NY Times Problem-Solving Puzzle

More Game Resources: CQII.org

Fun Scale • • • • •

Ease of Play Online • • • •

Connection to QI ● ● ● ○

Type of Game: A problem-solving game that requires identifying patterns in numbers to test individual hypotheses

How Long: 10-15 minutes

Learning Objectives

- Learn about the reiterative learning process and the importance of creating a hypothesis
- Understand that we often learn more when our hypothesis fails
- Allow participants to problem solve
- Encourage critical thinking and articulation of a problem

Suggested Audiences

Anyone, whether clinical and administrative staff, QI team members, managers, people with HIV who test out various improvement ideas

History and More Information

This game was found in a *New York Times* article titled "A Quick Puzzle to Test Your Problem-solving" which was written by David Leonhardt on July 2, 2015.

Materials

For this game, you will need:

- The link to the New York Times article (nytimes.com/ interactive/2015/07/03/upshot/a-quick-puzzle-to-testyour-problem-solving.html)
- CQII instructional slides and additional resources (targethiv.org/virtual-game-quide)
- Zoom account (or other video conferencing platform) with breakout room access
- Access to a computer and/or handheld mobile device, and internet connection

Preparation

To prepare for this session:

- Familiarize yourself with the game's structure
- Access the New York Times link (nytimes.com/ interactive/2015/07/03/upshot/a-quick-puzzle-to-testyour-problem-solving.html)
- Prepare the game:
 - Read through the game instructions and key teaching points in its entirety
 - O Practice the game itself
 - O Practice presenting the key teaching points

Playing the Game

Welcome and Introductions

To begin the game, welcome participants and thank them for their participation. If necessary, ask individuals to introduce themselves to the group.

Agenda

Provide a brief description of the game's primary components:

- 1. Setting the stage for the interactive exercise
- 2. Playing the NY Times Problem-solving Puzzle
- Debrief and discussion on what lessons are learned and how they apply to HIV care
- 4. Feedback and close

The Game

Step 1: Provide a brief introduction of the game to participants, including the instructions and rules to play; the premise of the game is to guess the underlying rule by testing out three numbers using the provided website

Step 2: Display the *New York Times* Puzzle (nytimes. com/interactive/2015/07/03/upshot/a-quick-puzzle-to-test-your-problem-solving.html) using the Zoom share screen functionality; identify one volunteer to share guesses to test out his/her hypotheses

Step 3: Type in the participant guesses and ask what the underlying rules are; continue and encourage participants to learn from past guesses

Step 4: After multiple participants made their guesses or the time elapses, reveal the correct underlying hypothesis and debrief

Debrief and Discussion

- Engage the audience in a discussion on creating a hypothesis
 - Often we learn more when we are proving wrong rather than right; review the findings from the New York Times article on the same web page
 - Reflect on what we are testing and that we are often not thinking outside the box
- Ask the participants, what did they observe? Any trends? Thoughtful comments?
- Ask for their conclusions about this process/game
- How does this game apply to HIV care and/or your HIV program?

Feedback and Close

- Ask your audience for feedback on whether this session met its objectives; take note of their responses and keep it for your use in the future
- Schedule an informal follow-up session with any audience member who wants clarification or more information on the game or the concepts you discussed
- Thank your audience and congratulate them on their hard work and success