

For Discussion on
30 May 2005

Legislative Council Panel on Education
Review of the School Building Programme

PURPOSE

This paper proposes adjustments to the School Building Programme in the light of the latest population projections and other developments in the education sector.

BACKGROUND

2. The School Building Programme is to meet relevant policy objectives and commitments, as set out at **Annex A**. As of today, excluding special school projects and those pending allocation¹, the School Building Programme carries 41 allocated projects under planning and 33 allocated projects for which funding has been approved and construction works have commenced.

3. At the meeting on 30 January 2004, this Panel was briefed on the Administration's policy on the planning and provision of school places². Members supported school building projects for implementation of the whole-day primary schooling ("WDPS") policy and re-development and re-provisioning ("R&R") of existing schools housed under sub-standard premises. As regards private school developments including Direct Subsidy Scheme ("DSS") Schools and Private Independent Schools ("PIS"), Members agreed to consider on a case-by-case basis.

¹ Projects pending allocation are school sites included in the School Building Programme on a tentative basis but the exact purposes of which are yet to be confirmed. In view of their immature nature, these projects are not covered in our Review.

² Please refer to our paper with reference LC Paper No. 1058/03-04(01).

REVIEW OF ALLOCATED PROJECTS UNDER PLANNING

Planning Limitations

4. The Administration has exercised prudence in planning for the provision of new school infrastructure taking into account the population projections, the availability of resources and other policy considerations. Nevertheless, there are many imponderables and practical constraints which make planning difficult --

- (a) Even the straight-forward cases involve a lead time of four to five years from planning to project completion. During this period, the demand and supply for public school places could fluctuate due to mobility across districts, demographic changes of the entire population and other factors, such as delay in the completion of residential development.
- (b) In some districts, there may be surplus school places in schools which are not popular with parents, whereas other schools in the same district may be over-subscribed. The surplus provision could not be gainfully utilised unless the schools concerned voluntarily seek merger with the more popular schools.
- (c) In some cases, an apparent “over-supply” based on the district population projection may not actually exist due to inflow of students from other districts. The quid pro quo is what may appear to be a shortfall is not a problem because parents have chosen to send their children to private schools or public sector schools in another district. The shortfall may also be partly addressed by decisions of individual schools to over-enroll. Notwithstanding the unpredictability of parental choice, the Administration is obliged to ensure a sufficient provision of public sector primary school places in line with the district population projections given the widely accepted principle of vicinity in Primary One admission.
- (d) Suitable school sites are not evenly distributed throughout the territory. Due to geographical constraints, some districts lack available sites for whole-day conversion and R&R in the same district. However, to relocate popular schools to another district where there may be an “over-supply” of school places would meet with strong resistance from schools in that district.

- (e) In the case of comprehensive private residential development, very often we are required to confirm with the developer the need for the schools, so as to make provision in the foundation work, well before a more realistic assessment of demand and supply is possible.
- (f) As far as possible, we would make use of vacated school premises to meet policy objectives. However, of the 24 schools which have been closed since the 2001/02 school year, and another 12 schools expected to be closed in September 2005, only one is considered suitable for alternative use. All the other school premises are in poor conditions (e.g. not having undergone SIP) or too small (with less than 18 classrooms). A summary of the vacant school premises is at **Annex B**.

Considerations

5. We have reviewed the 41 projects under planning, taking into account –

- (a) the latest population projections. The Census and Statistics Department updated its 2001-based population projections, and released a new set of projections (2003-based, with projections up to 2033) in mid-2004. Working on these projections, the Working Group on Population Distribution Projections further released the projections by districts in October 2004. The 2003-based projections showed an even sharper drop in the projected school-aged children population as compared with the 2001-based projections. Specifically, the projected number of school-age children aged 6-11 in 2009 has been adjusted downwards by 8%, from 409 000 to 378 000, while that of school-age children aged 12-14 in the same year has been adjusted downwards by 10%, from 270 000 to 244 000. The adjustment reflects the cumulative effect of a reduction in the projected number of newly arrived children from the Mainland by over 50%, from 11 700 to 5 300 for children aged 6-11 and from 5 000 to 2 500 for children aged 12-14 every year;
- (b) the concerns expressed by Legislative Council Members,

District Councils, individual school managements and other stakeholders over projects involving cross-district relocation of primary schools;

- (c) the latest enrolment of existing bi-sessional schools for which school buildings have been allocated for whole-day conversion purpose;
- (d) the physical conditions of the existing schools concerned; and
- (e) the scope of using vacant school premises in lieu of the construction of new school buildings to achieve the same policy objectives.

Assumptions

6. In considering possible adjustments to the School Building Programme, we have assumed that –

- (a) the Administration would revoke the allocation of school projects under planning to individual school sponsors, even though we anticipate strong objections. A case in point is the three school projects which were suspended due to the South East Kowloon Development Review. Members have advised that the Administration should allocate replacement sites for the sponsors as a matter of priority;
- (b) it would be acceptable to defer the target date for converting all bi-sessional schools into whole-day operation. We estimate that the number of schools without a firm whole-day conversion plan would increase from 26 to 34. Furthermore, the need to scale down the scope of some of the school projects would mean a delay in the timing of whole-day conversion;
- (c) the community would accept an interim shortfall in the supply of school places which would disappear over time as the student population continues to decline.

Proposed Adjustments

7. Based on the assumptions in paragraph 6, we propose to –
- (a) suspend all projects involving cross-district whole-day conversion of existing bi-sessional primary schools. For these projects, we will make fresh attempts to identify suitable vacant premises or alternative sites within the same district;
 - (b) suspend WDPS projects where the projected student population and the enrolment for one or both of the half-day sessions are declining. For such cases, we will keep in view the situation after the 2005/06 school year. We will, in parallel, review the feasibility of other alternatives, for example –
 - (i) in-situ conversion into the whole-day mode; or
 - (ii) merging one session with other bi-sessional schools facing similar problems.

Along the same line, we will drop those projects where, due to lower enrolment, the bi-sessional schools concerned have already started to admit new cohorts of students in a whole-day mode, i.e. in-situ whole-day conversion by phases.

- (c) suitably modify the justified WDPS projects by –
 - (i) scaling down the scope (say by reducing the number of classrooms from 30 to 24) where the projected student population in the district concerned does not justify the original scope; or
 - (ii) merging the two half-day sessions into one school in the new school building (and with appropriate class structure consolidation) where the existing premises is old and sub-standard;
- (d) suspend projects located in remote sites or in new development areas where the growth in student population is yet to be ascertained;

- (e) drop individual projects where school premises under construction can be used to achieve the same purposes;
- (f) drop projects for the operation of new Direct Subsidy Scheme schools located in districts with projected surplus, unless the schools concerned could offer a diversified curriculum or other unique education attributes that would represent significant contribution to enhancing diversity in our school system.

8. We propose to proceed with all R&R projects in accordance with Members' advice in January 2004. We also propose to proceed with all PIS projects, which will help to meet the demand from expatriate students as more multinational firms are established in Hong Kong, and provide choice for local parents who seek non-mainstream curriculum. Given their self-financing mode, the clientele of PISs is likely to be different from that of public sector schools.

9. Taken together, among the 41 projects under review, we propose that 19 projects should proceed (including seven projects subject to modifications³), 11 should be suspended and 11 dropped -

	Originally Planned	To Proceed	To Suspend	To Drop
Aided / Government Primary Schools	22	8	9	5
Aided Secondary Schools	1	0	0	1
Aided Primary-cum-Secondary Schools	1	0	1	0
Re-development & Re-provisioning	6	6	0	0
Primary Schools	4	4	0	0
Secondary Schools	2	2	0	0
Private Independent Schools	4	4	0	0
Primary Schools	0	0	0	0
Secondary Schools	0	0	0	0
Primary-cum-Secondary Schools	4	4	0	0
DSS Schools	7	1	1	5
Primary Schools	2	0	0	2
Secondary Schools	4	1	1	2
Primary-cum-Secondary Schools	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	41	19	11	11

³ Relevant modifications include changes in project scope and for WDPS projects, the conversion plan.

10. The distribution of the 19 projects proposed to proceed is as follows -

- (a) WDPS Projects: one in Kwun Tong, two in Northern, one in Sham Shui Po, two in Tuen Mun and two in Tsuen Wan;
- (b) R&R Projects: one in Central and Western, one in Kowloon City, one in Southern, one in Sham Shui Po and two in Wan Chai;
- (c) PIS Projects: one in Islands, one in Sham Shui Po, one in Sha Tin and one in Yau Tsim Mong;
- (d) DSS Project: one in Kowloon City.

11. For the projects which we have proposed to drop (i.e. with the allocation for the original intended purpose revoked), we will put the sites into gainful use by re-allocating them for R&R purposes, which will not increase supply.

Implications

12. Detailed projections on demand and supply of public sector school places showing the position before and after the adjustments to the School Building Programme are given in **Annex C**.

13. For the projects to proceed with a revised scope, some preparatory work, e.g. feasibility study, may become abortive. The cost involved is estimated to be \$5 million, whereas the estimated savings in capital expenditures in the region of \$120 million. There would also be recurrent savings of the order of \$13 million per annum. As regards projects which we have proposed to re-allocate for R&R purposes (paragraph 11 above), there would not be any change in cost.

WAY FORWARD

14. Members are invited to consider the assumptions and the proposed adjustments in paragraphs 6 and 7 above. Subject to any views the Panel may have, we will proceed to brief the affected school sponsors and follow up with the technical changes. In respect of the individual projects under the “to proceed” category, we will seek the funding approval of the Finance Committee in due course.

Future Uncertainties

15. The adjustments which we have proposed are based on our best estimates at this point in time, having regard to the information currently available, including that on population projections and enrolment situation for schools. As circumstances may change over time, we will continue to keep the School Building Programme under regular review.

Education and Manpower Bureau
May 2005

**Policy Objectives and Policy Commitments
Underpinning the School Building Programme**

- (a) To provide nine-year free and universal basic education for all eligible children;
- (b) To implement whole-day primary schooling for virtually all primary school students by the 2007/08 school year;
- (c) To provide subsidized senior secondary places for all form three students who have the ability and wish to continue their study;
- (d) To re-develop or re-provision schools accommodated in sub-standard premises;
- (e) To provide diversity and choice in the education system to cater for individual differences and preferences through the development of Direct Subsidy Scheme and Private Independent Schools;
- (f) To allow for provision of non-mainstream and diversified curriculum to cater for the different needs and interests of different students, some of whom may be less academically inclined; and
- (g) To promote adoption of the “through-train” mode in schools as means to smoothen the interface between primary and secondary education as well as to provide students with coherent learning experiences.

Annex B

Vacant Premise Left Over by Aided Schools Closed Since the 2001/02 School Year and to be Vacated by September 2005

	Original Occupant	District	No of Classroom	SIP Upgrade	Remarks
Aided Schools Closed Since the 2001/02 School Year					
1.	School 1	SOU	N/A	Nil	Demolished.
2.	School 2	SOU	7	Nil	
3.	School 3	I	1	Nil	
4.	School 4	KT	N/A	Nil	Demolished.
5.	School 5	KT	N/A	Nil	Demolished.
6.	School 6	YL	4	Nil	
7.	School 7	HKE	6	Nil	
8.	School 8	I	5	Nil	
9.	School 9	I	5	Nil	
10.	School 10	TP	3	Nil	
11.	School 11	TW	3	Nil	
12.	School 12	YL	3	Nil	
13.	School 13	HKE	21	Nil	For decanting use and re-allocation for whole-day conversion.
14.	School 14	I	1	Nil	
15.	School 15	SOU	4	Nil	
16.	School 16	WCH	6	Nil	
17.	School 17	SK	2	Nil	
18.	School 18	N	5	Nil	
19.	School 19	N	3	Nil	
20.	School 20	N	4	Nil	
21.	School 21	TP	6	Nil	

	Original Occupant	District	No of Classroom	SIP Upgrade	Remarks
22.	School 22	TP	4	Nil	
23.	School 23	TP	5	Nil	
24.	School 24	YL	4	Nil	
Aided Schools to be Vacated by September 2005					
25.	School 25	I	2	Nil	
26.	School 26	N	7	Nil	
27.	School 27	N	10	Nil	
28.	School 28	N	4	Nil	
29.	School 29	N	9	Nil	
30.	School 30	N	6	Nil	
31.	School 31	N	6	Nil	
32.	School 32	TM	6	Nil	
33.	School 33	YL	3	Nil	
34.	School 34	YL	3	Nil	
35.	School 35	YL	7	Nil	
36.	School 36	YL	6	Nil	

Annex C

**Projections on Demand and Supply of
Public Sector Primary School Places by District, 2005/06 to 2009/10**

District		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Central & Western	Demand (in classes), D	324	323	332	341	344
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	361	356	298	302	302
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	361	356	340	344	344
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	37	33	-34	-39	-42
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	37	33	8	3	0
Wan Chai	Demand (in classes), D	166	162	166	178	178
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	365	357	352	334	334
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	365	357	352	334	334
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	199	195	186	156	156
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	199	195	186	156	156
Eastern	Demand (in classes), D	815	756	727	705	684
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	835	819	805	788	775
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	835	819	791	774	761
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	20	63	78	83	91
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	20	63	64	69	77
Southern	Demand (in classes), D	434	425	395	359	323
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	335	327	373	365	365
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	335	327	337	329	329
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	-99	-98	-22	6	42
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	-99	-98	-58	-30	6
Yau Tsim Mong	Demand (in classes), D	446	433	429	443	462
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	674	622	613	609	609
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	674	622	613	609	609
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	228	189	184	166	147
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	228	189	184	166	147
Sham Shui Po	Demand (in classes), D	610	579	546	526	533
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	531	530	541	541	541
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	531	530	535	535	535
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	-79	-49	-5	15	8
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	-79	-49	-11	9	2
Kowloon City	Demand (in classes), D	573	552	531	519	519
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	807	778	755	749	749
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	807	778	755	749	749
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	234	226	224	230	230
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	234	226	224	230	230
Wong Tai Sin	Demand (in classes), D	726	656	597	538	504
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	807	791	777	773	772
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	807	791	777	773	772
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	81	135	180	235	268
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	81	135	180	235	268
Kwun Tong	Demand (in classes), D	1036	993	944	902	913
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	894	883	877	864	863
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	894	883	877	864	863
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	-142	-110	-67	-38	-50
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	-142	-110	-67	-38	-50
Sai Kung	Demand (in classes), D	842	808	780	735	706
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	745	751	735	757	756
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	745	751	735	727	726
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	-97	-57	-45	22	50
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	-97	-57	-45	-8	20
Sha Tin	Demand (in classes), D	1126	1050	993	955	933
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	1233	1238	1229	1224	1214
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	1233	1238	1229	1224	1214
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	107	188	236	269	281
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	107	188	236	269	281

District		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Tai Po	Demand (in classes), D	558	514	475	444	434
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	616	599	584	576	568
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	616	599	584	576	568
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	58	85	109	132	134
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	58	85	109	132	134
North	Demand (in classes), D	673	637	626	620	600
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	650	640	648	682	678
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	650	615	605	585	581
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	-23	3	22	62	78
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	-23	-22	-21	-35	-19
Yuen Long	Demand (in classes), D	1428	1351	1284	1239	1221
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	1248	1244	1287	1281	1287
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	1247	1233	1201	1190	1181
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	-180	-107	3	42	66
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	-181	-118	-83	-49	-40
Tuen Mun	Demand (in classes), D	1106	1034	980	918	874
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	1135	1106	1015	1002	990
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	1135	1106	1093	1014	1002
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	29	72	35	84	116
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	29	72	113	96	128
Tsuen Wan	Demand (in classes), D	544	529	509	494	484
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	567	532	513	513	513
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	567	532	507	507	507
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	23	3	4	19	29
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	23	3	-2	13	23
Kwai Tsing	Demand (in classes), D	987	974	945	921	882
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	818	805	865	865	865
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	818	805	837	837	837
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	-169	-169	-80	-56	-17
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	-169	-169	-108	-84	-45
Islands	Demand (in classes), D	290	310	305	291	283
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	256	256	256	268	268
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	256	256	256	256	256
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	-34	-54	-49	-23	-15
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	-34	-54	-49	-35	-27
Total	Demand (in classes), D	12687	12086	11563	11127	10876
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	12876	12635	12521	12494	12449
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	12875	12599	12423	12228	12168
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	189	549	958	1367	1573
	Surplus as percentage of supply BEFORE adjustments	1%	4%	8%	11%	13%
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	188	513	860	1101	1292
	Surplus as percentage of supply AFTER adjustments	1%	4%	7%	9%	11%

Notes:

- (1) Projections on demand for public sector primary school places are primarily derived from the projected population distribution by District Council district released in October 2004 by the interdepartmental Working Group on Population Distribution Projections. The Working Group's projections are based on the 2003-based population projections released by the Census and Statistics Department in mid-2004.
- (2) Projections on supply of public sector primary school places (in terms of classes) are primarily based on -
 - (a) the supply from operating classes of existing public sector primary schools in the relevant years; and
 - (b) the supply from projects already allocated (with some under construction and some under planning), incorporating proposed adjustments under the current Review.
- (3) The supply is counted on the basis of the number of classes. For some of the existing schools operating in bi-sessional mode, classes for both a.m. and p.m. sessions are counted in the supply.
- (4) Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Projections on Demand and Supply of Public Sector Secondary School Places by District, 2005/06 to 2009/10

District		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Central & Western	Demand (in classes), D	350	342	335	323	308
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	322	318	315	312	312
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	322	318	315	312	312
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	-28	-24	-20	-11	4
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	-28	-24	-20	-11	4
Wan Chai	Demand (in classes), D	437	420	404	384	364
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	481	479	474	470	468
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	481	479	474	470	468
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	44	59	70	86	104
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	44	59	70	86	104
Eastern	Demand (in classes), D	845	839	831	816	791
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	837	838	837	837	837
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	837	838	837	837	837
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	-8	-1	6	21	46
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	-8	-1	6	21	46
Southern	Demand (in classes), D	353	344	336	323	309
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	396	398	401	404	407
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	396	398	401	404	407
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	43	54	65	81	98
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	43	54	65	81	98
Yau Tsim Mong	Demand (in classes), D	455	447	430	410	386
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	481	486	485	483	482
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	481	486	485	483	482
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	26	39	55	73	96
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	26	39	55	73	96
Sham Shui Po	Demand (in classes), D	608	602	587	568	547
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	576	582	584	585	586
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	576	582	584	585	586
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	-32	-20	-3	17	39
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	-32	-20	-3	17	39
Kowloon City	Demand (in classes), D	958	958	945	919	883
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	961	973	977	981	985
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	961	973	977	981	985
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	3	15	32	62	102
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	3	15	32	62	102
Wong Tai Sin	Demand (in classes), D	661	671	669	655	635
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	647	647	649	649	649
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	647	647	649	649	649
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	-14	-24	-20	-6	14
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	-14	-24	-20	-6	14
Kwun Tong	Demand (in classes), D	929	939	936	922	907
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	905	911	911	914	917
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	905	911	911	914	917
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	-24	-28	-25	-8	10
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	-24	-28	-25	-8	10
Sai Kung	Demand (in classes), D	578	593	610	627	638
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	612	639	659	684	706
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	612	639	659	674	686
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	34	46	49	57	68
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	34	46	49	47	48
Sha Tin	Demand (in classes), D	1132	1133	1125	1094	1049
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	1202	1225	1237	1247	1252
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	1202	1225	1237	1247	1252
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	70	92	112	153	203
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	70	92	112	153	203

District		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Tai Po	Demand (in classes), D	617	584	541	495	450
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	626	628	632	636	636
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	626	628	632	636	636
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	9	44	91	141	186
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	9	44	91	141	186
North	Demand (in classes), D	618	602	580	548	509
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	567	561	564	566	566
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	567	561	564	566	566
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	-51	-41	-16	18	57
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	-51	-41	-16	18	57
Yuen Long	Demand (in classes), D	1089	1167	1232	1291	1326
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	956	975	978	984	988
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	956	975	978	984	984
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	-133	-192	-254	-307	-338
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	-133	-192	-254	-307	-342
Tuen Mun	Demand (in classes), D	1029	1030	1008	965	913
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	1036	1033	1028	1027	1027
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	1036	1033	1028	1027	1027
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	7	3	20	62	114
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	7	3	20	62	114
Tsuen Wan	Demand (in classes), D	366	364	356	342	328
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	362	362	362	362	362
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	362	362	362	362	362
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	-4	-2	6	20	34
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	-4	-2	6	20	34
Kwai Tsing	Demand (in classes), D	919	928	926	912	889
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	899	898	897	896	896
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	899	898	897	896	896
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	-20	-30	-29	-16	7
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	-20	-30	-29	-16	7
Islands	Demand (in classes), D	183	222	264	315	365
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	213	232	236	251	261
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	213	232	236	245	249
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S1 – D	30	10	-28	-64	-104
	Surplus / Shortfall (-), S2 – D	30	10	-28	-70	-116
Total	Demand (in classes), D	12127	12183	12111	11910	11595
	Supply BEFORE adjustments (in classes), S1	12079	12184	12227	12286	12336
	Supply AFTER adjustments (in classes), S2	12079	12184	12227	12270	12300
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S1-D	-48	1	116	376	741
	Surplus as percentage of supply BEFORE adjustments	NA	*	1%	3%	6%
	Surplus/shortfall (-), S2-D	-48	1	116	360	705
	Surplus as percentage of supply AFTER adjustments	NA	*	1%	3%	6%

Notes:

- (1) Projections on demand for public sector secondary school places are primarily derived from the student enrolment projections of the public sector, making reference to the 2003-based population projections released by the Census and Statistics Department in mid-2004.
 - (2) Projections on supply of public sector secondary school places (in terms of classes) are primarily based on -
 - (a) the supply from operating classes of existing public sector secondary schools in the relevant year; and
 - (b) the supply from projects already allocated (with some under construction and some under planning), incorporating proposed adjustments under the current Review.
 - (3) The supply is counted on the basis of the number of classes, including floating classes.
 - (4) Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.
- NA Not applicable
- * Negligible