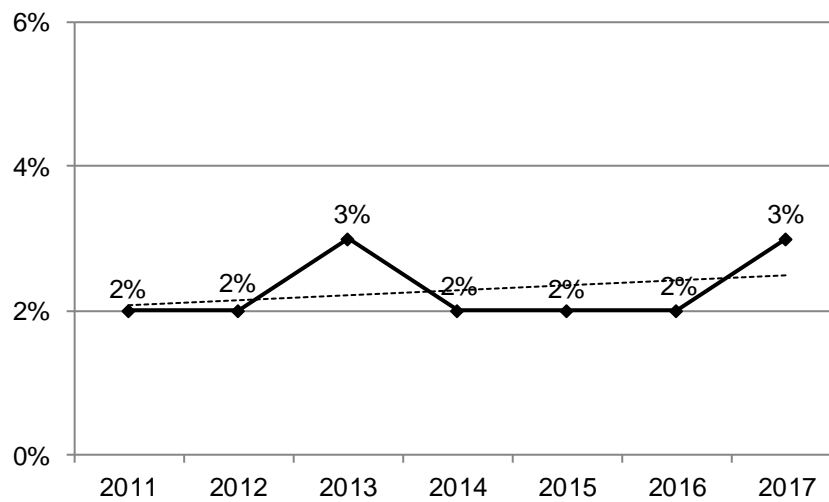

Kidney Disease

Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have kidney disease? Do NOT include kidney stones, bladder infection or incontinence.”

Prevalence of Kidney Disease

- South Dakota 3%
- Nationwide median 3%

Figure 52
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Kidney Disease, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 45
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Kidney Disease, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	2%	2.0%	2.8%
	Female	2%	2.1%	2.8%
Age	18-29	1%	0.8%	2.2%
	30-39	1%	0.4%	1.2%
	40-49	2%	1.2%	2.9%
	50-59	2%	1.9%	3.1%
	60-69	3%	2.7%	4.0%
	70-79	5%	4.5%	6.6%
	80+	5%	4.1%	7.2%
Race	White	2%	2.1%	2.7%
	American Indian	3%	2.4%	4.1%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2%	0.6%	6.2%
	Non-Hispanic	2%	2.1%	2.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	4%	3.1%	4.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	2%	1.8%	2.7%
	\$75,000+	1%	1.0%	2.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	4%	2.4%	5.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.2%	3.3%
	Some Post-High School	2%	1.7%	2.5%
	College Graduate	2%	1.5%	2.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	1%	1.1%	1.8%
	Self-employed	2%	1.0%	2.4%
	Unemployed	1%	0.5%	3.3%
	Homemaker	2%	1.2%	3.4%
	Student	1%	0.4%	3.2%
	Retired	5%	4.4%	5.9%
	Unable to Work	8%	5.8%	10.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	2%	2.1%	2.8%
	Divorced/Separated	3%	2.4%	4.3%
	Widowed	4%	3.4%	5.2%
	Never Married	1%	0.9%	1.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	2%	2.1%	2.8%
	Rent Home	3%	2.1%	3.2%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	1.0%	2.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.7%	1.8%
Phone Status	Landline	3%	2.8%	3.9%
	Cell Phone	2%	1.6%	2.2%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	6%	1.7%	17.6%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.8%	1.7%
County	Minnehaha	2%	1.2%	2.1%
	Pennington	3%	1.9%	3.5%
	Lincoln	2%	1.2%	3.2%
	Brown	3%	1.8%	3.6%
	Brookings	2%	1.1%	4.4%
	Codington	3%	1.5%	4.8%
	Meade	2%	1.4%	3.1%
	Lawrence	2%	1.2%	2.5%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference regarding the prevalence of kidney disease.
Age	The prevalence of kidney disease increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 70s are reached.
Race	The prevalence of kidney disease does not seem to change based on race.
Ethnicity	The prevalence of kidney disease does not seem to change based on ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of kidney disease decreases as household income increases. This includes a significant decrease as the \$35,000-\$74,999 income group is reached.
Education	The prevalence of kidney disease decreases as education levels increase.
Employment	Those who are retired or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of kidney disease, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, a homemaker, or a student show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of kidney disease, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of kidney disease regarding home ownership.
Children Status	The prevalence of kidney disease among adults does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of kidney disease than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of kidney disease does not seem to change based on pregnancy status.
County	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of kidney disease regarding the eight available counties.