

CARPOOLING

Since 42% of person-trips are single-occupancy (i.e., the driver is the only person in the car), there is significant capacity to reduce miles traveled by encouraging people to share rides. Although carpooling can require additional logistical planning, it has many co-benefits such as cost savings, reduced traffic congestion, and improved air quality. There are currently programs in place to encourage carpooling, such as dedicated high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes and employee benefits such as cash in lieu of free parking programs and preferred parking and rewards programs for carpool commuters. Ride-matching or ride-sharing apps like [Ride Amigos](#) (for large employers), [Share the Ride NC](#) (a state-based program), and [Commuter Connections](#) (a regional program) can assist drivers and riders in locating others who live and work along the same routes. Some of these programs offer employees a Guaranteed Ride Home option, so that no passenger will be stuck at work if an emergency arises.

- Fishery friendliness: Carpooling is a fishery friendly practice with negligible potential impacts to fishery ecosystems and resources.
- Co-benefits: Carpooling can help commuters save money and can reduce traffic congestion.
- Environmental externalities: Carpooling can improve air quality by taking cars off the road.
- Policy catalysts: Carpooling can be promoted through tax incentives to carpoolers and employers and through reduction of incentives to drive.
- More information:
 - [Drawdown: Carpooling](#)

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