



## Mapping local and international literature

### Greece grey literature

	Summary	Reference/Link
1.	<p><b>Risk factors and protective factors for the mental health of refugee children</b></p> <p>The number of refugee children and adolescents and especially unaccompanied minors has risen dramatically in recent years. The mental impact on this population due to their displacement is significant. Systematic reviews have extensively documented the role of risk factors and protective factors in the psychosocial adaptation of children and their families after migration. Individual, family, community and social factors affect the healthy development of unaccompanied children as well as refugee children who have migrated with their family. In particular, exposure of children and their families to violent events is linked to a wide range of psychological problems among refugee children and their families.</p>	<p>Anagnostopoulos D (2017). Risk factors and protective factors for the mental health of refugee children, Medical School National and Kapodistrian University of Athens</p> <p><a href="https://bit.ly/2HEYq5K">https://bit.ly/2HEYq5K</a></p>
2.	<p><b>Social Work with Children and Adolescent, Psychosocial Needs of Immigrant Children</b></p> <p>Children grow up in different culturally (conflicting) worlds. At home they expect to behave with the culture of the country of origin, while in the school with the dominant culture. They may have difficulty consolidating these different requirements. Result: Discontinuity in their experience and difficulty in developing a cultural identity. Because children learn faster, reversal of roles is often seen in the family. Often the child becomes a translator to his or her parents (not only language, but also culture). In the absence of a support network, it is supposed to replace the adult. The child assumes parental responsibilities that burden him psychologically in his development. Common types of problems: The child is used in communication with actors. The child becomes</p>	<p>Asimopoulos H (2014). Social Work with Children and Adolescent, Psychosocial Needs of Immigrant Children, Department of Social Work, Open Academic Courses at Technological Educational Institute of Athens</p> <p><a href="https://ocp.teiath.gr/modules/units/?course=TKE_UNDER106&amp;id=1572">https://ocp.teiath.gr/modules/units/?course=TKE_UNDER106&amp;id=1572</a></p>





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	<p>the bearer of demands and denials and handles frustrations of parents. It gains a sense of increased responsibility and perhaps a reduction in respect for the larger (but can be an important cultural value for many of these cultures).</p>	
<p>3.</p>	<p><b>Children and teenagers in a changing world – Challenges, adjustment and development</b> This book analyses all the key factors and main challenges of children and teenagers in a changing world. The second chapter focuses solely on migration and children of migrants with regard to education and social inclusion. It provides an analytical mapping of the migration phenomenon, focusing on the different criteria for the characterisation of different types of migrants, as well as to the changing dynamics of the migration phenomenon in Greece. Moreover, this publication offers theoretical models for the adjustment and integration of migrant children in the Greek reality, with main focus on cultural identity, integration process, cross-cultural relationships, as well as statistical evidence on a multidimensional inclusion model.</p>	<p>Motto Stefanidi F (2015), Children and teenagers in a changing world – Challenges, adjustment and development, ESTIA bookstore</p> <p><a href="http://hellenic-education-uk.europe.sch.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/2015_Pavlopoulos_Dalla_Motti-2-ilovepdf-compressed.pdf">http://hellenic-education-uk.europe.sch.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/2015_Pavlopoulos_Dalla_Motti-2-ilovepdf-compressed.pdf</a></p>
<p>4.</p>	<p><b>The involvement of migrant parents in their children's education: the perspective of secondary school teachers</b> The parents are considered not to be involved in the education of their children while the children teachers themselves rarely take into account the variety of problems they face encounter and often interpret their lack of participation as an indication limited interest in the education of their children. The aim of this paper is to study the perceptions of teacher's secondary education with regard to the parental involvement of immigrants parents in their children's education with the ultimate goal of emerging those factors that facilitate or hinder the work of teachers and teachers relate to both</p>	<p>Toliou S &amp; Christofidou A. (2017), The involvement of migrant parents in their children's education: the perspective of secondary school teachers, Greek Open University</p> <p><a href="https://apothesis.eap.gr/handle/repo/36348">https://apothesis.eap.gr/handle/repo/36348</a></p>





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	<p>the same and the particular characteristics of the parents of them. The survey involved twenty-five secondary teachers training in high school in southern Rhodes, prefecture Dodecanese. The survey revealed that the majority of teachers recognize the need for parental participation in their education pupils and use techniques to encourage it. However, their cooperation is greatly limited due to their particular cultural background characteristics of the immigrant family and their perceptions both parents and teachers in their role in education children.</p>	
5.	<p><b>Investigation of the social needs and difficulties of third country nationals in the Municipality of Archanon – Sterousion in Herakleion – Crete</b></p> <p>From the theoretical investigation of the matter it follows that the applied migrant policies of the host countries, differ from each other because of the circumstances are different in each country. A key role in the integration process immigrants exercises the political system of each country, which determines and follows integration model. Each country adopts coexistence strategies different ethnic groups and maintains their multicultural specificity; or wishes to maintain cultural homogeneity and therefore follows its policy assimilation. Also important in this process are the social networks of migrants, their particular characteristics and their conditions in which migration takes place. The basic needs that arise when a person leaves his / her country for purpose to stay and join another country, is, the food and housing, the legalization, language learning and access to health services; and education.</p>	<p>Kalamovraka V, Kapsi S, Skoufi A (2014). Investigation of the social needs and difficulties of third country nationals in the Municipality of Archanon – Sterousion in Herakleion – Crete, Technical Univeristy of Crete, Social Services Department</p> <p><a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/inthealth/ihx032">https://doi.org/10.1093/inthealth/ihx032</a></p>

