

2

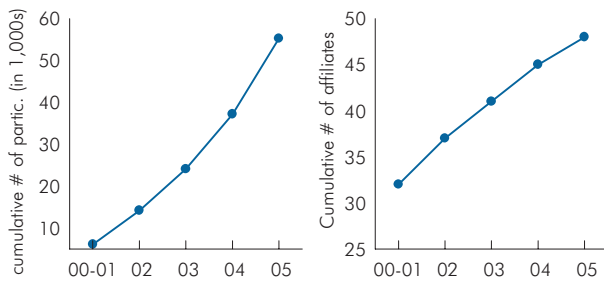
Participant demographics

“My mother’s kidneys failed and I know too well what that means. I was thrilled when I heard about the KEEP program. I am grateful for the opportunity to participate and be able to identify the risks I might have for developing kidney disease. I would like for my children not to have to see and go through what I did with my mother. Thank you!”

KEEP Participant: Screening date, October 2005

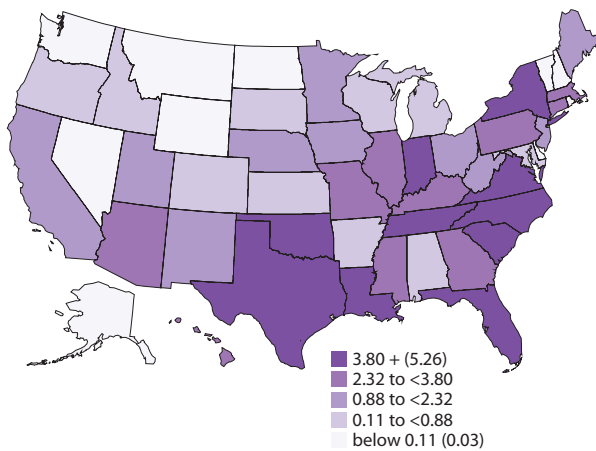
demographics
education
insurance coverage
access to medical
care

DEMOGRAPHICS



2.1

Cumulative number of KEEP participants & affiliates, by year



2.2

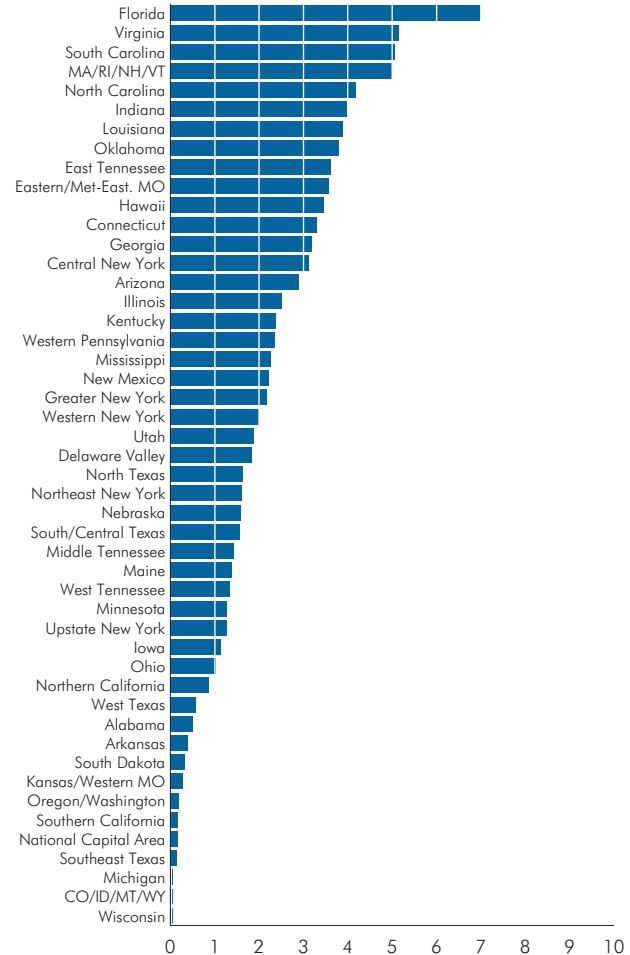
Geographic variations in the percent of KEEP participants, by state

KEEP N=55,220.

2.3

Percentage of KEEP participants, by affiliate (rank order)

KEEP N=55,220.

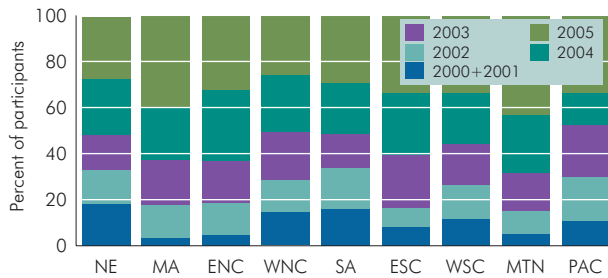


The KEEP program continues to grow, and in 2005 recorded 55,220 participants, a nine-fold increase since the program's inception and an increase of 49% from the previous year.

Entry criteria into the KEEP program stipulate that individuals have a known history of diabetes or hypertension, or a family history of diabetes, hypertension or kidney disease. Forty-eight affiliates now collect information on participants meeting these conditions. Florida has

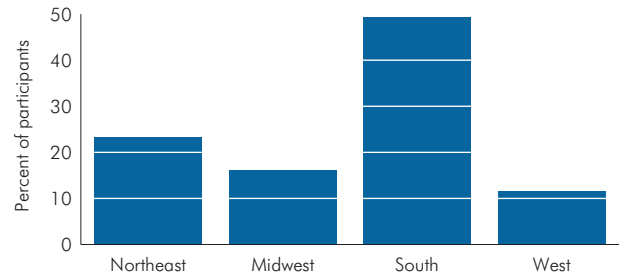
the highest percentage of KEEP participants, at 7%, followed by Virginia and South Carolina, at 5.2 and 5.1%, respectively.

States located in the eastern and southern portions of the country have the highest proportions of KEEP participants, averaging over 5% for states represented by the upper quintile. The KEEP program has yet to make inroads into the northwestern and western regions of the country as evidenced by a participant average of 0.03% in these areas.



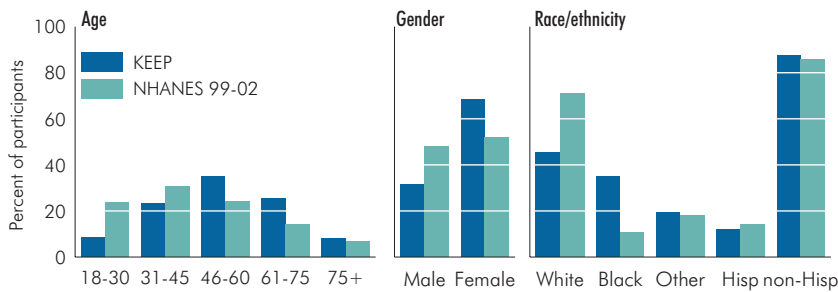
2.4
KEEP participants, by U.S. Census Division

KEEP N=55,200.



2.5
KEEP participants, by U.S. Census Region

KEEP N=55,200.



2.6
KEEP & NHANES participants, by age, gender, & race/ethnicity

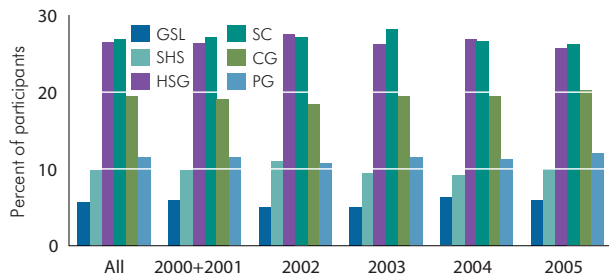
KEEP N=55,220, age; 55,143, gender; 54,011, race; 55,220, ethnicity. NHANES N=11,441.

Since 2000–2001, participation has increased across all U.S. Census Divisions, with significant increases of nearly 40% taking place in the Middle Atlantic and Mountain divisions in 2005 alone.

The majority of KEEP participants reside in the South—nearly half live in this census region. The Northeast, Midwest, and West account for 23.3, 16, and 11.4% of patients, respectively.

When compared to the NHANES population, KEEP participants tend to be older. The greatest proportion of KEEP participants are age 46–60, while the greatest proportion of NHANES participants are age 31–45. By gender, the NHANES population is more evenly divided—47.9% males and 52.1% females, compared to 31.7 and 68.3%, respectively, in the KEEP population.

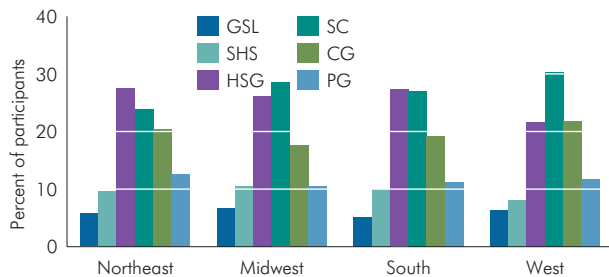
EDUCATION



2.7

Educational status in KEEP participants, by year

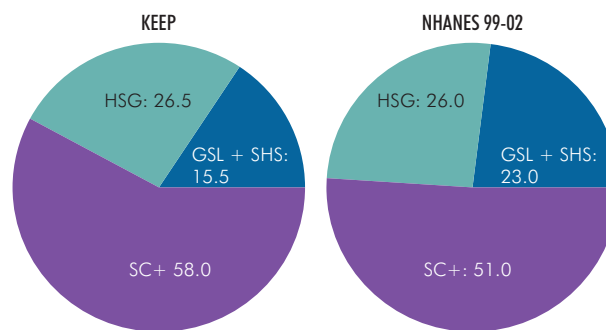
KEEP N=54,545.



2.8

Educational status of KEEP participants, by U.S. Census Region

KEEP N=54,525.



2.9

Percent distribution of KEEP & NHANES participants, by educational status

KEEP N=54,545; NHANES N=11,394.

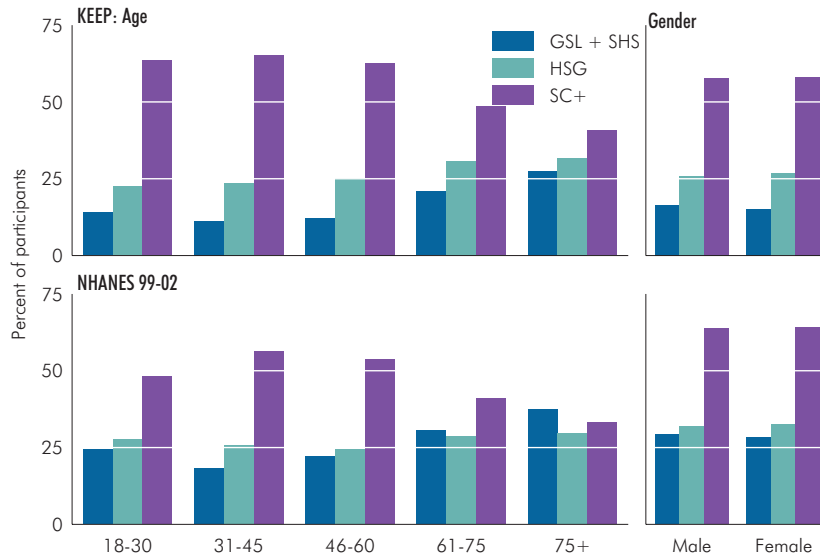
The educational status of participants in the KEEP program has remained consistent since 2000–2001. Nearly 27% have completed high school, more than half have some level of college, and one in five have graduated from college. These rates compare favorably to the 26% high school and 51% college level education rates found in individuals participating in the 1999–2002 National Health and Examination Survey (NHANES).

Educational status differs little within U.S. Census Regions. Approximately 22–28% of KEEP participants have graduated from high school, and 18–22% have a college degree. Fifty-eight percent of KEEP participants report having some

level of college or post-graduate education, compared to 51% of NHANES participants.

The percentage of study participants age 18–30 having some level of college education is over 15 percent higher in the KEEP population than in the NHANES population.

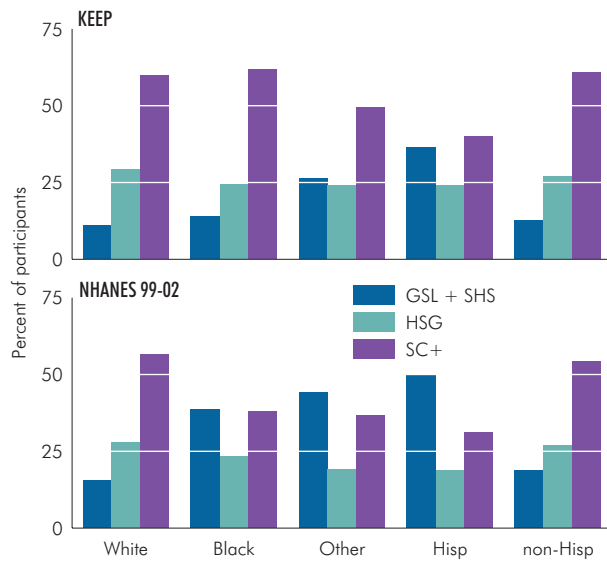
Slightly more white KEEP participants report completing high school compared to blacks; at the college level, however, 62 percent of blacks report some level of college education compared to 60 percent in whites. Half of Hispanic NHANES participants report less than a high school education, compared to one in five KEEP participants.



2.10

Educational status of KEEP & NHANES participants, by age & gender

KEEP N=54,545, age; 54,479, gender. NHANES N=11,394.

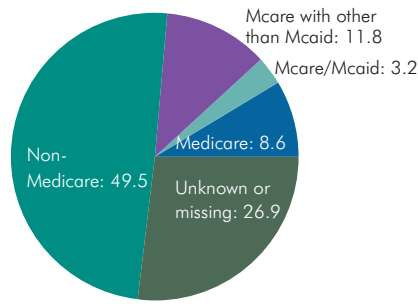


2.11

Educational status of KEEP & NHANES participants, by race/ethnicity

KEEP N=53,456, race; 54,545, ethnicity. NHANES N=11,394.

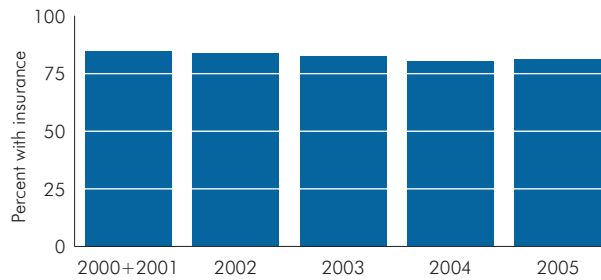
INSURANCE COVERAGE



2.12

Percent distribution of types of insurance coverage in KEEP participants reporting they have insurance

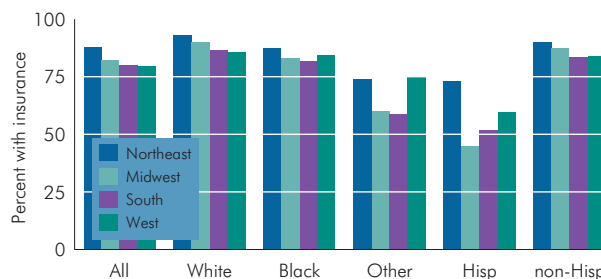
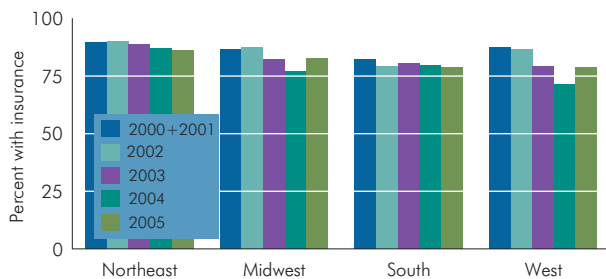
KEEP N=55,220.



2.13

Insurance coverage in KEEP participants, by year

KEEP N=52,932.



2.14

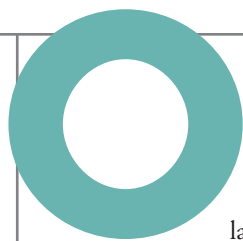
Insurance coverage in KEEP participants, by U.S. Census Region & year

KEEP N=52,932.

2.15

Insurance coverage in KEEP participants, by U.S. Census Region & race/ethnicity

KEEP N=51,807, race; 52,912, ethnicity.



Only 8.6% of KEEP participants are insured by Medicare; 3.2% have both Medicare and Medicaid coverage, and nearly half have insurance coverage unrelated to Medicare.

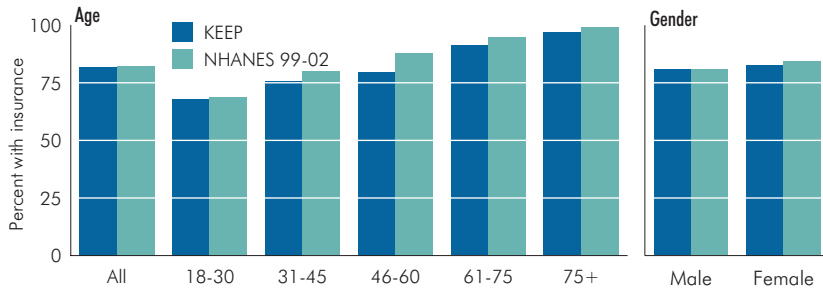
The KEEP program appears to be reaching more uninsured individuals. In 2000–2001, for example, 85% of participants reported having medical insurance; in 2005, this proportion dropped to 81 percent.

The greatest proportion of KEEP participants without insurance occurs in the South census region. A definite gap in insurance coverage exists between Hispanics and non-Hispanics. This divergence is most pronounced in the Midwest Census Region, where only 45% of Hispanics are covered compared to an 87% rate for non-Hispanics. Wide disparities

between the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations are also exhibited in the South and West, at 51.5 and 83.5%, and 59.7 and 83.7%, respectively.

Overall, 82% of KEEP and NHANES participants have some form of medical insurance. Coverage increases with age, and is evenly distributed by gender. By race/ethnicity, 89% of KEEP and 86% of white participants, respectively, have medical insurance compared to 57 and 66% in Hispanics.

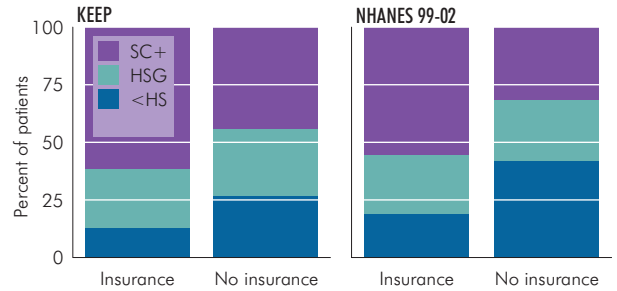
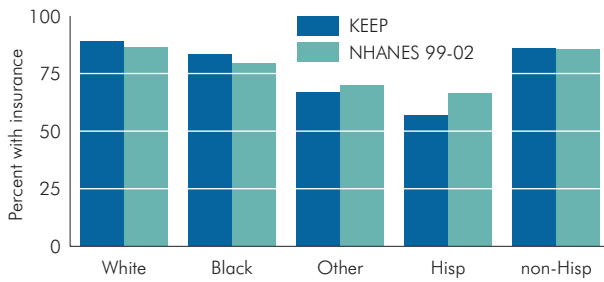
KEEP and NHANES participants with some college education are the most likely to have medical insurance, while those with less than a high school education tend to be under-insured. In Hispanic participants, for example, only 6.5% have completed high school and have medical insurance.



2.16

Insurance coverage in KEEP & participants, by age & gender

KEEP N=52,932, age; 52,866, gender. NHANES N= 11,206.



2.17

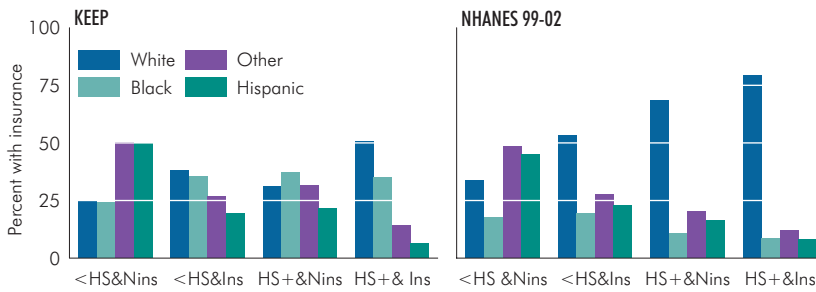
Insurance coverage in KEEP & NHANES participants, by race/ethnicity

KEEP N=51,826, race; 52,932, ethnicity. NHANES N= 11,206.

2.18

Insurance coverage in KEEP & NHANES participants, by educational status

KEEP N= 52,398; NHANES N= 11,394.

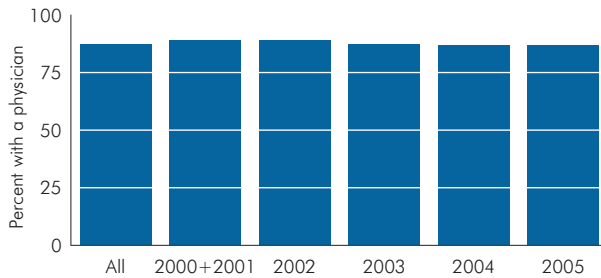


2.19

Insurance coverage in KEEP & NHANES participants, by educational status & race/ethnicity

KEEP N=51,381, race; 52,392, ethnicity. NHANES N=11,171.

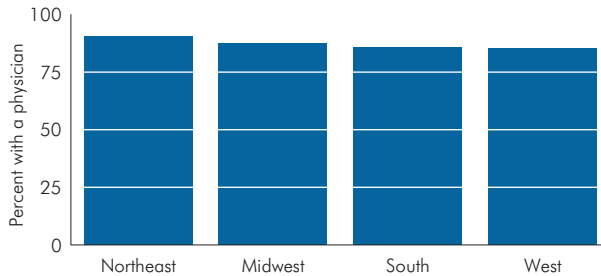
ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE



2.20

KEEP participants with a physician, by year

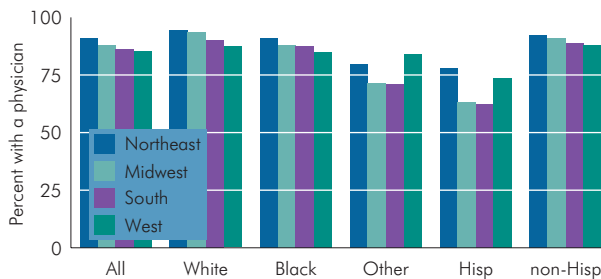
KEEP N=53,673.



2.21

KEEP participants with a physician, by U.S. Census Region

KEEP N=53,653.



2.22

KEEP participants with a physician, by race/ethnicity & U.S. Census Region

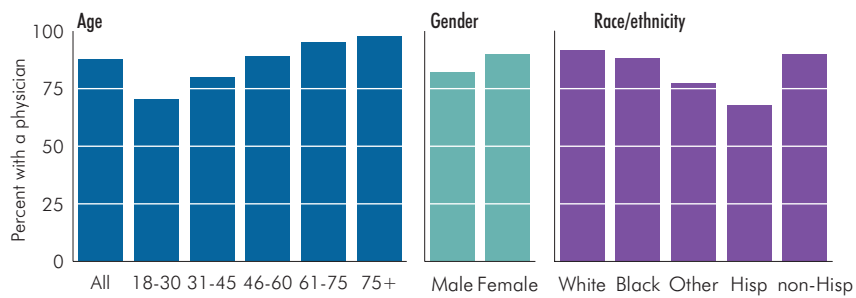
KEEP N=52,523, race; 53,653, ethnicity.

Eighty-seven percent of KEEP participants report having a physician.

Over 90% of KEEP participants residing in the Northeast census region report having a physician, compared to 88, 86, and 85.2%, respectively, in the Midwest, South, and West.

The likelihood of having a physician increases with age, is higher in females than in males, and is higher in white participants compared to blacks, people of other races, and Hispanics.

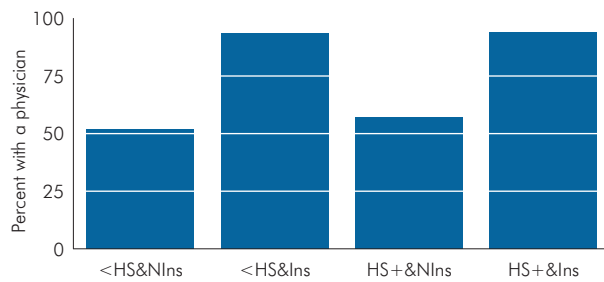
Regardless of education level, 94 percent of KEEP participants with insurance report having a physician compared to 52–57% of those without insurance.



2.23

KEEP participants with a physician, by age, gender, & race/ethnicity

KEEP N=53,673, age; 53,601, gender; 52,542, race; 53,673, Hispanics.



2.24

KEEP participants with a physician, by education & insurance status

KEEP N=51,571.

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

Figure 2.1

The KEEP program continues to grow, and in 2005 recorded 55,220 participants, a nine-fold increase since the program's inception and an increase of 49% from the previous year.

Figure 2.3

Florida has the highest percentage of KEEP participants, at 7%, followed by Virginia and South Carolina, at 5.2 and 5.1%, respectively.

Figure 2.6

When compared to the NHANES population, KEEP participants tend to be older. The greatest proportion of KEEP participants are age 46–60, compared to NHANES in which the greatest proportion are age 31–45. By gender, the NHANES population is more evenly divided—47.9% males and 52.1% females, compared to 31.7 and 68.3%, respectively, in the KEEP population.

Figure 2.7

The educational status of KEEP participants has remained consistent since 2000–2001; nearly 27% have completed high school, more than half have some level of college, and one in five have graduated from college.

Figure 2.9

Fifty-eight percent of KEEP participants report having some level of college or post-graduate education, compared to 51% of NHANES participants.

Figures 2.13 & 2.17

Overall, 82% of KEEP and NHANES participants have some form of medical insurance. Coverage increases with age, and is evenly distributed by gender. By race/ethnicity, 89 and 86% of white participants, respectively, have medical insurance compared to 57 and 66% in Hispanics.

Figure 2.20

Eighty-seven percent of KEEP participants report having a physician.

U.S. CENSUS DIVISIONS

SA: South Atlantic
NE: New England
WSC: West South Central
WNC: West North Central
PAC: Pacific
ENC: East North Central
MTN: Mountain
MA: Middle Atlantic
ESC: East South Central

EDUCATIONAL STATUS

GSL: Grade school or less
SHS: Some high school
HSG: High school graduate
SC: Some college
CG: College graduate
PG: Post graduate

EDUCATIONAL STATUS (WHEN USING NHANES COHORT)

GSL: Grade school or less + some high school
HSG: High school graduate
SC+: Some college

EDUCATION & INSURANCE

<HS&NIns: Less than a high school education, & no insurance
<HS&Ins: Less than a high school education, & insurance
HS+&NIns: High school education or greater, & no insurance
HS+&Ins: High school education or greater, & insurance