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град
Ваљево
City of Valjevo

DEPARTMENT
FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
AND ECONOMY

CITY OF VALJEVO

Community profile

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1 Introduction

The City of Valjevo represents a natural geographic whole, an economically linked area, with built communication routes between 78 populated settlements, with Valjevo as a city-type urban settlement, which is a gravitational, spatial, economic and historical centre and an important generator of many resources in Western Serbia, as well as Serbia in general.

Available resources of the City of Valjevo are presented in the preparation and making of the Strategy of Local Economic Development. Data from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Statistical Yearbooks, Bulletins and Announcements, Serbian Business Registers Agency, National Employment Service – Valjevo subsidiary, National Bank of Serbia and Regional Chamber of Commerce – Valjevo were used in the preparation of this document and data gathering. Analysis of gathered data on basic, economic, demographic, geographic and social factors helped determine perspectives on further economic development of the City of Valjevo.

Table 1: Basic comparison of the City and its environs (area and population), 2007

	Area (km^2)	As share of total area (%)			Population*	As share of total population (%)			Population density (no. of inhabit. per km^2)
		City	District	Serbia		City	District	Serbia	
Urban zone	323	35.69	13.06	0.37	61,270	63.32	31.88	0.82	189.7
Rural zone	582	64.31	23.52	0.66	35,491	36.68	18.47	0.47	61.0
City	905	100	36.58	1.02	96,761	100	50.34	1.29	106.9
District	2,474	/	100	2.80	192,204	/	100	2.56	77.7
Serbia	88,361	/	/	100	7,498,001	/	/	100	96.8

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2.1 Geographic position (location)

The City of Valjevo is located in Western Serbia and is the administrative, cultural and economic centre of the Kolubara District, which includes the towns of Mionica, Osečina, Ub, Lajkovac and Ljig. According to the 2002 census, Valjevo had 96 761 inhabitants, of which 61 270 were urban and 35 491 rural.

The City of Valjevo is situated at 44 degrees and 16 minutes of North latitude and 19 degrees and 53 minutes of East longitude. It spreads over 2256 hectares, with the above mean sea level of 185 metres. It formed on the banks of the Kolubara river, in a basin surrounded by the Valjevo mountain range. Valjevo area has a moderate continental climate.

The Belgrade-Bar railway also passes through Valjevo, connecting the capital with Montenegro and the Adriatic Sea. The closest passenger airport is located in Belgrade, while a recreational airfield is located in Divci, 12 km from the city.

The Valjevo mountain range (Medvednik, Jablanik, Povlen, Maljen, Suvobor), Divčibare, a mountain resort at 1000 metres above sea level, the Gradac river gorge which reaches the city centre, the cultural and historical complex in Brankovina, the old town bazaar from the 18th century – these are some of the geographic, historical and tourist highlights of the Valjevo City area.

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2.2 General Information

Table 1: General information on settlements and City cadastral municipalities, 2007

	City	District
Number of settlements	78	218
Average settlement area (km^2)	11.6	13.3
Number of urban settlements	2	7
Number of other settlements	76	211
Number of City cadastral municipalities	74	207
Average area of City cadastral sector (km^2)	12.23	11.95

Economic and industrial development led to significant quantitative growth of the City of Valjevo, which at the same time resulted in intensive development of its central functions.

With respect to the type of industry, most settlement are agriculturally oriented (65), there is a significant number of mixed settlements (8) and a very small number of non-agricultural (3 suburban settlements) and wholly non-agricultural settlements (2 – Valjevo and Divčibare).

As morphological features were one of the deciding factors in settlement formation, the densest network of settlements is found in the lowest altitude regions, in valleys and plains. The largest number of settlements (59) is located in the altidunal belt between 200 and 500 m above sea level, and less in the belts above 500 m (14) and below 200 m (5). Above 800 m above sea level there are six cadastral municipalities (Divčibare, Mijači, Rebelj, Suvodanje, Taor i Vujinovača). Average distance between rural settlements is 3 to 4 km.

Table 1: Settlement data (settlement type, number of inhabitants, area), 2002

No.	Settlement	Settlement type (urban/ other)	Population	As share of total population in the municipality (%)	Area (km^2)
1	Babina Luka	Other	772	0.80	16.75
2	Balinović	Other	160	0.17	4.18
3	Bačevci	Other	505	0.52	19.45
4	Belić	Other	124	0.13	2.44
5	Beloševac	Other	849	0.88	5.60
6	Beomužević	Other	529	0.55	11.11
7	Blizonje	Other	281	0.29	7.90
8	Bobova	Other	391	0.40	11.13
9	Bogatić	Other	129	0.13	4.85
10	Brangović	Other	172	0.18	4.44
11	Brankovina	Other	573	0.59	12.14
12	Brezovica	Other	506	0.52	32.02
13	Bujačić	Other	357	0.37	4.32
14	Valjevo	Urban	61035	63.08	26.51
15	Veselinovac	Other	240	0.25	2.70
16	Vlaščić	Other	98	0.10	4.32
17	Vragočanica	Other	417	0.43	15.68
18	Vujinovača	Other	258	0.27	23.07
19	Gola Glava	Other	793	0.82	31.90
20	Горић	Other	491	0.51	28.90
21	Gornja Bukovica	Other	1117	1.15	28.90
22	Grabovica	Other	1366	1.41	7.97

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Table 1: List of settlements and respective cadastral municipalities

No.	Settlement	Cadastral municipality
1	Babina Luka	Babina Luka
2	Balinović	Balinović
3	Bačevci	Bačevci
4	Belić	Belić
5	Beloševac	Beloševac
6	Beomužević	Beomužević
7	Blizonje	Blizonje
8	Bobova	Bobova
9	Bogatić	Bogatić
10	Brangović	Brangović
11	Brankovina	Brankovina
12	Brezovica	Brezovica
13	Bujačić	Bujačić
14	Valjevo	Valjevo
15	Veselinovac	Veselinovac
16	Vlaščić	Vlaščić
17	Vragočanica	Vragočanica
18	Vujinovača	Vujinovača
19	Gola Glava	Gola Glava
20	Gornja Bukovica	Gornja Bukovica
21	Gornja Grabovica	Grabovica
23	Gornje Leskovice	Gornje Leskovice
24	Degurić	Degurić
25	Divci	Divci
26	Divčibare	Divčibare
27	Donja Bukovica	Donja Bukovica
28	Donje Leskovice	Donje Leskovice
29	Dračić	Dračić
30	Dupljaj	Dupljaj
31	Žabari	Žabari
32	Zabrdica	Zabrdica
33	Zarube	Zarube
34	Zlatarić	Zlatarić
35	Jovanja	Jovanja
36	Jasenica	Jasenica
37	Joševa	Joševa
38	Kamenica	Kamenica
39	Klanica	Klanica
40	Klinci	Klinci
41	Kovačice	Kovačice
42	Kozličić	Kozličić
43	Jazovik	
44	Kotešica	Kotešica
45	Kunice	Kunice
46	Lelić	Lelić
47	Loznica	Loznica
48	Lukavac	Lukavac
49	Majinović	Majinović
50	Miličinica	Miličinica
51	Mrčić	Mrčić
52	Oglađenovac	Oglađenovac
53	Osladić	Osladić
54	Paklje	Paklje
55	Paune	Paune
56	Petnica	Petnica

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57	Popučke	Popučke
58	Gorić	
59	Prijezdić	Prijezdić
60	Pričević	Pričević
61	Rabas	Rabas
62	Ravnje	Ravnje
63	Rađevo Selo	Rađevo Selo
64	Rebelj	Rebelj
65	Mijači	
67	Rovni	Rovni
68	Sandalj	Sandalj
69	Sedlari	Sedlari
70	Sitarice	Sitarice
71	Sovač	Sovač
72	Stanina Reka	Stanina Reka
73	Stapar	Stapar
74	Strmna Gora	Strmna Gora
75	Stubo	Stubo
76	Suvodanje	Suvodanje
77	Sušica	Sušica
78	Taor	Taor
79	Tubravić	Tubravić
80	Tupanci	Tupanci

Table 1: List of local communities

No.	Local community	Settlement of the local community	Population	As share of total city population (%)
1	Gradac	Gradac	5851	6.05
2	Stari Grad	Stari grad	3717	3.84
3	Popare	Popare	1032	1.07
4	Brđani	Brđani	9456	9.77
5	Andra Savčić	Andra Savčić	3276	3.39
6	Ž.J. Španac	Ž.J.Španac	4191	4.33
7	Oslobodioci Valjeva	Oslobodioci Valjeva	5343	5.52
8	Novo Naselje	Novo Naselje	4223	4.36
9	Nada Purić	Nada Purić	4661	4.82
10	Krušik	Krušik	9620	9.94
11	Poćuta	Poćuta	1357	1.40
12	Jablanica	Jablanica	946	0.98
13	Sedlari	Sedlari	1130	1.17
14	Lelić	Lelić	904	0.93
15	Leskovice	Leskovice	784	0.81
16	Gornji Taor	Gornji Taor	127	0.13
17	Donji Taor	Donji Taor	173	0.18
18	Dračić	Dračić	1158	1.20
19	Bačevci	Bačevci	326	0.34
20	Divčibare	Divčibare	147	0.15
21	Paune	Paune	621	0.64
22	Klinci	Klinci	361	0.37
23	Žabari	Žabari	361	0.37
24	Petnica	Petnica	687	0.71
25	Beloševac	Beloševac	753	0.78

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26	Divci	Divci	587	0.61
27	Klanica	Klanica	430	0.44
28	Loznica	Loznica	677	0.70
29	Lukavac	Lukavac	451	0.47
30	G.Lukavac-Dublje	G.Lukavac-Dublje	427	0.44
31	Dupljaj	Dupljaj	334	0.35
32	Popučke	Popučke	270	0.28
33	D.Grabovica	D.Grabovica	1239	1.28
34	Gorić	Gorić	1980	2.05
35	Rađevo Selo	Rađevo Selo	806	0.83
36	G.Grabovica	G.Grabovica	1063	1.10
37	Brankovina	Brankovina	883	0.91
38	Babina Luka	Babina Luka	692	0.72
39	Gola Glava	Gola Glava	513	0.53
40	Kotešica	Kotešica	969	1.00
41	G.Bukovica	G.Bukovica	854	0.88
42	D.Bukovica	D.Bukovica	823	0.85
43	Kamenica	Kamenica	1353	1.40
44	Vragočanica	Vragočanica	295	0.30
45	Ogladenovac	Ogladenovac	541	0.56
46	Miličinica	Miličinica	681	0.70
47	Stave	Stave	1239	1.28
48	Pričević	Pričević	1080	1.12

2.3 Climate

Meteorological, and consequently climatological research in the Valjevo region began in 1856, just eight years after the establishment of the first meteorological station in Serbia. Geographically ideal area, covered with forests and with adequate soil morphology, made this region suitable for human life. Main geographic and climatological conditions of the Valjevo region are also influenced by proximity of the vast Panonic basin and transition from plains to highlands, with a certain degree of continentality. Climate of the Valjevo region may be characterised as moderate continental.

Average atmospheric pressure in Valjevo is around 998 mb. Changes in atmospheric pressure are much more pronounced in winter than in summertime.

Annual mean temperature is 11°C. The coldest month is January (-0.2°C), and the warmest July (21.4 °C).

The Valjevo region has on average 1998.9 hours of sunlight per year, the sunniest month is July (281.8 hours) and the cloudiest December (68.6 hours).

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Table 1: Climate indicators

	City
TEMPERATURE	
Average air temperature - January (in ºC)	-0.2
Average air temperature – July (in ºC)	21.4
Average annual air temperature (ºC)	11
Average number of days with frost per year	87.8
Average number of tropical days per year	26.2
HUMIDITY	
Average humidity – year-round (in %)	74.6
AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUNLIT DAYS	
Average number of sunny days per year	64.4
Average number of cloudy days per year	184
PRECIPITATION	
Average annual precipitation (mm)	785.7
TYPES OF PRECIPITATION	
Average number of days with snowfall per year	30,9
Average number of days with snow covering per year	40
Average number of days with fog per year	23,0
Average number of days with hail per year	1.5

2.4 Local Government (Administration)

The city head office is located in Valjevo at 64, Karađorđeva Street.

The city is a legal entity which is represented by the Mayor.
Main bodies of the City are: City Assembly, City Council and the Mayor. In addition to City bodies, two City Authorities were established in order to perform duties within the jurisdiction of the City.

Table : Councilors by party in the City Assembly, 2008

	Broj odbornika u opštini	Udeo u ukupnom broju odbornika u gradu (%)
UKUPNO	51	100
DS	15	29.41
SRS	10	19.61
DSS	4	7.84
NS	3	5.88
LDP	3	5.88
SPS	6	11.76
G17+ SPO	3	5.88
SNS	3	5.88
Grupe gradjana	2	3.92
Pokret za Valjevo	2	3.92

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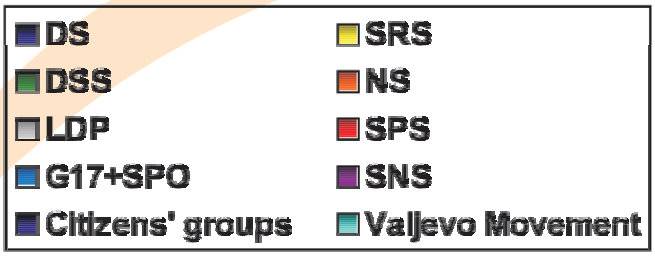
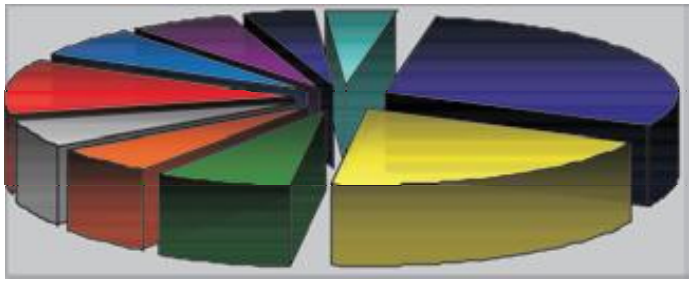
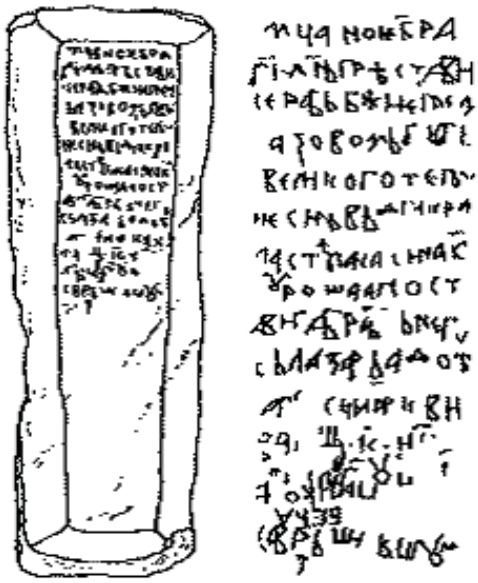
Composition of Municipal Councilors





2.5 History, Tradition and Cultural Heritage

The oldest traces of human existence in this region date from the Paleolithic and were discovered in the nearby Petnička cave. During the first centuries AD the area of present-day Valjevo was part of the Roman Empire, and after its dissolution part of the Byzantine Empire. Of all preserved written documents mentioning Valjevo the oldest one was discovered in the Dubrovnik Archive and dates back to 1393. Valjevo was formed as a medieval forum on an intersection of roads, which were used by famous merchants of Dubrovnik. It is mentioned in the travelogues by Louis Gedeon (1624), Evlija Čelebija (1660), Joakim Vujić (1826), Felix Kanitz (1860 and 1888) and others.



The old bazaar from the Ottoman times - Tešnjar, which is situated in the city centre, on the right bank of the Kolubara river, originates from the 17th century, but got its present appearance at the end of the 19th century. The oldest preserved building in Valjevo iz Muselimov konak from the 18th century, in which Serbian knights Aleksa Nenadović and Ilija Birčanin were incarcerated prior to their execution in February 1804. This event, known in Serbian history as the massacre of Serbian knights, hastened the uprising against the multi-centential Ottoman occupation, and today the Muselimov konak is the Museum of the First and Second Serbian Uprising. The Nenadović Tower from 1813 overlooks from the hill above the town centre, which served for gunpowder storage at the time, and was restored by Prince Miloš Obrenović in 1836. The tower is restored as a unique cultural monument.

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TUMULTUOUS HISTORY

Modern history of Valjevo is linked with national liberation movements and world wars. Valjevo was the first major liberated town during the First Serbian Uprising against the Ottoman rule on 20 March 1804. That day symbolizes the strivings of the Valjevo people for freedom and is considered the beginning of the development of a town with European architecture and spirit, and is celebrated as the City Day. The greatest urban growth and civic rise of Valjevo happened towards the end of 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, when buildings such as the Valjevo Grammar School, the Municipal and District Court, Valjevo savings and hotels "Grand" and "Sekulić' were built.
The Kolubara Battle of World War I took place in the vicinity of Valjevo in 1914 under the command of General Živojin Mišić, when the Serbian troops soundly defeated the army of Austria-Hungary. After the great battle the entire town was converted into a war hospital, which was captured by the painter Nadežda Petrović in her painting "Valjevska bolnica", who herself died from typhoid fever in 1915 after taking care of the wounded. Enormous help was provided by doctors and nurses from foreign missions.

World War II left a deep mark on the Valjevo region. The first encounter of the Communist Party leader Josip Broz Tito with the partisans took place in the village of Robaje, not far from Valjevo. At the same time, on the nearby mountain of Ravna Gora, a general of the army of Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Dragoljub Mihajlović, established the Četnik movement loyal to the monarchy. From the hill of Vidrak, above Valjevo, overlooks the Monument to the Revolution Soldiers, personified in the character of Stjepan Filipović, a communist hanged in Valjevo in 1941.

Valjevo was bombarded several times by NATO aviation raids in 1999, destroying the "Krušik" military factory, as well as several residential buildings .

BRANKOVINA

In the vicinity of Valjevo is Brankovina, the home place of the famous Serbian family of Nenadović, which gave leaders of the First Serbian Uprising, ministers of the first Serbian government, spiritual leaders and travelogue writers – knight Aleksa, archpriest Mateja, knights Jakov, Sima and Jevrem, writer Čika Ljuba, as well as Queen Persida Karađorđević, mother of Peter the Liberator.

Prota Mateja founded the first Serbian government in 1805 (Praviteljstvujuščij sovjet) and served as its first president. He also wrote "Memoirs", a rare and invaluable source of information on the First Serbian Uprising. His uncle, knight Jakov Nenadović, became the first Serbian minister of the interior. Čika Ljuba Nenadović, son of prota Mateja, is a well-known Serbian writer and an advocate of Enlightenment ideas.

The most famous of Serbian women poets, Desanka Maksimović, spent her youth and completed primary school in Brankovina. Throughout her life Desanka remained tied to Brankovina, often returning to it and spending the final years of her life there. According to her wish, she was buried under hundred-year-old oaks of the church porta (yard) in Brankovina.

Brankovina sights are gathered together in a cultural and historical complex consisting of Saint Archangel Church – the legacy of prota Mateja, Prota's school, Desanka's school, the old courtroom, small wooden house (vajat) of the Nenadović family, tombs of the Nenadović family and Desanka Maksimović, as well as old "sobrašica" houses in the beautiful porta (yard) of the Brankovina church.

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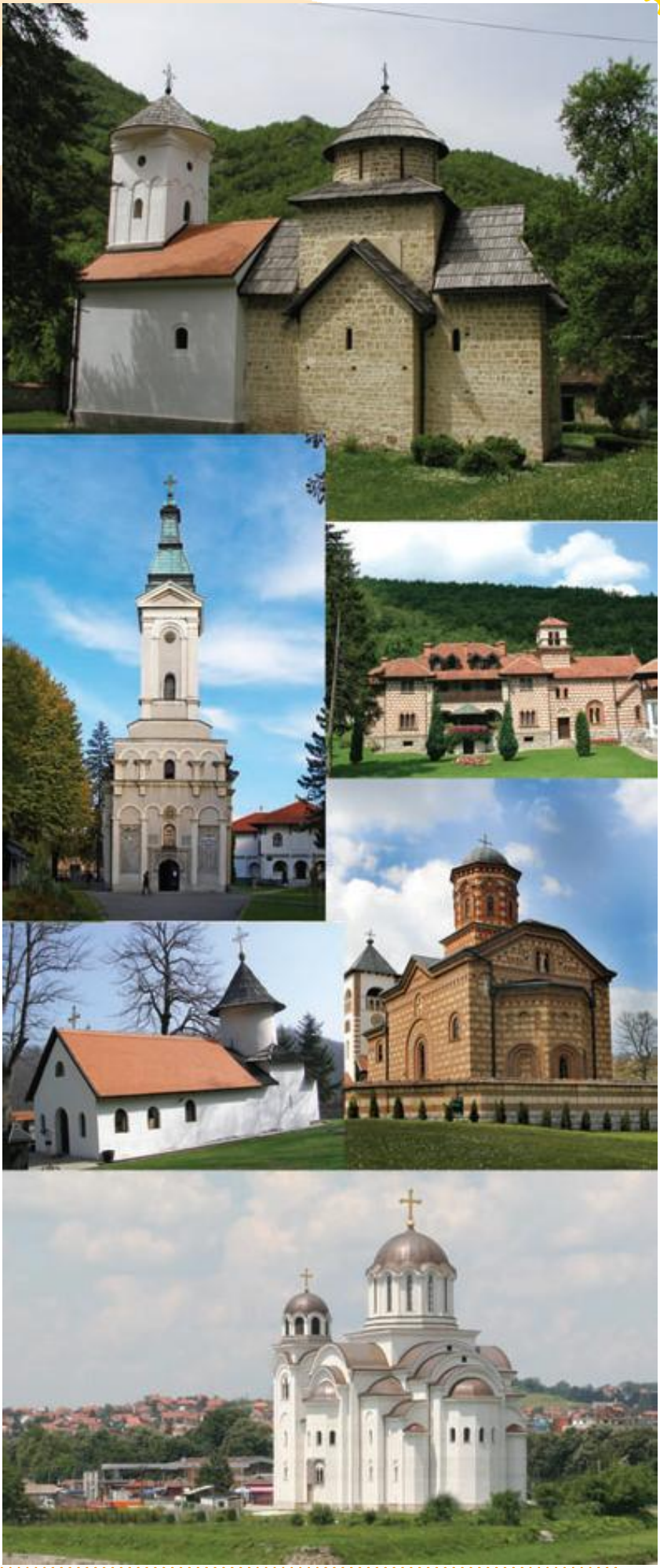
MONASTERIES AND CHURCHES

Well-known Serbian monasteries from medieval times are located in the immediate vicinity of Valjevo. The Ćelije monastery, situated in the picturesque gorge of the Gradac river, dates back to the 14th century. It is also known for the famous theologian dr Justin Popović, who served as confessor from 1948 to 1970s. Archimandrite Justin Popović is the author of many important studies on Orthodoxy and is one of the founders of Serbian Philosophical Society. Ćelije, together with the nearby Lelić monastery, is a meeting place for a large number of pilgrims throughut the year. Lelić also features the sacred bones of bishop Saint Nikolaj Velimirović, the most famous of Serbian spiritual educator after Saint Sava, who earned a PhD in philosophy from Oxford University and authored many religious and philosophical works.

The Pustinja monastery from the 17th century, which, as some evidence shows, existed in early medieval times, is significant for its temple architecture (the Raška school) and valuable, well-preserved frescoes. The Jovanja monastery was most likely built at the end of the 15th and the beginning of 16th century.

The Church of the Shroud of the Most Holy Theotokos in Valjevo was built from 1836 to 1856, while a new sanctuary is currently being built on the confluence of Gradac and Kolubara, the Church of the Lord's Ressurection. Here is also the seat of the Valjevo diocese.



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3.1 Agricultural Land

Agricultural land (57786 hectares) covers 64% of City territory. Hilly regions, stretching in the altitude belt between 250 and 500 m above sea level have excellent agroecological benefits and potential for the production of quality fruit, meat and milk. The best agroecological locations consist of:

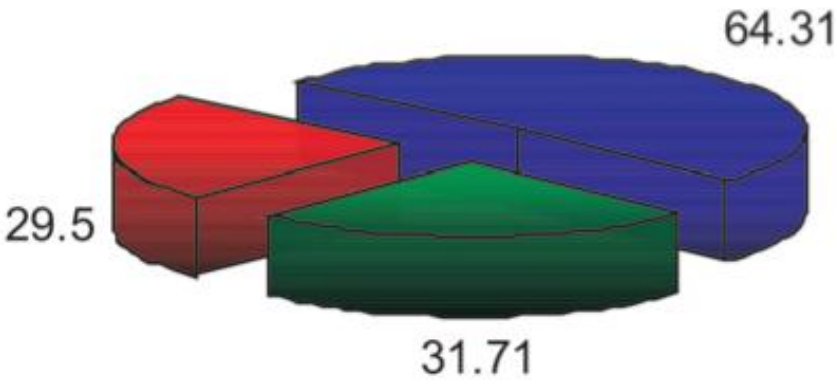
- Fields in plains and valleys, as well as hilly surroundings of settlements, which are threatened by unplanned settlement expansion and other types of construction.
- Fruit plantations across the entire territory of the City of Valjevo, where renewal and restoration is necessary for old and weak fruit plantations.

Thanks to particular micro-relief and hydrological aspects, the hilly regions are also suitable for cost-effective production of quality food, alongside use of lush vegetation of vast natural pastures for the development of cattle and sheep farming, while relying on natural predispositions for the application of biological/ecological methods of food production.

Table 1: Land structure by type, 2007

	City (km^2)	As share of total City area (%)	City area Share of the same land type in the district (%)	District (km^2)	District Share of the area of the same type in Serbia (%)	Serbia (km^2)
Total area	905	100	36.58	2,474	2.80	88,361
Agricultural land	582	64.31	34.20	1,702	3.37	50,530
Arable land*	287	31.71	27.95	1,027	3.09	33,184
Overgrown forest area	267	29.50	43.41	615	3.10	19,845

Share of total City area



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3.1 Forests and Forest Land

Forests on the territory of the City of Valjevo belong to the Podrinjsko – Kolubarski forest region.

Total area under forests and forest cultures is 27285 hectares. Forest density is 30%, in comparison to the optimal level of 35%, as set by the spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia. Around 0.3 hectares of forest area per inhabitant has been achieved. Total state-owned forest land covers 27% (7359 hectares), while privately owned forests cover 73% (19926 hectares).
There is potential in uncovered forest lands which, according to forest management plans, cover 494 hectares (6.3%), out of which 160 hectares is suitable for afforestation.

The wood stock is dominated by deciduous trees, with the total volume share of around 86% and total volume growth share of around 82%. Beech is the most common type of tree, with total volume share of 70% and volume growth of 67%.

The City of Valjevo area is divided into two hunting grounds, Jelina Breza and Magleš. They are intended for breeding, protection and usage of big and small wild game – deer, boars, rabbits,

3.2 Waters

Surface waters on the Kolubara basin area are very scarce, with marked meteorological variations, perhaps the greatest in Serbia, with brief floods and prolonged dry periods, which is very unfavourable from the perspective of water abstraction from underground watercourses in the basin, and because of their small capacity they can be used only for local village water supplies. All watercourses on the territory of the City of Valjevo, as well as those on the downstream of the Kolubara River, were given high quality grade in the Water Management Master Plan of the Republic of Serbia.

The greatest potential in groundwater springs which are already in use is in the limestone zone, on the northern slopes of the Valjevo Mountains. The biggest spring is "Paklje", whose flows usually fluctuate between 130 L/s at a minimum and up to 1000 L/s during high-water periods. At the same time, it is the only karst spring in the Kolubara regional system, whose output exceeds 100 L/s during even the most unfavourable conditions.

State in the field of water supply is uneven on the territory of the City of Valjevo. The Valjevo Water Supply became one of the best water systems in Serbia at the time after the construction of the new water purification plant PPV „Pećina", with excellent water quality. Village settlements have more or less pronounced water supply issues.

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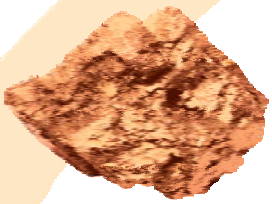
3.3 Mineral raw materials

The most common mineral raw materials on the territory of the City of Valjevo are non-metallic raw materials, namely: quartz sand, limestone, cement marls, diabase, dolomite, magnesite, bituminous shale and decorative stone.



Copper and antimony sites are located in the southern part of the city, while the eastern part stores cost-effective gold, silver and copper ore reserves.

3.4 Energy Sources

The only energy resources on city territory are oil shale and renewable energy sources. Oil shale sites were found on an area covering around 40 km^2. According to one estimate there is around 800,000,000 tonnes of reserves with some amount of kerogen, which ranges between 1% and 13 % in the samples.

According to meteorological data the average daily sum of global solar radiation on the territory of the City of Valjevo is around 3.8 kWh/m^2 per day, or on average around 1400 kWh/m^2 per year. Biomass is a significant energy resource which is today used mostly for non-commercial purposes.

The geological research so far have shown that geothermal springs exist in Petnica, in the alluvial plain of the Banja river, on a site in the village of Paune and on the "Mlakva" site in Grabovica.

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4 Human Resources

In comparison to the municipality as a whole, a significantly more intensive population growth is recorded on Valjevo city territory with its suburban settlements. The population increased by an average annual rate of 21.8‰ (index 386.1) between 1948 and 2002 in the city of Valjevo, by rate of 6.4‰ (index 142.1) in suburban settlements, and by rate of 5.8‰ (index 137.3) in the municipality as a whole. During the last inter-census period, although the City population decreased by numbers, the town and suburban settlements record an increase (town average annual growth rate of 3.1‰ and 3.3‰ in suburban settlements). In particular, 32% of the City population lived in the city settlement and the suburban area in 1948, around 55% in 1971 and 73% in 2002.

4.1 Population (Number of Inhabitants and Growth Rate)

Table 1: Comparative overview of number of inhabitants, census data

	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	2002
Number of inhabitants in the city	70,459	76,104	81,173	88,267	95,449	96,530	96,761
Population changes in the city	/	5,645	5,069	7,094	7,182	1,081	231
City population growth rate	/	8.01	6.66	8.74	8.14	1.13	0.24
District population growth rate	/	4.59	0.61	0.18	1.04	-4.16	-2.21
Serbian population growth rate	/	6.34	8.37	7.86	7.31	-1.97	-1.04

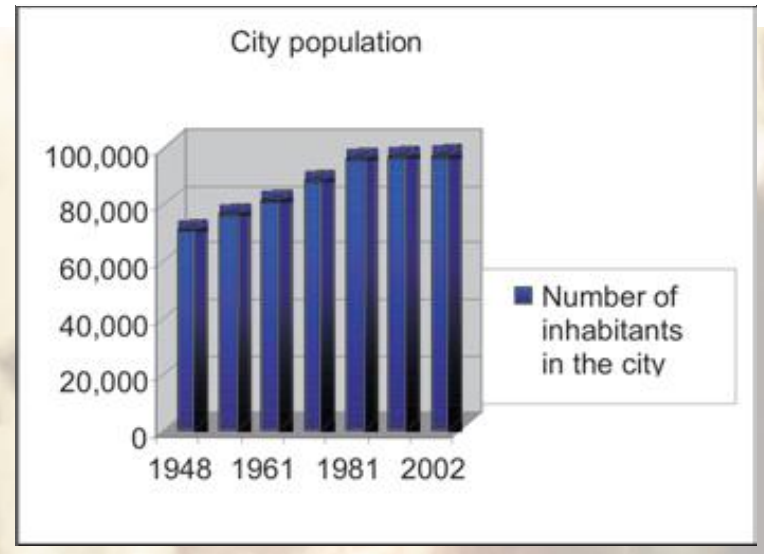

Table 1: Estimated number of inhabitants between 2000 and 2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Municipality population, total	97,277	96,979	96,730	96,300	95,857	95,353	94,752
Municipality population changes, total	/	-298	-249	-430	-443	-504	-601
Municipality population growth rate	/	-0.31	-0.26	-0.44	-0.46	-0.53	-0.63
District population growth rate	/	-0.47	-0.53	-0.70	-0.78	-0.81	-0.86
Serbian population growth rate	/	-1.21	-0.05	-0.26	-0.23	-0.30	-0.39

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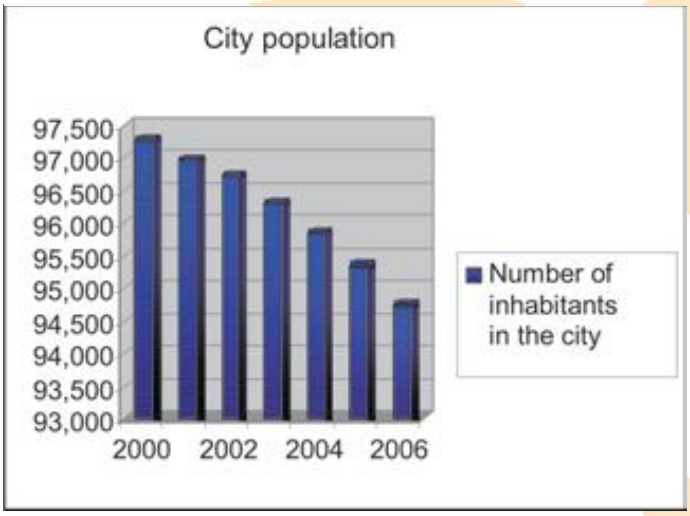
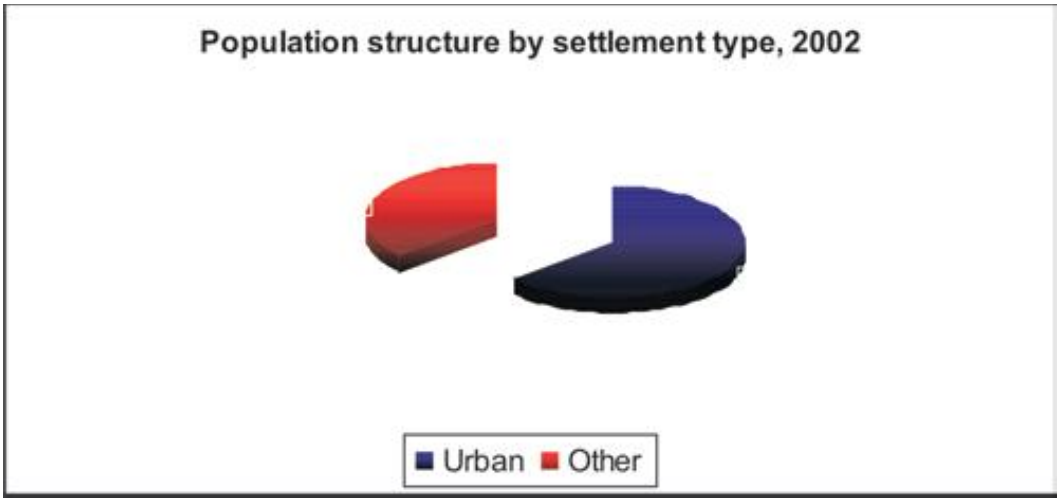


4.2 Population by settlement type

Table 1: Population structure by settlement type, 2002

	City		District		Serbia	
	Population	Share (%)	Population	Share (%)	Population	Share (%)
Urban	61,270	63.32	75,699	39.38	4,225,896	56.36
Other	35,491	36.68	116,505	60.62	3,272,105	43.64
Total	96,761	100	192,204	100	7,498,001	100



4.3 Vital Events

Table 1: Vital events, 2007

	City	District	Serbia
Liveborn	728	1429	68102
Liveborn per 1000 inhabitants	7.7	7.8	9.2
Deceased	1251	2686	102805
Deceased per 1000 inhabitants	13.3	14.6	13.9
Population growth	-523	-1257	-34703
Population growth per 1000 inhabitants	-5.6	-6.8	-4.7

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With the average birth rate of 13.0‰ between 1981 and 1991 and a much lower (9.9‰) between 1991 and 2002 the population on the territory of the City of Valjevo entered the low birth rate phase. This reduction in the number of liveborn children and the mortality rate increase from 10.1‰ to 13.3‰ resulted in population growth change in the municipality, from a positive 2,9‰ (1981-1991) to negative -5.6‰ (1991-2007).

Table 1: Female population structure (older than 15) by number of liveborn children, 2002

		City	Share of total number of women in the municipality older than 15 (%)
Total		42,581	100
No children		10,559	24.80
With children	1 child	9,822	23.07
	2	17,965	42.19
	3	3,117	7.32
	4	754	1.77
	5 and more children	321	0.75

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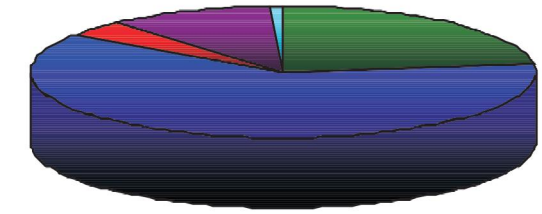
4.4 Population by Marital Status

Table 1: Population structure (older than 15) by marital status and gender, 2002

	City	Share of total number of inhabitants in the municipality (%)
Total	82,435	100
Single	18,999	23.05
Married	50,842	61.68
Divorced	3,203	3.89
Widowers	8,673	10.52
Unknown	722	0.88

Population structure by marital



Single
Married
Divorced
Widowers
Unknown

4.5 Population Structure by Age

In the evolution of the population of the City of Valjevo some major changes took place with respect to age and gender composition which, globally speaking, led to a more marked aging process (an increase in the share of old people and decrease in the share of young people), especially in village settlements. According to 2002 census data, most settlements (55 out of 78) is in the stage of greatest demographic old age (mean age of over 42), 11 is in the stage of great demographic old age (mean age of 40-43), and just 12 (Valjevo and 9 suburban settlements) in the stage of demographic old age (mean age of 35-39).
The aging process is slowest on the territory of the City of Valjevo (and in suburban settlements), which is mostly a result of strong immigration of young people, as well as of slower birth rate decrease.

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In terms of gender structure, women outnumber men (52.1% vs. 47.9%) in all age groups, except in the youngest category (0-19), where the ratio is 48.6% to 51.4%

Table 1: Population structure by age and gender, 2002

	City	Share of total city population (%)	
Population, total	Total	96,761	100
	Male	47,253	48.83
	Female	49,508	51.17
0-4	Total	3,978	4.11
	Male	2,024	2.09
	Female	1,954	2.02
5-9	Total	4,739	4.90
	Male	2,439	2.52
	Female	2,300	2.38
10-14	Total	5,609	5.80
	Male	2,936	3.03
	Female	2,673	2.76
15-19	Total	6,306	6.52
	Male	3,235	3.34
	Female	3,071	3.17
20-24	Total	6,527	6.75
	Male	3,244	3.35
	Female	3,283	3.39
25-29	Total	12,163	12.57
	Male	6,225	6.43
	Female	5,938	6.14
30-34	Total	11,681	12.07
	Male	5,827	6.02
	Female	5,854	6.05
35-39	Total	12,907	13.34
	Male	6,593	6.81
	Female	6,314	6.53
40-44	Total	14,360	14.84
	Male	7,220	7.46
	Female	7,140	7.38
45-49	Total	16,179	16.72
	Male	8,331	8.61
	Female	7,848	8.11
50-54	Total	6,945	7.18
	Male	3,508	3.63
	Female	3,437	3.55
55-59	Total	4,899	5.06
	Male	2,409	2.49
	Female	2,490	2.57
60-64	Total	5,528	5.71
	Male	2,601	2.69
	Female	2,927	3.02
65-69	Total	6,359	6.57
	Male	2,958	3.06
	Female	3,401	3.51
70-74	Total	5,251	5.43
	Male	2,367	2.45
	Female	2,884	2.98
75-79	Total	3,022	3.12
	Male	1,165	1.20
	Female	1,857	1.92

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	Male	102	0.11
	Female	131	0.14
90-94	Total	103	0.11
	Male	46	0.05
	Female	57	0.06
95 and more	Total	18	0.02
	Male	7	0.01
	Female	11	0.01
Unknown	Total	781	0.81
	Male	372	0.38
	Female	409	0.42

Table 1: Population structure by main contingents, 2002

	City, 2002		City, 2007*	
	Number of inhabitants	Share of total population (%)	Number of inhabitants	Share of total population (%)
Pre-school age, 0-6	6.00	6.00	5,803	6.00
School age, 7-14	8,523	8.81	8,523	8.81
Work contingent, 15-64	65,512	67.70	65,512	67.70
65 years and oldere	16,142	16.68	16,142	16.68
Adult, 18 and older	/	/		0.00
Fertile, 15-49	24,249	25.06	24,249	25.06
Total	96,761	100	96,761	100

* Estimate

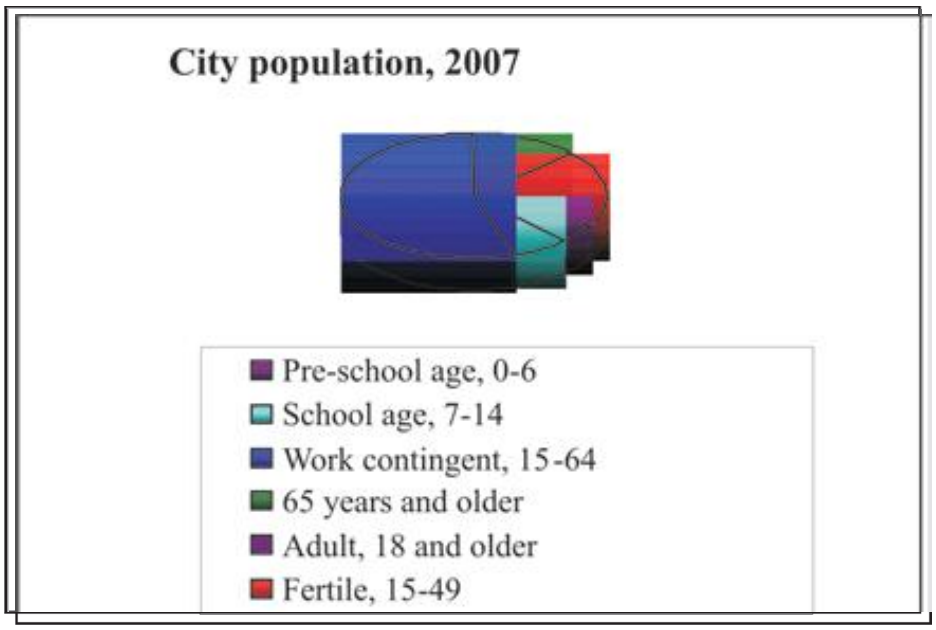


Table 1: Population age indicators, 2007

	City	District	Serbia
Mean age (years)	41.79	42.17	40.89
Life expectancy – men (years)	71.37	71.41	70.42
Life expectancy – women (years)	75.61	75.95	75.82
Aging index*	114.10	117.66	103.17

- Aging index is the relationship between old (60 and older) and young (0-19) population

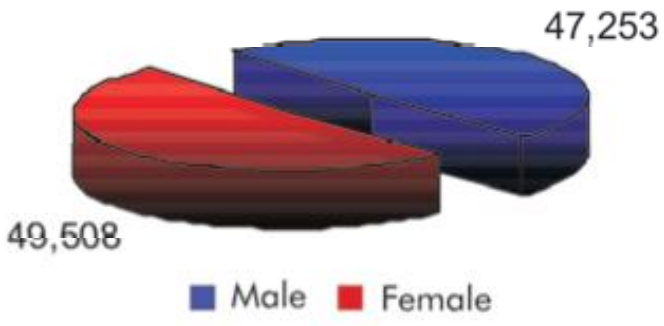
Life expectancy – men (years)	71.37	71.41	70.42
Life expectancy – women (years)	75.61	75.95	75.82
Aging index*	114.10	117.66	103.17

○ Aging index is the relationship between old (60 and older) and young (0-19) population

4.6 Population Structure by Gender

Table 1: Population structure by gender, 2002

	City	City population structure (%)	District population structure (%)	Serbian population structure (%)
Male	47,253	48.83	49.29	48.63
Female	49,508	51.17	50.71	51.37
Total	96,761	100	100	100



4.7 Population by Ethnicity

Table 1: Population by ethnicity and nationality, 2002

	City		District		Serbia	
	Population	Share of total population (%)	Population	Share of total population (%)	Population	Share of total population (%)
Serbs	93,064	96.18	186,177	96.86	6,212,838	82.86
Montenegrins	244	0.25	375	0.20	69,049	0.92
Yugoslavs	224	0.23	329	0.17	80,721	1.08
Albanians	3	0.00	6	0.00	61,647	0.82
Bosniaks	6	0.01	8	0.00	136,087	1.81
Bulgarians	2	0.00	6	0.00	20,497	0.27
Bačka Croats	4	0.00	8	0.00	20,012	0.27
Vlachs	0	0.00	0	0.00	40,054	0.53
Gorani	7	0.01	13	0.01	4,581	0.06
Hungarians	26	0.03	40	0.02	293,299	3.91
Macedonians	85	0.09	143	0.07	25,847	0.34
Muslims	19	0.02	31	0.02	19,503	0.26
Germans	7	0.01	12	0.01	3,901	0.05

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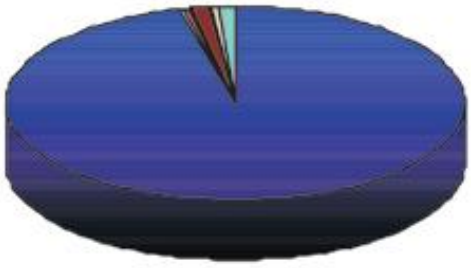
Slovaks	0	0.00	2	0.00	59,021	0.79
Slovenes	28	0.03	53	0.03	5,104	0.07
Ukrainians	3	0.00	6	0.00	5,354	0.07
Croats	87	0.09	136	0.07	70,602	0.94
Czech	2	0.00	7	0.00	2,211	0.03
Other	34	0.04	64	0.03	11,711	0.16
Undecided	398	0.41	545	0.28	107,732	1.44
Regional ethnicity	9	0.01	16	0.01	11,485	0.15
Unknown	1,165	1.20	1,596	0.83	75,483	1.01
Total	96,761	100	192,204	100	7,498,001	100



4.8 Population Structure by Religion

Table 1: Population structure by religion, 2002

	City		District	
	Population	(%)	Population	(%)
Orthodox	92,845	95.95	186,835	97.21
Catholic	3	0.00	4	0.00
Protestant	144	0.15	225	0.12
Muslim	21	0.02	43	0.02
Judaist	29	0.03	44	0.02
Pro-oriental cults	6	0.01	12	0.01
Not listed	611	0.63	914	0.48
Religious, but does not practice a particular religion	0	0.00	1	0.00
Not religious	862	0.89	1,151	0.60
Undeclared	180	0.19	215	0.11

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Religious, but does not practice a particular religion	0	0.00	1	0.00
Not religious	862	0.89	1,151	0.60
Undeclared	180	0.19	215	0.11
Unknown	2,060	2.13	2,760	1.44
Total	96,761	100	192,204	100

4.9 Population Structure by Mother Tongue

Table 1: Population structure by mother tongue, 2002

	City		District	
	Population	(%)	Population	(%)
Serbian	94,742	97.91	188,956	98.31
Albanian	2	0.00	2	0.00
Bosnian	2	0.00	3	0.00
Bulgarian	1	0.00	4	0.00
Vlach	1	0.00	2	0.00
Hungarian	21	0.02	30	0.02
Macedonian	71	0.07	107	0.06
Roma	862	0.89	1,542	0.80
Romanian	13	0.01	148	0.08
Slovak	0	0.00	3	0.00
Croatian	63	0.07	103	0.05
Other	87	0.09	136	0.07
Unknown	896	0.93	1,168	0.61
Total	96,761	100	192,204	100

4.10 Population by Activity

4.10.1. Population Structure by Working Activity and Gender

Table 1: Population structure by working activity and gender, 2002

		City	Share of total City population (%)	Share of total active City population (%)
Population, total		96,761	100	/
Active working population		48,237	49.85	100
Active population with an occupation	Total	37,609	38.87	77.97
	Male	21,018	21.72	43.57
	Female	16,591	17.15	34.39
Persons with their own income	Total	17,192	17.77	/
	Male	8,638	8.93	/
	Female	8,554	8.84	/
Dependent population	Total	31,202	32.25	/
	Male	12,130	12.54	/
	Female	19,072	19.71	/
Persons staying abroad up to 1 year	Total	130	0.13	/
	Working	84	0.09	/
	Family members	46	0.05	/

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4.10.2. Actively Working Population Structure by Occupation

Table 1: Actively working population structure by occupation and gender, 2002

		Total	Legislators, officials, managers	Experts	Professional associates and technicians	Administrators	Service workers and traders	Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Artisans and similar workers	Machinery operators and installers	Manual labourers	Military personnel	Unknown
Total*	T	37683	1448	2301	6194	1772	3692	10315	3645	4540	2000	328	1448
	M	21153	1012	1049	2425	819	1468	5858	3189	3130	1056	324	823
	W	16530	436	1252	3769	953	2224	4457	456	1410	944	4	625
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	T	10581	30	23	76	31	25	10283	8	27	76	-	2
	M	6027	26	17	39	17	11	5834	7	27	48	-	1
	W	4554	4	6	37	14	14	4449	1	-	28	-	1
Fishing	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ore and stone extraction	T	121	5	8	20	6	3	1	28	27	19	-	4
	M	98	5	7	9	4	2	1	24	27	16	-	3
	W	23	-	1	11	2	1	-	4	-	3	-	1
Manufacturing	T	7976	251	320	1436	460	343	11	1488	2914	481	-	272
	M	4813	190	202	658	219	121	6	1207	1779	274	-	157
	W	3163	61	118	778	241	222	5	281	1135	207	-	115
Energy industry	T	621	8	62	172	44	7	-	185	62	36	-	45
	M	483	6	39	112	19	5	-	182	59	26	-	35
	W	138	2	23	60	25	2	-	3	3	10	-	10
Construction	T	1710	65	45	271	86		27	8	652	232	318	-	6
	M	1457	54	25	148	40		10	8	643	230	293	-	6
	W	253	11	20	123	46		17	-	9	2	25	-	-
Trade	T	4042	514	96	509	193		2106	3	339	114	92	-	76
	M	1896	321	36	196	102		714	1	320	107	59	-	40
	W	2146	193	60	313	91		1392	2	19	7	33	-	36
Hotels and restaurants	T	785	95	2	30	32		522	3	15	7	69	-	10
	M	349	72	1	7	15		216	3	10	6	15	-	4
	W	436	23	1	23	17		306	-	5	1	54	-	6
Transport, storage and communications	T	1610	204	39	327	327		88	-	152	439	108	-	35
	M	1298	194	18	204	204		66	-	149	434	65	-	23
	W	312	10	21	123	123		22	-	3	5	43	-	12
Financial intermediation	T	348	17	60	166	166		10	-	6	4	11	-	11
	M	92	9	20	26	26		8	-	4	4	3	-	5
	W	256	8	40	140	140		2	-	2	-	8	-	6
Real estate and business activities	T	2351	61	263	594	594		50	3	450	517	153	1	102
	M	1334	44	156	259	259		36	2	352	289	74	1	64
	W	1017	17	107	335	335		14	1	98	228	79	-	38

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State administration and defence	T	1568	27	284	427	254	240	-	34	40	36	185	41
	M	921	20	101	218	86	217	-	32	40	7	181	19
	W	647	7	183	209	168	23	-	2	-	29	4	22
Education	T	1455	17	498	491	21	23	1	24	14	191	140	35
	M	555	15	138	151	5	8	1	20	14	48	140	15
	W	900	2	360	340	16	15	-	4	-	143	-	20
Health and social work	T	2304	15	417	1268	60	123	1	49	58	256	2	55
	M	535	9	172	188	30	22	1	37	44	21	2	9
	W	1769	6	245	1080	30	101	-	12	14	235	-	46
Public utility, social and personal activity	T	779	118	128	183	63	114	1	28	26	87	-	31
	M	388	31	87	100	23	21	1	26	26	59	-	14
	W	391	87	41	83	40	93	-	2	-	28	-	17
Private farms with workers	T	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	W	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	T	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	T	1425	21	56	223	84	11	-	187	59	61	-	723
	M	906	16	30	109	44	11	-	176	44	48	-	428
	W	519	5	26	114	40	-	-	11	15	13	-	295

*T – total; M – men; W – women.15

4.11 Population Structure by Education

Total population structure by education is unfavourable; in 2002 around 24% of population had no qualifications and did not complete primary education (11% in urban settlements, 28% in suburban settlements and 53% in village settlements). College- and university-educated population (around 10%) is concentrated in the city centre, where one in 7 adults has a college diploma or a university degree, but in suburban settlements this ratio is 22, and in villages 56.

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Table 1: Population structure (15 and older) by education and literacy, 2002

		City (population)			City (%)			Serbia (%)		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Wo men	Total	Men	Wo men
Total population (>15)		82,435	39,854	42,581	100	100	100	100	100	100
No formal education	total	5,417	908	4,509	6.57	2.28	10.59	5.66	2.53	8.55
	Illiterate	3,176	299	2,877	3.85		6.76	3.59	1.09	5.92
1-3 primary school grades	total	1,655	416	1,239	2.01	1.04	2.91	2.00	1.23	2.70
	Illiterate	32	7	25	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.06
4-7 primary school grades		12,717	6,207	6,510	15.43	15.57	15.29	14.19	12.30	15.94
Primary education		20,065	9,632	10,433	24.34	24.17	24.50	23.88	22.97	24.72
Secondary education		31,940	17,001	14,939	38.75	42.66	35.08	41.07	46.08	36.43
Junior college diploma		3,594	1,779	1,815	4.36	4.46	4.26	4.51	4.94	4.11
University degree		4,491	2,421	1,135	5.45	6.07	2.67	6.52	7.33	5.76
Unknown		2,556	1,421	1,135	3.10	3.57	2.67	2.18	2.61	1.78
Illiterate, total		3,208	306	2,902	3.89	0.77	6.82	3.64	1.11	5.98

4.11 Families and Households

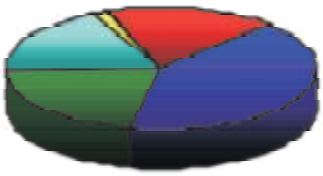
4.11.1 Families

Table 1: Family structure by number of children, 2002

	City	Share of total number of families in the municipality (%)
Number of families – total	29,074	100
Number of families without children	8,793	30.24

Number of families with children	20,281	69.76
Number of families with 1 child	10,262	35.30
Number of families with 2 children	9,033	31.07
Number of families with 3 children	867	2.98
Number of families with 4 children	102	0.35
Number of families with 5 or more children	17	0.06
Number of families with children younger than 25	15,708	54.03
Number of children younger than 25	25,024	/
Mean number of children younger than 25 per family	0.86	/

Family structure by number of children



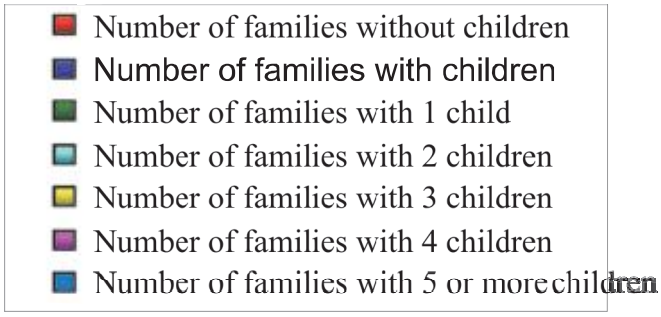


Table : Family structure by type, 2002.

	City	Share of total number of families in the municipality (%)
Number of families – total	29,074	100
Married couples without children	8,793	30.24
Married couples with children	16,303	56.07

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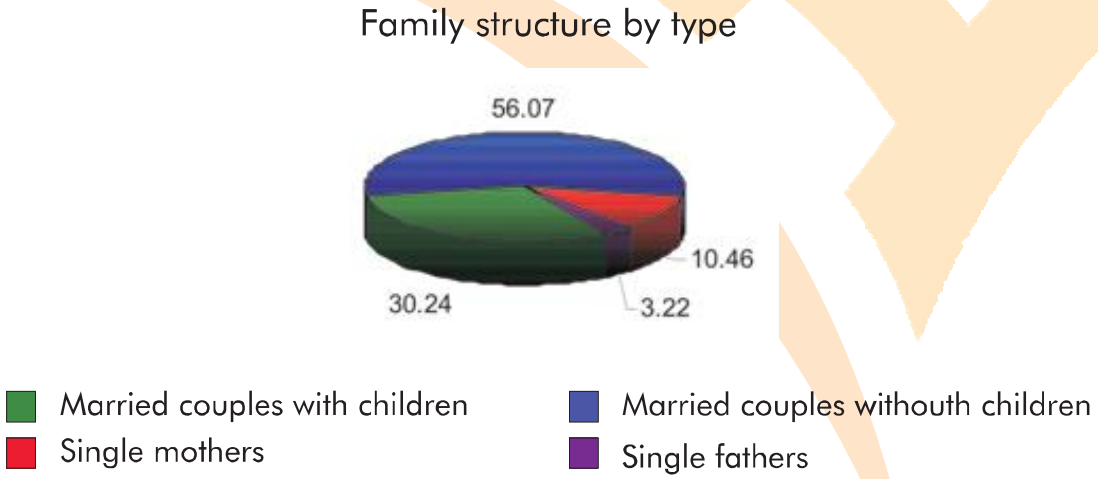
Single mothers	3,042	10.46
Single fathers	936	3.22



4.12.2 Households

The number of households increased by more than two-fold between 1948 and 2002 – from 15037 to 33081 (index 220; mean annual rate of 334 households). According to 2002 census an average household had 2.9 members. Around half (46.6 %) were households with 4 or 2 members. An increase in the number of single and two-member senior households is evident in villages (50.9%).

Table 1: Household structure by number of members, 2002

		Number	Share of total number of households in the city (%)
City households	total	33,081	100
	with 1 member	6,447	19.49
	2	8,264	24.98
	3	6,885	20.81
	4	7,134	21.57
	5	2,455	7.42
	6	1,363	4.12
	7	351	1.06
	8	102	0.31
	9	46	0.14
	10 or more	34	0.10
Mean number of household members	City	2.92	/
	District	3.04	/
	Serbia	2.97	/

4.11 Migration

As a component of population dynamics, migration is a very complex population phenomenon. Spatial mobility of the population of the City of Valjevo is a very active and important component of demographic growth and development. Between 1981 and 1991 emigration trends on City territory were slightly more intensive than immigration (annual rate of migratory balance of –0.02‰), and during the last inter-census period immigration trends were dominant (annual rate of migratory balance of 7.7‰).

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On the territory of the City of Valjevo a positive migratory balance – or the prevalence of immigration over emigration – was evident during both inter-census periods. Mean annual rate of migratory balance in Valjevo decreased from 8.4‰ to 2.4‰ (number of immigrants decreased by around 9%, while number of emigrants increased almost four-fold).

According to the type of migration, regional migration (inter-municipal relocations) and local migration (relocation to settlements within the same city) were dominant, while immigration from other republics and provinces of former SFRY was weaker.

Daily migration is another type of migration whose rate, volume, direction, structure, causes and consequences make it an important population issue.

Table 1: Number of immigrants by time periods

		Number	Share of total number of immigrants in the City (%)	Share of total number of inhabitants in the City (%)
Total population		96,761	/	100
Residing in the same settlement from birth		54,893	/	56.73
Immigrants	Total	41,868	100	43.27
	1940 and earlier	463	1.11	0.48
	1941-1945	609	1.45	0.63
	1946-1960	7,052	16.84	7.29
	1961-1970	7,344	17.54	7.59
	1971-1980	6,769	16.17	7.00
	1981-1990	5,936	14.18	6.13
	1991-2002	8,082	19.30	8.35
	Unknown	5,613	13.41	5.80

Table 1: Immigrant population structure by area of origin, 1940-2002

		City	Share of total immigrant population in the City (%)
Immigrants – total		41,868	100
Immigrants from	Serbia – total	3,601	8.60
	Another settlement within the same city	1,763	4.21
	Central Serbia	17,071	40.77
	Vojvodina	995	2.38
	Kosovo and Metohija	462	1.10
	Montenegro	513	1.23
	Bosnia and Hercegovina	2,379	5.68
	Croatia	1,638	3.91
	Macedonia	263	0.63
	Slovenia	175	0.42
	Other countries	500	1.19
	Unknown	309	0.74

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4.13.1 Daily Migration

Table 1: Daily migration by type of migrants, 2002

		City	Share of total daily migrant population (%)
Daily migrants - total		5,631	100
Daily migrants who work	Total	3,629	64.45
	In another settlement within the same city	2,767	49.14
	In another municipality	642	11.40
	In another country	8	0.14
	Unknown	212	3.76
Daily migrants who attend school	Total	2,002	35.55
	Students	1,538	27.31
	University students	464	8.24
	In another settlement of the same city	1,471	26.12
	In another municipality	497	8.83
	In another country	2	0.04
	Unknown	32	0.57

Table 1: Working daily migrants by industry, 2002

	City	Share of total daily migrant population (%)
Daily migrants, total	3,629	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	226	6.23
Fishing	0	0.00
Ore and stone extraction	81	2.23
Manufacturing industry	1,175	32.38
Energy industry (electrical energy, gas, water)	84	2.31
Construction	342	9.42
Trade and repair of motor vehicles	371	10.22
Hotels and restaurants	75	2.07
Transport, storage and communications	242	6.67
Financial intermediation	9	0.25
Real estate and business activities	192	5.29
State administration, defence and social security	175	4.82
Education	194	5.35
Health and social work	229	6.31
Public utility, social and personal activity	70	1.93
Private farms with hired workers	0	0.00
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0.00
Unknown	164	4.52

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5.1 Housing Statistics

Table 32 : Housing unit structure, 2007

		City	Share of total number (%)
Number of housing units	Total	68,638	100
	Family homes	33,599	48,95
	Apartments	35,039	51,05
Number of residents in housing units	Total	96,761	100
	Family homes		
	Apartments		

Table 33: Comparative overview of apartment number according to census data

		1971	1981	1991	2002
Number of apartments in the city		23,022	29,926	32,868	35,039
City	Number of apartments per 100 inhabitants	26.1	31.4	33.5	35.3
	Apartment number increase (%)	/	5,27	2,7	2,16
District	Number of apartments per 100 inhabitants	25.1	31.3	33.6	35.3
	Apartment number increase (%)	/	6,22	2,27	1,67
Serbia	Number of apartments per 100 inhabitants	26.6	30.4	32.7	34.8
	Apartment number increase (%)	/	3,85	2,24	2,09

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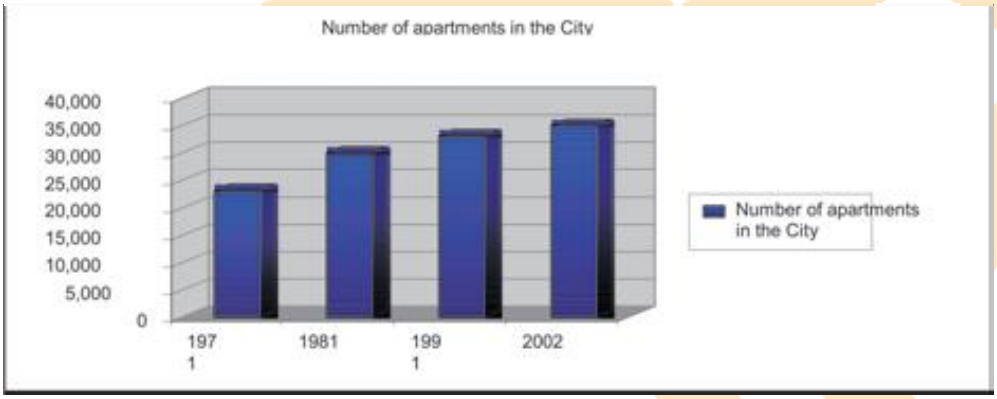

Table 1: Number and floor area of apartments, other residential rooms, collective apartments and number of residents, 2002

	City		District, mean	Serbia, mean
	Total number/size	Mean per apartment		
Number of apartments	38,906	/	/	/
Apartment floor area (m^2)	2,377,728	61.11	61.84	64.78
Number of residents in apartments	97,145	2.5	2.4	2.6
Number of other residential rooms	160	/	/	/
Floor area of other residential rooms (m^2)	5,301	33.13	46.49	33.63
Number of residents in other residential rooms	551	3.4	2.7	3.0
Number of collective apartments	10	/	/	/
Collective apartments floor area	4,723	472.30	630.64	147.43
Number of residents in collective apartments	163	16.3	16.9	83.9

Table 1: Collective apartments structure, 2002

	City	District
Total number of collective apartments	10	14
Barracks for housing of workers	4	5
Homes or hotel for singles	1	1
Student and university student homes and boarding schools	/	/
Homes for mentally challenged children and youth	/	/
Homes for socially disadvantaged children	1	1
Homes for pensioners, the elderly and the disabled	/	/
Homes for disabled adults	/	/
Monastery konak	3	5
Other collective apartments	1	2

Table 1: Apartment structure by type and equipment, 2002

		City	Share of total number of apartments in the municipality (%)	Average apartment floor area (m^2)		
				City	District	Serbia
Apartments, total		35,039	100	62.63	63.46	66.04
Apartments owned by physical persons		34,443	98.30	62.80	63.60	66.31
Apartment type	Special rooms	384	1.10	18.65	18.18	18.16
	Studios and single bedroom	8,185	23.36	34.83	34.87	33.77

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	Studios and single bedroom	8,185	23.36	34.83	34.87	33.77
	Two-bedroom	14,814	42.28	57.19	56.88	56.01
	Three-bedroom	7,368	21.03	75.45	75.54	73.69
	Four-bedroom	2,725	7.78	102.36	100.85	94.34
	Five-bedroom and larger	1,561	4.46	141.04	139.19	135.95
Installed equipment	Plumbing	31,079	88.70	64.68	67.03	68.16
	Electricity	34,780	99.26	62.77	63.68	66.24
	Bathroom	26,061	74.38	67.55	70.64	70.25
	Toilet	24,417	69.69	67.32	70.51	70.10

Table 1: Apartment structure by year of construction, 2002

		City	Share of total number of apartments in the municipality (%)	Average apartment floor area (m^2)		
				City	District	Serbia
Apartments, total		35,039	100	62.63	63.46	66.04
Constructed apartments	Up to 1918	643	1.84	55.60	53.64	60.12
	1919-1945	1,762	5.03	52.75	51.68	57.31
	1946-1960	5,119	14.61	51.84	51.80	55.49
	1961-1970	8,024	22.90	55.29	56.78	60.04
	1971-1975	3,897	11.12	64.62	65.27	68.13
	1976-1980	3,844	10.97	69.61	69.78	71.98
	1981-1985	3,486	9.95	74.49	74.69	75.78
	1986-1990	3,521	10.05	71.77	74.03	75.50
	1991-1995	1,416	4.04	76.95	77.53	78.07
	1996-2000	1,647	4.70	70.75	71.41	76.09
	2001	177	0.51	75.21	70.20	0.19
	First quarter of 2002.	21	0.06	63.52	79.75	0.20

Table 1: Structure of occupied apartments by number of household and residents, 2002

		City	Share of total number of apartments in the municipality (%)
Occupied apartments, total		31,297	100
Apartments with	1 household	29,445	94.08
	2 households	1,616	5.49
	3 households	113	6.99
	1 person	5,428	4803.54
	2	7,321	134.87
	3	6,299	86.04
	4	6,849	108.73
	5	2,868	41.87
	6	1,781	62.10
	7 persons or more	755	42.39

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5.2 Residential Construction

Table 1: Residential construction, 2007

	City	District	Serbia
Number of apartments, total	195	621	46,244
Number of finished apartments	195	317	19,049
Number of finished apartments	177	304	27,195
Mean floor area of finished apartments (m^2)	47.77	58.76	56.37
Number of constructed apartments per 1000 inhabitants	2.1	1.7	2.6

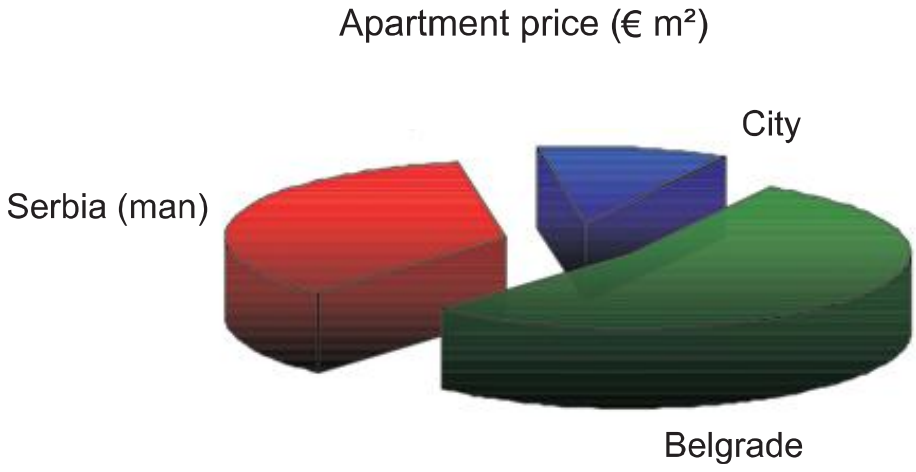
Table 2: Value of completed construction works, 2007

	City	Share of total construction value (%)
Value of completed construction works, total	40,904,169	100
Residential construction, total	5,316,000	13.00
Privately-owned residential construction	4,239,637	10.36
Residential construction in other forms of property	1,076,363	2.63

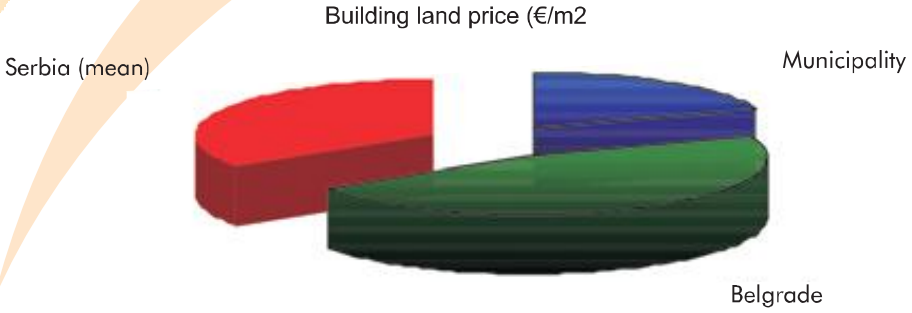
5.3 Market Prices

Table 1: Apartment prices on the market, 2008

Housing unit size	Location	^{2})*
Studio	Centre	900
	Suburbia	600
Single bedroom	Centre	800
	Suburbia	650
Two-bedroom	Centre	800
	Suburbia	700
Three-bedroom	Centre	800
	Suburbia	650
Larger than three-bedroom	Centre	750
	Suburbia	600



Mean apartment floor size (m^2)	61.00	71.00	57.00
Apartment price (€/m^2)*	779	1,917	1,423
Building land price (€/m^2)	107	517	345
Construction price (€/m^2)	586	1,118	858
Other expenses (€/m^2)	85	282	220



6 Economy structure

6.1 Economy structure by sectors

Table 43 . Number of enterprises by sectors and size, 2008.

	Number of enterprises				Share in total number of enterprises(%)			
	big	medium	small	total	big	medium	small	total
TOTAL	7	30	1,002	1,039	0.00	2.89	96.44	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	0	0	57	57	0.00	0.00	100.00	5.49
Water management	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mining and extractive	0	0	4	4	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.38
Processing industry - total	6	14	344	364	1.65	3.85	94.51	35.03
Production and distribution of el.power, gas and water	0	2	1	3	0.00	66.67	33.33	0.29

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Production and distribution of el.power, gas and water	0	2	1	3	0.00	66.67	33.33	0.29
Construction	1	6	61	68	1.47	8.82	89.71	6.54
Wholesale and retail and repair of vehicles and personal use units	0	5	322	327	0.00	1.53	98.47	31.47
Hotels and restaurants	0	2	16	18	0.00	11.11	88.89	1.73
Transportation, storage and communications	0	0	70	70	0.00	0.00	100.00	6.74
Financial activities	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real estate operations, leasing and business services	0	0	81	81	0.00	0.00	100.00	7.80
Public administration and defence and mandatory social insurance	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education	0	0	18	18	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.73
Health care and social protection	0	0	11	11	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.06
Other collective, public and personal services	0	1	17	18	0.00	5.56	94.44	1.73
Extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 14. Number of employees in enterprises by sectors and enteprise size, 2008

	Number of employees in enterprises				Share in total number of employees in enterprises (%)			
	big	medium	small	total	big	medium	small	total
TOTAL	4,175	2,882	6,410	13,467	31.00	21.40	47.60	100
Agriculutre, hunting and forestry	0	0	269	269	0.00	0.00	100.00	2.00
Water management	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mining and extractive	0	0	109	109	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.81
Processing industry – total	3,834	1,092	3,519	8,445	45.40	12.93	41.67	62.71
Production and distribution of el.power, gas and water	0	287	18	305	0.00	94.10	5.90	2.26
Construction	341	651	451	1,443	23.63	45.11	31.25	10.72
Wholesale and retail and repair of vehicles and personal use units	0	358	1,174	1,532	0.00	23.37	76.63	11.38
Hotels and restaurants	0	304	42	346	0.00	87.86	12.14	2.57
Transporation, storage and communications	0	0	329	329	0.00	0.00	100.00	2.44
Financial activities	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Real estate operations, leasing and business services	0	0	283	283	0.00	0.00	100.00	2.10
Public administration and defence and mandatory social insurance	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education	0	0	41	41	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.30
Health care and social protection	0	0	71	71	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.53
Other collective, public and personal services	0	190	104	294	0.00	64.63	35.37	2.18
Extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Education	0	0	41	41	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.30
Health care and social protection	0	0	71	71	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.53
Other collective, public and personal services	0	190	104	294	0.00	64.63	35.37	2.18
Extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 15. Structure of enterprises, institutions and other legal entities by sectors, 31.12.2007.

	City	Share in total number of enterprises (%)
TOTAL	2,359	100
Industry and mining	125	5.30
Agriculture and fishing	55	2.33
Forestry	1	0.04
Water management	1	0.04
Construction	21	0.89
Transportation and communications	13	0.55
Commerce	145	6.15
Hotel industry and tourism	7	0.30
Crafts and personal services	14	0.59
Housing and utilities	1	0.04
Financial and other services	90	3.82
Education and culture	347	14.71
Health care and social protection	19	0.81
Social and political groups and organisations	449	19.03

Table 26. Structure of entrepreneurial shops by sectors, 2008.

	Number of entrepreneurial shops	Share in total number of entrepreneurial shops (%)
TOTAL	4,635	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	32	0.69
Fishing	0	0.00

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Processing industry - total	868	18.73
Production and distribution of el. power, gas, and water	0	0.00
Construction	306	6.60
Wholesale and retail and repair of vehicles and personal use units	1,704	36.76
Hotes and restaurants	426	9.19
Transportation, storage and communications	754	16.27
Financial activities	8	0.17
Real estate operations, leasing and business services	237	5.11
Education	5	0.11
Health care and social protection	47	1.01
Other collective, public and personal services	248	5.35

Table 47. Structure of entrepreneurial shops by types of organisation 12.04.2006.

	City	Share in total number of entrepreneurial shops (%)
TOTAL	4,635	100
Shops by individual owners	4,456	96.14
Shops owned by partners	21	0.45
Shops by employed person or pensioner	158	3.41

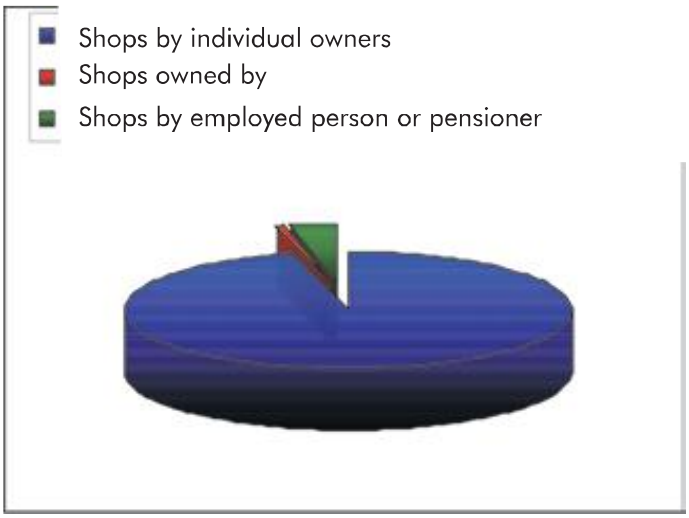

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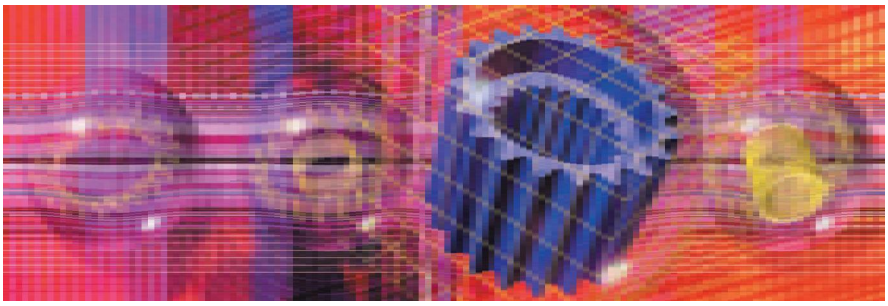
Table 18. Structure of working population by sectors, 2002.

	City	Share in total number of working population (%)
Working population - total	37,609	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	10,724	28.51
Fishing	0	0.00
Mining and extractive	154	0.41
Processing industry	7,848	20.87
Energy industry (el. power, gas, water)	610	1.62
Construction	1,603	4.26
Vehicle sale and repair	3,986	10.60
Hotels and restaurants	769	2.04
Transportation, storage and communications	1,559	4.15
Financial activities	348	0.93
Real estate and other business activities	2,353	6.26
Public administration and defence and social insurance	1,577	4.19
Education	1,496	3.98
Health care and social protection	2,306	6.13
Collective, public and personal services	782	2.08
Private households as employers	6	0.02
Extraterritorial organisations and bodies	1	0.00
Unknown	1,487	3.95

6.2 Industry

Basic location and development potential / significant factors for deployment of industry in the city territory are: industrial tradition, already developed production and infrastructure capacities, favourable natural conditions for development of agricultural production as a raw material basis for development of food-processing industry, availability of regional and arterial communications (roads, railway lines), established reserves of non-metals – limestone, sand, kaolin, technical stone.



6.3 Agriculture

Nearly 65% of total territory is accounted for by agricultural land (58521ha), which features relatively low average share of ploughed land (53.5%), or high share of orchards and vineyards (8.9%), meadows(10.6%) and pastures(11.1%), with large areal differentiation, mainly depending on altitude and terrain slope. Good enough land areas, together with climatic conditions and high-quality application of modern farming methods create the conditions for more diverse and better quality fruit, livestock, crop and even forest production. Cereals continue to have a predominant role in crop production. The livestock still include high numbers of cows, sheep, pigs, horses and especially poultry. In fruit production, the biggest is production of plums and raspberries, but there is also considerable growing of pears, apples, sour cherries, walnuts and blackberries.

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Table 19. Structure of agricultural population by type of household, gender and activity, 2002.

		City	Share in total population of the city (%)	Share in agricultural population of the city (%)
Population - total		96761	100	/
Agricultural population	Total	15041	15.54	100
	Male	7821	8.08	52.00
	Female	7220	7.46	48.00
Agricultural population with households	Total	13041	13.48	86.70
	Male	6441	6.66	42.82
	Female	6600	6.82	43.88
	Total	10540	10.89	70.08
Working agricultural population engaged in agriculture	Total	10540	6.20	39.86
	Male	5995	6.20	39.86
	Female	4545	4.70	30.22
Individual farmers	Total	10303	10.65	68.50
	Male	5826	6.02	38.73
	Female	4477	4.63	29.77
Supported agricultural population	Total	4501	4.65	29.92
	Male	1826	1.89	12.14
	Female	2675	2.76	17.78

Table 2. Structure of agricultural households by size, 2002.

		City	Share in total number of households (%)	Share in total number of agricultural households (%)
Households – total		9767	100	/
Non-agricultural households		4174	/	/
Mixed households		2108	/	/
Households without income		526	/	/
Agricultural households	total	16,575	/	100
	without land	11	0,11	/
	up to 0,1 ha	6	0,06	0,04
	0,1 – 1 ha	100	1,02	0,60
	1 – 5 ha	316	3,24	1,91
	5 – 10 ha	82	0,84	0,49
	10 – 20 ha	9	0,09	0,05
	Over 20 ha	2	0,02	0,01

Table 3. Structure of total agricultural land in municipality by use, 2007.

		City (ha)	Share in total agricultural area (%)
Area – total		905,000	/
Agricultural area – total		58,205	100
Ploughland and gardens			
	Corn	14,695	0.00
	Ind.plants	77	25.25
	Vegetables	3,580	0.13
	Forage crops	8,585	6.15
Orchards		7,809	14.75
Vineyards		17	13.42
Meadows		11,361	0.03
Pastures		10,294	19.52
Fishponds, reedbeds and marshes		0	17.69

Table 1. Structure of privately owned agricultural land by use, 2007.

		City (ha)	Share in total agr. land owned by private households (%)
Area - total		905.000	/
Agricultural land owned by private households - total		58205	100
Ploughland and gardens	total		0
	corn	14695	25.25
	ind. plants	77	0.13
	vegetables	3580	6.15
	forage crops	8585	14.75
Orchards		7809	13.42
Vineyards		17	0.03
Meadows		11361	19.52
Pastures		10294	17.69
Fishponds, reed beds and marshes		0	0

Table 2. Production of individual field crops, industrial plants, vegetables and forage crops, 2007.

	Total crops in the city (t)	Share in total crops of Serbia (%)	Average crops in the city (kg/ha)	Average crops in the district (kg/ha)	Average crops in Serbia (kg/ha)
Wheat	12,168	1,875,335	3,407	3,510	3,763
Maize	29,182	6,016,765	4,385	4,342	5,824
Sugar beet	0	3,188,905	0	0	44,550
Sunflower	0	384,945	0	1,228	2,065
Beans	317	54,585	957	776	1,224
Potatoes	6,435	930,305	8,156	6,999	11,018
Clover	10,753	548,436	4,558	4,101	4,380
Alfalfa	8,690	1,104,287	5,084	4,918	5,808
Meadows	20,460	1,253,319	1,785	1,719	1,896
Pastures	9,926	489,375	964	966	592

Table 3. Fruit and grapes production, 2007.

	Number of fruit-bearing trees/grapevines	Total yield in the town (t)	Share in total yield of Serbia (%)	Average yield in the town (kg/ha)	Average yield in the district (kg/ha)	Average yield in Serbia (kg/ha)
Apples	79,189	1,078	240,320	0.45	14	14
Plums	1,877,800	25,445	556,227	4.57	14	12
Grapes	26	24	359,454	0.01	1	1

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Table 1. Livestock, 01.12.2007.

		City	Share in total livestock in the district (%)	Share in total livestock in Serbia %)
Cows	total	25,769	36.24	2.33
	Cows and in-calf heifers	16,132	34.29	2.39
Pigs	total	51,857	26.54	1.30
	sows and in-pig sows	7,921	28.15	1.27
Sheep	total	62,725	43.28	4.03
	Breeding sheep	50,014	43.23	4.28
Poultry	total	344,472	38.93	2.03

Table 1. Average livestock, 01.12.2007.

	City	District	Serbia
Head of cattle per 100 ha of arable land	54	48	26
Head of pigs per 100 ha of ploughland	181	190	121
Head of sheep per 100 ha of agricultural land	108	85	30

Table 1. Sale and purchase of agricultural products, 2007

	City	Share in total turnover in the district (%)	Share in total turnover in Serbia (%)
Wheat (t)	0	0.00	0.00
Maize (t)	0	0	0.00
Beans (t)	0	0	0.00
Potatoes (t)	0	0.00	0.00
Apples (t)	0	0	0.00
Plums (t)	1,012	35.13	8.66
Grapes (t)	0	0	0.00
Cattle (t)	793	37.46	2.79
Pigs (t)	270	18.88	0.35
Eggs (1000 pcs.)	135	100.00	0.15
Milk (1000 lit.)	10,588	39.44	1.57

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6.4 Forestry

Table 1. Forested land and harvested wooden mass, 2007.

		City	Share in Serbia (%)
Total area of the City (ha)		905,000	1.02
Forested area (ha)		26,720	1.35
In forests (ha)	broadleaved	250	0.16
	conifers	3	0.00
Outside forests (ha)	broadleaved	0	0.00
	conifers	10	0.01
Harvested wooden mass – total (m2)	broadleaved	22,517	0.94
	conifers	373	0.17
Harvested wooden mass – technical wood (%)	broadleaved	42	131.25
	conifers	86	101.18

6.5 Total volume of production

6.6 Businesses by number of employees

Table 1. Size of businesses by number of employees, 2007.

Number of businesses	City	Share in total number of businesses in the city (%)
0 (self-employed)	293	25.86
1-10 employees	690	60.90
10-50 employees	113	9.97

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50-100 employees	17	1.50
100-250 employees	14	1.24
250-500 employees	3	0.26
500-1000 employees	1	0.09
1000-5000 employees	2	0.18
preko 5000 employees	0	0.00

6.7. Macroeconomic indicators

Table 1. Structure of national income by sector, 2007.

		Structure of nat. income in the city(%)		Structure of nat. income in the district (%)		Structure of nat.income in Serbia(%)
Total	107,203,823	100	187,858,184	100	11,081,087,589	100
Per head	1,124	/	1,001	/	1,489	/
Level compared to Serbia (%)	0.97	/	1.70	/	100	/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management	75.49	18.66	67.23	/	1,882,124,340	16.99
Fishing	20,004,632	0.00	61,818,550	32.91	4,715,209	0.04
Mining and extractive	0	0.82	0	0.00	548,651,972	4.95
Processing industry	874,020	31.17	5,075,745	2.70	3,008,098,577	27.15
Production and distribution of el.power, gas and water	33,415,716	3.14	47,887,601	25.49	213,614,630	1.93
Construction	3,364,902	14.04	3,502,014	1.86	812,005,223	7.33
Wholesale and retail and repair of vehicles	15,051,019	16.78	19,468,219	10.36	2,736,933,952	24.70
Hotels and restaurants	17,993,511	2.88	26,575,709	14.15	200,252,310	1.81
Transportation, storage and communications	3,088,168	10.10	4,423,749	2.35	1,154,457,002	10.42
Real estate operations and leasing	10,826,764	2.16	15,468,026	8.23	469,383,368	4.24
Health care and social protection	2,310,855	0.26	3,018,152	1.61	26,143,493	0.24
Other collective, public and personal srevices	274,237	0.00	588,289	0.31	24,707,514	0.22
	0		32,131	0.02		

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Table 1. Structure of national income by ownership, 2007.

			Structure of nat. income in the city (%)	Structure of nat. income in the district (%)	Structure of nat. income in Serbia (%)
Total		107,203,823	100	100	100
Private ownership	total	90,199,240	84.14	85.90	75.66
	enterprises	54,444,000	50.79	40.37	52.59
	households and shops	35,755,241	33.35	45.53	23.07
Socially owned		1,700,724	1.59	2.12	3.23
Owned by cooperatives		169,413	0.16	0.65	0.68
Mixed ownership		8,304,451	7.75	6.47	6.56
State ownership		6,829,996	6.37	4.86	13.88

Table 1. Domestic product of enterprises, 2007.

Domestic product	84,980,871	121,203	101,330
Domestic product per head	1,307	/	1,738

Table 2. Basic information on enterprises, 2007.

	City – total for all enterprises in the city	Share in the district (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Depreciation (€)*	13,532,288	71.67	0.84
National income (€)	71,448,583	69.83	0.84
Material expenses(€)	122,403,679	69.41	0.84
Domestic product (€)	84,980,871	70.11	0.84
Number of employees	12,073	69.30	1.15

6.8 Export structure

Table 1. Export structure by type of products and services

Livestock and livestock products	0	2,139,957	2,788,735
Crop farming and cereal products	26,667	7,162	20,105
Oil and animal fat products	0	0	0
Production of ready-made food	277,180	674,059	833,521
Mineral products	42,021	157,572	282,308
Chemical products	122,398	156,776	175,081
Plastics, rubber and polymer materials	783,862	6,708,754	8,641,810
Raw hide and processed leather products	11,313	183,038	180,108
Wood processing industry	2,341,081	3,784,119	5,456,839
Production od cellulose and other fibrous materials	0	0	0
Textiles and textile products	21,587,722	38,043,331	59,691,823
Production of footwear, headware and umbrellas	17,778	55,707	1,274,994
Stone, gypsum, glass and cement products	196,370	540,361	368,592
Metal products	2,576,239	3,004,217	6,611,203
Mechanical equipment, machines and mechanisms	2,077,638	2,072,907	7,070,268
Electrical equipment and materials	3,920,118	9,510,037	52,353,488
Vehicles and equipment	24,243	35,812	75,394
Optical, photographic and cinematographic appliances, medical/surgical instruments, musical instruments	51,719	62,074	55,289
Miscellaneous goods and products	8,076,203	14,503,801	19,750,675
Works of art	0	0	0
Other	71,921	1,265,352	1,513,741
Total	42,204,475	82,905,036	167,143,973

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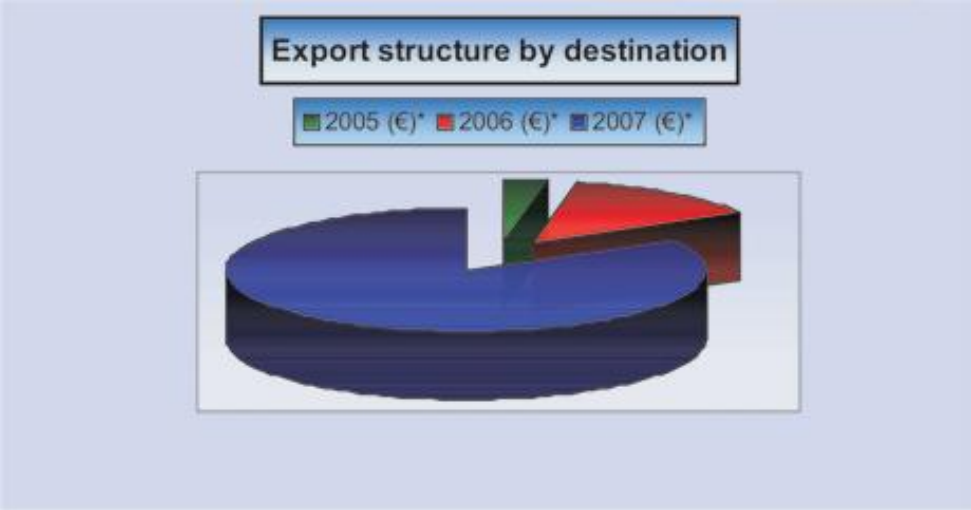
6.9 Export structure by destination

Table 1. Export structure by destination

Central and Eastern European countries	89,700	3,782,528	23,231,883
European Union	32,946,448	56,265,994	111,110,428
USA and Canada	631,938	158,368	1,715,629
Former Yugoslav republics	6,633,735	20,817,033	38,537,984
Other	1,903,088	1,999,893	2,565,904
Total	42,204,909	83,023,815	167,143,973



Public finance

6.10 City budget revenues

Table 1. Structure of city budget revenues, 2007.

		Structure of city revenues (%)	Structure of revenues (average) in Serbia (%)
Total revenues	11,812,638	100	100
Total revenues per head	125	/	221
Operating revenues	11,798,610	99.88	95.49
Revenues from sale of non-financial assets	0	0.00	0.04
Revenues from loans and sale of financial assets	14,028	0.12	4.47

6.11 City budget expenditures

Table 1. Structure of city budget expenditures, 2007.

		Structure of expenditures in the city (%)	Structure of expenditures (average) in Serbia (%)
Total expenditures	11,899,893	100	100
Total expenditures per head	126	/	211
Expenditures for provision of non-financial assets	11,766,825	98.88	76.67
Expenditures for repayment of loans and provision of financial assets	133,068	1.12	21.89
Budget surplus or deficit	0	0.00	1.44
	-87,255	-0.73	4.80

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Institutions

6.12 Public utility companies

No.	Company name	Activity
1	JKP POLET	Marketplace services
2	JKP TOPLANA	Heat supply
3	JKP VODOVOD	Water supply and sewage infrastructure
4	JKP VIDRAK	Waste disposal; Maintenance of public areas; Maintenance of cemeteries and cemetery services; Animal hygienic services;Parking service; Maintenance of greenery and green areas

6.13 Public enteprises

Table 1. List of public enteprises

No.	Enterprise name	Activity
1	Directorate for town planning, construction land, roads and development Valjevo, PE	Construction and reconstruction
2	JP “Kolubara”	Construction of Rovni Dam
3	JP “Osa”	Housing construction
4	JP “Valjevo Turist”	Tourism

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6.14 Financial institutions

No.	Name of institution	Number of branch offices in the city
1	OTP BANKA SRBIJA AD	1
2	PIRAEUS BANKA AD	1
3	POŠTANSKA ŠTEDIONICA	Section-office
4	PRIVREDNA BANKA BEOGRAD AD	1
5	PROCREDIT BANK	1
6	RAIFESSEN BANKA	1
7	SOCIETE GENERALE	1
8	SRPSKA BANKA AD	1
9	UNI CREDIT BANKA AD .	1
10	AIK BANKA	1
11	KOMERCIJALNA BANKA	1
12	ERSTE BANKA	1
13	MERIDIAN BANKA	1
14	VOJVOĐANSKA BANKA	1
15	INTESA	1
16	ALFA BANKA	1
17	AGROBANKA	1
18	VOLKSBANK	1
19	ČAČANSKA BANKA	1
20	CREDY BANKA	1
21	EUROBANK EFG	1
22	UNIVERZAL	1
23	KBC BANKA	1
24	MARFIN BANKA	1
25	NLB BANKA	1
26	NBG BANKA	1

Table 1. List of insurance companies

No.	Name of institution	No.of branches in the city
1	DDOR NOVI SAD AD	1
2	DELTA ĐENERALI AD	1
3	KOMPANIJA DUNAV OSIGURANJE	1
4	UNIQA	SECTION OFFICE
5	WIENER	BUREAU
6	SAVA	BUREAU
7	TRIGLAV	BUREAU

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Investments

In addition to several foreign firms that have chosen Valjevo as their manufacturing place, such as Austroterm, Golden Lady, Intermarche, the Slovenian company Gorenje has recently leased one more land plot of 5 hectares, where it plans to build, besides the existing plant, another production facility and employ about 500 more citizens of Valjevo.
The "Austrotherm" styrofoam company started production around the middle of 2003, with the investment stake of three and a half million Euro, in the industrial zone of the city of Valjevo, on the land area of 12000 square meters. The surface area of the plant, which accommodates the most modern equipment of Austrian manufacture, is 3800 square meters. The annual capacity is 400000 cubic meters, or expressed in terms of usual boards, this amounts to the surface area of eight million square meters.
It should be noted that "Austrotherm" is the first greenfield investment in Valjevo. All of this was done without any major pomp and in a record time of only five months, from 21 January to the last day of June 2003, when the production started. It is worth mentioninng that the main contractor was the Austrian firm supported by Valjevo enterprises.

Italian company "Golden lady", a famous producer of hosiery and fine underwear, made a Greenfield investment in 2004 in the Beloševac industrial zone in Valjevo and set up the company "Valy". The plant has 10000m2, which completes the production chain of this company. The plant employs about 500 people. The total value of investment is 12 million EUR. The export of Italy to Serbia has risen by 42%, while the import of goods from Serbia has gone up by 39%. Italy is the primary trade partner of Serbia, the first in the list of importers, and the Serbian companies established on the basis of Italian investments are the third highest exporter of products from Serbia.

The construction of new production plant and distribution centre of "Gorenje" company started in 2004 in the industrial zone of Valjevo in the vicinity of "Elind-Teur" enterprise and the railway station, on the land plot of six hectares, which was leased for 99 years for 47.6 million dinars. The whole industrial complex covers 27.500 square metars. The production plant surface area is 16.560, that of warehouse is 5.130, and the sale salon about 870 square meters. The first phase provided 260 new jobs, and the daily production amounted to 840 deep freezers and refrigerators, intended for all markets. The planned maximum annual capacity is one million pieces of large domestic appliances. The total investment value is about 20 000 000 EUR. Gorenje recently leased a new land plot of 5 hectares, where it plans to build, in addition to the existing one, another production plant and provide 500 more new jobs for our co-citizens.

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6.15 Realized investments in the private **sector**

Table 1. Realized investments in the last 5 years, 2008.

No.	Company name	Country of origin	Type of investment*	Investment	Number of new workplace	Year of investment
1	Valy D.O.O	Italy	Greenfield	12.000.000	1428	2004
2	Gornje D.O.O	Slovenia	Greenfield	20.000.000	512	2004
3	Interex	France	Greenfield	6.000.000	123	2003
4	Austrotherm	Austria	Greenfield	2.000.000	0	2008
	Total	/	/	40.000.000	2063	/

* type of investment: privatization, brownfield or greenfield

6.16 Structure of investments

Table 1. Structure of realized investments by type of construction and technical structure, 2007.

			Share in total investments in the city (%)
Total investments		**55,918,779**	**100**
Type of construction	New capacities	30,843,746	55.16
	Reconstruction, extension and adaptation	19,791,472	35.39
	Maintenance	5,283,561	9.45
Technical structure	Construction works	30,564,853	54.66
	Domestic equipment	3,866,564	6.91
	Imported equipment	21,327,949	38.14
	Other	159,413	0.29

6.17 Industrial zones and industrial parks

Since the industry along with other sectors the main driving force behind urbanization, the areas intended for this use are accordingly located depending on the requirements of their technological process together with complementary uses. The general city plan provides for three industrial zones of about 250 ha. According to the plan, all three industrial zones are primarily intended for business use and combined residential-business use. The business use primarily includes construction of facilities for industry, construction, manufacturing trades, storage facilities and the like. Commercial, utility, infractructural systems and existing housing can also be found. Environmental protection requirements are determined for new business facilities. It is not permitted to perform business activities which are determined to have a negative impact on the environment on the basis of the Environment Impact Study. Within the construction plot of land, a minimum of 30% must be under the green area, and a minimum of one parking space per 100m^2 of gross construction area.

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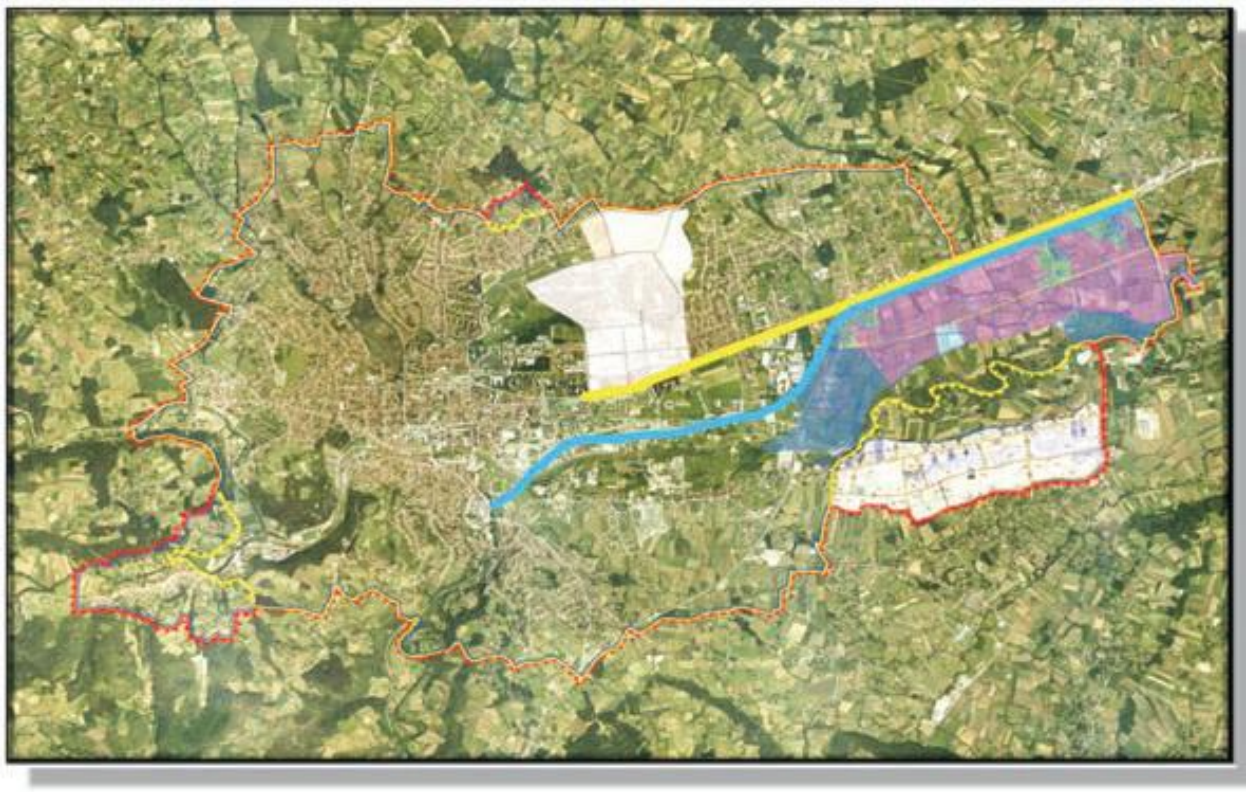
Location of industrial zones/parks

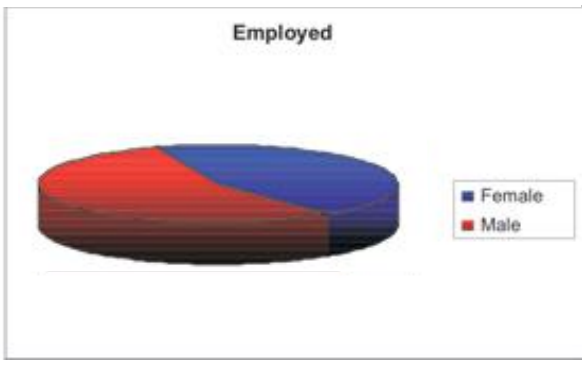


7 Labour

7.1 Number and structure of employed

Table 1.. Number and structure of employed, 2006.

	City	Structure of employees in the city (%)	Structure of employees in the district (%)	Structure of employees in Serbia (%)
Employees - total	31.388	100	100	100
Female	14.156	45,10	43,10	43,10
Male	17.232	54,90	56,90	56,90
Employees in enterprises, institutions, cooperatives and organisations	17.280	55,05	60,08	72,66
Private entrepreneurs, self-employed and their employees	14.108	44,95	39,93	27,34



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7.2 Employment by sectors

Table 1. Structure of employees by sectors, 2007.

	City	Structure of employees in the city (%)	Structure of employees in the district (%)	Structure of employees in Serbia (%)
Employees - total	33.267	100	100	100
Female	8.969	26,96	27,35	31,27
Male	24.298	73,04	72,65	68,73
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management	475	1,43	1,87	2,70
Fishing	0	0,00	0,00	0,05
Mining and extraction	1.388	4,17	2,98	1,17
Processing industry	11.050	33,22	23,74	19,57
Production and distribution of el. Power, gas and water	929	2,79	2,00	2,25
Construction	1.604	4,82	3,45	4,13
Wholesale and retail and repair of vehicles	1.673	5,03	5,08	9,80
Hotels and restaurants	260	0,78	0,89	1,21
Transportation, storage and communications	1.087	3,27	3,71	5,45
Financial activities	202	0,61	0,50	1,53
Real estate and leasing operations	368	1,11	0,99	3,33
Public administration and social insurance	797	2,40	3,08	3,43
Education	1.418	4,26	5,31	6,46
Health care and social protection	2.065	6,21	5,97	7,84
Other collective, public and personal services	394	1,18	1,11	2,62

7.3 Average wages

Table 1. Average wages per employee, February 2008.

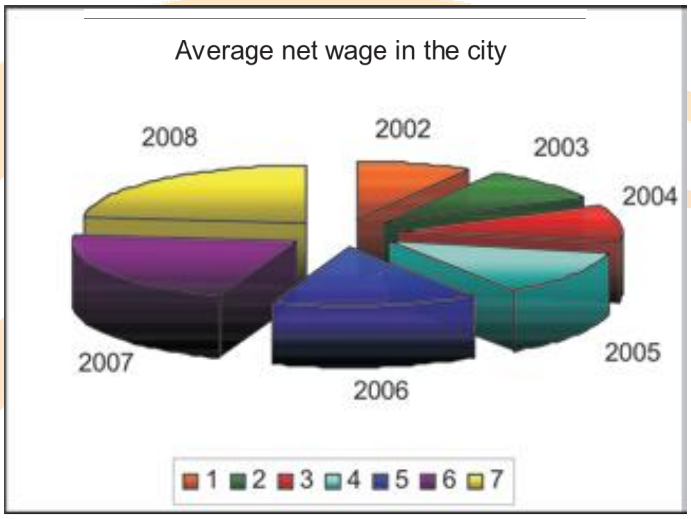
Average gross wage (with taxes and contributions)	409,35	428,28	517,80
Average net wage (without taxes and contributions)	296,00	308,58	371,20

* Medium exchange rate of NBS on 29.02.2008. - 1€ = 83.4635 rsd

Table 2. Comparative average wage per employee, breakdown by years

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Average gross wage in the city	165	181	205	237	297	401	437
Average gross wage in the district	175	197	225	257	317	417	459
Average gross wage in Serbia	219	255	283	308	377	484	547
Average net wage in the city	115	125	142	168	206	288	315
Average net wage in the district	122	137	155	180	218	299	330
Average net wage in Serbia	152	177	194	210	258	347	392

* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2002. - 1€ = 61,5152 rsd
* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2003. - 1€ = 68,3129 rsd
* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2004. - 1€ = 78,8850 rsd
* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd
* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 79.0 rsd
* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2007. - 1€ = 79,2362 rsd
* Medium exchange rate NBS 29.02.2008. - 1€ = 83,4365 rsd



7.4 Wages by sectors

Table 1. Average untaxed wage per employee by sectors, 2007.

Average net wage - total	206	218	258
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management	189	173	210
Fishing	0	0	192
Mining and extraction	301	361	318
Processing industry	146	156	210
Production and distribution of el. power, gas and water	335	287	344
Construction	210	210	228
Wholesale and retail and repair of vehicles	75	96	236
Hotels and restaurants	164	171	174
Transportation, storage and communications	252	244	294
Financial activities	426	422	581
Real estate and leasing operations	289	289	302
Public administration and social insurance	303	289	328
Education	263	247	268
Health care and social protection	264	263	265
Other collective, public and personal services	261	239	274

* Medium exchange rate of NBS for 2006

7.5 Employment

Table 1. Available jobs, 2007.

		City	Share in district (%)
Available jobs - total		15073	73,37
Permanent jobs	number	4183	67,61
	%	27,75	/
Temporary jobs	number	10890	75,86
	%	72,25	/

Table 1. Employment structure, 2007.

		City	Share in district (%)
Employment – total		15050	73,98
Employment – female	number	8387	76,59
	%	55,73	/
Employment – male	number	6663	70,94
	%	44,27	/
Permanent jobs	number	4113	68,27
	%	27,33	/
Temporary jobs	number	10937	76,39
	%	72,67	/

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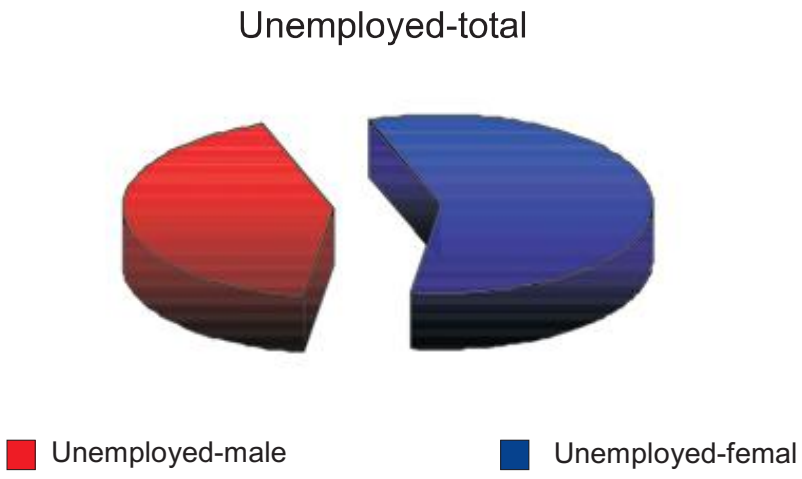
7.6 Unemployment

Table 1. Structure of unemployed and job seekers by gender, December 2007.

		City	Share in district (%)
Unemployed - total		6,984	57.17
Unemployed female	number	3,584	57.19
	%	51.32	/
Unemployed – male	number	3.400	57.15
	%	48.68	/
Job seekers - total		7,555	58.15
Job seekers – female	number	3,914	58.11
	%	51.81	/
Job seekers – male	number	2,821	51.88
	%	37,34	/
Unemployed share in the number of job seekers (%)	%	92.44	/
	%	91.57	/
	%	12.52	/

Table 2. Number and gender of unemployed, breakdown by years

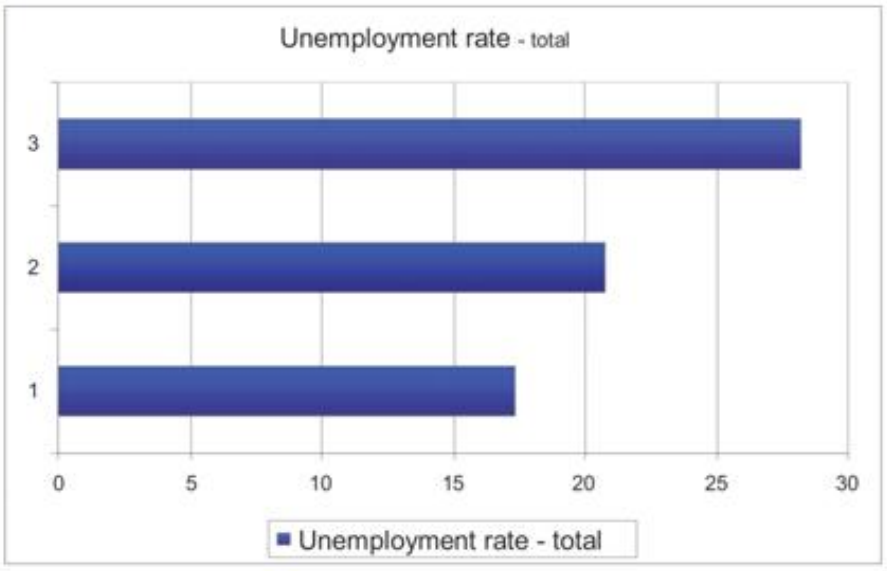
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Unemployed – total	9,562	11,894	9,486	10,214	9,865	6,984
Unemployed – female	5,548	6,456	5,097	5,723	5,405	3,584
Unemployed – male	4,041	5,438	4,389	4,491	4,460	3,400



7.7 Unemployment rate

Table 1. Unemployment rate, 2007.

	City	District	Serbia
Unemployment rate – total	17.35	20.79	28.17
Unemployment rate - female	28.55	32.99	40.27
Unemployment rate - male	12.28	14.96	20.87



7.8 Unemployment by education level

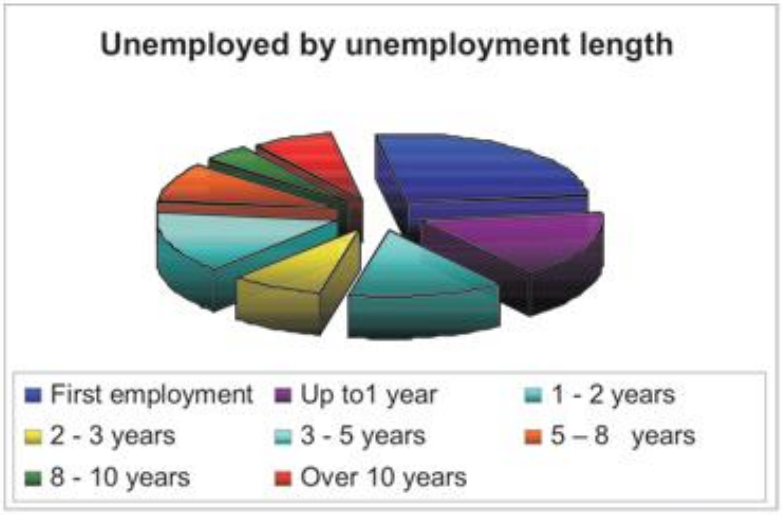
Table 1. Unemployed by education level, 2007.

	City	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	6,984	100
Without primary education	990	14.18
Primary education	2,199	31.49
Secondary education	3,242	46.42
Associate degree	338	4.84
University degree	210	3.01
Post-graduate studies	5	0.07

7.9 Unemployment by unemployment length

Table 1. Unemployed by unemployment length, 2007.

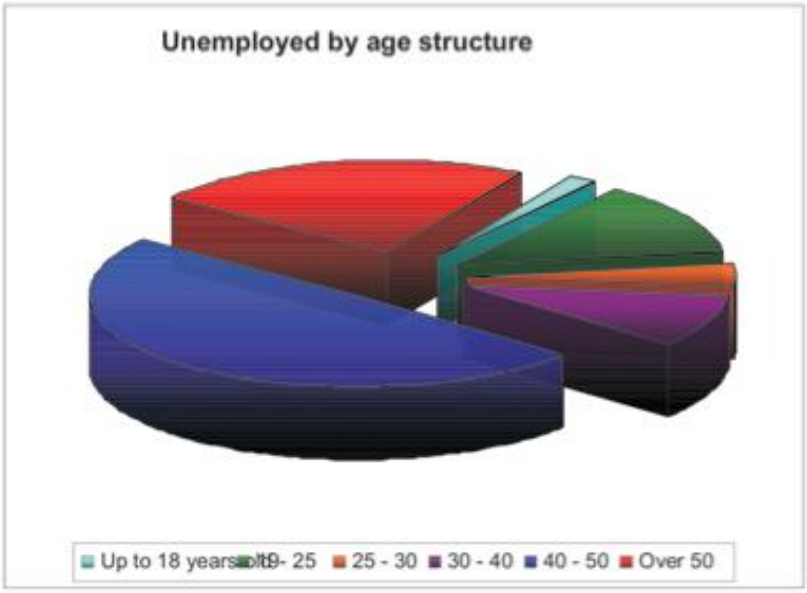
	City	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	6,984	100
First employment	2,155	30.86
Up to 1 year	1,256	17.98
1 - 2 years	478	6.84
2 - 3 years	1,038	14.86
3 - 5 years	1,087	15.56
5 - 8 years	609	8.72
8 - 10 years	284	4.07
Over 10 years	77	1.10



7.10 Unemployment by age structure

Table 1. Unemployed by age structure, 2007.

Age	City	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	6,984	100
Up to 18 years of age	107	1.53
19 – 25	898	12.86
25 – 30	286	4.10
30 – 40	650	9.31
40 – 50	3,436	49.20
Over 50	1,607	23.01



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8 Public resources

8.1 Transport infrastructure

The city area coverage by road network is relatively satisfactory, with main roads (M-4 i M-21) of about 80 km length, regional roads of about 180 km length and local roads of about 245 km.
A section of R-211 regional road has been relocated by constructing a new route of about 11 km length around the Stubo- Rovni reservoir.

The railway transport development is planned to continue by completion of Valjevo-Loznica railway line, modernization and construction of the second track along the Belgrade-Bar railway line, reconstruction of railway junction, whereas the station building has been completely renovated.

8.1.1. Road transport

Table 1. Length of roads, 2006.

		City (km)	Share in district road length (%)	District (km)
Road length - total		558	29.74	1,876
Asphalted roads		457	35.40	1,291
Main roads	total	99	45.62	217
	asphalted roads	99	45.62	217
Regional roads	total	201	29.69	677
	Asphalted roads	184	32.45	567
Local	total	258	26.27	982
	asphalted roads	174	34.32	507

8.1.2. Railway transport and infrastructure

Table 1. Turnover of goods and passengers in railway transport, 2005.

	City	City share in the total district turnover (%)	District
Number of railway stations	2	50.00	4
Number of passengers	95,561	95.42	100,150
Number of cargo units	22,582	96.25	23,463

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8.1.3. Air transport

A development opportunity has been identified in this form of transport as well, as there already exists such a core in a presently sports and tourism airfield. The development of air transport is based on phase construction of the general airport "Divci" by extending the existing sports and tourism airfield. The general airport is planned to be without night landing, for business, tourism and agriculture purposes and dispatch/supply of specific sorts of cargo. The existing airfield is located south of the main road M-4 and covers the area of 29 ha.

8.2 Utility infrastructure

8.2.1. Water supply and sewage system

Located in the town area is a very significant water source on which two large systems are based:

- The regional Kolubara system for provision of highest quality water, for supply of water to neighbourhoods and those industries which use water of drinking quality,

§ The Kolubara river system, for provision of water for technological requirements and irrigation, as well as protection of water quality.

All major drinking water requirements of the city and its surroundings imposed as priority the construction of water plant in Pećina (PPV "Pećina"), where purification treatment of water from three sources is performed:

§ the Gradac river
§ Paklje source
§ "Stubo-Rovni" reservoir (the dam is under construction)

A very important activity of water supply to the city and surrounding neighbourhoods is done by the public utility company JKP Vodovod-Valjevo, where the equipment and devices follow the trends of modern water purification technology.

Water supply network

§ 26879 flats and households in total are connected (28% coverage), as well as 1090 legal entities
§ Annual water production is 4826674 m^3 (600 l/s)

Sewage network

§ 24321 flats and households in total are connected (25% coverage), as well as 926 legal entities
§ An estimated annual discharge is 4472129m^3

Regulation of watercourses

§ Regulation of works on watercourses
§ Development of storm sewage

8.2.1. District heating system

The public utility company JKP Toplana supplies heat to households and businesses. Even though the centralized heat supply system has been introduced to Valjevo, a large number of block and individual boiler room in the city area still pose a problem. 3546 individual users (flats and households) are connected to the district heating system, as well as 262 business users (office space).

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8.2.1. Electric power infrastructure

The city area is integrated in the electric power supply system of Serbia. The electric power supply and distribution network is well-developed and it enables supply to almost all consumers in the city of Valjevo area. The city of Valjevo is a significant electric power junction and regional centre in the Republic of Serbia. 220 kV power transmission lines have been built over Valjevo, in the direction of TS Bajina Bašta-Valjevo-Obrenovac, which connect TS Požega and TS Valjevo with TS Zvornik and TS Kolubara. The basic source of electric power supply to Valjevo is TS 220/110 kV of 300 MVA power. The installed power satisfies the present needs of consumers, and supply from multiple directions ensures high-quality and reliable electric power supply.

8.2.1. Telecommunication system

Table 1. Postal services, 2006.

		City	Share in the district (%)
Number of post offices		16	45.71
Number of telephone subscribers		34,142	55.44
PTT turnover (dispatched)	mail consignments (1000)	1,321	59.88
	parcels (1000)	8	72.73

8.3 Energy

Table 1. Energy use, 2007.

	City
Electric power (MWh)	
- households	34780
- legal entities	13232
Utilization rate	78%
Price	4.5 din/kilowatt
Gas (1.000 m^3)	
Utilization rate	0
Price	0
Water (1.000 m^3)	
Utilization rate	77%
Price	25.25 din/m^3
District heating (Gcal)	
- households	3546
- legal entities	262
Utilization rate	70%
Price	56.08 din/m^2

8.4 Health care and social welfare

Table 1. Investments in health care and social protection, 2006.

Expenditures (investments) in health care and social protection	19,355,921

- Medium exchange rate of NBS for 2006

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Table 1. Physicians, dentists and graduate pharmacists in health care, 2007.

	City	Share in total number of physicians (%)
Physicians - total	299	100
General medicine physicians	37	9.13
Physicians undergoing specialization	29	9.70
Specialist physicians	233	77.93
Dentists	24	/
Pharmacists	38	/
Number of citizens per one physician in the city	315	/
Number of citizens per one physician in the district	488	/
Number of citizens per one physician in Serbia	368	/

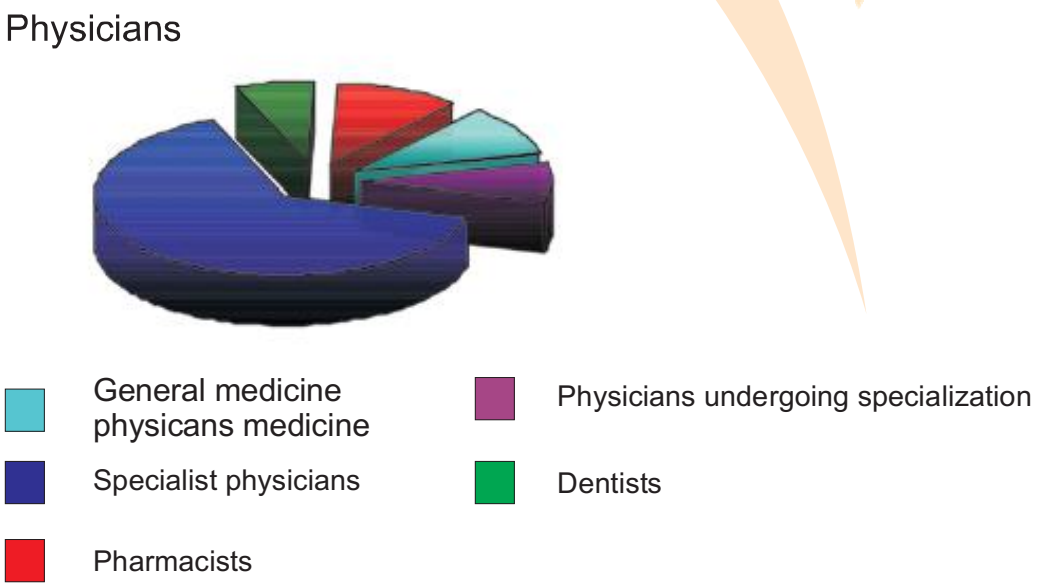

Table 1. Users of social welfare – minors, 2006.

	City	Share in total number of users (%)
Total	757	100
Persons with family problems	476	62.88
Persons with difficulties in behaviour	153	20.21
Mentally handicapped	22	2.91
Physically handicapped	43	5.68
Persons with multiple problems	29	3.83
Other juvenile users of social welfare	34	4.49

Table 2. Users of social welfare - adults, 2006.

	City	Share in total number of users (%)
Total	1,152	100
Persons with difficulties in behaviour	2	0.17
Mentally and physically handicapped persons	357	30.99
Persons without income	530	46.01
Persons without family care	10	0.87
Old persons	414	35.94
Other adult users of social welfare	239	20.75

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8.5 Educational facilities

The preschool institution renders services for 1791 children, and the total planned capacity for all kindergartens is 1195 children or 56 groups. The institution also manages 15 separate preschool groups working in primary school buildings, with a total of 290 children in 21 groups. Three groups are in the city and 18 groups are in villages.

Table 1. Capacities of educational institutions, breakdown by years

	2007		
	Number of institutions	Number of educational profiles	Number of students
Preschool institutions	8	/	1,791
Primary schools	15	/	7,612
Secondary schools	6		4,718
Higher education	3		900

Table 2. Investments in education, 2007.

Expenditures (investments) in education - total	10,901,639	17,558,819	1,012,486,495
Expenditures (investments) in primary education	5,708,992	10,844,780	486,853,890
Expenditures (investments) in primary education per pupil	781	747	777

* Medium exchange rate of NBS for 2006

Table 3. Number and structure of educational institutions, 2007.

		City	Share in total number of district institutions (%)
Primary schools	total	57	35.85
	classes	368	47.85
Secondary schools	total	6	60.00
	classes	174	73.73
Specialized schools	total	1	50.00
	classes	5	71.43
Schools for adults	total	0	0
	classes	0	0
Junior colleges		2	100.00
Faculties		1	100.00
Institutions for preschool children		8	57.14
University students' dormitories		0	0
Secondary students' dormitories		1	0
TOTAL all institutions		75	39.89

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Table 1. Total number of pupils, students and users of educational institutions services, 2007

		City	Share in total number of district pupils/students/users (%)
Primary schools – pupils	total	7,612	50.53
	finished school	1,008	52.04
Secondary schools – students	total	4,718	74.72
	finished school	1,249	76.25
Specialized schools	total	37	74.00
	finished school	6	75.00
Schools for adults - total	total	0	0
	finished school	0	0
Junior colleges - students	total	1,347	100.00
	scholarship from the budget	413	100.00
	finished school	162	100.00
Faculties - students	total	779	100.00
	Scholarship form the budget	0	0
	finished school	0	0
Preschool institutions	children as users	14,493	61.53
University students' dormitories	users of accommodation	1,753	48.11
Secondary students' dormitories	users of accommodation	0	0

Table 2. Average number of pupils, students and accommodation users in educational institutions, 2006.

	City	District	Serbia
Number of pupils per primary school	133.5	94.7	179.0
Number of pupils per primary school class	20.7	19.6	21.0
Number of students per secondary school	786.3	631.4	603.9
Number of students per secondary school class	27.1	26.8	26.2
Number of students per specialized school	37.0	25.0	32.2
Number of students per specialized school class	7.4	7.1	6.5
Number of students per school for adults	0	0	139.6
Number of students per class in school for adults	0	0	14.1
Number of students per junior college	673.5	673.5	921.4
Number of graduate students per junior college	81.0	81.0	122.2
Number of students per faculty	779.0	779.0	1,382.6
Number of graduate students per faculty	0.0	0.0	165.5
Number of children users per preschool institution	219.1	260.3	87.9
Number of accommodation users per university students' dormitories	0	0	0.0
Number of accommodation users per secondary students' dormitories	0	0	0

Table 3. Total number of pupils in primary schools, 2008.

		City	Share in total number of district primary school students (%)
Primary school pupils	total	6,865	50.13
	female pupils	3,329	49.56
	male pupils	3,536	50.67

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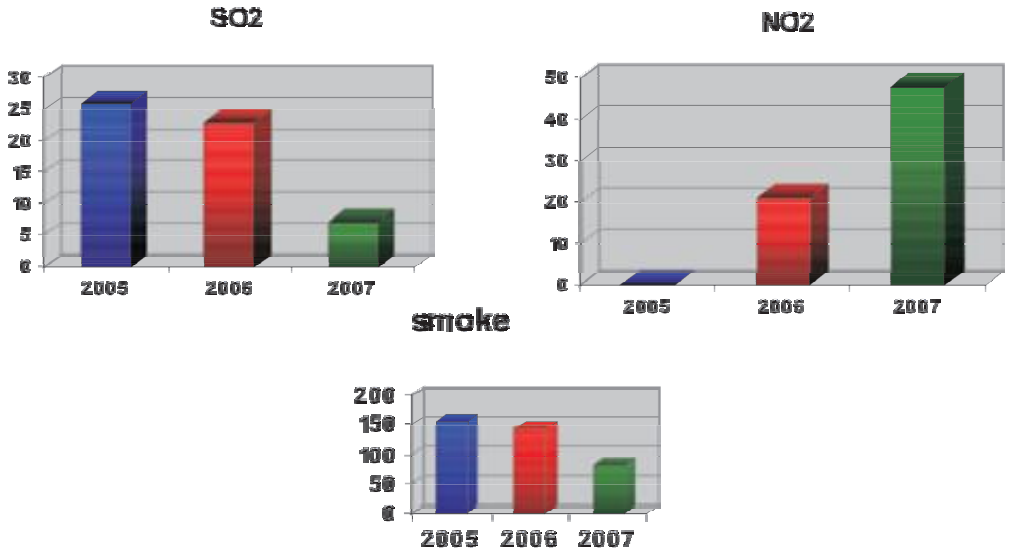
9 Environment

9.1 Air quality

The air quality depends on the level of presence of pollutants which are known to be harmful to the health of people, or to cause harmful effects on natural ecosystems when they exceed permissible limit values. The air quality in the City of Valjevo area is not significantly endangered, with the exception of the urban area of Valjevo. A reduction in the level of emission from existing air pollution sources calls for application of more modern technologies and air purification systems in industry for the purpose of maintaining the emission within limit values, extension and technical improvement of district heating system, cutting down on the use of coal as fuel by switching to liquid fuels.

Number of days with poor air quality	2005	2006	2007
SO2	26	23	7
NO2	0	21	48
Smoke	155	143	79



9.2. Soil quality

The city of Valjevo area consists for the largest part of I-IV quality class land (70.2%), which means that arable land is predominant. I and II quality class land occupies low valley area of the Kolubara river and its left tributaries (Rabas and Bukovica), with gentle slopes, where largest settlements were formed. III quality class land is found in smaller separate areas in the territory of Rabas, Bukovica, Poćuta and Petnica. IV class land stretches over the area of Podgorina, Lelić and Bačevci karst, north and south of the Kolubara, up to 600 m altitude, with up to 10% slopes. V to VIII quality class land includes about 30% of all areas and stretch across terrains with steeper slopes in the mountainous area of the City of Valjevo, which is dissected with numerous river valleys of gorge and canyon types.

On the basis of geological composition and stability of the terrain, four geotechnical zones have been established in the area of the City of Valjevo. Geotechnical zone 1 occupies the central area of the city of Valjevo, i.e., the lowest part of the Kolubara valley, of about 38km^2 surface area (about 4% of the city area), with lowland features of up to 5% slopes, average altitude of 150 m, low and uneven river flows, low-level

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Geotechnical zone 2 is located to the south and north of zone 1, and it includes valleys and inter-river area of the Kolubara tributaries of about 172km^2 (about 19% of the city territory), with low hill area of predominant slopes up to 5% and locally occurring slopes up to 10%, altitude between 140 and 350 m, characteristic processes of gullying, disintegration and sliding in numerous locations of limited sizes; the larger part of the area belongs to the zone of 8° MCS, and the smaller part to the zone of 7° seismic intensity. Geotechnical zone 3 occupies the largest part of the City of Valjevo (about 560km^2, i.e .62%), to the north, west and south of Valjevo valley, with altitude zones of 350-800 m, so that the terrain in the north part is rolling, and in the south it is hilly and mountainous, with slopes up to 5% (Lelić i Bačevci area) and over 30% (along upper canyon valley of the Sušica and the Gradac rivers, aquifers at great depths of considerable power and capacity, surface watercourses of torrential character, predominantly IV quality class of soil; the terrain is endangered with various forms of erosion, disintegration, washdown and line erosion, especially in higher altitutude parts, there is almost no terrain instability nor active sliding, and it mostly belongs to the zones of 7 i 6° MCS. Geotechnical zone 4 includes the south-westernmost, south and southeast part of the City of Valjevo of about 135 km^2 or 15% of total area, with features of hilly terrain of mainly between 20% and 30% slopes, except for the territory of Divčibare plateau, with average altitude between 700 and 800 m, various developed forms of erosion; in the southwest part the predominant land is of quality class V, in the south and south-east parts VI-VIII quality classes alternate; it mainly belongs to the zone of 6° MKS.

9.3 Water quality

Surface waters in the territory of the Kolubara basin are very scarce, with marked periodical unevenness, the biggest in Serbia, with brief water inflows and very long low water periods, which is very unfavourable from the standpoint of water intake from watercourses. The underground waters in the basin, due to the modest capacity, can only be used for the needs of smaller individual village waterworks.

More important are only captures of karst springs, of which a total of about 270 l/s is exploited, whereas only about 851 l/s of alluvial waters is used due to their low abundance and threat of pollution caused by very poor neighbourhood sanitation.
High quality classes for all watercourse in the territory of the City, as well as for the downstream course of the Kolubara, are prescribed by the Water Management Master Plan of Serbia. Rivers in the spring section of the basin belong to classes I and I/II.

The status of water supply to neighbourhoods in the territory of the City is varied. After construction of the new water purifying plant "Pećina", the water supply system of Valjevo became one of the best waterworks in Serbia, with excellent water quality. The status of sanitation varies widely – from very good sanitation, which is achieved in the City owing to the reconstruction of the city sewage system to very poor sanitation in villages and suburban neighbourhoods.

9.4 Solid waste managment

The communal waste collection system covers 95% of residents in Valjevo, 100% in Divčibare, 64% in Divci, 27% in Valjevska Kamenica and 16% in Brankovina. In other neighbourhoods there is no organized collection of solid waste, and the disposal sites are not defined.

The communal waste is generated at a rate of 1.3kg/res/day, and the waste structure is as follows: ash-4%,food-21%, glass-4%, paper-3.5%, plastics-17%, other-49.5%. The waste is disposed on the city dumpsite, which already has limited capacity and can only accept communal waste. Valjevo has solved the problems of managing dangerous chemical and medical waste, but it has not solved the problem of waste from the slaughtering industry.

The Health Centre of Valjevo generates about 1850 m^3 of medical waste annually. Problems of managing dangerous material accidents have not been solved. About 2.5 tons/year of dangerous waste as well as explosive materials are stocked in the Krušik company ground.

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10 Tourism resources

Valjevo area abounds in numerous, exceptionally attractive element of tourism offer. A favourable geographical position on important main roads and vicinity of potential emission markets, richness of cultural heritage in relatively small space, integration of cultural resources with touristically attractive natural territories (the Gradac and the Jablanica gorges, Valjevo mountains), a considerable number of monasteries, numerous remarkable people originating from this area, and events connected with the national history enabled Valjevo to stand out as an authentic tourist destination. Besides the city, other separate entities can also be distinguished:

- Divčibare, mountain resort
- Brankovina, cultural and historical complex
- Petnica, sports and recreation centre
- Monasteries

The geographical position, natural resources, cultural and historical heritage clearly indicate that this area can develop the following forms of tourism: mountain tourism, (Divčibare, Maljen, Povlen, Medvednik, Jablanik...), school trip and excursion tourism (pupils, students, pensioners...), religious (Lelić, Ćelije, Pustinja, Jovanja, Gračanica, city temples...), educational (seminars and workshops), sports (mountaineering, cycling, free climbing...), "city break" tourism, event tourism (Jazz Fest, Tešnjar Evenings, Raspberry Days, Mushroom Days, Miss White Narcissus, Along Medicinal Trails of Valjevo Mountains...), hunting tourism and, of course, village tourism.

Village tourism has especially prominent potential for this area. Subtantial and rich natural heritage, as well as 60% rural share of the city territory point to the necessity of making use of those areas and rural development. The favourable geographical position together with good natural and social basis enables Valjevo to develop various forms of tourism.

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10.1 Number of visitors

Table 1. Number and structure of tourists and overnight stays, 2006/2007.

		City 2006	City 2007	District 2006	District 2007	Serbia 2006	Serbia 2007
Number of tourists	total	29,872	34148	48,530	57044	2,006,488	2306558
	local	28,383	31171	46,433	52806	1,537,646	1610513
	foreign	1,489	2977	2,097	4238	468,842	696045
Number of overnight stays	total	153,043	159374	235,639	253253	6,592,622	7328692
	local	149,410	153169	229,669	243740	5,577,310	5853017
	foreign	3,633	6205	5,970	9513	1,015,312	1475675
Average number of overnight stays	total	5.12	7.00	4.86	6.8	5.80	5.7
	local	5.30	4.9	4.90	4.6	3.60	3.6
	foreign	2.40	2.1	2.80	2.2	2.20	2.1

10.1 Accommodation capacities

Table 1. Accommodation capacities, 2007.

Destination	Number of accommodation facilities	Number of beds	Utilisation rate (%)
City of Valjevo	8	446	56.00
Divčibare	78	2038	27.00
Brankovina	1	6	98.00
Petnica	2	8	52.00
Valjevo villages	39	167	73.00
TOTAL	128	2665	100

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Name	Location	Contact	Capacity
„Divčibare“ Hotel	Divčibare	277-120	250 beds
„Maljen" Hotel	Divčibare	277-419	202 beds
„Pepa” Hotel	Divčibare	277-232	200 beds
„Crni vrh” Hotel	Divčibare	277-145	150 beds
„Pančevo” Holiday Centre	Divčibare	277-164	100 beds
„Mladost" Holiday Centre	Divčibare	277-185	100 beds
„Zmaj" Holiday Centre	Divčibare	277-227	126 beds
„Stevan Filipović" Holiday Centre	Divčibare	277-129	340 beds
„Stari Grad" Holiday Centre	Divčibare	277-246	54 beds
„Grand” Hotel	Valjevo	227-133	85 beds
„Narcis” Hotel	Valjevo	221-140	133 beds
„Jablanica” Hotel	Valjevo		
„Valjevo “Boarding House	Valjevo	231-098	28 beds
„Konačište Bubica” Boarding House	Valjevo	229-182	24 beds
„Rašević” B&B Inn	Valjevo	231 659	
„Tadića Mlin”	Valjevo	238-028	
„Šofer Bar” Restaurant and Boarding House	Valjevo	221-476	35 beds
„Paviljon” Restaurant and Boarding house	Valjevo	320-216	

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11 Quality of life

11. 1 City gathering centres

Situated almost in the city centre itself is Jadar Park, landscaped at the beginning of the 20th century by the Society for Beautification of Valjevo. Its green areas are now adorned by sculptures of famous Serbian sculptor Vida Jocić. It is also the beginning of a longer walking itinerary extending to a path leading through Pećina Park-Forest.

Tešnjar is an old shopping centre, formed as early as the Turkish rule period and it stretches along the right bank of the Kolubara. Walking through Tešnjar, going past low half-timbered houses, you can feel the spirit of oriental bazaar and shop in one of old craft workshops: candlemakers, leather craftsmen, potters, weavers, coppersmiths …, but also take a break in one of modern cafes. If you happen to visit Valjevo at the end of August, you will certainly enjoy numerous programmes offered during the cultural event Tešnjar Evenings. In the last years, owing to the fact that a number of films and series have been made in Tešnjar, this old Valjevo shopping centre has been turning into a special national film town.

During the thirties of the 19th century, when a new period in the city development began, on the initiative of Prince Milan Obrenović, the left bank of the Kolubara saw development of a new trade and craft quarter, as an European counterpart to the oriental Tešnjar, the present Knez Miloš street. By erecting trade and restaurant facilities, craft shops, and afterwards the hotels Sekulić and Grand, this street became more and more important and became the core of city life, as well as of further development of Valjevo.

Today Knez Miloš street has kept a substantial part of its old importance (it still has a great number of shops and cafes), but at the same time it is a stage for a lot of cultural and artistic events

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The City of Valjevo has an extensive network of institutions such as Historical Archive, Library, Cultural Centre, Museum, Institute for Protection of Monuments, Modern Gallery, busy art life and numerous cultural events.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VALJEVO – OFFICIALLY THE BEST MUSEUM IN SERBIA

The National Museum building was constructed in 1870 and in that period it was the first establishment built on the basis of a planned design in the city. It accommodated a primary and grammar schools, and during the First World War it was one of several dozen buildings which functioned as the famous Valjevo hospital.

The past of Valjevo area and the city on the Kolubara, which has been marked by great wars and uprisings, famous commanders, politicians and diplomats, authors, poets, painters and philosophers, but also ordinary, anonymous people who, while doing their jobs, developed and upgraded Valjevo, Valjevo area and the whole Serbia, leaving their stamp on the world history as well, is evoked by Valjevo Museum in a very plastic and, first of all, original way,

MUSSELIM'S LODGINGS

Musselim's Lodgings, built in the 18th century, is the oldest preserved building in Valjevo, and in that time it was part of a larger complex of administrative buildings in the town centre. However, the essential historical significance of the Residence is reflected in the fact that it is the only material remnant in Serbia directly connected with the "Hacking of the Headmen", as the immediate cause of the Serbian revolution, because at the beginning of 1804 Valjevo Headmen Aleksa Nenadović and Ilija Birčanin were imprisoned in its cellar and from there they were taken out to the execution site on 4 February, after which their heads were publicly displayed on the roof of this building. In those days several dozens of most prominent people were hacked all over Serbia, but owing to the reputation and role that Aleksa and Ilija had had in the events preceding the uprising, they became the symbol of „Hacking of the Headmen", and Musselim's Lodgings is remembered in the tradition of West Serbian people as the place where, after the Headmen's last night, the morning of freedom began to dawn.

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NENADOVIĆ TOWER

Nenadović Tower is certainly a symbol of the city of Valjevo. It was built in spring of 1813, by the road to Šabac, at the very edge of Kličevac hill.
Today Nenadović Tower is completely reconstructed and protected and the preparation of adequate museum display has been expedited.

MODERN GALLERY

Since it was established in 1987, the Modern Gallery of Valjevo" has been one the leading in Serbia, with exhibitions of the most representative 20th century painters. It has a permanent display of works by eminent painter academician Ljuba Popović, who lives and works in Paris. The thematic exhibition programme comprises works by "Mediala" painters and painters of fantastic style, as successors of Mediala.

The Modern Gallery is located in the centre of Valjevo, next to Valjevo Grammar School and nearby the National Museum and the Grand Hotel.

11. 2 Sports capacities

Sports capacities in Valjevo are traditional and diverse. Numerous sport events and tournaments (basketball, football, chess) are held in Valjevo.

The city has:

- Four football stadiums (Peti puk, Krušik, Pećina, ZSK),
- Swimming pool complex in Petnica,
- Two halls (Sports Hall and Partisan Centre)
- Tennis court complex in Pećina Park
- Basketball court in Pećina Park
- Five-a-side football field in Pećina Park under inflated structure
- "STUDENT" basketball court
- "BOLNIČKI BLOK" basketball court
- Small multi-sport field in "Iverak"
- Basketball courts on Peti puk
- Five-a-side football field in Oslobodioci Valjeva estate
- Complex of sports fields in Divčibare

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11. 3 Cultural events and festivals

A large number of events - literary, sports, musical, business... are held in Valjevo area. They attract a large number of visitors, but not in the same numbers as they did in the 80s of the 20th century. The biggest event in that time in Valjevo area was "White Narcissus", which took place in Divčibare. This event ceased to exist in the 90s of the 20th century, but it was renewed in 2005.

Visitors of today's events in Valjevo area are mainly residents of Valjevo and its environs, or the events in question are of specific character which attracts people of similar interests.

The most visited events are: International Festival of Children's Folk Dancing, Raspberry Days in Brankovina, Tešnjar Evenings, In Honour of Desanka, St. Sava Race, Yu Jazz Festival

Tešnjar Evenings

Tešnjar Evenings have been traditionally held in Valjevo since 1987. Tešnjar is an old part of the city, lying on the right bank of the Kolubara, with preserved 19th century ambiance. Together with the ambiance, some old crafts have also been preserved, and today Tešnjar abounds in shops and boutiques with modern goods, cafes and miscellaneous hospitality facilities. During Tesnjar Evenings, streams of cultural events and people flow from one bank of the Kolubara to the other, from the old to the new part of the city.

Tešnjar evenings have traditionally taken place by the end of August and from year to year this event has begun to move more and more, first of all to the Kolubara river stage, and then to Knez Miloš street. Today Tešnjar evening performances take place all over the city, The event usually last from seven to ten days and most often it includes: medicinal herb shows, theatre performances, appearances of cultural and artistic societies, classical,

Jazz Fest

The first Yu Jazz Fest in 1984 was opened by an arrangement of the song "Valjevo Trickery". At the beginning a two-day event, it quickly got the third and then even the fourth programme evening. From year to year, great jazz names follow each other: Duško Gojković, Bora Roković, Nenad Petrović, Džo Mirković, Lala Kovačev, Miša Krstić, Jovan Maljoković, Stjepko Gut, Mića Marković, Miloš Petrović, Miša Blam, Lazar Tošić, Vlada Maričić, Ivan Švager, Laci Fidri, Luka Bošković, Pero Ugrin, Rade Milivojević- Nafta...

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Raspberry Days

As early as 1962, people gathered round the Tourist Society "Brankovina" realized that Brankovina area is full of natural and cultural advantages, so they focused their first activities on organizing the first important business, cultural and tourist event called "Raspberry Days".

The first "Raspberry Day" was held on Sunday, 1st July 1962 in the church yard. Later it became a tradition, so during the following years the "Raspberry Day" continued to be held on Saturday or Sunday by the end of June or beginning of July. It was held in the churchyard until as long as 1974. Later on, this event began to last three days. On the first day, professional consultation on further advancement of raspberry production was held, and on the second day the exhibition of the best-quality berry fruit was organized. After examining and determining the best fruits, the professional jury awarded prizes and certificates of merit to fruit-growers. At the end, cultural and artistic programme was performed.

During the last years of the 20th century, this event kept the same date, but it was held only one day with fairly poor offer. Today there is a raspberry exhibition, a round table on the topic of growing and caring for raspberries, exhibition of handicrafts and sampling of old homemade dishes. After the programme "In Honour of Desanka" the best raspberry growers are awarded certificates of merit.

11. 4 Entertainment and services

The biggest value of Valjevo is undoubtedly its city soul, preserved for centuries. The specific Valjevo spirit can be felt everywhere, in each house, in streets, squares, but first and foremost it can be be perceived in the city "institution" – pub. And all this has lasted for centuries, since Valjevo was founded.

Pubs have existed in Valjevo since its very beginning. One of the legends about the origin of Valjevo mentions a pub landlord from Valjevo and has it that first his pub was built and then the town around it. Later on, travel writers also made a point of mentioning and listing Valjevo pubs. Today it would be futile to do it; however, in addition to numerous modern restaurants, cafes, pizza houses, Valjevo has preserved some pubs which convey the feeling of tradition and old-city spirit. In the centre it is the city pub of the Grand Hotel with its garden and numerous restaurants among which Šofer bar and Zlatibor stand out… and if we take a walk through city parks, Lovački dom (Hunting Lodge), Platani must not be avoided.

11.4.1 Cinemas

Table 1. Number of cinemas, cinema seats, film projections, and viewers, 2007.

	City	District	Serbia
Number of cinemas	1	3	104
Number of seats in cinemas	324	918	42097
Number of film projections	209	230	46055
Number of viewers	5230	5691	1393610
Utilization rate	7.7	7.7	7.8
Number of viewers per 1000 residents	6	3	20

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11.4.1 Shopping

In the pedestrian zone in the town centre itself there are numerous shops, both those with luxury goods and those which are affordable to "every pocket".

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