2024

PRACTICE Greenhealth®

SUSTAINABILITY BENCHMARK DATA

INTRODUCTION AND METHODS

Practice Greenhealth's Sustainability Benchmark Report represents the incredible progress of our partner health care facilities in the U.S.'s health care sector as they work towards more sustainable health care delivery.

The report services multiple critical functions for health care organizations:

- Identify sustainability opportunities
- Benchmark their performance against other health care facilities
- Gain insights in 11 distinct impact areas, including early estimates of Scope 3 emissions

DATA COLLECTION & REPORTING APPROACH

Practice Greenhealth's benchmark report analyzes data from the 2023 calendar or fiscal year, collected through the 2024 Environmental Excellence Award applications between November 2023 and April 2024. The organization carefully reviews all submitted data to identify and address potential outliers or reporting errors, ensuring the highest data quality possible.

The report combines **qualitative** and **quantitative** performance measures across multiple sustainability metrics. Qualitative measures showcase the actions hospitals have taken to implement sustainability programs, presenting the percentage of respondents answering affirmatively to specific questions. For example, the report might indicate the percentage of hospitals with sustainable procurement policies or those purchasing alternative fuel vehicles. Quantitative metrics focus on median performance (50th percentile) and top performance (90th percentile) across acute-care hospitals, with special attention to academic medical center performance.

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DATA NORMALIZATION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Practice Greenhealth uses median values for quantitative measures, which provide a more reliable basis for comparisons than averages or standard deviations. Median values can be less influenced by outliers or incorrect data, offering a more accurate representation of overall performance. The 50th percentile allows hospitals to compare their sustainability performance, while the 90th percentile provides a data-driven long-term target that demonstrates how well hospitals can actually perform on a given metric.

Statistical analysis helps identify the most important factors influencing sustainability in health care facilities. By using statistical methods, we can determine which variables have the greatest impact on sustainability performance.

The research combines two key approaches:

1. Detailed statistical analysis to pinpoint the most critical sustainability indicators
2. Examination of successful strategies implemented by top-performing hospitals

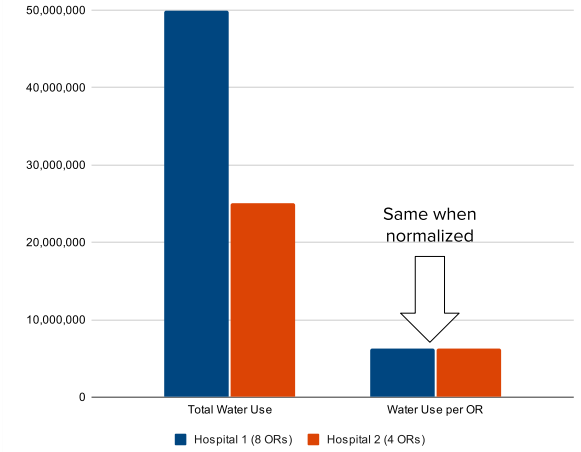
This comprehensive approach provides health care leaders with practical insights and specific recommendations for improving their sustainability efforts. Instead of presenting abstract data, the report translates complex statistical findings into clear, actionable opportunities for environmental improvement.

In some cases, median percentages reach 100%, indicating that more than half of the reporting facilities have achieved the highest level for a specific metric. For example, a 100% median for alternative fuel vehicle purchases means that over 50% of reporting facilities purchased only alternative fuel vehicles during the reporting period.

Sample sizes vary throughout the report, as not all hospitals respond to every question or provide data for every metric. The number of hospitals reporting on a specific metric (the sample size or “n”) directly impacts data quality, with larger sample sizes generally providing more robust insights.

NORMALIZATION

Normalization is a critical aspect of the analysis, enabling meaningful comparisons between hospitals of different sizes and patient volumes. Instead of reporting raw totals, the organization standardizes metrics using statistically significant factors. For instance, rather than reporting total water usage, the report presents water utilization per square foot. This approach allows for more informative comparisons and helps hospitals track their performance over time, adjusting for variations in patient volume and facility characteristics.



Practice Greenhealth analyzes each of the following normalization factors (in alphabetical order) for all of the major areas of environmental impact.

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.	114,305
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).	460,287
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.	615,321
Licensed beds	The maximum number of beds a hospital is licensed to staff.	233
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.	6,871
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.	186,581
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).	43,110
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.	195
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.	1,503

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 fair comparison among participants.

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.	429 hospitals
Small	Hospitals with fewer than 200 staffed beds. Hospitals in this cohort ranged in size from 10 to 199 staffed beds.	212 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.	209 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 (63 of the 152) include onsite research facilities, which host laboratories and other research amenities that can contribute to their environmental footprint.	180 hospitals
Academic medical centers with on-site research	Hospitals that identify as academic medical centers/teaching hospitals and indicated they also have onsite research facilities.	121 hospitals
Academic medical centers without on-site research	Hospitals that identify as academic medical centers/teaching hospitals but indicated they do not have onsite research facilities.	59 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.	249 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

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

COMMUNITY EDUCATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Educates the community on environmental topics	51%	47%	55%	84%	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	82%	80%	84%	96%	100%
Has appointed or hired someone to lead sustainability efforts at the facility level	62%	65%	62%	100%	100%
Of the 267 facilities indicating a sustainability lead, the position is:					
Full-time: Facility level	31%	29%	33%	52%	20%
Part-time: Facility level	4%	1%	6%	8%	20%
Other duties within existing job assignment	65%	69%	61%	40%	60%
Has appointed or hired someone to lead sustainability efforts at the health system level	87%	87%	88%	96%	100%
Of the 375 facilities indicating a sustainability lead on the system level, the position is:					
Full-time: System level	79%	77%	82%	96%	100%
Part-time: System level	5%	7%	3%	0%	0%
Other	16%	16%	15%	4%	0%
Identified clinical champion(s) to lead efforts on clinical engagement and education	62%	55%	67%	100%	100%
Of the 264 facilities that indicated identifying a clinical champion, these are the activities clinical champions participate in:					
Participates in sustainability committee	78%	76%	79%	100%	90%
Participates in health professional sustainability team	36%	24%	47%	68%	80%
Participates in Health Care Without Harm's Physician Sustainability Network	10%	4%	16%	16%	30%
Participates in Nurses Climate Challenge	9%	7%	11%	12%	20%
Leverage clinical research/practice to support sustainability goal-setting	50%	48%	50%	60%	80%
Educates staff	79%	76%	80%	92%	90%
Educates patients	21%	16%	26%	48%	60%
Conducts research	30%	20%	35%	32%	50%
Writes articles/blogs	28%	20%	35%	32%	80%
Professional presentations	37%	28%	41%	52%	80%
Other	29%	24%	34%	48%	30%

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	72%	74%	71%	92%	100%
Conducted a materiality assessment to inform sustainability priorities	44%	45%	44%	80%	30%
Established a team charter for green or sustainability team	68%	69%	67%	88%	90%
Has an ongoing/regular process of assessing and setting targets and/or SMART goals and associated KPIs	79%	77%	82%	100%	100%
Developed a minimum of three SMART sustainability goals	78%	76%	79%	96%	100%
Of those 334 that developed SMART goals:					
Goals are publicly available	64%	63%	64%	96%	100%
Created a strategic sustainability plan that aligns with other organizational priorities or embeds sustainability objectives or goals within the overall strategic plan	52%	48%	55%	96%	90%
A commitment to environmental sustainability or ESG (environmental-social-governance) is included explicitly in the organization's overarching strategic plan or mission-vision-values	55%	57%	56%	68%	100%

HUMAN RESOURCES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
A commitment to sustainability is referenced in the organization's employee recruitment process	28%	25%	28%	52%	60%
Added sustainability measures into performance objectives/evaluations for leadership staff	46%	46%	46%	72%	80%
Added language to job descriptions on the organization's commitment to the environment and the role that each employee plays	29%	28%	31%	60%	80%
Included an overview of organizational sustainability goals in new employee orientation	42%	41%	41%	72%	80%
Included questions about sustainability/environmental stewardship program in its employee engagement/satisfaction survey	10%	12%	8%	32%	0%
Employed or hosted interns, students, or residents related to sustainability	45%	37%	51%	76%	90%

FINANCE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Formulated a sustainability program budget	34%	33%	36%	80%	90%
Developed a green revolving fund	26%	24%	30%	60%	70%

REPORTING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Implemented annual sustainability reporting to the Board of Directors/Trustees	58%	58%	59%	88%	90%

REPORTING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Reported sustainability initiatives within its Community Benefit Report to the IRS (for non-profit organizations) through IRS Schedule H, Form 990	49%	49%	51%	72%	80%
Has received any requests to report on ESG (environmental-social-governance) in the past year	56%	53%	57%	76%	100%
Issues any report that specifically includes sustainability programming	61%	58%	62%	96%	100%
Of the 260 facilities issuing reports that include sustainability programming, these types of reports were issued:					
Sustainability report	60%	58%	64%	75%	90%
Sustainability report using GRI framework	3%	2%	5%	8%	10%
Annual report	60%	63%	61%	83%	90%
Community benefit report	54%	60%	51%	67%	80%
Other report	30%	29%	28%	21%	40%
The organization uses these reporting frameworks to address sustainability or ESG concerns:					
CDP	21%	22%	22%	36%	90%
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)	17%	12%	19%	40%	80%
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)	14%	14%	13%	20%	70%
Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	13%	14%	12%	44%	70%
UN Global Compact	3%	2%	4%	4%	10%
Other	34%	33%	36%	44%	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	47%	40%	54%	84%	80%
Methods used to communicate sustainability efforts:					
Internal webpage for staff	80%	74%	86%	100%	80%
Public webpage	64%	58%	69%	80%	100%
E-learning modules	38%	34%	41%	48%	90%
Newsletter	63%	63%	66%	88%	100%
Poster campaign	37%	35%	39%	68%	90%
Social media	62%	56%	68%	96%	90%
Electronic bulletin	40%	34%	46%	84%	100%
Townhall meeting	31%	25%	38%	56%	100%
Screen savers	17%	16%	18%	24%	20%
Internal recognition	45%	42%	50%	96%	100%
Advertising	6%	3%	7%	8%	0%
Blog	33%	33%	35%	44%	70%
Other	31%	26%	35%	40%	40%
Educated the community on environmental topics	51%	47%	55%	84%	100%
Shared its environmental sustainability successes in a media story	54%	45%	66%	96%	100%
Featured a sustainability topic connecting health and the environment in at least one grand rounds event	35%	32%	38%	44%	100%
Presented publicly on the organization's sustainability efforts	52%	46%	57%	100%	100%
Provided mentoring to other health care facilities either within health system or externally	54%	47%	60%	100%	100%

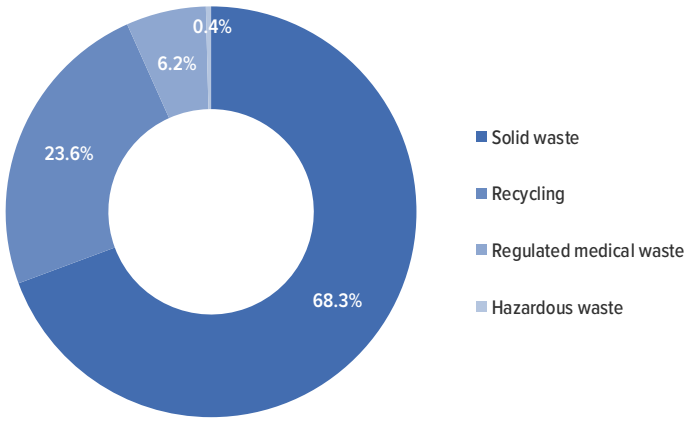
COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	LEADERSHIP CIRCLE
Undertook any intentional work on racial equity (internally or externally)	82%	79%	86%	100%	100%
Racial equity activities					
Internal evaluation of racial equity	78%	80%	78%	100%	100%
Internal committee focused on racial equity	85%	86%	87%	100%	100%
Designated staff	79%	77%	80%	96%	100%
Internal programs (anti-racism curriculum and trainings with administrators, clinicians and staff)	79%	77%	80%	100%	100%
Issued statement internally or externally	78%	77%	78%	100%	100%
Action to identify and address inequities in patients' health outcomes based on race and other socio-demographic factors	78%	76%	79%	92%	90%
Intentional effort to partner with community organizations representing Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC)	74%	69%	78%	96%	100%
Advocacy efforts	67%	66%	69%	96%	90%
Other	33%	37%	32%	36%	10%
Sustainability team reviewed its organization's community health needs assessment (CHNA) to align sustainability priorities with external community needs	46%	42%	48%	88%	90%
Facility educated the community on environmental topics	51%	47%	55%	84%	100%
Facility needs additional support in building and sustaining meaningful community partnerships	16%	14%	18%	44%	70%

MEDIAN WASTE VOLUME (IN TONS) BY TYPE AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL WASTE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Solid waste	68.3%	66.0%	70.0%	58.2%	57.7%
Recycling	23.6%	27.0%	21.4%	32.8%	39.2%
Regulated medical waste	6.2%	5.4%	7.1%	4.9%	3.6%
Hazardous waste	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%

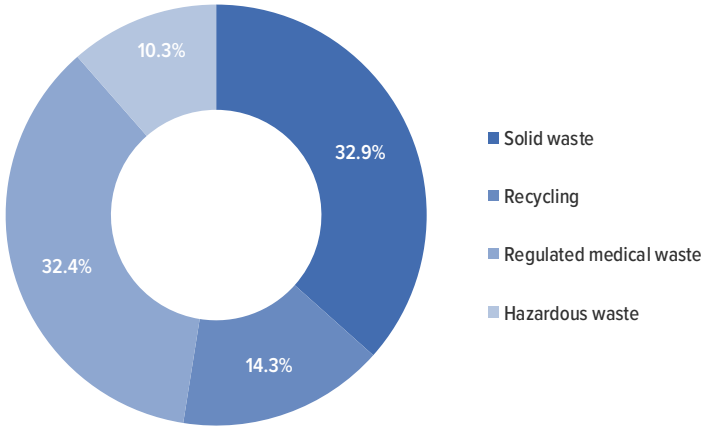
90TH PERCENTILE FOR PERCENT OF WASTE VOLUME BY TYPE AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL WASTE	ALL
Recycling (high is better)	46.7%
Regulated medical waste (low is better)	2.5%
Hazardous waste (low is better)	0.1%

MEDIAN COST OF WASTE DISPOSAL BY TYPE AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL WASTE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Solid waste	32.9%	29.9%	33.4%	27.7%	28.9%
Recycling	14.3%	17.2%	11.9%	20.3%	22.5%
Regulated medical waste	32.4%	29.5%	35.9%	31.9%	31.9%
Hazardous waste	10.3%	10.1%	11.4%	12.7%	6.7%

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

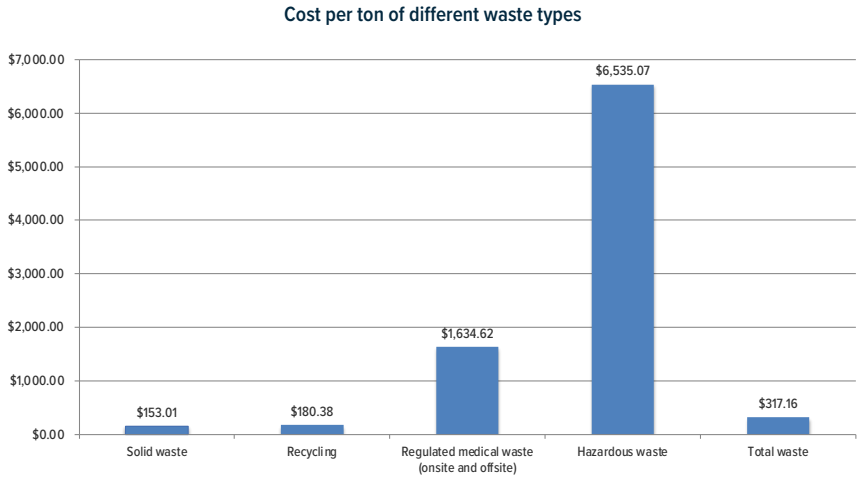


Average cost of waste generation by type as a percent of total waste



MEDIAN COST PER TON	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Solid waste	$153.01	$151.20	$151.39	$188.74	$242.51
Recycling	$180.38	$187.76	$176.95	$253.97	$297.77
Regulated medical waste (onsite and offsite)	$1,634.62	$1,765.30	$1,418.56	$2,197.91	$4,513.88
Hazardous waste	$6,535.07	$7,321.63	$5,724.94	$7,171.05	$5,724.94
Total waste	$317.16	$318.16	$324.64	$463.23	$463.23

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.



SOLID WASTE MEDIANS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Solid waste as a percent of total waste (tons)	68%	66%	70%	58%	58%
Solid waste as a percent of total waste (cost)	33%	30%	33%	28%	29%
Median cost of solid waste per ton	$153	$151	$151	$189	$243

DISPOSAL MECHANISM FOR SOLID WASTE (NON-PHARMACEUTICAL)	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Landfill	83%	83%	83%	84%	90%
Municipal waste incinerator	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Waste-to-energy incinerator	8%	6%	11%	16%	10%

SOLID WASTE REDUCTION AND PREVENTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Tracked a metric for total waste diversion from landfill or incineration	52%	46%	56%	84%	90%
Developed an equipment and supplies donation program (domestic or abroad) for materials, equipment and furniture that can no longer be used internally	71%	64%	78%	96%	100%

DONATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Of the 305 facilities that developed a donation program, this is the percent of facilities that routinely donate these materials:					
Unexpired/unopened consumable clinical supplies	66%	61%	70%	79%	70%
Expired/opened consumable clinical supplies	52%	53%	53%	75%	50%
Capital medical equipment	72%	71%	73%	75%	50%
Electronics	51%	57%	47%	42%	50%
Furniture	75%	74%	76%	79%	70%
Linens	28%	29%	29%	33%	30%
Other supplies	38%	33%	41%	71%	80%

PAPER REDUCTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Implemented a paper reduction program	75%	70%	80%	100%	100%
Of the 322 facilities that indicated they had a paper reduction program, these are the programmatic activities pursued:					
Reduced network printers	74%	74%	76%	96%	100%
Made double-sided printing the default on printers/copiers	67%	70%	63%	80%	70%
Reduced number of automatically printed reports	75%	73%	79%	96%	90%
Implemented EMR/EHR system	77%	78%	75%	84%	80%
Created digital signage	61%	56%	68%	88%	80%
Increased electronic meetings	80%	74%	85%	96%	100%
Engaged supply chain around paper reduction	54%	53%	57%	84%	90%
Other	33%	32%	32%	44%	50%

Note: Those who selected "Other" are reducing paper by reviewing and eliminating unnecessary paper processes, resetting print defaults to minimize output, partnering with vendors to reduce paper use, training employees on paper-saving practices, and conducting awareness campaigns to encourage paper reduction.

RECYCLING MEDIANS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Recycling as a percent of total waste (tons)	24%	27%	21%	33%	39%
Recycling as a percent of total waste (cost)	14%	17%	12%	20%	23%
Median cost of recycling per ton, includes universal waste (for those that have a cost)	$180	$188	$177	$254	$298
Median cost of recycling per ton, not including universal waste	$159	$161	$157	$189	$312

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 ORs	19.4	17.6	21.1	30.1	33.8
Recycling (tons) per licensed beds	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.5
Recycling (tons) per staffed beds	1.2	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.7
Pounds recycling per OR procedure	57.2	55.3	58.0	75.3	116.3
Pounds recycling per staffed bed per day	6.6	8.2	5.5	11.0	9.3
Pounds recycling per patient day	9.8	13.9	8.0	13.0	12.9
Pounds recycling per adjusted patient day	4.0	3.9	4.0	5.0	5.5
Pounds recycling per total FTEs	274.0	315.9	259.2	299.2	322.5
Pounds recycling per sq. ft.	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

RECYCLING OF MEDICAL PLASTICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Recycled clinical/medical plastics	47%	45%	48%	88%	100%
Of the 202 facilities recycling clinical/medical plastics, the items recycled include:					
Irrigation bottles	72%	71%	78%	86%	90%
Skin prep solution bottles	42%	42%	45%	73%	40%
Trays	48%	51%	48%	64%	90%
Overwraps	24%	26%	23%	18%	10%
Rigid inserts	43%	46%	43%	68%	50%
Blue wrap	33%	23%	45%	55%	40%
Tyvek	10%	10%	11%	5%	10%
Basins	47%	55%	42%	86%	80%
Urinals/bedpans	27%	33%	23%	55%	70%
Other	13%	10%	17%	45%	30%

TOP 10 RECYCLED MATERIALS NOT PART OF MIXED RECYCLING (BY WEIGHT IN TONS)	SUM OF ALL
Paper- HIPAA	51,715
Cardboard	20,819
Paper - mixed (includes newspaper)	8,944
Oil-cooking	6,478
Food waste composting	5,126
Computers & electronic waste	4,519
Metals mixed (brass/copper/steel-not C&D)	3,586
Fluorescent lamps	1,814
Oil-motor	1,756
Ink jet and toner cartridges	1,333

FOOD WASTE DISPOSAL	ALL
Percent of facilities composting food waste	27%
Total tons of food waste composted	5,126
Median cost per ton food waste composting	$277
Median cost per ton solid waste	$153

AGGREGATE RECYCLING TOTALS	ALL
Total non-universal recycling tonnage for all facilities	164,313
Total universal waste recycling tonnage for all facilities	5,594
Total recycling tonnage for all facilities	169,907
Total recycling costs for all facilities (reporting a net cost for their recycling program)	$15,970,945
None: Total tonnage and costs are displayed if tonnage and cost were provided for both non-universal and universal recycling.	

REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE MINIMIZATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Disinfected/treated RMW using onsite technology	13%	8%	18%	16%	30%
Eliminated the standard use of red bag waste (RMW) containers in regular patient rooms	59%	58%	59%	96%	100%
Implemented a reusable sharps container program	81%	73%	89%	88%	80%
Of the 169 facilities that provided data on reusable sharps container program savings:					
Median reusable sharps container program cost-savings per facility annually	$16,000.00	$9,900.00	$21,338.00	$9,680.20	$3,197.25
Median reusable sharps container program tons waste reduction per facility annually	11.4	5.9	25.4	17.7	6.8
Sum of all facilities: cost-savings through reusable sharps program	$12,103,876.94				
Sum of all facilities: tons of waste prevented through reusable sharps program	5,628				
Implemented a single-use device (SUD) reprocessing program with an FDA-approved third party reprocessor	79%	72%	87%	80%	70%

REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Incinerated a portion of its regulated medical waste (RMW)	67%	58%	75%	92%	70%
Of the 287 facilities that indicated they incinerate a portion of RMW, the following medical waste streams are incinerated:					
General RMW	17%	15%	18%	26%	14%
Pathological waste	77%	78%	79%	87%	86%
Trace chemotherapy waste	76%	78%	78%	83%	57%
Sharps	21%	27%	18%	35%	29%
Non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste	36%	30%	41%	52%	57%
Other	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Disinfects/treats RMW using onsite technology	13%	8%	18%	16%	30%
Of the 56 facilities that treat RMW onsite, these treatment technologies are employed:					
Autoclave	88%	89%	86%	75%	100%
Rotoclave	5%	6%	5%	25%	0%
Chemical disinfection	4%	6%	3%	0%	0%
Incineration	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Other	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%

Note: While only 67% 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)	6.2%	5.4%	7.1%	4.9%	3.6%
RMW as a percent of total waste (cost)	32%	30%	36%	32%	32%
Median RMW cost per ton	$1,635	$1,765	$1,419	$2,198	$4,514

COMPARISON OF MEDIAN COST PER TON OF REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE (RMW) FOR FACILITIES TREATING RMW ONSITE AND OFFSITE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
RMW cost per ton - onsite treatment	$1,729	$1,729	$1,765	$3,459	$5,103
RMW cost per ton - offsite treatment	$1,617	$1,830	$1,396	$1,940	$2,198

MEDIAN NORMALIZED REGULATED MEDICAL WASTE METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
RMW (Tons) per ORs	4.8	3.5	6.7	4.7	4.0
Pounds RMW per licensed bed	533.5	457.6	606.2	526.7	427.6
Pounds RMW per FTE	74.9	61.9	89.4	48.9	37.0
Pounds RMW per SqFt	0.16	0.12	0.24	0.18	0.12
Pounds RMW per OR procedure	15.7	12.2	19.1	14.4	14.4
Pounds RMW per patient day	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.7
Pounds RMW per staffed bed	593.8	566.4	633.4	536.8	483.8
Pounds RMW per staffed bed per day	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3
Pounds RMW per adjusted patient day	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7

Note: Some reported values for this year represent a decline compared to previous years. This is likely due to data collection challenges resulting from a Stericycle system update, which may have limited hospitals' ability to fully report regulated medical waste (RMW) data during the reporting period.

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)	0.54%	0.53%	0.54%	0.33%	0.52%
Median pharm waste as a percent of total waste (cost)	7.70%	6.80%	9.70%	4.00%	9.60%
Median pharmaceutical waste cost per ton (RCRA and non-RCRA)	$4,362.05	$4,274.41	$4,338.87	$5,755.53	$5,664.35

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	57%	50%	65%	60%	70%
Method of handling waste pharmaceuticals that are not regulated as Hazardous Waste (such as antidepressants, statins, antibiotics, etc.)					
Treat all pharmaceutical waste as RCRA-hazardous to better protect human health and the environment	28%	26%	30%	48%	30%
Pharmaceutical waste is being disposed of in red bags or sharps containers	6%	4%	8%	8%	0%
Pharmaceutical waste is going down the drain	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Pharmaceutical waste is going into clear trash bags (solid waste)	1%	1%	2%	4%	0%
Other	19%	19%	19%	28%	30%
Don't know	4%	5%	3%	0%	0%
Taken any measures to reduce the generation of pharmaceutical waste					
Staff education	71%	69%	75%	96%	100%
Inventory management	54%	53%	56%	84%	90%
Implemented a samples policy	20%	18%	22%	32%	30%
Monitored dating and utilized stock rotation for emergency syringes	30%	26%	35%	52%	80%
Prescription review	31%	29%	33%	68%	70%
Primed and flushed chemotherapy IV lines with saline solution	26%	23%	31%	48%	70%
Replaced pre packaged unit dose liquids with patient-specific oral syringes	18%	15%	22%	40%	60%
Other	13%	15%	12%	12%	10%
Utilizes a reverse distributor for potentially creditable (unused, surplus or expired) RCRA-hazardous prescription pharmaceuticals	66%	62%	70%	72%	70%
Of those 282 facilities utilizing a reverse distributor for RCRA pharm:					
Ensured that potentially creditable RCRA-hazardous prescription pharmaceuticals sent for reverse distribution are included and accounted for in the hospital's pharmaceutical waste totals	56%	61%	53%	89%	86%
Did not know that pharmaceuticals sent for reverse distribution should be included in the hospital's pharmaceutical waste totals	11%	9%	12%	6%	0%

MECHANISMS FOR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE DISPOSAL	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Cactus Smart Sink System (Stryker)	18%	19%	19%	28%	30%
CSRX Controlled Substance Disposal Service (Stericycle)	33%	28%	39%	52%	50%
RX Destroyer	24%	26%	23%	24%	30%
Hazardous waste pharmaceutical container	16%	17%	16%	16%	10%
Wasting to drain	2%	0%	3%	12%	20%
Other sequestration mechanism	7%	5%	9%	16%	20%

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%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%
Hazardous waste as a percent of total waste (cost)	10.3%	10.1%	11.4%	12.7%	6.7%
Median hazardous waste cost per ton	$6,535	$7,322	$5,725	$7,171	$5,725

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.	69%	61%	78%	84%	80%
Handling of fluorescent lamps					
Ship to recycler	77%	73%	81%	100%	100%
Crush onsite	4%	4%	3%	0%	0%
Dispose in dumpster	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	10%	9%	10%	0%	0%
Recycled its batteries	91%	88%	93%	100%	100%

BATTERY RECYCLING (BY TYPE)	ALL
Of the 390 facilities that indicated they were recycling batteries, the following types of battery recycling were indicated:	
Ni-Cd	88%
Lead-acid	88%
Lithium ion	95%
Alkaline	78%
Mercuric oxide	38%
Ni-MH	74%
Other	15%

HAZARDOUS WASTE REDUCTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WASTE CIRCLE
Has a laboratory on-site	85%	80%	89%	100%	100%
Of the 363 facilities that have onsite laboratories, this percentage of facilities have done work to green their laboratories:	47%	44%	51%	84%	90%

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%	15%	33%	36%	30%
Median total cost savings per hospital (among the 26 facilities that reprocess solvents)	$13,513	$2,640	$20,698	$13,450	$12,499
90th percentile total cost savings per hospital (among facilities that reprocess solvents)	$35,892	$10,356	$39,365	$34,727	$41,068
Total gallons distilled annually (sum of all facilities)	49,683				
Total annual savings from avoided virgin solvent purchase (sum of 25 facilities reporting)	$384,835				
Total annual savings from reduced disposal costs (sum of all facilities)	$41,040				
Total savings from solvent reprocessing (sum of all facilities)	$425,876				

TOTAL WASTE TONS AND COST	ALL
Median tons of total waste generated per year per facility	1,138
Median total cost of waste disposal and treatment per facility	$346,626
Total waste tons generated by all hospitals	949,339
Total waste disposal and treatment cost for all hospitals	$133,140,807

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 ORs	88.7	66.5	99.8	89.4	83.3
Total waste (tons) per licensed bed	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.1	4.3
Total waste (tons) per staffed bed	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.5	4.9
Pounds total waste per OR procedure	264.4	226.4	281.5	297.6	280.6
Pounds total waste per staffed bed per day	27.4	28.6	26.7	29.9	26.8
Pounds total waste per patient day	41.8	51.7	38.3	40.5	41.2
Pounds total waste per adjusted patient day	17.2	14.8	18.8	18.1	17.5
Pounds total waste per total FTEs	1264.4	1154	1326.5	983.2	898.9
Pounds total waste per sq. ft.	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.1	2.9

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	60%	56%	66%	96%	90%

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%	75%	79%	96%	100%
Of the 279 facilities that have chemical or purchasing policies, the policies include these chemicals of concern:					
Polyvinyl chloride, or PVC	77%	78%	76%	92%	80%
Mercury	92%	93%	90%	100%	100%
Phthalates (DEHP, BBP, DnHP, DIDP, DBP, DINP, and DiBP)	69%	69%	70%	88%	80%
Lead	70%	78%	61%	88%	90%
Flame retardants, including chlorinated, brominated, and phosphate-based flame retardants	73%	79%	67%	83%	80%
Bisphenol A and its structural analogues	65%	69%	61%	79%	60%
Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic substances (PBTs)	59%	67%	51%	88%	70%
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	52%	56%	49%	96%	100%
Formaldehyde	60%	66%	54%	83%	90%
Triclosan	47%	50%	44%	75%	80%
Per and poly-fluorinated compounds (PFAS)	60%	65%	56%	58%	80%
CA Proposition 65 listed chemicals (carcinogens and reproductive toxicants)	46%	51%	41%	67%	70%
Triclocarban	40%	44%	37%	67%	60%
Latex	50%	53%	47%	75%	90%
Polystyrene	23%	28%	17%	54%	60%
Other	29%	32%	27%	33%	50%

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	70%	68%	72%	88%	100%
Actively working on the transition to third-party certified green cleaning chemicals, in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Green Cleaning Goal	45%	45%	44%	80%	80%
Utilized any Green Seal or UL ECOLOGO-certified cleaning products	78%	74%	82%	100%	100%

MEDIAN GREEN SPEND ON CLEANERS BY CATEGORY (IF > ZERO)	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
General purpose (hard surface) cleaners	53%	62%	50%	91%	99%
Window/glass cleaners	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Carpet and upholstery cleaners	69%	96%	59%	100%	100%
Bathroom/restroom cleaners	98%	100%	93%	100%	98%
Floor cleaners	100%	100%	95%	100%	97%
Five target categories combined (general purpose, window/glass, bathroom, carpet/rug cleaner and floor cleaners) for those facilities that bought all five	39%	44%	30%	77%	90%
All cleaners	34%	40%	33%	62%	88%

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)	$6,266,644	$914,818	$5,339,922	$683,637	$545,535
All cleaning categories	$7,664,155	$1,412,541	$6,239,710	$996,322	$721,451

OTHER CLEANING METHODS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CHEMICALS CIRCLE
Utilized automatic scrubbing machines that use only water for floor cleaning	55%	48%	60%	76%	90%
Of those 235 facilities that utilized automatic scrubbing machines:					
Reduced or replaced other cleaning chemical use as a result of automatic scrubbing machines	83%	84%	85%	95%	89%
Utilized ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) technology for surface disinfection in any area of the organization	54%	48%	61%	76%	100%
Of those 233 facilities that utilized ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UGVI) technology for surface disinfection, these are the clinical areas where this technology was used:					
All patient rooms	44%	36%	48%	68%	80%
Isolation rooms	81%	76%	83%	89%	100%
OR	82%	82%	82%	84%	90%
Other	48%	52%	45%	79%	80%
Replaced any cleaning product types with a chemical-free method, such as ionized water or ozone	27%	20%	32%	64%	60%
Of those 115 facilities that utilized a chemical-free cleaning method, the following methods were indicated:					
Ionized water	80%	88%	73%	75%	67%
Ozone	19%	14%	24%	50%	33%
Other	23%	26%	23%	25%	17%

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	59%	52%	66%	100%	100%

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	74%	70%	77%	92%	100%
Of the 317 facilities that have eliminated the high-level disinfectant glutaraldehyde, these alternatives are used:					
OPA (ASP cidex OPA, metrex metricide OPA)	74%	72%	76%	78%	90%
Hydrogen peroxide	63%	59%	66%	65%	70%
Peracetic acid	34%	30%	39%	43%	60%
Other	13%	14%	13%	30%	40%
Eliminated the use of the sterilant ethylene oxide (EtO) on-site	75%	72%	77%	100%	100%
Of the 276 facilities that have eliminated the use of EtO, these alternatives are used:					
Steam sterilization	80%	78%	81%	80%	80%
Ozone plasma	7%	7%	6%	20%	0%
Low temperature hydrogen peroxide gas plasma	53%	49%	58%	60%	50%
Peracetic acid	29%	30%	29%	28%	50%
Other	7%	6%	8%	0%	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	62%	58%	65%	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	54%	51%	57%	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)	54%	52%	55%	88%	100%

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	47%	43%	52%	92%	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	85%	88%	82%	91%	90%
Eliminated both PVC and DEHP from at least two product lines	62%	58%	68%	92%	90%

DEHP/PVC REDUCTION FOR SPECIFIC PRODUCTS	COMPLETELY ELIMINATED IN CURRENT YEAR	COMPLETELY ELIMINATED IN PREVIOUS YEAR 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	19%	46%	6%	3%	26%
Enteral nutrition products	6%	37%	5%	3%	48%
Enteral tubes	2%	29%	11%	4%	54%
General urological	2%	12%	33%	5%	48%
Gloves	20%	35%	11%	4%	30%
Parenteral infusion devices and sets (includes IV tubing and bags)	3%	16%	21%	12%	48%
Respiratory therapy products	1%	7%	32%	7%	53%
Vascular catheters	2%	21%	16%	14%	46%
Other	3%	2%	6%	13%	75%

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	5	7
Median percent of DEHP and PVC-free completed product lines	38%	38%	38%	56%	88%

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	36%	32%	39%	77%	40%
Actively worked to achieve a PVC-free NICU	47%	41%	51%	85%	40%

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	58%	57%	61%	92%	90%
Asked GPO or suppliers for a product with a Greenhealth Approved seal in the previous year	27%	25%	29%	48%	70%

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 2023
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)	13%	56%	11%	20%
Built-in and modular casework	17%	25%	19%	39%
Cubicle/privacy curtains	20%	40%	15%	25%
Panels and partitions	29%	16%	18%	37%
Seating (chairs, stools, sofas, benches, recliners, loungers, etc.)	42%	8%	33%	17%
Storage units and shelving (cabinets, filing cabinets, dressers, drawers, bookshelves, built-in shelves, etc.)	34%	19%	21%	26%
Systems (multi-component furniture systems)	31%	16%	21%	31%
Wall coverings	29%	14%	8%	49%
Window coverings	31%	25%	6%	37%
Work surfaces (tables, desks, overbed tables, etc.)	32%	20%	27%	20%

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%	99%	88%	93%	87%
Total dollars spent on furnishings that avoid target chemicals of concern	$105,098,286	$21,762,478	$83,335,808	$22,866,241	$10,724,176

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	42%	43%	43%	76%	100%
Actively working to select and purchase healthier carpet in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Healthy Carpet Goal	35%	34%	37%	72%	100%
Installed new flooring in the past year	40%	33%	48%	76%	90%
Median green percent spend on flooring (flooring materials only) that meet Healthy Flooring criteria	100%	100%	97%	97%	99%
Median green percent spend on flooring (materials and installation costs) that meet Healthy Flooring criteria	100%	100%	100%	98%	96%
Total sum of dollars spent on flooring materials that meet Healthy Flooring criteria	$7,614,644	$1,865,391	$5,749,253	$4,190,465	$2,426,673
Total sum of dollars spent on flooring materials with installation costs that meet Healthy Flooring criteria (where materials could not be split out separately)	$5,607,502	$2,401,880	$3,205,622	$2,739,474	$2,486,078

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	30%	26%	35%	88%	80%
Of the 130 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%	88%
Conducted an inventory of mercury-containing products within the institution in last five years	51%	57%	46%	82%	100%
Of the 262 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)	62%	64%	63%	67%	100%
Established protocols and written procedures for safe handling of any mercury remaining onsite	66%	64%	72%	67%	100%
Included proper mercury disposal language in demolition contract templates	46%	39%	56%	67%	100%
Included mercury-free language in building and renovation contract templates	35%	35%	38%	67%	100%
Inventoried (and labeled where possible) all mercury devices/sources within the organization and have a plan in place to substitute non-mercury devices	53%	53%	57%	67%	100%
Replaced all clinical thermometers with mercury-free patient thermometers	74%	72%	79%	67%	100%
Eliminated the use of mercury-containing blood pressure devices (sphygmomanometers)	68%	67%	73%	67%	100%
Eliminated the use of mercury-containing clinical devices (e.g., bougies, miller-abbott tubes, cantor tubes, dilators)	66%	67%	70%	67%	100%
Specified and purchased, where possible, these laboratory items free of mercury:					
Thermometers	75%	77%	78%	67%	100%
Solutions	66%	68%	68%	67%	100%
Equipment	60%	57%	66%	67%	100%
Spoke with the lab manager to inventory mercury-containing laboratory chemicals	56%	60%	54%	33%	50%
Eliminated the use of B5 fixative in the laboratory	62%	63%	65%	67%	100%
Eliminated the use of Zenkers solution in the laboratory	58%	54%	64%	67%	100%
Identified other product substitutions in the lab that eliminate mercury	32%	28%	37%	33%	50%

FOUNDATIONS FOR SUCCESS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Established specific procurement goals around the following values:					
Local purchasing	68%	59%	76%	76%	100%
Environmentally sustainable purchasing	63%	54%	71%	80%	100%
Vendor diversity	55%	44%	64%	64%	100%
Valued workforce	36%	33%	40%	44%	60%
High animal welfare	33%	24%	44%	52%	90%
Community health and nutrition	45%	37%	54%	64%	80%
Supply chain data transparency	43%	36%	49%	72%	90%
Other	8%	11%	5%	0%	10%
Those who selected 'Other' responded with procurement goals focusing on sustainability, quality, and community support. Key initiatives include sourcing fresh, local produce and meats, reducing waste through reusable containers, and increasing diverse spending.					
Implemented comprehensive policy(ies) that prioritize values-based purchasing in its food service operations	49%	36%	64%	72%	100%
Of the 209 facilities who implemented policies that prioritize values-based purchasing					
Addressed vendor diversity in food purchasing policy(ies)	83%	79%	85%	100%	80%

MARKETING & EDUCATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Communicated values-based purchasing and other food efforts to patients, staff, and visitors via:					
Screens in the hospital	26%	19%	33%	52%	80%
Cafeteria signage	60%	51%	68%	76%	100%
On menus	45%	38%	50%	68%	60%
Social media	13%	10%	17%	48%	50%
Hospital website	29%	24%	35%	64%	70%
Hospital newsletter or publications	38%	32%	42%	76%	70%
Educational events	27%	19%	37%	64%	80%
We do not promote our work	11%	13%	9%	8%	0%
Other	16%	20%	12%	12%	20%

FOOD PURCHASING: ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Purchased sustainably grown and produced foods	76%	71%	82%	96%	100%
Of the 260 facilities providing data for sustainable food purchasing:					
Median percent spend on sustainable foods and beverages	9.8%	9.5%	10.2%	12.2%	13.8%
Total dollars spent on sustainable food and beverage purchasing	$75,827,093	$11,029,349	$64,610,410	$12,925,739	$10,926,194
Worked with vendors to increase the amount of environmentally sustainable seafood purchased	50%	41%	61%	76%	100%
Worked with vendors to eliminate purchases of wild-caught seafood listed as "Avoid" by Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch	35%	26%	46%	68%	90%

Note: Sustainable is defined as a product that has an allowed sustainability certification or label claim. For a list of verified third-party certifications and approved label claims in Practice Greenhealth's five key value categories, visit practicegreenhealth.org/topics/food/food-purchasing-criteria.

FOOD PURCHASING: LOCAL & COMMUNITY-BASED ECONOMIES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Purchased locally grown and produced food	75%	67%	83%	100%	100%
Of the 323 who purchased locally grown and produced food:					
Tracked local food purchases from diverse suppliers	59%	53%	61%	60%	60%
Tracked food purchases from suppliers who identify as people of color	44%	37%	47%	48%	50%
Purchased food directly from small and mid-sized farms and ranches	30%	29%	32%	56%	70%
Purchased food directly from farmer-owned businesses, cooperatives, or food hubs	23%	18%	27%	64%	70%
Purchased food that is hyper-local (food that is grown/raised or processed within 50 miles of the institution)	33%	29%	35%	60%	90%
Purchased food from a locally owned and operated distributor	71%	64%	76%	84%	100%
Purchased internationally grown products produced by small-scale farmers or farmer-owned cooperatives	20%	13%	25%	44%	50%
Purchased local foods that are in season	80%	71%	87%	88%	100%
Note: Local is defined as grown/raised and processed less than 250 miles from the facility, 500 miles for meat, poultry and seafood. For processed foods with multiple ingredients like breads, the product must have the majority of ingredients (> 50% by weight) produced within the accepted radius.					
Of the 216 facilities providing spend data for local food purchasing:					
Median percent spend on local food purchases	7%	7%	7%	11%	10%
Total dollars spent on local food purchasing	$62,266,749	$5,609,998	$56,459,361	$9,867,101	$7,848,386
Of the 92 facilities providing data for local food purchasing from diverse suppliers:					
Median percent spend on local food purchases from diverse suppliers	30.1%	20.7%	31.8%	39.4%	18.1%
Total dollars spent on local food and beverage purchasing from diverse suppliers	$6,027,635	$442,746	$5,584,889	$1,261,305	$891,160
Of the 102 facilities providing data for local food purchasing from suppliers who identify as people of color:					
Median percent spend on local food purchases from suppliers who identify as people of color	9.0%	10.7%	6.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Total dollars spent on local food and beverage purchasing from suppliers who identify as people of color	$3,016,779	$254,803	$2,761,976	$14,956	$103,384

FOOD PURCHASING: ANIMAL WELFARE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Purchased animal products that meet high animal welfare standards	51%	42%	61%	88%	100%
Of the 142 facilities providing spend ($) on high animal welfare products:					
Median percent spend on animal products that met high animal welfare standards out of total spend	3.2%	3.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.8%
Total spend on animal products that met high animal welfare standards	$15,234,288	$1,447,146	$13,787,142	$1,989,745	$5,069,496

FOOD PURCHASING: VALUED WORKFORCE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Purchased food that is fair and supports a valued workforce	31%	21%	40%	60%	90%

FOOD PURCHASING: COMMUNITY HEALTH & NUTRITION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Purchased animal products produced without the use of antibiotics for disease prevention or other routine purposes	60%	51%	68%	96%	100%
Of the 175 facilities providing animal products without antibiotics spends:					
Median percent spend on animal products without antibiotics out of total spend	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%	6.7%	11.4%
Total spend on animal products without antibiotics	$23,830,442	$3,854,355	$21,466,383	$6,164,101	$8,042,072

PLANT-FORWARD FUTURE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Working to reduce the amount of animal products purchased, in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Plant-Forward Goal	72%	64%	80%	96%	100%
Of the 309 facilities who worked to reduce the amount of animal products purchased, the following strategies were implemented:					
Decreased portion size	43%	42%	46%	71%	70%
Meat-free day(s)	62%	63%	60%	58%	40%
Substitute with seafood	56%	53%	60%	83%	90%
Substitute with whole plant-based proteins (beans, nuts, seeds, soy, etc.)	68%	60%	73%	88%	100%
Meat blending strategies	31%	31%	32%	63%	50%
Station layout to highlight salad bar or plant-based options	72%	68%	75%	88%	90%
Increased offering of plant-based and plant-forward dishes	90%	87%	92%	96%	100%
A la carte menu	58%	58%	61%	75%	100%
Other	21%	27%	17%	38%	40%
Committed to the World Resource Institute (WRI) Coolfood pledge to reduce GHG emissions from food production	34%	27%	38%	50%	90%

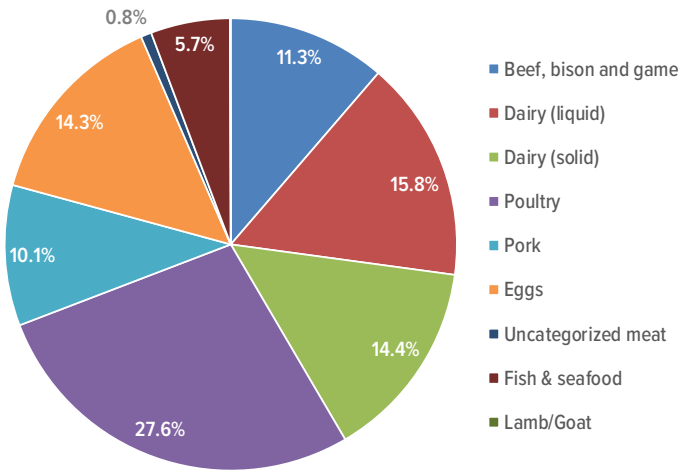
NORMALIZED ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND CO2E	10TH PERCENTILE	MEDIAN	90TH PERCENTILE	% REPORTING
Pounds CO2e from animal products per food budget dollar (for those submitting data for all three areas: catering, cafeteria, and patient food)	14	5.2	3	71%
Pounds CO2e from meat per food budget dollar (for those submitting data for all three areas: catering, cafeteria, and patient food)	6.2	3.8	2.3	69%
Pounds meat per food budget dollar (for those submitting meat by category for all three areas: catering, cafeteria, and patient food)	0.077	0.049	0.032	69%

NORMALIZED EMISSIONS REDUCTION FROM BASELINE BY ANIMAL PRODUCT CATEGORY	COUNT OF FACILITIES REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS PER TOTAL SPEND FROM BASELINE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Understanding the environmental impact of food procurement requires nuanced analysis beyond simple emissions totals. This table presents a critical metric of carbon efficiency in hospital food services, normalizing greenhouse gas emissions by total spend to reveal meaningful insights into sustainability efforts. By breaking down animal product categories and highlighting median changes across facility types, the data demonstrates that many hospitals are making strategic progress in reducing their carbon footprint per dollar spent, even as overall food service operations may be expanding.						
Beef, bison & game meat (elk, venison, etc.)	101	25%	25%	23%	30%	38%
Poultry (chicken & turkey)	79	22%	28%	22%	23%	21%
Pork	87	29%	29%	27%	18%	22%
Uncategorized meat	15	92%	100%	45%	96%	100%
All meat	94	24%	22%	20%	26%	35%
Total fish & seafood	26	17%	26%	17%	9%	18%
Total dairy (liquid) - milk, yogurt, cream	19	17%	12%	17%	27%	33%
Total dairy (solid) - cheese, butter, ice cream	26	16%	16%	16%	22%	22%
Eggs	23	17%	12%	17%	18%	9%

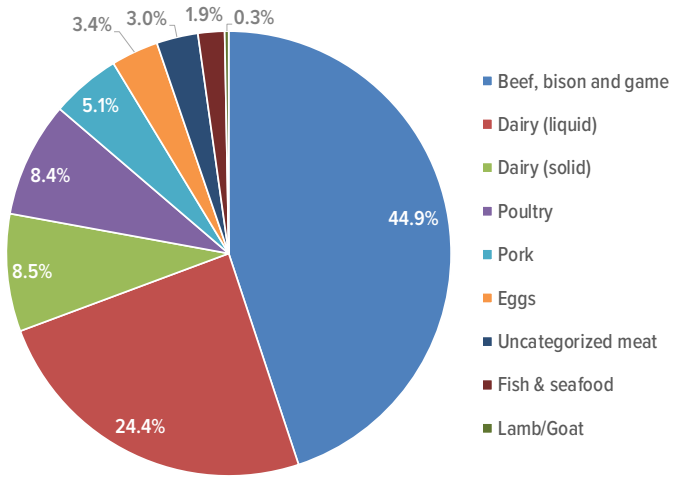
ANIMAL PRODUCTS LBS AND MTCO2E BREAKDOWN	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Of the 110 facilities reporting animal product data for all categories listed below:					
Median percentage of MTCO2e out of total MTCO2e from animal products, by the following animal product categories					
Beef, bison and game meat (elk, venison, etc.)	49.3%	46.7%	49.7%	45.4%	44.8%
Poultry (chicken and turkey)	7.7%	6.6%	9.7%	10.8%	9.8%
Lamb/goat	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Pork	5.8%	6.4%	5.6%	5.9%	6.7%
Uncategorized meat	7.2%	8.3%	6.6%	4.2%	1.5%
Fish & seafood	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	2.1%	2.0%
Dairy (liquid) - milk, yogurt, cream	11.0%	13.3%	10.4%	11.0%	10.4%
Dairy (solid) - cheese, butter, ice cream	9.0%	9.7%	8.8%	10.9%	12.8%
Eggs	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%	4.5%	2.6%

	TOTAL AGGREGATE LBS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	TOTAL AGGREGATE MTCO2E	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
For the 252 facilities who provided data for current year animal product purchases listed below:				
Beef, bison and game	6,645,368	11.3%	711,483	44.9%
Dairy (liquid)	9,301,357	15.8%	386,857	24.4%
Dairy (solid)	8,458,127	14.4%	135,311	8.5%
Poultry	16,225,515	27.6%	132,916	8.4%
Pork	5,904,588	10.1%	80,182	5.1%
Eggs	8,384,513	14.3%	54,474	3.4%
Uncategorized meat	446,321	0.8%	47,785	3.0%
Fish & seafood	3,329,809	5.7%	30,549	1.9%
Lamb/goat	34,037	0.1%	4,620	0.3%

Total aggregate lbs. from animal products



Total aggregate MTCO2e from animal products



WATER FOOTPRINT PER ANIMAL PRODUCT

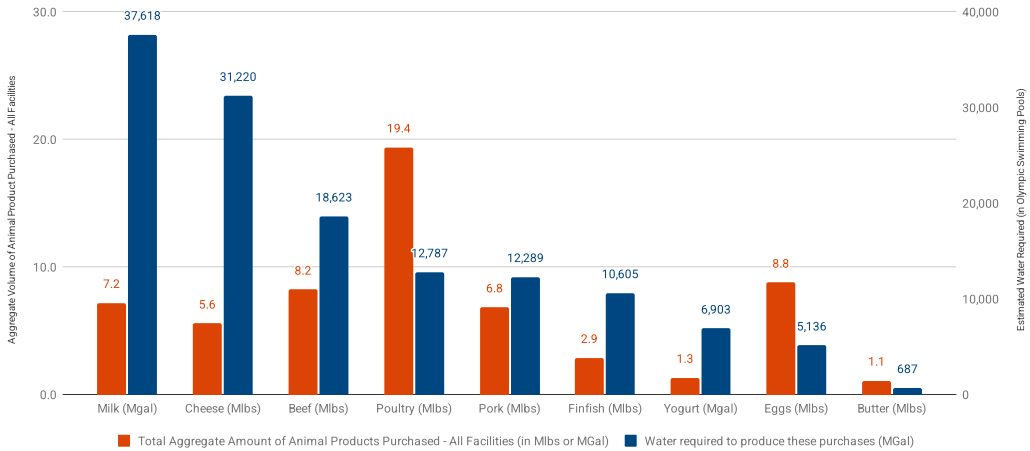
A water footprint measures the amount of water used to produce each of the animal products we purchase. The data is presented both as median values per facility and grand totals across all reporting facilities. For each animal product category, the volume purchased (in pounds for meat and some dairy products, and gallons for milk and yogurt),and the associated water footprint is provided. Water usage is also shown in Olympic-sized swimming pools (2.5 million gallons each).

Note: Water footprint calculations are based on conversion factors from the Anchors In Action Framework for water used to produce each pound of animal product. Actual impacts may vary based on specific production methods and regional factors.

		MEDIAN			AGGREGATE TOTAL		
Animal product category	**Count of facilities providing purchase data**	**Median annual amount of animal product purchased per facility**	**Water required to produce these purchases (MGal)**	**Water required to produce these purchases (swimming pools)**	**Total aggregate amount of animal products purchased - all facilities**	**Water required to produce these purchases (MGal)**	**Water required to produce these purchases (swimming pools)**
Milk	270	5,664 gals	29.7	11.9	7.2 Mgal	37,618	15,047
Cheese	275	9,932 lbs	55.7	22.3	5.6 Mlbs	31,220	12,488
Beef, bison & game meat (elk, venison, etc.)	328	14,138 lbs	32.0	12.8	8.2 Mlbs	18,623	7,449
Poultry (chicken & turkey)	327	31,693 lbs	20.9	8.4	19.4 Mlbs	12,787	5,115
Pork	325	11, 678 lbs	21.0	8.4	6.8 Mlbs	12,289	4,915
Finfish	274	4,093 lbs	15.1	6.0	2.9 Mlbs	10,605	4,242
Yogurt	256	1,661 gals	8.7	3.5	1.3 Mgal	6,903	2,761
Eggs	270	19,761 lbs	11.6	4.6	8.8 Mlbs	5,136	2,055
Butter	264	1,752 lbs	1.1	0.4	1.1 Mlbs	687	275

Note: Animal product categories are sorted by their land use requirements per pound, from most land-intensive to least land-intensive.

Water consumption comparison: Aggregate animal product purchases and water required (gallons)



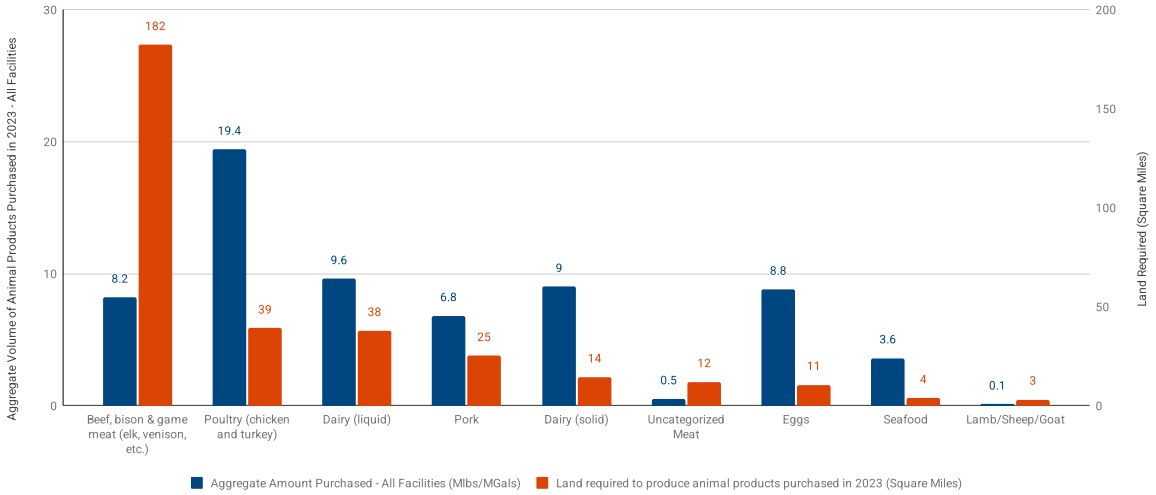
LAND USE BY ANIMAL PRODUCT

Achieving a sustainable food future will require avoiding further expansion of agricultural land, including cropland and pastureland. This will allow for the future reforestation of land. The table below estimates the required food-related land use in hectares and square miles, based on food purchase data.

Land use conversion calculations are from the World Resource Institute (WRI) Coolfood Pledge. For more information, the complete calculator and technical notes can be found here.

		MEDIAN			AGGREGATE TOTAL		
Animal product category	**Count of facilities providing purchase data**	**Amount Purchased**	**Land required to produce these animal products (hectares)**	**Land required to produce these animal products (square miles)**	**Aggregate amount purchased - all facilities (in MLbs/MGals)**	**Land required to produce these animal products (hectares)**	**Land required to produce these animal products (Square miles)**
Beef	328	14,138 lbs	81.1	0.31	8.2 Mlbs	47,201	182
Poultry	327	31,693 lbs	16.6	0.06	19.4 Mlbs	10,115	39
Dairy (liquid)	276	9,838 gals	10.8	0.04	9.6 Mgals	9,807	38
Pork	325	11,678 lbs	11.1	0.04	6.8 Mlbs	6,524	25
Dairy (solid)	275	17,576 lbs	7.0	0.03	9 Mlbs	3,729	14
Uncategorized meat	162	1,948 lbs	11.2	0.04	0.5 Mlbs	3,104	12
Eggs	270	19,761 lbs	6.1	0.02	8.8 Mlbs	2,724	11
Seafood	276	5,099 lbs	1.4	0.01	3.6 Mlbs	989	4
Lamb/sheep/goats	115	96 lbs	0.6	0.002	0.1 Mlbs	813	3

Aggregate volume of animal products purchased in 2023 vs. estimated required land



FOOD WASTE SOLUTIONS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
More than one-third of food produced in the United States is never eaten, and yet 10.2 percent of U.S. households were food insecure at some time during 2021. When sent to the landfill, food waste decomposes and generates methane, a greenhouse gas more potent than carbon dioxide.					
Working to reduce food loss and waste through activities such as source reduction, donation, and food recycling	77%	68%	86%	100%	100%
Performed a food waste audit	42%	38%	47%	76%	100%
Offered a room service model for patient meals	52%	52%	53%	76%	90%
Note: Room service models have been shown to dramatically reduce food waste in health care.					
Strategies employed to reduce food waste:					
Source reduction	82%	83%	79%	96%	100%
Food donation	34%	24%	43%	48%	90%
Animal feed	8%	7%	9%	8%	20%
Anaerobic digestion	4%	1%	4%	20%	20%
Industrial uses (including cooking oil recycling)	33%	22%	39%	52%	60%
Composting	36%	24%	46%	44%	70%
Other	33%	37%	31%	20%	0%
Note: Those who selected "other" have implemented a variety of strategies to reduce food waste, including using historical data for more accurate forecasting, menu engineering, and repurposing leftovers for future meals. Additional efforts involve tracking and adjusting production based on consumption data, utilizing food waste tracking tools like Waste Not 2.0, and incorporating waste reduction into daily operations, such as creatively using expired or leftover ingredients.					

GOAL SETTING FOR FOOD WASTE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	FOOD CIRCLE
Minimized food waste and loss through a plan or strategy	74%	66%	83%	96%	100%
Had a food waste policy	36%	29%	45%	76%	60%
Offered a room service model for patient meals	52%	52%	53%	76%	90%
Note: Room service models have been shown to dramatically reduce food waste in health care.					

NOURISHING COMMUNITIES

Hospitals across the country are working to help patients, employees and the community have greater access to healthier foods. They are also considering how food and nutrition play a role in diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease and have been found to influence health care costs, utilization, and health outcomes. Healthy food access initiatives and food as medicine interventions present an opportunity to stimulate cross-departmental work - while creating a positive impact not only within the community but also within staff and leadership and can be instrumental in building healthy and resilient food systems.

Invested resources in healthy food access through:					
Financial investments	29%	25%	35%	48%	60%
Grants	10%	5%	15%	36%	50%
Staff time	45%	41%	50%	92%	90%
In-kind support	24%	17%	32%	68%	60%
Increasing access to healthy food for low-income and historically marginalized communities	41%	35%	48%	60%	70%
Other	24%	24%	24%	32%	60%

Those who selected 'Other' responded investments in healthy food access through partnerships with food banks and community organizations, funding for food programs and pantries, on-site food pantries, and initiatives like farmers markets, community gardening, and produce prescription programs. Facilities promoted healthy, culturally appropriate eating through affordable meals, nutrition education, and programs like teaching kitchens and wellness classes. These efforts address food insecurity as a health issue and improve access to fresh, plant-based, and locally sourced foods for patients, staff, and underserved populations.

Worked to understand its community's health needs through:					
Conduct patient food insecurity and/or health screenings	52%	45%	62%	84%	100%
Assess staff for food insecurity	21%	17%	27%	52%	30%
Have a protocol for referring food insecure individuals to community-based resources	46%	41%	53%	92%	80%
Conduct community-health needs assessments (CHNAs)	41%	32%	51%	84%	100%
Other	13%	11%	15%	32%	40%

Those who selected 'Other' highlighted health care facilities' efforts to address community health needs through initiatives targeting food insecurity, promoting healthy eating, and fostering active living. Common themes include partnerships with local organizations to provide resources like food pantries, teaching kitchens, and mobile farmers' markets; integrating community health screening tools, such as Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) questionnaires, into patient care; and supporting equity-focused programs addressing racial and socioeconomic disparities. Many facilities also prioritize collaboration with nonprofits and grassroots organizations to align with broader health improvement and diversity, equity, and inclusion goals.

Increased healthy food access for patients and staff through:					
Support onsite hospital farm and/or food-producing garden	13%	12%	15%	40%	40%
Support off-site community garden or farm	9%	6%	12%	32%	40%
Healthy meals are available to food service workers with adequate time to eat during their meal times	59%	53%	65%	76%	90%
Offer healthy meal incentives	19%	11%	25%	52%	50%
Accept SNAP or other incentive redemption options at on site farmers markets and stands	7%	3%	11%	4%	10%
Share healthy food access resources and events widely	35%	26%	45%	72%	90%
Offer community health and nutrition education programming	44%	44%	46%	68%	90%

NOURISHING COMMUNITIES					
Other	15%	11%	19%	28%	30%

Common themes among those who responded 'Other' include efforts to address food insecurity through on-site food pantries, food prescription programs, and community partnerships such as CSAs (Community Supported Agriculture) and farmers' markets. Many facilities also emphasize nutrition education and healthy eating initiatives, including cooking demos, lunch-and-learn sessions, and healthy menu options in cafeterias and vending machines. Additionally, some responses highlight innovative programs like digital nutrition resources, plant-based promotions, and broader community outreach through health fairs, school challenges, and targeted interventions for specific populations.

Participated in the following 'Food as Medicine' activities:					
Offer fruit & vegetable prescription program	17%	13%	22%	68%	50%
Provide grant support for fruit and vegetable incentive programs	9%	7%	11%	44%	60%
Offer medically tailored meal programs	27%	20%	35%	72%	50%
Offer medically tailored grocery programs	9%	8%	11%	20%	20%
Support policy/advocacy efforts to make healthy food a covered benefit for Medicare/Medicaid patients	27%	25%	30%	44%	20%
Other	13%	9%	16%	40%	30%

Common themes in the 'Other' responses include efforts to address food insecurity, provide education on healthy eating, and promote access to nutritious food. Many organizations fund or partner with local initiatives to offer resources like meal programs, cooking classes, and gardening activities, while also integrating nutrition education into patient care, including medically tailored meal services and wellness programs. Additionally, several entities focus on community-based efforts to reduce food deserts and provide culturally relevant food choices, often incorporating "Food as Medicine" principles to improve health outcomes.

SUSTAINABILITY CHAMPION IN THE OR	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Has a sustainability champion in the OR	56%	50%	61%	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	51%	47%	56%	88%	90%
Segregated non-infectious solid waste from the regulated medical waste stream during the procedure	56%	51%	61%	76%	60%
Segregated non-infectious solid waste from the regulated medical waste stream after the procedure	50%	48%	53%	84%	80%
Recycled clinical/medical plastics in the OR	37%	37%	38%	76%	100%

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)	67%	67%	67%	92%	90%
Of the 288 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%	100%	100%

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)	9,212.8	20.4	1.7	170.6	7.8
Avoided waste disposal fees from disposable canisters	$4,158,781	$22,185	$1,175	$68,177	$3,261
Avoided purchase cost of disposable canisters	$2,876,576	$26,959	$2,590	$47,157	$2,780
Avoided purchase cost of chemical solidifiers (if applicable)	$2,562,335	$26,141	$2,101	$65,701	$2,836
Total cost savings from fluid management system	$10,226,308	$54,248	$4,173	$148,207	$7,587

CLINICAL PLASTICS RECYCLING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Recycled clinical/medical plastics in the OR	37%	37%	38%	76%	100%
Of the 157 facilities that recycled clinical plastics in the OR:					
Tracked the weight of clinical/medical plastics recycled in the OR	15%	10%	20%	47%	60%
Of the facilities that recycled clinical plastics in the OR, the following types of plastics are recycled:					
Irrigation bottles (Sterile saline and water bottles)	82%	83%	81%	100%	100%
Basins, pitchers, bowls and medicine cups	57%	62%	53%	95%	90%
Blue wrap	49%	38%	59%	63%	80%
Rigid inserts	49%	53%	46%	63%	90%
Trays	49%	49%	49%	79%	60%
Skin prep solution bottles	44%	47%	41%	89%	100%
Overwraps	38%	40%	35%	37%	50%
Blister packs/shrink wrap	31%	33%	28%	11%	30%
Peel pouches	28%	26%	30%	26%	40%
Urinals/bedpans	25%	33%	18%	53%	60%
IV bags, tubing and outer plastic wrap	21%	27%	15%	11%	10%
Light handle covers	21%	15%	27%	37%	30%
Disposable clean suction canisters	20%	26%	15%	21%	30%
Medication vials and caps	18%	21%	16%	21%	20%
Syringe casings	13%	12%	15%	37%	60%
Tyvek	12%	6%	18%	5%	20%
Corrugated respiratory tubing	3%	4%	3%	5%	10%
Respiratory face masks	3%	4%	3%	16%	10%
Oxygen tubing	3%	4%	1%	0%	0%
Perfusion tubing	2%	3%	1%	0%	0%
Other	21%	19%	23%	53%	70%

MEDICAL DEVICE REPROCESSING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Implemented a medical device reprocessing program with an FDA-approved third party reprocessor	79%	72%	87%	80%	70%

MEDICAL DEVICE REPROCESSING AGGREGATE DATA	TOTAL
Total weight of devices collected (lbs.)	2,013,628
Total weight of devices collected (tons)	1007
Total avoided waste disposal costs	$930,094
Total dollars spent on purchase of reprocessed devices	$67,571,262
Total dollars saved annually through medical device reprocessing purchasing program	$65,720,665
Total dollars saved through SUD reprocessing including both avoided waste disposal costs and reduced purchasing cost	$66,650,759

MEDICAL DEVICE REPROCESSING MEDIANS	ALL
Pounds of reprocessed devices collected per OR procedure (lbs.)	0.3
Pounds of reprocessed devices collected per OR (lbs.)	225.0

ANNUAL COST-SAVINGS FROM MEDICAL DEVICE REPROCESSING	PER FACILITY	PER OR
Median cost-savings from medical device reprocessing program	$88,359	$6,147
Median cost-savings from avoided waste disposal costs from devices collected for reprocessing	$1,472	$98
Median cost-savings on reprocessed devices from both purchasing reprocessed devices and avoided waste disposal	$82,793	$5,722

REPROCESSED DEVICES: RATE OF COLLECTING AND PURCHASING	COLLECT ONLY	PURCHASE ONLY	COLLECT AND PURCHASE
Of the 339 facilities that have implemented a medical device reprocessing program with an FDA-approved third party reprocessor, this percentage are collecting and/or purchasing these devices:			
Pneumatic tourniquet cuffs	16%	0%	61%
EP catheters	9%	5%	57%
EP diagnostic catheters	8%	5%	55%
Ligasure sealers/dividers	29%	1%	51%
DVT sleeves/Sequential compression	26%	5%	51%
EP cables	10%	1%	46%
Lateral transfer device (Hovermatt)	17%	1%	40%
Pulse oximetry probes and sensors	32%	1%	38%
ICE catheter	5%	0%	37%
Ultrasonic scalpels	37%	1%	35%
Ultrasound catheters	10%	1%	31%
Trocars	40%	1%	28%
EKG cables and lead wires	16%	5%	25%
ECG leads and cables	21%	1%	23%
Arthroscopic wands and shavers	45%	1%	22%
Laparoscopic dissectors	24%	0%	20%
Laparoscopic graspers	26%	0%	19%
Laparoscopic needle drivers/suture passers	31%	1%	18%
Laparoscopic scissors/scissor tips	26%	0%	17%
Catheter introducer sheaths	21%	1%	16%
Fall alarms	18%	1%	14%
Bits/burs/blades	37%	1%	13%
External fixation devices	23%	0%	10%
Multiclip appliers	13%	1%	5%
Reamers	12%	0%	4%
Cold biopsy forceps	8%	0%	2%
Hot biopsy forceps	14%	1%	2%
Chisels	6%	0%	1%

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)	7	6	7	7	6
Median number of types of devices purchased only (out of 28 types)	1	2	1	1	2
Median number of types of devices collected and purchased (out of 28 types)	7	5	9	8	7

Note: This table calculates the median number of devices purchased and/or collected at each facility out of facilities who are collecting/purchasing at least 1 type of reprocessed device.

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	80%	73%	87%	96%	100%
Had a process in place to regularly compare, review and update surgeon preference cards for the same type of procedure	77%	71%	82%	96%	100%
Of the 343 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	$25,075	$1,590
Median avoided waste disposal costs	$546	$64
Total aggregate annual cost-savings from OR kit reformulation (for 40 facilities providing data)	$2,986,118	

REUSABLE ITEMS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Purchased and used reusable surgical items where environmentally and clinically preferable	78%	75%	82%	100%	100%
Of the 334 facilities that use reusable surgical items, the following items are indicated as being used more that 75% of the time:					
Patient linens (gowns, sheets, bath blankets, pillow cases)	74%	76%	71%	100%	100%
Patient positioning devices	66%	70%	65%	88%	90%
Surgical attire (including scrubs, jackets, hats/caps, shoes)	59%	66%	53%	68%	80%
Patient transfer devices	53%	53%	52%	84%	90%
Safety belts	48%	49%	48%	72%	70%
EKG/ECG leads and cables	41%	46%	35%	56%	50%
Pulse oximetry sensors	40%	38%	40%	60%	70%
Cubicle curtains	38%	39%	38%	64%	70%
Blood pressure cuffs	32%	28%	34%	64%	50%
Laryngoscope blades/handles	31%	30%	33%	52%	60%
Isolation gowns	28%	27%	30%	40%	30%
Corner protectors	25%	25%	24%	40%	50%
Pneumatic compression tourniquets	25%	20%	29%	24%	20%
Surgical towels	25%	25%	25%	52%	70%
Surgical basins, pitchers and medicine cups	25%	27%	23%	52%	60%
Velcro straps	25%	23%	27%	56%	60%
Light handles	22%	23%	19%	28%	40%
Patient warming devices	22%	19%	25%	48%	70%
Grounding pads	19%	16%	22%	24%	20%
Surgical gowns	18%	16%	20%	44%	70%
Cautery handles and cords	17%	18%	13%	32%	30%
Trocars	17%	13%	19%	28%	30%
Suction canisters	9%	8%	9%	8%	10%
Surgical drapes	8%	6%	11%	28%	30%
Laryngeal Mask Airways (LMA)	8%	8%	8%	20%	0%

REUSABLE ITEMS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Back table covers	7%	6%	8%	16%	20%
Mayo stand covers	5%	4%	6%	16%	20%
Surgical staplers	5%	4%	6%	8%	20%
Anesthesia circuits	4%	2%	5%	12%	10%
Patient belonging bags	4%	2%	6%	8%	20%
Sterilization wrap	3%	3%	4%	12%	20%
Visitor jump suits	3%	4%	3%	0%	0%
Endotracheal Tubes (ETT)	2%	3%	1%	8%	10%
Other	8%	4%	12%	28%	60%

Note: Those who responded with "Other" mentioned a variety of reusable devices used in the OR, including endoscopes, surgical instruments, sterilization containers, power tools, linens, and various anesthesia and surgical items. They also highlighted efforts to replace disposable materials with reusable alternatives, such as bone foam padding, linen bags, and plastic clips.

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
Annual tons of reusable linens	17,578	31	0.0057
Annual cost savings from reusable linens	$1,665,895	$46,105	$3,825.50

RIGID STERILIZATION CONTAINERS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Utilized reusable sterilization containers for surgical instrumentation and reduction of disposable sterile wrap	81%	75%	87%	100%	100%
Of the facilities using reusable rigid sterilization containers who provided data:					
Median percent of kits utilizing reusable sterilization containers	64%	60%	69%	61%	69%
Median lbs avoided waste disposal from using rigid sterilization containers per OR procedure	0.9 lbs	1 lbs	0.6 lbs	0.7 lbs	1 lbs

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	$21,592	$8,251	$51,834	$38,303	$23,594
Median spent on blue wrap per OR	$1,801	$1,382	$2,100	$1,823	$1,721
Median spent on blue wrap per OR procedure	$2.90	$2.80	$3.00	$3.70	$3.10
Percent of facilities that decreased total blue wrap spend per OR procedure	52%	51%	52%	35%	63%
Of those 47 facilities that decreased total blue wrap spend per OR procedure, this is the median decrease	11%	12%	10%	7%	17%
Percent of facilities that increased total blue wrap spend per OR procedure	48%	49%	48%	65%	38%
Of those 44 facilities that increased total blue wrap spend per OR procedure, this is the median increase	14%	19%	14%	25%	35%

	MEDIAN PER FACILITY	MEDIAN PER OR	MEDIAN PER OR PROCEDURE
Median cost-savings for avoided disposable blue wrap purchase	$17,072	$1,739	$3.20
Median cost-savings for avoided waste disposal fees	$1,169	$93	$0.10
Median cost-savings from rigid sterilization containers	$15,426	$1,739	$2.90

	SUM OF ALL FACILITIES
Aggregate cost-savings from rigid sterilization containers (sum for 26 facilities reporting savings)	$1,086,726

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	36%	31%	42%	68%	70%
Of the 153 facilities that utilized HVAC setback, these mechanisms were used:					
Building automation system	80%	82%	80%	100%	100%
Occupancy sensors	56%	54%	57%	82%	71%
Scheduling system	36%	31%	40%	65%	71%
Mushroom button	10%	8%	13%	24%	14%
Other	7%	5%	8%	12%	29%
Utilized LED surgical lighting	79%	72%	86%	100%	100%
Set back or turned down ambient lighting to reduce energy consumption when the OR is unoccupied and not in use	72%	71%	75%	96%	100%
Of the 309 facilities setting back ambient lighting:					
Staff behavior	84%	85%	83%	96%	100%
Occupancy sensors	49%	53%	45%	63%	80%
Scheduling system	16%	15%	17%	25%	30%
Building automation system	20%	14%	25%	38%	40%
Other	5%	7%	4%	4%	10%

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)	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%
Percentage of all ORs in the dataset that use HVAC setback	29%	25%	30%	67%	78%
Median rate of air exchanges per hour (ACH) during normal hours/when the OR is occupied	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.5	20.0
Median rate of air exchanges per hour (ACH) during unoccupied/setback mode	10.0	11.5	10.0	9.5	10.0
Median percent reduction in air exchange rate (occupied to unoccupied)	52%	50%	52%	55%	50%
Median percent of ORs with LED surgical lighting (for those facilities that utilize LED surgical lighting)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of all ORs in the dataset that utilize LED surgical lighting	65%	57%	67%	88%	95%

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	$25,291
Median energy cost-savings from HVAC setback per OR	$887
Median energy cost-savings from LED surgical lighting per facility	$5,166
Median energy cost-savings from LED surgical lighting per OR	$250
Aggregate cost-savings for energy reduction in OR (HVAC+LED) (for all facilities reporting cost-savings)	$936,786

ANNUAL ENERGY SAVINGS FOR ENERGY REDUCTION IN OR	ALL
Median energy savings in kWh from HVAC setback per facility	148,980
Median energy savings in kWh from HVAC setback per OR	5,108
Median energy savings in kWh from LED surgical lighting per facility	46,965
Median energy savings in kWh from LED surgical lighting per OR	1,765

CHEMICALS OF CONCERN	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GOR CIRCLE
Implemented a surgical smoke evacuation system	59%	54%	65%	84%	90%
Implemented strategies to reduce exposure to chemicals of concern in the OR	47%	43%	50%	92%	90%

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	75%	70%	79%	100%	90%
Of the 321 facilities that utilize pre-filled syringes, the following types are purchased:					
Atropine	64%	68%	61%	60%	56%
Calcium chloride	61%	64%	58%	56%	56%
Ephedrine	60%	60%	58%	76%	67%
Epinephrine	67%	68%	66%	76%	56%
Ketamine	59%	58%	58%	56%	56%
Lidocaine	65%	64%	66%	72%	78%
Phenylephrine	71%	62%	78%	84%	78%
Succinylcholine	59%	52%	65%	72%	56%
Propofol	14%	11%	17%	32%	33%
Other	56%	57%	55%	60%	78%
Purchased the smallest pharmaceutical vials possible to minimize pharmaceutical wastage	75%	75%	76%	92%	100%

Note: Those who responded "Other" mentioned the following: various pre-filled syringes used in their facilities, including normal saline, lidocaine, rocuronium, neostigmine, labetalol, cefazolin, epinephrine, hydromorphone, fentanyl, sodium bicarbonate, and dextrose, as well as more specialized medications like dexmedetomidine, methohexital, and chemotherapy agents. Additionally, some facilities use pre-filled syringes for emergency medications, including those for crash carts and high-acuity areas, while also noting practices like minimizing waste through syringe recycling or purchasing syringes with smaller volumes

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%	59%	71%	92%	90%
Removed desflurane from its formulary/general use	52%	47%	58%	72%	70%
Of the 170 facilities that did not remove desflurane from the formulary:					
Removed desflurane vaporizers from the operating room to minimize use	27%	21%	35%	29%	67%

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	% OF APPLICANTS REPORTING ANY USE OF THIS ANESTHETIC GAS IN CURRENT YEAR
Of the 272 facilties who reported all anesthetics for the current year:					
Volume of inhaled anesthetic agents purchased (of those who reported usage of anesthetic purchased in the current year):					
Sevoflurane (mL)	68,567,900	20.16	22.75	11.32	100%
Isoflurane (mL)	5,749,718	0.98	1.44	0.70	48%
Desflurane (mL)	3,037,446	1.71	2.27	1.06	49%
Nitrous oxide (pounds)	647,426	0.15	0.17	0.09	90%

TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS FROM INHALED ANESTHETICS IN METRIC TONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENT	AGGREGATE SUM ALL FACILITIES (MTCO2E)	MEDIAN PER OR PROCEDURE (KGCO2E)	MEDIAN PER GENERAL ANESTHESIA CASE (KGCO2E)	MEDIAN PER GENERAL ANESTHESIA HOUR (KGCO2E)
GHG emissions from sevoflurane	15,079	4.42	4.99	2.48
GHG emissions from isoflurane	4,696	0.79	1.16	0.56
GHG emissions from desflurane	11,525	6.49	8.62	4.01
GHG emissions from nitrous oxide	80,173	18.80	21.15	11.55
Total GHG emissions from all inhaled anesthetics	137,977	27.05	31.50	17.64

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS FROM INHALED ANESTHETICS	ALL
Of the 119 facilities that had a reduction from previous year, the median reduction was:	
Median % reduction (in MTCO2e) from previous year	25%
Of the 123 facilities that had a reduction from baseline year, the median reduction was:	
Median % reduction (in MTCO2e) from baseline year	44%

NORMALIZED REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM INHALED ANESTHETICS FROM BASELINE	MTCO2E EMISSIONS
Of the 162 facilities that tracked volume of anesthetics in both baseline and current year, 123 reduced emissions. For the 76% (123) that reduced emissions per case from anesthetics:	
Count in this category	123
Median % reduction in emissions per anesthesia case	43.8%
Median kgCO2e emissions reduced per anesthesia case	34
Median MTCO2e emissions reduced per facility	225
Sum MTCO2e emissions reduced for those facilities tracking spend	75,059

Note: All reductions above are current year vs. baseline year. Emissions reduced was determined by calculating the difference in emissions per case current year vs. baseline year for each facility.

REDUCED SPEND FROM INHALED ANESTHETICS FROM BASELINE	DOLLARS SPENT	MTCO2E EMISSIONS
Of the 88 facilities that tracked cost and volume of anesthetics in both baseline and current year, 70 reduced GHG emissions. For the 70 facilities that reduced GHG emissions per case from anesthetics:		
Count in this category	75	70
Median % reduction per anesthesia case	41%	55%
Median cost savings and kgCO2e avoided per anesthesia case	$4.69	33.1
Median $ savings and MTCO2 reduction from anesthetics per facility	$33,105	192
Total aggregate cost savings and MTCO2 reduction for all facilities tracking spend	$9,122,839	36,541

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 money saved that is not accounted for here.

MEDIAN COST-SAVINGS FOR KEY GREENING THE OR PROGRAMS	PER OR	PER FACILITY	FACILITIES REPORTING
Collection and purchase of reprocessed medical devices (SUDs)	$5,722	$82,793	230
Reusable canister fluid management systems	$4,173	$54,248	69
Reduced anesthetic usage from baseline	$2,431	$28,990	153
OR kit reformulation	$1,683	$35,998	40
Reusable sterilization containers	$1,739	$15,426	26
HVAC setback	$887	$25,291	9
Reusable linens	$3,826	$46,105	12
LED surgical lighting	$250	$5,166	7
Median sum of all greening the OR cost-savings programs	$8,334	$100,629	251

AGGREGATE ANNUAL COST-SAVINGS FROM GREENING THE OR INITIATIVES (FOR ALL FACILITIES REPORTING COST-SAVINGS)	TOTAL	COUNT REPORTING
Collection and purchase of reprocessed medical devices (SUDs)	$66,650,759	230
Reduced anesthetic usage from baseline	$12,497,525	153
Reusable canister fluid management systems	$10,226,308	69
OR kit reformulation	$2,986,118	40
Reusable sterilization containers	$1,086,726	26
HVAC setback	$898,406	9
Reusable linens	$1,665,895	12
LED surgical lighting	$38,380	7
All greening the OR cost-savings programs	$96,050,118	251

LEADERSHIP AND INFRASTRUCTURE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Engaged with supply chain leadership on sustainable procurement activities in the past year	73%	69%	81%	100%	100%
Of the 315 facilities that engaged supply chain leadership at these levels:					
Health system-level	90%	91%	88%	84%	90%
Facility-level	79%	82%	76%	96%	90%
Group purchasing organization (GPO)	81%	82%	80%	96%	100%
The facility assessed its organizational progress in meeting the ten best practice program elements in the Sustainable Procurement in Health Care Guide	38%	37%	40%	84%	100%
The facility made the evaluation of purchases based on environmental criteria a responsibility or deliverable within an existing job role	54%	54%	56%	92%	100%
The facility set sustainable procurement goals in the past year	52%	50%	56%	96%	100%
The facility has a sustainable procurement policy that is considered when making purchasing decisions	65%	65%	65%	96%	100%
There is a sustainability champion represented on contracts/procurement/value analysis review teams	66%	62%	73%	80%	100%

SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT GOAL PROGRESS	GOAL STATUS
Set sustainable procurement goals	52%
Of the 209 facilities that reported the number and status of sustainable procurement goals:	
Reported only one goal	25%
Reported two goals	11%
Reported three goals	64%
Percent of goals identified that were:	
Incomplete	3%
In progress	54%
Complete	43%

PROCESS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Reviewed a calendar (a list of upcoming contracts) for sustainable procurement opportunities in the past year	59%	54%	66%	88%	90%
Of the 252 facilities that reviewed a calendar, these calendars were reviewed:					
GPO	25%	23%	27%	9%	0%
Organization	7%	7%	7%	18%	33%
Both GPO and organization	75%	74%	76%	91%	67%
Has a process or Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that identifies how and when to consider sustainability in the various procurement processes	49%	49%	50%	84%	70%
Sustainability criteria is included in the evaluation, scoring and weighting when the facility makes purchasing decisions	64%	62%	67%	92%	100%
Assesses the total cost of ownership or used life-cycle costing when the facility makes purchasing decisions	32%	26%	40%	64%	90%
Of the 139 facilities assessing total cost of ownership:					
Percent using the Greenhealth Cost of Ownership (GCO) Calculator	3%	0%	5%	6%	0%
Prioritized high-impact procurement opportunities (HIPO) for specific goods and services for sustainable procurement in 2023	49%	46%	55%	96%	100%

HIGH-IMPACT PROCUREMENT OPPORTUNITIES (HIPO)	ALL
Prioritized high-impact procurement opportunities (HIPO)	49%
Of the 193 facilities that reported number and status of goals:	
Reported only one goal	9%
Reported two goals	7%
Reported three goals	12%
Reported four goals	72%
Of the opportunities identified:	
Not started	1%
In progress	31%
Procured	69%

TRAINING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Trained supply chain staff on sustainable procurement in the past year	54%	53%	57%	92%	100%
Procurement leadership and staff were introduced to the following resources:					
Practice Greenhealth Sustainable Procurement in Health Care Guide	54%	53%	57%	80%	80%
Sustainable Procurement in Health Care Guide's list of ecolabels	38%	36%	41%	44%	20%
Practice Greenhealth's Standardized Environmental Criteria v2.0	41%	42%	43%	76%	80%

ENGAGING SUPPLIERS & GROUP PURCHASING ORGANIZATIONS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
The facility engaged suppliers on sustainable procurement	69%	66%	76%	96%	100%
Asked the supplier about its commitment to corporate responsibility as part of RFP or business reviews	63%	57%	70%	92%	100%
Of the 269 facilities that reported number and status of goals:					
The supplier's commitment to corporate responsibility impacted decision-making	94%	94%	94%	96%	90%
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	53%	51%	56%	60%	90%
Has a representative on a GPO Advisory Board or Committee that makes contracting decisions (with an external GPO or your own GPO)	60%	55%	67%	88%	90%
Engaged with its GPO on sustainable procurement in the past year	66%	62%	73%	100%	100%

ACTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
The facility purchased any environmentally preferable products or services in the past year	70%	63%	78%	100%	100%
Of the 299 facilities that purchased sustainable products and services, this percentage purchased in these categories:					
Count	255	112	143	24	10
Medical supplies	54%	51%	56%	25%	10%
Office supplies and equipment	51%	60%	43%	38%	30%
Computers, telecom, IT equipment	49%	56%	43%	63%	70%
Food	32%	29%	34%	58%	30%
Food service equipment and supplies	31%	34%	29%	25%	0%
Cleaners	22%	21%	22%	46%	40%
Building furnishings	21%	24%	19%	25%	50%
Surgical/operating room	20%	13%	26%	33%	50%
Building, facilities, maintenance	19%	18%	20%	29%	50%
Other	9%	9%	8%	25%	20%
Pharmaceuticals	8%	5%	10%	0%	0%
Personal care	7%	6%	7%	0%	0%
Fleet	6%	6%	6%	4%	10%
Sterile processing, sterilization, high-level disinfection	3%	4%	2%	8%	20%
Landscape	1%	1%	1%	8%	0%
Laboratory	1%	1%	1%	8%	10%
Dental	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Purchasing goods or services that support a circular economy	58%	53%	65%	92%	90%
Avoided the purchase of any goods due to sustainability considerations in the last year	56%	53%	61%	92%	90%
Wrote internal or external articles or documentation describing sustainable procurement successes (such as Sustainable Procurement Case Studies)	11%	8%	14%	36%	30%
Some RFX (RFP,RFI,RFQ) were sent out in the last year that include sustainable procurement criteria	50%	45%	56%	64%	100%

STATUS OF RFX WITH SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT CRITERIA	ANY RFX
Sent out any RFX (RFP,RFI,RFQ) sent out that include sustainable procurement criteria	50%
Of the 186 facilities that reported number and status of RFX:	
Sent out only 1 RFX	40%
Sent out 2 RFX	28%
Sent out 3 RFX	12%
Sent out 4 RFX	20%
Percent of RFX that were:	
Awarded to sustainable product (100% of contract)	47%
Partially awarded	13%
In progress	38%
Not awarded to sustainable product	1%
Cancelled	0%

METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Tracks and reports metrics regarding green spend (what is spent on sustainable products)	64%	58%	73%	100%	100%

MEDIAN PERCENT GREEN SPEND ON SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS BY CATEGORY	MEDIAN CURRENT PERCENT SPEND	MEDIAN INCREASE IN PERCENT SPEND SINCE PREVIOUS YEAR (2022) (FOR THOSE WITH INCREASE)
5 target cleaning products	34.8%	55.5%
Copy paper	2.6%	61.5%
EPEAT electronics	99.5%	13.4%
Healthy interiors	95.0%	4.4%
Local food and beverage purchases	7.3%	34.3%
Sustainable food and beverage purchases	9.8%	43.3%
Average % sustainable spend combining all categories above	18.0%	85.0%

PAPER SPEND	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
Purchases copy paper made with post-consumer recycled content	79%	80%	81%	96%	100%
The facility limited options within its purchasing system/catalog to ensure that all white copy paper purchased contains at least 30% post-consumer recycled content	30%	36%	23%	50%	100%
Of those purchasing recycled paper and providing spend numbers:					
Count of those providing paper data	259	127	131	24	10
Median percent green spend on copy paper >=30% recycled	2.6%	3.4%	2.4%	19.2%	100.0%
Median green spend (dollars) on copy paper	$1,507	$999	$2,120	$15,290	$83,330
Total sum of green spend (dollars) on copy paper for all facilities	$7,325,021	$3,633,435	$3,691,511	$1,058,144	$1,721,302

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	69%	67%	72%	100%	100%
Of the 294 facilities purchasing EPEAT-registered products, these bought the following specific product types:					
EPEAT-registered computers, monitors, and laptops	92%	92%	91%	100%	100%
EPEAT-registered imaging equipment (copiers, printers, fax, MFD, scanners, digital duplicators, mailing machines)	67%	65%	69%	80%	100%
EPEAT-registered televisions	49%	52%	46%	64%	70%
EPEAT-registered mobile phones	39%	37%	40%	48%	60%
EPEAT-registered servers	23%	25%	21%	32%	40%

EPEAT SPEND METRICS	ALL
Median percent green spend on EPEAT-registered computers, monitors and laptops	98.9%
Median percent green spend on EPEAT-registered imaging equipment (copiers, printers, fax, MFD, scanners, digital duplicators, mailing machines)	100.0%
Median percent green spend on EPEAT-registered televisions	100.0%
Median percent green spend on EPEAT-registered mobile phones	100.0%
Median percent green spend on EPEAT-registered servers	100.0%
Median percent green spend on all EPEAT-registered product categories	99.5%

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	COUNT OF FACILITIES REPORTING
Dollars spent on EPEAT-registered computers, monitors and laptops	$199,170,461	161
Dollars spent on EPEAT-registered imaging equipment	$25,732,090	84
Dollars spent on EPEAT-registered televisions	$3,304,998	28
Dollars spent on EPEAT-registered cell phones	$93,038,329	61
Dollars spent on EPEAT-registered servers	$16,509,273	17
Total EPEAT spend by all facilities	$337,755,151	

SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES IN OTHER AREAS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
The facility implemented a reusable sharps container program	81%	73%	89%	88%	80%
The facility 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	69%	61%	78%	84%	80%
The facility 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%	75%	79%	96%	100%
The facility utilizes any Green Seal or UL Ecologo certified cleaning products	78%	74%	82%	100%	100%
The facility completely eliminated both PVC and DEHP from at least two product lines	62%	58%	68%	92%	90%
The facility is 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	58%	57%	61%	92%	90%
The facility implemented a medical device reprocessing program with an FDA-approved third party reprocessor	79%	72%	87%	80%	70%
The facility purchased and used reusable surgical items where environmentally and clinically preferable	78%	75%	82%	100%	100%
The organization has implemented comprehensive policy(ies) that prioritize values-based purchasing in its food service operations.	49%	36%	64%	72%	100%
The facility's policy(ies) address vendor diversity in its food purchasing.	83%	79%	85%	100%	80%
The facility has purchased sustainably grown and produced foods. Sustainable is defined as a product that has an allowed sustainability certification or label claim	76%	71%	82%	96%	100%
The facility has worked with its vendors to increase the amount of environmentally sustainable seafood purchased	50%	41%	61%	76%	100%
The facility has worked with its vendors to eliminate purchases of wild-caught seafood listed as "Avoid" by Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch.	35%	26%	46%	68%	90%
The facility has purchased locally grown and produced foods. Local is defined as grown/raised and processed less than 250 miles from the facility	75%	67%	83%	100%	100%
The facility tracks local food purchases from diverse suppliers	59%	53%	61%	60%	60%
The facility has tracked its food purchases from suppliers who identify as people of color	44%	37%	47%	48%	50%
The facility does purchase food directly from small and mid-sized farms and ranches	30%	29%	32%	56%	70%
The facility does purchase food directly from farmer-owned businesses, cooperatives, or food hubs	23%	18%	27%	64%	70%
The facility does purchase food that is hyper-local	33%	29%	35%	60%	90%
The facility purchases food from a locally owned and operated distributor	71%	64%	76%	84%	100%
The facility purchases internationally grown products that were produced by small scale farmers or farmer owned cooperatives	20%	13%	25%	44%	50%
The facility purchases local foods that are in season	80%	71%	87%	88%	100%

SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES IN OTHER AREAS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	PROCUREMENT CIRCLE
The facility has purchased animal products that meet high animal welfare standards	51%	42%	61%	88%	100%
The facility has purchased food that is fair and supports a valued workforce	31%	21%	40%	60%	90%
The facility has purchased animal products produced without the use of antibiotics for disease prevention or other routine purposes	60%	51%	68%	96%	100%
The facility is working to reduce the amount of animal products purchased in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Plant-Forward Goal	72%	64%	80%	96%	100%
Generated or purchased renewable energy	27%	26%	28%	52%	100%
The facility purchased energy-efficient equipment in the past year that is ENERGY STAR-labeled	50%	46%	54%	76%	80%
The facility has a policy that includes environmental criteria for vehicle purchases	31%	30%	33%	44%	90%
Integrated green/sustainable aspects into master specifications for all new buildings/renovations	67%	67%	69%	100%	100%
Required its designers, builders and contractors to have experience with LEED or other green building rating systems	37%	35%	41%	88%	100%
The organization has added language to contract specifications that building contractors will follow LEED or other green/healthy building requirements and provide documentation	60%	58%	65%	84%	100%
Consciously selects flooring, wall coverings, paints, materials, finishes, furniture or exterior materials that avoid chemicals of concern	56%	52%	63%	100%	100%

ENERGY DEMOGRAPHICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Generated or purchased renewable energy	27%	26%	28%	52%	100%
Put a combined heat and power/cogeneration project into place in the last five years	3%	1%	5%	12%	10%
Had an onsite laundry	14%	15%	14%	20%	20%
Had an onsite data center that requires a constant power load of 75 kW or more	30%	23%	37%	32%	60%

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%	69%	76%	96%	100%
Had a dedicated energy manager role	65%	58%	73%	88%	80%
Had a written plan to reduce energy use over time with timelines and goals	50%	44%	58%	88%	100%
Developed a strategic energy master plan	33%	31%	35%	60%	30%
Conducted a baseline energy audit for the institution in the past five years	62%	58%	67%	76%	90%
Engaged a retrocommissioning firm to optimize building performance	45%	43%	48%	72%	70%
Conducted continuous commissioning	44%	42%	48%	88%	70%
Purchased energy-efficient equipment that is ENERGY STAR-labeled	50%	46%	54%	76%	80%
Utilized submeters to better monitor energy efficiency opportunities	35%	25%	45%	72%	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	63%	58%	68%	92%	100%

ENERGY STAR-LABELED PRODUCT PURCHASES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Total spend on top 3 categories of ENERGY STAR-labeled products	$98,239,411	$15,387,478	$82,851,933	$16,122,005	$4,731,437
Median spend on top 3 categories of ENERGY STAR-labeled products	$225,000	$27,732	$289,970	$154,335	$20,352

ENERGY TRACKING AND MONITORING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Used ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager	81%	80%	85%	100%	100%
Of the 348 facilities that indicated they use ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager:					
Benchmarked using ENERGY STAR's Portfolio Manager	87%	90%	85%	96%	100%

MEDIAN ENERGY METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager EUI	219	214	219	213	188
Weather-normalized EUI (from ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager)	221	218	224	217	182
ENERGY STAR score	63	63	64	63	89
Energy use intensity (EUI) in kBtus per sq. ft.	222	214	226	216	178
Percent reduction in EUI from baseline year (of those that reduced)	12.5%	11.7%	13.1%	14.3%	26.8%
Percent reduction in EUI from previous year (of those that reduced)	5.4%	5.5%	4.9%	5.8%	7.8%

NORMALIZED ENERGY USE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Total kBtus per sq. ft. (EUI)	222	214	226	216	178
Total kBtus per adjusted patient day (APD)	1,200	1,255	1,166	1,127	1,035
Total kBtus per onsite FTE*	89,690	101,866	81,851	70,979	69,756
Total kBtus per operating room (OR)	12,155,630	11,554,069	12,661,331	14,104,317	12,615,246
Total kBtus per patient day	3,179	4,672	2,464	2,616	2,502
Total kBtus per licensed bed	625,663	731,606	555,056	718,381	574,621
Total kBtus per OR procedure	18,970	19,705	18,290	20,422	19,487
Total kBtus per staffed bed	724,070	943,055	619,164	753,919	697,795

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

ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Percent of facilities reporting any energy efficiency projects	24%	22%	26%	80%	80%
Median energy savings per facility (in kBtus)	2,072,200				
Median energy cost savings per facility (in $)	$45,970				
Total energy efficiency savings in kbtus	1,036,505,366				
Total energy savings in dollars	$22,661,924				

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	3%	1%	5%	12%	10%
Total dollars saved last year from cogen projects	$25,674,465				

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	2,674,035	49	$25,616	46
Cooling	948,536	53	$38,250	51
Water heating	111,832	10	$5,625	9
Lighting	428,633	67	$17,913	62
Information technology	1,604,879	1	$61,381	1
Other	705,100	43	$26,680	37

Note: The energy efficiency projects in the "other" category include equipment upgrades like HVAC systems, steam traps, and energy-efficient dishwashers, along with building envelope enhancements such as window replacements, insulation upgrades, and energy-efficient additions like LED lighting and low-water-use fixtures. Many facilities also focused on energy optimization through commissioning, recommissioning, and monitoring-based commissioning, as well as automation upgrades like enhanced Building Management Systems (BMS) and Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs). Additionally, projects incorporated renewable energy initiatives such as solar installations and the decommissioning of older fuel cells to further reduce carbon footprints.

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	10%	8%	11%	36%	60%
Median percent of energy portfolio from renewable sources (41 facilities with sufficient data)	6.3%	5.7%	11.7%	15.0%	4.3%
Total avoided greenhouse gas emissions from use of renewable energy sources (in MTCO2e)	258,425				
Total spend on renewable energy	$32,552,863				
Total KBTUs of renewable energy	308,436,543				

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 claim of renewable energy use, the organization MUST retain and retire the RECs from any renewable project (onsite or offsite) 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	23
Wind	9
Geothermal	2
Biomass	0
Bio-gas	1
Purchased RECs/certificates	18

MEDIAN ENERGY-RELATED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY FUEL TYPE (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)	5,966	6,145	5,966
Natural gas	3,446	3,507	3,215
Fuel oil (#2)	47	32	32
District steam	8,796	7,212	7,329
District hot water	1,783	2,458	3,092
District chilled water-electric driven chiller	5,031	5,015	4,464
District chilled water-absorption chiller using natural gas			
District chilled water-engine-driven chiller natural gas			
Diesel	22	31	43
Propane	16	6	6
Scope 1 (direct) energy-related GHG emissions total	3,415	3,528	3,130
Scope 2 (indirect) energy-related GHG emissions total	6,303	6,502	6,533

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)	3,719,427	3,316,853	3,887,102
Natural gas	2,784,544	2,496,572	7,048,777
Fuel oil (#2)	21,370	21,667	18,192
District steam	693,246	532,734	556,392
District hot water	26,619	28,086	27,234
District chilled water-electric driven chiller	155,411	161,743	163,274
Diesel	5,339	7,560	12,776
Propane	8,181	2,457	6,313
Scope 1 (direct) energy-related GHG emissions total	2,819,434	2,528,256	7,086,058
Scope 2 (indirect) energy-related GHG emissions total	4,594,703	4,039,416	4,634,002

LAUNDRY	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	ENERGY CIRCLE
Of the 60 facilities that have onsite laundry:					
Have laundry machines that are ENERGY STAR-certified	32%	45%	17%	100%	50%
Median pounds per patient day of laundry processed on site	28	31	28	4	12

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	57%	56%	58%	96%	100%
Submetered any departments and/or individual pieces of equipment	38%	34%	42%	92%	100%
Set measurable goals for the reduction of water use	28%	26%	31%	64%	100%
Had a written plan to reduce water use over time	24%	22%	25%	72%	80%
Conducted a water audit	34%	33%	36%	64%	70%
Benchmarked water usage	62%	60%	64%	92%	100%
Implemented any of the following strategies or technologies for the reuse of non-potable water					
Boiler blow-down collection for reuse	16%	13%	19%	36%	50%
Condensate collection for reuse	38%	37%	41%	68%	80%
Gray water reuse system	3%	1%	6%	8%	10%
Rainwater harvesting system	5%	5%	6%	20%	20%
Use of non-potable water for laundry	2%	1%	2%	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	44%	44%	45%	68%	80%
Flushing urinals	33%	35%	33%	64%	70%
Flushometer valve toilets	25%	25%	27%	60%	70%
Irrigation controllers	11%	11%	12%	40%	30%
Pre-rinse spray valves	6%	5%	7%	32%	40%
Showerheads	22%	20%	24%	56%	80%
Spray sprinkler bodies	5%	4%	5%	24%	30%
Toilets	31%	31%	32%	68%	80%

MEDIAN WATER USE AND SAVINGS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Median water use intensity (gallons per sq. ft.)	44.1	42.7	45.9	37.0	26.5
Cost of water per 1,000 gallons (kgal)	$10.49	$10.21	$10.64	$12.14	$12.84

NORMALIZED WATER CONSUMPTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Median gallons per cleanable sq. ft.	52.2	49.6	54.1	44.1	31.6
Median gallons per gross sq. ft.	44.4	43	46.1	37	26.5
Median gallons per total onsite FTEs	16,436.1	18,112.8	14,581.2	12,597.2	8,563.1
Median million gallons per operating room (OR)	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.3
Median gallons per adjusted patient day (APD)	231	222.1	235.7	210	255.8
Median gallons per patient day	597.6	808.0	455.2	433.9	395.6
Median gallons per staffed bed	140,851.6	175,180.3	116,922.6	117,454.3	96,949.6
Median gallons per OR procedure	3,542.4	3,553.4	3,467.6	3,406.6	3,047.1

INDOOR WATER CONSUMPTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Median indoor gallons per sq. ft.	43.1	40.9	44.0	35.6	25.1
Median indoor gallons per cleanable sq. ft.	49.3	46.0	53.1	44.2	30.7
Median indoor gallons per FTE	15,835.2	17,472.3	14,416.4	11,245.5	8,563.1

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

IRRIGATED LANDSCAPES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Irrigated some landscaped areas	68%	65%	72%	80%	80%
Used any alternative landscaping methods that reduce the need for irrigation	36%	25%	48%	72%	90%
Of the 27 facilities that provided data on water savings from alternative landscaping methods:					
Median water savings (gallons) from alternative irrigation	21,000	5,000	117,939	75,000	50,000
Total gallons of water saved through alternative landscaping (all facilities)	33,508,971	4,129,150	29,379,821	14,509,506	815,320

WATER REDUCTION METRICS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	WATER CIRCLE
Percent reduction in water use intensity from baseline year:	17.8%	15.6%	19.7%	16.0%	28.7%
Percent reduction in water use intensity from previous year:	9.1%	9.0%	9.2%	4.1%	5.6%

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	11%	10%	12%	52%	70%
Median water cost-savings per facility from water reduction projects	$19,729	$13,423	$24,222	$24,222	$21,149
Median gallons of water saved per facility through water reduction projects	1,738,840	891,482	1,739,750	1,267,043	1,267,043
Total gallons saved through water reduction projects (47 facilities)	147,635,356	80,245,766	67,389,590	25,090,563	11,135,065
Total cost-savings through water reduction projects (40 facilities)	$2,273,649	$552,904	$1,720,745	$1,014,127	$139,480

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GREEN BUILD. CIRCLE
Has pre-determined flexible space that can be utilized for surge capacity in emergencies	43%	34%	53%	76%	80%

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	41%	34%	50%	84%	90%
Integrated any green/sustainable aspects into Master Specifications for all new buildings/renovations	67%	67%	69%	100%	100%
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	68%	67%	71%	100%	100%
Required to build to a certain minimum LEED standard (certifiable) due to municipal, state, region or federal legislative requirements	19%	20%	19%	44%	40%
Required its designers, builders and contractors to have experience with LEED or other green building rating systems	37%	35%	41%	88%	100%
Used an integrated design process for all new building and major renovation projects	66%	67%	64%	84%	100%
Added language to contract specifications that building contractors will follow LEED or GGHC requirements and provide documentation	60%	58%	65%	84%	100%
Tracked loss days/productivity within green buildings	5%	4%	7%	32%	50%

NUMBER OF LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (LEED)-CERTIFIED PROJECTS COMPLETED	2022	COMPLETED IN PAST 5 YEARS
LEED Platinum	1	2
LEED Gold	3	21
LEED Silver	1	7
LEED Certified	1	4
LEED Certification Pending	1	2
Total LEED projects	6	34
Total square footage (of LEED projects providing square footage)	931,000	10,959,717

COUNT OF GREEN BUILDING PROJECTS USING OTHER RATING SYSTEMS	2022	COMPLETED IN PAST 5 YEARS
Designed to LEED but not certified	19	93
Followed GGHC	4	11
Green Globes	2	7
Fitwel Certified	0	0
WELL Certified	0	0
Living Building Challenge	0	0
Followed other rating system	17	52
Total square footage of green building projects not using LEED certification	1,224,540	4,147,432

INNOVATIVE GREEN BUILDING ELEMENTS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GREEN BUILD. CIRCLE
Educated occupants on the benefits of its green building elements	40%	31%	50%	96%	100%
Installed any garden and green spaces for patients, visitors and staff	66%	57%	75%	88%	90%
Of the 282 facilities that installed gardens or green spaces, these areas were created:					
Green or living roof	25%	13%	34%	55%	56%
Green or living wall	10%	2%	16%	36%	22%
Healing garden	79%	75%	82%	95%	89%
Food-producing garden	30%	34%	29%	59%	67%
Other	38%	36%	40%	68%	67%

Note: Those who responded "Other" have incorporated a wide variety of green spaces, including healing gardens, walking paths, courtyards, and rooftop gardens. These areas often feature native plants, pollinator habitats, rain gardens, and seating, providing spaces for staff, patients, and visitors to relax and rejuvenate. Many facilities emphasize sustainability through features like stormwater management systems, xeriscaping, and integration of natural landscapes into their campuses.

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	56%	52%	63%	100%	100%

Of the 242 facilities that indicated which product categories were addressed to avoid chemicals of concern:	AVOIDED CHEMICALS OF CONCERN	INCLUDED IN SPECS
Wall coverings	36%	31%
Paints	61%	55%
Materials	48%	41%
Finishes	49%	43%
Furniture	59%	46%
Exterior materials	14%	14%

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	58%	49%	67%	100%	100%
Installed water saving measures that will substantially reduce potable water use or reuse non-potable water	48%	41%	56%	84%	100%
Integrated design elements that will reduce or reuse process water	28%	25%	32%	72%	80%
Instituted other innovative green design and construction elements	27%	21%	34%	88%	100%
Installed energy systems that exceed ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2013	33%	25%	42%	68%	90%

CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	GREEN BUILD. CIRCLE
Recycled construction & demolition debris (C&D)	60%	52%	69%	92%	100%
Of the 78 facilities that provided valid recycling numbers:					
Median percent recycling rate for construction and demolition debris	62%	60%	74%	76%	85%
Achieved a minimum 80% construction and demolition debris recycling rate	35%	8%	82%	16%	33%
Total tons of construction and demolition debris recycled, sum of all facilities	282,579				

DEMONSTRATING CLIMATE LEADERSHIP	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CLIMATE CIRCLE
Facilities tracking GHG emissions as a key metric and reporting progress at regular intervals	66%	60%	72%	100%	100%
Tracking market-based Scope 2 emissions	25%	22%	29%	28%	50%
Made a formal external commitment to climate change or a signed a commitment	60%	56%	65%	100%	100%
Of the 259 facilities indicating formal external commitment(s) to climate change, the commitments were:					
Health Care Climate Challenge	53%	53%	55%	72%	60%
HHS Health Sector Climate Pledge	66%	54%	76%	80%	80%
Race to Zero	19%	8%	28%	28%	60%
Federal/state/regional/local commitment	30%	27%	31%	60%	80%
Health Care Climate Council	48%	44%	54%	72%	70%
Divestment from or frozen future investments in fossil fuels	14%	8%	19%	12%	30%
Coolfood Pledge	31%	20%	36%	52%	80%
Other	25%	20%	31%	40%	40%
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)	42%	31%	45%	72%	70%
Note: Those who responded 'Other' mentioned pledges such as the Department of Energy's Better Climate Challenge, ASHE Chapter Challenges, America Is All In, Health Anchor Network Impact Purchasing Commitment, and Laudato Si' Action Platform.					
Of the 160 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	86%	89%	83%	94%	86%
At the state level	89%	91%	87%	89%	100%
At the federal level	79%	83%	77%	72%	14%
Provided education on the connection between climate and health to its staff, patients, clinicians and/or the community	62%	52%	70%	100%	100%
Of the 264 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	98%	98%	98%	100%	100%
Patients	48%	39%	54%	64%	70%
Community	59%	52%	63%	56%	70%
Physicians	91%	91%	90%	96%	100%

DEMONSTRATING CLIMATE LEADERSHIP	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CLIMATE CIRCLE
Nurses	90%	91%	89%	92%	100%
Other health professionals	73%	76%	69%	88%	80%
Facilities reported providing the following green employee benefits to support climate change solutions for their employees at home:					
Employee home solar discounts	12%	16%	9%	8%	10%
Electric bicycle discounts	15%	17%	13%	24%	30%
CSAs	17%	15%	21%	36%	60%
Fossil fuel-free retirement options	13%	13%	13%	24%	70%
Alternative transportation discounts/stipends	52%	46%	61%	76%	80%
Other	29%	25%	31%	64%	50%
Incorporated climate change language or a connection to climate change in activities of the Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) process for community benefit	30%	29%	31%	72%	90%
Monitors air quality and notifies vulnerable patient populations	26%	26%	27%	44%	80%
CEO or Board of Directors identified climate change as a business risk by requiring regular reporting on climate change mitigation and preparedness	38%	35%	43%	64%	100%

CLIMATE MITIGATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CLIMATE CIRCLE
Generated or purchased renewable energy	27%	26%	28%	52%	100%
Median percent of energy from renewable sources	6%	6%	12%	15%	36%
Set either a GHG reduction or renewable energy goal	53%	48%	57%	100%	100%
Purchased carbon offsets	1%	0%	1%	12%	10%

CLIMATE GOALS	ALL
Of the 226 facilities reporting any climate or renewable energy goal type, the following have set a goal of this type:	
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	86.3%
Carbon Neutral	53.7%
Renewable Energy	7.4%
Carbon Net Positive	3.2%
Aggressive Energy Reduction	3.2%
Other	43.2%

Note: Of those who selected 'Other', 83% indicated that the goal was tied to Scope 3 Emissions reduction.

CURRENT YEAR EMISSION REDUCTION PROJECTS	SUM OF ALL FACILITIES	MEDIAN PER FACILITY	MEDIAN PER THOUSAND SQ. FT.	COUNT OF FACILITIES CONTRIBUTING
Of the facilities reporting any emissions reduction project:				
MTCO2e savings from GHG emission reduction projects for all facilities	252,687	846	1	80
Cost-savings from GHG emission reduction projects for all hospitals (for projects with cost-savings)	$22,526,134	$118,520	$79	50
Expenditures for GHG emission reduction projects for all hospitals (for projects costing money)	$1,393,823	$75,688	$206	5

SCOPES 1 & 2 ENERGY-RELATED EMISSIONS PER FACILITY	ALL
Median MTCO2e from Scope 1 & 2 energy-related emissions per facility	9,588
Of the 130 facilities that decreased total energy-related MTCO2e	
Median percent decrease in MTCO2e from baseline for Scope 1 & 2 energy-related emissions per facility	8.4%
Of the 69 facilities that increased total energy-related MTCO2e	
Median percent increase from baseline in MTCO2e for Scope 1 & 2 energy-related emissions per facility	7.0%

SCOPES 1 & 2 ENERGY-RELATED EMISSIONS PER SQ. FT.	ALL
Median Scope 1 & 2 energy-related MTCO2e per thousand sq. ft. from baseline:	15.9
Of the 151 facilities that decreased energy-related MTCO2e per sq. ft.:	
Median percent decrease in energy-related MTCO2e per thousand sq. ft. from baseline	11.2%
Of the 54 facilities that increased energy-related MTCO2e per sq. ft.:	
Median percent increase in energy-related MTCO2e per thousand sq. ft. from baseline	6.5%

DISTRIBUTION OF SCOPES 1 & 2 ENERGY-RELATED EMISSIONS PER SQUARE FEET	10TH PERCENTILE	25TH PERCENTILE	MEDIAN	75TH PERCENTILE	90TH PERCENTILE
Different energy sources emit varying amounts of greenhouse gases, which leads to significant differences in carbon emissions per sq. ft..					
Median MTCO2e (energy-related) per thousand sq. ft.	8.1	13.0	15.9	20.1	25.5

CHANGE IN TOTAL MTCO2E PER FACILITY	ALL
Of the 170 facilities that decreased total MTCO2e	
Median percent decrease from previous in MTCO2e per facility	5.6%
Of the 202 facilities that increased total MTCO2e	
Median percent increase from previous in MTCO2e per facility	7.6%

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 sq. ft. number to be valid.

CHANGE IN TOTAL MTCO2E PER SQUARE FEET	ALL
Of the 143 facilities that decreased total MTCO2e per sq. ft. from baseline:	
Median percent decrease in MTCO2e per thousand sq. ft.	11.6%
Of the 70 facilities that increased total MTCO2e per sq. ft. from baseline:	
Median percent increase in MTCO2e per thousand sq. ft.	7.4%

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)	44%

EXTREME WEATHER	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CLIMATE CIRCLE
Facility was impacted in the past year by an extreme weather event	31%	26%	38%	68%	100%

CLIMATE RESILIENCE PLANNING	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	CLIMATE CIRCLE
Developed a climate resilience plan for continuous operations in the face of a changing climate and an increasing number of climate-related weather extremes (cold or heat waves, hurricanes, droughts, flooding, wildfires. tornadoes)	38%	29%	48%	88%	100%
Of the 161 who developed a climate resilience plan, this percentage of plans anticipated the needs of groups in the community that experience disproportionate risk of climate-related harm	28%	24%	33%	76%	100%

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.	45%	39%	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.	45%	32%	77%
Acted on one or more of top vulnerabilities to improve the resilience of building infrastructure, energy, water, and food systems.	42%	34%	77%
Engaged in long term activities that restore and improve functioning ecosystem services	27%	36%	63%
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.	21%	56%	76%

TRANSPORTATION LEADERSHIP	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Actively works to reduce the impact of transportation on the environment and the local community in alignment with Practice Greenhealth's Transportation Goals	66%	61%	71%	96%	100%
Designates someone to manage transportation functions for the facility (including parking management, fleet management, commuter programs and incentives, etc.)	29%	27%	32%	36%	80%
Participates in regional transportation planning	30%	19%	41%	72%	90%

FLEET VEHICLE STRATEGIES	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Has a policy that includes environmental criteria for vehicle purchases	31%	30%	33%	44%	90%
Additional fleet vehicle strategies used to reduce mobile fuel emissions and toxins					
Route/vehicle informatics and optimization	52%	50%	54%	80%	90%
Nitrogen to inflate tires to increase fuel efficiency	2%	1%	3%	8%	0%
Lead-free wheel weights	4%	5%	3%	12%	10%
Re-refined motor oil	9%	8%	11%	24%	20%
Other	15%	10%	19%	36%	20%

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	276	55	221	23	10
Gasoline	97%	96%	97%	91%	90%
Diesel	44%	76%	36%	39%	10%
Gasoline-electric hybrid	24%	67%	13%	17%	30%
E85 ethanol	15%	51%	6%	22%	30%
Electricity	14%	15%	14%	17%	50%
Biodiesel (B20)	3%	9%	1%	9%	10%
Natural gas (CNG)	2%	2%	2%	4%	30%
Diesel-electric hybrid	1%	2%	1%	9%	0%
Propane	1%	0%	1%	4%	10%
Biodiesel (B100)	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
CNG-electric hybrid	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fuel cell electric-hydrogen	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Median percent of vehicles using alternative fuel (for facilities reporting count and fuel type for all vehicles) (if more than zero)	23%	35%	18%	39%	56%
Median percent of new vehicles using alternative fuel (purchased/leased in current year) (if more than zero)	71%	88%	58%	67%	100%

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)	39%	14
Median reduction from baseline of GHG emissions (in MTCO2e) from leased fleet vehicles (Scope 3) (for those that reduced)	24%	4
Median reduction from baseline of GHG emissions (inMTCO2e) from all fleet vehicles (for those that reduced)	29%	16

ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Has installed EV charging stations	41%	26%	55%	60%	80%
Of the 174 facilities that installed EV charging stations and provided types, this percentage installed these types of stations:					
Count providing charging station data	156	49	104	15	8
Type 1 EV chargers (120-volt)	28%	18%	30%	33%	13%
Type 2 EV chargers (240-volt)	83%	82%	85%	80%	100%
Direct current (DC) "fast" chargers (480-volt)	6%	2%	9%	7%	38%
Median number of charging stations per facility	6	4	8	16	19
Median number of charging stations per 1000 FTE	2.5	3.8	1.9	2.5	4.7
Total number of charging stations all facilities	2,255	267	1,978	339	567
Access for EV charging stations:					
Available to employees, free of charge	23%	16%	30%	56%	40%
Available to employees, self-pay	15%	9%	21%	16%	70%
Available to public, free of charge	18%	12%	24%	44%	40%
Available to public, self-pay	14%	8%	21%	20%	70%
Available for fleet vehicles	13%	10%	16%	24%	60%

IDLE REDUCTION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Has a policy, guidance, or protocols that address idle reduction	36%	33%	37%	60%	70%
Works to reduce idling from ambulances	34%	28%	37%	48%	90%

TELEHEALTH	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Provides telehealth services	79%	75%	83%	100%	100%
Of the 338 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	14%	11%	18%	32%	60%
Of the 338 facilities that required some visits to be transitioned to telehealth:					
The following types of outpatient visits were required to be transitioned telehealth:					
Home health care	58%	53%	61%	75%	83%
Mental health	73%	71%	74%	100%	100%
Occupational therapy	31%	35%	29%	88%	100%
Physical therapy	29%	35%	26%	75%	67%
Primary care	67%	71%	65%	88%	67%
Pre-surgery testing	25%	24%	26%	50%	67%
Rehabilitation	38%	41%	35%	88%	100%
Specialty care	60%	59%	61%	88%	100%
Urgent care (screening, triage)	29%	12%	39%	75%	50%
Wellness	71%	65%	74%	100%	100%
Other	13%	6%	16%	13%	0%
Of the 338 facilities that provide telehealth services:					
Calculated the environmental benefits, particulate matter or greenhouse gas emissions reduction associated with its telehealth visits	16%	14%	18%	56%	70%
Median percent of telehealth visits out of total outpatient visits in 2019 (baseline)	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	0.8%	1.7%
Median percent of telehealth visits out of total outpatient visits in 2023	6.1%	2.6%	9.8%	5.7%	2.9%
Median percent increase in percent telehealth visits: 2019 to 2023 (of those that increased)	440.4%	288.8%	1298.2%	438.2%	352.9%

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%	64%	73%	96%	90%
Of those 288 facilities that directed or allowed telework:					
Directed a portion of staff to telework in the past year	28%	25%	32%	33%	44%
Allowed a portion of the staff to choose to telework in the past year	91%	90%	91%	100%	100%
Median percent of FTEs who teleworked in baseline year (2019)	2.7%	3.1%	2.3%	2.5%	0.5%
Median percent of FTEs who teleworked in current year (2023)	4.1%	4.1%	4.4%	6.5%	4.1%
Median percent increase in percent telework: 2019 to 2023 (of those that increased)	286.9%	266.6%	299.0%	335.7%	7.7%
Calculated the environmental benefits, particulate matter or greenhouse gas emissions reduction associated with employees who telework	11%	8%	15%	44%	70%

SUPPLY CHAIN AND TRANSPORTATION	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Includes EPA SmartWay Partnership in its vendor selection criteria for distributors/suppliers/carriers	31%	30%	33%	52%	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%	70%	70%	85%
Has reduced days/frequency of delivery for any suppliers	41%	38%	45%	56%	80%

EMPLOYEE COMMUTE SURVEY	ALL	SMALL	LARGE	TOP 25	TRAN. CIRCLE
Conducts an annual survey to collect mode of transportation by employees commuting to work	18%	12%	24%	52%	100%
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	67.5%	86.7%	52.4%	79.2%	67.5%
Median percent single-occupant vehicle (SOV) rate (number of single occupancy (drive alone) commute trips divided by total number of commute trips) current year	70.5%	92.2%	56.9%	71.9%	64.3%
Median percent reduction in SOV commute trips from baseline year (for those that reduced)	5.2%	3.5%	8.8%	5.1%	6.1%
Percentage of facilities that have implemented the following strategies to support alternative commuters:					
Cash bonus for employees who do not drive alone to work	3%	1%	6%	16%	50%
Provide emergency ride home for alternative commuters	25%	18%	33%	44%	100%
Participate in employee alternative commute recognition and award programs	20%	15%	27%	48%	90%
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%	8%	20%	40%	70%
Free or discounted bicycles or bicycle service	7%	4%	10%	32%	80%
Participate in Bike to Work Day, Ecochallenge, National Bike Challenge	28%	23%	34%	48%	100%
Provide bike racks, bike paths, walkways, and shower facilities for alternative commuters	61%	55%	67%	96%	100%
Free or discounted membership with bikeshare services	11%	8%	14%	28%	50%
Other	12%	9%	16%	20%	20%

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	31%	22%	41%	56%	100%
Incentives for vanpool drivers	15%	11%	20%	44%	100%
Shuttle services	28%	17%	40%	60%	70%
Free or discounted membership with rideshare services	15%	8%	20%	52%	100%
Carpool matching services	19%	15%	22%	48%	90%
Other	10%	5%	15%	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%	6%	37%	40%	70%
Charge employees for parking	17%	4%	30%	40%	70%
Provide preferred parking for carpool vehicles	23%	17%	30%	68%	80%
Provide preferred parking for electric vehicles	31%	19%	43%	64%	80%
Other	8%	6%	11%	24%	20%

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 (121 of the 180) 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	24.3%	22.5%	21.1%	23.6%
RMW as a % of total waste	5.9%	6.8%	8.0%	6.2%
Total waste in lbs per patient day	41.5 lbs.	40.4 lbs.	40.4 lbs.	41.8
% Green spend on 5 cleaning chem	31.0%	42.0%	26.0%	35%
% Spend on healthy interiors	100%	95%	87%	96%
% OR kit types reviewed	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lbs SUDs collected per OR proc	0.28 lbs.	0.22 lbs.	0.44 lbs.	0.33
# Reusable prod types (out of 34)	8	10	10	9
% of ORs with HVAC setback	100%	78.8%	91.1%	100%
MTCO2e from inhaled anesthetics per OR procedure	0.0179	0.0214	0.0144	0.0181
% Spend on sustainable food/bev	9.6%	10.2%	9.9%	9.80%
% Spend on local food/bev	7%	7.1%	8%	7.1%
% Spend on local diverse suppliers out of local spend	15.8%	23.4%	13.6%	19.5%
% Change MTCO2e from animal products	81%	70.9%	83.7%	80%
% Change MTCO2e from food waste	81%	Too Few Responses for Percentile	79.8%	79.8%
% Green spend on EPEAT devices	96.2%	99.9%	96.5%	99.8%
% Spend on sustainable procurement	16.7%	23.5%	18.6%	18.6%
Energy use intensity (EUI)	225	218	245	221
% Change in EUI from baseline	11.7%	14.1%	12.5%	11.9%
Energy Star score	62	64	59	63

	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
	Total gallons per sq ft	44.2 gals	48.4 gals	40.1 gals	44 gals
	% Change in water use from baseline	15.6%	18%	17.7%	17.6%
	% Renewable energy	5.7%	15%	7.7%	6.7%
	% Change in energy Scope 1 & 2 MTCO2e	7.2%	12.1%	11.1%	8.6%
	% Alt fuel fleet vehicles	20%	16.7%	15.7%	24.2%
	% C&D waste recycled	60.00%	59.3%	77.9%	65.5%

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