

Supplementary Material I: Data calculation and sources

1. Population and Demographic Data

(1) The first population figure appears in Section 2.1 (Line 367-369) in the sentence: Its population increased from 0.59 million to 2.16 million, while its GDP rose from USD 0.33 billion to USD 75.56 billion over the period from 1991 to 2024.

The data were derived from *the Kunshan Yearbook 2025*. During the verification process requested by the Editorial Office, we identified that the most recent population statistics available in the yearbook had been updated to 2024. Accordingly, we revised the manuscript to report Kunshan's population in 2024 rather than relying on earlier data.

Because the yearbook reports GDP and GDP per capita but does not directly provide the total permanent resident population (Figure 1), the population figure was derived from these official statistics:

Population = GDP / GDP per capita population = 538,017 million RMB / 249,793 RMB = 2.154 million persons.

To verify its accuracy, the estimate was cross-checked against the official statistical bulletin published by the Kunshan Municipal Bureau of Statistics, which reports a permanent resident population of 2.1592 million in 2024. The close correspondence between the two figures confirms the reliability of the estimate used in the manuscript (Figure 2). Therefore, we used 2.16 million based on the official bulletin.

Note on population definition: Due to the household registration system (hukou) in China, population statistics are reported in two categories: resident population and registered population. The resident population refers to individuals who have lived in the locality for more than six months, whereas the registered population refers to individuals who hold local household registration, regardless of actual residence. In this study, we report resident population figures to reflect the population actually living and active in Kunshan.

Source: the official statistical Yearbook of Kunshan (2025):
<https://www.ks.gov.cn/kss/tjfx/202511/db8bc00e86b54e2b921aab6d749370fb.shtml>

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Figure 1. Data derived from the *Kunshan Yearbook 2025* by the Kunshan Municipal Bureau of Statistics

索引号:	kssj/2025-00031	信息分类:	财政经济; 其他:
发布机构:	昆山市统计局	发布日期:	2025-02-13
信息名称:	2024年末昆山市常住人口达215.92万人		
文件编号:	无	时效:	有效

2024年末昆山市常住人口达215.92万人

时间: 2025-02-13 10:07 访问量: 2899

【字体: 大 中 小】 分享到: 

2024年末, 全市常住人口达到215.92万人, 比上年末增加1.07万人, 增长4.98%。从总量看, 年末常住人口在苏州各板块中居首位, 占苏州的比重达到16.58%; 从速度看, 全市增速位居第二, 仅次于相城 (5.84%), 高出苏州平均水平2.74个百分点。

一是自然增长保持稳定。2024年全市常住人口自然增长率为3.30%, 比苏州平均水平高出2.05个百分点。全市年末常住人口增量占苏州增量的36.9%, 继续居苏州各板块第一。二是城镇化水平不断提升。2024年全市常住人口城镇化率为79.88%, 比上年增加0.17个百分点, 接近80%大关。

Figure 2. Data on the population from the Kunshan Statistical Bulletin by the Kunshan Municipal Bureau of Statistics

(2) The second population-related figure appeared in Section 3.2 (Lines 540-543) in the original version of the manuscript: By 2018, its population had reached approximately three million, including 1.8 million migrants, while daily commuting between Kunshan and Shanghai's downtown had exceeded the level recorded in some of Shanghai's own suburban districts.

Upon further verification, we found that the population figure was primarily derived from interview materials and could not be independently validated using publicly accessible statistical sources. Given the lack of verifiable evidence, this population-related claim has been removed from the revised manuscript.

Because the purpose of this paragraph was to demonstrate the growing functional integration between Kunshan and Shanghai rather than to document demographic change, the original statement has been replaced with evidence drawn from published empirical research:

“By 2018, interjurisdictional commuting between Huaqiao (of Kunshan) and central Shanghai had already exceeded the volume of commutes linking central Shanghai with its own suburban peripheries, including Jinshan and Chongming (Niu et al. 2018).”

This revised statement is supported by Table 1 in Niu et al. (2018), which reports commuting flows between central Shanghai and some of its own suburban new towns (Table 1). The data show that commuting interactions between Huaqiao and central Shanghai exceeded those between central Shanghai and both Jinshan and Chengqiao (Chongming), providing a more robust indicator of cross-boundary functional integration.

Table 1. Inflow and outflow commuting between Shanghai centre and peripheral towns

外围城市	流入上海中心城区	流出上海中心城区	通勤联系总量	流入/流出比
嘉定	21 468	10 561	32 029	2.03
松江	10 760	4 051	14 811	2.66
青浦	1 284	1 447	2 731	0.89
临港	1 468	1 245	2 713	1.18
奉贤南桥	1 062	1 045	2 107	1.02
花桥	1 502	206	1 708	7.29
金山	631	222	853	2.84
昆山	421	82	503	5.13
苏州工业园区	216	74	290	2.92
太仓	85	95	180	0.89
嘉善	17	16	33	1.06
崇明城桥	7	14	21	0.50
总计	38 921	19 058	57 979	2.04

注：表中流入、流出量是测算得到手机用户，仅具有各城市相对比较意义。

Source: Niu X, Wang Y, Liu J et al (2018) Spatial structure of Shanghai

conurbation area from the perspective of inter-functional links. Urban Plann Forum 245:80-87. (in Chinese)

2. Economic data

(1) The first economic figure appears in Section 2.1 (Lines 367-369) in the original sentence: Its GDP rose from USD 0.33 billion to USD 70.48 billion over the period from 1991 to 2023.

The data were originally derived from the *Kunshan Yearbook*. During the verification process, we found that the most recent statistics available in the *Kunshan Yearbook 2025* had been updated to 2024. We therefore revised the manuscript to report Kunshan's GDP in 2024.

According to the *Kunshan Yearbook 2025*, Kunshan's GDP reached RMB 538.017 billion in 2024 (Figure 3). Using the official annual average RMB-USD exchange rate for 2024 (RMB 7.12 per USD 1), this is equivalent to approximately USD 75.56 billion. Therefore, we updated the description as: Its population increased from 0.59 million to 2.16 million, while its GDP rose from USD 0.33 billion to USD 75.56 billion over the period from 1991 to 2024.

The revised figure has been incorporated into the manuscript. The official statistical source is provided below:

<https://www.ks.gov.cn/kss/tjfx/202502/46e47ee78ec446218a50c8433b56c63c.shtml>



Figure 3. GDP data from the website of the Kunshan Municipal Bureau of Statistics

(2) The second economic figure appears in Section 3.1 (lines 444-446), in the sentence: Kunshan independently invested approximately USD 3.2 million to convert 3.75 km² of farmland into an industrial zone aimed at absorbing Shanghai-based enterprises (Lin 2019).

The data are derived from Lin (2019) and a report published on Wenhui Net. Lin (2019) notes that Wu K. (Party Secretary of Kunshan County in the 1980s) reported an investment of RMB 12 million, largely financed through loans, to transform 3.75 km² of farmland into an industrial zone. This amount has been converted to approximately USD 3.2 million in the manuscript.

Source:

Lin, Y. L. (2019). Wu Kequan and the road of Kunshan. *Archives & Construction*, 365(5), 87-89.

(3) The third economic figure appears in Section 3.1 (Lines 449-451) in the sentence: By 1987, the KSETDZ achieved robust growth, with

industrial output reaching USD 74.7 million and export earnings reaching USD 8.34 million.

According to Wenhui Net, by 1987 the KSETDZ had hosted 19 enterprises, collectively generating RMB 278 million in industrial output, USD 8.34 million in export earnings, RMB 15.28 million in total industrial profits and taxes. Based on these figures and the official average 1987 exchange rate of RMB 3.72 to USD 1, the manuscript reports that by 1987 the KSETDZ had achieved robust growth, with industrial output of USD 74.7 million and export earnings of USD 8.34 million (Figure 4).

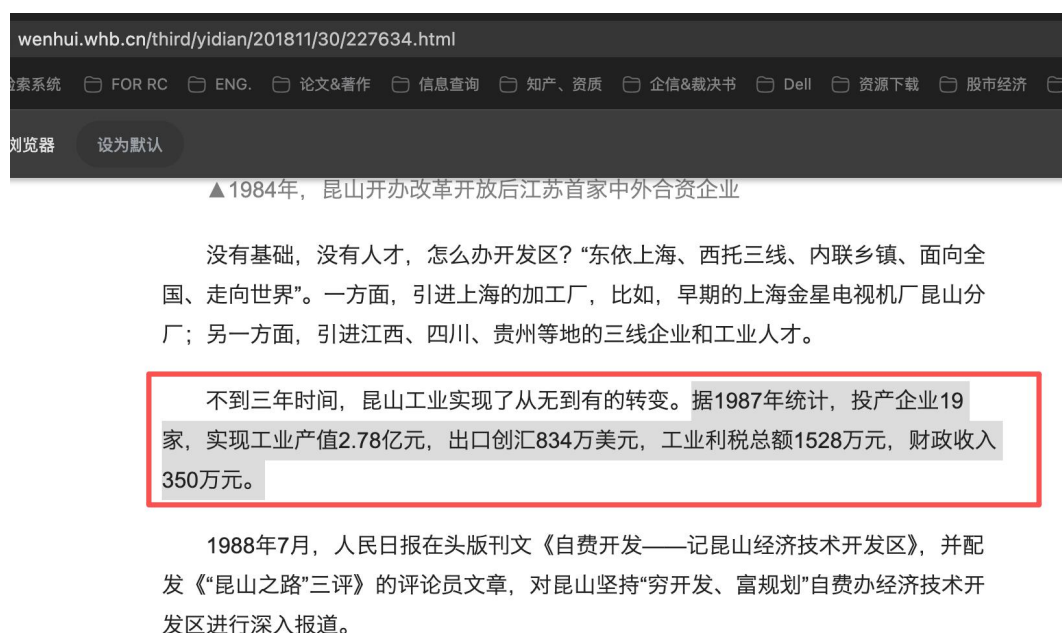


Figure 4. Data of KSETDZ from Wenhui report

Source:

Wenhui Net (2018). KSETDZ economic performance by 1987. <https://wenhui.whb.cn/third/yidian/201811/30/227634.html>

(4) The fourth economic figure appears in Section 3.1 (Lines 451-453): By 1989, Kunshan had hosted over 500 joint ventures, approximately 70 per cent of which were partnered with Shanghai enterprises (Huang 2018).

This figure is derived from Huang (2018), which documents that, by the end of 1989, Kunshan had established more than 500 horizontally integrated enterprises, approximately 70 per cent of which were linked to Shanghai. The source further notes that most of these enterprises operated as closely integrated joint ventures characterised by shared investment, shared risks and shared returns. The statement in the manuscript has been verified against the original publication and accurately reflects the empirical evidence reported in the source.

Source:

Huang L (2018). Retrospect of the connection between adjacent areas and Shanghai: Taking Kunshan of Jiangsu province as an example. *Shanghai Rural Economy*, (11), 39-42. (in Chinese).

(5) The fifth set of economic figures appears in Section 3.1 (Lines 469-473) in the sentence: Between 1992 and 2002, Kunshan's GDP rose from USD 0.76 billion to USD 3.80 billion, while utilised foreign direct investment (FDI) increased sharply from USD 126 million to USD 1,018 million. Over the same period, Kunshan recorded an average annual GDP growth rate of 21.8 per cent, compared with 17.8 per cent in Shanghai.

These data were compiled from the *Kunshan Yearbook 2003, the*

Kunshan Yearbook 1993 and the Shanghai Statistical Yearbook 2003.

According to official statistics, Kunshan's GDP increased from RMB 4.366 billion in 1992 to RMB 31.434 billion in 2002, while utilised FDI increased from USD 126 million to USD 1018 million over the same period. To ensure consistency throughout the manuscript, all GDP figures were converted into US dollars using the corresponding annual average exchange rates published by the relevant statistical authorities (RMB 5.75 per USD in 1992 and RMB 8.27 per USD in 2002). The supporting data and calculations are presented in Figures 5-7.

The average annual GDP growth rate was recalculated using the standard compound annual growth rate (CAGR) formula:

$$CAGR = \sqrt[n]{GDP_{2002} / GDP_{1992}} - 1 \quad (1)$$

The resulting growth rate is approximately 21.8%, confirming the value reported in the manuscript.

Furthermore, Shanghai's GDP data were verified using the *Shanghai Statistical Yearbook 2003* and the official announcement on the revision of Shanghai's historical GDP series issued by the Shanghai Municipal Statistics Bureau.

According to official statistics, Shanghai's GDP increased from RMB 111.432 billion in 1992 to RMB 574.103 billion in 2002 (Figure 8).

The 2002 value reflects the revised historical GDP series released by the Shanghai Municipal Statistics Bureau; the corresponding pre-revision value was RMB 540.876 billion (Figure 9).

Using the same compound annual growth rate (CAGR) methodology applied to Kunshan, Shanghai's average annual GDP growth rate between 1992 and 2002 was calculated at approximately 17.8 per cent. During the verification process, we found that the figure originally reported in the manuscript (12.9%) could not be replicated using either the original or the revised official GDP statistics. We therefore rechecked the underlying calculation and identified that the previously reported value resulted from an error in data processing. To ensure accuracy and reproducibility, the manuscript has been revised to report the recalculated growth rate of 17.8%, and all related discussions have been updated accordingly.

The supporting data are drawn from *the Shanghai Statistical Yearbook 2003* and the official announcement on the revision of Shanghai's historical GDP series. The corresponding sources are provided below.

Source:

Shanghai Statistical Yearbook:

<https://tjj.sh.gov.cn/tjnj/20240513/18b15edc7f264260b10ad6dc17f6b9b3.html>

Announcement on the Revision of Historical GDP Data for Shanghai:

<https://tjj.sh.gov.cn/tzgs/20060404/0014-94428.html>

主要年份国民经济主要指标(一)

	年 末 总人口 (人)	农 业	非农业	国 内 生 产 总 值 (万元)	第一 产业	第二 产业	第三 产业
1949 年	304813	256043	48770	2780	1835	464	481
1952 年	348754	298075	50679	4410	2458	922	1030
1957 年	382491	325855	56636	5262	2707	1351	1204
1962 年	389084	334889	54195	5403	2703	1363	1337
1965 年	427467	372716	54751	8789	4874	2006	1909
1970 年	483290	433643	49647	12575	7292	2418	2865
1975 年	509228	456682	52546	17032	8924	4435	3673
1978 年	521320	466790	54530	24188	12440	6988	4760
1980 年	523526	456393	67133	30258	13374	12770	4114
1985 年	537940	457399	80541	78876	24209	39589	15078
1990 年	564610	462558	102052	201167	45489	113640	42038
1991 年	568430	464139	104291	244199	45941	150218	48040
1992 年	572051	456765	115286	436596	54465	245564	136567
1993 年	575519	454168	121351	604010	58379	348724	196907
1994 年	578269	449712	128557	838321	84675	454567	299079
1995 年	580504	440864	139640	1001590	105258	581185	315147
1996 年	583364	431885	151479	1143808	115407	685578	342823
1997 年	585155	420607	164548	1309227	118952	763534	426741
1998 年	587509	410506	177003	1505347	116018	868949	520380
1999 年	588865	394097	194768	1717362	110727	1006483	600152
2000 年	594592	315167	279425	2008008	112867	1192328	702813
2001 年	600279	300590	299689	2308072	114960	1388071	805041
2002 年	606936	294566	312370	3143412	118389	2056611	968412
1950—2002 年均±%	1.3	0.3	3.6	14.2	8.2	17.2	15.4
1979—2002 年均±%	0.6	-1.9	7.5	22.5	9.8	26.7	24.8
2002 比 2001 年±%	1.1	-2.0	4.2	36.2	3.0	48.2	20.3

注：国内生产总值绝对数、相对数均按现价计算。

Figure 5. Data of GDP from the *Kunshan Yearbook 2003*

(二)、商业和对外经济

1992年, 我市加快了流通领域的改革, 以转换商业企业经营机制为重点, 积极推行“经营放开、价格放开, 用工放开, 分配放开”的四放开经营体制, 抓紧培育市场体系, 年内共有10个单位进行了四放开试点, 组建了商业贸易集团、昌盛集团, 供销集团等七个集团公司和粮食市场、农副产品批发市场, 果品交易市场、废旧物资交易市场、东方建材市场等15个专业市场。昆山商城已进入施工阶段。购物环境不断改善, 全市市场繁荣、活跃。全年社会商品零售总额为12·27亿元, 比上年增长26·9%, 其中: 对居民零售额8·78亿元, 比上年增长25·4%, 对社会集团零售额1·24亿元, 比上年增长25·5%, 农业生产资料零售额2·25亿元, 比上年增长34·0%。在零售总额中: 食品类零售额为4·82亿元, 比上年增长23·0%, 占比重为39·3%, 衣着类零售额为1·6亿元, 比上年增长38·9%, 占比重13%, 日用品类零售额为1·37亿元, 比上年增长35·6%, 占比重11·2%, 文娱用品类零售额为0·39亿元, 比上年增长15·3%, 占比重3·2%。电视机、电冰箱、洗衣机等高档耐用消费品销售量均有较大幅度增长。全年生产资料市场购销两旺, 全市物资系统购进物资为10·1亿元, 比上年增长44·9%, 销售物资为10·56亿元, 比上年增长43·5%。

1992年我市城乡外向型经济发展步伐加快, 全方位实行对外开放, 对外经济空前活跃, 全年全社会出口商品交货总额47·39亿元, 比上年增长2·83倍。利用外资大幅度增长, 全年共批准利用外资项目451项, 合同利用外资为10·26亿美元, 实际利用外资为1·26亿美元, 分别比上年增长5·83倍、17·25倍、7·19倍。创办海外企业实现了零的突破, 全年共创办10家海外企业。对外经济合作进展加快, 对外

. 7.

Figure 6. Data on utilised FDI in Kunshan (1992)

面增长,对外贸易已发展到 116 个国家和地区。

利用外资

2002 年,全市抓住国际资本流动加快的机遇,不断优化投资环境,扩大利用外资领域,拓展引进外资方式,利用外资又有显著增长。全年合同利用外资 30.65 亿美元、实际利用外资 10.18 亿美元,分别比上年增长 90.2%、35.5%。外商投资项目中大项目、独资项目、高科技项目明显增多,投资领域不断拓宽。在新批的 535 个外资项目中,1000 万美元以上的大项目有 85 个,比上年增加 36 个,合同外资 12.66 亿美元,占全市合同外资的 41.3%;独资项目有 515 个,合同外资 30.15 亿美元,占全市 98.3%;三产项目有 5 个,合同外资 0.22 亿美元。世界 500 强企业中有 23 家在昆投资,台湾 10 大笔记本电脑厂商有 6 家落户在昆山。投产的外商及港澳台投资企业经济效益良好,全市三资工业企业总产值、销售收入、利税总额占全市的比重分别为 80.7%、80.5%和 74.2%;全年涉外税收 23.56 亿元,占全市财政收入的 56.7%。

Figure 7. Data on utilised FDI in Kunshan (2002)

2003年上海统计年鉴

2017-05-13

1972	170.06	8.54	132.82	131.70	1.12	29.62	1.605
1973	185.35	8.97	142.59	141.02	1.57	33.99	1.737
1974	193.45	9.45	147.86	145.95	1.91	36.14	1.805
1975	204.12	8.22	157.54	155.35	2.19	38.36	1.898
1976	206.12	8.79	158.99	156.50	1.93	40.44	1.929
1977	230.36	7.98	176.98	175.09	1.89	45.40	2.125
1978	272.81	11.00	211.05	207.47	3.58	50.76	2.496
1979	288.43	11.39	221.21	216.62	4.59	55.83	2.566
1980	311.80	10.10	236.10	230.87	5.23	60.69	2.776
1981	324.76	10.58	241.51	237.12	7.22	66.84	2.833
1982	337.07	13.31	249.32	240.75	8.57	74.44	2.877
1983	351.81	13.82	255.32	246.26	9.09	82.97	2.903
1984	390.85	17.26	275.37	263.19	12.18	96.22	3.259
1985	466.75	19.53	325.63	311.12	14.51	121.59	3.875
1986	490.83	19.69	336.02	318.89	17.13	135.12	4.006
1987	545.46	21.60	361.38	336.51	27.84	150.48	4.396
1988	628.20	27.36	431.05	399.53	33.52	181.89	5.161
1989	696.54	29.63	466.18	432.92	33.26	200.73	5.489
1990	756.45	32.60	482.68	446.88	35.80	241.17	5.910
1991	803.27	33.26	551.34	515.49	35.85	206.07	6.955
1992	1114.32	34.16	657.39	635.66	40.71	402.77	8.652
1993	1593.61	38.21	900.33	844.71	55.62	575.07	11.700
1994	1971.92	48.59	1143.24	1069.31	73.93	780.09	15.204
1995	2462.57	61.68	1489.85	1288.87	110.88	991.04	18.942
1996	2902.20	71.58	1582.50	1439.14	145.36	1246.12	22.775
1997	3360.21	75.80	1754.39	1380.15	174.24	1530.02	25.759
1998	3688.20	78.50	1847.20	1646.70	200.50	1762.50	28.240
1999	4074.90	80.00	1953.98	1758.48	255.20	2106.66	30.805
2000	4551.15	83.20	2163.68	1956.66	207.02	2306.27	34.547
2001	4950.84	85.50	2351.53	2123.19	234.34	2509.81	37.342
2002	5608.76	88.24	2564.69	2312.77	251.92	2759.83	40.646

Figure 8. Data on GDP from the *Shanghai Statistical Yearbook 2003*

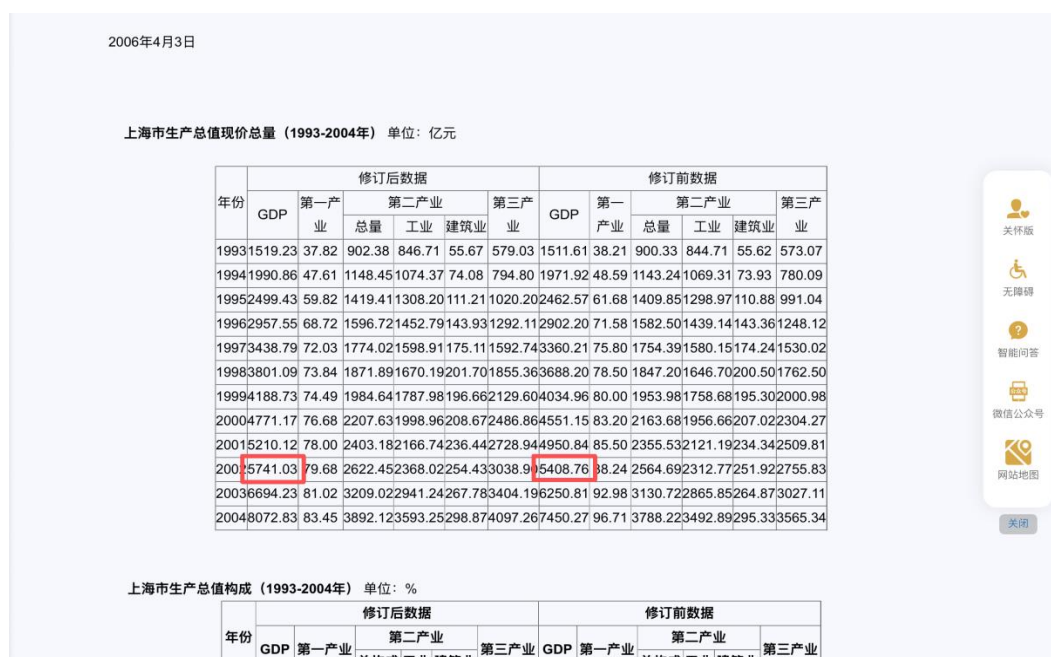


Figure 9. Data from the official announcement on the revision of Shanghai's historical GDP series

(6) The sixth economic figure appears in Section 3.1 (Lines 481-483) in the sentence: Jiading failed to compete on an equal footing, with its GDP falling approximately USD 1.2 billion behind Kunshan by 2002.

This statement is based on *the Kunshan Yearbook 2003* and *the Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development in Jiading District (2002)*. According to official statistics, Kunshan's GDP reached RMB 31.434 billion in 2002, while Jiading District recorded a GDP of RMB 21.6 billion in the same year (Figure 10). Using the average 2002 exchange rate of RMB 8.27 per US dollar, these figures are equivalent to approximately USD 3.80 billion and USD 2.61 billion, respectively. The difference between the two figures is approximately USD 1.19 billion, which corresponds closely to the value reported in the

Source:

Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development in Jiading District
https://www.jiading.gov.cn/publicity/zfxxgk/fdzdgknr/jcxxgk/tjxx_publicity/fdzdgknr/tjsj97/tjgb97/64061?f_link_type=f_linkinlinenote&flow_extra=eyJpbmxbpVfZGZlcGxheV9wb3NpdGlvbil6MCwiZG9jX3Bvc2l0aW9uJjowLCJkb2NfaWQiOiIyYzVhZGRhNGZhZDZhNTA1LTU1YjUyNzc1MGI4YTMxYTkiOiI0MD%3D%3D

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The data were derived from a report published by *Suzhou Daily* on 7 November 2024 entitled *Jiading-Kunshan-Taicang Collaborative Innovation Core Zone: Deepening Cross-regional and Cross-sectoral Coordination* (Figure 11). According to the report, the GDP of the Jiading-Kunshan-Taicang Collaborative Innovation Core Zone exceeded RMB 970 billion by the end of 2023, while the number of high-tech enterprises in the region exceeded 6,700. Using the average 2023 exchange rate, the reported GDP is equivalent to approximately USD 137.7 billion.



Figure 11. Data of GDP in JKTCIC from *Suzhou Daily* (2024-11-07)

Source:

GDP in JKTCIC from Suzhou Daily (2024-11-07), https://www.suzhou.gov.cn/2024ndzt/mtjxxzc/202411/ba96be0e45fb4c6a902abe067b2b5174.shtml?f_link_type=f_linkinlinenote&flow_extra=eyJkb2NfcG9zaXRpb24iOjAsImRvY19pZCI6ImRlZTA2MDYwYTQzOGNlMWMtNzk4ZWVhMzIxMDA5YzI4ZiIsImlubGluZV9kaXNwbGF5X3Bvc2l0aW9uIjowfQ%3D%3D

(8) The eighth economic figure appears in Section 4.1.2 (Lines 706-709) in the sentence: Between 1992 and 2010, KSETDZ benefited

from over forty preferential policy measures across provincial, municipal, and county governments, spanning foreign-investment approval, land administration and taxation.

This figure was obtained through manual collation and item-by-item statistics based on the official local chronicle *Kunshan Yearbook (2011)*. Our review identified approximately a total of 46 preferential measures issued at provincial, municipal, and county levels for KSETDZ between 1992 and 2010, covering foreign-investment approval, land administration, and taxation. To ensure a conservative description in the revised manuscript, the phrasing “more than forty” was used rather than specifying the exact figure. Complete bibliographic information for the local chronicle is provided in the manuscript reference section for verification.

Source:

Kunshan Yearbook 2011:
<https://www.ks.gov.cn/kss/tjnj/202003/50e9f49678f44e3e9491eb3e6af1074a.shtml>

(9) The ninth economic figure appears in Section 4.1.2 (Lines 719-721) in the sentence: Backed by delegated authority, utilised FDI in the KSETDZ registered a compound annual growth rate of 9.1% from 2001 to 2010, standing at USD 316.1 million in 2001 and USD 689.2 million in 2010. The zone attracted seven mega-projects with total investment exceeding USD 1 billion, consolidating its position as a core hub for Taiwan-invested manufacturing in the Yangtze River Delta.

The data on utilised FDI were compiled from *the Kunshan Yearbook 2011*. The 9.1% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) was calculated using the official annual FDI figures of USD 316.09 million in 2001 and USD 689.15 million in 2010 (Figure 12, Figure 13). The seven USD 1-billion mega-projects were identified based on cumulative investment for each corporate group's complete industrial cluster within KSETDZ during 2001 and 2010. To avoid overstating evaluative claims, the revised manuscript reports only the verifiable figures for FDI growth and mega-project investment. The prominence of KSETDZ in Taiwan-invested manufacturing is further corroborated by official archival materials and relevant literature (Chien SS, 2013).

分部门、镇利用外资						
	注册外资(万美元)			实际利用外资(万美元)		
	2010年	2009年	2010年为2009年%	2010年	2009年	2010年为2009年%
全市总计	320065	315139	101.6	172542	166485	103.6
#昆山经济技术开发区	107129	110033	97.4	68915	66432	103.7
花桥经济开发区	25146	26476	95.0	11241	10900	103.1
巴城	16227	14777	109.8	8272	8108	102.0

Figure 12. Data on FDI from the *Kunshan Yearbook 2011*

分部门、镇利用外资						
	合同利用外资(万美元)			实际利用外资(万美元)		
	2001 年	2000 年	2001 年为 2000 年%	2001 年	2000 年	2001 年为 2000 年%
全市总计	161191	150638	107.0	75139	70396	106.7
一、市属合计	52159	64084	81.4	31609	30369	104.1
1. 经委系统						
2. 开发区	52159	64069	81.4	31609	30369	104.1
3. 其它部门		15				

Figure 13. Data on FDI from the *Kunshan Yearbook 2002*

Source:

Kunshan Yearbook 2011:

<https://www.ks.gov.cn/kss/tjnj/202003/50e9f49678f44e3e9491eb3e6af1074a.shtml>

Kunshan Yearbook 2002:

<https://www.ks.gov.cn/kss/tjnj/202003/a6f55bce598f4a3e850b289098a17105.shtml>

Chien SS (2013). New local state power through administrative restructuring: a case study of post-Mao China county-level urban entrepreneurialism in Kunshan. *Geoforum* 46:103-112. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2012.12.015>. 10.1016/j.geoforum.2012.12.015.

(10) The tenth economic figure appears in Section 4.1.3 (Lines 766-769) in the sentence: According to the Huaqiao Town Chronicle, roughly 222 natural villages were merged within HQIBH from 2000 to 2006. Between 2003 and 2006, HQIBH allocated 11.3 km² of land for industrial development, laying a spatial foundation to undertake industrial transfer from the metropolis.

These data are extracted from the official local chronicle, the *Huaqiao Town Chronicle (1995-2006)*, with clear statistical definitions. Specifically, the figure of 222 merged settlements refers exclusively to natural villages rather than administrative villages. According to the

chronicle, by the end of 2006, a total of 222 natural villages had disappeared (Figure 14).

With respect to land transfers, the chronicle records that over the 12-year period from 1995 to 2006, there were 281 transferee entities covering 16,343.556 mu of land, and 373 land transfer transactions involving 6,381.806 mu of land (Figure 15). Using the conversion factor of 1 mu = 0.0006667 km², these areas correspond to approximately 15.15 km² in total. This area consolidates multiple land transfer permits documented in the chronicle’s land resource section, thereby providing a contiguous spatial foundation to accommodate industrial spillovers from Shanghai. Collectively, these sources ensure transparency, reproducibility, and verifiability of the reported land consolidation and village restructuring data.

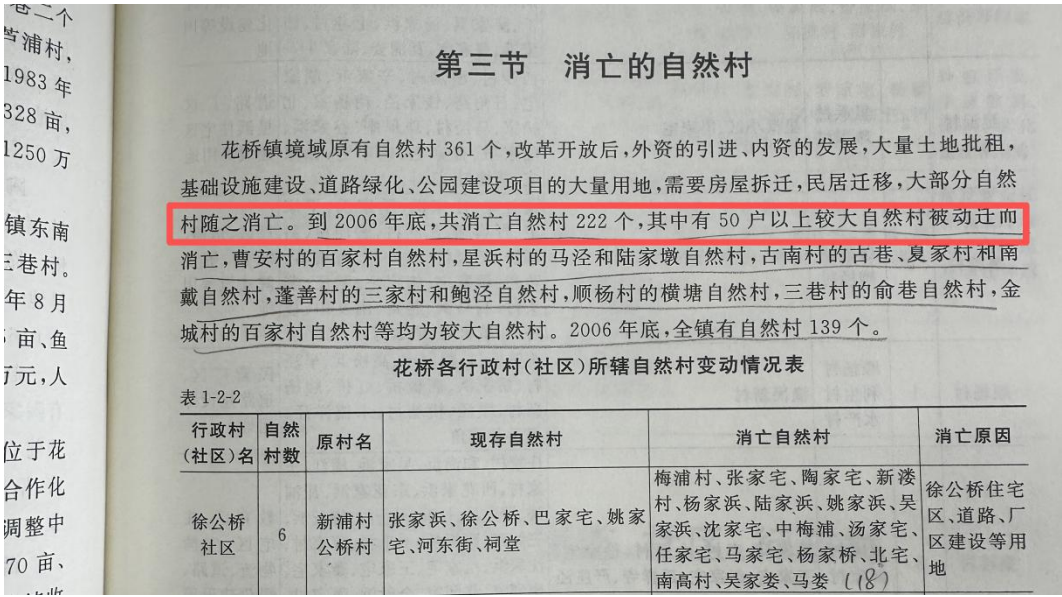


Figure 14. Data of natural villages from the *Huaqiao Town Chronicle (1995-2006)*

• 64 • 花桥镇志(1995~2006)		
市国土资源局,签订土地出让意向协议——《土地出让合同》,支付土地出让金,缴纳有关税费,办理用地手续。缴清土地出让金后,到市国土资源局领取建设用地许可证和国有土地使用证。		
花桥镇第一次出让土地是1992年7月8日曹安村的200.6亩土地,总地价286.6万美元,受让单位台资正兴物业公司。随着外向型经济的快速发展,特别是国际商务城的建立,大批外资企业,服务业落户花桥,出让土地面积随之增加。据统计,1995~2006年12年间,受让单位有281家,16343.556亩,土地流转373家,6381.806亩。截至2006年底,花桥镇国有土地出让和土地流转计29000亩(含1995年前流转的土地)。		
花桥镇土地出让情况表(1995~2006年)		
表 2-2-5		
年份	单位个数	国土出让面积(亩)
1995	雪菲尔时装饰(昆山)有限公司等5个单位	211.17
1996	昆山东国服装有限公司等11个单位	328.468
1997	银箭摄影器材(昆山)有限公司等18个单位	1680.28

Figure 15. Data of land transfers from the *Huaqiao Town Chronicle (1995-2006)*

Source:

Huaqiao Town Gazetteer Compilation Committee (2011). *Huaqiao Town Chronicle (1995-2006)*. Yangzhou: Guangling Press. (in Chinese).

(11) The eleventh economic figure appears in Section 4.1.3 (Lines 786-788) in the sentence: The region experienced remarkable economic growth between 2002 and 2010, with GDP increasing from approximately USD 130.9 million to USD 1,347.3 million, and utilised FDI rising from USD 28.6 million to USD 112.4 million.

The GDP and utilised FDI data are derived from the *Huaqiao Statistical Yearbook*. According to the original statistical records, GDP in Huaqiao was RMB 1,083.41 million in 2002 (Figure 16) and RMB 9,123.34 million in 2010 (Figure 17). Using the corresponding annual average RMB-USD exchange rates published by the relevant monetary authorities, these values were converted to approximately USD 130.9 million and USD 1,347.3 million respectively. During the verification

process, we identified a discrepancy in the previously reported 2002 GDP figure. The calculation has been corrected in the revised manuscript based on the original statistical source and the official exchange rate.

According to official statistics, utilised FDI of Huaqiao increased from USD 28.6 million in 2002 (Figure 16), to USD 112.4 million in 2010 (Figure 12), representing an approximate 4.39-fold increase over the study period.

During the verification process, we found that the phrase “almost sevenfold” used in the original manuscript overstated the actual magnitude of growth. The manuscript has therefore been revised to provide a more accurate description, indicating that utilised FDI increased by more than fourfold between 2002 and 2010. All revised figures have been cross-checked against the original statistical sources to ensure accuracy and consistency.

(续表)

名称	GDP	其中			工农业 总产值	其中		工业产 品销售 收入	工业 利税	其中 利润	实际利 用外资 (美元)	全社会 固定资 产投资
		一产	二产	三产		农业	工业					
1997年	54740	6505	25882	22353	87551	11298	76253	75546	5077	2217	1636	11167
1998年	56895	5790	26461	24644	91890	10500	81390	80950	6034	3045	2240	15740
1999年	64830	5020	31825	27985	110378	9853	100525	93139	6566	2964	1821	19589
2000年	70577	5489	33998	31090	125712	11049	114663	108921	6661	3004	1815	26248
2001年	77596	7225	35151	35220	141967	12497	129470	119638	8535	3894	2030	29875
2002年	108341	8872	59858	39611	202362	16341	186021	176139	13730	7309	2857	66893
2003年	148474	8774	90335	49365	323021	15131	307890	291653	19725	11899	5072	70959
2004年	196920	8007	125484	63429	452293	15024	437269	422467	24791	15430	5364	95413
2005年	262571	6548	175892	80131	675197	12033	663164	721066	36345	22970	6319	209294
2006年	340238	5873	230567	103798	953586	10865	942721	934354	43067	27373	7272	215675

花桥镇村社会总产值、国民等产品产值及经济效益分配情况表(2006年)

表 6-1-3

单位:万元、元

村名	社会总产值				国内生产总值(GDP)				总收入	总支出	纯收入	农民 所得	人均 所得
	第一	第二	第三	合计	第一	第二	第三	合计					

Figure 16. GDP and utilised FDI of Huaqiao in 2002

分镇生产总值

	巴城	周市	陆家	花桥
地区生产总值合计	862334	1053409	880004	912334
第一产业	25843	9720	2132	5407
第二产业	417388	706147	598865	381465
工业	395483	679772	586014	312155
建筑业	21905	26375	12851	69310

Figure 17. GDP of Huaqiao in 2010

Source:

Huaqiao Town Gazetteer Compilation Committee (2011). Huaqiao Town Chronicle (1995-2006). Yangzhou: Guangling Press. (in Chinese).

(12) The twelfth economic figure appears in Section 4.2.1 (Lines 840-843) in the sentence: construction and operation were unified under

Shanghai Metro Group, while Kunshan's investment of USD 263.2 million in construction and rolling stock procurement enabled the integration of HQIBH into Shanghai's transit and cross-regional workforce mobility system (Guo and Wu 2019).

The investment figure is derived from Guo and Wu (2019), who report that Kunshan financed the cross-boundary extension project and purchased additional metro rolling stock, while project construction was jointly undertaken by the Shanghai Metro Line 11 Development Company and Kunshan Rail Transit Investment Company. According to the source, Kunshan's total investment amounted to RMB 1.7 billion. Using the average 2012 exchange rate of RMB 6.46 per US dollar, this is equivalent to approximately USD 263.2 million. The manuscript reports this converted figure to facilitate comparison with other financial indicators presented throughout the study and ensure consistency in the presentation of economic data.

Source:

Guo L, Wu W (2019). A study on spatial planning mechanism in the peripheral cross-border areas of megacities from the perspective of spatial governance. Urban Plan Forum 6:8-14. (in Chinese)

(13) The thirteenth economic figure appears in Section 4.2.1 (Lines 847-850) in the sentence: Simultaneously, according to the Kunshan Yearbook, real estate investment in HQIBH increased from USD 930.8 million in 2013 to USD 1,046.7 billion in 2019.

The real estate investment data are derived from the *Kunshan Yearbook 2020 and Kunshan Yearbook 2014*. The original figures were reported as RMB 5,764.40 million in 2013 and RMB 7,211.50 million in 2019 (Figure 18, Figure 19). These amounts were converted into US dollars using the official annual average exchange rates for the corresponding years (RMB 6.1932 per US dollar in 2013 and RMB 6.8985 per US dollar in 2019), resulting in values of approximately USD 921 million and USD 1.19 billion respectively. During the data verification process, the conversion calculations were carefully rechecked and confirmed. The revised manuscript has been updated to report these verified figures consistently throughout the text.

分区镇全社会固定资产投资完成额（2013年）

单位：万元

项目	Item	全市 Whole Municipality	昆山开发区 Kunshan Development Zone	昆山高新区 Kunshan Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone	花桥经济 开发区 Huaqiao Economic Development Zone
电力、煤气及水的生产和供应业	Power, Gas and Water Production and Supply	21292	7365	320	
建筑业	Construction				
交通运输、仓储和邮政业	Transportation, Logistics and Postal	189709	35027	20420	35463
信息传输、软件和信息技术服务业	Information Transmission, Computer Services and Software Industries	103809			57153
批发和零售业	Wholesale and Retail Trade Services	54003	15075		10173
住宿和餐饮业	Accommodation and Catering Services	72691	5950	21016	10960
金融业	Financial Industries	19873	17073		
房地产业	Real Estate	3198516	610119	476376	576440
租赁和商务服务业	Leasing and Business Services	413678	143381	46630	174997
科学研究和技术服务业	Scientific Research and Technical Services	14442		2600	4349
水利、环境和公共设施管理业	Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities Management	1119527	100287	536240	164729
居民服务和其他服务业	Community Service and Other Services	3969			
教育	Education	103706	9753	59964	2800
卫生和社会工作	Health Care and Social Work	26552		16160	
文化、体育和娱乐业	Culture, Sports and Entertainment	35908	5900	8600	
公共管理和社会组织	Public Administration and Social Organizations	29652	15289	3950	950

Figure 18. Real estate investment of Huaqiao in 2013

分区镇房地产开发基本情况（2019 年）

指标	企业个数	投资完成额	房屋施工面积	其中： 新开工面积
全 市	252	3897086	28839105	4014992
昆山开发区	52	853140	5400615	1150851
昆山高新区	45	739106	4090671	482804
花桥经济开发区	36	721150	6067081	574576
张浦镇	13	187502	953436	297529
周市镇	23	314371	1815639	278463
陆家镇	12	194021	760211	426489
巴城镇	22	331142	3312953	215701
千灯镇	16	250570	1999457	273001
淀山湖镇	15	104422	668123	2183
周庄镇	6	97758	380039	168961
锦溪镇	12	103804	1156608	113724

Figure 19. Real estate investment of Huaqiao in 2019