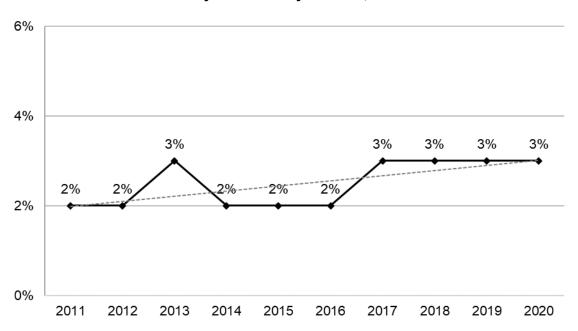
Kidney Disease

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, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	3%	2.2%	3.1%
	Female	3%	2.4%	3.3%
Age	18-29	1%	0.6%	1.9%
	30-39	1%	0.4%	1.3%
	40-49	2%	1.4%	3.3%
	50-59	2%	1.6%	2.8%
	60-69	4%	3.4%	5.1%
	70-79	6%	4.8%	7.1%
	80+	8%	5.9%	10.3%
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	3%	2.3%	3.0%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	3%	2.3%	3.6%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	1%	0.2%	2.0%
	Hispanic	2%	1.1%	5.7%
	Less than \$35,000	4%	3.4%	4.9%
Household Income	\$35,000-\$74,999	2%	2.0%	3.1%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.2%	2.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	4%	2.5% 2.1%	5.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%		3.1%
	Some Post-High School College Graduate	3% 2%	2.3% 2.0%	3.3%
	9			2.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	2%	1.2%	2.0%
	Self-employed	1%	0.8%	1.9%
	Unemployed	2% 2%	0.7% 1.2%	3.7%
	Homemaker			4.3%
	Student	1% 6%	0.2%	3.1%
	Retired Unable to Work	9%	5.2% 7.1%	7.0% 11.7%
Marital Status				
	Married/Unmarried Couple	3% 3%	2.2%	3.1%
	Divorced/Separated		2.6% 4.5%	4.5%
	Widowed Never Married	6% 2%	4.5% 1.2%	7.1% 2.3%
Homo Ownership				
Home Ownership Status	Own Home Rent Home	3% 2%	2.6% 1.9%	3.3%
				2.9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.8%	2.1%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.4%	1.4%
Phone Status	Landline	4%	3.7%	5.1%
	Cell Phone	2%	1.8%	2.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	5%	1.3%	18.9%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.6%	1.4%
County	Minnehaha	2%	1.6%	2.9%
	Pennington	3%	1.9%	3.4%
	Lincoln	2%	1.1%	4.3%
	Brown	3%	2.2%	4.2%
	Brookings	2%	1.4%	2.6%
	Codington	3%	1.8%	3.6%
	Meade	2%	1.0%	4.1%
	Lawrence	1%	0.7%	2.5%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

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. This includes

significant increases as the 40s and 60s are reached.

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 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.

MaritalThose who are divorced or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of kidney disease, while those who are married or have never been married show a

very low prevalence.

Home There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of kidney disease

Home There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of kidney disease regarding home ownership.

Children 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 The prevalence of kidney disease does not seem to change based on **Status** pregnancy status.

County The prevalence of kidney disease does not seem to differ among the eight

available counties.