

Macroeconomics of Game economy

GAME DEVELOPERS CONFERENCE

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About Me



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Lead Game economy designer Lead Level designer





Experience

10-year experience of teaching students Macroeconomics,
Microeconomics, History of economic thought, Regulatory economics, etc. at a National University.
Involved in the research of government regulation system,
taxes, price-cap regulation in Ukraine, etc.











Everything is in balance Y = E = O

Y - Income E - Expenditure O - Output



But we know that there is a failure of the market, economic cycles. How it can be?



To create the Macroeconomic model

we use

Aggregation

Aggregation - the collecting of units or parts with similar attributes, behavior, etc. into a mass or whole.





Real Economy

3 agents:

Households - maximization of benefit

Firms - maximization of profit

Government - sets ground rules



Game Economy

3 agents:

Town - upgrade to provide resources and armies

Heroes - conquer towns, exploring map

Game designer - sets ground rules

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The 3-sector economy model looks like a core loop of the game.

This is similar but based not on the actions of a player but on the resources flow.







Core

We can use this model for any game with player progression

Formulas in HoMM

PGDP

Maximum of income that a player can get in one day (move)

GDP (income approach)

Income from towns and mines

GDP (from the sources perspective)

Costs of town's upgrades + Costs of armies + Events costs

GDP (from the uses perspective)

Costs of enemy armies + Costs of armies that stay in the towns + Taxes (bad events from GD)



This equality

can you help to create

Value measuring methodology for your game

e.g. Maximum GDP = Maximum income Maximum GDP = Maximum purchases Maximum GDP = Value of all monsters on the map







Idle game economy

The households are source of resources. Resources are used by Hero-firm to create more profit



Idle game

The initial conditions

Player abilities	Shop	10 cities	4 seasons	2 Parts of the day
Health	Increase ability	Hong Kong	Winter	Day
DPS	Equipment	Berlin	Spring	Night
HRPS	Sidekicks	Paris	Summer	
		New York	Autumn	
		Toronto		
		London		
		Moscow		
		Beijing		
		Tokio		
		Sydney		

Total time of playing (days)	90
Session time (min)	13

Sessions in a day	4
Total time of playing in 1	
day (min)	52





Choosing correct progression formula

Find the relationship between **content** and **time**





3 mln SC

Income

Find the relationship between **Time** and **Income (GDP)**









Long Term 3 mln SC Balance 2 mln SC Let's combine the two charts 1 mln SC Income Cost 1000 2000 3000 4000 0 Time (min)





Time (min)



Investments in a player's progress

If an army of enemies joins a hero early in the game - the hero become stronger that allowed him to incur smaller losses in battles and become stronger yet again as well as explore the map faster



Influence of **Keynesian** multiplier

have investment resources, that can depend on chance or random factors.





Four sector economy

The foreign sector in in-game economy is the source of investments (microtransactions), So it can give similar to the Keynesian Multiplier result

How to avoid this?

- Use patience walls
- Sell skins
- Create the balance based on competition (be sure that you have enough content)
- Use dynamic balance game system
- Create large deficit
- Use depreciation of tools
- ✤ etc.



In-game Pricing Methods

- 1. The value measuring methodology
 - . The formula of compound interest
- 3. The equation of exchange

The equation of exchange

 $M \times V = P \times Y$

- Where: M = the money supply, usually the M1
 - **V** = the velocity of money
 - **P** = the price level
 - **Y** = real output, or real GDP.

The formula of compound interest $A = P (1 + r)^{(t)}$

Where: A = the future price

- **P** = the initial price
- **r** = the rate of growing (decimal)
- t = the number of times the price will rise



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Pricing Methods

Cost + Profit are not the best option

Cherry-picking - highest possible price established because players purchase anyway

Follow-the-leader - following prices established by the main competitors







Inflation

- wearing-out of weapons
- auctions
- taxation at auctions
- premium goods
- rent
- payment for setting up a guild
- payments for

relocating/passing the boards

- monthly contributions to guilds
- powering up (with a chance of bad luck)
- second-type currency
- Iottery
- loan bonds
- ✤ etc.



Conclusion

- Create 3- or 4- sector economy
- Find maximum GDP
- Find all relationships between all resources
- Avoid increasing the investments in your economy
- Find needed prices
- ***** ...
- ✤ PROFIT!!!



Thank you!

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