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EXIT
Exploring sustainable strategies to counteract territorial inequalities from an intersectional approach

D9.2 Data Management Plan

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EXIT Exploring sustainable strategies to counteract territorial inequalities from an intersectional approach

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All partners have provided input and feedback.

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3.0	31.03.2026	Universitat de Barcelona	• Updated introduction. • Updates to Annex I, including links to datasets.

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Content

1. Introduction

The Data Management Plan (DMP) is a document that provides details regarding all the research data collected and generated within the EXIT project. In the context of this DMP, we apply the definition used by Corti et al. (2014) who define research data as "any research materials resulting from primary data generation or collection, qualitative or quantitative, or derived from existing sources intended to be analysed in the course of a research project. The scope covers numerical data, textual data, digitized materials, images, recordings or modelling scripts" (Corti et al., 2014: viii).

The purpose of the DMP is to provide an overview of all datasets collected and generated by the project and to define the consortium's data management policy regarding these datasets. We aim to follow the European Commission motto for research data: "as open as possible, as closed as necessary". This means that we will select material from the research data that will be made publicly available under the open science paradigm to the extent that we are able to protect the privacy of the individuals involved in the research.

To ensure that all relevant aspects are addressed, the EXIT DMP follows the structure of the Horizon Europe Data Management Plan template. It reflects the status of the data that is collected, processed or generated and following what methodology and standards, whether and how this data will be shared and/or made open, and how it will be curated and preserved.

2. Data summary

The EXIT project aims to explore the manifestations, root causes and implications of socioeconomic inequalities within and between regions that are often referred to as "left behind". Through rigorous cross-disciplinary and multi-actor research with communities on the ground, the project will explore, from an intersectional perspective, how inhabitants, institutions and organizations in these areas perceive, experience and counteract inequalities. The project will collect and generate several types of data:

- Secondary qualitative and quantitative data from existing data sets and documentary sources;
- Primary data from interviews, workshops, focus groups, surveys and participant observation.

That is, the mixed-methods research conducted in the EXIT project will use both existing data (WP1, WP2, WP3) and generate new data (WP1, WP2, WP4, WP5, WP6). The main part of the primary data is of a qualitative nature, except for a survey included in WP2.

The primary rationale for generating new data is to meet the overall aims of the project, which are highly focused on perceptions, experiences and strategies among inhabitants and other stakeholders in the sixteen "left behind" areas that will be selected for research across the eight countries included in the project. This type of qualitative data does not exist and will need to be generated through the research. Primary qualitative data will include perceptions, opinions and experiences of individuals collected through a wide range of methods, with a focus on interviews, focus groups, workshops and participant observation. Some basic demographic data (e.g. age, gender) will be collected from study participants, who will be pseudonymised, and results will be reported anonymously as per standard social research ethics guidelines, as described in the project's Ethical Guidelines (submitted as D8.1 in January 2023).

Regarding re-use of data, secondary, quantitative data will be accessed via publicly available channels (e.g., Member State archives, databases and mapping sites). The nature of these portals makes it difficult to establish a certainty regarding the content available at specific times. This concerns particularly WP3, which will use official data published by Eurostat or the national institutes of statistics to perform an estimation of local data from regional data. EU-SILC is going to be used to obtain general correlations between variables that can be extrapolated and to obtain local indexes. Individuals in EU-SILC should never be tracked. Eurostat establishes the limits of released data, as follows:

below 20 observations (unweighted sample) or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 50%, results must not be published. From 20 to 49 observations (unweighted sample) or if non-response for the item exceeds 20% and is lower than or equal to 50%, results may be published but are to be individually flagged (e.g. shown in brackets). Regarding microdata requested from the national institutes of statistics, there will be individual disclosure agreements with each institution (when needed). In general, only estimations, results, and conclusions extracted from microdata will be released. More specifically, microcensus data or EU-SILC for the European countries used in the analysis will not be publicly released. Only estimations/results at LAU level obtained using the microcensus data and the EU SILC will be publicly available under the project. Local data collected from National Institutes on several population related variables will also be publicly available.

The size of the data handled by EXIT is generally quite small. For most of the data types in the project, e.g., text, csv, and picture/image formats, the size would be in the megabyte range. For any video and sound formats, file size would be within the gigabyte range.

We strive for ensuring that data will be collected in –or converted to– long-term preservation friendly formats, keeping in mind that they must also be the formats best suited for reuse and for keeping data interoperable. The data collected and generated through the EXIT research will be useful for researchers, including EXIT partners, planners and policymakers at different levels, non-governmental organizations and civil society in the broadest sense.

As the data identification and collection activities are either on-going, or have not been initiated yet, the initial DMP can only provide a preliminary and incomplete picture of the datasets. Nevertheless, the data table in the Annex I to this plan provides an overview of the different types of datasets set out to be created during the project. This table also illustrates whether the dataset concerns primary data generated or secondary data to be re-used; the purpose of the data; and whether the data set will be open, open under restricted access, or non-open. This is summarised per work package, for the work packages that will produce or re-use research data (omitting thus work packages 7-10, which concern communication and outreach; ethics and methodology; management and coordination; and formal ethics requirements).

3. FAIR data

This Data Management Plan follows the EU guidelines and describes the data management procedures according to the FAIR principles, referring to Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reuse of digital assets. These principles emphasize machine-actionability as researchers increasingly rely on computational systems to find, access, interoperate and reuse data. Compliance with FAIR principles is ensured by depositing data in repositories that comply with these principles and by ensuring that the data is in open formats and documented by rich metadata.

3.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

The following principles are central to ensuring that data is findable:[1]

- Data are described with rich metadata;
- (Meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier;
- Metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data they describe;
- (Meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource.

In EXIT, the plan is for all research teams to store and describe their data sets in the same data repository, to ensure consistency, coherence and findability. The repository chosen for this is Zenodo. The functions of this repository are fully aligned with the FAIR principles: all data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier, that is, a DOI is issued to every record, and each record contains a minimum of DataCite's mandatory terms. This ensures data set indexing and discoverability, complying also with the OpenAIRE requirements for data archives.

Further, specific keywords will be associated with each data set to enhance semantic discoverability. All data sets will be described using standard metadata - such as Dublin Core or DataCite Metadata Schema – in accordance with the OpenAIRE guidelines to ensure metadata interoperability for data sets indexing and discoverability. Common rules for data set naming among the consortium are suggested below to improve data visibility, discoverability, citation and permanent online tracking.

[1] GO Fair Initiative, https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles

We aim to additionally support access to and use of the project's research materials by ensuring that there is an easy-to-reach and responsive person listed as a contact person for data inquiries on the project web page. In this way, channeled by this contact person, researchers can respond to any queries by people wishing to access and use the project data. This person will also respond to enquiries about access to data sets that are not fully open, but subject to a request for access such as the data sets containing anonymised interview transcripts (see section "Making data accessible", below).

3.1.1. Naming of data sets

To be able to distinguish and easily identify data sets, each data set will be assigned with a unique name. This name can also be used as the identifier of the data sets. All data files produced, will include the term "EXIT". For research materials collected and generated in the project and made openly available, a fit-for-purpose file naming convention has been inspired by best practice for qualitative data. This is as follows:

[Project abbreviation]_[type of material]_[Name of dataset, if relevant]_[Date of event or final version]_[Any additional descriptive text]_[Number, if there is more than one file with the same information].[file format].

Each data set that will be collected, processed or generated within the project will be accompanied by a brief description. For more information and instructions on this, please see the README-file template included in Annex 2 of this document.

3.2. Making data accessible

The following principles are central to ensuring that data is accessible:[2]

- (Meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardised communications protocol. The protocol is open, free, and universally implementable. The protocol allows for an authentication and authorisation procedure, where necessary.
- Metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

[2] GO Fair Initiative, https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles

EXIT operates under the principle of making research data accessible to the public whenever feasible and deemed ethical. This is to promote the sharing, validation, and reuse of research findings. As is further explained below, access to the data is limited in situations where data from key participants in semi-structured interviews, focus groups, workshops and participant observation needs to be protected.

Several measures will be implemented to facilitate data sharing, either under restricted access or under fully open access, including:

- Anonymizing or assigning pseudonyms to data gathered from surveys and interviews;
- Securing copyright clearance from third-party data holders for reuse, reproduction, and distribution of the collected data, if possible;
- Obtaining the consent of participants in focus groups or workshops.

In cases where there is copyright on raw data obtained, gathered, or developed from existing databases or other primary sources (such as papers, journal articles, book chapters, reports, video and audio materials, and websites), the collected data will be made accessible if the right holders grant explicit permission for reproduction and sharing, or if there are applicable copyright exceptions and exemptions.

It is permitted to reproduce and share brief portions of texts and other copyrighted works for the purpose of illustration in scientific research, if the source and the author's name are properly credited and the use does not interfere with the commercial value of the original source or harm the rights of the copyright holders. If this is not the case, only the aggregated results of the analysis will be publicly released. In instances where the original sources are easily accessible online but direct reproduction is not allowed, a comprehensive explanation of how the data set was derived from the original data will be provided, along with information on the open repositories where the original data sets can be found. Full texts of raw data will not be made available without the consent of the copyright holders.

For data that are subject to some of the limitations outlined above and for which it is not feasible to make them shareable, EU guidelines allow for full closure or restricted access. This DMP identifies the portions or versions of the data sets that cannot be openly shared, providing specific reasons in the subsections below.

Upon publishing the results of the research, the researchers will store the project data that can be shared in a data repository to ensure visibility, accessibility, and preservation beyond the conclusion of the project. As previously outlined, the recommended repository for the EXIT consortium will be Zenodo. This repository ensures long-term preservation of the data and provides persistent unique identifiers (DOIs). It is equipped to handle open licenses and various access levels, and they meet descriptive metadata standards as specified in the OpenAIRE Guidelines. Additionally, it facilitates the linking of publications with the corresponding data sets.

Below, we outline the data that will be open only under restricted access, and the data that will be fully open.

3.2.1. Non-open research data or data with specific requirements for access

Raw qualitative research data is controlled by the institution that has carried out the research. As a common consortium policy, qualitative interview-, focus group- and workshop data, following standard, social scientific research conventions, by which personal data are protected and anonymized, will not be directly publicly accessible. Even though the transcriptions will be pseudonymised through the allocation of participant codes and the omission from the transcriptions of any information that may lead to the identification of a participant, these will not be subject to full open access. Instead, the datasets containing transcriptions will be accessible only by request to the project coordinator and thus subject to restricted access. During the project duration, the requests will have to be approved by the Ethical Standards Committee and the project partner controlling the data, and will be handled on a case-by-case basis. This is to ensure that any researchers using the data will adhere to common ethical standards; that the further exploitation of the data is beneficial for the researched areas and/or in general for areas considered as 'left behind' and their inhabitants; and that their exploitation of the data will not risk creating any harm -including stigmatisation -to the places, communities or persons included in the research. After the end of the project, the requests will be handled by the project coordinator and the project partner that has collected the data and thus controls it, based on a protocol established by the Ethical Standards Committee. The project web will include the contact details to a staff member of the coordinating institution for data access requests. This person will channel all the requests.

The non-open research data will be archived and stored long-term on the server of each partner institution. If a request to access this data is approved, the data will be shared directly with the researcher requesting it.

Zenodo also has an option for depositing restricted files with the ability to share access with others only if certain requirements are met. These files are not made publicly available and sharing can be made possible only by the approval of the depositor of the original file. This could possibly be another option for storing the non-open data.

3.2.2. Open research data

The datasets marked as open (for an overview of these, please refer to Annex 1 of this DMP) will be made accessible upon publication of articles or deliverables that analyse the data, always bearing in mind the principle that research data should be made available as soon as possible.

The data will be saved in well-known and documented open formats in order to facilitate accessibility and reusability. Documentation files explaining all relevant details regarding data collection, processing methodologies and quality assurance will be saved and deposited along with the data sets in open formats.

These datasets will be placed on the repository as described below.

3.2.3. Repository

Zenodo is the recommended repository for all research data stemming from the EXIT project. Zenodo is an online repository for research data that helps researchers to share their research in a wide variety of formats for all fields of science. It is hosted at CERN, using one of Europe's most reliable hardware infrastructures.

Files may be deposited in this repository under closed, open, or embargoed access. Files deposited under closed access are protected against unauthorized access at all levels. All uploaded results are structured by using metadata, licensed under CC0 license (Creative Commons 'No Rights Reserved'). Access to metadata and data files is provided over standard protocols such as HTTP and OAI-PMH. The property rights or ownership of a result does not change by uploading it to Zenodo. As previously mentioned, a DOI is issued to every record uploaded on Zenodo.

To consolidate publicly available datasets and publications, the consortium has established a community for the EXIT project on the Zenodo repository:

https://zenodo.org/communities/exit-project/records?q=&l=list&p=1&s=10&sort=newest

In addition to this recommended repository, partners may use local or institutional repositories, as long as they are compliant with OpenAIRE requirements.

3.3. Making data interoperable

Interoperability is less relevant for the qualitative research material that this project will predominantly produce, than for quantitative datasets.

The following principles are central to ensuring that data is interoperable:[3]

- (Meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- (Meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- (Meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

In general, all data gathered and produced in the project will be interoperable, and the openly accessible data will not require any additional software for it to be used. In order to facilitate sharing and reuse of data among researchers, institutions, organizations, and countries, the partners involved will convert all shareable data from proprietary formats into widely-used and well-documented open formats that are compatible with commonly used open-source software.

The Zenodo repository uses the JSON Schema for metadata and offers export to other formats to promote interoperability of the (meta)data.

3.4. Increase data re-use

The following principles are central to ensuring that data is reusable[4]:

- (Meta)data are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes;
- (Meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license;
- (Meta)data are associated with detailed provenance;
- (Meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards.

[3] GO Fair Initiative, https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles
[4] Ibid.

Data generated in EXIT will be made openly available to the extent described above, as underlying data necessary to validate the research results. The data will be made available for re-use at the earliest convenient moment, taking the publication of deliverables and articles into consideration. The datasets will be cited in project publications and web sites and will be made available through the Zenodo repository, which is compliant with OpenAIRE requirements.

The data will be released with clear and accessible data usage licenses. Unless otherwise stated, datasets generated in EXIT will be released under the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC-BY) license. This license allows re-users to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use. The creators of a data set can also opt for Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC0), which allows creators to give up their copyright and put their works into the worldwide public domain. CC0 allows re-users to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, with no conditions.

Members of the EXIT consortium will take utmost care at all stages of planning, data collection, data cleaning, treatment, documentation and storage to ensure data quality. All data collected in the project will be based on the methodological guidelines and protocols of each task and subtask. The protocols and procedures applied will be exhaustively described in the respective deliverables submitted through each work packages. All studies will result in reports wherein the data, methods and results will be presented. The data quality will be assessed by the coordinator, Universitat de Barcelona. Scientific publications using the data and published in peer-reviewed journals will further validate the data quality.

For data uploaded to Zenodo the data will remain re-usable until Zenodo discontinues the dataset(s) (i.e., it is warrantied for a minimum of 20 years). Zenodo guarantees a minimal quality process. For instance, all data files are stored along with a MD5 checksum of the file content. Files are regularly checked against their checksums to assure that file content remains constant.

4. Allocation of resources

Data management in EXIT will be done as part of WP9 and UB, as the project coordinator, will be responsible for data management coordination. The project coordinator estimates a use of approximately 1 PM for ensuring proper focus on FAIR, and for resolving issues around the data management that is related to making data public. However, FAIR data is also part of the everyday work of each partner, e.g. ensuring interoperability and proper metadata for the documentation of the datasets.

Responsibility for data management of the different datasets rests with researchers directly involved in research data organization and collection at each partner institution (see Table 1).

There are no costs associated with the long-term deposit and preservation of public shareable data, as the chosen repository Zenodo does not apply fees for archiving and data curation.

Institution	Name and contact	Overall responsible for datasets according to WP (WP leader)	Responsible for WP datasets according to national context
TU WIEN	Daniele Karasz, daniele.karasz@tuwien.ac.at	WP1	Austria (WP1 – WP6)
CSP	Žarko Šunderić zarko.sunderic@csp.org.rs	WP2	Serbia (WP1 – WP6)
UNIOVI	Ana Viñuela avinuela@uniovi.es	WP3	Spain (WP3)
UNIVE	Fabio Perocco fabio.perocco@unive.it	WP4	Italy (WP1 – WP6)
UB	Olga Jubany olga.jubany@ub.edu	WP5	Spain (WP1, WP2, WP4, WP5, WP6)
EAPN ES	Helder Ferreira helder.ferreira@eapn.es	WP6	Spain (Case study WP4, WP5, WP6)
ULB	Isabelle Carles isabelle.carles@ulb.be	-	Belgium (WP1 – WP6)
AAU	Anja Jorgensen anjaj@socsci.aau.dk	-	Denmark (WP1 – WP6)
WARU	Ajmal Hussain ajmal.hussain@warwick.ac.uk	-	UK (WP1 – WP6)
KMOP	Nancy Saripapa saripapa.n@kmop.org	-	Greece (WP1 – WP6)

Table 1. Researchers responsible for EXIT datasets at each partner institution

5. Data security

To ensure the security of the research data, during the duration of the project, the data will be stored in internal networks or hard drives at each institution. Access to these devices will be protected by an institutional password that is periodically changed according to national data security laws, and devices will be protected by regularly updated antivirus software. Regular backups shall be performed to prevent accidental data loss. If any data files are stored on mobile devices, they will be kept in a secure location only accessible to the researchers involved. All partners are asked to maintain updated local copies of their files. Access control will be in line with the procedures of each partner institution holding the data. Signed physical consent forms from the fieldwork will be kept at the partner institution directly engaged with collecting consent, in accordance with the guidelines set out in the EXIT Ethical Guidelines. Storage shall be in a cabinet in an office with restricted access. All researchers involved in the collection/processing of data shall be made aware of security issues and relevant protocols.

In terms if Microdata from Eurostat, EU-SILC restricts the access, stating that microdata should not be stored on mobile devices, USB or external hard disks. Devices should not be stored outside the premises of the research entity.

To share qualitative data between partners, a so-called “factsheet” will be made for every interview, focus group and workshop, by the researcher carrying out the specific methodology. The factsheets will be anonymised and will consist of a summary in English of the interview or focus group, according to the common themes explored in the specific project task. In this way, the data is controlled by the partner that conducts the specific research task. It also means that full transcriptions will not be translated from the local languages to English, or shared between partners. As a common standard in the project, comparative analysis between countries will be based on the factsheets and the national reports. However, translation and sharing of one or several transcripts can be requested by a work package leader to conduct or complement a comparative analysis. As the factsheets are to a certain extent a first interpretation of the data, these will not be included in the open science data, except for the factsheets from the WP6 workshops, as these will not be fully transcribed, but rather summarised through factsheets.

The EXIT partners use SharePoint as a collaborative platform, set up on the coordinator UB’s server, for exchanging information and storing documents such as factsheets, draft versions of papers and deliverables. The project SharePoint is accessible only for staff designated by the project partners, though use of their institutional e-mail address and a

password. The coordinator is responsible for administering permissions to access the platform. All files containing qualitative and quantitative data will be anonymized before uploading them to the SharePoint, except for data provided by stakeholders or individuals who have given explicit consent to be identified. After the final review of the project, the SharePoint folders will be closed and deleted.

The preservation of public data in the long term is guaranteed by the selected data repository that implements specific preservation strategies. In this regard, Zenodo complies with security and privacy regulations and data on this repository is backed up on a regular basis.

The non-open data will be stored in partner devices protected with passwords.

The archiving and preservation strategy could be altered and updated during the project lifetime since further advantages or disadvantages of the repository could be identified during this time, which could lead to a necessary adjustment of the preservation intentions. Possible amendments will be documented in a later, updated version of the data management plan.

6. Ethics

The EXIT project will be carried out in line with the highest ethical standards and the applicable EU, international and national law on ethical principles. Much of the data collected during the EXIT research is qualitative data, involving human participants. To protect the anonymity and confidentiality of the interview-, focus group- and workshop participants, and to facilitate data management, the data will be pseudonymised. Each participant will thus be assigned a participant code to be used for all references to that specific participant, including transcriptions, factsheets, and any quotes used in the analysis, reports and publications. The IP of each institution is responsible for maintaining separate, confidential registers, which will match each participant code with their name. These will be stored securely and separately from other data, with access limited to designated persons. This is further addressed in the project's Ethical Guidelines, which have been elaborated in collaboration with all partners.

The informed consent form annexed to the Ethical Guidelines includes a section on personal data in relation to data sharing, re-use and long-term preservation of data.

As previously explained, the raw data from interviews, focus groups and workshops will be open only under restricted access, through a procedure involving the coordinator and the Ethical Standards Committee of the project. Requests for this type of data by outside parties will thus be handled on a case-by-case basis and will follow a protocol that will be set up by the Ethical Standards Committee.

Further ethical issues related to the creation, collection, treatment, storage and sharing of data generated or re-used in the project have been addressed comprehensively in the Ethical Guidelines, and will be further addressed in the deliverables produced under work package 10, Ethics Requirements.

References

Corti, L., Van den Eynden, V., Bishop, L., & Woollard, M. (2014). Managing and sharing research data: a guide to good practice: Sage.

ANNEX I: Data summary per work package

To discuss access to restricted datasets, please contact the Principal Investigator at the University of Barcelona, Olga Jubany (olga.jubany@ub.edu).

Table. Data summary per work package

WP1: Problematizing "left-behind"				
Dataset nº and name	***Type of data used or generated, and origin of the data***	***Purpose of the data***	***Formats and outputs of data generated***	***Open, restricted or non-open data***
1.1 Policy documents and academic literature on the concept "left-behind"	Secondary data Sources: Policy documents at EU-level Policy documents at national levels (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Spain, UK) Academic literature from international scholars Academic literature from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Spain, UK	Understand and unfold the rationale, added value and bias, of the concept at EU level and within each national context. Theorisation of the concept in relation to other concepts applied to the study of territorial inequalities Definition of criteria for the selection of case studies.	Policy documents and academic literature (text document, .txt)	Open Available on Zenodo https://zenodo.org/records/19250304

1.2 Expert interviews	Primary data 16 expert interviews (2 per country)	Contextualization of the analysis and understanding the relationships among actors and institutions on different scales. Complementary to the analysis of secondary sources. Contribution to the definition of criteria for the selection of case studies.	Transcriptions from 16 interviews in local languages (text documents, .txt)	Restricted Access[5], curated and stored by each partner.
WP2: Policy configurations of territorial inequality				
Dataset n° and name	***Type of data used or generated and origin of the data***	***Purpose***	***Formats and outputs of data generated***	***Open, restricted or non-open data***
2.1 Mapping of mainstream and innovative policies and strategies	Secondary data Sources: Academic literature from international scholars Academic literature from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Italy,	Identification of clusters of policies and strategies along the axes of analysis used over time to support development of areas regarded as left-behind Analysis of the effectivity of the	Collection of policies and strategies (text document, .txt)	Open Available on Zenodo: https://zenodo.org/records/19329610

[5] See p.9, under the section "Non-open research data or data with specific requirements for access"

	Serbia, Spain, UK Policy documents at national levels (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Spain, UK)	different policy approaches identified Analysis of the frequency of the usage of certain policies and political strategies		
2.2 Focus groups with local stakeholders and policymakers	Primary data Source: 32 focus groups with local stakeholders and policymakers	Gain a better understanding of perceptions, knowledge and the rationale behind the selection of certain policies and political strategies Insight on potential differences in approaches among regions and across different policy levels	Guiding questions for the focus groups (text, .txt) Factsheets from the focus groups in English (text documents, .txt)	Open Available on Zenodo: Guiding questions: https://zenodo.org/records/14726432 Restricted access on Zenodo: Factsheets https://zenodo.org/records/14094939
2.3 Survey on key policies and perceptions	Primary data Online survey with policymakers on different levels in 8 countries on key policies and perceptions in relation to left-behind places	Deeper understanding of the policies and strategies used Improved comprehension of the rationale behind the selection of certain policy/strategy, knowledge and evidence behind	Raw survey data (.csv)	Open Available on Zenodo as one dataset per country: Austria: https://zenodo.org/records/10777699 Belgium: https://zenodo.org/records/10843341 Greece: https://zenodo.org/records/10

		the selection.		875830 Serbia: https://zenodo.org/records/10829400 Spain: https://zenodo.org/records/10726233
WP3: Overviewing territorial inequalities at the local level				
Dataset nº and name	***Type of data used or generated and origin of the data***	***Purpose***	***Formats and outputs of data generated***	***Open, restricted or non-open data***
3.1 Estimation of local data from regional data (or spatial disaggregation) using econometric techniques	Disaggregation of EUROSTAT regional data provided by EU-SILC into smaller spatial units (LAU or the smallest possible spatial unit). This entropy-based methodology implies the combination of EU-SILC and the Census of Population Microcensus database of each country.	Show the spatial disparities between regions and within regions in terms of income or poverty, which will allow for the mapping of territorial inequalities at loca level Provide inexistent data at local level (LAU areas) for several EU countries on: a proxy of GDP per capita e.g. average income; other indicators that only exist at regional level e.g. AROPE; and to collect existing local data from the national Population Censuses on	Estimation of local data in 8 countries (.csv)	Open Available on Zenodo: https://zenodo.org/records/19592208

		population, population by age, population by level of education, population by employment status		
WP4: Experiences and perceptions of territorial inequality **WP5: Strategies and practices to address territorial inequalities**				
Dataset n° and name	***Type of data used or generated and origin of the data***	***Purpose***	***Formats of data generated***	***Open, restricted or non-open data***
4.1 Interviews with residents	Primary data Sources 25 interviews with residents per area (425 total)	Analysis of perceptions of inhabitants of 'left-behind' areas in relation to the condition of their territory, its economy, services and environment; Analysis of responses of inhabitants to territorial inequalitites and marginalisation processes; Identification of intersections and interactions of individual, group level and societal factors that help mitigate against inequalities	425 anonymised transcriptions of interviews in local languages (text, .txt)	Restricted access, curated and stored by each partner.

4.2 Interviews with stakeholders and practitioners	Primary data 15 interviews with stakeholders and practitioners (255 total)	Analysis of how practitioners and other stakeholders of 'left-behind' areas consider the condition of the area, its economy, services and environment Analysis of responses to territorial inequalitites and marginalisation processes;	255 transcriptions in local languages (text, .txt)	Restricted access, curated and stored by each partner.
4.3 Participant observation	Primary data Data from participant observations in 2-3 sites across 17 areas	Examination of the contexts and dynamics of the identified areas that give shape to responses to being 'left-behind'.	Factsheets from observations in 17 areas (text, .txt)	Restricted access, curated and stored by each partner.
WP6: Cooperation, transferability and upscaling of strategies and practices addressing territorial inequality				
Dataset n° and name	***Type of data used or generated***	***Purpose***	***Formats of data generated***	***Open, restricted or non-open data***
6.1 Participatory workshops on strategies	Primary data Participatory workshops: 4 workshops in each of the 16 areas (total 64 workshops and 512	Participatory analysis of the different policies implemented and of possible strategies to use in the fight against territorial inequalities.	64 factsheets in English from the workshops (text, .txt)	Restricted access, curated and stored by each partner.

	participants)			

ANNEX II: Template: README file

This annex provides the template of the README file that should accompany each data set. The file should be a plain text file (.txt) and be named README.txt. The file shall contain all the relevant information about a dataset - the authors of the data set, its conditions of reuse, an overview of the procedure for data collection and preparation as well as the content and structure of the dataset. If the data set consists of tabular data (rows as cases and columns as variables), the readme file must also contain a codebook for the data set, which details the variables and their encoding.

Dataset title: [indicate the same title as you provided in the DMP]

Dataset author(s): Name Surname (affiliation), ORCID

Dataset contact person: Name Surname (affiliation), ORCID, email

Dataset license: this dataset is distributed under [insert license]

Date of publication: [insert date of publication]

Project information: EXIT (Exploring sustainable strategies to counteract territorial inequalities from an intersectional approach), funded by the European Union under the Horizon Europe Programme. Grant Agreement nº 101061122; https://exit-project.eu/

Dataset files:

[Provide here a bullet point list of the files (name and extension) that constitute the dataset. Please follow the guidelines for naming files that have been provided above. After the name of the file, please give a short description of the content of the file.]

Dataset documentation:

[This section should contain an overview of the creation and content of the data set across the following subsections.]

Dataset summary

[Describe here the content of the dataset and the purpose if its collection in the context of the project.]

Data sources

[Indicate here the sources for the data, how they were selected and how the data was obtained.]

Data processing and preparation

[Detail here the procedure that was used for processing the raw data as it was obtained from the sources into the format that is presented here in this data set.]

Codebook

[If your dataset consists of tabular data, then please indicate here the information about the variables (columns) and the encoding of their values (the content of the columns). Please see above about how tabular data should be formatted.]

EXAMPLE

- Variable label: edulvl
  Variable name: Level of education of the respondent
  Values
  - 1 primary education
  - 2 secondary education
  - 3 higher education
  - 9 no answer

Interview guide

[In case of structured or semi-structured interviews, this part of the readme file should contain the interview guide.]

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EXIT

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www.exit-project.eu

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