Table 25
Selected republic-wide performance parameters in secondary schools

| Monitored parameter Czech Rep. (according to the IIE) | Situation <br> in 2008/2009 | Situation <br> in 2009/2010 | Year-on-year <br> change (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of students completing studies with the apprenticeship certificate | 116,401 | 113,609 | -2.40 |
| Number of students completing studies with the school-leaving <br> examination | 401,071 | 396,214 | -1.21 |
| Number of students studying artistic fields of education | 8,256 | 8,614 | +4.34 |
| Proportion of students in SGSS | 25.6 | 25.8 | +0.78 |
| Proportion of students with SEN (\%) in SSs | 1.61 | 1.64 | +0.03 |
| Proportion of students with SEN in SGSS | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0 |
| Number of newly enrolled students in SSs | 158,824 | 153,897 | -3.10 |
| Number of newly enrolled students in SGSs | 26,544 | 25,256 | -4.85 |
| Number of newly enrolled students in artistic fields of education | 2,371 | 2,413 | +1.77 |
| Number of foreign nationals | 6,078 | 7,856 | +29.25 |

## Students with SEN in Secondary Education

According to the statistical data collected by the IIE, in total 19,728 students with SEN were registered in 673 mainstream SSs, which accounts for $3.5 \%$ of the total number of secondary school students. Group integration of these students prevails in mainstream SSs. $68.1 \%$ of students were educated in special classes, while $31.9 \%$ of students with SEN were integrated individually. There were 2,155 individual education plans for students with SEN.

The proportion of students with SEN in special schools (institutional integration) was $1.23 \%$. In mainstream schools the rate of integration was 2.59 . The rate of individual integration was 1.21 in SSs while in SGSs it accounted only for $0.6 \%$.

Of the total number of students with SEN $8.4 \%$ were identified as students who have development learning disorders. The group of disabled students in secondary education comprised $52.8 \%$ of pupils with mental disabilities whilst in basic schools this proportion was only $34.3 \%$. The higher proportion of students recorded in SSs was probably due to the obligation to demonstrate the condition of their health when students are admitted for studies in SSs. On the other hand, there could be also influence from the relief rendered to such students when they are about to complete education.

## Gifted Students in Secondary Education

Gifted students received the opportunity to study artistic fields of education (they have to pass an examination testing their artistic abilities) in secondary schools of arts and conservatoires. Studies in SGSs are generally understood as studies supporting gifted students. The proportion of pupils leaving basic schools after completing $5^{\text {th }}$ or $7^{\text {th }}$ grades for six- and eight-year secondary general schools was $6.1 \%$ of the total number of pupils attending the aforementioned grades of BSs. 219 secondary school students had individual education plans for gifted students. The proportion of IEPs for gifted students studying in SSs was 0.04. In upper grades and specifically in conservatoires this number accounted for 1.20.

143,851 students studied upper grades of SGSs (upper-secondary education), where the ratio between demand and supply was 1.3 .

In the fields of education covered in the upper grades of conservatoires there were 1,131 students. The ratio between demand and supply in these schools was 4.6. In total 8,614 students enrolled in artistic fields of education.

