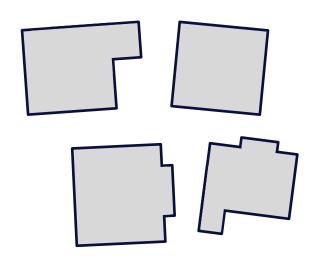


## Geospatial building/settlement datasets

- Vital datasets for population modelling
- Multiple uses:
  - Identifying unpopulated areas (use as a mask / spatial constraint)
  - To guide collection of enumeration data
  - As a modelling unit
  - As covariates in modelling population



## Building footprint data



#### Main sources:

- Authoritative datasets e.g. from national mapping agency
- "Volunteered Geographic Information" initiatives e.g. OpenStreetMap
- Automated feature extraction from satellite imagery

#### A rapidly evolving data landscape:

Ordnance Survey

- OpenMap Local
(GB)

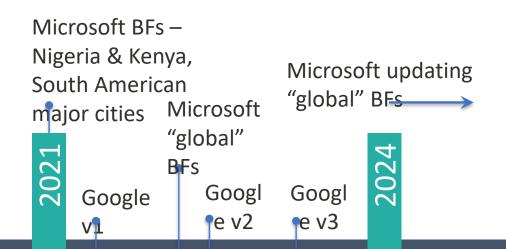
Growth of OSM,
particularly HOTOSM

Microso

#Digitize Africa"

BFs (SSA) 
Ecopia/Maxar

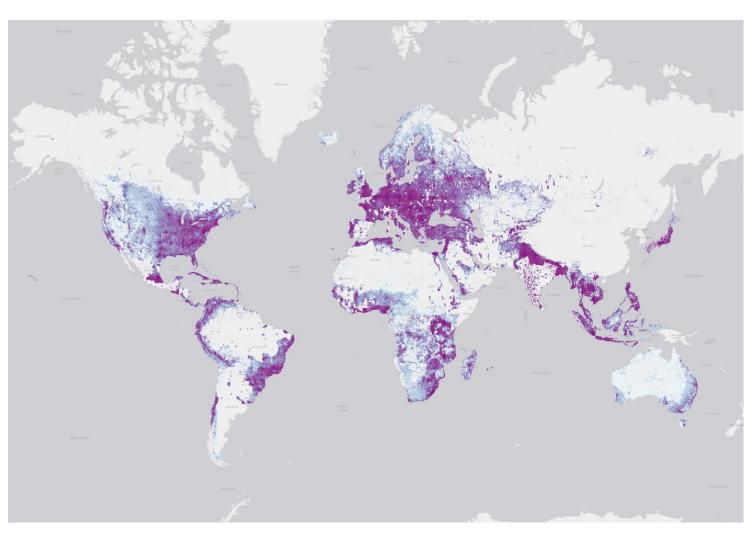
Canada,
Uganda,
Tanzania BFs



## Microsoft building footprints

→ Openly available

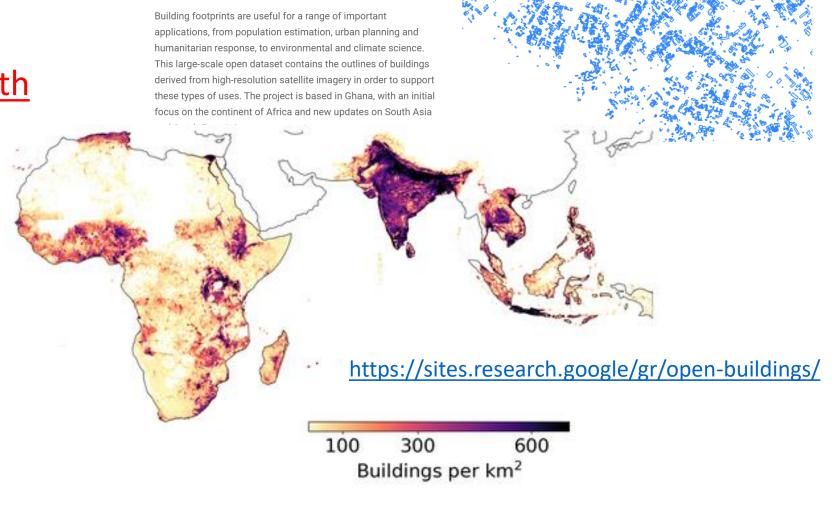




https://github.com/microsoft/GlobalMLBuildingFootprints

# Google building footprints

- → Openly available
- → New release Sept 19th



sites.research.google/open-buildings/

**Open Buildings** 

applications.

A dataset of building footprints to support social good

## 50 cm Sentinel-2 Sentinel-2 Building Road detection Teacher Teacher road grayscale grayscale grayscale detection building detection detection resolution

#### High Resolution Building and Road Segmentation from Sentinel-2 Imagery

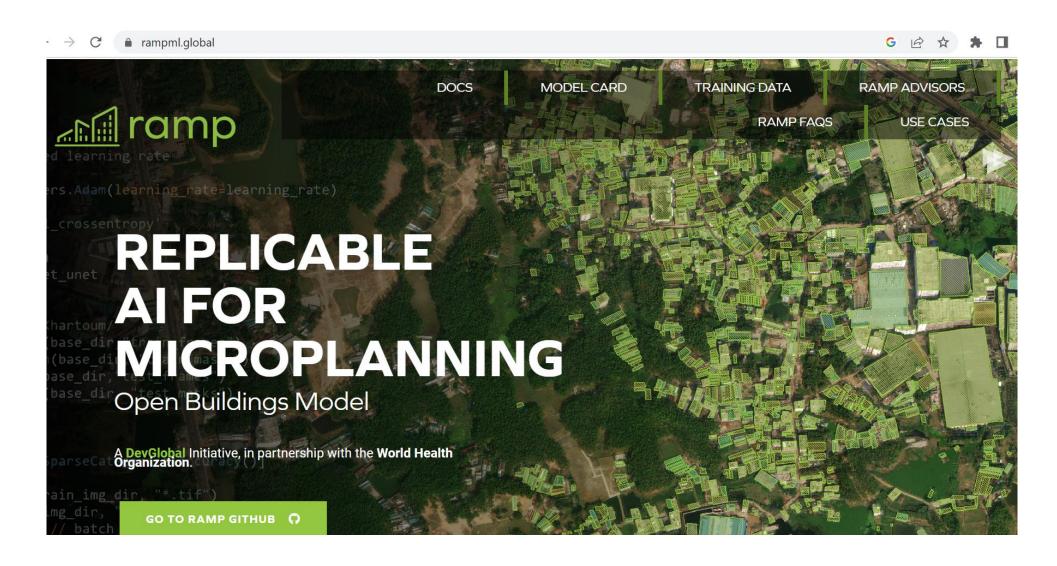
Abdoulaye Diack · Abel Tesfaye Korme · <u>Abigail Annkah</u> · Emmanuel Asiedu Brempong · Jason Hickey · <u>John Quinn</u> · Juliana Marcos · Krishna Sapkota · Mohammed Alewi Hassen · <u>Tomer Shekel</u> · Wojciech Sirko · arXiv, https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.11622 (2023)

## Google Research

2016-2023 annual datasets of building location and height across most low and middle income countries

https://research.google/pubs/high-resolutionbuilding-and-road-segmentation-from-sentinel-2imagery/

### Extracting your own building footprints from imagery

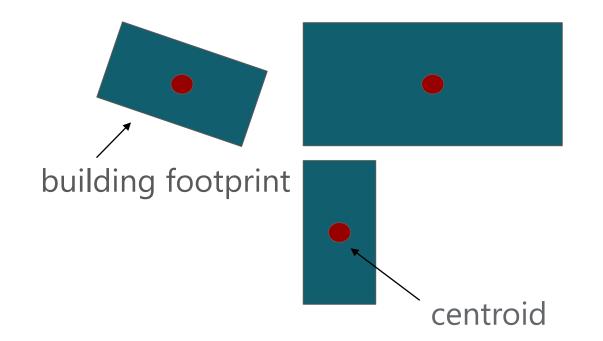


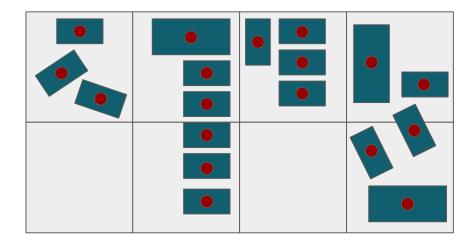
## **Building footprint datasets**

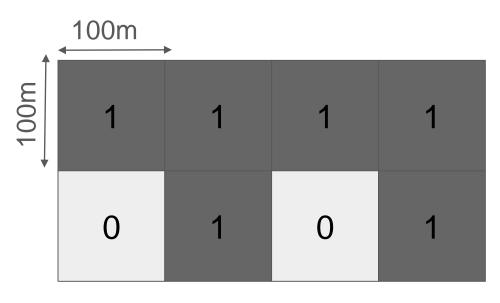
#### Constraining modelled population estimates

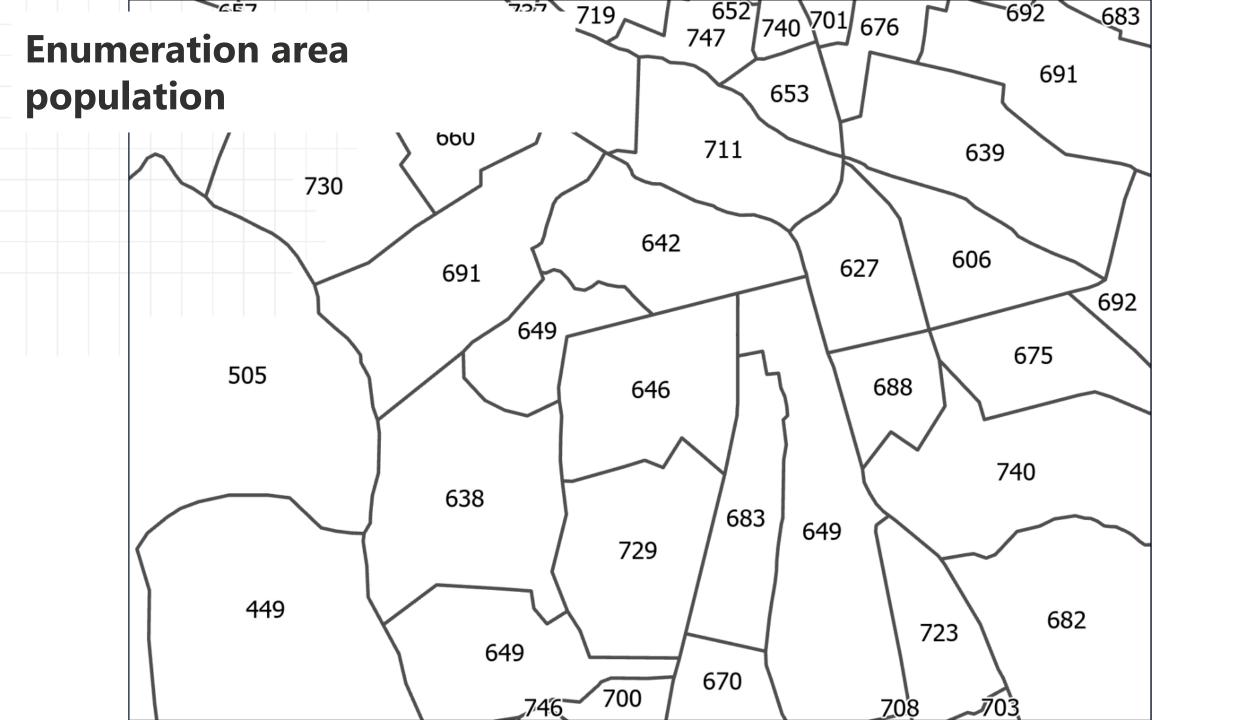
All grid cells with 1 or more buildings are considered to potentially have population

Based on building footprint centroid





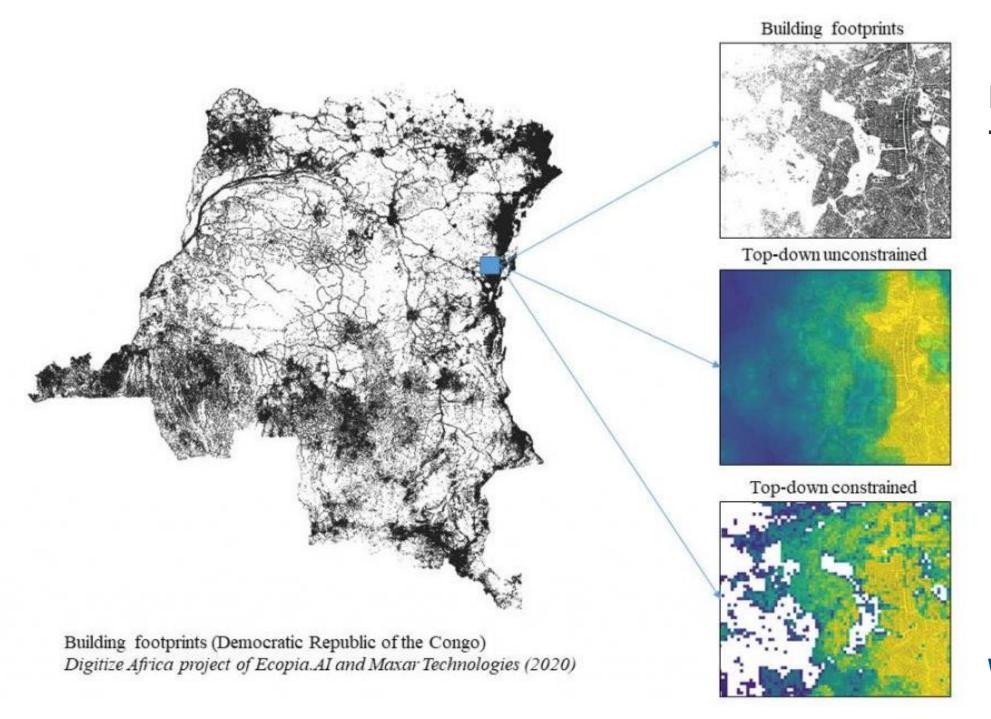




# Constrain to areas of settlement - e.g. derived from building footprints







# **Building footprints**

**WorldFop** 

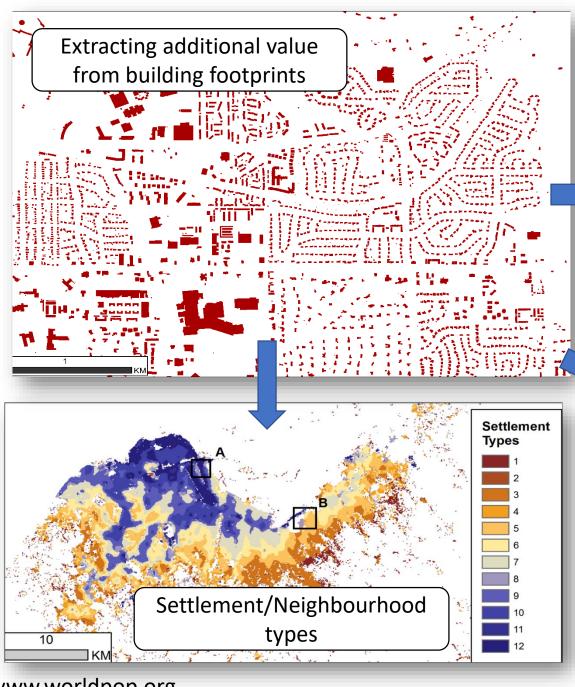
## **Building footprint datasets**

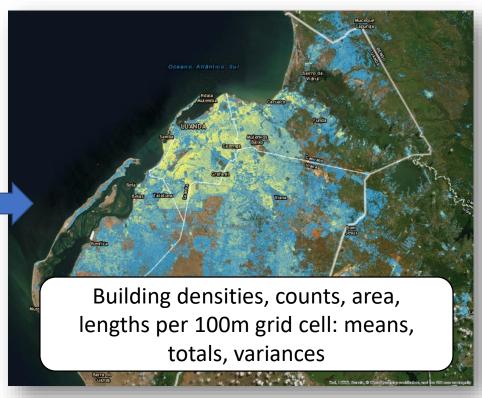
#### Building metrics as covariates

- Deriving metrics from building footprints:
  - Building count
  - Building area (min, max, mean, total, sd)
  - O Building perimeter (min, max, mean, total, sd)
  - Count of building vertices (min, max, mean, total, sd)

Building count	2	4	3	3
	3	0	3	0
Mean building area	2.6	2	2.8	2
	2.4	0	2	0
Maximum	8	4	8	4
building	0	0	1	Λ

perimeter

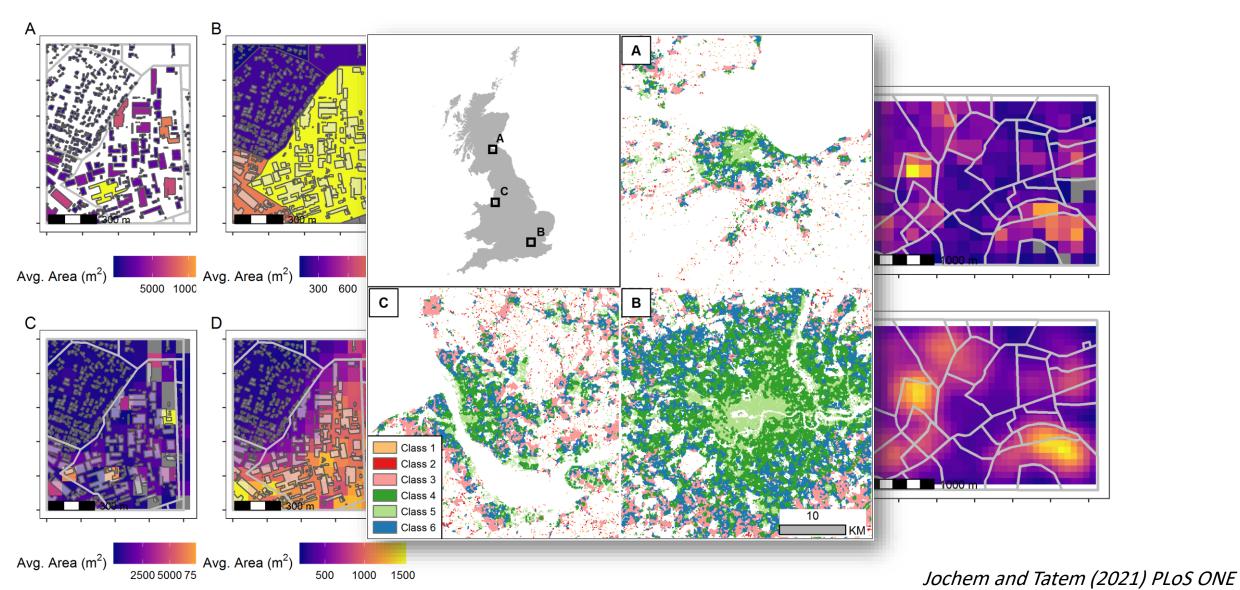




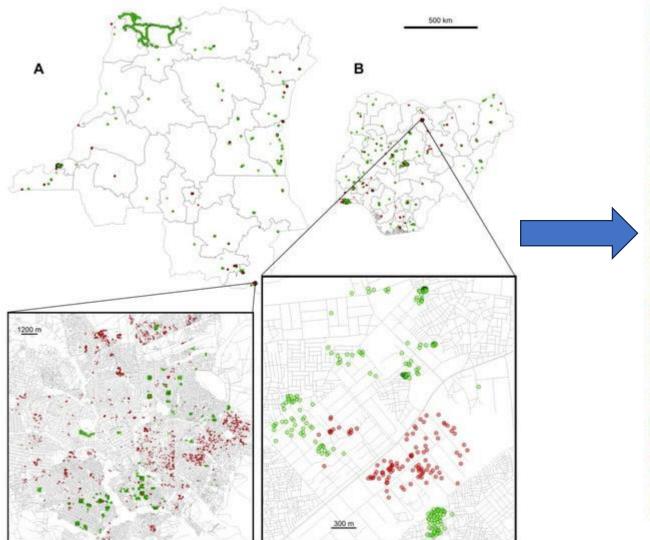


Jochem et al (2019, 2020), Dooley et al (2020), Lloyd et al (2020)

## Neighbourhood types, building statistics



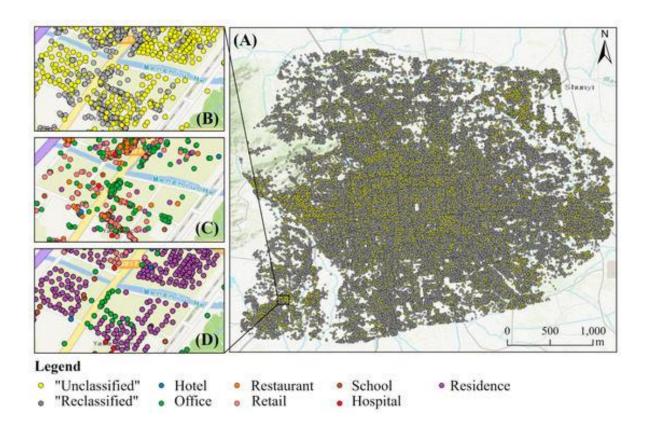
## Residential status

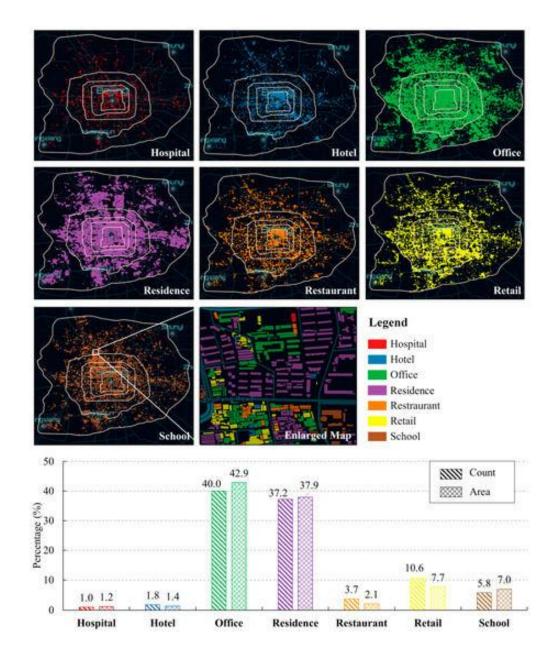




Lloyd et al (2020) Remote Sensing

## Building type





Chen et al (2020) Remote Sensing

#### Abandoned settlements





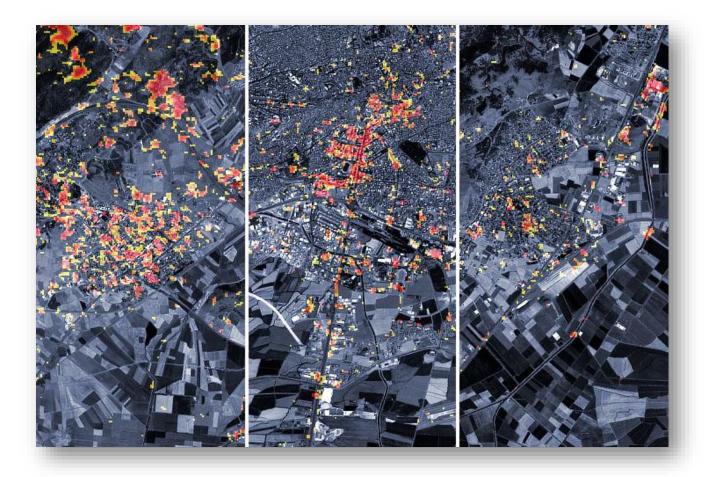
Research | Open access | Published: 16 May 2019

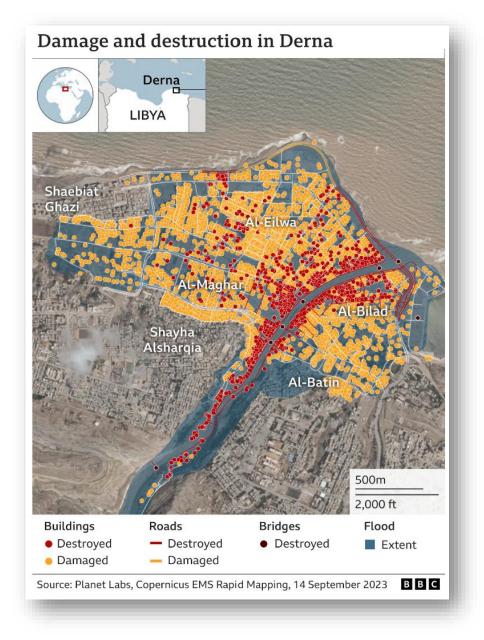
Finding inhabited settlements and tracking vaccination progress: the application of satellite imagery analysis to guide the immunization response to confirmation of previously-undetected, ongoing endemic wild poliovirus transmission in Borno State, Nigeria

	Security personnel field data		
Settlement status data	True	False	
True	1064	186	PPV = 85.1%
False	70	311	NPV = 81.6%
	Sensitivity = 93.8%	Specificity = 62.6%	Accuracy = 84.3%

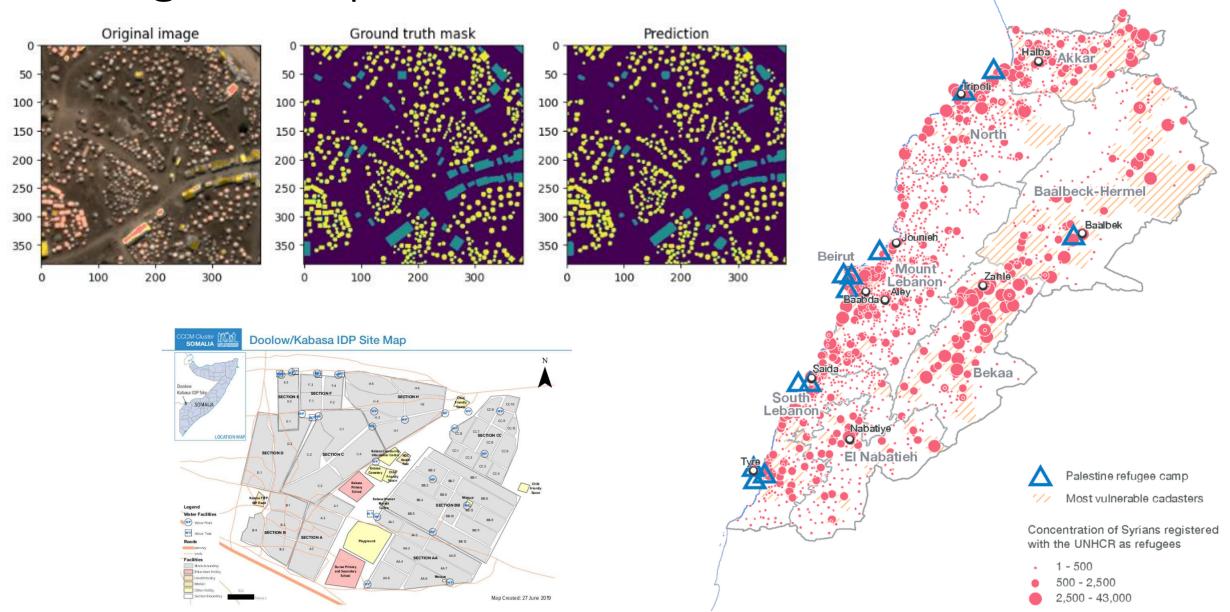
PPV positive predictive value, NPV negative predictive value

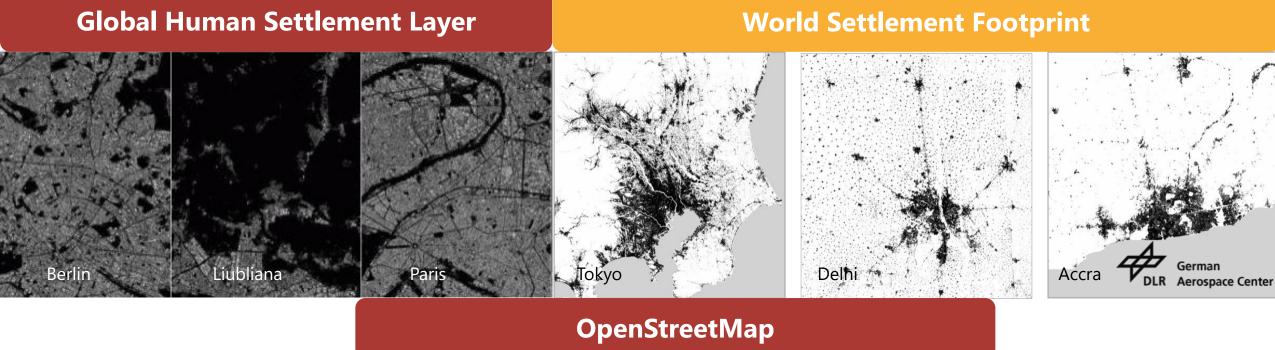
## Building damage mapping





## Refugee camp data

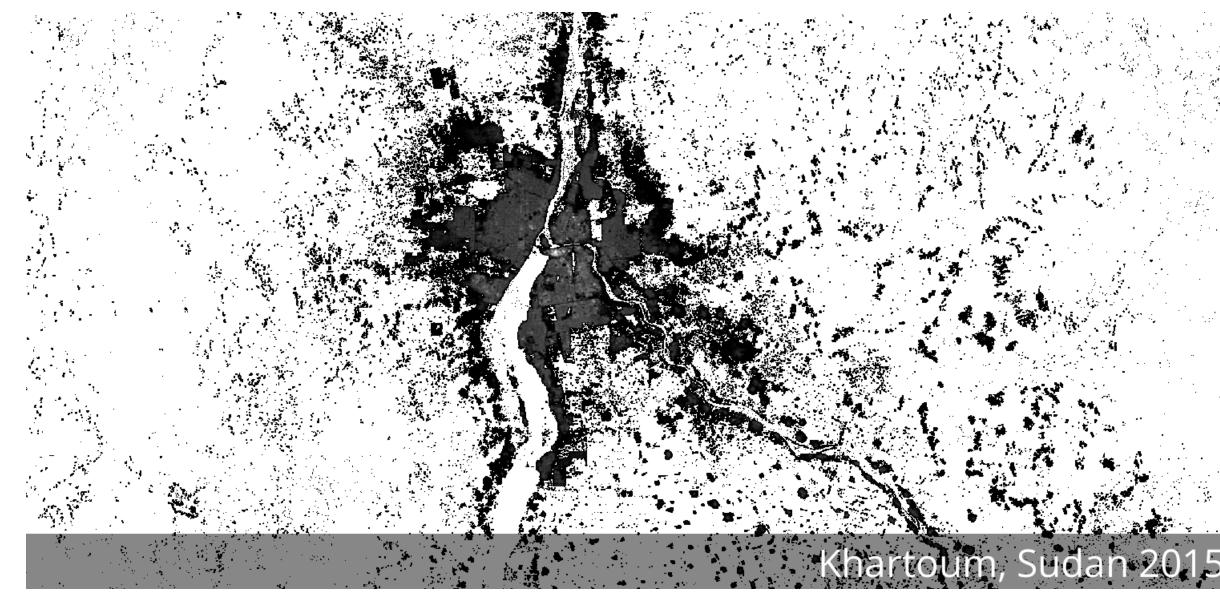






## Global open datasets

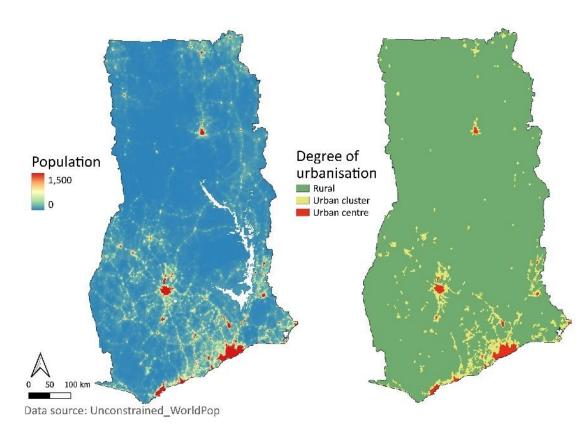
### **Animation of settlement growth**



## Degree of Urbanisation

- ➤ A settlement classification based on population density, size and contiguity
- An internationally harmonised classification of the urban-rural continuum
- ➤ Developed for **international comparison**, endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2020
- ➤ It is designed to **complement**, **not replace**, the national definitions used by statistical offices
- ➤ Detailed website with open source, easy to use tools and documentation:

https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/degurba.php

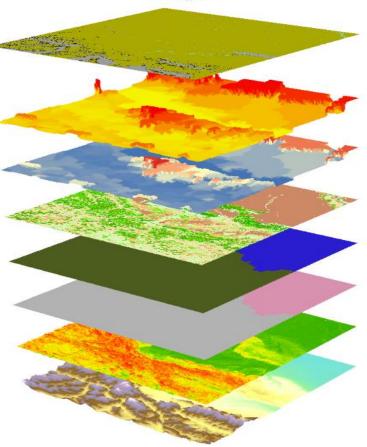


Example Ghana: From population grid to settlement grid.

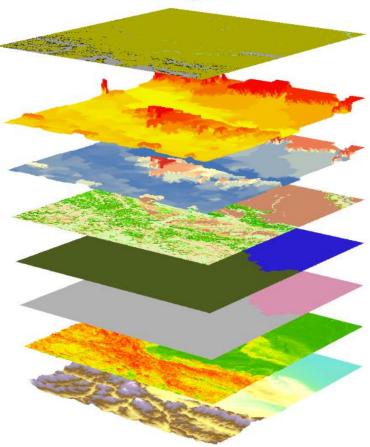


# Capturing the drivers and correlates of demographic variations





Building density/height, remoteness, topography, distance to markets, land cover, infrastructure density, household sizes, ethnicity, religion, livestock densities, climate, waterpoints, building type....and more....!



## **WorldFop** Geospatial library

**BIG EARTH DATA** 2019, VOL. 3, NO. 2, 108-139 https://doi.org/10.1080/20964471.2019.1625151









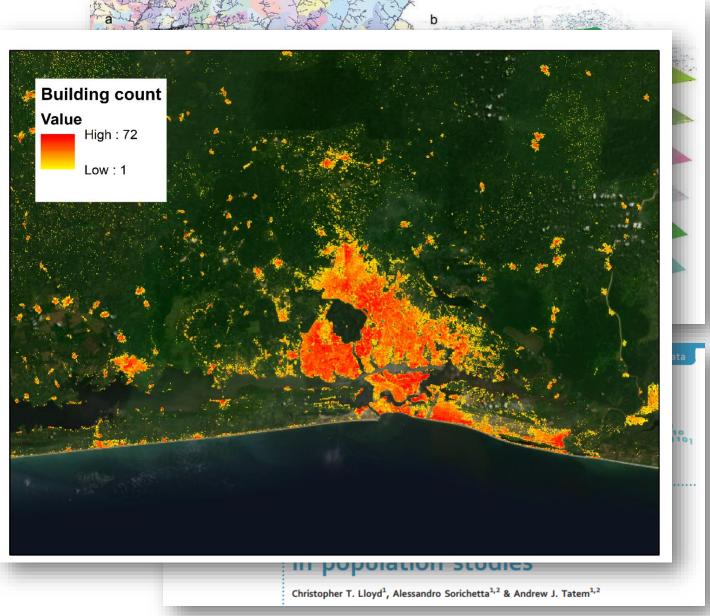
DATA ARTICLE

3 OPEN

#### Global spatio-temporally harmonised datase high-resolution gridded population distribution

Christopher T. Lloyd (10<sup>a</sup>), Heather Chamberlain<sup>a,b</sup>, David Kerr<sup>a</sup>, Linda Pistolesi<sup>c</sup>, Forrest R. Stevens (10<sup>d</sup>, Andrea E. Gaughan<sup>d</sup>, J Graeme Hornby 63.4, Kytt MacManusc, Parmanand Sinhad, Ma Alessandro Sorichetta (10<sup>a</sup> and Andrew J. Tatem (10<sup>a</sup>,b

aWorldPop, School of Geography and Environmental Science, University of S UK; bFlowminder Foundation, Stockholm, Sweden; cCenter for International I Network (CIESIN), Columbia University, Palisades, NY, USA; dDepartment of C University of Louisville, Louisville, KY, USA; GeoData, University of Southam



www.worldpop.org

Questions?

