

Project Neighbors' Views about Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)

Survey of Arizonans – Findings and Next Steps

Summary

From September to November 2025, GoodPower's Good Data Lab fielded a survey of households within 3 miles of battery energy storage system (BESS) projects in Arizona. This survey aimed to understand BESS neighbors' support for and views about the projects as well as their community needs and concerns. We found that people do not know much about BESS. Despite this limited knowledge, there is moderate support for BESS among neighbors, although many were unaware of the projects near them. People were concerned about the fire risk of BESS, but providing them with basic information about BESS fire safety helps to alleviate some of this concern. Respondents also found messaging related to grid reliability, boosting renewables, and cost savings potential of BESS to be the most convincing, although all message frames shown to participants were convincing. While traditionally resistant audiences like conservatives have lower support for BESS and more negative views of living near it, they were convinced by pro-BESS messaging. Our findings suggest there is an opportunity to get ahead of opposition messaging to educate and communicate about BESS, its risks, and its benefits.

Key Findings

- **Low Awareness.** General **knowledge of BESS is currently low**, but sentiment among residents near existing sites remains **largely positive or neutral**.
- **Limited Polarization.** There is **greater support than opposition** to BESS, and unlike many energy issues, **it is not yet greatly polarized**. While rural and conservative audiences show slight skepticism, views on the issue are not solely guided by partisan identity.
- **Desire for Benefits.** BESS neighbors believed it would increase grid reliability and energy independence, but **many were skeptical it would lower electric bills**.
- **Concern about Risks.** Many are concerned about pollution from BESS facilities and fire risks. Providing BESS neighbors with information about battery types and fire safety can help decrease these concerns.
- **Information Gap.** BESS neighbors feel **underinformed about the projects** and **want more information from trusted sources**, like fire department staff, other project neighbors, and nonprofit organizations focused on energy issues.
- **Local Investments.** BESS neighbors said their **support for battery storage facilities would increase** if companies invested in local firefighting and emergency response resources, and signed community benefits agreements (CBAs).

- **Effective Messaging.** BESS neighbors find arguments centered on **grid reliability, cost savings, and boosting renewable energy** convincing, even among more traditionally resistant groups.

Guidance

- Public opinion on BESS is still forming, so there is a window of **opportunity to increase support through education and awareness efforts**. This can be done by:
 - Providing information to residents early in the siting process to inform them before misinformation begins to spread.
 - Lowering concern about BESS by sharing information about battery types and fire safety.
 - Using messaging that highlights how BESS can help lower electricity costs, increase grid reliability, and boost the development of renewable energy.
 - Using trusted messengers, like fire department staff, other residents, and nonprofits focused on energy issues, to educate communities about local BESS projects.
- **Accountability and community benefits** are important to BESS neighbors. Efforts to build community support should:
 - Center transparency in siting and permitting processes, and communications about the benefits and impacts of BESS facilities.
 - Utilize positive views of Community Benefit Agreements (CBAs) to increase support for BESS projects.
 - Address skepticism that BESS can help lower energy costs by making these benefits understandable and tangible in messaging and outreach.

Study Design

The survey was fielded from September 25th – November 20th, 2025. We identified 23,459 households within 0.5 to 3 miles of 45 co-located and standalone BESS projects in Arizona (see Appendix Figure 1) and invited them to participate in the survey via mailers sent to their homes.¹ The final sample included 501 participants, a response rate of 2.14%. Participants were primarily white ($n = 298$, 60%), women ($n = 281$, 56%), and lived in rural areas² ($n = 412$, 82%). Most were moderate ($n = 216$, 43%) or conservative ($n = 176$, 35%), with a more limited number of liberals ($n = 76$, 15%). Participants lived in 10 different counties, but the majority lived in Maricopa ($n = 155$, 31%), Pinal ($n = 131$, 26%), or Pima ($n = 92$, 18%) counties.

The survey asked participants about challenges in their community, support for renewable energy and BESS, awareness of local BESS projects, views and concerns about living near BESS sites, trusted sources of information, and the convincingness of different BESS messages. Throughout the survey, BESS was referred to as “battery storage” to simplify terminology for participants.³

Results

The results are organized around key themes addressed in the survey from general community needs to awareness and perceptions of BESS to convincing messaging and messengers.

Community Priorities

People are concerned about the cost of living, including electricity bills, and believe energy reliability and affordability should be a priority for their local government.

- More than half of survey respondents (54%) reported the cost of electricity is a top economic challenge facing their communities. Other primary concerns included housing costs (63%) and healthcare costs (52%).
- The majority (66%) also believed energy reliability and affordability should be a top priority for local government, along with road and infrastructure maintenance (56%), economic development (46%), and public school quality (46%). About a third (33%) believed environmental sustainability is a top priority.

¹ The mailers included QR codes and links that would redirect recipients to take the online survey and the nearest BESS site was tracked via the unique project links sent to the households. However, we did not use household specific links, meaning that multiple people from the same household may have taken the survey.

² QR codes on survey recruitment mailers were linked to project sites not individuals thus we do not have participants' addresses to determine their urbanicity. Therefore, we based urbanicity on the location of the BESS project nearest to participants, and used the National Center for Education Statistics [locale classifications](#) to determine the urbanicity of where each of the BESS projects is located.

³ The full survey instrument is available [here](#).

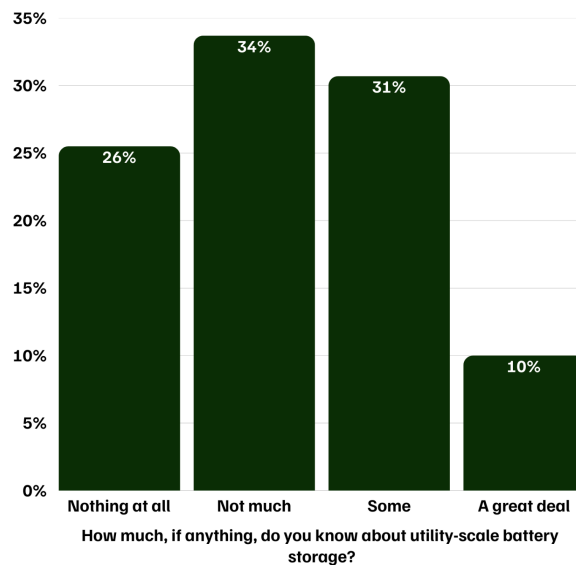
- 79 respondents (16%) wrote-in their communities' top challenge. The most common themes in these open-ended responses were the cost of living (40%) followed by concerns about rapid development and sprawl (25%), particularly loss of open space and farmland.

Knowledge and Awareness of BESS

People know very little about BESS and are largely unaware of nearby projects.

- The majority (60%) knew not much or nothing at all about BESS, and only about 22% of participants were aware of BESS facilities near them ($n = 108$).
- Among those aware of BESS facilities near them, more than half (57%) reported being moderately or very familiar with the project. Only about 11% of aware participants reported being not at all familiar with the project.

Knowledge of BESS



Survey of people living within 3 miles of BESS in AZ, $n=501$

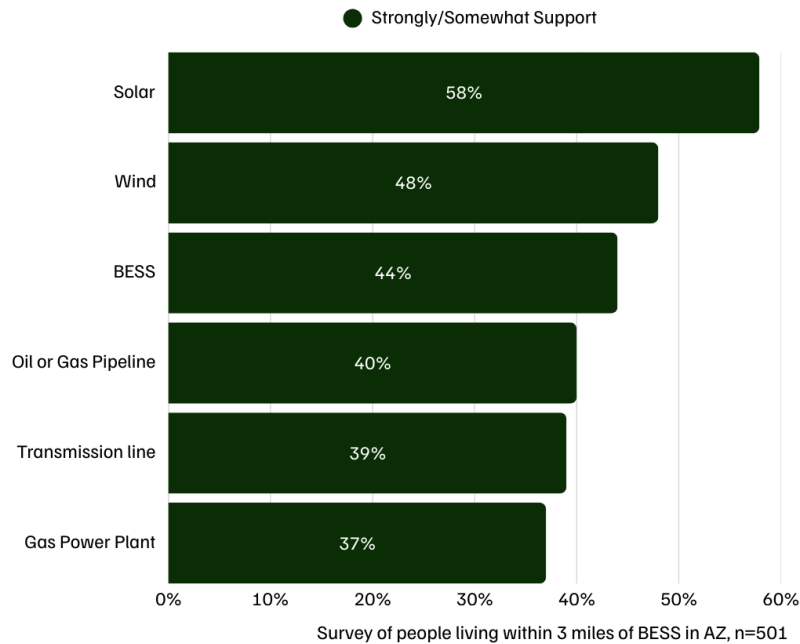
More people are aware of nearby solar projects than they are of nearby BESS facilities.

- About 44% of participants were aware of a large-scale solar energy project near them.
- However, similar to BESS facilities, familiarity is still variable among those aware of projects. More than half (52%) report being moderately or very familiar with the project, and about 11% reported being not at all familiar.

Support for BESS

Support for BESS lags slightly behind support for renewables but is greater than fossil fuel infrastructure.

Support for Energy Infrastructure Development



- General support of BESS (44%) in one's own community was slightly lower than support for renewable energy (48% for wind and 58% for solar), but there is more support for renewables and BESS than fossil fuel infrastructure (37-40%). Solar had the highest level of support which is consistent with other research findings.⁴
- More than a quarter (27%) were still unsure whether or not they supported BESS, which was about 10 percentage points higher than those unsure about their support for solar (17%) or wind (18%).⁵
- Further, when asked if they would support a new BESS facility proposed in their community, support drops slightly to 42% and uncertainty remains about the same (27%).

Although most people had a neutral opinion about living near BESS, positive and negative views were fairly evenly split.

⁴ Pew Research. June 5, 2025. "Americans' Views on Energy at the Start of Trump's Second Term" <https://www.pewresearch.org/science/2025/06/05/americans-views-on-energy-at-the-start-of-trumps-second-term/>

⁵ We ran a hierarchical regression to investigate which factors may influence BESS support. We tested three groups of variables: demographics (age, race, income, education), political ideology, and personal importance of climate change. **Personal importance of climate change was the sole significant predictor of support.** This suggests that BESS support is more so driven by environmental values rather than demographic or political ideology.

- Many (42%) reported not having an opinion about living near BESS which reflects the general lack of information and awareness of BESS. Those with opinions of living near BESS were split between having positive (30%) and negative (19%) views.⁶

Negative views of BESS were driven by concerns about environmental impacts and health risks.

Reasons for holding negative views in open-ended questions were largely related to environmental impacts, general fears and distrust, and health risks. The most frequent theme was concern about environmental damage (38% of open-end responses) with water use and groundwater contamination as key issues. The second most common theme was general fear and distrust (35% of open-ended responses) including desire for facilities to be placed away from people. These comments mostly reflected a reaction to industrial development and new technology, not specifically to BESS. Health risks were also frequent (28% of open-ended responses) and were intertwined with worries about environmental impacts, namely exposure to toxic chemicals and pollution. Nearly one-quarter of responses included mention of fire risks and concerns about potential disasters. Worries about general disruption to the community, including aesthetics and loss of a rural way of life, were also raised but less common.

Positive views were primarily related to the potential for BESS to support expansion of renewable energy and strengthen the energy grid.

Reasons for holding positive views in open-ended questions were largely related to supporting renewable energy and strengthening the electrical grid. The most common theme (42% of open-ended responses) was having a positive view of BESS because it helped with the renewable energy transition and had climate benefits. The second most frequent theme were comments related to increasing grid reliability and energy supplies (30% of open-ended responses). Only 13% of open-ended responses contained themes related to economic benefits and of those only 11 mentioned cost-savings. Thus, most respondents didn't view BESS as relevant for economic development and lowering energy costs.

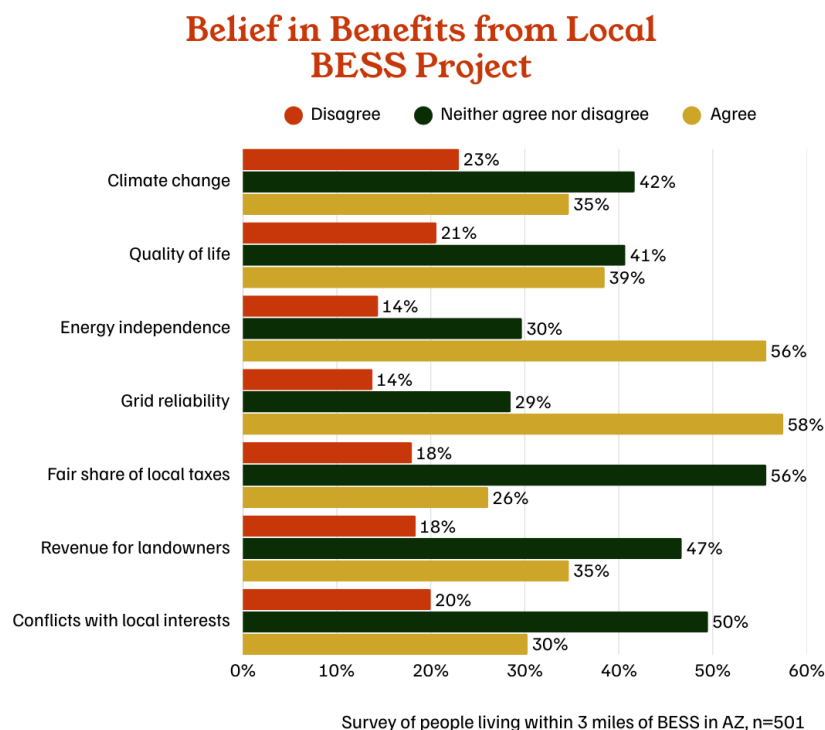
Company investments in local firefighting resources and commitments to community-benefit agreements may help increase support for BESS projects.

- People report being more or much more likely to support BESS if companies invest in local firefighting resources (57%) or sign community-benefit agreements (64%).
- In open-ended questions, respondents often said they wanted government officials to protect local community interests and ensure local benefits.

⁶ We also ran a hierarchical regression to investigate which factors may influence views of living near BESS. We again tested three groups of variables: demographics (age, race, income, education), political ideology, and personal importance of climate change. In the final model, **income, political ideology, and personal importance of climate change were significant predictors of views of living near BESS.** Higher income was associated with more negative views of living near BESS, and liberal ideology and personal importance of climate change was associated with more positive views of living near BESS.

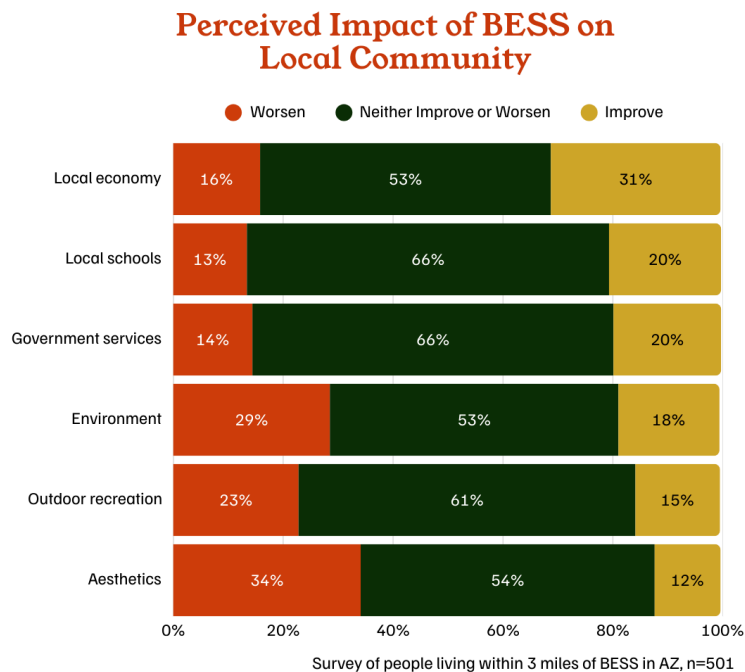
Benefits versus Concerns

The majority of respondents believe BESS provides more benefits than problems but have concerns about safety and environmental impacts.



- The majority (65%) think BESS provides more benefits than problems.
- When asked if local BESS projects provided specific benefits, many people were unsure but a majority of respondents agreed that BESS strengthened energy independence and grid reliability. There was less belief in the climate change and broader economic impacts of BESS. Still, more participants agreed than disagreed that local BESS projects address climate change, improve quality of life, provide a fair share of local tax revenue, and generate revenue for landowners.
- In an open-ended question about whether people have concerns about living near BESS, the most common response (32% of open-ended responses) was not being worried or not knowing enough to have concerns. The most frequent substantive concerns were fire risks, including battery explosions (17% of open-ended responses), and general critiques of BESS (17% of open-ended responses). Concerns about environmental impacts and health effects were also raised in 13% of responses.

People are unsure about the ways BESS has worsened or improved their local communities.



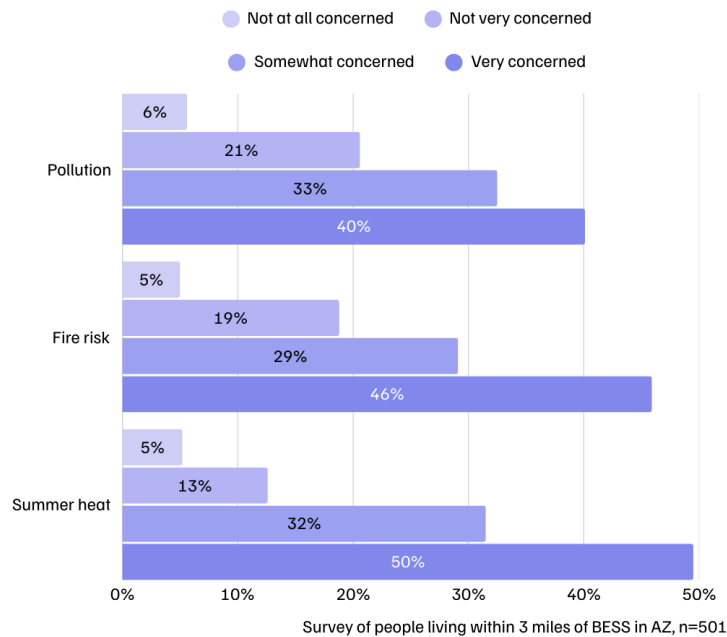
- Participants were largely unsure of how BESS has impacted their communities, with majorities saying it neither improved nor worsened six specific issues. More people thought BESS improved rather than worsened the local economy, schools, and government services. Still, more than a third (34%) thought BESS projects worsened local aesthetics and 29% believed it worsened the local environment.

People are skeptical BESS can deliver on cost savings.

- Most respondents thought BESS raises (36%) or does not change (46%) their electric bills. Thus, people don't view development of BESS as a potential way to lower, or at least stabilize, electricity prices.

Many people are concerned about pollution from BESS, fire risks, and the impact of summer heat.

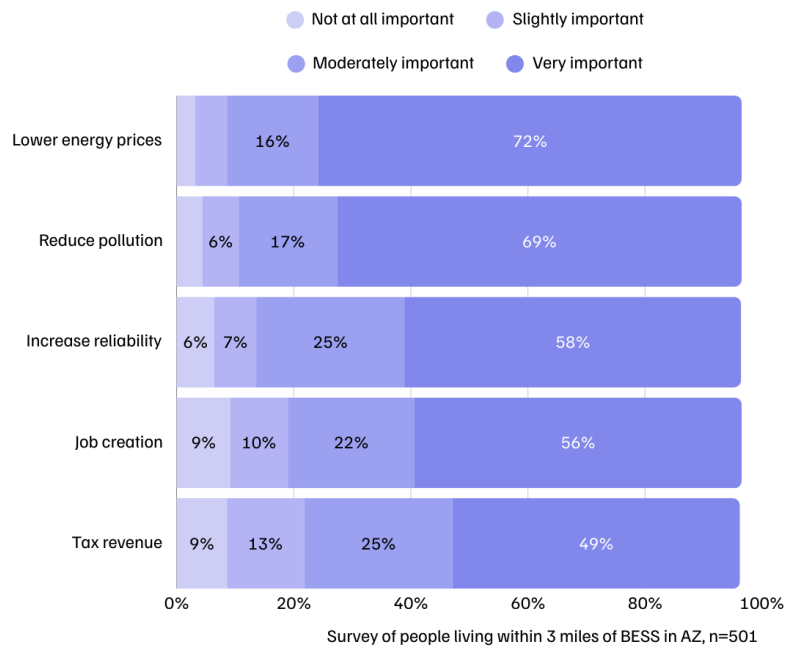
Concerns about BESS



- When asked outright about their concern related to “possible air, water, or soil pollution”, the “potential fire risk”, and “impact of summer heat and high temperatures” on BESS facilities, about three-fourths or more of participants were somewhat or very concerned about each of these impacts (73%, 75%, and 81% respectively).
- Understandably, project neighbors are concerned about potential hazards from BESS when asked directly. Although these concerns were not top of mind for most people or problems associated with BESS facilities by the majority of respondents.

People believe lowering energy prices, reducing pollution, and increasing grid reliability are important benefits of BESS.

Importance of Potential Benefits from Renewable Energy Development

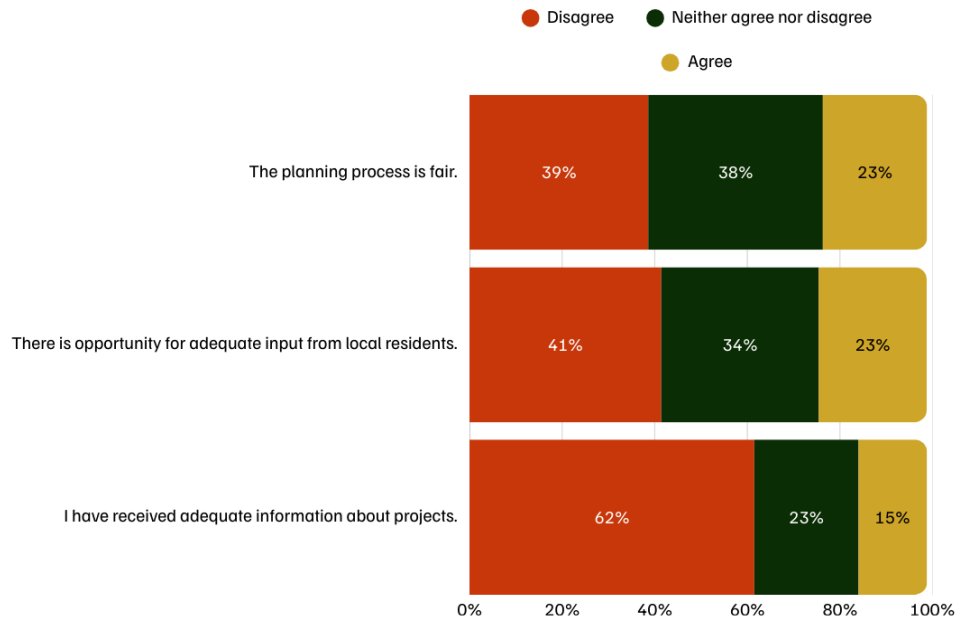


Most participants (72%) think it's important that the expansion of renewable energy and BESS lowers energy costs followed by reducing pollution (69%), increasing grid reliability (58%), job creation (56%), and tax revenue (49%). Thus, participants want renewable energy to provide cost savings and economic benefits while also providing environmental benefits.

Views on local policies and the planning process

People who were aware of BESS projects had largely negative views of the planning process.

Views on the Planning Process for Community BESS and Solar Projects



Survey of people living within 3 miles of BESS in AZ, n=501

- Over half (62%) believed they did not receive adequate information about the projects. About 40% also did not believe the planning process was fair (39%) or that there were adequate opportunities for community input (41%).
- When asked what respondents' think local governments should be doing about BESS and solar development, the most common theme, in over one-third of responses, was about providing more public education and outreach. Respondents wanted their local officials to share general information about BESS as well as specific project details. Another frequent theme (21% of open-ended responses) was protecting community safety and providing emergency preparedness planning. Ensuring local community benefits, like reduced energy costs and compensation, was also mentioned in 13% of open-ended responses.

The majority of respondents were not aware of efforts to create local policies related to BESS and solar energy, and also think local officials are not balancing community priorities and renewable development well.

- More than half (53%) of participants said they were “not at all aware” of efforts by local government officials to create policies on battery storage and solar energy development.
- Many had no opinion (49%) or disagreed (33%) that local government officials are adequately balancing community priorities in solar and BESS development. This suggests

that some people have a negative perception of local officials but there is little awareness of what is actually being done on renewable energy policy.

Few were active in the permitting and planning processes for BESS and solar projects in their community.

- Only 3% of participants were active in the permitting and planning processes ($n = 16$), and these participants were split between acting in opposition to the projects ($n = 6$), support of them ($n = 5$), or neither ($n = 5$).
- Of the 16 people who participated, nine had signed a petition, eight had attended a public meeting, seven had attended events or rallies, seven had written a letter to a government official, five had put up a yard sign, and five had posted on social media. Those acting in opposition took each of the actions more frequently than those in support, with the exception of putting up yard signs (Table 1).

Table 1. Frequency of actions in support or opposition of BESS of solar projects.

Action	Support	Neither	Opposed
Signed a petition	2	3	4
Attended a public meeting	0	3	5
Attended events or rallies	2	1	4
Written a letter to a government official	2	1	4
Put up a yard sign	2	2	1
Post on social media	0	1	4

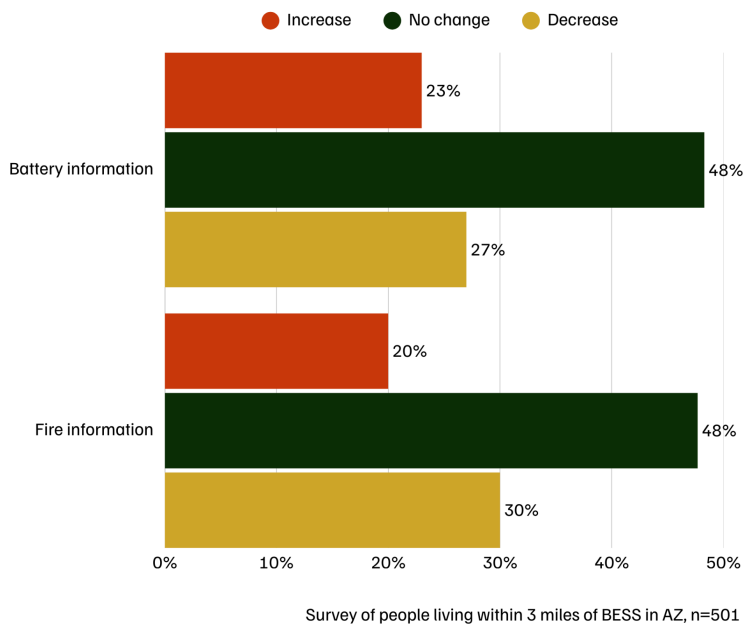
Messaging and Messengers

People want more information about BESS and its safety.

- Most survey respondents (56%) think they don't have adequate information about safety protections and emergency response procedures for nearby BESS facilities.
- A common theme in open-ended questions was wanting officials to provide more info about BESS projects and doing more to educate the public.

Providing people with more information about lithium ion batteries and fire risks in the BESS industry decreases their concern.

Effect of New Information on Concern about BESS



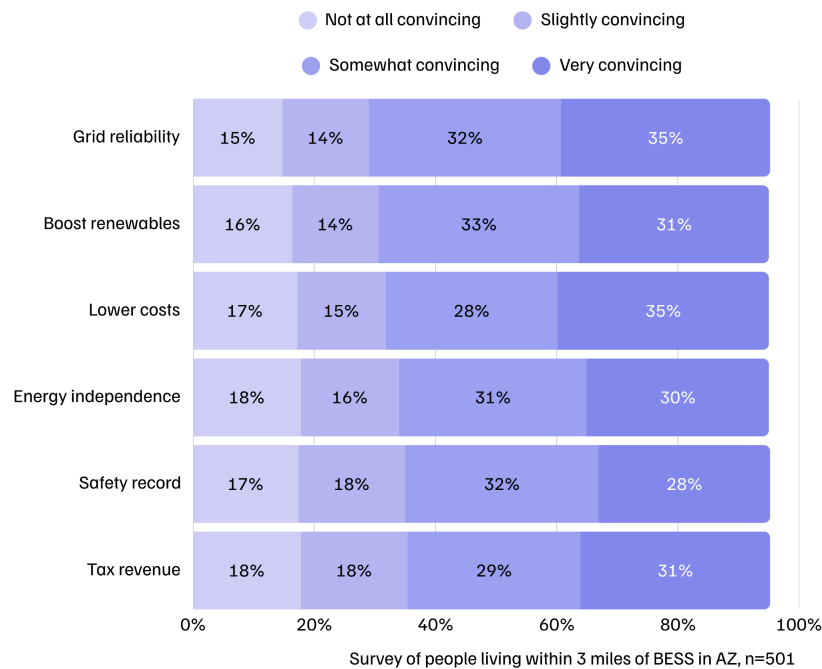
- Information about the rarity of BESS-related fires and use of safety standards decreased concern for nearly a third (30%) of participants. This information was slightly more effective at decreasing concern about BESS safety than information about how the lithium-ion batteries used in BESS use less scarce minerals and are safer than other types of batteries (27%).⁷
- The net change in concern about BESS was +4.1% for the information about lithium-ion batteries and +10.3% for the fire information. Suggesting that information about fire safety was more effective at reducing concerns.

People find messaging highlighting BESS's potential to lower energy bills and strengthen energy reliability very convincing.

⁷ **Fire information statement:** "Fire incidents are becoming even more rare at battery storage facilities while regulations for battery storage facilities are also adopting the most up-to-date safety standards."

Battery information statement: "Contemporary battery storage facilities use an advanced type of lithium-ion batteries. These are much like the common batteries in phones and laptops, but rely less on scarce minerals like nickel and cobalt and are highly resistant to overheating and fires."

Convincing BESS Arguments



- Participants found all of the messages presented to them largely convincing.⁸
- More than a third (35%) of participants found messaging about both BESS's potential to increase grid reliability and lower costs very convincing.
- The potential for BESS to boost renewable energy production was also very convincing (64% found very or somewhat).
- Generating local tax revenue was the least convincing although a majority did find it very or somewhat convincing.

⁸ **Grid reliability:** Battery storage improves the reliability of electrical grids by providing back-up power that helps prevent blackouts during extreme weather like heatwaves.

Safety record: The battery storage industry has a strong safety record. Battery technologies continue to become safer and more efficient while the industry is adopting the latest engineering and building standards in collaboration with local first responders and public safety officials.

Boost renewables: Battery storage enables the growth of renewable energy by storing excess energy created by wind and solar power so electricity can be sent to the grid when it's needed most.

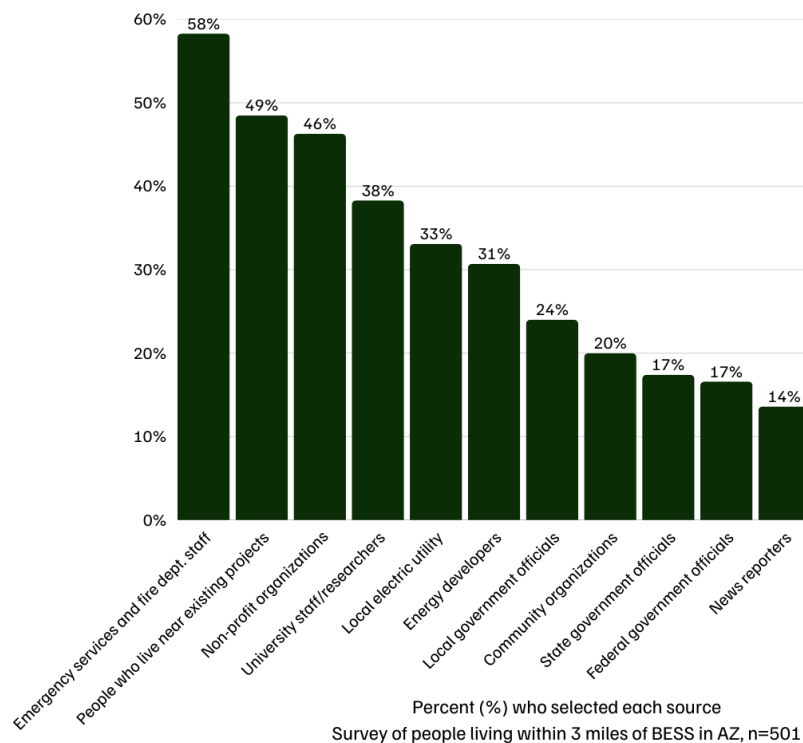
Energy independence: Expanding battery storage can help increase American energy independence and strengthen national security by maximizing the use of electricity produced by all forms of domestic energy and shielding us from the instability of geopolitics and global markets.

Reduce costs: Battery storage can help reduce energy bills and costs for families and businesses by storing energy when the price is low and delivering energy when demand is high.

Tax revenue: The growing battery storage industry generates millions of dollars in local tax revenue and is creating tens of thousands of good jobs in construction, maintenance, and manufacturing.

People trust emergency services and fire department staff, people living near BESS sites, and energy-focused nonprofits to give them information about BESS.

Trust in Sources of BESS Information



- Participants trusted emergency services and fire department staff (58%), people who live near BESS (49%), and energy-focused nonprofits (46%) to provide them with information about BESS. These sources were more trusted than university staff and researchers, local electric utilities, energy developers, community organizations, government officials, and news reporters.
- Participants expressed more trust in local government officials compared to state and federal level.

Subgroups

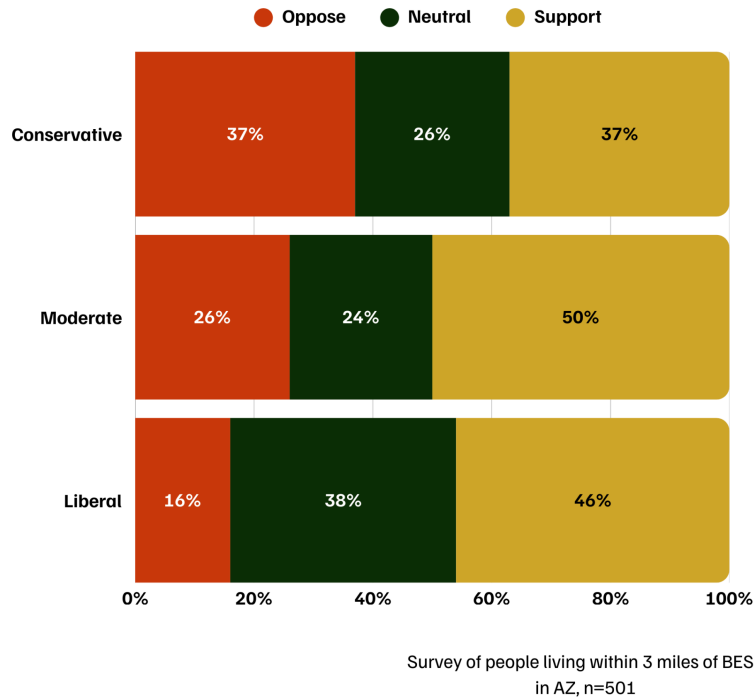
Political ideology

Concerns about fire risk from BESS were similar across ideologies.

- There were no significant differences in fire concern based on political ideology.

Liberals and moderates had greater support for BESS and more positive views of living near it than conservatives.

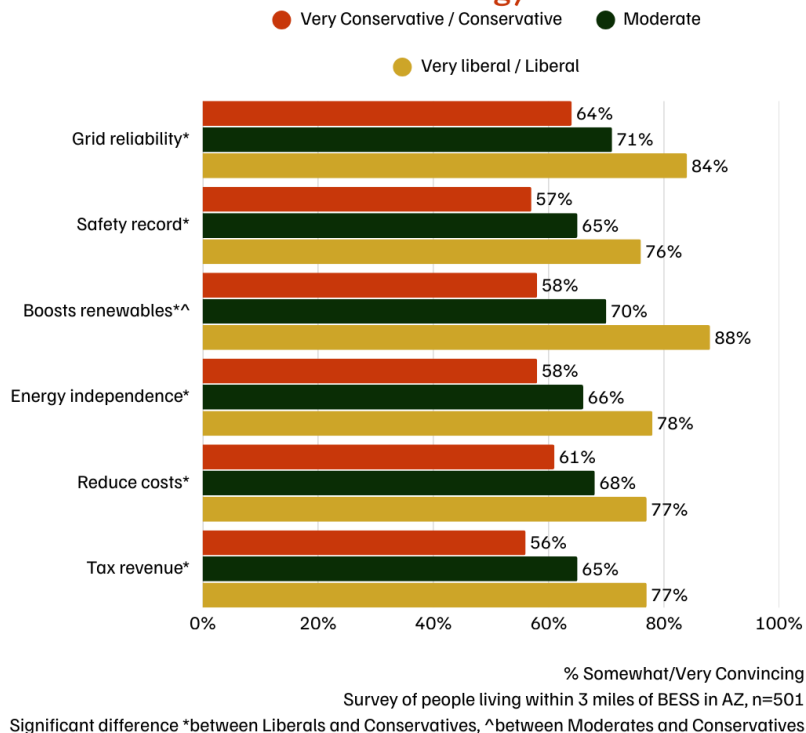
Support for BESS by Ideology



- Liberals (46%) and moderates (50%) had significantly greater support for BESS and positive views of living near it than conservatives (37%).
- In open-ended responses, liberals were more likely to name the energy transition, cost-savings, and reliability to explain positive views, whereas conservatives were more concerned about environmental damage and disrupting aesthetics and rural life.

Liberals find messaging more convincing than conservatives, but it is still effective across ideology.

Convincing BESS Arguments by Ideology



- Liberals found all of the messages significantly more convincing than conservatives.
- Moderates found the message about boosting renewables more convincing than conservatives.
- Although liberals and moderates found messaging more convincing than conservatives, over half of conservatives still found all of the messages either somewhat or very convincing. Therefore, there are still early opportunities for these messages—especially those about grid reliability and reducing electricity costs—to reach this traditionally resistant audience.

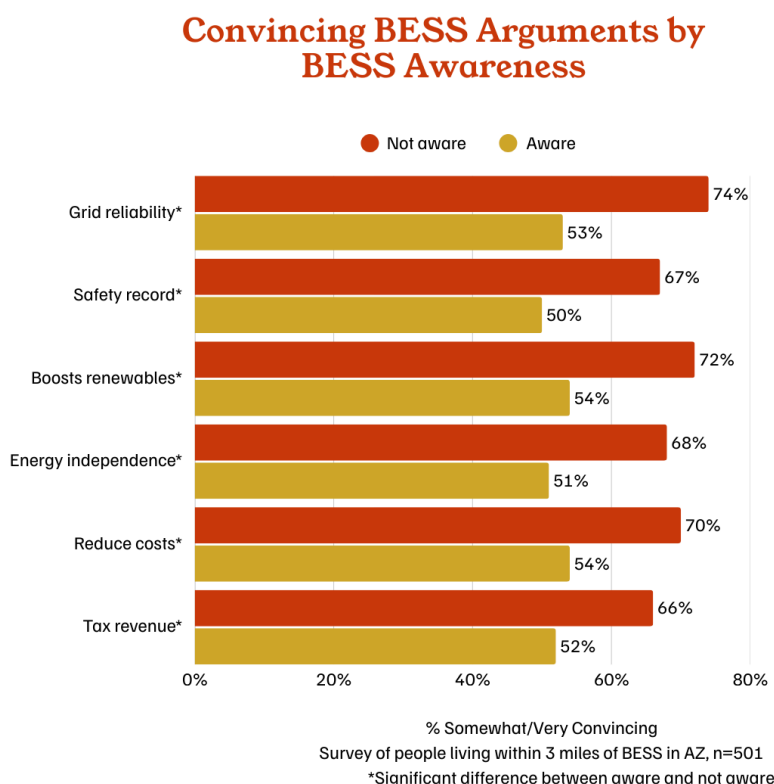
Prior awareness of BESS

People who were aware of BESS also had lower overall support for BESS and more negative views of living near it than those not aware.

- Participants who were aware of BESS facilities near them were more likely to be conservatives.

- People who were aware of BESS had lower overall support for it. In subsequent analyses accounting for additional factors like political ideology this effect goes away⁹, meaning opposition to BESS appears to be driven by people's political ideology rather than their awareness. This suggests there may be NIMBYism associated with local BESS developments.
- However, regardless of their political ideology, people who were aware of BESS projects near them had more negative views of BESS.

All messages were more convincing to the unaware group compared to the aware group.



- Those unaware of local BESS projects found all of the messages significantly more convincing than those who were aware of BESS.

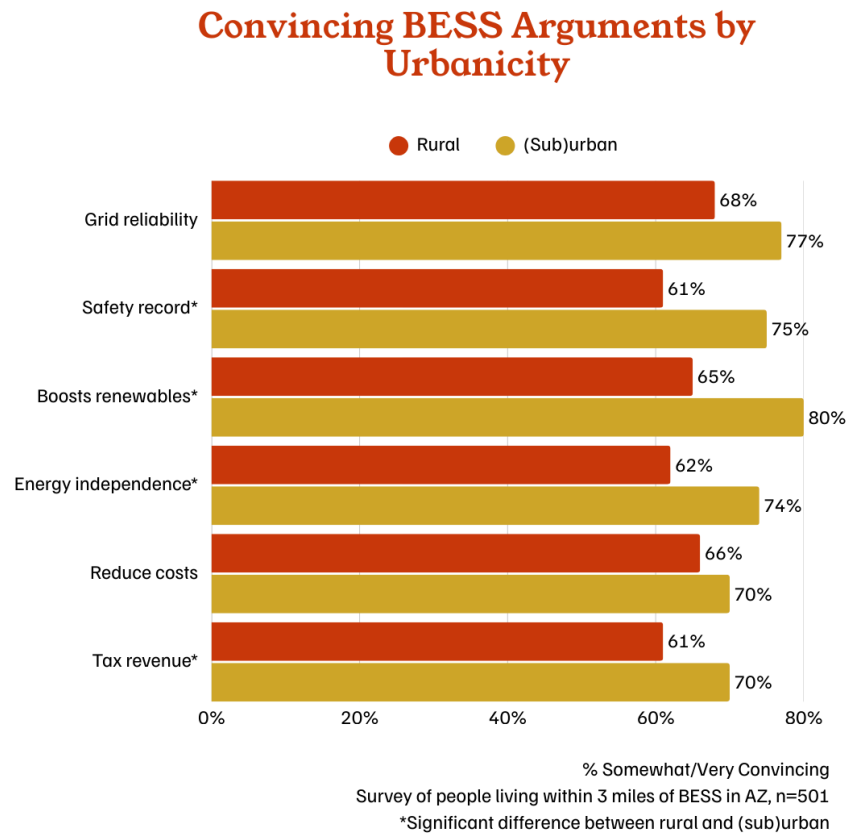
Urbanicity

(Sub)urban residents viewed living near BESS more positively than rural residents.

⁹ We conducted a regression analysis to test if the relationship between awareness and BESS support held when controlling for political ideology and urbanicity. Once accounting for these additional factors, there was no longer a difference in BESS support between those who were aware and not aware. Instead, political ideology and urbanicity had significant relationships with BESS support, meaning that political ideology and where people live matters for how much they support BESS, not their awareness.

- (Sub)urban respondents had more positive views than rural respondents, regardless of political ideology.¹⁰

(Sub)urban residents found most messaging more convincing than rural residents.



- (Sub)urban residents found the messages significantly more convincing than rural residents, with the exception of arguments about grid reliability and electricity costs. Messaging about grid reliability and reducing electricity costs may resonate with people regardless of where they live.

Conclusion: Insights and Next Steps

This study provides insight into how people in Arizona living near BESS facilities view this new technology, their level of knowledge and support for it, and their concerns about it being in their communities. Our findings also highlight the need for education about BESS and guidance for promising messaging strategies. Some of our key takeaways can be found below:

¹⁰ We again conducted a regression analysis to test if the relationship between urbanicity and views of living near BESS held when controlling for political ideology. Once accounting for political ideology, the difference in views of living near BESS based on urbanicity held, meaning both political ideology and where people live matters for how they view living near BESS.

There is a need for proactive engagement to build support for BESS.

While general knowledge of the technology remains low, current sentiment among those living near existing sites is largely positive or neutral, presenting an opportunity to positively shape public perception of BESS before opposition or misinformation becomes widespread. Our findings also show that BESS is not yet a highly polarized issue, although rural and conservative groups display slightly more skepticism. Therefore, there is a window for more education and information about how BESS works and can benefit local communities.

People want more information about local BESS projects from trusted messengers.

BESS neighbors largely feel they have not been given adequate information about the projects in their communities. Providing them with information about the type of batteries used in BESS facilities and the fire safety record of BESS may help lower their concerns about it. Additionally, having this information come from trusted sources—such as fire department staff, other BESS neighbors, and nonprofit organizations focused on energy issues—may help boost the credibility of the information.

Messaging about cost savings and grid reliability may help build local support for BESS.

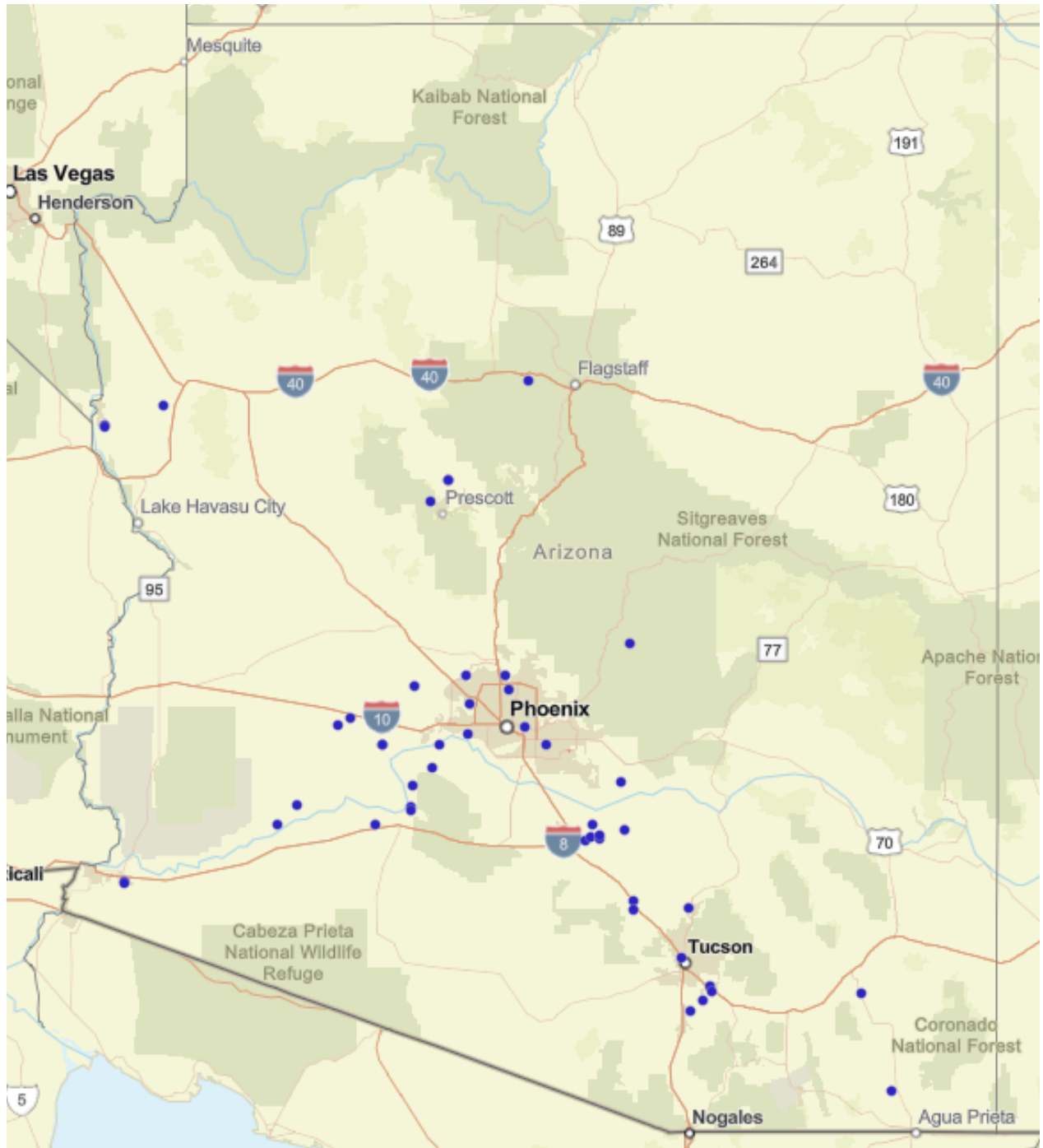
People's limited knowledge of BESS opens key opportunities for effective, early communication about it. All participants found messaging about cost savings, grid reliability, and boosting renewables particularly convincing, including traditionally resistant audiences like conservatives and rural respondents. However, all of the messages about BESS may be effective ways to communicate about this new technology, and could be layered together.

People want transparency and accountability when it comes to bringing BESS into their communities.

BESS neighbors are more supportive when companies are held accountable for the impacts of bringing BESS into their communities and when they sign Community Benefit Agreements (CBAs). People are also skeptical of how BESS can actually benefit their communities by lowering electricity costs and accountability measures to demonstrate how these benefits will be translated to communities may be helpful for building BESS support.

APPENDIX

Appendix Figure 1. Map of co-located and standalone BESS locations.



Demographics and BESS Site Data

Gender	<i>N</i>	%
Female	281	56.1
Male	160	31.9
Non-binary	1	0.2
Transgender	4	0.8
Prefer not to say	27	5.39
NA	28	5.6

Age	<i>N</i>	%
18-24 years	29	5.8
25-34 years	77	15.4
35-44 years	101	20.2
45-54 years	77	15.4
55-64 years	84	16.8
65+	133	26.5

Level of Education	<i>N</i>	%
Some high school or less	6	1.2
High School diploma or GED	91	18.2
Some college, but no degree	123	24.6
Associate's or technical degree	75	15.0
Bachelor's degree	96	19.2
Graduate or professional degree	65	13.0
NA	45	9.0

Income	<i>N</i>	%
Less than \$30,000	62	12.4
\$30,000 to \$59,999	113	22.6
\$60,000 to \$99,999	114	22.8
\$100,000 to \$149,000	68	13.6
\$150,000 or higher	54	10.8
NA	90	18.0

Employment	<i>N</i>	%
Employed Full-time	232	46.3
Employed Part-time	26	5.2
Retired	131	26.1
Manage your home or caregiving	27	5.4
Unemployed and looking for work	14	2.8
Unemployed and not looking for work	8	1.6
Something else	32	6.4
NA	31	6.2

Urbanicity	<i>N</i>	%
Rural	412	82.2
Suburban	17	3.4
Urban	72	14.4

Home status	<i>N</i>	%
Own	331	66.1
Rent	118	23.6
Other	24	4.8
NA	28	5.6

Racial/Ethnic group	<i>N</i>	%
Asian	10	2.0
Black or African-American	11	2.2
Hispanic or Latino/a	69	13.8
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	.06
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	1.4
White	298	59.5
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	50	10.0
Other	18	3.6
NA	35	7.0

Political Ideology	<i>N</i>	%
Liberal	22	4.4
Very liberal	54	10.8
Moderate	216	43.1
Conservative	109	21.8
Very conservative	67	13.4
NA	33	6.6

County	<i>N</i>	%
Cochise	5	1.0
Gila	8	1.6
Graham	1	0.2
Maricopa	155	30.9
Mohave	30	6.0
Pima	92	18.4
Pinal	131	26.1
Yavapai	44	8.8
Yuma	35	7.0

Length of time in community	<i>N</i>	%
Less than 1 year	28	5.6
1-5 years	183	36.5
6-10 years	105	21.0
11-20 years	74	14.8
21 years or more	111	22.2

Site Radius	<i>N</i>	%
0.5 mile	85	17.0
1 mile	100	20.0
2 miles	178	35.5
3 miles	138	27.5

Project type	<i># of sites</i>	<i>N</i>	%
Standalone	16	241	51.9
Colocated	29	260	48.1

