YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE EMANCIPATION PROCESS
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

FEPEA SURVEY 2017
Young people in the emancipation process: analysis of results.
FEPA Survey 2017.

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This document is a summary of the data in the Annual FEPA Survey, a periodic study that compiles information on emancipation programmes and services run by its entities, and looks at how the profile of young adults they serve is changing.

FEPA runs information collection. Working with the Observatorio del Tercer Sector, this information is used to analyse the data and draft the overall report.

The information included in this document refers exclusively to programmes and services run by FEPA-federated entities. When reading it, please consider that the number of federated entities has increased since 2013 and, therefore, at the same time, the sample has become more representative overall of the collective of young careleavers mentioned in the study.

We would like to thank Montse Fernàndez and Enric Carpio, authors of the whole FEPA Survey Report 2017 for their commitment.
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MISSION

Promote autonomy and equal opportunities among young men and women with no family support in the emancipation process, particularly wards and careleavers. This mission involves active participation from the entities involved.

VISION

Benchmark entity and contact point concerning the real world and challenges for young people with no family support in the emancipation process. FEPA member entities participate actively in completing the Federation’s mission, working with common criteria, generating and promoting mutual learning.

VALUES

The Federation assumes the values of the non-profit making social initiative, general interest and social economy entities, particularly relating to participation, transparency, sustainability and efficiency of managing resources. It specifically prioritises mutual trust, commitment to youth and involving young people in their own development, active participation, learning and working in a network.

PLAN ESTRATÉGICO 2017-2019

STRATEGIC AXIS 1. Territoriality and representativity

STRATEGIC AXIS 2. Knowledge

STRATEGIC AXIS 3. Discourse and positioning

STRATEGIC AXIS 4. Internal cohesion and feeling of belonging

STRATEGIC AXIS 5. Strengthening the FEPA organisation and structure
A LOOK AT THE COLLECTIVE

From 18 years old onwards, young people who have been cared by the child protection system have to become emancipated. On a State level, approval of the Organic Law modifying the child and teenage protection system dated 22 July 2015, first considered specific measures to support emancipation for persons who come of age under this protection system. In this sense, Regional Administrations are responsible for implementing these support measures and for deploying territorial guidelines. However, although some regions set up specific programmes for that collective some time ago providing support in different areas, allowing them to pursue an individual pathway towards emancipation that might be extended to 21 or 25 years old depending on the territory, in others, these young people are more acutely vulnerable when they come of age.

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS IN THE EMANCIPATION PROCESSES

Complex emotional baggage. On the whole, these young people have experienced events and lack of affection that affect their life history. Firstly, means and family reference points that are non-existent, damaged or in severe social difficulty. Secondly, low self-esteem, insecurity and fear of failure alongside low tolerance when frustrated and low resistance. This collective is often stigmatised, precisely as the result of these life processes and in short, their past.

Early emancipation. The emancipation processes for this collective begin much earlier than for other young people in the country as a whole (according to data from the publication Emancipation Observatory 1st semester 2017 from the Spanish Youth Board, in the first quarter of 2017, only 19.4% of persons aged 16 to 29 in Spain were emancipated).

Urgent emancipation. Need to become emancipated quickly and satisfactorily when they no longer receive help, support and care from the state, or when they want or they know that they have to choose a path that veers away from their life so far with their families and in their surroundings.

Low education levels. According to the research on Education Pathways for Young Careleavers in Europe, carried out between 2007 and 2010 in five European countries (United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary and Spain), only 31.7% of the population in care born in 1994 was in the school year that corresponded to their age, whilst this figure was 69.4% for the general population.
Vulnerable within the context. According to the Active Population Survey for the First Quarter of 2018, the unemployment rate among people under 25 years old in Spain is 34.4%. Employment is fundamental to be able to live a fully autonomous life, more so if we take into account that these young people do not benefit from an environment or social network that can help maintain them. In this respect, the adverse economic climate is a highly determining factor, above all because the unemployment rate is much higher among people with lower academic levels (unemployment rates among the general population with higher education stands at 9.3%, compared to 16.7% overall according to the Active Population Survey for the First Quarter of 2018).

SOME PROFILES WITHIN THE COLLECTIVE

Beyond these common elements, we can identify several profiles within the collective. Details are provided below on specific characteristics of the more relevant profiles over the last few years:

**Assistance provided for female careleavers:** very often, female careleavers’ life experiences are particularly tough and complex and require much more specialised attention. Some of the most common situations we encounter are girls that have suffered sexual abuse in childhood and adolescence, young girls that have been/are victims of domestic violence, young girls with a high degree of emotional dependency on their partners or young mothers under 21 years old with children in their care.

**Assistance for young people with foreign origins:** since late 2015, the arrival of young foreigners with no family in Spain has continued to rise. If there were 3,261 young foreigners aged under 18 in state care in Spain in 2012, by the end of 2017, there were already 6,414 according to data provided by the actual Government in Congress in late 2017. Within this profile, boys are clearly in the majority with 90%. On the whole, they present specific needs as a result of their migratory process, their lack of knowledge of official languages, educational levels far below average, cultural differences, plus additional documentation difficulties that, in many cases, also implies exclusion from conventional education options and actually finding a job.

**Assistance for young people with disabilities and/or mental health issues:** numerically, they represent a relatively low percentage of the whole young careleaver collective. However, their needs require specialisation regarding the services that they are offered and the intensification of the intervention (coexistence of multiple professional profiles and greater socioeducational support, among others). It is often difficult for them to fit into conventional programmes promoting emancipation.
OVERALL DATA

NO. OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE PROGRAMME

During 2017, 3,006 young people were assisted in emancipation programmes managed by FEPA-associated entities. The programmes were developed from a wide range of fields, devised to strengthen skills and knowledge that would generate future opportunities.

FINANCING SOURCES

90% of financing comes from the Public Administration. This financing is mainly brought in through calls, collaboration agreements and subsidies. The most important public endowments are regional, representing 67.9% of total funding.

Beyond contributions from the State Public Administration - Income Tax (6.9%) or from the actual entity (5.5%), it is worth noting the increase in funding from Local Authorities, 6.4% in 2017. As far as private funding is concerned, 10% of total income comes from social projects and private foundations.

PROFESSIONALS

NO. OF PEOPLE ON A CONTRACT
359

Since 2013 there has been a progressive increase in entities employing more than 4 professionals, rising from 39% in 2013 to 45% in 2017.

NO. OF PEOPLE VOLUNTEERING
455

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON CONTRACTS IN EMANCIPATION PROGRAMMES 2013-2017 (%)

BOYS 2070

GIRLS 936

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE VOLUNTEERING IN EMANCIPATION PROGRAMMES 2013-2017 (%)

MORE THAN 4
21,1%

3 TO 4
7,0%

1 TO 2
19,3%

NONE
52,6%
PROFILE OF ASSISTED YOUNG PEOPLE

The most frequent profile among the assisted young people is a young male aged between 18 and 21 years old, mainly of migrant origin, taking some type of training.

GENDER

BOYS 68.9%

GIRLS 31.1%

There is great stability in the gender distribution of the young people being helped. It varies between 64.9-69% over 5 years in the case of boys and between 31-35.1% in the case of girls.

AGE

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS OF ASSISTED YOUNG PEOPLE IN 2017 (%)

18 to 21 60%

16 to 18 28%

+ 21 12%

72% of young people being assisted are aged over 18. Among our federated entities, the majority of programmes and services for this youth collective is concentrated in the 18-21 age group. This refers to the point when the young people leave the protection system.

NATIONAL ORIGIN

In 2017, the trend was reversed in the profile of assisted young people. In 2017, 56.6% were of foreign origin, the highest percentage in this period.

Among young people of foreign origin, boys (83.3%) largely outnumber girls (16.7%). This distribution can be explained by cultural and historic patterns for migratory processes, among other aspects.

Among young people of Spanish nationality, the differences even out and even disappeared for the first time in 2017.

The proportion of boys and girls remains stable among young people of foreign origin. In the case of young people with Spanish nationality, the differences even out and even disappeared for the first time in 2017.

EVOLUTION OF YOUTH PROFILE BY AGE 2013-2017 (%)

EVOLUTION OF YOUTH PROFILE BY ORIGIN 2013-2017 (%)
Regarding the education and work activity among the young people, the majority (60.1%) are studying. 15.4% work, and 12.8% of the remaining 11.7% neither work nor study.

Trends seen over the last 5 years:
- Percentage increase of young people who are studying (from 61.4% in 2013 to 72.9% in 2017)
- Volume increase of young people who are working (from 61.4% in 2013 to 72.9% in 2017)
- Percentage increase of young people who neither study nor work (from 27.2% in 2013 to 11.7% in 2017)

Beyond language and cultural issues, one of the singular aspects of assisting young foreigners is precisely the need to regulate their administrative situation thereby allowing them to enter the emancipation process more successfully. Documentation makes it easier for them to find a job if they have the right training at the same time, it makes it easier for them to gain access to a wider range of training.

The most frequent legal situation among young foreign people is holding at least a resident permit (46.6%). On the other hand, 20.9% have a resident and work permit, which helps the emancipation process and their full integration in society. Young people in irregular situations represent 9.7% and 8.5% are undergoing regularization processes.

As we can see in the previous table, in 2017, young foreigners between 16 and 18 years old represented 15.9% of the total assisted persons, around 480 young people. This data is relevant as many of these people enter the protection system just before their 18th birthday and do not have enough time to obtain the documents to allow them to get a job, essential to be able to tackle emancipation processes with minimal guarantees.
SUPPORT PROGRAMMES

The support programmes focus on emancipation to attain an independent and autonomous life. This explains why specific services are adapted to the collective’s needs.

The basic methodology is individualised care, in accordance with each young person’s needs. Anyone joining the programmes will have a reference educator who monitors their emancipation pathway, defined with key goals. Young people’s participation is voluntary and subject to their commitment to follow their personal emancipation project. So then, it all comes down to the young people themselves who, as well as having a reference educator, are supported by a wide-ranging team of specialised staff.

The six types of support are:

- **Individualised support** aimed at providing appropriate planned, personal support that makes it easier to take on commitments strengthening their development, their qualities and capabilities, always working from implicating the assisted person in their own process, thereby reinforcing their autonomy.

- **Personal support** working on their access to the job market and providing support closely linked to training. This programmes relies on training and work placements to open doors towards finding a job. Mentoring and careers advice are also provided, working on job-related skills to keep the jobs that they get.

- **Job seeking assistance** offer of different residential formats in accordance with programmes being developed in the regions (supervised flats, semi-supervised flats, residential flats, residences for young workers, etc. or what is now called alternative housing). The main aim is to offer decent housing whilst the young person completes their pathway. In addition, it offers mentoring and advice to search for housing in the current real estate market.

- **Economic support** this refers to providing guidance and educational actions that improve their skills, knowledge and basic competence required to help them fit in socially and at work and thereby make them more employable.

- **Job seeking assistance** management of resources and provisional economic means that make it possible to continue the emancipation process, working towards economic independence. The format might vary by region, but this generally refers to services for careleavers, scholarships, salary grants bound to training, help for de-institutionalisation.

- **Legal support** this support includes guidance and advice on legal matters, help processing documents for immigration, mediation, etc. that can be performed by the actual entity or rerouted to other public or private resources.

- **Emancipation projects** 3006 young people

  - 1,465 young people
  - 1,674 young people
  - 891 young people
  - 2,012 young people
  - 735 young people
  - 1,498 young people
There are, in general, four types of housing support resources:

- 6% Independent flats for over-21s
- 13% Supervised flats for 16 to 18 year-olds
- 26% Other residential resources for young people aged 16 to 18 years old
- 55% Emancipation flats for young people aged 18 to 21

All in all, the resources provided 1,083 places in 2017. However, during 2017, 1,498 persons were helped by the housing resources.

Taking into account all these circumstances and given the singularities of the collective, housing support has become one of the most singular care programmes for young careleavers, as a structural element from which other support concepts can develop that help consolidate the emancipation process.

The housing support resource mainly comprises emancipation flats for young people aged between 18 and 21 years old, representing 57.6% of housing resources. The usual stay is between 1 and 2 years and the majority of the houses are for rent.

Ownership of the housing resource 2017 (%)

- 58.4% Rented flats
- 27% Flats owned by the entity
- 7.6% Flats provided by the Public Administration
- 4% Flats provided by other entities
- 3% Other cases

Although young people generally stay in this housing less than 2 years (87.7%), the evolution between 2013 and 2017 regarding the time spent in the housing resources shows a clear increase in stays of less than 1 year. (37% in 2013 until reaching 56.9% in 2017).

There is no single determining factor that explains this drop, although it seems to be motivated, among other things, by increasingly complex profiles receiving assistance. This fact will lead to reviewing some traditional emancipation housing resources and will imply setting up new arrangements, capable of offering better responses to the new social context and to current needs.
QUALIFICATIONS COMPLETED BY YOUNG PEOPLE IN HOUSING PROGRAMMES IN 2017 (%)

- NO QUALIFICATIONS: 12.8%
- COMPLETED PRIMARY EDUCATION: 19.0%
- COMPLETED SECONDARY EDUCATION: 5.6%
- COMPLETED MEDIUM LEVEL VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSE: 2.8%
- COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL: 1.0%
- COMPLETED ADVANCED LEVEL VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSE: 3.5%

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE BY GENDER ACCORDING TO COMPLETED QUALIFICATIONS IN HOUSING PROGRAMMES IN 2017 (%)

- NO QUALIFICATIONS: 33.8%
- COMPLETED PRIMARY EDUCATION: 44.4%
- COMPLETED SECONDARY EDUCATION: 58.5%
- COMPLETED MEDIUM LEVEL VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSE: 54.3%
- COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL: 51.3%
- COMPLETED ADVANCED LEVEL VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSE: 34.2%
- OTHER COMPLETED QUALIFICATIONS: 10.8%

ON-GOING QUALIFICATIONS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN HOUSING PROGRAMMES IN 2017 (%)

- FOUNDATION TRAINING IN ADULT EDUCATION SCHOOLS: 8.4%
- NON REGULATED TRAINING COURSES (EXCEPT INITIAL BASIC TRAINING OR PFI): 24.4%
- INITIAL BASIC TRAINING OR PFI: 21.4%
- SECONDARY STUDIES: 14.3%
- MIDDLE LEVEL VOCATIONAL TRAINING: 15.3%
- ADVANCED LEVEL VOCATIONAL TRAINING BRIDGING COURSE: 2.1%
- BACCALAUREATE: 4.5%
- ADVANCED LEVEL VOCATIONAL TRAINING: 6.0%
- UNIVERSITY STUDIES: 3.6%

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE BY GENDER ACCORDING TO ON-GOING QUALIFICATIONS IN HOUSING PROGRAMMES IN 2017 (%)

- NO QUALIFICATIONS: 60.0%
- COMPLETED PRIMARY EDUCATION: 54.8%
- COMPLETED SECONDARY EDUCATION: 51.4%
- COMPLETED MEDIUM LEVEL VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSE: 50.0%
- COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL: 46.0%
- COMPLETED ADVANCED LEVEL VOCATIONAL TRAINING BRIDGING COURSE: 41.6%
- COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL: 19.3%
- COMPLETED UNIVERSITY STUDIES: 31.8%
- COMPLETED UNIVERSITY STUDIES: 14.6%

Taking into account that in the housing programme, girls represent 36.6% of the total receiving assistance (31% in all the programmes as a whole), below we can appreciate their proportion according to level of studies completed in 2017.

In terms of education, girls have higher academic levels than boys.

As noted with regard to the level of completed studies, the girls are also studying at higher academic levels than the boys.
ORIGIN OF INCOME RECEIVED BY YOUNG PEOPLE BEING HELPED IN THE HOUSING PROGRAMME IN 2017 (%)

39.2% of the young people assisted by the housing programme receive economic support through the entities that assist them. This percentage drops significantly in regions where there are specific economic allowances for the collective.

REASONS FOR LEAVING THE HOUSING RESOURCE IN 2017 (%)

On the other hand, it should also be highlighted that 32.9% of young people leaving these flats in 2017 have done so with a job.

DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER OF THE SITUATION AFTER LEAVING THE HOUSING RESOURCE IN 2017 (%)

Just like other variables being analysed, boys and girls act different when they leave the housing resources. The girls choose to live alone, with their partner or with their family to a greater extent than the boys.
JOB SEEKING SUPPORT PROGRAMME

Despite having experienced the greatest annual increase, permanent contracts represent less than 8% of the total of new contracts registered for persons aged 16 to 29 years old. According to data from the Emancipation Observatory 1st semester 2017 publication from the Spanish Youth Board.

Different types of guidance are offered within the job seeking support programme. These different types are explained below and the percentage of federated entities that carry them out:

**THE ENTITY PROSPECTS THE COMPANY**
- 23%

**ENTITY’S OWN JOB-SEEKING DEVICE**
- 30%

**29%**
- Rerouting to other existing resources in local entities in relation to careers guidance

**29%**
- Rerouting to an existing job-seeking device by the public administration

The percentage of young people being helped in the job seeking support programmes who were at the same time being helped from the housing support programme has dropped (from 44.6% in 2016 to 36.3% in 2017). This means that 63.7% of tutored young people and careleavers assisted in the job-seeking support programme are not in the housing programme.

LEGAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

Despite the growing demand for legal advice and guidance, only 20% of the federated entities have their own legal services, so much of the specialised care is carried out in specific resources outside the entities.

An ordination is given below, depending on the priority level, of the most requested legal guidance within the framework of the entities that have their own legal services.

1. Guidance and advice on immigration matters
2. Guidance and advice on administrative and criminal matters
3. Mediation service
4. Guidance and advice on civil matters
5. Guidance and advice on administrative and criminal matters

*The data only takes into account entities that offer legal support at the same time, the percentages represent the volume of requests for each type of legal support, prioritising from 1 to 5, where 1 is the highest priority and 5 the lowest.

In line with the profile of persons being helped, the most requested guidance in this field is related to immigration. Followed by guidance and advice on administrative and criminal matters.

Out of all the young people who have been helped by the legal support programme, 65.9% were also in the housing programme.
CONCLUSIONS

This report compiles the data provided by our federated entities and therefore data relating to young people who have been assisted in emancipation promotion programmes. In this respect, it should be taken into account that a significant part of the collective does not want to be or cannot be helped by these programmes.

Given the specifics, the most significant programme in terms of support for emancipation processes for this youth collective is the housing support programme. In this respect, practically all of our federated entities have some type of housing resource whilst also developing other specific support programmes for the collective in other fields.

Beyond the entities specialised in looking after the collective of wards and young careleavers, there are many other entities and public organisations that offer a variety of support programmes focussed on young people in a general situation of vulnerability, be it in terms of education, work, etc. It is possible that many young careleavers who are not being looked after in these specialised entities are taking part in these programmes but, beyond the Emancipation Map (document drawn up by FEPA that compiles a basic approximation of the emancipation services for wards and young careleavers that exist in the different regions in Spain), overall, there is no more data nationwide on these young people once they turn 18. This explains why the data compiled in this report is particularly relevant when analysing the peculiarities of the collective.

Below, we will look in greater detail at the trends observed throughout this report. However, and beyond highlighting the importance of tackling the needs of each profile in a different way, we also want to put particular emphasis on the need to guarantee the same rights for the whole collective.

NATIONAL ORIGIN

In 2017, the proportion of young people with Spanish nationality and young people of foreign origin has been reversed regarding 2016, where foreigners are now the majority profile assisted by our federated entities (56.6% of the total, the highest proportion during the analysed cycle). This growth is explained, above all, by the increase in arrivals of Unaccompanied Foreign Minors that began in late 2015, now showing through in support programmes beyond the age of 18. This trend is even more relevant if we take into account that the number of arrivals of young foreigners with no reference points in the territory has not stopped growing since then and that administrations and social organisations do not see this abating in the short term. So then, it seems more than likely that over the next few years, they will become more representative within the collective.

Given the singularity of the collective (cultural differences, language difficulties, below-average education levels, among others), it is essential to rethink the current care programmes to meet their associated needs and the needs of the other careleavers.
GENDER

The second significant point that we can see regarding the profile of young people being assisted is that the majority are boys (68.9% compared to 31.1% girls). This is seemingly surprising because, within the protection system, the proportion of the two genders is more balanced when they are under 18. Historically, this disproportion matches the specific nature of girls who generally access emancipation programmes less, particularly in the housing fields because, once they turn 18, they return to their families or they go to live with their own partners. In this report, we can appreciate that this trend has changed given that, for the first time since 2012, the proportion between boys and girls with Spanish nationality assisted in all the programmes has equalled out. So then, the indicative variable regarding the disproportion between genders is the high volume of young people of foreign origin assisted in 2017, 56.6% of the total. Among young foreigners, boys represent 83.3% whilst girls represent 16.7%.

TRAINING - WORK SITUATION

Although there has been an increase over the last few years in the percentage of young people who are taking courses (in 2013 it was 61.4% whilst in 2017 this rose to 72.9%) and there has been a drop in the number of young people who neither work nor study (27.2% in 2013 and 11.7% in 2017), it is true that the training levels of the people being assisted by our federated entities continue to drop (around 70% of the persons being assisted have not finished compulsory secondary education). If we take into account that 72% of the persons being assisted are over 18 years old, it is clear that the proportion of young people with academic levels below their age group is very high. This education situation becomes relevant when we see that, according to data from different specialised reports, the unemployment rate is very high among people with low academic levels.

If the education data is not very promising, nor is the current job context that, despite showing some improvements on the years immediately beforehand, is still marked by high rates of youth unemployment and temporary contracts. According to the Emancipation Observatory 1st Semester 2017 publication from the Youth Board, the percentage of young people who were unemployed in the second quarter of 2017 in Spain was 29.7% and, at the same time, only 7.6% of the contracts formalised in this period among the population under 30 were permanent.

Difficulties to access a job that will make them self-sufficient over time, made more acute by low education levels, reduce the chances of accessing housing and developing a fully autonomous life. In this respect, the programmes supporting training and job-seeking will continue to have particular transcendence concerning care for young careleavers, who, in many cases, are pushed to redirect themselves towards work fields that offer real opportunities to fit the aforementioned profiles.
In general, we can highlight the following priority lines of action:

1. **Guarantee emancipation policies and services for young careleavers throughout the country.** Specification and implementation of the Organic Law modifying the childhood and adolescence protection system dated 22 July 2015 by implementing specific programmes in all Autonomous Regions.

2. **Draft and deploy a transverse Strategic Plan revolving around young careleavers** that helps improve work between the different levels of Administration and also among the different administrative fields, particularly among the governmental areas of Employment, Youth, Childhood, Social Services, Health and Justice.

3. **Guarantee endowment of economic resources required** to develop the different programmes to support the transition for young careleavers over the next few years, prioritising the agreement method.

4. **Carrying out preventive action before coming of age regarding work targeting personal and social autonomy.** Making them participate more and taking more responsibility in their own process will be useful for them and, at the same time, will give them more guarantees of success in the emancipation process once they have turned 18.

5. **Adapting resources to the specific needs of the different young careleaver profiles:**
   - **a.** Deploy specific resources that can effectively meet the needs of the young careleaver mothers.
   - **b.** Carry out specific programmes that can effectively meet the needs of young careleavers with mental health issues and disabilities.
   - **c.** Set up new devices that can tackle the growing arrival of young foreign careleavers.
Resolve the difficulties of young careleavers of foreign origin in terms of attaining a work permit. Current legislation states that the young people have to have a full time job offer for at least one year to be able to get a work permit. This type of job offer is almost impossible to come by in the current context.

Provide an appropriate training offer for the needs of this youth collective allowing training itineraries to be developed, aimed at finding them a job. Setting up a short-term non labour work placement format. Exploring new fields of job-seeking from the new opportunities provided by developing technologies and particularly any linked to digital creation, among other work fields for young immigrant careleavers.

Make it possible for young people with no work permit to access Juvenile Guarantee programmes and review the legislation in terms of equality opportunities to make it easier for young immigrant careleavers to find a job.

Promote participation and responsibility from the young people in their own process and with their surroundings. Give support and acknowledgement from the different agents to the different associative initiatives that the young careleaver might develop in the territories.

Promote access to compulsory and post-compulsory regulated education by means of a grant regulated, making fees free, etc. Young people who have taken basic vocational training programmes have greater difficulty finding a job.

Improve actions revolving around developing the social network and family relationships that allow them to widen their social environment and form ties with people of reference.
Context:
Organisations associated with the Federation of Entities with Projects and Supervised Flats - FEPA.

Size of the sample:
53 valid responses, 4 responses projected from the results of the FEPA 2016 survey results.

Reference year:
The reference year for all the answers is 2017.

Data collection:
First semester of 2018.

Information collection:
Professional online application for compiling answers through the online questionnaire.

List of participating entities:
Consult following section.

Data processing:
Purifying data and recoding variables.

Processing the lost values and projection of results:
Only answers from the 2017 survey have been considered, except in the case of one entity that answered the questionnaire partially. In this case, the data has been recovered from those questions that were left blank in this edition, but that they had answered in the FEPA 2016 questionnaire. In addition, for specific questions - such as the number of participants in the emancipation programmes - values from previous editions were considered.

Processing recoded variables:
The segments of the recoded variables have been constructed from the quartiles of the same variables (Q1, Q2 and Q3).

Analysis:
Descriptive statistics.

Team:
The information was collected from FEPA. Data processing and analysis were performed at the Observatorio del Tercer Sector.

Methodological note:
The variation of the entities that make up FEPA compared to last year can cause a distortion of the most sensitive data. To overcome this barrier, the methodology of those variables has been modified, eliminating them from the trend.
ENTITIES PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY

The entities’ daily work, their commitment and collaboration make this periodic study possible. The federated organisations that have taken part in the 2017 survey are as follows (in alphabetical order).

1. ACCEM Castilla la Mancha
2. Actua S.C.C.L
3. Aldeas Infantiles SOS España
4. Aldees Infantils SOS Catalunya
5. Asociación Casa Escuela Santiago Uno
6. Asociación Cultural La Kalle
7. Asociación Elkarbanatuz
8. Asociación Famílias Alternativas de Transición de l’Horta Nord
9. Asociación Goiztiri Elkartea
10. Asociación Granadina por la formación profesional, integral y social de la persona
11. Asociación Horuelo
12. Asociación Murialdo
13. Asociación para la Integración del Menor Paideia
14. Asociación Paz y Bien
15. Asociación Vasija
16. Associació CEDRE
17. Associació IN VIA
18. Associació per la Inserció Social i Laboral – ISIL
19. Associació per l’Estudi i Promoció del Benestar Social (PROBENS)
20. Associació Punt de Referència
21. Comunitat Servents de Sant Josep - Llar Butinyà
22. Escola Pia Catalunya
23. Filles de la Caritat Fundación Social, Pis Güell
24. Fundación Champagnat - Germans Maristes
25. Fundación Ciutat i Valors
26. Fundación Maria Raventós
27. Fundació Mercè Fontanilles
28. Fundació Natzaret (Mallorca)
29. Fundació Obra Social Comunitària de Bellvitge
30. Fundació Persona i Valors
31. Fundació Privada Catalana Comtal
32. Fundació Privada Eveho
33. Fundació Privada ResiliS
34. Fundació Privada Santa Rosalia
35. Fundació Privada Servei Solidari per la Inclusió Social
36. Fundació Projecte i Vida
37. Fundació Suport Social Solidari
38. Fundación Adsis
39. Fundación Aldaba
40. Fundación Amigó
41. Fundación de Solidaridad Amaranta
42. Fundación Federico Ozanam
43. Fundación Iniciativa Solidaria Ángel Tomás
44. Fundación Nazareth (Barcelona)
45. Fundación Proyecto Don Bosco
46. Grup d’Esplai Blanquerna
47. Fundació Iniciatives Solidàries
48. Llar Enric d’Ossó
49. Llars El Temple
50. Opción3. Sociedad Cooperativa de Iniciativa Social
51. Salesians Sant Jordi - PES Lleida
52. SUARA cooperativa
53. YMCA España

In the case of the following entities, some of the data have been retrieved from the FEPA 2016 questionnaire: Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de Menores (ADIME), Associació de Recerca Cultural i Socioeducativa (ARCS), Fundació Institut de Reinsèrcio Social (IRES) and Grup Educadors de Carrer i Treball amb Menors (GREC).