

Report on the third cycle of Growing Civic Communities Program.



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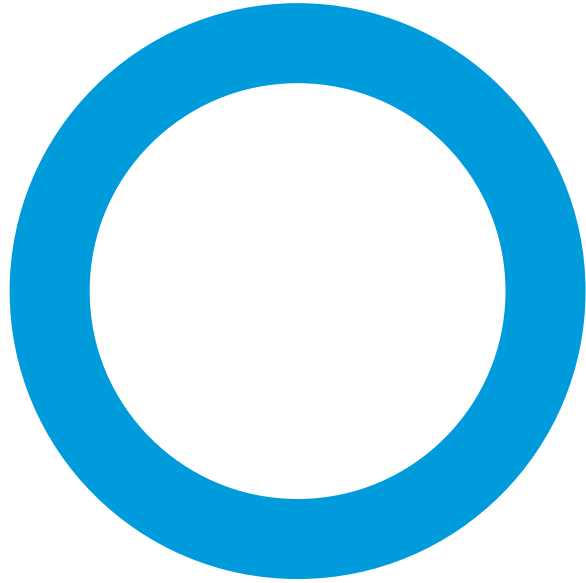


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Introduction.

In fall 2017 Power of Humanity Foundation launched the Growing Civic Communities (ECK) Program in the Southern Transdanubian region, funded by the Open Society Foundations, as part of the Regional Community Centres program.

4 Within the program for three years per year NGOs, informal groups and communities can apply for an amount of 100 million HUF for projects implemented in Baranya, Somogy and Tolna counties. In Hungary we can only find an example similar to this initiative in the Northern Great Plain region, so this is a huge opportunity for the region's CSOs. The support program was completed in February 2021, and reports on the developments of the first and second cycles is already available. This study summarizes the results of the third year, along with questions such as how the third cycle of the project had an impact on the supported NGOs, whether it was useful or vice versa, and how progress could be monitored and what should be changed. There are constant references to the lessons learned in the second report, but we have sought to make this study understandable in its own right. To this end, in the first part we report on the immediate background to the implementation of the program, briefly on the lessons learned in the first and second years, the process and tools of the study called impact measurement, and then on the results and possible next steps.

Background of the program

On a national scale, the South Transdanubia region, especially Pécs and its immediate surroundings, has traditionally been characterized by seemingly strong civic activity, which has declined in recent years in terms of visibility. One of the main goals of our support program is to change this in a positive direction, which we believe we have successfully achieved so far. At the time of writing this study, the visibility of civic activism can be said to have become more prominent than before, partly due to the impact of the Growing Civic Communities Program. To achieve this change, we published roughly one hundred and twenty articles on ECK projects in the first two funding cycles, supplemented by photo reports and short films that reached a significant number of interested parties. However, before the program, in our experience, their work was often unknown to each other and to a wider audience. Real and functioning NGOs existed as isolated, good examples with few active members or volunteers, whose social impact was thus negligible. Behind all this may be the current social context, including the polarization of the opinion formed

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about CSOs or the general lack of information necessary for forming opinions about them, as well as the disinterest and passivity towards public life. In recent years, it may have become clear from political campaigns that the state is unwilling to cooperate with CSOs and, in fact, often hinders their work. In our view, the starting point for the ECK program is a fragmented society in which many people may feel unable to influence the situation and, rather, not try. Dependencies are commonplace in this society and are reinforced, for example, through financial support, which is often conditional on cooperation with local authorities. NGO leaders are often, in fact, municipal employees and therefore unable to

function as independent actors. There is also a relatively broad consensus that CSOs are actually trying to perform state duties - without proper state aid. Another problem may be the lack of networks, that CSOs are not connected to each other, which is an obstacle to knowledge transfer. The issue of sustainability is also constantly raised, to which applications and the project approach do not provide a satisfactory answer.





Aim of the program and tools

To change this complex problem, our tool is to strengthen civil communities, so ECK applicants can continue to seek support for community-based solutions to problems identified by local communities. To develop the application,

we conducted a situation survey by interviewing about a hundred people with an insight into the life of CSOs from the South Transdanubia region in a personal and online way, from which we obtained theoretical and tender technical suggestions. This gave birth to the final form of the Growing Civic Communities Program, which provided funding to local, regional civil society actors who have not yet had access to such support. Based on the experience of the first cycle of the program, we can say that the concept we developed in this way proved to be successful, so we did not make any big changes in the application system for the second year. We modified some things in the data sheet, shaped the indicators, and highlighted the advocacy in the call, because we considered it important that this aspect should be emphasized more in the applications. The last, third year was spent in the shadow of the SARS-Covid-19 epidemic, which had a significant impact on the activities of most organizations. In order to conceptualize this effect, we supplemented the final report with two questions, and in this cycle we also included an input questionnaire with the applicants. The results of all this will be reported in more detail later.

The main objective of the ECK, as its name implies, is to strengthen the organizations and groups so that they become more autonomous and conscious, more stable actors, trust themselves, each other, and build relationships. We believe that strengthening organizations is based on the development of three important areas, which are communication, base building, and fundraising. Communication consists of two major areas, namely external and internal communication. The former mostly means the appearance of the given organization in the media, in front of the audience, the outward address, while the lat-

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ter means the exchange of information between the members. Base building means involving members, supporters and volunteers, as well as increasing their activity, moreover building relationships with other organizations and groups. Fundraising covers the tracing and use of various tender and non-tender revenues. According to our idea behind this, the goal to be achieved is to have more pillars of funding for the organization, so that the core activities should not be a function of the tender opportunities that concretize the project operation as much as possible. We asked about these three areas more extensively in the application forms and reports. Therefore, in our regional, i.e. territorial and non-sectoral focus program, we did not introduce any restrictions according to topics or specialties. That is, virtually any type of activity (social, environmental, health, educational, sports, etc.) could be supported if the organization develops a program that increases its social base, embeddedness, strengthens its communication, builds a donor circle more than before, and puts more emphasis on advocacy. We consider it important to have access to funds for smaller organizations and smaller settlements, but also to be able to finance more complex programs. Therefore, we have created two categories, the Starter, which is available with fewer conditions and can be applied for by informal groups, and the Amplifier, where a higher amount of money can be applied for with higher expectations. In the interest of equal access, we sought territorial equalization, which in practice meant that in Baranya and Pécs, which traditionally had stronger tender activity, it was more difficult to win our support than in Tolna and Somogy counties, which competed with fewer applicants. In order to cover the region even more territorially in the third cycle compared to the second, we held promotional events in fifteen

locations (Pécs, Kaposvár, Szekszárd, Bonyhád, Tamási, Szigetvár, Balatonboglár, Csurgó, Barcs, Dombóvár, Siófok, Mohács, Nagyatád, Sikós and Sellye), in our experience is that where we went, there was mostly a tender from there. In addition, professional trainings were provided on the main development areas already mentioned above - communication, fundraising and involvement / strategic planning. In the third year, based on feedback from participants of the first and second rounds, the training offer was expanded to include, for example, the topic of conscious use of social media. We held trainings on a total of six topics online during the summer and offline in the fall. Over the three years, roughly two hundred people took part in a total of 26 training sessions, about which we asked for detailed feedback in each case before planning the next sessions.

Thus, during the development of the ECK program, we defined our goals and what kind of change we would like to see in regional civil society as a result of our activities. We consider it important not only to know and measure the impact of the allocated support on civil society actors in the region in order to support and strengthen our support system, but also to serve as a model for possible regional programs of the Open Society Foundations. Based on the experience of the first year, we can say that the Growing Civic Communities program is today one of the most significant non-governmental sources open to NGOs in the region. It has been clearly demonstrated that there is a demand for it and it is clear that it has a developmental impact. Given the period ahead, such support programs in Hungary are essential for maintaining rural citizenship.



Impact measurement

8 Towards the end of the introduction, we will briefly describe the concept of impact measurement. There are several definitions in the literature to describe the concept of social impact measurement^{6,7,8,9}, in the cross-section of which the following definition unfolds. Impact measurement, as its name suggests, is a complex analytical process that can identify and measure the positive and negative impacts of an organization's activities on the organization's indirect and immediate environment. This is done along pre-defined, well-measurable goals with both quantitative (e.g., querying figures) and qualitative tools (e.g., querying textual responses) that serve as a benchmark for interpreting later events, exploring causal relationships. Impact measurement also enables the development of the organization through learning about impacts as feedback.

It is also important to note that impact can be measured not only in relation to the activities of for-profit organizations, but also in relation to the activities of non-governmental organizations and groups. In the case of the ECK program, this means that the support provided is likely to bring about changes in the supported organization itself, in the immediate environment and, through the implemented plans, in the wider environment. At the same time, of course, the organization providing the support itself is forming and developing.

6 Bodor, E., Móder, M. (2018). SOS! Megéri? SOS Gyermekfalu Magyarországi Alapítvány társadalmi hatásmérés vizsgálata. <http://szd.lib.uni-corvinus.hu/11169/> (Utolsó letöltés: 2020. 10. 03.)

7 Kormos, D. (2017). Hogyan mérhető pontosan és torzítatlanul a társadalmi hatás? Módszertani ajánlások és azok gyakorlati megvalósítása a magyar nonprofit szektorban. http://hatasmeres.hu/downloads/Kormos_Dora.pdf (Utolsó letöltés: 2020. 10. 03.)

8 Matolcsi, Zs. (2014). Amit mérünk, az javulni fog! Vagy nem... <https://demoblog.hu/demo-blog/amit-merunk-az-javulni-fog-vagy-nem-hatasmeres-a-demoban-es-azon-kivul/> (Utolsó letöltés: 2020. 10. 03.)

9 OFA Nonprofit Kft. (2017). Módszertani kézikönyv. <https://en.calameo.com/read/0046569662c8a75401ee2> (Utolsó letöltés: 2020. 10. 03.)

Method.

In this part of the report, we describe the structure and questions of the data collection tools used in the third cycle impact measurement such as the input questionnaire and the final report, as well as the applicants.

For the second cycle, we further developed the final report with the involvement of an external expert in order to have more accurate data on the areas that are important to us. Based on our experience and feedback, this report was included in the third application period unchanged, however, an input questionnaire was also completed before the start of the projects. The aim was to develop the most appropriate tool for measuring the impact of the support program, which we believe was done for the last cycle.

Participants

The participants of the program came from three southern counties of Hungary, thirteen from Somogy, ten from Tolna, thirty-two from Baranya, and this year we also had nine regional winners, in two categories: Starter and Amplifier.

In the case of the Starter application category, we supported actions, events and processes, i.e. the activities were in focus. Both non-governmental organizations and informal groups could apply for implementing projects between three and six months, for a maximum of five

hundred thousand forints. We announced twenty-six winning applications in this category, sixteen from Baranya, four from Somogy, three from Tolna and also three regional ones. Compared to the previous year, we had three fewer winners in Tolna, but this year Starter category programs were implemented comprehensively in the counties as well.

Non-governmental organizations with legal personality could apply for the Amplifier application category. In their case, each activity builds on each other, none working without the other. The elements of the project come together into a process with longer-term impacts, with the potential for continuity and sustainability. The duration of the projects was defined as a minimum of six and a maximum of twelve months, with a minimum amount of support of one million forints and a maximum of three million forints. There were two more winners in this category than last year, as a total of thirty-eight Amplifier category programs could be launched this year, sixteen in Baranya, nine in Somogy, seven in Tolna, and six regional programs were implemented. More detailed information on the par-

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participating organizations and their activities can be found on the program website.¹⁰

We distributed 101,715,249 Hungarian forints among the 64 beneficiaries. Twenty-four participants worked in county seat - twenty-two in Pécs, two in Kaposvár - eleven in cities, twenty-two in villages, and seven in both cities and small villages. There were 45 registered formal organizations, including 37 associations, 8 foundations and 19 non-legal entities.

The data types

In the introduction, we have already tried to shed light on how it is structured and functioning, what characteristics a non-governmental organization we consider to be strong have, and what are the most important areas for development to achieve this state. When defining the indicators of the input questionnaire and the final report, our main aim was to make them quantifiable and suitable for answering them easily at the beginning and at the end of the support period. In the final report,



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we asked about the number of participants and organizers of the events implemented within the project, the inner circle, i.e. the most active core of teams/organizations, supporters and like-givers - in a broader context, those who like and monitor the activities, but do not necessarily take an active part - or the number of regular volunteers.

Second, we tried to identify the changes caused by the project not only with "hard" data, but also in a more subtle way. To this end, we formulated twelve statements on the one hand, five of which relate more to the attitudes of the respondents and the others to the characteristics of a successful, efficient, and well-functioning organization. Each had to be answered on a Likert scale from 1 to 7, where the one meant "I totally disagree" and the seven meant "I totally agree". An important moment is the separation of attitudinal statements, as they give an idea of the applicants' attitudes towards the program and their own activities, not only on a cognitive level, but also on an emotional and even behavioral level, thus allowing the analyst a deeper understanding. On the other hand, we also asked open-ended questions about (1) the main results and impacts of the project, (2) non-tender revenues and activities, (3) the online communication interfaces used and the communication taking place there, (4) the cooperation and (5) development. We also asked for a summary as well as a description of the most beautiful moment of the project period, although these two issues were ultimately not included in the data analysis. We were also curious about the impact of the SARS-Covid-19 epidemic on organizations, which significantly determined last year, and this was included in the final report in the form of two questions. The structure of the input questionnaire follows the final report's, but is much shorter: in addition to the figures for the



inner circle, volunteers, supporters, likes, it asks about the communication channels and contains five statements that do not name the possible direct or indirect effects of the project. The specific structure of the input questionnaire and the final report and the exact wording of the questions and instructions can be found in the appendix (Appendices 1 and 2).

Results.

In this part of the study, we present the results from the analysis of the three types of data: figures, attitudinal questions and statements, and textual responses queried in the input questionnaire and in the final report.

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It is important to note that when submitting the final reports, six applicants inadvertently received the old version, which does not contain questions about the coronavirus, so we have less data to analyze these answers. In the case of the input questionnaires, the name of the organization was not queried, so we could not match the input and closing data, but we had the opportunity to compare averages. Descriptive statistics and frequency calculations are described in Jamovi 1.0.7.0. program¹¹ and Microsoft Excel¹².

lack of relevance. We also need to take into account the self-declaratory nature of the reports and the diversity of the projects supported when we talk about the results, i.e. we can not always make or it is worth making general statements. It is also important to keep in mind when examining the figures that even though we gave a brief explanation of the categories, we could not be sure that all applicants understood them in the same way as we did. As a result, there may be a large variance between the specified values.

About the applications received in general

Of the 64 applications won, 63 were finalized, with the same number of final reports returned from the third cycle, three more than in the previous year, while the entry form was completed by all applicants. In some cases, we discovered deficiencies, unanswered questions, which are always indicated at the given point. These were probably left blank either due to inattention or

11 The jamovi project (2020). jamovi (Version 1.2) [Computer Software]. Retrieved from <https://www.jamovi.org>

12 Microsoft Corporation. (2018). Microsoft Excel. Retrieved from <https://office.microsoft.com/excel>

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Data of the input questionnaire

2.1 The figures

Size of inner circle

The size of the inner circle, the active core, covered a total of 426 people based on the values of 64 reports, and averaged 6.66 people. The lowest number in this case was the two-person inner circle, while the highest reached 32 people (Table 1).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	64/64
MEAN	6.66
MINIMUM	2
MAXIMUM	32
SUM	426

Table 1. Descriptives of inner circle in the input questionnaire

Number of supporters

The total number of supporters and sympathizers covered 18,948 people based on the values of 64 reports, and we can count on an average of 296 people. There were applicants who did not report supporters and the highest number reached 4,000 (Table 2).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	64/64
MEAN	296
MINIMUM	0
MAXIMUM	4000
SUM	18948

Table 2. Descriptives of supporters in the input questionnaire

Number of volunteers

The total number of volunteers covered 733 people based on the values of 62 reports, averaging 11.8. There was an applicant who did not report a volunteer and the highest number reached 65 (Table 3).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	62/64
MEAN	11.8
MINIMUM	0
MAXIMUM	65
SUM	733

Table 3. Descriptives of volunteers in the input questionnaire

Number of like-givers

We also asked the number of those who like the organization's Facebook page, which we believe can be a "hard" indicator of successful external communication. Based on 47 reports, the number of people who liked it exceeded 38,000 in total. On average, 819 people liked the Facebook page of a given organization, there were those who did not report likes, while the largest number was 4,441 (Table 4).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	47/64
MEAN	819
MINIMUM	0
MAXIMUM	4.441
SUM	38.495

Table 4. Descriptives of like-givers in the input questionnaire



2.2 The statements

The input questionnaire included four attitudinal questions from the final report and a statement about organizational structure. The answers to the statements can be read in more detail, broken down by percentage, in the appendix (Appendix 3).

It is important for our organization and group that new volunteers join our work on a regular basis.

The first attitude question asks how applicants relate to the importance of the presence and involvement of volunteers. Based on 64 reports, it can be said that respondents chose 5.39 of the scale on average, i.e. they agree with this statement. The standard deviation is the average deviation from the mean, showing how much the selected values deviate from the arithmetic mean of the scale on average. From the magnitude of the standard deviation, we can deduce how much the answers converge on a given

sample, i.e., what is the degree of agreement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.63, which indicates a lower-than-average agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 3 and 7, and the most common option became seven. Regarding the percentage distribution of the five-, six-, and seven responses, it can be stated that more than 75% of respondents consider it important to reach and involve new people in their program (Table 5).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	64/64
MEAN	5.39
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.63
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 5. Descriptives of the first item in the input questionnaire

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I consider it important that my organization is constantly expanding its active membership.

The second question about attitude is about increasing the number of active members committed to the organization and the importance of this. Based on 64 reports, it can be said that the respondents chose an average of 5.67 from the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.64, which indicates a lower-than-average level of agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 4 and 7, and the most common option became seven. Regarding the percentage distribution of the five-, six- and seven responses, it can be stated that 84.38% of the respondents consider it important that new people join them as members and also to successfully activate them (Table 6).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	64/64
MEAN	5.67
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.64
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 6. Descriptives of second item in the input questionnaire

I don't think anyone would consider our work so important that they would be willing to support it with money.

The third question about the attitude is a reverse theorem, which is actually a statement formulated as a negation, and its most important role is to refresh the attention of the filler. This item

explicitly asks about the importance of financial independence and implicitly about evaluating one's own organizational work. Based on 64 reports, it can be said that on average 2.39 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. most of them do not agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.48, which indicates moderate agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 1 and 4, and the most common option became one. Based on the percentage distribution of statements one, two and three, it can be stated that more than 75.01% of respondents believe that their work is valuable, and accordingly others consider it and support them financially (Table 7).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	64/64
MEAN	2.39
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.48
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	6
MOST FREQUENT	1

Table 7. Descriptives of third item in the input questionnaire

I feel that the future of our organization is not important to anyone except me and possibly a narrow, inner circle.

The last question on attitude is also a reverse theorem that explicitly concerns the assessment of an organization's work, importance, and future prospects. Based on 64 reports, it can be said that 2.67 were chosen from the values of the scale on average, i.e. respondents tend to disagree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.64, which indicates a lower-than-aver-

age degree of agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 1 and 5, and the most common option became one. Based on the percentage distribution of statements one, two and three, it can be stated that more than 70.32% of the respondents believe that their work is valuable, accordingly others approve it and support its survival in the long run (Table 8).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	64/64
MEAN	2.67
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.64
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	1

Table 8. Descriptives of fourth item in the input questionnaire

Responsibilities within the group are clear, everyone knows what they are up to.

The last statement refers to the perceived development of the organizational structure, which can be indicated by the formation and clarification of roles within the organization. Based on 64 reports, it can be said that the respondents chose an average of 5.63 from values of the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.33, indicating a large degree of agreement. Most responded with values between 5 and 7, with the most common option being six. Regarding the percentage distribution of responses five-, six- and seven, it can be stated that 81.26% of the respondents believe that there are established roles in their organization (Table 9).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	64/64
MEAN	5.63
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.33
MINIMUM	2
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	6

Table 9. Descriptives of fifth item in the input questionnaire

2.3 Analysis of text

The following are the answers to the question about communication channels. A more detailed description of the design of the code used for the analysis is provided in a later section of the report (3.3 Analysis of text).

Online communication channels used (e.g., website, public Facebook page, Facebook group, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, newsletter ...):

Code: Type of communication channels

Values: 1 – Social media; 2 – Webpage; 3 – E-mail/Newsletter; 4 – Online media; 5 – Printed media; 6 – Phone/Personal

Result: 56 Social media – 50%; 25 Webpage – 22%; 12 E-mail/Newsletter – 11%; 3 Online media – 3%; 11 Printed media – 10%; 5 Phone/Personal – 3%

Based on 61 reports, it can be said that the applicants used an average of three forms of communication. The most prominent channels are clearly the social media interfaces, including Facebook and Instagram, followed by websites,

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newsletters and print media. Among the least used tools, both online media appearances and traditional communication channels accounted for 3-3%.

Data of the final report

3.1 The figures

Total number of participants in events

Based on 60 reports, the number of participants in events and programs organized by the applicants, exceeded 12,600 people. An average of 212 people took part in the events of a supported project in total during the duration of the given project. The lowest number was 10 participants, while the largest number can be set at 1,200. Of course, the virus has had a significant impact on the organization of events, and there were also supported programs that focused more on organizing small group sessions, so there may be a large number of differences between responses. Data for descriptive statistics are summarized in the table below (Table 10).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	60/63
MEAN	212
MINIMUM	10
MAXIMUM	1200
SUM	12694

Table 10. Descriptives of participants in the final report

Number of organisers

Based on 63 reports, it can be said that a total of 658 people took an active part in organizing and conducting the events, and on average they

worked with a staff of about 10 people per organization. There were some where two people were active, and there were some where 40 took on the role of organizer (Table 11).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	10.4
MINIMUM	2
MAXIMUM	40
SUM	658

Table 11. Descriptives of organisers in the final report

Size of inner circle

The inner circle, the size of the active core, covered a total of 763 people based on the values of 63 reports, and averaged 12.1 people. The lowest number in this case was the three-person inner circle, while the highest reached 100 people (Table 12).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	12.1
MINIMUM	3
MAXIMUM	100
SUM	763

Table 12. Descriptives of inner circle in the final report

Number of supporters

The total number of supporters and sympathizers covered 43,013 people based on the values of 62 reports, and we can count on an average of 694 people. The lowest number in this case was the five-person supporter group, while the highest reached 6,000 people. (Table 13).



NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	62/63
MEAN	694
MINIMUM	5
MAXIMUM	6000
SUM	43013

Table 13. Descriptives of supporters in the final report

Number of volunteers

The total number of volunteers covered 874 people based on the values of 60 reports, and averaged 15 people. The lowest number in this case was the one-person volunteer circle, while the highest reached 65 people (Table 14).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	60/63
MEAN	14.6
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	65
SUM	874

Table 14. Descriptives of volunteers in the final report

f) Number of like-givers

Based on 43 reports, the number of people who liked the accepted applicants exceeded 62,000 in total. On average, 1449 people liked the Facebook page of a given organization, the smallest number is 84, while the largest is 13,000 people (Table 15).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	43/63
MEAN	1449
MINIMUM	84
MAXIMUM	13.000
SUM	62.294

Table 15. Descriptives of like-givers in the final report

3. 2 Statements, questions about attitude

First, we present the results obtained by analyzing the statements and then the answers to the attitude questions highlighted in color. Behind each statement is the original serial number, and the appendix (Appendix 4) shows the frequency of each response in more detail, broken down by percentage.

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Within the framework of the project, our organization / group has made significant progress in reaching out to local and wider communities. (2)

This statement refers to the perceived development of an organization's communication, namely to the external, non-internal part. Based on 63 reports, it can be said that the respondents selected an average of 5.97 from the values of the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.05, which can be said to be a lower value, thus indicating a relatively large agreement among the respondents. Most responded with values between 5 and 7, and the most common option was seven. Regarding the percentage distribution of the statements five, six and seven, it can be stated that 92.06% of the organizations have made progress in reaching out to local and wider communities (Table 16).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	5.97
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.05
MINIMUM	3
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 16. Descriptives of the second item

The number of appearances in our local media has increased significantly for our organization / group. (3)

This item also refers to the development of the organization's communication, which can be indicated by the number of appearances in the local media, the increase in visibility. Based on 62 reports, it can be said that the respondents se-

lected an average of 4.55 from the values of the scale, i.e. opinions on this statement are more divided. This is also shown by the standard deviation, which in this case is 2.05, indicating a lesser degree of agreement than in the previous statement. According to this, most responded with values between 3 and 7, and the most common option became six. In terms of the percentage distribution of responses, it can be stated that opinions are roughly evenly distributed around the frequency of media coverage (Table 17).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	62/63
MEAN	4.55
STANDARD DEVIATION	2.05
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	6

Table 17. Descriptives of the third item

As a direct or indirect consequence of the project, the use of our own communication interfaces has become much more active and conscious. (7)

This item also refers to the perceived development of the organization's communication, which can be manifested through activity and conscious use through both external and internal channels. Based on 63 reports, it can be said that on average, the respondents chose 5.17 from the values of the scale, i.e. they rather agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.40, which indicates a moderate agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 3 and 7, and the most common option became the five. Regarding the percentage distribution of the statements five-,



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six- and seven, it can be stated that more than 69.84% of the respondents believe that the use of their communication channels has become more active and conscious (Table 18).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	5.17
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.40
MINIMUM	2
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	5

Table 18. Descriptives of the seventh item

As a direct or indirect consequence of the project, progress has been made in the sustainability of the organization / group. (8)

This question concerns the financial independence that develops as a result of the project. Based on 63 reports, it can be said that on average 5.81 respondents chose the values of the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.44, which

indicates moderate agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 4 and 7, and the most common option became seven. Regarding the percentage distribution of the statements five, six and seven, it can be stated that more than 85.7% of the respondents believe that their organization has improved financially during the project period (Table 19).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	5.81
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.44
MINIMUM	2
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 19. Descriptives of the eighth item

During the project period, we have developed several active collaborations with other non-governmental organizations and groups, which will strengthen our work in the long run. (9)

This statement asks about the long-term collaborations that will result from the project. Implicitly, this can also provide an insight into the extent to which applicants consider it important to expand their network of contacts, which is perhaps one of the cornerstones of the functioning of civic groups. Based on 63 reports, it can be said that the respondents selected an average of 5.57 from the values of the scale, i.e. they agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.64, which indicates a lower-than-average degree of agreement, i.e., opinions are also divided around this statement. Most responded with values between 4 and 7, and the most common option was seven. Regarding the percentage dis-

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tribution of the statements five-, six- and seven it can be stated that 77.77% of the respondents believe that they have successfully established long-term collaborations (Table 20).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	5.57
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.64
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 20. Descriptives of the ninth item

The project had an impact on the increase in public activity of those associated with the group. (11)

This statement asks about the public responsibility of a narrower and wider circle of those associated with the group. Based on 63 reports, it can be said that the respondents chose an average of 5.05 from the values of the scale, i.e. they rather agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.83, which indicates a lower degree of agreement, i.e., opinions are divided about the statement. Most responded with values between 3 and 7, and the most common option was seven. Regarding the percentage distribution of the statements five, six and seven, it can be stated that 61.91% of the respondents believe that the project had an impact on the public participation of the members. (Table 21).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	5.05
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.84
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 21. Descriptives of the eleventh item

Responsibilities within the group are clear, everyone knows what they are up to. (12)

Based on 63 reports, it can be said that the respondents chose an average of 6.05 from the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.02, indicating a large degree of agreement. Most responded with values between 5 and 7, and the most common option was seven. Regarding the percentage distribution of the statements five-, six- and seven, it can be stated that 90.47% of the respondents believe that there are established roles in their organization (Table 22).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	6.05
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.02
MINIMUM	3
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 22. Descriptives of the twelfth item

It is important for our organization and group that new volunteers join our work on a regular basis. (1)

Based on 63 reports, it can be said that respondents chose on average 5.51 from the values of the scale, i.e. they agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.64, which indicates a lower-than-average level of agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 4 and 7, and the most common option became seven. Regarding the percentage distribution of the statements five, six and seven, it can be stated that more than 74.6% of the respondents consider it important to reach and involve new people in their program (Table 23).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	5.51
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.64
MINIMUM	2
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 23. Descriptives of the first item

I consider it important that my organization is constantly expanding its active membership. (4)

Based on 63 reports, it can be said that the respondents selected an average of 5.98 from the values of the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.44, which indicates moderate agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 5 and 7, and the most common option became seven. Regarding the percentage distribution of the statements

five, six and seven, it can be stated that 88.88% of the respondents consider it important that new people join them as members and also to successfully activate them (Table 24).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	5.98
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.44
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 24. Descriptives of the fourth item

I feel like our organization is working more consciously and planned. (5)

This question about attitude is focused on the perceived functioning and maturity of the organization, which can be indicated by awareness and planning. Based on 63 reports, it can be said that the respondents chose an average of 5.92 from the scale, i.e. they mostly agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.26, which suggests a large degree of agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 5 and 7, and the most common option became seven. Regarding the percentage distribution of the statements five, six and seven it can be stated that 90.48% of the respondents think that their organization works more consciously and planned than at the beginning of the project (Table 25).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	5.92
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.26
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	7

Table 25. Descriptives of the fifth item

I don't think anyone would consider our work so important that they would be willing to support it with money. (6)

Based on 63 reports, it can be said that on average 2.08 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. most of them do not agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.51, which indicates moderate agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 1 and 4, and the most common option became one. Based on the percentage distribution of the one, two, and three responses, it can be stated that more than 79.37% of the respondents believe that their work is valuable and accordingly others approve it and support them financially (Table 26).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	2.08
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.51
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	7
MOST FREQUENT	1

Table 26. Descriptives of the sixth item

I feel that the future of our organization is not important to anyone except me and possibly a narrow, inner circle. (10)

Based on 63 reports, it can be said that on average 1.87 were chosen from the values of the scale, i.e. most of them do not agree with this statement. The standard deviation in this case is 1.42, which indicates moderate agreement, because according to this, most people answered with values between 1 and 3, and the most common option became one. Based on the percentage distribution of the one, two and three responses, it can be stated that more than 84.12% of the respondents believe that their work is valuable, accordingly others approve it and support its survival in the long run (Table 27).

NUMBER OF REPORTS (received/all reports)	63/63
MEAN	1.87
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.42
MINIMUM	1
MAXIMUM	6
MOST FREQUENT	1

Table 27. Descriptives of the tenth item

3.3 Analysis of text

From the written feedback of the applicants, the Summary and the Most Beautiful Moment questions were not considered relevant for impact measurement, while the others, which can be read in detail below, were subjected to a bottom-up content analysis. As a first step in this process, we read through all the textual answers to a given question, and then developed so-called content codes based on the most common the-

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matic units. We determined the value of the latter and then coded the texts along them. The frequency data thus obtained are summarized below.

Please summarize the most important results and impacts of the project in your opinion! When answering this question, please take into account your answer in the "Quantifiable results and impacts of the project" section of the application form. If you would like to supplement the evaluation criteria indicated when submitting your application, please do so. Please also identify the indicator that is most decisive for you, through which the results you have achieved can be made the most tangible.

Code: Efficiency

Values: 1 – Efficient; 2 – Not efficient; 3 – Partly efficient; 4 – Don't know/Not answered

Results: 48 Efficient – 76%; 14 Partly efficient – 22%; 1 Don't know/Not answered – 2%

In the first question, we also formulated three codes, of which, in the end, we considered it worthwhile to analyze the answers along only one. The other two asked about the indicator in the question, defined by the applicants, and its nature, but fourteen applicants responded to it, so they were eventually omitted from the detailed analysis. Basically, in the case of an indicator closely related to the given project, such as horticulture, the number of liters of land used has been formulated. Regarding the effectiveness, 76% of the applicants considered their own project to be successful ("Since the half-yearly report, the undertaken implementations have been achieved and thus the directions of our future operation have been determined"), 22% partially

assessed it ("Unfortunately we could not meet most of our indicators, the set goals had to be reconsidered, it became necessary to formulate new, more realistic goals, as the tightening of the epidemic situation also limited our operation"), while 1 respondent did not answer the question.

Describe what activities and with what results you carried out in order to ensure that your organizations do not only have tender revenues (e.g., donations in kind, monetary donations, service revenues)!

Code: Type of activity

Values: 1 – Services; 2 – Money donation; 3 – Donation in kind; 4 – Don't know/Not answered

Results: 14 Services – 15%; 47 Money donation – 51%; 27 Donation in kind – 29%; 5 Don't know/Not answered – 5%

Based on 58 responses, it can be said that the winners performed on average three types of activities per organization, by which we mean the following. Service value was given to the responses in which they received revenue in return for the activity performed by the given group ("Most of the 50 records appearing on vinyl are intended for sale ..."), which occurred in 14%. The most frequently mentioned source of income with a 51% incidence was the Money Donation ("The organization has individual donors, with whom we are in constant contact and informing them..."), including items and tickets received at a discounted price and 1% tax offerings also. In-kind donations were mentioned in 29% ("As a result, significant non-financial support was offered for the implementation of the programs, e.g. background materials, manpower, provision of infrastructure."). These were offers that did not



focus on money, but objects or just an investment of time and energy.

Online communication channels used (e.g., website, public Facebook page, Facebook group, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, newsletter ...):

Code: Type of communication channels

Values: 1 – Social media; 2 – Webpage; 3 – E-mail/Newsletter; 4 – Online media; 5 – Printed media; 6 - Phone/Personal

Results: 59 Social media – 46%; 30 Webpage – 24%; 15 E-mail/Newsletter – 12%; 10 Online media – 9%; 7 Printed media – 5%; 6 Phone/Personal – 4%

Although the question asked was about online channels, reading the texts, it was immediately apparent that several people included offline platforms in their response, so we decided to include these in the analysis as code values as well. Based on 61 reports, it can be said that the applicants used an average of three forms of communication. The most prominent channel is clearly social media interfaces, including Facebook and

Instagram, followed by websites, newsletters and online press releases. Of the offline forms, which accounted for 9% in total, TV and radio, the printed press, and leaflets and posters appeared among the answers, and a few also mentioned personal or telephone consultations.

To what extent has the communication of the organization / group changed on the listed platforms?

Code 1: Change of communication

Values: 1 – Changed; 2 – Not changed; 3 – Don't know/Not answered

Results: 55 Changed – 87%; 5 Not changed – 8%; 3 Don't know/Not answered – 5%

This code seeks to clarify whether applicants report any changes in communication as a result of the project. Based on the responses, it can be said that 87% of the beneficiaries perceived this type of change (“The communication of the organization was completely transformed because in the past we only preferred face-to-face meetings and it was difficult for an organization of this size”).

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Code 2: Type of change

Values: 1 – Qualitative; 2 – Quantitative; 3 – Both; 4 – Neither/Not answered

Results: 12 Qualitative – 19%; 14 Quantitative – 22%; 28 Both – 44%; 9 Neither/Not answered – 14%

The second code tries to capture the nature of the perceived change, by indicating whether it is quantitative or qualitative. As a quantitative change, we coded all responses that focus on numbers, frequency of occurrence (“We were able to share some more online content, with more active involvement of children”), which occurred in 22% of the texts. By qualitative change we mean the change in the content and process of communication (“As the project progressed, it became more and more positive and more and more constructive”), which occurred in only 19% of the responses. Most often, in 44%, we coded the mention of both qualitative and quantitative change (“With the aspects becoming clear, our communication became more frequent, more conscious, more planned”).

Code 3: Direction of change

Values: 1 – Positive; 2 – Negative; 3 – Ambivalent; 4 – Don't know/Not answered

Results: 48 Positive – 76%; 1 Negative – 2%; 6 Ambivalent – 10%; 8 Don't know/Not answered – 12%

The third code attempts to capture the valence of change, that is, how applicants judge that their communication has developed in a more positive, negative, or even ambivalent way. The most com-

mon option was positive perception, which was clearly expressed in 76% of responses („Since the use of the online space, communication between team members, volunteers and coordinators has been continuous, information flows better and we can communicate more effectively to the outside world”), while one response was negative (“The most intensive communication took place on our Facebook page, but it is important to note here that this platform obviously excludes our students without computer skills and tools”), and six applicants rated the change as ambivalent (“The only change is that we now have at least one such group, although communication leaves much to be desired”).

During the project period, did you work with an organization, institution, group (if so, in what form) with whom you would like to continue working (and in what form)?

Code 1: Cooperation achieved

Values: 1 – Yes; 2 – No; 3 – Not mentioned

Results: 59 Yes – 94%; 4 No – 6%

With this code, we tried to map the collaborations realized during the project period. It can be said that 94% of the applicants cooperated, on average with 3 other groups (“Yes, very good cooperation has developed in all three application sites and organizations ...”). For four organizations, no partnerships were established during this application period.

Code 2: Type of cooperation

Values: 1 – Private person; 2 – Groups / Organizations; 3 – Both; 4 – Not mentioned

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Results: 43 Groups / Organizations – 69%; 16 Both – 25%; 4 Not mentioned – 6%

With this code, we tried to map out who established relationships, whether individuals were involved, or whether organizations dominated. Based on the answers, the latter can be clearly said, in 69% groups cooperated, only individuals were not connected to them. In 25% of the responses, it was stated that both organizations and individuals assisted the work of the applicants.

Code 3: Framework for cooperation

Values: 1 – Support; 2 – Joint program; 3 – Both; 4 – Don't know

Results: 2 Support – 3%; 36 Joint program – 57%; 19 Both – 30%; 6 Don't know – 10%

Along this code, we analyzed the framework and form of cooperation, the support meant the financial and / or in-kind contribution, while the joint program meant mutual assistance and cooperation from the beginning to the end of each program. It can be said that 30% of the applicants cooperated in both forms, but 57% of the applicants supported each other through joint programs.

Code 4: Future cooperation

Values: 1 – Yes; 2 - No; 3 – Not mentioned

Results: 45 Yes – 71%; 15 Not mentioned – 29%

Not only the implemented cooperations can be considered important, but also the possibility that they will continue in the future or that new con-

nections will be formed. This is what this code asks for, so we found that 71% of applicants would continue to collaborate with existing relationships or open up to others ("We intend to have similar collaborations with the above organizations in the future"). No one indicated that they did not plan to do so, but 15 did not respond or did not articulate action on the merits.

Code 5: Framework of future cooperations

Values: 1 – Support; 2 – Joint program; 3 – Both; 4 – Not mentioned

Results: 3 Support – 5%; 30 Joint program – 48%; 11 Both – 17%, 19 Not mentioned – 30%

The last code in the question asks for a framework for possible future collaboration, working with the same values as the second code. Almost half of the applicants can envisage a joint program as a follow-up, 17% would also accept financial support and 30% did not answer the question.

What is the area where you feel your organization or group has developed the most during the project period, and what is the area where you feel your organization still needs further development?

Code 1: Did the organizations develop?

Values: 1 – Yes; 2 – No; 3 – Not mentioned

Results: 62 Yes – 98%; 1 Not mentioned - 2%

This code shows whether applicants perceive progress within their group or organization as an impact of the program. With the exception of one applicant, all of them felt that the project

period had a developmental effect on them ("The greatest development was achieved by involving members and volunteers in work and organization").

Code 2: In what area has the organization / group developed?

Values: 1 – Communication; 2 – Organizing; 3 – Donation; 4 – Involvement; 5 – Not mentioned

Results: 32 Communication – 32%; 31 Organizing – 32%; 5 Donation – 5%, 29 Involvement – 29%; 2 Not mentioned – 2%

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While the previous code asked about the development, this was meant to clarify in which areas it was most perceptible. The developmental directions formulated by the applicants were divided into four major categories, by which we mean the following. Communication included both external ("Group communication has improved a lot") and internal communication ("Improved: {...} organizational communication"), which overall can be said to have occurred in 32% of the responses. By Organizing we mean not only the strictly organizational tasks, the administration („We can operate more planned, organized ..."), but also the planning and the structural development of the organization („Confidence has strengthened, we got to know each other's professionalism and strengths better"), which were mentioned in 32%. The Donation included the organization of related financial and in-kind support activities ("Development: {...} increase in our financial resources"), and this category accounted for 5% of the responses. The Involvement category was assigned not only to the activation of members, volunteers, supporters, but also to the development of cooperation with other organizations

("Development: the number of our active members increased, networking"), so this value occurred in 29%.

Code 3: Would they like to develop more in something?

Values: 1 – Yes; 2 – No; 3 – Not mentioned

Results: 62 Yes – 98%; 1 Not mentioned – 2%

The third code asks whether, in addition to the perceived development and change, the groups and organizations still see opportunities for development in the future. Similar to the first code for this issue, the coding was done along three options, suggesting that 98% of applicants still see options for advancement ("Of course, as we have little experience in this area, much progress is needed in these activities").

Code 4: In which type of field would they like to develop more?

Values: 1 – Communication; 2 – Organizing; 3 – Donation; 4 – Involvement; 5 – Not mentioned

Results: 30 Communication – 30%; 19 Organizing – 19%; 18 Donation – 18%; 28 Involvement – 28%; 6 Not mentioned – 6%

The categories described for the second code were also used for this question. Based on this, it can be said that the area most in need of development was Communication ("We are seriously lagging behind in "outward "communication"), then Involvement ("We need to involve more active members who can be assigned tasks") and then Organization ("Scheduling to adhere even more strictly..."), and finally the Donation ("... to

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create the financial background, to trust that our event is not only important to us, to dare to look for sponsors").

How did the 2020 epidemic affect the implementation of the projects originally planned?

Didn't affect the program - 6 answers, 6,9%

Programs were rescheduled - 41 answers, 47,1%

Programs were held online - 17 answers, 19,5%

Programs were modified to suit the requirements of situation - 23 answers, 26,5%

For this question, we offered four pre-formulated answers to the applicants, which were formulated based on the experience of the epidemic period. Of these, they had to mark the most characteristic of them, but they could even choose more. Based on 56 responses, the most common reaction was rescheduling of programs in 47.1% and then restructuring of activities in 26.5%. Third, online implementation accounted for 19.5%, and the projects of six applicants were not affected by the epidemic situation.

Explain, please, how the epidemic has affected your organization!

We considered it important to ask this question so that we could nuance the previous one. Based on the 57 responses, it can be said that most of the organizations as well as their activities were affected by the epidemic in some form ("Since we organized a festival, there was complete uncertainty throughout our work about Covid"). This effect is ambivalent in most cases ("The epidemic has had both positive and negative effects on

our association and community"), as many programs could not be implemented as planned, but adaptation, search for new alternatives and successful application had a positive effect on the applicant. groups ("...} the idea of sorting would not have been born if everything had been exactly the same in 2020 as in '19").

4.) Comparison of the input questionnaire and the final report

In the beginning of the third cycle, we assessed the applicant organizations before the start of the projects. This was done so that the data queried in the input survey and the responses to the final report could be compared and clearer conclusions could be drawn about the direct impact of the third-round on organizations. Unfortunately, as mentioned at the beginning of the results section, this process has not been fully completed, however, a comparison can still be made, which will be done in more detail below.

	INPUT QUESTIONNAIRE		FINAL REPORT	
	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Mean</i>
INNER CIRCLE	426	6.66	763	12.1
SUPPORTERS	18948	296	43013	694
VOLUNTEERS	733	11,8	874	14,6
LIKE-GIVERS	38495	819	62294	1449

Table 28. Comparing figures of the input questionnaire and the final report

Overall, the number of internal circles, supporters, volunteers and like-givers alike increased by the end of the project. The most significant increase occurred in the number of inner circle, supporters and like-givers, in each case we can report an almost twofold increase in the number (Table 28).

had diminished. In addition, the responsibilities of group members have become clearer, making work easier (Table 29). The use of communication channels did not change significantly, on average three types of options were mentioned in both the input questionnaire and the final report. There was a slight increase in the number of

	INPUT QUESTIONNAIRE		FINAL REPORT	
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard deviation</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard deviation</i>
ITEM	5.39	1.63	5.51	1.64
ITEM	5.67	1.64	5.98	1.44
ITEM	2.39	1.48	2.08	1.51
ITEM	2.67	1.64	1.87	1.42
ITEM	5.63	1.33	6.05	1.02

Table 29. Comparing statements of the input questionnaire and the final report

Based on the statements, it can be said that the belief in the applicants was strengthened, that their activities are important not only for a narrow, inner circle, but also for others. At the beginning of the project, they were not so sure about this statement, but by the end, the uncertainty

websites and media appearances, and the use of social media interfaces dominated at the beginning and at the end of the project.

5.) Projects winning in the second and third cycle

As we compared the final reports of the first and second cycles in the second study, the need arose this time to look at the possible change in the applicants who received support in both the second and third cycles. We can talk about a total of fifteen such applicants, one of whom gave back the grant in the third round, so we were able to make a comparison between the two periods in fourteen cases. The figures and the answers to the statements were subjected to the related sample T-test in the Jamovi program already mentioned above, or, where justified by the results of the normality test, the analysis was continued with the Wilcoxon test. The evaluation of the textual responses was not done in the statistical program, but in a descriptive way. The results of all these are described below and attached (Appendix 5). We consider it important to note that the results of comparisons can be significantly affected by the small number of sample items, so we should always keep this in mind when interpreting the data.

It was worth mentioning before interpreting the results that the winners did not necessarily apply with the same project in the third round and not necessarily in the same category (Starter or Amplifier). Out of the fourteen entries, four were in the Starter category in the second cycle and then in the Amplifier in the third, and one was in the Starter category in the third round. The other applicants won in the same category in both periods, so we can talk about eight Amplifier and one Starter category entries. We hypothesized that those who were Starter in the second year and Amplifier in the third year would give higher numbers for the indicators, which, however, we could not examine due to the small number of samples.

Change in figures

We chose the repeated measures T-test in this case because we examined the same organisations in two different situations, i.e., the second and third cycles of the ECK, and worked with continuous, scale data. This method of analysis actually tries to prove statistically whether the average difference of the values obtained in two situations is significantly different from zero. This answers our question of whether there is a difference between the two cycles, and if so, how much and in what direction. Prior to running the test, we performed a normality test to ensure the normal distribution of our data, the exact result of which can be found in the appendix (Appendix 5.1). The normal distribution is a probability function in which most values are condensed in the middle of a given range, so in fact the data form a bell curve in terms of location. Based on this, the distribution of four data pairs - the number of Participants, the Organizers, the Inner Circle and the number of Volunteers - was appropriate, so they can still be characterized along the results of the T-test. For the other two data pairs, we used a robust version of the T-test that worked with ordinal data, i.e., the Wilcoxon test.

	Number	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
II.PARTICIPANTS	13	457.6	386	118.43
III.PARTICIPANTS	13	163.1	100	43.48
II.ORGANISERS	14	14.9	13.5	2.89
III.ORGANISERS	14	13.6	10	2.66
II. INNER CIRCLE	14	15.5	7.5	6.68
III.INNER CIRCLE	14	15.6	9	6.58
II.SUPPORTERS	14	441.6	172.5	153.59
III.SUPPORTERS	14	924.3	250	380.4
II.VOLUNTEERS	13	21.2	20	4.78
III.VOLUNTEERS	13	16.3	8	5.05
II.LIKE-GIVERS	11	1461.5	1000	361.4
III.LIKE-GIVERS	11	1448.7	1081	371.01

Table 30. Comparing figures of the second and third cycle (II – second cycle, III – third cycle)

The table above (Table 30) illustrates how the individual figures changed in the two cycles in terms of their mean, median (number in the middle of the data series, also known as positional mean) and standard deviation. Based on eleven evaluable data, a trend-like change can be observed in the number of Like-givers ($W = 11$, $p = 0.054$) and in thirteen evaluable data in the number of Participants ($t(12) = 2.16$, $p = 0.051$) over the two years. Thus, the number of Like-givers increased in the third year compared to the second year, but the number of participants decreased, while there was no significant difference in the number of organizers, insiders, supporters and volunteers. We believe that the explanation is worth looking for in the amount of data already mentioned and in the epidemic situation. While the increase in online activity has made it possible to increase the number of fans, the decrease in the number of participants can be attributed

to the restriction of programs. The epidemic situation probably did not provide room to increase the narrower circle either, therefore stagnation can be observed in the additional indicators. Furthermore, as already mentioned, these categories and their content, although defined, may mean different things to the applicants, and due to the self-declaratory nature of the report, the figures may differ from reality.

Change in statements

In the analysis of the statements, we also chose the repeated measure T-test for the same reasons. Before running the test, we performed a normality test again to ensure the normal distribution of our data, the exact result of which can be found in the appendix (Appendix 5.2). Based on this, a normal distribution was observed only for the responses to the fourth and sixth statements, for which the t-value was taken into account, while for the other statements, the Wilcoxon W was taken into account.

	Number	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
II.Item1	14	6.43	7	0.852
III.Item1	14	6	7	1.617
II.Item2	14	6	6.5	1.468
III.Item2	14	5.57	6	1.284
II.Item3	14	4.71	5	1.816
III.Item3	14	4.29	4	1.773
II.Item4	14	6.79	7	0.426
III.Item4	14	6.21	7	1.477
II.Item5	12	5.92	6	1.165
III.Item5	12	5.75	6.5	1.913
II.Item6	14	1.5	1	0.65
III.Item6	14	1.64	1	1.336
II.Item7	14	5.21	5	1.626
III.Item7	14	4.93	5	1.439
II.Item8	14	6.14	6	0.864
III.Item8	14	5.93	6.5	1.592
II.Item9	14	5.57	6	1.950
III.Item9	14	5.86	6.5	1.351
II.Item10	14	2.21	2	1.578
III.Item10	14	1.79	1	1.251
II.Item11	14	5.07	5.5	1.817
III.Item11	14	5.43	6	1.555
II.Item12	12	5.92	6.5	1.379
III.Item12	12	5.75	6	1.288

Table 31. Comparing statements of the second and third cycle (II – second cycle, III – third cycle)

The table above (Table 31) illustrates how the values given for each statement changed over the two cycles in terms of their mean, median, and standard deviation. It can be said that no significant difference can be found for any of the statements when comparing the second and third cycles. In general, however, there is a slight decrease in the mean values, a possible explanation of which can also be found in the number of data, the epidemic situation and its impact on the projects.

Change in textual data

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As previously indicated, we decided not to use statistical program to analyze them, but to report the results of the two codings in a descriptive way.

II. CYCLE	III. CYCLE
Efficiency (1-Efficient, 2-Not efficient, 3-Partly efficient, 4-Don't know/Not answered)	
Efficient: 92%; Partly: 8%	Efficient: 71%; Partly: 29%
Income generating activities What kind of activities did they do? (1: Service; 2: Donation; 3: Donation in kind; 4: Don't know/Not mentioned)	
Service: 33%; Donation: 33%; Donation in kind: 22%; Don't know/Not mentioned: 11%	Service: 21%; Donation: 53%; Donation in kind: 15%; Don't know/Not mentioned: 10%
Communication channels (1: Social media; 2: Webpage; 3: E-mail/Newsletter; 4: Online media; 5: Printed media; 6: Phone/Personal)	
Social media: 52%; Webpage: 26%; E-mail/Newsletter: 13%; Online media: 4%; Printed media: 4%	Social media: 50%; Webpage: 30%; E-mail/Newsletter: 8%; Online media: 8%; Printed media: 4%

Change in communication Has it changed? (1: Changed; 2: Not changed; 3: Don't know/Not mentioned)	
Changed: 86%; Don't know/Not mentioned: 14%	Changed: 100%
Type of change in communication How has it changed? (1: Qualitative; 2: Quantitative; 3: Both; 4: Don't know/Not mentioned)	
Qualitative: 7%; Quantitative: 42%; Both: 35%; Don't know/Not mentioned: 14%	Qualitative: 21%; Quantitative: 35%; Both: 42%
Direction of change in communication In which direction has it changed? (1: Positive; 2: Negative; 3: Ambivalent; 4: Don't know/Not mentioned)	
Positive: 78%; Ambivalent: 7%; Don't know/Not mentioned: 14%	Positive: 78%; Ambivalent: 22%
Cooperation Has there been cooperation within the framework of the program? (1: Yes; 2: No; 3: Not mentioned)	
Yes: 86%; Not mentioned: 14%	Yes: 93%; No: 7%
Cooperation partner Who did they cooperated with? (1: Private person; 2: Groups/Organizations; 3: Both; 4: Not mentioned)	
Groups/Organizations: 78%; Both: 7%; Not mentioned: 14%	Groups/Organizations: 64%; Both: 28%; Not mentioned: 7%
Type of cooperation In what type of cooperation did they work together? (1: Support; 2: Joint program; 3: Both; 4: Not mentioned)	
Support: 14%; Joint program: 28%; Both: 42%; Not mentioned: 14%	Joint program: 57%; Both: 21%; Not mentioned: 21%
Future cooperation Are they planning to work together in the future? (1: Yes; 2: No; 3: Not mentioned)	
Yes: 36%; Not mentioned: 64%	Yes: 78%; Not mentioned: 22%

Type of future cooperation In what type? (1: Support; 2: Joint program; 3: Both; 4: Not mentioned)	
Support: 7%; Joint program: 14%; Not mentioned: 79%	Joint program: 57%; Both: 14%; Not mentioned: 29%
Development (1-Yes, 2-No, 3-Not mentioned)	
Yes: 100%	Yes: 100%
Fields of development In which field would they like to develop? (1: Communication, 2: Organizing, 3: Donation, 4: Involvement, 5: Not mentioned)	
Communication: 21%, Organizing: 39%, Donation: 17%, Involvement: 27%	Communication: 25%; Organizing: 36%; Donation: 8%, Involvement: 32%
Further development Would they like to develop more in something? (1: Yes, 2: No, 3: Not mentioned)	
Yes: 100%	Yes: 100%
Fields of further development In which type of field would they like to develop more? (1: Communication, 2: Organizing, 3: Donation, 4: Involvement, 5: Not mentioned)	
Communication: 32%, Organizing: 32%, Donation: 17%, Involvement: 14%, Not mentioned: 3%	Communication: 33%; Organizing: 21%; Donation: 12%; Involvement: 33%

Table 32. Comparing textual data of the second and third cycle

Based on the textual answers to the open questions, it can be said that 76% of the third year applicants considered their project successful and 22% partially successful. This is a decrease compared to the previous cycle. In terms of revenue generation, the number of service providers decreased for the third cycle, but fundraising activities increased. In the third round, the applicants used roughly the same communication channels, mostly to the same extent as in the second,

within which the social media interfaces played a prominent role in both periods. In the third round, a stronger, more positive change can be observed in communication in terms of its both qualitative and quantitative nature, so the applicants communicated differently than in the second round. During the third project period, the number of collaborations increased compared to the second, which was established with both other organizations and individuals, mostly during the implementation of a joint program. Several applicants also mentioned that they would be happy to establish collaborations with others in the future. In both the second and third cycles, pretty much all applicants perceived progress in key areas. There has been a relatively larger shift at the level of percentages in areas of development to date. The most important part of this in the second cycle was organization, followed by involvement and then communication, while fundraising accounted for only 18% of responses. In the third cycle, too, organization was highlighted the most, with the same amount of communication, then fundraising, and finally involvement. 95% and above, there is a need for further development among applicants from both periods. Among the specific areas of this, communication stood out in the second application period, and in the third cycle, involvement was mentioned as the most important area to be developed.

Summary.

In this study, we reported on the impact assessment of the third cycle of the Growing Civic Communities Program.

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We also kept in mind our goals formulated in the first application period, the strengthening and forging of civil communities in the last stage. We mentored our applicants according to the main development areas - communication, fundraising and involvement / base building - in order to achieve positive change. In our application system, which we have developed and based on feedback, the number of our applicants has exceeded this year. This is perhaps a good indication that the ECK is one of the most important support programs in the South Transdanubia region. Of course, the epidemic situation had a significant impact on the implementation of the projects, which can also be perceived in the results, they have a strong explanatory power in connection with their interpretation and changes in the data. In this report, the first step was to describe the measurement, then the methods used, and then we had an overview of the results of the third support cycle along the figures, statements and open-ended questions. In summary, we can say that the data of the third year do not show such a large improvement in some key areas of the ECK (e.g. base building) compared to the previous two years, but in others we can report a clear step forward.

The so-called hard data do not indicate a significant increase in capacity in the third round of applications compared to the second, as apart from the increase in the inner circle and the number of supporters, there is a decline in the number of supporters in all indicators. Compared to the previous cycle, fewer people took part in the programs organized by the applicants this year, the reason for which can clearly be found in the limitations of the epidemic situation. However, compared to the figures given in the input questionnaire, an increase can be observed in all indicators, especially in the case of the inner circle, supporters and like-givers. We conclude from this that perhaps more emphasis has been placed this year on retaining and strengthening group membership, but at the same time, the involvement of wider supporters has also come to the fore through the almost necessary exploitation of the potential of online space. The latter can also be supported by the fact that the applicants considered that they had made significant progress in reaching out to local / wider communities. It was considered extremely important to expand the active membership of the organizations, to increase the number of volunteers, the

effectiveness of which can therefore be seen in the figures.

Applicants also attach great importance to the key areas already mentioned in this application phase: involvement, communication and fund-raising. We can conclude from the values given, as the highest average can be observed in the issues of addressing, increasing membership, financial independence, organizational structure and more conscious, planned operation. It can be said that, similarly to the previous years, the operation of organizations / groups in these areas has become more conscious and active. As mentioned above, the mean values of the responses to the statements decreased in most cases compared to the second year. This cycle, like the previous one, is characterized by striving to stabilize the organizational structure and operation, as well as strengthening membership and stronger outbound communication. It was assessed that the responsibilities and related tasks within the group have been clarified, and that their operation is much more characterized by awareness and planning. Applicants have a fundamentally positive attitude towards their own work, value it, look for opportunities for continuous development with plans for the future - and this optimistic attitude is reflected in the positive attitude of their immediate and wider environment. This trend was very strong when comparing the attitude questions of the input questionnaire and the final report.

Based on the coding of the text responses, the developments of the third cycle can be summarized as follows. The progress described above is somewhat supported by the fact that the projects were considered successful by the majority of applicants, while the level of satisfaction decreased on an annual basis and the number of



projects considered partially successful also increased. Organizations placed more emphasis on pushing financial independence, dependence on grant revenues into the background through the acceptance and active solicitation of monetary donations, in-kind assistance, and the operation of their own services. They believed that by doing so, they had made progress in the sustainability of the group, ensuring their short-term or even long-term operation. The most prominent role in their communication is played by social media interfaces. The sharing of information here can be characterized by a positive change in quantity and quality, i.e. content has been shared more consciously and more often, which indicates

+ summary

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that they can represent themselves successfully there. This year, we believe that the exploitation of the possibilities inherent in the communication interfaces played an outstanding role, because in view of the epidemic situation, the applicants were able to communicate with those interested through them. Collaborations also developed during the project period, mostly joint programs encouraged organizations to collaborate. The majority of applicants expressed a need for continuation, which could strengthen their work in the long run. Similar to the data for the second period, almost all organizations perceived progress in themselves, even some of those who partially rated this period as effective. Applicants assessed that the greatest progress had been made in the areas of organization as well as communication, which was a consistent result with the figures and values given to the statements. The need for further change has been formulated mostly in connection with communication and involvement, which will be realized by easing or lifting epidemiological restrictions.

For applicants supported in both the second and third cycles, we cannot talk about a spectacular change, but there are areas where a shift can be observed at the data level. In the third cycle, the number of like-givers increased, as did the number of participants in programs organized by applicants. Minor setbacks can be observed in almost all of the key areas articulated in the statements, which, however, cannot be said to be significant. In addition, applicants have increased their income from monetary donations, increased the frequency of their communication, changed its style, organized several joint programs with other organizations, and increased the need to continue these collaborations. The applicants clearly perceived development in the field of

communication and organization, they also want to improve in communication and involvement the most. We believe that these results also fit well with the range of trends described and explained so far.

The information obtained from the final reports not only characterizes the given project period well, but also helps to plan the next steps. The documentation gathered during the three years of the Growing Civic Communities project as well as the established network of contacts can be a suitable starting point for planning a new support program. Based on the results of the impact measurement, we can conclude that this phase, although not surpassing the second in terms of data, was still successful compared to the circumstances. From the above data, the development curve in the applicant organizations can be outlined, which can be interpreted as the impact of the project. So we can say that overall, the program has had a positive impact on organizations that have strengthened in areas we consider important. In the first year, most of our energy was used to implement the support program, so trainings on the topics of the three main development areas were held with the involvement of external experts. In the second round, on the other hand, we developed and maintained trainings based on the needs of the applicants, the positive effect of which was manifested not only in the feedback, but also at the level of our data. In the third year, we can highlight the successful overcoming of the difficulties caused by the coronavirus epidemic and the adaptation to the situation with online trainings and programs as the most important milestone. Overall, we believe that over the three years, we have been able to ensure the successful, efficient operation of our support system based on the feedback.

Appendix.

Appendix 1 Input questionnaire

Growing Civic Communities 2019

Input questionnaire

Please, answer the following questions about the current situation of your organization.

Size of inner circle (most active part of your group, organizations):

Number of wider circle of supporters (who like and follow your activities):

Number of regular volunteers:

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What communication channels are your organizations currently using?

Likes of your Facebook-page:

On a scale of 1 to 7, please highlight how much you feel the following statements apply to your organization or group. The individual at all disagree, the week the maximum I agree.

It is important for our organization / group that new volunteers join our work on a regular basis.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

I consider it important that my organization is constantly expanding its active membership.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

I don't think anyone would consider our work so important that they would be willing to support it with money.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

I feel that the future of our organization is not important to anyone except me and possibly a narrow, inner circle.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Responsibilities within the group are clear, everyone knows what they are up to.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Appendix 2 Final report

Growing Civic Communities 2019

Project final report form

Guidelines

When filling out the form, please note that, as before, we are interested in real results, impacts and experiences. In addition to learning about the results of our own work, we also aim to measure the effectiveness of our entire program, so realistic feedback helps us a lot. As some indicators and targeted results were not set by us, but by you, when submitting your application, please compare the results achieved with the goals you have set. Each question on the form is intended to measure progress in the areas we have identified as high priority. We know that you have not planned to make progress on all of these, so it does not surprise us that each program differs in which of our perspectives they have achieved positive change.

Results and impacts

Please summarize the most important results and impacts of the project in your opinion! When answering this question, please take into account your answer in the “Quantifiable results and impacts of the project” section of the application form. If you would like to supplement the evaluation criteria indicated when submitting your application, please do so. Please also identify the indicator that is most decisive for you, through which the results you have achieved can be made the most tangible. (maximum 2000 characters)

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Number of Facebook fans:

Results according to the development goals of the ECK

Please answer the following questions about your supported programs.

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Total number of event participants:

Number of organizers of the programs implemented within the project:

Number of people in the inner circle (the most active core of your team, organization):

Approximate number of supporters / base (who like and follow your activities):

Number of regular volunteers:

Please answer for the project period!

Describe what activities and results you have carried out in order to ensure that your organization does not only have grant income (eg in-kind donations, monetary donations, service revenues).

Online communication channels used: (e.g. website, public Facebook page, Facebook group, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, newsletter...)

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To what extent has the communication of the organization / group changed on the listed platforms:

Number of Facebook fans:

During the project period, did you work with an organization, institution, group (if so, in what form) with whom you would like to continue working (and in what form)?

+ appendix

On a scale of 1 to 7, please highlight how much you feel the following statements apply to your organization or group. The individual at all disagree, the week the maximum I agree.

It is important for our organization / group that new volunteers join our work on a regular basis.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Within the framework of the project, our organization / group has made significant progress in reaching out to local and wider communities.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

The number of appearances in our local media has increased significantly for our organization / group.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

I consider it important that my organization is constantly expanding its active membership.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

I feel like our organization is working more consciously and planned.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

I don't think anyone would consider our work so important that they would be willing to support it with money.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

As a direct or indirect consequence of the project, the use of our own communication interfaces has become much more active and conscious.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

As a result of the project, progress has been made in the sustainability of the organization / group.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

During the project period, we have developed several active collaborations with other non-governmental organizations and groups, which will strengthen our work in the long run.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

I feel that the future of our organization is not important to anyone except me and possibly a narrow, inner circle.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

The project had an impact on the increase in public activity of those associated with the group.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Responsibilities within the group are clear, everyone knows what they are up to.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

+ appendix

What is the area where you feel your organization or group has developed the most during the project period, and what is the area where you feel your organization still needs further development? (maximum 1000 characters, please answer both questions in notes)

Summary

Please summarize your projects briefly! (maximum 500 characters)

Other

Please share with us the most beautiful moment of your projects! (maximum 1000 characters)

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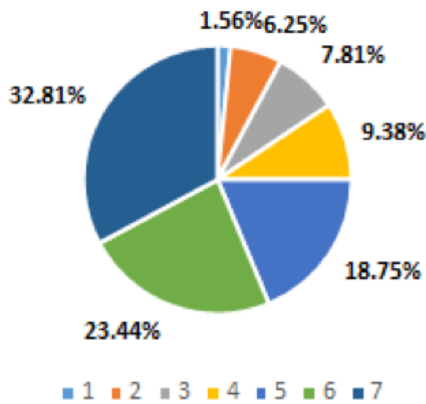
Photos

Attach three photos to your letter that best convey the atmosphere of the project, best expressing what it was about!

+ appendix

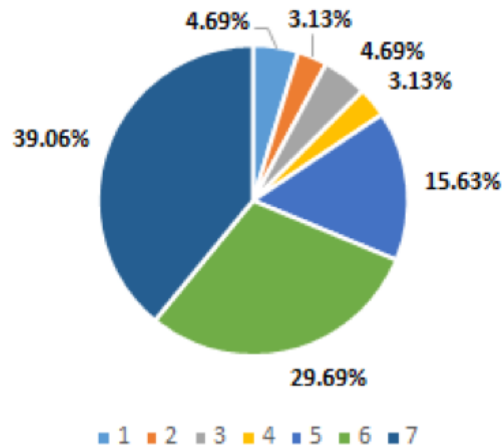
Appendix 3 Answers to statements of the input questionnaire

(1) It is important for our organization and group that new volunteers join our work on a regular basis.

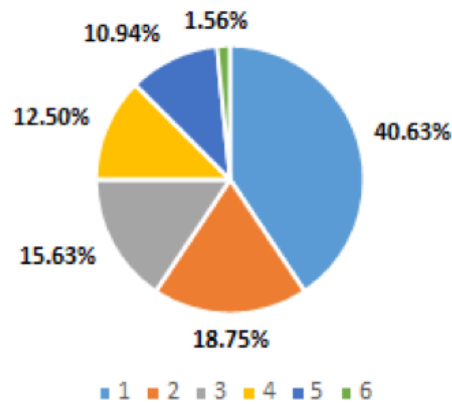


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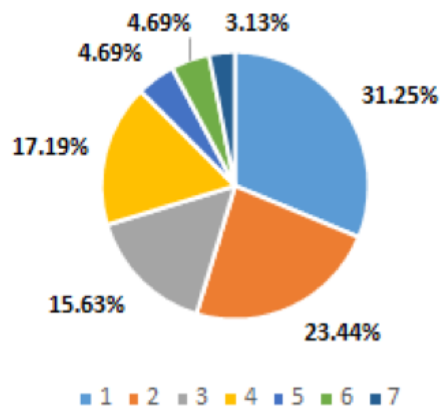
(2) I consider it important that my organization is constantly expanding its active membership.



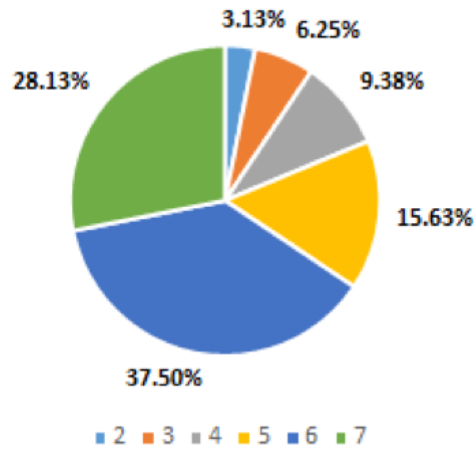
(3) I don't think anyone would consider our work so important that they would be willing to support it with money.



(4) I feel that the future of our organization is not important to anyone except me and possibly a narrow, inner circle.

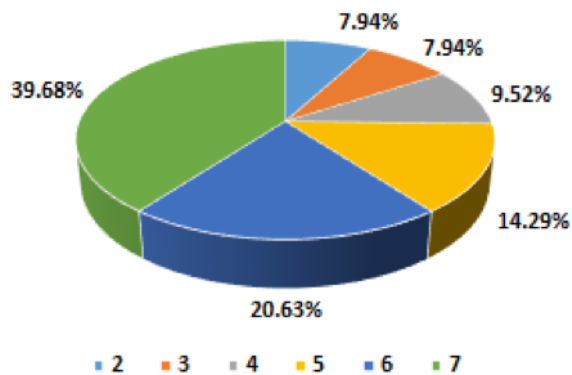


(5) Responsibilities within the group are clear, everyone knows what they are up to.

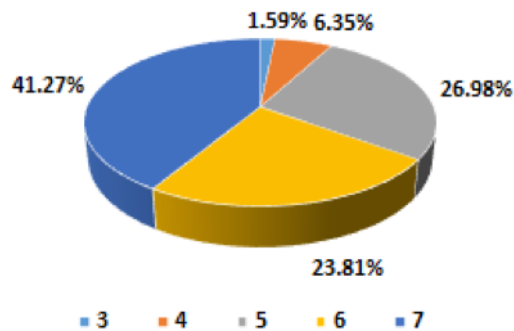


Appendix 4 Answers to statements of the final report

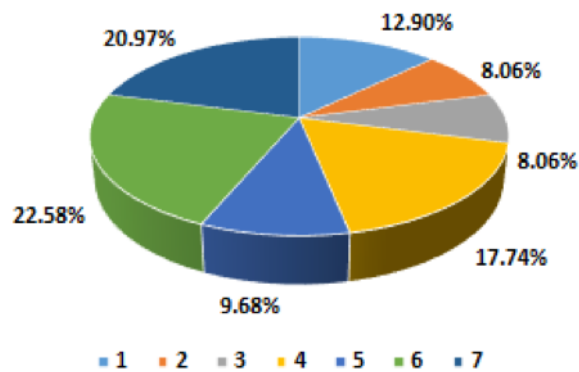
(1) It is important for our organization and group that new volunteers join our work on a regular basis.



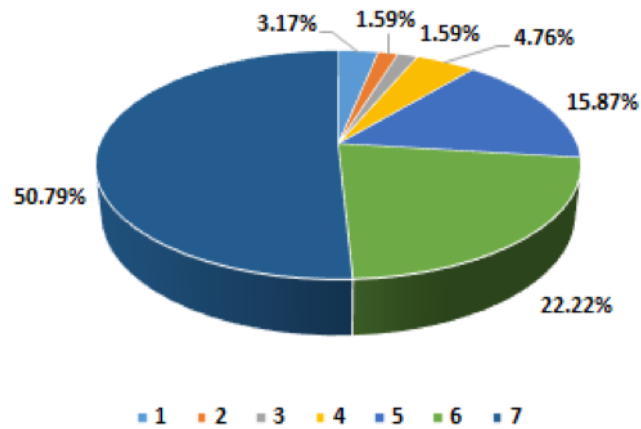
(2) Within the framework of the project, our organization / group has made significant progress in reaching out to local and wider communities.



(3) The number of appearances in our local media has increased significantly for our organization / group.

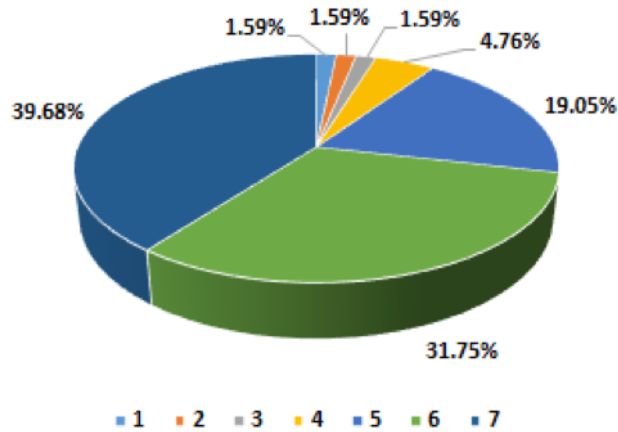


(4) I consider it important that my organization is constantly expanding its active membership.

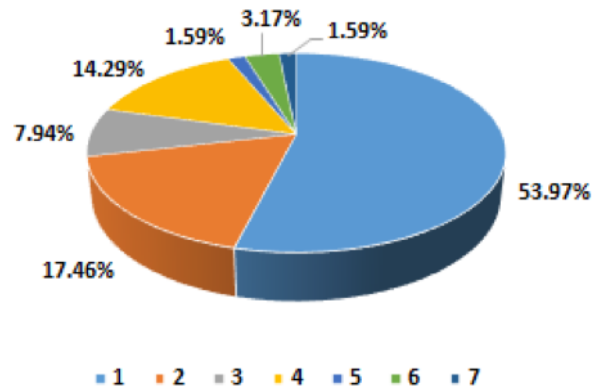


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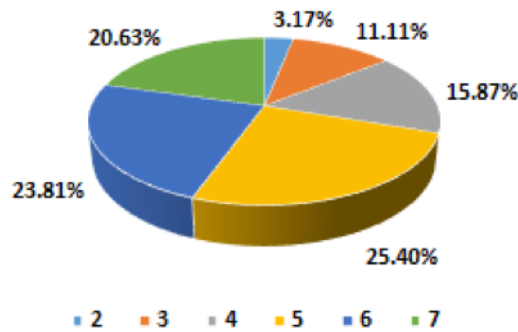
(5) I feel like our organization is working more consciously and planned.



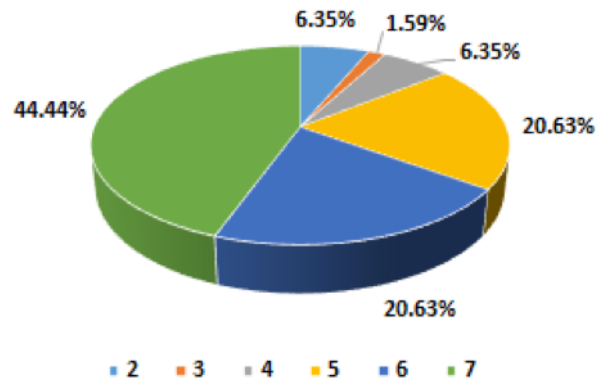
(6) I don't think anyone would consider our work so important that they would be willing to support it with money.



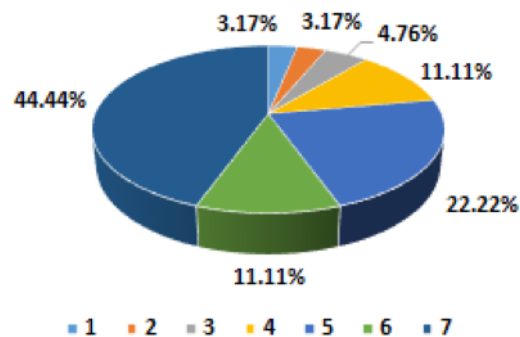
(7) As a direct or indirect consequence of the project, the use of our own communication interfaces has become much more active and conscious.



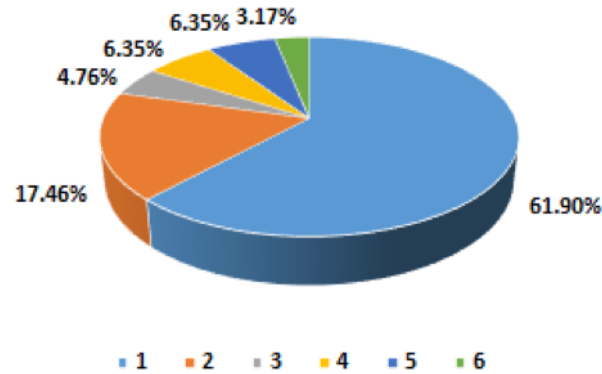
(8) As a direct or indirect consequence of the project, progress has been made in the sustainability of the organization / group.



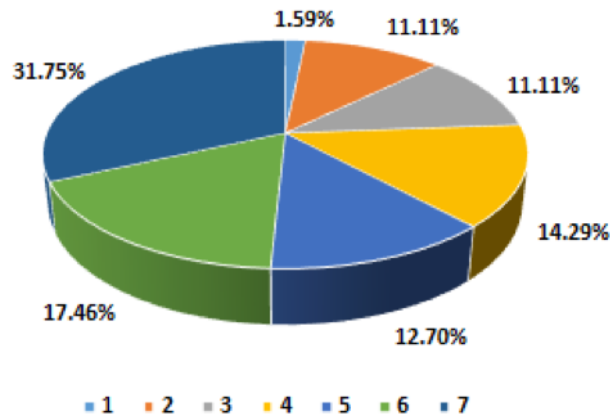
(9) During the project period, we have developed several active collaborations with other non-governmental organizations and groups, which will strengthen our work in the long run.



(10) I feel that the future of our organization is not important to anyone except me and possibly a narrow, inner circle.

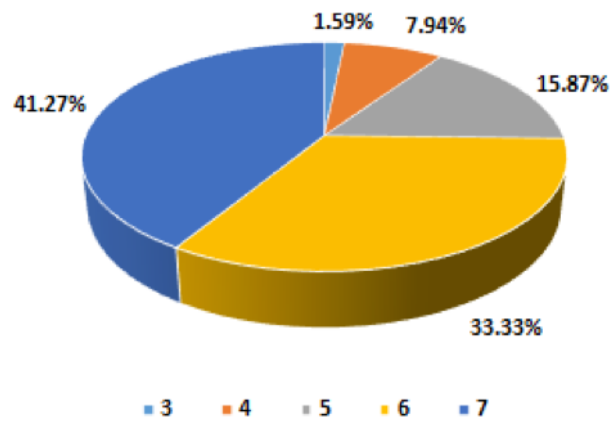


(11) The project had an impact on the increase in public activity of those associated with the group.



+ appendix

(12) Responsibilities within the group are clear, everyone knows what they are up to.



+ appendix

Appendix 5 Results of statistical tests

Appendix 5.1 Result of T-test on second and third cycle figures

Normality test (Shapiro–Wilk)				
			W	p
"II.Participants"	-	"III.Participants"	0.888	0.090
"II.Organisers"	-	"III.Organisers"	0.929	0.294
"II.Innercircle"	-	"III.Innercircle"	0.983	0.988
"II.Supporters"	-	"III.Supporters"	0.608	< .001
"II.Volunteers"	-	"III.Volunteers"	0.874	0.058
"II.NofLikes"	-	"III.NofLikes"	0.504	< .001

Note. A low p-value suggests the violation of assumed normality.

Paired Samples T-test											
									95% Confidence Interval		
			statistic		df	p	Mean difference	Standard error difference	Lower	Upper	Cohen's d
"II.Participants"	"III.Participants"	Student's t	2.1691		12.0	0.051	295.5385	135.788	-1.32	590.4	0.6016
		Wilcoxon W	64.0	a		0.055	263.42	135.788	-23.00	674.5	0.6016
"II.Organisers"	"III.Organisers"	Student's t	0.63997		13.0	0.533	1.2857	2.009	-3.06	5.63	0.1710
		Wilcoxon W	56.0	b		0.484	1.50	2.009	-4.5	7.5	0.1710
"II.Innercircle"	"III.Innercircle"	Student's t	-0.0724		13.0	0.943	-0.0714	0.986	-2.2	2.06	-0.0194
		Wilcoxon W	43.5	b		0.916	0.00	0.986	-2.5	2.5	-0.0194
"II.Supporters"	"III.Supporters"	Student's t	-1.3185		13.0	0.210	-482.6429	366.053	-1273.45	308.17	-0.3524
		Wilcoxon W	29.0	a		0.153	-116.000	366.053	-645	45	-0.3524
"II.Volunteers"	"III.Volunteers"	Student's t	1.4874		12.0	0.163	4.9231	3.310	-2.29	12.13	0.4125
		Wilcoxon W	65.0	a		0.045	4.00	3.310	1.43e-5	14	0.4125
"II.NofLikes"	"III.NofLikes"		0.0656		10.0	0.949	12.8182	195.338	-422.4	448.06	0.0198
			11.0			0.054	-150.00	195.338	-251.5	786.5	0.0198
* 1 pair of values were tied.											

Appendix 5.2 Results of the T-test performed on the statements of the second and third cycles

Normality test (Shapiro-Wilk)				
			W	p
II.ITEM1	-	III.ITEM1	0.764	0.002
II.ITEM2	-	III.ITEM2	0.894	0.093
II.ITEM3	-	III.ITEM3	0.927	0.280
II.ITEM4	-	III.ITEM4	0.655	< .001
II.ITEM5	-	III.ITEM5	0.857	0.045
II.ITEM6	-	III.ITEM6	0.773	0.002
II.ITEM7	-	III.ITEM7	0.859	0.029
II.ITEM8	-	III.ITEM8	0.816	0.008
II.ITEM9	-	III.ITEM9	0.943	0.463
II.ITEM10	-	III.ITEM10	0.880	0.059
II.ITEM11	-	III.ITEM11	0.904	0.130
II.ITEM12	-	III.ITEM12	0.807	0.011

Note. A low p-value suggests the violation of assumed normality.

Paired samples T-test											
								95% Confidence Interval			
			statistic		df	p	Mean difference	Standard error difference	Lower	Upper	Cohen's d
II.ITEM1	III.ITEM1	Student's t	1.249		13.0	0.234	0.429	0.343	-0.313	1.170	0.334
		Wilcoxon W	16.00	a		0.281	1.000	0.343	-1.000	2.50	0.334
II.ITEM2	III.ITEM2	Student's t	0.945		13.0	0.362	0.429	0.453	-0.551	1.408	0.253
		Wilcoxon W	47.00	b		0.217	1.000	0.453	-1.000	2.00	0.253
II.ITEM3	III.ITEM3	Student's t	0.858		13.0	0.407	0.429	0.500	-0.651	1.508	0.229
		Wilcoxon W	53.00	d		0.273	0.541	0.500	-1.000	1.50	0.229
II.ITEM4	III.ITEM4	Student's t	1.472		13.0	0.165	0.571	0.388	-0.267	1.410	0.393
		Wilcoxon W	13.00	e		0.170	1.500	0.388	-1.000	5.00	0.393
II.ITEM5	III.ITEM5	Student's t	0.364		11.0	0.723	0.167	0.458	-0.841	1.174	0.105
		Wilcoxon W	12.50	f		0.751	0.500	0.458	-2.000	3.00	0.105
II.ITEM6	III.ITEM6	Student's t	-0.520		13.0	0.612	-0.143	0.275	-0.736	0.450	-0.139
		Wilcoxon W	9.00	a		0.824	-1.95e-5	0.275	-1.000	1.00	-0.139
II.ITEM7	III.ITEM7	Student's t	0.672		13.0	0.513		0.425	-0.632	1.204	0.180
		Wilcoxon W	39.00	b		0.618	0.286	0.425	-1.000	1.50	0.180
II.ITEM8	III.ITEM8	Student's t	0.563		13.0	0.583	1.000	0.381	-0.608	1.036	0.150
		Wilcoxon W	12.50	a		0.750	0.214	0.381	-1.500	2.50	0.150
II.ITEM9	III.ITEM9	Student's t	-0.540		13.0	0.598	0.500	0.529	-1.428	0.856	-0.144
		Wilcoxon W	23.00	g		0.679	-0.286	0.529	-2.500	1.50	-0.144
II.ITEM10	III.ITEM10	Student's t	0.858		13.0	0.407	-0.500	0.500	-0.651	1.508	0.229
		Wilcoxon W	23.50	f		0.472	0.429	0.500	-1.000	3.00	0.229
II.ITEM11	III.ITEM11	Student's t	-0.597		13.0	0.561	1.000	0.599	-1.650	0.936	-0.159
		Wilcoxon W	23.00	g		0.679	-0.357	0.599	-2.500	1.00	-0.159
II.ITEM12	III.ITEM12	Student's t	0.616		11.0	0.551	-0.500	0.271	-0.429	0.762	0.178
		Wilcoxon W	17.50	h		0.588	0.167	0.271	-5.13e-5	1.00	0.178
a: 8 pair of values were tied.											
b: 3 pair of values were tied.											
d: 2 pair of values were tied.											
e: 9 pair of values were tied.											
f: 6 pair of values were tied.											
g: 4 pair of values were tied.											
h: 5 pair of values were tied.											

