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**Reporting Summary** 

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see <u>Authors & Referees</u> and the <u>Editorial Policy Checklist</u>.

Statistics						
For all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods section.						
n/a Confirmed						
The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement						
A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured repeatedly						
The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided  Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.						
A description of all covariates tested						
A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons						
A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)						
For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i> ) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>						
For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings	For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings					
For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes	For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of outcomes					
Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's <i>d</i> , Pearson's <i>r</i> ), indicating how they were calculated						
Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's <i>d</i> , Pearson's <i>r</i> ), indicating how they were calculated  Our web collection on <u>statistics for biologists</u> contains articles on many of the points above.						
Software and code						
Policy information about <u>availability of computer code</u>						
Data collection Custom Matlab Code (R2017b) was used to generate CoastalDEM. This code can be made available to editors and reviewers upon request, but due to licensing restrictions from Climate Central, may not be shared publicly.						
Data analysis Custom Python/C++/Matlab (R2017b) code was used to perform exposure analyses. This code can be made available to editors and reviewers upon request, but due to licensing restrictions from Climate Central, may not be shared publicly.						

## Data

Policy information about availability of data

All manuscripts must include a data availability statement. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors/reviewers.

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

All exposure analyses that support the findings of our study are available within the article and its supplementary information files. The datasets SRTM, AW3D30, MERITDEM, Landscan 2010, and GADM are publically available from their respective owners. The 3-arcsecond (90-meter) version of CoastalDEM used in this analysis is available at no cost from Climate Central for non-commercial research use.

Field-specific reporting						
Please select the one below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.						
Life sciences  Behavioural & social sciences  Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences						
For a reference copy of the document with all sections, see <a href="mailto:nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf">nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pdf</a>						
Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences study design						
All studies must disclose on these points even when the disclosure is negative.						
Study description	New elevation data was used to assess vulnerability of populated coastal land to sea level rise and coastal flooding. Elevation data were thresholded against projected sea level rise and 1-year storm heights to produce inundation surfaces, and these surfaces were intersected with population density data to estimate exposure.					
Research sample	NOAA Coastal Lidar: https://coast.noaa.gov/dataviewer/#/ SRTM 3.0 (NASA): https://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/ AW3D30 (JAXA): https://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/ALOS/en/aw3d30/index.htm MERITDEM: http://hydro.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~yamadai/MERIT_DEM/ GADM 2.0: https://gadm.org/ Landscan 2010: https://landscan.ornl.gov/					
Sampling strategy	Not relevant, as the complete datasets listed above were used (no random sampling).					
Data collection	SAK collected/downloaded and preprocessed the data to a consistent form suitable for analysis.					
Timing and spatial scale	Ale  Near-global coastal spatial scale, with complete coverage from latitudes 56S to 60N.  Data acquisition timing:  NOAA Coastal Lidar: 2013-2015  SRTM:2015  AW3D30: 2017  MERITDEM: 2018  GADM: 2015  Landscan 2010: 2015					
Data exclusions	No data were excluded.					
Reproducibility	Thorough QA analysis was performed to find and eliminate bugs/errors in the code. The exposure analysis system was used to integrate/compute total populations in each country, which produced accurate statistics. Inundation surfaces computed using NOAA's Coastal Lidar were also compared to NOAA's Sea Level Rise Viewer (https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/slr.html) with virtually identical results.					
Randomization	Not relevant					
Blinding	Not relevant					
Did the study involve field work? Yes No						
Reporting for specific materials, systems and methods						
We require information from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each material, system or method listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a response.						
Materials & experimental systems Methods						
n/a Involved in the study	n/a Involved in the study					

Materials & experimental systems		Methods	
n/a	Involved in the study	n/a	Involved in the study
$\boxtimes$	Antibodies	$\times$	ChIP-seq
$\boxtimes$	Eukaryotic cell lines	$\boxtimes$	Flow cytometry
$\boxtimes$	Palaeontology	$\boxtimes$	MRI-based neuroimaging
$\boxtimes$	Animals and other organisms		
$\boxtimes$	Human research participants		
$\boxtimes$	Clinical data		
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