



# The Gamer's Brain: part 3

The UX of Engagement and Immersion (or Retention)

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Slides available soon: celiahodent.com

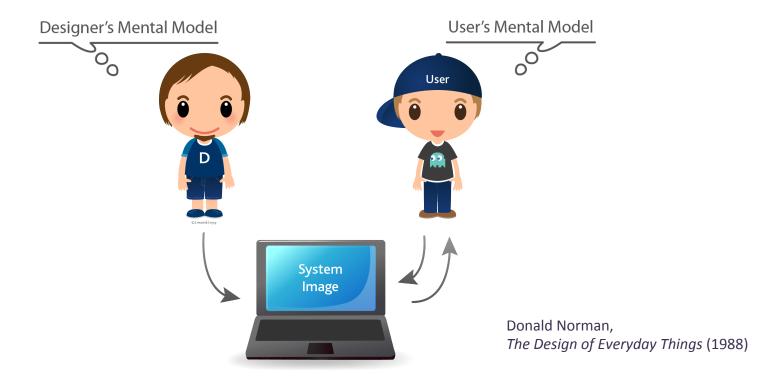




## Introduction



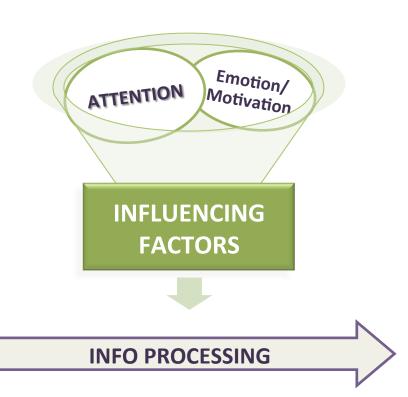
#### A definition of User experience



#### **REMINDER:** How the brain processes info

# PERCEPTION (input)





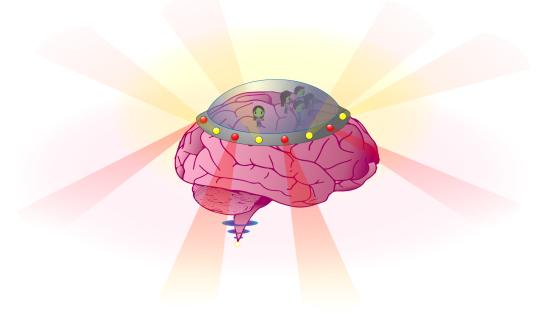
## MEMORY (synaptic modification)



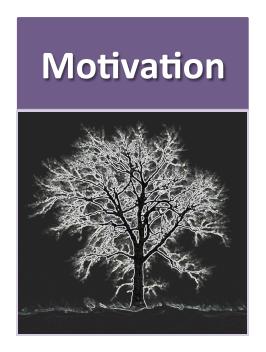
## RETENTION

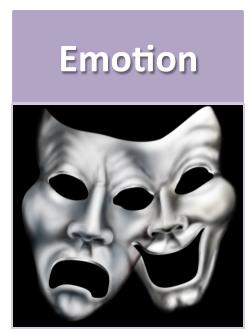
Players who retain are more likely to convert (monetization)

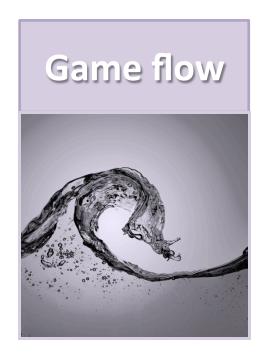
# Good UX = Usability + Engage-ability

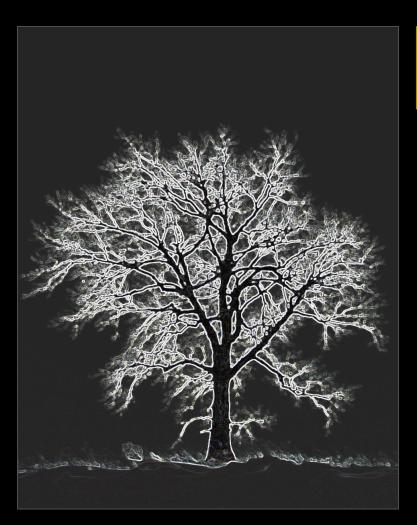


#### Three Engageability Buckets









# Motivation

Q

? Help



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#### Category: Motivational theories

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The main article for this category is Motivation.

#### Pages in category "Motivational theories"

The following 43 pages are in this category, out of 43 total. This list may not reflect recent changes (learn more)

- Α
- · Achievement Orientation
- Clayton Alderfer

Ben Frank

В

Е

· Equity theory

ERG theory

· Expectancy theory

· Expectancy-value theory

· Expected utility hypothesis

Fundamental human needs

- G
- Goal setting
- · Goal theory

- · Need for achievement
- · Need for affiliation

# No unified theory of human motivation currently exists.

#### М

- Maslow's hierarchy of needs
- . McGuire's Motivations
- · Mortality salience
- Motivation crowding theory
- Motivational intensity
- Murray's system of needs
- Ν
- Need

- · Risk aversion (psychology)

#### S

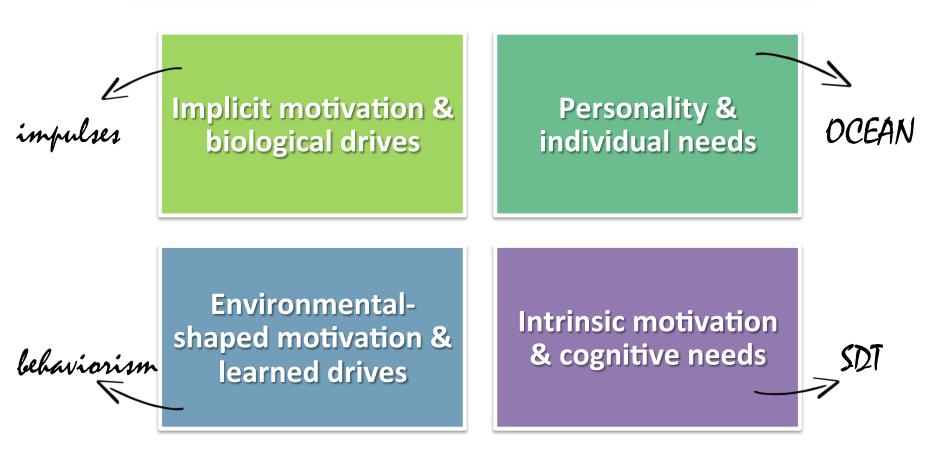
Self-determination theory

- Frederick Winslow Taylor
- Temporal motivation theory
- . Theory X and Theory Y
- . C. Bertrand Thompson
- · Two-factor theory

Categories: Motivation | Psychological theories

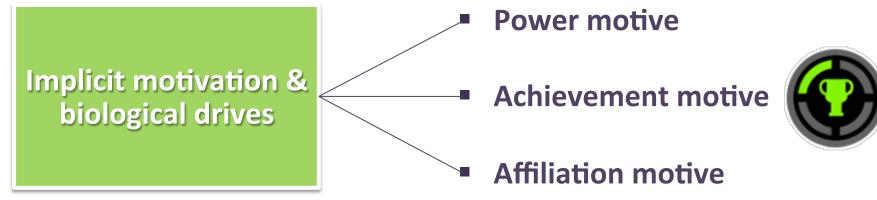
Motivation

#### **Human Motivation: Mapping attempt (for game dev)**



Intro

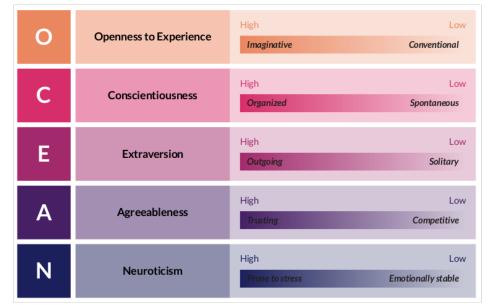




→ Strength of these drives depends on individuals!

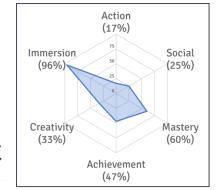


Motivation





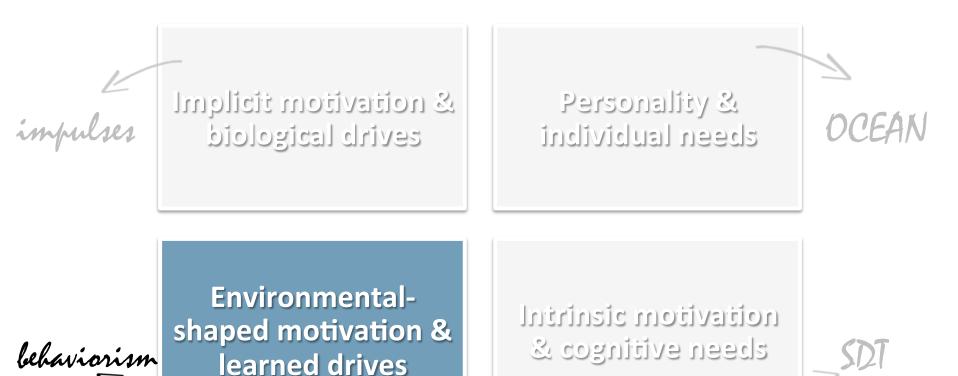
# Personality & individual needs







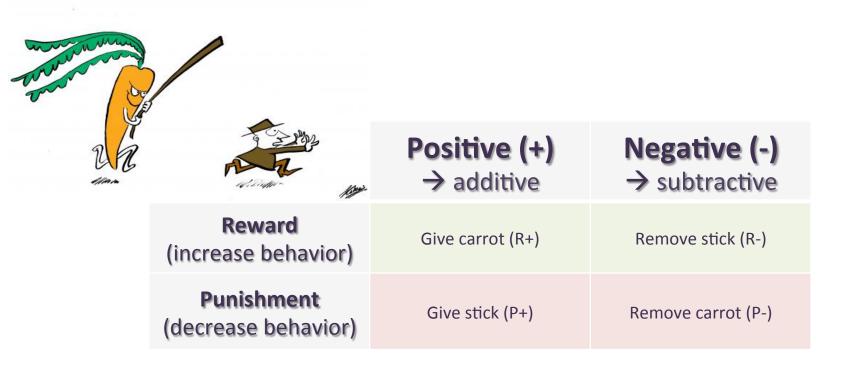
#### **Human Motivation: Mapping attempt (for game dev)**



Motivation Emotion Gameflow Conclusion

Intro

#### **Environmental-shaped motivation (behaviorism)**



#### **Types of rewards**







#### **Continuous rewards**

#### Behavior (player action) is ALWAYS rewarded

→ Important for *learning* (feedback) and general *game feel* 

**Intermittent rewards** 

#### **Behavior is SOMETIMES rewarded**

→ Important for *sustained* engagement

#### **Intermittent Rewards**

Fixed interval
 Variable interval
 Fixed ratio
 Variable ratio
 RATIO
 Variable ratio
 Intermittent rewards
 RATIO
 (depends on behavior)

#### Fixed interval examples



Fortnite (Closed Alpha)



Clash of Clans

→ You get the reward after a fixed and determined amount of time.

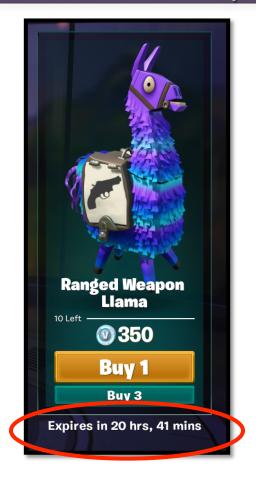
Motivation

motion

Gamefloy

Conclusion

#### Fixed interval example



→ Reward disappears after a fixed amount of time.

Fortnite (Closed Alpha)

#### Variable interval examples



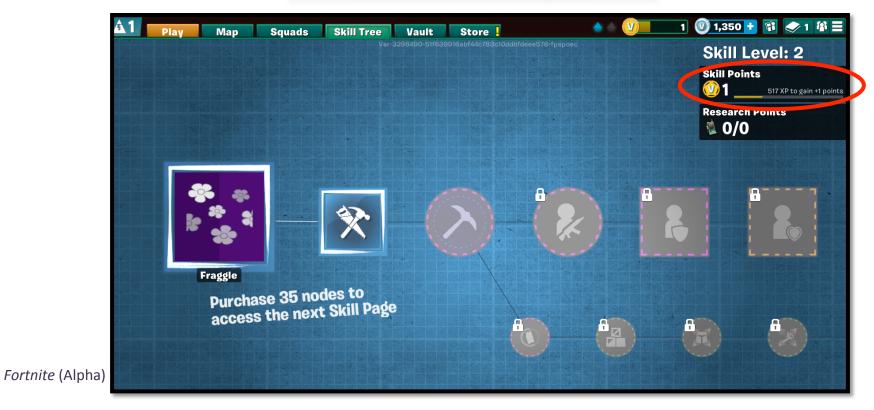


Pacman bonus (cherry)

World of Warcraft rare spawns

→ Reward appears over time unexpectedly.

#### **Fixed ratio examples**



→ You get the reward after a fixed and determined number of actions (e.g. skill trees and kinda progression bars).

#### Variable ratio examples





Hearthstone

Fortnite (Closed Alpha)

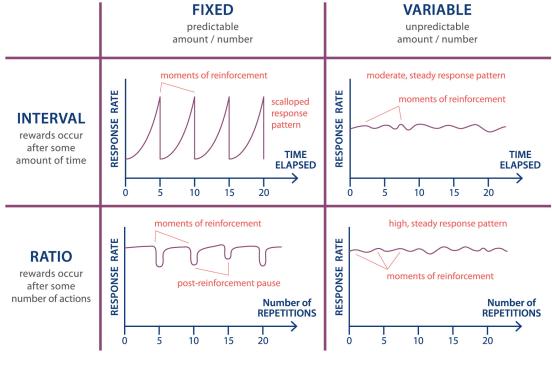
→ You get a meaningful reward unexpectedly, after a various number of actions.

Motivation

Gamefloy

Conclusion

#### **Intermittent Rewards**



Fixed:

Behavior pauses after reinforcement

If rewards stop coming → fast response extinction

Variable:

Most steady response rate

Ci cates ii

Ratio:

Creates higher response rate

→ Variable Ratio:

High and steady

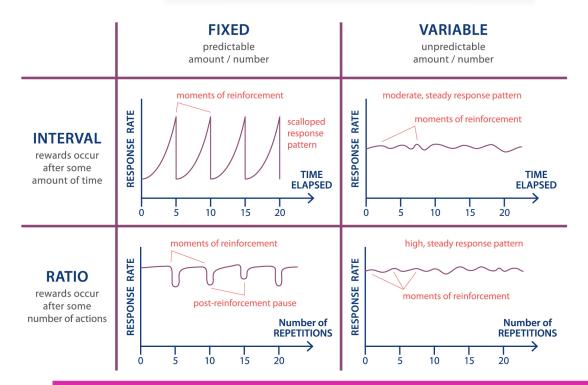
Intro Motivation

Emotion

Gameflov

Conclusion

#### **Intermittent Rewards**



Extrinsic rewards can deter IM?

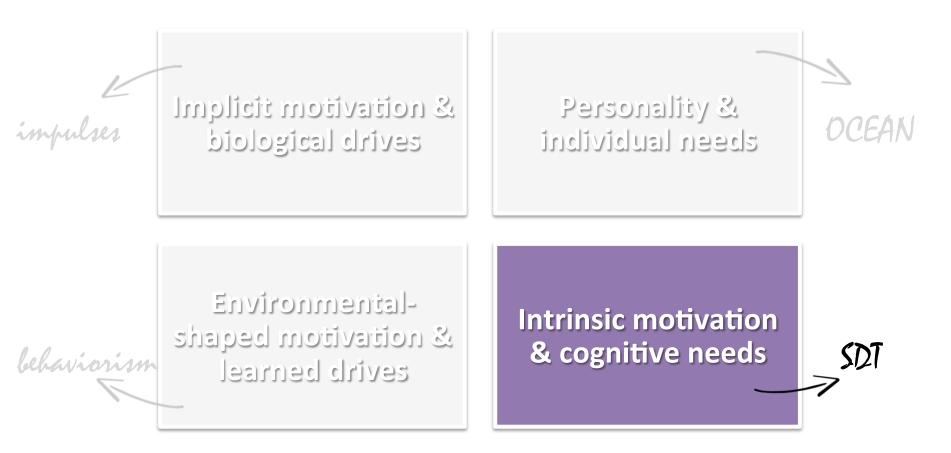
→ It depends!

#### **Rewards: A few guidelines**

- Consider <u>all</u> rewards and punishments your game provide.
- Always give feedback to ALL player actions (see game feel), but:
  - Give consistent reward for most meaningful actions.
  - > The **more** effort / time, the **greater** the reward expected.
  - > Absence of these rewards will likely be felt as **punishments**.
- Use rewards at **intermittent intervals** for player habit formation and player strategy.
- Use rewards at **fixed ratio** to create a sense of mastery.
- Use rewards at variable ratio for some chests to create excitement.
- Mix it all!



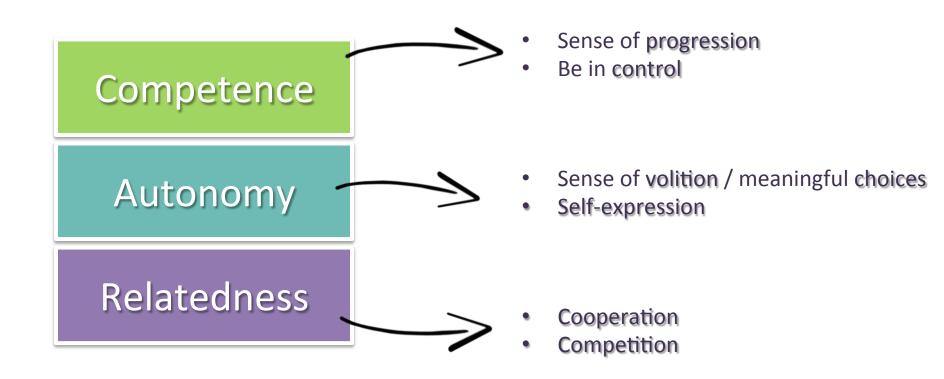
#### **Human Motivation: Mapping attempt (for game dev)**



Motivation Emotion Gamefle

Intro

#### Intrinsic motivation: Self-Determination Theory (SDT)



#### Intrinsic motivation: Self-Determination Theory (SDT)

Competence

Autonomy

Relatedness

Intro

→ Undermining effect of extrinsic reward can take place when they thwart these 3 needs.



#### Intrinsic motivation: Self-Determination Theory (SDT)

- SDT alone cannot account for all human behavior.
- Undermining effect of extrinsic reward on intrinsic motivation depends on the context.
- Some SDT theorists moved away from intrinsic/extrinsic motivation dichotomy:
  - Focus on distinction between **autonomous** and **controlled** motivation (with different types of rewards).
- It largely depends on how players perceive the rewards.
- Most importantly: goals and rewards must be meaningful to players.

#### **Autonomous vs. Controlled Rewards**

- Non-contingent rewards (not related to any particular behavior)
- Task-contingent rewards:
  - Rewarding engagement
  - Rewarding completion
  - Rewarding performance



**Fortnite** 



WoW



Angry Birds SW

→ The more incentives try to control players the more likely it will have an undermining effect on intrinsic motivation.

Intro Motivation

Gamefloy

Conclusion

#### Swimming in rewards: good only if meaningful



Paragon

→ Too many rewards early on when players don't really know their purpose yet.

## REMEMBER

- Give clear goals (short-, mid-, long-term)
- Offer non controlling rewards that give feedback on competence
- Goals and rewards must be meaningful to the player
- Rewards: not ending point, but starting point for next goal

## Meaning: purpose bigger than the self





For Honor Pokémon Go



Noby Noby Boy

Motivation

#### **Motivation: Key takeaway**



## Motivation

- Implicit drives
- Personality
- Meaningful rewards
- Intrinsic motivation



## **Emotion**



## Game flow





#### **Emotion**

Game flow



# **Emotion**

#### **Emotion** ...





... guides our behavior

... is influenced by cognition

**Emotion** 



Appraisal (judgment) Reappraisal

#### **Emotion is influenced by cognition**



Overwatch

#### **Emotion in game design**



Feels good to interact with: 3C - presence - physical reality

Discovery, novelty, surprises

Impact engagement and awareness

### Game feel

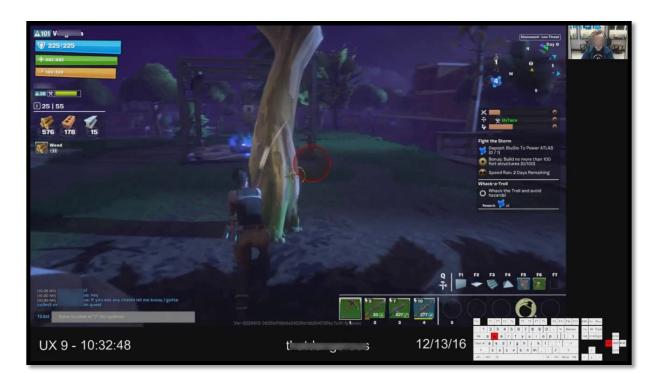


Fortnite (Closed Alpha)

#### Game feel

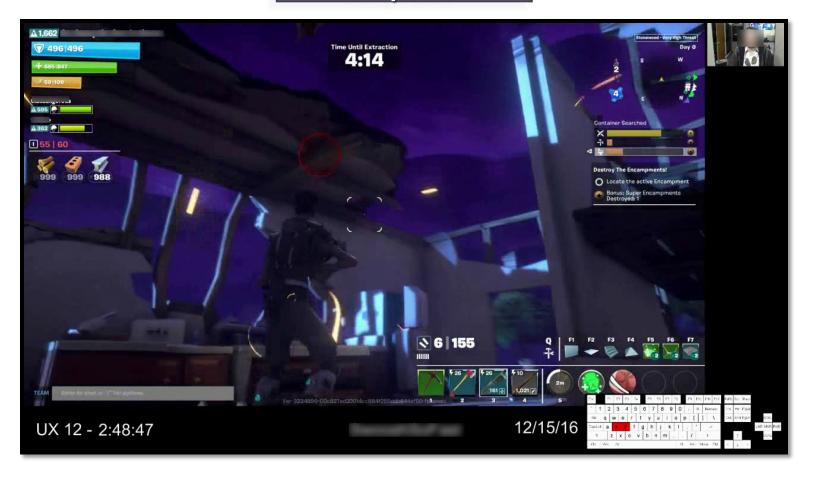
Harvesting mechanic: hit the weak point (blue target)!

→ Toy within the harvesting mechanic, making it more engaging.



Fortnite (Closed Alpha)

#### Surprise!



#### **Emotion: Key takeaway**



## Motivation

- Implicit drives
- Personality
- Rewards
- Intrinsic motivation



## **Emotion**

- Game feel (3C's, presence, physicality)
- Discovery, novelty, surprises



## Game flow





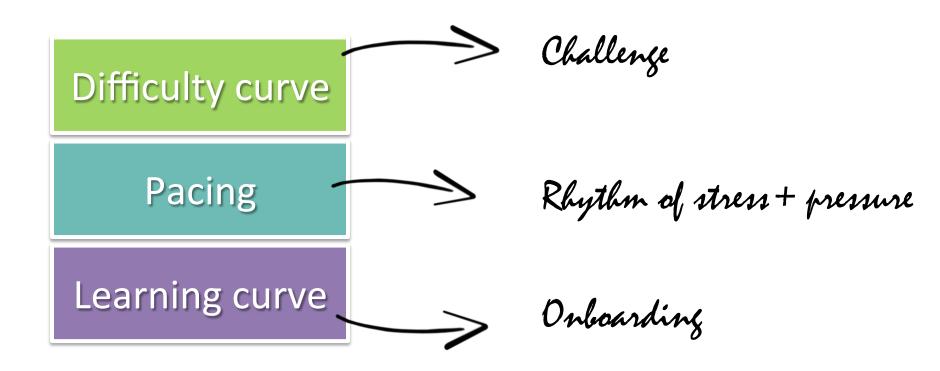
Emotion

**Game flow** 

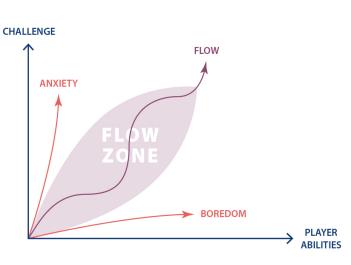


# **Game flow**

#### **Game flow**



### Difficulty curve: challenge (saw tooth)





Shadow of Mordor

→ Give players a reference point to make them feel their growth

Motivation Emo

Gameflow

Conclusion

#### **Pacing: Manage stress**



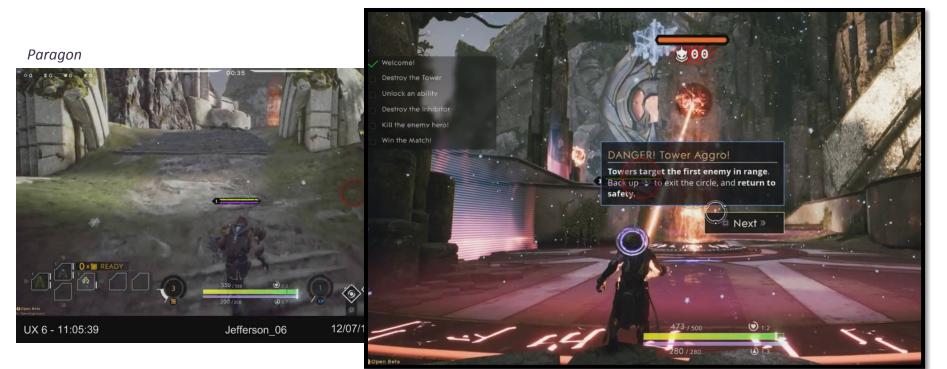
Fortnite (Closed Alpha)

### Feeling competent: tutorials matter a lot more than you think



Paragon

#### Feeling competent: tutorials matter a lot more than you think



→ Top 5 UX issues seen in UX tests months before launch correlated with top 5 analytics factors impacting retention analyzed once live (e.g. tower aggro understanding)

#### **Game flow: Key takeaway**



## Motivation

- Implicit drives
- Personality
- Rewards
- Intrinsic motivation



# **Emotion**

- Game feel (3C's, presence, physicality)
- Discovery, novelty, surprises



## Game flow

- Difficulty curve
- Pacing
- Learning curve



# Conclusion



### REMEMBER

- Retention (engage-ability) is about motivation, which entails managing goals (e.g. quests, events) and rewards, but not only.
- Motivation has a lot to do with moment-to-moment emotions: game feel & surprises.
- And it's mostly about feeling competent and a sense of growing mastery: game flow, especially onboarding, is paramount.
- Usability has a critical impact on all of the above.

#### Three « Engage-ability » Buckets

#### **MEANING**

(the sense of purpose, to rule them all ...)

## **Motivation**

- Implicit drives
- Personality
- Rewards
- Intrinsic motivation



### **Emotion**

- Game feel (3C's, presence, physicality)
- Discovery, novelty, surprises



### Game flow

- Difficulty curve
- Pacing
- Learning curve



#### You found a weakness: find WHY it's happening



## Find out why: feeling "grindy"



Fortnite (Closed Alpha)

Motivation > Emotion > Gameflow > Conclusion

## Find out why: mastering harvesting (e.g. weak points)



Fortnite (2014 dev build)



Fortnite (2015 dev build)

#### Find out why: mastering harvesting (e.g. weak points)



"Weakpoint vision" is now unlocked after players have experienced harvesting without it.

Now it's a reward that has a meaning.

## What about game developers' motivation?...



### **USER EXPERIENCE**

- Signs & Feedback
- Clarity
- Form Follows Function
- Consistency
- Minimum Workload
- Error Prevention / Recovery
- Flexibility

**USABILITY** 

■ Motivation

competence, autonomy, relatedness meaning, rewards, implicit motives

Emotion

game feel, presence, surprises

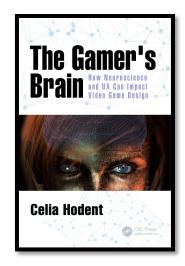
☐ Game flow

difficulty curve, pacing, learning curve

**ENGAGE-ABILITY** 







(August 26th 2017, CRC Press)







Slides: celiahodent.com (up soon!)

Game UX Summit (Oct. 4-5): Hosted by Ubisoft Toronto



