

Appendix 3

Table A3.1. A detailed description of the categories (in bold) and sub-categories (italicized)

Category and sub-category	Description of categories
Beliefs	Includes domain-specific questions of belief (i.e., whether it is happening). It connotes that knowledge about climate change is an artifact of innate human existence.
<i>Anxiety</i>	Responses that express anxiety (fear, worry) of a climate change future.
<i>Desperation</i>	Responses that show some level of frustrations towards a lack of collective action (calls to address in-action are referenced here).
Biodiversity	Threats to biological diversity (plants and animals), including scenarios of species gain and loss.
<i>Species gain</i>	Responses that seek clarification or presents examples of how new species might change agricultural and fishing practices.
<i>Species loss</i>	Responses that look to know impact of species loss and ‘when’ that may be expected.
<i>Stressors</i>	Responses that show how different plants behaviors have shifted and influence of different stressors in the aquatic environment.
Economy	The economic cost of climate change, including costs associated with collective action and lack thereof.
<i>Agriculture</i>	Responses that relate to cost on agriculture and associated products and practices.
<i>Fisheries</i>	Responses that relate to cost on fisheries and impact on the fisheries.
<i>Housing and infrastructure</i>	Responses that look to know how property (land tenure) rights will shift in a “sea level scenario”.

<i>Insurance</i>	Responses that look to understand the utility of insurance on private property and key infrastructure in the state.
<i>Mitigation Cost</i>	Responses that look to guidance on the “how to” reallocate mitigation related cost at both household, regional and state-wide level. The “who” will pay for the mitigation cost is referenced here.
<i>Tourism</i>	Responses that seek clarification on how the tourism economy will change.
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Energy security	Energy security, alternative technologies, and inquiries on how to transition to a low carbon economy.
<i>Dams</i>	Responses that relate to a multi-purpose dam development (specifically for hydropower generation and water supply for agriculture).
<i>Fossil fuel</i>	Responses that seek clarification and insight on a shift from fossil fuel.
<i>Manufacturing</i>	Responses that look to understand how manufacturing (incl. mining) will be affected by climate change.
<i>Renewable Energy</i>	Responses that seek advice on green and renewable technology.
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Food security	Understand the impact of climate change on food production (i.e., scarcity, quality, surplus, variety).
<i>Food quality</i>	Responses that look to know how food quality might change.
<i>Food scarcity</i>	Responses that look to understand if scarcity will become the new norm.
<i>Food surplus</i>	Responses that look at opportunities to grow new foods and how that might present some new opportunities.
<i>Food variety</i>	Responses that present examples and look to know how food varieties will change and how adoption of vegan-based diets might support efforts to address climate change.
<i>Nutrition</i>	Responses that relate to nutrition needs if people change to plant-based diets.
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Infrastructure	The impact of climate change on principal public infrastructures, including bridges, airports, or roads, around Tasmania.
<i>Airport</i>	Responses that relate to the need to consider impact of sea-level rise on the runway among key infrastructure at the airports.

<i>Asset ownership</i>	Responses that relate to how ownership rights might change on personal assets especially those close to water bodies.
<i>Bridges</i>	Responses that relate to impact on bridges.
<i>Dams</i>	Responses that relate to opportunities supplied with dams and risks
<i>Engineering</i>	Responses that relate to engineering-based solutions and options.
<i>Housing</i>	Responses that relate to impact of sea level rise on housing and pressure of climate refugees to housing.
<i>Human migration</i>	Responses that relate to population influx into the region and possibilities of outmigration.
<i>Strategic planning</i>	Response that looks to understand how best states and individuals can plan for Climate Change.
Literacy	All response questions that are “general” in nature, based on a need to want to know more about climatic processes.
<i>Access to information</i>	Responses that look to know where to find information that relates to climate change or data that can be used for discussion at local levels.
<i>Indigenous knowledge</i>	Responses that look to know the place of other worldviews and how such knowledge can be used to address some climate-related risks.
<i>Prediction accuracy</i>	Responses that seek clarification on prediction accuracy and reliability of information shared by scientists.
Preparedness	How people and the state of Tasmania should or could be preparing for climate change and the resources required to do so.
<i>Ageing</i>	Response that looks to know how the elderly and retired from work citizens should be preparing for climate change.
<i>Coastal Erosion</i>	Responses that look to know on how to prepare for increased coastal erosion.
<i>Local scale</i>	Responses that look to know how to prepare at a local scale
<i>Resilience</i>	Responses that seek clarification on how resilient the state is to climate related stressor and actions being taken.

Responsibility	Small structural changes that people can install at a household or organizational level to help address the challenge of climate change.
<i>Lifestyle</i>	Responses that relate to changing lifestyle in acclimate change scenario.
<i>Opportunity</i>	Responses that relate to finding windows of opportunities to change.
<i>Pollution</i>	Responses that relate to how pollution will continue to affect life.
<i>Population</i>	Responses that relate to reducing population growth and how that might help.
<i>Role of Government</i>	Responses that look to know the role of government (incl. local councils).

Risk	Climate-related risks such as wildfires, coastal erosion, and sea level rise. It also captures questions about risk immediacy and prevalence.
<i>Coastal erosion</i>	Responses that relate to increased coastal erosion.
<i>Critical infrastructure</i>	Responses that relate to risks on critical infrastructures.
<i>Energy</i>	Responses that relate to energy related risks.
<i>Extreme Weather</i>	Responses that relate to extreme weather conditions (temp., rainfall, drought).
<i>Fire</i>	Responses that relate to increase in fire intensity and frequency.
<i>Health</i>	Responses that relate to prevalence and intensity of diseases to human health.
<i>Diseases</i>	Responses that relate to risk on human health.
<i>Lifestyle changes</i>	Responses that look to know if people will need to change their lifestyle and how soon will that need to happen.
<i>Sea level rise</i>	Responses that look to understand sea level rise at a local scale and associated impacts such as human displacement.
<i>Social capital</i>	Responses that look to know how social capital will be undermined in a climate change future.

Trust Responses that look to know how trust as an element of social capital will be influenced as climate change impact becomes a reality (locally).

Species loss Responses that look to know effect on biodiversity (esp. Species loss).

Table A3.2. A detailed description of thematic codes and categories generated during qualitative data analysis.

<p>Step 2. Decontextualization - Initial coding to identify meaning units</p>	<p>N= 41 Nodes</p>	<p>Access to Information; Ageing; Beliefs; Biodiversity Loss; Clarity; Culture; Cooperation; Communication; Deforestation; Denials; Diseases; Economics; Energy; Erosion; Engineering; Food security; Fire; Invasive species; Infrastructure; Indigenous knowledge; Integrity; Literacy; Lifestyle; Landownership; Mitigation; Media use; Misinformation; Nutrition; Opportunity; Population; Pollination; Resilience; Responsibility; Risk; Species redistribution; Transport; Tourism; Technology; Uncertainty; Water use; Weather</p>		
<p>Step 3. Recontextualization - Thematic coding to compare meaning units with original data and context.</p>	<p>N=26 Nodes</p>	<p>Access to information; Beliefs; Biodiversity; Economy; Energy security; Engineering; Food security; Health; Human migration; Local knowledge; Infrastructure; Insurance; Lifestyle; Literacy; Manufacturing; Nutrition; Opportunity; Pollution Population; Prediction accuracy; Preparedness; Resilience; Responsibility; Risk; Tourism; Trust</p>		
<p>Step 4a. Categorization - Developing categories based on related groups</p>	<p>N= 10 categories</p>	<p>Beliefs; Biodiversity; Economy; Energy security; Food security; Infrastructure; Literacy; Preparedness; Responsibility; Risk</p>		
<p>Step 4b. Compilation - Developing themes from data</p>	<p>Three abstract themes</p>	<p>Responding to threats and risks</p>	<p>Sacrifices, responsibility, and opportunities</p>	<p>Awareness and understanding of climate change</p>