

KIDS COUNT...



in New York State



in 2006

NEW YORKERS ARE RIGHTFULLY PROUD OF THEIR STATE'S MANY ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Before 1900

Duke of York: Verrazano visited New York Harbor in 1524, and Henry Hudson first explored the Hudson River in 1609. The Dutch settled here permanently in 1624 and for 40 years they ruled over the colony of New Netherland. It was conquered by the English in 1664 and was then named New York in honor of the Duke of York.

Independence: Existing as a colony of Great Britain for over a century, New York declared its independence on July 9, 1776, becoming one of the original 13 states of the Federal Union. The next year, on April 20, 1777, New York's first constitution was adopted.

Revolutionary War: In many ways, New York State was the principal battleground of the Revolutionary War. Approximately one-third of the skirmishes and engagements of the war were fought on New York soil. The Battle of Saratoga, one of the decisive battles of the war, was the turning point of the Revolution—leading to the French alliance and thus to eventual victory. New York City, long occupied by British troops, was evacuated on November 25, 1783. On December 4 at Fraunces Tavern, General George Washington bade farewell to his officers.



The First Government of New York State: The first government of New York State grew out of the Revolution. The State Convention that drew up the Constitution created a Council of Safety that governed for a time and set the new government in motion. In June 1777, while the war was going on, an election for the first governor took place. Two of the candidates, Philip Schuyler and George Clinton, were generals in the field. Two others, Colonel John Jay and General John Morin Scott, were respectively leaders of the aristocratic and democratic groups in the Convention. On July 9, George Clinton was declared elected and he was inaugurated as Governor at Kingston, July 30, 1777. Albany became the capital of the state in January 1797.

The First Capital of the New Nation: Alexander Hamilton was a leader in the movement that ended in the development of the Federal Constitution, and he was active in its ratification. New York City became the first capital of the new nation, where President George Washington was inaugurated on April 30, 1789.

The Empire State: In following years, New York's economic and industrial growth made appropriate the title *The Empire State*—an expression possibly originated by George Washington in 1784. In 1809, Robert Fulton's "North River Steamboat," the first successful steam-propelled vessel, began a new era in transportation.

Erie Canal: The original Erie Canal, completed in 1825, greatly enhanced the importance of the port of New York and caused populous towns and cities to spring up across the state. The Barge Canal replaced the Erie Canal in 1918. The system of waterways was further expanded by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Overland transportation grew rapidly from a system of turnpikes established in the early 1880s to the modern day Governor Thomas E. Dewey New York State Thruway. By 1853, the railroads—that had started as short lines in 1831—crossed the state in systems like the Erie and New York Central.

Statue of Liberty: Located in New York Harbor, the Statue of Liberty was formally presented to the U.S. Minister to France, Levi Parsons, on July 4, 1884, by Ferdinand Lesseps, representing the Franco-American Union. The cornerstone was laid in August 1884 and the Statue of Liberty arrived in June 1885, in 214 packing crates. President Grover Cleveland dedicated the Statue of Liberty on October 28, 1886, when the last rivet was put into place. During the nineteenth century, America became a haven for many of the oppressed people of Europe, and New York City became the "melting pot." The Statue of Liberty, with its famous inscription, "*Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,*" was the first symbol of America's mission.



HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE CONTINUES

After 1900

United Nations: The international character of New York City, the principal port for overseas commerce, and later for transcontinental and international airways, has been further enhanced by becoming the home of the United Nations. The United Nations undertakes complex operations involving peacemaking, peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance and works to promote respect for human rights, protect the environment, fight disease and reduce poverty. The United Nations' UN60 logo honors its 60th anniversary, running from June 2005 to June 2006.



Center for Art, Music, and Literature: New York City also became a leading national center for art, music and literature, as exemplified by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, The Metropolitan Opera Company, and large publishing houses.

New York Stock Exchange: As one of the wealthiest states, New York made tremendous strides in industry and commerce. The New York Stock Exchange, founded in 1792, has become the center of world finance. Diversified and rich natural resources, together with unmatched facilities for transport, produced a phenomenal growth in manufacture and industry. Research and inventive genius have been extensive, especially in the field of electronics, power and the peaceful and productive use of atomic energy.

National Leaders: Throughout the centuries New York State has supplied more than its share of national leaders - beginning with Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury, and John Jay, the first chief justice. George Clinton, the first Governor of New York State, and Aaron Burr served as vice presidents. Governors Martin Van Buren and Grover Cleveland went from New York politics to the presidency. Chester A. Arthur served as vice president and president. In the 1900s, Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt served as Governors of New York State and later achieved the presidency, and Nelson Rockefeller, also a Governor of New York, served as vice president. Governors Charles E. Hughes, Alfred E. Smith and Thomas E. Dewey all were candidates for the presidency.

EMPIRE STATE FACTS

Counties: 62 (5 in New York City and 57 in Rest of State)

Depth (North-South): 310 miles

Highest mountain: Mount Marcy at 5,344 feet

Lakes and ponds: 4,000

Land area: 47,224 square miles, ranks 30th among states



Largest city: New York City is the largest city in the state, and as reported by the Census, New York City continues to be the nation's most populous city, with 8.1 million residents in 2004. This was more than twice the population of Los Angeles, which ranked second at 3.8 million.

State animal: beaver

State bird: bluebird

State Capital: Albany

State fish: brook trout

State flower: wild rose

State fossil: eurypterid

State mineral: garnet

State motto: Excelsior, meaning *Ever Upward*

State nickname: Empire

State shell: bay scallop

State song: *I Love New York*

State tree: maple tree

State wildlife symbol: ladybug



Largest lake: Oneida, 79.8 square miles

Length (East-West): 440 miles, including Long Island

Longest river: Hudson, 300 miles

Longest toll superhighway system in the U.S.: Governor Thomas E. Dewey Thruway, 641 miles

New York State Canal System: 524-mile navigable inland waterway crossing upstate NY.

Towns and villages: nearly 1,500



Four hundred and fifty-five species of birds, 97 mammals, 39 reptiles, 32 amphibians, and countless invertebrates (e.g. insects, mollusks), as well as 3,603 vascular plants and an estimated 500 non-vascular plants, can be found in New York.

THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK STATE — NEW YORK'S GREATEST ASSET

During the 20th century, the population of the United States more than tripled—from 76 million people in 1900 to 281 million people in 2000. In New York State, the population increased more than two and a half times, from 7.3 million to 19 million. New York had the largest population of any other state in 1900, and was

the fourth most populous state at the end of the century. The four largest states were the only states to experience increases greater than 10 million people during the century and together represented 38 percent of the total national growth: California (32.4 million), Texas (17.8 million), Florida (15.5 million), and New York (11.7 million) (Hobbs & Stoops, 2002).

TABLE 1. POPULATION BY SEX: UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK STATE, 1900 TO 2000

Source: Hobbs & Stoops, 2002

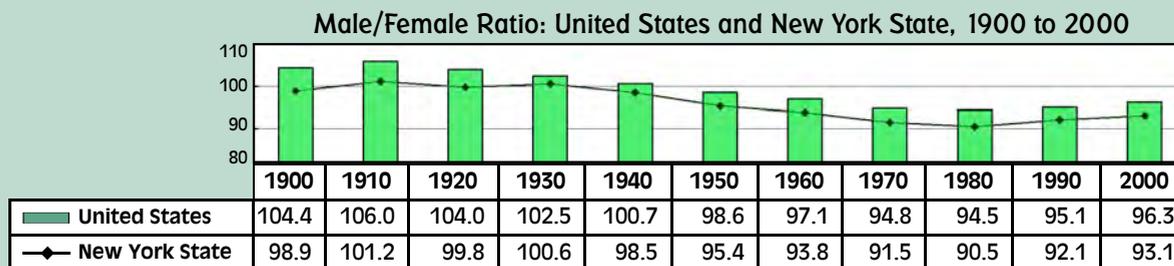
Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Male											
United States	38,816,448	47,332,277	53,900,431	62,137,080	66,061,592	74,833,239	88,331,494	98,912,192	110,053,161	121,239,418	138,053,563
New York State	3,614,780	4,584,597	5,187,350	6,312,520	6,690,326	7,239,944	8,123,239	8,715,339	8,339,422	8,625,673	9,146,748
Female											
United States	37,178,127	44,639,989	51,810,189	60,637,966	65,607,683	75,864,122	90,991,681	104,299,734	116,492,644	127,470,455	143,368,343
New York State	3,654,114	4,529,017	5,197,877	6,275,546	6,788,816	7,590,248	8,659,065	9,521,628	9,218,650	9,364,782	9,829,709
Total Population											
United States	75,994,575	91,972,266	105,710,620	122,775,046	131,669,275	150,697,361	179,323,175	203,211,926	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906
New York State	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227	12,588,066	13,479,142	14,830,192	16,782,304	18,236,967	17,558,072	17,990,455	18,976,457
NY as Percent of U.S.	9.6%	9.9%	9.8%	10.3%	10.2%	9.8%	9.4%	9.0%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%

The male/female ratio is a frequently used measure of the balance between the male and female populations. New York consistently had a lower sex ratio than the U.S. throughout the 1900s, but generally followed the same downward shift between 1910 and 1980 and the increases since the 1980s. Contributing to the higher ratios during the early decades were the younger population of the early

1900s (generally, more babies born are boys than girls) and the greater number of male than female immigrants. After 1930, immigration declined and women began to experience large mortality improvements. The wave of immigrants at the end of the century again helped push the ratio up as again more males than females emigrated to the U.S. and at the same time males were experiencing declines in mortality (Hobbs & Stoops, 2002).

FIGURE 1. MALE/FEMALE RATIO (MALES PER 100 FEMALES): UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK STATE, 1900 TO 2000

Source: Hobbs & Stoops, 2002



The growing number and proportion of people 65 years and older in New York State reflects the unprecedented declines in mortality rates during the twentieth century (Table 2). Life expectancy jumped and infant mortality, referring to deaths of infants less than one year, declined for males and females and for all races. In 1900, the life expectancy at birth for white males and females was 46.6 and 48.7

years and this was much higher than the life expectancy for black* males and females at 33.0 and 33.5 years, respectively (NCHS, 2004). By 2002, the life expectancy at birth was 75.1 and 80.3 years for white males and females and 68.8 and 75.6 years for black males and females, respectively, in the United States (Arias, 2004).

*Black categories for 1900 to 1960 reflects nonwhite population.

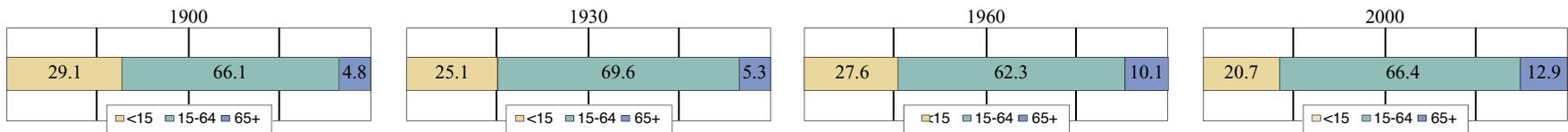
TABLE 2. AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE: UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK STATE, 1900 TO 2000

Source: Hobbs & Stoops, 2002

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Percent Population Under 15 Years											
United States	34.5	32.1	31.8	29.4	25.0	26.9	31.1	28.5	22.6	21.5	21.4
New York State	29.1	27.3	27.8	25.1	20.6	22.6	27.6	26.7	21.2	19.9	20.7
Percent Population 65 Years and Over											
United States	4.1	4.3	4.7	5.4	6.8	8.1	9.2	9.9	11.3	12.6	12.4
New York State	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.3	6.8	8.5	10.1	10.8	12.3	13.1	12.9

FIGURE 2. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY PERCENTAGE OF AGE GROUPS: NEW YORK STATE, 1900, 1930, 1960 AND 2000

Source: Hobbs & Stoops, 2002



People with more education, on average, make more money, participate more in the labor force, and are unemployed less than people with less education. In terms of median earnings, high school dropouts who worked full-time (at least 35 hours per week) and year-round (50 or more weeks) earned \$18,900 or little more than one-half the median salary of all full-time, year-round workers aged 25-64 years (\$35,000) in New York State in 2003 (Jack, 2004). Persons with some college were about equal to the median salary for all full-time, year-round workers.

Median salaries rise markedly with higher educational attainment as the median salary of workers with at least a bachelor's degree (\$60,000) was twice the annual salary of high school graduates and more than three times the average salary received by high school dropouts. Holders of professional and doctoral degrees had the highest median salaries of all in 2003 (\$68,000 and \$75,000, respectively). Over time the "earnings premium" paid to workers with additional education has actually widened (Jack, 2004).

TABLE 3. EDUCATION ATTAINMENT FOR POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX: NEW YORK STATE, 2003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005a (2003 American Community Survey)

Attainment Level	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,831,948	100.0%	6,671,285	100.0%
Less than high school diploma	950,041	16.3%	1,152,793	17.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,698,480	29.1%	1,984,716	29.8%
Some college, no degree	961,170	16.5%	1,048,257	15.7%
Associate degree	401,731	6.9%	591,417	8.9%
Bachelor's degree	1,053,279	18.1%	1,092,370	16.4%
Master's degree	460,026	7.9%	602,579	9.0%
Professional school degree	208,881	3.6%	138,166	2.1%
Doctorate degree	98,340	1.7%	60,987	0.9%

NEW YORK STATE HAS A WEALTH OF CULTURAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY THAT HAS INCREASED OVER THE LAST CENTURY.

TABLE 4. HISPANIC ORIGIN BY RACE ALONE NYS, 2003 *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005b (2003 American Community Survey)*

NYS Population by Race and Ethnicity	Estimate	Percent of Total
Total	18,600,527	100.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	15,566,402	83.7%
White alone	11,285,040	60.7%
Black or African American alone	2,754,198	14.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native alone	44,644	0.2%
Asian alone	1,200,109	6.5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	4,048	0.0%
Some other race alone	76,340	0.4%
Two or more races	202,023	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino	3,034,125	16.3%
White alone	1,508,952	8.1%
Black or African American alone	179,401	1.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native alone	12,583	0.1%
Asian alone	7,850	0.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	1,748	0.0%
Some other race alone	1,148,151	6.2%
Two or more race	175,440	0.9%

As recently as 1970, the New York population was almost entirely classified as either white or black (98.7%) (Table 5). By 2003, nearly one of four New Yorkers (24.5%) identified themselves as being other than non-Hispanic white or black (Table 4).

By the turn of the century, the number of Hispanics surpassed the number of blacks, making Hispanics the largest minority population in New York State and the United States. Nationwide the Hispanic population more than doubled between 1980 and 2000, and increased 73 percent during this time in New York State (Table 7).

Since 1970, the Asian and Pacific Islander and the Some Other Race populations have increased substantially. Some Other Race had the largest percent increase during this period—largely because many Hispanics (2003: 37.8% in NYS) identify themselves as Some Other Race (Hobbs & Stoops, 2002).

In the United States, as in New York State (Table 4), the white population continues to be the largest race group. The white and black populations in the United States and New York grew numerically throughout the past century; however, the proportion of races shifted considerably during the latter part of the century, as international migration and subsequent births to the immigrant population contributed to the rapid population increase of races other than white or black.

TABLE 5. PERCENT OF POPULATION BY RACE*: UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK STATE, 1900 TO 1990

Source: Hobbs & Stoops, 2002

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Percent White										
United States	87.9	88.9	89.7	89.8	89.8	89.5	88.6	87.5	83.1	80.3
New York State	98.5	98.4	97.9	96.5	95.6	93.5	91.1	86.8	79.5	74.4
Percent Black*										
United States	11.6	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.5	11.1	11.7	12.1
New York State	1.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.2	6.2	8.4	11.9	13.7	15.9
Percent American Indian and Alaska Native										
United States	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
New York State	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander										
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.9
New York State	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.8	3.9
Percent Other Race										
United States	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.0	3.9
New York State	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.1	0.5	4.8	5.5

*Black category for 1900 to 1960 reflects nonwhite population. n/a designates not available.

TABLE 6. CITIZENSHIP STATUS: NEW YORK STATE, 2003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005c (2003 American Community Survey)

New York	Estimate	Percent of Total
Total	18,600,527	100.0%
Citizen, born in the United States	14,265,895	76.7%
Citizen, born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Islands	354,344	1.9%
Citizen, born abroad of U.S. parent(s)	106,601	0.6%
Citizen, by naturalization	1,972,044	10.6%
Not a U.S. citizen	1,901,643	10.2%

In 2003, there were nearly 3.9 million foreign-born in New York State, representing 20.8 percent of the population (Table 6). In 1900, however, the 1.9 million foreign-born in New York State represented 26.1 percent of the population (Gibson & Lennon, 1999). The current wave of immigrants, beyond sheer numbers, has some unique characteristics. In particular, the composition of immigrants has shifted away from the predominant European origins of past waves to Latin American and Asian countries. By 1990, New York State was one of eight states with more than 10 percent of the population being Hispanic (Table 7) (Hobbs & Stoops, 2002). While the number of Asians entering the U.S. is dwarfed by the number of Hispanics entering the U.S., Asians have experienced the largest relative gain.

TABLE 7. HISPANIC, NON-HISPANIC, AND WHITE NON-HISPANIC POPULATION: UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980 TO 2000

Source: Hobbs & Stoops, 2002

Area	Hispanic (of any race)			Total non-Hispanic			Total non-Hispanic White		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
United States	14,608,673	22,354,059	35,305,818	211,937,132	226,355,814	246,116,088	180,256,366	188,128,296	194,552,774
New York State	1,659,300	2,214,026	2,867,583	15,898,772	15,776,429	16,108,874	13,164,734	12,460,189	11,760,981
Percent of Total									
United States	6.4	9.0	12.5	93.6	91.0	87.5	79.6	75.6	69.1
New York State	9.5	12.3	15.1	90.5	87.7	84.9	75.0	69.3	62.0

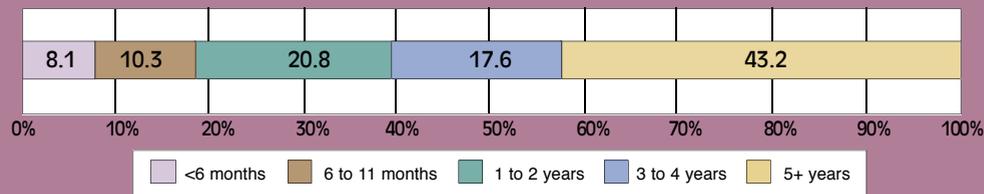
Nationwide, the centrality of marriage and childbearing declined while permanent single-hood, single parenthood, divorce and cohabitation become increasingly acceptable and commonplace during the latter part of the 20th century. As a result, children are living in a variety of family arrangements that reflect the marriage, divorce, and remarriage patterns of their parents. In 2003, the majority of children (67.7%) living in parental households lived in married couple families in New York State while one of three children lived in single-parent households (Table 8). During this time, there has also been an increase in the number of grandparents responsible for the well-being of their grandchildren. In 2003, 130,163 grandparents were responsible for their grandchildren in New York State. The majority (60.8%) of these grandparents had this responsibility for three or more years (Figure 3).

TABLE 8. OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS BY FAMILY TYPE AND AGE: NEW YORK STATE, 2003 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005e (2003 American Community Survey)

New York	Estimate	Percent of Total
Total	4,021,688	100.0%
In married-couple families	2,721,761	67.7%
Under 3 years	435,647	10.8%
3 and 4 years	310,032	7.7%
5 years	142,200	3.5%
6 to 11 years	926,691	23.0%
12 to 17 years	907,191	22.6%
In other families	1,299,927	32.3%
Male householder, no wife present	218,342	5.4%
Under 3 years	34,796	0.9%
3 and 4 years	24,503	0.6%
5 years	13,262	0.3%
6 to 11 years	66,977	1.7%
12 to 17 years	78,804	2.0%
Female householder, no husband present	1,081,585	26.9%
Under 3 years	129,086	3.2%
3 and 4 years	113,442	2.8%
5 years	45,274	1.1%
6 to 11 years	374,664	9.3%
12 to 17 years	419,119	10.4%

FIGURE 3. PERCENT OF GRANDPARENTS LIVING WITH AND RESPONSIBLE FOR OWN GRANDCHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS BY LENGTH OF TIME RESPONSIBLE: NEW YORK STATE, 2003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005d (2003 American Community Survey)



JANUARY 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

JANUARY IS...

National Birth Defects Prevention Month

A birth defect is a problem that happens while the baby is developing in the mother's body. Most birth defects happen during the first three months of pregnancy. Birth defects vary from mild to severe, can be easy to see or require special tests, and can affect how the body looks, functions, or both. Birth defects can be found before birth, at birth, or anytime after birth, but most defects are found within the first year of life.

The Congenital Malformations Registry (CMR) of the New York State Department of Health (DOH) is a repository for case reports on children who are born or reside in New York State and are diagnosed before the age of two years with any structural, functional or biochemical abnormality determined genetically or induced during gestation and not due to birthing events.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005a; NYS Department of Health, 2005a

JANUARY IS...

National Volunteer Blood Donor Month

In New York, blood donors must be at least 17 years, weigh a minimum of 110 pounds and be in generally good health. Donors must also meet all Food and Drug Administration and NYS Department of Health donor criteria.

The American Red Cross Blood Services collects and distributes nearly half of the nation's blood supply. The American Red Cross New York-Penn Region serves upstate New York (1-800-GIVE LIFE or <http://www.nypennregion.org/>). The New York Blood Center (NYBC) however, is the leading organization for all blood services in the Greater New York area (1-800-933-BLOOD or www.nybloodcenter.org).

Donations drop during the summer and winter months because many regular donors are on vacation, busy with the holidays, travel schedules, or limited by inclement weather or illness.

Source: American Red Cross, 2005

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✓ Birth defects affect about one in every 33 babies born in the United States each year.
- ✓ Birth defects are the leading cause of infant deaths, accounting for more than 20 percent of all infant deaths. Babies born with birth defects have a greater chance of illness and long-term disability than babies without birth defects.
- ✓ Some women have a higher chance of having a child with a birth defect, e.g., women over 35 years have a higher chance of having a child with Down Syndrome than younger women; and certain drugs, tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy can increase the chance of birth defects. Sometimes birth defects have no apparent cause.
- ✓ For more information, visit the following websites:
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/bd/facts.htm>;
 - NYS Department of Health <http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/cmr/cmrhome.htm>;
 - March of Dimes <http://www.marchofdimes.com/>.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005a

- ✓ An estimated 60 percent of New Yorkers are eligible to be blood donors, but approximately four percent donate annually.
- ✓ National statistics show that someone receives a blood transfusion every ten seconds and that a significant percentage of the population in the United States will need a blood transfusion in their lifetime.
- ✓ The NY/NJ community alone needs 2,000 volunteer donations each day to ensure adequate blood products are available for local cancer and surgery patients, accident and trauma victims, newborn babies and many other patients in need.
- ✓ The demand for blood remains ever-present because of the aging population and the increased need for blood transfusions due to the medical advances in organ transplantation, surgery and aggressive cancer treatment. Replacements are also needed for longtime donors who, because of ill health or other reasons, can no longer donate blood.
- ✓ The American Red Cross and other blood banks around the state continue to work to maintain a three-day supply of blood for all blood types.

Source: New York Blood Center, 2005; NYS Department of Health, 2005b

JANUARY 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

Recycle you Christmas tree—
chip or mulch them for compost or landscaping materials.

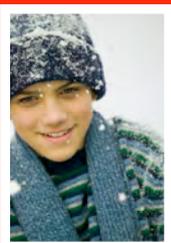
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 	2  NEW YEAR'S OBSERVED	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10 EID-UL-ADHA	11	12	13	14
15	16 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY <i>"Nonviolence is the answer . . ."</i> <i>(12/11/1964)</i>	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29  YEAR OF THE DOG	30	31 MUHARRAM				

Other observances:

Cataract Awareness Month www.aao.org
Cervical Health Awareness Month www.nccc-online.org

National Eye Care Month www.preventblindness.org
Thyroid Awareness Month www.aace.com

FEBRUARY 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

FEBRUARY IS...

African American History Month

*Theme for 2006: Celebrating Community:
A Tribute to Black Fraternal, Social, and Civic Institutions*

Originally established as Negro History Week in 1926 by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, a noted African American author and scholar, this event evolved into the establishment in 1976 of February as "Black History Month." This commemoration has increasingly been referred to as "African American History Month," although both names are currently in use.

Since 1926, the *Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH)* has established the national theme for the month-long celebration of African American History Month.

Source: U.S. Department of State, 2005

FEBRUARY IS...

National Dental Month

During the Civil War and the two World Wars, dental caries and tooth loss were among the most common causes for rejection of young men from military service (Graves & Stamm, 1985).

The pattern of dental disease occurrence changed with the introduction of fluorides—starting with water fluoridation in the mid-1940s—for preventing dental caries.

The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) includes a dental component that provides ongoing dental related data on persons two years and older of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population. The following facts are based on data from this survey.

Source: Beltrán-Aguilar et al., 2005

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✓ Entering the 21st century, New York State is more culturally diverse than the United States. In 2004, the total Black or African American alone race category made up 17.5 percent of the total New York State population—compared to 12.8 percent of the United States population.
- ✓ The majority (86.3%) of the New York State Black or African American alone population is non-Hispanic; however, a larger proportion of the Black or African American alone U.S. population is non-Hispanic (95.9%).
- ✓ Throughout the 20th century, the Black population in New York State not only grew larger but also grew proportionally. In 1900, only 1.4 percent of New York State's population was Black, compared to 11.6 percent of the United States' population. By 1970, New York State began to report a larger Black proportion than the United States (Hobbs & Stoops, 2002). (See Table 5 in Introduction.)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005f (Population Division)

- ✓ In 1999-2002, approximately 14 percent of children and adolescents 6 to 19 years had untreated tooth decay in their permanent teeth. Non-Hispanic white children and adolescents had a lower prevalence (10.7%), compared with non-Hispanic black (18.1%) and Mexican-American children and adolescents (21.8%).
- ✓ Among children 2 to 11 years, 41 percent had dental caries in their primary teeth; 42 percent of children and adolescents 6 to 19 years and approximately 90 percent of adults had dental caries in their permanent teeth nationally during the 1999-2002 three-year average.
- ✓ From 1988-1994 to 1999-2002, four trends were observed: 1) the prevalence of dental caries in primary teeth among children aged 2 to 11 years remained the same; 2) the prevalence of caries in permanent teeth among persons 6 to 19 years decreased by 10 percentage points and the prevalence among dentate adults aged >20 years decreased by six percentage points; 3) dental sealants among persons 6 to 19 years increased by 13 percentage points; and 4) persons 60 years and older had a six percentage point reduction in total tooth loss (edentulism).

Source: Beltrán-Aguilar et al., 2005

FEBRUARY 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

*Punxsutawney Phil saw his shadow 12 out of the last 15 years—
thereby predicting six more weeks of wintery weather.*

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1  NATIONAL FREEDOM DAY	2  SHADOW?	3	4
5  SUPER BOWL	6	7	8	9	10  WINTER OLYMPICS TORINO, ITALY 2/10 - 2/26	11
12 LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY	13  LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED	14  BE MINE?	15	16	17	18
19	20  WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED (President's Day)	21	22 WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY	23	24  EMPIRE STATE WINTER GAMES Lake Placid, NY 2006 EMPIRE STATE GAMES 2/24 - 2/26	25
26	27	28				

Other observances:

American Heart Month www.americanheart.org

Kids Ears, Nose, Throat Health Month www.entnet.org/KidsENT

MARCH 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

MARCH IS...

Women's History Month

Theme for 2006: Women in Music

In 1981, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution establishing National Women's History Week. The week was chosen to coincide with International Women's Day, March 8. In 1987, Congress expanded the week to a month. Every year since, Congress has passed a resolution for Women's History Month, and the U.S. president has issued a proclamation.

Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, two of the founders of the women's rights movement, organized the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. The *Declaration of Sentiments*—written and adopted at the first Women's Rights Convention—was modeled after the *Declaration of Independence* and declared “all men and women are created equal.”

Seventy-two years later (1920), the 19th Amendment to the *Constitution* gave women their natural, human rights of equality.

Source: *New York State, 2005*

MARCH IS...

National Nutrition Month[®]

Theme for 2006: Step Up to Nutrition and Health

National Nutrition Month[®] is a nutrition education and information campaign sponsored annually by the American Dietetic Association (ADA). The campaign is designed to focus attention on the importance of making informed food choices and developing sound eating and physical activity habits. NNM also promotes ADA and its members to the public and the media as the most valuable and credible source of timely, scientifically based food and nutrition information.

Source: *American Dietetic Association, 2005*

FACTS AND FIGURES

According to 2000 Census data:

- ✓ While women made up 51.9 percent of New York State's total population, women made up 60.3 percent of the population 65 years and older, 51.4 percent of the population 18 to 64 years, and 48.7 percent of the population 0 to 17 years.
- ✓ A larger proportion of men 25 years and older had not completed high school than women in New York State (21.1% vs. 20.8%, respectively); however, a larger proportion of men had bachelor's or higher degrees than women (28.8% vs. 26.1%, respectively).
- ✓ Both men and women in New York State had higher median earnings in 1999, compared to respective national median earnings; however, men consistently had higher earnings compared to women (NYS: men \$31,096 vs. women \$21,670; U.S.: men \$29,458 vs. women \$18,957).
- ✓ Of the 23,709 New Yorkers serving in the armed forces, 12.1 percent are women.

Source: *U.S. Census, 2005g (2000 Summary File 3)*

- ✓ During 1999-2002, 16 percent of children and teens 6 to 19 years in the United States were overweight—reflecting a 300 percent increase between 1980 and 2002.
- ✓ Between 1980 and 2002, significant increases occurred for all age groups: 17.4 percent for children 2 to 5 years, 32.6 percent for children 6 to 11 years, 39.6 percent for adolescent 12 to 15 years, and 51.6 percent for teenagers 16 to 19 years.
- ✓ Overweight children have approximately 10 times greater risk for hypertension in young adulthood, three to eight times greater risk for dyslipidemias (irregularities in cholesterol and triglycerides), and more than twice the risk for diabetes mellitus than that of ideal-weight children.

Source: *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005b*

MARCH 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

*This year marks the 245th New York City St. Patrick's Day Parade.
The parade starts at 44th Street and 5th Avenue at 11:00 a.m.*

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2  READ ACROSS AMERICA DAY	3 WORLD DAY OF PRAYER	4
5	6	7	8 INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY	9	10	11
12	13 PURIM 3/13 - 3/16	14	15	16	17  ST. PATRICK'S DAY	18
19  NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK	20  SPRING EQUINOX	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Other observances:

American Red Cross Month www.redcross.org
 Mental Retardation Awareness Month www.thearc.org
 National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month www.preventcancer.org/colorectal

National Eye Donor Month www.restore sight.org
 National Kidney Month www.kidney.org
 National MS Education and Awareness Month www.msfocus.org



APRIL 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

APRIL IS...

Child Abuse Prevention Month

There are four types of child maltreatment: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse. Each state must develop definitions that meet federal guidelines stated in the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. Most definitions include the following terminology:

- Neglect is failure to provide for a child's basic needs (physical, educational, medical, and emotional).
- Physical abuse is physical injury due to punching, beating, kicking, biting, burning, shaking, or otherwise harming a child. Even if the parent or caretaker did not intend to harm the child, such acts are considered abuse when done purposefully.
- Sexual abuse includes fondling a child's genitals, incest, penetration, rape, sodomy, indecent exposure, and commercial exploitation through prostitution or the production of pornographic materials.
- Emotional abuse is any pattern of behavior that harms a child's emotional development or sense of self-worth. It includes frequent belittling, rejection, threats, and withholding of love and support.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005c

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✓ During 2003, an estimated 906,000 children in the U.S. were victims of abuse or neglect.
- ✓ An estimated 2.9 million referrals—at a rate of 39.1 referrals per 1,000 children—of abuse or neglect concerning approximately 5.5 million children were received by CPS agencies across the country.
- ✓ More than two-thirds of those referrals were accepted for investigation or assessment.
- ✓ Nationally, 63.2 percent of child victims experienced neglect (including medical neglect), 18.9 percent were physically abused, 9.9 percent were sexually abused, and 4.9 percent were emotionally or psychologically maltreated.
- ✓ For 2003, a nationally estimated 1,500 children died of abuse or neglect—a rate of 2.00 children per 100,000 in the national population, which is comparable to the rate of 1.98 children per 100,000 in the national population for 2002.
- ✓ Shaken-baby syndrome (SBS) is a form of child abuse affecting between 1,200 and 1,600 children every year in the U.S.
- ✓ Data on the confirmed number of U.S. child maltreatment are generally considered underestimates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2005a

To report child abuse and neglect in New York State, call 1-800-342-3720.

APRIL IS...

National Autism Awareness Month

Autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) are a group of developmental disabilities that are caused by unusual brain development. People with ASDs tend to have problems with social and communication skills. Many people with ASDs also have unusual ways of learning, paying attention, or reacting to different sensations. ASDs begin during childhood and last throughout a person's life.

Autism was added as a special education exceptionality in 1991 and is now the 6th most commonly classified disability in the United States. The most common disability classifications in 2003 were: specific learning disabilities (2,866,908 children served), speech or language impairments (1,129,260 children served), mental retardation (582,663 children served), emotional disturbance (484,479 children served), and other health impairments, which often includes children diagnosed with ADHD (452,442 children served).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005d

- ✓ Data from several studies that used the current criteria for diagnosing ASD, such as Asperger's disorder and pervasive developmental disorder—not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS), found prevalence rates for ASDs between 2 and 6 per 1,000 individuals. Therefore, it can be summarized that between 1 in 500 (2/1,000) to 1 in 166 children (6/1,000) have an ASD.
- ✓ According to CDC estimates, if 4 million children are born in the United States every year, approximately 24,000 of these children will eventually be diagnosed with an ASD. Assuming the prevalence rate has been constant over the past two decades, it is estimated that up to 500,000 individuals between the ages of 0 to 21 have an ASD.
- ✓ However, many of these individuals may not be classified as having an ASD until school age or later. Since behaviors related to the ASDs are usually present before the age of 3 years, it is important to make sure the individuals are being identified and are receiving appropriate intervention services as early as possible.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005e

APRIL 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

Purchase an Empire Passport for unlimited day use vehicle entry to most New York State parks and recreational facilities (<http://www.nysparks.com/passport/>).

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1   TROUT FISHING SEASON BEGINS
2  SPRING AHEAD  WEEK OF THE YOUNG CHILD 4/2-4/8	3	4	5  KICK BUTTS DAY	6	7  WORLD HEALTH DAY	8
9	10	11	12	13 PASSOVER 4/13-4/20	14 GOOD FRIDAY	15 
16 HAPPY EASTER	17	18	19	20	21	22 
23	24	25 YOM HASHOAH <i>Holocaust Remembrance Day</i>	26  ADMINISTRATIVE PROFESSIONALS DAY	27	28  ARBOR DAY	29
30						

Other observances:
 Cancer Control Month www.cancer.org
 Cesarean Awareness Month www.ican-online.org
 Counseling Awareness Month www.counseling.org
 National Donate Life Month www.organdonor.gov/donatelife.htm
 National Youth Sports Safety Month www.nyssf.org
 Sexual Assault Awareness Month www.nsvrc.org



MAY 2006

DID YOU KNOW?

MAY IS...

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month

In 1978, a joint Congressional resolution established Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week. The first 10 days of May were chosen to coincide with two important anniversaries: the arrival in the United States of the first Japanese immigrants (May 7, 1843) and the completion of the transcontinental railroad (May 10, 1869). In 1992, Congress expanded the 10-day observance to a month-long celebration.

Per a 1997 Office of Management and Budget directive, the Asian or Pacific Islander racial category was separated into two different categories: "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander."

Source: National Institute for Literacy, 2005

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✓ Entering the 21st century, New York State is more culturally diverse than the United States as a whole. In 2004, the total Asian alone race category made up 6.5 percent of the total New York State population, compared to 4.2 percent of the United States population.
- ✓ The majority (98.5%) of Asian alone New York State population is non-Hispanic—similar to the U.S. Asian alone population (98.0%).
- ✓ Throughout the 20th century, the Asian population in New York State not only grew larger but also grew proportionally. In 1900, only 0.1 percent of New York State's population was Asian compared to 0.2 percent of the United States' population. By 1980, New York State (1.8%) began to report a larger Asian proportion than the United States (1.5%) (Hobbs & Stoops, 2002). (See Table 5 in Introduction.)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005f (Population Division)

MAY IS...

Lyme Disease Awareness Month

Lyme disease (LD) is caused by the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi* and is transmitted to humans by the bite of infected blacklegged ticks. Typical symptoms include fever, headache, fatigue, and a characteristic skin rash called erythema migrans. If left untreated, infection can spread to joints, the heart, and the nervous system. LD is diagnosed based on symptoms, physical findings (e.g., rash), and the possibility of exposure to infected ticks. Laboratory testing is helpful in the later stages of disease. Most cases of LD can be treated successfully with a few weeks of antibiotics. Steps to prevent LD include using insect repellent, removing ticks promptly, landscaping, and integrated pest management. The ticks that transmit LD can occasionally transmit other tick-borne diseases as well.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005f

- ✓ New York State is one of 12 states that reported an incidence of LD that was higher than the national average in both 2001 and 2002. These 12 states account for 95 percent of cases reported nationally.
- ✓ For both 2001 and 2002, the highest incidence of LD nationally was reported from Columbia County, New York, with 1,026 and 1,583 cases per 100,000 population, respectively.
- ✓ Between 1993 and 2002, the number of reported cases of LD in NYS fluctuated: 1993 - 2,818; 1994 - 5,200; 1995 - 4,438; 1996 - 5,301; 1997 - 3,327; 1998 - 4,640; 1999 - 4,402; 2000 - 4,329; 2001 - 4,083; 2002 - 5,535.
- ✓ In 2001, the incidence of LD in NYS was 21.48 per 100,000 population. In 2002, the incidence rose to 28.8.
- ✓ Nationally, patient ages ranged from <1 to 101 years with incidence peaks among children 5-14 years and adults 50-59 years.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004

MAY 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

Congratulations to all college graduates.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1  LOYALTY DAY	2	3	4 NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER	5 CINCO DE MAYO	6  JOIN HANDS DAY
7	8	9  NATIONAL TEACHER DAY	10	11	12	13
14  HAPPY MOTHER'S DAY POLICE WEEK	15	16	17	18	19 NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION DAY	20 ARMED FORCES DAY
21	22  NATIONAL MARITIME DAY	23	24	25	26  NATIONAL SAFE BOATING WEEK	27
28	29  MEMORIAL DAY	30	31			

Other observances:

Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month www.aafa.org

Better Sleep Month www.bettersleep.org

Mental Health Month www.nmha.org

National Bike Month www.bikemonth.com

National Brain Injury Awareness Month www.biausa.org

National Sight-Saving Month: Ultraviolet Awareness Month www.preventblindness.org

National Trauma Awareness Month www.amtrauma.org

Older Americans Month www.aoa.gov

Skin Cancer Awareness Month www.cancer.org



JUNE 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

JUNE IS...

Home Safety Month

Nationwide, about one out of 19 people experience an unintentional injury in their home or community each year. In the home, there is a fatal injury every 16 minutes and a disabling injury every four seconds. The four leading causes of fatal injury in the home are falls; poisoning; choking; drowning; and fire-related fires, flames and smoke.

There is a public fatal injury every 25 minutes and a disabling injury every four seconds. The four leading causes of fatal injury in public places are falls, poisoning, drowning, and choking (suffocation by ingestion or inhalation of food or object).

Source: National Safety Council, 2004

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✓ In 2003, nationwide, 54,400 fatalities, or 54 percent of all injury-related deaths, occurred in the home and community.
- ✓ There were 15 million disabling injuries nationwide.
- ✓ About 35 percent of deaths and disabling injuries occurred to employed persons when they were not working.
- ✓ Poisoning is the leading cause of death in the home—resulting in 11,200 deaths. This number includes deaths from drugs, medicines, other solid and liquid substances, and gases and vapors. Adults 25 to 44 years had the highest death rate.
- ✓ 21,300 injury-related fatalities occurred in public places or places used in a public way (not including motor vehicles or work-related deaths) nationwide.

Source: National Safety Council, 2004

JUNE IS...

The Month for Graduation

In 2005, the National Governors Association (NGA) reached a common definition for a high school graduation rate. The Task Force on State High School Graduation Data recommended the immediate adoption and implementation of a standard four-year, adjusted cohort graduation rate using the following formula:

$$\text{Graduation rate} = \frac{[\text{on-time graduates in year } x] + [(\text{first-time entering ninth graders in year } x - 4) + (\text{transfers in}) - (\text{transfers out})]}{\text{Total enrollment in year } x}$$

Graduates are those earning high school diplomas. Students earning modified diplomas, such as a special education diploma, count as graduates if the modified diploma is the standard that the state and the school system set for the student in an individualized education plan, for example. Students earning high school credentials by passing General Educational Development (GED) tests are not considered graduates for the purpose of this definition. Students receiving a certificate of completion or other alternative to a diploma, including special education students who receive a no diploma credential, also are not graduates for this purpose. States are encouraged to include such students in complementary completion rates.

Source: National Governors Association, 2005

In New York State, the “annual dropout rate” has referred to the proportion of students in grades 9 through 12 who left school prior to graduation for any reason, except death, and did not enter another school or high school equivalency preparation program. Annual high school dropout percents are calculated by dividing the number of students who drop out during a single year by the enrollment in grades 9 through 12 (including the portion of any upgraded secondary enrollment for that year that can be attributed to grades 9 through 12) and multiplying by 100.

- ✓ In 2001/02, the statewide reported dropout rate was 5.6 percent. However, in that year the reported dropout rate of 11.2 percent for New York City was more than four and a half times the reported dropout rate of 2.4 percent for the Rest of State as a whole.
- ✓ While the percent of students dropping out in the state remained fairly stable at about 4 percent from 1990/91 through 1994/95, the 5.7 percent of dropouts in New York State in 2001/02 is almost identical to the 5.6 percent rate for 1984/85.
- ✓ In 2001/02, 72 percent of students who dropped out of school attended New York City public schools.
- ✓ The counties outside New York City with the highest percentages of students dropping out of school were: Schenectady (6.2%); Orleans (5.3%); Schuyler (4.8%); Cayuga (4.5%); Oswego (4.5%) and Steuben (4.4%).

Source: NYS Council on Children and Families, 2005

JUNE 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

The Empire State Senior Games motto: "You don't stop playing when you grow old; you grow old when you stop playing."

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1  EMPIRE STATE GAMES LONG ISLAND 6/1 - 6/3	2	3
4	5  WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY	6  EMPIRE STATE GAMES CORTLAND 6/6 - 6/11	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14  FLAG DAY HONOR AMERICA DAYS 6/14 - 7/4	15	16	17
18  HAPPY FATHER'S DAY	19 JUNETEENTH <i>African-American Emancipation Day</i>	20 WORLD REFUGEE DAY	21  SUMMER SOLSTICE	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Other observances:

Myasthenia Gravis Awareness Month www.myasthenia.org
National Aphasia Awareness Month www.aphasia.org

National Scleroderma Awareness Month www.scleroderma.org
Vision Research Month www.preventblindness.org



JULY 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

JULY IS...

UV Safety Month



Generally, ultraviolet (UV) light is at the greatest level at midday (10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.), but eyes need protection whenever outside for prolonged periods, even when it's gray and overcast. Clouds do not block most UV rays.

Source: American Academy of Ophthalmology, 2005

JULY IS...

Fireworks Safety Month

Personal use of fireworks is illegal in New York State. Even some types of sparklers are illegal in New York because they can be a fire and burn danger. Sparklers can burn at more than 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit—hot enough to ignite clothing.

Some fireworks (e.g., cherry bombs, M-100's, M-80's and M-60's) are illegal in every state because they are actually small explosives capable of maiming and even killing someone.

Common backyard fireworks—such as firecrackers, bottle rockets and sparklers—cause the majority of injuries, with the most severe injuries stemming from the use of M-80's, cherry (smoke) bombs, or other rockets.

Source: New York State, 2004

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✓ To ensure your eyes are protected, wear sunglasses and a broad-rimmed hat. When selecting sunglasses, make sure they block 99 to 100 percent of UV-A and UV-B rays. Don't be deceived by color or cost. The ability to block UV light is not dependent on the darkness of the lens or the price tag.
- ✓ Ultraviolet radiation is composed of high-energy rays from the sun. Long-term exposure to ultraviolet radiation ("sunburn rays") may contribute to the development of various eye disorders, such as age-related macular degeneration, the leading cause of vision loss among older Americans, and cataracts, a major cause of visual impairment and blindness around the world.

Source: American Academy of Ophthalmology, 2005

- ✓ In the past decade, the number of burn-injuries associated with fireworks use in New York State declined, from a high of 71 in 1993 to an average of less than 20 per year from 1999 to 2001.
- ✓ Between 2002 and 2003, the number of New Yorkers injured by fireworks first increased to 30 injuries and then fell to 15 injuries.
- ✓ In 2003, the 225 fires in the state that were directly related to the illegal use of fireworks included 124 structure fires in residential, mercantile and industrial buildings that destroyed more than \$3.54 million in property. Fireworks had also caused 43 vehicle fires and 58 outdoor/brush fires.
- ✓ In 2004, the number of people with moderate to severe burns from fireworks increased to 20. More than half of those injuries (55%) were to children under age 18; 60 percent occurred in July; and 30 percent occurred on July 4th.



Source: NYS Department of Health and State Consumer Protection Board, 2005

JULY 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

Vacation is good for the mind, body and soul!

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2	3	4  INDEPENDENCE DAY	5	6	7	8
9	10	11  WORLD POPULATION DAY	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23  PARENT'S DAY	24	25	26  EMPIRE STATE GAMES ROCHESTER 7/26 - 7/30	27	28	29
30	31					

Other observances:

International Group B Strep Awareness Month www.thejessecause.org

AUGUST 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

AUGUST IS...

National Immunization Awareness Month

The *National Immunization Survey (NIS)* is a large, on-going survey of immunization coverage among U.S. pre-school children (19 - 35 months old). The NIS provides national and state estimates of vaccination coverage—including new vaccines as they are licensed and recommended for use. Fully immunized includes 4 DPT, 3 polio, 1 MMR, 3 Hib and 3 HepB, referred to as the 4:3:1:3:3 vaccine series.

Beginning with the 2005 NIS report, the series measure 4:3:1:3:3:1 (76.0% coverage nationwide and 78% coverage in New York State, in 2004) will be used to evaluate progress toward the Healthy People 2010 goal because, beginning with the survey cohort, varicella vaccination will have been recommended for universal administration for 5 years.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005g

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✓ According to NIS data for July 2003 to June 2004, 82.2 percent of children 19 to 35 months in New York State were fully immunized, compared to 80.9 percent nationally.
- ✓ The 2003-2004 levels in New York State exceed the national Healthy People 2010 goal of >80 percent coverage for the 4:3:1:3:3 vaccine series.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005g

IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE

Recommended Childhood and Adolescent Immunization Schedule UNITED STATES • 2005

Vaccine	Age	Birth	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months	15 months	18 months	24 months	4-6 years	11-12 years	13-18 years
Hepatitis B	HepB #1	HepB #1	HepB #2				HepB #3				HepB Series		
Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis			DTP	DTP	DTP			DTP			DTP	Td	Td
Poliovirus (Inactivated)			Hib	Hib	Hib		Hib						
Inactivated Poliovirus			IPV	IPV			IPV				IPV		
Mumps, Measles, Rubella							MMR #1				MMR #2	MMR #2	
Varicella							Varicella				Varicella		
Pneumococcal Conjugate			PCV	PCV	PCV		PCV				PPV		
Influenza							Influenza (Yearly)				Influenza (Yearly)		
----- Vaccine is not routinely recommended for selected populations -----													
Hepatitis A												Hepatitis A Series	

This schedule includes the recommended schedule for children and adolescents aged 0-18 years, as of December 31, 2005, for children through age 12 years. Any vaccine at a given age should be given only when it is indicated and feasible.

Yellow background: Recommended routine schedule. Yellow background with diagonal lines: Recommended routine schedule for children and adolescents aged 13-18 years. Green background: Recommended routine schedule for children and adolescents aged 13-18 years. Purple background: Recommended routine schedule for children and adolescents aged 13-18 years. Red background: Recommended routine schedule for children and adolescents aged 13-18 years. Blue background: Recommended routine schedule for children and adolescents aged 13-18 years.

Legend:
 Yellow: Recommended routine schedule
 Yellow with diagonal lines: Recommended routine schedule for children and adolescents aged 13-18 years
 Green: Recommended routine schedule for children and adolescents aged 13-18 years
 Purple: Recommended routine schedule for children and adolescents aged 13-18 years
 Red: Recommended routine schedule for children and adolescents aged 13-18 years
 Blue: Recommended routine schedule for children and adolescents aged 13-18 years



Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices: www.cdc.gov/nip/ncip/
 American Academy of Pediatrics: www.aap.org
 American Academy of Family Physicians: www.aafp.org

This schedule is for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional medical advice.

800-CDC-4INFO
 (800-232-4636)
 Keep track of your child's immunizations
 800-Child
 Immunization Schedule
www.cdc.gov/nip/ncip/

Note: At the time of this publication, the childhood and adolescent immunization schedule for 2006 was unchanged from that published in 2005 and April 2004. Visit the CDC website at <http://www.cdc.gov/nip/recs/child-schedule.htm> for any updates as of April 2006. The CDC website also provides more information about the vaccines listed in the schedule, catch-up schedules for missed vaccines, and vaccines for teens and adults.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005h

AUGUST 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

Has your child had a school physical yet?

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6 <i>The gift of friendship</i> FRIENDSHIP DAY	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19  NATIONAL AVAIIATION DAY
20	21	22	23	24 NEW YORK'S 160th  SYRACUSE 8/24 - 9/4	25	26  WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY
27	28	29	30	31		

Other observances:

Children's Eye Health and Safety Month www.preventblindness.org

Eye Injury Prevention Month www.aao.org

SEPTEMBER 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

SEPTEMBER IS...

Hispanic Heritage Month (9/15 - 10/15)

In 1968, Congress authorized President Lyndon B. Johnson to proclaim a week in September as National Hispanic Heritage Week. The observance was expanded in 1988 to a month-long celebration. America celebrates the culture and traditions of U.S. residents who trace their roots to Spain, Mexico and the Spanish-speaking nations of Central America, South America and the Caribbean. September 15 was chosen as the starting point for the celebration because it is the anniversary of independence of five Latin American countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In addition, Mexico and Chile celebrate their independence days on September 16 and September 18, respectively. The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Thus Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005h

SEPTEMBER IS...

National 5-a-Day Month

Men, women, and children of different age groups each have their own fruit and vegetable needs. Activity is also an important consideration.



- ✓ Little kids (ages 2 to 6) should eat a minimum of 5 servings;
- ✓ Older kids, teen girls, and active women at least 7 servings; and
- ✓ Teenage boys and active men at least 9 servings a day.

Fruits and vegetables have many important phytochemicals that help “fight” to protect a person’s health. Phytochemicals are usually related to color. Fruits and vegetables of different colors—green, yellow-orange, red, blue-purple, and white—contain their own combination of phytochemicals and nutrients that work together to promote good health.

Poor diet and physical inactivity is the second leading cause of preventable death in the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2005b

FACTS AND FIGURES

Based on U.S. Census data from the 2003 American Community Survey:

- ✓ More than one in eight people in the United States and nearly one in six people in New York State are of Hispanic origin.
- ✓ Hispanics are more likely than non-Hispanic whites to be under age 20. In the United States, 37.5 percent of Hispanics were under 20 years compared to 27.4 percent of non-Hispanic whites. In New York State, 32.8 percent of Hispanics were under 20 years compared to 23.1 percent of non-Hispanic whites.
- ✓ Three-quarters of Hispanic New Yorkers (5 years and older) speak English well or very well or speak only English at home.
- ✓ The term Latino, used interchangeably with the term Hispanic, appeared on the Census form for the first time in 2000.

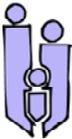
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005i (2003 American Community Survey)

- ✓ As a nation and a state we are becoming overweight and obese. Adults and children are increasingly overweight and obese.
- ✓ The percentage of obese adults in NYS more than doubled from 10 percent in 1997 to 21 percent in 2002.
- ✓ Obesity among children and adolescents has tripled over the past three decades.
- ✓ Among children in grades K-5 from New York City, 24 percent are overweight.
- ✓ Among third graders in upstate New York, 21 percent are overweight.
- ✓ 29.5 percent of high school students from New York City, and 24 percent of high school students from upstate New York are overweight or are at risk of overweight (based on self-reported height and weight).
- ✓ Obesity-related illnesses cost the United States an estimated \$117 billion and New York State more than \$6 billion each year.

Source: NYS Department of Health, 2005c

SEPTEMBER 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

Stop for school buses with flashing red lights —
it's a New York State law!

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4 	5	6	7	8	9
10 	11  PATRIOT DAY	12	13	14	15	16  STEPFAMILY DAY
17  CITIZENSHIP DAY ----- CONSTITUTION WEEK	18	19	20	21 INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE	22  NATIVE AMERICAN DAY	23  HAPPY FALL ----- ROSH HASHANAH 9/23 - 9/24
24  GOLD STAR MOTHER'S DAY ----- RAMADAN* 9/24 - 10/24 <small>* For 2006, the observance of Ramadan is anticipated to begin 9/24.</small>	25	26	27	28	29	30

Other observances:

Healthy Aging Month www.healthyaging.net
 Home and Sports Eye Safety Month www.preventblindness.org
 Leukemia and Lymphoma Awareness www.lls.org
 National Alcohol/Drug Addiction Recovery Month www.recoverymonth.gov
 National Cholesterol Month www.nhlbi.nih.gov

National Food Safety Education Month www.nraef.org/index.asp
 National Head Lice Prevention Month www.headlice.org
 National Preparedness Month <http://list.nsc.org/preparedness/>
 National Sickle Cell Month www.SickleCellDisease.org
 Reye's Syndrome Awareness Month www.reyessyndrome.org

OCTOBER 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

OCTOBER IS...

Domestic Violence Awareness Month

Teen dating violence, like adult domestic violence, is a pattern of coercive, manipulative behavior that one partner exerts over the other for the purpose of establishing and maintaining power and control. This behavior may take various forms: emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, limiting independence, isolation, threats, intimidation, harassment, minimization, denial and blame. It is incidents of physical violence that are most likely to make someone realize they are abused, but the meaning and impact of physical violence can only be understood in the context of other controlling tactics. As in adult domestic violence, the vast majority of teen dating violence involves the abuse of girls by male partners. There are also adolescents who abuse gay, lesbian or transgender partners and girls who abuse male partners.

Source: NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, 2005

OCTOBER IS...

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) Awareness Month

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is the sudden death of an infant under one year of age which remains unexplained after a thorough case investigation, including performance of an autopsy, an examination of the death scene, and a review of the infant's and family's medical history. SIDS is the leading cause of death in infants between one month and one year of age, with most deaths occurring between two and four months of age. For more information about SIDS visit:

- NYS Department of Health <http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/conditions/sids/index.htm>;
- NYS Office of Children and Family Services <http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/prevention/assets/SafeBabiesResources.pdf>; and
- American Academy of Pediatrics <http://www.aap.org>.

Source: NYS Department of Health, 2005d

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✓ In 2003, 7.5 percent of NYS high school students reported having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months, compared to 8.9 percent nationally (CDC, 2005i).
- ✓ Physical and sexual dating violence against adolescent girls is associated with increased risk of substance use, unhealthy weight control behaviors, sexual risk behaviors, pregnancy and suicidality (Silverman et al., 2001).
- ✓ Females between the ages of 16 and 24 experience the highest rates of domestic violence (Rennison & Welchans, 2000).
- ✓ One in three teens reports knowing a friend or peer who has been hit, punched, slapped, choked or physically hurt by his/her partner.

Source: National Domestic Violence Hotline, 2005

The NYS Domestic Violence Hotline is 1-800-942-6906

- ✓ In 2003, SIDS was the third leading cause of death of infants less than one year in New York State, New York City and Rest of State (NYS minus NYC) for white, black and Hispanic infants less than one year and accounted for 3.3 percent of all deaths to infants in New York State.
- ✓ The percentage of all infant deaths attributable to SIDS, however, varied by race, as 2.6 percent of white infant deaths, 4.8 percent of black infant deaths and 2.8 percent of Hispanic infant deaths were attributable to SIDS.

Source: NYS Department of Health, 2005e

NOTE: In 2005, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) announced new SIDS prevention recommendations. The AAP no longer recognizes side sleeping as a reasonable alternative to sleeping fully on the back. AAP also stresses the need to avoid redundant soft bedding and soft objects in the infant's sleeping environment, the hazards of adults sleeping with an infant in the same bed, the SIDS risk reduction associated with having infants sleep in the same room as adults and with using pacifiers. (For complete recommendations, visit the AAP website at <http://www.aap.org/ncepr/revisedsids.pdf>.)

OCTOBER 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

It's time for new batteries in your smoke detectors!

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	 CHILD HEALTH DAY YOM KIPPUR	3	4	5	SUKKOT 10/6 - 10/13	7
 NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY <hr/>  NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK	 COLUMBUS DAY	10	11	12	 FRIDAY THE 13TH	14
15 WHITE CANE SAFETY DAY	 NATIONAL BOSS DAY	17	18	19	20	 SWEETEST DAY
 HAPPY MOTHER-IN-LAW DAY	23	 UNITED NATIONS DAY <hr/> EID-UL-FITR	25	26	27	28
 DAYLIGHT SAVINGS ENDS	30	HAPPY HALLOWEEN 	<p>Note: At the time of this publication, the Empire State Games for the Physically Challenged that take place mid-October in Brockport had not yet been scheduled. Visit the Empire Games website at http://www.empirestategames.org/ for dates.</p> <p>Some Halloween safety tips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Only visit homes of people you know; ✓ Check treats for any signs of being unwrapped or tampered with; and ✓ Wear bright-colored clothing and bring flashlights. 			

Other observances:

Children's Health Month www.childrenshealth.gov
 Clean Air Month www.lungusa.org
 Healthy Lung Month www.lungusa.org
 Let's Talk Month www.advocatesforyouth.org
 National Brain Injury Awareness Month www.biausa.org

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month www.nbcam.org
 National Dental Hygiene Month www.adha.org
 National Disability Employment Awareness Month
<http://www.dol.gov/odep/faqs/ndeam.htm>
 National Down Syndrome Awareness Month www.ndss.org
 National Spina Bifida Awareness Month www.sbaa.org

NOVEMBER 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

NOVEMBER IS...

Prematurity Awareness Month

Preterm birth (< 37 week gestation) is among the leading causes of infant death and is associated with nearly half of all congenital neurological defects (e.g., cerebral palsy) (Goldenberg & Rouse, 1998). The risk of infant death declines steeply at 40 to 41 weeks of gestation and rises very slightly thereafter. In 2001, 41 percent of all infants born earlier than 28 weeks of gestation did not survive their first year, compared with five percent of infants born at 28 to 31 weeks; 1.0 percent of infants delivered at 32 to 35 weeks; and 0.3 percent of term births nationally.

Source: Martin et al., 2003

NOVEMBER IS...

American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month

American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month originated in 1915, when the president of the Congress of American Indian Associations issued a proclamation declaring the second Saturday in May each year as American Indian Day. The first American Indian Day was celebrated in May 1916, in New York. In 1990, President George H.W. Bush signed a joint Congressional resolution designating November 1990 "National American Indian Heritage Month." Similar proclamations have been issued each year since 1994.

In New York State, the Office of Children and Family Services, Education Department and Department of Health are charged with specific obligations to New York's Native American population. The general responsibilities for Native American Services are found in Section 39, "Indian Affairs," of the Social Services Law.

Source: NYS Office of Children and Family Services, 2002

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✓ Nationally, the preterm birth rate rose to 12.1 percent in 2002. This reflects a 14 percent increase since 1990, and 29 percent increase since 1981 (in 1981, 9.4% of births were preterm).
- ✓ This increase reflects, in part, the rising multiple birth rate. However, the preterm rate for single births has also risen, up seven percent from 1990.
- ✓ Between 1990 and 2002, preterm rates increased for Hispanic (5%) and for non-Hispanic white (29%) births, but have declined modestly (6%) for non-Hispanic black infants at the national level.
- ✓ Despite these differing patterns, the risk of preterm birth, and especially very preterm birth (< 33 weeks gestation), continues to be significantly higher for non-Hispanic black infants than for infants of other racial/ethnic groups.

Source: Martin et al., 2003

- ✓ As of July 1, 2004, there were an estimated 4.4 million American Indian and Alaska native or American Indian and Alaska native in combination with one or more other races in the United States—making up 1.5 percent of the national total population.
- ✓ As of July 1, 2004, there were an estimated 183,442 American Indian and Alaska native or American Indian and Alaska native in combination with one or more other races in New York State—making up 0.9 percent of the state total population.
- ✓ Members of the Iroquois and Algonquian tribes had dominated New York State's Indian population but now Navajo, Seminole, Cherokee and other tribal groups are among the Mohawk, Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, Tuscarora, Shinnecock and Unkechauges living in New York State.
- ✓ For Native American Services information and assistance in New York State, contact the New York State Office of Children and Family Services at 295 Main Street, Suite 545, Buffalo, New York 14203; Phone: (716) 847-3123; Fax: (716) 847-3812.

Source: NYS Office of Children and Family Services, 2002; U.S. Census Bureau, 2005f (Population Estimates)

NOVEMBER 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

A time for thanks, family gatherings, holiday meals, parades, balloons, football and much more.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 ALL SAINTS DAY	2 ALL SOULS DAY	3	4
5	6	7  ELECTION DAY	8	9	10 VETERANS DAY (HOLIDAY OBSERVED)	11  VETERANS DAY NOVEMBER 11 (OFFICIAL HOLIDAY)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23 	24  BLACK FRIDAY	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Other observances:

American Diabetes Month www.diabetes.org
 COPD Awareness Month www.uscopd.com
 Diabetic Eye Disease Month www.preventblindness.org
 Great American Smokeout www.cancer.org
 Lung Cancer Awareness Month www.lcaware.org

National Adoption Month www.adoptioncouncil.org
 National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month www.alz.org
 National Epilepsy Awareness Month www.epilepsyfoundation.org
 National Family Caregivers Month www.thefamilycaregiver.org
 National Healthy Skin Month www.aad.org
 National Hospice Month www.nhpro.org

DECEMBER 2006



DID YOU KNOW?

DECEMBER IS...

Safe Toys and Gifts Month

The Child Safety Protection Act, a federal toy labeling law, requires manufacturers to place warning labels on toys that pose a choking hazard to young children.

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) reported that there were 11 toy-related deaths involving children under age 15 in 2003. Most of these deaths occurred when a child choked on or aspirated a toy. The toys involved in these incidents were small balls (5), balloons (3), a game piece (1), a toy bead (1), and a stuffed toy (1).

In 2003, there were an estimated 206,500 toy-related injuries treated in U.S. hospital emergency rooms. There was a significant drop in toy-related injuries from 2001 to 2003. In 2001, there was a large number of riding toy-related injuries (including non-powered scooters) that affected the overall toy-related injury estimate of 255,100.

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 2004

DECEMBER IS...

National Drunk and Drugged Driving (3D) Prevention Month

On July 1, 2003, New York lowered the state's threshold for DWI from a blood alcohol concentration of 0.10 to 0.08. A driver can now also be found legally impaired by alcohol at a level as low as 0.05.

The National Commission Against Drunk Driving (NCADD) reports that by the time a level of 0.08 is reached, virtually everyone experiences dangerous driving skill impairment, even those who are experienced or habitual drinkers.

Source: National Commission Against Drunk Driving, 2005; New York State, 2003

FACTS AND FIGURES

- ✓ In 2003, 75 percent (155,400) of the estimated toy-related injuries in the U.S. were to children under 15 years, 34 percent (71,200) were to children under 5 years and 25 percent (51,100) were to persons 15 years and older.
- ✓ Overall, males were involved in 58 percent of the toy-related injury incidents.
- ✓ Most of the victims (97%) were treated and released from the hospital.
- ✓ The individual body parts having the most injuries overall were faces (40,900), heads (24,600) and mouths (14,700), with 45 percent of the total injuries (93,700) occurring to the head and face area (including head, face, eyeball, mouth and ear). Arms, from shoulder to finger, accounted for 26 percent of the injuries (53,200) and the leg and foot area accounted for 17 percent (35,900).
- ✓ Lacerations, contusions and abrasions were involved in over half of the total injuries (51%).
- ✓ In 2003, riding toys (including non-powered scooters) continued to be associated with more injuries (70,600 or 34%) than any other toy category.

Source: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 2004

- ✓ In 1996, New York State's "Zero Tolerance" law became effective. The Zero Tolerance law applies to a person under age 21 who operates a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.02% to 0.07%.
- ✓ In 2003, 21.1 percent of NYS high school students statewide had ridden during the 30 days preceding the YRBS survey in a car or other vehicle one or more times with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.
- ✓ Between 1997 and 2003, the prevalence of NYS students who had ridden in a car or other vehicle one or more times with a driver who had been drinking declined for each race and ethnicity, sex and grade level.
- ✓ The prevalence of NYS students having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol varies across race and ethnicity groups. Hispanic females (24.1%), followed by White males (22.5%) had the highest prevalence. Black females (13.4%), followed by Black males (19.0%), had the lowest in 2003.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005j; Governor's Traffic Safety Committee, 2005

DECEMBER 2006 IN NEW YORK STATE

Visit a New York State Christmas tree farm this year,
and remember to keep your tree watered.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 	2
3 INTERNATIONAL DAY OF DISABLED PERSONS	4	5	6	7 	8	9
10 	11	12	13	14	15	16  12/16 - 12/23
17  WRIGHT BROTHERS DAY	18	19	20	21	22 WINTER SOLSTICE	23
24  CHRISTMAS EVE OLD LANG SYNE EID-AL-ADHA	25 Merry Christmas	26 KWANZA GREETINGS! 12/26/06 - 1/1/07	27	28	29	30
31						



NOTES

Three U.S. Census Bureau data sources were used in this document and each of these sources has unique characteristics that are summarized below. For further information visit the U.S. Census website at <http://www.census.gov>.

U.S. Census 2003 American Community Survey (ACS)—The ACS universe is limited to the household population and excludes the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. Data are based on a sample and subject to sampling variability. The U.S. Census Bureau provides confidence intervals (not included in this presentation) to help measure the degree of uncertainty. The ACS is an ongoing nationwide survey that will replace the long form in the 2010 Census. As of July 2005, data are available for all states and counties with populations greater than 65,000 (including 15 NYS counties).

U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF-3)—The SF-3 files present detailed population and housing data (such as place of birth, education, employment status, income, value of housing unit, year structure built) collected from a 1-in-6 sample and weighted to represent the total population from the 2000 decennial census.

U.S. Census Population Estimates—The U.S. Census Bureau produces estimates of total resident population for the United States on an annual basis. Estimates of the U.S. resident population include persons resident in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Estimates of resident population exclude the U.S. Armed Forces overseas and civilian U.S. citizens whose usual place of residence is outside the U.S.

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Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse

Visit New York State's
KWIC Website at
<http://www.nyskwic.org>

Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse



- ✓ KWIC provides health, education and well-being data for New York's 62 counties.
- ✓ KWIC users have the ability to create custom profiles by selecting specific regions, indicators and time periods.
- ✓ KWIC provides demographic data for each county and region of New York State and gives users the ability to chart and map data.



George E. Pataki
Governor

NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT and KWIC data products are produced by the

Council on Children and Families

52 Washington Street, 256 West Building, Rensselaer, NY 12144

Telephone: 518-473-3652; e-mail: KWIC@ccf.state.ny.us

<http://www.ccf.state.ny.us>



Deborah Benson
Acting Executive Director

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The 2006 NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT Calendar was compiled and designed by Toni Lang,
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The Council on Children and Families wishes you a year filled with laughter, learning and love that lead to cherished memories.



George E. Pataki
Governor

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