

**Table S1: List of anchor examples for acceptability degrees**

<b>Opposition</b>	corresponds to a very strong inacceptance and expresses itself in actions against the object of acceptance. (E.g., organizing public protest against a planned wind park.)
<b>Rejection</b>	corresponds to a strong inacceptance that is expressed verbally or non-verbally. (E.g. expressing their opposition / disapproval of the local wind farm, but not actively intervening in the planning process).
<b>Indifference</b>	refers to not having subjective concern. It is neither acceptance nor inacceptance. (E.g., do not specifically think or care about the wind park because it is not of personal importance to this person.)
<b>Tolerance</b>	corresponds to very low acceptance and often arises due to power interventions. (E.g., the person “could live” with such a wind park but is not particularly happy with it.)
<b>Conditional acceptance</b>	is a low level of acceptance based on rational considerations and is linked to conditions that have to be changed for higher acceptance. (E.g. the person would accept the wind park when it is installed in a site where it do not cause visual disturbance.)
<b>High acceptance</b>	corresponds to approval, in which the object of acceptance is  the object of acceptance is positively evaluated by the subject of acceptance out of inner conviction. (E.g., the person sees a strong need to rely on renewable energy and approves or supports the installation of a local wind park.)
<b>Commitment or active engagement</b>	refers to very high acceptance that is expressed in actions or behaviour based on inner conviction. (E.g., the person organizes local campaigns in favour of the wind parks and supports the planning process actively).