



Supporting Information

Supplementary material

This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.

Appendix to: Breth-Petersen M, Rychetnik L, Barratt AL, Zhang Y. An Australian glossary to aid multisectoral research and collaborations to address health and climate change. *Med J Aust* 2021; doi: 10.5694/mja2.51161.

Box 1. Outline of the glossary development process

Overview: We developed our glossary through a systematic search and review, as well as an iterative process involving three rounds of stakeholder engagement with project advisors, climate change researchers, and stakeholders in various sectors.

Building a mega glossary database: We first undertook a systematic search for existing national and international glossaries relevant to climate change and health. A mega-database was then developed — with 932 terms and definitions from 44 glossaries. This mega-database is available online.¹

Selecting key glossary terms: We conducted a word frequency analysis of key global and national reports in the field to identify a list of the most frequently appearing terms ($N = 155$). Our project team further refined this list following an iterative process to determine the most relevant terms to define in our glossary of health and climate change in Australian context ($N = 56$). These terms were included in the online survey for participants to vote on whether they should be included in the glossary and if any suggestions on other terms to be included.

Participants: We constructed a list of key sectors as identified from the mega database, in addition to health. These sectors included policy, economics, academia, meteorology, transport, agriculture, media, development and planning. We invited stakeholders from each sector to participate in our project via one or more of the following: an online survey, online workshop and a shared online document. While most invitations went necessarily to people in diverse health sectors (government, academic, NGO), we ensured invitations were sent to at least one person working in all other sectors. Additionally, we ensured invitations to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples working in as many of these sectors as possible. In all, we sent 58 invitations, and 34 responded to the survey (response rate 59%) providing a coverage of the above-mentioned sectors.

Draft list of terms: Based on the survey responses, the project team systematically excluded, added, and combined terms to create a new amended list of 52 terms based on a set of explicit inclusion criteria (Supporting Information, box 2).

Finalising glossary definitions: We then invited the same participants to share their perspectives via an online workshop for the terms that had conflicting definitions or no appropriate Australian definition (listed below). 16 stakeholders were able to attend the workshop. This workshop was audio-recorded, and involved participants voting on whether the project team's proposed definition for each term was adequate or whether it needed further work. Thought-provoking and insightful discussion among workshop members added important perspectives that were incorporated into the proposed definitions. As a result, several terms were also removed, some new ones added, and some were combined, resulting in the final output of a glossary of 55 terms. Finally, an online shared document of the preferred definitions of the included terms was shared with the same participated stakeholders for their final input.

A list of terms discussed at the workshop:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ▪ Adaptation/maladaptation | ▪ Ecological economics |
| ▪ Climate anxiety/grief | ▪ Emissions trading scheme |
| ▪ Solastalgia | ▪ Energy transitions |
| ▪ Climate change | ▪ Justice transitions |
| ▪ Climate variability | ▪ Heatwave/extreme heat event |
| ▪ Climate justice | ▪ Indigenous Australian knowledges |
| ▪ Climate equity | ▪ Landscape fires |
| ▪ Climate resilience | ▪ Planetary health |

Glossary ongoing development and evolution: Consistent with contemporary research practice to enable near real time updating of evidence,² our aim for the glossary is that it is a living document. Users are invited to contact us to add updated versions of existing terms and definitions, and/or to add new ones as they emerge to the mega database of terms, and to the glossary.

Box 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Criteria for inclusion of preliminary list of terms:

- 2/3 of the 34 stakeholders who responded to our survey indicated the term was important to include (ie, 67% or more voted “Definitely include”)

General criteria for inclusion:*

- Term is relevant and important to the context of Australia (eg, “coastal inundation”, “Indigenous Knowledges”)
- Term is important for supporting intersectoral research and collaboration
- Consensus among Glossary Project team members that the term is important to include (for reasons such as being an emerging term, or having ambiguous definitions)

Criteria for exclusion:*

- Technical/specific definitions (eg, “climate models”)
- General commonly used terms that do not need a definition (eg, “transport”, “quality”)
- Medical terms (eg, “respiratory/cardiac disease”)
- Terms that are covered by another term (eg, “eco-social determinants of health” can be included under “determinants of health”)
- Use is discouraged (eg, “global warming”)
- Acronym or name of organisation, body etc (eg, “IPCC”, “UNFCCC”)
- International agreements (eg, “Paris Agreement”)

* Where there was uncertainty about whether to include or exclude a term, a discussion among Glossary Project team members was undertaken to reach consensus.

References

- 1 Mega database of terms and definitions in existing glossaries related to health and climate change. Data prepared for Prepared for: The Human Health and Social Impacts (HHSI) Node, The NSW Adaptation Hub. <https://www.sydney.edu.au/medicine-health/our-research/research-centres/sustainability-climate-and-health-collaboration.html> (viewed May 2021).
- 2 Australian Living Evidence Consortium. <https://livingevidence.org.au> (viewed May 2021).