

## 24 EDUCATION

### Methodological notes

The majority of data in this chapter (Tables 24-1 to 24-23) was taken from sources of the ministerial workplace of the State Statistical Service at the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports. The Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports receives data on state universities (the Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague and the University of Defence) from the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, respectively, which are founders of the universities.

Data in the Tables 24-20 and 24-21 are taken from annual reports on financial performance of respective public universities.

Data in the Table 24-23 are taken from the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS), which is carried out in the Czech Republic by the CZSO, namely with quarterly periodicity. The survey is carried out in all Member States of the European Union. More detailed information on the LFSS can be found in the Chapter 10B Labour Market.

Data in the Tables 24-24 to 24-26 are calculated from the results of the 2020 Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS) of employees carried out in the European Union, for which the Czech Statistical Office is responsible in the Czech Republic. The survey is carried out with a five-year periodicity.

### Notes on Tables

Data on early childhood education up to short-cycle tertiary education are given for school years, except for separate tables with the numbers of teachers and their average gross monthly wages, which show data for calendar years. Data for school years are reported with the status as at 30 September, data for calendar years take into account the whole year period. Data on universities are taken from the SIMS database (i.e. Union Information from Students' Registers), to which the universities, both public and private, transmit data on students, students enrolled for the first time, and graduates. As for the number of students, the published data are as at 31 December of a given year; the data for students enrolled for the first time and for graduates are for the calendar year. The source SIMS database is continually completed and updated including retrospective corrections; the data presented in this Statistical Yearbook refer to the database status as at 20 January 2022.

The numbers of teachers (i.e. including headmasters, their deputies, and guidance counsellors) or in the case of universities professors, readers, and other teaching staff are converted to full-time equivalent persons.

Children/pupils/students in nursery schools up to higher professional schools and students in state universities are reported as numbers of studies (i.e., for example, when a pupil/student is enrolled in multiple study programmes or in multiple schools, he or she is counted multiple times in the relevant piece of data). On the contrary, students in public and private universities are reported as headcount (i.e. one student is counted in each piece of data only once regardless how many schools or how many programmes he or she is studying in). Total numbers of students, graduates, and the enrolled for the first time in public and private universities thus may differ from the sums for individual universities or individual types of education (studies) and types of study programmes.

Children or pupils and students with disabilities are children/pupils/students with a mental handicap or disability, with hearing impairment, with severe speech impediments, with physical disability, with multiple handicaps/disabilities, with severe developmental learning disabilities and developmental behaviour disorders, and with autistic spectrum disorders. They can be individually integrated within common classes, included in special classes in regular schools, or attend schools focusing primarily on education of pupils with special education needs.

Those children, pupils, and students are deemed to be foreigners whose state citizenship is other than Czech. Only a single citizenship is recorded for children, pupils, and students of nursery schools up to higher professional schools; it is that one, which was stated during the enrolment in school or its most recently updated version. For students of public and private universities, more than one citizenship can be recorded.

Founders of schools (except universities) are public or non-public. Public founders are, for example, the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, a municipality or a union of municipalities, a Region, or another institution of the state administration. Non-public founders of schools are a church or a private sector. Universities by founder are: public, private, and state ones.

### Tables 24-1 and 24-2 Early childhood education

**Early childhood education** prepares children for their entry into compulsory school education. Besides nursery schools, it is provided by preparatory classes of basic schools and a preparatory stage of special basic schools, both founded at basic schools. Preparatory classes enable to prepare children (e.g. with a social or a language handicap) to successfully start their compulsory school education. A preparatory stage of special basic schools enables to perform necessary preparations for education to children suffering from a severe mental handicap, multiple handicaps, and autism.

### Tables 24-3 and 24-4 Primary education

**Primary education** is part of compulsory school education. Children aged six years (or eight years as a maximum in cases of children with postponed compulsory school education) start the compulsory school education. Compulsory school

education lasts for nine years: five years at the first stage and four years at the second stage of basic schools. The education programme in special basic schools has ten grades. The first stage consists of the first to the sixth grade; the second stage consists of the seventh to the tenth grade. Primary education for pupils with special education needs who study in classes or schools with a modified education programme can last ten grades with a prior consent of the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports; the first stage then consists of the first to the sixth grade and the second stage of the seventh to the tenth grade.

Pupils can leave the basic school earlier and complete their compulsory school education in lower grades of multi-year grammar schools and in an eight-year specialism of dance in conservatoires.

### Tables 24-5 to 24-11 Secondary education

Secondary education consists of several different types of education offered by secondary schools.

**Secondary education** denotes (at full-time studies) two-year education programmes finished by a closing examination (no apprenticeship certificate or A-level certificate is acquired).

**Secondary education with an apprenticeship certificate** denotes (at full-time studies) two-year or three-year education programmes, by successful finishing of which a graduate acquires an apprenticeship certificate.

**Secondary education with an A-level examination** denotes education programmes with an A-level examination, graduates from which acquire an A-level certificate. There are two basic types of the programmes:

- **general education**, which is a non-professional (non-specialised) type of education dedicated to preparation for further studies. These programmes are usually provided by grammar schools. At present, there are two types of them: four-year programmes of grammar schools joined by basic school leavers after their successful completion of the ninth grade of basic schools and multi-year programmes of grammar schools (eight-year or six-year programmes of grammar schools) for pupils of lower grades of basic schools (from the fifth and the seventh grade, respectively);
- **technical education**, which is concentrated on the professional side of education, lasts for four years, and is finished by an A-level examination.

**Follow-up courses** last in full-time studies for two years and they are finished by an A-level examination. They are determined for applicants who earned secondary education with an apprenticeship certificate from three-year full-time studies in a field, which is related to that from which they want to pass their A-level examination.

Secondary education also includes **shortened studies to earn secondary education with an apprenticeship certificate**. These studies, which are one to two years long as full-time studies, are for applicants who earned secondary education with an A-level examination or secondary education with an apprenticeship certificate from a different field of education. Further, there are **shortened studies to earn secondary education with an A-level examination**, which are also one to two years long as full-time studies and they are determined for applicants who earned secondary education with an A-level examination in a different field of education.

All types of education programmes can be arranged as full-time studies or in other types of education (evening, extramural, distance, and combined studies).

Secondary education with an A-level examination can be received in the Czech Republic also in **conservatoires**, no sooner than after four years in full-time studies of a six-year education programme (determined for basic school-leavers) or after eight years in full-time studies of an eight-year education programme in the specialism of dance (in the first four grades pupils attend their compulsory school education). By passing the final (graduate) examination called “absolutorium” in a conservatoire a pupil receives short-cycle tertiary education in a conservatoire and earns the title “certified specialist” (DiS.).

### Table 24-12 Higher professional schools

Higher professional schools offer to secondary school graduates with an A-level examination full-time studies in three-year fields (in case of medical fields of education including practical training lasting for up to three and a half years) and distance studies lasting for up to four years. This type of education is completed by passing the final (graduate) examination called “absolutorium” and graduates earn the title “certified specialist” (DiS.).

### Tables 24-13 and 24-14 Teachers and average gross monthly wages of teachers in regional education

The Tables 24-13 and 24-14 show the average numbers of teachers of nursery schools up to higher professional schools and their monthly wages excluding other personnel expenses and other payments for work done. Data are given for calendar years.

Teachers include also headmasters, their deputies, and guidance counsellors.

### Tables 24-15 to 24-19 Universities

Universities offer bachelor, follow-up master, master, and doctoral (study) programmes. Master and follow-up master study programmes together are called master programmes in tables.

Studies can be delivered in full-time, distance, or combined type of education.

The system of schools providing higher education comprises **public** schools (university-type and non-university type of schools), **private** universities, and **state** universities (currently the Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague and the University of Defence established by the Ministry of the Interior and by the Ministry of Defence, respectively).

### Tables 24-20 and 24-21 Public universities – academics and average gross monthly wages of academics

Employees of universities classified to academics by an internal regulation of the respective universities who are at the same time devoted to pedagogical or scientific activities within their contracted work hours. Research workers who do only research work at universities and do not teach at all cannot be classified to academics.

The category of **other** contains assistants, junior lecturers, and research workers contributing to pedagogical activities.

The table **24-21** shows average monthly wages excluding other personnel expenses and other payments for work done. Data are reported for calendar years.

### Table 24-22 Public expenditure on education

Data on public expenditure on education have been taken from a yearbook of the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports. A specialised information portal of the Ministry of Finance called MONITOR (see [monitor.statnipokladna.cz](http://monitor.statnipokladna.cz)), which includes information from the system of the Treasury (Integrated Information System of the Treasury) and from the Central System of Accounting Information of the Czech Republic, is the data source. Data are reported for calendar years; it is total expenditure on education and education services – Parts 31 and 32 of the kind-of-activity budget classification after consolidation on the level of local government budgets and the state budget at current prices.

The indicator called **providing food to pupils** includes expenditure on providing of food to pupils of nursery schools, basic, secondary, and higher professional schools.

**School facilities for institutional and protective education** (care) are usually for children and the youth aged 3 to 18 years to whom they provide protection against unfavourable influence of non-functional family environment or another socially unfavourable environment. They include a youth detention centre, a children's home, a children's home with a school, and a young offenders' institution.

Expenditure on **universities** includes all services including operation of halls of residence, university canteens, and expenditure on research and development.

Expenditure on the **state administration** includes expenditure on the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, the Czech School Inspectorate, and other organisational units of the state.

**Other expenditure** includes expenditure on financial and statistical services, houses of children and youth, guidance and counselling facilities, physical education and sport, culture, health, environmental protection and ecology, and the like.

### Table 24-23 Population aged 25+ years by educational attainment

Population of the Czech Republic aged 25+ years and a partial group of the population aged 25–34 years are broken down in the table by educational attainment to four categories as follows: primary education and without education (see methodological notes on the Tables **24-3** and **24-4**), secondary education without A-level examination and secondary education with A-level examination (see methodological notes on the Tables **24-5** to **24-11**), and short-cycle tertiary education and higher education (see methodological notes on the Tables **24-11** to **24-21**).

### Tables 24-24 to 24-26 Training of employees of businesses (enterprises)

Data in tables provide information on training of employees of businesses (enterprises) with 10+ employees. The survey was not carried out among businesses classified to sections of the NACE Rev. 2 as follows: A, O, P, Q, T, and U.

In the survey, training is broken down to several forms of training. One of them are **courses**, which are highly organised (as for time, space, and contents) on the side of the trainer or the training institution. The content of courses is prepared in advance for a characteristic target group of persons, e.g. according to defined syllabus, and the place is usually clearly separated from the workplace (the training takes place in premises specially allocated to education such as training rooms of enterprises or education centres). It includes obligatory courses on health and safety at work (occupational health and safety (OHS) and fire prevention courses), which are mandatory as set by law, but also non-obligatory training, such as computer courses or language courses, courses focusing on communication skills, requalification courses, education/training at universities or other clearly structured education/training increasing qualification or enlarging skills of employees of a certain field. **Other forms of training** than courses are included in training of employees only when they had been planned in

advance and when the main aim of an employee who participates in them is to learn something. They are listed in the Table 24-25.

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More detailed information on education is available on the website of the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports at:

– [www.msmt.cz/index.php?lang=2](http://www.msmt.cz/index.php?lang=2)

Further information can be found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office at:

– [www.czso.cz/csu/czso/education\\_lide](http://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/education_lide)

or on websites of other institutions at:

– [www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/](http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/) – Ministry of the Interior

– [www.army.cz/en/](http://www.army.cz/en/) – Ministry of Defence

**Conversion table of the Czech system of education and the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)**

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports

<b>ISCED 2011 level</b>	<b>Level name of the ISCED 2011</b>	<b>Corresponding education programmes of the Czech system of education (or types of schools providing the education programmes)</b>
ISCED 0	Early childhood education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– nursery schools (including special ones);</li> <li>– preparatory stage of special basic schools and preparatory classes of basic schools</li> </ul>
ISCED 1	Primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the 1st stage of basic schools;</li> <li>– the 1st stage of special basic schools</li> </ul>
ISCED 2	Lower secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the 2nd stage of basic schools, the 2nd stage of special basic schools;</li> <li>– the 1st and the 2nd grade of six-year grammar schools, the 1st to the 4th grade of eight-year grammar schools, the 1st to the 4th grade of eight-year conservatoires;</li> <li>– practical schools;</li> <li>– courses to attain basics of education, courses to attain primary education</li> </ul>
ISCED 3	Upper secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– four-year programmes of grammar schools and lyceums;</li> <li>– the 3rd to the 6th grades of programmes of six-year grammar schools, the 5th to the 8th grade of programmes of eight-year grammar schools;</li> <li>– secondary education programmes, secondary education programmes with an apprenticeship certificate, and secondary education programmes with an A-level examination;</li> <li>– the 5th and the 6th grades of eight-year conservatoires, the 1st to the 4th grades of six-year conservatoires;</li> <li>– follow-up courses, shortened education in programmes finished by an A-level examination, and shortened education in programmes finished by an apprenticeship certificate;</li> <li>– studies of individual courses or coherent parts of a curriculum in secondary schools (provided that a person has the status of a pupil)</li> </ul>
ISCED 4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– follow-up courses, full-time one-year courses of (foreign) languages;</li> <li>– requalification courses accredited by the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports;</li> <li>– courses organised by universities for secondary school graduates</li> </ul>
ISCED 5	Short-cycle tertiary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the 7th and the 8th grades of eight-year conservatoires, the 5th and the 6th grades of six-year conservatoires</li> </ul>
ISCED 6	Bachelor's or equivalent level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– higher professional schools;</li> <li>– bachelor study programmes at universities;</li> <li>– further education at universities for graduates from higher professional schools and from bachelor study programmes (expanding the scope yet not leading to a degree earned)</li> </ul>
ISCED 7	Master's or equivalent level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– master study programmes and follow-up master study programmes at universities;</li> <li>– further education at universities for graduates from master and follow-up master study programmes (expanding the scope yet not leading to a degree earned)</li> </ul>
ISCED 8	Doctoral or equivalent level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– doctoral study programmes</li> </ul>

More detailed information can be found on the website at: [www.czso.cz/csu/czso/klasifikace\\_vzdelani\\_cz\\_isced\\_2011](http://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/klasifikace_vzdelani_cz_isced_2011) (Czech only).