

externalities were the most often injured parts of the body – 80% of all injuries. Arms were injured in 50.51% of all cases and the share of injured legs was 28.68% in the total number of all injuries. The stated data are fully comparable with the data gathered in the previous school year.

The most typical reason for an injury was bad luck – 16,578 cases (49.5%). 10,644 injuries (31.78%) were consequences of a lack of discipline on the part of pupils. Assessment of the cases of injuries differs in individual regions. For example, in the Moravian-Silesian Region 85.15% of injuries were caused by a lack of discipline while 6.88% of injuries happened due to bad luck. In contrast to this, in the South Moravian Region 2.85% of injuries were caused by a lack of discipline and 91.3% of injuries happened due to bad luck.

Adopted measures and prevention were most frequently aimed at education (79.52%), whereby 14.38% of measures were organisational and technical. No measures were taken in the remaining cases. Due to the increasing number of injuries in schools the measures adopted do not seem to be sufficient.

A.3 Admission to Education

As far as admission to **pre-school education** is concerned the Czech School Inspectorate did not find any serious deficiencies. Provision of information on education and on the manner of admission was almost without any problems; it was timely and publicly accessible in all the visited kindergartens. The number of schools using ICT to provide the general public with information has increased.

Legal provisions on admission to education were thoroughly respected by 97% of schools. The highest permitted numbers of children have been exceeded within the last three years on average in only 5% of schools; however, in the majority of cases such exceptions were officially permitted. The total numbers also included children with postponed compulsory schooling (1.3%), who continued pre-school education.

Inspection findings concerning admission to **basic education** are positive in almost all the visited basic schools. Provision of information on the education on offer and the manner of how children are admitted was more or less without any problems; it was timely and information was publicly available. In the last three years the number of schools which started to use ICT more often to provide the public with information has considerably increased.

98% of schools consistently adhered to legal provisions on admission to basic education. The highest permitted numbers of children have been exceeded within the last three years, on average, in only 4% of schools; however, in the majority of cases such exceptions were officially permitted. Assistance to pupils who change an education programme as a consequence of transfer from another school or due to other reasons is systematically dealt with in 97% of schools.

Summary inspection findings concerning admission to **secondary education** in the school year 2007/2008 relate to the spring months of 2007. Information on education and on the manner of enrolment was complete, timely, and publicly accessible and was provided by all schools. The majority of secondary schools use ICT to provide the general public with information.

98% of schools consistently adhered to legal provisions on admission to secondary education. Head teachers of all schools published criteria for the enrolment proceedings. 99% of schools respected the criterion of equal opportunity for education. When assessing applicants within the enrolment proceedings, 96% of schools took into account the level of knowledge of applicants certified by school reports from basic schools. Applicants were not obliged to take an admission examination in one quarter of schools.