Carbon Footprint

“A carbon footprint is the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused directly and indirectly by an individual, organization, event or product.” It is calculated by summing the emissions resulting from every stage of a product or service’s lifetime (material production, manufacturing, use, and end-of-life). Throughout a product’s lifetime, or lifecycle, different GHGs may be emitted, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), each with a greater or lesser ability to trap heat in the atmosphere. These differences are accounted for by the global warming potential (GWP) of each gas, resulting in a carbon footprint in units of mass of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). See the Center for Sustainable Systems “Greenhouse Gases Factsheet” for more information on GWP. A typical U.S. household has a carbon footprint of 48 metric tons CO₂e/yr.²

Sources of Emissions

Food
- Food accounts for 10-30% of a household’s carbon footprint, typically a higher portion in lower-income households.⁴ Production accounts for 68% of food emissions, while transportation accounts for 5%.⁴
- Food production emissions consist mainly of CO₂, N₂O, and CH₄, which result primarily from agricultural practices.⁵
- Meat products have larger carbon footprints per calorie than grain or vegetable products because of the inefficient conversion of plant to animal energy and due to CH₄ released from manure management and enteric fermentation in ruminants.⁵
- Ruminants such as cattle, sheep, and goats produced 179 million metric tons (mmt) CO₂e of enteric methane in the U.S. in 2019.⁶
- In an average U.S. household, eliminating the transport of food for one year could save the GHG equivalent of driving 1,000 miles, while shifting to a vegetarian meal one day a week could save the equivalent of driving 1,160 miles.⁵
- A vegetarian diet greatly reduces an individual’s carbon footprint, but switching to less carbon intensive meats can have a major impact as well. For example, beef’s GHG emissions per kilogram are 7.2 times greater than those of chicken.⁷

Household Emissions
- For each kWh generated in the U.S., an average of 0.889 pounds of CO₂e is released at the power plant.⁸ Coal releases 2.2 pounds, petroleum releases 1.9 pounds, and natural gas releases 0.9 pounds. Nuclear, solar, wind, and hydroelectric release no CO₂ when they produce electricity, but emissions are released during upstream production activities (e.g., solar cells, nuclear fuels, cement production).⁸
- Residential electricity use in 2019 emitted 598.8 mmt CO₂e, 9.1% of the U.S. total.⁶
- Space heating and cooling are estimated to account for 42% of energy in U.S. homes in 2021.⁹
- Refrigerators are one of the largest users of household appliance energy; in 2019, an average of 672 lbs CO₂e per household was due to refrigeration.¹⁰
- 26 mmt CO₂e are released in the U.S. each year from washing clothes. Switching to a cold water wash once per week can reduce household GHG emissions by over 70 lbs annually.¹¹

Personal Transportation
- U.S. fuel economy (mpg) declined by 12% from 1988-2004, then improved by 29% from 2004-2019, reaching an average of 24.9 mpg in 2019.¹² Annual per capita miles driven increased 9% since 1995 to 9,919 miles in 2018.¹³
- Cars and light trucks emitted 1.1 billion metric tons CO₂e or 17% of the total U.S. GHG emissions in 2019.⁶
- Of the roughly 66,000 lbs CO₂e emitted over the lifetime of an internal combustion engine car (assuming 93,000 miles driven), 84% come from the use phase.¹⁴
- Gasoline releases 19.6 pounds of CO₂ per gallon when burned, compared to 22.4 pounds per gallon for diesel.¹⁵ However, diesel has 11% more BTU per gallon, which improves its fuel economy.¹⁶
- The average passenger car emits 0.78 pounds of CO₂ per mile driven.¹⁷
- Automobile fuel economy can improve 7-14% by simply observing the speed limit. Every 5 mph increase in vehicle speed over 50 mph is equivalent to paying an extra $0.20-$0.40 per gallon.¹⁸

For Complete Set of Factsheets visit css.umich.edu
Solutions and Sustainable Actions

Ways to Reduce Carbon Footprint

- Reduce meat in your diet and avoid wasting food.
- Walk, bike, carpool, use mass transit, or drive a best-in-class vehicle.
- Ensure car tires are properly inflated. Fuel efficiency decreases by 0.2% for each 1 PSI decrease.
- Smaller homes use less energy. Average household energy use is highest in houses (82.3 million BTU), followed by mobile homes (59.8 million BTU), apartments with 2-4 units (33.5 million BTU), and apartments with 5+ units in the building (34.2 million BTU).
- Whether you hand wash dishes or use a dishwasher, follow recommended practices to decrease water and energy use and reduce emissions.
- Energy consumed by devices in standby mode accounts for 1-6% of residential energy use, adding up to $100 per year for the average American household. Unplug electronic devices when not in use or plug them into a power strip and turn the power strip off.
- Choose energy-efficient lighting and transition away from incandescent light bulbs.
- Reduce what you send to a landfill by recycling, composting, and buying products with minimal packaging.
- Purchase items with a comparatively low carbon footprint. Some manufacturers have begun assessing and publishing their products’ carbon footprints.
- Covering 80% of roof area on commercial buildings in the U.S. with solar reflective material would conserve energy and offset 125 mmt CO₂ over the structures’ lifetime, equivalent to turning off 32 coal power plants for one year.
- Replacing the global fleet of shipping containers’ roof and wall panels with aluminum would save $28 billion in fuel.

Carbon Footprint Calculator

Estimate your personal or household greenhouse gas emissions and explore the impact of different techniques to lower those emissions:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www3.epa.gov/carbon-footprint-calculator/
- The Nature Conservancy: www.nature.org/greenliving/carboncalculator/
- Global Footprint Network: https://www.footprintcalculator.org/