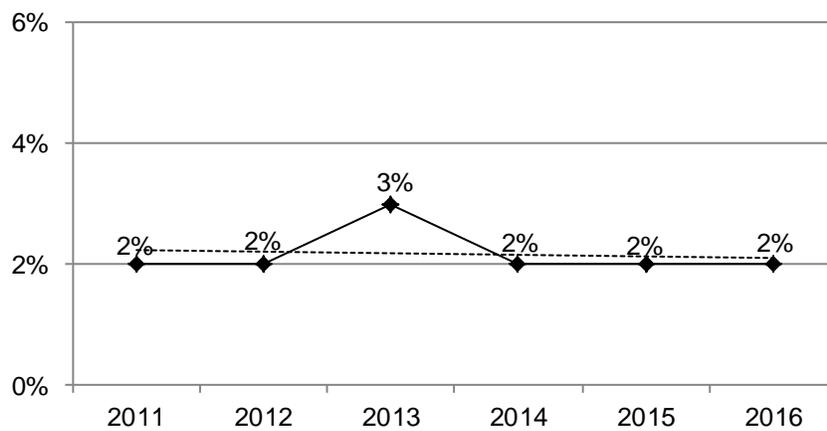

Kidney Disease

Definition: Respondents 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 2%
- Nationwide median 3%

Figure 80
Percent of Respondents Who Have Been Told They Have Kidney Disease, 2011-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

**Table 45
Respondents Who Have Been Told They Have Kidney Disease, 2012-2016**

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	2%	1.9%	2.7%
	Female	2%	2.0%	2.7%
Age	18-29	1%	0.6%	1.7%
	30-39	1%	0.5%	1.3%
	40-49	2%	1.3%	2.5%
	50-59	2%	1.8%	3.0%
	60-69	3%	2.7%	4.1%
	70-79	5%	4.3%	6.4%
	80+	5%	4.0%	6.6%
Race	White	2%	2.0%	2.5%
	American Indian	4%	2.7%	4.7%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	1%	0.4%	2.5%
	Non-Hispanic	2%	2.1%	2.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	4%	3.0%	4.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	2%	1.7%	2.6%
	\$75,000+	1%	1.1%	1.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.2%	4.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.1%	3.0%
	Some Post-High School	2%	1.7%	2.5%
	College Graduate	2%	1.5%	2.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	1%	1.0%	1.6%
	Self-employed	2%	1.2%	2.5%
	Unemployed	1%	0.6%	3.3%
	Homemaker	2%	1.2%	3.1%
	Student	1%	0.4%	1.7%
	Retired	5%	4.4%	5.8%
	Unable to Work	8%	5.9%	10.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	2%	1.9%	2.6%
	Divorced/Separated	4%	2.8%	4.8%
	Widowed	4%	3.4%	5.2%
	Never Married	1%	0.8%	1.5%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	2%	2.0%	2.6%
	Rent Home	3%	2.1%	3.2%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.8%	1.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.7%	1.7%
Phone Status	Landline	3%	2.5%	3.3%
	Cell Phone	2%	1.5%	2.1%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	4%	0.8%	16.6%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.8%	1.6%
County	Minnehaha	2%	1.3%	2.3%
	Pennington	2%	1.6%	3.0%
	Lincoln	2%	1.5%	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, 2012-2016

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference with regard to the prevalence of kidney disease.
Age	The prevalence of kidney disease generally increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 70s are reached.
Race	American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of kidney disease than whites.
Ethnicity	There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to the prevalence of kidney disease.
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	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of kidney disease as education levels change.
Employment	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of kidney disease, while those who are employed, 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 with regard to home ownership.
Children Status	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of kidney disease among adults.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of kidney disease than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy status does not seem to affect the prevalence of kidney disease.
County	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of kidney disease with regard to the eight counties.