

# Games and Gaming in Libraries

By Richard W. Boss

Libraries are increasingly including board, computer, and video games in their collections, lending them, and conducting gaming days. Their decisions reflect the great popularity of games, especially among children and teens.

Most board games remain popular only briefly, but backgammon, checkers, chess, monopoly, and scrabble are classics that continue to be among the ten most popular games year after year. Board game sales in 2007 were in excess of \$800 million according to Hasbro ([www.hasbro.com](http://www.hasbro.com)), the world's leading producer of board games. Board games are played not only by children and teens, but also adults of all ages.

Computer games are games played on a personal computer. Players use a mouse and keyboard to interact with the game or a special input device such as a steering wheel, flight joystick, throttle control, or game pad.

Video games are games played on a dedicated game-playing device called a console. Depending on the design of the console, the games can be displayed on a small screen on the console or on a television monitor.

Personal computers tuned for game performance are far more powerful than any console, but they are more expensive, require more technical skill to use, and lack the portability of consoles. Video games, therefore, outsell computer games by a substantial margin.

Computer and video games have been popular since 1980, but annual sales did not rise dramatically until the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The Entertainment Software Association ([www.theesa.com](http://www.theesa.com)) has estimated that some 268 million computer and video games were purchased in 2004 at a total cost of more than \$8.5 billion. The primary market for computer and video games is young people under the age of 21.

Marc Prensky, the author of "Digital Game-Based Learning" [New York: Paragon House, 2004] , estimates that the average college graduate has spent less than 5,000 hours of his or her life reading, but twice that many hours playing video games. Librarians are concerned that gamers read so little, and that they do not visit libraries as often as older generations. In the hope that adding games and providing game playing opportunities in libraries will bring young people in and, once there, may look beyond games, thousands of libraries have built collections of games and have provided the equipment for using them in the library. Hundreds of libraries have sponsored game playing competitions.

### **Issues**

A number of issues need to be addressed in deciding whether to provide games and game playing competition in libraries:

*Are games and game playing consistent with the goals of libraries?*

If libraries select and purchase books to entertain and educate, games and game playing should achieve the same goals. There is no argument that games entertain, but there is controversy about their educational value. One reason for the controversy is that there are many poor quality games; another is that game playing can become addictive. The consensus of research into games and game playing is that computer and video games played in moderation can help young people develop mental skills that will serve them well in adult life. The pace of computer and video games make game players more perceptive, training their brains to analyze things faster. The problem solving that is an element in almost all games requires managing multiple objectives at the same time.

John Beck and Mitchell Wade, authors of *Got Games*, [Cambridge, Harvard Business School Press, 2004] surveyed hundreds of young business leaders and entrepreneurs and found that nearly all shared one thing in common: a set of attitudes and behaviors traceable to their childhood immersion in video games. Some of these include a willingness to take risks, a strong interest in exploring innovative and offbeat approaches to problem solving, and the flexibility needed to multitask and play multiple roles in an organization.

If one accepts these arguments, computer and video games should be acquired for the collection and game playing competitions should be undertaken.

*What should be the target audience?*

There are an estimated 90 million game players in the United States, the majority of them teenagers. An estimated 77.5 percent of teenagers own a video game console and a majority also have access to a PC or Mac that can accommodate computer games.

Younger children are interested in games, but they usually come to libraries with parents who direct them to books as well as games. Many adults are also game players, but they tend to be moderate in their activity. It is teenagers who make up the vast majority of active game players. It is also teenagers who are the most difficult to attract to libraries. If the goal is to increase the number of visits to the library, the teen audience should be the primary target.

*What role does gender play in game playing?*

The consensus among researchers is that while boys and girls can be equally skilled at using computer and video games, boys are much more likely than girls to play with them after grade five. There is disagreement about the reasons for the gender rift. There is a common perception that computer games are boys' toys. While it is true that most games' content is geared to the interest of boys, that does not address the question of whether games specifically selected to appeal to girls will be as heavily used as games specifically selected to appeal to boys. If games are included in the collection, care must be taken to include games that will appeal to girls.

### **Collection Development**

Given the number of violent computer and video games on the market, parents appear to be more likely to raise issue about the content of computer and video games in libraries than other media. The National Institute on Media and the Family ([www.mediafamily.org](http://www.mediafamily.org)) launched a major campaign in 2005 against games that advance

players on the basis of the number of people killed by the players. The Institute has a membership numbered in the hundreds-of-thousands.

Collection Development should utilize the ratings of the Electronic Software Ratings Board ([www.esrb.com](http://www.esrb.com)) for each of the categories. The ESRB's rating scale is:

EC=Early childhood content for ages three and older

E=All ages content for ages six and older

T=Teen content suitable for ages 13 and older

M=Mature content for ages 17 and older

A=Adults only content

Almost all computer and video games include an ESRB rating.

It is not enough to rely on the ratings. Content should also be examined, especially in the action/adventure and war categories. It is in these areas that violent content is most common. Other categories that are popular are sports, role playing, and strategy—categories in which violent content is less common.

Computer and video games are priced at \$5 to more than \$200 each. The major producers of computer games are Nintendo, Sega, and Sony; the major producers of video games are Nintendo, ATARI, Sony, and Activision. Computer and video games are widely available on line at a discount.

### **Collecting and Lending Games**

Scott Nicholson's 2007 survey of games and gaming in public libraries (<http://boardgameswithscott.com/pulse2007.pdf>) found that eight out of ten public libraries collected games and four out of ten ran gaming programs. At that time only two out of ten circulated them.

A random sampling of public library web sites by the author in 2010 confirmed that most mid-size and large libraries include games in their collections; a minority of small libraries do so. Game collections range in size from fewer than 100 to more than 5,000. Collections numbering more than 1,000 appear to be limited to multi-branch libraries. Games are usually shelved in the teens or young adult collection.

The majority of the libraries that have added board, computer, and video games to their collections lend video games, but a minority lend board and computer games. The most common loan period is one week, but a number of large libraries offer a three-week circulation period. Libraries limit the number of games that may be taken at one time to two or three, but a few libraries have set a limit of ten. Libraries do not appear to lend games on interlibrary loan.

While most libraries with computer and video game collections provide equipment for use in the library, it is uncommon for libraries to circulate equipment for playing games away from the library.

### **Major Game Vendors**

Online vendors with major inventories of computer and video games include [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com); [www.gamestop.com](http://www.gamestop.com); and [www.ebgames.com](http://www.ebgames.com)--the last purchased by Gamestop in 2007. Gamestop has more than 6,200 stores worldwide.

### **Equipment Requirements**

Computer games can be run on most PCs and Macs; video games require consoles such as the Microsoft Xbox, Microsoft Xbox 360, Sony PlayStation2 (PS2), Sony Playstation3 (PS3), Sony PlayStation Portable (PSP), Nintendo DS, Nintendo GameCube, Nintendo Wii (WII), or the Nintendo Game Boy Advance (GBA). Prices range from \$125 to more than \$200. Many games have been developed for a specific console; therefore, it is necessary to purchase several different consoles if patrons are to be given the opportunity to use video games in the library.

Major online vendors of video consoles include [www.ebgames.com](http://www.ebgames.com), [www.therage.com](http://www.therage.com), and [www.ncsx.com](http://www.ncsx.com)--the last a specialist in imports.

### **Game Playing Competitions**

A number of libraries have undertaken game playing competitions, competitions in which library patrons --almost always teens—are pitted against one another. The competitions give game players something they cannot get at home: competition that is face-to-face, rather than with faceless persons over the internet. That appears to be very popular, especially with teens.

The typical competition is one to two hours in length and may consist of teams as well as individual players. Most libraries offer game playing competitions once a month, but a few do so weekly.

The experience libraries have had with these competitions suggests that they be kept local, rather than allowing patrons to participate in online competitions on the internet. The argument is that anonymity does bad things to people.

The experience of the Ann Arbor District Library in hosting a game playing competition is detailed in Erin Helmrich and Eli Neiburger's "Video Games as a Service: Hosting Tournaments at Your Library." *VOYA*, February 2005, pp. 450-453. [*VOYA* is the Voice of Youth Advocates, a magazine serving those who serve young adults. It is available at \$29.95 per year from Scarecrow Press at [journals@rowman.com](mailto:journals@rowman.com)].

Hundreds of libraries have been participating in National Gaming Day ([www.ngd.ala.org](http://www.ngd.ala.org)) on a Saturday in mid-November each year. In 2009, 1,365 libraries registered to participate. The 549 libraries that provided statistics reported more than 31,000 participants. While the focus was on video games, anecdotal evidence suggests that board games were played by most participants at some time during their visit.

## Sources of Information

Beth Gallaway's 2009 *Game On! Gaming at the Library* (ISBN 9781555705954), priced at \$55, is a useful manual for libraries seeking to begin or expand a collection and undertake gaming.

Jenny Levine's 2009 *Library Technology Report* entitled "Gaming & Libraries: learning Lessons from the Intersections" is available for downloading for a price of \$43 ([www.alatechsource.org/ltr](http://www.alatechsource.org/ltr)).

An older, but still useful article on game playing in libraries is Heather Wilson's "Gaming for Librarians: An Introduction," *VOYA*, February 2005, pp. 226-229. 7

The most important article on gender and game playing is Denise Agosto's "Girls and Gaming: a Summary of the Research with Implications for Practice," *Teacher Librarian*, vol. 31, no. 3, February 2004.

*Game Informer*, a monthly magazine, is a good source of reviews on new games and articles about games. It is priced at \$19.98 per year. Information is available at [www.gameinformer.com/](http://www.gameinformer.com/). *PC Gamer*, a monthly magazine with a CD-ROM of demos, is dedicated solely to computer games. It is priced at \$24.95 per year. Information is available at [www.pcgamer.com](http://www.pcgamer.com)).

Also useful is the ALA gaming news blog (<http://libgaming.blogspot.com>).

## Conclusion

Anecdotal evidence suggests that offering games and game playing competitions will bring more teenagers into the library, especially boys. There appears to be a modest increase in the use of books when a library offers games and game playing competitions, especially when it promotes a tie in between a game and related print materials.

Prepared by Richard W. Boss, February 22, 2010