DATIS

Data for Inclusive Societies: Foes and Friends of Inclusiveness in contemporary Greece

D1.4 Final Report

School of Political Sciences, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

February 2025

PART A	
A1. GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	
SUB-ACTION	Sub-action 2. Funding Projects in Leading-Edge Sectors – RRFQ: Basic Research Financing (Horizontal support for all Sciences)
SCIENTIFIC/THEMATIC AREA	5.1 Study of inclusive societies
PROJECT TYPE	SINGLE BENEFICIARY PROJECT
PROJECT TITLE	Data for Inclusive Societies: Foes and Friends of Inclusiveness in contemporary Greece DATIS
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Ioannis Andreadis
HOST INSTITUTION	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
COLLABORATING ORGANISATIONS (BENEFICIARIES)	
COLLABORATING ORGANISATIONS (NON-BENEFICIARIES)	
PROJECT START DATE (DD/MM/YY)	01/03/2024
PROJECT DURATION (IN MONTHS)	22
APPROVED BUDGET	140,000.00 €
AMENDMENTS (number)	1
DATE OF LATEST VERSION OF THE PROJECT'S TECHNICAL DOCUMENT	24/02/2024
PROJECT WEBSITE ADDRESS (*if applicable*)	https://datis.gr/
REPORTING PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	Final

A2.1 ABSTRACT (*maximum 500 words*)

Please provide a short description of the Project objectives, the progress towards the achievement of each objective as well as key results during the reporting period.

Against a backdrop of a changing global political economy and the sequence of multiple crises at the European level (Euro crisis, migration, Brexit, COVID-19), the ongoing process of digitization suggests the further destabilization of established solidarity lines in societies, and hence the need for mass support towards inclusiveness. Still, we know very little about inter-group solidarity in Greece. DATIS aims to begin filling this knowledge gap through an interdisciplinary, multi-method research design. DATIS conceptualizes inclusiveness as solidarity between different groups (gender, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, etc.), and aims to systematically map citizens' and elites' attitudes towards these subgroups in order to understand the factors that explain the causes and consequences of adopting inclusive and/or exclusive attitudes and identify the foes and friends of inclusive societies. To that end, this project elaborates an innovative theoretical framework by drawing on the distinct literature strands on group-based polarization (ideological and affective), political identities, solidarity, and populism. Right-wing populists often provide restrictive conceptualizations of the people, and that's why special attention is devoted to citizens and politicians of populist persuasion. Over the course of its lifetime, DATIS fielded several mass and elite surveys with embedded experimental manipulations, and collected and analyzed party manifestos through a novel coding rubric. To provide a comprehensive account, it explored how politicians and people interact in social media when discussing issues around inclusiveness by using leading-edge computational methods. By combining all these different data into a cohesive framework, DATIS was able to provide an in-depth examination of solidarity and attitudes towards inclusivity in Greece and propose policy-relevant interventions to mitigate exclusivist attitudes and behaviors.

	A.2.2. LIST OF RESEARCHERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT (*Individual statement for each Beneficiary*)			
NAME	CAREER STAGE	Role	Person Months during the reporting period	WPs worked on
Ioannis Andreadis	**Professor**	**Principal Investigator**		WP1,WP2,WP3,WP4, WP5
Eftichia Teperoglou	**Assistant Professor**	**Team member**		WP2,WP3,WP4
Ioannis (Yannis) Stavrakakis	**Professor**	**Team member**		WP4, WP5
Alexandros Kioupkiolis	**Professor**	**Team member**		WP4, WP5
Nikolaos Papachristos	**PhD student**	**Team member**		WP2,WP3,WP4, WP5
Eleni-Maria Papachristou	**PhD student**	**Team member**		WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5
Vasileios Simpseris	**PhD student**	**Team member**		WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5
Nikoletta Sivenou	**PhD student**	**Team member**		WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5
Styliani Tseliou	**PhD student**	**Team member**		WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5
Alexandros-Christos Gkotinakos	**PhD student**	**Team member**		WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5
Eftichia Manitsa	**Master student**	**Team member**		WP4
Georgios-Alexandros Milias	**Master student**	**Team member**		
Maria Vraka	**Master student**	**Team member**		WP3, WP4
Fani Bliatka	**Master student**	**Team member**		WP4
Chariton Papatriantaf yllou	**Master student**	**Team member**		WP4

A.3. MODIFICATIONS/MINOR CHANGES (applied by the beneficiaries without previous approval by HFRI)

Mr. Georgios Alexandros Milias, after many attempts to find ways to be able to work on the project, has decided to leave the research team as he was unable to contribute due to a very heavy workload in the private company he works for. He was replaced by Ms. Maria Vraka, who was selected to work on the project as a Master student on WP3 and WP4 and later by Ms. Eftichia Manitsa,selected to work on the project as a Master student on WP4. Ms. Styliani Tseliou and Mr. Vasileios Simpseris both started the project as Master students and have continued as PhD Candidates. Mr. Nikolaos Papachristos and Mr. Alexandros-Christos Gkotinakos both started to work on the project as PhD students. Mr. Chariton Papatriantafyllou started to work as Master students replacing Ms Eftychia Manitsa, and he was later replaced by Ms. Fani Bliatka.

Α.4. ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΕΡΓΟΥ - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Αρ. ΕΕ - WP Number: 1	Τίτλος ΕΕ - WP Title: Coordination-Management-Meetings
Έναρξη - Starting Month: 1	Λήξη - Ending Month: 22

Στόχοι ΕΕ - WP Objectives

● Progress and management report

● Data management plan

Συνοπτική Περιγραφή των Στόχων της ΕΕ - Brief description of the WP's Objectives

This work package aimed to ensure the effective management, coordination, and ethical implementation of the project. Its objectives were to develop and maintain a Data Management Plan fully compliant with FAIR principles, GDPR, and institutional ethical standards, to monitor project progress through systematic reporting, and to support smooth coordination, quality control, and accountability across all research activities.

Περιγραφή Εργασίας-Βαθμός Υλοποίησης των Στόχων της ΕΕ - Work Description – Degree of Work Package Objectives Implementation

Task 1.1: DATIS produced a Data Management Plan (DMP) in two stages (an initial version and a final version) in accordance with the European FAIR principles for data management and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The DMP described how DATIS data were collected, documented, stored, protected, shared (when applicable), and preserved throughout the project. All survey and experimental data were handled under strict safeguards to ensure anonymity, privacy, and confidentiality. Participants received clear informed-consent sheets with full details (purpose, data use, storage, and rights), and they were asked to explicitly accept the consent terms before taking part. Before each survey started, the Principal Investigator submitted the study for approval to the Ethics Committee of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, ensuring institutional ethical oversight. This task ran as a cross-cutting activity from the beginning to the end of the project, and the DMP was updated as the project progressed. We prepared both a mid-term and a final report. The final report documented the main steps of the research process, including the research design, fieldwork procedures, achievement of milestones, key findings, and the methodological challenges encountered by the research team.

Task 1.2: Regular coordination meetings were organized by the Principal Investigator (PI) and the research team to plan the project start-up and distribute responsibilities across researchers. These meetings provided a structured way to align timelines, clarify roles, and ensure that all project components moved forward in a coordinated manner. During the meetings, the PI monitored and evaluated progress across the different work streams, checking performance against meeting objectives and tracking the achievement of key milestones. Participation was open to all team members, which supported transparency, collective problem-solving, and consistent internal communication throughout the project. To ensure quality and accountability, we applied a strict internal review process: each deliverable was peer-reviewed by three team members before submission to ELIDEK, strengthening the scientific robustness, clarity, and completeness of the project outputs.

Παραδοτέα - Deliverables

D1.1. Data management plan first version [4]

D1.2. Data management plan final version [22]

D1.3. Interim Report [12]

D1.4. Final Report [22]

D1.1: Data management plan first version [4]: The first version of the Data Management Plan, outlining the main data types collected, storage and security procedures, anonymisation practices, and the core principles applied to ensure compliance with FAIR data management and GDPR requirements.

D1.2: Data Management Plan version [22]: This deliverable provided an initial overview of all data generated and used during the early stages of the project. DATIS prepared the first version of the data management plan in accordance with the European FAIR principles for data management and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Data collected through surveys and experimental activities were stored in ways that ensured participant anonymity and privacy. Detailed informed-consent forms were provided to participants, who were required to give explicit consent prior to participation. Before the launch of each survey, the Principal Investigator (PI) sought and obtained approval from the Ethics Committee of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. These issues were analyzed in detail in the first version of the data management plan, which was subsequently updated as the project progressed.

D1.3: Interim Report [12]: This deliverable consisted of an interim progress report summarizing the activities implemented during the reporting period, detailing progress across all work package tasks, and documenting the achievement of interim objectives and milestones. It also identified key technical, methodological, and organizational issues encountered during implementation, together with the corrective measures adopted to address them and ensure alignment with the project's objectives and timeline.

D1.4: Final Report [22]: This deliverable (**the current document**) comprises the final project report, providing a comprehensive and integrated account of the project's implementation and outcomes. It documented the research design, fieldwork and data collection procedures, milestones achieved, and the main scientific results. In addition, it discussed the methodological, technical, and operational challenges encountered throughout the project, evaluated how these were addressed, and offered an overall assessment of the project's scientific contribution and added value.

Α.4. ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΕΡΓΟΥ - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Αρ. ΕΕ - WP Number: 2	**Τίτλος ΕΕ - WP Title: Literature Review**
Έναρξη - Starting Month: 1	**Λήξη - Ending Month: 5**

Στόχοι ΕΕ - WP Objectives

● Literature Review on the main concepts of the theoretical framework of the project (solidarity, populism, group-based polarization, inclusive-exclusive attitudes and their interaction)

Συνοπτική Περιγραφή των Στόχων της ΕΕ - Brief description of the WP's Objectives

The objective of this Work Package was to produce a comprehensive literature review that established the project's theoretical framework and clarified the key concepts guiding DATIS. It aimed to synthesize and critically assess the state of the art on solidarity, populism, group-based polarization, and inclusive–exclusive attitudes, with special attention to how these concepts are defined, measured, and linked in contemporary political and social research.

In addition, the WP focused on mapping the interactions among these concepts—for example, how populist orientations and group-based polarization shape solidaristic dispositions and inclusive/exclusive attitudes, and how these dynamics translate into political behaviour and public discourse. The review provided the conceptual foundations for questionnaire design, hypothesis formulation, and the interpretation of empirical findings across the project.

Περιγραφή Εργασίας-Βαθμός Υλοποίησης των Στόχων της ΕΕ - Work Description – Degree of Work Package Objectives Implementation

Task 2.1 was fully implemented. The research team carried out an extensive review of the literature related to the project's core scientific themes. This review established the conceptual framework of inclusive societies in the contemporary context, identified key challenges to inclusiveness, and examined links with populism, solidarity, and group-based polarization. The findings of the literature review informed data collection and analysis activities across the relevant Work Packages (WPs) and contributed directly to the development of the survey instruments.

The literature review undertaken within the DATIS project focused on the theoretical and empirical analysis of inclusiveness in contemporary Greek society. Its main aim was to develop an analytical framework for understanding the "friends" and "foes" of inclusive societies, with particular emphasis on marginalized groups and the broader socio-political dynamics shaping inclusion and exclusion.

Conceptualizing Inclusiveness

Inclusiveness is defined as the promotion of equal opportunities, active societal participation, and the celebration of diversity. It emphasizes the removal of barriers to participation for marginalized groups and the establishment of social cohesion through solidarity and mutual respect. Inclusiveness relies on creating a "society for all," where members experience belonging and equal treatment, irrespective of differences in gender, ethnicity, age, or socio-economic status.

Marginalized Groups in Greek Society

The literature identifies key marginalized groups and their unique challenges:

Women: Systemic barriers, such as workplace discrimination and limited access to opportunities, persist despite progress in gender equality.

Youth and Elderly: Younger generations face high unemployment and political disengagement, while older adults often experience digital exclusion and workplace discrimination.

People with Disabilities: Physical and societal barriers impede their integration into social and professional spheres.

Immigrants and Minorities: Racism, xenophobia, and socio-economic hardship hinder their inclusion.

LGBTQ+ Community: Social stigma and legal inequities contribute to their marginalization, affecting mental health and societal participation.

Challenges to Inclusiveness

Populism and polarization are identified as critical threats to inclusiveness, fostering societal divisions and undermining solidarity. Additionally, socio-economic inequalities, such as income disparity and access to technology, exacerbate the exclusion of marginalized groups. These challenges highlight the need for targeted interventions to bridge societal gaps and promote inclusiveness.

Methodological   Framework

The literature review informs the development of a questionnaire designed to assess public attitudes toward inclusiveness, discrimination, and solidarity. This tool examines various dimensions, including workplace diversity, gender equality, and the role of digital technologies in fostering inclusiveness.

Insights and Implications

Key findings from the literature emphasize:

1. Inclusiveness is context-dependent, shaped by socio-economic and cultural factors.

2.European integration offers opportunities for fostering solidarity but also challenges, such as rising populism and Euroscepticism.

3.Public perceptions of marginalized groups provide critical insights into societal values and norms.

The review underscores the complexity of fostering inclusiveness in Greek society, shaped by interrelated political, social, and economic factors. By addressing these challenges, the DATIS project aims to develop strategies for promoting a more inclusive, cohesive, and equitable society.

Παραδοτέα - Deliverables

D2.1. Report on the literature review [5]

Συνοπτική περιγραφή των Παραδοτέων που προέκυψαν από την ΕΕ - Describe the Deliverables emerging from the WP.

D2.1: Report on the literature review [5]: This report provides a concise literature review of the project's core theoretical concepts (solidarity, populism, group-based polarization, and inclusive/exclusive attitudes) and examines their interrelations. It establishes the conceptual framework that informs the project's empirical analysis and subsequent research activities.

A.4. ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΕΡΓΟΥ - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	
Αρ. ΕΕ - WP Number: 3	**Τίτλος ΕΕ - WP Title: Data collection and analysis on the elite level**
Έναρξη - Starting Month: 2	**Λήξη - Ending Month: 20**

Στόχοι ΕΕ - WP Objectives

•Analysis of existing datasets. Design and implementation of the Political Elites Survey and analysis of the survey findings

•Text Analysis of party manifestos, speeches and candidates' social media post

• Coding of party manifestos by adapting the Euromanifesto and Comparative Manifesto Project rubrics

Συνοπτική Περιγραφή των Στόχων της ΕΕ - **Brief description of the WP's Objectives**

The objective of this Work Package was to strengthen the empirical understanding of inclusive/exclusive politics in Greece by combining secondary data analysis, original elite-level survey research, and computational text and social media analytics. The WP aimed to produce systematic evidence on parties' and candidates' positions, communication styles, and their interaction with citizens online, using harmonized methods that allow comparison across time and with international research standards.

To achieve this, the WP (i) analysed relevant existing datasets, (ii) designed and implemented the Political Elites survey and analysed the survey findings, (iii) extracted and conducted text analysis on party manifestos, speeches, and candidates' social media posts, (iv) coded party manifestos by adapting established rubrics from the Euromanifesto Project and the Comparative Manifesto Project.

Περιγραφή Εργασίας-Βαθμός Υλοποίησης των Στόχων της ΕΕ - Work Description – Degree of Work Package Objectives Implementation

Task 3.1: Although we started by collecting data with a survey targeted to the European Parliament Candidates, due to low Candidate numbers DATIS team extended the invitations to the questionnaire to a wider target group and as a result we have actually implemented a Political Elites Survey using items from the CCS module as well as items from the pilot survey that we conducted at the mass level (D4.1) in order to examine political elites' attitudes towards inclusiveness. Common items between the elite and mass level allowed us to examine the congruence between the two levels regarding inclusive and exclusive attitudes, which is presented in D4.5. Then an analysis of the survey findings took place.

Task 3.2: This task extended existing text coding schemes to incorporate inclusiveness as a key policy dimension. The DATIS team collected and analyzed party manifestos, leader speeches, and social media posts using coded and automated text analysis to identify topics, word patterns, and sentiments, distinguishing between the "friends" and "foes" of inclusiveness. Parties were mapped along dimensions such as populism, inclusiveness-exclusiveness, and the left-right spectrum, supported by manual coding validation. Findings from this task provided a methodologically robust basis for understanding party positions on inclusion and informed subsequent analyses and classifier development in WP4.

Παραδοτέα - Deliverables

D3.1: Dataset and report of the ELNES candidate survey findings [15]
D3.2: Report on the text analysis (automated and coding) findings [18]
D3.3: Separate datasets for each electoral competition during the project's lifetime offering both the coded and original manifestos. [20]

Συνοπτική περιγραφή των Παραδοτέων που προέκυψαν από την ΕΕ - Describe the Deliverables emerging from the WP.

D3.1: Dataset and report of the ELNES candidate survey findings [15]: This deliverable included the Political Elites Survey dataset and a findings report documenting the survey design, fieldwork implementation, and key empirical results on candidates' attitudes, issue positions, and political orientations. The report summarised the main patterns in the data and provided the necessary documentation to support further analysis and comparative research.

D3.2: Report on the text analysis (automated and coding) findings [18]: This deliverable reported findings from the text analysis of political texts, combining automated/computational approaches with systematic coding. It documented the analytical workflow (data collection, preprocessing, coding scheme, and text-analytic methods) and presented results on the content, framing, and thematic emphases of parties' and candidates' political communication.

D3.3: Separate datasets for each electoral competition during the project's lifetime offering both the coded and original manifestos. [20]: This deliverable provides datasets containing both original party manifestos and their systematically coded versions. It offers a methodologically robust tool for analyzing how political parties articulate, prioritize, and frame issues—including those related to social inclusion. The datasets are structured to ensure transparency and replicability, allowing researchers, policymakers, and stakeholders to trace coding decisions, compare party positions, and examine the political dynamics underpinning inclusive societies.

Ορόσημα - Milestones

MS1: Data collection instruments completed [8]
MS2: Data collection process completed [15]

Συνοπτική περιγραφή των επιτευχθέντων Οροσήμων της ΕΕ - Describe the Milestones emerging from the WP.

MS3: Data collection instruments completed [8]
All data collection instruments were finalized, including the ELNES candidate survey questionnaire, harmonized CCS-based items, and shared elite–mass measures, ensuring methodological consistency and cross-level comparability.

MS4: Data collection process completed [15]
All data collection activities were completed, including the administration of the ELNES candidate survey and the systematic acquisition of party manifestos, leaders' speeches, and social media texts, resulting in a comprehensive and analysis-ready dataset.

A.4. ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΕΡΓΟΥ - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	
Αρ. ΕΕ - WP Number**: 4**	**Τίτλος ΕΕ -** WP Title**: Data collection and analysis on the mass level**
Έναρξη - Starting Month**: 2**	**Λήξη -** Ending Month**: 22**

Στόχοι ΕΕ - WP Objectives

1) Analysis of existing datasets. Pilot Survey to the mass level to test new items measuring the inclusive-exclusive dimension.

2) Design, implement, and analyze two rounds of high-quality mass surveys on inclusive societies, integrating ISSP 2024 and ISSP 2025 items, to generate robust and comparable population-level data, while ensuring data reliability through the systematic application of satisficing-based data quality indicators and data cleaning procedures.

3) Design and implementation of survey experiments.

4) Analysis of social media posts and reactions to them.

Συνοπτική Περιγραφή των Στόχων της ΕΕ - Brief description of the WP's Objectives

The objective of this WP was to generate methodologically robust, multi-source evidence on the determinants and manifestations of inclusive and exclusive attitudes within the Greek population. This was achieved through the integration of secondary data analysis, pilot and mass surveys, survey experiments, and digital-trace research. These efforts facilitated the testing and refinement of measurement instruments, the systematic investigation of populist orientations, and the empirical examination of the inclusive–exclusive dimension at the mass level, thereby providing a comprehensive foundation for subsequent analyses.

Furthermore, WP4 incorporated the collection and analysis of social media data to offer a complementary perspective on public discourse, collective identity formation, and political engagement. By triangulating survey results, experimental findings, and digital-trace insights, the Work Package provided a nuanced understanding of the factors shaping inclusive and exclusive attitudes, as well as the interaction between elite-level messaging and mass-level responses. This multi-method approach ensures both analytical rigor and empirical validity in assessing the dynamics of social inclusion and exclusion in contemporary Greek society.

Περιγραφή Εργασίας-Βαθμός Υλοποίησης των Στόχων της ΕΕ - Work Description – Degree of Work Package Objectives Implementation

Task 4.1: DATIS undergoes the collection and analysis of existing datasets on the mass level in order to verify the robustness of the ELNES survey findings as well as the findings of the text analysis methods. DATIS has conducted a pilot survey on a small sample of individuals in order to test new items that measure inclusive-exclusive attitudes. Some of the new items were included in the Political Elites questionnaire (D3.1).

Task 4.2: DATIS designed and implemented two rounds (the first with items about inclusive societies and items from ISSP 2024 and the voter survey for the 2024 elections for the European parliament, and the second with items about inclusive societies and items from ISSP 2025) of mass surveys with more than 1500 completed questionnaires in each round. Regarding the 2025 survey, we had to send additional invitations near the end of the project because a technical glitch caused two items to be omitted from the original questionnaire. Then an analysis of the survey data took place. Besides the aforementioned surveys, it was necessary to process and document the ISSP 2023 and ISSP 2022 datasets, as they contained specific items deemed essential for use in the project's deliverables, such as D4.2. Dataset and report of the ELNES voter survey findings, 4.3. Dataset and report of the survey experiments findings and D4.5. Multi-method paper on

factors that drive inclusive and/or exclusive individual attitudes.

Task 4.3: DATIS implemented a web-based survey experiment to test how exposure to positively vs. negatively framed texts affected attitudes toward two core dimensions of inclusive societies in Greece: immigrants and working women. Respondents were randomly assigned to framing conditions and completed pre- and post-exposure attitude measures, alongside evaluations of message stance/credibility and a full set of socio-demographic controls. The task produced a fully documented dataset and report describing the experimental design, questionnaire structure, measurement strategy, and analysis workflow, ensuring transparency and replicability. For analysis, we constructed reliable pre/post composite indices for each domain (working women and immigrants), calculated difference scores (post–pre), and tested framing effects using independent-samples t-tests. Results showed that attitudes toward working women remain largely stable across conditions (no statistically significant difference in attitude change), while attitudes toward immigrants displayed a statistically significant framing effect, with more positive change under positive framing compared to negative framing. All analytical steps were carried out in R, with clear methodological documentation supporting reuse of the dataset and findings in subsequent DATIS outputs.

Task 4.4: In this task DATIS used Social Media APIs in order to collect and then analyze social media posts. At the same time, DATIS examined the views, shares, comments, likes, angry and sad reactions. A central component of the analysis focused on how voters react to policy-related posts. To achieve this, we examined: 1. the post content, using sentiment analysis and qualitative coding to interpret supportive, hostile, neutral, or issue-driven reactions, 2. the engagement metrics (likes, shares, reactions) as indicators of resonance and audience mobilisation, 3. variation in reactions across topics, to identify which policy areas provoke stronger positive or negative responses. Moreover, using the topic distributions and engagement data, we conducted a comparative analysis across parties. This enabled the identification of:

- which topics are most frequently emphasised by each political party,
- how audience reactions vary by party, sentiment and by topic,
- points of convergence or polarisation in digital political communication.

Παραδοτέα - Deliverables

D4.1: Dataset and report of the pilot survey findings [6]

D4.2: Dataset and report of the ELNES voter survey findings [22]

D4.3: Dataset and report of the survey experiments findings [20]

D4.4 Report on the collection and analysis of users' social media posts [22]

D4.5: Multi-method paper on factors that drive inclusive and/or exclusive individual attitudes[24]

Συνοπτική περιγραφή των Παραδοτέων που προέκυψαν από την ΕΕ - Describe the Deliverables emerging from the WP.

D4.1: Dataset and report of the pilot survey findings [6]: This deliverable consists of the cleaned pilot survey dataset and an accompanying report documenting the instrument, fieldwork procedures, and core descriptive findings. The report summarised baseline patterns relevant to inclusive societies and provided the necessary documentation (e.g., variable structure and analysis notes) to support reuse of the data.

D4.2: Dataset and report of the ELNES voter survey findings [22]: This deliverable provided ISSP 2024, voter survey for the 2024 elections for the European parliament, ISSP 2025 and DATIS survey datasets together with a detailed findings report. The report described the survey methodology and presented key results on voter attitudes and behaviour, enabling further scientific analysis and comparative use within the project's broader research agenda.

D4.3: Dataset and report of the survey experiments findings [20]: This deliverable includes the dataset and report from a web-based survey experiment testing how positive vs. negative framing affected attitudes toward immigrants and working women, using a pre-/post-measurement design with random assignment. The report documented the experimental procedure, index construction, and main findings (stable attitudes

on gender roles, but a statistically significant framing effect on immigrant attitudes).

D4.4 Report on the collection and analysis of users' social media posts [22]: This deliverable presents the analysis of social media posts and interactions related to inclusiveness and exclusiveness, focusing on political elites. Posts were coded for sentiment and content, while likes, shares, and reactions measured audience resonance. Topic-specific variations and comparative party analysis identified which issues generate stronger responses.

D4.5: Multi-method paper on factors that drive inclusive and/or exclusive individual attitudes[24]: This deliverable is a multi-method synthesis paper integrating evidence from multiple DATIS components (survey data, and text-based analysis). It identified key factors associated with inclusive versus exclusive attitudes and highlighted how different empirical approaches converged to explain patterns of inclusion/exclusion in contemporary Greece.

Ορόσημα - Milestones

MS3: Data collection instruments completed [8]

MS4: Data collection process completed [18]

Συνοπτική περιγραφή των επιτευχθέντων Οροσήμων της ΕΕ - Describe the Milestones emerging from the WP.

MS3: Data collection instruments completed [8]: All data collection instruments were finalized (questionnaires/scales, experimental stimuli and checks, fieldwork protocols, variable coding and implementation guidelines), ensuring readiness for consistent administration and well-documented analysis.

MS4: Data collection process completed [18]: The data collection phase was completed for all planned components (surveys, experiments, and—where applicable—digital/online data collection), with fieldwork documentation finalized and cleaned datasets delivered for processing and reporting.

Α.4. ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΕΡΓΟΥ - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Αρ. ΕΕ - WP Number: 5	Τίτλος ΕΕ - WP Title: Dissemination and communication
Έναρξη - Starting Month: 2	Λήξη - Ending Month: 22

Στόχοι ΕΕ - WP Objectives

● Design and implementation of the overall dissemination and communication strategy to maximize

the outreach and impact of the project to its critical stakeholders and the wider community.

Συνοπτική Περιγραφή των Στόχων της ΕΕ - **Brief description of the WP's Objectives**

The objective of this Work Package was to design and implement an integrated dissemination and communication strategy that maximized the visibility, outreach, and impact of the DATIS project. The WP aimed to ensure that project activities, deliverables, and key findings were communicated in a timely, clear, and accessible manner to both critical stakeholders (e.g., academic community, policy actors, media, civil society, and relevant professional audiences) and the wider public.

To achieve this, the WP focused on establishing coordinated communication channels (e.g., website, social media, media outreach, and public events), promoting DATIS outputs through conferences and targeted communication actions, and supporting sustained engagement throughout the project lifecycle. Overall, the WP ensured that DATIS results reached the right audiences, encouraged dialogue and uptake, and strengthened the project's public profile and long-term contribution.

Περιγραφή Εργασίας-Βαθμός Υλοποίησης των Στόχων της ΕΕ - **Work Description – Degree of Work Package Objectives Implementation**

Task 5.1: The dissemination of the DATIS project's methods and outcomes has been highly successful, ensuring transparency and widespread impact. The project website, https://datis.gr/, served as a central hub for sharing information about the project's actions with all stakeholders, including citizens and scientists. It housed articles based on data analysis from ISSP surveys and promoted datasets, reports, and findings from the project, including data from surveys such as the 2024 European Parliament Elections, ISSP 2024 and 2025, DATIS pilot and main survey on inclusive societies, DATIS political elites survey and DATIS survey experiments . Visitors could subscribe to newsletters for regular updates, further extending the project's outreach.

The website, developed in the first month (M1) of the project, prominently displayed the DATIS project logo and included clear acknowledgments of the project's funding through the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation (HFRI) under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan "Greece 2.0," funded by the European Union - NextGenerationEU. Social media accounts (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, BlueSky) linked to the website provided additional channels for communication and engagement, ensuring that the project's methods and findings reached broad audiences.

Over the course of the project, the research team presented at numerous high-profile conferences, further disseminating key outcomes, which are presented in Deliverables D5.1 Report with conference papers/presentations and D5.4 Dissemination and communication final progress report. In total, the project was represented with 34 major presentations, receiving valuable feedback from international researchers and practitioners, which enhanced the quality and impact of the outcomes.

Task 5.2: The dissemination and communication strategy effectively raised awareness and facilitated engagement with the project's objectives and results. The DATIS website, supported by social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, BlueSky), played a central role in reaching diverse audiences,

including isolated communities. Social media activities included promoting new articles, conference participation and updates on inclusive societies research. The project's logo and a detailed poster were used consistently across all platforms, enhancing brand recognition.

Social media proved instrumental in engaging the broader public, as well as businesses such as research firms and technology companies. Existing accounts from related projects (e.g., Elnes, DataPopEu, Διαδικτυακές Έρευνες Α.Π.Θ.) further amplified the project's visibility and outreach.

The project website and social media facilitated interaction between the research team and the public, ensuring that stakeholders could easily access and contribute to the project's findings. The DATIS dissemination strategy provided comprehensive access to methodologies and results, fostering dialogue across scientific and societal domains, while maintaining an enduring digital presence through the project website, which remained active for at least five years post-project completion.

Παραδοτέα - Deliverables

D5.1. Report with conference papers/presentations [22]

D5.2. Dissemination and communication plan [4]

D5.3. Project Website

D5.4: Dissemination and communication final progress report [22]

Συνοπτική περιγραφή των Παραδοτέων που προέκυψαν από την ΕΕ - Describe the Deliverables emerging from the WP.

D5.1: Report with conference papers/presentations [22]: This deliverable compiles the conference papers and presentations produced by the DATIS project team, showcasing the research findings and methodologies shared at various national and international conferences. It highlights the project's contributions to the academic discourse on inclusiveness and political attitudes.

D5.2: Dissemination and communication plan [4]: The D5.2 Dissemination and Communication Plan outlines a comprehensive strategy to promote and communicate the project's objectives, activities, and findings. The plan leverages a variety of tools, including a website for disseminating reports, datasets, and articles, integrated with social media accounts (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter (X), LinkedIn, BlueSky) to reach broad and diverse audiences. It emphasizes participation in international conferences to share methodologies and insights and includes a visual identity symbolized by a logo representing diversity and unity. The plan ensures the sustainability of dissemination efforts by maintaining access to materials for at least five years post-project and includes performance evaluation to measure its impact. This deliverable serves as a blueprint to maximize the project's visibility, engagement, and lasting influence.

D5.3: Project Website: The creation and use of the DATIS website aims to provide information to interested parties about the project's actions such as the promotion of the datasets, reports and findings, as well as articles by the members of the project's research team. The project website is available at: https://datis.gr/ The website was created in the first month of the project (M1) and remains available for at least 5 years after its end. The DATIS logo is included on every page of the website. Also, each page of the website includes a text referring to the funding of the project by the Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation (HFRI) under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan "Greece 2.0" funded by the European Union-NextGenerationEU with the relevant logos. The text regarding the financing of the project is as follows: "The project is carried out within the framework of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan Greece 2.0, funded by the European Union - NextGenerationEU (Implementation Body: HFRI)".

D5.4: Dissemination and communication final progress report [22]: The deliverable provided a comprehensive overview of the dissemination and communication activities undertaken throughout the DATIS project. It evaluated the effectiveness of tools and strategies used to promote the project's objectives, ensuring the sustainability and impact of its findings beyond the project's duration.

Ορόσημα - **Milestones** MS5 Development of Website and Social Media Accounts [6] MS6 Development of Website and Social Media Accounts [12] MS7 Development of Website and Social Media Accounts [18]
Συνοπτική περιγραφή των επιτευχθέντων Οροσήμων της ΕΕ - *Describe the Milestones emerging from the WP.* MS5: The project's initial digital presence was launched: the DATIS website and the social media accounts (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter/X, LinkedIn, BlueSky) were created/organized. A basic content structure (news, activities, announcements, contact) and consistent branding (logo/profile image and official poster/cover) were established. MS6: The website and social media presence were enriched and consolidated through regular updates: posts on conferences and activities, promotion of media articles, event announcements, and accessible summaries of findings. Connectivity with related initiatives/networks (e.g., ELNES, DataPopEu, HelpMeVote) was strengthened to amplify dissemination through re-posting and cross-posting. MS7: The project's digital communication matured fully: the website served as a central hub for activities and materials (announcements, programmes, presentations, information resources) and social media operated as a continuous dissemination channel before/during/after events. The presence remained consistent and recognizable, supporting sustained public access to outputs and strengthening DATIS visibility.

A.5. WORK PACKAGE TABLE

WP Number	WP Title	Lead Beneficiary	Starting Month	Ending Month	Completed (Yes/No)	Brief Comments
1	Coordination-Management-Meetings	AUTH	1	22	Yes	
2	Literature Review	AUTH	1	5	Yes	
3	Data collection and analysis on the elite level	AUTH	2	20	Yes	
4	Data collection and analysis on the mass level	AUTH	2	22	Yes	
5	Dissemination and communication	AUTH	2	22	Yes	

A.6. DELIVERABLES TABLE

A/A	WP no.	Deliverable Name	Deliverable Type	Dissemination Level	Lead Beneficiary	Due Delivery Date (in months)
D1.1	1	Data management plan first version	Demonstrator	Public	AUTH	4
D1.2	1	Data management plan final version	Demonstrator	Public	AUTH	22
D1.3	1	Interim Report	Demonstrator	Public	AUTH	12
D1.4	1	Final Report	Demonstrator	Public		22
D2.1	2	Report on the literature review	Report	Public	AUTH	5
D3.1	3	Dataset and report of the ELNES candidate survey	Report	Public	AUTH	15
D3.2	3	Report on the text analysis (automated and coding)	Report	Public	AUTH	18

D3.3	3	Separate datasets for coded and original manifestos	Other	Public	AUTH	20
D4.1	4	Dataset and report of the pilot survey findings	Report	Public	AUTH	6
D4.2	4	Dataset and report of the ELNES voter survey findings	Report	Public	AUTH	22
D4.3	4	Dataset and report of the survey experiments findings	Report	Public	AUTH	20
D4.4	4	Report on the collection and analysis of users' social media posts	Report	Public	AUTH	22
D4.5	4	Multi-method paper on the factors that drive inclusive and/or exclusive individual attitudes	Demonstrator	Public	AUTH	22
D5.1		Report with conference papers/presentations	Report	Public	AUTH	22
D5.2	6	Dissemination and communication plan	Demonstrator	Public	AUTH	4
D5.3	6	Website	Website	Public	AUTH	5
D5.4	6	Dissemination and communication final progress report	Report	Public	AUTH	22

A.7. MILESTONES TABLE

A/A	WP	Milestone Title	Lead Beneficiary	Means of Verification	Due Delivery Date (in months)
MS1	3	Data collection instruments completed	AUTH	Report	8
MS2	3	Data collection process completed	AUTH	Report	15
MS3	4	Data collection instruments completed	AUTH	Report	8
MS4	4	Data collection process completed	AUTH	Report	18
MS5	5	Development of Website and Social Media Accounts	AUTH	Website, Social	6

					Media	
MS6	5	**Development of Website and Social Media Accounts**	**AUTH**		**Check of website and social media for site traffic and followers/friends**	**12**
MS7	5	**Development of Website and Social Media Accounts**	**AUTH**		**Check of website and social media for site traffic and followers/friends**	**18**

A.8. RISKS TABLE							
A/A	WP	Risk Description	(Foreseen-Unforeseen) (Yes/No)	Contingency Plan	Risk Actually Encountered (Yes/No)	Mitigation Measure/es	Brief Comments
1	**ALL**	**Delay in the project timetable**	**Yes**			**Coordinator checked the progress bi-monthly and dealt with issues that could cause a delay**	
2	**3,4**	**Low number of responses on questionnair es**	**Yes**			**If low response rates occur to ISSP surveys and 2024 European Parliament Candidate Survey, we used additional contact modes (i.e. use the Aristotle infrastructure to call them)**	
3	**3,4**	**Elections before the beginning of the project**	**Yes**		**Yes**	**Social media were mined, and manifestos were collected during the month before the elections.**	**ELIDEK accepted an amendment that changed the survey's focus and timeline. The first mass survey includes items from ISSP 2024 and the voter survey for the 2024**

						elections for the European parliament, and the second items from ISSP 2025
4	3,4	Availability of Twitter data (regulation changes or out of date R packages)	Yes		Yes	Although we initially planned to use the most recently updated libraries for downloading social media data, the rebranding of Twitter to X—along with new data access policies requiring significant fees—has forced us to seek an alternative platform	ELIDEK accepted an amendment changing the focus from 'tweets' to the broader category of 'social media posts.' Facebook was selected as the most suitable platform based on three factors: the availability of text-based data, the platform's significant impact on citizens' attitudes, and the research team's access to the Meta Content Library API.
	5	Dissemination might not have sufficient impact	Yes			For scientific impact: Activate established ties with the scientific community For social impact: Activate ties with strong media partners	

A.9. COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES (*maximum 1 page*)

Provide a brief description regarding the communication and dissemination activities such as scientific publications, and/or other activities (i.e. conferences, workshops, media). In this section you may include patents emerging from the results of the reporting period. Indicate the effectiveness of the dissemination activities and comment on any major drawbacks.

Social Media Accounts

Social media accounts (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter/X, LinkedIn, and BlueSky) form a central pillar of the DATIS communication and dissemination strategy. Their widespread daily use makes them one of the most effective ways to ensure continuous visibility of the project and to reach audiences beyond universities and research circles. Importantly, these platforms help DATIS communicate with people in geographically isolated or under-served areas who may otherwise have limited access to information about research activities and public events. Although the project initially stated that social media accounts would be created on Twitter and Facebook to communicate with both the research community and the general public, in practice DATIS developed a broader and more strategic social media presence. Social media platforms form a central pillar of the project's dissemination and communication strategy: due to their widespread use, they allow us to reach a large and diverse audience, including citizens in remote or isolated areas who might otherwise have limited access to information about the project's actions and outputs.

Importantly, by establishing accounts on specific platforms, such as Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter (X) and later BlueSky, we aimed to increase engagement by tailoring communication to the audiences and interaction styles of each channel, e.g., broader public outreach via Facebook/Instagram, professional and institutional visibility via LinkedIn, and stronger academic networking via BlueSky. Across these platforms, the DATIS team regularly uploads updates on project activities, events, milestones, publications, and other dissemination outputs, encouraging interaction and strengthening the project's visibility.

After the first months of implementation, we decided to discontinue systematic posting on Twitter (X), as certain platform-related limitations reduced our ability to disseminate project content consistently and effectively. To maximize DATIS exposure, especially within the scientific community, we launched a BlueSky account as an alternative channel and concentrated communication efforts there alongside our other active platforms.

We used these channels to disseminate DATIS outputs and milestones in a systematic way: publication of news items and press articles, announcements and follow-ups from conferences, workshops, colloquiums and local study groups, and accessible summaries of research results on inclusive societies. Social media content was designed to serve both societal outreach and scientific communication, by combining short, shareable updates with links to more detailed material (e.g., conference programmes, presentations, reports, or media coverage). In addition, social media supported real-time communication before and during key events (e.g., reminders, practical information, live updates), as well as post-event dissemination (highlights, key messages, photos, and speaker takeaways), extending the lifespan and reach of each activity.

To maximize impact and avoid "starting from zero," DATIS builds on existing communication ecosystems and networks developed through related initiatives (e.g., ELNES, DataPopEu, HelpMeVote, etc.). These established pages, groups, and communities help amplify DATIS announcements, create sustained attention ("buzz"), and increase engagement through cross-posting and coordinated promotion. Although social media is not primarily a business-to-business dissemination tool, it can still generate interest among relevant professional

communities—particularly research firms, data and analytics providers, and software/data-storage actors—who may see value in adopting, replicating, or scaling DATIS methodological innovations.

Finally, the project maintained consistent visual identity and professional presentation across platforms. All DATIS social media pages use the project logo as the profile image, while the project poster—containing the logo and key project information (full title, budget, beneficiaries, implementing body, and context)—is used as the cover photo. This branding consistency strengthens recognition and credibility, supports easy identification of official DATIS content, and helps build a stable communication footprint over time.

Conferences

During the reporting period, DATIS communication and dissemination were primarily delivered through the DATIS Conference (24 August 2025) held at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (KEDEA, Amphitheatre 1), structured as an intensive, full scientific programme with back-to-back sessions and a concluding synthesis discussion. The day opened with a welcome address by the Head of the Department of Political Science, Ioannis Papageorgiou, followed by two main presentation panels (14:00–16:00 and 16:20–18:00) that disseminated DATIS-relevant research across core themes of inclusive societies and contemporary political behaviour. Presentations showcased empirical work linked to major datasets and infrastructures (e.g., ISSP, ELNES2023) and topical research strands (e.g., family and gender roles, attitudes toward immigrants, digital societies and electoral behaviour, voter–candidate congruence), while the second block extended dissemination to high-salience issues such as LGBTQI+ rights, femicide discourse and data practices, the 2024 European Parliament elections and the role of media, and Greek party positions on European integration.

Public-facing dissemination complemented the scientific programme through substantial media outreach recorded in the reporting material. The conference received broad pickup in national and regional outlets, including multiple items via AMNA (APE-MPE) and additional coverage by platforms such as Voria.gr, in.gr, Newsbomb, Thestival, SKAI.gr, Zougla, Eidisis.gr, eMakedonia, and Makedonikanea (as documented in the D5.4). This media presence helped translate DATIS messages—especially around how political elites and public opinion interact, and how inclusion-related issues connect to contemporary political dynamics—into formats accessible to wider audiences beyond academia.

Overall, dissemination appears effective in both reach and intensity: the event design supported sustained participation (morning-to-afternoon scientific exchange, planned breaks, and basic hosting support such as catering), and within the broader two-day conference setting the total number of presenters and audience exceeded 150. The programme concluded with a round-table synthesis moderated by Prof. Ioannis Andreadis, Prof. Yannis Stavrakakis, and Dr. Eftichia Teperoglou, strengthening the internal coherence of the day by consolidating key takeaways and highlighting future research directions; networking was further supported by the official conference dinner. Key drawbacks are mainly related to reporting/measurement: the documentation emphasizes conference delivery and media mentions, but does not describe systematic impact metrics (e.g., tracked engagement, uptake, or follow-up outputs), and it does not report patents or specify scientific publications resulting from the reporting period, suggesting that dissemination in this phase relied predominantly on conference- and media-based channels.

During the reporting period, dissemination activities were centered on the Panhellenic DATIS Conference (16–17 December 2025) hosted at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Room 212, School of Social and Economic Sciences). The programme featured multiple scientific sessions, round tables, and presentation panels, enabling continuous exchange from morning to afternoon and supporting interaction between researchers across subfields. Presentations addressed priority themes for political and social research in Greece, including political behaviour, gender relations, and developments linked to Euroscepticism and populism, while also showcasing

data-driven work connected to major research infrastructures and datasets (e.g., ISSP 2022, ELNES 2023, ISSP 2023, and the pilot ISSP 2027 study on social networks and social inclusion).

Communication beyond academia was strengthened through substantial media outreach, with the report documenting wide coverage across national and regional outlets. Indicatively, the conference and its broader messages were disseminated via AMNA, ERTnews/ERT3, Alfavita, in.gr, and Naftemporiki, alongside further re-publication and visibility in additional media (listed in the report D5.4), including Kathimerini / eKathimerini (with visual/infographic-style content). This breadth of media pickup helped translate conference outputs into accessible narratives for wider audiences and expanded the reach of the project's findings beyond the immediate academic community.

Overall effectiveness is evidenced by the high participation (presenters and audience exceeding 130 people and by the event design that supported sustained engagement across two full days. The conference format enabled both structured dissemination with formal presentations, discussions and informal knowledge exchange, strengthening connections within the Greek political science community and supporting future collaborations.

A.10. IMPACT (*maximum 2 pages*)

Describe the progress of the project so far towards delivering impact in any of the following fields (if applicable): scientific, economic, societal etc. and how the results achieved within the reporting period contribute to the expected impacts described in the Project technical Document and/or report on changes to expected impacts (if any).

Scientific Impact

The DATIS research group has demonstrated a strong scientific impact through the successful integration of multidisciplinary approaches, bringing together scholars from different backgrounds and sub-disciplines of Political Science and Political Theory. This collaboration enabled the systematic application of state-of-the-art research methods and substantially strengthened the methodological expertise and scholarly competence of the Greek academic community in political science. The extensive and rich datasets produced by DATIS have contributed not only to methodological innovation but also to a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the limits and prospects of inclusive societies in contemporary Greece.

At the methodological level, DATIS has implemented and further developed several important innovations. First, the project successfully applied innovative research design techniques, such as the recruitment of survey participants via text messages, enhancing coverage and participation in large-scale online surveys. Second, DATIS formulated, tested, and validated novel survey items designed to capture the latent concept of inclusiveness in an internally and externally coherent manner—addressing a significant gap in the existing literature, where no standardized inclusiveness scale previously existed. These measurement tools have already been integrated into international comparative research infrastructures, including CSES, ISSP, and CCS, where DATIS members actively contribute. As a result, for the first time, inclusiveness-related attitudes have been measured on a large and cross-national comparative scale.

In addition, DATIS has employed innovative big data–driven automated text analysis techniques to analyze social media content. Using data science practices and machine learning methods, the project systematically identified patterns, dimensions, and sentiments in a large corpora of political texts.. All datasets, and methodological documentation have been made openly available to the scientific community, reinforcing transparency, replicability, and cumulative research.

The scientific output of DATIS has been disseminated widely. Research findings have been presented at multiple national and international conferences, fostering academic dialogue and scholarly exchange. Additionally, two major DATIS conferences were successfully organized—one international and one national—where the project's findings were presented and discussed. These events provided a platform for engagement with a diverse

audience, including academics and other stakeholders, fostering dialogue and feedback on the project's outcomes. The conferences further reinforced the project's visibility and impact by showcasing its results in a formal setting, promoting knowledge exchange, and encouraging collaborations at both national and international levels.

The International DATIS Conference was held on 24–25 August 2025 at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (KEDEA, Amphitheatre 1) and functioned as a high-visibility dissemination milestone for presenting DATIS-related research to a broad scholarly audience. The programme included multiple sessions and panel presentations, followed by a round-table synthesis that consolidated key findings and highlighted future research directions and methodological lessons learned. Across the two-day conference setting, participation (presenters and audience) exceeded 150 attendees, supporting intensive knowledge exchange and strengthening networks around the project's core themes.

This international event also generated strong external visibility through extensive media coverage, which amplified the scientific messages beyond the academic community and supported broader societal awareness of DATIS research outputs. The reporting material documents wide pickup across outlets (including national and regional media), reinforcing DATIS' public profile and enabling project findings—especially those related to inclusion, political behaviour, and the role of political elites—to circulate in accessible formats.

Complementing the international conference, the Panhellenic DATIS Conference took place on 16–17 December 2025 at the School of Social and Economic Sciences (Room 212), Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. The two-day format supported thematic depth and methodological discussion, with multiple panels covering cutting-edge topics in Greek political and social research (including political behaviour, gender relations, and dynamics related to Euroscepticism and populism). Participation (presenters and audience) exceeded 130 attendees, and the programme concluded with a dedicated synthesis/round-table segment that strengthened the coherence of project messaging and facilitated feedback on DATIS results.

Finally, DATIS dissemination is continuously reinforced through its social media presence (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter/X, LinkedIn, and BlueSky), which is a core instrument for sustaining visibility between major scientific outputs. These platforms are used to promote press articles, conference participation, accessible summaries of findings on inclusive societies, announcements of colloquiums and local study groups, and timely communication around the project's conferences (pre-event mobilization, live updates, and post-event highlights). To maximize reach and continuity, DATIS also leverages established digital communities connected to related initiatives (e.g., ELNES, DataPopEu, ProCon, HelpMeVote), enabling cross-posting and amplification that help create sustained attention around project outputs. The project maintains a consistent visual identity across platforms by using the DATIS logo as the profile image and the official project poster (with the logo and key project information) as the cover image, strengthening recognizability and trustworthiness of DATIS communication.

Societal Impact

The data and analyses generated by the project are of particular importance to different target groups, including academics, students, researchers, journalists, policy-makers, think tanks, and the general public. The project website publicizes all activities, events, and publications. The interactive features of the website and social media accounts—such as downloadable content, event announcements, and multimedia resources (e.g., presentations, papers)—foster user engagement and expand audience reach. Through facilitating participation in project-related activities, the website and social media accounts help establish a vibrant community of practice that centers on the project's themes, including inclusiveness and political dynamics. The digital presence also encourages partnerships with other institutions and research groups.

The project's findings on attitudes towards marginalized groups provide insights into the explanatory factors, at the mass and elite level, which predict the causes and consequences of anti-inclusive attitudes and stances. This evidence base can inform policy-makers seeking to effectively address and mitigate the negative effects of anti-inclusive stances and foster inclusiveness in Greek society.

The two DATIS conferences strengthened societal impact by functioning as public-facing knowledge-transfer moments, where project evidence was communicated in ways that connect directly to everyday public concerns

(e.g., social cohesion, elections, inclusion, and the role of online communication). The August 2025 conference brought together a large and diverse audience (presenters and attendees exceeded 150), while the December 2025 Panhellenic conference created a strong domestic point of contact with society (presenters and attendees exceeded 130), enabling dialogue that goes beyond the university setting and supports wider public understanding of inclusion-related challenges.

A major pathway for societal uptake was the high level of media diffusion documented for both events. The reporting material notes extensive press coverage and re-publication across outlets (including AMNA and a broad mix of national and regional media), which helped translate DATIS messages into accessible narratives for citizens, journalists, and stakeholders who would not otherwise engage with academic outputs. This media "multiplier effect" expanded the project's reach, supported public debate around inclusion and political dynamics, and increased the likelihood that DATIS evidence informs public discussion and interpretation of current political phenomena.

DATIS also sustains societal impact through its social media accounts (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter/X, LinkedIn, BlueSky), which operate as a continuous channel between major events. Social media is used to circulate press articles, event announcements, short summaries of findings on inclusive societies, and multimedia material (e.g., visuals, highlights), making project outputs easier to access and share—especially for audiences outside major urban centres. Cross-posting through established networks connected to related initiatives (e.g., ELNES, DataPopEu, ProCon, HelpMeVote) further increases visibility and helps maintain steady engagement over time.

In societal terms, these dissemination routes appear effective because they combine in-person engagement (conference participation, discussion, networking) with high-reach communication (press and social media). The main drawback is that—based on the reporting documentation—societal impact is easier to demonstrate through attendance and media mentions than to quantify in depth (e.g., structured tracking of engagement, downstream use by stakeholders, or follow-up uptake). In addition, social media is powerful for broad outreach but less precise for targeted engagement with specific sectors (e.g., businesses), meaning dedicated stakeholder pathways may be needed to complement mass communication.