SAFE SLEEP
South Dakota PRAMS, 2018

The Sudden Unexplained Infant Death (SUID) rate, which includes SIDS, unknown causes, and accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed has declined substantially since 1990, following the implementation of the American Academy of Pediatrics safe sleep recommendations in 1992, the Back to Sleep program in 1994, and the release of the SUID Investigation Reporting Form in 1996. In 2016, the U.S. SUID death rate was 91 per 100,000 live births, while South Dakota had a rate of 122 per 100,000 live births and was ranked #34 out of 46 states (rank #1 representing the lowest SUID rate).¹

Mothers who laid their infant to sleep on an approved sleep surface were more likely to:
- Be white or of other races
- Be married
- Earn a higher household income

Mothers whose infant slept alone in the mother’s room were more likely to:
- Be of other races or white
- Be Hispanic
- Have less years of education
- Earn a lower household income

Mothers who laid their infant to sleep on their back were more likely to:
- Have more years of education
- Earn a higher income

Mothers whose infant slept without soft objects or loose bedding were more likely to:
- Be of other races or white
- Be older up to 35 years old
- Have more years of education
- Be married
- Earn a higher household income

Data from the South Dakota 2018 PRAMS: [https://doh.sd.gov/statistics/prams.aspx](https://doh.sd.gov/statistics/prams.aspx)