

Drivers of Solar Panel Adoption in the USA

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Project/Description:

Our project is to uncover the drivers for solar power uptake in 49 different US States, exploring whether socioeconomic status or local weather conditions are biggest drivers for people to adopt solar panel coverage.

Hypothesis:

- Sunnier regions have more solar panels per person
- Wealthier regions have more solar panels per person
- Regions with higher electricity prices have more solar panels per person
- Regions with better government incentives have more solar panels per person
- Regions with higher educated households are more likely to have solar panels

Questions:

1. Does geographic location contribute to solar panel adoption?
2. Do government incentives actually incentivize solar panel adoption?
3. Does income level contribute to solar panel adoption?
4. Does education level contribute to solar panel adoption?
5. Do higher electricity prices contribute to solar panel adoption?

Dataset from Stanford's DeepSolar Project:

1. <https://www.kaggle.com/tunguz/deep-solar-dataset/home>
2. Openweather API
3. gmaps API

Tasks:

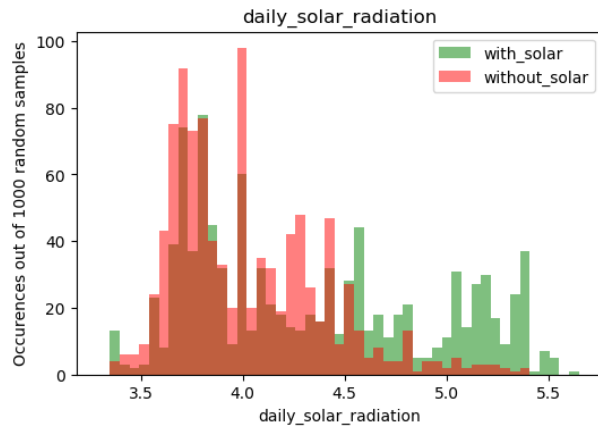
1. Organize Stanford dataset into workable dataframe.
2. Breakout location data and obtain weather conditions by county from OPENWEATHER API.
3. Establish consumer/demographic profiles as they relate to solar panel usage.
4. Visualize solar panel density and both weather and/or economic data on gmaps.
5. Run statistical testing on each variable.

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Major Findings:

Does geographic location contribute to solar panel adoption?

Yes, in most parts of the country higher solar radiation correlated with solar panel uptake.

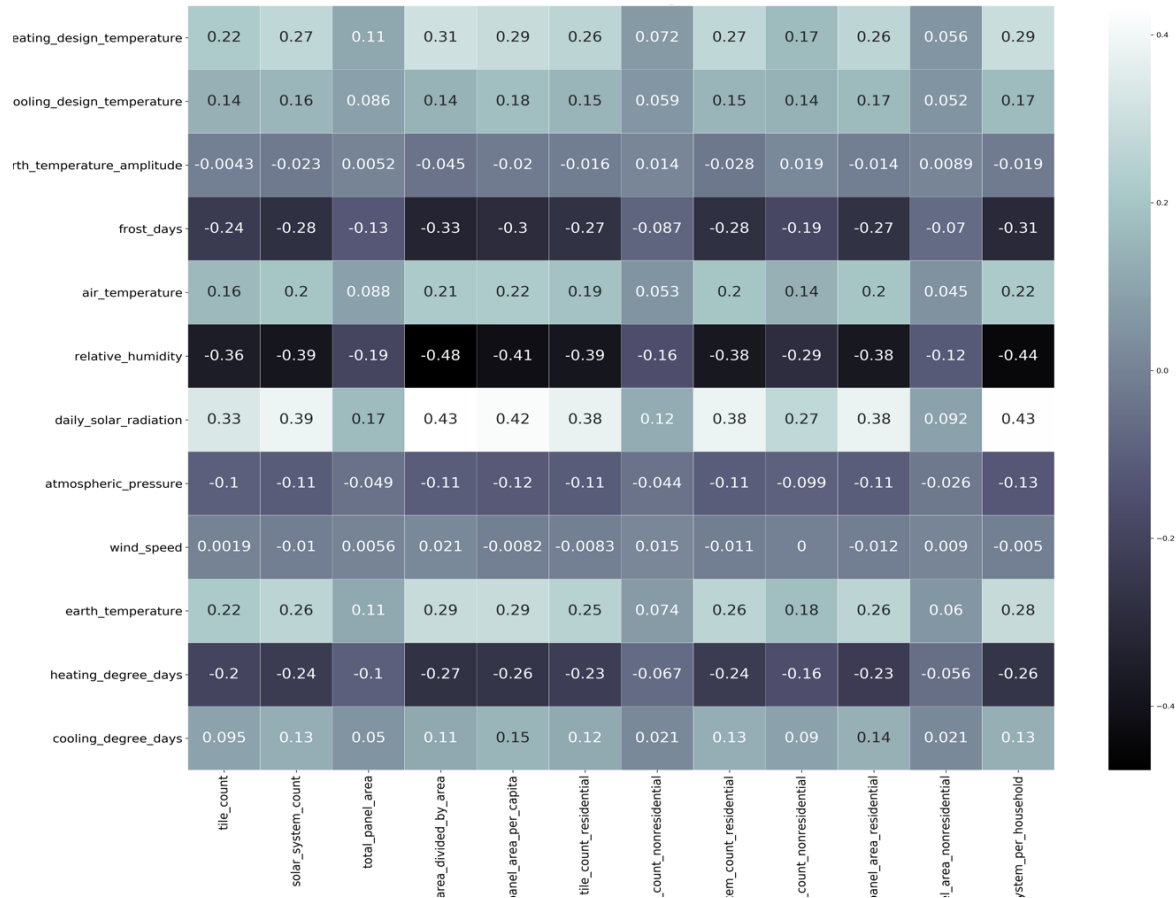


Mean daily_solar_radiation with solar is 4.33
Mean daily_solar_radiation without solar is 4.02
p-value = 4.0938392889945715e-43



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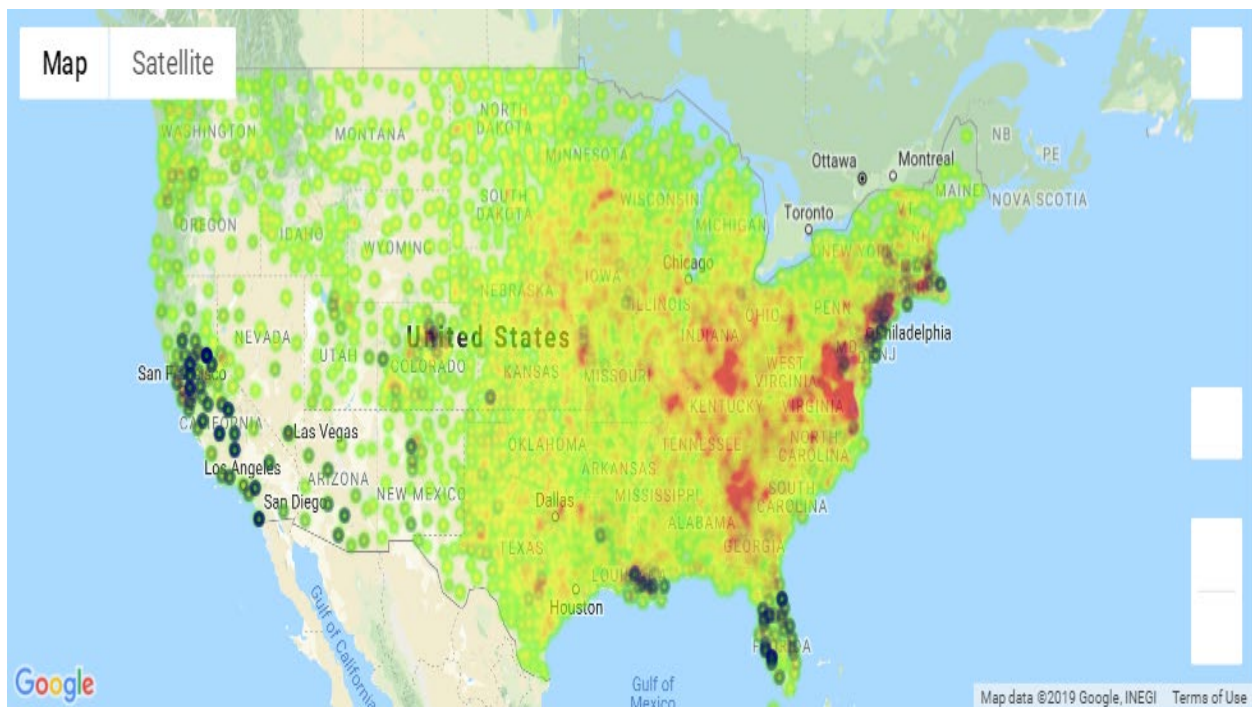
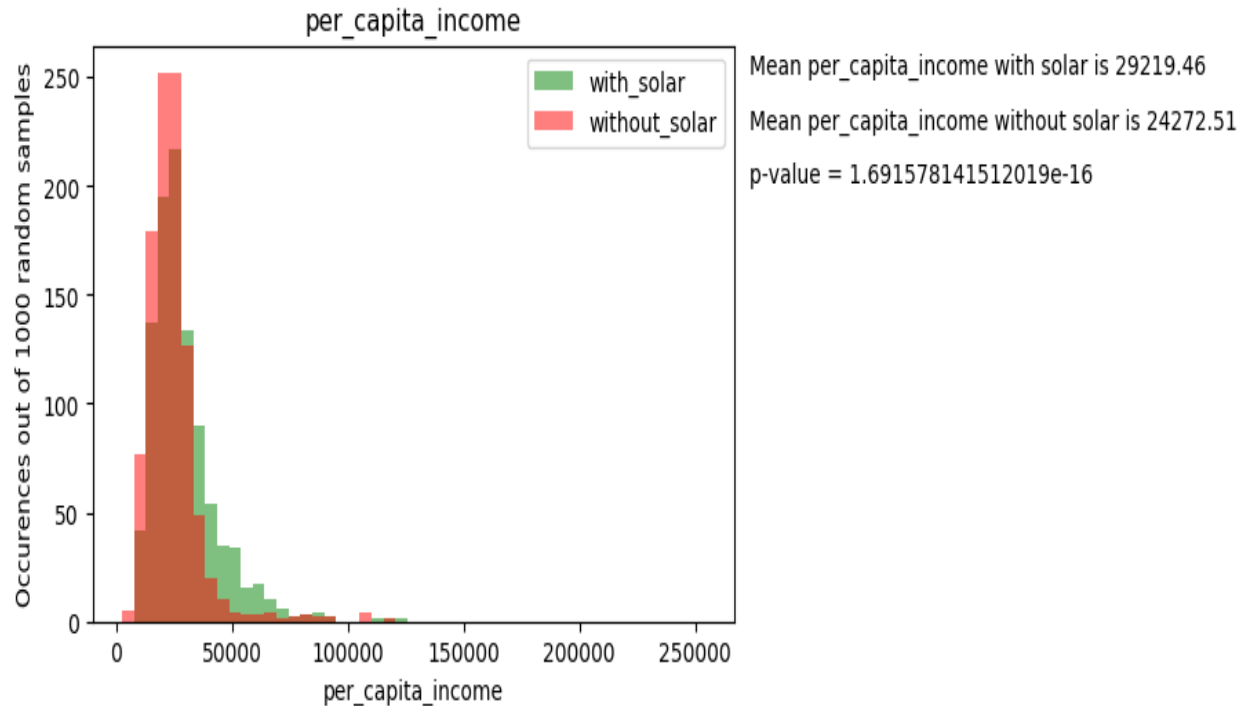
Local Climate Vs Targets



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Does income level contribute to solar panel adoption?

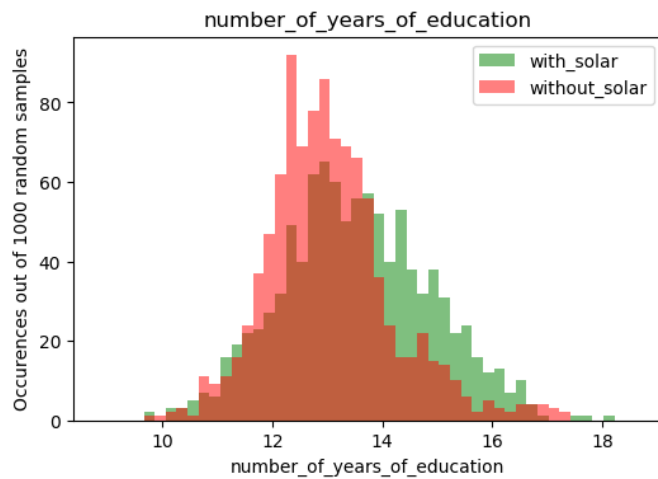
Yes, wealthier people were shown to be more likely to have solar panels on their homes or businesses.



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Does education level contribute to solar panel adoption?

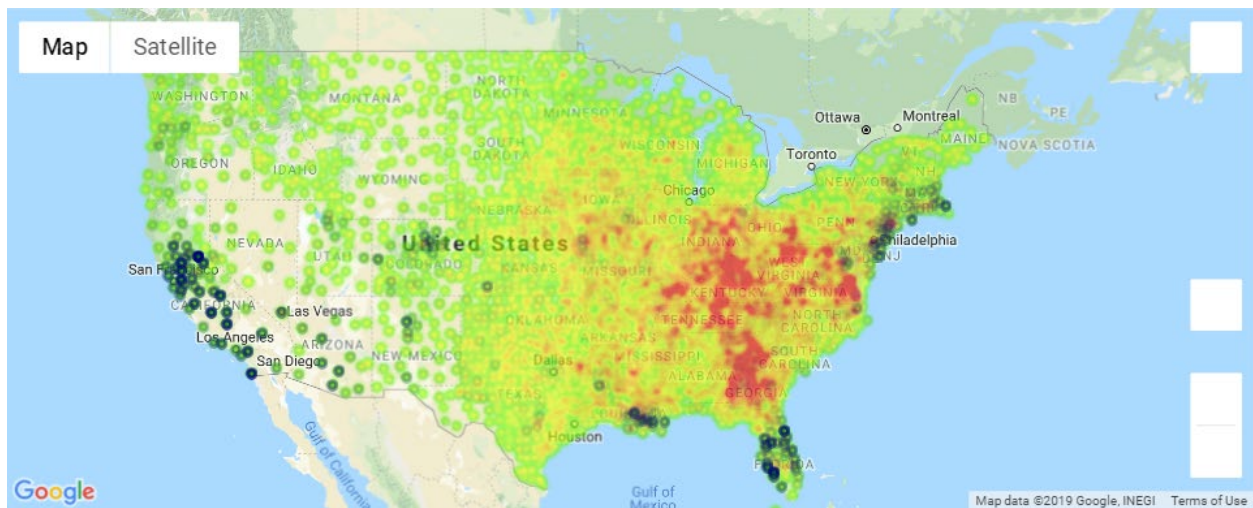
Yes, people with only a high school education or lower were correlated with lower solar panel uptake.



Mean number_of_years_of_education with solar is 13.53

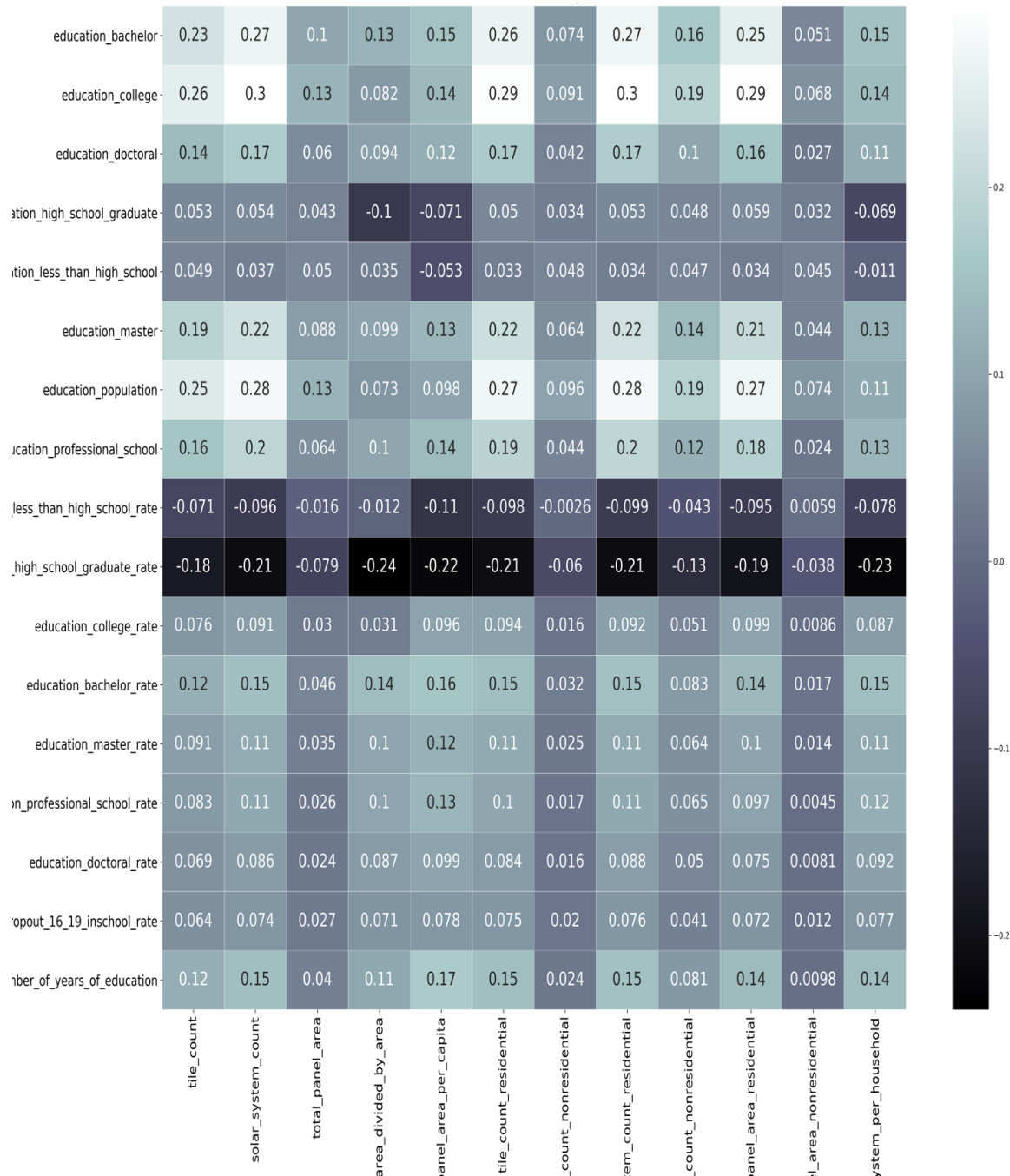
Mean number_of_years_of_education without solar is 13.04

p-value = $7.826261941164735 \times 10^{-18}$



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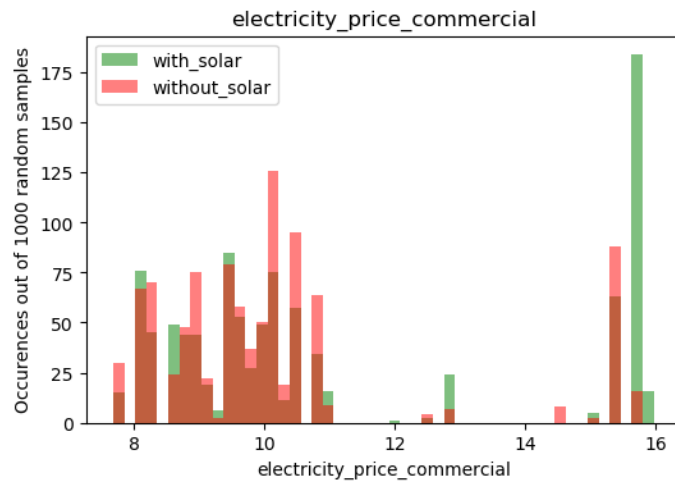
Education Levels Vs Targets



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Do higher electricity prices contribute to solar panel adoption?

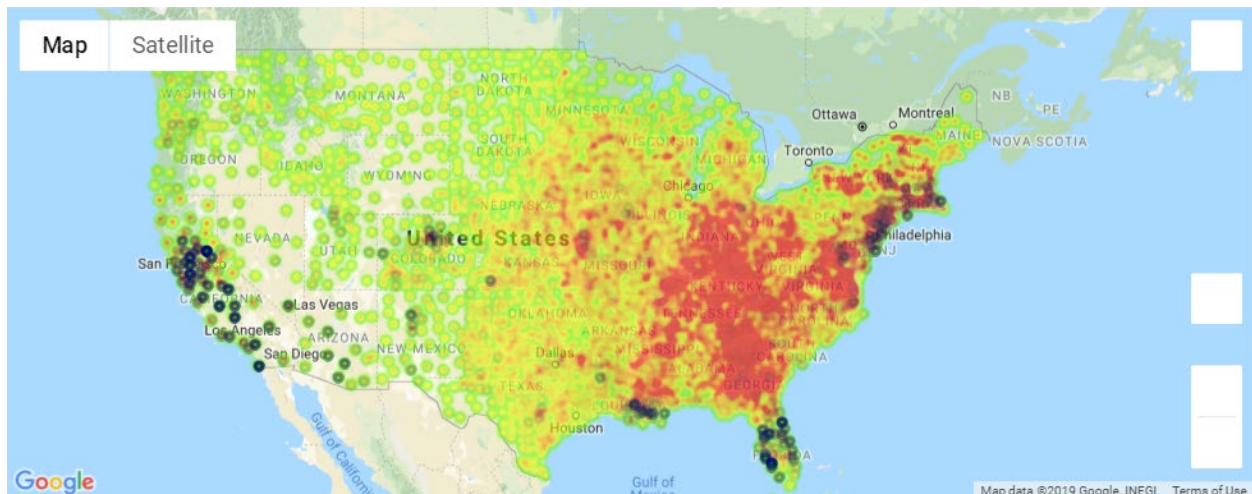
Yes, we found a higher correlation between electricity price – residential and solar panel uptake per household that determines electricity prices do contribute to the decision to use solar panels.



Mean electricity_price_commercial with solar is 11.15

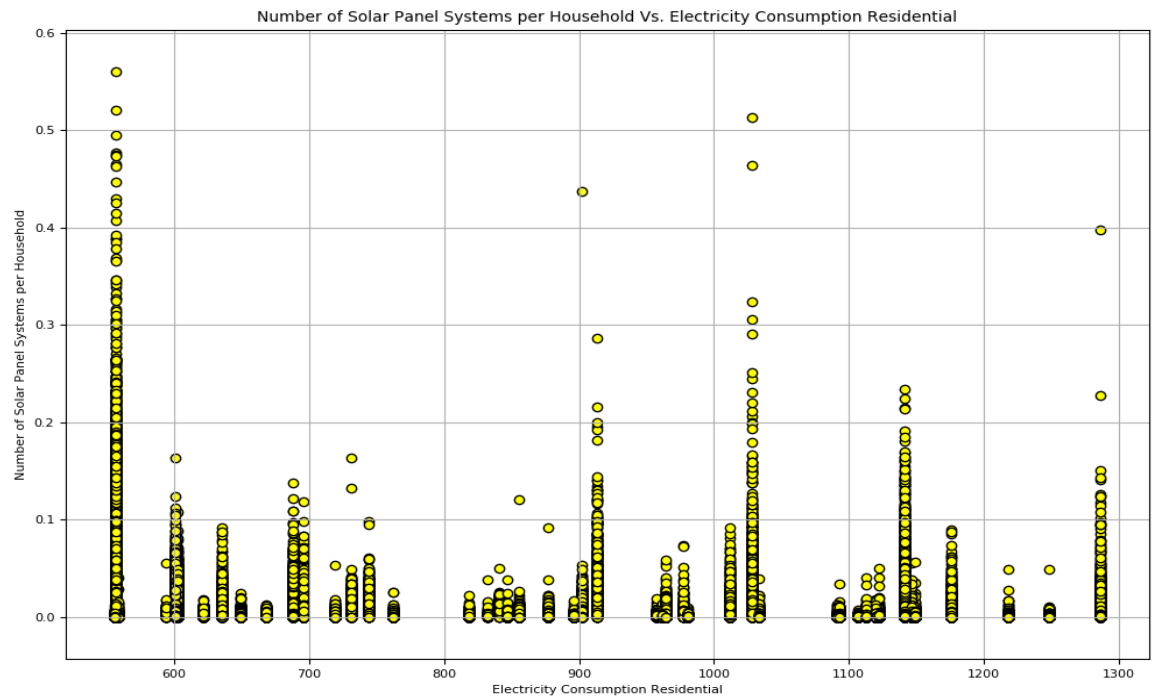
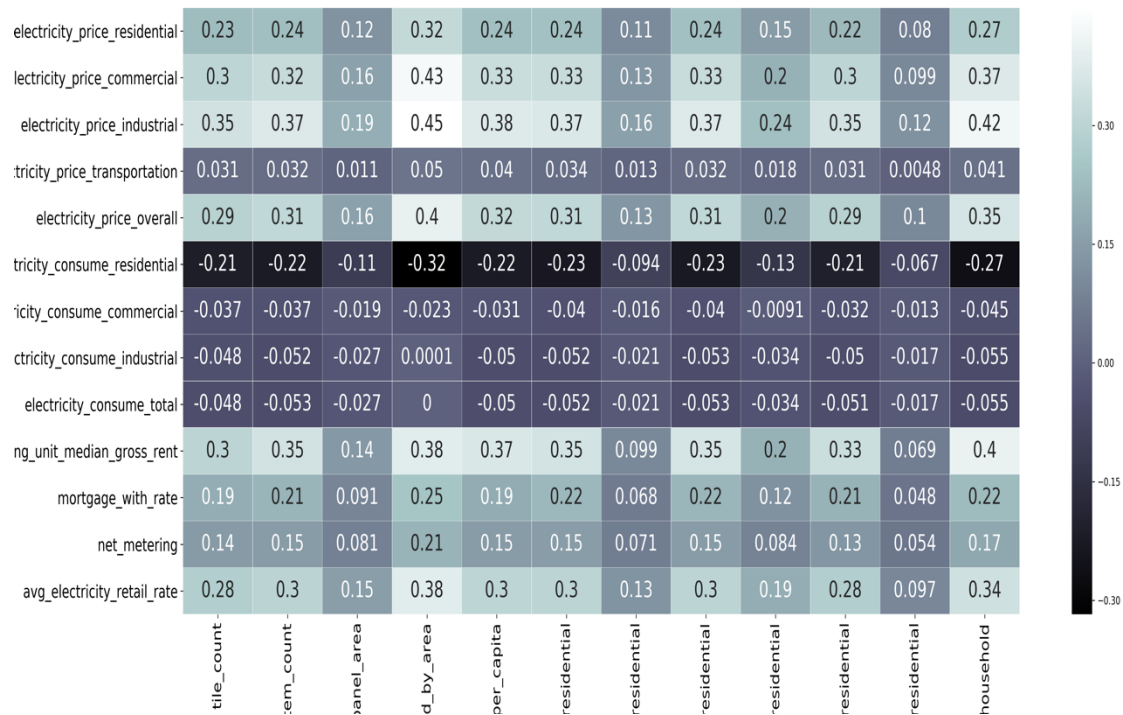
Mean electricity_price_commercial without solar is 10.19

p-value = $9.728933522822267 \times 10^{-18}$



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Costs Vs Targets



Drivers of Solar Panel Adoption in the USA

Conclusion:

- In general, our findings were consistent with our hypothesis. Most solar panel adoption was due to financial factors and government incentives. There are likely even more indicators, however we did not have time to further analyze
- We can infer that solar panel adoption is currently largely based on money factors