



**CARBON FOOTPRINT INVENTORY OF SELECTED BARANGAYS OF
LAOAG CITY TOWARDS THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE EXTENSION
PROGRAM OF NWU**

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Global warming evolves on many issues on a global scale and it now becomes one of the challenges for human race. Thus, minimizing carbon dioxide emissions is a logical step.

While actual footprints offer details on size, weight and speed, carbon footprints measure how much carbon dioxide is produced just by going about daily lives.

The study aims to calculate the carbon footprint of the adopted barangays of the Community Extension of Northwestern University that would serve as a benchmark for planning future alternatives for sustainable barangays.

This study used descriptive design. Mothers were randomly selected since many emissions arise in households where they are commonly present. The study included the common sources of CO₂ emission such as electricity, LPG consumed and vehicles among others.

Findings show that electricity was the highest contributor of carbon emission with 76,536.78 kg. In the five adopted barangays, Payas is the highest contributor with 549,571.64 kg and lowest is Sta. Maria with 145,553.02 kg.

A bigger family on average has a higher carbon footprint. This is because households with more members share resources, hence, the marginal increase in emission declines with an added member.

Computations show that the carbon footprint of Payas is 45.79 metric tons and Sta. Maria the lowest contributor is 12.13 metric tons with a verbal description of Very High in a scale of 4[from 0 (Low) to 12.41 + (Very High)], respectively.

