



When compared with other segments, secondary education has satisfactory prerequisites for meeting education programmes, only 4.7 % of the visited schools failed in this area. Conditions were evaluated as above-average in 32.8 % of schools. The CSI indicates hidden risks mainly as regards teachers who are responsible for teaching practical training.

### A.3.6

#### 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 that the most frequent problems were with financial management in SSs. In total 51 SSs were checked. The amount of funds allocated from the state budget to schools was CZK 1,295,403,229, the amount checked by the CSI was CZK 1,108,753,502. The total amount of irregularities was CZK 625,488 and estimates of violations of budgetary discipline amounted to CZK 333,446. The CSI forwarded four indications of possible financial abuse to the relevant auditing and regulatory bodies. Schools were provided with 35 time extensions to adopt measures to remove established irregularities. An overview of the most frequent failures is to be found in Part C, Table C 20b.

##### Conditions for the Health and Safety of Children

Summarised results arising from comprehensive checks of OHS and institutional evaluation of SSs show problems occurring in OHS systems in 2.8 % of SSs. 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 44 time extensions to adopt measures and remove deficiencies in this area.

The number of school injuries recorded by the CSI was 9,284 and thus the injury rate in SSs was 1.63. Injuries of arms/hands were most frequent 49 %, and these were followed by injuries of legs/feet (35 %) and the head (10 %). Managements of SSs adopted education measures in the case of 88.6 % injuries, whilst organisational and technical measures were adopted in the case of 3.3 % injuries and 8.1 % of SSs where injuries occurred have not adopted any measures. In general it can be said that, when SSs are compared with other segments, OHS systems are at a very good level.

An overview of the most frequent failures of SSs in the checked areas is to be found in Part C, Tables C 20a-C 20d.

Serious shortcomings in self-evaluation systems, in preventive and internal control systems were found in 6.1 % of schools. However, when secondary schools are compared with other segments of the school system this area is best covered within secondary education.

### A.3.7

#### Conclusions

##### Material Differences between Secondary Schools

14.9 % of SGSs, 5 % of STSs and 4.3 % of SVSs displayed problems in evaluated education programmes implemented in such schools.

##### Secondary General Schools (SGSs)

The most errors detected in SGSs related to wrong evaluation systems of students (19.8 %), to meeting requirements assigned to head teachers by the Education Act (13 %) and compliance of the education programme with the published FEP for SGSs (13.9 %). Material and financial conditions were evaluated as a risk in 11 % of SGSs.