

VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER

DECEMBER 2000

The Violence Policy Center is a national non-profit educational organization that conducts research and public education on firearms violence and provides information and analysis to policymakers, journalists, grassroots advocates, and the general public. The Center examines the role of firearms in America, analyzes trends and patterns in firearms violence, and works to develop policies to reduce gun-related death and injury.

This report was authored by VPC Policy Analyst Marty Langley and edited by VPC Publications Coordinator Aimée Stenzel.

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Introduction

The gun industry has struggled with stagnant or shrinking sales for several years due to the saturation of its primary market of white males. According to the *General Social Survey* conducted by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, the percentage of gun-owning homes dropped nearly 20 percent from 1977 to 1996.¹ An advertisement for New England Firearms summed up the challenge facing the industry, "In effect, [the] greatest threat we face is the lack of a future customer base for the products which we all sell."²

To meet this challenge the gun industry—working hand-in-hand with the National Rifle Association (NRA)—has targeted children as vital to the future of the gun culture in America, both as future customers and as political foot soldiers for the gun-control battles that lie ahead.^{a3}

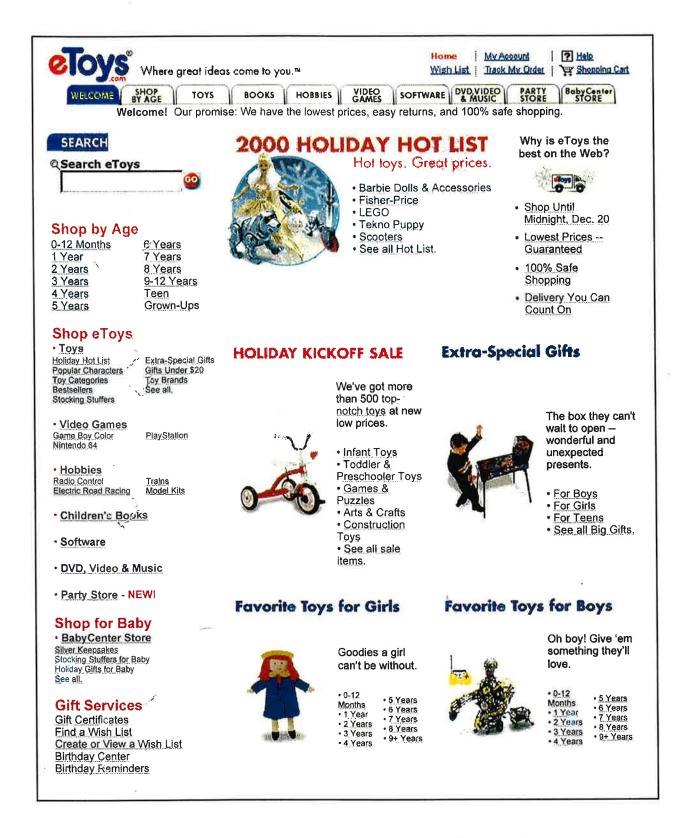
The latest assault in the gun industry battle for the "hearts and minds"^b of America's youth is the use of video games that put virtual guns in the hands of potential customers. Designed and marketed as children's toys and sold freely through channels such as eToys.com and amazon.com, they are the newest marketing tools for attracting children to the gun industry. In fact, one game—*Remington Upland Game Hunter*—features an "On-line Catalog" of selected Remington firearms.

Scott Farrell, editor of *Guns Magazine*, outlined the thinking behind such video games, "What we need is a computer game which combines the use of a real handgun...with state-of-the-art graphics and an exciting story....A game like that

- Advertising in magazines aimed at youth, such as *Boy's Life* and the NRA's own youth magazine *InSights*.
- Funding the National Rifle Association's Eddie Eagle program—a marketing tool designed to put a friendly face on gun ownership disguised as a safety program.
- Designing smaller, lighter versions of their firearms which are marketed as youth models.
- Using public school wildlife management lessons to develop schoolchildren's interest in hunting and firearms.

^b At the NRA's 1996 Annual Meeting, then-President Marion Hammer outlined the NRA's agenda to "invest" in America's youth saying, "It will be an old-fashioned wrestling match for the hearts and minds of our children, and we'd better engage our adversaries with no holds barred....If we do not successfully reach out to the next generation, then the freedom and liberty that we've lived for—and that many of our ancestors have died for—will not live beyond us."

The gun industry has launched a campaign to attract children to the gun culture on several fronts—



Homepage of eToys.com, a web site offering a selection of these video games for sale.

would be an extremely effective vehicle to introduce safe recreational shooting to the video-game generation."⁴ Or, as the NRA urges on the cover of *InSights*, its youth magazine for members age 17 and under, "Get into shooting cyber style" (see report cover).

The gun industry's addition of video games to its youth marketing strategy is hardly surprising given the explosive growth in video game sales and the attractive demographic profile of video game players—39 percent are under the age of 18 and 43 percent are women.⁵ In fact, the video game industry is the fastest growing segment of the U.S. entertainment industry.⁶ Retail sales of computer and video games have grown from \$3.2 billion in 1995 to \$6.1 billion in 1999.⁷ According to a survey by Peter D. Hart Research Associates, 60 percent of all Americans over the age of five—or 145 million people—play computer or video games.⁸

Using video games offers several advantages over other youth marketing strategies employed by the gun industry. Through video games the gun industry is able to appeal to a larger and demographically more diverse audience—there are 145 million video game players versus 44 million gun owners, 43 percent of video game players are female versus nine percent of gun owners, and the average age of a video game player is 28 while the majority of gun owners are age 40 or older.⁹

As a result, the gun industry is able to put "virtual" versions of their deadly products into the hands of children who are not legally eligible to purchase firearms and would be unreachable by more traditional means of marketing.

Despite the fact that children can't purchase guns from dealers, in many cases they *can* legally possess them. A 1998 poll conducted by *The New York Times* and CBS News found that 15 percent of American youths owned their own gun.¹⁰ Renowned gun writer Grits Gresham summed up the situation in a 1993 column in the gun industry publication *SHOT Business*—

Kids can't buy guns, you say? Well, yes and no. It's true that most students from kindergarten through high school can't purchase firearms on their own. But it's also true that in many parts of the country, youngsters (from preteens on up) are shooting and hunting. Pop picks up the tab.¹¹

Video games featuring shooting have been played for as long as video games have existed. Typically, these games featured traditional hunting rifles or shotguns. Recently, as gun companies have lent their brand names to video games, the products featured have become decidedly more lethal. Shooting games now include fully automatic machine guns, assault weapons, and all types of handguns—from "pocket rockets" and "junk guns" to large-frame 50 caliber pistols. The industry sees these

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games as a means to introduce children to guns and the shooting sports, as well as an opportunity to engender brand loyalty.

As the guns have changed, so have the targets. Where once were stationary targets or perhaps a flock of ducks, now stand human targets or, as *Remington Top Shot* euphemistically phrases it, "interactive targets." *Colt's Wild West Shootout* instructs the player that "you're the law and you carry the firepower to back it up!," while *Soldier of Fortune* offers the more direct, "Meet interesting, exotic people from all over the globe, and dispatch them."¹²

Recent school shootings and disturbing levels of youth firearms use have focused attention on the problem of youth gun violence. Clearly, there is a spectrum of factors involved, ranging from the remote to the proximate. In other words, some factors may only arguably contribute to the problem, but other factors most certainly do.

For example, some might argue that such cartoon violence as that seen in a typical "Road Runner" scene contributes at some level, however remote, to a desensitization of youth to the nature, meaning, and real-life consequences of violence. On the other hand, it is clear beyond doubt that real guns in the hands of troubled young people have been the immediate cause of countless tragedies, from lonely suicides to mass public shootings.

Unfortunately, policymakers—such as members of Congress and more recently the Federal Trade Commission—have devoted an enormous amount of attention to the more remote end of this scale of factors. They have preferred to expend resources on largely repetitive, redundant "investigations" of the alleged contributions to youth violence of media images and song lyrics rather than scrutinize the role of gun companies in their target marketing of firearms to children. For the most part, the gun industry and it affiliates have gotten a free ride in the national inquisition into the causes of youth gun violence.

The games reviewed in this study lie at the more proximate end of the scale of factors for two reasons: they put surrogate firearms into the hands of children, thus closely approximating the real experience of shooting to kill. And they are intended to lure children into possessing real firearms. These should be of at least as much interest to parents, Congress, and others concerned about youth violence as the putative effects of music and motion picture images.

It is time to end the gun industry's free ride: Congress, independent agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission, and investigative agencies such as the General Accounting Office should examine closely the role of the gun industry in promoting the gun culture to children through these games and other marketing schemes. Summary of Selected Video Games

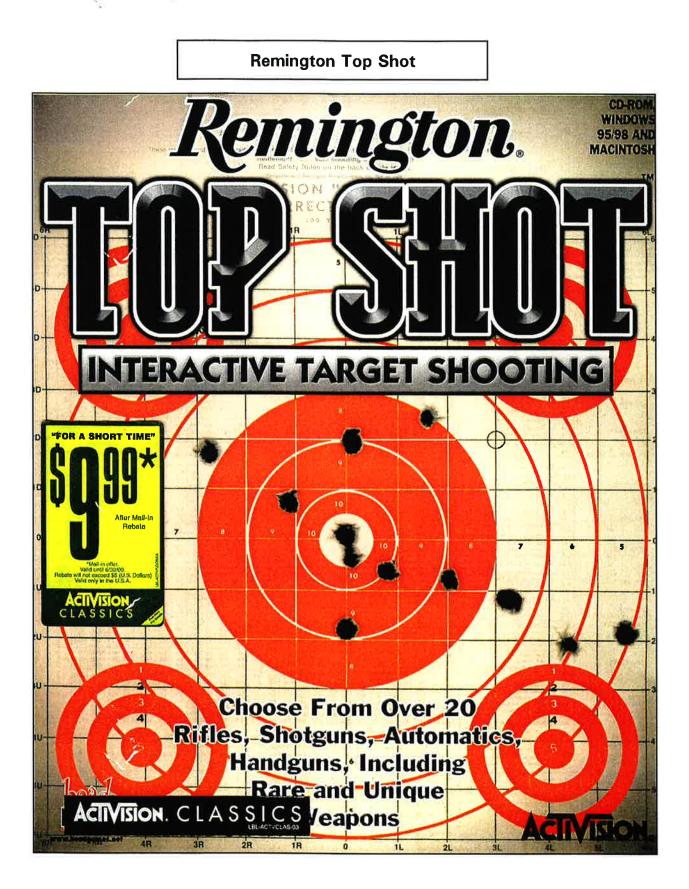
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Top Shot features a distance range, an indoor range, and a skeet range, but focuses on the simulator range—which includes backdrops ranging from a public street to the inside of an airplane—where the shooter must kill as many villains as possible in a set amount of time. Points are taken off for killing police officers or other innocent bystanders.

Firearms Featured

Although Remington rifles are featured, other guns include: the Desert Eagle 50 caliber handgun, Springfield Armory M1A rifle, and SAR 4800 assault rifle. The game also features select-fire machine guns, including the M16, AK-74, and M60.

Rating

This game contains no rating.

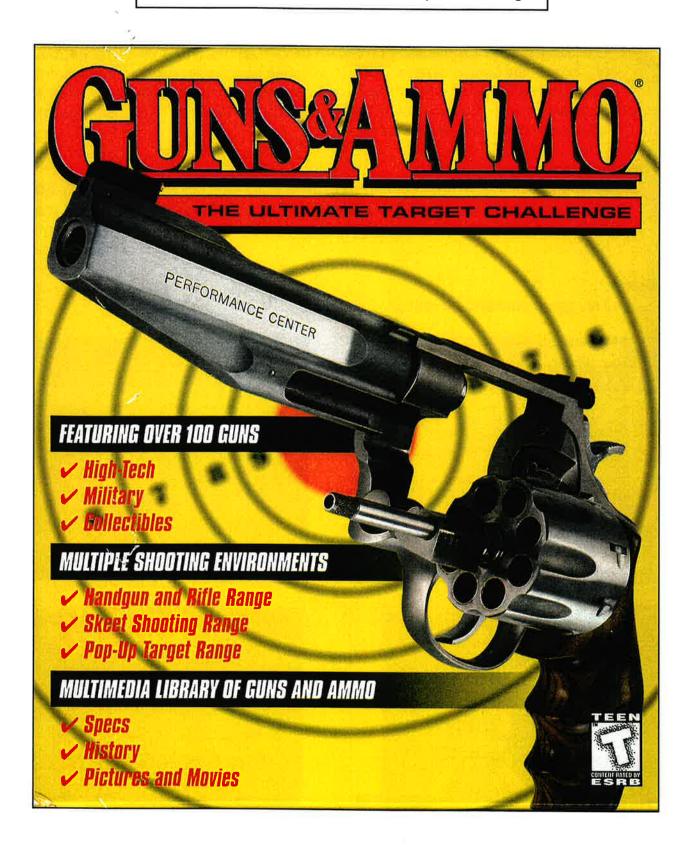








Guns & Ammo: The Ultimate Target Challenge



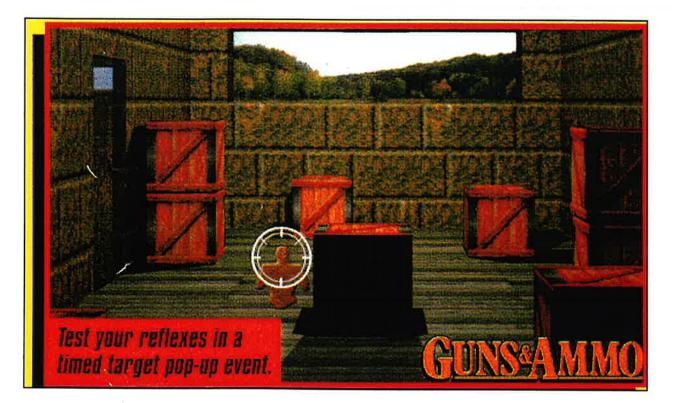
The shooter has a choice of more than 100 different guns to use at a handgun and rifle range, a skeet shooting range, or a pop-up target range featuring humanóid targets.

Firearms Featured

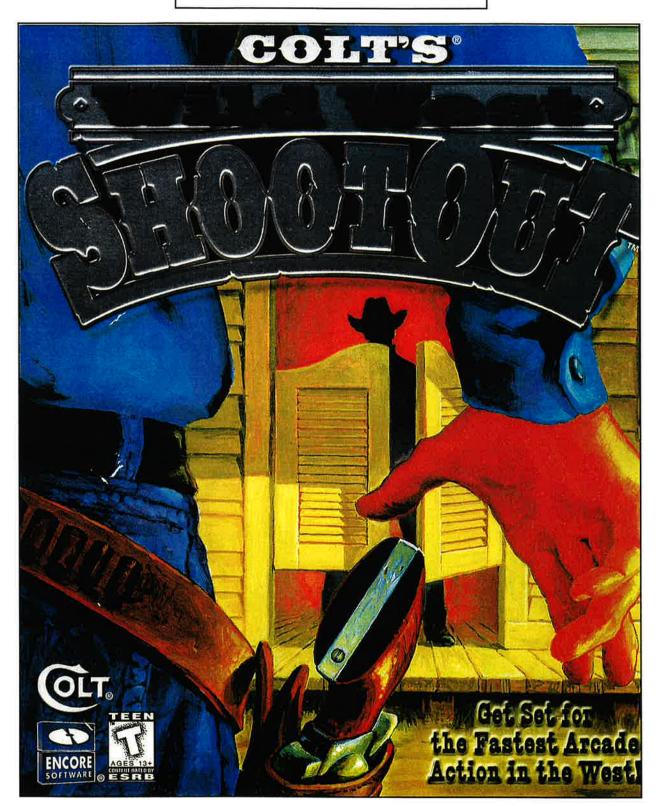
More than 100 guns from more than 20 manufacturers including: Colt's, Smith & Wesson, Ruger, Taurus, Heckler & Koch, New England Firearms, Rossi, Marlin, Beretta, and Kahr Arms.

Rating

Teen ages 13 and up.







Colt's Wild West Shootout

Description

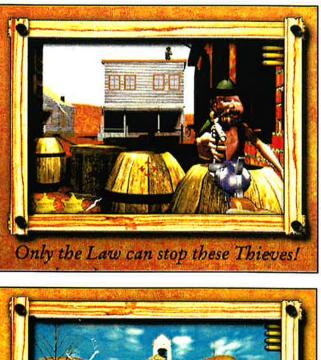
The shooter goes up against bandits and desperadoes in four different settings including a church and a train. The "bad guys" scream as they are killed, although the game refers to these incidents as "arrests." The promotional blurb on the box advises: "Be quick or be dead."

Firearms Featured

The shooter can choose from both handguns and long guns including: Colt .45 Single Action Revolver, Colt Long-Barreled Peacemaker Revolver, and Colt Fast Action Rifle.

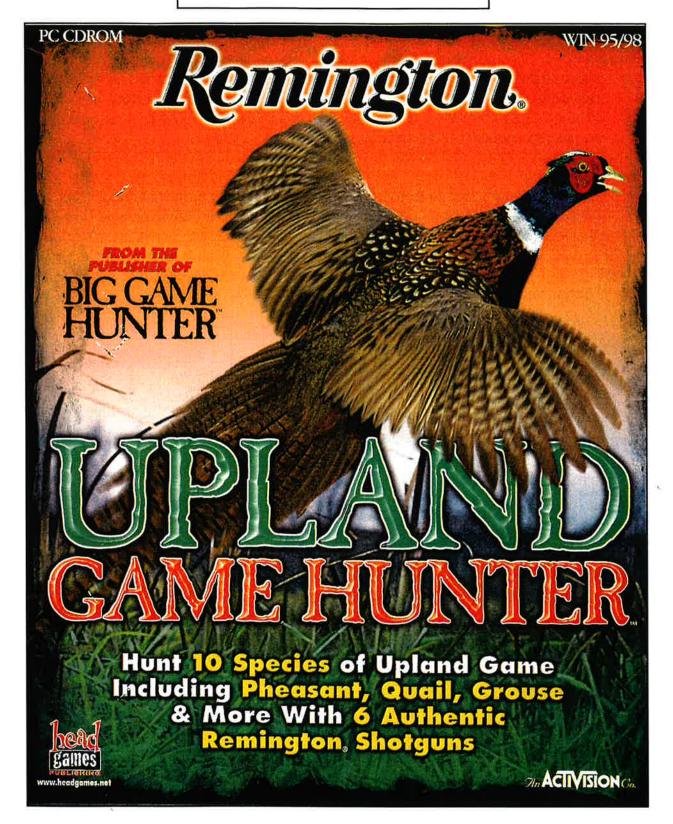
Rating

Teen ages 13 and up.





Remington Upland Game Hunter



Remington Upland Game Hunter

Description

The shooter pursues 10 different species of birds, employing four different breeds of dogs. The hunter can choose between first- and third-person views as he roams through woods, deserts, or cornfields. The game features a Remington firearms "On-line Catalog."

Firearms Featured

Remington shotguns (six models including pump action and semiautomatic).

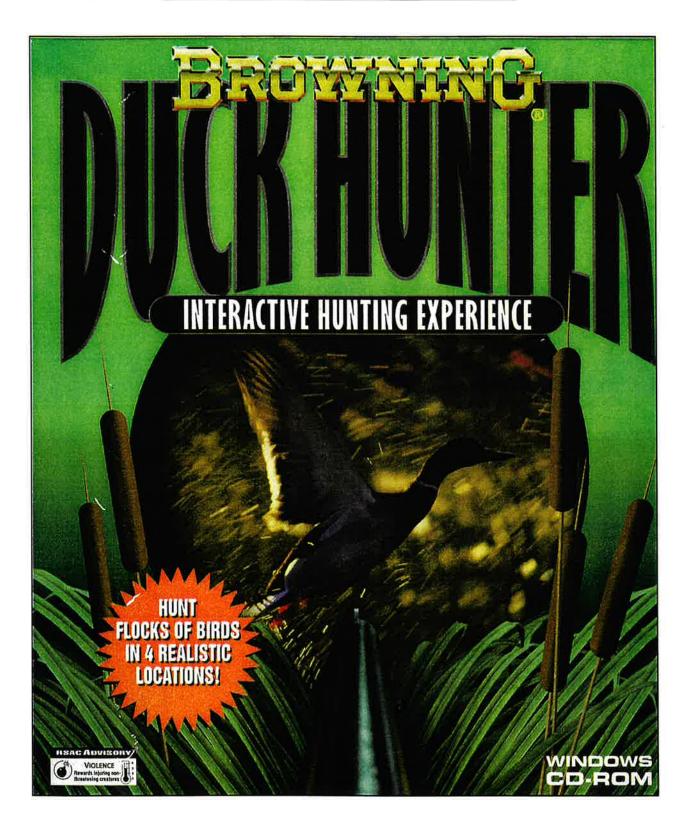
Rating

None





Browning Duck Hunter



The shooter takes aim at different species of ducks. Each duck is worth a set number of points known as Browning Bucks which can then be used to "buy better equipment, and go hunting at more prestigious duck clubs."

Firearms Featured

Browning Single Shot Shotgun, Browning Auto Gold Hunter Shotgun, and Browning Citori Shotgun.

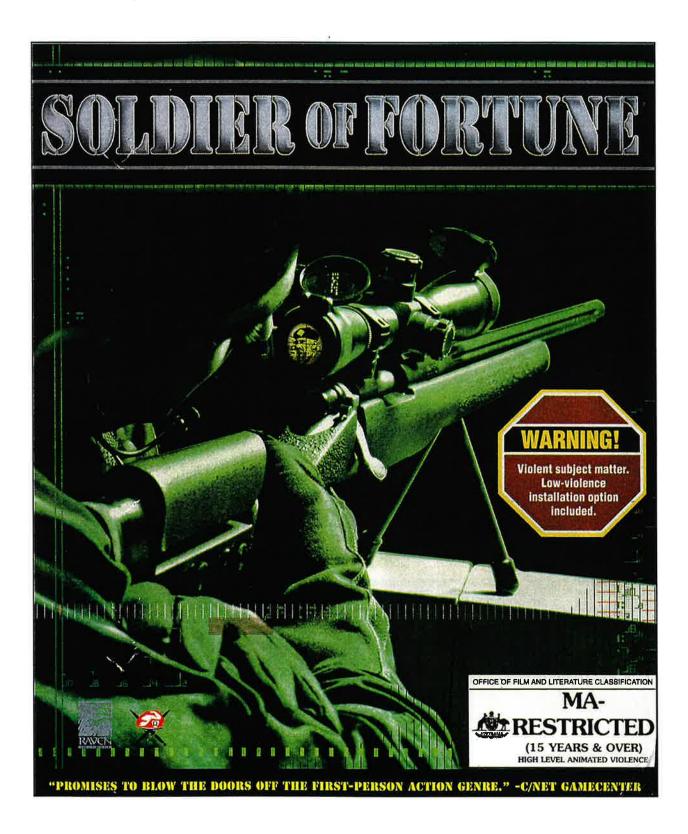
Rating

This game is not rated by the Entertainment Software Rating Board, but does contain a violence advisory as it "Rewards injuring non-threatening creatures."





Soldier of Fortune



Based on the magazine published by National Rifle Association Board Member Robert K. Brown, the objective is, "Use any means necessary to find and secure four stolen nuclear warheads. Dispatch as many terrorists, skinheads and enemy soldiers as necessary to complete your mission."

Firearms Featured

A variety of pistols, assault weapons, shotguns, and sniper rifles, as well as rocket launchers, grenades, and flame throwers.

Rating

Mature ages 17 and older. In other countries, such as Australia, this game is recommended for children as young as 15 years old (see classification on opposite page).



Unprecedented artificial intelligence gives pinpoint weapons accuracy. Enemies react differently according to 26 different hit locations on each model's body.



Endnotes

1. General Social Survey accessed from www.ipcsr.umich.edu,

2. Advertisement, New England Firearms, Shooting Sports Retailer, September/October 1998.

3. For more information on these marketing efforts, see *Start 'Em Young-Recruitment of Kids to the Gun Culture* (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 1999); *Young Guns: How the Gun Lobby Nurtures America's Youth Gun Culture* (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 1998); *Joe Camel with Feathers: How the NRA with Gun and Tobacco Industry Dollars Uses its Eddie Eagle Program to Market Guns to Kids* (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 1997); and, *"Use the Schools"-How Federal Tax Dollars are Spent to Market Guns to Kids* (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 1994).

4. Scott Farrell, "SHOT Show '99 Writers' Picks," Shooting Industry, April 1999, 46.

5. "Computer and Video Game Industry Data Updated for 2000," Interactive Digital Software Association, downloaded from www.idsa.com.

6. *1999 State of the Industry Report*, Interactive Digital Software Association, 4-5, downloaded from www.idsa.com.

7. "Computer and Video Game Industry Data Updated for 2000," Interactive Digital Software Association, downloaded from www.idsa.com.

8. "Computer and Video Game Industry Data Updated for 2000," Interactive Digital Software Association, downloaded from www.idsa.com.

9. "Computer and Video Game Industry Data Updated for 2000," Interactive Digital Software Association, downloaded from www.idsa.com; Philip J. Cook and Jens Ludwig, *Guns in America: Results of a Comprehensive National Survey on Firearms Ownership and Use* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1996): 16, 33; "Who Plays Computer and Video Games?" Interactive Digital Software Association, downloaded from www.idsa.com.

10. Laurie Goodstein, "Teen-Age Poll Finds a Turn to the Traditional," *The New York Times*, 30 April 1998, A20.

11. Grits Gresham, "Community Relations," SHOT Business, September/October 1993, 9.

12. Promotional blurbs, *Remington Top Shot*, Head Games Publishing, 1998; *Colt's Wild West Shootout*, Encore Software, 1999; *Soldier of Fortune*, Activision, Inc., 2000.