

**Table 7.39d** Infant Back Sleep Position in Hawai'i, Aggregate 2004-2008

Race-Ethnicity	Prevalance (%)
Japanese	80.6
Chinese	79.5
White	75.6
Korean	75.6
Filipino	70.6
All Others	64.0
Native Hawaiian	61.5
Samoan	53.8
Black	51.2

**Background:**

“Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), the sudden, unexplained death of an infant under 1 year of age, is the leading cause of post-neonatal mortality (death between 1 month and 1 year of age). Putting infants to sleep on their back, can decrease the risks for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). This is because infants are more likely to suffocate when placed on their stomach or side to sleep. The ‘Back to Sleep’ public health campaign in the United States dramatically improved back sleep position from 13% in 1992 to 67% in 1999 with a corresponding 50% decline in SIDS. The U.S. Healthy People 2010 goal is to increase the proportion of infants placed on their backs to sleep to 70%.”

**PRAMS Definition:**

“Back sleep positioning was determined from the self-reported measure of ‘how do you most often lay your baby down to sleep,’ was categorized as back only compared to all other positions or combinations.”

**Differences Related to Maternal Race:**

“Samoan, Black, Hawaiian mothers, and those in the ‘All Others’ group reported the lowest estimates of back sleep position.”

**Source:** Hawai'i State, Department of Health, Hawai'i Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). Trend Report 2000-2008