



15th December 2016

Statistics on waste managed by local authorities in England in 2015/16

This release relates to the management of waste under the possession or control of the Local Authority.

This is the first release of waste managed by local authorities in England since the last quarterly release published on 22nd March 2016 which was for April to June 2015 data. Following a public consultation of all Defra statistics the decision has been taken to produce these statistical releases annually from 2015/16. We will keep the need for the production of quarterly statistics under review. For the results of the consultation please see the following link: [Official Statistics: proposed changes to Defra statistics - Consultations - GOV.UK](#)

This release is also the first annual release presenting waste statistics for all local authorities in England using the new Question 100 (Q100) structure. The new Q100 provides greater flexibility and transparency for reporting waste treatment with scope to report further treatment and disposal of certain waste outputs such as refuse derived fuel. There are also more subtle differences which impact to a small extent on the split of recycling as household/non-household and waste from households/waste not from households. Please see the section on '[New question structure for treatment and disposal questions \(Q100\)](#)' for more detail.

What data are confirmed in this release?

Measure	Time period
Waste from households	Final figures for the calendar year 2015, replacing provisional figures published for April to June 2015 in March 2016. The first publication of quarterly figures for July to September 2015, October to December 2015 and January to March of 2016.
Local authority collected waste	First publication of the data for the financial year 2015/16.
Household waste	First publication of the data for the financial year 2015/16.

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An Official Statistics publication. These statistics have been produced to the high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, which sets out eight principles including meeting user needs, impartiality and objectivity, integrity, sound methods and assured quality, frankness and accessibility.

More information on the Official Statistics Code of Practice can be found [here](#).

For more information about what data is included in the three measures listed in the table above, please see the section on [‘Glossary of terms and measures’](#) and the separate methodology document.

Key points

Waste from Households – final 2015 calendar year and latest 12 months to end March 2016 for waste generated more directly from households

- The England ‘waste from households’ recycling rate was 43.9 per cent in 2015. This is a decrease of 0.9 percentage points, from 44.8 per cent in 2014. Recycling rates had previously been increasing each year. This is the first time the ‘waste from households’ recycling rate has been lower than 44 per cent since 2011.
- In 2015 the decrease in the ‘waste from households’ recycling rate was driven by a 4.8 per cent fall in ‘organic recycling’ set against unusually high figures for 2014, particularly for January to March 2015 and April to June 2015 compared to the same quarters in 2014. There was a smaller decrease of 1.1 per cent in the amount of dry recycling in 2015 compared to 2014. Overall the total amount sent for recycling fell by 2.7 per cent to nearly 9.8 million tonnes.
- The most recent quarterly data are for January to March 2016. For the financial year of 2015/16 the ‘waste from households’ recycling rate was 43.9 per cent compared to 44.7 per cent. This is a decrease of 0.8 percentage points compared to 2014/15.
- Total waste from households amounted to 22.2 million tonnes in 2015, a decrease of 0.6 per cent on 2014. This is equivalent to 407 kg per person, down from 413 kg per person in 2014 (1.4%) but very similar to the three year average of 409 kg per person for 2012 to 2014.
- There is an EU target for the UK to recycle at least 50 per cent of waste generated by households by 2020. The England ‘waste from households’ figures seen here make a significant contribution to the UK estimates, which are published in [UK Statistics on Waste](#).

Management of all Local Authority collected waste for the financial year 2015/16

This relates to waste from households plus that from street bins, street sweepings, parks and grounds as well as other non-household waste collected by local authorities.

As a result of extra granularity of data reported through Q100, it is not appropriate when referring to the management of waste to compare the current annual data (that is April 2015 to March 2016) with any of the previous annual data.

- Total Local Authority managed waste in 2015/16 was 26.1 million tonnes, up by 1.2 per cent on 2014/15 when it was 25.8 million tonnes.
- Around 20 per cent of all local authority waste was sent to landfill. This was equivalent to a total 5.1 million tonnes of local authority managed waste with nearly 4.0 million tonnes being sent direct in 2015/16. Landfill tax continues to be the main driver for authorities to reduce waste to landfill.
- Around 35 per cent of all local authority waste was incinerated¹. This accounted for a further 9.3 million tonnes of local authority managed waste with nearly 6.5 million tonnes sent direct in 2015/16. Although like for like comparisons cannot be made on the amount of waste now being incinerated, the tonnage has increased sharply and has more than tripled since 2000/01.
- The amount of local authority waste sent for recycling in 2015/16 was 11.1 million tonnes, virtually the same as for 2014/15. Overall 42 per cent of all local authority waste was sent for recycling in 2015/16 and 43 per cent in 2014/15.

Datasets for the national and regional data, as well as data at Local Authority level, including the ex-National Indicator measures are available at the www.gov.uk website.

1 Waste from Households

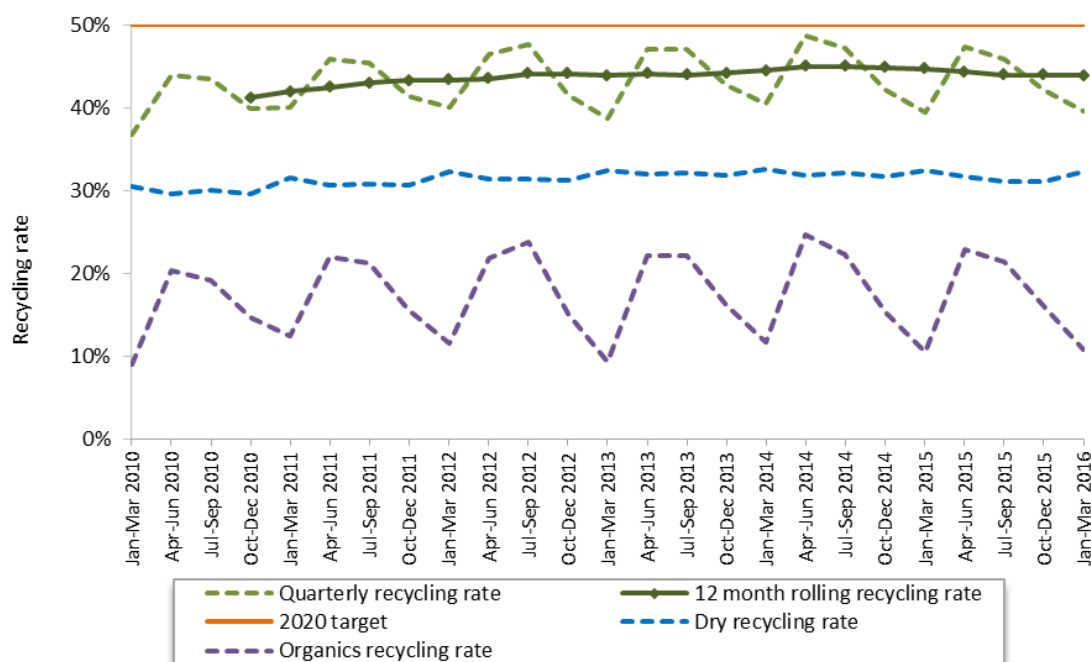
This is the measure that the UK introduced in 2014 for statistical purposes to provide a harmonised UK indicator to report recycling rates at UK level on a calendar year basis under the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). 'Waste from households' excludes local authority collected waste types not considered to have come directly from households, such as street bins, street sweepings, parks and grounds waste and compost like output.

There are some subtle differences in the way the recycling calculations work in relation to the apportionment of household/non-household waste or waste from household/waste not from household depending on whether the local authority has reported this; in the absence of this information, the split is based on the collection.

¹ Incineration with energy recovery/without energy recovery includes incineration bottom ash (IBA) and metals from IBA.

In many cases local authorities have provided specific splits for household waste but not the waste from household splits. The small impact on the apportionment for the waste from household recycling rate is estimated to reduce this by approximately 0.2 percentage points.

Figure 1: The ‘waste from households’ recycling rate in England, Jan-Mar 2010 to Jan-Mar 2016



Notes:

Recycling is ‘recycling, composting and preparing for reuse’.

- The total ‘waste from households’ decreased by 0.6 per cent between 2014 and 2015 to 22.2 million tonnes. See Table 1.
- The England ‘waste from households’ recycling rate was 43.9 per cent in 2015. This is a decrease of 0.9 percentage points, from 44.8 per cent in 2014. This is the first time the ‘waste from households’ recycling rate has been lower than 44 per cent since 2011. See Figure 1 and Table 1.
- In 2015, around 41 per cent of recycling of ‘waste from households’ was organic waste comprising of separately collected food waste and other organics such as garden waste. Dry recycling accounted for the remaining 59 per cent.
- Organic recycling fell by almost 4.8 per cent or 200 thousand tonnes in 2015 compared to the previous year, mainly influenced by other organics (in particular green waste) which fell sharply between January to March 2015 and April to June 2015 compared to the same quarters in 2014. The amount of separately collected food waste has continued to increase, up from 290 thousand tonnes in 2014 to 307 thousand tonnes in 2015. See Table 1.

- Dry recycling fell by 1.1 per cent or 64 thousand tonnes in 2015 compared to 2014 to 5.7 million tonnes. There was a fall of at least 40 thousand tonnes of paper and card recycled. The large fall in 'other materials' is in part an artefact of the change in reporting that is possible for material from the residual stream where it is now possible to report this against specific materials. For this reason direct comparison of recycling for individual materials is not possible. See Table 1.
- In 2015/16 the 'waste from households' recycling rate was 43.9 per cent, with the recycling rate for the latest quarter for January to March 2016 at 39.5 per cent. Over 2015/16 the dry recycling increased slightly by 0.5 per cent to 5.8 million tonnes while organic recycling has fallen by 1.8 per cent due to a sharper fall in the tonnage of 'other organics' sent for recycling so overall all waste from households recycling was down 0.8 percentage points.
- There is an EU target for the UK to recycle at least 50 per cent of waste generated by households by 2020. The England 'waste from households' figures seen here make a significant contribution to the UK estimates, which are published in [UK Statistics on Waste](#).

Table 1 Composition breakdown and recycling rate of 'waste from households' in England 2010 to 2015

Thousand tonnes							
Collection type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2015 over 2014
Total Recycling	9,112	9,596	9,684	9,523	10,025	9,758	-2.7%
<i>of which: Dry recycling</i>	5,557	5,618	5,652	5,675	5,807	5,742	-1.1%
<i>of which: Separately collected food waste</i>	118	172	230	273	290	307	5.8%
<i>of which: Other organics recycling</i>	3,437	3,807	3,802	3,575	3,928	3,708	-5.6%
Total Residual	13,014	12,566	12,270	12,038	12,327	12,451	1.0%
Total waste from households	22,131	22,170	21,956	21,564	22,355	22,225	-0.6%
Waste from households recycling rate	41.2%	43.3%	44.1%	44.2%	44.8%	43.9%	0.9 percentage points

Note: Total waste from households includes dry recycling/ preparing for reuse and organics. It also includes residual waste (or 'black bag' waste) and rejects from recycling.

- Total waste from households amounted to 22.2 million tonnes in 2015, a decrease of 0.6 per cent on 2014. This is equivalent to 407 kg per person, down from 413 kg per person in 2014 (1.4%) but very similar to the three year average of 409 kg per person for 2012 to 2014.

- There was a 1.0 per cent increase in the amount of residual waste from households ('black bag waste') between 2014 and 2015 to 12.5 million tonnes, due to increases in waste from kerbside collections and civic amenity centres. See Table 1.
- In 2015 the amount of 'other organics' sent for recycling has decreased by 5.6 per cent to 3.7 million tonnes. This figure is against an unusually high tonnage reported in 2014 of 3.9 million tonnes. In 2013 the tonnage for 'other organics' was relatively low at 3.6 million tonnes and for both 2011 and 2012 it was 3.8 million tonnes. Garden waste forms part of the organics recycling tonnage and weather has a large influence on the amount of garden waste produced. See Table 1.
- The amount of food waste sent for composting (including anaerobic digestion) has nearly trebled since 2010 and in 2015 was 307 thousand tonnes – a 5.8 per cent increase compared to 2014. This represents a very small proportion in terms of overall waste composition but this has slowly increased from 1.3 to 3.1 per cent of the total 'waste from households' recycled between 2010 and 2015. See Table 1.

Figure 2: Composition of 'waste from households' 2010-2015, England (million tonnes)

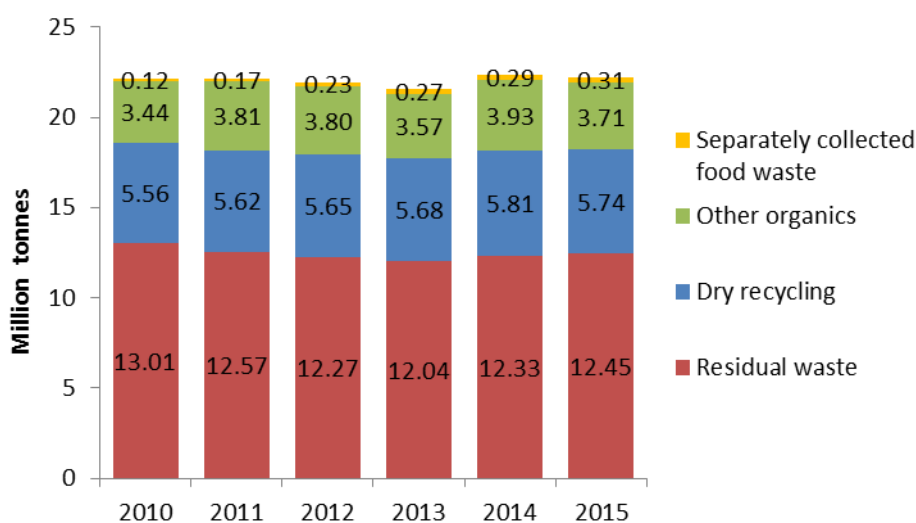
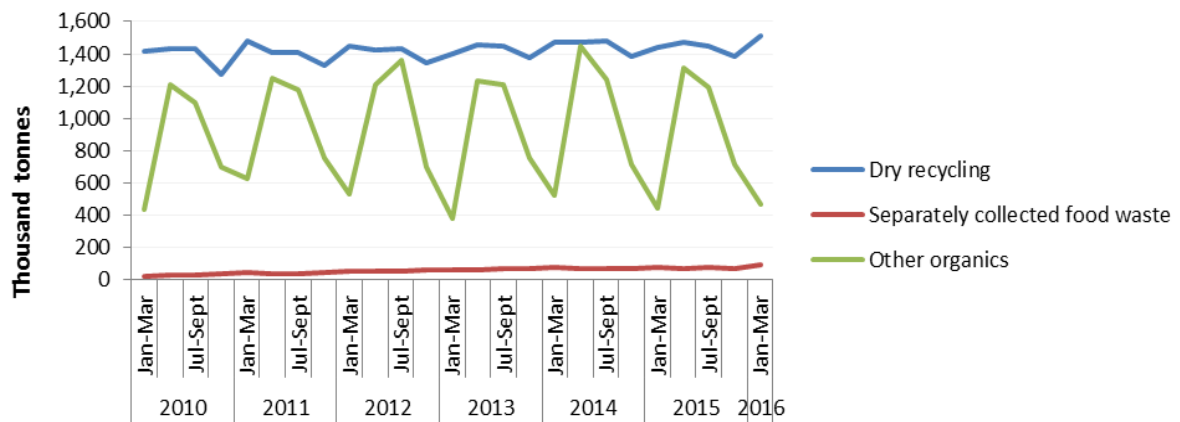


Figure 3: Dry recycling, food waste and other organics recycling on a waste from households' in England, on a rolling 12 months basis 2010 to Jan-Mar 2016 (thousand tonnes)



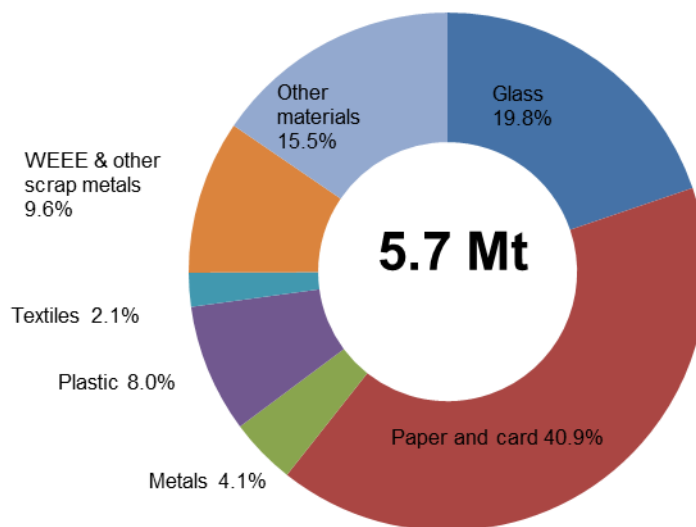
Notes for figures 2 and 3:

Residual waste includes residual waste from households' regular collections (black bags), bulky waste, residual from civic amenity centres and rejects from recycling. It excludes waste diverted for recycling from residual waste.

Dry recycling includes paper and card, glass, plastic, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), scrap metals as well as other materials.

Other organics includes green garden waste, mixed garden and food waste, wood for composting and other compostable waste.

Figure 4 Composition of 'waste from households' dry recycling in England, 2015



- The amount of dry recycling from households in England increased by 3.3 per cent between 2010 and 2015 and stood at 5.7 million tonnes in 2015. It constitutes nearly 27 per cent of total waste from households.

- Paper and card made up about 41 per cent of the proportion of dry recycling with glass contributing to a further 20 per cent. Metals made up about 4.1 per cent, 'waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) including other scrap metals' made up 9.6 per cent and plastics made up a further 8.0 per cent of dry recycling. Textiles (including footwear) made up 2.1 per cent and 'other materials' (including wood, furniture and tyres) made up 16 per cent.
- The composition of dry recycling between 2010 and 2014 has remained similar with minimal variation across the different quarters of the year.
- Since 2015, local authorities have been able to provide more material specific information to report more accurately their waste which would previously have been reported as 'other materials' and while therefore there are slight changes to the composition, the overall pattern is still very similar for 2015 compared to other years. Please see the section on '[New question structure for treatment and disposal questions \(Q100\)](#)' for more information on this.

The full dataset for waste from households is available [here](#).

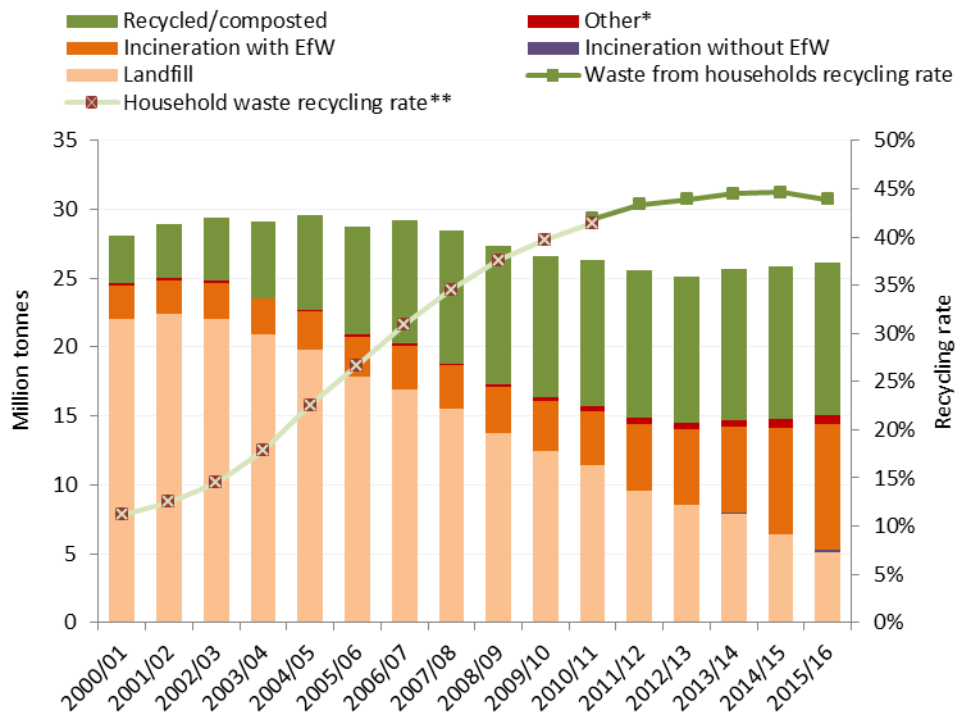
3 Management of all Local Authority collected waste

Local authority collected waste consists of all waste from households', street sweepings, municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials plus some commercial or industrial waste. For further information see [definition of terms](#) on gov.uk website.

Local Authorities report on the treatment of waste collected. The question structure captures recycling (including composting and preparation for reuse) of separately collected waste plus any additional recyclate extracted from the residual stream. Waste sent to landfill relates to waste sent directly to landfill or rejects from other processes which are then sent to landfill. Waste sent to incineration relates to waste sent direct to incineration or waste which is eventually disposed of for incineration after other treatment processes. Incineration with energy recovery/without energy recovery includes incineration bottom ash (IBA) and metals from IBA.

Therefore interpretation of trends requires particular care especially when looking at the annual data for April 2015 to March 2016 against previous years. Any apparent increases in waste sent to landfill or incineration may be due to the change in the level of information recorded. This is more apparent when looking at the annual data for April 2015 to March 2016 compared to other previous years. It is not straightforward to separate out trends based just on this change in recording especially during the pilot stage in 2014/15. There is some subtle changes to the way waste is apportioned to household or non-household recycling but no impact on the recycling figures for all local authority waste. The data for Figure 5 are given in Table 2a of the dataset.

Figure 5: Management of all Local Authority collected waste and recycling rates in England, 2000/01- 2015/16



Notes:

Incineration with energy recovery/without energy recovery includes incineration bottom ash (IBA) and metals from IBA.

* Other includes waste treated/disposed through other unspecified methods, process and moisture loss.

** The Household waste recycling rate is based on a broader measure of waste and is not directly comparable to the 'waste from households' recycling rate. For further information on definitions refer to the glossary.

As a result of extra granularity of data reported through Q100, it is not appropriate when referring to the management of waste for landfill, incineration or recovery to compare the current annual data that is April 2015 to March 2016, with any of the previous annual data.

- Around 20 per cent of all local authority waste was sent to landfill. This was equivalent to a total 5.1 million tonnes of local authority managed waste with nearly 4.0 million tonnes being sent direct in 2015/16. Landfill tax continues to be the main driver for authorities to reduce waste to landfill.
- Around 35 per cent of all local authority waste was incinerated². This accounted for a further 9.3 million tonnes of local authority managed waste with nearly 6.5 million tonnes sent direct in 2015/16.
- The amount of local authority waste sent for recycling in 2015/16 was 11.1 million tonnes, virtually the same as for 2014/15. Overall 42 per cent of all local authority waste was sent for recycling in 2015/16 and 43 per cent in 2014/15.

² Incineration with energy recovery/without energy recovery includes incineration bottom ash (IBA) and metals from IBA.

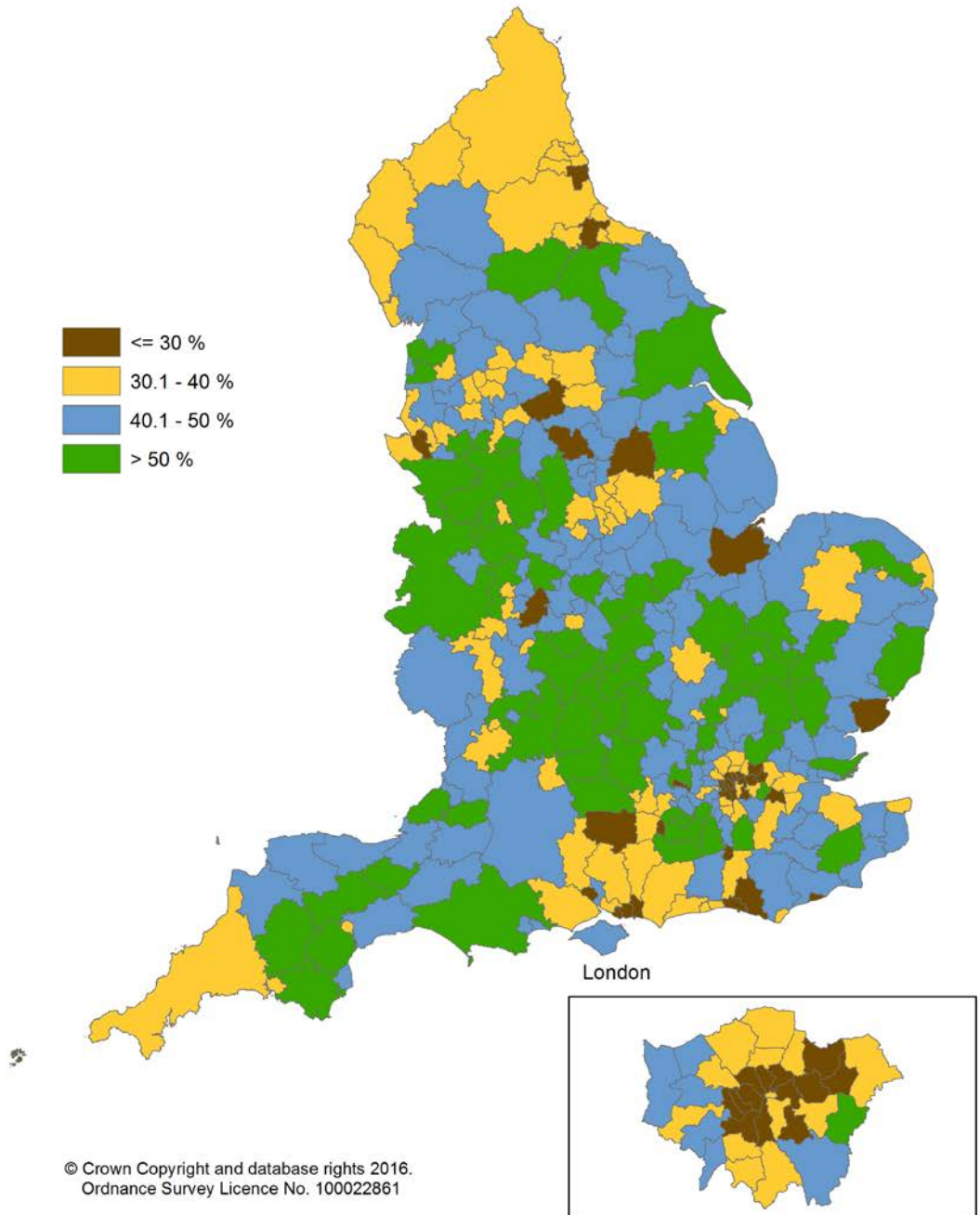
3.1 Household Waste Recycling Rates for Individual Local Authorities

The 'household waste' (ex-NI 192) measure is a broader definition of waste than the 'waste from households' measure. The 'household waste' measure includes street bins, street sweepings, gully emptying, parks and grounds waste, soil, and compost like output, separately collected healthcare waste and asbestos waste.

- At Local Authority level, individual 'household waste' recycling rates ranged from 15 per cent to 67 per cent. The average figure for England is 43 per cent.
- There is a tendency for 'household waste' recycling rates to be similar in adjacent authorities, although high and low recycling rates are spread across England. Figure 6 shows the geographic distribution of recycling rates in 2015/16.
- Newham London Borough Council had the lowest 'household waste' recycling rate in 2015/16 at 15 per cent and Westminster City Council and Lewisham Borough Council both had a 'household waste' recycling rate of 17 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.
- South Oxfordshire District Council had the highest 'household waste' recycling rate at 67 per cent, with just over 47 per cent of their recycling comprising of green/organic waste. East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Rochford District Council both achieved 66 per cent 'household waste' recycling rates.
- In 2015/16 the local authorities with the largest increase in 'household waste' recycling rates over the last 12 months were Richmondshire District Council (52.4 per cent), East Riding of Yorkshire Council (66.1 per cent) and Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (48.6 per cent) where rates increased by 8 to 15 percentage points.
- Over the last 4 years since 2012/13 the top 4 consistently performing local authorities in terms of household waste recycling are South Oxfordshire District Council, Rochford District Council and Vale of White Horse District Council. Over the 4 years, both South Oxfordshire District Council and Rochford District Council have had an average of 66 per cent for their household waste recycling and the Vale of White Horse District Council has had an average of 65 per cent for their household waste recycling.

Figure 6: Map of Household Waste recycling rates for individual local authorities in England

Percentage of household waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting, 2015/16



DATA USES, FEEDBACK, REVISIONS POLICY, METHODOLOGY, GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND MEASURES, AND REFERENCES

Data uses

Data on waste management are used to monitor policy effectiveness and to support policy development in the context of the recycling target set out in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). The underlying data held in WasteDataFlow are also used extensively by local and central government, the waste industry and the public. Data are reported by all local authorities, often from management information supplied by their waste management contractor.

Factors affecting household waste recycling range from individual household behaviours, the advice and collection services provided by local authorities, the cost of waste treatment and disposal and to some extent wider issues such as the state of the economy. Some quarterly waste data shows a clear seasonal fluctuation (see Figure 1 below). For example, the generation of garden waste is highly seasonal, increasing sharply and pushing up recycling rates in the spring and summer months. For this reason comparisons should be made with the same quarter in previous years or using full 12 month periods.

About 86 per cent of all waste managed by local authorities is 'waste from households' with the remainder coming from street cleaning, parks and grounds, business and construction. Only a small proportion of the total waste from businesses and construction are covered in these statistics, with most being managed privately.

Feedback

We welcome feedback on the data from all users including how and why the data is used. This helps us to understand the value of the statistics to external users. Please see our contact details at the bottom of the first page of this notice or e-mail: WasteStatistics@defra.gsi.gov.uk.

Revisions Policy

Defra will provide information about any significant revisions made to information published in this statistics release and the associated datasets. Revisions could occur for a variety of reasons, including backdating to reflect methodological improvements or the finalisation of data from third parties which was unavailable or provisional at the time of publishing.

Methodology

Data for this release came from a snapshot of the WasteDataFlow database taken in November 2016. WasteDataFlow is a UK wide system managed by Defra in collaboration with Devolved Administration partners that is used to record the collection, treatment and disposal of local authority waste. First results using this

database were produced for 2004/05 with earlier estimates of waste available from the Municipal Waste Management Surveys.

The tonnage of waste 'sent for reuse, recycling and composting' is that which is accepted by the re-processor. As such it excludes any recycling rejects that occur during collection, sorting or further treatment. Waste diverted for recycling from the residual (or 'black bag waste') stream by further processing is included in the recycling tonnages.

New question structure for treatment and disposal questions (Q100)

A new "Question 100" (Q100) to replace the various existing treatment questions, was introduced on a voluntary basis from April 2014 and up to around 100 local authorities in England used this new question to report their waste management practices over the quarters in 2014/15. These 100 local authorities represented about 29 per cent of all total local authority waste. Q100 reporting became mandatory in April 2015 for all local authorities in England. This is the first statistical release presenting annual waste statistics for all local authorities in England using Q100.

Q100 provides a more flexible structure that has enabled local authorities to report a more complete and transparent representation of the more complex waste treatment practices that occur which could not be accurately captured under the old question structure. It also provides the opportunity for local authorities to report in more detail the further treatment and disposal of certain waste types such as refuse derived fuel (RDF), which would have been a final output previously. This is highly specific to the Local Authority and the facilities and the practices used for treatment and disposal.

Q100 also allows for more accurate and transparent reporting of recycling recovered from the residual stream which is back-allocated by the waste disposal authority to its constituent waste collection authorities, where there is arrangement to do this. This is done in a slightly different way with some subtle changes to the calculation and apportionment. It also provides material specific information to be recorded which results in lower figures against 'other materials' for recycling as this is now recorded against specific materials such as glass, plastic, paper etc.

There are some subtle differences in the way the recycling calculations work in relation to the apportionment of waste as household/non-household or waste from household/non-waste from household depending on whether the local authority has provided the specific split at treatment; in the absence of this, the default factor based on the split at collection is applied. In many cases local authorities have provided specific splits for household waste but not the waste from household splits. The small impact on the apportionment for the waste from household recycling rate is estimated to reduce this by approximately 0.2 percentage points.

We are monitoring and assessing the impact of the introduction of Q100 on data recording and subsequent reporting so that this is clear and consistent.

Data quality assurance

All local authorities provide data into WasteDataFlow. Several stages of data validation are carried out by the local authority submitting the data, the WasteDataFlow contractor, the Environment Agency and Defra.

The WasteDataFlow contractors check each return for completeness and data consistency. Data are checked against appropriate threshold values specified by the Environment Agency which take into account the expected level of variance. There is an on-line validation process which compares the data for the current quarter against the data for the equivalent quarter for the previous year.

Once the data have been validated by the contractor, further validation checks may be undertaken by the Environment Agencies on any specific data queries raised which focus on 'other/exempt' destinations, the comparison of Waste Disposal Authority/Waste Collection Authority data returns, and the review of the destinations of materials sent for recycling. Trend and outlier analysis on key measures at an aggregate and individual Local Authority level are undertaken by Defra. Details of the validation process are available on the WasteDataFlow [website](#).

EU recycling target

Commission Decision 2011/753/EU allows a choice of four options and calculation methods for the calculation of the target to recycle at least 50% of household waste and similar by 2020. Each Member State must use the calculation method that corresponds to the re-use and recycling option that it has chosen to apply the target to. The UK currently applies the target to the third option: "the preparation for reuse and the recycling of household waste". This means that the UK must use calculation method 3 set out in the Decision and use national data to report on the recycled amount of household waste. "Household waste" is defined at Article 1(1) of the Decision as "waste generated by households".

In December 2015 the European Commission published an ambitious package of proposals to promote the circular economy. This included a circular economy action plan and changes to six waste Directives. The UK is participating fully in the negotiations on the waste package. While we remain in the EU, all rights and obligations associated with our membership will remain in place. This means all aspects of EU waste legislation, including the target to re-use or recycle 50% of our household waste by 2020.

Glossary of terms and measures

Waste from households

The 'waste from households' measure was introduced to statistical publications by Defra in May 2014. It is also used to construct a harmonised UK indicator based comparable calculations for each of the four UK countries. This provides a consistent approach with which to report household recycling rates at UK level under the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

'Waste from households' is a narrower version of the 'household waste' measure which was used previously. The difference is that 'waste from households' excludes local authority collected waste types not considered to have come directly from households, such as street bins, street sweepings, parks and grounds waste and compost like output (CLO) from Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plants. Further information on the difference has been published on the gov.uk [website](#) and is summarised in the table below.

We have continued to report the 'household waste' recycling measure in our annual publication on a financial year basis to maintain continuity with the existing data series and in order to meet the wider needs of users. However it is no longer reported in the quarterly releases on recycling which will report the 'waste from households' measure only. Full data on household waste is available and can be downloaded on the gov.uk [website](#).

Recycling (including composting and reuse)	Waste from Households recycling	Household waste recycling
<i>from households and other premises similar to households, CA sites, Bring banks</i>	✓	✓
<i>from street bins</i>	✗	✓
<i>from household-related parks and grounds</i>	Community skips only	✓
<i>from soil</i>	✗	✓
<i>from rubble and plasterboard</i>	✗	✗
<i>from compost-like output from MBT plant</i>	✗	✓
<i>from incineration bottom ash (IBA) & IBA metals</i>	✗	✗
<i>other, from residual streams</i>	✓	✓
<i>recycling rejects</i>	✗	✗

Res idual waste	Res idual waste from households	Hous ehold waste residual
<i>from regular household collection</i>	✓	✓
<i>from civic amenity sites</i>	✓	✓
<i>from bulky waste</i>	✓	✓
<i>from other household waste</i>	✓	✓
<i>from street cleaning/sweeping</i>	✗	✓
<i>from gully emptying</i>	✗	✓
<i>from separately collected healthcare waste</i>	✗	✓
<i>from asbestos waste</i>	✗	✓

The local authority recycling rate is based on the **NI 192 National Indicator** recycling calculation. The National Indicator calculation has been widely used by local authorities for many years for local strategic planning purposes, discussions with contractors and for benchmarking against other authorities and captures a broader scope of household waste than 'waste from households', e.g. it includes street sweepings and compost like output. This calculation will be made available as the NI 192 report on the wastedataflow portal (<http://www.wastedataflow.org/>) and also on gov.uk [website](#). This is reported on a financial year basis to meet the needs of local authorities.

Useful links

Scotland http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/System_Pages/Spotfire/Household_Waste.aspx

Wales <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/environment/wasterecycle/?lang=en>

Northern Ireland [Northern Ireland local authority collected municipal waste management statistics | Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs](http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/department-of-agriculture-environment-and-rural-affairs/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics)

Eurostat <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/waste>

Wastedataflow portal <http://www.wastedataflow.org/>

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Website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>

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