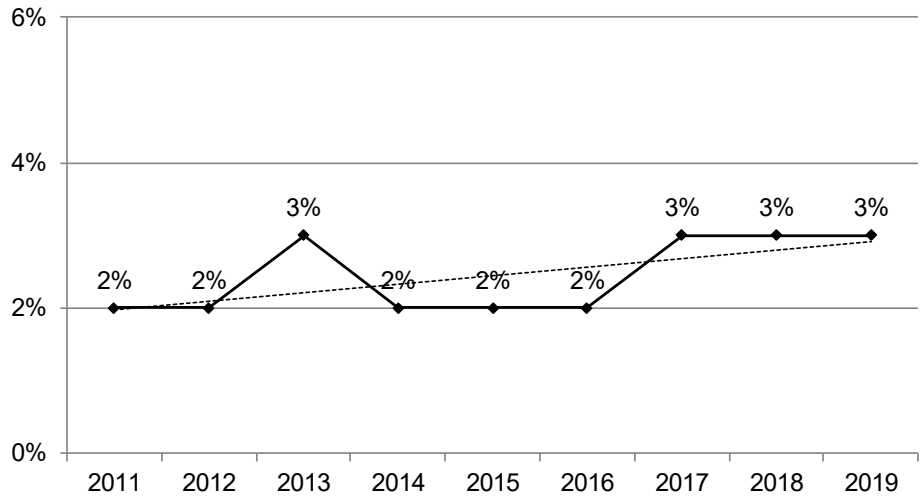
Kidney Disease

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 44
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Kidney Disease, 2011-2019



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2019

Table 41 South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Kidney Disease, 2015-2019				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2015-2019	Low	High
Gender	Male	3%	2.2%	3.0%
	Female	3%	2.3%	3.1%
Age	18-29	1%	0.7%	2.1%
	30-39	1%	0.5%	1.5%
	40-49	2%	1.5%	3.3%
	50-59	2%	1.9%	3.1%
	60-69	4%	3.1%	4.6%
	70-79	6%	4.6%	6.8%
	80+	6%	4.6%	8.3%
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	3%	2.3%	2.9%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	3%	2.3%	3.6%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	1%	0.2%	2.0%
	Hispanic	3%	1.2%	6.2%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	4%	3.4%	4.8%
	$35,000-$74,999	2%	1.8%	2.7%
	$75,000+	2%	1.4%	2.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	4%	2.8%	6.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.1%	3.1%
	Some Post-High School	2%	2.1%	3.0%
	College Graduate	2%	1.9%	2.7%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	2%	1.3%	2.1%
	Self-employed	1%	1.0%	2.2%
	Unemployed	2%	0.7%	3.6%
	Homemaker	2%	1.1%	3.2%
	Student	1%	0.2%	2.9%
	Retired	6%	4.9%	6.6%
	Unable to Work	8%	6.1%	9.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.2%	3.0%
	Divorced/Separated	4%	2.8%	4.8%
	Widowed	5%	4.0%	6.2%
	Never Married	1%	1.0%	2.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	3%	2.4%	3.1%
	Rent Home	3%	2.1%	3.2%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.9%	2.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.6%	1.7%
Phone Status	Landline	4%	3.4%	4.7%
	Cell Phone	2%	1.7%	2.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	5%	1.2%	17.7%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.7%	1.8%
County	Minnehaha	2%	1.5%	2.6%
	Pennington	3%	2.0%	3.4%
	Lincoln	2%	1.2%	3.5%
	Brown	3%	2.3%	4.2%
	Brookings	1%	1.1%	2.0%
	Codington	3%	2.0%	4.6%
	Meade	2%	1.4%	4.5%
	Lawrence	2%	1.3%	3.0%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2019

Demographics

Gender	The prevalence of kidney disease does not seem to differ based on gender.
Age	The prevalence of kidney disease increases as age increases.
Race/ Ethnicity	Whites and American Indians demonstrate a very high prevalence of kidney disease, while American Indian/whites show a very low prevalence.
Household Income	The prevalence of kidney disease does not seem to change as household income changes.
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 who primarily use a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of kidney disease than those who primarily use a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of kidney disease does not seem to change based on pregnancy status.
County	Those in Brown county demonstrate a very high prevalence of kidney disease, while those in Brookings county show a very low prevalence.