

Table 26 Utilisation of capacities of the visited basic schools according to regions

Regions above the average of the Czech Rep.	Capacity utilisation (%)		Regions below the average of the Czech Rep.	Capacity utilisation (%)	
	2010/2011	Trend		2010/2011	Trend
Hradec Kralove	70.6	+	Vysocina	62.9	+
Central Bohemian	68.8	+	Zlin	62.9	+
Pilsen	68.7	+	Prague	62.5	+
Pardubice	65.7	-	Moravian–Silesian	60.1	-
Karlovy Vary	65.3	+	Liberec	59.6	+
Usti	64.4	+	Olomouc	56.5	-
South Bohemian	64.3	-	South Moravian	56.2	-
Czech Republic	63.4	+			

Unlike in kindergartens, equal opportunities for basic education are not endangered by a lack of BS capacities. Their utilisation in individual regions and localities oscillates between 60 and 90 %. When basic schools are compared with pre-school education the effectiveness of basic education networks is lower. Despite this fact it is possible to observe a positive shift in this indicator in the majority of regions. This was partially affected by a slight increase in the number of pupils attending the elementary level of basic schools and, moreover, the total number of classes was made slightly better, ending up at the number of 41,720 classes. Therefore, when this number is compared to that of the previous year, the number of classes decreased by 221.

Utilisation of capacities was at an average level of 63.4 % in the visited basic schools. This indicator is best set in the Hradec Kralove region (70.6 %) in terms of economy whilst the lowest values were recorded in the South Moravian region. When a year-on-year comparison is taken into account, then this indicator narrowed in the Pardubice, South Bohemian, Moravian–Silesian, Olomouc and South Moravian regions.

The CSI reviewed **occurrence of very small classes** attended by seven and fewer pupils in the schools visited. There were 371 (i.e. 10.9 %) such classes which were established in 187 mainstream schools. Most of them were found in the Moravian–Silesian and Central Bohemian regions followed by the Vysocina region. The average number of pupils who enrolled in such classes was 5.2 pupils while those who were present in the observed classes were 4.7. However, attendance was above average, reaching 90 %.

The most frequent measures adopted by founders of schools in order to make the capacity of classes optimal were mergers of basic schools and kindergartens. The CSI recorded that the share of merged entities accounted for 44.5 % in the schools visited.

### School Education Programmes

Binding curricular documents, namely the Framework Education Programme for Basic Education and the Framework Education Programme for Special Basic Schools, have remained unchanged.