Environment and Climate Change Canada
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SOLID WASTE DIVERSION AND DISPOSAL

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

Canada

Suggested citation for this document: Environment and Climate Change Canada (2022) Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators: Solid waste diversion and disposal. Consulted on *Month day, year*. Available at: www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-indicators/solid-waste-diversion-disposal.html.

Cat. No.: En4-144/71-2022E-PDF
ISBN : 978-0-660-37003-3
Project code: EC21032

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Aussi disponible en français

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

SOLID WASTE DIVERSION AND DISPOSAL

January 2022

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Solid waste diversion and disposal

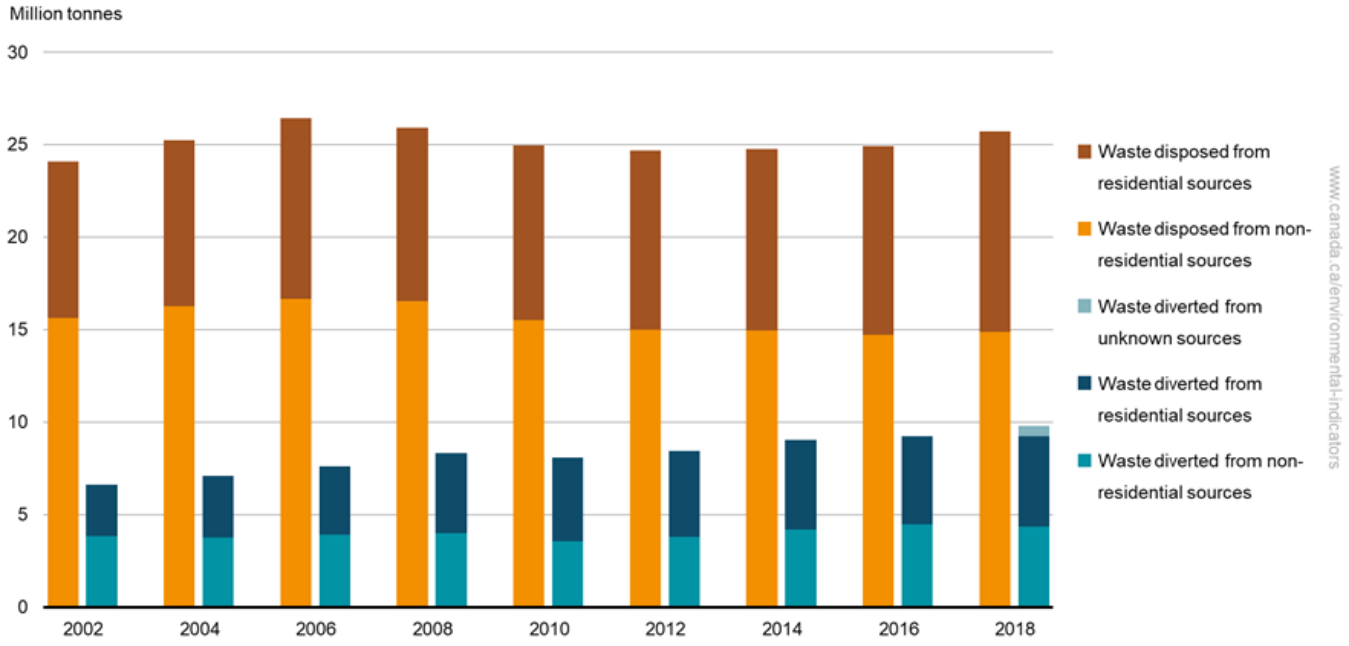
Diverting waste by recycling and composting can help reduce the impact of solid waste on the environment. Currently, most garbage collected for disposal ends up in landfills and a small amount is incinerated. This can lead to air emissions, land disturbance and water pollution. The extraction and processing of new resources needed to replace those discarded as waste leads to more pollution. The indicators track the amount of solid waste diverted and disposed of in Canada.

National solid waste diversion and disposal

Key results

- From 2002 to 2018,
    - the total amount of solid waste generated in Canada increased by 4.8 million tonnes (or 16%) to reach 35.6 million tonnes
    - the amount of waste diverted increased by 3.2 million tonnes (or 48%) to reach 9.8 million tonnes
    - the amount of waste disposed in landfills or incinerated increased by 1.7 million tonnes (or 7%) to reach 25.7 million tonnes
- In 2018, 28% of solid waste generated in Canada was diverted, while the remaining 72% was sent for disposal

Figure 1. Solid waste diversion and disposal, Canada, 2002 to 2018



Data for Figure 1

Note: For 2018, electronic and tire waste was assigned to the "unknown sources" category since it could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources.
Source: Statistics Canada (2018) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Waste refers to any non-hazardous or hazardous material that is discarded and managed at recycling facilities or disposal sites. More specifically, "solid waste" refers to recyclables, organic materials (such as food waste) and

garbage generated by residential sources (households) and non-residential sources, which include the industrial, commercial and institutional sector and the construction, renovation and demolition sector.[1, 2]

In 2018, residential sources were responsible for 53% of diverted solid waste[3] and 42% of disposed solid waste. From 2002 to 2018, the amount of solid waste diverted from residential sources increased by 74% (or 2.1 million tonnes), while the amount of waste disposed increased by 28% (or 2.4 million tonnes).

In 2018, the non-residential sector was responsible for 47% of diverted waste and 58% of disposed solid waste. From 2002 to 2018, the amount of waste diverted increased by 13% (or 0.5 million tonnes), while the amount of solid waste disposed from the non-residential sector dropped by 5% (or 0.7 million tonnes).

In Canada, the responsibility for managing and reducing waste is shared among federal, provincial, territorial and municipal governments. Municipalities and private waste management firms manage the collection, diversion and disposal of residential and non-residential solid waste. Provincial and territorial authorities establish waste reduction policies and programs, approve and monitor waste management facilities and operations. The federal government controls the international and interprovincial movement of hazardous recyclables and waste, as well as identifies approaches and best practices to reduce pollutant releases and greenhouse gas emissions from the waste management sector.

Solid waste diversion and disposal per person

Key results

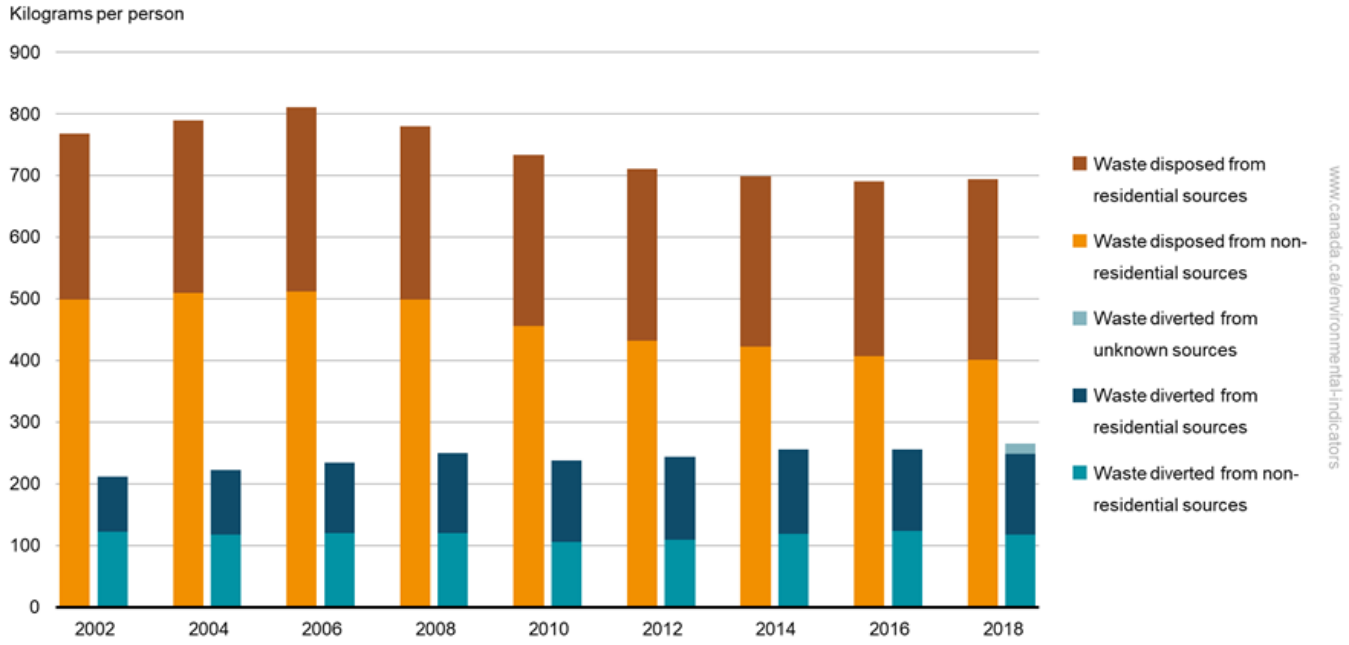
- Between 2002 and 2018,
    - total solid waste diversion per person increased by 25% from 212 to 265 kilograms (kg)
    - solid waste disposal per person decreased by 10% from 768 to 694 kg

[1] For more details about what constitutes solid waste in the context of this indicator, please refer to the Data sources and methods.

[2] Non-residential non-hazardous solid waste are those wastes generated by all sources excluding the residential waste stream. These include: industrial materials, which are generated by manufacturing, primary and secondary industries and are managed off-site from the manufacturing operation; commercial materials, which are generated by commercial operations (for example, shopping centres, restaurants and offices); and institutional materials, which are generated by institutional facilities (for example, schools, hospitals, government facilities, seniors homes and universities). Also included are construction, renovation and demolition non-hazardous waste, and can include materials such as: wood, drywall, certain metals, cardboard, doors, windows and wiring. It excludes materials from land clearing on areas not previously developed, as well as materials that include asphalt, concrete, bricks and clean sand or gravel.

[3] For 2018, electronic and tire waste could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources.

Figure 2. Solid waste diversion and disposal per person, Canada, 2002 to 2018



Data for Figure 2

Note: For 2018, electronic and tire waste was assigned to the "unknown sources" category since it could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources.
Source: Statistics Canada (2018) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 17-10-0005-01. Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Waste diversion per person from residential sources increased steadily between 2002 and 2014, but dropped slightly in 2016 and 2018.[4] Overall from 2002 to 2018, waste diversion per person from residential sources increased by 47% (or 42 kg). Waste diversion per person from non-residential sources fluctuated over this same period. Between 2002 and 2018, waste diversion per person from non-residential sources decreased by 4% (or 5 kg).

From 2002 to 2018, waste disposal per person from residential sources increased from 269 to 293 kg (or 9%) while disposal per person from non-residential sources declined from 499 to 402 kg (or 19%).

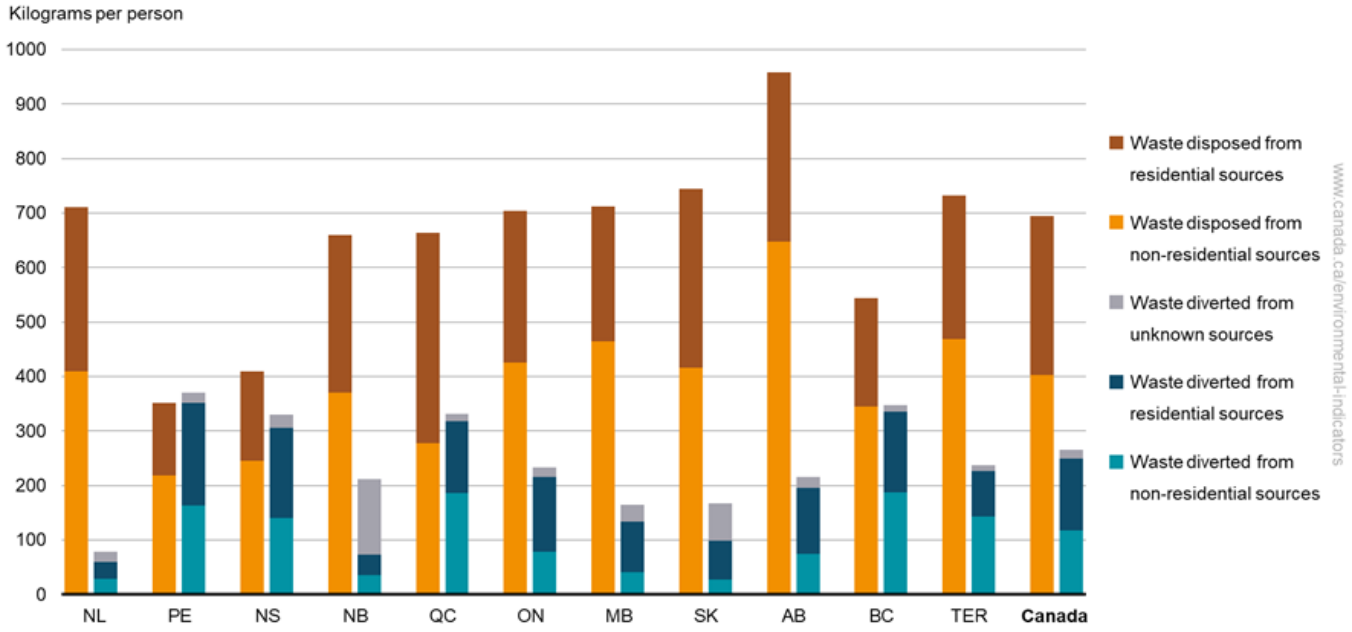
Solid waste diversion and disposal per person by jurisdiction

Key results

- In 2018, solid waste diversion per person and solid waste disposal per person varied widely across Canada
  - waste diversion was lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador at 79 kg per person and highest in Prince Edward Island at 370 kg per person
  - waste disposal was lowest in Prince Edward Island at 351 kg per person and highest in Alberta at 958 kg per person

[4] For 2018, electronic and tire waste could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources.

Figure 3. Solid waste diversion and disposal per person, by jurisdiction, Canada, 2018



Data for Figure 3

Note: TER = Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. For 2018, electronic and tire waste was assigned to the "unknown sources" category since it could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources.
Source: Statistics Canada (2020) Table 17-10-0005-01. Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

In 2018, national solid waste diversion was 265 kg per person. Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia all diverted more waste per person than the national average. The territories (Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut), Ontario, Alberta, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Manitoba diverted between 237 kg per person and 164 kg per person. Newfoundland and Labrador diverted less than 100 kg of solid waste per person.

Only Quebec, British Columbia and the territories (Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut) diverted more solid waste from non-residential sources than from residential sources. In Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick residential sources and non-residential sources diverted a similar amount of solid waste. In the remaining provinces, more waste was diverted from residential sources than non-residential sources.

In 2018, national solid waste disposal was 694 kg per person. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia disposed less than 550 kg of solid waste per person. Alberta, the territories (Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut), Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Ontario all disposed of more than 700 kg of waste per person in 2018.

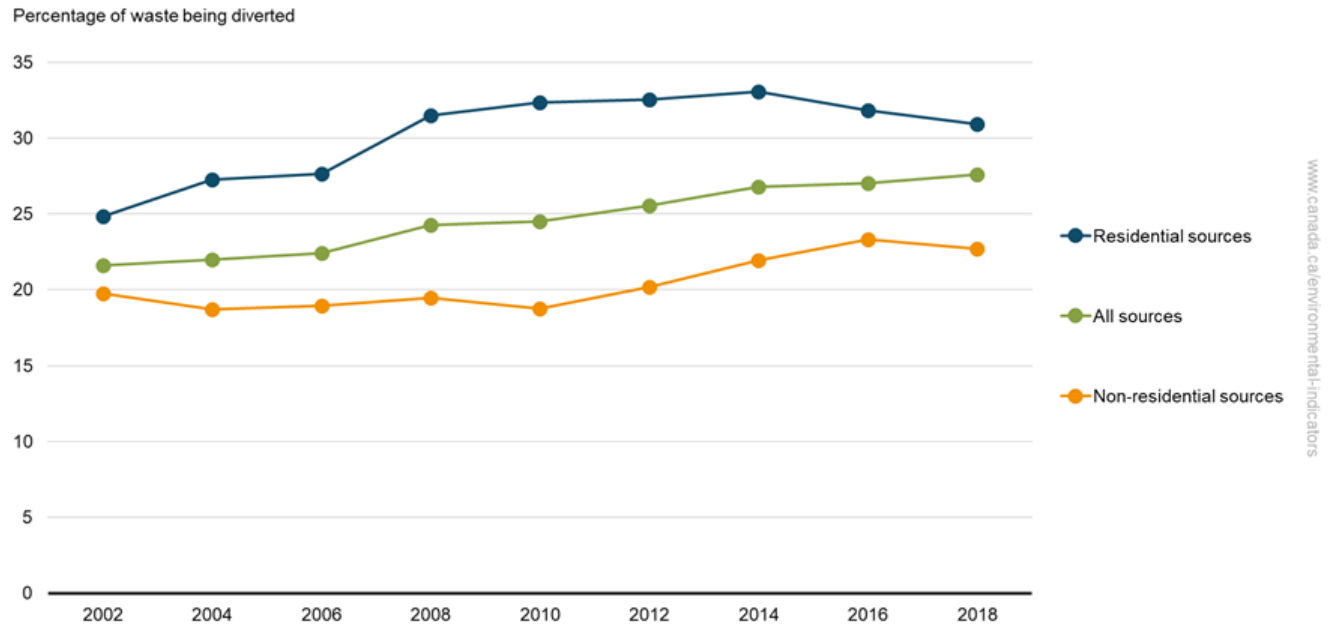
Quebec was the only jurisdiction where more waste per person was disposed from residential sources than from non-residential sources. In all other jurisdictions, more waste was disposed from non-residential sources than residential sources.

Solid waste diversion rate

Key results

- Between 2002 and 2018,[5] the share of solid waste being diverted
  - from all sources increased from 22% to 28%
  - from residential sources increased from 25% to 31%
  - from non-residential sources increased from 20% to 23%

Figure 4. Solid waste diversion rate by source, Canada, 2002 to 2018



Data for Figure 4

Note: For 2018, electronic and tire waste could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources; however, it remains included in the "All sources" category and explains the slight increase in this category compared to the "Residential sources" and "Non-residential sources" categories, which are showing a decrease.
Source: Statistics Canada (2018) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Between 2002 and 2018, solid waste diversion from residential sources increased by 74% (or 2.1 million tonnes). Diversion from non-residential sources increased by 13% (or 0.5 million tonnes).

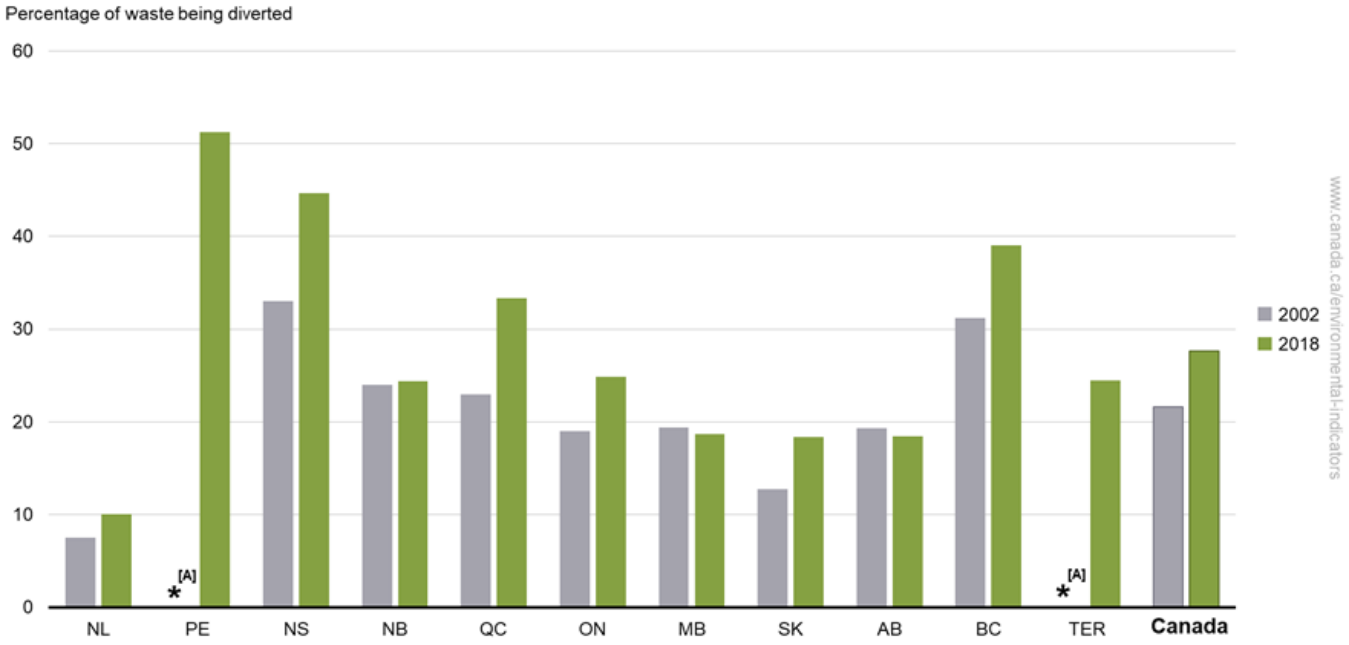
Solid waste diversion rate by jurisdiction

Key results

- Between 2002 and 2018, the share of solid waste being diverted
  - decreased in Alberta and Manitoba
  - increased in all other jurisdictions

[5] For 2018, electronic and tire waste could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources.

Figure 5. Solid waste diversion rate from all sources by jurisdiction, Canada, 2002 and 2018



Data for Figure 5

Note: TER = Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. [A] In 2002, solid waste diversion and disposal data were not available for Prince Edward Island and the territories (Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut).
Source: Statistics Canada (2018) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Between 2002 and 2018, Nova Scotia had the largest increase in solid waste diversion, rising from 33% to 45%. Over the same period, Alberta had the largest decrease in diversion, falling slightly from 19% to 18%.

In 2018, solid waste diversion rates varied across Canada from 10% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 51% in Prince Edward Island. Nationally, 28% of solid waste was diverted. Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba diverted less than 20% of solid waste. Ontario, the territories (Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut) and New Brunswick each diverted around 25% of solid waste, while Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Quebec diverted more than 30% of solid waste.

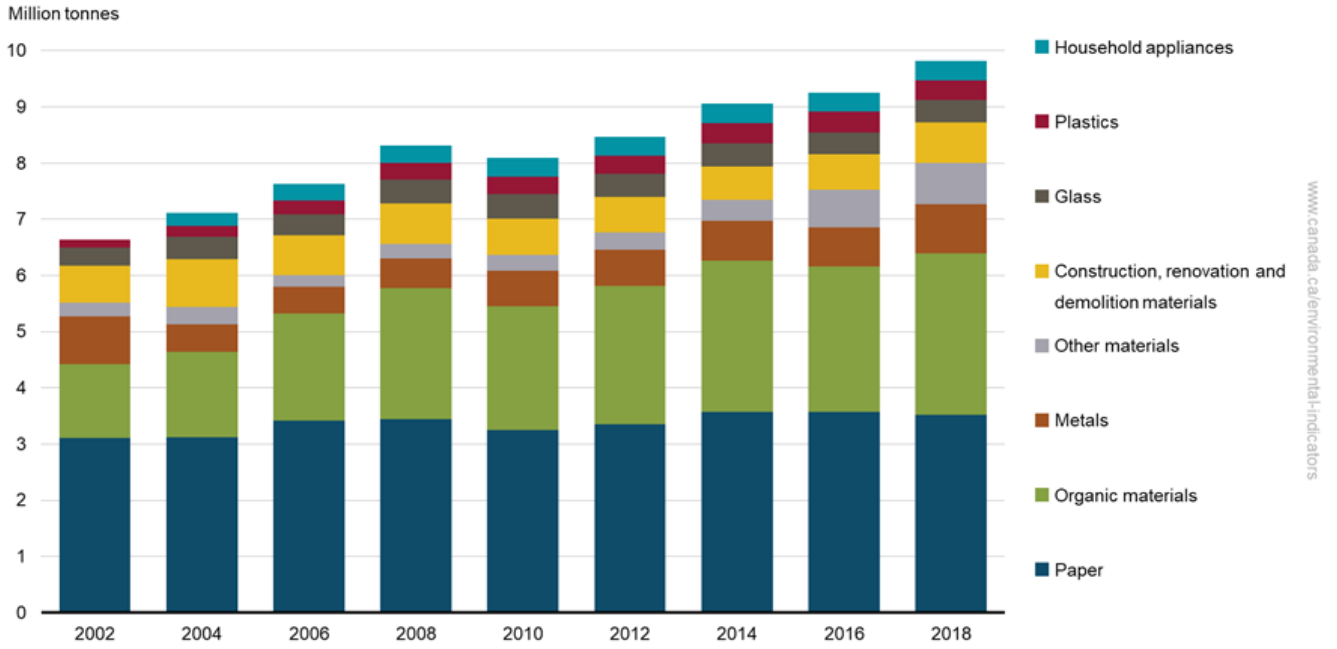
Comparatively, in 2002, solid waste diversion rates ranged from 7% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 33% in Nova Scotia. Nationally, 22% of solid waste was diverted. Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Alberta and Manitoba diverted less than 20% of solid waste. New Brunswick and Quebec diverted almost 25% of solid waste, while Nova Scotia and British Columbia diverted more than 30% of solid waste. In 2002, solid waste diversion and disposal data were not available for Prince Edward Island and the territories (Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut).

Solid waste diversion by type of material

Key results

- Between 2002 and 2018, solid waste diversion increased by 48% to 9.8 million tonnes
- In 2018, paper and organic materials accounted for 65% of total solid waste diverted (3.5 and 2.9 million tonnes, respectively)

Figure 6. Solid waste diversion by type of material, Canada, 2002 to 2018



Data for Figure 6

Note: Other materials may include electronics, tires, gable top and aseptic containers, textiles and other unclassified materials.
Source: Statistics Canada (2018) Table 38-10-0034-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by type, inactive. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

From 2002 to 2018, diversion of all materials increased. Although diversion of plastics increased by almost 150% between 2002 and 2018, diversion of plastics remains extremely limited, representing less than 4% of all solid waste diversion. Over the same period, diversion of organic materials increased by almost 120%. In 2018, organic materials represented 29% of all diverted material, second only to paper at 36%.

About the indicators

What the indicators measure

These indicators report on the total quantity and the quantity per person of non-hazardous solid waste diverted and disposed by municipal governments and businesses in the waste management industry. The waste diversion rate by source (residential and non-residential) and the types of materials diverted are also reported.

Why these indicators are important

Tracking trends in solid waste diversion and disposal helps us understand how waste management and recycling programs are working. It also provides a measure of how efficiently Canadians use their resources, which have implications for the natural environment. For example, when we recycle materials we generally reduce overall energy use and greenhouse gas emissions from their production and use.[6]

Greening government

These indicators support the measurement of progress towards the following 2019 to 2022 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy long-term goal: The Government of Canada will transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient, and green operations.

In addition, the indicators contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They are linked to Goal 12, Responsible consumption and production and Target 12.5, "By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse."

Related indicators

The Greenhouse gas emissions indicators report trends in total anthropogenic (human-made) greenhouse gas emissions at the national level, per person and per unit gross domestic product, by province and territory and by economic sector. Emissions by economic sector, includes waste.

The Air pollutant emissions indicators track emissions from human activities of 6 key air pollutants: sulphur oxides (SO_X), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), volatile organic compounds (VOC), ammonia (NH_3), carbon monoxide (CO) and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$). Black carbon, which is a component of $PM_{2.5}$, is also reported. For each pollutant, data are provided at the national, provincial/territorial and facility level and by source. Emissions by source, includes incineration and waste.

The Emissions of harmful substances to air indicators track human-related emissions to air of 3 toxic substances, namely mercury, lead and cadmium, and their compounds. For each substance, data are provided at the national, provincial/territorial and facility level and by source. Global emissions to air are also provided for mercury. Emissions by source includes incineration and waste.

The Releases of harmful substances to water indicators track human-related releases to water of 3 toxic substances, namely mercury, lead and cadmium, and their compounds. For each substance, data are provided at the national, provincial/territorial and facility level and by source.

[6] Turner DA, Williams ID and Kemp S (2015) Greenhouse gas emission factors for recycling of source-segregated waste materials. Retrieved on January 4, 2022.

Data sources and methods

Data sources

The data used for the Solid waste diversion and disposal indicators comes from 2 Statistics Canada surveys; both are carried out biennially. The most recent surveys were conducted in 2018 and the results were released in 2020 and 2021.

- Waste Management Industry Survey: Government Sector
- Waste Management Industry Survey: Business Sector

Population data also come from Statistics Canada. Data were retrieved on September 28, 2020.

- Statistics Canada (2020) Table 17-10-005-01. Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex

More information

For these indicators, waste includes non-hazardous solid wastes from residential and non-residential (industrial, commercial and institutional) sources disposed of or diverted through municipal governments and the waste management industry.

Solid waste refers to recyclables, organic materials and garbage generated by homes, businesses and institutions.

Disposed waste includes waste materials sent to landfills, to incinerators or to facilities that generate energy from waste.

Diverted waste includes waste materials that go through any physical transformation, such as composting, separation or sorting in preparation for recycling or reuse.

Methods

The indicators represent the weight of all types of material diverted and disposed from residential and non-residential sources. The diversion rate is the percentage of waste diverted relative to the total waste disposed and diverted as reported to the 2 waste surveys.

Waste diverted and disposed per person was calculated by dividing the total quantity of diverted or disposed waste by a jurisdiction's population estimate.

Recent changes

Jurisdictional comparisons for 2018 were included to compare diversion rates and the amount of waste disposed and diverted per person across Canada.

For the results of the 2020 waste surveys, Statistics Canada created a new data table, Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source to capture the 2018 solid waste diversion results. This data table replaces 2 separate data tables that were used for the 2002 to 2016 diversion results, Table 38-10-0034-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by type, inactive and Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. For the 2018 results, Statistics Canada did not provide residential source and non-residential source totals because electronic and tire source data were unavailable.

Caveats and limitations

The survey values were imputed when values were missing or when the respondent did not complete a questionnaire even after extensive follow-up.

The indicator excludes material that bypasses the waste management stream captured by the surveys. This includes materials not processed in a material recycling facility, such as material recycled directly by retailers, or the reuse of bottles handled through a bottle-return program.

The data are for waste collected, and total waste generated is not tracked. For example, littering, dumping or storing waste is not accounted for.

Municipal and business waste collection operations must meet Statistics Canada's reporting thresholds in order to be covered by the municipal and business waste management surveys. As such, very small waste collection operations may not be covered.

Some data values may not be available for specific reference periods. In other circumstances, Statistics Canada suppresses data values to meet confidentiality requirements under the *Statistics Act*.

Resources

References

Babooram A and Wang J (2007) Recycling in Canada (Archived content). Statistics Canada. Retrieved on January 4, 2022.

Statistics Canada (2012) Human Activity and the Environment. Waste management in Canada (Archived content). Retrieved on January 4, 2022.

Statistics Canada (2021) North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 2017 Version 3.0. Retrieved on January 4, 2022.

Statistics Canada (2021) Solid waste and hazardous substances. Retrieved on January 4, 2022.

Related information

Waste

Municipal solid waste management

Annex

Annex A. Data tables for the figures presented in this document

Table A.1. Data for Figure 1. Solid waste diversion and disposal, Canada, 2002 to 2018

Year	Waste disposed from non-residential sources (million tonnes)	Waste disposed from residential sources (million tonnes)	Waste diverted from non-residential sources (million tonnes)	Waste diverted from residential sources (million tonnes)	Waste diverted from unknown sources (million tonnes)
2002	15.635	8.447	3.852	2.790	n/a
2004	16.265	8.962	3.749	3.364	n/a
2006	16.669	9.748	3.904	3.723	n/a
2008	16.566	9.360	4.010	4.301	n/a
2010	15.504	9.448	3.580	4.516	n/a
2012	14.997	9.685	3.794	4.671	n/a
2014	14.963	9.804	4.210	4.845	n/a
2016	14.715	10.226	4.473	4.777	n/a
2018	14.885	10.848	4.367	4.857	0.593

Note: n/a = not applicable. For 2018, electronic and tire waste was assigned to the "unknown sources" category since it could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources.
Source: Statistics Canada (2018) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Table A.2. Data for Figure 2. Solid waste diversion and disposal per person, Canada, 2002 to 2018

Year	Waste disposed from non-residential sources (kilograms per person)	Waste disposed from residential sources (kilograms per person)	Total waste disposed (kilograms per person)	Waste diverted from non-residential sources (kilograms per person)	Waste diverted from residential sources (kilograms per person)	Waste diverted from unknown sources (kilograms per person)	Total waste diverted (kilograms per person)
2002	499	269	768	123	89	n/a	212
2004	509	281	790	117	105	n/a	223
2006	512	299	811	120	114	n/a	234
2008	498	282	780	121	129	n/a	250
2010	456	278	734	105	133	n/a	238
2012	432	279	711	109	135	n/a	244
2014	422	277	699	119	137	n/a	256
2016	408	283	691	124	132	n/a	256
2018	402	293	694	118	131	16	265

Note: n/a = not applicable. For 2018, electronic and tire waste was assigned to the "unknown sources" category since it could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources.
Source: Statistics Canada (2018) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 17-10-0005-01. Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Table A.3. Data for Figure 3. Solid waste diversion and disposal per person, by jurisdiction, Canada, 2018

Jurisdiction	Waste disposed from non-residential sources (kilograms per person)	Waste disposed from residential sources (kilograms per person)	Total waste disposed (kilograms per person)	Waste diverted from non-residential sources (kilograms per person)	Waste diverted from residential sources (kilograms per person)	Waste diverted from unknown sources (kilograms per person)	Total waste diverted (kilograms per person)
Newfoundland and Labrador	409	302	711	29	31	19	79
Prince Edward Island	218	134	351	163	188	19	370
Nova Scotia	245	164	409	140	166	24	330
New Brunswick	371	288	659	35	38	139	212
Quebec	278	385	663	186	132	13	331
Ontario	426	278	704	78	138	17	233
Manitoba	465	247	712	41	92	31	164
Saskatchewan	416	328	744	27	71	69	167
Alberta	647	311	958	75	121	20	216
British Columbia	345	199	544	188	147	13	348
Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut	468	264	731	143	83	11	237
Canada	402	293	694	118	131	16	265

Note: For 2018, electronic and tire waste was assigned to the "unknown sources" category since it could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources.
Source: Statistics Canada (2020) Table 17-10-0005-01. Population estimates on July 1st, by age and sex. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Table A.4. Data for Figure 4. Solid waste diversion rate by source, Canada, 2002 to 2018

Year	Residential sources (percentage of waste being diverted)	Non-residential sources (percentage of waste being diverted)	All sources (percentage of waste being diverted)
2002	24.8	19.8	21.6
2004	27.3	18.7	22.0
2006	27.6	19.0	22.4
2008	31.5	19.5	24.3
2010	32.3	18.8	24.5
2012	32.5	20.2	25.5
2014	33.1	22.0	26.8
2016	31.8	23.3	27.1
2018	30.9	22.7	27.6

Note: For 2018, electronic and tire waste could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources; however, it remains included in the "All sources" category and explains the slight increase in this category compared to the "Residential sources" and "Non-residential sources" categories, which are showing a decrease.
Source: Statistics Canada (2018) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Table A.5. Data for Figure 5. Solid waste diversion rate from all sources by jurisdiction, Canada, 2002 and 2018

Jurisdiction	2002 (percentage of waste being diverted)	2018 (percentage of waste being diverted)
Newfoundland and Labrador	7.5	10.0
Prince Edward Island	n/a	51.3
Nova Scotia	33.0	44.7
New Brunswick	24.0	24.4
Quebec	23.0	33.3
Ontario	19.0	24.9
Manitoba	19.4	18.7
Saskatchewan	12.8	18.4
Alberta	19.3	18.4
British Columbia	31.2	39.1
Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut	n/a	24.5
Canada	21.6	27.6

Note: n/a = not available.
Source: Statistics Canada (2018) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2020) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Table A.6. Data for Figure 6. Solid waste diversion by type of material, Canada, 2002 to 2018

Year	Paper (million tonnes)	Organic materials (million tonnes)	Metals (million tonnes)	Other materials (million tonnes)	Construction, renovation and demolition materials (million tonnes)	Plastics (million tonnes)	Glass (million tonnes)	Household appliances (million tonnes)
2002	3.110	1.311	0.853	0.248	0.646	0.144	0.329	n/a
2004	3.126	1.520	0.483	0.312	0.848	0.192	0.395	0.237
2006	3.421	1.906	0.477	0.197	0.715	0.232	0.378	0.299
2008	3.438	2.332	0.536	0.253	0.720	0.297	0.421	0.313
2010	3.247	2.212	0.630	0.273	0.653	0.313	0.435	0.333
2012	3.356	2.453	0.646	0.309	0.637	0.319	0.412	0.334
2014	3.575	2.687	0.709	0.380	0.593	0.356	0.409	0.349
2016	3.567	2.596	0.692	0.671	0.632	0.382	0.380	0.331
2018	3.520	2.873	0.874	0.741	0.727	0.355	0.391	0.342

Note: n/a = not available. Other materials may include electronics, tires, gable top and aseptic containers, textiles and other unclassified materials.
Source: Statistics Canada (2018) Table 38-10-0034-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by type, inactive. Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Additional information can be obtained at:

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