



of music and arts). Inspection evaluations of the effectiveness of the secondary education system were based on statistical data collected by the IIE, the MEYS and by the CSI itself. The CSI analysed the development of principal indicators decisive for funding SE (indicators of performance and stability of the school network); the development of educational provision; and the development of economic conditions.

In the past school year the CSI checked selected indicators and options of how to use them for inspection evaluations of the education system and its effectiveness in SE. During the first development phase conceptual objectives of the CSI focused on the choice of secondary schools providing one field of education, which were obliged to teach according to SEPs and this was the reason why the CSI concentrated particularly on secondary general schools in the school year 2009/2010.

Performance and Stability of the Network of Schools Providing Secondary Education

In the school year 2009/2010 education was provided by 1,433 secondary schools, of which 379 were secondary general schools.

Table 23

Selected performance indicators of the education system for secondary education

Monitored parameter Czech Rep. (according to the IIE)	Situation in 2008/2009	Situation in 2009/2010	Year-on-year change (%)
Number of students in secondary education	564,326	556,260	-1.43
Total number of SSs	1,438	1,433	-0.35
Number of SGSs	377	379	+0.53
Number of classes in SSs	23,357	23,260	-0.42
Number of classes in SGSs	5,263	5,248	-0.29
Number of schools providing apprenticeship certificate	542	539	-0.55
Number of schools where education is to be completed by the school-leaving examination	1,239	1,239	0
Proportion of public-funded schools (%)	74.3	74.3	0
Proportion of private schools (%)	23.2	23.2	0
Proportion of church schools (%)	2.5	2.5	0

No dramatic development was seen within the network of secondary schools when numbers are compared with those of the school year 2008/2009. The moderate growth in the number of secondary general schools related to the overall decrease in the number of secondary schools involved in technical or vocational education. The number of classes slightly dropped in all types of secondary schools, including SGSs.

539 SSs provided education completed by an apprenticeship certificate, whilst 1,239 SSs provided secondary education completed by a school-leaving examination. Once again last year saw a decline in the number of students who were interested in education completed by an apprenticeship certificate.

The availability of secondary education throughout the Czech Republic was, when compared internationally, at a very high level. In the past school year 93% of pupils who completed compulsory school attendance continued their studies in SSs. The impact of the decline in the number of pupils, as a consequence of the demographic development, on the network of schools was minimal. In the context of the expected drop in the number of students, which was partially seen in SSs, it is surprising that founders have not yet adopted any extraordinary measures to make the network of schools optimal.

