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SOLID WASTE DIVERSION AND DISPOSAL

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

Canada

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CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

SOLID WASTE DIVERSION AND DISPOSAL

October 2024

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Solid waste diversion and disposal

The way our economies extract, use, then dispose of resources is putting pressure on natural systems, communities and public health. Preventing and diverting waste by reusing, repairing, refurbishing, remanufacturing, repurposing, recycling and composting is a key component of a more circular economy which can help reduce the impact of solid waste on the environment. The circular economy seeks to keep products, materials and resources in use for as long as possible and then divert them from landfills to be reused in some way. Currently, most garbage collected for disposal ends up in landfills and a small amount is incinerated. This can lead to greenhouse gas emissions, air pollutant emissions, land disturbance and water pollution. The extraction and processing of new resources needed to replace those discarded as waste contribute to additional emissions and pollution.

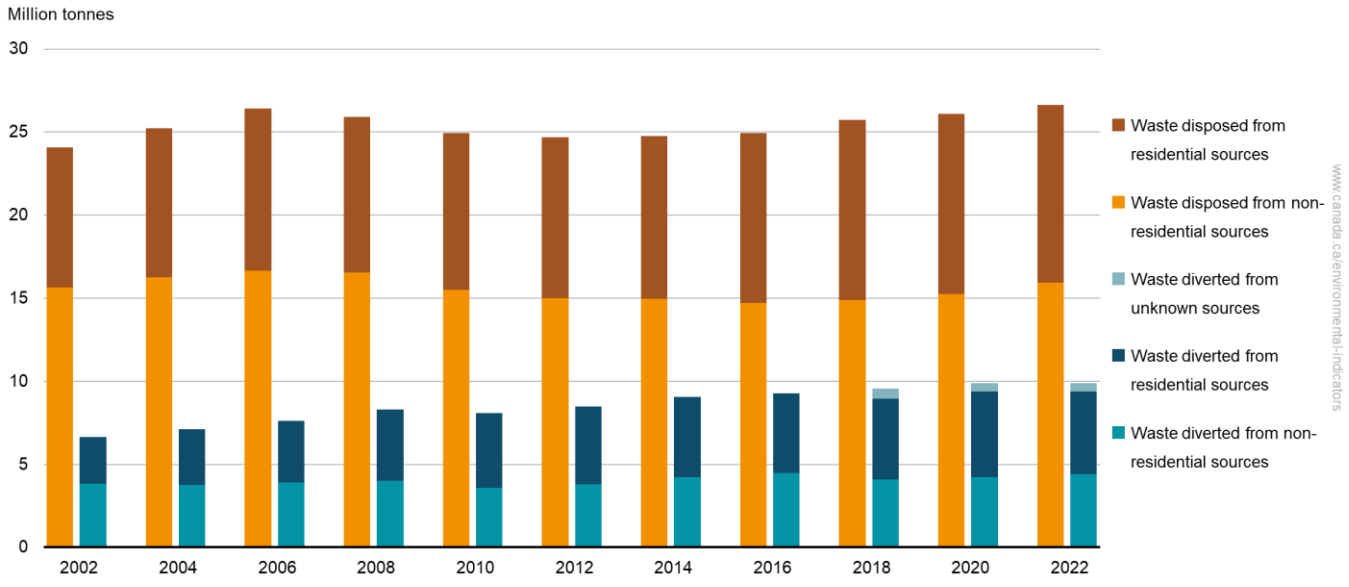
This indicator tracks the amount of solid waste diverted and disposed of in Canada. It tracks progress on the 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, supporting the target: By 2030, reduce the amount of waste Canadians send to disposal by 30%, from a 2014 baseline.

National solid waste diversion and disposal

Key results

- From 2002 to 2022,
  - the total amount of solid waste generated in Canada increased by 5.8 million tonnes (or 19%) to reach 36.5 million tonnes
  - the amount of waste diverted increased by 3.3 million tonnes (or 49%) to reach 9.9 million tonnes
  - the amount of waste disposed in landfills or incinerated increased by 2.5 million tonnes (or 11%) to reach 26.6 million tonnes
- In 2022, 27.1% of solid waste generated in Canada was diverted, while the remaining 72.9% was sent for disposal

Figure 1. Solid waste diversion and disposal, Canada, 2002 to 2022



Data for Figure 1

Note: For 2018, 2020 and 2022, 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 (2021) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2024) 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 sectors and the construction, renovation and demolition sectors.[1, 2]

In 2022, residential sources were responsible for 50.2% of diverted solid waste[3] and 40.2% of disposed solid waste. From 2002 to 2022, the amount of solid waste diverted from residential sources increased by 78.3% (or 2.2 million tonnes), while the amount of waste disposed from residential sources increased by 26.7% (or 2.3 million tonnes).

In 2022, the non-residential sector was responsible for 44.6% of diverted waste[3] and 59.8% of disposed solid waste. From 2002 to 2022, the amount of waste diverted from non-residential sources increased by 14.5% (or 0.6 million tonnes), while the amount of solid waste disposed from the non-residential sector increased by 1.8% (or 0.3 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 2022,
    - total solid waste diversion per person increased by 20% from 212 to 254 kilograms (kg)
    - solid waste disposal per person decreased by 11% from 768 to 684 kg
- Between 2014 and 2022[4], solid waste disposal per person decreased by over 2% from 699 to 684 kg

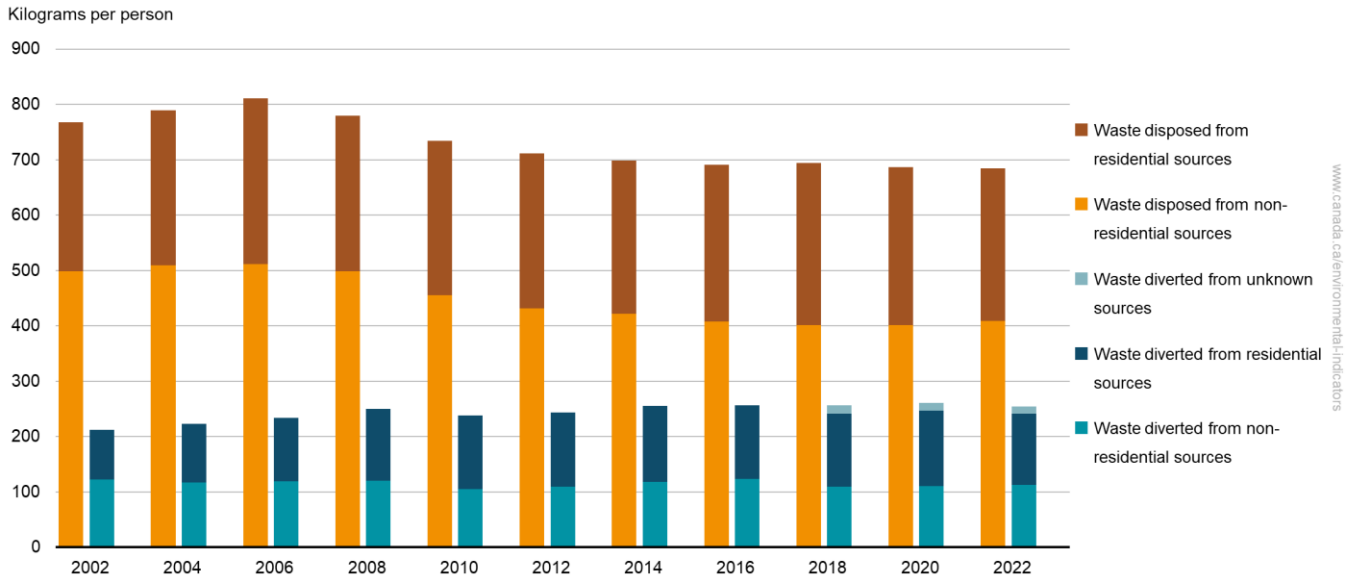
[1] For more details about what constitutes solid waste in the context of this indicator, please refer to the Data sources and methods.

[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, 2020 and 2022, electronic and tire waste could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources.

[4] This indicator tracks progress on the 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, supporting the target: By 2030, reduce the amount of waste Canadians send to disposal by 30%, from a 2014 baseline of 699 kilograms per person.

Figure 2. Solid waste diversion and disposal per person, Canada, 2002 to 2022



Data for Figure 2

Note: For 2018, 2020 and 2022, 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 (2021) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 17-10-0005-01. Population estimates on July 1st, by age and gender. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2024) 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.[5] Overall from 2002 to 2022, waste diversion per person from residential sources increased by 44% (or 39 kg). Waste diversion per person from non-residential sources fluctuated over this same period. Between 2002 and 2022, waste diversion per person from non-residential sources decreased by 8% (or 10 kg).

From 2002 to 2022, waste disposal per person from residential sources increased from 269 to 275 kg (or 2%) while disposal per person from non-residential sources declined from 499 to 409 kg (or 18%).

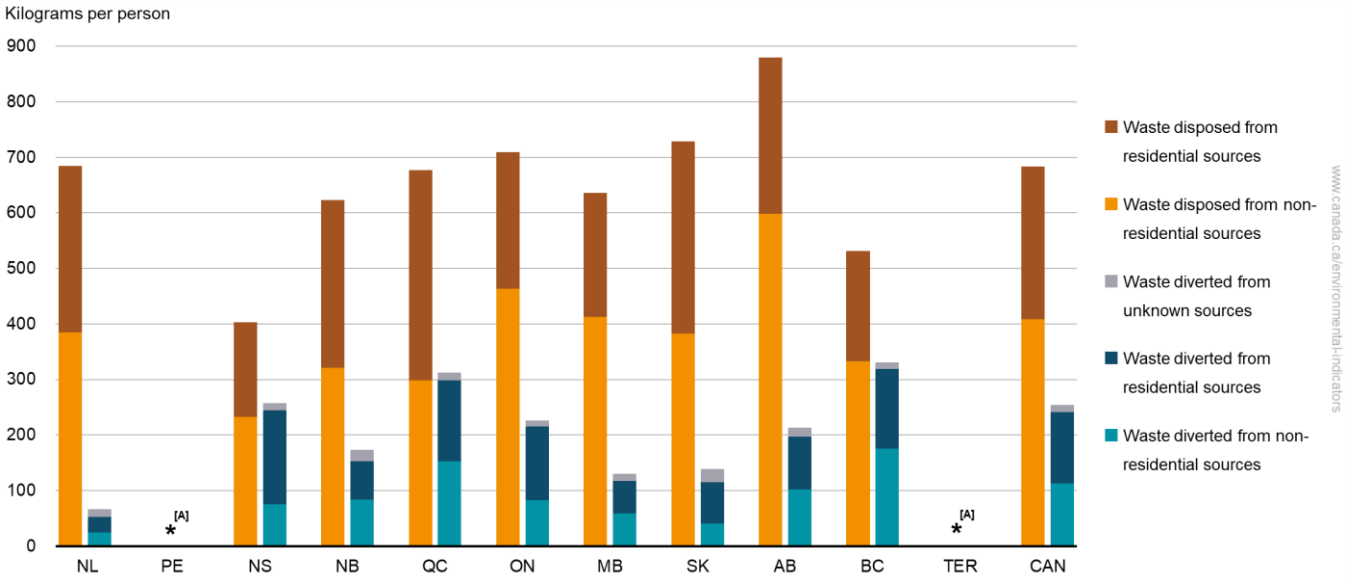
Solid waste diversion and disposal per person by jurisdiction

Key results

- In 2022, solid waste diversion per person and solid waste disposal per person varied widely across Canada
    - total waste diversion was lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador at 88 kg per person and highest in British Columbia at 331 kg per person
    - total waste disposal was lowest in Nova Scotia at 403 kg per person and highest in Alberta at 880 kg per person

[5] For 2018, 2020 and 2022, 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, 2022



Data for Figure 3

Note: TER = Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. [A] Solid waste diversion and disposal data was suppressed due to confidentiality for Prince Edward Island and the territories (Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut). Electronic and tire waste was assigned to the "unknown sources" category since it could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources. Totals may not add up due to suppressed values to maintain confidentiality.
Source: Statistics Canada (2024) Table 17-10-0005-01. Population estimates on July 1st, by age and gender. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

In 2022, national solid waste diversion was 254 kg per person. Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia all diverted more waste per person than the national average. New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta diverted between 133 kg per person and 226 kg per person. Newfoundland and Labrador diverted less than 100 kg of solid waste per person.

New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia diverted more solid waste from non-residential sources than from residential sources. In Manitoba, residential sources and non-residential sources diverted a similar amount of solid waste. In Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, more waste was diverted from residential sources than non-residential sources.

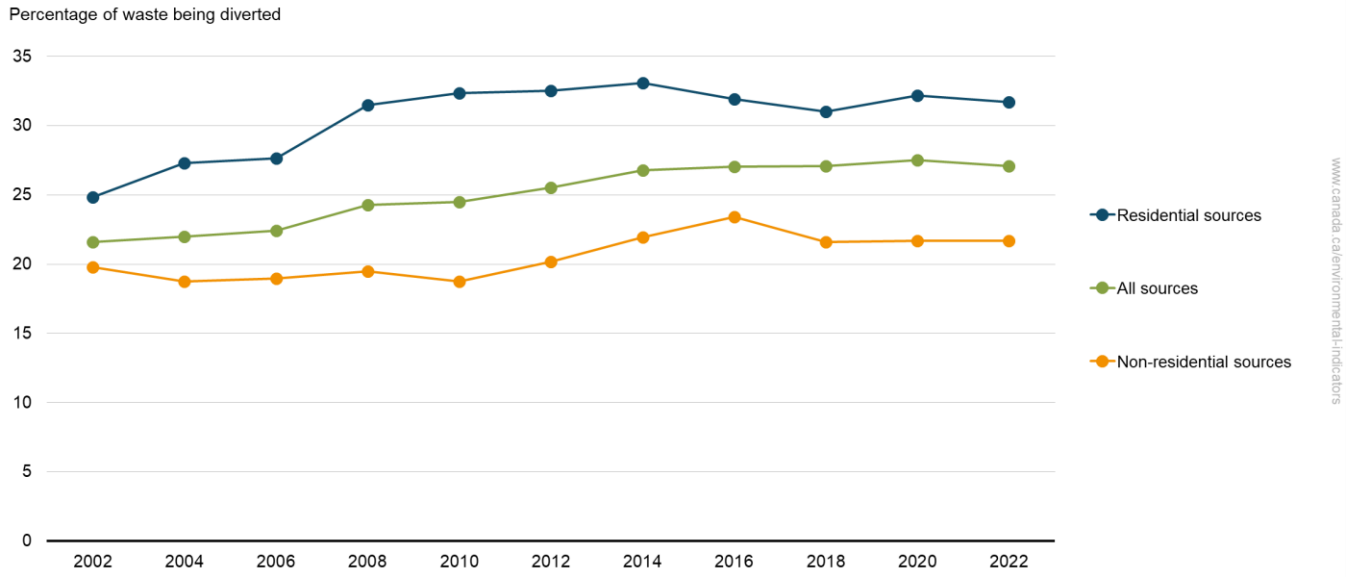
In 2022, national solid waste disposal was 684 kg per person. Nova Scotia and British Columbia disposed less than 550 kg of solid waste per person. Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta all disposed 700 kg or more of waste per person in 2022. Although Alberta had the highest total waste disposal per person (880 kg) in 2022, most of this waste came from non-residential sources (598 kg per person). Quebec had the highest waste disposal per person from residential sources (378 kg). 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 2022,[6] the share of solid waste being diverted
  - from all sources increased from 21.6% to 27.1%
  - from residential sources increased from 24.8% to 31.7%
  - from non-residential sources increased from 19.8% to 21.7%

Figure 4. Solid waste diversion rate by source, Canada, 2002 to 2022



Data for Figure 4

Note: For 2018, 2020 and 2022, 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 (2021) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

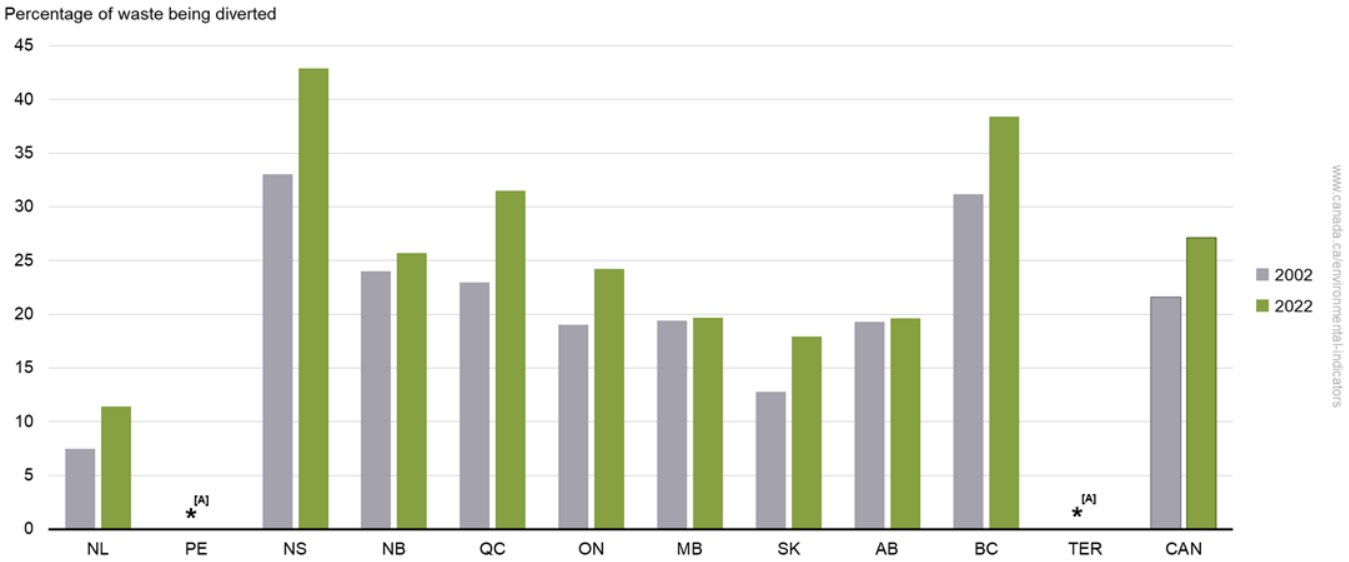
Solid waste diversion rate by jurisdiction

Key results

- Between 2002 and 2022, the share of solid waste being diverted increased in all jurisdictions where data are available

[6] For 2018, 2020 and 2022, 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 2022



Data for Figure 5

Note: TER = Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. [A] In 2002 and 2022, 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 (2021) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Between 2002 and 2022, Nova Scotia had the largest increase in solid waste diversion, rising from 33% to 43%.

In 2022, solid waste diversion rates varied across Canada from 11% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 43% in Nova Scotia. Nationally, 27% of solid waste was diverted. Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta diverted less than 20% of solid waste. New Brunswick and Ontario each diverted around 25% of solid waste, while Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia 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, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 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.

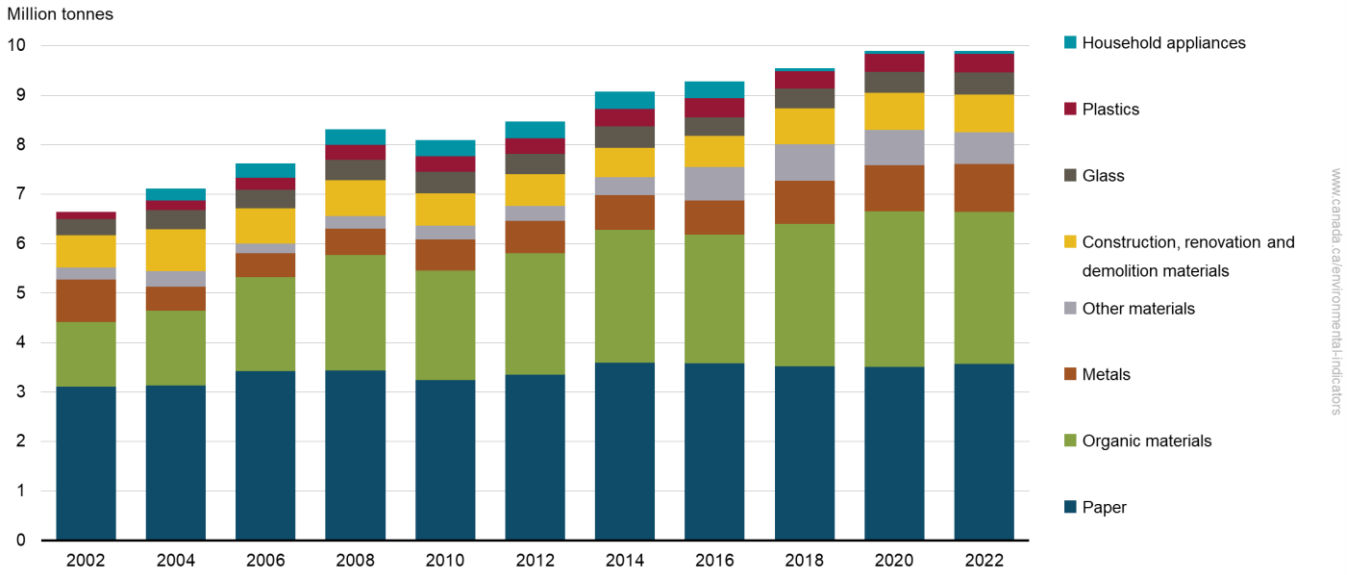
In 2002 and 2022, solid waste diversion and disposal data were not available for Prince Edward Island and the territories (Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut).

Solid waste diversion by type of material

Key results

- In 2022, paper and organic materials accounted for 67% of total solid waste diverted (3.6 and 3.1 million tonnes, respectively)

Figure 6. Solid waste diversion by type of material, Canada, 2002 to 2022



Data for Figure 6

Note: "Paper" may include newsprint, cardboard and boxboard and mixed paper. "Organic materials" may include leaf and yard waste, agricultural crop residues, wood waste, food waste and source separated organics, paper and paperboard products and other organic materials. "Metals" may include ferrous metals, copper and aluminum and mixed metals. "Other materials" includes non-hazardous materials that were reported as diverted but were not included in any of the specified categories. "Other materials" may include electronics, tires, gable top and aseptic containers, textiles and other unclassified materials. "Construction, renovation and demolition materials" may include materials such as brick, painted wood, drywall, metals, cardboard, doors, windows and wiring.
Source: Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0034-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by type, inactive. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

From 2002 to 2022, diversion of all materials increased. Although diversion of plastics increased by 154% between 2002 (144 kt) and 2022 (367 kt), there was no significant change from 2020 (368 kt) to 2022. Over 3 million tonnes of plastic are thrown away by Canadians each year but only about 9% get diverted.[7] Over the same 2002 to 2022 period, diversion of organic materials increased by 135% (1 311 kt in 2002 to 3 074 kt in 2022), the second largest increase in diversion after plastics.

[7] Environment and Climate change Canada (2024) Plastic waste and pollution reduction. Retreived September 4, 2024.

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 reuse, recycle or compost materials we generally reduce overall energy use and greenhouse gas emissions from their production and use.[8]

The Government of Canada is working with all levels of government, industry, non-government organizations, researchers and the public to take action on waste and pollution. A Canada-wide Action Plan on Zero Plastic Waste has been adopted to help better prevent, reduce, reuse, recover, capture and clean up plastic waste and pollution in Canada. The federal government is also working to support and expand the circular economy to create new economic opportunities and a more sustainable and resilient economy.

Related initiatives

These indicators support the measurement of progress towards the following 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy Goal 12: Reduce waste and transition to zero-emission vehicles.

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) GHG emissions at the national level, per person and per unit gross domestic product, by province and territory and by economic sector, waste being one.

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 (VOCs), 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 air pollutant, data are provided at the national, provincial/territorial and facility level and by major source, waste being one.

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.

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.

The Plastic particles in the Northern Fulmar indicator provides information on the mass of plastic found in the Northern Fulmars' stomach in birds collected in Canada.

[8] Turner DA, Williams ID and Kemp S (2015) Greenhouse gas emission factors for recycling of source-segregated waste materials. Retrieved on July 15, 2024.

Data sources and methods

Data sources

The data used for the Solid waste diversion and disposal indicators comes from a Statistics Canada survey, carried out biennially. The most recent survey was conducted in 2022 and the results were released in 2024.

- Biennial Waste Management Survey

Population data also come from Statistics Canada. Data were retrieved on July 15, 2024.

- Statistics Canada (2024) Table 17-10-005-01. Population estimates on July 1, by age and gender

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 waste management survey.

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, 2020 and 2022 were included to compare diversion rates and the amount of waste disposed and diverted per person across Canada.

For the results of the 2022 waste survey, Statistics Canada created a new data table, Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source to capture the 2018, 2020 and 2022 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, 2020 and 2022 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 survey. 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 July 15, 2024

Statistics Canada (2012) Human Activity and the Environment. Waste management in Canada (Archived content). Retrieved on July 15, 2024.

Statistics Canada (2022) North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 2022 Version 1.0. Retrieved on July 15, 2024.

Statistics Canada (2024) Solid waste and hazardous substances. Retrieved on July 15, 2024.

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 2022

Year	Waste diverted from non-residential sources (million tonnes)	Waste diverted from residential sources (million tonnes)	Waste diverted from unknown sources (million tonnes)	Total waste diverted (million tonnes)	Waste disposed from non-residential sources (million tonnes)	Waste disposed from residential sources (million tonnes)	Total waste disposed (million tonnes)
2002	3.852	2.790	n/a	6.642	15.635	8.447	24.081
2004	3.749	3.364	n/a	7.113	16.265	8.962	25.227
2006	3.904	3.723	n/a	7.627	16.669	9.748	26.417
2008	4.010	4.301	n/a	8.311	16.566	9.360	25.926
2010	3.580	4.516	n/a	8.096	15.504	9.448	24.952
2012	3.794	4.671	n/a	8.465	14.997	9.685	24.681
2014	4.225	4.850	n/a	9.075	14.963	9.804	24.767
2016	4.491	4.784	n/a	9.275	14.715	10.226	24.941
2018	4.095	4.863	0.593	9.551	14.885	10.848	25.733
2020	4.215	5.163	0.526	9.903	15.246	10.862	26.108
2022	4.412	4.973	0.514	9.899	15.919	10.698	26.617

Note: n/a = not available. For 2018, 2020 and 2022, electronic and tire waste was assigned to the "unknown sources" category since it could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2024) 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 2022

Year	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)	Waste disposed from non-residential sources (kilograms per person)	Waste disposed from residential sources (kilograms per person)	Total waste disposed (kilograms per person)
2002	123	89	n/a	212	499	269	768
2004	117	105	n/a	223	509	281	790
2006	120	114	n/a	234	512	299	811
2008	121	129	n/a	250	498	282	780
2010	105	133	n/a	238	456	278	734
2012	109	135	n/a	244	432	279	711
2014	119	137	n/a	256	422	277	699
2016	124	132	n/a	257	407	283	691
2018	110	131	16	258	402	293	694
2020	111	136	14	260	401	286	687

Year	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)	Waste disposed from non-residential sources (kilograms per person)	Waste disposed from residential sources (kilograms per person)	Total waste disposed (kilograms per person)
2022	113	128	13	254	409	275	684

Note: n/a = not available. For 2018, 2020 and 2022, electronic and tire waste was assigned to the "unknown sources" category since it could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources. Totals may not add up due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 17-10-0005-01. Population estimates on July 1st, by age and gender. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2024) 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, 2022

Jurisdiction	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)	Waste disposed from non-residential sources (kilograms per person)	Waste disposed from residential sources (kilograms per person)	Total waste disposed (kilograms per person)
Newfoundland and Labrador	24	29	14	88	385	300	685
Prince Edward Island [A]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	75	169	14	303	233	170	403
New Brunswick	84	69	20	215	321	302	623
Quebec	153	146	13	311	299	378	678
Ontario	83	132	11	226	463	246	709
Manitoba	59	58	13	156	413	223	636
Saskatchewan	41	74	24	159	383	346	729
Alberta	102	95	16	215	598	282	880
British Columbia	175	144	12	331	333	199	531
Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut [A]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	113	128	13	254	409	275	684

Note: n/a = not available. [A] Solid waste diversion and disposal data was suppressed due to confidentiality for Prince Edward Island and the territories (Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut). Electronic and tire waste was assigned to the "unknown sources" category since it could not be attributed to either residential or non-residential sources. Totals may not add up due to suppressed values to maintain confidentiality.
Source: Statistics Canada (2024) Table 17-10-0005-01. Population estimates on July 1st, by age and gender. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2024) 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 2022

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	31.9	23.4	27.1
2018	31.0	21.6	27.1
2020	32.2	21.7	27.5
2022	31.7	21.7	27.1

Note: For 2018, 2020 and 2022, 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 (2021) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2024) 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 2022

Jurisdiction	2002 (percentage of waste being diverted)	2022 (percentage of waste being diverted)
Newfoundland and Labrador	7.5	11.4
Prince Edward Island	n/a	n/a
Nova Scotia	33.0	42.9
New Brunswick	24.0	25.7
Quebec	23.0	31.5
Ontario	19.0	24.2
Manitoba	19.4	19.7
Saskatchewan	12.8	17.9
Alberta	19.3	19.6
British Columbia	31.2	38.4
Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut	n/a	n/a
Canada	21.6	27.1

Note: n/a = not available.
Source: Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0033-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by source, inactive. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0032-01. Disposal of waste, by source. Statistics Canada (2024) 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 2022

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	3.591	2.687	0.709	0.360	0.593	0.360	0.428	0.349
2016	3.585	2.596	0.692	0.671	0.632	0.388	0.380	0.331
2018	3.520	2.879	0.874	0.741	0.722	0.355	0.397	0.063
2020	3.503	3.153	0.932	0.710	0.751	0.368	0.424	0.063
2022	3.571	3.074	0.963	0.645	0.758	0.367	0.455	0.065

Note: n/a = not available. ‘Paper’ may include newsprint, cardboard and boxboard and mixed paper. ‘Organic materials’ may include leaf and yard waste, agricultural crop residues, wood waste, food waste and source separated organics, paper and paperboard products and other organic materials. ‘Metals’ may include ferrous metals, copper and aluminum and mixed metals. ‘Other materials’ includes non-hazardous materials that were reported as diverted but were not included in any of the specified categories. ‘Other materials’ may include electronics, tires, gable top and aseptic containers, textiles and other unclassified materials. ‘Construction, renovation and demolition materials’ may include materials such as brick, painted wood, drywall, metals, cardboard, doors, windows and wiring.
Source: Statistics Canada (2021) Table 38-10-0034-01. Archived - Materials diverted, by type, inactive. Statistics Canada (2024) Table 38-10-0138-01. Waste materials diverted, by type and by source.

Additional information can be obtained at:

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