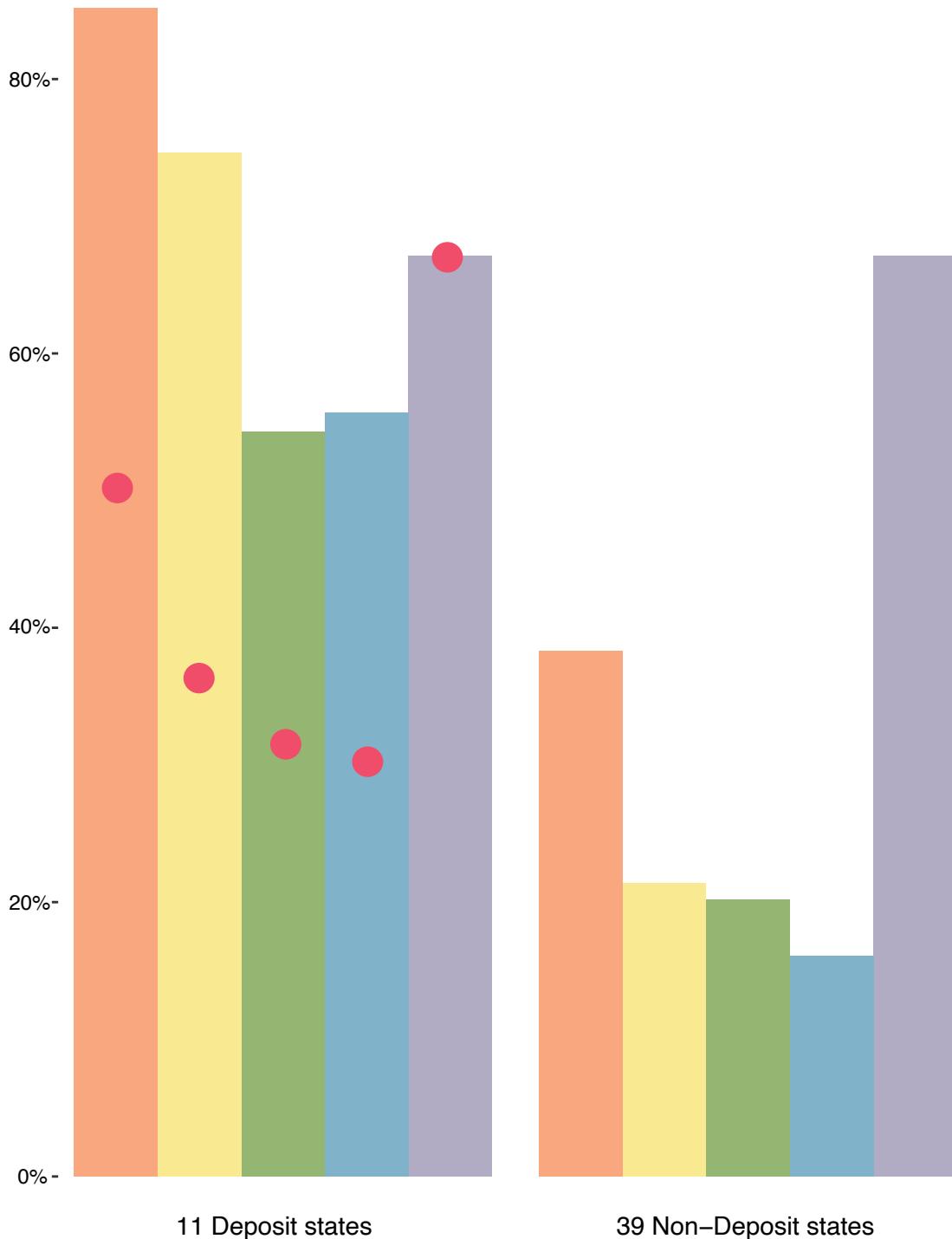


2010 Recycling Rates in the United States

Recycling Rates



*Container deposit is a small fee charged per container on products whose packaging is recyclable. Deposit States are those with container deposit laws, which include California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Vermont.

*HDPE bottles are commonly used for milk and other liquid products, detergents, shampoos, motor oil, drugs, and cosmetic products. PET is the type of plastic labeled with the #1 code on or near the bottom of bottles and containers and is commonly used to package soft drinks, water, juice, etc.

- Aluminum Cans
- Glass Bottles
- HDPE Bottles
- PET Bottles
- Steel Cans
- US Average

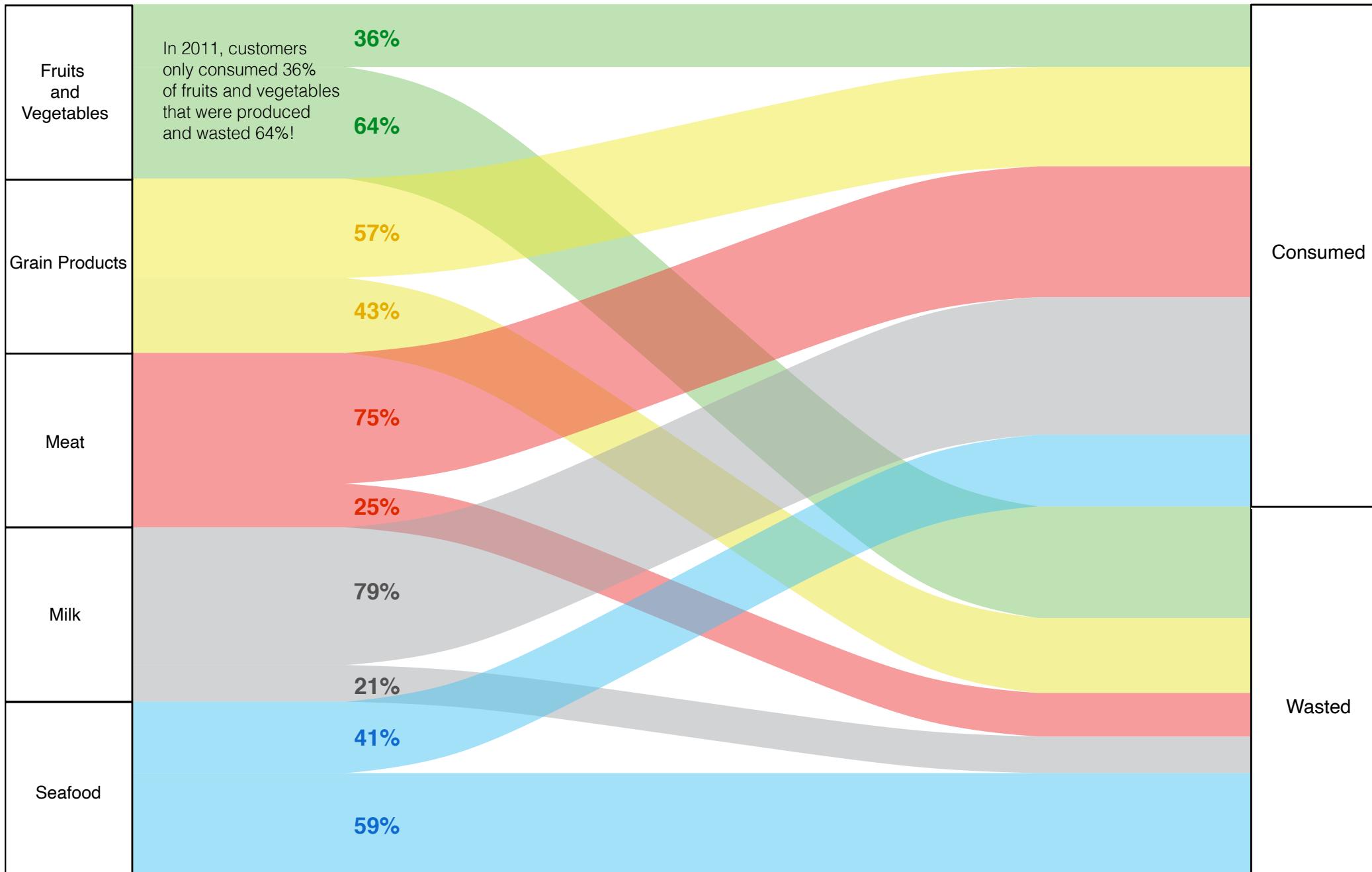
11 Deposit states

39 Non-Drop states

Source: Container Recycling Institute

Food Consumed vs Food Loss*

*Percentages calculated collectively for USA, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2011

Municipal Solid Waste Generation Per Capita and Environmental Performance Index (EPI)

Environmental Performance Index (EPI)

80

60

40

0.0

Municipal Solid Waste Generation Per Capita (tons/person/year)

Switzerland

France

United Kingdom

Spain

Norway

Japan

Italy

Australia

Greece

New Zealand

Canada

United States

Turkmenistan

Mexico

Barbados

Bahrain

Mongolia

Moldova

Singapore

China

Burundi

India

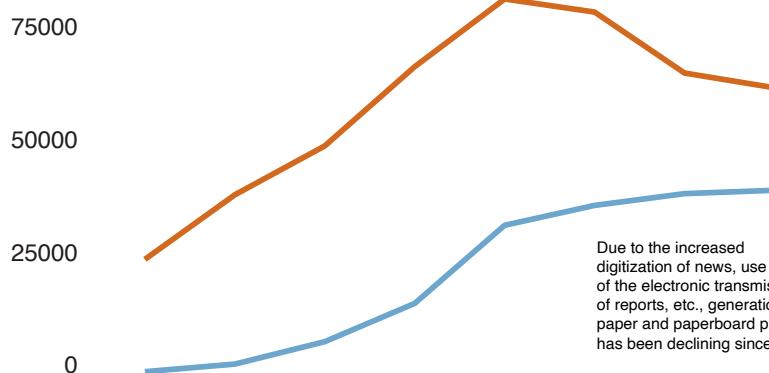
The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks 180 countries on 24 performance indicators in the following 10 issue categories: air quality, water and sanitation, heavy metals, biodiversity and habitat, forests, fisheries, climate and energy, air pollution, water resources, and agriculture.

- High Income Countries
- Low Income Countries
- Lower-Middle Income Countries
- Upper-Middle Income Countries

Generation and Recycling by Materials, 1960–2015

Thousands of Tons

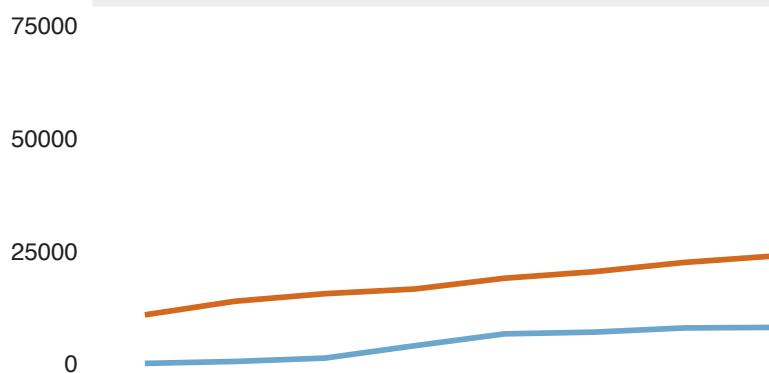
Paper and Paperboard



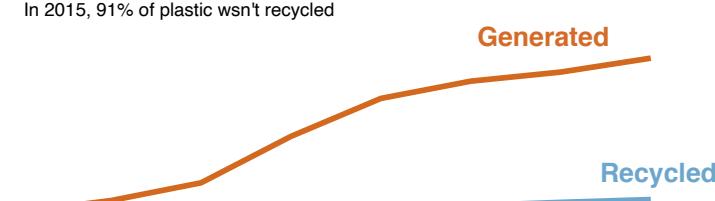
Glass



Metals



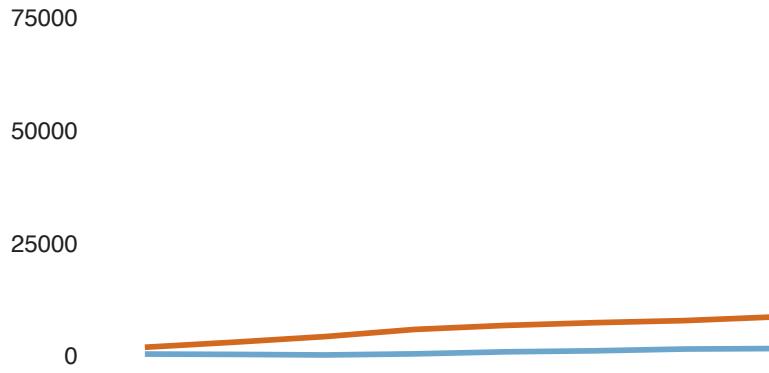
Plastics



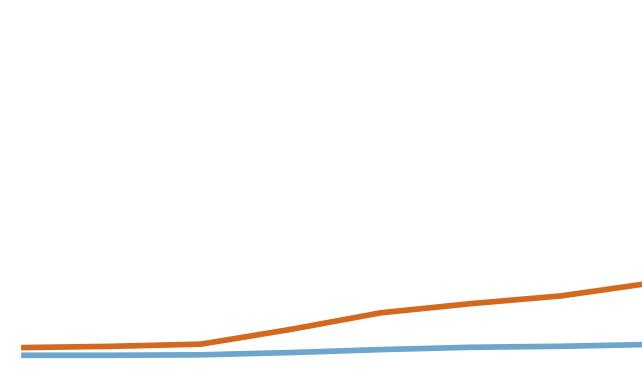
Generated

Recycled

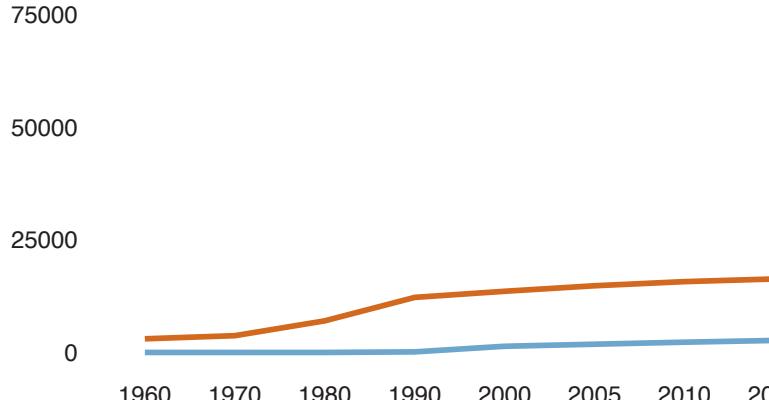
Rubber and Leather



Textiles

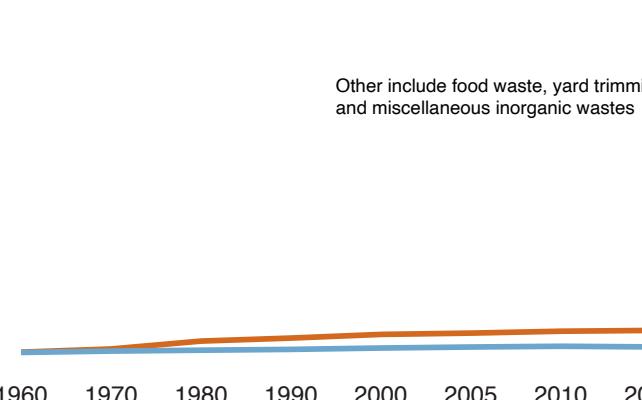


Wood



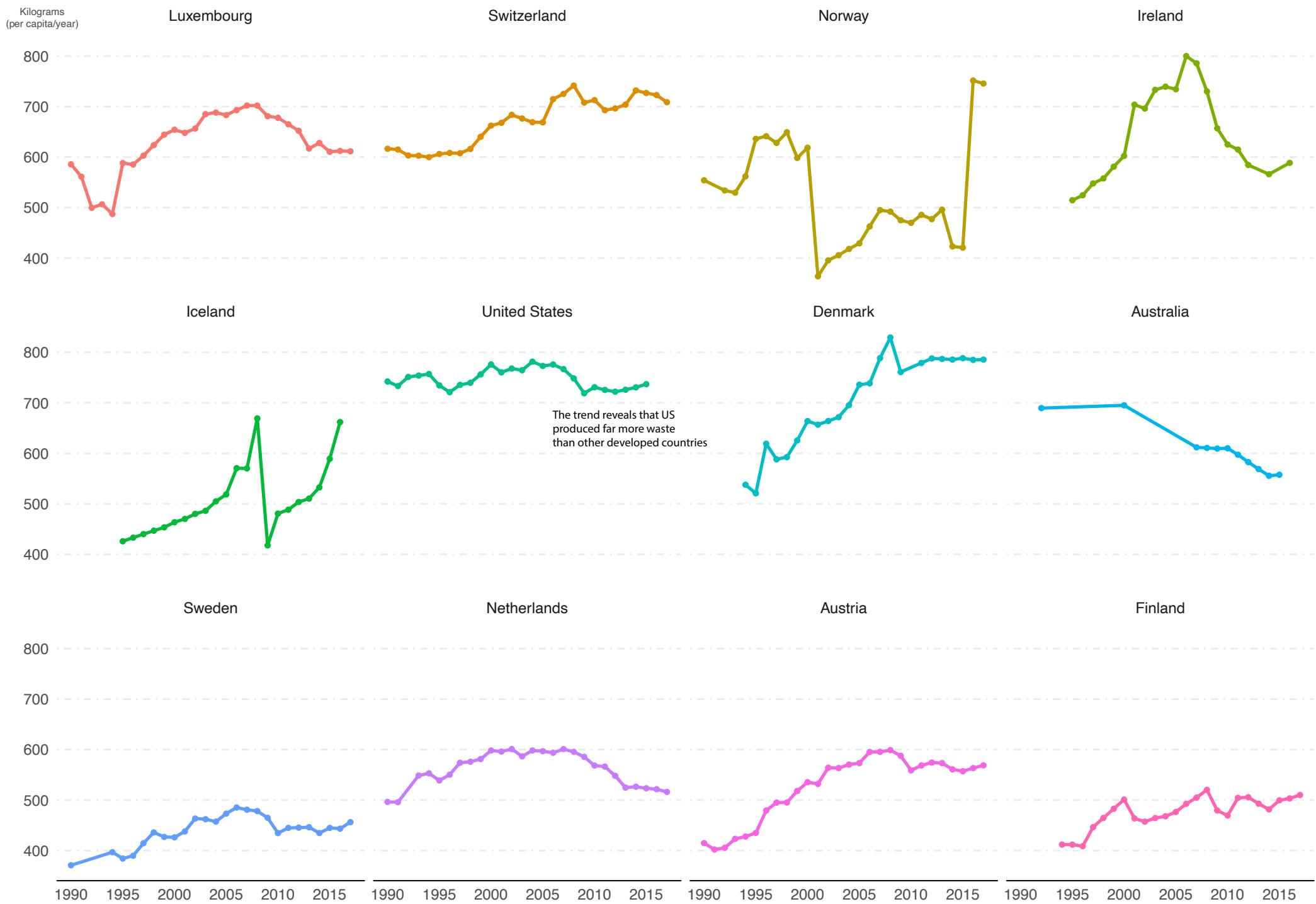
Other include food waste, yard trimmings, and miscellaneous inorganic wastes

Other



Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Generation Per Capita , 1990–2017

How much MSW does each person in the top 15 wealthiest countries* generate?



*No data available for Qatar, Singapore and San Marino

Source: World Bank – What A Waste Global Database | 2018

Generation of Products in Municipal Solid Waste in the United States, 1960–2015

Thousands of Tons

240000

Due to the increased digitization
of news, use of the electronic
transmission of reports, etc.,
generation of paper and paperboard
products has been declining since 2005.

210000

180000

150000

120000

90000

60000

30000

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2005

2010

2015

Paper and Paperboard

Food

Yard Trimmings

Plastics

Metals

Textiles

Wood

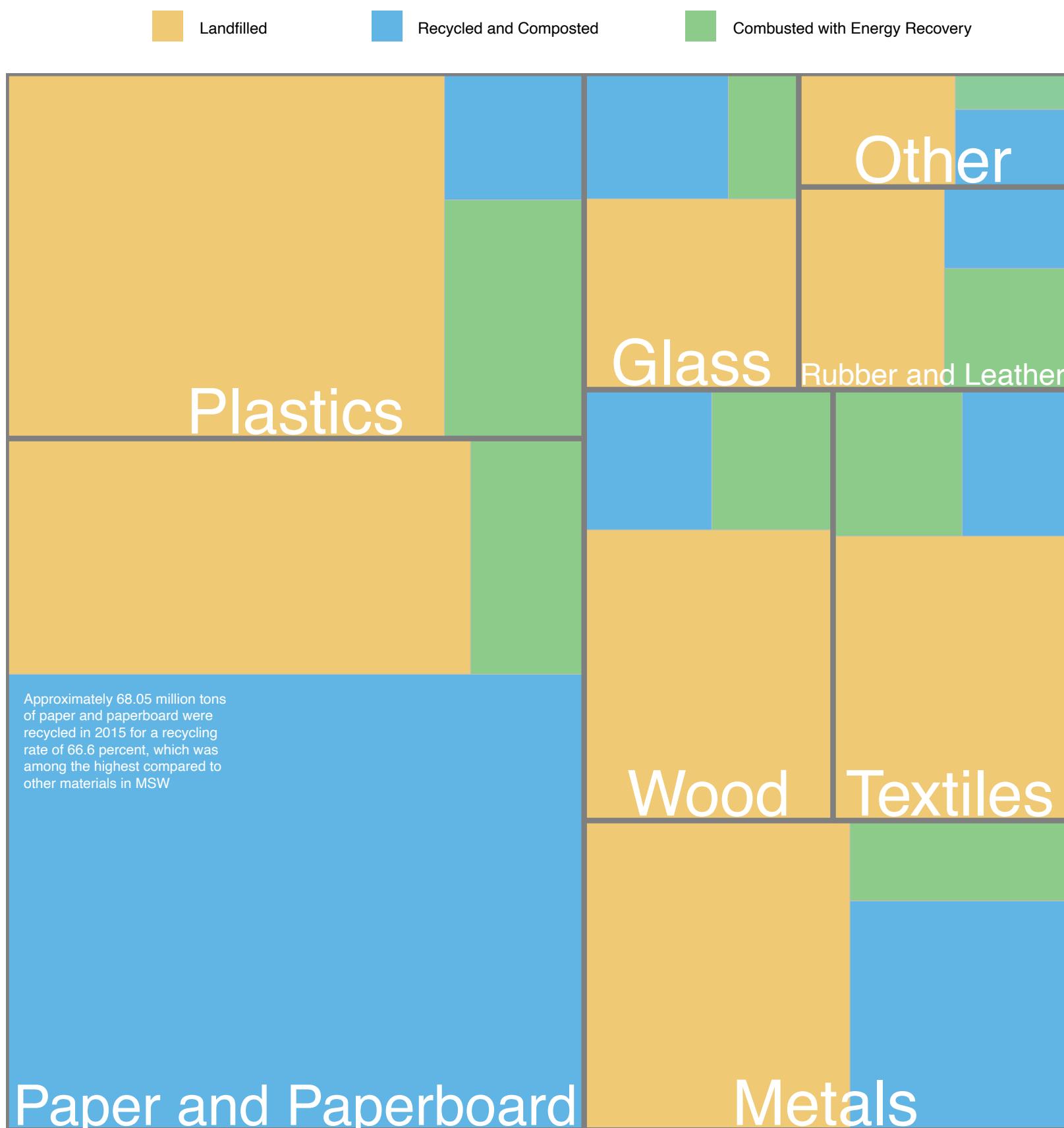
Glass

Rubber and Leather

Other

Source: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | 2015 Fact Sheet

Municipal Solid Waste Management by Materials in the United States, 2015



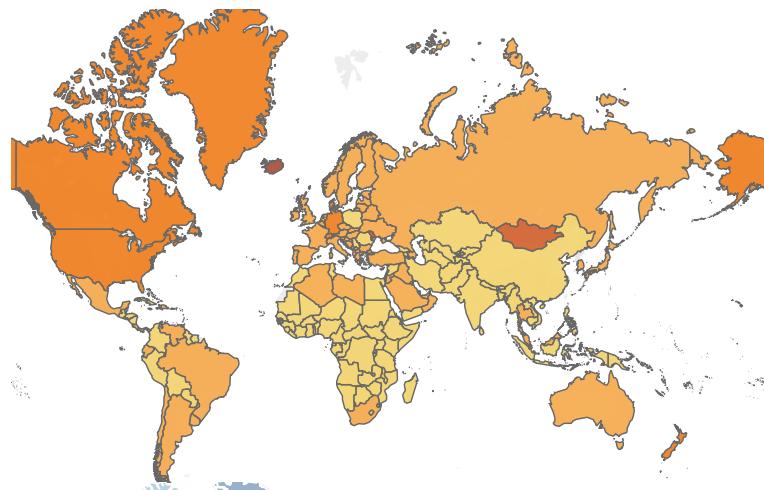
Source: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | 2015 Fact Sheet

Municipal Solid Waste Generation Per Capita and Recycling Rate by Country

Waste Generation Per Capita

0.0

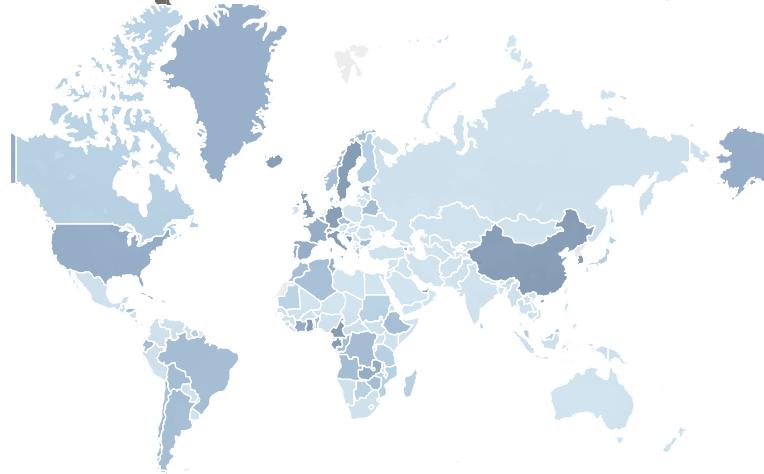
1.5



Recycling Rate

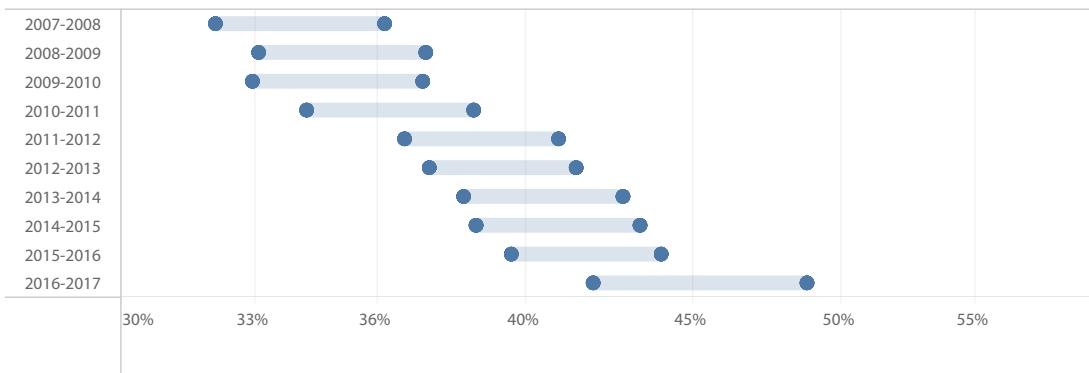
0.00%

50.00%



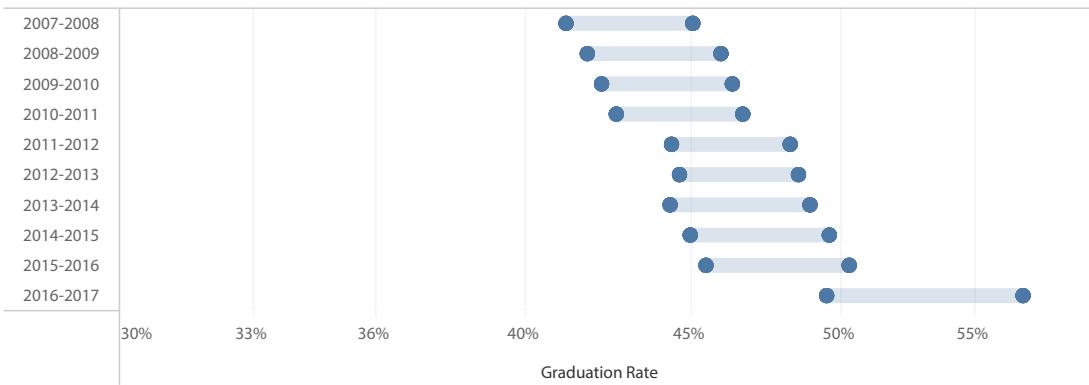
Graduation Gap: First-Generation and Non-First-Generation Students in the United States, 2007-2017

Public Institutions



Graduation rate measures percent of first-generation and non-first-generation students who completed their degree within 4 years at original institution.

Private Institutions



The graduation gap between first-generation students and non-first-generation students showed no significant change, however, the graduation gap between public and private institutions has narrowed.