

2023 年南通市国民经济和社会发展统计公报

南通市统计局 国家统计局南通调查队

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2023 年是全面贯彻党的二十大精神开局之年,在市委、市政府的正确领导下,全市上下坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导,深入学习贯彻习近平总书记对江苏工作重要讲话重要指示精神,全面落实“四个走在前”“四个新”重大任务,抢抓机遇、乘势而上、勇挑大梁,聚力做大经济总量、调优产业结构、增强创新活力,全市经济发展呈现新面貌,高质量发展迈出新步伐,“强富美高”新南通现代化建设取得新成效。

一、综合

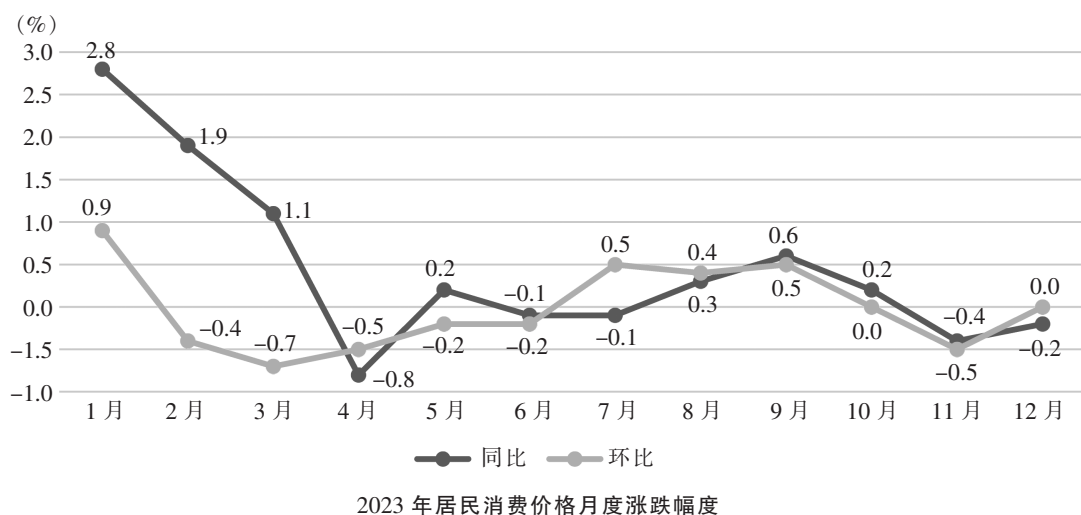
经济总量持续攀升。初步核算,全年实现地区生产总值 11813.3 亿元,比上年增长 5.8%。其中,第一产业增加值 519.6 亿元,增长 2.9%;第二产业增加值 5728.1 亿元,增长 7.1%;第三产业增加值 5565.5 亿元,增长 4.7%。全年三次产业结构比例为 4.4:48.5:47.1。按常住人口计算,人均地区生产总值 15.3 万元,增长 5.7%。

经济活力显著增强。全年新登记私营企业 4.8 万家,年末累计 31.1 万家;新登记私营企业注册资本 1801.3 亿元,年末累计注册资本 20049.2 亿元。全年新登记个体工商户 8.6 万户,年末累计 89.5 万户;新登记个体工商户资金数额 113.9 亿元,年末累计资金数额 922.7 亿元。

新兴动能支撑有力。全年工业高新技术产业产值比上年增长 4.3%,占规模以上工业总产值的比重为 48.8%;战略性新兴产业产值增长 6.2%。规模以上生产性服务业实现营业收入 831.8 亿元,占规模以上服务业的比重为 72.0%,比上年提高 1.1 个百分点。全年数字经济核心产业增加值占 GDP 比重为 9.1%。

就业形势总体稳定。有力推进“就在南通”行动,全年城镇新增就业 11.9 万人,比上年增长 4.6%。建成 30 家标准化“家门口”就业服务站,帮扶 1.8 万名就业困难人员实现就业。

消费价格温和上涨。全年居民消费价格比上年上涨 0.5%,涨幅比上年收窄 1.6 个百分点。全年八大类商品及服务价格指数“6 涨 2 降”。其他用品及服务上涨 6.0%,衣着上涨 4.0%,医疗保健上涨 1.1%,生活用品及服务上涨 0.6%,食品烟酒上涨 0.5%,居住上涨 0.3%,教育文化娱乐下降 0.2%,交通通信下降 1.5%。



二、农林牧渔业

农业经济总体平稳。全年实现农林牧渔业增加值 593.5 亿元，比上年增长 3.8 %。其中，种植业增加值 311.0 亿元，增长 3.2%；林业增加值 2.3 亿元，增长 2.2%；牧业增加值 60.8 亿元，增长 0.1%；渔业增加值 145.5 亿元，增长 4.2%；农林牧渔专业及辅助性活动增加值 73.9 亿元，增长 9.8%。

粮食产量稳定增长。全年粮食总产量 342.8 万吨，比上年增长 0.5%。其中，夏粮总产量 121.2 万吨，增长 0.2%；秋粮总产量 221.6 万吨，增长 0.7%。全年粮食单位面积产量每公顷 6380.4 公斤，比上年增长 0.5%。

农产品供应充裕。全年油料产量 23.0 万吨，比上年增长 8.1%；蔬菜产量 542.4 万吨，增长 3.9%；水果产量 88.3 万吨，下降 0.3%。全年猪牛羊禽肉产量 39.0 万吨，比上年增长 2.2%。其中，猪肉产量 21.0 万吨，增长 1.7%；牛羊肉产量 2.5 万吨，下降 10.5%；禽肉产量 15.6 万吨，增长 5.5%。禽蛋产量 38.2 万吨，增长 2.3%。水产品总产量 82.4 万吨(不含远洋捕捞)，增长 1.0%，其中淡水产品 21.1 万吨、海水产品 61.3 万吨，分别增长 1.2% 和 0.9%。

表 1 主要农产品产量情况

产品名称	产量(万吨)	比上年增长(%)
粮食	342.8	0.5
油料	23.0	8.1
# 油菜籽	16.7	10.6
花生	6.1	1.9
蔬菜	542.4	3.9
水果(含瓜果类)	88.3	-0.3
猪牛羊禽肉	39.0	2.2
水产品(不含远洋捕捞)	82.4	1.0

现代农业加快发展。全年新建和改造提升高标准农田 30.1 万亩，“7+2”农业产业联盟建设全年实现营销总额 184.5 亿元。培育省级以上龙头企业 84 家，数量列全省第 3。获评中国美丽休闲乡村 5 个，比上年增加 1 个。

三、工业和建筑业

工业经济稳中有进。全年规模以上工业增加值比上年增长 8.8%，其中轻工业增长 5.1%，重工业增长 10.5%。分经济类型看，国有企业增长 20.3%，集体企业增长 13.5%，股份制企业增长 8.3%，股份合作企业下降

8.4%,外商港澳台投资企业增长 10.4%。分门类看,制造业增长 9.4%,电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业下降 2.5%。分行业看,全市列统的 34 个行业大类中有 27 个行业增加值比上年增长,增长面达 79.4%,比上年扩大 14.7 个百分点。在规模以上工业中,民营企业增加值增长 9.4%。

装备制造业增势良好。全年规模以上装备制造业产值比上年增长 10.2%,占规模以上工业总产值的比重为 49.1%。其中,运输设备制造业、电气机械及器材制造业等行业产值年内保持高速增长态势,分别增长 51.9%、15.5%。化学纤维、纸制品、民用钢质船舶、半导体分立器件等主要产品产量分别增长 53.9%、36.4%、31.9%、19.6%。

表 2 2023 年主要工业产品产量情况

产品名称	计量单位	产量	比上年增长(%)
饲料	万吨	170.25	-14.8
精制食用植物油	万吨	97.25	-7.9
纱	万吨	30.94	-10.9
布	亿米	18.81	4.0
蚕丝	万吨	0.40	-5.4
服装	亿件	2.45	-14.8
纸制品	万吨	55.44	36.4
化学农药原药(折有效成分)(100%)	万吨	24.68	-7.6
中成药	吨	1368.07	21.2
化学纤维	万吨	442.92	53.9
橡胶轮胎外胎	万条	433.79	21.7
水泥	万吨	997.19	6.5
钢材	万吨	822.64	100.5
电动手提式工具	万台	3218.46	12.1
民用钢质船舶	万载重吨	247.42	31.9
变压器	万千伏安	3862.92	11.2
光纤	万千米	6669.49	10.9
锂离子电池	万只	564.76	-4.6
太阳能电池(光伏电池)	万千瓦	505.76	2.7
半导体分立器件	亿只	103.69	19.6
集成电路	亿块	265.62	-0.9
电子元件	亿只	43.43	-6.6

新能源装机持续扩容。年末全市发电装机容量 1985.2 万千瓦,比上年末增长 15.4%。其中,新能源发电装机容量 1214.5 万千瓦,增长 22.4%,占比为 61.2%,比上年末提高 3.5 个百分点。新能源发电装机容量中,太阳能发电装机容量 461.9 万千瓦,增长 76.5%。

工业企业实现盈利。全年规模以上工业企业营业收入比上年增长 7.1%;利润总额增长 0.2%,比上年提高 3.3 个百分点;企业营业收入利润率为 5.9%,比上年下降 0.3 个百分点。规模以上工业企业产销率95.8%。

建筑业稳定健康发展。全年实现建筑业总产值 12013.9 亿元,比上年增长 6.2%,其中房屋建筑业完成产值 10408.3 亿元,增长 4.4%。竣工产值 7268 亿元,增长 6.5%。建筑业劳动生产率 50.2 万元/人,增长 1.4%。全市拥有特级资质建筑业企业 27 家,完成产值 8277.5 亿元,比上年增长 3.7%。全年新增鲁班奖 2 项。

四、固定资产投资

固定资产投资保持增长。全年固定资产投资比上年增长 2.6%。其中,国有及国有经济控股投资增长

36.0%;港澳台及外商投资增长 15.8%。民间投资下降 9.7%,民间投资占全部投资比重 66.6%。分产业看,第一产业投资增长 182.5%;第二产业投资增长 1.0%;第三产业投资增长 4.2%。分领域看,制造业投资增长 2.6%;基础设施投资增长 7.4%;房地产开发投资下降 4.5%。

重大项目有力推进。全年共 35 个项目列入省级重大项目清单,比上年增加 3 个,连续 8 年保持全省前列。统筹安排先进制造业、现代服务业、“专精特新”、科技创新四大类市重大项目 212 个。省、市重大项目完成投资 680.2 亿元。全年新开工 5 亿元以上工业项目 231 个,竣工达产项目 198 个。推动通威光伏组件、林洋电子、上海电气、康瑞新材料等重特大项目实现当年开工、当年投产,刷新项目建设“南通速度”。

五、国内贸易

消费市场平稳复苏。全年实现社会消费品零售总额 4215.1 亿元,比上年增长 6.5%。按经营地分,城镇消费品零售额 3726.2 亿元,增长 6.6%;农村消费品零售额 488.9 亿元,增长 6.0%。从商品类值看,全市限额以上单位商品零售额中,服装鞋帽针纺织品类、日用品类商品零售额分别增长 8.7%、12.5%;汽车类、石油及制品类商品零售额分别增长 5.4%、6.4%;家用电器和音像器材类增长 8.7%;化妆品类增长 20.2%。

新兴消费增势较好。全年限额以上单位商品零售额中,智能家电类商品零售增长 11.6%。限额以上批发和零售业通过公共网络实现零售额比上年增长 15.4%;住宿餐饮业通过网络实现客房及餐费收入增长 95.3%。新能源汽车销售增长 63.8%,占限上汽车类零售额比重 21.6%,比上年提高 6.2 个百分点。

六、开放型经济

对外贸易稳中提质。全年外贸进出口总值 3500.3 亿元,比上年下降 4.3%。其中,出口 2289.7 亿元,下降 2.4%;进口 1210.6 亿元,下降 7.8%。从贸易方式看,一般贸易进出口 2379.6 亿元,下降 9.8%,占进出口总值的比重为 68.0%;加工贸易进出口 852.2 亿元,增长 12.0%。从出口主体看,全市民营企业进出口 1735.1 亿元,外商投资企业进出口 1234.2 亿元。从出口产品看,船舶和海工平台、自动数据处理设备、电线电缆、锂电池出口比上年分别增长 144.8%、103.6%、55.6%、37.2%。从主要市场看,对前四大贸易伙伴欧盟、东盟、美国、日本进出口分别为 539.8 亿元、503.8 亿元、490.5 亿元、370.6 亿元,合计占进出口总值的比重为 49.6%。对共建“一带一路”沿线国家出口增长 5.9%,占进出口总值的比重达 41.0%,比上年提高 3.2 个百分点。对《区域全面经济伙伴关系协定》(RCEP)其他成员国进出口 1130.2 亿元,占进出口总值的比重达 32.3%。

表 3 2023 年对主要国家和地区货物出口情况

国别地区	出口总值(亿元)	比上年增长(%)	占全市比重(%)
出口总值	2289.7	-2.4	-
亚洲	1129.9	-1.4	49.3
日本	235.8	-6.1	10.3
韩国	98.3	-15.1	4.3
东盟	344.7	2.0	15.1
非洲	61.5	-15.7	2.7
欧洲	519.5	7.6	22.7
欧盟	376.7	-1.2	16.5
拉丁美洲	164.0	-14.7	7.2
北美洲	340.3	-7.2	14.9
美国	308.1	-7.1	13.5
大洋洲	74.5	-13.1	3.3

双向投资稳步推进。全年实际使用外资 19.9 亿美元,比上年下降 32.6%。新设及净增资 3000 万美元以上项目 98 个,比上年下降 8.4%。全年新增境外投资项目 69 个,中方协议投资额 25171 万美元。新增“一带一路”沿线国家投资项目 37 个,中方协议投资额 10906 万美元。

七、交通、邮电和旅游

交通运输业恢复常态。全年完成货物运输量 25727.9 万吨,比上年增长 13.1%;旅客运输量 3244.9 万人次,增长 97.5%。全年南通港货物吞吐量 30857.9 万吨,比上年增长 8.2%;集装箱吞吐量 204.2 万标准箱,下降 8.8%。南通机场全年执行客运、货运航线共 62 条。其中,国内客运航线 44 条,国际(地区)客运航线 2 条;国内全货机航线 11 条,国际全货机航线 5 条。全年安全保障各类飞机起降 37376 架次,比上年增长 62.9%;旅客吞吐量 366.0 万人次,增长 112.9%;货邮吞吐量 6.0 万吨,增长 11.0%。南通铁路完成客运 1203.0 万人次,增长 134.0%,货运 245.9 万吨,增长 2.4%。全年公路货运量 12891 万吨,增长 11.7%;公路客运量 1676 万人次,增长 75.1%。

表 4 2023 年各种运输方式完成运输量情况

运输方式	绝对数	比上年增长(%)
货物运输量(万吨)	25727.9	13.1
# 铁路	245.9	2.4
公路	12891.0	11.7
水路	12585.3	14.8
航空	6.0	11.0
旅客运输量(万人)	3244.9	97.5
# 铁路	1203.0	134.0
公路	1676.0	75.1
航空	366.0	112.9

基础设施建设成效显著。年末全市公路里程 17565 公里,其中高速公路里程 486 公里。海太长江隧道、张靖皋长江大桥、北沿江高铁崇启公铁长江大桥加快建设,苏通二通道完成桥隧比选,同步推进绕城高速、洋通高速二期、宁通高速扩容 3 条高速公路建设。年末全市铁路总里程 452 公里,其中高速铁路 66 公里,洋吕铁路全线建成,如通苏湖城际铁路加快推进。

江海联运优势提升。加快打造新出海口,洋口通用码头改扩建 5 万吨级泊位、吕四东港池一期码头竣工投运,横港沙 10 万吨级粮油泊位、金牛码头区码头一期 3 个 5 万吨级泊位开工建设。通扬线南通市区段航道整治工程开工。

机动车保有量持续增加。年末全市机动车保有量 251.8 万辆,比上年末增加 13.5 万辆。其中,载客汽车 213.6 万辆,载货汽车 12.5 万辆,摩托车 23.5 万辆。个人汽车保有量 225.8 万辆,比上年末增加 29.2 万辆。

邮政电信业稳健发展。全年邮政业实现业务收入 104.31 亿元,比上年增长 2.6%。完成快递业务量 11.6 亿件,增长 6.3%。全市累计拥有 5G 基站 18993 个。年末移动电话用户 942.4 万户,比上年末增加 28.6 万户。年末互联网用户 1232.9 万户,新增 25.9 万户,其中固定宽带互联网用户 449.9 万户,减少 0.8 万户;无线宽带互联网用户 783.0 万户,增加 26.7 万户。

旅游业加快复苏。全年接待游客总数 6518.7 万人次,实现旅游业总收入 798.9 亿元。其中,接待国内游客 6510.8 万人次,实现旅游收入 791.3 亿元。

八、财政、金融

财政收入稳步增长。全年完成一般公共预算收入 680.2 亿元,比上年增长 11.0%;其中税收收入 538.8 亿

元,增长 30.6%。

表 5 2023 年财政收入分项情况

指标	绝对数(亿元)	比上年增长(%)
一般公共预算收入	680.2	11.0
# 各项税收	538.8	30.6
# 增值税	241.5	149.1
企业所得税	88.9	-13.1
个人所得税	29.6	-1.7
中央级收入	432.1	40.3

支出结构继续优化。全年一般公共预算支出 1180.9 亿元,比上年增长 2.9%。其中,教育支出 191.1 亿元,比上年增长 1.5%;科学技术支出 57.2 亿元,增长 8.3%;卫生健康支出 144.2 亿元,下降 0.9%;社会保障和就业支出 208.2 亿元,增长 7.6%;城乡社区事务支出 83.9 亿元,增长 12.8%;住房保障支出 77.6 亿元,增长 12.7%;交通运输支出 31.7 亿元,下降 11.6%。

金融存贷款持续快增。年末全市金融机构本外币存款余额 20952.9 亿元,比上年末增长 14.5%,比年初增加 2659.4 亿元。其中,住户存款增加 1757.1 亿元,非金融企业存款增加 642.1 亿元。年末金融机构本外币贷款余额 18354.0 亿元,比上年末增长 14.3%,比年初增加 2294.4 亿元。其中,中长期贷款增加 1594.5 亿元,短期贷款增加 670.1 亿元。

表 6 2023 年末金融机构本外币存贷款情况

指标	绝对数(亿元)	比年初增减(亿元)	比上年末增长(%)
各项存款余额	20952.9	2659.4	14.5
# 住户存款	12445.5	1757.1	16.4
非金融企业存款	5613.4	642.1	12.9
各项贷款余额	18354.0	2294.4	14.3
# 住户贷款	4799.8	70.5	1.5
短期贷款	5335.8	670.1	14.4
中长期贷款	12108.8	1594.5	15.2

证券市场平稳发展。全年新增境内外上市公司 2 家,年末全市境内外上市公司 57 家。全市境内上市公司总股本 390.5 亿股,比上年增长 3.2%;总市值 3689.3 亿元,下降 5.5%。上市公司通过首发、配股、增发、可转债在资本市场募集资金 52.9 元。年末全市共有证券营业部 69 家,期货营业部 16 家。全年证券交易额 4.4 万亿元,比上年增长 69.2%。

保险业增势稳定。全年保费收入 438.6 亿元,比上年增长 15.7%。分类型看,财产险收入 90.9 亿元,增长 9.3%;人寿险收入 265.2 亿元,增长 20.3%;健康险收入 76.1 亿元,增长 12.0%;意外伤害险收入 6.4 亿元,下降 17.1%。全年赔付支出 158.8 亿元,比上年增长 36.8%。其中,财产险赔付 61.2 亿元,增长 22.2%;人寿险赔付 57.2 亿元,增长 91.0%;健康险赔付 37.9 亿元,增长 12.7%;意外伤害险赔付 2.5 亿元,增长 4.0%。

九、科学技术和教育

科技创新成果丰硕。全年共认定高新技术企业 1608 家,累计拥有高新技术企业 3622 家,净增 736 家。2 家企业入选中国独角兽企业,实现“中国榜”上零的突破;3 家企业上榜省独角兽企业。全年专利授权量33535 件,比上年下降 12.9%。其中,发明专利 7437 件,增长 19.8%。年末全市累计有效发明专利 45120 件,比上年末增加 7157 件,增长 18.9%;万人发明专利拥有量 58.3 件,增长 18.7%。全年建成国家级孵化器 4 家,国家级载体总量全省第 5;新备案省级众创空间 23 家,省级以上众创空间累计 121 家;新认定省级孵化器 6 家,省级孵

化器累计 59 家,省级以上载体总量全省第 3。

科研投入力度加大。全社会研究与试验发展(R&D)活动经费占地区生产总值比重达到 2.82%,比上年提高 0.08 个百分点。全市共拥有南通籍中国科学院和中国工程院院士 54 人,比上年新增 2 人。拥有国家级企业研发机构 16 家。各类科学研究与技术开发机构中,政府部门属独立研究与开发机构 34 个。建成国家级高新技术特色产业基地 19 个。建设省级重点实验室 10 个,科技服务平台 15 个,工程技术研究中心 460 个,企业院士工作站 11 个。

教育事业稳步推进。年末全市共有普通高校 9 所。普通高等教育本专科招生 5.24 万人,在校生 15.66 万人,毕业生 4.28 万人。研究生教育招生 0.2 万人,在校生 0.57 万人,毕业生 0.15 万人。全市中等职业教育在校生 5.09 万人(不含技工学校)。特殊教育招生 0.04 万人,在校生 0.17 万人。全市共有幼儿园 590 所,比上年增长 0.8%;在园幼儿 14.86 万人,下降 11.3%。

表 7 2023 年各阶段教育学生情况

指标	招生数		在校生数		毕业生数	
	绝对数(万人)	增长(%)	绝对数(万人)	增长(%)	绝对数(万人)	增长(%)
普通高等教育本专科	5.24	1.77	15.66	4.94	4.28	14.53
研究生教育	0.20	3.79	0.57	9.21	0.15	67.78
普通高中教育	3.00	-1.26	9.05	0.03	2.95	-2.97
普通初中教育	6.11	3.79	17.77	4.91	5.18	-4.40
小学教育	6.60	1.79	39.61	1.79	6.05	3.72

十、文化、卫生和体育

公共文化服务体系更加完善。年末全市共有文化馆、群众艺术馆 9 个,公共图书馆 11 个,博物馆(纪念馆)31 个,公共美术馆 4 个。全市拥有广播电视台 7 座,中波和调频电视发射台 10 座,广播电视综合人口覆盖率 100%。年末数字电视用户 159.8 万户,其中高清电视用户 82.2 万户。

卫生事业扎实推进。年末全市共有各类卫生机构 3729 个。其中,医院 244 个,疾病预防控制中心 8 个,妇幼保健机构 11 个。各类卫生机构拥有病床 5.2 万张,其中医院拥有病床 4.1 万张。共有卫生技术人员 6.1 万人,其中执业医师、执业助理医师 2.4 万人,注册护士 2.7 万人,疾病预防控制中心卫生技术人员 0.08 万人,妇幼保健机构卫生技术人员 0.17 万人。

体育事业全面发展。群众体育和竞技体育、体育事业和体育产业协调发展。南通健儿在江苏省第二届智力运动会中取得全省第 4 名的成绩,在 2023 年苏迪曼杯羽毛球锦标赛中夺得冠军,在第十九届杭州亚运会中获得 4 枚金牌,获 2023 年世界沙排职业巡回赛未来赛冠军,在第三十一届世界大学生运动会中获得 4 枚金牌。南通支云足球俱乐部是目前江苏省唯一一支征战中国顶级职业联赛的队伍。

十一、环境保护、节能降耗和安全生产

生态文明质量持续改善。全年 PM_{2.5} 浓度 27 微克/立方米,优良天数比例 83.6%,两项指标均列全省第一。地表水国考以上断面优Ⅲ比例 100%,省考以上断面优Ⅲ比例 100%,主要入江支流和入海河流断面全面消除劣Ⅴ类。土壤保护和污染治理修复工作有力推进。化学需氧量、氨氮、氮氧化物、挥发性有机物四项主要污染物减排完成省下达任务。南通市创成国家生态文明建设示范区,全市累计建成国家“绿水青山就是金山银山”实践创新基地授牌命名 1 个,国家生态文明建设示范区 3 个,省级生态文明建设示范区全覆盖。

城市品质全面提升。全年新增成片造林面积 464.2 公顷。新建和改造提升省级绿美村庄 16 个。完成湿地

修复面积 81.5 公顷。市区新增公园绿地 74.6 公顷。市区水质综合指标合格率 100%,燃气普及率、用水普及率均为 100%。全年市区路灯完成 LED 灯源安装、更换 10933 套,市区功能照明 LED 灯源占比达 85.3%,居全省领先水平。市区功能照明亮灯率 99.8%,景观亮化亮灯率 99.5%。

安全生产保障有力。全年共发生各类安全生产事故 78 起,死亡 49 人,比上年分别下降 13.3%和 9.3%。全年未发生一次死亡 3 人(含 3 人)以上安全生产事故。

十二、人口、人民生活和社会保障

城镇化率持续提高。年末全市常住人口 774.9 万人,比上年末增加 0.5 万人,增长 0.06%。其中,城镇人口 562.3 万人,增长 1.2%,常住人口城镇化率 72.6%,比上年提高 0.8 个百分点。年末户籍人口 740.1 万人,比上年减少 6.6 万人。

居民收支平稳增长。全年居民人均可支配收入 51853 元,比上年增长 5.6%。其中,工资性收入 30006 元,增长 6.6%;经营净收入 8530 元,增长 2.6%;财产净收入 4300 元,增长 3.9%;转移净收入 9017 元,增长 6.2%。按常住地分,城镇居民人均可支配收入 62512 元,增长 4.9%;农村居民人均可支配收入 32977 元,增长 7.0%。城乡居民人均收入比为 1.896:1,比上年缩小 0.038。全年居民人均消费支出 33449 元,比上年增长 8.0%。按常住地分,城镇居民人均消费支出 38897 元,增长 6.9%;农村居民人均消费支出 23802 元,增长 10.6%。

表 8 2023 年居民人均可支配收入、构成及增速

指标	全体居民			城镇常住居民			农村常住居民		
	绝对数(元)	占比(%)	增长(%)	绝对数(元)	占比(%)	增长(%)	绝对数(元)	占比(%)	增长(%)
可支配收入	51853	100	5.6	62512	100	4.9	32977	100	7.0
工资性收入	30006	57.8	6.6	36139	57.8	6.1	19143	58.0	7.2
经营净收入	8530	16.5	2.6	9608	15.4	1.9	6622	20.1	3.7
财产净收入	4300	8.3	3.9	6157	9.8	3.3	1012	3.1	4.5
转移净收入	9017	17.4	6.2	10608	17.0	4.6	6200	18.8	10.5

社会保障力度继续加大。年末全市企业职工基本养老保险参保人数 181.1 万人,比上年末增加 0.8 万人;城乡居民养老保险参保人数 120.0 万人,比上年末减少 2.0 万人。全市企业职工养老保险人均养老金增至 2671 元,比上年增长 4.2%。年末全市基本医保参保人数 721.1 万人。其中,职工医保 267.3 万人,比上年末增加 7.5 万人,占总参保人数的 37.1%;居民医保 453.9 万人,占总参保人数的 62.9%。

社会服务能力全面提升。全年全市城乡最低生活保障人数为 39353 人,比上年增加 951 人。全年城乡居民最低生活保障资金为 30024.9 万元,比上年增加 245 万元。全市现有备案养老机构 314 家,养老机构床位数 57466 张。

注：

[1]本公报使用的数据为初步统计数。其中,数字经济核心产业增加值占地区生产总值比重、全社会研究与试验发展(R&D)活动经费占地区生产总值比重为预计数。

[2]地区生产总值、规模以上工业增加值及其分类项目增长速度按可比价计算,为实际增长速度;其他指标除特殊说明外,按现价计算,为名义增长速度。

[3]部分数据因四舍五入问题,存在总计与分项合计不等的情况。

[4]部分指标数据因统计口径调整,较上年不具可比性。

本公报中城镇新增就业、社会保障数据来自人力资源和社会保障局;财政数据来自财政局;金融信贷数据来自人民银行;交通运输数据来自交通运输局;电话用户、宽带用户、移动互联网用户等数据来自南通通信行业管理办公室;货物进出口数据来自南通海关;外商直接投资、对外直接投资、对外承包工程、对外劳务合作等数据来自商务局;民用汽车、交通事故数据来自公安局;邮政业务数据来自邮政管理局;上市、证券公司数据来自金融监管局;保险业数据来自银保监局;养老数据来自民政局;教育数据来自教育局;科技数据来自科学技术局;市场主体、专利数据来自市场监督管理局;艺术表演团体、博物馆、公共图书馆、文化馆、广播电视数据和旅游数据来自文化广电和旅游局;体育数据来自体育局;卫生数据来自卫生健康委员会;医疗保险数据来自医疗保障局;环境监测数据来自生态环境局;市政数据来自市政和园林局;安全生产数据来自应急管理局;现代农业数据来自农业农村局;粮食产量、城乡居民收支、物价指数等数据来自南通调查队;其他数据均来自统计局。

2023 Annual Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development of Nantong City

**Nantong Municipal Bureau of Statistics
Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Nantong
March 11, 2024**

The year 2023 marked the beginning of fully implementing the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Under the leadership of the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government, the entire city adhered to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. We deeply studied and implemented General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speeches and instructions on Jiangsu's work, carried out the major tasks of "being at the forefront in four areas" and "achieving four new milestones," seized opportunities, built on momentum, and took on responsibilities with courage. We focused on expanding the economic volume, optimizing the industrial structure, and enhancing innovation vitality. The city's economic development showed a new outlook, took new steps toward high-quality development, and achieved new results in the modernization of a strong, prosperous, beautiful, and high-standard Nantong.

I. General Overview

Economic Aggregate Continues to Rise. Preliminary calculations indicate that the annual regional GDP reached 1,181.33 billion yuan, a growth of 5.8% over the previous year. This includes a value added of 51.96 billion yuan for the primary industry, up by 2.9%; 572.81 billion yuan for the secondary industry, up by 7.1%; and 556.55 billion yuan for the tertiary industry, up by 4.7%. The industrial structure ratio for the year was 4.4:48.5:47.1. Calculated by the permanent resident population, the per capita regional GDP was 153,000 yuan, up by 5.7%.

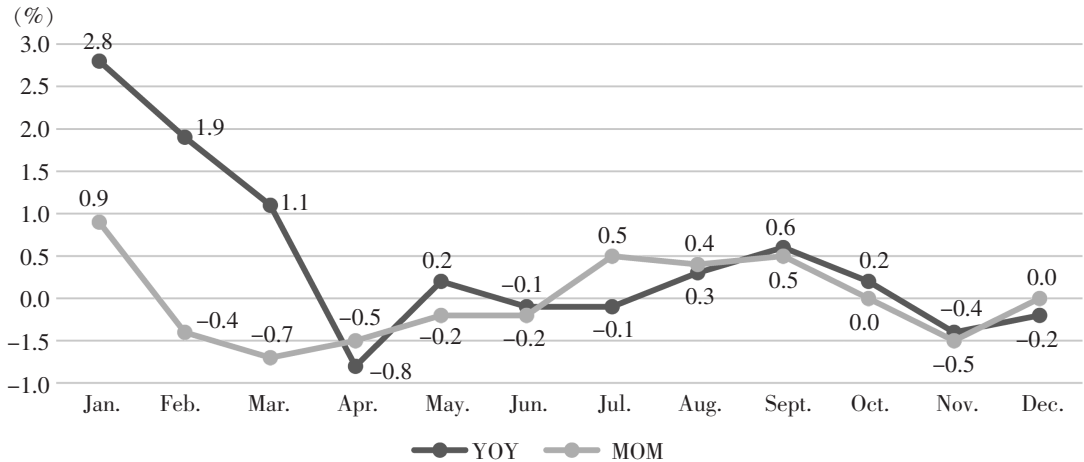
Economic Vitality Significantly Enhanced. Throughout the year, 48,000 new private enterprises were registered, bringing the year-end total to 311,000. The registered capital of new private enterprises was 180.13 billion yuan, with a year-end cumulative registered capital of 2,004.92 billion yuan. Additionally, 86,000 new individual businesses were registered, bringing the year-end total to 895,000. The registered funds of new individual businesses amounted to 11.39 billion yuan, with a year-end cumulative fund total of 92.27 billion yuan.

Emerging Momentum Strongly Supported. The annual output of high-tech industries in the industrial sector increased by 4.3% over the previous year, accounting for 48.8% of the total output of industrial enterprises above the designated size. The output of strategic emerging industries grew by 6.2%. The business income of production-oriented service industries above the designated size reached 83.18-billion-yuan, accounting for 72.0% of the to-

tal service industry above the designated size, up by 1.1 percentage points over the previous year. The added value of the core industries of the digital economy accounted for 9.1% of GDP.

Employment Situation Generally Stable. The “Employment in Nantong” initiative was vigorously promoted, resulting in 119,000 new urban jobs, a 4.6% increase over the previous year. Thirty standardized “employment service stations at your doorstep” were established, helping 18,000 individuals with employment difficulties find jobs.

Consumer Prices Moderately Increased. The annual consumer price index rose by 0.5% compared to the previous year, narrowing by 1.6 percentage points. Among the eight categories of goods and services, prices increased in six and decreased in two. Other goods and services increased by 6.0%, clothing by 4.0%, healthcare by 1.1%, household goods and services by 0.6%, food, tobacco, and alcohol by 0.5%, and housing by 0.3%. Education, culture, and entertainment decreased by 0.2%, while transportation and communication decreased by 1.5%.



Monthly Changes in Consumer Prices in 2023

II. Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery

Overall Stability in Agricultural Economy. The total value added of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery for the year was 59.35 billion yuan, a 3.8% increase over the previous year. This includes 31.10 billion yuan from planting (up 3.2%), 230 million yuan from forestry (up 2.2%), 6.08 billion yuan from animal husbandry (up 0.1%), 14.55 billion yuan from fishery (up 4.2%), and 7.39 billion yuan from agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery specialized and auxiliary activities (up 9.8%).

Stable Growth in Grain Production. The annual total grain output was 3.428 million tons, a 0.5% increase from the previous year. This includes 1.212 million tons of summer grain (up 0.2%) and 2.216 million tons of autumn grain (up 0.7%). The annual grain yield per hectare was 6,380.4 kilograms, up 0.5% from the previous year.

Sufficient Supply of Agricultural Products. The annual oilseed output was 230,000 tons, an 8.1% increase over the previous year. The vegetable output was 5.424 million tons, up 3.9%, while fruit output was 883,000 tons, down 0.3%. The annual output of pork, beef, mutton, and poultry was 390,000 tons, a 2.2% increase from the previous year. This includes 210,000 tons of pork (up 1.7%), 25,000 tons of beef and mutton (down 10.5%), and 156,000 tons of poultry (up 5.5%). The annual egg output was 382,000 tons, up 2.3%. The total aquatic product output was 824,000 tons (excluding ocean fishing), a 1.0% increase, including 211,000 tons of freshwater products and 613,000 tons of marine products, up 1.2% and 0.9%, respectively.

Table 1 Main Agricultural Product Output

Product name	Output (10000 tons)	Growth from Last Year(%)
Grain	342.8	0.5
Oil	23.0	8.1
#Rapeseed	16.7	10.6
Peanuts	6.1	1.9
Vegetables	542.4	3.9
Fruits (including melons and fruits)	88.3	-0.3
Pork, beef, mutton and poultry	39.0	2.2
Aquatic products (excluding deep-sea fishing)	82.4	1.0

Modern Agriculture Development Accelerates. Throughout the year, 301,000 mu of high-standard farmland was newly built or upgraded. The “7+2” agricultural industry alliances achieved a total annual sales volume of 18.45 billion yuan. A total of 84 leading enterprises at the provincial level or above were cultivated, ranking third in the province. Five villages were awarded the title of Beautiful Leisure Villages of China, an increase of one compared to the previous year.

III. Industry and Construction

Stable Progress in Industrial Economy. The annual value added of industrial enterprises above designated size increased by 8.8% compared to the previous year, with light industry growing by 5.1% and heavy industry by 10.5%. By economic type, state-owned enterprises grew by 20.3%, collective enterprises by 13.5%, joint-stock enterprises by 8.3%, shareholding cooperative enterprises declined by 8.4%, and enterprises with investment from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan grew by 10.4%. By category, manufacturing grew by 9.4%, while the production and supply of electricity, heat, gas, and water declined by 2.5%. Out of the 34 major industries in the city, 27 industries saw an increase in value added compared to the previous year, with a growth rate of 79.4%, 14.7 percentage points higher than the previous year. Among industrial enterprises above designated size, private enterprises' value added grew by 9.4%.

Strong Growth in Equipment Manufacturing. The annual output value of equipment manufacturing industries above designated size increased by 10.2% compared to the previous year, accounting for 49.1% of the total output value of industrial enterprises above designated size. The output value of the transportation equipment manufacturing industry and the electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing industry maintained a high growth rate throughout the year, increasing by 51.9% and 15.5%, respectively. The output of major products such as chemical fibers, paper products, civilian steel ships, and semiconductor discrete devices increased by 53.9%, 36.4%, 31.9%, and 19.6%, respectively.

Table 2 Major Industrial Product Output in 2023

Product Name	Unit	Output	Growth (%) from Last Year
Feed	10,000 tons	170.25	-14.8
Refined Edible Vegetable Oil	10,000 tons	97.25	-7.9
Yarn	10,000 tons	30.94	-10.9
Cloth	100 million meters	18.81	4.0
Silk	10,000 tons	0.40	-5.4
Garments	100 million pieces	2.45	-14.8
Paper Products	10,000 tons	55.44	36.4
Chemical Pesticides (converted to 100% active ingredients)	10,000 tons	24.68	-7.6
Chinese Patent Medicine	ton	1368.07	21.2
Chemical Fiber	10,000 tons	442.92	53.9
Rubber Tires	10,000 units	433.79	21.7
Cement	10,000 tons	997.19	6.5
Steel Products	10,000 tons	822.64	100.5
Portable Electric Tools	10,000 units	3218.46	12.1
Civil Steel Ships	10,000 DWT	247.42	31.9
Transformers	10,000 kVA	3862.92	11.2
Optical Fiber	10,000 kilometers	6669.49	10.9
Lithium-Ion Batteries	10,000 units	564.76	-4.6
Solar Cells (Photovoltaic Cells)	10,000 kW	505.76	2.7
Semiconductor Discrete Devices	100 million units	103.69	19.6
Integrated Circuits	100 million pieces	265.62	-0.9
Electronic Components	100 million units	43.43	-6.6

Expansion of Installed New Energy Capacity Continues. By the end of the year, the city's total installed power generation capacity reached 19.852 million kilowatts, a 15.4% increase over the previous year. Among this, the installed capacity for new energy power generation was 12.145 million kilowatts, an increase of 22.4%, accounting for 61.2% of the total, which is 3.5 percentage points higher than the previous year. Within the new energy power generation capacity, solar power installed capacity was 4.619 million kilowatts, an increase of 76.5%.

Profits Achieved by Industrial Enterprises. The annual operating income of industrial enterprises above designated size increased by 7.1% compared to the previous year, with a total profit growth of 0.2%, which is 3.3 percentage points higher than the previous year. The profit margin of operating income for these enterprises was 5.9%, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points compared to the previous year. The production-sales ratio for industrial enterprises above designated size was 95.8%.

Stable and Healthy Development of the Construction Industry. The total output value of the construction industry for the year was 1,201.39 billion yuan, an increase of 6.2% compared to the previous year. Within this, the output value of the housing construction industry was 1,040.83 billion yuan, up by 4.4%. The completed output value was 726.8 billion yuan, up by 6.5%. The labor productivity in the construction industry was 502,000 yuan per person, an increase of 1.4%. The city had 27 construction enterprises with top-level qualifications, achieving an output value of 827.75 billion yuan, an increase of 3.7% over the previous year. Throughout the year, two new

projects were awarded the Luban Prize.

IV. Fixed Asset Investment

Sustained Growth in Fixed Asset Investment. Annual fixed asset investment increased by 2.6% over the previous year. Investments by state-owned and state-controlled enterprises grew by 36.0%, and investments from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and foreign enterprises increased by 15.8%. Private investment declined by 9.7%, accounting for 66.6% of the total investment. By industry, investment in the primary industry grew by 182.5%, the secondary industry by 1.0%, and the tertiary industry by 4.2%. By sector, manufacturing investment increased by 2.6%, infrastructure investment by 7.4%, while real estate development investment decreased by 4.5%.

Significant Progress in Major Projects. A total of 35 projects were included in the provincial major project list, an increase of 3 over the previous year, maintaining a leading position in the province for 8 consecutive years. The city coordinated 212 major projects in advanced manufacturing, modern services, “specialized and innovative” sectors, and technological innovation. Provincial and municipal major projects completed investments totaling 68.02 billion yuan. Throughout the year, 231 industrial projects with investments exceeding 500 million yuan were newly started, and 198 projects were completed and put into production. Major projects such as Tongwei photovoltaic modules, Linyang Electronics, Shanghai Electric, and Kangrui New Materials were started and put into production within the same year, setting a new pace for project construction in Nantong.

V. Domestic Trade

Steady Recovery in the Consumer Market. The total retail sales of consumer goods for the year reached 421.51 billion yuan, a 6.5% increase over the previous year. By location, urban retail sales were 372.62 billion yuan, growing by 6.6%, and rural retail sales were 48.89 billion yuan, up by 6.0%. In terms of product categories, retail sales of clothing, shoes, hats, and knitwear, and daily necessities by units above the designated size increased by 8.7% and 12.5%, respectively. Retail sales of automobiles and petroleum products rose by 5.4% and 6.4%, respectively; household appliances and audiovisual equipment by 8.7%; and cosmetics by 20.2%.

Strong Growth in Emerging Consumption. Retail sales of smart home appliances by units above the designated size grew by 11.6%. Retail sales through public networks by wholesale and retail enterprises above the designated size increased by 15.4%; room and catering revenue through networks by accommodation and catering enterprises rose by 95.3%. Sales of new energy vehicles increased by 63.8%, accounting for 21.6% of retail sales in the automobile category above the designated size, up by 6.2 percentage points from the previous year.

VI. Open Economy

Steady Improvement in Foreign Trade Quality. The total value of foreign trade imports and exports for the year was 350.03 billion yuan, a decrease of 4.3% from the previous year. Exports amounted to 228.97 billion yuan, down by 2.4%, and imports totaled 121.06 billion yuan, down by 7.8%. By trade type, general trade imports and exports were 237.96 billion yuan, a decline of 9.8%, accounting for 68.0% of the total imports and exports. Processing trade imports and exports reached 85.22 billion yuan, an increase of 12.0%. By export entity, the total imports and exports of private enterprises in the city were 173.51 billion yuan, while those of foreign-invested enterprises were 123.42 billion yuan. Regarding export products, exports of ships and offshore platforms, automatic

data processing equipment, wires and cables, and lithium batteries increased by 144.8%, 103.6%, 55.6%, and 37.2%, respectively. In terms of major markets, the imports and exports to the top four trading partners—the European Union, ASEAN, the United States, and Japan—were 53.98 billion yuan, 50.38 billion yuan, 49.05 billion yuan, and 37.06 billion yuan, respectively, collectively accounting for 49.6% of the total import and export value. Exports to countries along the Belt and Road Initiative grew by 5.9%, accounting for 41.0% of the total import and export value, an increase of 3.2 percentage points from the previous year. Imports and exports to other member countries of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) amounted to 113.02 billion yuan, accounting for 32.3% of the total import and export value.

Table 3 2023 Export Situation to Major Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Export Value (100 million yuan)	Growth Rate (%) from Last Year	Proportion of Total City Exports (%)
Total Exports	2289.7	-2.4	-
Asia	1129.9	-1.4	49.3
Japan	235.8	-6.1	10.3
South Korea	98.3	-15.1	4.3
ASEAN	344.7	2.0	15.1
Africa	61.5	-15.7	2.7
Europe	519.5	7.6	22.7
EU	376.7	-1.2	16.5
Latin America	164.0	-14.7	7.2
North America	340.3	-7.2	14.9
USA	308.1	-7.1	13.5
Oceania	74.5	-13.1	3.3

Steady Progress in Two-Way Investment. The actual use of foreign capital for the year was 1.99 billion USD, a decrease of 32.6% compared to the previous year. There were 98 new or additional projects with investments of over 30 million USD, a decrease of 8.4% from the previous year. Throughout the year, 69 new overseas investment projects were added, with an agreed Chinese investment amount of 251.71 million USD. Among these, 37 new investment projects were in Belt and Road Initiative countries, with an agreed Chinese investment amount of 109.06 million USD.

VII. Transportation, Post, and Tourism

Return to Normal in Transportation. The total freight volume for the year was 257.279 million tons, an increase of 13.1% compared to the previous year; the total passenger volume was 32.449 million passengers, up by 97.5%. The cargo throughput of Nantong Port for the year was 308.579 million tons, an increase of 8.2%, while the container throughput was 2.042 million TEUs, a decrease of 8.8%. Nantong Airport operated 62 passenger and cargo routes throughout the year, including 44 domestic passenger routes, 2 international (regional) passenger routes, 11 domestic all-cargo routes, and 5 international all-cargo routes. The airport safely handled 37,376 aircraft takeoffs and landings, a 62.9% increase from the previous year; the passenger throughput was 3.66 million, up by 112.9%; and the cargo and mail throughput was 60,000 tons, up by 11.0%. Nantong Railway completed passenger transport of 12.03 million passengers, an increase of 134.0%, and freight transport of 2.459 million tons, an increase of 2.4%. The highway freight volume for the year was 128.91 million tons, an increase of 11.7%; the highway passenger volume was 16.76 million passengers, an increase of 75.1%.

Table 4 2023 Transportation Volume by Various Modes

Transportation Mode	Absolute Value	Growth Rate (%) from Last Year
Freight Volume (10,000 tons)	25727.9	13.1
# Railway	245.9	2.4
Highway	12891.0	11.7
Waterway	12585.3	14.8
Aviation	6.0	11.0
Passenger Volume (10,000 persons)	3244.9	97.5
# Railway	1203.0	134.0
Highway	1676.0	75.1
Aviation	366.0	112.9

Infrastructure Construction Achievements. By the end of the year, the total highway mileage in the city was 17,565 kilometers, including 486 kilometers of expressways. The construction of the Haitai Yangtze River Tunnel, Zhangjinggao Yangtze River Bridge, and Beiyanjiang High-Speed Railway Chongqi Rail-Cum-Road Yangtze River Bridge was accelerated. The Su-Tong Second Passage completed the bridge-tunnel comparison, and the construction of three expressways—the Ring Expressway, Yangtong Expressway Phase II, and Ning-Tong Expressway Expansion—was simultaneously advanced. By the end of the year, the total railway mileage in the city was 452 kilometers, including 66 kilometers of high-speed rail. The Yanglu Railway was fully completed, and the construction of the Nantong-Suzhou-Huzhou Intercity Railway was accelerated.

Enhanced Jiangsu Sea-River Intermodal Transport. Efforts were made to create a new outlet to the sea, with the completion and operation of the 50,000-ton berth reconstruction and expansion project at the Yangkou General Terminal and the first phase of the Lusi East Port Basin Terminal. The construction of a 100,000-ton grain and oil berth at Henggangsha and three 50,000-ton berths in the Jinniu Terminal Area Phase I began. The Tongyang Canal Nantong urban section waterway improvement project also commenced.

Continuous Increase in Motor Vehicle Ownership. By the end of the year, the total number of motor vehicles in the city was 2.518 million, an increase of 135,000 from the previous year. Among them, there were 2.136 million passenger cars, 125,000 freight cars, and 235,000 motorcycles. Personal car ownership was 2.258 million, an increase of 292,000 from the previous year.

Steady Development in Postal and Telecommunications Services. The annual revenue of the postal industry was 10.431 billion yuan, an increase of 2.6% compared to the previous year. The volume of express delivery was 1.16 billion pieces, an increase of 6.3%. The city had a total of 18,993 5G base stations by the end of the year. The number of mobile phone users reached 9.424 million, an increase of 286,000 from the previous year. The number of internet users was 12.329 million, an increase of 259,000, including 4.499 million fixed broadband internet users, a decrease of 8,000, and 7.83 million wireless broadband internet users, an increase of 267,000.

Rapid Recovery of the Tourism Industry. The total number of tourists received throughout the year was 65.187 million, generating total tourism revenue of 79.89 billion yuan. Among these, domestic tourists numbered 65.108 million, contributing to tourism revenue of 79.13 billion yuan.

VIII. Finance and Banking

Steady Growth in Fiscal Revenue. The annual public budget revenue reached 68.02 billion yuan, an increase of 11.0% over the previous year; tax revenue was 53.88 billion yuan, an increase of 30.6%.

Table 5 Breakdown of Fiscal Revenue in 2023

Indicator	Absolute Value (100 million yuan)	Growth Rate (%) from Last Year
General Public Budget Revenue	680.2	11.0
#Tax Revenue	538.8	30.6
#Value-Added Tax	241.5	149.1
Corporate Income Tax	88.9	-13.1
Individual Income Tax	29.6	-1.7
Central Government Revenue	432.1	40.3

The Expenditure Structure Continues to Optimize. The annual public budget expenditure was 118.09 billion yuan, an increase of 2.9% over the previous year. Among this:

1. Education expenditure was 19.11 billion yuan, an increase of 1.5%.
2. Science and technology expenditure was 5.72 billion yuan, an increase of 8.3%.
3. Health expenditure was 14.42 billion yuan, a decrease of 0.9%.
4. Social security and employment expenditure was 20.82 billion yuan, an increase of 7.6%.
5. Urban and rural community affairs expenditure was 8.39 billion yuan, an increase of 12.8%.
6. Housing security expenditure was 7.76 billion yuan, an increase of 12.7%.
7. Transportation expenditure was 3.17 billion yuan, a decrease of 11.6%.

Rapid Growth in Financial Deposits and Loans. By the end of the year, the balance of local and foreign currency deposits in financial institutions was 2,095.29 billion yuan, an increase of 14.5% from the end of the previous year, and an increase of 265.94 billion yuan from the beginning of the year. Household deposits increased by 175.71 billion yuan, and non-financial enterprise deposits increased by 64.21 billion yuan. The balance of local and foreign currency loans in financial institutions was 1,835.40 billion yuan, an increase of 14.3% from the end of the previous year, and an increase of 229.44 billion yuan from the beginning of the year. Among them, medium- and long-term loans increased by 159.45 billion yuan, and short-term loans increased by 67.01 billion yuan.

Table 6 Financial Institutions' Local and Foreign Currency Deposits and Loans at the End of 2023

Indicator	Absolute Value (100 million yuan)	Increase/Decrease from Beginning of Year (100 million yuan)	Growth Rate (%) from Last Year
Total Deposit Balance	20952.9	2659.4	14.5
# Household Deposits	12445.5	1757.1	16.4
Non-Financial Enterprise Deposits	5613.4	642.1	12.9
Total Loan Balance	18354.0	2294.4	14.3
# Household Loans	4799.8	70.5	1.5
Short-Term Loans	5335.8	670.1	14.4
Medium- and Long-Term Loans	12108.8	1594.5	15.2

Stable Development of the Securities Market. Throughout the year, 2 new domestic and foreign listed companies were added, bringing the total number of domestic and foreign listed companies in the city to 57 by the end of the year. The total share capital of domestic listed companies was 39.05 billion shares, an increase of 3.2% from the previous year; the total market value was 368.93 billion yuan, a decrease of 5.5%. Listed companies raised 5.29 billion yuan through initial public offerings, rights issues, additional issuance, and convertible bonds in the capital market. By the end of the year, the city had 69 securities business offices and 16 futures business offices. The total annual securities transaction volume was 44 trillion yuan, an increase of 69.2% from the previous year.

Stable Growth in the Insurance Industry. Annual premium income was 43.86 billion yuan, an increase of 15.7% from the previous year. By type, property insurance income was 9.09 billion yuan, an increase of 9.3%; life insurance income was 26.52 billion yuan, an increase of 20.3%; health insurance income was 7.61 billion yuan, an increase of 12.0%; and accident insurance income was 0.64 billion yuan, a decrease of 17.1%. Annual compensation expenditures were 15.88 billion yuan, an increase of 36.8% from the previous year. Among these, property insurance compensation was 6.12 billion yuan, an increase of 22.2%; life insurance compensation was 5.72 billion yuan, an increase of 91.0%; health insurance compensation was 3.79 billion yuan, an increase of 12.7%; and accident insurance compensation was 0.25 billion yuan, an increase of 4.0%.

IX. Science, Technology, and Education

Significant Achievements in Technological Innovation. Throughout the year, 1,608 high-tech enterprises were recognized, bringing the total number of high-tech enterprises to 3,622, a net increase of 736. Two companies were listed among China's unicorn enterprises, breaking the city's previous record on the "China List"; three companies were listed among provincial unicorn enterprises. The total number of patents granted throughout the year was 33,535, a decrease of 12.9% from the previous year. Among these, 7,437 were invention patents, an increase of 19.8%. By the end of the year, the city had a cumulative total of 45,120 valid invention patents, an increase of 7,157 from the previous year, growing by 18.9%; the number of invention patents per 10,000 people was 58.3, an increase of 18.7%. Four national incubators were built throughout the year, ranking fifth in the province in terms of the total number of national-level incubators; 23 provincial-level maker spaces were newly registered, bringing the total number of provincial-level or above maker spaces to 121; six provincial-level incubators were newly recognized, bringing the total number of provincial-level incubators to 59, ranking third in the province for the total number of provincial-level or above carriers.

Increased Investment in Scientific Research. The expenditure on research and experimental development (R&D) activities across the society accounted for 2.82% of the regional GDP, an increase of 0.08 percentage points from the previous year. The city had a total of 54 academicians from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering, an increase of 2 from the previous year. The city had 16 national-level enterprise research and development institutions. Among various scientific research and technology development institutions, there were 34 independent research and development institutions affiliated with government departments. The city established 19 national-level high-tech characteristic industrial bases. Ten provincial key laboratories, 15 technology service platforms, 460 engineering technology research centers, and 11 corporate academician workstations were built.

Steady Advancement in Education. By the end of the year, the city had nine regular higher education institutions. Enrollment in regular higher education undergraduate and junior college programs was 52,400, with 156,600 students and 42,800 graduates. Graduate education enrollment was 2,000, with 5,700 students and 1,500 graduates. The city had 50,900 students enrolled in secondary vocational education (excluding technical schools). Special education enrollment was 400, with 1,700 students. The city had 590 kindergartens, an increase of 0.8% from the previous year, with 148,600 children enrolled, a decrease of 11.3%.

Table 7 Student Situation at Various Educational Stages in 2023

Indicator	Number of students enrolled		Number of students on campus		Number of graduates	
	Students (10,000 persons)	Growth Rate (%)	Students (10,000 persons)	Growth Rate (%)	Students (10,000 persons)	Growth Rate (%)
General higher education undergraduate	5.24	1.77	15.66	4.94	4.28	14.53
Postgraduate education	0.20	3.79	0.57	9.21	0.15	67.78
General high school education	3.00	-1.26	9.05	0.03	2.95	-2.97
General junior high school education	6.11	3.79	17.77	4.91	5.18	-4.40
Primary school education	6.60	1.79	39.61	1.79	6.05	3.72

X. Culture, Health, and Sports

Public Cultural Service System More Complete. By the end of the year, the city had 9 cultural centers and mass art galleries, 11 public libraries, 31 museums (including memorial halls), and 4 public art galleries. There were 7 radio and television stations, 10 medium-wave and FM transmission stations, and the comprehensive population coverage rate of radio and television was 100%. The number of digital TV users was 1.598 million, of which 822,000 were high-definition TV users.

Steady Progress in Health Services. By the end of the year, there were 3,729 various health institutions in the city, including 244 hospitals, 8 centers for disease control and prevention, and 11 maternal and child health care institutions. There were 52,000 beds in various health institutions, of which hospitals had 41,000 beds. There were 61,000 health technicians, including 24,000 licensed doctors and assistant doctors, 27,000 registered nurses, 800 health technicians in disease control centers, and 1,700 health technicians in maternal and child health care institutions.

Comprehensive Development of Sports. Mass sports, competitive sports, sports undertakings, and the sports industry developed in a coordinated manner. Nantong athletes achieved fourth place in the Jiangsu Province Second Intellectual Sports Games, won the championship in the 2023 Sudirman Cup Badminton Championships, secured four gold medals at the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou, won the championship in the 2023 World Beach Volleyball Tour Future Tournament, and obtained four gold medals at the 31st World University Games. Nantong Zhiyun Football Club is currently the only team in Jiangsu Province competing in China's top professional league.

XI. Environmental Protection, Energy Conservation, and Safe Production

Continuous Improvement in Ecological Quality. Throughout the year, the concentration of PM_{2.5} was 27 micrograms per cubic meter, with an excellent air quality rate of 83.6%, ranking first in the province for both indicators. The proportion of surface water sections meeting or exceeding Grade III of the national examination was 100%, and the same proportion for the provincial examination was also 100%. All main tributaries entering the Yangtze River and sea were free from Grade V water quality. Significant progress was made in soil protection, pollution control, and remediation. The reduction targets for four major pollutants—chemical oxygen demand (COD), ammonia nitrogen, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)—were achieved as mandated by the

province. Nantong was recognized as a national demonstration zone for ecological civilization construction. The city now has one nationally designated “Green Water and Green Mountains are Gold Mountains” practice innovation base and three national ecological civilization construction demonstration zones, with full coverage of provincial-level ecological civilization construction demonstration zones.

Comprehensive Improvement in Urban Quality. The city added 464.2 hectares of afforestation. Sixteen provincial-level green and beautiful villages were newly built or upgraded. Wetland restoration covered an area of 81.5 hectares. The urban area gained 74.6 hectares of new park green space. Comprehensive water quality indicators in urban areas achieved a 100% pass rate, and the coverage rates for gas and water supply reached 100%. In the urban area, 10,933 LED streetlights were installed or replaced, with LED sources accounting for 85.3% of functional lighting, leading the province. The lighting rate for functional lighting in the urban area was 99.8%, and the landscape lighting rate was 99.5%.

Strong Safety Production Guarantee. There were 78 various safety production accidents throughout the year, resulting in 49 deaths, a decrease of 13.3% and 9.3%, respectively, compared to the previous year. No safety production accidents causing three or more deaths occurred throughout the year.

XII. Population, People’s Livelihood, and Social Security

Urbanization Rate Continues to Increase. By the end of the year, the city’s permanent population was 7.749 million, an increase of 50,000 from the previous year, growing by 0.06%. The urban population was 5.623 million, an increase of 1.2%, with an urbanization rate of 72.6%, up by 0.8 percentage points from the previous year. The registered population at the end of the year was 7.401 million, a decrease of 660,000 from the previous year.

Stable Growth in Resident Income and Expenditure. The annual per capita disposable income of residents was 51,853 yuan, an increase of 5.6% from the previous year. This includes wage income of 30,006 yuan, an increase of 6.6%; net operating income of 8,530 yuan, an increase of 2.6%; net property income of 4,300 yuan, an increase of 3.9%; and net transfer income of 9,017 yuan, an increase of 6.2%. By place of residence, the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 62,512 yuan, an increase of 4.9%; for rural residents, it was 32,977 yuan, an increase of 7.0%. The income ratio between urban and rural residents was 1.896:1, a decrease of 0.038 from the previous year. The annual per capita consumption expenditure of residents was 33,449 yuan, an increase of 8.0% from the previous year. By place of residence, the per capita consumption expenditure of urban residents was 38,897 yuan, an increase of 6.9%; for rural residents, it was 23,802 yuan, an increase of 10.6%.

Table 8 Per Capita Disposable Income, Composition, and Growth Rate of Residents in 2023

Indicators	All residents			Urban permanent residents			Rural permanent residents		
	Absolute Value	Proportion	Growth Rate	Absolute Value	Proportion	Growth Rate	Absolute Value	Proportion	Growth Rate
	(Yuan)	(%)	(%)	(Yuan)	(%)	(%)	(Yuan)	(%)	(%)
Disposable income	51853	100	5.6	62512	100	4.9	32977	100	7.0
Wage income	30006	57.8	6.6	36139	57.8	6.1	19143	58.0	7.2
Net operating income	8530	16.5	2.6	9608	15.4	1.9	6622	20.1	3.7
Net property income	4300	8.3	3.9	6157	9.8	3.3	1012	3.1	4.5
Net transfer income	9017	17.4	6.2	10608	17.0	4.6	6200	18.8	10.5

Increased Efforts in Social. By the end of the year, the number of participants in the basic pension insurance for enterprise employees was 1.811 million, an increase of 8,000 from the previous year-end; the number of participants in the pension insurance for urban and rural residents was 1.200 million, a decrease of 20,000 from the previous year-end. The average pension for enterprise employees increased to 2,671 yuan, a growth of 4.2% from the previous year. The number of participants in the basic medical insurance was 7.211 million. Among them, 2.673 million were covered by employee medical insurance, an increase of 75,000 from the previous year-end, accounting for 37.1% of the total insured population; 4.539 million were covered by resident medical insurance, accounting for 62.9% of the total insured population.

Enhancing Social Service Capacity. The number of urban and rural residents receiving minimum living security throughout the year was 39,353, an increase of 951 from the previous year. The total funds for minimum living security for urban and rural residents amounted to 300.249 million yuan, an increase of 2.45 million yuan from the previous year. The city had 314 registered elderly care institutions with a total of 57,466 beds.

Notes:

1. The data used in this bulletin are preliminary statistics. The proportion of added value of the core industries of the digital economy to the regional GDP and the proportion of total social research and experimental development (R&D) expenditure to the regional GDP are estimated figures.

2. The growth rates of regional GDP, the added value of industrial enterprises above designated size, and their classified items are calculated at comparable prices and represent actual growth rates. Other indicators, unless otherwise specified, are calculated at current prices and represent nominal growth rates.

3. Due to rounding issues, there may be discrepancies between the total and the sum of individual items in some data.

4. Some indicator data are not comparable to the previous year due to adjustments in statistical calibers.

Sources:

– Data on newly added urban employment and social security are from the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau.

– Fiscal data are from the Finance Bureau.

– Financial and credit data are from the People's Bank of China.

– Transportation data are from the Transportation Bureau.

– Data on telephone users, broadband users, and mobile internet users are from the Nantong Communications Industry Management Office.

– Import and export data are from Nantong Customs.

– Data on foreign direct investment, outward direct investment, overseas contracting projects, and overseas labor cooperation are from the Commerce Bureau.

– Data on civilian vehicles and traffic accidents are from the Public Security Bureau.

– Postal business data are from the Postal Administration Bureau.

– Data on listed companies and securities companies are from the Financial Supervision Bureau.

– Insurance industry data are from the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission.

– Pension data are from the Civil Affairs Bureau.

– Education data are from the Education Bureau.

– Science and technology data are from the Science and Technology Bureau.

- Market entities and patent data are from the Market Supervision Bureau.
- Data on art performance groups, museums, public libraries, cultural centers, radio and television, and tourism are from the Culture, Radio, Television, and Tourism Bureau.
- Sports data are from the Sports Bureau.
- Health data are from the Health Commission.
- Medical insurance data are from the Medical Security Bureau.
- Environmental monitoring data are from the Ecology and Environment Bureau.
- Municipal data are from the Municipal and Gardening Bureau.
- Safety production data are from the Emergency Management Bureau.
- Modern agriculture data are from the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau.
- Data on grain output, urban and rural resident income and expenditure, and price indices are from the Nantong Survey Team.
- Other data are from the Statistics Bureau.