

Supporting Information

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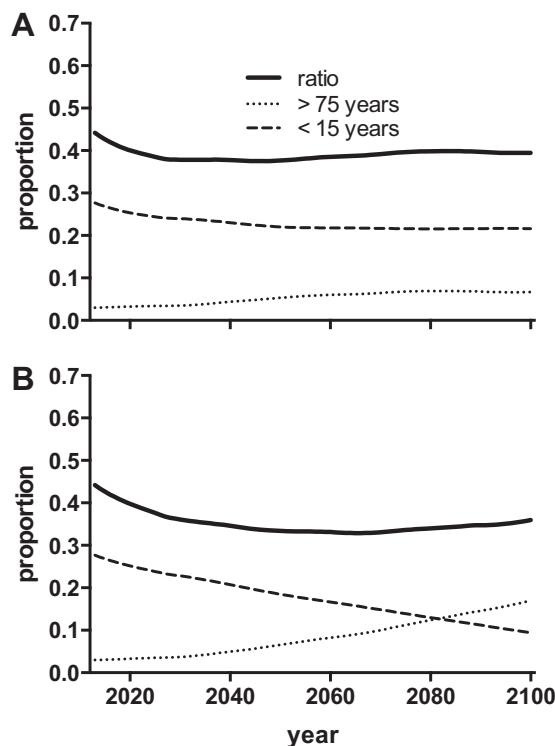


Fig. S1. Testing sensitivity of scenario assumptions: Proportion of people <15 y or >75 y per time step, and their ratio to the remainder of the population (dependency ratio) for (A) Scenario 1 (BAU), and (B) Scenario 3 (decreasing mortality, increasing age at primiparity, decreasing fertility to one child per female). See main text for detailed scenario descriptions.

Table S1. Summary of initial parameter values and temporal changes for the 10 scenarios considered

Scenario	Fertility (m) (children per female)	Primiparity	Mean juvenile mortality (\bar{M}_{0-5})	Mean adult mortality (\bar{M}_{6-100})	Catastrophic deaths
1	2.37 (constant)	unchanged	0.0131 (constant)	0.0490 (constant)	0
2a	2.37 (2013) → 2.00 (2100)	50% $m_{15-24} \rightarrow m_{25-49}^*$	0.0131 (2013) → 0.0066 (2100)	0.0490 (2013) → 0.0245 (2100)	0
2b	2.37 (2013) → 2.00 (2100)	50% $m_{15-24} \rightarrow m_{25-49}$	0.0131 (constant)	0.0490 (constant)	0
3	2.37 (2013) → 1.00 (2100)	50% $m_{15-24} \rightarrow m_{25-49}$	0.0131 (2013) → 0.0066 (2100)	0.0490 (2013) → 0.0245 (2100)	0
4	2.37 (2013) → 1.00 (2045, constant to 2100)	50% $m_{15-24} \rightarrow m_{25-49}$	0.0131 (constant)	0.0490 (constant)	0
5	2.37–15.8% births per year [†] (constant)	Unchanged	0.0131 (constant)	0.0490 (constant)	0
6	2.37 (constant)	Unchanged	0.0131 (2013) → 0.0262 (2100)	0.0490 (constant)	0
7	2.37 (constant)	Unchanged	0.0131 (constant)	0.0490 (constant)	500 million deaths 2056–2061
8	2.37 (constant)	Unchanged	0.0131 (constant)	0.0490 (constant)	2 billion deaths 2056–2060
9	2.37 (constant)	Unchanged	0.0131 (constant)	0.0490 (constant)	6 billion deaths 2041–2045

An arrow (→) indicates the parameter value changes (linearly) to the new value indicated by the year given.

*For example, 50% of the fertility resulting from 15- to 24-y-olds shifts to that of 25- to 49-y-olds.

[†]For example, each year, 15.8% of births deemed “unwanted” are subtracted from total fertility.

Table S2. BAU population growth and its implications for Biodiversity Hotspots

Subregion	N_{2013} (millions)	N_{2100}/N_{2013}	\bar{D}_{2100} (ppl km $^{-2}$)	Biodiversity Hotspots
1-Africa D	425	7.02	246.4	Guinean Forests of West Africa Mediterranean Basin Cape Floristic Region Succulent Karoo Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Madagascar & Indian Ocean Islands Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa Eastern Afromontane Horn of Africa Guinean Forests of West Africa
2-Africa E	491	5.64	241.3	
7-Eastern Mediterranean D	432	3.51	215.4	Eastern Afromontane Horn of Africa Mediterranean Basin Irano-Anatolian
5-Americas D	87	2.29	67.7	Tropical Andes Tumbes-Choco-Magdalena Caribbean Islands Mesoamerica
12-Southeast Asia D	1405	2.06	656.6	Himalaya Indo-Burma Western Ghats and Sri Lanka
6-Eastern Mediterranean B	158	1.75	44.7	Eastern Afromontane Horn of Africa Mediterranean Basin Irano-Anatolian
4-Americas B	518	1.50	44.8	Chilean Winter Rainfall and Valdivian Forests Atlantic Forest Cerrado Tropical Andes Tumbes-Choco-Magdalena Caribbean Islands Mesoamerica California Floristic Province Madrean Pine-Oak Woodlands
11-Southeast Asia B	346	1.29	177.1	Indo-Burma Sundaland Wallacea
3-Americas A	373	1.06	20.0	Caribbean Islands California Floristic Province
9-Europe B	241	0.98	75.1	Mediterranean Basin Irano-Anatolian Caucasus
14-Western Pacific B	1571	0.90	107.5	Mountains of Central Asia Mountains of Central Asia Himalaya Mountains of Southwest China Indo-Burma Sundaland Philippines East Melanesian Islands Polynesia-Micronesia
8-Europe A	460	0.70	82.7	Mediterranean Basin
10-Europe C	270	0.54	7.0	Caucasus
13-Western Pacific A	166	0.52	10.4	Mountains of Central Asia Southwest Australia Forests of East Australia New Caledonia New Zealand Japan

Current human population size and structure (N_{2013}), ratio of population change based on our midrange BAU demographic projections (N_{2100}/N_{2013}), mean population density (people km $^{-2}$) in 2100 across all countries per region (\bar{D}_{2100}) and the Biodiversity Hotspots contained within each of 14 WHO-defined population subregions. Regions are ordered (descending) by N_{2100}/N_{2013} . Subregion country composition (see legend to Fig. 4 for country code expansion): Africa D (Region 1: AGO, BEN, BFA, CMR, CPV, DZA, GAB, GHA, GIN, GMB, GNB, GNQ, LBR, MDG, MLI, MRT, MUS, NER, NGA, SEN, SLE, STP, SYC, TCD, TGO), Africa E (Region 2: BDI, BWA, CAF, CIV, COD, COG, ERI, ETH, KEN, LSO, MOZ, MWI, NAM, RWA, SWZ, TZA, UGA, ZAF, ZMB, ZWE), Americas A (Region 3: CAN, CUB, USA), Americas B (Region 4: ARG, ATG, BHS, BLZ, BRA, BRB, CHL, COL, CRI, DMA, DOM, GRD, GUY, HND, JAM, KNA, LCA, MEX, PAN, PRY, SLV, SUR, TTO, URY, VCT, VEN), Americas D (Region 5: BOL, ECU, GTM, HTI, NIC, PER), Eastern Mediterranean B (Region 6: ARE, BHR, CYP, IRN, JOR, KWT, LBN, LBY, OMN, QAT, SAU, SYR, TUN), Eastern Mediterranean D (Region 7: AFG, DJI, EGY, IRQ, MAR, PAK, SOM, SDN, YEM), Europe A (Region 8: AND, AUT, BEL, CHE, CZE, DEU, DNK, ESP, FIN, FRA, GBR, GRC, HRV, IRL, ISL, ISR, ITA, LUX, MCO, MLT, NLD, NOR, PRT, SMR, SVN, SWE), Europe B (Region 9: ALB, ARM, AZE, BGR, BIH, GEO, KGZ, MKD, MNE, POL, ROU, SRB, SVK, TJK, TKM, TUR, UZB), Europe C (Region 10: BLR, EST, HUN, KAZ, LTU, LVA, MDA, RUS, U.K.R), Southeast Asia B (Region 11: IDN, LKA, THA, TLS), Southeast Asia D (Region 12: BGD, BTN, IND, MDV, MMR, NPL, PRK), Western Pacific A (Region 13: AUS, BRN, JPN, NZL, SGP), Western Pacific B (Region 14: CHN, COK, FJI, FSM, KHM, KIR, KOR, LAO, MHL, MNG, MYS, NIU, NRU, PHL, PLW, PNG, SLB, TON, TUV, VNM, VUT, WSM).

Table S3. Effects of declining fertility and mortality by region

Subregion	N_{2013} (millions)	N_{2100}/N_{2013}	\bar{D}_{2100} (ppl km $^{-2}$)
1-Africa D	425	4.45	156.1
2-Africa E	491	3.61	154.7
7-Eastern Mediterranean D	432	2.31	141.8
5-Americas D	87	1.56	46.1
12-Southeast Asia D	1405	1.41	448.5
6-Eastern Mediterranean B	158	1.24	31.7
4-Americas B	518	1.08	32.2
11-Southeast Asia B	346	0.96	132.1
3-Americas A	373	0.77	14.7
9-Europe B	241	0.74	56.4
14-Western Pacific B	1571	0.68	81.5
8-Europe A	460	0.54	64.3
13-Western Pacific A	166	0.44	8.7
10-Europe C	270	0.42	5.4

Shown are the current human population size and structure (N_{2013}), ratio of population change based on our midrange demographic projections (N_{2100}/N_{2013}), mean population density (people km $^{-2}$) in 2100 across all countries per region (\bar{D}_{2100}). This scenario assumes a linear trend to halving the initial (2013) fertilities and mortalities (juvenile and nonjuvenile), and increasing age at primiparity (following Scenario 2 conditions) by 2100. Regions are ordered (descending) by N_{2100}/N_{2013} . Subregion country composition (see Fig. 4 for expansion of country abbreviations): Africa D (Region 1: AGO, BEN, BFA, CMR, CPV, DZA, GAB, GHA, GIN, GMB, GNB, GNQ, LBR, MDG, MLI, MRT, MUS, NER, NGA, SEN, SLE, STP, SYC, TCD, TGO), Africa E (Region 2: BDI, BWA, CAF, CIV, COD, COG, ERI, ETH, KEN, LSO, MOZ, MWI, NAM, RWA, SWZ, TZA, UGA, ZAF, ZMB, ZWE), Americas A (Region 3: CAN, CUB, USA), Americas B (Region 4: ARG, ATG, BHS, BLZ, BRA, BRB, CHL, COL, CRI, DMA, DOM, GRD, GUY, HND, JAM, KNA, LCA, MEX, PAN, PRY, SLV, SUR, TTO, URY, VCT, VEN), Americas D (Region 5: BOL, ECU, GTM, HTI, NIC, PER), Eastern Mediterranean B (Region 6: ARE, BHR, CYP, IRN, JOR, KWT, LBN, LBY, OMN, QAT, SAU, SYR, TUN), Eastern Mediterranean D (Region 7: AFG, DJI, EGY, IRQ, MAR, PAK, SOM, SDN, YEM), Europe A (Region 8: AND, AUT, BEL, CHE, CZE, DEU, DNK, ESP, FIN, FRA, GBR, GRC, HRV, IRL, ISL, ISR, ITA, LUX, MCO, MLT, NLD, NOR, PRT, SMR, SVN, SWE), Europe B (Region 9: ALB, ARM, AZE, BGR, BIH, GEO, KGZ, MKD, MNE, POL, ROU, SRB, SVK, TJK, TKM, TUR, UZB), Europe C (Region 10: BLR, EST, HUN, KAZ, LTU, LVA, MDA, RUS, U.K.R), Southeast Asia B (Region 11: IDN, LKA, THA, TLS), Southeast Asia D (Region 12: BGD, BTN, IND, MDV, MMR, NPL, PRK), Western Pacific A (Region 13: AUS, BRN, JPN, NZL, SGP), Western Pacific B (Region 14: CHN, COK, FJI, FSM, KHM, KIR, KOR, LAO, MHL, MNG, MYS, NIU, NRU, PHL, PLW, PNG, SLB, TON, TUV, VNM, VUT, WSM).

Other Supporting Information Files

[Dataset S1 \(PDF\)](#)
[Dataset S2 \(PDF\)](#)