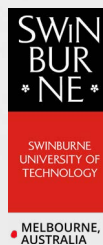




ASEM-wide Youth Survey



Organised by



**ASEM-wide Youth Survey:
Views of the 21st ASEF Summer University (ASEFSU21)
Applicants on Youth with Disabilities**

ABOUT ASEM

The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) is an intergovernmental process established in 1996 to foster dialogue and cooperation between Asia and Europe. Presently it comprises 53 partners: 30 European and 21 Asian countries, the European Union and the ASEAN Secretariat. ASEM addresses Political, Economic, and Social, Cultural & Educational issues of common interest, in a spirit of mutual respect and equal partnership. For more information visit the www.ASEMInfoboard.org

ABOUT ASEFSU

The ASEF Summer University (ASEFSU) is a 2-week experiential learning journey and “Interdisciplinary Innovathon” for students and young professionals. Designed to foster cross cultural exchanges and networks among youth from ASEM Partner countries, it offers opportunities for students and young professionals to broaden their horizons, deepen their knowledge on contemporary issues, and propose concrete solutions to societal challenges.

ASEFSU takes place on an annual basis, each year tackling a different theme of socio-political concern within Asia and Europe. ASEFSU makes a positive impact within ASEM societies as it offers tangible results and daring proposals to innovate and promote sustainable development.

ASEM-WIDE YOUTH SURVEY

The Open Call for Participation was launched across Asia and Europe during the end of 2017 (16 November to 10 December 2017). A total of 5,028 students, young professionals and entrepreneurs between the ages of 18 and 30 applied to be part of the project.

As part of the Open Call, ASEF invited all applicants to join a survey to capture the views of ASEM youth on accessibility and youth with disabilities. The survey results were analysed generally, as well as evaluated by comparing responses from Asia and Europe, male and female applicants, and by the applicants’ own assessments of being disabled or not.

This document highlights some survey results, in particular within those areas where significant differences in the responses were identified.

PROFILE OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

01 Gender

Female	60.38 %	
Male	39.62 %	

02 Country of Citizenship

Asia	79.02 %	
Europe	20.98 %	

The Asian countries in ASEM have a population of almost 4 billion people (representing 89 % of ASEM's total population). The European ASEM countries have a population of about 520 million (representing 11 % of ASEM's total population) – Eurostat, 2016. Compared to previous Open Calls for Participation in ASEFEdu projects, the ASEFSU21 Open Call had a slightly higher representation of European applicants.

03 Do you consider yourself to have a disability?

Yes	10.20 %	
No	89.80 %	

04 Current Occupation

Undergraduate (BA, BSc, etc.)	49.30 %	
Graduate (MA, MSc, MBA etc.)	18.75 %	
Doctoral (PhD, etc.)	2.98 %	
Diploma (Polytechnic etc.)	0.99 %	
Professional	17.00 %	
Entrepreneur	2.68 %	
Seeking a job	3.64 %	
Others	4.63 %	

05 Major Field of Work/Study

Social Sciences	26.97 %	
Business Studies and/or Management Science	20.54 %	
Engineering and/or Technology	15.59 %	
Humanities	12.99 %	
Law	6.40 %	
Medical Sciences	6.40 %	
Communication and Information Sciences	5.57 %	
Natural Sciences	5.53 %	

PROFILE OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

06 Have you heard about the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) before?



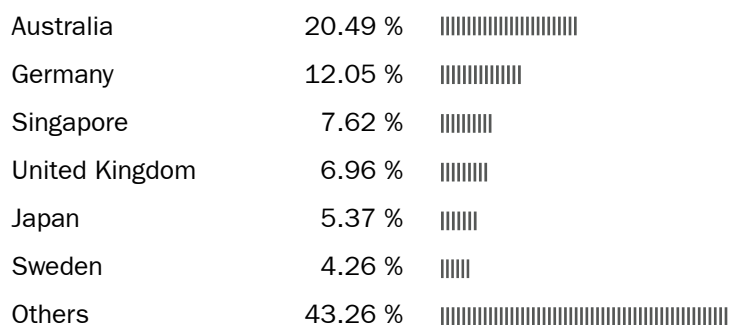
07 Have you heard about the Asia-Europe Foundation (AEF) before?



VIEWS ON ACCESSIBILITY

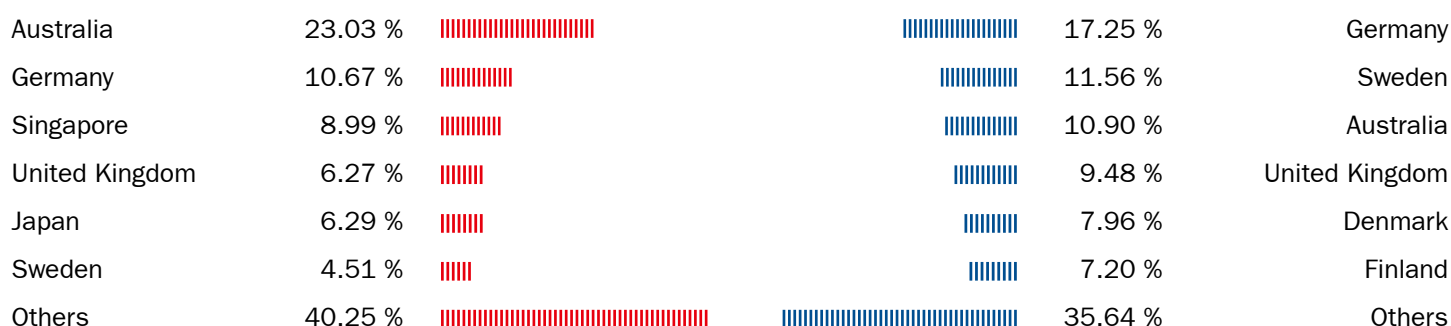
08 Across Asia and Europe, which ASEM Partner country do you think is the most accessible?

All survey participants



Asian survey participants

European survey participants



Survey participants who identify themselves to be disabled

Survey participants who do not identify themselves to be disabled



VIEWS ON ACCESSIBILITY

09 How accessible do you think your own country is?

10. How accessible do you think your own country will be in 5 years from now?

Survey participants could choose from 1 to 5, with 1 “Not Being Accessible at All” and 5 being “Completely Accessible”. “Own country” refers to country of citizenship.

All survey participants

All survey participants

Rating	Percentage	Visual Bar	Percentage	Visual Bar	Rating
1 Not at all	10.60 %	██████████	4.63 %	██████	Not at all 1
2	29.53 %	████████████████████████████████████████	10.14 %	██████████	2
3	33.49 %	████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████	27.47 %	████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████	3
4	16.21 %	████████████████████████████████████████	35.44 %	████████████████████████████████████████████████████████████	4
5 Completely	10.16 %	██████████	22.32 %	████████████████████████████████████████	Completely 5

From the results it was evident that a significantly larger number of respondents assessed their countries to not be accessible to persons with disabilities: About 40 % of respondents graded their countries 1 or 2, while only 26 % graded their countries 4 or 5.

The comparison of the results of question 9 and 10 showcased optimism among the respondents regarding the future level of accessibility in their own countries. For example, the number of persons who assessed their own countries being significantly/completely accessible in the next five years compared to today doubled to about 58 %.

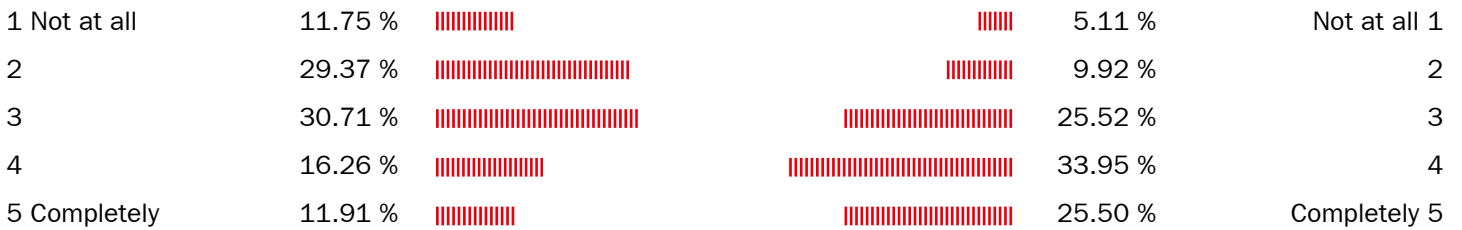
VIEWS ON ACCESSIBILITY

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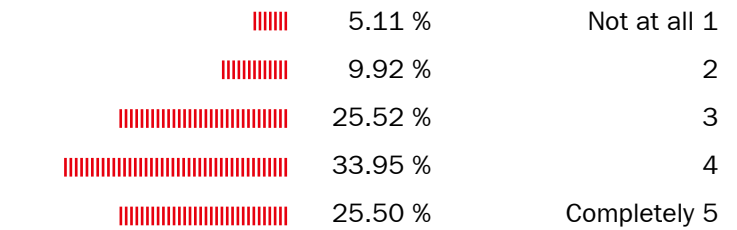
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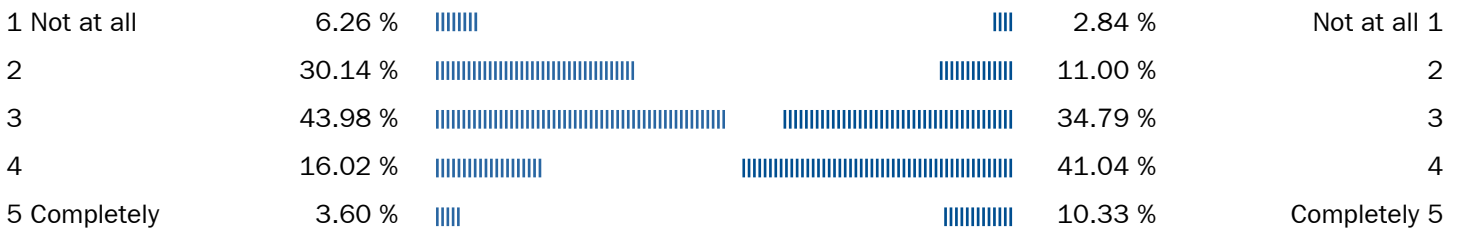
Asian survey participants



Asian survey participants



European survey participants



European survey participants

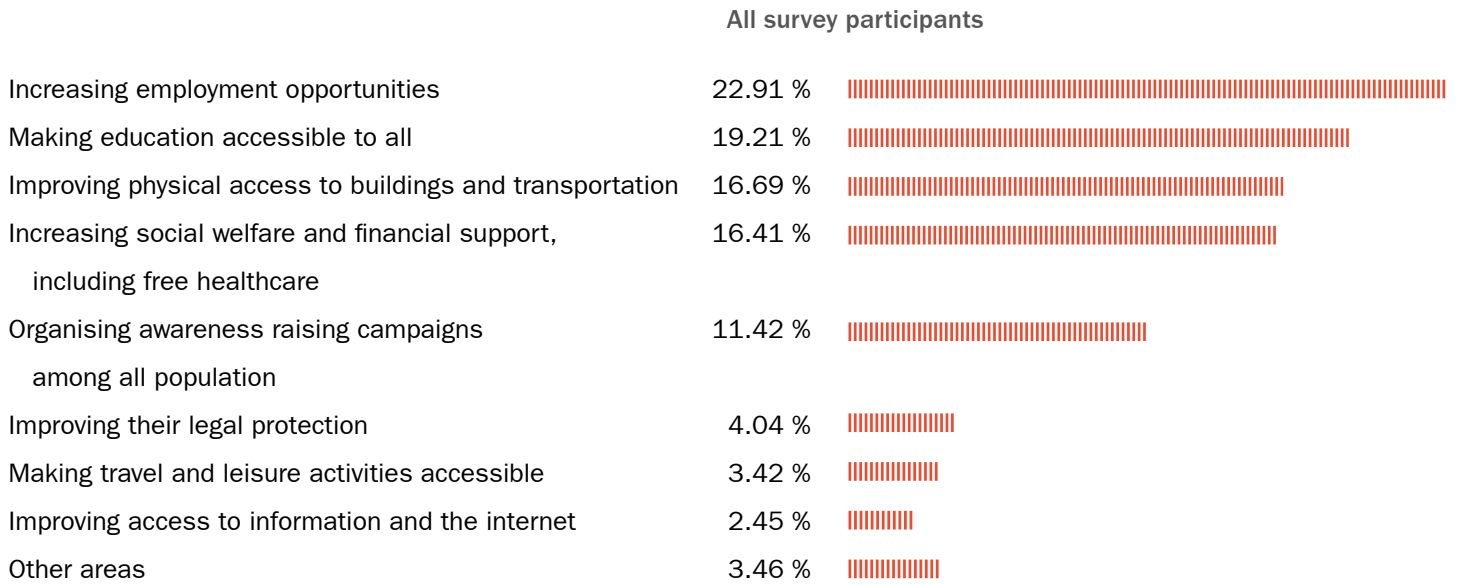
Both Asian and European respondents were positive about the outlooks of their countries becoming more accessible in the upcoming years, Europeans seemed though to be even more optimistic than their Asian peers:

The number of Europeans that gave their countries the highest accessibility ratings for the coming years was about 200 % higher than today's figures.

Asian respondents were also positive in their projections of the future, but the increase or decrease compared to today's figures is mostly around 100 %.

VIEWS ON ACCESSIBILITY

12 Which area of improvement do you think would have the greatest impact for youth with disabilities in your country?



VIEWS ON ACCESSIBILITY

12 Which area of improvement do you think would have the greatest impact for youth with disabilities in your country?

	Asian survey participants	European survey participants
Increasing employment opportunities	21.29 % ██████████	████████████████████ 29.00 %
Making education accessible to all	21.57 % ██████████	██████████ 10.33 %
Improving physical access to buildings and transportation	15.88 % ██████████	████████████████████ 19.72 %
Increasing social welfare and financial support, including free healthcare	17.34 % ██████████	██████████ 12.89 %
Organising awareness raising campaigns among all population	11.02 % ██████████	██████████ 12.89 %
Improving their legal protection	4.15 % ████	████ 3.60 %
Making travel and leisure activities accessible	2.77 % ███	██████ 5.88 %
Improving access to information and the internet	2.74 % ███	██ 1.33 %
Other areas	3.22 % ███	████ 4.36 %

The survey results for question 11 showcased that young people in Asia were significantly more concerned about education opportunities for youth with disabilities. Likewise, Asian participants identified this area as the one which has the greatest impact on the lives of youth with disabilities in their countries. The European respondents only gave this area the 5th rank and prioritised instead, amongst others, employment opportunities or the physical access to buildings & transportation. It is also worth noting that double the number of European respondents assessed accessible travel & leisure activities to be an area that would have a significant impact on the lives of youth with disabilities, compared to their Asian peers.

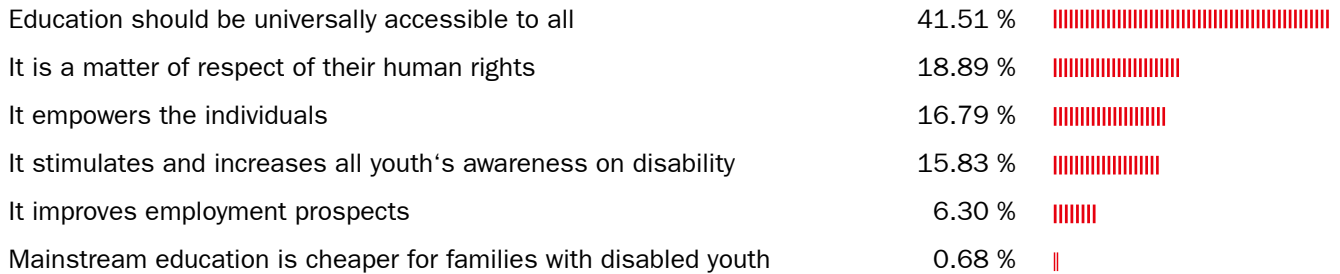
	Survey participants who identify themselves to be disabled	Survey participants who do not identify themselves to be disabled
Increasing employment opportunities	25.15 % ██████████	████████████████████ 22.66 %
Making education accessible to all	19.69 % ██████████	████████████████████ 19.16 %
Improving physical access to buildings and transportation	11.70 % ██████████	████████████████████ 17.25 %
Increasing social welfare and financial support, including free healthcare	14.04 % ██████████	██████████ 16.68 %
Organising awareness raising campaigns among all population	10.92 % ██████████	██████████ 11.47 %
Improving their legal protection	5.46 % ████	████ 3.88 %
Making travel and leisure activities accessible	6.63 % █████	████ 3.10 %
Improving access to information and the internet	3.12 % ███	████ 3.46 %
Other areas	3.31 % ███	███ 2.35 %

The responses between disabled and non-disabled participants were rather similar in their order of prioritisation of areas of improvement. However, certain differences could be identified: Disabled respondents considered improvements in the financial support & social welfare as well as access to travel & leisure activities as areas that would have a significant impact on their lives. Non-disabled respondents assessed physical access to buildings, among others, to be an area of high importance for persons with disabilities.

VIEWS ON ACCESSIBILITY

13 Why do you think, it is important to integrate disabled youth in mainstream higher education systems?

All survey participants



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„Glass marbles are celebrated worldwide for their structural simplicity and aesthetic beauty. Although they vary externally in size, structure, design and colour, the very substance which forms them internally is the same. The use of marbles in the designs of the ASEFSU21 is to signify that although each one of us is not the same, the elements that make us human are identical in nature.“