

1 Supplementary Materials.

2 Checklist of reports for the qualitative study

3 Table I. Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research (SRQR)

Topic	Item information	No. page
Title and abstract		
Title	Concise description of the nature and topic of the study identifying the study as qualitative or indicating the approach (e.g., ethnography, grounded theory) or data collection methods (e.g., interview, focus group) is recommended.	1
Abstract	Summary of key elements of the study using the abstract format of the intended publication; typically includes background, purpose, methods, results, and conclusions.	1
Introduction		
Problem formulation	Description and significance of the problem/phenomenon studied; review of relevant theory and empirical work; problem statement.	3-4
Purpose or research question	Purpose of the study and specific objectives or questions.	4
Methods		
Qualitative approach and research paradigm	Qualitative approach (e.g., ethnography, grounded theory, case study, phenomenology, narrative research) and guiding theory if appropriate; identifying the research paradigm (e.g., post-positivist, constructivist/interpretivist) is also recommended; rationale.	5
Researcher characteristics and reflexivity	Researchers' characteristics that may influence the research, including personal attributes, qualifications/experience, relationship with participants, assumptions, and/or presuppositions; potential or actual interaction between researchers' characteristics and the research questions, approach, methods, results, and/or transferability.	COREQ Check list
Context	Setting/site and salient contextual factors; rationale.	5
Sampling strategy	How and why research participants, documents or events were selected; criteria for deciding when no further sampling was necessary (e.g., sampling saturation); rationale.	5
Ethical issues pertaining to human subjects	Documentation of approval by an appropriate ethics review board and participant consent or explanation for lack thereof; other confidentiality and data security issues.	7-8
Data collection methods	Types of data collected; details of data collection procedures including (as appropriate) start and stop dates of data collection and analysis, iterative process, triangulation of sources/methods and modification of procedures in response to evolving study findings; rationale.	7

Data collection instruments and technologies	Description of instruments (e.g., interview guides, questionnaires) and devices (e.g., audio recorders) used for data collection; if/how the instrument(s) changed over the course of the study.	8
Units of study	Number and relevant characteristics of participants, documents or events included in the study; level of participation (could be reported in results).	8
Data processing	Methods for processing data prior to and during analysis, including transcription, data entry, data management and security, verification of data integrity, data coding, and anonymization/de-identification of excerpts.	8
Data analysis	Process by which inferences, themes, etc., were identified and developed, including the researchers involved in data analysis; usually references a specific paradigm or approach; rationale.	8
Techniques to enhance trustworthiness	Techniques to enhance trustworthiness and credibility of data analysis (e.g., member checking, audit trail, triangulation); rationale.	8
Results/findings		
Synthesis and interpretation	Main findings (e.g., interpretations, inferences, and themes); might include development of a theory or model or integration with prior research or theory.	9-18
Links to empirical data	Evidence (e.g., quotes, field notes, text excerpts, photographs) to substantiate analytic findings.	Yes
Discussion		
Integration with prior work, implications, transferability and contribution(s) to the field	Short summary of main findings; explanation of how findings and conclusions connect to, support, elaborate on, or challenge conclusions of earlier scholarship; discussion of scope of application/ generalizability; identification of unique contribution(s) to scholarship in a discipline or field.	19
Limitations	Trustworthiness and limitations of findings.	22
Other		
Conflicts of interest	Potential sources of influence or perceived influence on study conduct and conclusions; how these were managed.	Title page
Funding	Sources of funding and other support; role of funders in data collection, interpretation and reporting.	Title page

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Table II. Consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative studies (COREQ): 32-item checklist (COREQ).

No. Item	Guide questions/description	Reported
Domain 1: Research team an reflexivity		
1. Inter viewer/facilitator	Which author/s conducted the interview?	The authors had qualitative research experience and are researchers in the field of public health, sociology, nursing and women's health in all phases of sexual and reproductive health (midwifery). Likewise, the members of the Aplica cooperative had training and experience in qualitative analysis and qualitative research methodologies.
2. Credentials	What were the researcher's credentials?	
3. Occupation	What was their occupation at the time of the study?	
4. Gender	Was the researcher male or female?	The interviews with the young interviewees were conducted by two women for girls and one man for the boys. The interviews with professionals did not have this distinction.
5. Experience and training	What experience or training did the researcher have?	The interviewers had sufficient training and experience in qualitative research methodology.
6. Relationship with participants established	Was a relationship established prior to study commencement?	No
7. Participant knowledge of the interviewer	What did the participants know about the researcher?	The participants were informed at the time they were contacted and at the beginning of the interview about the project, its scope and objectives, the leading researcher and the university responsible for it.
8. Interviewer characteristics	What characteristics were reported about the interviewer/facilitator?	
Domain 2: study design		
9. Methodological orientation and theory	What methodological orientation was stated to underpin the study?	Content analysis.
10. Sampling	How were participants selected?	The identification, selection and recruitment strategy of participants was conducted via snowballing. On the one hand, the researchers carried it out online with an initial survey of potential participants and a dissemination of informative materials about the study. On the other hand, they did it through contact networks of the identified entities. Afterwards, the selection was intentional, differentiating the profiles and their selection criteria.
11. Method of approach	How were participants approached?	

12. Sample size	How many participants were in the study?	38 participants (23 young people and 15 professionals).
13. Non-participation	How many people refused to participate or dropped out? Reasons?	No participants dropped out due to intentional sampling.
14. Setting of data collection	Where was the data collected?	26 interviews were conducted on the telephone and 12 by video call.
15. Presence of non-participants	Was anyone else present besides the participants and researchers?	No
16. Description of sample	What are the important characteristics of the sample?	A series of criteria to select participants were considered. On the one hand, the following variables were taken into account for young people: 1) age (18 to 21 years and 22 to 24 years to have a balance representation); 2) sex; 3) level of studies (university and non-university); 4) place of origin (migrant and national); 5) geographical distribution according to region. Regarding resources, the following factors were considered: 1) type of resource management (public administration or third sector entities), 2) scope of action (SV approach and youth services); 3) geographical distribution according to region.
17. Interview guide	Were questions, prompts, guides provided by the authors?	Interview guides were drafted by members of the research team and adapted to each profile. The guides were tested and adapted in the first phases of the field work.
18. Repeat interviews	Were repeat interviews carried out?	No
19. Audio/visual recording	Did the research use audio or visual recording to collect the data?	Audio recording was used to collect data from the telephone interviews.
20. Field notes	Were field notes made during and/or after the interview?	Yes
21. Duration	What was the duration of the interviews?	The interviews lasted between 50 and 70 minutes.

22. Data saturation	Was data saturation discussed?	Yes. Discourse saturation occurred when the last interviews did not generate additional information. Therefore, it was decided to finalize the selection of participants.
23. Transcripts returned	Were transcripts returned to participants for comment and/or correction?	No
Domain 3: analysis and findings		
24. Number of data coders	How many data coders coded the data?	Two analysts from the research team.
25. Description of the coding tree	Did authors provide a description of the coding tree?	Yes, a coding tree is provided for the first part of the content analysis. It is included in the annexes.
26. Derivation of themes	Were themes identified in advance or derived from the data?	The codes used to analyze the transcriptions were based on project objectives and interviews. They were useful for a pre-analysis. Based on that, new codes of data emerged. From these new codes, the identified categories and themes emerged.
27. Software	What software, if applicable, was used to manage the data?	Atlas.ti (version 8).
28. Participant checking	Did participants provide feedback on the findings?	No
29. Quotations presented	Were participant quotations presented to illustrate the themes/findings? Was each quotation identified?	The identified quotations are included in the manuscript (results).
30. Data and findings consistent	Was there consistency between the data presented and the findings?	Yes
31. Clarity of major themes	Were major themes clearly presented in the findings?	Yes
32. Clarity of minor themes	Is there a description of diverse cases or discussion of minor themes?	Yes

14 **Complementary information to the methodology**

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Table III. Final structure of the interview scripts

Guide for young people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Knowledge of existing resources to address SV. 2) Difficulties and facilitators in accessing and using resources. 3) Assessment of resources in terms of availability, of information, adaptability and assessment of informal resources.
Guide for professionals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Description and assessment of the resource they work in. 2) Difficulties and facilitators in accessing and using the resource by young people. 3) Assessment of the resources (positive aspects, how to improve, recommendations on accessibility and use).

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Table IV. Coding tree

Block 1: Response of agents to SV in young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of formal and informal resources. • Knowledge of resources. • Access channels. • Coordination.
Block 2: Assessment of the response by the participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers to access and use formal resources. • Facilitators to access and use formal resources. • Positive aspects and improvements for informal type resources. • Proposals.

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