

24. EDUCATION

The majority of data in this chapter (Tables 24-1 to 24-34) 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 from the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, which are founders of the universities.

Data in Table 24-35 are taken from the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS) carried out by the CZSO. Detailed information on the LFSS can be found in the Chapter 10 Labour Market, Part B.

Data in Table 24-36 are from a sample survey among individuals called the Adult Education Survey (AES). Data in Tables 24-37 and 24-38 are from the Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS) – a sample survey in businesses.

Notes on Tables

Data for all types of schools given in tables, except for universities, are published for the school year and reported as at 30 September. 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, the first enrolled, and graduates. As for the number of students, the published data are as at 31 December of a given year; the data for the first enrolled 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 2017.

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. The total data include also data on schools for pupils with special education needs.

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

Children, pupils, and students with special education needs can be 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; it is that one, which was stated during the enrolment in school or its last updated version.

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 entry into compulsory school education. Besides nursery schools, it is ensured by preparatory classes at basic schools and a preparatory stage at special basic schools, both founded at basic schools. Preparatory classes enable to prepare children (e.g. with social or language handicap) to successfully start compulsory school education. A preparatory stage at special basic schools enables to perform necessary preparations for education to children suffering severe mental handicaps, 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 at 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 may leave the basic school earlier and complete their compulsory school education at lower grades of several-year grammar schools and at eight-year specialism of dance at conservatoires.

Tables 24-5 to 24-16 Secondary education

Secondary education consists of several different types of education offered at 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 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, studies at grammar schools have two types of education programmes as follows: four-year grammar schools joined by basic school leavers after a successful completion of the ninth grade of basic schools; and several-year grammar schools (eight-year or six-year 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 graduates 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 graduates 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 graduates who earned secondary education with an A-level examination in a different field of education. Indicators devoted to individual types of secondary education do not include data for shortened studies due to their inaccessibility.

All types of education programmes may be arranged as full-time studies or in other types of education (evening, extramural, distance, and combined studies). Groups of fields of education in Tables 24-9, 24-10, and 24-14 are stated according to the Classification of Basic Branches of Education.

Secondary education with an A-level examination can be received in the Czech Republic also at **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 fulfil their compulsory school education). By passing the final examination called “absolutorium” at a conservatoire a pupil receives short-cycle tertiary education at a conservatoire and earns the title “certified specialist” (DiS.).

Tables 24-17 and 24-18 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 half years), and distance studies lasting for up to four years. This type of education is completed by passing the final examination called “absolutorium” and graduates earn the title “certified specialist” (DiS.).

Table 24-18 does not include all fields of education according to the Classification of Basic Branches of Education; it includes only those, which were studied by more than 100 students in the 2016/2017 school year.

Tables 24-19 to 24-32 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 of **public** schools (universities and non-university schools), **private** universities, and **state** universities (currently there are two of them, they are established by the Ministry of Defence and by the Ministry of the Interior).

Table 24-23 shows numbers of full-time professors, readers, and other teaching staff paid from the Chapter 333 – the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports of the state budget. Thus, those paid from other sources and from the EU structural funds are not included (even if they are provided via the Chapter 333 – the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports of the state budget).

Tables 24-27 to 24-32 show universities in the order according to the number of their **students** in 2016 (i.e. according to a piece of data, which is for public universities shown in the Table 24-29 and for private universities in the Table 24-31). Lists of private universities do not include all institutions; they include only those at which more than 200 students studied in 2016. Summary data for private universities at which less than 200 students studied in 2016 are provided in “other”.

Table 24-33 Public expenditure on education

Data on public expenditure on education are drawn from data of the Chapter 333 – the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports of the state budget; Chapter 700 – Municipalities and voluntary unions of municipalities; regional offices; Chapter 380 – District offices (budgetary measures from the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports), and chapters of the state budget of other ministries (institutes). Data are reported for calendar years.

The indicator called **providing food and accommodation to pupils** includes expenditure on providing of food to pupils of nursery schools, basic and secondary schools, and on accommodation establishments except for halls of residence.

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

Expenditure on the **state administration** includes expenditure on the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, the Czech School Inspectorate, and other organizational 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 24-34 Average monthly wages of teachers and academics

The table shows average monthly wages/salaries excluding other personnel expenses and other payments for work done. Data are reported for calendar years.

Teachers include also headmasters, their deputies, and guidance counsellors; public universities show data for academics (excluded are: workers of halls of residence, school canteens, university agricultural farms, and university forest farms).

Table 24-36 Participation of adults in formal and non-formal education

The table shows the share of persons aged 18–69 years, who participated in formal or non-formal education within 12 months preceding the date of the survey enquiring (whether the education took place at work or during their leisure time).

Formal education means education in formal education institutions – schools and universities. It is governed by legal regulations and includes levels of education, which follow one another (primary, secondary, and tertiary); attainment of each level is confirmed by a relevant certificate (a school report, an apprenticeship certificate, an A-level certificate, a diploma, etc.), which is acknowledged by relevant national authorities.

Non-formal education includes organized and institutionalized education under the tutelage of an authority in education (e.g. a professional instructor), which takes place along with formal educational systems. It applies to various courses to impact work-skills, life-skills, trainings, seminars, private lessons, and the like.

Economic activity status is determined based on a respondent's own classification according to his or her prevailing economic activity.

More information on the Adult Education Survey and outputs from it are available on the CZSO website.

Table 24-37 and 24-38 Continuing vocational training of employees in businesses

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

Table 24-38 shows an average share of participants of various forms of training among employees per business, which provided such a form of training. In this case, for each business, the total number of employees (headcount), who participated in various types of education during the calendar year, is divided by the number of employees of the business as at the last day in the year. The exception: other forms of training than courses ensured by businesses in 2015. In that case, businesses directly filled in the questionnaire their estimated share of employees, who participated in those forms of training in 2015.

More information on the Continuing Vocational Training Survey and outputs from it can be found on the website of the Czech Statistical Office.

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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

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

– www.czso.cz/csu/czso/education_lide

or on websites of other institutions at:

– www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/ – Ministry of the Interior

– 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

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

More detailed information can be found on the website at: www.czso.cz/csu/czso/klasifikace_vzdelani_cz_isced_2011 (Czech only).