

CZECH REPUBLIC

Question	Data					Notes and sources used
1. Number of compulsory school aged pupils (<i>including those with SEN</i>)	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	872,074		15,926			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	888,000	2007/2008
2. Number of compulsory school aged pupils who have SEN (<i>in all educational settings</i>)	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	73,695		2,673			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	76,368 *	2007/2008
3. Pupils with SEN in segregated special schools	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	29,478		1,770			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	31,248	2007/2008
4. Pupils with SEN in segregated special classes in mainstream schools	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	8,831		130			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	8,961	2007/2008
5. Pupils with SEN in fully inclusive settings	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	Academic Year of Reference
	35,386		773			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	36,159	2007/2008

Source: IIE (Institute for Information on Education) database.

Source: IIE (Institute for Information on Education) database.
* Data refers only to pupils in compulsory education and not solely to pupils of compulsory school age since due to their specific health conditions some compulsory school aged pupils continue their preschool education and start compulsory education later.

Source: IIE (Institute for Information on Education) database.

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6. Compulsory age phase	Compulsory education is from 6 to 15 years. Primary education is from 6 to 11 years. Secondary education is from 12 to 15 years.
7. Clarification of Public – Private sector education	Public sector – schools established by Ministries, municipalities or regions. Private sector – schools established by private bodies, church and/or denomination. All schools are entitled to the state contribution. Private schools are authorised to ask for tuition. Schools run by private bodies are funded by 60% of the particular funding formula designed for public schools. Under certain conditions such as a very good external evaluation done by the School Inspectorate, the funding of such a school may increase up to 100%. The funding of schools run by church/denomination is based on the same principles as public schools.
8. Legal Definition of SEN	A child/pupil/student with SEN is according to the law a child/pupil/student who is, or is likely to be, unable without the provisions of additional support to benefit from school education made generally for children/pupils/student of the same age. This is the group of pupils with special needs referred to in Question 2. The School Act specifies the group of children/pupils/students with special needs as follows: a) Children/pupils/students with impairment – physical, mental, sensory, speech and language impairment, specific learning and/or behavioural difficulties, autism and children with severe multiple needs. b) Children/pupils/students with health risk conditions. c) Children/pupils/students who are socially disadvantaged. The statistical data provided in this table does not cover children/pupils/students described in sections b) and c) above since for these groups no separate educational placement exists. To provide the picture about the mainstream/separate placement, the data in the table only covers pupils mentioned under letter a). These pupils have the right to be mainstreamed and/or educated at schools/classes organised for these children. References and sources of this information are: - The School act No. 561/2004; - Regulation on education of children, pupils, students with special needs and of gifted and talented children, pupils and students, No 73/2005.