

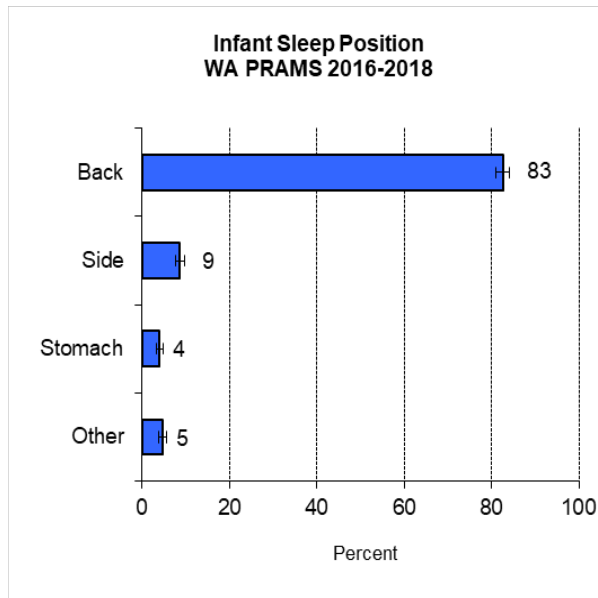
Infant Sleep Position

Key Findings:

Sleep Position

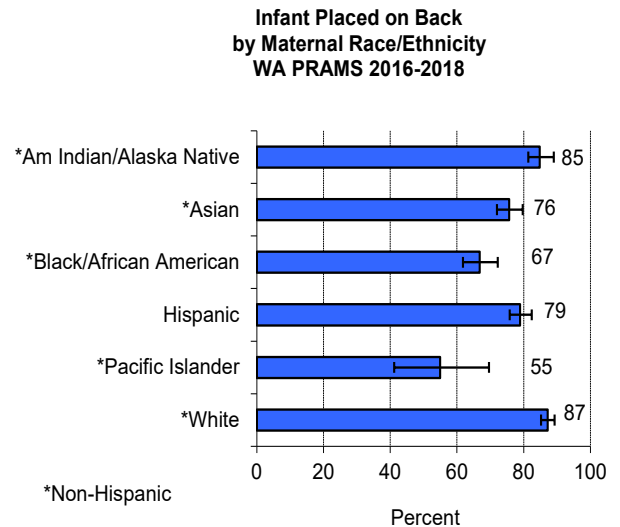
- During 2016-2018, 83 percent of mothers placed infants on their backs when they put them to sleep.¹
- Black/African American and Pacific Islander mothers were less likely than other mothers to place babies on their backs to sleep.¹
- Mothers under age 20 were less likely to place their babies on their backs to sleep.¹
- Mothers not receiving Medicaid were significantly more likely to place their babies on their back to sleep (87 percent) compared to Medicaid recipients (about 78 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.³

Overall¹

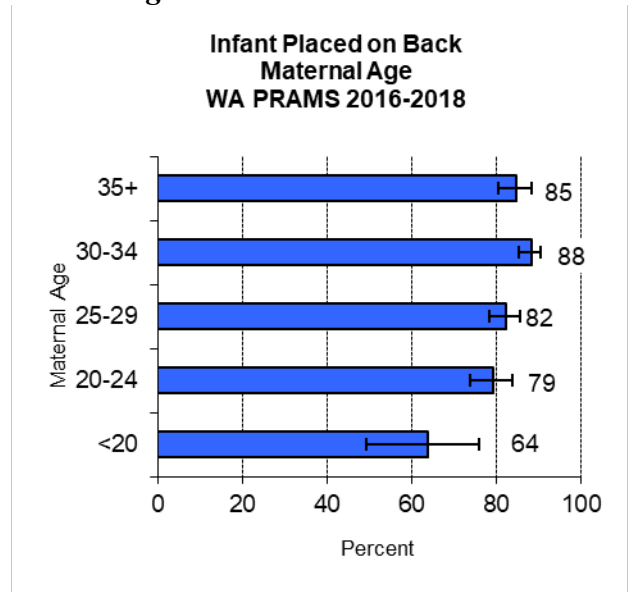


Definition: Self-reported data from the 2016-2018 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) on infant sleep position.

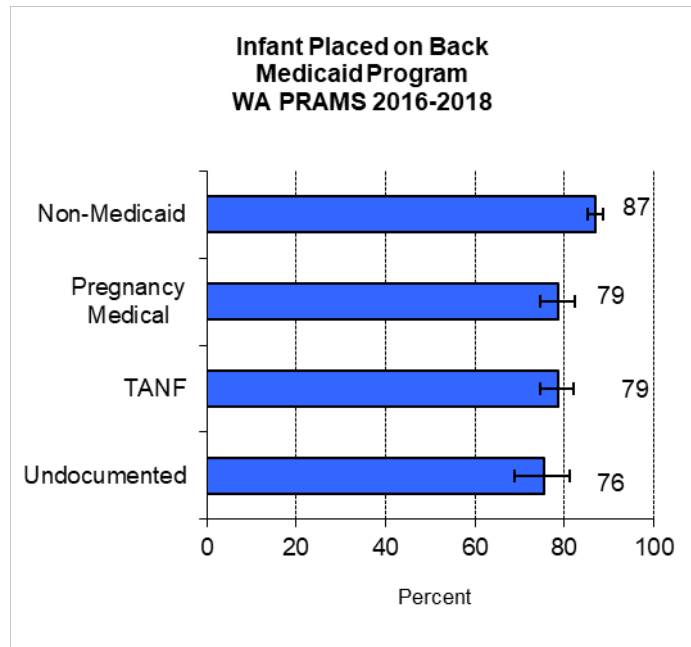
By Race and Ethnicity¹



Maternal Age¹



Medicaid Status^{1,2,a}



Data Sources

1. *Washington Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) Phase 8m (2016-2018)* [Data file]. (2020, January). Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Health.
2. *First Steps Database 2018* [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*

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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