

Table 24

Comparisons of how capacities of secondary schools are utilised

Secondary general schools		Secondary technical/and or vocational schools	
Region	%	Region	%
South Moravian	96.8	Vysocina	90.0
Karlovy Vary	92.5	Hradec Kralove	87.1
Pilsen	90.7	Liberec	84.3
Zlin	88.9	Central Bohemian	81.2
Olomouc	88.3	Zlin	70.8
Moravian-Silesian	88.3	Pardubice	70.2
Liberec	84.3	Pilsen	67.6
Usti	83.5	South Bohemian	64.8
Vysocina	82.3	South Moravian	64.7
Czech Republic	80.7	Moravian-Silesian	64.6
South Bohemian	76.8	Czech Republic	64.1
Central Bohemian	71.2	Karlovy Vary	62.7
Prague	70.9	Prague	58.7
Hradec Kralove	66.1	Usti	56.0
Pardubice	66.0	Olomouc	32.7

Key: The above are comparisons of the numbers of enrolled students with permitted capacity included in the Register of Schools and School Facilities

Comparisons of inspection evaluations between groups of schools which provide secondary education indirectly showed to what degree intentions to make the network of secondary schools optimal had been successfully implemented in individual regions. The best parameters in terms of finetuning the provision of education as well as the effectiveness of the utilisation of available capacity in SGSs and secondary technical/vocational schools were found in the Liberec and Moravian-Silesian Regions, where both groups of school are quite in balance. The overview from the South Moravian Region indicates an insufficient capacity of secondary general schools, whilst in the Olomouc Region there is surplus in the provision of technical education and in the Zlin Region the same applies to SGSs. In the Vysocina Region the use of available capacity is above average within both groups of schools, though some figures could indicate worse accessibility to technical/vocational education.

Development in the Structure of Secondary Education Provision

According to the statistical data of the IIE the total number of students who enrolled in SSS was 556,260. The proportion of those who studied in secondary general schools was 25.9%.

Representation of students educated in secondary schools in the total population of 15–18 year olds (an internationally monitored indicator) was almost 95%. This figure was affected by the proportion of students older than 18 years and also by continuing diversion of students from three-year fields of education to the fields of education completed by the school-leaving examination and the related increased number of students in SGSs. The ratio between pupils who should complete their studies by the school-leaving examinations and those who should complete studies in other way was 3.43.

The ratio between demand and supply was 2.17 in secondary schools, while if only SGSs are taken into account the ratio was 2.36 and in six- and eight-year SGSs it was 2.1.