

# Local Costs and Benefits of Power Installations

Hedonic Evidence from Germany

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# Background and Surrounding Literature

- Germany's energy system is undergoing a massive transformation
  - The last nuclear plants went off-line in 2023
  - Coal is slated for nixing by 2038
  - Renewable capacities have increased 10-fold over the last two decades
- Literature using hedonic price methods considers the impact of power generation plants and RES installations on surrounding house values  
[Davis, 2011, Dröes and Koster, 2016, Frondel et al., 2019, Brinkley and Leach, 2019].

# Contribution

- With few exceptions (e.g. [Eichholtz et al., 2021]), most papers focus on a single installation type.
- The present paper develops a unified framework to investigate the openings and closing of several types of facilities: nuclear, wind, coal and solar.
- We compare the overall costs of co-existing policy decisions on the local housing markets with a back-of-the-envelope estimation.

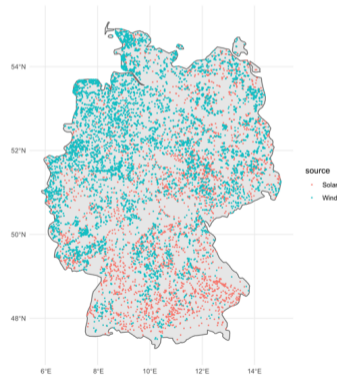
# Pooled Data, 2008 - 2019

2.4 Million postings on ImmobilienScout24 are merged with georeferenced plant data.

Conventional power plants



Wind and solar parks



# Treatment

Treated houses are those with a plant located within in a 2km radius.

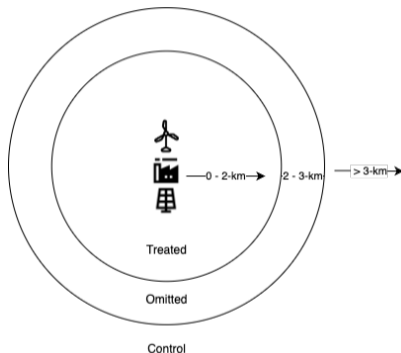


Figure: Treatment and Control Group Definition.

# Empirical Identification Strategy

- Employ a spatial difference-in-differences (DID) approach, to address endogeneity.
- Unified modeling framework.
- In preferred specification we include postcode and county-year fixed effects.

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- $\beta_{POPk}$  and  $\beta_{PCLk}$ , capture the average difference in the change of asking prices.

Table: Spatial DiD Estimation Results on the Asking Prices of Houses.

	Year FE		County-Year FE	
<b>Openings:</b>				
Wind Turbine < 2 km	-0.067***	(0.011)	-0.018*	(0.008)
Solar Park < 2 km	0.013	(0.010)	0.009	(0.006)
Coal Power Plant < 2 km	-0.126*	(0.052)	-0.135**	(0.049)
Gas Power Plant < 2 km	0.027	(0.033)	0.003	(0.018)
<b>Closings:</b>				
Coal Power Plant < 2 km	-0.175***	(0.035)	-0.081**	(0.031)
Gas Power Plant < 2 km	0.085	(0.055)	-0.033	(0.036)
Nuclear Power Plant < 2 km	0.001	(0.094)	-0.052	(0.103)
Fixed Effects	post code + year		post code + county-year	
adjusted $R^2$	0.712		0.727	
# Observations	2399949		2399949	

Notes: \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; \*  $p < 0.05$ . SE, in parentheses, clustered at the county-level.

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# Robustness

- Parallel trends ✓
- Anticipation effects ✓
- Different buffer sizes ✓

# Accounting for staggered treatment

- The data straddles a turbulent period in Germany's real estate market.
  - Global financial crisis in 2008, followed by
  - Rock bottom interest rates, followed by
  - Exploding house prices
- This turbulence, coupled with the staggered nature of the treatment, may call for an estimator that accounts for heterogeneous treatment effects such as the Group-Time Estimator of [Callaway and Sant'Anna, 2021].

Table: Group-Time Aggregated ATT for Wind Openings and Coal Closures

	Wind Opening	Coal Closure
ATT < 2 km	-0.09** (0.038)	-0.13 (0.17)
Fixed Effects	postal code + county-year	

# Back-of-the-envelope Cost Estimates

Table: Back-of-the-envelope Estimates of the Costs related to Future Coal Power Plant Closures and Wind Turbine Openings

	Point Estimate	# Affected Houses	Average Price in €	Per-property Cost in €	Total Cost in Billion €
Coal Power Plant Closure	-0.081	80465	463064	-37508	-3.0
Wind Turbine Installations	-0.018	1020600	290369	-5227	-5.3

# Summary and Conclusions

- Wind and coal openings are associated with reductions in the value of surrounding houses:
- Coal closures also associated with depressed prices, likely owing to employment effects and regional economic spillovers.
- Magnitude of the costs amount to about €8.3 Billion in back-of-the-envelope calculation for future wind installations and coal plant closures.
- Policy action:
  - Individual compensation?
  - Regional investment in coal-closure areas?



# Parallel Trends Check

Test individual-treatment models with leads 2 years before the treatment, 3 years, and 4 or more.

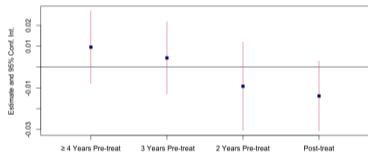


Figure: Wind Opening.

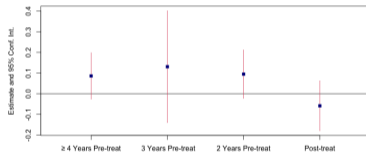


Figure: Coal Opening.

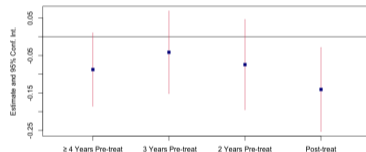


Figure: Coal Closure.

Table: Spatial DiD Estimations Results for Equation 1 under various Distance Definitions.

	2-km radius		3-km radius		4-km radius	
<b>Openings:</b>						
Wind Turbine < 2 km	-0.018*	(0.008)	-0.018**	(0.006)	-0.016**	(0.006)
Solar Park < 2 km	0.009	(0.006)	0.007	(0.005)	0.006	(0.004)
Coal Power Plant < 2 km	-0.135**	(0.049)	-0.019	(0.083)	-0.044	(0.041)
Gas Power Plant < 2 km	0.003	(0.018)	0.018	(0.016)	0.025	(0.020)
<b>Closings:</b>						
Coal Power Plant < 2 km	-0.081**	(0.031)	-0.043	(0.045)	-0.017	(0.021)
Gas Power Plant < 2 km	-0.033	(0.036)	-0.016	(0.032)	-0.020	(0.021)
Nuclear Power Plant < 2 km	-0.052	(0.103)	-0.045	(0.075)	-0.044	(0.064)
Fixed Effects	postal code + county-year					
adjusted $R^2$	0.727		0.729		0.730	
# Observations	2399949		2072471		1806583	

Notes: \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; \*  $p < 0.05$ . Standard errors, reported in parentheses, are clustered at the county-level.

# Anticipation results

Table: Spatial DiD Estimation Results of Equation 1 when Ruling-out Anticipation Effects.

	Baseline Results	Ruling-out anticipation
<b>Openings:</b>		
Wind Turbine <2 km	-0.018* (0.008)	-0.023* (0.010)
Solar Park <2 km	0.009 (0.006)	0.012 (0.007)
Coal Power Plant <2 km	-0.135** (0.049)	-0.235*** (0.069)
Gas Power Plant <2 km	0.003 (0.018)	0.019 (0.021)
<b>Closings:</b>		
Coal Power Plant <2 km	-0.081** (0.031)	-0.099*** (0.027)
Gas Power Plant <2 km	-0.033 (0.036)	-0.055 (0.057)
Nuclear Power Plant <2 km	-0.052 (0.103)	0.025 (0.133)
Fixed Effects	postal code + county-year	
adjusted $R^2$	0.727	0.728
# Observations	2399949	2279865

Note: \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; \*  $p < 0.05$ . Standard errors, reported in parentheses, are clustered at the county-level.

# References I



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Thank you for your attention!  
Any questions / feedback?

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