

Supplementary materials

Informed Citizen Panels on the Swiss Electricity Mix 2035: Longer-Term Evolution of Citizen Preferences and Affect in Two Cities

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| |  Change- ment climatique |  Air ambiant local |  Eau |  Paysage et utilisation des terres |  Flore et faune |  Accidents et risques |  Matières premières et déchets |  Coûts d'électricité |  Sécurité de l'approvisio nnement |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Très fort impact négatif | | | | | | | | | |
| Impact négatif fort | | | | | | | | | |
| Impact négatif moyen | | | | | | | | | |
| Impact négatif faible | | | | | | | | | |
| Impact négatif très faible ou inexistant | | | | | | | | | |
| Grands barrages hydroélectriques | | | | | | | | | |
| Grandes centrales hydrauliques au fil d'eau | | | | | | | | | |
| Centrales hydroélectriques de faible capacité | | | | | | | | | |
| Centrales nucléaires | | | | | | | | | |
| Cellules photovoltaïques | | | | | | | | | |
| Centrales éoliennes | | | | | | | | | |
| Géothermie profonde | | | | | | | | | |
| Grandes centrales à gaz | | | | | | | | | |
| Centrales de biomasse (bois) | | | | | | | | | |
| Installations de biogaz | | | | | | | | | |
| Usines d'incinération des ordures ménagères | | | | | | | | | |
| Importations nettes de l'étranger | | | | | | | | | |
| Économies d'électricité et efficacité | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 1. summarizing the severity of the impacts for each technology using a 5-color scale (green = weak or inexistent negative impact, red = strong negative impact). The table is reprinted from Trutnevte et al. [1].

Table 3. Correlations between preferences for individual electricity generation technologies and affective evaluations of image associations.

| Correlation between individual technologies and affective evaluation of image association | Pearson correlation Coefficients (r) | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| | survey #1 | survey #3 survey #5 | survey #7 |
| <i>Hydropower</i> | .296 | .277 | .322 |
| <i>Nuclear</i> | .617** | .528** | .665*** |
| <i>Solar cells</i> | .523** | .640*** | .365* |
| <i>Wind power</i> | .559** | .527** | .497** |
| <i>Deep geothermal</i> | .745*** | .632*** | .190 |
| <i>Large gas power plans</i> | .500* | .531** | .125 |
| <i>Woody biomass</i> | .709*** | .717*** | .342 |
| <i>Biogas</i> | .636** | .126 | .214 |
| <i>Waste incineration</i> | .786*** | .403* | -.047 |
| <i>Electricity savings and efficiency</i> | .266 | .332 | -.075 |

*p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 and ***p < 0.001

Table 4. Average mix preferences of the informed citizen panel before and after discussion during the workshops.

| Individual Technologies | Before Discussion | | After Discussion | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | Contribution to Mix (TWh) | Used Potential (%) | Contribution to Mix (TWh) | Used Potential (%) |
| <i>Large hydro dams</i> | 20.3 ± 1.1 | 46% | 20.5 ± 1.1 | 54% |
| <i>Large run-of-river hydropower</i> | 19.2 ± 1.1 | 65% | 19.3 ± 1.1 | 69% |
| <i>Small hydropower</i> | 4.6 ± 0.9 | 50% | 4.7 ± 0.9 | 53% |
| <i>Nuclear</i> | 2.1 ± 4.2 | 8% | 1.6 ± 4.1 | 6% |
| <i>Solar cells</i> | 10.8 ± 3.6 | 57% | 11.7 ± 3.5 | 63% |
| <i>Wind power</i> | 2.3 ± 1.2 | 55% | 2.3 ± 1.2 | 57% |
| <i>Deep geothermal</i> | 1.3 ± 1.5 | 29% | 1.1 ± 1.5 | 26% |
| <i>Large gas power plants</i> | 0.6 ± 1.7 | 2% | 0.4 ± 1.5 | 2% |
| <i>Woody biomass</i> | 0.5 ± 0.3 | 28% | 0.4 ± 0.3 | 25% |
| <i>Biogas</i> | 0.9 ± 0.4 | 44% | 0.8 ± 0.5 | 44% |
| <i>Waste incineration</i> | 2.9 ± 0.5 | 54% | 3.0 ± 0.5 | 66% |
| <i>Net import</i> | 1.0 ± 2.2 | 5% | 0.6 ± 0.8 | 3% |
| <i>Electricity savings and efficiency</i> | 5.1 ± 2.1 | 76 % | 5.8 ± 1.7 | 85% |

References

1. Trutnevyte, E.; Volken, S.; Xexakis, G., *Factsheets of electricity generation technologies in Switzerland: Technical characteristics, resource potentials, environmental, health and economic impacts*. Zenodo. Available online: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2556569> (accessed on 5 November 2019).



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