

## Press Release: Public Opinion Poll on the “Fugitive Offenders Ordinance” Amendment

新聞稿: 「逃犯條例」修訂民意調查

The Scholars’ Alliance for Academic Freedom (SAAF) was formed in 2015 by 60 academics from various tertiary institutes in Hong Kong. The aim of the Alliance is to defend academic freedom and to sustain solidarity in the academic community.

「學術自由學者聯盟」由來自不同院校的六十名學者於 2015 年成立，旨在捍衛學術自由及團結學術界。

Last month, the SAAF commissioned the Public Opinion Programme of the University of Hong Kong to conduct an opinion survey on the “Fugitive Offenders Ordinance” Amendment. The survey was co-organized and co-sponsored by the following professional groups: Act Voice, HK Psychologists Concern, Democratic Action Accountants, CM Doctors Cure, Financier Conscience, Progressive Teachers’ Alliance, CoVision, Frontline Tech Workers Concern Group, Médecins Inspirés, and Progressive Lawyers Group

聯盟於上月委託香港大學民意研究計劃就「逃犯條例」修訂進行民意問卷調查。是次調查獲以下專業團體聯同組織及贊助：精算思政、良心理政、民主進步會計師、本草匡時、思言財雋、進步教師聯盟與、CoVision、杏林覺醒、前線科技人員及法政匯思。

The opinion survey was conducted on May 29-31 and June 3 respectively, successfully interviewing 1002 Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents who were 18 or over.

問卷調查分別於 5 月 29–31 日及 6 月 3 日進行，錄得 1002 位 18 歲或以上操粵語的香港居民的回答。調查結果將於 2019 年 6 月 6 日發佈。

### Key Findings:

#### 主要調查結果：

1. Q7: (a.) 66% disagree/strong disagree on extraditing HK people to mainland for trials vs. (b.) 17% agree/strongly agree.

題 7: (a.) 六成六市民不贊成/強烈不贊成將香港人引渡去內地受審，相對於(b.) 一成七市民贊成/強烈贊成。

a/b=3.88, i.e., when there is one person agreeing or strongly agreeing on extraditing HK people to China, 3.88 persons disagree/strong disagree on it. This result rejects Carrie Lam’s assertion publicly made on this Tuesday that the SAR Govt’s bill has got widespread public support.

a/b=3.88 的意思是指：當有一位受訪者贊成/強烈贊成將香港人引渡去內地受審時，就有 3.88 位受訪者不贊成/強烈不贊成將香港人引渡去內地受審。這個調查結果否定了林鄭月娥於週二表示政府的修訂案有廣大民意支持的說法。

In June, 2003, 55.3% of HK people opposed legislation of Article 23 on principle (compared with 66% rejecting the rendition law today). See

<https://www.hkupop.hku.hk/chinese/archive/report/bl23/freq.html>

在 2003 年 6 月，有超過五成五的香港市民原則上反對二十三條立法（相對於今天有六成六市民反對引渡條例）。參看 <https://www.hkupop.hku.hk/chinese/archive/report/bl23/freq.html>

2. Public have no faith in having fair trials in mainland – Q4: (a.)59% vs. (b.)14%; a/b=4.21  
香港市民不認為內地有公平審訊 – 題 4: (a.) 五成九相對於(b.) 一成四；a/b=4.21

3. Public agree on extradition only to places that respect human rights, contrasting with Govt's insistence on not including respect for human rights as a precondition of extradition – Q1: (a.) 64% vs. (b.)19%; a/b=3.37.

公眾贊成只可以引渡去尊重人權嘅地方；這跟政府堅持拒絕納入人權保障作為引渡的一個先決條件形成強烈對比 – 題 1: (a.)六成四相對於(b.)一成九；a/b=3.37

4. Extraditing HK people to mainland will undermine the already fragile public confidence towards One Country Two Systems: “If Hong Kong people will be extradited to mainland, will you have confidence towards One Country Two Systems or not?” – Q2: (a.) 67% vs. (b.) 29%; a/b=2.31.

引渡香港人到內地會削弱公眾對一國兩制本來已經脆弱的信心：“如果香港人真係有可能被引渡去內地受審，你對「一國兩制」有冇信心？” – 題 2：(a.)六成七相對於(b.)二成九；a/b=2.31.

Those expressing a lack of confidence towards One Country Two Systems rose drastically by 12% from 55.3% registered in HKUPOP's survey that collected data between Feb. 28 and Mar 5, 2019 to 67% now. See <https://www.hkupop.hku.hk/chinese/popexpress/trust/conocts/poll/datatables.html> 表示對「一國兩制」沒有信心的市民，所佔百份比由香港大學民意研究計劃於二月二十八日至三月五日的民調內的約五成五大幅增加一成二至現時的六成七。參看 <https://www.hkupop.hku.hk/chinese/popexpress/trust/conocts/poll/datatables.html>

5. Extraditing HK people to mainland will aggravate the public inclination to emigrate – Q5: 46%, i.e., nearly half of HK's population.

引渡香港人至內地會加劇港人移民的傾向 – 題 5：四成六，即是說，接近香港的一半人口。

Those expressing an inclination to emigrate rose drastically by 12% from 34% registered in CUHK's survey that collected data in Dec., 2018 to 46% now. See: <https://bit.ly/2IgT2ms> 表示有意向移民的百份比，由中文大學二零一八年十二月民調內的三成四大增一成二至現時的四成六。參看 <https://bit.ly/2IgT2ms>

If the rendition law is passed, it may worsen the brain drain:

- those with university degrees (62%) and with tertiary education (non-degrees; 51%) want to emigrate;
- those aged 18-29 (64%) and 30-39 (51%) want to emigrate (the younger they are, the more they want to emigrate, though those who would retire soon also want to emigrate in a great proportion – aged 50-59: 51.3%).

如果引渡條例通過，將令人材外流惡化：

- 六成二具有大學學位和五成一具備專上學歷(非學位)的市民想移民；
- 六成四年齡介乎 18-29 歲和五成一年齡介乎 30-39 的市民想移民 (愈年青的，愈想移民，接近退休的亦大比數希望移民 - 年齡介乎 50-59：五成一有多)。

6. If the law of rendition is passed, it may generate negative economic shocks for HK – Q6: (a.) 46% agree/strongly agree of divesting part of the household assets overseas vs. (b.) 32% who disagree/strong disagree. (a. 46% vs. b. 32%; a/b= 1.44 ).

如果引渡條例通過，將為香港帶來經濟震盪 – 題 6：(a)四成六同意/強烈同意會增加將部份資產轉移到海外的機會，相對於(b)三成二不同意/強烈不同意這說法的 (a. 四成六相對於三成二； $a/b=1.44$ ) 。

58.3% and 51.2% of those with bachelor (and above) degree education and non-degree tertiary education respectively will divest family assets overseas (the higher the education, the greater the proportion of agreeing/strongly agreeing on divestment).

分別有超過八成擁有學士學位(及以上) 學歷和超過五成一具備非學位專上教育學歷的市民會轉移家庭資產至海外(教育程度愈高的，愈大比例說同意/非常同意會轉移資產)。

7. The public expect a comprehensive public consultation on the rendition law – Q3: (a.) 73% vs. (b.)13%;  $a/b=5.62$ . The lack of a comprehensive public consultation on this all-important law contrasts sharply with a recent consultation on the welfare of animals, which has got a consultation period of 3 months starting from April, 2019.

市民期望就引渡條例會有全面公眾諮詢 – 題 3：(a)七成三相對於(b)一成三； $a/b=5.62$ 。就著一條這麼重要的法例而沒有全面公眾諮詢，跟於今年四月開始的就動物福利為期三個月的諮詢，形成強烈對比。