



Qendra për Arsim e Kosovës
Kosova Education Center

KEC

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EDUCATION IN KOSOVA 2000/01

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PREFACE

Kosova Education Center (KEC) is presenting again this year a publication with the summarized data on the Kosova education. Considering the fact that the last year publication titled '*Education in Kosova: Figures and Facts*' was the first book of this kind - containing information about a longer time span, this edition has focused on the school(academic) year 2000/01, offering comparable examples whenever this is necessary and useful.

The preparation of this edition has faced difficulties of technical nature, resulting into a considerable limitation of the methodology of presentation intended to be applied in this book. The system of data collection, data procession and usage of the statistics on the Kosova education for managing purposes is still under construction, therefore we may truly believe that in the near future there will be a standardized methodology of data collection and procession. On the other hand, due to the objectively limited competence of the Kosova education authorities over the Serbian system of education, the data about this language of instruction is incomplete or almost completely missing.

The data about the primary and secondary education levels was offered to us by the Department for Education and Science in UNMIK, thanks to the good will and cooperation of the international co-head Mr. Michael Daxner, whereas the education officer in this Department, Mr. Fetah Bylykbashi would readily give us any additional information in case we needed it. Also, Mr. Halil Balaj from the University of Prishtina has offered valuable information regarding terciary education. I would like to use this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to everyone who made this publication possible.

Prishtina, December 29, 2001

Dukagjin Pupovci

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1. NATIONAL CONTEXT

1.1. Geographic context

Kosova has a surface area of 10,887 sq.km and extends along a territory with an average altitude of 500 m above sea level, surrounded by mountains, and containing the east and the west regions almost equal in size and population.



In spite of the lack of precise demographic sources, according to the data presented by UNMIK and IOM in August of year 2000, as well as according to the data of the Kosova Statistical office, it is estimated that the present Kosovar population is from 1.8-2 million inhabitants, 60% of which are younger than 25. It is estimated that 90% of the Kosovar population is Albanian, 7% Serbian, whereas 3% belong to Montenegrin, Bosnian, Turkish, Roma, and other ethnic groups.

Kosova is divided into 30 municipalities with 1,500 centers of habitation. It is mainly a rural country with 2/3 of population living in villages and with only 9 towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

1.2. Social context

It is officially estimated that during the pre-war period, the national income (GDP) per capita was 400 USD, but this does not include quite a big part of the Kosovar economy of

that period. Although the economic activity in post-war Kosova has achieved sufficient results, due to higher capital investments, the damages that the Kosovar economy has undergone during the last decade of the XX century are a serious threat for the further economic development and are also causing a high rate of unemployment. There are other factors that influence the delayed economic development, such as poor infrastructure, the handicapped energetic system and depleted capital stock.

The consequences of the war are still visible in Kosova. There are many displaced and homeless families, some of them still searching the family members lost during the war. There is still interethnic hatred between Albanians and Serbs, and out of security reasons, most of the Serbian population lives in enclaves protected by KFOR, or in the Kosovar territory north of the river Ibër.

1.3. Political context

The Albanian majority population considers the presence of UNMIK and KFOR in Kosova as a transition phase towards independency, whereas the Serbian population interprets this fact as occupation of their territory. Since the conflict in 1999, this clash of perspectives represents the main source of tension between the two communities. The local elections in Kosova held in October 2000 have been the first steps of establishing local self-government institutions , although they were initially boycotted by the Kosovar Serbs.

The Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government approved in May 2001, is the basic judicial document of Kosova that supports the democratic and civil development of this country. It is expected that the national elections held in November 2001 will contribute for a further democratization of the Kosovar society and will reduce the interethnic tensions, towards a near future of a multiethnic and multicultural society.

2. EDUCATION SYSTEM

2.1. The structure of the education system

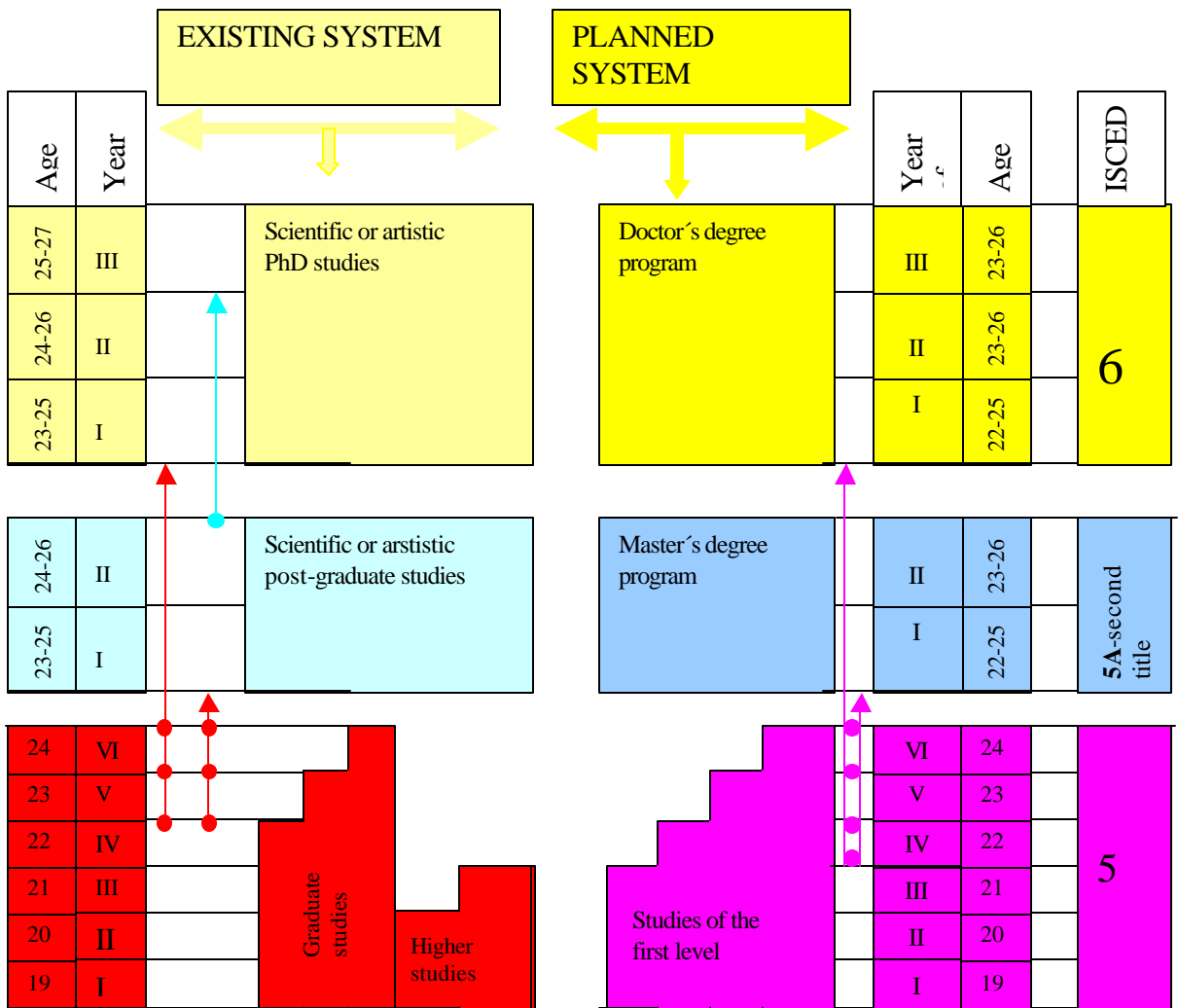
Since 1991 the Kosovar educational system has been organized within a specific parallel system. In the post-war period there is the Kosovar system of education which acknowledges the authority of UNMIK and covers the education in Albanian, Bosnian and Turkish, alongside which there is also the Serbian system of education which recognizes the authority of Serbia and covers the education in Serbian. Although there have been significant improvements of the integration of the Serbian community within a unique educational system, it may be said that this is still a highly politicized issue and should be considered within a wider political context.



Exhibition 1. The existing and the new structure of the pre-academic education in Kosova

The present structure of two systems of primary and secondary educations functioning in Kosova is similar to and derives from the period of nineties of the XX-th century. This structure implies 8 years of compulsory education. However, the planned new structure of primary and secondary education contains 9 years of compulsory education (5 years of primary education and 4 years of lower secondary education). Exhibition 1 shows a comparison between the existing system and the planned primary and secondary education structure.

Although both existing systems of higher education in Kosova share a common heritage, they are even more different from each other compared to the primary and secondary education systems, as a consequence of the approved legislation in this field by the institutions of Kosova and Serbia during the nineties. The higher education in Kosova is adopting reforms in compatibility with the Bologna Declaration of 1999, which should serve as a long term agenda for structural changes in the higher education systems of European countries, promoting mobility, better chances of employment and attractive programs in higher education institutions.



Exhibition 2. The existing and the planned structure of the higher education system

2.2. Governance and managing

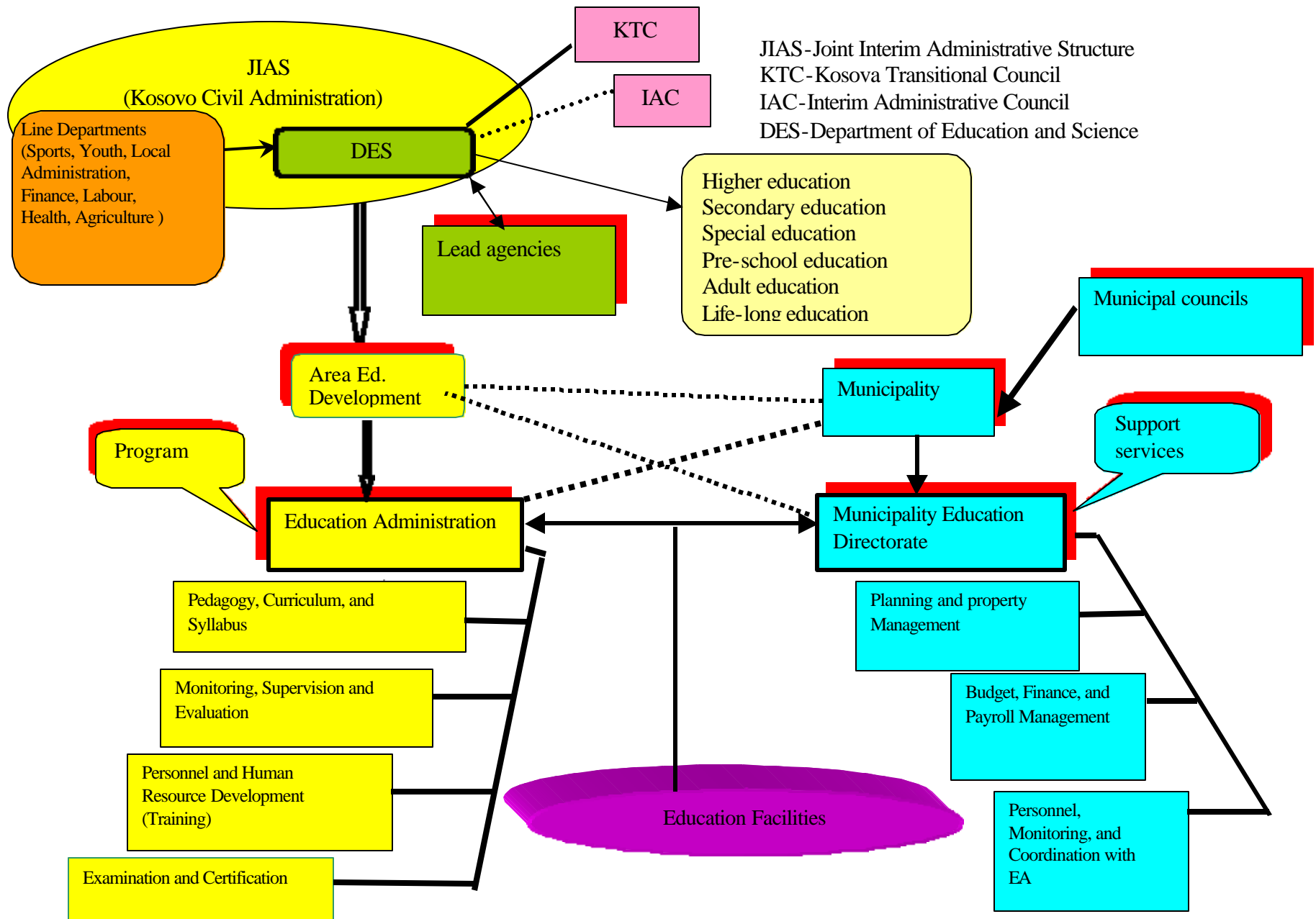
The Department of Education and Science (DES) in UNMIK is responsible for the management of all issues related to the Kosova education. Although there is a concept of decentralization of government and managing of Kosova education, a complete share of responsibilities between DES and the Area Education Offices nominated after the local elections, has not been finalized yet.

DES practices the governing and coordinating function by means of the main office in Prishtina, five area offices in Prishtina, Mitrovica, Gjilan, Peja and Prizren, as well as through the Education Administration Directorates established by DES in every municipality of Kosova. Meanwhile, the municipal authorities elected in local elections of October 2000, have established the Municipality Education Directorates, as institutions of local self-government in the field of education. The Administrative Instruction of DES no. 2001/12 has defined the responsibilities of Education Administration and Municipality Directorates (see exhibition 3).

Aiming the reform of specific sectors of education system, DES has appointed a couple of lead agencies, which in fact are implementing specific projects of international donors with the purpose of intervention in various segments of education. These lead agencies are to develop the local capacity in their field of intervention, in order to enable the sustainability and dissemination of the results of the projects, which are being implemented. These same agencies also have to be agents of change in their field of intervention, and it would be quite helpful to have a coordinating body between them. These lead agencies in the following fields of education have been appointed until now:

1. Curricula Development – UNICEF
2. Pre-school Education – UNICEF
3. Teacher Training – Canadian Government
4. Special Education – Finish Government
5. Vocational Education– German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

Within the existing governing structure of the Kosova education system, some areas are directly managed by SES: higher education, secondary education, special education, pre-school education, etc. However, the exclusive duty of the Education Administration is the implementation of DES policies, including issues such as curriculum application, student and school evaluation, teaching methodology, employment and dismissal of the personnel, whereas the Municipal Education Directorate has the primary responsibility of property management, of support services for schools, care and transportation of students, and similar issues.



JIAS-Joint Interim Administrative Structure
 KTC-Kosova Transitional Council
 IAC-Interim Administrative Council
 DES-Department of Education and Science

Exhibition 3. Scheme of the governing structure of Kosova

3. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

3.1. General overview

Pre-school education is the least developed level of the education system in Kosova. The lack of a real network of pre-school institutions as well as the lack of favorable tradition have caused predictable slow developments in this sector. According to comparative studies of pre-school development, Kosova is the last country in the Balkans regarding this phase of education.

The pre-school education system is divided into three levels:

- Childcare (for children aged 1-2)
- Kindergartens (for children aged 3-4)
- Pre-school class (for children of 5 years of age)

The **childcare** education directs the main efforts towards providing care as well as social and health protection for children, it also aims the hygienic habits and the learning of basic skills of speech, and so on. The main goal of the **kindergartens** is the development of mental skill and imagination, of the hygienic and social behavior, of elementary linguistic and mathematical concepts, also the acquirement of knowledge on environment, the growing of sensitivity for arts, the physical development through playing as well as the development of health habits. The **pre-school class** aims to prepare children for learning similar contents with those of primary education, such as basics of reading, writing, numbers and calculation.

Pre-school education is organized in specialized public and private institutions, where children usually spend the day. Children are divided into groups of 15-30. Meanwhile, the pre-school classes have been always organized at primary schools.

The personnel at the pre-school institutions consists of educators, with the formal requirement in of the higher school for educators or the university degree in pedagogy. However, because of the lack of qualified staff these institutions sometimes employ nurses and teachers of different profiles.

3.2. The network of pre-school institutions

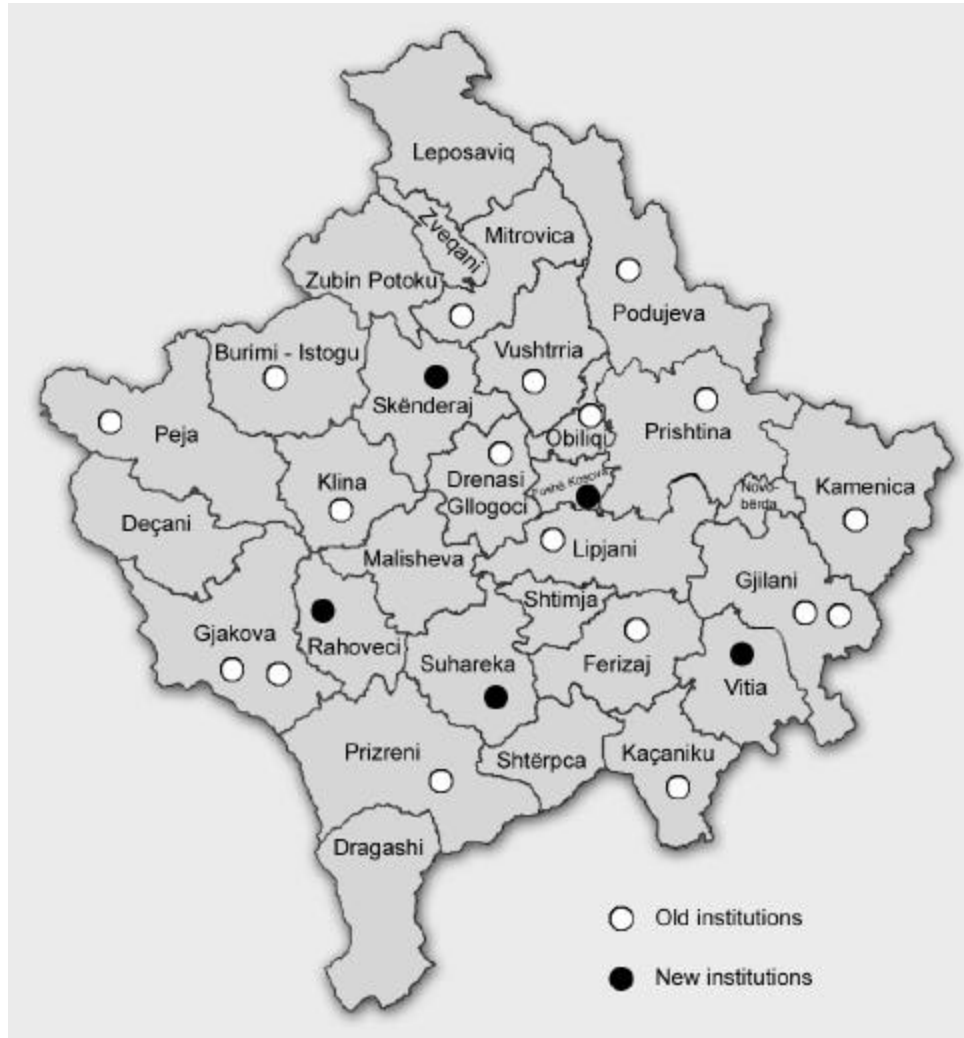
Table 3.2.1. Number of pre-school institutions, groups and children at pre-school institutions according to municipalities

No.	Municipality	Number of inst.	Childcare		Kindergartens		Total	
			Groups	Children	Groups	Children	Groups	Children
3	Ferizaj	1	3	66	5	133	8	199
4.	Fushë Kosova	1	5	55	4	78	9	133
5.	Glllogoc	1	3	26	6	62	11	88
6.	Gjakova	2	15	194	17	526	32	720
7.	Gjilan	2	3	54	7	189	10	243
8.	Istog	1	2	23	6	57	8	80
9.	Kaçanik	1	2	10	9	193	11	203
11	Kamenica	1	1	14	3	60	4	74
12.	Klina	1	1	14	3	37	4	51

No.	Municipality	Number of inst.	Childcare		Kindergartens		Total	
			Groups	Children	Groups	Children	Groups	Children
13.	Lipjan	1	1	12	3	73	4	85
14.	Mitrovica	1	6	85	6	188	12	273
16.	Obiliq	1	1	17	2	51	3	68
17.	Peja	1	7	180	9	330	16	510
18.	Podujeva	1	3	22	3	46	6	68
20.	Prishtina	1	27	594	33	1010	60	1604
21.	Prizren	1	8	74	4	190	12	264
22.	Rahovec	1	0	0	4	70	4	70
23.	Skënderaj	1	3	25	3	73	6	98
24.	Suhareka	1	1	12	3	103	4	115
27.	Viti	1	1	16	2	40	3	56
28.	Vushtrri	1	4	86	5	136	9	222
Total :		23	97	1579	137	3645	236	5224

Source: Pre-school institutions reports sent in DES
The data for pre-school institutions in Serbian is missing

Map 3.2.1. Map of pre-school institutions in Kosova



The comparative arrangement of data in table 3.2.1 represents the statistics of pre-school institutions in the school year 1999/2000 compared with the successful advancement of these institutions during the school year 2000/2001. In the previous school year there were 18 pre-school institutions for Albanian, Bosnian and Turkish children, whereas there is a total of 23 this school year. Also, the number of children has risen from 4,624 into 5,224.

Table 3.2.2. Number of groups and children in the pre-school class according to municipalities

No	Municipality	Groups	Male	Female	Total
1	Deçan	15	214	204	418
2	Dragash	2	16	25	41
3	Ferizaj	45	668	630	1298
4	Fushë-Kosovë	3	37	40	77

No	Municipality	Groups	Male	Female	Total
5	Glogoc	18	232	244	476
6	Gjakova	12	237	211	448
7	Gjilan	35	640	668	1,308
8	Istog	1	29	21	50
9	Kaçanik	13	189	176	365
10	Kamenica	15	238	193	431
11	Klina	10	143	137	280
13	Lipjani	30	329	334	663
14	Malishevë	26	392	334	726
16	Obiliq	12	121	92	213
17	Peja	13	177	229	406
18	Podujeva	20	252	230	482
19	Prishtina	10	145	160	305
20	Prizren	36	530	511	1041
21	Rahovec	16	272	299	571
22	Skenderaj	18	228	256	484
23	Suhareka	20	288	270	558
25	Shtime	13	155	171	326
26	Viti	17	293	281	574
27	Vushtrri	2	16	15	31
	TOTAL	402	5,841	5,731	11,572

The table 3.2.2 shows a bigger number of children who attended the pre-school class, a total of 56.8% more compared to the school year 1999/2000 when this level of education was attended by 7,379 children. However, the figures show that only 24.5% of the children of this age group, who register in the first grade, participate in the preparatory classes. The gender structure of children in pre-school classes (50.5% male and 49.5% female) is relatively balanced and represents the demographic structure of Kosova.

3.3. Pre-school personnel

The pre-school education in Kosova displays a diversity of profiles within the personnel. The teaching staff in the childcare and kindergartens of Kosova comprises 381 educators, out of which 51 are under-qualified (see table 3.3.1). Meanwhile, the teaching staff of preparatory classes which comprises 393 teachers, has a total of 50.6% under-qualified personnel.

Table 3.3.1. The childcare and kindergarten teaching staff, according to the qualification and municipalities

No.	Municipality	Childcare		Kindergartens		Child.+Kindergar.	
		Total	Under-qualified	Total	Under-qualified	Total	Under-qualified
3	Ferizaj	12	0	8	0	20	0
4.	Fushë Kosova	1	0	4	4	5	4
5.	Glogoc	5	0	6	1	11	1

No.	Municipality	Childcare		Kindergartens		Child.+Kindergar.	
		Total	Under-qualified	Total	Under-qualified	Total	Under-qualified
6.	Gjakova	28	0	17	4	45	4
7.	Gjilan	2	0	19	0	21	0
8.	Istog	2	0	2	1	4	1
9.	Kaçanik	2	0	5	1	7	1
11	Kamenica	1	0	5	1	6	1
12.	Klina	2	0	3	3	5	3
13	Lipjan	2	0	3	0	5	0
14.	Mitrovica	16	0	15	3	31	3
16.	Obiliq	2	0	4	4	6	4
17.	Peja	11	0	19	0	30	0
18.	Podujeva	3	0	2	0	5	0
20.	Prishtina	56	0	67	8	123	8
21.	Prizren	7	0	14	6	21	6
22.	Rahovec	0	0	1	1	1	1
23.	Skënderaj	1	0	3	1	4	1
24.	Suhareka	1	0	7	4	8	4
27	Viti	1	0	4	0	5	0
28.	Vushtrri	3	0	15	9	18	9
Total :		158	0	223	51	381	51

4. PRIMARY EDUCATION

4.1. General overview

Within the existing structure of education, the primary education in Kosova is compulsory and lasts 8 years. Primary education is divided into two cycles. The lower cycle (ISCED 1) consists of grades 1-4 and is attended by children aged from 7-11. The classes of this cycle are taught by one teacher, except for specific cases when some subjects of skills and arts (Physical Education, Arts, Music) may be taught by different subject teachers. The upper cycle (ISCED 2A) consists of grades 5-8 and is attended by children aged 12-15. The upper cycle is based on subject teaching.

According to the planned system of education in Kosova (see table 1), the primary education will last 5 years, and the planned system is expected to be start from the school year 2002/03.

4.2. The network of primary schools

Although Kosova does not have defined standards and criteria about a functional network of elementary schools, there exist legal criteria according to which the distance from the pupil's home to the nearest school should not be longer than 5 km. For practical reasons aiming a rational number of the administrative staff, the primary schools are organized as central and satellite schools. Satellite schools may consist of eight grades, seven grades, six grades, five grades, four grades, as well as schools with parallel classes. Parallel classes consist of two or more grades, which may be combined or fused. The combined classes are comprised of two or three grades, which are taught by a single teacher. The combination may vary, depending from the number of pupils. The combination may be: I-II-III; II,III,IV; I,III,IV. The classes with two grades may have various combinations as well: I,II and III,IV; I,III and II,IV and I,IV and II,III. The most common combination is I-III and II-IV. In the fused classes the same teacher works with grades from I-IV.

Kosovar schools have 5 languages of instruction: Albanian, Serbian, Bosnian, Turkish and Croatian.

Table 4.2.1. Map of primary schools by language of instruction – central schools

No.	Municipality	One language of instruction						More languages of instruction						TOTAL
		Albanian	Serbian	Bosnian	Turkish	Croatian	Total	A +B+T	A +S	A + B	A +T	A +C	Total	
1.	Deçan	15	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
2.	Dragash	6	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	2	12
3.	Ferizaj	22	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
4.	Fushë Kosova	6	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
5.	Glogoc	21	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
6.	Gjakova	36	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
7.	Gjilan	17	8	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	2	0	2	27
8.	Istog	10	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
9.	Kaçanik	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
10.	Kamenica	12	5	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
11.	Klina	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
12.	Leposaviq	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
13.	Lipjan	16	3	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
14.	Malisheva	19	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
15.	Mitrovica	24	10	0	0	0	34	0	0	1	1	0	2	36
16.	Novobërda	2	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
17.	Obiliq	5	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
18.	Peja	25	1	0	0	0	26	0	0	2	0	0	2	28
19.	Podujeva	29	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
20.	Prishtina	32	4	0	0	0	36	0	0	1	1	0	2	38
21.	Prizren	25	0	4	0	0	29	3	0	5	3	0	11	40
22.	Rahovec	16	4	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
23.	Skënderaj	19	1	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
24.	Suhareka	22	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
25.	Shtërpce	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
26.	Shtime	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
27.	Viti	14	3	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	1	1	18
28.	Vushtri	20	5	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
29.	Zubin Potok	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
30.	Zveçan	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	448	61	9	0	1	519	3	0	11	7	1	22	541

Table 4.2.1 shows that Albanian is the language of instruction in 470 Kosovar schools (86.9% of the total number of schools), Serbian is language of instruction in 61 Kosovar schools (11.3%), Bosnian is language of instruction in 23 schools (4.3%), Turkish is language of instruction in 10 schools (1.8%), and Croatian is language of instruction in 2 Kosovar schools (0.37%) – refer to the chart 4.2.1. This information shows that the structure of languages of instruction at the Kosovar schools is almost identical to the ethnic structure of the population.

Chart 4.2.1. Number of Kosovar primary schools by language of instruction

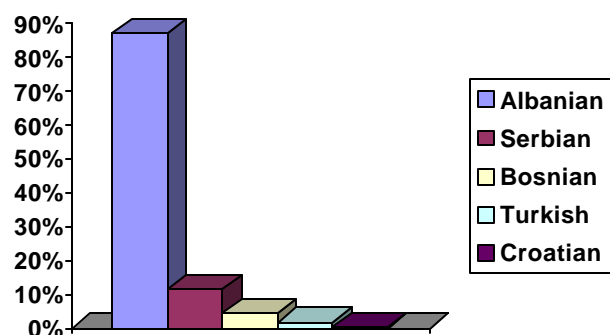


Table 4.2.2. Number of primary schools including satellite schools¹

No.	Municipality	Mainstream schools	Satellite schools			Total no. of schools
			4-8 grades	Collective classes	Total	
1.	Deçan	15	4	1	5	20
2.	Dragash	12	0	22	22	34
3.	Ferizaj	22	8	11	19	41
4.	Fushë Kosova	6	12	1	13	19
5.	Gllogoc	21	3	0	3	24
6.	Gjakova	36	0	5	5	41
7.	Gjilan	19	12	10	22	41
8.	Istog	10	5	2	7	17
9.	Kaçanik	12	14	7	21	33
10.	Kamenica	12	3	12	15	27
11.	Klina	14	9	1	10	24
13.	Lipjan	17	15	11	26	43
14.	Malisheva	19	14	1	15	34
15.	Mitrovica	26	5	8	13	39
16.	Novobërda	2	0	2	2	4
17.	Obiliq	5	8	1	9	14
18.	Peja	27	10	3	13	40
19.	Podujeva	29	22	4	26	55
20.	Prishtina	34	14	10	24	58
21.	Prizren	40	20	6	26	66
22.	Rahovec	16	11	2	13	29
23.	Skenderaj	19	9	2	11	30
24.	Suhareka	22	9	6	15	37
25.	Shtërpce	1	3	2	5	6
26.	Shtime	7	10	1	11	18
27.	Viti	14	15	5	20	34
28.	Vushtrri	20	14	6	20	40
29.	Zubin Potok	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	478	245	142	391	869

¹ The data about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

The table 4.2.2 shows that the primary education in Albanian, Bosnian, Turkish and Croatian is organized into 869 units, 478 or 55% of which are mainstream schools whereas 391 or 45% are satellite schools. If we add also 61 mainstream schools with the Serbian language of instruction, the overall number of the organizational units of primary education becomes at least 930, that is a little higher than the number of the school year 1999/2000, where the number of the organizational units was 919.

Map 4.2.1. Map of primary schools in Kosova

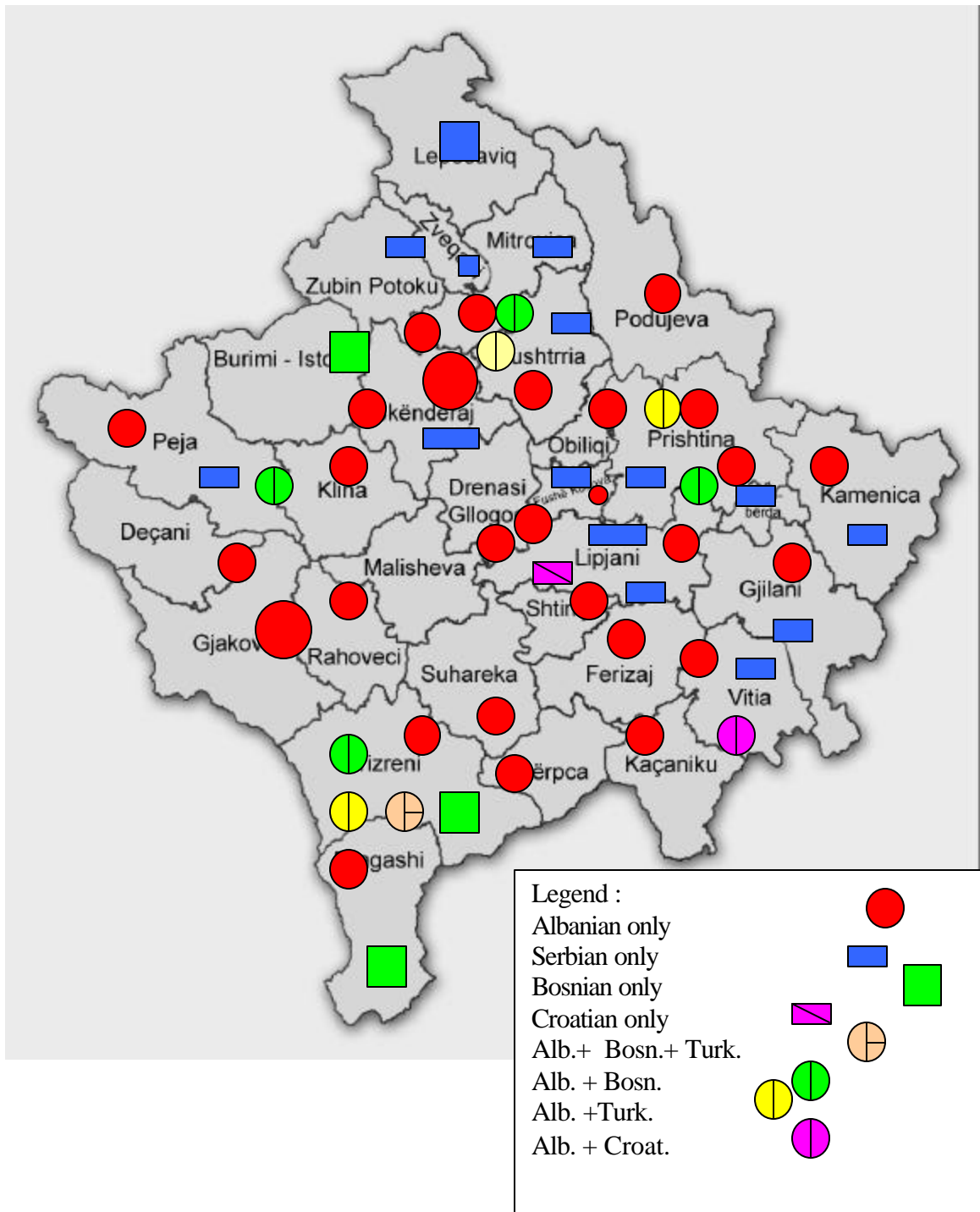


Table 4.2.3. Number of classes at primary schools by grade and municipality²

No.	Municipality	No. of classes by grade									Total		
		I	II	III	IV	CC ³ (I-IV)	V	VI	VII	VIII	I-IV	V-VIII	I-VIII
1	Deçan	44	43	29	37	1	36	34	34	33	154	137	291
2	Dragash	43	29	29	27	22	31	29	30	24	150	114	264
3	Ferizaj	106	82	82	76	11	78	75	77	72	357	302	659
4	Fushë-Kosovë	22	22	18	20	1	19	21	21	18	83	79	162
5	Glogoc	67	48	49	54	0	47	46	52	48	218	193	411
6	Gjakova	83	81	78	80	14	76	73	74	72	336	295	631
7	Gjilan	93	77	72	67	28	68	68	70	66	337	272	609
8	Istog	42	35	35	30	8	31	31	32	31	150	125	275
9	Kaçanik	48	34	38	36	21	37	37	34	33	177	141	318
10	Kamenica	40	27	27	27	19	29	28	25	26	140	108	248
11	Klina	44	43	32	37	1	35	32	35	32	157	134	291
13	Lipjan	62	48	44	49	20	43	44	43	42	223	172	395
14	Malisheva	69	58	56	55	2	51	47	48	44	240	190	430
15	Mitrovica	66	63	58	61	22	58	62	59	59	270	238	508
16	Novobërda	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	12	8	20
17	Obiliq	20	16	18	17	5	15	15	16	18	76	64	140
18	Peja	88	74	68	76	15	73	67	70	68	321	278	599
19	Podujeva	94	75	77	73	23	78	75	81	71	342	305	647
20	Prishtina	152	135	127	126	35	131	134	127	129	575	521	1,096
21	Prizren	155	134	124	129	14	126	124	127	120	556	497	1,053
22	Rahovec	58	55	43	47	4	43	41	40	39	207	163	370
23	Skenderaj	57	54	45	52	6	52	48	48	43	214	191	405
24	Suhareka	73	58	54	57	12	59	56	57	53	254	225	479
25	Shtërpce	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	3	3	13	12	25
26	Shtime	35	27	21	22	8	22	23	22	22	113	89	202
27	Viti	50	42	44	40	8	38	37	38	34	184	147	331
28	Vushtrri	69	56	57	57	11	55	52	55	51	250	213	463
29	Zubin Potoku	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	8
	Total no. of classes	1,685	1,421	1,330	1,357	320	1,337	1,305	1,321	1,254	6,113	5,217	11,330

The table 4.2.3 and chart 4.2.2 show that the number of classes in the first grade is much bigger than the number of classes in other grades. This is due to the fact that in the school year 2000/01 the Regulation 2000/51 was executed, according to which children start school at the age of 6 and not 7 as it was regulated by law until the school year 1999/2000. Meanwhile, the smaller but relatively balanced number of the classes of grades III-VIII may be the result of the hard political situation during the nineties, which culminated in the war.

² The data about the Serbian language of instruction is not available

³ CC-Collective classes

Chart 4.2.2. No. of classes in primary schools by grades ⁴

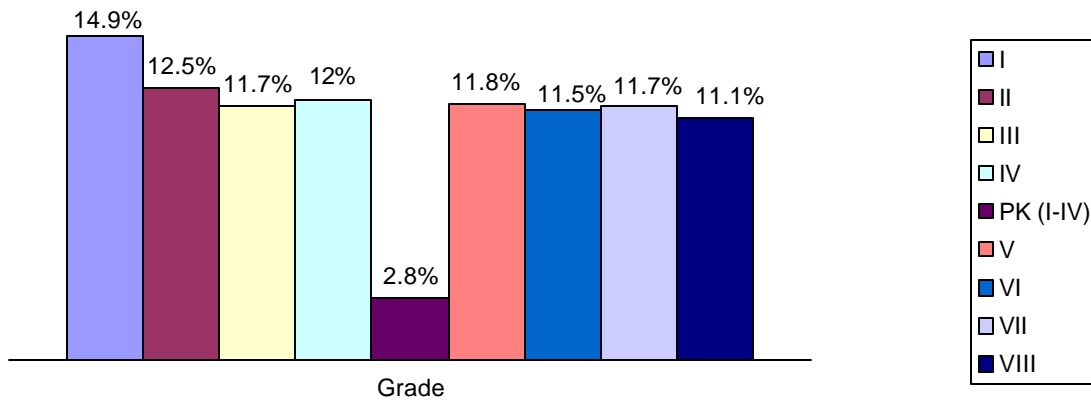
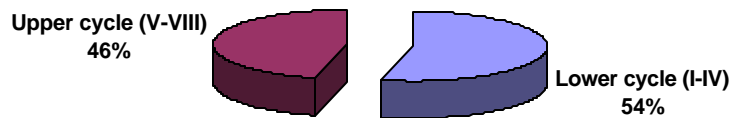


Chart 4.2.3. No. of classes according to cycles⁵



4.3. Pupils in primary schools

Compared to the previous school years of the last decade when there was a rapid decrease of the number of pupils in Kosovar primary schools, the school year 2000/01 is characterized with a considerable increased number of pupils. Apart from the administrative decision about the registration at the age of 6, another factor that contributed for growth of number was the stability and democratic climate in the post-war Kosova.

The data about the school year 2000/01 available at the Department of Education and Science does not allow for a complete and precise elaboration of the language and ethnical structure of pupils in primary schools, due to statistics on Serbian language of instruction. Therefore the analysis of this structure has used approximate data, quite similar with the real facts.

According to precise information, 289,507 pupils attend classes in Albanian, Bosnian, Turkish and Croatian. According to summarized information of the Department of Education and Science, the Serbian classes are attended by 14,005 pupils, which means

⁴ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is not available

⁵ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is not available

that the overall number of pupils in the Kosovar primary schools is 303,512. Table 4.3.1 and chart 4.3.1 represent the number of pupils by the language of instruction.

Table 4.3.1. Number of pupils in primary schools by language of instruction (estimation)

Albanian lang. of instruction	282,482
Serbian lang. of instruction	14,005
Bosnian lang. of instruction	5,013
Turkish lang. of instruction	2,058
Croatian lang. of instruction	32
Total	303,590

Chart 4.3.1. Number of pupils in primary schools by language of instruction (estimation)

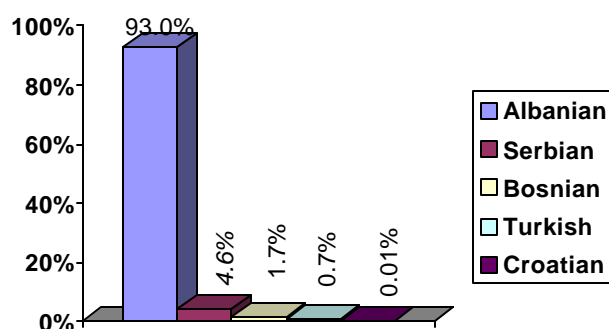


Table 4.3.2 and chart 4.3.2 show the change in the number of pupils according to the language of instruction during the last three decades. There is a rise of the number of pupils in Albanian language of instruction and a decreasing number of pupils in the Serbian language of instruction, as a consequence of the demographic structure of Kosova, whereas after 1999 as a result of the massive displacement of the Serbian population from most of the territory of Kosova.

Table 4.3.2. Number of pupils in primary schools by school year and language of instruction

School year	Number of pupils by language of instruction					Total
	Albanian	Serbian	Turkish	Bosnian	Croatian	
1970/71	172,212	64,856	2,325			239,393
1979/80	251,844	54,280	1,418			307,542
1989/90	304,836	42,388	1,890			349,114
1995/96	268,543	40,344	1,951			310,838
1999/00	264,982	14,895	1,990	5,073		286,940
2000/01	282,482	14,005	2,058	5,013	32	303,590

Chart 4.3.2. Number of pupils in primary schools by school year and language of instruction

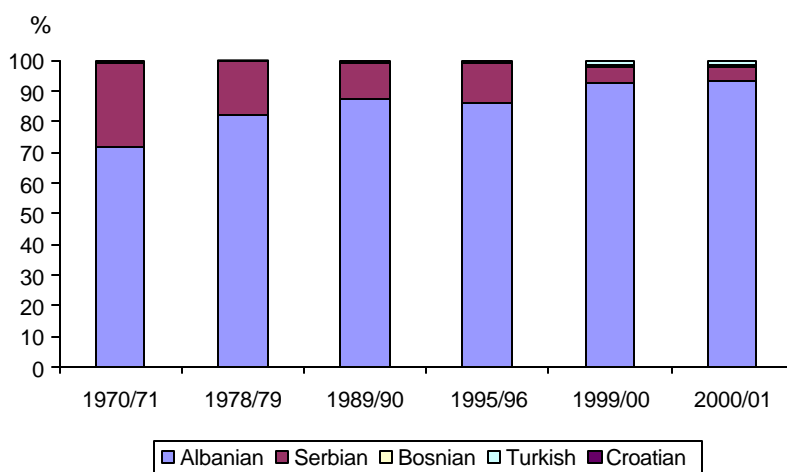


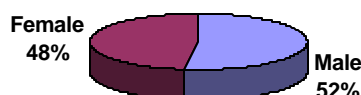
Table 4.3.3. Number of pupils in primary schools by municipality and sex ⁶

No	Municipality	Classes	Number of pupils by sex			Average no. of pupils in class
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Deçan	291	3,761	3,471	7,232	25
2	Dragash	264	3,038	2,682	5,720	22
3	Ferizaj	659	9,396	8,545	17,941	27
4	F. Kosovë	162	1,930	1,806	3,736	23
5	Gllogoc	411	5,779	5,286	11,065	27
6	Gjakova	631	9,202	8,431	17,633	28
7	Gjilan	609	8,345	7,674	16,019	26
8	Istog	275	3,466	3,107	6,573	24
9	Kaçanik	318	3,769	3,433	7,202	22
10	Kamenica	248	3,029	2,740	5,769	23
11	Klina	291	4,166	3,625	7,791	27
13	Lipjan	395	5,046	4,540	9,586	24
14	Malisheva	430	5,984	5,289	11,273	26
15	Mitrovica	508	6,659	6,050	12,709	25
16	Novobërda	20	175	160	335	18
17	Obiliqi	140	1,579	1,394	2,973	21
18	Peja	599	7,600	7,012	14,612	24
19	Podujeva	647	8,164	7,248	15,412	24
20	Prishtina	1096	15,217	14,291	29,508	27
21	Prizreni	1053	14,294	13,499	27,793	26
22	Rahoveci	370	5,417	4,767	10,184	27
23	Skënderaj	405	5,481	4,783	10,264	25
24	Suhareka	479	6,454	5,782	12,236	25
25	Shtërpce	25	252	191	443	18
26	Shtime	202	2,537	2,250	4,787	24

⁶ The data on Serbian language of instruction is missing

27	Viti	331	4,456	4,116	8,572	26
28	Vushtrri	463	6,346	5,682	12,028	26
29	Zubin Potok	8	79	110	189	24
Total		11,330	151,621	137,964	289,585	26

Chart 4.3.3. The gender structure of pupils in primary schools⁷



The table 4.3.3 represents the average number of pupils in classes with Albanian language of instruction, in Bosnian, Turkish and Croatian – which is 26. This average is lower in less developed municipalities (for example Shtërpce, Novobërda). There is also an extremely balanced gender structure of pupils, identical with the gender structure of the Kosovar population.

Table 4.3.4. Number of pupils by grade and sex⁸

Grade	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
I	24,648	22,517	47,165
II	20,482	18,975	39,457
III	18,006	16,783	34,789
IV	18,431	16,945	35,376
V	18,284	16,514	34,798
VI	17,590	15,991	33,581
VII	17,727	15,700	33,427
VIII	16,453	14,539	30,992
I- IV	81,567	75,220	156,787
V-VIII	70,054	62,744	132,798
I- VIII	151,621	137,964	289,585

⁷ The data on the Serbian language of instruction is missing

⁸The data on the Serbian language of instruction is missing

Chart 4.3.4. Number of pupils by grade⁹

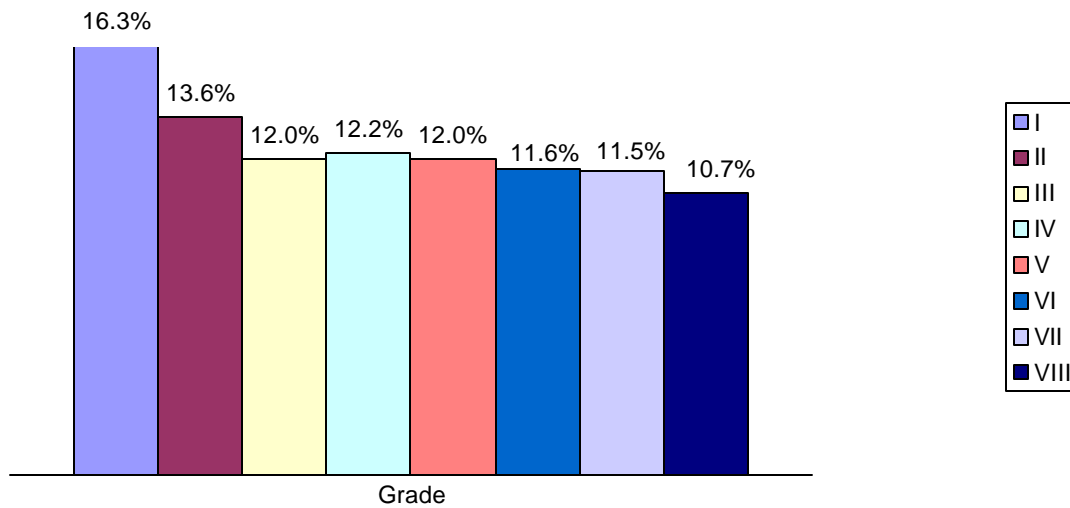
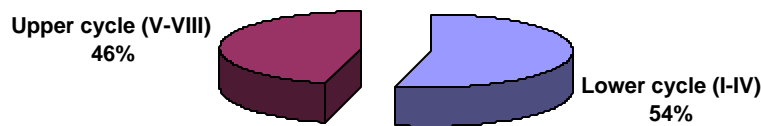


Chart 4.3.5. Number of pupils by cycle¹⁰



Comparing chart 4.3.4 and 4.3.5 with chart 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 it may be concluded that the number of classes in primary schools by grade is relatively compatible with the number of pupils both at the level of grades and cycles.

Table 4.3.6 represents data on the number of classes at satellite schools. The classes of satellite schools comprise 17.7% from the total number of classes in Kosova, and they are attended by 12.9% of the overall number of pupils in the primary schools of Kosova. The number of students attending satellite schools is bigger in municipalities with dominant rural features. The average number of pupils in classrooms of satellite schools is 19, which is quite below the Kosovar average (see table 4.3.3).

⁹ The data on the Serbian language of instruction is missing

¹⁰ The data on the Serbian language of instruction is missing

Table 4.3.6. Pupils in satellite schools by municipality¹¹

No.	Municipality	Satellite schools	Total		Participation in the overall number of	
			Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils
1	Deçan	5	37	837	12.7%	11.6%
2	Dragash	22	86	1,297	32.6%	22.7%
3	Ferizaj	19	148	3,544	22.5%	19.8%
4	Fushë-Kosovë	13	55	1,068	34.0%	28.6%
5	Glllogoc	3	20	416	4.9%	3.8%
6	Gjakova	5	15	256	2.4%	1.5%
7	Gjilan	22	98	1,380	16.1%	8.6%
8	Istog	7	33	691	12.0%	10.5%
9	Kaçanik	21	102	1,604	32.1%	22.3%
10	Kamenica	15	37	513	14.9%	8.9%
11	Klina	10	77	2,027	26.5%	26.0%
13	Lipjan	26	95	1,780	24.1%	18.6%
14	Malisheva	15	115	2,904	26.7%	25.8%
15	Mitrovica	13	51	850	10.0%	6.7%
16	Novobërda	2	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
17	Obiliq	9	51	843	36.4%	28.4%
18	Peja	13	52	740	8.7%	5.1%
19	Podujeva	26	152	2,781	23.5%	18.0%
20	Prishtina	24	107	967	9.8%	3.3%
21	Prizren	26	174	2,770	16.5%	10.0%
22	Rahovec	13	75	1,865	20.3%	18.3%
23	Skenderaj	11	75	1,477	18.5%	14.4%
24	Suhareka	15	75	1,477	15.7%	12.1%
25	Shtërpce	5	23	294	92.0%	66.4%
26	Shtime	11	58	945	28.7%	19.7%
27	Viti	20	102	2,029	30.8%	23.7%
28	Vushtri	20	93	2,013	20.1%	16.7%
29	Zubin Potok	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total		391	2,006	37,368	17.7%	12.9%

4.4. The primary school personnel

The primary school personnel consists of teachers, principles, deputy principles and educational specialists at school, whereas the remaining personnel, regardless of their qualification is considered as technical staff. The primary school teachers are divided in two groups: lower cycle teachers and specialized teachers for particular subjects, who usually teach in the upper cycle. Table 4.4.1 represents the formal qualification required from the teaching personnel, according to existing laws.

Table 4.4.1. Formal qualification required from the teaching staff of primary schools

¹¹ The data on Serbian language instruction is missing

Job description	Qualification	Specification
General teacher	secondary qualification	Secondary educational school, e.g. grammar school, academy of pedagogy
	higher qualification	Higher two –year teacher training college, e.g. Higher School of Pedagogy
	superior qualification	University department specialized in education, e.g. Faculty of Education, Department of Pedagogy
Subject teacher	higher qualification	Teacher training college specialized in 1-2 subject teaching, e.g. Higher School of Pedagogy, dept. biology -chemistry, physics- chemistry etc.
	superior qualification	University degree in subject teaching, e.g. Departments of the Faculty of Philology, of the Faculty of Philosophy, etc.
Principle	higher qualification	Higher school specialized on education
Deputy-principle	superior qualification	Faculty specialized on education
Educational specialist	superior qualification	Faculty specialized in pedagogy, e.g. Department of Pedagogy

Table 4.4.2 shows that Kosovar primary schools in Albanian, Bosnian, Turkish and Croatian language of instruction have 17,071 employees, out of which 14,284 (83.7%) are teaching staff, whereas 2,787 (16.3%) are not directly involved in the teaching process.

Table 4.4.2. The primary school teaching and technical staff by municipality ¹²

No.	Municipality	Teachers			Remaining educational staff			Technical staff	Total
		General teachers	Subject teachers	Total	Principals	No.of princ.	Educational specialists		
1	Deçan	155	214	369	15	0	0	63	447
2	Dragash	193	144	337	12	0	2	54	405
3	Ferizaj	356	479	835	22	2	0	112	971
4	Fushë-Kosovë	86	132	218	6	0	0	28	252
5	Gllogoc	221	299	520	21	0	0	98	639
6	Gjakova	339	479	818	36	3	1	127	985
7	Gjilan	358	395	753	19	4	2	98	876
8	Istog	152	170	322	10	0	0	43	375
9	Kaçanik	182	211	393	12	1	0	77	483
10	Kamenica	127	149	276	12	1	0	50	339
11	Klina	162	209	371	14	0	0	61	446
13	Lipjan	228	265	493	17	0	0	68	578
14	Malisheva	242	278	520	19	0	0	79	618
15	Mitrovica	258	380	638	26	0	0	93	757
16	Novobërda	12	16	28	2	0	0	5	35
17	Obiliq	61	109	170	5	0	0	19	194
18	Peja	332	434	766	27	1	2	132	928
19	Podujeva	326	507	833	29	3	1	125	991
20	Prishtina	561	861	1,422	34	2	14	285	1757

¹² The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

No.	Municipality	Teachers			Remaining educational staff			Technical staff	Total
		General teachers	Subject teachers	Total	Principals	No.of princ.	Educational specialists		
21	Prizren	555	818	1,373	40	6	4	197	1620
22	Rahovec	210	223	433	16	2	0	74	525
23	Skenderaj	208	295	503	19	2	0	86	610
24	Suhareka	262	353	615	22	1	1	75	714
25	Shtërpce	13	13	26	1	0	1	7	35
26	Shtime	114	145	259	7	0	0	35	301
27	Viti	189	223	412	14	1	6	71	504
28	Vushtrri	247	324	571	20	1	0	81	673
29	Zubin Potok	4	6	10	1	0	0	2	13
	Total	6,153	8,131	14,284	478	30	34	2,245	17,071

Table 4.4.3. The primary school teacher-pupil ratio by municipality¹³

No.	Municipality	Pupils	Teachers	Teacher-pupil ratio
1	Deçan	7,232	369	20
2	Dragash	5,720	337	17
3	Ferizaj	17,941	835	21
4	F. Kosovë	3,736	218	17
5	Glllogoc	11,065	520	21
6	Gjakova	17,633	818	22
7	Gjilan	16,019	753	21
8	Istog	6,573	322	20
9	Kaçanik	7,202	393	18
10	Kamenica	5,769	276	21
11	Klina	7,791	371	21
13	Lipjan	9,586	493	19
14	Malisheva	11,273	520	22
15	Mitrovica	12,709	638	20
16	Novobërda	335	28	12
17	Obiliqi	2,973	170	17
18	Peja	14,612	766	19
19	Podujeva	15,412	833	18
20	Prishtina	29,508	1,422	21
21	Prizreni	27,793	1,373	20
22	Rahoveci	10,184	433	24
23	Skënderaj	10,264	503	20
24	Suhareka	12,236	615	20
25	Shtërpce	443	26	17
26	Shtime	4,787	259	18
27	Viti	8,572	412	21
28	Vushtrri	12,028	571	21
29	Zubin Potok	189	10	19
	Total	289,585	14,284	20

¹³ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is not available

Table 4.4.3 shows that the average ratio teacher/pupil in Kosovar schools is 20.

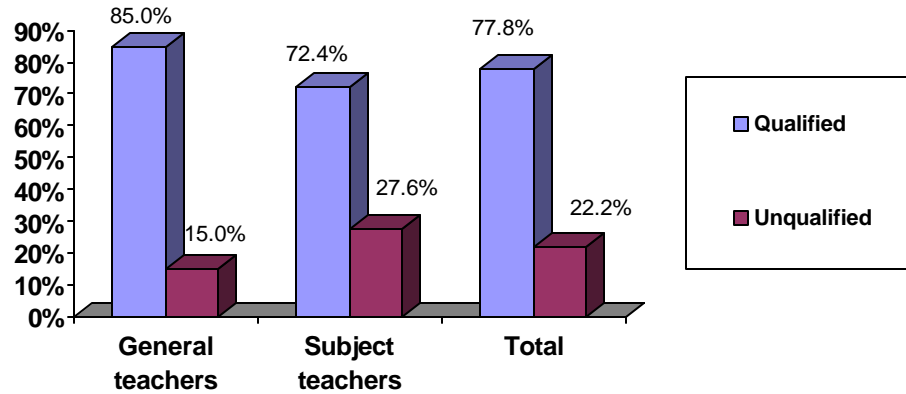
Table 4.4.4. Qualification structure of primary school teachers¹⁴

No.	Municipality	General teachers			Subject teachers			Total		
		Qualified	Unqualified	Total	Qualified	Unqual.	Total	Qualified	Unqual.	Total
1.	Deçan	147	8	155	185	29	214	332	37	369
2.	Dragash	132	61	193	107	37	144	239	98	337
3.	Ferizaj	338	18	356	357	122	479	695	140	835
4.	Fushë Kosova	78	8	86	99	33	132	177	41	218
5.	Glllogoc	162	59	221	165	134	299	327	193	520
6.	Gjakova	314	25	339	397	82	479	711	107	818
7.	Gjilan	334	24	358	313	82	395	647	106	753
8.	Istog	137	15	152	141	29	170	278	44	322
9.	Kaçanik	112	70	182	105	106	211	217	176	393
10.	Kamenica	113	14	127	111	38	149	224	52	276
11.	Klina	129	33	162	135	74	209	264	107	371
13.	Lipjan	180	48	228	171	94	265	351	142	493
14.	Malisheva	159	83	242	147	131	278	306	214	520
15.	Mitrovica	239	19	258	255	125	380	494	144	638
16.	Novobërda	10	2	12	12	4	16	22	6	28
17.	Obiliq	55	6	61	76	33	109	131	39	170
18.	Peja	316	16	332	370	64	434	686	80	766
19.	Podujeva	249	77	326	343	164	507	592	241	833
20.	Prishtina	534	27	561	707	154	861	1241	181	1422
21.	Prizren	465	90	555	628	190	818	1093	280	1373
22.	Rahovec	169	41	210	143	80	223	312	121	433
23.	Skënderaj	176	32	208	194	101	295	370	133	503
24.	Suhareka	212	50	262	244	109	353	456	159	615
25.	Shtëpcë	8	5	13	8	5	13	16	10	26
26.	Shtëtime	83	31	114	81	64	145	164	95	259
27.	Viti	166	23	189	165	58	223	331	81	412
28.	Vushtri	211	36	247	221	103	324	432	139	571
29.	Zubin Potok	3	1	4	3	3	6	6	4	10
Total		5,231	922	6,153	5,883	2,248	8,131	11,114	3,170	14,284

Table 4.4.4 shows that 77.8% of Kosovar primary school teachers are qualified, while 22.2% are unqualified, which is less favorable compared to the school year 1999/2000, when 80.9% of the teachers were qualified, whereas 19.1% were unqualified.

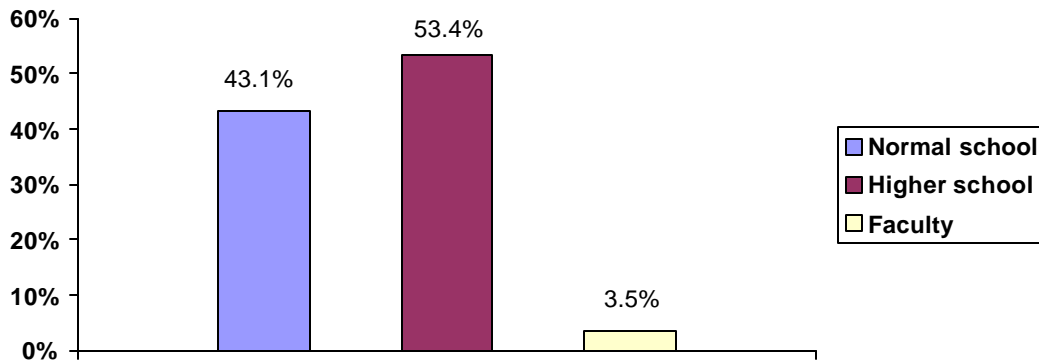
¹⁴The information about the Serbian language of instruction is not available

Chart 4.4.1. Qualification structure of primary school teachers¹⁵



The chart 4.4.2 and 4.4.3 offer information about the formal background of qualified and unqualified teachers in the primary school lower cycle. Both charts show that 43.1% of the teachers have graduated from the secondary educational school, which is not functioning since 1975.

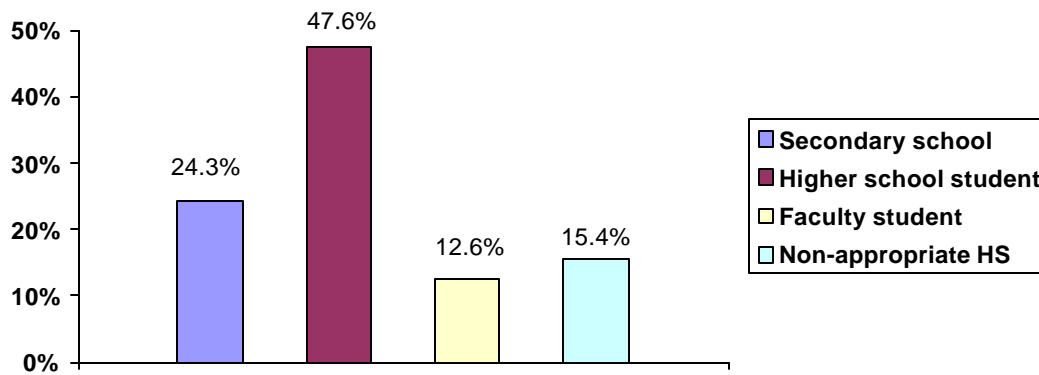
Chart 4.4.2. Educational background of qualified primary school teachers¹⁶



¹⁵ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

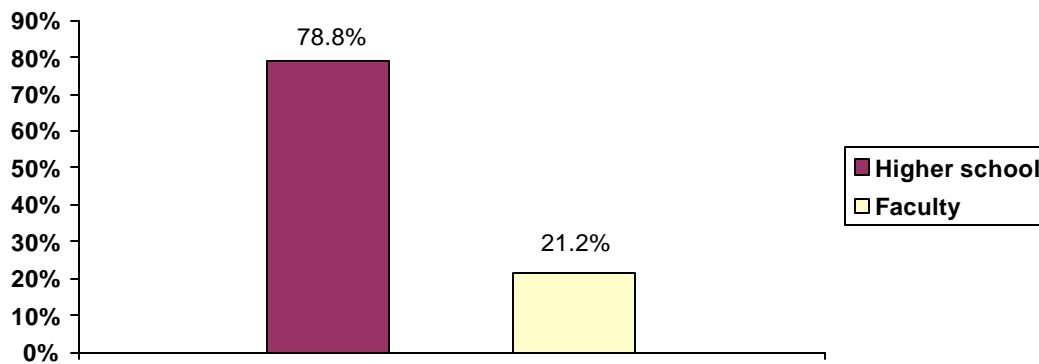
¹⁶ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

Chart 4.4.3. Educational background of unqualified primary school teachers ¹⁷



The chart 4.4.4 and 4.4.5 offer information about the educational background of the qualified and unqualified teachers of the upper primary cycle.

Chart 4.4.4. Educational background of qualified teachers of primary schools ¹⁸



¹⁷ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

¹⁸ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

Chart 4.4.5. Educational background of primary school unqualified teachers¹⁹

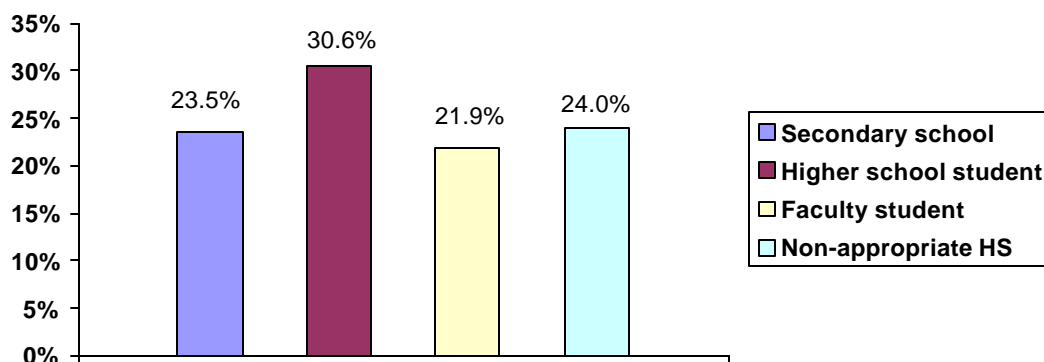


Table 4.4.5. Primary school underqualified teachers by subjects²⁰

Subject	Unqualified
Music	79.6%
Foreign language	65.4%
Arts	62.2%
Physical education	46.6%
Civic education	46.0%
Mathematics	33.7%
Technical education	26.5%
Physics	26.3%
Biology	21.5%
History	20.8%
Chemistry	19.3%
Geography	19.0%
Albanian language and literature	16.7%

Table 4.4.5 shows that the percentage of unqualified staff in the upper cycle of primary education varies in different subjects. Table 4.4.6 re presents the qualification structure of Kosovar primary school principles by municipalities, according to which 97.5% of principles have the proper qualification.

Table 4.4.5. Qualification structure of primary school principles in Kosova²¹

No.	Municipality	Secondary school	Higher school	University	Unknown	Total
1	Deçan	0	10	5		15
2	Dragash	0	8	4		12
3	Ferizaj	0	9	13		22
4	F. Kosovë	0	1	5		6
5	Glllogoc	0	13	8		21
6	Gjakova	1	31	4		36

¹⁹ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

²⁰ Source: Department of Education and Science

²¹ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

No.	Municipality	Secondary school	Higher school	University	Unknown	Total
7	Gjilan	0	10	9		19
8	Istog	1	6	3		10
9	Kaçanik	1	9	2		12
10	Kamenica	0	9	2	1	12
11	Klina	0	10	4		14
13	Lipjan	0	6	9	2	17
14	Malisheva	0	13	6		19
15	Mitrovica	1	15	10		26
16	Novobërda	0	2	0		2
17	Obiliqi	0	2	3		5
18	Peja	0	20	6	1	27
19	Podujeva	0	20	8	1	29
20	Prishtina	0	19	15		34
21	Prizreni	1	35	4		40
22	Rahoveci	0	14	2		16
23	Skënderaj	0	13	6		19
24	Suhareka	1	17	4		22
25	Shtërpce	0	0	1		1
26	Shtime	0	5	2		7
27	Viti	0	9	5		14
28	Vushtrri	1	15	4		20
29	Zubin Potok	0	1	0		1
	Total	7	322	144	5	478

The following statistics is about the working experience of the primary school teachers.

Table 4.4.6. Primary school teachers' working experience by municipalities²²

No.	Municipality	Total	1-10 years	11-20 years	21-30 years	Over 30 years	Unknown
1	Deçan	155	49	17	52	37	0
2	Dragash	193	34	16	46	11	86
3	Ferizaj	356	68	48	183	57	0
4	F. Kosovë	86	18	15	39	14	0
5	Glllogoc	221	62	33	100	26	0
6	Gjakova	339	99	57	112	71	0
7	Gjilan	358	121	77	104	56	0
8	Istog	152	45	24	42	41	0
9	Kaçanik	182	70	30	53	22	7
10	Kamenica	127	53	26	33	15	0
11	Klina	162	54	39	49	20	0
13	Lipjan	228	56	46	102	24	0
14	Malisheva	242	86	77	63	16	0
15	Mitrovica	258	57	31	121	49	0
16	Novobërda	12	2	3	6	1	0
17	Obiliqi	61	10	9	27	15	0

²² The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

No.	Municipality	Total	1-10 years	11-20 years	21-30 years	Over 30 years	Unknown
18	Peja	332	65	64	119	84	0
19	Podujeva	326	117	42	109	58	0
20	Prishtina	561	139	87	233	102	0
21	Prizreni	555	195	137	152	69	2
22	Rahoveci	210	75	57	60	18	0
23	Skënderaj	208	55	44	70	39	0
24	Suhareka	262	95	52	97	18	0
25	Shtërpce	13	4	3	5	1	0
26	Shitëme	114	33	22	34	25	0
27	Viti	189	52	40	62	35	0
28	Vushtrri	247	67	24	98	58	0
29	Zubin Potok	4	1	0	3	0	0
Total		6,153	1,782	1,120	2,174	982	95

Chart 4.4.6. Primary school teachers' working experience ²³

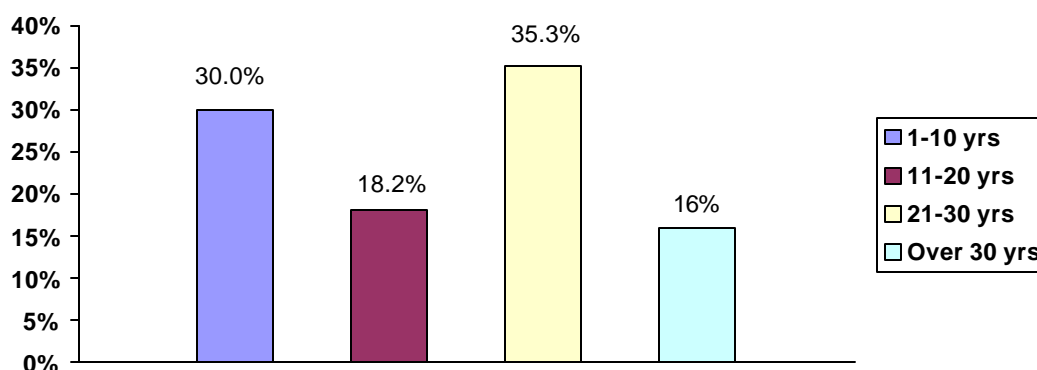


Table 4.4.6 and chart 4.4.6 show that 48.3% of the teachers in the primary school lower cycle have more than 20 years of experience, and only 30% have less than 10 years of working experience.

Table 4.4.7. Primary school teachers' working experience by municipality ²⁴

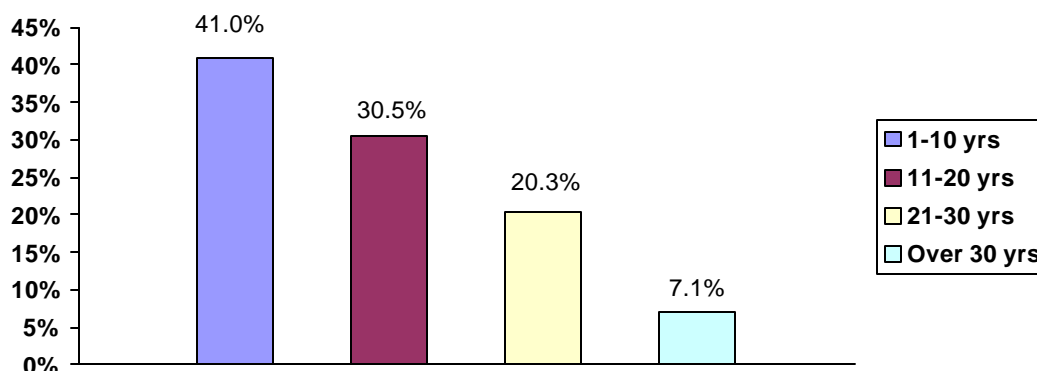
No.	Municipality	Total	1-10 yrs	11-20 yrs.	21-30 yrs.	Over 30 yrs.	Unknown
1	Deçan	214	100	40	51	23	0
2	Dragash	144	50	54	34	6	0
3	Ferizaj	479	179	185	88	27	0
4	F. Kosovë	132	70	40	13	9	0
5	Glllogoc	299	142	77	64	16	0
6	Gjakova	479	159	155	120	45	0
7	Gjilan	395	157	124	76	38	0

²³ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

²⁴ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

No .	Municipality	Total	1-10 yrs	11-20 yrs.	21-30 yrs.	Over 30 yrs.	Unknown
8	Istog	170	55	64	45	6	0
9	Kaçanik	211	107	61	23	11	9
10	Kamenica	149	62	47	21	11	8
11	Klina	209	88	69	44	8	0
13	Lipjan	265	105	104	48	8	0
14	Malisheva	278	115	115	47	1	0
15	Mitrovica	380	181	97	79	23	0
16	Novobërda	16	8	8	0	0	0
17	Obiliqi	109	54	23	24	8	0
18	Peja	434	131	131	110	62	0
19	Podujeva	507	218	149	95	14	31
20	Prishtina	861	356	227	183	95	0
21	Prizreni	818	302	242	170	78	26
22	Rahoveci	223	105	68	40	10	0
23	Skënderaj	295	98	105	65	17	10
24	Suhareka	353	177	108	60	8	0
25	Shtërpce	13	4	3	5	1	0
26	Shtime	145	67	41	29	8	0
27	Viti	223	99	58	50	16	0
28	Vushtri	324	142	81	69	32	0
29	Zubin Potok	6	3	3	0	0	0
Total		8,131	3,334	2,479	1,653	581	84

Chart 4.4.7. Primary school teachers' working experience ²⁵



Comparing charts 4.4.6 and 4.4.7 one may conclude that the upper cycle staff at primary schools have been enriched more successfully compared to the lower cycle. Table 4.4.8 and chart 4.4.8 contain the results of the tables 4.4.6 and 4.4.7 and respective charts.

Table 4.4.8. Primary school teachers' experience by municipalities²⁶

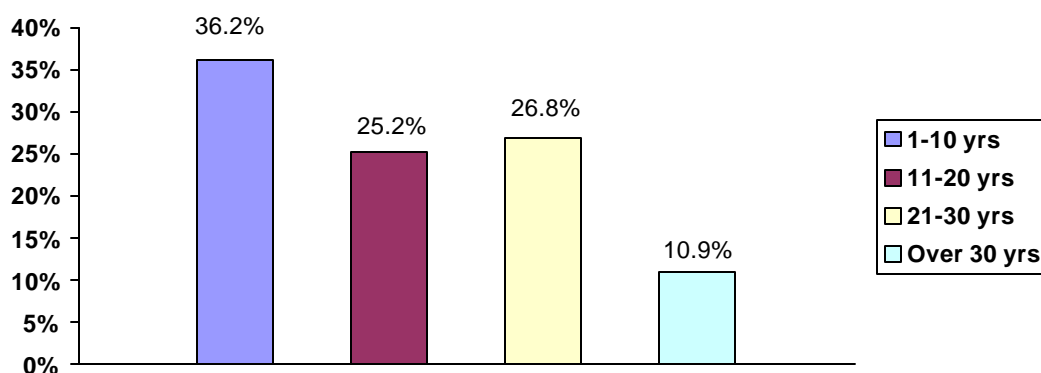
No.	Municipality	Total	1-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.	21-30 yrs.	Over 30 yrs.	Unknown
1	Deçan	369	149	57	103	60	0
2	Dragash	337	84	70	80	17	86
3	Ferizaj	835	247	233	271	84	0
4	F. Kosovë	218	88	55	52	23	0
5	Glllogoc	520	204	110	164	42	0
6	Gjakova	818	258	212	232	116	0
7	Gjilan	753	278	201	180	94	0
8	Istog	322	100	88	87	47	0
9	Kaçanik	393	177	91	76	33	16
10	Kamenica	276	115	73	54	26	8
11	Klina	371	142	108	93	28	0
13	Lipjan	493	161	150	150	32	0
14	Malisheva	520	201	192	110	17	0
15	Mitrovica	638	238	128	200	72	0
16	Novobërda	28	10	11	6	1	0
17	Obiliqi	170	64	32	51	23	0
18	Peja	766	196	195	229	146	0
19	Podujeva	833	335	191	204	72	31
20	Prishtina	1422	495	314	416	197	0
21	Prizreni	1373	497	379	322	147	28
22	Rahoveci	433	180	125	100	28	0
23	Skënderaj	503	153	149	135	56	10
24	Suhareka	615	272	160	157	26	0
25	Shtërpce	26	8	6	10	2	0

²⁵ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

²⁶ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

No.	Municipality	Total	1-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.	21-30 yrs.	Over 30 yrs.	Unknown
26	Shtime	259	100	63	63	33	0
27	Viti	412	151	98	112	51	0
28	Vushtrri	571	209	105	167	90	0
29	Zubin Potok	10	4	3	3	0	0
	Gjithsej	14,284	5,116	3,599	3,827	1,563	179

Grafiku 4.4.7. Përvoja e punës e mësimeve në arsimin fillor²⁷



4.5. School premises

Collecting information about the school premises was more difficult than providing statistics about pupils and teaching staff. For instance, such information has been not provided at all for four Kosova municipalities (Deçan, Leposaviq, Zveçan and Zubin Potok), as well as for 11 other schools from Ferizaj, Kamenica, Lipjani, Mitrovica (3), Peja, Podujeva, Prishtina, Rahoveci and Vushtrria. Moreover, the data is not available for schools with the Serbian language of instruction. Hence, the information is provided for 451 schools (from the total 478) with 273,572 pupils (from the total 289,585) and this is presented in table 4.5.1.

Table 4.5.1. Primary school teaching staff by municipalities

No.	Municipality	No. of classrooms	Space (m2)	Number of pupils	m ² / classroom	m ² / pupils
2	Dragash	164	8,900	5,720	54.27	1.56
3	Ferizaj	345	16,022	17,449	46.44	0.92
4	F. Kosovë	112	5,289	3,736	47.22	1.42
5	Gllgoc	224	12,891	11,065	57.55	1.17
6	Gjakova	382	20,585	17,633	53.89	1.17
7	Gjilan	275	13226	16,019	48.10	0.83
8	Istog	181	8,389	6,573	46.35	1.28

²⁷ The information about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

No.	Municipality	No. of classrooms	Space (m ²)	Number of pupils	m ² / classroom	m ² / pupils
9	Kaçanik	205	9,636	7,202	47.01	1.34
10	Kamenica	147	6,636	4,558	45.15	1.46
11	Klina	198	11,036	7,791	55.74	1.42
13	Lipjan	223	11,012	8,484	49.38	1.30
14	Malisheva	236	11,118	11,273	47.11	0.99
15	Mitrovica	282	13,427	11,769	47.61	1.14
16	Novobërda	6	276	335	46.00	0.82
17	Obiliqi	90	4,076	2,973	45.29	1.37
18	Peja	365	17,286	14,612	47.36	1.18
19	Podujeva	318	14,473	14,559	45.51	0.99
20	Prishtina	518	25,314	27,506	48.87	0.92
21	Prizreni	547	24,920	27,793	45.56	0.90
22	Rahoveci	223	11,189	10,184	50.17	1.10
23	Skënderaj	213	11,179	10,264	52.48	1.09
24	Suhareka	277	13,887	12,236	50.13	1.13
25	Shtërpce	25	1,313	443	52.52	2.96
26	Shtime	108	4,628	4,787	42.85	0.97
27	Viti	227	9,916	8,572	43.68	1.16
28	Vushtrri	234	11,845	10,036	50.62	1.18
Total		6,125	298,469	273,572	48.73	1.09

Table 4.5.1 shows that the average space of classroom for one pupil is 1.09 m², that is far below the set standard of 1.8 m²/pupil. The lack of teaching space is especially present in urban areas.

Table 4.5.2. Primary school study rooms and laboratories by municipality

No.	Municipality	Physics		Chemistry		Biology		Techinal education		Total		No. of pupils	m ² / pupil
		No.	m ²	No.	m ²	No.	m ²	No.	m ²	No.	m ²		
2	Dragash	4	70	1	20	0	0	3	140	8	230	5,720	0.04
3	Ferizaj	3	166	2	73	3	127	4	164	12	531	17,449	0.03
4	F. Kosovë	3	89	4	106	5	207	6	285	18	688	3,736	0.18
5	Gilgoc	8	338	8	302	7	249	9	398	32	1,287	11,065	0.12
6	Gjakova	5	294	5	216	9	424	6	399	25	1,332	17,633	0.08
7	Gjilan	3	211	3	140	2	78	6	319	14	747	16,019	0.05
8	Istog	3	150	3	150	4	210	6	161	16	669	6,573	0.10
9	Kaçanik	0	0	1	72	1	72	2	126	4	270	7,202	0.04
10	Kamenica	1	48	1	48	2	47	3	207	7	350	4,558	0.08
11	Klina	3	58	3	90	5	156	6	129	17	433	7,791	0.06
13	Lipjan	2	104	0	0	1	63	1	2	4	169	8,484	0.02
14	Malisheva	4	53	3	56	3	45	3	42	13	195	11,273	0.02
15	Mitrovica	5	248	3	154	4	168	6	457	18	1,026	11,769	0.09
16	Novobërda	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	1	30	335	0.09
17	Obiliqi	1	100	1	55	1	55	1	55	4	265	2,973	0.09
18	Peja	8	332	32	215	7	306	5	311	52	1,164	14,612	0.08
19	Podujeva	3	74	1	20	1	20	1	72	6	186	14,559	0.01
20	Prishtina	12	570	8	280	15	705	14	745	49	2,301	27,506	0.08
21	Prizreni	7	256	5	186	4	147	9	456	25	1,044	27,793	0.04
22	Rahoveci	3	108	2	72	2	31	3	86	10	298	10,184	0.03

No.	Municipality	Physics		Chemistry		Biology		Techinal education		Total		No. of pupils	m ² /pupil
		No.	m ²	No.	m ²	No.	m ²	No.	m ²	No.	m ²		
23	Skënderaj	4	151	3	95	5	181	6	335	18	763	10,264	0.07
24	Suhareka	8	112	4	57	2	162	1	12	15	343	12,236	0.03
25	Shtërpce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	0.00
26	Shtëme	3	88	2	29	1	16	1	16	7	149	4,787	0.03
27	Viti	3	96	1	13	2	112	3	110	9	330	8,572	0.04
28	Vushtrri	2	30	2	25	1	9	1	56	6	121	10,036	0.01
Total		98	3,745	98	2,475	88	3,620	106	5,081	390	14,921	273,572	0.05

Table 4.5.2 shows the obvious aggravated situation of the study rooms and laboratories at primary school. Although according to the standards there should be 2 m² of study rooms per pupil, this space is 40 times less available – 0.05 m²/pupil.

The Kosovar primary schools contain 100 physical education training rooms with 19,733 m² of space, whereas 11,385 m² are used as school libraries.

5. SECONDARY EDUCATION

5.1. General overview

The Kosovar secondary education functions by three types of institutions:

- Secondary general education schools (grammar schools) – ISCED 3A,
- Secondary vocational schools –ISCED 3B, 3C,
- Secondary artistic schools – ISCED 3B.

Besides these three types, there are also the secondary schools for impaired students (special schools) and secondary religious schools.

There are four types of general education schools in Kosova: the general grammar school, the two branch grammar school (humanities- philology or mathematics- natural sciences), the philological grammar school and the pedagogical grammar school. There are 13 fields of study in the secondary vocational schools, divided into groups, groups are further on divided into educational profiles, which then are oriented into various professions.

5.2. The network of secondary schools

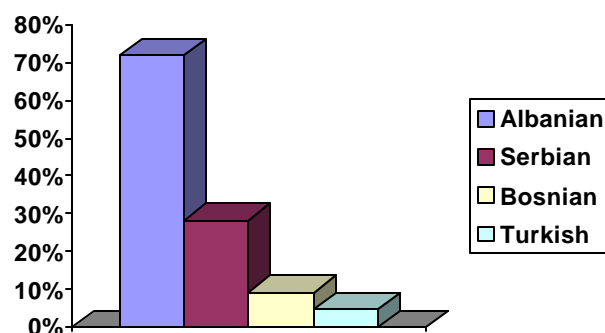
The Department of Education and Science determine the network of the Kosovar secondary schools, according to the needs and conditions of a particular environment. The language of instruction in the secondary schools is Albanian, Serbian, Bosnian and Turkish.

Table 5.2.1. Map of secondary schools in Kosova

No.	Municipality	One language of instruction					More languages of instruction				
		Albanian	Serbian	Bosnian	Turkish	Total	A -B-T	A -B	A -T	Total	TOTAL
1.	Deçan	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
2.	Dragashi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
3.	Ferizaj	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
4.	Fushë Kosova	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
5.	Glllogoc	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
6.	Gjakova	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
7.	Gjilan	6	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
8.	Istog	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
9.	Kaçanik	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
10.	Kamenica	2	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
11.	Klina	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Leposaviq	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
13.	Lipjan	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
14.	Malisheva	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
15.	Mitrovica	4	6	0	0	10	0	1	0	1	11
16.	Novobërda	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
17.	Obiliq	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
18.	Peja	3	1	0	0	4	0	3	0	3	7
19.	Podujeva	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
20.	Prishtina	11	6	0	0	17	0	0	1	1	18
21.	Prizren	2	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	5	7

No.	Municipality	One language of instruction					More languages of instruction				
		Albanian	Serbian	Bosnian	Turkish	Total	A -B-T	A -B	A -T	Total	TOTAL
22.	Rahovec	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
23.	Skenderaj	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
24.	Suhareka	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
25.	Shtërpce	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
26.	Shtime	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
27.	Viti	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
28.	Vushtri	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
29.	Zubin Potok	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
30.	Zveçan	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	68	31	0	0	99	4	6	1	11	110

Chart 5.2.1. Number of Kosovar secondary schools by language of instruction



From the overall number of the secondary schools at table 5.2.1 and chart 5.2.1, 5 are special schools (2 in Mitrovica , 1 in Peja and 2 in Prizren), whereas the one in Prishtina is a religious school.

In order to fulfill the needs of the Kosovar population for secondary education, there are established satellite classes within a considerable number of secondary schools in rural areas, but also in other areas, whenever a particular educational profile does not exist. Table 5.2.2 represents the situation of secondary education in Kosova.

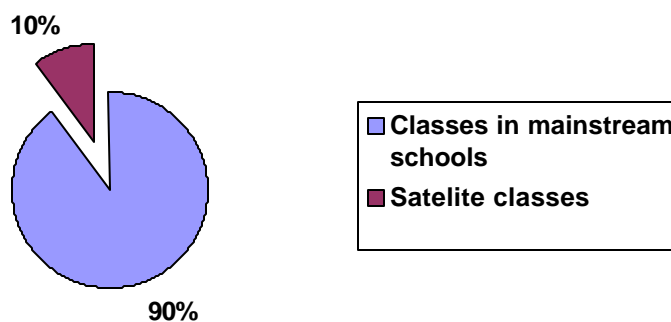
Table 5.2.2. Number of classes in secondary schools by municipalities²⁹

No.	Municipality	Mainstream schools	Total number of classes	Satellite classes
1.	Deçan	3	78	10
2.	Dragashi	1	42	6
3.	Ferrizaj	6	192	16
4.	Fushë Kosova	3	38	26
5.	Glllogoc	2	94	20

²⁹ The data about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

6.	Gjakova	4	139	9
7.	Gjilan	6	171	17
8.	Istog	2	62	10
9.	Kaçanik	2	53	
10.	Kamenica	2	53	16
11.	Klina	2	63	
13.	Lipjan	1	88	22
14.	Malisheva	2	58	
15.	Mitrovica	5	158	8
17.	Obiliq	1	30	
18.	Peja	6	201	10
19.	Podujeva	3	132	8
20.	Prishtina	12	413	8
21.	Prizren	7	229	33
22.	Rahovec	1	57	27
23.	Skenderaj	2	91	12
24.	Suhareka	2	89	
26.	Shtime	1	40	
27.	Viti	1	73	21
28.	Vushtrri	2	104	
	Total	79	2748	279

Chart 5.2.2. The relation between classes in mainstream schools and satellite classes



5.3. Secondary school students

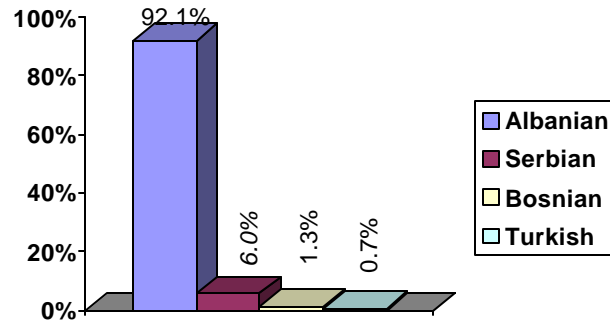
The number of secondary school students in the school year 2000/01 has increased for 10%, as a consequence of the new reality in Kosova, as well as the improved educational infrastructure and the considerable number of young people who have returned from abroad. Nevertheless, the inclusion of the population in secondary Kosovar schools is still the lowest in Europe.

According to the data of DES during the school year 2000/01 the secondary schools were attended by 90,077 students.

Table 5.3.1. Students of secondary schools by language of instruction

Albanian lang. of instruction	82,919
Serbian lang. of instruction	5,379
Bosnian lang. of instruction	1,148
Turkish lang. of instruction	631
Total	90,077

Chart 5.3.1. Students of secondary schools by language of instruction



The table 5.3.2 and the chart 5.3.2 represent the trends of the number of secondary school students by language of instruction. It may be seen that in comparison with the school year 1999/00, during the school year 2000/01 there is an increased attendance of young people at secondary schools.

Table 5.3.2. Students in secondary schools by year and language of instruction

School year	No. of students by language of instruction				Total
	Albanian	Serbian	Bosnian	Turkish	
1971/72	27,713	15,649		648	44,040
1979/80	61,854	19,610		532	81,996
1989/90	67,085	15,067		505	82,657
1995/96	56,187	13,614		354	70,155
1999/00	73,961	5,452	744	504	80,661
2000/00	82,919	5,379	1,148	631	90,077

Chart 5.3.2. Students in secondary schools by year and language of instruction

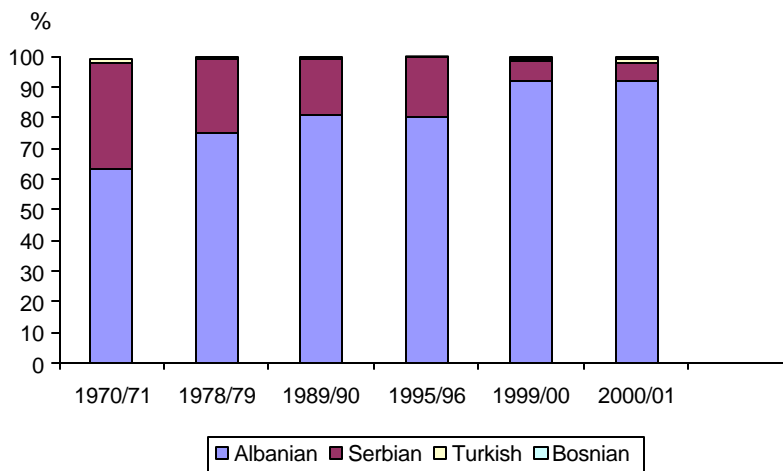
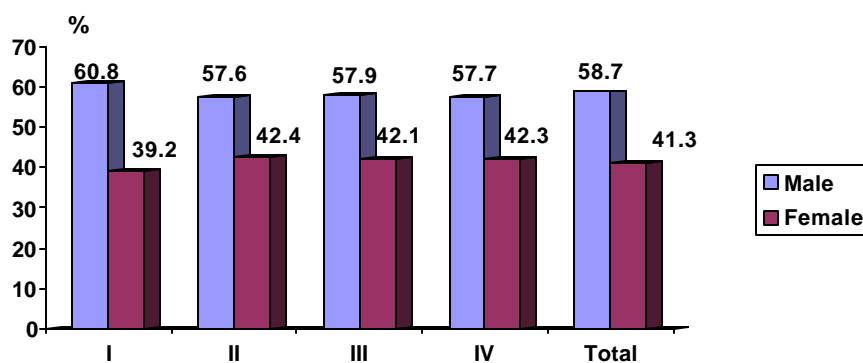


Table 5.3.3. Students in secondary schools by municipality and sex ³⁰

Municipality	YEARS – NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY SEX												Total		
	I			II			III			IV			M	F	T
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
Deçan	513	213	726	409	167	576	267	102	369	291	66	357	1480	548	2028
Dragash	197	57	254	165	48	213	145	48	193	110	45	155	617	198	815
Ferizaj	1003	903	1906	982	882	1864	859	776	1635	557	530	1087	3401	3091	6492
Fushë Kosova	207	197	404	114	108	222	96	118	214	68	82	150	485	505	990
Glllogoc	628	451	1079	542	428	970	457	317	774	343	157	500	1970	1353	3323
Gjakova	862	540	1402	797	558	1355	547	404	951	518	332	850	2724	1834	4558
Gjilan	943	736	1679	708	717	1425	544	582	1126	524	473	997	2719	2508	5227
Istog	354	192	546	286	197	483	235	114	349	166	118	284	1041	621	1662
Kaçanik	393	189	582	252	195	447	253	96	349	147	80	227	1045	560	1605
Kamenica	278	172	450	239	148	387	204	107	311	171	174	267	892	523	1415
Klina	479	210	689	323	183	506	236	123	359	169	90	259	1207	606	1813
Lipjan	524	350	874	361	282	643	352	229	581	249	169	418	1486	1030	2516
Malisheva	444	242	686	256	181	437	272	135	407	212	97	309	1184	655	1839
Mitrovica	839	521	1360	709	583	1292	536	531	1067	470	374	844	2554	2009	4563
Obiliq	170	61	231	113	59	172	109	41	150	82	51	133	474	212	686
Peja	1012	658	1670	1218	736	1954	634	483	1117	509	417	926	3373	2294	5667
Podujeva	832	524	1356	677	452	1129	593	264	857	441	161	602	2543	1401	3944
Prishtina	2091	1762	3853	1788	1788	3576	1481	1676	3157	1147	1412	2559	6507	6638	13145
Prizren	1446	834	2280	1016	722	1738	821	549	1370	562	423	985	3845	2528	6373
Rahovec	366	212	578	293	195	488	207	85	292	187	80	267	1053	572	1625
Skenderaj	781	257	1038	711	205	916	364	215	579	429	207	636	2285	884	3169
Suhareka	647	345	992	528	317	845	378	191	569	225	123	348	1778	976	2754
Shtime	200	130	330	187	159	346	169	149	318	118	97	215	674	535	1209
Viti	420	280	700	366	308	674	300	143	443	234	133	367	1320	864	2184
Vushtri	673	457	1130	571	397	968	496	211	707	292	220	512	2032	1285	3317
TOTAL	16,302	10,493	26,795	13,611	10,015	23,626	10,555	7,689	18,244	8,221	6,111	14,254	48,689	34,230	82,919

Chart 5.3.3. The gender ratio in secondary schools by year ³¹



³⁰ The data about Serbian language of instruction is not available

³¹ The data about Serbian language of instruction is not available

The table 5.3.3 and the chart 5.3.3 show that the participation of both sexes in secondary education is not compatible with the demographic structure of the population, in difference from the participation in primary education.

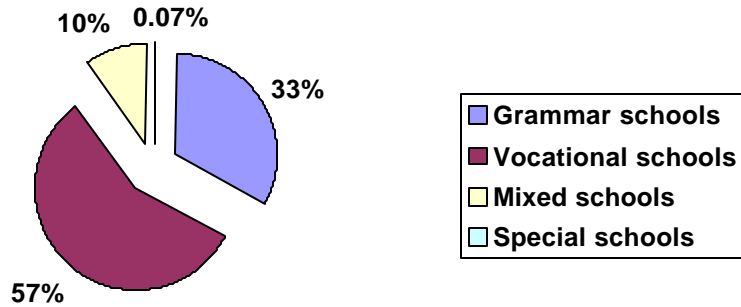
The ratio between the number of students in grammar schools and those attending vocational and artistic schools has been an indicator of the level of educational orientation towards specific professional training of students. In eighties, this ratio was 70:30% in favor of vocational schools. However, as a result of the aggravated situation in the nineties, the dysfunctional economy and the lack of elementary conditions for professional training, this ratio has significantly decreased, while at the end of XX -eth century it reached 60:40% in favor of vocational schools. The change of circumstances have caused another phenomenon- mixed schools, which have both classes of grammar schools as well as of vocational schools. The table 5.3.4 and the chart 5.3.4 represent the data about the students of secondary schools in Kosova by type of school.

Table 5.3.4. Students of secondary schools by type of school ³²

Municipality	Grammar schools	Vocational schools	Mixed schools	Special schools	Total
Deçan	1402	626			2028
Dragash			815		815
Ferizaj	1962	4530			6492
Fushë Kosova	352	638			990
Gillogoc	1733	1590			3323
Gjakova	1413	3145			4558
Gjilan	1576	3651			5227
Istog	781	881			1662
Kaçanik	1280	325			1605
Kamenica	787	628			1415
Klina	1041	772			1813
Lipjan			2516		2516
Malisheva	1267	572			1839
Mitrovica	1368	3189		6	4563
Obiliq	-	686			686
Peja	2188	3472		7	5667
Podujeva	1331	2613			3944
Prishtina	3311	9834			13145
Prizren	1947	4385		41	6373
Rahovec			1625		1625
Skenderaj	1016	2153			3169
Suhareka	1159	1595			2754
Shtime			1209		1209
Viti			2184		2184
Vushtrri	1216	2101			3317
Total	27,130	47,386	8,349	54	82,919

³² The data on Serbian language of instruction is missing

Chart 5.3.4. Secondary school students by type of school³³



5.4. The secondary school personnel

The educational personnel in secondary schools consist of teachers, principles, deputy-principles and educational specialists, and the rest is considered as technical staff. The teachers at secondary schools are classified into teachers of general subjects (which prevail in general education-grammar schools) and teachers of professional subjects. In most of the cases, teachers of professional subject do not have adequate pedagogical training.

Table 5.4.1. Formal degree required from the teaching staff

Job description	Formal qualification	Description
Teacher	Superior qualification	University level teacher training or other professional training
Principle Deputy -principle	Superior qualification	University degree of teacher training (in grammar sch.) or in specific fields (in vocational schools)
Educational specialist	Superior qualification	Faculty of education

Table 5.4.2 shows that the Kosovar secondary schools with the language of instruction in Albanian, Bosnian, and Turkish there are 5,074 employees, out of which 4,411 are teachers.

Table 5.4.2. The teaching and technical staff in secondary schools by municipality³⁴

Municipality	Teachers	Other educational personnel				Technical staff	Total
		Principles	Deputy-princip.	Educa. Special list	Total		
Deçan	120	3	-	1	4	17	141
Dragash	69	1	-	-	1	3	73
Ferizaj	282	5	1	-	6	32	320
Fushë Kosova	67	3	-	-	3	10	80
Glllogoc	150	2	-	-	2	14	166
Gjakova	211	4	3	1	8	19	238
Gjilan	301	6	1	-	7	30	338
Istog	99	2	-	-	2	13	114
Kaçanik	81	2	1	1	4	15	100

³³The data about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

³⁴The data about the Serbian language of instruction is missing, as well as the information about special schools

Kamenica	96	2	-	-	2	12	110
Klina	96	2	-	-	2	13	111
Lipjan	144	1	-	1	2	11	157
Malisheva	87	1	-	-	1	5	93
Mitrovica	216	4	-	1	5	19	240
Obiliq	56	1	1	-	2	2	60
Peja	324	5	-	1	6	59	389
Podujeva	223	3	1	3	7	26	256
Prishtina	676	12	-	6	18	135	829
Prizren	377	4	2	2	8	42	427
Rahovec	91	1	1	-	2	8	101
Skenderaj	145	2	-	1	3	17	165
Suhareka	143	2	1	2	5	17	165
Shtime	68	1	-	-	1	7	76
Viti	113	1	1	1	3	14	130
Vushtrri	176	2	2	-	4	15	195
Total	4,411	72	15	21	108	555	5,074

The ratio teacher- student in the Kosovar secondary schools is 1:19. Table 5.4.2 represents detailed information about this ratio by municipalities.

Table 5.4.2. Ratio teacher/student in secondary schools by municipality³⁵

Municipality	Students	Teachers	Ratio teacher/student
Deçan	2028	120	17
Dragash	815	69	12
Ferizaj	6492	282	23
Fushë Kosova	990	67	15
Glllogoc	3323	150	22
Gjakova	4558	211	22
Gjilan	5227	301	17
Istog	1662	99	17
Kaçanik	1605	81	19
Kamenica	1415	96	15
Klina	1813	96	19
Lipjan	2516	144	17
Malisheva	1839	87	21
Mitrovica	4563	216	21
Obiliq	686	56	12
Peja	5667	324	17
Podujeva	3944	223	18
Prishtina	13145	676	19
Prizren	6373	377	17
Rahovec	1625	91	18
Skenderaj	3169	145	22
Suhareka	2754	143	19
Shtime	1209	68	18
Viti	2184	113	19
Vushtrri	3317	176	19
Total	82,919	4,411	19

³⁵ The data about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

During the last years, the qualification structure of the secondary school teachers has been improving. In the school year 2000/01, 28.1% of the secondary school teachers were unqualified.

Table 5.4.3. The qualification structure of secondary school teachers ³⁶

Municipality	Qualified			Unqualified				Total
	Master's	Bachelor's	Total	Higher school	Student	Unrelated field of study	Total	
Deçan	1	92	93	11	10	6	27	120
Dragash	2	49	51	8	4	6	18	69
Ferizaj	3	187	190	47	27	18	92	282
Fushë Kosova	1	44	45	4	14	4	22	67
Glogoc		98	98	39	3	10	52	150
Gjakova	1	169	170	26	5	10	41	211
Gjilan	5	250	255	13	27	6	46	301
Istog		60	60	23	11	5	39	99
Kaçanik		44	44	15	17	5	37	81
Kamenica	1	72	73	10	8	5	23	96
Klina	1	70	71	16	6	3	25	96
Lipjan		90	90	23	9	22	54	144
Malisheva		57	57	23	2	5	30	87
Mitrovica		155	155	31	15	15	61	216
Obiliq		28	28	17	11	0	28	56
Peja	2	253	255	49	15	5	69	324
Podujeva	1	143	144	60	11	8	79	223
Prishtina	3	559	562	55	51	8	114	676
Prizren	7	278	285	63	15	14	92	377
Rahovec		58	58	9	14	10	33	91
Skenderaj	2	81	83	34	10	18	62	145
Suhareka	2	88	90	33	9	11	53	143
Shtime		39	39	9	15	5	29	68
Viti		67	67	35	3	8	46	113
Vushtrri		107	107	40	20	9	69	176
Total	32	3,138	3,170	693	332	216	1,241	4,411

³⁶ The data about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

Chart 5.4.3. Qualification structure of secondary school teachers³⁷

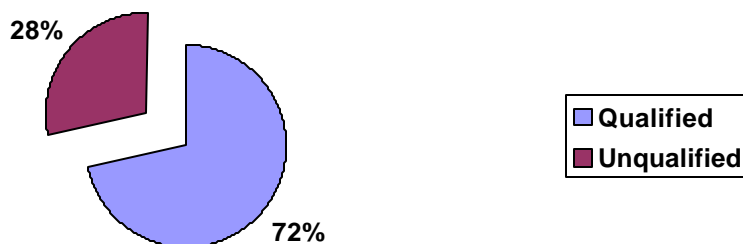


Chart 5.4.4. Formal background of unqualified secondary school teachers³⁸

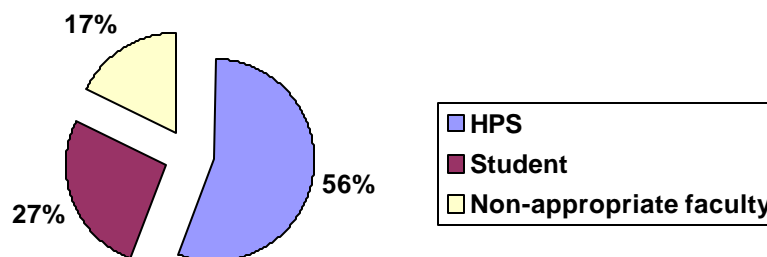


Table 5.4.4. Secondary school teachers' professional experience by municipality³⁹

No.	Municipality	Total	1-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.	21-30 yrs.	Over 30 yrs.	Unknown
1	Deçan	120	45	30	33	10	2
2	Dragash	69	29	15	17	8	
3	Ferizaj	282	137	85	38	22	
4	F. Kosovë	67	43	13	9	2	
5	Glogoc	150	91	31	22	6	
6	Gjakova	211	70	58	59	22	2
7	Gjilan	301	110	62	50	22	57
8	Istog	99	32	34	22	10	1
9	Kaçanik	81	44	19	12	6	
10	Kamenica	96	62	21	12	1	
11	Klina	96	34	33	18	11	

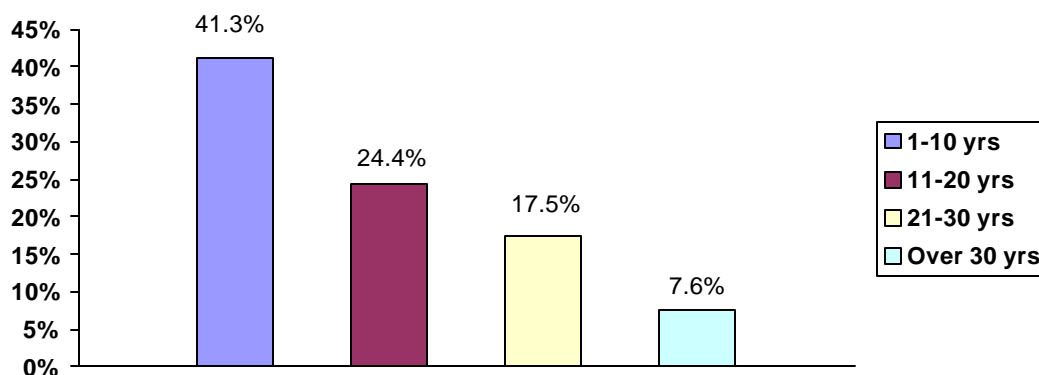
³⁷ The data about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

³⁸ The data about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

³⁹ The data about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

No.	Municipality	Total	1-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.	21-30 yrs.	Over 30 yrs.	Unknown
13	Lipjan	144	82	37	20	5	
14	Malisheva	87	36	39	10	2	
15	Mitrovica	216	93	60	45	18	
17	Obiliqi	56	29	13	8	6	
18	Peja	324	122	97	75	30	
19	Podujeva	223	106	47	56	14	
20	Prishtina	676	145	95	93	37	306
21	Prizren	377	117	113	70	33	44
22	Rahovec	91	53	21	15	2	
23	Skënderaj	145	67	41	27	10	
24	Suhareka	143	85	37	19	2	
26	Shtime	68	46	12	6	4	
27	Viti	113	53	36	18	6	
28	Vushtri	176	99	35	25	17	
	Gjithsej	4,411	1,821	1,075	770	336	432

Chart 5.4.5. Secondary school teachers' professional experience ⁴⁰



In the table 5.4.4 and the chart 5.4.5 it figures out that only 25.1% of the secondary school teachers have over 20 years of working experience, whereas 41.3% have less than 10 years of working experience.

5.5. Education facilities

Table 5.5.1. Secondary school education facilities by municipality

No.	Municipality	No. of classrooms	Space (m ²)	No. of students	m ² / classroom	m ² / student
1	Deçani	39	2341	2028	60.03	0.87
2	Dragash	26	1194.4	815	45.94	0.68
3	Ferizaj	97	5569	6492	57.41	1.17
4	F. Kosovë	15	778	990	51.87	1.27
5	Glogoc	47	2694	3323	57.32	1.23
6	Gjakova	78	4448	4558	57.03	1.02

⁴⁰ The data about the Serbian language of instruction is missing

No.	Municipality	No. of classrooms	Space (m ²)	No. of students	m ² /classroom	m ² /student
7	Gjilan	75	2726.69	5227	36.36	1.92
8	Istog	56	2374.02	1662	42.39	0.70
9	Kaçanik	33	1692	1605	51.27	0.95
10	Kamenica	29	1796	1415	61.93	0.79
11	Klina	32	1455.86	1813	45.50	1.25
13	Lipjan	45	2244	2516	49.87	1.12
14	Malisheva	20	1110	1839	55.50	1.66
15	Mitrovica	50	3160	4563	63.20	1.44
17	Obiliqi	15	437.8	686	29.19	1.57
18	Peja	137	6718	5667	49.04	0.84
19	Podujeva	66	2450.8	3944	37.13	1.61
20	Prishtina	277	12690	13145	45.81	1.04
21	Prizren	151	6986.66	6373	46.27	0.91
22	Rahovec	39	1839	1625	47.15	0.88
23	Skënderaj	55	2902	3169	52.76	1.09
24	Suhareka	42	3527	2754	83.98	0.78
26	Shtime	20	1080	1209	54.00	1.12
27	Viti	50	3200	2184	64.00	0.68
28	Vushtrri	46	3405	3317	74.02	0.97
Total		1,540	78,819.23	82,919	51.18	1.05

The table 5.5.1 shows that the average space of the classrooms for one student is 1.05 m², which is below the existing standard of 1.8 m²/student.

Table 4.5.2. Secondary school study rooms and laboratories by municipality

No.	Municipality	Physics		Chemistry		Biology		Tech.study		Total		No. of students	m ² /student
		Nr.	m ²	Nr.	m ²	Nr.	m ²	Nr.	m ²	Nr.	m ²		
1	Deçan	2	144	1	60	2	150	2	276	7	631	2028	0.31
2	Dragash	1	63	1	63	1	63	1	63	4	253	815	0.31
3	Ferizaj	1	46	2	92	1	46	2	102	6	286	6492	0.04
4	F. Kosovë	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	990	0.04
5	Gllgoc	1	56	0	0	1	96	3	144	5	296	3323	0.09
6	Gjakova	2	115	3	255	1	55	3	227	9	652	4558	0.14
7	Gjilan	3	171	3	149	2	325	1	26	9	670	5227	0.13
8	Istog	3	90	2	126	2	34	0	0	7	250	1662	0.15
9	Kaçanik	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1605	0.00
10	Kamenica	1	62	3	186	1	62	3	122	8	432	1415	0.31
11	Klina	0	0	1	64	0	0	2	127	3	191	1813	0.11
13	Lipjan	1	58	1	58	1	58	1	58	4	230	2516	0.09
14	Malisheva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1839	0.00
15	Mitrovica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4563	0.00
17	Obiliqi	0	0	1	27	0	0	1	41	2	68	686	0.10
18	Peja	2	102	2	73	4	202	3	150	11	527	5667	0.09
19	Podujeva	1	56	0	0	1	58	1	30	3	144	3944	0.04
20	Prishtina	4	229	5	384	6	468	5	544	20	1625	13145	0.12
21	Prizren	3	99	5	310	3	87	6	213	17	710	6373	0.11
22	Rahovec	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	4	107	1625	0.07
23	Skënderaj	3	156	3	156	3	156	3	156	12	624	3169	0.20
24	Suhareka	1	120	1	60	1	60	1	120	4	360	2754	0.13
26	Shtime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1209	0.00
27	Viti	2	148	1	64	1	64	2	124	6	400	2184	0.18
28	Vushtrri	1	62	1	68	1	68	1	34	4	232	3317	0.07

No.	Municipality	Physics		Chemistry		Biology		Tech.study		Total		No. of students	m ² / student
		Nr.	m ²	Nr.	m ²	Nr.	m ²	Nr.	m ²	Nr.	m ²		
Total		34	1839	37	2221	33	2078	42	2583	146	8,721	82919	0.11

The table 5.5.2 shows that the Kosovar secondary schools offer 0.11 m² of space for study room per student. The Kosovar secondary schools have 41 common rooms for physical education with 12,004 m² of space, whereas 2,310 m² are used as school libraries.

6. HIGHER EDUCATION

6.1. General overview

The only Kosovar higher education institution is University of Prishtina, where the following types of studies are offered:

- Higher school studies – ISCED 5
- Undergraduate studies – ISCED 5
- scientific/artistic Master’s program – ISCED 5A
- scientific/artistic PhD program – ISCED 6

Higher school studies last 2-3 years and are organized in 7 higher schools, 4 of which prepare teaching staff for primary education. Undergraduate studies have a minimum duration of 4 years and are organized into 14 faculties, divided in smaller organizational units (department, branches, or sections). Master’s studies last 2 years, and the PhD studies - 3 years.

Because of the situation in Kosova in nineties, University of Prishtina functions only in the Albanian language stream, except for particular departments, where other languages are taught. However, there is a strong tendency to establish a university in northern Kosova, with only the Serbian language stream.

6.2. The higher education network

Table 6.2.1. Higher education institutions in Kosova and study courses

Institution	Headquarters	Field of study
Faculty of Philosophy	Prishtina	History, Philosophy, Sociology, Pedagogy
Faculty of Mathematical-Natural Sciences	Prishtina	Educational branch: Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Geography Application branch : Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology
Faculty of Philology	Prishtina	Albanian Language and Literature, English Language and Literature, German Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, Oriental Languages and Literature
Faculty of Law	Prishtina	Law
Faculty of Economy	Prishtina	Economy
Faculty of Civil Engineering Construction and Architecture	Prishtina	Construction, Hidrotechnics, Architecture
Faculty of Electronics and Technics	Prishtina	Electroenergetics, Electronics, Tele-communication
Faculty of Machinery	Prishtina	Engineering Traffic, Machinery
Faculty of Medicine	Prishtina	General Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy
Faculty of Arts	Prishtina	Music, Arts, Drama
Faculty of Agriculture	Prishtina	Agriculture, Veterinary
Faculty of Mining and Metalurgy	Mitrovica	Mining, Metalurgy, Technology, Geology
Faculty of Physical Education	Prishtina	Physical Education
Faculty of Education	Prishtina	Teacher Training
Higher Pedagogical School	Prishtina	Albanian Language and Literature, Teacher Training, Mathematics, Physics-Chemistry, Technical Education
Higher School of Economy	Peja	Finance Managing, Circulation of Goods
Higher School of Technics	Mitrovica	Machinery, Electrical Engineering
Higher Pedagogical School „Xhevdet Doda“	Prizren	Albanian Language and Literature, English Language and Literature, Mathematics, Physics-Chemistry, Teacher Training
Higher Pedagogical School	Gjakova	Albanian Language and Literature, Mathematics, History-

„Bajram Curri“		Geography, Biology -Chemistry, Teacher Training
Higher Pedagogical School „Skenderbeu“	Gjilan	Pre-school Education, Teacher Training
Higher School of Technics	Ferizaj	Machinery, Wood-Industry

Map 6.2.1. Institutions of higher education in Kosova



6.3. Students

During the academic year 2000/01 there were 20,277 students enrolled at the University of Prishtina, which is for 8.1% less than during the academic year 1999/2000. The decrease of interest for studies might have been caused by increased opportunities of employment with secondary school diplomas, compared to the situation before the war, as well as by the lack of reforms at some University departments in compatibility with European standards. According to the available data

the number of full-time students is similar to the academic year 1999/00, whereas the number of the part-time students has decreased.

Table 6.3.1. Students of the University of Prishtina by status and year of study

Year	Full-time	Part-time	Total
1970/71	7,283	3,085	10,386
1978/79	28,406	8,162	36,568
1989/90	17,736	7,355	25,091
1995/96	9,231	4,574	13,805
1999/00	14,225	7,833	22,058
2000/01	14,596	5,681	20,277

Chart 6.3.1. Students of the University of Prishtina by status and year of study

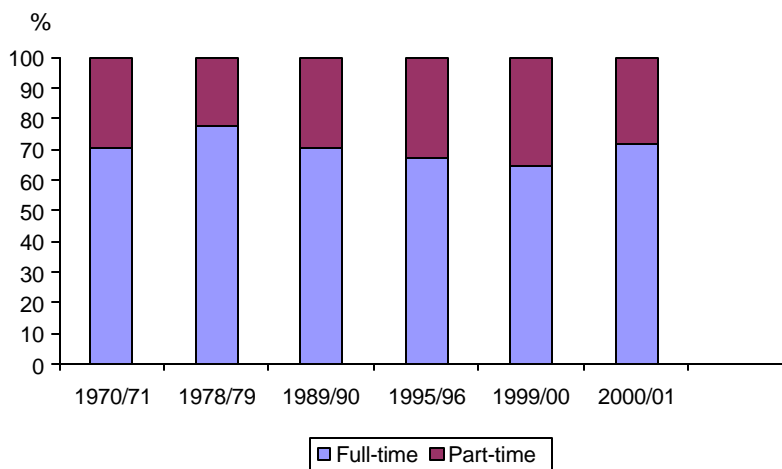


Table 6.3.2. Students of the University of Prishtina by field and year of study

Year	Social sciences - humanities	Natural sciences- technology	Total
1970/71	7,139	3,229	10,386
1978/79	26,005	10,563	36,568
1989/90	12,319	12,772	25,091
1995/96	9,228	4,517	13,805
1999/00	15,009	7,049	22,058
2000/01	13,409	6,868	20,277

Chart 6.3.2. Students of Prishtina University by year and field of study

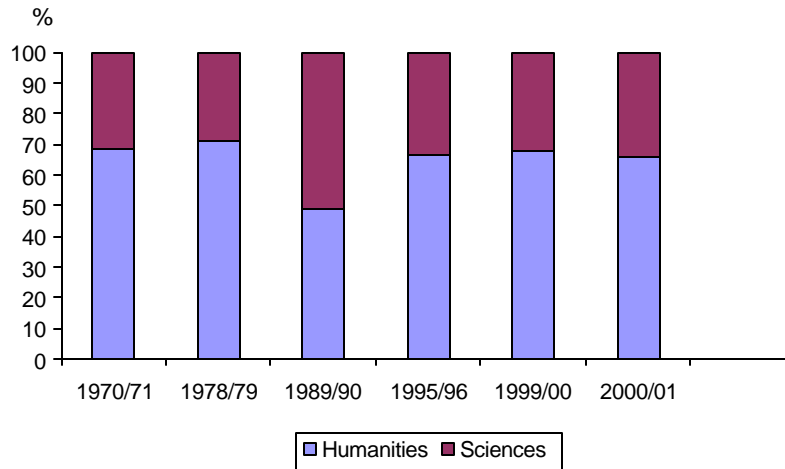


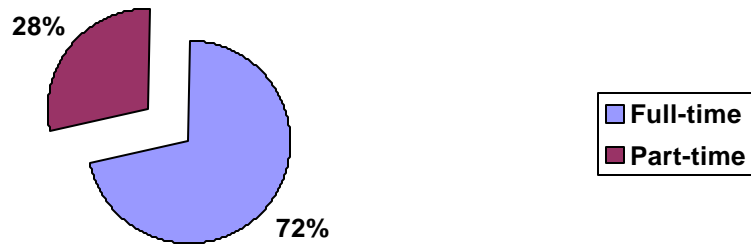
Table 6.3.3. Students at the academic year 2000/01 by institution and status⁴¹

Institution	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Faculty of Philosophy	917	728	1645
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences	1021	118	1139
Faculty of Philology	796	547	1343
Faculty of Law	1460	1125	2585
Faculty of Economy	1696	884	2580
Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering	999		999
Faculty of Electrical Engineering	1060		1060
Faculty of Machinery	770		770
Faculty of Medicine	1693		1693
Faculty of Arts	332		332
Faculty of Agriculture	451		451
Faculty of Mining	291		291
Faculty of Physical Education	299	124	423
Faculty of Education	153	29	182
HS – Prishtina	827	989	1816
HS-Peja	199	135	334
HS-Mitrovica	465		465
HS-Prizren	469	480	949
HS-Gjakova	361	112	473
HS-Gjilan	337	410	747
Faculties	11,938	3,555	15,493
Higher Schools	2,658	2,126	4,784
Total	14,596	5,681	20,277

⁴¹The data about the Higher Technical School in Ferizaj is missing

The chart 6.3.3 shows that the part-time students comprise 28% of the overall number of students in Kosova, which is a significant change compared to the academic year 1999/2000 when 36% of the students at Prishtina University were part-time .

Chart 6.3.3. Students of the academic year 2000/01 by mode of attendance



The chart 6.3.4 shows that 24% of the Prishtina University students attend higher schools, which is less compared to the academic year 1999/2000 when 28% of the students were enrolled in higher schools.

Chart 6.3.4. Students of the academic year 2000/01 by mode of attendance

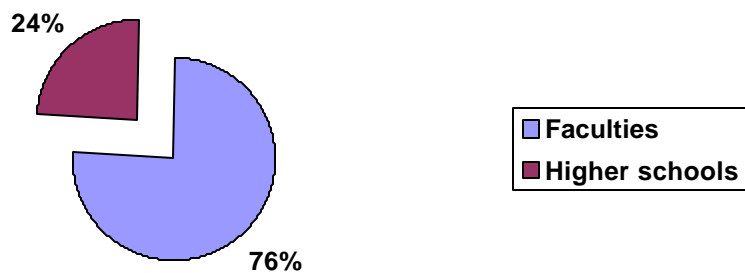
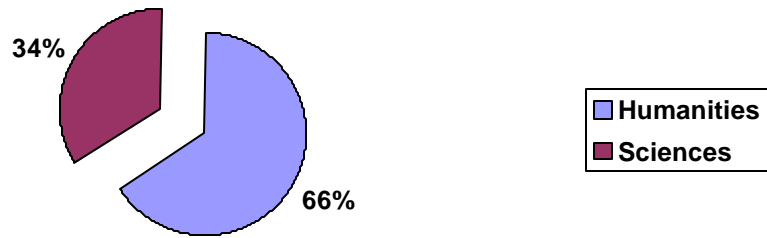


Chart 6.3.5. Students of the academic year 2000/01 by mode of attendance

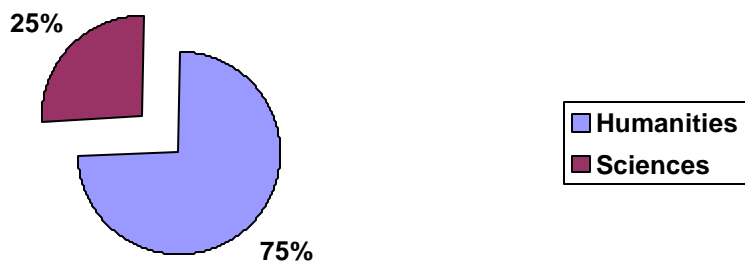


During the academic year 1999/00 a total of 1,617 students graduated at the Prishtina University, out of them 1,205 in humanities and 412 in sciences.

Table 6.3.4. Students graduated by year and field of study

Year	Humanities	Sciences	Total
1970/71	232	55	287
1978/79	931	417	1,348
1989/90	1248	859	2,107
1995/96	606	396	1,002
1998/99	574	247	821
1999/00	1,205	412	1,617

Chart 6.3.6. Students graduated during the academic year 1999/00 by field of study



6.4. Professors and associates

At the Prishtina University, the full-time teaching staff consists of 879 professors and associates, out of them 211 females. The part-time staff consists of 296 professors and associates, out of them 49 females.

Table 6.4.1. Full-time professors and associates

Academic Institution	Professors		Associates		Total	
	T	F	T	F	T	F
Faculty of Philosophy	24	3	7	3	31	6
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences	69	6	36	11	105	17
Faculty of Philology	44	6	17	11	61	17
Faculty of Law	35	3	8	1	43	4
Faculty of Economy	32	3	19	8	51	11
Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering	35	3	26	7	61	10
Faculty of Electrical Engineering	20	3	10	3	30	6
Faculty of Machinery	27	0	9	1	36	1
Faculty of Medicine	102	9	151	90	253	99
Faculty of Arts	56	11	17	7	73	18
Faculty of Agriculture	20	0	9	0	29	0
Faculty of Mining	33	3	17	3	50	6
Faculty of Physical Education	13	0	3	0	16	0
Faculty of Education	4	0	2	2	6	2
HS – Prishtina	6	3	2	1	8	4
HS-Peja	0	2	5	2	5	4
HS-Mitrovica	9	1	0	0	9	1
HS-Prizren	5	1	0	0	5	1
HS-Gjakova	3	1	0	0	3	1
HS-Gjilan	2	2	2	1	4	3
	539	60	340	151	879	211

Chart 6.4.1. Full-time professors and associates

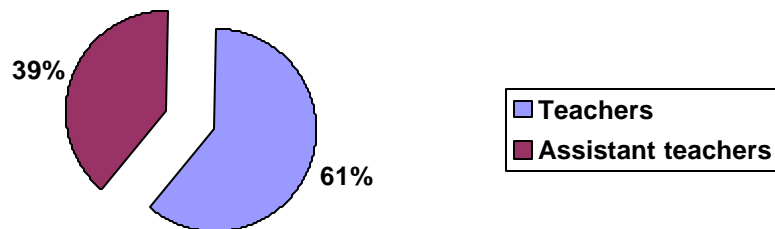


Chart 6.4.2. Full-time professors and associates



Chart 6.4.3. Full-time professors and associates by titles

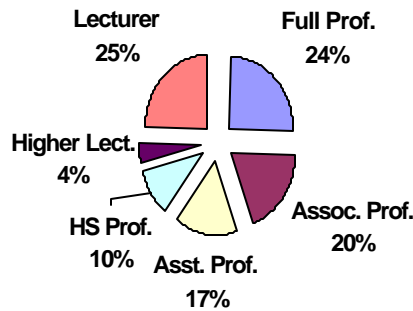


Table 6.4.2. Full-time professors and associates by titles

Academic Institution	PhD		Master's Degree		Total	
	T	F	T	F	T	F
Faculty of Philosophy	16	3	5		21	3
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences	61	4	11	2	72	6
Faculty of Philology	31	1	12	5	43	6
Faculty of Law	19		18	4	37	4
Faculty of Economy	27	2	18	6	45	8
Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering	8		15	1	23	1
Faculty of Electrical Engineering	13	1	12	2	25	3
Faculty of Machinery	18		10		28	0
Faculty of Medicine	105	10	32	8	137	18
Faculty of Arts	4	0	38	7	42	7
Faculty of Agriculture	17		3		20	0
Faculty of Mining	17		13	3	30	3
Faculty of Physical Education	7		4		11	0
Faculty of Education	4		1	1	5	1
HS – Prishtina	5		7		12	0
HS-Peja	3		4		7	0
HS-Mitrovica	2		10		12	0
HS-Prizren	3		4		7	0
HS-Gjakova	3		3		6	0
HS-Gjilan	3		5		8	0
Total	366	21	225	39	591	60

The table 6.4.2 shows that the Prishtina University staff consists of 366 full-time professors with PhD-sin science/arts (21 females) 225 with Master´s degree in science/arts (39 females).

296 part-time members, who mainly come from the institutions out of the Prishtina University, also comprise the higher education institutions staff and the rest come from other institutions of higher education.

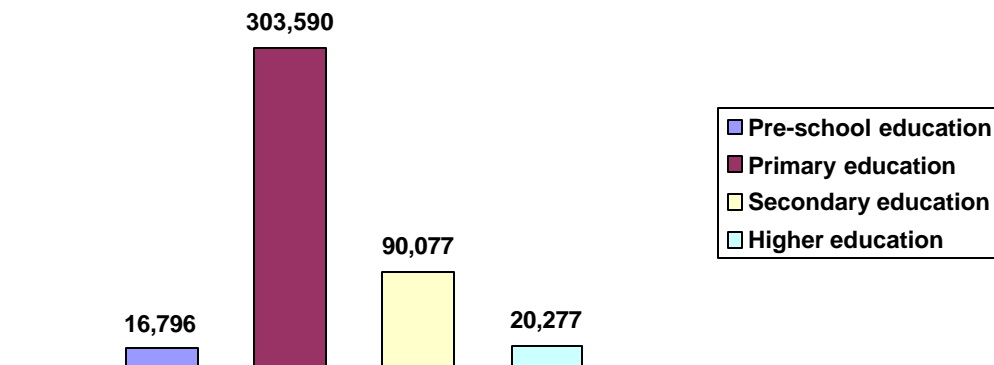
7. SUMMARY

If we would describe the school year 1999/2000 – the first one after the war- as the effort to prevent the consequences of the war through emergency projects, then the school year 2000/01 might be considered as the year of establishing stability and starting developmental projects in education. This was the period when the authorities of UNMIK started the cooperation with their Kosovar colleagues in building the basis of a new educational system that would fulfill the needs of all Kosovar citizens. There are already achievements in this direction: the establishment of a modern administrative structure of the educational system, the design of the new curriculum for the general education, the teacher training activities, the special education and vocational education results, etc.

Table 7.1. Summarized statistics about the Kosovar education by level of study

Educational level	Children/Pupils/Students	Teachers /Professors
Pre-school education	16,796	774
Primary education	303,590	14,284
Secondary education	90,077	4,411
Higher education	20,277	879
	430,740	20,348

Chart 7.1. Children/Pupils/Students by level of education



Although the Kosovar educational system still cannot reach European standards, the presented data in this publication shows a stabilized situation, as well as the need to carry on activities of this kind. The small percentage of children included in pre-school education, the dropout from primary and secondary schools, the low efficiency of studies, the qualification structure of teachers, the problems of infrastructure, etc., all these parameters give evidence that the just started reforms of the educational system have to go on.