**Objective:** The prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in children has increased over the last decades. Nevertheless, there are still limited data on epidemiology of childhood CKD in Korea. To improve the understanding and management of Korean pediatric patients with CKD, we designed and established the Korean Pediatric CKD Registry in 2004.

**Methods:** Since January 2004, patients <20 years of age with CKD have been registered in the Korean Pediatric CKD Registry. Demographic and clinical data were collected by reporting patients from 16 major centers. Updating of the data was done at least every 1 year. We aimed to assess the incidence and prevalence of CKD, etiology, renal replacement therapy (RRT) modalities in pediatric patients with CKD.

**Results:** From January 2004 to December 2016, 1228 pediatric patients with CKD were registered (male/female ratio 1.79). The age distribution was as follows: <5 years 54.5%, 5-9 years 18.3%, 10-14 years 18.9%, and 8.3% were >15 years. The main causes of CKD were glomerulopathy (34.2%) and congenital anomalies of kidney and urinary tract (CAKUT, 31.1%). Glomerulopathy predominated in females, while CAKUT was the majority among males. Whereas CAKUT predominated in younger patients, the proportion of glomerulopathy increased with age. On December 31, 2016, 6.9% of all prevalent ESRD patients were receiving hemodialysis therapy, 30.0% were being treated with peritoneal dialysis, and 63.1% had a functioning kidney transplant.

**Conclusions:** This study provided the detailed epidemiologic data for Korean pediatric patients with CKD.