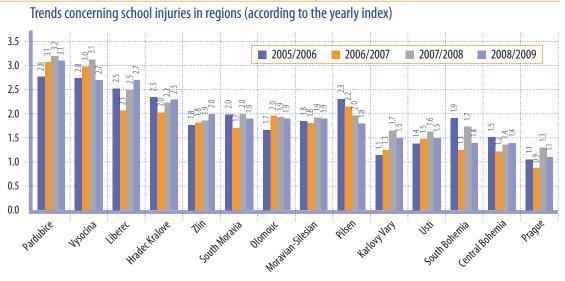
When the number of injuries is compared with that of the previous school year the absolute number is lower by 2,032, which represents a decline of 6.4%. However, a more objective indicator is the yearly index of injury rates (i.e. the number of injuries per 100 individuals in the given school year) calculated with regard to the number of those who attend schools as a whole or schools at the relevant educational level. In the school year 2008/2009 the index was 1.83, displaying a year-by-year decline of 0.10. The data on the variability of school injuries in the following diagram demonstrate differences between individual regions.

Diagram 5



Values of the indexes included in the diagram show that the highest injury rate was, as in previous years, in schools of the Pardubice Region and the Vysocina Region. On the other hand, the safest schools, with regard to the frequency of school injuries, were again Prague. The trends in school injuries within the last four years in individual types of schools assessed according to this index are demonstrated in the Table 10.

Table 10

Trends of injuries in schools between school years 2005/2006 and 2008/2009

Type of school	Index of injury rate				Differences between 2007/2008
	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	and 2008/2009
Kindergartens	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.00
Basic schools	2.47	2.47	2.65	2.52	-0.13
Secondary schools	1.69	1.50	1.65	1.63	-0.02
Tertiary professional schools	0.19	0.68	0.97	0.71	-0.26

Most injuries (50.8%) happened in the lessons of physical training (year-by-year increase by 1.2%). During breaks pupils sustained 22.1% of injuries. Extremities are the part of the body most often injured with injuries of the arms/hand being more frequent (49.6% cases) than injuries to the legs/feet (29.8%). These data, when compared with the previous year, remained almost unchanged.

An accident was reported as the most frequent cause of injuries – 15,559 cases (49.5%). Lack of discipline on the part of pupils resulted in 9,862 injuries (31.4%). However, assessment of injuries substantially differs in individual regions.

