

Supplementary Information: Unprecedented threats to cities from multi-century sea level rise

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Location	Time Frame	Present Emissions	1.5C	2C	3C	4C
Global (mean)	Multi-Century	1.9 (0.00-3.8)	2.9 (1.6-4.2)	4.7 (3.0-6.3)	6.4 (4.7-8.2)	8.9 (6.9-10.8)
Global (mean)	2100	N/A	0.48 (0.35-0.64)	0.56 (0.39-0.76)	0.62 (0.47-0.80)	0.73 (0.58-0.93)
Shanghai, China	Multi-Century	2.0 (0.48-3.6)	3.1 (1.2-5.0)	5.1 (2.7-7.4)	6.9 (4.3-9.5)	9.6 (6.7-12)
Shanghai, China	2100	N/A	0.62 (0.35-0.93)	0.71 (0.40-1.1)	0.80 (0.45-1.2)	0.91 (0.57-1.3)
Mumbai, India	Multi-Century	2.0 (0.46-3.5)	3.0 (1.2-4.8)	4.9 (2.6-7.2)	6.7 (4.1-9.2)	9.2 (6.4-12)
Mumbai, India	2100	N/A	0.41 (0.22-0.65)	0.49 (0.26-0.75)	0.58 (0.31-0.88)	0.71 (0.45-1.00)
Dhaka, Bangladesh	Multi-Century	1.9 (0.45-3.4)	2.9 (1.2-4.7)	4.8 (2.6-7.0)	6.5 (4.1-9.0)	9.0 (6.3-12)
Dhaka, Bangladesh	2100	N/A	1.8 (1.6-2.0)	1.9 (1.6-2.1)	1.9 (1.7-2.2)	2.1 (1.8-2.4)
Hanoi, Vietnam	Multi-Century	2.0 (0.46-3.4)	3.0 (1.2-4.8)	4.9 (2.6-7.1)	6.6 (4.1-9.1)	9.1 (6.4-12)
Hanoi, Vietnam	2100	N/A	0.47 (0.12-0.86)	0.53 (0.17-0.94)	0.63 (0.24-1.1)	0.73 (0.34-1.2)
Tokyo, Japan	Multi-Century	2.1 (0.49-3.7)	3.2 (1.3-5.1)	5.2 (2.8-7.6)	7.1 (4.4-9.7)	9.8 (6.9-13)
Tokyo, Japan	2100	N/A	0.48 (0.28-0.71)	0.57 (0.34-0.83)	0.64 (0.36-0.96)	0.79 (0.52-1.1)
Lima, Peru	Multi-Century	2.0 (0.47-3.5)	3.0 (1.2-4.9)	5.0 (2.7-7.3)	6.8 (4.2-9.3)	9.4 (6.6-12)
Lima, Peru	2100	N/A	0.34 (0.16-0.55)	0.40 (0.19-0.65)	0.49 (0.26-0.74)	0.59 (0.37-0.86)
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Multi-Century	2.0 (0.47-3.4)	3.0 (1.2-4.8)	4.9 (2.6-7.1)	6.7 (4.2-9.2)	9.3 (6.6-12)
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2100	N/A	0.50 (0.33-0.70)	0.59 (0.36-0.86)	0.65 (0.41-0.92)	0.79 (0.57-1.1)
Panama City, Panama	Multi-Century	2.0 (0.47-3.6)	3.1 (1.2-5.0)	5.1 (2.7-7.4)	6.8 (4.2-9.4)	9.3 (6.5-12)
Panama City, Panama	2100	N/A	0.46 (0.30-0.65)	0.56 (0.36-0.80)	0.62 (0.40-0.88)	0.73 (0.53-1.00)
New York City, USA	Multi-Century	1.9 (0.39-3.4)	2.9 (1.1-4.7)	4.6 (2.4-6.9)	6.0 (3.5-8.5)	7.9 (5.1-11)
New York City, USA	2100	N/A	0.55 (0.35-0.78)	0.69 (0.43-0.99)	0.76 (0.47-1.1)	0.90 (0.64-1.2)
Los Angeles, USA	Multi-Century	1.9 (0.44-3.5)	3.0 (1.1-4.8)	4.8 (2.5-7.1)	6.5 (4.0-9.0)	8.8 (6.0-12)
Los Angeles, USA	2100	N/A	0.42 (0.24-0.65)	0.50 (0.29-0.75)	0.57 (0.33-0.84)	0.66 (0.43-0.95)
Vancouver, Canada	Multi-Century	1.9 (0.41-3.4)	2.9 (1.1-4.7)	4.7 (2.4-6.9)	6.2 (3.7-8.7)	8.4 (5.6-11)
Vancouver, Canada	2100	N/A	0.24 (0.07-0.45)	0.31 (0.13-0.52)	0.36 (0.14-0.62)	0.43 (0.22-0.69)
London, UK	Multi-Century	1.9 (0.36-3.4)	2.8 (0.99-4.6)	4.5 (2.3-6.8)	5.8 (3.2-8.3)	7.4 (4.6-10)
London, UK	2100	N/A	0.37 (0.21-0.58)	0.44 (0.25-0.67)	0.49 (0.30-0.71)	0.61 (0.40-0.86)
Amsterdam, Netherlands	Multi-Century	1.9 (0.37-3.4)	2.9 (1.00-4.7)	4.6 (2.3-6.9)	5.9 (3.3-8.4)	7.6 (4.7-10)
Amsterdam, Netherlands	2100	N/A	0.39 (0.22-0.61)	0.47 (0.26-0.74)	0.51 (0.32-0.76)	0.63 (0.43-0.88)
Dubai, UAE	Multi-Century	1.9 (0.45-3.4)	3.0 (1.2-4.7)	4.8 (2.6-7.1)	6.5 (4.0-9.0)	8.9 (6.2-12)
Dubai, UAE	2100	N/A	0.45 (0.23-0.70)	0.45 (0.00-0.92)	0.60 (0.33-0.90)	0.73 (0.44-1.1)
Cape Town, South Africa	Multi-Century	1.8 (0.44-3.2)	2.8 (1.1-4.5)	4.6 (2.5-6.7)	6.4 (4.1-8.7)	8.9 (6.4-11)
Cape Town, South Africa	2100	N/A	0.53 (0.36-0.74)	0.62 (0.42-0.85)	0.69 (0.44-0.97)	0.81 (0.57-1.1)
Lagos, Nigeria	Multi-Century	1.9 (0.44-3.4)	2.9 (1.1-4.7)	4.8 (2.5-7.0)	6.5 (4.0-8.9)	8.9 (6.1-12)
Lagos, Nigeria	2100	N/A	0.48 (0.26-0.74)	0.56 (0.32-0.84)	0.64 (0.36-0.95)	0.76 (0.48-1.1)

Table S1: Multi-century and projected 2100 sea level rise (m) for different warming levels (°C) at select locations. “Present Emissions” denotes warming and sea level projections based on cumulative emissions through 2020 only, assuming no further net emissions. The 66% confidence intervals are in parentheses.

Country	4°C (8.9m)	3°C (6.4m)	2°C (4.7m)	1.5°C (2.9m)	Present (1.9m)
Global	920 (830-1000)	810 (670-900)	700 (490-830)	510 (210-710)	360 (120-650)
China	220 (210-230)	200 (180-220)	180 (140-200)	150 (58-190)	110 (26-170)
India	100 (94-110)	91 (75-100)	78 (56-93)	58 (30-79)	43 (19-71)
Bangladesh	92 (83-100)	81 (67-90)	69 (48-82)	50 (19-70)	35 (9.4-64)
Indonesia	56 (50-60)	49 (41-54)	43 (32-49)	33 (12-43)	24 (5.8-40)
Vietnam	55 (53-56)	52 (48-54)	49 (41-52)	42 (28-49)	36 (20-47)
Japan	43 (39-45)	38 (34-42)	35 (25-39)	26 (6.3-35)	13 (3.5-32)
United States	30 (25-35)	24 (16-30)	18 (7.5-26)	8.5 (1.3-19)	3.6 (0.54-15)
Egypt	30 (27-33)	26 (19-30)	21 (8.2-27)	9.1 (4.5-22)	5.6 (3.4-18)
Philippines	30 (28-32)	27 (21-30)	21 (15-27)	16 (6.9-21)	11 (4.3-20)
Thailand	24 (23-24)	22 (21-23)	21 (19-23)	19 (11-21)	16 (3.7-20)
Brazil	19 (16-21)	15 (11-18)	11 (5.3-15)	5.7 (1.00-11)	2.4 (0.56-9.4)
Myanmar	16 (15-17)	14 (12-16)	12 (7.0-14)	7.4 (2.0-12)	3.9 (1.3-11)
Nigeria	11 (8.9-12)	8.7 (6.6-10)	7.0 (3.3-8.9)	3.7 (0.22-7.2)	1.7 (0.10-6.3)
Malaysia	9.6 (8.7-10)	8.4 (6.7-9.4)	6.9 (4.7-8.5)	4.8 (1.6-7.0)	3.0 (0.72-6.3)
United Kingdom	8.0 (6.7-9.1)	7.0 (5.6-8.2)	6.2 (4.3-7.5)	4.7 (1.6-6.4)	3.2 (0.74-6.0)
Mexico	7.5 (6.0-8.9)	5.7 (3.4-7.3)	3.8 (1.6-6.0)	1.8 (0.25-3.9)	0.73 (0.11-3.1)
Pakistan	7.5 (6.0-8.6)	5.5 (3.9-7.2)	4.1 (2.6-5.9)	2.7 (0.71-4.2)	1.6 (0.33-3.7)
South Korea	7.2 (6.1-8.5)	5.6 (4.5-6.9)	4.6 (3.1-5.8)	3.2 (0.92-4.6)	1.8 (0.41-4.1)
Iraq	5.5 (5.0-5.9)	5.0 (4.6-5.4)	4.7 (4.3-5.1)	4.4 (3.3-4.8)	4.0 (2.5-4.6)
Italy	5.3 (4.4-6.1)	4.4 (3.1-5.3)	3.5 (1.1-4.7)	1.3 (0.35-3.7)	0.56 (0.26-3.1)

Table S2: Millions of people currently occupying land below high tide lines under multi-century projections and different equilibrium warming scenarios – for the 20 most-affected countries and globally. ‘Present’ denotes warming and sea level projections based on cumulative emissions through 2020 only, assuming no further net emissions. Countries are ranked by multi-century vulnerability after 4°C warming. 66% confidence intervals are in parentheses. Median global multi-century sea level rise projections are noted in parentheses next to their corresponding warming scenario headers.

Country	4°C	3°C	2°C	1.5°C
Global	3.0 (2.4-3.9)	2.8 (2.3-3.5)	2.6 (2.2-3.3)	2.5 (2.1-3.1)
Bangladesh	22 (18-26)	20 (17-24)	19 (16-23)	18 (16-21)
Vietnam	30 (25-35)	28 (24-33)	27 (24-32)	26 (23-31)
Egypt	5.2 (4.7-6.0)	5.1 (4.7-5.6)	4.7 (4.2-6.0)	4.9 (4.6-5.3)
Thailand	21 (18-23)	20 (17-22)	19 (17-21)	18 (16-21)
Malaysia	4.5 (3.2-6.2)	4.0 (3.0-5.4)	3.6 (2.8-4.9)	3.3 (2.6-4.5)
Philippines	7.6 (6.5-9.0)	7.1 (6.2-8.2)	6.7 (5.9-7.7)	6.3 (5.7-7.2)
Japan	4.2 (3.4-5.4)	3.8 (3.1-4.8)	3.6 (3.0-4.3)	3.3 (2.9-4.0)
Myanmar	3.5 (2.8-4.6)	3.3 (2.6-4.1)	3.1 (2.5-3.8)	2.9 (2.4-3.6)
Indonesia	4.3 (3.0-6.1)	3.8 (2.8-5.2)	3.5 (2.6-4.8)	3.2 (2.4-4.4)
China	3.8 (2.5-5.5)	3.4 (2.3-4.9)	3.0 (2.2-4.3)	2.7 (2.0-3.9)
Iraq	9.6 (8.2-11)	9.3 (8.3-10)	8.5 (7.4-11)	9.0 (8.1-9.8)
South Korea	1.6 (1.1-2.1)	1.4 (0.98-1.9)	1.2 (0.94-1.7)	1.1 (0.89-1.5)
Saudi Arabia	1.8 (1.3-2.4)	1.6 (1.2-2.0)	1.3 (0.66-2.6)	1.4 (1.00-1.8)
United Kingdom	2.1 (1.7-2.6)	1.8 (1.5-2.3)	1.7 (1.4-2.3)	1.6 (1.3-2.0)
Argentina	0.23 (0.15-0.34)	0.18 (0.13-0.28)	0.16 (0.12-0.26)	0.14 (0.11-0.21)
United States	0.47 (0.36-0.62)	0.42 (0.32-0.55)	0.39 (0.30-0.51)	0.35 (0.29-0.44)
Brazil	0.47 (0.38-0.61)	0.42 (0.34-0.53)	0.40 (0.33-0.50)	0.37 (0.32-0.45)
Spain	0.47 (0.31-0.69)	0.43 (0.30-0.59)	0.35 (0.22-0.57)	0.37 (0.28-0.48)
India	2.4 (2.0-2.9)	2.3 (1.9-2.7)	2.2 (1.8-2.6)	2.1 (1.7-2.4)
Italy	0.56 (0.49-0.60)	0.55 (0.49-0.59)	0.49 (0.42-0.62)	0.53 (0.49-0.57)

Table S3: Percentage of population currently occupying land below high tide lines in 2100 for different warming scenarios – for the 20 long-term most-affected large countries (total population at least 2.5M) and globally. Countries are ranked by multi-century percentage vulnerability after 4°C warming (see Table 1). 66% confidence intervals are in parentheses.

Country	4°C	3°C	2°C	1.5°C
Global	200 (160-260)	190 (150-240)	180 (140-220)	170 (140-210)
China	49 (33-71)	43 (29-63)	39 (28-56)	35 (26-51)
India	29 (24-34)	27 (22-32)	25 (21-30)	24 (20-29)
Bangladesh	30 (25-36)	28 (23-33)	27 (23-31)	25 (22-30)
Indonesia	9.9 (7.1-14)	8.9 (6.5-12)	8.2 (6.0-11)	7.5 (5.7-10)
Vietnam	25 (22-29)	24 (21-28)	23 (20-27)	22 (20-26)
Japan	5.3 (4.3-6.8)	4.8 (3.9-6.0)	4.5 (3.8-5.5)	4.2 (3.6-5.1)
United States	1.4 (1.1-1.9)	1.3 (0.97-1.7)	1.2 (0.94-1.6)	1.1 (0.88-1.4)
Egypt	4.0 (3.6-4.6)	3.9 (3.6-4.4)	3.7 (3.3-4.7)	3.8 (3.6-4.1)
Philippines	6.7 (5.8-7.9)	6.2 (5.4-7.2)	5.9 (5.2-6.8)	5.6 (5.0-6.3)
Thailand	14 (12-15)	13 (11-14)	13 (11-14)	12 (10-14)
Brazil	0.89 (0.72-1.2)	0.80 (0.64-1.00)	0.76 (0.63-0.95)	0.70 (0.61-0.86)
Myanmar	1.8 (1.4-2.4)	1.7 (1.3-2.1)	1.6 (1.3-2.0)	1.5 (1.3-1.8)
Nigeria	0.19 (0.13-0.44)	0.16 (0.12-0.23)	0.14 (0.11-0.20)	0.13 (0.11-0.18)
Malaysia	1.2 (0.87-1.7)	1.1 (0.80-1.5)	0.97 (0.75-1.3)	0.90 (0.71-1.2)
United Kingdom	1.3 (1.00-1.6)	1.1 (0.93-1.4)	1.1 (0.88-1.4)	1.00 (0.84-1.3)
Mexico	0.23 (0.17-0.35)	0.20 (0.14-0.29)	0.19 (0.14-0.26)	0.17 (0.13-0.22)
Pakistan	0.61 (0.46-0.79)	0.54 (0.41-0.71)	0.48 (0.39-0.63)	0.45 (0.38-0.57)
South Korea	0.73 (0.52-1.00)	0.66 (0.47-0.90)	0.59 (0.45-0.80)	0.53 (0.42-0.72)
Iraq	3.1 (2.7-3.5)	3.0 (2.7-3.3)	2.7 (2.4-3.6)	2.9 (2.6-3.2)
Italy	0.33 (0.29-0.35)	0.32 (0.29-0.35)	0.29 (0.25-0.36)	0.31 (0.29-0.34)

Table S4: Millions of people currently occupying land below high tide lines in 2100 for different warming scenarios – for the 20 long-term most-affected countries and globally. Countries are ranked by multi-century vulnerability after 4°C warming (see Table S2). 66% confidence intervals are in parentheses.

Place	Country	4°C	3°C	2°C	1.5°C	Present
Shanghai	China	31 (31-32)	31 (29-31)	30 (26-31)	27 (15-30)	23 (6.5-28)
Dhaka	Bangladesh	25 (23-26)	23 (18-25)	20 (12-24)	14 (5.6-20)	9.0 (3.0-16)
Calcutta	India	16 (14-17)	15 (12-16)	13 (8.5-15)	9.3 (4.6-13)	7.0 (1.7-10)
Tianjin	China	16 (14-17)	14 (11-16)	12 (8.1-14)	9.1 (4.6-12)	6.3 (0.70-9.7)
Hong Kong	China	14 (14-15)	14 (12-14)	13 (10-14)	11 (5.1-13)	8.1 (3.4-11)
Mumbai	India	14 (13-14)	13 (12-14)	12 (11-13)	11 (9.8-12)	11 (8.5-12)
Jakarta	Indonesia	12 (10-13)	11 (9.1-12)	9.6 (7.5-11)	8.0 (3.5-9.6)	6.1 (1.5-8.5)
Haora	India	11 (10-11)	10 (8.8-11)	9.5 (6.2-10)	6.9 (2.5-9.4)	4.0 (1.3-7.8)
Tokyo	Japan	10 (9.1-11)	9.1 (8.0-10)	8.4 (6.2-9.3)	6.9 (1.1-8.3)	3.3 (0.40-7.4)
Hanoi	Vietnam	9.6 (8.9-9.8)	9.0 (7.0-9.6)	7.8 (4.7-9.2)	5.1 (2.2-7.7)	3.6 (0.75-5.6)
Shantou	China	9.4 (8.5-10)	8.6 (6.9-9.4)	7.5 (4.8-8.8)	5.4 (1.2-7.4)	3.3 (0.37-5.9)
Osaka	Japan	6.8 (6.1-7.3)	6.2 (5.4-6.7)	5.7 (2.6-6.3)	3.7 (0.38-5.7)	0.77 (0.24-4.5)
Surabaya	Indonesia	4.9 (4.4-5.2)	4.4 (3.9-4.9)	4.1 (3.5-4.5)	3.6 (1.5-4.1)	2.9 (0.69-3.7)
Shenzhen	China	4.8 (4.2-5.2)	4.3 (3.6-4.8)	3.8 (3.0-4.4)	3.2 (1.5-3.8)	2.4 (0.78-3.3)
Rajshahi	Bangladesh	4.7 (1.2-10)	1.5 (0.03-4.7)	0.17 (0.00-1.9)	0.01 (0.00-0.13)	0.00 (0.00-0.01)
Karachi	Pakistan	3.8 (3.2-4.1)	3.3 (2.5-3.8)	2.8 (1.6-3.4)	1.9 (0.56-2.8)	1.1 (0.26-2.1)
New York	United States	3.5 (1.9-4.6)	2.4 (1.1-3.8)	1.7 (0.63-2.9)	0.83 (0.25-1.7)	0.46 (0.13-1.00)
Buenos Aires	Argentina	3.0 (2.4-3.5)	2.4 (1.8-3.0)	2.0 (0.75-2.5)	1.1 (0.00-2.0)	0.01 (0.00-1.4)
Quezon City	Philippines	2.8 (2.3-3.2)	2.3 (1.3-2.8)	1.5 (0.74-2.5)	0.90 (0.30-1.4)	0.39 (0.21-1.1)
Seoul	South Korea	2.6 (1.6-3.7)	1.7 (1.1-2.6)	1.3 (0.67-1.9)	0.83 (0.23-1.2)	0.45 (0.11-0.95)
Cairo	Egypt	1.2 (0.49-2.3)	0.61 (0.05-1.3)	0.19 (0.00-0.78)	0.02 (0.00-0.18)	0.00 (0.00-0.03)

Table S5: Millions of people currently occupying land below high tide lines under multi-century projections and different equilibrium warming scenarios – for the 20 most-affected urban agglomerations. “Present” denotes warming and sea level projections based on cumulative emissions through 2020 only, assuming no further net emissions. UAs are ranked by multi-century vulnerability after 4°C warming. 66% confidence intervals are in parentheses.

Place	Country	4°C	3°C	2°C	1.5°C
Haora	India	32 (27-39)	30 (25-36)	28 (24-34)	27 (23-31)
Shanghai	China	34 (23-50)	31 (20-45)	28 (19-39)	25 (19-35)
Hanoi	Vietnam	13 (6.0-21)	11 (4.5-19)	9.1 (3.5-17)	8.0 (2.6-15)
Dhaka	Bangladesh	38 (33-43)	36 (31-41)	35 (30-39)	33 (29-37)
Calcutta	India	32 (26-37)	30 (24-35)	28 (23-33)	26 (21-32)
Shantou	China	5.1 (2.5-9.4)	4.3 (1.8-7.5)	3.6 (1.4-6.3)	3.2 (1.1-5.8)
Mumbai	India	49 (46-52)	48 (45-51)	47 (44-49)	46 (43-48)
Hong Kong	China	17 (15-21)	16 (14-19)	15 (14-18)	15 (13-17)
Osaka	Japan	2.4 (2.0-2.7)	2.2 (1.8-2.6)	2.1 (1.8-2.4)	2.0 (1.7-2.3)
Tianjin	China	7.2 (1.9-12)	5.1 (1.7-11)	3.5 (1.6-9.5)	2.1 (1.4-7.3)
Tokyo	Japan	2.5 (1.6-3.9)	2.1 (1.2-3.0)	1.9 (1.1-2.7)	1.6 (0.94-2.4)
Shenzhen	China	7.7 (6.0-11)	6.9 (5.8-9.4)	6.3 (5.5-8.6)	6.1 (5.4-7.9)
Karachi	Pakistan	3.3 (2.4-4.5)	2.9 (2.1-3.9)	2.5 (2.0-3.5)	2.4 (1.9-3.2)
Jakarta	Indonesia	5.8 (3.5-9.2)	5.1 (3.0-7.7)	4.6 (2.6-6.9)	4.2 (2.2-6.4)
Surabaya	Indonesia	5.8 (4.4-8.5)	5.2 (4.1-6.7)	4.8 (3.9-6.2)	4.4 (3.7-5.6)
New York	United States	1.8 (1.4-2.3)	1.6 (1.1-2.1)	1.5 (1.1-1.9)	1.3 (0.94-1.6)
Quezon City	Philippines	2.9 (2.6-3.2)	2.7 (2.4-3.0)	2.6 (2.4-2.9)	2.5 (2.3-2.7)
Buenos Aires	Argentina	0.02 (0.02-0.02)	0.02 (0.02-0.02)	0.02 (0.02-0.02)	0.02 (0.02-0.02)
Seoul	South Korea	0.96 (0.67-1.4)	0.87 (0.60-1.2)	0.78 (0.57-1.1)	0.71 (0.53-0.97)
Rajshahi	Bangladesh	0.01 (0.01-0.01)	0.01 (0.01-0.01)	0.01 (0.01-0.01)	0.01 (0.01-0.01)
Cairo	Egypt	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)

Table S6: Percentage of population currently occupying land below high tide lines in 2100 for different warming scenarios – for the 20 long-term most-affected large urban agglomerations (total population at least one million) and globally. UAs are ranked by multi-century percentage vulnerability after 4°C warming (see Table 2). 66% confidence intervals are in parentheses.

Place	Country	4°C	3°C	2°C	1.5°C
Shanghai	China	11 (7.6-16)	10 (6.6-15)	9.0 (6.4-13)	8.1 (6.1-11)
Dhaka	Bangladesh	11 (9.3-12)	10 (8.8-12)	9.8 (8.5-11)	9.3 (8.3-11)
Calcutta	India	6.0 (4.9-6.8)	5.6 (4.5-6.5)	5.3 (4.3-6.2)	4.9 (4.0-6.0)
Tianjin	China	2.6 (0.70-4.5)	1.9 (0.60-4.2)	1.3 (0.57-3.4)	0.74 (0.51-2.6)
Hong Kong	China	3.8 (3.3-4.6)	3.6 (3.1-4.3)	3.4 (3.0-4.0)	3.3 (3.0-3.8)
Mumbai	India	9.1 (8.5-9.6)	8.8 (8.3-9.4)	8.6 (8.1-9.2)	8.5 (8.0-9.0)
Jakarta	Indonesia	2.3 (1.4-3.6)	2.0 (1.2-3.0)	1.8 (1.00-2.7)	1.6 (0.86-2.5)
Haora	India	3.5 (2.9-4.2)	3.2 (2.7-3.8)	3.0 (2.6-3.6)	2.9 (2.4-3.4)
Tokyo	Japan	0.63 (0.41-0.98)	0.53 (0.30-0.77)	0.48 (0.28-0.69)	0.41 (0.24-0.61)
Hanoi	Vietnam	1.4 (0.63-2.2)	1.2 (0.48-2.0)	0.96 (0.37-1.8)	0.84 (0.28-1.6)
Shantou	China	0.64 (0.31-1.2)	0.54 (0.23-0.94)	0.45 (0.17-0.80)	0.40 (0.13-0.73)
Osaka	Japan	0.35 (0.30-0.40)	0.32 (0.27-0.38)	0.31 (0.27-0.35)	0.29 (0.25-0.33)
Surabaya	Indonesia	0.97 (0.73-1.4)	0.86 (0.67-1.1)	0.79 (0.64-1.00)	0.72 (0.61-0.93)
Shenzhen	China	0.96 (0.76-1.3)	0.86 (0.72-1.2)	0.79 (0.69-1.1)	0.77 (0.68-0.99)
Rajshahi	Bangladesh	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)
Karachi	Pakistan	0.37 (0.27-0.50)	0.32 (0.24-0.44)	0.28 (0.22-0.39)	0.26 (0.21-0.35)
New York	United States	0.22 (0.18-0.28)	0.20 (0.14-0.26)	0.19 (0.14-0.24)	0.16 (0.12-0.20)
Buenos Aires	Argentina	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)
Quezon City	Philippines	0.31 (0.28-0.35)	0.29 (0.26-0.33)	0.28 (0.25-0.31)	0.27 (0.25-0.29)
Seoul	South Korea	0.15 (0.11-0.21)	0.14 (0.09-0.19)	0.12 (0.09-0.17)	0.11 (0.08-0.15)
Cairo	Egypt	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)

Table S7: Millions of people currently occupying land below high tide lines in 2100 for different warming scenarios – for the 20 long-term most-affected urban agglomerations. UAs are ranked by multi-century vulnerability after 4°C warming (see Table S5). 66% confidence intervals are in parentheses.

Place	Country	4°C	3°C	2°C	1.5°C	Present
Haora	India	97 (85-100)	87 (45-97)	63 (14-90)	19 (0.15-61)	6.9 (0.08-27)
Shanghai	China	95 (90-96)	91 (76-95)	83 (27-92)	40 (7.5-82)	12 (3.4-56)
Hanoi	Vietnam	87 (70-92)	72 (39-87)	47 (10-76)	18 (0.06-46)	0.65 (0.00-23)
Dhaka	Bangladesh	84 (67-91)	70 (35-84)	48 (12-74)	17 (0.83-46)	5.1 (0.09-22)
Calcutta	India	79 (67-88)	69 (40-79)	49 (13-73)	21 (0.69-48)	3.5 (0.07-30)
Mumbai	India	71 (66-75)	67 (58-71)	62 (48-68)	52 (32-61)	40 (25-54)
Shantou	China	70 (57-76)	58 (32-70)	42 (4.4-61)	7.1 (0.25-41)	0.32 (0.13-12)
Hong Kong	China	62 (56-66)	57 (41-62)	49 (17-58)	21 (6.8-48)	12 (3.1-26)
Osaka	Japan	43 (38-47)	39 (11-43)	25 (2.0-40)	2.4 (1.3-23)	1.5 (1.1-3.0)
Tianjin	China	40 (33-44)	33 (19-40)	25 (5.0-35)	11 (0.31-24)	0.82 (0.03-14)
Tokyo	Japan	37 (33-41)	33 (21-37)	27 (2.5-34)	3.9 (0.18-27)	0.32 (0.02-6.5)
Shenzhen	China	35 (30-39)	30 (22-35)	25 (7.6-31)	11 (3.7-25)	4.9 (1.00-14)
Karachi	Pakistan	30 (23-35)	24 (12-31)	16 (2.7-26)	4.1 (0.38-15)	1.2 (0.13-5.8)
Jakarta	Indonesia	28 (24-31)	24 (17-28)	20 (5.2-25)	7.6 (0.65-20)	1.4 (0.19-11)
Surabaya	Indonesia	27 (24-30)	24 (19-27)	22 (5.3-25)	7.7 (2.2-22)	2.7 (0.01-12)
Quezon City	Philippines	23 (13-28)	13 (5.5-23)	8.4 (2.2-14)	2.6 (0.70-7.9)	1.5 (0.04-3.1)
Buenos Aires	Argentina	22 (16-26)	16 (1.3-21)	7.4 (0.02-17)	0.02 (0.00-6.4)	0.01 (0.00-0.03)
New York	United States	19 (7.6-31)	11 (2.9-22)	5.9 (1.00-15)	1.7 (0.03-6.0)	0.26 (0.02-2.5)
Seoul	South Korea	13 (7.6-19)	7.8 (3.5-13)	5.2 (0.95-8.5)	1.3 (0.17-5.0)	0.39 (0.07-1.8)
Rajshahi	Bangladesh	6.4 (0.14-20)	0.17 (0.01-6.4)	0.02 (0.01-0.91)	0.01 (0.00-0.01)	0.01 (0.00-0.01)
Cairo	Egypt	5.1 (0.40-11)	0.81 (0.00-5.5)	0.05 (0.00-1.9)	0.00 (0.00-0.04)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)

Table S8: Percentage of population currently occupying land more than 2 m below projected high tide lines under a multi-century timeframe and different equilibrium warming scenarios – for the 20 most-affected large urban agglomerations (total population at least one million) and globally. ‘Present’ denotes warming and sea level projections based on cumulative emissions through 2020 only, assuming no further net emissions. UAs are ranked by multi-century percentage vulnerability after 4°C warming. Vulnerability below -2 m from SLR by 2100 is near zero. 66% confidence intervals are in parentheses.

Place	Country	4°C	3°C	2°C	1.5°C	Present
Shanghai	China	31 (29-31)	30 (25-31)	27 (8.9-30)	13 (2.4-27)	4.0 (1.1-18)
Dhaka	Bangladesh	24 (19-26)	20 (10-24)	13 (3.4-21)	4.8 (0.23-13)	1.4 (0.03-6.2)
Calcutta	India	15 (12-16)	13 (7.6-15)	9.1 (2.4-14)	3.9 (0.13-8.9)	0.65 (0.01-5.5)
Tianjin	China	14 (12-16)	12 (7.0-14)	9.0 (1.8-13)	4.2 (0.11-8.7)	0.30 (0.01-5.1)
Hong Kong	China	14 (12-15)	13 (9.2-14)	11 (3.8-13)	4.6 (1.5-11)	2.8 (0.69-5.9)
Mumbai	India	13 (12-14)	12 (11-13)	11 (8.9-13)	9.6 (5.9-11)	7.4 (4.7-10)
Jakarta	Indonesia	11 (9.4-12)	9.5 (6.8-11)	7.9 (2.1-9.8)	3.0 (0.26-7.8)	0.56 (0.08-4.2)
Haora	India	10 (9.1-11)	9.3 (4.8-10)	6.7 (1.5-9.7)	2.1 (0.02-6.6)	0.74 (0.01-2.9)
Tokyo	Japan	9.4 (8.2-10)	8.3 (5.2-9.3)	6.9 (0.62-8.6)	0.98 (0.05-6.8)	0.08 (0.01-1.6)
Hanoi	Vietnam	9.2 (7.3-9.7)	7.6 (4.1-9.2)	5.0 (1.1-8.0)	1.9 (0.01-4.9)	0.07 (0.00-2.5)
Shantou	China	8.8 (7.2-9.6)	7.4 (4.0-8.8)	5.3 (0.55-7.7)	0.90 (0.03-5.1)	0.04 (0.02-1.5)
Osaka	Japan	6.3 (5.6-6.9)	5.7 (1.6-6.3)	3.7 (0.29-5.8)	0.36 (0.19-3.4)	0.22 (0.16-0.45)
Surabaya	Indonesia	4.5 (4.0-5.0)	4.0 (3.2-4.5)	3.6 (0.88-4.1)	1.3 (0.36-3.6)	0.44 (0.00-2.0)
Shenzhen	China	4.4 (3.7-4.9)	3.8 (2.7-4.4)	3.2 (0.95-3.9)	1.3 (0.46-3.1)	0.62 (0.13-1.8)
Karachi	Pakistan	3.4 (2.6-3.9)	2.7 (1.3-3.4)	1.8 (0.30-2.9)	0.46 (0.04-1.7)	0.14 (0.01-0.65)
Buenos Aires	Argentina	2.6 (1.9-3.1)	1.9 (0.15-2.5)	0.88 (0.00-2.0)	0.00 (0.00-0.77)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)
Quezon City	Philippines	2.5 (1.4-3.0)	1.4 (0.59-2.5)	0.90 (0.24-1.5)	0.28 (0.08-0.86)	0.17 (0.00-0.34)
New York	United States	2.4 (0.95-3.9)	1.4 (0.36-2.7)	0.73 (0.13-1.8)	0.22 (0.00-0.75)	0.03 (0.00-0.32)
Seoul	South Korea	2.0 (1.2-3.0)	1.2 (0.54-2.0)	0.82 (0.15-1.3)	0.21 (0.03-0.78)	0.06 (0.01-0.28)
Rajshahi	Bangladesh	1.9 (0.04-6.0)	0.05 (0.00-1.9)	0.00 (0.00-0.27)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)
Beijing	China	0.78 (0.33-1.1)	0.38 (0.00-0.78)	0.00 (0.00-0.47)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)

Table S9: Millions of people currently occupying land more than 2 m below projected high tide lines under a multi-century timeframe and different equilibrium warming scenarios – for the 20 most-affected urban agglomerations. ‘Present’ denotes warming and sea level projections based on cumulative emissions through 2020 only, assuming no further net emissions. UAs are ranked by multi-century vulnerability after 4°C warming. Vulnerability below -2 m from SLR by 2100 is near zero. 66% confidence intervals are in parentheses.