



中国社会科学院财经战略研究院  
National Academy of Economic Strategy, CASS

## 可持续竞争力理想城市的基准

Benchmark for Ideal Cities with Sustainable Competitiveness

——城市可持续发展：愿景、指标与工具

Urban Sustainable Development: Vision, Indicators and Tools



# “可持续竞争力的理想城市” 引领未来

“Ideal Cities with Sustainable Competitiveness” Leads the Future

- 2030年人类面临不一样的未来。2030年迈向现代化的城市中国。在城市化的中国和世界，技术的进步，人类的发展，资源的稀缺，使城市社会不仅面临激烈的竞争和冲突，更面临经济、政治、文化、社会、环境可持续发展的挑战。提升城市可持续竞争力是城市也是国家世界实现物竞天择与可持续发展的命题。

In 2030, human will face different circumstances, modernization and urbanization for China will be gradually achieved. For an urbanized China and world, technological advance, human development and scarcity of resource lead to severe competitions and conflicts in urban society, as well as economic, political, cultural, social and sustainably environmental challenges. Therefore for cities and nations, promoting sustainable urban competitiveness is proposed to achieve sustainable development and to survive from severe competition.



# “可持续竞争力的理想城市” 引领未来

“Ideal Cities with Sustainable Competitiveness” Leads the Future

- 从城镇化的角度，中国过去的城镇化模式不可持续，新型城镇化的新目标是建设可持续竞争力的理想城市；

From perspective of urbanization, Chinese urbanization model in the past is unsustainable; the aim for “new-style urbanization” is to build the ideal cities with sustainable competitiveness.

- 从竞争力的角度，最具竞争力的城市是可持续竞争力的理想城市。

From perspective of competitiveness, the most competitive cities are those ideal cities with sustainable competitiveness.

- 以可持续竞争力的理想城市评估原则和标准，以此引领中国城市实现可持续的发展和竞争力提升。

The evaluation criteria and benchmark for sustainable competitiveness could guide Chinese cities to improve their sustainable development as well as competitiveness.



# 可持续竞争力的理想城市的目标基准

Target and Benchmark for "Ideal Cities with Sustainable Competitiveness"

- 基本定义：城市在充分利用现有要素获取当前发展优势和增长的同时，吸引和积累形成城市未来发展优势和影响城市长期增长的要素的能力。更够确保当前和未来持续有效率地创造财富，世代居民提供更多福利的能力的城市。

Definition: urban sustainable competitiveness comprises a city's ability to make full use of currently available factors in obtaining its present development advantages and growth; ability to attract and accumulate factors which could shape the city's future advantage and/or affect long-term growth; ability to ensure wealth could be created effectively and continuously; and ability to offer more welfare and well-being to its generations of residents.



# 可持续竞争力的理想城市的目标基准

Target and Benchmark for "Ideal Cities with Sustainable Competitiveness"

- 具体内涵：以人为本的宜居城市、创业至上的宜商城市、公平包容的和谐城市、环境友好的生态城市、创新驱动的知识城市、城乡一体的全域城市、交流便捷的信息城市及开放多元的文化城市。这套指标和基准同时也是新型城镇化的指标体系和目标基准。

Content: an ideal city with sustainable competitiveness should be a people-oriented livable city, an entrepreneurship and business-friendly city, an equal, inclusive and harmonious city, an environmentally friendly eco-city, an innovation-driven intellectual city, an urban-rural integrated city, an easily communicative information city, and a culturally open and diversified city. Meanwhile, this set of indicators and benchmarks could be adopted to "new-style urbanization" as well.



# 中国城市可持续竞争力指标体系

China's Urban Sustainable Competitiveness Indicator System

- 指标体系：使用宜居、宜商、和谐、生态、知识、全域、信息和文化等8个方面68项客观指标。

Indicator system: comprises 68 objective indicators that belong to 8 aspects, namely livable city, entrepreneurship and business-friendly city, harmonious city, environmental friendly city, intellectual city, urban-rural integrated city, information city and cultural city.

| 一级指标(由二级指标合成) | First Level Indicators<br>(Composed by Second Level Indicators ) |
|---------------|--|
| Z1 以人为本的宜居城市  | people-oriented livable city                                     |
| Z2 创业至上的宜商城市  | entrepreneurship and business-friendly city                      |
| Z3 公平包容的和谐城市  | equal, inclusive and harmonious city                             |
| Z4 环境友好的生态城市  | environmentally friendly eco-city                                |
| Z5 创新驱动的知识城市  | innovation-driven intellectual city                              |
| Z6 城乡一体的全域城市  | urban-rural integrated city                                      |
| Z7 交流便捷的信息城市  | easily communicative information city                            |
| Z8 开放多元的文化城市  | culturally open and diversified city                             |



# 新加坡，政府善治确保可持续发展

Singapore, Good Municipal Governance Ensures Sustainable Development





# 香港，自由经济支撑可持续繁荣

Hong Kong, Free Economy Supports Sustainable Prosperity

昵图网 [nipic.com/SaiSaiLik](http://nipic.com/SaiSaiLik)





# 以人为本的宜居城市

People-Oriented Livable City

- 理想的城市是以人为本的宜居城市：以人为本是指作为居民栖息之地的城市是最大化确保全体市民个体创造和分享幸福和发展成果的出发地和落脚地。在理想的宜居城市里，市民身体健、精神愉悦、生活幸福和素质文明；自然环境、基础设施、政府服务、私人服务的规划、建设、管理、服务和提供，确保大多数居民便捷、舒适的享用，促进居民的健康、快乐和幸福。

An ideal city should be people-oriented and livable: people-oriented means as citizens' residence, cities are the source as well as foundation of guaranteeing citizens' individual value creation and sharing well-being with development fruits. In an ideal livable city, citizens are healthy, joyful, happy and civilized; high quality natural environment, infrastructure, public and private services are available for citizens.

- 衡量：我们从人口素质、生活条件、政府投入及气候环境四个方面共选取了10个核心指标。

Assessment: we choose 10 key indicators from four aspects: quality of population, living standards, government investment and climate & environment.



# Z1以人为本的宜居城市

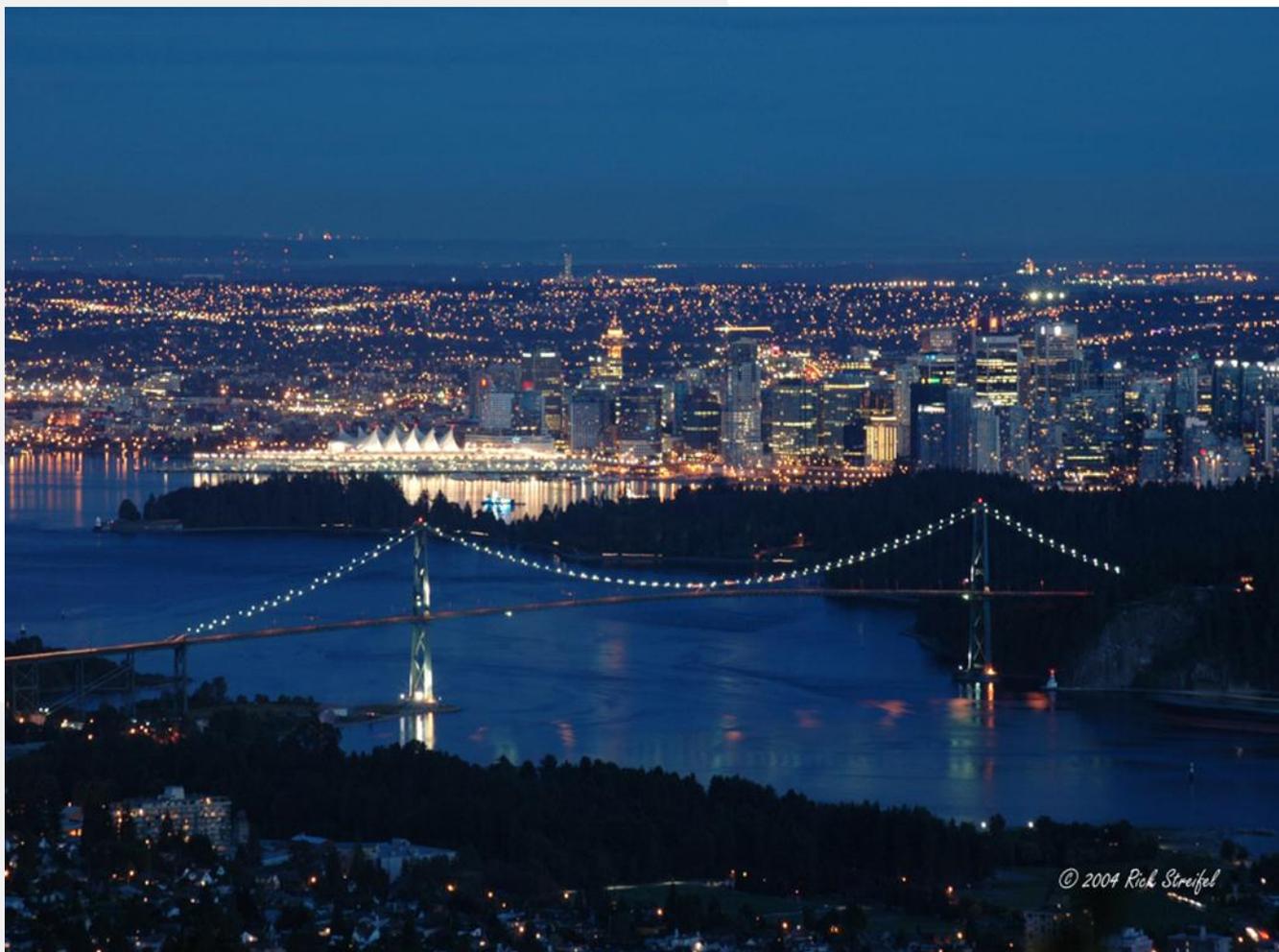
## Z1 Indicators for People-Oriented Livable City

| 二级指标含义<br>aspects                 | 二级指标 second level indicators   | 数据来源 data source                                |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 人口素质/Quality of population        | Z1.1 大专以上人口比例/Proportion of people with junior college or above            | 各城市六普公报/sixth population census                 |
|                                   | Z1.2 人均预期寿命/life expectancy  | 国家统计局/National Bureau of Statistics             |
| 社会生活条件<br>/Social living standard | Z1.3 人均道路面积/road area per capita   | 国家统计局/NBS                                       |
|                                   | Z1.4 用水普及率/water penetration rate  | 国家统计局/NBS                                       |
|                                   | Z1.5 排水管道密度/drain line density   | 国家统计局/NBS                                       |
|                                   | Z1.6 房价收入比/housing price to income ratio                                   | 国家统计局/NBS                                       |
|                                   | Z1.7 每万人商业连锁店数/chain stores every million people                           | 国家统计局/NBS                                       |
| 政府投入/Government investment        | Z1.8 人均城市维护建设资金支出/city maintenance and construction expenditure per capita | 国家统计局/NBS                                       |
| 气候环境/Climate & environment        | Z1.9 气温舒适度/pleasant temperature  | 中国天气网/weather China                             |
|                                   | Z1.10 空气质量/air quality   | 环保部及各省环保厅环境公报/bulletin of environmental bureaus |



# 温哥华，美景与人文底蕴交相辉映的宜居乐园

Vancouver, a livable paradise with natural beauty and humanity





# 中山，住有所适和居有所安的民生幸福样本

Zhongshan, a livable and comfortable example of citizens' happiness





# 创业至上的宜商城市

entrepreneurship and business-friendly city

- 理想的城市是创业至上的宜商城市：创业至上主要指城市环境、基础设施、公私人服务的建设和提供一切以最大化确保居民自由创业、企业自由发展为出发点和落脚点。理想的宜商城市包括：企业的良好表现、广阔的市场需求以及优越的创业营商环境。表现为外资纷至沓来，新企业层出不穷，当地市民创业高涨，中小企业蓬勃向上，大企业持续发展，经济充满活力。

An ideal city is should be entrepreneurship and business-friendly: it means that the priority for urban environment, infrastructure, public and private service are ensuring citizens' freedom in doing business and companies' development. An ideal entrepreneurship and business-friendly city includes favorable business performance, adequate market demands and high quality business environment. It will be revealed from foreign investors' entering, new business registration, prosperous and energetic macro economy.

- 衡量：我们从企业表现、政府服务、社会服务及市场需求四个方面共选取了10个核心指标，来衡量宜商城市竞争力。

Assessment: we choose 10 key indicators from four aspects: business performance, government service, social service and market demand.



# Z2创业至上的宜商城市

Z2 indicators for entrepreneurship and business-friendly city

| 二级指标含义<br>aspects                | 二级指标 second level indicators  | 数据来源 data source  |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 企业表现<br>/business<br>performance | Z2.1 大企业指数/large company index  | 国家统计局/National Bureau of Statistics   |
|                                  | Z2.2 企业增长指数/business growth index                                       | 国家统计局/NBS   |
|                                  | Z2.3 企业经营指数/business operation index                                    | 国家统计局/NBS   |
| 政府服务<br>/government<br>service   | Z2.4 开办企业便利度/convenience to register a new business                     | 中国软件测评中心政府网站<br>绩效测评/China soft-ware<br>testing center                      |
|                                  | Z2.5 企业税负/tax   | 国家统计局/NBS   |
| 社会服务<br>/social<br>service       | Z2.6 信贷不良率/nonperforming loan ratio                                     | 《中国地区金融生态环境评价(2009-2010)》evaluation of the financial ecological environment |
|                                  | Z2.7 人均存款余额/deposit balance per capita                                  | 国家统计局/NBS   |
|                                  | Z2.8 金融、租赁和商业服务从业人员/employees in finance, lease and business services   | 国家统计局/NBS   |
| 市场需求<br>/market<br>demand        | Z2.9 社会消费品零售总额/total Social Retail Sales                                | 国家统计局/NBS   |
|                                  | Z2.10 限额以上批发零售贸易业商品销售总额/total retail and wholesale commodity above norm | 国家统计局/NBS   |



# 丹佛，协助引导周到服务

Denver, facilitating and guiding excellent service





# 广州，目标管理对标标杆

Guangzhou, a benchmarking for management by objective

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# 公平包容的和谐城市

equal, inclusive and harmonious city

- 理想的城市是公平包容的和谐城市：公平是指政府确保为每一个居民提供均等的发展机会，公平的竞争环境，均等的公共服务。包容是指让老弱病残鳏寡孤独者皆有所养，让优者得到奖掖，使生命之花自由绽放。和谐城市是指城市里的全体市民相互包容，相互关爱，和谐相处，充满亲和力。

An ideal city should be equal, inclusive and harmonious: equity refers to government's ability to provides equal opportunities, equal competition environment and equal public service to every residents. Inclusiveness means meeting people's basic requirements, particularly for the old, weak, sick disabled people and widowers, widows, orphans, childless, etc. who cannot support themselves. Inclusiveness should also reward and promote excellent people and flourish everyone's life. In a harmonious city, citizens respect each other and maintain harmonious relationships.

- 衡量：我们从政府善治、社会公平、社会保障及社会安全四个方面共选取了7个核心指标。

Assessment: we choose 7 key indicators from four aspects: governance, social equity, social security and social safety.



# Z3公平包容的和谐城市

Z3 indicators for equal, inclusive and harmonious city

| 二级指标含义<br>aspects    | 二级指标 second level indicators   | 数据来源 data source                                   |
|----------------------|--|--|
| 政府善治<br>/governance  | Z3.1 行政透明度/administrative transparency   | 中国软件测评中心政府网站<br>绩效测评/China software testing center |
|                      | Z3.2 群众需求关注度/attention on general public's demand  | 中国软件测评中心政府网站<br>绩效测评/China software testing center |
|                      | Z3.3 人均社会保障、就业和医疗卫生财政支出<br>/social security, employment, medical and health expenditure per capita | 国家统计局/National Bureau of Statistics                |
| 社会公平/social equity   | Z3.4 户籍与非户籍人口之间的公平性/equity between registered and unregistered                                     | 各城市政府网站<br>/government websites                    |
|                      | Z3.5 各阶层之间的公平性   | 中国软件测评中心政府网站<br>绩效测评/China software testing center |
| 社会保障/social security | Z3.6 社会保障程度/social security level  | 国家统计局/NBS  |
| 社会安全/social safety   | Z3.7 每万人刑事案件数/criminal cases per million people  | 国家统计局/NBS  |



# 日内瓦，多元开放、公平包容的国际性城市

Geneva, a diversified, open and inclusive international city

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# 澳门，中西文化融合共存的和谐之都

Macao, a harmonious city combined by Chinese and western cultures



昵图网 [www.nipic.com](http://www.nipic.com) BY: zhengsi

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# 环境友好的生态城市

environmentally friendly eco-city

- 理想的**城市**是环境友好的生态城市：环境友好是指天人合一，人类作为生态的有机组成部分，利用知识，道法自然。理想的生态城市是社会、经济、自然协调发展，物质、能量、信息高效利用，技术、文化与景观充分融合，人与自然的潜力得到充分发挥，居民身心健康，生态持续和谐的集约型人类聚居地。

An ideal city should be environmentally friendly: environmental friendly refers to people, as part of nature, should conform to laws of nature. In an ideal eco-city: society, economy and nature develops coordinately; material, energy and information could be used efficiently; technology, culture and natural scenes are sufficiently combined; potential of human and nature can be realized; residents' health is guaranteed; eco-harmonious environment can be sustained.

- **衡量**：我们从资源节约、环境保护及生态状况三个方面共选取了8个核心指标。

Assessment: we choose 8 key indicators from three aspects: resource saving, environment protection and ecological situation.



# Z4环境友好的生态城市

Z4 indicators for environmentally friendly eco-city

| 二级指标含义<br>aspects                   | 二级指标 second level indicators                                   | 数据来源 data source   |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 资源节约<br>/resource<br>saving         | Z4.1 单位GDP耗电/power consumption per unit of GDP                 | 国家统计局/National Bureau of Statistics  |
|                                     | Z4.2 单位GDP耗水/water consumption per unit of GDP                 | 国家统计局/NBS  |
|                                     | Z4.3 单位GDP二氧化硫排放量/sulfur dioxide emission per unit of GDP      | 国家统计局/NBS  |
| 环境保护<br>/environmen<br>t protection | Z4.4 生活污水处理率/domestic sewage treatment ratio                   | 国家统计局/NBS  |
|                                     | Z4.5 生活垃圾无害化处理率/bio-safety disposal ratio of household garbage | 国家统计局/NBS  |
| 生态状况<br>/ecological<br>situation    | Z4.6 人均绿地面积/green area per capita                              | 国家统计局/NBS  |
|                                     | Z4.7 降水丰沛度/precipitation adequacy                              | 中国天气网/Weather China  |
|                                     | Z4.8 地表水水质/surface water quality                               | 环境监测站、水文信息网、环境公报以及水资源公报/monitor stations, hydrological information websites, environmental bulletins |



# 南昌：以生态城市作为发展目标

Nanchang, a city sets its development goal to be an eco-city

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# 哥本哈根，制定详细的生态环境保护目标

Copenhagen, a city with detailed plan of eco-environment protection





# 创新驱动的知识城市

innovation-driven intellectual city

- 理想的城市是创新驱动的知识城市：知识型产业逐步成为城市的主导产业；信息技术广泛应用生活和商务；市民享受知识，致力于创新。创新驱动的知识城市对经济的增长质量、居民的生活、环境的保护程度提出了更高层次的要求，通过知识的外溢、形成规模经济来重新构建城市空间结构和形成新的城市圈，为城市竞争力的提高提供可持续的内生发展动力。

An ideal city should be innovation-driven: knowledge-based industries should dominate the city gradually; information technology widely adopted in daily life and business; citizens enjoy the knowledge and dedicated to innovation. Innovation-driven cities requires higher level of economic growth quality, citizens lives and environmental protection. It construct a city's spatial structure and urban circle via knowledge spillovers and economies of scale in order to gain endogenous development power.

- 衡量：我们从知识需求、知识投入和知识产出三个方面共选取了10个核心指标。

Assessment: we choose 10 key indicators from three aspects: knowledge requirement, knowledge investment and knowledge production.



# Z5创新驱动的知识城市

Z5 indicators for innovation-driven intellectual city

| 二级指标含义<br>aspects                 | 二级指标 second level indicators  | 数据来源 data source                       |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 知识需求<br>/knowledge<br>requirement | Z5.1 每百人公共图书馆藏书量/book collections in public library per 100 people                                | 国家统计局/National Bureau of Statistics    |
|                                   | Z5.2 科技经费支出额占财政收入比重/Research funds to fiscal revenue ratio  | 国家统计局/NBS                              |
|                                   | Z5.3 人均教育支出/education spending per capita   | 国家统计局/NBS                              |
|                                   | Z5.4 高科技产品进出口总额/imports and exports of high-tech products   | 科技部/Ministry of Science and Technology |
| 知识投入<br>/knowledge<br>investment  | Z5.5 中等以上学生占全部学生比重/medium or above students to total students ratio                               | 国家统计局/NBS                              |
|                                   | Z5.6 大学指数/university index  | 世界大学排名<br>/Webometrics Ranking         |
|                                   | Z5.7 每百万人科学研究、技术服务和地质勘查业从业人数/researchers, technicians and geological explorers per million people | 国家统计局/NBS                              |
| 知识产出<br>/knowledge<br>production  | Z5.8 人均高端服务业增加值/value added for high level services per capita                                    | 国家统计局/NBS                              |
|                                   | Z5.9 专利指数/patent index  | 国家统计局/NBS                              |
|                                   | Z5.10 论文发表数   | Web of Science 三大引文库 (SCI/SSCI/A&HCI)  |



# 波士顿：“科技创新之都”

Boston, the “capital for scientific and technological innovation”

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# 北京：传统与现代融会的智慧之都

Beijing, the intelligent capital both modern and traditional





# 城乡一体的全域城市

urban-rural integrated city

- 理想的**城市是城乡一体的全域城市**：城乡一体是指以城市为本底的城乡基础设施一体化，公共服务均等化。理想状态的全域城市，应该是**工业园区化、农业现代化、土地集约化、农村城市化、城乡一体化、城市田园化**，城乡居民收入差距合理、城乡公共服务均等、城乡基础设施一体、城市化与工业化协调发展的城市乡村组合体。城乡居民在田园般优美的环境中享受着现代城市所提供的现代化的服务设施基础设施。

An ideal city should be urban-rural integrated: urban-rural integrated means integration of infrastructure and equalization of public service. An ideal urban-rural integrated city should be industrially parked, agricultural modernized, land-intensive, rural-urbanized and gardened. It has reasonable income gap between urban and rural citizens, equal urban and rural public services, integrated infrastructure with urbanization and industrialization developed coordinately. All of citizens can enjoy all of the modern public facilities and infrastructure.

- **衡量**：我们从居民收入、公共服务、公共设施及结构转换四个方面共选取了6个核心指标。

Assessment: we choose 6 key indicators from four aspects: resident income, public service, communal facility and structural transformation.



# Z6城乡一体的全域城市

Z6 indicators for urban-rural integrated city

| 二级指标含义<br>aspects                     | 二级指标 second level indicators   | 数据来源 data source                       |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 居民收入<br>/resident<br>income           | Z6.1 城乡人均收入比/income per capita —<br>urban to rural ratio   | 国家统计局/National<br>Bureau of Statistics |
| 公共服务<br>/public service               | Z6.2 人均教育支出比（全市/市辖区）/education<br>expenditure per capita (city district /admin-<br>istration area)       | 国家统计局/NBS                              |
|                                       | Z6.3 每百人公共图书馆藏书量比（全市/市辖区）<br>/book collections in public library (city district<br>/administration area) | 国家统计局/NBS                              |
|                                       | Z6.4 每万人拥有医生数比（全市/市辖区）<br>/physicians per 10,000 people (city district<br>/administration area)          | 国家统计局/NBS                              |
| 公共设施<br>/communal<br>facility         | Z6.5 每千人国际互联网用户数比（全市/市辖区）<br>/internet users per 1,000 people (city district<br>/administration area)    | 国家统计局/NBS                              |
| 结构转换<br>/structural<br>transformation | Z6.6 城市化与工业化适应性/flexibility between<br>urbanization and industrialization                                | 国家统计局/NBS                              |



# 苏州，全域化的人间天堂

Suzhou, the urban-rural integrated heaven on earth





# 巴伐利亚，等值化的城乡区域

Bavaria, an equivalent urban-rural area





# 交流便捷的信息城市

easily communicative information city

- 理想的**城市是交流便捷的信息城市**：城市主体与城内外的主体之间能够利用最先进的交通和通讯工具，使自由便捷进行物质、知识、思想、信息的获得最便捷的交流和交换。信息城市包括企业生产信息化、居民社会生活信息化以及政府服务信息化，信息技术广泛应用于城市的生产和生活服务。在理想的信息城市状态下，市民交流更加便捷，生产模式更加高效，城市规划更加合理，政府服务更加便捷。

An ideal information city should be easily communicative: people can communicate or exchange materials, knowledge, ideas and information via advanced transportation and communication tools no matter they are inside or outside cities. Information city also concerns informatization of production, social lives and government services. In an ideal information city, citizens communicate conveniently and companies produce efficiently within the proper planned city and convenient government service.

- **衡量**：我们从信息交流和物质交流两个方面共选取了8个核心指标。  
Assessment: we choose 8 key indicators from two aspects: information communication and transportation & logistics.



# Z7交流便捷的信息城市

Z7 indicators for easily communicative information city

| 二级指标含义<br>aspects                          | 二级指标 second level indicators                                  | 数据来源 data source                                      |
|--|---|---|
| 信息交流<br>/information<br>communica-<br>tion | Z7.1 千人国际互联网用户数/internet users per 1,000 people               | 国家统计局/National Bureau of Statistics                   |
|  | Z7.2 千人移动电话年末用户数/year-end mobile phone users per 1,000 people | 国家统计局/NBS   |
|  | Z7.3 移动互联网覆盖程度/mobile internet coverage                       | 中国移动、中国电信网站及服务电话查询/CMCC and China Telecom             |
|  | Z7.4 物联网和云计算综合指数/internet of things and cloud computing index | 百度搜索/Baidu  |
| 物质交流<br>/transportation<br>& logisticcs    | Z7.5 公路交通便利程度/convenience of public road traffic              | 交通部中国公路信息网 /Ministry of Transport                     |
|  | Z7.6 航空交通便利程度/convenience of air traffic                      | 全国运输机场生产统计公报及各机场网站/bulletins and websites of airports |
|  | Z7.7 铁路交通便利程度/convenience of railway traffic                  | 铁道部铁路运营图及高铁线路图/normal and high-speed railroad diagram |
|  | Z7.8 利用海运便利程度/convenience of sea transportation               | 根据GOOGLE地图城市经纬度数据计算/Google map                        |



# 纽约：世界之城、信息引领

New York, the information-led world's capital





# 上海：魅力之都、智慧领衔

Shanghai, the charming city with intelligence

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# 开放多元的文化城市

culturally open and diversified city

- 理想的**城市**是**开放多元的文化城市**：自由开放体现在能够汲取各国各地区的文化精髓，形成多元一体的格局；多元包容性体现在能够融合不同的文化，形成独有的城市文化特色。理想城市的历史文化厚重久远，现代时尚文化枝繁叶茂，外来多样文化兼容并蓄，当地文化独具特色，在开放和多元的环境下，各种文化碰撞、交融和交相辉映。

An ideal city should be culturally open and diversified: freedom and openness reflects in absorbing other cultural essence and forming a united and diversified structure; inclusiveness for diversity means building unique cultural characteristics based on different cultures. An ideal culturally open and diversified city should have long and gorgeous historical culture, rich modern culture, inclusion of foreign cultures and unique local culture. In the open and diversified environment, cultures' beauty are greatly enhanced in their interaction process.

- **衡量**：我们从客体的贸易、主体的交流、多元性及影响力和历史与现代的个性四个方面共选取了9个核心指标。

Assessment: we choose 9 key indicators from four aspects: foreign trade, domestic openness, cultural diversity and historical & modern culture.



# Z8开放多元的文化城市

Z8 indicators for culturally open and diversified city

| 二级指标含义<br>aspects                        | 二级指标 second level indicators   | 数据来源 data source   |
|--|--|--|
| 客体开放<br>/foreign trade                   | Z8.1 外贸依存度/dependency on foreign trade   | 国家统计局/National Bureau of Statistics                          |
|  | Z8.2 当年实际使用外资额占固定资产投资比例<br>/actual use of foreign capital to fixed assets investment ratio | 国家统计局/NBS  |
| 主体开放<br>/domestic openness               | Z8.3 外资工业企业比重/proportion of foreign industrial enterprises                                 | 国家统计局/NBS  |
|  | Z8.4 国际商旅人员数/international business personnel  | 各城市统计公报<br>/statistical bulletins                            |
| 非物质文化开放<br>/intangible cultural openness | Z8.5 城市国际知名度/city's international popularity   | Google搜索   |
|  | Z8.6 语言多国性指数/foreign language diversity index  | 假日酒店网站/Holiday Inn website                                   |
| 当地文化<br>/local culture                   | Z8.7 历史文化指数/historic culture index   | 国家历史文化名城名单<br>/national famous historic and cultural city    |
|  | Z8.8 非物质文化指数/intangible culture index  | 中国非物质文化遗产名录数据库系统/China intangible cultural heritage database |
|  | Z8.9 现代文化艺术指数/modern culture index   | Google map地图搜索   |



# 芝加哥：多元文化促进城市转型

Chicago, urban transformation promoted by cultural diversity





# 南京：现代化国际性的人文绿都

Nanjing, modernized, international, cultural and green capital





# 可持续竞争力城市建设的现状和问题

current situation and problems for sustainable competitiveness

- 以人为本的宜居城市建设舍本逐末      Cities fail to target the essence, namely citizens, in building people-oriented livable city.
- 创业至上的宜商城市建设亟待转型      Urgent transformation needs to be done in entrepreneurship and business-friendly city.
- 公平包容的和谐城市建设压力巨大      Building equal, inclusive and harmonious city encounters huge pressures.
- 环境友好的生态城市建设充满挑战      In building environmentally friendly eco-city, we faces various challenges.
- 创新驱动的知识城市建设任重道远      We shoulder heavy responsibilities in building innovation-driven intellectual city.
- 城乡一体的全域城市建设严重滞后      The process of building urban-rural integrated city is seriously lagged behind.
- 交流便捷的信息城市发展刚刚起步      The process of building easily communicative information city just started.
- 开放多元的文化城市建设亟待加强      The process of building culturally open and diversified city needs to be urgently enhanced.



# 路径战略

strategies and routes

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建设可持续竞争力理想城市，需要走新型城镇化道路。

We have to adopt the “new-type urbanization” views in building ideal cities with sustainable competitiveness

■走“防治结合”的道路，确保人居环境的越来越好；

Combine treatment with prevention approaches to ensure the improvement of living environment.

■走“质量领先”的道路，创造营商环境的竞争优势；

Take commodity quality as priority to create competitive advantage for business environment.

■走“绿色发展”的道路，确保生态环境的自然优美；

Sustaining the environmental beauty via “green development” .

■走“包容增长”的道路，确保市民社会“公平正义”

Guaranteeing “equity and justice” for civil society via “inclusive growth”.



# 路径战略

strategies and routes

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- 走“创新驱动”的道路，确保城市“引领未来”；  
Enabling the city “leads the future” via “innovation driven” route.
- 走“融合均等”的道路，确保城市“反哺农村”；  
Ensuring cities “regurgitating villages” by “equally integration”.
- 走“迎头追赶”的道路，确保城市“沟通无限”；  
“Catching up with determination” to enable “unlimited and easily co-mmunication”.
- 走“一本多样”的道路，确保城市的“世界个性”。  
“Diversifying” as well as “keeping unique characteristics” in building open and diversified cultural city.



# 政策措施

policy and approach suggestions

建设可持续竞争力理想城市，从国家层面应采取以下对策措施。

The following approaches should be taken from the national level.

■实施均衡发展的经济社会战略，推动城市化与工业化均衡发展，推动服务业与制造业的均衡发展，推动城乡均衡发展，推动城市经济、社会、生态的均衡发展；

Pursue the balanced development for economic and social development strategies; promote the coordinative development between urbanization and industrialization; between service and manufacture sectors; between urban and rural areas; between urban economy, society, and environment.

■建立城乡一体、以城主导的城市管理体制，革新公共管理理念，推进政府管理的人性化、制度化、竞争化，培育非政府组织，强化城市社区建设，强化城市危机应急机制；

Set up urban-rural integrated and urban-dominated administrative system; renew public administration ideas, promote humanized, institutional, and competitive government administration; nurture NGOs, enhance urban community constructs, strengthen urban emergency mechanism.



# 政策措施

policy and approach suggestions

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- 建立确保城市可持续发展的制度政策，深化财税体制、土地制度、户籍制度、就业制度和投融资体制改革，完善社会保障制度；

Set up appropriate policies and institutions which can ensure urban sustainable development, deepen reforms in financial and taxation system, land institutions, household registration system, and employment instructions ; complete social security institutions.

- 第四，构建提升城市可持续竞争力的长效机制，完善价格调节机制、生态补偿机制、土地占用机制、财政补贴机制和税收调节机制。

Fourth, construct long-term mechanism for improving urban sustainable competitiveness, complete price adjustment mechanism, ecological compensation mechanism, land use mechanism, fiscal subsidy mechanism and taxation adjustment mechanism.



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**谢谢！ Thank you ！**