

Influences of loot box purchase on gaming and gambling behaviour among adolescents: A cross-sectional study

Research report



Einflüsse von Lootbox-Käufen auf die Video- und Glücksspielnutzung bei Jugendlichen: Eine Querschnittsstudie

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EXCESSIVE GAMBLING: PROMOTING AND PROTECTING HEALTH IN A DIGITALISED WORLD

5th International Multidisciplinary Symposium

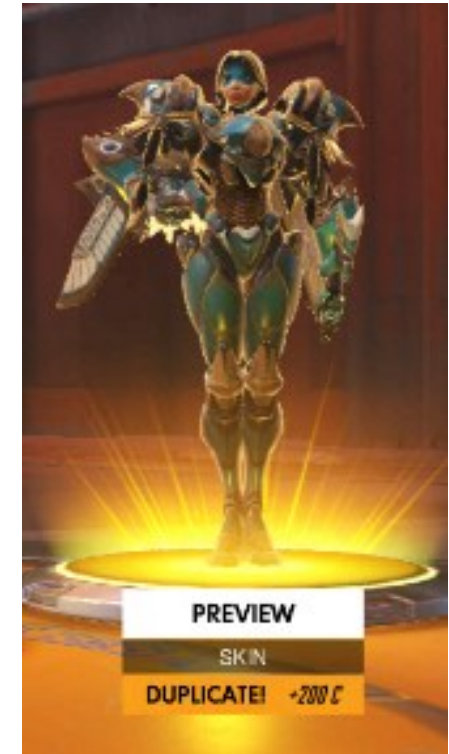
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Declaration of Financial Interests or Relationships

I have no financial interests or relationships to disclose regarding the subject matter of this presentation.

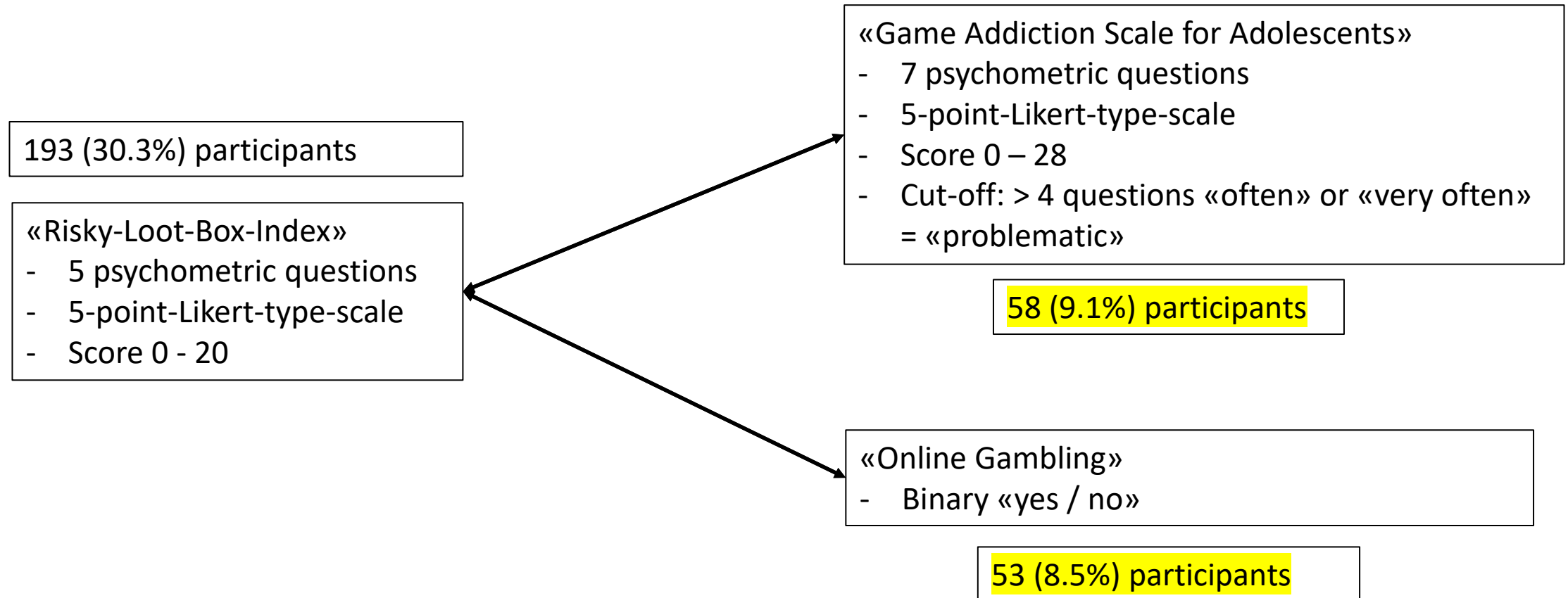
Loot-Boxes



Sample

- Cross-sectional, school-based survey at 5 secondary schools in Canton Zurich (2022–2023)
- Data collection was anonymous and voluntary under external supervision
- analysis of net sample size of 1,005 adolescents (Ø 13.7)
- 638 (63.5%) reported gaming at least several times a week (male: 63.9%, female: 33.7%, non-binary: 2.4%)
- 193 (30.3%) reported LB-use (male: 82.4%, female: 15.0%, non-binary: 2.6%)

Research Question & Prevalence



Results: Prevalence

		Problematic Gaming		Online Gambling	
		n = 638		n = 625 ¹	
		yes	no	yes	no
Lootbox Purchase	yes	34 (17.6%)	159 (82.4%)	23 (12.1%)	167 (87.%)
	no	24 (5.4%)	421 (94.6%)	30 (6.9%)	405 (93.1%)
		Relative Risk = 3.3 (95% CI 2.0 – 5.4) $\chi^2(1) = 24.3, p < .0001$		Relative Risk = 1.8 (95% CI 1.0 – 2.9) $\chi^2(1) = 4.6, p = .03$	

¹ missing values = 13 (2.1%),

Results of Multiple Linear Regression

«Risky-Loot-Box-Index»

- 5 psychometric questions
- 5-point-Likert-type-scale
- Score 0 - 20

$\beta = .31$ ($p < .0001$)

«Game Addiction Scale for Adolescents»

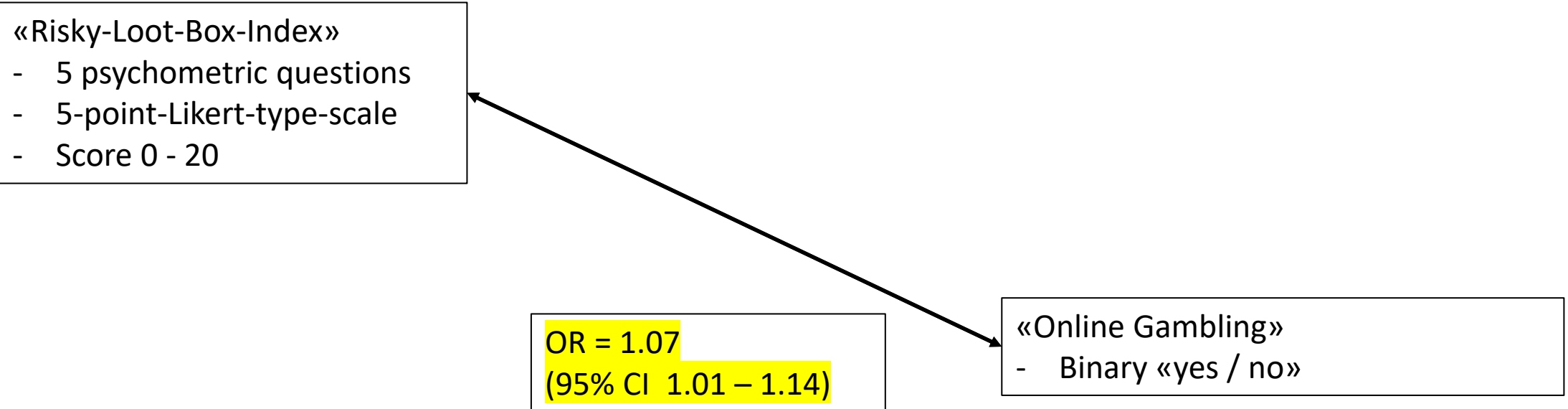
- 7 psychometric questions
- 5-point-Likert-type-scale
- Score 0 – 28
- > 4 questions «often» or «very often» = «problematic»

Results of multiple linear regression of the association between the risky-lootbox-index and problematic gaming, adjusted

<i>Dependent variable</i>	<i>Problematic Gaming (0 – 28)</i>	β- coefficient	p-value
<i>Independent variables</i>	Risky-Lootbox-Index (0 – 20)	.31	<.0001
	Male gender (Dummy)	.06	.17
	School level A (Dummy)	-.08	.04
	Household type both parents (Dummy)	-.03	.52
	Primary country of residence CH (yes / no)	-.03	.50
	Depressive symptoms (0 – 4)	.23	<.0001

linear regression model: $n = 558$, $F(6, 551) = 20.0$ ($p < .0001$), $R^2 = .18$, adj. $R^2 = .17$

Results of Logistic Regression



Results of the logistic regression of the association between risky lootbox index and online gambling use, adjusted for personality traits and depressive symptoms

<i>Dependent variable</i>	<i>Online Gambling</i>	OR	95% CI	
<i>Independent variables</i>	Risky-Lootbox-Index (0 – 20)	1.07	1.01	1.14
	Male gender (Dummy)	2.06	.98	4.35
	School level A (Dummy)	.69	.38	1.24
	Household type both parents (Dummy)	1.71	.81	3.58
	Primary country of residence CH (yes / no)	1.00	.45	2.26
	Depressive symptoms (0 – 4)	1.04	.84	1.28

Logistic regression model: n = 617, Log likelihood = -170.8, LR chi²(6) = 15.1 (p = .02), Pseudo R² = .04

Discussion

Strengths:

- School-Setting & participation rate
- validated screeners
- high data quality

Limitations:

- Cross-sectional design
- self-report
- no representative sample
-> no generalization

Conclusion

- LB use is widespread and is associated with harms
- social gradient already in 7th to 9th grade
- Renewed call for youth protection in online activities

Many thanks! 😊

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