**Key Findings:**

**Sleep Position**
- During 2012-2014, an estimated 79 percent of mothers said that they placed infants on their backs when they put them to sleep.¹
- Black and Pacific Islander and Black mothers were less likely than other mothers to place babies on their backs to sleep.¹
- Women under 20 years of age were less likely than women of other age groups to place babies on their backs to sleep.¹,²
- Mothers not receiving Medicaid and those qualifying under the Pregnancy Medical category were more likely to report placing infants on their backs to sleep than other Medicaid eligible women.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.³

**Overall¹,²**

**Race and Ethnicity¹,²**

**Maternal Age¹,²**
Medicaid Status 1,2,a

Data Sources

2. First Steps Database 2014[Data file]. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division.

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).

For persons with disabilities, this document is available on request in other formats. To submit a request, please call 1-800-525-0127 (TDD/TTY 1-800-833-6388).