scientific revenue

Dynamic Pricing for In-App Purchases





Warning: Scientific Revenue is a Silicon Valley Company



The Small(ish) Thing We're Doing Right Now





(example from existing game, Not an SR customer)







Retail Strategies are Starting to Emerge





What Bill Sees

What Bill's Wife Sees

(example from existing game, Not an SR customer)





Why This Isn't So Small



The Data

U.S.

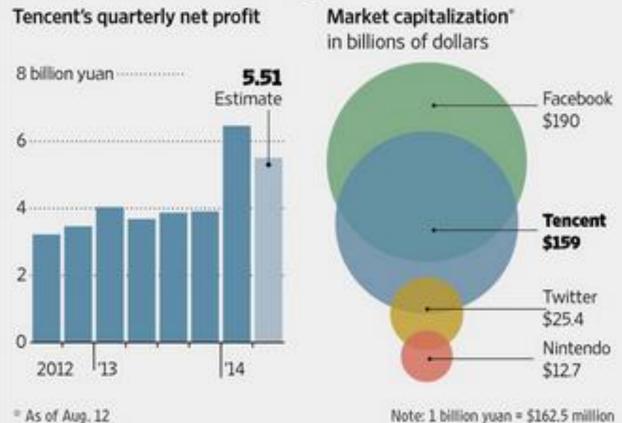
- · 58% of Americans play video games
- Average age of players: 30
- 62% of all gamers are adults
- 68% are above 18 and older
- 45% are female (up from 42% in 2012) and are usually over 18
- Average of 2 gamers per household
- · 51% of households own at least one console
- Average age of purchaser: 35
- 77% of gamers play at least one hour a week
- 36% play games on their smart phone
- Parents are involved in their kids' game purchases 89% of the time
- 79 percent of parents place time limits on video game playing, compared with 78 percent who limit Internet usage and
 72 percent who limit TV viewing

The good news is that we've finally gotten our priorities in order. According to Nielsen, the average U.S. gamer age 13 or older spent 6.3 hours a week playing video games during 2013. That's up from 5.6 hours in 2012, which was up from 5.1 hours in 2011. If you like fun, we're trending in the right direction.



Tencent Powers Ahead

Mobile games lift Chinese Internet giant



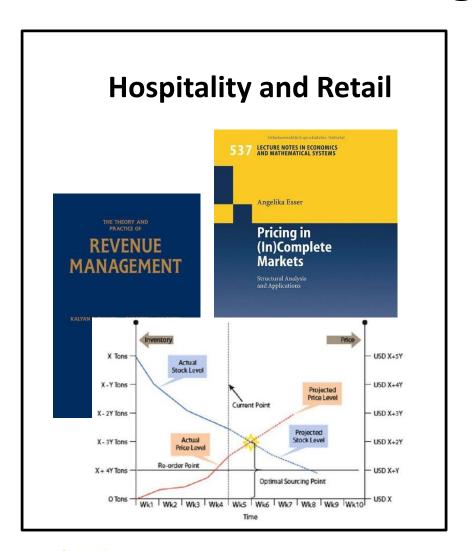


Note: 1 billion yuan = \$162.5 million

Sources: Tencent (net profit), Thomson One Analytics (estimate and market capitalization) The Wall Street Journal



Setting Prices

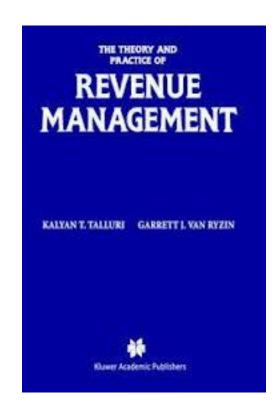






In the World of Airlines

- Non-negotiated pricing
- Flexible return policy
- Segmentable market demand
- Highly competitive markets / little or no vendor loyalty
- Generally available ratecards
- Pre-existing anchoring on pricing and rates
- Infrequent, large-dollar amount purchases
- Customers return months or years later
- Low variable costs
- Fixed capacity
- Inventory can be changed from one product to another
- Perishable inventory



In the World of Digital Content

- Non-negotiated pricing
- Flexible return policy
- Segmentable market demand
- Highly competitive markets / little or no vendor loyalty
- Generally available ratecards
- Pre-existing anchoring on pricing and rates
- Infrequent, large-dollar amount purchases
- Customers return months or years later
- Low variable costs
- Fixed capacity
- Inventory can be changed from one product to another
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"One sided haggling" -- Ability to offer different prices at different times.

Market conditions change depending on user engagement.

Pricing can be highly personalized and based on deep knowledge of individual consumer

Anchoring depends on vertical but is mostly mitigated by virtual currency formulations

Large numbers of small transactions occurring close together in time

Costs mostly variable

Unlimited capacity and inventory

Durable inventory



A Phone or Tablet ...

- ... Is the way in which digital content is consumed
- ... Is a long-term persistent identifier that can be associated with behavior
- ... Contains a vast amount of information about the person (which changes over time)
- ... Is a personalized point-ofsale-device with built in confidentiality and security





Plus, Behavior Modification

Plus, Feedback Systems



Finally we are in a position to answer that age old question ...

Which is stronger

Intertemporal Price Discrimination

or

Operant Conditioning







Predicting Churn: When Do Veterans Quit?

By Dmitry Nozhnin

In the follow-up to his original article on predicting player churn, Dmitry Nozhnin, head of analytics and monetization at Russian MMO publisher Innova, shares his methodology for predicting when veteran players will quit the game -- identifying when players will drop two to three weeks before they do with 95 accuracy, all carried out in the live environment of the Russian version of NCSoft's Aion.



In my <u>previous article</u>, I showed the process we developed for predicting churn of our freshest users, who just registered for the game, based on data collected during the first couple of days of their adventures. However, on the other end of spectrum are seasoned gamers who have spent months and months in the game, but for various reasons decided to abandon it. Predicting their desire to leave the game is possible, and in this article, we're sharing our data mining methodology.

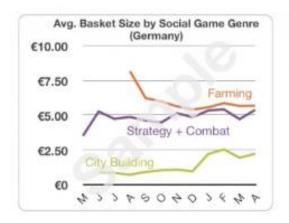
Tech Side

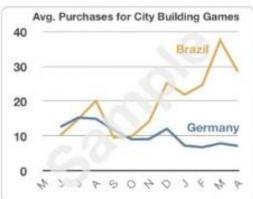
How would you change your prices if you knew someone was about to leave?



The Immense Variability in Human Behavior











DEVICE	% OF TOTAL	
✓ Total		
✓ Nexus 7 (flo)		6.0%
✓ Galaxy S4 (jfltevzw)		4.0%
✓ Nexus 7 (grouper)		4.0%
HTC One (m7)		4.0%
Galaxy Note3 (hiteatt)		3.0%
Nexus 5 (hammerhead)		2.0%
Galaxy Note3 (hite)		2.0%
HTC One (M8) (htc_m8)		2.0%
HTC One (M8) (htc_m8wl)		2.0%
Galaxy S4 (jflteatt)		2.0%
Galaxy S4 (jfltetmo)		2.0%
Galaxy Note3 (hitespr)		2.0%
Galaxy S4 Active (jactiveIteatt)		2.0%
Galaxy S3 (m0)		2.0%
HTC One (m7wls)		2.0%
Galaxy S4 Mini (serranolte)		2.0%

Study: Higher resolution smartphone screens mean more in-app purchases

by Dave Caolo

Mar 21st 2013 at 5:30PI



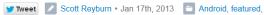
The results of the study discussed in this post seem obvious when you think about it, but at least there's some empirical data to back it the findings. A study conducted by Pocket Gems suggests that people whose smartphones (including iPhones) have high-resolution screens are more

Exclusive: Nexus 7 monetizes better than other Android tablets, says TinyCo











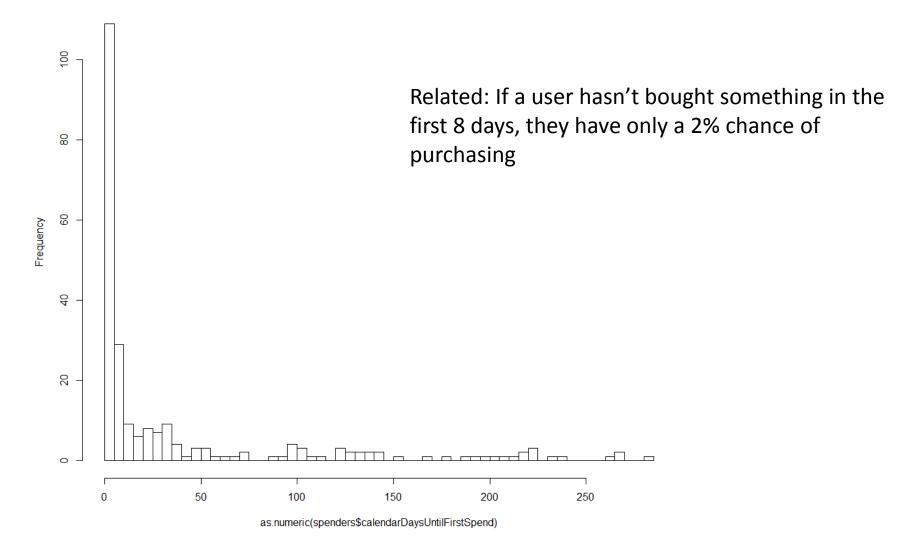
Free-to-Play, Games. Google, in-app purchases, iOS, Monetization, Retention, Tablets

Mobile game developer TinyCo's monetization data finds that Google's Nexus 7 tablet generates 50 percent higher ARPU than the average Android tablet.

"It's encouraging for us," says Mike Sandwick, TinyCo's manager of strategic partnerships. "We have a reputation that's pretty unique in terms of our commitment to Android. It's continuing to pay off for us and Google is making these really great devices that have great user experiences like the Nexus 7 in terms of hardware. Jellybean is just awesome. We're very, very pro everything that's happening on Android right now, and we're very psyched to be able to keep developing for the platform."



Histogram of as.numeric(spenders\$calendarDaysUntilFirstSpend)





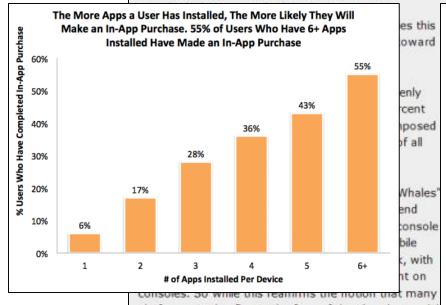


The biggest spenders on mobile? Men who like console games

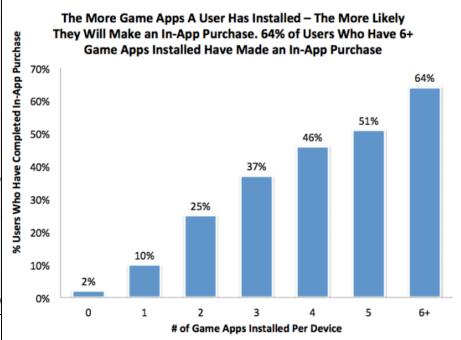
Video game analytics firm EEDAR has released some interesting new statistics on mobile game users -including a few which may just overturn some of our preconceived notions and biases about the mobile audience.

According to EEDAR's recently released report drawn from data on 3,000 mobile and tablet users,

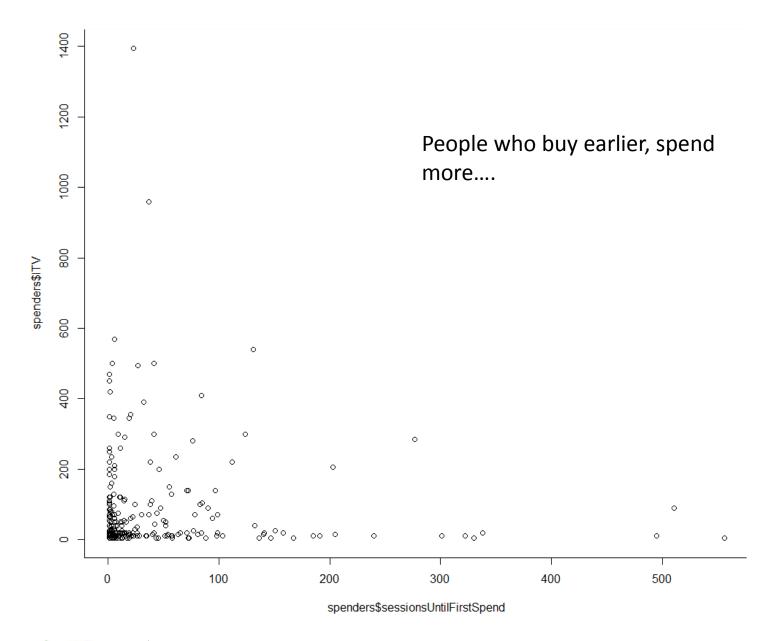




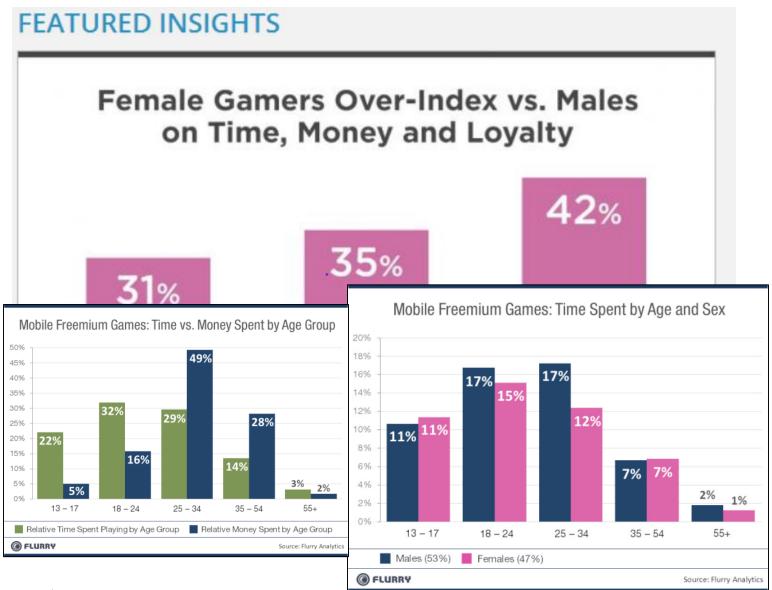
platforms, it also flies in the face of the idea that mobile









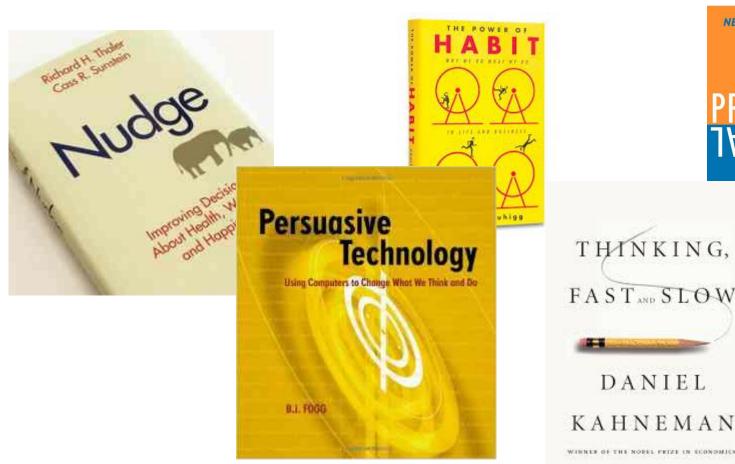


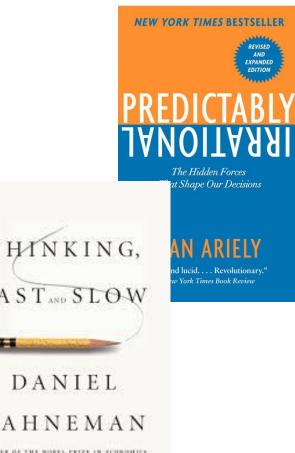


The Emerging Science of Human Behavior



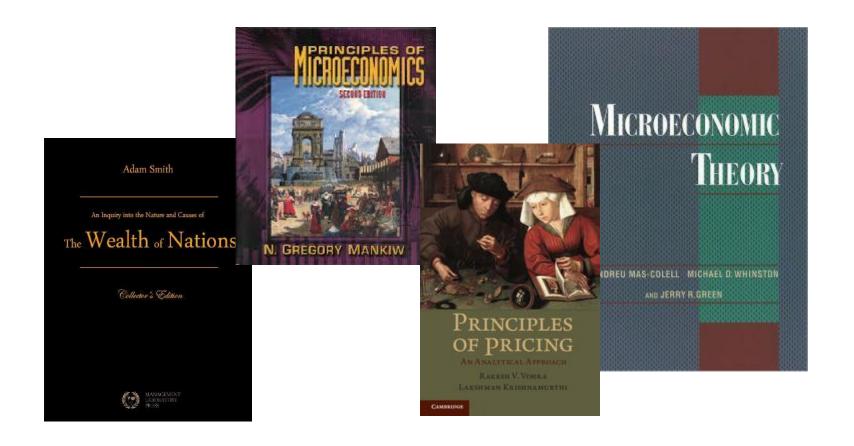
These Books Have Untested (but Testable) Theories and Hypotheses







These Books **Also** Have Untested (but Testable) Theories and Hypotheses



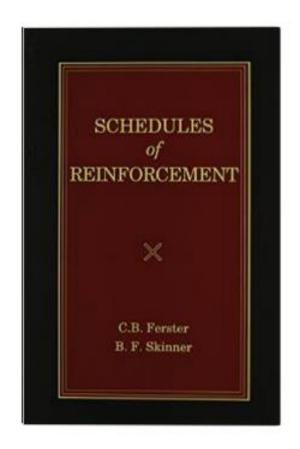


These Are Not Textbooks





Grandpa





We Can Do Science Better



Research conducted over several decades has shown that violent media increase aggression. It is now time to move beyond the question of whether violent media increase aggression to answering the question why violent media increase aggression. The present research tested whether violent video games produce a hostile expectation bias—the tendency to expect others to react to potential conflicts with aggression. Participants (N = 224) played either a violent or nonviolent video game. Next, they read ambiguous story stems about potential interpersonal conflicts. They were asked what the main character will do, say, think, and feel as the story continues. People who played a violent video game described the main character as behaving more aggressively, thinking more aggressive thoughts, and feeling more angry than did people who played a nonviolent video game. These results are consistent with the General Aggression Model.



Academic Collaborations



World class economist looking for game studios interested in exploring the fundamentals of currency design.

Topics of interest include:

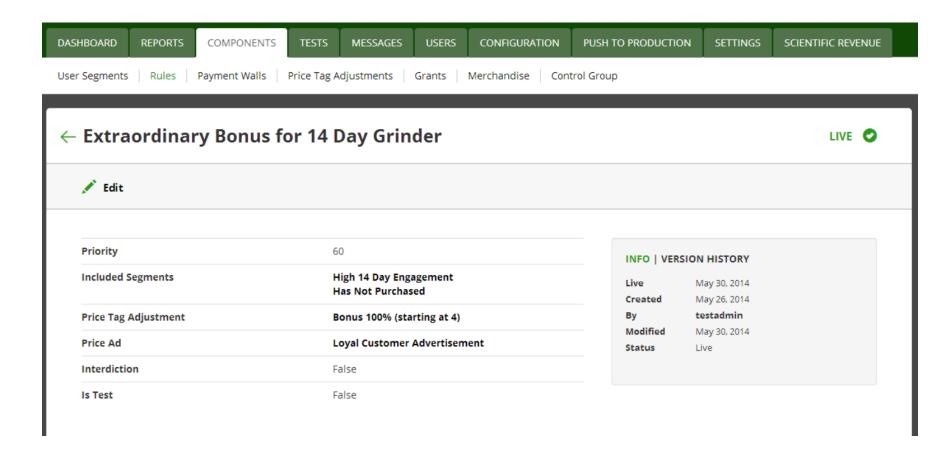
- Coin size and divisibility.
- Maximum wallet sizes / inability to carry the money around.
- Limiting the total amount of currency in a game (for example, a loyalty currency. You can earn the coins, if they're out there)
- Transferability (stealing, gifting, ...)
- Universality (spendable everywhere or in select locations? Spendable at all times, or just sometimes)



Right Now

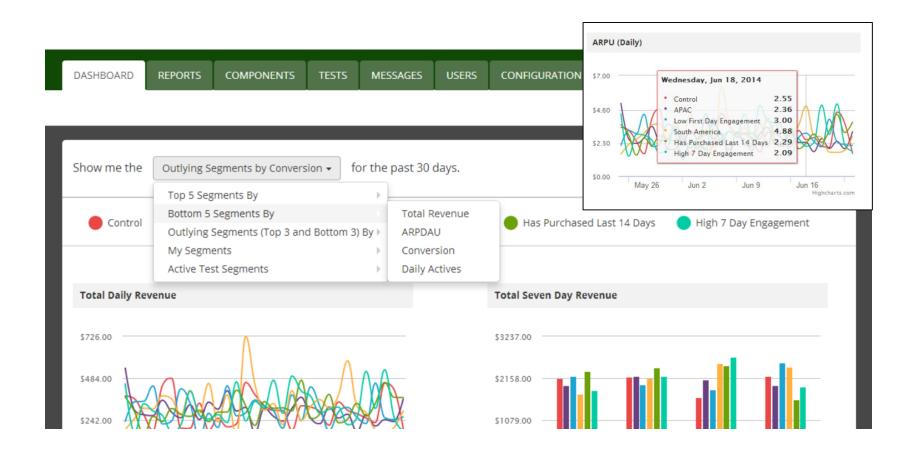


System Up and Running





Enormous Amounts of Semantically Rich and Clean Data Puddling Up





Thank You

