

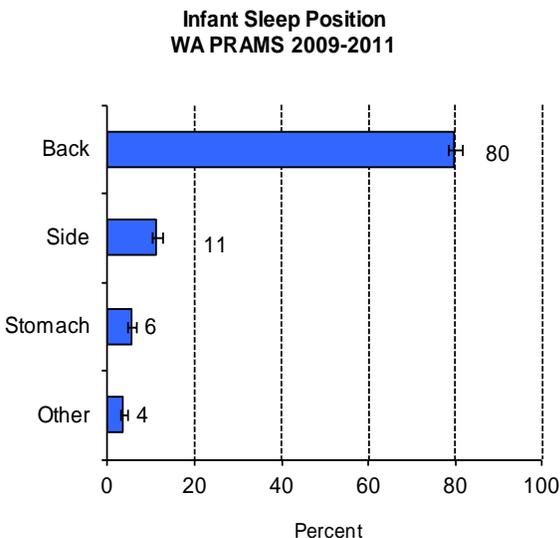
Infant Sleep Position

Key Findings:

Sleep Position

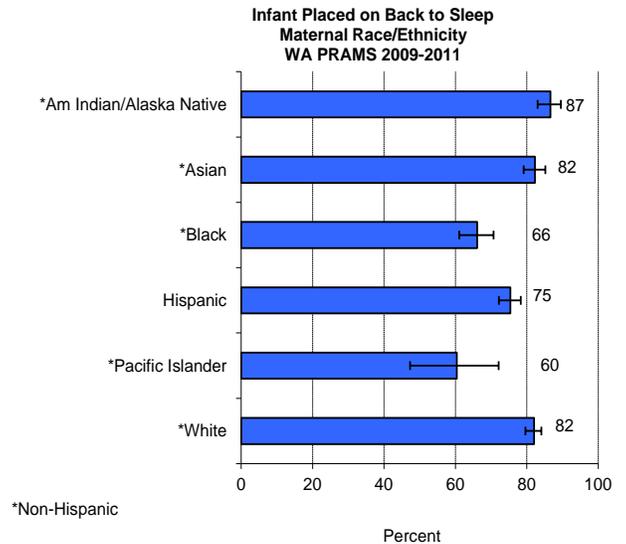
- During 2009-2011, an estimated 80 percent of mothers said that they most often placed their baby on his or her back when they put them to sleep.¹
- Black and Pacific Islander mothers were less likely than other mothers to place babies on their backs to sleep.¹
- Women younger than 25 years were less likely to place their babies on their backs to sleep than were older women.¹
- Mothers not receiving Medicaid were significantly more likely to place their babies on their back to sleep (about 85 percent) compared to Medicaid recipients (about 75 percent).^{1,2,a}
- Washington is currently meeting the Healthy People 2020 objective for 75.9 percent of healthy full-term babies to be placed on their backs to sleep, with 81% of full-term babies placed on their backs to sleep in 2011.^{1,3}

Overall¹

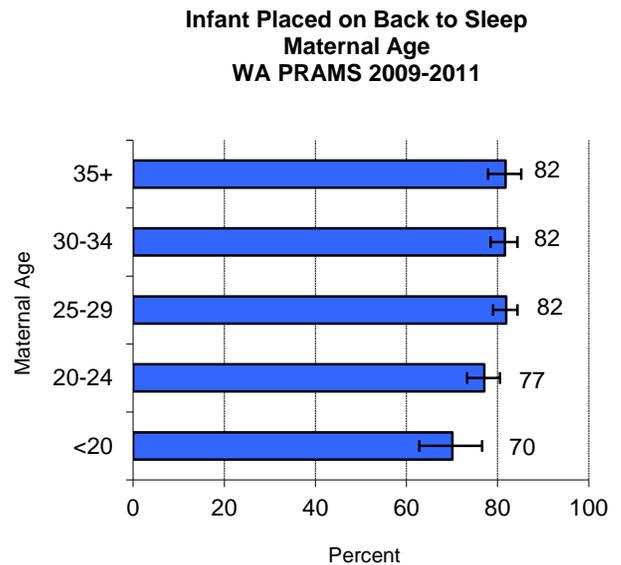


Definition: Infant sleep position is defined as the position an infant was most often placed to sleep, as reported by mother, 2-6 months postpartum.

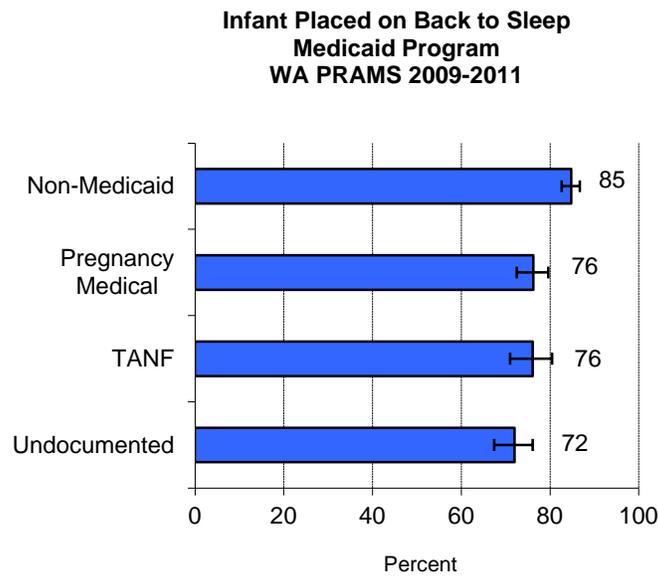
Race and Ethnicity¹



Maternal Age¹



Medicaid Status^{1,2,a}



Data Sources

1. *Washington Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Phase 6m (2009-2011)* [Data file]. (2013, September). Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Health..
2. *First Steps Database 2012* [Data file]. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division.
3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2011). *Healthy People 2020*. Accessed July 2011 at <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx>

Endnotes

- a. Medicaid women received maternity care paid for by Medicaid. Medicaid recipients were divided into three major subgroups (from highest to lowest socioeconomic status) based on program eligibility. **Pregnancy Medical** were women eligible for the pregnancy medical assistance “S” program. These women were U.S. citizens or legal US residents, and were eligible to receive Medicaid because they were pregnant and had incomes at or below 185% the federal poverty line; **TANF** were women enrolled in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. These women were very low income (generally < 50% the federal poverty level) and received cash assistance (TANF) in addition to Medicaid; and **Undocumented**: were women who were not legally admitted for permanent residence, lack temporary residence status, or were not lawfully present in the U.S. They were eligible to receive Medicaid because they were pregnant and had incomes at or below 185% the federal poverty level. Undocumented women were not eligible for TANF although their incomes were often lower than women on TANF. All three Medicaid groups had incomes below most non-Medicaid women. Note that Medicaid eligibility status for pregnant legal residents who were not US Citizens changed in Spring 2009. Prior to Spring 2009, legal residents who were not US Citizens were grouped with Undocumented women (and called Non-Citizens).

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