**Study Finds Ride-Sharing Services Increase Pollution**

**研究发现拼车服务加重了环境污染**

A new study has found that ride-sharing services result in much more pollution than other kinds of private and public transportation.

一项新的研究发现，与其他类型的私人和公共交通相比，共享拼车服务造成的污染要大得多。

Ride-sharing trips also draw passengers away from more environment friendly methods of travel, like public transportation, walking or biking, the study found.

研究发现，搭便车出行使乘客远离了更为环保的出行方式，例如公共交通，步行或骑自行车。

Several studies in recent years have suggested that ride-sharing services like Uber and Lyft can worsen traffic problems in cities, which continue to have high rates of private vehicle ownership.

近年来的一些研究表明，优步和来福车这一类的共享拼车服务会加剧城市交通问题，而这些城市的私家车拥有率仍然很高。

The new study, carried out by the not-for-profit group Union of Concerned Scientists, represents an attempt to center on how ride-sharing services affect pollution. The research examined the effects of ride-sharing services on seven of America’s largest cities.

这项新研究由非营利组织“忧思科学家联盟”执行，它企图集中研究拼车服务会给环境污染带来何种影响。这项研究调查了拼车服务对美国七个大城市的影响。

Overall, the researchers reported that ride-sharing trips now “result in an estimated 69 percent more climate pollution on average than the trips they displace.” The study notes that the same passengers could have chosen to travel by bus, train, bike, scooter or on foot.

研究人员报告称，总体而言现在的拼车出行“导致的气候污染平均比它们所取代的行程多出69%”。该研究指出，拼车的乘客本可以选择乘公共汽车，火车，自行车，踏板车或徒步旅行。

One of the big reasons they give for this result is that ride-sharing vehicles are often driven with no passengers in the car. This happens when drivers are either waiting for rider requests, are on the way to pick up passengers or are driving in between pickups.

他们给出此结论的主要原因之一是，拼车车辆通常会在没有乘客的情况下依然在驾驶中。这种情况发生在驾驶车主等待拼车人员拼车请求期间，接载拼车乘客的途中或在接送不同乘客之间。

This situation, known as “deadheading,” takes up about 42 percent of all ride-sharing driving activity, the study found. The researchers said that deadheading results in about 50 percent more carbon dioxide than one person driving in a private vehicle.

研究发现，这种被称为“跑空车”的现象，约占所有拼车驾驶活动的42%。研究人员表示，跑空车导致二氧化碳排放量比一个人驾驶私家车多出约50%。

Both Uber and Lyft do offer a choice of a “pooled” ride, which involves drivers picking up additional riders during the same trip.

优步和来福车都会提供“联程”拼车服务选项，它是指车主在同一行程中可以接送不同的乘客。

The study urges services like Uber and Lyft to work to increase the amount of pooled rides. It also urges the two companies to increase the number of electric vehicles on the road and to improve connections to public transportation centers.

该研究敦促优步和来福车等服务公司尽量增加联程拼车的次数。它还敦促两家公司增加上路的电动汽车数量，并改善与公共交通中心的接轨。

Both Uber and Lyft have said in the past that most studies on the subject overstate the effects of their services on pollution. They have noted that the majority of vehicles on the road belong to private individuals or companies.

优步和来福车过去都曾说过，关于该课题的大多数研究都夸大了其服务对环境污染的影响。他们指出，路上的大多数车辆属于私人或公司。

Uber told Reuters news agency in a statement it had no comment on the latest report. But the company said it aims to be part of the solution to address climate change by working directly with cities. The statement added that Uber would continue to promote pooled trips and other means of transportation.

优步在对路透社的一份声明中表示对最新报告不予评论。但该公司同时表示，他们打算通过与市政直接合作参与进处理气候变化问题的解决方案中。声明还补充道，优步将继续促进联程出行和其他交通形式。

Lyft told Reuters in a statement that the study made misleading claims about ride-sharing. But the company said it shares the goals of increasing the number of pooled rides and putting more electric vehicles in service.

来福车在一份声明中告诉路透社，该研究对拼车服务提出了误导性的说法。但该公司表示，他们也有增加联程出行次数以及投入使用更多电动汽车的目标。

Both companies already operate businesses that offer electric scooters and bikes and have begun to include public transportation information in their systems. In some cities, they have also promoted vehicle electrification.

两家公司都已运营提供电动踏板车和自行车的业务，并已开始将公共交通信息纳入其系统。在一些城市，他们还提升了汽车的电气化水平。

I’m Bryan Lynn.

布莱恩·林恩报道。

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