

What are the negative effects of crunch time to the mental states of game developers, and how will this affect the final product?

COMP230- Ethics and Professionalism

1607804

November 14, 2017

1 Introduction

In the games industry, the term "Crunch" or "Crunch Time" is used to describe periods of extreme workload [1, p. 468]. Opinion pieces written by developers, who have experienced Crunch, describe an environment that limits or removes activities that do not contribute to the game. These activities include but is not limited to "family and even food"[2]. In this essay, the author will explore how this environment will affect the mental states of the employees involved. By using research theory and case studies from the games industry, we will explore how poor mental health can change the design process. The author aims to provide insight how Crunch may affect the psychological state of the developers. Using examples from other industries to further support the author's claims. By reading this essay, one will get a better understanding

of the consequences of Crunch to employees' mental health.

2 Discussion

The development cycle of a product can be a smooth process that does not require crunch. However, over-scoping, unforeseen barriers or poor planning may cause the project to fall behind schedule. If the team wants to deal with the remaining bugs, late feature requests and last minute modifications they have to start putting in over-time, thus we get crunch[3][1]. During a satisfaction survey in 2016, the IGDA reported that 65% of industry professionals said that their job involved Crunch with an extra 32% saying their jobs "did require periods of long hours" it "was just not called 'crunch'" [4, p.20]. From this survey, it is clear that more than half of the industry professionals experience this kind of overtime. The first effect of these conditions we will discuss is mental fatigue.

We define mental fatigue as the difficulty in starting or sustaining voluntary activities[5]. A sustained psychological load can cause this kind of fatigue in otherwise healthy humans[6]. The author argues that all professions within the games industry if performed to industry standard, constitute a significant mental load. The IGDA reported that during crunch 35% of employees did a 50-59 hour working week, a further 28% reported 60-69 and a smaller 13% reported 70 or more hours[4, p.20]. According to the UK government, it is illegal to work more than 48 hours a week averaged over 17 weeks, with exceptions[7]. Arguably, by working well over the suggested 48 hours per week limit, performing great cognitive loads as found in game development, will cause employees to get mental fatigue. Researchers found that mentally fatigued workers have trouble keeping their attention focused and that they're distracted easily[8]. This lack of concentration may lead to the employees making mistakes. Some researchers believe that it's during these extended periods where errors are most likely to occur[9]. When mistakes are made, so close to the deadline for a product, it's not surprising to find mistakes shipped

in the final product. If bugs are present in the last build, to paying customers, it would not be unexpected for the company to lose consumer confidence. It's not uncommon for a bad launch in the game industry to ruin a studios reputation.

If mental fatigue is a short-term result of crunch, "Burnout" is a long-term mental state. In this essay, we define Burnout as "a syndrome of psychological problems experienced as a result of chronic work stress"[10]. Those that experience burnout feel cognitive, emotional and physical exhaustion[11]. Definitions include withdrawal or less involvement in their given profession[11]. Research from 1989 found that stress scores for software engineers were higher than other professions[12]. The main work-related causes were the pace of work and the amount of overtime[12]. A study performed in 2012 found that 68% of information technology professionals from Iran had a very stressful occupation[13]. A further 5% had an extremely stressful occupation[13]. While not strictly software engineering, we believe that the related industry is relevant to give rough numbers on stress levels. As stated above burnout can include complete withdrawal or less involvement in the given occupation. The author argues that less participation in projects will negatively impact the final product. With less participation comes less communication, arguably this may cause the project to be disjointed or even lose a common vision for the game. Voluntary employee attrition will negatively impact the productivity of an organisation[14]. Employee turnover incurs a significant cost for the organisation [15] increasing the overall product cost. Also, it may cause a clash of artistic styles if the employees who leave happen to do so during the development of a product.

3 Conclusion

In this essay, we started by defining Crunch or "Crunch Time" and outline how and why crunch may occur. The author then discussed two negative mental-states that game developers might experience during and after a period of crunch. We then inferred how each mental-state might affect the product these professionals are employed make. We

found that mental fatigue is likely to happen during the development process, causing errors and a drop in productivity. Burnout is a long-term effect of a professional crunching; this may lead to employees participating less or voluntary employee attrition. The topic it did not cover all the potential mental health problem that this kind of overtime may produce. A larger more extensive study should be done so that employees and employers can appreciate good planning rather than planning for crunch.

References

- [1] H. Edholm, M. Lidström, J.-P. Steghöfer, and H. Burden, “Crunch time: The reasons and effects of unpaid overtime in the games industry,” in *Proceedings of the 39th International Conference on Software Engineering: Software Engineering in Practice Track*. IEEE Press, 2017, pp. 43–52.
- [2] J. Schreier, “Video games are destroying the people who make them,” Oct 2017, ”Last Accessed : 2017-11-06”. [Online]. Available: <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/25/opinion/work-culture-video-games-crunch.html>
- [3] D. R. Ruben Ortega, Mark Guzdial, “Software development and crunch time; and more,” *Magazine Communications of the ACM*, vol. 53, no. 7, pp. 10–11, 2010.
- [4] J. Weststar and M. J. Legault, “Developer satisfaction survey - 2016 - international game developers association (igda),” Nov 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://www.igda.org/?page=dss2016>
- [5] A. Chaudhuri and P. O. Behan, “Fatigue in neurological disorders,” *The lancet*, vol. 363, no. 9413, pp. 978–988, 2004.
- [6] K. Mizuno, M. Tanaka, K. Yamaguti, O. Kajimoto, H. Kuratsune, and Y. Watanabe, “Mental fatigue caused by prolonged cognitive load associated with

- sympathetic hyperactivity,” *Behavioral and brain functions*, vol. 7, no. 1, p. 17, 2011.
- [7] “Maximum weekly working hours,” ”Last Accessed : 2017-11-06”. [Online]. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/maximum-weekly-working-hours>
- [8] F. C. Bartlett, “Ferrier lecture: fatigue following highly skilled work,” *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences*, vol. 131, no. 864, pp. 247–257, 1943.
- [9] B. Olson and D. Swenson, “Overtime effects on project team effectiveness,” in *The Midwest Instruction and Computing Symposium*, 2011.
- [10] T. L. Milfont, S. Denny, S. Ameratunga, E. Robinson, and S. Merry, “Burnout and wellbeing: Testing the copenhagen burnout inventory in new zealand teachers,” *Social indicators research*, vol. 89, no. 1, pp. 169–177, 2008.
- [11] S. Sonnentag, F. C. Brodbeck, T. Heinbokel, and W. Stolte, “Stressor-burnout relationship in software development teams,” *Journal of occupational and organizational psychology*, vol. 67, no. 4, pp. 327–341, 1994.
- [12] M. S. Kumiishiro. M, Kamada .R, “Mental stress with new technology at the workplace,” *Work with Computers: Organizational, Management, Stress and Health Aspects: Designing and Using Human-Computer Interfaces and Knowledge Based Systems*, vol. 42, no. 4, pp. 270–277, 1991.
- [13] A. Bolhari, A. Rezaeian, J. Bolhari, and S. Bairamzadeh, “Occupational stress level among information technology professionals in iran,” *International Journal of Information and Electronics Engineering*, vol. 2, no. 5, p. 682, 2012.
- [14] G. G. Dess and J. D. Shaw, “Voluntary turnover, social capital, and organizational performance,” *Academy of management review*, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 446–456, 2001.

- [15] K. M. Morrell, J. Loan-Clarke, and A. J. Wilkinson, “Organisational change and employee turnover,” *Personnel Review*, vol. 33, no. 2, pp. 161–173, 2004.