

5 公共交通

Public Transport



公共交通

香港擁有多元化的公共交通系統，包括九廣鐵路、地下鐵路、機場鐵路、輕便鐵路、電車、專營巴士、公共小型巴士、的士、居民巴士服務、纜車及渡輪等，服務範圍幾乎遍及全港。此外，並設有復康巴士服務，供行動不便的人士使用。

2002 年的公共交通服務乘客量比 2001 年增加 1.5%，達至每日 1 119 萬人次。專營巴士的乘客量最高，每日接載乘客 433 萬人次，比去年增長 2%。其次是鐵路，每日接載乘客 352 萬人次，乘客量比去年增長 1.5%。作為最環保的集體運輸工具，鐵路的網絡將會繼續擴展，並成為本港運輸系統的骨幹，而其他交通工具雖擔當輔助的角色，但它們仍會發揮十分重要的作用，以確保本港繼續有多種公共交通服務可供乘客選擇。專營巴士服務的質素持續作出改善，到 2002 年年底時，已有大約 82.5% 的專營巴士為空調巴士。為了確保巴士資源更有效的運用，並令乘客在路線方面有更多選擇，當局推廣巴士轉乘計劃。在 2002 年內，當局推出了 66 項巴士轉乘計劃。

雖然整體公共交通服務的需求有所增加，由 1972 年時每日載客 467 萬人次，增加至 2002 年時每日載客 1119 萬人次，可是渡輪的市場佔有率（由 1972 年的 13.9%，下跌至 2002 年的 1.3%）和實際乘客量（由 1972 年時每日載客 649 000 人次，下跌至 2002 年時每日載客 150 000 人次）卻減少，由此證明渡輪所擔當的角色一直在萎縮。截至 2002 年年底時，本港共有 11 個專營和持牌小輪營辦商，提供 28 條前往離島和過海的固定航班渡輪航線。

Public Transport

Hong Kong has a diverse multi-modal public transport system, comprising Kowloon-Canton Railway, Mass Transit Railway, Airport Railway, Light Rail Transit, tramway, franchised buses, public light buses, taxis, residents' services, a funicular cable tramway and ferry services, extending to almost every part of the territory. Rehabus services are also available for persons with mobility difficulties.

Public transport patronage increased in 2002 by about 1.5% over 2001 to 11.19 million passengers per day. The largest passenger carrying mode is franchised buses, which carried 4.33 million passengers per day. The patronage increased by 2% in 2002. Coming next are the railways, which carried 3.52 million passengers per day in 2002. The patronage increased by 1.5% compared with last year. Railways, as the most environmentally friendly form of mass transport will continue to expand in network and will form the backbone of Hong Kong's transport system, with other modes playing a supplementary although still important role to ensure that commuters will continue to have choice of services. For franchised buses, there were continuing improvements in the quality of franchised buses. By end 2002, about 82.5% of the franchised buses were air-conditioned buses. To ensure more efficient use of bus resources and provide passengers with more choice of routes, bus-bus interchange schemes were promoted. In 2002, 66 bus-bus interchange schemes were introduced.

The role of ferry has been shrinking as evidenced by the loss of market share (from 13.9% in 1972 to 1.3% in 2002) and actual patronage (from 649 000 daily passenger trips in 1972 to 150 000 daily passenger trips in 2002), against a background of growth in overall demand in public transport from 4.67 million daily passenger trips in 1972 to 11.19 million daily passenger trips in 2002. As at end 2002, there were altogether 11 franchised and licensed ferry operators providing 28 regular ferry services to the outlying islands and across the harbour.