

Socio-Cultural Perspectives on the Energy Transition

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Structure:

- Introduction
- Project “Mentalities and Patterns of Behaviour”
- Why Socio-Cultural Perspectives?
- Conclusion



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Introduction



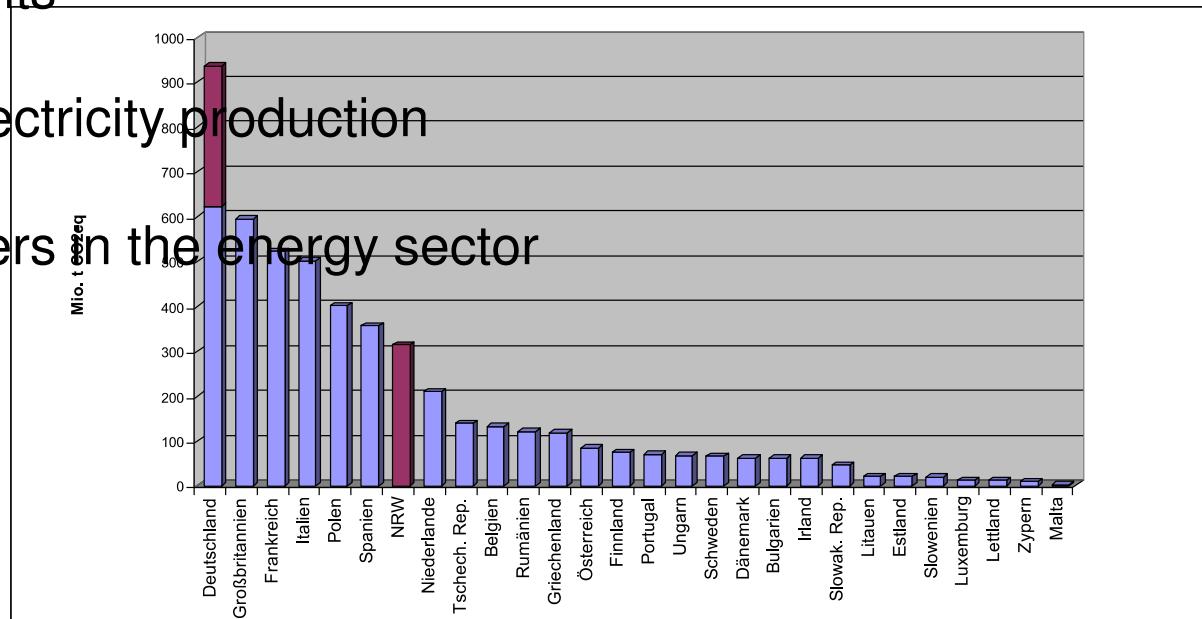


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Introduction

Why NRW?

- 18 Million Inhabitants
- 33% of German electricity production
- 1,1 Million employers in the energy sector

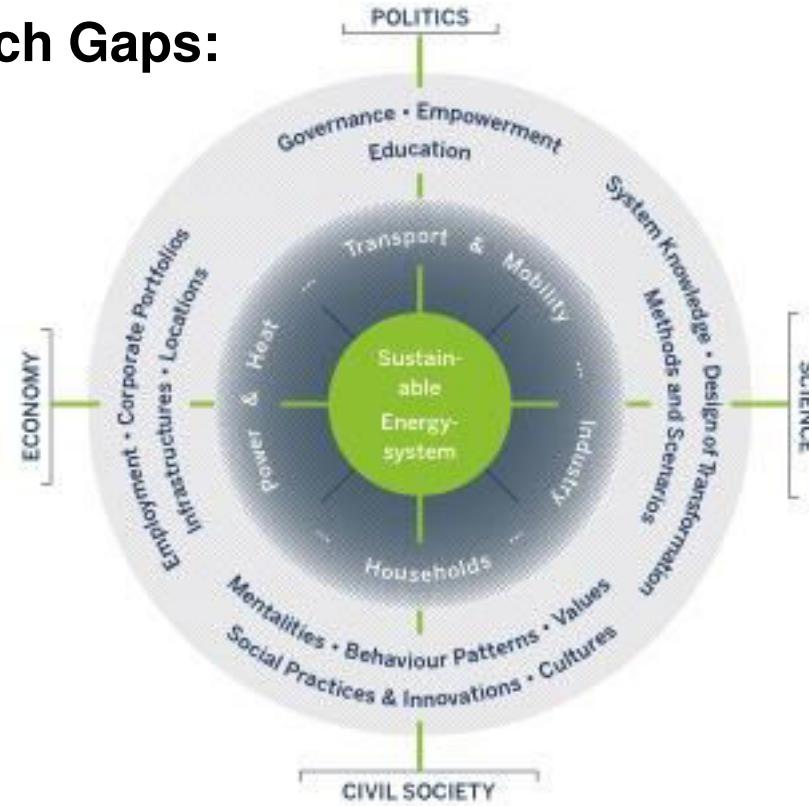


Source: Fischedick 2014



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Topics / Research Gaps:





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Project „Mentalities & Patterns of Behaviour concerning the Energy Transition in North Rhine- Westphalia“

- **Project Idea/Research Questions:**
 - Impact of energy-related mentalities and patterns of behaviour on the success of the North Rhine-Westphalian Energy Transition
 - Attitude-behaviour-gap
- **Coordination:**
 - Forschungszentrum Jülich
- **Cooperating partners:**
 - Bochum University of Applied Science, Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, RWTH Aachen University, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
- **Funded by:**
 - Ministerium für Innovation, Wissenschaft und Forschung (MIWF); Cluster EnergieForschung.NRW
- **Duration:** 03/2015 – 05/2017



Approaches in the cluster **Mentalities & Patterns of Behaviour**

- Which energy-related mentalities and patterns of behaviour currently exist in North Rhine-Westphalia? How do the two relate?
- Which barriers inhibit energy- and resource-saving practices on the level of households and individuals?
- How do actors frame the energy transition and make sense of it? What does this tell us about dominant perceptions of the energy transition?
- What kind of energy futures does the affected population wish for and what are their priorities?



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Some selected preliminary results

Press Analysis (WI): Duisburg and HSK

- Coverage rather critical of the energy transition (33 %)
- significant differences between the case studies according to the different impacts energy transition policies have on local environment (costs, wind power plants)
- → „North Rhine-Westphalia has numerous opinions on the energy transition.“

Analysis of Online Communication of Central Stakeholders (KWI): HSK

- mostly negative evaluations of the *implementation* of the energy transition; ET as general political aim is rarely being questioned
- Main critique: „ET is a top-down policy“, „ET is insincere“, „ET is destructive“, „ET is inefficient and threatens the economy“



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Stoppt

**diesen
Irrsinn!**

two significant frames		
	"ET is a top-down policy"	"ET is insincere"
Problem definition	The Energy Transition is a top-down policy which does not take into account the views of the population concerned or local political priorities.	The Energy Transition is part of an insincere policy, pushed by disingenuous politicians by means of deliberate disinformation. Often it is rather a matter of money than of pursuing ecological goals.
central quote	"citizen's movement", "resistance"	"Lobby Lie Energy Transition"; "Wind Energy - The great Fraud"; "propaganda masterpiece"
Causal Interpretation	policies of the federal government, of the government of NRW, of the regional government; "the Greens"	money, profit; "the government", "the Greens", managers of wind power plants
Evaluation	negative	negative
Treatment Recommendation	"stop wind power"; pay more attention to priorities of affected population	



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Which preliminary insights might be relevant for other renewable energy projects?

- Relevance of the local level and the specific local impact of energy policies for people's perceptions/opinions
- → adequate communication and participation at all stages of the planning and implementation process
- → taking into account local and citizen's priorities (adapted policies)



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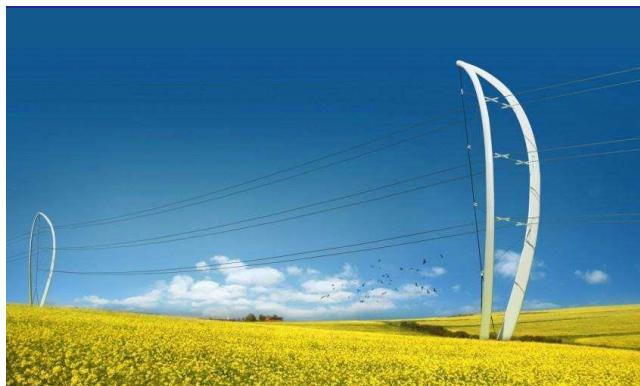
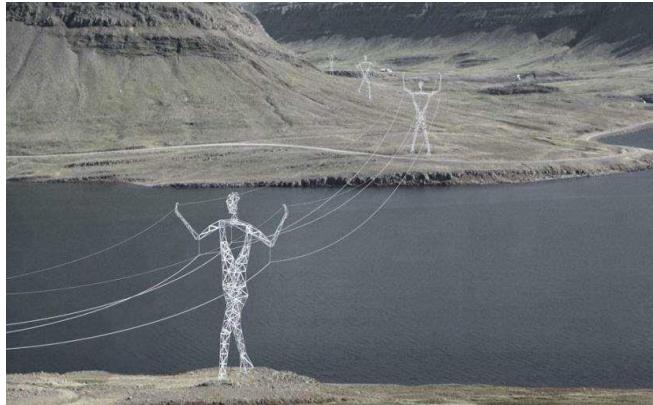
Why Socio-Cultural Perspectives?

- Technical Innovations fail despite being useful
- People observe, experience and “feel” the Energiewende
- Social innovations might be even more productive
- Social and cultural research highly connects to politicians



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Why Socio-Cultural Perspectives?



Source: Fischedick 2015



Conclusion

- NRW and socio-cultural aspects are of high importance
- Socio-cultural research can help understanding specific local contexts, that play a crucial role for the perception and success of energy policies.
- Policies need to be to a certain degree locally and culturally adapted: importance of participation and probably even perceivable benefits for the community.
- Socio-cultural research influences future technical innovations



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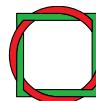
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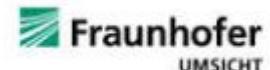
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Thank you for
your Attention!!!



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