
Physical Activity and Nutrition

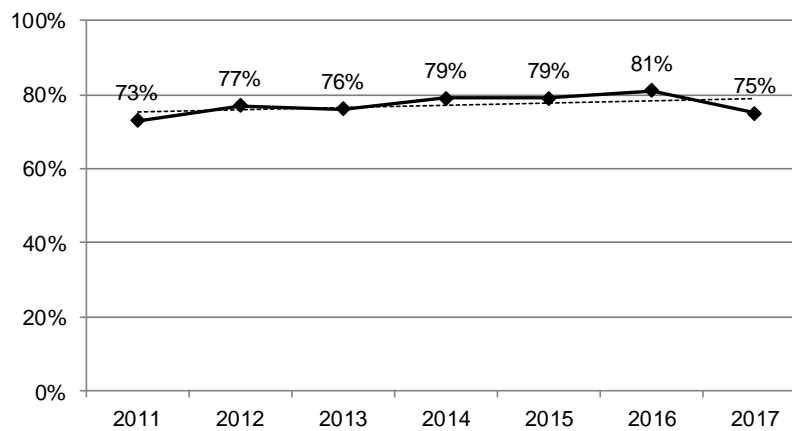
LEISURE TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Definition: South Dakotans who report leisure time physical activity or exercise during the past 30 days other than the respondent's regular job.

Prevalence of Leisure Time Physical Activity

- South Dakota 75%
- Nationwide median 74%

Figure 4
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Reported Leisure Time Physical Activity, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 7
South Dakotans Who Reported Leisure Time Physical Activity, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	77%	76.0%	78.4%
	Female	79%	77.7%	79.7%
Age	18-29	86%	84.5%	88.1%
	30-39	82%	79.4%	83.6%
	40-49	78%	76.1%	80.4%
	50-59	75%	73.6%	77.3%
	60-69	73%	71.0%	74.7%
	70-79	73%	70.9%	75.4%
	80+	65%	62.2%	68.4%
Race	White	78%	77.1%	78.7%
	American Indian	77%	74.4%	80.2%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	83%	76.2%	88.1%
	Non-Hispanic	78%	77.1%	78.6%
Household Income	Less than \$25,000	73%	71.5%	74.7%
	\$25,000-\$74,999	79%	77.1%	79.9%
	\$75,000+	85%	83.3%	85.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	65%	61.6%	68.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	74%	72.0%	75.0%
	Some Post-High School	80%	78.5%	81.1%
	College Graduate	87%	85.5%	87.5%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	81%	79.6%	81.8%
	Self-employed	72%	69.9%	74.8%
	Unemployed	76%	70.7%	80.0%
	Homemaker	82%	78.5%	85.5%
	Student	91%	87.6%	93.6%
	Retired	74%	72.5%	75.7%
	Unable to Work	59%	54.9%	62.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	79%	77.6%	79.6%
	Divorced/Separated	73%	70.7%	75.3%
	Widowed	69%	66.2%	71.5%
	Never Married	82%	80.1%	83.6%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	78%	77.2%	79.0%
	Rent Home	77%	74.8%	78.4%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	83%	80.9%	84.1%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	84%	82.3%	86.1%
Phone Status	Landline	75%	73.9%	76.4%
	Cell Phone	80%	78.6%	80.7%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	82%	72.1%	88.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	85%	83.4%	86.8%
County	Minnehaha	79%	76.6%	80.8%
	Pennington	80%	77.4%	81.9%
	Lincoln	82%	78.3%	84.6%
	Brown	77%	73.2%	80.2%
	Brookings	85%	81.4%	87.9%
	Codington	77%	73.4%	80.5%
	Meade	79%	75.7%	81.7%
	Lawrence	83%	80.7%	85.3%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	There is no gender difference regarding leisure time physical activity.
Age	The prevalence of leisure time physical activity decreases as age increases. This includes significant decreases when the 30s and 80s are reached.
Race	There are no significant racial differences regarding leisure time physical activity.
Ethnicity	There is no significant Hispanic difference in the prevalence of leisure time physical activity.
Household Income	The prevalence of leisure time physical activity increases as household income increases. This includes significant increases when the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ household income levels are reached.
Education	The prevalence of leisure time physical activity increases as education increases. This includes significant increases as the high school graduate, some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.
Employment	Students demonstrate a very high prevalence of leisure time physical activity, while those who are unable to work show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of leisure time physical activity, while those who are divorced or widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	The prevalence of leisure time physical activity does not seem to change based on home ownership.
Children Status	The prevalence of leisure time physical activity among adults does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those with a cell phone show a significantly higher prevalence of leisure time physical activity than those with a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of leisure time physical activity does not seem to change based on pregnancy status.
County	Residents of Brookings and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of leisure time physical activity, while residents of Minnehaha, Brown, and Codington counties show a very low prevalence.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Definition: South Dakotans who report participating in 150 minutes or more of aerobic physical activity per week.

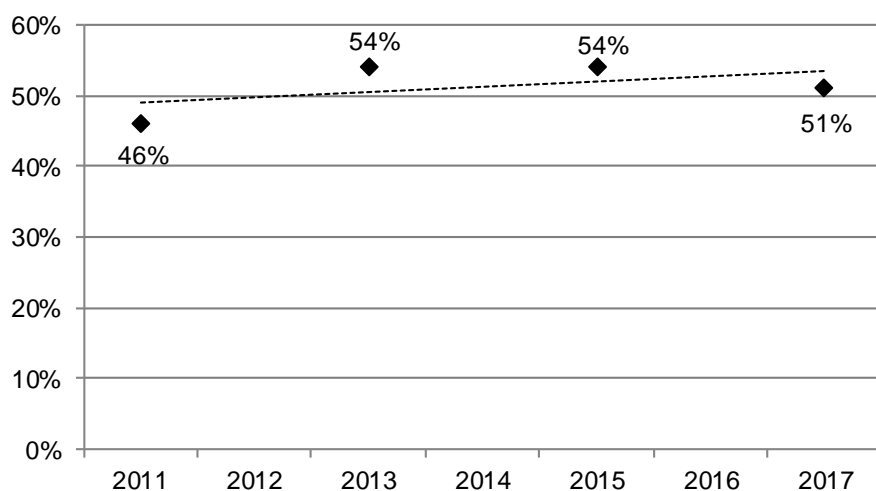
Prevalence of Meeting the Physical Activity Recommendations

- South Dakota 51%
- Nationwide median 51%

South Dakota Department of Health Strategic Plan

Increase the percent of adults who are physically active on a regular basis to 59 percent by 2020.

Figure 5
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Met Physical Activity Recommendations, 2011-2017



Note: This question was not asked in 2012, 2014, or 2016.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 8
South Dakotans Who Met Physical Activity Recommendations, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	50%	47.8%	51.5%
	Female	56%	54.0%	57.4%
Age	18-29	54%	50.4%	57.1%
	30-39	52%	48.4%	55.3%
	40-49	48%	44.4%	51.2%
	50-59	52%	49.7%	55.0%
	60-69	55%	51.9%	57.1%
	70-79	58%	54.7%	61.0%
Race	80+	51%	46.9%	55.6%
	White	53%	51.3%	53.9%
Ethnicity	American Indian	56%	51.2%	60.6%
	Hispanic	53%	42.7%	62.8%
Household Income	Non-Hispanic	53%	51.4%	53.9%
	Less than \$25,000	51%	48.4%	53.2%
	\$25,000-\$74,999	52%	50.2%	54.7%
Education	\$75,000+	59%	56.3%	61.0%
	Less than High School, G.E.D.	42%	37.2%	46.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	51%	48.5%	53.1%
	Some Post-High School	54%	51.3%	55.8%
Employment Status	College Graduate	58%	56.0%	60.1%
	Employed for Wages	52%	49.7%	53.4%
	Self-employed	48%	44.3%	51.8%
	Unemployed	57%	50.1%	63.4%
	Homemaker	62%	55.4%	67.3%
	Student	56%	49.2%	63.2%
	Retired	58%	56.2%	60.8%
Marital Status	Unable to Work	38%	33.2%	43.6%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	55%	53.0%	56.1%
	Divorced/Separated	50%	46.2%	53.2%
	Widowed	52%	48.8%	56.0%
Home Ownership Status	Never Married	49%	45.8%	52.3%
	Own Home	54%	52.6%	55.4%
Children Status	Rent Home	48%	45.5%	51.3%
	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	55%	51.7%	57.3%
Phone Status	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	48%	44.7%	51.7%
	Landline	53%	51.5%	55.1%
Pregnancy Status	Cell Phone	52%	50.5%	54.0%
	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	51%	36.4%	65.6%
County	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	57%	54.1%	60.4%
	Minnehaha	52%	48.6%	55.2%
	Pennington	57%	52.5%	60.7%
	Lincoln	51%	44.9%	56.8%
	Brown	52%	45.9%	57.3%
	Brookings	55%	47.1%	62.0%
	Codington	48%	41.5%	54.6%
	Meade	52%	46.4%	58.5%
Lawrence	61%	54.8%	67.1%	

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed. This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of being physically active than males.
Age	The prevalence of being physically active does not seem to change as age changes.
Race	The prevalence of being physically active does not seem to change based on race.
Ethnicity	The prevalence of being physically active does not seem to change based on ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of being physically active increases as household income increases. This includes a significant increase as the \$75,000+ income group is reached.
Education	The prevalence of being physically active increases as education levels increase. This includes significant increases as the high school and college graduate levels are reached.
Employment	Those who are unemployed, a homemaker, a student, or retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of being physically active, while those who are unable to work show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are married exhibit a very high prevalence of being physically active, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of being physically active than those who rent their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of being physically active does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	The prevalence of being physically active does not seem to change based on phone status.
County	Lawrence county demonstrates a very high prevalence of being physically active, while Codington county shows a very low prevalence.

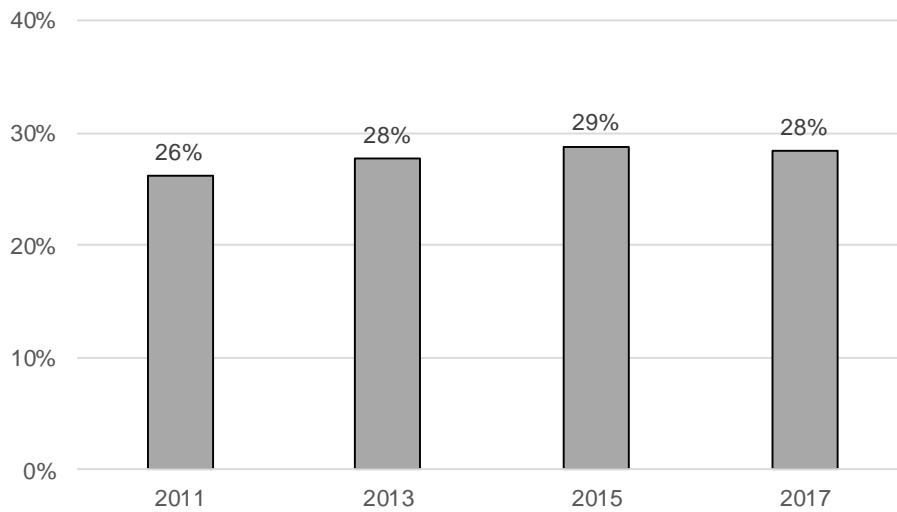
The following table shows the physical activity categories for South Dakotans in the past four years.

Table 9				
Physical Activity Categories for South Dakotans, 2011-2017				
	2011	2013	2015	2017
Highly Active	25%	35%	33%	30%
Active	21%	18%	21%	20%
Insufficiently Active	26%	21%	23%	22%
Inactive	28%	25%	23%	27%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2017

The following figure shows the percent of South Dakotans that meet muscle strengthening recommendations. For the past four years, less than one third of South Dakotans meet muscle strengthening recommendations.

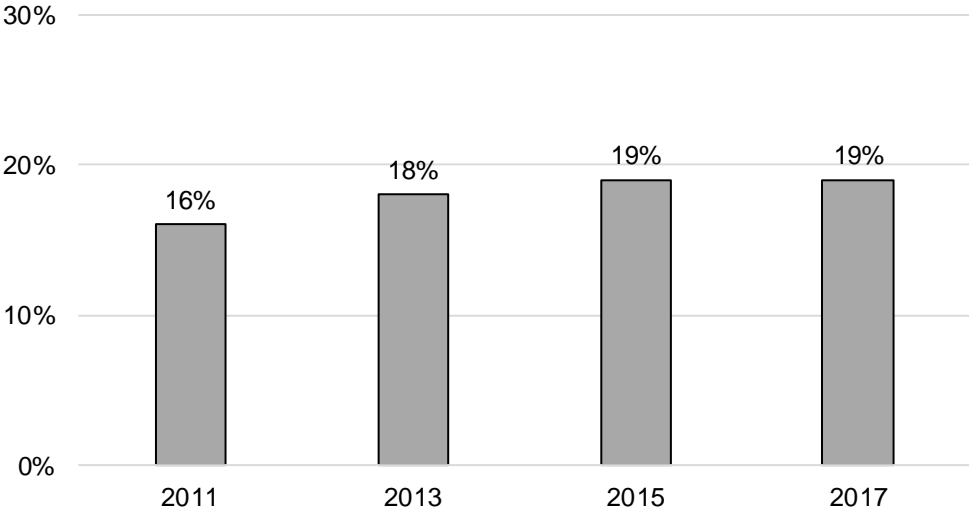
Figure 6
Percentage of South Dakotans That Meet Muscle Strengthening Recommendations, 2011-2017



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2017

The following figure shows the percent of South Dakotans that met both muscle strengthening and aerobic activity recommendations. For the past four years, less than 20 percent of South Dakotans met both recommendations.

Figure 7
Percentage of South Dakotans That Meet Both Muscle Strengthening and Aerobic Activity Recommendations, 2011-2017



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2011-2017

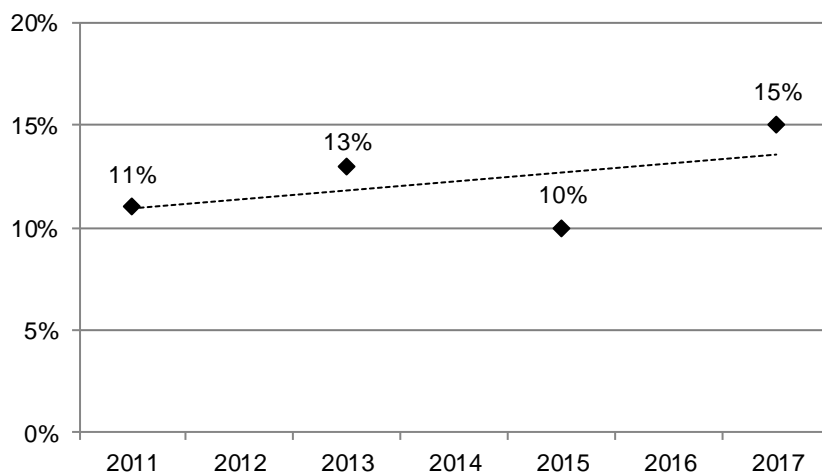
FIVE SERVINGS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Definition: South Dakotans who report they consume at least five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

Prevalence of Consuming at Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day

- South Dakota 15%
- There is no nationwide median for consuming five fruits and vegetables per day

Figure 8
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Reported Consuming at Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day, 2011-2017



Note: This question was not asked in 2012, 2014, or 2016.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 10
South Dakotans Who Reported Consuming at Least Five Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	10%	8.8%	11.2%
	Female	15%	14.0%	16.4%
Age	18-29	11%	8.7%	12.9%
	30-39	14%	11.8%	17.0%
	40-49	13%	10.8%	15.8%
	50-59	14%	12.0%	15.7%
	60-69	12%	10.3%	13.4%
	70-79	12%	10.2%	14.1%
Race	80+	12%	9.5%	14.6%
	White	12%	11.5%	13.2%
Ethnicity	American Indian	13%	10.2%	16.2%
	Hispanic	14%	8.6%	22.9%
Household Income	Non-Hispanic	12%	11.7%	13.4%
	Less than \$25,000	12%	10.1%	13.5%
	\$25,000-\$74,999	12%	11.0%	14.0%
Education	\$75,000+	15%	13.2%	16.7%
	Less than High School, G.E.D.	11%	7.8%	15.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	9%	8.1%	10.7%
	Some Post-High School	13%	11.5%	14.6%
Employment Status	College Graduate	17%	15.0%	18.2%
	Employed for Wages	13%	11.6%	14.2%
	Self-employed	12%	10.2%	14.8%
	Unemployed	12%	8.5%	17.0%
	Homemaker	14%	10.8%	17.9%
	Student	13%	8.9%	18.4%
	Retired	12%	10.8%	13.6%
Marital Status	Unable to Work	11%	7.8%	14.8%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	13%	12.0%	14.1%
	Divorced/Separated	12%	10.0%	14.7%
	Widowed	13%	11.1%	15.5%
Home Ownership Status	Never Married	11%	9.2%	13.8%
	Own Home	13%	12.4%	14.4%
Children Status	Rent Home	11%	9.1%	13.0%
	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	13%	11.6%	15.5%
Phone Status	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	11%	8.9%	14.0%
	Landline	12%	11.3%	13.8%
Pregnancy Status	Cell Phone	13%	11.5%	13.8%
	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	12%	7.2%	19.7%
County	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	15%	12.7%	17.3%
	Minnehaha	11%	9.5%	13.9%
	Pennington	14%	11.6%	17.2%
	Lincoln	10%	6.7%	14.0%
	Brown	12%	8.9%	16.4%
	Brookings	10%	6.8%	14.7%
	Codington	14%	10.4%	19.4%
	Meade	9%	6.6%	12.9%
Lawrence	12%	7.9%	17.7%	

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed. This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day than males.
Age	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day as age changes.
Race	There seems to be no racial difference in the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day.
Ethnicity	The prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day does not seem to change based on ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day does not seem to change as household income changes.
Education	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day regarding education level.
Employment	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day regarding employment status.
Marital Status	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day regarding marital status.
Home Ownership	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day regarding home ownership.
Children Status	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day regarding the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day regarding phone status.
Pregnancy Status	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day regarding pregnancy status.
County	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of eating five or more fruits and vegetables a day regarding the eight available counties.

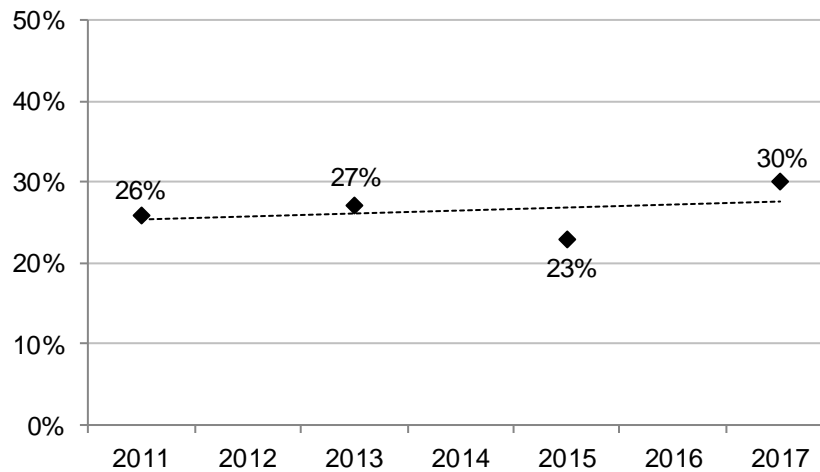
TWO SERVINGS OF FRUITS PER DAY

Definition: South Dakotans who report they consume at least two servings of fruits per day.

Prevalence of Consuming at Least Two Servings of Fruits Per Day

- South Dakota 30%
- There is no nationwide median for two servings of fruits per day

Figure 9
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Reported Consuming at Least Two Servings of Fruit Per Day, 2011-2017



Note: This question was not asked in 2012, 2014, or 2016.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 11
South Dakotans Who Reported Consuming at Least Two Servings of Fruits Per Day, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	21%	19.8%	22.8%
	Female	31%	29.9%	32.9%
Age	18-29	23%	20.3%	26.0%
	30-39	25%	22.5%	28.5%
	40-49	24%	21.4%	27.3%
	50-59	24%	22.4%	26.7%
	60-69	27%	24.9%	29.3%
	70-79	33%	30.0%	35.7%
	80+	39%	35.0%	43.1%
Race	White	26%	25.3%	27.6%
	American Indian	27%	23.5%	31.3%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	26%	17.9%	36.6%
	Non-Hispanic	26%	25.3%	27.4%
Household Income	Less than \$25,000	26%	24.1%	28.4%
	\$25,000-\$74,999	26%	24.3%	28.1%
	\$75,000+	27%	24.8%	28.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	23%	19.2%	28.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	22%	20.5%	24.0%
	Some Post-High School	27%	25.1%	29.0%
	College Graduate	32%	30.1%	33.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	25%	23.4%	26.5%
	Self-employed	23%	20.3%	26.2%
	Unemployed	23%	18.4%	29.2%
	Homemaker	33%	27.6%	37.9%
	Student	21%	16.4%	26.9%
	Retired	33%	31.2%	35.4%
	Unable to Work	26%	21.3%	30.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	27%	25.4%	28.0%
	Divorced/Separated	24%	21.0%	26.8%
	Widowed	36%	33.0%	39.6%
	Never Married	24%	21.1%	26.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	28%	26.3%	28.7%
	Rent Home	23%	21.1%	26.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	25%	23.0%	27.7%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	23%	19.9%	26.0%
Phone Status	Landline	29%	27.0%	30.1%
	Cell Phone	25%	23.6%	26.5%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	28%	18.7%	39.9%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	28%	25.3%	30.8%
County	Minnehaha	25%	22.7%	28.3%
	Pennington	27%	23.6%	30.5%
	Lincoln	27%	21.9%	32.3%
	Brown	27%	21.9%	32.0%
	Brookings	26%	20.1%	32.4%
	Codington	27%	21.8%	33.8%
	Meade	20%	16.0%	25.3%
	Lawrence	23%	17.8%	28.5%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed. This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day than males.
Age	The prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day generally increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 70s are reached.
Race	The prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day does not seem to differ based on race.
Ethnicity	The prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day does not seem to differ based on ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day does not seem to differ based on household income.
Education	The prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day does not seem to differ based on education.
Employment	Those who are a homemaker or retired demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day than all other types of employment.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day than all other types of marital status.
Home Ownership	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day than those who rent their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who use a landline phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day than those who use a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of eating at least two servings of fruit per day does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	There seems to be no county difference regarding eating at least two servings of fruit per day.

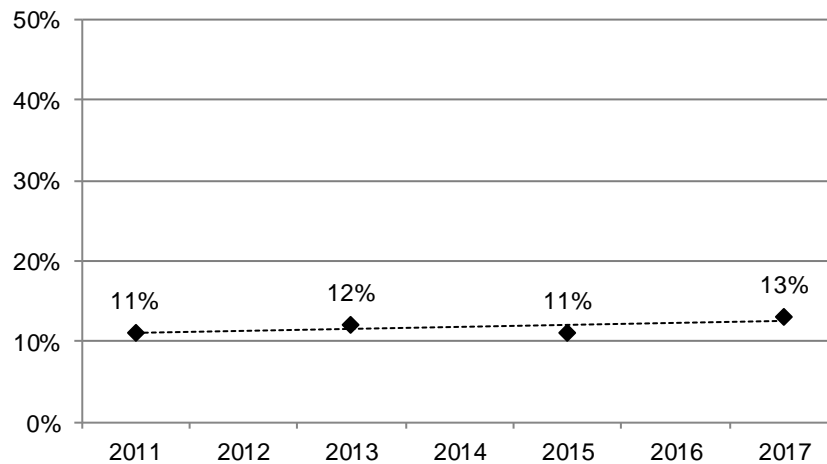
THREE SERVINGS OF VEGETABLES PER DAY

Definition: South Dakotans who report they consume at least three servings of vegetables per day.

Prevalence of Consuming at Least Three Servings of Vegetables Per Day

- South Dakota 13%
- There is no nationwide median for consuming three servings of vegetables per day

Figure 10
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Reported Consuming at Least Three Servings of Vegetables Per Day, 2011-2017



Note: This question was not asked in 2012, 2014 or 2016.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 12
South Dakotans Who Reported Consuming at Least Three Servings of Vegetables Per Day,
2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	11%	9.3%	11.9%
	Female	14%	12.5%	14.8%
Age	18-29	10%	8.0%	12.0%
	30-39	15%	12.7%	18.3%
	40-49	13%	10.8%	15.4%
	50-59	13%	11.1%	14.7%
	60-69	12%	10.2%	13.4%
	70-79	11%	8.5%	13.1%
	80+	9%	6.9%	11.4%
Race	White	12%	10.9%	12.6%
	American Indian	12%	9.0%	15.6%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	11%	6.4%	19.0%
	Non-Hispanic	12%	11.2%	12.9%
Household Income	Less than \$25,000	11%	9.2%	12.7%
	\$25,000-\$74,999	12%	10.4%	13.3%
	\$75,000+	15%	13.5%	17.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	11%	7.6%	16.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	10%	8.4%	11.0%
	Some Post-High School	12%	10.8%	13.8%
	College Graduate	15%	13.8%	16.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	12%	11.0%	13.5%
	Self-employed	13%	10.3%	15.3%
	Unemployed	11%	7.8%	16.0%
	Homemaker	16%	12.2%	21.1%
	Student	12%	7.9%	16.8%
	Retired	11%	9.2%	12.3%
	Unable to Work	12%	8.0%	16.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	13%	11.8%	13.9%
	Divorced/Separated	11%	9.5%	13.8%
	Widowed	11%	8.9%	13.5%
	Never Married	11%	8.6%	13.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	13%	11.7%	13.6%
	Rent Home	11%	9.2%	13.3%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	13%	10.8%	14.5%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	12%	9.8%	15.0%
Phone Status	Landline	11%	10.1%	12.5%
	Cell Phone	13%	11.4%	13.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	9%	4.0%	17.7%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	14%	11.9%	16.3%
County	Minnehaha	13%	10.4%	15.1%
	Pennington	13%	10.8%	16.5%
	Lincoln	9%	6.4%	12.9%
	Brown	12%	8.9%	16.2%
	Brookings	8%	5.4%	12.1%
	Codington	12%	8.9%	17.0%
	Meade	11%	8.2%	15.9%
	Lawrence	11%	7.7%	14.8%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed. This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day than males.
Age	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day peaks with those in their 30s. The prevalence then decreases as age increases.
Race	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day does not seem to differ based on race.
Ethnicity	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day does not seem to differ based on ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables increases as household income increases. This includes a significant increase as the \$75,000+ income group is reached.
Education	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day does not seem to differ based on education.
Employment	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day does not seem to differ based on employment.
Marital Status	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day does not seem to differ based on marital status.
Home Ownership	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day does not seem to differ based on home ownership.
Children Status	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day does not seem to differ based on phone status.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of eating at least three servings of vegetables per day does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	There seems to be no difference regarding eating at least three servings of vegetables per day among the eight counties with sufficient sample size.