

Pack-N-Play Eligibility Requirements

Must meet income eligibility—Must qualify for WIC and/or Medicaid

Must be a Wayne County resident (outside of Detroit) and show valid identification for verification.

Must NOT have previously received a Pack-N-Play from the Wayne County Department of Public Health- You are only allowed 1 (one) Pack-N-Play regardless of number of children.

Must NOT have a safety approved* crib, pack-n-play, bassinet, etc.

Must have a baby between the ages of newborn and three months old.

Must attend an instructional class (approx. 1 1/2 hours) to learn the proper set-up and packing of the Pack-N-Play and review of Safe Sleep education.

Must sign the Hold Harmless Agreement.

Due to the great need and waiting list, if you are not able to attend or do not show up for the instructional class once you have registered, you will not be able to receive a Pack-N-Play.

Please contact Kelly Kreis at (734)467-3373 for more information.

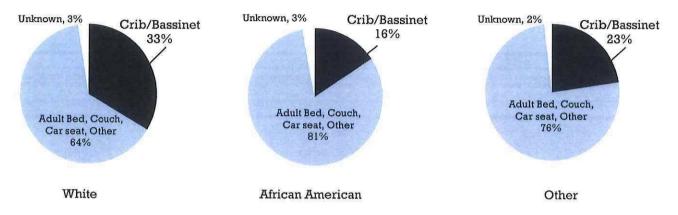
* For more information on crib safety guidelines, please contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at 1-800-638-2771 or visit cpsc.gov.

www. michigagov. salesleep.

A safe sleep environment can reduce the risk of all sleep-related infant deaths. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends that infants: 1) sleep in a safety-approved crib, bassinet, or portable crib with a firm mattress and tight-fitting sheet, 2) sleep on surfaces separate from adults or other children free of blankets, pillows, or toys, and 3) be placed on his or her back every sleep time.

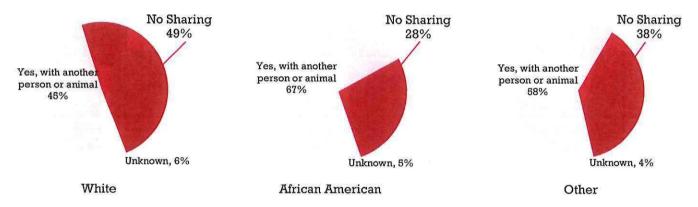
Sleep Surface

In Michigan, the majority of sleep-related deaths occurred in an unsafe sleep location.



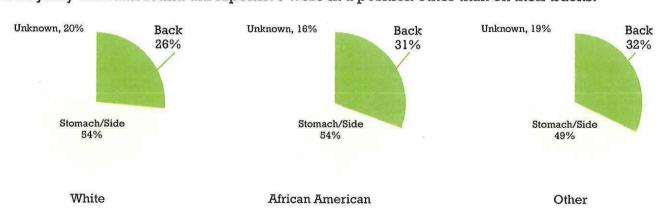
Sleep Surface Sharing

A majority of infants who died were found to be sleeping with another person (usually a parent) at the time of death, especially within the African American and other population groups.



Sleep Position

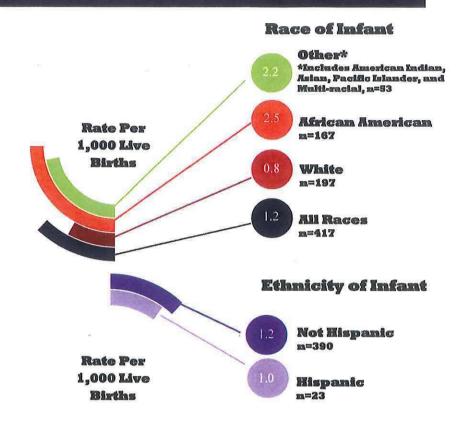
A majority of infants found unresponsive were in a position other than on their backs.

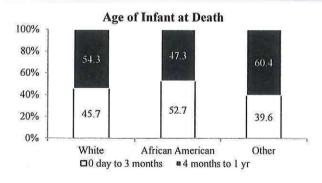


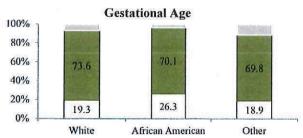
Sleep-Related Infant Deaths by Race and Ethnicity Michigan

Sleep-related infant deaths are defined in Michigan as deaths to infants less than 1 year of age that occur suddenly and unexpectedly, including Suffocation/Positional Asphyxia, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), Undetermined/Sudden Unexplained Infant Death (SUID), and other causes wherein the sleep environment was likely to have contributed to the death.

There is a significant racial disparity in the rate of sleep-related infant deaths in Michigan. The rate of death per 1,000 live births from 2010-2012 is three times higher for African American infants and nearly three times higher for infants of other racial groups compared to White infants. Infants who are of Hispanic ethnicity are slightly less likely to die from sleep-related causes compared to non-Hispanic infants.

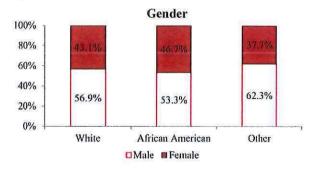






□ Less than 37 weeks ■37 weeks or more □ Unknown/Missing

In Michigan, approximately half of infants died before the age of 3 months. This varies by race, with more than half of African American infants having died before 3 months of age. The majority of infants who died of sleep-related causes were born at term, with approximately 20% of white and other race infants having been born pre-term and 26% of African American infants born pre-term. For each racial group in Michigan, a greater percentage of infants were male. The largest disparity was seen in the "other" racial group, with over 60% of infant deaths being male.



Source: Death data are by county of residence from CDC SUID Case Registry, Michigan Public Health Institute, 2014. Birth data are from Michigan Resident Birth Files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 2014.

Wayne County | Sleep-Related Infant Deaths

Sleep-related infant deaths

are defined in Michigan as deaths to infants less than 1 year of age that occur suddenly and unexpectedly, including Suffocation/Positional Asphyxia, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), Undetermined/Sudden Unexplained Infant Death (SUID), and other causes wherein the sleep environment was likely to have contributed to the death.

ar

From 2010 to 2012, there were **121** sleep-related infant deaths in Wayne County. Of these, **81** deaths occurred in the City of Detroit and **40** deaths occurred outside of Detroit in Wayne County.

Mortality Rate

The sleep-related infant mortality rate in the City of Detroit is **2.6 deaths per 1,000 live births**, which is more than twice the overall rate in Michigan (1.2 deaths/1,000 live births). The mortality rate in Wayne County outside of the City of Detroit is **1.0 deaths per 1,000 live births**.

Of the sleep-related infant deaths in Wayne County:



The infant death male to female ratio is 1:1



Half died before 3 months of age



80% were African American



1/4 were born preterm (less than 37 weeks)



90% were on Medicaid health insurance



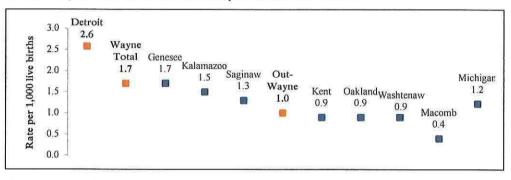
Approximately 1 in 3 infants were ever breastfed



60% had a mother who smoked during pregnancy



Approximately 1 in 4 supervisors were impaired by drugs/alcohol at time of death



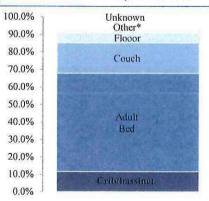
Sleep Environment

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends that infants:
1) sleep in a safety-approved crib, bassinet, or portable crib with a firm mattress and tight-fitting sheet, 2) sleep on surfaces separate from adults or other children free of blankets, pillows, or toys, 3) be placed on his or her back every sleep time.



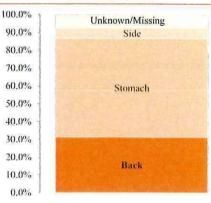
of sleep-related deaths in Wayne County involved an infant sleeping on the same surface with another person at the time of death

Nearly 90% of sleep-related deaths in Wayne County occurred in an AAP unsafe sleep location.



*Other includes air mattress/mattress/cushion on floor, futon mattress on frame, swing, and bouncy seat

In Wayne County, 2/3 of infants found unresponsive in a position other than on their backs.



Source: Death data are by county of residence from CDC SUID Case Registry, Michigan Public Health Institute, 2014. Birth data are from Michigan Resident Birth Files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health, 2014.