

Breastfeeding Duration

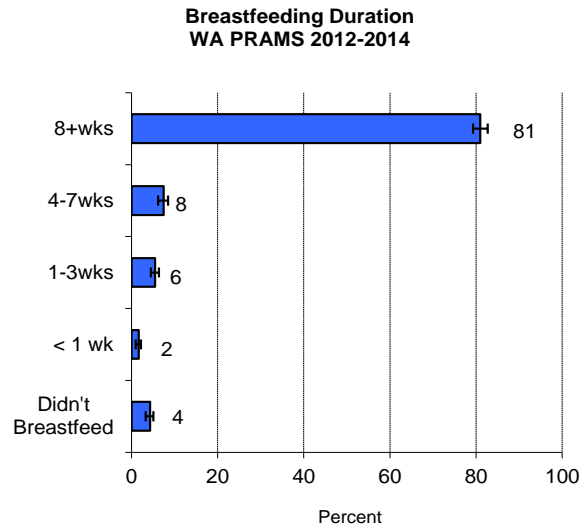
Key Findings:

Breastfeeding

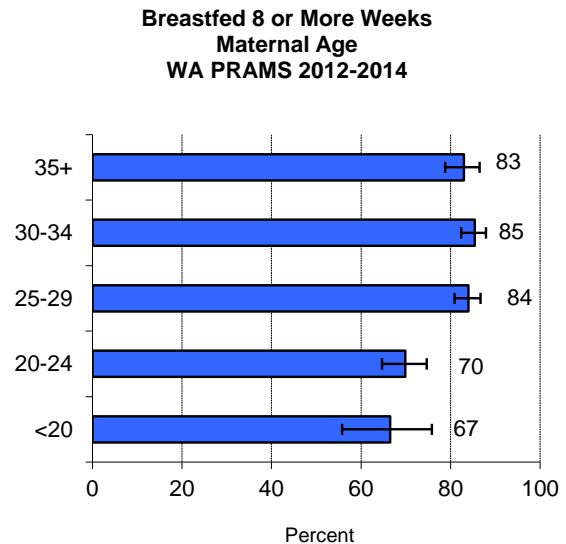
- From 2012-2014, about 81 percent of mothers breastfed their infant for 8 or more weeks while another 8 percent of mothers breastfed for 4-7 weeks.
- Mothers under age 25 were significantly less likely to breastfeed for 8 or more weeks (about 69 percent), than mothers age 25 and older (about 84 percent).¹
- American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander mothers were significantly less likely to breastfeed 8 or more weeks than mothers of other races/ethnicities, except for NHOPI mothers. White and Asian mothers were more likely than mothers of other races/ethnicities to breastfeed at 8 weeks.¹
- TANF women were least likely to breastfeed 8 or more weeks (63 percent) compared to women in other Medicaid programs and women not receiving Medicaid coverage.^{1,2,a}
- Data released from the National Immunization Survey in 2016, reporting on 2013 births, indicated that 63.7% of Washington women breastfed their infants at six months of age.³
- Healthy People 2020 has set the goal of 60.6% of women breastfeeding at 6 months post-partum.⁴ Washington is meeting this goal.

Definition: Self-reported data from Phase 7 of the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) on duration of breastfeeding.

Overall¹

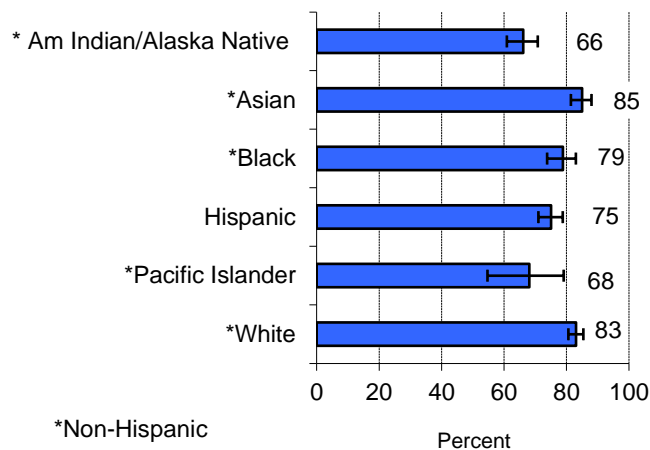


Maternal Age¹



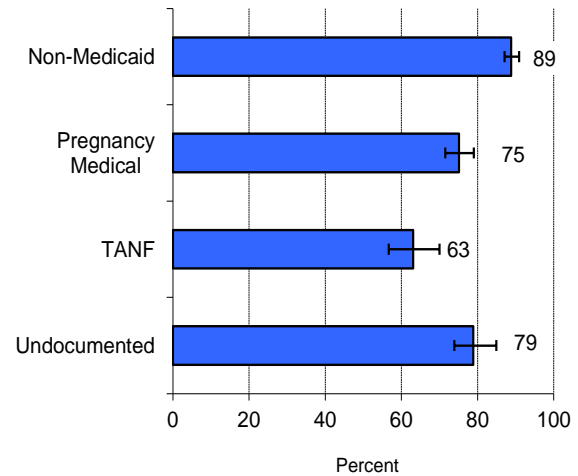
Race and Ethnicity ¹

**Breastfed 8 or More Weeks
Maternal Race/Ethnicity
WA PRAMS 2012-2014**



Medicaid Status ^{1,2,a}

**Breastfed 8 or More Weeks
Medicaid Program
WA PRAMS 2012-2014**



Data Sources

1. *Washington Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Phase 7 (201-20142)*[Data file]. (2017). Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Health.
2. *First Steps Database 2014* [Data file]. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis Division.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Breastfeeding Report Card United States/2064*, August 2016. Accessed May 2017 at <https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/pdf/2016breastfeedingreportcard.pdf>
4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2011). *Healthy People 2020*.

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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