SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

1. Details of the Bibliometric Analysis

This material provides support for the bibliometric analysis described in the Materials and Methods (Item 2) section of the Manuscript, by including graphs and tables that provide additional details on the analysis of data from the selected case studies and reviews.

In Figure S1 is shown all the papers, case studies and reviews, selected through the methodology explained in Section 2.2 of the Manuscript, between 2009 and 2021 (on February 24th). The year with the most publications that fit the selection criteria is 2019, while none of the articles selected were from 2012 or 2016. Additionally, in 2018 and 2019, the five review papers published exceeded the number of original papers.

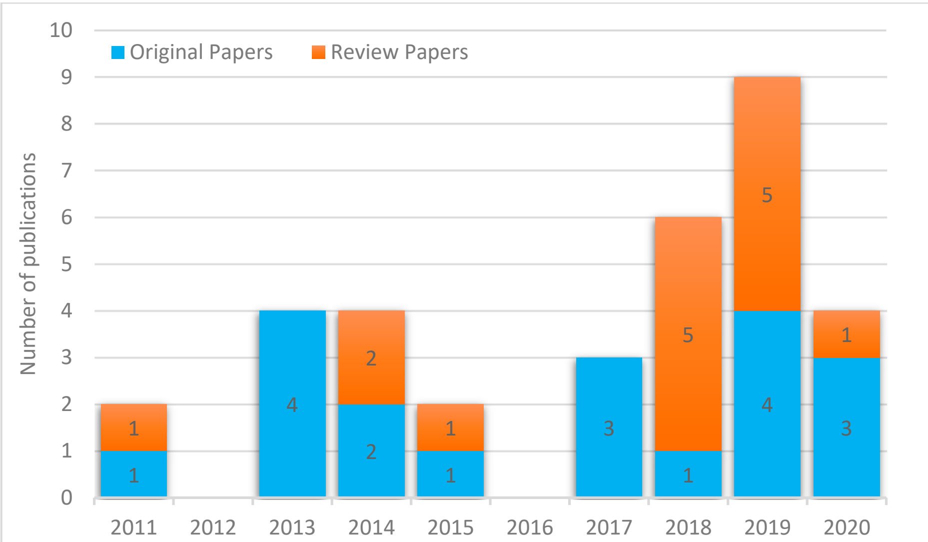

Figure S1 – Number of original and review papers in each year of the selected time period.

Figure S2a shows from the 19 articles with applied or methodological studies, the country with the most Social Life Cycle Assessments (S-LCA) conducted was Brazil with three papers, followed by Spain, Italy, Peru and Turkey with two. The other countries on the map had one research published each. As for the country of the main author (Figure S2b), of the 32 articles, Brazil and Italy had four papers each, Austria had three, followed by Germany, China, USA and Switzerland with two each. The other countries on the map had just one research per author/country.

In Tables S1 and S2 is presented a classification of certain characteristics of interest of the articles with studies that included social assessment and MSW. Aspects about the type and purpose of the study, inventory and characterization/methodology used were identified in the phases of the biblometric analysis. This aimed to identify items of the S-LCA methodology according to ISO 14040 [20] and UNEP-SETAC [1].

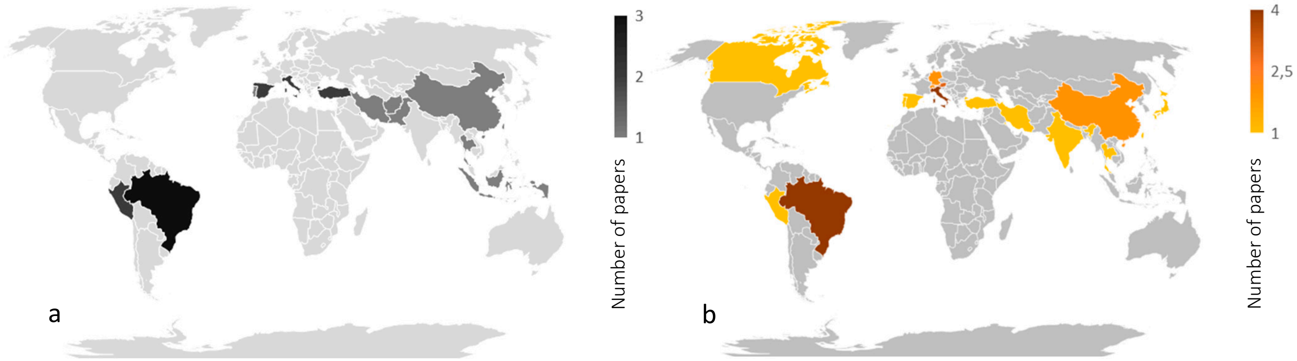

Figure S2 – Number of: a) S-LCA studies by country; b) papers by country of the main author.

Table S1 - Bibliometric analysis of Social Life Cycle Assessment phases.

	Goal				Inventory	Indicator	Characterization/methodology		
Authors	**Study type**	**Geographic space**	**System/Product analysed**	**Process phases**	**Inventory data type**	**Indicator type**	**Aggregation type**	**Characteriza-tion model**	**Weighting**
ALEISA and AL-JARALLAH 2018 [22]	Sustainability	Country	MSWM	T/D	Primary	Specific	Numeric	Other	Yes
APARCANA and SALHOFER, 2013 [17]	S-LCA	City	MSW Recycling	C/R	Primary	UNEP/SETAC (2009)	Scales	Type I	n.a.
AZIMI; DENTE; HASHIMOTO, 2020 [30]	S-LCA	City	MSW Recycling	C/R	Primary	Spec.+UNEP/SETAC	Mixed	Type I	No
DE OLIVEIRA et al, 2020 [55]	Sustainability	City	MSW Recycling	T/D	Primary	Specific	n.s.	Other	n.a.
DI MARIA et al, 2020 [31]	Sustainability	Country	MSWM	C/R/T/D	Primary+Secondary	UNEP/SETAC (2009)	Numeric	Mixed	n.a.
FALCONE et al, 2019 [56]	Sustainability	Continent	MSWM	n.a.	n.a.	Spec.+UNEP/SETAC	n.s.	Other	n.a.
FERRÃO et al, 2014 [57]	Sustainability	Country	MSW Recycling	C/R/T/D	Primary	Specific	n.s.	Other	n.a.
FOOLMAUN and RAMJEEAWON, 2013 [8]	S-LCA+LCA	Country	MSW Recycling	C/R/T/D	Primary	UNEP/SETAC (2009)	Scales	Type I	No
HARIJANI et al, 2017 [32]	Sustainability	City	MSWM	C/R/T/D	Primary	UNEP/SETAC (2009)	n.s.	Approx. Type I	Yes
IBANEZ-FORES et al, 2019 [6]	S-LCA	City	MSW Recycling	C/R/T/D	Primary	UNEP/SETAC (2009)	Scales	Type I	No
LEHMANN et al, 2011 [34]	S-LCA	Countries	MSWM	C/R/T/D	Primary	UNEP/SETAC (2009)	n.s.	Type I	n.a.
LU; LEE; HONG, 2017 [58]	S-LCA+E-LCA	Country	MSWM	T	Secondary	Spec.+UNEP/SETAC	n.s.	Other	n.a.
MENIKPURA et al, 2013 [57]	Sustainability	City	MSWM	C/R/T/D	Secondary	Specific	Mixed	Mixed	n.a.
REICHERT and MENDES, 2014 [3]	Sustainability	City	MSWM	C/R/T/D	Primary	Specific	Numeric	Approx. Type I	No
UMAIR; BJORKLUND; PETERSEN, 2015 [29]	S-LCA	Country	MSW Recycling	C/R	Primary	UNEP/SETAC (2009)	Scales	Type I	No

YILDIZ-GEYHAN; ALTUN-CIFTCIOGLU; KADIRGAN, 2017 [19]	S-LCA	City	MSW Recycling	C/R	Primary	Spec.+UNEP/SETAC	Numeric	Type I	No
YILDIZ-GEYHAN et al, 2019 [7]	S-LCA+LCA.	City	MSW Recycling	C/R	Primary	Spec.+UNEP/SETAC	Numeric	Type I	Yes
ZHOU et al, 2019 [33]	Sustainability	City	MSWM	T	Primary	Spec.+UNEP/SETAC	Numeric	Approx. Type I	Yes

Notes:

Study types: S-LCA – Social Life Cycle Assessment, LCA – (Environmental) Life Cycle Assessment, Sustainability – Social, Environmental and Economic Life Cycle Assessment;

***System/Product*:** MSW – Municipal Solid Waste (product), MSWM – MSW management system;

Processes: C – collection, T – treatment, R – recycling, D –final disposal, n.a. –not appliable;

Aggregation type: Numeric – predominant use of formulas to compute the result (quantitative data); Scales – coding of the subcategories/indicators through scales or tables (qualitative data); Mixed – use of more than one valuing method in the characterization process, n.s. – unspecified/other characterization methods;

Characterization model: Approx. Type I – model that is close to Type I, Mixed – uses more than one model, Other – uses a model besides Type I or II;

***Weighting**:* Yes – used different weights, No – Used the same weight for all (sub)categories, n.a. – not appliable for the type of data or calculations made.

Table S2 – Bibliometric analysis of the phases of the S-LCA case study papers.

Authors	System limits	Scoring level	Aggregation level	Funtional unit	Studied categories	Subcategories	Indicators	Survey used
ALEISA and AL-JARALLAH, 2018 [22]	GtC	n.a. (used AHP)	Indicator	1 metric ton of MSW	-	-	Employment, Quality of Life, Health and Safety, Land Use, Agriculture, Legislation	Yes
APARCANA e SALHOFER, 2013 [5]	GtG	2 levels (0/1)	Subcategory	60 kg/inhabitant/year of source-separated recyclables	Human rights Working conditions Socio-economic repercussions	Child labor, Discrimination, Freedom for association and collective bargaining, Working hours, Minimum/fair income, Recognized employment relationships and fulfilment of legal social benefits, Physical work conditions, Psychological work conditions, Education	One or more indicators per subcategory	Yes
AZIMI; DENTE; HASHIMOTO, 2020 [30]	GtG	2 levels (0/1)	Stakeholders category	-	Consumers, Local community, Workers, Society, Value chain actors	Community engagement, Feedback mechanism, Local employment, Health and safety, Child labor, Equal opportunities/discrimination, Fair income, Working hours, Contribution to economic development, Technological development, End of life responsibility	One or more indicators per subcategory	Yes
DI MARIA et al, 2020 [31]	GtG	Multilevel	Stakeholders category	1 metric ton of MSW	Consumers, Local community, Workers, Society, Value chain actors, "State-government Bodies"	Human rights, Working conditions, Health and safety, Cultural heritage, Governance, Socio-economic repercussions, "Transversal"	Human health, New jobs, Distance to recycling target	No
FERRÃO et al, 2014 [57]	GtG	n.a.	Indicator	Total amount of packaging waste managed in 2001	-	-	Job creation	n.a.
FOOLMAUN e RAMJEEAWON, 2013 [8]	GtC	Multilevel	Subcategory	1 metric ton of PET	Local community, Workers, Society	Child labor, Fair salary, Forced labor, Social benefit/social security, Discrimination, Contribution to economic development (Job creation), Community engagement	One or more indicators per subcategory	Yes
HARIJANI et al, 2017 [32]	GtG	n.a. (used AHP)	Subcategory	-	Consumers, Local community, Workers, Society, Value chain actors	Local development, Delocalization and migration, Healthy living conditions, Community engagement, Supplier relationships, Health and safety, Economic development	Creating job opportunities, Social acceptance, Damage to worker, Annual turnover, Quality of products	Yes, to specialists
IBANEZ-FORES et al, 2019 [6]	GtG	Multilevel	Subcategory (Estimated, as it presents the metrics for it.)	-	-	Working rights, Human rights, Working conditions, Equal opportunities/discrimination, Health and safety, Working benefits, Socio-economic conditions, Community satisfaction and participation, Value chain actors, Professional development, Local development, Governance	One or more indicators per subcategory	Yes
MENIKPURA et al, 2012 [57]	GtC	n.a.	Area of Protection	1 metric ton of MSW	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
UMAIR; BJORKLUND; PETERSEN, 2015 [29]	GtG	Multilevel	Subcategory	-	Local community, Workers, Society, Value chain actors	Working hours, Child labor, Health and Safety (work), Social security, Force labor, Wages, Equal opportunities/discrimination, Freedom of association, Health and Safety (living), Community engagement, Local employment, Contribution	One indicator per category	Yes (interviews and local visits)

Authors	System limits	Scoring level	Aggregation level	Funtional unit	Studied categories	Subcategories	Indicators	Survey used
						to economic development, Promote social responsibility, Fair competition		
YILDIZ-GEYHAN; ALTUN-CIFTCIOGLU; KADIRGAN, 2017 [19]	GtG	Multilevel	Impact category	-	Human rights Working conditions Socio-economic repercussions Health and Safety/Security	Health and safety (work), Health and safety (living), Secure living conditions, Job satisfaction/engagement, Working hours, Wage, Social benefits/security, Forced labor, Child labor, Freedom for association and collective bargaining, Discrimination, Employment, Social acceptability, Service satisfaction, Contribution to economic development	One or more indicators per subcategory	Yes (interviews, etc.)
YILDIZ-GEYHAN et al, 2019 [7]	GtG	Multilevel	Impact category	Total amount of MSW collected by the municipality of Istanbul and pickers	Human rights Working conditions Socio-economic repercussions Health and Safety/Security	Health and safety (work), Health and safety (living), Secure living conditions, Job satisfaction/engagement, Working hours, Wage, Social benefits/security, Forced labor, Child labor, Freedom for association and collective bargaining, Discrimination, Employment, Social acceptability, Service satisfaction, Contribution to economic development	One or more indicators per subcategory	Yes (interviews, etc.)
ZHOU et al, 2019 [33]	GtG	Multilevel	Stakeholders category	1 metric ton of MSW	Local community, Workers, Society	Working conditions, Health and safety (work), Access to material resources, Delocalization and migration, Health and safety (living), Local employment, Secure living conditions, Public commitments to sustainability issues	One or more indicators per subcategory	n.a.

Note: GtG – The definition of Grave-to-Grave indicates that the material was collected from waste or through source-separated collection and will be used in recycling, incineration, etc. and the refuse is sent to final destination [25].

GtC – A system is called Grave-to-Cradle when the material is collected as in GtG and enters a recycling company and is then considered raw material again after being processing.

"**-**" shows no information or does not use such a parameter

2. Definitions

Stakeholder category: a group of people with similar interests regarding a process, product manufacture, or service that is being analyzed in an LCA [1].

Classification: the relationship between inventory data and certain stakeholder categories, subcategories, and impact categories [20].

Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM): this management is defined in article 3rd, items X and XI, of the Brazilian Solid Waste Policy, Law 12,305 of 2010,

- X – solid waste management: set of actions carried out, either directly or indirectly, during collection, transport, transshipment, treatment and final environmentally-adequate destination of waste, in accordance with a municipal integrated-management plan or a solid waste management plan, as required herein;
- XI – solid waste integrated management: set of actions aimed at finding solutions for solid waste, considering political, economic, environmental, cultural and social dimensions, with social control and under the premise of sustainable development (BRASIL [10], Art. 3rd).

Life Cycle Inventory (LCI): the phase in which LCA data is collected, systems are modeled, and life cycle inventory results are obtained [1, 17, 15].

System Boundaries: are defined in the goal and scope phase, and use criteria to specify which unit processes are part of a product system, process, service, etc. [17, 15].

Normalization: the results of a previous step (e.g, the indicators of a category) are related to the magnitude of each impact category. This facilitates the analysis as they have the same reference.

Performance Reference Point (PRP): standards used in characterization models (of Type I, for example), which can be limits, targets or goals defined by national policies, and national or international standards, according to conventions and best practices [1, 15].

Weighting: A process to convert or aggregate results from indicators, subcategories, or impact categories according to an assignment of importance. It can use of numerical processes, based on the choice of values by experts (e.g., use of AHP) [1, 15].

Social Life Cycle Assessment (S-LCA): "A Social and Socioeconomic Life Cycle Assessment is a technique to assess, real or potential, positive or negative, impacts, for evaluating social and socioeconomic aspects of products/services throughout their life cycle, covering: raw material extraction and processing, manufacturing, distribution, use, reuse, maintenance, recycling, and final disposal..." (UNEP-SETAC, [1], page 36)

Functional Unit: a reference unit used to quantify the system performance when manufacturing a product or providing a service [20].

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