ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 212

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

218th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED JANUARY 17. 2019

Sponsored by:
Assemblyman RAJ MUKHERJI
District 33 (Hudson)
Assemblyman HERB CONAWAY, JR.
District 7 (Burlington)
Assemblyman NICHOLAS CHIARAVALLOTI
District 31 (Hudson)

SYNOPSIS

Urges Governor to develop strategies reducing children's exposure to adverse childhood experiences.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 2/15/2019)

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging the Governor to develop strategies to reduce children's exposure to adverse childhood experiences.

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- WHEREAS, Research over the last two decades in the evolving fields of neuroscience, molecular biology, public health, genomics, and epigenetics reveals that adverse childhood experiences in the first few years of a child's life build changes into the biology of the human body that influence physical and mental health throughout a child's life; and
- WHEREAS, Adverse childhood experiences are traumatic experiences that occur during childhood; and
- WHEREAS, These adverse experiences include physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, physical and emotional neglect, household dysfunction, substance use disorder, untreated mental illness or incarceration of a household member, or domestic violence, separation, or divorce involving a family member; and
- WHEREAS, Strong, frequent, or prolonged stress caused by adverse childhood experiences can become toxic stress, impacting the development of a child's fundamental brain architecture and stress response systems; and
- WHEREAS, Changes to a child's fundamental brain architecture and stress response systems cause health problems in adulthood that are the lead to the most common causes of death and disability in the United States; and
- WHEREAS, Neurobiological, epigenetics, and psychological studies have shown that traumatic experiences in childhood and adolescence can diminish concentration, memory, organizational, and language abilities, thereby negatively impacting a student's academic performance, classroom behavior, and ability to form relationships; and
- WHEREAS, The Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACE Study)
 is a research study conducted by Kaiser Permanente and the United
 States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and
- WHEREAS, The ACE Study, which surveyed approximately 17,000 participants, demonstrated an association of adverse childhood experiences with health and social problems as adults; and
- WHEREAS, According to the study, two-thirds of the participants had at least one adverse childhood experience, and one in six of the participants had four or more adverse experiences; and
- WHEREAS, The ACE Study found that a person with four or more adverse childhood experiences was two times more likely to have a stroke, ischemic heart disease, or chronic pulmonary obstructive disease, and are at a high risk of developing cancer and diabetes; and
- WHEREAS, According to the study's findings, adverse childhood experiences can affect a child's future contact with the criminal justice system. Women and men who have undergone adverse

ACR212 MUKHERJI, CONAWAY

- childhood experiences are at a higher risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of intimate partner violence than those who have not suffered such adverse experiences; and
 - WHEREAS, The study also found that a person with four or more adverse childhood experiences was 12 times more likely to attempt suicide, 10 times more likely to use drugs, seven times more likely to be an alcoholic, and 46 times more likely to have learning or emotional problems; and
 - **WHEREAS,** The emerging science and research on toxic stress and adverse childhood experiences evidence a growing public health crisis with implications for educational, juvenile justice, criminal justice, and health care systems; and
 - **WHEREAS,** Early childhood offers a unique window of opportunity to prevent and heal the impact of adverse childhood experiences and toxic stress on a child's body and brain; and
 - **WHEREAS,** Positively influencing the architecture of a child's developing brain and reducing children's exposure to adverse childhood experiences is more effective and less costly than attempting to correct poor learning, health, and behaviors later in life; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey (the Senate concurring):

1. The Legislature of the State of New Jersey respectfully urges the Governor to develop strategies to reduce children's exposure to adverse childhood experiences, address the impact of such experiences on a child's brain and body, and invest in preventive health care and other educational, social, and mental health interventions that will positively affect the lives of New Jersey's children and their families.

2. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the General Assembly or the Secretary of the Senate to the Governor and Prevent Child Abuse New Jersey.

STATEMENT

This concurrent resolution respectfully urges the Governor to develop strategies to reduce children's exposure to adverse childhood experiences, address the impact of such experiences on a child's brain and body, and invest in preventive health care and other educational, social, mental health interventions that will positively affect the lives of New Jersey's children and their families.