



Indiana Department of Environmental Management

2021 Recycling Index Report

Overview of 2021 data reported by municipal solid waste recyclers required to report recycling activities to meet the 50 percent recycling goal mandated by the Indiana legislature.

Office of Program Support
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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Executive Summary

The 2021 Recycling Index Report provides information collected from municipal solid waste (MSW) recyclers. The recyclers are legislatively required to report recycling activities under IC 13-20-25. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) provides the report to fulfill its requirement to give an overview of 2021 state recycling data as well as evaluate Indiana’s progress in achieving a 50% recycling goal.

In 2021, the state recycling rate was 21.1%, up from last year’s rate of 19.1%. The MSW generation also increased from 8.9 to 9.4 million tons, of which 75% goes to landfills, 21% gets recycled, and 4% goes for waste-to-energy.

Total recyclables of MSW generation were nearly 2 million tons as reported from recycling activity reports, e-waste reports, and compost reports. The supply originates from source-separated collection mainly from industrial, commercial, and institutional sectors (ICI); single stream collection; and wood waste and organics for mulch, animal bedding, and compost. The estimated percentage of supply was 40%, 15%, and 45%, respectively.

Recycling activity reports were submitted by 158 registered recycler facilities and accounted for 1,583,616 tons of recyclables mainly consisting of paper and cardboard, wood waste, and glass. The reported data is representative of the statewide infrastructure for what is collected and shipped through Indiana’s regional MRFsheds, the areas around a material recovery facility (MRF) that funnels recyclables to a particular MRF. Direct hauls to end-use markets are another significant source of recyclables such as from big-box retail distribution centers and large manufacturing facilities, in which case the reporting is voluntary and may not be submitted. Also, metal salvage yards are exempted from mandatory reporting of metals from the MSW stream.

About 2.7 million tons of additional material would need to be recycled to reach a 50% recycling goal as based upon the current MSW generation. The MRFshed is a large portion of the recycling infrastructure and may need to triple throughputs to reach this goal, which includes collection from residential and ICI sectors. Also, expansion of direct hauls with reporting and more diversion of food waste/organics would be needed. Other steps involve evaluating waste characterization studies for targeting infrastructure needs.

This report is available at: [IDEM: Recycle Indiana: Recycling Activity Reporting](#).

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Recycling Goal

According to **IC 13-20-25-1 State Recycling Goal**, which was passed by legislation (HEA 1183) in 2014, the goal of the state is to recycle at least fifty percent of its municipal waste. Per definition, the MSW originates from the operation of residential, municipal, commercial, or industrial establishments and community activities in the state.

IC 13-11-2-133 states:

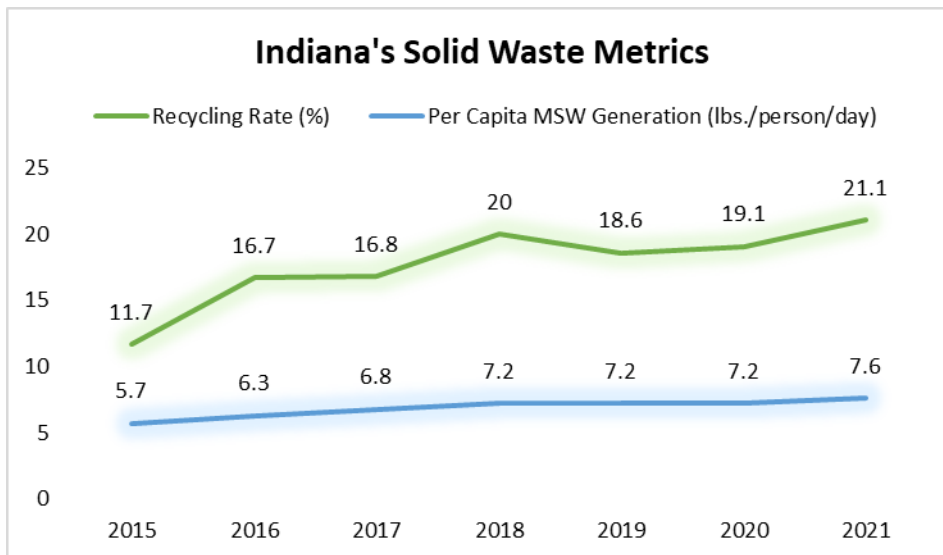
“...municipal waste means any garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom or office waste, and other similar material resulting from the operation of residential, municipal, commercial, or institutional establishments and community activities.”

A recycling rate can be calculated to determine how Indiana is meeting its recycling goal by estimating the overall MSW generated against the materials reported as recyclable.¹ The measurement standard established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is:

$$\text{Recycling Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{MSW Recovered for Recycling and Composting (tons)}}{\text{MSW Generation (tons)}} \times 100$$

The MSW generation is the sum of tonnage amounts for disposal, recycling, and composting as shown in **TABLE 1** and **Figure 2**. Tonnage estimates from Indiana origins are given with supporting data references for each of the waste management classifications. The recycling rate and per capita MSW generation (lbs./person/day) both increased in 2021 to 21% and 7.6, respectively, as shown in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Recycling Rate and per Capita MSW Generation, 2021



¹ Standardized definitions for determining a recycling rate are described in the U.S. EPA publication, [“Measuring Recycling: A Guide for State and Local Governments.”](#) Also, EPA’s most recent report, [“Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2018 Fact Sheet.”](#) gives national statistics for MSW generation, recycling, and disposal.

TABLE 1: Indiana MSW Generation and Classification Data (2021)

Classification	Tons	Data Reference
Disposal through Landfilling (in-state)	6,561,506	The data is aggregated from Solid Waste Land Disposal Facility Reports. This is the total amount of MSW from Indiana origins received at in-state landfills for disposal. It does not include non-hazardous industrial process wastes and construction and demolition (C&D) debris.
Disposal through Landfilling (out-of-state)	459,814	This amount was estimated from Indiana exports of MSW as reported by neighboring states. Other supporting data included the Solid Waste Processing Facility Report which consists of waste sent for disposal at out-of-state landfills from Indiana transfer stations.
Energy from Waste	410,009	The data are aggregated from Solid Waste Processing Facility Reports. This is the total amount of MSW from Indiana origins received at the Indianapolis Resource Recovery facility for disposal. It does not include non-hazardous industrial process wastes and C&D debris.
Recycling	1,583,616	The data are aggregated from Recycling Activity Reports. This is the total amount of recyclables from MSW as reported by shipments to (a) in-state manufacturers and users, (b) out-of-state destinations, and (c) arranged through brokers.
Composting	371,626	The data are aggregated from Registered Composting Facility Reports. This is the total estimated amount of waste received at Indiana compost facilities including yard trimmings, food waste, and other organic materials. It does not include wood waste processed into mulch.
E-waste Recycling	27,392	The data are aggregated from IDEM, Electronics Recycling Annual Report, and E-Cycle Collector/Recycler Registration Reports. The data is for all types of e-waste including covered electronic devices for Indiana's E-Cycle program. Total shipments are tracked by destination categories.
Total	9,413,963	

Figure 2: Indiana 2021 MSW Generation by Classification



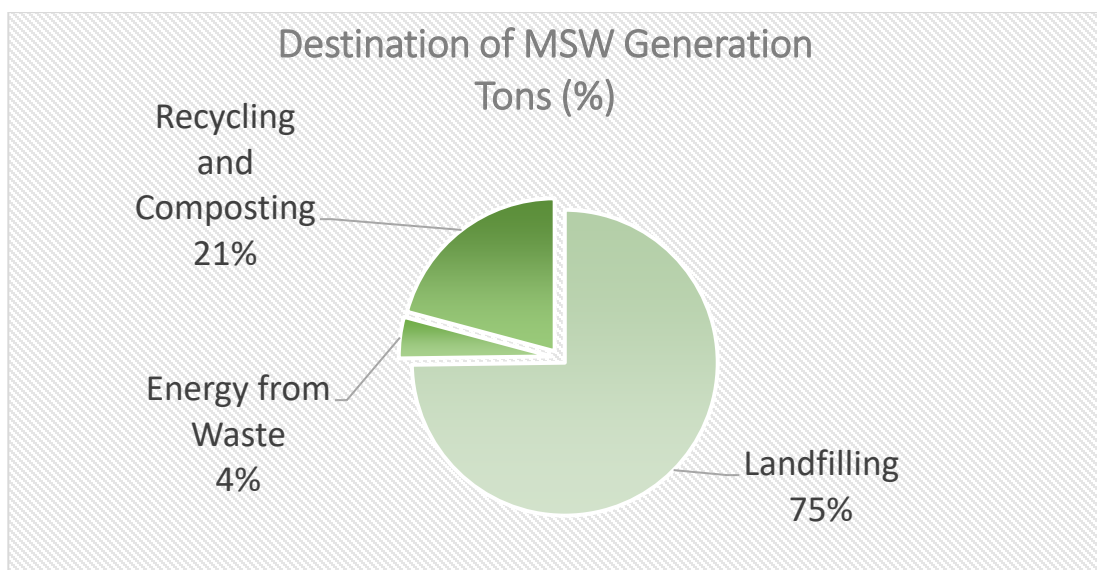
The total recyclables from MSW recovered for recycling and composting is the sum of recycling, composting, and e-waste amounts. The recycling rate calculation is made accordingly, and results are shown in **Figure 3**.

MSW Recovered for Recycling and Composting
 $= 1,583,616 + 371,626 + 27,392$
 $= 1,982,634 \text{ tons}$

The 2021 Indiana Recycling Rate then is calculated as:
 $(1,982,634 \text{ tons} / 9,413,963 \text{ tons}) \times 100 = 21.1\%$

Materials not part of the MSW generation are excluded from the recycling rate measurement and can be evaluated by other metrics. They include metals from construction and demolition (C&D) activities as well as concrete and asphalt, autobody, coal ash, foundry sand, and alternate daily cover.

Figure 3: Destination of MSW Generation, 2021



The solid waste and recycling infrastructure covers activities by private waste management companies, solid waste management districts (SWMDs), along with cities and towns to service drop-offs, curbside, and commercial accounts. Operations include 34 landfills, 78 transfer stations, 14 material recovery facilities, 116 compost facilities and a waste-to-energy plant. In addition, numerous recycling hubs provide hub and spoke services.

Indiana tracks the amount of waste and recycling in the state. Mandatory reporting by permitted solid waste facilities in the state, including MSW landfills, transfer stations, and waste-to-energy facilities, began in 1990. The reporting includes the origin (state and county), waste type (MSW, C&D, foundry waste, coal ash, flue gas desulfurization waste, and others), and amount of solid waste received. In addition, landfills report the amount of waste received for reuse such as alternate daily cover and transfer stations report the amount of solid waste sent to other states. Mandatory reporting of recyclables from recycler facilities began in 2014.

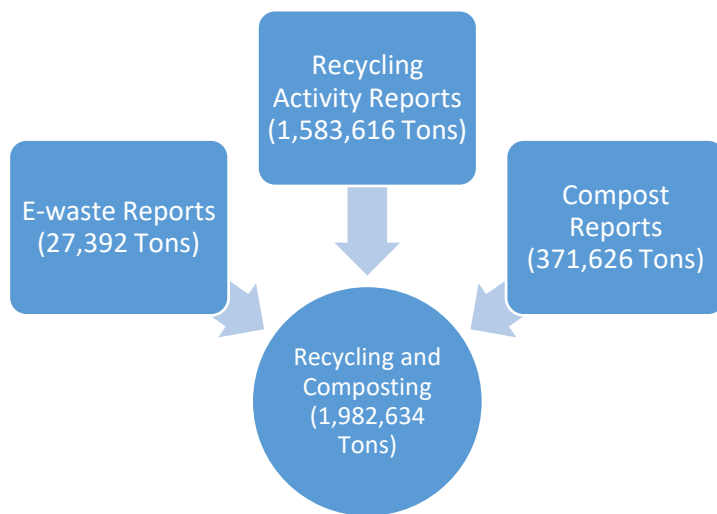
Reports are submitted online through Re-TRAC, IDEM Solid Waste and Recycling Data Reporting Program. They include:

1. Solid Waste Land Disposal Facility Report
2. Solid Waste Processing Facility Report
3. Recycling Activity Report
4. Registered Composting Facility Report
5. Electronics Recycling Annual Report and E-cycle Collector/Recycler Registration (E-waste)
6. Annual Tire Report.

Solid waste metrics for the state are impacted by activities in the residential sector as well as the ICI sectors. Typically, about 40 to 50 percent of the MSW generation comes from the latter sectors. That meaning, the ICI sectors may have a greater impact on recycling than the residential sector. Waste characterization studies can provide more insight into the MSW composition, especially for the residential sector.

The recycling rate is a broad measurement that includes standard recyclables (glass, metals, paper, plastics) and wood waste for mulch and compost. Having such a broad measurement means that we must have different types of infrastructure to be able to successfully collect and process all material. By monitoring how much we process annually, we can understand where our infrastructure needs to be improved to achieve a 50% recycling goal.

Recycling and composting makeup nearly 2 million tons of the state's MSW generation as reported from recycling activity reports, E-waste reports, and compost reports. The reporting provides a consistent basis to evaluate the recycling infrastructure in the state.



Recycling activity reports track the supply of recyclables involving collection and shipments to end-use markets for most of the reported tonnage. Reporting details and results are explained in the next sections. More information about E-waste and compost reporting is available at [IDEM: Recycle Indiana: Indiana E-Cycle](#) and [IDEM: Managing Waste: Yard Waste and Composting Facilities](#), respectively.

The following sections only cover the recycling data from Recycling Activity Reports. They do not include data from E-waste reports and compost reports.

Recycling Activity Report Requirements

Recycling (IC 13-20-25-6) is the recovery of recyclable materials from the MSW stream, such as from garbage, refuse, industrial lunchroom waste, office waste, or other similar material, for use or reuse, conversion into raw materials, or for use in the production of new products.

A **recycler** is defined as the owner or operator of a facility where recycling may occur, including a landfill, an incinerator, a material recovery facility (MRF), or a solid waste management district. A recycler is also defined as a recyclable materials broker who arranges the collection, transportation, delivery, recycling, or reuse of recyclable materials.

Recycling activities are required to be reported to IDEM during a calendar year (January 1 – December 31), either on an annual or quarterly basis. Recyclers must submit reports for each of their facilities that conduct recycling activities.

Persons managing wastes not defined as municipal, such as those involved in automotive scrap metal processing, automotive salvage, C&D debris, or industrial wastes, are not required to report recycling of these wastes. However, they may do so voluntarily. IDEM compiles the data for all reported materials but does not count recycling of non-MSW materials towards the 50 percent recycling goal.

The recycler definition for reporting does not include manufacturers/end users that use recyclables as a feedstock to produce basic products such as glass container mills, fiberglass facilities, iron, and steel foundries, non-ferrous foundries, mini-steel mills, paper mills, and plastic processors for flake and pellets.

Recyclers must report, in tons, the types of recyclable material from Indiana origins that it ships to in-state recycling facilities, in-state manufacturers/end users, or out-of-state destinations. IC 13-20-25 requires reporting the following types of recyclable materials:

- 1) Glass
- 2) Metal, including white goods (ferrous)
- 3) Metal (non-ferrous)
- 4) Paper and cardboard (all grades)
- 5) Plastic and plastic products
- 6) Single stream recyclable materials, and
- 7) Any other distinct type of recyclable material not specified in 1) through 6).

The next section discusses the collection method of the information and the data reported.

Reporting Method/Data Collection

Recyclers submit a recycling activity report through IDEM's Solid Waste and Recycling Data

Reporting Program, a web-based materials management system for aggregating data. The information recyclers are required to report includes:

- 1) Name and location of the recycler's establishment, and facility registration type. This includes landfill, transfer station, waste-to-energy plant, composting facility, processing facility, waste tire facility or recycler facility. The latter type is for facilities not included in the other categories.
- 2) Principal business activity conducted
- 3) Type of operation
- 4) Type of materials including glass, metal, paper, plastic, single stream (mixed), and other
- 5) Quantity, in tons, for each type of recyclable that was transported from the reporter's establishment, or in the case of a broker, the quantity of each type of material for which they arranged transportation or delivery, and where the material was transported, which would include other in-state recycler facilities, persons in Indiana that use the raw materials or reuse the product without further recycling, and out-of-state locations. The destination categories are defined as:
 - a. Recycler Facility - This refers to a recycling facility such as an MRF with intermediate consolidating, sorting, shredding, or baling operations. The reporting included the location of the receiving recycler facility (name/city/state).
 - b. Broker - This refers to shipments transported through a broker to final destinations. The reporting included the principal address of the broker (name/city/state).
 - c. Manufacturer/end user - This refers to a production facility of basic products that used the recyclables as a raw material without further offsite recycling. Examples included glass container mills, foundries, steel mini mills, smelting and refining operations, plastic processors for flake and pellets, and pulp and paper mills. Reporting included the location of the receiving manufacturer/end user (state or foreign country).

Generally, recyclables are collected and routed through MRFs on a regional basis with the exception of wood waste and organics that require material-specific processing. They originate from the residential sector and the ICI sectors. The latter group may account for a large supply of generated recyclables as reported by the MRFs, especially with Indiana's strong manufacturing economy. However, some sources such as big-box retailers may directly ship their recyclables to end-users and not use MRFs, in which case the reporting is voluntary and may not be submitted. More detail about the Indiana MRF infrastructure is given in the report by GT Environmental, "[Indiana Recycling Infrastructure and Economic Study](#)."

The geographic grouping of communities for collection and processing of recyclables through the

same MRF is known as the MRFshed. Indiana has seven major MRFs that sort single-stream recyclables as well as several other regional MRFs that focus on source-separated recyclables mainly consisting of paper (fiber) from the ICI sectors. Other types of reporting facilities include transfer stations and community recycling hubs.

Reporting Results

IDEM received recycling activity reports from 158 registered recycler facilities for shipments of recyclables from MSW in 2021. The facilities are grouped by principal business activity, as shown in **TABLE 2**.

TABLE 2: Number of Facilities Submitting Recycling Activity Reports by Principal Business Activity

Principal Business Activity	Number of Facilities Submitting Reports
Solid Waste Management Company	43
Solid Waste Management District	68
Government	11
Business	29
Not-for-Profit	5
Brokers	2
Total	158

The reporting tracks recycling shipments by material type, amount, and destination category (recycler facility, broker arranged, and manufacturer/end-user). The data are further categorized for recycling rate measurement by shipments to end-use markets (broker arranged, in-state manufacturer/end-user, and out-of-state destinations). In 2021, the total amount of reported MSW recyclables for end-use markets was **1,583,616 tons**.

TABLE 3: Shipments of Recyclables by Material Type and Destination (2021) for Recycling Rate

MATERIAL TYPE	SHIPMENTS OF RECYCLABLES FOR END-USE MARKETS			
	Broker Arranged Shipments (Tons)	In-State Manufacturers/ End Users (Tons)	Out-of-State Destinations* (Tons)	Total (Tons)
Glass	10,557	37,013	92,437	140,007
Metal, including white goods (ferrous)	3,501	21,054	740	25,295
Metal (non-ferrous)	2,480	8,108	11,166	21,754
Paper and cardboard (all grades)	146,970	225,328	359,060	731,358
Plastic	5,270	10,538	29,100	44,908
Single Stream/Mixed	8,228	12,046	80,947	101,221
Wood Waste	3,876	262,280	214,039	480,195
Other	987	5,084	32,807	38,878
Total	181,869	581,451	820,296	1,583,616

* Shipments to out-of-state destinations for recycler facilities and/or manufacturers/end users.

TABLE 3 provides a breakout of recycling shipments by market destinations, which are counted in the recycling rate measurement in **TABLE 1**. Total shipments of recyclables by material type are

shown by weight percentage in **Figure 4**. There are three types of destinations listed above. Brokers often buy and sell recyclable materials then arrange to have them shipped from one location to another by haulers or processors. Broker arranged shipments generally sell to end-use markets. Recycling shipments are also tracked for supplying in-state manufacturers/end users and out-of-state destinations. The percent market destination of recyclables is shown in **Figure 5**.

Figure 4: Percentage of Recyclables by Material Type, 2021

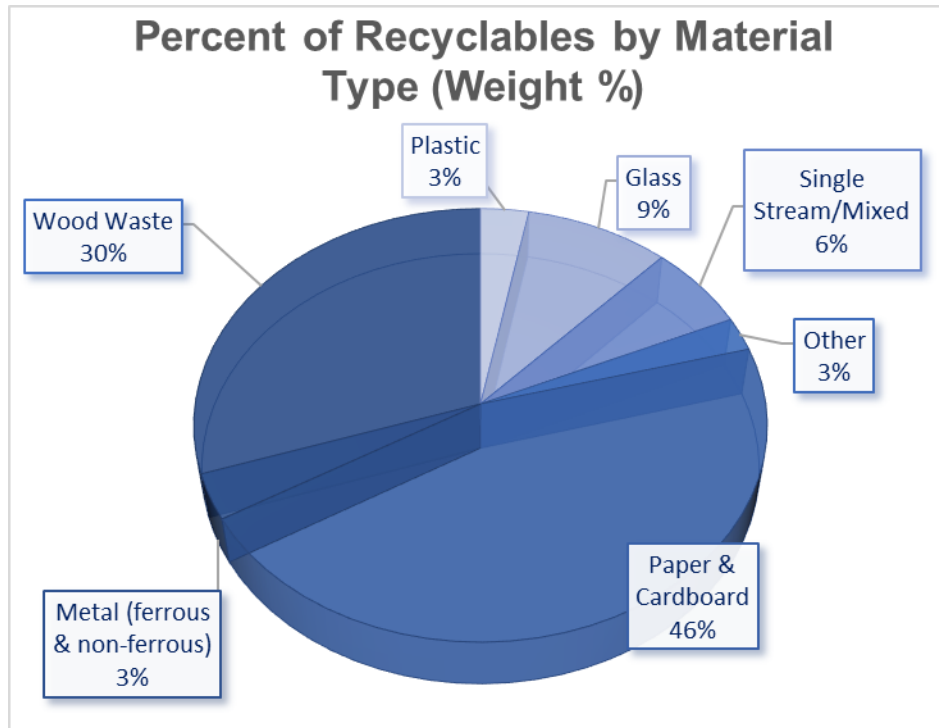
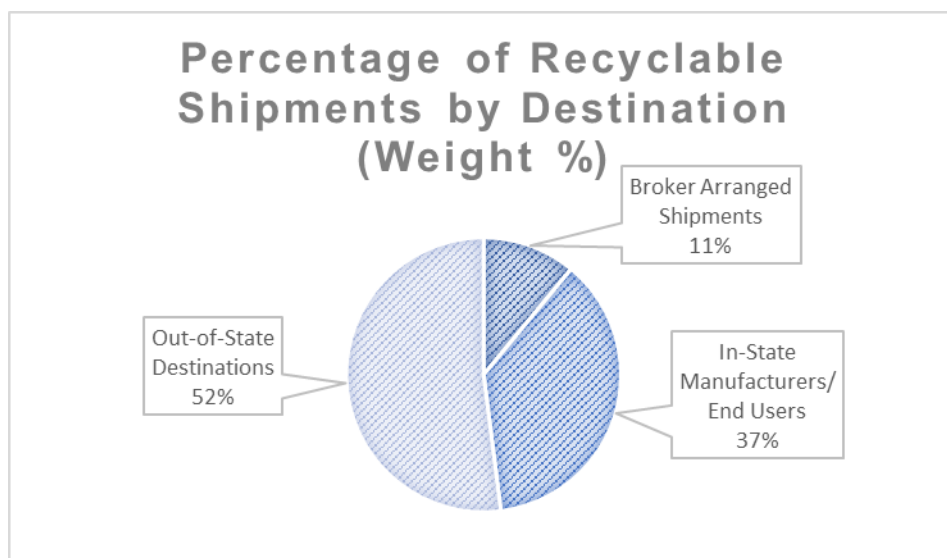


Figure 5: Percentage of Recyclables Shipments by Market Destination, 2021



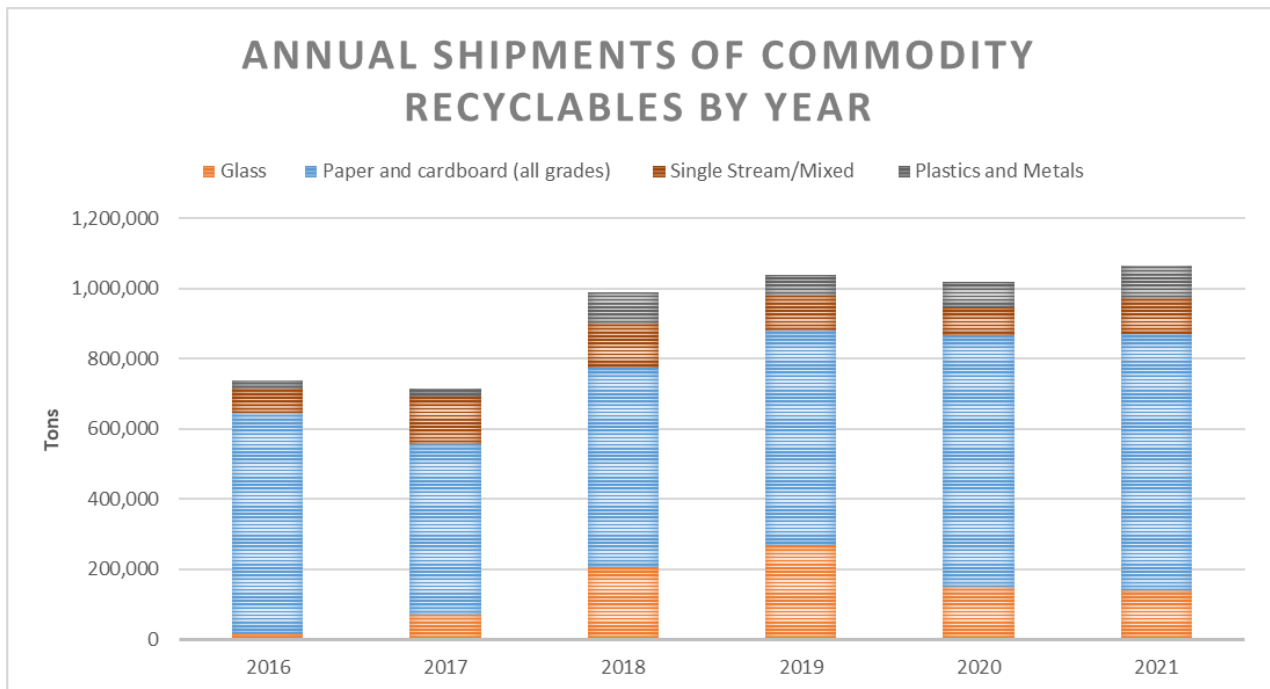
Annual shipments of recyclables for supply of end-use markets by material type and year are given in **TABLE 4**.

TABLE 4: Shipments of Recyclables from MSW by Material Type and Year, Tons

Material Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Glass	16,936	70,535	206,420	267,807	150,025	140,007
Metal, including white goods (ferrous)	1,518	1,601	34,621	18,624	27,722	25,295
Metal (non-ferrous)	2,794	2,757	22,336	2,675	4,133	21,754
Paper and cardboard (all grades)	628,494	485,608	567,082	614,283	718,912	731,358
Plastic and plastic products	18,552	20,080	33,821	38,169	40,540	44,908
Single Stream/Mixed	69,510	136,047	125,518	97,605	78,823	101,221
Wood Waste	153,844	208,372	281,379	183,794	250,445	480,195
Other	8,080	8,524	10,022	6,616	34,765	38,878
Total	899,728	933,524	1,281,199	1,229,224	1,305,365	1,583,616

Looking at the commodity recyclables from above (glass, metals, paper & cardboard, plastics, and single stream), just over 1 million tons were shipped in 2021, as shown in **Figure 6**. Paper & cardboard (fiber) accounted for most of the tonnage (69%), followed by glass (13%). Single stream provided about 10% of the shipments and were mainly sent to out-of-state MRFs. Plastics and metals (both ferrous and non-ferrous) were less than 10% of the tonnage.

Figure 6: Shipment of Commodity Recyclables by Year

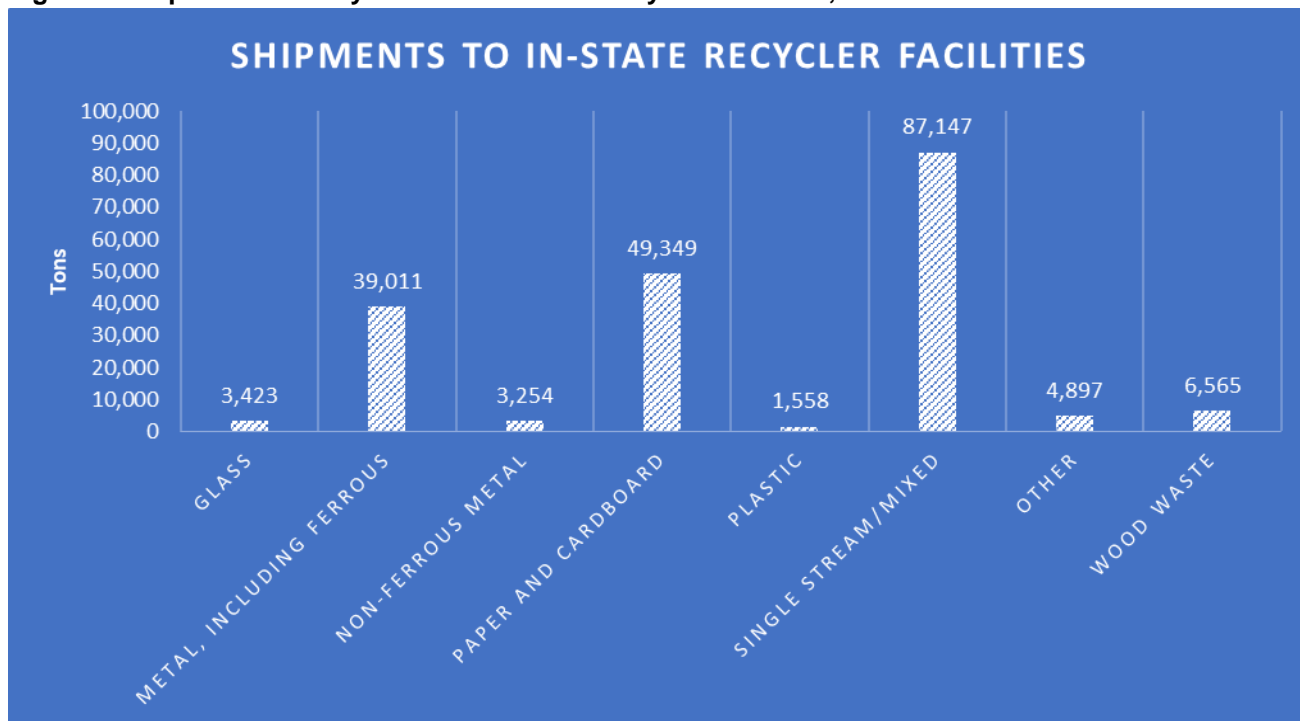


Wood waste and other materials in **TABLE 4** are tracked separately from the commodity

recyclables. Wood waste is recycled for mulch and animal bedding and has seen an increase in collection. Other materials include food waste such as reported for anaerobic digesters. Wood waste and organics as collected for composting are not reported on the Recycling Activity Reports but given on the Compost Facility Reports.

Shipments of recyclables from MSW to in-state recycler facilities is another metric that helps to discern local collection efforts from SWMDs, and cities & towns, especially for shipments of curbside recyclables to MRFs. It is not counted with recycling shipments for end-use markets to avoid double counting in the recycling rate measurement. The reported amount was 195,204 tons in 2021 as shown in **Figure 7**. It provides a partial snapshot of what is sent to regional MRFs from local areas. A large amount was from SWMDs to supply the MRFs.

Figure 7: Shipments of Recyclables to In-State Recycler Facilities, 2021



The category of “Other” measures any other distinct type of recyclable material from MSW including household hazardous waste (HHW). Compost and electronic waste (e-waste) are not listed as a material since their recycling amounts are reported in separate reports (see TABLE 1).

Appendix A provides a detailed breakdown of the amount of MSW recyclables generated for shipment by destination category and county origin of facilities, as reported from recycling activity reports in 2021.

Discussion of Results for Recycling Rate

Indiana’s 2021 recycling rate was 21.1%, up from last year at 19.1%. MSW generation was 9.4 million tons of materials from in-state origins, of which 75% goes to landfills, 21% gets recycled, and 4% goes for waste-to-energy. MSW final disposal was 6.6 million tons at Indiana landfills and almost another million tons for waste-to-energy and out-of-state landfills.

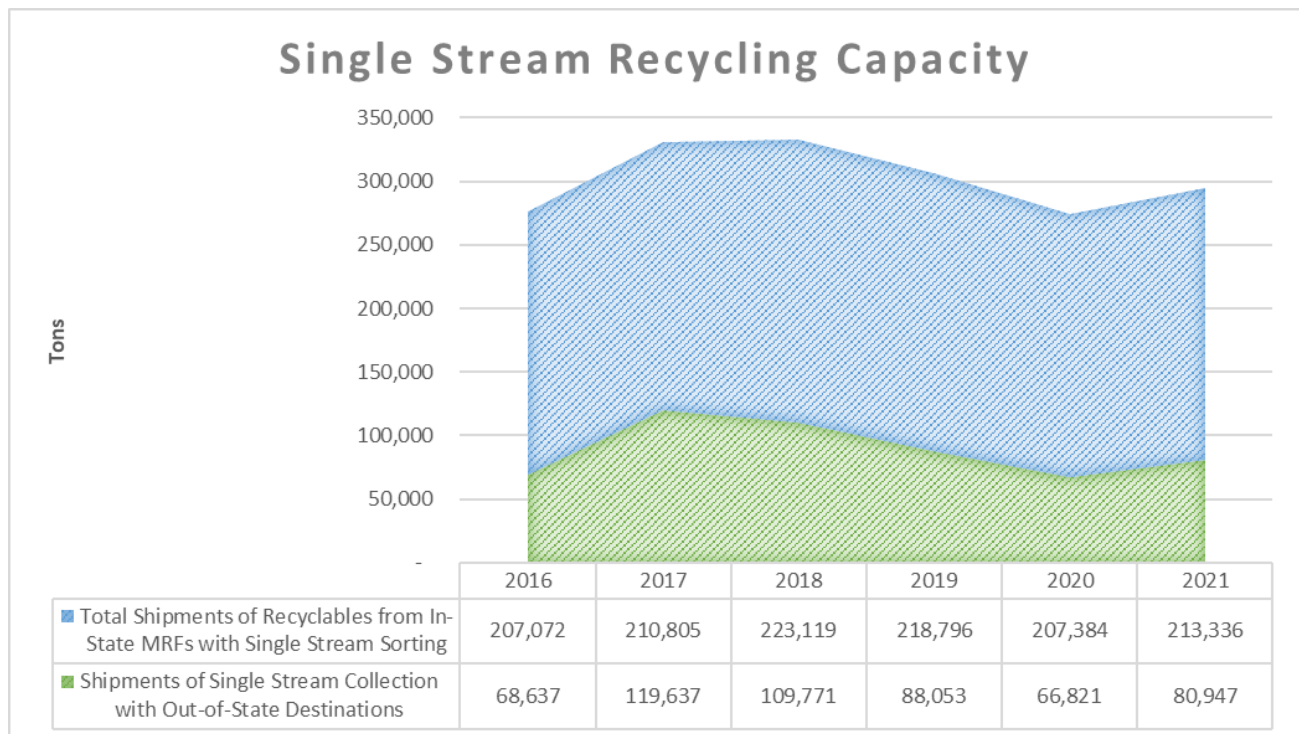
Total recyclables were nearly 2.0 million tons as reported by recycling activity reports, E-waste reports, and compost reports. They mainly consisted of paper & cardboard (fiber) and glass as well as wood waste and organics for mulch, animal bedding, and compost. This is up by 288,746 tons from last year with more wood waste, paper & cardboard, and single stream materials reported. The approximate weight percentage of recyclables are estimated to originate from the following collection categories:

1. Source-separated mainly from the industrial, commercial, and institutional sectors (40%)
2. Single stream from the residential sector (15%)
3. Wood waste and organics from communities and industrial scrap such as used for mulch/animal bedding/compost (45%)

The infrastructure for source-separated recyclables supports about 800,000 tons of collection mainly consisting of paper & cardboard (fiber) and glass from the ICI sectors and recycling hubs. This includes shipments from the MRFshed as well as well as direct shipments to manufacturers/end users such as voluntarily reported from big-box distribution centers, large industries, and shipments arranged through brokers. In 2021, Walmart, Kroger, Home Depot, Target, and Giant Eagle submitted recycling activity reports totaling almost 242,000 tons of recycling shipments from Indiana stores.

Indiana has seven MRFs that provide nearly all the in-state sorting of single-stream recyclables for end-use markets. Total shipments of recyclables sorted by the MRFs were 213,336 tons in 2021 consisting of paper (75%), glass (11%), plastic (7%), metals (4%), and others (3%). Also, 80,947 tons of single-stream recyclables were sent to out-of-state MRFs from transfer stations or having direct hauls from border locations. The estimated amount of single stream recyclables for collection was 294,283 tons in 2021 (**Figure 9**).

Figure 9: Indiana Recycling Capacity for Single Stream Collection



Wood waste and organics have unique infrastructure requirements and represent an important part of the MSW generation. This includes food waste for compost and anaerobic digesters. In 2021, more than 850,000 tons from recycling activity reports and compost reports were reported for recycling, of which nearly all was wood waste for mulch, animal bedding, and compost.

MSW generation has been consistent in previous years, as shown in Figure 1 but higher amounts were generated in 2021. The per capita amounts (lbs./person/year) are listed below.

	2020	2021
Population	6,790,280	6,805,985
Per Capita Disposal	2,126	2,184
Per Capita Diversion	502	583
Per Capita Waste Generation (lbs./person/year)	2,628	2,766

Indiana's population went up. While the waste generation also increased, the percent change of diversion was greater than disposal.

About 2.7 million tons of additional material would need to be recycled for achieving the 50% goal as based upon the current MSW Generation. This may require almost tripling the shipments of recyclables from the state's MRFs, which includes collection from residential and ICI sectors. Also, expansion of direct hauls with reporting and much more diversion of food waste/organics are needed. Each of these efforts have unique infrastructure needs. Impact areas are further highlighted below.

Impact Area	Comments
Curbside/drop-offs collection from residential sector and MRF Expansion	Funding, staffing, and resources are needed to implement projects.
Recyclables (glass, metals, paper, plastics) from industrial, commercial, institutional (ICI) sectors	The ICI sectors may generate 50% of the MSW. Indiana has a higher manufacturing output than most states. Opportunities include zero-waste landfill initiatives.
Wood Waste and Organics (food waste, other)	This includes tracking food waste and expanding efforts to divert from landfill disposal. Recycling pathways include anaerobic digestion, and composting.

Other issues affecting the recycling rate measurement involve recyclables collected outside of the MRF shed and not reported. Also, reported tons of MSW as received at landfills may contain a small percentage of mixed C&D as indicated in waste characterization studies.

Conclusion

IDEM strives to provide accurate data regarding recycling and waste material management. The reporting of actual recycling numbers by recyclers provides credibility in achieving recycling goals and helps to determine long-term infrastructure needs for sustainable materials management. The information provided is a conservative account and as the agency continues to better understand the recycling community, the numbers should not only increase but help recognize recycling efforts throughout the state.

The circular economy has become a driving force especially with today's focus on sustainability. Recycling is a crucial portion of the circular economy because it provides for local investments,

avoids unwanted waste accumulation in the environment, creates jobs, and conserves resources. An interim goal for Indiana should strive to move the recycling needle by another million tons.

APPENDIX A.

SHIPMENTS OF MSW RECYCLABLES GENERATED FROM EACH COUNTY (2021)

County Location of Reporting Facilities	Number of Facilities	Shipments to Indiana Recycler Facilities (Tons)	Shipments through Brokers (Tons)	Shipments to Indiana Manufacturers / End Users (Tons)	Shipments to Out-of-State Destinations (Tons)
Adams	1	657	0	25	0
Allen	5	25,264	3,598	4,549	45,463
Bartholomew	1	1,793	0	4	151
Benton	1	0	0	0	220
Blackford	0	0	0	0	0
Boone	3	204	0	25,017	0
Brown	1	616	0	0	98
Carroll	1	59	0	0	0
Cass	1	533	0	0	0
Clark	2	0	2,490	56,000	150,000
Clay	1	691	0	0	0
Clinton	1	21	0	0	3
Crawford	1	30	0	0	297
Daviess	1	83	0	0	0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0	0
Dearborn	1	62	0	0	1,439
Decatur	2	2,702	57	0	0
DeKalb	2	272	0	0	0
Delaware	1	594	44	5,769	607
Dubois	3	3,275	0	0	4
Elkhart	4	666	49,059	89,076	61,341
Fayette	2	395	0	0	0
Floyd	1	0	0	0	408
Fountain	1	230	0	0	0
Fulton	1	0	261	495	0
Gibson	1	355	479	3	0
Grant	1	104	0	0	0
Greene	1	265	0	0	0
Hamilton	3	1,513	0	46,610	0
Hancock	2	381	0	0	0
Harrison	0	0	0	0	0
Hendricks	9	17,014	0	12,405	58,773
Henry	1	928	0	0	0
Howard	1	922	0	0	0
Huntington	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	3	4,913	5,544	0	2,409
Jasper	1	59	0	26	339

Jay	1	331	0	0	0
Jefferson	2	1,247	756	0	51
Jennings	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson	2	222	0	0	0
Knox	2	266	60	0	0
Kosciusko	2	2,614	0	0	0
LaGrange	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	8	329	4,910	36,207	75,179
LaPorte	2	8,158	0	0	0
Lawrence	2	866	128	28,000	0
Madison	2	1,618	9,462	0	0
Marion	14	29,598	58,354	58,965	135,905
Marshall	1	151	177	0	18
Martin	0	0	0	0	0
Miami	1	1,504	0	0	11
Monroe	2	7,853	0	0	0
Montgomery	2	14,427	0	0	587
Morgan	2	3,987	15	0	308
Newton	1	202	0	0	0
Noble	1	5	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	0	0	0	0	0
Owen	0	0	0	0	0
Parke	0	0	0	0	0
Perry	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	1	43	0	0	0
Porter	6	3,510	46	120,334	17,253
Posey	1	59	626	0	100
Pulaski	1	382	0	23	46
Putnam	2	721	0	0	0
Randolph	1	1,212	0	0	0
Ripley	0	0	0	0	0
Rush	1	186	0	0	0
Scott	0	0	0	0	0
Shelby	1	642	0	0	0
Spencer	1	169	1,310	0	171
St. Joseph	2	14,233	6,214	0	0
Starke	1	21	0	0	0
Steuben	1	4,195	0	0	12
Sullivan	1	160	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0
Tippecanoe	3	13,408	0	0	0
Tipton	1	487	12	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0
Vanderburgh	4	203	25,184	5,368	77
Vermillion	1	7	0	0	0

Vigo	2	1,465	0	0	0
Wabash	1	1,216	0	1	44
Warren	1	0	496	0	0
Warrick	1	709	0	0	660
Washington	1	361	0	0	0
Wayne	3	532	413	0	370
Wells	1	34	0	0	99
White	1	870	164	198	63
Whitley	1	2,702	0	0	0
Other	9	9,698	12,010	92,376	267,790
Grand Total	158	195,204	181,869	581,451	820,296

Note: The data are aggregated from Re-TRAC, 2021 recycling activity reports for recyclables from municipal solid waste (MSW) by county location of each reporting facility. The number of recyclables is blank if the county was part of a multiple solid waste management district, had no reporting facilities, or submitted no data. The term 'Other' includes facility accounts such as big-box retail stores and brokers that report corporate tonnages for Indiana locations.