Loot box prevalence and video game companies' interpretations of loot box probability disclosure regulations in the People's Republic of China

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Conflict of Interests Statement

■ LYX was employed by LiveMe, a subsidiary of Cheetah Mobile (NYSE:CMCM) as an in-house counsel intern from July to August 2019 in Beijing, People's Republic of China. LYX was not involved with the monetisation of video games by Cheetah Mobile or its subsidiaries. LYX communicated with Playrix, the developer and publisher of sample games 48 (Gardenscapes) and 73 (Homescapes), in a legal capacity unrelated to either game's monetisation, including the absence of the implementation of loot boxes in either game, during his internship at LiveMe, a subsidiary of Cheetah Mobile (NYSE:CMCM).

What is a loot box?

- Virtual items in video games that contain randomised rewards.
- Some loot boxes are purchased with money: our research focuses on paid loot boxes.
- Some loot box rewards can be sold to other players for real world money and therefore have real world monetary value.



What can loot box rewards do?

- Some rewards are only cosmetic, e.g., they merely change the colour of the player character's sword.
- Other rewards may influence the game more significantly, e.g.:
 - unlocking additional game content not otherwise available;
 - granting competitive advantages.



Total Spending

- No conclusive data as the video game industry does not release data.
- Loot box-related spending has been estimated to rise from under US\$30 billion (≈£23 billion) in 2018 to US\$50 billion (≈£38 billion) in 2022 (Juniper Research, 2018).

Extreme Individual Cases Reported

- One UK player 'spent nearly £700 in a month' (BBC, 2019)
- Another spent over '[US]\$10,000 [≈£7700] in just two years' (Eurogamer, 2018)
- Four children spent 'nearly £550 in three weeks' of their father's money without permission and still failed to obtain the rare item they were hoping for (BBC, 2019).

Potential Harms of Loot Boxes

- Structural similarity between loot boxes and gambling
- Empirical link between problem gambling and loot box spending
 - 'The more severe that participants' problem gambling was, the more money they spent on loot boxes' (Zendle & Cairns, 2018).

Prior Research on Prevalence

- Loot boxes are prevalent in all genres of video games on all platforms (PC, console and mobile):
 - 46.2% of video game players reported purchasing loot boxes (Macey & Hamari, 2019).
- Vulnerable groups, such as children, are also exposed to loot boxes.
 - **28.1%** of 11−16-year-olds in the UK have used in-game items and 22.9% have paid money to open loot boxes (UK Gambling Commission, 2019).

Why this research?

- Loot box prevalence in non-'Western' countries is not known.
- The effectiveness of loot box regulation is not known.
- The People's Republic of China is the only country in the world to regulate loot boxes using a consumer protection measure.
- China requires video game companies to disclose the probabilities of obtaining randomised rewards.

Probability Disclosures



Appearance Rates					
High-End Spotlight					
	3	Mario (Happi)	1.0000%		
	₩	Quickshaw	1.0000%		
	4	New Year's Kite	1.0000%		
High-End					
		Pauline	0.2500%		
		Mario (Hakama)	0.2500%		
		Peach (Kimono)	0.2500%		

Why this research?

- Similar probability disclosure regulations are imposed in relation to gambling in other countries, including the UK.
- Companies in other industries have not disclosed information in effective ways that improve and inform consumer choice.
- Instead, companies in other industries have disclosed information in ineffective ways that inhibit consumer choice.

Prevalence & Accessibility to Children

- 91.0% of the 100 top-grossing iPhone games contained loot boxes.
 - Significantly higher (P < .001) than 59% found in the UK.
- 57 of the 63 games (90.5%) deemed suitable for children aged 12+ contained loot boxes.
 - Significantly higher (P < .001) than the 58.9% of 95 games found in the UK.

Apple App Store	Total number of	Number of games that contain loot	Percentage containing loot
Age Rating	games (cumulative)	boxes (cumulative)	boxes
4+	12	8	66.7%
9+	37	31	83.8%
12+	63	57	90.5%
17+	100	91	91.0%

Table 1: Apple App Store Age Rating of Games Containing Loot Boxes (Cumulative)

Did games disclose probabilities? Where were they disclosed?

- **4%** of the 100 top-grossing iPhone games did not disclose probabilities.
- Chinese law allows a wide discretion to companies and recognises disclosure as compliant if made:
 - (a) in-game on the loot boxes' purchasing screen;
 - (b) on the game's official website; or
 - (c) at both locations.
- 65.9% of games containing loot boxes did not disclose at both locations even though this would reasonably be the best method; therefore, game companies failed to maximise consumer protection.

Location of disclosure	Number of games
In-game only	21 (23.1%)
On the official website only	35 (38.5%)
Both locations	31 (34.1%)
No disclosure found	4 (4.4%)
<i>Note</i> : Total sample size = 91 gar	nes.

Table 2: Locations of Found Disclosures

Accessibility: In-Game

Number of games	Summary of disclosure type	
29 (55.8%)	Immediately after tapping a small generic symbol, e.g., a ? mark; a ! mark or an i mark	
8 (15.4%)	After tapping a small generic symbol and following additional steps	
6 (11.5%)	Immediately after tapping a small button explicitly referencing 'probabilities'	
	Automatically displayed on the loot box purchase screen without requiring any additional input from the player	
3 (5.8%)	After tapping a graphic element which was not seemingly interactable	
1 (1.9%)	After interacting with the in-game customer support system and chatting with a bot	
Note: Total sample size = 52 games.		

Automatically displayed (9.6%)



Tapping a small generic symbol referencing 'probabilities' (11.5%)



Tapping a small generic symbol (55.8%)

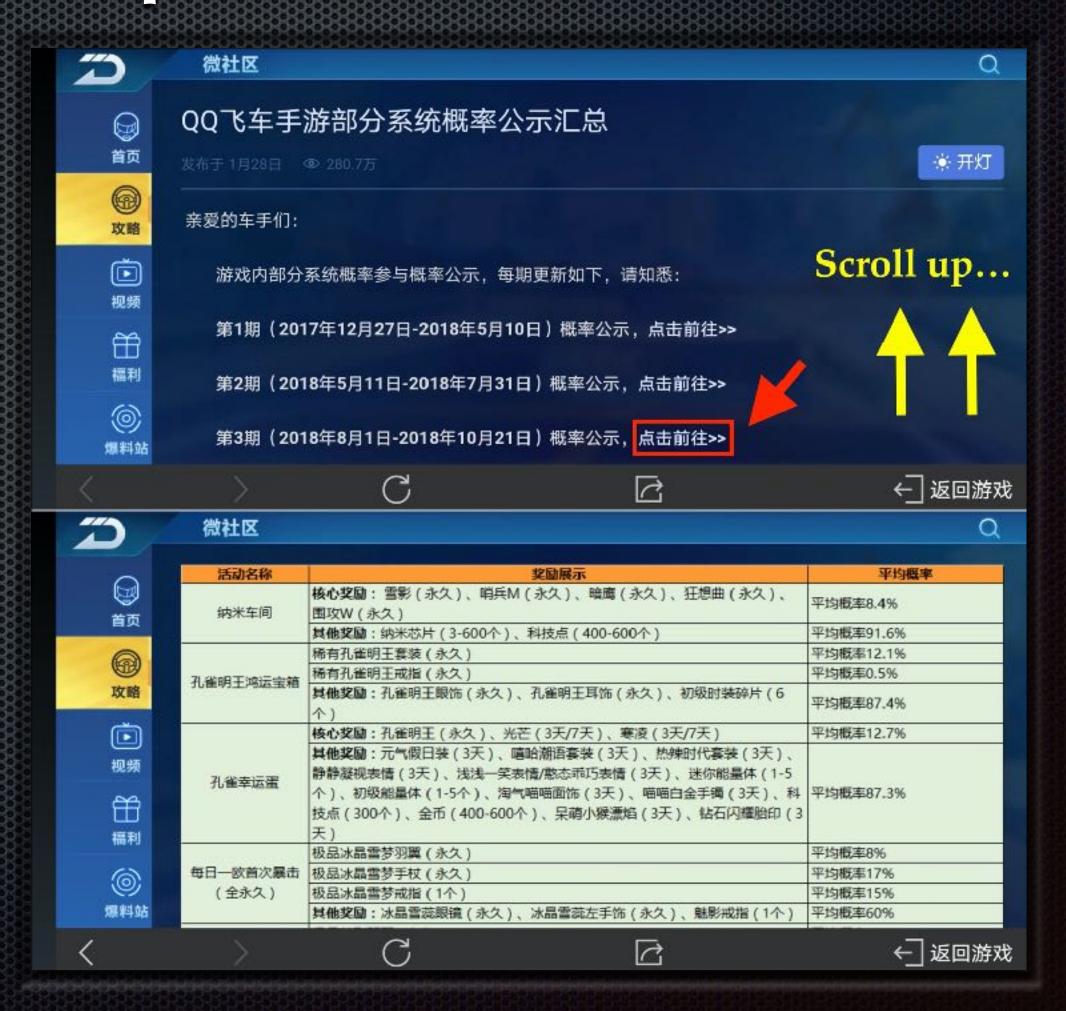


Tapping a small generic symbol (55.8%)

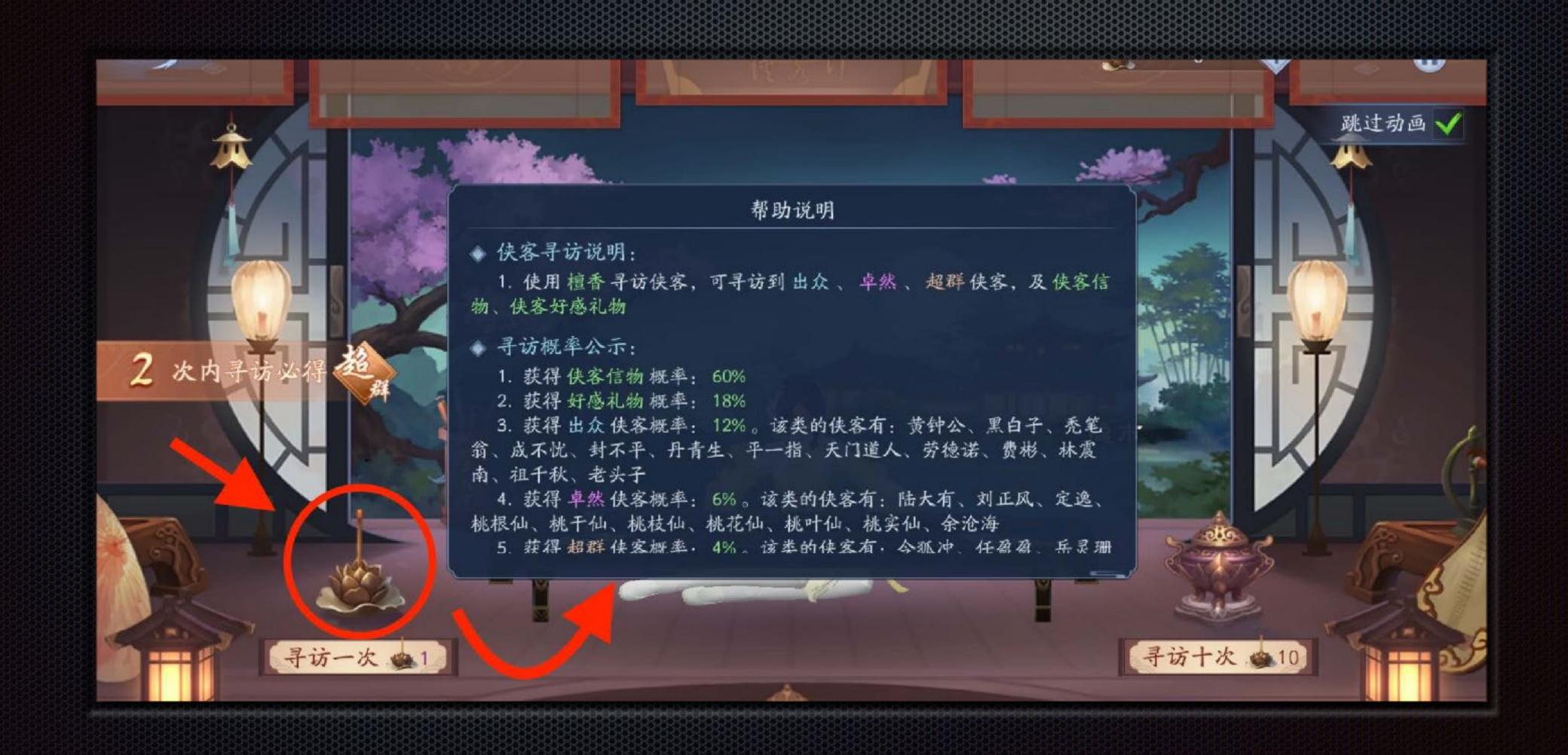


Tapping a small generic symbol and then following steps (15.4%)

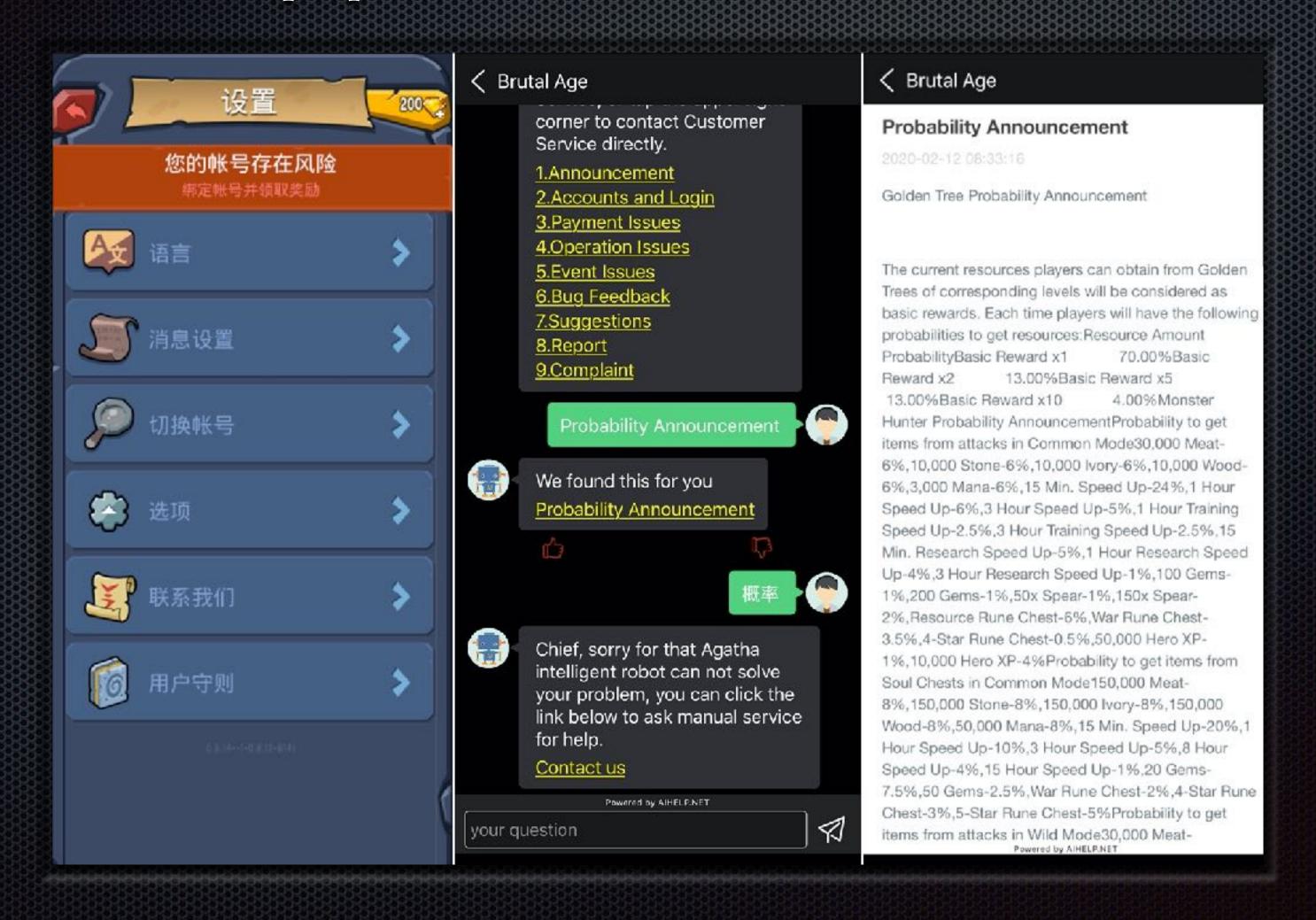




Tapping graphic element (5.8%)



Chatting with a customer support bot (1.9%)

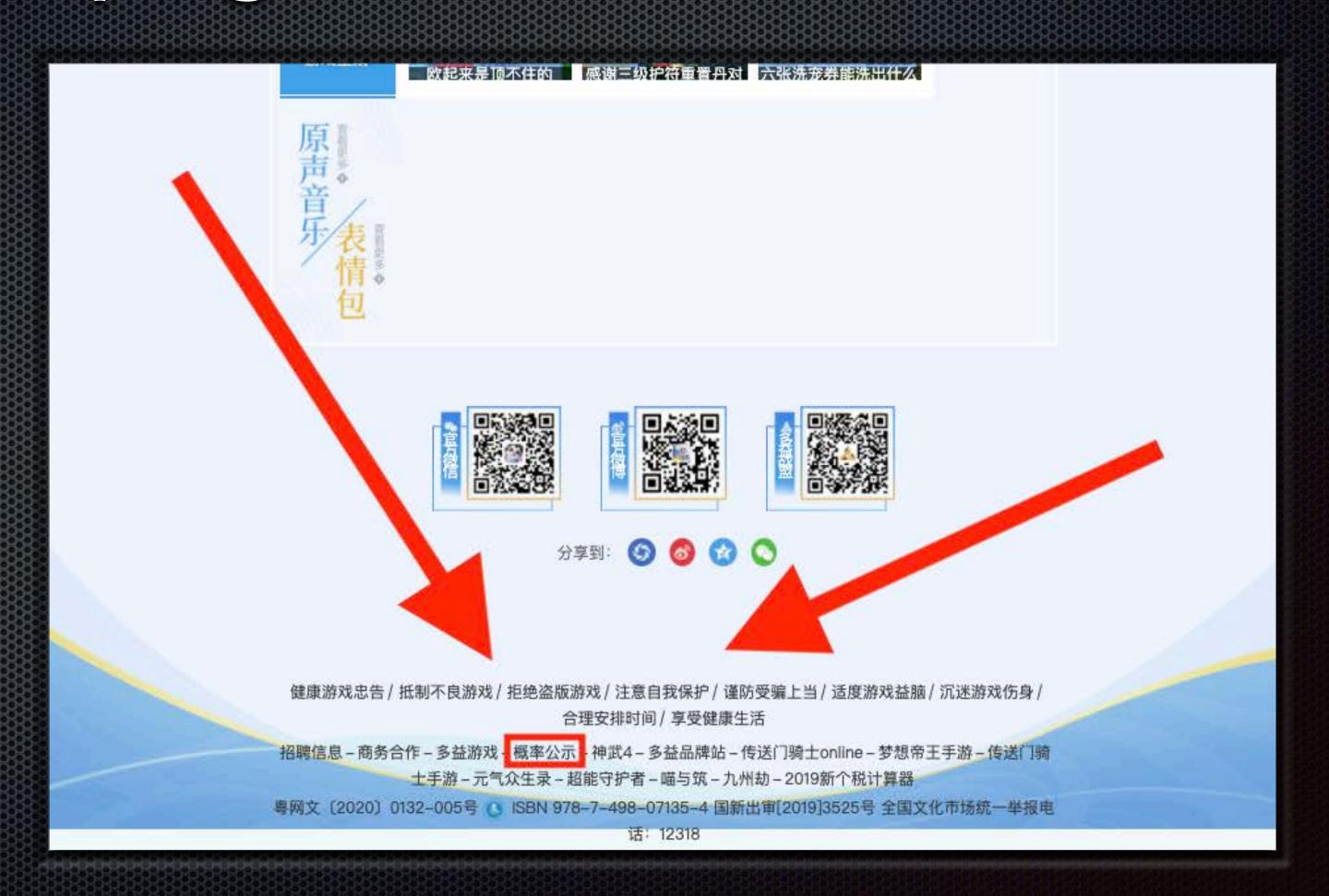


Accessibility: Official Website

Number of games	Summary of disclosure type
52 (78.8%)	Published under the 'news' or 'notice' tab and then chronologically listed alongside other posts
6 (9.1%)	Linked directly from the homepage
5 (7.6%)	Inaccessible from the homepage
2 (3.0%)	Published categorically under the 'news' or 'notice' tab and then pinned to the top of all other posts
1 (1.5%)	Published categorically under the 'probabilities' tab, which was separated out from other tabs.
Note: Total sample s	size = 66 games.

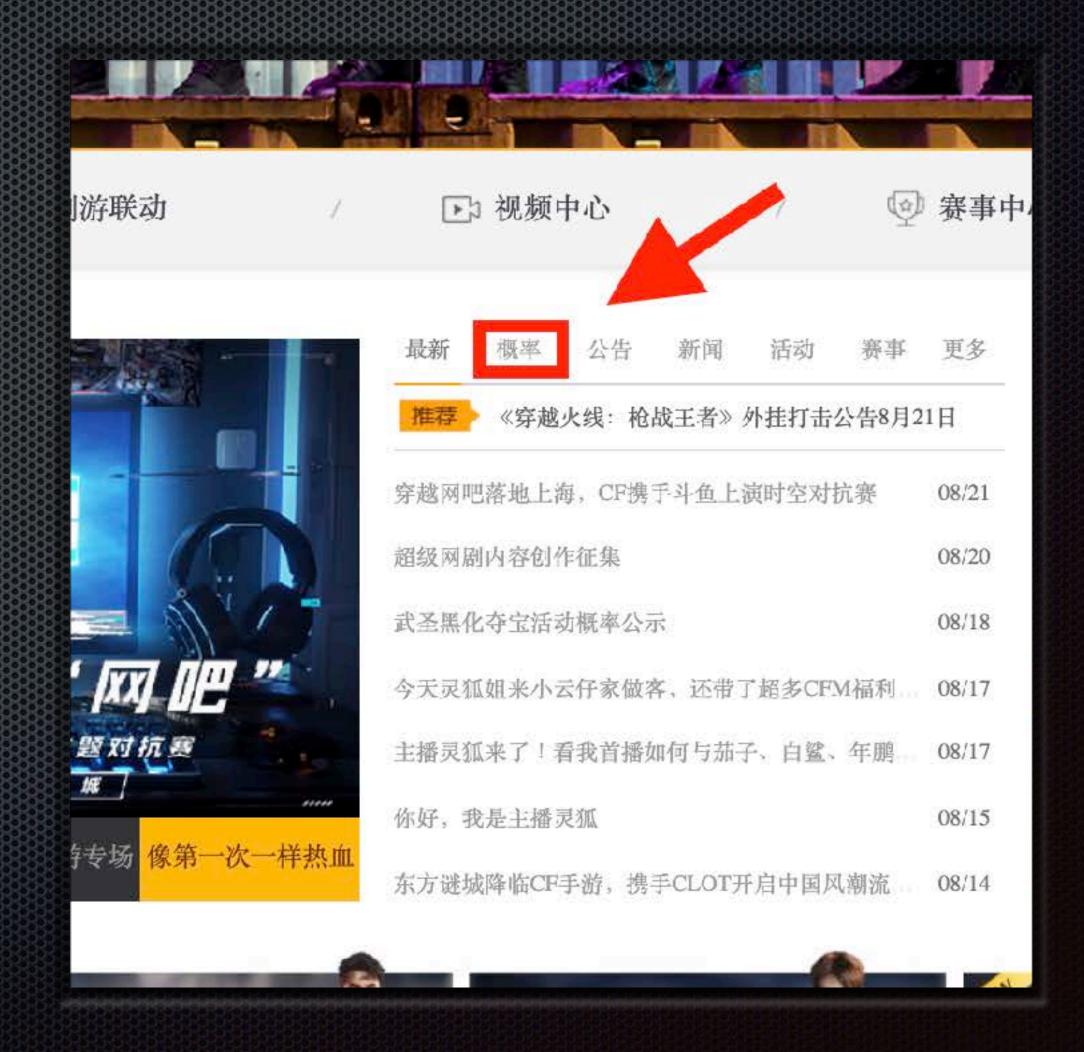
Linked directly from the homepage (9.1%)





Published under a probabilities tab (1.5%)





Pinned to the top of other posts (3.0%)



Published under a tab and chronologically listed (78.8%)



Inaccessible (7.6%)

- A URL link exists for the disclosure, but the player cannot access it from the homepage by navigating the website.
- The only two ways to access the disclosure were:
 - through a search engine query; or
 - if the player already knew the URL link.

How accessible were the disclosures?

- Video game companies failed to maximise the visibility of these disclosures:
 - only 9.6% of in-game disclosures were shown automatically (the most prominent in-game disclosure sub-category), and
 - overall, only 13.6% of website disclosures can be deemed sufficiently prominent as only these were accessible from the game's homepage; displayed under a unique category; or pinned to the top of a chronological list of announcements.

Conclusion and Recommendation

- Loot boxes are very prevalent in China, more so than in Western countries.
- Only a minority of games disclosed loot box probabilities reasonably prominently.
- Legal regulation and/or industry self-regulation of loot boxes should require uniform and prominent probability disclosures to ensure maximum consumer protection.

Questions?

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