# FGD – CHAPTER 4 AND 5 UNDERSTANDING THE PLAYER AND MACHINE

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#### PLAYER PERSONALITY

### DOMAINS OF PLAY

- Mix of psychology and expert designer opinion
- Attempts to classify what might attract players to different types of games
  - In other words, what aspects of games do players seek out
- In general you can't appease everyone, but you should know your target audience!



## DOMAINS OF PLAY

- Novelty vs familiarity
- Challenge vs "sandbox"
- Stimulation (social vs solo gaming)
- Harmony (cooperative vs competitive)
- Threat (unpleasant vs pleasant emotions)
- Storytelling







PLAYER DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES

### DO YOU HAVE STEREOTYPES?

- What do you think is the difference between genders as it relates to games?
- What about age?



- Keep these in mind as we discuss, and you may learn you have some misconceptions
- Additionally, the following information is representational of the current state of gaming; so (1) it may have bias and (2) it may change in the future

#### MEN AND WOMEN

- Fact women represent a large portion of the gamer market
  - More adult women than teenage boys actually
- Gender inclusiveness you don't need to specifically design for stereotypically feminine interests
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- Avoid
  - Hypersexualized female avatars
  - Repetitive play
  - Play without meaningful goals
  - Solitary play (or just be aware of this turn-off)
- A minority of men keep pushing various stereotypes; ignore them
  - Example: female protagonists won't sell

#### MEN AND WOMEN

- A few generalities about gender differences (general trends, not rules!):
  - Learning
  - Attitudes toward risk
  - Degree of socializing
  - Conflict resolution style
  - Mental challenges
  - Customization
  - Leisure time and money

- Design rule: women are a market, not a genre!
- Consider inclusion of avatars/main characters of various genders
  - Remember to include differences so that female characters aren't simply a different skin on an inherently male oriented character



#### CHILDREN

#### • General categories

- Preschool and Kindergarten (3-6)
- Early elementary (5-8)
- Upper elementary (7-12)
- Middle and high school (13 and up)
- Late teens to mid-20s brains still developing

- Each group has own interests and abilities
- As with gender, these are generalities, not rules



#### CHILDREN

#### • Consider

- Hand-eye coordination
- Logic development
- Systemic thinking
- Immediate vs long-term goals
- Visual design
- Linguistic complexity
- Experimentation
- Reading
- Appropriate content

- Kisses of death for children's entertainment
  - big misconceptions:
    - Kids love anything sweet
    - Give them what is good for them
    - All you do is have to amuse them
    - Always play it safe
    - All kids are created equal
    - Explain everything
    - Be sure characters are wholesome

### A NOTE ON GAMES FOR GIRLS

- Boy's and girl's interests diverge widely (for better or for worse)
- Many early efforts failed if the publisher let them attempt it at all
  - Caused by gender stereotypes!
- Look at places with market success, e.g., Mattel or Blitz



#### A NOTE ON GAMES FOR GIRLS

- To make more inclusive strive for gameplay that allows
  - Characterization
  - Context
  - Control
  - Customization
  - Creativity



- Misconceptions
  - Girls don't like computer games because its techie
  - Girls don't like violence
  - Girls want everything sweet and happy
  - Girls don't like to be scared
- Remember that you don't need to enforce societal gender stereotypes for men, women, boys, or girls



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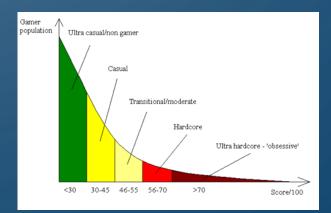
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### GAMER QUALITIES

#### GAMER DEDICATION

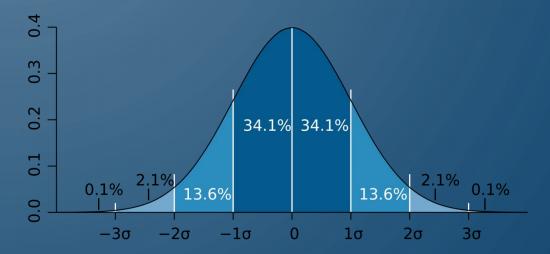
- Many aspects of gamer dedication level
  - Technology savvy
  - Owns high-end gear
  - Willingness to pay
  - Preference for violence/action
  - Preference for depth/complexity
  - Plays over many long sessions
  - Seeks game-related information
  - Discusses games online
  - Plays for completion (winning)

- Tolerant of frustration
- Engaged in competition
- Started playing at a young age
- Knowledge of the industry
- Early adoption
- Desire to modify/extend games



#### DANGERS OF BINARY THINKING

- Cant make a game for everyone
- Reason statistically about the various factors we discussed
  - Avoid thinking in binary
- Design rule: Keep exclusionary material out of your game
  - Don't try to attract everyone
  - Strive for inclusiveness and avoid repelling people away from your game



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### UNDERSTAND THE MACHINE

A GAME CONCEPT IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT A DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINE

### HOME GAME CONSOLES

- Typical use
  - Placed in living room, player away from screen
    - Small text is bad idea
  - Controller
    - Limited inputs (possible motion sensor)
  - Excellent for local multiplayer games
  - Long usage
  - Dedicated hobbyists
- Internal workings are a trade secret and you need a license to develop (consoles protect their brand)



### PERSONAL COMPUTERS



#### • Typical use

- On a desk, operated by one person
  - Supports small text and complex user interfaces
- Keyboard and mouse (maybe joystick/controller)
  - Much richer input modality
- Anyone can develop but no two machines are alike
- Stand-alone vs browser-based games

#### PORTABLE DEVICES

#### • Typical use

- Carried around by single person
- Size varies from small mobile phones to tablets
- Screen realty is premium
  - Need simple interface
- Player must hold device while playing
- Touch screens or limited buttons on input
- Cartridge platforms necessitate small games
- Typical play is for a few minutes at a time
  - Play can be interrupted easily
- Mobile phones!
  - App store restrictions



### OTHER DEVICES

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#### • Think of the following industries

- Airlines?
- Casinos?
- Theme parks?
- Many other niche markets

### SUMMARY

• Design for inclusiveness – avoid binary thinking

- Don't try to attract everyone, instead work to avoid repelling players
- Understand your machine and how it affects gameplay