University of Massachusetts Amherst ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst

NECSC Conference 2015

Sustainable UMass

2015

Campus Sustainability Performance: Introducing Ecological Regional Analysis to Advance Meaningful Impact

Shana Weber Princeton University

Julie Newman Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.umass.edu/necsc2015



Part of the Sustainability Commons

Weber, Shana and Newman, Julie, "Campus Sustainability Performance: Introducing Ecological Regional Analysis to Advance Meaningful Impact" (2015). NECSC Conference 2015. 14. Retrieved from https://scholarworks.umass.edu/necsc2015/14

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Sustainable UMass at ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. It has been accepted for inclusion in NECSC Conference 2015 by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. For more information, please contact scholarworks@library.umass.edu.

Campus Sustainability Performance: Introducing Ecological Regional Analysis to Advance Meaningful Impact

(In press, PlosOne)

Shana Weber, PhD., Director Office of Sustainability, Princeton Julie Newman, PhD., Director Office of Sustainability, MIT







- The Journey
- Approach
- Results
- Recommendations

The Journey: Evolution of Observations, Questions, and Study Approach

How do we connect data with meaningful impact?

What gaps exist that keep us from meaningful impact?

What data sources can we use?

STARS

EPA Ecoregions

Water Scarcity

What lenses can we use to evaluate available data?

Do we have the right data to assess meaningful impact?

building on what we have making meaning of the data ensuring meaningful actions connecting campus to region setting the 'right' goals

Approach:
From
information to
impact

Observations/Assumptions:

- * we assume that "impact" must include measurable improvements to local/regional environmental systems
- * current metrics do not track impact on local/regional environmental systems nor do they encourage "collective impact" thinking
- * campus sustainability goal-setting (and by extension performance) appears homogenous regardless of regional context
- * a regional approach to progress-tracking provides the ideal scale for campus sust planning (scale matters)
- * positive impacts on regional systems remain **assumed** rather than **verified**



Methods

- 1. Use newly abundant campus performance data from across North America
- 2. Use existing regional ecological mapping resources to group campuses into ecologically similar regions
- 3. Analyze collective campus performance at various sub-continental scales
- 4. Present the significant patterns that emerge at each scale
- 5. Determine which scale is most appropriate for campus prioritization and planning



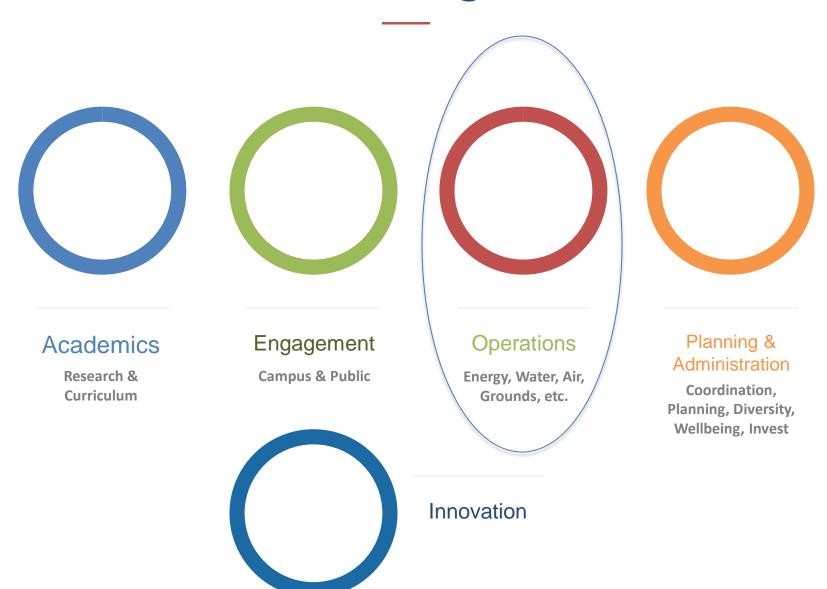


Self-reported Data Repository for North America

700+ institutions registered

300+ institutions have submitted data

STARS Categories



Institutions Included in this Study

306 STARS reporting colleges & universities

2005 baseline data 2013/14 reporting year data

Analyzed through two regional frameworks

STARS data analyzed through two robust regional lenses

Center for Environmental Cooperation/EPA designated Ecoregions

 WaterStat geographic water scarcity data (waterfootprint.org)

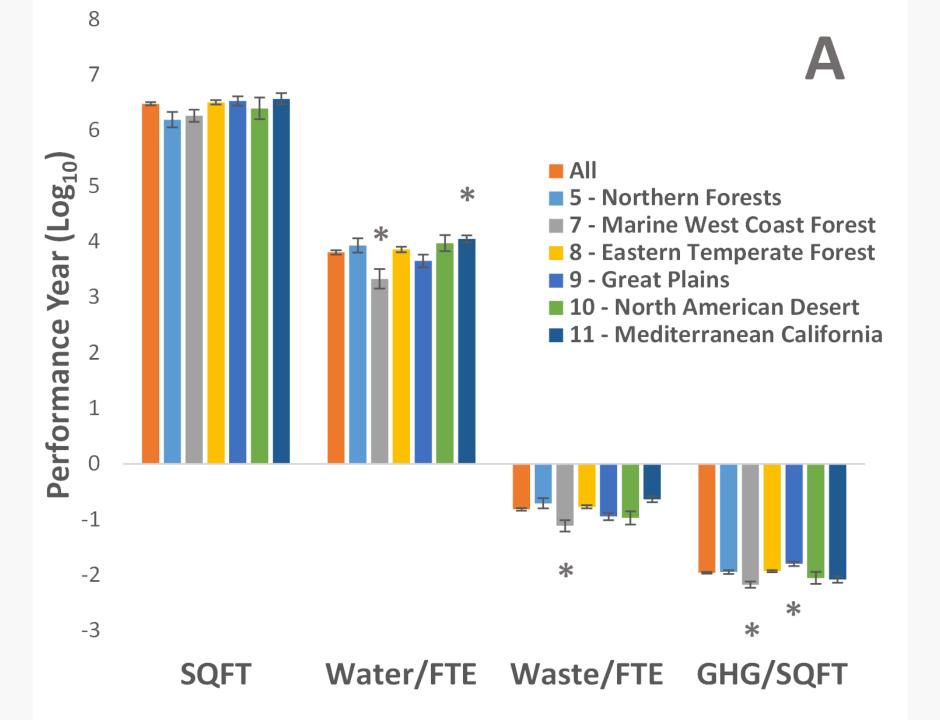


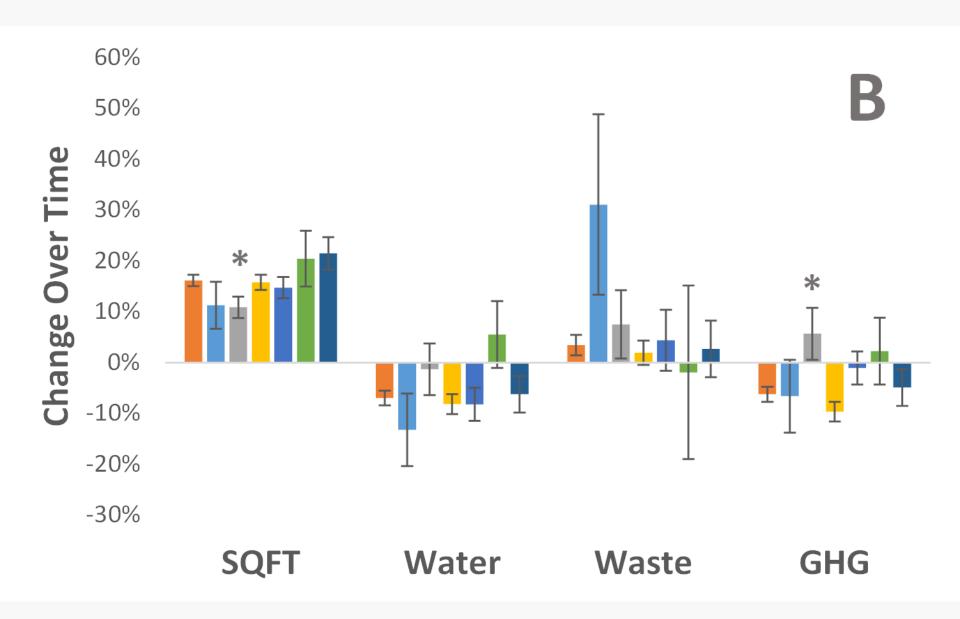
STARS Reporting Institutions: Continental Scale

Large Regional Scale

Local Regional Scale

STARS Reporting Institutions: Continental Scale





Findings: Level 1

Ecoregion*				Performance Year				Change Over Time			
			N	SQFT	GHG/SQFT	Water/FTE	Waste/FTE	SQFT	GHG/SQFT	Water/FTE	Waste/FTE
Level I	5	Northern Forest	7								
	7	Marine West Coast Forest	22		-	-	-	-	+		
	8	E. Temperate Forest	194								
	9	Great Plains	38		+						
	10	N. American Deserts	12								
	11	Mediterranean California	22			+					

Large Regional Scale

Findings: Level 2

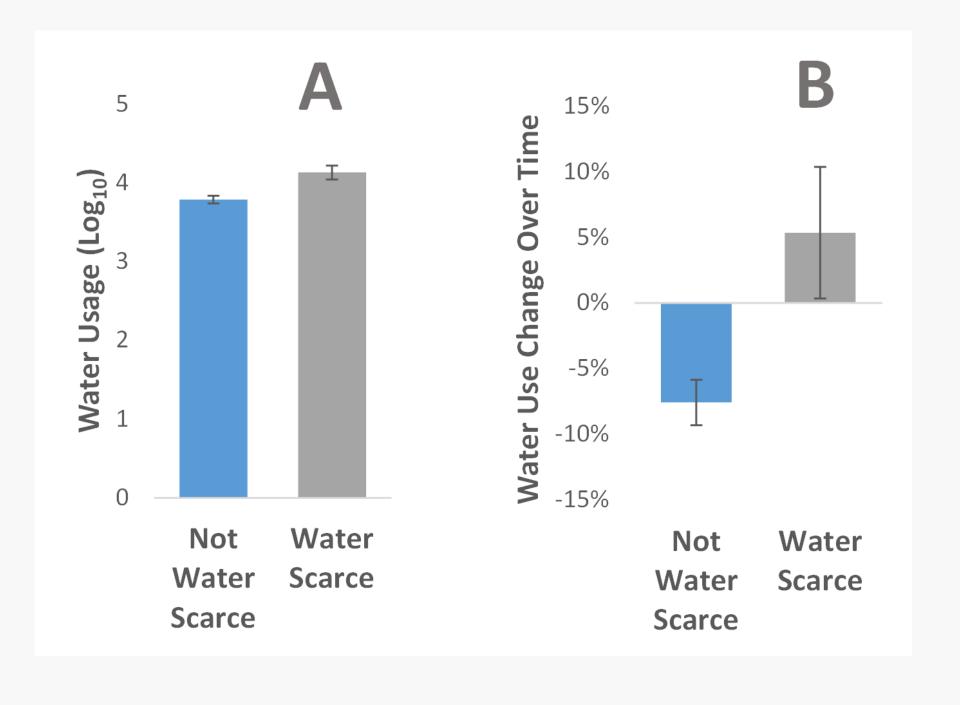
Ecoregion*			Performance Year				Change Over Time				
			N	SQFT	GHG/SQFT	Water/FTE	Waste/FTE	SQFT	GHG/SQFT	Water/FTE	Waste/FTE
Level II	8.1	Mixed Wood Plains	79						-	-	
	8.2	Central USA Plains	28		+			-			
	8.3	Southeastern USA Plains	54	+	+		+				
	8.4	Ozark, Ouachita-Appalachian Forest	22								
	8.5	Mississippi Alluvial and SE USA Coastal Plains	11								

Local Regional Scale

Findings: Level 3

Ecoregion*				Performance Year				Change Over Time			
			N	SQFT	GHG/SQFT	Water/FTE	Waste/FTE	SQFT	GHG/SQFT	Water/FTE	Waste/FTE
Level III	8.1.1	E Great Lakes and Hudson Lowlands	19		-				-		
	8.1.2	Lake Erie Lowland	5								
	8.1.3	N. Appalachian Plateau and Uplands	7						-		
	8.1.4	N Central Hardwood Forest	5					-			

Water Scarcity



- At the continental scale, most institutional performance appears statistically uniform
- Once institutions are grouped regionally, significant performance patterns emerge that could inform the impact of campus sustainability actions and goal-setting
- Sustainable food purchases are statistically uniform at all scales
- Campuses in water scarce regions are using more water per FTE than those in non water scarce regions, and increasing gross usage over time



- STARS, even in its current format, could benefit from presenting institutional performance data grouped regionally
- Partnership with academic research endeavors is required to defensibly define regional targets, if such targets are a viable driver for collective impact
- Information from existing and reputable resources that define key regional sustainability challenges should be integrated into the campus sustainability field to help align campus goals with meaningful regional impact

