## **SENATE, No. 2715**

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY

## 215th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED APRIL 25, 2013

Sponsored by:

Senator RAYMOND J. LESNIAK

District 20 (Union)

Senator M. TERESA RUIZ

District 29 (Essex)

Assemblywoman ANNETTE QUIJANO

District 20 (Union)

Assemblyman SEAN T. KEAN

**District 30 (Monmouth and Ocean)** 

Co-Sponsored by:

Senators Greenstein, Pou, Stack and Turner

#### **SYNOPSIS**

Requires DOE to prepare and distribute informational pamphlets on how parents can limit a child's exposure to media violence.

### CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/25/2013)

**AN ACT** concerning a child's exposure to media violence and supplementing Title 18A of the Revised Statutes.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. a. The Department of Education shall prepare and make available on the department's Internet website, both in print and in an easily printable format, information on how a parent can limit a child's exposure to violence on television, cell phones, computers, and other electronic devices. The department shall update this information whenever new information about a child's exposure to violence on television and other electronic devices becomes available. The information shall include, but not be limited to:
- (1) research and statistics on how violent behavior increases after exposure to violent films, music, television, or video games;
- (2) scientific findings that show children who play violent video games are more likely to be involved in physical altercations with classmates, perform poorly on academic tasks, and are unable to relate to adults in positions of authority;
- (3) factors that increase the probability a child will be at risk of violent behavior, including, but not limited to, exposure or involvement in violence at critical stages of childhood development, poor socioeconomic conditions, and poor parenting skills;
- (4) symptoms of a child's overexposure to violence, including, but not limited to, sleeplessness, anxiety, depression, feelings of hopelessness, truancy, and difficulty in school;
- (5) predictors of violent behavior in children, including but not limited to, dishonesty, disobedience, favorable attitude toward violence, hostility toward police, substance abuse, aggressive or antisocial behavior, and involvement in nonviolent criminal offenses; and
- (6) effective strategies, based on a child's age and stage of development, that will help a parent monitor or restrict a child's exposure to violence on television and other electronic devices, including, but not limited to, the use of screening software or other technologies that prevent a child from watching television programs a parent deems inappropriate, co-viewing and commenting on television programs that depict violence, and familiarization with video game advisory labels and rating systems that make it more difficult for children to purchase and play such games.
- b. The department shall prepare an informational pamphlet that contains the information posted on its website pursuant to subsection a. of this section, and shall update the pamphlet as necessary. The department shall distribute the pamphlet, at no charge, to all school districts in the State, and shall make additional copies available to nonpublic schools upon request.

c. In the 2013-2014 school year and in each school year thereafter, each school district shall distribute the pamphlet to the parents or guardians of students attending the schools of the district.

2. The Department of Education, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), shall adopt rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this act.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

#### **STATEMENT**

The American Academy of Pediatrics reports that by the age of 18, the average American child will have viewed 200,000 acts of violence on television. Moreover, exposure to, or involvement in, violence can disrupt normal childhood development and profoundly effect a child's mental, physical, and emotional well-being. According to the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the American Psychological Association, and the Media Awareness Network, extensive viewing of violence on television and other electronic devices leads to greater aggressiveness in children. As adults, children exposed to such violence are more likely to commit serious crimes, use violence to discipline their own children, and treat spouses in an aggressive manner.

This bill, therefore, requires the Department of Education (DOE) to prepare and make available on the department's Internet website, information on how a parent can limit a child's exposure to violence on television, cell phones, computers, and other electronic devices. DOE would update this information whenever new information about a child's exposure to violence on television and other electronic devices becomes available.

The information would include, but not be limited to: research and statistics on how violent behavior increases after exposure to violent films, music, television, or video games; scientific findings that show children who play violent video games are more likely to be involved in physical altercations with classmates, perform poorly on academic tasks, and are unable to relate to adults in positions of authority; factors that increase the probability a child will be at risk of violent behavior; symptoms of a child's overexposure to violence; predictors of violent behavior in children; and effective strategies, based on a child's age and stage of development, that will help a parent monitor or restrict a child's exposure to violence on television and other electronic devices

DOE would prepare an informational pamphlet that contains the information posted on its website pursuant to the provisions of the bill and update the pamphlet as necessary. The department would

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- 2 State, and make additional copies available to nonpublic schools
- 3 upon request. In the 2013-2014 school year and in each school year
- 4 thereafter, each school district would distribute the pamphlet to the
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