Supplementary Table S1. Climate-related hazard definitions.

Table 1. Overview exposure indicators developed in this paper

Extreme temperature

Why? Temperature extremes at both ends of the spectrum can impact human health and economic activities, while they are worsening due to climate change.
Indicators
18. Percentage of population exposed to *n* number of hot days
19. Percentage of population exposed to *n* number of tropical nights
20. Percentage of population exposed to n number of days identified as a hot day and tropical night
21. Population-weighted average of the number of days with heat stress
22. Percentage of population exposed to *n* number of icing days

Extreme precipitation

Why? Precipitation extremes can cause sudden flooding, impacting agriculture and leading to a loss of agricultural yield, and is expected to worsen due to climate change.
Indicators
6. Percentage of cropland exposed to *n* number of days with above-average precipitation amounts

Drought

Why? Drought has far-reaching socio-economic impacts, particularly on agriculture, resulting in a loss of agricultural yield, and is influenced by climate change.
Indicators
7. Average cropland soil moisture anomaly

Wildfire

Why? Wildfire threatens people's lives and wellbeing both directly and indirectly, and can also occur more frequently and intensively because of climate change.
Indicators
8. Percentage of population located in areas at risk of burning
9. Percentage of forested areas at risk of burning

Wind threats

Why? Wind threats are common hazards to humans directly through flying debris and falling trees or damage to built-up areas, and are expected to worsen due to climate change.
Indicators
10. Percentage of population exposed to violent wind gusts
1. Percentage of built-up area exposed to violent wind gusts
2. Percentage of population exposed to cyclone wind threats with different return periods
3. Percentage of built-up area exposed to cyclone wind threats with different return periods

River flooding

Why? River flooding can cause significant economic losses, impacting the population, built-up areas or infrastructure, and is expected to worsen due to climate change.
Indicators
14. Percentage of population exposed to river flooding with different return periods
1. Percentage of built-up area exposed to river flooding with different return periods
2. Percentage of cropland exposed to river flooding with different return periods

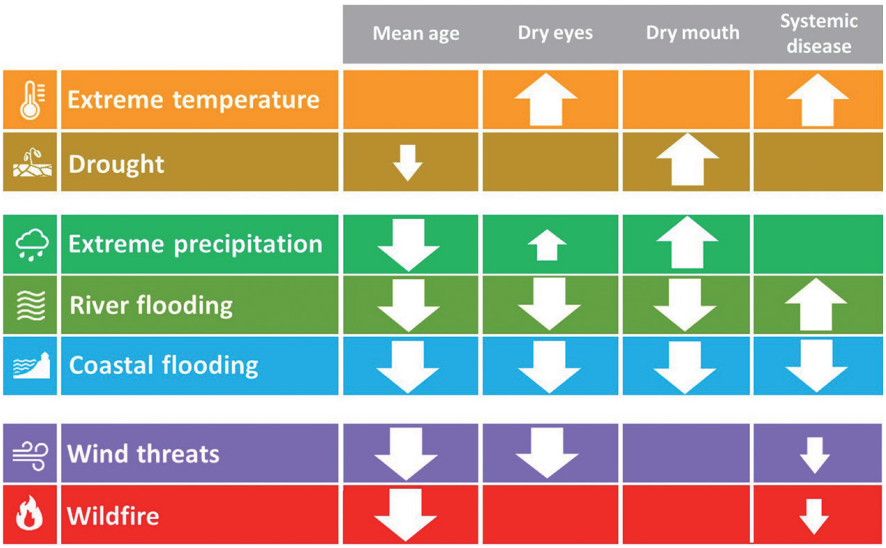
Coastal flooding

Why? Coastal flooding threatens coastal regions and communities and is expected to worsen due to climate change.
Indicators
17. Percentage of population exposed to coastal flooding with different return periods
1. Percentage of built-up area exposed to coastal flooding with different return periods
2. Percentage of cropland exposed to coastal flooding with different return periods

Note: A return period is the average or estimated time that a specific climate-related hazard is likely to recur.

Supplementary Table S2. Correlation results for the relationship between the male-to-female ratio and each climate variable.

Variable	Correlation	*p*-value	Number of cases
ET_10w	-0.028	0.899	16042
EP_10w	-0.217	0.32	16042
D_10w	0.4	0.058	16042
WF_10w	-0.222	0.309	16042
WT_10w	0.12	0.586	16042
RF_10w	0.201	0.357	16042
CF_10w	0.174	0.427	16042
CLIMATE_10w_d	0.228	0.296	16042
CLIMATE_10w_hot	0.016	0.941	16042
CLIMATE_10w_water	0.158	0.473	16042



APPENDIX

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