# A.2.4

## Adherence to Legal Regulations in Basic Education

The CSI monitored whether selected provisions of the Education Act and relating legal regulations were observed. Summarised results of OHS, meals provided by schools and public-legal audits in BSs are included in Part C, Tables C 20b-C 20d.

In the school year reviewed schools were provided with a total of 321 time extensions in order to adopt measures aimed at the removal of revealed deficiencies, of which 128 extensions pertain to the area of OHS, 102 concerned violations of the Education Acts (8 related to SEP), 89 related to public-legal audits and two extensions covered meals at schools. A range of immaterial failures were tackled along with school managements during the inspection.

In basic education one motion for removal from the Register of Schools was filed and the reason was that the school failed to act. The most frequent problems of schools are included in Part C, Tables C 20a-C 20d.

Inspections led to corrections in 4.4% of schools. In other cases there were only formal errors which schools managed to remove during inspections.

## A.2.5

#### Prerequisites of Basic Schools to Satisfy SEP BE

# Staffing Requirements of Basic Schools

### School Management

The CSI monitors the current situation concerning the area of human resources in schools visited as well as changes in selected indicators on an annual basis. Summarised results are included in Part C, table C 8. Further details and development within the three-year period are described in Chapter B.5.

The number of selection interviews aimed at appointing head teachers slightly decreased. 215 head teachers were changed, which was 14 head teachers less than in the previous school year. The most selection interviews were held in the Central Bohemian Region. 97.1% of head teachers met qualification prerequisites. The change rate in school management is 5.2% and this is the highest among all educational segments. Despite this fact it is important to stress that changes in managerial positions of BSs are very rare. With regard to the demanding tasks relating to the office of head teacher it may be assumed that the quality of head teachers in basic schools is very high and that they manage their offices well.

The number of complaints filed concerning BSs was 227 and these contained 528 points indicating possible problems, of which 134 were found to be justified. The most frequent reasons for complaints were problems in communication with parents (statutory representatives) of pupils, educational measures and classification of behaviour. As regards the staffing of school 27 BSs were provided with time extensions in order to adopt corrective measures to remove established deficiencies.

Both the level of management and the strategic objectives of basic schools are getting better.

#### Teachers in Basic School (Pedagogical Staff)

The number of teachers of BSs calculated on the basis of the nation-wide statistics was 59,492.3. When observing classes of BSs the CSI evaluated 6,619 teachers (11.1% of the total number of teachers in BSs). The proportion of female teachers was 82.2%. The average age decreased to 42.1 years and the proportion of teachers who had taught less than three years increased to 9.0%. The share of teachers teaching for 35 and more years was 7.0%. However, this adverse trend in BSs is partially compensated for by the arrival of new teachers. Thus the average number of teaching years is 17.8.