

Czech multi-year grammar schools (a school type for children 11-18 years old, parallel to mainstream middle schools for children 11-14 years old and to high schools including four-year grammar schools for children 15-18 years old) belong to internationally researched phenomenon called selection, meaning sorting pupils based on school performance. Those who are placed in high tracks are usually children of parents with high cultural capital. For the parents, its mean of reproduction of that capital. It could be assumed that Czech tertiary educated parents would enrol their children in multi-year grammar schools, but a noticeable part of them is not doing so, even though they don't face any obvious obstacles. This thesis conducts a secondary analysis of Pisa-L 2003-2006 data, and it has concluded that to provide children with more time for their interest clubs or hobby clubs is not a reason to keep children in middle school. It has also concluded that parents of middle schools pupils tend to have more negative attitudes towards multi-year grammar schools. It is possible that these attitudes have influenced their decision to educate them in middle schools, but this type of analysis cannot prove causality.