

### 3 Secondary Education

Inspections were conducted at a total of 742 secondary schools (which represents 40.4% of all secondary schools listed in the School Registry in 2006). 46 of these schools had the status of a legal entity, which are also providing the services of a higher level professional school. The inspectorate conducted these inspections based on the evaluation criteria that had been approved for the 2006/2007 school year, using the knowledge acquired during 1,772 classroom inspections, thematic inspections and the findings obtained during the monitoring process.

All secondary schools underwent an inspection of their establishment documents and a confirmation of the appropriate approval for their listing in the School Registry (in the case of higher level professional schools, the inspectorate also confirmed that they had the proper accreditation for the programmes offered by the school). 97% of the facilities possessed valid establishment documentation. Changes to the conditions that are looked at when determining whether or not the school can be listed in the School Registry were identified in 363 secondary schools (48.9% of all that were inspected). In 12 instances where deficiencies were discovered during the inspections, the inspectorate set deadlines for corrective action to be taken.

The inspectorate discovered that optimization efforts were underway in the area of secondary education in all of the country's regions. Part of these optimization efforts were the establishment of legal entities that provide the services of multiple schools and multiple school facilities. According to ÚIV statistical data, available from September 30, 2006, there were seven newly opened grammar schools [a special type of secondary school]; eight secondary professional schools had closed down along with 165 (22.4%) secondary vocational schools and trade schools.

The average utilization rate of the capacity of regional secondary schools was 74% - with the Moravia-Silesia region having the highest rate of utilization (85.6%) and with Central Bohemia having the lowest (65.7%). In the remaining regions, utilization rates were always within a range of 70-75%. The specified capacity was exceeded in 5 schools – to only a minor degree in three of the schools and substantially in two of the schools (by 93 and 123 students respectively).

The administrators of the secondary schools pointed out certain potential risks associated with the acceptance procedures now being used by a number of tertiary educational