

<i>Tags: Young people, Children & Families; Country: Germany; Language: German; Year: 2012; Event: ESN Seminar (Rome)</i>	
Programme's name:	Ambulant services for young people
<u>Organisation / Country:</u>	City of Cologne, Office for Children, Youth and Families, Germany
<u>Website:</u>	Here
<u>Contact:</u>	Office for Children, Youth and Families, City of Cologne – Contact available upon request
<u>Summary:</u>	<p>National legal framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Along the national legal framework, all services provided are based on the Title Eight of the Social Code, including the Child and Youth Welfare Act. • §41 SGB VIII demands support to young adolescents (18+) to be supported in their development and to be able to request ongoing support after having grown up in care institutions. The legal duty to support young people, including those leaving care, in the age between 18 and 21 is with the local authorities. <p>The local policy framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth welfare and school development are joined up within one department in the City of Cologne. An integrated plan for both policies was about to be implemented. • The focus of the work is on education and life-long-learning, of which the programme KidS is a part. • A group for Ambulant Services was formed in 2009. <p>Finances</p> <p>Costs for a single young adult leaving care occur from a range of different sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support from a social worker • standard rate for costs of living • standard rate for accommodation costs • standard rate for pocket money • one-off standard rate for flat equipment • standard monthly rate for travelling expenses • other

All costs are financed from taxes. Municipalities pay for 84.7 percent of all costs. Other sources for the funds of Child and Youth Services are **national public funding sources** (14.3 percent) and **regional public funding sources** (1.0 percent).

The youth care environment in Cologne

The **local public social service** conducts needs assessment of young adolescents at the initial stages of the contact. ASD is then to determine the scope and nature of the young person's support needs, if necessary in cooperation with other youth care institutions and professionals.

- **Criteria to assess needs and skills:**
 - stage of autonomy;
 - stage of education or apprenticeship;
 - relationships with the social environment;
 - ability or skills to cope with everyday life
- It should be realistic that all targets can be reached by pedagogical training of the youth.
- Service regularly takes place for 2 or 3 years

Differences – the target groups

Depending on the kind of target group and its particular needs, different programmes are available. The three programmes **Mobi** – **INSPE** – **SeIMa** form the backbone of the youth care setting:

Mobi

- for young people who previously lived in institutional care,
- for young people at 17 years of age and over,
- for 3 to 7 hours per week,
- mostly the young people live own accommodation.

INSPE

- for young people in critical life situations,
- for young people aged 16 years and over,
- 3 to 7 hours per week,
- the young people live in different settings (e.g. flat, hotel, friends).

	<p>SelMa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for young people who stayed in institutional or foster care before, • only for females 16 years of age and over, • 8 to 12 hours per week in training apartment; later three to seven hours per week. <p>Common basis: targets & services</p> <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal independence • social integration with the local community • ability to run a personal household • ability of managing a personal monthly budget • vocational prospects • knowledge about advice centres and social services beyond youth care <p>Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • case management • consultation, assistance and support • socio-emotional skills by working on someone's ability to build up personal relationships based on trust and reliability • education and leisure
<u>Issues:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When dealing with young people and the services implemented for them, the political questions for society about the value of young people for society as such becomes apparent and questioned through the level of funding and the scope of available services.
<u>Resources:</u>	n. a.
<u>Objectives:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating young adolescents, especially young care leavers, into society • Pursuing an integrated approach between children/youth services and school development
<u>Outcomes:</u>	n. a.

<p><u>Evaluation:</u></p>	<p>The reflection about the practice has resulted in the identification of different success factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Young people without a supporting social network need structures and perspectives to find sense in life.• A significant other for a young adult is important during the transition to adulthood.• Support for young people is an investment in our future.• Generally, it was found difficult to specify the outcomes of such services
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