A Regional Socio-Economic Life Cycle Assessment of a Bioeconomy Value Chain

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Abstract: A bioeconomy tackles sustainable development at both the global and regional levels, as it relies on the optimized use of renewable bio-based resources for the provisioning of food, materials, and energy to meet societal demands. The effects of the bioeconomy can be best observed at a regional level, as it supports regional development and affects the social dimension of sustainability. In order to assess the social impacts of wood-based production chains with regional differentiation, the social life cycle assessment framework "RESPONSA" was established in 2018. We present an initial study, in which this method is applied to an exemplary production chain in a case study of laminated veneer lumber produced in central Germany. The results show a relatively better social performance compared to the reference economic sector, reflecting a relatively low rate of female employees as a major social hotspot. Several social opportunities are identified, in terms of health and safety, equal opportunities, and adequate remuneration, for the organization taking part in the value chain. Finally, considering the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a global normative framework, a number of additional indicators for RESPONSA, as well as further developments and recommendations regarding its application in other regions and the upcoming social life cycle assessment (S-LCA) guidelines, are identified.

Keywords: bioeconomy; social life cycle assessment; S-LCA; regionalized LCA; regional value chains; SDGs

1. Introduction

At present, the bioeconomy (BE) is seen as one of the major pathways for achieving sustainable development, as it relies on the optimized use of renewable bio-based resources for the provisioning of food, materials, and energy to meet societal demands. However, the implementation of such a global transformation process faces not only challenges related to economic efficiency and technical and scientific innovation to cope with economic and environmental factors, but also the challenge of socio-economic transformation, in which societal aspects are at least as important as those previously mentioned [1–3]. In addition, with the three dimensions of sustainability—environmental, economic, and social—in the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a global normative goal framework for sustainable development has been addressed for the first time [4]. As the BE concept has been included in diverse policy strategies at international, national, and regional levels, an appropriate implementation of BE should be carried out, considering the alignment of the different transformation processes to cope with the challenge to achieve the SDGs [5–9]. On the other hand, the effects of implementing BE can be best observed at a regional scale and, therefore, BE at its core should be

aimed at supporting regional development by considering local conditions, thereby strengthening social benefits (e.g., for workers or local communities) [10–12]. The implementation of wood-based BE concepts provides one possibility for potentially enabling socio-economic and environmental efficiency within local conditions [13,14]. Wood represents one of the most important renewable resources for the BE in Germany, considering that it is not in competition with food resources, it is regionally available, and there is an already well-established wood-based industrial sector which can provide essential support in fostering regional economies and, therefore, local communities [15]. As the transition towards BE evokes implications not only in terms of economic and ecological aspects, but also in the social dimension, analytical tools for evaluating and monitoring social sustainability are required [16–18]. Tools based on life cycle thinking have proved to be an effective approach, particularly for the assessment of environmental impacts, and have become well-developed and often applied in recent years [19]. Life cycle sustainability assessment (LCSA) as a holistic approach combines all three sustainability dimensions (i.e., economic, ecological, and social). Several evaluation schemes dealing with trade-offs between the dimensions while ensuring validity and applicability have been developed [20]. The development of life cycle approaches for the evaluation and monitoring of social aspects considering regional sustainability management are still in progress [12]. In this context, the "RESPONSA" (Regional SPecific cONtextualised Social life cycle Assessment) framework was established in 2018, in order to assess social impacts with particular respect to regional perspectives in a wood-based BE [2,10,21]. The goal of this work is to present initial results of the application of the RESPONSA method to the evaluation of a wood-based BE network in central Germany, in order to identify hotspots and opportunities in the evaluated value chain in terms of its potential socio-economic impacts at a regional level. Moreover, we intend to provide recommendations on how to complement the RESPONSA model by establishing a linkage to the SDG framework in this work.

2. Methods

In line with the social life cycle assessment (S-LCA) Guidelines, the work was divided into the four phases of an S-LCA [19]: Definition of Goal and Scope, Inventory Analysis, Impact Assessment, and Interpretation.

2.1. Definition of Goal and Scope

The product system analyzed in this work was the example of laminated veneer lumber (LVL) produced in Central Germany. LVL is made of 100% beech wood and serves as a supporting structure in timber construction, which can be processed further into beams, panels, and flooring. Our assessment was aimed at identifying social hotspots and social opportunities in organizations involved in the production of LVL (see Figure 1).

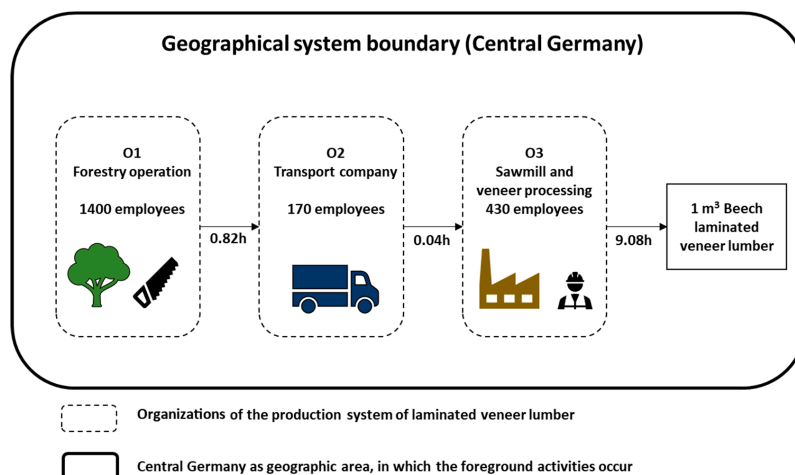



Figure 1. Geographical system boundary of the production system (adapted from [2]). The hours, as input flows, are the expended working hours of each organization for 1 m^3 laminated veneer lumber (LVL).

Social life cycle assessment (S-LCA) using RESPONSA was performed according to the method developed by Siebert et al. [2,10,21]. RESPONSA, as a context-specific social life cycle framework, estimates the social impacts of wood-based production chains in a regional BE—originally designed for central Germany—by identifying social hotspots and opportunities. Thereby, its focus is on the organizational level and foreground activities of the production chain. The assessment was based on a characterization approach by performance reference points (PRPs) [2,10,21].

2.2. Inventory Analysis

Prior to the application of the RESPONSA framework within a case study, the RESPONSA indicators outlined in [2] were related to the SDGs, in order to identify and analyze the gaps and needs within both frameworks. Initially, SDG 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health), 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 8 (work and growth), 10 (reduced inequalities), and 16 (peace, justice, institutions) were selected, in order to cover most social aspects. For this comparison, we related the RESPONSA indicator set with the results provided by Zeug et al. [1], as they examined the SDGs underlying targets, with concern to their relevance in a German bioeconomy monitoring system. In the latter work, identified targets were evaluated by national stakeholders from the sciences, businesses, and society in terms of their relevance to a national bioeconomy monitoring system. As a result, they were categorized as "must", "may", or "little or no relevance", for consideration in the monitoring of a German BE.

Comparison of the rated SDG targets by stakeholders showed very few parallels to the indicator set of RESPONSA. Only two of the targets ranked as "must" and seven as "may" relevant for German BE monitoring, as classified by Zeug et al. [1], were covered by RESPONSA, whereby 36 were proposed for inclusion in the monitoring of social sustainability (16 "must" and 20 "may"; see Appendix A). The reasons for this are presented in the discussions. Moreover, through this analysis, it was decided to include the indicator "Rate of female employees" as part of the indicator set of RESPONSA. This indicator was intended to complement the index "Equal opportunities" (see Appendix B). Most of the inventory data for O1 could be extracted from the survey, but the value for the indicator "Rate of foreign employees" was derived from the literature (Statistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit 2018a). For the indicator "Rate of employees participated in training", no data was available (see Appendix C).

In the Inventory Analysis phase, a questionnaire associated with the indicators established in the former step was sent to the three exemplary organizations found along the production system (see Supplementary Material). Primary data from the questionnaires of Organizations 2 (O2) and 3 (O3) was not available due to privacy constraints, for which the following steps only refer to Organization 1 (O1), which is related to the forestry sector in Central Germany. O3 was considered exemplary, with the largest contribution to the final product (see Figure 1), in order to apply the method on the example of a whole value chain showing all methodic steps. For the model of the LVL production system, Mercer Holz GmbH was considered as an exemplary transport organization (O2) and Pollmeier Massivholz GmbH & Co., which produces laminated veneer lumber made of 100% beech wood in central Germany, as an exemplary sawmill and veneer processing organization (O3). The information for the goal and scope were derived from public information on the websites of both organizations, in order to calculate the activity variable "working time hours". For reasons of simplicity, the functional unit was determined at 1 m^3, as the yearly production capacity of Pollmeier is reported in cubic meters (see Table 1. The characterization approach using performance reference points (PRP) differed in quantitative and qualitative indicators (see [2] for detailed information on their calculation). It is a comparison of site-specific indicator values from the organization to be evaluated using national and regional reference data. Thereby, the socio-economic backdrop of the organization was considered and classified by geographical location, economic sector, and organizational size. For most of the indicators,

the impact assessment was based on test reference data of the IAB (Institute for Employment and Research) [22]. For nine indicator values, reference data from IAB were not available. Those were compared with reference data from a literature review (see Appendix C).

Table 1. Data of the production system of LVL (data from O1 [23–25]).

O1		O2		O3	
Employees	1394	Employees	170	Employees	430
Logging 01 (m^3/y)	2,800,000	Transport of timber (m^3/y)	7,000,000	Beech wood processing (m^3/y)	750,000
Logging of beech wood (m^3/y)	547,620			Beech wood processing Creuzburg (m^3/y)	325,000
				Production of beech LVL (m^3/y)	180,000

2.3. Functional Unit

The functional unit, to which the inputs and outputs of the activity variable (working time hours) were related, was defined as 1 m^3 beech laminated veneer lumber. For calculation of the activity variable "working hours per m^3 manufactured beech LVL", some assumptions had to be made due to missing information. First, the annual working hours for each organization were calculated. Therefore, an average annual working time of 1647 h were assumed per full-time employee [26]. All employees were considered to be a full-time employee. In the next step, the working hours per produced beech LVL could be calculated, using

$$working\ hours\left(m^3\ LVL\right) = \frac{Working\ hous\ per\ organisation\ (h/y)}{Production\ capacity\ (fm/y)}. \tag{1}$$

In the case of the forestry organization, "production capacity" refers to the logging of beech wood; for the transport company, it refers to the transport of timber; for the manufacturing organization, the production of LVL was used. The same effort of working hours for transport by truck, rail, and ship was assumed. Additionally, the number of employees and the volume transported by Mercer Holz GmbH (used as an exemplary transport company) refers to both sites in central Germany. For Pollmeier (used exemplary for O3), the "production capacity" of beech LVL at the site in Creuzburg had to be calculated before using

$$\frac{Production\ of\ beech\ LVL\ (fm/y)}{Beech\ wood\ processing\ (fm/y)} * Beech\ wood\ processing\ Creuzburg\ (fm/y). \tag{2}$$

O1 harvested the beech wood and, therefore, was associated with the forestry sector, contributing 0.82 working hours to the total of 9.94 working hours required for the cradle-to-gate production of 1 m^3 LVL. The logs were transported to the production site by the transport company, requiring 0.04 working hours and were processed further to LVL by O2, whose contribution to the final product accounted for 9.08 working hours (see Table 2). The geographical system boundary was constituted by central Germany.

Table 2. Calculations of the production system of LVL.

O1		O2		O3	
Annual working hours (h/y)	2,295,918	Annual working hours (h/y)	279,990	Annual working hours (h/y)	708,210
				Production of beech LVL Creuzburg (m^3/y)	78,000
Working hours per LVL (h/m^3)	0.82	Working hours per LVL (h/m^3)	0.04	Working hours per LVL (h/m^3)	9.08

3. Results

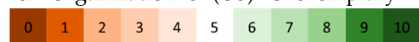
3.1. Impact Assessment

Context-specific PRPs determine whether indicator values represent a relatively better or relatively worse social performance. A total of 10 indicator scores were calculated, according to the quantitative approach using reference data in the form of a statistical distribution provided by test data from the IAB [22]. Six indicator scores were calculated using a mean value from a literature review as reference (see Appendix C). For 11 indicators, the characterization approach for qualitative indicators was applied; for three of these, the organizational size was also considered. It is not possible to indicate a final social performance score for LVL, but final index scores weighted relative to the contribution of each organization to the LVL could be calculated for seven different indices (see Table 3).

Table 3. Index scores, weighted scores, and weighted product scores of O1 and O3 (exemplary) related to their contribution to the LVL.

Index	Index Score O1	Weighted Score O1 [1]	Index Score O3	Weighted Score O3 [2]	Weighted Product Score
1. Health & safety	8.2	0.68	I_1	WS_1	$0.68 + WS_1$
2. Adequate remuneration	7.2	0.60	I_2	WS_2	$0.60 + WS_2$
3. Adequate working time	8.4	0.70	I_3	WS_3	$0.70 + WS_3$
4. Employment	8.4	0.70	I_4	WS_4	$0.70 + WS_4$
5. Knowledge capital	5.4	0.45	I_5	WS_5	$0.45 + WS_5$
6. Equal opportunities	7.5	0.62	I_6	WS_6	$0.62 + WS_6$
7. Participation	9.1	0.76	I_7	WS_7	$0.76 + WS_7$

The calculated index scores and weighted scores for Organization 1 (O1) are shown. The calculation for Organization 3 (O3) is exemplary. The color system is based on the following Assessment Scale:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

. [1] $WS\ O1 = I\ O1 \times 0.083$; [2] $WS\ O3 = I\ O3 \times 0.917$.

3.2. Interpretation

For O1, all indices and nearly all associated indicators were rated with scores above average, indicating a relatively better social performance in all observed issues in relation to other forestry organizations in central Germany. The index "Knowledge capital" showed the lowest index score (5.4), with an average performance; whereas the best score O1 achieved was in the index "Participation" (9.1). Only the indicator "Rate of female employees" (2.0) revealed a social hotspot (see Appendix C). A closer look into the questionnaire suggests that not only the overall quota of female employees was low, but also only one-fifth of civil servants were female and only marginal employees were female. A closer look at the indicator scores also allows us to differentiate within the indicators aggregated into one index score. Using the example of the index "Equal opportunities", O1 achieved a score of 9.0 for the indicator "Female employees in management positions", reaching almost the best possible score. In contrast, the "Rate of female employees", only 18.28% (see Appendix C), was scored by 2.0 in the same organization, indicating a relatively poor social performance compared to the average. Considering O1 separate from the contribution to the LVL in question, the overall social performance was remarkable, as 12 of the 27 indicators could be rated with PRPs of 9 or more, where six of those achieved the highest possible score of 10. In particular, the average remuneration for full-time employees was much higher than those of reference organizations in Germany. As O3 scores could not be calculated, no weighted product scores for LVL were possible to derive, accordingly. However, it can be seen that the contribution of O1 to the final product accounted only for 8.3% of the total working hours required, whereas O3 contributed 9.08 hours and, thus, 91.7% of the total working hours to produce 1 m^3 LVL.

4. Discussion and Conclusions

There are a number of gaps in the indicator set applied in the assessment using RESPONSA, in comparison with relevant SDG targets for the monitoring of a German BE. This is mainly due to different objectives in the framework of RESPONSA and stakeholder perceptions of BE monitoring. RESPONSA pursues the assessment of wood-based production chains, originally designed for central Germany. Thereby, its focus is on the organizational level and regional foreground activities of a production chain, neglecting SDG targets with a global focus. Conversely, the SDG targets evaluated by stakeholders addressing the German BE included all affected economic sectors and regions, thereby considering international policy-related targets as very important. For example, the goal to ensure the representation and participation of developing countries in decision-making processes in global, international economic and financial institutions (SDG 10.6)—categorized as "must be part of a monitoring"—is geared towards measures which should emanate from the state (in terms of policy strategies), not to the organization itself. Furthermore, fostering sustainable systems in food production, in terms of applying resilient agricultural methods (SDG 2.4), has high importance in monitoring a BE, but does not relate to the production chain of a wood-based product in central Germany. Thus, there are targets which are related to the behavior of organizations in general (e.g., SDG 2.4, 2.5 "Preserve genetic diversity of seeds/plants/animals", or 4.1 "Equal access/free education from elementary schools on"), but not to those considered in our example. Many of the indicators of RESPONSA are related to the same SDG targets (e.g., target 8.5 "Productive full employment, decent work, pay equity").

With the applied indicator set of RESPONSA, statements on social aspects—such as health and safety, working conditions (in terms of adequate remuneration and employment as well as knowledge capital), and worker's participation in the product, LVL—and the organizations involved could be derived. They indicate the relatively good social performance of the value chain of LVL considering O1. For further validation, the primary data of O2 and O3 should be used in order to derive statements for all life cycle stages of the LVL. The calculation of impact scores by means of PRPs was carried out in different ways, due to quantitative or qualitative indicators and available data resources. Thereby, the most exact approach is through the assessment of reference test data of IAB, which is available in percentiles for the quantitative indicators. If such processed data were not available, the available reference data for quantitative indicators (e.g., occupational accidents) was only an average value from literature research. This approach does not ensure reliable statements. Minimum and maximum values are needed for a differentiated assessment, at least. In our study, the gap of reference data was a limiting factor for social sustainability assessment [21]. All measured indicators of RESPONSA are aimed at a maximum or minimum as target value (Appendix D). For two of those ("Rate of part-time employees" and "Rate of marginally employees"), the minimum as an objective was questionable. Taking the example of offering part-time work, instead of full-time (targeted at minimum), it enables the reconciliation of working life and family life (especially for women) without giving up the profession temporarily or even completely. Furthermore, for employees without children, it is currently more attractive to work part-time for a better work–life balance [27,28]. For employers, advantages can result from increased productivity per hour and a reduction of lost working hours and less occupational accidents. According to Siebert et al. [2], eight indicators of RESPONSA should be measured not only at a sectoral level, but also on an organizational level. Due to data availability in the example of LVL, only three indicators were assessed with respect to the organizational level (see Appendix D). Comparison at an organizational level is questionable, as the reference becomes more and more close to the organization under consideration, resulting in a comparison of almost the same thing, with scores around the average of 5. Observing regional production systems, this amounts to examining trade-offs in life cycle assessments, neglecting all background processes outside the regional system boundaries. RESPONSA, as developed from the product's perspective, does not really evaluate the social performance of a wood-based product in a German BE context: with its indicator set instead addressing the social performance of organizations found along the production system, with regard to

employee health care, adequate remuneration, and employment, it is more of a social organizational LCA (SOLCA) [29].

5. Outlook

RESPONSA proved to be a good tool for the goal and scope it was developed for; mainly addressing the workers as a stakeholder group and regional BE foreground processes. Prospectively, further indicators supplementing the indicator set could be included. These could be related to community relationships, in order to address the local community influenced by the behavior of organizations within the assessment. Additionally, positive and negative effects on other stakeholder groups, as recommended by the S-LCA guidelines, could be included, as RESPONSA was initially developed for the assessment of a wood-based product manufactured in the region of central Germany. The indicator set for the assessment showed little specificity, as the relevance of indicators such as "adequate working time", "average remuneration level", or "rate of vocational trainees" is supra-regional and of importance at a cross-sectoral level. If other regional benchmarks and reference data for such characterization are available, the S-LCA based on RESPONSA can easily be extended to other economic sectors or regional system boundaries, as the indicator set is generic; at least, for Germany or Europe. Considering emerging or developing countries, a closer look at the indicator set is needed for potential adjustments; for example, developing countries have differing working conditions and indicators such as child labor are very important.

In summary, the initial results presented in this work suggest that RESPONSA can be used as an interesting tool for assessing the regional effects of bioeconomy-related value chains. Thus, it is necessary to carry out further case studies similar to this work, in order to further develop the RESPONSA model, especially considering its alignment to the revised S-LCA guidelines (which are expected to be released in the short-term). With this foreseen validation, one can expect that the RESPONSA model can become part of a toolbox for supporting the life cycle management of bio-based resources at a regional scale.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/3/1259/s1, Questionnaire sent to the organizations.

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Appendix A. SDG Sub-Goals Related to RESPONSA Indicators

SDG Code	SDG Sub-Goal	Part of Monitoring	RESPONSA	RESPONSA Indicator
1.1	Eliminate extreme poverty, pay equity	must	no	
1.2	Poverty reduction, pay equity	must	yes	Payment according to basic wage, average remuneration level, rate of marginal employees (max. 450 €), rate of fixed-term employees, rate of employees provided by temporary work agencies
1.4	Enable economic participation for all people	must	no	
1.5	Increase resistance of population against extreme climate events	may	no	

SDG Code	SDG Sub-Goal	Part of Monitoring	RESPONSA	RESPONSA Indicator
1.a	Financial support/development aid, eradication of poverty	may	no	
2.1	Food access, food security	must	no	
2.2	End malnutrition, food security	must	no	
2.3	Increase agricultural productivity, income (small producers)	may	no	
2.4	Sustainable systems in food production (resilience)	must	no	
2.5	Preserve genetic diversity of seeds/plants/animals	must	no	
2.a	Investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and consulting	must	no	
2.b	Trade restrictions, prevent distortions, stop agricultural export subsidies	may	no	
2.c	Stability food market, fluctuations of food prices, reserves	must	no	
3.9	Reduce pollution of air/water/soil, health protection	must	no	
4.1	Equal access/free education from elementary schools on (girls/boys)	may	no	
4.2	Equal access/free education from preschool/kindergarten on (girls/boys)	may	no	
4.3	Promote gender equality	may	yes	Rate of employees participated in trainings, support for professional qualification, rate of vocational trainees
4.5	Gender disparities (parity indices)	may	yes	rate of disabled employees, rate of foreign employees
4.7	Education for sustainable development	must	yes	Rate of employees participated in trainings
4.b	Increase number of scholarships	may	no	
5.1	Eliminate discrimination against women	may	yes	Measures to improve gender equality, rate of female employees
5.a	Financial equality, legal framework for women (e.g., pension, real estate)	may	no	Measures to improve gender equality, rate of female employees
8.2	Economic productivity increase through diversification	may	no	
8.3	Promoting decent work, innovation, creativity, SMEs	must	no	
8.4	Resource efficiency in consumption/production	may	no	

SDG Code	SDG Sub-Goal	Part of Monitoring	RESPONSA	RESPONSA Indicator
8.6	Increase share of youth employment, education and vocational training	may	no	Rate of vocational trainees
8.7	Worker rights, abolition of forced labor/trafficking/ child labor	may	no	
8.10	Promote national financial institutions for financial infrastructure	must	no	
8.a	Support developing countries/technical assistance	may	no	
10.1	Income growth	may	yes	Payment according to basic wage, average remuneration level, rate of marginal employees (max. 450 €)
10.5	Regulation/supervision of global financial markets	may	no	
10.6	Improvement of representation/participation of developing countries	must	no	
10.a	Justice, treatment of developing countries	may	no	
10.b	Efficient and effective development assistance/financial flows/direct investment	must	no	
16.5	Reduction of bribery/corruption	must	no	
16.7	Democratic decision-making	may	yes	Works council

Appendix B. RESPONSA Indicators Related to SDG Sub-Targets and Stakeholder Relevance

Index	Sub-Index	Responsa Indicator	SDG Sub-Goal	Stakeholder Relevance for Monitoring [1]
Health and safety	Accidents	Occupational accidents	8.8	no relevance
		Occupational fatal accidents	8.8	no relevance
	Sick-leave	Sick-leave days	8.8	no relevance
		Preventive health measures	8.8	no relevance
Adequate remuneration	Payment	Payment according to basic wage	1.2, 10.1, 8.5	must, may, no relevance
		Average remuneration level	1.2, 10.1, 8.5	must, may, no relevance
	Financial participation	Capital participation	8.5	no relevance
		Profit-sharing and bonuses	8.5	no relevance
Adequate working time	Working time	Contractual working hours	8.5	no relevance
		Compensation for overtime	8.5	no relevance
	Work–life balance	Access to flexible working time agreements	8.5, 3.4	no relevance
		Rate of part-time employees	8.5, 3.4	no relevance

Index	Sub-Index	Responsa Indicator	SDG Sub-Goal	Stakeholder Relevance for Monitoring (1)
Employment	Job conditions	Rate of qualified employees	4.4	no relevance
		Rate of marginal employees (max. 450 €)	1.2, 10.1, 8.5	must, may, no relevance
	Duration of employment	Rate of fixed-term employees	1.2, 8.5	must, no relevance
		Rate of employees provided by temporary work agencies	1.2, 8.5	must, no relevance
Knowledge capital	On-the-job-training	Rate of employees participated in training	4.7, 4.3, 4.4,	must, may, no relevance
		Support for professional qualification	4.3, 4.4	may, no relevance
	Vocational training	Rate of vocational trainees	4.3, 8.6, 4.4	may, may, no relevance
	Research and development	Rate of employees in research and development	9.5	may
Equal opportunities	Gender equality	Female employees in management positions	5.5	no relevance
		Rate of female employees	5.1, 5.a, 8.5	may, may, no relevance
		Measures to improve gender equality	5.1, 5.a, 5.4	may, may, no relevance
	Integrate older employees	Measures to support older employees	10.2, 10.3	no relevance
	Integrate minorities	Rate of disabled employees	4.5, 8.5, 10.2, 10.3	may, no relevance
		Rate of foreign employees	4.5, 8.5, 10.7	may, no relevance
Participation	Worker participation	Works council	16.7	may

Indices, sub-indices, and Responsa indicators adapted from [2]; (1) stakeholder relevance for each SDG sub-target according to [1].

Appendix C. Data, PRP, and Calculated Scores for O1

RESPONSA Indicator	Data O1	PRP O1	Scores O1
1. Health and Safety			8.2 [a]
Occupational accidents	51.12	67 [b]	7.4
Occupational fatal accidents	0.00	0.011 [b]	10
Sick-leave days	2.67	14.1 [b]	10
Preventive health measures	yes	94% yes, 6% no (biggest organizational size) [b]	5.6 *
Sick-leave analysis	*yes*	*50% yes, 50% no*	7.5
Employee survey regarding safety measures taken at the workplace	*no*	*50% yes, 50% no*	2.5
Discussion groups on health and safety issues in the organization	*no*	*100% no*	5
Internal activities	*yes*	*50% yes, 50% no*	7.5
Training or consultation offers for employees	*yes*	*100% no*	10
Financial support for external health activities	*no*	*100% no*	5
Network for organizational health management	*no*	*25% yes, 75% no*	3.75
Other	*no data*	*10% yes, 80% no*	

RESPONSA Indicator	Data O1	PRP O1	Scores O1
2. Adequate remuneration			7.2 [a]
Payment according to basic wage	sectoral collective agreement	22% yes, 78% no	8.9
Average remuneration level	4105 €	1016.34	10
Capital participation	no	100% no	5.0
Profit-sharing and bonuses	no	100% no	5.0
3. Adequate working time			8.4 [a]
Contractual working hours	40.0	40.85	6.6
Compensation for overtime	financial and free time compensation	financial compensation and free time [b]	9.3
Access to flexible working time agreements	yes	14% yes, 86% no	9.7
Rate of part-time employees	4.34%	42.70%	9.5
4. Employment			8.4 [a]
Rate of qualified employees			5.4
Rate of employees with vocational training	*52%*	*37.63%*	*6,8*
Rate of employees with an academic degree	*44%*	*0.00%*	*7,0*
Rate of employees in the board	*0%*	*15.48%*	*2,3*
Rate of marginal employees (max. 450 €)	0.23%	14.29%	9.7
Rate of fixed-term employees	1.55%	1.62%	10
Rate of employees provided by temporary work agencies	0%	no data	>5
5. Knowledge capital			5.4 [a]
Rate of employees participated in training	no data	33.44%	
Support for professional qualification	no	39% yes, 61% no	3.1
Rate of vocational trainees	3.25%	0.00%	7.7
Rate of employees in research and development	0.77%	no data	
6. Equal opportunities			7.5 [a]
Female employees in management positions	yes	21% yes, 79% no (biggest organizational size) [b]	9.0 *
		19.00%	
Rate of female employees	18.28%	39.50%	2.0
Measures to improve gender equality	yes	86% yes, 14% no (biggest organizational size) [b]	5.7 *
Childcare support	*no*	*100% yes*	*0*
Support for employees with relatives in need of care	*no*	*100% no*	*5*
Special consideration on employees with care responsibilities regarding the work organization	*yes*	*40% yes, 60% no*	*8*
Offers for employees in parental leave	*yes*	*100% yes*	*5*
Special support for women	*no data*	*no data*	
Member of a network of family friendly organizations	*no*	*100% no*	*5*
Other measures	*no data*	*no data*	
Measures to support older employees	yes		

RESPONSA Indicator	Data O1	PRP O1	Scores O1
Partial retirement	yes	no data	
Special equipment in the workplaces for older employees	no	no data	
Individual adaptation of the job requirements	no data	no data	
Working groups mixed in ages	no data	no data	
Integration of older employees into training	yes	no data	
Specific training for older employees	no	no data	
Integration of older employees into preventive health measures	no	no data	
Rate of disabled employees	5.81%	2.8% [b]	10
Rate of foreign employees	22.2%	10.8% [b]	10
7. Participation			9.1 [a]
Works council	yes	18% yes, 82% no	9.1

* Indicator score calculation on ES and OS level: $\frac{ES\ score + OS\ score}{2}$ (OS score for Preventive health measures: 5.3, OS score for Female employees in management positions: 8.95 for Q1, 3.95 for Pollmeier, OS score for Measures to support older employees: 5.7); [a] Index score calculation: $\frac{\sum Indicator\ scores}{Number\ of\ indicators}$; [b] Other sources than IAB Establishment Panel [30–35].

The IAB Establishment panel is a yearly survey of 16,000 organizations in Germany conducted by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). In an earlier project within the BioEconomy Cluster, test data of the IAB were processed using STATA by UFZ, aggregated from 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Appendix D. Set of Indicators with Type of Indicator, Objective, and PRP Level

Indicators	Unit	Measure	Type	Objective	PRP Level
Occupational accidents	Nr	Number of accidents per year per 1000 employees	quant.	Min	ES
Occupational fatal accidents	Nr	Number of fatal accidents per year per 1000 employees	quant.	Min	ES
Sick-leave days	Nr	Sick-leave days per year per employee	quant.	Min	ES
Preventive health measures	y/n	Health measures (e.g., sick-leave analysis, health activities)	qual.	Yes	OS
Payment according to basic wage	y/n	Payment according to collective agreement	qual.	Yes	ES
Average remuneration level	€	Average payment per month per full-time employee per total employees	quant.	Max	ES
Capital participation	y/n	Possibility of capital participation	qual.	Yes	ES
Profit-sharing and bonuses	y/n	Possibility of profit-sharing and bonuses	qual.	Yes	ES
Contractual working hours	H	Average contractual working hours per week per full-time employee	quant.	Min	ES
Compensation for overtime	y/n	Compensation measures	qual.	Yes	ES
Access to flexible working time agreements	y/n	Availability of flexible working agreements	qual.	Yes	ES
Rate of part-time employees	%	Percentage of part-time employees per total employees	quant.	Min	ES

Indicators	Unit	Measure	Type	Objective	PRP Level
Rate of qualified employees	%	Percentage of employees with professional training per total employees	quant.	Max	ES
Rate of marginal employees (max. 450 €)	%	Percentage of employees earning max. 450 € per month per total employees	quant.	Min	ES
Rate of fixed-term employees	%	Percentage of fixed-term employees per total employees	quant.	Min	ES
Rate of employees provided by temporary work agencies	%	Percentage of employees provided by temporary work agencies per total employees	quant.	Min	ES
Rate of employees participated in training	%	Percentage of employees participated in training per total employee	quant.	Max	ES
Support for professional qualification	y/n	Assumption of cost or exemption for training programs	qual.	Yes	ES
Rate of vocational trainees	%	Percentage of trainees per total employees	quant.	Max	ES
Rate of employees in research and development	%	Percentage of employees working permanently or temporally in the R&D section per total employee	quant.	Max	ES
Female employees in management positions	%	Percentage of female employees in management positions (1st and 2nd level) in relation to all employees in management positions	quant.	Max	OS
Rate of female employees	%	Percentage of female employees per total employees	quant.	Max	ES
Measures to improve gender equality	y/n	Measures for family support (e.g., support for child care, support for female employees)	qual.	Yes	OS
Measures to support older employees	y/n	Measures for older employees (e.g., offer of part-time contracts, special equipment of the workplace)	qual.	Yes	ES
Rate of disabled employees	%	Percentage of disabled employees per total employees	quant.	5%	ES
Rate of foreign employees	%	Percentage of foreign employees per total employees	quant.	Max	ES
Works council	y/n	Existence of works councils in the organization	qual.	Yes	ES

Units: Nr = Number; % Percent; y/n = yes/no; h = hours. Type: quant. = quantitative; qual. = qualitative. PRP level: ES = Economic sector; OS = Economic sector and organizational size. (Adapted from [21]).

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