## Appendix A: Survey question wording, measurement, and recoding

Variable	Survey N°	Survey question	Response options	Remarks & recoding procedure
Information channels	1	Via which channels have you heard about the Climate strikes of "Youth for Climate"? Indicate	<ol> <li>Radio or television</li> <li>Newspaper(s) (print or online)</li> <li>(value 3 was recoded to 10 to match survey 2/3/4)</li> <li>Advertisements, flyers, and/or posters</li> <li>Partner, family or relatives</li> <li>Friends or acquaintances</li> </ol>	Respondents who indicated more than one channel were shown a follow-up question asking them to pick the single most important channel among those indicated.
		all information channels which apply to you.	<ul> <li>7. People in school</li> <li>8. (Fellow) members of an organization or association</li> <li>9. Via an organization (meeting, magazine, website, mailing list,)</li> <li>10. Online social media (e.g. Facebook or Twitter)</li> </ul>	Since the answer options are (practically) identical across survey 1 to 4, this variable was merged into one uniform variable when we combined the datasets.
	2/3/4	How did you find out about the demonstration? Was it via: (check as many as apply).	<ol> <li>Radio of television</li> <li>Newspaper(s) (print or online)</li> <li>Alternative online media</li> <li>Advertisements, flyers, and/or posters</li> <li>Partner and/or family</li> <li>Friends and/or acquaintances</li> </ol>	Dummies made:  Main info channel: organizational coded 1 if the indicated channel was 8 or 9.  Main info channel: social media
			<ul> <li>7. People at your school or work</li> <li>8. (Fellow) members of an organization or association</li> <li>9. An organization (magazine, meeting, website, mailing list,)</li> <li>10. Online social media like Facebook, Twitter or Instagram (not personal messages)</li> </ul>	coded 1 if the indicated channel was 10.
	5/6	(not asked)		

Variable	Survey N°	Survey question	Survey question Response options Remarks & recodi	
Organizational embeddedness	1	Can you indicate whether you were a member of any of the following types of organizations in the past few months?	<ol> <li>Not a member (0) – Member (1):</li> <li>Youth organization (scouts, chiro, ksa,)</li> <li>Political party or its youth organization</li> <li>Sport club</li> <li>Cultural organization (music-, theatre school,)</li> <li>Environmental organization</li> <li>Civil society organization (peace organization, women's organization,)</li> <li>Others (specify)</li> </ol>	We kept the variables in their original state when we combined the datasets. This means we had a unique variable for each dataset-source, which we used to construct our dummies.  We ignored the distinction between passive and active membership (both recoded into 1: member).
	2/3	If you have been involved in any of the following types of organizations in the past 12 months, please indicate whether you are a passive member or an active member	Not a member (0) – Passive/financial member (1) – Active member (1):  1. School council  2. Youth organization  3. Church or religious organization  4. Student organization  5. Trade union or professional association  6. Political party or its youth organization  7. Women's organization  8. Sport or cultural organization  9. Environmental organization  10. Lesbian or gay rights organization  11. Community or neighborhood association  12. Charity or humanitarian organization  13. Third world, global justice or peace organization  14. Anti-racist or Migrant organization  15. Human or civil rights organization  16. Other	Dummies made:  Member of an environmental  NGO: coded 1 if 'Environmental organization' was indicated.  Not a member of any political organization: coded 1 if respondent was not a member of any of the following answer options:  - Political party (youth org.)  - Environmental org.  - Trade union  - Civil society org.  - Women's organization  - Lesbian or gay rights  - Third world  - Anti-racist  - Charity or humanitarian  - Human or civil rights

Variable	Survey Survey question			Response options	Remarks & recoding procedure	
	4	Can you indicate	1.	Church or religious organization	(see above)	
		whether you were	2.	Trade union or professional association		
		a passive or active	3.	Political party		
		member of any of	4.	Women's organization		
		the following	5.	Sport or cultural organization		
		types of	6.	Environmental organization		
		organizations in	7.	Lesbian or gay rights organization		
		the past few	8.			
		months?	9.			
			10	. Third world, global justice or peace organization		
				. Anti-racist or Migrant organization		
				. Human or civil rights organization		
				. Other (specify)		
	5/6	(not asked)				
Gender	1/2/3	Are you?	1.	Female	For surveys 1/2/3 we recoded male	
			2.	Male	= 1 and female = 2 so that we have	
			3.	Prefer not to answer (put on missing)	a uniform gender variable before combining the datasets.	
	4	Are you?	1.	Male		
			2.	Female	Dummy made: Female (0/1)	
	5/6	(gender was	1.	Male		
		indicated by the	2.	Female		
		interviewer)	3.	(missing)		
Age	All	(calculated based	•••••			
		on year of birth				
		and year of				
		interview)				

Variable	Survey N°	Survey question	Response options	Remarks & recoding procedure
Categorized education level	1	You go to?	<ol> <li>Primary school</li> <li>Secondary school: technical</li> <li>Secondary school: professional</li> <li>Secondary school: general</li> </ol>	1 was coded into the <b>category</b> Low 2-5 into Middle 6-8 into High
&			5. Secondary school: art	For the educational orientation of
Educational orientation youngsters (<26)			<ul><li>6. Higher education: professional bachelor</li><li>7. Higher education: academic bachelor</li><li>8. Higher education: master</li></ul>	youngsters, we grouped as follows: 2, 3, 5 into TSO, BSO, KSO 4 into ASO 6 into Professional bachelor 7, 8 into University
	2/3/4	What is the highest level of education that you completed? If you are a student, at what level are you currently studying?	<ol> <li>Not completed primary education</li> <li>Primary, basic, and special primary</li> <li>Lower secondary vocational</li> <li>Lower secondary general education</li> <li>Higher secondary vocational/technical</li> <li>Higher secondary general education</li> <li>Higher education, short type (HOKT)</li> <li>Higher education, long type (HOLT)</li> <li>University education</li> <li>Doctoral and postdoctoral education</li> </ol>	1-2 into Low 3-6 into Middle 7-10 into High  3, 5 into TSO, BSO, KSO 4, 6 into ASO 7 into Professional bachelor 8, 9 into University
	5/6	What is the highest level of education that you have completed successfully?	<ol> <li>Niet voltooid lager onderwijs</li> <li>Getuigschrift Basisonderwijs</li> <li>Lager beroepsonderwijs, Lager technisch onderwijs</li> <li>Getuigschrift van de eerste graad secundair onderwijs; Diploma van het lager algemeen secundair onderwijs</li> <li>Studiegetuigschrift van secundair onderwijs (na 6e jaar BSO), Diploma van het hoger secundair beroepsonderwijs (continued)</li> </ol>	The country-specific education variables in the ESS datasets evolve over time (given the longitudinal character of the ESS). We use the following variables (original ESS names): edlvbe, edlvabe, edlvdbe, edlvebe.

Variable	Survey N°	Survey question	Response options	Remarks & recoding procedure	
			6. Studiegetuigschrift van het 3de leerjaar van de 3de graad TSO, KSO of BSO; 4de graad BSO; Diploma 'Ondernemersopleiding'	The response options shown (in Dutch) are those for <i>edlvebe</i> , which has the most exhaustive list of	
			<ul><li>7. Diploma van het secundair onderwijs (na 7e jaar BSO)</li><li>8. Diploma van het secundair onderwijs (TSO of KSO); Diploma</li></ul>	response options.	
			<ul> <li>van het hoger secundair technisch (of kunst) onderwijs</li> <li>9. Diploma van het secundair onderwijs (ASO), Diploma van het hoger algemeen secundair onderwijs</li> <li>10. Secundair onderwijs voorbereidend jaar op het hoger</li> </ul>	We grouped <i>edlvebe</i> as follows (the other <i>edlv</i> -variables are grouped along the same logic):	
			onderwijs	1-3 into Low	
			<ul><li>11. Certificaat van schakelprogramma of voorbereidingsprogramma</li><li>12. Diploma hogescholenonderwijs van 1 cyclus: graduaat of</li></ul>	4-11 into Middle 12-18 into High	
			professionele bachelor; Voortgezette opleiding volgend op hogeschool	For the educational orientation of youngsters, we grouped as follows:	
			<ul><li>13. Universitair diploma van kandidaat of academische bachelor</li><li>14. Diploma hogescholenonderwijs van 2 cycli: licentiaat of master; Diploma van industrieel ingenieur</li></ul>	5, 6, 7, 8 into TSO, BSO, KSO 4, 9, 10, 11 into ASO 12 into Professional bachelor	
			15. Voortgezette opleiding volgend op hogescholenonderwijs van 2 cycli: postgraduaat of master-na-master	13-17 into University	
			16. Universitair diploma van licentiaat of master; Diploma van doctor, ingenieur (universitair), apotheker, arts		
			17. Master-na-master (universiteit); Postgraduaat; Gediplomeerde in de aanvullende studies		
			18. Doctoraat; post-doctoraat		
Political	1/2/3/4	How interested	1. Not at all	Recoded into the same direction	
interest		are you in politics?	<ol> <li>Not very</li> <li>Quite</li> <li>Very much</li> </ol>	before combining the datasets with one uniform political interest-variable	

Variable	Survey N°	Survey question	Response options	Remarks & recoding procedure	
	5/6	How interested would you say you are in politics – Are you	<ol> <li>Very interested</li> <li>Quite interested</li> <li>Hardly interested</li> <li>Not at all interested</li> </ol>	(see above)	
Talking politics	1/2/3/4	When you get together with your friends, relatives or fellow workers, how often do you discuss politics? (not asked)	<ol> <li>Never</li> <li>Rarely</li> <li>Sometimes</li> <li>Often</li> <li>Very often</li> </ol>	In survey 1, the survey question did not include 'or fellow workers'.	
Political positioning	All	In politics people sometimes talk of "left" and "right". Where would you place yourself on this scale, where 0 means the left and 10 means the right?	11-pt scale with 0 = Left, 10 = Right  All surveys had 'Don't know' option (missing)  Survey 2/3 also had 'To me, this categorization is meaningless' option (missing)		
Party preference	1	Suppose you are able to vote during the elections on the 26th of May 2019, on which party would you vote?	(List of all contemporary Belgian political parties)	Dummy made: <b>Greenvote</b> coded 1 if respondent would vote for either 'Ecolo' or 'Groen'.	

Variable	2/3 (Did you vote in Belgium's latest national election?) For which party did you vote?		Response options	Remarks & recoding procedure	
			(List of all contemporary Belgian political parties)	Dummy made: <b>Greenvote</b> coded 1 if respondent would vote for either 'Ecolo' or 'Groen'.	
	4	(Did you vote in the last regional elections of the 7th of June 2009?) For which party did you vote?	(List of all contemporary Belgian political parties)	(see above)	
	5/6	For which party did you vote in the latest election?	(List of all contemporary Belgian political parties)	(see above)	
Demonstration experience	1/4	How many times have you in the past taken part in a demonstration?	<ol> <li>Never</li> <li>1 to 5</li> <li>6 to 10</li> <li>11 to 20</li> <li>21+</li> </ol>	Dummy recoded by merging category 1 & 2 (=1) and 3 to 4 (0).	
	2/3	Not including your participation in the Global Climate Strike (20 Sept), how many	<ol> <li>Never</li> <li>1 to 5</li> <li>6 to 10</li> <li>11 to 20</li> <li>21+</li> </ol>		

Variable	Survey N°	Survey question	Response options	Remarks & recoding procedure
		times have you in the past taken part in a demonstration?		
	5/6	(not asked)		
Democratic satisfaction	All	In general, how satisfied are you with the functioning of democracy in Belgium?	11-pt scale with 0 = Very dissatisfied, 10 = Very satisfied	

## Appendix B: Non-response bias analysis

The non-response analysis was conducted by comparing those F2F interview respondents that answered the online survey (1s) with those F2F respondents that did not (0s). By linking the ID numbers of the F2F respondents to the ID numbers of the online survey respondents, it was possible to separate both groups. In a first step, in the table below, a bivariate analysis was made for each relevant variable of the F2F questionnaire. For none of the variables, significance tests reach the 0.05 threshold.

		F2F + online			
This article t	rom Polit <b>ies 2 Fr</b> e <b>Gyr7 by</b> ltries is put	olished by Ele <b>St InfeV Coy</b> el publishin	ng and made av Appe to anonieme	<sup>⊳ez</sup> ₀ <b>€</b> ramer's V /	p-
	respondents	respondents	respondents	T-test	value
Female (%)					
March	58	52	57	-0.05	0.59
Sept	46	37	44	-0.08	0.38
A /					
Age (mean)	22	27	2.4	1 24	0.10
March	33	37	34	-1.34	0.18
Sept	40	42	41	-0.47	0.64
Age: Adolescents (%)					
March	22	16	25	-0.05	0.52
Sept	7	13	9	0.08	0.34
Education: Ongoing or cor	mpleted tertiary	education (%)			
March	70	72	71	0.02	0.86
Sept	80	84	81	0.04	0.60
·	1 . (0()				
Education: Is a pupil or stu		40	45	0.05	0.50
March	46	40	45 22	-0.05	0.58
Sept	22	19	22	-0.03	0.73
Political interest: Quite or	very much (%)				
March	81	96	84	0.16	0.06
Sept	83	97	86	0.16	0.06
Protest experience: Fewer	r than six times (	%)			
March	58	44	56	-0.11	0.19
Sept	41	29	38	-0.10	0.24
Time of decision: Decided	to take part in r	rotest a few			
weeks or over a month ag		notest a lett			
March	62	68	63	0.05	0.56
Sept	54	65	56	0.09	0.29
Satisfaction with domests	ov in one's seen	tru maar			
Satisfaction with democra value (0=very dissatisfied;					
March	5.1	5.6	5.2	-1.05	0.29
Sept	4.8	4.7	4.7	0.21	0.83

## Appendix C: Significance tests corresponding to Figure 2, 3, and 4

**Table (Fig2): Information channels and organizational embeddedness** (pairwise comparison post hoc ANOVA)

(pairwise comparison post n	IOC ANOVA)		T			
			Bonferroni			
	Contrast	Std. Err.	t (P>t)			
Main info channel: organiz	zational					
YfC Jan-Feb vs COP 2009	-,5048212	,0294536	-17,14 (0,000)			
GCS March vs COP 2009	-,375861	,0361288	-10,40 (0,000)			
GCS Sept vs COP 2009	-,2279365	,035014	-6,51 (0,000)			
GCS March vs YfC Jan™Febr	om Poli <b>1:289602</b> 1tri	s is,0360/153 int				
GCS Sept vs YfC Jan-Feb	,2768847	,0348969	7,93 (0,000)			
GCS Sept vs GCS March	,1479245	,0406887	3,64 (0,002)			
Main info channel: social r	nedia					
YfC Jan-Feb vs COP 2009	,5972408	,0322569	18,52 (0,000)			
GCS March vs COP 2009	,2353998	,0395673	5,95 (0,000)			
GCS Sept vs COP 2009	,3009524	,0383464	7,85 (0,000)			
GCS March vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,3618409	,0394431	-9,17 (0,000)			
GCS Sept vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,2962884	,0382182	-7,75 (0,000)			
GCS Sept vs GCS March	,0655526	,0445612	1,47 (0,850)			
Member of an environmer	ntal NGO					
YfC Jan-Feb vs COP 2009	-,294462	,037269	-7,90 (0,000)			
GCS March vs COP 2009	-,1423307	,0459791	-3,10 (0,012)			
GCS Sept vs COP 2009	-,0908996	,0444975	-2,04 (0,248)			
GCS March vs YfC Jan-Feb	,1521313	,046443	3,28 (0,007)			
GCS Sept vs YfC Jan-Feb	,2035624	,0449767	4,53 (0,000)			
GCS Sept vs GCS March	,0514311	,0524214	0,98 (1,000)			
Not a member of any polit	Not a member of any political organization					
YfC Jan-Feb vs COP 2009	,5473571	,0325285	16,83 (0,000)			
GCS March vs COP 2009	,2238294	,0415315	5,39 (0,000)			
GCS Sept vs COP 2009	,1667157	,0402222	4,14 (0,000)			
GCS March vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,3235276	,040468	-7,99 (0,000)			
GCS Sept vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,3806413	,0391231	-9,73 (0,000)			
GCS Sept vs GCS March	-,0571137	,0468762	-1,22 (1,000)			

## Table (Fig3): Socio-demographics

(pairwise comparison post hoc ANOVA)

			Bonferroni	
	Contrast	Std. Err.	t (P>t)	
Share of female participan	ts			
COP 2009 vs BE demo'rs	,0243222	,0309588	0,79 (1,000)	
YfC Jan-Feb vs BE demo'rs	,1805418	,0298788	6,04 (0,000)	
GCS March vs BE demo'rs	,0368593	,0426419	0,86 (1,000)	
GCS Sept vs BE demo'rs	,0426865	,0411434	1,04 (1,000)	
YfC Jan-Feb vs COP 2009	,1562197	,0376944	4,14 (0,000)	
GCS March vs COP 2009 fro	m Po <b>jiQ 1:2537</b> 0 <b>1</b> trie	s is,0484402inte	rnati <b>0</b> gl <b>26</b> sh <b>(12,1000)</b> ail	able to anonieme bezoeker
GCS Sept vs COP 2009	,0183644	,0471265	0,39 (1,000)	
GCS March vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,1436825	,0477572	-3,01 (0,027)	
GCS Sept vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,1378553	,0464242	-2,97 (0,030)	
GCS Sept vs GCS March	,0058272	,0555049	0,10 (1,000)	

Table (Fig3)	Age groups Adolescents (<19)	Early emergent adults (19-25)	Gen Y (26-39)	Gen X (40-55)	Baby Boomers (>55)	Total
ВЕ рор	88	174	348	417	616	1643
	5.36	10.59	21.18	25.38	37.49	100.00
BE demo'rs	55	166	266	397	248	1132
	4.86	14.66	23.50	35.07	21.91	100.00
COP 2009	6	41	84	120	81	332
	1.81	12.35	25.30	36.14	24.40	100.00
YfC Jan-Feb	284	70	6	6	2	368
	77.17	19.02	1.63	1.63	0.54	100.00
GCS March	34	20	28	43	41	166
	20.48	12.05	16.87	25.90	24.70	100.00
GCS Sept	23	19	38	46	57	183
	12.57	10.38	20.77	25.14	31.15	100.00
Total	490	490	770	1029	1045	3824
	12.81	12.81	20.14	26.91	27.33	100.00

First row has frequencies and second row has row percentages

Pearson's  $X^2$  (20, N = 3824) = 1800, p < 0.001 Cramer's V = 0.3386

Table (Fig3)	Categorized education level				
	Low	Middle	High	Total	
ВЕ рор	336	742	560	1638	
	20.51	45.30	34.19	100.00	
BE demo'rs	110	558	470	1138	
	9.67	49.03	41.30	100.00	
COP 2009	3	65	266	334	
	0.90	19.46	79.64	100.00	
YfC Jan-Feb	3	294	60	357	
	0.84	82.35	16.81	100.00	
GCS March	3 This artic	cle from 40 tics of the Low (	Countries is jublished by i	leven international publishing and made availab	le to anonieme bezoeke
	1.95	25.97	72.08	100.00	
GCS Sept	3	29	136	168	
	1.79	17.26	80.95	100.00	
Total	458	1728	1603	3789	
	12.09	45.61	42.31	100.00	

First row has frequencies and second row has row percentages

Pearson's  $X^2$  (10, N = 3789) = 685, p < 0.001 Cramer's V = 0.3007

Table (Fig3)	Educational orientation youngsters (<26)					
	TSO BSO	ASO	Professional	University	Total	
	KSO		bachelor			
BE pop	398	344	317	236	1295	
	30.73	26.56	24.48	18.22	100.00	
BE demo'rs	323	235	211	248	1017	
	31.76	23.11	20.75	24.39	100.00	
COP 2009	32	33	87	146	298	
	10.74	11.07	29.19	48.99	100.00	
YfC Jan-Feb	45	249	20	40	354	
	12.71	70.34	5.65	11.30	100.00	
GCS March	8	32	23	76	139	
	5.76	23.02	16.55	54.68	100.00	
GCS Sept	6	23	21	94	144	
	4.17	15.97	14.58	65.28	100.00	
Total	812	916	679	840	3247	
	25.01	28.21	20.91	25.87	100.00	

First row has *frequencies* and second row has *row percentages* 

Pearson's  $X^2$  (15, N = 3247) = 713, p < 0.001 Cramer's V = 0.27

Table (Fig4): Political attitudes and behavior

(pairwise comparison post hoc ANOVA)

(pair wise comparison post in	Bonferroni				
	Contrast	Std. Err.	t (P>t)		
Share 'quite' or 'very' nolit	Share 'quite' or 'very' politically interested				
COP 2009 vs BE demo'rs	,2018323	,0269364	7,49 (0,000)		
YfC Jan-Feb vs BE demo'rs	,2012768	,0276347	7,28 (0,000)		
GCS March vs BE demo'rs	,138604	,037042	3,74 (0,002)		
GCS Sept vs BE demo'rs	,1981278	,035656	5,56 (0,000)		
YfC Jan-Feb vs COP 2009	-,0005555	,0341051	-0,02 (1,000)		
GCS March vs COP 2009	m <b>PojiQ63:2283</b> trie	,0341031 s is,0420,903inte	matto11,50ni(1,000)		
GCS Sept vs COP 2009	-,0037045	,0408758	-0,09 (1,000)		
GCS March vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,0626728	,0425405	-1,47 (1,000)		
GCS Sept vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,003149	,0413393	-0,08 (1,000)		
GCS Sept vs GCS March	,0595238	,0481391	1,24 (1,000)		
Ges sept vs des maren	,0333230	,0101331	1,2 1 (1,000)		
Talk politics					
YfC Jan-Feb vs COP 2009	,029036	,0661924	0,44 (1,000)		
GCS March vs COP 2009	-,073879	,0821245	-0,90 (1,000)		
GCS Sept vs COP 2009	,0461085	,0793993	0,58 (1,000)		
GCS March vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,102915	,0829514	-1,24 (1,000)		
GCS Sept vs YfC Jan-Feb	,0170724	,0802542	0,21 (1,000)		
GCS Sept vs GCS March	,1199875	,0938283	1,28 (1,000)		
	,	,	, - ( ,,		
Left-right scale					
COP 2009 vs BE demo'rs	-1,230301	,1336216	-9,21 (0,000)		
YfC Jan-Feb vs BE demo'rs	-1,216166	,1373946	-8,85 (0,000)		
GCS March vs BE demo'rs	-1,703739	,1965478	-8,67 (0,000)		
GCS Sept vs BE demo'rs	-1,835183	,1906732	-9,62 (0,000)		
YfC Jan-Feb vs COP 2009	,0141359	,1694824	0,08 (1,000)		
GCS March vs COP 2009	-,4734375	,2201773	-2,15 (0,317)		
GCS Sept vs COP 2009	-,6048814	,2149495	-2,81 (0,049)		
GCS March vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,4875734	,2224873	-2,19 (0,285)		
GCS Sept vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,6190173	,217315	-2,85 (0,044)		
GCS Sept vs GCS March	-,1314439	,2588041	-0,51 (1,000)		
Share vote green					
COP 2009 vs BE demo'rs	,4388788	,0274737	15,97 (0,000)		
YfC Jan-Feb vs BE demo'rs	,5199834	,0295482	17,60 (0,000)		
GCS March vs BE demo'rs	,5236464	,0440243	11,89 (0,000)		
GCS Sept vs BE demo'rs	,610948	,0406164	15,04 (0,000)		
YfC Jan-Feb vs COP 2009	,0811046	,0348283	2,33 (0,200)		
GCS March vs COP 2009	,0847676	,047729	1,78 (0,759)		
GCS Sept vs COP 2009	,1720692	,044605	3,86 (0,001)		
GCS March vs YfC Jan-Feb	,003663	,0489525	0,07 (1,000)		
GCS Sept vs YfC Jan-Feb	,0909646	,0459119	1,98 (0,477)		
GCS Sept vs GCS March	,0873016	,0563289	1,55 (1,000)		

Table (Fig4): Political attitudes and behavior (continued)

(pairwise comparison post hoc ANOVA)

			Bonferroni		
	Contrast	Std. Err.	t (P>t)		
Share respondents fewer 6 demonstrations					
YfC Jan-Feb vs COP 2009	,4627238	,0347557	13,31 (0,000)		
GCS March vs COP 2009	,0760554	,0428143	1,78 (0,456)		
GCS Sept vs COP 2009	-,1041394	,0415839	-2,50 (0,075)		
GCS March vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,3866683	,0432117	-8,95 (0,000)		
GCS Sept vs YfC Jan-Feb	-,5668632	,0419929	-13,50 (0,000)		
GCS Sept vs GCS March fro	m <b>Pgli<b>1801948</b>tri</b>	s i <b>ş 04.8.8</b> / <b>Z.2.4</b> int	ernation <b>3</b> p.69n(0;,0012)ab	le to anonieme bezoeker	