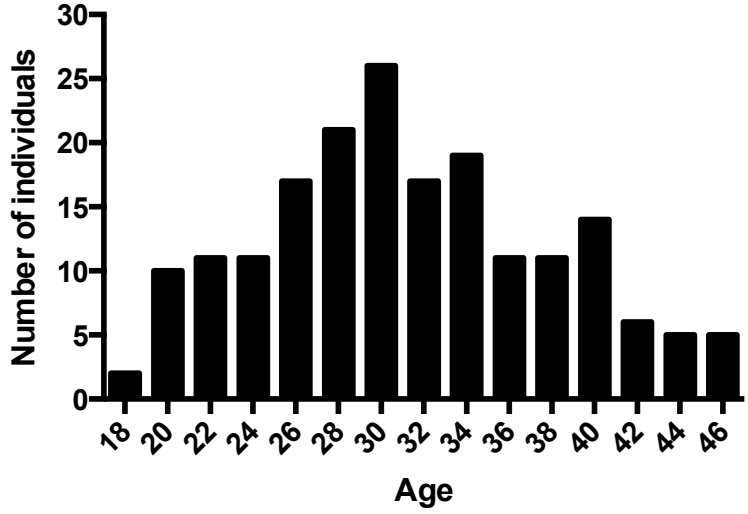
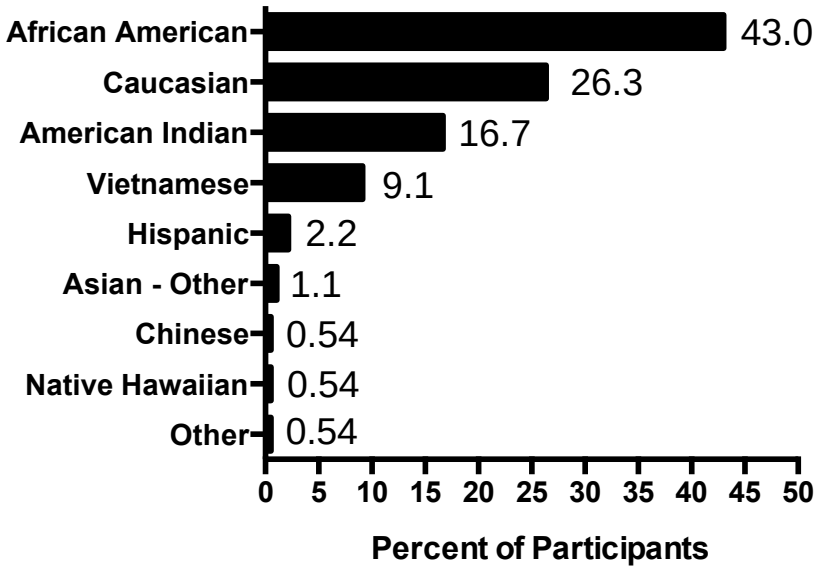
"Total" represents the number of participants completing a particular survey question.

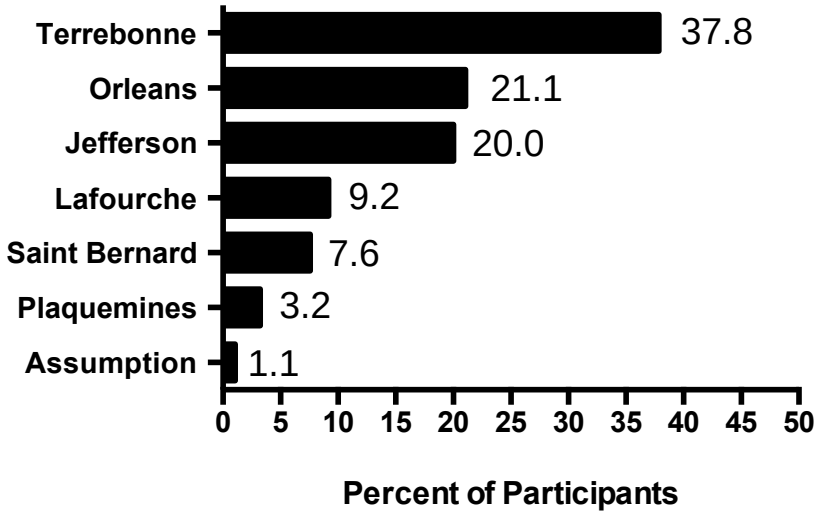
**Sociodemographic information**



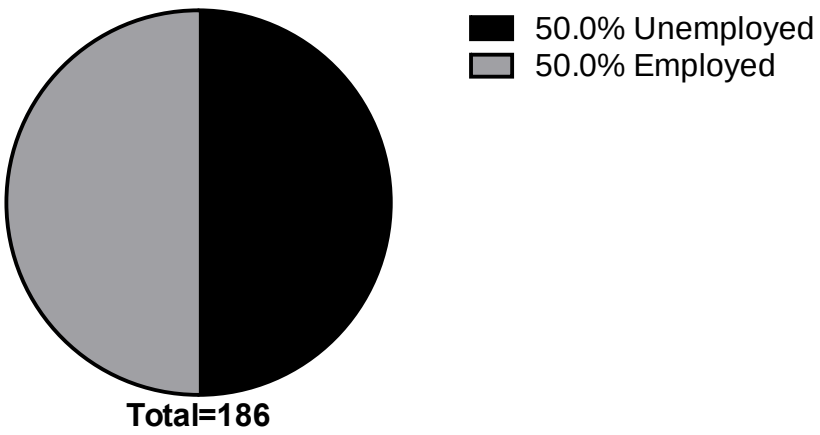

SI 1 Age of participants. Graph represents distribution of participants' ages. Minimum and maximum ages reported were 18 and 45 years of age, respectively. The median reported age was 30 years of age.



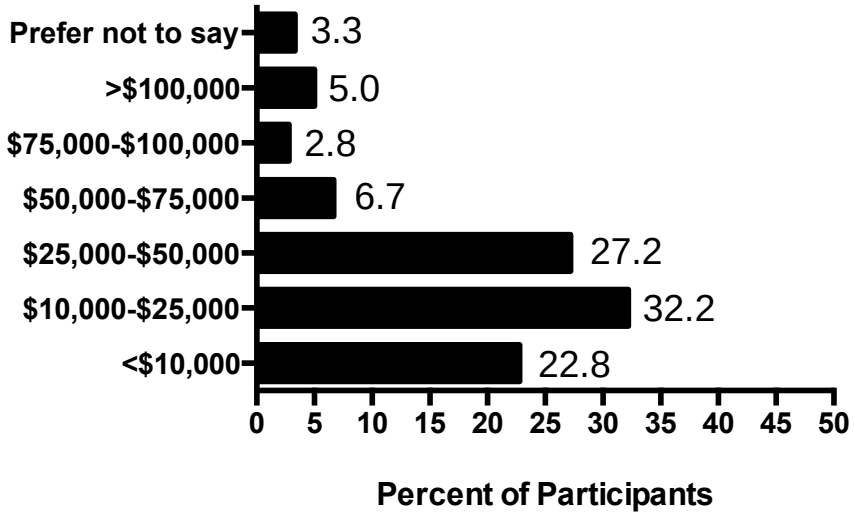

SI 2 Self-reported race/ethnicity. Bars represent percent of participants in each category.



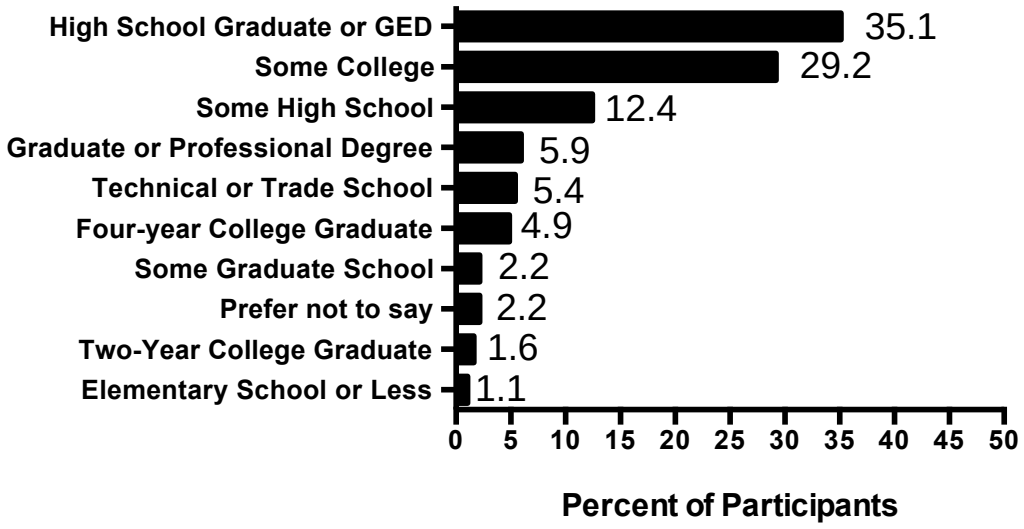

SI 2 Current parish of residence. Parishes, the Louisiana equivalent of counties, are represented on the y-axis. Bars represent percent of participants in each category.




SI 3 Employment status for participants as reported at the time of survey completion.

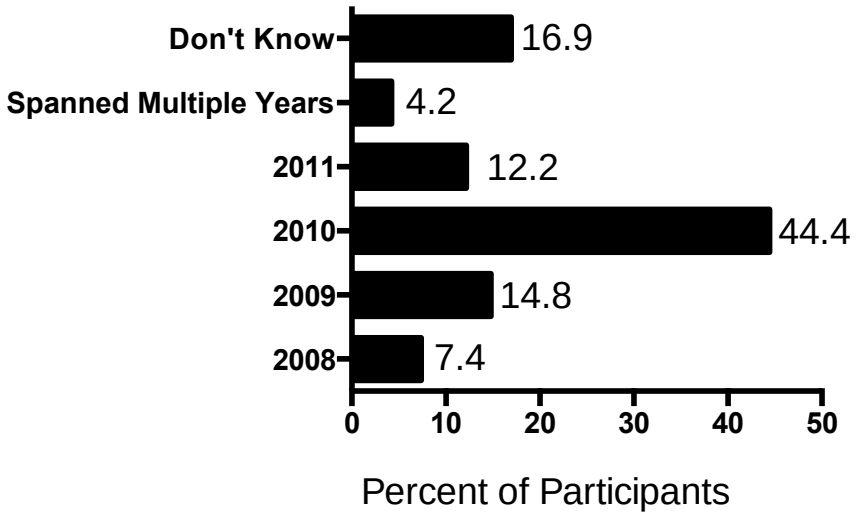



SI 4 Total reported gross household income. The median reported gross household income was $10.000-$25,000. Bars represent percent of participants in each category.

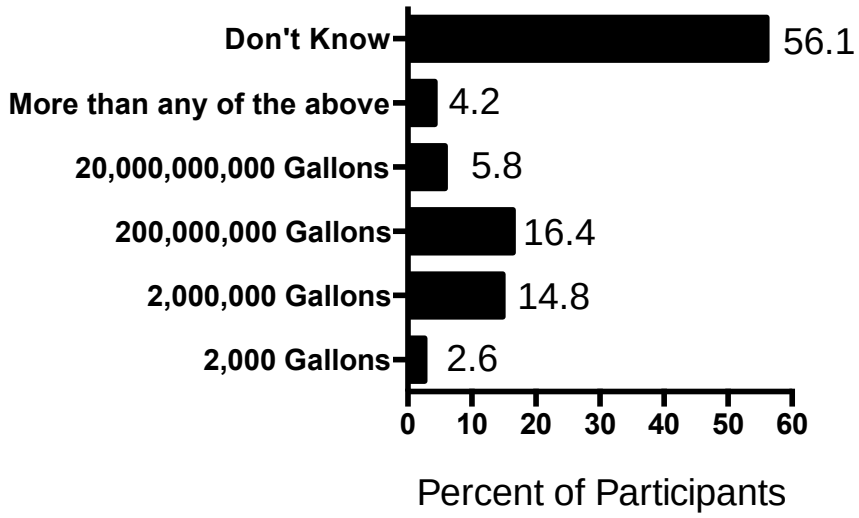



SI 5 Education level of participants. Participants self-reported the highest level of education received. Bars represent the percent of participants in each category.

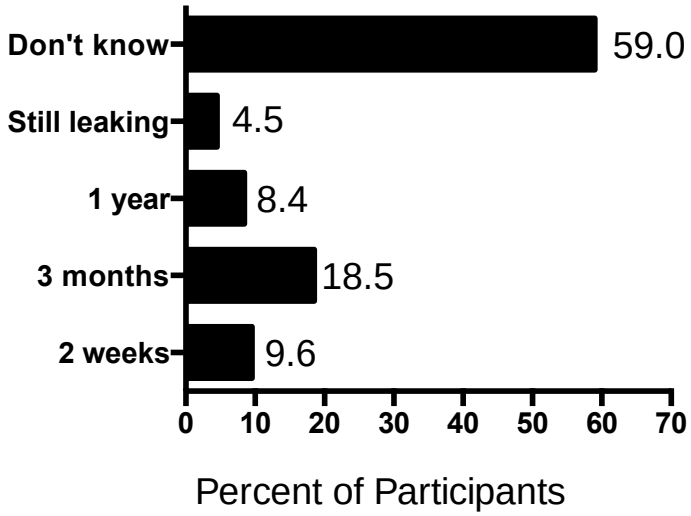
**Environmental awareness of the DWH accident**



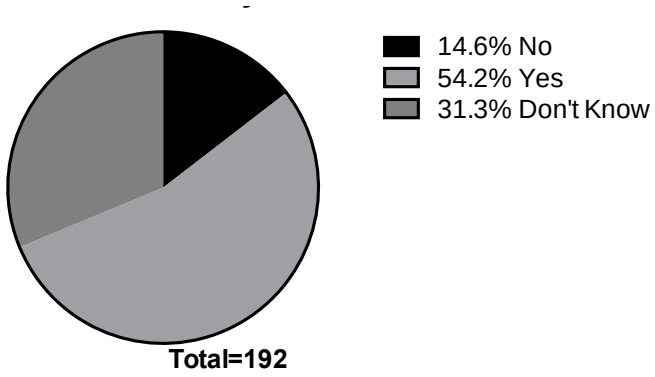

SI 6 Knowledge regarding the year of the DWH accident. The accident occurred in 2010. Bars represent percent of participants in each category.



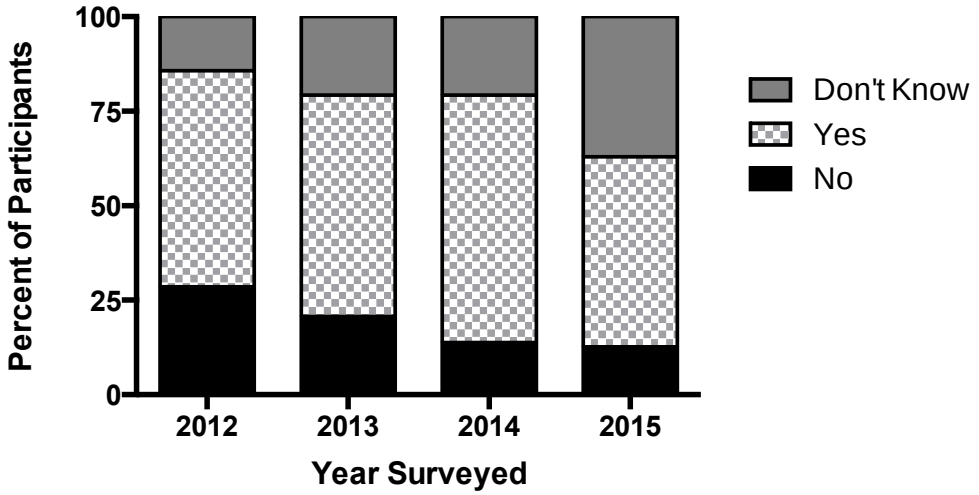

SI 7 Knowledge regarding the generally accepted volume (number of gallons) of oil released during the DWH accident. The most widely reported and generally accepted volume was approximately 200,000,000 gallons of oil. Bars represent percent of participants in each category.




SI 8 Perceived length of time oil was released from the damaged well. The most widely reported and generally accepted length of time that oil was released was approximately 3 months. Bars represent percent of participants in each category.

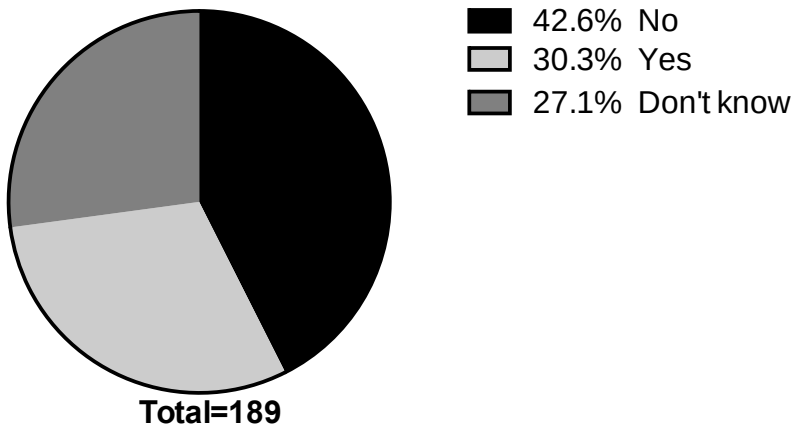



SI 10A

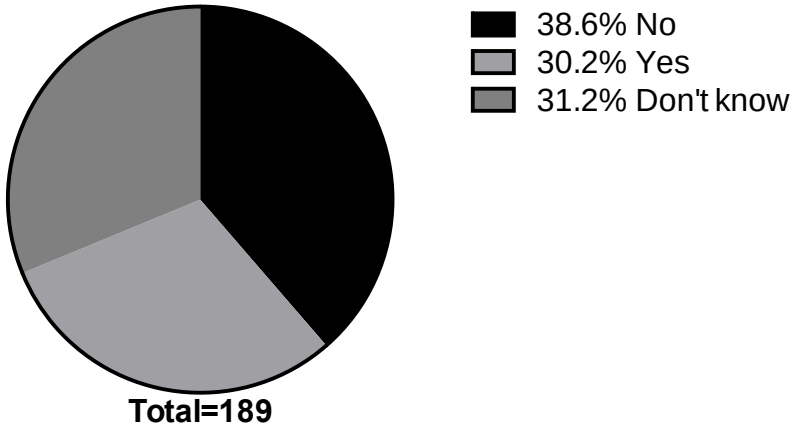



SI 10B

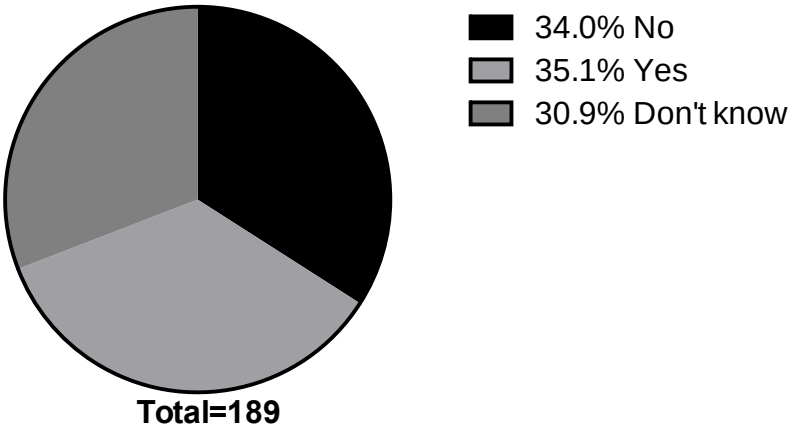
SI 9 DWH oil in the Gulf near the coast. Participants were asked if they believe that oil from the DWH accident is still in the Gulf near their coast at the time of survey completion. Figure 10A represents participants surveyed in all years combined. Figure 10B represents all participants surveyed categorized by year of survey completion. By year surveyed, 57.1% of participants surveyed in 2012, 58.6% in 2013, 65.5% in 2014, and 50.4% in 2015 believed that there is still oil from the DWH accident in the Gulf near their coast. 28.6% of participants surveyed in 2012, 20.7% in 2013, 13.8% in 2014, and 12.6% in 2015 did not believe there is oil from the DWH accident in the Gulf near their coast, and 14.3% of participants surveyed in 2012, 20.7% in 2013, 20.7% in 2014, and 37.0% in 2015 did not know. Differences by year were not significant when tested for trend.



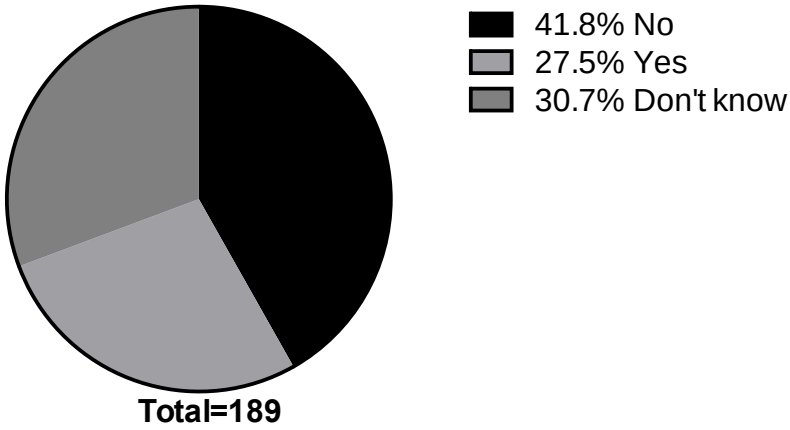

SI 10 Do you believe that you or your family were/was exposed to oil from the DWH accident?



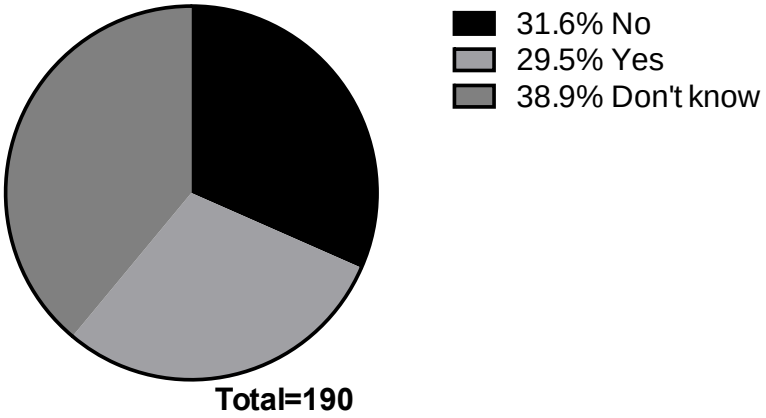

SI 11 Do you believe that you or your family were/was exposed to dispersants from the DWH accident?




SI 12 Do you believe that there is a safe level of oil exposure?

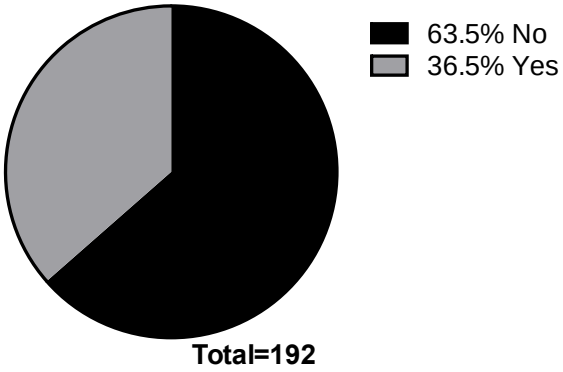



SI 13 Do you believe that there is a safe level of dispersant exposure?

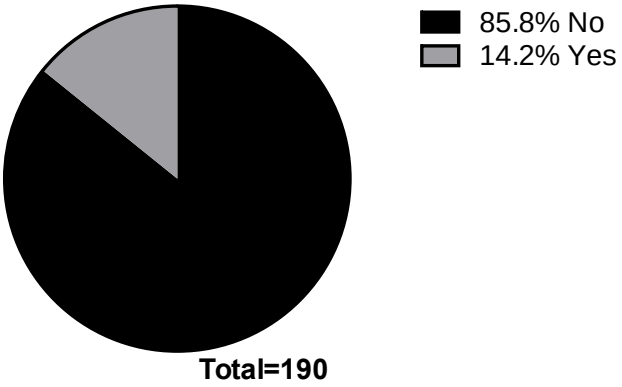



SI 14 Perception of oil exposure or health risks due to Hurricane Isaac. Participants were asked if they or their families were exposed to oil or spill-related health risks due to Hurricane Isaac which occurred in August 2012.

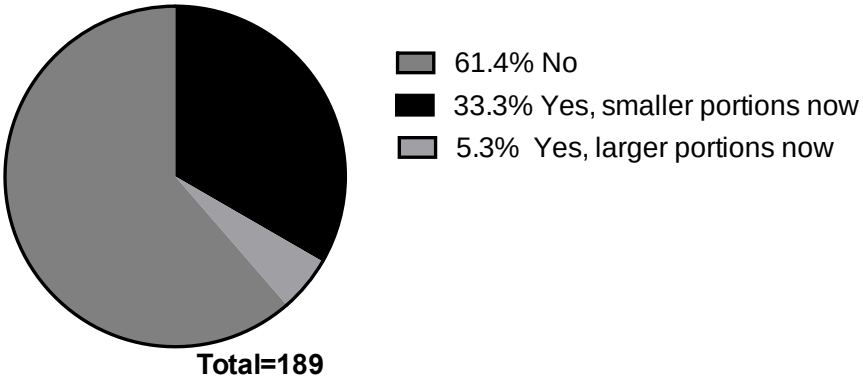
**Seafood consumption**



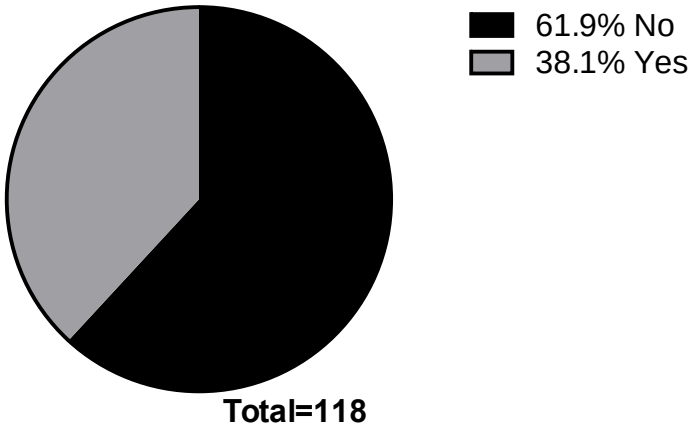

SI 16 Participants reported consumption of non-local seafood after the DWH accident.



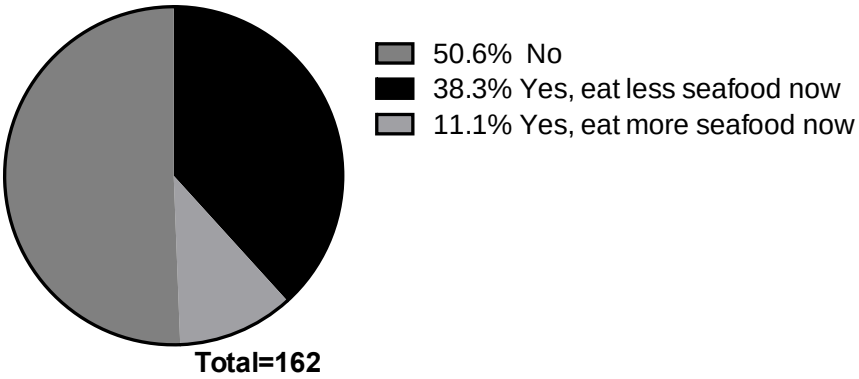

SI 17 Participants reported consumption of local seafood after Hurricane Isaac in August 2012.




SI 18 Participants reported changes to the portions of seafood eaten due to the DWH accident.

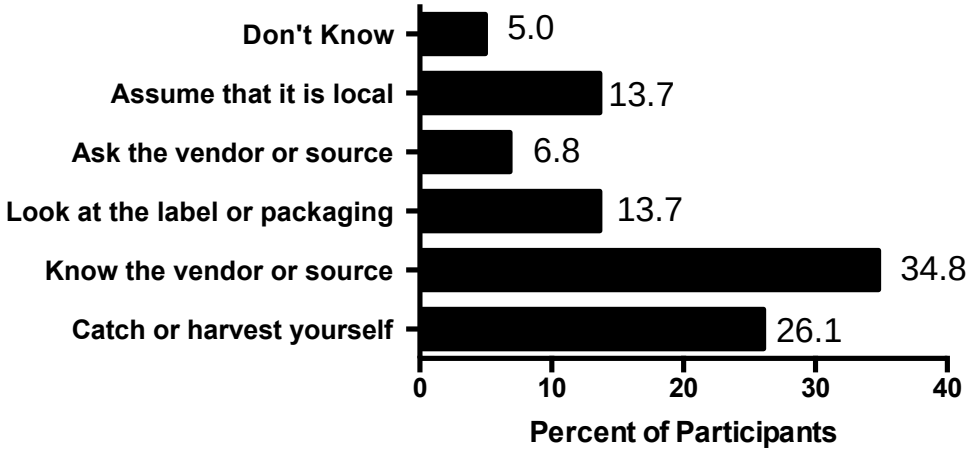



SI 19 Types of seafood consumed because of the DWH accident. Participants were asked if they changed the types of seafood eaten because of the DWH accident.




SI 20 Participants reported changes to the frequency of seafood eaten due to the DWH accident.

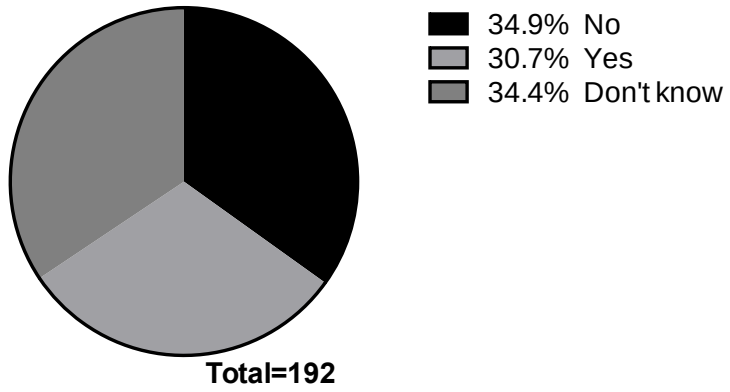
**Seafood sources**



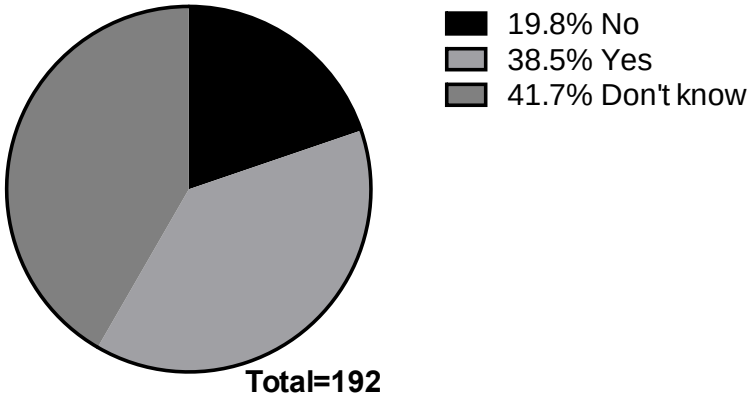

SI 21 How participants determine if their seafood is local. Bars represent percent of participants in each category.


SI 22 Most preferred seafood sources ranked by participants. Bars represent percent of participants in each category.

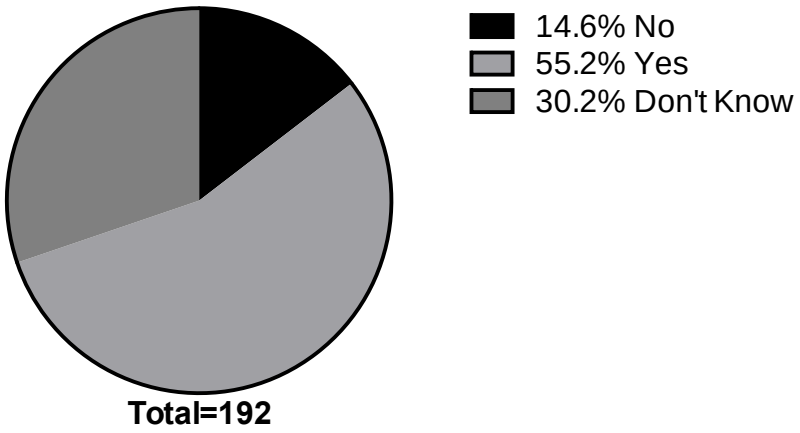
**Seafood quality and perceptions**




SI 23 Participants perceived permanent effects of the DWH accident on local seafood. Participants were asked if they thought that their local seafood was permanently affected by the DWH accident.



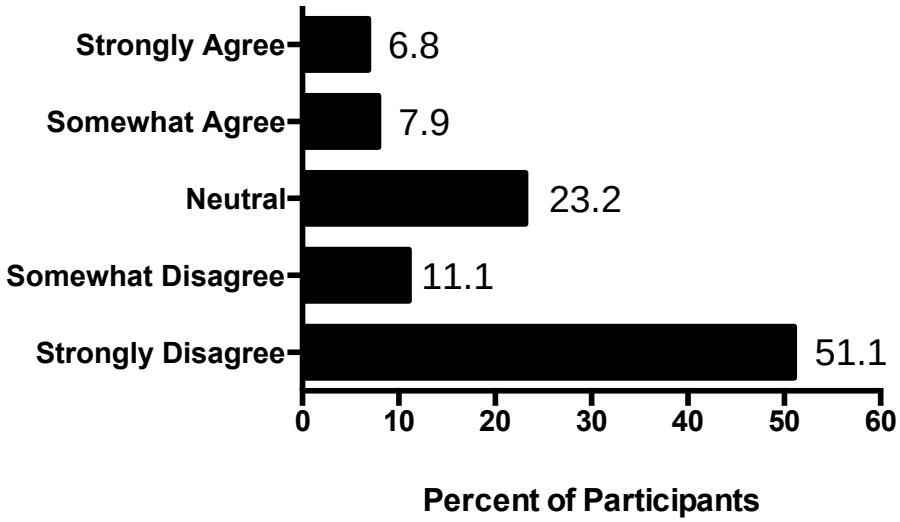

SI 24 Future hurricanes or storms and seafood safety. Participants were asked if they believed that Hurricane Isaac or future storms would cause their seafood to be unsafe.



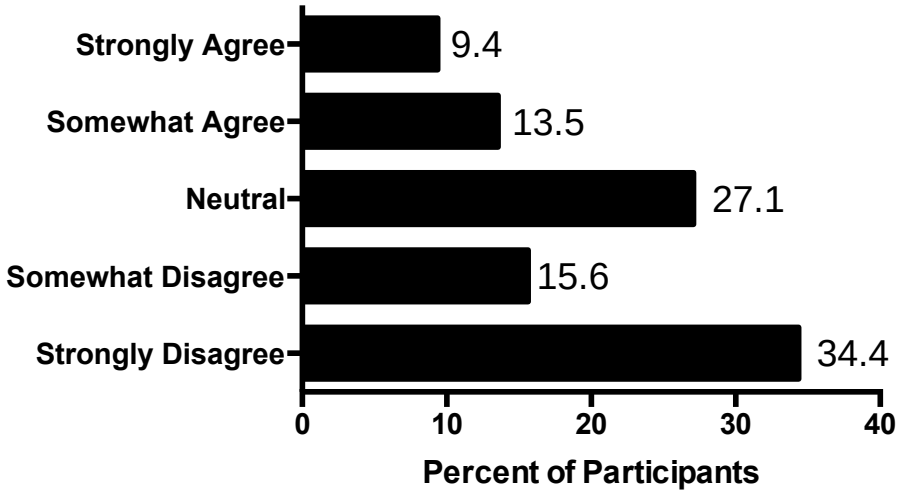

SI 25 Perception of future storms remobilizing oil in the Gulf of Mexico. Participants were asked if they thought Hurricane Isaac or future storms would remobilize oil in the Gulf of Mexico.

**Public trust and perceived DWH effects**

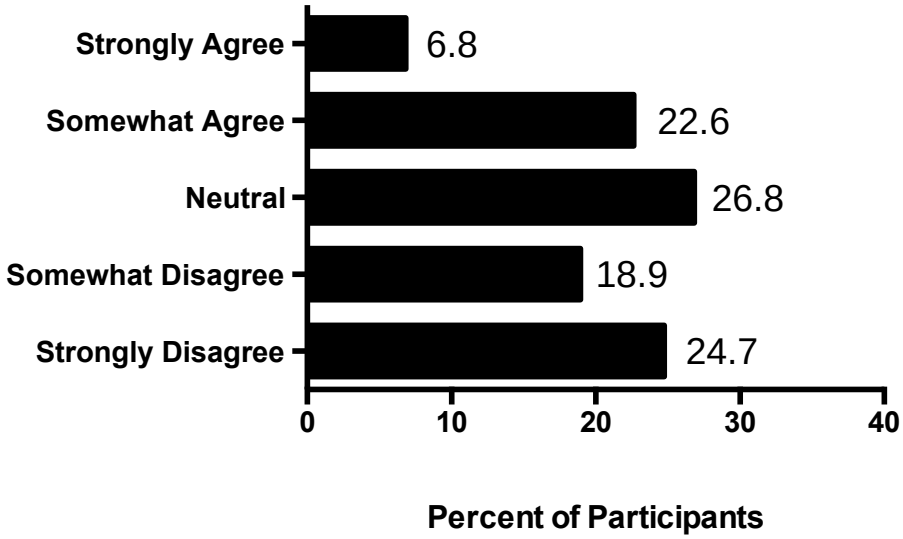
The following section asked participants to score their level of agreement with the following statements regarding the effects of the DWH accident on seafood quality. Bars represent percent of participants in each category.



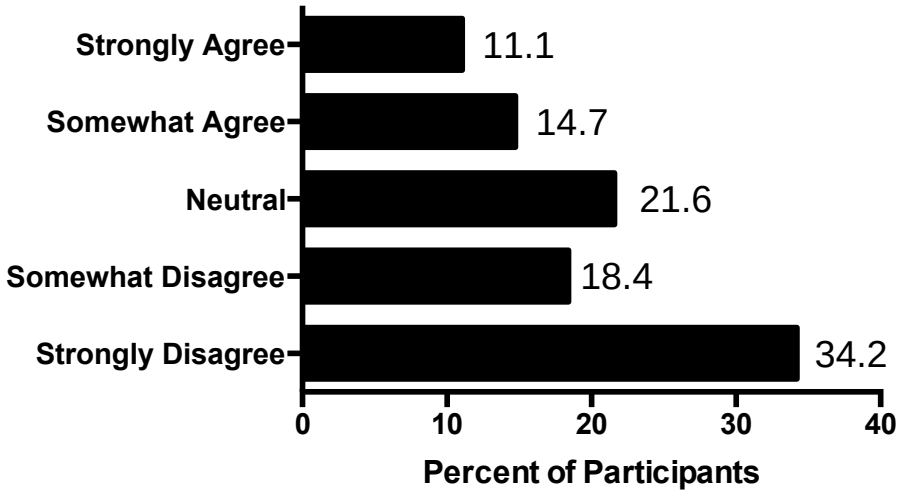

SI 26 There have been no effects



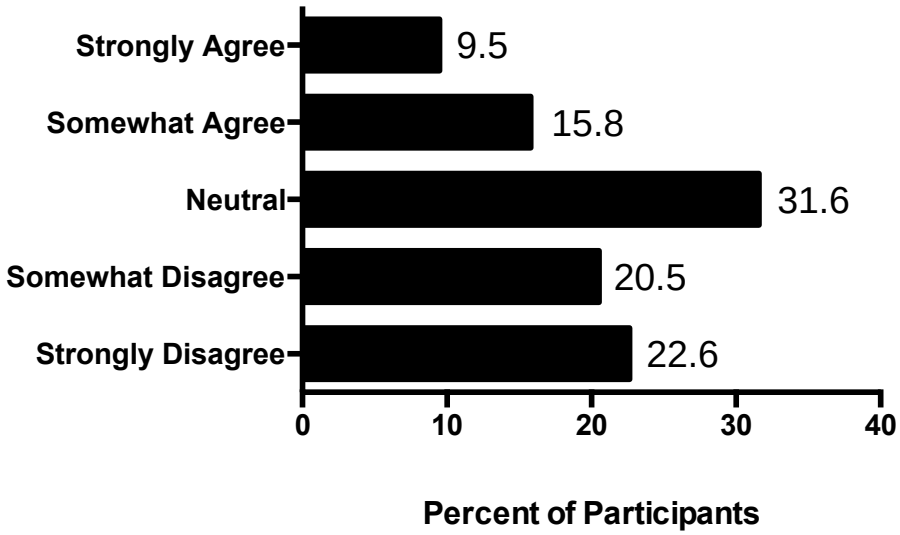

SI 27 The effects are something you can control



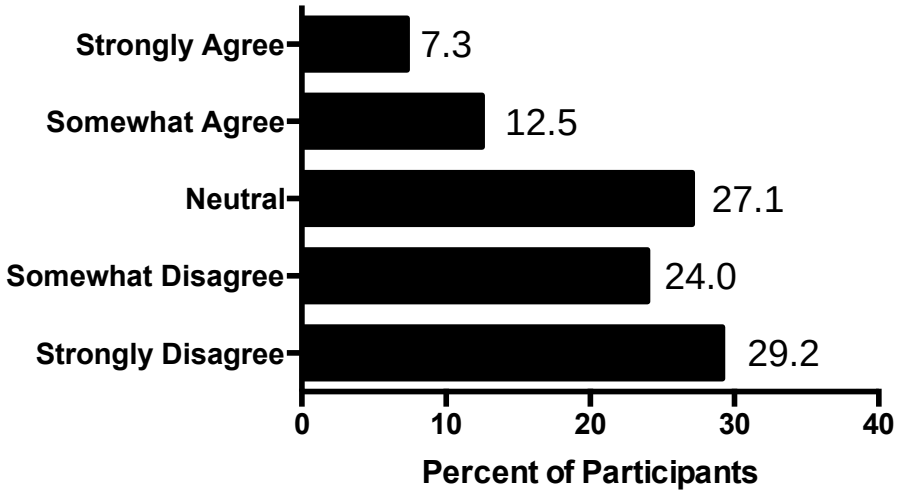

SI 28 The effects pose little or no health risk



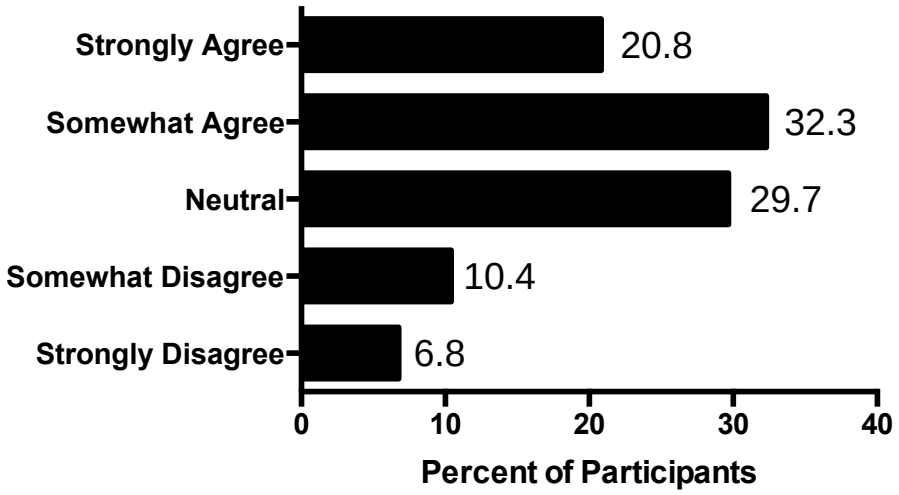

SI 29 The effects affect few people



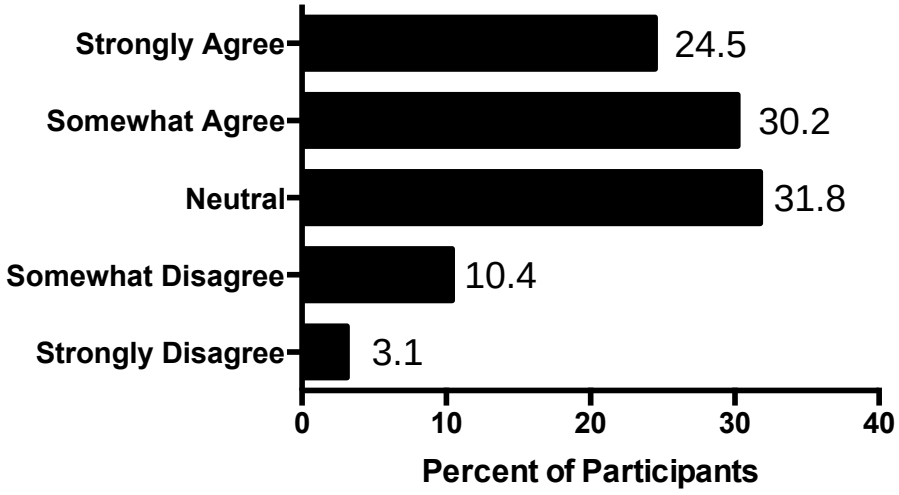

SI 30 The effects are short term



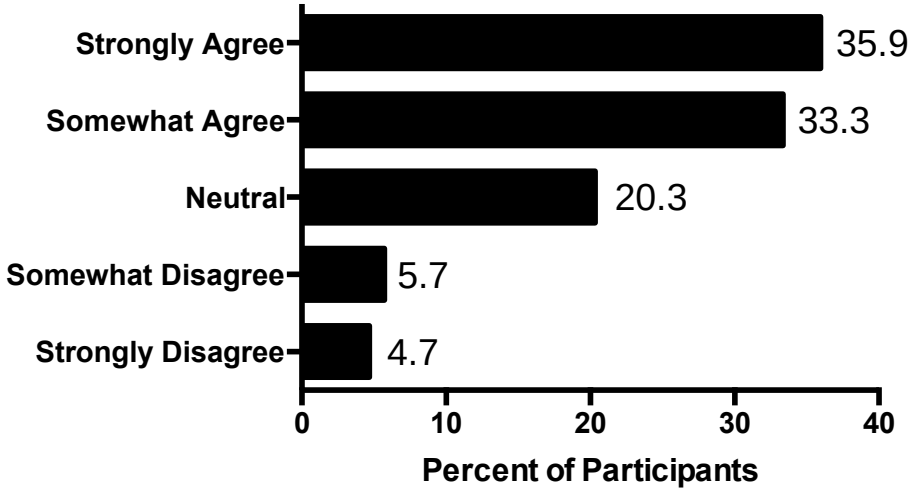

SI 31 The effects are no longer present



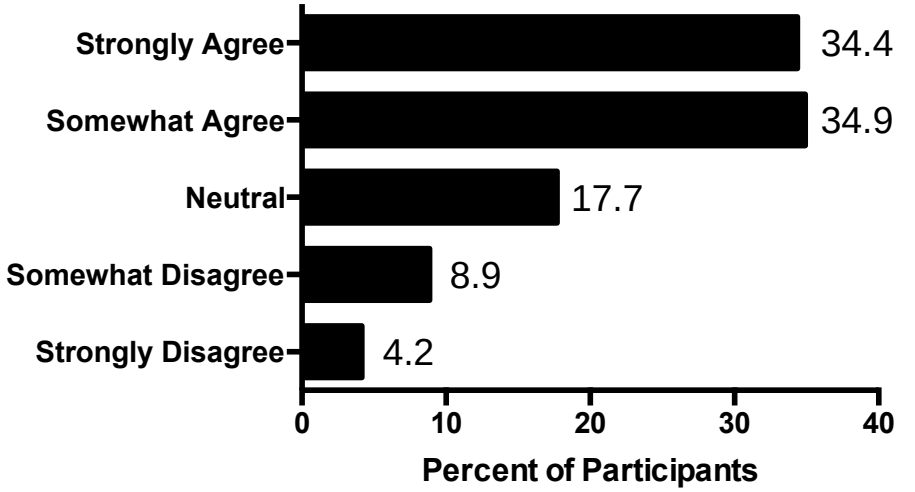

SI 32 The effects are understood by you. "You" referred to the survey participant.



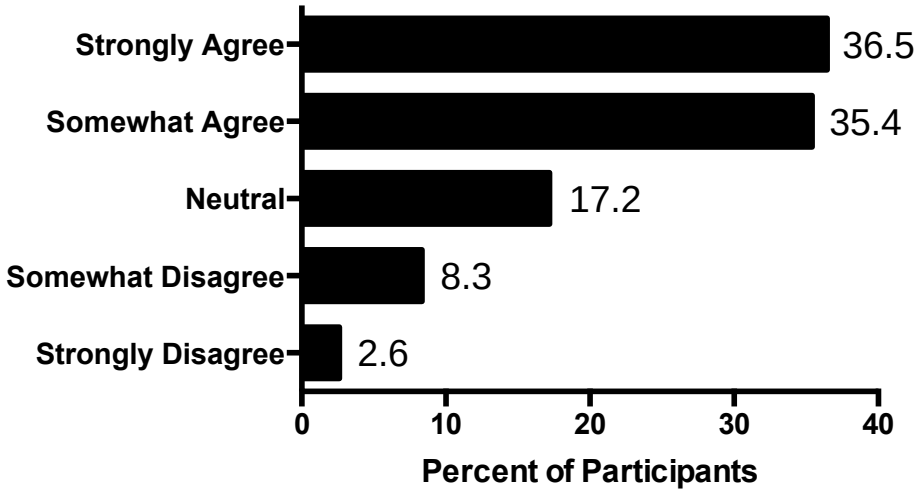

SI 33 The effects are understood by fisherfolk



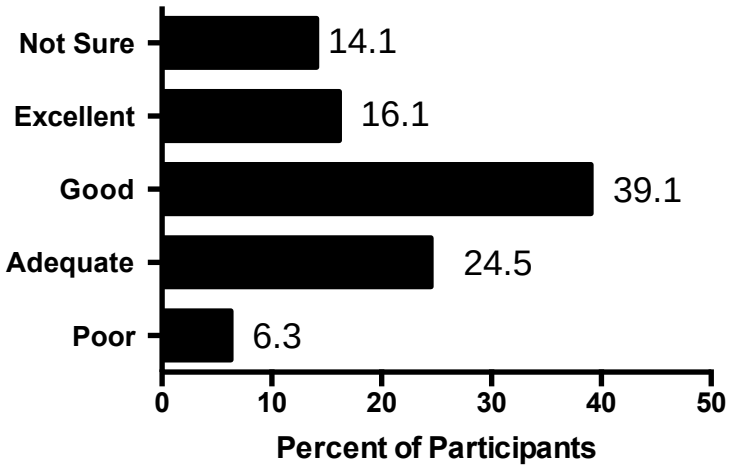

SI 34 The effects are understood by science/scientists



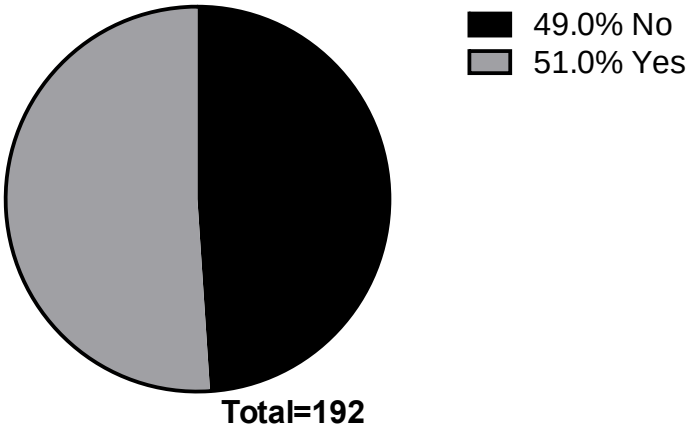

SI 35 The effects are understood by public health officials



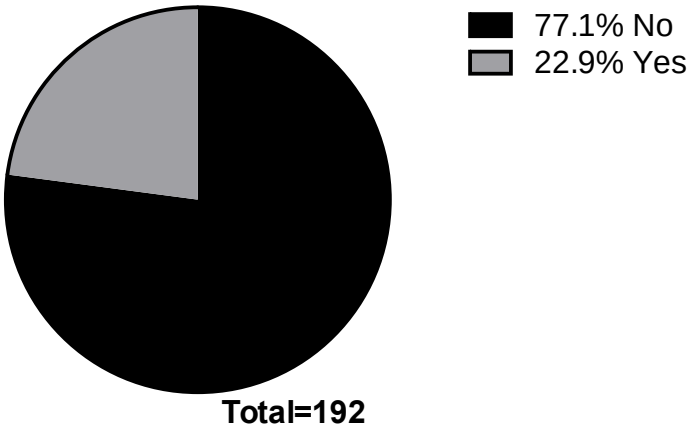

SI 36 The effects are understood by medical doctors




SI 37 How public agencies have done in ensuring safety regarding locally harvested seafood.




SI 38 Information to make informed decisions. Participants were asked if they felt as though they had the necessary information to make an informed decision regarding the consumption of locally harvested seafood.




SI 39 Knowledge of guidelines used to determine seafood safety. Participants were asked if they knew how local, state, and federal agencies determine if locally harvested seafood is safe to consume.

Table 1. Percent of participants consuming fish before, during, and after the DWH accident.

| Frequency | Before | During | After |
|---|---|---|---|
| >1 meal per week | 44.8% | 42.7% | 34.8% |
| <1 meal per week, but >1 meal per month | 41.9% | 38.7% | 50.3% |
| <1 meal per month | 12.2% | 18.7% | 14.3% |
| Never | 1.2% | 0.0% | 0.62% |

Table 2. Percent of participants consuming shrimp before, during, and after the DWH accident.

| Frequency | Before | During | After |
|---|---|---|---|
| >1 meal per week | 54.7% | 48.0% | 50.9% |
| <1 meal per week, but >1 meal per month | 36.6% | 24.0% | 42.9% |
| <1 meal per month | 7.6% | 22.7% | 5.6% |
| Never | 1.2% | 5.3% | 0.62% |

Table 3. Percent of participants consuming crab before, during, and after the DWH accident.

| Frequency | Before | During | After |
|---|---|---|---|
| >1 meal per week | 23.8% | 16.0% | 16.8% |
| <1 meal per week, but >1 meal per month | 39.5% | 33.3% | 33.5% |
| <1 meal per month | 32.6% | 45.3% | 47.2% |
| Never | 4.1% | 5.3% | 2.5% |

Table 4. Percent of participants consuming oysters before, during, and after the DWH accident.

| Frequency | Before | During | After |
|---|---|---|---|
| >1 meal per week | 6.5% | 13.3% | 3.8% |
| <1 meal per week, but >1 meal per month | 20.0% | 22.7% | 15.7% |
| <1 meal per month | 38.8% | 37.3% | 46.5% |
| Never | 34.7% | 26.7% | 34.0% |