

Evaluating the quality of the Global Human Settlement Layer R2023A

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European Commission
Joint Research Centre (JRC)
Unit E.1 - GHSL

The 13th ISDE International Lectures

11/11/2024

Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) data ecosystem

Dataset name	Variable	Spatial resolution			Year	Nature of the data
		10 m	100 m	1000 m		
GHS-BUILT-S	Total built-up surface [sqm]	•			2018	Measured
GHS-BUILT-S	Total built-up surface [sqm]		•	•	1975-2030	Measured, modelled
GHS-BUILT-H	Average building height [m]		•		2018	Measured
GHS-BUILT-V	Total building volume [m3]		•	•	1975-2030	Derived
GHS-BUILT-S-NRES	Non-residential built-up surface [sqm]	•	•	•	1975-2030, 2018	Measured, modelled
GHS-BUILT-V-NRES	Non-residential building volume [m3]		•	•	1975-2030	Derived
GHS-POP	Resident population		•	•	1975-2030	Measured, modelled
GHS-LAND	Land surface [sqm]	•	•	•	2018	Measured
GHS-SMOD	Degree of Urbanisation settlement model			•	1975-2030	Derived
GHS-MSZ	Morphological Settlement Zone	•			2018	Derived
GHS-BUTYPE	Built-up typology		•		2018	Derived

- Continuous estimates
- Categorical data
- Multitemporal 1975-2030

Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) data ecosystem

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GHS-BUILT-S	Total built-up surface [sqm]		•	•	1975-2030	Measured, modelled	✓
GHS-BUILT-H	Average building height [m]		•		2018	Measured	✓
GHS-BUILT-V	Total building volume [m3]		•	•	1975-2030	Derived	
GHS-BUILT-S-NRES	Non-residential built-up surface [sqm]	•	•	•	1975-2030, 2018	Measured, modelled	✓
GHS-BUILT-V-NRES	Non-residential building volume [m3]		•	•	1975-2030	Derived	
GHS-POP	Resident population		•	•	1975-2030	Measured, modelled	✓
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- Continuous estimates
- Categorical data
- Multitemporal 1975-2030

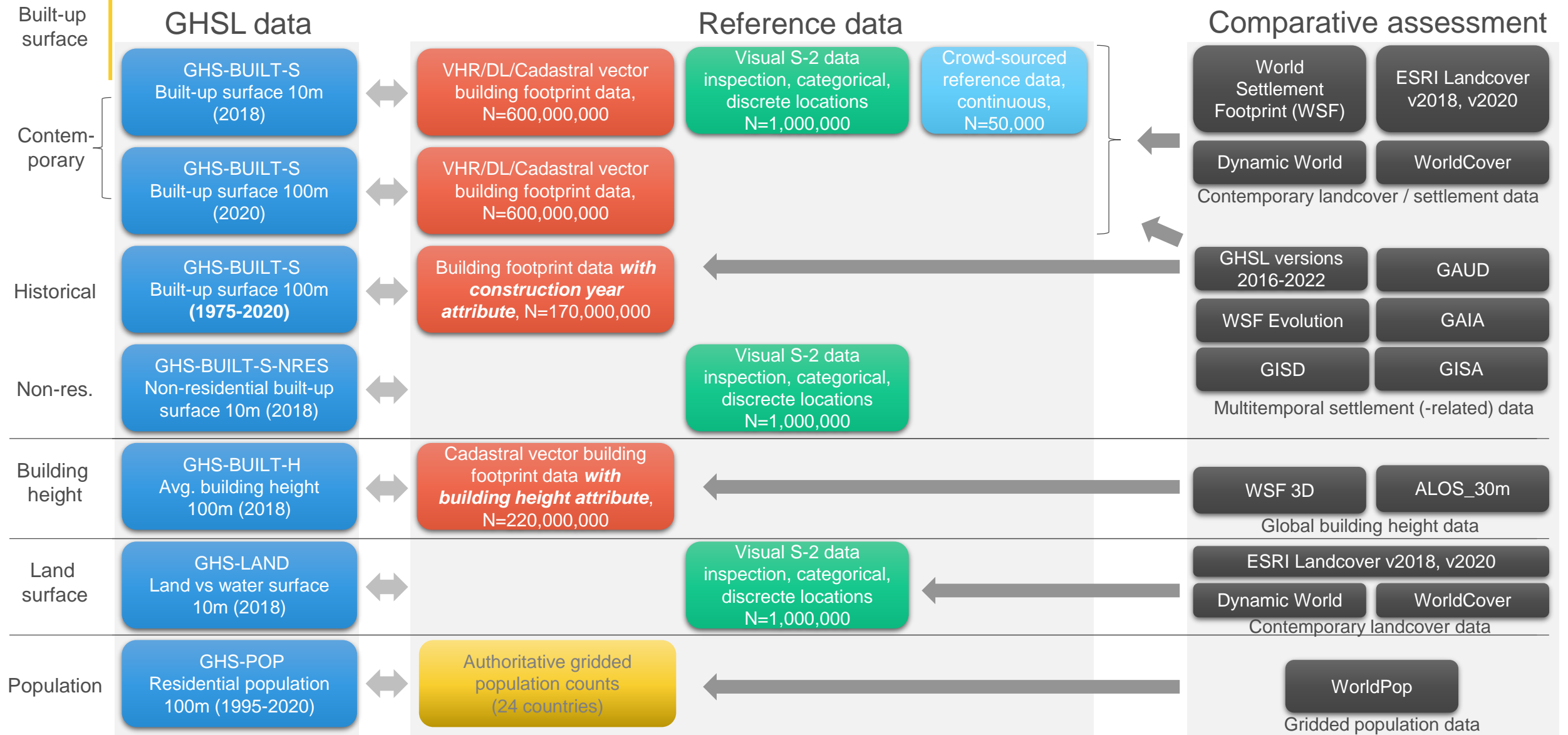
Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) data ecosystem

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GHS-POP	Resident population		•	•	1975-2030	Measured, modelled	✓
GHS-LAND	Land surface [sqm]	•	•	•	2018	Measured	✓

Evaluating the quality of *measured* and *modelled primary* components of the GHSL ecosystem.

- Continuous estimates
- Categorical data
- Multitemporal 1975-2030

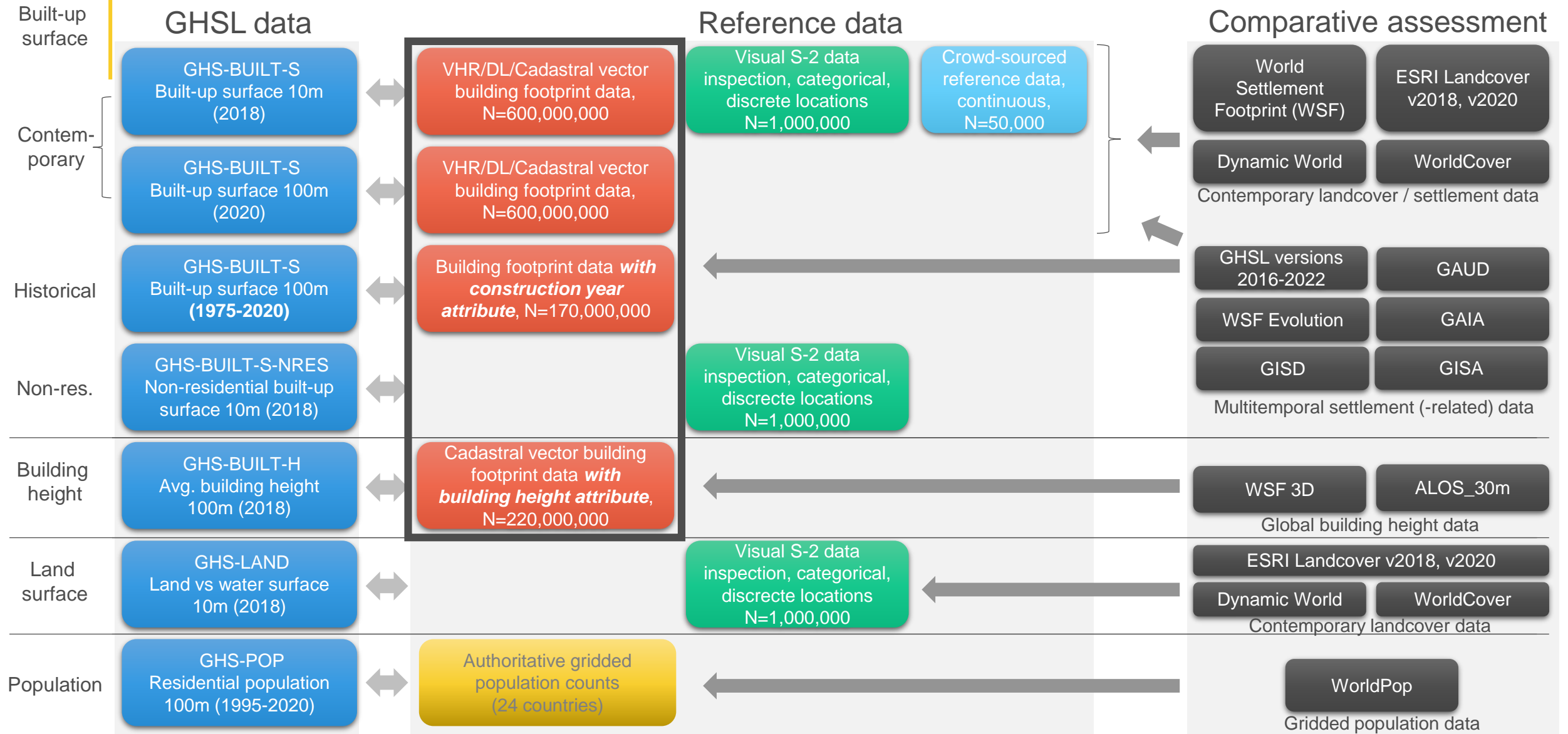
Quality evaluation by means of accuracy assessments



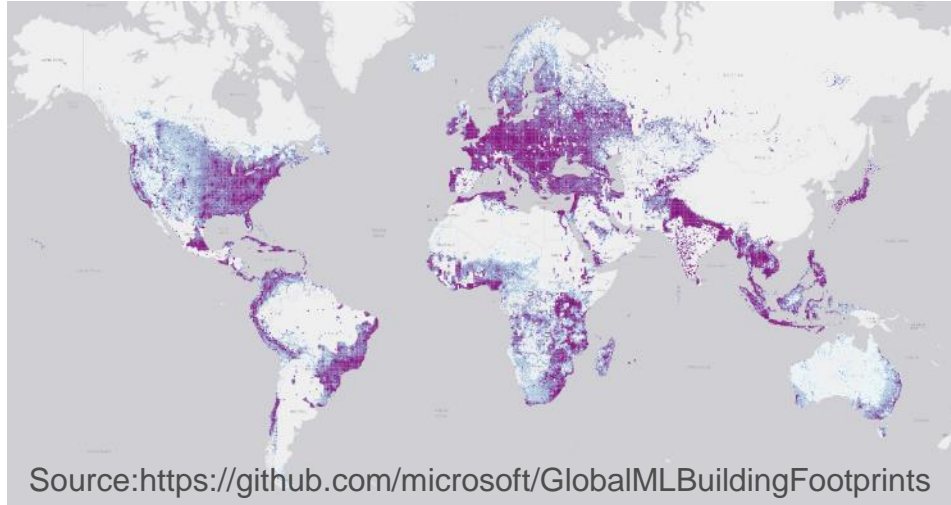
Validation

Benchmarking

Reference data



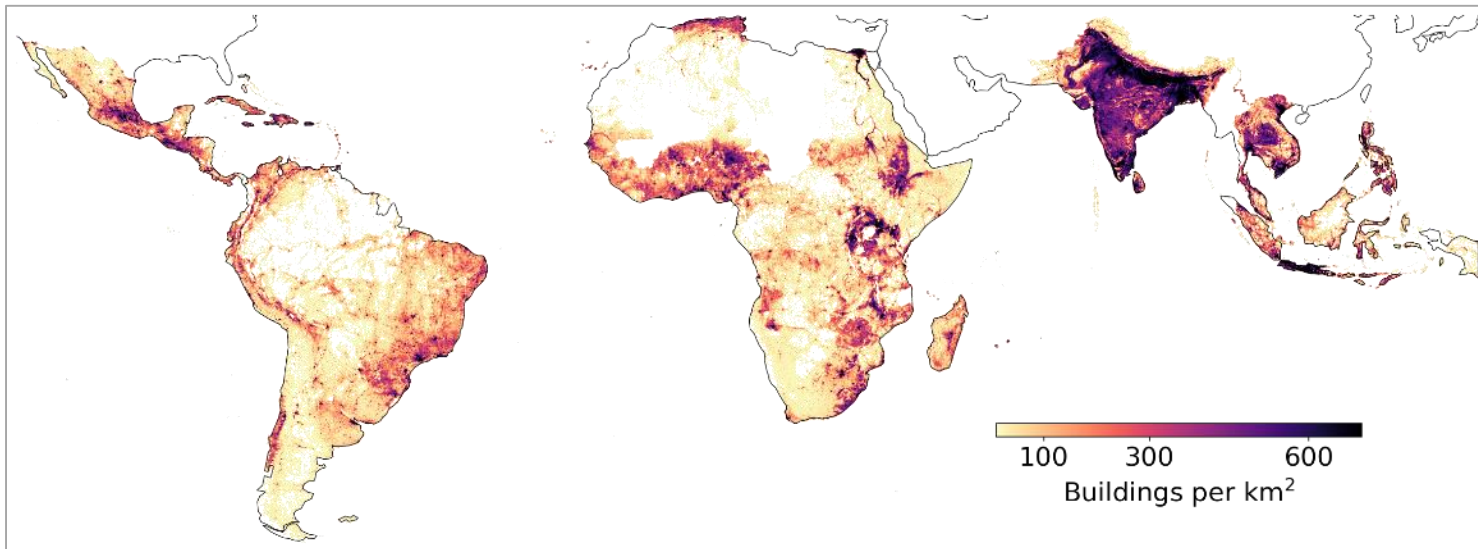
Reference data I: CNN-based, VHR-derived building footprint data



Source: <https://github.com/microsoft/GlobalMLBuildingFootprints>

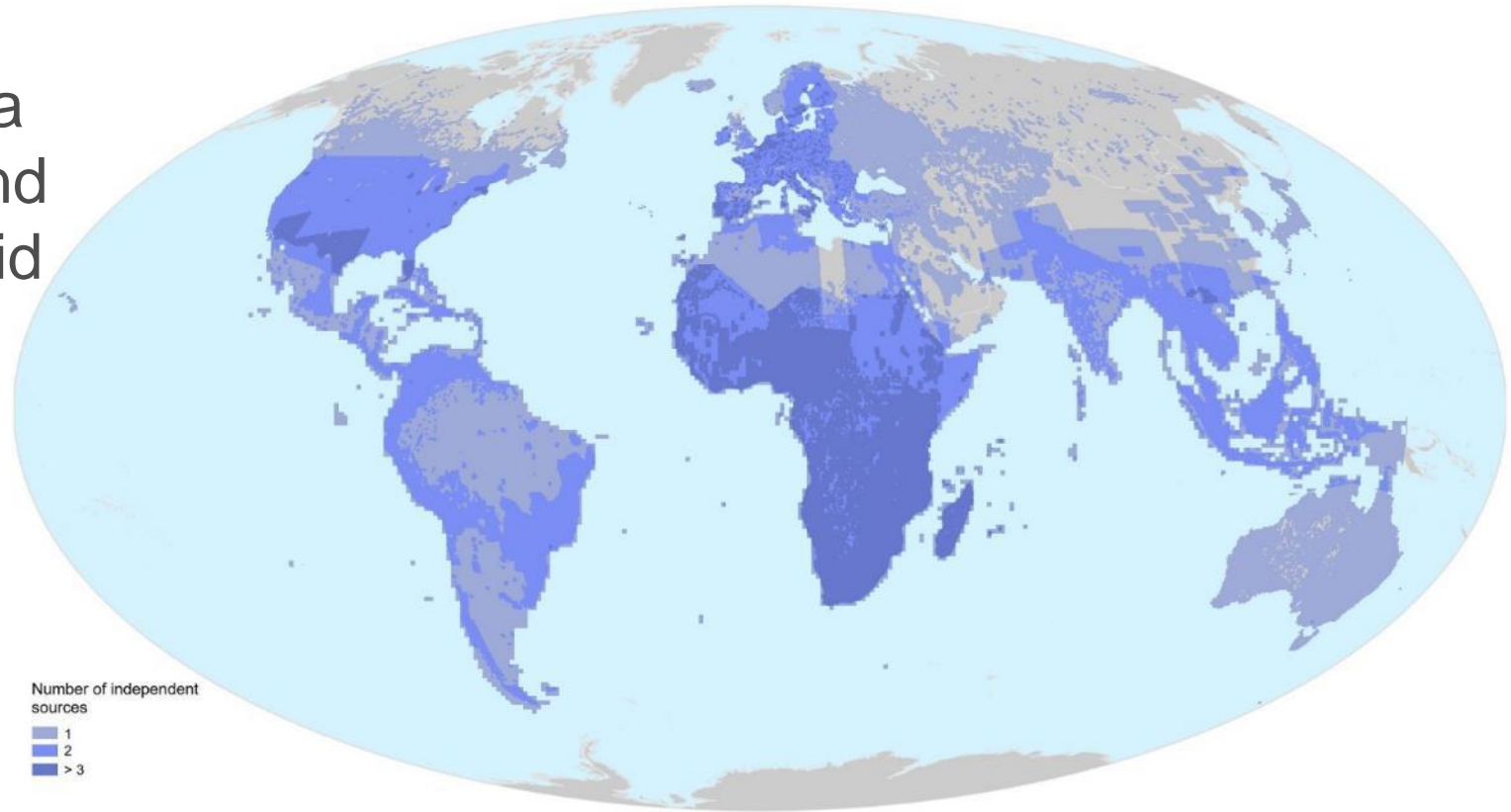
Google: The dataset contains 1.8 billion building detections, across an inference area of 58M km² within Africa, South Asia, South-East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Microsoft: 1.4B buildings from Bing Maps imagery between 2014 and 2024



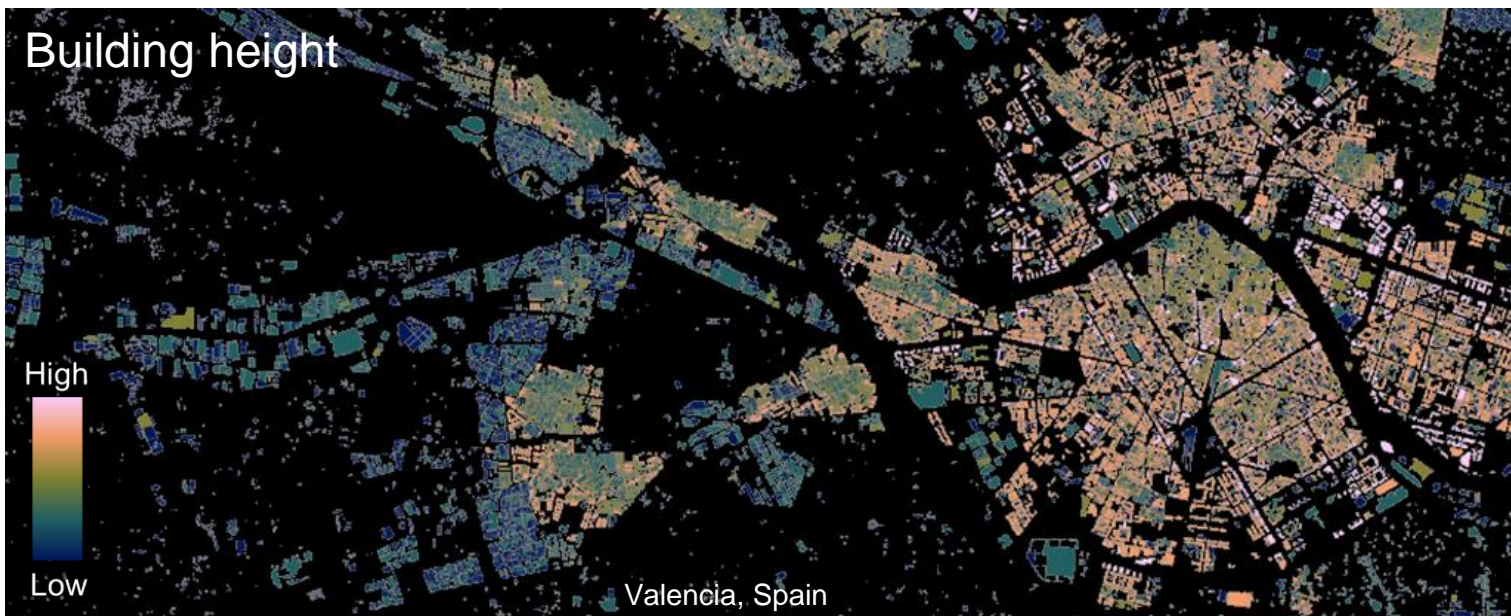
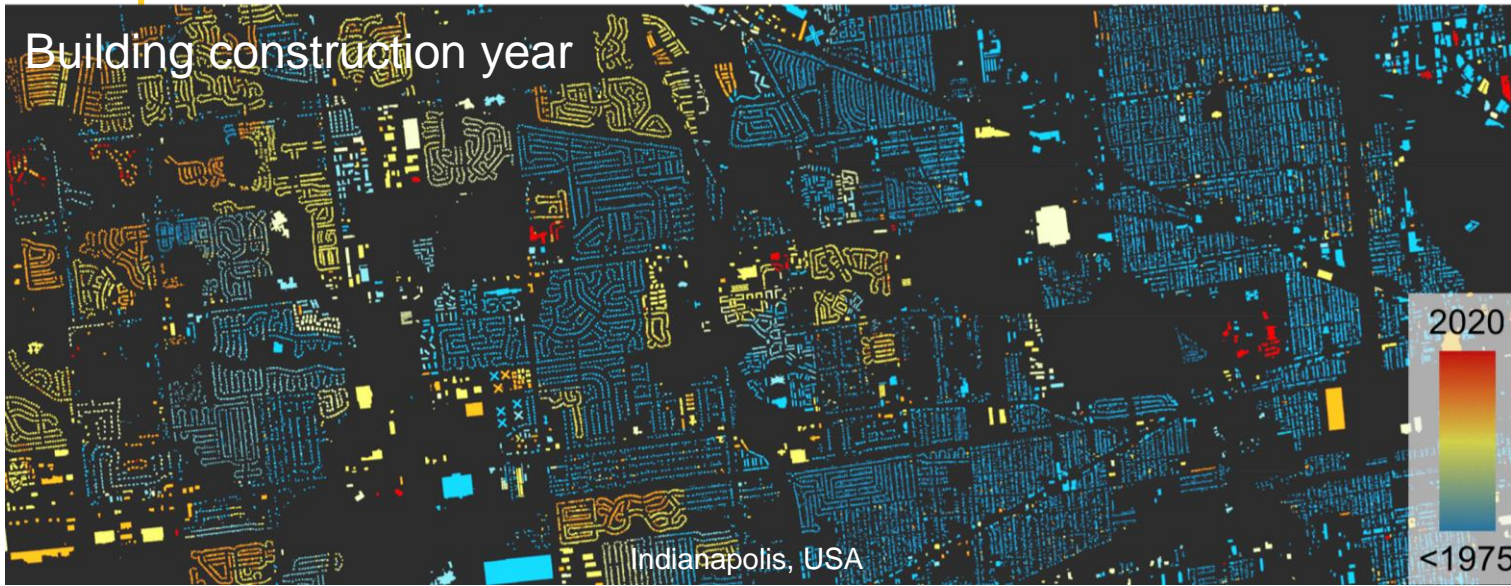
Reference data I: CNN-based, VHR-derived building footprint data

- Sources: Microsoft, Google, Ecopia
- Reference building footprint data were rasterized into 1m, 10m and 100m grids, aligned to GHSL grid
- Analytical unit: blocks of 25x25km, globally distributed
- Agreement calculated at block-level
- Agreement metric: R-accuracy, MAE



Source: Pesaresi et al. 2024

Reference data II: Cadastral building footprint data attributed with construction year / height information



Building evolution in Boulder, Colorado, USA (1900-2015)
1900




Data source: MTBF-33 Multi-temporal building footprint dataset
Animation created by Johannes H. Uhl, University of Colorado Boulder, 2022.

Data source: MTBF-33,
Visualisation: <https://github.com/johannesuhl/shapefile2gif>



Reference data II: Cadastral building footprint data attributed with construction year information

MTBF-33



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Data in Brief

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/dib

Data Article


MTBF-33: A multi-temporal building footprint dataset for 33 counties in the United States (1900 – 2015)

Johannes H. Uhl^{a,b,c,*}, Stefan Leyk^{b,c}

^a University of Colorado Boulder, Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES) 216 UCB, Boulder, CO-80309, USA

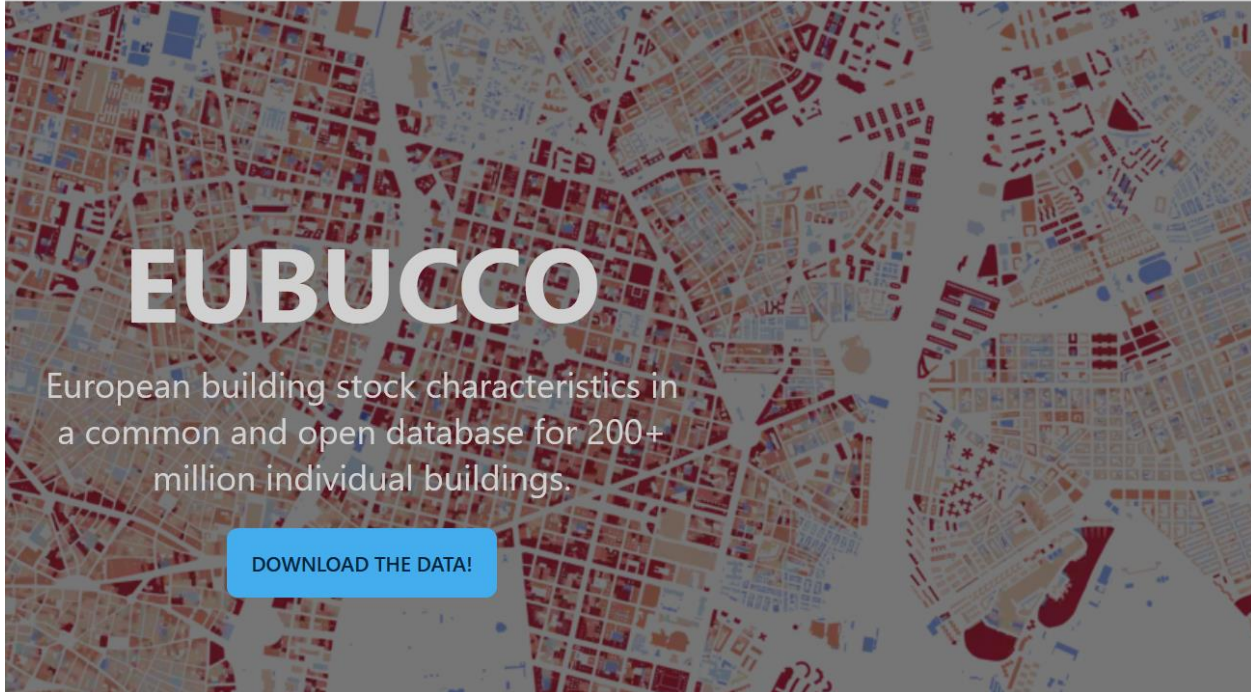
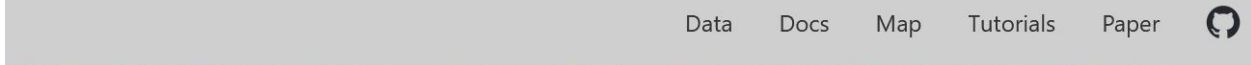
^b University of Colorado Boulder, Institute of Behavioral Science, 483 UCB, Boulder, CO-80309, USA

^c University of Colorado Boulder, Department of Geography, 260 UCB, Boulder, CO-80309, USA



Source: Uhl and Leyk (2022)

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EUBUCCO

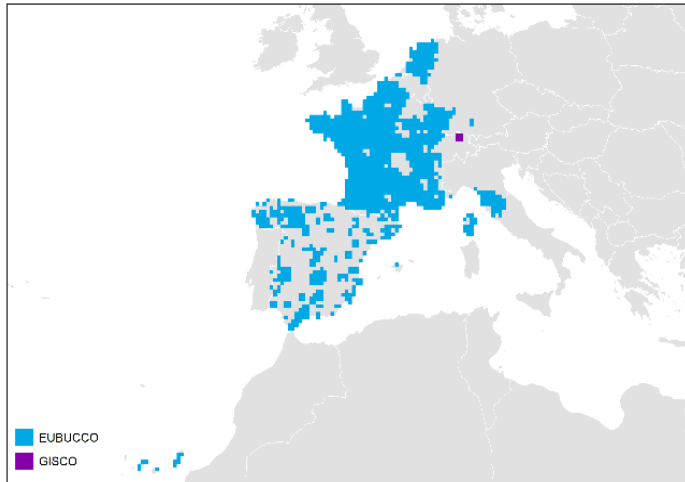
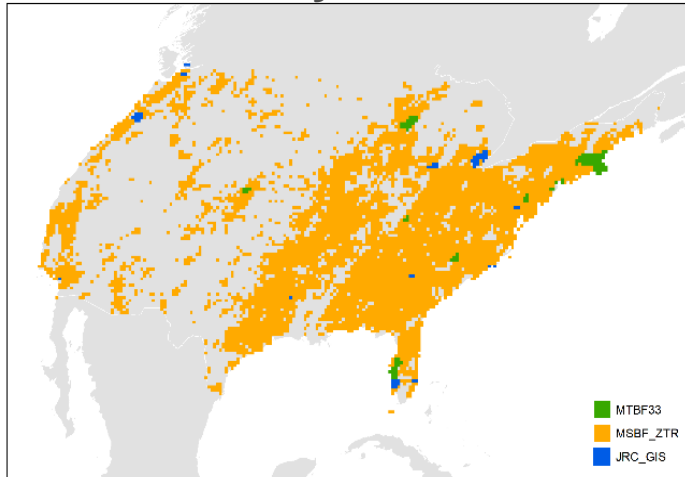
European building stock characteristics in a common and open database for 200+ million individual buildings.

[DOWNLOAD THE DATA!](#)

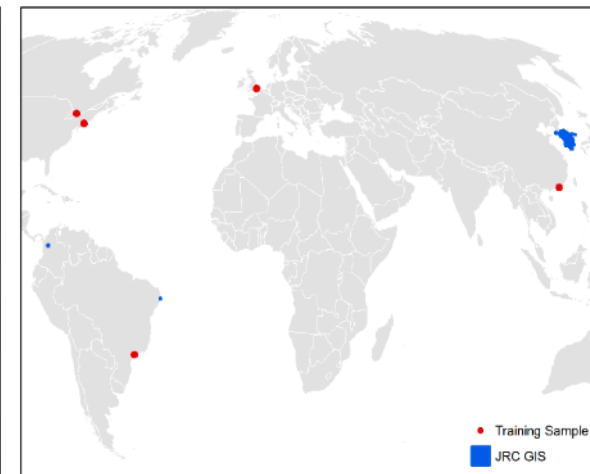
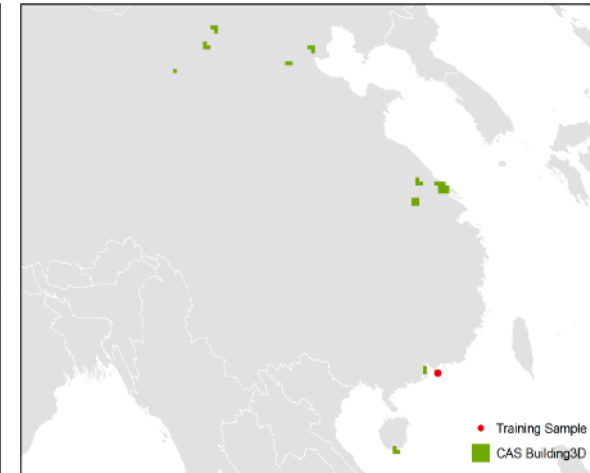
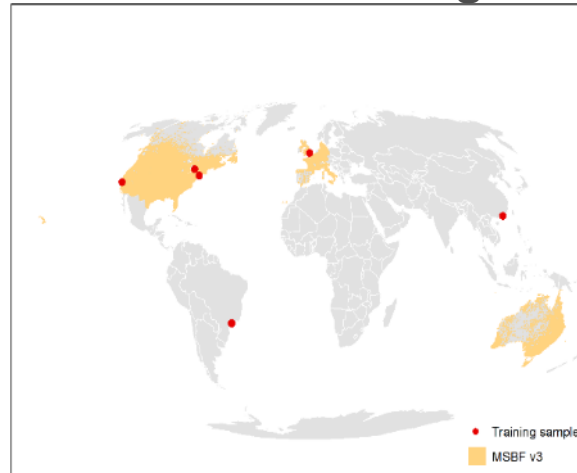
Source: <https://eubucco.com/>

Reference data II: Cadastral building footprint data attributed with construction year / height information

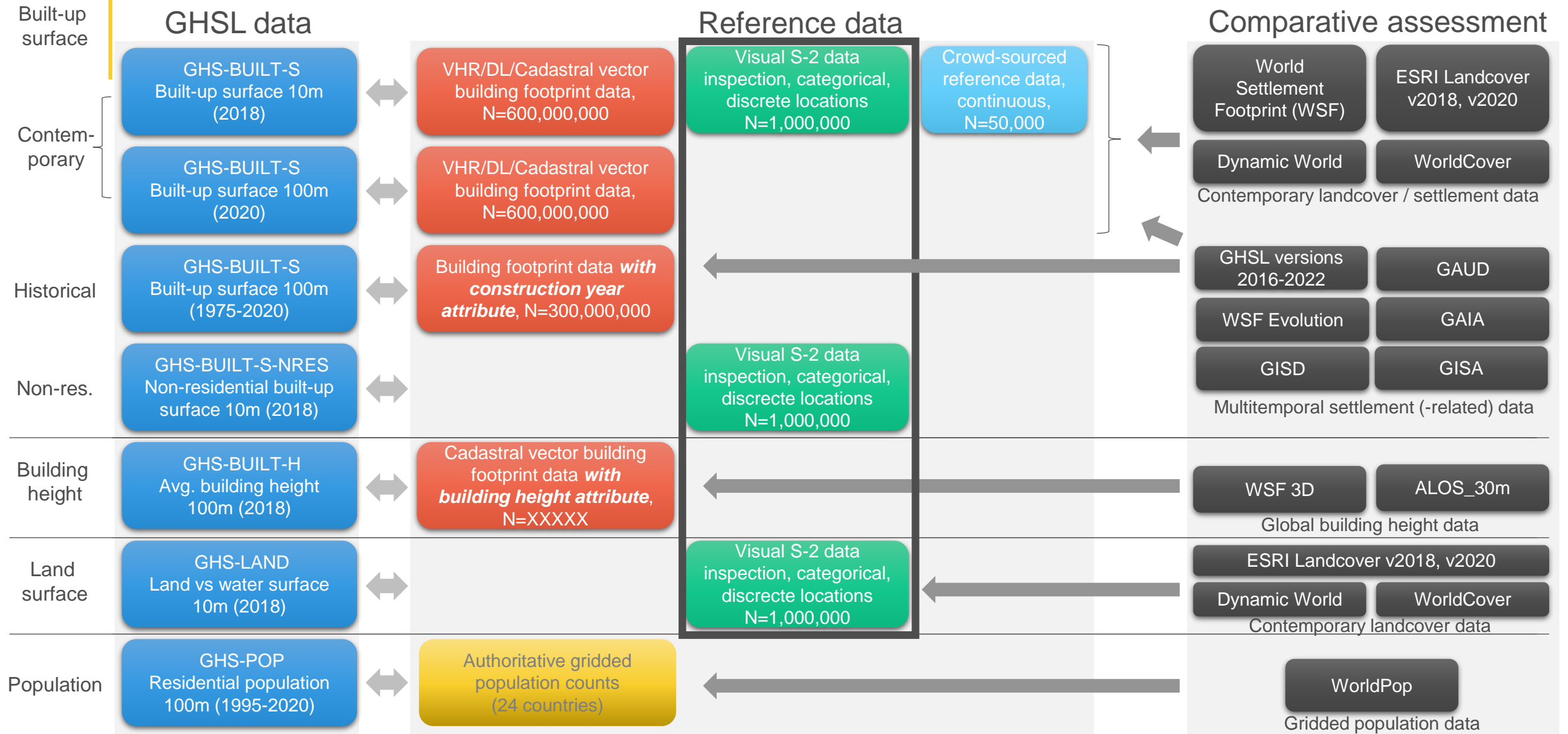
Coverage of BF data with construction year information



Coverage of BF data with height information



Reference data

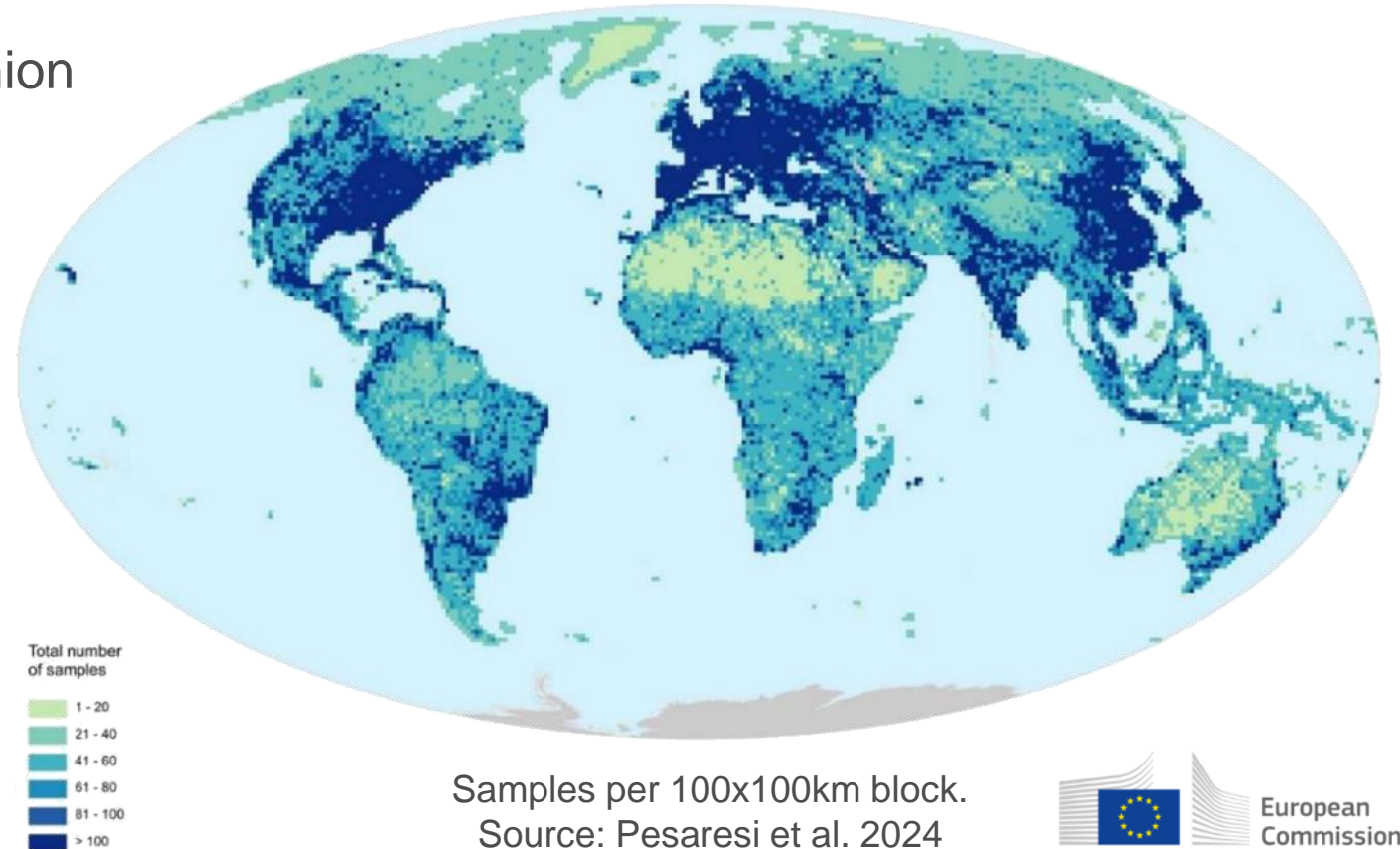
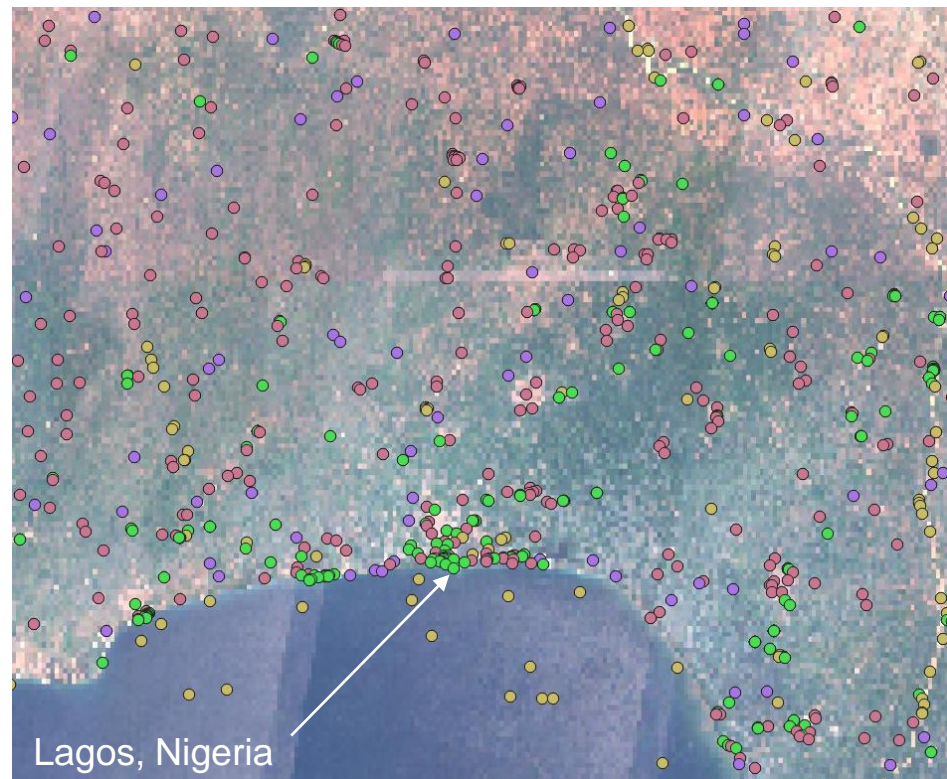


Validation

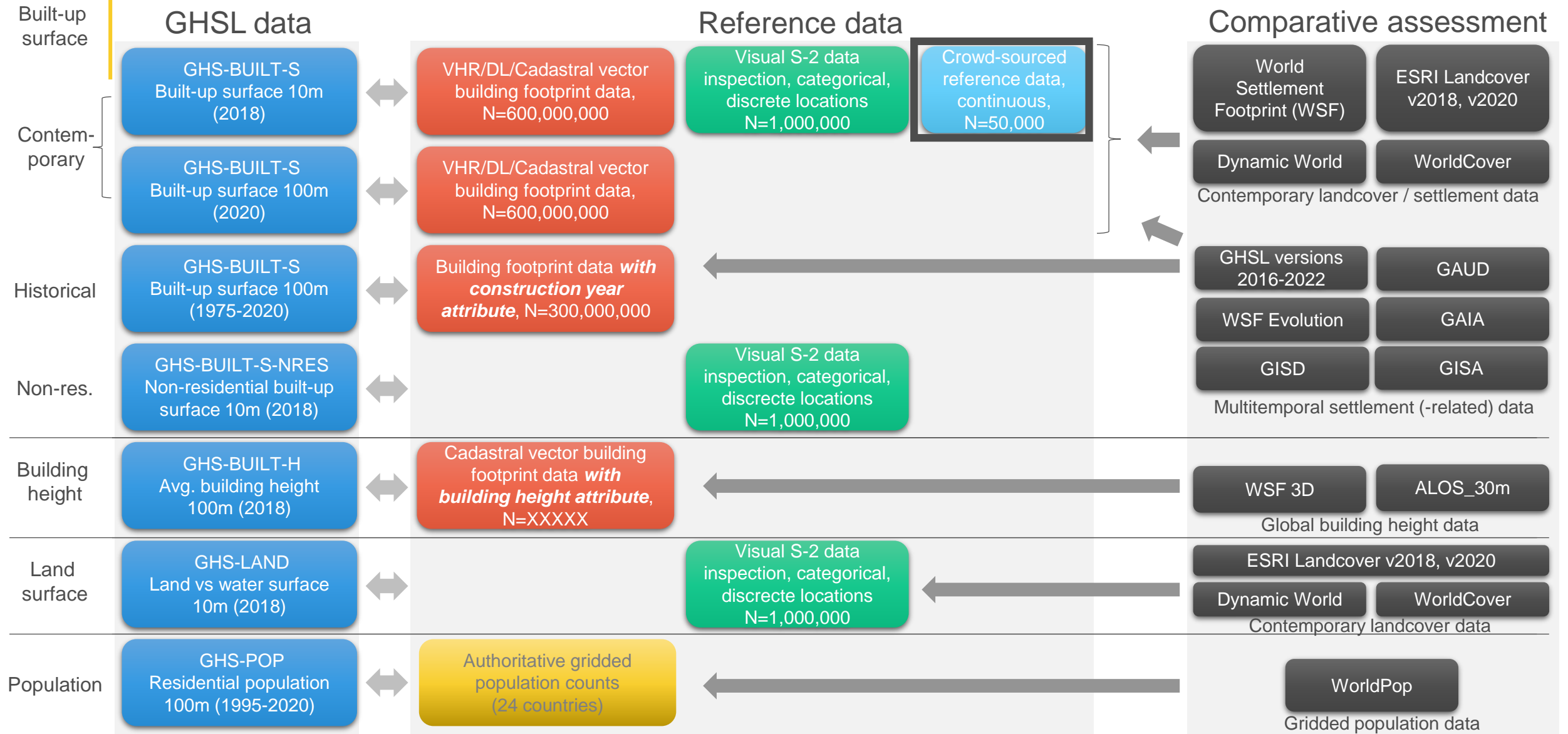
Benchmarking

Reference data III: Discrete, visual S-2 data inspection, categorical information (N=1,000,000)

- Manually annotated from S-2 data, multiple human inspection, incl. decision confidence information
- Residential, Non-residential built-up, non-built-up, land vs. water
- Agreement metric: Intersection over Union



Reference data



Reference data IV: Crowd-sourced built-up surface data



- 50,000 sample locations
- Sample = 80x80m block with 64 cells
- Data allows to measure continuous built-up surface at each sample area

scientific data

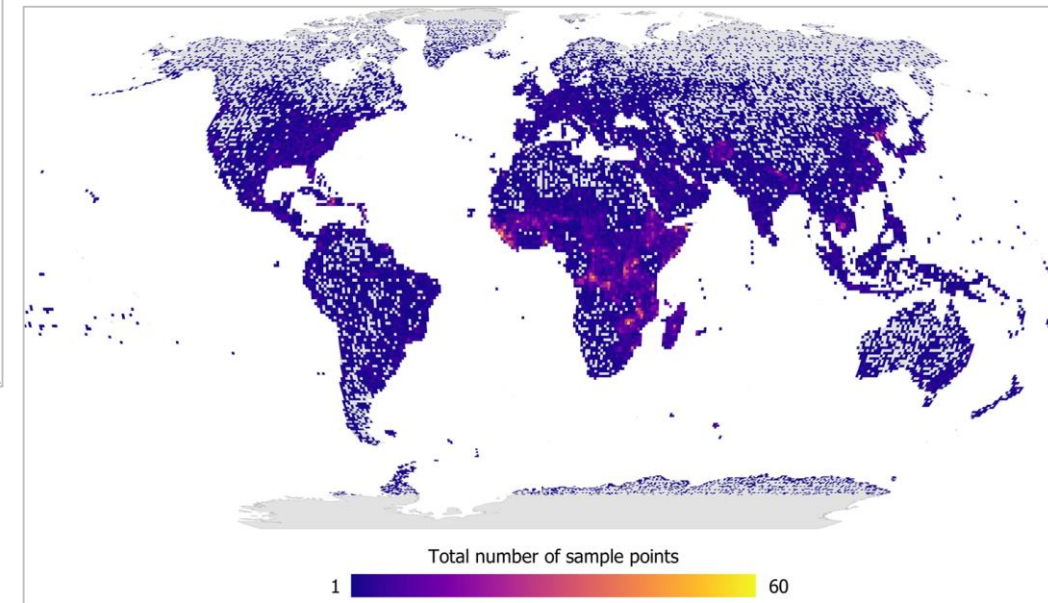
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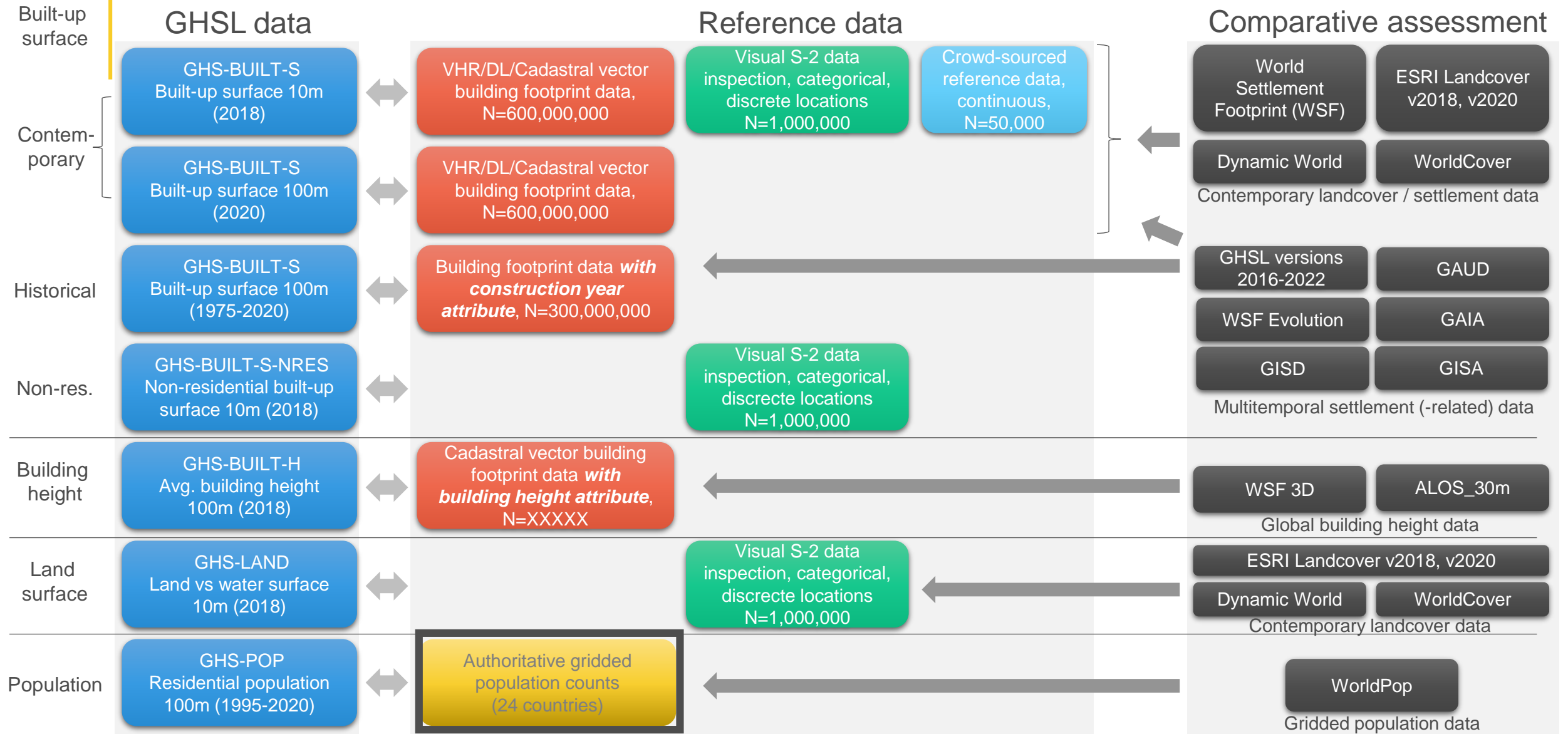
A crowdsourced global data set for validating built-up surface layers

[Linda See](#) , [Ivelina Georgieva](#), [Martina Duerauer](#), [Thomas Kemper](#), [Christina Corbane](#), [Luca Maffenini](#), [Javier Gallego](#), [Martino Pesaresi](#), [Flavius Sirbu](#), [Rekib Ahmed](#), [Kateryna Blyshchik](#), [Brigitte Magori](#), [Volodymyr Blyshchik](#), [Oleksandr Melnyk](#), [Roman Zadorozhniuk](#), [Marian-Traian Mandici](#), [Yuan-Fong Su](#), [Ahmed Harb Rabia](#), [Ana Pérez-Hoyos](#), [Roman Vasylyshyn](#), [Chandra Kant Pawe](#), [Svitlana Bilous](#), [Serhii B. Kovalevskiy](#), [Sergii S. Kovalevskiy](#), ... [Steffen Fritz](#)



Source: See et al. 2020

Reference data

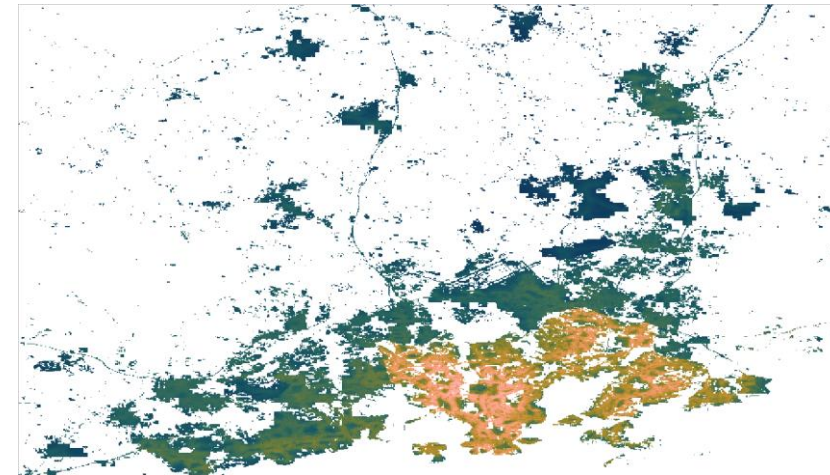
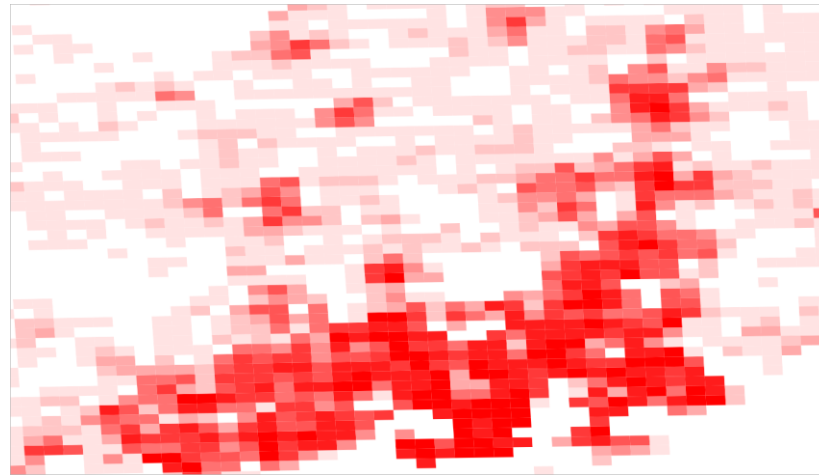
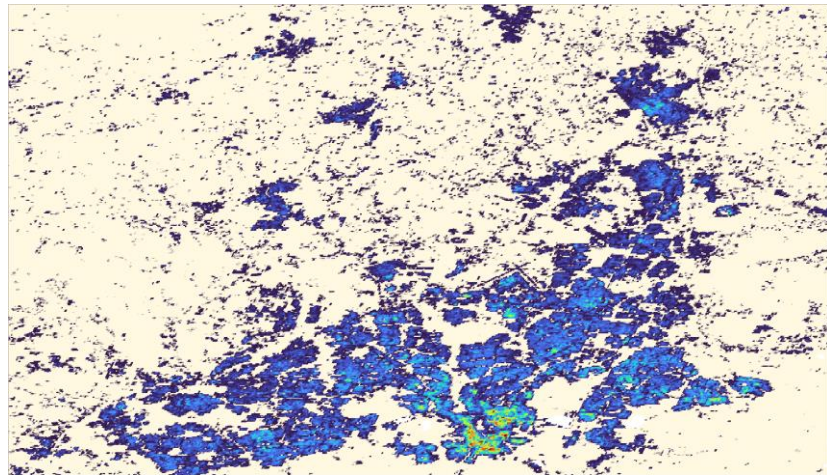


Reference data V: Authoritative gridded population counts

- First systematic cross-comparison against authoritative gridded population data
- 24 countries, 18 EU countries, plus Brazil, Ecuador, Finland, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea
- Agreement metric: R-accuracy, TAA (Total Allocation Accuracy percentage, $1 - \text{MAE}/2$; Batista e Silva et al. 2020)

Accuracy assessment ← Official population grid ← Benchmarking ←

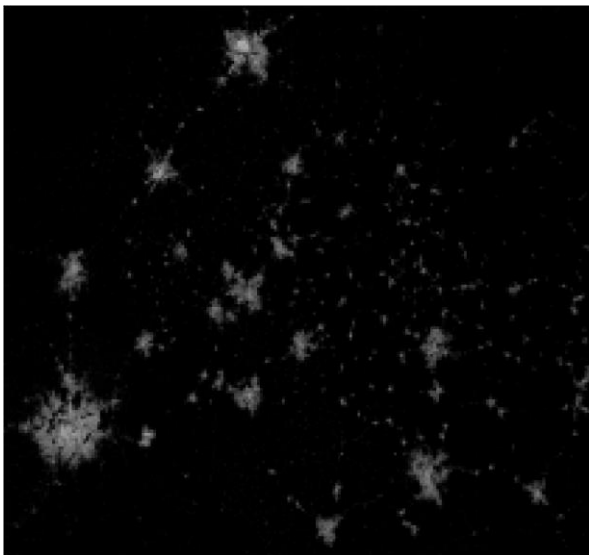
GHS-POP 2020 Official population grid Worldpop 2020, constrained



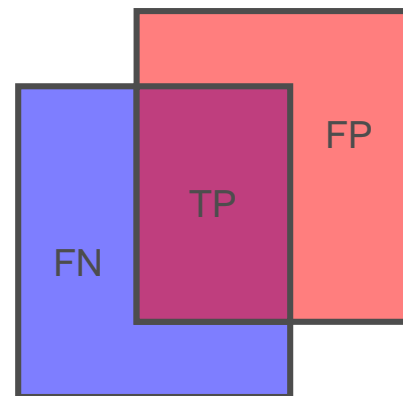
Helsinki, Finland

Accuracy assessment of GHS-BUILT-S / -H

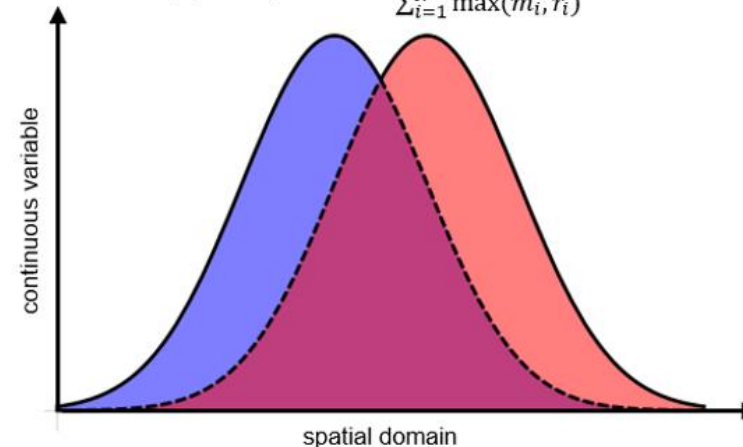
- Comparison of continuous measurements (i.e., subpixel built-up surface in sqm, average building height)
- Need for a metric to compare sparse ratio-scale measurements, without taking into account agreement in the 0-domain (not built-up)
- Mean Absolute Error (MAE) - Drawback: Scale-dependent, does not allow for disentangling commission and omission errors.
- Using the continuous Jaccard index (R-accuracy; Ružička 1958, Costa 2022, Krasnodębska et al. 2024), a generalization of the Jaccard index to the continuous domain, for grid-based evaluations.



$$\text{Jaccard (IoU)} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FP} + \text{FN})$$

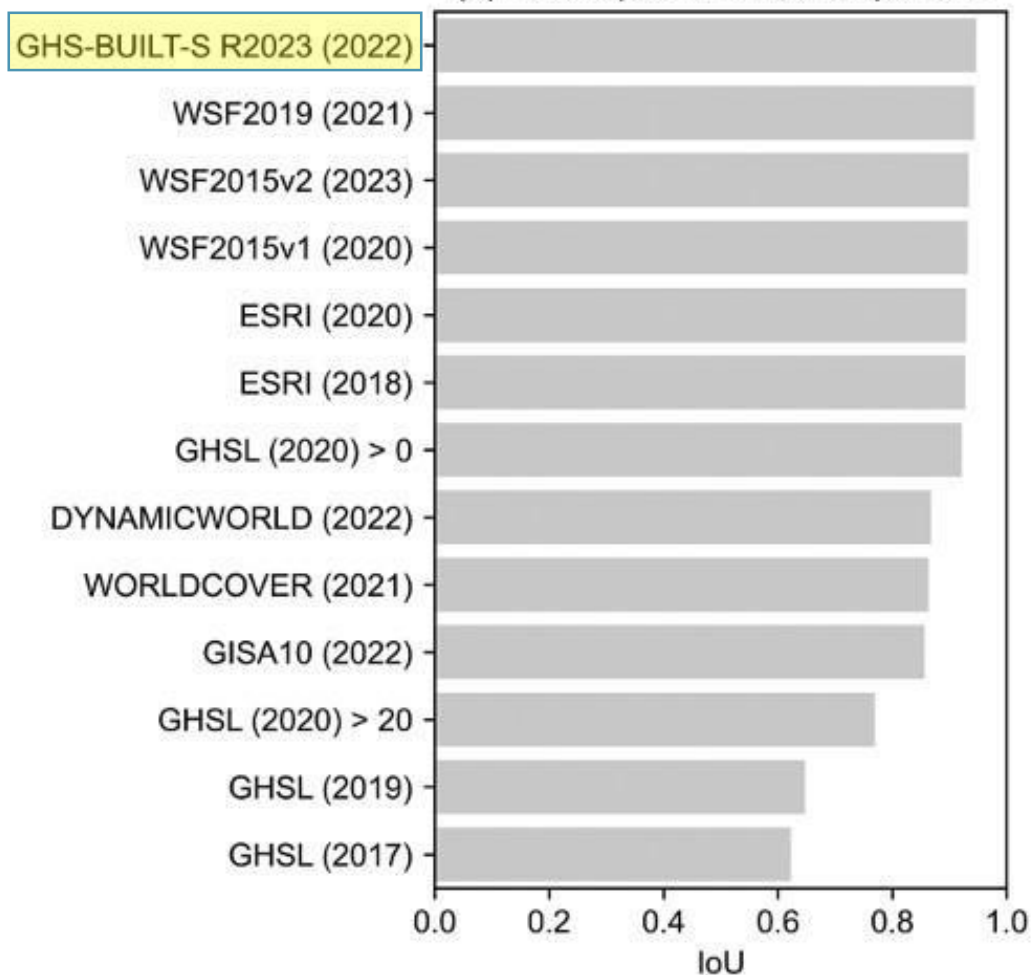


$$\text{(b) cont. Jaccard} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \min(m_i, r_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N \max(m_i, r_i)}$$



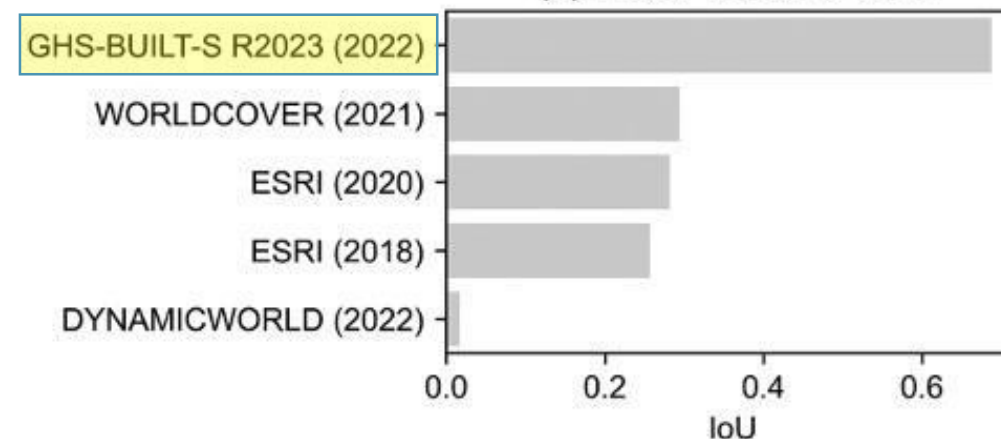
Results I: Categorical agreement at 10m resolution (reference data: visually inspected S-2 data)

(a) Built-up vs. not built-up, 10m



Multiclass agreement (Land, Water, Residential, Non-residential): $mIoU = 0.87$
 built-up vs non-built-up: $IoU = 0.92$
 Residential vs non-residential: $IoU = 0.80$
 Water vs Land: $IoU = 0.98$

(b) Water vs. land, 10m



Results II: Built-up surface accuracy 2020 at 10m resolution, compared with crowd-sourced, continuous reference data

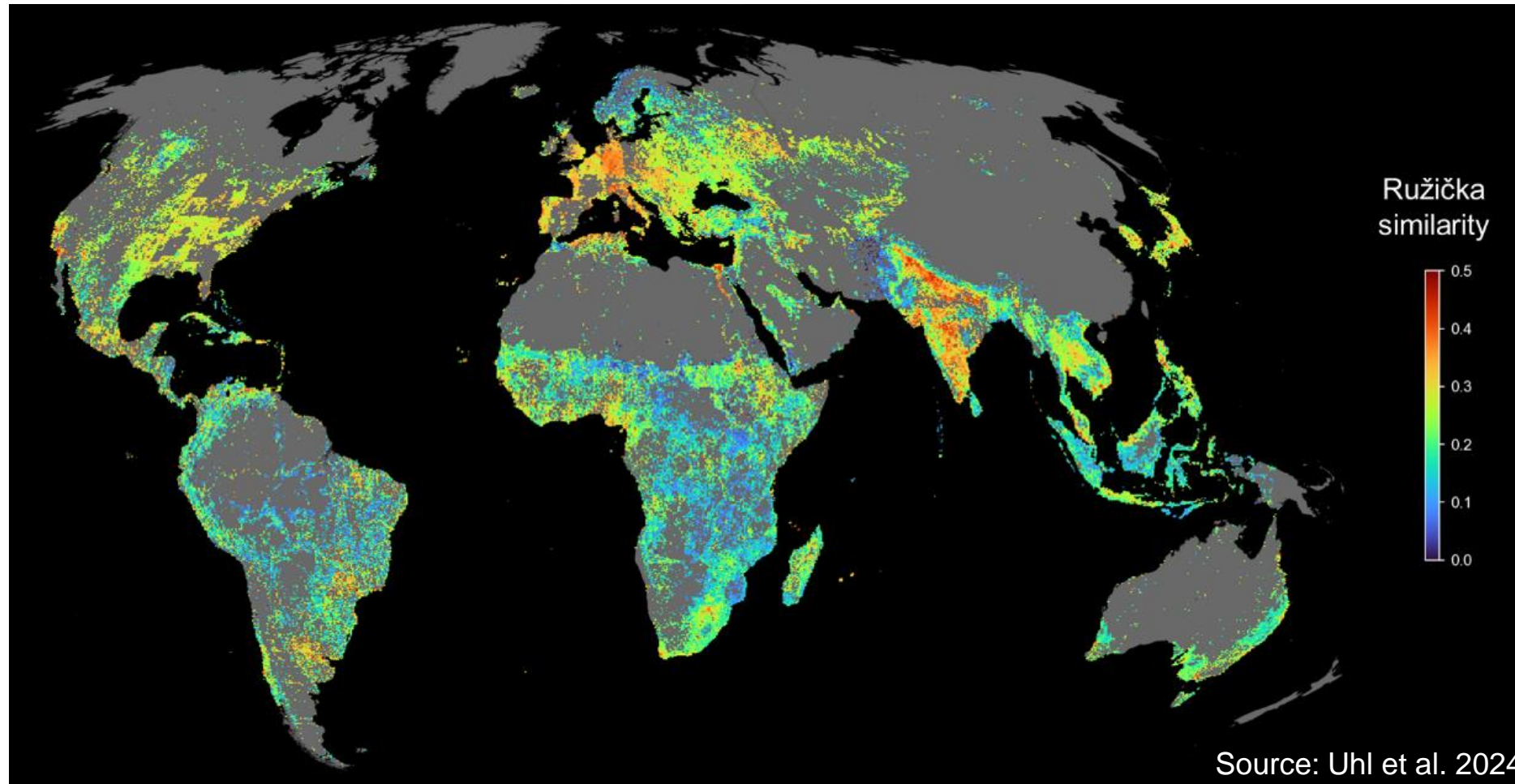
Table 11. Correlation of total built-up surface measured by global models with crowd-sourced reference data (See et al. [2022](#)). The table is sorted by descending Spearman rank correlation coefficient.

No	Model	Spearman	No	Model	Spearman
1	GHS-BUILT-S R2023 E2018	0.8565	14	GHS-BUILT-P (2020)	0.7091
2	WSF2019 (2021)	0.8502	15	GHS-BUILT R2019	0.6725
3	WSF2015v2 (2023)	0.8251	16	GAUD (2020)	0.6566
4	DYNAMICWORLD (2022)	0.7989	17	GHS-BUILT (2017)	0.6427
5	ESRI (2020)	0.7811	18	GISAv2 (2022)	0.6316
6	ESRI (2018)	0.7778	19	GISAv1 (2021)	0.6229
7	WSF2015v1 (2020)	0.7574	20	GAIA (2020)	0.6128
8	WSFEVO (2021)	0.7573	21	FROM_GLC10 (2019)	0.5923
9	GHS-BUILT-P (2019)	0.7561	22	GHS-BUILT R2016	0.5875
10	WORLDCOVER (2021)	0.7544	23	MODIS (2010)	0.3712
11	CGLC (2020)	0.7177	24	FROM_GLC30 (2013)	0.3474
12	GISD (2022)	0.7123	25	GLOBE_LAND30 (2014)	0.3103
13	GISA10 (2022)	0.7110			

Results III: Built-up surface accuracy 2020 at 100m resolution

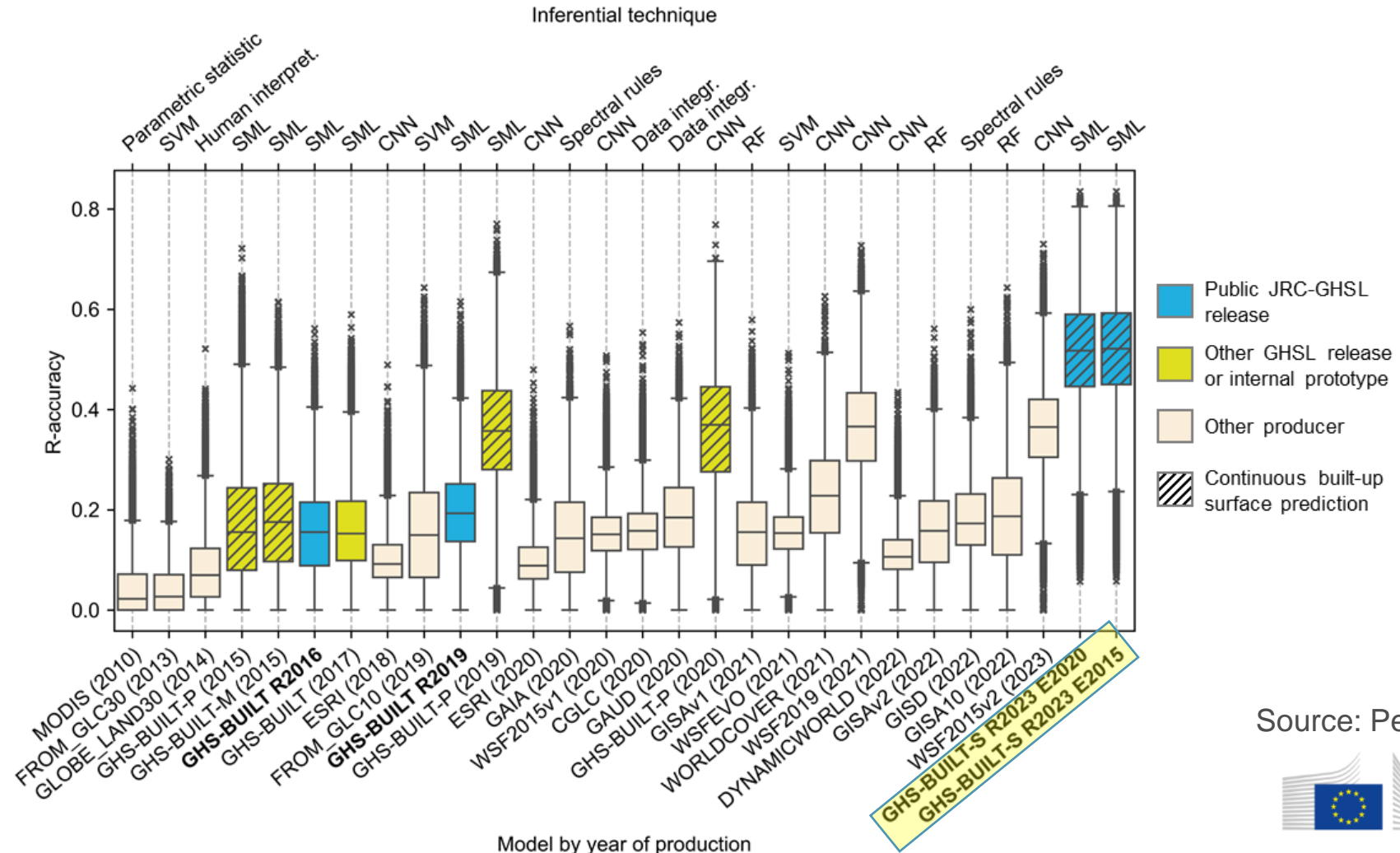
Reference data: vector building footprint data

- R-accuracy of GHS-BUILT-S at 100m resolution (contemporary case), distributions of 25x25km tile-level estimates



Results III: Built-up surface accuracy 2020 at 100m resolution

- R-accuracy at 100m resolution (contemporary case), distributions of 25x25km tile-level estimates
- Accuracy increase over time across data products

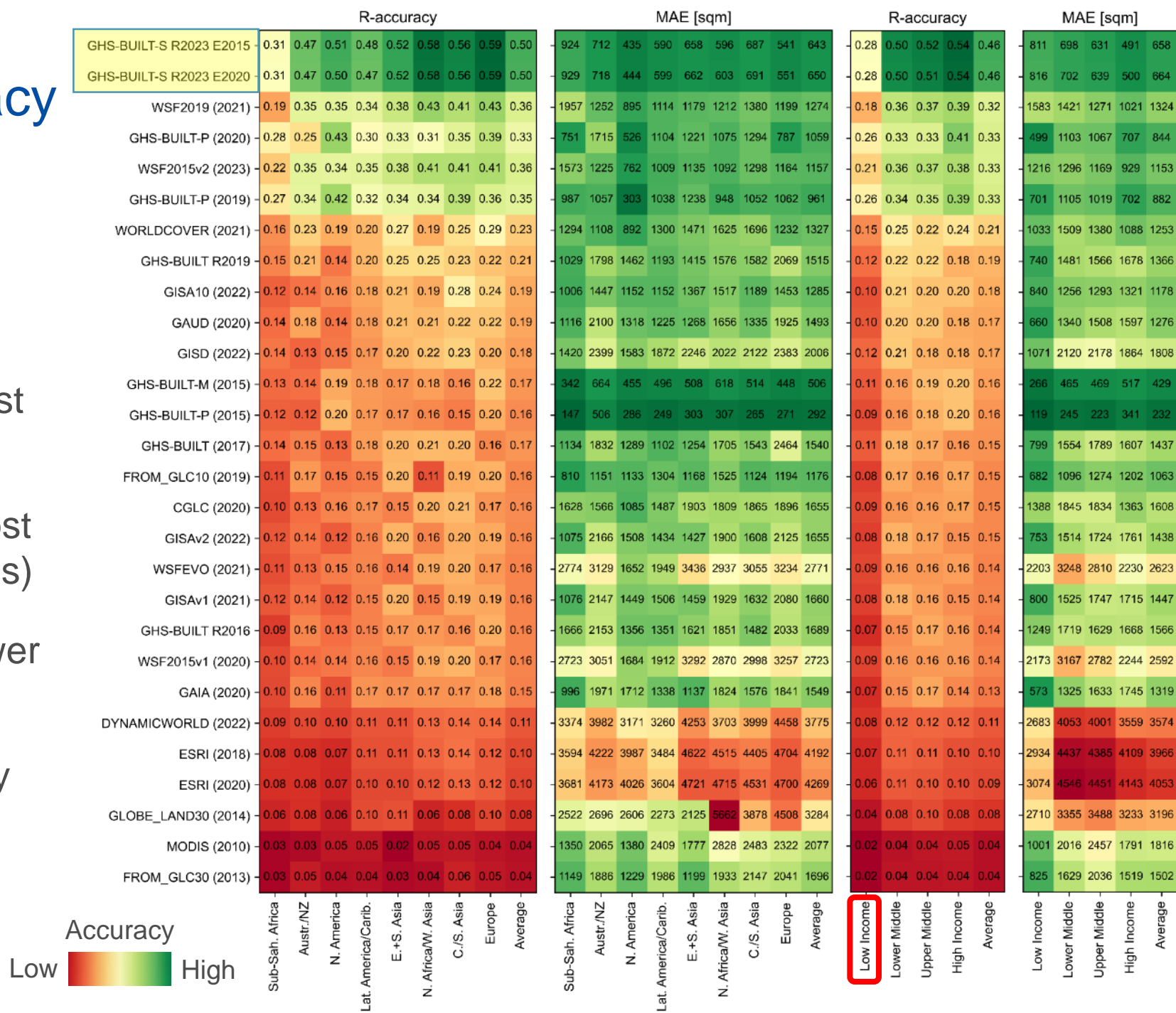


Source: Pesaresi et al. 2024



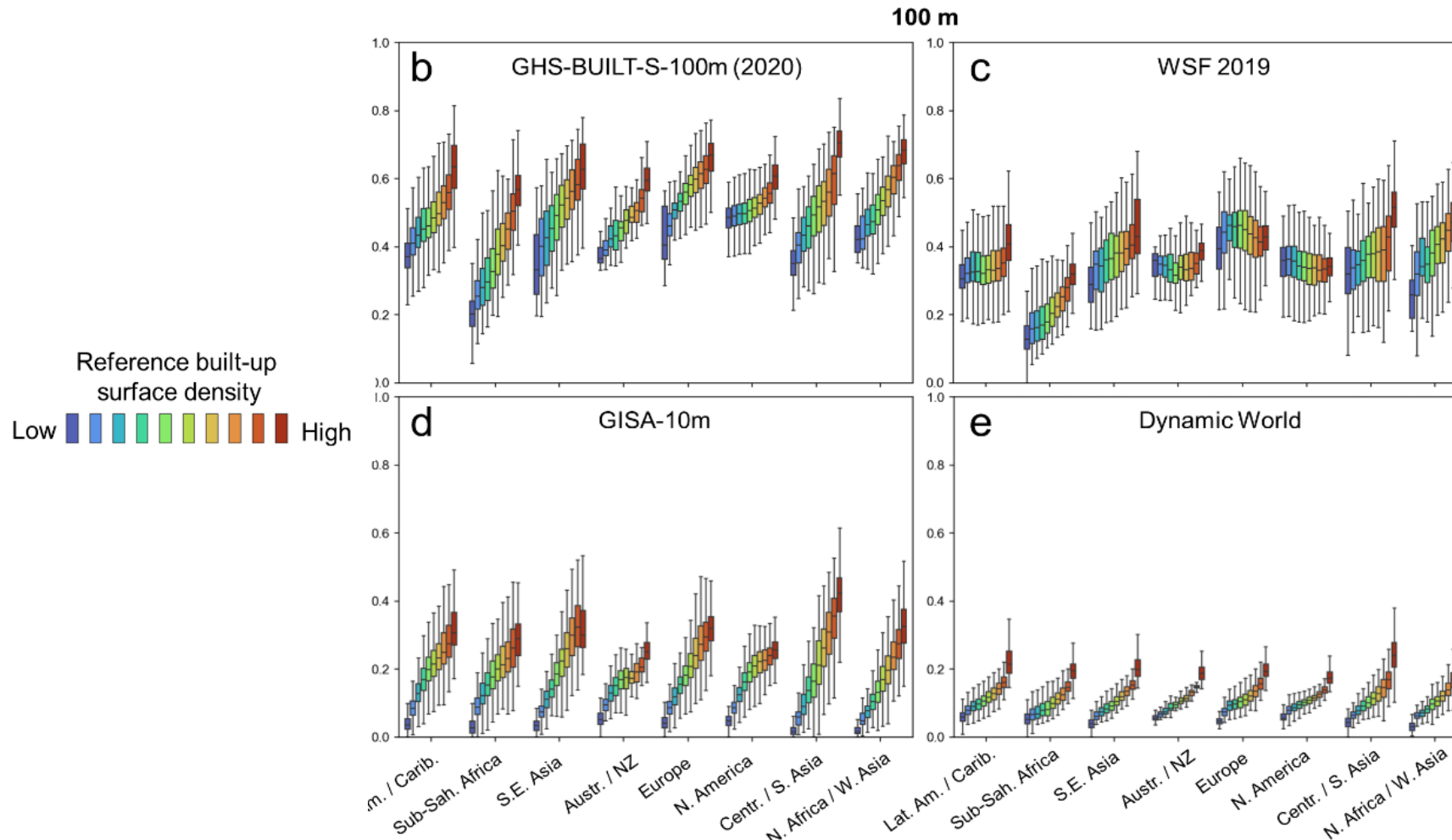
Results III: Built-up surface 2020 accuracy at 100m resolution stratified by region and income class

- GHSL R2023A ranks best in most cases
- Ranking is consistent across most strata (income groups, world regions)
- Income bias: lower income – lower accuracy
- MAE metric shows trends largely consistent with R-accuracy



Results III – Built-up surface 2020 accuracy at 100m resolution along a rural-urban gradient

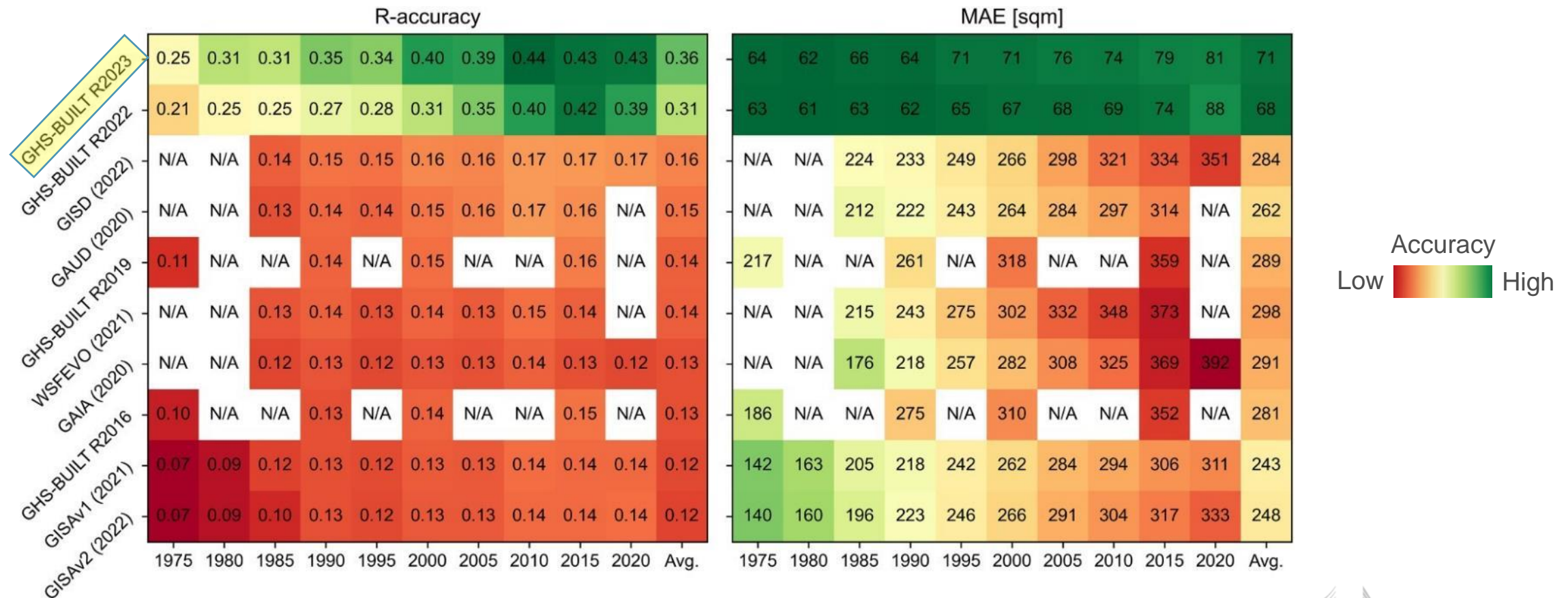
- Accuracy increase from rural to urban settings, consistent across world regions, and for most other datasets.



Source: Uhl et al. 2024

Results IV: Accuracy of multi-temporal built-up surface estimates (1975-2020)

- For continuous built-up surface estimation at 100m resolution, GHS-BUILT-S ranks highest compared to existing multitemporal, global settlement-related datasets
- Accuracy decreases towards early epochs.



N = 7754 tiles of 25 km x 25 km

Results V: Accuracy of gridded population estimates, 100m resolution, 1995-2020

Table 16. R-accuracy and %TAA (in brackets) for each population grid (WPC: WorldPop UN adjusted constrained; WPU: WorldPop UN adjusted unconstrained) for each reference year available (census grids). Aggregated and RMSE columns refer to data for all available epochs aggregated.

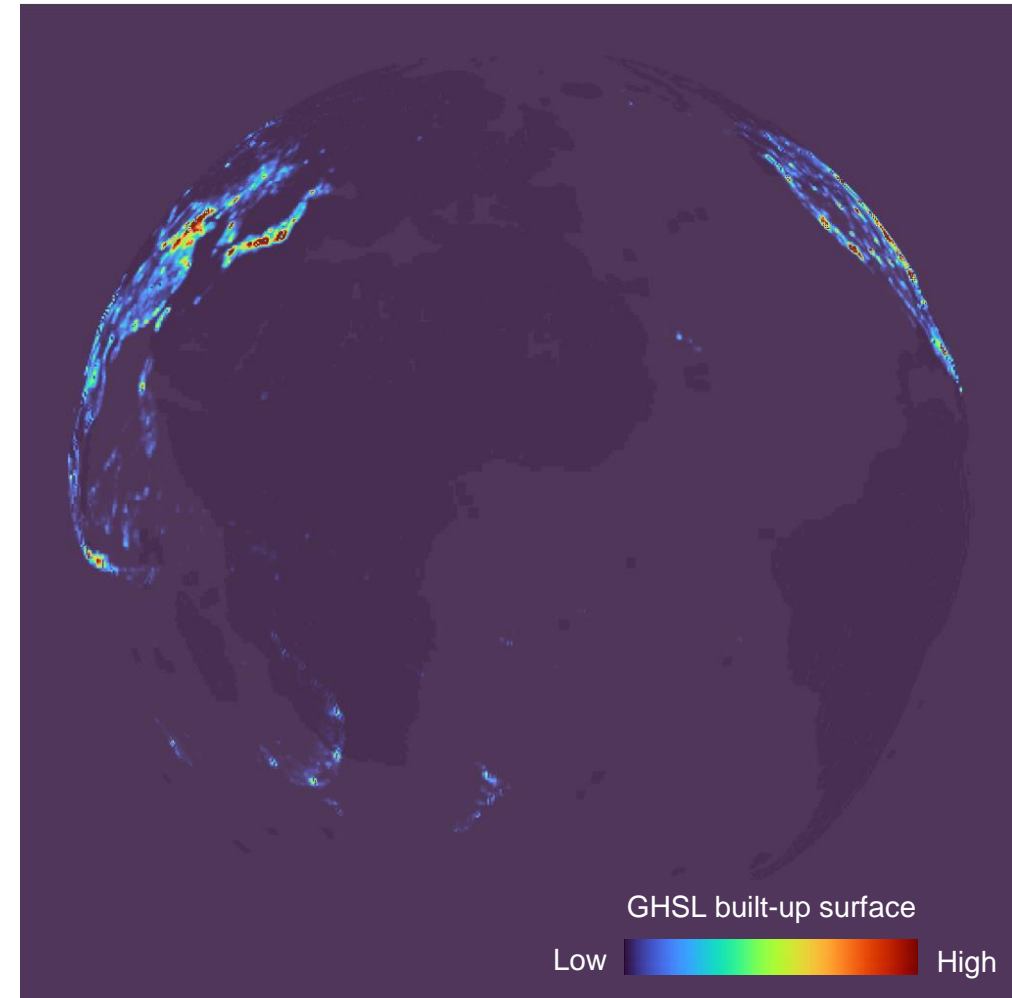
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Aggregated	RMSE
GHS-POP R2023	0.71 (83%)	0.69 (82%)	0.73 (85%)	0.73 (84%)	0.74 (85%)	0.68 (81%)	0.71 (83%)	45.4
GHS-POP R2022	0.69 (82%)	0.65 (79%)	0.70 (83%)	0.69 (82%)	0.69 (82%)	0.61 (76%)	0.66 (80%)	55.4
GHS-POP R2019	-	0.61 (76%)	-	-	0.64 (78%)	-	0.62 (77%)	590.9
WorldPop (constrained)	-	-	-	-	-	0.59 (74%)	0.59 (74%)	205.6
WorldPop (unconstrained)	-	0.53 (70%)	0.58 (73%)	0.57 (72%)	0.61 (76%)	0.55 (71%)	0.56 (72%)	62.7

- GHS-POP achieves higher agreement than WorldPop when compared to authoritative gridded population estimates across 24 countries, in all evaluated epochs (1995-2020).
- Accuracy estimates stable over time.

Conclusions

- We gathered large amounts of independent reference data that were not available / not used during production of the GHSL R2023A.
- We carried out an accuracy assessment of the measured and modelled data components of the GHSL R2023A data ecosystem, and cross-compared to related, global remote-sensing based datasets.
- Empirical findings suggest that multi-temporal GHSL R2023A built-up surface and resident population estimates are the most accurate global data sources **for continuous variable estimation enumerated at 100m resolution.**
- E.g., accurate SDG indicator 11.3.1 estimation (land use efficiency).
- Our analyses aim to contribute to a more informed, uncertainty-aware usage of global settlement data and beyond.

1975



References

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Global Human Settlement Layer

<https://human-settlement.emergency.copernicus.eu/jrc-ghsl@ec.europa.eu>



EU Science Hub

[Joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu](https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu)