



















### Monetisation, Coercion and Gambling

- ▶ Monetisation the mechanisms by which a game makes money. Can be benign, can be destructive
- ➤ Coercive monetisation mechanisms for getting players to spend in-game that rely on psychological tricks or obscuring information from the player
- ► Gamblification the presence of gambling games <u>or</u> gambling mechanisms within a game
- ▶ 'Freemium'/F2P/Free-to-play games that rely on 'micro-transactions' and 'in-app purchases' to make money

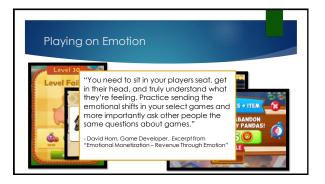
### Player Spending

- ► The business model behind games has evolved rapidly over the last decade towards 'freemium' games
- ➤ The average paying player on mobile games spends \$86.50 per year on in-app purchases
- ▶ This is heavily skewed by a few big-spenders (known as whales in the industry)
- ▶ In fact, 70% of revenue comes from 10% of players (source: Tapjoy, game monetization platform)
- ▶ Spending is highly varied from game to game





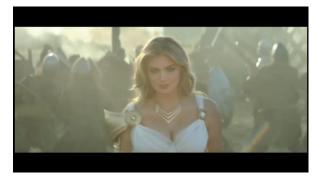












Game of War – Fire Age

▶ \$40 Million on Kate Upton series of advertisements

▶ Average player who makes purchases in game spends

~\$550

▶ Average daily income of ~\$770,000 USD

▶ The perfect combination of coercive monetisation tactics..





Forms of Gamblification

Non-monetary gambling within a video game (e.g. Grand Theft Auto series, many roleplaying games)

Accustoms young people to gambling systems

Presents it as low-fisk, exciting and desirable

Non-monetary ('Free to play') versions of traditional casino games, e.g. blackjack, slots, roulette etc

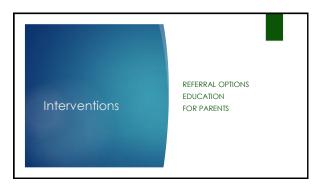
Conditions young people to see gambling as exciting, low-fisk

Has skewed payouts compared to money-based gambling – giving an incorrect series of players' chances of winning

Bypasses regulations due to not offering cash payouts

### Forms of Gamblification • Gambling in parallel to video games (e.g. Counterstrike skins gambling) • Works exactly like traditional online gambling • Bypasse regulations, since in-game items are considered to have no monetary value • Gambling mechanics within non-gambling games • Acclimatises young people to gambling mechanics, variable reward etc.

## Risk Factors for Transitioning • Early exposure to gambling • Gender • Minority status • Personality • Using garning as a coping mechanism • Greater life stressors • Existing mental health issues • Poor interpersonal relationships • A history of spending money on in-app purchases





# Referral Options Sambling Helpline: 1800 858 858 Online counselling: http://www.gamblinghelponline.org.au/ Salvation Army Bridge Programme: https://salvos.org.au/need-help/addiction-services/ Face-to-face counselling: Brisbane and Redlands: Relationships Australia - (07) 3423 6955 Private psychotherapists/psychologists/counsellors



## Education Educate young people about how games are deliberately exploiting them: Playing on their emotions Halding the flue cost of purchases Escalating costs over time Threatening them with loss Offering misleading deads Trying to pressure them by creating urgency Pressuring them to keep playing

## For Parents Make sure you understand how kids' devices are configured – don't allow them to save credit card details Educate young people on different types of monetisation Limit access to 'freemium' games or those that contain coercive monetisation or gamblified elements Take time to understand what kids are playing and why Be alert for the types of tricks and techniques games use to create revenue Get outside help if needed

## Contact ▶ James Driver – <u>www.netaddiction.co.nz</u> ▶ <u>james@netaddiction.co.nz</u>