What are the odds? Lower compliance with Western loot box probability disclosure industry self-regulation than Chinese legal regulation

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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.
- The loot boxes of one single game is known to generate over US\$500,000 (over ¥3.2 million Renminbi) of daily revenue in China alone.

Extreme individual cases reported

- One UK player 'spent nearly £700 [¥6,200] in a month' (BBC, 2019)
- Another spent over '[US]\$10,000 [¥65,000] in just two years' (Eurogamer, 2018)
- Four children spent 'nearly £550 [¥5,000] 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).

Prevalence of Loot Boxes

- Loot boxes are prevalent in all genres of video games on all platforms (PC, console and mobile).
- 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).

Prior Research on Prevalence

- Prior research has examined the prevalence of loot boxes in the 100 highest-grossing iPhone games.
- A 2019 study found a prevalence rate of 59% in the UK.
 - And a prevalence rate of **58.9%** amongst games deemed suitable for children aged 12+ (Zendle *et al.*, 2020).

A reduction of loot box prevalence?

- Media reports of some video game companies choosing to stop implementing loot boxes in their games due to ethical, legal, and/or PR concerns.
- Has there been a statistically significant reduction in loot box prevalence in the UK on the iPhone platform from 2019 to 2021?

Legal recognition as gambling?

- In Belgium, all paid loot boxes are recognised as gambling and are effectively banned (as no gambling licences have been granted to video game companies).
- In the UK, only a small minority of paid loot boxes whose rewards can be sold to other players for real world money are recognised as gambling; other loot boxes remain unregulated, although this may soon change!

How to regulate?

- Banning loot boxes as gambling is only one (very restrictive) approach.
- China has adopted a different (less restrictive and arguably more nuanced) consumer protection approach inspired by gambling harm reduction measures:
 - Not preventing players from buying loot boxes, but requiring companies to disclose the probabilities of obtaining various potential 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%

Industry self-regulation?

- China is the only country to require probability disclosure as law.
- However, the same measure has been adopted as industry self-regulation in almost every other country:
 - For example, Apple requires all iPhone games to disclose loot box probabilities internationally.
- Was the law more effective at ensuring compliance than industry self-regulation? i.e., was the disclosure rate higher in China than in the UK?
- Should other countries also adopt legal regulation to ensure better compliance?

UK loot box prevalence 2021

- A 2019 study found a prevalence rate of 59% in the UK (Zendle et al., 2020).
- We found that 77.0% of games contained loot boxes.
 - Not significantly lower (p > .999) than the 2019 UK prevalence rate.
 - On the contrary, it was significantly higher (p < .001).
- Children and adults alike are now more likely to be exposed to loot boxes than two year ago.

Probability disclosure rate

- A 2020 study found a disclosure rate of 95.6% in the UK (Xiao et al., 2021).
- We found the UK disclosure rate to be only 64.0%.
 - **Significantly lower** (p < .001) than the Chinese disclosure rate.
- Legal regulation was more effective: countries where self-regulation has already been implemented should still require probability disclosures by law to enhance the compliance rate and consumer protection.

The benefits of self-regulation

- Benefits:
 - Better understanding of the technical aspects of game design.
 - More cost-effective, and able to respond rapidly to novel issues.
- Current (but resolvable) difficulties:
 - Lack of enforcement powers (e.g., cannot delist non-compliant games).
- South Korea's industry self-regulation reported a compliance rate of 90.8%.

Questions?

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