



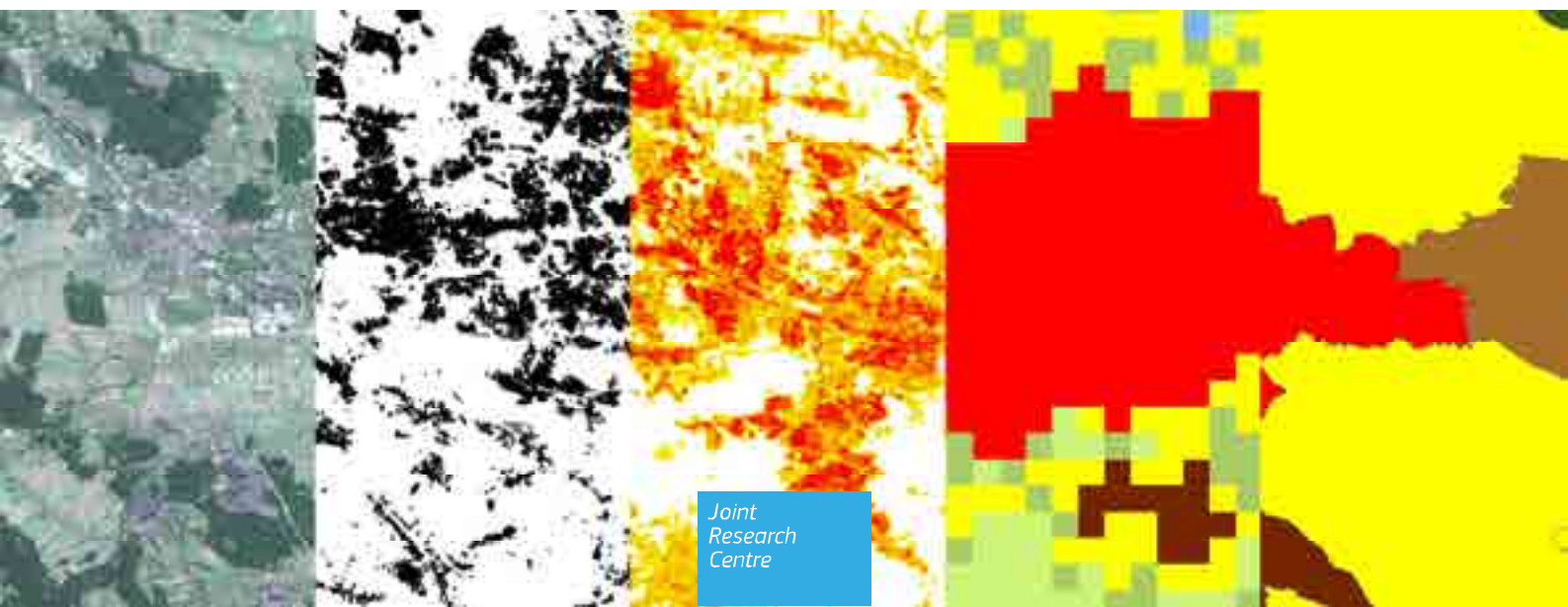
JRC SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND DATABASES REPORT

GHSL Data Package 2022

Public release
GHS P2022

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2022



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EU Science Hub

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JRC 129516

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|-------|------------------------|--------------------|
| PDF | ISBN 978-92-76-53071-8 | doi:10.2760/19817 |
| Print | ISBN 978-92-76-53070-1 | doi:10.2760/526478 |

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2022

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How to cite this report: Schiavina M., Melchiorri M., Pesaresi M., Politis P., Freire S., Maffenini L., Florio P., Ehrlich D., Goch K., Tommasi P., Kemper T., GHSL Data Package 2022, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, ISBN 978-92-76-53071-8, doi:10.2760/19817, JRC 129516

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Abstract

The Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) produces new global spatial information, evidence-based analytics and knowledge describing the human presence on planet Earth. It operates in a fully open and free data and methods access policy. The knowledge generated with the GHSL is supporting the definition, the public discussion and the implementation of European policies and the monitoring of international frameworks such as the 2030 Development Agenda. The GHSL are the core data set of the Exposure Mapping Component under the Copernicus Emergency Management Service. This release is the first official contribution of GHSL to the Copernicus services. GHSL data continue to support the GEO Human Planet Initiative (HPI) that is committed to developing a new generation of measurements and information products providing new scientific evidence and a comprehensive understanding of the human presence on the planet and that can support global policy processes with agreed, actionable and goal-driven metrics. The Human Planet Initiative relies on a core set of partners committed in coordinating the production of the global settlement spatial baseline data.

This document describes the public release of the GHSL Data Package 2022 (GHS P2022). The release provides improved built-up (including surface, volume and height) and population products as well as a new settlement model and classification of administrative and territorial units according to the Degree of Urbanisation.

Prior to cite this report, please access the updated version available at:

http://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/GHSL_Data_Package_2022.pdf

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) project produces global spatial information, evidence-based analytics, and knowledge describing the human presence on the planet. The GHSL relies on the design and implementation of new spatial data mining technologies that allow automatic processing, data analytics and knowledge extraction from large amounts of heterogeneous data including global, fine-scale satellite image data streams, census data, and crowd sourced or volunteered geographic information sources.

This document accompanies the public release of the GHSL Data Package 2022 (GHS P2022) and describes its contents.

Each product is named according to the following convention:

GHS-<name>_<spatial extent>_<release>

For example, a product name GHS-BUILT-V_GLOBE_R2022A indicates the built-up volume (BUILT-V) produced globally in the release R2022A.

Each product can be made by one or more datasets and layers. A layer is named with a unique identifier according to the following convention:

GHS_<name>_<Epoch&Model>_<spatialExtent>_<release>_<projection>_<resolution>_<version>

For example, a layer name GHS_BUILT_V_P2030MED_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_100_V1_0 indicates the built-up volume (GHS_BUILT_V) in the predicted future epoch 2030 under the median scenario (P2030MED), included in the release R2022A, in World Mollweide projection (ESRI:54009) at 100m of spatial resolution, version 1.0

The GHSL Data Package 2022 contains the following products:

GHS-BUILT-S R2022A - GHS built-up surface grid, derived from Sentinel-2 composite (2018) and Landsat, multitemporal (1975-2030)

GHS-BUILT-H R2022A - GHS building height, derived from AW3D30, SRTM30, and Sentinel-2 composite (2018)

GHS-BUILT-V R2022A - GHS built-up volume grids derived from joint assessment of Sentinel-2, Landsat, and global DEM data, for 1975-2030 (5 years interval)

GHS-BUILT-C R2022A - GHS Settlement Characteristics, derived from Sentinel-2 composite (2018) and other GHS R2022A data

GHS-LAND R2022A - Land fraction as derived from Sentinel-2 image composite (2018) and OSM data

GHS-POP R2022A - GHS population grid multitemporal (1975-2030)

GHS-SMOD R2022A - GHS settlement layers, application of the Degree of Urbanisation methodology (stage I) to GHS-POP R2022A and GHS-BUILT-S R2022A, multitemporal (1975-2030)

GHS-DUC R2022A - GHS Degree of Urbanisation Classification, application of the Degree of Urbanisation methodology (stage II) to GADM 3.6 layer, multitemporal (1975-2030)

GHS-SDATA R2022A - GHS release R2022A supporting data

GHS-BUILT-LAU2STAT R2022A - GHS built-up surface statistics in European LAU2, multitemporal (1975-2020)

1.2 Rationale

Open data and free access are core principles of GHSL (Melchiorri et al., 2019). They are aligned with the Directive on the re-use of public sector information (Directive 2003/98/EC¹). The free and open access policy facilitates the information sharing and collective knowledge building, thus contributing to a democratisation of the information production.

The GHSL Data Package 2022 contains the new GHSL data produced at the European Commission Directorate General Joint Research Centre in the Directorate for Space, Security and Migration in the Disaster Risk Management Unit (E.1) in the period 2020-2022.

1.3 History and Versioning

Previous GHSL releases relied on the processing of Landsat imagery for producing the GHS-BUILT information layer. The Landsat satellite platform collects Earth observation data since the beginning of the civilian space programs in the 1970s. In January 2008 Barbara Ryan, the Associate Director for Geography at the U.S. Geological Survey, and Michael Freilich, NASA's Director of the Earth Science Division, signed off a Landsat Data Distribution Policy that made Landsat images free to the public. The USGS announced the free-and-open data policy on April 21, 2008. The Global Land Survey (GLS) data sets were created as a collaboration between NASA and the USGS from 2009 through 2011. GLS datasets allowed scientists and data users to have access to a consistent, terrain corrected, coordinated collection of data. Each of these collections were created using the primary Landsat sensor in use at the time for each collection epoch. Early global experiments on the GHS-BUILT production by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) date back to 2014, using in input GLS1975, GLS1990, GLS2000, and a collection of Landsat8 imagery of the year 2014 autonomously selected and downloaded by the JRC from the USGS portal. These data constitute the first set of data evidences used to support the GHSL epochs 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2014 (Pesaresi, Ehrlich, et al., 2016).

Copernicus, previously known as GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security), is the European Union's Earth observation programme. It relies as well on a free-and-open data access policy. Sentinel-1 is the first of the Copernicus Programme satellite constellation using active radar sensor technology. The first satellite, Sentinel-1A, was launched on 3 April 2014, and Sentinel-1B was launched on 25 April 2016. In December 2016 the JRC successfully completed the first experiment of Sentinel-1 global data processing in the frame of the Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL) project (Corbane et al., 2017). Sentinel-2 (S2) is an Earth observation mission from the Copernicus Programme that systematically acquires optical imagery at high spatial resolution (10 m to 60 m) over land and coastal waters. The launch of the first satellite, Sentinel-2A, occurred 23 June 2015. Sentinel-2B was launched on 7 March 2017. In 2018, the JRC produced the first Sentinel-2 cloud-free global pixel based image composite from L1C data for the period 2017-2018 for public use, leveraging on the Google Earth Engine platform (Corbane, Politis, et al., 2020). In October 2020, the JRC successfully completed the first public release of global built-up areas assessment from these Sentinel-2, 10m-resolution Copernicus imagery data (Corbane, Syrris, et al., 2020).

In 2016, the first public GHSL Data Package was released (GHS P2016). It consisted in several multi-temporal and multi-resolution products, including built-up area grids (GHS-BUILT), population grids (GHS-POP), settlement model (GHS-SMOD) and selected quality grids. The first GHS-BUILT product included in this release was generated from Landsat image data using the URBAN class generated from MODIS 500m-resolution data as learning set (Pesaresi, Ehrlich, et al., 2016), (Schneider et al., 2010). The population grids (GHS_POP_GPW41MT_GLOBE_R2016A) were produced in collaboration with Columbia University, Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) in 2015. The GHS-SMOD grids (GHS_SMOD_POP_GLOBE_R2016A) present an implementation of the Degree of Urbanization (DEGURBA) model using as input the population grid cells.

In 2018, the second multi-temporal GHS-BUILT issue was released (GHS R2018) re-processing the same Landsat images, but with an improved learning set obtained by the introduction of the built-up areas collected from the classification of Sentinel-1 radar imagery at 20m-resolution (Corbane et al., 2017). In the GHS P2019 release the downstream GHS-POP and GHS-SMOD data were distributed.

In 2020 a new single-epoch GHS-BUILT data was released (GHS R2020) by processing of 10m-resolution Sentinel-2 imagery data of year 2018 and by introducing as improvement of the learning set new data on

¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32003L0098>

building footprints made available from open efforts of Microsoft and Facebook on classification of VHR image data (Corbane, Syrris, et al., 2020).

This new release GHS P2022 builds upon the past experience and data with two main objectives: A) augment the thematic contents of the built-up areas information; and B) reconnect and rebuild the historical series of the GHSL information rooting on the Landsat imagery with the new data coming from the Sentinel mission at higher spatial resolution. Several innovative aspects are included in the new GHS-BUILT of the GHS P2022, they are summarized below:

1. a new sub-pixel built-up surface fraction estimates at 10m-resolution
2. a new Boolean classification of the built-up surfaces in residential (RES) vs. non-residential (NRES) semantic abstractions at 10m-resolution
3. an average building height estimates at 100m-resolution
4. a spatio-temporal interpolation of the built-up surface information at 100m-resolution with equal time (5-years) intervals from 1975 to 2030. Future epochs 2025 and 2030 are predicted from past trends by application of linear (LIN), second-order-polynomial (PLY), and median (MED) scenarios.

The new GHS-POP layers also include several improvements deriving both from the new information available in built-up surface and from the use of a new population temporal model:

1. spatial resolution of 100m at 5-year intervals between 1975 and 2030.
2. allocation of population according to the presence of residential (RES) and non-residential (NRES) built-up
3. country total population time series aligned to the latest UN World Population Prospects 2019 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019)
4. temporal population estimates anchored to the UN “urban agglomeration” population time series of the latest UN World Urbanization Prospects 2018 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2018)

The settlement classification layer (GHS-SMOD) benefits from improvements in built-up surface and population grid and it is based on the final specifications of the Degree of Urbanisation (stage I) (European Commission & Statistical Office of the European Union, 2021).

This new GHS-SMOD layer and the new GHS-POP grids are used to update the GADM 3.6 territorial units classification (GHS-DUC) according to the stage II of the Degree of Urbanisation (European Commission & Statistical Office of the European Union, 2021).

As in all previous releases, the GHS P2022 is available at the GHSL download portal (<https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/download.php>) and as GHSL collection in JRC Open Data Repository (<http://data.jrc.ec.europa.eu/collection/ghsl>). The current data release contains the most up-to-date products and datasets, therefore all previous releases and versions shall be treated as obsolete data.

1.4 Main Characteristics

In order to facilitate data analytics - as it was done in previous issues - the release includes a set of multi-resolution products created by aggregation of the main products. Additionally, the density grids are produced in an equal-area projection as grids of 100 m and 1 km spatial resolution. For example, the multi-temporal population grids were produced in grids of 100 m spatial resolution, and they were then aggregated to 1 km².

The differences between the products in the previous GHS P2019 and those in the current GHS P2022 release are substantial. They include new and more precise 10m-res sub-pixel-fraction built-up surface estimations, new semantics as RES vs. NRES, the building height information, and new seamless interpolated grids at 100m-resolution with equal time intervals of 5 years from 1975 to 2030.

Moreover, an improved approach for production of population grids was applied. Total population time series by country is aligned to the latest UN World Population Prospects 2019 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019). The local (i.e. at census polygon level) temporal population estimates are derived with a new model that takes into account the UN ‘city’ population time series of the latest UN World Urbanization Prospects 2018 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2018). Finally, the population distribution takes advantage of the residential (RES)

vs. non-residential (NRES) semantic abstractions by weighting the population dasymetric downscaling according to the presence of residential (RES) and non-residential (NRES) built-up surface.

The subsections of the Section 2 introduce briefly each product (including more details on differences with the corresponding past version). Dedicated reports are under preparation.

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¹JRC Data Policy <https://doi.org/10.2788/607378>

2 Products

2.1 GHS-BUILT-S R2022A - GHS built-up surface grid, derived from Sentinel-2 composite and Landsat, multitemporal (1975-2030)

The GHS-BUILT-S spatial raster dataset depicts the distribution of the built-up (BU) surfaces estimates between 1975 and 2030 in 5 years intervals and two functional use components a) the total BU surface and b) the non-residential (NRES) BU surface. The data is made by spatial-temporal interpolation of five observed collections of multiple-sensor, multiple-platform satellite imageries: Landsat (MSS, TM, ETM sensor) supports the 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2014 epochs, while Sentinel-2 (S2) composite (GHS-composite-S2 R2020A) supports the 2018 epoch.

The sub-pixel built-up fraction (BUFRAC) estimate at 10m resolution is produced from the 10m-resolution Sentinel-2 image composite, using as learning set a composite of data from GHS-BUILT-S2 R2020A, Facebook, Microsoft, and Open Street Map (OSM) building delineation. The adopted inferential engine is a multiple-quantization-minimal-support (MQMS) generalization of the symbolic machine learning (SML) approach (Pesaresi, Syrris, et al., 2016). The SML for the classification of the Sentinel-2 image data uses in input both radiometric and multi-scale morphological image descriptors (Pesaresi, Corbane, et al., 2016) also including functional RES vs. NRES automatic delineation of the built-up areas. In particular, the multiscale decomposition of the image information it is supported by the characteristic-saliency-levelling (CSL) model (Pesaresi et al., 2012) from generalization of the image segmentation based on the derivative of the morphological profile (DMP) (Pesaresi & Benediktsson, 2001). The multi-scale CSL it is solved by computational efficient approach (Ouzounis et al., 2012). The inference is computed locally in data tiles of 100x100 km size.

The non-residential (NRES) domain is predicted from S2 image data by observation of radiometric, textural, and morphological features in a multi-faceted image processing framework merging global unsupervised rule-based reasoning and inductive locally-adaptive methods leveraging on per-pixel spectral indexes, multiscale textural fields assessments, and object-oriented shape analysis. Textural analysis is performed by multi-scale anisotropic rotation invariant contrast measurements done at increasing displacement vector of the co-occurrence matrix selecting the areas where contrast of large objects dominate the textural contrast generated by smaller image structures (Gueguen et al., 2012) (Pesaresi et al., 2008). The connected component ("object") image analysis is solved by a segmentation of salient image structure based on the watershed of the inverse of the saliency layer in the multiscale image decomposition model introduced as "characteristics-saliency-levelling" CSL (Pesaresi et al., 2012).

As in all the previous GHSL releases (Corbane et al., 2019; Pesaresi, Ehrlich, et al., 2016), the multi-temporal (MT) process works stepwise from recent epochs to past epochs, cancelling the BU information if the decision is supported by empirical evidences from satellite data of the specific epoch. By definition, the process can only decrease the amount of built-up surface going from recent to past epochs. In this release, the same logic it is applied to the data segmented using CSL approach: salient spatial units are delineated by the watershed of the inverse of the continuous BUFRAC function at 10m resolution. This is done in order to increase the robustness of the change detected by the system, vs. the changing sensor resolution of the supporting image data in the various epochs. The surface of the image segments set the minimal mapping unit of the change detected in the GHSL system. The average size of the image segments with the sum of BUFRAC>0 is of 58 pixels of 10m resolution, corresponding to 5800 square meters of surface. The size of the minimal mapping unit is comparable with the surface of pixel from the satellite data of the lowest resolution from datasets used to support the multi-temporal assessment of the GHSL. This was the MSS sensor of the Landsat platform supporting the 1975 epoch, recording data with a native spatial resolution of 57 x 79 meters, corresponding to a surface of 4503 square meters. For each evaluated epoch and for each available Landsat scene, the probability that any specific sensor sample (pixel) can be associated to the foreground (BU) vs. the background (NBU) information semantic is evaluated, by observing the statistical association between the combinations of the quantized reflectance values with the training set data. This inferential process is solved by multiple-quantization-minimal-support (MQMS) generalization of the symbolic machine learning (SML) approach (Pesaresi, Syrris, et al., 2016). The final decision on cancelling or preserving the image segment with BU information is solved by evaluating the cumulative probability of each segment to be classified as BU or NBU using information from all the available image data observations in each specific epoch.

The predicted spatio-temporal interpolation of the built-up surface information for future epochs 2025 and 2030 is solved by rank-optimal spatial allocation using explanatory variables related to the landscape (slope, elevation, distance to water, and distance to vegetation) and related to the observed dynamic of BU surfaces

in the past epoch. Between observed epochs, at each 5-years interval not corresponding to an observed epoch, a linear spatial-temporal interpolation it is applied. The values of the pixels are interpolated linearly, and the spatial evolution of the built domain defined as the $BUFRAC > 0$ it is solved by rank-optimal spatial allocation as for the future epochs.

2.1.1 Definitions

The building

Since the initial concept (Pesaresi et al., 2013) the definition adopted by the GHSL is the same of the INSPIRE “building” abstraction (<https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/id/document/tg/bu>), limited to the above-ground case, and without the “permanent” characterization of the built-up structures, allowing to be inclusive to temporary settlements as associated to slums, rapid migratory patterns, or displaced people because of natural disasters or crisis. “... Buildings are constructions above (and/or underground) which are intended or used for the shelter of humans, animals, things, the production of economic goods or the delivery of services and that refer to any structure (permanently) constructed or erected on its site...” . In short, and taking in to account the remote-sensing technology characteristics and limitations we can summarize the implicit GHSL abstraction of the “building” as: “any roofed structure erected above ground for any use”.

The built-up surface (BUSURF)

The built-up surface is the gross surface (including the thickness of the walls) bounded by the building wall perimeter with a spatial generalization matching the 1:10K topographic map specifications, that it also informally called “building footprint”.

The built-up fraction (BUFRAC)

The built-up fraction (BUFRAC) is the share of the raster sample (pixel) surface that is covered by the built-up surface.

The residential (RES) domain

The RES domain is defined as the built-up surface dedicated prevalently for residential use. The residential use is defined as from INSPIRE: “...Areas used dominantly for housing of people. The forms of housing vary significantly between, and through, residential areas. These areas include single family housing, multi-family residential, or mobile homes in cities, towns and rural districts if they are not linked to primary production. It permits high density land use and low density uses. This class also includes residential areas mixed with other non-conflicting uses and other residential areas...” (https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/HILUCSValue/5_ResidentialUse)

The “non-residential domain” (NRES)

The “non-residential domain” (NRES) is defined as the domain of the $BUFRAC > 0$ complement of the RES domain. This can be worded also as “any built-up surface not included in the RES class”

Examples:

Let assume a 100m resolution raster grid with a $100 \times 100 = 10,000$ square meters of surface per spatial sample (pixel) of this grid. Moreover, let be the built-up surface predicted at the sample X of this grid is $BUSURF_x = 750$ square meters.

The corresponding built-up fraction estimate will be : $BUFRAC_x = 750/10,000 = 0.075$

Let assume in the sample x of 100x100m resolution the total $BUSURF_x = 4380$ square meters, while the NRES $BUSURF_x = 850$ square meters. Then the residential built-up surface RES $BUSURF_x$ can be predicted as $RES\ BUSURF_x = 4380 - 850 = 3530$ square meters.

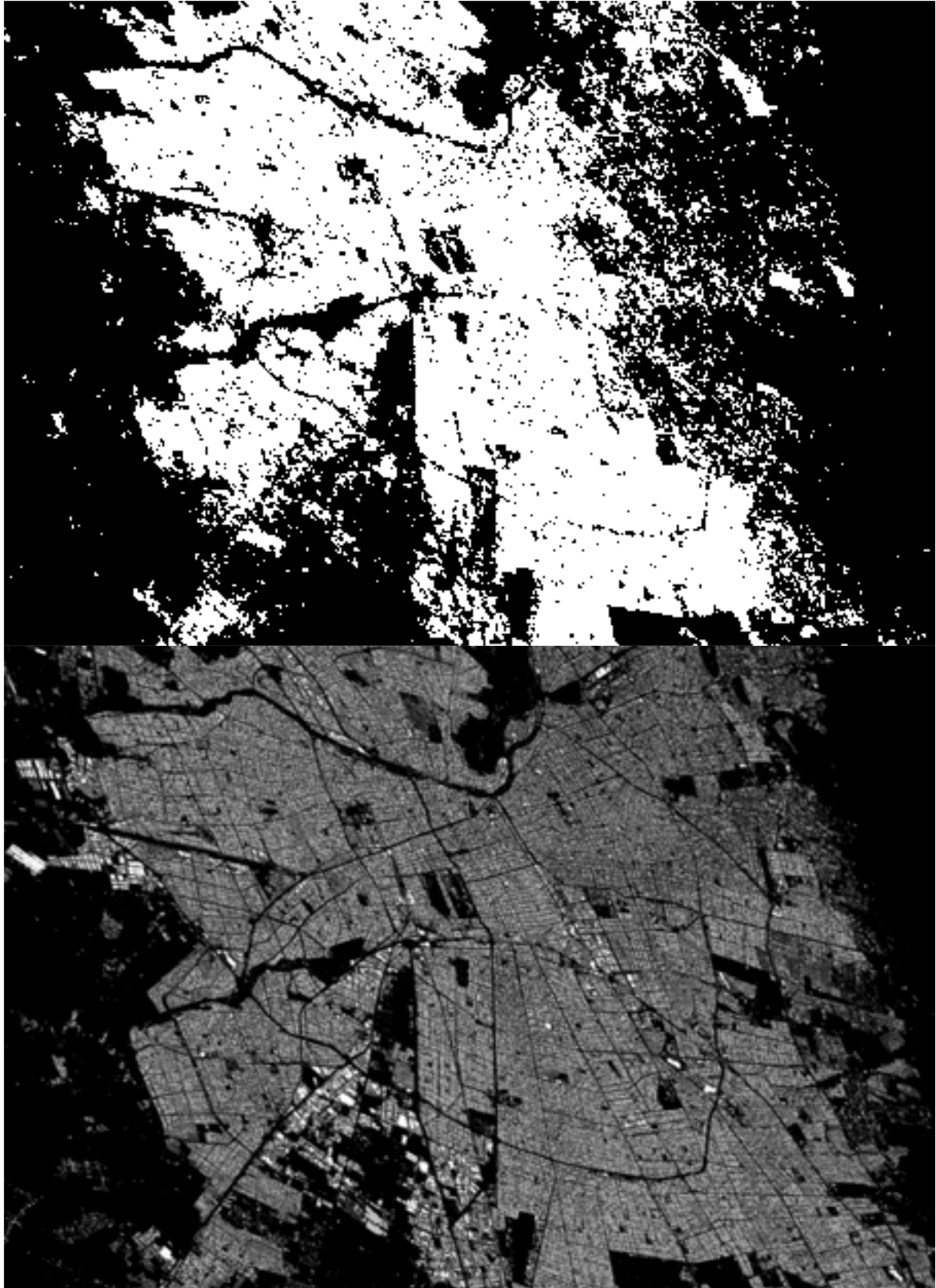


Figure 1 - Santiago de Chile: comparison of the built-up surfaces as assessed by the previous GHS_BUILT_LDSMT_GLOBE_R2018A for the epoch 2014 from Landsat image data with a Boolean 30m-resolution method (upper), vs the new GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A for the epoch 2018 from Sentinel-2 image data with a continuous 10m-resolution method (lower).

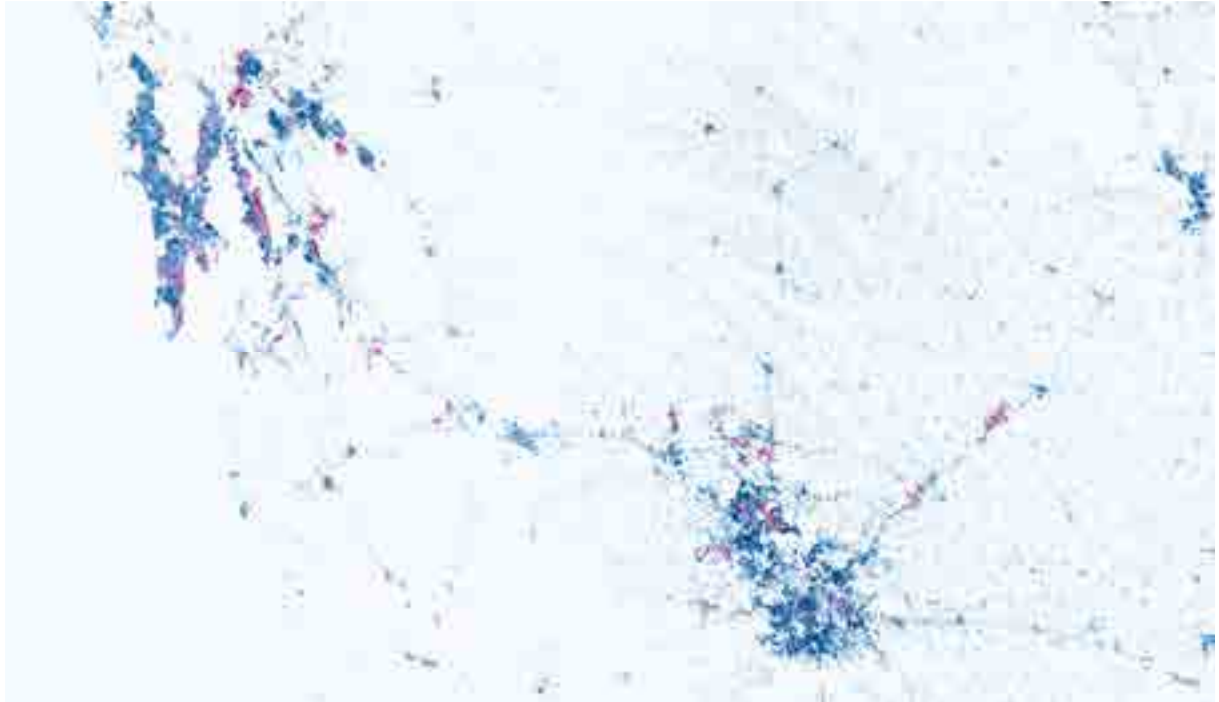


Figure 2 - Mumbai-Pune (India): residential (RES) and non-residential (NRES) components of the built-surfaces estimated for the GHSL 2020 epoch. RES and NRES are represented with blue and magenta, respectively.

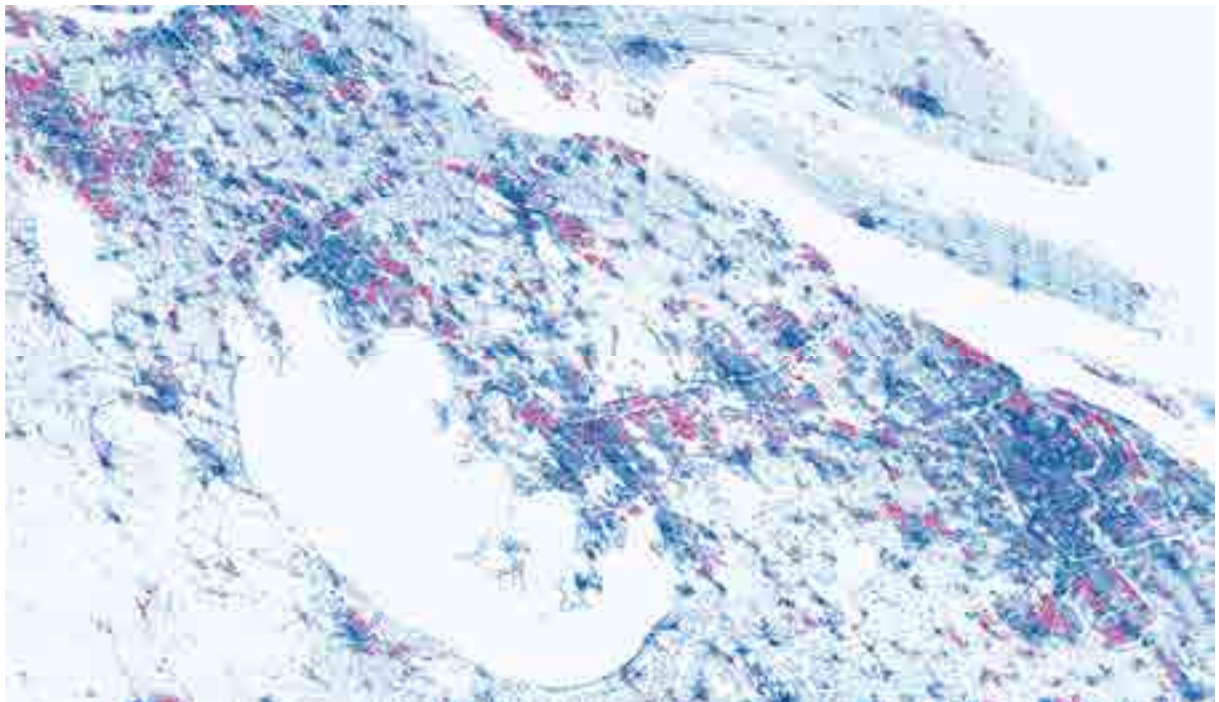


Figure 3 - Shanghai-Changzhou (China): residential (RES) and non-residential (NRES) components of the built-surfaces estimated for the GHSL 2020 epoch. RES and NRES are represented with blue and magenta, respectively.

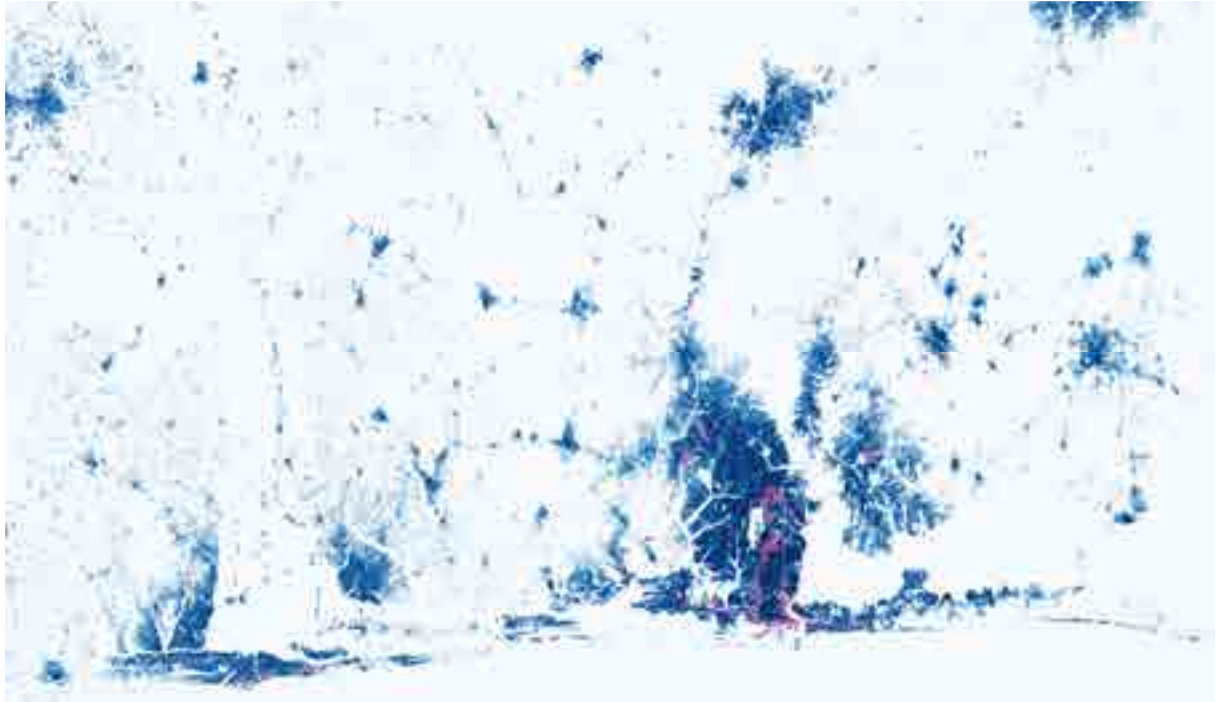


Figure 4 - Lagos-Porto Novo-Abeokuta (Nigeria): residential (RES) and non-residential (NRES) components of the built-surfaces estimated for the GHSL 2020 epoch. RES and NRES are represented with blue and magenta, respectively.

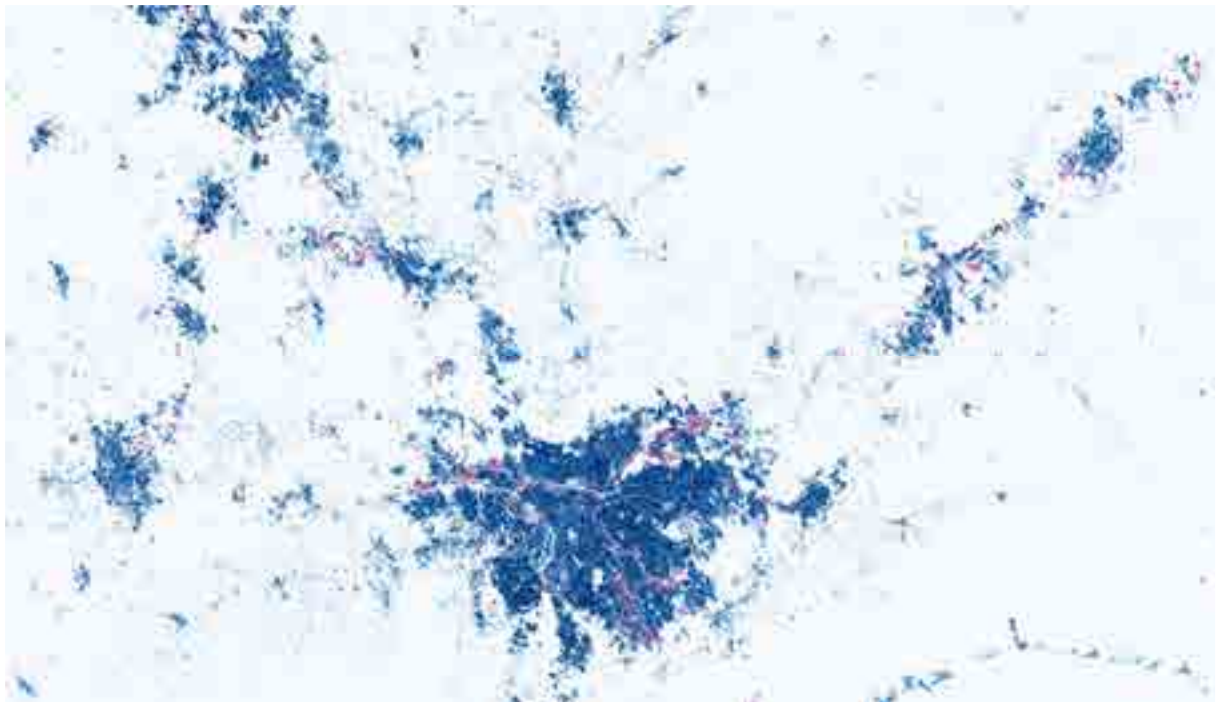


Figure 5 - Sao Paulo- Campinas - Sao Jose dos Campos (Brazil): residential (RES) and non-residential (NRES) components of the built-surfaces estimated for the GHSL 2020 epoch. RES and NRES are represented with blue and magenta, respectively.



Figure 6 - Detroit-Lansing-Flint (United States): residential (RES) and non-residential (NRES) components of the built-surfaces estimated for the GHSL 2020 epoch. RES and NRES are represented with blue and magenta, respectively.

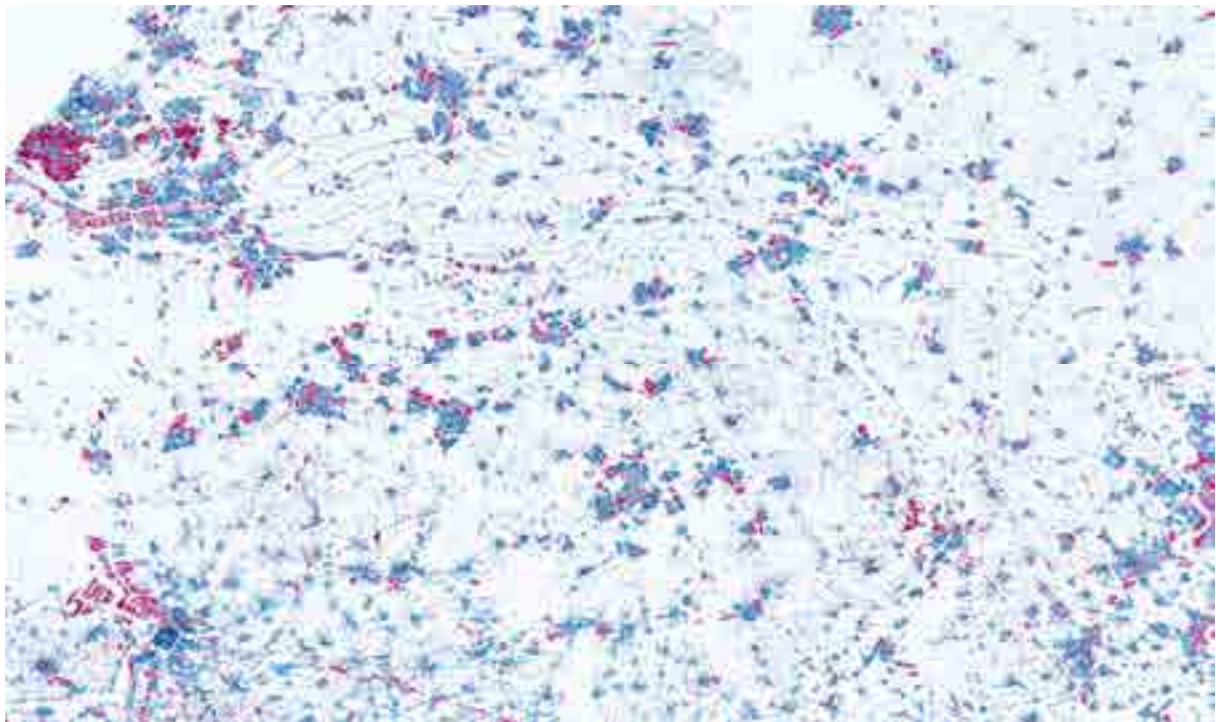


Figure 7 - The Hague - Rotterdam- Antwerp (The Netherlands): residential (RES) and non-residential (NRES) components of the built-surfaces estimated for the GHSL 2020 epoch. RES and NRES are represented with blue and magenta, respectively.

2.1.2 Expected Errors

The estimation of the GHS-BUILT-S error is currently ongoing, and will be delivered in peer-reviewed publication possibly in 2023-2024.

Preliminary expected error scores in prediction of the built-up surface fraction (BUFRAC) were estimated vs. observed built-up surfaces from building footprints available in vector format at scale 1:10K. The test set is made by the global collection of building footprints used for QC during the GHSL production.

Table 1 shows the expected errors of the new GHS-BUILT-S R2022A release at 10m resolution stratified by class of the Copernicus Global Land cover at 100m resolution (Buchhorn et al., 2020).

Table 2 shows the expected errors of the new GHS-BUILT-S R2022A release at 100m resolution as compared to the previous GHSL release made from Boolean classification of Landsat data (GHS-BUILT R2018A) and as compared to the predictions included in the continuous “urban cover fraction” (UCF) of the Copernicus Global Land cover at 100m resolution (Buchhorn et al., 2020). The test data are subdivided in two geographical strata (“non-US” and “US”) in order to control the performances of the model in different settlement pattern conditions.

In both cases, the errors of the predicted built-up surface fractions (BUFRAC) are estimated vs. observed built-up surface fraction as obtained by rasterization of building footprints available in vector format at scale 1:10K. The test set is made by the global collection of building footprints used for QC during the GHSL production.

The capacity of GHS-BUILT-S R2022A to predict the built-up share (quasi continuous, 64 levels) in a globally-representative set of almost 50,000 test cases of 80x80 meter size visually inspected with a Boolean interpretation schema at 10m resolution (See et al., 2022), yield a Pearson Correlation Coefficient of the linear least square regression equal to 0.81363. To be noticed that the correlation is systematically decreased by the fact that the reference data is not spatially aligned with the GHSL data, and by the fact that the GHSL uses a continuous classification schema of the 10m-res raster samples, while the reference data applies a human interpretation schema based on Boolean classification.

Table 3 shows the amount of total built-up surfaces and NRES built-up surfaces assessed by the GHS-BUILT-S R2022A data (epoch 2020) stratified by land use classes in United States (NLUD³), from (Theobald, 2014), and Europe (CLC⁴), ordered by the GHSL NRES surface share. The table shows the empirical association between the NRES class and the Land Use classes. To be noticed that the measured association is only indicative and systematically decreased by the fact that the GHSL data is derived from 10m-resolution imagery and consequently has a much higher spatial precision as compared to the land use data used as reference, which is defined with a minimal mapping unit in the order of hectares.

³ Land Use Classification and Map for the US http://csp-inc.org/public/NLUD2010_20140326.zip

⁴ Corine Land Cover European seamless 100m raster database (Version 20b2)
<https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018?tab=metadata>

Table 1 – Expected error scores in prediction of the built-up surface fraction (BUFRAC) at 10m resolution in the new GHS-BUILT-S R2022A release.

| CODE | LABEL | RMSE | MAE | NSAMPLES |
|------|--|-------|-------|---------------|
| 0 | Not Classified | 0.122 | 0.070 | 7,509 |
| 20 | Shrubs | 0.120 | 0.056 | 555,261,719 |
| 30 | Herbaceous vegetation | 0.136 | 0.060 | 1,310,171,720 |
| 40 | Cultivated and managed vegetation agriculture cropland | 0.071 | 0.020 | 914,235,915 |
| 50 | Urban / built up | 0.296 | 0.218 | 337,089,799 |
| 60 | Bare soil or sparse vegetation | 0.192 | 0.111 | 123,557,016 |
| 70 | Snow and Ice | 0.001 | 0.000 | 13,447,153 |
| 80 | Permanent water bodies | 0.028 | 0.005 | 116,262,034 |
| 90 | Herbaceous wetland | 0.062 | 0.019 | 63,299,127 |
| 100 | Moss and lichen | 0.006 | 0.001 | 347,875 |
| 111 | Closed forest, evergreen needle leaf | 0.071 | 0.025 | 573,176,106 |
| 112 | Closed forest, evergreen, broad leaf | 0.012 | 0.002 | 575,661,481 |
| 113 | Closed forest, deciduous needle leaf | 0.069 | 0.018 | 19,610 |
| 114 | Closed forest, deciduous broad leaf | 0.035 | 0.007 | 751,956,669 |
| 115 | Closed forest, mixed | 0.027 | 0.006 | 145,625,305 |
| 116 | Closed forest, unknown | 0.071 | 0.026 | 142,841,787 |
| 121 | Open forest, evergreen needle leaf | 0.101 | 0.042 | 111,872,259 |
| 122 | Open forest, evergreen broad leaf | 0.023 | 0.005 | 2,599,647 |
| 123 | Open forest, deciduous needle leaf | 0.000 | 0.000 | 181 |
| 124 | Open forest, deciduous broad leaf | 0.067 | 0.021 | 168,233,648 |
| 125 | Open forest, mixed | 0.048 | 0.012 | 1,299,363 |
| 126 | Open forest, unknown | 0.107 | 0.043 | 839,029,693 |
| 200 | Open sea | 0.072 | 0.025 | 144,012,925 |
| | | | | |
| | Total | 0.075 | 0.034 | 6,890,008,541 |

Table 2 – Expected error scores in prediction of the built-up surface fraction (BUFRAC) at the aggregated 100m and 1km resolution.

| | non-US | | | US | | | TOTAL | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|----------|
| | RMSE | MAE | NSAMPLES | RMSE | MAE | NSAMPLES | RMSE | MAE | NSAMPLES |
| Prediction at 100m resolution | | | | | | | | | |
| GHS-BUILT-S R2022A | 0.062 | 0.035 | 32418503 | 0.062 | 0.035 | 35886736 | 0.062 | 0.035 | 68305239 |
| GHS-BUILT R2018A | 0.194 | 0.129 | 32418503 | 0.308 | 0.213 | 35886736 | 0.258 | 0.177 | 68305239 |
| Copernicus Global Land Service UCF | 0.255 | 0.173 | 32418503 | 0.285 | 0.195 | 35886736 | 0.272 | 0.186 | 68305239 |
| Prediction at 1km resolution | | | | | | | | | |
| GHS-BUILT-S R2022A | 0.036 | 0.026 | 301940 | 0.038 | 0.030 | 329121 | 0.037 | 0.028 | 631061 |
| GHS-BUILT R2018A | 0.144 | 0.110 | 301940 | 0.259 | 0.209 | 329121 | 0.213 | 0.170 | 631061 |
| Copernicus Global Land Service UCF | 0.195 | 0.148 | 301940 | 0.242 | 0.193 | 329121 | 0.223 | 0.175 | 631061 |

Table 3 – The amount of total built-up surfaces and NRES built-up surfaces assessed in the GHS-BUILT-S R2022A data stratified by land use classes in United States (NLUD) and Europe (CLC).

| LUSOURC | LUCLASS | LABEL1 | LABEL2 | LABEL3 | BUTOT m2 | BUNRES m2 | NRES_sha |
|---------|---------|---------------------|--|---|-------------|------------|----------|
| NLUD | 251 | Built-up | Transportation | Airports (developed) | 371014506 | 253357093 | 68.29% |
| CLC | 121 | Artificial surfaces | Industrial, commercial and transport units | Industrial or commercial units | 7649839186 | 5056391057 | 66.10% |
| CLC | 123 | Artificial surfaces | Industrial, commercial and transport units | Port areas | 327183968 | 215970214 | 66.01% |
| NLUD | 231 | Built-up | Industrial | Factory, plant | 1619490370 | 1045588694 | 64.56% |
| NLUD | 223 | Built-up | Commercial | Entertainment (stadiums, amusement, etc.) | 53632078 | 33581582 | 62.61% |
| NLUD | 221 | Built-up | Commercial | Office | 1614791936 | 978439733 | 60.59% |
| NLUD | 222 | Built-up | Commercial | Retail/shopping centers | 1742663387 | 1039508683 | 59.65% |
| CLC | 124 | Artificial surfaces | Industrial, commercial and transport units | Airports | 170180711 | 98086496 | 57.64% |
| NLUD | 233 | Built-up | Industrial | Confined animal feeding | 88703844 | 50398369 | 56.82% |
| NLUD | 249 | Built-up | Institutional | Prison/penitentiary | 16152586 | 8924402 | 55.25% |
| NLUD | 241 | Built-up | Institutional | Schools (dev) | 225846287 | 123608473 | 54.73% |
| NLUD | 242 | Built-up | Institutional | Schools (undeveloped) | 598016804 | 326285150 | 54.56% |
| NLUD | 243 | Built-up | Institutional | Medical (hospitals, nursing home, etc.) | 367951278 | 196239687 | 53.33% |
| NLUD | 244 | Built-up | Institutional | Government/public | 86726621 | 44112906 | 50.86% |
| CLC | 212 | Agricultural areas | Arable land | Permanently irrigated land | 622458355 | 268234717 | 43.09% |
| CLC | 132 | Artificial surfaces | Mine, dump and construction sites | Dump sites | 40734981 | 12866115 | 31.58% |
| NLUD | 261 | Built-up | Transportation | Rural buildings, cemetery | 1242246217 | 391906221 | 31.55% |
| NLUD | 341 | Production | Timber | Timber harvest | 165945723 | 46319990 | 27.91% |
| CLC | 122 | Artificial surfaces | Industrial, commercial and transport units | Road and rail networks and associated land | 224903444 | 57729502 | 25.67% |
| CLC | 133 | Artificial surfaces | Mine, dump and construction sites | Construction sites | 94362978 | 22856256 | 24.22% |
| NLUD | 255 | Built-up | Transportation | Undeveloped | 173761477 | 39555968 | 22.76% |
| CLC | 213 | Agricultural areas | Arable land | Rice fields | 32328402 | 6089237 | 18.84% |
| CLC | 131 | Artificial surfaces | Mine, dump and construction sites | Mineral extraction sites | 142861969 | 24980523 | 17.49% |
| NLUD | 330 | Production | Mining | Mining strip mines, quarries, gravel pits | 8185807 | 1420084 | 17.35% |
| NLUD | 245 | Built-up | Institutional | Military/DOD/DOE (dev) | 104554407 | 17490907 | 16.73% |
| NLUD | 246 | Built-up | Institutional | Military/DOD (training) | 217411481 | 31391901 | 14.44% |
| CLC | 211 | Agricultural areas | Arable land | Non-irrigated arable land | 7385826240 | 982409064 | 13.30% |
| CLC | 141 | Artificial surfaces | Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas | Green urban areas | 165087965 | 20670163 | 12.52% |
| NLUD | 252 | Built-up | Transportation | Highways, railways | 1042336050 | 121981507 | 11.70% |
| CLC | 111 | Artificial surfaces | Urban fabric | Continuous urban fabric | 2160143750 | 194234820 | 8.99% |
| CLC | 222 | Agricultural areas | Permanent crops | Fruit trees and berry plantations | 398088530 | 33459968 | 8.41% |
| NLUD | 411 | Recreation | Developed park | Urban park | 202120970 | 16703263 | 8.26% |
| CLC | 142 | Artificial surfaces | Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas | Sport and leisure facilities | 586211113 | 45131809 | 7.70% |
| CLC | 231 | Agricultural areas | Pastures | Pastures | 4571276116 | 337410401 | 7.38% |
| NLUD | 310 | Production | General | General agricultural | 158011938 | 11520002 | 7.29% |
| NLUD | 313 | Production | Cropland | Orchards | 71453036 | 4800693 | 6.72% |
| CLC | 112 | Artificial surfaces | Urban fabric | Discontinuous urban fabric | 30206040355 | 1990977548 | 6.59% |
| NLUD | 314 | Production | Cropland | Sod & switch grass | 14887041 | 933461 | 6.27% |
| NLUD | 311 | Production | Cropland | Cropland/row crops | 3107157034 | 190204508 | 6.12% |
| CLC | 242 | Agricultural areas | Heterogeneous agricultural areas | Complex cultivation patterns | 4975196695 | 283937849 | 5.71% |
| NLUD | 213 | Built-up | Residential | Suburban (1–2.5 ac) | 9335940633 | 520592660 | 5.58% |
| CLC | 243 | Agricultural areas | Heterogeneous agricultural areas | Land principally occupied by agriculture, with si | 2121377478 | 109108914 | 5.14% |
| NLUD | 321 | Production | Rangeland | Grazed | 3116664551 | 160096140 | 5.14% |
| CLC | 221 | Agricultural areas | Permanent crops | Vineyards | 391114177 | 19693622 | 5.04% |
| NLUD | 214 | Built-up | Residential | Exurban (2.5–10 ac) | 8778472493 | 408859021 | 4.66% |
| NLUD | 211 | Built-up | Residential | Dense urban (>0.1 ac) | 1461479361 | 64398593 | 4.41% |
| CLC | 223 | Agricultural areas | Permanent crops | Olive groves | 436848677 | 17939775 | 4.11% |
| NLUD | 415 | Recreation | Developed park | Resort/ski area | 43570356 | 1739805 | 3.99% |
| NLUD | 410 | Recreation | Undifferentiated park | General park | 201511693 | 7926588 | 3.93% |
| NLUD | 421 | Recreation | Natural park | Natural park | 144612371 | 5448426 | 3.77% |
| NLUD | 417 | Recreation | Developed park | Campground/ranger station | 20170842 | 710508 | 3.52% |
| CLC | 244 | Agricultural areas | Heterogeneous agricultural areas | Agro-forestry areas | 44227686 | 1378654 | 3.12% |
| CLC | 241 | Agricultural areas | Heterogeneous agricultural areas | Annual crops associated with permanent crops | 149655325 | 4474819 | 2.99% |
| NLUD | 412 | Recreation | Developed park | Golf course | 202243104 | 5893655 | 2.91% |
| NLUD | 312 | Production | Cropland | Pastureland | 3456950217 | 91632160 | 2.65% |
| NLUD | 212 | Built-up | Residential | Urban (0.1–1) | 16435713363 | 399274360 | 2.43% |
| NLUD | 215 | Built-up | Residential | Rural (10–40 ac) | 5350324389 | 111117959 | 2.08% |
| NLUD | 422 | Recreation | Natural park | Designated recreation area | 203351 | 2066 | 1.02% |

2.1.3 Improvements compared to the previous release

Improved input

Improved input data used in this release includes: improved satellite imagery and new prior knowledge and learning set.

Regarding improved satellite imagery we have included a more populated historical Landsat data series, a new epoch 2018 from Sentinel-2 with 10m spatial resolution vs. previous 30m Landsat data.

Regarding new prior knowledge and learning set we have included new BU labels as i) the GHS-BUILT-S2 R2020A⁵ that is a probability to the BU class grid derived from Sentinel-2 global image composite for reference year 2018 using Convolutional Neural Networks (GHS-S2Net; Corbane, Syrris, et al., 2020) and ii) the buildings derived from VHR imagery by Microsoft⁶ and Facebook⁷ open efforts, the new BU change map as included in the GHS-BUILT R2018A, GHS built-up grid, derived from Landsat, multitemporal (1975-1990-2000-2014), and Land Use and other information included in National land use data (US NLCD⁸, EU CORINE⁹) and Volunteered geographical information by Open Street Map (OSM)¹⁰ on LANDUSE, ROADS, RIVER, STREAMS.

List of Countries where Microsoft building footprint data were available during the GHSL production: USA, Canada, Australia, Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria, Kenya, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

List of Countries where high resolution settlement layer (HRSL) data from Facebook were available during the GHSL production: Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Andorra, Angola, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Island, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, Gambia, Gibraltar, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, China Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kingdom of Eswatini, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, China Macao Special Administrative Region, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montserrat, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Reunion, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Korea, SouthAsia AS42, SouthAsia AS43, SouthAsia AS44, SouthAsia AS47, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, US Virgin Islands, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Improved Output

Several improvements regarding the assessment of the built-up surfaces are included in this new release, as compared to the previous GHSL data. They may be summarized in the following points:

The prediction of the built-up abstraction class is continuous at the 10m resolution (BUFRAC), vs. the previous GHSL releases that were based on Boolean predictions at 30m resolution. This fact augments the precision of the predicted amount of built-up surfaces at the generalized grid level (100m 1km), at the city level and at the national level.

⁵ <https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/download.php?ds=buS2>

⁶ <https://github.com/microsoft/USBuildingFootprints>

⁷ <https://research.fb.com/downloads/high-resolution-settlement-layer-hrsl/>

⁸ <https://www.mrlc.gov/data>

⁹ <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

¹⁰ <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>

The new GHSL release includes a new classification of the non-residential (NRES) built-up surfaces that was not available in the previous releases. This fact will improve the usability of the new GHSL data in applications requiring a functional classification of the built environment.

The new GHSL release produces data at equal time interval in the time range 1975-2030 by a spatial-temporal interpolation process, while previous GHSL releases were reporting data in arbitrary points in time where satellite images were available. This fact will improve the usability of the new GHSL data in trend and projection analysis requiring consistent time intervals (see section 2.1).

Table 4 - Summary of the characteristics of the new GHS-BUILT data vs. the previous releases

| Data Characteristics | GHS-BUILT R2018A | GHS-BUILT-S R2022A |
|--|--|--|
| Definition of the built-up class abstraction | INSPIRE “BUILDING” roofed structure above ground for any use | INSPIRE “BUILDING” roofed structure above ground for any use |
| Definition of the NRES vs. RES class abstraction | Not available | Derived from INSPIRE “residential” use definition |
| Built-up surface : class | Boolean | Continuous |
| Built-up surface : RES vs. NRES class | Not available | Boolean |
| Built-up surface : spatial resolution | 30m | 10m |
| Built-up surface : observed epochs | 4 (1975,1990,2000,2014) | 5 (1975,1990,2000,2014,2018) |
| Built-up surface : change map | Pixel-based | Segment-based |
| Building height : measurement | Not available | Continuous |
| Building height : spatial resolution | Not available | 100m |
| Building height : observed epoch | Not available | 2018 |
| Built-up surface : spatial resolution of the generalized grids | 250m 1km | 100m 1km |
| Built-up volume : spatial resolution of the generalized grids | Not available | 100m 1km |
| Equal-time-interval spatial-temporal interpolated grids of built-up surfaces and volume | Not available | 12 epochs (1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030) |
| Future grids projections | Not available | 2025 and 2030 |

2.1.4 Input Data

Remotely sensed image data

The remotely sensed image data supporting this GHSL release are collected by the Landsat and the Sentinel platforms, organized in five epochs: 1975, 1990, 2000, 2014, and 2018.

The Landsat image data used in input include 35479 individual scenes organized in four epochs 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2014. The average absolute time tolerance of the image data collection time vs. the nominal time barycentre of the epoch is 2.0, 2.2, 1.2, and 0.8 years for the 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2014 epochs, respectively. The aggregated time precision of all the data in the four epochs is of 1.5 years. The empirical time barycentre for the epochs 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2014 is the year 1975.1, 1989.4, 2000.8, and 2013.2, respectively.

Table 5 - Summary of the Landsat Image data used in input

| Row Labels | Count of YEAR | Average of YEAR | Average of ABS_TimeTolerance |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1975 | 7355 | 1975.1 | 2.0 |
| L1 | 4403 | 1973.4 | 1.6 |
| L2 | 1880 | 1976.8 | 1.8 |
| L3 | 1072 | 1979.3 | 4.3 |
| 1990 | 8011 | 1989.4 | 2.2 |
| L4 | 258 | 1983.5 | 6.3 |
| L5 | 7475 | 1989.4 | 2.0 |
| L6 | 278 | 1994.3 | 4.3 |
| 2000 | 9774 | 2000.8 | 1.2 |
| L5 | 459 | 2004.7 | 5.7 |
| L6 | 8827 | 2000.4 | 0.7 |
| L7 | 488 | 2005.5 | 5.5 |
| 2014 | 10319 | 2013.2 | 0.8 |
| L5 | 638 | 2009.6 | 4.4 |
| L7 | 259 | 2009.5 | 4.5 |
| L8 | 9442 | 2013.5 | 0.5 |
| Grand Total | 35479 | 1996.5 | 1.5 |

The epoch 2018 is made by the GHS_composite_S2_L1C_2017-2018_GLOBE_R2020A¹¹ that corresponds to global cloud-free pixel based composite created from the Sentinel-2 data archive (Level L1C) available in Google Earth Engine¹² for the period January 2017 - December 2018.

High-level semantic abstraction data

Several high-level semantic data are used in the process with the function of prior knowledge supporting the various phases of data classification concerning the BU surface fraction estimates, the historical change detection in the BU surfaces, and the land use classification of RES vs. NRES BU surfaces.

BU class abstraction labels : i) the GHS-BUILT-S2 R2020A¹³ that is a probability to the BU class grid derived from Sentinel-2 global image composite for reference year 2018 using Convolutional Neural Networks (GHS-S2Net) and ii) the buildings derived from VHR imagery by Microsoft¹⁴ and Facebook¹⁵ open efforts

Multi-temporal assessments: the BU change map as included in the GHS-BUILT R2018A, GHS built-up grid, derived from Landsat, multitemporal (1975-1990-2000-2014)

Land Use and other: information included in National land use data (US NLUD¹⁶, EU CORINE¹⁷) and Volunteered geographical information by Open Street Map (OSM)¹⁸ on LANDUSE, ROADS, RIVER, STREAMS

¹¹ <https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/download.php?ds=compositeS2>

¹² https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/COPERNICUS_S2

¹³ <https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/download.php?ds=buS2>

¹⁴ <https://github.com/microsoft/USBuildingFootprints>

¹⁵ <https://research.fb.com/downloads/high-resolution-settlement-layer-hrsl/>

¹⁶ <https://www.mrlc.gov/data>

¹⁷ <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/clc2018>

¹⁸ <https://www.openstreetmap.org/>

2.1.5 Technical Details

Author: Pesaresi, Martino; Politis Panagiotis

Product name: GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A

Spatial extent: Global

Temporal extent: from 1975 to 2030, 5 years interval

Coordinate Systems:* World Mollweide (ESRI:54009)

Spatial resolution available:* 10 m, 100 m, and 1 km

Encoding:* integer (Byte, UInt16, UInt32), unit: built square meters in the grid cell

Data organisation ():* Global VRT file (10 m) or GeoTIFF file (100m, 1km) with overview images (OVR). Data tiles of 1000x1000 km size in GeoTIFF format (10 m, 100 m, 1 km)

Table 6 outlines the technical characteristics of the datasets released in this data package.

(*) product dependent, see Table 2.

Disclaimer: the re-projection of the World Mollweide version of the GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A to coordinate systems requires specific technical knowledge. No responsibility is taken for workflows developed independently by users.

Table 6 - Technical details of the datasets in GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A

| GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|---|---|
| ID | Description | Resolution (projection) |
| GHS_BUILT_S_E<epoch>_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_<res>_V1_0 | BU surface <epoch> 1975-2020; <res> 100, 1000 Encoding: UInt16 (100 m), UInt32 (1 km) Values range: 0-10000 (100 m), 0-1000000 (1 km) NoData: 65535 (100 m), 4294967295 (1 km) | 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |
| GHS_BUILT_S_P<epoch&model>_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_<res>_V1_0 | BU surface projections <epoch> 2025-2030; <model> LIN-PLY-MED; <res> 100, 1000 Encoding: UInt16 (100 m), UInt32 (1 km) Values range: 0-10000 (100 m), 0-1000000 (1 km) NoData: 65535 (100 m), 4294967295 (1 km) | 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |
| GHS_BUILT_S_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0 | BUFRAC at 10m spatial resolution for E2018 Encoding: Byte Values range: 0-100 NoData: 255 | 10 m World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |

| GHS-BUILT-S_NRES_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|---|--|---|
| ID | Description | Resolution (projection) |
| GHS_BUILT_S_NRES_E<epoch>_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_<res>_V1_0 | Non-residential BU surface <epoch> 1975-2020;; <res> 100m, 1000 Encoding: UInt16 (100 m), UInt32 (1 km) Values range: 0-10000 (100 m), 0-1000000 (1 km) NoData: 65535 (100 m), 4294967295 (1 km) | 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |
| GHS_BUILT_S_NRES_P<epoch&model>_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_<res>_V1_0 | Non-residential BU surface projections <epoch> 2025-2030; <model> LIN-PLY-MED; <res> 100, 1000 Encoding: UInt16 (100 m), UInt32 (1 km) Values range: 0-10000 (100 m), 0-1000000 (1 km) NoData: 65535 (100 m), 4294967295 (1 km) | 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |
| GHS_BUILT_S_NRES_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0 | NRES 10m (boolean) at 10m spatial resolution for E2018 Encoding: Byte Values range: 0:non-NRES ; 1:NRES NoData: 255 | 10 m World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |

2.1.6 Summary statistics

Table 7 - Summary statistics of total built-up surface in millions of square meters, by continent. Years 2025 and 2030 are reported for the linear (LIN), second-order polynomial (PLY), and median (MED) future projection scenarios

| Values | Africa | Asia | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean | Northern America | Oceania | Grand Total |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| Sum of E1975 | 19233 | 80887 | 37338 | 20499 | 27907 | 3525 | 189388 |
| Sum of E1980 | 20082 | 85067 | 38218 | 21137 | 28760 | 3599 | 196864 |
| Sum of E1985 | 21342 | 91343 | 39476 | 22045 | 30047 | 3706 | 207960 |
| Sum of E1990 | 22958 | 99486 | 41045 | 23190 | 31727 | 3846 | 222252 |
| Sum of E1995 | 25044 | 107274 | 43314 | 24876 | 34056 | 3993 | 238558 |
| Sum of E2000 | 28450 | 119689 | 46940 | 27527 | 38356 | 4253 | 265216 |
| Sum of E2005 | 32584 | 131232 | 51589 | 29649 | 41569 | 4499 | 291122 |
| Sum of E2010 | 39476 | 148659 | 58553 | 33031 | 46910 | 4908 | 331537 |
| Sum of E2015 | 49039 | 172406 | 68268 | 37560 | 54690 | 5488 | 387451 |
| Sum of E2020 | 63414 | 209098 | 84472 | 44012 | 68521 | 6459 | 475977 |
| Sum of P2025_LIN | 70048 | 223594 | 90408 | 47309 | 73389 | 6789 | 511536 |
| Sum of P2030_LIN | 74342 | 233175 | 94673 | 49683 | 76889 | 7051 | 535814 |
| Sum of P2025_POLY | 78027 | 238947 | 98048 | 51642 | 79760 | 7278 | 553702 |
| Sum of P2030_POLY | 90470 | 262318 | 108769 | 58185 | 88834 | 8013 | 616588 |
| Sum of P2025_MEDIAN | 74238 | 231682 | 94434 | 49538 | 76725 | 7040 | 533657 |
| Sum of P2030_MEDIAN | 82245 | 247870 | 101943 | 53974 | 82999 | 7537 | 576568 |

Table 8 - Summary statistics of non-residential (NRES) built-up surface in millions of square meters, by continent. Years 2025 and 2030 are reported for the linear (LIN), second-order polynomial (PLY), and median (MED) future projection scenarios

| Values | Africa | Asia | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean | Northern America | Oceania | Grand Total |
|---------------------|--------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| Sum of E1975 | 397 | 3308 | 6540 | 780 | 4372 | 276 | 15673 |
| Sum of E1980 | 416 | 3471 | 6715 | 801 | 4481 | 284 | 16168 |
| Sum of E1985 | 455 | 3849 | 7060 | 846 | 4713 | 299 | 17222 |
| Sum of E1990 | 520 | 4504 | 7599 | 921 | 5106 | 323 | 18973 |
| Sum of E1995 | 539 | 4846 | 7913 | 964 | 5367 | 332 | 19961 |
| Sum of E2000 | 588 | 5819 | 8671 | 1073 | 6117 | 351 | 22620 |
| Sum of E2005 | 604 | 6121 | 8991 | 1112 | 6254 | 359 | 23442 |
| Sum of E2010 | 635 | 6793 | 9575 | 1189 | 6531 | 374 | 25097 |
| Sum of E2015 | 690 | 8065 | 10540 | 1319 | 7001 | 397 | 28013 |
| Sum of E2020 | 782 | 10014 | 11833 | 1482 | 7579 | 425 | 32116 |
| Sum of P2025_LIN | 801 | 10344 | 12044 | 1513 | 7689 | 430 | 32821 |
| Sum of P2030_LIN | 817 | 10628 | 12238 | 1539 | 7790 | 434 | 33446 |
| Sum of P2025_POLY | 807 | 10614 | 12282 | 1535 | 7759 | 432 | 33429 |
| Sum of P2030_POLY | 827 | 11115 | 12708 | 1580 | 7901 | 438 | 34570 |
| Sum of P2025_MEDIAN | 804 | 10481 | 12163 | 1524 | 7725 | 431 | 33127 |
| Sum of P2030_MEDIAN | 822 | 10878 | 12474 | 1560 | 7847 | 436 | 34017 |

2.1.7 How to cite

Dataset:

Pesaresi, Martino; Politis, Panagiotis (2022): GHS-BUILT-S R2022A - GHS built-up surface grid, derived from Sentinel-2 composite and Landsat, multitemporal (1975-2030). European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset] DOI:10.2905/D07D81B4-7680-4D28-B896-583745C27085 PID: http://data.europa.eu/89h/d07d81b4-7680-4d28-b896-583745c27085

Concept & Methodology:

Schiavina M., Melchiorri M., Pesaresi M., Politis P., Freire S., Maffenini L., Florio P., Ehrlich D., Goch K., Tommasi P., Kemper T., GHSL Data Package 2022, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, ISBN 978-92-76-53071-8, doi:10.2760/19817, JRC 129516

Essential methodological background:

Pesaresi M, Corban C, Julea A, Florczyk A, Syrris V, Soille P. Assessment of the Added-Value of Sentinel-2 for Detecting Built-up Areas. *Remote Sensing* 8 (4); 2016. p. 299. JRC99996

Pesaresi M; Syrris V; Julea A. A New Method for Earth Observation Data Analytics Based on Symbolic Machine Learning. *Remote Sensing* 8 (5); 2016. p. 399. JRC99747

Pesaresi M. Global fine-scale information layers: the need of a paradigm shift. In: Soille P, Marchetti PG, editors. *Proceedings of the 2014 conference on Big Data from Space (BiDS`14)*. Luxembourg (Luxembourg): Publications Office of the European Union; 2014. p. 8-11. JRC92345

Pesaresi M, Ouzounis G, Gueguen L. A new compact representation of morphological profiles: report on first massive VHR image processing at the JRC. In *Conference Proceedings: Sylvia S. Shen, Paul E. Lewis, editors. Algorithms and Technologies for Multispectral, Hyperspectral, and Ultraspectral Imagery XVIII*. Vol. 8390. SPIE; 2012. JRC70542

Gueguen L, Soille P, Pesaresi M. A New Built-Up Presence Index Based On Density of Corners. In Conference Proceedings: Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (IGARSS), 2012 IEEE International. Piscataway (USA): IEEE; 2012. p. 5398-5401. JRC68582

Ouzounis G, Pesaresi M, Soille P. Differential area profiles: decomposition properties and efficient computation. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence 34 (8); 2012. p. 1533-1548. JRC59388

Pesaresi M, Gerhardinger A, Kayitakire F. A Robust Built-up Area Presence Index by Anisotropic Rotation-invariant Textural Measure. IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing 1 (3); 2008. p. 180-192. JRC37845

Pesaresi M, Benediktsson J. A New Approach for the Morphological Segmentation of High-Resolution Satellite Imagery.. IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and RS 39 (2); 2001. JRC19264

2.2 GHS-BUILT-H R2022A - GHS building height, derived from AW3D30, SRTM30, and Sentinel-2 composite (2018)

The spatial raster dataset depicts the distribution of the building heights generalized at the resolution of 100m, and referred to the year 2018. The input data used to predict the building heights are the ALOS Global Digital Surface Model "ALOS World 3D - 30m (AW3D30)"¹⁹, the NASA Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data - 30m (SRTM30)²⁰, and the Sentinel-2 global pixel based image composite from L1C data for the period 2017-2018²¹ that is the support of the year 2018 in this release.

The first global attempt to produce an estimate of the building heights was done in the so called "GHSL_LABEL" product as described in (Pesaresi, Ehrlich, et al., 2016) and tested in (Bechtel et al., 2018) in support to the urban local climate zones (LCZ) taxonomy. The use of the global DEM for prediction of building heights using linear regression techniques was introduced in (Pesaresi et al., 2021). In the application of those techniques included in the GHS-BUILT-H R2022A, the building heights are first predicted from the filtering of a composite of the AW3D30 and SRTM30 global DEMs, by generalization of the linear regression to a multiple-objective case targeting different estimates (ANBH, AGBH, and VOL) that are linked by analytical relations. They independently estimate the same variable (ANBH) from different filtering of the same DEMs and different regression coefficients, in conjunction with the BUSURF included in the GHS-BUILT-S R2022A data. The different independent estimates of the ANBH generated by the global DEMs are composed by minimization of the expected error, and they are used to estimate the linear regression coefficient predicting the ANBH from the density of shadow markers as observed in 10m-resolution Sentinel-2 image data, of each specific data tile (100x100km). These last ANBH predictions from the S2 data are used to update the final ANBH prediction included in this GHSL release.

2.2.1 Definitions

The built-up volume (BUVOL) is the volume of the built space above ground, expressed in cubic meters

Be S_x , the surface of the grid sample x

The Average of the Net Building Height of the sample x ($ANBH_x$) is defined as:

$$ANBH_x = BUVOL_x / BUSURF_x$$

$$BUVOL_x = BUSURF_x * ANBH_x$$

The Average of the Gross Building Height of the sample x ($AGBH_x$) is defined as:

$$AGBH_x = BUVOL_x / S_x$$

$$BUVOL_x = S_x * AGBH_x$$

Developing the above, the $BUFRAC_x$ can be derived as

$$AGBH_x / ANBH_x = BUSURF_x / S_x = BUFRAC_x$$

Examples

Let assume a sample x of a grid with 100m of spatial resolution, then $S_x = 10,000$ square meters. The built-up surface in this sample it is predicted as $BUSURF_x = 750$ square meters, corresponding to a $BUFRAC_x = 0.075$.

Moreover, in the same sample the $ANBH_x$ is predicted as $ANBH_x = 11.5$ meters.

The total built-up volume in this sample will be $BUVOL_x = BUSURF_x * ANBH_x = 750 * 11.5 = 8625$ cubic meters.

In the same sample x , the $AGBH_x$ will be predicted as 0.8625 meters.

The total built-up volume in this sample will be $BUVOL_x = S_x * AGBH_x = 10,000 * 0.865 = 8625$ cubic meters

While the ratio $AGBH_x / ANBH_x = 0.075$, corresponds to the $BUFRAC_x$ in the same sample x

¹⁹ https://www.eorc.jaxa.jp/ALOS/en/dataset/aw3d30/aw3d30_e.htm

²⁰ https://cmr.earthdata.nasa.gov/search/concepts/C1000000240-LPDAAEC_ECS.html

²¹ GHS-composite-S2 R2020A <https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/download.php?ds=compositeS2>

2.2.2 Input data

ALOS Global Digital Surface Model "ALOS World 3D - 30m" (AW3D30) , the NASA Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data - 30m (SRTM30) , and the Sentinel-2 global pixel based image composite from L1C data for the period 2017-2018.

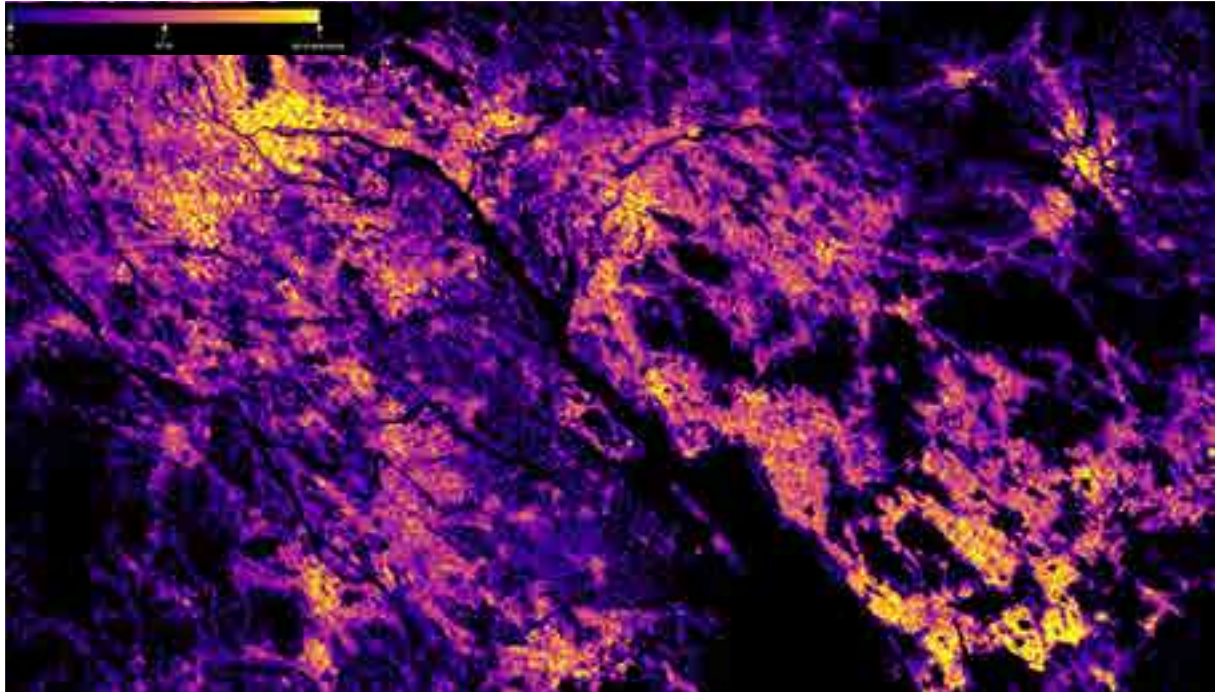


Figure 8 – Average building height (ANBH 100m) estimates in Guangzhou - Shenzhen (China).

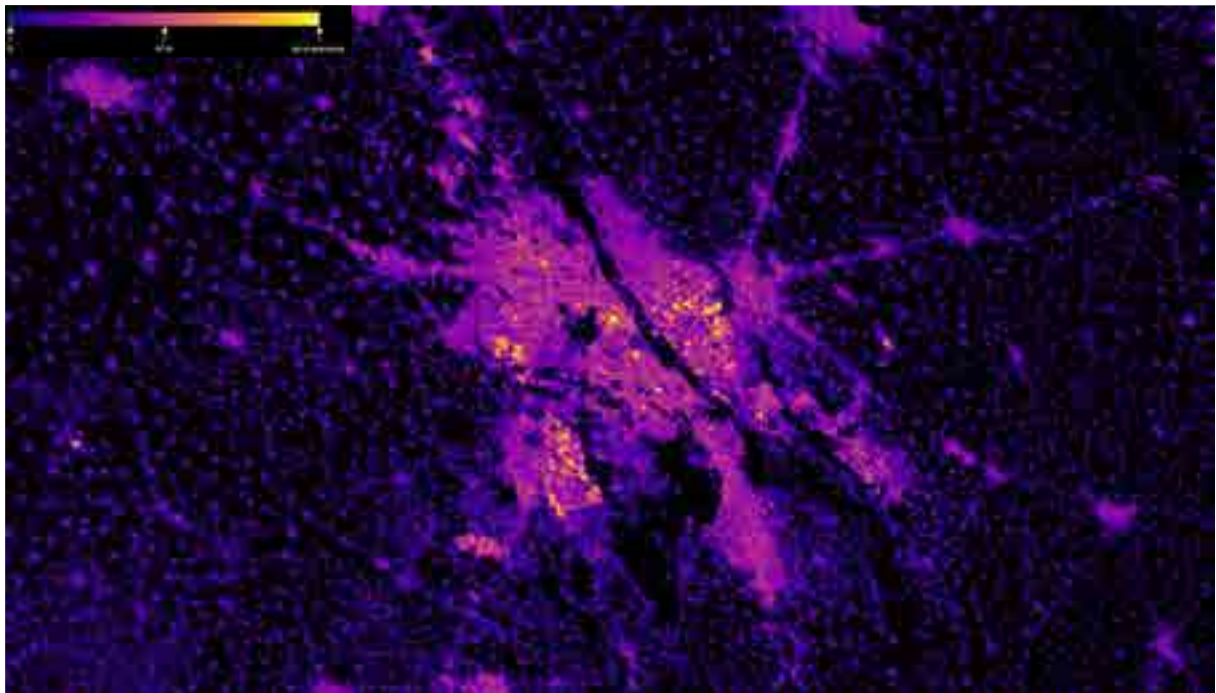


Figure 9 - Average building height (ANBH 100m) estimates in Delhi (India).

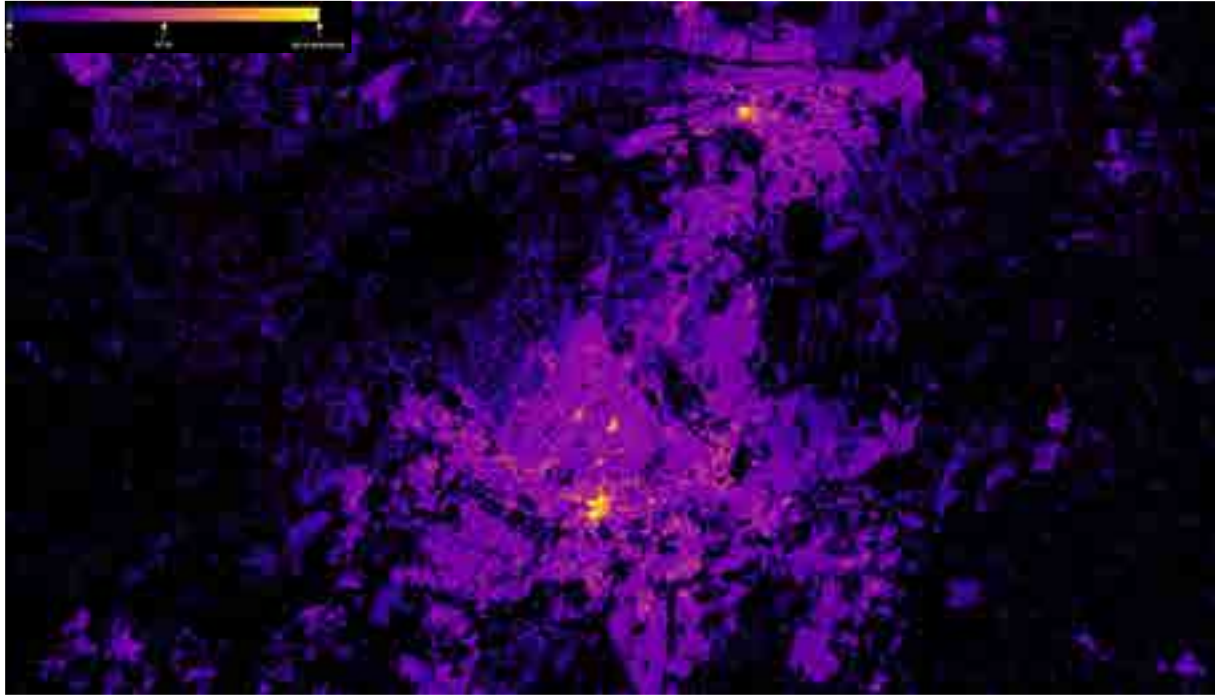


Figure 10 - Average building height (ANBH 100m) estimates in Pretoria – Johannesburg (South Africa).

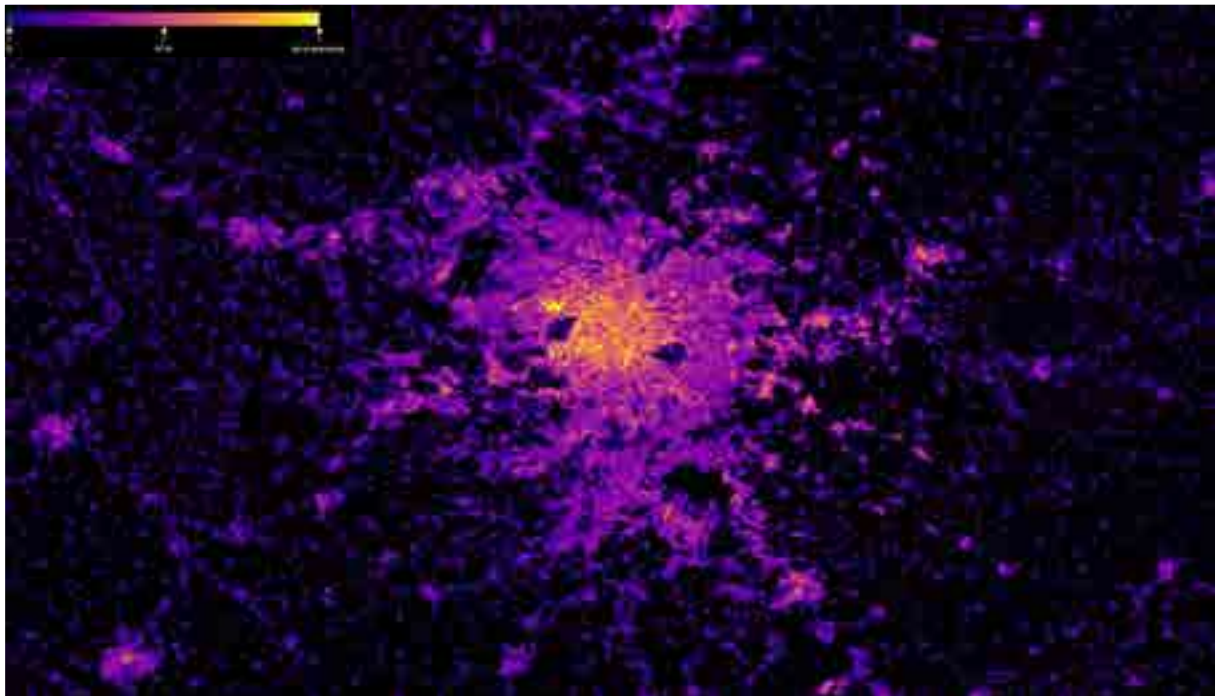


Figure 11 - Average building height (ANBH 100m) estimates in Paris (France).

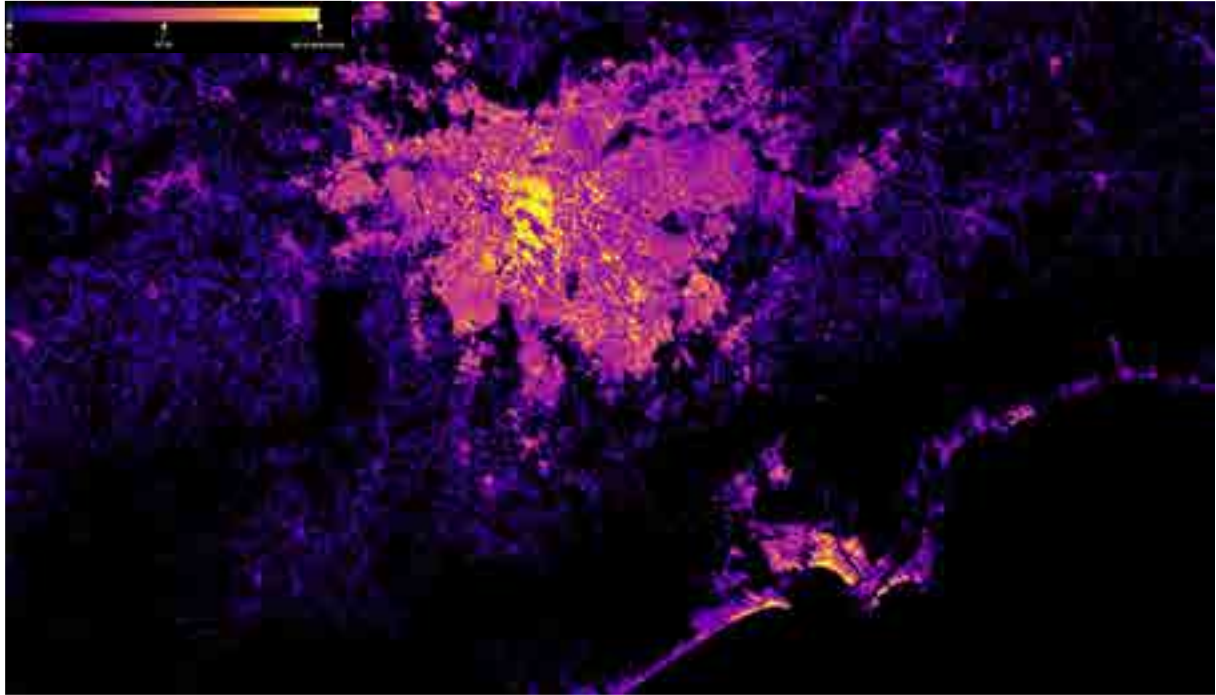


Figure 12 - Average building height (ANBH 100m) estimates in Sao Paulo – Santos (Brazil).

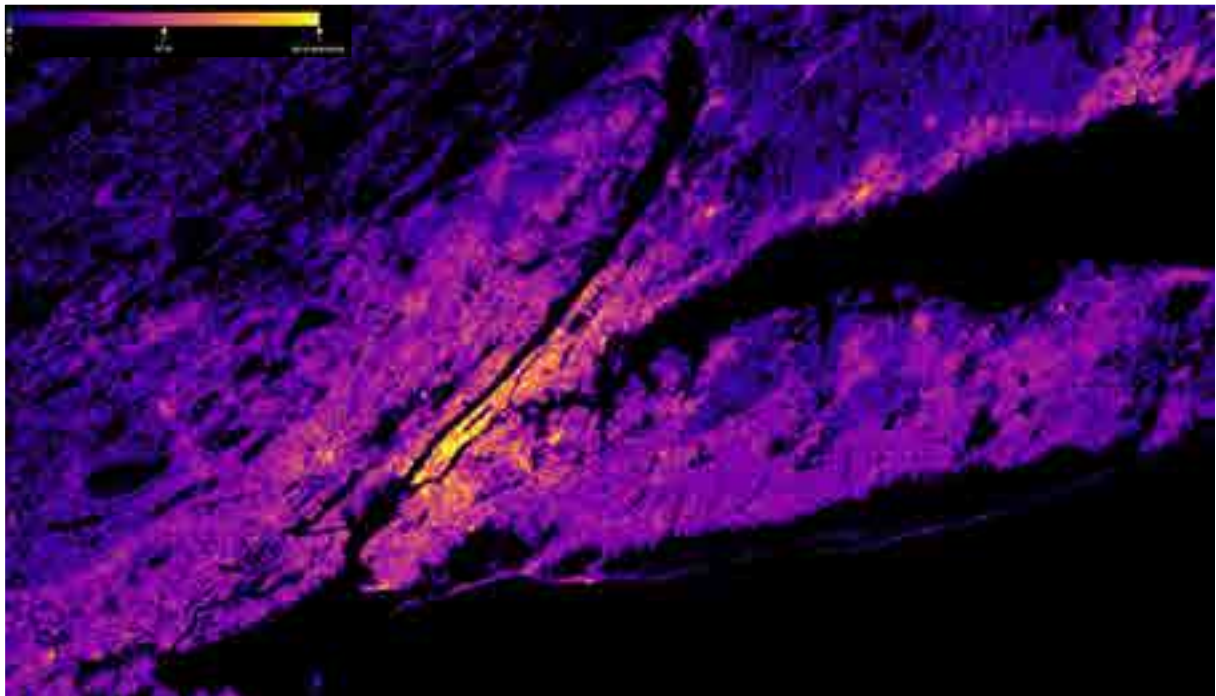


Figure 13 - Average building height (ANBH 100m) estimates in New York (United States).

2.2.3 Expected errors

The estimation of the GHS-BUILT-H error is currently ongoing, and will be delivered in peer-reviewed publication possibly in 2023-2024. A comparison with independent measurements not used in the model development and collected in 38 functional urban areas in the frame of the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service²², Urban Atlas, Building Height 2012, set the expected errors in predicting the ANBH included in this release as 1.97m of Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and 3.55m of Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), with a standard deviation of 0.87 and 1.25 meters, respectively.

Table 9 – Errors of ANBH 100m in predicting the Copernicus Building Height generalized at the same spatial resolution

| TEST CASE | Observed ANBH max | Observed ANBH average | Observed vs. Predicted MAE | Observed vs. Predicted RMSE | Number of Samples |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| IS001L1_REYKJAVIK_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 43.17 | 5.58 | 0.24 | 1.00 | 103182 |
| ME001L1_PODGORICA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 54.48 | 5.79 | 0.33 | 1.22 | 137558 |
| XK001L1_PRISTINA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 43.00 | 7.00 | 0.59 | 1.87 | 51457 |
| RS001L1_BEOGRAD_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 168.91 | 6.85 | 0.69 | 2.18 | 177645 |
| AL001L1_TIRANA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 64.53 | 6.24 | 0.72 | 1.78 | 147009 |
| NO001L2_OSLO_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 55.60 | 6.81 | 1.02 | 2.30 | 49706 |
| SI001L1_LJUBLJANA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 42.90 | 6.33 | 1.05 | 2.19 | 26719 |
| BA001L1_SARAJEVO_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 82.18 | 6.55 | 1.37 | 2.74 | 33597 |
| SE001L1_STOCKHOLM_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 62.81 | 7.51 | 1.39 | 2.97 | 131914 |
| SK001L1_BRATISLAVA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 77.00 | 8.52 | 1.39 | 3.29 | 36005 |
| HR001L2_GRAD_ZAGREB_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 66.61 | 7.84 | 1.43 | 2.85 | 63172 |
| IE001L1_DUBLIN_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 43.98 | 6.63 | 1.43 | 2.48 | 92095 |
| FI001L2_HELSINKI_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 50.34 | 7.33 | 1.65 | 2.98 | 78704 |
| CY001L1_LEFKOSIA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 25.79 | 7.33 | 1.65 | 2.68 | 20169 |
| BG001L2_SOFIA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 119.71 | 9.59 | 1.67 | 3.54 | 44083 |
| CH004L1_BERN_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 70.00 | 8.17 | 1.79 | 3.66 | 13714 |
| DK001L2_KOBENHAVN_UA2012_DHM_v020 | 124.43 | 7.14 | 1.82 | 3.23 | 58052 |
| UK001L2_LONDON_UA2012_DHM_v020 | 131.60 | 7.66 | 2.07 | 3.36 | 182840 |
| LT001L1_VILNIUS_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 165.00 | 8.14 | 2.08 | 4.07 | 38955 |
| MK001L1_SKOPJE_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 96.58 | 8.28 | 2.10 | 4.11 | 19196 |
| HU001L2_BUDAPEST_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 60.19 | 8.86 | 2.13 | 3.37 | 51940 |
| IT001L2_ROMA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 85.57 | 10.36 | 2.24 | 4.09 | 127649 |
| DE001L1_BERLIN_UA2012_DHM_v020 | 77.00 | 9.42 | 2.26 | 3.95 | 111079 |
| AT001L2_WIEN_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 151.97 | 9.79 | 2.29 | 3.90 | 42863 |
| EL001L1_ATHINA_UA2012_DHM_v020 | 68.60 | 9.96 | 2.32 | 3.53 | 61187 |
| LV001L0_RIGA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 122.13 | 9.61 | 2.37 | 4.79 | 29770 |
| ES001L2_MADRID_UA2012_DHM_v020 | 264.00 | 12.24 | 2.39 | 4.70 | 87854 |
| CZ001L1_PRAHA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 57.00 | 9.76 | 2.41 | 4.05 | 48665 |
| NL002L2_AMSTERDAM_UA2012_DHM_v020 | 120.00 | 9.08 | 2.44 | 4.31 | 39733 |
| EE001L1_TALLINN_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 112.20 | 8.32 | 2.49 | 4.33 | 15452 |
| LU001L1_LUXEMBOURG_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 51.71 | 9.46 | 2.64 | 4.12 | 5253 |
| PT001L2_LISBOA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 78.27 | 8.39 | 2.71 | 4.23 | 70512 |
| PL001L2_WARSZAWA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 113.91 | 9.01 | 2.82 | 4.31 | 55279 |
| FR001L1_PARIS_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 174.22 | 9.71 | 2.85 | 4.57 | 134717 |
| MT001L1_VALLETTA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 39.16 | 8.27 | 2.97 | 4.10 | 7200 |
| BE001L2_BRUXELLES_BRUSSEL_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 86.94 | 10.48 | 3.17 | 4.82 | 20449 |
| RO001L1_BUCURESTI_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 209.00 | 8.67 | 3.84 | 5.73 | 27442 |
| TR001L1_ANKARA_UA2012_DHM_v010 | 162.65 | 12.06 | 3.92 | 7.57 | 72799 |
| SUM | | | | | 2515615 |
| Average | | | 1.97 | 3.55 | |
| Standard Deviation | | | 0.87 | 1.25 | |

²² <https://land.copernicus.eu/local/urban-atlas/building-height-2012>

2.2.4 Technical Details

Author: Pesaresi, Martino; Politis, Panagiotis

Product name: GHS-BUILT-H_GLOBE_R2022A

Spatial extent: Global

Temporal extent: 2018

Coordinate Systems: World Mollweide (ESRI:54009)

Spatial resolution available: 100m

Encoding: Values are expressed as decimals (Float32) reporting about the average height of the built surfaces in meters.

Data organisation ():* GeoTIFF file (100m) with overview images (OVR). Data tiles of 1000x1000 km size in GeoTIFF format (100 m)

Table 10 outlines the technical characteristics of the datasets released in this data package.

Table 10 - Technical details of the datasets in GHS-BUILT-H_GLOBE_R2022A

| GHS-BUILT-H_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|---|--|
| ID | Description | Resolution (Projection/Coordinate system) |
| GHS_BUILT_H_AGBH_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_100_V1_0 | Average of the Gross Building Height AGBH 2018 100m Encoding: Float32 NoData: 255 | 100 m World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |

| GHS-BUILT-H_ANBH_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|---|--|
| ID | Description | Resolution (Projection/Coordinate system) |
| GHS_BUILT_H_ANBH_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_100_V1_0 | Average of the Net Building Height ANBH 2018 100m Encoding: Float32 NoData: 255 | 100 m World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |

2.2.5 How to cite

Dataset:

Pesaresi, Martino; Politis, Panagiotis (2022): GHS-BUILT-H R2022A - GHS building height, derived from AW3D30, SRTM30, and Sentinel-2 composite (2018). European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset] DOI:10.2905/CE7C0310-9D5E-4AEB-B99E-4755F6062557 PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/ce7c0310-9d5e-4aeb-b99e-4755f6062557>

Concept & Methodology:

Pesaresi, M., Corbane, C., Ren, C., and Edward, N. (2021). Generalized Vertical Components of built-up areas from global Digital Elevation Models by multi-scale linear regression modelling. PLOS ONE 16, e0244478. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244478>

Essential methodological background:

Pesaresi M, Ehrlich D, Ferri S, Florczyk A, Carneiro Freire S, Halkia S, Julea A, Kemper T, Soille P, Syrris V. Operating procedure for the production of the Global Human Settlement Layer from Landsat data of the epochs 1975, 1990, 2000, and 2014. EUR 27741. Luxembourg (Luxembourg): Publications Office of the European Union; 2016. JRC97705

Bechtel, B., Pesaresi, M., Florczyk, A. and Mills, G., Beyond built-up – information on the internal makeup of urban areas, 2017, ISBN 978-1-138-05460-8, JRC107558

2.3 GHS-BUILT-V R2022A - GHS built-up volume grids derived from joint assessment of Sentinel-2, Landsat, and global DEM data, for 1975-2030 (5yrs interval)

The spatial raster dataset depicts the distribution of built-up volumes, expressed as number of cubic meters. The data reports about the total built-up volume and the built-up volume allocated to dominant non-residential (NRES) uses. Data are spatial-temporal interpolated from 1975 to 2030 in 5 years intervals. Future predicted grids at the epochs 2025 and 2030 are provided accordingly to three scenarios extrapolating the past trends by a linear (LIN), a second-order polynomial (PLY), and a median solution (MED).

The data is made by application of the formula $BUVOLx = ANBHx * BUSURFx$, where:

the ANBHx is the GHS-BUILT-H R2022A - GHS building height, derived from AW3D30, SRTM30, and Sentinel-2 composite (2018),

the BUSURFx is the GHS-BUILT-S R2022A - GHS built-up surface grid, derived from Sentinel-2 composite and Landsat, multitemporal (1975-2030).

2.3.1 Input Data

GHS-BUILT-H R2022A - GHS building height, derived from AW3D30, SRTM30, and Sentinel-2 composite (2018)

GHS-BUILT-S R2022A - GHS built-up surface grid, derived from Sentinel-2 composite and Landsat, multitemporal (1975-2030).

2.3.2 Technical Details

Author: Pesaresi, Martino; Politis Panagiotis

Product name: GHS-BUILT-V_GLOBE_R2022A

Spatial extent: Global

Temporal extent: from 1975 to 2030, 5 years interval

Coordinate Systems:* World Mollweide (ESRI:54009)

Spatial resolution available:* 100 m, 1 km

Encoding:* integers (UInt32), unit: built cubic meters in the grid cell

Data organisation ():* Global GeoTIFF file (100m, 1km) with overview images (OVR). Data tiles of 1000x1000 km size in GeoTIFF format (100 m, 1 km)

(*) product dependent, see Table 11.

Disclaimer: the re-projection of the World Mollweide version of the GHS-BUILT-V_GLOBE_R2022A to coordinate systems requires specific technical knowledge. No responsibility is taken for workflows developed independently by users.

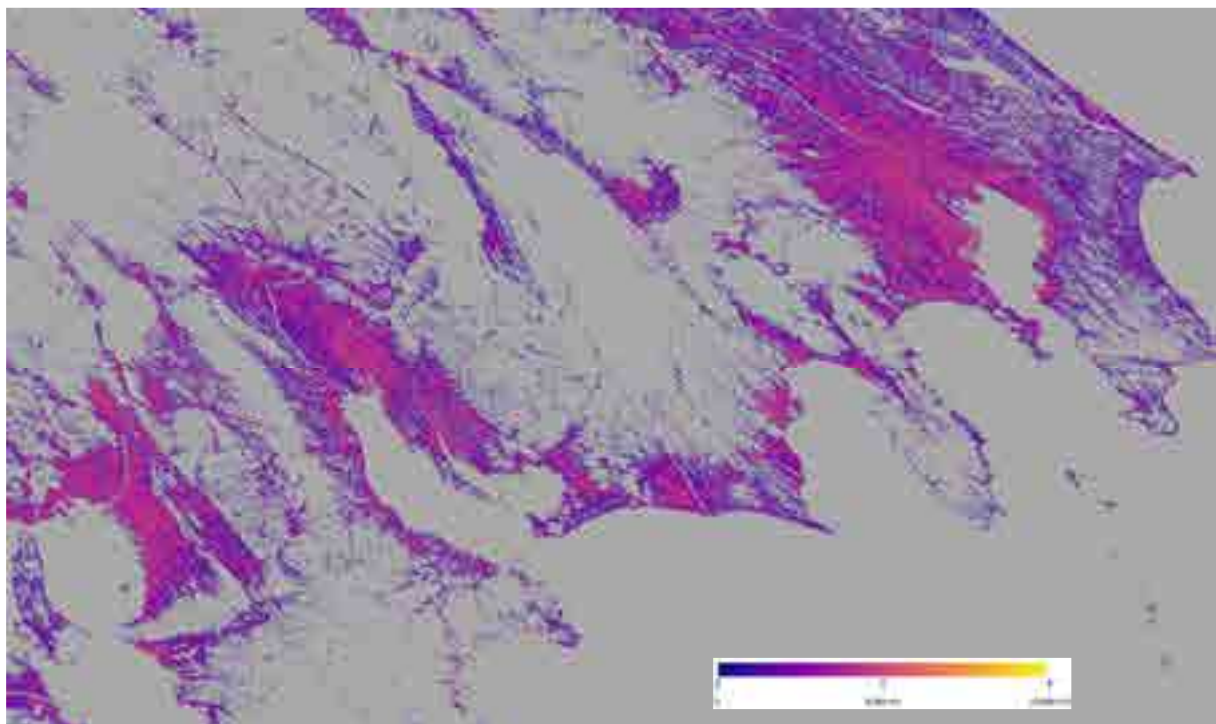
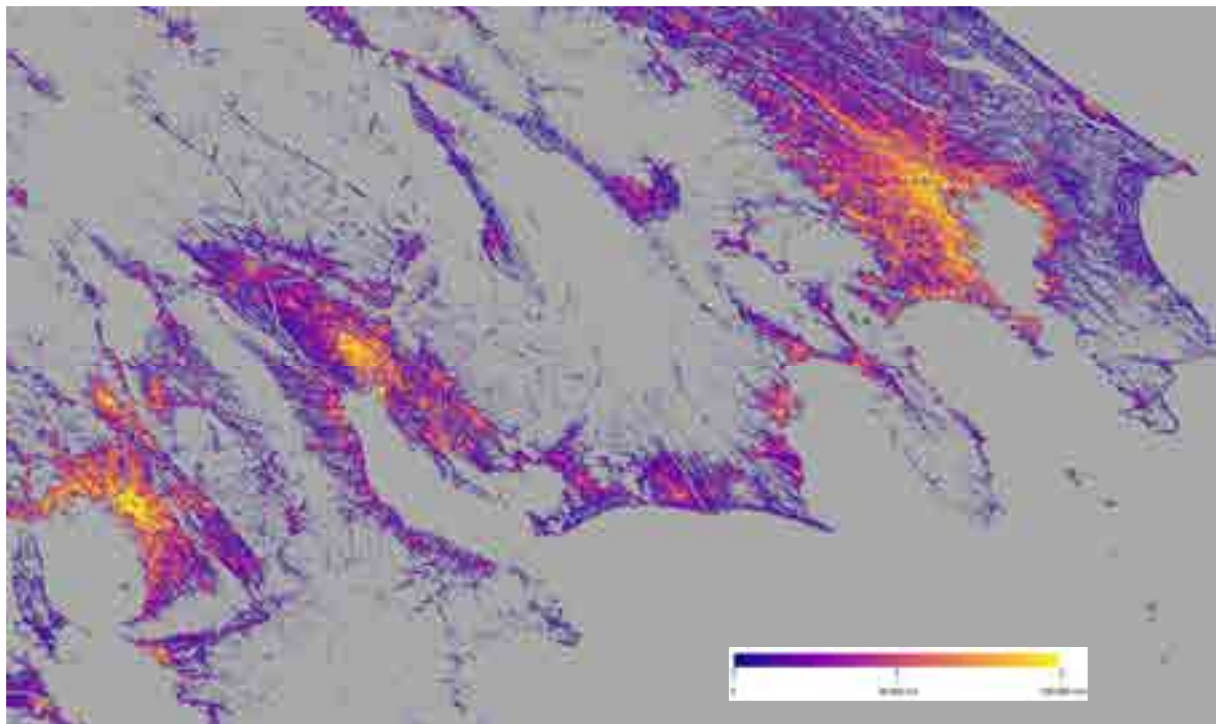


Figure 14 - Osaka-Nagoya-Tokyo (Japan): comparison between GHS-BUILT-V R2022A (above) and GHS-BUILT-S R2022A (below), year 2020.

Table 11 - Technical details of the datasets in GHS-BUILT-V_GLOBE_R2022A

| GHS-BUILT-V_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|---|--|
| ID | Description | Resolution (projection) |
| GHS_BUILT_V_E<epoch>_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_<res>_V1_0 | BU volume <epoch> 1975-2020; <res> 100, 1000 Encoding: UInt32 Values range: 0-Inf NoData: 4294967295 | 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |
| GHS_BUILT_V_P<epoch&model>_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_<res>_V1_0 | BU volume projections <epoch> 1925-2030; <model> LIN-PLY-MED; <res> 100, 1000 Encoding: UInt32 Values range: 0-Inf NoData: 4294967295 | 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |

| GHS-BUILT-V_NRES_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|---|---|--|
| ID | Description | Resolution (projection) |
| GHS_BUILT_V_NRES_E<epoch>_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_<res>_V1_0 | Non-residential BU volume <epoch> 1975-2020;; <res> 100, 1000 Encoding: UInt32 Values range: 0-Inf NoData: 4294967295 | 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |
| GHS_BUILT_V_NRES_P<epoch&model>_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_<res>_V1_0 | Non-residential BU volume projections <epoch> 1925-2030; <model> LIN-PLY-MED; <res> 100, 1000 Encoding: UInt32 Values range: 0-Inf NoData: 4294967295 | 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |

2.3.3 Summary statistics

Table 12 – Summary statistics of total built-up volume in millions of cubic meters, by continent. Years 2025 and 2030 are reported for the linear (LIN), second-order polynomial (PLY), and median (MED) future projection scenarios

| Values | Africa | Asia | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean | Northern America | Oceania | Grand Total |
|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| Sum of E1975 | 122516 | 587476 | 259204 | 153666 | 201170 | 25662 | 1349693 |
| Sum of E1980 | 127929 | 618333 | 264785 | 158366 | 207203 | 26171 | 1402788 |
| Sum of E1985 | 135574 | 662980 | 272507 | 164855 | 216055 | 26883 | 1478853 |
| Sum of E1990 | 145078 | 719684 | 281863 | 172871 | 227367 | 27793 | 1574655 |
| Sum of E1995 | 155979 | 768442 | 292799 | 182614 | 240082 | 28634 | 1668549 |
| Sum of E2000 | 172583 | 842934 | 309293 | 196806 | 262414 | 30024 | 1814054 |
| Sum of E2005 | 188714 | 895069 | 326903 | 205843 | 275453 | 31098 | 1923080 |
| Sum of E2010 | 213460 | 969195 | 351558 | 218987 | 295447 | 32733 | 2081380 |
| Sum of E2015 | 245372 | 1062645 | 383608 | 235164 | 322142 | 34834 | 2283765 |
| Sum of E2020 | 285996 | 1180518 | 430521 | 253879 | 361412 | 37630 | 2549955 |
| Sum of P2025_LIN | 304093 | 1223316 | 447833 | 263990 | 375378 | 38567 | 2653177 |
| Sum of P2030_LIN | 315995 | 1252006 | 460364 | 271301 | 385168 | 39306 | 2724140 |
| Sum of P2025_POLY | 326250 | 1268862 | 470284 | 277321 | 393074 | 39940 | 2775731 |
| Sum of P2030_POLY | 361866 | 1341456 | 502899 | 297929 | 418951 | 42040 | 2965140 |
| Sum of P2025_MEDIAN | 315632 | 1247051 | 459578 | 270808 | 384612 | 39268 | 2716949 |
| Sum of P2030_MEDIAN | 338293 | 1296649 | 482064 | 284652 | 402296 | 40677 | 2844632 |

Table 13 – Summary statistics of non-residential (NRES) built-up volume in millions of cubic meters, by continent. Years 2025 and 2030 are reported for the linear (LIN), second-order polynomial (PLY), and median (MED) future projection scenarios

| Values | Africa | Asia | Europe | Latin America and the Caribbean | Northern America | Oceania | Grand Total |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| Sum of E1975 | 3637 | 37654 | 56104 | 7354 | 38906 | 2629 | 146284 |
| Sum of E1980 | 3817 | 39483 | 57508 | 7565 | 39858 | 2701 | 150933 |
| Sum of E1985 | 4177 | 43663 | 60163 | 7987 | 41813 | 2836 | 160639 |
| Sum of E1990 | 4750 | 50763 | 64167 | 8672 | 45025 | 3049 | 176427 |
| Sum of E1995 | 4906 | 54236 | 66319 | 9022 | 46981 | 3120 | 184585 |
| Sum of E2000 | 5307 | 63735 | 71119 | 9848 | 52242 | 3280 | 205531 |
| Sum of E2005 | 5414 | 66294 | 72913 | 10130 | 53137 | 3338 | 211226 |
| Sum of E2010 | 5607 | 71697 | 75945 | 10645 | 54855 | 3442 | 222191 |
| Sum of E2015 | 5943 | 81310 | 80531 | 11466 | 57630 | 3601 | 240481 |
| Sum of E2020 | 6458 | 93786 | 85657 | 12377 | 60645 | 3753 | 262676 |
| Sum of P2025_LIN | 6583 | 96355 | 86565 | 12569 | 61269 | 3780 | 267122 |
| Sum of P2030_LIN | 6679 | 98386 | 87300 | 12723 | 61773 | 3802 | 270663 |
| Sum of P2025_POLY | 6609 | 98172 | 87406 | 12681 | 61579 | 3788 | 270235 |
| Sum of P2030_POLY | 6720 | 101504 | 88904 | 12923 | 62234 | 3816 | 276101 |
| Sum of P2025_MEDIAN | 6596 | 97289 | 86990 | 12626 | 61428 | 3784 | 268713 |
| Sum of P2030_MEDIAN | 6698 | 99999 | 88109 | 12825 | 62013 | 3809 | 273453 |

2.3.4 How to cite

Dataset:

Pesaresi, Martino; Politis, Panagiotis (2022): GHS-BUILT-V R2022A - GHS built-up volume grids derived from joint assessment of Sentinel-2, Landsat, and global DEM data, for 1975-2030 (5yrs interval). European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset] DOI:10.2905/7A1F6B8A-D520-49A7-8F58-D5AC936B9C8A PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/7a1f6b8a-d520-49a7-8f58-d5ac936b9c8a>

Concept & Methodology:

Schiavina M., Melchiorri M., Pesaresi M., Politis P., Freire S., Maffenini L., Florio P., Ehrlich D., Goch K., Tommasi P., Kemper T., GHSL Data Package 2022, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, ISBN 978-92-76-53071-8, doi:10.2760/19817, JRC 129516

Essential methodological background:

Pesaresi, M., Corbane, C., Ren, C., and Edward, N. (2021). Generalized Vertical Components of built-up areas from global Digital Elevation Models by multi-scale linear regression modelling. PLOS ONE 16, e0244478. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0244478>

2.4 GHS-BUILT-C R2022A - GHS Settlement Characteristics, derived from Sentinel-2 composite (2018) and other GHS R2022A data

The GHS-BUILT-C spatial raster datasets delineate the boundaries of the human settlements at 10m resolution, and describe their inner characteristics in terms of the morphology of the built environment and the functional use.

The Morphological Settlement Zone (MSZ) delineates the spatial domain of all the human settlements at the neighbouring scale of approx. 100m, based on the spatial generalization of the built-up surface fraction (BUFRAC) function. The objective is to fill the open spaces that are surrounded by large patches of built space. MSZ, open spaces, and built spaces basic class abstractions are derived by mathematical morphology spatial filtering (opening, closing, regional maxima) from the BUFRAC function. They are further classified accordingly to the information regarding vegetation intensity (GHS-BUILT-C_VEG_GLOBE_R2022A), water surfaces (GHS LAND_GLOBE_R2022A), road surfaces (OSM highways), functional use (GHS-BUILT-C_FUN_GLOBE_R2022A), and building height (GHS-BUILT-H_GLOBE_R2022A).

GHS_BUILT_C_MSZ_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0 describes the MSZ delineation and their inner characteristics

GHS_BUILT_C_FUN_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0 describes the RES vs. NRES classification from the Sentinel-2 image data

GHS_BUILT_C_VEG_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0 describes the Vegetation intensity in the MSZ

Morphological Settlement Zone delineation

First, the spatial domain it is split in two sub-domain, “open spaces” vs. “built spaces”. The “Built-spaces” set is derived from the BUFRAC continuous function, filtered for detecting salient raster samples that may summarize the function itself, also called “built-up markers” (BUMARKER). The BUMARKER set it is defined by the union of the morphological regional maxima (Vincent, 1993) of the BUFRAC function (4-connn definition), with the raster samples dominated by the built-up surface class, so that BUFRACx > 0.5. The “open space” set is defined as the logical complement of the “built space” set.

Second, the BUMARKER set it is subdivided in the “COMPACT” vs. the “SPARSE” sets based on morphological filtering. The COMPACT set is defined by the opening of the closing of the BUMARKER, with a structuring element of a disk with 5 pixel (50 meters) radius. The SPARSE set is made by the BUMARKER in the logical complement of the COMPACT set.

Third, the Morphological Settlement Zone (MSZ) it is defined as the Union of the hole-filled COMPACT set using a 4-connectivity rule and the dilation of the SPARSE set, using a minimal structure element of 2x2 (20x20m) pixels.

Fourth, the classification is applied to the samples belonging to the MSZ domain accordingly to the information regarding vegetation intensity (GHS-BUILT-C_VEG_GLOBE_R2022A), water surfaces (GHS LAND_GLOBE_R2022A), road surfaces (OSM highways), functional use (GHS-BUILT-C_FUN_GLOBE_R2022A), and building height (GHS-BUILT-H_GLOBE_R2022A). The building height information it is downscaled to the 10m-resolution using the connected components of the BUMARKERS as spatial units.



Figure 15 - Morphological Settlement Zone (MSZ) Legend

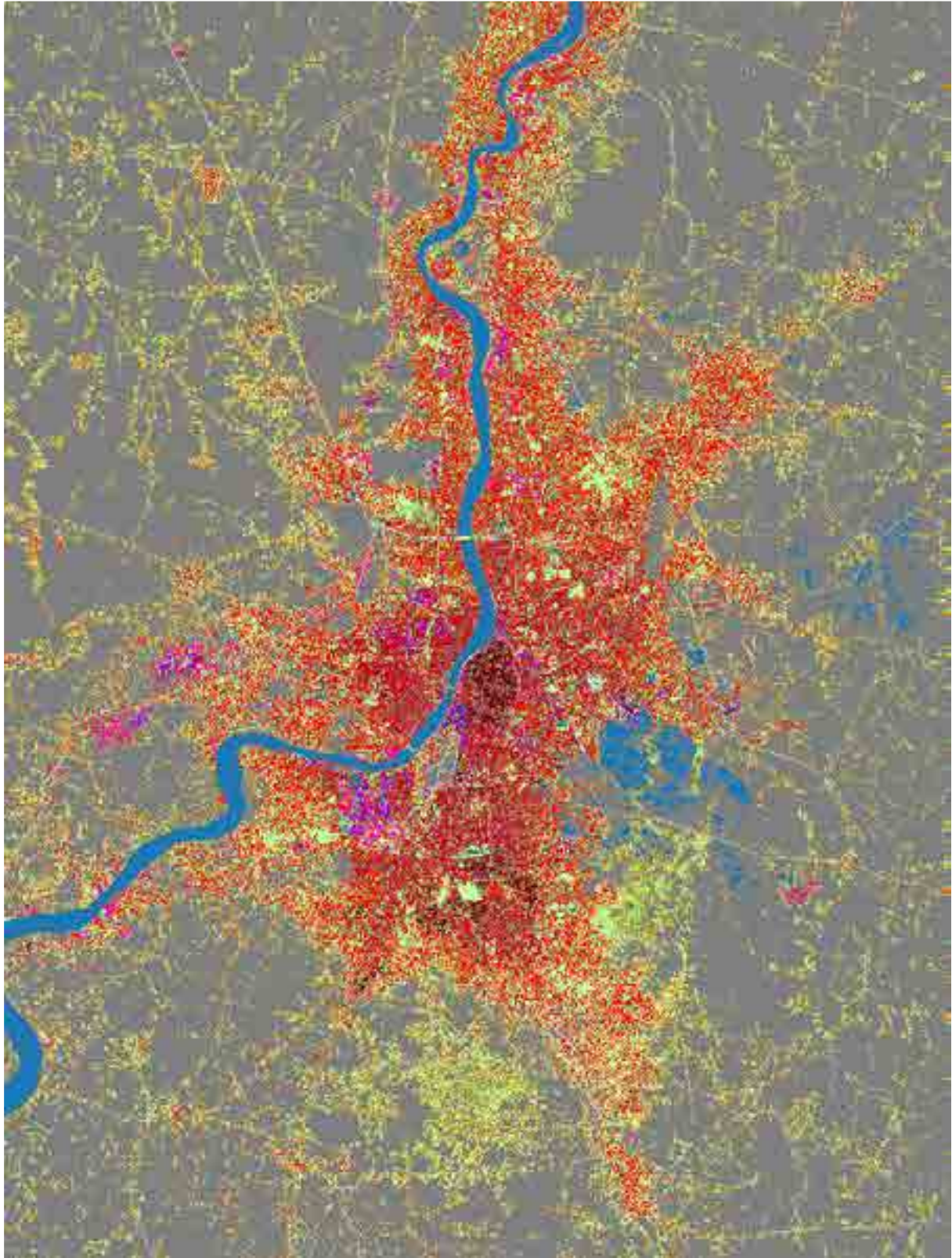


Figure 16 - Settlement Characteristics in Kolkata (India)

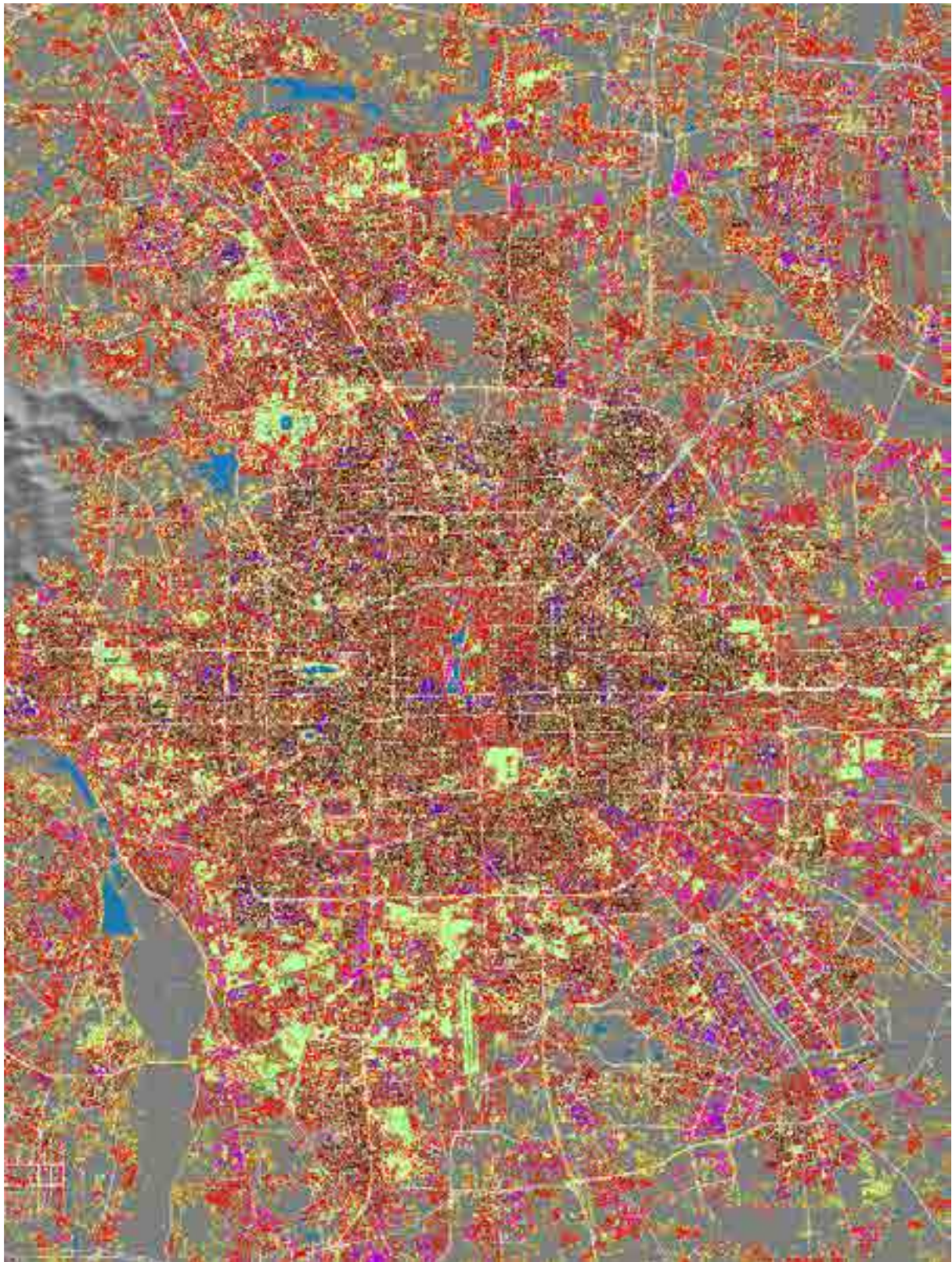


Figure 17 - Settlement Characteristics in Beijing (China)

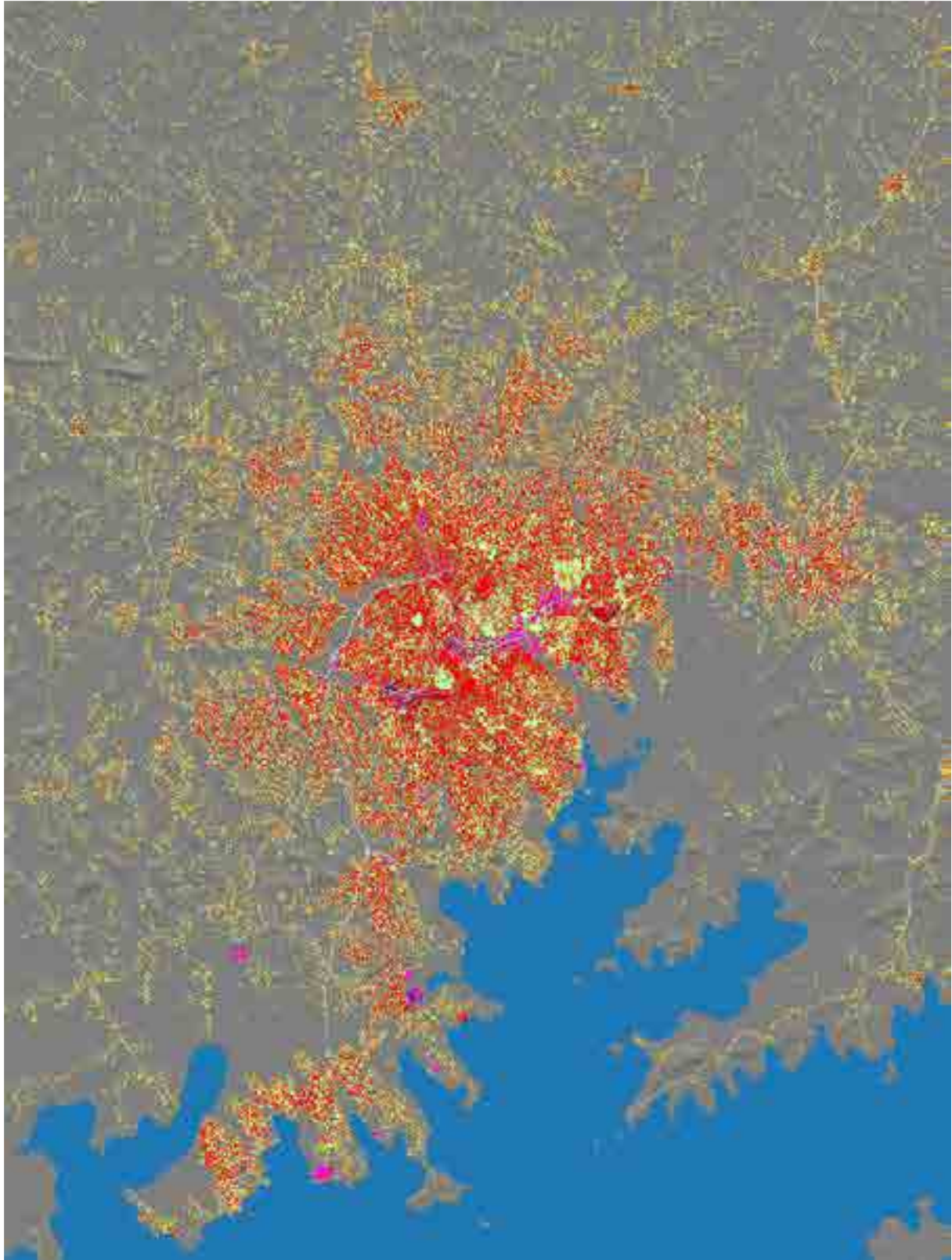


Figure 18 - Settlement Characteristics in Kampala (Uganda)

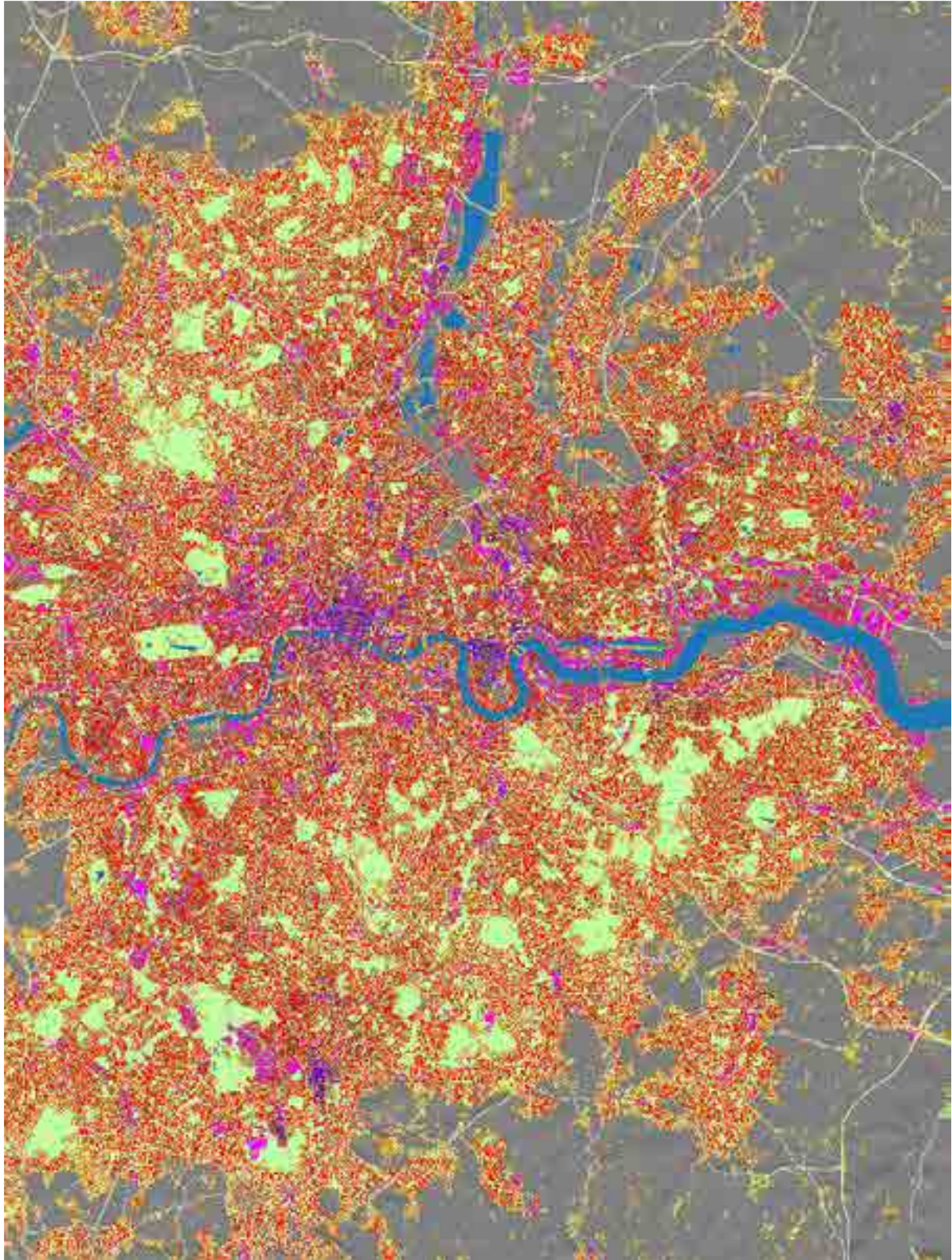


Figure 19 – Settlement Characteristics in London (United Kingdom)

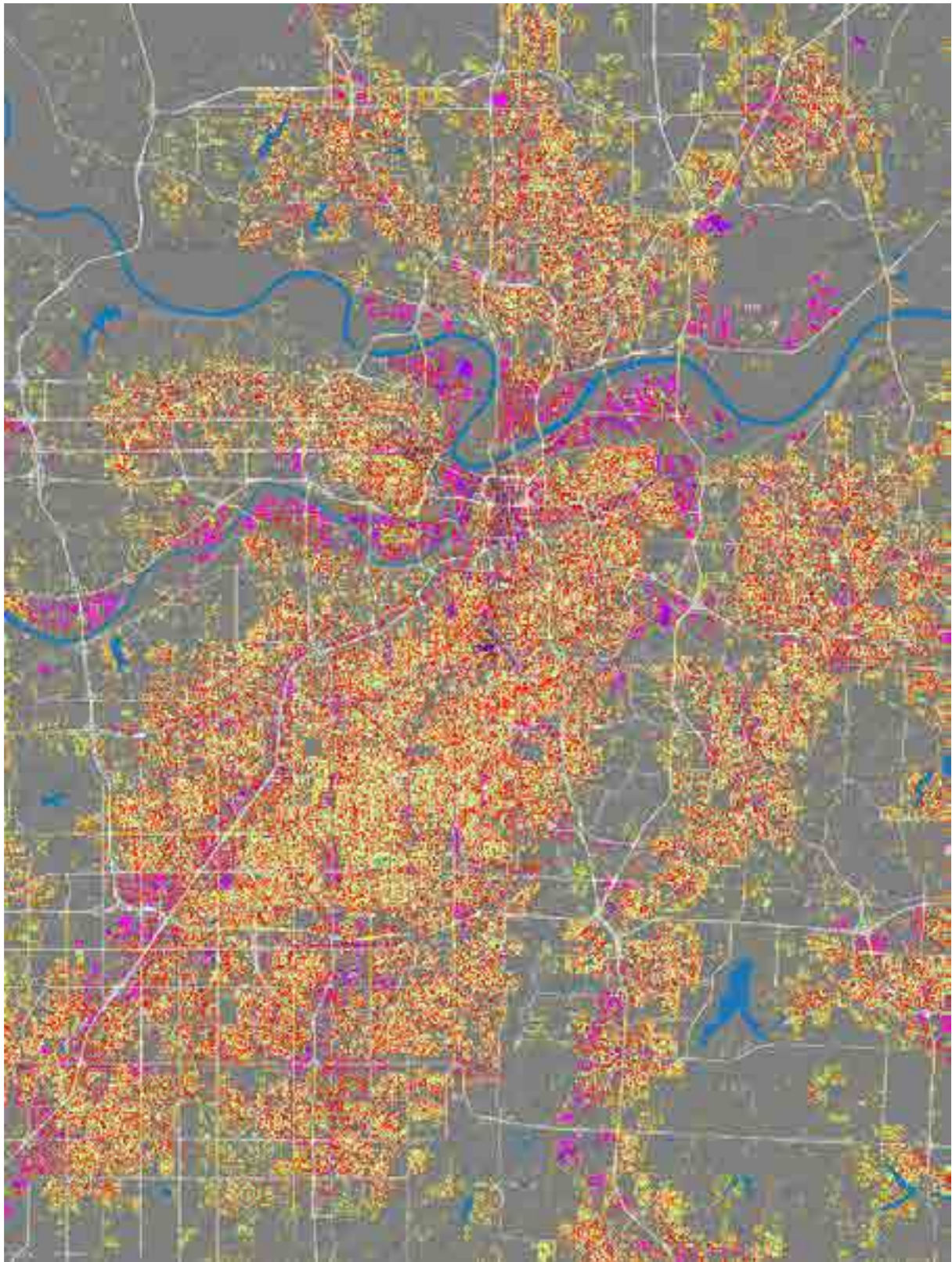


Figure 20 – Settlement Characteristics in Kansas City (United States)

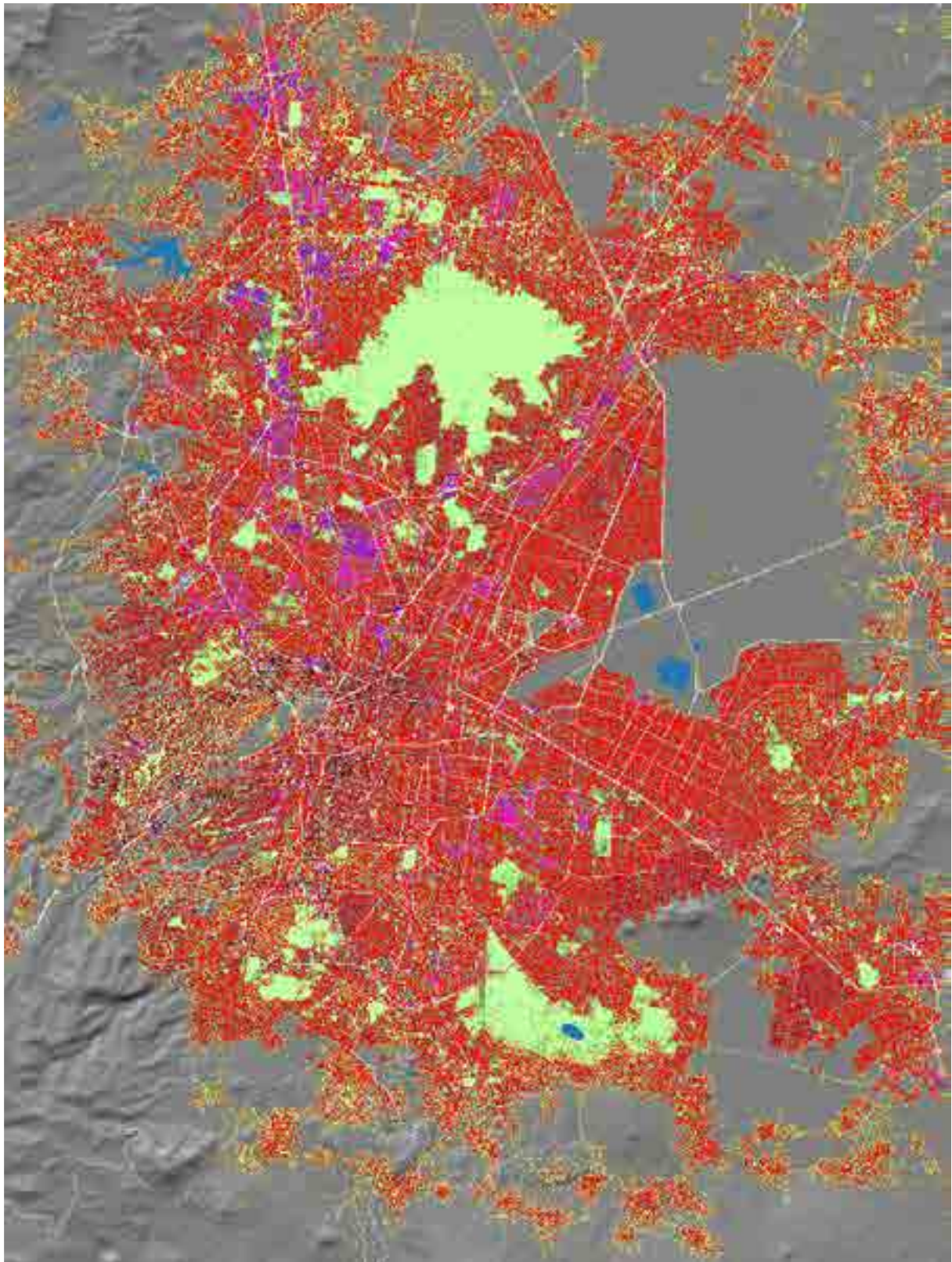


Figure 21 – Settlement Characteristics in Mexico City (Mexico)

2.4.1 Input data

Morphological filtering of the BUFRAC 10m-resolution GHS_BUILT_S_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0. Vegetation intensity (GHS-BUILT-C_VEG_GLOBE_R2022A), water surfaces (GHS_LAND_GLOBE_R2022A), road surfaces (OSM highways), functional use (GHS-BUILT-C_FUN_GLOBE_R2022A), and building height (GHS-BUILT-H_GLOBE_R2022A).

2.4.2 Technical Details

Author: Pesaresi, Martino; Politis Panagiotis

Product name: GHS-BUILT-C_GLOBE_R2022A

Spatial extent: Global

Temporal extent: 2018

Coordinate Systems: World Mollweide (ESRI:54009)

Spatial resolution available: 10m

Encoding: Integer (Byte)

Data organisation: Global VRT file (10 m) with overview images (OVR). Data tiles of 1000x1000 km size in GeoTIFF format (10 m)

Table 14 - Technical details of the datasets in GHS-BUILT-C_GLOBE_R2022A

| GHS-BUILT-C_MSZ_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|--|--|
| ID | Description | Resolution (Projection/Coordinate system) |
| GHS_BUILT_C_MSZ_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0 | Morphological Settlement Zone (MSZ) : classification by internal surface (soil sealed) and functional (BU RES/NRES) characteristics - 10m Encoding: Byte Values range: 1-25 (see Figure 15) NoData: 255 | 10 m World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |

| GHS-BUILT-C_FUN_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|--|--|
| ID | Description | Resolution (Projection/Coordinate system) |
| GHS_BUILT_C_FUN_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0 | Residential (RES) vs. non-residential (NRES) functional classification of the built spatial domain defined as BUFRAC > 0 Encoding: Byte Values range: 0 (non-BU), 1 (RES), 2 (NRES)NoData: 255 | 10 m World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |

| GHS-BUILT-C_VEG_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|---|--|
| ID | Description | Resolution (Projection/Coordinate system) |
| GHS_BUILT_C_VEG_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0 | Vegetation intensity in the Morphological Settlement Zone (MSZ) Encoding: Byte Values range: 0-100 NoData: 255 | 10 m World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |

2.4.3 How to cite

Dataset:

Pesaresi, Martino; Politis, Panagiotis (2022): GHS-BUILT-C R2022A - GHS Settlement Characteristics, derived from Sentinel-2 composite (2018) and other GHS R2022A data. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset] DOI:10.2905/DDE11594-2A66-4C1B-9A19-821382AED36E PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/dde11594-2a66-4c1b-9a19-821382aed36e>

Concept & Methodology:

Schiavina M., Melchiorri M., Pesaresi M., Politis P., Freire S., Maffenini L., Florio P., Ehrlich D., Goch K., Tommasi P., Kemper T., GHSL Data Package 2022, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, ISBN 978-92-76-53071-8, doi:10.2760/19817, JRC 129516

2.5 GHS-LAND R2022A - GHS land surface grid, derived from Sentinel-2 composite (2018), Landsat Panchromatic data (2014), and OSM data

The GHS-LAND spatial raster dataset depicts the distribution of the land surfaces estimates by joint assessment of satellite image data and Open Street Map (OSM) data. The main satellite data used in input is the GHS_composite_S2_L1C_2017-2018_GLOBE_R2020A that corresponds to global cloud-free pixel based composite created from the Sentinel-2 data archive (Level L1C) available in Google Earth Engine for the period January 2017 - December 2018 available at 10m resolution and reporting about the R,G,B and NIR bands of the multispectral instrument on board the Sentinel satellite platform. The gaps of these data for covering the expected global landmass were filled using the panchromatic band of the Landsat images used to support the epoch 2014 of the GHS-BUILT-S R2022A. The remaining gaps where no S2 data and no Landsat data were available, were filled by direct imposing of the OSM data if available.

The general approach taken for the production of this layer can be summarized as below

First, generate a radiometric index W_x sensitive to the presence of water. From Sentinel-2 data W_x was calculated as ratio between the luminance and the near-infrared reflectance $W_x = LUM_x / NIR_x$, assuming the luminance LUM_x as the point-wise maxima of the R,G,B reflectance values. In case of the Landsat P data, W_x it was the P band itself.

Second, look for salient thresholds in W_x based on the statistical distribution (mean, stdv) of W_x in available training sets. A composite of the OSM water bodies and the global surface water data (Pekel et al., 2016) was used as training set purposes.

Third, apply the salient cut-off-values to W_x and filter the results by morphological (linear continuity) criteria and by maximal expected slope in detected water surfaces. The Copernicus DEM - Global and European Digital Elevation Model (COP-DEM)²³ was used for the slope prediction purpose.

Fourth, thin water streams not detected by the satellite data and included in the OSM vector data were imposed to the raster grid



Figure 22 - GHS LAND in the Congo River

²³ <https://spacedata.copernicus.eu/web/cscda/dataset-details?articleId=394198>

2.5.1 Input data

Sentinel-2 (S2) image composite (GHS-composite-S2 R2020A) of the year 2018

Open Street Map (OSM) data on water polygons²⁴

2.5.2 Technical Details

Author: Pesaresi, Martino; Politis Panagiotis

Product name: GHS-LAND_GLOBE_R2022A

Spatial extent: Global

Temporal extent: 2018

Coordinate Systems: World Mollweide (ESRI:54009)

Spatial resolution available: 10m, 100m, 1km

Encoding: integer (Byte, UInt16, UInt32), unit: land square meters in the grid cell

Data organisation: Global VRT file (at 10 m) or GeoTIFF file (100m, 1km) with overview images (OVR). Data tiles of 1000x1000 km size in GeoTIFF format (10 m, 100 m, 1 km)

Table 15 - Technical details of the datasets in GHS-LAND_GLOBE_R2022A

| GHS-LAND_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|--|--|
| ID | Description | Resolution (Projection/Coordinate system) |
| GHS_LAND_E2018_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_<res>_V1_0 | GHS land surface grid, derived from Sentinel-2 composite (2018), Landsat Panchromatic data (2014), and OSM data <res> 10, 100, 1000 Encoding: Byte (10 m), UInt16 (100 m), UInt32 (1 km) Values range: 0-100 (10 m), 0-10000 (100 m), 0-1000000 (1 km) NoData: 255 (10 m), 65535 (100 m), 4294967295 (1 km) | 10 m, 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) |

2.5.3 How to cite

Dataset:

Pesaresi, Martino; Politis, Panagiotis (2022): GHS-LAND R2022A - Land fraction as derived from Sentinel-2 image composite (2018) and OSM data. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset] DOI:10.2905/AB7AD451-5ED5-44A6-A4D0-9F7A4E848CEE PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/ab7ad451-5ed5-44a6-a4d0-9f7a4e848cee>

Concept & Methodology:

Schiavina M., Melchiorri M., Pesaresi M., Politis P., Freire S., Maffenini L., Florio P., Ehrlich D., Goch K., Tommasi P., Kemper T., GHSL Data Package 2022, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, ISBN 978-92-76-53071-8, doi:10.2760/19817, JRC 129516

²⁴ <https://osmdata.openstreetmap.de/data/water-polygons.html>

2.6 GHS-POP R2022A - GHS population grid multitemporal (1975-2030)

This GHS-POP spatial raster product (GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022) depicts the distribution of human population (Figure 23), expressed as the number of people per cell. Residential population estimates at 5 years interval between 1975 and 2030 are derived from the raw global census data harmonized by CIESIN for the Gridded Population of the World, version 4.11 (GPWv4.11) at polygon level, and disaggregated from census or administrative units to grid cells, informed by the distribution, classification and density of built-up as mapped in the GHSL global layers per corresponding epoch. The disaggregation methodology is described in a peer reviewed paper (Freire et al., 2016). This is an updated and improved release of the product (GHS_POP_MT_GLOBE_R2019A) distributed within the GHSL Data Package 2019 (GHS P2019).

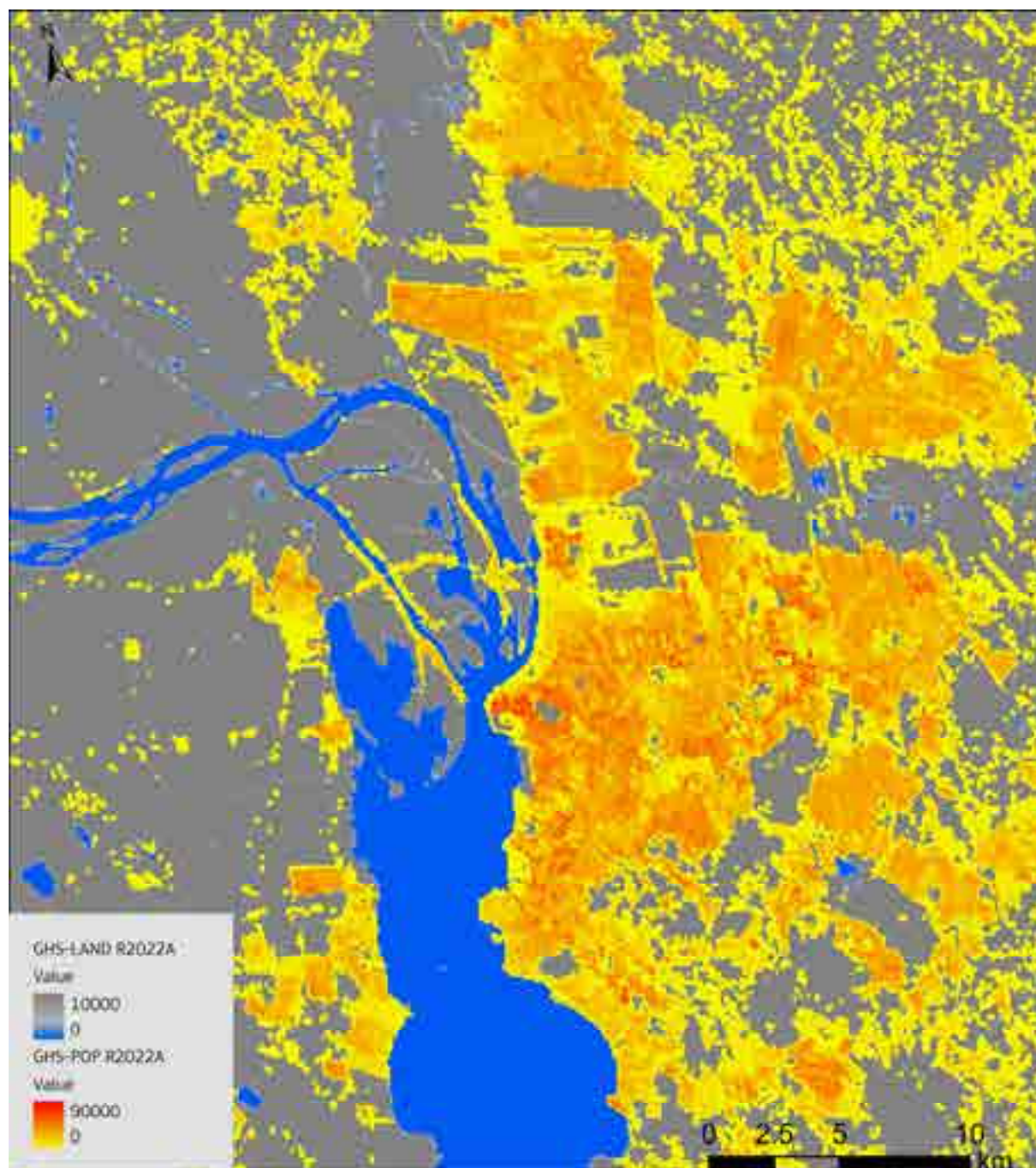


Figure 23 - GHS Population grid (GHS-POP) GHS_POP_E2020_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_100_V1_0 in Puerto Alegre (Brazil).

2.6.1 Improvements compared to the previous release

The new GHSL population distribution grids release aimed at incorporating improvements originating from input datasets, namely population estimates and built-up presence. While the disaggregation relied essentially on the same clear and simple approach, there were significant differences to the input data that had a positive effect on the final quality and accuracy of population grids, along with new approach for temporal estimation of population and systematic revision of coastlines and unpopulated areas. Here, we describe the main differences between the currently released products (GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022A) and the previous one (GHS-POP_MT_GLOBE_R2019A). Figure 24 summarizes the main steps and outputs resulting from the workflow implemented for production of GHS-POP R2022.

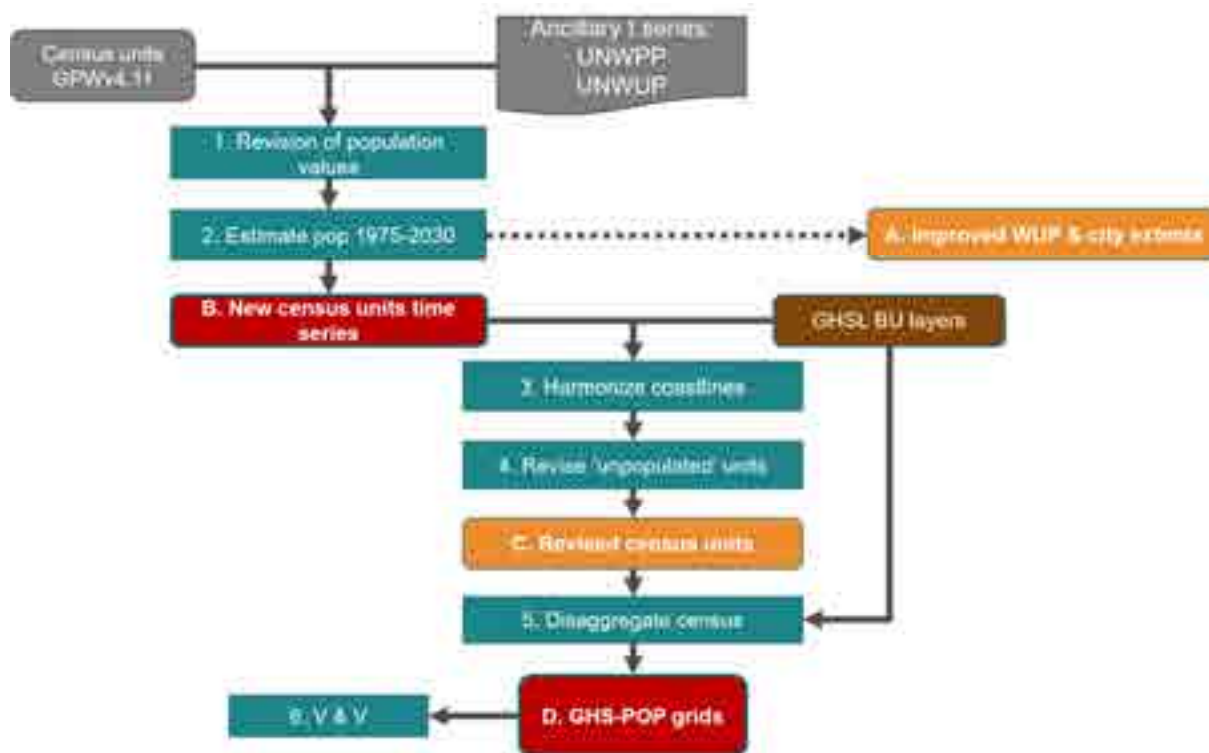


Figure 24 - Generalized workflow for producing GHS-POP R2022, with main steps (1-6) and intermediate and main outputs (A-D).

For the new GHS-POP (GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022A), the new Sentinel/Landsat based GHS-BUILT-S (GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A, version 1.0) was used as target for disaggregation of population estimates. Total built-up surface (GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A) and non-residential built-up surface (GHS-BUILT-S_NRES_GLOBE_R2022A) were combined by subtracting a fraction of the non-residential surface according to a weight computed as the ratio of population density in fully residential and in fully non-residential units ($r=0.049151$), for all 5-year time steps between 1975 and 2030. Cells declared as “NoData” in built-up layers were treated as zero for population disaggregation.

The base source for population estimates (both census unit counts and geometries) was the raw dataset (census population at the census year and growth rates) of the Gridded Population of the World, version 4.11 (GPWv4.11), from CIESIN/SEDAC (<https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/gpw-v4/whatsnewrev11>).

The population estimates at polygon level for each mapped epoch (5-year interval between 1975 and 2030) are obtained by applying for each unit the population growth rate computed by CIESIN. The estimates are then rescaled to match (a) the total population time series at ‘city’ level from the extended database feeding the UN World Urbanisation Prospects 2018 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2018), and (b) the total population time series at country level provided by the UN World Population Prospects 2019 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019). As the UN World Urbanisation Prospects 2018 provides the point location but not the boundaries for each ‘city’, the model performs an estimation of such boundaries starting from the coordinate pair for each settlement, after their location is revised. This revision was conducted using Geocoding and Reverse Geocoding, as well as visual inspection, to ensure these coordinates correspond to the centre of the urban agglomeration. The model

proceeds by aggregating administrative units (i.e. the census geometry provided by CIESIN) iteratively to match the total population of the city in the available census year. The units within the estimated boundaries are subject to the first rescaling procedure (a) at 'city' level (i.e. each UN 'city' determines the time series of the aggregated population of all units within each estimated boundary); while the other units are subject to the second procedure (b) at country level, to ensure the alignment with each country population time series estimated in UN WPP 2019 (medium variant). The set of estimated city boundaries matching UNWUP 2018 are released within this GHS P2022 data package in the GHS-SDATA product.

The previous release of the GHS-POP (R2019) already included some procedures aimed at further harmonising and critically revising the input population census data (GPW) provided by CIESIN. For the current release, those set of controls, checks and improvements were improved and expanded:

1. Revision of population values vs. an independent dataset (where available: EU)
2. Harmonisation of coastlines
3. Revision of unpopulated units

Control 1. aimed at mitigating large discrepancies between resident population counts in GPW and those of other authoritative sources. In this process, Denmark and Poland were flagged for inconsistencies between the population counts and distribution reported in GPW and those reported by ESTAT. Large discrepancies have been modified.

Coastlines are notoriously dynamic and their poor or outdated geospatial definition in census data can degrade the disaggregation of population along these critical areas. Therefore in this GHS-POP release, GPW coastlines were systematically modified to mitigate inconsistencies between the spatial extent of census data (or GADM) and built-up areas, since GHSL does not impose a coastline in mapping of these areas. This harmonisation has been carried out by extending all census units along coastlines (including those of inland water bodies) out using a 3 km buffer.

Units deemed as "unpopulated" in the GPW census data were critically assessed for presence of residential population, based on ancillary data (GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A) and very high-resolution imagery. Inconsistencies between census data and contradicting evidence were detected and reconciled accordingly, after confirmation.

Census units declared as "uninhabited" in GPW data but containing significant built-up surface in 2020 were selected for visual inspection with very high-resolution (VHR) imagery from web mapping services (Google maps and Bing). Those units where presence of residential built-up was confirmed by VHR imagery were selected for intervention. An automated method was applied to split and merge these polygons, based on geographical proximity, with those ones adjacent and containing resident population. This procedure was implemented while minimizing changes to source geometry, preserving the regional distribution of population, and the overall counts (Freire et al., 2018). This procedure modified 269 units in 31 countries.

GHS-POP product is produced in World Mollweide at 100 m, and then aggregated at 1 km. These two datasets are then warped to WGS 1984 coordinate system, at spatial resolutions of 3 arcsec and 30 arcsec respectively, by applying a thorough volume-preserving procedure (Maffenini et al., 2021).

2.6.2 Input Data

The new product GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A (version 1.0) was used to generate the target layers for disaggregation of population estimates by combining the GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A and GHS-BUILT-S_NRES_GLOBE_R2022A. The base source of population estimates for the different epochs was the raw census data with geometry of the Gridded Population of the World, version 4.11(GPWv4.11), from CIESIN/SEDAC, with some modifications as described above, along with the UN World Population Prospects 2019 and the UN World Urbanization Prospects 2018. The ESTAT LAU2 population time series was used to control the population counts at LAU2 level in EU.

2.6.3 Technical Details

Author: Marcello Schiavina, Sergio Freire, Joint Research Centre (JRC) European Commission; Kytt MacManus
Columbia University, Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN.

Product name: GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022A

Spatial extent: Global

Temporal extent: from 1975 to 2030, 5 years interval

Coordinate Systems: World Mollweide (ESRI: 54009) and WGS 1984 (EPSG: 4326)

Spatial resolutions available: 100 m, 1 km, 3 arcsec, 30 arcsec

Encoding: Population data float64 [0, ∞); population counts (ESRI: 54009; EPSG: 4326) and density (ESRI: 54009) NoData: -200

Data organisation: Global GeoTIFF file (100m, 1km; 3ss, 30ss) with overview images (OVR) and statistics (XML).
Data tiles of 1000x1000 km size in GeoTIFF format (100 m, 1 km) and about 10x10 degrees size (3ss, 30ss).

Table 10 outlines the technical characteristics of the datasets released in this data package.

Table 16 - Technical details of the datasets in GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022A

| GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|---|--|---|
| ID | Description | Resolution (Projection/Coordinate system) |
| GHS_POP_E<epoch>_GLOBE_R2022A_<proj>_<res>_V1_0 | Population density <epoch> 1975-2020; <proj> 54009, 4326; <res> 100m, 1000; 3ss 30ss Values are expressed as decimals Encoding:: Float64 Values range: 0-Inf NoData [-200] | 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) 3ss, 30ss WGS84 (EPSG:4326) |
| GHS_POP_P<epoch>_GLOBE_R2022A_<proj>_<res>_V1_0 | Population density projections <epoch> 2025-2030; <proj> 54009, 4326; <res> 100m, 1000; 3ss 30ss Values are expressed as decimals Encoding:: Float64 Values range: 0-Inf NoData [-200] | 100 m, 1 km World Mollweide (ESRI:54009) 3ss, 30ss WGS84 (EPSG:4326) |

2.6.4 Summary statistics

Table 17 - Summary statistics of total population as obtained from the 1-km World Mollweide grid - total population adjusted to the UN WPP 2019 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019).

| | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total Population | 4,079,470,084 | 4,457,993,084 | 4,870,910,912 | 5,327,219,900 |
| | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
| | 5,744,201,535 | 6,143,481,766 | 6,541,893,202 | 6,956,805,482 |
| | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| | 7,379,772,895 | 7,794,771,172 | 8,184,408,576 | 8,548,457,710 |

2.6.5 How to cite

Dataset:

Schiavina, Marcello; Freire, Sergio; MacManus, Kytt (2022): GHS-POP R2022A - GHS population grid multitemporal (1975-2030). European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset] DOI: 10.2905/D6D86A90-4351-4508-99C1-CB074B022C4A PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/d6d86a90-4351-4508-99c1-cb074b022c4a>

Concept & Methodology:

Freire, Sergio; MacManus, Kytt; Pesaresi, Martino; Doxsey-Whitfield, Erin; Mills, Jane (2016): Development of new open and free multi-temporal global population grids at 250 m resolution. Geospatial Data in a Changing World; Association of Geographic Information Laboratories in Europe (AGILE). AGILE 2016.

2.7 GHS-SMOD R2022A - GHS settlement layers, application of the Degree of Urbanisation methodology (stage I) to GHS-POP R2022A and GHS-BUILT-S R2022A, multitemporal (1975-2030)

The GHS Settlement Model layers (GHS-SMOD) GHS-SMOD_GLOBE_R2022A delineate and classify settlement typologies (Figure 25) via a logic of cell clusters population size, population and built-up area densities as defined by the stage I of the Degree of Urbanisation (European Commission & Statistical Office of the European Union, 2021) and recommended by the UN STAT COM. The GHS-SMOD is derived from the GHS-POP (GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022A, version 1.0) and GHS-BUILT-S (GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A, version 1.0) released within this GHSL Data Package 2022 (GHS P2022).

The GHS Settlement Model layers GHS-SMOD_GLOBE_R2022A is composed by four datasets: the GHS-SMOD raster grid, the urban centre entities vector, the dense urban cluster vector and the semi-dense urban cluster vector. The first is a raster grid representing the settlement classification per grid cell and the other delineates the boundaries of settlement entities (i.e. urban centres, dense urban clusters and semi-dense urban clusters, with main attributes, in vector files).

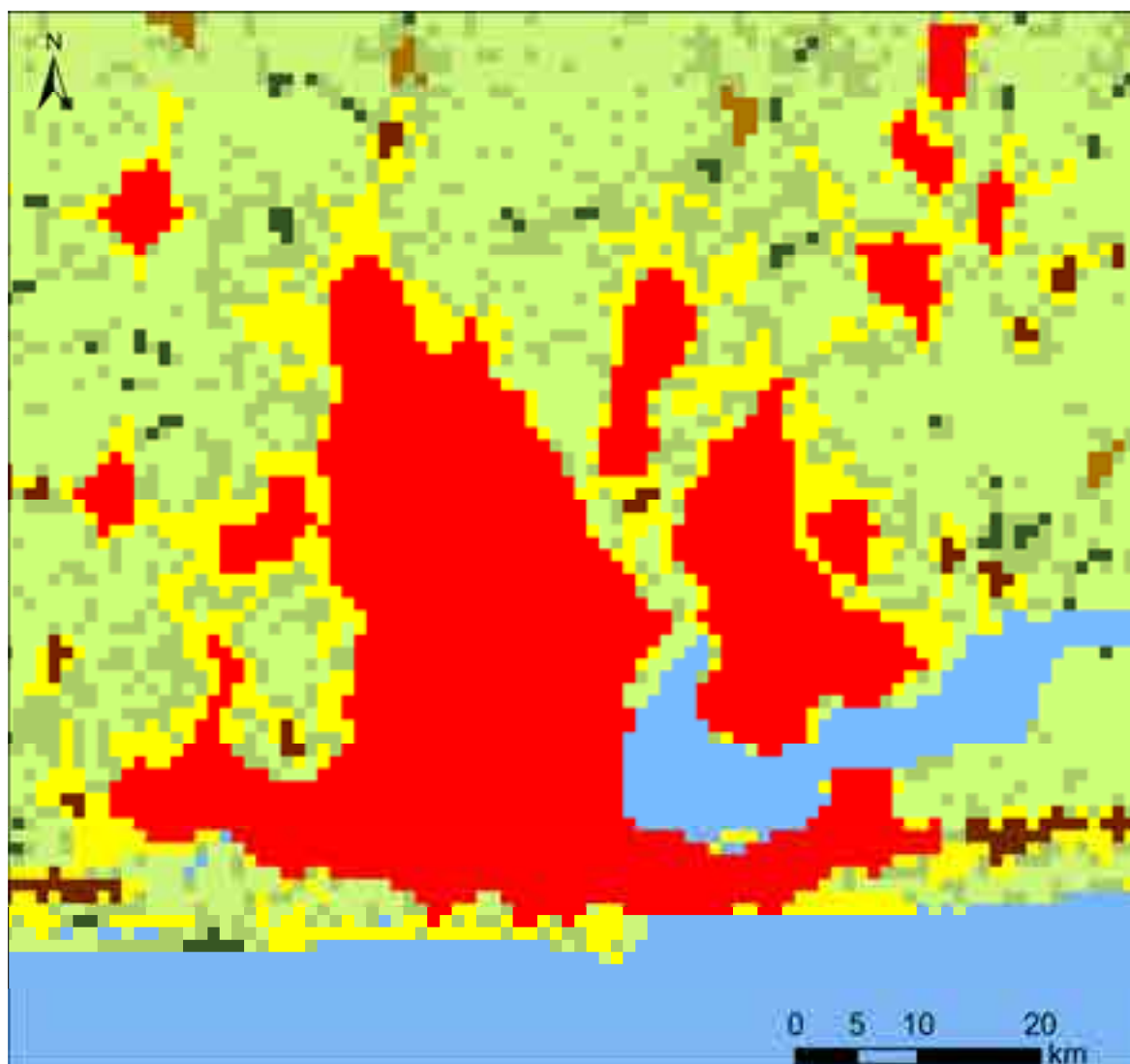


Figure 25 - GHS Settlement Model grid (GHS-SMOD) GHS-SMOD_P2020_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_1K_V1_0 displayed in the area of Lagos (Nigeria) –Legend in Table 18. The boundaries and the names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union © OpenStreetMap

2.7.1 Improvements compared to the previous release

The GHS-SMOD grid is an improvement of the GHS-SMOD R2019A based on the final specification of the stage I of the Degree of Urbanisation methodology. The GHS-SMOD is provided at the detailed level (Second Level - L2) and the new classification benefits of the new population and built-up surface layers (GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022A and GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A).

2.7.2 GHS-SMOD classification rules

The “Degree of Urbanisation Grid” GHS-DUG 4 generates output grids and spatial entities by classifying 1 km² grid cells, on the basis of population density, size and contiguity, with the GHSL SMOD classification schema organized in two separate hierarchical levels.

The input for the GHSL SMOD is a 1 km² population grid (GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022A), the built-up surface (GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A) and the land layer (GHS-LAND_GLOBE_R2022A). Each grid cell has the same shape and size, thereby avoiding distortions caused by using units varying in shape and size. This is a considerable advantage when compared to methods based on the population size and density of local administrative units.

At the first hierarchical level, the GHSL SMOD classifies the 1 km² grid cells by identifying the following spatial entities: a) “Urban Centre”, b) “Urban Cluster” and classifying all the other cells as “Rural Grid Cells”.

The criteria for the definition of the spatial entities at the first hierarchical level are:

- **“Urban Centre” (also “High Density Cluster” - HDC)** - An urban centre consists of contiguous grid cells (4-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per km² of permanent land or 50% built-up surface, and has at least 50,000 inhabitants in the cluster with smoothed boundaries (3-by-3 majority filtering) and <15 km² holes filled²⁵;
- **“Urban Cluster” (also “Moderate Density Cluster” - MDC)** - An urban cluster (or moderate density clusters) consists of contiguous grid cells (8-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² of permanent land and has a population of at least 5,000 in the cluster. (The urban centres are subsets of the corresponding urban clusters).

The **“Rural grid cells” (also “Mostly Low Density Cells” - LDC)** are all the other cells that do not belong to an Urban Cluster. Most of these will have a density below 300 inhabitants per km² (grid cell); some may have a higher density, but they are not part of cluster with sufficient population to be classified as an Urban Cluster.

The settlement grid at level 1 represents these definitions on a layer grid. Each pixel is classified as follow:

- **Class 3: “Urban Centre grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to an Urban Centre;
- **Class 2: “Urban Cluster grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to an Urban Cluster and not to an Urban Centre;
- **Class 1: “Rural grid cell”**, if the cell does not belong to an Urban Cluster.

The second hierarchical level of the GHSL SMOD is a refinement of the DEGURBA set up to identify smaller settlements. It follows the same approach based on population density, population size and contiguity with a **nested classification** into the first hierarchical level. At the second hierarchical level, the GHSL SMOD classifies the 1 km² grid cells by identifying the following spatial entities: a) “Urban Centres” as at the first level; b) “Dense Urban Cluster” and c) “Semi-dense Urban Cluster” as parts of the “Urban Cluster”, classifying all the other cells of “Urban Clusters” as “Suburban or peri-urban grid cells”; and identifying d) “Rural Cluster” within the “Rural grid cells”. All the other cells belonging to the “Rural grid cells” are classified as “Low Density grid cells” or “Very Low Density grid cells” according to their cell population (Figure 26).

²⁵ In a few countries with relatively low-density urban development and a strong separation of land use functions, the Degree of Urbanisation generates multiple urban centres for a single city. Creating urban centres using both cells with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants and cells that are at least 50% built-up on permanent land resolves this issue (Optional flag is provided in GHS-DUG). Such highly built-up cells typically contain office parks, shopping malls, factories and transport infrastructure.

Here are reported the definition of the spatial entities at the second hierarchical:

- **“Urban Centre” (also “Dense, Large Settlement”)** - An urban centre consists of contiguous grid cells (4-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per km² of permanent land, and has at least 50,000 inhabitants in the cluster with smoothed boundaries (3-by-3 majority filtering) and <15 km² holes filled²⁶;
- **“Dense Urban Cluster” (also “Dense, Medium Cluster”)** - A Dense Urban Cluster consists of contiguous cells (4-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 1,500 inhabitants per km² of permanent land and has at least 5,000 and less than 50,000 inhabitants in the cluster;
- **“Semi-dense Urban Cluster” (also “Semi-dense, Medium Cluster”)** - A Semi-dense Urban Cluster consists of contiguous grid cells (8-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² of permanent land, has at least 5,000 inhabitants in the cluster and is at least 3-km away from other Urban Clusters²⁶;
- **“Rural cluster” (also “Semi-dense, Small Cluster”)** - A Rural Cluster consists of contiguous cells (8-connectivity cluster) with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² of permanent land and has at least 500 and less than 5,000 inhabitants in the cluster.

The **“Suburban or peri-urban grid cells” (also Semi-dens grid cells)** are all the other cells that belong to an Urban Cluster but are not part of a Urban Centre, Dense Urban Cluster or a Semi-dense Urban Cluster.

The **“Low Density Rural grid cells” (also “Low Density grid cells”)** are Rural grid cells with a density of at least 50 inhabitants per km² of permanent land and are not part of a Rural Cluster.

The **“Very low density rural grid cells” (also “Very Low Density grid cells”)** are cells with a density of less than 50 inhabitants per km² of permanent land.

The GHSL SMOD classifies as **“Water grid cells”** all the cells with more than 0.5 share covered by permanent surface water that are not populated nor built.

The settlement grid at level 2 represents these definitions on a single layer grid. Each pixel is classified as follow:

- **Class 30: “Urban Centre grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to an Urban Centre spatial entity;
- **Class 23: “Dense Urban Cluster grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to a Dense Urban Cluster spatial entity;
- **Class 22: “Semi-dense Urban Cluster grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to a Semi-dense Urban Cluster spatial entity;
- **Class 21: “Suburban or per-urban grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to an Urban Cluster cells at first hierarchical level but is not part of a Dense or Semi-dense Urban Cluster;
- **Class 13: “Rural cluster grid cell”**, if the cell belongs to a Rural Cluster spatial entity;
- **Class 12: “Low Density Rural grid cell”**, if the cell is classified as Rural grid cells at first hierarchical level, has more than 50 inhabitant and is not part of a Rural Cluster;
- **Class 11: “Very low density rural grid cell”**, if the cell is classified as Rural grid cells at first hierarchical level, has less than 50 inhabitant and is not part of a Rural Cluster;
- **Class 10: “Water grid cell”**, if the cell has 0.5 share covered by permanent surface water and is not populated nor built.

²⁶ Measured as outside a buffer of three grid cells of 1 km² around dense urban clusters and urban centres.

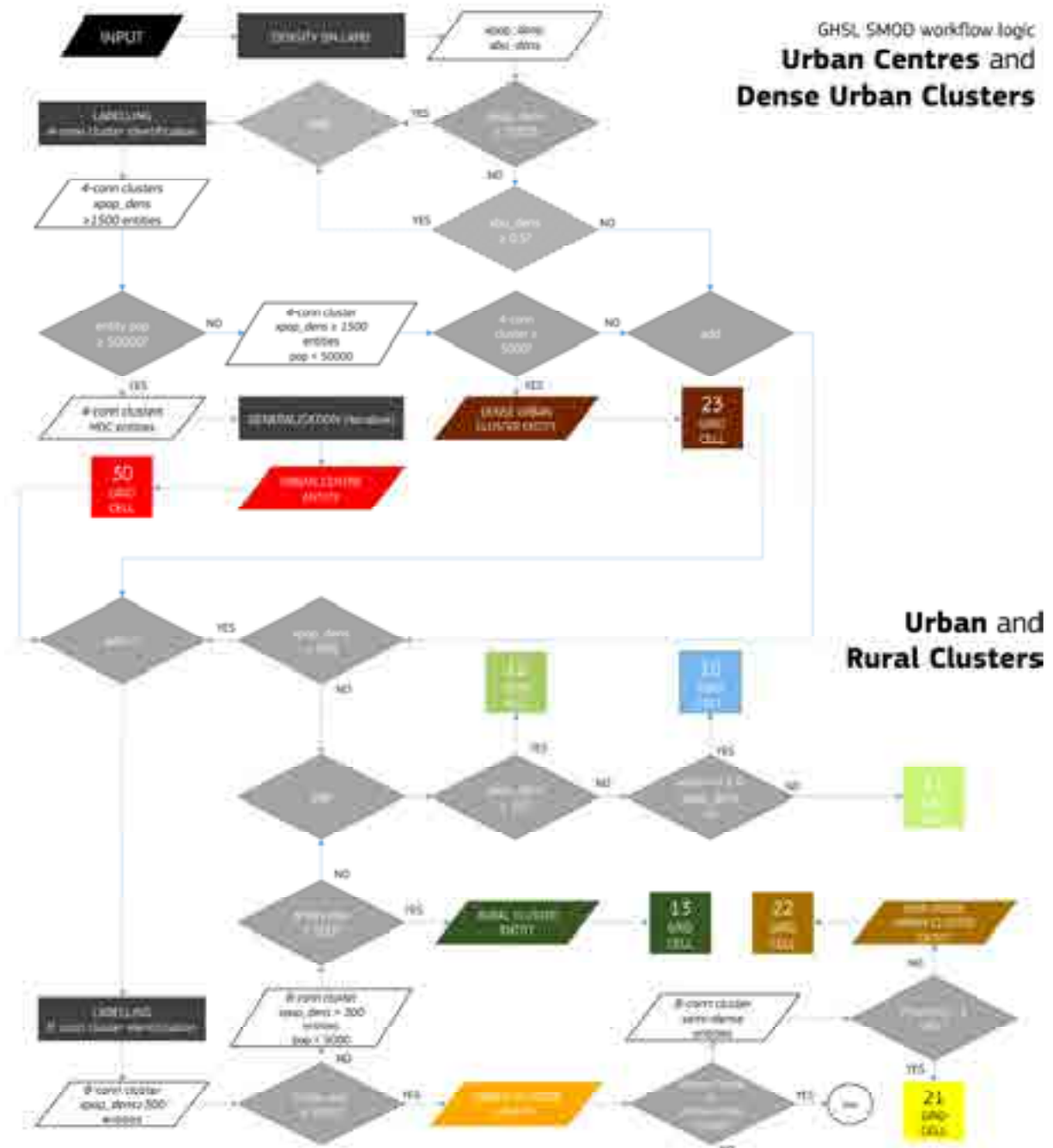


Figure 26 - Schematic overview of GHSL SMOD entities workflow logic. “xpop” represents the population abundance per grid cell; “xpop_dens” represents the population density on permanent land; “xbu” represents the built-up density per grid cell; “xbu_dens” represents the built-up density on permanent land. “DENSITY ON LAND” process fill built-up cells on water with max between 0.5 and built-up surface value and population on water with global average built-up per capita.

“GENERALISATION” process performs a median filtering (3x3) for smoothing boundaries and fills gaps above 15 km².

(*) this procedure of enforcement logic allows the delineation of Urban Clusters Entities which contains by definition the Urban Centres and all 2X classes. Each entity has a corresponding vector boundary.

2.7.3 GHS-SMOD spatial entities naming

The highest tier spatial entities (Urban Centre) are named using an algorithm that automatically queries the GISCO and the full OpenStreetMap datasets with the following steps:

- 1 For each node of the dataset the reference name is selected among all the available naming tag with the following priority: *name_en*; *name_int*; *name* (if in Latin characters); *name_fr*; *name_es*; *name_it*; *name_de*; *name_wiki*; *name*;
- 2 The algorithm filters all nodes that overlaps the extent of the spatial entity in their 3 km buffer and selects among them the nodes with the highest priority using the following tag ordering (*key:value*): *place:city*; *place:town*; *place:village*; *place:hamlet*; *place:isolated_dwelling*; *place:farm*; *place:allotments*; *place:borough*; *place:suburb*; *place:quarter*; *place:neighbourhood*; *place:city_block*; *place:plot*; *place:locality*; *place:municipality*; *place:civil_parish*; *railway:station*; *addr:city*;
- 3 If a single node is selected the reference name is assigned to the spatial entity as main name; if multiple nodes are selected the function ranks the nodes by *population* tag values (descending order, absence of *population* tag equal 0); if no *population* tag is present, it ranks by sum of GHS-POP in the 5 km buffer around the point (descending order). The ordered list is saved and assigned to the spatial entity; the first name is selected as main name of the spatial entity.
- 4 If any node filtered at point 2 has the *capital* tag equal to *yes*, 1, 2, 3, or 4, the reference name is marked as capital. If this differs from the main name assigned at point 3, the capital name is concatenated to the main name, between square brackets.

2.7.4 GHS-SMOD L2 grid and L1 aggregation

Settlement typologies are identified in the GHS-SMOD grid at L2 with a two digit code (30 – 23 – 22 – 21 – 13 – 12 – 11 – 10), linking to grid level and municipal level description terms (both the municipal and grid level terms are accompanied by a technical term). **Classes 30 – 23 – 22 – 21 if aggregated form the “urban domain”, 13 – 12 – 11 – 10 form the “rural domain”**. Table 20 shows the L2 grid cells population (expressed as people per square kilometre: people/km²) and built-up area (expressed as square kilometres: km²) expected characteristics in terms of min-max population and built-up density bounds. Table 19 presents the logic to define settlement typologies.

L1 classifies three settlement typologies as displayed in Table 21. Settlement typologies are identified at L1 with a single digit code (3 – 2 – 1), and grid level and municipal level terms (both the municipal and grid level are accompanied by a technical term), HDC for type 3, MDC for type 2, and LDC for type 1). Classes 3 – 2 if aggregated form the “urban domain”, 1 forms the “rural domain”. Table 22 presents the logic to define settlement typologies as described in section 2.7.2. Table 23 shows the L1 grid cells population and built-up area characteristics in terms of min-max population and built-up density bounds.

Table 18 – Settlement Model L2 nomenclature

| Code | RGB | Grid level term | Spatial entity (polygon) Technical term | Other cells Technical term | Municipal level term Technical term |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 30 | 255 0 0 | URBAN CENTRE GRID CELL | URBAN CENTRE (UC) <i>DENSE, LARGE CLUSTER</i> | | CITY <i>LARGE SETTLEMENT</i> |
| 23 | 115 38 0 | DENSE URBAN CLUSTER GRID CELL | DENSE URBAN CLUSTER (DUC) <i>DENSE, MEDIUM CLUSTER</i> | | DENSE TOWN <i>DENSE, MEDIUM SETTLEMENT</i> |
| 22 | 168 112 0 | SEMI-DENSE URBAN CLUSTER GRID CELL | SEMI-DENSE URBAN CLUSTER (SDUC) <i>SEMI-DENSE, MEDIUM CLUSTER</i> | | SEMI-DENSE TOWN <i>SEMI-DENSE, MEDIUM SETTLEMENT</i> |
| 21 | 255 255 0 | SUBURBAN OR PERI-URBAN GRID CELL | | SUBURBAN OR PERI-URBAN GRID CELLS <i>SEMI-DENSE GRID CELLS</i> | SUBURBAN OR PERI-URBAN AREA <i>SEMI-DENSE AREA</i> |
| 13 | 55 86 35 | RURAL CLUSTER GRID CELL | RURAL CLUSTER (RC) <i>SEMI-DENSE, SMALL CLUSTER</i> | | VILLAGE <i>SMALL SETTLEMENT</i> |
| 12 | 171 205 102 | LOW DENSITY RURAL GRID CELL | | LOW DENSITY RURAL GRID CELLS <i>LOW DENSITY GRID CELLS</i> | DISPERSED RURAL AREA <i>LOW DENSITY AREA</i> |
| 11 | 205 245 122 | VERY LOW DENSITY RURAL GRID CELL | | VERY LOW DENSITY RURAL GRID CELLS <i>VERY LOW DENSITY GRID CELLS</i> | MOSTLY UNINHABITED AREA <i>VERY LOW DENSITY AREA</i> |
| 10 | 122 182 245 | WATER GRID CELL | - | - | - |

Table 19 – Settlement Model L2 synthetic explanation of logical definition and grid cell sets

| Code | Logical Definition at 1 km ² grid cell | Grid cell sets used in the logical definition (shares defined on land surface) | | | |
|------|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | P_{dens}: Local Population Density lower bound ">" (people/km ²) | P_{min}: Cluster Population lower bound ">" (people) | B_{dens}: Local share of Built-up Area lower bound ">" (km ²) | T_{con}: Topological constraints |
| 30 | $((P_{dens} \vee B_{dens}) \wedge T_{con}) \wedge P_{min} \vee [iterative_median_filter(3\text{-by-}3)] \vee [gap_fill(<15km2)]^{27}$ | 1,500 | 50,000 | 0.50 | 4-connectivity clusters |
| 23 | $((P_{dens} \vee B_{dens}) \wedge T_{con}) \wedge P_{min} \wedge \neg 30$ | 1,500 | 5,000 | 0.50 | 4-connectivity clusters |
| 22 | $((P_{dens} \wedge T_{con_1}) \wedge P_{min}) \wedge \neg (30 \vee 23) \wedge T_{con_2}$ | 300 | 5,000 | none | 1: 8-connectivity clusters; 2: farther than 3km (beyond 3 cells buffer) from 23 or 30 |
| 21 | $((((P_{dens} \wedge (30 \vee 23)) \wedge T_{con_1}) \wedge P_{min}) \wedge \neg (30 \vee 23)) \wedge T_{con_2}$ | 300 | 5,000 | none | 1: 8-connectivity clusters; 2: within 3km (within 3 cells buffer) from 23 or 30 |
| 13 | $((P_{dens} \wedge T_{con}) \wedge P_{min}) \wedge \neg (30 \vee 2X)$ | 300 | 500 | none | 8-connectivity clusters |
| 12 | $P_{dens} \wedge \neg (30 \vee 2X \vee 13)$ | 50 | none | none | none |
| 11 | $T_{con} \wedge \neg (30 \vee 2X \vee 13 \vee 12)$ | none | none | none | On Land (Land \geq 50% \vee BU ²⁸ >0% \vee Pop>0) |
| 10 | T_{con} | none | none | none | Not on Land |

²⁷ The seeds for the related spatial entity is obtained before morphological operations

²⁸ Retaining only contiguous BU at least partially on land.

Table 20 – Settlement Model L2 grid cells population and built-up area characteristics (densities on permanent land)

| Code | Population | | Built-up area | |
|------|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Minimum density expected (people/km ²) | Maximum density expected (people/km ²) | Minimum density expected (share) | Maximum density expected (share) |
| 30 | 0 | ∞ | 0 | 1 |
| 23 | 0 | 50,000 | 0 | 1 |
| 22 | 300 | 5,000 | 0 | 1 |
| 21 | 300 | 5,000 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | 300 | 5,000 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 | 50 | 500 | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 21 – Settlement Model L1 nomenclature

| Code | RGB | Grid level term | Spatial entity (polygon) <i>Technical term</i> | Other cells <i>Technical term</i> | Municipal level term <i>Technical term</i> |
|------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 3 | 255 0 0 | URBAN CENTRE GRID CELL | URBAN CENTRE <i>HIGH DENSITY CLUSTER (HDC)</i> | RURAL GRID CELLS <i>LOW DENSITY GRID CELL (LDC)</i> | CITIES <i>DENSELY POPULATED AREA</i> |
| 2 | 255 170 0 | URBAN CLUSTER GRID CELL | URBAN CLUSTER <i>MODERATE DENSITY CLUSTER (MDC)</i> | | TOWNS & SEMI-DENSE AREA <i>INTERMEDIATE DENSITY AREA</i> |
| 1 | 115 178 115 | RURAL GRID CELL | | | RURAL AREAS <i>THINLY POPULATED AREA</i> |

Table 22 – Settlement Model L1 synthetic explanation of logical definition and grid cell sets

| Code | Logical Definition at 1 km ² grid cell | Grid cell sets used in the logical definition (shares defined on land surface) | | | |
|------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | P _{dens} : Local Population Density lower bound ">" (people/km ²) | P _{min} : Cluster Population lower bound ">" (people) | B _{dens} : Local share of Built-up Area lower bound ">" (km ²) | T _{con} : Topological constrains |
| 3 | $((P_{dens} \vee B_{dens}) \wedge T_{con}) \wedge P_{min}) \vee \vee [\text{iterative_median_filter}(3\text{-by-}3)] \vee \vee [\text{gap_fill}(<15\text{km}^2)]^{29}$ | 1,500 | 50,000 | 0.50 | 4-connectivity clusters |
| 2 | $P_{dens} \wedge P_{min} \wedge T_{con} \wedge \neg 3$ | 300 | 5,000 | none | 8-connectivity clusters |
| 1 | $((P_{dens} \wedge 3) \wedge T_{con}) \wedge P_{min}) \wedge \neg 3^s$ | none | none | none | none |

²⁹ The seeds for the related spatial entity is obtained before morphological operations

Table 23 – Settlement Model L1 grid cells population and built-up area characteristics (densities on permanent land)

| Code | Population | | Built-up area | |
|------|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Minimum density expected (people/km ²) | Maximum density expected (people/km ²) | Minimum density expected (share) | Maximum density expected (share) |
| 3 | 0 | ∞ | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 | 50,000 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 1 |

2.7.5 Input Data

The input data are the multi-temporal GHS-BUILT-S, the GHS-POP and GHS-LAND grids of the GHSL Data Package 2022 (GHS P2022).

2.7.6 Technical Details

Author: Marcello Schiavina, Michele Melchiorri, Martino Pesaresi, Joint Research Centre (JRC) European Commission.

Product name: GHS-SMOD_GLOBE_R2022A

Spatial extent: Global

Temporal extent: from 1975 to 2030, 5 years interval

Coordinate System: World Mollweide (EPSG: 54009)

Spatial resolution available: 1 km

Table 24 outlines the technical characteristics of the datasets released in this data package.

2.7.6.1 GHS-SMOD raster grid

Encoding: integer16 [30 – 23 – 22 – 21 – 13 – 12 – 11 – 10], No Data: -200

Data organisation: Global GeoTIFF file with overview images (OVR) and colormap (CLR). Data tiles of 1000x1000 km size in GeoTIFF format

2.7.6.2 GHS-SMOD urban centre entities

Data organisation: GeoPackage (GPKG) database with vector layer of Urban Centre entities boundaries (polygons).

Attributes:

- ID_UC_GO: Unique Identifiers of the urban centre entity;
- Name_main: Main name assigned to the urban centre entity;
- Name_list: List of all name selected within the spatial entity;
- POP_<year>: sum of GHS-POP within the spatial entity extent for the related year;
- BU_<year>: sum of GHS-BU within the spatial entity extent for the related year

2.7.6.3 GHS-SMOD dense urban cluster entities

Data organisation: GeoPackage (GPKG) database with vector layer of dense urban cluster entities boundaries (polygons).

Attributes:

- ID_DUC_GO: Unique Identifiers of the dense urban cluster entity;
- Name_main: Main name assigned to the dense urban cluster entity;
- Name_list: List of all name selected within the spatial entity;
- POP_<year>: sum of GHS-POP within the spatial entity extent for the related year;
- BU_<year>: sum of GHS-BU within the spatial entity extent for the related year

2.7.6.4 GHS-SMOD semi-dense urban cluster entities

Data organisation: GeoPackage (GPKG) database with vector layer of semi-dense urban cluster entities boundaries (polygons).

Attributes:

- ID_SDUC_GO: Unique Identifiers of the semi-dense urban cluster entity;
- Name_main: Main name assigned to the semi-dense urban cluster entity;
- Name_list: List of all name selected within the spatial entity;
- POP_<year>: sum of GHS-POP within the spatial entity extent for the related year;
- BU_<year>: sum of GHS-BU within the spatial entity extent for the related year

Table 24 - Technical details of the datasets in GHS-SMOD_GLOBE_R2022A

| GHS-SMOD_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| ID | Description | Resolution (Projection) |
| GHS_SMOD_E<epoch>_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_1K_V1_0 | Settlement typology codes for <epoch> 1975-2020 (5 years interval) Encoding Int16 Values range: 10-30 NoData [-200] | 1 km (World Mollweide) |
| GHS_SMOD_P<epoch>_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_1K_V1_0 | Settlement typology codes projected for <epoch> 2025-2030 (5 years interval) Encoding Int16 Values range: 10-30 NoData [-200] | 1 km (World Mollweide) |
| GHS_SMOD_POP2020_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_1K_labelUC_V1_0 | 2020 urban centre entities boundaries File format: shapefile | 1 km (World Mollweide) |
| GHS_SMOD_POP2020_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_1K_labelDUC_V1_0 | 2020 dense urban cluster entities boundaries File format: shapefile | 1 km (World Mollweide) |
| GHS_SMOD_POP2020_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_1K_labelSDUC_V1_0 | 2020 semi-dense urban cluster entities boundaries File format: shapefile | 1 km (World Mollweide) |

2.7.7 Summary statistics

Table 25 - Summary statistics of total area in square kilometres of each settlement typology at global level as obtained from the 1-km GHS-POP grids L2.

| | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 30 | 251,001 | 286,014 | 323,944 | 364,913 | 412,478 | 459,512 |
| 23 | 211,248 | 229,254 | 249,410 | 272,610 | 288,859 | 300,052 |
| 22 | 272,645 | 277,094 | 285,330 | 289,173 | 297,325 | 311,834 |
| 21 | 920,966 | 1,011,709 | 1,109,223 | 1,202,087 | 1,307,814 | 1,416,550 |
| 13 | 633,083 | 657,779 | 684,473 | 706,731 | 731,619 | 752,341 |
| 12 | 2,949,060 | 3,014,438 | 3,091,606 | 3,135,228 | 3,326,825 | 3,553,497 |
| 11 | 140,639,331 | 140,400,339 | 140,131,875 | 139,905,503 | 139,508,390 | 139,081,658 |
| | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| 30 | 503,003 | 551,150 | 598,034 | 638,713 | 678,621 | 706,450 |
| 23 | 307,539 | 312,698 | 315,252 | 304,955 | 304,172 | 299,085 |
| 22 | 332,581 | 360,867 | 392,706 | 443,611 | 488,473 | 516,029 |
| 21 | 1,591,163 | 1,810,085 | 2,028,964 | 2,333,308 | 2,556,884 | 2,745,945 |
| 13 | 777,432 | 799,519 | 825,717 | 848,447 | 859,547 | 840,769 |
| 12 | 4,147,777 | 4,728,632 | 5,442,484 | 6,518,619 | 6,865,586 | 7,432,616 |
| 11 | 138,236,216 | 137,354,514 | 136,368,454 | 134,905,014 | 134,246,300 | 133,466,749 |

Table 26 - Summary statistics of total built-up area in square kilometres for each settlement typology at global level as obtained from the 1-km GHS-POP grids L2.

| | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|----|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 30 | 46,538 | 52,653 | 59,941 | 68,368 | 76,678 | 86,554 |
| 23 | 23,272 | 25,008 | 27,128 | 29,671 | 31,570 | 34,226 |
| 22 | 16,447 | 15,887 | 15,662 | 15,457 | 15,508 | 16,310 |
| 21 | 44,746 | 47,380 | 50,638 | 54,373 | 58,042 | 64,350 |
| 13 | 20,181 | 20,411 | 20,829 | 21,429 | 22,250 | 24,079 |
| 12 | 31,363 | 29,704 | 28,491 | 27,845 | 28,841 | 32,695 |
| 11 | 8,217 | 7,227 | 6,721 | 6,618 | 7,253 | 8,708 |
| | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| 30 | 93,672 | 102,347 | 111,431 | 117,922 | 121,120 | 122,296 |
| 23 | 35,901 | 37,900 | 40,140 | 41,022 | 40,640 | 39,518 |
| 22 | 17,461 | 19,459 | 22,366 | 26,495 | 29,502 | 30,940 |
| 21 | 70,762 | 81,129 | 95,372 | 118,036 | 133,539 | 142,613 |
| 13 | 26,010 | 29,014 | 32,902 | 37,825 | 39,658 | 39,323 |
| 12 | 37,963 | 47,954 | 63,089 | 92,925 | 113,902 | 130,388 |
| 11 | 11,157 | 15,679 | 24,262 | 44,057 | 57,687 | 73,949 |

Table 27 - Summary statistics of total population in each settlement typology at global level as obtained from the 1-km GHS-POP grids L2.

| | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 30 | 1,253,031,897 | 1,440,864,496 | 1,643,134,609 | 1,882,906,631 | 2,122,312,303 | 2,377,499,930 |
| 23 | 801,376,963 | 870,460,988 | 945,222,001 | 1,035,735,768 | 1,074,059,850 | 1,080,813,474 |
| 22 | 236,872,661 | 243,868,526 | 253,445,554 | 259,615,667 | 266,804,492 | 278,055,143 |
| 21 | 762,537,470 | 843,167,347 | 930,993,688 | 1,018,931,892 | 1,107,639,291 | 1,192,793,351 |
| 13 | 511,313,276 | 533,995,442 | 558,672,957 | 582,426,545 | 597,749,677 | 604,172,676 |
| 12 | 429,645,334 | 441,299,551 | 454,657,909 | 462,495,886 | 488,649,592 | 519,953,801 |
| 11 | 84,702,904 | 84,347,154 | 84,794,992 | 85,118,698 | 86,997,774 | 90,205,482 |
| | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| 30 | 2,559,846,333 | 2,753,716,148 | 2,926,774,627 | 3,066,558,527 | 3,272,997,856 | 3,491,602,720 |
| 23 | 1,054,256,307 | 1,018,111,687 | 977,074,985 | 891,713,774 | 865,287,131 | 841,043,193 |
| 22 | 292,060,851 | 307,567,271 | 324,271,019 | 344,576,872 | 367,075,439 | 373,797,998 |
| 21 | 1,321,111,003 | 1,475,736,001 | 1,627,769,674 | 1,818,512,092 | 1,972,276,372 | 2,087,465,801 |
| 13 | 605,322,160 | 597,857,004 | 592,158,635 | 569,223,527 | 553,640,665 | 522,933,013 |
| 12 | 594,359,969 | 672,151,134 | 764,220,318 | 907,250,249 | 964,501,779 | 1,039,682,116 |
| 11 | 114,950,393 | 131,684,408 | 167,527,774 | 196,963,755 | 188,658,280 | 191,962,602 |

Table 28 - Summary statistics of total area in square kilometres of each settlement typology at global level as obtained from the 1-km GHS-POP grids L1.

| | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 3 | 211,248 | 229,254 | 249,410 | 272,610 | 288,859 | 300,052 |
| 2 | 1,826,694 | 1,946,582 | 2,079,026 | 2,197,991 | 2,336,758 | 2,480,725 |
| 1 | 143,588,391 | 143,414,777 | 143,223,481 | 143,040,731 | 142,835,215 | 142,635,155 |
| | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| 3 | 503,003 | 551,150 | 598,034 | 638,713 | 678,621 | 706,450 |
| 2 | 2,231,283 | 2,483,650 | 2,736,922 | 3,081,874 | 3,349,529 | 3,561,059 |
| 1 | 143,161,425 | 142,882,665 | 142,636,655 | 142,272,080 | 141,971,433 | 141,740,134 |

Table 29 - Summary statistics of total built-up area in square kilometres for each settlement typology at global level as obtained from the 1-km GHS-POP grids L1.

| | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3 | 23,272 | 25,008 | 27,128 | 29,671 | 31,570 | 34,226 |
| 2 | 81,375 | 83,679 | 87,129 | 91,259 | 95,800 | 104,739 |
| 1 | 39,580 | 36,931 | 35,212 | 34,463 | 36,094 | 41,402 |
| | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| 3 | 93,672 | 102,347 | 111,431 | 117,922 | 121,120 | 122,296 |
| 2 | 124,124 | 138,489 | 157,879 | 185,553 | 203,682 | 213,071 |
| 1 | 75,130 | 92,646 | 120,253 | 174,807 | 211,246 | 243,660 |

Table 30 - Summary statistics of total population in each settlement typology at global level as obtained from the 1-km GHS-POP grids L1.

| | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3 | 1,253,031,897 | 1,440,864,496 | 1,643,134,609 | 1,882,906,631 | 2,122,312,303 | 2,377,499,930 |
| 2 | 1,800,787,094 | 1,957,496,862 | 2,129,661,243 | 2,314,283,327 | 2,448,503,633 | 2,551,661,968 |
| 1 | 1,025,661,514 | 1,059,642,147 | 1,098,125,857 | 1,130,041,129 | 1,173,397,042 | 1,214,331,959 |
| | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| 3 | 2,559,846,333 | 2,753,716,148 | 2,926,774,627 | 3,066,558,527 | 3,272,997,856 | 3,491,602,720 |
| 2 | 2,667,428,160 | 2,801,414,959 | 2,929,115,678 | 3,054,802,738 | 3,204,638,943 | 3,302,306,992 |
| 1 | 1,314,632,522 | 1,401,692,546 | 1,523,906,727 | 1,673,437,531 | 1,706,800,724 | 1,754,577,731 |

2.7.8 How to cite

Dataset:

Schiavina, Marcello; Melchiorri, Michele; Pesaresi, Martino (2022): GHS-SMOD R2022A - GHS settlement layers, application of the Degree of Urbanisation methodology (stage I) to GHS-POP R2022A and GHS-BUILT-S R2022A, multitemporal (1975-2030). European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset] DOI:10.2905/4606D58A-DC08-463C-86A9-D49EF461C47F PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/4606d58a-dc08-463c-86a9-d49ef461c47f>

Concept & Methodology:

European Commission, and Statistical Office of the European Union, 2021. Applying the Degree of Urbanisation — A methodological manual to define cities, towns and rural areas for international comparisons — 2021 edition Publications Office of the European Union, 2021, ISBN 978-92-76-20306-3 doi: 10.2785/706535

2.8 GHS-DUC R2022A - GHS Degree of Urbanisation Classification, application of the Degree of Urbanisation methodology (stage II) to GADM 3.6 layer, multitemporal (1975-2030)

The GHS Degree of Urbanisation Classification (GHS-DUC) GHS-DUC_GLOBE_R2022A classifies all GADM 3.6³⁰ administrative units (from level 0 to level 5) by applying the stage II of the Degree of Urbanisation (European Commission & Statistical Office of the European Union, 2021) as recommended by the UN STAT COM. In total, 386,741 GADM units are classified. This is done according to a logic of majority of population (GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022A) in unit overlaid to the settlement classification grid (GHS-SMOD_GLOBE_R2022A).

In GHS-DUC each GADM polygon (for all available GADM levels) is coded by Degree of Urbanisation Level 1 and Level 2, and has statistics on number of residents and built-up area surface. The GHS-DUC is derived from the GHS-POP (GHS-POP_GLOBE_R2022A, version 1.0) and GHS-SMOD (GHS-SMOD_GLOBE_R2022A, version 1.0) to compute population counts per epoch, with additional statistics from GHS-BUILT-S (GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A, version 1.0) for computing built-up area values for each epoch.

The GHS Degree of Urbanisation Classification GHS-DUC_GLOBE_R2022A is composed by:

- one summary Excel file collecting results at the finest level available per country for each epoch,
- 72 classification files of all GADM 3.6 units for each level (0-5) and each epoch (1975-2030, 5 years interval) released in CSV format.

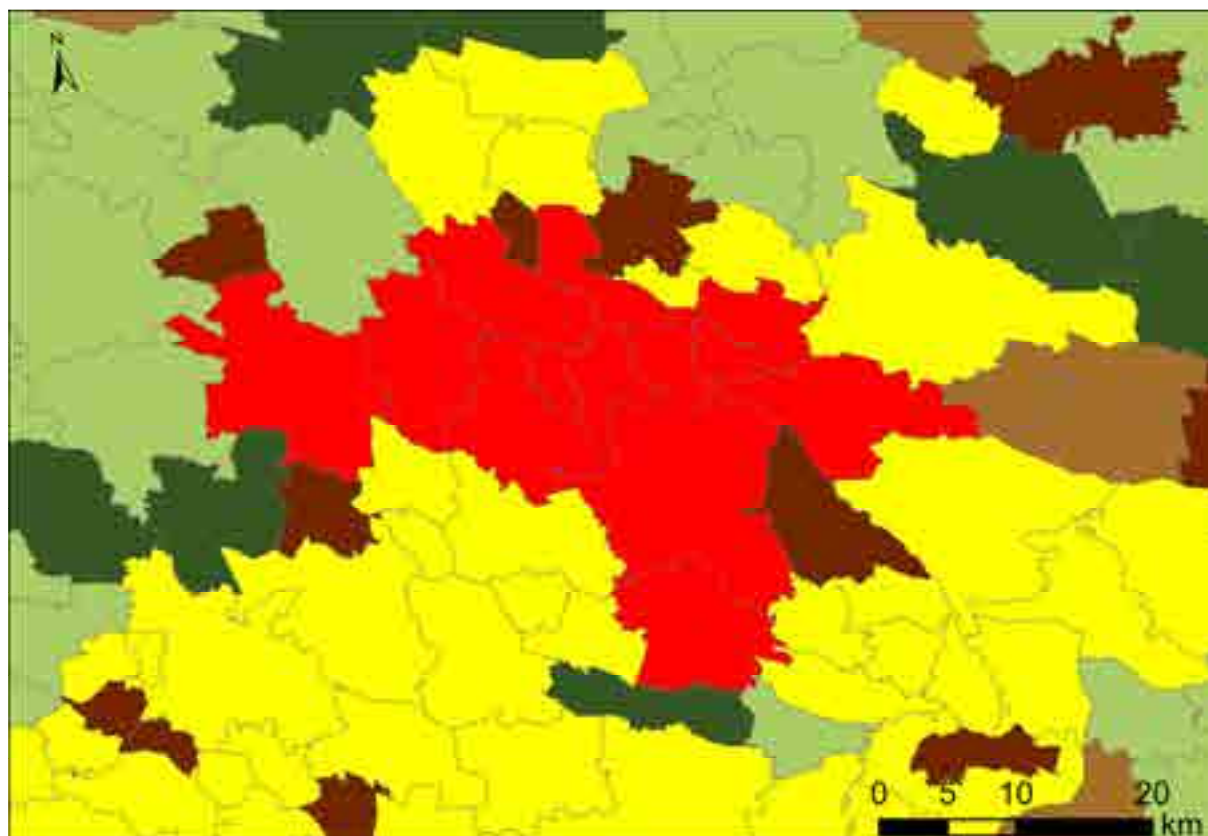


Figure 27 - GHS Degree of Urbanisation Classification (GHS-DUC) GHS-DUC_GLOBE_R2022A_V1_0_GADM36_2020_level4 joined to the GADM 3.6 level 4 layer, displayed in the area of Katowice (Poland) showing the classification of local units by Degree of Urbanisation Level 2–Legend in Table 31. The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.

³⁰ <https://gadm.org/index.html>

2.8.1 Improvements compared to previous release

This classification of administrative units and territories relies on the updated settlement classifications and population grids of GHS P2022 and includes all epochs between 1975 and 2030 at 5-year interval.

2.8.2 GHSL Territorial Units Classification

The Degree of Urbanisation classifies local units based on population majority applied to the grid level classification. Each local unit is assigned exclusively one DEGURBA class at Level 1 and one at Level 2 (hierarchy based). Local units can be administrative units - such as municipalities - or statistical units - such as census enumeration or reporting areas.

2.8.2.1 Territorial units classification Level 1

Once all grid cells covered by GADM have been classified as urban centres, urban clusters and rural grid cells using the GHS-DUG Tool, the next step concerns overlaying these results onto local units, as follows (Figure 29):

- **Cities (or densely populated areas):** local units that have at least 50% of their population in urban centres, **code 3**.
- **Towns and semi-dense areas (or intermediate density areas):** local units that have less than 50% of their population in urban centres and no more than 50% of their population in rural grid cells, **code 2**.
- **Rural areas (or thinly populated areas):** local units that have more than 50% of their population in rural grid cells, **code 1**.

Urban areas consist of cities plus towns and semi-dense areas.

In some countries, not all the small spatial units contain inhabitants. To classify the spatial units without any population, the same rules should be applied to their area as are applied to their population. For example, a small unpopulated spatial unit that has more than 50 % of its area in rural grid cells is classified as a rural area.



Figure 28 - Urban centre, urban cluster and rural grid cells around Cape Town, South Africa



Figure 29 - City, towns & semi-dense areas and rural areas around Cape Town, South Africa (classification of Main Places units, note that Cape Peninsula is part of Cape Town Main Place)

2.8.2.2 Territorial units classification Level 2

Local units are classified as cities in identical manner to the Degree of Urbanisation level 1 (Figure 31):

- A city consists of local units that have at least 50% of their population in an urban centre, **code 30**.

Local units classified as “towns and semi-dense areas” can be divided into three classes:

- Dense Towns have a larger share of their population in dense urban clusters than in semi-dense urban clusters (i.e. are dense) and a larger share in dense plus semi-dense urban clusters than in suburban or peri-urban cells (i.e. are towns), **code 23**.
- Semi-dense Towns have a larger population share in semi-dense urban clusters than in dense urban clusters (i.e. are semi-dense) and a larger share in dense plus semi-dense urban clusters than in suburban or peri-urban cells (i.e. are towns), **code 22**.
- Suburban or peri-urban areas have a larger population share in suburban or peri-urban cells than in dense plus semi-dense urban clusters, **code 21**.

Dense and semi-dense towns can be combined into towns. This reduces the number of classes and may be especially useful if the population share in semi-dense towns is low.

Local units classified as “rural areas” can be divided into three classes:

- Villages have the largest share of their rural grid cell population living in a rural cluster, **code 13**.
- Dispersed rural areas have the largest share of their rural grid cell population living in low density rural grid cells, **code 12**.
- Mostly uninhabited areas have the largest share of their rural grid cell population living in very low density rural grid cells, **code 11**.

As for Level 1, to classify the spatial units without any population, the same rules that are applied to population are applied to area.

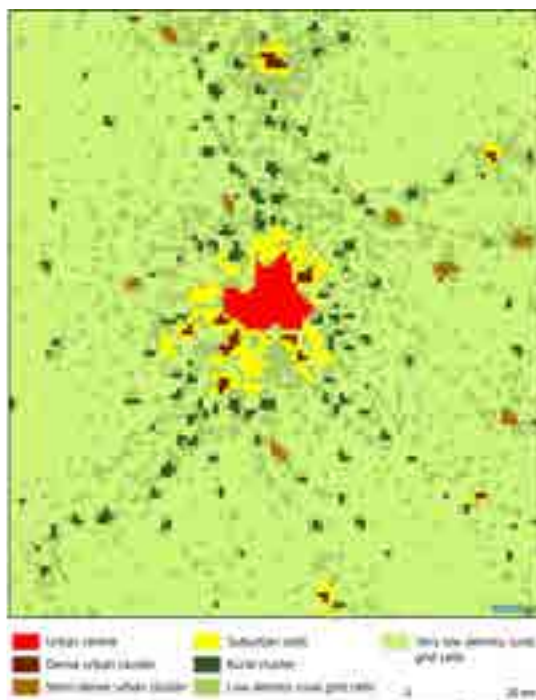


Figure 30 - Degree of urbanisation level 2 grid classification around Toulouse, France

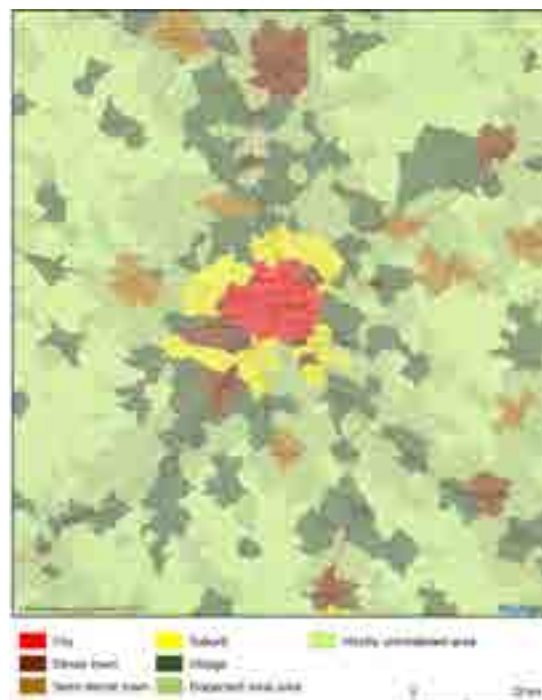


Figure 31 - Degree of urbanisation level 2 local unit classification around Toulouse, France

2.8.2.3 Classification workflow

The classification has been performed combining three inputs of different nature for each epoch and GADM level:

- two raster layers:
 - the settlement classification grid at 1 km for the processed year (GHS-SMOD);
 - the population grid at 100m resolution for the same epoch (GHS-POP);
- one vector layer of territorial units from GADM3.6³¹ at the processed level.

The procedure begins with the rasterization of the vector layer. As suggested, the unit classification works better with the smallest administrative units available, therefore these are rasterized using a resolution of 50 m, snapped to the population grid, to reduce the number of units that will not have a representation in the raster layer. The settlement classification grid (at 1 km resolution) is oversampled using nearest neighbour algorithm to align with the 50-m territorial units' raster. The population grid is also oversampled and the values are then adjusted by dividing all original cells by the oversampling ratio (e.g. from 100 m to 50 m the ratio is 4, as 4 grid cells of 50 m compose each 100 m cell) assuming a uniform distribution of population within each cell.

Once the pre-processing of the layers is completed, the algorithm computes for each unit the share of population in each class of the settlement classification grid (both at Level 1 and 2), through zonal statistics, and assigns the class of the unit accordingly (i.e. following the classification rules described in sections 2.8.2.1 and 2.8.2.2). When a unit is unpopulated it runs zonal statistics of areas per settlement classification.

Even if the working resolution is set at 50 m, it could happen that some small polygons could not be rasterised due to geospatial data processing constraints. In such cases the algorithm evaluates the class of these polygons by running separately the zonal statistics (i.e. one polygon at a time) and performing the rasterization procedure with "all touching cells" option. To avoid double counting of population, no population is assigned to such polygons, but the classification still considers population per class in the rasterised cells.

2.9 A consistent nomenclature for the Degree of Urbanisation

Two sets of terms have been developed to describe each of the classes of the Degree of Urbanisation (Table 31, Table 32). The first set uses simple and short terms such as city, town, suburb and village. The second set uses a more neutral and technical language. The second set can be helpful to avoid overlap with the terms used in the national definition.

Table 31 - Territorial Units classification L2 nomenclature

| Code | RGB | Municipal level term |
|------|-------------|--|
| | | Technical term |
| 30 | 255 0 0 | CITY LARGE SETTLEMENT |
| 23 | 115 38 0 | DENSE TOWN DENSE, MEDIUM SETTLEMENT |
| 22 | 168 112 0 | SEMI-DENSE TOWN SEMI-DENSE, MEDIUM SETTLEMENT |
| 21 | 255 255 0 | SUBURBS OR PERI-URBAN AREA SEMI-DENSE AREA |
| 13 | 55 86 35 | VILLAGE SMALL SETTLEMENT |
| 12 | 171 205 102 | DISPERSED RURAL AREA LOW DENSITY AREA |
| 11 | 205 245 122 | MOSTLY UNINHABITED AREA VERY LOW DENSITY AREA |

³¹ https://gadm.org/download_world.html

Table 32 - Territorial Units classification L1 nomenclature

| Code | RGB | Municipal level term |
|------|-------------|---|
| | | <i>Technical term</i> |
| 3 | 255 0 0 | CITY <i>DENSELY POPULATED AREA</i> |
| 2 | 255 170 0 | TOWNS & SEMI-DENSE AREA <i>INTERMEDIATE DENSITY AREA</i> |
| 1 | 115 178 115 | RURAL AREA <i>THINLY POPULATED AREA</i> |

2.9.1 How to use the statistics tables

The classification of territorial units by Degree of Urbanisation has two principal objectives. Primarily to relate available statistics (e.g. Demographic and Health Surveys, statistics on labour, housing, etc.) to a DEGURBA classification (e.g. urban/rural). Second, to account urban and rural populations for administrative areas. Both applications would harmonise nationally collected statistics to a common urban and rural classification of territorial units, useful for international statistical comparison as recommended by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

To relate available national statistics to the corresponding GHS-DUC level, it is important to verify in the mapping table Table 33 the relation between the territorial unit for which the statistic is available and the corresponding GADM level. Once the territorial designation in the statistic matches a GADM level, the statistic can be coded by Degree of Urbanisation joining or relating the field identifying the administrative unit in the statistics table, to the GADM level classification of the units by Degree of Urbanisation with the GHS-DUC field 'DEGURBA_L1' or 'DEGURBA_L2'. This operation can be conducted using any of the GHS-DUC tables GHS-DUC_GLOBE_R2022A_v1_0_GADM36_<year>_levelX, where <year> correspond to the epoch, and X to the GADM Level in the specific table. To account urban and rural populations for administrative areas by Degree of Urbanisation the user can refer to the product GHS-DUC_GLOBE_R2022A_v1_0.xlsx. The table lists for all GADM countries and territories, the population per unit by Degree of Urbanisation class and the corresponding share for the finest GADM level. The table also includes statistics aggregated at global level and per epoch.

The epoch refers to the underlying GHS-POP and GHS-SMOD epoch used, keeping the GADM geometry fixed (version 3.6.).

2.9.2 Input Data

The input data are the multi-temporal GHS-SMOD, GHS-POP and GHS-BUILT grids of the GHSL Data Package 2022 (GHS P2022). Territorial units are the Global ADMinistrative Map 3.6³²

³² <https://gadm.org/data.html>

2.9.3 Technical Details

Author: Marcello Schiavina, Michele Melchiorri, Sergio Freire, Joint Research Centre (JRC) European Commission.

Product name: GHS-DUC_GLOBE_R2022A

Spatial extent: Global

Temporal extent: from 1975 to 2030, 5 years interval

2.9.3.1 GHS-DUC Summary Statistics Table

Data organisation: XLSX with Global statistics of Population per DEGURBA class for each epoch, and sheets per epoch showing Territory or Country statistics of classification at the finest GADM level available.

Territory or Country statistics sheet attributes:

- GADM code: Numerical ID of territory in GADM
- GADM ISO: ISO code of territory in GADM
- GADM NAME: Territory name in GADM
- Selected GADM Level: Finest available GADM level for territory
- GADM level type: Description of the selected level according to GADM attribute "ENGTYPE" for the level (When GADM entry is missing description "N/A" is reported)
- Total Units: Total Territory units at selected GADM level
- Total Area km2: Total Area of the territory in km2
- Average Area km2: Average unit size of the territory at selected GADM level
- Share of Urban Population: Share of population in administrative units classified as Urban (Cities, Towns and Suburbs)
- DEGURBA L1 Population
 - Rural Area: Population of units classified as Rural Areas in Degree of Urbanisation level 1
 - Town & Semi-Dense area: Population of units classified as Town & Suburbs in Degree of Urbanisation level 1
 - City: Population of units classified as Cities in Degree of Urbanisation level 1
- DEGURBA L2 Population
 - Mostly uninhabited area: Population of units classified as Mostly uninhabited Areas in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - Rural dispersed area: Population of units classified as Rural dispersed Areas in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - Village: Population of units classified as Villages in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - Suburban or peri-urban area: Population of units classified as Suburbs or peri-urban areas in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - Semi-dense Town: Population of units classified as Semi-dense Towns in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - Dense Town: Population of units classified as Dense Towns in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - City: Population of units classified as Cities in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
- Total Pop: Total Territory population
- DEGURBA L1 Units
 - Rural Area: Number of units classified as Rural Areas in Degree of Urbanisation level 1

- Town & Semi-Dense area: Number of units classified as Town & Suburbs in Degree of Urbanisation level 1
- City: Number of units classified as Cities in Degree of Urbanisation level 1
- DEGURBA L2 Units
 - Mostly uninhabited area: Number of units classified as Mostly uninhabited Areas in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - Rural dispersed area: Number of units classified as Rural dispersed Areas in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - Village: Number of units classified as Villages in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - Suburban or peri-urban area: Number of units classified as Suburbs or peri-urban areas in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - Semi-dense Town: Number of units classified as Semi-dense Towns in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - Dense Town: Number of units classified as Dense Towns in Degree of Urbanisation level 2
 - City: Number of units classified as Cities in Degree of Urbanisation level 2

2.9.3.2 GHS-DUC Admin Classification layers

Data organisation: CSV files to be joined to the original GADM3.6 layer at the respective level.

Attributes:

- GID_<level>: GADM 3.6 ID at current level [join filed with GADM layer at respective level]
- GID_0: GADM 3.6 ID at country or territory level0
- Tot_Pop: Total population
- UCentre_Pop: Urban Centre population
- UCluster_Pop: Urban Cluster population
- Rural_Pop: Rural Population
- UCentre_share: Share of Urban Centre Population
- UCluster_share: Share of Urban Cluster population
- Urban_share: Share of Urban Population (Urban Centre + Urban Cluster)
- Rural_share: Share of Rural Population
- DEGURBA_L1: Classification according to Degree of Urbanisation level 1
- DUC_Pop: Dense Urban Cluster Population
- SDUC_Pop: Semi-dense Urban Cluster Population
- SUrb_Pop: Suburban and peri-urban grid cells Population
- RC_Pop: Rural Cluster Population
- LDR_Pop: Low Density Rural grid cells Population
- VLDR_Pop: Very Low Density Rural grid cells Population
- DUC_share: Share of Dense Urban Cluster Population
- SDUC_share: Share of Semi-dense Urban Cluster Population
- SUrb_share: Share of Suburban and peri-urban grid cells Population
- RC_share: Share of Rural Cluster Population

- LDR_share: Share of Low Density Rural grid cells Population
- VLDR_share: Share of Very Low Density Rural grid cells Population
- DEGURBA_L2: Classification according to Degree of Urbanisation level 2
- BU_km2: Built-up area in km2

Classified GADM level types per country or territory: see Table 33

Table 34 outlines the technical characteristics of the datasets released in this data package.

Table 33 - GADM level type per country or territory (level 0 omitted as representing the full country or territory)

| GADM ISO | GADM NAME | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 | Level 5 |
|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------|
| AFG | Afghanistan | Province | District | - | - | - |
| XAD | Akrotiri and Dhekelia | Sovereign Base Area | - | - | - | - |
| ALA | Åland | Municipality | - | - | - | - |
| ALB | Albania | County | District | Bashkia | - | - |
| DZA | Algeria | Province | Chef-Lieu-Wilaya | - | - | - |
| ASM | American Samoa | District | County | Village | - | - |
| AND | Andorra | Parish | - | - | - | - |
| AGO | Angola | Province | Municipality City Council | Commune | - | - |
| AIA | Anguilla | - | - | - | - | - |
| ATA | Antarctica | - | - | - | - | - |
| ATG | Antigua and Barbuda | Dependency | - | - | - | - |
| ARG | Argentina | Province | Part | - | - | - |
| ARM | Armenia | Province | - | - | - | - |
| ABW | Aruba | - | - | - | - | - |
| AUS | Australia | Territory | Territory | - | - | - |
| AUT | Austria | State | Statutory City | Municipality | - | - |
| AZE | Azerbaijan | Region | District | - | - | - |
| BHS | Bahamas | District | - | - | - | - |
| BHR | Bahrain | Governorate | - | - | - | - |
| BGD | Bangladesh | Division | District | Upazilla | Union | - |
| BRB | Barbados | Parish | - | - | - | - |
| BLR | Belarus | Region | District | - | - | - |
| BEL | Belgium | Region | Capital Region | Arrondissement | Commune | - |
| BLZ | Belize | District | - | - | - | - |
| BEN | Benin | Department | Commune | - | - | - |
| BMU | Bermuda | Parish | - | - | - | - |
| BTN | Bhutan | District | Village block | - | - | - |
| BOL | Bolivia | Department | Province | Municipality | - | - |
| BES | Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba | Municipality | - | - | - | - |
| BIH | Bosnia and Herzegovina | District | N/A | Commune | - | - |
| BWA | Botswana | District | Sub-district | - | - | - |
| BVT | Bouvet Island | - | - | - | - | - |
| BRA | Brazil | State | Municipality | District | - | - |
| IOT | British Indian Ocean Territory | - | - | - | - | - |
| VGB | British Virgin Islands | District | - | - | - | - |
| BRN | Brunei | District | Mukim | - | - | - |
| BGR | Bulgaria | Province | Municipality | - | - | - |
| BFA | Burkina Faso | Region | Province | Department | - | - |
| BDI | Burundi | Province | Commune | Colline | Sous Colline | - |
| KHM | Cambodia | Province | District | Commune | Village | - |
| CMR | Cameroon | Region | Department | Arrondissement | - | - |
| CAN | Canada | Province | Census Division | Town | - | - |
| CPV | Cape Verde | County | - | - | - | - |
| XCA | Caspian Sea | - | - | - | - | - |
| CYM | Cayman Islands | District | - | - | - | - |
| CAF | Central African Republic | Prefecture | Sub-prefecture | - | - | - |
| TCD | Chad | Region | Department | Sub-prefecture | - | - |
| CHL | Chile | Region | Province | Municipality | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| CHN | China | Province | Prefecture City | County City | - | - |
| CXR | Christmas Island | - | - | - | - | - |
| XCL | Clipperton Island | - | - | - | - | - |
| CCK | Cocos Islands | - | - | - | - | - |
| COL | Colombia | Commissary | Corregimiento Departamento | - | - | - |
| COM | Comoros | Autonomous Island | - | - | - | - |
| COK | Cook Islands | - | - | - | - | - |
| CRI | Costa Rica | Province | Canton | - | - | - |
| CIV | Côte d'Ivoire | Autonomous district | Autonomous district | Department | Sub-prefecture | - |
| HRV | Croatia | County | N/A | - | - | - |
| CUB | Cuba | Province | Municipality | - | - | - |
| CUW | Curaçao | - | - | - | - | - |
| CYP | Cyprus | District | - | - | - | - |
| CZE | Czech Republic | Region | District | - | - | - |
| COD | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Province | Territory | - | - | - |
| DNK | Denmark | Region | Municipality | - | - | - |
| DJI | Djibouti | Region | District | - | - | - |
| DMA | Dominica | Parish | - | - | - | - |
| DOM | Dominican Republic | Province | Municipality | - | - | - |
| ECU | Ecuador | Province | Canton | Cantonal Head | - | - |
| EGY | Egypt | Governorate | Subdivision | - | - | - |
| SLV | El Salvador | Department | Municipality | - | - | - |
| GNQ | Equatorial Guinea | Province | Districts Municipals | - | - | - |
| ERI | Eritrea | Region | District | - | - | - |
| EST | Estonia | County | Parish | Town | - | - |
| ETH | Ethiopia | City | Zone | District | - | - |
| FLK | Falkland Islands | - | - | - | - | - |
| FRO | Faroe Islands | Region | Commune | - | - | - |
| FJI | Fiji | Division | Province | - | - | - |
| FIN | Finland | Province | Region | Sub-Region | Municipality | - |
| FRA | France | Region | Department | Districts | Cantons | Commune |
| GUF | French Guiana | Arrondissement | Commune | - | - | - |
| PYF | French Polynesia | Administrative subdivisions | - | - | - | - |
| ATF | French Southern Territories | District | - | - | - | - |
| GAB | Gabon | Province | Department | - | - | - |
| GMB | Gambia | Independent City | District | - | - | - |
| GEO | Georgia | Autonomous Republic | District | - | - | - |
| DEU | Germany | State | District | Municipality | Town | - |
| GHA | Ghana | Region | District | - | - | - |
| GIB | Gibraltar | - | - | - | - | - |
| GRC | Greece | Decentralized administration | Region | Municipality | - | - |
| GRL | Greenland | Commune | - | - | - | - |
| GRD | Grenada | Dependency | - | - | - | - |
| GLP | Guadeloupe | District | Commune | - | - | - |
| GUM | Guam | Municipality | - | - | - | - |
| GTM | Guatemala | Department | Municipality | - | - | - |
| GGY | Guernsey | Parish | - | - | - | - |
| GIN | Guinea | Region | Prefecture | Sub-prefecture | - | - |
| GNB | Guinea-Bissau | Region | Sector | - | - | - |
| GUY | Guyana | Region | Not Classified | - | - | - |
| HTI | Haiti | Department | District | Commune | Sub-commune | - |
| HMD | Heard Island and McDonald Islands | - | - | - | - | - |
| HND | Honduras | Department | Municipality | - | - | - |
| HKG | Hong Kong | District | - | - | - | - |
| HUN | Hungary | County | Subregion | - | - | - |
| ISL | Iceland | Region | Municipality | - | - | - |
| IND | India | Union Territory | District | Taluk | - | - |
| IDN | Indonesia | Province | Regency | Sub-district | Village | - |
| IRN | Iran | Province | County | - | - | - |
| IRQ | Iraq | Province | N/A | - | - | - |
| IRL | Ireland | County | - | - | - | - |
| IMN | Isle of Man | N/A | N/A | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| ISR | Israel | District | - | - | - | - |
| ITA | Italy | Region | Province | Commune | - | - |
| JAM | Jamaica | Parish | - | - | - | - |
| JPN | Japan | Prefecture | Town | - | - | - |
| JEY | Jersey | Parish | - | - | - | - |
| JOR | Jordan | Province | Sub-Province | - | - | - |
| KAZ | Kazakhstan | Region | District | - | - | - |
| KEN | Kenya | County | Constituency | Ward | - | - |
| KIR | Kiribati | - | - | - | - | - |
| XKO | Kosovo | District | Town Municipal | - | - | - |
| KWT | Kuwait | Province | - | - | - | - |
| KGZ | Kyrgyzstan | Province | District | - | - | - |
| LAO | Laos | Province | District | - | - | - |
| LVA | Latvia | Province | District | - | - | - |
| LBN | Lebanon | Governorate | District | Municipality | - | - |
| LSO | Lesotho | District | - | - | - | - |
| LBR | Liberia | County | District | Clan | - | - |
| LBY | Libya | District | - | - | - | - |
| LIE | Liechtenstein | Commune | - | - | - | - |
| LTU | Lithuania | County | District Municipality | - | - | - |
| LUX | Luxembourg | District | Canton | Commune | Commune (same as level 3) | - |
| MAC | Macao | District | Parish | - | - | - |
| MKD | Macedonia | Municipality | - | - | - | - |
| MDG | Madagascar | Autonomous Province | Region | District | Commune | - |
| MWI | Malawi | District | Town | Unknown | - | - |
| MYS | Malaysia | State | District | - | - | - |
| MDV | Maldives | - | - | - | - | - |
| MLI | Mali | District | Circle | Arrondissement | Commune | - |
| MLT | Malta | Region | Local council | - | - | - |
| MHL | Marshall Islands | - | - | - | - | - |
| MTQ | Martinique | Arrondissement | Commune | - | - | - |
| MRT | Mauritania | Region | Department | - | - | - |
| MUS | Mauritius | Region | - | - | - | - |
| MYT | Mayotte | Commune | - | - | - | - |
| MEX | Mexico | State | Municipality | - | - | - |
| FSM | Micronesia | State | - | - | - | - |
| MDA | Moldova | District | - | - | - | - |
| MCO | Monaco | - | - | - | - | - |
| MNG | Mongolia | Province | Sum | - | - | - |
| MNE | Montenegro | Municipality | - | - | - | - |
| MSR | Montserrat | Parish | - | - | - | - |
| MAR | Morocco | Region | Province | District | Rural Commune | - |
| MOZ | Mozambique | Province | District | Locality | - | - |
| MMR | Myanmar | Division | District | Village Township | - | - |
| NAM | Namibia | Region | Constituency | - | - | - |
| NRU | Nauru | District | - | - | - | - |
| NPL | Nepal | Development Region | Administrative Zone | District | Village development committee | - |
| NLD | Netherlands | Province | Municipality | - | - | - |
| NCL | New Caledonia | Province | Commune | - | - | - |
| NZL | New Zealand | Region | District | - | - | - |
| NIC | Nicaragua | Autonomous Region | Municipality | - | - | - |
| NER | Niger | Department | Arrondissement | Commune | - | - |
| NGA | Nigeria | State | Local Authority | - | - | - |
| NIU | Niue | - | - | - | - | - |
| NFK | Norfolk Island | - | - | - | - | - |
| PRK | North Korea | Province | County | - | - | - |
| XNC | Northern Cyprus | District | - | - | - | - |
| MNP | Northern Mariana Islands | Municipality | - | - | - | - |
| NOR | Norway | County | Municipality | - | - | - |
| OMN | Oman | Region | Province | - | - | - |
| PAK | Pakistan | Centrally Administered Area | Division | District | - | - |
| PLW | Palau | State | - | - | - | - |
| PSE | Palestina | District | Governorate | - | - | - |
| PAN | Panama | Province | District | Municipality | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------|
| PNG | Papua New Guinea | Autonomous Region | District | - | - | - |
| XPI | Paracel Islands | - | - | - | - | - |
| PRY | Paraguay | Department | District | - | - | - |
| PER | Peru | Region | Province | District | - | - |
| PHL | Philippines | Province | Municipality | Village | - | - |
| PCN | Pitcairn Islands | - | - | - | - | - |
| POL | Poland | Province Voivodeship | County | Municipality (urban) | - | - |
| PRT | Portugal | District | Municipality | Parish | - | - |
| PRI | Puerto Rico | Municipality | - | - | - | - |
| QAT | Qatar | Municipality | - | - | - | - |
| COG | Republic of Congo | Region | District | - | - | - |
| REU | Reunion | Arrondissement | Commune | - | - | - |
| ROU | Romania | County | Commune | - | - | - |
| RUS | Russia | Republic | District | N/A | - | - |
| RWA | Rwanda | Province | District | Sector | Cell | Village |
| BLM | Saint-Barthélemy | - | - | - | - | - |
| MAF | Saint-Martin | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHN | Saint Helena | Administrative Area | Administrative Area | - | - | - |
| KNA | Saint Kitts and Nevis | Parish | - | - | - | - |
| LCA | Saint Lucia | Quarter | - | - | - | - |
| SPM | Saint Pierre and Miquelon | Commune | - | - | - | - |
| VCT | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Parish | - | - | - | - |
| WSM | Samoa | District | Unknown | - | - | - |
| SMR | San Marino | Municipality | - | - | - | - |
| STP | São Tomé and Príncipe | Municipality | N/A | - | - | - |
| SAU | Saudi Arabia | Region | - | - | - | - |
| SEN | Senegal | Region | Department | Arrondissement | Commune | - |
| SRB | Serbia | District | Town Municipal | - | - | - |
| SYC | Seychelles | District | - | - | - | - |
| SLE | Sierra Leone | Province | District | Chiefdom | - | - |
| SGP | Singapore | Region | - | - | - | - |
| SXM | Sint Maarten | - | - | - | - | - |
| SVK | Slovakia | Region | District | - | - | - |
| SVN | Slovenia | Statistical Region | Commune Municipality | - | - | - |
| SLB | Solomon Islands | Province | Ward | - | - | - |
| SOM | Somalia | Region | District | - | - | - |
| ZAF | South Africa | Province | District Municipality | Local Municipality | Ward | - |
| SGS | South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands | - | - | - | - | - |
| KOR | South Korea | Metropolitan City | District | - | - | - |
| SSD | South Sudan | State | District | Unknown | - | - |
| ESP | Spain | Autonomous Community | Province | Comarca | Municipality | - |
| XSP | Spratty Islands | - | - | - | - | - |
| LKA | Sri Lanka | District | Division | - | - | - |
| SDN | Sudan | State | District | Unknown | - | - |
| SUR | Suriname | District | Ressort | - | - | - |
| SJM | Svalbard and Jan Mayen | Territory | - | - | - | - |
| SWZ | Swaziland | District | Constituency | - | - | - |
| SWE | Sweden | County | Municipality | - | - | - |
| CHE | Switzerland | Canton | District | Municipality | - | - |
| SYR | Syria | Province | District | - | - | - |
| TWN | Taiwan | Province | County | - | - | - |
| TJK | Tajikistan | Region | N/A | N/A | - | - |
| TZA | Tanzania | Region | District | Ward | - | - |
| THA | Thailand | Province | District | Sub district | - | - |
| TLS | Timor-Leste | District | Subdistrict | Community | - | - |
| TGO | Togo | Region | Prefecture | - | - | - |
| TKL | Tokelau | Atoll | - | - | - | - |
| TON | Tonga | Island Group | - | - | - | - |
| TTO | Trinidad and Tobago | Borough | - | - | - | - |
| TUN | Tunisia | Governorate | Delegation | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------|---|
| TUR | Turkey | Province | District | - | - | - |
| TKM | Turkmenistan | Province | - | - | - | - |
| TCA | Turks and Caicos Islands | District | - | - | - | - |
| TUV | Tuvalu | Town Council | - | - | - | - |
| UGA | Uganda | District | County | Sub-county | Parish | - |
| UKR | Ukraine | Region | Mis'ka Rada | - | - | - |
| ARE | United Arab Emirates | Emirate | Municipal Region | Municipality | - | - |
| GBR | United Kingdom | Kingdom | Metropolitan Borough | Metropolitan borough | - | - |
| USA | United States | State | County | - | - | - |
| UMI | United States Minor Outlying Islands | Island | - | - | - | - |
| URY | Uruguay | Department | Poblacion | - | - | - |
| UZB | Uzbekistan | Region | District | - | - | - |
| VUT | Vanuatu | Province | Area council | - | - | - |
| VAT | Vatican City | - | - | - | - | - |
| VEN | Venezuela | State | Municipality | - | - | - |
| VNM | Vietnam | Province | District | Townlet | - | - |
| VIR | Virgin Islands, U.S. | District | N/A | - | - | - |
| WLF | Wallis and Futuna | Kingdom | District | - | - | - |
| ESH | Western Sahara | Province | - | - | - | - |
| YEM | Yemen | Governorate | District | - | - | - |
| ZMB | Zambia | Province | District | - | - | - |
| ZWE | Zimbabwe | City | District | - | - | - |

Table 34 - Technical details of the datasets in GHS-DUC_GLOBE_R2022A

| GHS-DUC_GLOBE_R2022A | |
|---|--|
| ID | Description |
| GHS_DUC_GLOBE_R2022A_V1_0 | Global Degree of Urbanisation by epoch File format: excel table |
| GHS_DUC_GLOBE_R2022A_V1_0_GADM36_E<epoch>_<level> | Degree of Urbanisation of GADM36 <level> 0-5 units in epoch 1975-2020 (5 years interval) File format: comma separated values file |
| GHS_DUC_GLOBE_R2022A_V1_0_GADM36_P<epoch>_<level> | Degree of Urbanisation of GADM36 <level> 0-5 units in projected epoch 2025-2030 File format: comma separated values file |

2.9.4 How to cite

Dataset:

Schiavina, Marcello; Melchiorri, Michele; Freire, Sergio (2022): GHS-DUC R2022A - GHS Degree of Urbanisation Classification, application of the Degree of Urbanisation methodology (stage II) to GADM 3.6 layer, multitemporal (1975-2030). European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset] DOI: 10.2905/F5224214-6B66-43DF-A9C6-CC974F17D803 PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/f5224214-6b66-43df-a9c6-cc974f17d803>

Concept & Methodology:

European Commission, and Statistical Office of the European Union, 2021. Applying the Degree of Urbanisation — A methodological manual to define cities, towns and rural areas for international comparisons — 2021 edition Publications Office of the European Union, 2021, ISBN 978-92-76-20306-3 doi:10.2785/706535

2.10 GHS-BUILT-LAU2STAT R2022A - GHS built-up surface statistics in European LAU, multitemporal (1975-2020)

This product contains the summary statistics of GHS-BUILT-S multi-temporal (1975-2020) at Local Administrative Unit level (LAU) from the 2020 polygon layer provided by GISCO.

For each LAU the table contains the sum of built-up surface (GHS-BUILT-S) between 1975 and 2020 in 5 years interval, expressed in square kilometres.

2.10.1 Input data

The new product GHS-BUILT-S_GLOBE_R2022A (version 1.0) was used to compute the total built-up surface present at each epoch in EU LAU. The LAU geometry is obtained from GISCO³³.

2.10.2 Technical Details

Author: Marcello Schiavina, Michele Melchiorri, Joint Research Centre (JRC) European Commission

Product name: GHS-BUILT-LAU2STAT_EUROPE_R2022A

Spatial extent: Global

Temporal extent: 1975-2020 (5 years interval)

Data organisation: Data are provided as excel table with LAU codes ("GISCO ID"), country code ("Country") and built-up in square kilometres for each epoch

Table 10 outlines the technical characteristics of the datasets released in this data package.

Table 35 - Technical details of the datasets in GHS-BUILT-LAU2STAT_EUROPE_R2022A

| GHS-BUILT-LAU2STAT_EUROPE_R2022A | |
|--|--|
| ID | Description |
| GHS_BUILT_LAU2STAT_MT_EUROPE_R2022A_V1_0 | zonal sums of built-up surface MT by LAU |

2.10.3 How to cite

Dataset:

Schiavina, Marcello; Melchiorri, Michele (2022): GHS-BUILT-LAU2STAT R2022A - GHS built-up surface statistics in European LAU2, multitemporal (1975-2020). European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset] DOI:10.2905/94D62A61-25D0-42FD-9E1E-A41F877CF788 PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/94d62a61-25d0-42fd-9e1e-a41f877cf788>

Concept & Methodology:

Schiavina, Marcello; Melchiorri, Michele; Corbane, Christina; Freire, Sergio; Batista e Silva, Filipe (2022): Built-up areas are expanding faster than population growth: regional patterns and trajectories in Europe, Journal of Land Use Science, DOI: 10.1080/1747423X.2022.2055184

³³ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/gisco/geodata/reference-data/administrative-units-statistical-units/lau>

2.11 GHS-SDATA R2022A - GHSL data supporting the production of R2022A Data Package (GHS-BUILT, GHS-POP)

The GHS-SDATA product contains several intermediate data supporting the production of the R2022A with the function of baseline or quality control: consequently they have a downstream effect on the characteristics of the final information included in the R2022A. They are shared for the purpose of a better understanding of the GHSL data characteristics and facilitate the transparency of the GHSL production workflow.

GHS_SDATA_LDS_QUANT and GHS_SDATA_LDS_CONF reports about the quantity of Landsat image data measurements used by the GHSL for assessing each specific epoch, and the confidence of change based on these image data, respectively, both aggregated at 100m-resolution.

GHS_SDATA_BUILT_CHANGE reports about the binary change map at 10m-resolution on the satellite-image-data-observed five epochs (1975, 1990, 2000, 2014, and 2018). This change map it is the baseline supporting the interpolated grids in equal time interval (5-years) 1975-2030 in surface and volume, which are published under the GHS-BUILT-S and GHS-BUILT-V data, respectively, at 100m-resolution.

GHS_SDATA_E2018_S2MAXNDVI reports about the maximum NDVI collected from Sentinel-2 images in 2018. These data it is used in support of the inferential engine for the non-residential (NRES) automatic classification in order to discriminate large agricultural fields with rectangular shape similar to industrial buildings, and in support of the settlement characteristics classification included in the GHS-BUILT-C product.

GHS_SDATA_WUP2018_BOUNDARIES reports about the 'city' boundaries as have been estimated during the GHSL production from the UN World Urbanization Prospects 2018. WUP 2018 includes population time series for cities represented by single location points (coordinates). GHSL developed an automatic approach for inferring the city boundaries and extent in WUP database that is based on iterative aggregation of administrative units adjacent to the main unit (determined by WUP city coordinates), using density and compactness criteria to reach the WUP city population data in the available census year. The procedure leverages on the GHS-SmartDissolve tool.

2.11.1 Technical Details

Author: Pesaresi, Martino; Politis, Panagiotis; Schiavina, Marcello; Freire, Sergio; Maffenini, Luca

Product name: GHS-SDATA_GLOBE_R2022A

Spatial extent: Global

Table 36 - Technical details of the datasets in GHS_BUILT_S1NODSM_GLOBE_R2018A

| GHS-SDATA_LDS-QUANT_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|---|--|
| ID | Description | Resolution (projection) |
| GHS_SDATA_LDS_QUANT_MT_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_100_V1_0 | <p>Amount of Landsat image data observations supporting the multi-temporal assessment in the different epochs</p> <p>Encoding: Byte</p> <p>Number of Bands: 4 (b1 : 1975, b2 : 1990, b3 :2000, b4 : 2014)</p> <p>Values range: 0-254</p> <p>NoData: 255</p> | <p>100 m</p> <p>World Mollweide (ESRI:54009)</p> |

| GHS-SDATA_LDS-CONF_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|---|--|--|
| ID | Description | Resolution (projection) |
| GHS_SDATA_LDS_CONF_MT_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_100_V1_0 | <p>Confidence on the multi-temporal change based on Landsat image data at each epoch</p> <p>Encoding: Byte</p> <p>Number of Bands: 4 (b1 : 1975, b2 : 1990, b3 :2000, b4 : 2014)</p> <p>Values range: 0-100</p> <p>NoData: 255</p> | <p>100 m</p> <p>World Mollweide (ESRI:54009)</p> |

| GHS-SDATA_S2MAXNDVI_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|--|---|
| ID | Description | Resolution (projection) |
| GHS_SDATA_E2018_S2MAXNDVI_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0 | <p>max NDVI from S2 data composite</p> <p>Encoding: Byte</p> <p>Values range: 0-100</p> <p>NoData: 255</p> | <p>10 m</p> <p>World Mollweide (ESRI:54009)</p> |

| GHS-SDATA_BUILT-CHANGE_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|--|---|---|
| ID | Description | Resolution (projection) |
| GHS_SDATA_BUILT_CHANGE_MT_GLOBE_R2022A_54009_10_V1_0 | <p>change map 10m 2018-2014-2000-1990-1975</p> <p>Encoding: Byte</p> <p>Values range: 0-5 (0: non built-up 1: built-up since 1975, 2: built-up from 1975 to 1990, 3: built-up from 1990 to 2000, 4: built-up from 2000 to 2014, 5: built-up from 2014 to 2018)</p> <p>NoData: 255</p> | <p>10 m</p> <p>World Mollweide (ESRI:54009)</p> |

| GHS-SDATA_WUP2018-BOUNDARIES_GLOBE_R2022A | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| ID | Description | Resolution (projection) |
| GHS_SDATA_WUP2018_BOUNDARIES_MT_GLOBE_R2022A_V1_0 | <p>Estimated city boundaries matching UN World Urbanization Prospects 2018</p> <p>File format: shapefile</p> | <p>World Mollweide (ESRI:54009)</p> |

2.11.2 How to cite

Dataset:

Pesaresi, Martino; Politis, Panagiotis; Schiavina, Marcello; Freire, Sergio; Maffenini, Luca (2022): GHS-SDATA R2022A - GHS release R2022A supporting data. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset]
DOI:10.2905/3A1249B2-499A-4E0C-9DC3-518B39575448 PID: <http://data.europa.eu/89h/3a1249b2-499a-4e0c-9dc3-518b39575448>

Concept & Methodology:

Schiavina M., Melchiorri M., Pesaresi M., Politis P., Freire S., Maffenini L., Florio P., Ehrlich D., Goch K., Tommasi P., Kemper T., GHSL Data Package 2022, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022, ISBN 978-92-76-53071-8, doi:10.2760/19817, JRC 129516

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doi:10.2760/19817
ISBN 978-92-76-53071-8