

Supplementary Material

Global gridded data for the Shared Socio-economic Pathways

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1. Timeseries of global mean values of socio-economic capitals
2. Timeseries of mean values per world bank region of socioeconomic capitals
3. Comparison of projections at 0.25 degree and 1km² resolution

Supplementary Material 1.1: Global timeseries of socio-economic capital projections

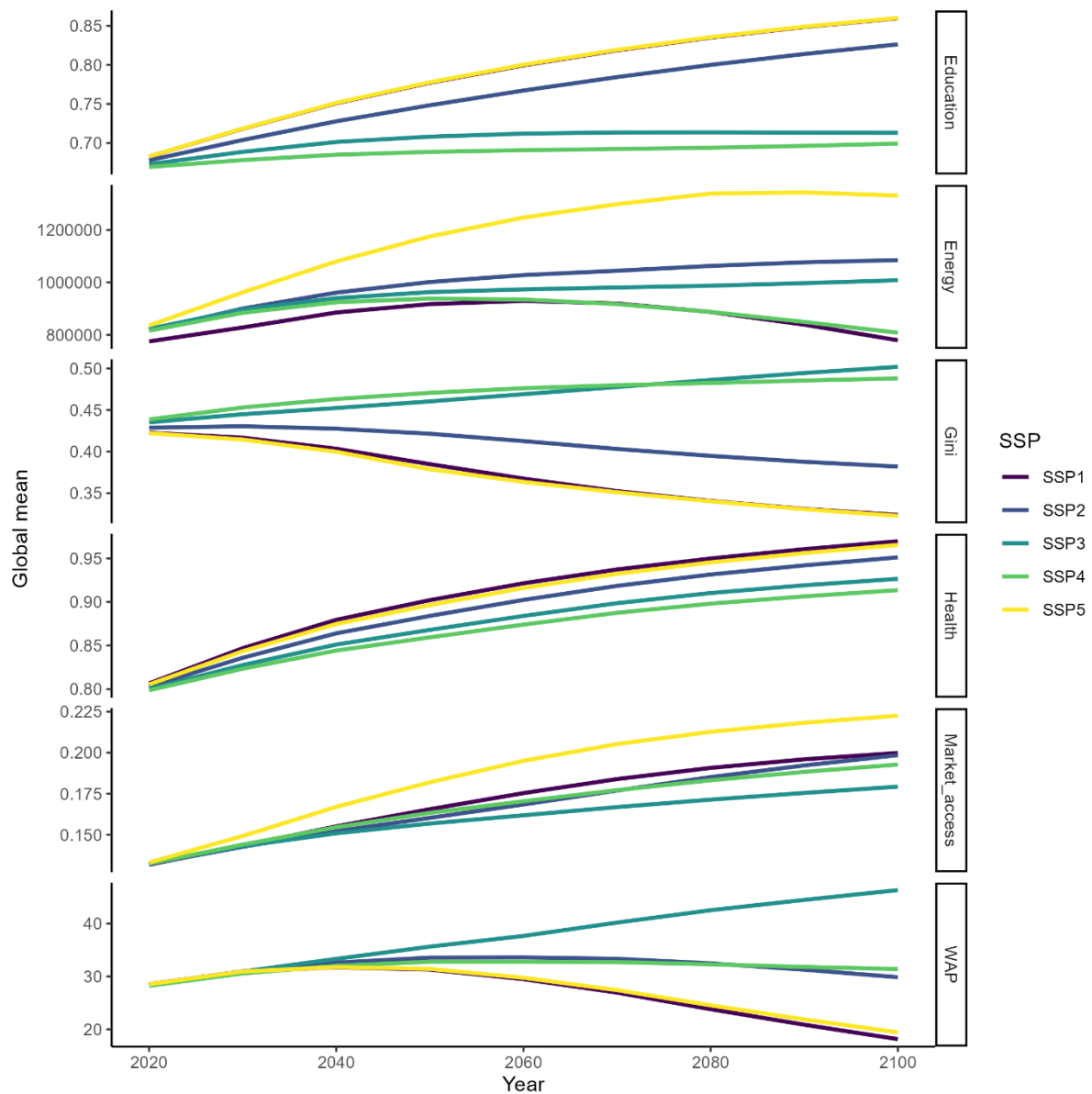


Figure S1: Global mean values of timeseries of socio-economic capitals projected for the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs). Note heterogenous scale of y-axis reflecting divergent rates and scales of change between indicators across the SSPs.

Supplementary Material 1.2: Regional timeseries of socio-economic capital projections

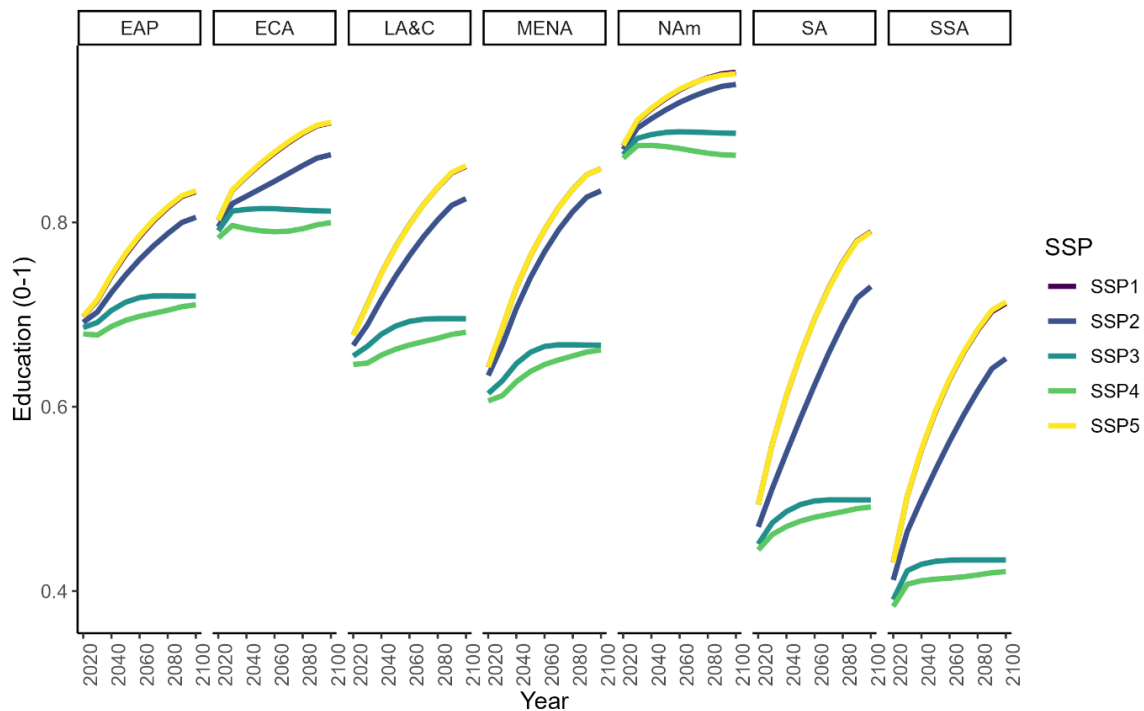


Figure S2a: Mean values of timeseries of the education index of the human development index by World Bank region, projected for the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs). Key: EAP = East Asia & Pacific; ECA = Europe & Central Asia; LA&C = Latin America & Caribbean; MENA = Middle East & North America; NAm = North America; SA = South Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

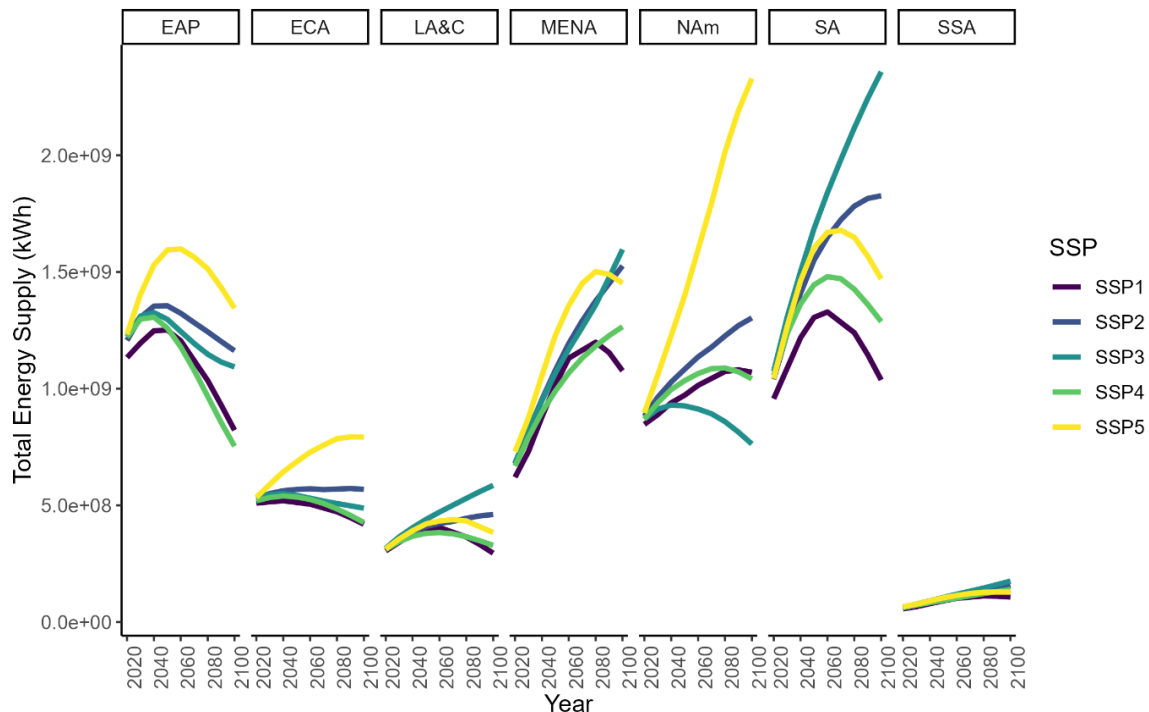


Figure S2b: Mean values of timeseries of total energy supply by World Bank region, projected for the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs). Key: EAP = East Asia & Pacific; ECA = Europe & Central Asia; LA&C = Latin America & Caribbean; MENA = Middle East & North America; NAm = North America; SA = South Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

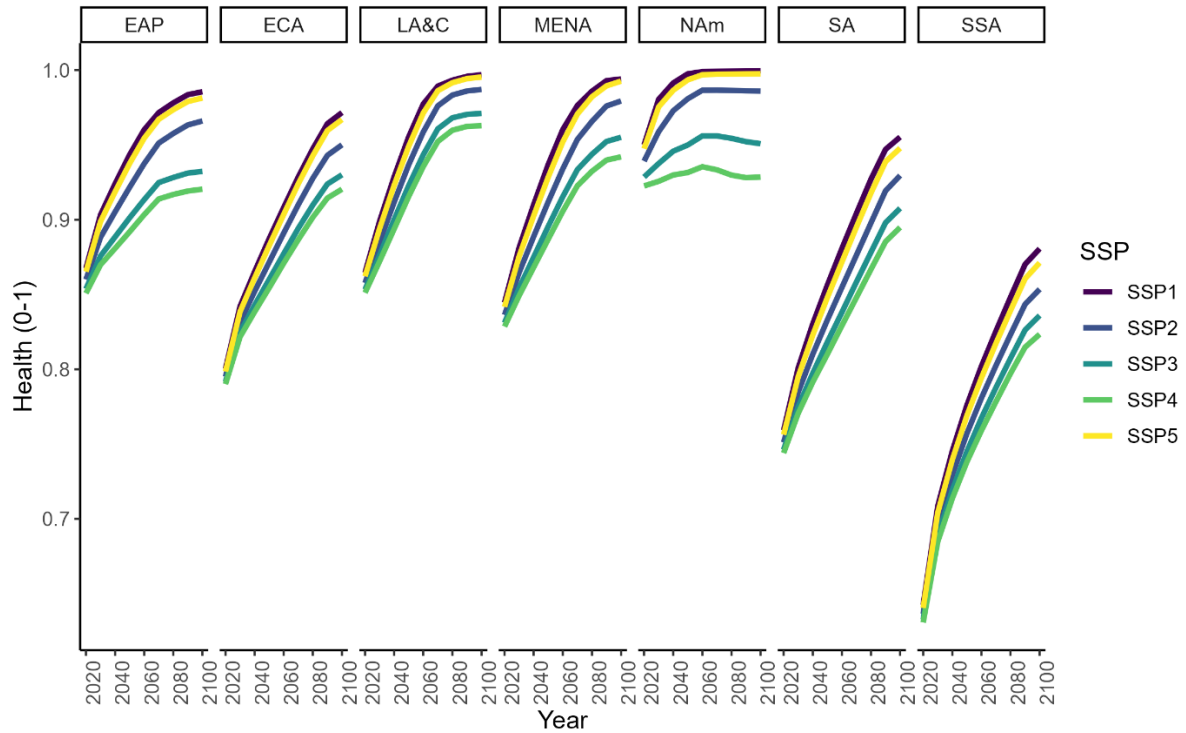


Figure S2c: Mean values of timeseries of the health index of the human development index by World Bank region, projected for the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs). Key: EAP = East Asia & Pacific; ECA = Europe & Central Asia; LA&C = Latin America & Caribbean; MENA = Middle East & North Africa; NAm = North America; SA = South Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

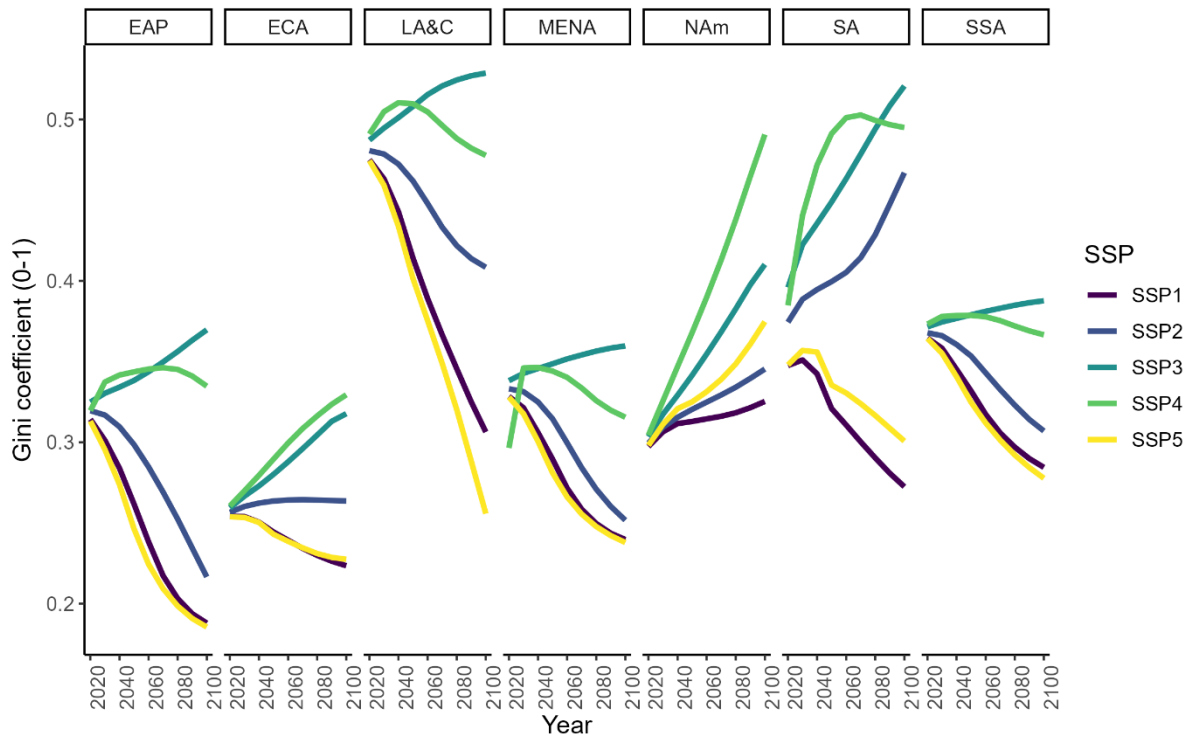


Figure S2d: Mean values of timeseries of the Gini coefficient by World Bank region, projected for the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs). Key: EAP = East Asia & Pacific; ECA = Europe & Central Asia; LA&C = Latin America & Caribbean; MENA = Middle East & North Africa; NAm = North America; SA = South Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa

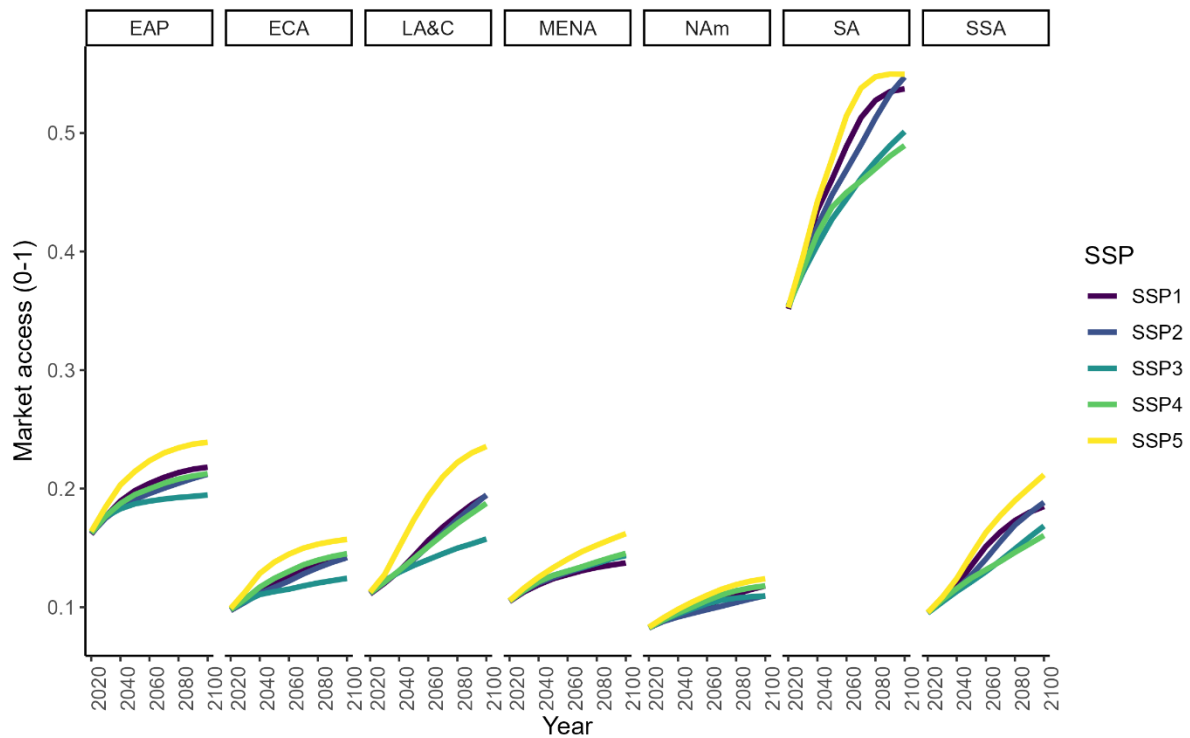


Figure S2e: Mean values of timeseries of market access by World Bank region, projected for the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs). Key: EAP = East Asia & Pacific; ECA = Europe & Central Asia; LA&C = Latin America & Caribbean; MENA = Middle East & North America; NAm = North America; SA = South Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

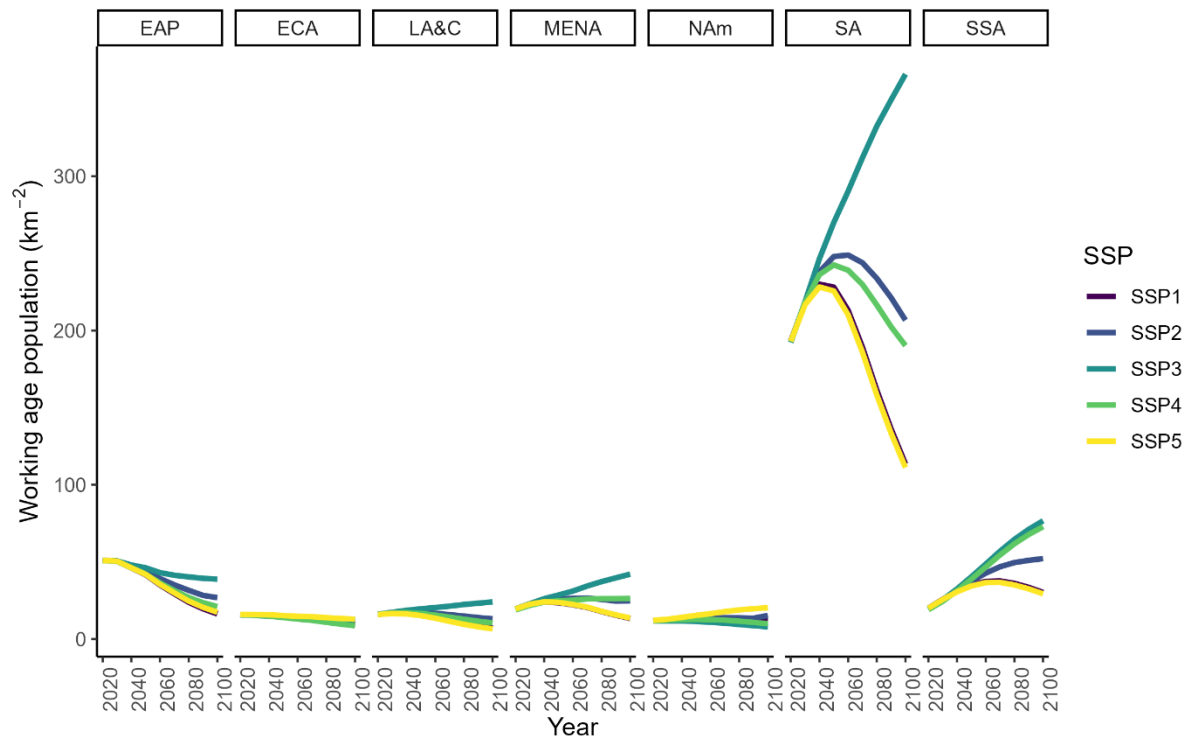


Figure S2f: Mean values of timeseries of working age population by World Bank region, projected for the shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs). Key: EAP = East Asia & Pacific; ECA = Europe & Central Asia; LA&C = Latin America & Caribbean; MENA = Middle East & North America; NAm = North America; SA = South Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

Supplementary Material 1.3: Comparison of data at 0.25 degree and 1km² resolution

Data are presented in this study at 0.25° resolution, reflecting the finest spatial scale at which all indicators could be projected. We here show the effect this has on the Gini coefficient at high latitudes – illustrating the distorting effect of the 0.25° grid (Figure S3). We also show mean values from the high latitudes ($\geq 50^\circ$ North).

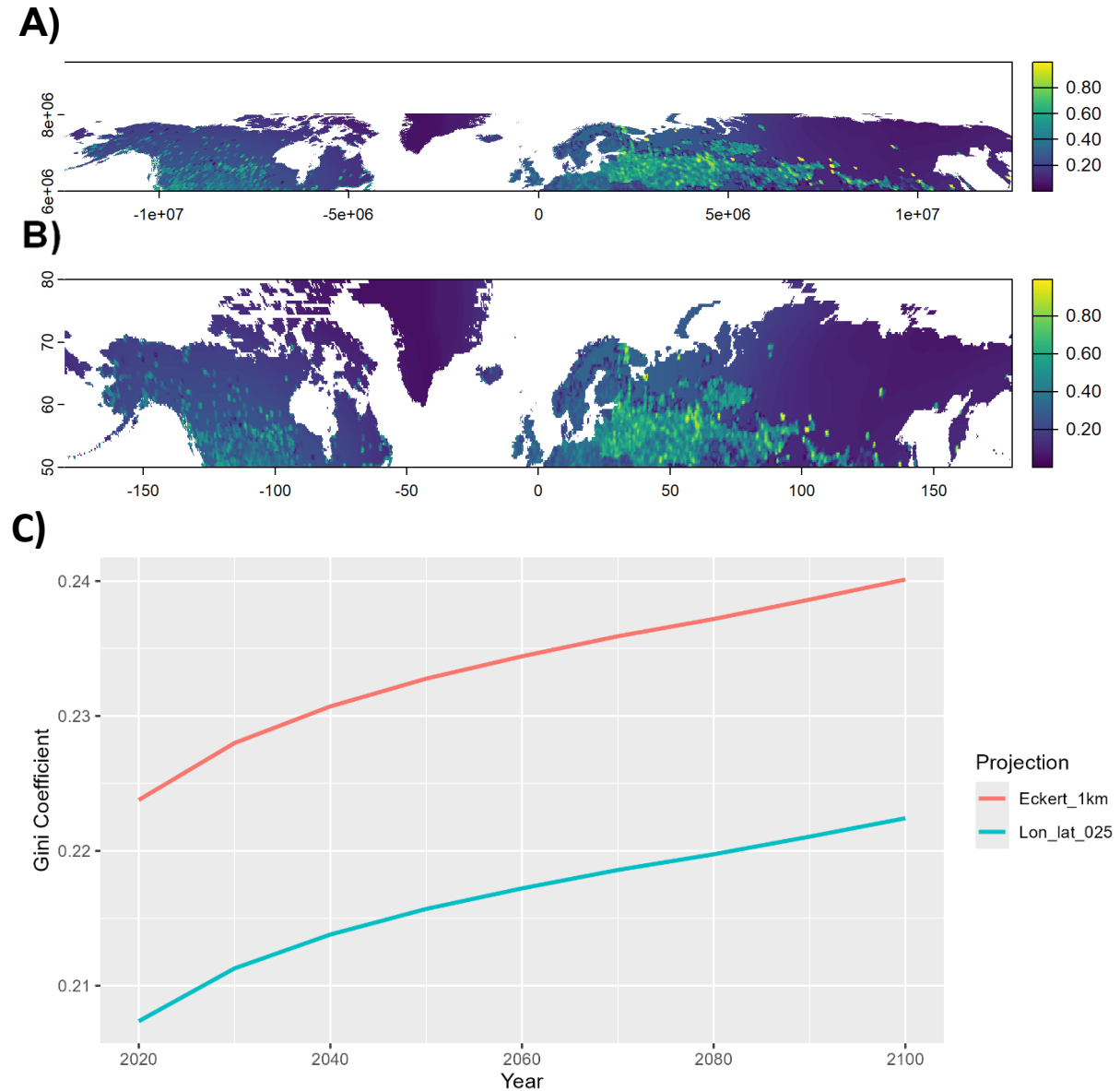


Figure S3: A comparison of the Gini coefficient for the Northern high-latitudes at: A) 1km², B) 0.25° resolution; C) shows the impact on mean pixel values. Whilst core aspects of the data are retained across versions, distortions of the longitude-latitude based projection are evident in B) & C). Data users working at high latitudes are recommended to use data from A) and project this for their purposes.