

# Public Policy and Violent Video Games

## CIS 590 Project

Kewen Meng, Hannah Pruse and Yiding Wang

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Since the advent of video games, there has been a controversy surrounding the games and their content. Violence and gore are very prevalent in many of the most popular titles and, indeed, they are often a selling point for developers. Games are thought to be more influential than films, as the player essentially becomes the character and guides their actions. Again echoing the sentiment expressed in “Digital Nation,” this technology is moving so fast that we do not know its longterm effects that is has on us and our minds, especially the developing minds of children.

Recent increases in gun-related violence initiated by young people has caused quite a stir and has lead people to suspect that there are some connections between such acts of violence and video game play. Varieties of studies of this have shown correlations between violent game play and hostile behaviors, violent responses, and even reduced school performance [1, 2, 3]. At present, the causal relationship between violent video games and aggressive behaviors is still to be proven and further established due to the lack of supporting experiments and theory analysis [4]. However, it is not hard to see the influences these video games can have on the current and future generations, such as causing degraded communication skills, morality, health, and even altering players’ own personalities. Consequently, people can easily find these correlations, either directly or indirectly, between their hostile acts and these video games, regardless of proof of causation. As a result, many governmental policies have arisen in an attempt to restrict access of video games with mature content to underage individuals. Censorship is another measure taken to protect youth, and in some countries censorship is not a voluntary act.

Purchase restrictions and censorship are not a complete answer, however, as game developers feel their right to free speech is not being respected if their work is being altered or restricted in any way. Social norms of modern society, in which youth are gaining increased irreverence for law surrounding technology renders many laws useless. Norms further complicate the issue, as generally parents and guardians of children are not as savvy with technology and modern culture, and therefore are unaware of the negative content present in the games their children play. Lastly, enforcement of age limits on software is incredibly difficult. Therefore, public policy surrounding these games is an open issue that merits further investigation.

As mentioned in Chakraborty’s recent article, public policy refers to both governmental policy and non-government policy [5]. Our project will examine the policies surrounding regulation of violent video games, including censorship and purchase restrictions. We will discuss all four aspects of regulation, law, architecture, market, and social norms, as each complicates the issue in a unique way.

## Arguments Against Censorship

As we have seen with several accounts of censorship attempts such as protecting children online, Kantian analysis shows the censorship and restriction of video games to be wrong. We start by using the first formulation, the universal rule, to examine the act of censoring or restricting violent video games in any way. If every media company was subjected to censorship by the government, then media would not be unique and could not explore issues deemed “inappropriate” by some third party. Governments would have the say as to what is “unsuitable,” but this may not reflect

the ideas brought forth by the governed citizens. Furthermore, this would not be respecting the individual rights of the citizens, who should be free to watch, read, or play whatever they wish.

The second formulation of Kantian analysis inspects the extent to which an action uses people as a means to an end. By removing or altering pieces of a person or group’s intellectual property, governments are imposing their views on the public and not respecting the artistic freedom of the IP’s creators. Thus, citizens and creators both are being treated as means to an end. By both formulations, we see Kant would find such acts of video game censorship and restriction to be wrong.

The ethical analysis provides the basis for the argument against censoring video games. There are several other arguments against this act, namely the suppression of free speech and individual rights, and the lack of studies providing actual proof that video games cause violence.

Freedom of speech and freedom of artistic expression is highly valued in Western culture. The main argument against censorship of video games is the limitation of free speech that such an act imposes. By having elements of their game altered or sometimes even removed entirely, developers feel they are not being allowed artistic freedom and that their expression is being stifled. By not being able to produce what they desire, game developers also feel their audience and, by extension, their range of paying customers is being limited. There have been several recent examples of developers voicing their frustration by being inhibited as artists, where filmmakers and other media developers are not silenced in this way.

Currently in Germany, due to sensitivities surrounding World War II, the German government is very protective of its people in regards to shielding them from media that could possibly encourage violent behavior. For the past several years, video games have been the major focus of this, causing the country to break away from the standard Pan European Game Information (PEGI) rating system [6] and enact their own, more strict system called Unterhaltungssoftware Selbstkontrolle (USK) [7]. Under this rating system, any game considered to be realistically violent is essentially banned. The German government requires that every game sold in Germany must be submitted to the USK to obtain a rating and games seen to be too realistically violent will be denied a rating and therefore not able to be sold in the country’s borders. Games with a USK 18 rating, which can be equivalent to an ESRB Teen (T) or Mature (M) rating for violence, cannot be advertised or sold on a shelf in stores. They must be held behind the counter and only purchased with valid IDs proving the buyer’s age. Making customers have to explicitly ask for games that are considered “inappropriate” is an attempt to alter social norms surrounding these games, making it taboo to even purchase them.

Crytek, a game company headquartered in Germany that specializes in violent shooter games, has had significant issues with the German government and is struggling to remain in operation. The president of Crytek, Cevat Yerli, is very much against censorship and feels it stifles the creation of art and is blinding the people to the future of entertainment. When asked about the matter, he stated that “a ban on action games in Germany is concerning us because it is essentially like banning the German artists that create them. If the German creative community can’t effectively participate in one of the most important cultural mediums of our future, we will be forced to relocate to other countries.” [8]

In Western culture and ethics, the rights of the individual are often viewed as equally or often more important than the rights of the collective. The act of censoring is calling into question an individual’s rights to view, read, watch, or play what they like. Similar to the recent gun law debates, in which people state that the Second Amendment protects an individual right to own property and that banning guns violates their rights, the anti-censorship side of the video game regulation debate argue that their rights and freedoms of expression as individuals are imposed upon if regulation is implemented. Censorship may be beneficial to the collective society as a

whole, but many feel that it is not ethical to sacrifice their own freedoms for this profit.

[....]

The events inciting the move toward regulation and censorship have been the recent increase in gun-related violence and the studies following the incidents that have correlated such acts of violence with violent video game play. However, these studies have only been able to show correlations of the factors. Thus far, the causation of violent behavior has not been proven, causing many to believe that there is another factor involved in these cases of violence behavior that has not been inspected thoroughly. Since causation has not yet been proven, many feel it is unfair to censor or otherwise regulate media that has not been shown to be directly responsible for aggressive behavior.

A similar argument, complementing the case for individual rights, is that the government should not be able to dictate what is morally “right” and “wrong” in regards to the media. Firstly, a government’s conceptualization of right and wrong may not be similar to the opinions of the citizens. Even if most of the citizens agreed, the issue of individual rights surfaces again, and each person should be able to decide for his or herself what type of media is good for them to personally consume.

//Note: The following paragraph may be removed.... A sentiment that is commonly echoed in anti-censorship and even anti-monitoring groups is intellectual freedom, which is the belief that humans have the right to explore and grow intellectually, regardless of the source of information. Julie Cohen emphasizes this right in her paper on intellectual property management [?].

## Arguments For Censorship

## Possible Solutions

## Conclusion

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