

In 2012, Hong Kong launched the Public Transport Fare Concession Scheme to enhance social inclusion for retirees and people with disabilities. Eligibility extended to adults aged 60 or above (previously 65) in 2022, and a real-name system will be introduced to prevent abuse.

- **Emerging Challenges**
 - Cost Surge:
 - Subsidy expenditure skyrocketed from HKD 1.18B (2020/21) to HKD 6.34B (2024/25 est.), driven by aging demographics
 - 28% beneficiaries aged 60-64
 - Abuse and frequent "short-ride exploitation" on transportaion(The Sing Tao Daily, 2025)
 - 1. Previous plan: Phase out benefits for 60-64 cohort post-2025.
 - 2. Latest change: Limit eight rides per day, with a 20% discount on fares over \$10 (Wenweipo, 2025)

Age Differentials in Travel **Behaviours under Hong Kong's Public Transport Fare Concession** Scheme: Patterns, Purpose and **Policy Implications**

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Research Objectives

- Exploring the relationship between age groups and travel behavior
- Exploring the rationale for possible policy changes
- Filling in the gaps: many studies have focused on mobility rather than travel behavior

respectively

增加跨市出行

increase in in-district trips

across districts and cities

within the district and across districts

Conceptual framework

Life Course Theory (Hutchison, 2014)

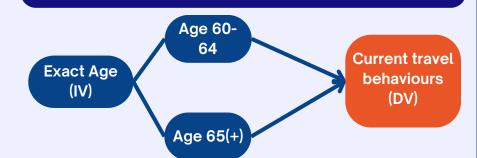
Aging transitions reshape travel pattens though:

- 1. Change of Role: Retirement at 65→loss of commute needs
- 2. Health Depletion: Mobility constraints \(\) with age



Research Question

Whether travel behaviors differ by age among users of the Public Transportation Fare Concession Scheme (Older adults aged 60 or above)?



Methods

Research Design

Quantitative: Online + Face-to-face Survey

Participants

• 60 years old or above, Hong Kong Permanent Resident

• Non-Cantonese speaker, older adults who are cognitively impaired, such as dementia and mild cognitive impairment, older adults who are living in care homes or nursing homes

Convenient Sampling + Snowball Sampling

- Total collected: 136 • Valid responses: 129 (27+102)
- Through personal network and interview in daycare centres

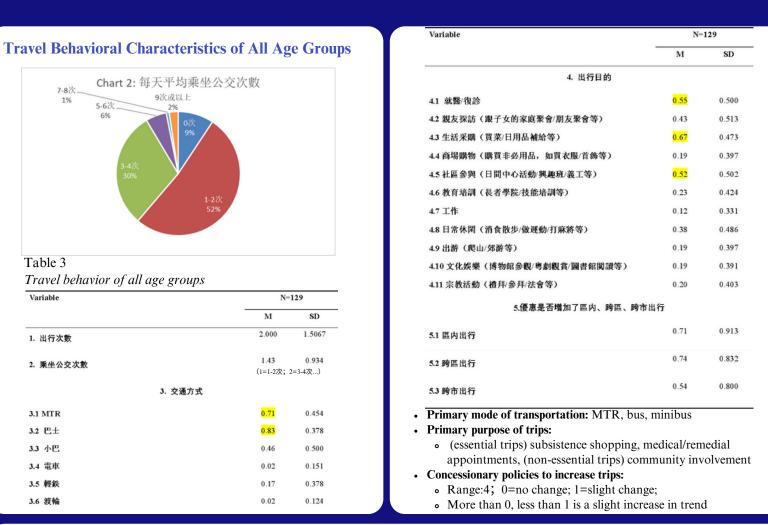
Data Analysis

- 1. Descriptive Analysis
- 2. Bi-variate Analysis • T-test
- Correlation Test

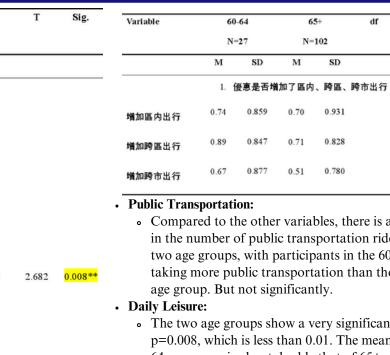
Respondents' age, retirement, co-residence, education, private car, number of co-morbidities, self-rated health, vision, depressive

Variable			60	-64	65+ N=102			
	N=	129	N=	-27				
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD		
年龄	70.47	7.035	0.722	0.4003	0.892	0.2691		
是否退休	0.857	0.3074	0.85	0.362	0.75	0.438		
同住狀況	0.77	0.424	4.63	1.471	3.60	1.612		
教育程度	3.81	1.633	0.81	0.396	0.58	0.496		
私家車	0.13	0.340	5.26	2.395	3.56	2.709		
共病數量	0.95	1.156	3.67	0.920	3.18	0.883		
自評健康	3.28	0.910	2.33	0.555	2.09	0.599		
狀況								
視力狀況	2.14	0.596	4.48	5.056	4.83	5.184		
抑鬱徵狀	4.76	5.140	1.59	0.501	1.73	0.448		

Findings & Discussion



Travel Behavioral Characteristics of Two Age Groups Table 5							Variable	60-64 N=27		65+ N=102		df	T	Sig.	
Travel Behavio	r of the	(60-64)	and (6	65+) Age	e Group	os .			M	SD	\mathbf{M}	SD			
Variable	60-64 N=27		6	65+		T	Sig.	-	4. 出行目的						
			N=102					4.1 就醫/復診	0.48	0.509	0.56	0.498			
	M	SD	M	SD				4.2 親友探訪	0.56	0.577	0.40	0.493			
1. 出行次數	1.900	1.1726	2.025	1.5833				4.3 生活采購	0.63	0.492	0.68	0.470			
2. 乘坐公交次數	1.70	0.953	1.36	0.920	127	1.699	0.092	4.4 商場購物	0.26	0.447	0.18	0.383			
								4.5 社區參與	0.44	0.506	0.54	0.501			
3. 交通方式						4.6 教育培訓	0.26	0.447	0.23	0.420					
3.1 MTR	0.81	0.396	0.69	0.466				4.7 工作	0.19	0.396	0.11	0.312			
3.2 巴士	0.78	0.424	0.84	0.365				4.8 日常休閑	0.59	0.501	0.32	0.468	126	2.682	0.008**
3.3 小巴	0.37	0.492	0.48	0.502				4.9 出游	0.15	0.362	0.21	0.406			
3.4 電車	0.00	0.000	0.03	0.170				4.10 文化娛樂	0.19	0.396	0.19	0.391			
3.5 輕鉄	0.19	0.396	0.17	0.375				4.11 宗教活動	0.19	0.396	0.21	0.406			
3.6 渡輪	0.00	0.000	0.02	0.139											



• Compared to the other variables, there is a slight difference in the number of public transportation rides between the two age groups, with participants in the 60-64 age group taking more public transportation than those in the 65+ age group. But not significantly.

Correlation between the increase in preferences for (intra-regional, interregional, and inter-city) trips and private car use, and trip purpose,

1. People who do not own a private car are associated with an

2. Visits from family and friends are associated with an increase in

family and friends are associated with an increase in in-district

3. Shopping at shopping malls is associated with an increase in trips

in-district trips: those whose primary trip purpose is to visit

4. Everyday **leisure** is associated with an increase in trips across

5. **Trips out of the city** are associated with an increase in trips

6. **Religious** activities are associated with an increase in trips

親友探訪 商場購物 日常休閑

出行目的

- The two age groups show a very significant difference, p=0.008, which is less than 0.01. The mean value for the 60-
- 64 age group is about double that of 65+.

Chart 6: (60-64歲) 假設沒有了"兩蚊優惠", 您的出行習慣會有什麽樣的變化? 自己開車 沒有改變 縮小出行範圍/ 15%

Discussion

Rationale of the policy change 1. Plan: remove benefit for 60-64 year olds

- → Inappropriate
- The **no. of trips** made by the (60-64) and (65+) age groups is
- Even the average number of trips made per day on public transport and the mean for the main purpose of daily leisure (non-essential trips) is significantly higher for (60-64) than for $(65+) \rightarrow$ there is a demand, to encourage going out
- About half (60-64) of respondents said they would go out less "if the offer was abolished"
- · Latest change: limit eight rides per day, with a 20% discount on fares over \$10
- Average number of bus rides per day: 2-3
- Maximum number of bus
- rides: 9 or above
- \bullet \rightarrow Appropriate

Limitation



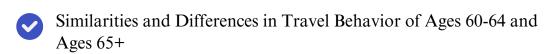
Methodological Bias

- Self-report bias: Overestimation/Underestimation of trips due to recall inaccuracy
- Insufficient sample size: 60-64 years old (27) vs. 65+ (102)
- Effect size of T-test for daily leisure = $\sim 0.478 = \sim 0.5$ Medium
- Spatial representation gap: possible underestimation of cross-district difficulties for residents of the New Territories/Islands //cross-city difficulties if the sample is concentrated on Hong Kong Island/Kowloon
- Subjective questions are difficult to objectively reflect the true situation • e.g. "Did you increase your travel because of the discount"
- e.g. "If the discount was eliminated, would you..."

Conclusion



Travel Behavior of Ages 60+ under the Public Transport Fare Concession Scheme



Reflecting the policy change, limiting eight rides per day, with a 20% discount on to reflect the policy change, limiting eight rides per day, with a 20% discount on fares over \$10 would be more appropriate for today's conditions than eliminating the 60-64 year old benefit.

Hutchison, E. D. (2014). Life Course Theory. Encyclopedia of Adolescence, 1586–1594. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-1695-2_13

The Sing Tao Daily. (2025, February 18). 財政預算案. 前瞻 | 2元乘車優惠勢調整 管浩鳴倡削60至64歲優惠 民建聯促政府交「濫用」數據. 星島頭條; 星島頭條網.

https://www.stheadline.com/politics/3429990/

Wenweipo. (2025). 「2元乘車」擬調整 每日限搭8次 - 香港文匯網. 香港文匯網. https://www.wenweipo.com/a/202502/22/AP67b8df16e4b0ed99356a6c3e.html

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