



Table 6

Evaluation of economic conditions in visited basic schools

Monitored indicators	Small BSs	Large BSs
Non-investment expenditure (NIE) per child	94,247 CZK	51,667 CZK
NIE from the state budget (SB) per child	75,226 CZK	38,712 CZK
Further education of teachers per child	1,010 CZK	74 CZK
Average salary of teachers	23,520 CZK	23,800 CZK
Share of sliding salary components	24.9 %	17.5 %
Amount for overtime	380 CZK	450 CZK

1,436 development projects were evaluated in the visited schools. Of this number 540 projects aimed at increasing unclaimable salary components. Schools were mostly involved in programmes of state information policy in education to support connectivity – 583 BSs. 95 basic schools engaged in the programme making available further education for teachers of the lower secondary level of basic schools. Participation in other development projects can be found in Part C, Table C 18.

When evaluating prerequisites for meeting the aims of SEPs BE in compliance with the FEP BE the CSI revealed shortcomings in 3.7 % schools. Other schools are reasonably able to fulfil their SEPs; however, it is important to note potential risks concerning staffing and economic conditions.

A.2.6

Self-Evaluation Systems, Preventive and Internal Control Systems**Results of Public-Legal Audits**

Summarised results of public-legal audits focusing on how funds from the state budget are used revealed the most frequent problems with financial management in BSs. 227 basic schools – those which have not merged with kindergartens. The amount of funds allocated from the state budget to schools was CZK 51,670,606,272 and the CSI checked the amount of CZK 1,406,034,975 (i.e. 2.72 %). The total amount of established irregularities was CZK 1,720,991 and the estimation of violations of budgetary discipline was CZK 1,428,002 (i.e. 83 % of all irregularities). The CSI forwarded eight indications of possible problems to the relevant auditing and regulatory bodies. Schools were provided with 89 deadlines in order to adopt measures and remove established shortcomings. The most material errors are summarised in Part C, Table C 20b.

Conditions for Health and Safety of Children

Summarised results arising from comprehensive checks of OHS and institutional evaluation of BSs show problems occurring in OHS systems in 4.2 % of BSs. A detailed overview of the monitored indicators and the most frequent errors are included in Part C, Table C 20d. The CSI provided schools with 128 time extensions to adopt measures and remove deficiencies in this area.

The number of school injuries recorded by the CSI was 20,529 and dropped by 13 %. Despite this fact the rate of school injuries in BSs was 2.52, which is the highest of all segments of the school system. Injuries of arms/hands were most frequent (50.2 %) and these were followed by injuries of legs/feet (28 %) and the head (15.9 %). Managements of BSs adopted education measures in the case of 78.5 % of injuries whilst organisational and technical measures were adopted in the case of 12.1 % injuries and 9.4 % of schools where injuries occurred have not adopted any measures.

