

# Renewable energy OK, but not too close to home

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Credit: Andrew Davis Tucker/UGA

When it comes to transitioning from carbon-based to renewable source energy systems, Americans are on board. They're less keen, however, having these new energy infrastructures—wind turbines or solar

farms—built close to their homes, which creates hurdles for policymakers. That's according to a study from University of Georgia researcher Thomas Lawrence.

Lawrence and an international team conducted surveys in the United States, Germany and Ireland to assess people's attitudes about renewable [energy](#) technologies and their willingness to have the necessary infrastructures built nearby.

"People in Germany and Ireland were more open to having renewable energy technologies closer to where they lived, perhaps because they have less space than in the U.S.," said Lawrence, professor of practice in the College of Engineering. "In the U.S., I was happily surprised to see overall support for a transition of power sources—especially to solar and wind—in the electrical grid, and it was stronger than I would have guessed."

## **Chilly reception for fossil fuels**

Respondents in each country were asked to evaluate five energy sources—wind turbines, solar power technology, and more traditional electrical power generation using biomass, coal or [natural gas](#) as the power source. They also were asked questions about what distance from their home would be acceptable for the corresponding infrastructure and these energy sources. (The surveys were conducted using the local unit system of the three countries—miles for the U.S. and kilometers for Ireland and Germany. Five kilometers is roughly 3 miles.)

In all three countries, respondents were overwhelmingly opposed to having coal-fired or natural gas power plants located close to their residences. More than 80% chose "greater than 5 km/miles" and "reject regardless of distance" as their preferred distance for coal-fired power plants (89% in Ireland, 91% in the U.S. and 81% in Germany). More

than 50% chose "greater than 5 km/miles" and "reject regardless of distance" as their preferred distance for natural gas power plants (80% in Ireland, 77% in the U.S. and 51% in Germany). They were generally more in favor of having renewable energy technologies located closer to their homes.

Respondents in Ireland and the U.S. were less willing to accept biomass power technology in their immediate vicinity, with more than 70% choosing "greater than 5 km/miles" or "reject regardless of distance" options. German respondents were somewhat more accepting, with 55% accepting biomass at distances less than 5 km/miles from their homes. According to Lawrence, the U.S. result may be because people here do not understand "biomass power," which is in essence burning biomass such as wood scraps to power a more traditional electrical generation facility.

## **A warmer response for renewable energy**

Americans were more open to having renewable energy technologies located near their homes, compared to traditional energy technologies, with 24% agreeing to solar infrastructure and 17% agreeing to wind turbines located 0-1 km/miles from their residences. Irish respondents had higher acceptance rates for solar, with 42% agreeing to solar infrastructure 0-1 km/miles from their homes, and slightly lower rates for wind turbines, with 13% agreeing to wind turbines at the same distance. German respondents were far more open to these energy sources, with 74% agreeing to solar and 33% agreeing to [wind turbines](#) located 0-1 km/miles from their homes.

Greater acceptance of renewable energy sources in Germany is not a surprise, according to Lawrence.

"Germany has been leading the charge in transitioning away from carbon-

based [energy sources](#)," he said. "Over 30% of their [power](#) right now is through wind or solar. People there are used to seeing wind farms and solar panels on rooftops."

The study, published in *The Energy Journal*, also examined preferences related to different national energy policy objectives: economic viability, environmental sustainability, reliability of energy supply and [social acceptance](#).

Results revealed that social acceptance is a more significant energy policy concern for Ireland compared to either Germany or the U.S. Respondents in Ireland rank social acceptance as more important than environmental sustainability or reliability of supply. They also place more importance on those three variables compared to economic viability.

In contrast, German respondents rank all the national policy objectives examined as more important than social acceptance, though similarly, they place greater importance on environmental sustainability and reliability of supply than economic viability. Respondents from the U.S. place much lower importance on social acceptance as a national policy objective, compared to the other three policy objectives.

"Respondents in all three countries were generally more in favor of having [renewable energy technologies](#) close to their homes—unlike conventional energy technologies like coal and natural gas—but 'close to my home' was different in the U.S. than Europe," Lawrence said. "Five miles was the cutoff, at least in the U.S. Once you get beyond that point, it's out of sight, out of mind. People in Germany and Ireland often don't have the luxury of five miles."

**More information:** Jason Harold et al, Drivers of People's Preferences for Spatial Proximity to Energy Infrastructure Technologies: A Cross-

country Analysis, *The Energy Journal* (2020). [DOI: 10.5547/01956574.42.4.jhar](https://doi.org/10.5547/01956574.42.4.jhar)

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