

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE FACTORS FOR DECARBONIZATION**

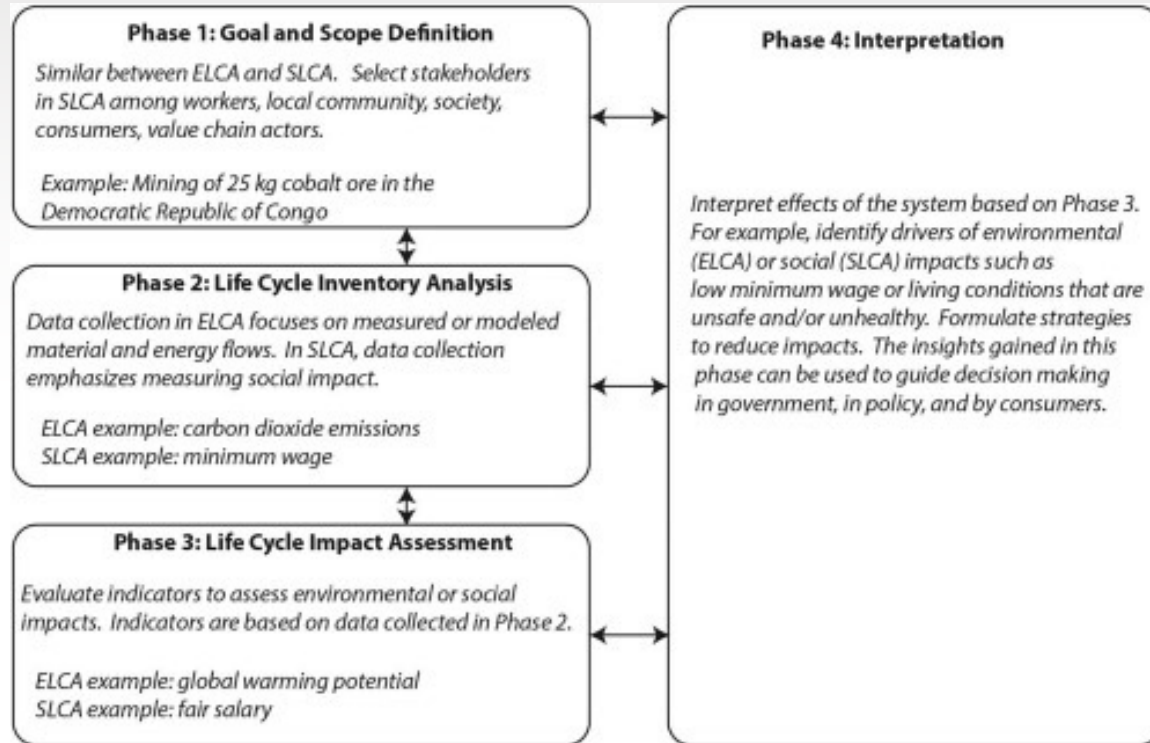
Jennifer B. Dunn  
Professor, Chemical and Biological Engineering  
Director, Center for Engineering Sustainability and Resilience

Northwestern | McCORMICK SCHOOL OF  
**ENGINEERING**

# Key questions

- How does policy assess social and environmental benefits?
  - Recent policies have stressed life-cycle greenhouse gas emission thresholds – biofuels, hydrogen, building materials, etc.
- What does society expect of industry beyond the required permitting processes, NEPA, environmental impact statements?
- What do communities want to know? What information are they looking for and how can it best be provided?

# Parallels between attributional environmental LCA and SLCA



Bamana G, Miller JD, Young SL, Dunn JB. Addressing the social life cycle inventory analysis data gap: Insights from a case study of cobalt mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. *One Earth*. 2021. doi: 10.1016/j.oneear.2021.11.007

# Differences between ELCA and SLCA

- Stakeholder categories
    - Local community
    - Workers
    - Society
    - Consumer
    - Value chain actors
    - Children
  - Indicators
    - Safe and Healthy living conditions
  - Data!
- Tension between urgency of climate change, time to build relationships with communities and interact with them in ways that inform social science and engineering research.

# *Recommendations for improvements in social life cycle assessment*

## **Generic Indicator**

## **Potential Data Sources**

Child Labor

Worksite survey, household survey

Delocalization

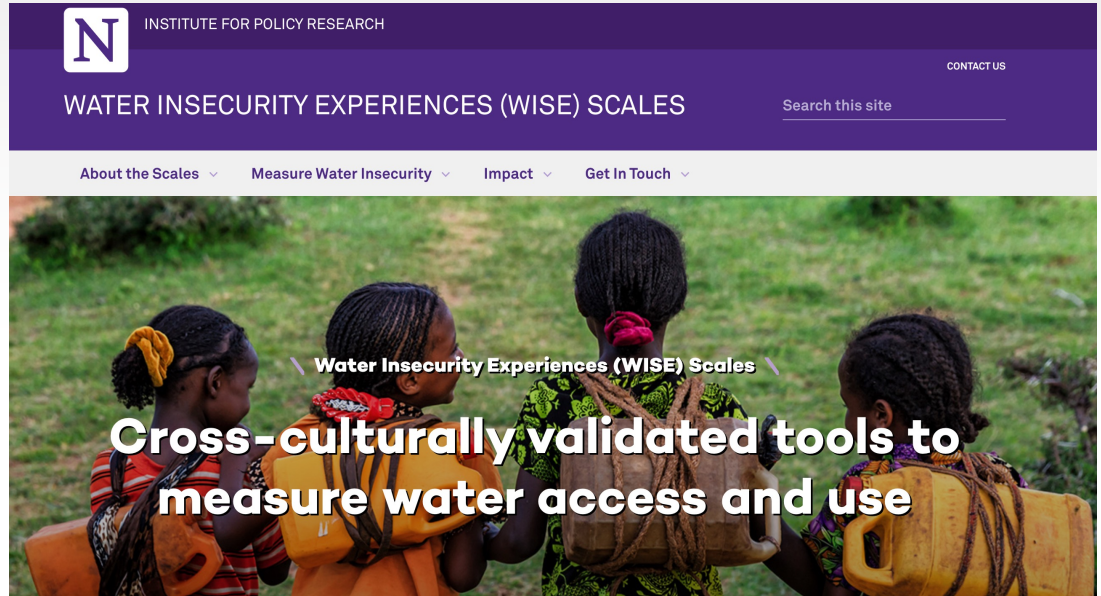
Land-related court claims

Safe and healthy living conditions

*co-benefit?*  
Remote sensing-based analyses of  
changes in land use  
Cross-culturally validated scales that  
measure water insecurity

# Robust data sources must be developed

- Local data are ideal
- Social science-based methods including quantitative scales for indicators like water scarcity



<https://www.ipr.northwestern.edu/wise-scales/>