

3. EDUCATION

All data on education in this chapter except for data on the gender structure of teachers and education managers are taken from the database of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the CR. Data on nursery schools, basic, secondary, higher professional, and special schools, schools established at facilities for execution of institutional and protective care, and data on academic staff at universities are obtained from 100% surveys at schools. Data on students, new enrollees, and university graduates are taken from students registers of universities and from the system of the Union Information from Students' Registers. Data on the gender structure of teachers and education managers at regional schools come from the Salary Information System of the Ministry of Finance of the CR, to which all legal entities performing activities of a school or educational facility within the regional education and remunerating their employees on the basis of Section 109, paragraph 3 of the Act No. 262/2006 Sb., Labour Code provide their data.

If tables show shares in the population, they result from the valid demography as published by the CZSO (i.e. the age structure of the population as at 1 July).

All types of schools, unless it is stated otherwise, include also data on relevant schools for children, pupils, and students with special educational needs. The data were also recalculated backwards, if possible.

The same as in several past years, we publish also the data on the gender structure of the regional education teachers, i.e. teachers in nursery schools, basic schools, secondary schools, conservatories, and higher professional schools, and special schools for pupils with special educational needs. In the case of nursery schools we do not indicate the gender structure in the distribution of men and women, because of the very low representation of male teachers (they make less than 1% of all teachers in nursery schools).

Data on numbers of education managers (headmasters and their deputies) in individual types of schools are newly included.

Further, data on numbers of academic staff at public universities in the breakdown by teaching staff of R&D, professors, readers, fellowship, assistants, and lecturers are published for the first time.

In the case of higher professional schools, data on students and applicants are published as headcount except for data by field of education where the data apply to studies (thus, students are given so many times in how many fields of education they study or to how many fields of education they have been newly admitted or from how many fields of education they graduate).

Data on universities – students, the enrolled for the first time, and graduates – are for the period since 2001/2002 given as headcount, not as the number of studies, the same as in the previous years. Data presented show full-time studies, distance studies, and combined ones. The number of students as at 31 December does not include the numbers of students with all studies interrupted; the numbers of the enrolled for the first time are given for a calendar year and the same applies to the numbers of graduates. Since the data are based on information from the students' registers, which the universities can update even retroactively, it is necessary to re-calculate the data annually also for previous years. The information on universities does not include information on universities established by the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic - these schools do not supply the information from the students' registers to the central information system and only information on the total number of studies (not headcount) is available, i.e. processed by a different methodology.

Due to the calculation methodology summarised data on respective categories in Tables 3-10 and 3-11 can be higher than "total". This refers to natural persons and one student (an enrollee for the first time, a graduate) can study at several faculties and multiple study programmes (can be enrolled or can graduate from there).

English translations of the names of universities are given in the form the respective universities use on their web pages.

During the reference period, in relation to the new Education Act, the structure of data on secondary schools changed. The classification by type of schools (grammar schools, secondary vocational schools, secondary technical schools) was abolished. Instead, schools are designated by field of education (fields of education of grammar schools, fields of education of technical secondary education of secondary schools, fields of education of the follow-up courses). For the purposes of this publication, the following are observed: fields of education of grammar schools, fields of education of secondary schools without A-level examination,

and fields of education (technical) of secondary schools with A-level examination. Therefore, data on secondary schools are recalculated to fit the structure derived from the Classification of Education.¹

The term of **grammar school** includes secondary schools with general fields of education that means those schools, which are marked with letter "K" at the fifth position of the Classification of Education code.

The term of **education group of professional with A-level examination** encompasses the groups of education marked with letters "L" and "M" at the fifth position of the Classification of Education code.

The term of **education group without A-level examination** covers secondary schools teaching fields of secondary education and secondary education with apprenticeship certificate and are marked with letters "C", "D", "J", "E", and "H" at the fifth position of the Classification of Education code.

¹ Fields of education according to the Order of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 211/2010 Sb., on the system of fields of education in the basic, secondary, and higher professional education, as amended.