**Comparing young Israel and German perceptions**

Youth studies have stared at the beginning of the 21-century based on the understanding that young people will take a major part in shaping the world in the coming decades and may lead changes in economics, culture, politics, and society (Woodman & Wyn (2014).

Over the history many revolutions and changes started from the younger population and it is expected to continue doing so in the future, for example, the UN suggested (Baldwin 2007) that young people are important stakeholders in changing perception and action regarding sustainability. Grasso (2018) found that young people tend to be more active in confrontational political actions and Ellis (2004) found that they are more involved in less structured forms like donations or recycling. Therefore, understanding the topics that are significant to young people is very important. Specifically, the last months made it clear that there is a major change required in our life both regarding the climate change and the social changes caused by COVID-19. Young people can lead the way in making social changes especially regarding the environment for example, influence the recycling systems and conservation of nature (Paloniemi & Vainio 2011).

Several researchers compared perception in different countries regarding different topics. For example, Urry and Larsen (2011) claimed that people look at the world through the filter of ideas, skills, expectations, cultural background, and demographics, such as age and gender, while Garg (2013) claimed that past events affect how people living in a specific country construe their perceptions of risk. Therefore, young people in different countries may have different individual backgrounds and experiences which create a unique focus that influences their perceptions. However, Grasso (2018) showed that the whole patterns of youth participation in politics are relatively similar across Europe.

The purpose of the suggested research is to compare the perceptions of the young population in Israel to the young population in Germany. The idea is to perform in 2022 in Israel a survey like the survey “Future? Ask the youth” performed in Germany in 2019 and compare the different in perception between those two populations. In addition, if a similar survey could be performed in Germany in 2022 it will be very interesting to compare whether Covid-19 and the climate disasters in 2021 affected the young people perceptions.

The data will be analyzed using regression and mediation models using SPSS and process on SPSS. Specifically, the demographic data including the country of origin will be analyzed as a mediate factor in the model of the factor effecting young people perceptions regarding sustainability, social issues, and politics.

References

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