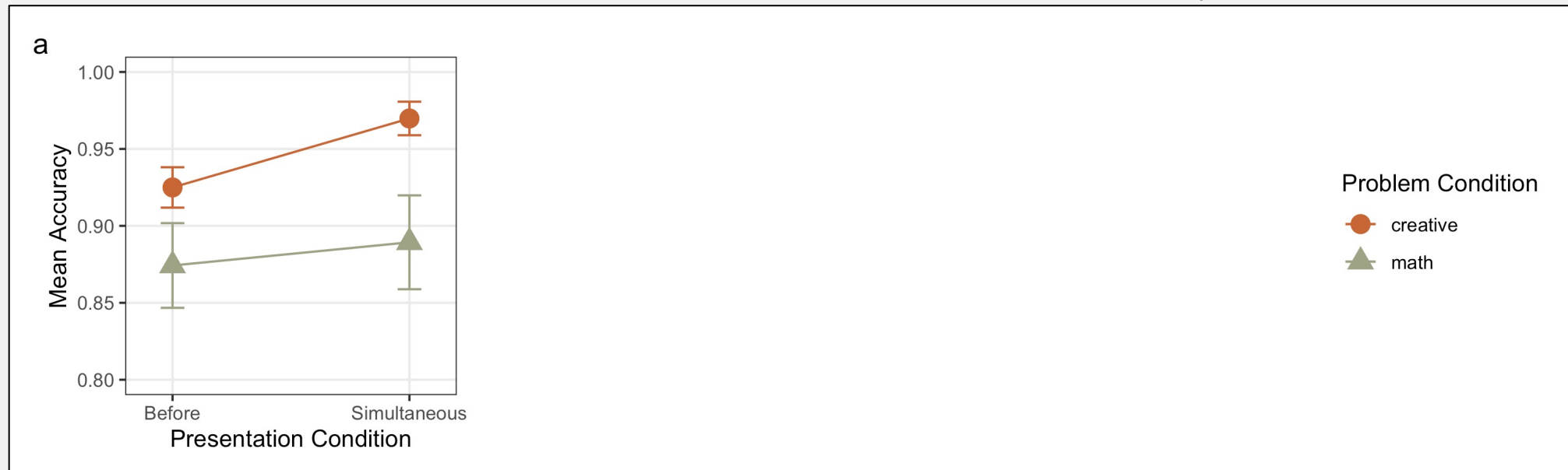


## Possible uses for a paperclip

- Keep papers together
- Clean computer keyboard
- Hang Christmas ornaments
- Hold flowers together
- Keep a bag closed
- Mark place in book
- Use to make holes
- Wear as earrings
- ...

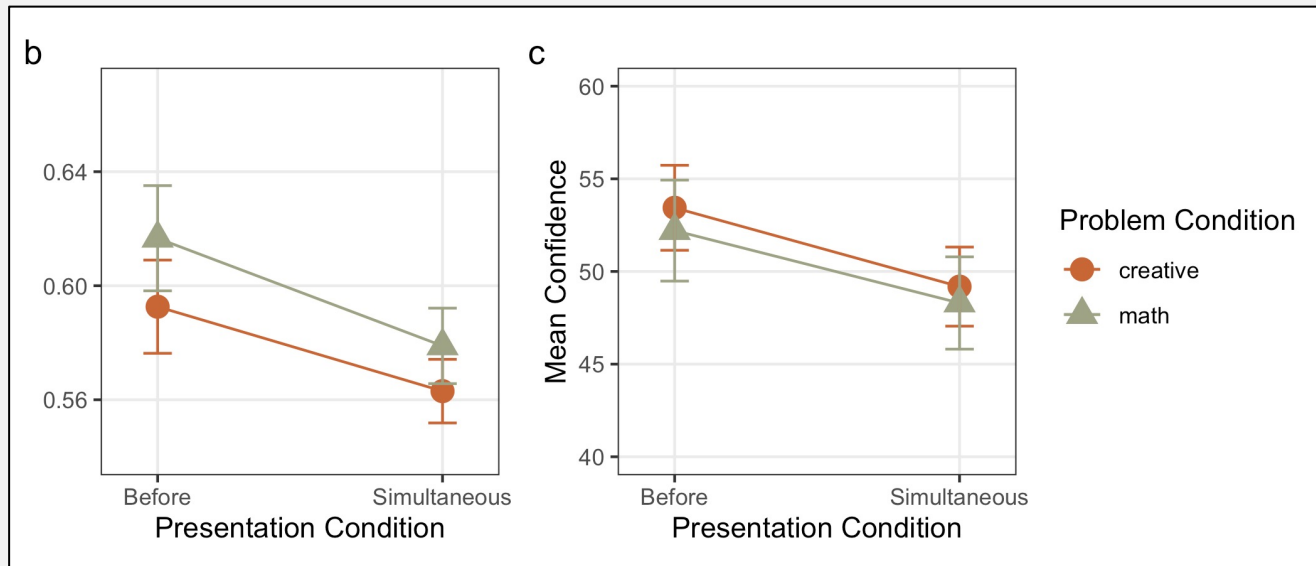
# STATE-LEVEL CREATIVITY AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE

- **High performance in both conditions in stimulus identification, no evidence for interaction effect (a)**
  - Creative Before: .93, Creative Simultaneous: .97, Math Before: .87, Math Simultaneous: .89,  $BF_{10} = .8$
- **Consolidation effect in both conditions for memory accuracy in delayed recognition, no evidence for interaction effect (b)**
  - Creative Before: .59, Creative Simultaneous: .56, Math Before: .62, Math Simultaneous: .58,  $BF_{10} = .2$
- **Consolidation effect in both conditions for memory confidence in delayed recognition, no evidence for interaction effect (c)**
  - Creative Before: 53, Creative Simultaneous: 49, Math Before: 52, Math Simultaneous: 48,  $BF_{10} = .2$



# STATE-LEVEL CREATIVITY AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE

- No evidence to suggest that inducing a creative state can improve working memory consolidation effect on long-term memory accuracy or confidence
- However, even though participants in Creative condition were generally less accurate in the delayed recognition task compared to participants in Math condition, they were similarly confident in their memory



## DOES CREATIVITY INFLUENCE CONSOLIDATION EFFECTS?

- Question 2: What processes underlie the potential relationship between working memory and long-term memory? **TBD but probably not creativity or forming novel associations**
- Question 3: Can this ability be improved? **Not really, although maybe we can affect memory confidence**

## OPEN QUESTIONS, FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- How are working memory consolidation and long-term consolidation related?
  - Maybe there is a single shared consolidation process
  - Trying to do a multi-day study but recruitment is slow
- What other factors may affect the relationship between working memory consolidation and long-term memory?
  - Differences across clinical groups (schizophrenia, MS, aging)
  - Effects of stress
- What about memory confidence and creativity?

# THANK YOU!

Kelly Cotton

Questions? [kcotton@gradcenter.cuny.edu](mailto:kcotton@gradcenter.cuny.edu)



VIRTUAL



WORKING



MEMORY



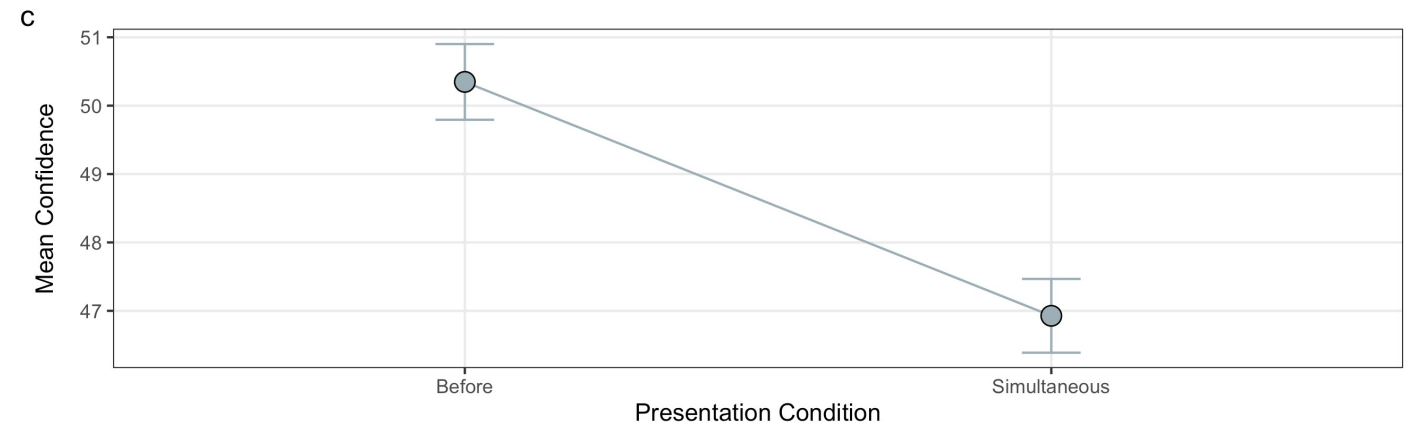
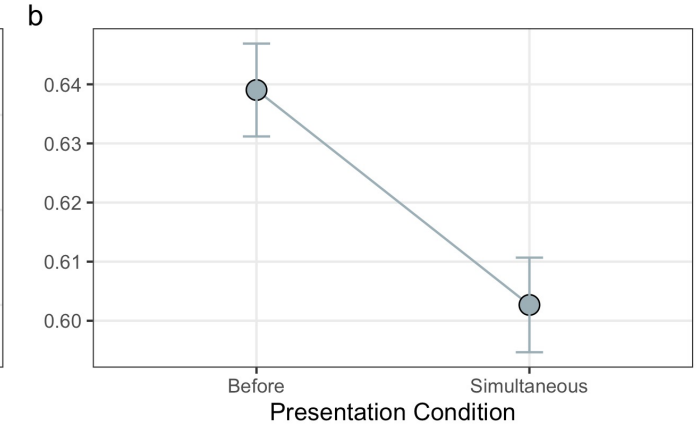
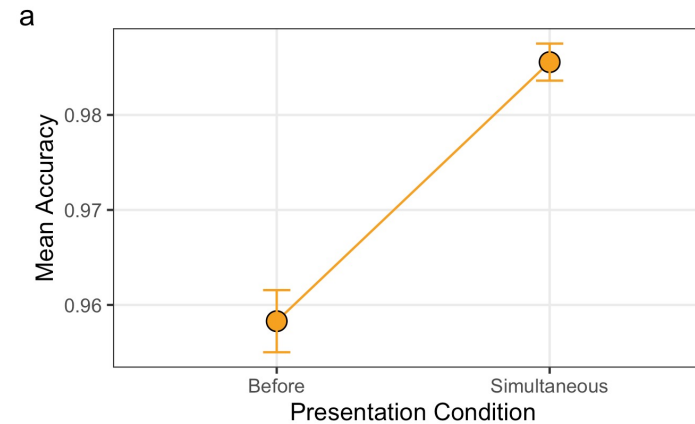
SYMPOSIUM





# EXTRA STUFF

- Creativity Exp I results
- SI Accuracy (A)
  - Before = .96
  - Simultaneous = .99
  - $BF_{10} = 1972$
- DR Accuracy (B)
  - Before = .64
  - Simultaneous = .60
  - $BF_{10} = 3.6$
- DR Confidence (C)
  - Before = 50
  - Simultaneous = 47
  - $BF_{10} = 23$

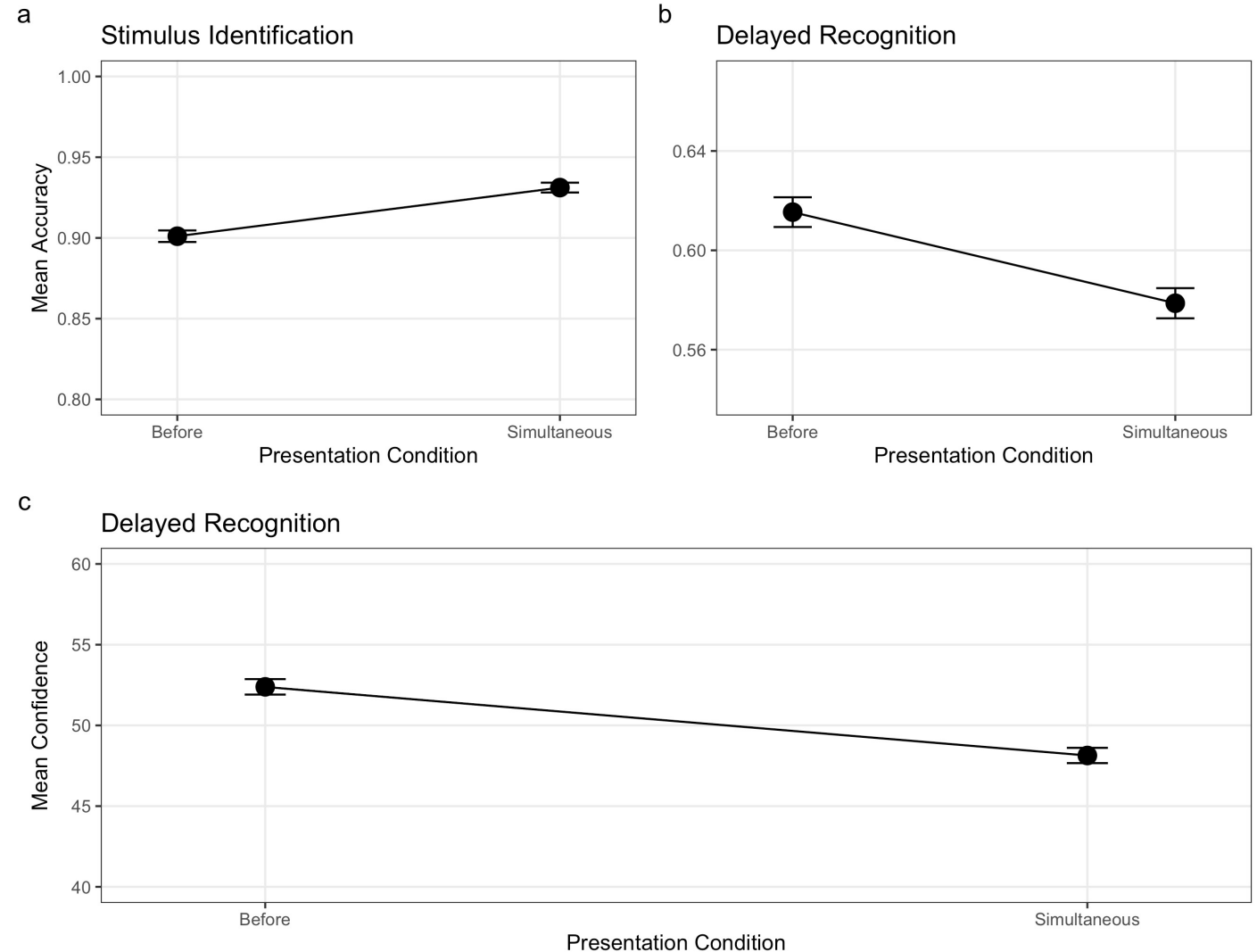


## EXTRA STUFF

Measure ~ Creativity Score	R	R BF <sub>10</sub>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>2</sup> BF <sub>10</sub>
SI Mean Accuracy	0.26	2.5	0.07	2
DR Mean Accuracy	0.38	28.3	0.14	21.2
DR Mean Confidence	0.13	0.5	0.02	0.4
SI Accuracy Difference	0.26	2.5	0.07	2
DR Accuracy Difference	0.15	0.6	0.02	0.5
DR Confidence Difference	0.39	40.4	0.15	30

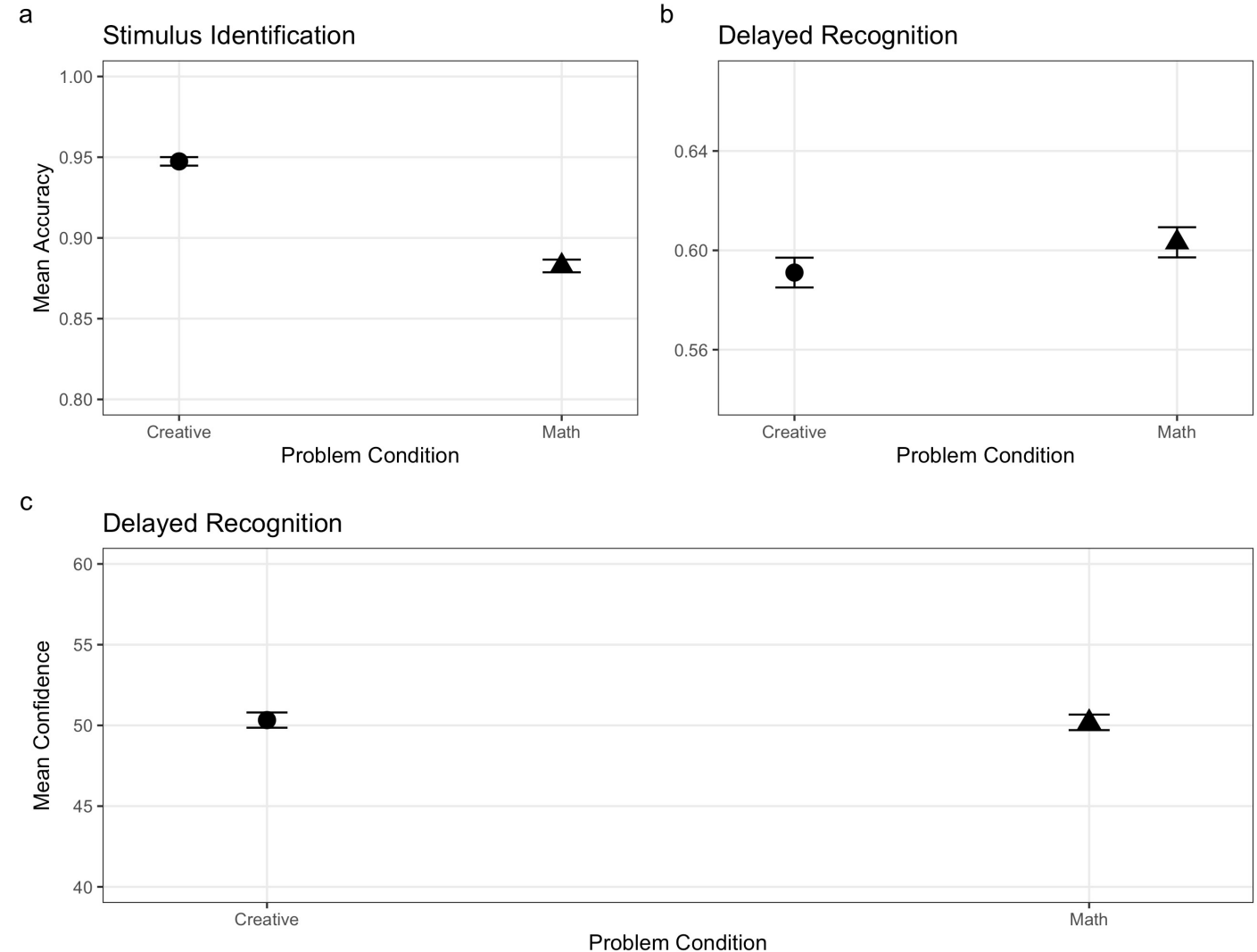
# EXTRA STUFF

- Creativity Exp 2 results
- SI Accuracy (A)
  - Before = .90
  - Simultaneous = .93
  - $BF_{10} = 32$
- DR Accuracy (B)
  - Before = .60
  - Simultaneous = .57
  - $BF_{10} = 42$
- DR Confidence (C)
  - Before = 53
  - Simultaneous = 49
  - $BF_{10} = 29010$



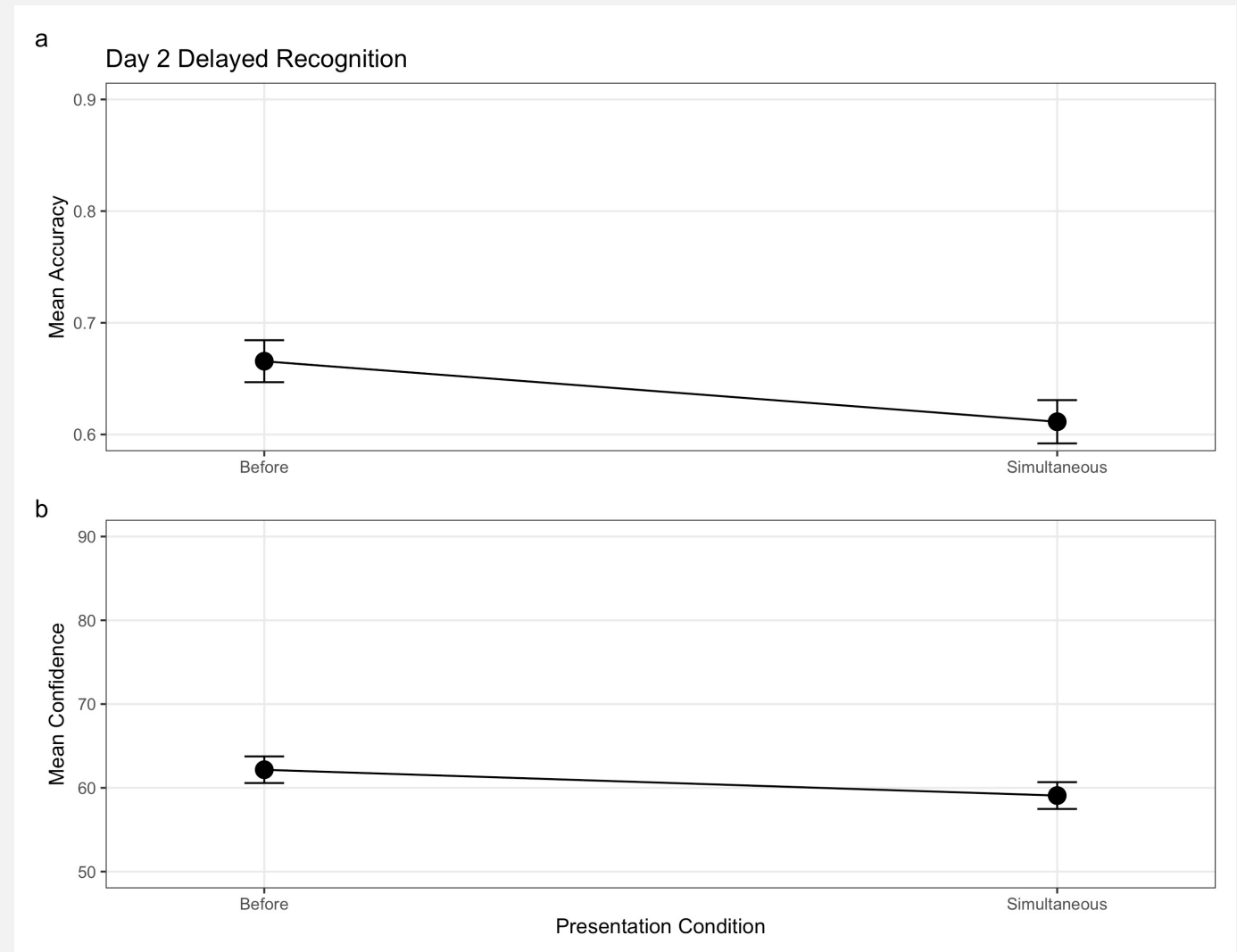
# EXTRA STUFF

- Creativity Exp 2 results
- SI Accuracy (A)
  - Creative = .95
  - Math = .88
  - $BF_{10} = 2.8 \times 10^{39}$
- DR Accuracy (B)
  - Creative = .59
  - Math = .60
  - $BF_{10} = .05$
- DR Confidence (C)
  - Creative = 50
  - Math = 50
  - $BF_{10} = .02$



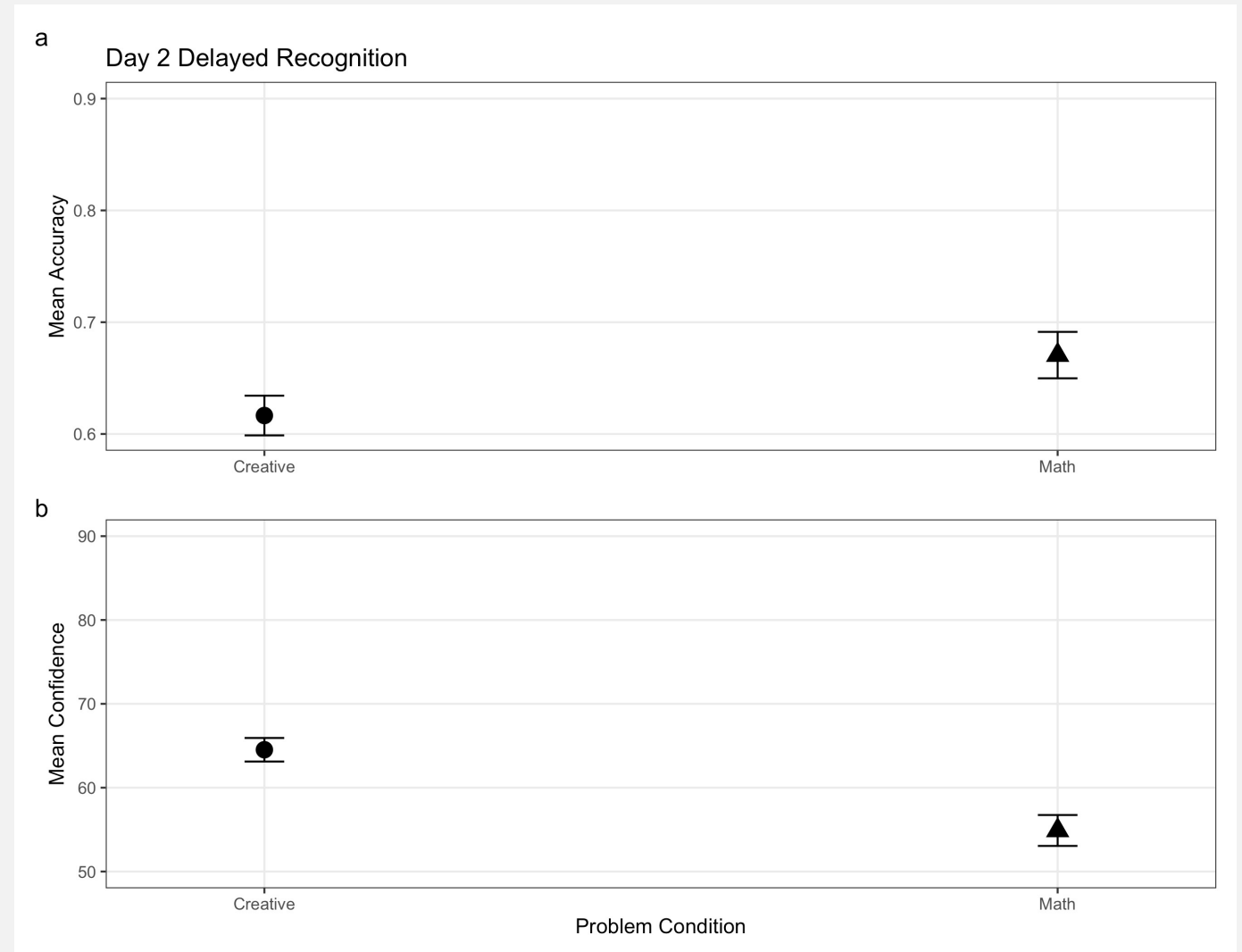
# EXTRA STUFF

- Creativity Exp 2 Day 2 results
- $N = 12$
- DR Accuracy
  - Before = .67
  - Simultaneous = .61
  - $BF_{10} = .46$
- DR Confidence
  - Before = 62
  - Simultaneous = 59
  - $BF_{10} = .16$



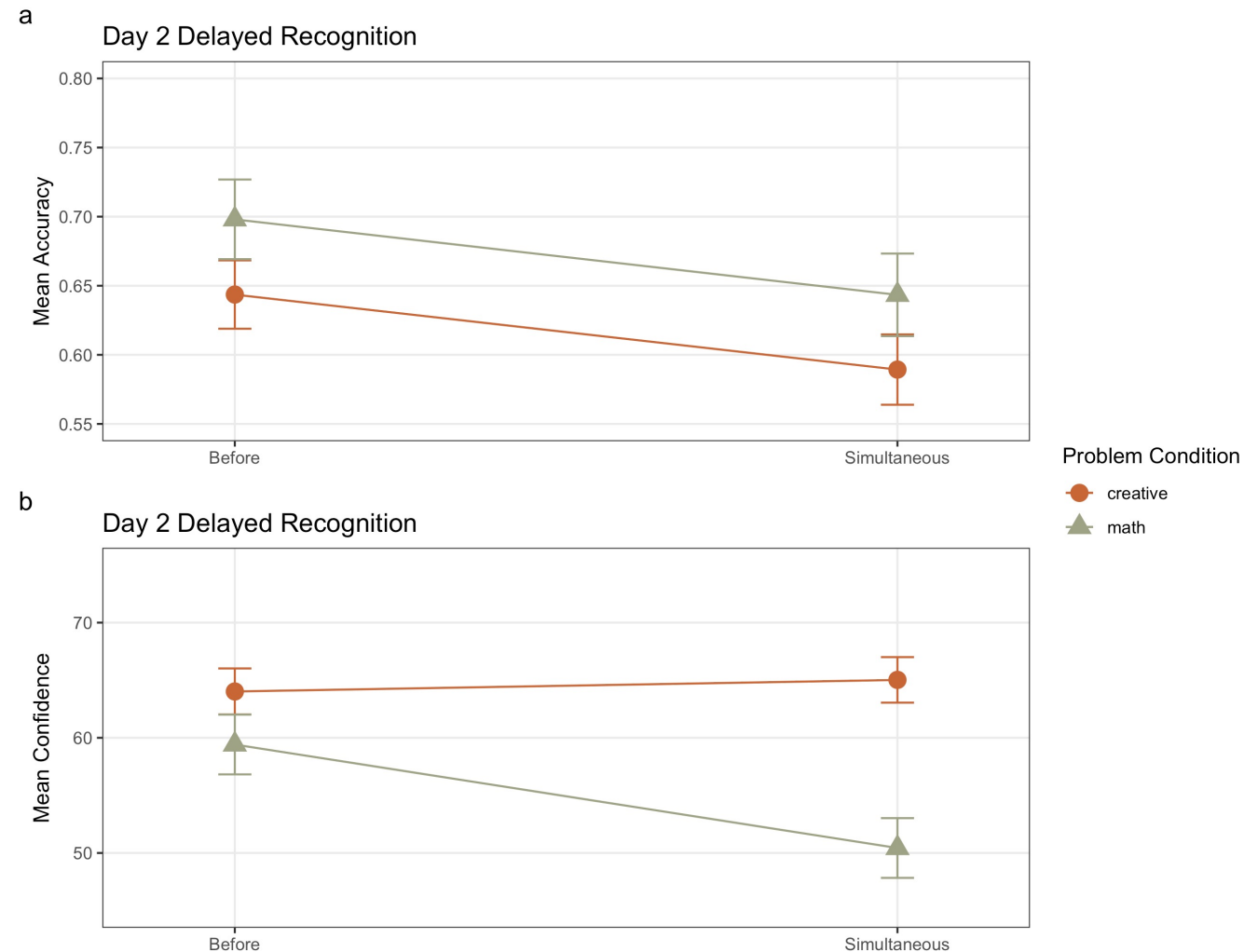
# EXTRA STUFF

- Creativity Exp 2 Day 2 results
- $N = 12$
- DR Accuracy
  - Creative = .62
  - Math = .67
  - $BF_{10} = .43$
- DR Confidence
  - Creative = 65
  - Math = 55
  - $BF_{10} = 398$



# EXTRA STUFF

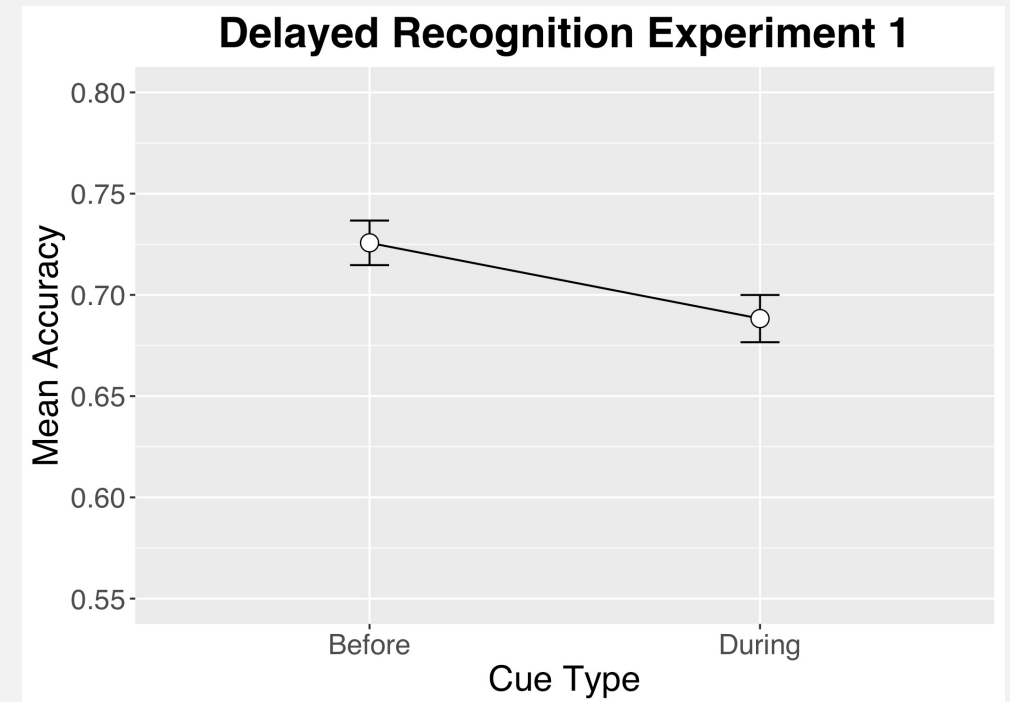
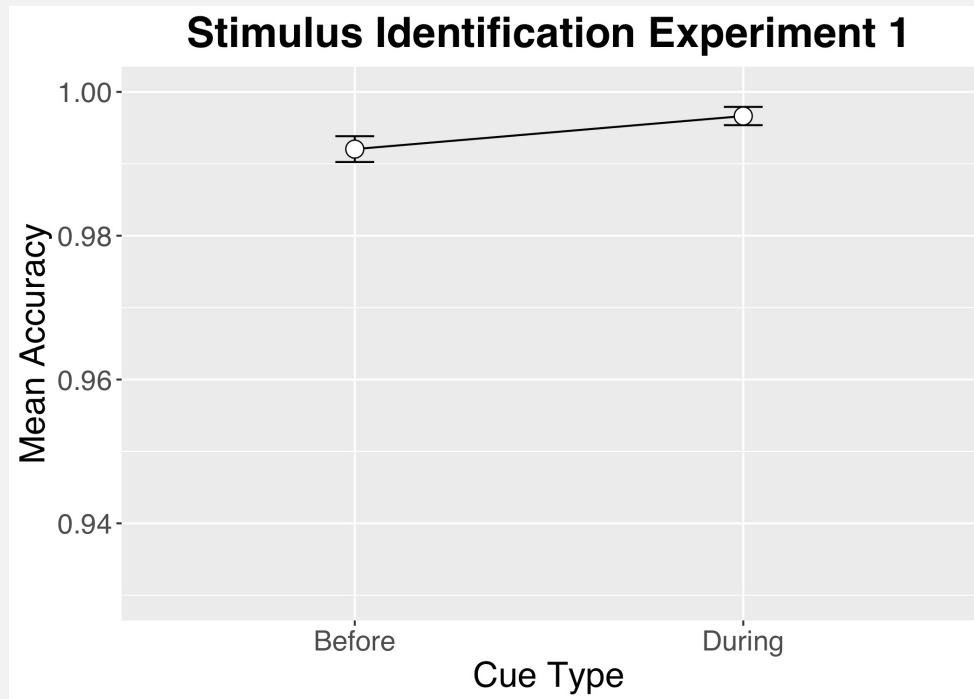
- Creativity Exp 2 Day 2 results
- $N = 12$
- DR Accuracy
  - Creative Before = .64
  - Creative Simultaneous = .59
  - Math Before = .70
  - Math Simultaneous = .64
  - $BF_{10} = .09$
- DR Confidence
  - Creative Before = 64
  - Creative Simultaneous = 65
  - Math Before = 59
  - Math Simultaneous = 51
  - $BF_{10} = 1.2$





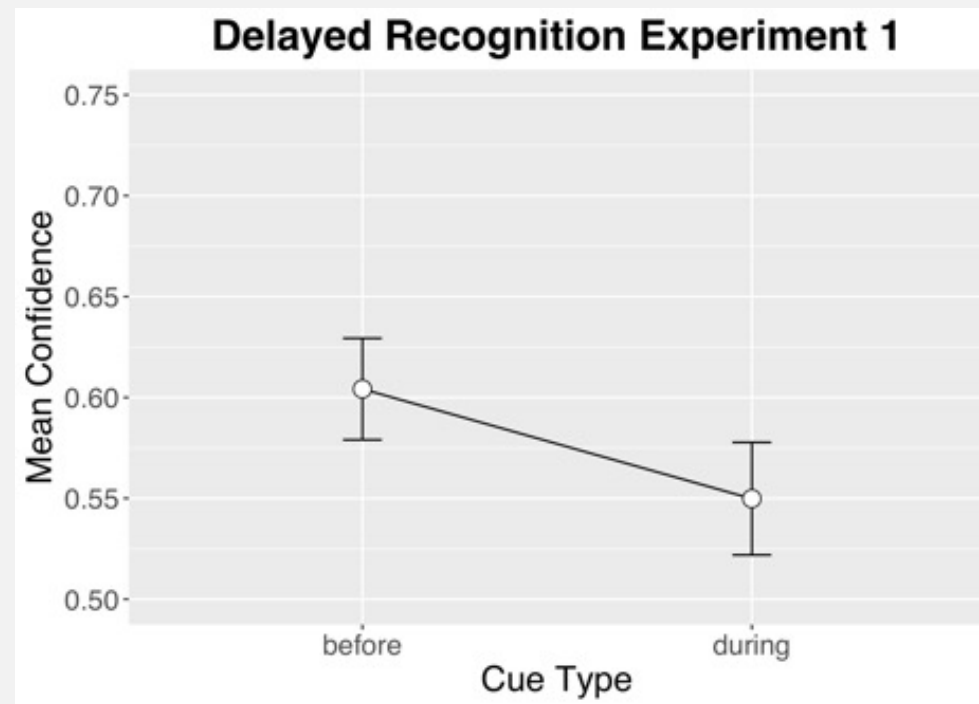
## EXTRA STUFF

- Full results from Cotton and Ricker (2020)



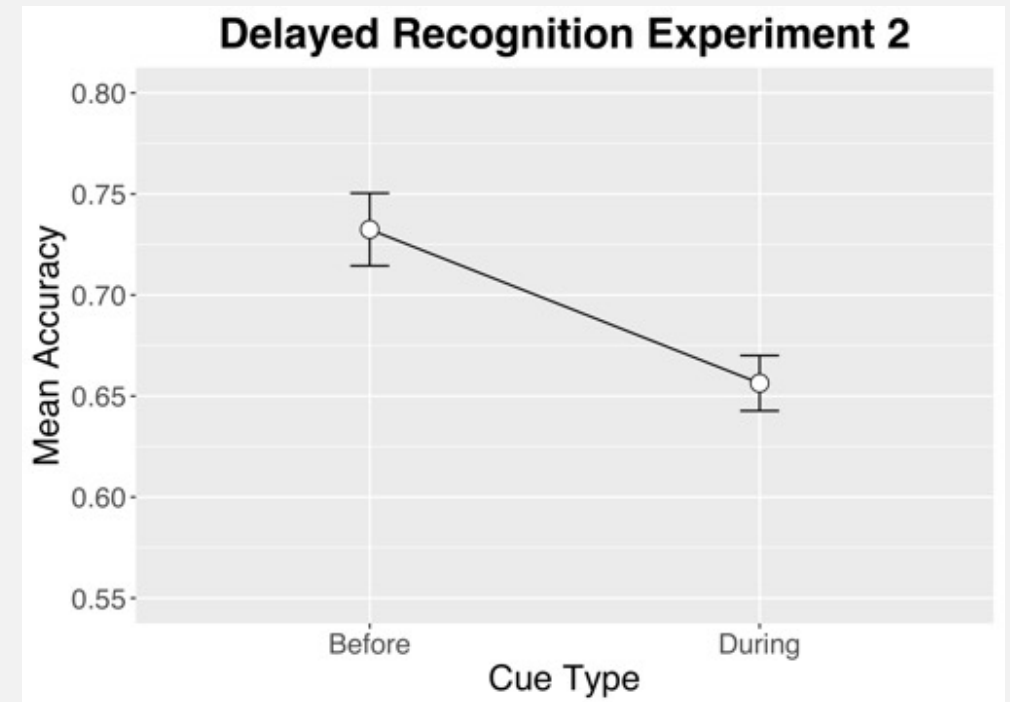
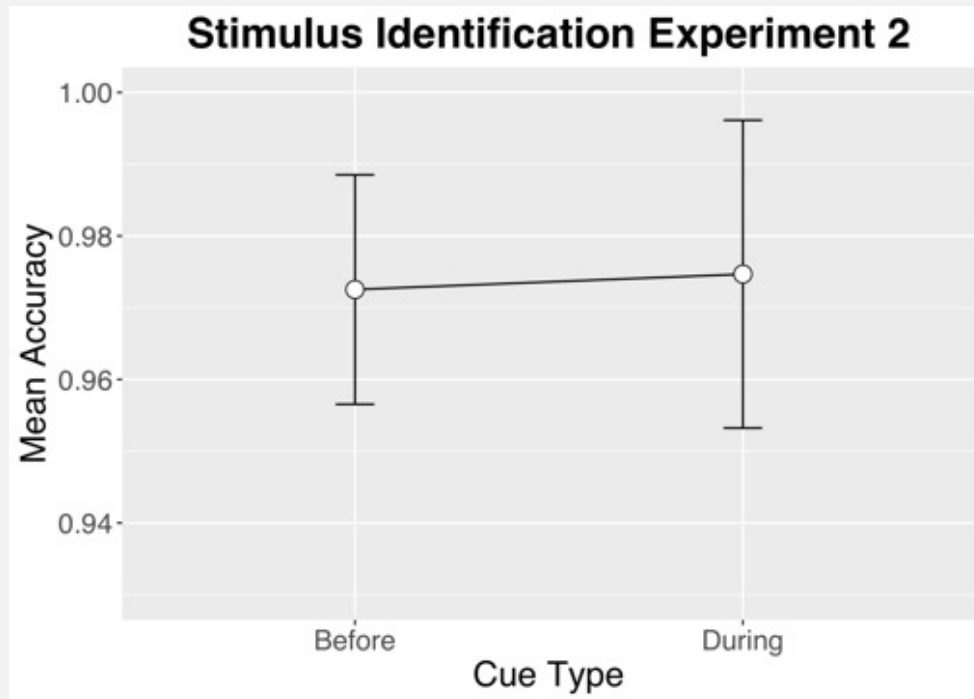
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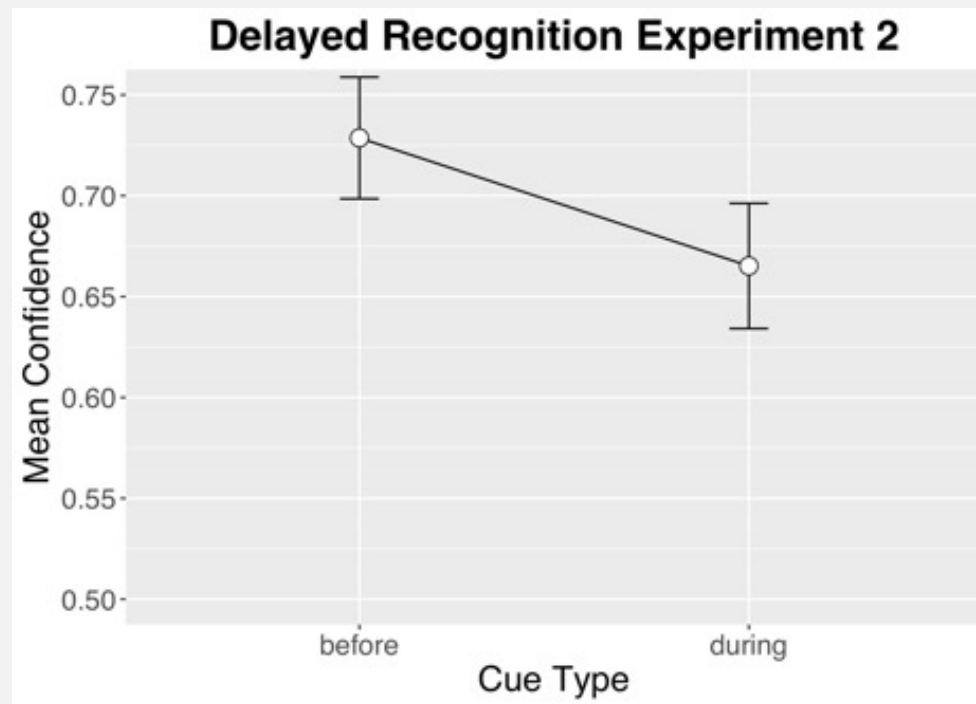
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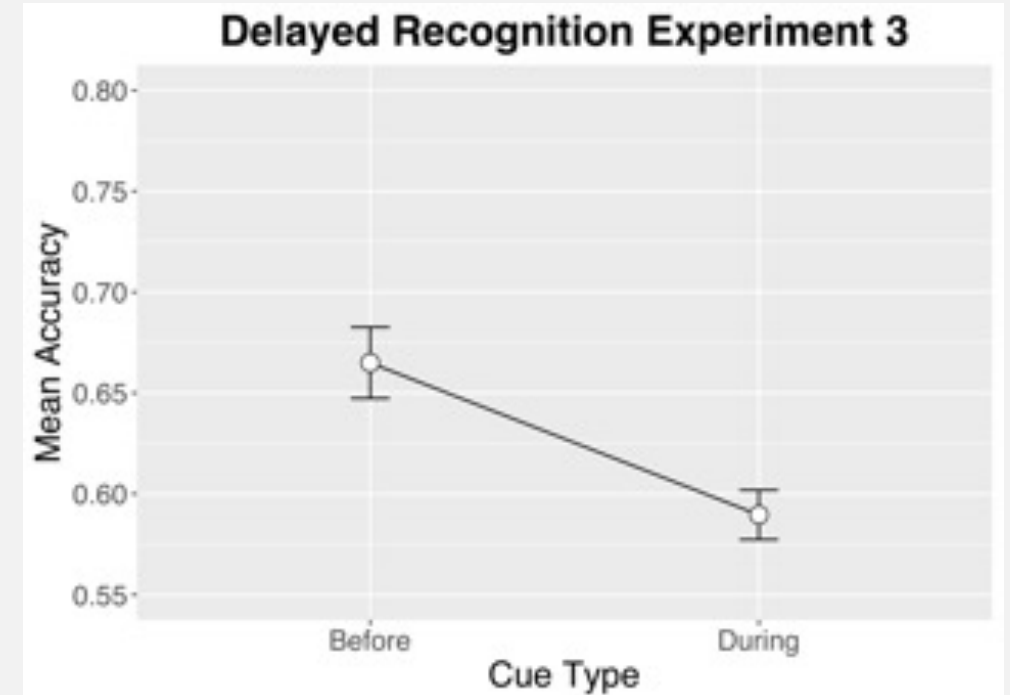
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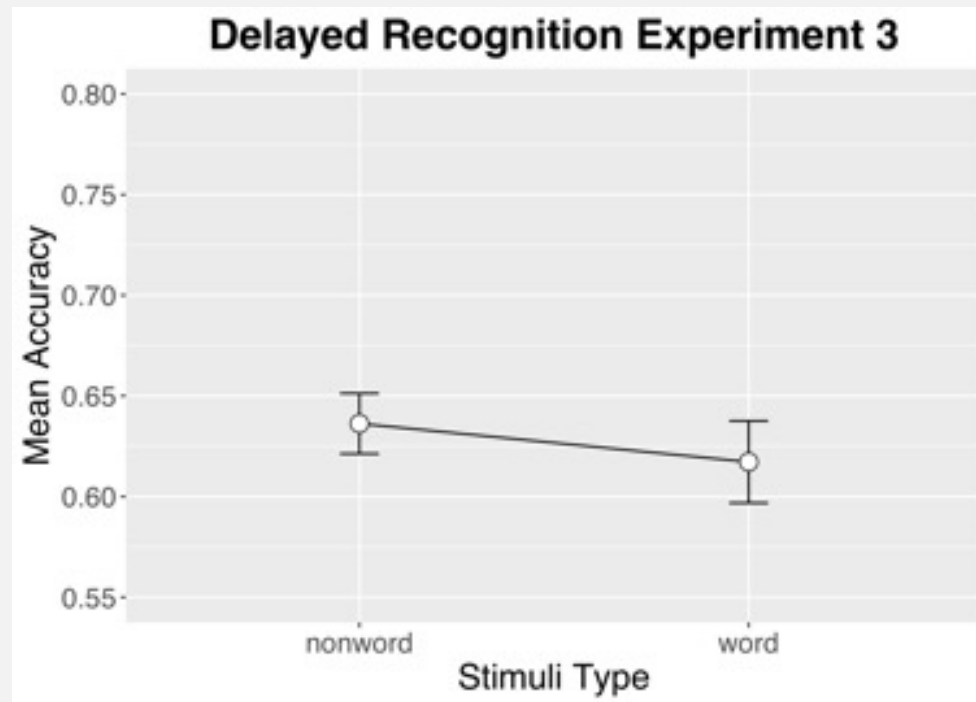
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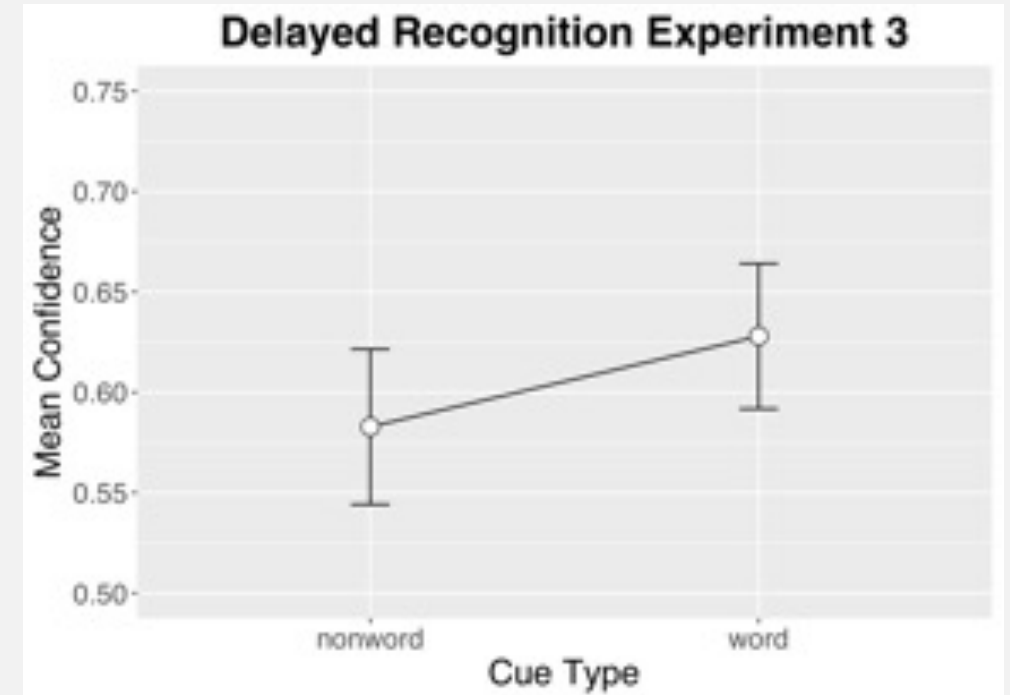
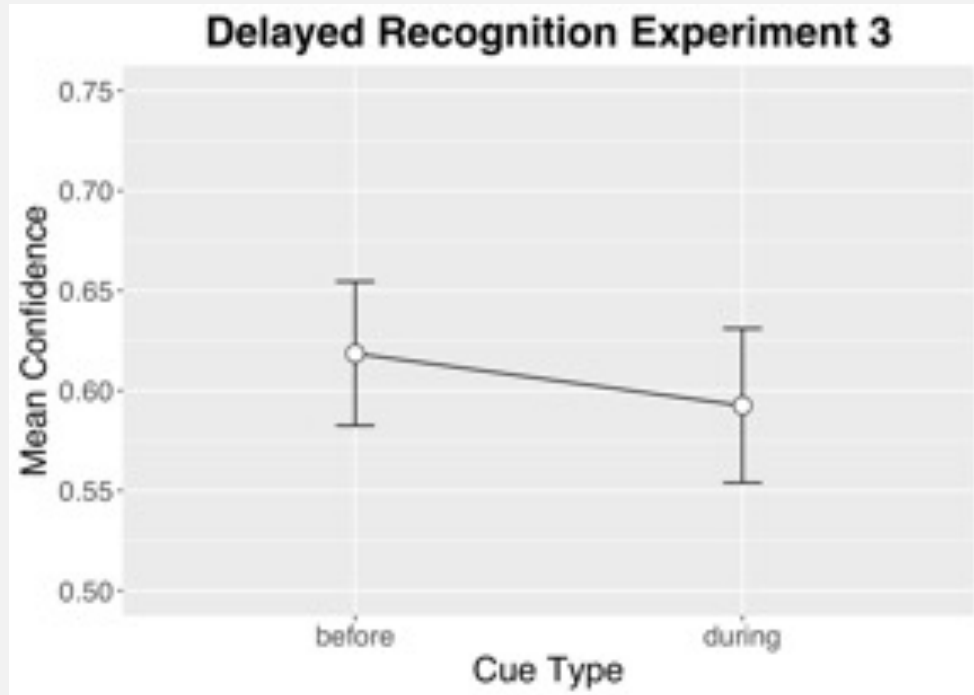
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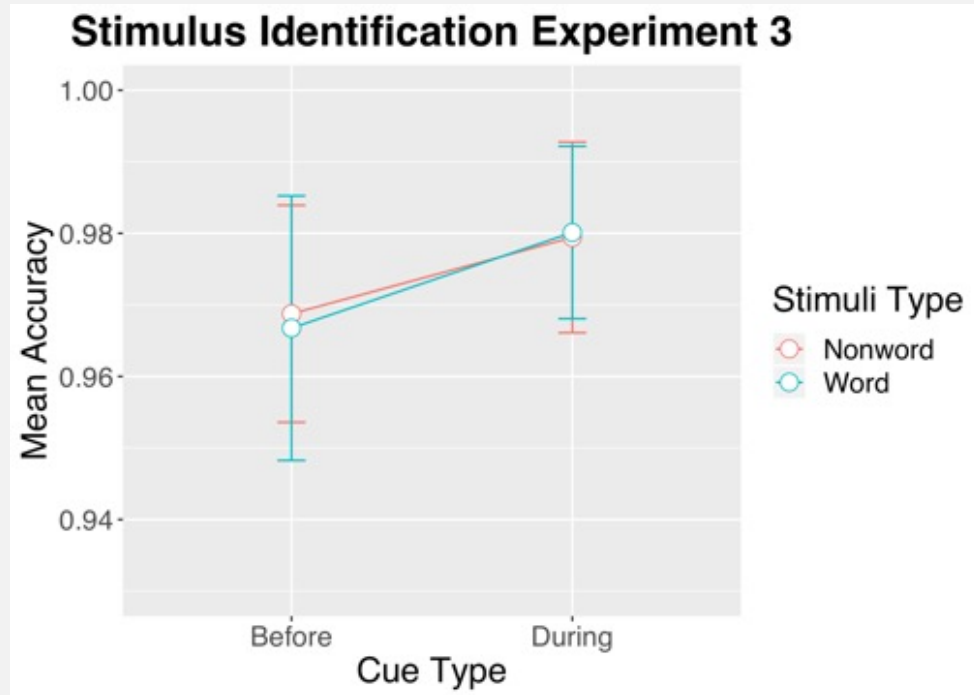
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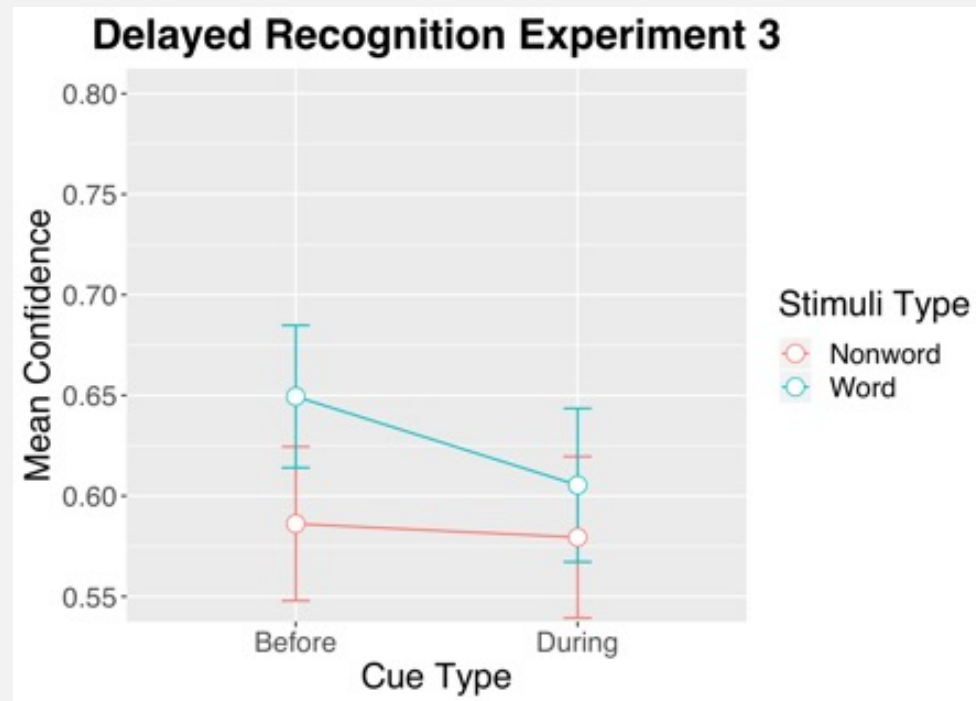
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