



Position Paper on Constitutional Reform in 2012

4 May 2008

The Government and the Commission on Strategic Development are preparing the 2012 political structure reform. As a group of professionals devoted to the development of Hong Kong, the Professional Commons would like to respond via this paper.

We are to provide a proposal for the 2012 political structure reform as a starter to encourage more discussions and debates. We call for the participation of the public and various groups to open dialogue, and to search for consensus that will move Hong Kong forward towards a more open and fair society with more participation, with democracy as an agent.

The Professional Commons also proposes a set of performance metrics for measuring the effectiveness of the different proposals in meeting the objectives of political reform. We think this is the way to promote more transparent and open communication.

Background

1. Under the Articles 45 and 68 of the Basic Law, Hong Kong is entitled to electing the Chief Executive and Legislative Council by universal suffrage.
2. The Professional Commons submitted the “Response to the Government's Green Paper on Constitutional Development” in October 2007. We expressed that these two goals can be achieved in 2012.
3. Our views reflected the majority of the Hong Kong citizens who are longing for a faster pace of democratic development. Such demand was voiced since the 1980s and with over 20 years of progressive political development in the District Board/District Council and Legislative Council elections, Hong Kong is more than ready for the 2012 dual universal suffrage.
4. In the Report on Hong Kong's Constitutional Development by the Chief Executive to the Standing Committee of National People's Congress (NPCSC) in December 2007, the Chief Executive admitted the wishes of the majority of the citizens for a faster progression towards democracy. However, he still proposed a comparatively slow pace towards democracy in Hong Kong, with first Chief Executive election by universal suffrage in 2017, leaving the realization of universal suffrage of the Legislative Council to a later, uncertain date (despite claims by the Chief Executive that this can occur in 2020).
5. The resolution made by the NPCSC further confirmed the slower pace as proposed by the Chief Executive of HKSAR, leaving a large gap between the legitimate expectations of the majority of Hong Kong citizens and what is envisaged by the NPCSC.
6. At the same time, the NPCSC clearly stated that the first election of Chief Executive by universal suffrage is possible in 2017. Any political reform of Legislative Council before 2017 is admissible provided it is consistent with the current composition of members from elections in the geographical constituencies and the Functional Constituencies (FCs).
7. We must be clear that according to the Basic Law, the legislature and the Chief Executive of Hong Kong are ultimately to be chosen by universal suffrage, and FCs should be removed. This is in line with the hope of the majority of Hong Kong people. The resolution of the NPCSC also provides the achievement of universal suffrage in Chief Executive Election in 2017.
8. With universal suffrage as our destination in the journey of political development, the 2012 political arrangements must be planned as a check point of progressive democratic changes

along the path towards the destination. Any political arrangements in 2012 and afterwards must be more open and democratic compared to the previous one. Deviation or backtrack in the course should be avoided in the design.

Deficiencies of the Current Election System

- Under the current election system of Hong Kong, the Chief Executive is elected by an 800 member Election Committee according to the following distribution. Apart from category 4, the Election Committee members are elected via the FCs.

1. Industrial, commercial and financial sectors	200
2. The professions	200
3. Labour, social services, religious and other sectors	200
4. LegCo members DC representatives HK Deputies to NPC Representatives of HK members of National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	200

The Legislative Council has 60 seats, with 30 seats elected via geographical constituencies and 30 seats via FCs.

- Therefore the FCs play a very important role in the election of both the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Yet, we can see that it suffers from several major defects.
- The first defect is under-representation. As seen in Table 1 in the next page, the total number of registered electors in the 28 FCs in 2007 is 212,825. According to the “Quarterly Report on the Household Survey of 2007-Q4” (QRHS, 2007Q4), the total number of persons engaged in different business, industrial and professional occupations amounted to 3,663,892. The current FC voters only contribute to 5.8% of the total number of people from all the working sectors in that survey. If we take into account another 2,189,006 people who are not included in any economic sector, (like Persons engaged in household duties, Permanent Sick/Disabled, Unemployed, Other Economically Inactive Persons, Local Full-time Adult Students and Retired Persons), the current electors in FCs contribute to only 3.6% of the adults in Hong Kong who should have the right to vote.
- The second defect is that many of the FCs are adopting corporate votes. Taking out Heung Yee Kuk and District Council, we have 26 FCs formed by business and professional sectors. Using the “Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics (2007 December)” to calculate the representation of elector population in each of these 26 FCs (electors divided by total number of persons in that sector), we found that 13 FCs have representation of the sector at 1.4% or below! Great majority (11) of these 13 FCs have the domination by corporate votes. The voting right is the political privilege of only a handful of corporate voters.

**Table 1: Under-Representation of Functional Constituencies in Hong Kong
(in decending order of Representation)**

(QREVS, 2007-Dec): # of People Engaged as in the "Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics"

Name of FC	# of registered electors 2007	Distribution 2004		# of persons (QREVS; Dec 2007)	Representation
		Bodies	Individual		
Accountancy	20,329		100%	25,756	78.9%
Education	84,639		100%	144,336	58.6%
Health Services	35,391		100%	85,676	52.9%
Medical	9,954		100%		
Engineering	7,688		100%	16,754	45.9%
Legal	5,483		100%	18,060	30.4%
Architectural, Surveying and Planning	5,559		100%	19,237	28.9%
Social Welfare	11,329		100%	59,960	18.9%
Information Technology	4,976	6%	94%	27,798	17.9%
Textiles and Garment	3,812	98%	2%	25,201	15.1%
Sports, Performing Arts, Culture and Publication	1,894	97%	3%	19,282	9.8%
Catering	8,013	6%	94%	207,129	3.9%
Wholesale and Retail	4,222	40%	60%	303,973	1.4%
Tourism	976	100%		83,453	1.2%
Commercial (First)	1,053	100%		275,984	1.0%
Commercial (Second)	1,752	40%	60%		
Financial Services	569	93%	7%	60,580	0.9%
Industrial (First)	761	100%		266,280	0.7%
Industrial (Second)	527	100%			
Labour	556	100%			
Real Estate and Construction	745	60%	40%	104,337	0.7%
Insurance	141	100%		30,023	0.5%
Import and Export	1,389	55%	45%	521,039	0.3%
Finance	134	100%		89,158	0.2%
Transport	180	100%		139,863	0.1%
Agriculture and Fisheries	160	100%		N/A	N/A
District Council	442		100%		N/A
Heung Yee Kuk	151		100%		N/A

TOTAL 212,825

Commercial (Note 1)				
Rental of Machinery and Equipment	regarded as commercial		835	275,984
Business Associations			3,431	
<i>Business Services</i>			232,344	
Miscellaneous Personal Services			39,374	

Industrial and Labour (Note 2)				
Manufacturing	regarded as industrial		130,834	266,280
Construction			50,103	
<i>Electricity and Gas</i>			7,895	
Mining and Other Related Sectors			102	
Repair services			13,260	
Sanitary and Similar Services			57,996	
Laundry, dry cleaning and garment services			6,090	

Civil Servant	153,899
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TOTAL (excluding District Council and Heung Yee Kuk)	2,677,778
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For the other individual vote based FCs, over half of them have representation lower than 50% because of various reasons, like voter qualification requirement mandating joining of certain associations, certification / chartership and years of experience.

In general, individual practitioners in the related sector of these FCs have hardly any influence on the election and subsequently the political bargaining process. What is even worse is that a wealthy individual who incorporate more companies can exert influences to more than one corporate vote within one FC or cross to other FCs depending on his/her business diversity.

5. The third defect is the settings the current FC system makes up the rules of the game to encourage narrow interests rather than the overall interests of the society. In the election, candidates have to appeal to the voter of the same sector. It is natural he/she will be devoted the sector interests in the political platform. Secondly the domination of corporate votes implies the interests of corporations (employers) are not balanced with those of the employees. The existence of the current FCs will hinder integration of cross-sector interests in the political process.
6. The system fails to recognise the contributors of the society who are not included in the FCs. They include homemakers, retired personnel, unemployed, permanent disabled and sick and other economically inactive persons who are eligible to act as a voter in the geographical constituencies. They are more the economically powerless group. It is not only unfair that they are further deprived of their political rights but it also adversely affects the coherence of the society.
7. Though Hong Kong claim herself Asia's international city, the current election system fails to meet the requirement of Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ("ICCPR"), a document that is incorporated into Hong Kong law by Article 39 of the Basic Law, stating clearly that every citizen has the right "*to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage*". We elaborate that universal suffrage should include the following:
 - the requirement of the right of citizens to vote in elections for political representatives;
 - such a right must not be limited in any way by reference to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;
 - universal suffrage implies both "universal" and "equal" representation;
 - any system of universal suffrage should conform with international standards; but
 - there is a range of systems which would be consistent with the concept of universal suffrage. In particular, the right to "equal" votes does not imply the need for a strict

numerical equality.

8. The Professional Commons believes that the overall electoral system must be reformed in these aspects:

Fair constituencies: the electoral constituencies must not be formed in such a way as to favour intentionally any political group. Whilst, by economic demographics, different geographical areas would tend to favour certain political groups, the system must not be tailored specifically to ensure that such groups will win any territory-wide elections overall.

Fair candidate nomination procedures: the right for voters to become candidates for election is also of great importance. Whilst both pragmatism and the Basic Law provide for the need for procedures to nominate candidates, such procedures must not be discriminatory in nature so as to limit unduly the range of choices available to voters.

Fair voting: each voter's ballot should (subject only to moderate discrepancies due to the impracticality of drawing constituencies of exactly the same size), to the maximum extent possible, have approximately equal value.

In this regard, the Professional Commons maintains that the FC must be totally abolished ultimately.

9. In the Chief Executive election, a few factors the nomination process can be manipulated to deter the competition of multiple candidates. The pool of nominators is small (namely the 800 Election Committee members) and they are elected by FC which is a small circle election. Furthermore, there is no maximum threshold for nominators. A dominant candidate can obtain excessive nominations so that the other candidates cannot obtain the minimum threshold of 100 nominators, as that happened in 2002 with Mr. Tung Chee Hwa elected as the Chief Executive without voting.

Criteria of Rating the Proposals to Political Reforms

1. There are many different proposals to the political reforms. They may be very complicated to understand. The public is made confusing and cannot focus on the main issues. Worst still, they will lose interest in the discussion which is too important to their future.
2. We try to develop a system of performance measuring metrics to compare the proposals to political reforms. This makes life easier for the public to consider different aspects of the proposals. These metrics can be applied in the 2012 political reforms.
3. Any such intermediate proposals must progress demonstrably towards universal suffrage. We believe the following are the yardsticks to measure the performance of each proposal.
 - The electorate base of the elections of both Legislative Council and Chief Executive must be expanded substantially from the current status.
 - The political system should move “in a direction” to allow each voter to have the same number of votes, and each vote should carry the same weight.
 - The FC should be reformed in a direction to
 - (a) avoid any entrenchment of the current FC which in turn will secure the vested interests, and
 - (b) favour its abolition in the future.
 - The reform in the election in FC should move towards more open competition, and to favour the development of political parties. There should not be uncontested seats in the election of any FC.
 - The reform of election in FC should move in a direction to encourage integration of political interests to harmonize conflicts in the election process.
 - The new setting must comply with the constitutional requirements set out by the Basic Law and the NPCSC resolution on the Hong Kong political development.
 - The nomination mechanism in Chief Executive Election should allow more than one capable candidate to compete by setting proper minimum and maximum nomination thresholds. (To put it more specific, we should not allow a dominating candidate to overwhelm the nomination to be automatically elected as in 2005; on the other hand, the scene of the competition of more than one candidate as in 2007 should be made easier than before).

- The Chief Executive election should progress towards a real universal suffrage in which voters' free choice is realized. (Any obstacles like pre-filtering and pre-election after nomination and before election are counterexamples of this metric).

Recommendation to Legislative Council Election in 2012

1. The ultimate fate of the FCs must be their entire abolition. In 2012, the FC should be reformed as an intermediate step to this end. The design objectives for reform of the Legislative Council election in 2012 are:
 - The electorate base in the FCs should be broadened and moved away from corporate votes.
 - All eligible voters in Hong Kong should be able to participate in both the elections for the geographical constituencies and FCs. We call this One-Person-Two-Votes.
 - Existing FCs should be merged to form larger FCs . Such merger will ensure no candidate from a single sector can dominate the election without the support from other sectors, thus reducing the “vested interests” factor inherent in the current composition of FCs. It is to encourage integration of interests from different sectors, to set the scene for the future universal suffrage. The setting is also to discourage the entrenchment of the vested interests of the existing small FCs.
 - Since each eligible voter should be allocated to a FC, new FCs should be created for voters not eligible to any current FCs.
 - The number of seats of each FC in the Legislative Council is proportional to the size of eligible voters in that FC.

2. We introduce the “Comprehensive FC” which is a revamping of the FCs into 6 larger FCs composed of mainly individual voters.
 - Four large FCs are to consolidate the current FCs which are categorized according to the nature of the business activities. They account for the 3.7 millions of the population.
 - Two new FCs are introduced for other non-business sector, professional or unionized labour voters. One is for adult students and retired persons. Another is for homemakers and economically inactive persons previously not included in FCs. They account for about 2 millions of population.
 - The electorate base of FCs consequently goes up 5.7 millions of voters to match that of the geographical constituencies.
 - The number of seats in Legislative Council elected via the FCs can remain at 30 or be

increased to 35. The seats of Legislative Councillor elected via geographical constituencies should always be equal to that from the FCs.

- The number of seats of each FC is allocated according to the proportion of eligible voters of that FC to the total number of eligible voters. The effect of each vote is ideally equal.
- Within each FC, the voting is by a proportional representation system. This system avoids the monopolization of seats by large sectors and encourages the formation of groups and tickets across different subsectors, favouring with a political platform that can harmonize the different interests.
- The proposed new FCs in the Legislative Council is depicted in Table 2. In the appendix, Tables A.1 to A.6 lists the detail distribution of voters in each of the six FCs.

Table 2: Proposals of the New Comprehensive “FCs” in the Legislative Council

Proposed Comprehensive FCs	# of persons (QRHS, 2007Q4)	Percentage Seats of Total		Note 1
		Percentage	Seats	
One: Manufacturing & Trade (Table A.1)	1,090,000	18.6%	6	Note 2
Two: Infrastructure, Logistics and Tourism (Table A.2)	930,000	15.9%	5	
Three: Business and Professional Services (Table A.3)	716,199	12.2%	4	Note 3
Four: Community, Social and Personal Services (Table A.4) Heung Yee Kuk & District Council (as in 2004 LC election)	927,100 593	15.9%	4	
Sub-total (excluding District Council and Heung Yee Kuk)	3,663,299			
Five: Full-time Adult Students and Retired Persons (Table A.5)	1,212,835	20.7%	6	
Six: Homemakers and Economically-Inactive Persons Previously Not included in any FCs (Table A.6)	976,200	16.7%	5	
Sub-total	2,189,035			
Total (excluding District Council and Heung Yee Kuk)	5,852,334	100.0%	30	
Note 1 (QRHS, 2007Q4)	# of Persons Engaged as in the “Quarterly Report on the Household Survey”			
Note 2	Includes Civil Servants of 153,899 as appeared in QREVS, Dec 2007			
Note 3	# of electors of HYK and DC in 2004 LC election			

Recommendations to Chief Executive Election in 2012

1. The NPCSC has acknowledged that the Chief Executive will be elected by universal suffrage in 2017.
2. A Nomination Committee should in principle be formed in a democratic manner so as to represent the public in the broadest possible way.
3. The current formation of the Election Committee is 800 members according to the following distribution:

1. Industrial, commercial and financial sectors	200
2. The professions	200
3. Labour, social services, religious and other sectors	200
4. LegCo members DC representatives HK Deputies to NPC Representatives of HK members of National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	200

We propose to keep the number of Nomination Committees to 800. The 200 members from fourth category (Legislative Council members, District Council representatives, Hong Kong Deputies to NPC, Representatives of HK members of National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference) remain unchanged. The 600 members from various business, industrial and professional categories (first, second and third categories) are to be elected using the same concept of Comprehensive FCs. The number of Nomination Committee members in each Comprehensive FC is by proportion of their eligible voters to the total number of eligible voters. To manage the large number of Nomination Committee member seats of each Comprehensive FC, the election can be broken down to sub-FCs with maximum number of elected members around 40. Table 3 below shows a sample categorization with the breakdown sub-sectors for the first two comprehensive FC sketched as example. The principle of every vote having equal effect still holds in the election of the 600 Nomination Committee members.

Table 3: Formation of Election Committee for CE Election via Comprehensive FC

Proposed Constituencies	# of voters	Percentage of FC voters	# of Seats	# of Sub-FCs (Seats in Sub-FCs)
One: Manufacturing & Trade	1,090,000	18.6%	112	3 (37/37/ 38)
Two: Infrastructure, Logistics and Tourism	930,000	15.9%	95	3 (31/32/32)
Three: Business and Professional Services	716,199	12.2%	74	2 (37/37)
Four: Community, Social and Personal Services	927,100	15.8%	95	3 (31/32/32)
Five: Full-time Adult Students and Retired Persons	1,212,835	20.7%	124	4 (31/31/31/31)
Six: Homemakers and Economically-Inactive Persons Previously Not included in any Fcs	976,200	16.7%	100	3 (33/33/34)
SubTotal	5,852,334	100.0%	600	18

4. The nomination threshold for an eligible Chief Executive candidate should be no more stringent than the present arrangement. We propose that each nomination requires the support of minimum 50 and maximum 100 Nomination Committee members. The minimum number is to provide a proper threshold which should be sufficient to avoid too many unqualified candidates from jamming into the election, but not high enough to disallow capable candidate to come to the competition. The minimum number should never be higher than the current number. The maximum number of nominators is to prevent any individual dominant candidate from monopolising
5. Pre-election or pre-filtering of “excessive candidates” after the nomination poses threats to etch into the rights of the citizens to vote for their favourable candidates. The existence of nomination thresholds and guarantee deposits are sufficient to limit the maximum number of candidates in the Chief Executive election.
6. Some suggested that additional hurdles should be introduced in the nomination procedure, by requiring the minimum number of nominators from each of a number of sectors. We regard this requirement unreasonable and would deplete the right of candidates to stand for election. In other elections in Hong Kong like the Legislative Council and District Council , there is no such additional requirement in nomination. The decisive factor in any nomination should be to enable as many plausible candidates as possible to convince the voters in his/her platform to work for the interests of Hong Kong as whole. The choice should be left to the voters who will cast their votes.

The Consultative Member System to Legislative Council

1. The supporters of the FC system state that FC has the advantages of incorporating expertise and views from various professions and businesses in the legislative process. They think that it will introduce more rational thinking and enhance the quality of the decisions.
2. However, the development of FCs in Hong Kong has proved that FCs has many disadvantages. Firstly, the narrow representation has introduced small circle groups which are concerned with their vested interests and they are reluctant to any changes towards a more open political system. Secondly, the sector based election made the candidates and voters more focused on the narrow interests of the sector rather than the overall benefits of Hong Kong. It has adversely impacted on the healthy development of party politics to integrate cross-sectoral interests and reduce conflicts.
3. In Hong Kong, a consultative system was established to gauge the feedback of the professionals and businesses in the government policy formulation. This system has a very long history and still exists after 1997. When compared with the current FC system, this system has much less adverse effect. The members of the consultative committee are from professionals and businesses. They can voice their opinions from time to time but they are not given the power to make decisions. The consultative system retains the contributory inputs from businesses and professionals while insulating the vested interests from contaminating the legislative process. In the bills committee stage of the legislative procedure, members from the public were invited to submit opinions and attend the hearings. In many cases, representatives from businesses, professionals and interest groups make use of the opportunities to give their comments in the hearings of the bills committees.
4. We propose a consultative member system to the Legislative Council. The consultative member system is to formalise the current system of expert hearings in the bills committee stages of Legislative Council. The consultative member system is more a standing arrangement than ad-hoc one to give a clear responsibilities to such consultative members, as well as providing them with some resources (e.g. information, and shared office) to the members support their role.
5. The current FCs can maintain their seats in the new consultative member system of Legislative Council when the new comprehensive FC is established in 2012. These consultative members have same term as Legislative Council members.
6. The consultative members can give opinions in the Legislative Council bills committee

meetings. Unlike the Legislative Council members, they are not given any voting power and cannot attend Legislative Council meeting and panel meetings, and they are not entitled to special privileges of the members of Legislative Council like access to some confidential information.

7. The Government policy making has to progress with the social development. Nowadays, the civic society has been demanding for more public engagement by the Government and the Professional Commons submit to this approach. The consultative member system to the Legislative Council that we propose should not block the Government from taking an active role to involve the public and civic groups in the formulation of policies.

Conclusion

As a group of professionals, most of us in the Professional Commons are currently in the privileged position of being able to vote for Election Committee candidates, as well as having our own FC members within the Legislative Council. However, we do not regard our privileged position is justified to be maintained by depriving the interests of the others. We call for an open, fair system that can make Hong Kong more competitive, harmonious and a place good to live. One vital step is the reform of the 2012 election system to progress towards universal suffrage.

The Professional Commons welcomes any comments and criticisms and we are open to discuss other proposals to 2012 political reforms. We urge the public to voice out how they like the political system be reformed in 2012 as an intermediate stage towards universal suffrage which is the target they had expressed clearly in the Green Paper consultation in 2007.

Appendix

Table A.1 **Proposed Constituency One: Manufacturing & Trade**

Proposed Comprehensive FC	Current FCs (1997-Present)	# of persons (QRHS, 2007Q4)
Textiles and Garments	Textiles and Garments	45,500
Manufacturing	<i>Split into Different FCs</i>	158,900
Import and Export	Import and Export	544,100
Wholesale and Retail	Wholesale and Retail	341,500
	Total	1,090,000
Note 1	Include footwear	

Table A.2 **Proposed Constituency Two: Infrastructure, Logistics and Tourism**

Proposed Comprehensive FC	Current FCs (1997-Present)	# of persons (QRHS, 2007Q4)
Hotel and Catering		261,600
	Tourism	N/A
	Catering	N/A
Primary Production, Power and Construction	Agriculture and Fisheries	N/A
	Construction	283,100
	<i>Electricity and Gas</i>	N/A
	Mining and Other Related Sectors	N/A
Transport and Communication	Transport	385,300
	Total	930,000
Note 1	Including foundation and superstructure; and decoration and maintenance.	
Note 2	Including figures for the communications sector.	

Table A.3 **Proposed Constituency Three: Business and Professional Services**

Proposed Comprehensive FC	Current FCs (1997-Present)	# of persons (QRHS, 2007Q4)	
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services		562,300	
	Architectural, Surveying and Planning	N/A	
	Accounting	N/A	
	Business Services	236,100	
	Engineering	N/A	
	Finance	N/A	
	Financial Services	N/A	
	Information Technology	N/A	
	Insurance	43,000	
	Legal	N/A	
	Real Estate and Construction	129,900	Note 1
	Rental of Machinery and Equipment	N/A	
	<i>Civil Servants</i>	153,899	Note 2
Total		716,199	
Note 1	Real estate only.		
Note 2	This figure is from the QREVS (Dec 2007)		

Table A.4 **Proposed Constituency Four: Community, Social and Personal services**

Proposed Comprehensive FC	Current FCs (1997-Present)	# of persons (QRHS, 2007Q4)	# of electors (2004 LC election)	
Community, Social and Personal Services	Business Associations	N/A		Note 1
	Education	N/A		
	Laundry, dry cleaning and garment services	N/A		
	Medical and Health Services	N/A		Note 2
	Miscellaneous Personal Services	N/A		
	Repair services	N/A		
	Sanitary and Similar Services	N/A		
	Social Services	78,000		
	Sports, Performing Arts, Culture and Publication	N/A		
	Research and scientific institutes, Libraries, museums and cultural services, Miscallenous amusement and recreational services	N/A		
Total excluding HYC & DC		927,100		Note 3
	Heung Yee Kuk		151	
	District Council		442	
Total including HYC & DC		927,693		
Note 1	Staff of these associations not eligible to vote in the current FCs.			
Note 2	Two FCs in LegCo: Medical and Health Services.			
Note 3	Most of the sub-categories in the Quarterly Report on Household Survey did not fall a direct comparison with			

Table A.5 Proposed Constituency Six: Full-time Students and Retired Persons			
		# of persons (QRHS, 2007Q4)	
	Local Full-time Adult Students (see Table A.7)	280,035	
	Retired Persons	932,800	
	Total	1,212,835	
Table A.6 Proposed Constituency Five: Homemakers and Economically-Inactive Persons Previously Not included in any FC			
		# of persons (QRHS, 2007Q4)	
	<i>Persons engaged in household duties</i>	667,600	
	Permanent Sick/Disablement	64,900	
	Unemployed	112,000	
	Other Economically Inactive Persons	131,700	
	Total Number of Economically-Inactive Persons (Excluding Retired Persons)	976,200	
Table A.7 Number of Local Full-time Adult Students (2006/07 academic year figures)			Note 1
<i>(Source: http://www.ugc.edu.hk/eng/ugc/publication/report/figure2006/figures/03.pdf; http://www.ugc.edu.hk/eng/doc/ugc/stat/nlft1.pdf; Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics, 2007 edition. pp. 271-272.)</i>			
	Categories	# of persons	
	UGC funded full-time local student enrollments	77,631	Note 2
	Students aged 18 or above and still attending secondary school	45,666	
	Students of approved post secondary colleges	1,381	
	Hong Kong Shue Yan University	3,355	
	Hong Kong Academy of Performing Arts	741	
	Open University of Hong Kong	2,201	
	Vocational Training Council	41,926	
	Construction Industry Training Authority	555	
	Hospital Authority	411	
	Prince Philip Dental Hospital	80	
	"Project Yi Jin"	6,462	
	Adult education/vocational courses	99,626	
	Total	280,035	
	Note 1	Including non-local students and those under 18	
	Note 2	Excluding the non-local students studying in UGC-funded programmes, but include the non-local students studying in non UGC-funded programme, and those under 18.	