2023

PRACTICE Greenhealth®

SUSTAINABILITY BENCHMARK DATA

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

Practice Greenhealth's Sustainability Benchmark Report is the premier analysis of sustainability performance data for the U.S. health care sector. The data in this report is designed to help hospitals and health systems identify sustainability opportunities by benchmarking their performance alongside other Practice Greenhealth partner hospitals. This report is organized into 11 distinct impact areas and includes one of the few public snapshots of greenhouse gas emissions from the health care sector including early estimates of Scope 3 emissions.

Each section of the report highlights a mix of qualitative performance measures (actions hospitals have taken to implement sustainability programs) and key quantitative metrics (an assessment of how well the facility is performing on different programs it has implemented). The report also includes aggregate savings or impact for a range of programs. For qualitative measures, the report presents the percent of respondents answering in the affirmative for a given question (e.g., the percent of hospitals that indicated they have a sustainable procurement policy or are purchasing alternative fuel vehicles). For quantitative metrics, Practice Greenhealth reports median performance (50th percentile), and for some metrics the top performance (90th percentile) across acute-care hospitals in the data set. The report also highlights the performance for academic medical centers.

The median is the value splitting the data in half – half the hospitals had a value lower than that, and half had one higher. In some cases where we are giving a percent, the median is 100%. That means more than 50% of the hospitals reached the 100% level for that metric. For example, if the median for percent of vehicles purchased that use alternative fuel is 100%, that means that for more than half of facilities providing data for that metric, 100% of vehicles they purchased last year were alternative fuel. In other words, more than 50% of those providing data reached the 100% level.

In the case of most quantitative performance metrics, the report makes an effort to standardize the measurement of sustainability performance for each category through normalization of the data in order to support more informative comparisons among hospitals. Practice Greenhealth normalizes the data based on the most statistically significant factors, allowing hospitals of different sizes and scopes to more accurately compare their sustainability performance. For example, instead of reporting total water used by institutions of a certain size, it reports water utilization per square foot.

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DATA COHORTS

The report provides several distinct cohorts of hospital data to allow for the most useful comparisons. The table below highlights the different ways Practice Greenhealth distills data for maximum comparability.

COHORT	DESCRIPTION	COHORT SIZE
All	All hospitals with overnight beds and operating rooms that responded to a given question on either the Partner for Change or the Partner Recognition award application.	370 hospitals
Small	Hospitals with fewer than 200 staffed beds. Hospitals in this cohort ranged in size from 10 to 199 staffed beds.	182 hospitals
Large	Hospitals with more than 200 staffed beds. Hospitals in this cohort ranged in size from 200 to more than 1,500 staffed beds.	187 hospitals
Academic medical centers	An academic medical center is typically a hospital attached to a university medical school and/or a teaching hospital affiliated with a medical school. These hospitals are training grounds for residents, medical and nursing students, Ph.D. candidates, and post-doctoral researchers. Some academic medical centers (97 of the 166) include on-site research facilities, which host laboratories and other research amenities that can contribute to their environmental footprint.	166 hospitals
Academic medical centers with on-site research	Hospitals that identify as academic medical centers/teaching hospitals and indicated they also have on-site research facilities.	97 hospitals
Academic medical centers without on-site research	Hospitals that identify as academic medical centers/teaching hospitals but indicated they do not have on-site research facilities.	69 hospitals
Non-academic hospitals	Hospitals that do not identify as academic medical centers/teaching hospitals. This can include both community hospitals and federal health care facilities.	204 hospitals
90th	The 90th percentile is the value dividing the top 10% of high-performing hospitals from the data set. The 90th percentile informs hospitals on the long-term target, providing a data-driven determination of how well hospitals can actually perform on a given metric using valid data.	Varies, depending on number of facilities submitting data

METHODS AND ANALYSIS

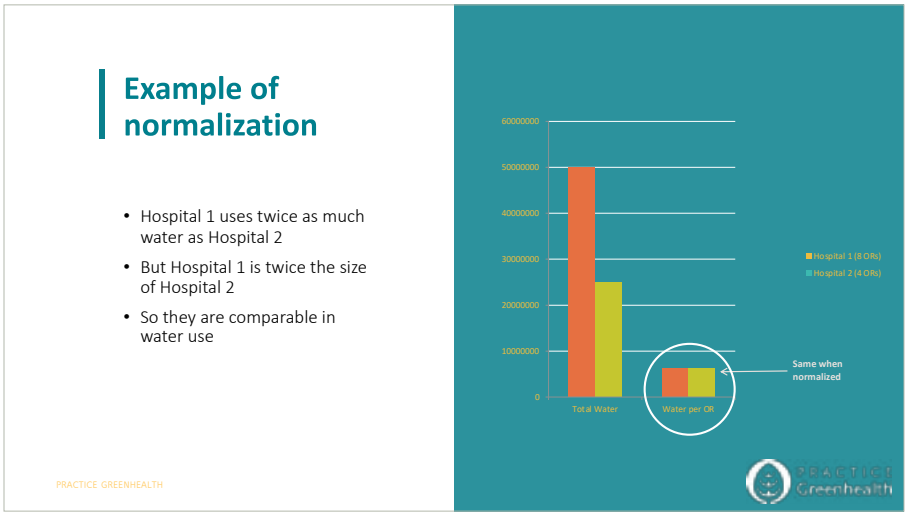
Data is from the 2022 calendar or fiscal year as reported on the 2023 Environmental Excellence Award applications. Hospitals completed the applications between November 2022 and April 2023. Practice Greenhealth reviews all data submitted by award applicants to identify outliers, which can sometimes indicate a mistake in reporting. Practice Greenhealth follows up with applicants where appropriate to inquire about outliers and to correct or remove incorrect or invalid data from the data set as necessary.

Throughout the report, the "N" (or sample size) for each group varies. This is because the "N" represents how many hospitals answered that question and can differ based on the number of hospitals reporting on that metric – not all hospitals respond to every question or provide data for every metric. Typically, the more hospitals that report on a metric (the larger the N), the better quality the data is.

Practice Greenhealth reports median values for quantitative measures, as these values typically provide a stronger basis for comparisons and benchmarking than averages and standard deviations. Averages and standard deviations can be influenced by outliers or incorrect data and can result in misleading conclusions. Median values (the middle value, or the 50th percentile) provide hospitals the chance to compare their sustainability performance, while the 90th percentile informs hospitals on a long-term target, providing a data-driven determination of how well hospitals can actually perform on a given metric. This data is then paired with analysis of the programmatic actions utilized by best-performing hospitals to support improvement in these key metrics and identify potential opportunities for action.

NORMALIZING DATA

Normalizing data is an important step to allow comparisons of performance between hospitals and groups of hospitals, regardless of size or number of patients. Practice Greenhealth normalizes the data to help identify comparable metrics for each category. To normalize data is to determine how different characteristics are affected by other variables. For example, instead of looking at waste generation by tons alone, one would look at which variables might impact the amount of waste generated by a facility and then try to normalize or standardize data by those variables (e.g., tons of waste per patient day). Normalizing data not only helps compare metrics between hospitals but also helps a hospital compare their own data over a number of years, adjusting for variations in patient volume each year. Through the use of multiple regression techniques, Practice Greenhealth uses statistical analysis to determine which variables have the greatest impact on characteristics of interest that reveal which variables best correlate with each characteristic. The variables that emerge as important influences on each characteristic are called normalization factors.



Practice Greenhealth thanks the hundreds of individuals, hospitals, facilities, and health systems that provided data for this analysis through the Environmental Excellence Awards application process.

NORMALIZATION FACTORS

Practice Greenhealth analyzes each of the following normalization factors (in alphabetical order) for all of the major areas of environmental impact. The median indicates the value where half the responding hospitals had counts more than that and half had less than that.

NORMALIZER	DEFINITION	MEDIAN (50TH PERCENTILE)
Adjusted patient days	Adjusted patient days (APD) take into account inpatient and outpatient activity and are generally calculated as: APD = (total patient days)x(total patient revenue/ inpatient revenue); where total patient revenue = inpatient + outpatient revenue.	107,760
Cleanable square feet	Cleanable square feet denotes the space routinely cleaned by environmental services. To calculate cleanable square feet when a measured value is not available, the facility can estimate that cleanable square feet = gross square feet minus walls (1.5% of gross square feet) minus square footage of non-cleanable areas (i.e., electrical closets, mechanical rooms, storage rooms).	499,600
Gross square feet/gross floor area	The gross floor area (GFA) is the total property square footage, measured between the outside surface of the exterior walls of the building(s). This includes all areas inside the building(s), including supporting areas. GFA is not the same as rentable space, but rather includes all area inside the building(s), including lobbies, tenant areas, common areas, meeting rooms, break rooms, atriums (count the base level only), restrooms, elevator shafts, stairwells, mechanical equipment areas, basements, and storage rooms. Not included in GFA: exterior spaces, balconies, patios, exterior loading docks, driveways, covered walkways, outdoor courts (tennis, basketball, etc.), parking, the interstitial plenum space between floors (which house pipes and ventilation), and crawl spaces (per ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager glossary). Gross square area is not the same as roof square footage.	601,108
Licensed beds	The maximum number of beds a hospital is licensed to staff.	242
Operating rooms	An operating room is defined as a room in the surgical suite that meets the requirements of a restricted area and is designated and equipped for performing surgical operations or other invasive procedures that require an aseptic field. This is in contrast to a procedure room, which is defined as a room for the performance of procedures that do not require an aseptic field but may require the use of sterile instruments or supplies.	11
OR procedures	A count of total surgical cases with a primary surgical procedure(s) performed in an operating room. This count should not include the number of procedures that occur during a single surgical case, but rather the total number of surgery cases. This would be a total count of patient in OR to patient out of OR events. This count should include surgeries performed in hospital-based ORs and operationally affiliated ambulatory surgery center ORs.	6,571
Outpatient visits	A count of outpatient visits annually. An outpatient visit/use/event is any visit made during the person's reference period to a hospital outpatient department, such as a unit of a hospital (or a facility connected with a hospital) providing health and medical services to individuals who receive services from the hospital but do not require hospitalization overnight. Examples of outpatient clinics include well-baby clinics/pediatric OPD; obesity clinics; eye, ear, nose, and throat clinics; family planning clinics; cardiology clinics; internal medicine departments; alcohol and drug abuse clinics; physical therapy clinics; and radiation therapy clinics. Hospital outpatient departments may also provide general primary care.	191,743
Patient days	A unit of measure denoting lodging facilities provided and services rendered to one inpatient between the census-taking hour on two successive days (synonymous terms include inpatient day, inpatient service day, census day, bed occupancy day, and occupied bed day).	46,506
Staffed beds	The number of beds available and staffed for use by patients during the reporting period. A bed means an adult bed, pediatric bed, birthing room, or newborn bed maintained in a patient care area for lodging patients in acute, long-term, or domiciliary areas of the hospital.	202
Total on-site full-time equivalents (FTEs)	Total on-site FTEs is the sum of full-time equivalent employees plus FTE physicians, FTE medical students, and FTE contracted full-time employees (such as environmental services, food services, and pharmacy services). The number of full-time equivalent workers should be computed as the total number of hours worked by all workers in a week divided by the standard hours worked by one full-time worker in a week. Workers may include employees of the property and volunteers who perform regular on-site tasks. Workers should not include visitors to the property such as clients, customers, patients, or subcontractors.	1,550

COVID-19	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Partnered with the community to address community needs brought on and/or exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic	50%	45%	55%	96%	100%

LEADERSHIP FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Any member of the executive leadership team actively implemented or led strategies to improve environmental performance or address sustainability considerations	70%	66%	74%	96%	100%
Has appointed or hired someone to lead sustainability efforts at the facility level	72%	72%	72%	96%	100%
Of the facilities indicating a sustainability lead, the position is:					
Full-time: Facility level	20%	14%	26%	38%	30%
Part-time: Facility level	3%	2%	5%	4%	0%
Other duties within existing job assignment	77%	85%	69%	58%	70%
Has appointed or hired someone to lead sustainability efforts at the health system level	89%	92%	87%	92%	80%
Of the facilities indicating a sustainability lead on the system level, the position is:					
Full-time: System level	73%	68%	78%	87%	88%
Part-time: System level	10%	16%	4%	9%	0%
Other	18%	16%	18%	4%	13%
Identified clinical champion(s) to lead efforts on clinical engagement and education	55%	48%	62%	100%	100%
Of the facilities that indicated identifying a clinical champion, these are the activities clinical champions participate in:					
Participates in sustainability committee	86%	89%	84%	100%	100%
Participates in health professional sustainability team	36%	26%	44%	68%	60%
Participates in HCWH's Physician Sustainability Network	12%	6%	17%	28%	30%
Participates in Nurses Climate Challenge	9%	7%	11%	16%	10%
Leverage clinical research/practice to support sustainability goal-setting	41%	32%	47%	60%	90%
Educates staff	88%	85%	91%	96%	100%
Educates patients	32%	32%	33%	56%	60%
Conducts research	27%	14%	38%	40%	60%
Writes articles/blogs	27%	15%	36%	44%	80%
Professional presentations	38%	28%	45%	68%	80%
Other	17%	6%	25%	28%	40%

LEADERSHIP COMMITMENT	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Established an organizational environmental commitment statement/principles/charter for integrating environmental sustainability that is approved by top leadership	67%	66%	68%	96%	90%
Conducted a materiality assessment to inform sustainability priorities	32%	33%	31%	64%	40%
Established a team charter for green or sustainability team	62%	59%	65%	92%	100%
Has an ongoing/regular process of assessing and setting targets and/or SMART goals and associated KPIs	70%	65%	75%	96%	100%
Developed a minimum of three SMART sustainability goals	80%	79%	82%	96%	100%
Of those that developed SMART goals:					
Goals are publicly available	70%	71%	68%	92%	90%
Created a strategic sustainability plan that aligns with other organizational priorities or embeds sustainability objectives or goals within the overall strategic plan	58%	59%	57%	96%	100%
A commitment to environmental sustainability or ESG (environmental-social-governance) is included explicitly in the organization's overarching strategic plan or mission-vision-values	50%	52%	48%	64%	70%

HUMAN RESOURCES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
A commitment to sustainability is referenced in the organization's employee recruitment process	26%	24%	28%	52%	70%
Added sustainability measures into performance objectives/evaluations for leadership staff	36%	30%	42%	76%	80%
Added language to job descriptions on the organization's commitment to the environment and the role that each employee plays	29%	26%	32%	68%	50%
Included an overview of organizational sustainability goals in new employee orientation	52%	52%	52%	88%	90%
Included questions about sustainability/environmental stewardship program in its employee engagement/satisfaction survey	11%	13%	10%	40%	10%
Employed or hosted interns, students, or residents related to sustainability	47%	43%	51%	92%	90%

FINANCE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Formulated a sustainability program budget	50%	49%	51%	76%	100%
Developed a green revolving fund	28%	25%	32%	56%	60%

REPORTING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Implemented annual sustainability reporting to the board of directors/trustees	62%	65%	60%	92%	70%
Reported sustainability initiatives within its community benefit report to the IRS (for non-profit organizations) through IRS Schedule H, Form 990	46%	46%	47%	60%	90%
Has received any requests to report on ESG (environmental-social-governance) in the past year	52%	49%	53%	64%	70%
Issues any report that specifically includes sustainabiliiy programming	51%	46%	57%	92%	100%
Of the 190 facilities issuing reports that include sustainability, these types of reports were issued with sustainability included:					
Sustainability report	67%	76%	60%	70%	60%
Sustainability report using GRI framework	10%	12%	8%	4%	10%
Annual report	61%	58%	62%	74%	70%
Community benefit report	39%	39%	39%	52%	80%
Other report	27%	27%	26%	13%	30%
The organization uses these reporting frameworks to address sustainability or ESG concerns:					
CDP	15%	15%	14%	20%	50%
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)	13%	11%	14%	24%	60%
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)	11%	13%	9%	12%	30%
Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	12%	15%	10%	36%	40%
UN Global Compact	4%	3%	4%	8%	10%
Other	19%	16%	22%	24%	20%

COMMUNICATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Developed a formal communication/branding plan with the marketing/communications team to convey the organization's sustainability initiatives	53%	52%	55%	76%	80%
Methods used to communicate sustainability efforts:					
Internal webpage for staff	77%	75%	79%	88%	70%
Public webpage	58%	57%	60%	76%	70%
E-learning modules	33%	31%	34%	48%	80%
Newsletter	66%	69%	63%	80%	100%
Poster campaign	36%	34%	37%	60%	90%
Social media	57%	52%	62%	84%	100%
Electronic bulletin	37%	36%	39%	76%	90%
Townhall meeting	30%	28%	32%	56%	100%
Screen savers	10%	9%	11%	20%	30%
Internal recognition	46%	48%	45%	92%	100%
Advertising	5%	3%	6%	4%	0%
Blog	23%	23%	24%	28%	30%
Other	25%	21%	29%	48%	20%
Educated the community on environmental topics	50%	45%	55%	96%	100%
Shared its environmental sustainability successes in a media story	62%	60%	64%	88%	100%
Featured a sustainability topic connecting health and the environment in at least one grand rounds event	26%	21%	32%	64%	80%
Presented publicly on the organization's sustainability efforts	52%	46%	58%	96%	100%
Provided mentoring to other health care facilities either within health system or externally	59%	54%	65%	96%	100%

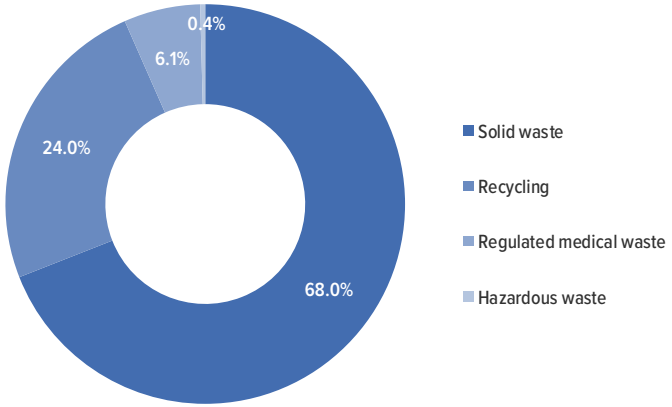
COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Undertook any intentional work on racial equity (internally or externally)	84%	86%	82%	96%	100%
Racial equity activities					
Internal evaluation of racial equity	72%	69%	75%	96%	100%
Internal committee focused on racial equity	77%	68%	85%	96%	100%
Designated staff	77%	67%	86%	92%	100%
Internal programs (anti-racism curriculum and trainings with administrators, clinicians and staff)	87%	85%	89%	96%	90%
Issued statement internally or externally	80%	77%	82%	88%	90%
Action to identify and address inequities in patients' health outcomes based on race and other socio-demographic factors	72%	63%	80%	88%	90%
Intentional effort to partner with community organizations representing Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC)	66%	59%	74%	79%	80%
Advocacy efforts	69%	66%	73%	75%	80%
Other	33%	36%	31%	46%	30%
Sustainability team reviewed its organization's community health needs assessment (CHNA) to align sustainability priorities with external community needs	41%	40%	42%	72%	100%
Facility educated the community on environmental topics	50%	45%	55%	96%	100%
Facility needs additional support in building and sustaining meaningful community partnerships	16%	13%	18%	40%	60%

MEDIAN WASTE VOLUME (IN TONS) BY TYPE AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL WASTE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Solid waste	68%	67%	68%	61%	61%
Recycling	24%	26%	22%	30%	30%
Regulated medical waste	6.1%	5.4%	7.4%	5.9%	6.7%
Hazardous waste	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%

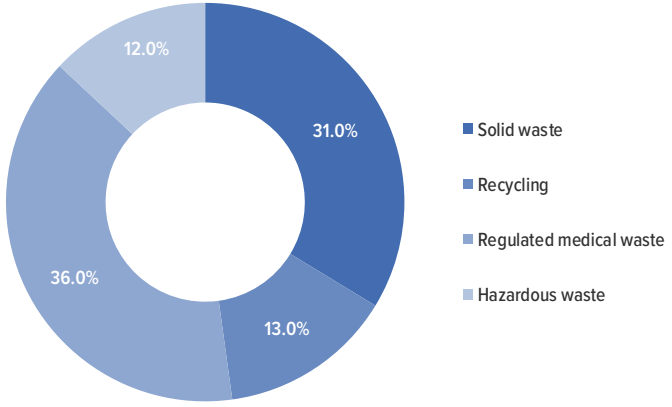
90TH PERCENTILE FOR PERCENT OF WASTE VOLUME BY TYPE AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL WASTE	ALL
Recycling (high is better)	44%
Regulated medical waste (low is better)	3.0%
Hazardous waste (low is better)	0.1%

MEDIAN COST OF WASTE DISPOSAL BY TYPE AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL WASTE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Solid waste	31%	31%	31%	29%	36%
Recycling	13%	14%	13%	19%	17%
Regulated medical waste	36%	34%	38%	38%	39%
Hazardous waste	12%	13%	11%	12%	9%

Average tons of waste by type as a percent of total waste



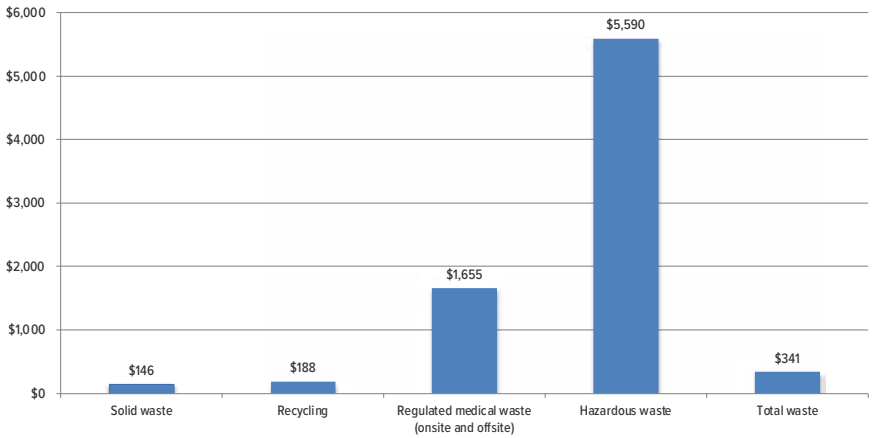
Average cost of waste generation by type as a percent of total waste



MEDIAN COST PER TON	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Solid waste	$146	$151	$145	$167	$209
Recycling	$188	$183	$194	$203	$178
Regulated medical waste (on-site and off-site)	$1,655	$1,930	$1,464	$1,901	$2,029
Hazardous waste	$5,590	$7,366	$4,908	$5,781	$2,362
Total waste	$341	$350	$335	$349	$415

Note: Total waste is the sum of solid waste, recycling, regulated medical waste, and hazardous waste. Pharmaceutical and food waste are counted as subsets of those four waste streams. Cost for recycling includes only those facilities that had a net cost (not a profit) for their recycling program.

Cost per ton of different waste types



SOLID WASTE MEDIANS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Solid waste as a percent of total waste (tons)	68%	67%	68%	61%	61%
Solid waste as a percent of total waste (cost)	31%	31%	31%	29%	36%
Median cost of solid waste per ton	$146	$151	$145	$167	$209

DISPOSAL MECHANISM FOR SOLID WASTE (NON-PHARMACEUTICAL)	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Landfill	86%	91%	81%	84%	80%
Municipal waste incinerator	3%	3%	4%	4%	0%
Waste-to-energy incinerator	7%	5%	9%	8%	20%

SOLID WASTE REDUCTION AND PREVENTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Tracked a metric for total waste diversion from landfill or incineration	58%	52%	63%	96%	100%
Developed an equipment and supplies donation program (domestic or abroad) for materials, equipment and furniture that can no longer be used internally	76%	69%	82%	100%	100%

DONATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Of the 280 facilities that developed a donation program, this is the percent of facilities that routinely donate these materials:					
Unexpired/unopened consumable clinical supplies	67%	63%	71%	76%	80%
Expired/opened consumable clinical supplies	47%	45%	48%	68%	70%
Capital medical equipment	71%	71%	71%	76%	80%
Electronics	55%	66%	46%	64%	60%
Furniture	74%	72%	76%	72%	70%
Linens	28%	27%	28%	44%	40%
Other supplies	39%	33%	45%	64%	60%

PAPER REDUCTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Implemented a paper reduction program	78%	75%	81%	100%	100%
Of the 287 facilities that indicated they had a paper reduction program, these are the programmatic activities pursued:					
Reduced network printers	77%	75%	78%	96%	100%
Made double-sided printing the default on printers/copiers	67%	69%	65%	92%	70%
Reduced number of automatically printed reports	70%	66%	74%	92%	90%
Implemented EMR/EHR system	76%	74%	77%	88%	90%
Created digital signage	62%	56%	68%	84%	90%
Increased electronic meetings	80%	74%	87%	92%	90%
Engaged supply chain around paper reduction	48%	43%	54%	76%	60%
Other	21%	22%	20%	52%	70%

RECYCLING MEDIANS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Recycling as a percent of total waste (tons)	24%	26%	22%	30%	30%
Recycling as a percent of total waste (cost)	13%	14%	13%	19%	17%
Median cost of recycling per ton, includes universal waste (for those that have a cost)	$188	$183	$194	$203	$178
Median cost of recycling per ton, not including universal waste	$183	$179	$183	$199	$165

Note: Cost data above includes only those facilities that had a net cost (not a profit) for their recycling program. Median cost per ton for non-universal recycling when facilities that made a profit are included is $0.

MEDIAN NORMALIZED RECYCLING METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Recycling (tons) per OR	19.74	18.18	20.84	29.10	31.32
Recycling (tons) per licensed beds	1.03	1.15	0.91	1.64	1.64
Recycling (tons) per staffed beds	1.23	1.48	1.09	1.76	1.74
Recycling (tons) per OR procedure	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05
Pounds recycling per staffed bed per day	6.77	8.11	5.97	9.62	9.56
Pounds recycling per patient day	10.24	14.29	8.55	13.36	10.73
Pounds recycling per adjusted patient day	4.09	4.22	3.98	4.74	5.11
Pounds recycling per total FTEs	262	296	241	277	296
Pounds recycling per square feet	0.75	0.74	0.78	0.80	0.89

RECYCLING OF MEDICAL PLASTICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Recycled clinical/medical plastics	54%	54%	55%	88%	100%
Of the 201 facilities recycling clinical/medical plastics, the items recycled include:					
Irrigation bottles	74%	73%	75%	82%	80%
Skin prep solution bottles	48%	51%	46%	55%	60%
Trays	59%	59%	59%	68%	80%
Overwraps	25%	24%	25%	27%	30%
Rigid inserts	39%	33%	44%	64%	70%
Blue wrap	40%	36%	44%	68%	70%
Tyvek	6%	4%	8%	5%	10%
Basins	48%	53%	43%	59%	70%
Urinals/bedpans	19%	23%	15%	41%	40%
Other	14%	13%	16%	45%	50%

TOP 10 RECYCLED MATERIALS NOT PART OF MIXED RECYCLING (BY WEIGHT IN TONS)	SUM OF ALL
Paper-HIPAA	46,911
Cardboard	15,238
Paper-mixed (includes newspaper)	5,201
Food waste composting	5,144
Metals mixed (brass/copper/steel-not C&D)	2,833
Computers & electronic waste	2,745
Paper-white	2,291
Batteries	1,380
Oil-cooking	634
Wood (not pallets which count as reuse)	613

FOOD WASTE DISPOSAL	ALL
Percent of facilities composting food waste	34%
Total tons of food waste composted	5,144
Median cost per ton food waste composting	$178
Median cost per ton solid waste	$146

AGGREGATE RECYCLING TOTALS	ALL
Total solid waste recycling tonnage for all facilities	132,068
Total universal waste recycling tonnage for all facilities	4,912
Total recycling tonnage for all facilities	136,979
Total recycling costs for all facilities (reporting a net cost for their recycling program)	$15,738,613

REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE MINIMIZATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Disinfected/treated RMW using on-site technology	14%	7%	20%	24%	30%
Eliminated the standard use of red bag waste (RMW) containers in regular patient rooms	71%	73%	68%	80%	90%
Implemented a reusable sharps container program	82%	74%	90%	84%	90%
Of the 127 facilities that provided data on reusable sharps container program savings:					
Median reusable sharps container program cost-savings per facility annually	$12,672	$3,458	$20,992	$12,361	$11,925
Median reusable sharps container program tons waste reduction per facility annually	13	7	25	17	23
Sum of all facilities: cost-savings through reusable sharps program	$7,801,279				
Sum of all facilities: tons of waste prevented through reusable sharps program	4,467				
Implemented a single-use device (SUD) reprocessing program with an FDA-approved third party reprocessor	82%	79%	85%	80%	100%

REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Incinerated a portion of its regulated medical waste (RMW)	71%	66%	75%	88%	90%
Of the 262 facilities that indicated they incinerate a portion of RMW, the following medical waste streams are incinerated:					
General RMW	22%	21%	23%	18%	0%
Path/chemo	90%	91%	90%	100%	100%
Sharps	22%	24%	20%	27%	22%
Non-RCRA pharmaceuticals	40%	38%	43%	64%	44%
Other	4%	3%	4%	5%	11%
Disinfects/treats RMW using on-site technology	14%	7%	20%	24%	30%
Of the 50 facilities that treat RMW on-site , these treatment technologies are employed:					
Autoclave	82%	100%	76%	67%	100%
Rotoclave	6%	0%	8%	17%	0%
Chemical disinfection	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Incineration	2%	0%	3%	17%	0%
Other	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%

Note: While only 71% of all facilities reported incinerating a portion of RMW, it is Practice Greenhealth's belief that 100% of facilities are actually incinerating their anatomical/pathological/trace chemotherapeutic waste per standard treatment practice in the United States – and that this discrepancy represents a lack of understanding of the application question or incomplete knowledge of the treatment options being utilized by haulers.

REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE MEDIANS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
RMW as a percent of total waste (tons)	6.1%	5.4%	7.4%	5.9%	6.7%
RMW as a percent of total waste (cost)	36%	34%	38%	38%	39%
Median RMW cost per ton	$1,655	$1,930	$1,464	$1,901	$2,029

COMPARISON OF MEDIAN COST PER TON OF REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE (RMW) FOR FACILITIES TREATING RMW ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
RMW cost per ton – on-site treatment	$2,028	$1,962	$2,028	$1,618	$1,740
RMW cost per ton – off-site treatment	$1,625	$1,918	$1,384	$2,090	$2,063

MEDIAN NORMALIZED REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
RMW (tons) per OR	5.12	3.60	7.43	5.59	6.21
RMW (tons) per licensed bed	0.27	0.25	0.32	0.27	0.30
RMW (tons) per staffed bed	0.33	0.31	0.36	0.32	0.36
Pounds RMW per staffed bed per day	1.83	1.69	1.96	1.78	1.99
Pounds RMW per patient day	2.84	2.95	2.79	2.40	2.16
Pounds RMW per adjusted patient day	1.09	0.89	1.42	1.07	1.20
Pounds RMW per OR procedure	17.98	13.42	23.50	19.87	25.31
Pounds RMW per FTE	75.64	69.09	86.08	61.86	57.17
Pounds RMW per sq. ft.	0.18	0.14	0.24	0.17	0.19

PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE AND COST AS PERCENT OF TOTAL WASTE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Median pharm waste as a percent of total waste (tons)	0.58%	0.51%	0.70%	0.57%	0.25%
Median pharm waste as a percent of total waste (cost)	9%	7%	11%	7%	1%
Median pharmaceutical waste cost per ton (RCRA and non-RCRA)	$4,455	$5,015	$4,058	$4,782	$2,712

Note: Pharmaceutical waste is actually a subset of both RCRA-hazardous and either RMW or solid waste and thus is not shown in the breakdown by waste type above.

PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE DISPOSAL	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Segregates non-RCRA pharmaceutical waste into a separate waste stream for hauling	52%	51%	53%	48%	20%
Method of handling waste pharmaceuticals that are not regulated as hazardous waste (such as antidepressants, statins, antibiotics, etc.)					
Treat all pharm waste as RCRA-hazardous to better protect human health and the environment	35%	34%	37%	52%	60%
Pharm waste is being disposed of in red bags or sharps containers	16%	14%	17%	8%	20%
Pharm waste is going down the drain	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Pharm waste is going into clear trash bags (solid waste)	2%	2%	2%	4%	0%
Other	12%	12%	13%	24%	20%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Taken any measures to reduce the generation of pharmaceutical waste					
Staff education	75%	73%	78%	96%	100%
Inventory management	56%	59%	53%	92%	90%
Implemented a samples policy	19%	21%	18%	28%	30%
Monitored dating and utilized stock rotation for emergency syringes	35%	38%	32%	52%	60%
Prescription review	34%	33%	34%	60%	30%
Primed and flushed chemotherapy IV lines with saline solution	25%	24%	25%	32%	30%
Replaced pre packaged unit dose liquids with patient-specific oral syringes	22%	21%	22%	32%	40%
Other	13%	13%	14%	12%	30%
Utilizes a reverse distributor for potentially creditable (unused, surplus or expired) RCRA-hazardous prescription pharmaceuticals	53%	49%	57%	72%	60%
Of those 197 facilities utilizing a reverse distributor for RCRA pharm:					
Ensured that that potentially creditable RCRA-hazardous prescription pharmaceuticals sent for reverse distribution are included and accounted for in the hospital's pharmaceutical waste totals	40%	46%	35%	78%	50%
Did not know that pharmaceuticals sent for reverse distribution should be included in the hospital's pharmaceutical waste totals	40%	40%	39%	11%	50%

MECHANISMS FOR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE DISPOSAL	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Wasting to drain	7%	5%	8%	8%	10%
Render irretrievable with a commercial controlled substance mechanism or service	60%	59%	61%	72%	60%
Solid waste landfill	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Solid waste incinerator	2%	0%	3%	4%	10%
Medical waste incinerator	11%	13%	9%	4%	0%
Hazardous waste incinerator	14%	10%	17%	28%	20%
Other	25%	25%	26%	48%	70%

MEDIAN HAZARDOUS WASTE AND COST AS PERCENT OF TOTAL WASTE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Hazardous waste as a percent of total waste (tons)	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%
Hazardous waste as a percent of total waste (cost)	12.0%	13.0%	10.8%	11.7%	9.0%
Median hazardous waste cost per ton	$5,590	$7,366	$4,908	$5,781	$2,362

UNIVERSAL/HAZARDOUS WASTE RECYCLING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Established a contract with a certified electronics waste/recycling vendor that is certified to e-Stewards (or subcontractors that use e-Stewards-certified vendors) for legal and environmentally responsible electronics (or e-waste) management and recycling.	70%	69%	72%	84%	80%
Handling of fluorescent lamps					
Ship to recycler	83%	84%	83%	100%	100%
Crush on-site	4%	3%	5%	0%	0%
Dispose in dumpster	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Other	8%	7%	9%	0%	0%
Recycled its batteries	94%	91%	97%	100%	100%

BATTERY RECYCLING (BY TYPE)	ALL
Of the 347 facilities that indicated they were recycling batteries, the following types of battery recycling were indicated:	
Ni-Cd	86%
Lead-acid	86%
Lithium ion	91%
Alkaline	80%
Mercuric oxide	42%
Ni-MH	69%
Other	10%

HAZARDOUS WASTE REDUCTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Has a laboratory on site	91%	88%	94%	100%	100%
Of the 336 facilities that have on-site laboratories, percent of facilities that did work to green their laboratories:	49%	48%	50%	72%	80%

SOLVENT DISTILLATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Recycled, reprocessed or distilled solvents, alcohols, or other chemicals from the lab (such as xylene, alcohols or formalin)	25%	17%	33%	48%	70%
Median total cost savings per hospital (among facilities that reprocess solvents)	$11,997	$2,250	$14,348	$12,815	$11,727
90th percentile total cost savings per hospital (among facilities that reprocess solvents)	$36,045	$6,859	$40,499	$38,509	$43,636
Total gallons distilled annually (sum of all facilities)	58,239	1,653	56,585	10,532	5,364
Total annual savings from avoided virgin solvent purchase (sum of all facilities)	$336,950	$19,134	$317,816	$169,200	$109,439
Total annual savings from reduced disposal costs (sum of all facilities)	$61,017	$5,659	$55,358	$47,220	$18,200
Total savings from solvent reprocessing (sum of all facilities)	$397,967	$24,793	$373,174	$216,420	$127,639

TOTAL WASTE TONS AND COST	ALL
Median tons of total waste generated per year per facility	986
Median total cost of waste disposal and treatment per facility	$341
Total waste tons generated by all hospitals	543,663
Total waste disposal and treatment cost for all hospitals	$118,622,008

Note: Not all hospitals included costs for all waste streams. These facilities were omitted from the medians because they did not submit full costs. However, they are included in the sums for all facilities.

MEDIAN NORMALIZED TOTAL WASTE METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Total waste (tons) per OR	91.40	71.45	99.85	97.72	99.37
Total waste (tons) per licensed bed	4.28	4.27	4.28	4.69	4.65
Total waste (tons) per staffed bed	5.16	5.57	4.86	5.81	5.69
Total waste (tons) per ORProc	0.15	0.12	0.16	0.16	0.17
Pounds total waste per staffed bed per day	28.27	30.53	26.64	31.81	31.19
Pounds total waste per patient day	42.45	50.58	37.57	45.24	38.74
Pounds total waste per adjusted patient day	18.04	17.35	19.02	17.60	15.78
Pounds total waste per OR procedure	293.28	244.08	311.64	315.81	343.92
Pounds total waste per total FTE	1,214.01	1,286.91	1,160.52	933.71	1,078.89
Pounds total waste per sq. ft.	3.14	2.71	3.42	2.75	2.79

CHEMICAL AUDITS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Contracted for, or performed internally, a hazardous chemical/material audit by hospital department and update at least annually	69%	68%	72%	96%	80%

CHEMICALS OF CONCERN	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Have chemical or purchasing policies that identify and avoid specific chemicals of concern contained in products and materials that may be hazardous to human health and the environment	75%	76%	75%	100%	100%
Of the 279 facilities that have chemical or purchasing policies, the policies include these chemicals of concern:					
Polyvinyl chloride, or PVC	74%	78%	71%	88%	88%
Mercury	84%	87%	81%	100%	100%
Phthalates (DEHP, BBP, DnHP, DIDP, DBP, DINP, and DiBP)	73%	78%	68%	84%	93%
Lead	68%	75%	62%	84%	90%
Flame retardants, including chlorinated, brominated, and phosphate-based flame retardants	72%	78%	66%	76%	88%
Bisphenol A and its structural analogues	67%	74%	61%	72%	88%
Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic substances (PBTs)	66%	76%	56%	84%	90%
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	58%	64%	51%	80%	57%
Formaldehyde	53%	60%	46%	72%	90%
Triclosan	48%	53%	44%	76%	98%
Per and poly-fluorinated compounds (PFAS)	56%	60%	51%	52%	90%
CA Proposition 65 listed chemicals (carcinogens and reproductive toxicants)	47%	53%	40%	56%	14%
Triclocarban	44%	47%	41%	68%	93%
Latex	53%	58%	48%	80%	57%
Polystyrene	29%	36%	22%	60%	38%
Other	22%	25%	19%	40%	83%

GREEN CLEANING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Conducted an inventory in the last 18 months of all products used at the facility for cleaning and disinfection of surfaces	75%	73%	78%	92%	100%
Actively working on the transition to third-party certified green cleaning chemicals, in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Green Cleaning Goal	52%	57%	47%	84%	100%
Utilized any Green Seal or UL ECOLOGO-certified cleaning products	85%	82%	87%	100%	100%

MEDIAN GREEN SPEND ON CLEANERS BY CATEGORY (IF > ZERO)	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
General purpose (hard surface) cleaners	23%	22%	26%	82%	99%
Window/glass cleaners	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Carpet and upholstery cleaners	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bathroom/restroom cleaners	79%	78%	90%	89%	100%
Floor cleaners	100%	100%	89%	100%	100%
Five target categories combined (general purpose, window/glass, bathroom, carpet/rug cleaner and floor cleaners) for those facilities that bought all five	64%	69%	64%	71%	73%
All cleaners	27%	23%	29%	51%	51%

TOTAL SPEND ON GREEN CLEANERS (SUM OF ALL FACILITIES)	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Five target categories combined (general purpose, window/glass, bathroom, carpet/rug cleaner and floor cleaners)	$2,298,893	$406,052	$1,884,456	$369,187	$411,322
All cleaning categories	$3,324,886	$696,673	$2,619,828	$701,139	$721,451

OTHER CLEANING METHODS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Utilized automatic scrubbing machines that use only water for floor cleaning	62%	52%	71%	76%	50%
Of those 229 facilities that utilized automatic scrubbing machines:	188	79	108	20	26
Reduced or replaced other cleaning chemical use as a result of automatic scrubbing machines	91%	91%	91%	95%	95%
Utilized ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) technology for surface disinfection in any area of the organization	56%	48%	63%	76%	93%
Of those 207 facilities that utilized ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UGVI) technology for surface disinfection, these are the clinical areas where this technology was used:					
All patient rooms	45%	40%	48%	42%	26%
Isolation rooms	83%	84%	82%	74%	97%
OR	82%	92%	74%	74%	95%
Other	43%	41%	43%	79%	51%
Replaced any cleaning product types with a chemical-free method, such as ionized water or ozone	25%	16%	34%	56%	40%
Of those 93 facilities that utilized a chemical-free cleaning method, the following methods were indicated:					
Ionized water	71%	90%	62%	71%	94%
Ozone	28%	20%	32%	36%	18%
Other	28%	20%	32%	14%	24%

DISINFECTANTS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Consideration is given to the sustainability attributes of disinfectants/one-step disinfectant cleaners during the product selection process	49%	46%	53%	88%	43%

STERILIZATION AND DISINFECTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Eliminated the use of the high-level disinfectant glutaraldehyde and moved to safer alternatives while ensuring infection prevention parameters are met	75%	71%	79%	96%	100%
Of the 278 facilities that have eliminated the high-level disinfectant glutaraldehyde, these alternatives are used:					
OPA (ASP cidex OPA, metrex metricide OPA)	74%	72%	76%	83%	98%
Hydrogen peroxide	69%	60%	76%	71%	26%
Peracetic acid	35%	31%	38%	33%	7%
Other	17%	19%	15%	21%	17%
Eliminated the use of the sterilant ethylene oxide (EtO) on-site	75%	72%	78%	88%	98%
Of the 276 facilities that have eliminated the use of EtO, these alternatives are used:					
Steam sterilization	84%	85%	83%	82%	78%
Ozone plasma	4%	5%	4%	0%	0%
Low temperature hydrogen peroxide gas plasma	52%	45%	58%	68%	29%
Peracetic acid	21%	18%	23%	23%	7%
Other	6%	6%	6%	5%	0%

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Reduced or eliminated the use of chemical pesticides by implementing an IPM program	69%	66%	73%	100%	100%
Developed a written IPM plan/policy for the facility that includes attention to both indoor and outdoor (buildings and grounds) pest habitats and issues, which focuses on prevention as the primary means of pest management	58%	55%	60%	88%	100%
Required EVS or other relevant staff to be trained in IPM (In particular, are staff trained to monitor and prevent pest problems by spotting conditions that are conducive to pest infestations)	56%	55%	58%	88%	81%

DEHP/PVC REDUCTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Actively worked to reduce the purchase of medical products containing PVC and DEHP, in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's PVC and DEHP Reduction Goal	54%	53%	55%	84%	100%
Of those that worked to reduce PVC and DEHP in medical products, the facility:					
Encoded this commitment in policy, program, guideline, or purchasing specifications	78%	85%	71%	95%	100%
Eliminated both PVC and DEHP from at least two product lines	64%	64%	64%	88%	98%

DEHP/PVC REDUCTION FOR SPECIFIC PRODUCTS	COMPLETELY ELIMINATED IN 2022	COMPLETELY ELIMINATED IN 2021 OR BEFORE	IN PROGRESS	DID NOT ADDRESS	NO RESPONSE
Of those applicants that that have eliminated PVC and DEHP from at least two product lines, the product lines include:					
Breast pumps and accessories	14%	53%	3%	4%	25%
Enteral nutrition products	10%	31%	5%	3%	51%
Enteral tubes	9%	28%	9%	2%	52%
General urological	2%	15%	20%	8%	55%
Gloves	28%	36%	7%	5%	24%
Parenteral infusion devices and sets (includes IV tubing and bags)	1%	20%	13%	15%	51%
Respiratory therapy products	0%	12%	25%	9%	53%
Vascular catheters	4%	21%	10%	14%	52%
Other	0%	2%	4%	3%	90%

PVC- AND DEHP-FREE METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Median number of DEHP and PVC-free completed product lines out of 8	3	3	3	3	2
Median percent of DEHP and PVC-free completed product lines	38%	38%	38%	38%	25%

PVC AND DEHP IN THE NICU	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Of those applicants that indicated their facility had a NICU:					
Actively worked to achieve a DEHP-free NICU	59%	79%	54%	67%	69%
Actively worked to achieve a PVC-free NICU	66%	86%	61%	92%	71%

HEALTHY INTERIORS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Actively worked to purchase furnishings and furniture that eliminate the use of all of the following target chemicals of concern: flame retardants, formaldehyde, perfluorinated compounds, PVC (vinyl) and antimicrobials in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Healthy Interiors Goal	56%	54%	59%	92%	100%
Asked GPO or suppliers for a product with a Greenhealth Approved seal in the previous year	28%	25%	31%	32%	36%

HEALTHY INTERIORS: FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS	USING ONLY HEALTHY INTERIORS CRITERIA	USING ONLY CONVENTIONAL CRITERIA	USING BOTH CONVENTIONAL AND HEALTHY INTERIORS CRITERIA	DID NOT INDICATE BUYING IN 2022
Of the 208 facilities actively working to purchase furnishings and furniture that eliminate target chemicals:				
Beds, mattresses, and pads (table pads, stretcher pads, pediatric pads)	8%	52%	15%	25%
Built-in and modular casework	23%	16%	20%	40%
Cubicle/privacy curtains	14%	30%	16%	41%
Panels and partitions	30%	11%	18%	41%
Seating (chairs, stools, sofas, benches, recliners, loungers, etc.)	38%	16%	29%	17%
Storage units and shelving (cabinets, filing cabinets, dressers, drawers, bookshelves, built-in shelves, etc.)	38%	19%	18%	26%
Systems (multi-component furniture systems)	32%	15%	22%	31%
Wall coverings	26%	7%	11%	56%
Window coverings	24%	12%	11%	53%
Work surfaces (tables, desks, overbed tables, etc.)	32%	20%	30%	19%

Note: Some facilities purchased products using both healthy interiors criteria and conventional criteria, and some facilities did not purchase anything in certain categories, so percentages will not always add up to 100%.

GREEN SPEND ON HEALTHIER INTERIORS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Median percent total spend on furnishings and furniture that eliminate 5 target chemical categories of concern (of those that reported green spend)	95%	98%	89%	89%	98%
Total dollars spent on furnishings that avoid target chemicals of concern	$102,117,301	$15,445,624	$86,671,677	$28,892,371	$20,534,121

HEALTHY INTERIORS: FLOORING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Actively working to select and purchase healthier flooring in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Healthy Flooring Goal	58%	55%	62%	80%	100%
Actively working to select and purchase healthier carpet in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Healthy Carpet Goal	46%	42%	49%	68%	100%
Installed new flooring in the past year	45%	35%	55%	72%	48%
Median green percent spend on flooring (flooring materials only) that meet Healthy Flooring criteria	95%	80%	95%	90%	83%
Median green percent spend on flooring (materials and installation costs) that meet Healthy Flooring criteria	96%	97%	95%	90%	55%
Total sum of dollars spent on flooring materials that meet Healthy Flooring criteria	$6,871,644	$1,391,047	$5,480,597	$1,088,301	$708,521
Total sum of dollars spent on flooring materials with installation costs that meet Healthy Flooring criteria (where materials could not be split out separately)	$1,867,385	$781,815	$1,085,570	$632,688	$670,459

MERCURY ELIMINATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Percent of facilities that have won the Making Medicine Mercury Free Award (MMMF) at some point	35%	31%	39%	84%	57%
Of the facilities that have already won the Making Medicine Mercury-Free Award:					
Periodically inventory purchasing practices to make certain that mercury-containing devices are not purchased and re-entering the facility	88%	95%	82%	95%	71%
Conducted an inventory of mercury-containing products within the institution in last five years	66%	82%	54%	90%	67%
Of the facilities that have not yet won the Making Medicine Mercury-Free Award:					
Established a mercury-free purchasing policy (a stand-alone policy or included in a broader policy with other constituents of concern)	69%	69%	69%	75%	100%
Established protocols and written procedures for safe handling of any mercury remaining on-site	73%	68%	80%	100%	100%
Included proper mercury disposal language in demolition contract templates	49%	43%	56%	75%	17%
Included mercury-free language in building and renovation contract templates	43%	39%	47%	75%	17%
Inventoried (and labeled where possible) all mercury devices/sources within the organization and have a plan in place to substitute non-mercury devices	55%	53%	56%	75%	100%
Replaced all clinical thermometers with mercury-free patient thermometers	84%	82%	86%	100%	100%
Eliminated the use of mercury-containing blood pressure devices (sphygmomanometers)	80%	77%	83%	100%	100%
Eliminated the use of mercury-containing clinical devices (e.g., bougies, miller-abbott tubes, cantor tubes, dilators)	77%	75%	81%	100%	100%
Specified and purchased, where possible, these laboratory items free of mercury:					
Thermometers	81%	80%	83%	100%	100%
Solutions	75%	74%	78%	100%	100%
Equipment	68%	61%	76%	100%	17%
Spoke with the lab manager to inventory mercury-containing laboratory chemicals	68%	64%	73%	100%	100%
Eliminated the use of B5 fixative in the laboratory	77%	77%	79%	100%	100%
Eliminated the use of Zenkers solution in the laboratory	71%	64%	80%	100%	17%
Identified other product substitutions in the lab that eliminate mercury	45%	38%	53%	100%	11%

SUSTAINABLE FOOD POLICY AND PRACTICES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Developed and implemented a sustainable food service policy	51%	47%	56%	80%	95%
Developed and implemented contract and/or request for proposal (RFP) language that includes local and sustainable food purchasing and other environmental stewardship goals with food vendors	45%	42%	49%	92%	95%
Outsourced its food services department or management	47%	43%	50%	36%	57%

LESS MEAT: MEAT REDUCTION STRATEGIES AND OUTCOMES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Actively worked to reduce the amount of meat and poultry purchased for cafeteria/retail and patient food service, in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Less Meat Goal	78%	70%	85%	100%	100%
Of the 288 facilities actively working to reduce meat, the following strategies were implemented:					
Committed to the World Resources Institute (WRI) Coolfood Pledge in an effort to reduce GHG emissions from food production	31%	27%	33%	44%	81%
Decreased portion size	43%	45%	43%	60%	57%
Meat-free day(s)	43%	42%	43%	60%	71%
Substituted with seafood	58%	55%	60%	88%	95%
Substituted with whole plant-based proteins (beans, nuts, seeds, soy, etc.)	75%	75%	75%	80%	100%
Meat blending strategies	34%	31%	37%	44%	43%
Station layout to highlight salad bar or plant-based options	68%	66%	69%	72%	86%
Increased offering of vegetarian and vegan dishes	87%	86%	88%	96%	100%
A la carte menu	56%	52%	58%	68%	86%
Other	12%	11%	13%	28%	10%

NORMALIZED MEAT AND CO2E	10TH PERCENTILE	MEDIAN	90TH PERCENTILE	COUNT PROVIDING DATA
Pounds meat per food budget dollar (for those submitting meat by category for all three areas: catering, cafeteria, and patient food)	0.067	0.045	0.029	201
Pounds CO2e from meat per food budget dollar (for those submitting data for all three areas: catering, cafeteria, and patient food)	6.38	3.18	1.8	201
MTCO2e per pound of meat (for those submitting data for all three areas: catering, cafeteria, and patient food)	0.043	0.033	0.023	214

LESS MEAT FROM BASELINE YEAR METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Of the 140 facilities reporting valid meat data for current and baseline year:	140	58	82	24	19
Total aggregate pounds of all meat bought by those facilities in current year	13,810,301	1,928,655	11,881,646	3,485,820	3,623,460
Total aggregate pounds of all meat bought by those facilities in baseline year	16,380,480	2,499,008	13,881,472	4,282,196	4,541,600
Reduction in total aggregate pounds of all meat bought by those facilities since baseline year	2,570,180	570,353	1,999,827	796,376	918,139
Percent change in total pounds of all meat bought by those facilities since baseline year	16%	23%	14%	19%	20%
Percent of facilities reporting a decrease in total pounds of meat	73%	79%	68%	67%	79%
Of the 102 facilities reporting a valid decrease in meat from baseline year:	102	46	56	16	15
Median percent meat reduction from baseline year	21%	27%	18%	20%	18%
Of the 38 facilities reporting a valid increase in meat from baseline year:	38	12	26	8	4
Median percent meat increase from baseline year	13%	12%	13%	7%	9%

Note: Practice Greenhealth eliminated the use of the per meal normalizer, because it was being tracked inconsistently from facility to facility. The organization instead was looking at absolute meat reduction, but there are still some challenges in that it does not account for increases of meat due to patient census or other new activities at the site. It is likely that for the facilities that are reporting an increase in meat/poultry purchases and are currently working to reduce meat/poultry, it is because they have increased their food service in some way.

LESS MEAT FROM PREVIOUS YEAR METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Of the 194 facilities reporting valid meat data for current and previous year:	194	84	110	22	19
Total aggregate pounds of all meat bought by those facilities in current year	19,970,585	2,828,624	17,141,962	3,344,915	3,615,149
Total aggregate pounds of all meat bought by those facilities in previous year	19,718,900	2,850,283	16,868,617	3,220,468	3,433,754
Reduction in total pounds of all meat bought by those facilities since previous year	-251,685	21,659	-273,345	-124,447	-181,395
Percent change in total pounds of all meat bought by those facilities since previous year	-1%	1%	-2%	-4%	-5%
Percent of facilities reporting a decrease in total pounds of meat	45%	51%	41%	32%	37%
Of the 88 facilities reporting valid decrease in meat from previous year:	88	43	45	7	7
Median percent meat reduction from previous year	6%	9%	4%	11%	5%
Of the 106 facilities reporting valid increase in meat from previous year:	106	41	65	15	12
Median percent meat increase from previous year	7%	7%	6%	13%	12%

Note: Practice Greenhealth eliminated the use of the per meal normalizer, because it was being tracked inconsistently from facility to facility. The organization instead was looking at absolute meat reduction, but there are still some challenges in that it does not account for increases of meat due to patient census or other new activities at the site. It is likely that for the facilities reporting an increase in meat/poultry purchases and are currently working to reduce meat/poultry, it is because they have increased their food service in some way.

LESS MEAT-BY-CATEGORY GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Of the 194 facilities providing valid category-level meat data for current and previous year:	194	84	110	22	19
Percent of facilities reporting a decrease in GHG emissions from meat from previous year	52%	61%	45%	45%	53%
Median percent reduction in GHG emissions from meat from previous year (for the 100 facilities achieving a reduction)	13%	13%	12%	21%	13%
Median percent increase in GHG emissions from meat from previous year (for the 94 facilities that increased)	8%	8%	7%	16%	18%
Of the 140 facilities providing valid category-level meat data for current and baseline year:	140	58	82	24	19
Percent of facilities reporting a decrease in GHG emissions from meat from baseline year	79%	88%	73%	92%	89%
Median percent reduction in GHG emissions from meat from baseline year (for the 111 facilities achieving a reduction)	29%	34%	25%	27%	29%
Median percent increase in GHG emissions from meat from baseline year (for the 29 facilities that increased)	12%	6%	16%	13%	23%

Note: Practice Greenhealth eliminated the use of the per meal normalizer, because it was being tracked inconsistently from facility to facility. The organization instead was looking at absolute meat reduction, but there are still some challenges in that it does not account for increases of meat due to patient census or other new activities at the site. It is likely that for the facilities reporting an increase in meat/poultry purchases and are currently working to reduce meat/poultry, it is because they have increased their food service in some way. Over 25% of the facilities reducing GHG emissions from baseline did so without decreasing pounds of meat served.

BETTER MEAT: SUSTAINABLY-PRODUCED MEAT AND POULTRY	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Preferentially purchase sustainably-produced (better) meat and poultry.	58%	51%	66%	88%	100%
Of the 215 facilities that preferentially purchase sustainably-produced meat, the following certifications or label claims were used to verify that meat and/or poultry items purchased were raised without routine, non-therapeutic antibiotics					
Regenerative Organic	6%	1%	9%	9%	10%
Certified Humane (Raised and Handled)	45%	40%	49%	64%	90%
Certified Organic	20%	18%	22%	36%	33%
Global Animal Partnership	33%	34%	32%	50%	71%
American Grassfed Certified	34%	33%	35%	55%	67%
Certified Grassfed by A Greener World	1%	1%	2%	9%	0%
Certified Grassfed by Food Alliance	4%	1%	6%	9%	5%
100% Grassfed Certified by PCO	3%	1%	5%	14%	5%
Certified Responsible Antibiotic Use (CRAU) chicken and turkey standard	22%	21%	23%	18%	19%
USDA Process Verified Program (PVP) Label Claims such as Raised Without Antibiotics or No Antibiotics Ever	75%	72%	78%	91%	95%
Other	54%	62%	49%	41%	62%

BETTER MEAT METRIC	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Of the 166 facilities that provided volume numbers for sustainably-produced meat/poultry:	166	74	92	19	21
Median percent of sustainably-produced meat/poultry (out of total pounds)	24%	20%	26%	38%	41%
Total aggregate pounds of sustainably-produced meat and poultry	5,677,408	576,809	5,100,600	1,436,309	1,742,563

LOCAL FOOD PURCHASING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Encouraged their food suppliers (including distributors and GPOs) to improve tracking and traceability of local and sustainable foods and beverages in their ordering, invoicing, and reporting systems	79%	75%	84%	100%	100%
Purchased locally grown and produced foods and beverages	78%	75%	82%	100%	100%
Of the 289 facilities indicating they purchased local food and beverages, these are the methods used:					
On contract with GPO	61%	65%	57%	60%	52%
On contract with food service management company	39%	39%	39%	44%	52%
Greenhealth Exchange (GX)	1%	0%	1%	4%	5%
Food hub or aggregator	5%	4%	6%	12%	19%
Farm-direct purchasing	6%	7%	5%	20%	24%
Farmer cooperative	3%	1%	5%	16%	19%
Local produce vendors	52%	50%	54%	68%	86%
Other	11%	11%	11%	16%	10%

LOCAL FOOD METRIC	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Of the 163 facilities providing valid data for local food purchasing:	163	75	88	18	21
Median percent spend on local food purchases	5%	4%	6%	7%	9%
Total dollars spent on local food and beverage purchasing (by all facilities reporting valid, separate spend data)	$35,847,865	$3,032,806	$32,815,059	$8,593,684	$11,131,928

Note: Only facilities that indicated they were successfully able to separate spend numbers for local and sustainable food and beverage purchases were used in the percent and total spend analysis.

SUSTAINABLE FOOD PURCHASING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Encouraged their food suppliers (including distributors and GPOs) to improve tracking and traceability of local and sustainable foods and beverages in their ordering, invoicing, and reporting systems	79%	75%	84%	100%	100%
Purchased sustainably grown and produced foods and beverages	73%	68%	79%	100%	100%
Of the 271 facilities indicating they purchased sustainably grown and produced food and beverages, these are the categories prioritized:					
Produce (All forms: fresh, whole or minimally-processed; frozen; canned)	58%	56%	60%	88%	90%
Meat and poultry	64%	66%	63%	92%	95%
Seafood	45%	39%	49%	68%	86%
Dairy (including fluid milk)	55%	59%	52%	68%	90%
Eggs (shelled, fluid and hard boiled)	42%	41%	43%	64%	81%
Grocery/dry goods	35%	37%	32%	60%	71%
Beverages	39%	39%	40%	56%	81%

SUSTAINABLE FOOD METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Of the 166 facilities providing data for sustainable food purchasing:	166	71	95	19	21
Median percent spend on sustainable food purchases	14%	12%	15%	21%	21%
Total dollars spent on sustainable food and beverage purchasing (by all facilities reporting valid, separate spend data)	$61,385,422	$6,286,049	$55,099,373	$18,308,246	$20,291,158

Note: Only facilities that indicated they were successfully able to separate spend numbers for local and sustainable food and beverage purchases were used in the percent and total spend analysis.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ENVIRONMENTS: EDUCATION & PROMOTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Strategies utilized to market healthy local and sustainable food options:					
Communication of healthy local and sustainably produced foods through menu labeling	53%	47%	58%	84%	95%
Pricing incentives on healthy local and sustainable food options	28%	29%	27%	36%	38%
Placement of healthy local and sustainable food options	63%	58%	68%	88%	86%
Sampling of healthy local and sustainable food options	43%	35%	50%	60%	86%
Other promotions	31%	24%	37%	56%	62%
We do not yet promote local and sustainable foods	17%	20%	14%	4%	0%
Conducted a facility-wide education campaign that improves the visibility of local and sustainable food	69%	64%	74%	92%	100%
Methods used to educate on healthier/sustainable food:					
Cafeteria signage	72%	66%	77%	88%	100%
Internal newsletters	48%	43%	51%	80%	86%
Featured events	58%	52%	64%	68%	86%
Catering	17%	13%	21%	32%	43%
Patient trays	29%	25%	32%	60%	67%
Other	24%	20%	27%	36%	38%

TAP WATER ACCESS AND HEALTHY BEVERAGES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
The following activities have been implemented to increase access to tap water and to promote the purchasing of healthier beverages:					
Provided and promoted reusable beverage containers	45%	40%	50%	72%	57%
Eliminated bottled water from patient menus and cafeterias	14%	12%	16%	36%	38%
Installed filtered water stations and/or installed water bottle filling stations throughout the facility or in cafeterias	59%	57%	61%	76%	71%
Provided free 'spa water' at functions and meetings instead of bottled water	14%	13%	16%	28%	38%
Increase the availability of healthy beverages by fountains and dispensers	32%	27%	36%	52%	71%
Changed the relative price of healthy vs. unhealthy beverages to make healthy choices more affordable and desirable	24%	22%	25%	36%	48%
Prioritized the placement of healthier beverages in coolers and at fountain stations	62%	60%	64%	72%	86%
Other	12%	9%	15%	40%	29%
Actively worked to increase healthy beverage options in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Healthier Beverages Goal	72%	69%	76%	96%	95%
Strategies to increase access to healthy food:					
Hosted local farmers market	34%	23%	44%	52%	71%
Hosted on-site community supported agriculture (CSA) food box program for patients, employees, and/or community residents	14%	9%	19%	28%	29%
Supported on-site hospital farm and/or food-producing garden	20%	18%	22%	44%	38%
Supported off-site community garden or farm	18%	16%	19%	60%	38%
Developed and offered a fruit and vegetable prescription program	15%	14%	16%	40%	19%
Conducted food insecurity screenings	39%	35%	43%	72%	76%
Offer medically tailored meal programs	25%	26%	25%	56%	29%
Other	36%	32%	41%	60%	76%

STRATEGIES TO PROMOTE HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS AND SYSTEMS IN THE COMMUNITY	FOR-PROFIT	NON-PROFIT	FEDERAL
Strategies the facility uses to promote healthy food access/healthy food systems in the community:			
Count of facilities responding	4	296	56
Financial investments	25%	27%	5%
Grants	0%	28%	7%
Staff time	25%	48%	43%
In-kind support	25%	31%	14%
Engaged in any of the above activities	50%	60%	46%
We do not engage in these activities	0%	9%	29%
Do not know	25%	13%	23%

FOOD SERVICEWARE: PURCHASING AND DISPOSAL	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Areas where reusable food serviceware was used:					
Cafeteria dine-in	25%	27%	24%	52%	33%
Cafeteria to-go	11%	10%	11%	28%	14%
Patient tray	79%	75%	83%	100%	100%
Catering	35%	35%	35%	44%	33%
Other retail outlets	4%	2%	6%	12%	19%
Areas where plastic straws have been removed:					
Retail	45%	39%	51%	72%	90%
Catering	44%	37%	50%	64%	90%
Patient meals	16%	11%	21%	28%	24%
Other	6%	2%	10%	20%	19%
Virtually eliminated polystyrene (Styrofoam) purchase and usage in food service	58%	54%	63%	80%	100%
Offered the option to recycle in the cafeteria as part of a commingled or other recycling program	67%	63%	71%	96%	81%
Purchased certified commercially compostable single-use food serviceware (such as certified by Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI)	61%	53%	68%	92%	100%
Of the 225 facilities that purchased compostable food serviceware, the following are methods being used for disposal:					
On-site digestion	8%	7%	8%	9%	0%
On-site compost	6%	4%	7%	4%	10%
Off-site digestion	5%	4%	6%	4%	0%
Off-site compost	20%	12%	26%	17%	10%
Landfill	70%	72%	69%	78%	90%

LESS FOOD TO LANDFILL	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Working on prevention/source reduction of food waste	85%	80%	89%	100%	100%
Of the 313 facilities employing source reduction strategies, the following strategies were employed:					
Menu planning/forecasting	56%	60%	52%	60%	50%
First-in, first-out food storage	8%	8%	8%	4%	10%
Root-to-stem cooking	2%	3%	1%	0%	0%
Plate-waste study	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Food waste audit (weighing and tracking waste)	21%	17%	24%	28%	20%
Other	12%	11%	12%	8%	20%
Digestion	14%	8%	17%	32%	0%
Animal feed	10%	12%	8%	11%	11%
Other	17%	22%	15%	21%	44%
Has a plan or strategy to maximize food as a resource – including reducing wasted food	75%	69%	81%	100%	100%
Working on food recovery and donation	28%	21%	35%	44%	50%
Undertaken any other efforts to divert food waste from the landfill or incinerator	59%	49%	68%	100%	100%
Of the 218 facilities that have undertaken other efforts to divert food waste from the landfill and incinerator, the following activities were utilized:					
Cooking oil recycling	60%	56%	63%	52%	50%
Composting	49%	46%	52%	52%	60%
Other	17%	9%	22%	20%	30%
Animal feed	13%	11%	14%	12%	10%
Anaerobic digestion	11%	7%	14%	8%	10%

FOOD WASTE DIVERSION METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Of the 171 facilities providing any data for food waste diversion:	171	68	103	25	19
Median food waste diverted from landfill (tons)	11.4	4.0	20.1	8.4	22.9
Total food waste diverted from landfill (tons)	21,952	3,965	17,988	4,223	6,626
Of the 84 facilities providing data for composting:	84	32	52	13	10
Median food waste diverted as compost (tons)	17.8	12.6	36.5	36.2	29.5
Of the 18 facilities providing data for digestion:	18	5	13	2	0
Median food waste digested (tons)	11.7	11.5	18.4	22.4	No Data
Of the 96 facilities providing data for cooking oil recycling:	96	37	59	13	15
Median cooking oil recycled (tons)	2.5	1.4	4.2	2.6	2.6
Of the 53 facilities providing data for food donation (tons):	53	17	36	8	9
Median food donated (tons)	2	0.9	2.7	2.6	2.7
Total all food donated all facilities (tons)	11,262	1,749	9,513	2,378	2,382
Of the 43 facilities providing dollar value data for food donation:	43	14	29	8	8
Median dollar ($) value of food donated	$12,902	$3,973	$17,921	$7,964	$11,468
Total dollar ($) value of all food donated, all facilities	$2,399,233	$1,727,333	$671,900	$125,533	$135,245
Of the 16 facilities providing data for food animal feed:	16	7	9	3	3
Median food diverted for animal feed (tons)	31.5	19.2	71.6	88.4	88.4

SUSTAINABILITY CHAMPION IN THE OR	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Has a sustainability champion in the OR	59%	55%	64%	100%	100%

WASTE SEGREGATION, MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING IN THE OR	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Diverted pre-incision (prior to case) waste from regulated medical waste stream into solid waste or recycling stream	66%	66%	66%	92%	80%
Segregated non-infectious solid waste from the regulated medical waste stream during the procedure	64%	65%	63%	92%	90%
Segregated non-infectious solid waste from the regulated medical waste stream after the procedure	60%	64%	57%	84%	90%
Recycled clinical/medical plastics in the OR	45%	49%	42%	76%	90%

FLUID MANAGEMENT	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Utilized a fluid management system that does not use disposable suction canisters as a means of collecting and disposing fluid medical waste (i.e., mobile cart, reusable canister systems, or direct-to-drain system)	73%	74%	72%	100%	100%
Of the 270 facilities that utilized a reusable canister fluid management system:					
Reusable canister being utilized for fluid management in more than 75% of ORs	91%	94%	87%	96%	60%

AVOIDED ANNUAL WASTE AND COST SAVINGS FROM REUSABLE CANISTER FLUID MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	SUM OF ALL	PER FACILITY (MEDIAN)	PER OR (MEDIAN)	PER FACILITY (AVERAGE)	PER OR (AVERAGE)
Avoided waste (tonnage)	17,724.54	12.50	1.47	340.86	13.18
Avoided waste disposal fees from disposable canisters	$2,930,725	$11,451	$1,097	$55,297	$2,903
Avoided purchase cost of disposable canisters	$2,168,741	$29,250	$2,508	$44,260	$2,870
Avoided purchase cost of chemical solidifiers (if applicable)	$1,158,645	$27,945	$1,905	$42,913	$2,580
Total cost savings from fluid management system	$7,341,630	$56,971	$5,295	$128,801	$8,256

CLINICAL PLASTICS RECYCLING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Recycled clinical/medical plastics in the OR	42%	43%	41%	72%	100%
Of the 145 facilities that recycled clinical plastics in the OR:					
Tracked the weight of clinical/medical plastics recycled in the OR	13%	9%	18%	58%	22%
Of the facilities that recycled clinical plastics in the OR, the following types of plastics are recycled:					
Basins, pitchers, bowls and medicine cups	63%	67%	58%	100%	89%
Blister packs/shrink wrap	22%	22%	21%	26%	67%
Blue wrap	48%	43%	54%	84%	89%
Corrugated respiratory tubing	3%	4%	1%	5%	0%
Disposable clean suction canisters	25%	30%	18%	26%	22%
Irrigation bottles (sterile saline and water bottles)	83%	85%	79%	95%	89%
IV bags, tubing and outer plastic wrap	14%	18%	10%	16%	22%
Light handle covers	36%	38%	33%	37%	78%
Medication vials and caps	17%	18%	17%	32%	44%
Overwraps	26%	29%	23%	37%	67%
Oxygen tubing	3%	3%	3%	11%	11%
Peel pouches	20%	21%	18%	26%	67%
Perfusion tubing	3%	3%	3%	11%	11%
Respiratory face masks	5%	6%	4%	21%	0%
Rigid inserts	54%	52%	56%	74%	78%
Skin prep solution bottles	51%	52%	50%	74%	78%
Syringe casings	11%	12%	10%	42%	44%
Trays	51%	49%	54%	74%	78%
Tyvek	10%	7%	13%	21%	67%
Urinals/bedpans	13%	16%	10%	37%	22%
Other	17%	15%	21%	53%	56%

MEDICAL DEVICE REPROCESSING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Implemented a medical device reprocessing program with an FDA-approved third party reprocessor	82%	79%	85%	80%	100%

MEDICAL DEVICE REPROCESSING AGGREGATE DATA	TOTAL
Total weight of devices collected (lbs.)	1,608,467
Total weight of devices collected (tons)	804
Total avoided waste disposal costs	$485,664
Total dollars spent on purchase of reprocessed devices	$61,079,806
Total dollars saved annually through medical device reprocessing purchasing program	$50,496,054
Total dollars saved through SUD reprocessing including both avoided waste disposal costs and reduced purchasing cost	$50,981,718

MEDICAL DEVICE REPROCESSING MEDIANS	ALL
Pounds of reprocessed devices collected per OR procedure (lbs.)	0.43
Pounds of reprocessed devices collected per OR (lbs.)	250.10

ANNUAL COST-SAVINGS FROM MEDICAL DEVICE REPROCESSING	PER FACILITY	PER OR
Median cost-savings from medical device reprocessing program	$97,035	$7,399
Median cost-savings from avoided waste disposal costs from devices collected for reprocessing	$1,275	$82
Median cost-savings on reprocessed devices from both purchasing reprocessed devices and avoided waste disposal	$88,743	$6,319

REPROCESSED DEVICES: RATE OF COLLECTING AND PURCHASING	COLLECT ONLY	PURCHASE ONLY	COLLECT AND PURCHASE
Of the 303 facilities that have implemented a medical device reprocessing program with an FDA-approved third party reprocessor, this percent are collecting and/or purchasing these devices:			
Pneumatic tourniquet cuffs	22%	2%	58%
EP catheters	10%	1%	50%
DVT sleeves/Sequential compression	29%	1%	48%
Ligasure sealers/dividers	33%	1%	48%
EP diagnostic catheters	11%	1%	44%
Pulse oximetry probes and sensors	35%	2%	42%
EP cables	11%	0%	39%
ICE catheter	7%	0%	37%
Ultrasonic scalpels	41%	1%	36%
Lateral transfer device (Hovermatt)	22%	1%	33%
Ultrasound catheters	9%	1%	24%
ECG leads and cables	23%	0%	23%
Trocars	51%	1%	23%
Catheter introducer sheaths	17%	1%	20%
Bits/burs/blades	41%	1%	19%
Laparoscopic needle drivers/suture passers	37%	1%	19%
Arthroscopic wands and shavers	52%	0%	18%
EKG cables and lead wires	17%	0%	18%
Laparoscopic scissors/scissor tips	36%	1%	18%
Laparoscopic graspers	34%	0%	16%
Laparoscopic dissectors	30%	0%	16%
External fixation devices	22%	1%	14%
Multiclip appliers	17%	0%	9%
Fall alarms	25%	0%	7%
Reamers	15%	1%	6%
Hot biopsy forceps	13%	1%	4%
Cold biopsy forceps	7%	1%	4%
Chisels	7%	1%	2%

Note: This table is sorted by the percent of facilities that both collected and purchased different devices for reprocessing.

TYPES OF REPROCESSED DEVICES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Median number of types of devices collected only (out of 28 types)	8	8	8	11	8
Median number of types of devices purchased only (out of 28 types)	1	1	1	1	0
Median number of types of devices collected and purchased (out of 28 types)	7	6	7	7	8

OR KIT REFORMULATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Reformulated custom procedure packs – removing supplies not typically used – to reduce purchase and disposal fees for excess supplies, and decrease the environmental impact of manufacture and disposal of those supplies	84%	80%	88%	92%	100%
Had a process in place to regularly compare, review and update surgeon preference cards for the same type of procedure	85%	85%	86%	96%	100%
Of the 311 facilities that indicated they reformulated OR kits and provided data:					
Median percent of kits reformulated	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: A median of 100% for OR kit reformulation is an indication that hospitals that chose to reformulate kits tended to reformulate all of them.

ANNUAL COST-SAVINGS FROM OR KIT REFORMULATION	PER FACILITY	PER OR
Median avoided purchase costs	$43,630	$1,055
Median avoided waste disposal costs	$1,433	$70
Aggregate annual cost-savings from OR kit reformulation (for 50 facilities providing data)	$3,498,758	

REUSABLE ITEMS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Purchased and used reusable surgical items where environmentally and clinically preferable	85%	86%	84%	100%	100%
Of the 313 facilities that use reusable surgical items, the following items are indicated as being used more than 75% of the time:					
Anesthesia circuits	5%	4%	6%	12%	20%
Back table covers	5%	4%	6%	12%	10%
Blood pressure cuffs	36%	35%	37%	52%	40%
Cautery handles and cords	18%	19%	17%	28%	20%
Corner protectors	25%	22%	27%	44%	60%
Cubicle curtains	39%	41%	37%	44%	90%
Isolation gowns	28%	25%	31%	32%	30%
EKG/ECG leads and cables	39%	40%	38%	36%	40%
Endotracheal tubes (ETT)	1%	1%	1%	4%	0%
Grounding pads	19%	19%	18%	20%	10%
Laryngeal mask airways (LMA)	7%	7%	8%	20%	20%
Laryngoscope blades/handles	36%	35%	37%	56%	50%
Light handles	23%	26%	20%	16%	30%
Mayo stand covers	2%	2%	2%	4%	0%
Patient belonging bags	3%	2%	3%	8%	10%
Patient linens (gowns, sheets, bath blankets, pillow cases)	79%	81%	77%	96%	100%
Patient positioning devices	67%	71%	64%	88%	90%
Patient transfer devices	47%	49%	45%	68%	80%
Patient warming devices	17%	15%	19%	36%	10%
Pneumatic compression tourniquets	28%	28%	29%	28%	50%
Pulse oximetry sensors	46%	50%	41%	28%	40%
Sterilization wrap	5%	4%	5%	8%	20%
Surgical staplers	6%	6%	7%	8%	20%
Suction canisters	9%	9%	9%	12%	20%
Surgical attire (including scrubs, jackets, hats/caps, shoes)	63%	66%	60%	76%	80%
Surgical drapes	9%	7%	11%	20%	20%
Surgical gowns	16%	13%	18%	28%	30%

REUSABLE ITEMS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Surgical towels	28%	29%	26%	64%	70%
Safety belts	49%	53%	45%	76%	80%
Surgical basins, pitchers and medicine cups	29%	33%	25%	64%	60%
Trocars	21%	21%	21%	24%	0%
Velcro straps	24%	24%	24%	40%	50%
Visitor jump suits	4%	4%	5%	0%	0%
Other	7%	5%	10%	36%	30%

REUSABLE ITEM COUNT	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Median number of reusable product categories (out of 34)	7	7	7	11	12

REUSABLE LINENS	AGGREGATE SUM	MEDIAN PER FACILITY	MEDIAN PER OR PROCEDURE
Tons of reusable linens	13,976	41	0.0075
Cost savings from reusable linens	$1,744,372	$45,343	$6.56

RIGID STERILIZATION CONTAINERS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Utilized reusable sterilization containers for surgical instrumentation and reduction of disposable sterile wrap	91%	89%	92%	100%	100%
Of the facilities using reusable rigid sterilization containers who provided data:					
Median percent of kits utilizing reusable sterilization containers	65%	61%	66%	63%	67%
Total avoided waste disposal pounds from using rigid sterilization containers per OR procedure	0.0004	0.0003	0.0006	0.0007	0.0005

ANNUAL COST INFORMATION FROM RIGID STERILIZATION CONTAINERS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Of the facilities using reusable rigid sterilization containers who provided data:					
Median spent on blue wrap per facility	$25,413	$12,248	$53,716	$47,825	$75,004
Median spent on blue wrap per OR	$2,082	$1,848	$2,458	$2,679	$2,068
Median spent on blue wrap per OR procedure	$3.39	$2.98	$3.86	$4.51	$3.25
Percent of facilities that decreased total blue wrap spend per OR procedure	44%	56%	38%	37%	43%
Of those 45 facilities that decreased total blue wrap spend per OR procedure, this is the median decrease	33%	37%	26%	35%	16%
Percent of facilities that increased total blue wrap spend per OR procedure	56%	44%	62%	63%	57%
Of those 102 facilities that increased total blue wrap spend per OR procedure, this is the median increase	21%	26%	20%	23%	19%

	MEDIAN PER FACILITY	MEDIAN PER OR	MEDIAN PER OR PROCEDURE
Median cost-savings for avoided disposable blue wrap purchase	$24,000	$1,540	$2.58
Median cost-savings for avoided waste disposal fees	$1,298	$56	$0.09
Median cost-savings from rigid sterilization containers	$25,479	$1,642	$2.61

	SUM OF ALL FACILITIES
Aggregate cost-savings from rigid sterilization containers (sum for all facilities reporting savings)	$2,485,272

ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN THE OR	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Programmed the HVAC system to reduce air changes per hour (HVAC setback) when the ORs are unoccupied to reduce energy consumption	41%	40%	42%	68%	60%
Of the 151 facilities that utilized HVAC setback, these mechanisms were used:					
Building automation system	81%	81%	81%	94%	83%
Occupancy sensors	56%	53%	58%	82%	100%
Scheduling system	38%	29%	47%	65%	83%
Mushroom button	9%	10%	9%	12%	17%
Other	7%	6%	9%	24%	33%
Utilized LED surgical lighting	84%	81%	87%	100%	100%
Set back or turned down ambient lighting to reduce energy consumption when the OR is unoccupied and not in use	75%	77%	72%	96%	90%
Of the 276 facilities setting back ambient lighting:					
Staff behavior	86%	88%	83%	96%	100%
Occupancy sensors	49%	45%	54%	58%	56%
Scheduling system	16%	13%	18%	25%	11%
Building automation system	19%	14%	24%	25%	11%
Other	5%	5%	5%	0%	0%

ENERGY METRICS IN THE OR	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Median percent of ORs using HVAC setback (for those facilities that have HVAC setback)	95%	100%	85%	100%	81%
Percentage of all ORs in the data set that use HVAC setback	17%	8%	27%	24%	62%
Median rate of air exchanges per hour (ACH) during normal hours/when the OR is occupied	20	20	20	24	24
Median rate of air exchanges per hour (ACH) during unoccupied/setback mode	10	10	10	10	9
Median percent reduction in air exchange rate (occupied to unoccupied)	50%	50%	51%	57%	67%
Median percent of ORs with LED surgical lighting (for those facilities that utilize LED surgical lighting)	100%	100%	100%	100%	87%
Percentage of all ORs in the data set that utilize LED surgical lighting	16%	7%	25%	27%	40%

Note: A median of 100% for HVAC setback and LED surgical lighting means that if facilities utilized these technologies they tended to use them for 100% of their ORs. That said, Practice Greenhealth suspects the HVAC setback numbers may be over reported, as many hospitals tend to keep 1-2 emergency ORs online and ventilated at full air changes for emergency cases at night.

ANNUAL COST-SAVINGS FOR ENERGY REDUCTION IN OR	ALL
Median energy cost-savings from HVAC setback per facility	$26,688
Median energy cost-savings from HVAC setback per OR	$1,150
Median energy cost-savings from LED surgical lighting per facility	$1,662
Median energy cost-savings from LED surgical lighting per OR	$162
Aggregate cost-savings for energy reduction in OR (HVAC+LED) (for all facilities reporting cost-savings)	$1,376,506

ANNUAL ENERGY SAVINGS FOR ENERGY REDUCTION IN OR	ALL
Median kWh savings from HVAC setback per facility	161,682
Median kWh cost-savings from HVAC setback per OR	$10,004
Median kWh savings from LED surgical lighting per facility	22,163
Median kWh cost-savings from LED surgical lighting per OR	$1,873

CHEMICALS OF CONCERN	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Implemented a surgical smoke evacuation system	61%	61%	62%	76%	100%
Implemented strategies to reduce exposure to chemicals of concern in the OR	46%	47%	46%	60%	80%

PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE REDUCTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Purchased or had in-house pharmacy prepare pre-filled syringes (not including boxed bristojets) to minimize waste of unneeded pharmaceuticals	73%	70%	75%	100%	100%
Of the 292 facilities that utilize pre-filled syringes, the following types are purchased:					
Atropine	63%	64%	63%	72%	50%
Calcium chloride	61%	59%	64%	68%	40%
Ephedrine	58%	54%	62%	80%	90%
Epinephrine	69%	65%	73%	64%	40%
Ketamine	45%	42%	48%	60%	70%
Lidocaine	65%	62%	69%	76%	70%
Phenylephrine	61%	49%	72%	84%	90%
Succinylcholine	47%	37%	56%	76%	80%
Propofol	11%	8%	13%	20%	0%
Other	55%	56%	54%	64%	90%
Purchased the smallest pharmaceutical vials possible to minimize pharmaceutical wastage	77%	76%	78%	96%	100%

REDUCTION STRATEGIES FOR ANESTHETIC GASES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Provided or held anesthesia staff education on environmental impacts of inhaled anesthetics and reduction strategies for clinicians	65%	62%	68%	92%	100%
Removed desflurane from its formulary/general use	40%	40%	41%	52%	70%
Of the 200 facilities that did not remove desflurane from the formulary:					
Removed desflurane vaporizers from the operating room to minimize use	29%	24%	34%	50%	100%

VOLUME AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GHGS) FROM INHALED ANESTHETICS	AGGREGATE SUM ALL FACILITIES	MEDIAN PER OR PROCEDURE	MEDIAN PER GENERAL ANESTHESIA CASE	MEDIAN PER GENERAL ANESTHESIA HOUR
Volume of inhaled anesthetic agents purchased (mL)				
Sevoflurane (mL)	52,948,849	18.9801	20.5781	10.2234
Isoflurane (mL)	5,424,350	0.0848	0.1443	0.0677
Desflurane (mL)	4,387,200	0.1297	0.1057	0.0663
Nitrous oxide (pounds)	677,280	0.1868	0.1935	0.1008
Total GHG emissions from inhaled anesthetics in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO2e)				
MTCO2e from sevoflurane	11,393	0.0038	0.0041	0.0020
MTCO2e from isoflurane	4,139	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
MTCO2e from desflurane	16,466	0.0005	0.0004	0.0003
MTCO2e from nitrous oxide	88,689	0.0248	0.0245	0.0125
Total MTCO2e emissions from all inhaled anesthetics	198,256	0.0384	0.0411	0.0203

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS FROM INHALED ANESTHETICS	ALL
Of the 103 facilities that had a reduction from previous year, the median reduction was:	
Median % reduction (in MTCO2e) from previous year	21%
Of the 116 facilities that had a reduction from baseline year, the median reduction was:*	
Median % reduction (in MTCO2e) from baseline year	41%
Of the 20 facilities that increased GHGs per case from inhaled anesthetics from baseline:	
Median % increase (in MTCO2e) per anesthesia case from inhaled anesthetics from baseline year	45%
Of the 77 facilities that achieved a reduction in GHGs per case from inhaled anesthetics from baseline:	
Median % reduction (in MTCO2e) per anesthesia case from inhaled anesthetics from baseline year	55%

NORMALIZED REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM INHALED ANESTHETICS FROM BASELINE	MTCO2E EMISSIONS
Of the 97 facilities that tracked volume of anesthetics in both baseline and current year, 77 reduced emissions. For the 79% (77) that reduced emissions per case from anesthetics:	
Count in this category	77
Median % reduction in emissions per anesthesia case	55%
Median amount of MTCO2e emissions prevented per anesthesia case	0.052
Median MTCO2e emissions prevented per facility	377
Sum MTCO2e emissions prevented for those facilities tracking spend	43,844

Note: Emissions prevented was determined by calculating the difference in emissions per case each year for each facility. It is then assumed that this is the amount per case that would be added to current emissions if the facility had not changed their practices. This amount is multiplied by the number of current-year cases to determine the emissions avoided.

REDUCED SPEND FROM INHALED ANESTHETICS FROM BASELINE	DOLLARS SPENT	MTCO2E EMISSIONS (IF ALSO TRACKING COST)
Of the 28 facilities that tracked cost (and volume) of anesthetics in both baseline and current year, 27 reduced GHG emissions. For those that reduced GHG emissions per case from anesthetics:		
Count in this category	28	27
Median % reduction per anesthesia case	59%	49%
Median amount prevented per anesthesia case	$0.07	$6.94
Median prevented per facility	$510.00	$81,804.35
Total aggregate prevented for those facilities tracking spend	25,970	$2,918,445.53

Note: Emissions and spend prevented was determined by calculating the difference in spend per case each year for each facility. It is then assumed that this is the amount per case that would be added to current spend if the facility had not changed their practices. This amount is multiplied by the number of current-year cases to determine the spend avoided. Spend per case for each year was calculated separately for each year. Some facilities experienced price changes that may affect amount of money saved that is not accounted for here.

MEDIAN COST-SAVINGS FOR KEY GREENING THE OR PROGRAMS	PER OR	PER FACILITY
Collection and purchase of reprocessed medical devices (SUDs)	$6,319	$88,743
Reusable canister fluid management systems	$5,295	$56,971
OR kit reformulation	$2,630	$39,641
Reusable sterilization containers	$1,642	$25,479
HVAC setback	$1,150	$26,688
Reusable linens	$3,320	$45,343
LED surgical lighting	$162	$1,662
Median sum of all greening the OR cost-savings programs	$8,634	$114,206

AGGREGATE ANNUAL COST-SAVINGS FROM GREENING THE OR INITIATIVES (FOR ALL FACILITIES REPORTING COST-SAVINGS)	TOTAL
Collection and purchase of reprocessed medical devices (SUDs)	$50,981,718
Reusable canister fluid management systems	$7,341,630
OR kit reformulation	$3,498,758
Reusable sterilization containers	$2,485,272
HVAC setback	$1,329,448
Reusable linens	$1,744,372
LED surgical lighting	$47,058
All greening the OR cost-savings programs	**$67,428,257**

LEADERSHIP AND INFRASTRUCTURE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Engaged with supply chain leadership on sustainable procurement activities in the past year	82%	81%	83%	100%	100%
Of the 279 facilities that engaged supply chain leadership at these levels:					
Health system-level	92%	93%	92%	88%	91%
Facility-level	79%	82%	77%	92%	94%
Group purchasing organization (GPO)	86%	86%	85%	96%	100%
Assessed its organizational progress in meeting the ten best practice program elements in the Sustainable Procurement in Health Care Guide	44%	46%	41%	60%	69%
Made the evaluation of purchases based on environmental criteria a responsibility or deliverable within an existing job role	59%	59%	58%	96%	100%
Set sustainable procurement goals in the past year	51%	57%	46%	92%	97%
Has a sustainable procurement policy that is considered when making purchasing decisions	68%	72%	65%	96%	100%
There is a sustainability champion represented on contracts/procurement/value analysis review teams	67%	64%	71%	76%	74%

SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT GOAL PROGRESS	GOAL STATUS
Set sustainable procurement goals	51%
Of the 177 facilities that reported the number and status of sustainable procurement goals:	
Reported only one goal	16%
Reported two goals	8%
Reported three goals	76%
Percent of goals identified that were:	
Incomplete	2%
In progress	48%
Complete	50%

PROCESS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Reviewed a calendar (a list of upcoming contracts) for sustainable procurement opportunities in the past year	62%	64%	61%	92%	94%
Of the 231 facilities that reviewed a calendar, these calendars were reviewed:					
GPO	28%	23%	33%	22%	27%
Organization	18%	16%	21%	39%	39%
Both GPO and organization	80%	84%	76%	83%	88%
Has a process or Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that identifies how and when to consider sustainability in the various procurement processes	45%	46%	44%	76%	69%
Sustainability criteria is included in the evaluation, scoring and weighting when the facility makes purchasing decisions	53%	52%	55%	100%	100%
Assesses the total cost of ownership or used life-cycle costing when the facility makes purchasing decisions	47%	46%	48%	68%	71%
Of the 117 facilities assessing total cost of ownership:					
Percent using the Greenhealth Cost of Ownership (GCO) Calculator	12%	11%	13%	6%	44%
Prioritized high-impact procurement opportunities (HIPO) for specific goods and services for sustainable procurement in 2022	48%	49%	48%	76%	74%

HIGH-IMPACT PROCUREMENT OPPORTUNITIES (HIPO)	ALL
Prioritized high-impact procurement opportunities (HIPO)	48%
Of the 173 facilities that reported number and status of goals:	
Reported only one goal	13%
Reported two goals	4%
Reported three goals	18%
Reported four goals	65%
Of the opportunities identified:	
Not started	1%
In progress	29%
Procured	70%

TRAINING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Trained supply chain staff on sustainable procurement in the past year	56%	58%	55%	88%	97%
Procurement leadership and staff were introduced to the following resources:					
Practice Greenhealth Sustainable Procurement in Health Care Guide	54%	57%	51%	84%	63%
Sustainable Procurement in Health Care Guide's list of ecolabels	39%	43%	36%	44%	31%
Practice Greenhealth's Standardized Environmental Criteria v2.0	44%	47%	40%	68%	57%

ENGAGING SUPPLIERS & GROUP PURCHASING ORGANIZATIONS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Engaged suppliers on sustainable procurement	74%	75%	74%	92%	100%
Asked the supplier about its commitment to corporate responsibility as part of RFP or business reviews	58%	58%	58%	96%	100%
Of the 207 facilities that asked suppliers about their corporate responsibility:					
The supplier's commitment to corporate responsibility impacted decision-making	95%	96%	94%	100%	94%
Requires suppliers to meet standards for fair and decent labor practices set by the International Labor Organization (ILO), Fair Labor Association or an organization-specific supplier code of conduct	61%	65%	57%	64%	49%
Has a representative on a GPO Advisory Board or Committee that makes contracting decisions (with an external GPO or your own GPO)	67%	65%	68%	88%	97%
Engaged with its GPO on sustainable procurement in the past year	71%	72%	71%	96%	100%

ACTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Purchased any environmentally preferable products or services in the past year	73%	70%	76%	96%	100%
Of the 277 facilities that purchased sustainable products and services, this percentage purchased in these categories:					
Count	239	112	127	24	35
Medical supplies	51%	45%	56%	17%	9%
Computers, Telecom, IT equipment	47%	52%	43%	58%	63%
Office supplies and equipment	42%	46%	39%	33%	23%
Cleaners	40%	43%	38%	46%	63%
Food	37%	32%	41%	67%	91%
Building furnishings	27%	28%	27%	33%	63%
Surgical/operating room	21%	19%	22%	21%	6%
Food service equipment and supplies	18%	19%	17%	0%	0%
Other	10%	13%	8%	33%	23%
Building, Facilities, Maintenance	9%	6%	11%	17%	0%
Sterile processing, sterilization, high-level disinfection	7%	5%	8%	13%	3%
Personal care	5%	4%	6%	0%	0%
Landscape	5%	5%	5%	4%	31%
Pharmaceuticals	3%	4%	3%	4%	0%
Fleet	3%	2%	5%	0%	0%
Laboratory	1%	1%	2%	4%	3%
Dental	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Purchasing goods or services that support a circular economy	59%	58%	59%	88%	100%
Avoided the purchase of any goods due to sustainability considerations in the last year	60%	60%	60%	80%	97%
Wrote internal or external articles or documentation describing sustainable procurement successes (such as Sustainable Procurement Case Studies)	16%	13%	19%	56%	89%
Some RFX (RFP, RFI, RFQ) were sent out in the last year that include sustainable procurement criteria	54%	53%	56%	88%	97%

STATUS OF RFX WITH SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT CRITERIA	ANY RFX
Sent out any RFX (RFP, RFI, RFQ) that include sustainable procurement criteria	54%
Of the 182 facilities that reported number and status of RFX:	
Sent out only 1 RFX	19%
Sent out 2 RFX	42%
Sent out 3 RFX	0%
Sent out 4 RFX	40%
Percent of RFX that were:	
Awarded to sustainable product (100% of contract)	54%
Partially awarded	17%
In progress	28%
Not awarded to sustainable product	2%
Canceled	0%

METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Tracks and reports metrics regarding green spend (what is spent on sustainable products)	70%	71%	69%	96%	100%

MEDIAN PERCENT GREEN SPEND ON SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS BY CATEGORY	MEDIAN CURRENT PERCENT SPEND	MEDIAN INCREASE IN PERCENT SPEND SINCE PREVIOUS YEAR (2021) (FOR THOSE WITH INCREASE)
5 Target Cleaning Products	64%	47%
Copy Paper	8%	31%
EPEAT Electronics	99%	4%
Healthy Interiors	95%	4%
Local Food and Beverage Purchases	5%	31%
Sustainable Food and Beverage Purchases	14%	21%
Average % sustainable spend combining all categories above	**22%**	**24%**

PAPER SPEND	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Purchases copy paper made with post-consumer recycled content	85%	85%	84%	100%	97%
Limited options within its purchasing system/catalog to ensure that all white copy paper purchased contains at least 30% post-consumer recycled content	40%	48%	32%	64%	41%
Of those purchasing recycled paper and providing spend numbers:					
Count of those providing paper data	227	107	119	24	25
Median percent green spend on copy paper >=30% recycled	8%	81%	4%	88%	81%
Median green spend (dollars) on copy paper	$7,895	$7,895	$7,895	$54,073	$10,231
Total sum of green spend (dollars) on copy paper for all facilities	$7,850,229	$2,439,849	$5,373,939	$2,111,983	$1,981,132

Note: Paper with less than 30% post-consumer recycled content is not considered a sustainable product.

EPEAT SPEND	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Purchased EPEAT-registered products in the past year in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Greener Electronics Goal	71%	70%	73%	100%	100%
EPEAT-registered computers, monitors, and laptops	92%	93%	92%	100%	100%
EPEAT-registered imaging equipment (copiers, printers, fax, MFD, scanners, digital duplicators, mailing machines)	73%	72%	74%	96%	100%
EPEAT-registered televisions	55%	58%	52%	72%	57%
EPEAT-registered mobile phones	39%	37%	42%	48%	71%
EPEAT-registered servers	24%	26%	22%	28%	29%

EPEAT SPEND METRICS	ALL
Median percent green spend on EPEAT-registered computers, monitors and laptops	99%
Median percent green spend on EPEAT-registered imaging equipment (copiers, printers, fax, MFD, scanners, digital duplicators, mailing machines)	100%
Median percent green spend on EPEAT-registered televisions	100%
Median percent green spend on EPEAT-registered mobile phones	100%
Median percent green spend on EPEAT-registered servers	100%
Median percent green spend on all EPEAT-registered product categories	99%

Note: A median of 100% indicates that if the facility is purchasing EPEAT-registered electronics, they tend to be purchasing all EPEAT-registered products in a particular category.

TOTAL DOLLARS SPENT ON EPEAT-REGISTERED ELECTRONICS (SUM OF ALL FACILITIES)	ALL
Dollars spent on EPEAT-registered computers, monitors and laptops	$425,556,966
Dollars spent on EPEAT-registered imaging equipment	$70,197,031
Dollars spent on EPEAT-registered televisions	$1,003,562
Dollars spent on EPEAT-registered cell phones	$13,167,198
Dollars spent on EPEAT-registered servers	$33,690,473
Total EPEAT spend by all facilities	$543,615,230

SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES IN OTHER AREAS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Implemented a Reusable Sharps Container program	82%	74%	90%	84%	90%
Established a contract with a certified electronics recycling vendor that is certified to e-Stewards (or subcontractors that use e-Stewards certified vendors) for legal and environmentally responsible electronics (or e-waste) management and recycling	70%	69%	72%	84%	80%
Has chemical or purchasing policies that identify and avoid specific chemicals of concern contained in products and materials that may be hazardous to human health and the environment	75%	76%	75%	100%	100%
Utilizes any Green Seal or UL Ecologo certified cleaning products	85%	82%	87%	100%	100%
Completely eliminated both PVC and DEHP from at least two product lines	64%	64%	64%	88%	98%
Actively working to purchase furnishings and furniture that eliminate the use of all of the following target chemicals: flame retardants, formaldehyde, per and poly-fluorinated compounds (PFAS), PVC (vinyl) and antimicrobials, in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Healthy Interiors Goal	56%	54%	59%	92%	100%
Implemented a medical device reprocessing program with an FDA-approved third party reprocessor	82%	79%	85%	80%	100%
Purchased and used reusable surgical items where environmentally and clinically preferable	85%	86%	84%	100%	100%
Preferentially purchased sustainably-produced (better) meat and poultry	58%	51%	66%	88%	100%
Purchased locally grown and produced foods Local is defined as grown/raised and processed less than 250 miles from the facility.	78%	75%	82%	100%	100%
Purchased sustainably grown and produced foods Sustainable is defined as a product that has an allowed sustainability certification or label claim.	73%	68%	79%	100%	100%
Purchasing certified commercially compostable single-use food serviceware (such as certified by Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI)	61%	53%	68%	92%	100%
Generated or purchased renewable energy	28%	21%	35%	76%	60%
Purchased energy-efficient equipment in the past year that is ENERGY STAR-labeled	49%	39%	58%	84%	100%
Has a policy that includes environmental criteria for vehicle purchases	30%	30%	30%	40%	90%
Integrated green/sustainable aspects into master specifications for all new buildings/renovations	72%	72%	72%	100%	90%
Requires its designers, builders and contractors to have experience with LEED or other green building rating systems	56%	57%	55%	88%	100%
Added language to contract specifications that building contractors will follow LEED or GGHC requirements and provide documentation	58%	57%	58%	88%	70%
Consciously selects flooring, wall coverings, paints, materials, finishes, furniture or exterior materials that avoid chemicals of concern	62%	60%	64%	100%	100%

ENERGY DEMOGRAPHICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Generated or purchased renewable energy	28%	21%	35%	76%	60%
Put a combined heat and power/cogeneration project into place in the last five years	4%	2%	7%	16%	30%
Had an on-site laundry	16%	19%	14%	16%	30%
Had an on-site data center that requires a constant power load of 75 kW or more	32%	24%	41%	52%	80%

COVID RESPONSE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Made changes to its air handling protocols to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic	65%	61%	69%	80%	70%
Of the 240 facilities that made changes to their air handling:					
Increase in outside air	39%	36%	41%	50%	57%
Increased number of air changes	39%	38%	40%	45%	57%
Discontinued use of HVAC setback	14%	12%	16%	20%	43%
Negative pressure rooms	66%	62%	69%	75%	100%
Negative pressure isolation rooms	58%	55%	61%	70%	86%
Other	13%	12%	13%	20%	0%
Of the 93 facilities that increased outside air, the air was utilized here:					
100% outside air for entire facility	15%	18%	13%	30%	50%
By department or unit	81%	83%	79%	70%	50%
Other	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND PLANNING STRATEGY	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Actively worked to reduce energy use, in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Leaner Energy Goal	72%	73%	71%	96%	90%
Had a dedicated energy manager role	64%	57%	72%	92%	100%
Had a written plan to reduce energy use over time with timelines and goals	53%	50%	57%	92%	90%
Developed a strategic energy master plan	32%	31%	33%	56%	50%
Conducted a baseline energy audit for the institution in the past five years	57%	50%	64%	80%	70%
Engaged a retrocommissioning firm to optimize building performance	44%	41%	47%	72%	70%
Conducted continuous commissioning	43%	40%	47%	76%	60%
Purchased energy-efficient equipment that is ENERGY STAR-labeled	49%	39%	58%	84%	100%
Utilized submeters to better monitor energy efficiency opportunities	38%	26%	50%	80%	80%
When an ENERGY STAR label is not available for a given technology, considered energy performance as a part of cost of operation for the product	68%	64%	73%	100%	80%

ENERGY STAR-LABELED PRODUCT PURCHASES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Total spend on top 3 categories of ENERGY STAR-labeled products	$164,798,541	$17,643,051	$147,155,490	$89,217,297	$35,559,474
Median spend on top 3 categories of ENERGY STAR-labeled products	$150,000	$75,000	$424,998	$116,400	$406,602

ENERGY TRACKING AND MONITORING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Used ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager	82%	78%	86%	92%	100%
Of the 303 facilities that indicated they use ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager:					
Benchmarked using ENERGY STAR's Portfolio Manager	84%	88%	80%	91%	100%
Of the 63 facilities that indicated they did NOT use ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager:					
Used other software to benchmark the facility's energy performance	63%	71%	52%	100%	

MEDIAN ENERGY METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Energy use intensity (EUI) in kBtus per sq. ft.	237	231	252	227	264
ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager EUI	234	235	233	224	226
Weather-normalized EUI (from ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager)	231	230	233	224	225
ENERGY STAR score	59	59	60	61	61
Percent reduction in energy use intensity from baseline year (of those that reduced)	9%	8%	10%	12%	20%
Percent reduction in energy use intensity from previous year (of those that reduced)	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%

NORMALIZED ENERGY USE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Total kBtus per sq. ft. (EUI)	227	223	234	230	230
Total kBtus per adjusted patient day (APD)	1,250	1,280	1,210	1,230	1,190
Total kBtus per on-site FTE*	89,100	96,700	82,100	86,400	59,900
Total kBtus per operating room (OR)	12,200,000	11,100,000	13,400,000	15,900,000	16,200,000
Total kBtus per patient day	3,070	4,690	2,650	3,580	2,300
Total kBtus per licensed bed	627,000	745,000	568,000	1,011,000	668,000
Total kBtus per OR procedure	20,800	19,300	21,300	23,400	21,300
Total kBtus per staffed bed	750,000	941,000	638,000	939,000	694,000

Note: Total on-site full-time equivalents (FTEs) is the sum of FTEs, FTE physicians, FTE medical students, and contracted FTEs.

ENERGY REDUCTION PROJECTS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Percent of facilities reporting any energy efficiency projects	34%	25%	42%	84%	100%
Median energy savings per facility (in kBtus)	1,084,419				
Median energy cost savings per facility (in $)	$86,568				
Total energy efficiency savings in kBtus	389,579,176				
Total energy savings in dollars	$26,725,639				

SAVINGS FROM COGEN (COMBINED HEAT AND POWER/COGENERATION PROJECT)	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Put a combined heat and power/cogeneration project into place in the last five years	4%	1%	7%	16%	10%
Total dollars saved last year from cogen projects	$23,912,026				

ENERGY PROJECT CATEGORY	MEDIAN ENERGY SAVINGS PER PROJECT IN KBTUS	NUMBER OF PROJECTS WITH REPORTED ENERGY SAVINGS	MEDIAN COST-SAVINGS PER PROJECT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS REPORTED WITH $ SAVINGS
Heating	2,546,050	14	$19,080	44
Cooling	2,216,467	10	$52,631	44
Water heating	1,623,173	2	$6,500	3
Lighting	462,789	42	$12,730	62
Information technology	1,998,903	1	$41,009	1
Medical technology	N/A	0	$13,000	1
Other	2,855,441	11	$42,581	20

RENEWABLE ENERGY	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Percent of facilities reporting any generation or purchase of renewable energy where the facility owns and retired the RECs	13%	9%	17%	56%	50%
Median percent of energy portfolio from renewable sources (41 facilities with sufficient data)	9.2%	10.5%	9.0%	9.2%	15.1%
Total avoided greenhouse gas emissions from use of renewable energy sources (in MTCO2e)	112,927				
Total spend on renewable energy	$31,780,750				
Total kBtus of renewable energy	1,184,570,050				

A renewable energy certificate, or REC, is a market-based instrument that represents the property rights to the environmental, social and other non-power attributes of renewable electricity generation. RECs are issued when one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity is generated and delivered to the electricity grid from a renewable energy resource. For more information, search "Renewable Energy Certificates" at https://www.epa.gov/repowertoolbox.

This year, renewable energy projects where the facility has sold the RECs as part of the project financing do not count toward its renewable energy claim. In order to make a valid claim of renewable energy use, the organization MUST retain and retire the RECs from any renewable project (on-site or off-site) or purchase RECs separately and retire them. Any project with RECs that have been retained and retired may be claimed as renewable energy. If the RECs for the project are sold, but replacement RECs are purchased through REC arbitrage, those RECs can be claimed as well.

TYPE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY	NUMBER OF REPORTING FACILITIES WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY WHERE RECS ARE OWNED
Solar/photovoltaic	20
Wind	8
Geothermal	2
Biomass	0
Bio-gas	1
Purchased RECs/certificates	22

MEDIAN ENERGY-RELATED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY FUEL TYPE (IN METRIC TONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT—MTCO2E)	BASELINE YEAR GHG EMISSIONS BY ENERGY TYPE	PREVIOUS YEAR GHG EMISSIONS BY ENERGY TYPE	CURRENT YEAR GHG EMISSIONS BY ENERGY TYPE
Electricity (location-based)	6,172	6,579	6,018
Natural gas	3,471	3,415	3,384
Fuel oil (#2)	46	49	31
District steam	8,878	7,567	7,283
District hot water	2,583	3,208	2,673
District chilled water-electric driven chiller	5,945	5,945	6,124
District chilled water-absorption chiller using natural gas	19,867	8,280	N/A
District chilled water-engine-driven chiller natural gas	N/A	7,149	11,096
Diesel	21	30	38
Propane	7	10	7
Scope 1 (direct) energy-related GHG emissions total	3,470	3,363	3,348
Scope 2 (indirect) energy-related GHG emissions total	6,443	6,906	6,061

TOTAL ENERGY-RELATED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM FUEL TYPE (AGGREGATE FOR ALL FACILITIES REPORTING IN MTCO2E)	BASELINE YEAR GHG EMISSIONS BY ENERGY TYPE	PREVIOUS YEAR GHG EMISSIONS BY ENERGY TYPE	CURRENT YEAR GHG EMISSIONS BY ENERGY TYPE
Electricity (location-based)	2,952,138	2,909,951	2,967,882
Natural gas	1,660,479	1,679,603	6,383,693
Fuel oil (#2)	15,057	13,337	19,122
District steam	407,204	553,442	379,329
District hot water	19,218	16,744	27,042
District chilled water-electric driven chiller	109,113	131,388	133,310
District chilled water-absorption chiller using natural gas	19,867	16,559	None in this category
District chilled water-engine-driven chiller natural gas	None in this category	7,149	11,096
Diesel	4,363	5,001	5,815
Propane	2,788	2,565	2,344
Scope 1 (direct) energy-related GHG emissions total	1,682,686	1,700,506	6,410,974
Scope 2 (indirect) energy-related GHG emissions total	3,507,539	3,635,234	3,518,660

LAUNDRY	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Of the 61 facilities that have on-site laundry:					
Have laundry machines that are ENERGY STAR-certified	36%	38%	33%	75%	67%
Median pounds per patient day of laundry processed on-site	25	38	21	6	15

WATER PLANNING AND REDUCTION STRATEGY	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Actively worked to reduce water use, in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Less Water Goal	54%	49%	58%	92%	100%
Submetered any departments and/or individual pieces of equipment	39%	36%	42%	88%	100%
Set measurable goals for the reduction of water use	29%	28%	30%	56%	90%
Had a written plan to reduce water use over time	30%	29%	32%	72%	100%
Conducted a water audit	34%	32%	36%	72%	80%
Benchmarked water usage	59%	59%	60%	88%	100%
Implemented any of the following strategies or technologies for the reuse of non-potable water					
Boiler blow-down collection for reuse	13%	13%	13%	32%	50%
Condensate collection for reuse	38%	34%	41%	76%	60%
Gray water reuse system	5%	3%	6%	4%	20%
Rainwater harvesting system	6%	5%	6%	12%	50%
Use of non-potable water for laundry	2%	2%	3%	4%	10%
Other	4%	2%	6%	0%	0%
Purchased any of the following U.S. EPA WaterSense-labeled devices and equipment					
Bathroom sink faucets/accessories	59%	57%	61%	80%	90%
Flushing urinals	34%	33%	36%	64%	70%
Flushometer valve toilets	31%	29%	32%	56%	80%
Irrigation controllers	11%	10%	13%	28%	20%
Pre-rinse spray valves	7%	7%	6%	20%	20%
Showerheads	29%	27%	32%	56%	80%
Spray sprinkler bodies	3%	2%	5%	20%	10%
Toilets	41%	41%	42%	68%	70%

MEDIAN WATER USE AND SAVINGS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Median water use intensity (gallons per sq. ft.)	43.6	41.4	45.2	52.9	43.8
Cost of water per 1,000 gallons (kgal)	$9.42	$9.14	$10.17	$8.77	$8.04

NORMALIZED WATER CONSUMPTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Gallons per cleanable sq. ft.	53.2	53.0	54.2	60.5	41.9
Gallons per gross sq. ft.	43.6	41.4	45.2	52.9	43.8
Gallons per total on-site FTEs	15,436	17,408	14,644	16,567	14,956
Million gallons per operating room (OR)	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.0
Gallons per adjusted patient day (APD)	234	235	232	315	193
Gallons per patient day	561	745	477	882	589
Gallons per staffed bed	137,872	158,325	126,913	235,663	162,479
Gallons per OR procedure	3,795	3,876	3,788	4,545	5,774

INDOOR WATER CONSUMPTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Median indoor gallons per sq. ft.	35.8	30.7	38.0	28.5	30.5
Median indoor gallons per cleanable sq. ft.	43.8	36.1	47.0	43.1	36.2
Median indoor gallons per FTE	12,516	13,002	12,002	9,576	8,185

Note: Indoor water use could only be calculated accurately for those facilities that either had no irrigation or that irrigated and also provided irrigation data (actual or estimated).

IRRIGATED LANDSCAPES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Irrigated some landscaped areas	69%	63%	75%	92%	80%
Used any alternative landscaping methods that reduce the need for irrigation	41%	31%	50%	80%	90%
Of the 24 facilities that provided data on water savings from alternative landscaping methods:					
Median water savings (gallons) from alternative irrigation	105,439	75,000	151,239	716,116	166,599
Total gallons of water saved through alternative landscaping (all facilities)	25,175,382	2,038,300	23,137,082	1,432,231	166,599

WATER REDUCTION METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Percent reduction in water use intensity from baseline year	17%	19%	16%	17%	16%
Percent reduction in water use intensity from previous year	12%	12%	10%	15%	26%

Note: Percent reduction calculated using current year gallons per gross sq. ft. compared to baseline or previous year gallons per gross sq. ft. This includes only facilities that reduced their water use intensity.

WATER REDUCTION PROJECTS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Percent of facilities reporting any water reduction projects with gallons saved	9%	7%	11%	4%	10%
Median water cost-savings per facility from water reduction projects	$8,130	$3,000	$26,498	$4,089	$922
Median gallons of water saved per facility through water reduction projects	638,875	203,000	1,500,000	32,000	166,599
Total gallons saved through water reduction projects (32 facilities)	97,063,175	4,534,416	92,528,759	32,000	166,599
Total cost-savings through water reduction projects (29 facilities)	$1,628,181	$52,019	$1,576,162	$8,177	$922

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GREEN BUILD. CIRCLE
Does the facility have pre-determined flexible space it can utilize for surge capacity in emergencies?	52%	46%	58%	72%	70%

GREEN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GREEN BUILD. CIRCLE
Designed and built any projects (>1000 sq. ft.) in the last five (5) years	47%	38%	56%	88%	100%
Integrated any green/sustainable aspects into Master Specifications for all new buildings/renovations	72%	72%	72%	100%	90%
Implemented a facility policy or commitment to design and construct all new buildings and/or major renovations to LEED (or another green building) design standard	72%	71%	73%	92%	90%
Required to build to a certain minimum LEED standard (certifiable) due to municipal, state, region or federal legislative requirements	19%	20%	18%	28%	20%
Required its designers, builders and contractors to have experience with LEED or other green building rating systems	56%	57%	55%	88%	100%
Used an integrated design process for all new building and major renovation projects	66%	66%	66%	84%	100%
Added language to contract specifications that building contractors will follow LEED or GGHC requirements and provide documentation	58%	57%	58%	88%	70%
Tracked loss days/productivity within green buildings	8%	6%	9%	28%	10%

NUMBER OF LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (LEED)-CERTIFIED PROJECTS COMPLETED	2022	COMPLETED IN PAST 5 YEARS
LEED Platinum	0	3
LEED Gold	5	16
LEED Silver	1	12
LEED Certified	1	4
Total LEED projects	7	35
Total square footage (of LEED projects providing square footage)	1,158,043	8,824,890

COUNT OF GREEN BUILDING PROJECTS USING OTHER RATING SYSTEMS	2022	COMPLETED IN PAST 5 YEARS
Designed to LEED but not certified	29	107
Followed GGHC	1	10
Green Globes	0	3
WELL Certified	0	0
Followed other rating system	14	44
Total square footage of green building projects not using LEED certification	1,863,326	4,329,399

INNOVATIVE GREEN BUILDING ELEMENTS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GREEN BUILD. CIRCLE
Educated occupants on the benefits of its green building elements	41%	35%	46%	92%	70%
Installed any garden and green spaces for patients, visitors and staff	66%	59%	74%	96%	100%
Of the facilities that indicated yes, these areas were created:					
Green or living roof	28%	16%	37%	50%	90%
Green or living wall	9%	3%	14%	33%	30%
Healing garden	79%	75%	82%	92%	90%
Food-producing garden	29%	33%	26%	54%	30%
Other	35%	31%	38%	54%	50%

AVOIDING CHEMICALS OF CONCERN	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GREEN BUILD. CIRCLE
Consciously selected flooring, wall coverings, paints, materials, finishes, furniture, or exterior materials that avoid target chemicals of concern	62%	60%	64%	100%	100%

Of the 228 facilities that indicated which product categories were addressed to avoid chemicals of concern:	AVOIDED CHEMICALS OF CONCERN	INCLUDED IN SPECS
Wall coverings	44%	39%
Paints	68%	62%
Materials	44%	38%
Finishes	59%	52%
Furniture	51%	44%
Exterior materials	26%	25%

ENERGY AND WATER-SAVING ELEMENTS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GREEN BUILD. CIRCLE
Implemented a building and renovation strategy that maximizes daylighting for patients, employees, visitors	60%	55%	65%	100%	100%
Installed water saving measures that will substantially reduce potable water use or reuse non-potable water	52%	47%	58%	84%	100%
Integrated design elements that will reduce or reuse process water	32%	27%	37%	68%	90%
Instituted other innovative green design and construction elements	33%	24%	41%	88%	80%
Installed energy systems that exceed ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2013	32%	23%	41%	60%	90%

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GREEN BUILD. CIRCLE
Recycled construction & demolition debris (C&D)	54%	45%	63%	100%	100%
Of the facilities that provided valid recycling numbers:					
Median percent recycling rate for construction and demolition debris	68%	60%	65%	65%	85%
Achieved a minimum 80% construction and demolition debris recycling rate	26%	10%	67%	22%	26%
Total tons of construction and demolition debris recycled, sum of all facilities	44,906				

DEMONSTRATING CLIMATE LEADERSHIP	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CLIMATE CIRCLE
Facilities tracking GHG emissions as a key metric and reporting progress at regular intervals	56%	54%	57%	92%	100%
Tracking market-based Scope 2 emissions	22%	20%	25%	32%	61%
Made a formal external commitment to climate change or a signed a commitment	69%	69%	70%	100%	100%
Of the 255 facilities indicating formal external commitment(s) to climate change, the commitments were:					
Coolfood Pledge	22%	18%	25%	40%	37%
Divestment from or frozen future investments in fossil fuels	19%	13%	25%	20%	76%
Health Care Climate Challenge	58%	52%	63%	72%	92%
Health Care Climate Council	48%	43%	52%	60%	89%
Federal/state/regional/local commitment	65%	68%	62%	80%	61%
University Presidents' Climate Leadership Commitment (higher education institutions only)	4%	0%	8%	12%	8%
We Are Still In	29%	22%	35%	60%	87%
Other	47%	45%	50%	64%	74%
Advocated for or promoted policies or regulations that protect public health from the causes of climate change (e.g., testifying or submitting comments at public hearings, Op Eds, sign-on letters/statements, meeting with public officials to educate or lobby) **(Out of non-federal facilities)**	47%	47%	48%	89%	92%
Of the 147 facilities that have promoted policies or regulations that protect public health from the causes of climate change, the following levels of policies were indicated:					
At the local level	52%	48%	56%	78%	42%
At the state level	73%	79%	68%	83%	58%
At the federal level	86%	84%	89%	94%	82%
Provided education on the connection between climate and health to its staff, patients, clinicians and/or the community	62%	56%	67%	96%	89%
Of the 228 facilities that provide education on the connection between climate and health to its staff, patients, clinicians and/or the community, the following groups were engaged:					
Staff	99%	100%	98%	96%	97%
Patients	52%	48%	56%	63%	71%
Community	50%	44%	56%	71%	32%
Physicians	87%	87%	87%	96%	97%
Nurses	86%	85%	87%	92%	94%
Other health professionals	69%	75%	65%	88%	82%

DEMONSTRATING CLIMATE LEADERSHIP	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CLIMATE CIRCLE
Facilities reported providing the following green employee benefits to support climate change solutions for their employees at home:					
Employee home solar discounts	11%	12%	11%	12%	5%
Electric bicycle discounts	13%	13%	12%	24%	26%
CSAs	16%	12%	20%	44%	37%
Fossil fuel-free retirement options	14%	14%	14%	16%	61%
Alternative transportation discounts/stipends	51%	42%	59%	68%	74%
Other	27%	26%	28%	68%	32%
Incorporated climate change language or a connection to climate change in activities of the Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) process for community benefit	26%	26%	27%	60%	53%
Monitors air quality and notifies vulnerable patient populations	22%	25%	19%	24%	16%
CEO or Board of Directors identified climate change as a business risk by requiring regular reporting on climate change mitigation and preparedness	31%	31%	32%	56%	87%

CLIMATE MITIGATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CLIMATE CIRCLE
Generated or purchased renewable energy	28%	21%	35%	76%	60%
Median percent of energy from renewable sources	9%	11%	9%	9%	15%
Set either a GHG reduction or renewable energy goal	56%	54%	59%	84%	92%
Purchased carbon offsets	2%	2%	3%	8%	3%

CLIMATE GOALS	ALL
Of the 89 facilities reporting any climate or renewable energy goal type, the following have set a goal of this type:	
Renewable Energy	37%
Carbon Neutral	29%
Carbon Net Positive	26%
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	20%
Aggressive Energy Reduction	1%
Other	1%

CURRENT YEAR EMISSION REDUCTION PROJECTS	SUM OF ALL FACILITIES	MEDIAN PER FACILITY	MEDIAN PER THOUSAND SQUARE FEET	COUNT OF FACILITIES CONTRIBUTING
Of the facilities reporting any emissions reduction project:				
MTCO2e savings from GHG emission reduction projects for all hospitals	273,977	638	1.01	65
Cost-savings from GHG emission reduction projects for all hospitals (for projects with cost-savings)	$1,948,232	$62,818	$242	7
Expenditures for GHG emission reduction projects for all hospitals (for projects costing money)	$18,502,602	$96,207	$89	44

SCOPES 1 & 2 ENERGY-RELATED EMISSIONS PER FACILITY	ALL
Median MTCO2e from scopes 1 & 2 energy-related emissions per facility	10,588
Of the 159 facilities that decreased total energy-related MTCO2e	
Median percent decrease in MTCO2e from baseline for scopes 1 & 2 energy-related emissions per facility	7.9%
Of the 123 facilities that increased total energy-related MTCO2e	
Median percent increase from baseline in MTCO2e for scopes 1 & 2 energy-related emissions per facility	6.6%

SCOPES 1 & 2 ENERGY-RELATED EMISSIONS PER SQ. FT.	ALL
Median scopes 1 & 2 energy-related MTCO2e per thousand square feet from baseline:	17
Of the 203 facilities that decreased energy-related MTCO2e per square feet:	
Median percent decrease in energy-related MTCO2e per thousand square feet from baseline	8.9%
Of the 93 facilities that increased energy-related MTCO2e per square feet:	
Median percent increase in energy-related MTCO2e per thousand square feet from baseline	6.3%

DISTRIBUTION OF SCOPES 1 & 2 ENERGY-RELATED EMISSIONS PER SQUARE FEET	10TH PERCENTILE	25TH PERCENTILE	MEDIAN	75TH PERCENTILE	90TH PERCENTILE
Due to the difference in greenhouse gas emissions per kBtu based on energy source, MTCO2e per square foot for energy-related emissions has a wide range.					
Median MTCO2e (energy-related) per thousand square feet	12	14	17	21	25

CHANGE IN TOTAL MTCO2E PER FACILITY	ALL
Of the 144 facilities that decreased total MTCO2e	
Median percent decrease from previous in MTCO2e per facility	4.7%
Of the 146 facilities that increased total MTCO2e	
Median percent increase from previous in MTCO2e per facility	4.2%

Note: Practice Greenhealth is not providing total MTCO2e per facility because most facilities did not provide all categories, and the number and type of categories of MTCO2e emissions provided varied too widely for a total, per facility, or per square foot number to be valid.

CHANGE IN TOTAL MTCO2E PER SQUARE FEET	ALL
Of the 152 facilities that decreased total MTCO2e per square feet:	
Median percent decrease in MTCO2e per thousand square feet	5.5%
Of the 141 facilities that increased total MTCO2e per square feet:	
Median percent increase in MTCO2e per thousand square feet	4.6%

PERCENT REDUCTION IN EMISSIONS FROM ANESTHETIC GASES FROM BASELINE YEAR	ALL
Percent reduction in MTCO2e per general anesthesia case from baseline year (of those that reduced)	55%

CLIMATE RESILIENCE ACTIVITIES FOR ALL APPLICANTS	YES	STARTED BUT NOT COMPLETED	PERCENT OF FACILITIES REPORTING ANY PROGRESS
Analyzed local disaster risks due to climate change and its role in addressing them	47%	37%	84%
Reviewed the evidence of health risks from climate change (from local public health epidemiology/vulnerability assessments: e.g., migration of vector borne diseases, extreme heat, etc.) that may impact its community	59%	23%	82%
Participated in city, regional, or state climate resilience planning efforts	38%	42%	80%
Acted on one or more of top vulnerabilities to improve the resilience of building infrastructure, energy, water, and food systems	40%	43%	83%
Engaged in long term activities that restore and improve functioning ecosystem services	24%	45%	68%
Engaged in long term activities that restore and improve functioning ecosystem services in order to foster more resilient communities (e.g., working to preserve or restore ecosystem services – forests, coastal zones, wetlands, river basins, fisheries).	24%	45%	68%
Developed a plan and included climate risks in both facility and regional emergency preparedness planning and implementation for addressing key health care service delivery needs during or following extreme weather events such as cold or heat waves, hurricanes, droughts, wildfires	52%	29%	81%
Completed an assessment tool (such as the Building Health Care Sector Resilience Toolkit), and developed an action plan to address climate change-related building and infrastructure vulnerabilities	19%	59%	78%

EXTREME WEATHER	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CLIMATE CIRCLE
Facility was impacted in the past year by an extreme weather event	25%	22%	28%	40%	61%

TRANSPORTATION LEADERSHIP	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Is the facility actively working to reduce the impact of transportation on the environment and the local community in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's transportation goals?	67%	61%	73%	96%	100%
Has the facility designated someone to manage transportation functions for the facility (including parking management, fleet management, commuter programs and incentives, etc.)?	40%	41%	39%	24%	30%
Does the facility participate in regional transportation planning?	32%	23%	40%	68%	90%

FLEET VEHICLE STRATEGIES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Does the facility have a policy that includes environmental criteria for vehicle purchases?	30%	30%	30%	40%	90%
Additional fleet vehicle strategies used to reduce mobile fuel emissions and toxins					
Route/vehicle informatics and optimization	41%	40%	42%	68%	70%
Nitrogen to inflate tires to increase fuel efficiency	4%	4%	4%	4%	0%
Lead-free wheel weights	3%	3%	2%	12%	20%
Re-refined motor oil	10%	9%	11%	28%	30%
Other	13%	9%	17%	44%	40%

FLEET VEHICLES FUEL	ALL	FEDERAL FACILITIES	NON-FEDERAL FACILITIES	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Percent of facilities indicating a particular fuel type is used for fleet vehicles (out of facilities indicating fuel for any vehicles):					
Count providing fuel type	266	54	212	24	10
Gasoline	95.11%	88.89%	96.70%	100.00%	100.00%
Diesel	43.98%	66.67%	38.21%	45.83%	40.00%
Gasoline-electric hybrid	29.70%	77.78%	17.45%	37.50%	60.00%
E85 ethanol	19.92%	57.41%	10.38%	25.00%	40.00%
Electricity	13.16%	12.96%	13.21%	16.67%	50.00%
Other	2.26%	1.85%	2.36%	0.00%	0.00%
Biodiesel (B20)	1.88%	5.56%	0.94%	4.17%	0.00%
Natural gas (CNG)	1.50%	0.00%	1.89%	4.17%	30.00%
Biodiesel (B100)	1.13%	1.85%	0.94%	12.50%	20.00%
Diesel-electric hybrid	1.13%	3.70%	0.47%	4.17%	10.00%
CNG-electric hybrid	0.75%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.00%
Propane	0.75%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.00%
Fuel cell electric-hydrogen	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Median percent of vehicles using alternative fuel (for facilities reporting count and fuel type for all vehicles) (if more than zero)	32%	53%	26%	13%	55%
Median percent of new vehicles using alternative fuel (purchased/leased in 2022) (if more than zero)	100%	100%	86%	90%	90%

REDUCTION IN GHG EMISSIONS FROM FLEET VEHICLES FUEL	ALL	COUNT CONTRIBUTING
Median reduction from baseline of GHG emissions (in MTCO2e) from purchased fleet vehicles (Scope 1) (for those that reduced)	30%	14
Median reduction from baseline of GHG emissions (in MTCO2e) from leased fleet vehicles (Scope 3) (for those that reduced)	31%	12
Median reduction from baseline of GHG emissions (inMTCO2e) from all fleet vehicles (for those that reduced)	26%	23

ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Has the facility installed EV charging stations?	43%	27%	58%	64%	80%
Of the 158 facilities that installed EV charging stations and provided types, this percentage installed these types of stations:					
Count providing charging station data	126	39	87	14	8
Type 1 EV chargers (120-volt)	33%	31%	34%	36%	13%
Type 2 EV chargers (240-volt)	76%	64%	82%	79%	100%
Direct current (DC) “fast” chargers (480-volt)	9%	5%	10%	21%	38%
Median number of charging stations per facility	6	3	8	9	14
Median number of charging stations per 1000 FTE	2.4	3.8	1.9	1.9	3.6
Total number of charging stations all facilities	2,048	200	1,848	418	588
Access for EV charging stations:					
Available to employees, free of charge	22%	13%	30%	44%	70%
Available to employees, self-pay	15%	11%	18%	16%	20%
Available to public, free of charge	15%	10%	19%	28%	50%
Available to public, self-pay	14%	10%	18%	16%	20%
Available for fleet vehicles	12%	11%	12%	16%	30%

IDLE REDUCTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Does the facility have a policy, guidance or protocols that address idle reduction?	35%	36%	35%	56%	80%
Has the facility worked to reduce idling from ambulances?	35%	34%	35%	44%	60%

TELEHEALTH	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Does the facility provide telehealth services?	76%	71%	81%	100%	100%
Of the 282 facilities that provide telehealth services:					
Facility required certain types of outpatient visits be delivered via telehealth for any period of time in the past year	19%	19%	19%	40%	40%
Of the 241 facilities that provide telehealth services:					
The following types of outpatient visits have been transitioned to telehealth:					
Home health care	24%	32%	19%	23%	75%
Mental health	68%	84%	59%	100%	100%
Occupational therapy	39%	48%	33%	54%	75%
Physical therapy	52%	58%	48%	92%	100%
Primary care	67%	77%	61%	100%	100%
Pre-surgery testing	12%	3%	17%	0%	25%
Rehabilitation	46%	55%	41%	92%	100%
Specialty care	65%	77%	57%	100%	100%
Urgent care (screening, triage)	35%	42%	31%	85%	75%
Wellness	55%	61%	52%	92%	75%
Other	4%	6%	2%	0%	0%
Of the 282 facilities that provide telehealth services:					
Calculated the environmental benefits, particulate matter or greenhouse gas emissions reduction associated with its telehealth visits	13%	16%	11%	40%	20%
Median percent of telehealth visits out of total outpatient visits in 2019 (baseline)	2%	3%	2%	3%	0%
Median percent of telehealth visits out of total outpatient visits in 2022	8%	7%	9%	9%	11%
Median percent increase in percent telehealth visits: 2019 to 2022 (of those that increased)	388%	196%	2810%	217%	8353%

TELEWORK	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Directed or allowed any non-clinical, administrative or ancillary staff to telework for any period of time in the past year due to the pandemic	67%	68%	66%	84%	80%
Of those 247 facilities that directed or allowed telework:					
Directed a portion of staff to telework in the past year	28%	20%	35%	29%	38%
Allowed a portion of the staff to choose to telework in the past year	89%	92%	86%	86%	100%
Median percent of FTEs who teleworked in baseline year (2019)	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	3.3%	1.3%
Median percent of FTEs who teleworked in current year (2022)	5.2%	6.0%	5.0%	6.0%	7.6%
Median percent increase in percent telework: 2019 to 2022 (of those that increased)	215%	156%	359%	53%	301%
Does the facility calculate the environmental benefits, particulate matter or greenhouse gas emissions reduction associated with employees who telework?	15%	14%	16%	44%	40%

SUPPLY CHAIN AND TRANSPORTATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Does the facility include EPA SmartWay Partnership in its vendor selection criteria for distributors/suppliers/carriers?	33%	34%	33%	48%	90%
Of the 84 facilities that included SmartWay Partnership in vendor selection criteria:					
Median percent of top 10 distributors/suppliers/carriers that are EPA SmartWay Partners	40%	40%	40%	55%	50%
Has the facility reduced days/frequency of delivery for any suppliers?	35%	34%	36%	48%	60%

EMPLOYEE COMMUTE SURVEY	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Does the facility conduct an annual survey to collect mode of transportation by employees commuting to work?	22%	17%	26%	28%	70%
Of the facilities that conducted a survey and provided data:					
Median percent single-occupant vehicle (SOV) rate (number of single occupancy (drive alone) commute trips divided by total number of commute trips) baseline year	66%	91%	54%	79%	79%
Median percent single-occupant vehicle (SOV) rate (number of single occupancy (drive alone) commute trips divided by total number of commute trips) current year	77%	88%	74%	81%	79%
Median percent reduction in SOV commute trips from baseline year (for those that reduced)	9%	5%	10%	8%	7%
Percentage of facilities that have implemented the following strategies to support alternative commuters:					
Cash bonus for employees who do not drive alone to work	4%	3%	5%	4%	40%
Provide emergency ride home for alternative commuters	25%	15%	34%	36%	80%
Participate in employee alternative commute recognition and award programs	21%	13%	28%	24%	60%
Percentage of facilities that have implemented the following strategies to support employees who walk and bike to work:					
Bikeshare stations and/or loaner bicycles	14%	7%	21%	36%	70%
Free or discounted bicycles or bicycle service	7%	4%	10%	20%	40%
Participate in Bike to Work Day, Ecochallenge, National Bike Challenge	29%	24%	35%	48%	70%
Provide bike racks, bike paths, walkways, and shower facilities for alternative commuters	62%	56%	68%	92%	100%
Free or discounted membership with bikeshare services	11%	7%	14%	28%	50%
Other	12%	12%	13%	20%	30%

PUBLIC TRANSIT AND ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Percentage of facilities that have implemented the following strategies to support employees who use public transit and carpool/vanpool/shuttle rideshare services:					
Free or subsidized public transit pass	30%	21%	39%	44%	90%
Incentives for vanpool drivers	16%	13%	19%	28%	80%
Shuttle services	30%	19%	41%	60%	80%
Free or discounted membership with rideshare services	16%	10%	22%	40%	90%
Carpool matching services	24%	19%	28%	48%	90%
Other	11%	7%	16%	28%	20%
Percentage of facilities that have implemented the following strategies to encourage visitors and staff to use alternative transportation modes:					
Charge visitors for parking	22%	7%	37%	44%	80%
Charge employees for parking	19%	5%	34%	32%	70%
Provide preferred parking for carpool vehicles	26%	20%	33%	64%	100%
Provide preferred parking for electric vehicles	33%	21%	45%	56%	90%
Other	8%	5%	10%	16%	30%

ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTERS

An academic medical center is defined by Practice Greenhealth as a hospital attached to a university medical school and/or a teaching hospital affiliated with a medical school. These hospitals are training grounds for residents, medical and nursing students, Ph.D. candidates, and post-doctoral researchers. Some academic medical centers (97 of the 166) include on-site research facilities, which host laboratories and other research amenities that can contribute to their environmental footprint.

	METRIC	COMMUNITY HOSPITALS (NON-ACADEMIC) MEDIAN	ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTERS WITH NO ON-SITE RESEARCH MEDIAN	ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTERS WITH ON-SITE RESEARCH MEDIAN	ALL HOSPITAL APPLICANTS
	Recycling as a % of total waste	24.6%	23.5%	22.1%	24.0%
	RMW as a % of total waste	5.7%	7.1%	8.4%	6.1%
	Total waste in lbs. per patient day	41.8 lbs.	39.4 lbs.	39.7 lbs.	42.4 lbs.
	% Green spend on 5 cleaning chemicals	37%	43%	36%	64%
	% Spend on healthy interiors	98%	91%	87%	95%
	% OR kit types reviewed	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Lbs. SUDs collected per OR procedure	0.46 lbs.	0.34 lbs.	0.39 lbs.	0.43 lbs.
	# Reusable prod types (out of 34)	9	9	9	7
	% of ORs with HVAC setback	100.0%	75.0%	82.4%	94.7%
	MTCO2e from inhaled anesthetics per OR procedure	0.0205	0.0267	0.0194	0.0384
	Lbs. meat per food and beverage dollar spend	0.047 lbs.	0.043 lbs.	0.043 lbs.	0.046 lbs.
	% Spend on local food and beverage	4.4%	5.7%	8.6%	5.0%
	% Spend on sustainable food and beverage	9.8%	14.6%	15.6%	14.0%
	% Change in MTCO2e from meat	23.4%	24.2%	27.0%	29.0%
	% Sustainable meat (by weight)	21.1%	25.3%	27.8%	24.0%
	% Green spend on EPEAT devices	98.9%	98.7%	98.8%	98.9%
	% Spend on sustainable procurement	17.6%	22.3%	31.1%	21.6%

	METRIC	COMMUNITY HOSPITALS (NON-ACADEMIC) MEDIAN	ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTERS WITH NO ON-SITE RESEARCH MEDIAN	ACADEMIC MEDICAL CENTERS WITH ON-SITE RESEARCH MEDIAN	ALL HOSPITAL APPLICANTS
	Energy use intensity (EUI)	231	242	254	**241**
	% Change in EUI from baseline	8.3%	8.5%	10.1%	**8.0%**
	ENERGY STAR score	59	62	56	**65**
	Total gallons per sq. ft.	42.3 gals	56.5 gals	41.3 gals	**43.6 gals**
	% Change in water use from baseline	16.5%	16.2%	13.5%	**17.0%**
	% Renewable energy	15.6%	11.9%	9.0%	**9.2%**
	% Change in energy scopes 1 & 2 MTCO2e	7.8%	8.6%	11.1%	**8.9%**
	% Alternate fuel fleet vehicles	28.6%	10.1%	29.6%	**32.0%**
	% C&D waste recycled	64.5%	79.0%	72.6%	**68.0%**

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