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Project Proposal Paragraph
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Question: After the growing crisis of China's "ghost towns," how has the spatiality of such unoccupied areas on a large scale of urban areas changed in the past decade, and can this be reflected in demographic changes as well?

In their paper of ["Large-scale automatic identification of urban vacant land using semantic segmentation of high-resolution remote sensing images"](#), researchers from Tsinghua University published a dataset in 2022 of shapefiles of urban vacant land of 36 major Chinese cities. By combining this spatial information with demographics, I'd like to analyze the changes from these areas to what were determined as ghost towns, which were unoccupied, but not abandoned, areas in China because of an overexaggerated real estate economy. Bloomberg published an [article](#) in 2021 claiming that these ghost cities are starting to fill up again as people increasingly move to urban areas. It'd be interesting to do a spatial comparison after these 10 years have passed to identify places of similarity or differences, as well as how the surrounding populations may play into these vacancies.