

Review of Hydrocarbon Disaster Events Literature: An Annotated Bibliography

Report to the Consortium for Resilient Gulf Communities

Working Document: Disaster Resilience

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Tulane University, Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy
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Executive Summary

In partnership with the Consortium for Resilient Gulf Communities (CRGC), Tulane University's Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy (TU/DRLA) reviewed literature and compiled a bibliography pertaining to hydrocarbon events from the past three decades. The literature captured here draws upon the 2010 Deepwater Horizon (DH) oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico and other hydrocarbon events from across the globe. The annotated bibliography contains a total of 99 documents published from 1989-2015. It is hoped that this annotated bibliography will facilitate further resilience research efforts to better understand the impacts of hydrocarbon events on individuals, households, and communities affected by these disasters.

An online, searchable version of the ***Consortium for Resilient Gulf Communities: Annotated Bibliography of Hydrocarbon Event Literature*** database is available at <https://www.ragc.com/drlatulane/consortium-for-resilient-gulf-communities/1>

Acknowledgements

This research was made possible by a grant from The Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative.

Consortium for Resilient Gulf Communities:

The Consortium for Resilient Gulf Communities (CRGC) was established in 2015 with a three-year grant from the Gulf of Mexico Research Initiative (GoMRI) to assess and address the public health, social, and economic impacts of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon (DH) oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico region. This Consortium brings together distinguished and multi-disciplinary scientists from the RAND Corporation, Louisiana State University (LSU), Tulane University's Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy (TU/DRLA), Tulane University's Computing Science Department, the Louisiana Public Health Institute (LPHI), and the University of South Alabama (USA). The Consortium utilizes a mixed-method, complex systems approach committed to stakeholder engagement to address a major crosscutting issue of concern to Gulf region stakeholders and decision makers.

I. Introduction

The main purpose of this annotated bibliography is to provide researchers a consolidated base of resilience literature focusing on the impacts of hydrocarbon events. The review sought to identify literature related to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon (DH) oil spill and other hydrocarbon events from 1989 to 2015. A searchable annotated bibliography database is housed online at <https://www.ragic.com/drlatulane/consortium-for-resilient-gulf-communities/1> and is available for open use by key stakeholders working to strengthen resilience in the Gulf Coast region.

II. Selection criteria

TU/DRLA and CRGC researchers conducted a systematic search of standard literature databases, in English, complemented by a “thematic search” of relevant, primarily grey, literature across public, nongovernmental, and academic sectors. The following databases were utilized: Tulane University Online Library Search Engine, EBSCOHost, PubMed, BOEM and Google Scholar. The Tulane University Online Library was searched first, with keywords developed from search questions used.

The review protocol used for screening the literature included a combination of guidelines for Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA), the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions, and Evidence Based Practice for Helping Professions. These guidelines provided a roadmap that enabled the research team to establish and define a search strategy, and inclusion and exclusion criteria of literature.

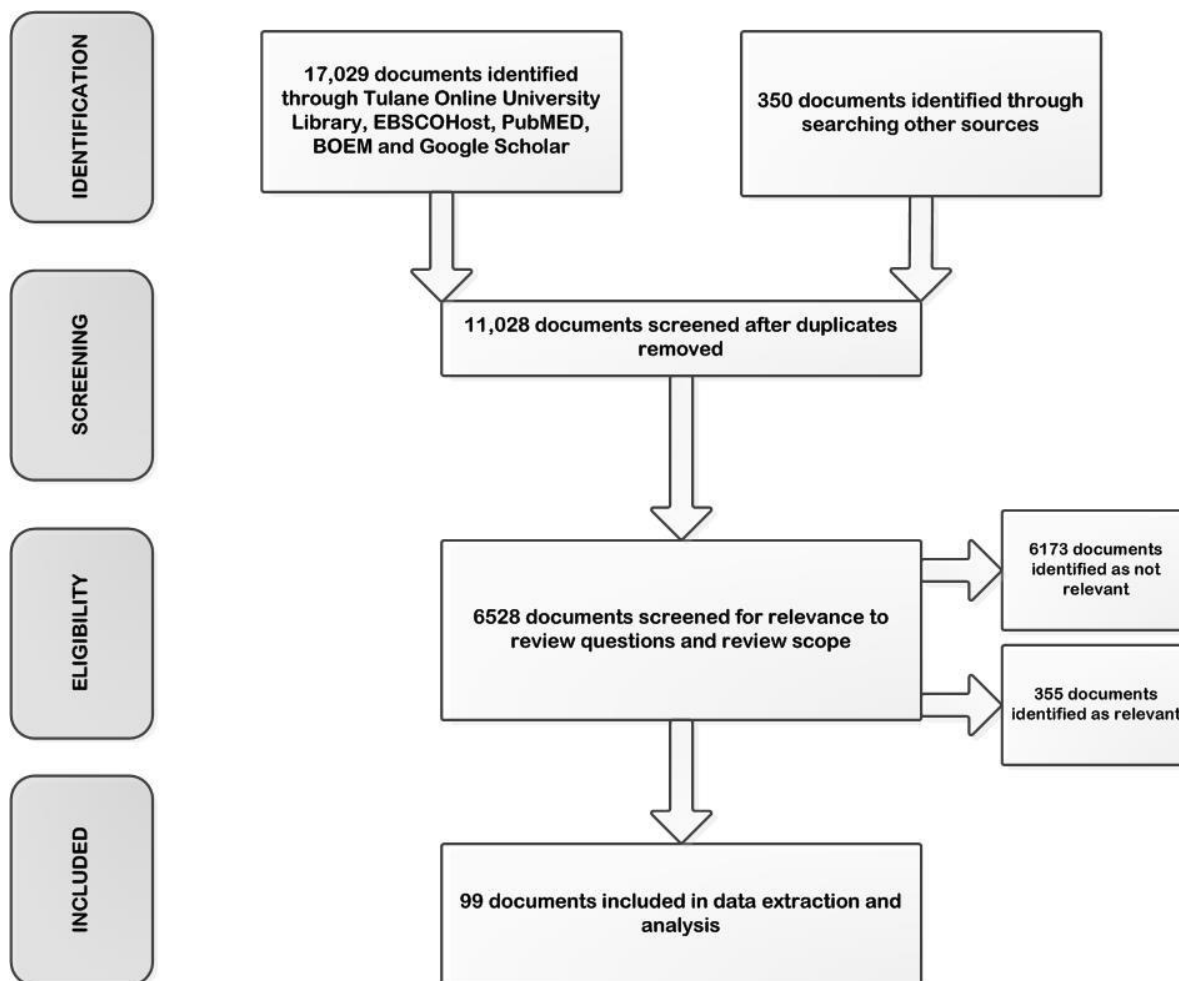
A set of search questions was developed to guide the literature search. The questions sought to understand individual, family/household, and community impacts, vulnerabilities, and capacities related to hydrocarbon disasters. This examination emphasized social and economic dimensions of resilience, recognizing also the intersection with environmental and infrastructure dimensions.

Document selection consisted of two review rounds. First, four investigators independently screened and selected documents for possible inclusion during a 30-day period from June 2015 to July 2015, based on a review of titles and abstracts. Second, the lead research scientist reviewed titles and abstracts of the selected documents, to determine the appropriateness of inclusion for review.

Given the lack of uniformity related to resilience conceptualization and the interdisciplinary nature of the identified documents, document inclusion was broad, resulting in a large number of documents to be screened. The complex nature and lack of agreement on hydrocarbon terminology and the expected overlap of resilience themes were important challenges in the classification of documents. These challenges mainly refer to time constraints and the ability to manage the large volume of information at hand. Additional data cleaning and triangulation was required to classify documents more appropriately across the social resilience sub-themes.

The workflow associated with the document selection for the bibliography is represented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Workflow diagram of the document selection process.



All documents published between 1 January 1989 and 30 June 2015 that contained both an abstract and full text were included. The requirement for an abstract was waived in the case of government, non-governmental and other grey literature sources. Publication types selected for the annotated bibliography included peer-reviewed research (descriptive studies, and those using qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods) and conceptual articles, and additional governmental and non-governmental reports. Publications excluded from the review include standards and guidelines.

Initially, 17,029 documents were identified through several academic search engines. After eliminating duplications, 11,028 documents were screened for eligibility. A total of

4500 documents was deemed ineligible based on language, or not within the scope of social science research, thus resulting in 6,528 eligible documents. Additional screening was conducted by the research team on the 6,528 documents based on relevance to review questions and scope, resulting in 355 documents. These 355 documents aligned with the search questions developed by the research team. Of the 355 documents, 99 documents were extracted for review and analysis based on the following inclusion criteria:

- Relevant disaster type: hydrocarbon.
- Relevant to dimensions: social, economic, environmental, and/or infrastructure.
- Systems approach targeting individual, family/household, and/or community.

The 99 documents captured with this annotated bibliography focus on hydrocarbon disasters, mainly with an emphasis on the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill but also other hydrocarbon disasters from across the globe since 1989 (Table 1).

Table 1. List of hydrocarbon events included in the review by location and date.

Hydrocarbon event	Location	Date
Deepwater Horizon	Gulf of Mexico, USA	2010
Exxon Valdez	Prince William Sound, Alaska, USA	1989
Hydrocarbon release events in general	N/A	N/A
Prestige	Galicia, Spain	2002
Hebei Spirit	Daesan, South Korea	2007
Guimaras	Guimaras and Negros Islands, Philippines	2006
Selendang Ayu	Unimak Pass, Alaska, USA	2004
Bouchard-120	Buzzard's Bay, MA, USA	2003
1980 North Sea oil rig disaster	North Sea Ekofisk oil field, Norway	1980
Sea Empress Oil Tanker Spill	Pembrokeshire, Wales	1996
Rena	Tauranga, New Zealand	2011

III. Annotated Bibliography Table

The annotated bibliography is organized alphabetically by author.

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
1	Aiena, B., Baczwaski, B., Schulenberg, S., & Buchanan, E. (2015). Measuring resilience with the RS-14: A tale of two samples. <i>Journal of Personality Assessment</i> , 97(3), 291-300.	2015	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental health impacts, resilience	<i>"The purpose of this study was to systematically examine the psychometric properties of the 14-item Resilience Scale (RS-14; Wagnild, 2009a)."</i>
2	Alaska Oil Spill Commission. (1990). <i>Spill: the wreck of the Exxon Valdez</i> (Vol. 3). State of Alaska.	1990	North America	Exxon Valdez	N/A	<i>"The report must be a call to public attention and legislative action. It should provide an overall, unbiased account of the disaster as it illustrated failures in planning and regulation. It should shape future debate; persuade the electorate to demand improvements; convince legislators of the need for bold action; and create the energy to propel debate into the future"</i>
3	Bonanno, G. A. (2012). Resilience and variability following oil spill	2012	N/A	General	Mental health impacts, resilience	<i>"Taking as my cue the integrative spirit of Palinkas's work, in the present article I</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
	disasters. <i>Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Processes</i> , 75(3), 236-242.					<i>consider ways in which the three-tier model might be extended even further to accommodate the rich variability in human stress responding."</i>
4	Bostrom, A., Walker, A. H., Scott, T., Pavia, R., Leschine, T. M., & Starbird, K. (2015). Oil spill response risk judgments, decisions, and mental models: Findings from surveying U.S. stakeholders and coastal residents. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment: An International Journal</i> , 21, 581-604.	2015	N/A	General	Public perception (oil spills and oil spill response)	<i>"To develop strategies for engaging communities and individuals in discussions about spill issues, the overarching project builds on a mental models approach for risk communications (described below and in Morgan et al. 2002) and entails a relatively new approach to survey research, analysis of social media data, and integration of relevant social and natural science research findings (Bostrom et al. 2015; Leschine et al. 2015; Starbird et al. 2015; Walker et al. 2015)."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
5	Caldwell, S. L., & Rusco, F. (2011). Deepwater Horizon: Coast Guard and Interior could improve offshore energy inspection programs. U.S. Government Accountability Office.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"The Coast Guard conducted about one-third of its required annual security inspections of offshore energy facilities from 2008 through 2010 and does not have procedures in place to help ensure that its field units conduct such inspections in accordance with its guidance. "</i>
6	Chang, S. E., Stone, J., Demes, K., & Piscitelli, M. (2014). Consequences of oil spills: A review and framework for informing planning. <i>Ecology and Society</i> , 19(2).	2014	North America	General	Oil spill impacts	<i>"The framework can be used to clarify the complexity of oil spill impacts, identify lessons that may be transferable from other oil spill disasters, develop scenarios for planning, and inform risk analysis and policy debates in localities that are seeking to understand and reduce their vulnerability to potential spill disasters."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
7	Cheong, S. (2012). Community adaptation to the Hebei-Spirit oil spill. <i>Ecology and Society</i> , 17(3), 1-7.	2012	Asia	Hebei Spirit	Oil spill response (community dependence on external entities)	<i>"The focus of the research is the significance of dependence for communities to survive and adapt in times of environmental disasters. It shifts the emphasis on self-reliant communities for survival and examines the types and effects of dependence and external linkages by analyzing the range of community responses that include initial responses, early social impact, compensation, and conflicts after the Hebei-Spirit oil spill in December 2007 in Korea."</i>
8	Cheong, S. (2014a). From frequent hurricanes to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in coastal Louisiana: The impact of regulatory change. <i>Ecology and Society</i> , 19(2), 1-6.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Regulatory change, effects of previous disaster experience	<i>"The issue of whether adaptations to past disasters can impede adaptation to new disasters of a different type or intensity will be analyzed by examining the transition from frequent hurricanes to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in coastal Louisiana."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
9	Cheong, S. M. (2014). The roles of networks, learning, and general resilience in oil spills. <i>Ecology and Society</i> , 19(2), 65.	2014	N/A	General	N/A	<i>"An introduction to the journal is presented in which the guest editor discusses the dynamic process of adaptation following economic and ecological vulnerabilities relating to major oil spills.."</i>
10	Coddington, K. (2015). The 'entrepreneurial spirit': Exxon Valdez and nature tourism development in Seward, Alaska. <i>Tourism Geographies</i> , 17(3), 482-497.	2015	North America	Exxon Valdez	Public perception of oil spill impacts (economic, social and ecological)	<i>"Using ethnographic methods, including semi-structured interviews with local residents and participant observation, I explore how residents perceive the shift towards nature tourism in their community economy, and the ambivalent long-term consequences of the spill for community life."</i>
11	Cohen, M. (1995). Technological disasters and natural resource damage assessment: An evaluation of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. <i>Land Economics</i> , 65-82.	1995	North America	Exxon Valdez	Economic impact (fisheries)	<i>"This paper employs a market model to evaluate the economic losses of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill on south central Alaska's fisheries."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
12	Colten, C., Hay, J., & Giancarlo, A. (2012). Community resilience and oil spills in coastal Louisiana. <i>Ecology and Society</i> , 17(3), 1-10.	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Resilience	<i>"In this paper we will consider community resilience (Wilbanks 2008) as exhibited by local communities, government bodies, and corporate actors who have had to contend with major oil spills in the Gulf of Mexico. In particular, we will examine the relationship between inherent community resilience, or locally based capacities to cope with disruption, and formalized contingency plans."</i>
13	Cope, M. R., Slack, T., Blanchard, T. C., & Lee, M. R. (2013). Does time heal all wounds? Community attachment, natural resource employment, and health impacts in the wake of the BP Deepwater Horizon disaster. <i>Social Science Research</i> , 42, 872-881.	2013	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental and physical health impacts	<i>"In this paper we utilize one-of-a-kind household survey data—the Louisiana Community Oil Spill Survey—to examine the impacts of the BP-DH disaster on the mental and physical health of spill affected residents in coastal Louisiana, with a special focus on the influence of community attachment and natural resource employment."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
14	Crotts, J. C., & Mazanec, J. A. (2013). Diagnosing the impact of an event on hotel demand: The case of the BP oil spill. <i>Tourism Management Perspectives</i> , 8, 60-67.	2013	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Economic impact (tourism)	<i>"This study is an attempt to make such a loss assessment by employing a pseudo-experiment purported by Kerlinger (1986) to compliment and extend the findings of Ritchie et al. (2013). Moreover, the results will place into perspective the impact of the BP oil spill as compared to other events that have impacted the region and influenced hotel demand."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
15	Deepwater Horizon Study Group. (2011). Final report on the investigation of the Macondo well blowout. Center for Catastrophic Risk Management, University of California at Berkeley.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"A fundamental premise in the DHSG work is: we look back to understand the why's and how's of this disaster so we can better understand how best to go forward...the DHSG has been able to develop findings and recommendations aimed at significant reductions in the risks associated with major failures in oil and gas drilling and production operations in ultra-deepwater and other comparable hazardous areas. While much information and data remains to be made public, sufficient background is available to develop interim conclusions about what happened, plausible explanations for why these things happened, and what can be done to reduce the likelihoods and consequences of similar accidents in the future."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
16	Department of the Interior (2015). Deepwater Horizon oil spill final phase IV early restoration plan and environmental assessments. doi: 2015-24155. https://federalregister.gov/a/2015-24155	2015	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"In July 2015, BP announced that it reached Agreements in Principle (AIPs) with the United States and the Gulf States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas for settlement of civil claims arising from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The terms of the proposed settlements are subject to a confidentiality order and will not become final until, among other things, a consent decree is negotiated, is made available for public review and comment, and is approved by the court. The Trustees expect the Early Restoration projects described in this document to go forward regardless of whether the proposed settlement is approved and, therefore, have proceeded with the finalization of the Phase IV ERP/EA."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
17	Do, P. T. (2012). Alleviating the negative impact of the 2010 Gulf of Mexico oil leaks on the physical and psychological health of ethnic minority immigrants: A Vietnamese case study. <i>Traumatology</i> , 18(3), 1-6.	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental and physical health impacts	<i>"The objective of this commentary is to examine the potential impact of the 2010 Gulf of Mexico Oil Leaks on the physical and psychological health of Vietnamese ethnic minority residents living in the emergency-impact area. The article first provides a brief background of the Vietnamese residents in the area and then explores the issues of PTSD and cognitive functioning resulted from psychological traumas after a disaster. The latter part of the discussion raises the possibility of educational and public awareness about the environmental hazards and health risks through the application of different educational techniques (i.e., 3D dynamic visualizations)."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
18	Fan, A. Z., Prescott, M. R., Zhao, G., Gotway, C. A., & Galea, S. (2014). Individual and community-level determinants of mental and physical health after the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill: Findings from the Gulf States Population Survey. <i>The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research</i> , 42(1), 23-41.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental and physical health impacts	" <i>The Gulf State Population Survey (GSPS) was a representative survey of 38,361 residents in four Gulf States and was conducted from December 2010 to December 2011. Analysis of the GSPS data showed that differences in individual characteristics and direct or indirect exposure to the disaster drove the individual-level variation in health outcomes (mental distress, physical distress, and depression).</i> "
19	Farber, D. A. (2012). The BP blowout and the social and environmental erosion of the Louisiana coast. <i>Minnesota Journal of Law, Science, and Technology</i> , 13(1), 37-74.	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	" <i>This Article begins in Part I with a survey of the multitudinous troubles facing the Gulf and its communities before the Deepwater Horizon spill. Part II discusses the spill itself and its impact. Part III then considers some affirmative steps that could help address the long-term deterioration of the Gulf Coast.</i> "

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
20	Fattal, P., Maanan, M., Tillier, I., Rollo, N., Robin, M., & Pottier, P. (2010). Coastal vulnerability to oil spill pollution: The case of Noirmoutier Island (France). <i>Journal of Coastal Research</i> , 26(5), 879-887.	2010	Europe	General	Oil spill vulnerability	<i>"The aim of our research is to formalise an alternative approach to map global vulnerability, using both environmental and socioeconomic factors. This article describes and discusses the methodology used to identify the critical variables required to assess coastal vulnerability to oil spills."</i>
21	Gallacher, J., Bronstering, K., Palmer, S., Fone, D., & Lyons, R. (2007). Evidence based public health policy and practice: Symptomatology attributable to physiological exposure to a chemical incident: A natural experiment. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health</i> , 61(6), 506-512.	2007	Europe	Sea Empress Oil Tanker Spill	Physical and psychological impacts	<i>"In this paper, we take the opportunity to compare the impact of physical and psychological exposure to a chemical incident (the Sea Empress oil spillage) occurring in areas known to be psychologically homogeneous before the incident."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
22	Gill, D. A., Picou, J. S., & Ritchie, L. A. (2012). The Exxon Valdez and BP oil spills: A comparison of initial social and psychological impacts. <i>American Behavioral Scientist</i> , 56(1), 3-23.	2012	North America	Exxon Valdez, Deepwater Horizon	Social and mental health impacts	<i>"This research provides a comparison of the social and mental health impacts of these two major technological disasters. Drawing on more than 20 years of research on the Exxon Valdez disaster, we discuss implications for residents of Gulf Coast communities."</i>
23	Gill, D. A., Ritchie, L. A., Picou, J. S., Langhinrichsen-Rohling, J., Long, M. A., & Sheneseey, J. W. (2014). The Exxon and BP oil spills: A comparison of psychosocial impacts. <i>Natural Hazards</i> , 74, 1911-1932.	2014	North America	Exxon Valdez	Psychosocial impacts	<i>"We address the research question: 'Did the 2010 BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill have similar psychosocial impacts as the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill?' We answer this question by comparing survey results from a random sample of Cordova, Alaska, residents collected 18 months after the Exxon spill with a random sample of residents in the Alabama coastal counties of Baldwin and south Mobile 1 year after the BP disaster."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
24	Gohlke, J. M., Doke, D., Tipre, M., Leader, M., & Fitzgerald, T. (2011). A review of seafood safety after the Deepwater Horizon blowout. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 119(8), 1062-1069.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Seafood safety	<i>"OBJECTIVES: We aimed to assess this protocol based on comparisons with previous oil spills, published testing results, and current knowledge regarding chemicals released during the DH oil spill."</i>
25	Gould, D. W., Teich, J. L., Pemberton, M. R., Pierannunzi, C., & Larson, S. (2015). Behavioral health in the Gulf Coast region following the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill: Findings from two Federal surveys. <i>The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research</i> , 42(1), 6-22.	2015	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental, behavioral, and physical health impacts	<i>"This article summarizes findings from two large-scale, population-based surveys conducted by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the Gulf Coast region following the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill, to measure the prevalence of mental and substance use disorders, chronic health conditions, and utilization of behavioral health services."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
26	Grattan, L. M., Roberts, S., Mahan, W. T., Jr., McLaughlin, P. K., Otwell, W. S., & Morris, J. G., Jr. (2011). The early psychological impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on Florida and Alabama communities. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 119(6).	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental health, risk perception, resilience	"We sought to determine the acute level of distress (depression, anxiety), mechanisms of adjustment (coping, resilience), and perceived risk in a community indirectly impacted by the oil spill and to identify the extent to which economic loss may explain these factors."
27	Griffin, M. A., Hodkiewicz, M. R., Dunster, J., Kanse, L., Parkes, K. R., Finnerty, D., & Unsworth, K. L. (2014). A conceptual framework and practical guide for assessing fitness-to-operate in the offshore oil and gas industry. <i>Accident Analysis & Prevention</i> , 68, 156-171.	2014	N/A	General	Safety capability	"outlines a systemic approach to understanding and assessing safety capability in the offshore oil and gas industry. We present a conceptual framework and assessment guide for understanding fitness-to-operate (FTO) that builds a more comprehensive picture of safety capability for regulators and operators of offshore facilities"

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
28	Ha, M., Jeong, W., Lim, M., Kwon, H., Choi, Y., Yoo, S., & Cheong, H. (2013). Children's mental health in the area affected by the Hebei Spirit Oil Spill accident. <i>Environmental Health and Toxicology</i> , 28, 1-4.	2013	Asia	Hebei Spirit	Children's mental health impacts	<i>"We aimed to examine children's mental health in the area affected by the Hebei Spirit oil spill accident on December 7, 2007"</i>
29	Haycox, S. (2012). "Fetched Up": Unlearned lessons from the Exxon Valdez. <i>The Journal of American History</i> , 219-228.	2012	North America	Exxon Valdez	N/A	<i>"The cautions urged in Deep Water bear an uncanny and uncomfortable resemblance to the caustic conclusions of the aosc twenty-two years earlier. That similarity suggests a substantive, continuing policy failure by the oil industry regarding risk management. "</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
30	Hobfoll, S. (2012). Conservation of resources and disaster in cultural context: The caravans and passageways of resources. <i>Psychiatry</i> , 75(3), 227-232.	2012	North America	Exxon Valdez, Deepwater Horizon	Conservation of resources	<i>"By more fully weaving in the principles and corollaries of COR theory, I attempt to more fully elaborate how the theoretical approach that Palinkas raises offers precise predictions, directions, and potentials for intervention and policy. I emphasize that personal, social, and material resources tend to develop and exist in aggregate, called resource caravans."</i>
31	Holgerson, K. H., Klöckner, C. A., Boe, H. J., Weisaeth, L., & Holen, A. (2011). Disaster survivors in their third decade: Trajectories of initial stress responses and long-term course of mental health. <i>Journal of Traumatic Stress</i> , 24(3), 334-341.	2011	Europe	1980 North Sea oil rig disaster	Mental health symptoms	<i>"This study analyzed trajectories of initial stress and long-term mental health after the 1980 North Sea oil rig disaster."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
32	Kitt, M. M., Decker, J. A., Delaney, L., Funk, R., Halpin, J., Tepper, A., ... & Howard, J. (2011). Protecting workers in large-scale emergency responses: NIOSH experience in the Deepwater Horizon response. <i>Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine</i> , 53(7), 711-715.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"This article describes NIOSH's activities following the disaster, including its cooperative efforts with the Unified Area Command, OSHA and other federal, state and local partners who worked to protect response workers"</i>
33	Kurtz, R. (2013). Oil spill causation and the Deepwater Horizon spill. <i>Review of Policy Research</i> , 30(4), 366-380.	2013	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"Deepwater Horizon exhibited a pattern of shortcomings evident in these other spills. These shortcomings are rooted in policy imperfections, a weak regulatory regime, organizational deviance in lieu of integrity, and interorganizational structure deficiencies"</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
34	Lee, M. R., & Blanchard, T. C. (2012). Community attachment and negative affective states in the context of the BP Deepwater Horizon disaster. <i>American Behavioral Scientist</i> , 56(1), 24-47.	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental health impacts, community attachment	<i>"This study advances research on the mental health impacts of disasters by examining how a mainstay of the sociological literature, community attachment, influences negative affective states such as anxiety and fear stimulated by a technological disaster... The data reveal that community attachment is associated with higher levels of negative affect."</i>
35	Levy, J., & Gopalakrishnan, C. (2010). Promoting ecological sustainability and community resilience in the US Gulf Coast after the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil Spill. <i>Journal of Natural Resources Policy Research</i> , 2(3), 297-315.	2010	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Oil spill response	<i>"An oil spill management Decision Support System (DSS) architecture is put forth that integrates the latest advances in MCDA and geomatics engineering in order to cope with the worst environmental disaster in US history."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
36	Lichtveld, M., & Arosemena, F. (2014). Resilience in the aftermath of The Gulf Of Mexico Oil Spill: An academic-community partnership to improve health education, social support, access to care, and disaster preparedness. International Oil Spill Conference, 156-169.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"Tulane University Transdisciplinary Research Consortium for Gulf Resilience on Women's Health (GROWH) and the Gulf Region Health Outreach Program (GRHOP) community engagement and community health navigation projects are examples of evidence-based interventions using trained community health workers (CHWs) to address NRCs recommendations by 1) assessing adherence to prenatal care and postpartum and infant health outcomes, 2) building bridges between health systems and communities – working to improve the relevance, acceptability, and accessibility of health services, 3) increasing access to occupational and environmental health specialists, and 4) improving the ability of Gulf Coast communities</i>

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						<i>to withstand and recover from a disaster."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
37	Locke, C. R., & Werner, D. (2013). Stigma of help-seeking behavior following the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. <i>Contemporary Rural Social Work</i> , 5, 17-41.	2013	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Self-stigma, public stigma, cultural implications for mental health needs, and impact in the schools	<i>"In 2010 the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico caused multiple complications for the environment and people living in the rural regions of coastal Alabama. This study seeks to better understand the role of stigma related to help-seeking behavior of those living in the rural communities. Semi-structured focus groups were conducted one year after the oil spill with 21 mental health professionals and staff focused primarily in Gulf Shores and Bayou La Batre, Alabama."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
38	Lord, F., Tuler, S., Weblar, T., & Dow, K. (2012). Unnecessarily neglected in planning: Illustration of a practical approach to identify human dimension impacts of marine oil spills. <i>Journal of Environmental Assessment Policy and Management</i> , 14(2), 1250012-1-1250012-23.	2012	North America	Bouchard-120	Human dimension impacts of oil spills	<i>"We introduce an approach to identifying human dimensions impacts using concepts from hazard and vulnerability assessment and apply it to the Bouchard-120 oil spill in Buzzards Bay, MA."</i>
39	Lubchenco, J., McNutt, M.K., Dreyfus, G., Murawski, S.A., Kennedy, D.M., Anastas, P.T.,...Hunter, T. (2012). Science in support of the Deepwater Horizon response. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 109(50).	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Summary of scientific knowledge regarding DWHOS	<i>"summarized how scientific knowledge was integrated across disciplines and statutory responsibilities, identifies areas where scientific information was accurate and where it was not and considers lessons learned and recommendations for future research and response"</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
40	Major, D. N., & Wang, H. (2012). How public health impact is addressed: A retrospective view on three different oil spills. <i>Toxicological & Environmental Chemistry</i> , 94(3), 1-26.	2012	North America, Europe	Deepwater Horizon, Exxon Valdez, Prestige	Health impacts	<i>"With focus on the Exxon Valdez, Prestige, and Gulf oil spills, the governmental and scientific community responses were assessed. Using the human-environmental system model, this review illustrates how the model can be used to address human-health concerns following exposure to an oil spill stressor."</i>
41	McCormick, S. (2012). After the cap: Risk assessment, citizen science, and disaster recovery. <i>Ecology and Society</i> , 17(4), 31.	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Oil spill risk assessment /recovery	<i>"This article suggests that crowdsourcing is a new form of citizen science that reflects a transition from lay mapping, which has been a common tactic in the environmental movement for over two decades, to an online data gathering system that allows a broader range of participation and, potentially, the detection of a broader range of impacts. It additionally suggests that this form of citizen science can offer increased legitimacy for activist claims in government policy."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
42	McCrea-Strub, A., Kleisner, K., Sumaila, U.R., Swartz, W., Watson, R., Zeller, D., & Pauly, D. (2011). Potential impact of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill on commercial fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico. <i>Fisheries</i> , 36(7), 332-336.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Economic impact (fisheries)	<i>"Potential Impact of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill on Commercial Fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico"</i>
43	Mendelsohn, I. A., Anderson, G. L., Baltz, D. M., Caffey, R. H., Carman, K. R., Fleeger, J. W.,...Rozas, L. P. (2012). Oil impacts on coastal wetlands: Implications for the Mississippi River delta ecosystem after the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. <i>BioScience</i> , 62(6) 562-574.	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Ecological impacts	<i>"Here, we provide a basic overview of the chemistry and biology of oil spills in coastal wetlands and an assessment of the potential and realized effects on the ecological condition of the Mississippi River Delta and its associated flora and fauna."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
44	Mendes, P. A. S., Hall, J., Matos, S., & Silvestre, B. (2014). Reforming Brazil's offshore oil and gas safety regulatory framework: Lessons from Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. <i>Energy Policy</i> , 74, 443-453.	2014	South America; Europe; North America	General	Oil spill regulation best practices	<i>"Drawing on experiences from three leading offshore oil and gas producers (Norway, the UK, and the US), we recommend the adoption of three best practices: the UK's 'safety case' approach (where operators are expected to provide convincing and valid arguments that a system is sufficiently safe for a given application in a specific environment), Norway's 'barrier management' (evidence that there are at least two tested and independent barriers to avoid accidents) and greater investment in safety research and development, as suggested by the US's National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling"</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
45	Michaels, R.A. (2011). Perspectives from the field: Gulf oil blowout: A lesson not to be learned by experience. <i>Environmental Practice</i> , 12(4), 396-397.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"Climatologists rarely must consider individual releases of greenhouse gases, such as methane, on the Deepwater scale; and seismologists rarely must consider impacts on deep-sea oil wells. Yet, such impacts constitute just the tip of the ecological and human health risk icebergs, especially for people living and working on the affected Gulf Coast, and for its vulnerable ecosystems."</i>
46	Mong, M. D., Noguchi, K., & Ladner, B. (2012). Immediate psychological impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill: Symptoms of PTSD and coping skills. <i>Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment, & Trauma</i> , 21(6), 691-704.	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Psychological impacts	<i>"Thus, the primary purpose of this study was to investigate the degree to which PTSD-related symptoms were present in affected citizens of the Gulf Coast region. A secondary goal was to determine coping methods that affected participants used in response to the PTSD-related symptoms."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
47	Morris, J.G., Grattan, L.M., Mayer, B.M., & Blackburn, J.K. (2013). Psychological responses and resilience of people and communities impacted by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. <i>Transactions of the American Clinical and Climatological Association</i> , 191- 201.	2013	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental health impacts	<i>"This article summarizes results of the ongoing studies conducted by the UF group through the first year after the oil spill, with a continued focus on Baldwin County, Alabama (including areas in close proximity to the site of the 2012 ACCA Annual Meeting), and Franklin County, Florida."</i>
48	National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling. (2011). Deep water: The Gulf Oil disaster and the future of offshore drilling. Retrieved from http://permanent.access.gpo.gov/gpo2978/DEEPWATER_Report_tothePresident_FINAL.pdf	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"The Commission's aim has been to provide the President, policymakers, industry, and the American people a clear, accessible, accurate, and fair account of the largest oil spill in U.S history"</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
49	Nelson, J. R., Grubestic, T. H., Sim, L., & Graham, J. (2015). Approach for assessing coastal vulnerability to oil spills for prevention and readiness using GIS and the Blowout and Spill Occurrence Model. <i>Ocean & Coastal Management</i> , 112, 1-11.	2015	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Oil spill vulnerability	<i>"In this study we develop a spatial vulnerability approach and example assessment to support future spill prevention and improve future response readiness. This effort, which is part of a larger integrated assessment modeling spill prevention effort, incorporated economic and environmental data, and utilized a novel new oil spill simulation model from the U.S. Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory, the Blowout and Spill Occurrence Model (BLOSOM)"</i>
50	Norazahar, N., Khan, F., Veitch, B., & MacKinnon, S. (2014). Human and organizational factors assessment of the evacuation operation of BP Deepwater Horizon accident. <i>Safety Science</i> , 70, 41-49.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"A new framework for evacuation risk assessment considering human factors. •A new model to design effective and efficient evacuation system considering human factor failure probabilities. •Benchmarking of the proposed model using evacuation of BP transoceanic accident."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
51	Osofsky, H. J. (2011). Multidimensional governance and the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill. <i>Florida Law Review</i> , 63, 1077-1137.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Governance challenges	<i>"This Article explores the governance challenges posed by the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill, and proposes strategies for developing more inclusive, responsive institutions to help meet them."</i>
52	Osofsky, H. J., & Osofsky, J. D. (2013). Hurricane Katrina and the Gulf oil spill: Lessons learned. <i>Psychiatric Clinics of North America</i> , 36(3), 371-383.	2013	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental health impacts	<i>"Education and training about immediate responses are important for all mental health providers of immediate and continuing services to assist children, adolescents, adults, and families in the aftermath of disasters. To sensitively help with evacuations and return to normalcy, responders must also be trained to understand the culture and traditions of affected communities."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
53	Osofsky, H. J., Osofsky, J. D., & Hansel, T. C. (2011). Deepwater Horizon oil spill: Mental health effects on residents in heavily affected areas. <i>Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness</i> , 5(4), 280-286.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental Health impacts	<i>"This study was designed to assess the mental health effects on residents of areas of southeastern Louisiana affected by the oil spill."</i>
54	Osofsky, H. J., Osofsky, J. D., Wells, J. H., & Weems, C. (2014). Integrated care: Meeting mental health needs after the Gulf oil spill. <i>Psychiatric Services</i> , 65(30), 280-283.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"This column describes an integrated behavioral health initiative in primary care clinics in Louisiana parishes affected by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. "</i>

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55	Osófsky, J. D., Osófsky, H. J., Weems, C. F., King, L. S., & Hansel, T. C. (2015). Trajectories of post- traumatic stress disorder symptoms among youth exposed to both natural and technological disasters. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry</i> , 56(12), 1347-1355.	2015	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental health impacts	<i>"This work highlights the importance of obtaining more knowledge about children and adolescents exposed to disasters who demonstrate resilience as well as those who suffer chronic difficulties."</i>
56	Palinkas, L. A. (2012). A conceptual framework for understanding the mental health impacts of oil spills: Lessons from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. <i>Psychiatry</i> , 75(3), 203-222.	2012	North America	Exxon Valdez	Oil spill response	<i>"This paper introduces a conceptual framework for understanding and responding to the currently unfolding social and psychological impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill... The conceptual framework may be used to identify strategies to develop community resilience and target specific services to prevent and mitigate these adverse effects."</i>

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57	Palinkas, L. A. (2014). Behavioral health and disasters: Looking to the future. <i>Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research</i> , 86-95.	2014	North America	Exxon Valdez, Deepwater Horizon	Behavioral Health	<i>"Drawing upon a conceptual framework of the behavioral health impacts of oil spills developed from data collected in the aftermath of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989, this paper examines potential interventions designed to prevent or mitigate biopsychosocial, interpersonal, and intrapersonal impacts on behavioral health."</i>
58	Palinkas, L. A., Downs, M. A., Petterson, J. S., & Russell, J. (1993). Social, cultural, and psychological impacts of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. <i>Human Organization</i> , 52(1), 1-13.	1993	North America	Exxon Valdez	Social and psychological impacts	<i>"This paper presents data collected from a household survey of 594 residents living in 13 different communities in the Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island, Alaska Peninsula, and Southeast Alaska regions. Its focus is on the changes in patterns of social relations, traditional subsistence activities, and the prevalence of physical and mental disorders since the oil spill event. The objective of this study was to examine</i>

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						<p><i>the association between levels of exposure to the oil spill and subsequent cleanup efforts and these social and psychological impacts."</i></p>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
59	Palinkas, L. A., Russell, J., Downs, M. A., & Petterson, J. S. (1992). Ethnic differences in stress, coping, and depressive symptoms after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. <i>The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease</i> , 180(5), 287-295.	1992	North America	Exxon Valdez	Mental health impacts	<i>"This study assessed levels of depressive symptomatology in a household probability sample of Alaskan Native and Euro-American residents of 13 communities in Alaska. Our objective was to examine ethnic differences in both the association between depressive symptomatology and exposure to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and subsequent cleanup efforts, and in the role of family support as a moderator of exposure to this technological disaster."</i>
60	Perez-Pereira, M., Tinajero, C., Rodriguez, M. S., Peralbo, M., & Sabucedo, J. M. (2012). Academic effects of the Prestige oil spill disaster. <i>The Spanish Journal of Psychology</i> , 15(3), 1055-1068.	2012	Europe	Prestige	Academic and behavioral impacts on children	<i>"The effect of a large scale oil spill disaster on the academic achievement and classroom behavior of children and adolescents who lived on the Galician coast (Spain) is studied from an ecological perspective."</i>

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61	Peterson, C. H., Anderson, S. S., Cherr, G. N., Ambrose, R. F., Anghera, S., Bay, S.,...Adams, E. (2012). A tale of two spills: Novel science and policy implications of an emerging new oil spill model. <i>BioScience</i> , 62(5), 461-469.	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	NRDA gaps and recommendations	"Here, we document how and why the NRDA process is challenged by a well blowout in the deep sea and, by extension, other unfamiliar pollution events at environmental frontiers."
62	Picou, J. S. (2009). Disaster recovery as translational applied sociology: Transforming chronic community distress. <i>Humboldt Journal of Social Relations</i> , 32(1), 123-157.	2009	North America	Exxon Valdez	Social impact mitigation	"This article describes the implementation of a translational, applied intervention strategy for survivors of the largest and most ecologically destructive technological disaster in the history of North America — the Exxon Valdez oil spill."
63	Picou, J. S. (2011). The BP catastrophe and sociological practice: Mitigating community impacts through peer-listening training. <i>Journal of Applied Social Science</i> , 5(2), 1-12.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mitigation of oil spill impacts	"As the impacts of the BP catastrophe persist, the peer listener program provides a sociological practice intervention available to Gulf Coast communities for reducing community and mental health problems."

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
64	Picou, J. S., & Gill, D. A. (1996). The Exxon Valdez oil spill and chronic psychological stress. <i>American Fisheries Society Symposium</i> , 18, 879-893.	1996	North America	Exxon Valdez	Psychological impacts	<i>"We evaluated the long-term psychological impacts of the Exxon Valdez spill in terms of community structure and resource-based stress responses. Propositions and hypotheses that identify vulnerable communities and occupational groups were derived from an ecological-symbolic conceptualization of disaster impacts."</i>
65	Picou, J. S., & Martin, C. G. (2007). Long-term community impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill: Patterns of social disruption and psychological stress seventeen years after the disaster. University of South Alabama. Retrieved June 23, 2015 from http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.383.6130	2007	North America	Exxon Valdez	Social and mental health impacts	<i>"These findings suggest a maximum amount of social disruption resulted from the Exxon Valdez oil spill in the impact community. This disruption and continuing observance of extreme ecosystem stress produced high-levels of post-traumatic stress existing five to eight months after the spill.."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
66	Picou, J. S., Gill, D. A., Dyer, C. L., & Curry, E. W. (1992). Disruption and stress in an Alaskan fishing community: Initial and continuing impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. <i>Industrial Crisis Quarterly</i> , 6, 235-257.	1992	North America	Exxon Valdez	Mental health impacts	<i>"A longitudinal panel study, including a control community, provides data on disruption and stress experienced by residents of a small fishing community in Prince William Sound, Alaska."</i>
67	Picou, J. S., Marshall, B. K., & Gill, D. A. (2004). Disaster, litigation, and the corrosive community. <i>Social Forces</i> , 82(4), 1493-1522.	2004	North America	Exxon Valdez	Social Variables (work disruption, litigation stress, recreancy, community attachment, community damage, intrusive stress)	<i>"We conclude that litigation is a critical characteristic of technological disasters that precludes timely community recovery and promotes chronic social and psychological impacts."</i>
68	Portman, M. (2014). Regulatory capture by default: Offshore exploratory drilling for oil and gas. <i>Energy Policy</i> , 65, 37-47.	2014	Asia	General	Regulatory capture	<i>"This article examines a form of regulatory capture that occurs when significant ambiguity exists regarding the environmental protection standards for new types of activities in the marine environment."</i>

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69	Price-Howard, K., & Holladay, P. J. (2014). Resorts, resilience, and retention after the BP oil spill disaster of 2010. <i>Journal of Tourism Insights</i> , 5(1), 1-21.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Economic impact (tourism)	<i>"This study attempted to quantify intention to return to a vacation rental along the Florida/Alabama Gulf Coast. Compounding this was the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill disaster."</i>
70	Ramseur, J. L. (2007). Oil spills in U.S. coastal waters: background, governance, and issues for congress. Congressional Research Service.	2007	North America	Exxon Valdez	N/A	<i>"This report reviews the history and trends of oil spills in the United States, and identifies the legal authorities governing oil spill prevention, response, and cleanup"</i>
71	Richmond, M. E. (2011). Scientific transparency and the Gulf oil spill: Which constituencies is the Obama Administration serving? <i>Race, Gender, & Class</i> , 18(3-4), 54-70.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"This paper will consider how the oil spill might have been prevented, consider why preventive measures were not in place, examine the government's response, and consider how this has adversely affected communities most vulnerable to effects of the oil spill. It will also attempt to identify other ways that communities, scientists, and regulators could work to better serve the needs of all constituencies."</i>

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72	Ritchie, B. W., Crotts, J. C., Zehrer, A., & Volsky, G. T. (2013). Understanding the effects of a tourism crisis: The impacts of the BP oil spill on regional lodging demand. <i>Journal of Travel Research</i> , 53(1), 12-25.	2013	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Economic impact (tourism)	<i>"This article analyzes the impact the oil spill had on the hotel and vacation rental industries, a subindustry of accommodation across the affected regions in the United States. More specifically, the analysis identifies those regions that were negatively impacted as well as those who benefited because of the displacement of tourism demand from one region to another during the months in which the oil was being released into the Gulf of Mexico."</i>
73	Ritchie, L. A. (2012). Individual stress, collective trauma, and social capital in the wake of Exxon Valdez oil spill. <i>Sociological Inquiry</i> , 82(2), 187-211.	2012	North America	Exxon Valdez	Social and mental health impacts	<i>"This article presents results of a 2001–2004 qualitative study of long-term social impacts of the EVOS on the renewable resource community (RRC) of Cordova, Alaska."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
74	Ritchie, L. A., & Gill, D. A. (2008). The Selendang Ayu shipwreck and oil spill: Considering threats and fears of a worst-case scenario. <i>Sociological Inquiry</i> , 78(2), 184-206.	2008	North America	Selendang Ayu	Risk perception	<i>"The purpose of this article is to identify and examine different dimensions of risk, based on qualitative research conducted in 2005. We use a contextual constructionist approach to understand risk, which conceptualizes risk as an objective hazard, threat, or danger that is mediated through social and cultural processes."</i>
75	Ritchie, L. A., Gill, D. A., & Farnham, C. N. (2012). Recreancy revisited: Beliefs about institutional failure following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. <i>Society & Natural Resources: An International Journal</i> , 26(6), 655-671.	2012	North America	Exxon Valdez	Recreancy	<i>"This article revisits issues related to recreancy associated with the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. Using qualitative data collected in Cordova, Alaska, between 2002 and 2010, we examine notions about recreancy and technological disasters. Findings highlight perceptions of institutional failures associated with the spill and cleanup activities, providing insights into the social consequences of such failures for those most directly affected by</i>

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						<i>them, including loss of ontological security, the emergence of corrosive communities, and diminished social capital."</i>
76	Rotkin-Ellman, M., Wong, K. K., Solomon, G. M. (2012). Seafood contamination after the BP Gulf oil spill and risks to vulnerable populations: A critique of the FDA Risk Assessment. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 120(2), 157-161.	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Seafood safety	<i>"FDA risk assessment methods should be updated to better reflect current risk assessment practices and to protect vulnerable populations such as pregnant women and children."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
77	Sabucedo, J. M., Arce, C., Ferraces, M. J., Merin, H., & Duran, M. (2009). Psychological impact of the Prestige catastrophe. <i>International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology</i> , 9(1), 105-116.	2009	Europe	Prestige	Social Variables (political confidence, interpersonal relationships, mental health)	<i>"The aim of this study is to analyse the consequences brought about by the oil spill on the inhabitants of the coastal areas affected, in terms of social variables, such as the level of political confidence, interpersonal relationships and mental health. These variables were analysed according to the degree of affection of the disaster, the social support, the level of satisfaction or the financial aid received and the type of coping strategy employed. This will enable us to verify how these factors modulated the psychological impact that the Prestige disaster has had."</i>

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78	Sabucedo, J. M., Arce, C., Senra, C., Seoane, G., & Vázquez, I. (2010). Symptomatic profile and health-related quality of life of persons affected by the Prestige catastrophe. <i>Disasters</i> , 34(3), 809-820.	2010	Europe	Prestige	Mental and physical health impacts	<i>"The objective of this research is to verify the consequences of the Prestige oil spill on the inhabitants of affected coastal areas in terms of the perception of mental health, the physical state and functional capacity for fulfilling different roles. The clinical and health variables were analysed on the basis of the exposure status to the spill, and on different sociodemographic variables: proximity to the spill, occupation, sex and age."</i>
79	Santos, C. F., Carvalho, R., & Andrade, F. (2013). Quantitative assessment of the differential coastal vulnerability associated to oil spills. <i>Journal of Coastal Conservation</i> , 17(1), 25-36.	2013	Europe	General	Oil spill vulnerability	<i>"The goal of this research is to investigate how social capital and political trust significantly affect communal resiliency among those impacted by the oil spill. Results from this study will extend the limited understanding on the role of disaster responsibility in emergency management."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
80	Sargisson, R. J., Hunt, S., Hanlen, P., Smith, K., & Hamerton, H. (2012). Volunteering: A community response to the Rena oil spill in New Zealand. <i>Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management</i> , 20(4), 208-218.	2012	Australia	Rena	Experience of clean-up volunteers	<i>"We explore the experiences of people who volunteer to help remediate the effects of non-natural environmental disasters."</i>
81	Shenesey, J. W., & Langhinrichsen-Rohling, J. (2015). Perceived resilience: Examining impacts of the deepwater horizon oil spill one-year post-spill. <i>Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy</i> , 7(3), 252-258.	2015	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental health impacts, resilience	<i>"One year after the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill, this study assessed perceived resilience, relations between resiliency and psychological symptoms, and the degree to which self-reported resiliency was associated with reduced psychological symptoms after accounting for differences in economic impact sustained by Gulf Coast residents"</i>

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82	Shreve, L. R. (2011). Lessons from Exxon-Valdez: Employing market forces to minimize the psychological impact on oil spill plaintiffs. <i>Law & Psychology Review</i> , 35, 239-256.	2011	North America	Exxon Valdez	N/A	<i>"More than five decades later, research continues to show that plaintiffs often experience significant psychological problems stemming from the adversarial legal system in the United States. Several scholars in the field of psychiatry have studied the effects of litigation on plaintiffs and have classified litigation-related stressors under multiple diagnoses"</i>
83	Shultz, J. M., Walsh, L., Garfin, D. R., Wilson, F. E., & Neria, Y. (2015). The 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill: The trauma signature of an ecological disaster. <i>The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research</i> , 42(1), 58-76.	2015	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental health impacts	<i>"TSIG analyses presented here were intended to bring perspective to these important but somewhat unexpected findings of nominal mental health and substance abuse effects at the level of the affected region."</i>

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84	Skinner, S. K. & Reily, W. K. (1989). The Exxon Valdez oil spill: A report to the President. Washington, D.C.; The National Response Team	1989	North America	Exxon Valdez	N/A	<i>"This report starts the critical process of documenting these lessons and recommending needed changes to restore public confidence and improve our ability to plan for and respond to oil spills."</i>
85	Sumaila, U. R., Cisneros-Montemayor, A. M., Dyck, A., Huang, L., Cheung, W., Jacquet, J.,...Pauly, D. (2012). Impact of the Deepwater Horizon well blowout on the economics of US Gulf fisheries. <i>Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences</i> , 69, 499-510.	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Economic impact (commercial and recreational fishing)	<i>"We estimate the potential negative economic effects of this blowout and oil spill on commercial and recreational fishing, as well as mariculture (marine aquaculture) in the US Gulf area, by computing potential losses throughout the fish value chain."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
86	Tan, A. E. S., & Pulhin, J. M. (2013). Adaptive and transformative capacities of communities after disaster: The case of oil spill in Guimaras, Philippines. In R. Shaw (Ed.), <i>Disaster Recovery: Used or misused development opportunity</i> (317-338). Tokyo: Springer.	2013	Asia	Guimaras	Sociological and ecological impacts	<i>"Using both qualitative and quantitative approaches in research, this chapter examines the ecological and sociological impacts as well as the adaptive and transformative capacities of selected communities affected by oil spill in Guimaras, Philippines—one of the worst cases in the country's history."</i>
87	Teich, J. L., & Pemberton, M. R. (2015). Epidemiologic studies of behavioral health following the Deepwater Horizon oil spill: Limited impact or limited availability to measure? <i>The Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research</i> , 42(1), 77-85.	2015	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"In this commentary, the authors discuss questions raised by these mixed results regarding the limitations of such studies, the behavioral health impact of the Deepwater Horizon spill compared to disasters causing more widespread loss of life and destruction of property, and the ways in which data collection following disasters might be improved to benefit public health planners."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
88	Thurber, M., Hulst, D., & Heller, P. (2011). Exporting the "Norwegian Model": The effect of administrative design on oil sector performance. <i>Energy Policy</i> , 39(9), 5366-5378.	2011	Europe	General	Oil spill regulation best practices	<i>"Norway's relative success in managing its hydrocarbons has prompted development institutions to consider whether this "Norwegian Model" of separated government functions should be recommended to other oil-producing countries."</i>

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89	U.S. Department of the Interior. (2014). Offshore oil and Deepwater Horizon: Social effects on Gulf Coast communities (Volume I: Methodology, timeline, context, and communities). New Orleans, LA: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Gulf of Mexico OCS Region.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Socioeconomic impacts	<i>"This study contributes to the small body of research that assesses the economic impacts of oil spills drawn variously from gross measures of economic performance, statistical economic modeling, public opinion surveys, insurance adjustment practice, and liability law. The research demonstrates the contribution of ethnographic research to understanding local economic activity and social relationships among places and over time, augmenting information derived from macro-economic statistics, econometric modeling, and journalism. It complements the work of social scientists who have studied past oil spills... The research approach was designed to capture this evolution and was focused in three areas: (1) coastal counties of Mississippi and Alabama; (2) Lafourche, Terrebonne,</i>

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						<p><i>and east St. Mary parishes in Louisiana; and (3) Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard parishes in Louisiana. It focuses on the short-term effects, those that occurred in the first 20 months after the disaster began, and provides the context within which those effects were experienced."</i></p>

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90	U.S. Department of the Interior. (2014). Offshore oil and Deepwater Horizon: Social effects on Gulf Coast communities (Volume II: Key Economic Sectors, NGOs, and Ethnic Groups). New Orleans, LA: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Gulf of Mexico OCS Region.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Socioeconomic impacts	<i>"This study contributes to the small body of research that assesses the economic impacts of oil spills drawn variously from gross measures of economic performance, statistical economic modeling, public opinion surveys, insurance adjustment practice, and liability law. The research demonstrates the contribution of ethnographic research to understanding local economic activity and social relationships among places and over time, augmenting information derived from macro-economic statistics, econometric modeling, and journalism. It complements the work of social scientists who have studied past oil spills...The research approach was designed to capture this evolution and was focused in three areas: (1) coastal counties of Mississippi and Alabama; (2) Lafourche, Terrebonne,</i>

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						<p><i>and east St. Mary parishes in Louisiana; and (3) Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard parishes in Louisiana. It focuses on the short-term effects, those that occurred in the first 20 months after the disaster began, and provides the context within which those effects were experienced."</i></p>

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91	United States Geological Survey. (2012). Research, response, for future oil spills: Lessons learned from Deepwater Horizon. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved on June 18, 2015 from http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2012/20121203_dwh.html	2012	North America	Deepwater Horizon	N/A	<i>"This collection of articles about the Deepwater Horizon oil spill provides the first comprehensive analysis and synthesis of the science used in the unprecedented response effort by the government, academia, and industry"</i>
92	Walker, A. H., Pavia, R., Bostrom, A., Leschine, T. M., & Starbird, K. (2015). Communication practices for oil spills: Stakeholder engagement during preparedness and response. <i>Human and Ecological Risk Assessment: An International Journal</i> , 21(3), 667-690.	2015	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Community engagement in oil spill preparedness and response	<i>"In this article we review and assess current oil spill preparedness and response practices for community and stakeholder engagement, including related institutional and operational constraints. This assessment suggests five example risk management practices to improve and advance risk communications during oil spill preparedness and response activities."</i>

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93	Walters, A. B., Drescher, C. F., Baczwaski, B. J., Aiena, B. J., Darden, M. C., Johnson, L. R.,...Schulenberg, S. E. (2014). Getting active in the Gulf: Environmental attitudes and action following two Mississippi coastal disasters. <i>Social Indicators Research</i> , 118(2), 919-936.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Social and environmental impact	<i>"The authors sought to determine if disaster impact, worry about the environment, or connection to nature was associated with environmental action following the oil spill and in general. We hypothesized that disaster impact and environmental attitudes would be significantly associated with environmental action."</i>
94	Weber, B., Geigle, J., & Barkdull, C. (2014). Rural North Dakota's oil boom and its impact on social services. <i>Social Work</i> , 59(1), 62-72.	2014	North America	North Dakota (Oil Boom)	Housing and social challenges, benefits, and challenges to solutions	<i>"Grounded in resilience theory, qualitative analysis of the primary focus group, and triangulation of data from other sources, this study provides a more objective report of the housing and social challenges, the benefits of the boom, and the challenges to solutions."</i>

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95	Webler, T., & Lord, F. (2010). Planning for the human dimensions of oil spills and spill response. <i>Environmental Management</i> , 45(4), 723-738.	2010	N/A	General	Human dimension impacts of oil spills	"Drawing on existing literature in social impact assessment, natural hazards, human ecology, adaptive management, global change and sustainability, we develop an integrative approach to understanding and portraying the human dimensions impacts of stressors associated with oil spill events"
96	Werner, D., & Locke, C. (2014). Impact of the Gulf oil spill on mental health in Alabama coastal communities: "The loss of a season". <i>International Journal of Mass Emergencies & Disasters</i> , 32(1), 64.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Mental health impacts	" Researchers conducted focus groups using mental health professionals employed by Project Rebound, a state sponsored response to disasters in Alabama to explore the mental health effects of the Gulf Oil Spill.."

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97	Wilson, M. J., Frickel, S., Nguyen, D., Bui, T., Echsner, S., Simon, B. R.,...Wickliffe, J. K. (2015). A targeted health risk assessment following the Deepwater Horizon oil spill: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon exposure in Vietnamese-American shrimp consumers. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 123(2), 152-159.	2015	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Health risk assessment	<i>"The objective of this study was to conduct population-specific probabilistic health risk assessments based on consumption of locally harvested white shrimp (Litopenaeus setiferus) among Vietnamese Americans in southeast Louisiana."</i>
98	Zellmer, S., Mintz, J. A., & Glicksman, R. (2011). Throwing precaution to the wind: NEPA and the Deepwater Horizon blowout. <i>George Washington Journal of Energy and Environmental Law</i> , 2, 62-70.	2011	North America	Deepwater Horizon	NEPA gaps and recommendations	<i>"We analyze the deficiencies of the NEPA process and suggest areas for reform, including restricting the use of tiering and the availability of categorical exclusions, and requiring preparation of worst-case scenarios and more thorough consideration of indirect and cumulative effects of offshore oil and gas leasing."</i>

ID	APA Citation	Publish Date	Continent(s)	Referent Oil Spill	Outcome Measures	Document Purpose
99	Zhen-Gang, J., Johnson, W. R., & Wikel, G. L. (2014). Statistics of extremes in oil spill risk analysis. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 48(17), 10505-10510.	2014	North America	Deepwater Horizon	Probability of oil spill occurrence	<i>"The results of this study are very useful for oil spill risk assessment, contingency planning, and environmental impact statements on oil exploration, development, and production."</i>