



SUPER i

SUPER-i portal delivery

1.1.1. Authors: Juergen Ritzek (EEIP), Martina Di Gallo (CIVI), Paola Zerilli (UoY)



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 101028220.

2. Technical references

Project Acronym	SUPER-i
Project Title	Extended Public-Private Partnership for Investment in Smart Energy Efficiency Projects in a Social Housing context
Project Duration	September 2021 – August 2024 (36 months)
Deliverable No.	D2.4
Dissemination level*	PU
Work Package	WP 2 - SUPER-i portal
Task	T2.3 - Building SUPER-i portal
Lead beneficiary	5 - EEIP
Contributing beneficiary/ies	CIVI, UoY
Due date of deliverable	30 April 2022
Actual submission date	30 April 2022

- * PU = Public
- PP = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)
- RE = Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)
- CO = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)

v	Date	Beneficiaries	Trach changes
0.1	28/04/2022	EEIP	First draft (Juergen Ritzek)
0.2	28/04/2022	CIVI	Review (Martina Di Gallo)
0.3	28/04/2022	CIVI, UoY	Primary and secondary indicators details (Martina Di Gallo, Paola Zerilli)

3. Table of contents

- 1.1.1. Authors: Juergen Ritzek (EEIP), Martina Di Gallo (CIVI), Paola Zerilli (UoY).....1
- 2. Technical references.....2
- 3. Table of contents3
- 4. Introduction.....4
- 5. Implementation SUPER-i portal5
 - 5.1. SUPER-i website5
 - 5.2. SUPER-i e-Room5
- 6. SUPER-i portal User Interface7
 - 6.1. Website7
 - 6.2. e-Room.....7
- 7. Conclusions and outlook 18



4. Introduction

The SUPER-i project will contribute to generate substantial investments in energy efficiency within the social housing sector by establishing a direct dialogue, at local government level, between financial institutions, other private investors and social housing managers while also involving ESCOs (Energy Service Companies); and by collecting relevant data on EE investments, helping to develop efficient financial schemes.

The SUPER-i portal is an enabler to support the SUPER-i project to deliver against its objectives. It consists out of the SUPER-i e-Room and the project website (<https://super-i-project.eu/>). The SUPER-i portal aims to become the European reference point for enterprises, stakeholders and institutional and private investors active in social housing sector.

The project website contains project information and will act as the key online communication channel sharing information about the project, news, events, insights and public deliverables.

The SUPER-i e-Room represents the ground on which the entire SUPER-i project is going to be built, acting as an observatory for completed and new social housing projects demanding funding and financial schemes (“project pipeline”). Its highly modular structure allows to capture various data from SUPER-i social housing projects but also external databases such as Eurostat or DEEP.



5. Implementation SUPER-i portal

5.1. SUPER-i website

The SUPER-i website consists out of 6 separate pages:

- Homepage
- About
- Pilots
- News
- Events
- Contact

and contains links to register for SUPER-i newsletter and SUPER-i social media channels (LinkedIn, Twitter, Youtube).

5.2. SUPER-i e-Room

The SUPER-i e-Room is the data center of the SUPER-i project. Besides the ability to store and showcase relevant data, various further requirements have been defined in the proposal phase and are delivered with the Go-Live of the SUPER-i e-Room 30 April 2022, version 1.0. Key requirements are

1. Flexibility

- Requirement:
The e-Room needs to be able to not only capture data of same size and format when adding new projects but also different data sets which might be identified or only become available during project duration.
- Solution:
Decoupling of front end (user interface) and backend (data storage, APIs) to be able to load different forms of data and allocate them to different tables, either existing or new to be build ones in the backend. The front-end has a modular structure (“tiles”) allowing to test adding new data sets (“new tiles”) in development environment before adding to live versions 1.x during project duration without compromising existing data-sets.

2. Interoperability

- Requirement:
While principal interoperability with external databases is a general requirement, specific focus was planned to be given to the DEEP database (<https://deep.eefig.eu/>), the “De-Risking Energy Efficiency Platform” of the EFFIG initiative containing more than 11.000 building projects across Europe.



- Solution:
The flexibility solution described above allows to build a dedicated process to add and receive data from DEEP.

3. Access rights

- Requirement:
Different level of access rights should be possible to allow to capture and share also confidential data from SUPER-i project partners and selected stakeholders.
- Solution:
Depending on the data sets to be added over time, a flexible 2-way solution has been defined: 1. general access rights management by defining data accessible with and without SUPER-i portal user registration, and 2. a data-set specific access right process by restricting entire data-sets (“tiles”) from being accessible without user registration.



6. SUPER-i portal User Interface

6.1. Website

- Homepage
- About
- Pilots
- News
- Events
- Contact

6.2. e-Room

Data on fuel poverty in social housing across EU

While energy poverty has attracted growing policy and academic interest across Europe in recent years, there is no common definition of energy poverty and the issue is explicitly recognized in the legislation of very few countries¹. Much of the recent work recognizes that “energy poverty extends beyond a unique variable and could be measured with a greater degree of accuracy using a multidimensional framework²”. As such, a number of energy poverty metrics are reported, these fall broadly into two main approaches, questionnaire based (household responses about their energy use and costs) and expenditure-based (built on data on household energy expenses). While researchers continue to develop approaches to identifying fuel poor populations, in all cases energy efficiency is a principal determinant of fuel poverty; “energy poverty is a structural issue, mainly arising from poor energy efficient buildings and/or labour market inefficiencies” and “thermal efficiency plays a crucial role in shaping individual and countries’ average degrees of energy poverty.”³ Other studies point to the wider context of fuel poverty as produced and aggravated by a lack of financial, social and informational resources.

Following the guidelines by the **EU Energy Poverty Observatory online platform**⁴, the energy poverty indicators are organised in “**primary indicators**” and “**secondary indicators**”⁵.

Using the **Eurostat Energy data** and the **Eurostat INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS** datasets for the SUPER-i partner countries relevant tables and charts for the above indicators are shown below. While the EU average rates of homes **unable to be kept adequately warm in winter** has fallen in the previous decade, of the 6 fellow countries, progress has been only been strong in Italy and Slovenia, with marginal progress in Belgium, and stasis in Denmark, Spain and the UK. A similar trend can be seen on the **arrears on bills** metric, though the ratios across the metrics are not similar, with e.g. nearly twice as many households in UK than Slovenia unable to keep their homes warm, but nearly three times as many households in Slovenia than that UK in utility bill arrears over the last decade.

¹ Cyprus, France, Ireland, Slovakia, and the United Kingdom

² Inequality of energy poverty between groups in Spain

³ Constructing energy poverty profiles for an effective energy policy, Jan 2019

⁴ https://energy-poverty.ec.europa.eu/energy-poverty-observatory/indicators_en

⁵ https://energy-poverty.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-09/epov_methodology_guidebook_1.pdf

e-Room

Data on fuel poverty in social housing across EU

While energy poverty has attracted growing policy and academic interest across Europe in recent years, there is no common definition of energy poverty and the issue is explicitly recognized in the legislation of very few countries^[1]. Much of the recent work recognizes that "energy poverty extends beyond a unique variable and could be measured with a greater degree of accuracy using a multidimensional framework^[2]". As such, a number of energy poverty metrics are reported, these fall broadly into two main approaches, questionnaire based (household responses about their energy use and costs) and expenditure-based (built on data on household energy expenses). While researchers continue to develop approaches to identifying fuel poor populations, in all cases energy efficiency is a principal determinant of fuel poverty; "energy poverty is a structural issue, mainly arising from poor energy efficient buildings and/or labour market inefficiencies" and "thermal efficiency plays a crucial role in shaping individual and countries' average degrees of energy poverty."^[3] Other studies point to the wider context of fuel poverty as "produced and aggravated by a lack of financial, social and informational resources".^[4]

Following the guidelines by the **EU Energy Poverty Observatory online platform**^[5], the energy poverty indicators are organised in "primary indicators" and "secondary indicators"^[6].

Using the **Eurostat Energy data** and the **Eurostat INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS** datasets for the SUPER-i partner countries relevant tables and charts for the above indicators are shown below. While the EU average rates of homes **unable to be kept adequately warm in winter** has fallen in the previous decade, of the 6 fellow countries, progress has been only been strong in Italy and Slovenia, with marginal progress in Belgium, and stasis in Denmark, Spain and the UK. A similar trend can be seen on the **arrears on bills** metric, though the ratios across the metrics are not similar, with e.g. nearly twice as many households in UK than Slovenia unable to keep their homes warm, but nearly three times as many households in Slovenia than that UK in utility bill arrears over the last decade.

^[1] Cyprus, France, Ireland, Slovakia, and the United Kingdom

^[2] Inequality of energy poverty between groups in Spain

^[3] Constructing energy poverty profiles for an effective energy policy, Jan 2019

^[4] <http://fuelpoverty.eu/2014/05/22/energy-stewards-to-reduce-energy-poverty/>

^[5] https://energy-poverty.ec.europa.eu/energy-poverty-observatory/indicators_en

^[6] https://energy-poverty.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-09/epov_methodology_guidebook_1.pdf



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No.101028220

[Privacy Policy](#)

Primary indicators

As indicated by the **EU Energy Poverty methodology Guidebook** the main **primary indicators** for energy poverty are:

1. *Percentage of population unable to keep home adequately warm by poverty status;*
2. *Arrears on utility bills.*

The poverty status is a filter particularly interesting for the SUPER-i project as the majority of social housing tenants would be among the *low income* subset.

Energy poverty primary indicators

Population unable to keep home adequately warm by poverty status

Income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold: above 60% of median equivalised income

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average	median	Stdev
BE	4.6	4.4	3.6	3	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.25	3.05	0.77
DK	1.6	1.8	3	2.5	2.4	2	2.2	2.3	2	1.9	2.17	2.10	0.40
ES	4.7	6.6	6.1	7.5	7	6.3	4.9	5.9	4.4	7.9	6.13	6.20	1.18
EU	7.3	8	8.1	7.5	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.1	4.6		6.56	6.60	1.27
IT	13.3	15.8	13.7	13.1	12.3	11.8	11.7	10	7.3		12.11	12.30	2.41
SI	4.2	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.3	2.8	2	1.5	1.9	3.17	3.40	1.06
UK	5.5	5.9	8.5	7.2	5.6	4.5	4.6	4			5.73	5.55	1.50

Income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold: below 60% of median equivalised income

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average	median	Stdev
BE	20.9	18.7	18.4	18.3	14.8	16.2	20.1	18.5	13.2	12.6	17.17	18.35	2.84
DK	7.4	8.4	10.2	5.8	12.7	7.9	6.6	7.8	8.4	10.9	8.61	8.15	2.09
ES	13.2	18.9	15.6	23.5	23.3	23.2	19.4	20.8	19.6	22.3	19.98	20.20	3.44
EU	22	24.5	24.1	23.5	22.7	21	18.4	17.9	17.2		21.26	22.00	2.79
IT	36.1	44	40.4	38.3	35.9	32.4	29.1	30	26.3		34.72	35.90	5.75
SI	12.4	17.3	13.1	15.4	13.6	14.2	11.5	11.4	8.2	9.8	12.69	12.75	2.66
UK	11.4	19.2	21.7	20.2	18.6	14.2	12.4	11.8			16.19	16.40	4.17

Income situation in relation to the risk of poverty threshold: all

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average	median	Stdev
BE	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.8	5.2	3.9	4.1	5.39	5.30	1.00

D2.4- SUPER-i portal delivery

DK	2.3	2.5	3.8	2.9	3.6	2.7	2.7	3	2.8	3	2.93	2.85	0.46
ES	6.5	9.1	8	11.1	10.6	10.1	8	9.1	7.5	10.9	9.09	9.10	1.57
EU	9.8	10.8	10.7	10.3	9.4	8.7	7.8	7.3	6.7		9.06	9.40	1.51
IT	17.8	21.3	18.8	18	17	16.1	15.2	14.1	11.1		16.60	17.00	2.94
SI	5.4	6.1	4.9	5.6	5.6	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.3	2.8	4.47	4.85	1.31
UK	6.5	8.1	10.6	9.4	7.8	6.1	5.9	5.4			7.48	7.15	1.84

Arrears on utility bills

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average	median	Stdev
Belgium	6.0	6.1	5.0	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.8		5.0	0.76
Denmark	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.6	3.4	2.5	3.5	5.1	3.6	4.2		3.5	0.75
Spain	5.7	7.5	8.3	9.2	8.8	7.8	7.4	7.2	6.5	9.6		7.5	1.09
European Union	9.0	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.1	8.1	7.0	6.6	6.1			9.0	1.55
Italy	12.0	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.6	8.9	4.8	4.5	4.5			11.7	3.63
Slovenia	17.3	19.3	19.7	20.3	17.5	15.9	14.3	12.5	11.2	9.4		17.3	3.23
United Kingdom	5.0	8.9	8.7	7.2	7.0	5.7	5.0	5.4				6.3	1.59

Secondary indicators

As indicated by the **EU Energy Poverty methodology Guidebook** the main **secondary indicators** for energy poverty are:

1. *Housing cost overburden rate by tenure status;*
2. *Material and social deprivation rate by tenure status;*
3. *Overcrowding rate by tenure status;*
4. *Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion;*
5. *Share of population living in a dwelling not comfortably cool during summertime by income quintile and degree of urbanisation;*
6. *Total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor.*

The tenure status is a filter particularly interesting for the SUPER-i project as the majority of social housing tenants would be among the subset where tenants have *rent at reduced price or free*.

Energy poverty secondary indicators

Housing cost overburden rate by tenure status - EU-SILC survey

Housing cost overburden rate by tenure status: total (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average	median	Stdv
Belgium	10.6	11.0	9.6	10.4	9.4	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.4	7.8	9.5	9.5	0.99
Denmark	18.5	16.7	17.9	15.6	15.1	15.1	15.7	14.7	15.6	14.1	15.9	15.6	1.40
Spain	10.0	10.7	10.3	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.2	9.8	10.1	0.93
EU	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.4	10.3	10.1		10.9	11.1	0.54
Italy	8.7	8.1	8.9	8.5	8.6	9.6	8.2	8.2	8.7		8.6	8.6	0.46
Slovenia	4.7	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.1	4.4	5.3	5.2	0.77
United Kingdom	16.4	7.3	7.9	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.4	15.1			12.0	12.4	3.13

Housing cost overburden rate by tenure status: owner, with mortgage or loan (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdv
Belgium	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.5	2.6	1.06
Denmark	11.6	9.8	7.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.7	5.4	2.28
Spain	9.6	9.7	8.2	9.0	8.7	6.7	4.5	3.5	3.7	3.0	6.7	7.4	2.72
EU	8.6	7.7	7.7	7.5	6.7	5.4	4.7	4.2	4.2		6.3	6.7	1.70
Italy	6.6	6.3	6.7	5.5	4.8	4.6	3.6	3.3	3.2		4.1	4.8	1.40
Slovenia	10.5	8.7	11.6	9.7	11.5	7.7	6.0	5.1	3.1	4.4	7.8	8.2	3.06
United Kingdom	8.8	4.7	4.3	6.7	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.1			5.6	5.0	1.49

D2.4- SUPER-i portal delivery

Housing cost overburden rate by tenure status: owner, with no outstanding mortgage or loan (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdv
Belgium	2.4	4.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.78
Denmark	9.1	6.1	6.7	7.1	4.3	4.3	8.5	7.1	8.6	8.0	6.1	7.1	1.69
Spain	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	0.36
EU	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.6	5.4		6.3	6.4	0.58
Italy	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.6	3.2		2.9	2.8	0.37
Slovenia	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.36
United Kingdom	9.1	1.7	1.5	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	7.0			4.5	4.2	2.53

Housing cost overburden rate by tenure status: tenant, rent at market price (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdv
Belgium	38.1	37.2	34.0	38.1	33.7	36.0	34.9	34.8	30.5	29.4	34.7	34.8	2.95
Denmark	35.4	34.7	37.1	32.9	31.9	31.6	31.7	28.9	30.7	25.2	32.0	31.8	3.39
Spain	42.7	44.7	42.3	47.5	43.3	43.0	42.1	38.1	37.4	35.9	41.7	42.5	3.55
EU	26.8	25.8	25.9	28.0	27.7	28.0	26.4	27.0	26.3		26.9	26.8	0.86
Italy	34.6	34.2	34.2	32.4	32.7	32.2	28.2	29.1	29.2		31.9	32.4	2.44
Slovenia	18.3	26.6	25.8	27.4	25.9	29.0	24.3	21.7	19.4	18.6	23.7	25.1	3.91
United Kingdom	45.0	23.8	25.3	34.6	37.1	35.4	38.6	37.7			34.7	36.3	7.01

D2.4- SUPER-i portal delivery

Housing cost overburden rate by tenure status: tenant, rent at reduced price or free (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdv
Belgium	14.9	15.3	12.8	13.3	14.2	12.2	12.1	14.4	14.9	11.0	13.5	13.8	1.45
Denmark	33.8	26.1									29.9	29.9	5.44
Spain	7.7	8.0	9.5	10.8	9.9	10.6	13.1	10.1	9.3	8.2	9.7	9.7	1.60
EU	13.7	11.6	10.9	12.2	12.0	13.0	13.9	11.0	11.4		12.2	12.0	1.12
Italy	10.1	10.0	10.9	10.5	9.9	12.7	10.7	8.3	9.6		10.3	10.1	1.18
Slovenia	5.6	6.1	6.8	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.2	6.8	6.6	1.10
United Kingdom	23.9	7.6	8.4	16.0	15.2	16.2	20.5	20.3			16.0	16.1	5.73

Material and social deprivation rate

Material and social deprivation rate (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdv
Belgium				5.7	5.0	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.38
Denmark				3.6	5.2	3.6	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	0.59
Spain				12.0	9.7	10.2	8.6	8.2	8.0	10.6	9.6	9.7	1.45
European Union				12.9	11.2	10.0	8.7	7.9	7.5		9.7	9.3	2.08
Italy				16.2	14.7	11.3	8.0	8.1	8.0		11.1	9.7	3.67
Slovenia				10.3	8.0	6.2	6.3	5.3	3.4	3.2	6.1	6.2	2.50
United Kingdom				9.9	8.6	8.0	6.2	5.9			7.7	8.0	1.68

Overcrowding rate by tenure status - total population - EU-SILC survey [ilc_lvho05c]

Overcrowding rate by tenure status: owner, with mortgage or loan (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdv
Belgium	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.75
Denmark	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	0.53
Spain	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.5	5.7	3.9	3.7	0.88
EU	7.4	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.7	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.0		7.4	7.4	0.39
Italy	24.3	25.6	27.4	25.6	28.5	30.0	29.7	31.5	31.4		28.2	28.5	2.65
Slovenia	12.4	12.5	12.1	13.3	12.8	11.3	10.4	8.9	8.1	8.3	11.0	11.7	1.96
United Kingdom	4.7	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.2	4.2	2.0	2.4			3.5	3.6	0.94

Overcrowding rate by tenure status: owner, no outstanding mortgage or housing loan (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdv
Belgium	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.37
Denmark	2.8	1.5	3.2	4.2	2.5	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.3	5.7	3.8	4.3	1.27
Spain	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.9	4.3	3.5	3.5	0.59
EU	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.1	18.9	18.3	17.9	17.1	16.7		18.6	18.9	1.16
Italy	18.9	19.8	20.2	20.5	20.9	20.7	20.6	21.1	21.4		20.5	20.6	0.75
Slovenia	14.1	13.2	12.1	11.1	10.2	9.4	9.5	9.0	8.1	7.3	10.4	9.8	2.20
United Kingdom	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2			1.4	1.4	0.35

D2.4- SUPER-i portal delivery

Overcrowding rate by tenure status: tenant, rent at reduced price or free (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdv
Belgium	6.7	5.1	6.7	7.4	4.5	10.2	16.0	17.2	17.4	18.1	10.9	8.8	5.60
Denmark	15.2	13.7	15.9	15.5	14.9	15.7	16.1	17.6	18.2	17.6	16.0	15.8	1.39
Spain	16.8	14.1	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.5	12.4	12.8	16.3	18.8	13.9	12.7	2.49
EU	18.8	19.3	19.4	19.7	20.0	20.4	19.4	19.5	19.8		19.6	19.5	0.46
Italy	40.5	43.7	43.8	44.9	45.7	43.7	42.5	42.1	42.4		43.3	43.7	1.57
Slovenia	51.3	49.4	47.2	44.4	38.5	37.4	36.8	39.1	38.5	38.1	42.1	38.8	5.48
United Kingdom	11.1	12.9	16.2	14.6	16.1	14.1	5.4	9.6			12.5	13.5	3.68

Overcrowding rate by tenure status: tenant, rent at reduced price or free (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdv
Belgium	3.8	2.4	3.7	2.5	4.2	7.8	7.5	13.2	10.4	10.9	6.6	5.8	3.88
Denmark	18.3	14.7									16.5	16.5	2.55
Spain	11.2	9.6	11.7	10.8	10.1	10.9	9.0	8.3	11.5	11.0	10.4	10.9	1.13
EU	25.0	25.1	25.0	25.0	24.2	24.9	21.5	24.2	25.3		24.5	25.0	1.18
Italy	33.1	37.5	38.7	39.0	36.8	36.4	34.7	36.2	38.4		36.8	36.8	1.94
Slovenia	20.4	21.3	20.7	19.8	19.8	17.0	18.7	18.1	16.7	16.4	18.9	19.3	1.77
United Kingdom	17.3	16.6	17.5	16.7	16.0	19.7	8.4	13.6			15.7	16.6	3.41

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (%)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdev
Belgium					21.6	22.2	22.0	20.5	20.0	20.4	21.1	21.1	0.930412095
Denmark					18.6	17.5	17.8	17.5	17.3	16.8	17.6	17.5	0.598052395
Spain					28.7	28.8	27.5	27.3	26.2	27.0	27.6	27.4	1.006810144
European Union					23.9	23.4	22.3	21.8			22.8	22.9	0.967815409
Italy					28.4	27.8	26.0	25.7	24.6		26.5	26.0	1.565247584
Slovenia					17.7	16.9	16.6	15.4	13.7	14.3	15.8	16.0	1.566737587
United Kingdom					23.1	21.9	21.8	22.8			22.4	22.4	0.64807407

Share of population living in a dwelling not comfortably cool during summer time by income

Share of population living in a dwelling not comfortably cool during summer time by income quintile and degree of urbanisation

Country	total	First quintile	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Fifth quintile
Belgium	12.4	19.0	14.9	10.1	9.6	
Denmark	11.3	10.7	13.6	10.7	8.2	
Spain	25.6	36.7	30.7	24.6	15.7	
European Union	19.1	25.1	21.1	18.5	14.4	
Italy	26.0	36.9	29.2	24.7	17.7	
Slovenia	17.3	20.1	19.5	19.2	12.9	
United Kingdom	3.3	4.0	4.4	2.9	1.9	

Total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor - EU-SILC survey [ilc_mdho01]

Total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	mean	median	Stdv
Belgium	21.2	18.7	18.1	17.5	18.2	19.2	18.4	17.9	16.7	15.7	18.2	18.1	1.47
Denmark	16.3	17.6	16.6	15.0	16.1	15.9	14.9	16.4	14.9	16.8	16.1	16.2	0.90
Spain	16.1	12.0	16.7	17.1	15.2	15.9	11.5	15.9	14.7	19.7	15.5	15.9	2.39
EU	15.6	15.1	15.6	15.7	15.2	15.4	13.3	13.9	13.2		14.8	15.2	1.02
Italy	23.4	21.4	22.9	25.0	24.1	21.0	16.1	13.2	14.0		20.1	21.4	4.50
Slovenia	34.7	31.5	27.0	29.9	26.9	23.8	22.0	22.7	20.6	20.8	25.1	25.4	4.84
United Kingdom	15.9	17.2	15.9	16.6	14.8	16.4	17.0	17.6			16.4	16.5	0.89

7. Conclusions and outlook

The design and content management of the SUPER-i portal remains in the responsibility of WP5 leader ICONS. WP2 leader EEIP is the technically responsible SUPER-i project partner. Technically, the launch of the SUPER-i portal version 1.0 is completed and the portal operation phase T2.5, led by CIRCE, has started. While the focus is shifting to exploitation of the SUPER-i e-Room, further technical developments are foreseen to support to usability, described in further WP2 tasks, e.g., task 2.4 (developing input and output interfaces) or task 2.6 (analytics and reporting).