

Household Survey. The full ACCESS database containing responses to the household survey, *EpiInfo* analysis of the survey responses and Excel spreadsheets used to collate and chart the data are provided in Appendix U. The following discussion contains the highlights and most significant results from this phase of the study. In most cases, the graphic results are portrayed by zip code area and for Garfield County overall. Please note that “SL” in all of the graphs and tables refers to households in which Spanish is the primary language. These interviews and surveys were conducted in Spanish.

Respondent Demographics

Table 32 provides an overview of the sample population, numbers of surveys attempted and completed, and the percentage of the population surveyed, by zip code area. Table 33 provides information on response rates and reasons for refusing to participate in the survey.

Table 32. Household Survey Demographics

Zip Code	Census pop.	Households (with “land lines”)	Sample	Surveys Completed	% of households completed	Individuals “surveyed”**	% of population surveyed
81601*	12,768	4,680	Mail Phone	49 56	1.05 1.20	135 151	1.06 1.18
81623	13,008	4,784	Mail Phone	26 48	0.54 1.00	63 140	0.48 1.08
81635	5,041	1,947	Mail Phone	24 22	1.23 1.13	52 57	1.03 1.13
81647	4,410	1,672	Mail Phone	11 23	0.66 1.38	25 84	0.57 1.90
81650	10,319	3,752	Mail Phone	35 50	0.93 1.33	87 147	0.84 1.42
81652	3,107	1,632	Mail Phone	21 20	1.29 1.23	54 53	1.74 1.71
Totals	48,653	18,467		385	2.08	1,048	2.15

* The city of Glenwood Springs includes zip codes 81601 and 81602. For the sake of simplicity, in this report, the data for these two zip codes are combined and referred to collectively as zip code 81601.

** This number includes the number of total individuals (household members) for whom data were collected as a result of completing the designated number of household surveys.

Table 33. Household Survey Response Rate – Telephone Survey

Respondent Location	Total Number Refused	Hung Up	Too busy	Reason given for not participating			Gender**		Age**		
				Survey too long	Not interested	Other	Male	Female	Young	Middle-aged	Elderly
Carbondale (81623)	25 (34.2%)*	16	1	1	5	2	8	7	6	6	1
Glenwood Springs (81601 & 81602)	42 (42.8%)	17	7	0	12	6	7	16	4	5	3
New Castle (81647)	11 (32.4%)	3	1	0	3	4	0	5	1	4	1
Parachute (81635)	12 (35.3%)	4	1	0	1	6	2	2	1	1	0
Rifle (81650)	37 (43.5%)	16	5	3	3	5	7	8	5	4	2
Silt (81652)	16 (44.4%)	4	3	0	3	6	3	5	2	5	0
Battlement Mesa (81635)	1 (4.3%)				1						

* Percentage of actual telephone contacts (does not include attempted calls to numbers no longer in service or household contacts that were unsuccessful as a result of repeated calls to a phone number that resulted in “no answer” or answering machine response only. With the exception of Battlement Mesa (which is largely a retirement community), there are no significant trends among “impacted” and “non-impacted” communities with respect to refusal to participate in the telephone survey.

** It was often not possible to definitively identify the gender and age of the person who answered the phone and refused to complete the survey. Thus, these numbers are given for rough information only, and are not intended to provide a reliable description of the population that refused to participate in this survey.

Figure 93 demonstrates graphically that the quality of the vast majority of completed household surveys was good, with a minimal number that were “marginal”, with respect to the reliability of the collected data, or had significant levels of missing data.

Figure 93. Quality of Household Survey Interviews

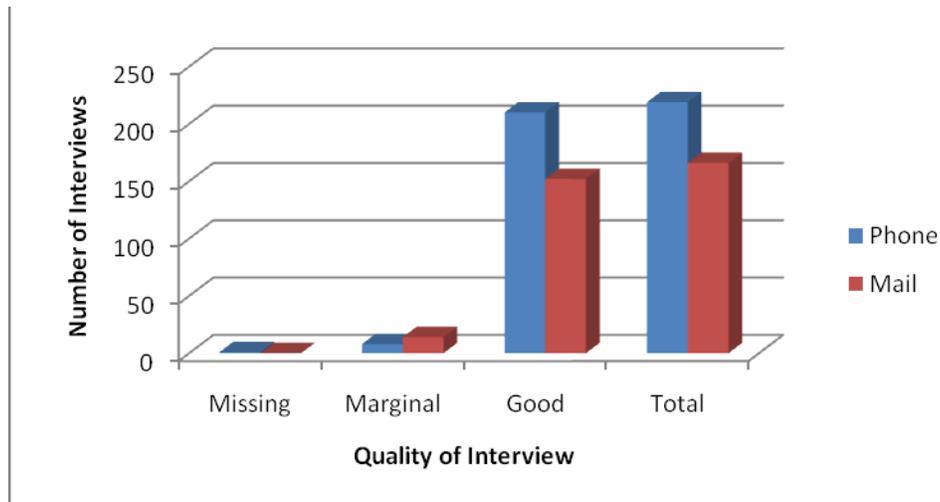


Figure 94 shows the length of residence in Garfield County for survey respondent households. The vast majority of respondents from every zip code area have lived in Garfield County for more than five years, and more than 90% have lived in their current residence for more than one year (Figure 95). Figures 96 and 97 show the location of respondent residences and the number of persons residing in the respondent households as a percentage of the households surveyed. Figures 98 through 103 provide information on other demographic characteristics of the surveyed households and respondents, such as age, gender, ethnicity, percentage of ethnicity, education and health insurance. The majority of the respondents were married.

Figure 94. Length of residence in Garfield County

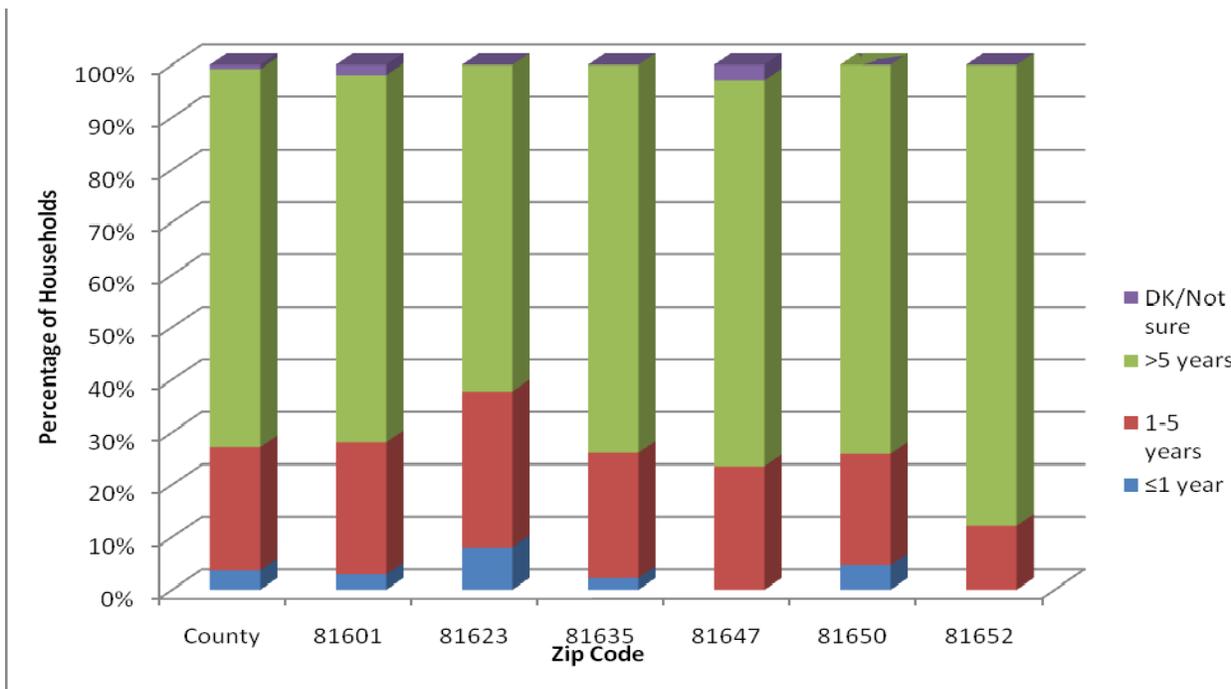


Figure 95. Length of time in current residence

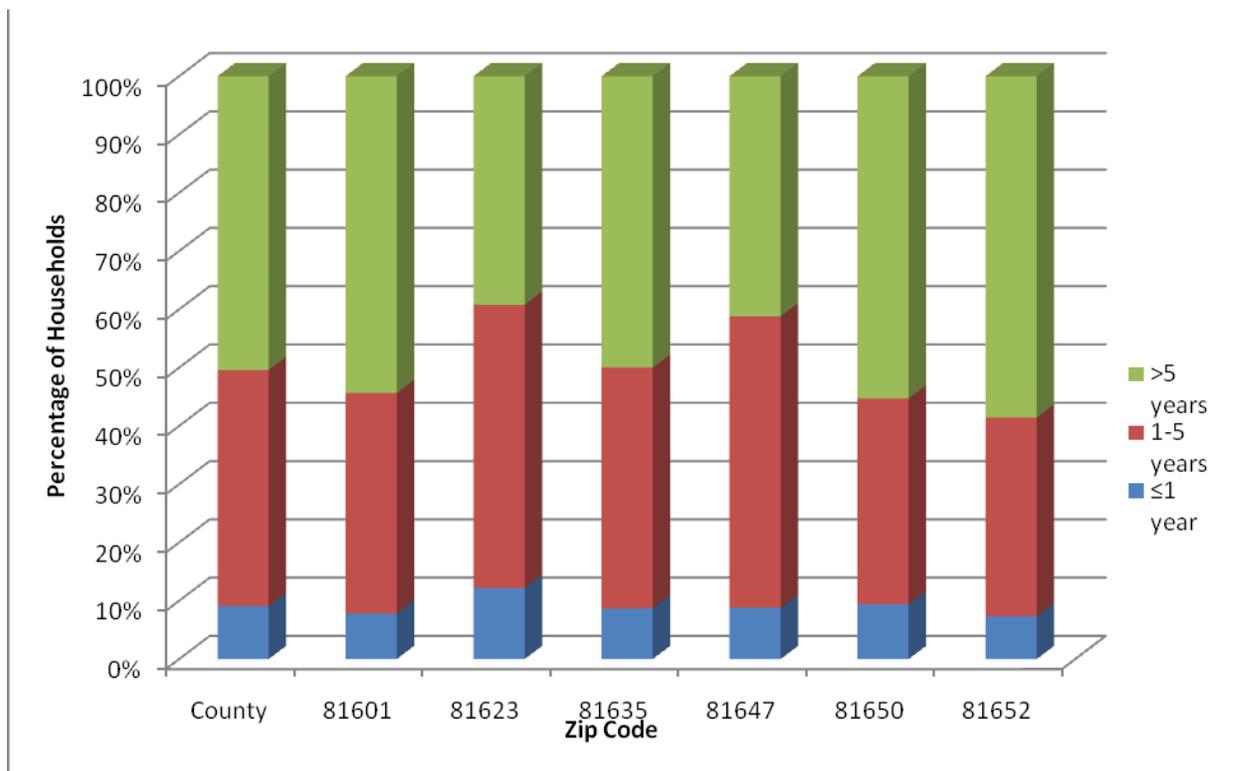


Figure 96. Location of residence in Garfield County

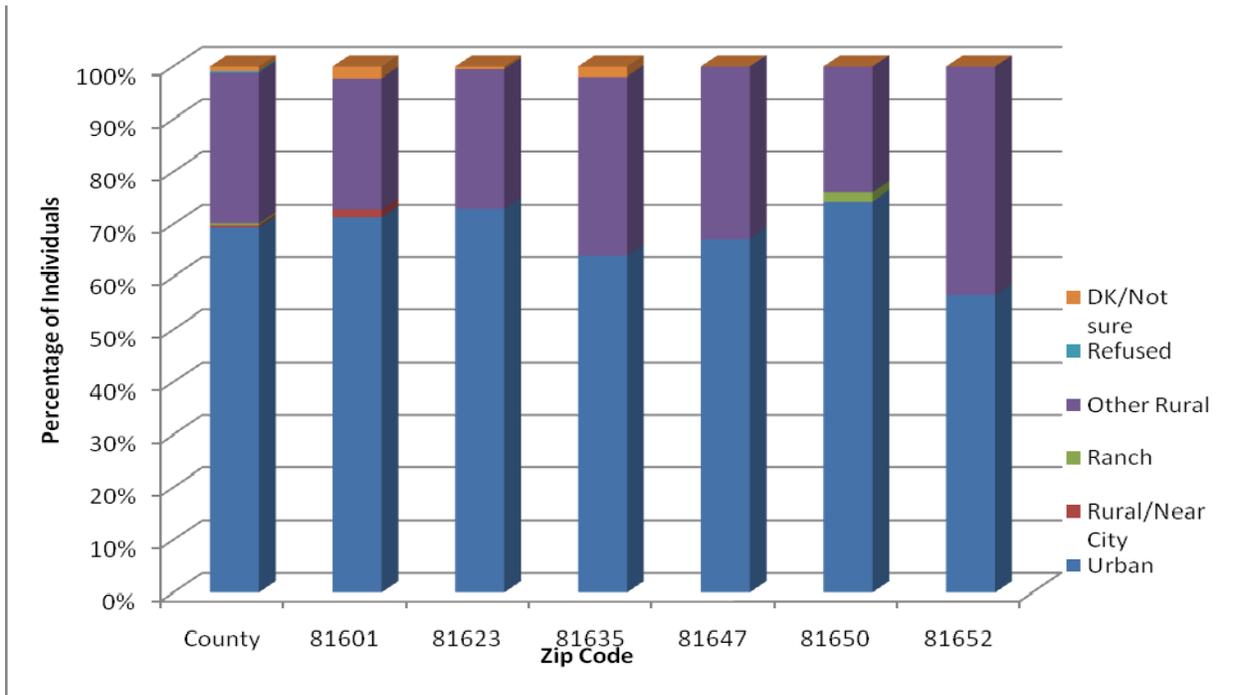
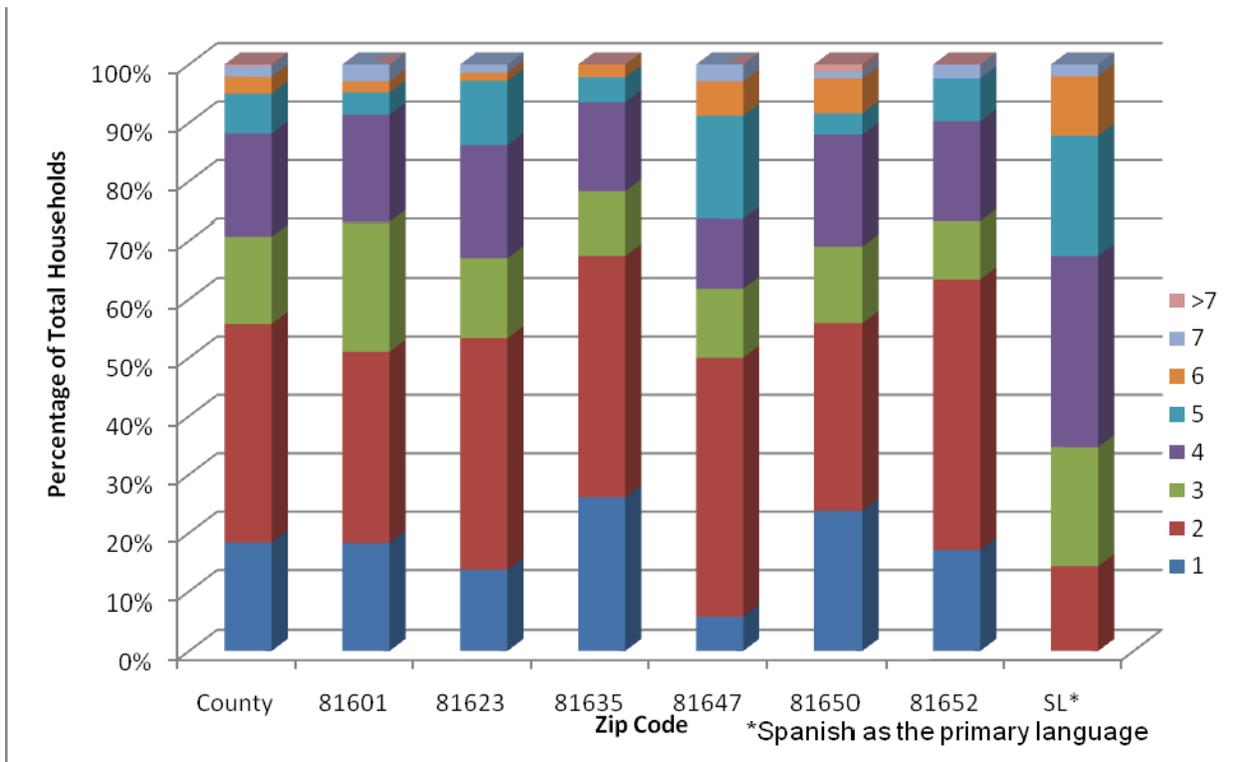


Figure 97. Household Size (residents per household)



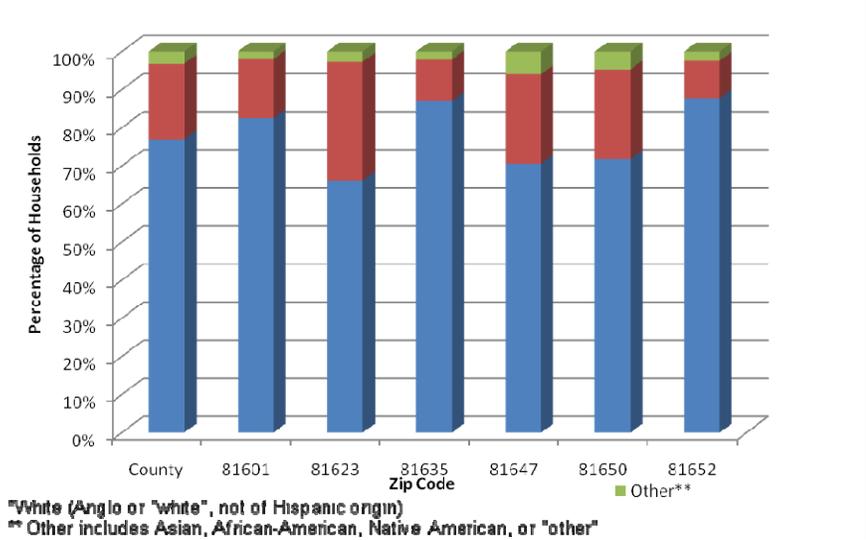


Figure 98. Household Ethnicity

Figure 99. Mean Age of Household Residents

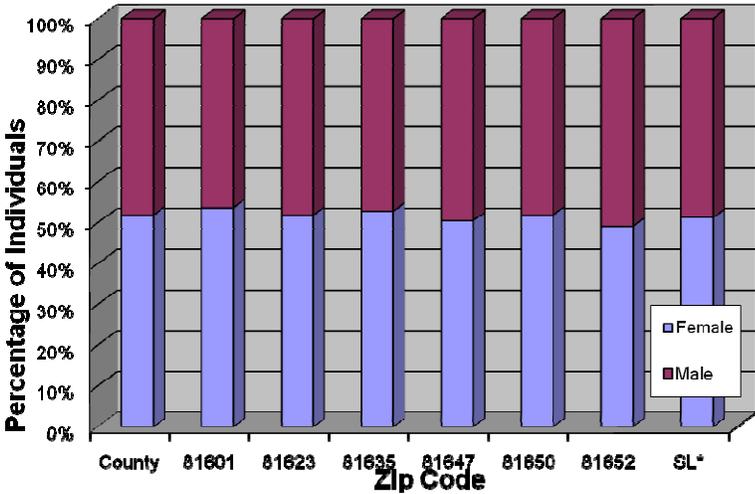
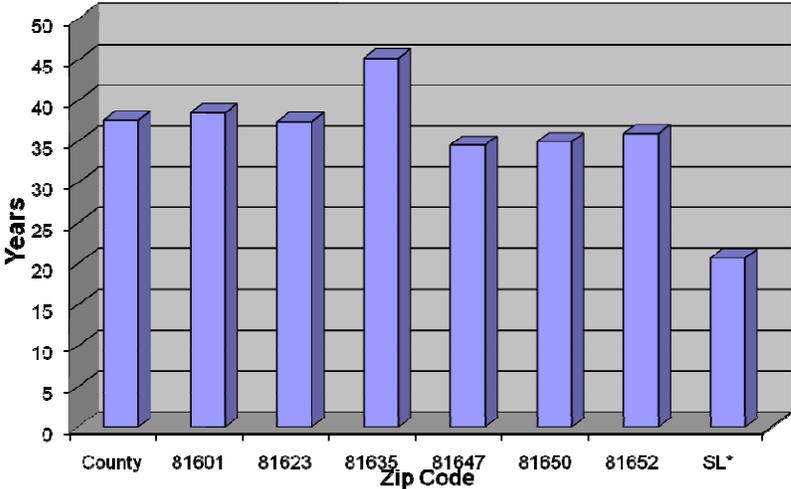


Figure 100. Gender of Residents

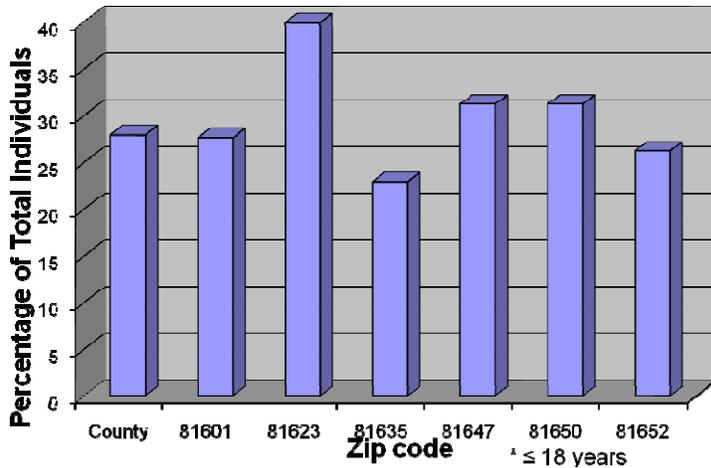


Figure 101. Percentage of Children in Respondent Households

Figure 102. Education level of Survey Respondent

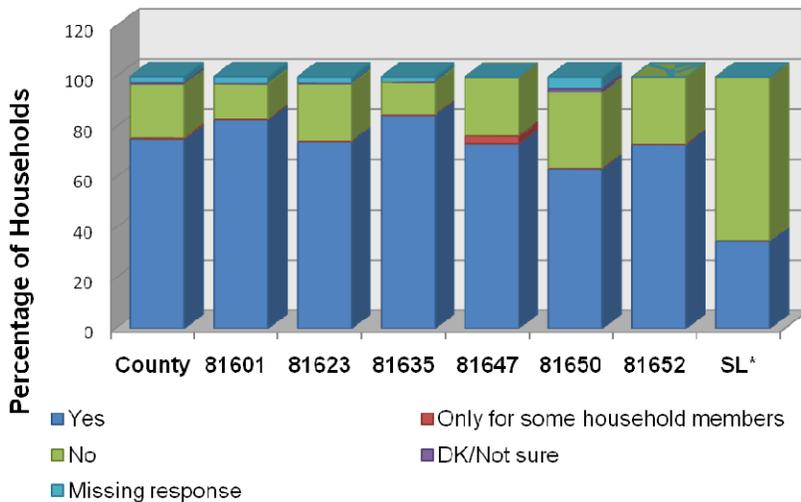
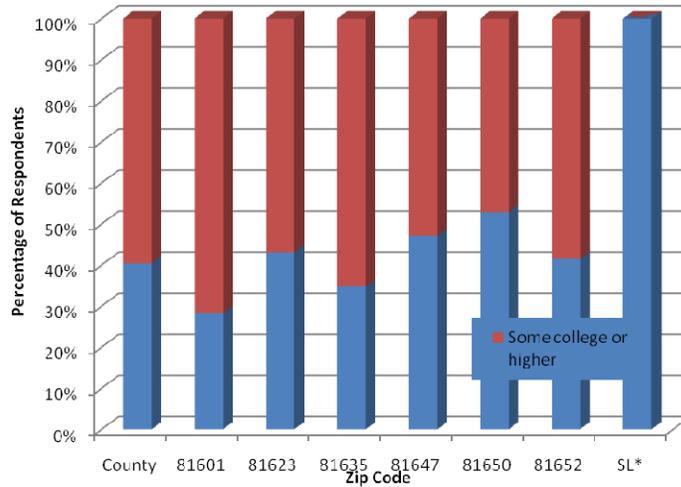


Figure 103. Percentage of Households with Health Insurance

Household Survey Outcomes

Greater than 80% of individuals from every zip code area in Garfield County rated their current health as either excellent or good, and less than 10% of individuals in every zip code area felt that their current health is somewhat worse or much worse than it was one year ago.

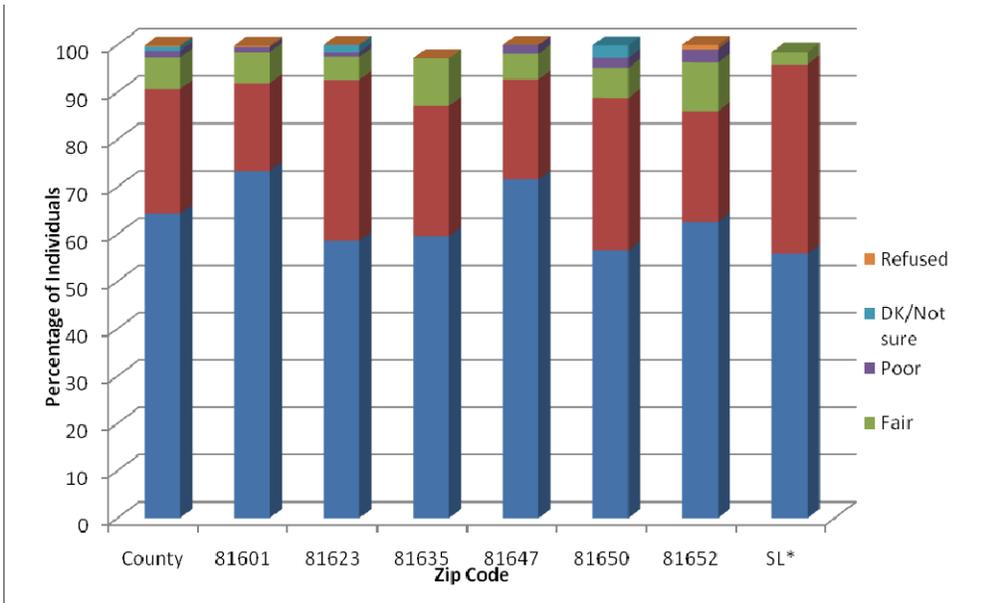


Figure 104. Current Health

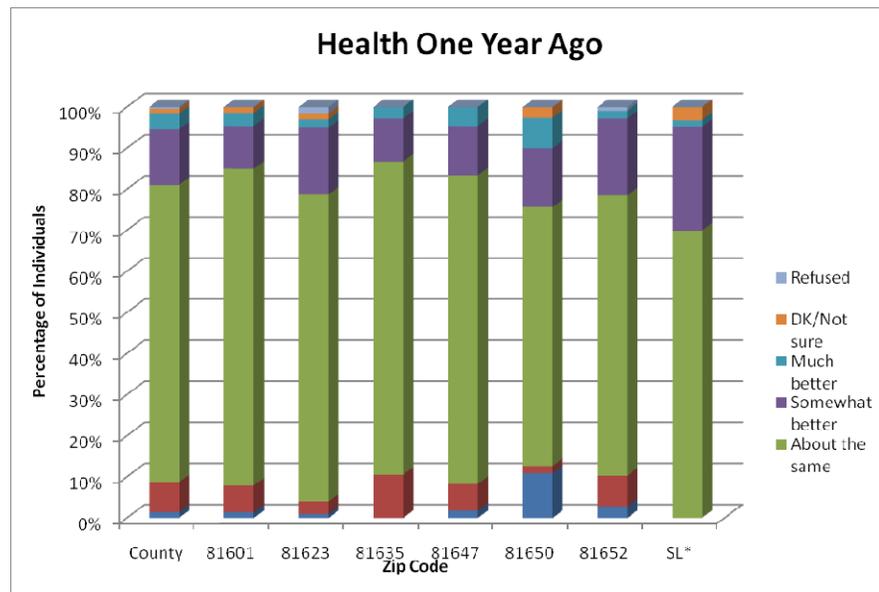


Figure 105. Health One Year Ago

Approximately 12% of individuals, county-wide, reported that they had suffered an illness or injury during the past year that had affected their health for greater than 5 days.

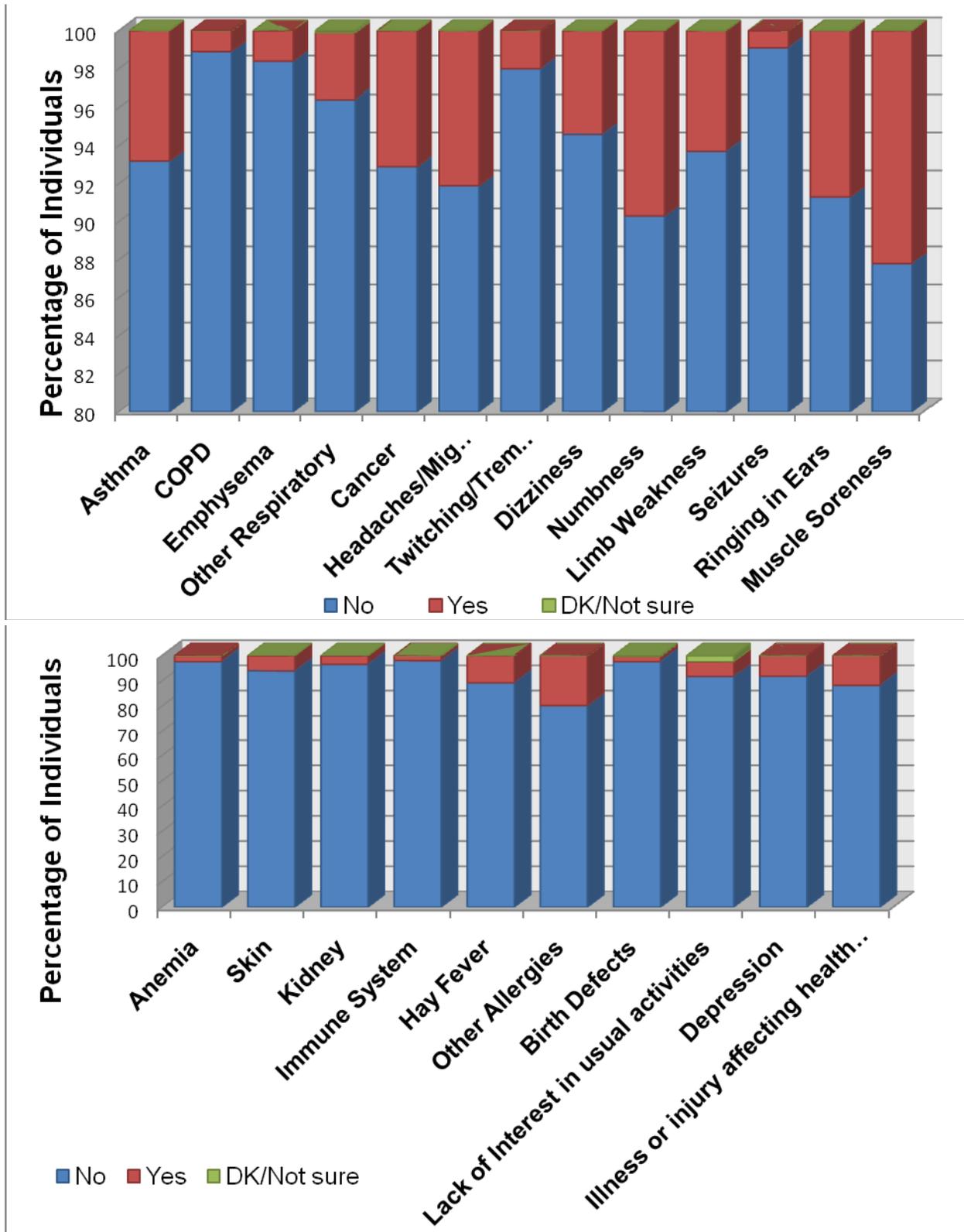


Figure 106. Percentage of individuals reporting selected diseases and symptoms: Garfield County Overall

- Approximately 8% of individuals, county-wide, reported suffering from depression.
- 20% of individuals reported suffering from a variety of allergies, including hay fever.
- 8% of individuals suffer from frequent headaches or migraines; a zip code comparison shows that the lowest frequency of headache sufferers live in zip code 81623 (4%), while the highest frequency was reported from zip codes 81635 and 81647 (8.3% each). Please note that these data are NOT age-adjusted.

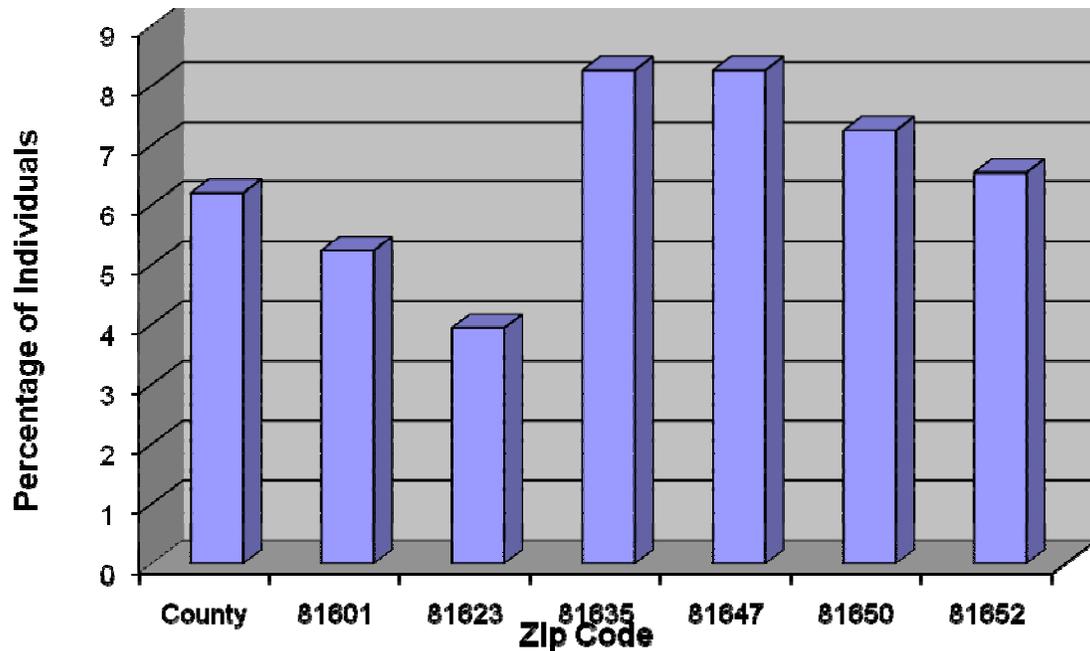


Figure 107. Percentage of individuals suffering from frequent headaches or migraines by zip code

We made some attempt to look at any correlation with home drinking water supply and neurological symptoms or complaints such as frequent headaches (see Figure 107 below), dizziness, “twitching”, and weakness, and lung or kidney diseases. For a complete set of symptoms or conditions that were correlated with home water supply, please see Appendix U. Those respondents who live in the 81647, 81650 and 81652 zip code areas were more likely to be using bottled or vended water as a home drinking water source. In all cases, the numbers of individuals reporting these conditions were too small to show statistical significance for any correlation. However, the majority of respondents in all zip code areas used filtered or unfiltered tap water (municipal water supplies) as their primary drinking water source. Despite the fact that municipal drinking water sources are required to meet Federal drinking water standards, many respondents living in the 81647, 81650 and 81652 reported concerns about a

relationship between their health conditions and their drinking water source (Figure 110). Please see our recommendation regarding testing for private wells and small homeowner association drinking water sources.

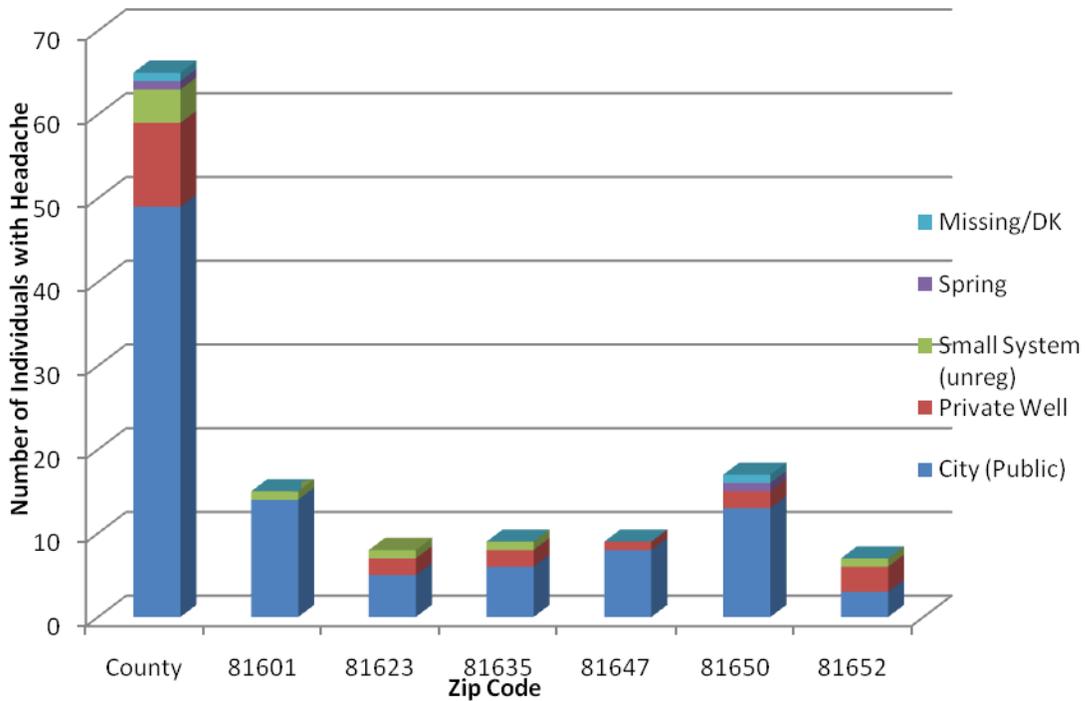


Figure 108. Main water supply and number of individuals reporting frequent headaches

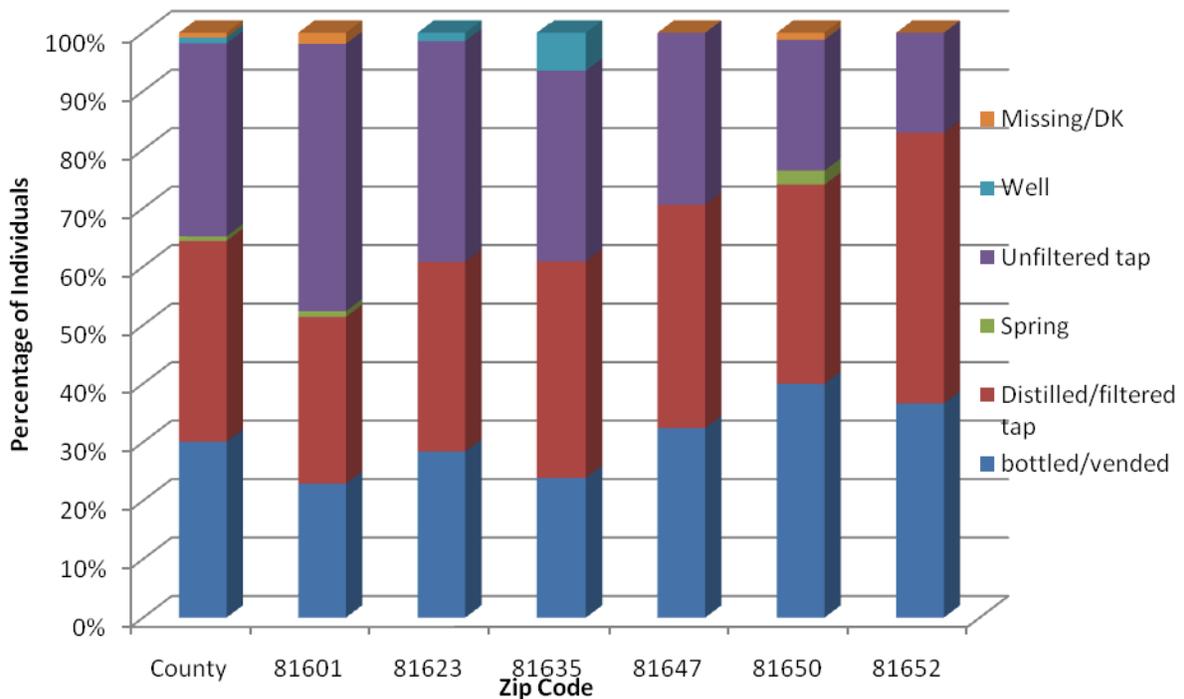


Figure 109. Primary source of drinking water at home

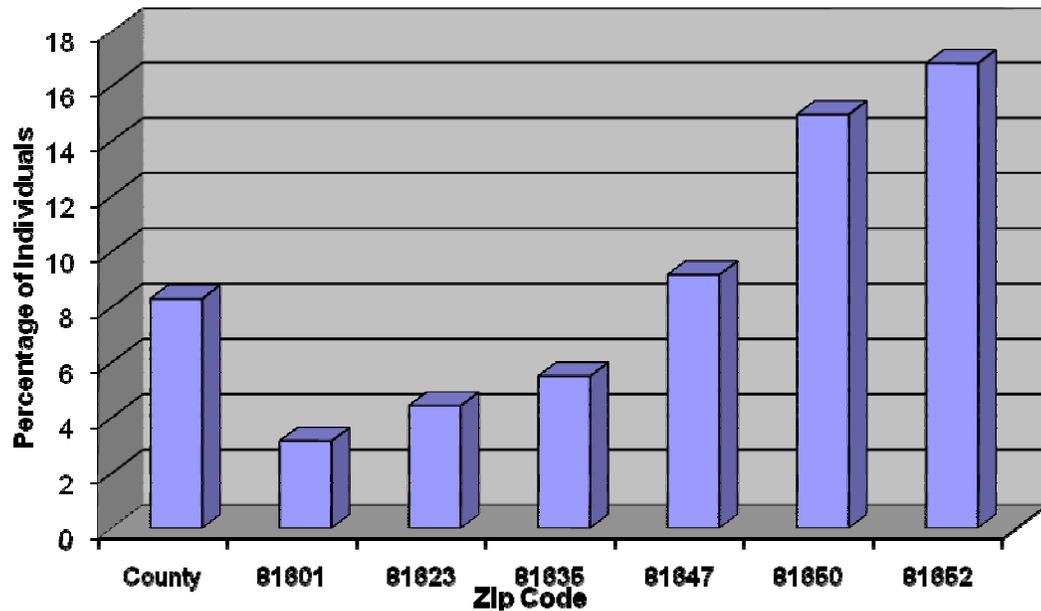


Figure 110. Percentage of Individuals Concerned about Health Problems Related to Water Supply

We also asked questions about personal behaviors that could influence respondent health; e.g., alcohol, tobacco, and recreational drug use. These responses were stratified by zip code and age. (Please see Appendix U for complete data sets.) Figures 110 through 112 provide data on frequency and amount of alcohol and recreational drug use reported for the County, overall.

Figure 111. Days Per Month of Alcohol Consumption by Age: County Overall

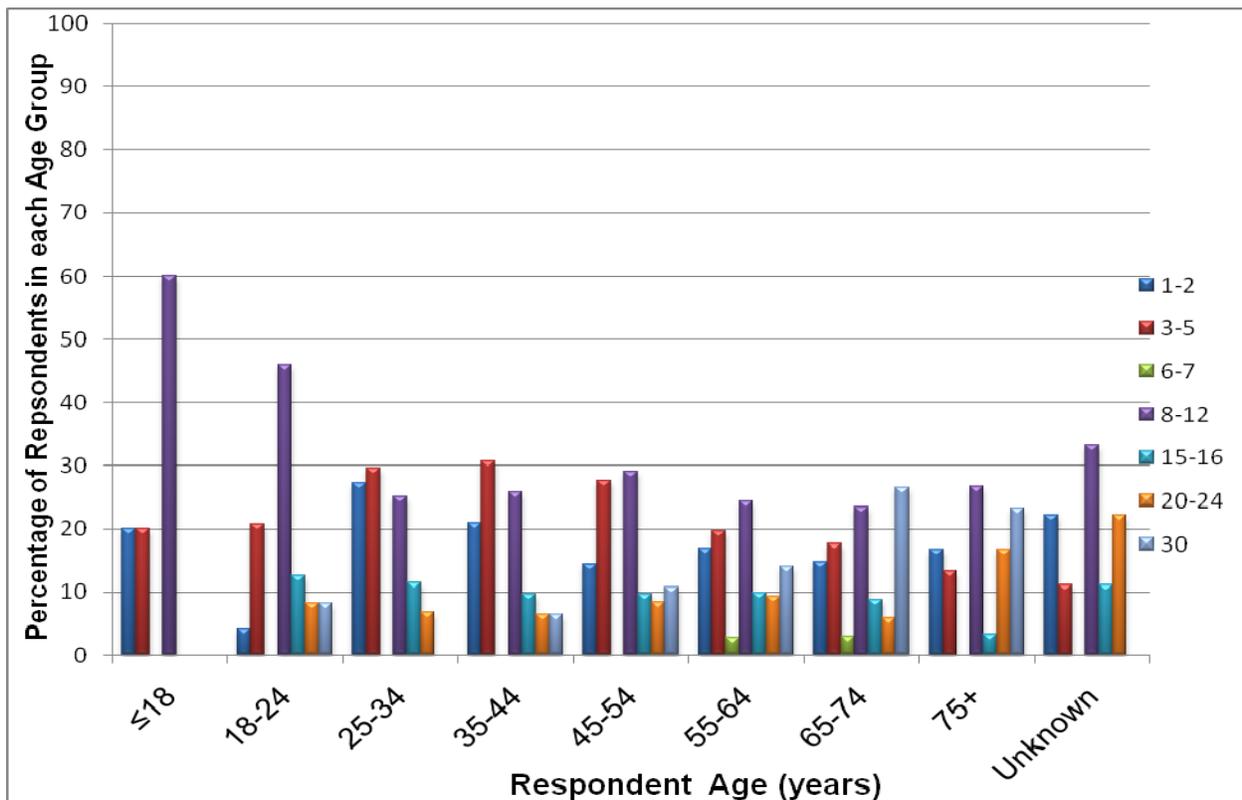


Figure 112. Number of Drinks Per Day for Individuals Who Consumed Alcohol During the Past 30 Days: County Overall by Age

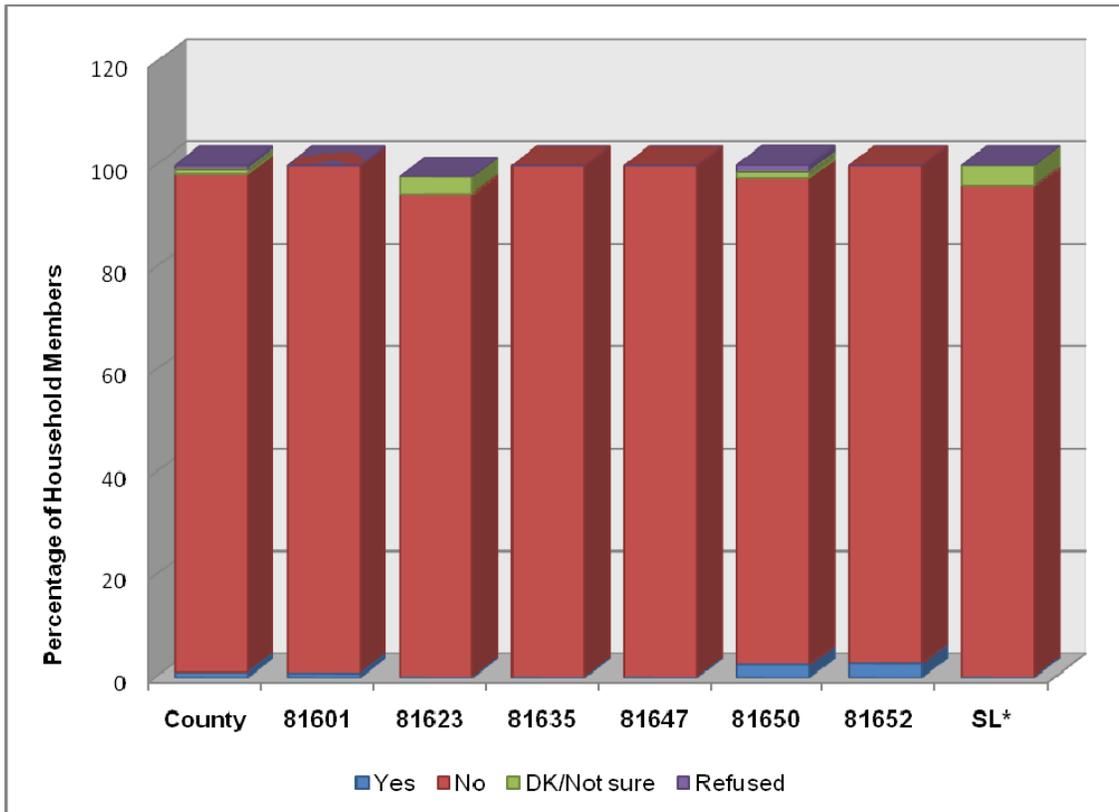
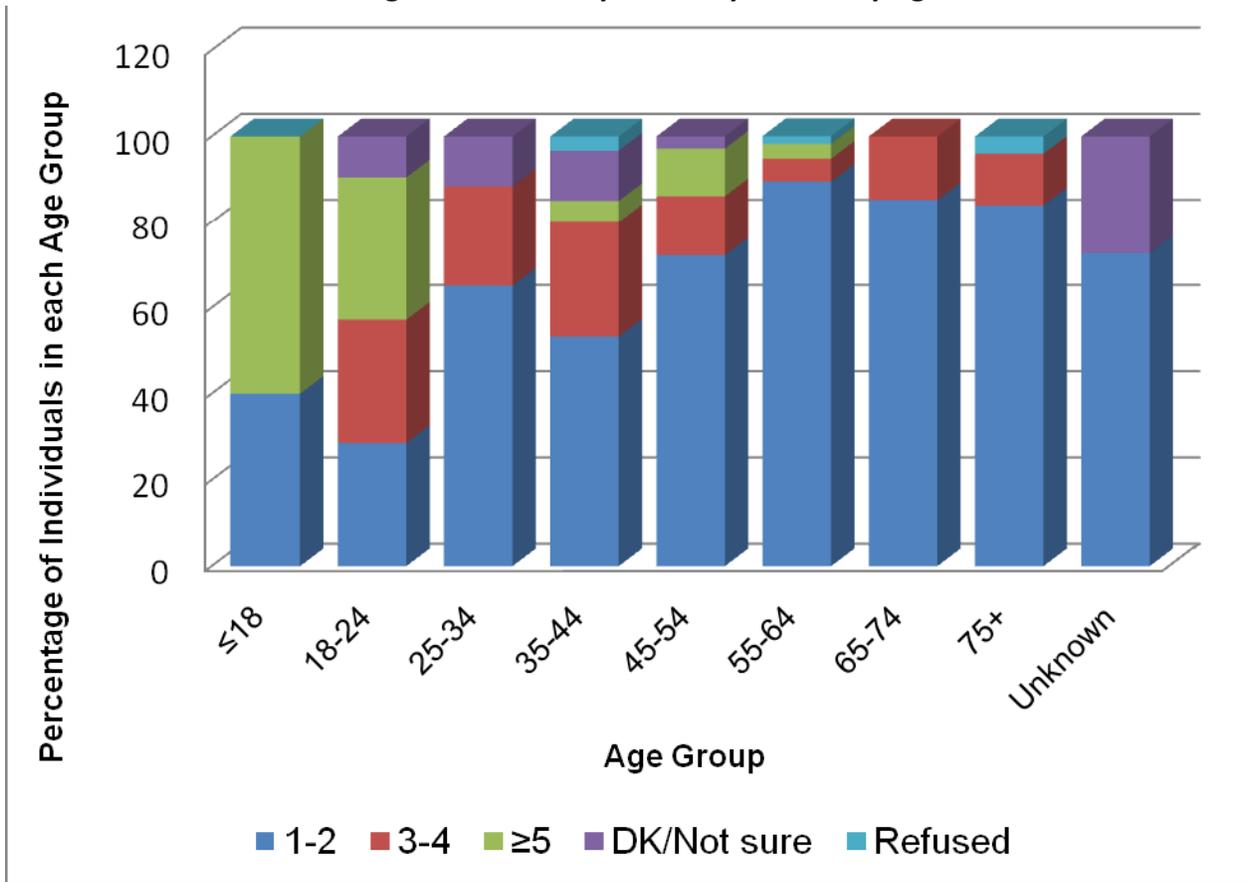


Figure 113. Percentage of Household Members Who Reported Using Recreational Drugs During the Previous 30 Days by Zip Code

Figures 114 through 116 provide information on cigarette smoking within Garfield County by zip code, age group and frequency.

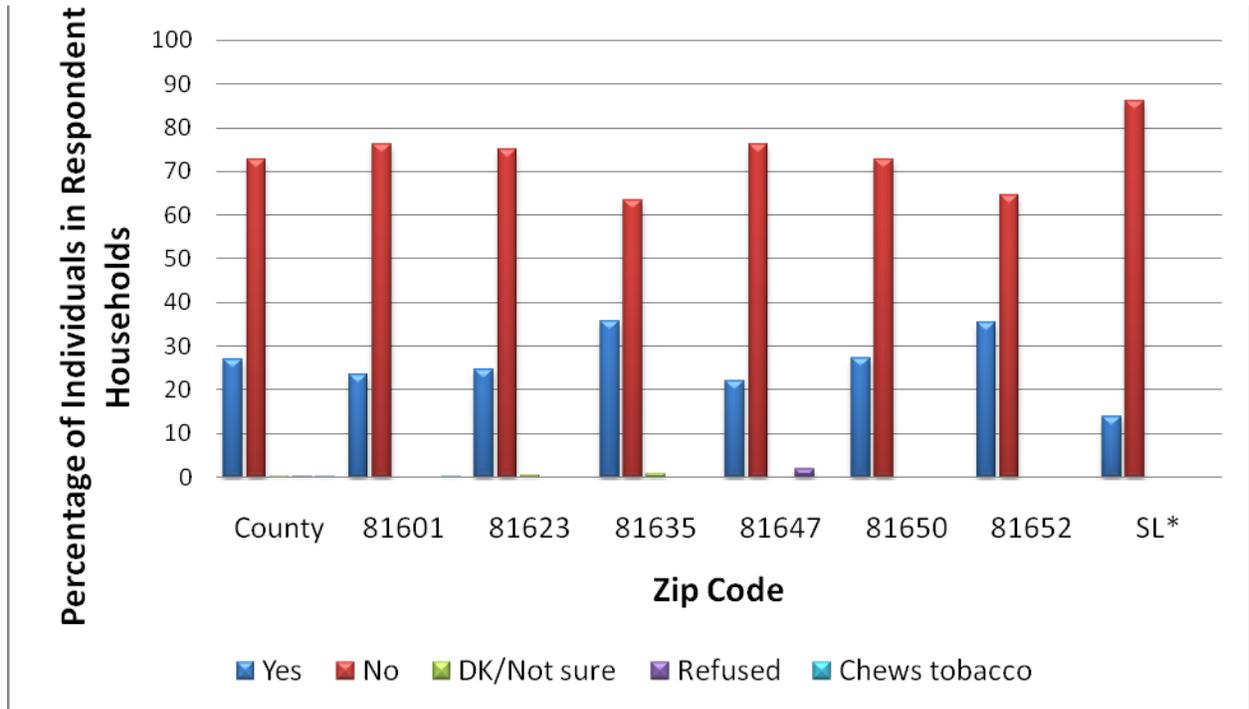


Figure 114. Percentage of Individuals Who Have Smoked More than 100 Cigarettes by Zip Code

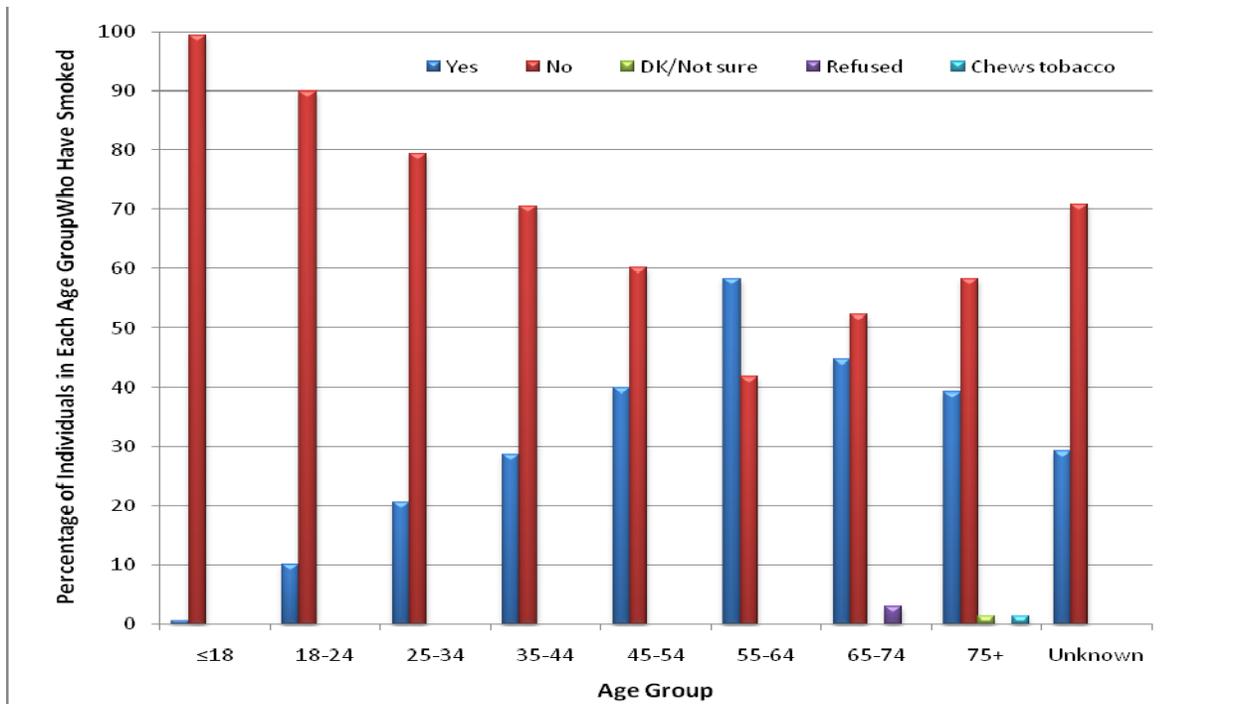


Figure 115. Percentage of Individuals Who Have Smoked More Than 100 Cigarettes by Age Group: County Overall

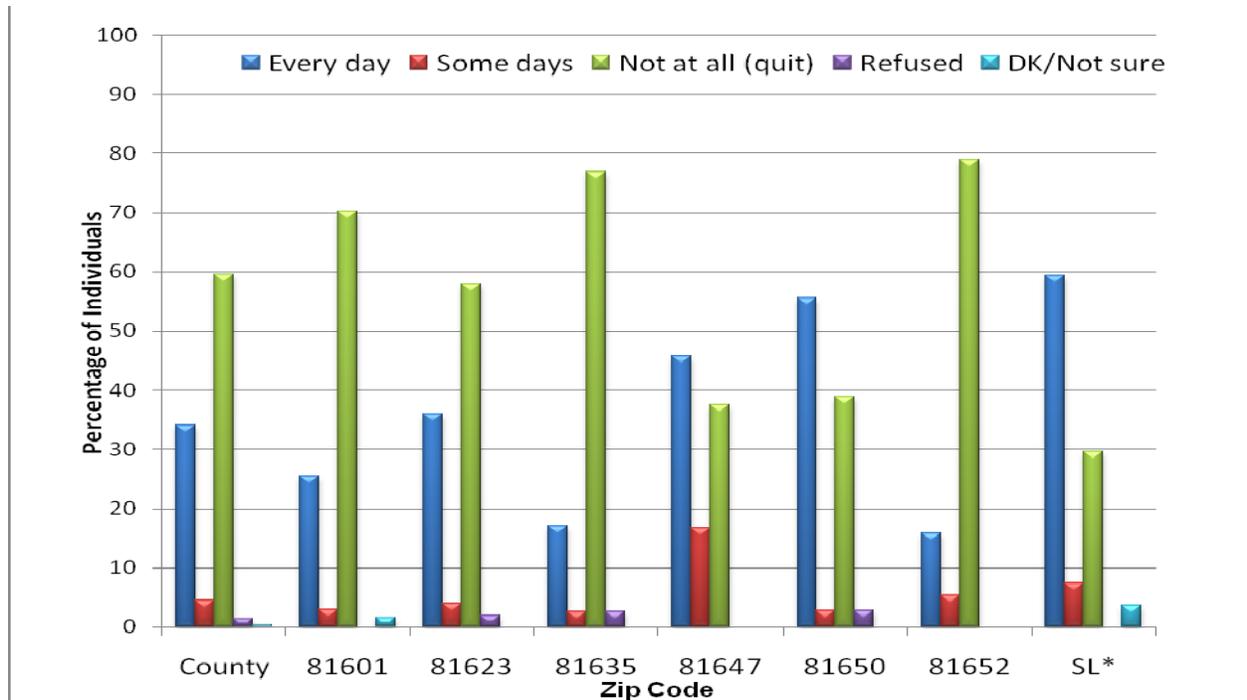


Figure 116. Frequency of Smoking for individuals Who Have Smoked More Than 100 Cigarettes in Their Lives: by Zip Code

Because respiratory complaints were expressed so frequently in interviews and focus groups, we asked a number of specific questions about respiratory conditions and contributing factors such as smoking. Figures 117 through 122 show correlations by zip code, between self-reported smoking frequency and self-reported respiratory conditions. Figures 123 through 126, and the accompanying discussions, provide additional information on self-reported respiratory conditions by zip code.

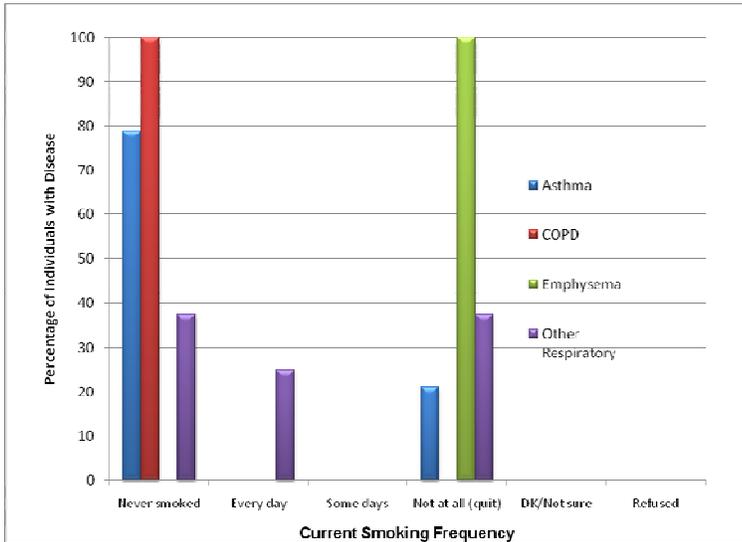


Figure 117. Smoking Frequency of Individuals Who Have Respiratory Conditions: Zip Code 81601

Figure 118. Smoking Frequency of Individuals Who Have Respiratory Conditions: Zip Code 81623

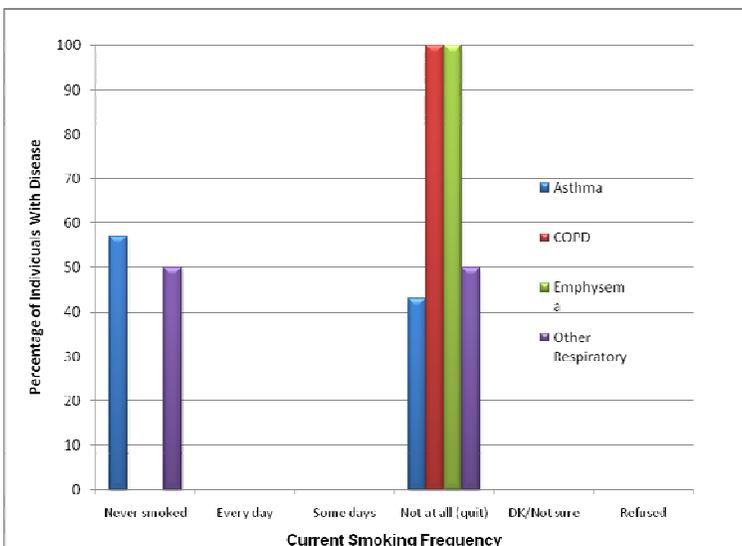
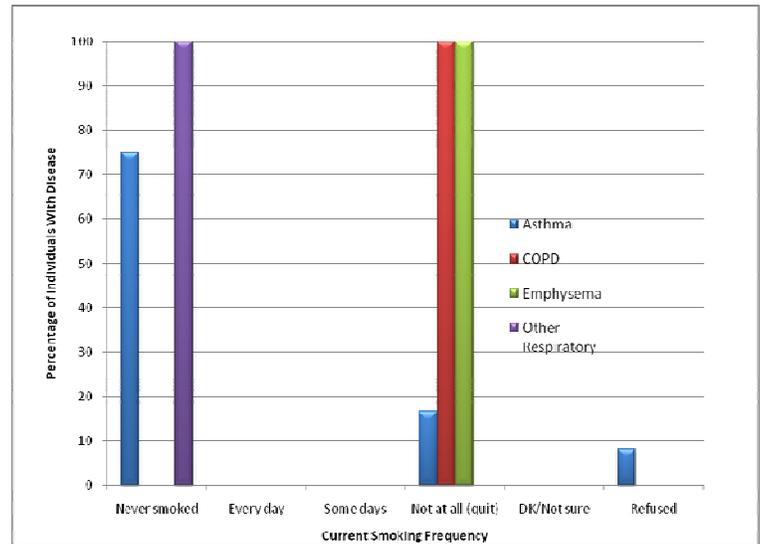


Figure 119. Smoking Frequency of Individuals Who Have Respiratory Conditions: Zip Code 81635

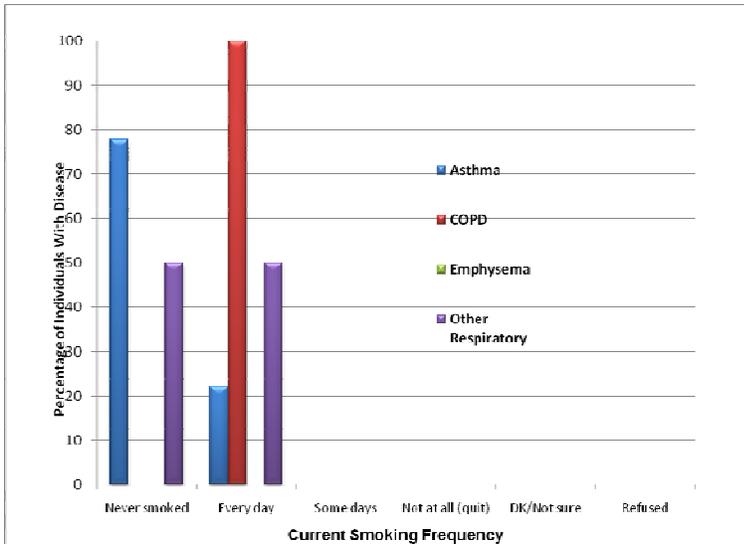


Figure 120. Smoking Frequency of Individuals Who Have Respiratory Conditions: Zip Code 81647

Figure 121. Smoking Frequency of Individuals Who Have Respiratory Conditions: Zip Code 81650

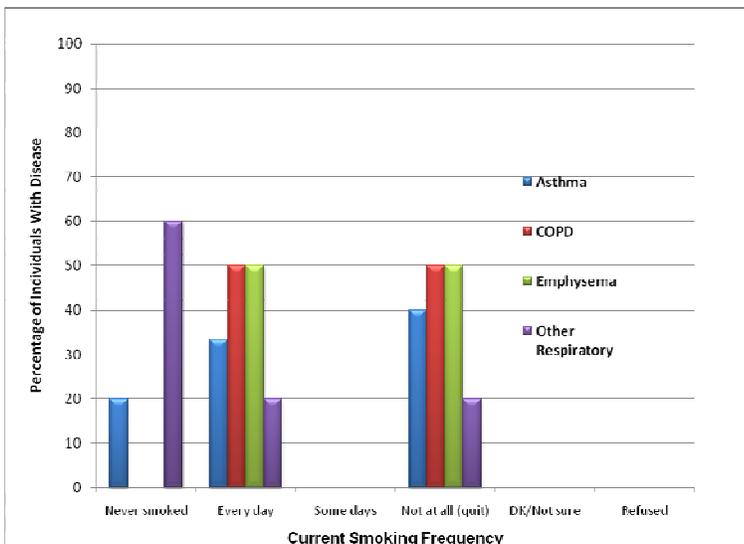
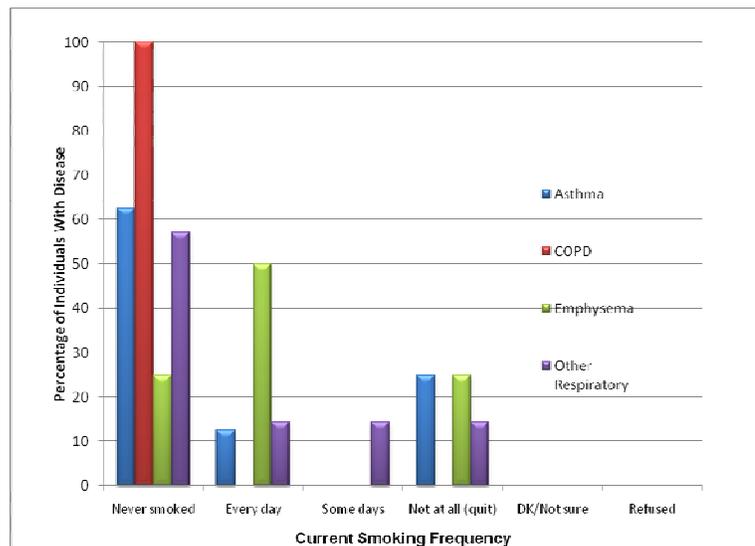


Figure 122. Smoking Frequency of Individuals Who Have Respiratory Conditions: Zip Code 81652

- 6.5% of individuals, county-wide, reported having a diagnosis of asthma; the highest frequency of individuals with asthma was in zip code area 81647 (8.3%), while the lowest frequency of individuals with asthma was in zip code area 81652 (4.7%). Both zip code areas have significant natural gas industry activity.

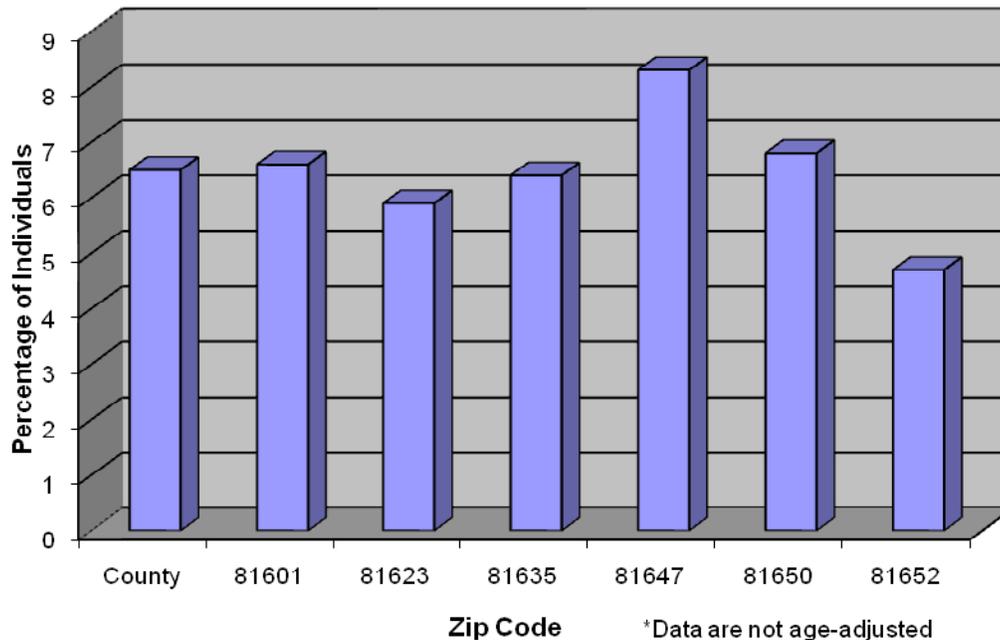


Figure 123. Percentage of Household Members with Asthma by Zip Code

- Similar to what was observed for asthma, the zip code area having the highest frequency of other respiratory conditions, such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), emphysema and other lung or breathing problems, was among those most highly impacted by natural gas industry activity, but the lowest or next to lowest frequency was also found among these impacted zip code areas (Figures 125 through 127).
- Age and smoking are factors that clearly influence the incidence of these conditions. With the exception of asthma, individuals who reported having lung conditions tended to be older (e.g., 65+ for COPD and emphysema). These data are not shown here, but are available in Appendix U. 27% of county residents, overall, reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime; 60% of these have quit smoking (Figure 116 above). 85% of respondents reported that smoking is NOT allowed within the home

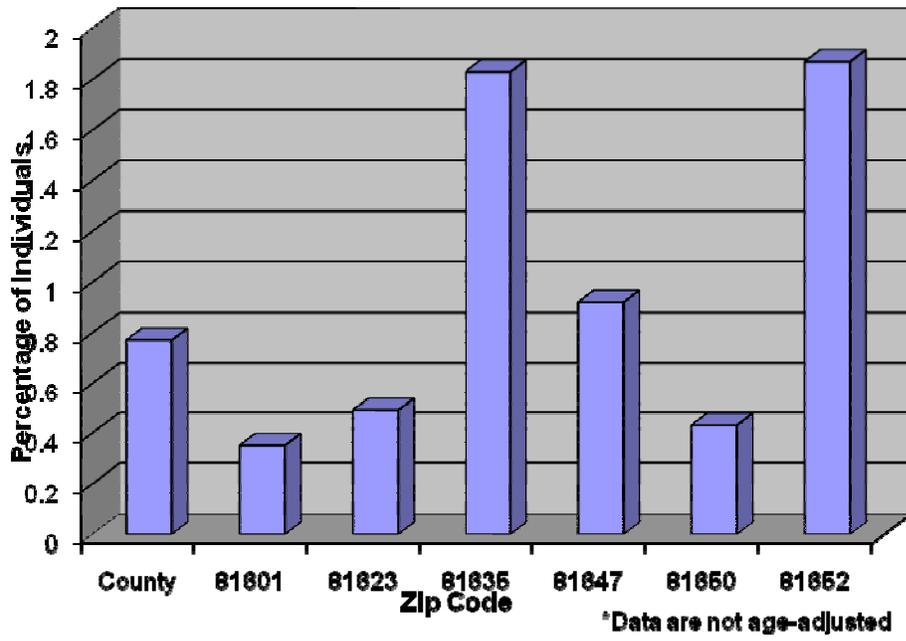


Figure 124. Percentage of Household Members with COPD by Zip Code

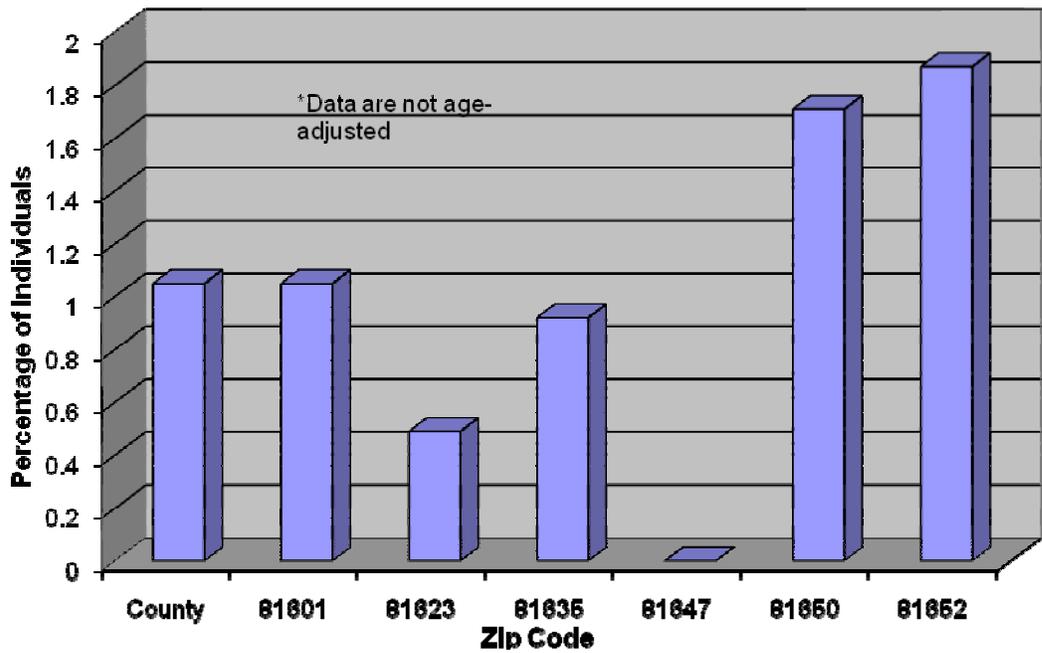


Figure 125. Percentage of Household Members with Emphysema by Zip Code

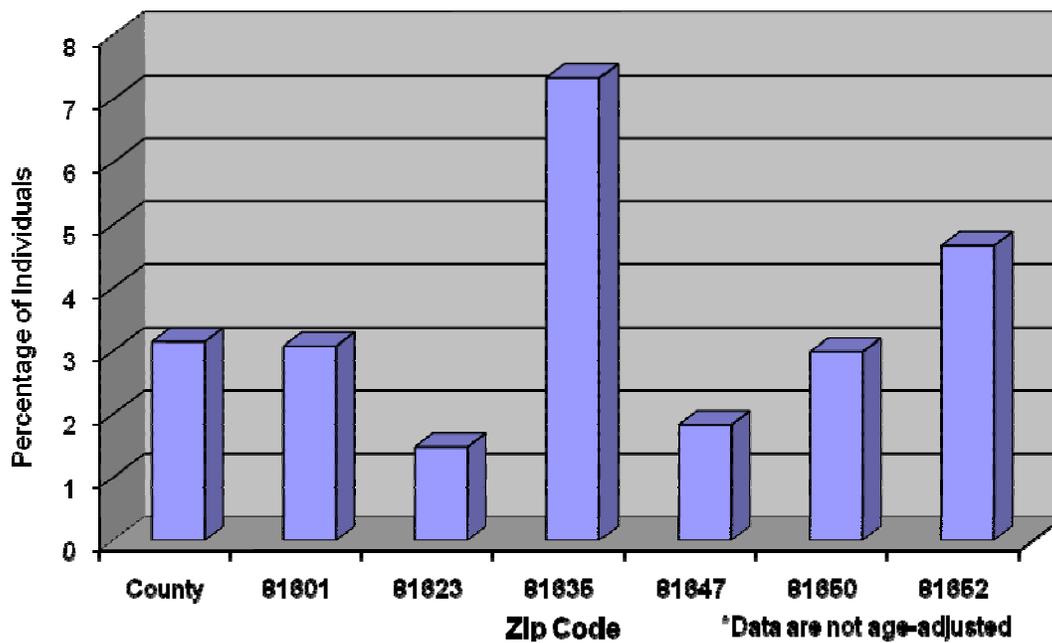


Figure 126. Percentage of Household Members with Other Lung Problems by Zip Code

- 3.8% of individuals report living with diabetes and its side effects such as kidney problems, loss of feeling or pain in hands and feet, and eye problems. There was no statistically significant difference among the zip code areas for frequency of diabetes. Complete data, including age breakdown for individuals with diabetes, may be found in Appendix U. Figure 127 provides survey data on the prevalence of diabetes by zip code.

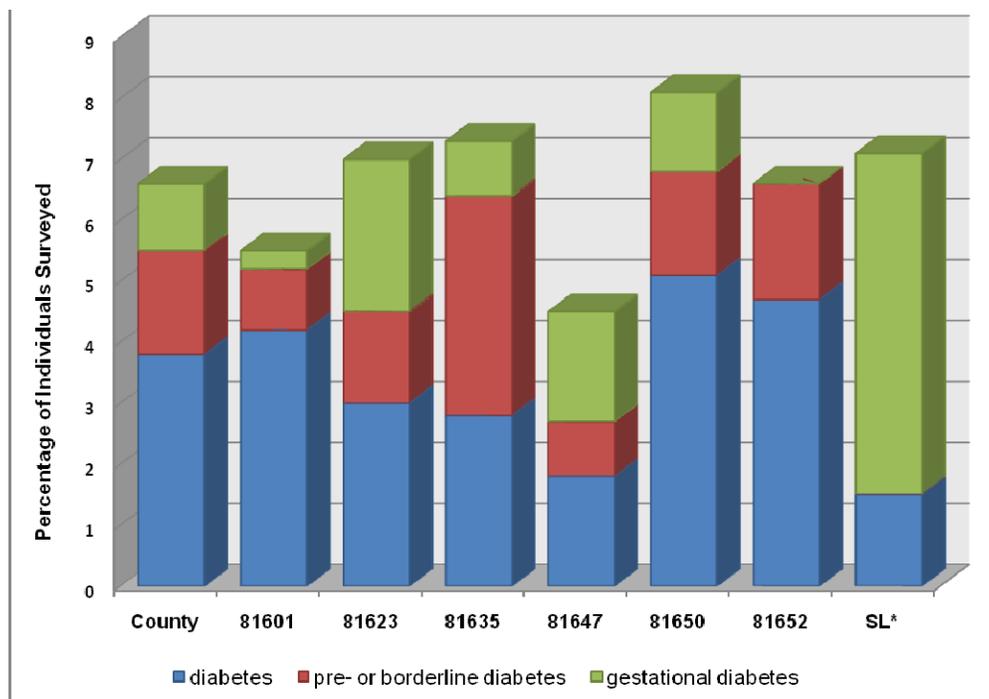


Figure 127. Percentage of Individuals with Diabetes by Zip Code

In order to address causes of physical symptoms, such as loss of peripheral nerve function, pain in hands and feet, eye problems, and/or kidney problems, that could be related to exposure to emissions from natural gas industry activities, we correlated the self-reported occurrence of these symptoms with self-reported diabetes among household survey respondents. All of these symptoms are possible complications of having diabetes (Figures 128 through 131).

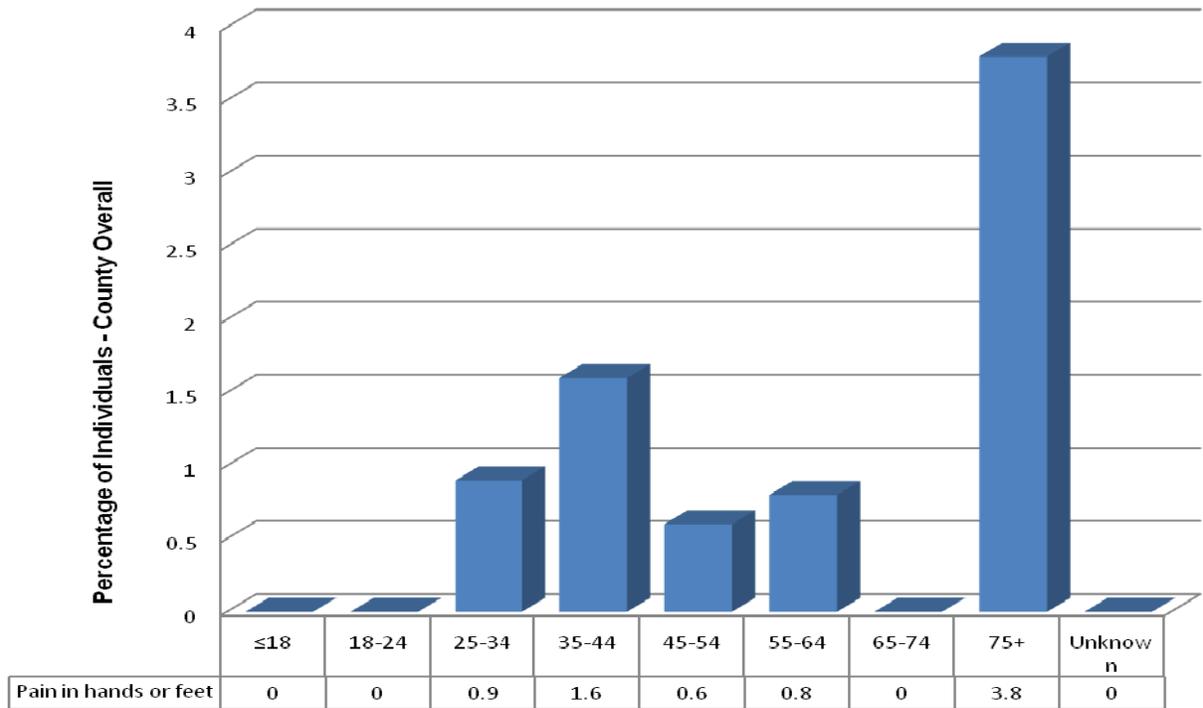
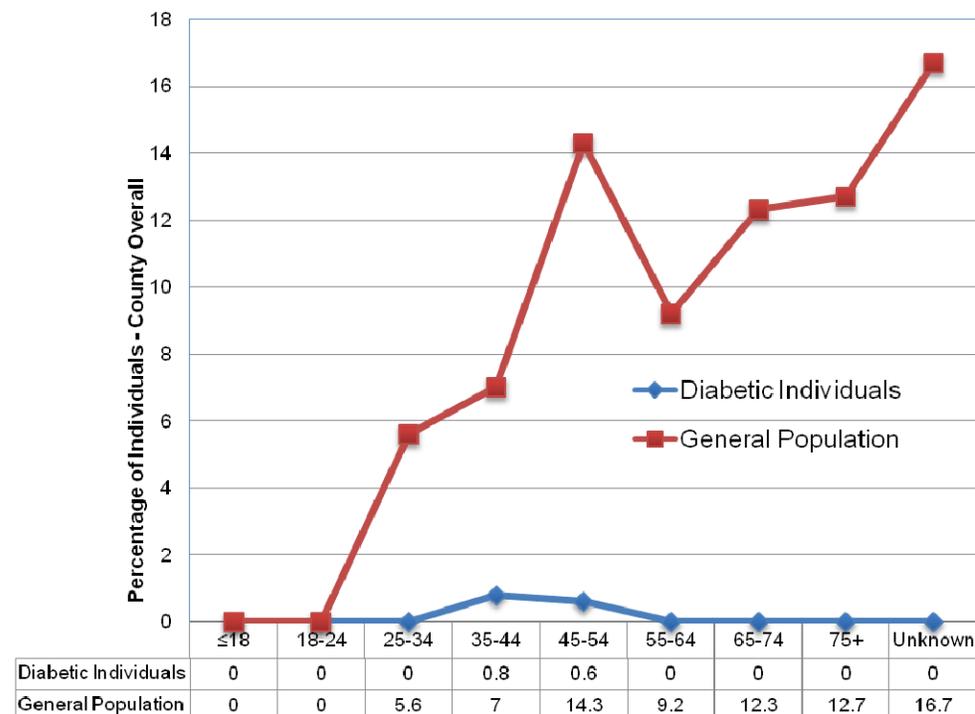


Figure 128. Diabetes Complications: Percentage of Individuals with Diabetes AND Pain in Hands or Feet

Figure 129. Diabetes Complications: Percentage of Individuals with Diabetes AND Loss of Feeling in Hands or Feet, County Overall (Comparison with “Loss of Feeling” in Non-Diabetic, Survey Population)



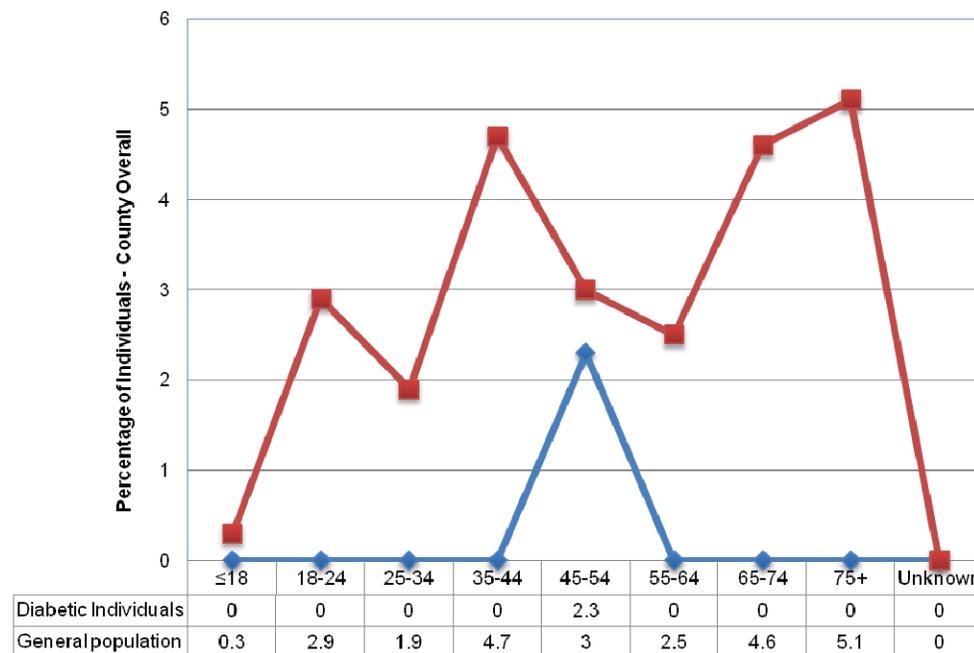


Figure 130. Diabetes Complications: Percentage of Individuals with Diabetes AND Kidney Problems/Protein in Urine, County Overall (Comparison with “Kidney Problems” in Non-Diabetic, Survey Population)

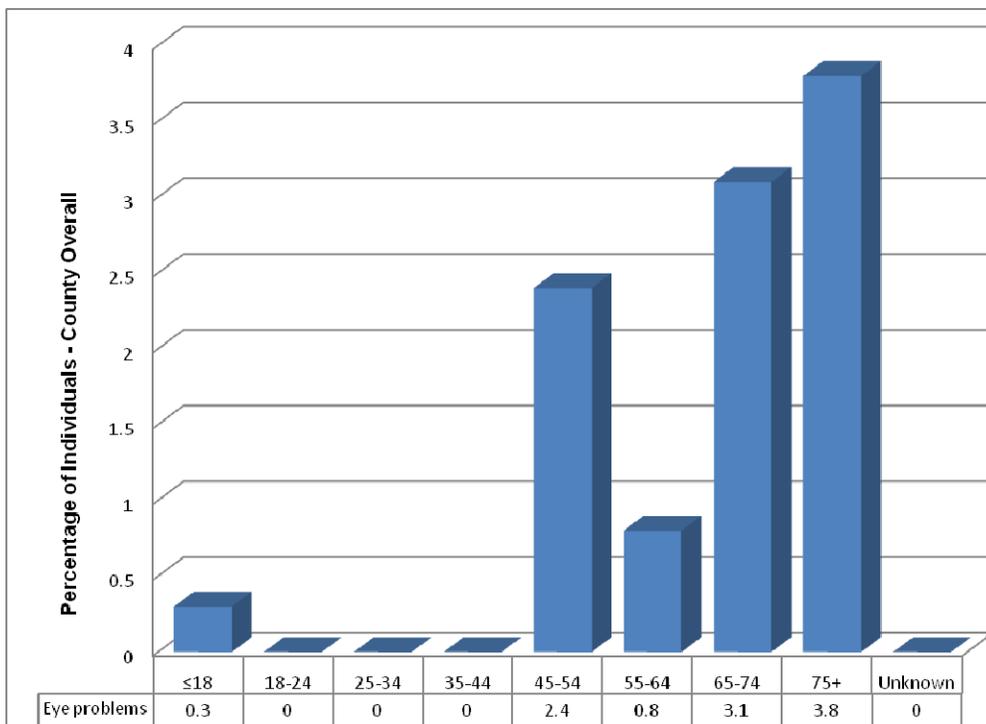


Figure 131. Diabetes Complications: Percentage of Individuals with Diabetes AND Eye Problems

- 24% of individuals have coronary disease, a category that includes heart attack or heart surgery, high blood pressure, stroke and angina. There were no statistically significant differences among the zip code areas for frequency of coronary disease. (Figures 132 and 133. Complete data are available in Appendix U.)

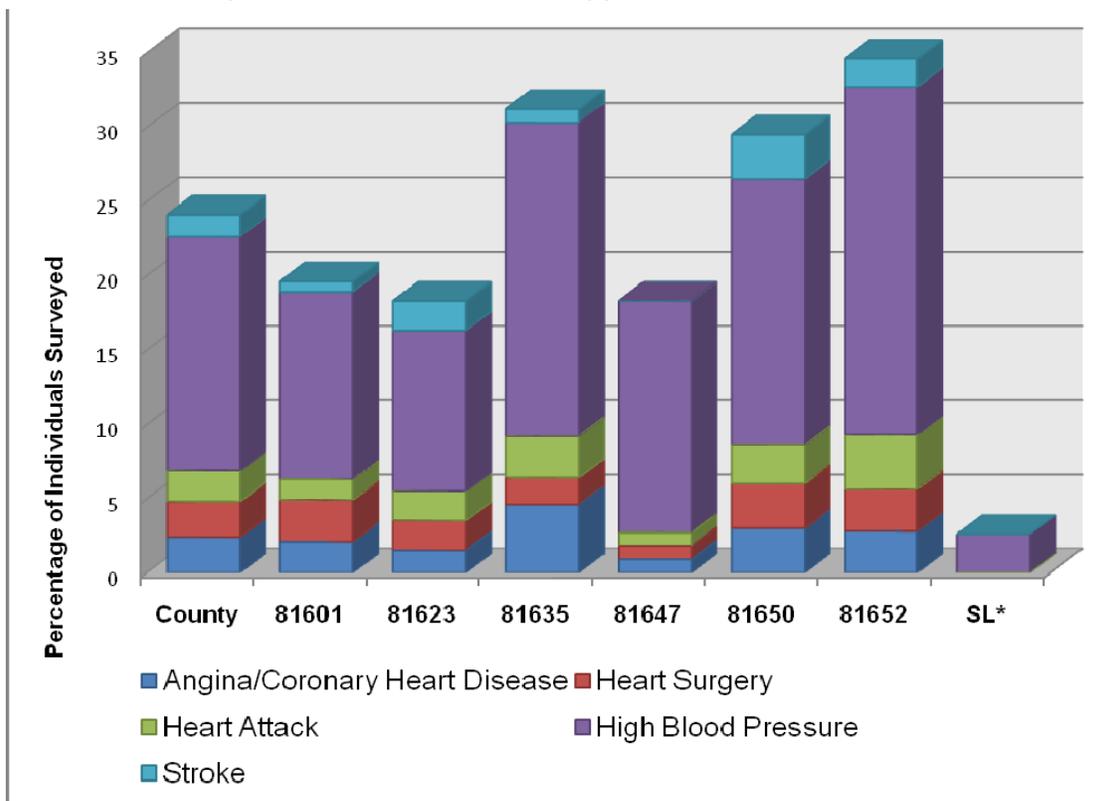
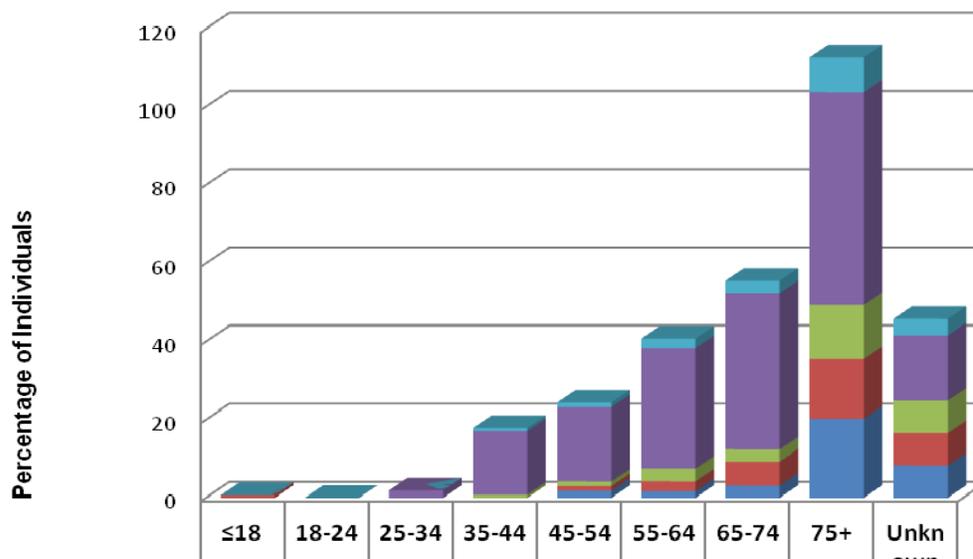


Figure 132. Percentage of Individuals with Coronary Disease by Zip Code

Figure 133. Percentage of Individuals with Coronary Disease by Age Group: County Overall



	≤18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Unkn own
Stroke	0	0	0	0.8	1.2	2.5	3.1	8.9	4.2
High Blood Pressure	0	0	1.9	16.3	19	30.8	40	54.4	16.7
Heart Attack	0	0	0	0.8	1.2	3.3	3.1	13.9	8.3
Heart Surgery	0.7	0	0	0	1.2	2.5	6.2	15.2	8.3
Angina/Coronary Heart Disease	0	0	0	0	1.8	1.7	3.1	20.3	8.3

- One series of questions in the household survey dealt with reproductive issues. Figure 134 provides data on the relative number of pregnancies per adult female household members by zip code (women living in Garfield County ≥ 1 year, and ≥ 18 and ≤ 54 years of age).

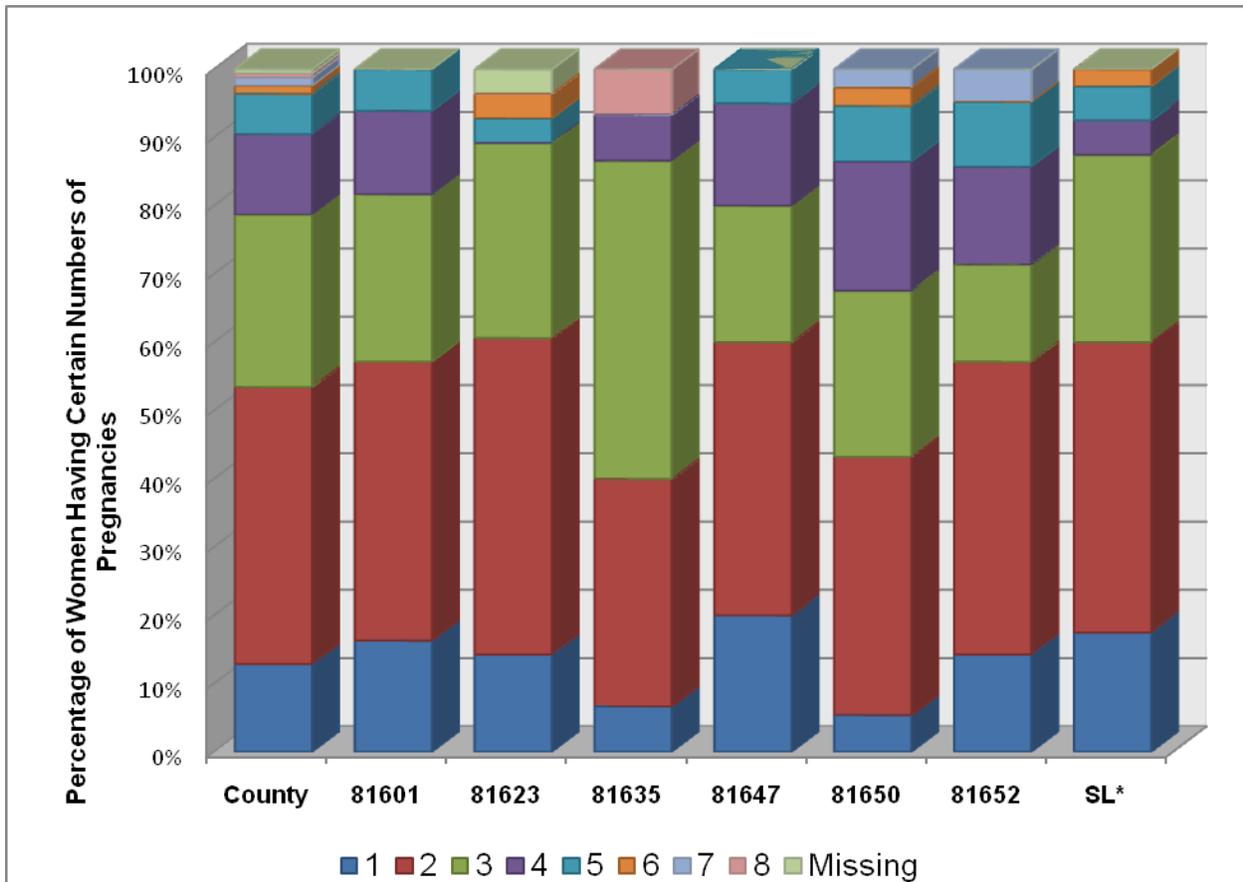
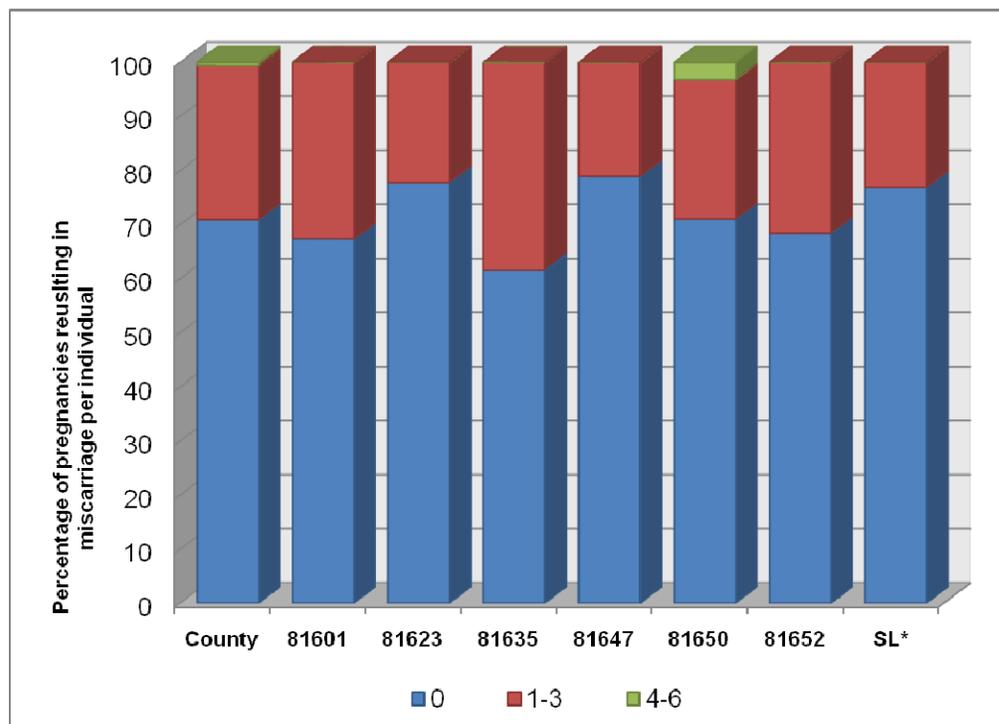


Figure 134. Number of Pregnancies Per Woman for Women Who Became Pregnant

Figure 135. Percentage of Pregnancies that Resulted in Miscarriages by Zip Code



6% or less of children born in any zip code area of Garfield County had birth defects (as defined by the survey respondent). 10% or less of children born in any zip code area of Garfield County were reported to have developed health or developmental problems within 5 years of their birth. (Figures 136 and 137; complete data are available in Appendix U.)

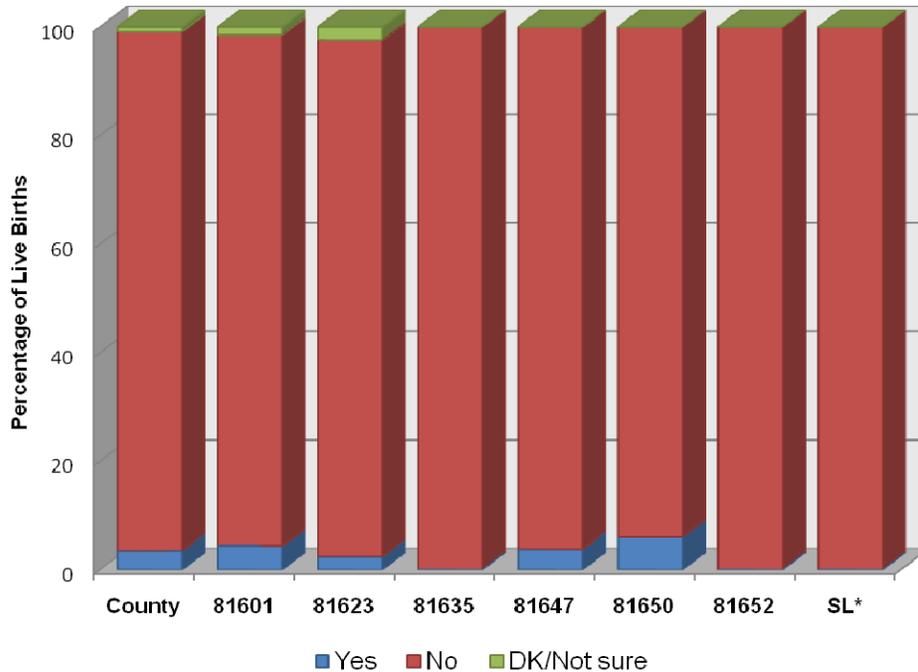


Figure 136.
Percentage of Children Born With Birth Defects (Self-Defined) by Zip Code

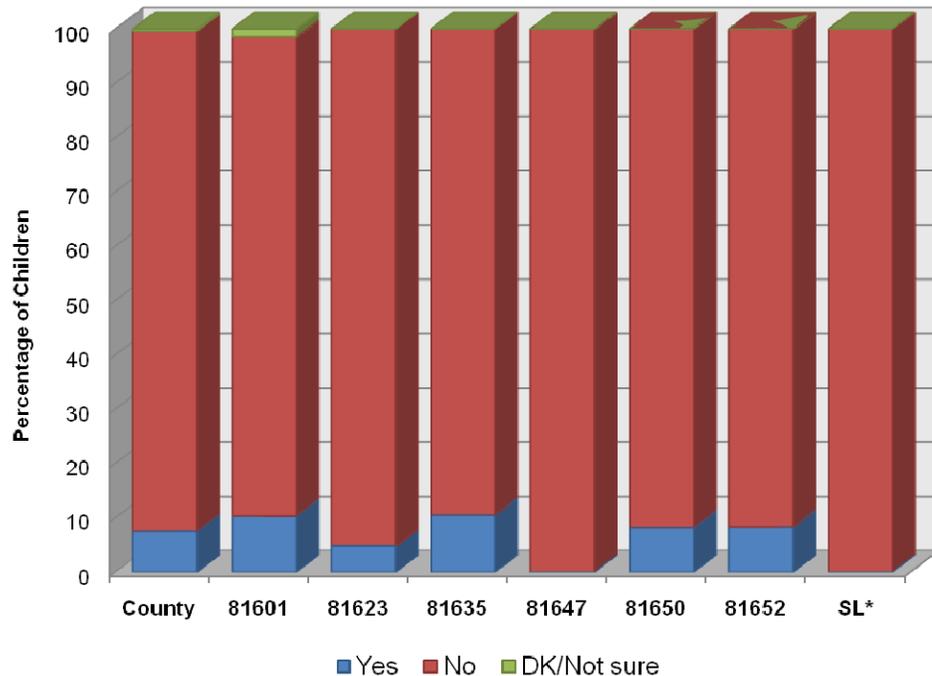


Figure 137.
Percentage of Children Developing Health or Developmental Problems Within 5 Years of Birth by Zip Code

- 5% of individuals, county-wide, reported having some kind of cancer during their lifetime. These data are summarized in Figures 138 through 140. The complete data are available in Appendix U.
 - ~2X as many individuals residing in zip code area 81635 reported having cancer than was reported for the county overall. *It is important to note, however, that the average age of the respondents from this zip code area was considerably older than for the other zip code areas.*
 - 53.3% of the reported cancers were diagnosed in individuals who were 55 years or older; There were NO cancers reported in individuals under age 25.
 - The most frequently reported cancers were female breast cancer (20.7%), non-melanoma skin cancers (26.4%), prostate cancer (15.1%), cervical cancer (9.4%), and colon cancer (7.5%). Malignant melanoma and lymphoma each accounted for 3.8% of the reported cancers. Uterine, thyroid, liver, kidney, and bladder cancers, along with leukemia, glandular carcinoma, made up the remainder of the cancers reported (1.9% each).

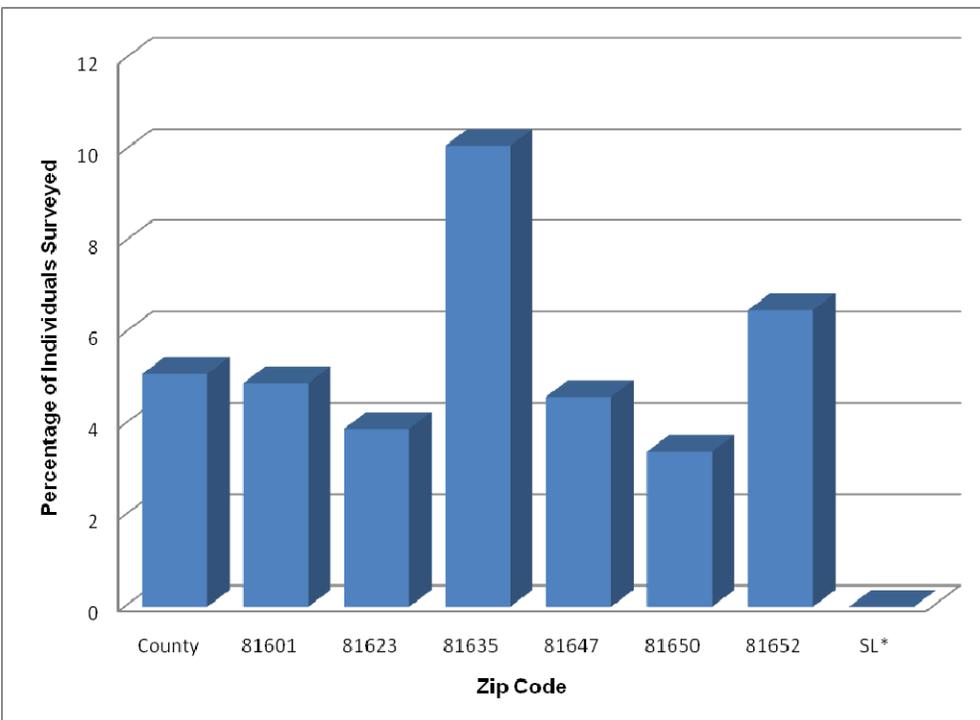


Figure 138.
Percentage of
Individuals
Reporting
Cancer by Zip
Code

Figure 139.
Percentage of reported
Cancers by Age:
County Overall

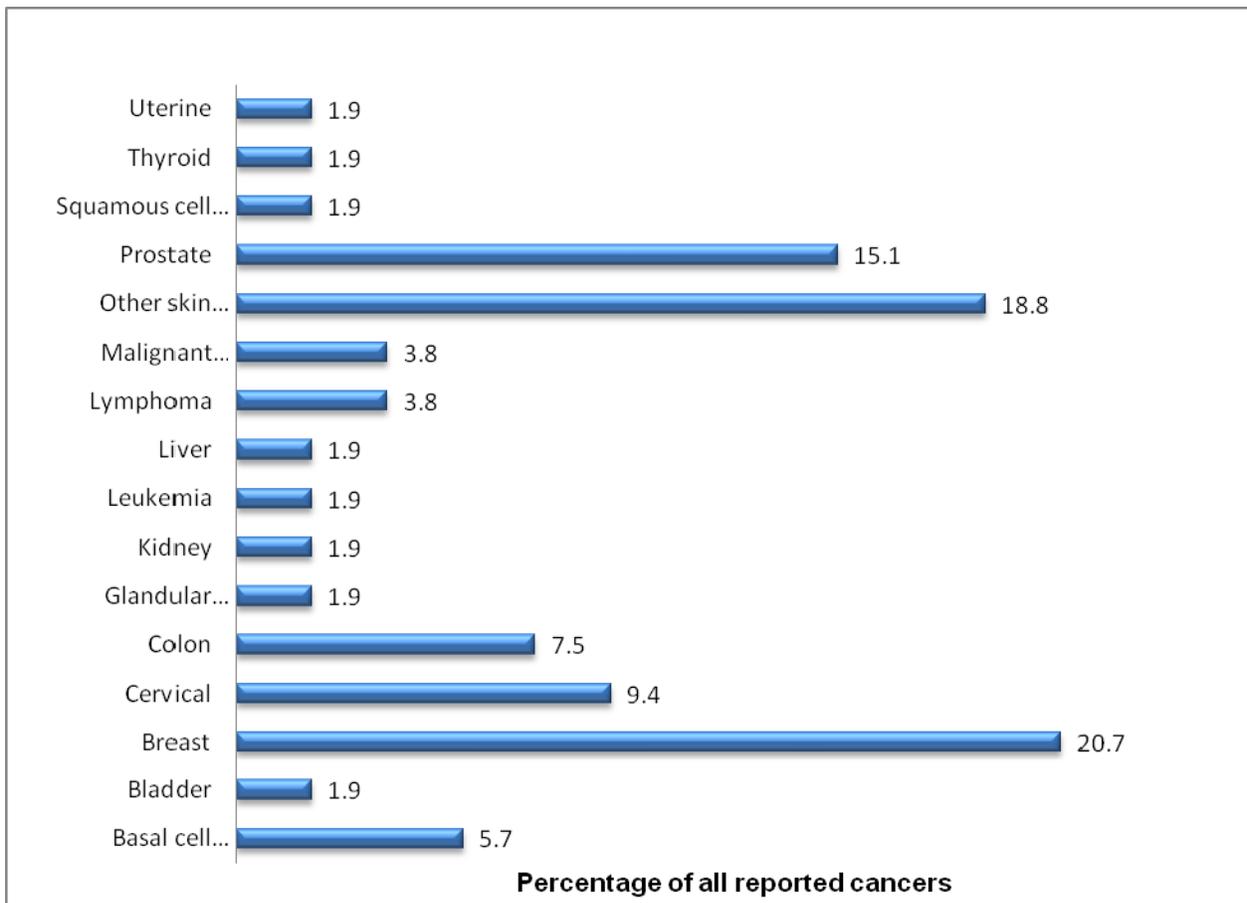
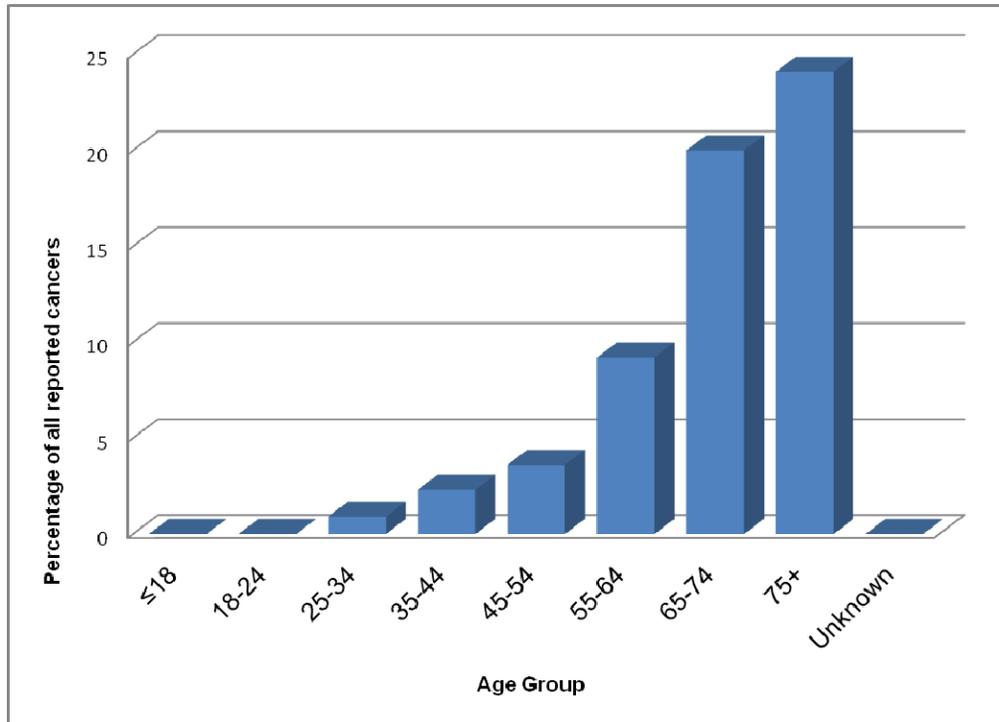


Figure 140. Reported Cancer Types: County Overall

Occupation and Disease

- Responses to questions about occupational history (current and longest job titles and industry affiliations) allowed correlations with diseases and symptoms reported by survey respondents. Figures 140 through 149 provide a graphical description of the long-term occupations and current job categories for household survey respondents and household members. There was broad representation of types of jobs, both in the “white-collar” and “blue-collar” occupations, giving us confidence that no one occupational or job demographic was over- or under-represented in this survey. Some individuals did refuse to report either their job or the industry for which they work. Jobs and industries were categorized using standard National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH) categories.

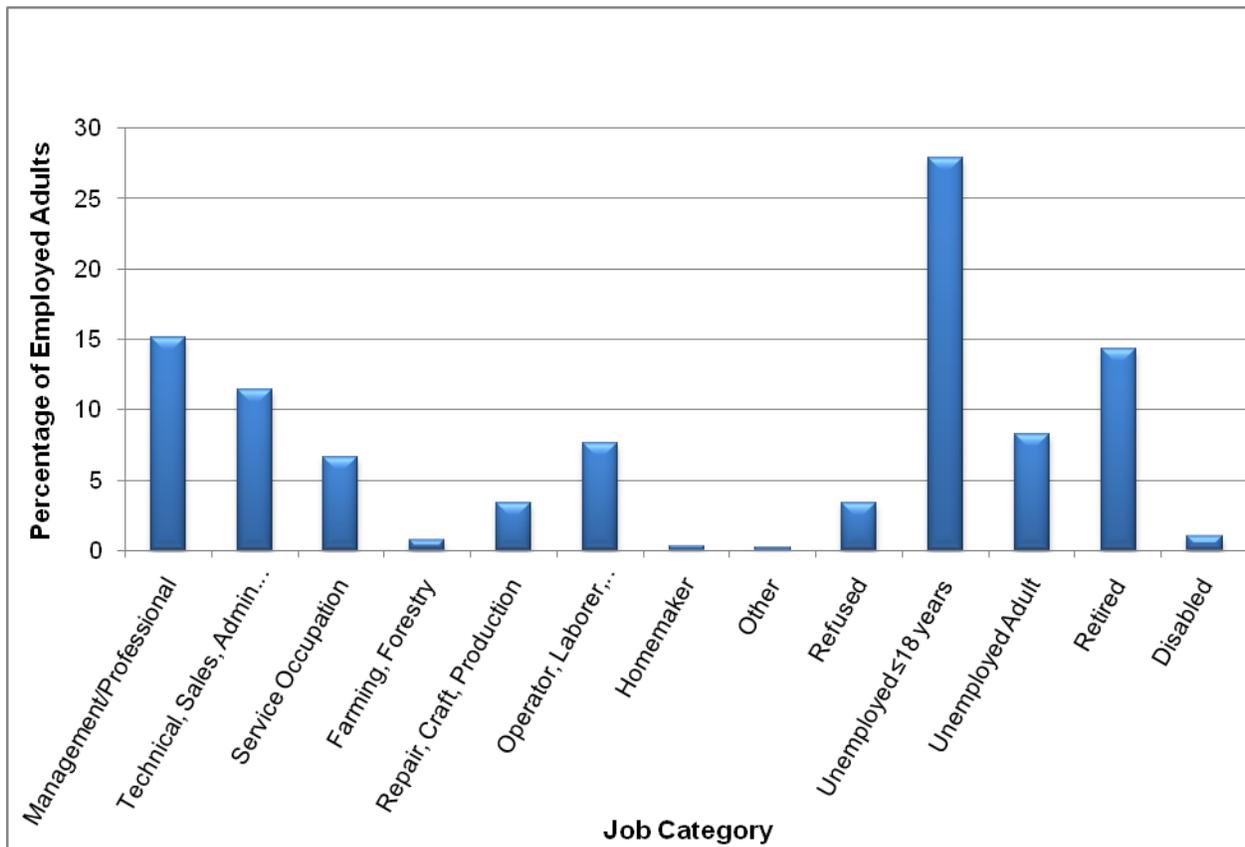


Figure 141. Current Occupation: County Overall

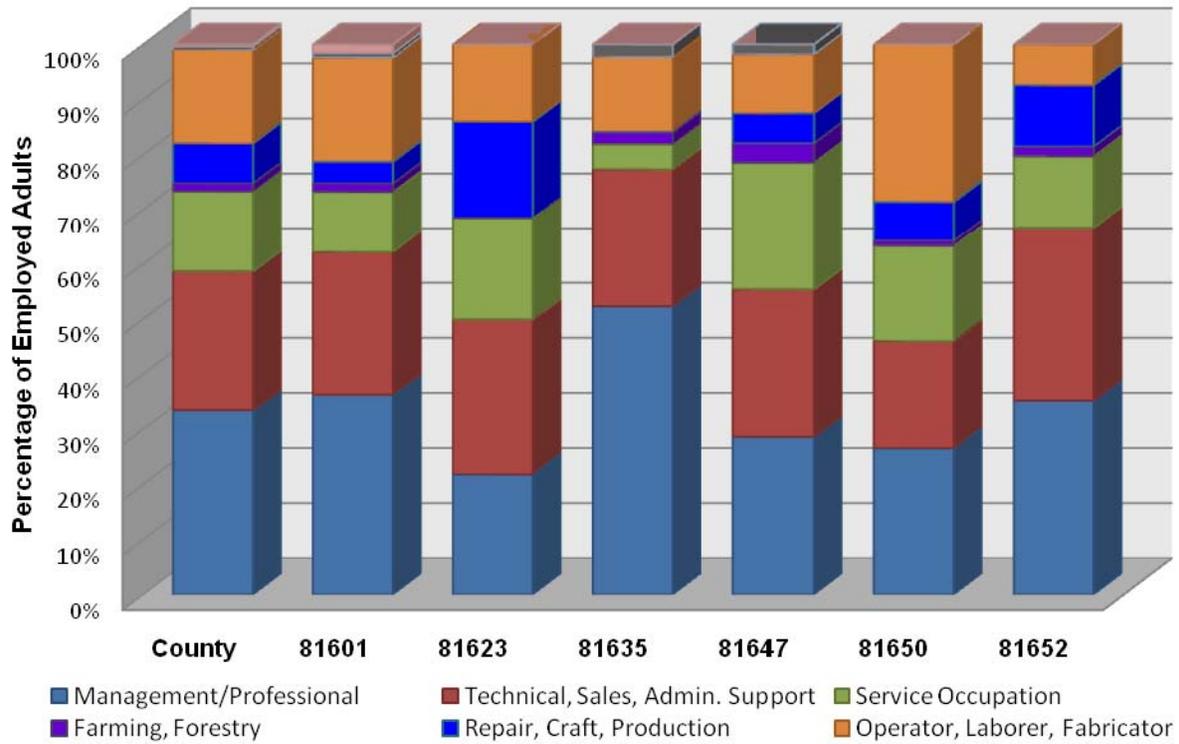


Figure 142. Current Occupation by Zip Code

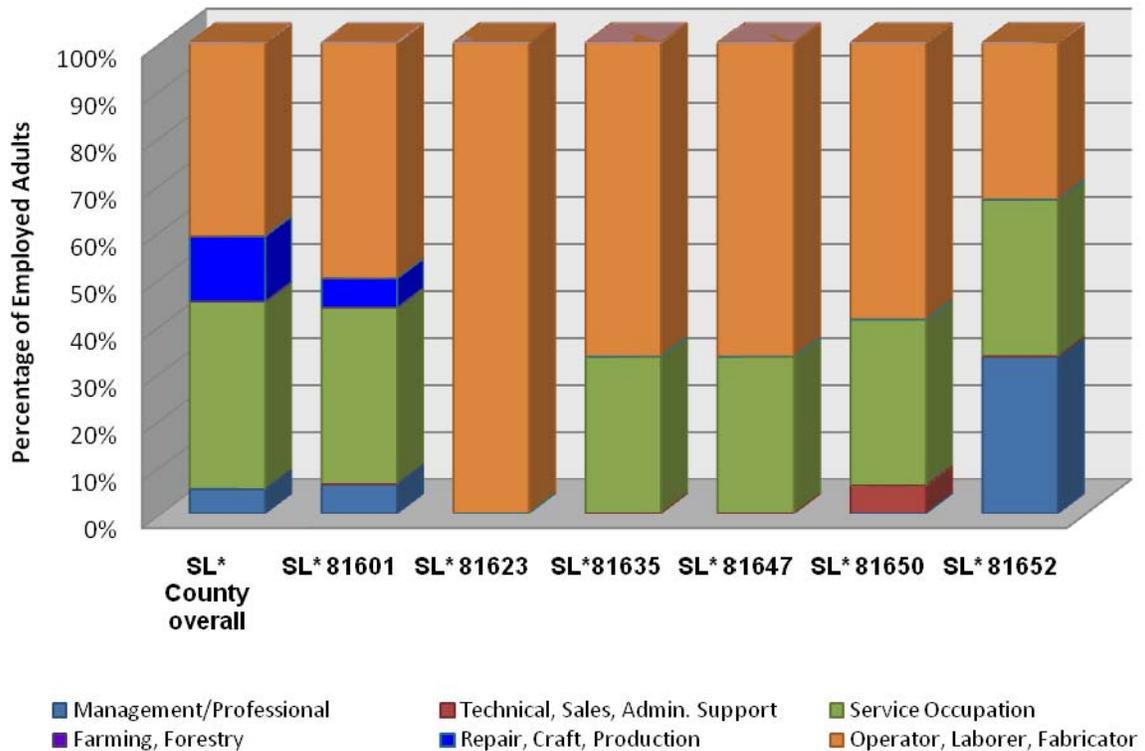


Figure 143. Current Occupation by Zip Code: Primarily Spanish-Speaking Households

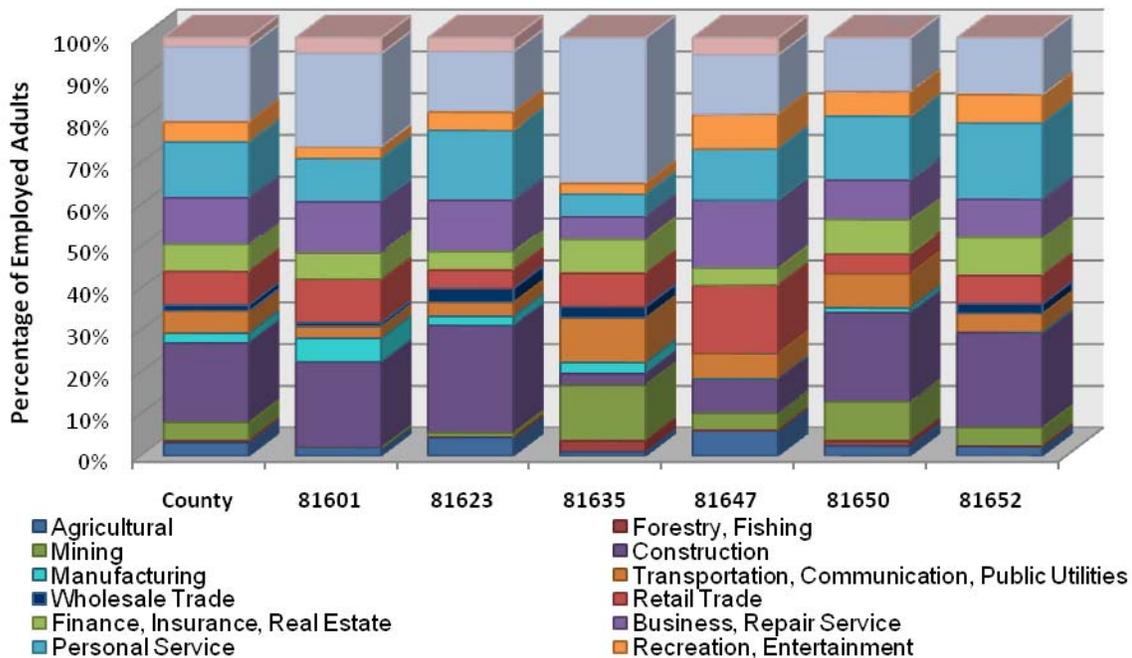
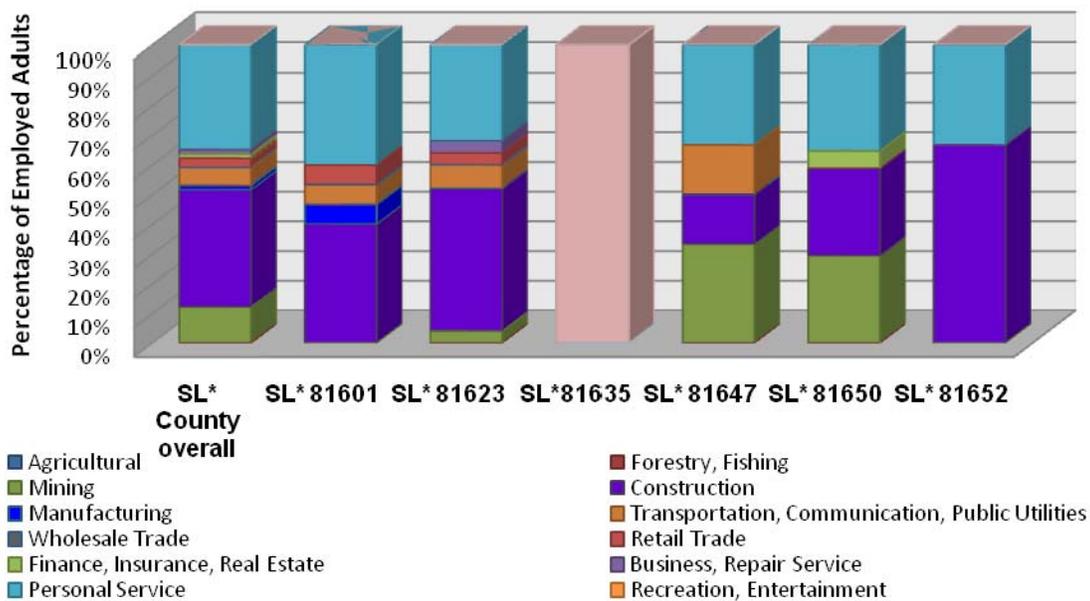


Figure 144. Current Industry Employment by Zip Code



**Figure 145. Current Industry Employment by Zip Code:
Primarily Spanish-Speaking Households**

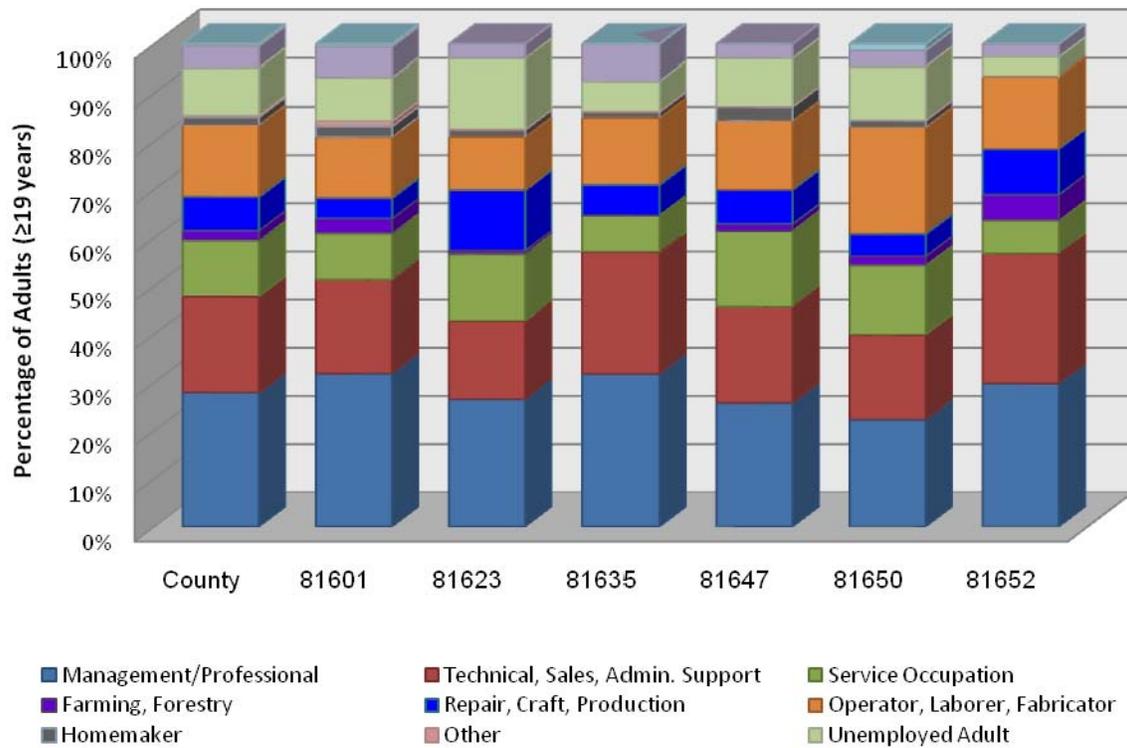


Figure 146. Longest Occupation by Zip Code

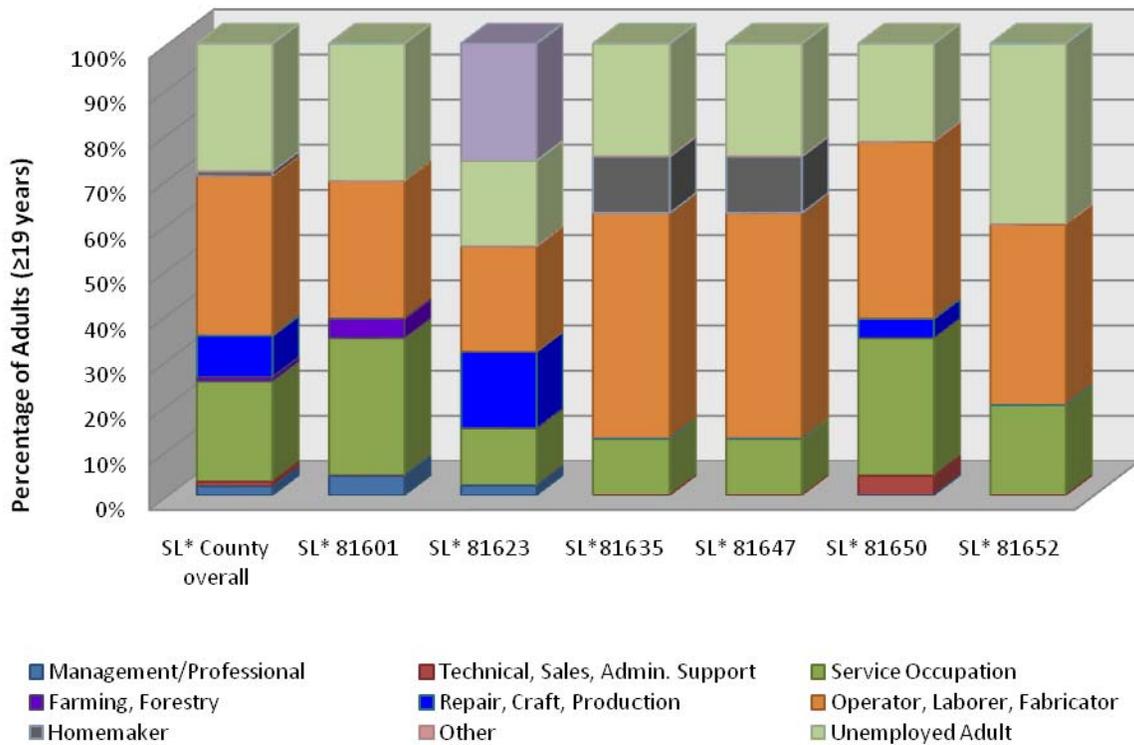


Figure 147. Longest Occupation by Zip Code: Primarily Spanish-Speaking Households

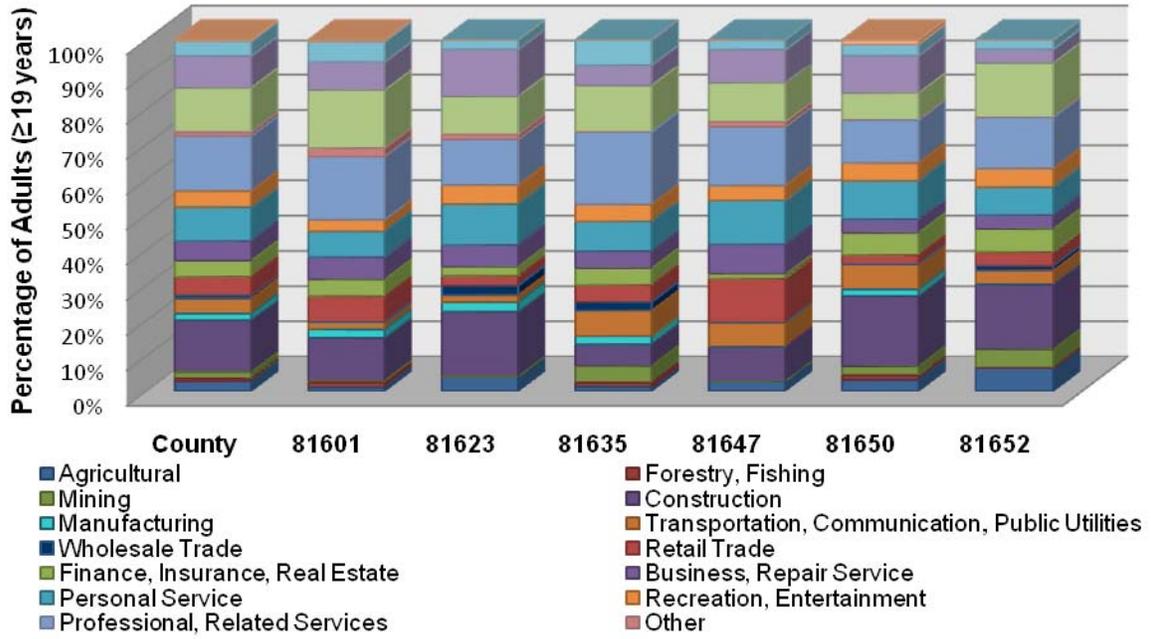


Figure 148. Longest Industry Employment by Zip Code

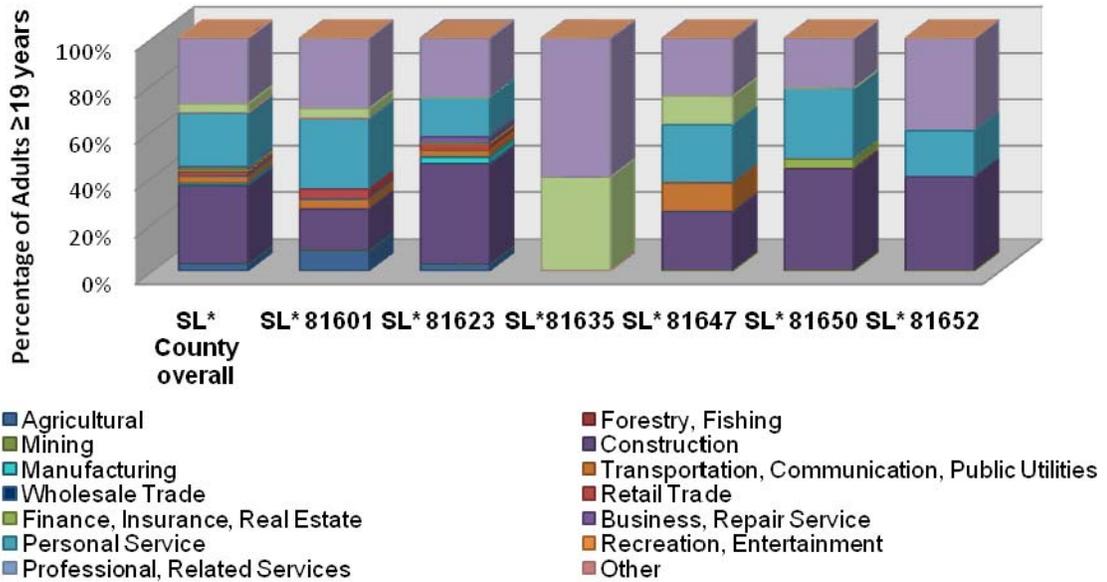


Figure 149. Longest Industry Employment by Zip Code: Primarily Spanish-Speaking Households

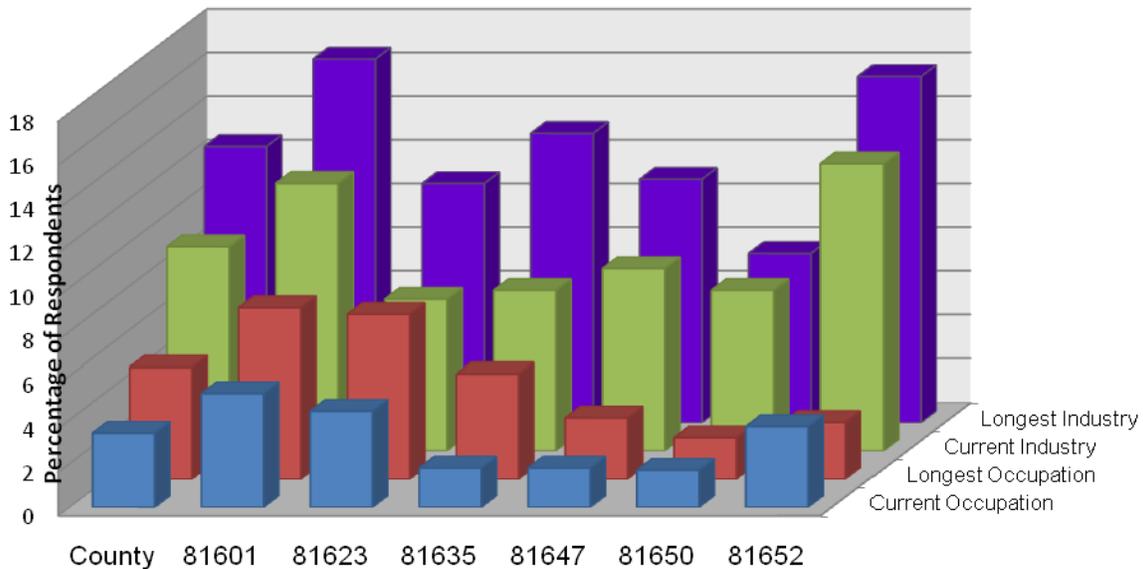


Figure 150. Percentage of Individuals Who “Didn’t Know” or Refused to Answer Occupation or Industry Employment Questions by Zip Code

- It is important to note that this study was not designed as an occupational health study, and thus, no conclusions may be drawn regarding occupational exposures and disease outcomes. The numbers of individuals within any occupational category that report having a particular disease or condition are too low for statistical significance. However, the following observations may be made:
 - Individuals who reported that their current and/or longest occupation was in the professional and related services industries (e.g., healthcare providers, attorneys, etc.), personal services occupations (e.g., housekeepers, hair stylists, etc.), construction industries or transportation (including truck drivers), communications and public utilities industries were most likely to have reported having respiratory conditions; neurological symptoms such as dizziness, numbness, weakness; skin problems; and frequent headaches/migraines.
 - Those individuals who refused to answer questions about their occupation and/or industry affiliation were most likely to have reported having frequent headaches/migraines; neurological symptoms such as dizziness, numbness, weakness; anemia; seizures; skin problems; and cancer (but no bladder, kidney, liver, lymphoma or thyroid cancers or leukemia).
 - Figures 151 through 168 provide a summary of these data. Please note that the Y axis scales differ among the graphs.

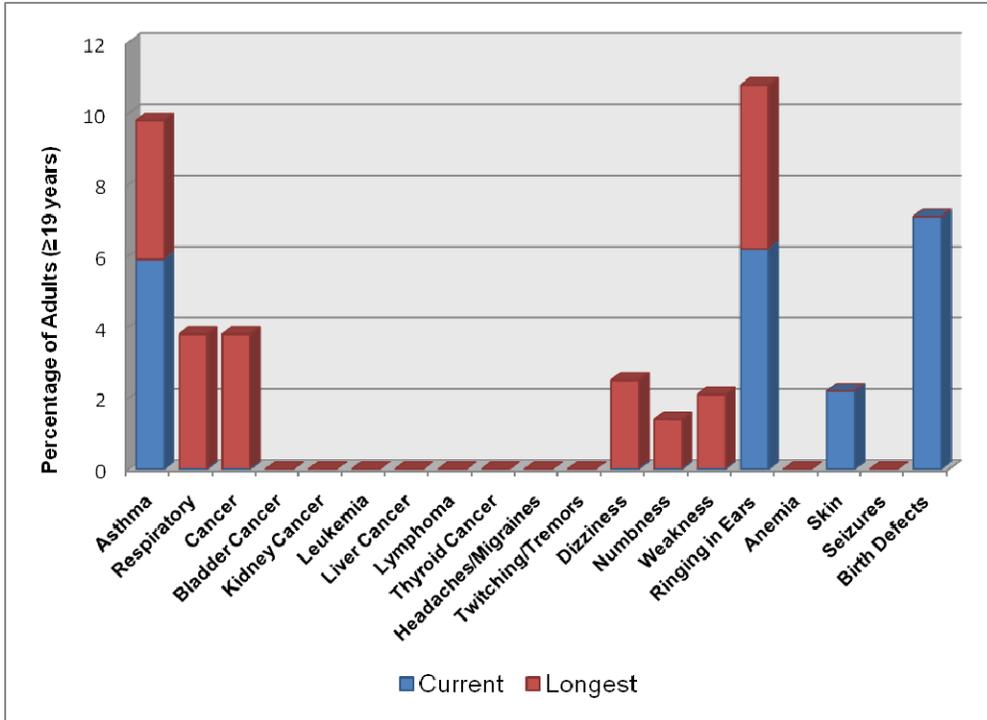
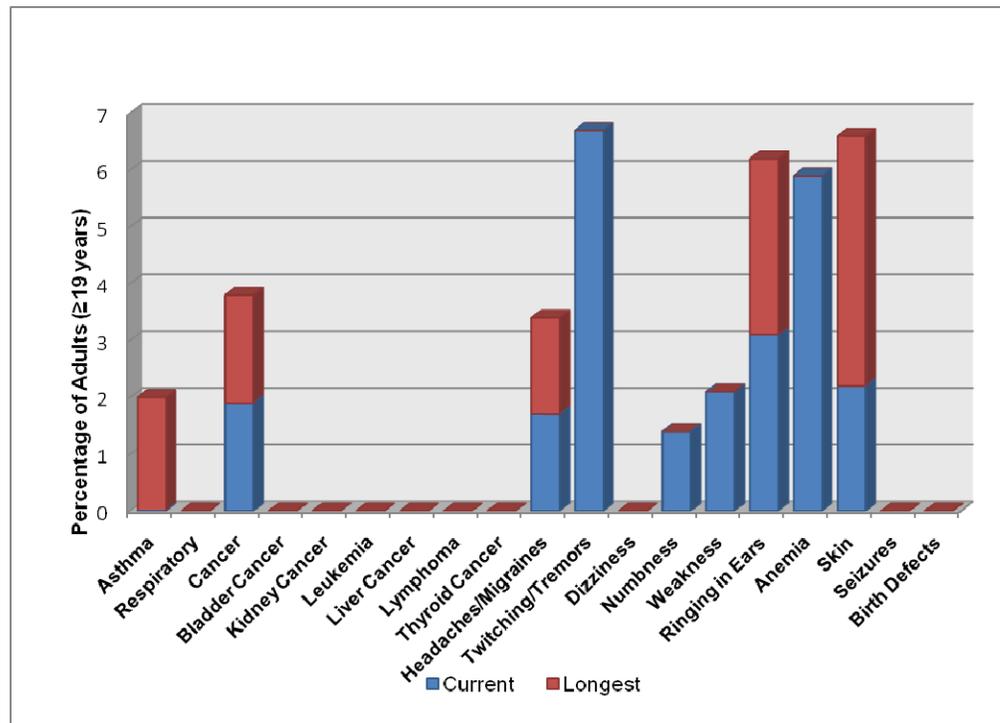


Figure 151.
Percentage of
Individuals Employed
in the Agricultural
Industry Reporting
Selected Diseases and
Symptoms: County
Overall

Figure 152.
Percentage of
Individuals
Employed in
the Mining
Industry
Reporting
Selected
Diseases and
Symptoms:
County Overall



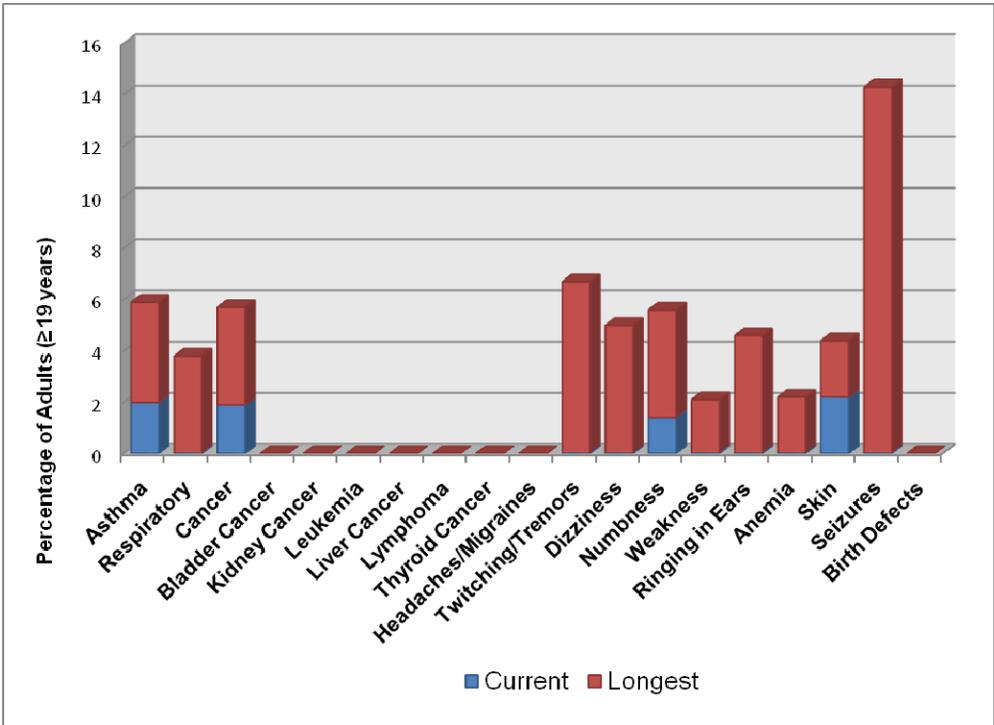
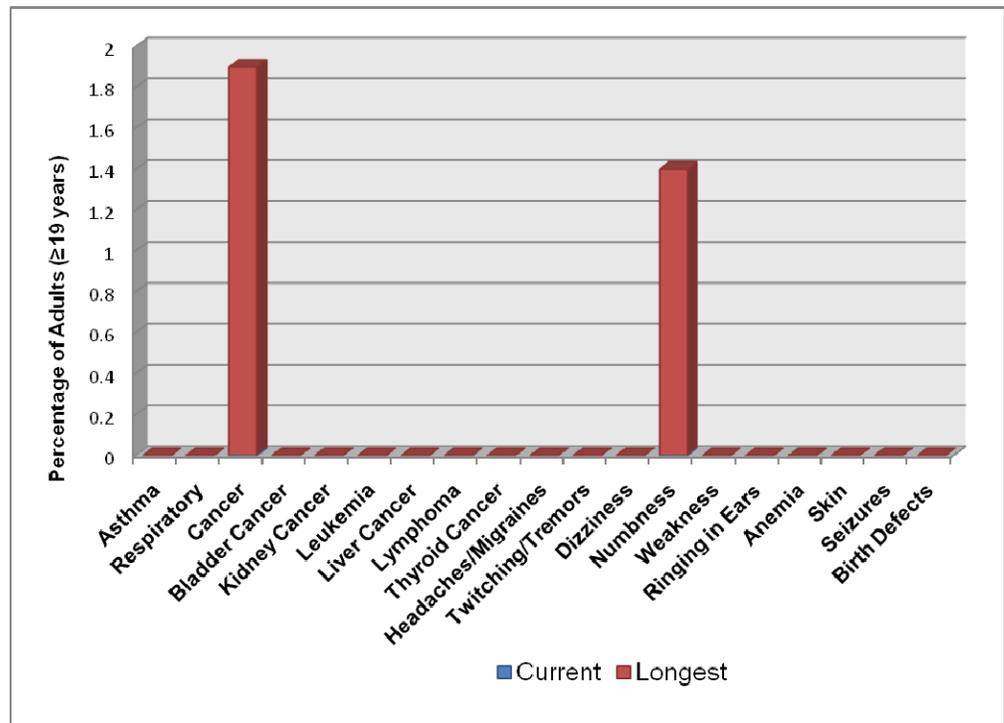


Figure 153.
Percentage of
Individuals Employed
in the Manufacturing
Industry Reporting
Selected Diseases and
Symptoms: County
Overall

Figure 154.
Percentage of
Individuals
Employed in
the Wholesale
Trade Industry
Reporting
Selected
Diseases and
Symptoms:
County Overall



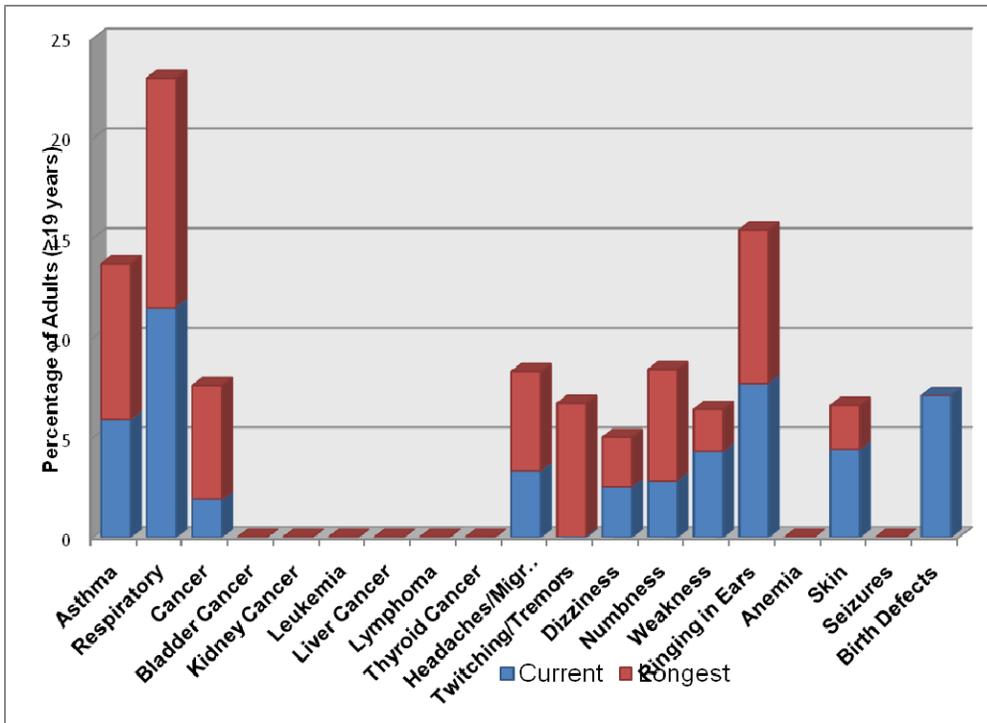
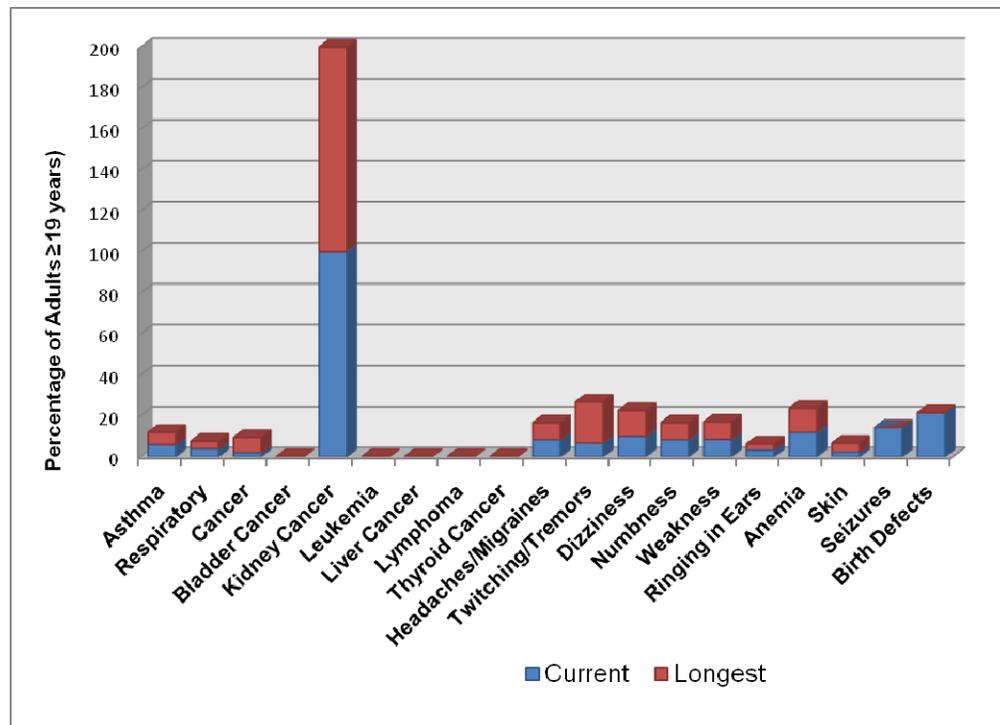


Figure 155.
Percentage of Individuals Employed in the Finance, Insurance or Real Estate Industry Reporting Selected Diseases and Symptoms: County Overall

Figure 156.
Percentage of Individuals Employed in the Personal Services Industry Reporting Selected Diseases and Symptoms: County Overall



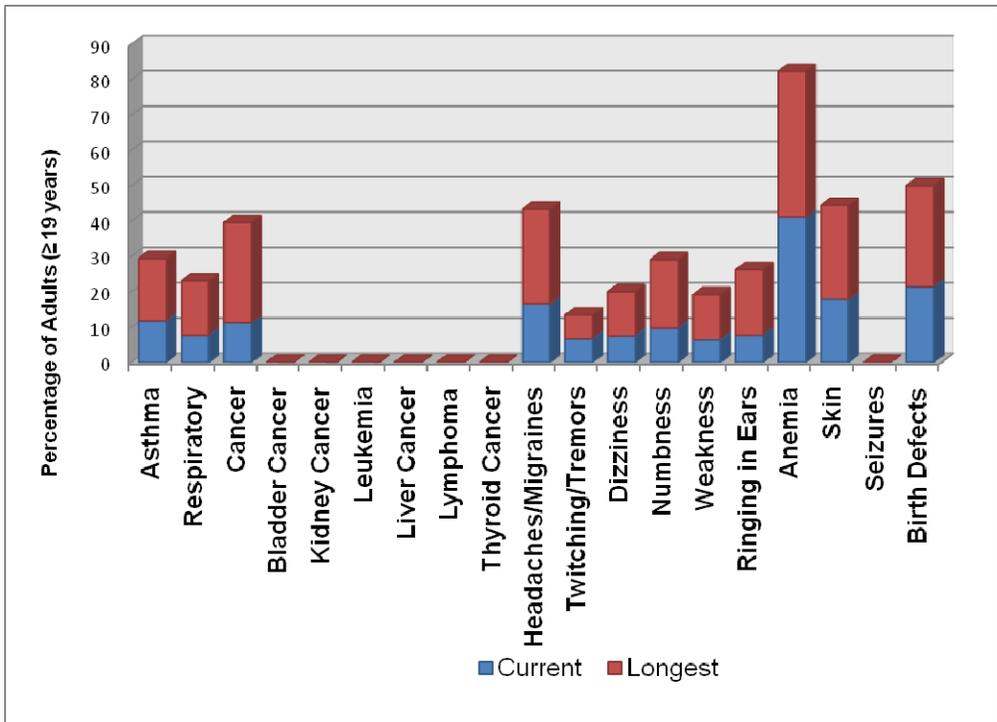
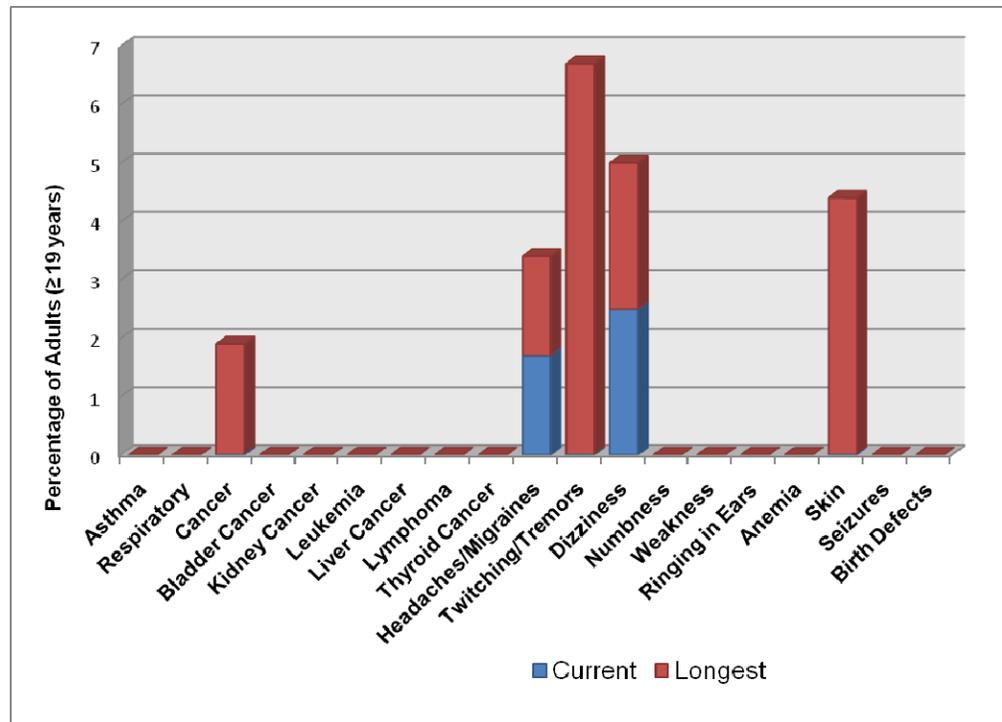


Figure 157.
Percentage of
Individuals
Employed in the
Professional and
Related Services
Industries Reporting
Selected Diseases
and Symptoms:
County Overall

Figure 158.
Percentage of
Individuals
Employed in the
Forestry or
Fisheries
Industries
Reporting
Selected
Diseases
and
Symptoms:
County
Overall



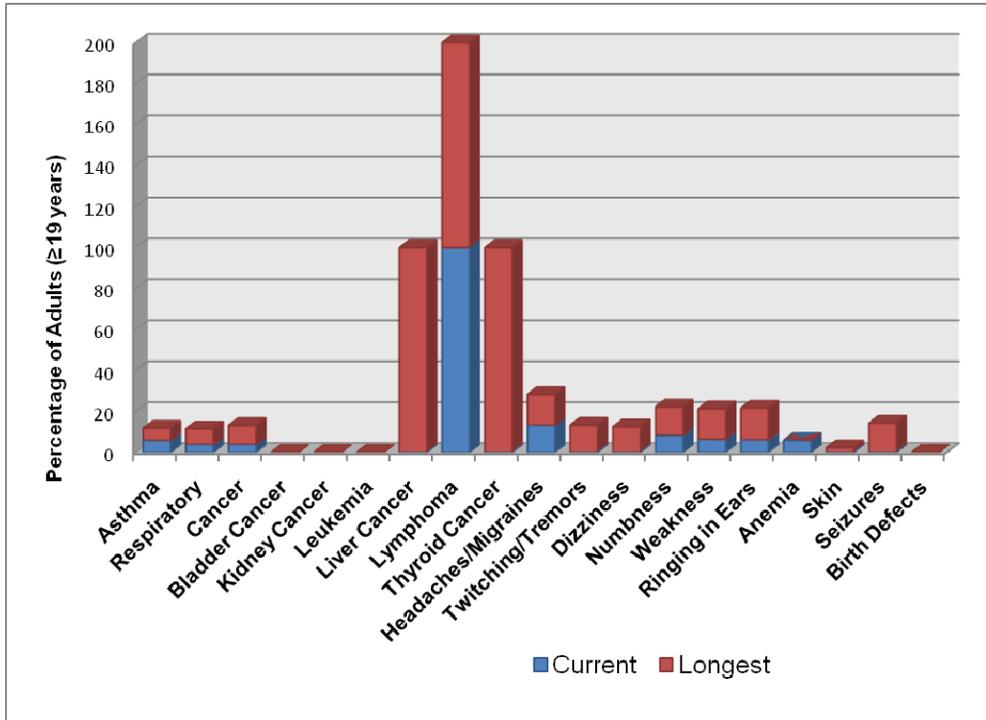
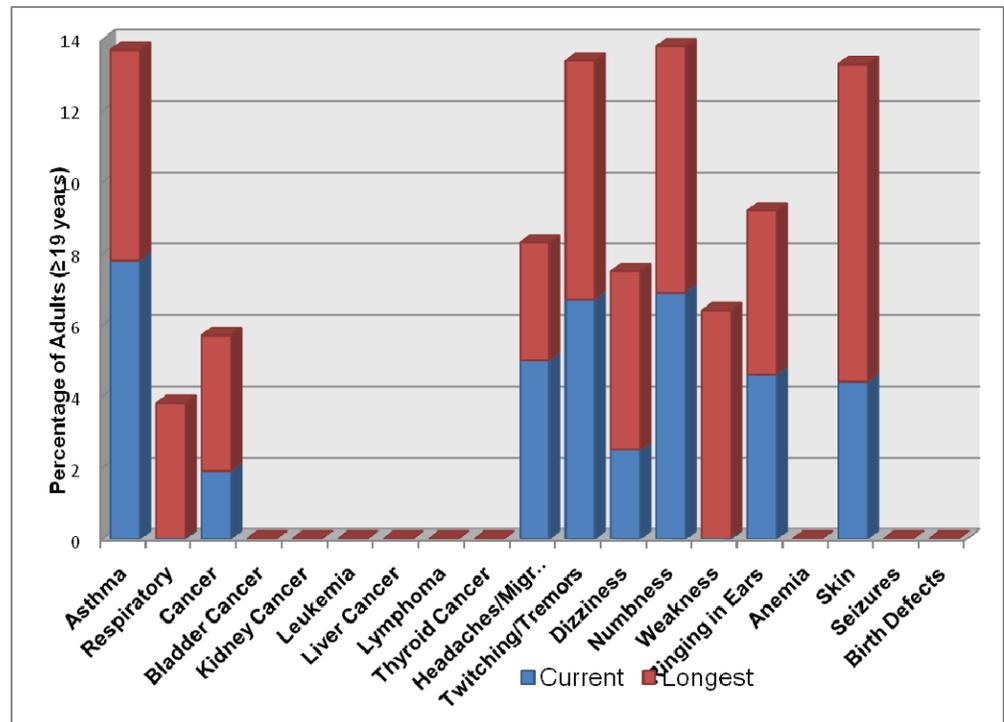


Figure 159. Percentage of Individuals Employed in the Construction Industry Reporting Selected Diseases and Symptoms: County Overall

Figure 160. Percentage of Individuals Employed in the Transportation, Communications or Public Utilities Industries Reporting Selected Diseases and Symptoms: County Overall



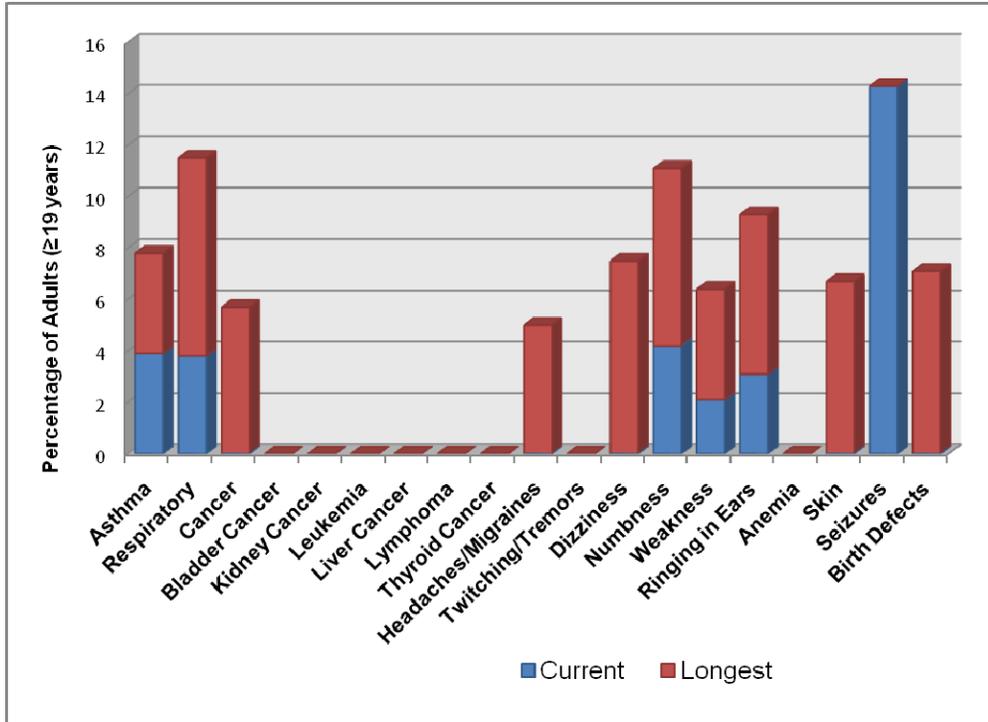


Figure 161. Percentage of Individuals Employed in the Retail Trade Industry Reporting Selected Diseases and Symptoms: County Overall

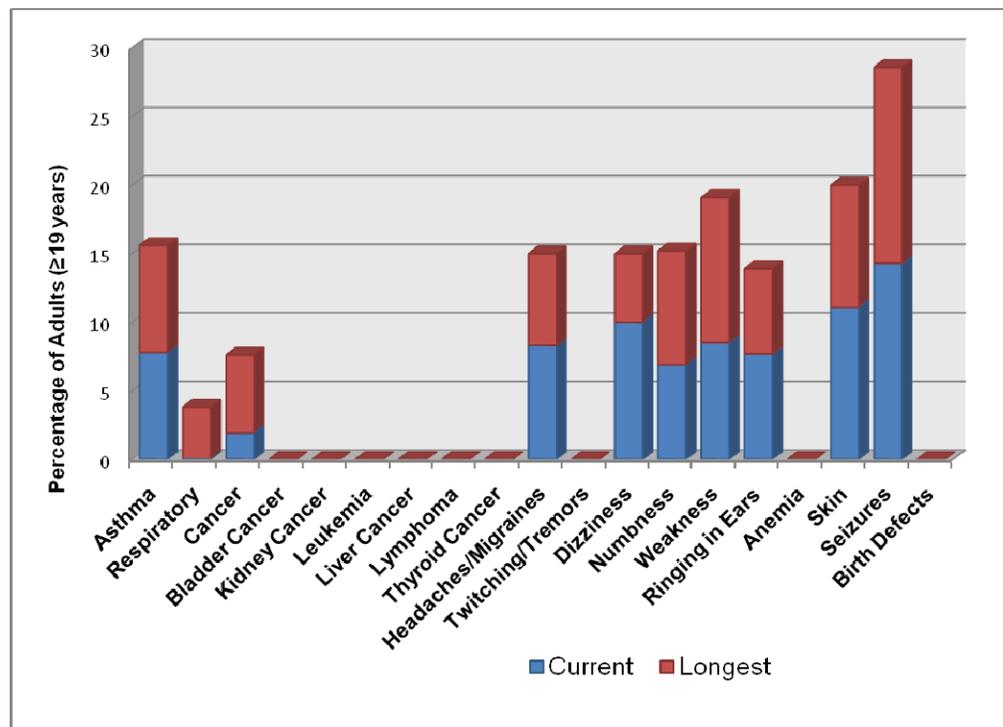


Figure 162. Percentage of Individuals Employed in the Business and Repair Services Industries Reporting Selected Diseases and Symptoms: County Overall

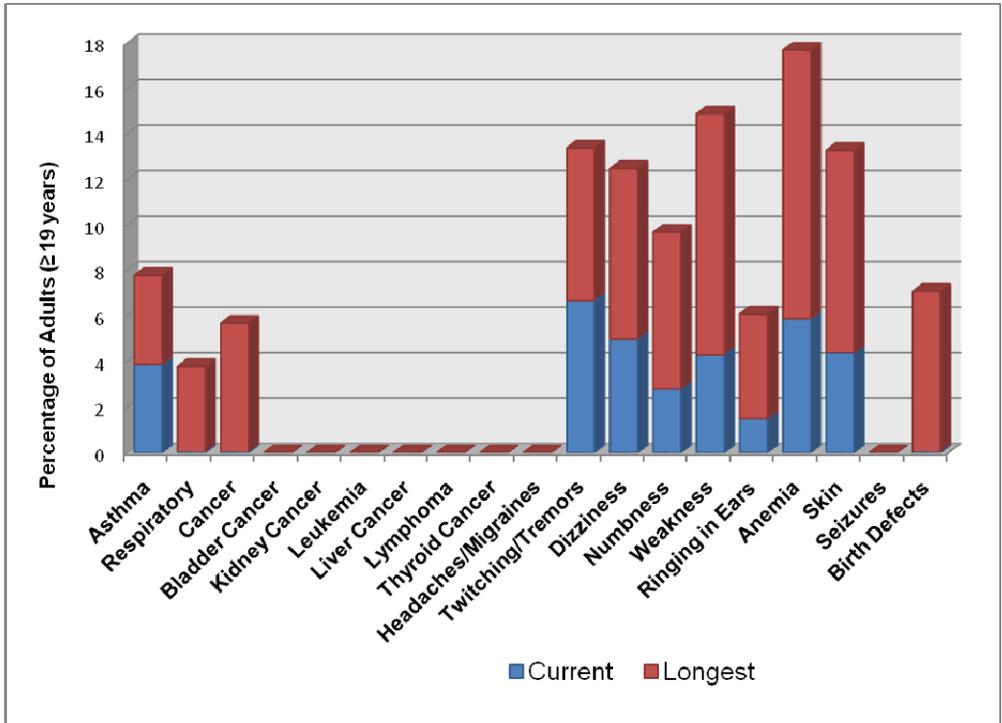
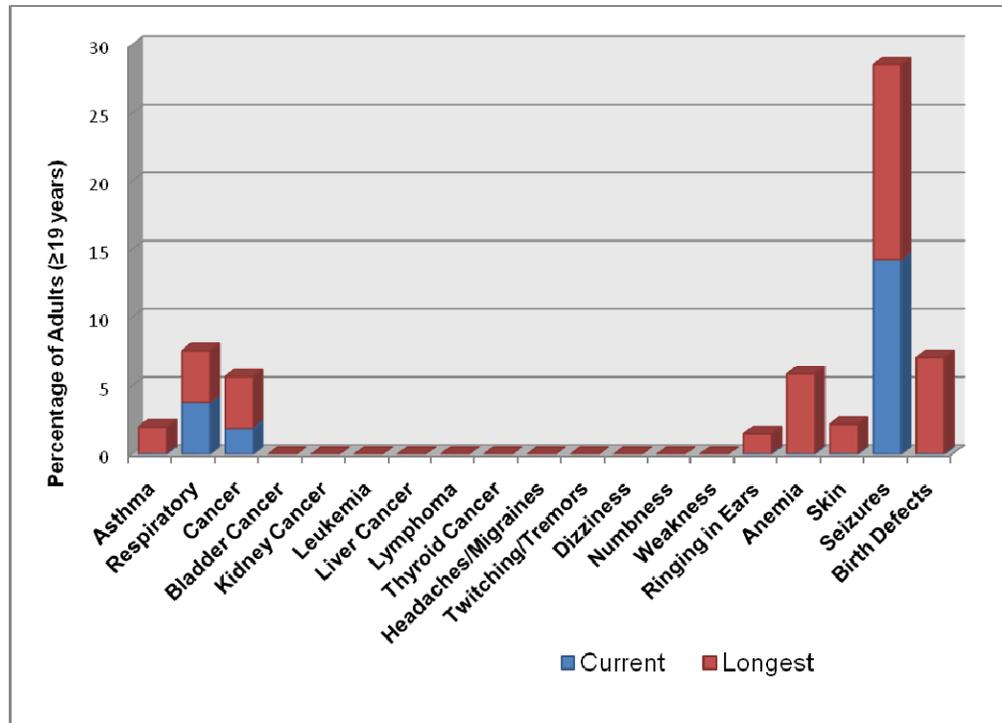


Figure 163. Percentage of Individuals Employed in the Recreation and Entertainment Industries Reporting Selected Diseases and Symptoms: County Overall

Figure 164. Percentage of Individuals Whose Industry Employment Could Not Be Classified Reporting Selected Diseases and Symptoms: County Overall



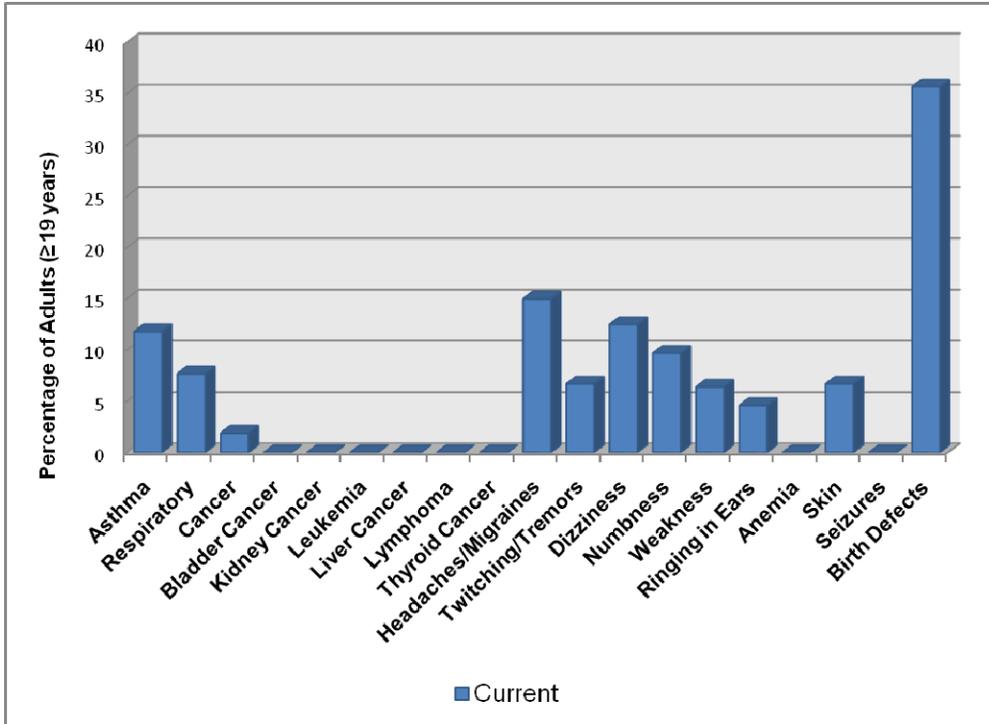
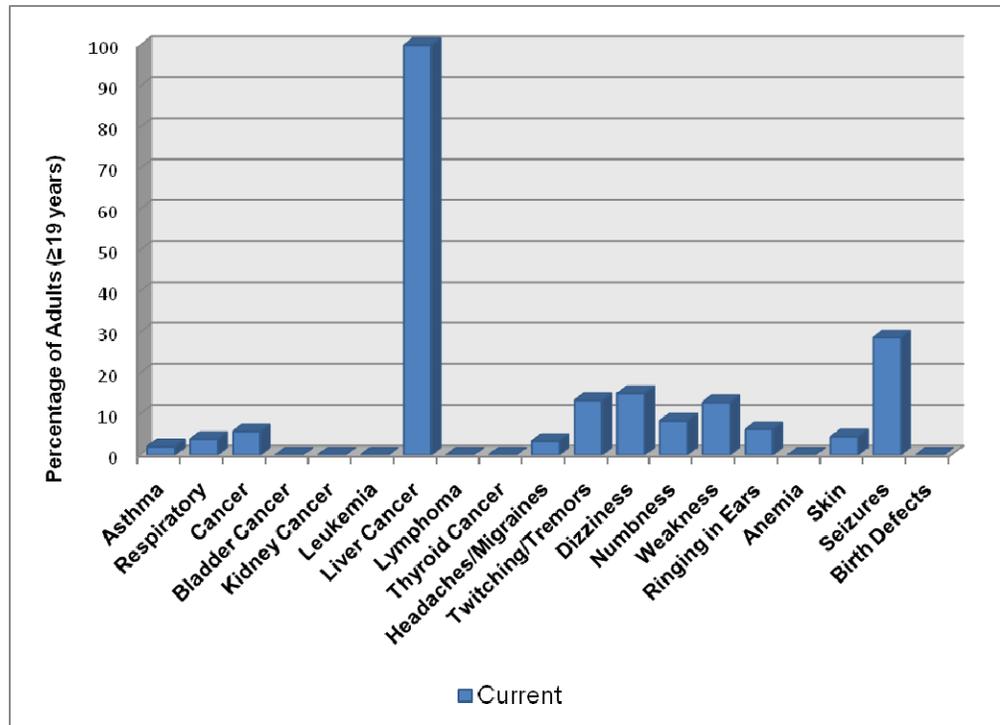


Figure 165.
Percentage of
Currently
Unemployed
Individuals
Reporting Selected
Diseases and
Symptoms: County
Overall

Figure 166.
Percentage of
Currently
Disabled
Individuals
Reporting
Selected
Diseases
and
Symptoms:
County
Overall



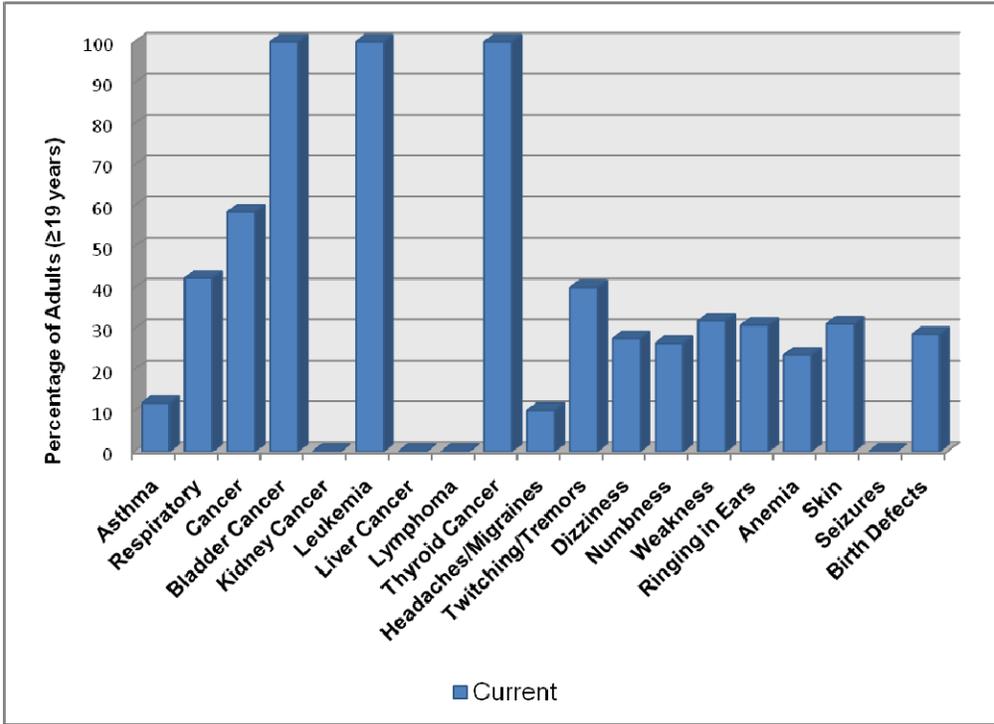
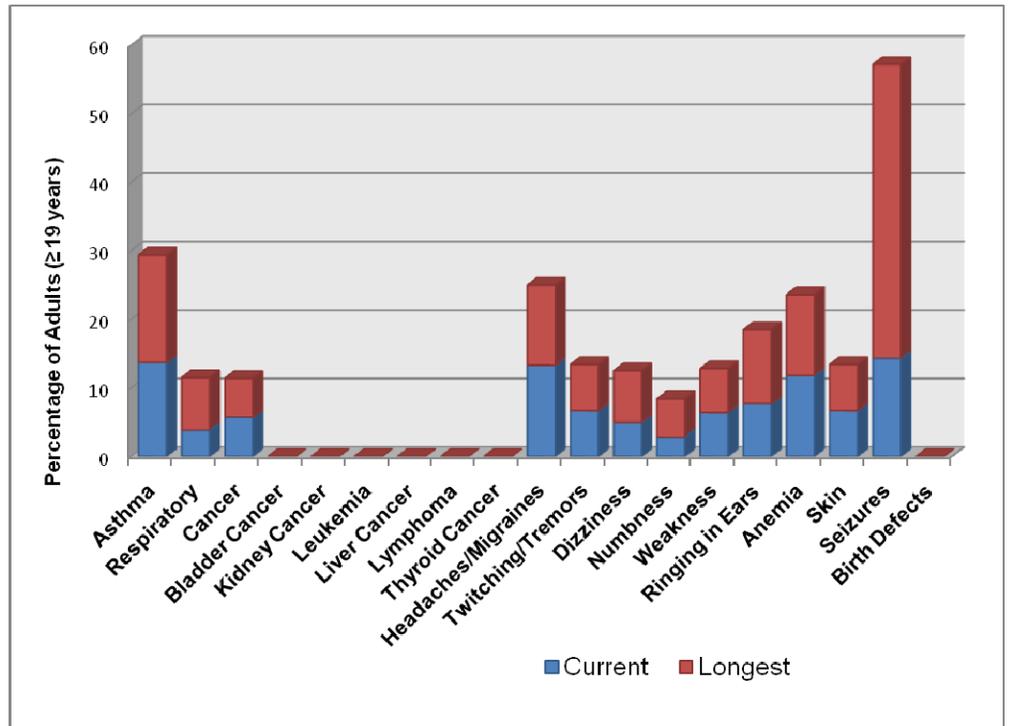


Figure 167. Percentage of Currently Retired Individuals Reporting Selected Diseases and Symptoms: County Overall

Figure 168. Percentage of Adults Who Didn't Know or Refused to Provide an Industry Affiliation Reporting Selected Diseases and Symptoms: County Overall



Relationships Between Health and Environmental Exposures: Household Member Concern

A series of questions regarding perceptions of risk related to home and outside environmental exposures and their relationship to health outcomes were asked at the end of the survey. These questions were intended to serve as measures of concern and perceptions among a randomly selected population within Garfield County (as opposed to the more self-selected population that provided comments during focus groups, interviews, and public meetings), and to provide some measure of the potential bias with which survey respondents might have responded to questions about their health.

- When asked whether or not they are concerned that their home drinking water source was related to any of their health problems, between 5.5 and 17% of individuals who live in areas with high natural gas industry activity (zip code areas 81635, 81647, 81650, and 81652) responded that they are concerned, while only 3-5% of individuals who live in the areas least impacted by natural gas industry activity (zip code areas 81601 and 81623) responded in the same manner (Figure 169).

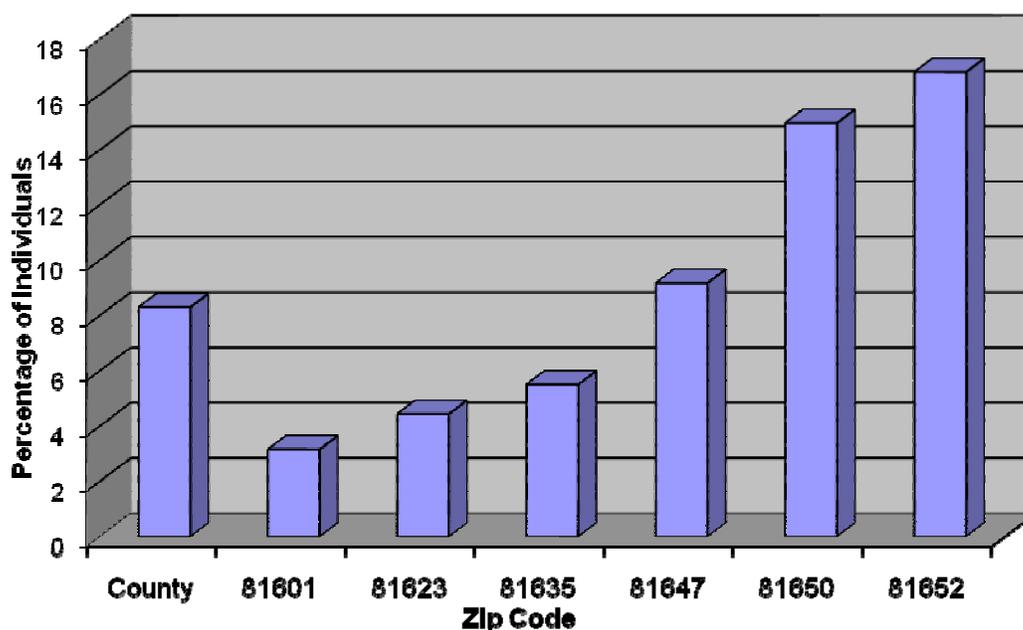


Figure 169. Percentage of Individuals Concerned About Health Problems Related to Home Drinking Water Supply by Zip Code

- When asked whether or not they are concerned that their health problems may be related to chemicals in or near their homes, between 6 and 16% of individuals who live in areas with high natural gas industry activity (zip code areas 81635, 81647, 81650, and 81652) responded that they are concerned; between 1.4 and 7% of individuals who live in the areas least impacted by natural gas industry activity (zip code areas 81601 and 81623) responded in the same manner (Figure 170). There was no correlation between level of education and concern about a relationship between chemicals in or near the home and health problems (Figure 171).

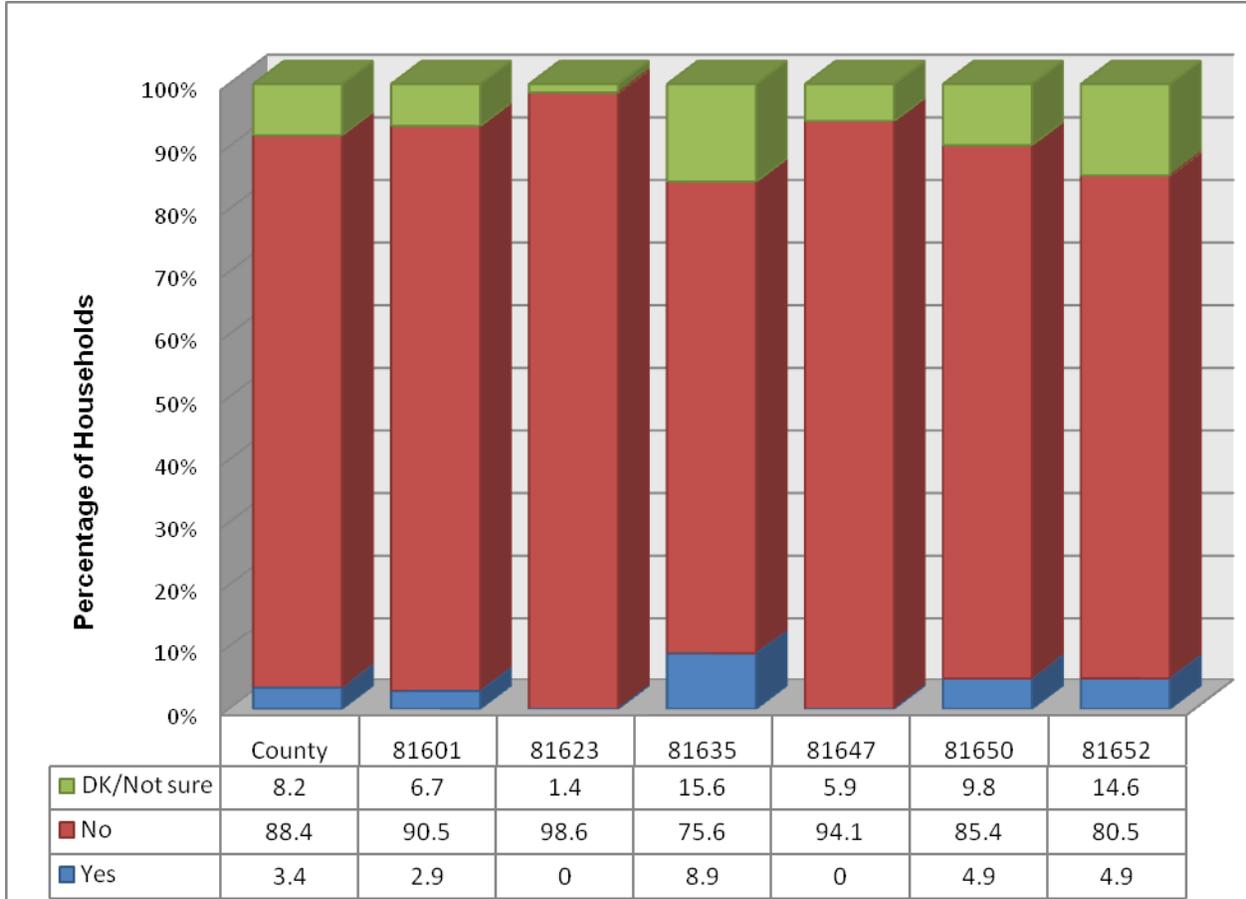


Figure 170. Percentage of Households Concerned that Health Problems May Be Related to Chemicals In or Near the Home by Zip Code

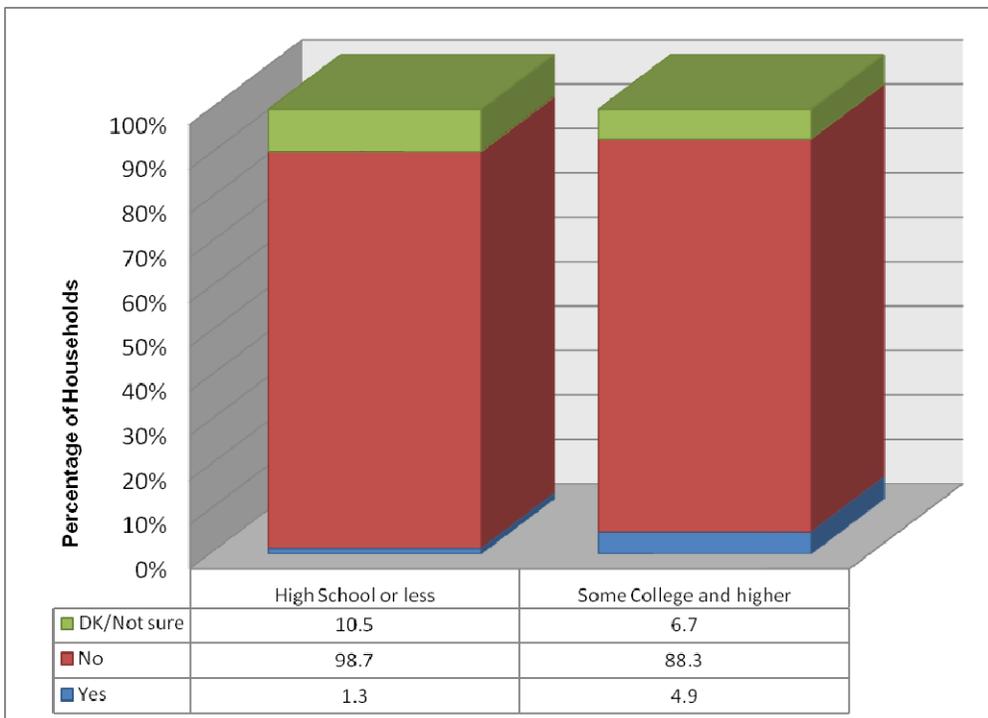


Figure 171. Concern that Chemicals In or Near the Home May Be related to Health Problems: Correlation With Education.

- When asked if they are concerned that either environmental or chemical hazards in their neighborhoods may be related to health problems (Figure 172),
 - Between 24 and 38% of individuals residing in zip code areas 81635, 81647, 81650, and 81652 responded that they are not worried at all. Between 76 and 62% of individuals in these zip code areas responded that they are “a little worried”, “very much worried”, or “don’t know/not sure”.
 - Between 56 and 43% of individuals residing in zip code areas 81601 and 81623 responded that they are not worried at all. Between 44 and 57% of individuals in these zip code areas responded that they are “a little worried”, “very much worried”, or “don’t know/not sure”.

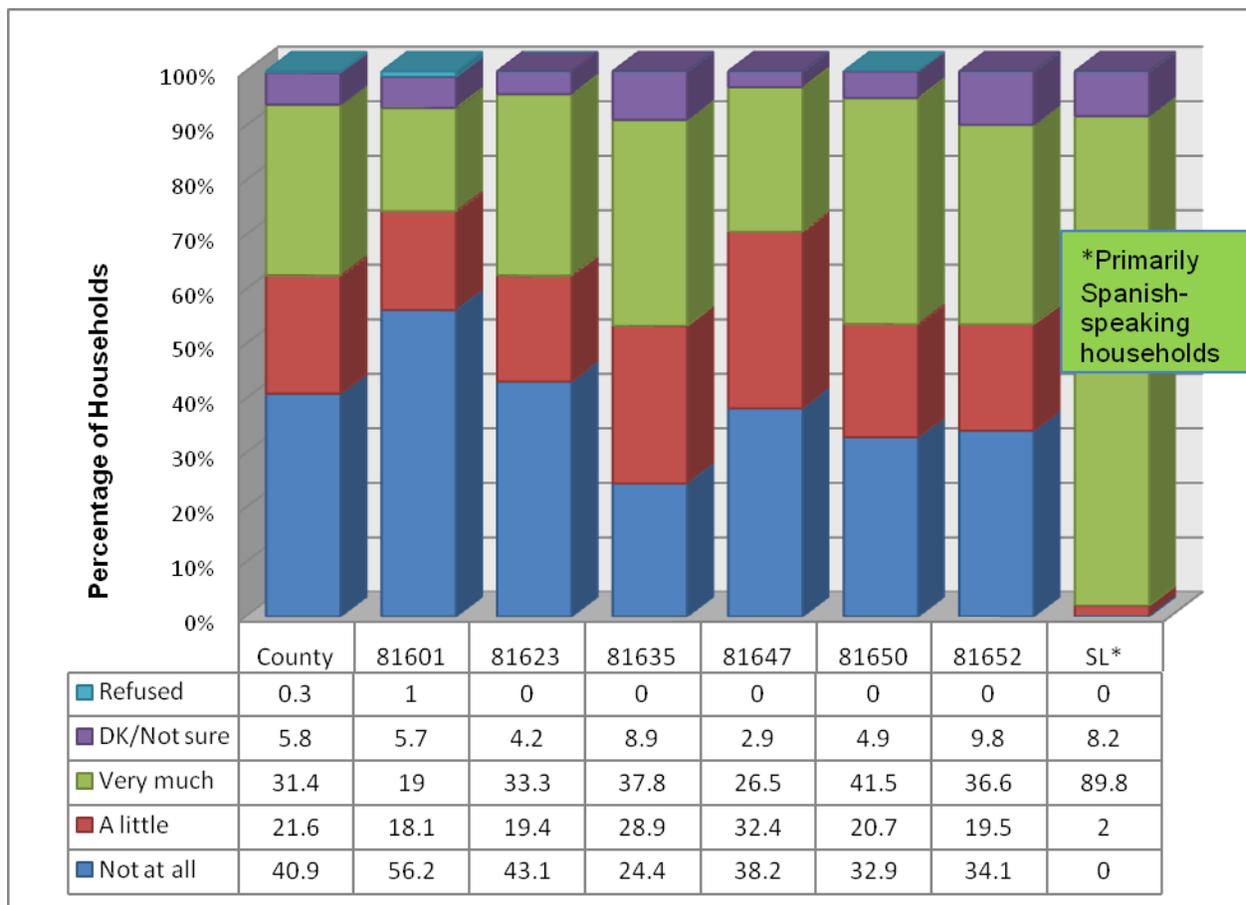


Figure 172. Percentage of Households Concerned that Health Problems May be Related to Environmental or Chemical Hazards in Their Neighborhoods by Zip Code

- County-wide, individuals who have a high school education or less are slightly less worried about the relationship between their health and environmental or chemical hazards in their neighborhoods (Figure 173).

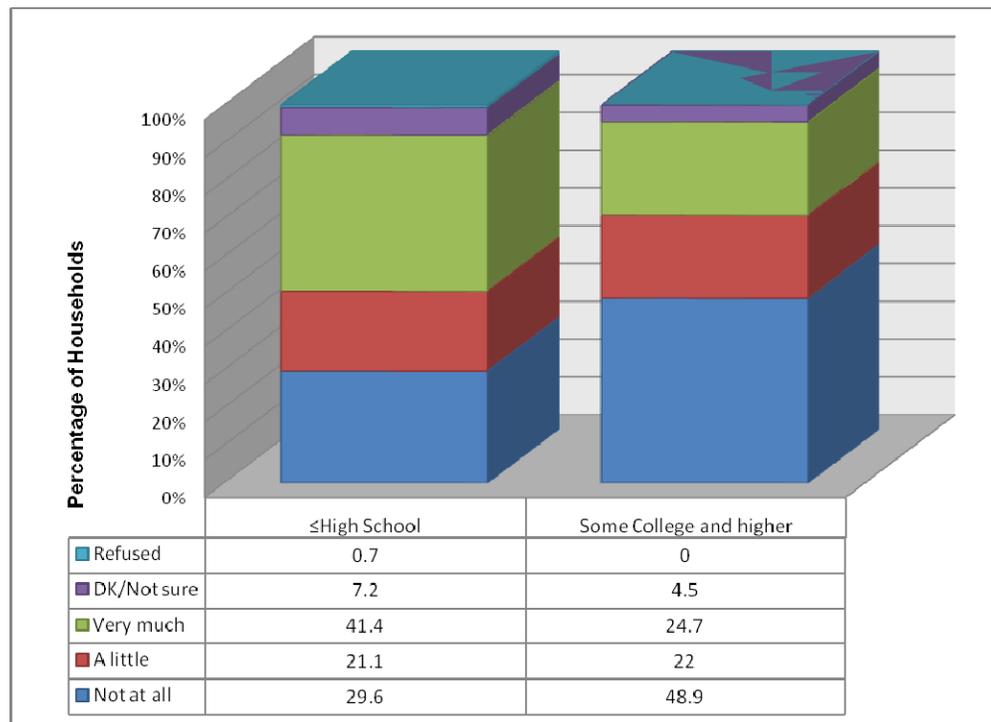


Figure 173. Concern that Environmental or Chemical Hazards in the Neighborhood May Be Related to Health Problems: Correlation with Education

- Individuals with higher incomes (>\$100,000 per year) tended to be less worried about a relationship between environmental or chemical hazards in their neighborhoods and health problems. Those who refused to report an income level tended to express “a little” concern more often than individuals who reported an income at any level. Respondents in those households with reported incomes of between \$25,000 and \$50,000 were most likely to report that they are “very concerned” about environmental or chemical hazards and an impact on human health (Figure 174).

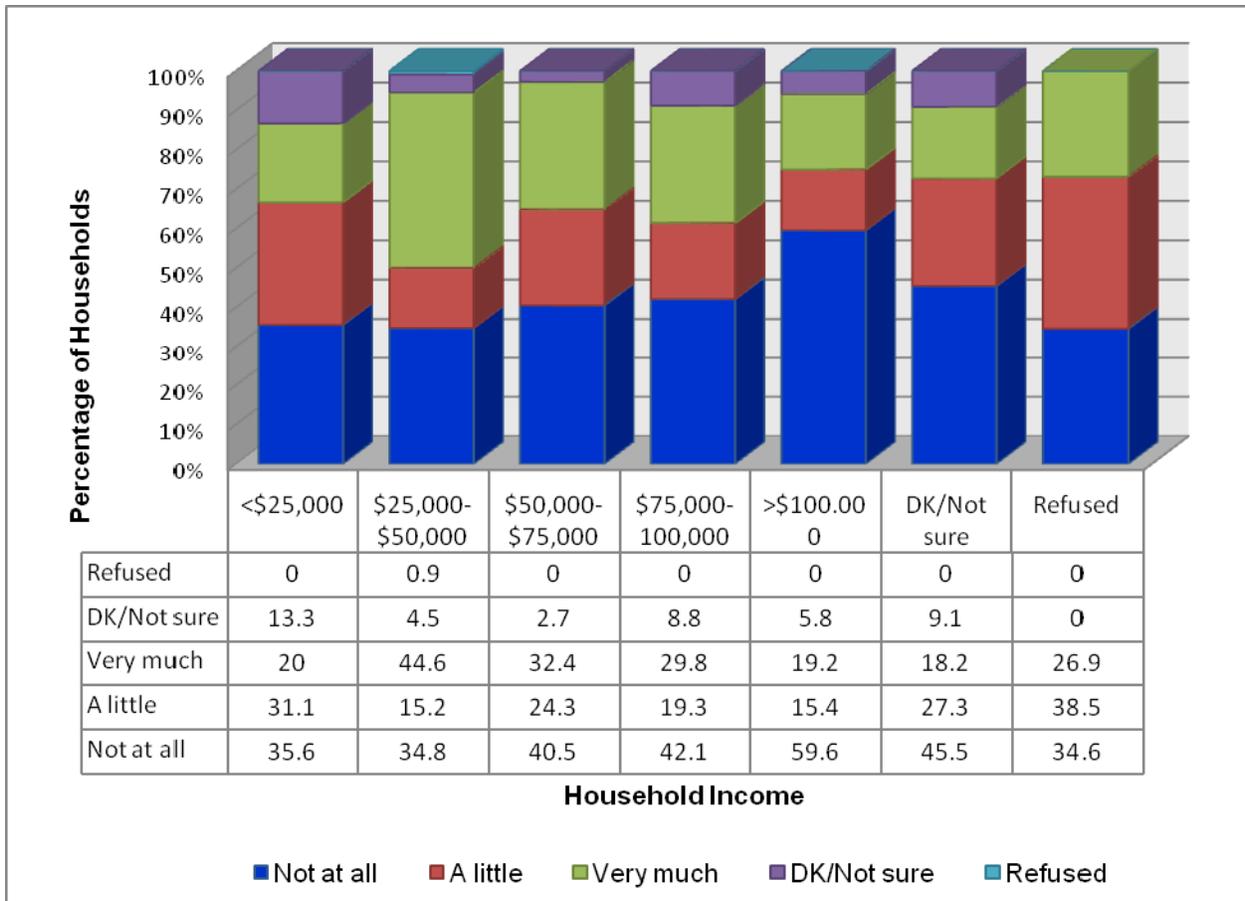


Figure 174. Concern that Environmental or Chemical Hazards May Be Related to Health Problems: Correlation with Household Income

- When asked specifically whether they are concerned that natural gas industry activities may be related to health problems (Figure 175),
 - Between 69 and 92% of individuals residing in zip code areas 81601 and 81623 responded that they are not concern. Between 8 and 31% of individuals in these zip code areas responded either that they are concerned or that they “don’t know or are not sure”.
 - 90% of individuals residing in zip code areas 81601 and 81623 responded that they are not worried at all. 10% of individuals in these zip code areas responded that they either that they are concerned or that they “don’t know or are not sure”.
 - There was essentially no difference related to education between individuals who responded that they are concerned about health-related impacts of the natural gas industry and those who are not concerned or are not sure (Figure 176).

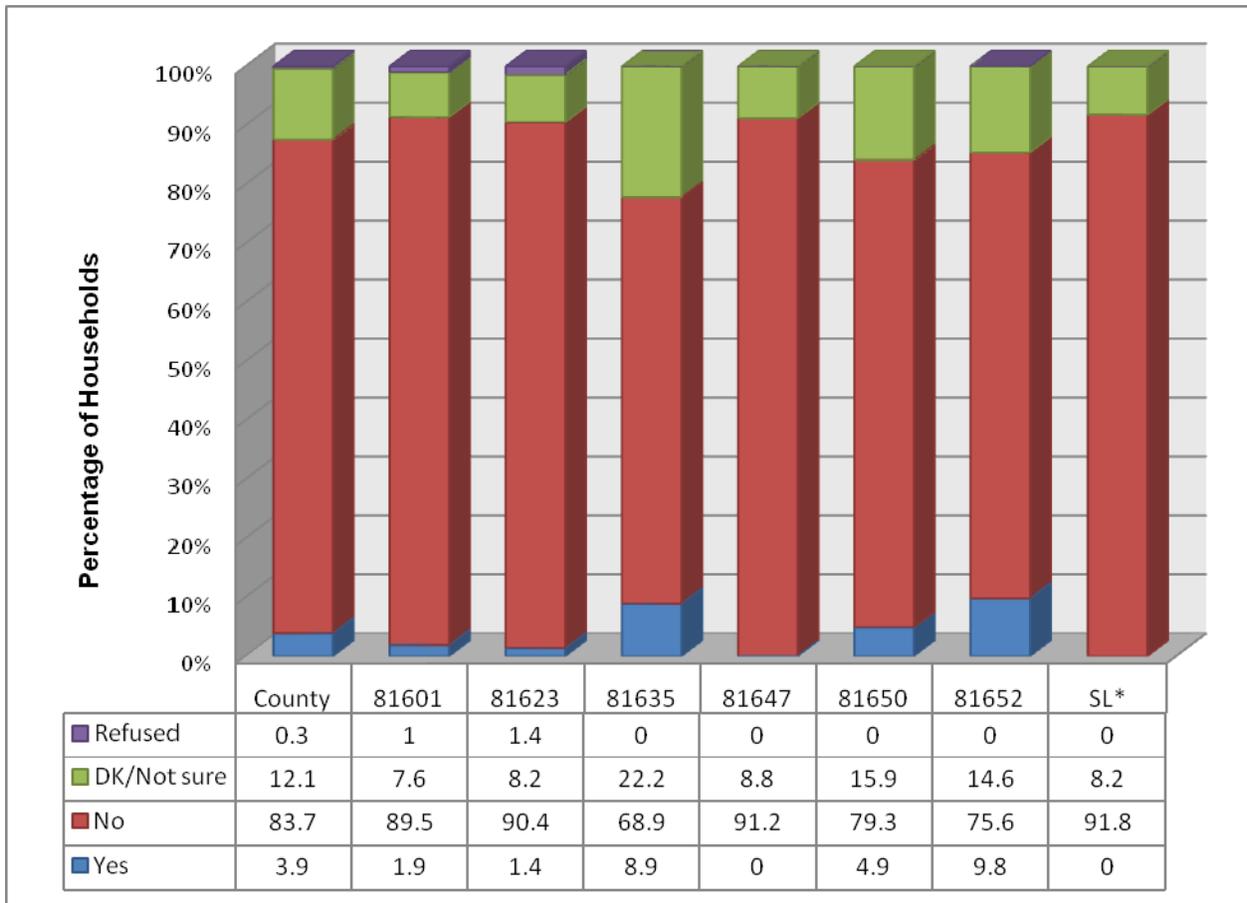


Figure 175. Percentage of Households Concerned that the Natural Gas Industry May Be Related to Health Problems by Zip Code

Figure 176. Concern that the Natural Gas Industry May Be Related to Health Problems: Correlation with Education

