The Carbon Footprint of Housing Policy in Mexico from 2000 to 2012

Topic: Carbon Emissions
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The data census for Mexico show that between 2000 and 2012, the housing stock grew by 76%, equivalent in absolute this numbers increased 7.610.258 million houses during this period (INEGI, 2012). Therefore, for the massive new residential urban development built during this period causing this increased demand for land, the basic urban services, the transport and the roads. Moreover, in some cases the recharge aquifers areas urbanize, the forests are cut energy costs and greater mobility generated by the distant location, which results in increased production of Greenhouse Gases (GHG). Treat these streams requires the necessity to use of national data to support the development of Inventory Life Cycle (ILC) for the housing sector for a decade. This is achieved through the Input-Output model (IO), which has been used in the development of ILC with good results, allowing to related national data input and output of industrial sectors, from the raw materials used to produce consumption representing transactions and industrial flows.In this work we present advances of LCI on the Mexico Housing Policy in the period 2000 to 2012, developed from IO model. The results obtained to date suggest that the Housing Policy of Mexico in the period 2000 - 2012 contributed 28% of total emissions of GHG to Mexico within the results demonstrated that during this period the industry cement, lime production and use of limestone and dolomite increased their emissions by 65.2%, 22.5% and 521.7% respectively, as a result of the Housing Policy. Furthermore, it is concluded that the IO approach is a methodology that supports the development of Life Cycle Analysis and allows its use at national level.

Keywords: Housing, Life Cycle Analysis, Input â€“Output.