



School Climate in Secondary Schools

The satisfaction of teachers in secondary schools was at the lowest level when it is compared with other segments and also when the figures are compared with those of the previous year a considerable shift to worse results in all the monitored indicators was seen. Teachers felt there was an increased risk of ever growing manifestations of aggressiveness among students and the interest in active cooperation for the school environment was declining. Dissatisfaction with the material and technical equipment of schools persists. This school year the CSI primarily visited schools which provide vocational education, so it can be assumed that the situation in these schools is less favourable when it is compared to the situation in secondary general schools. For more detailed information see Part B, Table B 22a.

The interesting fact is that the number of complaints remained almost unchanged when compared with the previous year. Altogether 113 complaints were delivered containing 211 suggestions, of which the share which were justified was 22.3 %. Suggestions most often related to the teaching, school operations, the evaluation of students' results and the staffing of the school.

Development of partnerships has traditionally been at a high level. External experts were largely involved in the final examinations of fields completed by an apprenticeship certificate Head teachers of 95.7 % of the schools visited deal with the opinions and suggestions of student self-government.

V. Support for Pedagogical Staff

Summarised results relating to staffing conditions, school climate, equipment and the management of funds allocated from the state budget were included in the evaluation of support for pedagogical staff.

Staffing Conditions in Secondary Schools

According to the statistical data there was a recalculated number of 37,700 teachers teaching in SSs. The share of unqualified teachers decreased and the nation-wide average of unqualified teachers dropped to 12.7 %. The average salary of teachers fell slightly to CZK 26,324. The average number of students per teacher decreased from 14.6 to 14.1. The organisation of lessons and financial conditions were positively affected by a year-on-year decline in the number of extra lessons taught above the number of lessons assigned to teachers as a standard. The decline was by 13.8 %.

The CSI evaluated staffing conditions as being at the required level in 82 % of the visited schools whilst the share of schools exhibiting serious risks was 17.2 % of all the schools visited.

The share of female teachers in SSs was 62.3 %, and it was the lowest among all the evaluated segments. The average age of secondary school teachers was 45.0 years.

The proportion of teachers who had taught less than three years was 10.9 %. In the lessons observed the youngest teachers, on average, taught at the upper sec-