

Statistical Communiqué on the National Economic and Social Development of Hunan Province in 2024^[1]

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Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Hunan
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The year 2024 is a pivotal year for achieving the goals and tasks set out in the 14th Five-Year Plan. Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, Hunan Province fully implemented the guiding principles of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Second and Third Plenary Sessions of the 20th CPC Central Committee, and earnestly carried out the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Underpinned by the “Three Hubs and Four Missions” blueprint, the province focused on advancing the “Ten Coordinated Tasks” and vigorously carrying out the “Eight Major Actions”. As a result, the province’s economy remained generally stable, with steady progress, improved structure, and enhanced quality. In doing so, the province achieved high-quality development outcomes characterized by resilience in the face of challenges and progress amid stability, while faithfully fulfilling its responsibility as a major economic province.

I. General Outlook

According to the unified accounting results of regional gross domestic product (GDP), Hunan’s GDP^[2] in 2024 reached 5,323.10 billion yuan, up by 4.8 percent over the previous year. Of this total, the value added of the primary industry was 489.97 billion yuan, up by 3.0 percent; that of the secondary industry was 1,953.46 billion yuan, up by 5.7 percent; and that of the tertiary industry was 2,879.67 billion yuan, up by 4.5 percent. The per capita GDP in 2024 stood at 81,225 yuan, up by 5.3 percent over the previous year.

The ratio of the three-industry structure was 9.2:36.7:54.1. The value added of the industrial sector grew by 6.6 percent compared to the previous year, accounting for 29.3 percent of the regional GDP; the value added of high-tech industries increased by 6.3 percent, accounting for 16.2 percent of the regional GDP. The contribution rates of the value added of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries to economic growth were 6.4 percent, 44.0 percent, and 49.6 percent, respectively. Among them, the industrial sector contributed 41.5 percent to economic growth, while the producer services sector contributed 25.9 percent.

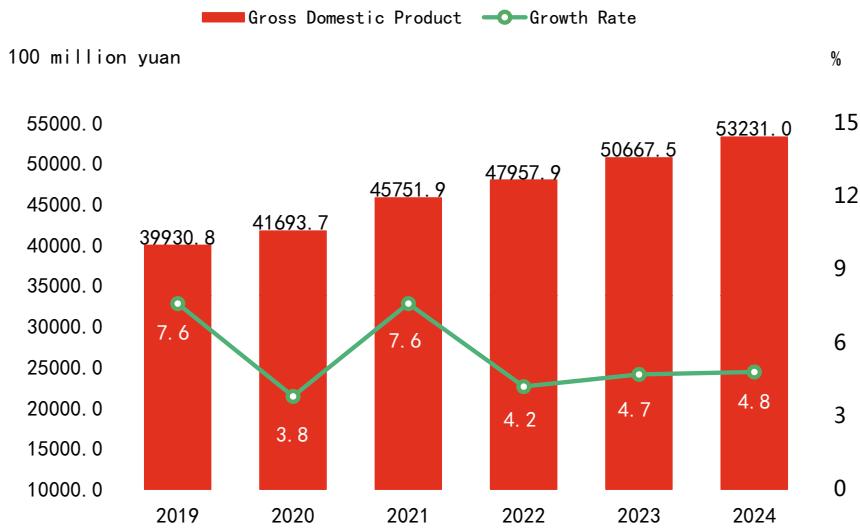


Figure 1 Gross Domestic Product and Growth Rates 2019-2024

In terms of regional performance, the Chang-Zhu-Tan area^[3] achieved a GDP of 2,212.83 billion yuan, up by 5.2 percent over the previous year; the southern Hunan area recorded a GDP of 1,051.21 billion yuan, up by 5.4 percent; the western Hunan area reached a GDP of 894.67 billion yuan, up by 4.7 percent; and the Dongting Lake area reported a GDP of 1,312.41 billion yuan, up by 4.0 percent.

II. Agriculture

The total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery in 2024 reached 871.57 billion yuan, up by 3.3 percent over the previous year. The sown area of grain crops was 4,773.4 thousand hectares, an increase of 9.9 thousand hectares, up by 0.2 percent compared with that in 2023. Of this total, the sown area of summer grains was 113.9 thousand hectares, an increase of 0.5 thousand hectares, up by 0.5 percent; the sown area of early rice was 1,210.9 thousand hectares, an increase of 6.1 thousand hectares, up by 0.5 percent; and the sown area of autumn grains was 3,448.6 thousand hectares, an increase of 3.3 thousand hectares, up by 0.1 percent. Within the autumn grain category, the sown area of mid-season rice and single-season late rice was 1,479.1 thousand hectares, a decrease of 2.6 thousand hectares, down by 0.2 percent; the sown area of double-cropping late rice was 1,269.9 thousand hectares, an increase of 9.5 thousand hectares, up by 0.7 percent. The total output of grain in 2024 was 30.781 million tons, an increase of 0.101 million tons, up by 0.3 percent. Of this total, the output of summer grain was 0.458 million tons, a decrease of 0.003 million tons, down by 0.7 percent; that of early rice was 7.329 million tons, a decrease of 0.103 million tons, down by 1.4 percent; and that of autumn grain was 22.994 million tons, an increase of 0.207 million tons, up by 0.9 percent.

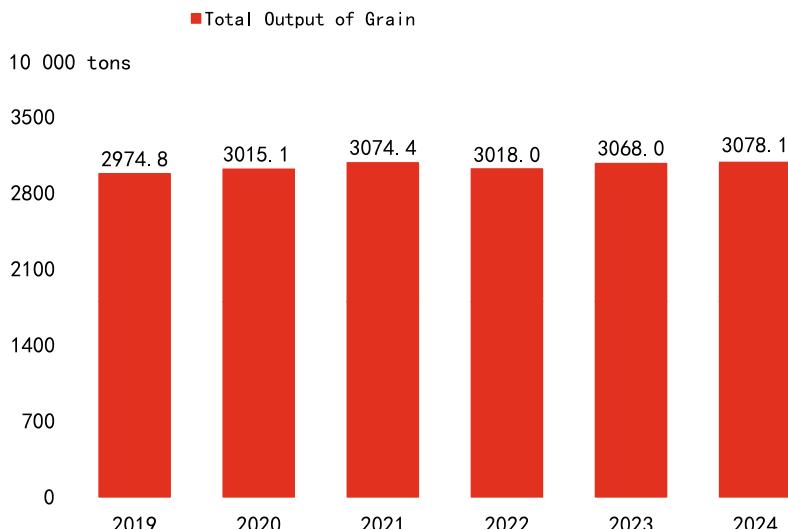


Figure 2 Total Output of Grain 2019-2024

In 2024, the total sown area of cotton was 60.73 thousand hectares, up by 8.7 percent over the previous year; the sown area of sugar crops was 7.60 thousand hectares, up by 0.6 percent; and the sown area of oil-bearing crops was 1,641.04 thousand hectares, up by 1.6 percent. The output of cotton in 2024 was 84,000 tons, up by 10.2 percent over the previous year; that of oil-bearing crops was 3.022 million tons, up by 3.1 percent; that of flue-cured tobacco was 206,000 tons, down by 4.8 percent; and that of tea was 287,000 tons, up by 4.0 percent.

The total output of pork, beef, mutton, and poultry in 2024 was 5.732 million tons, down by 1.1 percent over the previous year. Of this total, the output of pork was 4.552 million tons, down by 1.4 percent; that of beef was 213,000 tons, up by 4.4 percent; that of mutton was 146,000 tons, down by 13.6 percent; and that of poultry was 821,000 tons, up by 1.9 percent. At the end of 2024, the stock of pigs stood at 36.526 million, down by 5.4 percent compared with that at the end of 2023. Of this total, the stock of breeding sows was 3.333 million, down by 4.8 percent. The stock of cattle was 3.186 million, down by 22.4 percent; that of sheep was 6.525 million, down by 13.3 percent; and that of poultry was 343.877 million, down by 6.7 percent. In 2024, 60.160 million pigs were slaughtered, down by 4.3 percent over the previous year; 1.738 million cattle were slaughtered, up by 1.4 percent; 8.681 million sheep were slaughtered, down by 14.7 percent; and 569.474 million poultry were slaughtered, up by 2.0 percent. The total output of eggs reached 1.252 million tons, up by 4.7 percent; the output of milk was 85,000 tons, up by 9.2 percent; and the output of aquatic products was 2.991 million tons, up by 4.6 percent.

In 2024, 3.35 million mu of high-standard farmland were constructed, including 1.47 million mu of newly developed farmland and 1.88 million mu upgraded for quality improvement. A total investment of 65.62 billion yuan was made in various water conservancy projects. At the end of 2024, the total agricultural machinery power reached 69.325 million kilowatts, up by 1.4 percent compared to the end of the previous year.

III. Industry and Construction

In 2024, the value added of industrial enterprises above designated size^[4] increased by 7.3 percent over

the previous year. Among them, the value added of private enterprises grew by 8.0 percent, accounting for 65.6 percent of the total value added of industrial enterprises above designated size. The value added of high-tech manufacturing industry^[5] increased by 13.7 percent, contributing 14.1 percent to the total, while that of equipment manufacturing industry^[6] rose by 8.4 percent, accounting for 32.3 percent of the total. The industrial value added of industrial parks at the provincial level and above grew by 9.5 percent, accounting for 71.0 percent of the total. The value added of the six high energy-consuming industries increased by 8.4 percent, contributing 29.6 percent of the total. By region, the value added of industries above designated size increased by 9.6 percent in the Chang-Zhu-Tan area, 8.3 percent in southern Hunan, 8.0 percent in western Hunan, and 5.2 percent in the Dongting Lake area.

For major products produced by industrial enterprises above designated size throughout 2024, the output of rice was 11.540 million tons, down by 10.5 percent over the previous year; feed output was 18.613 million tons, up by 0.9 percent; crude oil processing amounted to 8.755 million tons, down by 3.1 percent; cement output totaled 72.527 million tons, down by 11.9 percent; output of steel products reached 30.668 million tons, down by 0.7 percent; output of ten kinds of non-ferrous metals totaled 2.195 million tons, down by 8.2 percent; concrete machinery production was 31,000 sets, down by 3.8 percent; automobile output reached 1.244 million units, up by 30.4 percent; and electricity generation totaled 175.80 billion kilowatt-hours (kW·h), up by 2.3 percent.

Table 1 Output of Major Industrial Products and Growth Rates of Industrial Enterprises Above Designated Size in 2024

Products	Unit	Output	Increase over 2023 (%)
Raw coal	10 000 tons	910.1	-3.9
Crude salt	10 000 tons	339.8	0.1
Rice	10 000 tons	1154.0	-10.5
Feed	10 000 tons	1861.3	0.9
Refined edible vegetable oil	10 000 tons	196.7	-3.9
Cigarettes	100 million pieces	1691.4	1.4
Machine-made paper & paperboard (excluding processing of purchased raw paper)	10 000 tons	369.4	2.3
Crude oil processing volume	10 000 tons	875.5	-3.1
Sulfuric acid (100%)	10 000 tons	179.7	-10.6
Caustic soda (100%)	10 000 tons	67.5	1.4
Synthetic ammonia (anhydrous)	10 000 tons	62.8	4.7
Chemical fertilizer (100%)	10 000 tons	44.6	-18.7

Table 1 continued

Products	Unit	Output	Increase over 2023 (%)
Cement	10 000 tons	7252.7	-11.9
Plate glass	10 000 weight cases	5747.5	32.1
Crude steel	10 000 tons	2093.1	-3.6
Steel products	10 000 tons	3066.8	-0.7
Ten kinds of nonferrous metals	10 000 tons	219.5	-8.2
Silver (ingots)	tons	5181.6	10.4
Cranes	10 000 tons	102.2	-22.9
Concrete machinery	10 000 sets	3.1	-3.8
Construction machinery	10 000 sets	8.7	-10.3
Automobile	10 000 units	124.4	30.4
Of which: Basic passenger vehicles (sedans)	10 000 units	56.1	29.9
SUVs	10 000 units	43.5	16.7
New energy vehicles	10 000 units	77.1	38.3
Urban rail vehicles	units	1071.0	9.2
Generating units (equipment)	10 000 kilowatts	1450.5	-3.6
AC motors	10 000 kilowatts	2060.9	4.1
Transformers	10 000 kilovolt amperes	24197.9	30.7
Electricity generation	100 million kW·h	1758.0	2.3
Of which: Thermal power	100 million kW·h	1033.8	-8.0
Hydropower	100 million kW·h	456.2	30.9

In 2024, the total profits made by industrial enterprises above designated size amounted to 218.95 billion yuan, up by 5.7 percent over the previous year. By ownership type, state-controlled enterprises realized a total profit of 51.19 billion yuan, down by 4.6 percent; collectively controlled enterprises earned 2.88 billion yuan, up by 12.5 percent; privately controlled enterprises made 150.25 billion yuan, up by 8.1 percent; and enterprises funded by foreign investors and investors from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan generated 14.46 billion yuan, up by 18.9 percent. Among the top five industries in terms of total profits, the computer, communication, and other electronic equipment manufacturing industry recorded profits of 19.69 billion yuan, up by 19.8 percent; the

tobacco products industry earned 16.67 billion yuan, up by 6.6 percent; the chemical raw materials and chemical products manufacturing earned 15.92 billion yuan, down by 3.5 percent; non-metallic mineral products industry generated 15.13 billion yuan, unchanged from the previous year; and electricity and heat production and supply industry earned 12.84 billion yuan, up by 16.3 percent. The cost for per-hundred-yuan operating revenue of the industrial enterprises above designated size was 82.30 yuan, with a profit margin of 5.28 percent. By the end of 2024, the asset-liability ratio of industrial enterprises above designated size stood at 53.8 percent.

The value added of the construction industry in 2024 amounted to 400.70 billion yuan, up by 3.4 percent over the previous year. The total profits of general contracting and specialized contracting construction enterprises with certified qualifications reached 37.35 billion yuan, down by 0.7 percent. The total floor area under construction for buildings was 781.028 million square meters, up by 1.9 percent, while the floor area completed was 222.145 million square meters, down by 13.2 percent.

IV. Service Sector

In 2024, the value added of the wholesale and retail trade reached 578.97 billion yuan, up by 5.8 percent over the previous year; that of transport, storage, and postal services was 253.16 billion yuan, up by 5.4 percent; that of hotels and catering services was 126.62 billion yuan, up by 7.4 percent; that of financial services was 259.94 billion yuan, up by 2.9 percent; that of real estate was 280.96 billion yuan, down by 2.1 percent; that of information transmission, software, and information technology services was 158.81 billion yuan, up by 10.3 percent; and that of leasing and business services was 206.20 billion yuan, up by 6.6 percent. The operating revenue of service enterprises above designated size^[7] grew by 6.9 percent over the previous year, while total profits declined by 3.6 percent.

The total converted turnover of passenger and freight traffic in 2024 reached 416.05 billion ton-kilometers, up by 2.3 percent over the previous year. The turnover of freight traffic^[8] was 311.60 billion ton-kilometers, up by 1.9 percent. Of which, the turnover handled by railways was 88.74 billion ton-kilometers, down by 12.6 percent; and by highways, it was 164.31 billion ton-kilometers, up by 4.4 percent. The turnover of passenger traffic reached 151.06 billion person-kilometers, up by 6.2 percent over the previous year. Of which, the turnover handled by railways was 99.91 billion person-kilometers, up by 3.2 percent; by highways^[9], it was 26.52 billion person-kilometers, up by 6.6 percent; and by civil aviation, it was 24.42 billion person-kilometers, up by 20.1 percent.

By the end of 2024, the total mileage of highways open to traffic reached 243,000 kilometers, up by 0.3 percent compared with that at the end of 2023. Of which, the operating mileage of expressways was 8,197.5 kilometers, with 667.9 kilometers of new expressways added. The operating mileage of railways stood at 6,079.0 kilometers, unchanged from the previous year, including 2,501.0 kilometers of high-speed railways. The total number of motor vehicles for civilian use reached 12.145 million, up by 4.9 percent, with 11.322 million being private cars, up by 5.1 percent. The total number of cars for civilian use was 6.735 million, up by 4.4 percent.

Table 2 Freight and Passenger Traffic by All Means of Transportation and Growth Rates in 2024

Indicators	Unit	Absolute Value	Increase over 2023 (%)
Total freight traffic	10 000 tons	238978.0	4.2
Of which: Railways	10 000 tons	5472.3	7.5
Highways	10 000 tons	208491.8	3.9
Waterways	10 000 tons	23855.1	4.9
Civil aviation	10 000 tons	11.0	20.6
Pipelines	10 000 tons	1147.9	24.1
Total passenger traffic	10 000 persons	85521.2	3.8
Of which: Railways	10 000 persons	18765.7	6.9
Highways	10 000 persons	63503.1	2.4
Waterways	10 000 persons	1507.1	11.0
Civil aviation	10 000 persons	1745.3	15.6

In 2024, the business volume of postal services^[10] totaled 50.24 billion standard units, up by 24.8 percent over the previous year. The business volume of telecommunication services^[11] totaled 77.87 billion yuan, up by 19.4 percent. By the end of 2024, the number of fixed-line telephone subscribers was 5.404 million, down by 1.5 percent; the number of mobile phone subscribers totaled 80.422 million, up by 4.0 percent; and the number of broadband Internet subscribers was 29.272 million, up by 6.7 percent.

In 2024, the number of domestic tourist visits reached 738.549 million, up by 12.5 percent over the previous year, while inbound tourist arrivals reached 3.225 million, an increase of 187.7 percent. Total expenditure of tourists amounted to 1,065.38 billion yuan, up by 11.4 percent, of which domestic tourists spent 1,053.89 billion yuan, an increase of 10.4 percent, and inbound tourists spent 1.62 billion US dollars, up by 456.5 percent.

V. Investment in Fixed Assets

In 2024, the investment in fixed assets (excluding rural households) increased by 2.8 percent over the previous year^[12]. Of which, private investment^[13] grew by 4.0 percent. By ownership, state-owned investment decreased by 22.2 percent, while non-state-owned investment increased by 8.8 percent. By investment focus, investment in livelihood projects fell by 9.6 percent, investment in ecological environment grew by 31.2 percent, investment in infrastructure^[14] increased by 5.9 percent, investment in high-tech industries^[15] grew by 7.4 percent, and investment in industrial technological transformation increased by 5.9 percent. By region, investment in the Chang-Zhu-Tan area rose by 3.6 percent, in southern Hunan up by 6.7 percent, in western Hunan grew by 4.4 percent, and in the Dongting Lake area decreased by 3.1 percent.

Table 3 continued

In 2024, the investment in real estate development totaled 335.06 billion yuan, down by 13.0 percent over the previous year^[16]. Of which, investment in residential buildings reached 277.96 billion yuan, down by 11.5 percent. The floor area of newly built commercial housing sold^[17] was 47.192 million square meters, a decrease of 16.1 percent, of which the floor area of residential housing sold was 40.882 million square meters, down by 19.7 percent. The total sales of commercial housing reached 290.88 billion yuan, a decrease of 21.1 percent, with residential housing sales amounting to 246.85 billion yuan, down by 25.0 percent. At the end of 2024, the floor area of newly built commercial housing available for sale was 19.205 million square meters, of which residential housing available for sale was 12.135 million square meters.

Table 3 Growth Rate of Investment in Fixed Assets in 2024

Indicators	Increase over 2023 (%)
Fixed Assets Investment (Excluding Rural Households)	2.8
Primary Industry	-10.5
Secondary Industry	9.4
Of which: Mining Industry	9.2
Manufacturing Industry	9.5
Production and Supply of Electricity, Heat, Gas and Water	9.9
Construction Industry	-30.0
Tertiary Industry	-1.8
Of which: Transportation, Warehousing and Postal Service	-0.1
Information Transmission, Software and IT Service	-10.6
Wholesale and Retail Sale	-3.3
Hotels and Catering Service	31.1
Financial Industry	8.2
Real Estate ^[18]	-13.3
Leasing and Commercial Service	6.6
Scientific Research and Technological Service	7.4
Management of Water Conservancy, Environment and Public Facilities	15.2
Residents Service, Repair and Other Services	-25.7
Education	-1.3
Sanitation and Social Work	-13.0
Culture, Sport and Entertainment	-9.1
Public Management, Social Security and Social Organization	-7.1

VI. Domestic Trade and Prices

In 2024, the total retail sales of consumer goods^[19] amounted to 2,046.39 billion yuan, up by 5.4 percent over the previous year. By operating area, retail sales of consumer goods in urban areas reached 1,759.92 billion yuan, up by 5.3 percent, and in rural areas, 286.47 billion yuan, up by 6.1 percent. By consumption type, retail sales of commodities totaled 1,770.18 billion yuan, up by 5.1 percent, and catering revenue reached 276.21 billion yuan, up by 7.5 percent. By region, the total retail sales of consumer goods in the Chang-Zhu-Tan area amounted to 788.63 billion yuan, up by 4.7 percent; in southern Hunan, 408.84 billion yuan, up by 6.6 percent; in western Hunan, 398.17 billion yuan, up by 5.3 percent; and in the Dongting Lake area, 513.05 billion yuan, up by 5.8 percent.

Of the total retail sales of commodities by enterprises above designated size, the retail sales of grain, oil, and food increased by 7.8 percent over the previous year; tobacco and liquor up by 14.3 percent; household appliances and audiovisual equipment up by 11.5 percent; traditional Chinese and western medicines up by 9.6 percent; communication equipment up by 16.8 percent; petroleum and petroleum products up by 6.3 percent; and motor vehicles up by 6.0 percent. For green and smart products, the retail sales of wearable smart devices increased by 20.9 percent; smartphones up by 52.6 percent; and new energy vehicles up by 58.0 percent.

In 2024, the online retail sales of physical goods^[20] increased by 5.9 percent over the previous year, accounting for 13.2 percent of the total retail sales of consumer goods.

The consumer prices in 2024 rose by 0.5 percent over the previous year, with both urban and rural areas recording an increase of 0.5 percent. The producer prices for industrial products decreased by 0.7 percent, and the purchasing prices for industrial producers fell by 2.4 percent. The producer prices for agricultural products increased by 3.3 percent.

Table 4 Changes in Consumer Prices Compared to the Previous Year in 2024

Indicators	Change (%)	By Urban-Rural Division	
		Urban	Rural
Consumer prices	0.5	0.5	0.5
Of which: Food, tobacco and liquor	0.4	0.3	0.8
Clothing	0.8	0.9	0.7
Housing	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Household goods and services	0.6	0.4	1.3
Transportation and communication	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2
Education, culture and entertainment	1.7	2.0	0.7
Health care and medical services	1.5	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.1	3.8	5.0

VII. Foreign Economic Relations

The total import and export volume^[21] in 2024 reached 563.66 billion yuan, down by 8.7 percent over that of the previous year. Of this, exports totaled 334.48 billion yuan, down by 16.6 percent, while imports amounted to 229.18 billion yuan, up by 5.9 percent. By trade type, exports from general trade were valued at 272.86 billion yuan, down by 21.2 percent, while those from processing trade reached 44.66 billion yuan, up by 10.2 percent. Among key export products, the export value of electromechanical products was 183.83 billion yuan, down by 4.2 percent, and that of high-tech products was 57.13 billion yuan, up by 3.4 percent. By export destination, goods exported to the United States were valued at 31.46 billion yuan, down by 30.1 percent; to Hong Kong, 46.30 billion yuan, down by 13.7 percent; to the European Union^[22], 32.61 billion yuan, down by 8.3 percent; to ASEAN countries, 59.94 billion yuan, down by 21.3 percent; and to countries involved in the Belt and Road Initiative^[23], 187.94 billion yuan, down by 16.0 percent.

Table 5 Total Import and Export Volume and Growth Rate in 2024

Indicators	Absolute Value (100 million yuan)	Increase over 2023 (%)
Total value of imports and exports	5636.6	-8.7
Exports	3344.8	-16.6
By trade type		
Of which: General trade	2728.6	-21.2
Processing trade	446.6	10.2
By key products		
Of which: Mechanical and electrical products	1838.3	-4.2
High & new technology products	571.3	3.4
Agricultural products	234.8	7.9
Imports	2291.8	5.9
By trade type		
Of which: General trade	1578.8	5.5
Processing trade	298.3	2.8
By key products		
Of which: Mechanical and electrical products	632.7	8.7
High & new technology products	510.0	11.7
Agricultural products	303.8	-14.8

The foreign direct investment actually utilized in 2024 totaled 1.07 billion US dollars, down by 25.8 percent over the previous year. Of which, the amount used in the primary industry totaled 4 million US dollars, down by 73.7 percent; the amount used in the secondary industry totaled 690 million US dollars, up by 44.9 percent; and the amount used in the tertiary industry totaled 370 million US dollars, down by 61.0 percent. One new Fortune Global 500 enterprise was introduced. A total of 1,596 domestic projects from outside the province, each with an investment of over 200 million yuan, were attracted.

The value of newly signed contracts for contracted foreign projects throughout the year amounted to 3.51 billion US dollars, with a completed turnover of 2.57 billion US dollars. A total of 6,000 laborers of various types were dispatched abroad. Newly signed contracts by the Chinese side for outbound direct investment amounted to 3.23 billion US dollars, up by 61.2 percent, while actual investment totaled 2.38 billion US dollars, up by 7.0 percent.

VIII. Finance

The local general public budget revenue in 2024 amounted to 344.89 billion yuan, up by 2.6 percent over the previous year. Of this total, the tax revenue totaled 214.27 billion yuan, down by 3.0 percent, while the non-tax revenue reached 130.62 billion yuan, up by 13.4 percent. Within tax revenue, domestic value-added tax was 76.77 billion yuan, down by 6.9 percent, whereas corporate income tax amounted to 23.62 billion yuan, up by 4.6 percent. The general public budget expenditure reached 953.38 billion yuan, down by 0.5 percent over the previous year. Of this total, education expenditure was 160.08 billion yuan, up by 1.4 percent; social security and employment expenditure reached 166.78 billion yuan, up by 7.2 percent; health expenditure was 83.24 billion yuan, down by 4.2 percent; science and technology expenditure was 31.82 billion yuan, up by 1.3 percent; and housing security expenditure was 24.03 billion yuan, down by 9.0 percent.

Table 6 Local General Public Budget Revenue and Expenditure and Growth Rates in 2024

Indicators	Absolute Value (100 million yuan)	Increase over 2023 (%)
Local general public budget revenue	3448.9	2.6
Of which: Tax revenue	2142.7	-3.0
Domestic VAT	767.7	-6.9
Corporate income tax	236.2	4.6
Non-tax	1306.2	13.4
General public budget expenditure	9533.8	-0.5
Of which: general public services	789.4	-2.8
Education	1600.8	1.4

Table 6 continued

Indicators	Absolute Value (100 million yuan)	Increase over 2023 (%)
Science and Technology	318.2	1.3
Culture, Sports and Media	144.8	1.7
Social Security and Employment	1667.8	7.2
Health Care	832.4	-4.2
Energy saving and environmental protection	204.2	19.8
Urban and rural communities	1023.4	-15.9
Agriculture, forestry and water	1168.2	9.4
House security	240.3	-9.0

At the end of 2024, the total savings deposits in Renminbi and foreign currencies in all financial institutions reached 8,235.16 billion yuan, up by 6.0 percent over the end of 2023. Of this, household deposits amounted to 5,167.33 billion yuan, up by 10.4 percent, while non-financial enterprise deposits were 1,454.03 billion yuan, up by 1.1 percent. The total loans in Renminbi and foreign currencies reached 7,437.71 billion yuan, an increase of 7.2 percent. Of this total, household loans stood at 2,340.34 billion yuan, up by 2.1 percent, while loans to non-financial enterprises and government institutions reached 5,042.69 billion yuan, up by 9.3 percent.

Table 7 Savings Deposits and Loans in RMB and Foreign Currencies in All Financial Institutions and Growth Rates at the End of 2024

Indicators	Year-end figure (100 million yuan)	Increase over 2023 (%)
Savings deposit	82351.6	6.0
Of which: Domestic deposits	82277.6	6.0
[#] Household deposits	51673.3	10.4
Demand deposits	13821.1	5.9
Time and other deposits	37852.2	12.1
Non-financial enterprises	14540.3	1.1
Demand deposits	5723.1	-3.8
Time and other deposits	8817.2	4.6
Non-banking financial institutions	4388.4	-6.5

Table 7 continued

Indicators	Year-end figure (100 million yuan)	Increase over 2023 (%)
Overseas deposits	74.0	-8.0
Loans	74377.1	7.2
Of which: Domestic loans	74223.1	7.1
# Households	23403.4	2.1
Short-term loans	6916.2	5.8
Medium- and long-term loans	16487.2	0.6
Non-financial enterprises and government organizations	50426.9	9.3
Short-term loans	9503.5	9.2
Medium- and long-term loans	36875.5	8.8
Overseas loans	154.0	67.6

By the end of 2024, there were 146 listed companies in the province, with total direct financing of 364.99 billion yuan for the year, down by 9.8 percent from 2023. The total market value of A-share listed companies reached 1,559.21 billion yuan, up by 2.4 percent. Securities company branches (including branch offices and business outlets) numbered 419, a decrease of 11. The annual securities trading volume reached 20,942.55 billion yuan, up by 13.0 percent. There were two futures companies in the province, unchanged from the previous year, and the total transaction value reached 5,000.94 billion yuan, up by 1.3 percent.

The revenue from original insurance premium received by insurance companies^[24] totaled 183.62 billion yuan in 2024, up by 3.6 percent over the previous year. Of this total, revenue from life insurance premium amounted to 99.02 billion yuan, up by 5.4 percent; from health insurance premium totaled 31.91 billion yuan, down by 3.2 percent; from personal accident insurance premium was 3.42 billion yuan, down by 0.03 percent; and from property insurance premium amounted to 49.27 billion yuan, up by 5.0 percent. The original insurance indemnity payments totaled 81.44 billion yuan, up by 17.4 percent.

IX. Science & Technology and Education

By the end of 2024, there were 128 regular higher education institutions. Graduate education produced 34,000 graduates, while 471,000 students graduated from regular higher education, 236,000 from secondary vocational education^[25], 475,000 from regular senior high schools, 897,000 from junior high schools, and 939,000 from primary schools. The number of children in kindergartens totaled 1.581 million, down by 13.9 percent over the previous year. The enrollment rate for school-age children in primary schools^[26] reached 100 percent. There were 8,948 private schools of various types, with a total student population of 2.024 million. National scholarships

and grants amounting to 1.69 billion yuan were distributed to undergraduate and junior college students, benefiting 815,000 students. National grants totaling 480 million yuan were provided to 482,000 secondary vocational students. A total of 11.55 billion yuan was allocated to support compulsory education, and 530 million yuan was disbursed as national grants to support students in regular senior high schools.

Table 8 Numbers of Enrolled Students, Students in School, and Graduates by Education Level and Growth Rates in 2024

Indicators	Enrolled Students		Student in School		Graduates	
	Absolute Value (10 000 persons)	Increase over 2023 (%)	Absolute Value (10 000 persons)	Increase over 2023 (%)	Absolute Value (10 000 persons)	Increase over 2023 (%)
Graduate education	4.2	5.0	13.1	5.2	3.4	6.3
Regular higher education	59.0	3.2	187.8	5.6	47.1	1.7
Adult higher education	14.9	-55.2	55.8	-22.2	30.2	10.6
Secondary vocational education	23.8	3.3	66.3	-5.8	23.6	3.8
Regular senior high schools	53.8	7.1	152.2	3.3	47.5	7.8
Junior high schools	94.1	4.7	275.3	1.7	89.7	8.4
Primary schools	71.8	-15.0	496.8	-4.2	93.9	5.0
Special education	0.8	-5.0	5.0	-3.7	0.9	4.9

By the end of 2024, there were 12 national engineering research centers (engineering laboratories), 442 provincial-level engineering research centers (engineering laboratories), and 42 national-local joint engineering research centers (engineering laboratories). The number of nationally recognized enterprise technology centers reached 78. Additionally, there were 14 national engineering technology research centers and 798 provincial engineering technology research centers. There were 36 national key laboratories and 387 provincial key laboratories. A total of 36,992 technology contracts were signed, with a transaction value of 480.19 billion yuan. A total of 885 scientific and technological achievements were registered. The number of patents granted was 72,376, down by 3.4 percent over the previous year. Of which, 23,593 were invention patents, up by 17.2 percent. Patents granted to industrial enterprises, higher education institutions, and scientific research units totaled 50,804, 9,709, and 790, respectively.

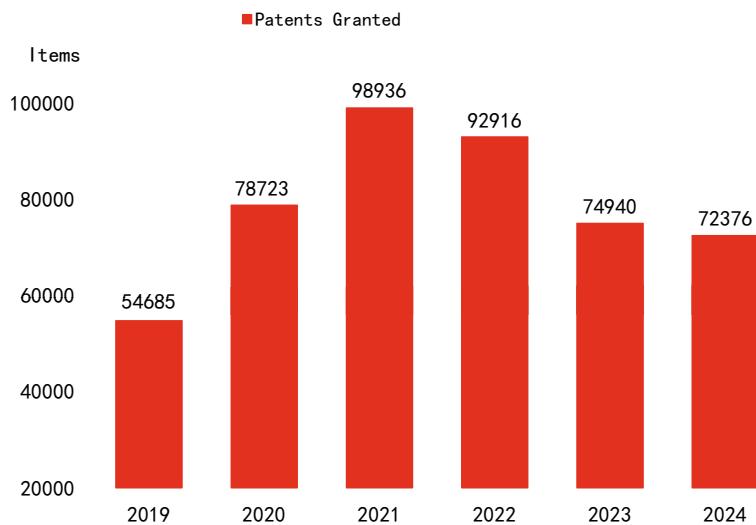


Figure 3 Number of Patents Granted 2019-2024

By the end of 2024, there were 1,905 testing and inspection institutions, including 25 national product quality supervision and inspection centers, and 104 statutory metrology verification institutions. A total of 1,977 special equipment manufacturers operated, managing 636,000 units of special equipment. The compliance rate for periodic spot checks on key industrial products reached 90.1 percent. The province participated in the development of 3 international standards and 251 national standards, and organized the formulation of 253 local standards. A total of 1,446 maps were publicly published, Map World online map service recorded 938,000 user visits, and 824,000 geospatial data products were provided.

X. Culture, Public Health and Sports

By the end of 2024, there were 586 art performance troupes, 150 mass art centers and cultural centers, 150 public libraries, and 201 museums and memorial halls. A total of 108 radio and television stations (broadcasting institutions) were in operation. The number of cable television subscribers reached 5.984 million. The comprehensive population coverage rates for radio and television broadcasting were 99.44 percent and 99.78 percent, respectively. There were 137 institutions designated for the protection of items on the national intangible cultural heritage list and 664 institutions at the provincial level. In terms of publications, 13,103 book titles, 235 journal titles, and 44 newspaper titles were published, with total print runs of 650 million copies, 70 million copies, and 490 million copies, respectively.

By the end of 2024, there were 57,650 healthcare institutions in Hunan. Among them, there were 1,762 hospitals, 138 maternal and child health centers, 62 specialized disease prevention and treatment centers, 1,998 township health centers, 1,102 community health service centers, 14,820 clinics, and 35,521 village clinics. The number of medical technical personnel totaled 567,000, down by 0.6 percent from the previous year. Among them, there were 223,000 licensed doctors and licensed assistant doctors, and 264,000 registered nurses. Hospitals had 387,000 beds, a decrease of 0.8 percent, while township health centers had 104,000 beds, a decrease of 1.3

percent.

A total of 3,555 public fitness activities were carried out across the province. Rural fitness programs were newly implemented in 430 administrative villages. Athletes from the province won 50 national championships throughout 2024. The number of sports venues reached 211,020, including 324 gymnasiums, 7,689 sports fields, 1,624 swimming pools, and 6,958 various training rooms.

XI. Population, Resident Income and Consumption, and Social Security

By the end of 2024, the permanent population of Hunan Province was 65.39 million. Of this total, urban permanent residents numbered 40.59 million, with an urbanization rate of 62.07 percent, an increase of 0.91 percentage points over the previous year. The number of births in 2024 was 386,000, with a birth rate of 5.89 per thousand; the number of deaths was 585,000, with a death rate of 8.93 per thousand; and the natural population growth rate was -3.04 per thousand. The population aged 0-15 (under the age of 16) accounted for 18.06 percent of the permanent population, a decrease of 0.78 percentage points; the population aged 16-59 (under the age of 60) accounted for 58.45 percent, a decrease of 0.48 percentage points; and the population aged 60 and above accounted for 23.49 percent, up by 1.26 percentage points.

Table 9 Permanent Population and its Composition by the End of 2024

Indicators	Population at Year-end (10 000 persons)	Proportion (%)
Resident Population	6539	100
Of which: Urban	4059	62.07
Country	2480	37.93
Of which: Male	3346	51.17
Female	3193	48.83
Of which: Age 0-15(including under 16 years) ^[27]	1181	18.06
Age 16-59 (including under 60 years)	3822	58.45
Age 60 and over	1536	23.49
Of which: Age 65 and over	1091	16.68

In 2024, the per capita disposable income of residents in the province was 37,679 yuan, an increase of 5.0 percent over that of the previous year. The median of per capita disposable income^[28] was 30,000 yuan, up by 4.9 percent. In terms of permanent residence, the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 51,243 yuan, up by 4.1 percent; the median of per capita disposable income for urban residents was 45,524 yuan, up by 4.2 percent. The per capita disposable income of rural residents was 22,204 yuan, up by 6.1 percent; the median of per capita disposable income for rural residents was 19,699 yuan, up by 6.0 percent. The urban-rural per capita disposable

income ratio narrowed from 2.35 in the previous year to 2.31. By region, the per capita disposable income of all residents in the Chang-Zhu-Tan area was 56,350 yuan, up by 4.2 percent; in the southern Hunan area, it was 34,998 yuan, up by 5.3 percent; in the western Hunan area, it was 26,402 yuan, up by 5.6 percent; and in the Dongting Lake area, it was 35,330 yuan, up by 4.8 percent. The per capita disposable income of rural residents from counties lifted out of poverty^[29] was 17,111 yuan, up by 6.7 percent over the previous year.

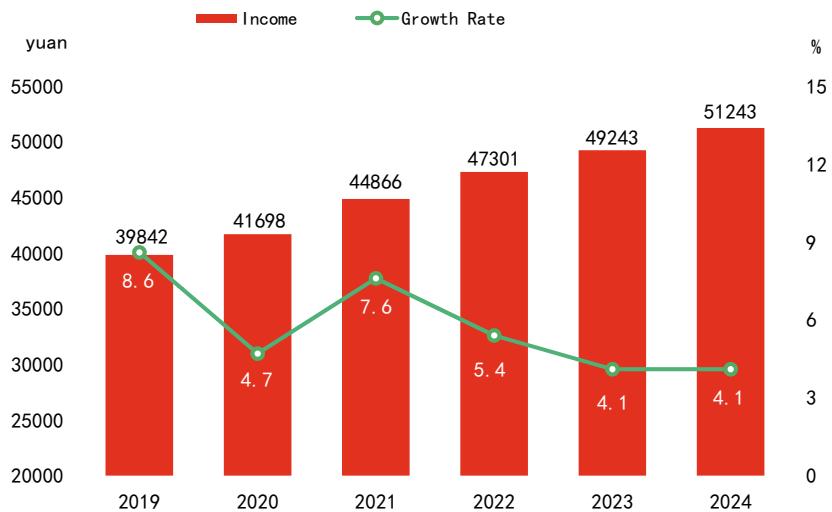


Figure 4 Per Capita Disposable Income of Urban Residents and the Growth Rates 2019-2024

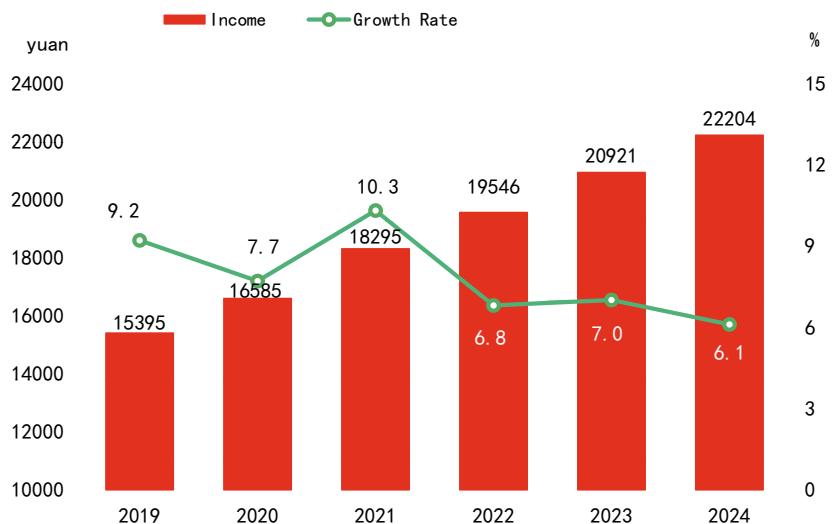


Figure 5 Per Capita Disposable Income of Rural Residents and the Growth Rates 2019-2024

In 2024, the per capita consumption expenditure of residents in Hunan was 26,760 yuan, up by 5.1 percent over that of the previous year. By permanent residence, the per capita consumption expenditure of urban residents was 32,625 yuan, up by 5.1 percent; and that of rural residents was 20,068 yuan, up by 4.5 percent.

In 2024, the total number of newly employed people in urban areas^[30] stood at 798,000. By the end of the year, the total number of participants in the basic endowment insurance program for urban and rural residents

reached 33.740 million. The total number of participants in the basic endowment insurance program for urban workers was 20.841 million, an increase of 3.3 percent. Among them, 14.984 million were active employees, and 5.857 million were retirees. A total of 51.699 million people participated in the basic medical insurance program for urban and rural residents, while 10.575 million participated in the basic medical insurance program for urban workers. The number of people participating in unemployment insurance programs reached 7.507 million, an increase of 1.4 percent. A total of 10.280 million people participated in work-related injury insurance, while 7.072 million people participated in maternity insurance programs. By the end of 2024, the number of people receiving unemployment insurance benefits reached 245,000.

A total of 299,000 urban residents received minimum living allowances from the government, with 1.75 billion yuan allocated for this purpose. In rural areas, 1.483 million residents benefited from minimum living allowances, with a total expenditure of 5.24 billion yuan. By the end of 2024, social welfare institutions providing accommodation had a total of 227,000 beds, accommodating 112,000 individuals. Among them, elderly care institutions provided 212,000 beds and served 105,000 individuals. There were 30,000 community elderly care service institutions and facilities. In 2024, sales of social welfare lottery tickets amounted to 8.89 billion yuan, raising 2.71 billion yuan for public welfare purposes. Ten major livelihood initiatives, comprising 24 projects, were successfully completed. These included the completion of 100 “Xu Teli Projects” for regular senior high schools at the county level, the upgrading and renovation of 114 “Aiwan” elderly schools, the addition of 41,500 inclusive childcare places, and free screening and diagnostic services for 316,800 newborns.

XII. Resources, Environment and Safety Production

By the end of 2024, 155 types of minerals had been discovered in Hunan Province, with proven reserves in 122 types. Among these, 7 were energy minerals, 38 were metallic minerals, 75 were non-metallic minerals, and 2 were groundwater and gas minerals. A total of 10 geological survey projects (including ongoing projects) were funded by government finance, and 4 new medium-to-large mineral deposits were discovered.

In 2024, the proportion of water quality monitoring sections that meet or exceed the Class III standard reached 97.6 percent, an increase of 0.4 percentage points over the previous year. Six prefecture-level cities and above met the national Class II air quality standard. There were 53 natural reserves at the provincial level and above, covering an area of 906,000 hectares. Among these, 23 were national-level reserves, and 30 were provincial-level. There were 14 national geological parks. The total area of afforestation completed in 2024 was 400,000 hectares.

The comprehensive energy consumption of industries above designated size in 2024 decreased by 2.8 percent over the previous year. Of which, the energy consumption of six high energy-consuming industries decreased by 3.1 percent.

A total of 1,172 production and operational safety accidents occurred in 2024, resulting in 1,255 deaths. The number of accident-related deaths per 100 million yuan of regional GDP was 0.02. The number of deaths in road traffic accidents per 10 thousand vehicles was 2.06, down by 0.16 over the previous year.

Notes:

[1] All figures in this Communiqué are preliminary statistics. Due to the rounding-off reasons, the subentries may not add up to the aggregate totals.

[2] Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP), value added of the three and related industries and per capita GDP as quoted in this Communiqué are calculated at current prices, whereas their growth rates are calculated at constant prices. Based on the results of the Fifth National Economic Census, and in conjunction with the reform of accounting methods for owner-occupied housing services in urban areas, historical data on GDP, the three industries, and related sectors (including Figure 1) have been revised.

[3] The Chang-Zhu-Tan area refers to the cities of Changsha, Zhuzhou, and Xiangtan; the southern Hunan area refers to the cities of Hengyang, Chenzhou, and Yongzhou; the western Hunan area includes Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture, Zhangjiajie, Huaihua, Shaoyang, Loudi, as well as Jianghua County and Jiangyong County of Yongzhou, totaling 44 counties, cities, and districts; and the Dongting Lake area includes Yiyang, Yueyang, Changde, and Wangcheng District of Changsha.

[4] The growth rates and changes in financial indicators for industrial enterprises above designated size in 2024 were calculated on a comparable basis due to changes in the survey coverage specified by the statistical survey programs, statistical law enforcement, and removal of duplicated data.

[5] High-tech manufacturing industry includes pharmaceutical manufacturing, aerospace vehicle and equipment manufacturing, electronics and communication equipment manufacturing, computer and office equipment manufacturing, medical instrument and equipment manufacturing, and information chemicals manufacturing.

[6] Equipment manufacturing industry includes manufacture of metal products, general purpose equipment, special purpose equipment, automobiles, railway, ship, aerospace, and other transport equipment, electrical machinery and apparatus, computers, communication, and other electronic equipment, and instruments and apparatus.

[7] The statistical coverage of service industries above designated size includes: legal entities of transport, storage and postal services, information transmission, software and IT services, water conservancy, environment and public facility management, and health with annual operating revenue of 20 million yuan and above; legal entities of real estate (excluding real estate development and operation), leasing and business services, scientific research and technological services, and education with annual operating revenue of 10 million yuan and above; and legal entities of services to households, repair and other services, culture, sports and entertainment, and social services with annual operating revenue of 5 million yuan and above. The growth rates of financial indicators for service enterprises above designated size in 2024 were calculated on a comparable basis.

[8] The total freight volume and freight turnover include volumes completed by railways, highways, waterways, civil aviation, and pipelines. The growth rates in 2024 were calculated on a comparable basis.

[9] Since January 2024, the statistical coverage of highway passenger traffic volume has been adjusted to include chartered bus passenger traffic, intercity and urban-rural passenger traffic by public buses and trolleybuses, as well as intercity and urban-rural passenger traffic by taxis (including cruising taxis and online ride-hailing). The

statistical scope of highway passenger turnover has been adjusted accordingly. The growth rates of total passenger traffic volume, passenger turnover, highway passenger traffic volume, and highway passenger turnover in 2024 were calculated on a comparable basis.

[10] The business volume of the postal services is calculated based on the constant price of 2020.

[11] The business volume of the telecommunications services is calculated base on the price of the previous year.

[12] Due to reforms in investment statistical system and methodology, revisions from the Fifth National Economic Census, and statistical law enforcement inspections, the growth rates of indicators related to fixed asset investment in 2024 were calculated on a comparable basis.

[13] Private investment refers to investment in the construction or purchase of fixed assets in the territory of the People's Republic of China by domestic-funded enterprises and institutions with collective, private and personal nature and by enterprises and institutions controlled by them (including absolute and relative holding).

[14] Investment in infrastructure includes investment in railway transportation, highway transportation, waterway transportation, civil aviation transportation, pipeline transportation, multi-modal transportation and forwarding agency, loading, unloading and delivery, postal services, telecommunication, radio, TV and satellite transmission, internet and related services, management of water conservancy, ecological conservation and environmental governance, and management of public facilities.

[15] Investment in high-tech industries refers to investment in six categories of high-tech manufacturing, including pharmaceutical manufacturing and aerospace vehicle and equipment manufacturing, and nine categories of high-tech services, including information services and e-commerce services.

[16] Based on the results of the Fifth National Economic Census, historical data on real estate development, sales of newly built commercial housing, and related indicators have been revised. The growth rates in 2024 were calculated on a comparable basis.

[17] The floor area of newly built commercial housing sold refers to the total contractual floor area of newly built commercial housing sold by real estate development enterprises during the reporting period.

[18] Real estate investment, in addition to the investment in real estate development, also includes the investment in the construction of buildings for own use, property management, intermediary services, and other real estate activities.

[19] Based on the results of the Fifth National Economic Census, data on the total retail sales of consumer goods have been revised.

[20] Based on the results of the Fifth National Economic Census, data on online retail sales of physical goods have been revised, and the growth rate for 2024 was calculated on a comparable basis.

[21] According to relevant regulations, foreign trade is denominated in RMB.

[22] The import and export value of goods with the European Union do not include data for the UK, and the growth rate is calculated on a comparable basis..

[23] The “Belt and Road” refers to the “Silk Road Economic Belt” and the “21st Century Maritime Silk Road.”

[24] The revenue from original insurance premium received by insurance companies refers to the premium

income from original insurance contracts confirmed by the insurance companies. According to the statistical standards of the National Financial Regulatory Administration, starting from November 2024, the aggregated data include those of BYD Property & Casualty Insurance, Shenergy Property & Casualty Insurance, Zhonghui Life, and Rui Insurance, with Shenergy data consolidated with Tianan data.

[25] Secondary vocational education includes regular specialized secondary schools, adult specialized secondary schools, vocational high schools and skilled workers schools.

[26] The enrollment rate for school-age children in primary schools refers to the percentage of school-age children within the survey scope who have enrolled in primary schools, relative to the total number of school-age children both inside and outside of schools.

[27] By the end of 2024, the population aged 0 to 14 (under the age of 15) was 10.84 million and that aged 15 to 59 (under the age of 60) was 39.19 million.

[28] The median of per capita disposable income refers to the per capita disposable income of the household that lies at the middle position when all surveyed households are ranked in ascending order by per capita income level.

[29] Counties lifted out of poverty in Hunan Province include 40 counties previously designated as poverty-stricken areas, covering former contiguous destitute areas and key counties under the national poverty alleviation and development program located outside those areas.

[30] the total number of newly employed people in urban areas equals the number of cumulative number of new employees minus the number of natural attritions in urban areas during the reporting period.

Data Sources:

In this Communiqué, finance data are from the Hunan Provincial Department of Finance; data of railway transportation and railway mileage are provided by China Railway Guangzhou Group Co., Ltd., China Railway Nanning Group Co., Ltd., China Railway Nanchang Group Co., Ltd., China Railway Wuhan Group Co., Ltd., and Shimen-Changsha Railway Co., Ltd.; data of highway transportation, waterway transportation, and highway mileage are provided by the Department of Transportation of Hunan Province; data of civil aviation transportation come from Hunan Airport Management Group Co., Ltd. and China Southern Airlines Co., Ltd. Hunan Branch; data of pipeline transportation are provided by SINOPEC Hunan Petrochemical Co., Ltd., PipeChina Central China Branch Hunan Oil Pipeline Sub-branch, Changsha ENN Natural Gas Co., Ltd., Changsha China Resources Gas Co., Ltd., Xiangtan ENN Natural Gas Co., Ltd., Changde PetroChina Kunlun Gas Co., Ltd., Loudi China Resources Gas Co., Ltd., etc.; data of vehicle ownership are from the Public Security Department of Hunan Province; data of telecom business volume, mobile phone subscribers, fixed-line telephone subscribers, and broadband internet subscribers come from the Hunan Communication Administration; data of postal business are from the Hunan Provincial Postal Administration; data of deposits and loans are from the People's Bank of China Hunan Branch; data of listed companies are provided by the Office of Financial Commission of CPC Hunan Provincial Committee; data of securities and futures are from the Hunan Regulatory Bureau of the China Securities Regulatory Commission; data of insurance industry are from the Hunan Regulatory Bureau of the

National Financial Regulatory Administration; education data come from the Hunan Provincial Department of Education; data of science and technology are from the Department of Science and Technology of Hunan Province; data of patent, quality inspection, and industry standard source from the Administration for Market Regulation of Hunan Province; data of surveying and mineral resources are from the Department of Natural Resources of Hunan Province; data on art performance troupes, museums, public libraries, cultural centers, and intangible cultural heritage protection come from the Hunan Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism; radio and television data come from the Hunan Provincial Radio and Television Bureau; data of newspapers, periodicals, and books are from the Propaganda Department of the CPC Hunan Provincial Committee; health data are from the Health Commission of Hunan Province; sports data come from the Sports Bureau of Hunan Province; data of urban employment growth, social insurance, and vocational skills training are from the Department of Human Resources and Social Security of Hunan Province; data of medical insurance and maternity insurance are from the Hunan Healthcare Security Administration; data of urban and rural minimum living allowances, and social welfare come from the Department of Civil Affairs of Hunan Province; data of community services come from the Social Work Department of the CPC Hunan Provincial Committee; data of water conservancy construction are from the Hunan Provincial Department of Water Resources; data of aquaculture production and high-standard farmland construction source from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Hunan Province; data of urban construction come from the Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of Hunan Province; data of nature reserves, geological parks, and afforestation are from the Forestry Department of Hunan Province; data of surface water quality and air quality come from the Ecology and Environment Department of Hunan Province; safety production data are from the Department of Emergency Management of Hunan Province; other data come from the Hunan Provincial Bureau of Statistics and the Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Hunan.