

# **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

ADDITIONAL AND UPDATED INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY  
GREECE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSIDERATION OF  
ITS INITIAL REPORT CRC/C/28/ADD 17

**Part I**

*Additional and updated information*

**A. Data and statistics**

- 1. Disaggregated data (by gender ; by age; by nationality and region) covering the year 1998 on the:**
  - a) *Number of children ,under 18,living in the State party.*
  - b) *Number of children resident in the various regions of the State party.*



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ  
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ  
ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ  
ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΣ  
ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ

1. α, β

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΩΝ ΠΛΗΘΥΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΟΡΑΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ  
ΤΜΗΜΑ ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΗΣ ΚΙΝΗΣΗΣ ΠΛΗΘΥΣΜΟΥ

Υπολογιζόμενος πληθυσμός στην Ελλάδα στο μέσο του έτους 1998  
κατά περιφέρεια, νομό και φύλο για τις ηλικίες 0-17 ετών

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
ΑΝΑΤΟΛΙΚΗ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑ & ΘΡΑΚΙΑ	59309	56234	115543
ΕΥΡΟΣ	12931	12399	25330
ΧΑΝΘΗ	12033	11443	23476
ΡΟΔΟΠΗ	10601	10072	20673
ΔΡΑΜΑ	10185	9710	19895
ΚΑΒΑΛΑ	13559	12610	26169
<b>ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑ</b>	<b>180724</b>	<b>171084</b>	<b>351808</b>
SERRES	17781	16679	34460
ΙΜΑΘΙΑ	15497	14716	30213
THESSALONIKI	101422	95868	197290
KILKIS	7434	7122	14556
PELLA	15281	14825	30106
PIERIA	13190	12317	25507
CHALKIDIKI	10119	9557	19676
<b>ΔΙΤΙΚΗ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑ</b>	<b>32135</b>	<b>30598</b>	<b>62733</b>
GREVENA	3470	3319	6789
KASTORIA	5494	5196	10690
KOZANI	17436	16574	34010
FLORINA	5735	5509	11244
<b>THESSALIA</b>	<b>76585</b>	<b>72061</b>	<b>148646</b>
KARDITSA	12720	11968	24688
LARISSA	29437	28015	57452
MAGNISSIA	20245	19104	39349
TRIKALA	14183	12974	27157
<b>ΙΠΙΡΟΣ</b>	<b>35071</b>	<b>32353</b>	<b>67424</b>
ARTA	7551	7061	14612
THESPROTIA	4924	4346	9270
IOANNINA	16270	15143	31413
PREVEZA	6326	5803	12129
<b>IONIA NISIA</b>	<b>20072</b>	<b>19130</b>	<b>39202</b>
ZAKYNTHOS	3766	3593	7359
KERKYRA	11130	10524	21654
KEFALONIA	3141	3122	6263
LEFKADA	2035	1891	3926
<b>ΔΙΤΙΚΗ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ</b>	<b>79533</b>	<b>73914</b>	<b>153447</b>
ETOLIA AND AKARNANIA	25916	24287	50203
ACHAIA	35225	32540	67765
ILIA	18392	17087	35479
<b>STEREA ELLADA</b>	<b>62375</b>	<b>58077</b>	<b>120452</b>
VOTIA	15172	14185	29357
EVIA	23452	21955	45407
EVKITANIA	2644	2220	4864
FTHIOTIDA	16936	15739	32675
FOKIDA	4171	3978	8149
<b>PELOPONNISSOS</b>	<b>61841</b>	<b>57194</b>	<b>119035</b>
ARGOLIDA	10591	9774	20365
ARKADIA	10099	9297	19396
KORINTHIA	15312	14060	29372
LAKONIA	9124	8468	17592
MESSINIA	16715	15595	32310
<b>ΑΤΤΙΚΗ</b>	<b>341520</b>	<b>325955</b>	<b>667475</b>
GREATER ATHENS	286510	272923	559433
ΑΤΤΙΚΗ (REST)	55010	53032	108042
<b>ΒΟΡΕΙΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟ</b>	<b>18972</b>	<b>17459</b>	<b>36431</b>
LESVOS	9651	9022	18673
SAMOS	3827	3567	7394
CHIOS	5494	4870	10364
<b>ΝΟΤΙΟ ΑΙΓΑΙΟ</b>	<b>31061</b>	<b>29102</b>	<b>60163</b>
DODEKANISSOS	20948	19602	40550
KYKLADES	10113	9500	19613
<b>ΚΡΙΤΗ</b>	<b>63180</b>	<b>59413</b>	<b>122593</b>
IRAKLIO	32344	30224	62568
LASSITHI	7693	7236	14929
RETHYMNO	8291	8063	16354
CHANIA	14852	13890	28742
<b>HELLAS TOTAL (0-17 YEARS)</b>	<b>1062378</b>	<b>1002574</b>	<b>2064952</b>

2. **Data on the amount and proportion of the national budget devoted to children for the year 1999-2001 and with regard to :**

**a,c. Education disaggregated by type of education and indicating the percentage of resources devoted to assuring the education of children from different language, religious or ethnic groups**

The following tables indicate the amount allocated to education in general terms for the fiscal years 1999-2001 and the breakdown by levels of education for the fiscal year of 1999. Finances allocated to the education of children with disabilities and children of different language, religious or ethnic groups are included in the general education expenditures and can be provided in the future.

**Table : Total public Expenditure on Education in National Currency for the years 1999-2001**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Total amount in drachmas</b>
1999	1,396,815,000,000
2000	1,451,487,000,000
2001	1,568,965,000,000

**Table: Public Expenditure on Education in National Currency by levels of education**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Primary schools</b>	<b>Secondary schools</b>	<b>Post Secondary training schools</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>Not allocated by level*</b>
1999	371,646,000,000 drachmas	477,184,000,000 drachmas	54,326,895,778 drachmas	406,635,000,000 drachmas	87023736956
2000					
2001					

\* libraries,etc

**5a.** According to data from the Ministry of Education & Religious Affairs-Directory of Special Education the number of children with disabilities attending special programs up to June 2000 was: 13,867

**5b.** The number and regional distribution of health and education services which provide for the special needs of children with disabilities.

Under the Ministry of Education the following types of programs are provided:

- a) Centers of diagnosis, assessment and support of children with disabilities and their families (KΔAY). These centers (a total of 56) are established by the recent legislation and 22 of them have been already developed in major cities throughout the country.
- b) Special Kindergarten
- c) Special Primary Schools
- d) Special Gymnasium-Lyceum Technical schools
- e) Inclusion programs

**Table : Special Education Provisions by Regions**

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES	KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	INCLUSION COURSES	KDAY
ATHENS	6	20	9	153	1
EAST ATTIKI	2	4	0	20	1
WEST ATTIKI	0	2	0	13	1
PEIRAIAS	3	8	0	44	1
AITOLOAKARNANIA	0	2	0	2	1
ARGOLIDA	0	1	0	1	
ARKADIA	0	1	0	6	1
ARTA	0	1	0	6	
AXAIA	2	6	0	7	1
VIOTIA	1	2	0	21	
GREVENA	0	1	0	4	
DRAMA-KAVALA-XANTHI	3	4	0	18	1
DODEKANISA	0	4	0	18	1
EVROS	1	3	0	0	1
EVOIA	1	2	0	21	
EVKITANIA	0	0	0	4	
ZAKINTHOS	0	1	0	3	
ILIA	0	2	0	13	
IMATHIA	0	3	0	10	
IRAKLIO	1	5	0	24	1
THESSALOTIA	0	1	0	1	
SALONICA	8	15	3	50	1
IOANNINA	2	7	0	16	1
KARDITSA	1	1	0	6	
KASTORIA	0	1	0	12	1
KATERINI	0	0	0	0	
KERKYRA	1	1	0	3	1
KEFALINIA-ITHAKI	0	0	0	7	
KILKIS	0	1	0	8	
KOZANI	1	2	0	14	1
KORINTHIA	0	1	0	9	
KYKLADES	0	2	0	14	1
LAKONIA	0	0	0	8	
LARISA	1	2	0	4	1
LASITHI	0	3	0	15	
LEFKADA	0	1	0	1	
LESVOS	0	1	0	19	1
MAGNHSIA	2	5	0	14	
MESSINIA	0	1	0	6	
PELLA	1	3	0	26	1
PIERIA	1	1	0	10	
PREVEZA	0	1	0	5	
RETHIMNO	0	1	0	3	
RODOPI	0	1	0	0	1
SAMOS	0	1	0	9	
SERRES	1	2	0	7	

TRIKALA	0	2	0	3	
FTHIOTIDA	0	2	0	10	1
FLORINA	0	2	0	6	
FOKIDA	0	0	0	4	
HANIA	1	3	0	23	
HALKIDIKI	0	1	0	12	
XIOS	0	1	0	15	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>22</b>

*b)Health care – disaggregated by types of health services ( i.e. primary health care ,infant and material health adolescent health care and other health care services for children ).*

**The amount (and consequently the proportion) of the national budget devoted to children** for the years 1999-2001 with regard to health care does not exist in records for the following reasons:

Primary health care is provided, nation-wide, by Centers of Primary Health Care and by the Pediatric Units of Public Hospitals that receive external patients.

The expenditure amount for the functioning of the Centers of Primary Health Care and the Pediatric Units of Public Hospitals could be deduced but it would not be exact. This is because the children treated at the Centers of Primary Health Care and at the Pediatric Units of Public Hospitals also receive services from the majority of medical units by medical specialties other than the pediatric ones and by various medical laboratories.

The only amount and proportion of the national budget that could be provided is the amount of expenditure of the Children’s Hospitals but it would not correspond to the total amount that is asked to be provided.

### **5c. The number of children with disabilities integrated in regular schools**

According to recent legislation (P.L. 2817/2000), the majority of children with disabilities should be integrated in the mainstream of education. To implement this legislation the Ministry of Education has established integrated programs in all levels of education. These programs consist of the following types: a) full inclusion programs within the regular classroom with the support of specialists b) integrated-resource classrooms within the regular schools with the support of a special education teacher.

**Table : School inclusion of children with disabilities by level of education**

Level of education	Number of students	Number of teachers
<b>Kindergarten</b>	61	18
Primary education	9,928	774
Secondary Education	101	115

Total	10,090	907
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**5d.The number of children with disabilities who receive education in special schools**

**Table: Distribution of students by level of education**

Level of education	Number of students	Number of teachers
Kindergarten	234	53
Primary education	2,897	607
Technical education	202	69
Secondary Education	444	216
Total	3,777	945

*d)The protection of children who are in need of alternative care including the support of care institutions.*

**The amount (and consequently the proportion) of the national budget devoted to children** for the years 1999-2001 with regard to alternative care does not exist in records with the exception of the following:

**Amount of the national budget devoted to children's care and the protection devoted to the family for the years 1999-2000.**

1999	2000
156.000.000.000 Drachmas or (approximately) 457.813.000 Euro	153.000.000.000 Drachmas  449.000.000 Euro

The amount of 1.500.000.000 Drachmas (Euro 4.402.000) is given annually to the Prefecture Local Authorities to support financially Centers for the Care of the Child.

**Allowances**

**Maternity Allowances**

All expecting working women who fulfil the presuppositions to enjoy the benefits of the Social Security System receive financial support.

The Greek Ministry of Health and Welfare (Department for the Protection of the Family) support financially pregnant women who do not fulfil the presuppositions to be granted the benefits of the Social Security System. They also support pregnant working women who have not established the right to be financially supported by the Social Security System.

797 women of these two categories received the amount of 150,000 drachmas each (Euro 440.21) in the year 2000.

### **Family allowances**

The following allowances are financed by the National Budget for the Social Care; they are provided to all E.U. nationals.

Every mother having a third child receives a supporting allowance for a period of six years after the child's delivery.

40,357 mothers receive 46,431 drachmas per month (Euro 136.26).

Mothers who have four or more children receive a supporting allowance for every child under the age of 23.

82,462 mothers receive 11,608 drachmas per month for each child (Euro 34.07). In no case is the amount paid less than 23,000 drachmas per month (Euro 67.50).

Mothers with four or more children, who are no longer eligible for the allowance mentioned above, receive a pension for life.

190,091 mothers receive the amount of 26,698 drachmas per month (Euro 78.35).

### **Day Nurseries and Nursery Schools of the Public Sector**

All State Day and Evening Nurseries and Nursery Schools are financed by the National Budget annually and they belong to the Prefecture Local Authorities.

They have been established to provide care mainly to children of low-income families with both parents working, to orphans, to single-parent children, to children belonging to divorced or separated families, to children of disabled parents (physically or mentally) and to children belonging to families with many children.

1,438 Public Day Nurseries and Nursery Schools nation-wide provide care to 10,000 infants from their 8<sup>th</sup> month to their 3<sup>rd</sup> year of life and to 78,000 children aged 2 years and 6 months to their 6<sup>th</sup> year.

190 Nurseries and Nursery Schools have been established by various other bodies and provide their services under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. They are financed by the National Budget. All these will be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Organisations of Local Governments under a new law on Welfare that is to be sanctioned by the Greek Parliament.

There exist another 39 NGO Nurseries and Nursery Schools nation-wide, established by various charities. These institutions are partly financed by the National Budget and provide their services under the supervision of social workers and advisors assigned by the Local Authorities.

### **Evening Nurseries and Nursery Schools of the Public Sector**

In 14 townships of the country there have been established Evening Nurseries and Nursery Schools to care for the children of those mothers who take shift-work or who work in the evenings.

### **Day and Evening Nurseries and Nursery Schools of the Private Sector**

There exist 1,090 Private Nurseries and Nursery Schools (private businesses) all licensed by the Local Governor.



### Day Nurseries (for infants and children younger than the age of 4)

District (%) of Hosted Children	Total Number of Children in the District	Number of Hosted Children	Percentage
<b>East Macedonia and Thrace</b>	<b>36,822</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>11.95</b>
Central Macedonia	104,949	9,204	8.77
<b>West Macedonia</b>	<b>20,501</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>15.50</b>
Ipiros 14.83	21,595	3,202	
Thessalia 7.97	48,759	3,891	
Stereia Hellas 5.70	37,052	2,153	
Attiki 8.66	216,674	18,635	
Western Greece 6.67	50,517	3,369	
Ionian Islands 10.11	11,500	1,163	
Peloponissos 7.60	36,498	2,777	
North Aegean 10.11	11,644	1,310	
South Aegean 8.14	17,731	1,443	
Kriti Island 8.31	37,677	3,132	
<hr/>			
Average			

Percentage (%)		
Total	651,919	57,820
9.56		

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(Ministry of Health and Welfare - March 2001)

c) *Juvenile justice.*

**Question 2.e.** National budget devoted to children by the Ministry of Justice.

The Ministry of Justice has a number of services for pre-delinquent children (children in moral danger or children at risk) and delinquent children. The first category is primarily under the protection and care of the 52 Juvenile Protection Societies of the country; however, they are also under the protection of the 63 Juvenile Courts of the country, which have within their jurisdiction juvenile delinquents in the first place. On the other hand, the competent Courts deal with children victims of child neglect, abuse or sexual exploitation for adults.

The members of the Judiciary dealing with children matters belong to the General Justice System and therefore, no special budget is devoted for the protection of these categories of children.

It should be clarified that in each seat of a First Instance Court a “Juvenile Protection Society” (in fact those are societies for the protection of children) is set up according to Law 2724/1940 as amended by art 18 of Law 2298/1995. These Societies are public legal entities, independent bodies, supervised by the Ministry of Justice. Each Society has a seven-member Board of Directors for the big cities of Athens, Piraeus, Thessaloniki and Patras, and a five-member Board for the remaining 48 cities of the country. The Board members are appointed by the Minister of Justice among University professors, supervisors of minors (probation officers), attorneys-at-law, representatives of the local government, child psychiatrists or psychologists etc. (one from each profession) (art. 18, para.3 Law 2298/1995). The Board members serve a three-year term. According to art.17 para 5 of the same Law the objective of the Societies is to offer material and social support to children 7 to 17 years of age. The services that they are offering are: probation and counseling, vocational training, general and cultural education, leisure activities and room and board, when possible. Eligible for these services are children who (a) are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court (delinquents) or (b) have been released from a juvenile detention institution of any kind or (c) are awaiting trial or (e) are at social risk (i.e. they grow up in an environment of persons who habitually or professionally commit offences or (f) face difficulties to adjust socially. Moreover, the Juvenile Protection Societies offer free legal aid to juveniles in conflict with the law.

Some of these Societies are more active than others. This may be due either to an inactive Board of Directors or to the fact that in certain parts of the country children either do not face acute difficulties/problems or live in traditional communities with functioning informal social control and social solidarity and hence, support of public services is not deemed necessary.

In fact the Juvenile Protection Society of **Athens** is offering room and board to 15-20 children in a home situated in Omorfoklissias street and Chanion. At the present time 18 boys are offered hospitality. In this home 7 employees are taking care of the children.

The Home of the Juvenile Protection Society of **Piraeus** is located in 10 Mavrogenous street and it has a capacity of 20-25 children, boys and girls. Presently it is offering hospitality to 23 children. Eleven employees are serving the needs of these children.

In the island of Crete, in **Heraklio**, the local society has a Home with a capacity of 10 boys. The Home is situated in Polychronaki and 5 Petrakogiorgi Street and it has 5 employees.

The Juvenile Protection Societies of the cities of **Karditsa** and Alexandroupolis have Day-Centres, which are offering hospitality to approximately 20 children per day in each of them. The Day-Centre of the former is situated in the Court Building and it has 2 employees. The Day-Centre of the latter is situated in a separate building in 29 Ainou Street and one social worker is serving the needs of the children.

In the city of **Kozani** the Juvenile Protection Society owns a nice Home in which 15 children (boys and girls) are presently housed. The Home is situated in Amygdaleon and 6 Kosma Aitolou Street and it has 7 employees.

Finally the Juvenile Protection Society of the city of **Volos** owns a nice Home, which started functioning as of September 2001. Presently 7 children are offered room and board and 7 employees are taking care of them.

**TABLE 1**  
**BUDGET OF THE VARIOUS SUBSYSTEMS OF VARIOUS SUBSYSTEMS**  
**OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (1998 – 2001)**

Budget In Euros	1998	1999	2000	2001
1.Salaries of judges and public prosecutors	110,638,297.87	110.638.297,87	123,257,520.18	-
2. Societies for the Protection of Children	-	-		441,966.25 616,287.60
3.Institutions for Delinquent Children (Functional expenses)	-	-		1,130,300.81 1,189,921.79

Table 1, *inter alia*, reveals that (a) in all cases the budget devoted to the criminal justice system is increasing every year<sup>1</sup>, (b) data are missing for certain years and for certain sections of the system, and (c) the second and third items cover children only, while the budget on the salaries refers to all members of the judiciary. In this respect,

<sup>1</sup> This increase might not be due to inflation as Greece during the past years has an inflation around or lower than 3.

it might be interesting to point out that 0.55% of the national budget was devoted to salaries of judges and public prosecutors during the year 2001. As already stated among those judges and public prosecutors are included members of the judiciary catering for the needs of children. In general, data on the amount and proportion of the national budget devoted to children offenders, victims and children at risk for the years 1999 to 2001 are unfortunately not available at the present time. However, on the basis of the information requested with respect to the Implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child, relevant Tables have been constructed and circulated to various Sections of the Ministry and the collection and compilation of the needed data has already started.

### 3. Disaggregated data (by age,gender and types of violations reported) , on the :

a)Number of individual complaints of criminal acts committed against children received by social and monitoring services , the ombudsman , police and courts per year in 1998, 1999 and 2000.

Abuse, neglect, sexual and economic exploitation of minors are undoubtedly some of the most serious, multiform social problems of our times, of which our country unfortunately does not fall short. The following detailed statistical table provided by the Ministry of Public Order shows the extent of the problem of victimization of minors in our country for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000.

TABLE  
Showing the victimization of minors for the years 1998-2000

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL REPORTS				AGE GROUP			General Sum
YEAR	TYPE OF VIOLATION	NATIONALITY	SEX	0-6	13-17	7-12	
1998	Incest (345 CC)	Greek	Female		1		1
	Involuntary abduction (327CC)	Greek	Female		3		3
	Threat (333 CC)	Greek	Female		1		1
	Simple physical injury (308CC)	Greek	Male		2	2	4
	Child seduction (339CC)	Albanian	Male	1			1
		American	Female		1		1
		Greek	Male	5	7	7	19
			Female	1	9	7	17
	Unprovoked physical injury (308A CC)	Ethiopian	Male			1	1
		Albanian	Male		1		1
	Kidnapping of minor (324CC)	Greek	Female			1	1
	Lechery between relatives (346CC)	Greek	Female		1		1
	Rape (336CC)	Albanian	Male			1	1
		Greek	Male	2	2		4
			Female	1	16	3	20
	Voluntary abduction (328CCK)	Greek	Male	1			1
			Female		5		5
	Insult (361CC)	Greek	Female		1	2	3
	Dangerous physical injury (309CC)	Greek	Female	1		1	2
	Abuse to lechery (338CC)	Greek	Female		1	1	2
	Robbery (380CC)	Albanian	Female		2		2

		Greek	Male			1	1
	Procuring (349CC)	Greek	Male		2		2
			Female		1		1
	Neglect of supervision of minor (409CC)	Greek	Male		3		3
	Provocation of scandal by lecherous acts (353CC)	Greek	Female		1		1
	Insult of sexual dignity (337CC)	British	Female		1		1
		Greek	Male		3	1	4
			Female	1	2	2	5
	Procuring (351CC)	Romanian	Female		1		1
	Physical injury to minors (312CC)	Greek	Male	1		1	2
			Female	2	1	1	4
<b>Sum – 1998</b>				16	68	32	116
1999	Involuntary abduction (327CC)	Greek	Male		1		1
			Female		1	1	2
	Homicide (299CC)	Greek	Female	1			1
	Insurance fraud (388CC)	Greek	Female		1		1
	Simply physical injury (308CC)	Greek	Male		3		3
			Female			2	2
	Attempted rape (42-336CC)	British	Female		1		1
		Greek	Female		2	1	3
	Seduction of children (339CC)	Albanian	Female		1	1	2
		Greek	Male	1	6	5	12
			Female		3	4	7
		Lithuanian	Female			1	1
	Kidnapping of minors (324CC)	Albanian	Male			1	1
		Greek	Male	3	1		4
			Female	1	1		2
	Unnatural lechery (347CC)	Greek	Male	1			1
	Gross physical injury (310CC)	Greek	Male	1		1	2
	Rape (336CC)	Greek	Female	1	9	5	15
	Exposure (306CC)	Albanian	Female	1			1
		Greek	Male	1	2	2	5
			Female		2		2
		Former USSR	Male			1	1
	Voluntary abduction (328CC)	Greek	Female		8	1	9
	Insult (361CC)	Greek	Male		1		1
	Dangerous physical injury (309CC)	Greek	Male			1	1
	Abuse to lechery (338CC)	Greek	Female		1		1
	Robbery (380CC)	Greek	Male		2		2
	Procuring (349CC)	Albanian	Female		2		2
		Greek	Female		2		2
	Neglect of supervision of minor (360CC)	Greek	Male		1		1
	Neglect of prevention to beggary (409CC)	Albanian	Female		5		5
		Greek	Male		2		2

	Provocation of scandal by lecherous acts (353CC)	Greek	Female		2		2
	Insult of sexual dignity (337CC)	Greek	Female	1	1	3	5
	Procuring (351CC)	Albanian	Male		1		1
		Greek	Female		1		1
		Romanian	Female		1		1
	Physical injury to minors (312CC)	Egyptian	Female			1	1
		Albanian	Female	2			2
		Greek	Male	2	2	2	6
			Female	2	3	3	8
		Syrian	Male	1			1
	Physical injury due to negligence (314CC)	Greek	Female			1	1
<b>Sum – 1999</b>				19	69	37	125
2000	Incest (345CC)	Greek	Female		1		1
	Involuntary abduction (327CC)	Greek	Female		4	1	5
	Simple physical injury (308CC)	Greek	Male	1	5	2	8
			Female		1		1
		Russian	Female		1		1
	Seduction of children (339CC)	Albanian	Male			1	1
			Female		1		1
		Bulgarian	Female		1		1
		French	Male		1		1
		Greek	Male		2	3	5
			Female	1	6	7	14
		Former USSR	Female		1		1
	Kidnapping of minors (324CC)	American	Female		1		1
			Male	1		1	2
			Female	1		3	4
	Lechery between relatives (346CC)	Greek	Female			2	2
	Unnatural lechery (347CC)	German	Male		1		1
	Rape (336CC)	Albanian	Male			1	1
			Female	1	1		2
		Bulgarian	Female		1		1
		Greek	Male	4	2	2	8
			Female		13	7	20
		Swedish	Female		1		1
	Exposure (306CC)	Albanian	Female	1			1
			Male	3	1	1	5
			Female	1		1	2
	Voluntary abduction (328CC)	Greek	Female		5		5
	Insult (361CC)	Greek	Female		1		1
	Dangerous physical injury (309CC)	Greek	Male			1	1
	Abuse of minors to lechery (342CC)	Greek	Male		1		1
	Abuse to lechery (338CC)	Albanian	Female		1		1
			Male		1		1
			Female			1	1

	Robbery (380CC)	Albanian	Male		1		1
		Greek	Male		5	3	8
			Female			1	1
	Procuring (349CC)	Greek	Female		3		3
	Neglect of supervision of minor (360CC)	Greek	Male		4	1	5
			Female		1		1
	Neglect of prevention to beggary (409CC)	Albanian	Female		5		5
		Greek	Male		3	1	4
	Insult of sexual dignity (337CC)	Greek	Male		4		4
			Female		6	3	9
	Slave trade (351CC)	Albanian	Male		1		1
	Physical injury to minors (312CC)	Albanian	Male			2	2
		Greek	Male	2	1		3
			Female	3	1	3	7
				19	89	48	156
				54	226	117	397

*3b) Number and percentage of reports which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up (such as treatment and rehabilitation).*

Data coming from the relevant Public Prosecutor's Office dealing with children victims (0 to 18 years of age) – an Office that handles almost half of the cases of the whole country – reveal that each year approximately 400 cases of children victims reach that Office. Most of the cases involve child abuse and family violence; however, cases of sexual exploitation of children are not rare anymore.

Children victims are dealt in three ways mainly: Their case may be:

- referred to the Psychiatric Section of the Public Children's Hospitals in Athens for diagnosis and treatment – if the latter is needed;
- referred to a Centre of Mental Health of the country for counseling; or
- approached via a special, immediate legal procedure involving the restriction or removal of parental care (court order). The Greek Civil Code does not refer to "parental rights" any longer but to "parental care" in conformity with the spirit of the Convention for the Rights of the Child)

Unfortunately no disaggregated, detailed and precise data exist for the years 1998-2000 concerning (a) complaints of criminal acts committed against children and (b) reports concerning treatment and rehabilitation of either the victim or the offender. The available court statistics e.g. concerning "child abuse and neglect" (art.312 of the Greek Penal Code) are compiled together with similar cases involving adult victims. Similarly, statistics concerning sexual abuse of children (rape, taking indecent liberties with a child etc.) are compiled in categories, which include adult and children victims.

**4. Statistical data on the number of child victims of abuse and neglect for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000 .Please explain how precise these figures are thought to be.**

The cases of abuse (physical-psychological-sexual) and neglect of minors amount to 382 in total for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000. Of this number, 112 were reported in 1998, 118 in 1999 and 152 in 2000. Detailed data on the type of violation, the gender, the age and the nationality are included in the said statistical tables on the victimization of minors.

**Note** Since the offences against minors are characterized by invisibility, the statistical data kept are uncertain. The relevant reasons are stated below in detail.



I) In Greece, physical and psychological abuse of minors, when revealed, is manifested within the family and is included in the so-called "interfamily violence"

In the vast majority of cases, interfamily violence and the abuse of children for many known reasons, such as the prevailing social and family ethics, manners and customs, social stigmatism and exclusion etc., remain a "private matter" and, therefore, abuse remains "secret".

Children are usually abused by their parents, persons in charge of their upbringing and, generally, persons belonging to their environment; children trust them and, because of their dependence, it is hard for them to report them. Therefore, the cases made public are very few given that, often, the persons who are entitled to press charges are, at the same time, the perpetrators.

Another restraining factor for children to report their painful experience is their fear or insecurity for the future, since they will return to the same environment.

II) The sexual abuse of children is the most serious form of criminal and antisocial behaviour against them because it is a crude form of coercion, abuse and insult of their personality and sexual dignity.

Most of the offences of sexual abuse are prosecuted by indictment and, therefore, the parents of minors-victims do not press charges for fear of the involvement of their children in the criminal procedure which may contribute to their secondary victimization and stigmatization.

## 5. Statistical data on :

a) *The number of children with disabilities.*

(The following data was taken from EUROSTAT statistics 1995).

267,003 individuals (9.3% of the total population) were receiving disability pensions in 1995.

The number of disabled children and adolescents, nation-wide, was estimated to 21,000 (8% of the total disabled population, approximately)

b) *The number and regional distribution of health and education services which provide for the special needs of children with disabilities.*

The following Centers for the Physical and Social Rehabilitation for Disabled People (KAFKA) function nationwide. They accept disabled people of all ages, a number of whom are adolescents.

<u>District</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Number of Disabled</u>
<u>Aegion</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Kastoria</u>	<u>(Argos Orestikou) for out-patients</u>	<u>25 per day</u>
<u>The Island of Rhodos</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Serres (Nigrita)</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Messinia (Filiatra)</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>54</u>

## 6. Statistical data covering the years 1998, 1999 and 2000

a) On adolescent health, including sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.

130 Public Hospitals, with a total number of 42,985 beds, function nation-wide.

Total number of Pediatricians 2,640 of whom 1,148 in the greater district of Athens.

Total number of Paedo-surgeons 142 of whom 68 in the greater district of Athens.

### Maternity and Gynecology Hospitals

50 Maternity and Gynecology (public) Hospitals function nation-wide

The total number of Obstetricians-gynecologists is 2,176 of whom 1,125 in the greater district of Athens.

Beds	Doctors	Midwives	Nurses
1,732	1,435	382	515

According to statistics for the year 1997 64,452 patients were treated for a total number of 284,536 days. The annual bed occupancy was 46%.

### Units of Various Pediatric Specialties in Public Hospitals

Children's Diseases .....	88
Neonatology.....	8
Paedo-psychiatric Departments .....	11
Paedocardiology .....	2
Orthopedics .....	3
Children's Infectious Diseases.....	1
Cardiologic Surgery .....	1
Paedosurgery .....	15
Neonatal Intensive Care Units.....	26
Children's Intensive Care Units.....	7

Neonatal Special Treatment Unit ..... 4

### **University Hospital Departments**

Children's Diseases (Special Units for Thalassemia)..... 1

Paedoneurology ..... 2

Paedoendocrinology ..... 2

Paedocardiology (Special Units for Hemodynamics) ..... 1

In the greater district of Athens there are 4 Children's Hospitals of the Public Sector

#### **The Children's Hospital "Aghia Sophia"**

Number of beds : 750

#### **The Children's Hospital "Pangiotis & Aglaia Kyriakou"**

Number of beds: 510

Subsidies given by the national budget for the year 2001

111.000.001 drachmas (325.752 Euro)

#### **The Paedopsychiatric Hospital of Attiki**

Number of beds: 300

Subsidies given by the national budget for the year 2001

50.000.000 drachmas (146.740 Euro)

#### **General Children's Hospital of Pendeli**

Number of beds: 200

Subsidies given by the national budget for the year 2001

61.320.000 drachmas (179.956 Euro)

In the western part of the country, in the district of Achaia, there is one

#### **General Children's Hospital "Karamandanio"**

Number of beds: 100

Subsidies given by the national budget for the year 2001

76.600.000 drachmas (224.798 Euro)

## 6 Children's Hospitals

	1997	1999
Nbr. of Beds	1,707	1,672
Nbr. of Doctors	827	865
Nbr. of Midwives	21	386
Nbr. of Nurses	1,489	1,518

According to statistics for the year 1997 , 56,913 children were treated for 257,371 days. The annual bed occupancy was 41%.

### drug abuse- HIV/AIDS

#### Adolescent Users – Health Problems

A 1998 study showed that adolescent users (aged 15-24) presented the following health problems:

Antisocial Behaviour	Depression	Anxiety	Psychotic Disorders
56%	20%	16%	8%

In 1999 the Community *Strofi* (a therapeutic community for adolescent users and their families) researched on the percentage of hepatitis. The percentage of Hepatitis type B appeared to be low (lower than 10%) but the percentage of Hepatitis type C was extremely high (60-90%).

Low is also the percentage of HIV positives not only among adolescent users but also among the rest of the adolescent population.

During the years 1998-1999-2000 no case of AIDS patient (aged 13-18) was referred, although there were detected 14 cases of HIV positive people aged 13-18.

Year	Men	Women	Age	Nationality	Place of Residence
1998	2	0	17	Greek 9 Other 5	Athens 4 The rest of Greece 10
1999	5	4	17		

2000	2	1	17
Total	9	5	

Low was also the percentage of tuberculosis cases among the adolescent users. Tuberculosis appeared at a percentage of 0.3% among the male addicts only.

12.8% of the male and 21.7% of the female adolescents who asked help at the Community *Strofi* declared that they were suffering from some acute health problem. At least 6 out of 10 had already been hospitalized seriously ill. The average age of the male adolescents was 18 and the average age of the female adolescents was 17.9. 20% of the total number were female and 80% male. 95% of the total number were Greek Nationals and 9 out of 10 were residing in the wider district of Athens.

Another report issued by two Communities for adolescent users, *Strofi* and *Plefsi*, gave the following numbers in the year 2000.

382 adolescents were interviewed:

Male	Female	Average Age		Serious Health Problems	
		(Male)	(Female)	(Male)	(Female)
294	88	17.9	17.7	17.7%	27.3%

2.4% of the male users and 6.8% of the female users had already been hospitalized for some mental or psychological problem.

90% resided in the wider district of Athens and 96% were Greek citizens. STROFI is a branch of KE.TH.E.A \* for adolescent users 13-20 years old.

\* Therapy Centre for Dependent Individuals

They offer counselling to adolescents and their families. In the year 2000 they offered counselling to 280 adolescents and 81 members of their families.

The services of an **Open Therapeutic Community** are also provided to adolescent users. The average time for the completion of the therapeutic program is 12 months. During this period of time the adolescents are submitted to various therapeutic procedures and participate in intensive educational activities. These activities are usually part of a special educational program designed for the needs of a school named Transitive School for Adolescents of STROFI. The adolescents are encouraged to belong to athletic and/or artistic teams, as well as to work teams, necessary for the daily running of the Open Therapeutic Community and to activities for the development of abilities for their future life.

In the year 2000 the Open Therapeutic Community offered services to 78 adolescents out of whom 41 were admitted.

Adolescents who come from the provinces of the country or these who are not supported by their families reside at a **Hostel** run by STROFI for as long as their therapeutic program lasts. In the year 2000 six participants were sheltered at the Hostel. The participation of parents in the running of the Hostel was increased. The volunteer parents offer their services on a 24-hour shift schedule.

After successful completion of the therapeutic programs at the Open Therapeutic Community the adolescents are forwarded to a **Centre for Social Activation**. The prevention of relapsing is the main target of the centre. Its schemes aim at supporting the adolescents in their social integration and help them take decisions on their educational or vocational choices. Creative activities are encouraged, support for the improvement of the adolescents' relations with their own families is offered, and care for the regulation of any pending legal cases is taken.

The scheme at the Centre for Social Activation requires 24 months to complete.

During the first 12 months (first part of the scheme) the adolescents form teams of 8 to 12 members and they discuss problems of their interest. (E.g. how to become independent adults, family and/or professional problems, learning difficulties, etc.)

Each participant meets a counsellor once a month. The counsellor supervises the adolescent's progress and helps him/her with any particular problems or with the planning of his/her personal life.

Open meetings for the participant adolescents and members of their families are also organized.

The adolescents are encouraged to attend seminars on health, legal, professional and educational subjects, and to take part in the entertainment programs and outings organized by the personnel of the Centre.

The parents of the participant adolescents also form teams. They meet once a fortnight and they receive counselling on the way they are expected to support their children. 211 parents took part in these teams in 2000.

In the year 2000 21 adolescents integrated their therapeutic programs in Athens and 15 in the city of Thessaloniki (participants to the KE.TH.E.A programs). The Center for Social Activation offered services to 69 adolescents.

During the second part of the scheme (12 months) the adolescent or the young adult meets his/her counsellor and the team on appointed dates. The meetings take place more often at the beginning of this second part of the program and they become rarer according to the adolescent's progress.

The family support programs also continue during this period of 12 months.

Numbers of Adolescents who asked help at the Centre for Social Activation

1998	1999	2000
43	55	69

Classes of the **Transitive School of STROFI** attended 64 adolescents on a daily basis. 60 adolescents, attending other schools, were offered counselling and support.

30 of the 64 took their June (2000) examination, 25 of them with success.

Prior to an adolescent's admittance to the Therapeutic Program, the adolescent and the family are prepared for what it is to follow and get psychological support mainly by **Teams of Parents** whose children have gone through the procedure at an earlier time. 279 people took part in these programs in 2000.

**Independent Teams** are also formed by parents of adolescents who have discontinued their therapeutic program or the program for their social integration or of those adolescents who have not yet approached STROFI. The teams aim at supporting the parents to support their children. 99 people took part in these teams in 2000.

**Teams of Siblings** are organised for the support of the brothers and sisters of the adolescent users. The teams are formed according to the age of the sibling: groups for people 14-18 and separate groups for 18+. These people receive support to shield themselves against drugs and to find their own place in a malfunctioning family. 104 people joined these teams in 2000.

**Work Teams** are co-ordinated by parents under the supervision of a Counsellor in charge of the team and they mainly help and support parents and adolescents at the beginning of the therapeutic procedure. (E.g. they arrange for the transportation of the adolescents and the families, they prepare food for them, they run the Hostel, they organise outings, they entertain the newcomers, etc.)

On the December 31, 2000 28 monthly-paid and 14 hourly-paid employees were working for STROFI.

In the year 2000 STROFI had an income of 294,800,000 drachmas (865,000 EURO approximately). KE.TH.E.A financed STROFI with 248,800,000 drachmas (730,150 EURO approximately). KE.TH.E.A is financed by the National Budget.

Counseling Services for adolescent users  
(Prevention Centers)

**68 Prevention Centers function in the country.**

**KE.TH.E.A - Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals**

(8 Centers in Athens)  
 (2 Centers in Central Greece)  
 (1 Center in Central Greece)  
 (1 Center in the Island of Kriti)

Adolescents under the age of 20 that asked help at KE.TH.E.A

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	1998	1999	2000
Male	255	296	297
Female	16	82	88

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PIGASOS - The mobile unit of KE.TH.E.A (based in Athens)  
 STROFI & PLEFSI - It is a branch of KE.TH.E.A for adolescent users (13-20 years old) in Athens  
 O.KA.NA - The Organisation Against Drugs (54 Centers, nation-wide)

Research among 4,299 pupils and students 11, 13 and 15 years old showed the following:

38.8% thought of hemp as a mild, harmless narcotic. (1998)  
 67.2% believed that they could easily find hemp. (2000)  
 13.7% declared that they had made use of narcotics in the past or that they continued making use of narcotics. (1998)

9.7% were making use of illegal substances.  
 8.6% were making use of hemp.  
 2.1% were taking the pill "Ekstasis"  
 14.2% were inhaling substances such as glue, varnish, benzine, etc.

Another research (1999) among 450 students that asked help at STROFI (for adolescent users) and PLEFSI (for early intervention) showed the following:

96% of the adolescents that asked help at STROFI were smokers. Half of them were smoking 10-20 cigarettes a day.

More than 7 of 10 used to drink alcoholic beverages. 14% of the male and 12% of the female were consuming more than two drinks daily during the month they applied to STROFI & PLEFSI.

53% of the male and 32% of the female were making use of hemp.  
 The average age they had started was the 14.5<sup>th</sup> year.

31% of the male and 52% of the female were making use of heroin.  
 The average age they had started was the 16<sup>th</sup> year.



The average age they started making use of repressive pills was the 15<sup>th</sup> year.

Another research of STROFI & PLEFSI (2000) among 358 male and 92 female showed the following:

79.5% of the male were making use of drugs.

98.2% of the total number were smokers.  
4 of 10 were smoking more than 20 cigarettes daily.

2 of 3 were drinking alcoholic beverages. 1 of 10 was consuming more than 3 drinks daily during the month he/she applied to STROFI.

making	Male %	Female %	Average Age they started use of the substance
<hr/>			
<b>Substances used</b>			
<hr/>			
Heroin	55	68.2	16
<hr/>			
Hemp	39.5	21.6	14.7
<hr/>			
Repressive Pills			15.6
<hr/>			

The research took place in 1998. 4,299 pupils and students 11, 13 and 15 years old were interviewed.

### **Smoking**

22% of the interviewed said that they had tried smoking a cigarette and 50% of these (11%) had become smokers.

8-11% of the interviewed pupils and students live in cities; they smoke once a week.

4% of the interviewed pupils and students live in towns and rural areas; they smoke once a week.

3% of the interviewed pupils and students smoke more than 6 cigarettes a day.

10% of the heavily smoking boys are 15 years old.

9% of the heavily smoking girls are 15 years old.

3-4% of the heavily smoking pupils and students live in cities.

2% of the heavily smoking pupils and students live in towns and rural areas.

19% of the heavily smoking students attend technical/vocational schools.

3% of the heavily smoking students attend private or public schools.

### **Drinking alcohol**

86% of the interviewed boys had tasted alcoholic drinks.

80% of the interviewed girls had tasted alcoholic drinks.

32% of the boys drink once a week.

18% of the girls drink once a week.

(The percentage indicating drinking habits remains significantly higher for boys than girls even among people of older ages)

17% of the interviewed pupils and students drink beer, 10% drink wine, 8% drink vodka or whisky, 2% drink ouzo.

16% admitted having been drunk once in their life and 10% admitted having been drunk two or more times in their life.

(The research took place in 1998. 4,299 pupils and students 11, 13 and 15 years old were interviewed.)

c) *The number of children with disabilities integrated in regular schools.*

d) *The number of children with disabilities who receive education from special schools.*

*Question 6 b) On the number of abortions in general and the number among minors in particular.*

In Greece abortions are legal for the reasons referred in the relative legislation. In particular:

The Private Health Sector in Greece covers 40% of the provided health care and it is estimated that 90% of the abortions take place at private units under conditions that secure the woman's health safety. This is because according to the existing legislation, they are obliged to fulfill presuppositions of high standard technologies and because of the supervision exercised upon them by the State.

It is estimated that 200,000 abortions take place every year, although exact statistic records do not exist. It should be emphasised that the medical practice of obstetrics and gynecology (child deliveries, assisted reproduction and other) exceeds in numbers the corresponding practice in the public sector. The expenses are covered by the social security schemes.

## Sexually active population 16-18 years old

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Men : 72.4%

Women : 38.5%

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According to a recent research 1 of 4 sexually active Greek women was submitted to abortion at least once.

7.2% women 16-24 years old were submitted to abortion.

Question 6. c. *On the number and availability (including in different cities and regions of the country ) of counseling for adolescents.*

The Juvenile Protection Societies provide probationary supervision and counseling services to certain categories of children. (See above under A 2e.)

Except for the school counselors that work in schools there are four types of counseling services geographically spread all over the country, as follows:

- 16 Youth Counseling Stations (ΣΣΝ) at a regional level, spread in different areas of Greece. The Youth Counseling Stations are responsible for the implementation of Health Education Programs in all schools.
- 68 Centers for Counseling and Vocational Guidance (ΚεΣυΠ) at a regional level, covering the whole country and 200 Counseling and Vocational Guidance Bureaus (ΓραΣΕΠ) at a school level. The Bureaus provide on-site counseling and vocational guidance services in the school unit.
- 22 Centers for Diagnosis, Assessment & Support of Children with Disabilities and their Families (ΚΔΑΥ) spread throughout the country
- 17 Centers for Environmental Education (ΚΠΕ) in different regions of the country. Students attend one to four-day seminars at the Centers.

7. **Disaggregated data (including as relevant by gender ,age, by ethnic linguistic or religious groups and by urban/rural areas ) for the years 1998,1999 and 2000 on the:**

a) *Rate of literacy below and over 18 years*

b) *The number of public and private primary and secondary schools.*

g) *Ratio of teachers to children in primary and secondary schools.*

**7a. Rate of literacy below and over 18 years**

The results of the latest decennial Census are not yet available, and there are no comprehensive surveys that would give us reliable information. In addition, the statistical categories do not always correspond to the school age categories. The statistics for the last two Censuses indicate increasing literacy rates, especially for women. Furthermore, the literacy rates among the younger population approaches 100%, and it is also rising among the older. The literacy rate is expected to increase further when the new Census data become available, despite the influx of immigrants and refugees, since preliminary data which became available during the regularization process suggest higher levels of education among the foreign workers than the local native population (See Greek SOPEMI Report to OECD, 1999).

**Table : Literacy Rates, Greek Census 1981,1991 by Sex**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>
Male	96.4%	96.3%
Femal e	86.6%	90.2%
Both	91.4%	93.2%

Source: National Statistical Service of Greece

**Table: Literacy Rates, Greek Census 1981, 1991 by Age Categories**

<b>Age Category</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>
19 and below	99.2%	99,1%
20 years and over	89.7%	92.0%
Overall	91.4%	93.2%

Population		
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Source: National Statistical Service of Greece

**7b. The number of public and private primary and secondary schools for the years 1998-2000**

**Table: Primary education 1998-2000/ age of pupils**

Years	Public schools		Private schools	
	Kin/ten Age of pupils: 4,5-6,5 years	Elem Age of pupils: 6-12 years	Kin/ten Age of pupils: 4,5-6,5 years	Elem Age of pupils: 6-12 years
1998-1999	5,538	5777	116	387
1999-2000	5,601	5,949	114	390

**Table: Secondary education-public schools: 1998-2000/ age of pupils**

Years	Gymnasium Age:12-15	Evening Gym/um*	Lyceum Age:15-18	Evening Lyceum*	Technical schools Age:15-20	Evening Technical schools
1998-99	1769	53	1265	55	371	39
1999-00	1778	66	1181	53	388	39

\*The age of students at evening schools ranges from adolescence to adulthood.

**Table: Secondary education-private schools: 1998-2000/ age of pupils**

Years	Gymnasium Age:12-15	Evening Gym/um*	Lyceum Age:15-18	Evening Lyceum*	Technical schools Age:15-20	Evening Technical schools
1998-99	94	7	86	5	80	4
1999-00	96	6	90	6	77	3

\*The age of students at evening schools ranges from adolescence to adulthood.

**Table : Distribution of students/teachers by gender in primary education\***

School year: 1998-1999						
	Pupils			Teachers		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Public education	358,640	380,515	739,155	21,821	17,519	39,340
Private education	23,676	25,242	48,918	1,355	1,099	2,454
School year:1999-2000						

	Pupils			Teachers		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Public education	360,431	382,435	742,866	21,469	17,901	39,370
Private education	24,315	26,013	50,328	1368	907	2,275

\*Primary education includes kindergarten and primary schools

**Table : Distribution of students by gender in secondary education\***

School year: 1998-1999						
	Pupils			Teachers		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Public education	357,200	374,710	731,910	38,835	31,195	70,030
Private education	20,022	18,751	38,773	2,576	2,128	4,704
School year: 1999-2000						
	Pupils			Teachers		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Public education	342,986	353,559	696,545	38,483	31,334	69,817
Private education	20,814	20,259	41,073	2,793	2,345	5,138

\*Secondary education includes gymnasium, evening gymnasium, lyceum, evening lyceum, technical schools and evening technical schools

**Table : Foreign student population in the primary public schools of Greece in the school year 1999-2000**

Origin	Number of Students	First Language
Foreign students	40,653	
Students from Albania	33,615	Albanian
Students from other countries	7,038	Polish, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Arabic
Repatriated students	17,918	
Students from FIS	11,831	Russian
Students from Northern Epirus	4,251	Albanian and Greek

Students from other countries	1,836	English, German
Total	58,571 (9,7%)	

**Table : Foreign student population in the secondary public schools of Greece in the school year 1999-2000**

Origin	Number of Students	First Language
Foreign students	16,475	
Students from Albania	12,877	Albanian
Students from other countries	3,598	Polish, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Arabic
Repatriated students	11,192	
Students from FIS	6,458	Russian
Students from Northern Epirus	2,935	Albanian and Greek
Students from other countries	1,799	English, German
Total	27,667 (3,8%)	

**Table : Number of students with diverse cultural background in the Greek public school system. Fiscal year 1999-2000**

Level of education	Foreign	Muslims	Roma/gypsies	Repatriated	Total student population**
Primary*	40,653	7,065	8,500	17,918	742,866
Secondary	16,475	1,912	1,750	11,192	731,910
Total	57,128	8,977	10,250	29,110	1.474.766

\*Kindergarten not included

\*\* The overall student population of primary and secondary education

#### **7g. Ratio of teachers to children in primary and secondary schools**

Primary education: a) public education: 1/18

b) private education: 1/22

Secondary education in public schools 1/12

8. *Disaggregated data (including by gender and age, by ethnic linguistic or religious groups and by type of crime) on children in conflict with the law for the three years 1998 to 2000 , including the :*

a) Number who have allegedly committed a crime reported to the police.

The following statistical table provided by the Ministry of Public Order reflects the extent of the problem of juvenile delinquency in the Greek society for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000

T A B L E

Showing juvenile delinquency for the year: 1998

No.	O F F E N C E S Articles of CC and Special Criminal Laws	Y E A R T O T A L	
		Cases	Offenders
1	Article 167 (Resistance)	1	1
2	// 187 (Formation of Gang)	2	2
3	// 207( Counterfeiting)	3	3
4	// 216 (Forgery)	4	4
5	// 225 (False Unsworn Statement)	1	1
6	// 299 (Intentional Homicide)	4	4
7	// 308 (Simple Physical Injuries)	30	44
8	// 309 (Dangerous Physical Injury)	10	13
9	// 314 (Physical Injuries by Neglect)	48	49
10	// 322 (Kidnapping)	1	2
11	// 328 (Involuntary Abduction)	1	1
12	// 333 (Threat)	12	14
13	// 334 (Disturbance of Domestic Peace)	2	8
14	// 336 (Rape)	6	6
15	// 361 (Insult)	22	23
16	// 372 (Thefts)	725	841
17	// 374 (Grand Thefts)	64	81
18	// 374 <sup>A</sup> (Car Thefts)	21	15
19	// 380 (Robbery)	25	55
20	// 381 (Damage to other people's property)	26	33
21	// 382 (Grand Cases of Damage)	6	18
22	// 407 (Beggary)	280	410
23	// 409 (Neglect of prevention of beggary)	13	14
24	<b>Law</b> 2094 (Road Traffic Code)	20.187	20.351
25	// 1975/91 (On Foreign Citizens)	519	540
26	// 1729/87 (On Narcotics)	253	335
27	// 1646/86 (Violence in Athletic Premises)	78	85
28	// 1337/83 (General Construction Code)	4	4
29	<b>A.I.B</b> 8577/83 (Health Provision)	29	30
30	P.D. 180/79 (Work Permit)	1	1
31	// 456/76 (On Flares)	5	5
32	<b>Law</b> 2168/93 (On Arms and Explosives)	41	47
33	<b>V.D.</b> 29/71 (On Games)	172	359
34	<b>Customs Code</b>	11	11
35	<b>Law</b> 2170/93	11	19

T A B L E

Showing juvenile delinquency for the year: 1999

No	O F F E N C E S Articles of CC and Special Criminal Laws	Y E A R T O T A L						A G E	
		Cases	Offen- ders	Greek	Forei- gners	Males	Fema- les	7-12	13-17
1	Art 299 (Intentional Homicide)	6	8	6	2	7	1	1	7
2	Art 302 (Homicide by negligence)	7	7	6	1	7	-	1	6
3	Art 309 (dangerous physical injury)	9	15	13	2	15	-	-	15
4	Art 264 (Arson)	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	3
5	Art 312 ( physical injury to minors)	7	12	8	4	8	4	1	11



6	Art 322 (Kidnapping)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
7	Art 327 (Involuntary abduction)	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	1
8	Art 328 (voluntary abduction)	2	3	3	-	3	-	-	3
9	Art 325 (Illegal detention)	2	3	2	1	3	-	-	3
10	Art 314 (physical injury by negligence)	44	45	44	1	43	2	4	41
11	Art 333 (threat)	5	5	5	-	5	-	-	5
12	Art 308 (simple physical injury)	34	40	36	4	33	7	1	39
13	Art 208 (circulation of counterfeit currencies)	4	4	1	3	3	1	-	4
14	Art 336 (rape)	4	5	4	1	5	-	-	5
15	Art 338 (abuse to lechery)	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	2
16	Art 339 (seduction of children)	9	12	11	1	12	-	-	12
17	Art 361 (insult)	25	30	28	2	27	3	-	30
18	Art 372 (theft)	771	862	623	239	793	69	72	790
19	Art 374 (grand theft)	83	62	55	7	48	14	5	57
20	Art 375 (defalcation)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
21	Art 380 (robbery)	50	57	39	18	50	7	2	55
22	Art 381 (damage to other people's property)	4	6	6	-	6	-	-	6
23	Art 382 (grand cases of damage)	14	21	20	1	20	1	1	20
24	Art 386 (fraud)	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	2
25	Art 407 (beggary)	233	399	38	361	329	70	196	203
26	Art 409 (neglect of prevention of beggary)	38	49	5	44	16	33	2	47
27	Art 187 (Formation of gang)	1	5	5	-	5	-	-	5
28	Art t225 (false unsworn statement)	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	1
29	Art 334 (Disturbance of domestic peace)	2	5	5	-	5	-	-	5
30	Art 198 (malicious blasphemy)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
31	Art 272 (violation of explosives)	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	2
32	Art (resistance)	3	4	4	-	4	-	-	4
33	Art (insubordination)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
34	Art 324 (kidnapping of minors)	1	3	-	3	2	1	-	3
35	Art 173 (escape of prisoner)	1	3	-	3	3	-	-	3
36	Art 217 (forgery of certificates)	4	4	-	4	2	2	-	4
37	Art 216 (forgery)	9	12	1	11	7	5	-	12
38	Art 347 (unnatural lechery)	2	6	6	-	6	-	-	6
39	Art 351 (slave trade)	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	2
40	Art 182 (Violation of restrictions of stay)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
41	Art 190 (disturbance of citizens' peace)	4	6	6	-	5	1	1	5
42	Art 337 (coercion to lechery)	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	2
43	Art 236 (bribery for illegal actions)	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
44	Art 394 (receipt and disposal of products of crime)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
45	Art 377 (failure to rescue from risk to life)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
46	Art 360 (neglect to supervise minors)	2	3	1	2	1	2	-	3

47	Art 349 (procuring)	2	3	2	1	2	1	-	3
48	Art 353 (provocation of scandals by indecent actions)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
49	Art 189 (disturbance of common peace)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
50	Art 222 (Illegal removal of documents)	29	29	29	-	29	-	-	29
51	Art 42,45 & 380 (attempt of complicity to robbery)	2	5	2	3	5	-	-	5
52	Art 42,45 & 208 (attempt of complicity to counterfeit currency)	2	3	-	3	3	-	-	3
53	// 45 & 201 (complicity to defame deceased)	1	3	3	-	3	-	-	3
54	// 42 & 372 (attempted theft)	23	28	10	18	24	4	4	24
55	// 45 & 372 (complicity to theft)	59	122	55	67	110	12	16	106
56	// 42,45 & 372 (attempted complicity to theft)	9	21	10	11	21	-	4	17
57	// 45 & 374 (complicity in grand theft)	5	13	6	7	13	-	-	13
58	// 42 & 309 (attempt of dangerous physical injury)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
59	// 45 & 380 (complicity to robbery)	16	42	31	11	42	-	-	42
60	// 45 & 377 (complicity to theft and removal of items of small value)								

**T A B L E**

**Showing juvenile delinquency for the year: 2000**

No.	OFFENCES							AGE	
		Cases	Offender	Greek	Foreigners	Male	Female	7-12	13-17
1	Art 380 (Robbery)	9	18	15	3	18	-	2	16
2	Art 372 (theft)	544	635	474	161	579	56	64	571
3	Art 374 (grand theft)	118	63	46	17	59	4	2	61
4	Art 385 (extortion)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
5	Art 309 (dangerous physical injury)	11	14	4	10	14	-	1	13
6	Art 407 (beggary)	192	352	40	312	265	87	258	94
7	Art 225 (false unsworn statement)	3	3	1	2	3	-	2	1
8	Art 409 (neglect to prevent beggary)	24	50	2	48	20	30	-	50
9	Art 360 (neglect to supervise minors)	14	26	19	9	17	26	-	26
10	Art 314 (physical injury by negligence)	67	69	66	3	63	6	3	66
11	Art 336 (rape)	7	14	9	5	13	1	5	9
12	Art 308 (threatened physical injury)	27	30	22	8	28	2	-	30
13	Art 208 (circulation of counterfeit currency)	3	3	1	2	2	1	-	3
14	Art 339 (seduction of children)	8	9	9	-	9	-	-	9
15	Art 299 (intentional homicide)	3	4	4	-	4	-	-	4
16	Art 302 (homicide by negligence)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1

17	Art 217 (Forgery of certificates)	4	5	-	5	2	3	-	5
18	Art 386 (fraud)	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
19	Art 328 (voluntary abduction)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
20	Art 331(take the law into own hands)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
21	Art 187 (formation of gang)	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	5
22	Art 361 (insult)	12	13	13	-	12	1	-	13
23	Art t394 (receipt and disposal of product of crime)	3	4	2	2	4	-	-	4
24	Art 381 (damage to other people's property)	8	9	8	1	4	5	-	9
25	Art 216 (forgery)	7	9	3	6	5	4	-	9
26	Art 342 (abuse of minors to lechery)	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	2
27	Art 312 (physical injury to minors)	2	3	-	3	-	3	-	3
28	Art 190 (disturbance of citizens' peace)	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	1
29	Art 313 (affray)	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	2
30	Art 337 (coercion to lechery)	4	4	3	1	4	-	-	4
31	Art 382 (grand cases of damage)	7	11	10	1	10	1	5	6
32	Art 167 (resistance)	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2
33	Art 174 (prisoners' mutiny)	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
34	Art 333 (threat)	6	7	6	1	7	-	1	6
35	Art 306 (exposure)	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
36	Art 378 (defalcation)	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	2
37	Art 42 & 372 (attempted theft)	32	38	23	15	36	2	7	31
38	Art 42 & 336 (attempted rape)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
39	Art 42 & 386 (attempted fraud)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
40	Art 45 & 372 (complicity to theft)	73	170	118	52	151	19	16	154
41	Art 42,45 & 372 (attempted complicity to theft)	14	26	11	15	26	-	12	14
42	Art 45 & 374 (complicity to grand robbery)	4	8	4	4	8	-	-	8
43	Art 42 & 380 (attempted robbery)	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2
44	Art 45 & 380 (complicity to robbery)	9	18	15	3	17	1	1	17
45	L. 2696/99 (Road Traffic Code)	25.083	21.779	21098	681	19.569	2.210	51	21728
46	L. 1975/91 (on foreign citizens)	180	232	7	225	195	37	53	179
47	L. 1729/87 (on narcotics)	193	243	220	23	224	19	2	241
48	L.2168/93 (on arms and explosives)	39	51	44	7	48	3	3	48
49	L.1300/87 (cattle-stealing)	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	2
50	L.1337/83 (General Construction Code)	5	8	6	2	8	-	-	8
51	L.1646/86 (violence in athletic premises)	9	9	9	-	9	-	-	9
52	L.1165/18 (Customs code)	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	2
53	L. 2170/93 (deprivation of insurance policy)	203	189	188	1	185	4	-	189
54	L. 456/76 (on flares)	4	7	6	1	7	-	1	6

55	V.D 29/71 (on games)	123	275	263	12	255	20	18	257
56	A.I.B 8577/83 (Health provision)	17	22	20	2	9	13	-	22

Question 8: Disaggregated data on:

b) Number who have been sentenced by Courts.

c) Number of children in pre-trial detention and the average length of such detention .

d) Nature of the number of sanctions (by type, such as fines , detention, community service, other) and, where the sanction is deprivation of liberty, please further specify the length of detention.

e) Number of suspected sentences

f) Percentage of recidivism cases

g) Number of reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of children that occurred during their arrest and detention.

The Tables that follow include disaggregated data on children in conflict with the law for the years 1997 – 2000.

It should be clarified that the data refer to judicial years. A judicial year covers the period during which the courts are operating e.g.. from September 1997 to July 1998 and then from September 1998 to July 1999 etc. Moreover, one set of Tables includes statistics from 18 cities of Greece, among them those of Thessaloniki and Piraeus, and their respective Juvenile Courts, while another set of Tables – those marked with b – include statistics from 15 additional cities and their respective Juvenile Courts. Tables b cover data of the Juvenile Court of Athens and of Juvenile Courts of 14 smaller cities.

**b**

**TABLE 2\***  
**SANCTIONS\*\* IMPOSED ON MINORS\*\*\* (MALES AND FEMALES)**  
**DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1997-1998.**

<b>IMPOSED SANCTIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL MEASURES</b>	<b>3366</b>	<b>3187</b>	<b>179</b>
1.Reprimand	1761	1640	121
2.Placing the minor under the supervision of his parents, or guardians	1008	979	29
3. Placing the minor under the supervision of a supervisor of minors (probation officer)	562	533	29
4. Placing the minor in a Training School	35	35	-
<b>THERAPEUTIC MEASURES****</b>	-	-	-
<b>DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION *****</b>	38	38	-

<b>IMPRISONMENT</b>	134	132	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3539</b>	<b>3358</b>	<b>181</b>

\*The Table includes sanctions imposed by the Juvenile Courts of the following 18 cities of Greece: Alexandroupolis, Amalias, Drama, Edessa, Thessaloniki Thiva, Ioannina, Kavala, Karditsa, Katerini, Larissa, Mytilini, Orestias, Piraeus, Rodopi, Sparti, Chania, Chios.

\*\*“Sanctions” under the Greek penal system include both penalties and measures (bifurcated system). The Juvenile Court may impose on the juvenile offenders a) educational measures, b) therapeutic measures, c) the penalty of deprivation of liberty in a correctional institution (only to minors 13 to 17 years of age) and d) imprisonment, in the rare cases of persons above 17 years of age who have committed the offence while under the age of 17 and they have been tried when they were already above 17 years of age.

\*\*\*Minors, according to the Greek penal Code, are persons from 7 years to 17 years. Those between 7 and 12 years are called children and those between 13 and 17 years adolescents. (Article 122 Greek Penal Code). Finally those between 18 and 21 are young adults. They are tried by a Juvenile Court in the case when the act has been committed before the 18<sup>th</sup> year and he/she is tried as young adult.

\*\*\*\* Therapeutic measures are applied to minors who are suffering from a physical, mental, psychological or other illness (e.g. mentally retarded, epileptics, deaf-mutes, drug addicts, alcoholics etc.) and who have committed an offence.

\*\*\*\*\*No minors below 13 years of age may be committed to such an institution.

**TABLE 2b\***  
**SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON MINORS (MALES AND FEMALES)**  
**DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1997-1998**

<b>IMPOSED SANCTIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL MEASURES</b>	3663	3497	166
1. Reprimand	1050	1010	40
2.Placing the minor under the supervision of his parents, or guardians	2011	1933	78
3. Placing the minor under the supervision of a supervisor of minors (probation officer)	416	383	33
4.Placing the minor in a Training School	186	171	15
<b>THERAPEUTIC MEASURES</b>			
<b>DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION</b>	111	103	8
<b>IMPRISONMENT</b>	132	126	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3906</b>	<b>3726</b>	<b>180</b>

\* The Table includes sanctions imposed by the Juvenile Courts of the following 15 cities of Greece: **Athens**, Arta, Agrionio, Volos, Grevena, Githio, Euritania, Zakynthos, Heraklio, Kilkis, Lamia, Lasithi, Lefkda, Trikala and Tripoli,

**TABLE 3  
SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON MINORS (MALES AND FEMALES)  
DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1998-1999**

<b>IMPOSED SANCTIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL MEASURES</b>	3312	3183	129
1. Reprimand	1983	1902	81
2. Placing the minor under the supervision of his parents, or guardians	853	822	31
3. Placing the minor under the supervision of a supervisor of minors (probation officer)	465	448	17
4. Placing the minor in a Training School	11	11	-
<b>THERAPEUTIC MEASURES</b>			
<b>DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION</b>	27	27	-
<b>IMPRISONMENT</b>	96	95	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3435</b>	<b>3305</b>	<b>130</b>

**TABLE 3b  
SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON MINORS (MALES AND FEMALES)  
DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1998-1999.**

<b>IMPOSED SANCTIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL MEASURES</b>	3261	3018	243
1. Reprimand	1068	997	71
2. Placing the minor under the supervision of his parents, or guardians	1618	1497	121

3. Placing the minor under the supervision of a supervisor of minors (probation officer)	472	429	43
4. Placing the minor in a Training School	103	95	8
<b>THERAPEUTIC MEASURES</b>			
<b>DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION</b>	243	227	16
<b>IMPRISONMENT</b>	228	219	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3732</b>	<b>3464</b>	<b>268</b>

**TABLE 4  
SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON MINORS (MALES AND FEMALES)  
DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1999-2000.**

<b>IMPOSED SANCTIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL MEASURES</b>	3352	3234	118
1. Reprimand	1889	1814	75
2.Placing the minor under the supervision of his parents, or guardians	1006	973	33



3 Placing the minor under the supervision of a supervisor of minors (probation officer)	430	420	10
4.Placing the minor in a Training School	27	27	-
<b>THERAPEUTIC MEASURES</b>			
<b>DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION</b>	31	29	2
<b>IMPRISONMENT</b>	134	134	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>3397</b>	<b>120</b>

**TABLE 4b  
SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON MINORS (MALES AND FEMALES)  
DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1999-2000.**

<b>IMPOSED SANCTIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>
<b>EDUCATIONAL MEASURES</b>	2814	2577	237
1. Reprimand	788	750	38

2. Placing the minor under the supervision of his parents, or guardians	1582	1414	168
3. Placing the minor under the supervision of a supervisor of minors (probation officer)	388	361	27
4. Placing the minor in a Training School	56	52	4
<b>THERAPEUTIC MEASURES</b>			
<b>DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION</b>	203	188	15
<b>IMPRISONMENT</b>	250	235	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3267</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>267</b>

**TABLE 5  
IMPOSED SANCTIONS ON MINORS BY JUVENILE COURT AND KIND OF OFFENCE  
DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1997-1998**

JUVENILE COURT OF	CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES				TOTAL
	TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	THEFT	VIOLATIONS OF DRUG LAWS	OTHER	
ALEXANDROUPOLIS	255	18	2	53	<b>328</b>
AMALIAS	29	13	-	1	<b>43</b>

DRAMA	251	7	-	5	<b>263</b>
EDESSA	112	5	-	3	<b>120</b>
THESSALONIKI	726	172	26	39	<b>963</b>
THIVA	4	2	-	1	<b>7</b>
IOANNINA	130	10	11	3	<b>154</b>
KAVALA	119	9	-	1	<b>129</b>
KARDITSA	81	5	1	22	<b>109</b>
KATERINI	46	7	4	2	<b>59</b>
LARISSA	173	61	13	26	<b>273</b>
MYTILINI	287	4	-	9	<b>300</b>
ORESTIAS	94	2	-	4	<b>100</b>
PIRAEUS	118	41	30	53	<b>242</b>
RODOPI	172	13	-	16	<b>201</b>
SPARTI	18	2	-	-	<b>20</b>
CHANIA	57	31	-	4	<b>92</b>
CHIOS	131	4	-	1	<b>136</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2803</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>3539</b>

**TABLE 5b**  
**IMPOSED SANCTIONS ON MINORS BY JUVENILE COURT AND KIND OF OFFENCE**  
**DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1997-1998**

	<b>CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES</b>	
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JUVENILE COURT OF	TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	THEFT	VIOLATIONS OF DRUG LAWS	OTHER	TOTAL
ATHENS	1207	401	191	874	<b>2673</b>
ARTA	16	2	-	-	<b>18</b>
AGRINIO	15	46	6	8	<b>75</b>
VOLOS	36	22	5	34	<b>97</b>
GREVENA	16	-	-	-	<b>16</b>
GITHIO	4	1	-	2	<b>7</b>
EURITANIA	2	1	-	1	<b>4</b>
ZAKINTHOS	46	-	-	30	<b>76</b>
HERAKLIO	433	43	8	37	<b>521</b>
KILKIS	109	-	-	2	<b>111</b>
LAMIA	23	13	2	8	<b>46</b>
LASITHI	59	11	-	5	<b>75</b>
LEFKADA	30	2	-	6	<b>38</b>
TRIKALA	116	3	-	2	<b>121</b>
TRIPOLI	12	10	-	6	<b>28</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2124</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1015</b>	<b>3906</b>

**TABLE 6**  
**IMPOSED SANCTIONS ON MINORS BY JUVENILE COURT AND KIND OF OFFENCE**  
**DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1998-1999**

	<b>CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES</b>	
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JUVENILE COURT OF	TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	THEFT	VIOLATIONS OF DRUG LAWS	OTHER	TOTAL
ALEXANDROUPOLIS	104	8	-	27	139
AMALIAS	14	2	-	4	20
DRAMA	143	11	-	44	198
EDESSA	80	2	1	7	90
THESSALONIKI	1148	289	78	36	1551
THIVA	16	2	2	5	25
IOANNINA	111	9	3	8	131
KAVALA	77	11	-	6	94
KARDITSA	28	11	-	10	49
KATERINI	59	12	4	3	78
LARISSA	78	14	7	13	112
MYTILINI	173	4	-	9	186
ORESTIAS	57	5	-	3	65
PIRAEUS	200	31	30	38	299
RODOPI	199	15	-	2	216
SPARTI	8	3	-	1	12
CHANIA	49	5	-	-	54
CHIOS	112	2	1	1	116
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2656</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>3435</b>

**TABLE 6b**  
**IMPOSED SANCTIONS ON MINORS BY JUVENILE COURT AND KIND OF OFFENCE**  
**DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1998-1999**

	CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES	
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JUVENILE COURT OF	TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	THEFT	VIOLATION OF DRUG LAWS	OTHER	TOTAL
ATHENS	645	387	233	849	<b>2114</b>
ARTA	2	3	2	12	<b>19</b>
AGRINIO	81	38	5	11	<b>135</b>
VOLOS	41	30	14	5	<b>90</b>
GREVENA	10	-	-	8	<b>18</b>
GITHIO	2	2	-	2	<b>6</b>
EURITANIA	8	-	-	6	<b>14</b>
ZAKINTHOS	15	-	1	15	<b>31</b>
HERAKLIO	781	40	4	12	<b>837</b>
KILKIS	119	11	-	2	<b>132</b>
LAMIA	26	11	4	10	<b>51</b>
LASITHI	56	11	1	15	<b>83</b>
LEFKADA	24	2	-	8	<b>34</b>
TRIKALA	130	17	4	6	<b>157</b>
TRIPOLI	-	8	-	3	<b>11</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>3732</b>

**TABLE 7**  
**IMPOSED SANCTIONS ON MINORS BY JUVENILE COURT AND KIND OF OFFENCE**  
**DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1999-2000**

	CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES	TOTAL
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JUVENILE COURT OF	TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	THEFT	VIOLATION OF DRUG LAWS	OTHER	
ALEXANDROUPOLIS	87	29	9	35	<b>160</b>
AMALIAS	17	2	-	3	<b>22</b>
DRAMA	65	10	-	24	<b>99</b>
EDESSA	154	3	-	8	<b>165</b>
THESSALONIKI	1241	210	65	49	<b>1565</b>
THIVA	17	2	2	2	<b>23</b>
IOANNINA	36	15	4	11	<b>66</b>
KAVALA	68	7	1	7	<b>83</b>
KARDITSA	18	4	-	34	<b>56</b>
KATERINI	48	14	6	24	<b>92</b>
LARISSA	75	29	7	7	<b>118</b>
MYTILINI	222	6	1	4	<b>233</b>
ORESTIAS	19	3	-	4	<b>26</b>
PIRAEUS	136	32	50	46	<b>264</b>
RODOPI	210	14	-	7	<b>231</b>
SPARTI	12	6	-	-	<b>18</b>
CHANIA	33	4	-	-	<b>37</b>
CHIOS	248	2	-	9	<b>259</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2706</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>3517</b>

**TABLE 7b**  
**IMPOSED SANCTIONS ON MINORS BY JUVENILE COURT AND KIND OF OFFENCE**  
**DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1999-2000**

	CATEGORIES OF OFFENCES	
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JUVENILE COURT OF	TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	THEFT	VIOLATION OF DRUG LAWS	OTHER	TOTAL
ATHENS	415	329	208	917	<b>1869</b>
ARTA	19	2	-	3	<b>24</b>
AGRINIO	76	38	3	-	<b>117</b>
VOLOS	31	41	6	13	<b>91</b>
GREVENA	3	-	-	-	<b>3</b>
GITHIO	5	-	-	-	<b>5</b>
EURITANIA	7	1	-	5	<b>13</b>
ZAKINTHOS	13	2	-	5	<b>20</b>
HERAKLIO	666	28	3	23	<b>720</b>
KILKIS	76	2	1	2	<b>81</b>
LAMIA	22	5	-	4	<b>31</b>
LASITHI	39	7	1	16	<b>63</b>
LEFKADA	49	-	-	14	<b>63</b>
TRIKALA	119	4	4	11	<b>138</b>
TRIPOLI	19	7	-	3	<b>29</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1559</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>3267</b>

**TABLE 8**  
**IMPOSED SENTENCES ON MINORS (7 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE) FIRST OFFENDERS AND**  
**RECIDIVISTS (MALES/FEMALES) DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1997-1998**



JUVENILE COURT OF	FIRST OFFENDERS		TOTAL FIRST OFFENDERS	RECIDIVISTS		TOTAL RECIDIVISTS	TOTAL (FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS)
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
ALEXANDROU-POLIS	224	10	234	94	-	94	328
AMALIAS	40	3	43	-	-	-	43
DRAMA	179	16	195	65	3	68	263
EDESSA	110	-	110	10	-	10	120
THESSALONIKI	649	-	649	314	-	314	963
THIVA	7	-	7	-	-	-	7
IOANNINA	123	4	127	27	-	27	154
KAVALA	75	5	80	48	1	49	129
KARDITSA	97	2	99	10	-	10	109
KATERINI	51	-	51	8	-	8	59
LARISSA	181	15	196	77	-	77	273
MYTILINI	157	73	230	66	4	70	300
ORESTIAS	64	3	67	33	-	33	100
PIRAEUS	169	7	176	66	-	66	242
RODOPI	165	-	165	36	-	36	201
SPARTI	18	-	18	2	-	2	20
CHANIA	60	6	66	24	2	26	92
CHIOS	14	6	20	113	3	116	136
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2383</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2533</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>3539</b>

**TABLE 8b**  
**IMPOSED SANCTIONS ON MINORS (7 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE) FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS (MALE/FEMALES) DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1997-1998**

JUVENILE COURT OF	FIRST OFFENDERS		TOTAL FIRST OFFENDERS	RECIDIVISTS		TOTAL RECIDIVISTS	TOTAL (FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS)
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
ATHENS	2238	195	2433	221	19	240	2673
ARTA	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
AGRINIO	37	3	40	35	-	35	75
VOLOS	56	2	58	38	1	39	97
GREVENA	14	-	14	2	-	2	16
GITHIO	7	-	7	-	-	-	7
EURITANIA	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
ZAKINTHOS	76	-	76	-	-	-	76
HERAKLIO	358	14	372	144	5	149	521
KILKIS	109	-	109	2	-	2	111
LAMIA	40	-	40	6	-	6	46
LASITHI	51	6	57	18	-	18	75
LEFKADA	37	1	38	-	-	-	38
TRIKALA	97	5	102	19	-	19	121
TRIPOLI	23	3	26	2	-	2	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3165</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>3394</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>3906</b>

**TABLE 9  
IMPOSED SENTENCES ON MINORS (7 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE) FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS (MALES/FEMALES) DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1998-1999**

JUVENILE COURT OF	FIRST OFFENDERS		TOTAL FIRST OFFENDERS	RECIDIVISTS		TOTAL RECIDIVISTS	TOTAL (FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS)
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
ALEXANDROU-POLIS	86	8	94	45	-	45	139
AMALIAS	17	1	18	2	-	2	20
DRAMA	160	19	179	17	2	19	198
EDESSA	83	2	85	5	-	5	90
THESSALONIKI	767	20	787	759	5	764	1551
THIVA	19	-	19	6	-	6	25
IOANNINA	87	2	89	40	2	42	131
KAVALA	55	1	56	38	-	38	94
KARDITSA	42	1	43	6	-	6	49
KATERINI	64	3	67	10	1	11	78
LARISSA	90	2	92	19	1	20	112
MYTILINI	110	30	140	38	8	46	186
ORESTIAS	54	1	55	10	-	10	65
PIRAEUS	219	4	223	73	3	76	299
RODOPI	182	-	182	34	-	34	216
SPARTI	6	1	7	4	1	5	12
CHANIA	24	-	24	27	3	30	54
CHIOS	42	3	45	65	6	71	116
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2205</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1230</b>	<b>3435</b>

**TABLE 9b.**  
**IMPOSED SENTENCES ON MINORS (7 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE) FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS BY SEX DURING THE YEAR 1998-1999**

JUVENILE COURT OF	FIRST OFFENDERS		TOTAL FIRST OFFENDERS	RECIDIVISTS		TOTAL RECIDIVISTS	TOTAL (FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS)
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
ATHENS	1727	151	1878	218	18	236	2114
ARTA	17	2	19	-	-	-	19
AGRINIO	76	4	80	53	2	55	135
VOLOS	44	2	46	44	-	44	90
GREVENA	11	2	13	5	-	5	18
GITHIO	6	-	6	-	-	-	6
EURITANIA	14	-	14	-	-	-	14
ZAKINTHOS	30	1	31	-	-	-	31
HERAKLIO	546	27	573	253	11	264	837
KILKIS	128	4	132	-	-	-	132
LAMIA	41	2	43	8	-	8	51
LASITHI	60	4	64	19	-	19	83
LEFKADA	34	-	34	-	-	-	34
TRIKALA	120	2	122	35	-	35	157
TRIPOLI	11	-	11	-	-	-	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2865</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>3066</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>3732</b>

**TABLE 10.**  
**INPOSED SENTENCES ON MINORS (7 TO17 YEARS OF AGE) FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS BY SEX DURING THE YEAR 1999-2000**

JUVENILE COURT OF	FIRST OFFENDERS		TOTAL FIRST OFFENDERS	RECIDIVISTS		TOTAL RECIDIVISTS	TOTAL (FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS)
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
ALEXANDROUPOLI	85	4	89	64	7	71	160
AMALIAS	18	2	20	2	-	2	22
DRAMA	78	7	85	14		14	99
EDESSA	144	-	144	21	-	21	165
THESSALONIKI	897	10	907	658		658	1565
THIVA	23	-	23	-	-	-	23
IOANNINA	47	8	55	9	2	11	66
KAVALA	51	3	54	29	-	29	83
KARDITSA	51	-	51	5	-	5	56
KATERINI	83	-	83	9	-	9	92
LARISSA	88	-	88	30	-	30	118
MYTILINI	124	47	171	56	6	62	233
ORESTIAS	22	-	22	4	-	4	26
PIRAEUS	199	8	207	57	-	57	264
RODOPI	207	-	207	24	-	24	231
SPARTI	18	-	18	-	-	-	18
CHANIA	34	3	37	-	-	-	37
CHIOS	107	11	118	139	2	141	259
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2276</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>2379</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>3517</b>

**TABLE 10b**  
**IMPOSED SENTENCES ON MINORS (7 TO17 YEARS OF AGE) FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS(MALES/FEMALES) DURING THE JUDICIAL YEAR 1999-2000**

JUVENILE COURT OF	FIRST OFFENDERS		TOTAL FIRST OFFENDERS	RECIDIVISTS		TOTAL RECIDIVISTS	TOTAL (FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS)
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
ATHENS	1523	132	1655	197	17	214	1869
ARTA	19	-	19	5	-	5	24
AGRINIO	76	2	78	39	-	39	117
VOLOS	49	2	51	39	1	40	91
GREVENA	2	-	2	1	-	1	3
GITHIO	5	-	5	-	-	-	5
EURITANIA	13	-	13	-	-	-	13
ZAKINTHOS	19	1	20	-	-	-	20
HERAKLIO	446	17	463	242	15	257	720
KILKIS	79	-	79	2	-	2	81
LAMIA	26	3	29	2	-	2	31
LASITHI	48	5	53	10	-	10	63
LEFKADA	61	2	63	-	-	-	63
TRIKALA	106	3	109	29	-	29	138
TRIPOLI	26	-	26	3	-	3	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2498</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2665</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>3267</b>

All the above Tables contain unpublished data that the Ministry of Justice has collected from the majority of the Juvenile Courts (33 out of the 63) of the country. It should be stressed that in the 33 juvenile courts are included the courts that handle most of the cases : i.e. those of the large urban centers of Athens, Piraeus , Thessaloniki, Volos, Heraklio, Chania, Larissa, Ioannina etc.

The Tables 2, 3, and 4 and 2b, 3b and 4b show the imposed sanctions for the years 1997-2000. The non-custodial measure of “placing a child under the supervision of his/her parents” or “repimand” prevail in all Tables.

The Tables 5, 6, and 7 and 5b, 6b, and 7b include the most frequently committed offences by children 7 to 17 years of age for the years 1997-2000, The traffic violations prevail and theft and drug violations follow. The number appearing in the miscellaneous or other category is significant in the Athens Juvenile Court only ; it includes the offences of illegal entry into the country and of begging.

Finally, the Tables 8, 9 and 10 and 8b, 9b and 10b show first offenders and recidivists ( males and females) for the years 1997-2000. Males and first offenders are the most frequently tried cases in the Juvenile Courts of Athens.

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Table 11 includes the number of children in pre-trial detention and the average length of such detention for the years 1998-2000. It also includes convicted children to deprivation of liberty to a special institution. These data refer to a typical detention institution in the area of Volos. This institution is devoted to hard-core delinquency cases of children 13 years of age up to 17. Only in one case a person has been

detained awaiting trial a little more than 18 months and it appears under 24 months in Table 11. The considerable short length of imprisonment is also shown in the same Table. In most of the cases the deprivation of liberty does not last longer than one year.

**TABLE 11**  
**Special Detention Institution of Young Persons in Volos :**  
**Length of Detention of Boys 13 –17 years of age (1998-2000)**

YEAR	Convicted	LENGTH OF DETENTION IN MONTHS					
		TOTAL	- 6*	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30
1998	23	9	10	2	0	0	2
1999	17	8	6	2	1	0	0
2000	6	2	3	1	0	0	0
	<b>Pre-trial</b>						
1998	16	6	7	3	0	0	0
1999	12	6	4	1	0	1	0
2000	9	2	4	2	1	0	0

\*Up to 6 months – in certain cases, detention may be even less than a month.

**TABLE 12**  
**Special Section of Female Prisons (Korydallos) :**  
**Length of Detention of Girls above 14 years\* (1998-2000)**

YEAR	Convicted	LENGTH OF DETENTION IN MONTHS					
		TOTAL	-6*	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30
1998	6	4	1	1	0	0	0
1999	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
2000	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
	<b>Pre-trial</b>						
1998	5	3	1	1	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	3	2	1	0	0	0	0

\* In fact one case involves a **convicted** girl of 14 years of age and another of 15, 3 convicted girls were 16 years old and the remaining 7 were 17 years old. The girls in pre-trial detention were 4 who were 16 years old and 4 who were 17 years old. No younger girls have been detained.

Table 12 reveals the very small number of girls that have been detained for any reason. Detention is indeed the *ultimum refugium* according to the recommendations of the various international documents.

**TABLE 13**  
**Rural Institution of Kassaveteia for boys 13 to 17 years of age:**  
**Adjudicated and in pre-trial detention – Greeks and Foreigners (1998-2000)**

YEAR	Convicted	NATIONALITY	
		TOTAL	GREEK
1998	23	9	14
1999	28	16	12
2000	29	24	5
	<b>Pre-trial</b>		
1998	20	9	11
1999	19	7	12
2000	7	2	5

Table 13 reveals a slightly larger number of foreigners in pre-trial detention than that of Greek nationals; this is due to the fact that these children are usually mobile and there is a fear that they might not appear in court for trial.

**TABLE 14**  
**Training School of Volos\* for boys 7 to 17 years of age\*:**  
**Adjudicated delinquents – Greeks and Foreigners (1998-2000)**

YEAR	Adjudicated**	LENGTH OF DETENTION IN MONTHS					
		TOTAL	- 6*	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30
1998	46 (22)***	26(6)	15(11)	4(4)	0	0	1(1)
1999	53 (24)	28(4)	22(17)	2(2)	1(1)	0	0
2000	25 (16)	18(12)	7(4)	0	0	0	0

\* In this institution, according to the law, may be detained boys between 7 and 17 years of age. However, only children 12 years and above are usually detained and in the overwhelming majority of cases the boys are between 15 and 17 years of age.

\*\* Boys detained in this institution are not serving a sentence of imprisonment but an educational measure of detention, this is why the term adjudicated is used.

\*\*\* The numbers in parenthesis refer to Greeks.

Table 14 suggests that most boys are detained for less than a year and in fact most of them for less than 6 months. Foreigners are usually adjudicated slightly to a few months more. This difference is due to a number of factors ( inappropriate housing conditions, absence of parental supervision, unemployed parents, seriousness of offence etc.)

Last but not least, data from the largest Special Detention Institution for Boys (presently situated in the area of Avlona) are lacking due to a recent fire in the Archives. However, data of the year 2000 reveal that 262 boys , 13 to 17 years of age have been detained boys (Table 8). Most of them (158) have been convicted and 104 have been in pre-trial detention.

**TABLE 15**



**Special Detention Institution of Avlona for boys 13 to 17 years of age:  
Greeks and Foreigners (2000)**

YEAR	Convicted	NATIONALITY	
		GREEK	FOREIGN
	<b>TOTAL</b>		
2000	158	50	108
	<b>Pre-trial</b>		
2000	104	31	73

Finally, it should be pointed out that:

- the most lenient measures (educational) prevail; this is due both to (a) the prevailing juvenile court philosophy that restriction of liberty should be the *ultimum refugium* and that community sanctions should be preferred and (b) the standards set by the Convention of the Rights of the Child, the Beijing Rules and other relevant UN and Council of Europe documents;
- in a small minority of cases, the sanction of "imprisonment" is imposed.; these cases involve young adults that have committed an offence while they were minors and they have been tried after the completion of the 17th year of age;
- recidivists constitute approximately 1/3 of the adjudicated delinquents;
- the overwhelming majority of cases involve traffic violations;.
- the overwhelming majority of cases involve boys;
- non-Greeks are slightly more than Greeks in pre-trial detention; this may be due to their mobility, the absence of parental supervision,, to unemployment of parents, to seriousness of the offence committed etc.

**9. Disaggregated data on :**

*a)The number of children under 15 years of age who are working ( disaggregated by type of work)*

There is no officially documented number of working children under 15 years of age. In Greece the labour of children under 15 years of age is prohibited, with the exception of their employment in artistic activities and in light works in family undertakings of the agricultural field. Consequently, several children participate in family and agricultural works, without however being occupied in the sense of rendering dependent work, but in the sense of helping in the agricultural works of the adult members of their families and always on the condition that these works are light, of a short duration and do not hinder the children's regular school attendance. It is worth noting here that the agricultural family unit in Greece is very small.

Furthermore, the phenomenon of child labour in Greece is observed in families of illegal emigrants, but still not in the form of dependent work, but as a way of aiding the family income.

*b)The number of street children*

The illegal employment of minors and children on the labour market, especially the phenomenon of child beggary, the "traffic lights children" as this category of minors is called in our country, is both an old a modern form of economic exploitation.

The statistical data provided by the Ministry of Public Order show that the vast majority of minor beggars in our country are children of 7-12 years and, to a percentage of 95%, come from Albania; the other 5% are children of Greek gypsies.

In 1998, 280 cases of beggary whose perpetrators were 410 minors were revealed by the police authorities throughout Greece. (There are no detailed data on the problem of beggary for this year).

In 1999, 233 cases of beggary whose perpetrators were 399 minors were revealed by the police authorities throughout Greece, of whom 38 were Greeks and 361 foreign citizens, 329 were males and 70 females, 196 belonged to the age group of 7-12 and 203 to the age group of 13-17.

In 2000, 192 cases of beggary whose perpetrators were 352 minors were revealed by the police authorities throughout Greece, of whom 40 were Greeks and 312 foreign citizens, 265 were males and 87 females, 258 belonged to the age group of 7-12 and 94 to the age group of 13-17.

The exact number of street children to whom the Minister of Health and Welfare provides protection and social care is not known. There are two schemes for children begging in the streets. The children are sheltered, fed, clothed and psychologically supported.

In the city of Athens the scheme functions at the premises of a *Center for the Protection of the Child* named "Saint Barbara".

"Filoxenia" is responsible for the functioning of the scheme in the city of Thessaloniki. They offer their services at the premises of the *Center for the Care of Male Children* "Papafion".

Both schemes are financed by the National Budget.

Street children are also hosted at all Children's Villages and the Centres for the Care of the Child.

*c) The number of children victims of trafficking and/or prostitution.*

The following table provided by the Ministry of Public Order shows the number of children who were victims of sexual exploitation (prostitution - trade for the purpose of prostitution - pornography)

TABLE  
Showing sexual exploitation with minor victims (per age)  
For the years 1998-2000

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL REPORTS				AGE					Grand total
YEAR	TYPE OF OFFENCE	NATIONALITY	SEX	13	14	15	16	17	
1998	Procuring (349CC)	Greek	Male				2		2
			Female				1		1
	Slave trade (351CC)	Romanian	Female				1		1
Total – 1998							4		4
1999	Procuring (349CC)	Albanian	Female			1	1		2
		Greek	Female		1		1		2
	Slave trade (351CC)	Albanian	Male	1					1
		Greek	Female			1			1
		Romanian	Female					1	1
Total – 1999				1	1	2	2	1	7
2000	Procuring (349CC)	Greek	Female		1		2		3
	Slave trade (351CC)	Albanian	Male				1		1
Total – 2000					1		3		4

Grand Total	1	2	2	9	1	15
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**NOTE** It is noted that the cases of sexual abuse of minors do not show the seriousness and extent of the problem since, for different reasons, the issue of concealment is involved. In particular, foreign minor females, victims of sexual abuse, do not report such acts not only for social reasons but also for fear of their physical integrity and their life.

Concerning the disposal of child pornographic material through the Internet, our country does not face strong problems for now, given that two or three cases have been recorded in the last five (5) years. Evaluating the growth rate of the cases, we see a rapid increase of cases concerning crimes committed by the use of digital technology, the emphasis being on those concerning the disposal of child pornographic material. In accordance with the cases of child pornography coming for review and investigation to the Directorate of Criminal Investigations / Hellenic Police Force Headquarters between 1997 and June 2001, approximately 91% - 20 cases come from foreign authorities (European Union countries) and the others (9% - 2 cases) from the police authorities of our country; it is noted that these percentages are affected by the degree - level of control of each state.

*d)The number of orphans and abandoned children, including the number cared for in families or in institutions.*

2,360 children are hosted by various institutions.  
600 children stay with foster families.

### **Support allowances for unprotected children**

The following allowance is provided by the Local Departments of Welfare of the Prefecture Local Authorities and it is financed by the National Budget annually.

Every unprotected child, younger than the age of 16, receives the amount of 15,000 drachmas per month (Euro 44.02) on the condition that the income of the family that hosts the child is low. 80,000 drachmas per month (Euro 234.78) for a three-member family, plus 7,000 drachmas (Euro 20.54) for each member after the third.  
34,440 such children receive the allowance.

The allowance is also given to children whose father or both parents have died, or children whose father is unable to support them due to health problems, physical or mental incapability and to single-parent children.  
35,360 such children receive the allowance.

### **Institutional Protection**

The following institutions have been established to shelter and care for children who are unprotected and deprived of family care. They are financed by the National Budget.

There exist 13 such institutions known as *Child-Care Centers*; they host 600 children aged 6 to 18. Studying guests are allowed to stay at the Center until the end of their studies.

## Children's Villages

There are 8 Children's Villages:

District Ages	Name	Boys	Girls	Boys & Girls
Kriti Island 6-18 (Lassithi)	Neapolis	19		
East Macedonia 6-18 &Thrace (Kavala)	Agios Georgios			34
Thessalia & Magnissia (Agria Volou) 6-18	Agia Sophia	15		
West Macedonia (Florina) 6-18	Agia Olga		28	
Central Macedonia 6-18 (Oreokastro)	Agios Dimitrios		17	
Ipiros 6-18 (Ioannina)	Agia Eleni			58
Attiki (Kalamaki) 6-12	Agios Andreas			26
Attiki (Nea Smyrni) 13-18	Agia Varvara		21	

## Child-Care Centers

Name of the Center Guests	Sex & Age of Guests		Number of
Florinis (in the city of Florina)	Male	6-18	33
Papafion	Male	6-18	98

Dramas (in the city of Drama)	Male	6-18	44
Lamias (in the city of Lamia)	Male	6-18	28
Patron (in the city of Patra)	Male	6-18	21
Patron (in the city of Patra)	Female	6-18	35
Rhodou (in the island of Rhodos)	Female	13-18	29
Irakliou (in the island of Kriti)	Female	6-18	30
Chania (in the island of Kriti)	Male	6-18	25
Ioanninon (in the city of Ioannina)	Female	6-18	50
Konitsas (in the city of Konitsa)	Male	6-18	49
Pogonianis	Male	6-18	50
Filiaton (in the city of Filiaton)	Male	6-18	60

### **Temporary Hospitality Scheme**

This scheme is for abandoned and/or abused children and children who are in urgent need of help. A service named *Urgent Social Help* receive the children and they are temporarily sheltered and cared for at the premises of the Institution of PIKPA in the district of Pendeli, Attikis.

### **Foster Family Scheme**

The children usually stay with the foster family until the age of 18.

### **Church Institutions and of Other Institutions of Various Private Bodies**

48 such institutions, nation-wide, offer hospitality to 1,500 children.

## **Adoption**

600 children (average number) are adopted every year.

*Question 9 e) The number of unaccompanied child asylum seekers or refugees.*

The required data are:

- a) 1999: 22  
2000:135  
(9<sup>th</sup>) 2001:103

b) P.D.61 (Official Gazette A'63) was issued on 6.4.1999 and entered into force on 6.6.1999 concerning the "procedure of recognition of foreign citizens as refugees, revocation of recognition and extradition, approval of entry of members of their family and method of cooperation with the representative of UN High Commission for refugees in Greece", by authority of the applicable L.2452/96 which amended L.1975/91.

It includes for the first time arrangements concerning the cases when requests for asylum are made by unaccompanied minors.

In particular, article 1 para 4 provides for the notification of the Public Prosecutor for minors and, where no such prosecutor exists, of the local competent Public Prosecutor of the First Instance Court by the relevant police authority in order to act as special temporary guardian of the minor until a final decision is made concerning the request.

It is also stipulated that, if the unaccompanied minors who request asylum are between 14 and 18 years of age and the person who carries out the investigation ascertains that, due to general circumstances, their mental maturity permits them to realize the meaning of their actions, they may submit independent request for asylum.

## **Protection for Refugee Children**

The following institutions are financially supported by the Ministry of Health and Welfare:

The *Unaccompanied Adolescent Center* at Anogia, in the Island of Kriti, opened in November 2000. 20 adolescents aged 15-18 are hosted.

The *Unaccompanied Adolescent Center* at Iraklion Attikis is to open on January 1, 2002. It will host 25 adolescents under the age of 18.

The *Unaccompanied Adolescent Center* in the city of Volos is to open in 2002. It will host 20 adolescents aged 15 to 18.

Unaccompanied children younger than the age of 15 are hosted at various Children Caring Institutions nation-wide.

A number of *accompanied refugee children* live with their families at the following Refugee Centers:

Refugee Center at Lavrion Attikis.  
 Refugee Center at Sperchiada, in the district of Fthiotis.  
 Refugee Center at Kokkinopilou, in the district of Larissa.  
 Refugee Center in the district of Athens.

3 Refugee Centers have been established by NGOs in the cities of Athens and Thessaloniki and at Pendeli Attikis. They mainly host adults and families with children. They are financed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

All refugee children and adolescents have the opportunity to learn the Greek Language, to attend lessons at any educational level and they are given counselling, legal, psychological and social support.

A number of workshops (e.g. on tailoring, pottery, painting, dance and music) are open to all refugee children and adolescents.

Medical and hospital care is free of charge for all refugee children and adolescents. They have also access to the various social services of the Prefecture Local Authorities and enjoy the services of specialists who try to solve problems and improve the children's standards of living.

*9f Number and geographic distribution across the country, of social workers, psychologists and probation officers with child relevant training who provide services to children.*

To the following numbers the number of psychologists, social consultants and sociologists should be added.

Distribution of Social Workers nation-wide

<u>District</u>	<u>Social Workers</u>
<u>(East Macedonia)</u>	
<u>Dramas</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Evrou</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Kavalas</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Xanthi</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Rodopis</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>(Central Macedonia)</u>	
<u>Imathias</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Thessalonikis</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Kilkis</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Pierias</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Pellis</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Serron</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Chalkidikis</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(West Macedonia)</u>	
<u>Grevenon</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Kastorias</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Kozanis</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Florinis</u>	<u>1</u>

(Ipirou)

<u>Artas</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Thesprotias</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Ioanninon</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Prevezas</u>	<u>3</u>

(West Greece)

<u>Aitolias &amp; Akarnanias</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Achaïas</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Ilias</u>	<u>3</u>

(Sterea Ellada)

<u>Voiotias</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Evoias</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Evritanias</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Fthiotidas</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Fokidas</u>	<u>2</u>

(Thessalia)

<u>Karditsas</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Larisis</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Magnisias</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Trikalon</u>	<u>5</u>

(Attiki)

Prefecture of Athens

<u>East Sector</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>West Sector</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>South Sector</u>	<u>7</u>

<u>Prefecture of East Attiki</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Prefecture of West Attiki</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Prefecture of Piraeus</u>	<u>8</u>

(Peloponisos)

<u>Argolidos</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Arkadias</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Korinthias</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Lakonias</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Messinias</u>	<u>8</u>

(Ionian Islands)

<u>Zakinthou</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Kerkyras</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Kefallinias</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Lefkados</u>	<u>2</u>

(North Aegian - islands)

<u>Lesvou</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Samou</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Chiou</u>	<u>1</u>



(South Aegian – islands)

<u>Dodekanisou</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Kykladon</u>	<u>1</u>

(Island of Kriti)

<u>Irakliou</u>	
<u>Lassithiou</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Rethymnou</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Chanion</u>	

Within the realm of the Ministry of Justice 4 social workers and 1 psychologist are employed in the three Special Detention Institutions for Young Persons i.e. children aged 13 to 18 or sometimes 21 years of age. The hiring of one psychologist is pending and one position remains vacant temporarily. (See Table 16)

**TABLE**  
**Professionals employed in the three Special Detention Institutions for Children (2001)**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Social Workers</b>	<b>Psychiatrists</b>	<b>Psychologists</b>	<b>Teachers</b>
Avlona (boys) (13 years and above)	2	-	1 and 4	3 primary secondary
Rural Kassaveteias ( boys (13 years and above)	2	-	-	1
Training School Volos (boys 7 years to 17)	2	-	1	1

The law also provides for three psychiatrists in the three Special Detention Institutions for Young persons mentioned above; these positions remain vacant the time being. one in each of the institutions for children. On the other hand, medical doctors are visiting the institutions regularly and are paid by the visit. The near-by hospitals are providing free services (dental and other) to all children who need them. They are transferred by cars of the institutions.

The Correctional Code (art 17, Law 276/1999 provides that the completion of primary education is compulsory for the young detainees. All certificates, in order to avoid stigmatization, do not show that the educational institution from which the children are graduates is situated within an institution.

Furthermore, art 58 of the Correctional Code provides for the possibility of detained persons to continue secondary or even tertiary education making use of educational furloughs. Moreover, students of secondary education may get a special permission to seat in final examinations taking advantage of the provision 46 para 4 of the Law 2413/1996 which is designed for special categories of children – i.e. “students following private lessons at home”. Thus, a number of detainees are every year registering in the near by secondary education schools and at the end of the school year they seat in the final exams.after being tutored by tutors paid by the state or volunteers.

More specifically, in the Avlona Special Institution for Young Persons (boys, 13 years and above) a primary school is functioning and in this school 3 teachers are employed. Moreover, 4 professors work in the school of secondary education of this institution. Furthermore, a number of special programmes are operating :

- 1) Under the European Programme “HOPE” a programme of Distance learning of 30 months duration,
- 2) A Vocational Training Programme on the mechanics of motor bicycles.

A third programme of training gardeners will start in the first months of 2002.

Furthermore ,in the Avlona institution children have:

- free access to “Legal Aid” offered by the Committee for the Protection of the Rights of the Child of the Athens Bar Association;
- Psychosocial support by a psychologists and a group of trainees;
- Medical and psychiatric assistance and medicines by the “Doctors of the World”;
- A Programme of Civic and cultural activities called “ a Window looking over the World” offered by the local government .

In the Rural Institution of Kassaveteia (boys 13 years and above) a primary school is functioning serving the needs of all children. Moreover, the following programmes are operating offered by various NGOs or state sponsored organizations::

- A special programme for literacy;
- A workshop of creative activities ;
- A self-Help group for drug dependents.

In the Training School of Volos for boys a primary school is operating with 1 teacher serving the needs of children. Children who are above the level of primary education attend the High School and Lyceum of the are of Nea Ionia of Volos.

Programmes of vocational training and other activities are also operating. More specifically a programme in :

- ceramics and art of pottery;
- Computer repairing and computer programmes and language;
- Athletic activities.

Finally, there is a special section for minors in the Judicial Prison of (Adults) Thessaloniki.

In this section two programmes are operating : one in learning the Greek Language – attended mostly by non-Greek children – and a programme of a Workshop of creative activities.

Furthermore, in the 52 Probation Services of the country 93 supervisors for minors (probation officers) are employed . Forty-five of them are social workers and the remaining 48 are graduates of Law, Sociology, Education or of other University Departments.

Seven positions in small cities remain vacant temporarily. The Probation Service of the Athens Juvenile Court has 17 supervisors of minors, of Thessaloniki:9,and of Piraeus: 8.

Moreover. social workers and other professionals are employed at the 63 Juvenile Protection Societies of the country and in detention institution for children.

### **B. General Measures of Implementation**

#### *1. Information on efforts to harmonise domestic legislation with the Convention .*

#### **Law 2646/1998**

The Development of the National System of Social Care is the target of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Social care is provided to groups of people or individuals through various schemes on prevention and/or social integration.

An efficient network of social services has been designed to meet the needs and the demands of the population as they arise, to support the family, to provide chances for equal participation to social and economical aspects and to secure a decent standard of living.

A National Committee is responsible for the preparation of the programs on Social Care and among their prime pursuits are Family, Child and Youth (article 2, par. 1a).

It is the responsibility of the State to provide Social Care and it is provided to every individual legally residing in Greece.

The National System of Social Care provides services through the public sector under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Welfare and through non-profit making organisations of the private sector (article 5). Private, profit-making bodies can also provide services (article 1, par. 4).

The provided services are:

- a. Primary Social Care. The services mainly focus on prevention.
- b. 2<sup>nd</sup> grade Social Care. The services mainly focus on rehabilitation programs and on preventing the consequences of social and/or economic seclusion.
- c. 3<sup>rd</sup> grade Social Care. The provided services demand high standards of expertise and technology.

**New Centers** for the provision of Social Care (article 13).

- a) The National Centre for Immediate Social Help (E.K.A.K.B.)

They co-ordinate a network of services providing social care to individuals, families or groups of people in need of immediate attention and help.

The provided services include counselling support, temporary provision of shelter, food and clothing, information on welfare rights, programs and/or other existing services, emergency intervention at home or out of doors, and co-ordination for the application of social mutual-support and voluntary-aid programs.

The following EKAKB Centres are either under construction or they have already been delivered, equipment have been bought for most of them and personnel have been employed and are being given training. They are expected to start functioning in the near future.

#### E.K.A.K.B in the District of Attiki

1. Co-ordination Centre Ambelokipon
2. Centre for Social Support Agiou Sosti
3. Centre for Social Support Karea
4. Hostel for Female Adolescents in Karea
5. Centre for Social Support Drapetsonas
6. Hostel for Male Adolescents in Drapetsona
7. Centre for Social Support Kalamakiou
8. Hostel for Mothers and Children in Kalamaki
9. Hostel for People with Disabilities in Voula
10. Centre for Social Support Neas Ionias
11. Centre for Social Support Iliou
12. Hostel for one-parent families in Ilion
13. Centre for Social Support Lavriou
14. Centre for Social Support Platias Vathis
15. Centre for Social Support Pireos
16. Hostel for Mothers and Children in Pendeli

In the District of Thessaloniki the following Centres are under construction.

1. Co-ordination Centre Axiou
2. Hostel for Female Adolescents at Foinika
3. Centre for Social Support Foinika
4. Hostel for Male Adolescents at Oreokastro
5. Hostel for Mothers and Children at Oreokastro

b) Centers for the Education, Social Support and Vocational Training of people with special needs (K.E.K.Y.K.AMEA).

K.E.K.Y.K.AMEA is a network consisted of Centers aiming at detecting disabilities at an early stage, offering counselling support and information to people with special needs and their families. They forward disabled people to special therapeutic centres, offer pre-professional and professional training to enable them become functional and support them in their effort for social

integration. They co-operate with the services of social care at local level to co-ordinate their actions.

24 K.E.K.Y.K.AMEA Centers are under construction and equipment have already been bought for three of them. Personnel have been employed for 17 of them and are being given training. All 24 are expected to start functioning in the near future in the following districts: Aitoloakarnania, Argolida, Viotia, Dodekanissa, Evro, Evoia, Ilia, Imathia, Kavala, Karditsa, Kafelinia, Kyklades, Lesvos, Messinia, Xanthi, Pella, Preveza, Rethymno, Rodopi, Samo, Fthiotida, Florina, Chalkidiki and in the Island of Chios.

c) Centres for the Support of Autistic Individuals and their Families. They are to provide education, social protection and support.

There have been planned three such centers, one is already under construction in the city of Volos and another two are to open in future, one in Athens and one in Thessaloniki.

**Special schemes** for the protection of groups of people of disadvantaged backgrounds and for the protection of groups of people in need, or in emergency cases (article 18).

These schemes mainly focus on the social integration of the Roma and of the legally residing refugees; they also focus on the provision of social care to delinquent juveniles, orphans, children that face family problems and child victims of exploitation.

#### **Law 2716/1999**

The State is responsible for the provision of psychic health services for the prevention, diagnosis, cure, relief and psychosocial integration of adults, children and juveniles with psychic or autistic disorders and learning problems (article 1, para. 1).

The psychic health services are organised, articulated and developed so as to provide primary care, non-hospital and non-institutional care, the following-up of the provided psychiatric treatment and information and counselling to the community for their voluntary assistance to the promotion of psychic health.

**Units for the Psychic Health** of adults, children and juveniles (article 4, para. 1)

Psychic-Health Centers

Medical-Pedagogical Centers

Medical-Pedagogical Clinics (these clinics are usually supported by numerous personnel of various specialties)

Mobile Units

Psychiatric Departments for adults, or children and juveniles of the General Hospitals (Prefectural or Regional)

University Psychiatric-Clinics for adults or for children and juveniles

University Psychiatric Hospitals

University Institutions of Psychic Health

University Units of Psychic Health

Psychiatric or Paedo-psychiatric Hospitals  
Clinics of the Private Sector  
Units for Psychosocial Restoration  
Units for Social Integration and  
Social Associations (with limited responsibilities)

Units and Schemes for Psychosocial Restoration that provide services to adults, children or juveniles are: Boarding Houses, Hostels, Protected Apartments and Foster Families (article 9, para. 1)

A court of justice decides on the placement of a child or a juvenile in a Unit of Psychosocial Restoration and the psychiatric following-up of children and/or juveniles with psychic disorders and serious psychosocial problems. In every case the opinion of the minor is taken into consideration (article 9, para. 3).

Special Centers for Social Integration provide services for the professional and social integration of adults, children and juveniles; Centers of pre-vocational and vocational education and protected workshops provide services to adults and juveniles (article 10, para. 1-2).

### **Law 2737/1999**

#### **Transplants of tissues and organs:**

Only adults can become donors of tissues and organs (article 10, para.3).

A minor can only donate bone marrow in case he/she is the only compatible donor with an ailing sibling and both parents consent to the donation. In case parents are not alive or they can not be located or they are not eligible to consent, the minor's guardian has the right to consent after he/she has obtained the according opinion of a supervising committee.

In case the donor is older than the age of 12 his/her consent is also necessary.

### **Law 2889/2001**

#### **Improvement and Modernisation of the National Health System: The Regional Health and Welfare System**

##### **The Health Chart of the Country is consisted of 17 districts.**

It is designed to secure equal availability of services on prevention, treatment, primary health care and hospitalization nation-wide, as well as the following-up of patients at home.

Following the Model of Law 2889/2001 (as part of a **new policy**) a new law is to be sanctioned by the Greek Parliament on decentralization of the provided Welfare Services. The new law aims at reorganizing the National System of Social Care and the decentralized Social Services of the National Organization of Social Care (see Law 2646/98) become Units of Service that belong to the Regional Health System under Law 2889/2001.

#### **Law 2920/2001**

The establishment of the Body of Inspectors of Health and Welfare Services harmonizes the local legislation with the legislation of other European Countries in the E.U.

The basic target of the Inspectors is to secure the efficiency and high quality standards of Health and Welfare Services.

2. *Process through which the State party's child rights policy is formulated indicating, in particular, which structure has primary responsibility for the development of policy and co-ordination of its implementation.*

- The General Directorate of Labour, as well as the General Directorate of Working Conditions and Labour Hygiene have the primary responsibility for the development of policy on the rights of children in the field of employment. As far as the coordination of the implementation in the field of employment is concerned, the responsibility lies with the Headquarters of the Labour Inspectorate Body.
- The Ministry of Public Order and the Hellenic Police Force Headquarters, in charge of suppression and prevention of crimes against minors, especially matters of abuse, sexual exploitation and beggary of minors, and their protection from drugs, have placed the matter in the direct area of their powers and make every possible effort to secure the special protection needed by children. This effort is directed to the following axes:

1) Special importance is given to the matter of abuse of minors, either as victims or as perpetrators of punishable acts, so as to prevent their secondary victimization and to create a climate of trust between the Police and the victims.

2) The prosecution of perpetrators of sexual exploitation of minors and mainly the continuous and merciless prosecution of organized criminal groups or individuals who traffic minors for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

3) The timely intervention of the police and the provision of every possible psychological, physical and social assistance to minors - victims, cooperating to this end with all competent state or non state bodies, as well as prosecution of the perpetrators of child abuse by arresting them and committing them.

4) The continuous training and specialization of the police personnel in the most modern methods in the field of prosecution of these offences which often have features of organized crime (cooperation of many persons, use of violence, pursuit of profit, allocation of duties, international activity, legalization of revenues). In the Agencies being competent for handling matters of minors in general, this matter has been incorporated by priority in the teaching curricula at all levels of training of the Police Academy.

5) The broadening of cooperation with the competent authorities of the EU countries, by exchanging views and information, developing common programmes and actions and participating in the initiation of all new working files aiming at preventing and suppressing the organized networks of abuse and exploitation of minors. It embraces the resolutions of the UN, EU and International Organizations which have made the issue of minors their first priority.

6) The coordination and reinforcement of cooperation with all bodies involved in the matter, state and non state, and the society itself mainly in the field of prevention and further treatment and care of victims of abuse.

3. Information on human rights institutions and their roles, in particular the role and activities of the social consultant established at Prefectural level, and the juvenile protection societies, as described in the State party report.

The Social Consultant was provided by Law 2345/95 (article 1, para.4)

The local prefecture authorities are responsible for the nomination of the social consultants. According to the provisions of 6022/1995 Ministerial Decision, Social Consultants supervise the Welfare Services and report to the prefecture governors who send copies of these reports to the relative departments of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

To this day 79 Social Consultants have been nominated nation-wide.

The institution of the “Juvenile Protection Societies” has already been dealt with under A.2 e.

The **National Observatory on the Rights of Children (NORC)** was established by Law Decree 2909/2-5-2001 (Article 4) as a public agency within the General Secretariat for Youth and the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs. The purpose of NORC is the monitoring and implementation of the UN International Convention on the Rights of the Child. This will be accomplished through a) the development of a documentation center, b) the cooperation with international organizations and NGOs, c) the awareness of public opinion, d) interventions in educational curricula, e) the publication of a guide for civil servants and f) the preparation of an annual report and corresponding action plan regarding the implementation of the Convention. To promote the goals of NORC, the law provides for the set-up of a five-member national committee.

4. *Information on efforts to disseminate the Convention and on human rights training and information programmes targeting , inter-alia, the public in general , civil servants , parents and children. Please also assess the impact that these efforts are thought to have obtained.*

The Hellenic Committee for UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education implements a number of education for development programs. There are hundreds of educators who are also UNICEF’s volunteers. There exist two main educational programs:

- “Schools as Defenders of Children”, an initiative aiming in sensitizing children to global issues, making them advocators for children’s rights as well as contributing to UNICEF’s programs. It includes information material based on activities according to the pupil’s age. Every year the program is dedicated to a theme: right to education, right to adequate nutrition, working children, right to protection from war, right to protection from abuse, street children. Every



year 18.000 schools receive relevant material and 1200 to 2000 of them participate actively.

- “Children Write and Paint about their Rights”. The program has to do with a competition that takes place every year, for children of the 5<sup>th</sup> class of the primary school and of the kindergarten all over the country. The substance of the program has to do with how children understand their rights according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Every year’s program is inspired by a different theme based on the objectives of the Convention.

Following the program there is an exhibition entitled “The children write and paint their rights” at a centrally located exhibition Hall in Athens, at a date close to that of the adoption of the Convention by the UNGASS. This exhibition holds the qualified works of the competition, and prizes are being awarded to the winners of the competition. Representatives of Government, the UN Agencies in Greece, NGOs the participating schools and friends of UNICEF are invited and attend the unaugural ceremony every year. Furthermore, the exhibition travels in major cities in Greece along with information material about the Convention and UNICEF.

### **A Day for children Festival in celebration of the adoption of the CRC**

It is organized every November, since 1999, by the Hellenic Committee for UNICEF at the Stadium of Peace and Friendship. Migrant and refugee children belonging to different ethnic groups have the chance to participate in organized games and entertainment. The events have broad coverage by TV channels and the media in general.

### **Special kit on the Rights of the Child**

There are special educational kits and books for educators on peace – the environment – the Convention on the Rights of the Child. (For key persons, parliamentarians, journalists, educators, specialized NGO’s etc).

There is also Audio-visual material (videotapes such as: Rights & Wrongs, Raised Voices, Cartoons for children’s rights which have been translated and adapted for advocacy purposes), slides about rights and books for educators (It’s only rights – the rights of the children).

### **Hellenic Committee – Activities – Media**

More than 12.000 members & volunteers are actively helping the Hellenic committee for UNICEF and organize around 800 events yearly in schools, universities and municipalities nationwide which are dedicated to UNICEF's work and the implementation of the CRC. Festivals are also organized by schools, parent's associations, youth clubs, boy & girl scouts and youths of political parties.

There are more than 250 radio stations and 90 TV channels all over Greece. More than 1500 journalists are frequently receiving information and advocacy material relative to the CRC. A lot of interviews are given yearly to radio and TV-stations on the subject.

Material and specific information is provided on demand, not only to journalists but also to students, researchers and interested people. Information is also available in the National Committee's website. There are references to articles and festivals that are dedicated to the CRC, even a quiz for awareness raising of the CRC for small children.

For the same purpose a large number of leaflets, posters and other informative material are produced and updated on subjects related to children's rights, immunization, child labour, protection from war, education, the right to a safe and healthy environment etc.

There is a special program of cooperation with university institutions such as the UNESCO Chair on Education for Human Rights and Peace at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki at the BA and the post graduate level.

On 11<sup>th</sup> of December – Children's Day for Greece – various events are organized in cooperation with NGOs with the aim to promote the principles of the CRC.

### **Impact of these efforts**

The impact of these efforts has been great in creating awareness considering children's rights, in sensitising public opinion, and in developing broad partnerships, including working with youth.

As indicated from the above mentioned facts it is clear that there is high penetration at every level of the society, of information relative to the Convention on children's rights.

- The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is reprinted in the Civic education text of the 6<sup>th</sup> grade in Elementary School.
- A UN video tape on the Convention of Rights of the Child is listed among the audiovisual materials for projection in the context of Civic Education in the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of high school (Gymansio)
- Chapters and units on sexual, racial and ethnic stereotypes and the dynamics of prejudice are taught in the Civic Education text of the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade of high school.
- The above mentioned issues are taught in grater depth in the 6<sup>th</sup> grade of high school (3<sup>rd</sup> grade Lyceio)
- Teachers at both the primary and secondary levels of education receive in-service training in multicultural education. The Child's Rights are a central theme in this training.

5. *Analytical assessment of any disparities that may exist between the Convention's implementation for children living in the cities of Athens and Saloniki and that of children living in other parts of the country, in particular rural areas.*

On the question of disparities and accessibility to health care and welfare services, the geographical formation of the country should be taken into consideration. Mountainous sections and the many islands cause difficulties in transportation. Consequently, the population of these parts of the country does not have equal access to health care and welfare services.

In the sector of Health the provision of services presupposes investments in high standard technologies and their continuous renewal. Therefore, all big Hospitals are located in the cities of Athens, Thessaloniki, Ioannina, Patra, Xanthi and Heraklion (in the Island of Kriti). These hospitals provide almost the total of the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade health care.

Moreover, there are parts of the country where children face specific health problems. The highest rates of thalassemia, for example, are traced in the areas of Chalkidiki and Evia. Therefore, the provision of special services for the early diagnosis and treatment is necessary, according to the needs of each district.

The problem of unequal accessibility to health services is faced by E.K.A.V. E.K.A.V. was constituted to expedite air-transport of anyone in need of immediate medical care. The services are provided free of charge to anyone making use of the services of the National Health System.

In the year 2000 E.K.A.V. transported 155 premature neonatal infants, 27 premature infants, 138 children 3-10 years of age and 278 children and adolescents aged 11-20.

Priority has also been given to the establishment of Health Centers in isolated areas.

In the recent years efforts have also been made to overcome the problems that difficulties of accessibility create, through tele-medicine.

Thus, a network of services for the provision of Health Care is being created. The services are offered free of charge to anyone, indiscriminately.

For the recording of the specific necessities of each district of the country in the sector of health and the implementation of policies, the Health Chart of Greece is being prepared and continuously updated.

The private health sector covers approximately the 40% of the total health services and it is also recorded in the Health Chart of Greece.

The participation of voluntary organisations in the sector of health is minor.

A Welfare Chart is also being prepared for the recording of the existing welfare services and the needs of each district of the country. The participation of voluntary organisations in the sector of Welfare is high and it is recorded in the Welfare Chart of Greece. The Ministry of Health and Welfare verify the work and the causes of the voluntary organisations and finance them to expand their network nation-wide.

Educational policy emphasizes on the **distribution of services and benefits all over the country**. As a result the number of educational support services that are spread in different cities all over the country has increased considerably over the last five years. The Convention's implementation, in terms of educational practices, is definitely not focused on the two big cities. Because some of the services do not reach the remote areas, special care was put into developing distance education programs and providing schools and libraries with computers and multimedia equipment, which make benefits accessible to children who reside in rural areas.

### Part III

#### - ***New bills or enacted legislation***

Three crucial Bills have been prepared by the Ministry of Justice in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Law 2101/1992) (CRC), the Optional Protocol to the CRC, the UN Minimum Standards for Juveniles in Detention Facilities, the Beijing Rules, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Crime and the various relevant European Union Conventions and Plans of Action or the relevant Conventions and Recommendations of the Council of Europe.

1. The Bill on the protection of children below 18 from child pornography, child prostitution, child sale and trafficking. This Bill has actually been drafted by two Ministries :The Ministry of Public Order and the Ministry of Justice.

The Bill contains 16 articles. *Inter alia*, it criminalizes:

- a) the production, distribution, storing in a computer, selling etc.child pornographic material but also the mere possession of it; moreover, certain types of aggravated behaviour, e.g. if it takes the form of organized crime, if force, violence or deceit is used, if a child below 10 is involved etc. are considered felonies;
- b) child prostitution by punishing the client;
- c) the sale of children;

Furthermore,

- a) it provides for the protection of child victims before, during and after criminal proceedings;
- b) it amends relevant provisions of the Greek Criminal Code involving traditional types of sexual exploitation of children by changing the sanctions from misdemeanour ones to felony sanctions;
- c) it provides for extraterritorial jurisdiction, international cooperation etc.;
- d) it regulates the matter of sanctioning legal entities.

- The Bill on the establishment of Units for Care of Juvenile Delinquents and Juvenile in Social Danger. This legislation provides for the re-orientation of the treatment of juvenile delinquents and young persons at social risk (offenders and victims) in the light of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Law 2101/1992), the UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (General Assembly decision 45/113), the Riyadh Guidelines (General Assembly decision 40/112), the Beijing Rules (General Assembly decision 40/33) and a number of relevant Recommendations of the Council of Europe.

The above Bill will be re-examined by a new Legislative Committee, which has been established in order to evaluate and amend the Greek Child Law in the light of the CRC. *Inter alia*, the age of minority for juvenile delinquents will be in conformity with art.1 of the CRC. (The Penal Code in art. 122 defines a minor as a person between the ages of 7 to 17. Also the minimum age of giving the Juvenile Court authority to intervene in cases of juvenile delinquents is under

consideration with possibility to start at the 13 th or 14 th year of age. Hence, a new Bill is underway.( See next item)

3. A new Bill is in the process of being drafted containing all the necessary amendments in the existing child law.

\* The Ministry of Public Order participated, with a representative and a positive recommendation, in the efforts of our country to supplement and improve the existing legal framework on children, in the following new international movements. In particular: a) adoption of the 182<sup>nd</sup> International Labour Contract and taking of measures for the application of the 190<sup>th</sup> International Labour Recommendation for the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour and immediate actions aiming at their elimination, and b) adoption of the protocol on the sale, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography which was signed by our country during the Summit (6-8/9/00, New York).

\* In order for our country to attain the goal of becoming, in the next two years, one of the pioneer EU countries in the battle against the trade of people in general (which includes the trade of minors for the purpose of sexual exploitation and child pornography), our Ministry established an Interscientific Project Management Team (Team against the Trade of People / OKEA) by virtue of Joint Ministerial Resolution No.3007/38/22/27.4.01 (Ministry of Interior, Public Administration & Decentralization and Ministry of Public Order). The Team against the Trade of People (OKEA) is obliged, inter alia, to prepare and recommend a relevant legislative framework by May 2002 for the prevention and suppression of crimes concerning the above matter and the planning for the operation of a model Special Agency of the Hellenic Police Force whose exclusive duties will be the specific criminal activity, the preparation of the programme of public awareness and the monitoring of the commencement of application thereof, the preparation of a report on the phenomenon in our country etc. The works of the Project Management Team (OKEA) are proceeding at a fast pace and a draft legislative framework will soon be delivered, together with a draft informative campaign.

- a) The Presidential Decree 62/98 was published on 26/3/1998, through which Directive 94/33/EC of the Council respecting the protection of young persons at work was incorporated into the national legal order.
- b) Paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Presidential Decree 62/98 was replaced by Article 33 of Act 2956/2001 (O.G. 258/A) which strictly provides for the prohibition of night employment of the under aged who perform occasional and light works of a short duration relating to agricultural, forestry and livestock works of family character.
- c) International Labour Convention 182 was ratified by Act 2918/2001 (O.G. 119/A) on "the prohibition of the worst types of children labour and the immediate action towards their elimination".

- ***New institutions***

**New institutions or reinforcement of existing ones**

- New probation officers have been hired through a new system based on objective criteria and on appropriate and achievements in higher education
- The institution for Juvenile Offenders 13-17 years of age, which belonged to the conglomerate of Korydallos Prisons for adults, has been transferred to an appropriate building away from the centre of the city in the area of Avlona.
- Among the most interesting institutions provided in the law for the protection of children from child pornography, child prostitution and sale of children is the

“legal bystander for the child victim” – a sort of a legal aid for the victim. (Legal aid is provided for children in conflict with the law when requested. In most of the cases this is done through voluntary organizations and the relevant Bar Associations of the country).

- The successful institution of “ Youth Parliament “ which is an incarnation of the children’s participation in the social and political network and which meets once a year in the main Parliament auditorium, will be geared next year – 10 years from the 2101/1992 which introduced into Greek legislation the CRC – towards the CRC and its complete implementation.
- A new coordinating body will be set up – consisting of representatives from the Ministries that are involved in the implementation of the CRC – which will follow up the work of the Ministries in this area and will be preparing all the necessary documents, statistics and reports for the CRC Committee. In particular this body will follow the general guidelines of the Committee concerning the preparation of the requested reports in time.

In 2001 a Special Committee was established by decision of the Minister of Labour (No 95546/30-8-2001) according to the provisions of the ILO Convention 182, which is composed of expert scientists on issues of children’s health, as well as of representatives of workers’ and employers’ organizations with a view to determining of the worst forms of child labour.

- ***Newly implemented policies***

The following **Centers for Physical and Social Rehabilitation of Disabled Individuals** are expected to start functioning in the near future:

In the Community of Isthmia (Korinthos), potential for 45 people.

In the town of Amfilochia, potential for 75 people.

In the town of Arta

In the town of Amyndeo (Florina), potential for 100 people.

**Services for drug users:**

There have been designed and are expected to open to the public in the years 2002 and 2003 the following centers. They will open in Thessaloniki, Piraeus, Volos, Patra and Kriti Island:

KE.TH.E.A (Therapeutic Community – for drug addict adolescents)

(Center for Social Rehabilitation)

(Family Counselling Program)

(Counselling Center)

A network of **Supporting Social Services** has been designed and financed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Its materialisation has been entrusted to the municipalities. The scheme includes

- The creation of Day and Evening Nurseries and the addition of new departments for infants to the already existing ones, and the creation of nurseries for the care of healthy children and disabled infants and children.
- The creation of Centers for the Creative Occupation of Children and
- Centers for the Creative Occupation of Children with Special Needs
- The employment of 400 social officials (sociologists, social workers) to support activities for the benefit of social groups unable to administer their own problems, and of the Rom.

- **Newly implemented programmes and projects and their scope**

#### **Part IV par. 4**

In accordance with article 22 of the Constitution, the State cares for the social security of the working people. This care is provided by the insurance organizations which are corporate public bodies and are responsible for the administration of social security matters.

It is not at the discretion of the workers to be insured with the insurance organization that covers their work.

As regards IKA, which is the main insurance organization of our country and covers the workers, the insurance is compulsory and ipso jure from the first day of employment for all the persons who provide dependent work for remuneration within the territory of the country.

The number of compulsorily insured persons with IKA is 1.940.000.

#### Statistical data of IKA

(Salaried people)

	1998	1999	2000 (estimation)
Direct insured persons	1.907.667	1.935.246	1.940.000
Members of family	2.206.887	2.171.374	2.155.000
Total	4.114.554	4.106.620	4.095.000

#### **Medical Care for children**

The insured persons and the members of their families are covered for sickness benefits in kind.

The insurance of the dependents arises from the right to insurance of the employees, so they are not obliged to be insured with schemes of voluntary insurance.

The dependent children of the persons protected are entitled to the medical benefits.

Especially:

All the unmarried children up to age of 18 years, the unemployed children up to the age of 24 years, and the children who attend a University or Higher Education Institution for the period of their studies and up to two years after the completion of their studies on condition that they are under the age of 26 years.

Hospitalization comprises admission to any hospital, provision of any medical and pharmaceutical care, the expences for taking people to and from hospital and the use of exclusive nurse during the night in case of heavy illness. IKA covers the expences for admission to the state hospitals of the country and the private clinics which are parties to a contract with IKA.

As regards the benefits provided for cost-sharing is not required by the insured persons and their dependents except for the pharmaceutical supplies where the cost-sharing does not exceed, on no occasion, 25% of the total cost. As regards the purchase of medicines in case of serious diseases, as well as the purchase of medicines that have a high cost, it is provided for reduced cost-sharing or their provision without any charge (from hospitals).

Without any contribution medicines for the patients of AIDS and organs of transplantation.

Also, cost-sharing is not required in the case of pregnancy and confinement and their consequences.

According to the legislation of IKA (Article 31, par 1 of Law 1846/51), the benefits specified in the previous article are granted to the insured persons and the members of their families, provided that the insured person has completed at least 50 working days during the previous year or in the last 15 months excluding the last three months. The number of days for which a sickness benefit is granted, as well as the number of days for which an unemployment benefit is granted are taken into account as concerns the fulfillment of the above requirements.

No limit is fixed as regards the provision of the benefits in the event of hospitalization.

No limit is fixed as regards the provision of the benefits to out patients, except in the case of certain medical examinations that have a high cost (i.e. axial, magnetic tomography, triplex, etc.), which may be done, when this is considered necessary, provided that they are certified by a practitioner and authorized under a special procedure.

#### **Maternity benefits**



Salaried women and the protected wives are covered.

On 31.12.1999, the number of mothers entitled to maternity medical benefit by IKA was 21.489 and the days for which this benefit was granted were 2.398.583. The number of women who received maternity medical care was 45.047 of which 21.489 were directly insured and 23.558 were indirectly insured.

In order to cover the expenses of confinement and of the maternity medical care provided, a maternity benefit is granted by IKA, which amounts to 30 times the daily rate of the unskilled worker, given that pregnant women prefer private hospitals in order to give birth.

A qualifying period of 200 days of work completed during the two years prior to the presumed date of confinement is required for the provision of the benefits.

The amount is equal to 213.420 drs as from 1.1.2001 and 216.630 drs. as from 1.7.2001.

The beneficiary is not obliged to share in the cost of the medical benefits during pregnancy and the cost of the necessary pharmaceutical supplies too.

Genetics Centre for the preventive examination of the couples about to be married (prevention of giving birth to children with hereditary diseases) operates within IKA.

Especially: blood test, haemoglobin electrophoresis, DNA test of the embryo, determination of rubella antibodies.

44 Centres for the protection of Mother and child (providing protection and advice to pregnant women) operate within IKA.

Cytologic Centres of IKA operate in Athens and Thessaloniki for the early diagnosis of the cancer of uterus (pap test).

Centres of family planning operate within IKA.

A benefit is provided in the case of suspension of earnings resulting from pregnancy and confinement. The above benefit is equal to the amount of the basic sickness benefit, together with any increases due to family responsibilities.

Also, this benefit cannot be less than 2/3 of the net earnings of the person concerned. The difference between the net earnings and the amount of benefit is paid by OAED.

The periodical payments are granted for 17 weeks (8 weeks prior to the presumed date of the confinement and 9 weeks after the confinement).

A qualifying period of 50 days of work is required for the provision of the benefits.

The medical benefits specified are provided throughout the contingency.

### **Increases to Sickness benefits**

Only the persons directly insured are entitled to sickness benefit.

The amount of daily sickness benefit is increased by 10% for each dependent person.

The maximum limit of the daily sickness benefit, including the increments due to family burdens paid by IKA to an insured patient for the first 15 days, was increased to 4.080 drs from 1.1.2001 (the presumed wage of the third insurance class). The difference between this amount and the insured person's wage is paid for this period by the employer. After the fifteenth day, the maximum limit of the daily sickness benefit, including the increments due to family burdens paid by IKA from 1.1.2001, was 7.500 drs (the presumed wage of the 8<sup>th</sup> insurance class).

### **Old-age benefit for mothers with minor children**

A special age limit was fixed for the mothers who have been insured until 31.12.1992 and who have minor children or children incapable of self-support. In particular, the mothers whose child is under the age of 18 years or is invalid, are entitled to full old-age benefit at the age of 55 years, provided that they have completed 5.500 days of insurance.

The mothers who have been insured after 1.1.1993 and who have minor children, are entitled to full old-age benefit at the age of 55 years, provided that they have completed 6000 days of insurance.

As regards the mothers who have 3 children or more and fulfil the above requirements, the above age-limit is reduced by 3 years for each child and up to the age of 50 years.

### **Increases to old age, invalidity pensions for families responsibilities**

For those who are insured until 31.12.1992 the amount of the attributed monthly old age pension or invalidity pension is increased by 20% for the first child, 15% for the second, 10% for the third provided that the children are not over 18 years old or 24 when attending university or technological institutions, when they are single and jobless or do not receive pension from any other social security institution. A necessary prerequisite for the increase of the pension, according to the above mentioned, is for the raise not to be versed to the other spouse.

For those who receive the lower limits the pension (old age or invalidity from common disease) is increased by one daily wage of an unskilled worker for each child up to three, as it was fixed on 30.9.90 and is readjusted by the rate of the increase of pensions.

For the newly insured after 1.1.1993, the amount of the old age or invalidity pension is increased by 8% for the first child, 10% for the second and 12% for the third and more, provided that the necessary prerequisites are met.

In all cases of children incapable for any employment the above mentioned age limits do not exist.

The social security institutions cover the expenses for the summer camps for the beneficiaries' children.

### **Survivors' benefit granted to widow/er and children**

The number of the beneficiaries of survivors' benefit amounted to 218.570 on 31.12.2000 (the total number of beneficiaries of all kinds of benefits granted by IKA was 634.809 on 31.12.2000).

In case of death of the breadwinner, the widow/er is entitled 50% of the amount of the breadwinner's full pension. Each child is granted 25% of the amount of the breadwinner's basic pension.

Persons insured until 31.12.1992

The breadwinner has to complete 4500 at any time or 1500 days of insurance prior to his death, of which 300 days of insurance have to be completed the last five years prior to his death.

In case of death of the breadwinner, the widow or widower is granted 70% of the amount of the breadwinner's pension, while each child is entitled to 20% of the said pension. The total amount of the pension paid to the widow and the children cannot exceed 100% of the amount of pension the beneficiary would be entitled to. The minimum amount of pension granted to the widow and the children was 111.730 drs on 1.1.2001.

Persons insured for the first time after 1.1.1993.

According to the above mentioned, the survivors' benefit is granted provided that the person insured has completed 15 years of insurance and when the person insured is young, the qualifying period required is 5 or less years of insurance.

In case of death of the breadwinner, the widow/er is entitled 50% of the amount of the breadwinner's full pension. Each child is granted 25% of the amount of the breadwinner's basic pension.

The benefit granted to the children is withheld when they reach the age-limits.

An exception has been established for the children who are incapable of self-support.

The minimum amounts of the survivors' benefit were from 1 January 2001, 111.730 drs.

As concerns the maximum amount of the survivors' benefit (widow/er and children), it cannot exceed the amount of the pension which the deceased was receiving.

EKAS - Social Solidarity benefit

Between other categories of pensioners this benefit is granted to children receiving survivors' benefit without age limit.

This benefit is equal to 27.885 drs. for the lower income class.

The payment of this benefit (EKAS) is totally covered by the state budget.

