

ETHNIC COMPOSITION, INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES FROM 47 MUNICIPALITIES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, 1991 TO 1997-98

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EXPERT REPORT FOR THE CASE OF SLOBODAN MILOŠEVIĆ (IT-02-54)

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1. Objective and Scope

This report contains demographic figures regarding the ethnic composition *in*, as well as minimum numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (REFs) *from*, 47 selected municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter: MILOŠEVIĆ case area), related to the MILOŠEVIĆ case (IT-02-54), in the years 1991 and 1997. In addition to these two major figures, we also present estimates of the unknown overall numbers of IDPs and refugees for the MILOŠEVIĆ case area and summary statistics for the entire Bosnia and Herzegovina. Tables reviewing results at the municipal level are provided in Annex A to this report (A1 to A6), whereas Annex B (B1 to B6) contains a description of data sources. Annex C (C1 and C2) summarizes methods applied in this study and finally Annex D (D1 to D4) professional qualifications of the authors.

Table 1. Overview of Data Sources Used for this Report

Source	Collection Period	Responsible Institution	Source Size (Persons)	Included Population	Not Included Population	Collected Items (Variables)	Limitations
Population Census	1-15 April 1991	Statistical Office of SRBH	4.4 million	All residents in BH and citizens of BH working abroad with their family members	Individuals omitted due to errors or oversight, post-census immigrants	Full name, name of father, date and place of birth, sex, ID number (JMB), locality and municipality of residence in 1991, ethnicity, religion, etc.	Errors in variables, missing data, duplicates
Voters Register	1997-1998	OSCE	2.7 million	Individuals eligible to vote who had registered	Individuals younger than 18, those not registered, those who died during the conflict	Full name, name of father, date of birth, sex, ID number (JMB), municipality of residence in 1991 and 1997 etc.	Errors in variables, missing data, duplicates
Database of Displaced Persons and Refugees (DDPR)	2000	UNHCR Government of BH	583,816	Applicants for assistance (i.e. 1992-95 IDPs) and their family members still registered in 2000	Individuals who did not apply, those who returned home, those who died during the conflict	Full name, name of father, date of birth, sex, ID number (JMB), relationship to the applicant, municipality of current residence, etc.	Errors in variables, missing data, duplicates

For the purpose of this report individual records of information about the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina were analysed for two years, 1991 (the 1991 population census, see Table 1) and 1997-98 (OSCE voters register, Table 1). These two years are studied here, even though the indictment period started in March 1991 and ended in December 1995. For the period after March 1991 until December 1995 we do not possess sources that could be used

for complex analyses such as those discussed in this report. Such sources do not exist. A brief overview of limited statistics available for the years 1993 and 1995 is attached in Annex A (A5), where we list the available population numbers for few municipalities from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. These statistics were collected during the conflict by authorities of the present day Republika Srpska. We refer to these numbers in Section 5 of this report (Summary of Major Results).

Noteworthy, some comparisons are also made between the 1997-98 voters-based statistics of IDPs (the demographic unit (DU) statistics) and government figures for 2000 (see DDPR, Table 1). The 2000 data are official statistics of the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and were collected and processed under UNHCR auspices in the years from 1992 until 2000. More information about this source is available from Annex B (B6).

The sources used for this report are large and generally reliable (see Annex B). Deficiencies of the sources and their impact on the results presented in this report have been identified and are briefly addressed below and more extensively in Annex B (B1 to B6).

In statistical practice, population census is the largest and most complete source of information about the population in a country. The 1991 population census covered the entire population of Bosnia and Herzegovina as of 31 March 1991. It resulted in a total number of 4,4 million individuals in Bosnia in 1991. The information about individuals was obtained in face-to-face interviews based on a census questionnaire designed in a uniform way for the whole country, i.e. former Yugoslavia. Methodological preparations, organization, carrying out of the census, as well as data quality control are discussed in an expert statement attached in Annex B3 of this report. The statement was provided by statistical authorities from Sarajevo who were directly involved in the 1991 census since its very beginning (i.e. since around 1984), had access to important documents related to the census and were therefore capable to most closely assess the reliability of the census.

Major deficiencies of the census are (scanning-related) spelling mistakes in the names and unfinished quality control of data items (due to unstable political situation in 1991 and the 1992-95 conflict). In Annex B2 we extensively explain how we dealt with these and other data problems in the census. In our opinion, data-related problems do not discredit the census as a powerful source of information about the pre-conflict population in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the census can be reliably used in producing statistics as those presented in this report.

Other problems related to the census are those resulting from inclusion in the census of the population temporarily residing overseas (some 234,213 persons out of 4,377,032, i.e. 5.4% of the census population). This population is included in official census statistics produced and published by local statistical authorities, and is therefore also included in our 1991 and 1997 figures. The inclusion of the population abroad could produce a bias in the 1991 ethnic composition of small areas, such as for example settlements. We investigated this bias for all municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and it turned out to be fairly acceptable, with all *but three* municipalities retaining the same ethnic composition for both *de facto* (i.e. the actual) and *de jure* (i.e. the actual and temporary abroad) population (see Annex B4).

The inclusion of the population abroad could also have impact on the numbers of out-of-country voters (OCV), whom we report as refugees in 1997-98 (see Annex B4). Some 87% of OCV from Bosnia and Herzegovina left the country *after the census* (the so-called post-census emigration) and did not return home until 1997-98. The remaining 13% resided abroad in 1991 (the pre-census emigration) and remained there after the census in March 1991. If there were no war in Bosnia and Herzegovina the pre-census émigrés would perhaps have returned, but they registered to vote in 1997-98 still as out-of-country. We therefore believe that all out-of-country voters may and should be considered as refugees.

Note that the fractions of the post- and pre-census émigrés (87% and 13%) were obtained only for those voters who registered in countries *other* than the former Yugoslav republics. In 1997-98 five of the former republics had the status of countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FRY, Macedonia and Slovenia. The Bosnian voters registered in 1997-98 in Croatia or FRY (and to a lesser extent in Macedonia and Slovenia) resided all in Bosnia in 1991, and systematically traveled for work to other Yugoslav republics (predominantly to Croatia or FRY). The fact that in 1991 they resided in Bosnia and in 1997-98 in Croatia or FRY implies that they must be considered as refugees. If the voters registered in Croatia or FRY were included in the estimation of the above mentioned fractions, then the respective estimates would be: 91.2% (instead of 87%) of the 1997-98 voters being the post-census emigration, and 8.8% (instead of 13%) of the voters being the pre-census emigration. In both situations, the bias of including the pre-census émigrés in the numbers of generally displaced persons (IDPs and refugees) is approximately at most 5% for the whole country, which is a widely accepted error level in statistic.

The 1997-98 voters register is a large sample of, practically, the 1997-98 population of eligible voters of Bosnia and Herzegovina (i.e. age 18 or more years at the elections). All voters who registered to vote in 1997 and in 1998, are covered in this source. We merged the two voters registers (1997 and 1998) in one (1997-98). The overlap of these two lists is large. Only about 150,000 records are new in 1998 (1st registration in 1998). All other records reported in the 1998 register are also covered in the 1997 register. While merging the registers, we included all records from 1997 (1st registration in 1997) and additionally the new records from 1998 (150,000 records from the 1st registration in 1998). In most cases, the 1998 records appeared to cover municipalities where the registration was less complete in 1997. The total size of the merged 1997-98 voters register is 2,674,506 records and it mainly covers the year 1997.

Note that the voters register cannot be used to estimate the overall population size in 1997 or 1998, the population was certainly larger than the 2,7 million voters covered in the register. However, it can be safely used in producing statistics *characterizing* the ethnic composition in 1997-98 and internally displaced persons and refugees as of 1997-98. All absolute numbers obtained from the register are “at least” numbers, which is related to the incompleteness of this source. All relative measures (i.e. percentages) can be extrapolated over the entire population and can be seen as reliable.

Voters register has some deficiencies as those discussed for the census (e.g. spelling mistakes,

incomplete or missing JMB – personal identification number etc.). The deficiencies can be corrected in the same way as done for the census (Annex B5).

The two types of individual records, i.e. records from the census and from the voters register, have been linked together through a complex matching process. In this process the vast majority of individuals included in the voters register (about 80%) have been found in the 1991 population census. Out of the total of 2,674,506 voters' records, some 2,125,999 records (i.e. exactly 79.5%) have been linked, of which 319,405 records were reported as out-of-country and 1,805,419 as in the country. The linked data formed the basis for all analyses completed for this report. Linking of the 1991 census and the 1997-98 voters register made it possible to include all census items for every voter matched. Thus, for all those 1997-98 voters who have been linked with the census, we could use records of ethnicity reported in the 1991 census, and also their municipality of residence in 1991.

All analyses are made by ethnicity, obtained from exactly the same definition for both analyzed years, for 1991 and also for 1997-98. The definition we applied is the one used in the questionnaire of the 1991 population census, where ethnicity was a self-reported response to an open-ended question. In the original census forms, the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina mentioned several hundreds of ethnic categories. We re-grouped these categories into four major clusters: those who reported themselves as Muslims, Croats or Serbs were regarded as members of these particular groups, all remaining categories, including Yugoslavs, were taken together as Others.

With regard to the definition of internally displaced persons, the 1991 and 1997-98 municipality of residence were compared for each person studied. If an individual resided in 1991 in a different municipality than the municipality where he/she registered to vote in 1997-98 elections, than the person was considered internally displaced. Comparisons were made for post-Dayton municipalities, which involved creating a new variable, post-Dayton municipality, for all individuals reported in the census. This task was largely successfully completed and in the end only a small number of settlements split between the political entities, RS and FBH, had to be excluded from the analysis.

Refugees were persons who in 1991 were reported in the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina (including those temporarily residing abroad) and who in 1997-98 registered to vote in countries different than Bosnia. There were approximately 300,000 out-of-country voters who satisfied this criterion. Some were excluded from refugees' statistics due to unsuccessful matching with the census or lacking value of the post-Dayton municipality for 1991 (split settlement problem).

Note that our definitions of internally displaced persons and refugees are statistical, not legal. As such the numbers of IDPs and refugees presented in this report should be seen as approximations of the actual true figures. Note also that obtaining the true figures is in our view an impossible task due to limited existing sources of information and fragmentary information contained in these sources.

Not to forget, Section 3.5 of this report is a comparison of our OSCE-based statistics of IDPs

in 1997-98 with those produced by the UNHCR and Bosnian government for the year 2000. The UNHCR and BH government database (DDPR) can be seen as legal, for it has been developed as a registration system of all IDPs and refugees in Bosnia for the purpose of providing them with social benefits and compensations for lost property. The DDPR-based statistics describe the IDPs as of the year 2000, unlike the OSCE-based figures that relate to 1997-98. Nevertheless, we found many similarities between these two sources. Both sources are also much lower than the actual 1992-95 true figures.

The main results presented in this report are the following:

- Absolute and relative size of a given ethnic group in the entire MILOŠEVIĆ case area and MILOŠEVIĆ case - related municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina: status as of 1991 and 1997-98. Exclusively individuals born before 1980. Municipal borders as of 1997. **(Summary Table 1, Annex A1)**
- A minimum number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area and MILOŠEVIĆ case - related municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina: status as of 1997-98, by municipality of residence in 1991. Based on the minimum numbers, fractions of IDPs and refugees among a given ethnic group and among the total number of all IDPs and refugees traced in 1997-98 are included as well. Exclusively individuals born before 1980. Municipal borders as of 1997. **(Summary Table 2, Annex A2)**
- An estimate of the unknown overall number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ case area and MILOŠEVIĆ case - related municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina: status as of 1997-98, by municipality of residence in 1991. Exclusively individuals born before 1980. Municipal borders as of 1997. This analysis has indicative character. **(Summary Table 3, Annex A3)**

Annex A contains complete data tables, at a municipal level, prepared for this report. The tables refer only to the municipalities belonging to the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. We made three main data tables. Tables 1 to 3, Annexes A1 to A3, are available for every ethnic group (i.e. Muslims, Croats, Others and Serbs). In Annex A, we present however in total 5 tables. In addition to Tables 1 to 3, Annex A4 contains figures from the DDPR database, i.e. UNHCR and BH government statistics of IDPs and refugees in Bosnia in 2000. Only statistics for those at age 18+ during the 1997-98 elections (directly comparable with our statistics) are shown. Annex 5 is an overview of ethnic composition in selected municipalities in 1993 and 1995 (based on RS sources).

Details of the sources and methods applied in this report can be found in Annex B and C, respectively. In Annex D, professional qualifications of the authors are summarized.

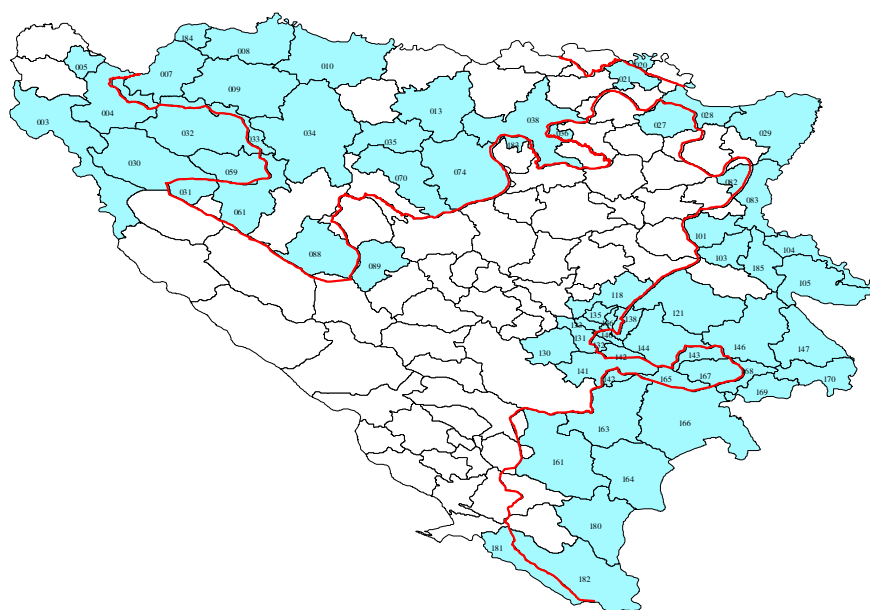
In Sections 2 to 4 below, we present our major findings. Section 5 is an executive summary of the main findings discussed in this report. The MILOŠEVIĆ case area is introduced below.

In 1991 Bosnia and Herzegovina consisted of 109 municipalities (hereafter pre-war municipalities). The Dayton Peace Accords of 1995 divided the country into two political

entities, the Republika Srpska (hereafter RS) and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereafter the Federation), and introduced a new classification of municipalities. Many municipalities stayed the same as they were in 1991, but many new ones were also established. The inter-entity boundary line has split several pre-war municipalities into two parts; with one part belonging to RS and one to the Federation. In the Dayton Accords, the status of a regular municipality was assigned to each of these parts. Several smaller areas that contested a territory between 1992 and 1995, were also given such status. After the war, each municipality (hereafter post-Dayton municipality) was given a numeric code ranging from 1 to 185. A number of codes remained blank (36) with no particular area assigned to these codes. The actual number of post-Dayton municipalities is 149 (as of 1997, according to the OSCE classification scheme).

For the purposes of this study, the MILOŠEVIĆ case area is defined as the following (pre-Dayton) municipalities: Banja Luka, Bihać, Bijeljina, Bileća, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanska Gradiška, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Novi, Bosanski Petrovac, Bosanski Šamac, Bratunac, Brčko, Čajniče, Čelinac, Doboj, Donji Vakuf, Foča, Gacko, Goražde, Kalinovik, Ključ, Kotor Varoš, Nevesinje, Prijedor, Prnjavor, Rogatica, Rudo, Sanski Most, Sarajevo – Centar, Sarajevo – Hadžići, Sarajevo – Ilidža, Sarajevo – Ilijaš, Sarajevo - Novi Grad, Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo, Sarajevo - Pale, Sarajevo – Stari Grad, Sarajevo - Trnovo, Sarajevo - Vogošća, Sokolac, Srebrenica, Šekovići, Šipovo, Teslić, Trebinje, Višegrad, Vlasenica, and Zvornik. For split municipalities all relevant components are included, i.e. all those post-Dayton municipalities are analysed that together constitute the area of a given pre-Dayton municipality.

Figure 1. Reference map of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area



Note: The numbers mentioned in Figure 1 are OSCE municipal codes. Names of the

MILOŠEVIĆ case municipalities are included in Annex B

Figure 1 shows the map of Bosnia and Herzegovina divided into post-Dayton municipalities in their 1997 borders. The division of the country into two political entities, RS and the Federation, is also shown on this map. The municipalities that are studied in this report are indicated with a blue colour (see below). They form the MILOŠEVIĆ case region as studied here.

2. Ethnic Composition in 1991 and 1997-98¹

2.1 Ethnic Composition of the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, 1991 and 1997-98

In this section changes in the ethnic composition are discussed for the entire MILOŠEVIĆ case area, and the RS-FBH divide of the area, from 1991 to 1997-98. Absolute and relative numbers are shown, the 1991-97 change is expressed quantitatively. Table 2 and Figure 1 attached below are used in the discussion in this section. Note that all results discussed in Sections 2.1 to 2.4 are samples taken from the summary Table 1 attached in Annex A1.

Table 2. Ethnic Composition of the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, 1991 versus 1997-98, Absolute Numbers and Percentages, Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Municipal Borders as of 1997

MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area					
Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)
Serbs	785,553	517,320	43.6	59.0	35.4
Muslims	720,325	276,678	39.9	31.5	-21.0
Croats	140,918	25,741	7.8	2.9	-62.4
Others	156,463	57,383	8.7	6.5	-24.6
Total	1,803,259	877,122	100.0	100.0	0.0
RS Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area					
Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)
Serbs	587,307	506,695	53.7	91.3	70.1
Muslims	344,803	7,933	31.5	1.4	-95.5
Croats	79,127	7,002	7.2	1.3	-82.5
Others	83,180	33,352	7.6	6.0	-20.9
Total	1,094,417	554,982	100.0	100.0	0.0
FBH Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area					
Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)
Serbs	198,246	10,625	28.0	3.3	-88.2
Muslims	375,522	268,745	53.0	83.4	57.5
Croats	61,791	18,739	8.7	5.8	-33.3
Others	73,283	24,031	10.3	7.5	-27.8
Total	708,842	322,140	100.0	100.0	0.0

¹ Throughout this report we occasionally use the “1997” label for the merged 1997-98 voters register (especially in charts and tables). The reason for this is that the merged register contains only approximately 150,000 records from 1998, all other records are from 1997. It is therefore fairly acceptable to consider the 1997-98 register as predominantly describing the 1997 situation.

For the purpose of the estimating the ethnic composition before and after the conflict in Bosnia and internally displaced persons and refugees, we used the 1991 population census and 1997-98 voters register. The two sources are generally very large and reliable, with only minor deficiencies. The census practically covers the entire population of Bosnia in 1991, i.e. all persons staying in the country as well as those residing temporarily abroad at the critical moment of 31 March 1991. All ages are covered. Missing entries in the census were likely extremely infrequent. The report on the census completion authored by Nora Selimović, a member of the republic census commission in 1991, attached in Annex B3, includes no mention of the issue. The major deficiency is related to frequent spelling mistakes in the names, which imply that matching of the census with the voters register is not perfect (less than 100%). The (achieved) matching rate of about 80% (in relation to the voters register) means that 80% of the records from the voters register had been matched with census records. Only these 80% of voters' records could be used in the analysis of ethnic composition, internally displaced persons and refugees. The remaining 20% had to be excluded. Thus, spelling mistakes in the census reduced the size of the voters' population by 20 percent (from 2.7 to about a bit more than 2 million). The voters' population studied here consists, however, for the entire Bosnia and Herzegovina of approximately 2 million individuals, which is almost 60% of the estimated 3.4 million in total in 1995 (UN, World Population Prospects, 1998 edition). According to the UN projections, about 2.5 million were at age 18 or more years in 1995, thus the 2-million population of voters equals approximately 80% of the entire population at age 18+ living in Bosnia in 1995.

In the working version of the 1991 BH census, which has been systematically used in the demographic unit, there are in total 4,377,032 records. The population eligible to vote in 1997-98 elections was smaller and equaled 3,565,703 individuals in 1991. Of this number, about 75% individuals registered to vote and were reported in the merged 1997-98 voters register, where the number of unique records is 2,674,506. Whereas the census population is complete (i.e. practically covers the entire population of Bosnia in 1991), the number of registered voters can only be seen as a large sample representing the 1997-98 population living in the country. While it is difficult to precisely estimate how large the sample is, it is clear that we deal with a large and reliable source.

Using these two sources, the 1991 census and 1997-98 voters register, we estimated the population residing in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in 1991 and 1997-98 and analyzed the ethnic composition of this population in both years (Table 2 and Figure 1). Only individuals who would become 18 years of age or older in 1997-98 were included in the analysis. Those at age 0 to 17 years are excluded from all statistics discussed in this report.

The size of the 1991 (18+) population of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area was 1,803,259 persons, and of the 1997-98 population 877,122 persons. The decline of the population size cannot be seen as the actual change. A large portion of the decline is related to the incompleteness of the voters register, which does not cover the entire population but a fraction of it (like 80%, OSCE estimates). Both sources allow however for obtaining reliable relative measures of the ethnic composition, i.e. percentages. Moreover, percentages can be safely extrapolated over

the entire population. For these reasons we focus on percentages and only occasionally refer to absolute figures.

Before the war, in 1991, about 43.6% of the population in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area were the Serbs, 39.9% Muslims and 7.8% Croats. The remaining ethnic groups contained 8.7% of the population. The ethnic composition was mixed, with two majority groups, the Serbs and the Muslims, represented at a relatively similar percent, and in terms of absolute numbers these two groups comprised, respectively, 785,553 and 720,325 persons each. The ratio of the Serbs to the Muslims was 1 to 0.92 in 1991 (less than one Muslim (0.92) per one Serb). For the Croats (there were 140,918 of them living in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in 1991) the ratio was 1 to 0.18.

In 1997-98 the ethnic composition in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area comprised 59% Serbs, 31.5% Muslims, 2.9% Croats and 6.5% Others. The Serbs became the absolute majority group, and the fractions of other ethnic groups declined, the share of Croats declined most, by some 62.4 percent. The absolute size of the Serb population reported in the voters register was 517,320 individuals while of the Muslim population was 276,678 persons. The ratio between the Serbs and the Muslims was 1 (Serb) to 0.53 (Muslim) in 1997-98. The respective ratio for the Croats was 1 to 0.05 in the same period. The Croat population reported in the voters register was only 25,741 persons.

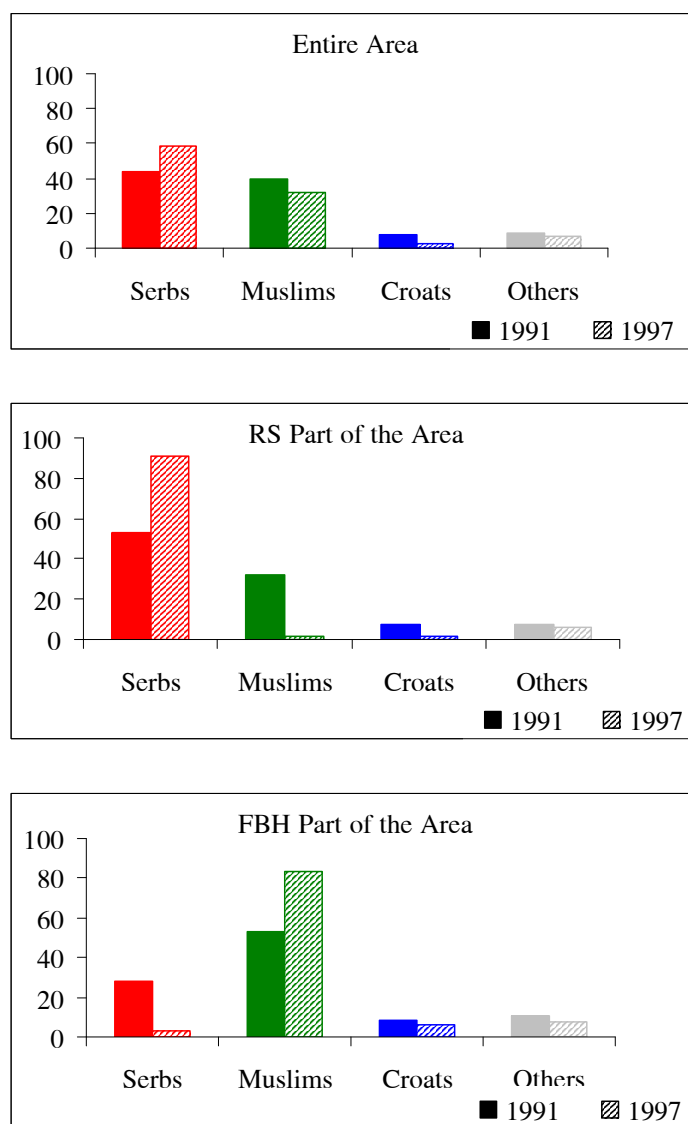
For the whole MILOŠEVIĆ case area, a considerable decline in the fraction of Muslims, Croats and Others (-21 %, -62%, and -24.6%) and an increase in the fraction of Serbs (+35.4 %) are clearly seen. The largest absolute losses occurred to the Muslims, the second largest ethnic group in 1991. Their size dropped from 720,325 in 1991 to (at least) 276,678 in 1997-98, i.e. by 443,647 persons. This drop can be seen as an upper limit of the overall decline among the 18+ population of Muslims, as those who registered in the 1997-98 elections were a sample of all Muslims living in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in 1997-98. Increasing the 1997-98 sample of Muslim voters by 20% (from 276,678 to 332,014) would result in obtaining an estimated actual decline of the Muslim population by 388,311 persons (instead of 443,647). The upper estimates of the declines for Croats and Others were, respectively, 115,177 and 99,080 persons (and the estimated actual declines: 110,029 and 87,603).

The above mentioned patterns in the ethnic composition are illustrated graphically in Figure 1, which also includes two sub-parts of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, the RS part (Republika Srpska) and the FBH part (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina). Note that the vast majority of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area belongs to Republika Srpska (43 out of 69 post-Dayton municipalities, 1,094,417 individuals in 1991), and only 26 municipalities (708,842 individuals in 1991) are located in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For the Croats and Others the patterns are similar in both RS and FBH parts. The patterns identified for Serbs and Muslims are opposite in each part of the area. In the RS part a large decline in the fraction of Muslims and a considerable increase in the fraction of Serbs are seen, while the opposite pattern is obtained for the FBH part of the area. Obviously the

Muslim population disappeared from the RS municipalities of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area and the Serb population from the FBH part. Many Muslims went to municipalities located in the Federation, whereas the Serb population moved out from the FBH part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area and went to the RS municipalities. These two processes, together with out-migration from Bosnia and deaths, implied that the Muslim population in the RS part of the area declined by about 95.5% in 1997-98 compared with 1991, and the Serb population in the FBH part declined by 88.2 per cent in this period. In absolute terms, only 7,933 Muslims were identified in the RS part in 1997-98 as compared with 344,803 Muslims living there in 1991. In the FBH part, some 10,625 Serbs registered in 1997-98 compared with 198,246 Serbs living here in 1991. In absolute terms, under the assumption that the election participation rates were the same for Muslims and Serbs, the decline of the Muslim population was much more dramatic than the decline of Serbs.

Figure 1. Ethnic Composition of the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, 1991 versus 1997-98



Summing up, even though in relative terms the changes in RS and FBH parts of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area were not different for both the Muslims (-95.5% in RS) and the Serbs (-88.2% in FBH), in absolute terms the losses of the Muslim population were much higher than the losses of the Serbs population in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area.

2.2 Ethnic Composition of Seven Selected Municipalities from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, 1991 and 1997-98

In Section 2.2 we continue discussing changes in the ethnic composition by focussing on seven selected municipalities (hereafter the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area), all located at the eastern border of Bosnia and Serbia, and representing the most affected municipalities in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. The municipalities comprise Bijeljina (RS), Bratunac (RS), Brčko (RS, FBH), Foča (RS, FBH), Srebrenica (RS), Višegrad (RS) and Zvornik (RS, FBH). Note that three municipalities were split after the war, Brčko, Foča, and Zvornik. We therefore analyze not seven but in fact ten municipalities, seven belonging to the RS part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area and three belonging to the FBH part.

Table 3 (M - Muslims, C - Croats, S – Serbs and O-Others) and Figure 2 (a - non-split municipalities and b – split municipalities) summarize the changes in these municipalities.

Table 3M. Percent of Muslims in the Population of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area, Status as of 1991 and 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Muslims (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Muslims	% Muslims	All Ethnicities	Muslims	% Muslims	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area	327,549	159,189	48.6	155,441	15,939	10.3	-78.9
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	286,401	137,457	48.0	138,767	2,130	1.5	-96.8
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	41,148	21,732	52.8	16,674	13,809	82.8	+56.8
1. Bijeljina (RS)	81,650	24,314	29.8	55,807	1,429	2.6	-91.4
2. Bratunac (RS)	26,369	16,284	61.8	10,852	10	0.1	-99.9
3. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	25,632	10,877	42.4	12,871	10,023	77.9	+83.5
- Brčko (RS)	47,294	20,309	42.9	20,752	546	2.6	-93.9
4. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	4,261	2,932	68.8	457	454	99.3	+44.4
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	30,247	14,559	48.1	12,091	6	0.0	-99.9
5. Srebrenica (RS)	29,198	21,361	73.2	7,442	7	0.1	-99.9
6. Višegrad (RS)	17,883	11,178	62.5	9,241	3	0.0	-99.9
7. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	11,255	7,923	70.4	3,346	3,332	99.6	+41.5
- Zvornik (RS)	53,760	29,452	54.8	22,582	129	0.6	-99.0

Table 3C. Percent of Croats in the Population of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area, Status as of 1991 and 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Croats (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Croats	% Croats	All Ethnicities	Croats	% Croats	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area	327,549	19,806	6.0	155,441	3,282	2.1	-65.1
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	286,401	9,068	3.2	138,767	1,026	0.7	-76.6
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	41,148	10,738	26.1	16,674	2,256	13.5	-48.2
1. Bijeljina (RS)	81,650	448	0.5	55,807	375	0.7	+22.5
2. Bratunac (RS)	26,369	38	0.1	10,852	42	0.4	+168.6
3. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	25,632	10,727	41.9	12,871	2,256	17.5	-58.1
- Brčko (RS)	47,294	8,337	17.6	20,752	394	1.9	-89.2
4. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	4,261	0	0.0	457	0	0.0	na
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	30,247	84	0.3	12,091	41	0.3	+22.1
5. Srebrenica (RS)	29,198	35	0.1	7,442	34	0.5	+281.1
6. Višegrad (RS)	17,883	30	0.2	9,241	60	0.6	+287.0
7. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	11,255	11	0.1	3,346	0	0.0	-100.0
- Zvornik (RS)	53,760	96	0.2	22,582	80	0.4	+98.4

Table 3S. Percent of Serbs in the Population of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area, Status as of 1991 and 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality	All Ethnicities	1991 Population Serbs	% Serbs	All Ethnicities	1997-98 Sample Population Serbs	% Serbs	1991-97 Change in % of Serbs (Percent)
MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area	327,549	129,394	39.5	155,441	129,051	83.0	+110.2
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	286,401	121,576	42.4	138,767	129,014	93.0	+119.0
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	41,148	7,818	19.0	16,674	37	0.2	-98.8
1. Bijeljina (RS)	81,650	49,654	60.8	55,807	50,843	91.1	+49.8
2. Bratunac (RS)	26,369	9,588	36.4	10,852	10,529	97.0	+166.8
3. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	25,632	3,329	13.0	12,871	36	0.3	-97.8
- Brčko (RS)	47,294	12,199	25.8	20,752	18,159	87.5	+239.2
4. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	4,261	1,280	30.0	457	0	0.0	-100.0
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	30,247	14,558	48.1	12,091	11,623	96.1	+99.7
5. Srebrenica (RS)	29,198	7,205	24.7	7,442	7,169	96.3	+290.4
6. Višegrad (RS)	17,883	5,837	32.6	9,241	8,861	95.9	+193.8
7. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	11,255	3,209	28.5	3,346	1	0.0	-99.9
- Zvornik (RS)	53,760	22,535	41.9	22,582	21,830	96.7	+130.6

Table 3O. Percent of Others in the Population of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area, Status as of 1991 and 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality	All Ethnicities	1991 Population Others	% Others	All Ethnicities	1997-98 Sample Population Others	% Others	1991-97 Change in % of Others (Percent)
MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area	327,549	19,160	5.8	155,441	7,169	4.6	-21.2
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	286,401	18,300	6.4	138,767	6,597	4.8	-25.6
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	41,148	860	2.1	16,674	572	3.4	+64.1
1. Bijeljina (RS)	81,650	7,234	8.9	55,807	3,160	5.7	-36.1
2. Bratunac (RS)	26,369	459	1.7	10,852	271	2.5	+43.5
3. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	25,632	699	2.7	12,871	556	4.3	+58.4
- Brčko (RS)	47,294	6,449	13.6	20,752	1,653	8.0	-41.6
4. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	4,261	49	1.1	457	3	0.7	-42.9
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	30,247	1,046	3.5	12,091	421	3.5	+7
5. Srebrenica (RS)	29,198	597	2.0	7,442	232	3.1	+52.5
6. Višegrad (RS)	17,883	838	4.7	9,241	317	3.4	-26.8
7. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	11,255	112	1.0	3,346	13	0.4	-61.0
- Zvornik (RS)	53,760	1,677	3.1	22,582	543	2.4	-22.9

In 1991 the total population size in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area was 327,549 individuals (only the eligible 1997-98 voters), of which some 48.6% (159,189) were Muslims, 39.5% (129,394) Serbs, 6% (19,806) Croats and 5.8% (19,160) were Others. The Muslims were the majority group (not the absolute majority though). They were the majority not only in the area as a whole, but also in eight out of the ten municipalities. In six municipalities, the Muslims were the absolute majority in 1991: in Bratunac (61.8%), Foča-FBH (68.8), Srebrenica (73.2%), Višegrad (62.5%), Zvornik-RS (54.8%) and Zvornik/Sapna-FBH (70.4%). In Brčko-FBH (42.4%) and Brčko-RS (42.9) the Muslims were a majority group with the difference to the second largest group (i.e. the Serbs) higher than 5 percent. Regarding the two remaining municipalities, in Bijeljina the Serbs were the absolute majority (60.8%) and in Foča-RS the ethnic composition was mixed (48.1% Serbs and exactly the same fraction of Muslims). In Foča as a whole, however, the Muslims were in majority (50.7%) and the Serbs were the second largest ethnic group and had some 45.9% of the (18+) population in 1991.

In 1997-98 the ethnic composition of the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area was opposite to that in

1991, even more dramatically so for single municipalities. Generally speaking, in the whole area we observe a shift from the Muslim majority (48.6%) in 1991 to a Muslim minority (10.3%) in 1997-98 and from the Serb minority (39.5%) in 1991 to the absolute majority of Serbs (83%) in 1997-98. The decline in the share of Muslims in the population of MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area was 78.9 percent, whereas the increase in the fraction of Serbs 110.2 percent.

The fractions of Croats (2.1% in 1997-98; some 65.1% decline) and Others (4.6% in 1997-98; about 21.2% decline) in the population declined as well, but to a lower extent than the fraction of Muslims (-78.9% in 1997-98).

The absolute size of the population in the area of the ten municipalities reported in 1997-98 was 155,441 individuals (327,549 in 1991), with Serbs being the largest group (129,051) and Muslims the second largest but with only 15,939 persons. There were also 3,282 Croats in the area and 7,169 Others. It is striking that the 1997-98 sample population of Serbs (129,051) was almost the same as the entire Serb population reported in 1991 in this area (129,394 individuals). The absolute size of the Muslim population in 1997-98 was only 15,939 out of 159,189 individual reported in these municipalities in the 1991 census (about ten times less).

The ratio of Serbs to Muslims in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area changed from 1 to 1.23 in 1991 (about 12 Muslims per every 10 Serbs) to 1 to 0.12 in 1997-98 (about 1.2 Muslims per 10 Serbs).

A closer inspection of the results for single municipalities proves that profound changes occurred to the Muslims. The Muslims had almost disappeared from all seven RS municipalities of the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area by 1997-98. This finding is unquestionable in absolute and relative terms. Only few single persons of the Muslim ethnicity were identified in 1997-98 in the municipalities of Bratunac (10 persons), Foča (RS, 6), Srebrenica (7) and in Višegrad (3). In the largest Muslim populations in the RS municipalities of the area in 1991, in Bijeljina the decline was from 24,314 Muslims in 1991 to 1,429 ethnic Muslims in 1997-98, in Brčko (RS) from 20,309 to 546, and most dramatically in Srebrenica from 21,361 Muslims in 1991 to 7 ethnic Muslims in 1997-98. In relative terms, in 1997-98 the fraction of Muslims in the RS municipalities of the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area was from 0% to maximally 2.6% of the 1997-98 population and compared with 1991 declined about 91.4 to 99.9 percent.

In the three FBH municipalities of the area the fraction of Muslims increased on average by 56.8 percent in 1997-98 compared with 1991.

The changes obtained for Croats and Others were less profound than the changes for Muslims, which partly can be explained by the smaller size of these ethnic groups at the outbreak of the conflict in 1991.

Figure 2a. Ethnic Composition in Seven Selected Municipalities, 1991 versus 1997-98
Non-Split Municipalities

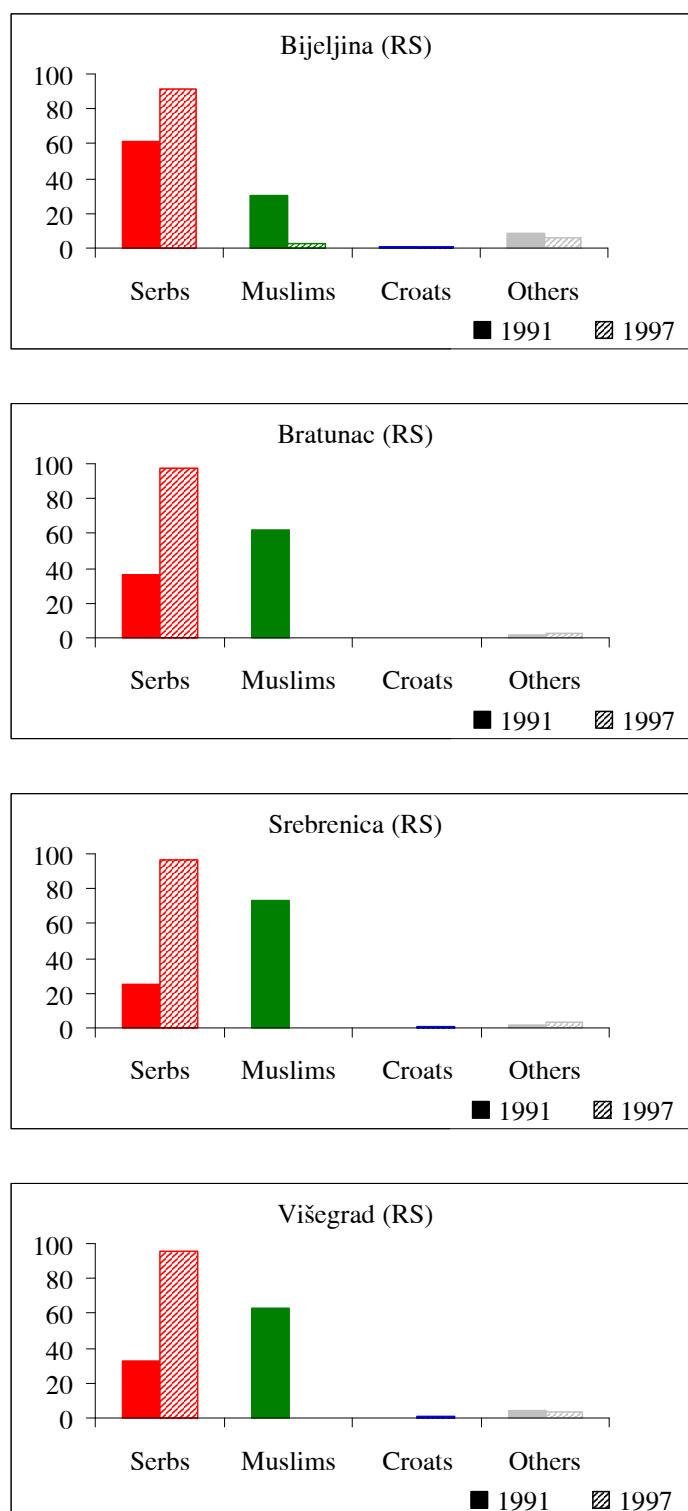
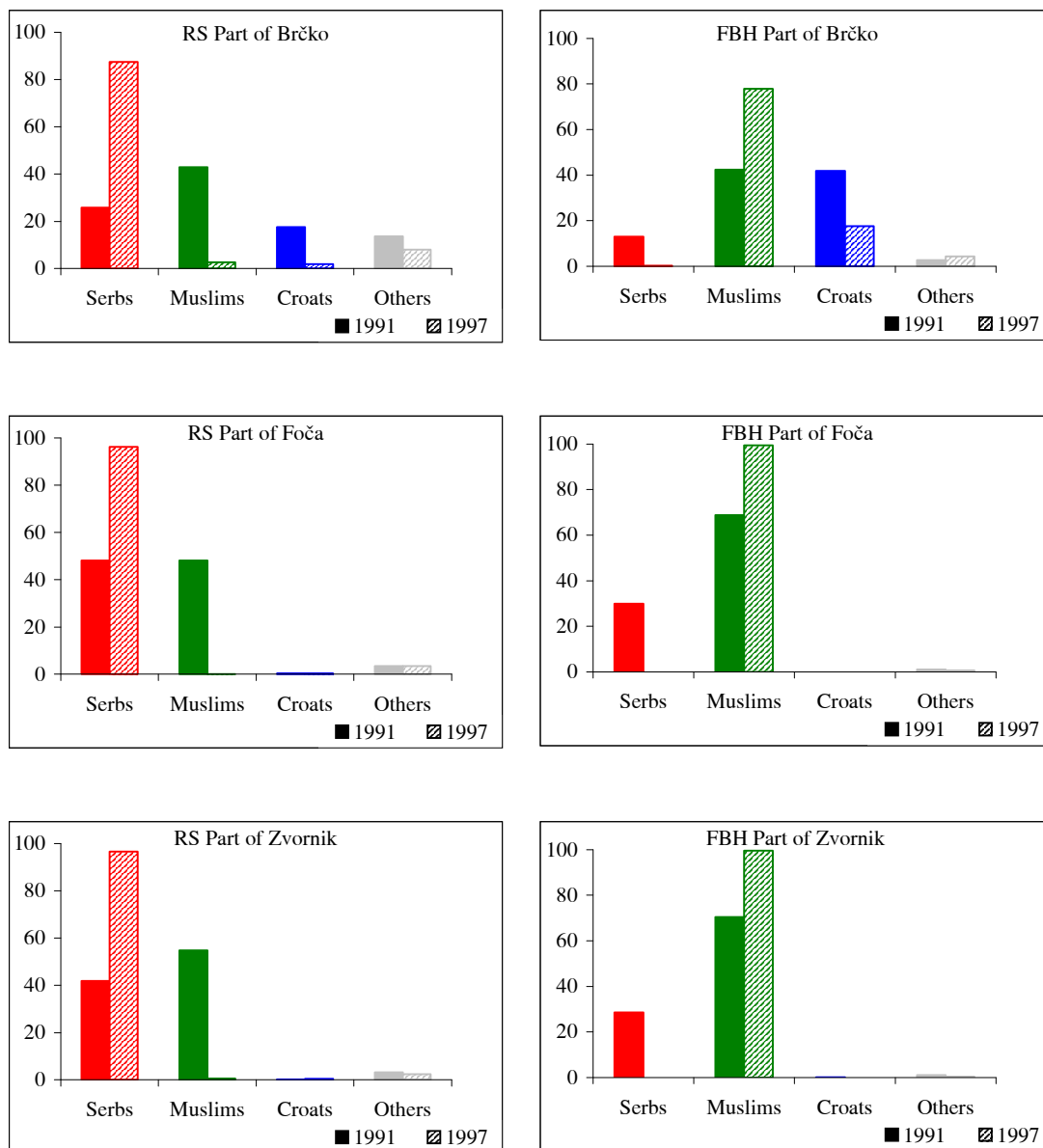


Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition in Seven Selected Municipalities, 1991 versus 1997-98
Split Municipalities



Note also that the Serbs, who in 1991 were in majority in only one of the seven RS municipalities in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area, in Bijeljina, after the war, in 1997-98, became the absolute majority in all seven municipalities. In Bijeljina (91.1% in 1997-98), Bratunac (97%), Brčko (RS, 87.5%), Foča (RS, 96.1%), Srebrenica (96.3%), Višegrad (95.9%) and Zvornik (RS, 96.7%) the fraction of Serbs increased, compared with 1991, at least by 49.8% (Bijeljina) up to 290.4% (Srebrenica) in 1997-98.

The dramatic changes in the ethnic composition discussed in this section cannot be ascribed to demographic, socio-economic or lifestyle-related causes determining the course and magnitude of population development.

2.3 A Comparison of the Ethnic Composition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, and Seven Selected Municipalities, 1991 and 1997-98

Section 2.3 is concentrated on showing the changes in the ethnic composition in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in the context of changes observed for the whole Bosnia and Herzegovina on one hand, and for the seven selected most affected municipalities on the other hand. In comparisons, relative figures (i.e. percentages) will be used, absolute numbers are included to illustrate the samples used in the analysis. Results in Table 4 (a - absolute numbers and b – percentages) form the basis for discussion and reference.

The samples of 1997-98 voters used in the analysis of ethnic composition in Section 2, and of internally displaced persons and refugees in Section 3, are large and reliable (Table 4a). The 1997-98 population of voters constituted about 50.6% of the 1991 census population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the RS part of Bosnia being represented by 50% sample of voters and the FBH part by a 50.9% sample. For MILOŠEVIĆ case area these figures were the following: 48.4% (entire area), 50.7% (RS) and 45.4 percent (FBH). Obviously, the voters register represents large fractions of the census population eligible to vote in 1997-98 elections. The above-mentioned numbers were obtained from the linked records, thus the actual sample of voters (linked and unlinked records) is even larger.

Note also that the relative size of the MILOŠEVIĆ case (and case-7) area is comparable in both period studied, 1991 and 1997-98. In 1991, the population of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area comprised approximately 50.6% of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina eligible to vote in 1997-98 elections, and in 1997-98 about 48.6% of the (18+) population of Bosnia obtained from the voters register. Thus, despite of the different absolute population size in 1991 and 1997-98, in relative terms the MILOŠEVIĆ case area comprises a similar fraction of the population of the whole country.

The same figures for the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area were, respectively 9.2% in 1991 and 8.6% in 1997-98, again, very close.

The changes in the ethnic composition of the entire Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1991 and 1997-98 were paradoxically not very large (Table 4b and Figure 3 below) and the composition remained mixed in 1997-98 as it used to be in 1991. Until 1997-98 the fraction of ethnic Muslims and Serbs increased slightly, by 7.7 and 9.7%, respectively, whereas the fractions of Croats and Others declined by 24.5 and 26.1 percent. The changes observed for the entire country resulted from changes in all places in Bosnia, especially in RS and FBH parts of the country, which often had an opposite profile. Generally, in Republika Srpska a sharp decline of the fraction of Muslims and Croats occurred between 1991 and 1997-98 (to a lesser extent Others as well), and the Serb population increased in relative terms. In the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the Serb population relatively declined (to a lesser extent a decline is also seen for Croats and Others), while the fraction of Muslims increased.

Table 4a. Ethnic Composition of the 18+ Population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Two MILOŠEVIĆ Case Areas, 1991 versus 1997-98, Absolute Numbers

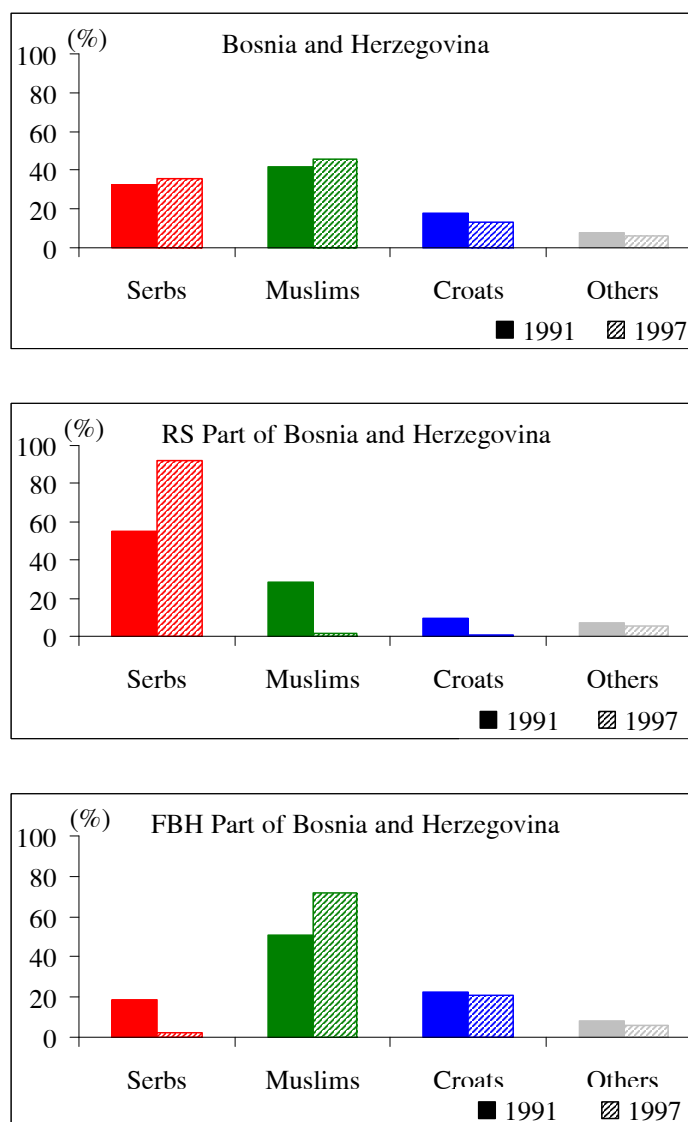
Bosnia and Herzegovina			MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area			MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area		
Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98
Serbs	1,147,904	637,321	Serbs	785,553	517,320	Serbs	129,394	129,051
Muslims	1,505,893	820,844	Muslims	720,325	276,678	Muslims	159,189	15,939
Croats	630,895	241,008	Croats	140,918	25,741	Croats	19,806	3,282
Others	281,011	104,969	Others	156,463	57,383	Others	19,160	7,169
Total	3,565,703	1,804,142	Total	1,803,259	877,122	Total	327,549	155,441
RS Part of Bosnia and Herzegovina			RS Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area			RS Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area		
Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98
Serbs	735,021	615,758	Serbs	587,307	506,695	Serbs	121,576	129,014
Muslims	376,880	8,552	Muslims	344,803	7,933	Muslims	137,457	2,130
Croats	128,490	7,871	Croats	79,127	7,002	Croats	9,068	1,026
Others	98,950	37,944	Others	83,180	33,352	Others	18,300	6,597
Total	1,339,341	670,125	Total	1,094,417	554,982	Total	286,401	138,767
FBH Part of Bosnia and Herzegovina			FBH Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area			FBH Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area		
Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98
Serbs	412,883	21,563	Serbs	198,246	10,625	Serbs	7,818	37
Muslims	1,129,013	812,292	Muslims	375,522	268,745	Muslims	21,732	13,809
Croats	502,405	233,137	Croats	61,791	18,739	Croats	10,738	2,256
Others	182,061	67,025	Others	73,283	24,031	Others	860	572
Total	2,226,362	1,134,017	Total	708,842	322,140	Total	41,148	16,674

Table 4b. Ethnic Composition of the 18+ Population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Two MILOŠEVIĆ Case Areas, 1991 versus 1997-98, Percentages

Bosnia and Herzegovina				MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area				MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area			
Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)
Serbs	32.2	35.3	9.7	Serbs	43.6	59.0	35.4	Serbs	39.5	83.0	110.2
Muslims	42.2	45.5	7.7	Muslims	39.9	31.5	-21.0	Muslims	48.6	10.3	-78.9
Croats	17.7	13.4	-24.5	Croats	7.8	2.9	-62.4	Croats	6.0	2.1	-65.1
Others	7.9	5.8	-26.2	Others	8.7	6.5	-24.6	Others	5.8	4.6	-21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0
RS Part of Bosnia and Herzegovina				RS Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area				RS Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area			
Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)
Serbs	54.9	91.9	67.4	Serbs	53.7	91.3	70.1	Serbs	42.4	93.0	119.0
Muslims	28.1	1.3	-95.5	Muslims	31.5	1.4	-95.5	Muslims	48.0	1.5	-96.8
Croats	9.6	1.2	-87.8	Croats	7.2	1.3	-82.5	Croats	3.2	0.7	-76.6
Others	7.4	5.7	-23.4	Others	7.6	6.0	-20.9	Others	6.4	4.8	-25.6
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0
FBH Part of Bosnia and Herzegovina				FBH Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area				FBH Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area			
Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)	Ethnicity	1991	1997-98	1991-97 (%)
Serbs	18.5	1.9	-89.7	Serbs	28.0	3.3	-88.2	Serbs	19.0	0.2	-98.8
Muslims	50.7	71.6	41.3	Muslims	53.0	83.4	57.5	Muslims	52.8	82.8	56.8
Croats	22.6	20.6	-8.9	Croats	8.7	5.8	-33.3	Croats	26.1	13.5	-48.2
Others	8.2	5.9	-27.7	Others	10.3	7.5	-27.8	Others	2.1	3.4	64.1
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0

Because the ethnic composition of the entire country changed in relative terms very little from 1991 to 1997-98, it is obvious that the changes observed for the MILOŠEVIĆ case area would be extreme when compared with those in Bosnia. To avoid such an impression we therefore concentrate on comparable changes observed in RS and FBH parts of Bosnia and of the MILOŠEVIĆ case (and case-7) area.

Figure 3. Ethnic Composition in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1991 versus 1997-98



We first compare the three RS areas shown in Tables 4a and 4b: Republika Srpska, the RS part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area and the RS part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area.

Typically, in all RS areas huge increases of the Serb population and large declines in the population of ethnic Muslims and Croats (to a lesser extent of Others too) are seen in the period from 1991 to 1997-98. The highest increase of the fraction of Serbs occurred in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area, 119%. The absolute size of the Serb population obviously increased in this area as well (from 121,576 in 1991 to 129,014 in 1997-98). The fraction of

the Serb population in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area increased by 70.1% in 1997-98 compared with 1991 and was the second highest, while the increase in the whole RS was by 67.4% and was the lowest among the three RS areas.

In all three RS areas the population of ethnic Muslims, Croats and Others declined from 1991 to 1997-98 in both relative and also absolute terms. The decline of the Muslim population was the highest among the three ethnic groups. The decline in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area (96.8%) was the highest compared with the declines in Republika Srpska (95.5%) and in RS part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area (95.5%). All these declines were extremely high. In all three RS areas the fraction of Muslims dropped from about 28% in BH, or 31.5% in MILOŠEVIĆ case area and 48.0% in seven municipalities, in 1991 to 1.3 to 1.5 % in 1997-98, and the absolute numbers of Muslims became 2,130 out of 137,457 in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area, and 7,933 out of 344,803 in the entire MILOŠEVIĆ area. In Republika Srpska the size of the Muslim population was 376,880 in 1991 and only 8,552 Muslims were identified in 1997-98. For the Croats similar but less dramatic patterns emerged. The Others were least affected of the three analyzed ethnic groups.

If the FBH parts of the three areas are compared, we first of all notice an increase of the fraction of Muslims (57.5% and 56.8% respectively in the MILOŠEVIĆ case and MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 areas, 41.3% in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina). There had been no increases of the absolute size of the Muslim population in any FBH area. Secondly, also declines in the fractions of Serbs, Croats and Others are seen. The most affected were the Serbs, whose fractions dropped by 98.8% (MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area), 88.2% (MILOŠEVIĆ case area), and 89.7% (the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina). The decline was larger in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area (98.8%) than in the whole Federation (89.7%) or the whole MILOŠEVIĆ case area (88.2%). The fraction of Others dropped in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area as much as in the entire Federation (27.7%), but increased in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area (64.1%).

The MILOŠEVIĆ case areas can be most meaningfully compared with Republika Srpska. This comparison is summarised below.

- The RS parts of the MILOŠEVIĆ case areas is where the Muslim and Croat populations experienced most declines. The fraction of Muslims declined by 95.5 and 96.8%, and of Croats by 82.5 and 76.6%, in the MILOŠEVIĆ case and MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 areas, respectively. The decline observed in the fraction of Muslims and Croats in the entire Republika Srpska was 95.5 and 87.8 percent. Thus, the fraction of Muslims declined most in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area (by 96.8%) and of Croats in RS (by 87.8%).
- Generally, in the RS areas where the fraction of Muslims (or Croats) was relatively higher in 1991, the decline of the fraction obtained for 19978-98 was proportionally higher too.
- Not only fractions but also the absolute population size of Muslims and Croats declined in all three RS areas. The absolute numbers of Muslims became 2,130 out of 137,457 in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area, and 7,933 out of 344,803 in the entire MILOŠEVIĆ area. In Republika Srpska the size of the Muslim population was 376,880 in 1991 and only 8,552

Muslims were identified in 1997-98. For the Croats similar but less dramatic patterns emerged.

- The relative size of the population of Serbs increased in all three RS areas (by 70.1% in MILOŠEVIĆ case area, 119% in MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area, and 67.4% in Republika Srpska). In MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area, the absolute size of the Serb population increased in addition to the increase in the fraction of Serbs (from 121,576 in 1991 to 129,014 in 1997-98).

All in all, a dramatic shift occurred in the ethnic composition of all three RS areas, most profoundly in the RS part of MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area.

2.4 Summary of Changes in the Ethnic Composition of the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: Ethnic Majority Maps for 1991 and 1997-98

Section 2.4 summarizes changes in the ethnic composition by discussing ethnic majority in MILOŠEVIĆ case area in 1991 and 1997-98 (Figure 4a and 4b).

Figure 4a. Ethnic Majority of the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: 1991

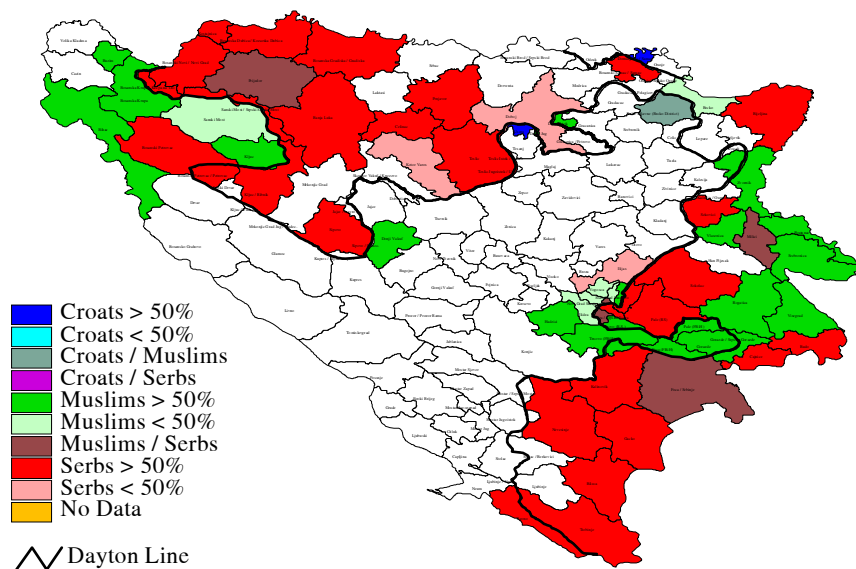
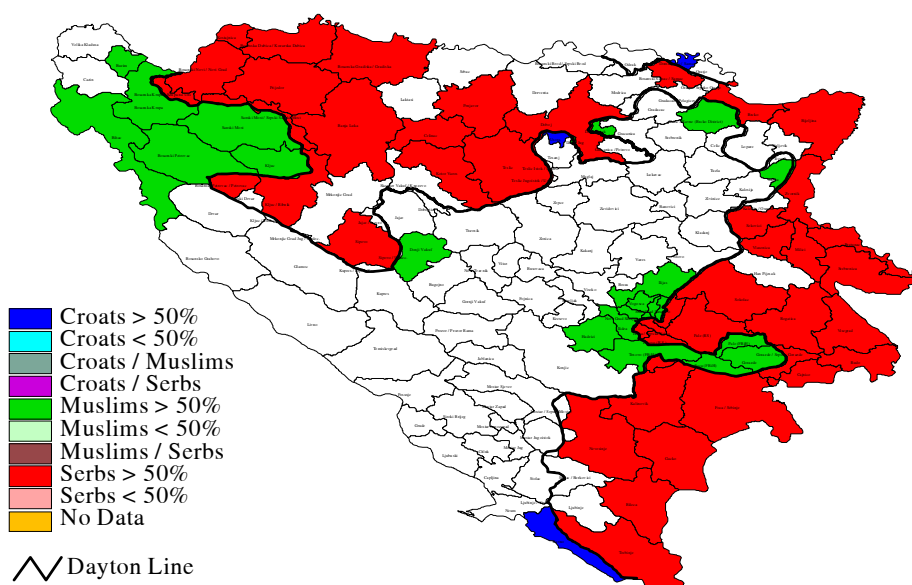


Figure 4b. Ethnic Majority of the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: 1997-98



The above maps (Figures 4a and 4b) show the ethnic majority in the population residing in the municipalities belonging to the MILOŠEVIĆ area in 1991 and 1997-98. Dark, intensive colours (green, red and blue) denote an absolute majority group (fractions equal 50 % or more). Light green, red or blue is associated with a domination of one ethnic group with the fraction lower than 50% but the difference to the second largest ethnic group being bigger than 5 per cent point. Combinations of colours denote a mixed ethnic composition, for instance brown (maroon) is associated with ethnic Muslims residing together with ethnic Serbs and purple with Croats mixed with Serbs.

In 1991, considerable numbers of ethnic Non-Serbs populated several municipalities in Republika Srpska. In particular, we observe:

- a mixed ethnic composition of Muslims and Serbs in Prijedor, Milići, Foča and Sarajevo Ilidža, (maroon on the 1991 map),
- a majority of Muslims in Zvornik, Vlasenica, Bratunac, Srebrenica, Rogatica, Višegrad, Goražde, Brčko, and Sarajevo Trnovo (green on the 1991 map).

In 1997-98, in all these (and in all other RS) municipalities ethnic Serbs dominated in the population at more than 50 %, and almost all Non-Serbs moved out, mostly into the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina or other countries, or died. Note, the Serb-majority municipalities remained dominated by ethnic Serbs at more than 50 % in both years, in 1991 and also in 1997-98.

An opposite pattern could be expected for the FBH part of the MILOŠEVIĆ area. And indeed, one can see it for (just) three municipalities, Bosanski Petrovac, Sarajevo Iliaš and Ravno, that became Muslims-dominated in 1997-98 and used to have a Serb majority or a mixed ethnic composition in 1991.

3. Minimum Numbers of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees, Status as of 1997-98

3.1 Minimum Numbers of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98

In this section we discuss minimum (i.e. “at least”) numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (REFs) from MILOŠEVIĆ case area. The numbers have been produced at the demographic unit and are based on the 1991 census and the 1997-98 voters register.

First of all, we explain how an IDP and a REF are defined in our study. Our definitions are based on measuring changes in place of residence of individuals between 1991 and 1997-98. For IDPs the “places” compared in 1991 and 1997-98 are post-Dayton municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For REFs the “places” compared in 1991 and 1997-98 are countries (BH versus the rest of the world), including the newly recognised states separated from the former Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, such as Croatia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slovenia and Macedonia. Note that no formal definitions of an internally displaced person or a refugee were used. The analysis is based on statistical concepts that can be merely seen as approximations of the IDPs and REFs defined by legal definitions.

Tables 5, 6 and 7, and Figures 5 and 6 contain the following statistics:

- The 1991 population originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area by place of registration to vote in 1997-98 (absolute numbers and percentages, by ethnicity, Table 5 and Figure 5a, b)
 - Including: Ethnic composition of IDPs/Refugees
 - Including: Fraction of IDPs/Refugees within a given ethnic group in 1997-98
- The 1991 population originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area by displacement status (Non-IDPs, IDPs, and Refugees; absolute numbers and percentages, by ethnicity, Table 6 and Figure 6)
- Refugees from the 1991 population originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area by country of residence in 1997-98 (absolute numbers and percentages, by ethnicity, Table 7)

Note that all results discussed in Sections 3.1 to 3.5 are included in the summary Tables 2 and 4 in Annexes A2 and A4, respectively.

Table 5. The 1997-98 Voters Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area by Place of Registration to Vote

Registration to Vote	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others	All
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	347,771	196,937	22,425	45,348	612,481
- Not at 1991 Residence	115,411	231,830	29,581	23,151	399,973
Total Number	463,182	428,767	52,006	68,499	1,012,454
(Row) Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	56.8	32.2	3.7	7.4	100.0
- Not at 1991 Residence	28.9	58.0	7.4	5.8	100.0
(Row) Total	45.7	42.3	5.1	6.8	100.0
(Column) Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	75.1	45.9	43.1	66.2	60.5
- Not at 1991 Residence	24.9	54.1	56.9	33.8	39.5
(Column) Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5 and Figures 5a and 5b summarize the findings related to internally displaced persons and refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. The approach applied to obtain these numbers takes the 1991 population born before 1980 (i.e. persons eligible to vote in the 1997-98 elections) from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area as a starting point². Many individuals from this population were identified in the 1997-98 voters register. The 1997-98 location of all identified individuals was obtained as their municipality of registration. The 1997-98 voters registered either in their 1991 municipality of residence (i.e. in domestic municipalities), or in other municipalities in Bosnia or in foreign countries. Voters who registered in domestic municipalities are considered as non-displaced in 1997-98. Those who registered in municipalities other than domestic are taken as internally displaced persons (IDPs). Finally, individuals registered in countries other than Bosnia and Herzegovina, including Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, are listed as refugees. The two latter groups, IDPs and REFs, are jointly termed generally displaced.

In Table 5 and Figures 5a and 5b the 1997-98 population originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area is shown by their location in 1997-98. Only two major groups are distinguished: individuals at 1991 residence, i.e. in domestic municipalities, and individuals not at 1991

² Note that there is a difference between the 1997-98 actual population residing in an area and the 1997-98 population originating from this area (i.e. living here in 1991). The actual population includes all individuals who actually resided in the area in 1997-98, thus including domestic and new individuals. The original population from this area comprises individuals who lived in this area in 1991, irrespective of where they lived in 1997-98. The size of these two populations is usually different. For the MILOŠEVIĆ case area the size of the actual population was 877,122 in 1997-98, and of the original population was 1,012,454 in 1997-98. The figures are obtained from the 1997-98 voters register.

residence, i.e. all generally displaced persons (IDPs and REFs jointly).

As shown in Section 2.1 the size of the 1991 population residing in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area was 1,803,259 individuals (those born before 1980 and therefore eligible to vote in the 1997-98 elections; see Table 2). Out of this population we were able to trace 1,012,454 persons in the 1997-98 voters register (about 56.1%, Table 5). The remaining 43.9% included those who either registered to vote but we could not link them with the census, or who did not register for various reasons, died of natural or violent causes, or went missing. Among those identified (1,012,454) almost 400,000 persons (specifically 399,973) were found not at 1991 residence, i.e. were either internally displaced or refugees. In relative terms, about 39.5% of the population who used to reside in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in 1991, were found at residence different than their domestic municipalities in 1997-98.

The size of the generally displaced population in 1997-98 (399,973 persons) should be seen as a minimum (or “at least”) number. The reasons of this include the fact that our sample of voters used for the analysis is incomplete, and also that returnees from the period from 1996 and 1997 (until September) are excluded from our statistics. Even though this size is a minimum, it is almost 400,000 persons, or 39.5% of the 1997-98 population.

Knowing that the minimum size of all IDPs and REFs from Bosnia and Herzegovina estimated as of 1997-98 is 715,534 persons, it becomes obvious that the generally displaced persons from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area comprise about 55.9% of the figure for the whole country.

The ethnic distribution included in Table 5 (rows) indicates that in absolute terms the ethnic Muslims were the largest group who left their homes after 1991 and were still displaced in 1997-98 (231,830 individuals, or 58% of all generally displaced persons from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area). The largest group of non-displaced population were the ethnic Serbs in 1997-98 (347,771, or 56.8% of all non-displaced persons).

In absolute terms, the Croats were displaced to a lesser extent than the Muslims, some 29,581 of them are reported in Table 5 as “not at 1991 residence” (7.4% of all generally displaced). This is related mainly to the smaller size of the Croat population originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. In 1991, there were only 140,918 Croats reported in the census in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, whereas the population of Muslims comprised 720,325 individuals and of Serbs 785,553 persons (all born before 1980).

In relative terms (columns), it is clear that both the Muslims and the Croats were affected by displacement in almost the same degree, 54.1% of Muslims and 56.9% of Croats originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area are reported in Table 5 as generally displaced in 1997-98. The fraction of displaced Serbs is much lower, 24.9%, and most Serbs (75.1%) are reported at their 1991 residence in 1997-98.

In order to visualise the statistics from Table 5 graphically, Figures 5a and 5b are displayed.

Figure 5a. The 1997-98 Voters Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area by Place of Registration to Vote

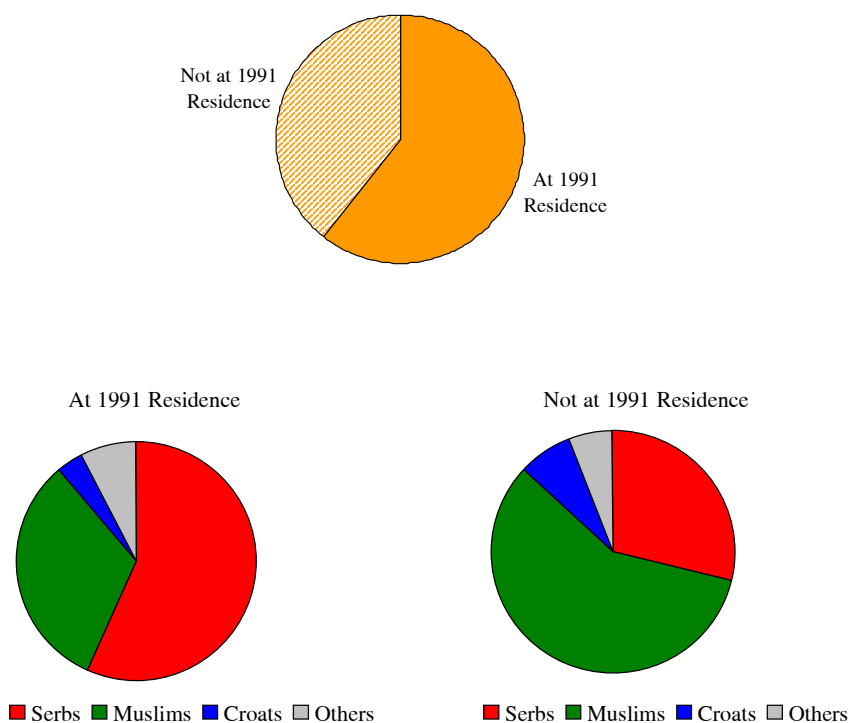


Figure 5b. The 1997-98 Voters Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area by Place of Registration to Vote

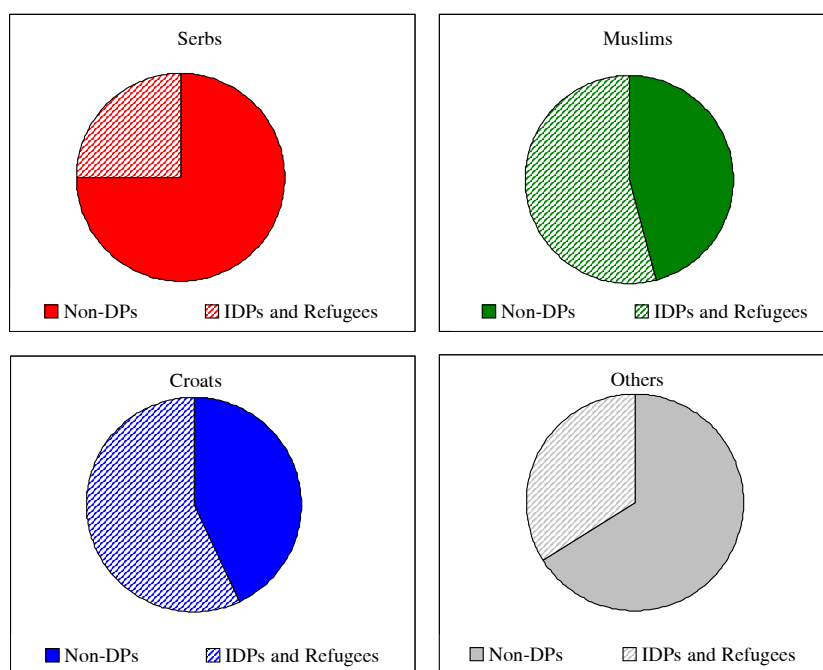


Table 6. The 1997-98 Voters Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area by Displacement Status and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	347,771	88,756	26,655	463,182
Muslims	196,937	119,991	111,839	428,767
Croats	22,425	6,518	23,063	52,006
Others	45,348	9,789	13,362	68,499
Total	612,481	225,054	174,919	1,012,454
Serbs	75.1	19.2	5.8	100.0
Muslims	45.9	28.0	26.1	100.0
Croats	43.1	12.5	44.3	100.0
Others	66.2	14.3	19.5	100.0
Total	60.5	22.2	17.3	100.0

Among the voters originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area (1,012,454 identified in 1997-98), 225,054 persons were internally displaced and 174,919 persons were refugees. The IDPs comprised some 22.2% of the 1997-98 population of voters and REFs 17.3 percent. The remaining 612,481 persons (60.5%) were non-displaced. In absolute terms the Muslims and Serbs were most frequently represented among IDPs and also REFs. This conclusion is, however, not necessarily the same in relative terms, i.e. when the absolute numbers of IDPs and REFs are related to the population size of the Muslims and Serbs identified in the 1997-98 voters register.

In relative terms, the displacement status distribution varied strongly among the ethnic groups. Among the Muslims and Croats only 45.9% and 43.1% of their respective population were non-displaced, whereas among the Serbs and Others these fractions were equal, respectively, 75.1% and 66.2 percent. Some 54.1% and 56.9% of the Muslim and Croat populations was generally displaced (as compared with 24.9% Serb GDPs and 33.8% Other GDPs). Among the Muslims there were 119,991 IDPs (28% of the Muslim population in 1997-98) and 111,839 refugees (26.1% of the 1997-98 Muslim population). The absolute size of the Muslim IDPs and Muslim REFs was the highest among all ethnic groups. Among the Croats 6,518 individuals were internally displaced (12.5% of the Croat population in 1997-98) and 23,063 were refugees (44.3%).

An overview of the 1997-98 displacement status, given separately for every ethnic group in Figure 6, shows at a glance that the Muslims and Croats were displaced much more frequently than the Serbs and Others. Among the Muslims, IDPs were approximately equally frequent as REFs. Among the Croats REFs were more frequent than IDPs (and than the non-displaced population). Table 7 confirms that some 96.3% of the Muslim refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area (107,720 out of 111,839) lived in 1997-98 in countries outside the region of the former SFRY. A majority of the Croat refugees (15,469 out of 23,063; 67.1%) lived however in Croatia in 1997-98.

Figure 6. The 1997-98 Voters Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area by Displacement Status and Ethnicity

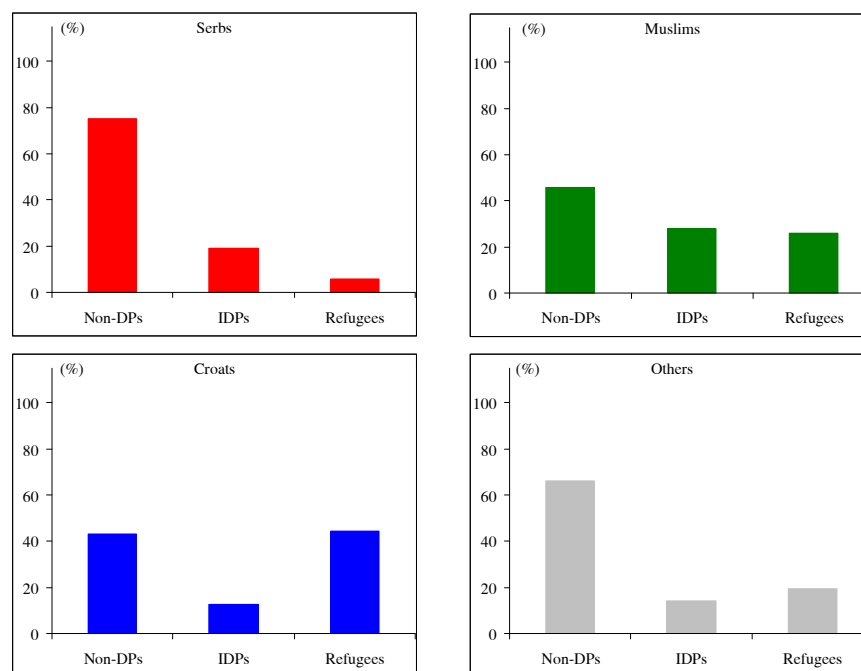


Table 7. The 1997-98 Refugees Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area by Country of Registration and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	231	0.9	23,146	86.8	3,278	12.3	26,655	100.00
Muslims	3,426	3.1	693	0.6	107,720	96.3	111,839	100.00
Croats	15,469	67.1	338	1.5	7,256	31.5	23,063	100.00
Others	1,479	11.1	3,048	22.8	8,835	66.1	13,362	100.00
Total	20,605	na	27,225	na	127,089	na	174,919	na

3.2 Minimum Numbers of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Seven Selected Municipalities, Status as of 1997-98

Section 3.2 is devoted to internally displaced persons and refugees from seven selected municipalities in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. The results are included in Tables 8M (Muslims), 8C (Croats), 8S (Serbs), and 8O (Others). The 1997-98 population reported in these tables is the so-called “original”, i.e. it is the part of the 1991 population from a given municipality that had been found in the 1997-98 voters register. Depending on the municipality of registration, persons were classified as either non-displaced (those registered in their domestic municipalities) or as internally displaced (those elsewhere in Bosnia than in domestic municipalities), or as refugees (those registered abroad).

Table 8 shows the entire population of a given ethnicity as identified in the 1997-98 voters register and, of this population, those who were internally displaced or refugees in 1997-98. These two categories are shown together.

More results for every municipality are available from Annex A6.

Table 8M. Minimum Numbers of Internally Displaced Muslims and Muslim Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case - 7 Area, Status as of 1997-98

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997-98			Muslim Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Muslims Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area	174,955	89,903	51.4	86,111	77,443	89.9	86.1
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	159,358	82,523	51.8	76,074	74,092	97.4	89.8
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	15,597	7,380	47.3	10,037	3,351	33.4	45.4
1. Bijeljina (RS)	48,180	14,151	29.4	14,117	12,725	90.1	89.9
2. Bratunac (RS)	13,760	8,964	65.1	8,438	8,434	100.0	94.1
3. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	8,120	3,094	38.1	4,379	875	20.0	28.3
- Brčko (RS)	24,676	15,765	63.9	12,255	11,792	96.2	74.8
4. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	2,058	1,731	84.1	1,413	1,088	77.0	62.9
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	18,623	8,985	48.2	8,516	8,512	100.0	94.7
5. Srebrenica (RS)	13,891	10,654	76.7	9,730	9,726	100.0	91.3
6. Višegrad (RS)	10,850	7,053	65.0	6,799	6,798	100.0	96.4
7. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	5,419	2,555	47.1	4,245	1,388	32.7	54.3
- Zvornik (RS)	29,378	16,951	57.7	16,219	16,105	99.3	95.0

Table 8M contains minimum numbers of displaced persons and refugees, and related indicators, for the Muslims from seven most affected municipalities in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. In total there were at least 77,443 generally displaced persons of Muslim ethnicity out of 86,111 Muslims identified in 1997-98 of those reported as living in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area in 1991. Thus, almost 90% of the Muslim population from the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area were still displaced in 1997-98. For the municipalities located in RS part of the area, this fraction was even higher and equalled 97.4 percent.

Almost 100% of the Muslim population from the RS municipalities of Bratunac, Foča – Srbinje, Srebrenica and Višegrad was found generally displaced. The Muslim IDPs and REFs from the RS municipalities of Bijeljina, Brčko, and Zvornik were less frequent, i.e. from 90.1 to 99.3 percent, which fractions are still extremely high.

Table 8C. Minimum Numbers of Internally Displaced Croats and Croat Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case - 7 Area, Status as of 1997-98

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997-98			Croat Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Croats Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area	174,955	89,903	51.4	4,608	2,557	55.5	2.8
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	159,358	82,523	51.8	2,515	1,929	76.7	2.3
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	15,597	7,380	47.3	2,093	628	30.0	8.5
1. Bijeljina (RS)	48,180	14,151	29.4	216	31	14.4	0.2
2. Bratunac (RS)	13,760	8,964	65.1	21	9	42.9	0.1
3. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	8,120	3,094	38.1	2,093	628	30.0	20.3
- Brčko (RS)	24,676	15,765	63.9	2,164	1,851	85.5	11.7
4. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	2,058	1,731	84.1	0	0	na	0.0
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	18,623	8,985	48.2	44	15	34.1	0.2
5. Srebrenica (RS)	13,891	10,654	76.7	17	8	47.1	0.1
6. Višegrad (RS)	10,850	7,053	65.0	16	3	18.8	0.0
7. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	5,419	2,555	47.1	0	0	na	0.0
- Zvornik (RS)	29,378	16,951	57.7	37	12	32.4	0.1

Table 8C makes it clear that the Croat population originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area and reported in 1997-98 in the voters register was very small (4,608). Some 2,557 persons out of 4,608 from this area were generally displaced (55.5%). Again for the RS part of the area this fraction was much higher (76.7%), and for Brčko (RS) it was 85.5 percent (1,851 IDPs and REFs out of 2,164 in total). For remaining municipalities the fractions, and absolute numbers, are much lower.

Table 8S. Minimum Number of Internally Displaced Serbs and Serb Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case - 7 Area, Status as of 1997-98

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997-98			Serb Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Serbs Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area	174,955	89,903	51.4	76,727	6,172	8.0	6.9
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	159,358	82,523	51.8	73,421	2,881	3.9	3.5
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	15,597	7,380	47.3	3,306	3,291	99.5	44.6
1. Bijeljina (RS)	48,180	14,151	29.4	31,012	395	1.3	2.8
2. Bratunac (RS)	13,760	8,964	65.1	5,130	415	8.1	4.6
3. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	8,120	3,094	38.1	1,533	1,518	99.0	49.1
- Brčko (RS)	24,676	15,765	63.9	7,504	479	6.4	3.0
4. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	2,058	1,731	84.1	628	628	100.0	36.3
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	18,623	8,985	48.2	9,559	294	3.1	3.3
5. Srebrenica (RS)	13,891	10,654	76.7	3,923	771	19.7	7.2
6. Višegrad (RS)	10,850	7,053	65.0	3,822	118	3.1	1.7
7. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	5,419	2,555	47.1	1,145	1,145	100.0	44.8
- Zvornik (RS)	29,378	16,951	57.7	12,471	409	3.3	2.4

Table 8S indicates that in 1997-98 the total number of generally displaced Serbs was 6,172 out of (the identified) 76,727 Serbs residing in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area in 1991. The fraction of generally displaced Serbs was about 8 percent in 1997. In the FBH part of the area the fraction of displaced Serbs (IDPs and REFs) was 99.5 percent (3,291 out of 3,306; 99% in Rahić Ravne, and 100% in Foča and Sapna). In the RS municipalities of the area, the fractions are much lower (3.9%).

Table 8O. Minimum Number of Internally Displaced Others and Other Refugees from
MILOŠEVIĆ Case - 7 Area, Status as of 1997-98

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997-98			Other Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Others Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area	174,955	89,903	51.4	7,509	3,731	49.7	4.2
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	159,358	82,523	51.8	7,348	3,621	49.3	4.4
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	15,597	7,380	47.3	161	110	68.3	1.5
1. Bijeljina (RS)	48,180	14,151	29.4	2,835	1,000	35.3	7.1
2. Bratunac (RS)	13,760	8,964	65.1	171	106	62.0	1.2
3. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	8,120	3,094	38.1	115	73	63.5	2.4
- Brčko (RS)	24,676	15,765	63.9	2,753	1,643	59.7	10.4
4. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	2,058	1,731	84.1	17	15	88.2	0.9
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	18,623	8,985	48.2	504	164	32.5	1.8
5. Srebrenica (RS)	13,891	10,654	76.7	221	149	67.4	1.4
6. Višegrad (RS)	10,850	7,053	65.0	213	134	62.9	1.9
7. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	5,419	2,555	47.1	29	22	75.9	0.9
- Zvornik (RS)	29,378	16,951	57.7	651	425	65.3	2.5

Finally, Table 8O reports the minimum numbers of generally displaced persons of Other ethnicity. In 1997-98, there were 3,731 IDPs and REFs out of 7,509 persons of Other ethnicity originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ caes-7 area (49.7%). Foča (FBH), Sapna (FBH) and Srebrenica (RS) are characterised by the highest levels of displacement.

3.3 A Comparison of Minimum Numbers of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, and Seven Selected Municipalities, Status as of 1997-98

Section 3.3 is a comparison of internally displaced persons and refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, with those from seven selected municipalities and from Bosnia and Herzegovina (Table 9a and 9b). Absolute and relatives numbers are shown.

Table 9a. An Overview of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, and Seven Selected Municipalities, Status as of 1997-98, Age 18+ in 1997, Absolute Numbers

Bosnia and Herzegovina			MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area			MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area		
Ethnicity	IDPs and Refugees	Total Population	Ethnicity	IDPs and Refugees	Total Population	Ethnicity	IDPs and Refugees	Total Population
Serbs	231,851	667,271	Serbs	115,411	463,182	Serbs	6,172	76,727
Muslims	329,154	959,036	Muslims	231,830	428,767	Muslims	77,443	86,111
Croats	112,046	312,416	Croats	29,581	52,006	Croats	2,557	4,608
Others	42,483	126,749	Others	23,151	68,499	Others	3,731	7,509
Total	715,534	2,065,472	Total	399,973	1,012,454	Total	89,903	174,955
RS Part of Bosnia and Herzegovina			RS Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area			RS Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area		
Serbs	19,686	435,468	Serbs	14,645	352,424	Serbs	2,881	73,421
Muslims	203,210	211,266	Muslims	186,179	193,674	Muslims	74,092	76,074
Croats	39,495	45,869	Croats	20,482	26,176	Croats	1,929	2,515
Others	14,473	43,232	Others	11,577	36,870	Others	3,621	7,348
Total	276,864	735,835	Total	232,883	609,144	Total	82,523	159,358
FBH Part of Bosnia and Herzegovina			FBH Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area			FBH Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area		
Serbs	212,165	231,803	Serbs	100,766	110,758	Serbs	3,291	3,306
Muslims	125,944	747,770	Muslims	45,651	235,093	Muslims	3,351	10,037
Croats	72,551	266,547	Croats	9,099	25,830	Croats	628	2,093
Others	28,010	83,517	Others	11,574	31,629	Others	110	161
Total	438,670	1,329,637	Total	167,090	403,310	Total	7,380	15,597

Table 9a shows the absolute size of the 1997-98 population of internally displaced persons and refugees from the three areas. The IDPs and REFs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area comprised 399,973 individuals out of at least 715,534 such persons from Bosnia (as of 1997-98), thus, some 55.9% of all Bosnian GDPs (IDPs and REFs). The relatively small area of seven municipalities (MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area) was the departure for at least 89,903 GDPs, that is 12.6% of all Bosnian GDPs.

For the Muslims from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, their share of IDPs and REFs in the country total of the Muslim IDPs and REFs was higher than the 55.9% level calculated for all ethnic groups together. For the Muslims, the fraction of GDPs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in the Muslim GDPs of the entire Bosnia was 70.4% (231,830 out of 329,154), clearly much higher than 55.9% mentioned for all ethnic groups together. All other ethnic groups were characterized by lower fractions (Croats: 26.4%, Serbs: 49.8%, and Others: 54.5) than the country average of 55.9 percent.

A similar result was obtained for the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area (the fractions were as follows: 12.6% – all ethnicities, 23.5% - Muslims, 2.7% - Serbs, 2.3% - Croats, and 8.8% - Others).

Table 9b. An Overview of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Seven Selected Municipalities and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Status as of 1997-98, Age 18+ in 1997, Percentages

Bosnia and Herzegovina			MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area			MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area		
Ethnicity	% IDPs and Refugees		Ethnicity	% IDPs and Refugees		Ethnicity	% IDPs and Refugees	
	One Group	Among All IDPs & Refugees		One Group	Among All IDPs & Refugees		One Group	Among All IDPs & Refugees
Serbs	34.7	32.4	Serbs	24.9	28.9	Serbs	8.0	6.9
Muslims	34.3	46.0	Muslims	54.1	58.0	Muslims	89.9	86.1
Croats	35.9	15.7	Croats	56.9	7.4	Croats	55.5	2.8
Others	33.5	5.9	Others	33.8	5.8	Others	49.7	4.2
Total	34.6	100.0	Total	39.5	100.0	Total	51.4	100.0
RS Part of Bosnia and Herzegovina			RS Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area			RS Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area		
Serbs	4.5	7.1	Serbs	4.2	6.3	Serbs	3.9	3.5
Muslims	96.2	73.4	Muslims	96.1	79.9	Muslims	97.4	89.8
Croats	86.1	14.3	Croats	78.2	8.8	Croats	76.7	2.3
Others	33.5	5.2	Others	31.4	5.0	Others	49.3	4.4
Total	37.6	100.0	Total	38.2	100.0	Total	51.8	100.0
FBH Part of Bosnia and Herzegovina			FBH Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area			FBH Part of MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area		
Serbs	91.5	48.4	Serbs	91.0	60.3	Serbs	99.5	44.6
Muslims	16.8	28.7	Muslims	19.4	27.3	Muslims	33.4	45.4
Croats	27.2	16.5	Croats	35.2	5.4	Croats	30.0	8.5
Others	33.5	6.4	Others	36.6	6.9	Others	68.3	1.5
Total	33.0	100.0	Total	41.4	100.0	Total	47.3	100.0

Ethnic composition of IDPs and Refugees from the three areas is shown in Table 9b and Figure 7a to 7c. For the whole areas (Figure 7a) the same pattern is obtained for all three areas, with Muslims representing the largest group among all IDPs and REFs, Serbs the second largest, Croats third and Others fourth. The fraction of Muslim IDPs and REFs was apparently higher for both MILOŠEVIĆ case areas (especially for MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area) than the fraction for the whole Bosnia. The fraction of Serb IDPs and REFs was the highest for the whole Bosnia and much lower for both MILOŠEVIĆ case areas (especially for MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area). Thus, the pattern for Serbs was opposite to that for Muslims. The patterns for Croats and Others were similar to the Serbian pattern.

Figure 7a. Ethnic Composition of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, and Seven Selected Municipalities, Status as of 1997-98: *Entire Areas*

Figure 7b. Ethnic Composition of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, and Seven Selected Municipalities, Status as of 1997-98: *RS Parts of the Areas*

Figure 7c. Ethnic Composition of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, and Seven Selected Municipalities, Status as of 1997-98: *FBH Parts of the Areas*

Figure 7a. Entire Areas

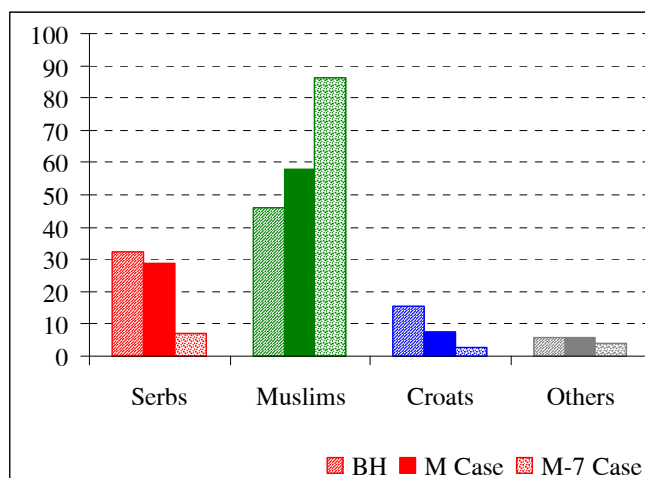


Figure 7b. RS Parts of the Areas

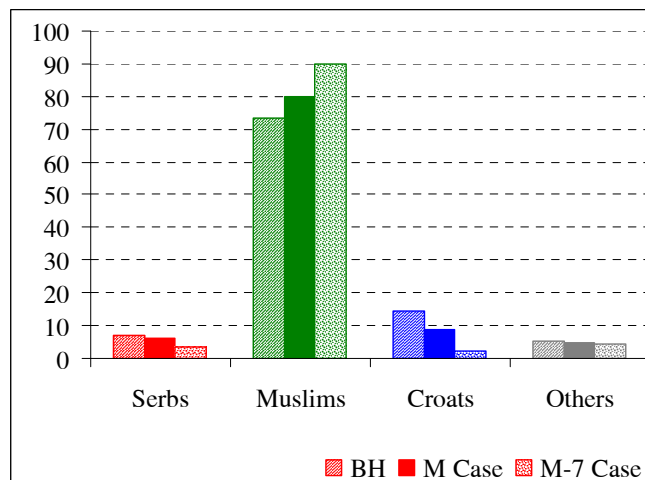
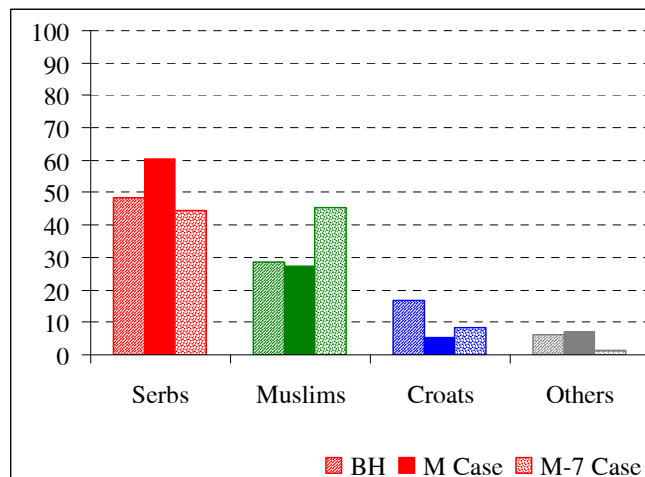


Figure 7c. FBH Parts of the Areas



A striking result can be seen for Republika Srpska parts of the three areas (Figure 7b), where the Muslims are the largest and almost only group among all internally displaced persons and refugees. For Republika Srpska the fraction of Muslims among all GDPs was 73.4%, while for the RS part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area it was 79.9% and for the RS part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area it was 89.8 percent.

Finally, the fraction of (1997-98) IDPs and (1997-98) REFs among a given ethnic group shows the most meaningful patterns, especially for the Muslims and Croats (Table 9b and Figure 8a to 8c). For the entire areas and both these ethnic groups the fractions for the MILOŠEVIĆ case areas are much higher than the fraction for the entire Bosnia (for Muslims: 34.3% (BH), 54.1% (M case) and 89.9% (M case-7), for Croats: 35.9%, 56.9%, and 55.5%, respectively). For Others the fraction for Bosnia and MILOŠEVIĆ case area are very similar (33.5 and 33.8%), while the fraction for the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area is much higher (49.7%).

For the entire areas, the fraction of IDPs and REFs among the Serbs was generally the lowest of all ethnic groups in 1997. This result is particularly clear for both MILOŠEVIĆ case areas, for Bosnia only minor differences are seen between the Serbs, Muslims, Croats and Others. When the Serb fractions are compared for the three areas, the fractions for the MILOŠEVIĆ case areas are lower than the fraction for Bosnia.

Figure 8a. Fraction of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area and MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area, among a Given Ethnic Group, Status as of 1997-98, *Entire Areas*

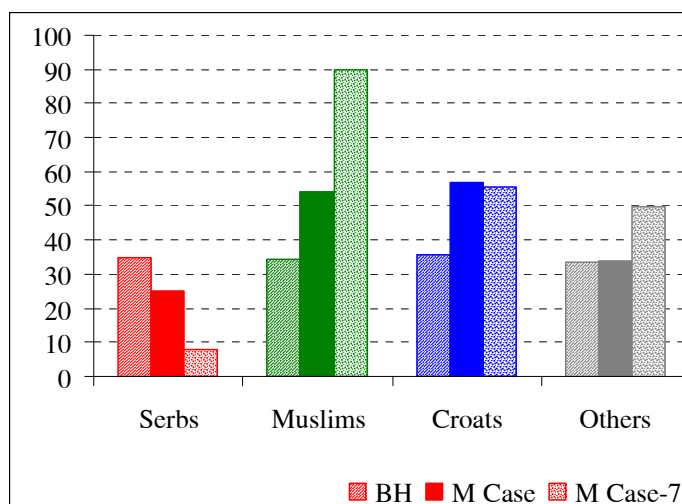


Figure 8b. Fraction of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area and MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area, among a Given Ethnic Group, Status as of 1997-98, *RS parts of the Areas*

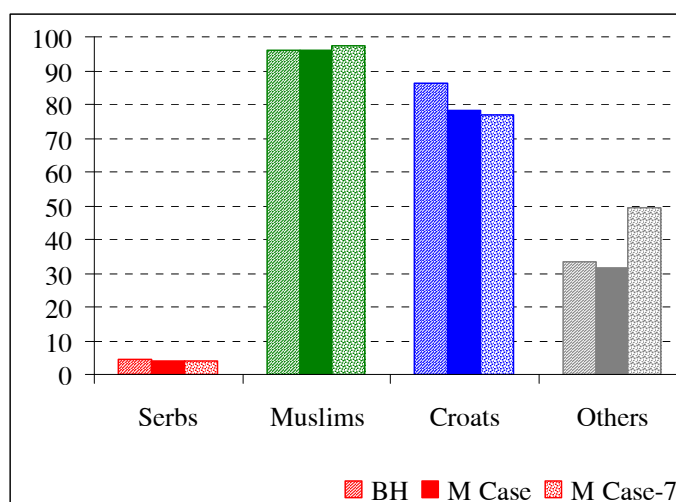


Figure 8c. Fraction of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area and MILOŠEVIĆ Case-7 Area, among a Given Ethnic Group, Status as of 1997-98, *FBH parts of the Areas*

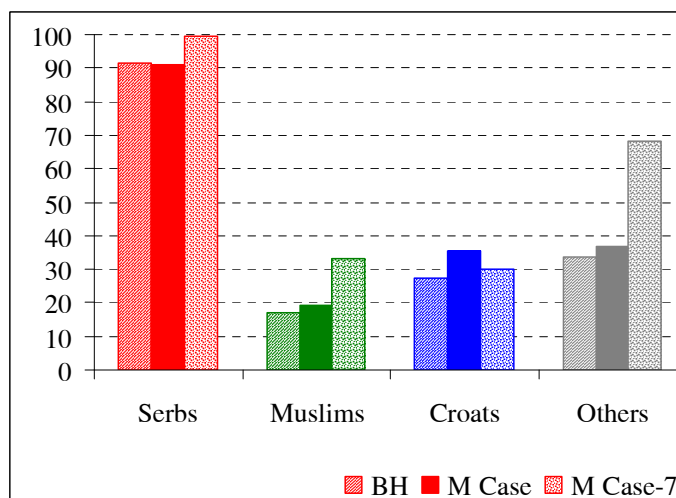
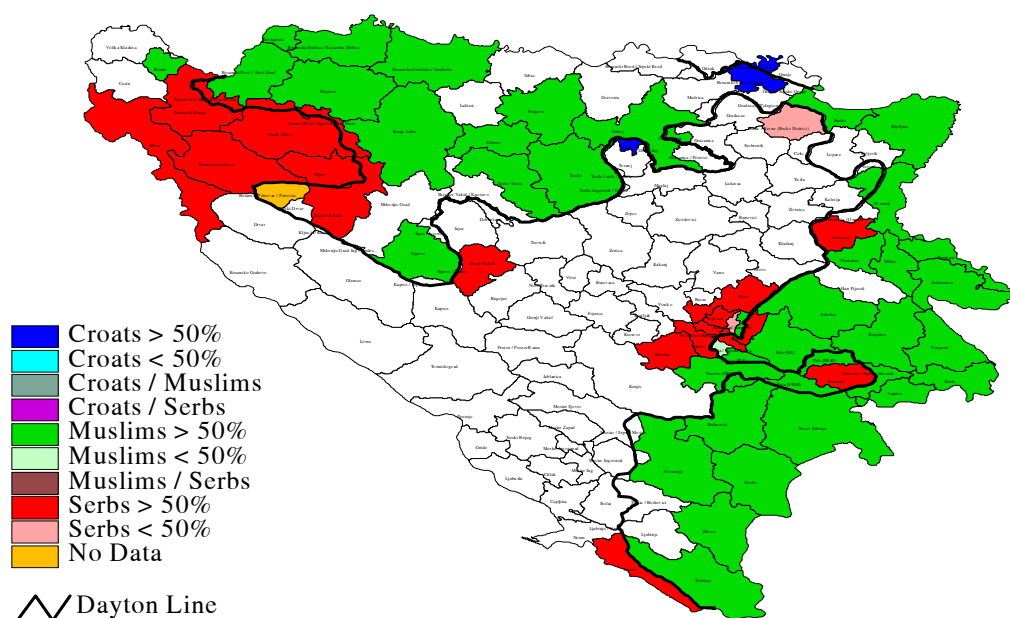


Figure 8b shows the pattern obtained for the RS parts of the three areas. In this case, the fraction of IDPs and REFs in the total 1997 population of a given ethnicity is extremely high for Muslims, Croats, and Others, thus all but the Serbs. Differences between the areas, i.e. Bosnia and MILOŠEVIĆ case areas are small.

3.4 Summary of Geographic Patterns of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: Ethnic Majority Map for IDPs and Refugees, Status as of 1997-98

In this section we give a summary of patterns of internally displaced persons and refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. The data used in the analysis are minimum numbers. Discussion is illustrated by maps: ethnic majority map for IDPs and REFs, status as of 1997-98, and maps of the fraction of IDPs and REFs among a given ethnic group reported in the 1997-98 voters register.

Figure 9. Ethnic Majority Map of IDPs and Refugees Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98



The above map is made following the same principles as the ethnic majority maps of the 1991 and 1997-98 population living in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in Section 2.4. If among all IDPs and REFs from a given municipality one ethnic group was represented at more than 50%, than this ethnic group is marked with dark red, green, blue or grey. If the share of a given group was less than 50% and the difference to the second largest group was more than 5%, than the group was marked with light red, green, blue or grey. Combinations of ethnic groups are shown as mixed compositions using colours indicated in the legend in Figure 9.

In the vast majority of municipalities of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, the Muslims were the majority group among all internally displaced persons and refugees from a given municipality in 1997-98. In the RS part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, the Muslims were the majority in all but 7 municipalities (out of which 6 had a Serb majority and one Croat). The Serb IDPs and REFs were the majority in municipalities located in FBH, especially in the north-west of the

country and in the Sarajevo area.

Figure 10. Fraction of IDPs and Refugees among the Muslim Population Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98

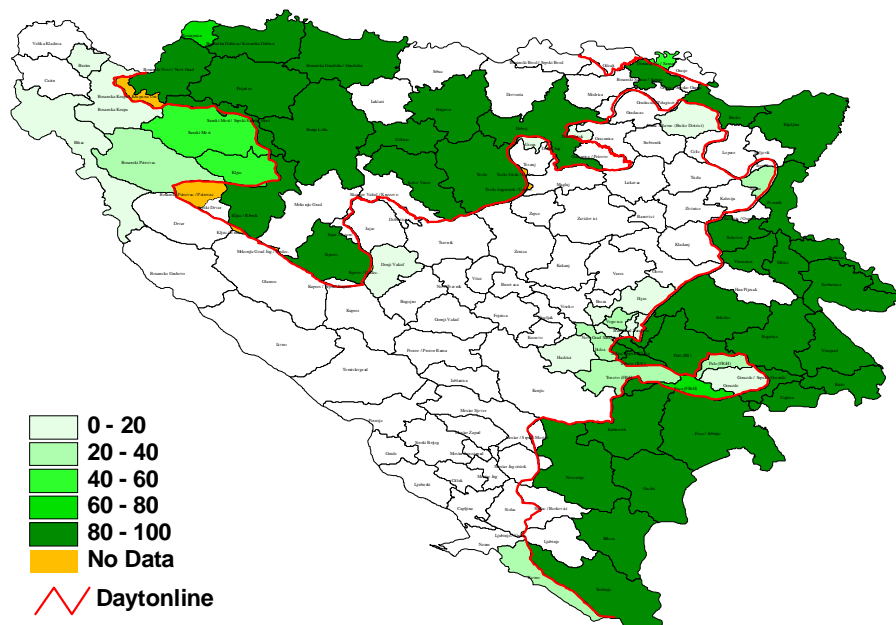


Figure 11. Fraction of IDPs and Refugees among the Croat Population Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98

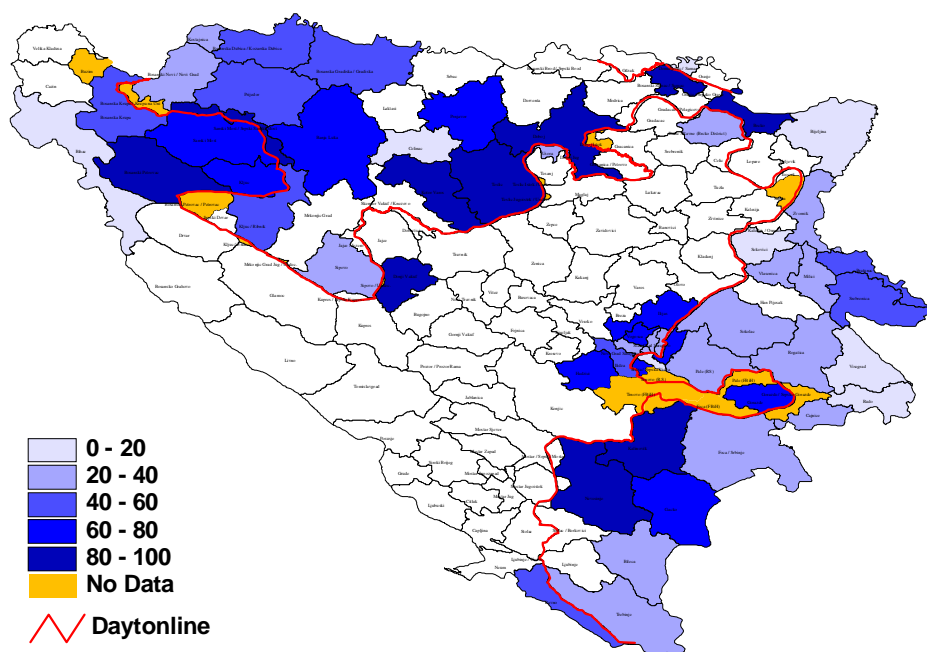


Figure 12. Fraction of IDPs and Refugees among the Serb Population Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98

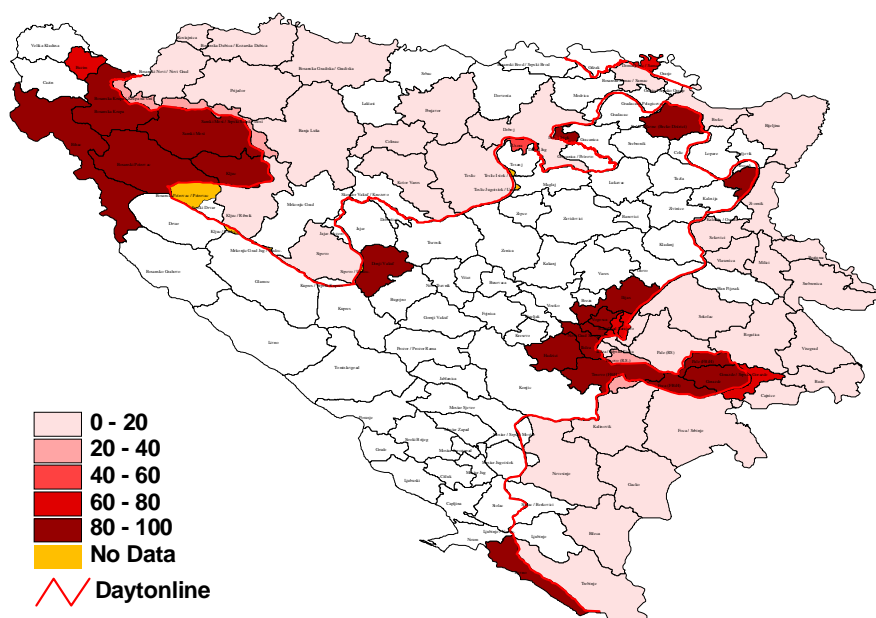
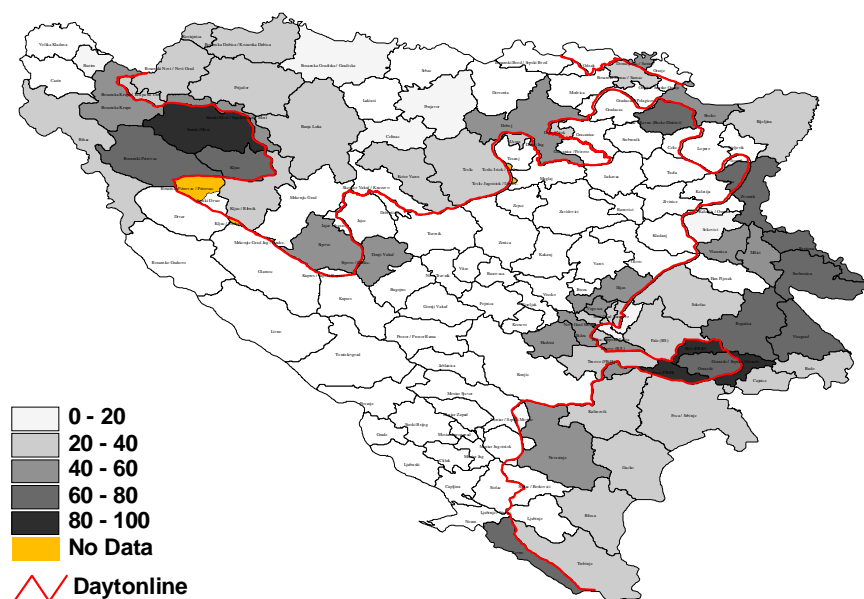


Figure 13. Fraction of IDPs and Refugees among the Other Population Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98



Each of the maps 10 to 13 shows the fraction of internally displaced persons and refugees among all individuals of a given ethnicity originating from a given municipality, that were

found in the 1997-98 voters register. The maps are largely self-explanatory. In the legend to the maps we see that five intervals are used to show the fraction: the lowest is 0 to 20% and the highest 80 to 100 percent. The value of 90% (interval 80-100) indicates, for example, that 90% of the population that resided in a given municipality in 1991 and was later found in the 1997-98 voters register, was outside their 1991 domestic municipalities.

The map for the Muslims consistently shows that almost all municipalities from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, especially from the RS part of the area, were characterised by extremely high percentage of IDPs and REFs in the 1997-98 Muslim population, almost always from the interval 80 to 100 percent. This in fact means that 80 to 100% of the Muslim population originating from this territory fled during the conflict and were still displaced in 1997-98.

The map for the Croats is less dramatic, but still we can see large groups of municipalities in the north-west of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area (around Bosanski Petrovac), and more to the east (Kotor Varoš, Teslić, and Doboj), as well as Bosanski Šamac, Brčko, and east to Mostar (Kalinovik, Gacko, Nevesinje), where the fraction of Croatian GDPs was at least 40 to 80%.

3.5 A Comparison of Geographic Patterns of Internally Displaced Persons Obtained from Two Independent Sources

In this section, a comparison of geographic patterns of internally displaced persons is made using data obtained from two independent sources: DU statistics based on the 1997-98 Voters Register, and UNHCR and official BH government statistics based on the Re-registration Project conducted in Bosnia in the year 2000. The UNHCR and BH government data (DDPR) are thoroughly discussed in Annex B6. It is the largest existing source of information about displaced persons and refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It contains approximately 570,000 records that were collected by local authorities in Bosnia already during the conflict, and later until the year 2000. The database reports numbers of IDPs and refugees in Bosnia as of 2000. Refugees are mainly Croatian Serbs who moved into Bosnia, they are therefore excluded from this analysis. Below only displaced persons are studied. Note that the status of the two sources discussed in this section is as of 1997-98 (OSCE voters register) and 2000 (UNHCR and BH government).

We proceed in this section by discussing the DDPR first. Then, we compare absolute numbers from the two sources and prove that the minimum numbers produced by DU for 1997-98 (OSCE voters register) are generally lower for Muslims and Serbs than the official DDPR statistics of IDPs for the year 2000. For Croats and Other the DU numbers are higher than DDPR statistics. We also compare the geographic patterns of IDPs in the perspective of the two sources. The OSCE- and UNHCR-BH- based maps are displayed showing the fraction of IDPs (of a given ethnicity) from a given municipality of origin. The conclusion is that the two sources show much similarities.

The Database of Displaced Persons and Refugees (DDPR) is an official registration system of internally displaced persons and refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina established by UNHCR and the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It covers the whole territory of the country and can serve to produce official statistics of displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina for municipalities, settlements or any other required area (e.g. towns or villages).

The database was established by UNHCR together with local authorities. Individual records of information about IDPs and refugees were collected in BH municipalities already during the conflict. After the war ended, the records were centralised, under the lead of UNHCR, in a database. Two most obviously used versions of the database are from 1998 and 2000. The 2000 version is an improved and up-dated version of the 1998 collection and is based on records obtained in the so-called re-registration project conducted by UNHCR together with municipal and state authorities. In this project, the status of all displaced persons and refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina was checked and, if necessary, revised. The 2000 version, available at the demographic unit, reports persons who in the year 2000 were still registered as displaced from their pre-war homes and needed a durable solution.

The database contains information about 583,816 persons. Among them it also includes about 60,000 persons born after 1 April 1991. These persons have been excluded from our analysis. For about 1/3 of the persons reported in DDPR, for the so-called applicants (191,954 persons), the available information is very complete. For the remaining 2/3 (i.e. families of the applicants: 391,862 persons), the information is more limited, and assumptions or linked information are needed to process the data. The quality of the data seems overall good, although there are some shortcomings, such as in particular ethnicity is only reported for the applicants, not for their family members. Ethnicity might be however extrapolated using family relations, i.e. ethnicity of the applicant is used for all family members.

Table 10. Absolute Numbers of Internally Displaced Persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina Based on the 1997-98 OSCE Voters Register and on the 2000 UNHCR and Bosnian Government Registration of IDPs and Refugees

Place of Residence in 1991	OSCE – 1997-98		UNHCR & BH Government - 2000	
	No IDPs	% IDPs	No IDPs	% IDPs
	Serbs		Serbs	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	88,756	49.3	96,871	49.1
- Republika Srpska (RS)	7,780	4.3	6,838	3.5
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	80,976	45.0	90,033	45.6
	Muslims		Muslims	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	119,991	70.8	132,348	80.1
- Republika Srpska (RS)	101,791	60.1	115,005	69.6
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	18,200	10.7	17,343	10.5
	Croats		Croats	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	6,518	17.8	3,672	13.0
- Republika Srpska (RS)	2,412	6.6	1,353	4.8
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	4,106	11.2	2,319	8.2
	Others		Others	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	9,789	51.3	980	62.5
- Republika Srpska (RS)	3,532	18.5	401	25.6
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	6,257	32.8	579	36.9
Total	225,054	na	233,871	na

Table 10 contains an overview of the statistics obtained from the OSCE and UNHCR-BH databases. As the OSCE-based figures refer to 1997-98 and the UNHCR-BH figures to the year 2000, the two sources must provide different absolute numbers. Generally, because of returns, the 1997-98 figures should be higher than 2000 figures. However, the fraction of IDPs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area among all IDPs from Bosnia, should be similar. The fractions are shown in Table 10 for every ethnic group separately. Thus, for example the value of 49.3% obtained for the Serb IDPs from the OSCE voters register, means that the share of Serb IDPs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in the total number of Serb IDPs from Bosnia was 49.3 percent. A similar fraction (49.1%) was obtained for the Serb IDPs from the UNHCR-BH database.

Generally, Table 10 shows that for the Muslims, the most affected ethnic group, the OSCE-based number of IDPs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area (119,991) is considerably lower than the UNHCR-BH-based number (132,348). This confirms the conservative nature of our estimate of the IDPs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area and proves that instead of 119,991 we can easily speak about 132,348 internally displaced persons. For the RS part of the area, some 115,005 IDPs can be mentioned based on DDPR, instead of 101,791 IDPs obtained from the OSCE voters register. Thus, the Muslim IDPs from the RS part are the main source for the large difference between the two sources.

A similar pattern can be seen for the Serb IDPs, with the FBH part of the area being the major source for the difference between the OSCE and UNHCR-BH figures.

For the Croats and Others the figures obtained from the OSCE voters register are considerably higher (as expected) than the figures based on the UNHCR-BH database. This finding suggests that likely the two ethnic groups encountered less difficulties while returning to their homes than the Muslims and Serbs. The returns of the Muslims and Serbs were far less successful, especially of Muslims from RS and Serbs from FBH.

A look at the percentage distribution of IDPs within ethnic groups clearly confirms that the percentages of the IDPs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area are similar in both sources. Thus, the relative size of IDPs that departed from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area is consistent in both sources. The maps attached below show the geographic distribution of IDPs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area more specifically for municipalities.

Figures 14 to 21 are four pairs of maps, each pair related to one ethnic group. The two maps in each pair are based on two compared sources, the OSCE (upper map) and UNHCR-BH (lower map) databases. Each pair of maps uses the same scale for both the upper and the lower map. The scale, called “natural breaks”, is the default of the ArcView mapping tool used to produce these maps. The method of natural breaks identifies breakpoints by looking for groupings and patterns inherent in the data. Jenk’s optimisation method, that minimises the variation within each class, is used as a statistical formula for scaling.

We applied a two-step procedure for making the maps. In the first step the scale for every

map was defined automatically by ArcView (as default). In the second step, for each pair of compared maps we used one the same scale, the one of the two ArcView default scales that was broader.

For every pair of two compared maps, one obtained from OSCE data and one based on the UNHCR-BH database, we clearly notice a very high degree of similarity. The two sources produced for every ethnic group almost the same geographic pattern of IDPs. The maps confirm that irrespective of the source used in the analysis, the largest departure regions (i.e. municipalities) remain the same for every ethnic group in both sources.

For Muslims, the largest departure regions were: Prijedor and Banja Luka, Teslić and Doboj, and a number of municipalities located at the eastern border of Bosnia with Serbia, i.e. Brčko, Bijeljina, Vlasenica, Zvornik, Sreberenica, Višegrad, Rogatica, and Foča. All these municipalities are located in Republika Srpska part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area.

For Croats, Teslić (RS), Doboj (RS), Brčko (RS), and Sarajevo region (Ilidža and Novi Grad, in FBH) were the largest departure areas.

Serbs departed mainly from the north-west of the MILOŠEVIĆ area (Sanski Most, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Petrovac, Ključ, and Bihać), and from the Sarajevo region (Novi Grad, Ilidža, Iliaš), as well as from Brčko, Srebrenica, and Goražde. The municipalities are all located in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The largest departure regions for Others were Sanski Most, Banja Luka, Donj Vakuf, Doboj, Teslić, Sarajevo region, Brčko, Bijeljina, Zvornik, Bratunac, Goražde, and Foča. Some of these municipalities are located in Rs and some in FBH.

Figure 14. Geographical Distribution of Muslim IDPs Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98, Based on OSCE Statistics (Voters Register), Percentages

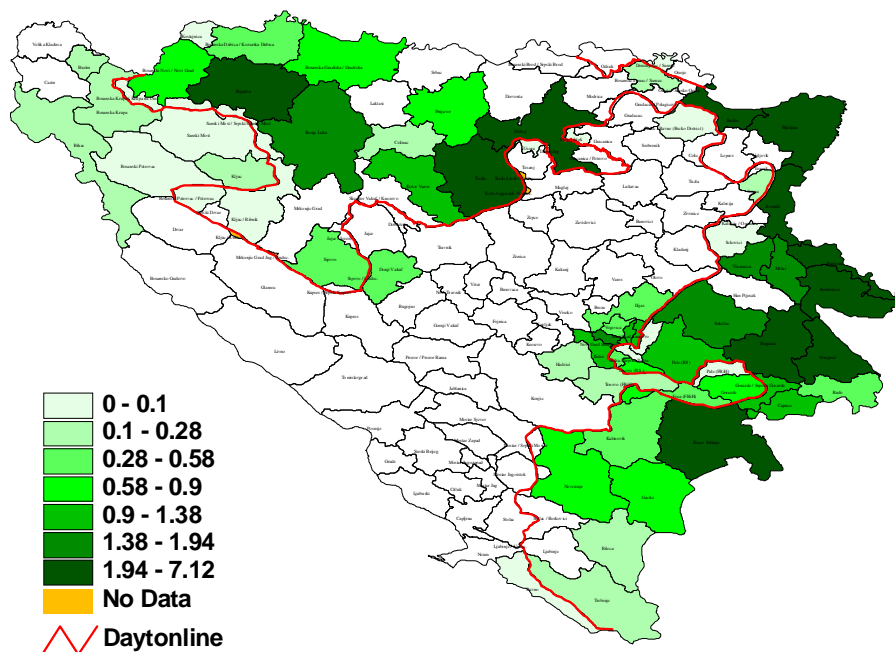


Figure 15. Geographical Distribution of Muslim IDPs Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 2000, Based on UNHCR and BH Government Statistics (DDPR), Percentages

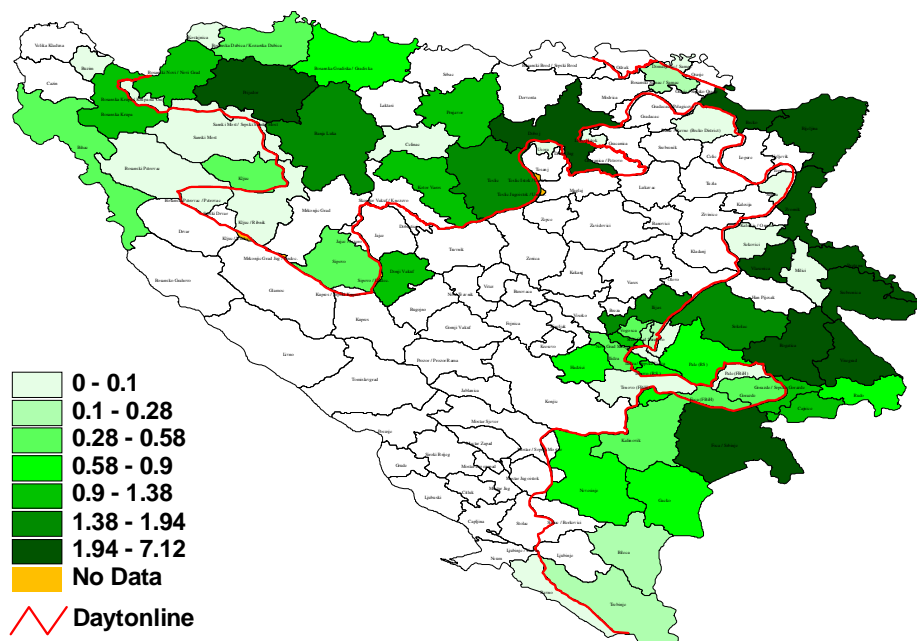


Figure 16. Geographical Distribution of Croat IDPs Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98, Based on OSCE Statistics (Voters Register), Percentages

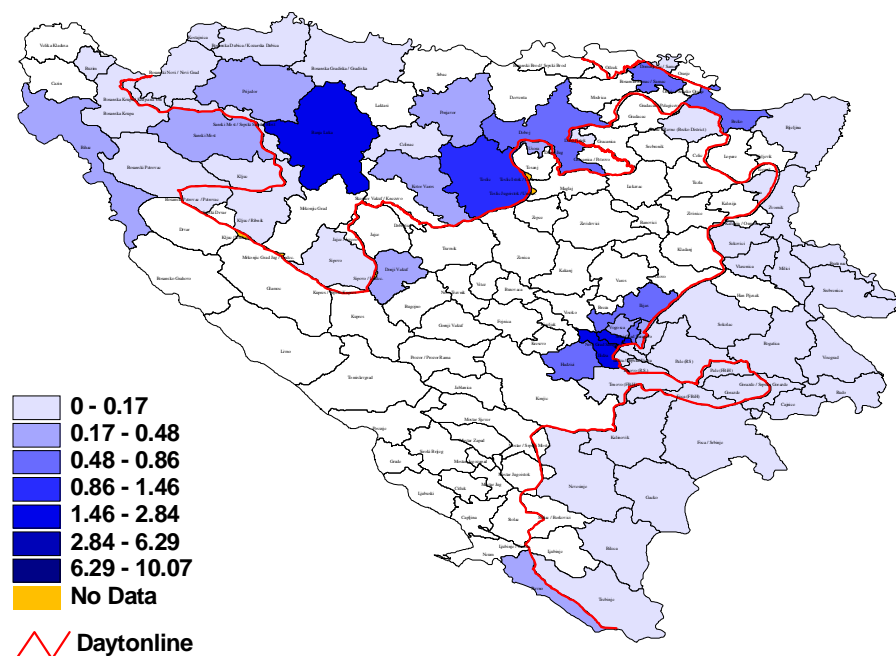


Figure 17. Geographical Distribution of Croat IDPs Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 2000, Based on UNHCR and BH Government Statistics (DDPR), Percentages

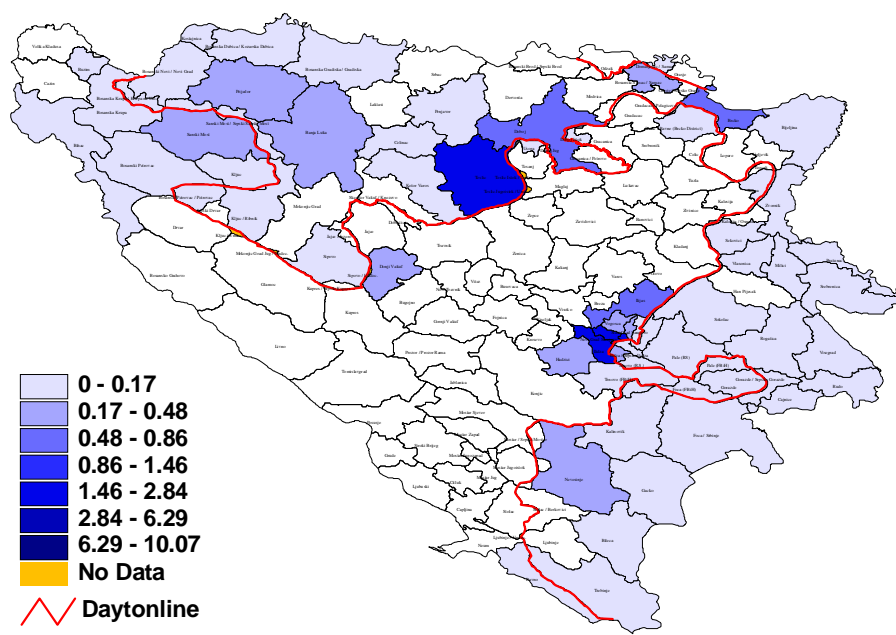


Figure 18. Geographical Distribution of Serb IDPs Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98, Based on OSCE Statistics (Voters Register), Percentages

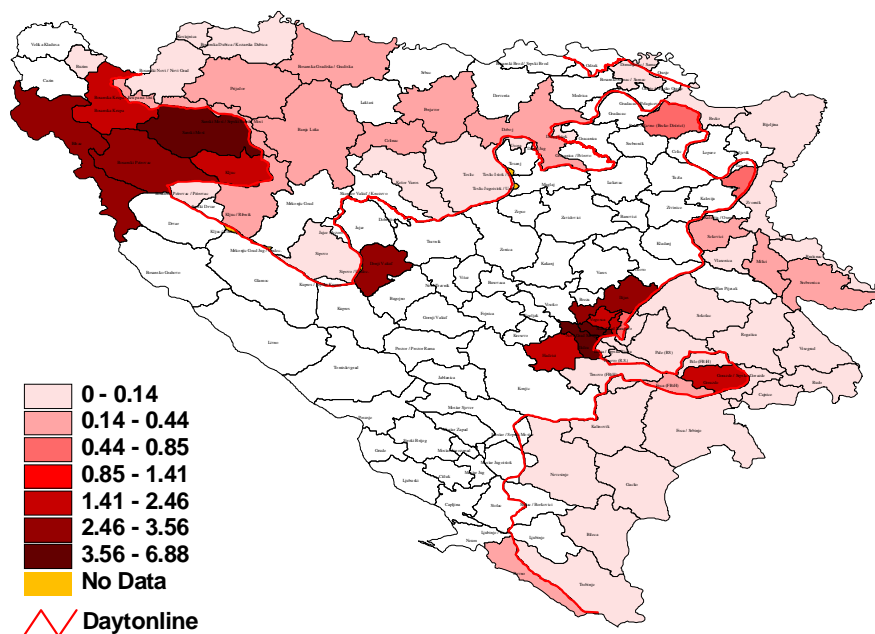


Figure 19. Geographical Distribution of Serb IDPs Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 2000, Based on UNHCR and BH Government Statistics (DDPR), Percentages

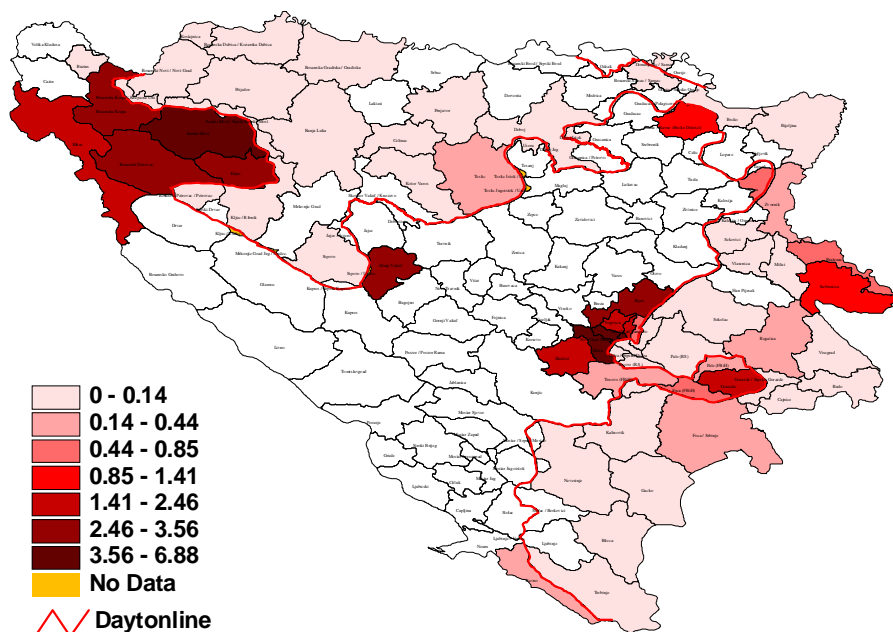


Figure 20. Geographical Distribution of Others IDPs Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98, Based on OSCE Statistics (Voters Register), Percentages

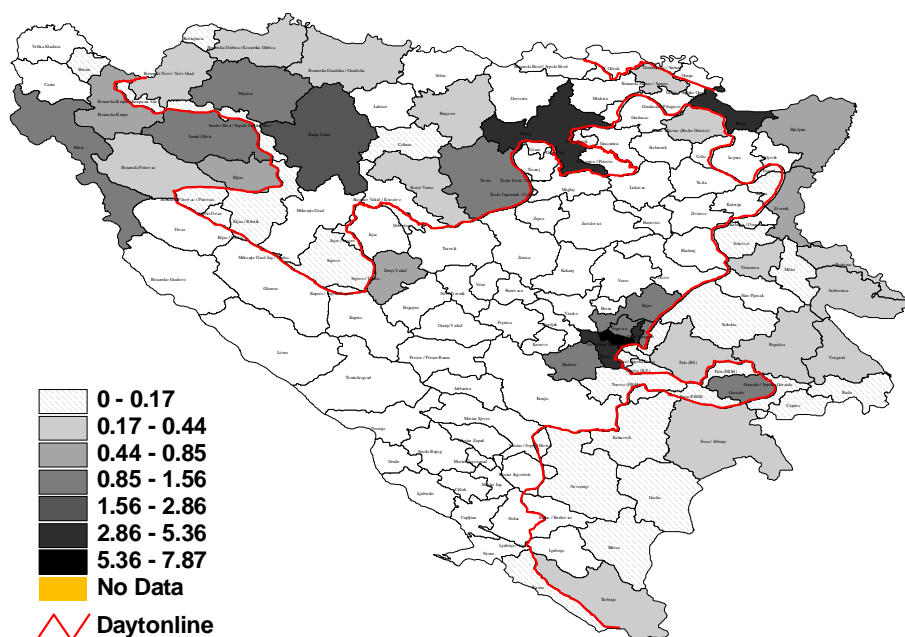
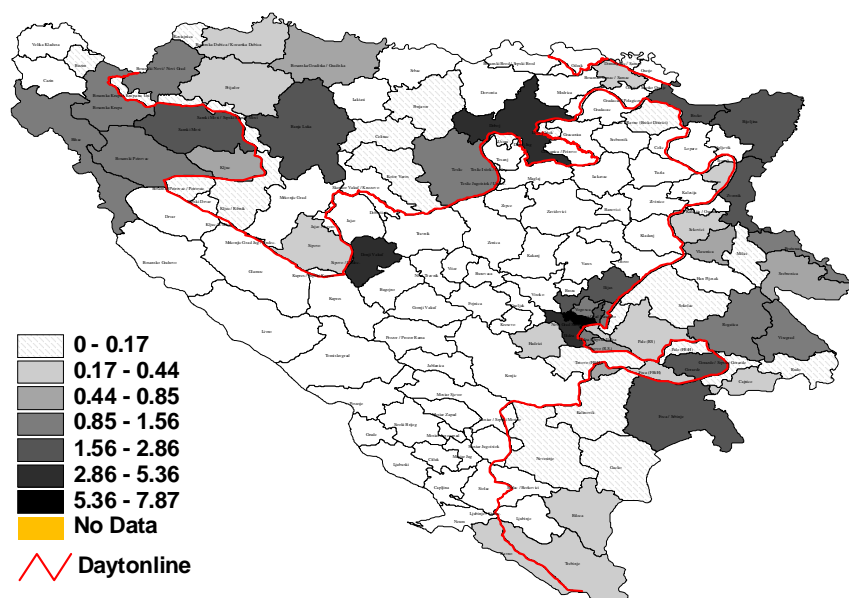


Figure 21. Geographical Distribution of Others IDPs Originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 2000, Based on UNHCR and BH Government Statistics (DDPR), Percentages



4. An Estimated Overall Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees as of 1997-98

In Section 4 estimated numbers of IDPs and refugees for the whole MILOŠEVIĆ case area, by ethnicity and municipality, are discussed and a comparison of the estimated numbers with the minimum numbers is shown. A summary table is included (Table 11) that contains these two types of figures for the whole MILOŠEVIĆ case area.

Table 11. Estimated Overall Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, with 95% Confidence Intervals and OSCE Minimum Number, Persons Born after 1980, Status as of 1997-98

Residence in 1991	Estimate (overall)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	OSCE (minimum)
		Serbs		Serbs
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	204,646	202,437	206,855	115,411
- Republika Srpska (RS)	25,390	23,896	26,883	14,645
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	179,256	178,541	179,972	100,766
		Muslims		Muslims
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	403,566	401,053	406,080	231,830
- Republika Srpska (RS)	329,869	329,101	330,637	186,179
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	73,697	71,951	75,443	45,651
		Croats		Croats
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	83,859	81,795	85,922	29,581
- Republika Srpska (RS)	62,373	61,285	63,461	20,482
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	21,485	20,509	22,461	9,099
		Others		Others
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	53,583	51,094	56,046	23,151
- Republika Srpska (RS)	26,522	25,139	27,906	11,577
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	27,061	25,956	28,140	11,574
		All		All
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	745,653	740,323	750,984	399,973
- Republika Srpska (RS)	444,154	441,456	446,853	232,883
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	301,499	298,868	304,131	167,090

The estimated overall numbers of the IDPs and refugees were obtained using a classical statistical method of sampling proportions (W.G. Cochran, 1977). The method applies the theorem stating that the sample proportion p ($p=a/n$; proportion of IDPs and REFs in the population of 1997-98 voters) is an unbiased estimate of the population proportion P ($P=A/N$; proportion of IDPs and REFs in the 1991 census population). In this case, the estimate of the unknown overall size of the population of all IDPs and refugees (A) can be obtained by

multiplying the sample proportion (p), by the size of the census population (N). Confidence intervals can be calculated by applying the formulas explained in Annex C2.

The estimated overall number of internally displaced persons and refugees of all ethnicities from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area is **745,653** persons (the minimum number is 399,973). This number has a 95% confidence interval (CI) from 740,323 to 750,984. This interval contains the unknown true number of all IDPs and refugees with a high degree of certainty. If, for example, the estimation would be made 100 times on the basis of 100 samples drawn separately, then the estimates obtained from 95 samples would result in (point) estimates contained in the above mentioned interval. Thus, the probability of the true number *not* belonging to the confidence interval is small (5%).

The estimated overall number of Muslim IDPs and refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, **403,566** (CI: 401,053 to 406,080), is the major component of the total obtained for all ethnic groups. The estimated number of Serb IDPs and refugees is the second largest, **204,646** (CI: 202,437 to 206,855). Note that the estimated number of Serb IDPs and refugees is approximately a half of the number obtained for Muslims. The estimated numbers of Croat and Other IDPs and refugees, **83,859** (CI: 81,795 to 85,922) and **53,583** (CI: 51,094 to 56,046) are respectively third and fourth components of the overall total.

Note that the majority of the (estimated) IDPs and refugees of the Muslim and Croat ethnicity originated from the area of Republika Srpska, whereas those of the Serb ethnicity from the area of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The estimated number of IDPs and refugees of Other ethnicity indicates that they originated in approximately the same degree from RS and FBH.

5. Summary of Major Results

The objective of this report was to present reliable statistics on internally displaced persons and refugees relevant to the indictment period and indictment area of the MILOŠEVIĆ case - Bosnia and Herzegovina. The indictment period is wide, from March 1991 to December 1995, and the indictment area is large. The MILOŠEVIĆ case area comprised 47 out of 109 pre-war municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina located in the west-north, middle north, east, and central Bosnia. The 47 municipalities covered approximately 50% (specifically 49.3%) of the Bosnian population living in the country before the conflict. Out of 4,377,033 persons registered in the 1991 population census in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, some 2,159,629 resided in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. The scope of this report is therefore extremely broad.

At the same time, data sources required for analyses as those presented in this report are extremely scarce, especially for the conflict period. The 1992-95 conflict in Bosnia is an example of a humanitarian emergency, in which a large civilian population was affected by war and cruel attempts to restructure the ethnic composition of the population, leading to large-scale population displacements, deterioration of living conditions, severe health problems, and increased mortality. In humanitarian emergency situations, regular statistical sources are unavailable and a variety of substitute sources are used instead (National Research Council (2001)). Administrative records, community estimations, international aid records, household surveys, mapping and photography, and camp registrations are few examples of the sources suggested for use in humanitarian emergencies (National Research Council (2002), see also guidelines of: Médecins Saint Frontières (1997), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1994), and Sphere Project (2000)).

For this report we identified and acquired several large information sources, which not only fully satisfy the demands of population assessment in humanitarian emergencies, but also meet general requirements of sources used under peace. The sources we studied in this report were the following:

- the population census conducted in Bosnia in 1991,
- the 1997-98 voters register established and maintained by the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE),
- the registration of internally displaced persons and refugees in Bosnia set up by UNHCR and kept going by the BH government, status as of 2000.

Individual records were collected and analysed in our study, not summary statistics. In addition to the above-mentioned individual-level sources, two sets of aggregate figures were acquired, both compiled by the authorities of Republika Srpska:

- the List of Citizens Who Have Moved Out and Into the Area of Banja Luka Sector, Status as of 1993,
- the Overview of Data on the Size and Ethnic Composition of the Population in Banja

Luka Sector, Status as of 1991 and 1995.

We studied and compared all these sources and produced the results discussed in this report. We only studied the population at age 18 or more years (as of 1997-98), for no individual data were available on those at age from birth to 17 years for the post-conflict period.

In order to estimate the numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees, individual records from the 1991 population census and from the 1997-98 voters register have been linked. This means that persons registered in the 1997-98 voters register were searched for in the census data files, and were found for about 80% of registered voters. Having matched the records of the same persons in the census and in the voters register, we compared their place of residence (expressed as a post-Dayton municipality) in 1991 and in 1997-98. (In 1997-98, place of registration to vote was taken as an approximation of the place of residence at that time, again post-Dayton municipalities were studied). All persons that reported the same place of residence in both studied periods were considered non-displaced, persons reporting different places of residence in 1991 and 1997-98 were considered as displaced (internally displaced or refugees). Note that the voters register contained records of voters registered in countries different than Bosnia, which gave us the opportunity to include the refugees in our study. We studied the changes of place of residence by ethnicity, defined as reported in the 1991 census. Minimum (or “at least”) numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees were produced (Section 3), as well as estimates of the unknown overall totals of IDPs and REF (Section 3).

All analyses were carried out for the whole country, Bosnia and Herzegovina, such that we were able to produce statistics on displaced persons and refugees for all municipalities in Bosnia. We were therefore also able to compare the results obtained for the MILOŠEVIĆ case area with the results for any other territory in Bosnia. In our report, we compared the figures for the MILOŠEVIĆ case area with those for Bosnia and with those for seven selected, most affected municipalities in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area.

The ethnic composition of internally displaced persons and refugees was summarised for municipalities in the ethnic majority maps reporting the status as in 1997-98.

Thanks to the matching, we were also able to discuss changes in the ethnic composition of the population from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area from 1991 to 1997-98 (Section 2). We have done this for municipalities, and also aggregated the municipal-level results for the whole MILOŠEVIĆ case area, seven selected municipalities, as well as for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Again comparisons of the three areas were made.

The ethnic majority maps for 1991 and 1997-98 showed changes in the ethnic composition of the population in the municipalities of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area.

Finally, we also compared our figures on ethnic composition and IDPs and refugees with other independent sources (RS and BH sources). Annex A5 contains the results of the comparison with RS sources. In Annex A5 we attached 16 tables, each table related to one municipality. The following municipalities are included: Banja Luka, Bihać, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanska Gradiška, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Novi, Bosanski Petrovac, Čelinac,

Donj Vakuf, Ključ, Kotor Varoš, Prijedor, Prnjavor, Sanski Most, Šipovo, and Teslić. The 16 municipalities are common in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area and in two population surveys, that the authorities of Republika Srpska conducted in 1993 and 1995 on the territory of the Banja Luka region.

The 1993 survey was conducted in May, 1993, by the Security Service Centre for Banja Luka Sector, which was a part of the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska. The document that contains the results of this survey is titled: List of Citizens Who Have Moved out and into the Area Covered by the Sector. It comprises information about the population who moved out or moved in the Sector, by ethnicity (Muslims, Croats and Serbs are distinguished) and municipality (21 municipalities from the Banja Luka Sector are included). The numbers listed in the document, are approximate, some are unavailable. It is possible, that the information presented in this document, was collected by using methods such as fax or telephone queries, or summary reports obtained from local administration organs in Republika Srpska. Despite of this impression, the statistical authorities of Republika Srpska confirmed that the survey was conducted by municipal census commissions in accordance with instructions for organisation and execution of the census (letter no. 2167-1/2002, of 13 September 2003, from Slavko Šobot, director of the RS Statistical Office in Banja Luka to ICTY).

Having noted that the 1993 RS survey is approximate, it is still useful to compare the figures of the “moved out” population with our data on displaced persons and refugees. For Muslims the 1993 numbers are available for 11 municipalities from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area (11 is about 4.3 times less than 47 municipalities in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area), and for Croats for 10 municipalities (4.7 times less than 47). The 1993 statistics indicate a large population outflow from the Banja Luka Sector. Some 156,420 Muslims and some 5,200 Croats are reported in the 1993 survey as moved out of the Sector. The minimum numbers of displaced persons and refugees, status as of 1997-98, presented in this report, i.e. 231,830 Muslims and 29,581 Croats, seem to be conservative (i.e. relatively low) compared with the figures from the 1993 survey. Our minimum figures cover 47 municipalities and refer to a much later period of 1997-98 (thus, returns are not counted). A simple extrapolation of the 1993 figures based only on the spatial coverage of both types of statistics and intended for illustrative purposes (extrapolated out-migration of Muslims: 672,606 (= 156,420 times 4.3), and of Croats: 24,440 (= 5,200 times 4.7)), indicates that the scale of the population movements in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, especially of Muslims, in the first years of the conflict could have been enormous.

The 1995 survey was conducted by the Centre for the State Security Department of the Ministry of Interior in Banja Luka, likely in January-February 1995. (The document ERN B003-1169-B003-1183, reporting results of the survey, is from February 1995). The document gives an overview of the 1991 and 1995 figures on the absolute and relative size of five ethnic groups (Serbs, Muslims, Croats, Yugoslavs and Others) in 25 municipalities in the Banja Luka region (Banja Luka, Bosanska Gradiška, Kneževo, Čelinac, Kotor Varoš, Laktaši, Prnjavor, Srbac, Prijedor, Bosanska Dubica, Sanski Most, Bosanski Novi, Bosanska Krupa, Mrkonjić Grad, Jajce, Šipovo, Srbobran (= Donj Vakuf), Kupres, Ključ, Drvar, Grahovo,

Glamoč, Bosanski Petrovac, Bihać-Ripač, Teslić). Some 16 out of the 25 municipalities belong to the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. The figures for 1995 are approximate.

For the 16 municipalities from the MILOŠEVIĆ case we compared the 1995 figures on the ethnic composition, expressed in relative terms (as percentages), with the 1997-98 figures obtained from the OSCE voters register (see Annex A5). For the municipalities, which has been split in the Dayton Peace Accords, such as Bosanska Krupa or Sanski Most, the RS parts of these municipalities were included for 1997-98. Despite of the fact that in 1995 the complete population was shown and in 1997-98 only those at age 18+, a very high degree of consistency has been obtained between these two sets of figures. For example, the fraction of Serbs reported by RS authorities in Bosanska Krupa municipality in 1995 was 100%, no other ethnic groups were indicated, whereas in the 1997-98 OSCE-based figures some 99.5% of Serbs are shown, and 0.1% of Muslims and 0.4% of Others. The overview of ethnic composition in 16 municipalities from the Banja Luka region overlapping with the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in 1995 and 1997-98 clearly confirms the patterns reported in our independent study, and therefore increases the reliability of our results.

Specific conclusions of the major analyses discussed in Sections 2, 3 and 4 are listed below.

Section 2.1: Ethnic Composition of the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, 1991 and 1997-98

- Two large populations were studied here, both living in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, in 1991 and in 1997-98:
- Using the 1991 population census, we have identified 1,803,259 individuals at age 12 or more years in 1991. This was the population of all individuals eligible to vote in the 1997-98 elections, who were registered in Bosnia at the critical moment of the 1991 census.
- Using the 1997-98 voters register, we have identified 877,122 individuals - registered voters in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. The vast majority of the 877,122 voters are a sample of the 1991 population of 1,803,259 of eligible voters, some of them moved into the MILOŠEVIĆ case area from other territories in Bosnia.
- Both populations, 1991 and 1997-98, are extremely large and results obtained on the basis of these two sources are generally reliable.
- The difference between the two populations equals 926,137 persons (1,803,259-877,122). It largely describes the population losses in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area between 1991 and 1997-98, but also it includes the unmatched and unregistered voters.
- If the 1997-98 sample of voters is increased by 20% to correct for records of the unmatched voters (877,122*1.2), and subsequently by 25% to correct for unregistered voters ((877,122*1.2)*1.25), the difference with the 1991 population of eligible voters becomes smaller, and equals approximately 487,576 individuals.

- The above-mentioned difference of 487,576 individuals describes population losses in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area between 1991 and 1997-98, i.e. those who migrated out of their domestic municipalities in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, or out of Bosnia and moved to other countries, or who were killed, went missing or died of natural causes. The out-migration is most certainly the largest component of the losses.
- The population loss of 487,576 persons, is an “at least” number. The actual loss was likely higher, because returns are excluded from our statistics, and because the voters’ records do not cover those at age below 18 years.
- Based on these two sources we estimated that the fraction of every Non-Serb ethnic group declined between 1991 and 1997-98, especially the fraction of Croats dropped by about 62.4%, of Muslims by 21% and Others by 24.6 percent. The fraction of Serbs increased by about 35.4 percent. Thus, a major shift occurred in the ethnic composition of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. From a joint majority of Serbs (43.6%) and Muslims (39.9%) observed in 1991, the MILOŠEVIĆ case area became largely a single-ethnicity territory dominated by Serbs in 1997-98 (59%).
- In the table attached below the absolute declines are reported for every ethnic group.

Table 12. Absolute Declines in the Population Size in the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, 1991 vs. 1997-98

Ethnicity	Diff - Raw	Diff - Corr	91Pop18+	%Loss
Serbs	268,233	9,573	785,553	1.2
Muslims	443,647	305,308	720,325	42.4
Croats	115,177	102,307	140,918	72.6
Others	99,080	70,389	156,463	45.0
Total	926,137	487,576	1,803,259	27.0

The raw difference (Diff - Raw) refers to the difference between the size of the 1991 population of eligible voters and the 1997-98 sample of voters, not corrected for unmatched and unregistered voters (the 1997-98 sample is as reported in Table 2 in Section 2.1). The corrected difference (Diff-Corr) is between the size of the 1991 population of eligible voters and the 1997-98 sample of voters corrected for unmatched (20% increase) and unregistered (25% increase) voters. Thus, this latter difference can be seen as a rough approximation of minimum population losses.

In absolute terms, the most dramatic decline occurred to the Muslim population, who counted approximately 305,308 persons less in 1997-98 than in 1991 (42.4% loss) . The population size of Croats and Others declined considerably in 1997-98 as well, by about 102,307 Croats (72.6% loss) and 70,576 Others (45% loss) less than in 1991. The population of Serbs also declined, but only by about 9,573 persons (1.2% loss).

Section 2.2: Ethnic Composition of Seven Selected Municipalities, 1991 and 1997-98

- In Section 2.2 we discussed changes in the ethnic composition in seven selected municipalities located at the eastern border of Bosnia and Serbia, and representing the most affected municipalities in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area (hereafter: the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area). The municipalities comprise Bijeljina (RS), Bratunac (RS), Brčko (RS, FBH), Foča (RS, FBH), Srebrenica (RS), Višegrad (RS) and Zvornik (RS, FBH). Note that three of the seven municipalities were split after the war, Brčko, Foča, and Zvornik. We therefore analysed in fact ten municipalities, seven belonging to the RS part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area and three belonging to the FBH part.
- A closer inspection of the results for single municipalities proves that profound changes occurred to the Muslims (Table 3M). The Muslims had almost disappeared from all seven RS municipalities of the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area by 1997-98. This finding is unquestionable in absolute and relative terms. Only few single persons of the Muslim ethnicity were identified in 1997-98 in the municipalities of Bratunac (10 persons), Foča (RS, 6), Srebrenica (7) and in Višegrad (3). The largest Muslim populations in the RS municipalities of the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area comprised, in 1991, Bijeljina, Brčko, and Srebrenica. In Bijeljina the decline was from 24,314 Muslims in 1991 to 1,429 ethnic Muslims in 1997-98, in Brčko (RS) from 20,309 to 546, and most dramatically in Srebrenica from 21,361 Muslims in 1991 to 7 ethnic Muslims in 1997-98. In relative terms, in 1997-98 the fraction of Muslims in the RS municipalities of the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area equalled from 0% to maximally 2.6% of the 1997-98 population and compared with 1991 declined by about 91.4 to 99.9 percent.
- The changes obtained for Croats (Table 3C) and Others (Table 3O) were less profound than the changes for Muslims, which partly can be explained by the smaller size of these ethnic groups at the outbreak of the conflict in 1991.
- The Serbs, who in 1991 were in majority in only one of the seven RS municipalities in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area, in Bijeljina, after the war, in 1997-98, became the absolute majority in all seven municipalities (Table 3S). In Bijeljina (91.1% in 1997-98), Bratunac (97%), Brčko (RS, 87.5%), Foča (RS, 96.1%), Srebrenica (96.3%), Višegrad (95.9%) and Zvornik (RS, 96.7%) the fraction of Serbs increased, compared with 1991, at least by 49.8% (Bijeljina) up to 290.4% (Srebrenica) in 1997-98.

Section 2.3: Ethnic Composition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, and Seven Selected Municipalities, 1991 and 1997-98

- The RS parts of the MILOŠEVIĆ case areas is where the Muslim and Croat populations experienced most declines. The fraction of Muslims declined by 95.5 (and 96.8%), and of Croats by 82.5 (and 76.6%) in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area (in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area). The decline observed in the fraction of Muslims and Croats in the entire Republika Srpska was 95.5 and 87.8 percent. Thus, the fractions of Muslims and Croats declined in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area to a similar degree as overall in Republika Srpska.

- Not only the fractions, but also the absolute population size of Muslims and Croats declined in all three RS areas. The absolute numbers of Muslims became 7,933 out of 344,803 in the entire MILOŠEVIĆ area, and 2,130 out of 137,457 in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area. In Republika Srpska the size of the Muslim population was 376,880 in 1991 and only 8,552 Muslims were identified in 1997-98. For the Croats similar but less dramatic patterns emerged.
- The relative size of the population of Serbs increased in all three RS areas (by 70.1% in MILOŠEVIĆ case area, 119% in MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area, and 67.4% in Republika Srpska). The declines in the absolute size of the Serb population were not considerable in 1997-98. In MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area, the absolute size of the Serb population even increased in addition to the increase in the fraction of Serbs (from 121,576 in 1991 to 129,014 in 1997-98).
- All in all, a dramatic shift occurred in the ethnic composition of all three RS areas, most profoundly in the RS part of MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area.

Section 2.4: Ethnic Majority Maps for 1991 and 1997-98

- In 1991, considerable numbers of ethnic Non-Serbs (in particular Muslims) populated several municipalities in Republika Srpska. In particular, we observed:
 - a majority of Muslims in Zvornik, Vlasenica, Bratunac, Srebrenica, Rogatica, Višegrad, Goražde, Brčko, and Sarajevo Trnovo,
 - a mixed ethnic composition of Muslims and Serbs in Prijedor, Milići, Foča and Sarajevo Ilidža.
- In 1997-98, in all these (and in all other RS) municipalities ethnic Serbs dominated in the population at more than 50 %, and almost all Non-Serbs moved out, mostly into the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina or other countries, or died. Note, the Serb-majority municipalities remained dominated by ethnic Serbs at more than 50 % in both years, in 1991 and also in 1997-98.

Section 3.1: Minimum Numbers of IDPs and REFs from the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1997-98

- The size of the 1991 population residing in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area was 1,803,259 individuals (those born before 1980 and therefore eligible to vote in the 1997-98 elections; see Table 2). Out of this population we were able to trace 1,012,454 persons in the 1997-98 voters register (about 56.1%, Table 5). The remaining 43.9% included those who either registered to vote but we could not link them with the census, or who did not register for various reasons, died of natural or violent causes, or went missing. Among those identified (1,012,454) almost 400,000 persons (specifically 399,973) were found not at 1991 residence, i.e. were either internally displaced or refugees. In relative terms, about 39.5% of the population who used to reside in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in 1991, were

found at residence different than their domestic municipalities in 1997-98.

- The size of the generally displaced population in 1997-98 (399,973 persons) should be seen as a minimum (or “at least”) number. The reasons for this include the fact that our sample of voters used for the analysis is incomplete, and also that returnees in the period from 1996 and 1997 (until September) are excluded from our statistics. Even though this size is a minimum, it is almost 400,000 persons, or 39.5% of the 1997-98 population.
- Knowing that the minimum size of all IDPs and REFs from Bosnia and Herzegovina estimated as of 1997-98 is 715,534 persons, it becomes obvious that the generally displaced persons from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area comprise about 55.9% of the figure for the whole country.
- In absolute terms, the ethnic Muslims were the largest group who left their homes after 1991 and were still displaced in 1997-98 (231,830 individuals, or 58% of all generally displaced persons from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area; see Table 5). The largest group of non-displaced population were the ethnic Serbs in 1997-98 (347,771, or 56.8% of all non-displaced persons).
- In absolute terms, the Croats were displaced to a lesser extent than the Muslims, some 29,581 of them are reported in Table 5 as “not at 1991 residence” (7.4% of all generally displaced). This is related mainly to the smaller size of the Croat population originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area. In 1991, there were only 140,918 Croats reported in the census in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, whereas the population of Muslims comprised 720,325 individuals and of Serbs 785,553 persons (all born before 1980).
- In relative terms, it is clear that both the Muslims and the Croats were affected by displacement in almost the same degree, 54.1% of Muslims and 56.9% of Croats originating from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area are reported in Table 5 as generally displaced in 1997-98. The fraction of displaced Serbs is much lower, 24.9%, and most Serbs (75.1%) are reported at their 1991 residence in 1997-98.

Section 3.2: Minimum Numbers of IDPs and REFs from Seven Selected Municipalities, Status as of 1997-98

- In total there were at least 77,443 generally displaced persons of Muslim ethnicity out of 86,111 Muslims identified in 1997-98 of those reported as living in the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area in 1991. Thus, almost 90% of the Muslim population from the MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area were still displaced in 1997-98. For the municipalities located in RS part of the area, this fraction was even higher and equalled 97.4 percent.
- Almost 100% of the Muslim population from the RS municipalities of Bratunac, Foča – Srbinje, Srebrenica and Višegrad was found generally displaced. The Muslim IDPs and REFs from the RS municipalities of Bijeljina, Brčko, and Zvornik were less frequent, i.e. from 90.1 to 99.3 percent, which fractions are still extremely high.

- The fraction of Croats reported generally displaced in 1997-98 in the total population of Croats identified in 1997-98 was considerable as well, 55.5%, lower though than the fraction for Muslims. Most of the displaced Croats were from the Bihać area.

Section 3.3: Minimum Numbers of IDPs and REFs from Bosnia and Herzegovina, MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area and Seven Selected Municipalities, Status as of 1997-98

- The IDPs and REFs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area comprised at least 399,973 individuals out of at least 715,534 such persons from Bosnia (as of 1997-98), thus, some 55.9% of all Bosnian GDPs (IDPs and REFs). The relatively small area of seven municipalities (MILOŠEVIĆ case-7 area) was the departure for at least 89,903 GDPs, that is 12.6% of all Bosnian GDPs.
- For the Muslims from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, their share of IDPs and REFs in the country total of the Muslim IDPs and REFs was higher than the 55.9% level calculated for all ethnic groups together. For the Muslims, the fraction of GDPs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area in the Muslim GDPs of the entire Bosnia was 70.4% (231,830 out of 329,154), clearly much higher than 55.9% mentioned for all ethnic groups together. All other ethnic groups were characterized by lower fractions (Croats: 26.4%, Serbs: 49.8%, and Others: 54.5) than the country average of 55.9 percent.

Section 3.4: Ethnic Majority Maps of IDPs and REFs, Status as of 1997-98

- In the vast majority of municipalities of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, the Muslims were the majority group among all internally displaced persons and refugees from a given municipality in 1997-98. In the RS part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, the Muslims were the majority in all but 7 municipalities (some 43 out of 69 post-Dayton municipalities in the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, belonged to Republika Srpska). The Serb IDPs and REFs were the majority in municipalities located in FBH, especially in the north-west of the country and in the Sarajevo area.
- Almost all municipalities from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, especially from the RS part of the area, were characterised by an extremely high percentage of IDPs and REFs in the 1997-98 Muslim population, almost always between 80 to 100 percent. This in fact means that 80 to 100% of the Muslim population originating from this territory fled during the conflict and were still displaced in 1997-98.
- The results for the Croats is less dramatic, but still we can see large groups of municipalities in the north-west of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area (around Bosanski Petrovac), and more to the east (Kotor Varoš, Teslić, and Doboј), as well as Bosanski Šamac, Brčko, and east to Mostar (Kalinovik, Gacko, Nevesinje), where the fraction of Croatian GDPs was at least 40 to 80%.

Section 3.5: Geographic Patterns of IDPs Based on Two Independent Sources

- In this section, a comparison of geographic patterns of internally displaced persons is made using data obtained from two independent sources: DU statistics based on the 1997-98 Voters Register, and UNHCR and official BH government statistics based on the Re-registration Project conducted in Bosnia in the year 2000. The latter source is the largest existing database on internally displaced persons and refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It contains approximately 570,000 records that were collected by local authorities in Bosnia already during the conflict, and later until the year 2000. The database reports numbers of IDPs and refugees in Bosnia as of 2000. Refugees are mainly Croatian Serbs who moved into Bosnia, they are therefore excluded from this report. Only displaced persons were studied here. The status of the two sources discussed in Section 3.5 is as of 1997-98 (OSCE voters register) and 2000 (UNHCR and BH government).
- A look at the percentage distribution of IDPs within ethnic groups clearly confirms that the percentages of the IDPs from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area are similar in both sources. Thus, the relative size of IDPs that departed from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area is highly consistent in both sources.
- For Muslims, the largest departure regions were: Prijedor and Banja Luka, Teslić and Doboј, and a number of municipalities located at the eastern border of Bosnia with Serbia, i.e. Brčko, Bijeljina, Vlasenica, Zvornik, Srebrenica, Višegrad, Rogatica, and Foča. All these municipalities are located in Republika Srpska part of the MILOŠEVIĆ case area.
- For Croats, Teslić (RS), Doboј (RS), Brčko (RS), and Sarajevo region (Ilidža and Novi Grad, in FBH) were the largest departure areas.
- Serbs departed mainly from the north-west of the MILOŠEVIĆ area (Sanski Most, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Petrovac, Ključ, and Bihać), and from the Sarajevo region (Novi Grad, Ilidža, Iliaš), as well as from Brčko, Srebrenica, and Goražde. The municipalities are all located in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- The largest departure regions for Others were Sanski Most, Banja Luka, Donj Vakuf, Doboј, Teslić, Sarajevo region, Brčko, Bijeljina, Zvornik, Bratunac, Goražde, and Foča. Some of these municipalities are located in RS and some in FBH.

Section 4: An Estimated Overall Number of IDPs and REFs as of 1997-98

- The estimated overall number of internally displaced persons and refugees of all ethnicities from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area is **745,653** persons (the minimum number is 399,973). This number has a 95% confidence interval (CI) from 740,323 to 750,984. This interval contains the unknown true number of all IDPs and refugees with a high degree of certainty. If, for example, the estimation would be made 100 times on the basis of 100 samples drawn separately, then the estimates obtained from 95 samples would result in (point) estimates contained in the above mentioned interval. Thus, the probability of the true number *not* belonging to the confidence interval is small (5%).

- The estimated overall number of Muslim IDPs and refugees from the MILOŠEVIĆ case area, **403,566** (CI: 401,053 to 406,080, the minimum number is **231,830**), is the major component of the total obtained for all ethnic groups. The estimated number of Serb IDPs and refugees is the second largest, **204,646** (CI: 202,437 to 206,855, the minimum number: **115,411**). Note that the estimated number of Serb IDPs and refugees is approximately a half of the number obtained for Muslims. The estimated numbers of Croat and Other IDPs and refugees, **83,859** (CI: 81,795 to 85,922, the minimum number: **29,581**) and **53,583** (CI: 51,094 to 56,046, the minimum number: **23,151**) are respectively third and fourth components of the overall total.

Sources:

Database containing records from The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federal Institute for Statistics (FIS), Sarajevo

Database containing records from The 1997 and 1998 Voters Registers, Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Database containing records of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina (DDPR), (2000), State Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, Sarajevo, and UNHCR, Regional Office for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo

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ANNEX A. REVIEW OF THE RESULTS AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL

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Annex A1. Muslims

Table 1M. Percent of Muslims in the Population of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1991 and 1997-98
Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Muslims (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Muslims	% Muslims	All Ethnicities	Muslims	% Muslims	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	1,803,259	720,325	39.9	877,122	276,678	31.5	-21.0
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	1,094,417	344,803	31.5	554,982	7,933	1.4	-95.5
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	708,842	375,522	53.0	322,140	268,745	83.4	+57.5
1. Banja Luka (RS)	165,140	24,297	14.7	86,456	1,835	2.1	-85.6
2. Bihać (FBH)	59,637	37,824	63.4	26,905	22,967	85.4	+34.6
3. Bijeljina (RS)	81,650	24,314	29.8	55,807	1,429	2.6	-91.4
4. Bileća (RS)	10,867	1,535	14.1	7,557	9	0.1	-99.2
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	26,734	5,180	19.4	13,403	158	1.2	-93.9
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	50,644	13,008	25.7	27,040	1,002	3.7	-85.6
7. Bosanska Krupa:							
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	29,073	18,955	65.2	11,198	10,964	97.9	+50.2
- Bužim (FBH)	12,630	12,412	98.3	6,491	6,444	99.3	+1.0
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	4,478	1,724	38.5	980	1	0.1	-99.7
8. Bosanski Novi:							
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	29,663	9,811	33.1	12,809	179	1.4	-95.8
- Kostajnica (RS)	5,252	1,416	27.0	1,959	179	9.1	-66.1
9. Bosanski Petrovac:							
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	13,270	2,760	20.8	3,415	3,261	95.5	+359.1
- Petrovac (RS)	264	0	0.0	205	0	0.0	na
10. Bosanski Šamac:							
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	5,266	7	0.1	1,986	46	2.3	+1642.5
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	21,786	1,906	8.7	11,657	220	1.9	-78.4

Annex A1. Muslims

Table 1M. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Muslims (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Muslims	% Muslims	All Ethnicities	Muslims	% Muslims	
11. Bratunac (RS)	26,369	16,284	61.8	10,852	10	0.1	-99.9
12. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	25,632	10,877	42.4	12,871	10,023	77.9	+83.5
- Brčko (RS)	47,294	20,309	42.9	20,752	546	2.6	-93.9
13. Čajniče (RS)	7,526	3,346	44.5	3,327	1	0.0	-99.9
14. Čelinac (RS)	15,323	1,154	7.5	8,449	69	0.8	-89.2
15. Doboj:							
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	7,401	7,199	97.3	5,242	5,175	98.7	+1.5
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	2,658	2,475	93.1	1,518	1,451	95.6	+2.7
- Doboj (RS)	78,118	23,406	30.0	38,775	239	0.6	-97.9
- Usora (FBH)	8,120	1,743	21.5	1,951	54	2.8	-87.1
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	19,499	10,647	54.6	7,148	6,940	97.1	+77.8
17. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	4,261	2,932	68.8	457	454	99.3	+44.4
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	30,247	14,559	48.1	12,091	6	0.0	-99.9
18. Gacko (RS)	8,785	3,014	34.3	5,455	4	0.1	-99.8
19. Goražde:							
- Goražde (FBH)	26,957	18,301	67.9	14,864	14,600	98.2	+44.7
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	3,952	3,094	78.3	2,583	0	0.0	-100.0
20. Kalinovik (RS)	3,712	1,156	31.1	2,332	3	0.1	-99.6
21. Ključ:							
- Ključ (FBH)	22,980	13,725	59.7	6,384	6,197	97.1	+62.5
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	8,142	365	4.5	4,250	4	0.1	-97.9
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	29,304	8,790	30.0	8,758	475	5.4	-81.9
23. Nevesinje (RS)	12,117	2,434	20.1	9,179	5	0.1	-99.7

Annex A1. Muslims

Table 1M. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Muslims (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Muslims	% Muslims	All Ethnicities	Muslims	% Muslims	
24. Prijedor (RS)	94,028	40,075	42.6	39,248	397	1.0	-97.6
25. Prnjavor (RS)	40,171	5,934	14.8	20,677	236	1.1	-92.3
26. Rogatica (RS)	18,281	10,851	59.4	7,239	3	0.0	-99.9
27. Rudo (RS)	9,813	2,699	27.5	5,026	2	0.0	-99.9
28. Sanski Most:							
- Sanski Most (FBH)	44,857	22,148	49.4	16,341	15,586	95.4	+93.2
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	5,436	682	12.5	1,411	3	0.2	-98.3
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	67,228	32,995	49.1	36,394	26,109	71.7	+46.2
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	19,498	12,190	62.5	10,542	9,954	94.4	+51.0
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:							
- Ilidža (FBH)	49,709	22,555	45.4	21,822	18,332	84.0	+85.1
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	5,875	831	14.1	8,332	9	0.1	-99.2
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	20,718	8,411	40.6	6,926	6,300	91.0	+124.1
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	112,618	55,789	49.5	55,527	44,413	80.0	+61.5
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:							
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	2,282	154	6.7	4,596	3	0.1	-99.0
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	78,632	28,187	35.8	36,002	24,995	69.4	+93.7
35. Sarajevo - Pale:							
- Pale (FBH)	1,384	963	69.6	369	369	100.0	+43.7
- Pale (RS)	12,433	2,658	21.4	13,464	10	0.1	-99.7
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:							
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	41,224	32,435	78.7	22,198	19,655	88.5	+12.5
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	1,112	121	10.9	1,331	1	0.1	-99.3

Annex A1. Muslims

Table 1M. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Muslims (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Muslims	% Muslims	All Ethnicities	Muslims	% Muslims	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:							
- Trnovo (FBH)	2,689	2,182	81.1	1,798	1,780	99.0	+22.0
- Trnovo (RS)	3,233	1,873	57.9	1,804	5	0.3	-99.5
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	19,970	9,872	49.4	10,157	9,338	91.9	+86.0
39. Sokolac (RS)	13,072	4,250	32.5	8,476	2	0.0	-99.9
40. Srebrenica (RS)	29,198	21,361	73.2	7,442	7	0.1	-99.9
41. Šekovići (RS)	7,943	263	3.3	4,463	1	0.0	-99.3
42. Šipovo (RS)	12,936	2,341	18.1	5,575	5	0.1	-99.5
43. Teslić (RS)	48,539	10,184	21.0	21,048	668	3.2	-84.9
44. Trebinje:							
- Ravno (FBH)	1,676	15	0.9	288	6	2.1	+132.8
- Trebinje (RS)	24,412	4,533	18.6	17,194	59	0.3	-98.2
45. Višegrad (RS)	17,883	11,178	62.5	9,241	3	0.0	-99.9
46. Vlasenica:							
- Vlasenica (RS)	13,273	7,681	57.9	7,396	16	0.2	-99.6
- Milići (RS)	13,370	6,580	49.2	3,761	0	0.0	-100.0
47. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	11,255	7,923	70.4	3,346	3,332	99.6	+41.5
- Zvornik (RS)	53,760	29,452	54.8	22,582	129	0.6	-99.0

Annex A1. Croats

Table 1C. Percent of Croats in the Population of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1991 and 1997-98
Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Croats (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Croats	% Croats	All Ethnicities	Croats	% Croats	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	1,803,259	140,918	7.8	877,122	25,741	2.9	-62.4
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	1,094,417	79,127	7.2	554,982	7,002	1.3	-82.5
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	708,842	61,791	8.7	322,140	18,739	5.8	-33.3
1. Banja Luka (RS)	165,140	25,043	15.2	86,456	2,245	2.6	-82.9
2. Bihać (FBH)	59,637	4,893	8.2	26,905	2,046	7.6	-7.3
3. Bijeljina (RS)	81,650	448	0.5	55,807	375	0.7	+22.5
4. Bileća (RS)	10,867	34	0.3	7,557	20	0.3	-15.4
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	26,734	437	1.6	13,403	114	0.9	-48.0
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	50,644	2,999	5.9	27,040	402	1.5	-74.9
7. Bosanska Krupa:							
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	29,073	117	0.4	11,198	25	0.2	-44.5
- Bužim (FBH)	12,630	5	0.0	6,491	0	0.0	-100.0
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	4,478	10	0.2	980	0	0.0	-100.0
8. Bosanski Novi:							
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	29,663	223	0.8	12,809	76	0.6	-21.1
- Kostajnica (RS)	5,252	146	2.8	1,959	22	1.1	-59.6
9. Bosanski Petrovac:							
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	13,270	44	0.3	3,415	11	0.3	-2.9
- Petrovac (RS)	264	2	0.8	205	0	0.0	-100.0
10. Bosanski Šamac:							
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	5,266	4,973	94.4	1,986	1,891	95.2	+8
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	21,786	6,493	29.8	11,657	156	1.3	-95.5

Annex A1. Croats

Table 1C. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Croats (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Croats	% Croats	All Ethnicities	Croats	% Croats	
11. Bratunac (RS)	26,369	38	0.1	10,852	42	0.4	+168.6
12. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	25,632	10,727	41.9	12,871	2,256	17.5	-58.1
- Brčko (RS)	47,294	8,337	17.6	20,752	394	1.9	-89.2
13. Čajniče (RS)	7,526	5	0.1	3,327	4	0.1	+81.0
14. Čelinac (RS)	15,323	72	0.5	8,449	26	0.3	-34.5
15. Doboj:							
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	7,401	7	0.1	5,242	0	0.0	-100.0
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	2,658	85	3.2	1,518	25	1.6	-48.5
- Doboj (RS)	78,118	9,006	11.5	38,775	571	1.5	-87.2
- Usora (FBH)	8,120	6,004	73.9	1,951	1,846	94.6	+28.0
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	19,499	563	2.9	7,148	28	0.4	-86.4
17. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	4,261	0	0.0	457	0	0.0	na
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	30,247	84	0.3	12,091	41	0.3	+22.1
18. Gacko (RS)	8,785	21	0.2	5,455	15	0.3	+15.0
19. Goražde:							
- Goražde (FBH)	26,957	74	0.3	14,864	14	0.1	-65.7
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	3,952	3	0.1	2,583	10	0.4	+410.0
20. Kalinovik (RS)	3,712	16	0.4	2,332	4	0.2	-60.2
21. Ključ:							
- Ključ (FBH)	22,980	290	1.3	6,384	33	0.5	-59.0
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	8,142	10	0.1	4,250	5	0.1	-4.2
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	29,304	8,243	28.1	8,758	120	1.4	-95.1
23. Nevesinje (RS)	12,117	158	1.3	9,179	17	0.2	-85.8

Annex A1. Croats

Table 1C. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Croats (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Croats	% Croats	All Ethnicities	Croats	% Croats	
24. Prijedor (RS)	94,028	5,556	5.9	39,248	969	2.5	-58.2
25. Prnjavor (RS)	40,171	1,518	3.8	20,677	226	1.1	-71.1
26. Rogatica (RS)	18,281	18	0.1	7,239	25	0.3	+250.7
27. Rudo (RS)	9,813	5	0.1	5,026	9	0.2	+251.4
28. Sanski Most:							
- Sanski Most (FBH)	44,857	2,414	5.4	16,341	276	1.7	-68.6
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	5,436	1,274	23.4	1,411	37	2.6	-88.8
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	67,228	4,921	7.3	36,394	1,996	5.5	-25.1
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	19,498	644	3.3	10,542	135	1.3	-61.2
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:							
- Ilidža (FBH)	49,709	5,836	11.7	21,822	1,294	5.9	-49.5
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	5,875	83	1.4	8,332	70	0.8	-40.5
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	20,718	1,505	7.3	6,926	222	3.2	-55.9
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	112,618	7,982	7.1	55,527	2,902	5.2	-26.3
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:							
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	2,282	15	0.7	4,596	33	0.7	+9.2
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	78,632	7,999	10.2	36,002	2,949	8.2	-19.5
35. Sarajevo - Pale:							
- Pale (FBH)	1,384	1	0.1	369	0	0.0	-100.0
- Pale (RS)	12,433	112	0.9	13,464	86	0.6	-29.1
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:							
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	41,224	1,002	2.4	22,198	369	1.7	-31.6
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	1,112	4	0.4	1,331	7	0.5	+46.2

Annex A1. Croats

Table 1C. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Croats (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Croats	% Croats	All Ethnicities	Croats	% Croats	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:							
- Trnovo (FBH)	2,689	0	0.0	1,798	1	0.1	na
- Trnovo (RS)	3,233	15	0.5	1,804	10	0.6	+19.5
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	19,970	922	4.6	10,157	143	1.4	-69.5
39. Sokolac (RS)	13,072	17	0.1	8,476	26	0.3	+135.9
40. Srebrenica (RS)	29,198	35	0.1	7,442	34	0.5	+281.1
41. Šekovići (RS)	7,943	8	0.1	4,463	4	0.1	-11.0
42. Šipovo (RS)	12,936	27	0.2	5,575	12	0.2	+3.1
43. Teslić (RS)	48,539	8,044	16.6	21,048	463	2.2	-86.7
44. Trebinje:							
- Ravno (FBH)	1,676	772	46.1	288	277	96.2	+108.8
- Trebinje (RS)	24,412	409	1.7	17,194	156	0.9	-45.8
45. Višegrad (RS)	17,883	30	0.2	9,241	60	0.6	+287.0
46. Vlasenica:							
- Vlasenica (RS)	13,273	26	0.2	7,396	32	0.4	+120.9
- Milići (RS)	13,370	7	0.1	3,761	4	0.1	+103.1
47. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	11,255	11	0.1	3,346	0	0.0	-100.0
- Zvornik (RS)	53,760	96	0.2	22,582	80	0.4	+98.4

Annex A1. Serbs

Table 1S. Percent of Serbs in the Population of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1991 and 1997-98
Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Serbs (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Serbs	% Serbs	All Ethnicities	Serbs	% Serbs	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	1,803,259	785,553	43.6	877,122	517,320	59.0	+35.4
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	1,094,417	587,307	53.7	554,982	506,695	91.3	+70.1
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	708,842	198,246	28.0	322,140	10,625	3.3	-88.2
1. Banja Luka (RS)	165,140	90,331	54.7	86,456	72,042	83.3	+52.3
2. Bihać (FBH)	59,637	12,296	20.6	26,905	356	1.3	-93.6
3. Bijeljina (RS)	81,650	49,654	60.8	55,807	50,843	91.1	+49.8
4. Bileća (RS)	10,867	8,789	80.9	7,557	7,258	96.0	+18.8
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	26,734	18,642	69.7	13,403	12,125	90.5	+29.7
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	50,644	30,617	60.5	27,040	23,929	88.5	+46.4
7. Bosanska Krupa:							
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	29,073	9,206	31.7	11,198	31	0.3	-99.1
- Bužim (FBH)	12,630	78	0.6	6,491	4	0.1	-90.0
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	4,478	2,690	60.1	980	975	99.5	+65.6
8. Bosanski Novi:							
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	29,663	18,154	61.2	12,809	11,962	93.4	+52.6
- Kostajnica (RS)	5,252	3,431	65.3	1,959	1,688	86.2	+31.9
9. Bosanski Petrovac:							
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	13,270	9,967	75.1	3,415	23	0.7	-99.1
- Petrovac (RS)	264	261	98.9	205	203	99.0	+2
10. Bosanski Šamac:							
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	5,266	186	3.5	1,986	12	0.6	-82.9
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	21,786	11,716	53.8	11,657	10,667	91.5	+70.2

Annex A1. Serbs

Table 1S. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Serbs (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Serbs	% Serbs	All Ethnicities	Serbs	% Serbs	
11. Bratunac (RS)	26,369	9,588	36.4	10,852	10,529	97.0	+166.8
12. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	25,632	3,329	13.0	12,871	36	0.3	-97.8
- Brčko (RS)	47,294	12,199	25.8	20,752	18,159	87.5	+239.2
13. Čajniče (RS)	7,526	3,986	53.0	3,327	3,236	97.3	+83.6
14. Čelinac (RS)	15,323	13,551	88.4	8,449	8,117	96.1	+8.6
15. Doboj:							
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	7,401	87	1.2	5,242	3	0.1	-95.1
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	2,658	15	0.6	1,518	0	0.0	-100.0
- Doboj (RS)	78,118	39,053	50.0	38,775	35,851	92.5	+84.9
- Usora (FBH)	8,120	115	1.4	1,951	11	0.6	-60.2
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	19,499	7,645	39.2	7,148	12	0.2	-99.6
17. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	4,261	1,280	30.0	457	0	0.0	-100.0
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	30,247	14,558	48.1	12,091	11,623	96.1	+99.7
18. Gacko (RS)	8,785	5,561	63.3	5,455	5,317	97.5	+54.0
19. Goražde:							
- Goražde (FBH)	26,957	7,509	27.9	14,864	28	0.2	-99.3
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	3,952	794	20.1	2,583	2,431	94.1	+368.4
20. Kalinovik (RS)	3,712	2,448	65.9	2,332	2,276	97.6	+48.0
21. Ključ:							
- Ključ (FBH)	22,980	8,323	36.2	6,384	11	0.2	-99.5
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	8,142	7,686	94.4	4,250	4,207	99.0	+4.9
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	29,304	11,506	39.3	8,758	7,867	89.8	+128.8
23. Nevesinje (RS)	12,117	9,339	77.1	9,179	9,030	98.4	+27.6

Annex A1. Serbs

Table 1S. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Serbs (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Serbs	% Serbs	All Ethnicities	Serbs	% Serbs	
24. Prijedor (RS)	94,028	40,825	43.4	39,248	34,930	89.0	+105.0
25. Prnjavor (RS)	40,171	28,765	71.6	20,677	18,632	90.1	+25.8
26. Rogatica (RS)	18,281	7,095	38.8	7,239	7,075	97.7	+151.8
27. Rudo (RS)	9,813	6,875	70.1	5,026	4,901	97.5	+39.2
28. Sanski Most:							
- Sanski Most (FBH)	44,857	18,408	41.0	16,341	36	0.2	-99.5
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	5,436	3,338	61.4	1,411	1,337	94.8	+54.3
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	67,228	14,542	21.6	36,394	2,525	6.9	-67.9
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	19,498	5,262	27.0	10,542	114	1.1	-96.0
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:							
- Ilidža (FBH)	49,709	16,285	32.8	21,822	928	4.3	-87.0
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	5,875	4,696	79.9	8,332	7,904	94.9	+18.7
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	20,718	9,601	46.3	6,926	136	2.0	-95.8
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	112,618	31,890	28.3	55,527	2,692	4.8	-82.9
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:							
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	2,282	2,055	90.1	4,596	4,339	94.4	+4.8
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	78,632	26,313	33.5	36,002	2,906	8.1	-75.9
35. Sarajevo - Pale:							
- Pale (FBH)	1,384	407	29.4	369	0	0.0	-100.0
- Pale (RS)	12,433	9,195	74.0	13,464	12,866	95.6	+29.2
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:							
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	41,224	3,566	8.7	22,198	476	2.1	-75.2
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	1,112	975	87.7	1,331	1,294	97.2	+10.9

Annex A1. Serbs

Table 1S. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Serbs (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Serbs	% Serbs	All Ethnicities	Serbs	% Serbs	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:							
- Trnovo (FBH)	2,689	462	17.2	1,798	3	0.2	-99.0
- Trnovo (RS)	3,233	1,272	39.3	1,804	1,724	95.6	+142.9
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	19,970	7,406	37.1	10,157	280	2.8	-92.6
39. Sokolac (RS)	13,072	8,646	66.1	8,476	8,298	97.9	+48.0
40. Srebrenica (RS)	29,198	7,205	24.7	7,442	7,169	96.3	+290.4
41. Šekovići (RS)	7,943	7,442	93.7	4,463	4,366	97.8	+4.4
42. Šipovo (RS)	12,936	10,356	80.1	5,575	5,500	98.7	+23.2
43. Teslić (RS)	48,539	26,681	55.0	21,048	18,603	88.4	+60.8
44. Trebinje:							
- Ravno (FBH)	1,676	859	51.3	288	1	0.3	-99.3
- Trebinje (RS)	24,412	17,216	70.5	17,194	15,855	92.2	+30.8
45. Višegrad (RS)	17,883	5,837	32.6	9,241	8,861	95.9	+193.8
46. Vlasenica:							
- Vlasenica (RS)	13,273	5,194	39.1	7,396	7,159	96.8	+147.4
- Milići (RS)	13,370	6,550	49.0	3,761	3,717	98.8	+101.7
47. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	11,255	3,209	28.5	3,346	1	0.0	-99.9
- Zvornik (RS)	53,760	22,535	41.9	22,582	21,830	96.7	+130.6

Annex A1. Others

**Table 10. Percent of Others in the Population of MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area, Status as of 1991 and 1997-98
Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997**

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Others (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Others	% Others	All Ethnicities	Others	% Others	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	1,803,259	156,463	8.7	877,122	57,383	6.5	-24.6
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	1,094,417	83,180	7.6	554,982	33,352	6.0	-20.9
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	708,842	73,283	10.3	322,140	24,031	7.5	-27.8
1. Banja Luka (RS)	165,140	25,469	15.4	86,456	10,334	12.0	-22.5
2. Bihać (FBH)	59,637	4,624	7.8	26,905	1,536	5.7	-26.4
3. Bijeljina (RS)	81,650	7,234	8.9	55,807	3,160	5.7	-36.1
4. Bileća (RS)	10,867	509	4.7	7,557	270	3.6	-23.7
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	26,734	2,475	9.3	13,403	1,006	7.5	-18.9
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	50,644	4,020	7.9	27,040	1,707	6.3	-20.5
7. Bosanska Krupa:							
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	29,073	795	2.7	11,198	178	1.6	-41.9
- Bužim (FBH)	12,630	135	1.1	6,491	43	0.7	-38.0
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	4,478	54	1.2	980	4	0.4	-66.2
8. Bosanski Novi:							
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	29,663	1,475	5.0	12,809	592	4.6	-7.1
- Kostajnica (RS)	5,252	259	4.9	1,959	70	3.6	-27.5
9. Bosanski Petrovac:							
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	13,270	499	3.8	3,415	120	3.5	-6.6
- Petrovac (RS)	264	1	0.4	205	2	1.0	+157.6
10. Bosanski Šamac:							
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	5,266	100	1.9	1,986	37	1.9	-1.9
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	21,786	1,671	7.7	11,657	614	5.3	-31.3

Annex A1. Others

Table 10. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Others (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Others	% Others	All Ethnicities	Others	% Others	
11. Bratunac (RS)	26,369	459	1.7	10,852	271	2.5	+43.5
12. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	25,632	699	2.7	12,871	556	4.3	+58.4
- Brčko (RS)	47,294	6,449	13.6	20,752	1,653	8.0	-41.6
13. Čajniče (RS)	7,526	189	2.5	3,327	86	2.6	+2.9
14. Čelinac (RS)	15,323	546	3.6	8,449	237	2.8	-21.3
15. Doboj:							
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	7,401	108	1.5	5,242	64	1.2	-16.3
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	2,658	83	3.1	1,518	42	2.8	-11.4
- Doboj (RS)	78,118	6,653	8.5	38,775	2,114	5.5	-36.0
- Usora (FBH)	8,120	258	3.2	1,951	40	2.1	-35.5
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	19,499	644	3.3	7,148	168	2.4	-28.8
17. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	4,261	49	1.1	457	3	0.7	-42.9
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	30,247	1,046	3.5	12,091	421	3.5	+7
18. Gacko (RS)	8,785	189	2.2	5,455	119	2.2	+1.4
19. Goražde:							
- Goražde (FBH)	26,957	1,073	4.0	14,864	222	1.5	-62.5
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	3,952	61	1.5	2,583	142	5.5	+256.2
20. Kalinovik (RS)	3,712	92	2.5	2,332	49	2.1	-15.2
21. Ključ:							
- Ključ (FBH)	22,980	642	2.8	6,384	143	2.2	-19.8
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	8,142	81	1.0	4,250	34	0.8	-19.6
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	29,304	765	2.6	8,758	296	3.4	+29.5
23. Nevesinje (RS)	12,117	186	1.5	9,179	127	1.4	-9.9

Annex A1. Others

Table 10. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Others (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Others	% Others	All Ethnicities	Others	% Others	
24. Prijedor (RS)	94,028	7,572	8.1	39,248	2,952	7.5	-6.6
25. Prnjavor (RS)	40,171	3,954	9.8	20,677	1,583	7.7	-22.2
26. Rogatica (RS)	18,281	317	1.7	7,239	136	1.9	+8.3
27. Rudo (RS)	9,813	234	2.4	5,026	114	2.3	-4.9
28. Sanski Most:							
- Sanski Most (FBH)	44,857	1,887	4.2	16,341	443	2.7	-35.6
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	5,436	142	2.6	1,411	34	2.4	-7.8
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	67,228	14,770	22.0	36,394	5,764	15.8	-27.9
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	19,498	1,402	7.2	10,542	339	3.2	-55.3
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:							
- Ilidža (FBH)	49,709	5,033	10.1	21,822	1,268	5.8	-42.6
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	5,875	265	4.5	8,332	349	4.2	-7.1
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	20,718	1,201	5.8	6,926	268	3.9	-33.2
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	112,618	16,957	15.1	55,527	5,520	9.9	-34.0
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:							
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	2,282	58	2.5	4,596	221	4.8	+89.2
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	78,632	16,133	20.5	36,002	5,152	14.3	-30.3
35. Sarajevo - Pale:							
- Pale (FBH)	1,384	13	0.9	369	0	0.0	-100.0
- Pale (RS)	12,433	468	3.8	13,464	502	3.7	-0.9
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:							
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	41,224	4,221	10.2	22,198	1,698	7.6	-25.3
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	1,112	12	1.1	1,331	29	2.2	+101.9

Annex A1. Others

Table 10. Continued

Municipality	1991 Population			1997-98 Sample Population			1991-97 Change in % of Others (Percent)
	All Ethnicities	Others	% Others	All Ethnicities	Others	% Others	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:							
- Trnovo (FBH)	2,689	45	1.7	1,798	14	0.8	-53.5
- Trnovo (RS)	3,233	73	2.3	1,804	65	3.6	+59.6
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	19,970	1,770	8.9	10,157	396	3.9	-56.0
39. Sokolac (RS)	13,072	159	1.2	8,476	150	1.8	+45.5
40. Srebrenica (RS)	29,198	597	2.0	7,442	232	3.1	+52.5
41. Šekovići (RS)	7,943	230	2.9	4,463	92	2.1	-28.8
42. Šipovo (RS)	12,936	212	1.6	5,575	58	1.0	-36.5
43. Teslić (RS)	48,539	3,630	7.5	21,048	1,314	6.2	-16.5
44. Trebinje:							
- Ravno (FBH)	1,676	30	1.8	288	4	1.4	-22.4
- Trebinje (RS)	24,412	2,254	9.2	17,194	1,124	6.5	-29.2
45. Višegrad (RS)	17,883	838	4.7	9,241	317	3.4	-26.8
46. Vlasenica:							
- Vlasenica (RS)	13,273	372	2.8	7,396	189	2.6	-8.8
- Milići (RS)	13,370	233	1.7	3,761	40	1.1	-39.0
47. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	11,255	112	1.0	3,346	13	0.4	-61.0
- Zvornik (RS)	53,760	1,677	3.1	22,582	543	2.4	-22.9

Annex A2. Muslims

Table 2M. A Minimum Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: The Muslims
Status as of 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Muslim Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Muslims Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	1,012,454	399,973	39.5	428,767	231,830	54.1	58.0
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	609,144	232,883	38.2	193,674	186,179	96.1	79.9
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	403,310	167,090	41.4	235,093	45,651	19.4	27.3
1. Banja Luka (RS)	83,267	21,473	25.8	12,894	11,121	86.2	51.8
2. Bihać (FBH)	34,008	8,992	26.4	23,080	1,908	8.3	21.2
3. Bijeljina (RS)	48,180	14,151	29.4	14,117	12,725	90.1	89.9
4. Bileća (RS)	6,904	1,168	16.9	964	956	99.2	81.8
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	16,052	3,643	22.7	3,204	3,048	95.1	83.7
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	29,977	8,223	27.4	7,851	6,858	87.4	83.4
7. Bosanska Krupa:							
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	15,562	6,731	43.3	9,916	1,269	12.8	18.9
- Bužim (FBH)	6,758	472	7.0	6,694	453	6.8	96.0
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	1,339	430	32.1	0	0	na	0.0
8. Bosanski Novi:							
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	17,549	6,238	35.5	5,845	5,689	97.3	91.2
- Kostajnica (RS)	2,732	778	28.5	772	593	76.8	76.2
9. Bosanski Petrovac:							
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	8,110	6,870	84.7	1,805	626	34.7	9.1
- Petrovac (RS)	0	0	na	0	0	na	na
10. Bosanski Šamac:							
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	1,968	347	17.6	4	2	50.0	0.6
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	12,004	3,809	31.7	1,096	884	80.7	23.2

Annex A2. Muslims

Table 2M. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Muslim Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Muslimss Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
11. Bratunac (RS)	13,760	8,964	65.1	8,438	8,434	100.0	94.1
12. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	8,120	3,094	38.1	4,379	875	20.0	28.3
- Brčko (RS)	24,676	15,765	63.9	12,255	11,792	96.2	74.8
13. Čajniče (RS)	5,266	2,432	46.2	2,269	2,269	100.0	93.3
14. Čelinac (RS)	8,912	1,017	11.4	644	575	89.3	56.5
15. Doboj:							
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	3,817	436	11.4	3,778	419	11.1	96.1
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	1,356	335	24.7	1,307	314	24.0	93.7
- Doboj (RS)	47,945	20,266	42.3	15,150	14,995	99.0	74.0
- Usora (FBH)	2,450	659	26.9	55	5	9.1	0.8
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	13,737	7,139	52.0	7,817	1,406	18.0	19.7
17. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	2,058	1,731	84.1	1,413	1,088	77.0	62.9
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	18,623	8,985	48.2	8,516	8,512	100.0	94.7
18. Gacko (RS)	5,463	2,034	37.2	1,924	1,922	99.9	94.5
19. Goražde:							
- Goražde (FBH)	17,856	7,507	42.0	12,489	2,356	18.9	31.4
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	2,221	2,121	95.5	1,924	1,924	100.0	90.7
20. Kalinovik (RS)	2,339	736	31.5	616	614	99.7	83.4
21. Ključ:							
- Ključ (FBH)	13,561	8,676	64.0	8,433	3,678	43.6	42.4
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	3,909	513	13.1	21	19	90.5	3.7
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	14,833	7,424	50.1	5,034	4,561	90.6	61.4
23. Nevesinje (RS)	7,286	1,720	23.6	1,447	1,445	99.9	84.0

Annex A2. Muslims

Table 2M. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Muslim Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Muslims Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
24. Prijedor (RS)	49,019	21,964	44.8	19,658	19,290	98.1	87.8
25. Prnjavor (RS)	20,991	4,299	20.5	3,312	3,087	93.2	71.8
26. Rogatica (RS)	11,662	7,098	60.9	6,846	6,843	100.0	96.4
27. Rudo (RS)	5,741	1,696	29.5	1,628	1,627	99.9	95.9
28. Sanski Most:							
- Sanski Most (FBH)	23,608	16,210	68.7	12,620	5,565	44.1	34.3
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	1,585	660	41.6	90	89	98.9	13.5
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	38,266	10,712	28.0	21,838	3,390	15.5	31.6
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	13,490	4,777	35.4	9,096	906	10.0	19.0
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:		0					na
- Ilidža (FBH)	29,903	15,344	51.3	15,156	3,766	24.8	24.5
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	3,822	948	24.8	546	545	99.8	57.5
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	13,443	8,227	61.2	5,777	1,132	19.6	13.8
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	65,976	24,542	37.2	37,172	5,912	15.9	24.1
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:							
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	717	36	5.0	3	3	100.0	8.3
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	42,870	17,843	41.6	18,605	3,650	19.6	20.5
35. Sarajevo - Pale:							
- Pale (FBH)	426	212	49.8	335	121	36.1	57.1
- Pale (RS)	8,359	1,936	23.2	1,652	1,648	99.8	85.1
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:							
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	24,972	5,495	22.0	20,791	3,539	17.0	64.4
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	563	50	8.9	10	10	100.0	20.0

Annex A2. Muslims

Table 2M. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Muslim Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Muslimss Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:							
- Trnovo (FBH)	1,518	682	44.9	1,251	426	34.1	62.5
- Trnovo (RS)	2,419	1,711	70.7	1,423	1,421	99.9	83.1
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	13,235	6,930	52.4	7,028	1,454	20.7	21.0
39. Sokolac (RS)	8,921	2,994	33.6	2,775	2,775	100.0	92.7
40. Srebrenica (RS)	13,891	10,654	76.7	9,730	9,726	100.0	91.3
41. Šekovići (RS)	4,347	512	11.8	157	156	99.4	30.5
42. Šipovo (RS)	7,270	2,004	27.6	1,431	1,426	99.7	71.2
43. Teslić (RS)	25,417	8,955	35.2	6,202	5,538	89.3	61.8
44. Trebinje:							
- Ravno (FBH)	823	572	69.5	9	3	33.3	0.5
- Trebinje (RS)	16,103	3,382	21.0	2,869	2,823	98.4	83.5
45. Višegrad (RS)	10,850	7,053	65.0	6,799	6,798	100.0	96.4
46. Vlasenica:							
- Vlasenica (RS)	7,463	4,402	59.0	4,181	4,171	99.8	94.8
- Milići (RS)	7,389	3,688	49.9	3,162	3,162	100.0	85.7
47. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	5,419	2,555	47.1	4,245	1,388	32.7	54.3
- Zvornik (RS)	29,378	16,951	57.7	16,219	16,105	99.3	95.0

Annex A2. Croats

Table 2C. A Minimum Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: The Croats
Status as of 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Croat Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Croats Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	1,012,454	399,973	39.5	52,006	29,581	56.9	7.4
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	609,144	232,883	38.2	26,176	20,482	78.2	8.8
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	403,310	167,090	41.4	25,830	9,099	35.2	5.4
1. Banja Luka (RS)	83,267	21,473	25.8	8,633	6,558	76.0	30.5
2. Bihać (FBH)	34,008	8,992	26.4	2,269	228	10.0	2.5
3. Bijeljina (RS)	48,180	14,151	29.4	216	31	14.4	0.2
4. Bileća (RS)	6,904	1,168	16.9	14	3	21.4	0.3
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	16,052	3,643	22.7	183	75	41.0	2.1
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	29,977	8,223	27.4	873	510	58.4	6.2
7. Bosanska Krupa:							
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	15,562	6,731	43.3	43	21	48.8	0.3
- Bužim (FBH)	6,758	472	7.0	0	0	na	0.0
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	1,339	430	32.1	0	0	na	0.0
8. Bosanski Novi:							
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	17,549	6,238	35.5	88	27	30.7	0.4
- Kostajnica (RS)	2,732	778	28.5	35	13	37.1	1.7
9. Bosanski Petrovac:							
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	8,110	6,870	84.7	21	17	81.0	0.2
- Petrovac (RS)	0	0	na	0	0	na	na
10. Bosanski Šamac:							
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	1,968	347	17.6	1,921	317	16.5	91.4
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	12,004	3,809	31.7	2,465	2,348	95.3	61.6

Annex A2. Croats

Table 2C. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Croat Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Croats Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
11. Bratunac (RS)	13,760	8,964	65.1	21	9	42.9	0.1
12. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	8,120	3,094	38.1	2,093	628	30.0	20.3
- Brčko (RS)	24,676	15,765	63.9	2,164	1,851	85.5	11.7
13. Čajniče (RS)	5,266	2,432	46.2	3	1	33.3	0.0
14. Čelinac (RS)	8,912	1,017	11.4	30	6	20.0	0.6
15. Doboj:							
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	3,817	436	11.4	0	0	na	0.0
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	1,356	335	24.7	25	13	52.0	3.9
- Doboj (RS)	47,945	20,266	42.3	3,358	2,857	85.1	14.1
- Usora (FBH)	2,450	659	26.9	2,332	627	26.9	95.1
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	13,737	7,139	52.0	272	244	89.7	3.4
17. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	2,058	1,731	84.1	0	0	na	0.0
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	18,623	8,985	48.2	44	15	34.1	0.2
18. Gacko (RS)	5,463	2,034	37.2	13	8	61.5	0.4
19. Goražde:							
- Goražde (FBH)	17,856	7,507	42.0	39	25	64.1	0.3
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	2,221	2,121	95.5	0	0	na	0.0
20. Kalinovik (RS)	2,339	736	31.5	6	5	83.3	0.7
21. Ključ:							
- Ključ (FBH)	13,561	8,676	64.0	104	74	71.2	0.9
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	3,909	513	13.1	4	2	50.0	0.4
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	14,833	7,424	50.1	2,472	2,362	95.6	31.8
23. Nevesinje (RS)	7,286	1,720	23.6	62	54	87.1	3.1

Annex A2. Croats

Table 2C. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Croat Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Croats Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
24. Prijedor (RS)	49,019	21,964	44.8	1,889	1,051	55.6	4.8
25. Prnjavor (RS)	20,991	4,299	20.5	534	345	64.6	8.0
26. Rogatica (RS)	11,662	7,098	60.9	10	3	30.0	0.0
27. Rudo (RS)	5,741	1,696	29.5	1	0	0.0	0.0
28. Sanski Most:							
- Sanski Most (FBH)	23,608	16,210	68.7	554	370	66.8	2.3
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	1,585	660	41.6	149	122	81.9	18.5
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	38,266	10,712	28.0	2,459	653	26.6	6.1
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	13,490	4,777	35.4	377	248	65.8	5.2
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:		0					na
- Ilidža (FBH)	29,903	15,344	51.3	2,851	1,606	56.3	10.5
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	3,822	948	24.8	55	34	61.8	3.6
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	13,443	8,227	61.2	745	532	71.4	6.5
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	65,976	24,542	37.2	4,202	1,489	35.4	6.1
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:							
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	717	36	5.0	2	0	0.0	0.0
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	42,870	17,843	41.6	4,211	1,390	33.0	7.8
35. Sarajevo - Pale:							
- Pale (FBH)	426	212	49.8	0	0	na	0.0
- Pale (RS)	8,359	1,936	23.2	61	18	29.5	0.9
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:							
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	24,972	5,495	22.0	454	130	28.6	2.4
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	563	50	8.9	3	2	66.7	4.0

Annex A2. Croats

Table 2C. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Croat Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Croats Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:							
- Trnovo (FBH)	1,518	682	44.9	0	0	na	0.0
- Trnovo (RS)	2,419	1,711	70.7	10	5	50.0	0.3
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	13,235	6,930	52.4	422	293	69.4	4.2
39. Sokolac (RS)	8,921	2,994	33.6	11	3	27.3	0.1
40. Srebrenica (RS)	13,891	10,654	76.7	17	8	47.1	0.1
41. Šekovići (RS)	4,347	512	11.8	3	0	0.0	0.0
42. Šipovo (RS)	7,270	2,004	27.6	14	4	28.6	0.2
43. Teslić (RS)	25,417	8,955	35.2	2,476	2,059	83.2	23.0
44. Trebinje:							
- Ravno (FBH)	823	572	69.5	436	194	44.5	33.9
- Trebinje (RS)	16,103	3,382	21.0	186	74	39.8	2.2
45. Višegrad (RS)	10,850	7,053	65.0	16	3	18.8	0.0
46. Vlasenica:							
- Vlasenica (RS)	7,463	4,402	59.0	14	3	21.4	0.1
- Milići (RS)	7,389	3,688	49.9	4	1	25.0	0.0
47. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	5,419	2,555	47.1	0	0	na	0.0
- Zvornik (RS)	29,378	16,951	57.7	37	12	32.4	0.1

Annex A2. Serbs

**Table 2S. A Minimum Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: The Serbs
Status as of 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997**

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Serb Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Serbs Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	1,012,454	399,973	39.5	463,182	115,411	24.9	28.9
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	609,144	232,883	38.2	352,424	14,645	4.2	6.3
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	403,310	167,090	41.4	110,758	100,766	91.0	60.3
1. Banja Luka (RS)	83,267	21,473	25.8	50,150	1,278	2.5	6.0
2. Bihać (FBH)	34,008	8,992	26.4	6,654	6,308	94.8	70.2
3. Bijeljina (RS)	48,180	14,151	29.4	31,012	395	1.3	2.8
4. Bileća (RS)	6,904	1,168	16.9	5,667	157	2.8	13.4
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	16,052	3,643	22.7	11,515	266	2.3	7.3
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	29,977	8,223	27.4	19,398	490	2.5	6.0
7. Bosanska Krupa:							
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	15,562	6,731	43.3	5,275	5,252	99.6	78.0
- Bužim (FBH)	6,758	472	7.0	13	10	76.9	2.1
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	1,339	430	32.1	1,336	429	32.1	99.8
8. Bosanski Novi:							
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	17,549	6,238	35.5	10,871	287	2.6	4.6
- Kostajnica (RS)	2,732	778	28.5	1,816	132	7.3	17.0
9. Bosanski Petrovac:							
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	8,110	6,870	84.7	6,095	6,076	99.7	88.4
- Petrovac (RS)	0	0	na	0	0	na	na
10. Bosanski Šamac:							
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	1,968	347	17.6	29	22	75.9	6.3
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	12,004	3,809	31.7	7,740	323	4.2	8.5

Annex A2. Serbs

Table 2S. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Serb Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Serbs Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
11. Bratunac (RS)	13,760	8,964	65.1	5,130	415	8.1	4.6
12. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	8,120	3,094	38.1	1,533	1,518	99.0	49.1
- Brčko (RS)	24,676	15,765	63.9	7,504	479	6.4	3.0
13. Čajniče (RS)	5,266	2,432	46.2	2,895	133	4.6	5.5
14. Čelinac (RS)	8,912	1,017	11.4	7,979	388	4.9	38.2
15. Doboj:							
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	3,817	436	11.4	11	10	90.9	2.3
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	1,356	335	24.7	3	3	100.0	0.9
- Doboj (RS)	47,945	20,266	42.3	26,387	1,007	3.8	5.0
- Usora (FBH)	2,450	659	26.9	21	11	52.4	1.7
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	13,737	7,139	52.0	5,331	5,319	99.8	74.5
17. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	2,058	1,731	84.1	628	628	100.0	36.3
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	18,623	8,985	48.2	9,559	294	3.1	3.3
18. Gacko (RS)	5,463	2,034	37.2	3,443	79	2.3	3.9
19. Goražde:							
- Goražde (FBH)	17,856	7,507	42.0	4,814	4,791	99.5	63.8
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	2,221	2,121	95.5	275	176	64.0	8.3
20. Kalinovik (RS)	2,339	736	31.5	1,674	104	6.2	14.1
21. Ključ:							
- Ključ (FBH)	13,561	8,676	64.0	4,702	4,694	99.8	54.1
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	3,909	513	13.1	3,853	484	12.6	94.3
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	14,833	7,424	50.1	6,928	368	5.3	5.0
23. Nevesinje (RS)	7,286	1,720	23.6	5,696	188	3.3	10.9

Annex A2. Serbs

Table 2S. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Serb Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Serbs Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
24. Prijedor (RS)	49,019	21,964	44.8	24,070	642	2.7	2.9
25. Prnjavor (RS)	20,991	4,299	20.5	15,552	657	4.2	15.3
26. Rogatica (RS)	11,662	7,098	60.9	4,673	162	3.5	2.3
27. Rudo (RS)	5,741	1,696	29.5	4,032	49	1.2	2.9
28. Sanski Most:							
- Sanski Most (FBH)	23,608	16,210	68.7	9,734	9,710	99.8	59.9
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	1,585	660	41.6	1,297	426	32.8	64.5
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	38,266	10,712	28.0	7,463	5,097	68.3	47.6
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	13,490	4,777	35.4	3,464	3,356	96.9	70.3
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:		0					na
- Ilidža (FBH)	29,903	15,344	51.3	9,683	8,824	91.1	57.5
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	3,822	948	24.8	3,108	324	10.4	34.2
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	13,443	8,227	61.2	6,373	6,244	98.0	75.9
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	65,976	24,542	37.2	17,264	14,709	85.2	59.9
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:							
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	717	36	5.0	705	32	4.5	88.9
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	42,870	17,843	41.6	13,040	10,271	78.8	57.6
35. Sarajevo - Pale:							
- Pale (FBH)	426	212	49.8	90	90	100.0	42.5
- Pale (RS)	8,359	1,936	23.2	6,391	177	2.8	9.1
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:							
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	24,972	5,495	22.0	1,793	1,344	75.0	24.5
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	563	50	8.9	545	38	7.0	76.0

Annex A2. Serbs

Table 2S. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Serb Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Serbs Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:							
- Trnovo (FBH)	1,518	682	44.9	250	250	100.0	36.7
- Trnovo (RS)	2,419	1,711	70.7	946	262	27.7	15.3
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	13,235	6,930	52.4	4,985	4,719	94.7	68.1
39. Sokolac (RS)	8,921	2,994	33.6	6,051	192	3.2	6.4
40. Srebrenica (RS)	13,891	10,654	76.7	3,923	771	19.7	7.2
41. Šekovići (RS)	4,347	512	11.8	4,100	345	8.4	67.4
42. Šipovo (RS)	7,270	2,004	27.6	5,733	525	9.2	26.2
43. Teslić (RS)	25,417	8,955	35.2	15,055	829	5.5	9.3
44. Trebinje:							
- Ravno (FBH)	823	572	69.5	365	365	100.0	63.8
- Trebinje (RS)	16,103	3,382	21.0	11,848	181	1.5	5.4
45. Višegrad (RS)	10,850	7,053	65.0	3,822	118	3.1	1.7
46. Vlasenica:							
- Vlasenica (RS)	7,463	4,402	59.0	3,135	156	5.0	3.5
- Milići (RS)	7,389	3,688	49.9	4,139	478	11.5	13.0
47. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	5,419	2,555	47.1	1,145	1,145	100.0	44.8
- Zvornik (RS)	29,378	16,951	57.7	12,471	409	3.3	2.4

Annex A2. Others

Table 20. A Minimum Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: The Others
Status as of 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Other Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Others Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	1,012,454	399,973	39.5	68,499	23,151	33.8	5.8
of which:							
- Republika Srpska (RS)	609,144	232,883	38.2	36,870	11,577	31.4	5.0
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	403,310	167,090	41.4	31,629	11,574	36.6	6.9
1. Banja Luka (RS)	83,267	21,473	25.8	11,590	2,516	21.7	11.7
2. Bihać (FBH)	34,008	8,992	26.4	2,005	548	27.3	6.1
3. Bijeljina (RS)	48,180	14,151	29.4	2,835	1,000	35.3	7.1
4. Bileća (RS)	6,904	1,168	16.9	259	52	20.1	4.5
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	16,052	3,643	22.7	1,150	254	22.1	7.0
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	29,977	8,223	27.4	1,855	365	19.7	4.4
7. Bosanska Krupa:							
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	15,562	6,731	43.3	328	189	57.6	2.8
- Bužim (FBH)	6,758	472	7.0	51	9	17.6	1.9
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	1,339	430	32.1	3	1	33.3	0.2
8. Bosanski Novi:							
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	17,549	6,238	35.5	745	235	31.5	3.8
- Kostajnica (RS)	2,732	778	28.5	109	40	36.7	5.1
9. Bosanski Petrovac:							
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	8,110	6,870	84.7	189	151	79.9	2.2
- Petrovac (RS)	0	0	na	0	0	na	na
10. Bosanski Šamac:							
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	1,968	347	17.6	14	6	42.9	1.7
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	12,004	3,809	31.7	703	254	36.1	6.7

Annex A2. Others

Table 20. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Other Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Otherss Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
11. Bratunac (RS)	13,760	8,964	65.1	171	106	62.0	1.2
12. Brčko:							
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	8,120	3,094	38.1	115	73	63.5	2.4
- Brčko (RS)	24,676	15,765	63.9	2,753	1,643	59.7	10.4
13. Čajniče (RS)	5,266	2,432	46.2	99	29	29.3	1.2
14. Čelinac (RS)	8,912	1,017	11.4	259	48	18.5	4.7
15. Doboј:							
- Doboј - Istok (FBH)	3,817	436	11.4	28	7	25.0	1.6
- Doboј - Jug (FBH)	1,356	335	24.7	21	5	23.8	1.5
- Doboј (RS)	47,945	20,266	42.3	3,050	1,407	46.1	6.9
- Usora (FBH)	2,450	659	26.9	42	16	38.1	2.4
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	13,737	7,139	52.0	317	170	53.6	2.4
17. Foča:							
- Foča (FBH)	2,058	1,731	84.1	17	15	88.2	0.9
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	18,623	8,985	48.2	504	164	32.5	1.8
18. Gacko (RS)	5,463	2,034	37.2	83	25	30.1	1.2
19. Goražde:							
- Goražde (FBH)	17,856	7,507	42.0	514	335	65.2	4.5
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	2,221	2,121	95.5	22	21	95.5	1.0
20. Kalinovik (RS)	2,339	736	31.5	43	13	30.2	1.8
21. Ključ:							
- Ključ (FBH)	13,561	8,676	64.0	322	230	71.4	2.7
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	3,909	513	13.1	31	8	25.8	1.6
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	14,833	7,424	50.1	399	133	33.3	1.8
23. Nevesinje (RS)	7,286	1,720	23.6	81	33	40.7	1.9

Annex A2. Others

Table 20. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Other Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Otherss Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
24. Prijedor (RS)	49,019	21,964	44.8	3,402	981	28.8	4.5
25. Prnjavor (RS)	20,991	4,299	20.5	1,593	210	13.2	4.9
26. Rogatica (RS)	11,662	7,098	60.9	133	90	67.7	1.3
27. Rudo (RS)	5,741	1,696	29.5	80	20	25.0	1.2
28. Sanski Most:							
- Sanski Most (FBH)	23,608	16,210	68.7	700	565	80.7	3.5
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	1,585	660	41.6	49	23	46.9	3.5
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	38,266	10,712	28.0	6,506	1,572	24.2	14.7
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	13,490	4,777	35.4	553	267	48.3	5.6
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:		0					na
- Ilidža (FBH)	29,903	15,344	51.3	2,213	1,148	51.9	7.5
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	3,822	948	24.8	113	45	39.8	4.7
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	13,443	8,227	61.2	548	319	58.2	3.9
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	65,976	24,542	37.2	7,338	2,432	33.1	9.9
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:							
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	717	36	5.0	7	1	14.3	2.8
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	42,870	17,843	41.6	7,014	2,532	36.1	14.2
35. Sarajevo - Pale:							
- Pale (FBH)	426	212	49.8	1	1	100.0	0.5
- Pale (RS)	8,359	1,936	23.2	255	93	36.5	4.8
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:							
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	24,972	5,495	22.0	1,934	482	24.9	8.8
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	563	50	8.9	5	0	0.0	0.0

Annex A2. Others

Table 20. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Total Population Identified in 1997			Other Population Identified in 1997-98			Percentage of Otherss Among IDPs and Refugees
	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	All	IDPs and Refugees	Percentage	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:							
- Trnovo (FBH)	1,518	682	44.9	17	6	35.3	0.9
- Trnovo (RS)	2,419	1,711	70.7	40	23	57.5	1.3
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	13,235	6,930	52.4	800	464	58.0	6.7
39. Sokolac (RS)	8,921	2,994	33.6	84	24	28.6	0.8
40. Srebrenica (RS)	13,891	10,654	76.7	221	149	67.4	1.4
41. Šekovići (RS)	4,347	512	11.8	87	11	12.6	2.1
42. Šipovo (RS)	7,270	2,004	27.6	92	49	53.3	2.4
43. Teslić (RS)	25,417	8,955	35.2	1,684	529	31.4	5.9
44. Trebinje:							
- Ravno (FBH)	823	572	69.5	13	10	76.9	1.7
- Trebinje (RS)	16,103	3,382	21.0	1,200	304	25.3	9.0
45. Višegrad (RS)	10,850	7,053	65.0	213	134	62.9	1.9
46. Vlasenica:							
- Vlasenica (RS)	7,463	4,402	59.0	133	72	54.1	1.6
- Milići (RS)	7,389	3,688	49.9	84	47	56.0	1.3
47. Zvornik:							
- Sapna (FBH)	5,419	2,555	47.1	29	22	75.9	0.9
- Zvornik (RS)	29,378	16,951	57.7	651	425	65.3	2.5

Annex A3. Muslims

Table 3M. An Estimate of the Overall Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: The Muslims
Status as of 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Muslims DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	745,653	740,323	750,984	403,566	401,053	406,080
of which:						
- Republika Srpska (RS)	444,154	441,456	446,853	329,869	329,101	330,637
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	301,499	298,868	304,131	73,697	71,951	75,443
1. Banja Luka (RS)	47,811	47,546	48,075	20,956	20,857	21,055
2. Bihać (FBiH)	16,539	16,414	16,664	3,127	3,043	3,211
3. Bijeljina (RS)	25,165	25,033	25,297	21,917	21,839	21,994
4. Bileća (RS)	1,875	1,846	1,905	1,522	1,517	1,528
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	6,084	6,021	6,148	4,928	4,904	4,952
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	14,679	14,557	14,801	11,363	11,303	11,423
7. Bosanska Krupa:						
- Bosanska Krupa (FBiH)	12,107	12,013	12,201	2,426	2,340	2,512
- Bužim (FBiH)	924	869	978	840	789	891
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	882	823	941	0	na	na
8. Bosanski Novi:						
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	10,562	10,504	10,620	9,549	9,523	9,575
- Kostajnica (RS)	1,486	1,438	1,535	1,088	1,059	1,116
9. Bosanski Petrovac:						
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBiH)	11,327	11,284	11,371	957	922	993
- Bosanski Petrovac (RS)	0	na	na	0	na	na
10. Bosanski Šamac:						
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBiH)	1,008	934	1,083	4	1	6
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	8,815	8,740	8,890	1,537	1,508	1,566

Annex A3. Muslims

Table 3M. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Muslims DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
11. Bratunac (RS)	17,353	17,297	17,409	16,276	16,271	16,282
12. Brčko:						
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBiH)	9,132	8,911	9,353	2,173	2,074	2,273
- Brčko (RS)	31,300	31,149	31,452	19,542	19,499	19,585
13. Čajniče (RS)	3,586	3,566	3,606	3,346	3,346	3,346
14. Čelinac (RS)	1,805	1,756	1,854	1,030	1,012	1,049
15. Doboj:						
- Doboj - Istok (FBiH)	904	851	958	798	749	848
- Doboj - Jug (FBiH)	674	630	718	595	555	634
- Doboj (RS)	35,388	35,254	35,523	23,167	23,144	23,189
- Usora (FBiH)	1,931	1,769	2,093	158	27	290
16. Donji Vakuf (FBiH)	10,393	10,338	10,449	1,915	1,868	1,962
17. Foča:						
- Foča (FBiH)	3,581	3,534	3,628	2,258	2,211	2,304
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	15,369	15,325	15,413	14,552	14,548	14,556
18. Gacko (RS)	3,208	3,186	3,231	3,011	3,008	3,013
19. Goražde:						
- Goražde (FBiH)	11,672	11,594	11,751	3,452	3,382	3,523
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	3,660	3,624	3,697	3,094	3,094	3,094
20. Kalinovik (RS)	1,345	1,326	1,365	1,152	1,149	1,156
21. Ključ:						
- Ključ (FBiH)	14,960	14,864	15,055	5,986	5,896	6,076
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	1,322	1,248	1,395	330	285	376
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	16,706	16,621	16,792	7,964	7,918	8,010
23. Nevesinje (RS)	2,952	2,919	2,985	2,431	2,428	2,434

Annex A3. Muslims

Table 3M. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Muslims DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
24. Prijedor (RS)	45,688	45,536	45,841	39,325	39,271	39,379
25. Prnjavor (RS)	8,248	8,148	8,348	5,531	5,497	5,565
26. Rogatica (RS)	11,312	11,283	11,342	10,846	10,843	10,850
27. Rudo (RS)	2,839	2,816	2,863	2,697	2,695	2,699
28. Sanski Most:						
- Sanski Most (FBiH)	31,264	31,107	31,422	9,767	9,641	9,892
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	2,881	2,778	2,983	674	661	688
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBiH)	19,929	19,737	20,121	5,122	5,030	5,214
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBiH)	7,413	7,348	7,478	1,214	1,176	1,252
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:						
- Ilidža (FBiH)	26,343	26,191	26,496	5,605	5,516	5,693
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	1,476	1,441	1,511	829	828	831
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBiH)	12,829	12,756	12,901	1,648	1,600	1,696
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBiH)	44,492	44,262	44,721	8,873	8,753	8,993
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:						
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	256	226	285	154	154	154
- Novo Sarajevo (FBiH)	34,720	34,494	34,945	5,530	5,436	5,624
35. Sarajevo - Pale:						
- Pale (FBiH)	768	728	808	348	308	388
- Pale (RS)	3,110	3,081	3,139	2,652	2,648	2,655
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:						
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBiH)	9,533	9,403	9,663	5,521	5,422	5,620
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	192	178	206	121	121	121

Annex A3. Muslims

Table 3M. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Muslims DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:						
- Trnovo (FBiH)	1,221	1,183	1,259	743	706	780
- Trnovo (RS)	2,272	2,252	2,292	1,870	1,869	1,872
38. Vogošća (FBiH)	10,720	10,642	10,798	2,042	1,992	2,093
39. Sokolac (RS)	4,574	4,551	4,598	4,250	4,250	4,250
40. Srebrenica (RS)	23,187	23,119	23,255	21,352	21,346	21,359
41. Šekovići (RS)	917	872	961	261	259	263
42. Šipovo (RS)	3,402	3,347	3,456	2,333	2,328	2,337
43. Teslić (RS)	18,392	18,252	18,533	9,094	9,045	9,143
44. Trebinje:						
- Ravno (FBiH)	1,231	1,206	1,255	5	2	8
- Trebinje (RS)	5,457	5,407	5,507	4,460	4,448	4,473
45. Višegrad (RS)	11,889	11,839	11,940	11,176	11,174	11,178
46. Vlasenica:						
- Vlasenica (RS)	8,128	8,091	8,165	7,663	7,655	7,670
- Milići (RS)	7,469	7,425	7,512	6,580	6,580	6,580
47. Zvornik:						
- Sapna (FBiH)	5,885	5,807	5,962	2,591	2,514	2,667
- Zvornik (RS)	31,110	31,037	31,183	29,245	29,220	29,270

Annex A3. Croats

Table 3C. An Estimate of the Overall Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: The Croats
Status as of 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Croats DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	745,653	740,323	750,984	83,859	81,795	85,922
of which:						
- Republika Srpska (RS)	444,154	441,456	446,853	62,373	61,285	63,461
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	301,499	298,868	304,131	21,485	20,509	22,461
1. Banja Luka (RS)	47,811	47,546	48,075	19,024	18,841	19,206
2. Bihać (FBiH)	16,539	16,414	16,664	492	447	536
3. Bijeljina (RS)	25,165	25,033	25,297	64	49	79
4. Bileća (RS)	1,875	1,846	1,905	7	1	13
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	6,084	6,021	6,148	179	155	203
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	14,679	14,557	14,801	1,752	1,669	1,835
7. Bosanska Krupa:						
- Bosanska Krupa (FBiH)	12,107	12,013	12,201	57	43	71
- Bužim (FBiH)	924	869	978	0	na	na
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	882	823	941	0	na	na
8. Bosanski Novi:						
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	10,562	10,504	10,620	68	52	85
- Kostajnica (RS)	1,486	1,438	1,535	54	34	75
9. Bosanski Petrovac:						
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBiH)	11,327	11,284	11,371	36	30	41
- Bosanski Petrovac (RS)	0	na	na	0	na	na
10. Bosanski Šamac:						
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBiH)	1,008	934	1,083	821	756	885
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	8,815	8,740	8,890	6,185	6,142	6,228

Annex A3. Croats

Table 3C. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Croats DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
11. Bratunac (RS)	17,353	17,297	17,409	16	11	22
12. Brčko:						
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBiH)	9,132	8,911	9,353	3,219	3,030	3,408
- Brčko (RS)	31,300	31,149	31,452	7,131	7,025	7,237
13. Čajniče (RS)	3,586	3,566	3,606	2	0	4
14. Čelinac (RS)	1,805	1,756	1,854	14	6	22
15. Doboj:						
- Doboj - Istok (FBiH)	904	851	958	0	na	na
- Doboj - Jug (FBiH)	674	630	718	44	30	58
- Doboj (RS)	35,388	35,254	35,523	7,662	7,576	7,748
- Usora (FBiH)	1,931	1,769	2,093	1,614	1,530	1,699
16. Donji Vakuf (FBiH)	10,393	10,338	10,449	505	490	520
17. Foča:						
- Foča (FBiH)	3,581	3,534	3,628	0	na	na
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	15,369	15,325	15,413	29	20	37
18. Gacko (RS)	3,208	3,186	3,231	13	9	16
19. Goražde:						
- Goražde (FBiH)	11,672	11,594	11,751	47	40	55
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	3,660	3,624	3,697	0	na	na
20. Kalinovik (RS)	1,345	1,326	1,365	13	9	17
21. Ključ:						
- Ključ (FBiH)	14,960	14,864	15,055	206	186	227
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	1,322	1,248	1,395	5	1	9
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	16,706	16,621	16,792	7,876	7,820	7,932
23. Nevesinje (RS)	2,952	2,919	2,985	138	127	148

Annex A3. Croats

Table 3C. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Croats DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
24. Prijedor (RS)	45,688	45,536	45,841	3,091	2,990	3,192
25. Prnjavor (RS)	8,248	8,148	8,348	981	931	1,030
26. Rogatica (RS)	11,312	11,283	11,342	5	2	9
27. Rudo (RS)	2,839	2,816	2,863	0	na	na
28. Sanski Most:						
- Sanski Most (FBiH)	31,264	31,107	31,422	1,612	1,529	1,695
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	2,881	2,778	2,983	1,043	969	1,117
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBiH)	19,929	19,737	20,121	1,307	1,246	1,368
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBiH)	7,413	7,348	7,478	424	404	444
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:						
- Ilidža (FBiH)	26,343	26,191	26,496	3,287	3,211	3,363
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	1,476	1,441	1,511	51	45	58
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBiH)	12,829	12,756	12,901	1,075	1,040	1,109
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBiH)	44,492	44,262	44,721	2,828	2,749	2,908
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:						
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	256	226	285	0	0	0
- Novo Sarajevo (FBiH)	34,720	34,494	34,945	2,640	2,562	2,719
35. Sarajevo - Pale:						
- Pale (FBiH)	768	728	808	0	na	na
- Pale (RS)	3,110	3,081	3,139	33	24	42
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:						
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBiH)	9,533	9,403	9,663	287	256	318
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	192	178	206	3	1	4

Annex A3. Croats

Table 3C. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Croats DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:						
- Trnovo (FBiH)	1,221	1,183	1,259	0	na	na
- Trnovo (RS)	2,272	2,252	2,292	8	5	10
38. Vogošća (FBiH)	10,720	10,642	10,798	640	610	670
39. Sokolac (RS)	4,574	4,551	4,598	5	2	7
40. Srebrenica (RS)	23,187	23,119	23,255	16	10	23
41. Šekovići (RS)	917	872	961	0	0	0
42. Šipovo (RS)	3,402	3,347	3,456	8	3	12
43. Teslić (RS)	18,392	18,252	18,533	6,689	6,591	6,788
44. Trebinje:						
- Ravno (FBiH)	1,231	1,206	1,255	344	320	367
- Trebinje (RS)	5,457	5,407	5,507	163	141	184
45. Višegrad (RS)	11,889	11,839	11,940	6	2	10
46. Vlasenica:						
- Vlasenica (RS)	8,128	8,091	8,165	6	2	10
- Milići (RS)	7,469	7,425	7,512	2	0	4
47. Zvornik:						
- Sapna (FBiH)	5,885	5,807	5,962	0	na	na
- Zvornik (RS)	31,110	31,037	31,183	31	20	43

Annex A3. Serbs

**Table 3S. An Estimate of the Overall Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: The Serbs
Status as of 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997**

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Serbs DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	745,653	740,323	750,984	204,646	202,437	206,855
of which:						
- Republika Srpska (RS)	444,154	441,456	446,853	25,390	23,896	26,883
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	301,499	298,868	304,131	179,256	178,541	179,972
1. Banja Luka (RS)	47,811	47,546	48,075	2,302	2,219	2,385
2. Bihać (FBiH)	16,539	16,414	16,664	11,657	11,612	11,701
3. Bijeljina (RS)	25,165	25,033	25,297	632	594	670
4. Bileća (RS)	1,875	1,846	1,905	243	221	266
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	6,084	6,021	6,148	431	399	462
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	14,679	14,557	14,801	773	732	814
7. Bosanska Krupa:						
- Bosanska Krupa (FBiH)	12,107	12,013	12,201	9,166	9,155	9,177
- Bužim (FBiH)	924	869	978	60	43	77
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	882	823	941	864	816	912
8. Bosanski Novi:						
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	10,562	10,504	10,620	479	445	514
- Kostajnica (RS)	1,486	1,438	1,535	249	221	278
9. Bosanski Petrovac:						
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBiH)	11,327	11,284	11,371	9,936	9,927	9,945
- Bosanski Petrovac (RS)	0	na	na	0	na	na
10. Bosanski Šamac:						
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBiH)	1,008	934	1,083	141	114	168
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	8,815	8,740	8,890	489	459	519

Annex A3. Serbs

Table 3S. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Serbs DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
11. Bratunac (RS)	17,353	17,297	17,409	776	727	824
12. Brčko:						
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBiH)	9,132	8,911	9,353	3,296	3,284	3,308
- Brčko (RS)	31,300	31,149	31,452	779	737	821
13. Čajniče (RS)	3,586	3,566	3,606	183	167	199
14. Čelinac (RS)	1,805	1,756	1,854	659	618	700
15. Doboj:						
- Doboj - Istok (FBiH)	904	851	958	79	65	94
- Doboj - Jug (FBiH)	674	630	718	15	15	15
- Doboj (RS)	35,388	35,254	35,523	1,490	1,439	1,542
- Usora (FBiH)	1,931	1,769	2,093	60	37	83
16. Donji Vakuf (FBiH)	10,393	10,338	10,449	7,628	7,622	7,633
17. Foča:						
- Foča (FBiH)	3,581	3,534	3,628	1,280	1,280	1,280
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	15,369	15,325	15,413	448	418	477
18. Gacko (RS)	3,208	3,186	3,231	128	110	145
19. Goražde:						
- Goražde (FBiH)	11,672	11,594	11,751	7,473	7,464	7,482
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	3,660	3,624	3,697	508	472	545
20. Kalinovik (RS)	1,345	1,326	1,365	152	136	168
21. Ključ:						
- Ključ (FBiH)	14,960	14,864	15,055	8,309	8,302	8,315
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	1,322	1,248	1,395	965	909	1,022
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	16,706	16,621	16,792	611	573	650
23. Nevesinje (RS)	2,952	2,919	2,985	308	281	335

Annex A3. Serbs

Table 3S. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Serbs DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
24. Prijedor (RS)	45,688	45,536	45,841	1,089	1,036	1,142
25. Prnjavor (RS)	8,248	8,148	8,348	1,215	1,154	1,277
26. Rogatica (RS)	11,312	11,283	11,342	246	224	268
27. Rudo (RS)	2,839	2,816	2,863	84	69	99
28. Sanski Most:						
- Sanski Most (FBiH)	31,264	31,107	31,422	18,363	18,350	18,375
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	2,881	2,778	2,983	1,096	1,030	1,163
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBiH)	19,929	19,737	20,121	9,932	9,825	10,039
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBiH)	7,413	7,348	7,478	5,098	5,080	5,116
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:						
- Ilidža (FBiH)	26,343	26,191	26,496	14,840	14,782	14,899
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	1,476	1,441	1,511	490	460	519
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBiH)	12,829	12,756	12,901	9,407	9,387	9,426
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBiH)	44,492	44,262	44,721	27,170	27,056	27,285
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:						
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	256	226	285	93	68	119
- Novo Sarajevo (FBiH)	34,720	34,494	34,945	20,726	20,594	20,857
35. Sarajevo - Pale:						
- Pale (FBiH)	768	728	808	407	407	407
- Pale (RS)	3,110	3,081	3,139	255	234	275
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:						
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBiH)	9,533	9,403	9,663	2,673	2,623	2,723
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	192	178	206	68	54	82

Annex A3. Serbs

Table 3S. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Serbs DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:						
- Trnovo (FBiH)	1,221	1,183	1,259	462	462	462
- Trnovo (RS)	2,272	2,252	2,292	352	334	371
38. Vogošća (FBiH)	10,720	10,642	10,798	7,011	6,984	7,037
39. Sokolac (RS)	4,574	4,551	4,598	274	253	295
40. Srebrenica (RS)	23,187	23,119	23,255	1,416	1,356	1,476
41. Šekovići (RS)	917	872	961	626	584	669
42. Šipovo (RS)	3,402	3,347	3,456	948	897	1,000
43. Teslić (RS)	18,392	18,252	18,533	1,469	1,405	1,533
44. Trebinje:						
- Ravno (FBiH)	1,231	1,206	1,255	859	859	859
- Trebinje (RS)	5,457	5,407	5,507	263	242	284
45. Višegrad (RS)	11,889	11,839	11,940	180	161	199
46. Vlasenica:						
- Vlasenica (RS)	8,128	8,091	8,165	258	234	283
- Milići (RS)	7,469	7,425	7,512	756	718	795
47. Zvornik:						
- Sapna (FBiH)	5,885	5,807	5,962	3,209	3,209	3,209
- Zvornik (RS)	31,110	31,037	31,183	739	692	786

Annex A3. Others

Table 30. An Estimate of the Overall Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: The Others
Status as of 1997-98, Individuals Born before 1980, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality of Residence in 1991	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Others DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	745,653	740,323	750,984	53,583	51,094	56,046
of which:						
- Republika Srpska (RS)	444,154	441,456	446,853	26,522	25,139	27,906
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	301,499	298,868	304,131	27,061	25,956	28,140
1. Banja Luka (RS)	47,811	47,546	48,075	5,529	5,388	5,670
2. Bihać (FBiH)	16,539	16,414	16,664	1,264	1,196	1,332
3. Bijeljina (RS)	25,165	25,033	25,297	2,552	2,452	2,651
4. Bileća (RS)	1,875	1,846	1,905	102	85	120
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	6,084	6,021	6,148	547	503	590
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	14,679	14,557	14,801	791	738	844
7. Bosanska Krupa:						
- Bosanska Krupa (FBiH)	12,107	12,013	12,201	458	425	491
- Bužim (FBiH)	924	869	978	24	13	35
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	882	823	941	18	-16	52
8. Bosanski Novi:						
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	10,562	10,504	10,620	465	431	500
- Kostajnica (RS)	1,486	1,438	1,535	95	77	113
9. Bosanski Petrovac:						
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBiH)	11,327	11,284	11,371	399	376	421
- Bosanski Petrovac (RS)	0	na	na	0	na	na
10. Bosanski Šamac:						
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBiH)	1,008	934	1,083	43	18	68
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	8,815	8,740	8,890	604	559	649

Annex A3. Others

Table 30. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Others DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
11. Bratunac (RS)	17,353	17,297	17,409	285	258	311
12. Brčko:						
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBiH)	9,132	8,911	9,353	444	387	500
- Brčko (RS)	31,300	31,149	31,452	3,849	3,759	3,938
13. Čajniče (RS)	3,586	3,566	3,606	55	44	67
14. Čelinac (RS)	1,805	1,756	1,854	101	82	120
15. Doboj:						
- Doboj - Istok (FBiH)	904	851	958	27	12	42
- Doboj - Jug (FBiH)	674	630	718	20	6	33
- Doboj (RS)	35,388	35,254	35,523	3,069	2,982	3,156
- Usora (FBiH)	1,931	1,769	2,093	98	63	133
16. Donji Vakuf (FBiH)	10,393	10,338	10,449	345	320	371
17. Foča:						
- Foča (FBiH)	3,581	3,534	3,628	43	37	49
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	15,369	15,325	15,413	340	310	371
18. Gacko (RS)	3,208	3,186	3,231	57	43	71
19. Goražde:						
- Goražde (FBiH)	11,672	11,594	11,751	699	667	731
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	3,660	3,624	3,697	58	54	63
20. Kalinovik (RS)	1,345	1,326	1,365	28	18	37
21. Ključ:						
- Ključ (FBiH)	14,960	14,864	15,055	459	436	481
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	1,322	1,248	1,395	21	11	31
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	16,706	16,621	16,792	255	230	280
23. Nevesinje (RS)	2,952	2,919	2,985	76	61	91

Annex A3. Others

Table 3O. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Others DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
24. Prijedor (RS)	45,688	45,536	45,841	2,183	2,098	2,269
25. Prnjavor (RS)	8,248	8,148	8,348	521	470	572
26. Rogatica (RS)	11,312	11,283	11,342	215	195	234
27. Rudo (RS)	2,839	2,816	2,863	59	40	77
28. Sanski Most:						
- Sanski Most (FBiH)	31,264	31,107	31,422	1,523	1,479	1,567
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	2,881	2,778	2,983	67	50	83
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBiH)	19,929	19,737	20,121	3,569	3,454	3,684
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBiH)	7,413	7,348	7,478	677	631	722
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:						
- Ilidža (FBiH)	26,343	26,191	26,496	2,611	2,532	2,689
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	1,476	1,441	1,511	106	87	124
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBiH)	12,829	12,756	12,901	699	663	736
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBiH)	44,492	44,262	44,721	5,620	5,482	5,758
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:						
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	256	226	285	8	-7	24
- Novo Sarajevo (FBiH)	34,720	34,494	34,945	5,824	5,688	5,960
35. Sarajevo - Pale:						
- Pale (FBiH)	768	728	808	13	na	na
- Pale (RS)	3,110	3,081	3,139	171	152	189
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:						
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBiH)	9,533	9,403	9,663	1,052	992	1,112
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	192	178	206	0	0	0

Annex A3. Others

Table 30. Continued

Municipality	Estimated Number of all DPs			Estimated Number of Others DPs		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:						
- Trnovo (FBiH)	1,221	1,183	1,259	16	8	24
- Trnovo (RS)	2,272	2,252	2,292	42	34	50
38. Vogošća (FBiH)	10,720	10,642	10,798	1,027	982	1,071
39. Sokolac (RS)	4,574	4,551	4,598	45	35	56
40. Srebrenica (RS)	23,187	23,119	23,255	403	373	432
41. Šekovići (RS)	917	872	961	29	16	42
42. Šipovo (RS)	3,402	3,347	3,456	113	97	129
43. Teslić (RS)	18,392	18,252	18,533	1,140	1,081	1,199
44. Trebinje:						
- Ravno (FBiH)	1,231	1,206	1,255	23	18	28
- Trebinje (RS)	5,457	5,407	5,507	571	533	609
45. Višegrad (RS)	11,889	11,839	11,940	527	480	574
46. Vlasenica:						
- Vlasenica (RS)	8,128	8,091	8,165	201	176	227
- Milići (RS)	7,469	7,425	7,512	130	110	150
47. Zvornik:						
- Sapna (FBiH)	5,885	5,807	5,962	85	70	100
- Zvornik (RS)	31,110	31,037	31,183	1,095	1,047	1,143

Annex A4. Muslims

Table 4M. Geographic Distribution of Muslim Internally Displaced Persons Born before 1980 from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area as Reported by OSCE and UNHCR and BH Government Sources, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	119,991	70.8	132,348	80.1
of which:				
- Republika Srpska (RS)	101,791	60.1	115,005	69.6
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	18,200	10.7	17,343	10.5
1. Banja Luka (RS)	2,636	1.6	2,867	1.7
2. Bihać (FBH)	333	0.2	861	0.5
3. Bijeljina (RS)	4,187	2.5	7,268	4.4
4. Bileća (RS)	214	0.1	231	0.1
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	507	0.3	795	0.5
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	1,006	0.6	1,137	0.7
7. Bosanska Krupa:				
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	371	0.2	1,945	1.2
- Bužim (FBH)	264	0.2	1	0.0
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	0	0.0	3	0.0
8. Bosanski Novi:				
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	1,507	0.9	2,283	1.4
- Kostajnica (RS)	158	0.1	80	0.0
9. Bosanski Petrovac:				
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	94	0.1	77	0.0
- Petrovac (RS)	0	0.0	0	0.0
10. Bosanski Šamac:				
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	2	0.0	0	0.0
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	375	0.2	289	0.2

Annex A4. Muslims

Table 4M. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
11. Bratunac (RS)	6,550	3.9	7,934	4.8
12. Brčko:				
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	98	0.1	140	0.1
- Brčko (RS)	7,424	4.4	6,144	3.7
13. Čajniče (RS)	1,740	1.0	1,710	1.0
14. Čelinac (RS)	196	0.1	158	0.1
15. Doboj:				
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	121	0.1	31	0.0
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	202	0.1	0	0.0
- Doboj (RS)	9,969	5.9	9,483	5.7
- Usora (FBH)	3	0.0	0	0.0
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	514	0.3	1,973	1.2
17. Foča:				
- Foča (FBH)	914	0.5	584	0.4
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	6,580	3.9	7,503	4.5
18. Gacko (RS)	1,417	0.8	1,420	0.9
19. Goražde:				
- Goražde (FBH)	1,027	0.6	773	0.5
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	1,815	1.1	1,924	1.2
20. Kalinovik (RS)	588	0.3	740	0.4
21. Ključ:				
- Ključ (FBH)	181	0.1	738	0.4
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	17	0.0	13	0.0
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	1,966	1.2	2,034	1.2
23. Nevesinje (RS)	1,210	0.7	1,077	0.7

Annex A4. Muslims

Table 4M. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
24. Prijedor (RS)	4,881	2.9	5,511	3.3
25. Prnjavor (RS)	1,452	0.9	1,648	1.0
26. Rogatica (RS)	6,086	3.6	6,357	3.8
27. Rudo (RS)	828	0.5	1,007	0.6
28. Sanski Most:				
- Sanski Most (FBH)	123	0.1	64	0.0
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	48	0.0	62	0.0
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	1,602	0.9	448	0.3
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	408	0.2	1,334	0.8
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:				
- Ilidža (FBH)	1,804	1.1	869	0.5
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	510	0.3	1,248	0.8
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	857	0.5	3,211	1.9
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	3,278	1.9	1,559	0.9
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:				
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	3	0.0	144	0.1
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	2,093	1.2	1,073	0.6
35. Sarajevo - Pale:				
- Pale (FBH)	118	0.1	104	0.1
- Pale (RS)	1,563	0.9	1,495	0.9
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:				
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	2,309	1.4	450	0.3
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	10	0.0	51	0.0

Annex A4. Muslims

Table 4M. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:				
- Trnovo (FBH)	417	0.2	133	0.1
- Trnovo (RS)	1,348	0.8	1,264	0.8
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	774	0.5	961	0.6
39. Sokolac (RS)	2,622	1.5	2,783	1.7
40. Srebrenica (RS)	8,002	4.7	10,304	6.2
41. Šekovići (RS)	102	0.1	73	0.0
42. Šipovo (RS)	913	0.5	756	0.5
43. Teslić (RS)	3,726	2.2	3,129	1.9
44. Trebinje:				
- Ravno (FBH)	0	0.0	0	0.0
- Trebinje (RS)	288	0.2	373	0.2
45. Višegrad (RS)	4,717	2.8	5,572	3.4
46. Vlasenica:				
- Vlasenica (RS)	3,057	1.8	6,230	3.8
- Milići (RS)	2,641	1.6	135	0.1
47. Zvornik:				
- Sapna (FBH)	293	0.2	14	0.0
- Zvornik (RS)	8,932	5.3	11,770	7.1

Annex A4. Croats

Table 4C. Geographic Distribution of Croat Internally Displaced Persons Born before 1980 from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area as Reported by OSCE and UNHCR and BH Government Sources, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	6,518	17.8	3,672	13.0
of which:				
- Republika Srpska (RS)	2,412	6.6	1,353	4.8
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	4,106	11.2	2,319	8.2
1. Banja Luka (RS)	781	2.1	131	0.5
2. Bihać (FBH)	69	0.2	18	0.1
3. Bijeljina (RS)	4	0.0	1	0.0
4. Bileća (RS)	2	0.0	2	0.0
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	10	0.0	5	0.0
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	31	0.1	10	0.0
7. Bosanska Krupa:				
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	12	0.0	8	0.0
- Bužim (FBH)	0	0.0	0	0.0
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	0	0.0	0	0.0
8. Bosanski Novi:				
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	5	0.0	5	0.0
- Kostajnica (RS)	6	0.0	0	0.0
9. Bosanski Petrovac:				
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	8	0.0	19	0.1
- Petrovac (RS)	0	0.0	0	0.0
10. Bosanski Šamac:				
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	31	0.1	6	0.0
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	283	0.8	84	0.3

Annex A4. Croats

Table 4C. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
11. Bratunac (RS)	2	0.0	2	0.0
12. Brčko:				
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	26	0.1	15	0.1
- Brčko (RS)	221	0.6	160	0.6
13. Čajniče (RS)	0	0.0	0	0.0
14. Čelinac (RS)	2	0.0	0	0.0
15. Doboj:				
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	0	0.0	8	0.0
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	2	0.0	0	0.0
- Doboj (RS)	266	0.7	203	0.7
- Usora (FBH)	76	0.2	48	0.2
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	102	0.3	60	0.2
17. Foča:				
- Foča (FBH)	0	0.0	25	0.1
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	8	0.0	2	0.0
18. Gacko (RS)	4	0.0	5	0.0
19. Goražde:				
- Goražde (FBH)	16	0.0	7	0.0
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	0	0.0	1	0.0
20. Kalinovik (RS)	4	0.0	8	0.0
21. Ključ:				
- Ključ (FBH)	34	0.1	31	0.1
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	2	0.0	0	0.0
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	83	0.2	28	0.1
23. Nevesinje (RS)	43	0.1	76	0.3

Annex A4. Croats

Table 4C. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
24. Prijedor (RS)	106	0.3	75	0.3
25. Prnjavor (RS)	75	0.2	15	0.1
26. Rogatica (RS)	2	0.0	1	0.0
27. Rudo (RS)	0	0.0	0	0.0
28. Sanski Most:				
- Sanski Most (FBH)	85	0.2	79	0.3
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	33	0.1	4	0.0
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	278	0.8	120	0.4
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	182	0.5	78	0.3
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:				
- Ilidža (FBH)	876	2.4	489	1.7
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	27	0.1	60	0.2
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	257	0.7	155	0.5
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	888	2.4	432	1.5
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:				
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	0	0.0	11	0.0
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	794	2.2	570	2.0
35. Sarajevo - Pale:				
- Pale (FBH)	0	0.0	2	0.0
- Pale (RS)	10	0.0	3	0.0
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:				
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	77	0.2	30	0.1
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	1	0.0	4	0.0

Annex A4. Croats

Table 4C. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:				
- Trnovo (FBH)	0	0.0	0	0.0
- Trnovo (RS)	1	0.0	3	0.0
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	122	0.3	119	0.4
39. Sokolac (RS)	2	0.0	0	0.0
40. Srebrenica (RS)	6	0.0	16	0.1
41. Šekovići (RS)	0	0.0	2	0.0
42. Šipovo (RS)	2	0.0	5	0.0
43. Teslić (RS)	347	0.9	418	1.5
44. Trebinje:				
- Ravno (FBH)	171	0.5	0	0.0
- Trebinje (RS)	38	0.1	12	0.0
45. Višegrad (RS)	0	0.0	0	0.0
46. Vlasenica:				
- Vlasenica (RS)	1	0.0	0	0.0
- Milići (RS)	1	0.0	0	0.0
47. Zvornik:				
- Sapna (FBH)	0	0.0	0	0.0
- Zvornik (RS)	3	0.0	1	0.0

Annex A4. Serbs

Table 4S. Geographic Distribution of Serb Internally Displaced Persons Born before 1980 from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area as Reported by OSCE and UNHCR and BH Government Sources, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	88,756	49.3	96,871	49.1
of which:				
- Republika Srpska (RS)	7,780	4.3	6,838	3.5
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	80,976	45.0	90,033	45.6
1. Banja Luka (RS)	606	0.3	19	0.0
2. Bihać (FBH)	4,442	2.5	4,859	2.5
3. Bijeljina (RS)	177	0.1	7	0.0
4. Bileća (RS)	67	0.0	0	0.0
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	131	0.1	7	0.0
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	272	0.2	13	0.0
7. Bosanska Krupa:				
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	4,148	2.3	4,977	2.5
- Bužim (FBH)	2	0.0	0	0.0
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	338	0.2	8	0.0
8. Bosanski Novi:				
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	164	0.1	45	0.0
- Kostajnica (RS)	118	0.1	0	0.0
9. Bosanski Petrovac:				
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	4,849	2.7	4,895	2.5
- Petrovac (RS)	0	0.0	3	0.0
10. Bosanski Šamac:				
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	18	0.0	110	0.1
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	162	0.1	6	0.0

Annex A4. Serbs

Table 4S. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
11. Bratunac (RS)	171	0.1	1,064	0.5
12. Brčko:				
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	1,433	0.8	1,709	0.9
- Brčko (RS)	148	0.1	241	0.1
13. Čajniče (RS)	81	0.0	198	0.1
14. Čelinac (RS)	281	0.2	0	0.0
15. Doboj:				
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	8	0.0	30	0.0
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	3	0.0	9	0.0
- Doboj (RS)	484	0.3	250	0.1
- Usora (FBH)	6	0.0	5	0.0
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	4,790	2.7	5,317	2.7
17. Foča:				
- Foča (FBH)	613	0.3	887	0.4
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	96	0.1	515	0.3
18. Gacko (RS)	41	0.0	2	0.0
19. Goražde:				
- Goražde (FBH)	3,647	2.0	3,919	2.0
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	141	0.1	21	0.0
20. Kalinovik (RS)	77	0.0	46	0.0
21. Ključ:				
- Ključ (FBH)	3,926	2.2	5,013	2.5
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	290	0.2	12	0.0
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	196	0.1	11	0.0
23. Nevesinje (RS)	84	0.0	7	0.0

Annex A4. Serbs

Table 4S. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
24. Prijedor (RS)	361	0.2	18	0.0
25. Prnjavor (RS)	281	0.2	0	0.0
26. Rogatica (RS)	94	0.1	426	0.2
27. Rudo (RS)	28	0.0	106	0.1
28. Sanski Most:				
- Sanski Most (FBH)	7,297	4.1	9,838	5.0
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	352	0.2	33	0.0
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	3,589	2.0	3,769	1.9
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	3,073	1.7	2,939	1.5
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:				
- Ilidža (FBH)	7,407	4.1	7,510	3.8
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	244	0.1	73	0.0
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	5,571	3.1	6,172	3.1
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	11,627	6.5	11,209	5.7
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:				
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	26	0.0	25	0.0
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	7,566	4.2	8,927	4.5
35. Sarajevo - Pale:				
- Pale (FBH)	90	0.1	321	0.2
- Pale (RS)	103	0.1	10	0.0
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:				
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	1,119	0.6	1,317	0.7
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	34	0.0	17	0.0

Annex A4. Serbs

Table 4S. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:				
- Trnovo (FBH)	245	0.1	403	0.2
- Trnovo (RS)	204	0.1	267	0.1
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	4,149	2.3	4,233	2.1
39. Sokolac (RS)	133	0.1	13	0.0
40. Srebrenica (RS)	273	0.2	1,726	0.9
41. Šekovići (RS)	264	0.1	53	0.0
42. Šipovo (RS)	246	0.1	51	0.0
43. Teslić (RS)	231	0.1	634	0.3
44. Trebinje:				
- Ravno (FBH)	362	0.2	581	0.3
- Trebinje (RS)	66	0.0	165	0.1
45. Višegrad (RS)	34	0.0	13	0.0
46. Vlasenica:				
- Vlasenica (RS)	78	0.0	179	0.1
- Milići (RS)	412	0.2	157	0.1
47. Zvornik:				
- Sapna (FBH)	996	0.6	1,084	0.5
- Zvornik (RS)	191	0.1	397	0.2

Annex A4. Others

Table 40. Geographic Distribution of Other Internally Displaced Persons Born before 1980 from MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area as Reported by OSCE and UNHCR and BH Government Sources, Municipal Borders as in 1997

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area	9,789	51.3	980	62.5
of which:				
- Republika Srpska (RS)	3,532	18.5	401	25.6
- The Federation of BH (FBH)	6,257	32.8	579	36.9
1. Banja Luka (RS)	410	2.1	26	1.7
2. Bihać (FBH)	298	1.6	17	1.1
3. Bijeljina (RS)	137	0.7	30	1.9
4. Bileća (RS)	24	0.1	3	0.2
5. Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica (RS)	42	0.2	3	0.2
6. Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška (RS)	69	0.4	10	0.6
7. Bosanska Krupa:				
- Bosanska Krupa (FBH)	115	0.6	15	1.0
- Bužim (FBH)	8	0.0	0	0.0
- Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni (RS)	0	0.0	0	0.0
8. Bosanski Novi:				
- Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad (RS)	65	0.3	22	1.4
- Kostajnica (RS)	8	0.0	0	0.0
9. Bosanski Petrovac:				
- Bosanski Petrovac (FBH)	77	0.4	17	1.1
- Petrovac (RS)	0	0.0	0	0.0
10. Bosanski Šamac:				
- Domaljevac - Šamac (FBH)	2	0.0	0	0.0
- Bosanski Šamac / Šamac (RS)	71	0.4	3	0.2

Annex A4. Others

Table 40. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
11. Bratunac (RS)	44	0.2	21	1.3
12. Brčko:				
- Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation) (FBH)	60	0.3	1	0.1
- Brčko (RS)	699	3.7	39	2.5
13. Čajniče (RS)	15	0.1	3	0.2
14. Čelinac (RS)	16	0.1	0	0.0
15. Doboj:				
- Doboj - Istok (FBH)	3	0.0	0	0.0
- Doboj - Jug (FBH)	2	0.0	0	0.0
- Doboj (RS)	656	3.4	47	3.0
- Usora (FBH)	3	0.0	0	0.0
16. Donji Vakuf (FBH)	105	0.6	65	4.1
17. Foča:				
- Foča (FBH)	13	0.1	4	0.3
- Foča / Srbinje (RS)	71	0.4	30	1.9
18. Gacko (RS)	14	0.1	0	0.0
19. Goražde:				
- Goražde (FBH)	169	0.9	30	1.9
- Goražde / Srpsko Goražde (RS)	17	0.1	2	0.1
20. Kalinovik (RS)	13	0.1	2	0.1
21. Ključ:				
- Ključ (FBH)	140	0.7	9	0.6
- Ključ / Ribnik (RS)	7	0.0	0	0.0
22. Kotor Varoš (RS)	42	0.2	1	0.1
23. Nevesinje (RS)	22	0.1	1	0.1

Annex A4. Others

Table 40. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
24. Prijedor (RS)	222	1.2	4	0.3
25. Prnjavor (RS)	71	0.4	2	0.1
26. Rogatica (RS)	56	0.3	14	0.9
27. Rudo (RS)	10	0.1	2	0.1
28. Sanski Most:				
- Sanski Most (FBH)	236	1.2	38	2.4
- Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most (RS)	15	0.1	0	0.0
29. Sarajevo - Centar (FBH)	631	3.3	40	2.6
30. Sarajevo - Hadžići (FBH)	199	1.0	5	0.3
31. Sarajevo - Ilidža:				
- Ilidža (FBH)	716	3.8	47	3.0
- Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža (RS)	32	0.2	22	1.4
32. Sarajevo - Ilijaš (FBH)	208	1.1	32	2.0
33. Sarajevo - Novi Grad (FBH)	1,400	7.3	109	7.0
34. Sarajevo - Novo Sarajevo:				
- Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo (RS)	1	0.0	5	0.3
- Novo Sarajevo (FBH)	1,280	6.7	103	6.6
35. Sarajevo - Pale:				
- Pale (FBH)	1	0.0	0	0.0
- Pale (RS)	70	0.4	5	0.3
36. Sarajevo - Stari Grad:				
- Stari Grad Sarajevo (FBH)	270	1.4	19	1.2
- Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad (RS)	0	0.0	1	0.1

Annex A4. Others

Table 40. Continued

Municipality of Residence in 1991	OSCE - 1997-98		UNHCR and BH Government - 2000	
	No of IDPs	% of IDPs	No of IDPs	% of IDPs
37. Sarajevo - Trnovo:				
- Trnovo (FBH)	6	0.0	0	0.0
- Trnovo (RS)	16	0.1	9	0.6
38. Sarajevo - Vogošća (FBH)	290	1.5	21	1.3
39. Sokolac (RS)	17	0.1	0	0.0
40. Srebrenica (RS)	79	0.4	10	0.6
41. Šekovići (RS)	8	0.0	5	0.3
42. Šipovo (RS)	26	0.1	5	0.3
43. Teslić (RS)	188	1.0	14	0.9
44. Trebinje:				
- Ravno (FBH)	9	0.0	4	0.3
- Trebinje (RS)	64	0.3	5	0.3
45. Višegrad (RS)	47	0.2	15	1.0
46. Vlasenica:				
- Vlasenica (RS)	40	0.2	9	0.6
- Milići (RS)	15	0.1	0	0.0
47. Zvornik:				
- Sapna (FBH)	16	0.1	3	0.2
- Zvornik (RS)	113	0.6	31	2.0

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ANNEX A5. REVIEW OF THE RESULTS AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL

Table 5. Population Change in Some Municipalities of the MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area between 1991, 1993 and 1995, Based on RS Sources

Banja Luka Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	28558	14.6	data n/a	10000	6.4	2.1
Serbs	106826	54.6	data n/a	125000	80.6	83.3
Croats	29026	14.8	data n/a	10500	6.8	2.6
Yugoslavs and others	31282	16.0	data n/a	10000	6.4	12.0
Total	195692	100.0		155500	100.2	100.0

Bihač-Ripač Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	46737	66.1	8000			na
Serbs	12689	17.9	200	4000	100.0	na
Croats	5580	7.9	0			na
Yugoslavs and others	5726	8.1	data n/a			na
Total number of inhabitants	70732	100.0		4000	100.0	na

Bosanska Dubica Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	6440	20.4	4500	400	1.6	1.2
Serbs	21728	68.7	data n/a	24500	98.0	90.5
Croats	488	1.5	400	140	0.6	0.9
Yugoslavs and others	2950	9.4	data n/a			7.5
Total	31606	100.0		25040	100.2	100.1

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Bosanska Gradiška Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	15851	26.4	9500-10000	3500	7.0	3.7
Serbs	35753	59.6	1000	45000	90.4	88.5
Croats	3417	5.7	1000	500	1.0	1.5
Yugoslavs and others	4953	8.2	data n/a	800	1.6	6.3
Total	59974	97.9		49800	100.0	100.0

Bosanska Krupa Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	43104	73.9	43300			0.1
Serbs	13841	23.7	4760	9000	100.0	99.5
Croats	139	0.2	143			0
Yugoslavs and others	1236	2.1	256			0.4
Total	58320	98.9		9000	100.0	100.0

Bosanski Novi Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	14040	33.7	13000	1513	4.8	2.4
Serbs	25101	60.2	data n/a	29040	92.8	92.4
Croats	403	1.0	40	245	0.8	0.7
Yugoslavs and others	2121	5.1	data n/a	521	1.7	4.5
Total	41665	99.0		31319	100.1	100.0

Bosanski Petrovac Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	3288	21.0	3200	50	0.3	0.0
Serbs	11694	74.9	100	14550	99.7	99.9
Croats	48	0.3	0			0.0
Yugoslavs and others	591	3.7	data n/a			1.0
Total	15621	98.9		14600	100.0	100.0

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Čelinac Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	1446	7.7	data n/a	190	1.1	0.8
Serbs	16554	88.5	data n/a	17500	98.9	96.1
Croats	76	0.4	data n/a	15	0.1	0.3
Yugoslavs and others	637	3.4	data n/a			2.8
Total	18713	100.0		17705	100.1	100.0

Donj Vakuf Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	13509	55.0	12970	81	0.9	na
Serbs	9533	38.8	data n/a	8884	98.7	na
Croats	682	2.8	480	32	0.4	na
Yugoslavs and others	820	3.4	data n/a	3	0	na
Total	24544	100.0		9000	100.0	na

Ključ Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	17696	47.3	14-15000	1211	6.0	0.1
Serbs	18506	49.5	1000	18882	93.9	99.0
Croats	330	0.9	200	424	2.1	0.1
Yugoslavs and others	859	2.2	data n/a			0.8
Total	37391	99.9		20120	102.0	100.0

Kotor Varoš Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	11090	30.1	data n/a	1800	10.7	5.4
Serbs	14056	38.1	data n/a	14000	83.3	89.8
Croats	10695	29.0	data n/a	1000	6.0	1.4
Yugoslavs and others	1012	2.7	data n/a			3.4
Total	36853	99.9		16800	100.0	100.0

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Prijedor Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	49351	43.9	42000	3600	5.4	1.0
Serbs	47581	42.3	data n/a	61000	92.3	89.0
Croats	6316	5.6	2000	1000	1.5	2.5
Yugoslavs and others	9295	8.2	data n/a	500	0.8	7.5
Total	112543	100.0		66100	100.0	100.0

Prnjavor Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	7143	15.2	2053	2500	5.4	1.1
Serbs	33508	71.2	data n/a	39040	84.9	90.1
Croats	1721	3.7	923	460	1.0	1.1
Yugoslavs and others	4683	9.9	data n/a	4000	8.7	7.7
Total	47055	100.0		46000	100.0	100.0

Sanski Most Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	28136	46.7	data n/a	3350	8.8	0.2
Serbs	25363	42.1	data n/a	33600	88.4	94.8
Croats	4322	7.2	data n/a	1050	2.8	2.6
Yugoslavs and others	2486	4.2	data n/a			2.4
Total	60307	100.2		38000	100.0	100.0

Šipovo Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	2965	19.0	2400	350	2.7	0.1
Serbs	12333	79.2	data n/a	12663	97.4	98.7
Croats	31	0.2	data n/a	30	0.2	0.2
Yugoslavs and others	250	1.6	data n/a	19	0.1	1.0
Total	15579	100.0		13062	100.4	100.0

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Teslić Municipality	1991		1993 Moved Out	1995		1997-98 (RS, 18+)
	No.	%	No.	No. (approx)	% (approx)	% (approx)
Muslims	12802	21.4	data n/a	3765	9.3	3.2
Serbs	32962	55.1	data n/a	35500	87.4	88.4
Croats	9525	15.9	data n/a	1294	3.2	2.2
Yugoslavs and others	4565	7.6	data n/a	70	0.2	6.2
Total	59854	100.0		40629	100.1	100.0

Sources:

¹ The 1991 Census: Stanovništvo Bosne i Hercegovine, Narodnosni sastav po naseljima.

² The list of citizens who have moved out and into the area covered by the sector, Banja Luka SNB /National Security Service/ Sector, Banja Luka, May 1993. ERN: B009-8148-B009-8153

³ Overview of data on the number and ethnic structure of population according to municipalities in the area of the Banja Luka RDB /State Security Department/ Centre for 1991 and 1995, Banja Luka, February 1995. ERN: B003-1169-B003-1183

⁴ The 1997-98 statistics come from Table 1 in Annex 1 of this report. They were obtained from the OSCE voters register for 1997-98 and the 1991 population census.

ANNEX A6. OVERVIEW OF THE RESULTS FOR MUNICIPALITIES BELONGING TO THE MILOŠEVIĆ CASE-7 AREA

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ANNEX A6.7	ZVORNIK - SAPNA (FBH)
ANNEX A6.7	ZVORNIK (RS)

Annex A6.1 Bijeljina (RS)

ANNEX A6.1 BIJELJINA (RS)

In the period 1991-97 the share of Serbs in the Bijeljina (RS) population increased from 60.8% to 91.11%, i.e. by 49.8 per cent. In the same period the share of Muslims decreased from 29.8% to 2.6%, i.e. by 91.4 per cent and the share of Others decreased from 8.9% to 5.7%, i.e. by 36.1 per cent. The share of Croats in the Bijeljina (RS) population increased from 0.5% to 0.7%, i.e. by 22.5 per cent. The above results were obtained using records of those born before 1980. The actual population, i.e. all those who lived in Bijeljina (RS) in 1997, was used. The 1991 population was complete and the 1997 population was represented by a large sample (Voters Register).

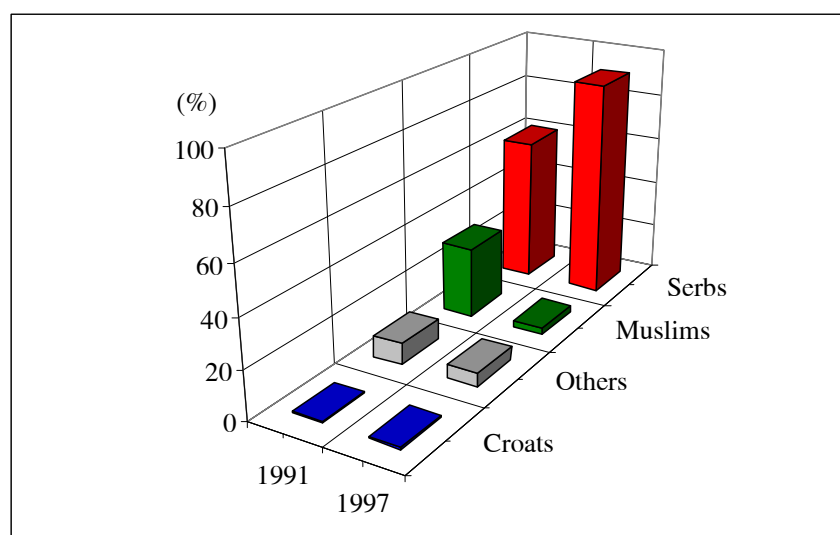
A6.1 Table 1. Ethnic Composition in Bijeljina (RS), 1991 versus 1997 Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Actual Population

	All	Serbs	Muslims	Others	Croats
Numbers					
1991	81,650	49,654	24,314	7,234	448
1997	55,807	50,843	1,429	3,160	375
Per cent					
1991	100.0	60.8	29.8	8.9	0.5
1997	100.0	91.1	2.6	5.7	0.7
1991-1997 Change	na ^{*)}	+49.8	-91.4	-36.1	+22.5

^{*)} na - not applicable

Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

A6.1 Figure 1. Ethnic Composition in Bijeljina (RS), 1991 vs. 1997, Actual Population



Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.1 Bijeljina (RS)

Table 2 contains figures that refer to the individuals born before 1980 who resided in Bijeljina (RS) in 1991, were enumerated in the 1991 census, and also registered to vote in the 1997 elections. The individuals could register in Bijeljina (RS) or elsewhere, therefore Table 2 shows the domestic population who registered at Bijeljina (RS) and also the population registered outside the domestic municipality, i.e. persons considered as generally displaced from Bijeljina (RS). Among those generally displaced, we distinguish internally displaced persons (living elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997) and refugees (living in foreign countries in 1997).

Of the whole post-war population originating from Bijeljina (RS) (i.e. the population residing there in 1991), at least 14,151 persons (29.4% of all identified survivors) were still displaced or refugees in 1997. Out of this total, some 395 were Serbs, 12,725 were Muslims, 31 were Croats and 1,000 were Others. Thus, there were 2.8% Serbs among all refugees and internally displaced persons from Bijeljina (RS), 89.9% Muslims, 0.2% Croats, and 7.1% Others.

From Table 2 we also see that, in 1997, there were 1.3% refugees and IDPs among Serb population from Bijeljina (RS), 90.1% refugees and IDPs among Muslim population, 14.4% refugees and IDPs among Croat population and 35.3% refugees and IDPs among Others.

A6.1 Table 2. The 1997 Voters Originating from Bijeljina (RS) By Place of Registration

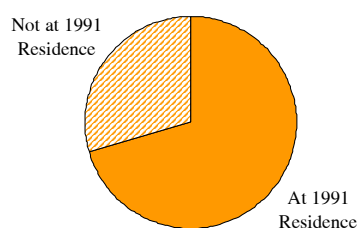
	All	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	34,029	30,617	1,392	185	1,835
- Not at 1991 Residence	14,151	395	12,725	31	1,000
Total:	48,180	31,012	14,117	216	2,835
Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	70.6	98.7	9.9	85.6	64.7
- Not at 1991 Residence	29.4	1.3	90.1	14.4	35.3
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

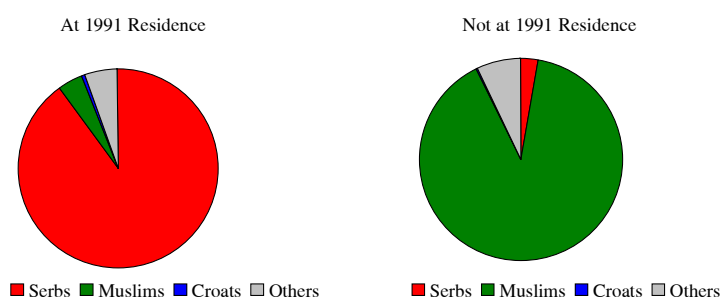
Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.1 Bijeljina (RS)

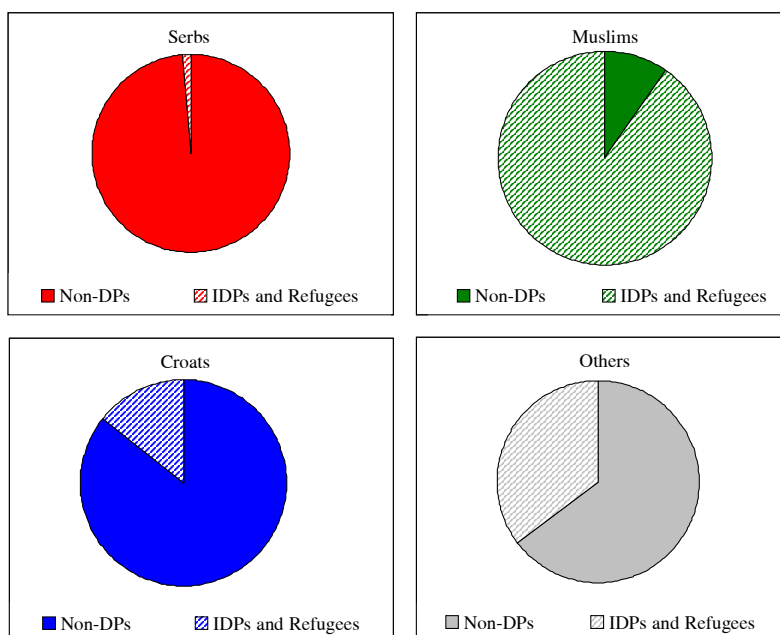
A6.1 Figure 2a. Proportion of 1997 Voters Originating from Bijeljina (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.1 Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition of 1997 Voters Originating from Bijeljina (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.1 Figure 2c. Proportion of IDPs and Refugees Originating from Bijeljina (RS), Status as of 1997 by Ethnicity



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.1 Bijeljina (RS)

Table 3 (a, b) shows the distribution of the 1997 population of voters, who used to live in Bijeljina (RS) also in 1991, by their place of registration to vote in 1997. The table makes a distinction between domestic population (Non-DPs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (Ref). The most voters originating from Bijeljina (RS) were non-displaced persons and registered in the domestic municipality in 1997 (70.6% of the total; i.e. 34,029 out of 48,180). For the Serbs this fraction was higher and equalled 98.7 percent (30,617 individuals).

Some 20.0% of the 1997 voters originating from Bijeljina (RS) resided abroad in 1997 (9,646; mostly Muslims). Some 9.4% still resided in municipalities other than domestic in 1997 (4,505; mostly Muslims).

A6.1 Table 3a. The 1997 Voters Originating from Bijeljina (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997 Absolute Numbers

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	30,617	177	218	31,012
Muslims	1,392	4,187	8,538	14,117
Croats	185	4	27	216
Others	1,835	137	863	2,835
Total	34,029	4,505	9,646	48,180

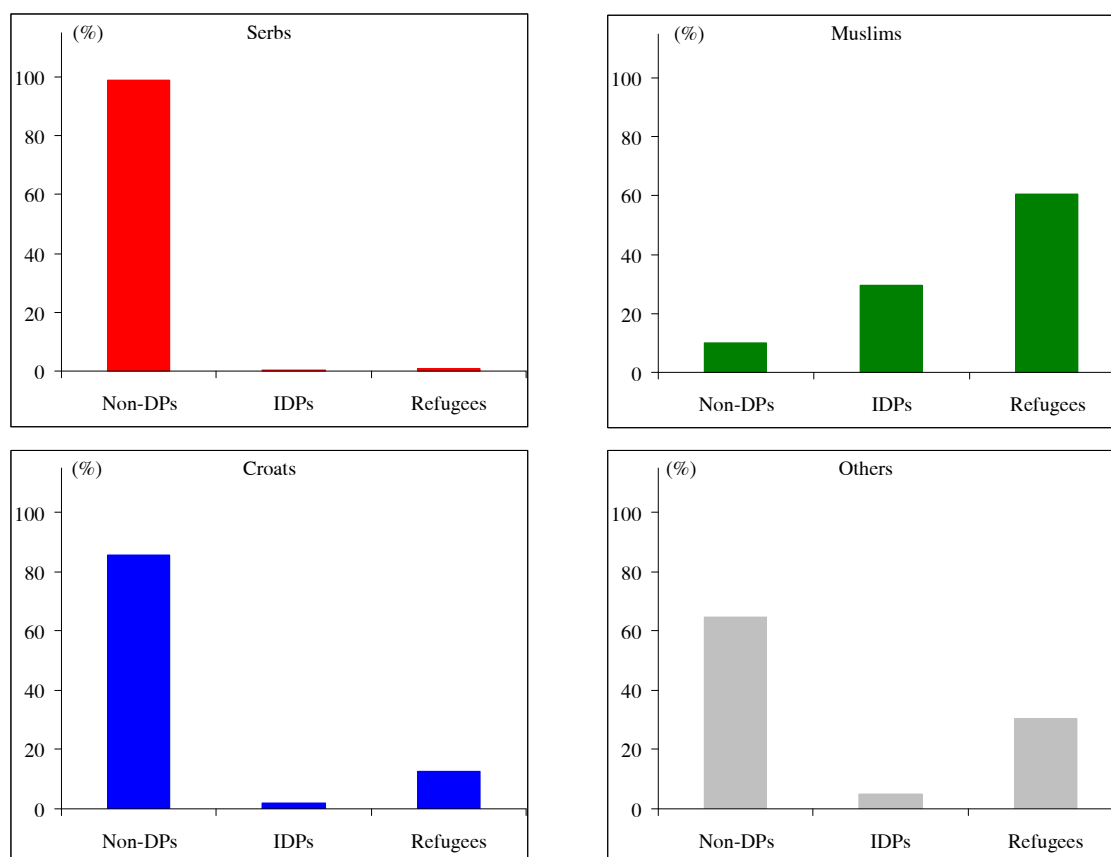
A6.1 Table 3b. The 1997 Voters Originating from Bijeljina (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997, Percentages

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	98.7	0.6	0.7	100.0
Muslims	9.9	29.7	60.5	100.0
Croats	85.6	1.9	12.5	100.0
Others	64.7	4.8	30.4	100.0
Total	70.6	9.4	20.0	100.0

A6.1 Table 3c. Refugees Originating from Bijeljina (RS) By Country of Registration and Ethnicity, Status as of 1997

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	1	0.5	74	33.9	143	65.6	218	100.00
Muslims	23	0.3	82	1.0	8,433	98.8	8,538	100.00
Croats	10	37.0	0	0.0	17	63.0	27	100.00
Others	2	0.2	29	3.4	832	96.4	863	100.00
Total	36	na	185	na	9,425	na	9,646	na

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.1 Bijeljina (RS)**A6.1 Figure 3. The 1997 Voters Originating from Bijeljina (RS) by Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote**

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.2 Bratunac (RS)

ANNEX A6.2 BRATUNAC (RS)

In the period 1991-97 the share of Muslims in the Bratunac (RS) population decreased from 61.8% to 0.1%, i.e. by 99.9 per cent. In the same period the share of Serbs increased from 36.4% to 97.0%, i.e. by 166.8 per cent and the share of Others increased from 1.7% to 2.5%, i.e. by 43.5 per cent. The share of Croats in the Bratunac (RS) population increased from 0.1% to 0.4%, i.e. by 168.6 per cent.

The above results were obtained using records of those born before 1980. The actual population, i.e. all those who lived in Bratunac (RS) in 1997, was used. The 1991 population was complete and the 1997 population was represented by a large sample (Voters Register).

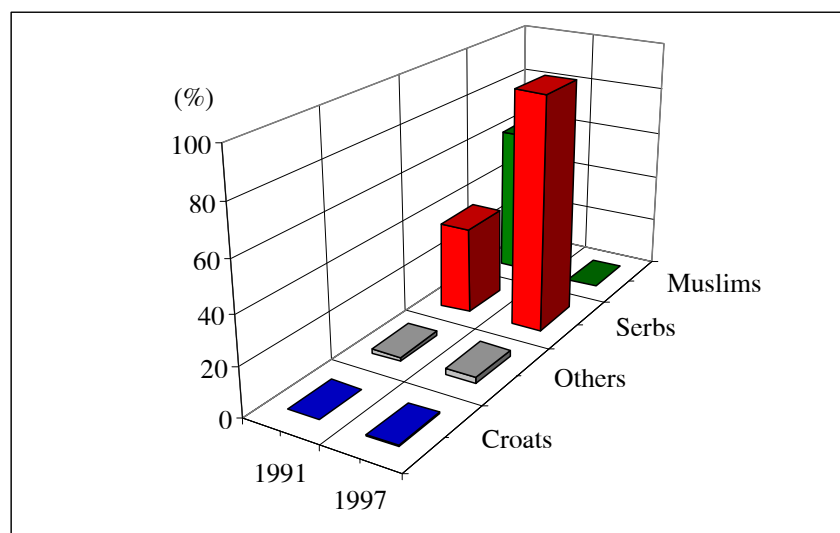
A6.2 Table 1. Ethnic Composition in Bratunac (RS), 1991 versus 1997 Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Actual Population

	All	Muslims	Serbs	Others	Croats
Numbers					
1991	26,369	16,284	9,588	459	38
1997	10,852	10	10,529	271	42
Per cent					
1991	100.0	61.8	36.4	1.7	0.1
1997	100.0	0.1	97.0	2.5	0.4
1991-1997 Change	na ^{*)}	-99.9	+166.8	+43.5	+168.6

^{*)} na - not applicable

Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

A6.2 Figure 1. Ethnic Composition in Bratunac (RS), 1991 vs. 1997, Actual Population



Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.2 Bratunac (RS)

Table 2 contains figures that refer to the individuals born before 1980 who resided in Bratunac (RS) in 1991, were enumerated in the 1991 census, and also registered to vote in the 1997 elections. The individuals could register in Bratunac (RS) or elsewhere, therefore Table 2 shows the domestic population who registered at Bratunac (RS) and also the population registered outside the domestic municipality, i.e. persons considered as generally displaced from Bratunac (RS). Among those generally displaced, we distinguish internally displaced persons (living elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997) and refugees (living in foreign countries in 1997).

Of the whole post-war population originating from Bratunac (RS) (i.e. the population residing there in 1991), at least 8,964 persons (65.1% of all identified survivors) were still displaced or refugees in 1997. Out of this total, some 415 were Serbs, 8,434 were Muslims, 9 were Croats and 106 were Others. Thus, there were 4.6% Serbs among all refugees and internally displaced persons from Bratunac (RS), 94.1% Muslims, 0.1% Croats, and 1.2% Others.

From Table 2 we also see that, in 1997, there were 8.1% refugees and IDPs among Serb population from Bratunac (RS), 100.0% refugees and IDPs among Muslim population, 42.9% refugees and IDPs among Croat population and 62.0% refugees and IDPs among Others.

A6.2 Table 2. The 1997 Voters Originating from Bratunac (RS) By Place of Registration

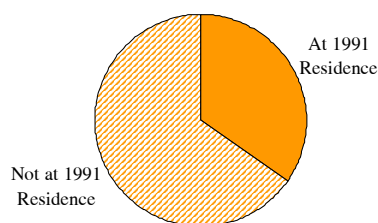
	All	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	4,796	4,715	4	12	65
- Not at 1991 Residence	8,964	415	8,434	9	106
Total:	13,760	5,130	8,438	21	171
Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	34.9	91.9	0.0	57.1	38.0
- Not at 1991 Residence	65.1	8.1	100.0	42.9	62.0
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

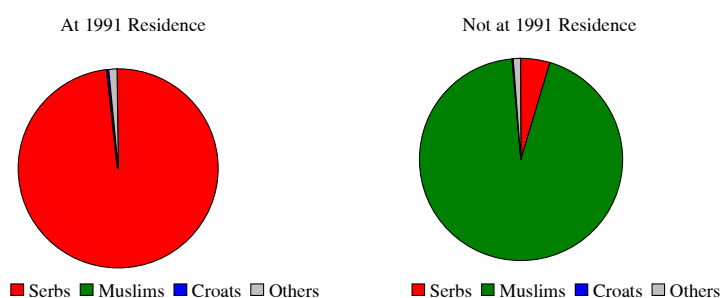
Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.2 Bratunac (RS)

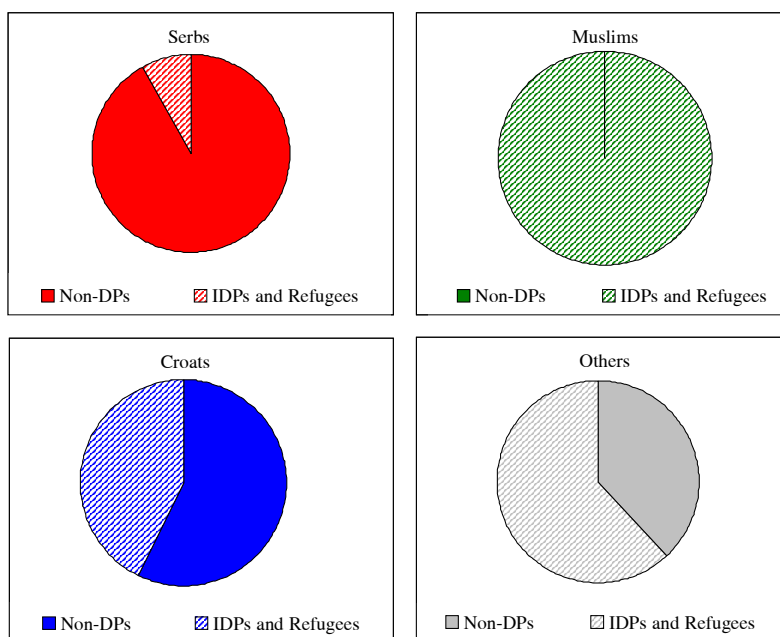
A6.2 Figure 2a. Proportion of 1997 Voters Originating from Bratunac (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.2 Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition of 1997 Voters Originating from Bratunac (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.2 Figure 2c. Proportion of IDPs and Refugees Originating from Bratunac (RS), Status as of 1997 by Ethnicity



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.2 Bratunac (RS)

Table 3 (a, b) shows the distribution of the 1997 population of voters, who used to live in Bratunac (RS) also in 1991, by their place of registration to vote in 1997. The table makes a distinction between domestic population (Non-DPs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (Ref). The most voters originating from Bratunac (RS) were internally displaced persons and registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the municipality different than domestic (49.2% of the total; i.e. 6,767 out of 13,760). For the Muslims this fraction was higher and equalled 77.6 percent (6,550 individuals). Some 34.9% of the voters still resided in the domestic municipality in 1997 (4,796; mostly Serbs). Some 16.0% of the 1997 voters originating from Bratunac (RS) resided abroad in 1997 (2,197; mostly Muslims).

A6.2 Table 3a. The 1997 Voters Originating from Bratunac (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997 Absolute Numbers

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	4,715	171	244	5,130
Muslims	4	6,550	1,884	8,438
Croats	12	2	7	21
Others	65	44	62	171
Total	4,796	6,767	2,197	13,760

A6.2 Table 3b. The 1997 Voters Originating from Bratunac (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997, Percentages

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	91.9	3.3	4.8	100.0
Muslims	0.0	77.6	22.3	100.0
Croats	57.1	9.5	33.3	100.0
Others	38.0	25.7	36.3	100.0
Total	34.9	49.2	16.0	100.0

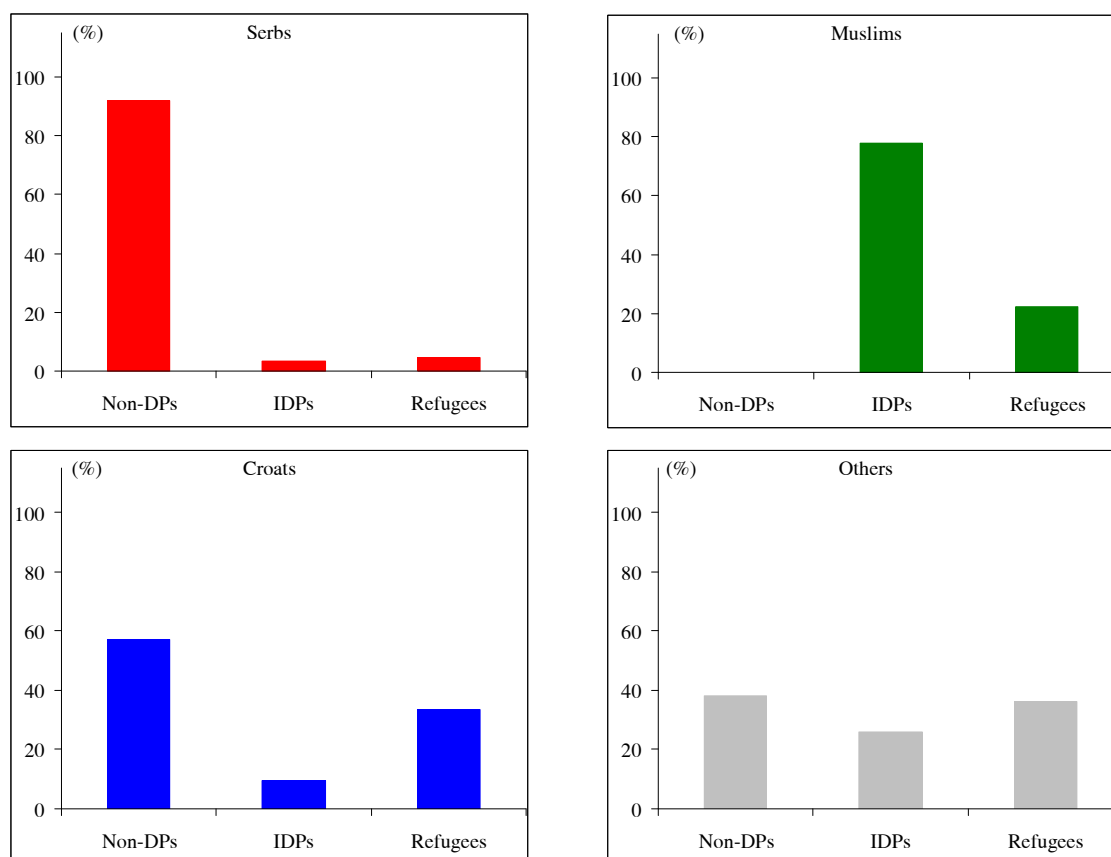
A6.2 Table 3c. Refugees Originating from Bratunac (RS) By Country of Registration and Ethnicity, Status as of 1997

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	0	0.0	240	98.4	4	1.6	244	100.00
Muslims	13	0.7	14	0.7	1,857	98.6	1,884	100.00
Croats	0	0.0	3	42.9	4	57.1	7	100.00
Others	2	3.2	10	16.1	50	80.6	62	100.00
Total	15	na	267	na	1,915	na	2,197	na

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.2 Bratunac (RS)

A6.2 Figure 3. The 1997 Voters Originating from Bratunac (RS) by Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.3 Brčko-Rahić (FBH)

ANNEX A6.3 BRČKO - RAHIĆ (FBH)

In the period 1991-97 the share of Muslims in the Rahić (FBH) population increased from 42.4% to 77.87%, i.e. by 83.5 per cent. In the same period the share of Croats decreased from 41.9% to 17.5%, i.e. by 58.1 per cent and the share of Serbs decreased from 13.0% to 0.3%, i.e. by 97.8 per cent. The share of Others in the Rahić (FBH) population increased from 2.7% to 4.3%, i.e. by 58.4 per cent. The above results were obtained using records of those born before 1980. The actual population, i.e. all those who lived in Rahić (FBH) in 1997, was used. The 1991 population was complete and the 1997 population was represented by a large sample (Voters Register).

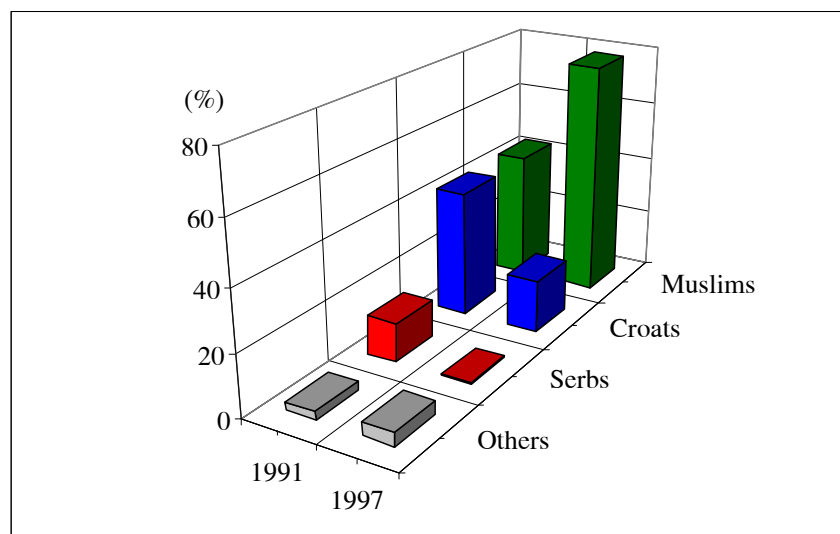
A6.3 Table 1. Ethnic Composition in Rahić (FBH), 1991 versus 1997 Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Actual Population

	All	Muslims	Croats	Serbs	Others
Numbers					
1991	25,632	10,877	10,727	3,329	699
1997	12,871	10,023	2,256	36	556
Per cent					
1991	100.0	42.4	41.9	13.0	2.7
1997	100.0	77.9	17.5	0.3	4.3
1991-1997 Change	na ^{*)}	+83.5	-58.1	-97.8	+58.4

^{*)} na - not applicable

Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

A6.3 Figure 1. Ethnic Composition in Rahić (FBH), 1991 vs. 1997, Actual Population



Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP

Annex A6.3 Brčko-Rahić (FBH)

Table 2 contains figures that refer to the individuals born before 1980 who resided in Rahić (FBH) in 1991, were enumerated in the 1991 census, and also registered to vote in the 1997 elections. The individuals could register in Rahić (FBH) or elsewhere, therefore Table 2 shows the domestic population who registered at Rahić (FBH) and also the population registered outside the domestic municipality, i.e. persons considered as generally displaced from Rahić (FBH). Among those generally displaced, we distinguish internally displaced persons (living elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997) and refugees (living in foreign countries in 1997).

Of the whole post-war population originating from Rahić (FBH) (i.e. the population residing there in 1991), at least 3,094 persons (38.1% of all identified survivors) were still displaced or refugees in 1997. Out of this total, some 1,518 were Serbs, 875 were Muslims, 628 were Croats and 73 were Others. Thus, there were 49.1% Serbs among all refugees and internally displaced persons from Rahić (FBH), 28.3% Muslims, 20.3% Croats, and 2.4% Others.

From Table 2 we also see that, in 1997, there were 99.0% refugees and IDPs among Serb population from Rahić (FBH), 20.0% refugees and IDPs among Muslim population, 30.0% refugees and IDPs among Croat population and 63.5% refugees and IDPs among Others.

A6.3 Table 2. The 1997 Voters Originating from Rahić (FBH) By Place of Registration

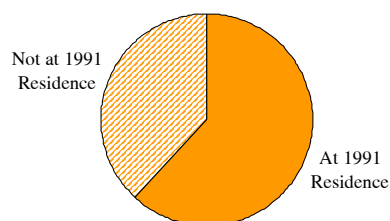
	All	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	5,026	15	3,504	1,465	42
- Not at 1991 Residence	3,094	1,518	875	628	73
Total:	8,120	1,533	4,379	2,093	115
Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	61.9	1.0	80.0	70.0	36.5
- Not at 1991 Residence	38.1	99.0	20.0	30.0	63.5
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

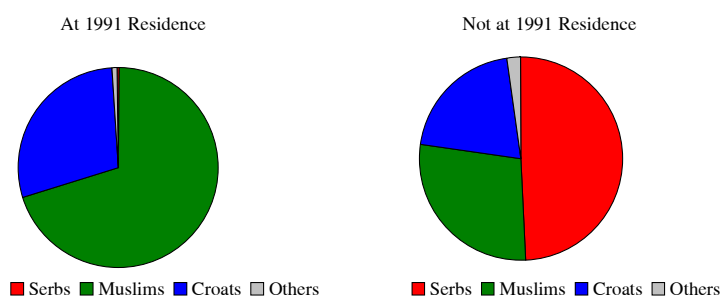
Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.3 Brčko-Rahić (FBH)

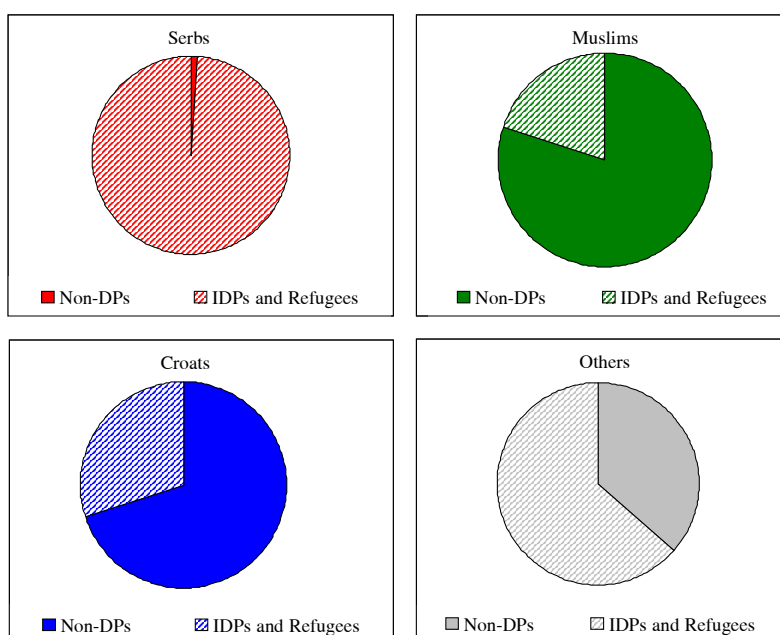
A6.3 Figure 2a. Proportion of 1997 Voters Originating from Rahić (FBH) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.3 Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition of 1997 Voters Originating from Rahić (FBH) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.3 Figure 2c. Proportion of IDPs and Refugees Originating from Rahić (FBH), Status as of 1997 by Ethnicity



Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.3 Brčko-Rahić (FBH)

Table 3 (a, b) shows the distribution of the 1997 population of voters, who used to live in Rahić (FBH) also in 1991, by their place of registration to vote in 1997. The table makes a distinction between domestic population (Non-DPs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (Ref). The most voters originating from Rahić (FBH) were non-displaced persons and registered in the domestic municipality in 1997 (61.9% of the total; i.e. 5,026 out of 8,120). For the Muslims this fraction was higher and equalled 80.0 percent (3,504 individuals).

Some 19.9% still resided in municipalities other than domestic in 1997 (1,617; mostly Serbs). Some 18.2% of the 1997 voters originating from Rahić (FBH) resided abroad in 1997 (1,477; mostly Muslims).

A6.3 Table 3a. The 1997 Voters Originating from Rahić (FBH) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997 Absolute Numbers

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	15	1,433	85	1,533
Muslims	3,504	98	777	4,379
Croats	1,465	26	602	2,093
Others	42	60	13	115
Total	5,026	1,617	1,477	8,120

A6.3 Table 3b. The 1997 Voters Originating from Rahić (FBH) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997, Percentages

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	1.0	93.5	5.5	100.0
Muslims	80.0	2.2	17.7	100.0
Croats	70.0	1.2	28.8	100.0
Others	36.5	52.2	11.3	100.0
Total	61.9	19.9	18.2	100.0

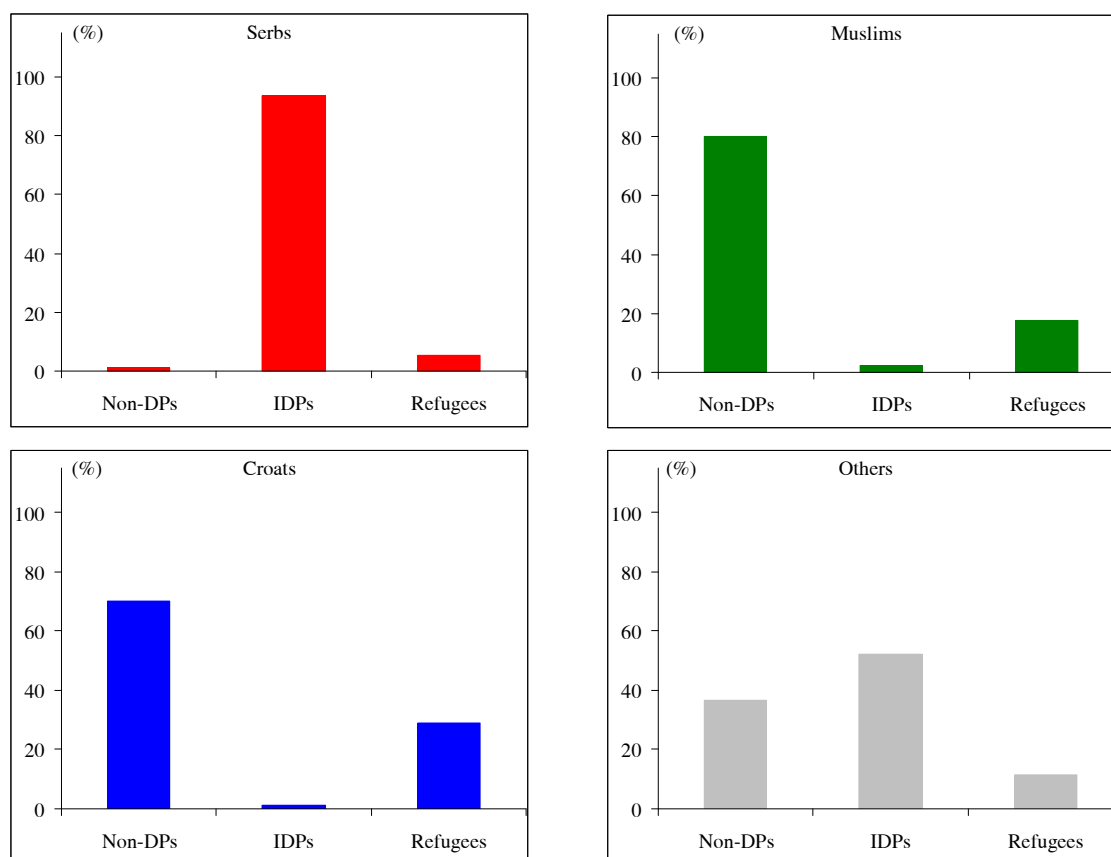
A6.3 Table 3c. Refugees Originating from Rahić (FBH) By Country of Registration and Ethnicity, Status as of 1997

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	1	1.2	62	72.9	22	25.9	85	100.00
Muslims	17	2.2	13	1.7	747	96.1	777	100.00
Croats	102	16.9	2	0.3	498	82.7	602	100.00
Others	4	30.8	1	7.7	8	61.5	13	100.00
Total	124	na	78	na	1,275	na	1,477	na

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.3 Brčko-Rahić (FBH)

A6.3 Figure 3. The 1997 Voters Originating from Rahić (FBH) by Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.3 Brčko (RS)

ANNEX A6.3 BRČKO (RS)

In the period 1991-97 the share of Muslims in the Brčko (RS) population decreased from 42.9% to 2.6%, i.e. by 93.9 per cent. In the same period the share of Serbs increased from 25.8% to 87.5%, i.e. by 239.2 per cent and the share of Croats decreased from 17.6% to 1.9%, i.e. by 89.2 per cent. The share of Others in the Brčko (RS) population decreased from 13.6% to 8.0%, i.e. by 41.6 per cent. The above results were obtained using records of those born before 1980. The actual population, i.e. all those who lived in Brčko (RS) in 1997, was used. The 1991 population was complete and the 1997 population was represented by a large sample (Voters Register).

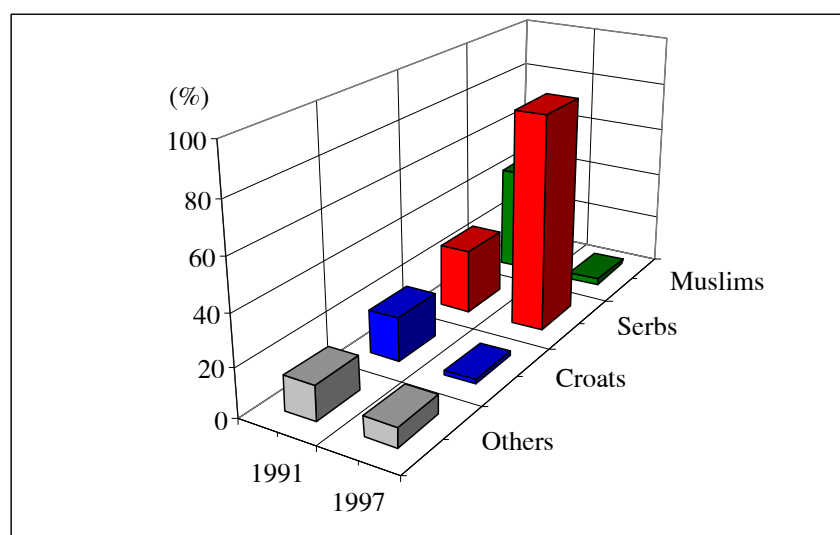
A6.3 Table 1. Ethnic Composition in Brčko (RS), 1991 versus 1997 Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Actual Population

	All	Muslims	Serbs	Croats	Others
Numbers					
1991	47,294	20,309	12,199	8,337	6,449
1997	20,752	546	18,159	394	1,653
Per cent					
1991	100.0	42.9	25.8	17.6	13.6
1997	100.0	2.6	87.5	1.9	8.0
1991-1997 Change	na ^{*)}	-93.9	+239.2	-89.2	-41.6

^{*)} na - not applicable

Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

A6.3 Figure 1. Ethnic Composition in Brčko (RS), 1991 vs. 1997, Actual Population



Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.3 Brčko (RS)

Table 2 contains figures that refer to the individuals born before 1980 who resided in Brčko (RS) in 1991, were enumerated in the 1991 census, and also registered to vote in the 1997 elections. The individuals could register in Brčko (RS) or elsewhere, therefore Table 2 shows the domestic population who registered at Brčko (RS) and also the population registered outside the domestic municipality, i.e. persons considered as generally displaced from Brčko (RS). Among those generally displaced, we distinguish internally displaced persons (living elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997) and refugees (living in foreign countries in 1997).

Of the whole post-war population originating from Brčko (RS) (i.e. the population residing there in 1991), at least 15,765 persons (63.9% of all identified survivors) were still displaced or refugees in 1997. Out of this total, some 479 were Serbs, 11,792 were Muslims, 1,851 were Croats and 1,643 were Others. Thus, there were 3.0% Serbs among all refugees and internally displaced persons from Brčko (RS), 74.8% Muslims, 11.7% Croats, and 10.4% Others.

From Table 2 we also see that, in 1997, there were 6.4% refugees and IDPs among Serb population from Brčko (RS), 96.2% refugees and IDPs among Muslim population, 85.5% refugees and IDPs among Croat population and 59.7% refugees and IDPs among Others.

A6.3 Table 2. The 1997 Voters Originating from Brčko (RS) By Place of Registration

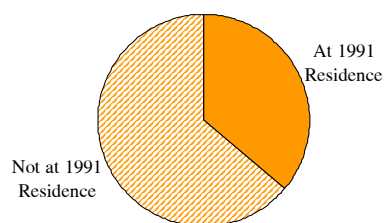
	All	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	8,911	7,025	463	313	1,110
- Not at 1991 Residence	15,765	479	11,792	1,851	1,643
Total:	24,676	7,504	12,255	2,164	2,753
Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	36.1	93.6	3.8	14.5	40.3
- Not at 1991 Residence	63.9	6.4	96.2	85.5	59.7
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

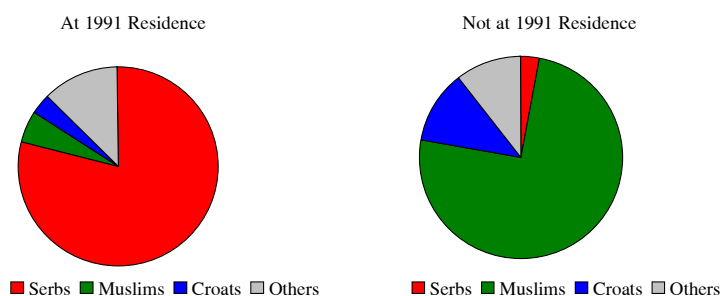
Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.3 Brčko (RS)

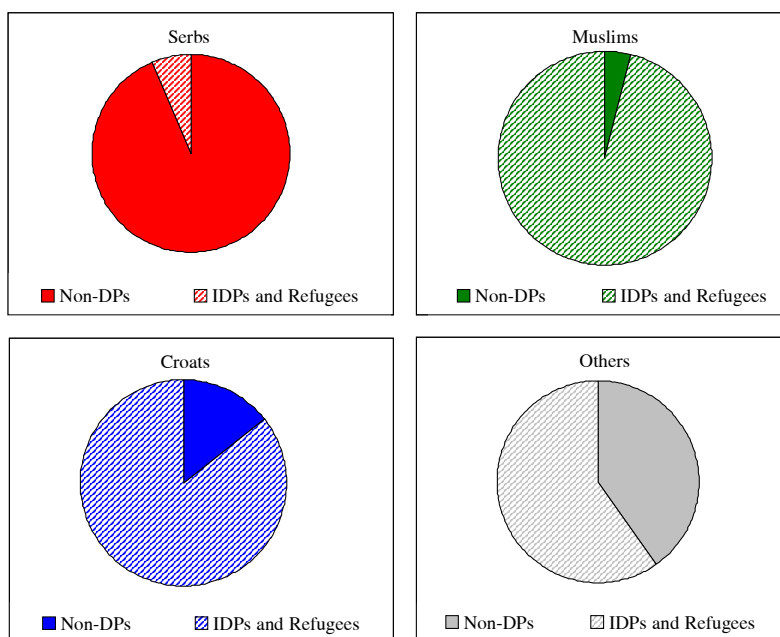
A6.3 Figure 2a. Proportion of 1997 Voters Originating from Brčko (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.3 Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition of 1997 Voters Originating from Brčko (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.3 Figure 2c. Proportion of IDPs and Refugees Originating from Brčko (RS), Status as of 1997 by Ethnicity



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.3 Brčko (RS)

Table 3 (a, b) shows the distribution of the 1997 population of voters, who used to live in Brčko (RS) also in 1991, by their place of registration to vote in 1997. The table makes a distinction between domestic population (Non-DPs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (Ref). The most voters originating from Brčko (RS) were non-displaced persons and registered in the domestic municipality in 1997 (36.1% of the total; i.e. 8,911 out of 24,676). For the Serbs this fraction was higher and equalled 93.6 percent (7,025 individuals).

Some 34.4% still resided in municipalities other than domestic in 1997 (8,492; mostly Muslims). Some 29.5% of the 1997 voters originating from Brčko (RS) resided abroad in 1997 (7,273; mostly Muslims).

A6.3 Table 3a. The 1997 Voters Originating from Brčko (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997 Absolute Numbers

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	7,025	148	331	7,504
Muslims	463	7,424	4,368	12,255
Croats	313	221	1,630	2,164
Others	1,110	699	944	2,753
Total	8,911	8,492	7,273	24,676

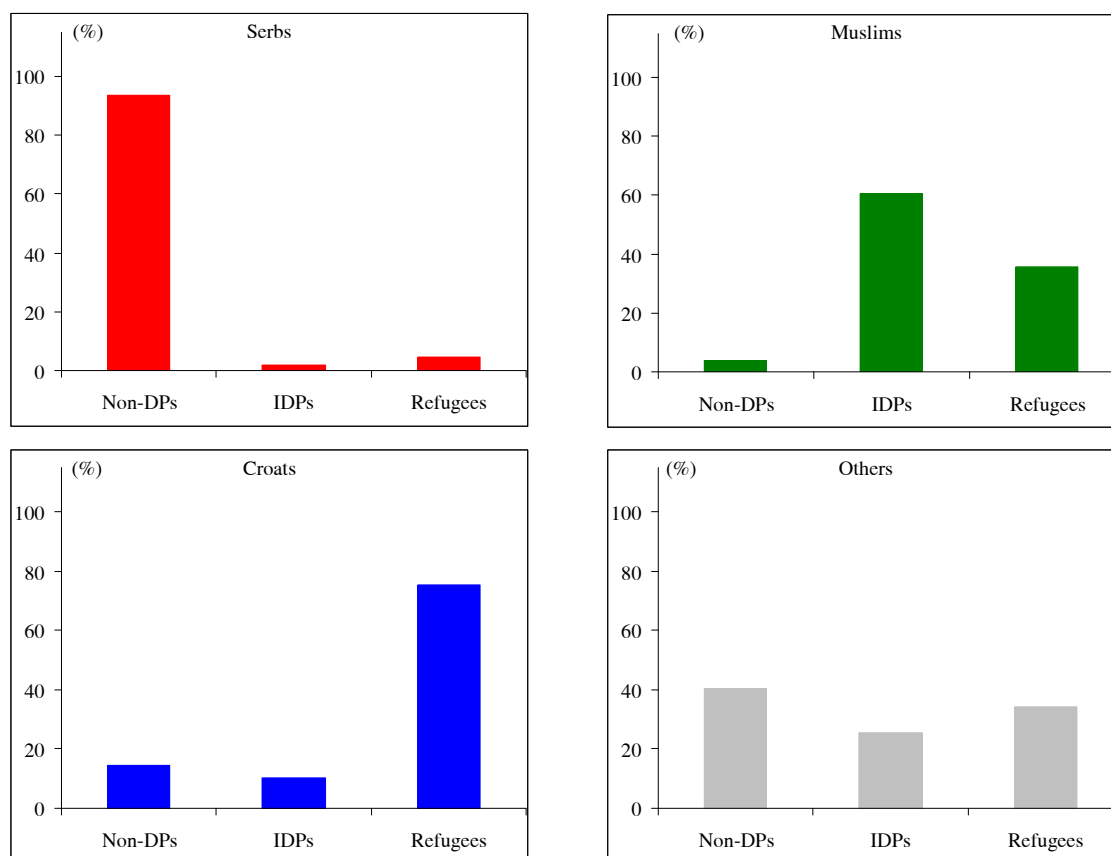
A6.3 Table 3b. The 1997 Voters Originating from Brčko (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997, Percentages

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	93.6	2.0	4.4	100.0
Muslims	3.8	60.6	35.6	100.0
Croats	14.5	10.2	75.3	100.0
Others	40.3	25.4	34.3	100.0
Total	36.1	34.4	29.5	100.0

A6.3 Table 3c. Refugees Originating from Brčko (RS) By Country of Registration and Ethnicity, Status as of 1997

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	8	2.4	195	58.9	128	38.7	331	100.00
Muslims	260	6.0	45	1.0	4,063	93.0	4,368	100.00
Croats	827	50.7	7	0.4	796	48.8	1,630	100.00
Others	90	9.5	97	10.3	757	80.2	944	100.00
Total	1,185	na	344	na	5,744	na	7,273	na

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.3 Brčko (RS)**A6.3 Figure 3. The 1997 Voters Originating from Brčko (RS) by Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote**

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.4 Foča (FBH)

ANNEX A6.4 FOČA (FBH)

In the period 1991-97 the share of Muslims in the Foča (FBH) population increased from 68.8% to 99.34%, i.e. by 44.4 per cent. In the same period the share of Serbs decreased from 30.0% to 0.0%, i.e. by 100.0 per cent and the share of Others decreased from 1.1% to 0.7%, i.e. by 42.9 per cent. The share of Croats in the Foča (FBH) population was 0.0% and remained unchanged.

The above results were obtained using records of those born before 1980. The actual population, i.e. all those who lived in Foča (FBH) in 1997, was used. The 1991 population was complete and the 1997 population was represented by a large sample (Voters Register).

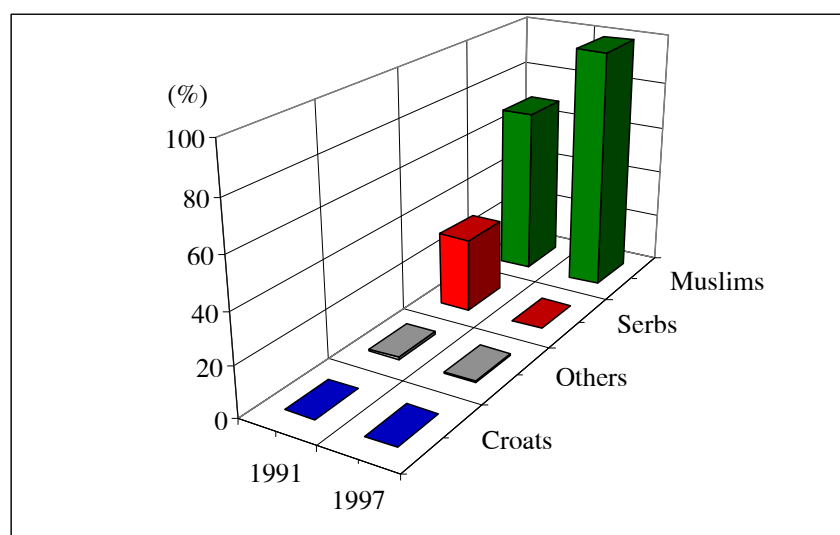
A6.4 Table 1. Ethnic Composition in Foča (FBH), 1991 versus 1997 Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Actual Population

	All	Muslims	Serbs	Others	Croats
Numbers					
1991	4,261	2,932	1,280	49	0
1997	457	454	0	3	0
Per cent					
1991	100.0	68.8	30.0	1.1	0.0
1997	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
1991-1997 Change	na ^{*)}	+44.4	-100.0	-42.9	na

^{*)} na - not applicable

Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

A6.4 Figure 1. Ethnic Composition in Foča (FBH), 1991 vs. 1997, Actual Population



Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.4 Foča (FBH)

Table 2 contains figures that refer to the individuals born before 1980 who resided in Foča (FBH) in 1991, were enumerated in the 1991 census, and also registered to vote in the 1997 elections. The individuals could register in Foča (FBH) or elsewhere, therefore Table 2 shows the domestic population who registered at Foča (FBH) and also the population registered outside the domestic municipality, i.e. persons considered as generally displaced from Foča (FBH). Among those generally displaced, we distinguish internally displaced persons (living elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997) and refugees (living in foreign countries in 1997).

Of the whole post-war population originating from Foča (FBH) (i.e. the population residing there in 1991), at least 1,731 persons (84.1% of all identified survivors) were still displaced or refugees in 1997. Out of this total, some 628 were Serbs, 1,088 were Muslims, were Croats and 15 were Others. Thus, there were 36.3% Serbs among all refugees and internally displaced persons from Foča (FBH), 62.9% Muslims, 0.0% Croats, and 0.9% Others.

From Table 2 we also see that, in 1997, there were 100.0% refugees and IDPs among Serb population from Foča (FBH), 77.0% refugees and IDPs among Muslim population, na% refugees and IDPs among Croat population and 88.2% refugees and IDPs among Others.

A6.4 Table 2. The 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (FBH) By Place of Registration

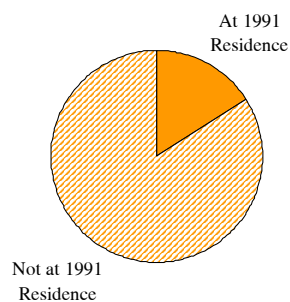
	All	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	327	0	325	0	2
- Not at 1991 Residence	1,731	628	1,088	0	15
Total:	2,058	628	1,413	0	17
Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	15.9	0.0	23.0	na	11.8
- Not at 1991 Residence	84.1	100.0	77.0	na	88.2
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

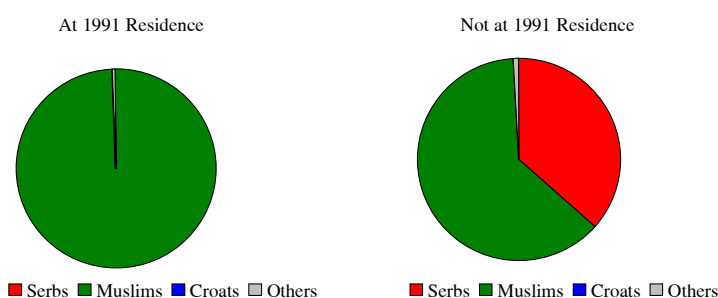
Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.4 Foča (FBH)

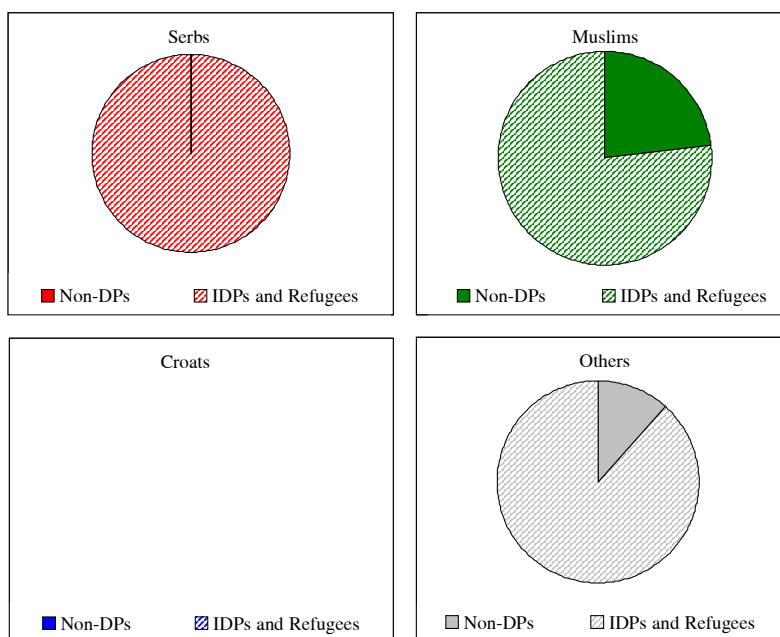
A6.4 Figure 2a. Proportion of 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (FBH) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.4 Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition of 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (FBH) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.4 Figure 2c. Proportion of IDPs and Refugees Originating from Foča (FBH), Status as of 1997 by Ethnicity



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.4 Foča (FBH)

Table 3 (a, b) shows the distribution of the 1997 population of voters, who used to live in Foča (FBH) also in 1991, by their place of registration to vote in 1997. The table makes a distinction between domestic population (Non-DPs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (Ref). The most voters originating from Foča (FBH) were internally displaced persons and registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the municipality different than domestic (74.8% of the total; i.e. 1,540 out of 2,058). For the Croats this fraction was higher and equalled na percent (individuals). Some 15.9% of the voters still resided in the domestic municipality in 1997 (327; mostly Muslims). Some 9.3% of the 1997 voters originating from Foča (FBH) resided abroad in 1997 (191; mostly Muslims).

A6.4 Table 3a. The 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (FBH) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997 Absolute Numbers

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	0	613	15	628
Muslims	325	914	174	1,413
Croats	0	0	0	0
Others	2	13	2	17
Total	327	1,540	191	2,058

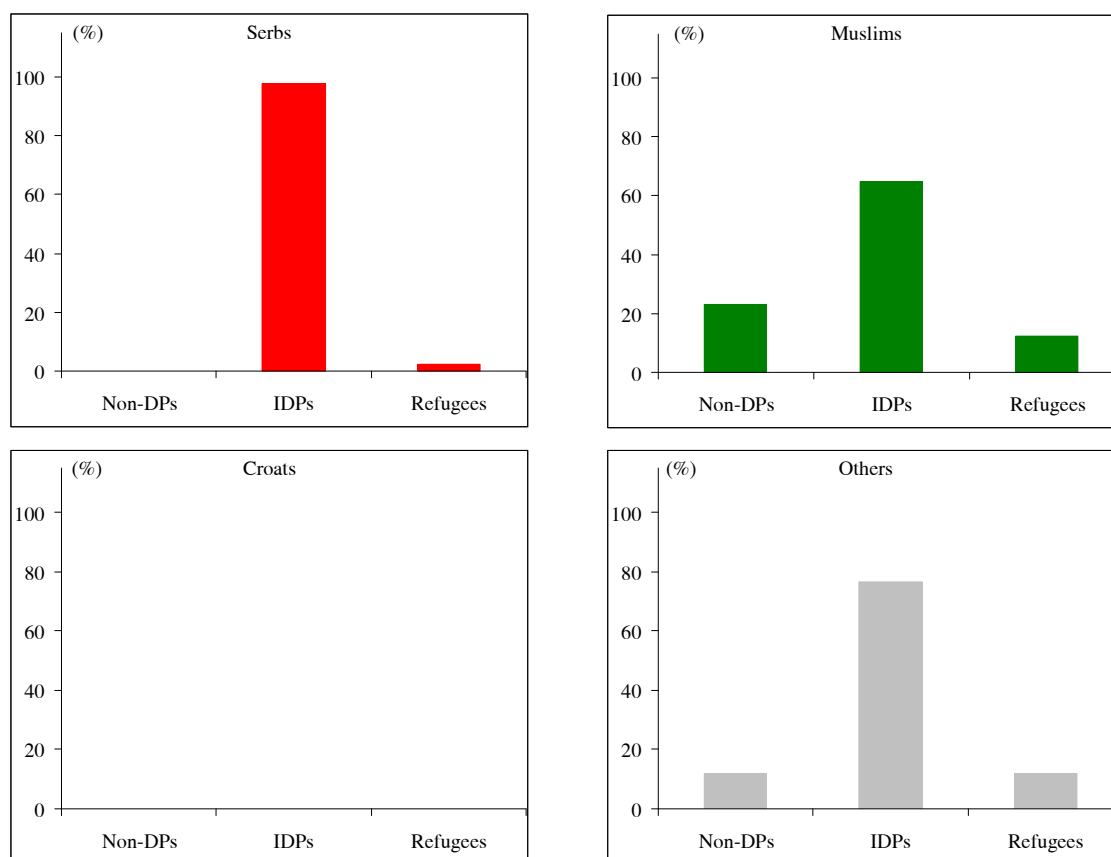
A6.4 Table 3b. The 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (FBH) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997, Percentages

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	0.0	97.6	2.4	100.0
Muslims	23.0	64.7	12.3	100.0
Croats	na	na	na	na
Others	11.8	76.5	11.8	100.0
Total	15.9	74.8	9.3	100.0

A6.4 Table 3c. Refugees Originating from Foča (FBH) By Country of Registration and Ethnicity, Status as of 1997

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	0	0.0	15	100.0	0	0.0	15	100.0
Muslims	5	2.9	1	0.6	168	96.6	174	100.0
Croats	0	na	0	na	0	na	0	na
Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	5	na	16	na	170	na	191	na

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.4 Foča (FBH)**A6.4 Figure 3. The 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (FBH) by Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote**

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.4 Foča (RS)

ANNEX A6.4 FOČA (RS)

In the period 1991-97 the share of Muslims in the Foča (RS) population decreased from 48.1% to 0.0%, i.e. by 99.9 per cent. In the same period the share of Serbs increased from 48.1% to 96.1%, i.e. by 99.7 per cent and the share of Others increased from 3.5% to 3.5%, i.e. by 0.7 per cent. The share of Croats in the Foča (RS) population increased from 0.3% to 0.3%, i.e. by 22.1 per cent.

The above results were obtained using records of those born before 1980. The actual population, i.e. all those who lived in Foča (RS) in 1997, was used. The 1991 population was complete and the 1997 population was represented by a large sample (Voters Register).

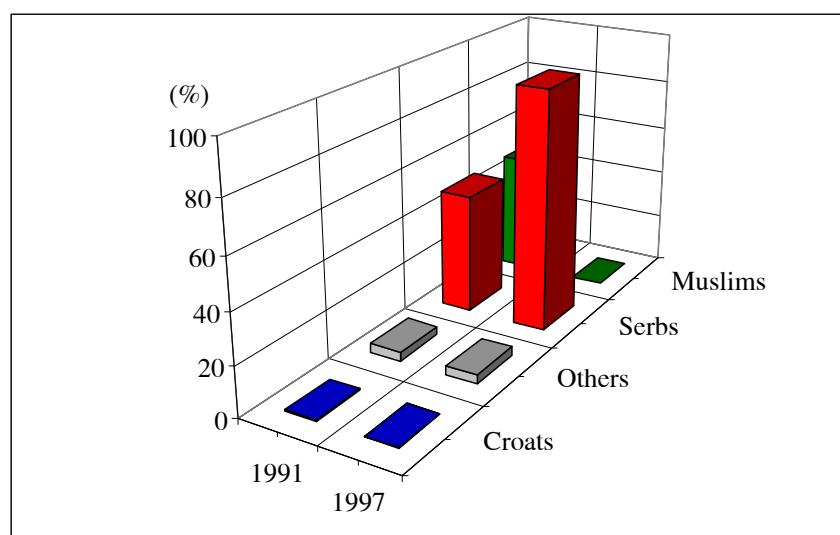
A6.4 Table 1. Ethnic Composition in Foča (RS), 1991 versus 1997 Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Actual Population

	All	Muslims	Serbs	Others	Croats
Numbers					
1991	30,247	14,559	14,558	1,046	84
1997	12,091	6	11,623	421	41
Per cent					
1991	100.0	48.1	48.1	3.5	0.3
1997	100.0	0.0	96.1	3.5	0.3
1991-1997 Change	na ^{*)}	-99.9	+99.7	+0.7	+22.1

^{*)} na - not applicable

Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

A6.4 Figure 1. Ethnic Composition in Foča (RS), 1991 vs. 1997, Actual Population



Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.4 Foča (RS)

Table 2 contains figures that refer to the individuals born before 1980 who resided in Foča (RS) in 1991, were enumerated in the 1991 census, and also registered to vote in the 1997 elections. The individuals could register in Foča (RS) or elsewhere, therefore Table 2 shows the domestic population who registered at Foča (RS) and also the population registered outside the domestic municipality, i.e. persons considered as generally displaced from Foča (RS). Among those generally displaced, we distinguish internally displaced persons (living elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997) and refugees (living in foreign countries in 1997).

Of the whole post-war population originating from Foča (RS) (i.e. the population residing there in 1991), at least 8,985 persons (48.2% of all identified survivors) were still displaced or refugees in 1997. Out of this total, some 294 were Serbs, 8,512 were Muslims, 15 were Croats and 164 were Others. Thus, there were 3.3% Serbs among all refugees and internally displaced persons from Foča (RS), 94.7% Muslims, 0.2% Croats, and 1.8% Others.

From Table 2 we also see that, in 1997, there were 3.1% refugees and IDPs among Serb population from Foča (RS), 100.0% refugees and IDPs among Muslim population, 34.1% refugees and IDPs among Croat population and 32.5% refugees and IDPs among Others.

A6.4 Table 2. The 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (RS) By Place of Registration

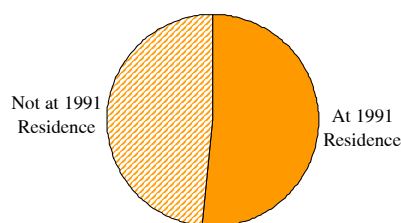
	All	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	9,638	9,265	4	29	340
- Not at 1991 Residence	8,985	294	8,512	15	164
Total:	18,623	9,559	8,516	44	504
Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	51.8	96.9	0.0	65.9	67.5
- Not at 1991 Residence	48.2	3.1	100.0	34.1	32.5
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

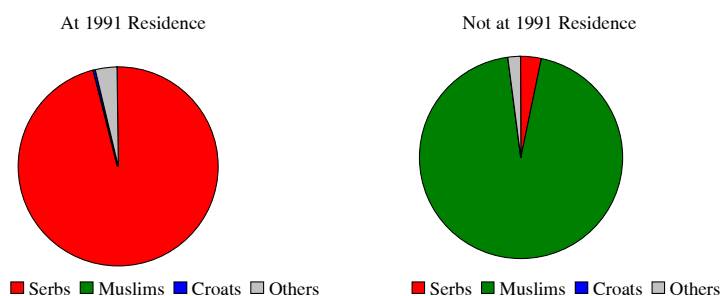
Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.4 Foča (RS)

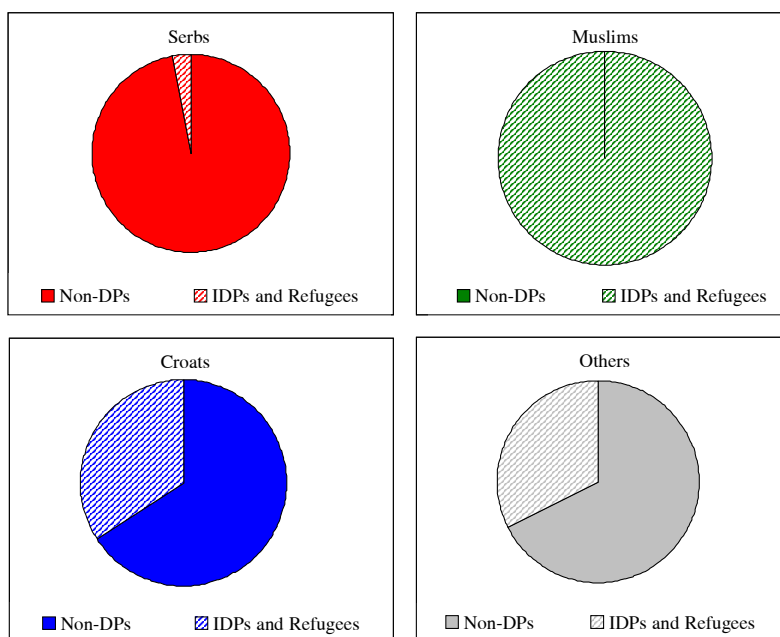
A6.4 Figure 2a. Proportion of 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.4 Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition of 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.4 Figure 2c. Proportion of IDPs and Refugees Originating from Foča (RS), Status as of 1997 by Ethnicity



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.4 Foča (RS)

Table 3 (a, b) shows the distribution of the 1997 population of voters, who used to live in Foča (RS) also in 1991, by their place of registration to vote in 1997. The table makes a distinction between domestic population (Non-DPs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (Ref). The most voters originating from Foča (RS) were non-displaced persons and registered in the domestic municipality in 1997 (51.8% of the total; i.e. 9,638 out of 18,623). For the Serbs this fraction was higher and equalled 96.9 percent (9,265 individuals).

Some 36.3% still resided in municipalities other than domestic in 1997 (6,755; mostly Muslims). Some 12.0% of the 1997 voters originating from Foča (RS) resided abroad in 1997 (2,230; mostly Muslims).

A6.4 Table 3a. The 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997 Absolute Numbers

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	9,265	96	198	9,559
Muslims	4	6,580	1,932	8,516
Croats	29	8	7	44
Others	340	71	93	504
Total	9,638	6,755	2,230	18,623

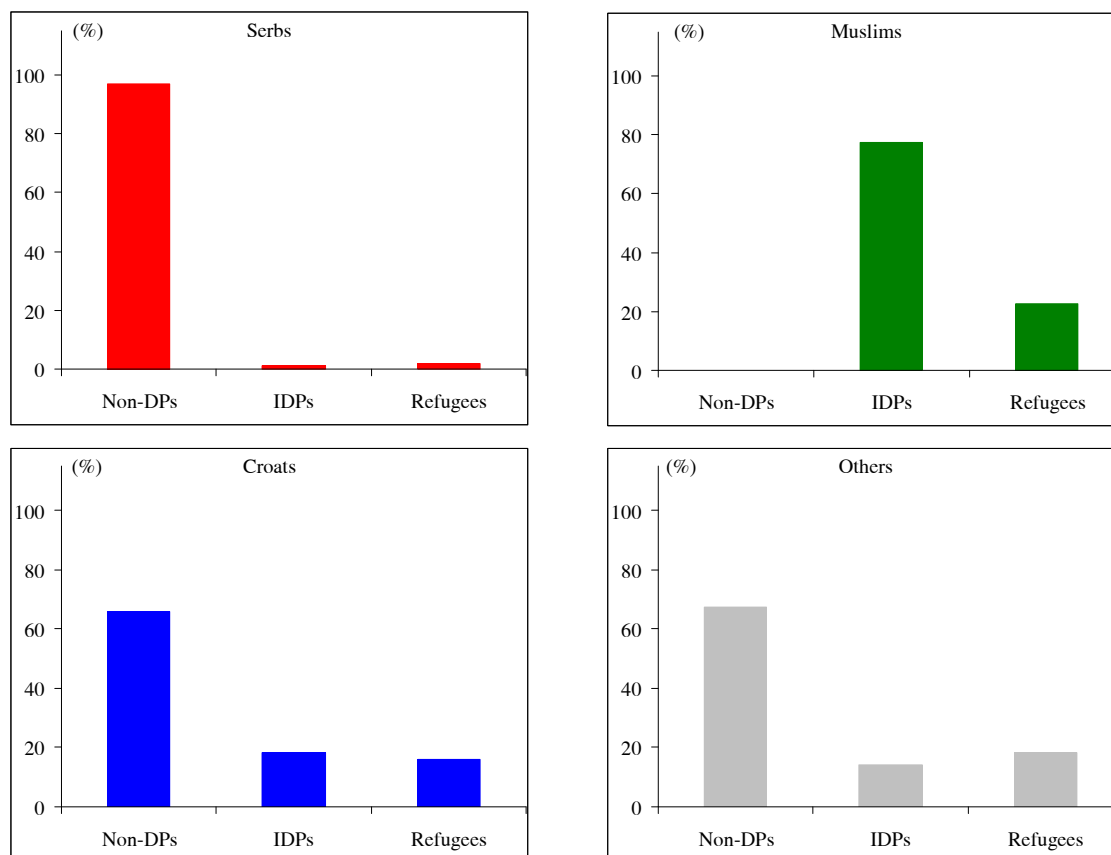
A6.4 Table 3b. The 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997, Percentages

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	96.9	1.0	2.1	100.0
Muslims	0.0	77.3	22.7	100.0
Croats	65.9	18.2	15.9	100.0
Others	67.5	14.1	18.5	100.0
Total	51.8	36.3	12.0	100.0

A6.4 Table 3c. Refugees Originating from Foča (RS) By Country of Registration and Ethnicity, Status as of 1997

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	0	0.0	170	85.9	28	14.1	198	100.00
Muslims	23	1.2	38	2.0	1,871	96.8	1,932	100.00
Croats	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	7	100.00
Others	1	1.1	18	19.4	74	79.6	93	100.00
Total	24	na	226	na	1,980	na	2,230	na

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.4 Foča (RS)**A6.4 Figure 3. The 1997 Voters Originating from Foča (RS) by Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote**

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.5 Srebrenica (RS)**ANNEX A6.5 SREBRENICA (RS)**

In the period 1991-97 the share of Muslims in the Srebrenica (RS) population decreased from 73.2% to 0.1%, i.e. by 99.9 per cent. In the same period the share of Serbs increased from 24.7% to 96.3%, i.e. by 290.4 per cent and the share of Others increased from 2.0% to 3.1%, i.e. by 52.5 per cent. The share of Croats in the Srebrenica (RS) population increased from 0.1% to 0.5%, i.e. by 281.1 per cent. The above results were obtained using records of those born before 1980. The actual population, i.e. all those who lived in Srebrenica (RS) in 1997, was used. The 1991 population was complete and the 1997 population was represented by a large sample (Voters Register).

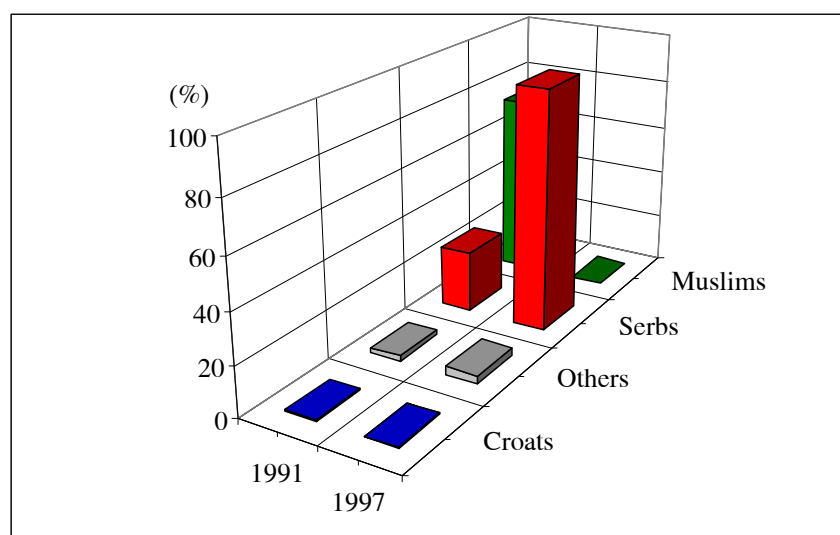
A6.5 Table 1. Ethnic Composition in Srebrenica (RS), 1991 versus 1997, Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Actual Population

	All	Muslims	Serbs	Others	Croats
Numbers					
1991	29,198	21,361	7,205	597	35
1997	7,442	7	7,169	232	34
Per cent					
1991	100.0	73.2	24.7	2.0	0.1
1997	100.0	0.1	96.3	3.1	0.5
1991-1997 Change	na ^{*)}	-99.9	+290.4	+52.5	+281.1

^{*)} na - not applicable

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

A6.5 Figure 1. Ethnic Composition in Srebrenica (RS), 1991 vs. 1997, Actual Population



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.5 Srebrenica (RS)

Table 2 contains figures that refer to the individuals born before 1980 who resided in Srebrenica (RS) in 1991, were enumerated in the 1991 census, and also registered to vote in the 1997 elections. The individuals could register in Srebrenica (RS) or elsewhere, therefore Table 2 shows the domestic population who registered at Srebrenica (RS) and also the population registered outside the domestic municipality, i.e. persons considered as generally displaced from Srebrenica (RS). Among those generally displaced, we distinguish internally displaced persons (living elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997) and refugees (living in foreign countries in 1997).

Of the whole post-war population originating from Srebrenica (RS) (i.e. the population residing there in 1991), at least 10,654 persons (76.7% of all identified survivors) were still displaced or refugees in 1997. Out of this total, some 771 were Serbs, 9,726 were Muslims, 8 were Croats and 149 were Others. Thus, there were 7.2% Serbs among all refugees and internally displaced persons from Srebrenica (RS), 91.3% Muslims, 0.1% Croats, and 1.4% Others.

From Table 2 we also see that, in 1997, there were 19.7% refugees and IDPs among Serb population from Srebrenica (RS), 100.0% refugees and IDPs among Muslim population, 47.1% refugees and IDPs among Croat population and 67.4% refugees and IDPs among Others.

A6.5 Table 2. The 1997 Voters Originating from Srebrenica (RS) By Place of Registration

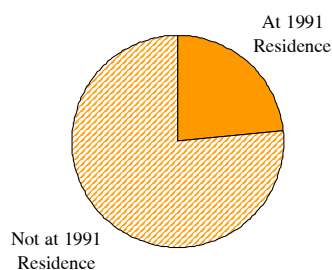
	All	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	3,237	3,152	4	9	72
- Not at 1991 Residence	10,654	771	9,726	8	149
Total:	13,891	3,923	9,730	17	221
Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	23.3	80.3	0.0	52.9	32.6
- Not at 1991 Residence	76.7	19.7	100.0	47.1	67.4
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

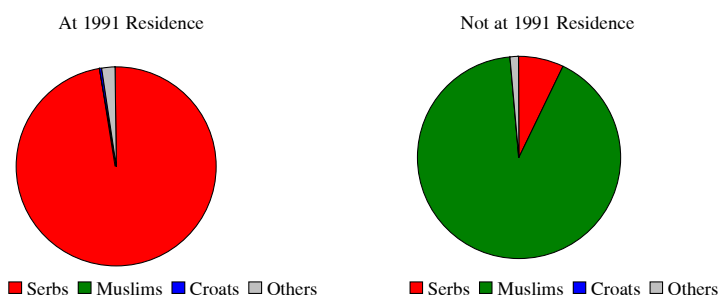
Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.5 Srebrenica (RS)

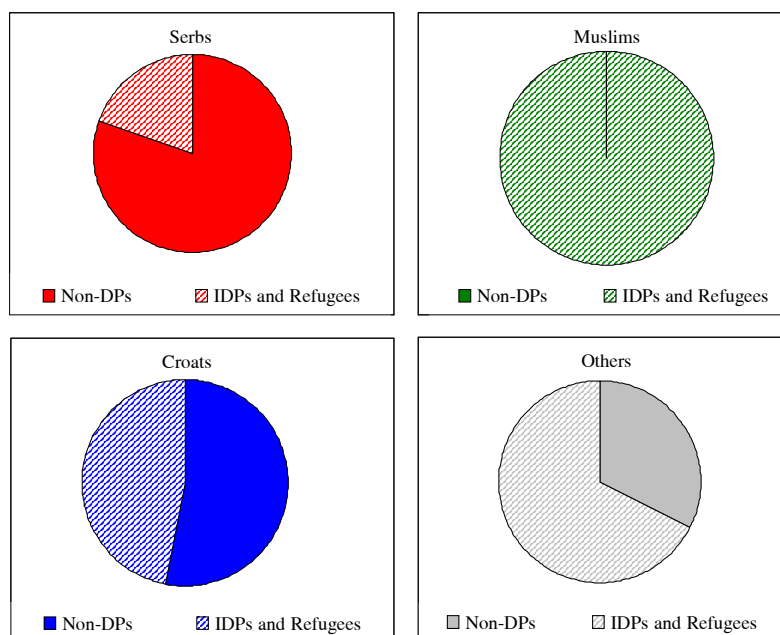
A6.5 Figure 2a. Proportion of 1997 Voters Originating from Srebrenica (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.5 Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition of 1997 Voters Originating from Srebrenica (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.5 Figure 2c. Proportion of IDPs and Refugees Originating from Srebrenica (RS), Status as of 1997 by Ethnicity



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.5 Srebrenica (RS)

Table 3 (a, b) shows the distribution of the 1997 population of voters, who used to live in Srebrenica (RS) also in 1991, by their place of registration to vote in 1997. The table makes a distinction between domestic population (Non-DPs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (Ref). The most voters originating from Srebrenica (RS) were internally displaced persons and registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the municipality different than domestic (60.2% of the total; i.e. 8,360 out of 13,891). For the Muslims this fraction was higher and equalled 82.2 percent (8,002 individuals). Some 23.3% of the voters still resided in the domestic municipality in 1997 (3,237; mostly Serbs).FALSE Some 16.5% of the 1997 voters originating from Srebrenica (RS) resided abroad in 1997 (2,294; mostly Muslims).

A6.5 Table 3a. The 1997 Voters Originating from Srebrenica (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997 Absolute Numbers

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	3,152	273	498	3,923
Muslims	4	8,002	1,724	9,730
Croats	9	6	2	17
Others	72	79	70	221
Total	3,237	8,360	2,294	13,891

A6.5 Table 3b. The 1997 Voters Originating from Srebrenica (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997, Percentages

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	80.3	7.0	12.7	100.0
Muslims	0.0	82.2	17.7	100.0
Croats	52.9	35.3	11.8	100.0
Others	32.6	35.7	31.7	100.0
Total	23.3	60.2	16.5	100.0

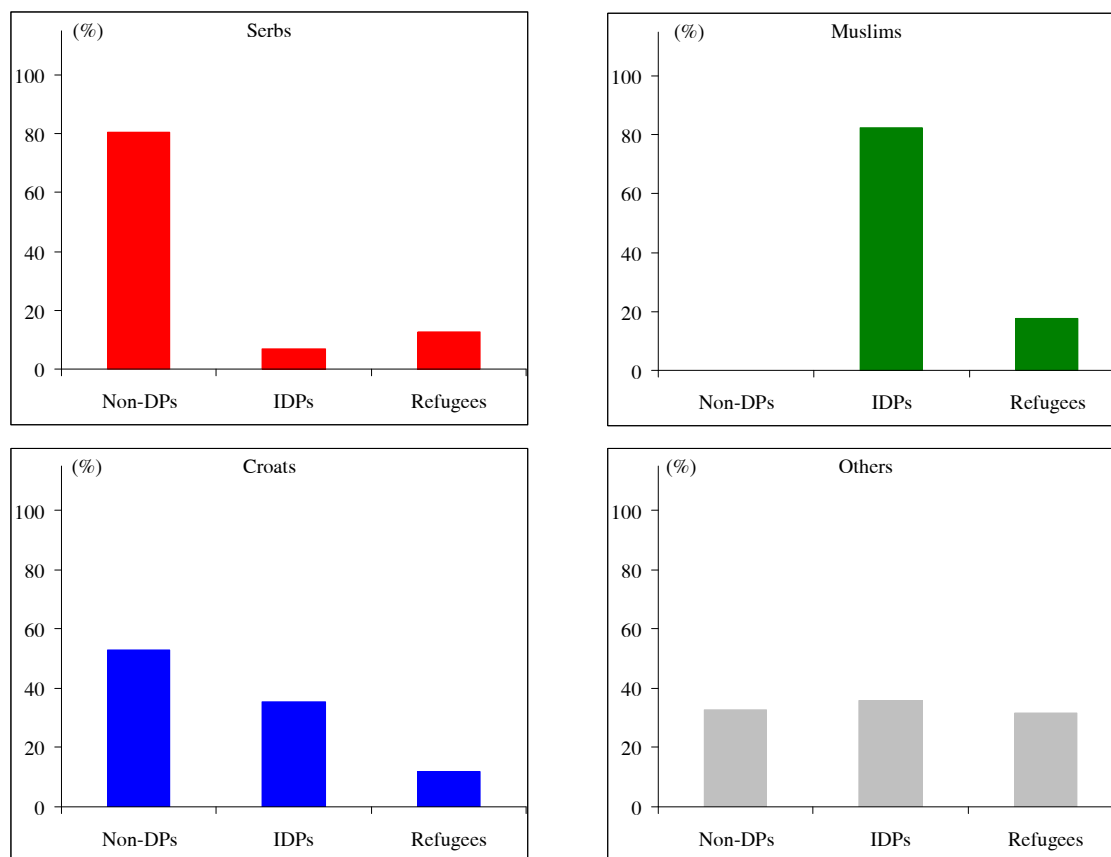
A6.5 Table 3c. Refugees Originating from Srebrenica (RS) By Country of Registration and Ethnicity, Status as of 1997

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	0	0.0	491	98.6	7	1.4	498	100.00
Muslims	14	0.8	36	2.1	1,674	97.1	1,724	100.00
Croats	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	100.00
Others	0	0.0	14	20.0	56	80.0	70	100.00
Total	14	na	542	na	1,738	na	2,294	na

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.5 Srebrenica (RS)

A6.5 Figure 3. The 1997 Voters Originating from Srebrenica (RS) by Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.6 Višegrad (RS)

ANNEX A6.6 VIŠEGRAD (RS)

In the period 1991-97 the share of Muslims in the Višegrad (RS) population decreased from 62.5% to 0.0%, i.e. by 99.9 per cent. In the same period the share of Serbs increased from 32.6% to 95.9%, i.e. by 193.8 per cent and the share of Others decreased from 4.7% to 3.4%, i.e. by 26.8 per cent. The share of Croats in the Višegrad (RS) population increased from 0.2% to 0.6%, i.e. by 287.0 per cent. The above results were obtained using records of those born before 1980. The actual population, i.e. all those who lived in Višegrad (RS) in 1997, was used. The 1991 population was complete and the 1997 population was represented by a large sample (Voters Register).

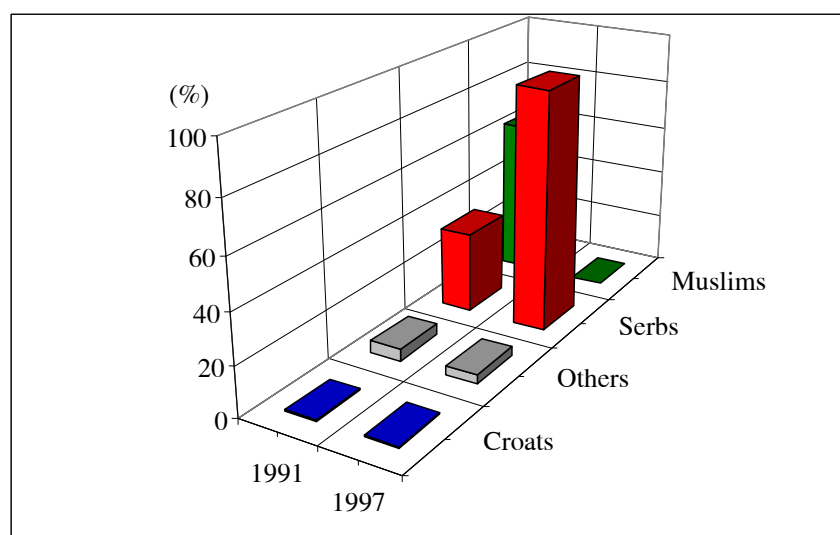
A6.6 Table 1. Ethnic Composition in Višegrad (RS), 1991 versus 1997 Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Actual Population

	All	Muslims	Serbs	Others	Croats
Numbers					
1991	17,883	11,178	5,837	838	30
1997	9,241	3	8,861	317	60
Per cent					
1991	100.0	62.5	32.6	4.7	0.2
1997	100.0	0.0	95.9	3.4	0.6
1991-1997 Change	na ^{*)}	-99.9	+193.8	-26.8	+287.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

A6.6 Figure 1. Ethnic Composition in Višegrad (RS), 1991 vs. 1997, Actual Population



Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.6 Višegrad (RS)

Table 2 contains figures that refer to the individuals born before 1980 who resided in Višegrad (RS) in 1991, were enumerated in the 1991 census, and also registered to vote in the 1997 elections. The individuals could register in Višegrad (RS) or elsewhere, therefore Table 2 shows the domestic population who registered at Višegrad (RS) and also the population registered outside the domestic municipality, i.e. persons considered as generally displaced from Višegrad (RS). Among those generally displaced, we distinguish internally displaced persons (living elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997) and refugees (living in foreign countries in 1997).

Of the whole post-war population originating from Višegrad (RS) (i.e. the population residing there in 1991), at least 7,053 persons (65.0% of all identified survivors) were still displaced or refugees in 1997. Out of this total, some 118 were Serbs, 6,798 were Muslims, 3 were Croats and 134 were Others. Thus, there were 1.7% Serbs among all refugees and internally displaced persons from Višegrad (RS), 96.4% Muslims, 0.0% Croats, and 1.9% Others.

From Table 2 we also see that, in 1997, there were 3.1% refugees and IDPs among Serb population from Višegrad (RS), 100.0% refugees and IDPs among Muslim population, 18.8% refugees and IDPs among Croat population and 62.9% refugees and IDPs among Others.

A6.6 Table 2. The 1997 Voters Originating from Višegrad (RS) By Place of Registration

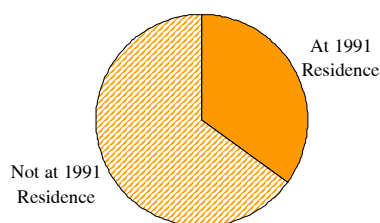
	All	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	3,797	3,704	1	13	79
- Not at 1991 Residence	7,053	118	6,798	3	134
Total:	10,850	3,822	6,799	16	213
Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	35.0	96.9	0.0	81.3	37.1
- Not at 1991 Residence	65.0	3.1	100.0	18.8	62.9
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

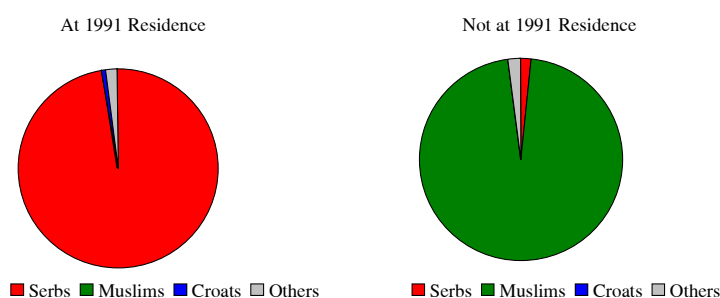
Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.6 Višegrad (RS)

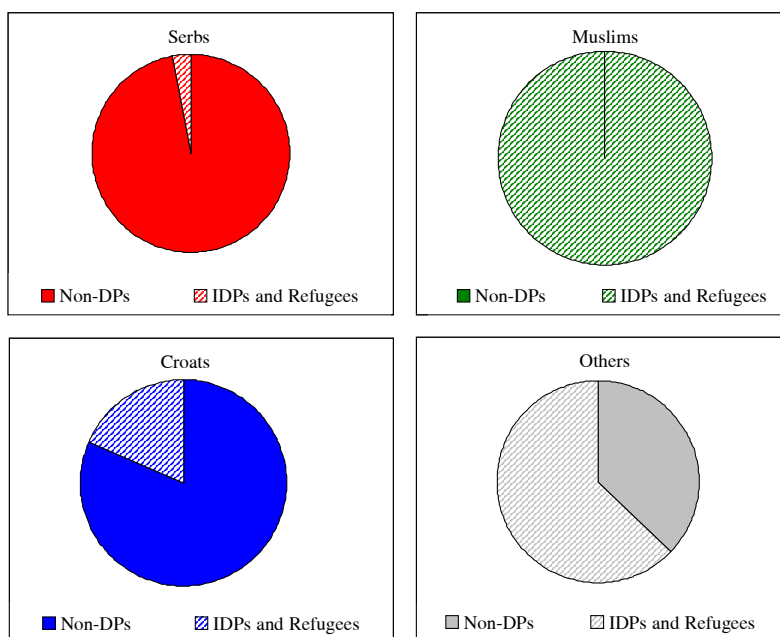
A6.6 Figure 2a. Proportion of 1997 Voters Originating from Višegrad (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.6 Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition of 1997 Voters Originating from Višegrad (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.6 Figure 2c. Proportion of IDPs and Refugees Originating from Višegrad (RS), Status as of 1997 by Ethnicity



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.6 Višegrad (RS)

Table 3 (a, b) shows the distribution of the 1997 population of voters, who used to live in Višegrad (RS) also in 1991, by their place of registration to vote in 1997. The table makes a distinction between domestic population (Non-DPs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (Ref). The most voters originating from Višegrad (RS) were internally displaced persons and registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the municipality different than domestic (44.2% of the total; i.e. 4,798 out of 10,850). For the Muslims this fraction was higher and equalled 69.4 percent (4,717 individuals). Some 35.0% of the voters still resided in the domestic municipality in 1997 (3,797; mostly Serbs). Some 20.8% of the 1997 voters originating from Višegrad (RS) resided abroad in 1997 (2,255; mostly Muslims).

A6.6 Table 3a. The 1997 Voters Originating from Višegrad (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997 Absolute Numbers

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	3,704	34	84	3,822
Muslims	1	4,717	2,081	6,799
Croats	13	0	3	16
Others	79	47	87	213
Total	3,797	4,798	2,255	10,850

A6.6 Table 3b. The 1997 Voters Originating from Višegrad (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997, Percentages

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	96.9	0.9	2.2	100.0
Muslims	0.0	69.4	30.6	100.0
Croats	81.3	0.0	18.8	100.0
Others	37.1	22.1	40.8	100.0
Total	35.0	44.2	20.8	100.0

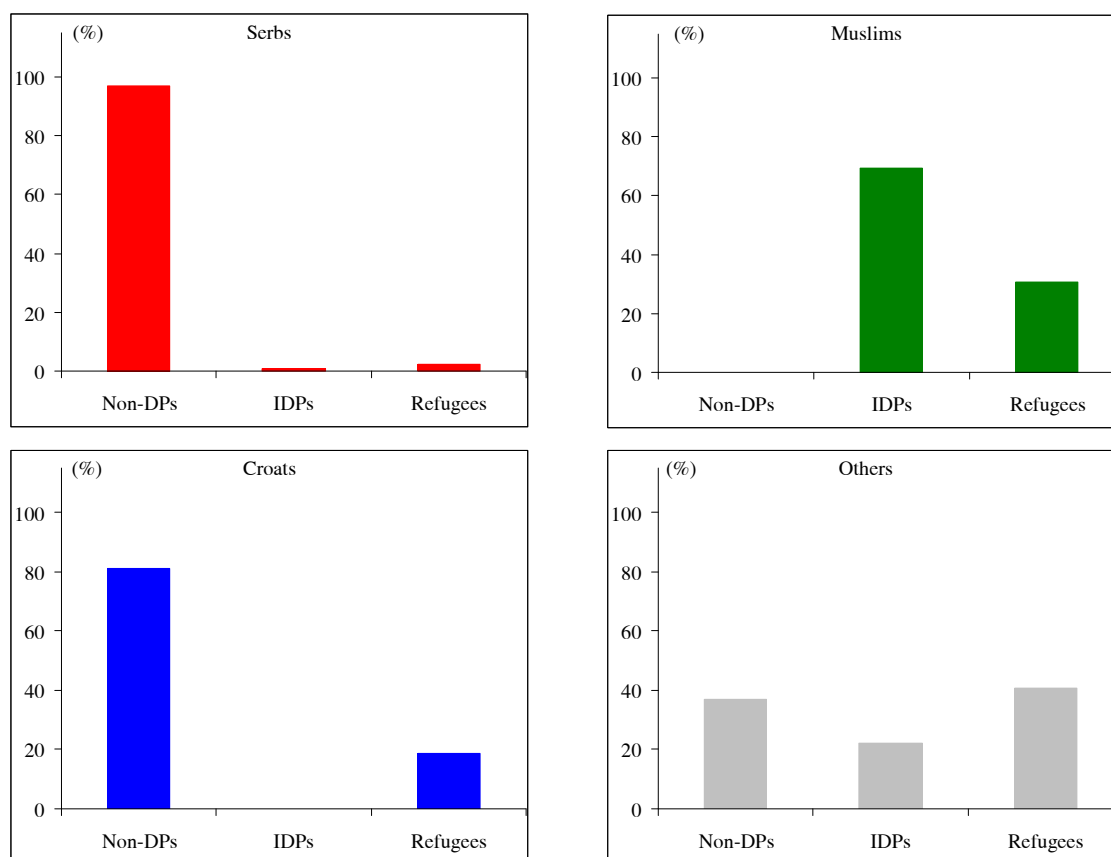
A6.6 Table 3c. Refugees Originating from Višegrad (RS) By Country of Registration and Ethnicity, Status as of 1997

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	0	0.0	73	86.9	11	13.1	84	100.00
Muslims	1	0.0	19	0.9	2,061	99.0	2,081	100.00
Croats	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	3	100.00
Others	0	0.0	15	17.2	72	82.8	87	100.00
Total	1	na	107	na	2,147	na	2,255	na

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.6 Višegrad (RS)

A6.6 Figure 3. The 1997 Voters Originating from Višegrad (RS) by Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.7 Zvornik-Sapna (FBH)

ANNEX A6.7 ZVORNIK - SAPNA (FBH)

In the period 1991-97 the share of Muslims in the Sapna (FBH) population increased from 70.4% to 99.58%, i.e. by 41.5 per cent. In the same period the share of Serbs decreased from 28.5% to 0.0%, i.e. by 99.9 per cent and the share of Others decreased from 1.0% to 0.4%, i.e. by 61.0 per cent. The share of Croats in the Sapna (FBH) population decreased from 0.1% to 0.0%, i.e. by 100.0 per cent.

The above results were obtained using records of those born before 1980. The actual population, i.e. all those who lived in Sapna (FBH) in 1997, was used. The 1991 population was complete and the 1997 population was represented by a large sample (Voters Register).

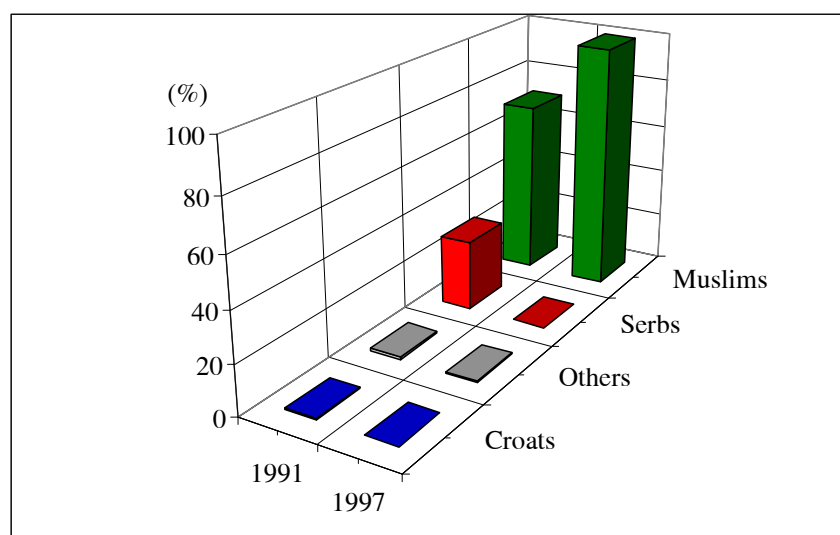
A6.7 Table 1. Ethnic Composition in Sapna (FBH), 1991 versus 1997 Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Actual Population

	All	Muslims	Serbs	Others	Croats
Numbers					
1991	11,255	7,923	3,209	112	11
1997	3,346	3,332	1	13	0
Per cent					
1991	100.0	70.4	28.5	1.0	0.1
1997	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
1991-1997 Change	na ^{*)}	+41.5	-99.9	-61.0	-100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

A6.7 Figure 1. Ethnic Composition in Sapna (FBH), 1991 vs. 1997, Actual Population



Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.7 Zvornik-Sapna (FBH)

Table 2 contains figures that refer to the individuals born before 1980 who resided in Sapna (FBH) in 1991, were enumerated in the 1991 census, and also registered to vote in the 1997 elections. The individuals could register in Sapna (FBH) or elsewhere, therefore Table 2 shows the domestic population who registered at Sapna (FBH) and also the population registered outside the domestic municipality, i.e. persons considered as generally displaced from Sapna (FBH). Among those generally displaced, we distinguish internally displaced persons (living elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997) and refugees (living in foreign countries in 1997).

Of the whole post-war population originating from Sapna (FBH) (i.e. the population residing there in 1991), at least 2,555 persons (47.1% of all identified survivors) were still displaced or refugees in 1997. Out of this total, some 1,145 were Serbs, 1,388 were Muslims, were Croats and 22 were Others. Thus, there were 44.8% Serbs among all refugees and internally displaced persons from Sapna (FBH), 54.3% Muslims, 0.0% Croats, and 0.9% Others.

From Table 2 we also see that, in 1997, there were 100.0% refugees and IDPs among Serb population from Sapna (FBH), 32.7% refugees and IDPs among Muslim population, na% refugees and IDPs among Croat population and 75.9% refugees and IDPs among Others.

A6.7 Table 2. The 1997 Voters Originating from Sapna (FBH) By Place of Registration

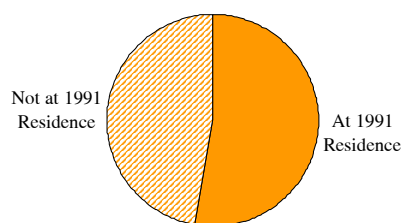
	All	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	2,864	0	2,857	0	7
- Not at 1991 Residence	2,555	1,145	1,388	0	22
Total:	5,419	1,145	4,245	0	29
Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	52.9	0.0	67.3	na	24.1
- Not at 1991 Residence	47.1	100.0	32.7	na	75.9
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

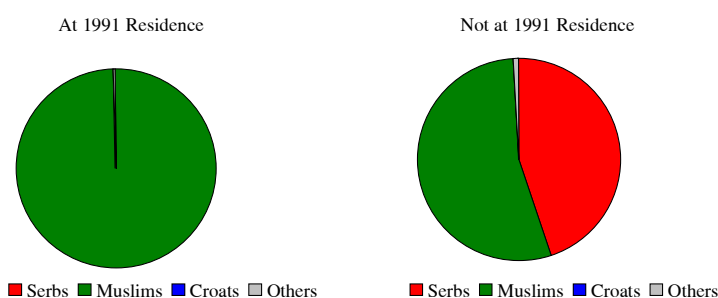
Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.7 Zvornik-Sapna (FBH)

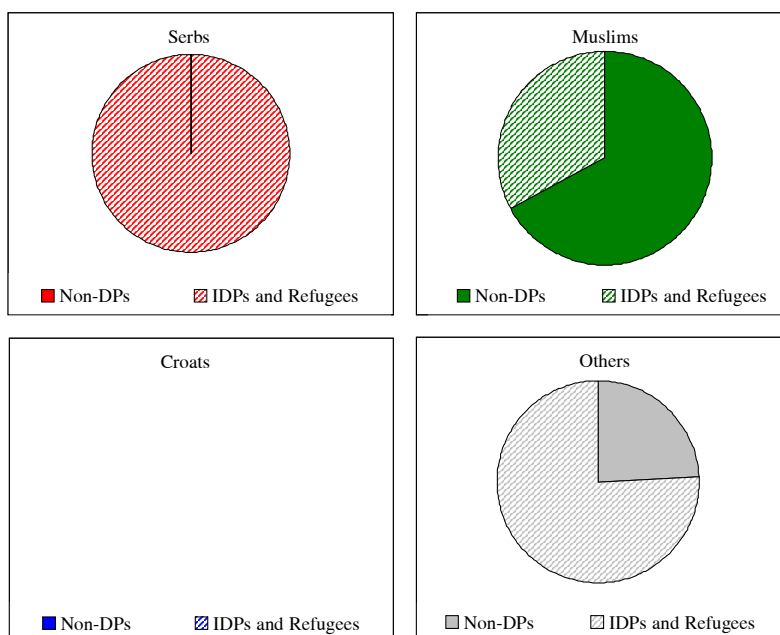
A6.7 Figure 2a. Proportion of 1997 Voters Originating from Sapna (FBH) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.7 Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition of 1997 Voters Originating from Sapna (FBH) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.7 Figure 2c. Proportion of IDPs and Refugees Originating from Sapna (FBH), Status as of 1997 by Ethnicity



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.7 Zvornik-Sapna (FBH)

Table 3 (a, b) shows the distribution of the 1997 population of voters, who used to live in Sapna (FBH) also in 1991, by their place of registration to vote in 1997. The table makes a distinction between domestic population (Non-DPs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (Ref). The most voters originating from Sapna (FBH) were non-displaced persons and registered in the domestic municipality in 1997 (52.9% of the total; i.e. 2,864 out of 5,419). For the Croats this fraction was higher and equalled na percent (individuals).

Some 24.1% still resided in municipalities other than domestic in 1997 (1,305; mostly Serbs). Some 23.1% of the 1997 voters originating from Sapna (FBH) resided abroad in 1997 (1,250; mostly Muslims).

A6.7 Table 3a. The 1997 Voters Originating from Sapna (FBH) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997 Absolute Numbers

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	0	996	149	1,145
Muslims	2,857	293	1,095	4,245
Croats	0	0	0	0
Others	7	16	6	29
Total	2,864	1,305	1,250	5,419

A6.7 Table 3b. The 1997 Voters Originating from Sapna (FBH) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997, Percentages

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	0.0	87.0	13.0	100.0
Muslims	67.3	6.9	25.8	100.0
Croats	na	na	na	na
Others	24.1	55.2	20.7	100.0
Total	52.9	24.1	23.1	100.0

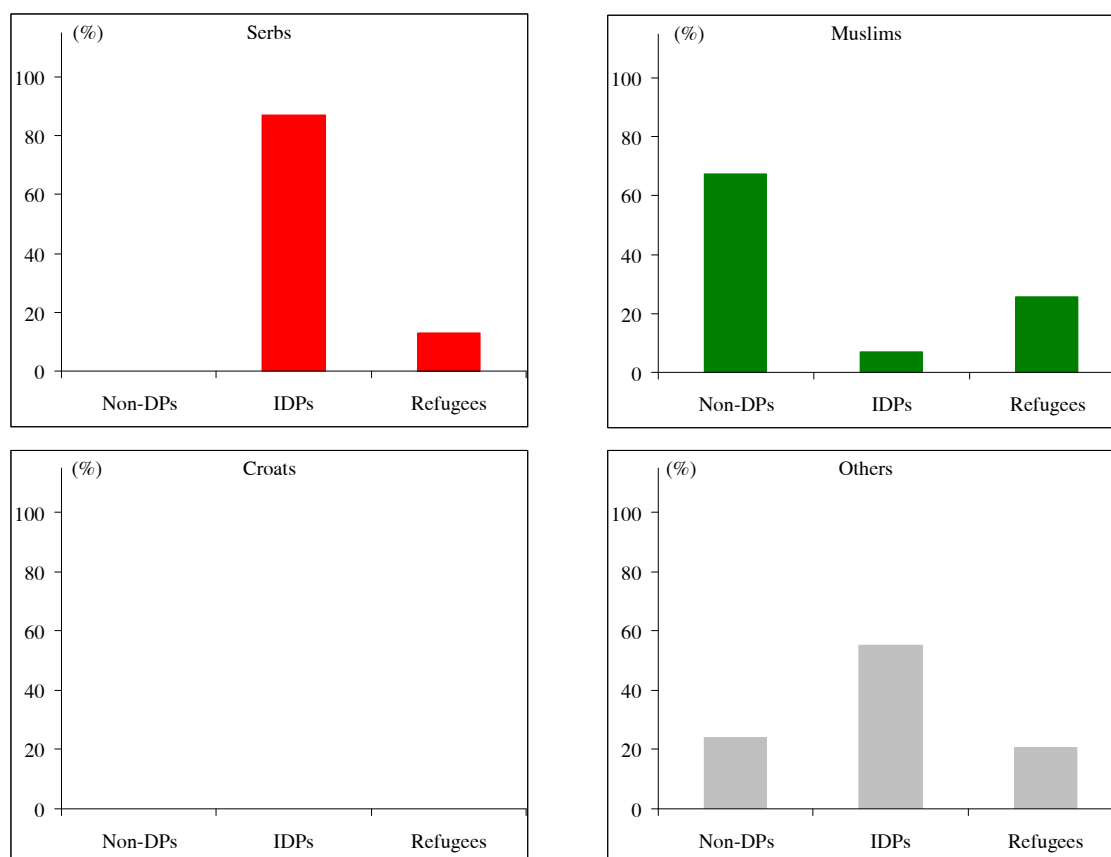
A6.7 Table 3c. Refugees Originating from Sapna (FBH) By Country of Registration and Ethnicity, Status as of 1997

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	0	na	142	95.3	7	4.7	149	#VALUE!
Muslims	14	na	1	0.1	1,080	98.6	1,095	#VALUE!
Croats	0	na	0	na	0	na	0	na
Others	0	na	0	0.0	6	100.0	6	#VALUE!
Total	14	na	143	na	1,093	na	1,250	na

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.7 Zvornik-Sapna (FBH)

A6.7 Figure 3. The 1997 Voters Originating from Sapna (FBH) by Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.7 Zvornik (RS)**ANNEX A6.7 ZVORNIK (RS)**

In the period 1991-97 the share of Muslims in the Zvornik (RS) population decreased from 54.8% to 0.6%, i.e. by 99.0 per cent. In the same period the share of Serbs increased from 41.9% to 96.7%, i.e. by 130.6 per cent and the share of Others decreased from 3.1% to 2.4%, i.e. by 22.9 per cent. The share of Croats in the Zvornik (RS) population increased from 0.2% to 0.4%, i.e. by 98.4 per cent. The above results were obtained using records of those born before 1980. The actual population, i.e. all those who lived in Zvornik (RS) in 1997, was used. The 1991 population was complete and the 1997 population was represented by a large sample (Voters Register).

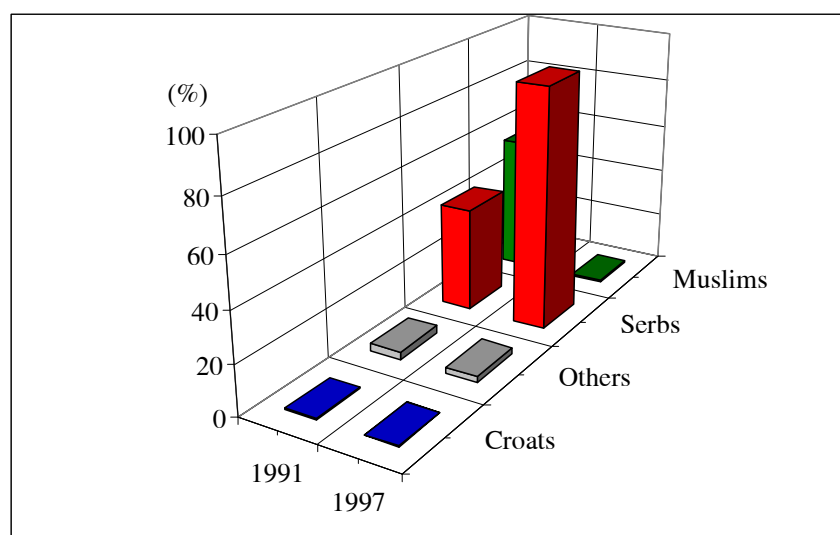
A6.7 Table 1. Ethnic Composition in Zvornik (RS), 1991 versus 1997 Exclusively Individuals Born Before 1980, Actual Population

	All	Muslims	Serbs	Others	Croats
Numbers					
1991	53,760	29,452	22,535	1,677	96
1997	22,582	129	21,830	543	80
Per cent					
1991	100.0	54.8	41.9	3.1	0.2
1997	100.0	0.6	96.7	2.4	0.4
1991-1997 Change	na ^{*)}	-99.0	+130.6	-22.9	+98.4

^{*)} na - not applicable

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

A6.7 Figure 1. Ethnic Composition in Zvornik (RS), 1991 vs. 1997, Actual Population



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.7 Zvornik (RS)

Table 2 contains figures that refer to the individuals born before 1980 who resided in Zvornik (RS) in 1991, were enumerated in the 1991 census, and also registered to vote in the 1997 elections. The individuals could register in Zvornik (RS) or elsewhere, therefore Table 2 shows the domestic population who registered at Zvornik (RS) and also the population registered outside the domestic municipality, i.e. persons considered as generally displaced from Zvornik (RS). Among those generally displaced, we distinguish internally displaced persons (living elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997) and refugees (living in foreign countries in 1997).

Of the whole post-war population originating from Zvornik (RS) (i.e. the population residing there in 1991), at least 16,951 persons (57.7% of all identified survivors) were still displaced or refugees in 1997. Out of this total, some 409 were Serbs, 16,105 were Muslims, 12 were Croats and 425 were Others. Thus, there were 2.4% Serbs among all refugees and internally displaced persons from Zvornik (RS), 95.0% Muslims, 0.1% Croats, and 2.5% Others.

From Table 2 we also see that, in 1997, there were 3.3% refugees and IDPs among Serb population from Zvornik (RS), 99.3% refugees and IDPs among Muslim population, 32.4% refugees and IDPs among Croat population and 65.3% refugees and IDPs among Others.

A6.7 Table 2. The 1997 Voters Originating from Zvornik (RS) By Place of Registration

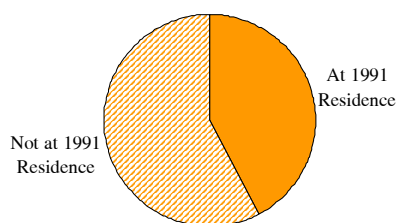
	All	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
Numbers					
- At 1991 Residence	12,427	12,062	114	25	226
- Not at 1991 Residence	16,951	409	16,105	12	425
Total:	29,378	12,471	16,219	37	651
Percentages					
- At 1991 Residence	42.3	96.7	0.7	67.6	34.7
- Not at 1991 Residence	57.7	3.3	99.3	32.4	65.3
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*)} na - not applicable

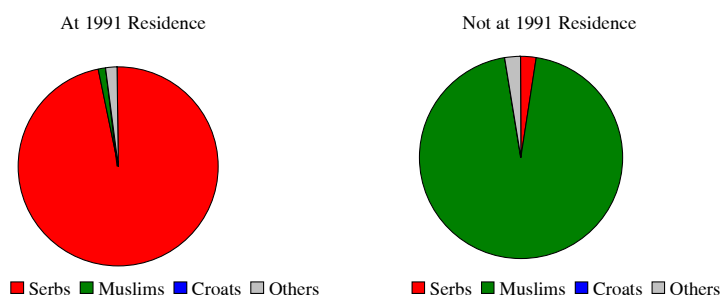
Source: The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.

Annex A6.7 Zvornik (RS)

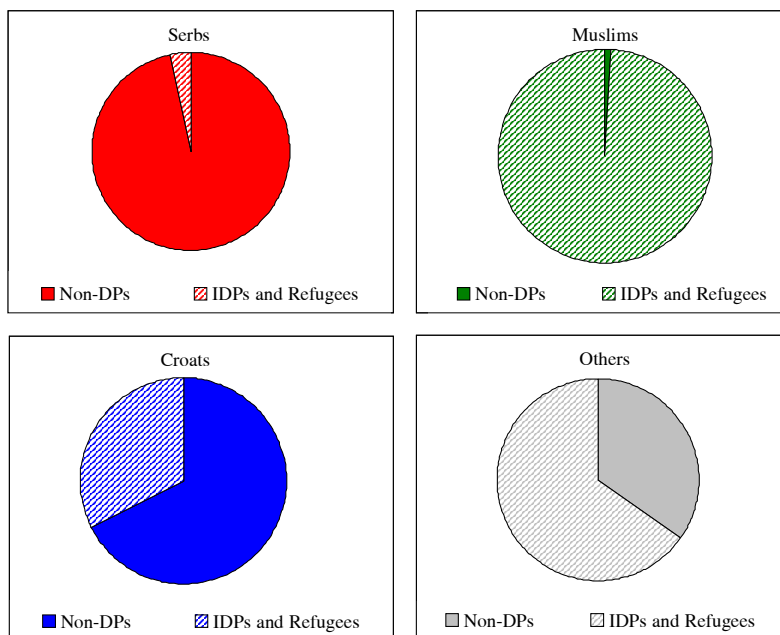
A6.7 Figure 2a. Proportion of 1997 Voters Originating from Zvornik (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.7 Figure 2b. Ethnic Composition of 1997 Voters Originating from Zvornik (RS) by Place of Registration to Vote in 1997



A6.7 Figure 2c. Proportion of IDPs and Refugees Originating from Zvornik (RS), Status as of 1997 by Ethnicity



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.7 Zvornik (RS)

Table 3 (a, b) shows the distribution of the 1997 population of voters, who used to live in Zvornik (RS) also in 1991, by their place of registration to vote in 1997. The table makes a distinction between domestic population (Non-DPs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees (Ref). The most voters originating from Zvornik (RS) were non-displaced persons and registered in the domestic municipality in 1997 (42.3% of the total; i.e. 12,427 out of 29,378). For the Serbs this fraction was higher and equalled 96.7 percent (12,062 individuals).

Some 31.4% still resided in municipalities other than domestic in 1997 (9,239; mostly Muslims). Some 26.3% of the 1997 voters originating from Zvornik (RS) resided abroad in 1997 (7,712; mostly Muslims).

A6.7 Table 3a. The 1997 Voters Originating from Zvornik (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997 Absolute Numbers

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	12,062	191	218	12,471
Muslims	114	8,932	7,173	16,219
Croats	25	3	9	37
Others	226	113	312	651
Total	12,427	9,239	7,712	29,378

A6.7 Table 3b. The 1997 Voters Originating from Zvornik (RS) By Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote in 1997, Percentages

Ethnicity	Non-DPs	IDPs	Refugees	Total
Serbs	96.7	1.5	1.7	100.0
Muslims	0.7	55.1	44.2	100.0
Croats	67.6	8.1	24.3	100.0
Others	34.7	17.4	47.9	100.0
Total	42.3	31.4	26.3	100.0

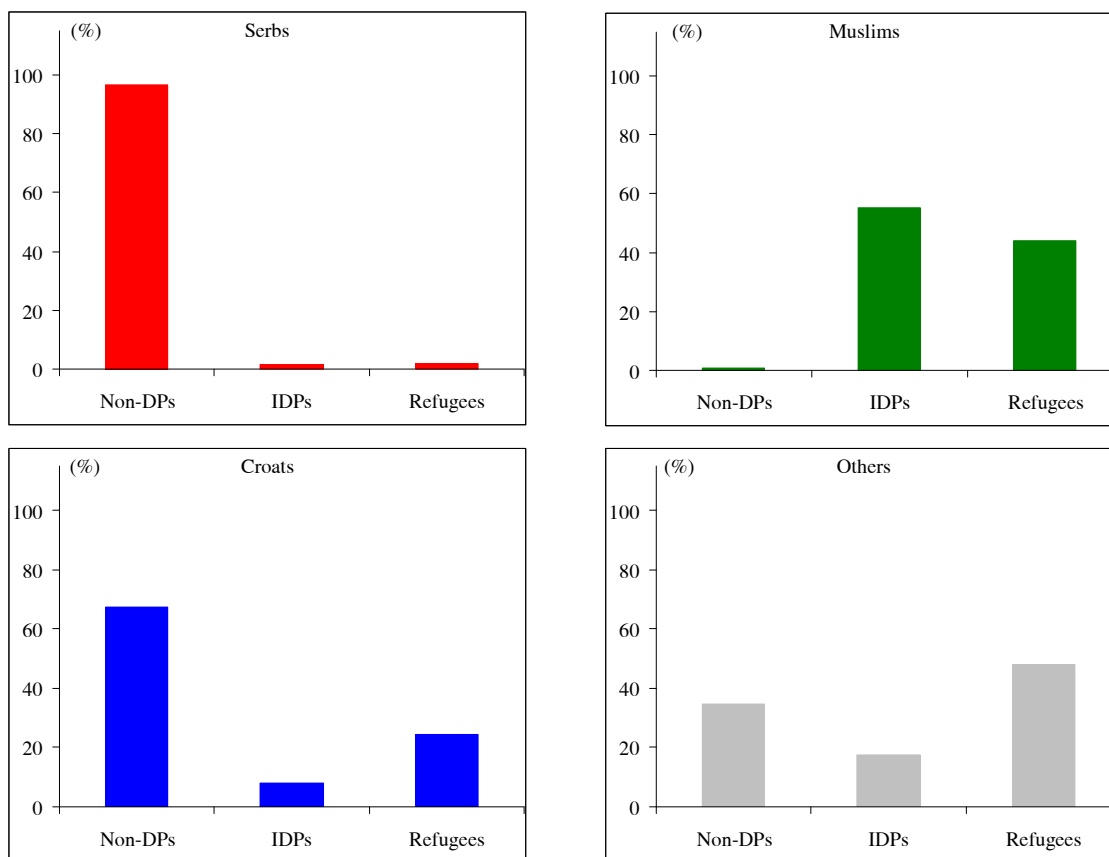
A6.7 Table 3c. Refugees Originating from Zvornik (RS) By Country of Registration and Ethnicity, Status as of 1997

Ethnicity	Croatia		FRY		Other Countries		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbs	0	0.0	159	72.9	59	27.1	218	100.00
Muslims	48	0.7	88	1.2	7,037	98.1	7,173	100.00
Croats	1	11.1	0	0.0	8	88.9	9	100.00
Others	3	1.0	48	15.4	261	83.7	312	100.00
Total	52	na	295	na	7,365	na	7,712	na

Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

Annex A6.7 Zvornik (RS)

A6.7 Figure 3. The 1997 Voters Originating from Zvornik (RS) by Ethnicity and Place of Registration to Vote



Source: *The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the OSCE Voters Register 1997/98. Computation by the Demographic Unit, OTP.*

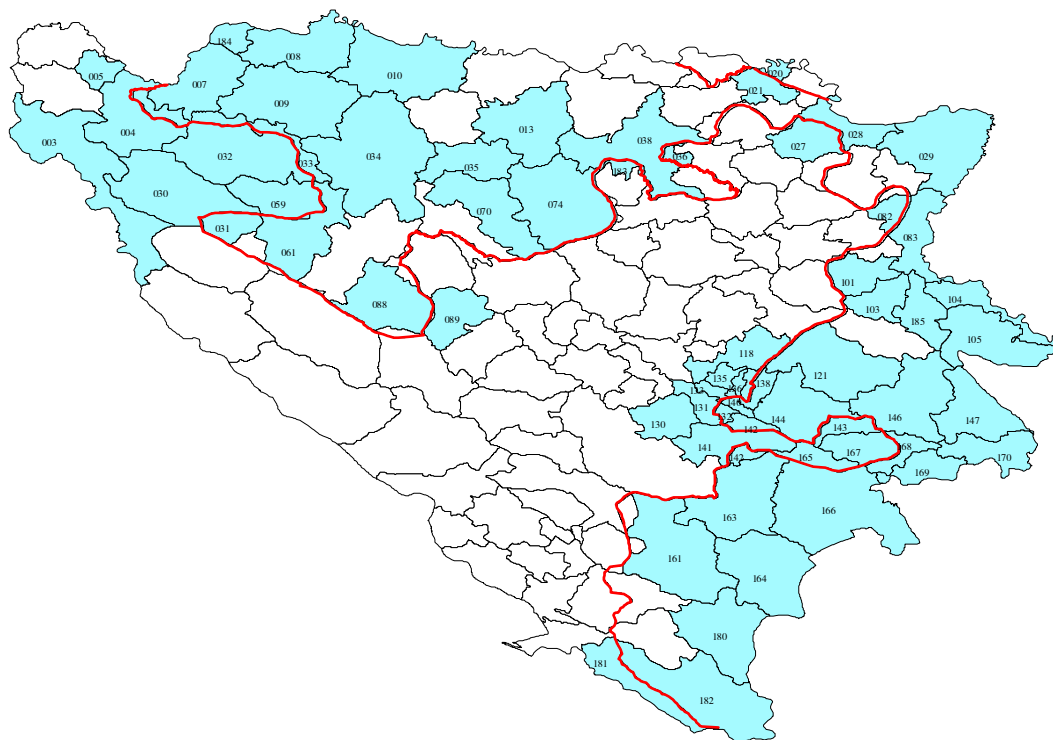
ANNEX B. OVERVIEW OF SOURCES**Table of Contents:**

- B1. The MILOŠEVIĆ Case Area: Reference Map and OSCE Municipal Codes**
- B2. The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina: General Description**
- B3. The 1991 Population Census for Bosnia and Herzegovina: Methodological Preparations, Organisation and Carrying Out**
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ANNEX B. OVERVIEW OF SOURCES

ANNEX B1. MILOŠEVIĆ CASE AREA: REFERENCE MAP AND OSCE MUNICIPAL CODES

Figure 1(B1). Reference Map of Bosnia and Herzegovina and MILOŠEVIĆ Area



Note: The numbers mentioned in Figure 1(B1) are OSCE municipal codes. Names of the MILOŠEVIĆ municipalities are included in Scheme 1(B1) below

Annex B1

Scheme 1(B1). Names and OSCE codes of Post-Dayton Municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Code	Name	Entity	Code	Name	Entity
1	Velika Kladuša	FBiH	66	Jajce / Jezero	RS
2	Cazin	FBiH	67	Dobretići	FBiH
3	Bihać	FBiH	68	Skender Vakuf / Kneževo	RS
4	Bosanska Krupa	FBiH	70	Kotor Varoš	RS
5	Bužim	FBiH	74	Teslić	RS
6	Bosanska Krupa / Krupa na Uni	RS	75	Žepče	FBiH
7	Bosanski Novi / Novi Grad	RS	77	Zavidovići	FBiH
8	Bosanska Dubica / Kozarska Dubica	RS	78	Banovići	FBiH
9	Prijedor	RS	79	Živinice	FBiH
10	Bosanska Gradiška / Gradiška	RS	80	Kalesija	FBiH
11	Laktaši	RS	81	Kalesija / Osmaci	RS
12	Srbac	RS	82	Sapna	FBiH
13	Prnjavor	RS	83	Zvornik	RS
14	Derventa	RS	84	Bosansko Grahovo / Grahovo	FBiH
16	Bosanski Brod / Srpski Brod	RS	85	Glamoč	FBiH
17	Odžak	FBiH	88	Šipovo	RS
18	Odžak / Vukosavlje	RS	89	Donji Vakuf	FBiH
20	Domaljevac - Šamac	FBiH	91	Travnik	FBiH
21	Bosanski Šamac / Šamac	RS	93	Zenica	FBiH
22	Orašje	FBiH	94	Kakanj	FBiH
23	Orašje / Srpsko Orašje	RS	95	Vareš	FBiH
24	Modriča	RS	96	Olovo	FBiH
25	Gradačac	FBiH	98	Kladanj	FBiH
26	Gradačac / Pelagićevo	RS	101	Šekovići	RS
27	Rahić / Ravne (Brčko Federation)	FBiH	103	Vlasenica	RS
28	Brčko	RS	104	Bratunac	RS
29	Bijeljina	RS	105	Srebrenica	RS
30	Bosanski Petrovac	FBiH	106	Livno	FBiH
31	Bosanski Petrovac / Petrovac	RS	107	Kupres	FBiH
32	Sanski Most	FBiH	108	Kupres / Srpski Kupres	RS
33	Sanski Most / Srpski Sanski Most	RS	109	Bugojno	FBiH
34	Banja Luka	RS	110	Gornji Vakuf	FBiH
35	Čelinac	RS	111	Novi Travnik	FBiH
36	Doboj - Istok	FBiH	112	Vitez	FBiH
37	Doboj - Jug	FBiH	113	Busovača	FBiH
38	Doboj	RS	114	Fojnica	FBiH
39	Tešanj	FBiH	115	Kiseljak	FBiH
42	Maglaj	FBiH	116	Visoko	FBiH
44	Gračanica	FBiH	117	Breza	FBiH
45	Gračanica / Petrovo	RS	118	Ilijaš	FBiH
47	Lukavac	FBiH	121	Sokolac	RS
49	Srebrenik	FBiH	123	Han Pijesak	RS
50	Tuzla	FBiH	124	Tomislavgrad	FBiH
52	Čelić	FBiH	125	Prozor / Prozor-Rama	FBiH
54	Lopare	RS	126	Jablanica	FBiH
55	Teočak	FBiH	127	Konjic	FBiH
56	Ugljevik	RS	129	Kreševo	FBiH
57	Drvar	FBiH	130	Hadžići	FBiH
58	Drvar / Srpski Drvar	RS	131	Ilidža	FBiH
59	Ključ	FBiH	132	Ilidža / Srpska Ilidža	RS
61	Ključ / Ribnik	RS	133	Novi Grad Sarajevo	FBiH
64	Mrkonjić Grad	RS	135	Vogošća	FBiH
65	Jajce	FBiH	136	Centar Sarajevo	FBiH

Scheme 1(B1) – continued

Code	Name	Entity
137	Stari Grad Sarajevo	FBiH
138	Stari Grad Sarajevo / Srpski Stari Grad	RS
139	Novo Sarajevo	FBiH
140	Novo Sarajevo / Srpsko Novo Sarajevo	RS
141	Trnovo (FBiH)	FBiH
142	Trnovo (RS)	RS
143	Pale (FBiH)	FBiH
144	Pale (RS)	RS
146	Rogatica	RS
147	Višegrad	RS
148	Posušje	FBiH
149	Grude	FBiH
150	Široki Brijeg	FBiH
151	Mostar Jug	FBiH
152	Mostar Jugoistok	FBiH
153	Mostar Jugozapad	FBiH
154	Mostar Sjever	FBiH
155	Mostar Stari grad	FBiH
156	Mostar Zapad	FBiH
157	Mostar Central District	FBiH
158	Mostar / Srpski Mostar	RS
161	Nevesinje	RS
163	Kalinovik	RS
164	Gacko	RS
165	Foča	FBiH
166	Foča / Srbinje	RS
167	Goražde	FBiH
168	Goražde / Srpsko Goražde	RS
169	Čajniče	RS
170	Rudo	RS
171	Ljubuški	FBiH
172	Čitluk	FBiH
173	Čapljina	FBiH
174	Neum	FBiH
176	Stolac	FBiH
177	Stolac / Berkovići	RS
179	Ljubinje	RS
180	Bileća	RS
181	Ravno	FBiH
182	Trebinje	RS
183	Usora	FBiH
184	Kostajnica	RS
185	Milići	RS

ANNEX B. OVERVIEW OF SOURCES

ANNEX B2. THE 1991 POPULATION CENSUS FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Our source of information on the pre-war population of the MILOŠEVIĆ AREA is the 1991 population census for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The census was taken from 1 to 30 April 1991 (with 31 March as the official census date), just before the outbreak of hostilities in the country, and covered the entire population of the country.

The census files contain one record for each enumerated person. These records include information on a large number of variables, such as the municipality and settlement of residence, name and surname, father's name, household sequential number, personal ID number, date and year of birth, sex, occupation, ethnicity, mother tongue, religion, educational attainment, and number of children born (for women only).

The overall data quality is good, except for frequent errors in the persons' names. These errors are mostly consequences of poor optical scanning of the original forms (for example misreading V for U, as in MVSIC) and no subsequent checking and editing. To correct the scanning errors we employed several strategies. First, computer software was developed and applied to detect combinations of letters that are impossible in the B/C/S language. The software used the B/C/S syntax in order to access the viability of combinations. The impossible combinations were corrected by eliminating the miss-shaped characters and inserting their most likely equivalents. Secondly, we developed correction tables to eliminate scanning mistakes from the names. The tables contained the actual names and their correct versions which both were used in a computer programme to produce suggestions regarding the corrections needed. Then, these suggestions were controlled manually to discard any wrong corrections produced by the software. The accepted corrections were then applied to the data. Native speakers of the B/C/S language who in addition were familiar with naming traditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina undertook all these tasks. Furthermore, we also developed and applied computer software that utilised household information to correct surnames within households. The software checked the correctness and consistency of family names within the same households. Household members, whose family name was different from the (correct) name of others in this particular household, received the correct name. For instance, if MUSIĆ was the correct surname in a household, the person enumerated as part of this household under the name MVSIC would become MUSIĆ.

A second data quality problem is that for a number of records the unique 13-digit personal ID number (*matični broj*, MB), introduced in the former Yugoslavia in 1981, is only partly available. The MB consists of date of birth (DOB, 7 digits), region of birth (2 digits), a sex-specific sequential number (3 digits), and a check digit (1 digit). For our needs the date of

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birth is essential, other components of the MB being of less value. The date of birth is missing only for a few per cent of the 1991 population.

The census includes a variable that relates to the ethnicity of the enumerated individuals. This allows us to study the population in the context of the same ethnicity declaration in both years studied, in 1991 and also in 1997, for all those individuals whose records have been linked in the two data collections (in the 1991 census and 1997 voters register). The question on ethnicity in the census questionnaire was open-ended meaning that individuals could declare themselves as belonging to any ethnicity. The majority of the 1991 census population declared themselves as belonging to one of the three major ethnic groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Serbs, Muslims, or Croats. Other ethnic declarations in the 1991 census included Yugoslavs (relatively frequently), combinations of ethnicities, such as “Serb-Croat” or “Muslim-Serb” (infrequently), and other national (e.g. Vlach or Gypsies) or foreign (e.g. Hungarians) ethnicities (less frequently). Those who called themselves Yugoslavs, or by names combining two ethnicities, were often children from mixed marriages. The Yugoslavs did not feel they belonged to any particular ethnic group and frequently disliked ethnic categorisation.

All analyses presented in this report have been made for the four ethnic groups distinguished on the basis of ethnicity declarations from the 1991 census: Serbs, Muslims, Croats, and Others. The last group, Others, is a residual category and covers persons declaring themselves as Yugoslavs, combinations of ethnic groups, and other national or foreign ethnic groups.

The pre-war Bosnia and Herzegovina was divided into municipalities, *opština*, that were further broken down into sub-units called “settlements”. The number of pre-war municipalities was 109 whereas the number of settlements was 5829. The Dayton Accords divided some pre-war municipalities between the Federation and Republika Srpska resulting in a new division of the country into now 185 post-Dayton municipalities. The 1991 census information on the settlement of each person’s residence allowed us to look at the post-Dayton municipalities, and in particular separately at each part of the divided pre-war municipalities, in order to view population changes between 1991 and 1997.

The conversion scheme for the aggregation of settlements into post-Dayton municipalities was obtained from the OSCE Election Registration Office in Sarajevo and was used to group settlements into municipalities. A number of settlements were split between municipalities in the Federation and Republika Srpska. For the split settlements, we were unable to determine their post-Dayton municipality of residence. For the MILOŠEVIĆ municipalities this problem is generally small, except for few municipalities such as Bosanski Šamac and Odžak. For those municipalities a uniform (or fifty-fifty) distribution of the split-settlement-population was applied.

As mentioned above the settlement of residence was reported in the 1991 census, but was unavailable for about 2% of the census respondents due to the reasons explained below.

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We acquired *two* sets of census files, each set contained 109 files (one file for one pre-war municipality). The first set included a limited number of basic variables (15), but *no socio-economic items*, such as ethnicity and educational attainment. The second set contained all information collected on the census questionnaire (46 variables) except of two essential items, the place (i.e. settlement) and address of residence in 1991. Later enquiries revealed that the second set of files was virtually the same as the original census files. The first set of files was a copy of the census files prepared for OSCE in connection with the first post-war elections in 1996. For this purpose the place (i.e. settlements) of residence was included, derived from the code for enumeration area.

We had to merge the two census versions to include all variables in one set. During the merging we discovered that changes were made between the two versions, including deleting and adding records for some persons. In the latter case, the most recent version of the changed records was accepted. In addition, some cleaning of the data was done, in particular moving people who were recorded as being only temporarily present in a household. Finally, obvious duplicate records were removed. These procedures reduced the total number of records from 4,377,032 (second data set) to 4,298,896 (first data set). The second set contained 46 variables, the first set only 15. The 2% respondents with no settlement of residence were mainly the persons who were included in one set only and not in the other set and for whom individual links could not be established between the two sets of census files.

ANNEX B. OVERVIEW OF SOURCES

ANNEX B3. THE 1991 POPULATION CENSUS FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: METHODOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS, ORGANISATION AND CONDUCT³

ORGANISATION OF THE CENSUS

- Articles 13 and 14 of the Law on the Registration of the Population, Households, Dwellings and Agricultural Farms in 1991 (SFRY Official Gazette no. 3/90) designated the organisations and official organs which were to organise and conduct the 1991 population census in the former Yugoslavia. (Federal statistics organisations, federal administration organs, and federal organisations and organs in charge of the census in the republics and autonomous provinces).
- Article 2 of the Law on Organising and Conducting the Registration of the Population, Households, Dwellings and Agricultural Farms in 1991 and Census Financing (Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SRBiH) Official Gazette no. 22/90) designated the organs which were to organise and conduct the census in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991. (Republican Statistical Office, municipal commissions and republican and municipal administration organs).
- Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Federal Law on the Registration of the Population in 1991 regulated which data was to be acquired during the census. Any republic of the former Yugoslavia was allowed to collect information in addition to the standard census questionnaire, if it was of particular interest to the republic. The Republics' Census Laws could regulate that. Bosnia and Herzegovina did not add supplementary questions to the census questionnaire.
- The Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) adopted the Law on the Registration of the Population, Households, Dwellings and Agricultural Farms in 1991 at the session of the Federal Chamber on 17 January, 1990. The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (SRBiH) adopted the Law on Organising and Conducting the Registration of the Population, Households, Dwellings and Agricultural Farms in 1991, and decided on the means for financing the census at the session of the Chamber of Associated Labour on 30 July, 1990, and at the session of the Chamber of Municipalities at 30 July, 1990.

³ This section was written by **Nora Selimović**, Expert Advisor on Aggregation and Analysis of Data and Development of the Methodology in the Field of Demography in the Bosnia and Herzegovina Agency for Statistics in Sarajevo. A summary of her professional qualifications is included at the end of Annex B3.

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- Article 20 of the Federal Census Law and Article 19 of the Republic Law instructed the organisation in charge of statistics in the census to present a report to the Assembly upon completion of activities and census related tasks, as well as on the expenditure of financial means. This was to be done annually, by the end of March, for the previous year. Such reports were presented regularly.
- The Republican Statistical Office (RZS) conducted methodological and organisational preparations for conducting the 1991 census in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For that purpose, a Census Bureau was established in the Republican Statistical Office, consisting of 15 members - experts in census-related fields. The Bureau co-ordinated all census related activities. Several groups existed within the Census Bureau, each was responsible for conducting particular tasks as specified below:

Group 1 was responsible for plans of census enumeration areas for settlements (and parts of them), local communities, and municipalities, preparation of the lists P-8, P-9, and P-10, preliminary results for all territorial units starting from the census enumeration area up to the level of the republic.

Group 2 was responsible for printing all necessary material /such as questionnaires/ and its distribution to the municipal census commissions, and for storing the acquired census material.

Group 3 was responsible for census propaganda and contacts with municipal census commissions during the preparation of the census.

Group 4 was responsible for early registration of auxiliary forms, registration of individuals working for Yugoslav companies abroad, registration of individuals in penal-corrective facilities and of employees of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs.

Group 5 was responsible for financing the census, starting from preliminary cost calculations to cost realisation – preliminary calculations in municipalities, preparation of instructions, expense control, funding supply.

Group 6 was responsible for the preparation of manual and electronic processing of the census, recruitment and work premises.

Group 7 was responsible for the program for controlling the completeness of the acquired material, logical control and obtaining results.

Group 8 was responsible for selection of republican instructors, group leaders for the manual preparation of the data, automatic coding and processing of the data.

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Group 9 was responsible for methodological aspects of the census: preparing and applying methodological guidelines (including additional instructions), guidelines for training of the interviewers (also called enumerators), requests for automatic data processing, selecting samples for response completeness and exactness control.

Municipal census commissions were the immediate organisers of the census in the municipalities, while the enumerators were the immediate executors of the census in the field. During the 1991 census, over 21,000 personnel were directly involved, out of which 17,467 were enumerators, 2,423 municipal instructors, 1,500 members of municipal census commissions, 124 republican instructors and a number of other associates. The republican instructors were employed by the RZS and were selected by the Census Bureau, while the municipal census commissions selected municipal instructors and enumerators for their municipalities. Details of selection procedures are explained on page 5 of “The Instruction for the Municipal Census Commissions”.

In the 1991 census in BiH there were 109 municipalities and 17,467 census enumeration areas. In each municipality a municipal census commission was formed, which was composed of a president and 8 to 14 members, depending on the size of a given municipality. There was at least one republican instructor in each municipality, while in larger municipalities there were two instructors (Tuzla, Zenica, Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo Centar, Novi Grad, Novo Sarajevo, Ilidža...).

All personnel involved in the census (members of municipal census commissions, republican instructors and enumerators) were obliged to undergo special training. Training sessions were organised at several levels (for republican instructors, members of municipal census commissions and municipal instructors and finally for enumerators). The Census Bureau members conducted the training for republican instructors. Republican instructors held training sessions for the members of municipal census commissions and for municipal instructors, and then municipal instructors trained enumerators. All census personnel received written instructions for their work. Republican instructors received “The Methodology for Preparing, Organising and Conducting the Census”. Enumerators received “The Instruction for the Enumerator” and a sketch (plan) of the census enumeration area where they had to conduct the interviews. Municipal census commissions received “The Methodology and Additional Instruction for the Work of the Municipal Census Commissions”.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The basic data collection method in the 1991 census was the so-called face-to-face interview method, i.e. a method where the enumerator asked questions and then he/she wrote down the answers in the census questionnaire. Enumerators received training on the methodology of the census and explanations of certain questions, as well as on the system of reporting responses.

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Census questionnaires were prepared for optical reading (i.e. scanning) and therefore enumerators were obliged to take special care when writing down the responses.

The auxiliary form P-1/IN, designed for the BiH citizens temporarily working abroad and for their families, were completed by the citizens themselves (using the method of self-registration), while the enumerator was responsible for copying those forms into the forms foreseen for optical reading.

The guidelines given to the municipal census commissions regarding their tasks in relation to the self-completed forms conducted prior to the census were to be found in “The Instruction for the Work of the Municipal Census Commission” on page 11.

Page 30 of “The Methodology for Preparing and Conducting the Census” explains, in detail, why it was necessary to complete the self-registered forms prior to the proper census. Special instructions was prepared for completion of these forms. During the census, some items had to be defined more clearly, therefore additional instructions (five) were given in written form (those instructions were also presented in the attachment to the Methodology).

DATA SOURCES IN THE CENSUS

The responses recorded in the census questionnaires were mainly based on the statements made by the persons providing the enumerator with the data. It was not necessary to present documents to the enumerator for verification of responses. However, enumerators had the possibility to take data from documents, especially with regard to personal identification numbers, which could be obtained from the identity card, passport, birth certificate or from other personal documents.

For employed persons, the source of data regarding the personal identification number, level of education, occupation, work position, qualifications, as well as data about a given company, the code of the sub-group of activity and the identification number of the company, were taken from the company records maintained by that company for its employees. The companies were obliged to provide these items to each employee on the PL census auxiliary form before the census. During the interview the employees passed on the PL forms to the enumerator.

REGISTRATION OF PERSONS TEMPORARILY WORKING ABROAD

The aim of the census was to gather data on all Yugoslav citizens, both those staying in the country at the time of the census and those staying (working or otherwise) abroad at that time. Information on persons staying abroad was provided by the adult members of the

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family/household. If the entire household was abroad, then persons staying in the apartment at the time of the census, relatives or neighbours provided basic data about the absentees.

The Federal Statistical Office in co-operation with the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs organised the registration of individuals abroad through diplomatic-consular representatives, and through clubs and associations of Yugoslav citizens abroad in order to include as many such individuals as possible.

For that purpose, 500,000 auxiliary forms (P-1/IN) were printed and distributed to these bodies. The completed P-1/IN forms were sent by the citizens themselves to the municipal census commissions, to the municipality of their permanent place of residence in Yugoslavia. That was done by March 20, 1991.

Because of the importance of the registration of individuals working abroad, the BiH Republican Statistical Office printed additional 100,000 auxiliary forms and distributed them to the municipal census commissions in all 109 municipalities in BiH. The additional forms were completed during visits of these individuals at their permanent residence in the period before the census. Precise guidelines on how to deal with these auxiliary forms were given on pages 11 and 12 of “The Instructions for the Work of the Municipal Census Commissions”.

The population staying abroad was included in the census results and the exact number of these individuals is known at any given time. Therefore, the population concept applied in the census is “**concept de jure**”.

INTERVIEWING

The enumerators and all other personnel engaged in the census acted following the guidelines described in “The Methodology for Preparing, Organising and Conducting the Census” and in “The Instruction for the Enumerator”.

Before interviewing, the enumerator (supervised by a member of the municipal census commission or a municipal instructor) was obliged to physically check the boundaries of his/her census enumeration area using a map and a description of boundaries.

One or more census enumeration areas make up a statistical area. Statistical areas are permanent statistical territorial units that cover the entire territory of the former Yugoslavia, including Bosnia and Herzegovina. The creation of a network of statistical areas in 1959 had two basic aims: first to ensure that the entire territory is covered in censuses (and other large surveys) and second, if needed, to enable the re-calculation of data from one to another political territorial division. Through statistical areas the settlements, municipalities and other socio-political communities are defined. Documentation was created for every statistical area when it was determined, and it contained a map and a description of the boundaries of the

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area. A revision of this documentation is conducted before every census (or other large surveys) in order to determine all changes that possibly occurred in the areas during the intercensal period. After becoming acquainted with the boundaries of the enumeration area, the enumerator was obliged to prepare, together with the instructors, a plan of movement through the area, in order to avoid skipping units registered in the enumeration area.

The census was conducted in the period from 1 to 15 April, 1991, according to the situation at midnight of 31 March (the so-called “critical moment” of the census).

The enumerator, after completing the interviewing, was obliged to complete the census control form (Kontrolnik) by including preliminary results for a given enumeration area, and together with the census material (questionnaires), hand them over to the municipal instructor.

The municipal instructors examined the census material with each enumerator individually during the interviewing and also during the receipt of the census forms, by paying special attention to the completeness of the interviewing (by covering the entire census area), the completeness of answers to all questions and the exactness of preliminary results for the census area. When necessary, they returned the material to the enumerators for additional information and corrections. After receiving the material from all enumerators, the municipal instructors passed them on to the municipal census commission, which, upon receipt of the material from all instructors, was obliged to prepare preliminary results of the census in the census areas for the settlements and the municipality.

Thanks to the good organisation and great engagement of the municipal census commissions, the census was conducted in most municipalities without major problems, some minor difficulties that appeared were solved in good time. Therefore, we could conclude that the activities and tasks of the census were conducted in accordance with the Law on Organising the Census and methodological instructions. Good contact maintained between the Republican Statistical Office and the municipal census commissions certainly contributed to that (success) and this was achieved primarily through the republican instructors, and then by organising round the clock duty shifts in the Republican Office, whose employees maintained daily contacts with all municipal census commissions. In that manner all the problems were solved effectively, both of the methodological and the organisational nature.

THE PILOT CENSUS

A pilot census was carried-out in the BiH between April 1 and 10, 1988, in 10 selected census areas in six municipalities (Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Kiseljak, Mostar, Ilidža and Zenica). The enumerators conducted the census, while observers, municipal and republican instructors supervised their work. Three employees of the Federal Statistical Office participated in the pilot as observers. The Census Bureau members inspected all regions where the pilot census was carried-out, both during training and the census itself.

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The experience gained during the pilot census served for preparing and improving the questionnaires and methodological instructions for the 1991 census.

PROCESSING AND PUBLISHING OF THE PRIMARY RESULTS OF THE CENSUS

The deadline for the municipal census commissions to prepare the preliminary results in settlements was 21 April, which then had to be handed over to the Republican Statistical Office by 22 April. The deadlines were generally adhered to. Several large municipalities were late in providing their materials, this however did not significantly influence the deadlines set up by the Republican Statistical Office. The material from the municipality of Kupres was not received in time, and therefore could not be included in the preliminary results.

The Republican Statistical Office After commenced control of the preliminary results as soon as they arrived from the municipalities. Thanks to the fast procedure, the cleaned preliminary results, prepared for municipalities and settlements, were published in special publications on 15 May, 1991. Data on the total number of inhabitants, households, dwellings and agricultural farms, the number of persons working abroad, as well as data on the livestock in municipalities and settlements were presented in these publications. The ethnic composition of the population in municipalities was also included. All publications were issued without the figures for the municipality of Kupres, which were additionally published at 10 September, 1991, after the quality-control was conducted.

In the municipality of Kupres census related activities were not completed within the legal deadline, above all due to the insufficient work of the municipal census commission, inconsistent usage of the methodology and, in particular, Article 2 of the Federal Census Law, which regulates which persons were to be included in the census.

The employees of the Republican Statistical Office visited the Municipality of Kupres on several occasions and attempted to solve the problems, so that the census could be completed within the legal deadline and preliminary results processed. Since the problems could not be solved because of disagreements in the municipal census commission, the Republican Statistical Office informed the Government of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina about the problems that appeared during the census in this municipality. The representatives of the Republican Statistical Office took over the census material from the municipality of Kupres and placed it in special rooms where the work on the quality control of the census material could continue.

During the examination of the census material, important aberrations from the Methodology and the Census Law were revealed, in particular, a number of persons were registered as permanent citizens of the municipality of Kupres contrary to the methodology and the law.

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For the purpose of determining as objectively as possible the data on the population in this municipality, the Republican Statistical Office proposed to the municipal census commission to conduct a control census, which was not accepted.

After that, the Republican Statistical Office commenced enquiring into the places of residence and citizenships for a certain number of individuals. A detailed examination of registration and de-registration of place of residence, citizenship and personal identification numbers of citizens (JMBG), obtained from the SRBiH Ministry of Internal Affairs, revealed that a number of persons who had been registered as residing in the municipality of Kupres had previously deregistered from this municipality. Also a number of persons had not registered their place of residence in this municipality, a number of persons had registered twice, some in two different settlements in the municipality of Kupres, or both in the municipality of Kupres and in the municipality of Bugojno. Some persons with changed surname had registered twice, one time under their old surname (maiden name) and second time under their new surname. Finally, a number of persons had been stripped off their SFRY, that is SRBiH, citizenship.

Keeping the above-mentioned considerations in mind, the census forms for 1,071 persons were excluded from the census material from the municipality of Kupres. It's worth mentioning that special attention was paid to the number of incorrect information items, therefore the decision to exclude a person from the census was only made when a number of information items regarding that person were incorrect.

The number of inhabitants in the municipality of Kupres was determined after the above-mentioned persons were excluded from the census material. Then the population size closely corresponded to the size expected by the Republican Statistical Office, based on demographic analyses (expert studies), and taking into consideration data on the natural and migratory movement of the population in this municipality.

QUALITY CONTROL OF THE DATA COLLECTED IN THE CENSUS

Pursuant to Article 1, Paragraph 3, of the Census Law ("SFRY Official Gazette", no. 3/90) between April 16 and 23, a statistical quality control of the completeness and exactness of the census data was conducted by randomly selecting 80 census areas in 49 municipalities (in 1991 there were 109 municipalities in BiH and 17,467 census areas). This type of control is the usual manner of determining data quality, it is based on scientific methods, as used in statistics all over the world. The control included re-collection of data from a number of registered units in chosen areas and re-completion of census questionnaires for randomly chosen households in those areas.

This was done based on special instructions for conducting data quality control. After the statistical control was finished, the newly collected data and the data collected during the

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proper census were matched and compared. It was then determined that there were no major aberrations between the two data sets.

At the 17th session of the SR Bosnia and Herzegovina Government, held on 25 March, 1991, at proposal by the Commission for Internal Politics, Judicature and Administration, a decision was made that in the period between 14 and 20 April, 1991, the Republican Statistical Office should organise additional control of the data for all persons in respect to the following items: name and surname, father's name, the personal identification number, date of birth, place of residence, sex, nationality, mother tongue and religious affiliation.

Following this decision, the Republican Statistical Office prepared a bill on "Amendment to the Law on Organisation and Conduct of the Census", and printed special guidelines for the Control Census and distributed it to all municipalities. The Assembly of SR Bosnia and Herzegovina at the session of the Chamber of Citizens and the Chamber of Municipalities held on 22 April, 1991, regarding the proposal of the Government of SR Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Control Census, passed the following conclusion:

The bill on "Amendment to the Law on Organising and Conducting the Registration of the Population, Households, Dwellings and Agricultural Farms in 1991 and the Means for Financing the Census" *should not be included in the agenda* and the Republican Statistical Office should conduct the control census only in those regions, or municipalities, where omissions were found".

In accordance with the above-mentioned conclusion by the Assembly of the SRBiH, the Republican Statistical Office received nine requests for a control census. Four requests were received from municipal census commissions for the municipalities of Gruda, Prozor, Novi Grad and Srebrenica, five requests were submitted by political parties. For the municipalities of Nevesinje, Šipovo and Čajniče, the Party for Democratic Action sent the request for the control census, while for the municipalities of Novo Sarajevo and Prijedor the request was sent by the Serbian Democratic Party.

An expert commission was formed within the Republican Statistical Office composed of representatives of three nationalities, with the task of conducting the analysis of the preliminary results and based on that, to decide whether a control census should be conducted in these municipalities. After the examination of the census material and an expert demographic analysis, the commission decided, (and the Expert Group in the Republican Statistical Office accepted the proposal), that the results in the above-mentioned municipalities were in accordance with the natural and migratory movements of the population and that iteration of the census was unnecessary. The municipal census commissions were informed about this decision and given a detailed explanation.

PREPARATION OF THE CENSUS MATERIAL FOR PROCESSING

After the census material was gathered at the Republican Statistical Office, the preparation of this material for computer processing was organised, which included transfer of the data from questionnaires to electronic media. The data entry was conducted by scanning. Before the material was passed on to be entered, a manual preparation of the questionnaires took place. The manual preparation was conducted on the basis of the Special Instructions for the Manual Preparation of the Census Material.

The preparation of the material and its entry through optical reading was completed by 12 December, 1991, which was in accordance with the planned timetable. In the Republican Statistical Office during the period from May to December, around 150 associates worked on the preparation and computerisation of the census material.

In order to prepare the census material for processing as effectively and qualitatively as possible, special software for coding items from census questionnaires was applied for the first time in this census. This phase was completed by the end of January 1992. Besides the employees of the Statistical Office, 40 associates were also engaged in these tasks.

CONTROL OF THE PROJECT AND LOGICAL CONTROL

After completion of data entry and automatic coding of items, control and corrections of the census material were conducted in two phases – control of the completeness and logical control. The control of the completeness was finished by the end of February 1992, and the Statistical Office published the final results of the census on the number of registered units in municipalities and inhabited areas as well as data on the national structure of the population, then on religious affiliation and mother tongue, as well as data on the number of persons working abroad and on the number of their family members (Statistical Bulletin no. 233, 234, 236 /probably 235/ and 236).

After the control of completeness, the logical control commenced. Logical control is a procedure for examining mutual logical (dis)harmony of responses to questions from the census forms. Corrections are included in this. In fact, this is only the final step in a number of logical controls of responses. It was foreseen that after this phase figures describing other structures of the population would be published, such as educational characteristics, social-economic position etc., as well as data on households, dwellings and agricultural farms.

With the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992, the processing of the census data ceased, therefore, the Statistical Office was unable to produce and publish all tables that had to be prepared according to the program of data processing. After the end of the military conflict, the Statistical Office managed to publish some more data in connection with the population and households (Statistical Bulletin no. 257, 271 and 272). The data on dwellings

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and agricultural farms were not published because this material never passed the phase of logical control.

CONCEPT DE JURE

During the 1991 census as well as during all post war censuses (1948, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981), the population was registered according to the concept of a permanent population. The permanent population consists of persons who reside at a given location permanently, i.e. they have their permanent place of residence there, without taking into consideration whether at the time of the census (on the day March 31, 1991, at 24 hrs) they were at that location or were absent for any reason.

Persons temporarily working abroad, either for foreign employers or self-employed, as well as their family members who remain with them abroad, are registered as permanent citizens of the appropriate settlement in the country where their permanent place of residence is located.

The official data published on the population has passed all control phases, including the control for duplicates that was conducted on the level of each municipality.

Sarajevo, August 23, 2002

This section was written (originally in B/C/S) by **Nora Selimović**, Expert Advisor for Aggregation and Analysis of Data and the Development of the Methodology in the Field of Demography in the Bosnia and Herzegovina Agency for Statistics in Sarajevo.

Nora Selimović (NS) was born on 31 August, 1956, in Zenica. She graduated from the Faculty of Economics at the Sarajevo University on 30 June, 1979, and started working on 15 August, 1979, in the company ZPP (joint production and turnover) in Zenica. Since 12 December, 1980, she was employed at the Republican Statistical Office in Sarajevo in the Department of Population Statistics. In 1984, NS became Chief of the Department of Population Statistics. Since 1985, she worked on methodological preparations for the population census in 1991, as a member of the work group for the 1991 census methodology in the Federal Statistical Office in Belgrade and a member of the Census Bureau in the Republican Statistical Office in Sarajevo. She was involved in all census-related activities starting from methodological and organisational preparations up to producing census results. In October 1998, after the creation of the State Agency for Statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina she commenced working in this institution. She is still employed there at present.

ANNEX B. OVERVIEW OF SOURCES

ANNEX B4. THE 1991 POPULATION CENSUS FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: POPULATION OVERSEAS

Summarised below are the results of the analysis of impact of pre-war emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina on the *de facto* ethnic composition within the country in 1991 and on the estimated minimum number of refugees by 1998. The term 'pre-war emigration' is hereafter used for describing individuals, who temporarily resided abroad (in countries other than Yugoslavia) already by the time of 1991 population census. A person is considered a pre-war *émigré*, if her/his census record shows the value of the 'DUI' variable (length of the work/stay abroad, *dužina rada/boravka u inostranstvu*) other than '00'. This condition is fully consistent with another one, namely that the 'SDRZ' variable (country of work/stay abroad, *strana država rada/boravka*) is other than '000' – these two constraints may be used alternatively when extracting the data. Data used in this study were selected to ensure consistency with published sources covering the issue⁴, i.e. the duplicates additionally found by the Demographic Unit (approximately 8,500 in total for the whole census) were not excluded from the analysis. All analyses presented in this study are made for **pre-war** municipalities, due to split-settlement-conversion failures in some post-war (i.e. post-Dayton) municipalities, especially in Bosanski Šamac, Mostar, Odžak, Sarajevo-Ilidža, and Sarajevo-Trnovo. The analyses involving displaced persons and refugees were all conducted using only **matched** records (the 1997-98 voters register matched with the 1991 census).

The average share of persons staying abroad for the whole Bosnia and Herzegovina totalled ca. 5.4% (234,213 out of 4,377,032), however there were considerable differences between particular municipalities. And thus, the lowest shares of *émigrés* among the whole census population were observed for Kalinovik (0.3%) and Srebrenica (0.4%), while the highest – for Tomislavgrad (26.4%), Odžak (23.1%) and Livno (20.4%). The exact figures for all pre-war municipalities and ethnic groups are listed in Table 3(B4) at the end of this memo. Figures obtained from the PopDB are **fully** accordant with the 1994 publication of the R BiH State Office for Statistics⁵

⁴ Consistency issues are related to elimination of duplicates, which was only partly achieved by the statistical authorities in Bosnia. Duplicate control should be conducted by comparing records within municipalities and between municipalities. The "within municipality" control was completed by the Bosnian municipal census commissions in 1991 for all municipalities, and all found duplicates were deleted. The official census files do not contain duplicates within municipalities. The "between municipality" control had not been conducted by statistical authorities due to the outbreak of the 1992-95 conflict. Therefore, the Demographic Unit carried out a number of additional duplicate checks. Some 17,101 suspected records were identified on the basis of comparing first name, father's name, surname, and date of birth. Of these, some 8,506 records were flagged as duplicates. These records are normally excluded from studying the census data. Note that statistical authorities in Bosnia produced their official statistics without checking duplicates at the inter-municipal level. Therefore, small differences are usually seen in the figures produced locally in Bosnia and those produced at OTP.

⁵ Državni zavod za statistiku Republike Bosne i Hercegovine, *Gradani R BiH na privremenom radu – boravku u inostranstvu, rezultati za republiku po opštinama*, Statistički Bilten (Statistical Bulletin) No. 235, Sarajevo, June 1994.

Impact on the Ethnic Composition

The impact of excluding persons working or staying abroad by 1991 from the whole pre-war census population on the ethnic composition of particular municipalities in general appeared to be limited. There were only **three** exceptional cases of pre-war municipalities, where the ethnic majority in 1991 appeared to be different for *de facto* and *de jure* population, i.e. when the population residing abroad was excluded (*de facto*) or respectively included (*de jure*) in the census population. In four other municipalities, the dominant group remained the same, but the type of majority changed, either from absolute (more than 50% of the dominant group) to relative (less than 50%), or from relative to absolute. All above-mentioned municipalities are listed below:

Table 1(B4). Municipalities where Ethnic Composition for *De Facto* and *De Jure* Population Differed Most Considerably

Municipality (code + name)	Ethnic Majority in 1991 <i>De Facto</i> Population	Ethnic Majority in 1991 <i>De Jure</i> Population
10138 Bosanski Šamac	Serb (relative majority)	Croats (relative majority)
10219 Busovača	Muslims (relative majority)	Croats (relative majority)
10774 Novi Travnik	Muslims (relative majority)	Croats (relative majority)
10324 Fojnica	Muslims (absolute majority)	Muslims (relative majority)
10472 Kiseljak	Croats (relative majority)	Croats (absolute majority)
10502 Ključ	Serbs (absolute majority)	Serbs (relative majority)
10707 Odžak	Croats (relative majority)	Croats (absolute majority)

The complete list of pre-war municipalities showing their ethnic composition for both *de facto* and *de jure* population (respectively, excluding and including the émigrés) is shown in Table 4(B4). In that table, the above-mentioned seven municipalities are highlighted grey.

Impact on the Out-Of-Country Voters 1998

Because of the existence of the population temporarily residing abroad in 1991, there might be a suspicion that the estimates of refugees produced by the Demographic Unit are inflated by including in DU statistics those voters who resided abroad already at the time of the 1991 census. This population group can be seen as pre-war emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and thus, unrelated to the 1992-95 conflict. This issue is however questionable because, irrespective of when those persons left Bosnia, they had not returned until 1998, perhaps because of the conflict.

Annex B4

In order to investigate the impact of pre-war emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina on the estimated minimum numbers of refugees by 1998, we examined the 1991 place of residence of the out-of-country (OCV) voters reported in the 1998 voters register. In other words, we checked how many of the 1998 OCV voters left the country before the 1991 census (pre-census emigration) and how many of them left after the census (post-census emigration). The pre-census emigration can be seen as war-unrelated and the post-census can be considered as war-related.

Before completing the proper analysis, we investigated voters' place of registration in the 1998 elections: whether it took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Croatia, in the FRY or in other countries. To ensure a better credibility of results, 55,341 individuals registered in Croatia and 54,624 registered in the FRY are excluded from the analysis. The reason for these exclusions was that these particular out-of-country voters were in fact in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991, even though they could be temporarily working or staying in present-day Croatia or FRY⁶. In the 1991 census they were reported as actually residing in Bosnia and Herzegovina, not abroad. In 1998 they registered to vote abroad, and thus according to our definition of refugees they have been post-census emigration to Croatia or Yugoslavia. Only the voters from countries other than the former Yugoslav republics are considered in tracing population movements, and only this category is hereafter referred to as 'Out-of-Country' voters.

The analysis showed, that for the whole country some 181,273 persons out of the overall number of 209,440 Out-of-Country voters (i.e. **86.6%**) were those who were post-census refugees (left the country after the 1991 census), while they actually resided in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991. In other words, only 28,167 of the 1998 Out-of-Country voters (i.e. **13.4%**) were those, who already stayed or worked abroad in 1991. This group can be seen as pre-census emigration. This leads to the conclusion, that on the country level the size of a bias related to including pre-war *émigrés* in the total number of refugees is not substantial.

⁶ These voters who registered in Croatia or FRY should be considered as belonging to *de facto* population in 1991. A query on the VSP variable from the census (frequency of returns home while working or studying elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia: daily, weekly, less frequently, or unknown) has shown the following:

- Of those OCV voters from BH reported in 1998 in present-day Croatia (55,341 in total) only 3,117 voters systematically travelled in 1991 to other Yugoslav republics (2,650 to SR of Croatia). Of the 3,117 travellers, approximately 1,532 visited their homes less frequently than daily or weekly (excluding 115 invalid records). The vast majority of the 55,341 voters can be thus considered as *de facto* population (as they returned home daily or weekly).
- Of those OCV voters from BH reported in 1998 in present-day FRY (54,624 in total) only 1,265 voters systematically travelled in 1991 to other Yugoslav republics (308 to Serbia, 205 to Vojvodina, 175 to Croatia). Of the 1,265 travellers, approximately 784 visited their homes less frequently than daily or weekly (excluding 74 invalid records). The vast majority of the 54,624 voters can be therefore considered *de facto* population (as they returned home daily or weekly).

Summing up, by excluding the voters registered in 1998 in Croatia and FRY from the analysis discussed in this chapter, we substantially underestimated the fraction of post-census *émigrés* among all refugees, and automatically overestimated the fraction of pre-census emigration.

Annex B4

For the particular ethnic groups it can be seen, that 63.8% of the Out-of-Country voters of a Serb ethnicity and 68.5% of the Croats are the post-census refugees, while the figures for Muslims and Others are substantially higher, totalling 90.8 and 90.7%, respectively. Therefore, for the largest group of post-census (or war-time) refugees, i.e. the Muslims (74,3% of the total number of Out-of-Country voters), our figures seem to be least overestimated.

Regardless of the above-mentioned conclusions, significant differences could be observed at the municipal level. Five lowest fractions of post-census refugees (below 50%) were obtained for the municipalities of: Grude (18.0%), Posušje (22.0%), Lištica/Široki Brijeg (26.3%), Bosansko Grahovo (27.3%) and Čitluk (35.2%). The exact figures for all pre-war municipalities and ethnic groups are listed in Table 5(B4).

Note that the total minimum number of refugees and displaced persons reported in this study for the whole Bosnia and Herzegovina is 674,350 individuals. If some 28,167 pre-census émigrés are included in this total, then about 4.2 % of the total is questioned, which is less than the usually accepted error of 5 per cent. If the total of 28,167 persons is distributed proportionally to the fractions of ethnic groups among refugees, we obtain the following approximated numbers of pre-census refugees for each ethnic group⁷:

Serbs:	4,625	(2.1 % of all DPs and refugees)
Muslims:	14,563	(4.6 %)
Croats:	6,944	(6.6 %)
Others:	2,035	(5.3 %)

All in all, the impact of including the pre-census emigration in the minimum numbers of DPs and refugees is within the acceptable error. It is however not necessarily correct to assume that all these *émigrés* should be excluded from statistics of refugees.

A second issues investigated in this study attempts to answer what portion of the pre-census emigration returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina, but not to their pre-war residence, and therefore they are included in our statistics of displaced persons. One could argue that these particular returnees would inflate the DPs numbers estimated by the Demographic Unit (they were absent in BH during the 1991 census but present in BH - as DPs - in 1997/98).

⁷ The table attached in this footnote explains the calculations for the whole Bosnia:

Ethnicity	DPs and Refugees	Of which Refugees	Ethnicity of Refugees (%)	Bias Abs. Size	Bias Per cent
Serbs	217,283	48,350	0.164	4,625	0.021
Muslims	314,382	152,224	0.517	14,563	0.046
Croats	104,579	72,591	0.247	6,944	0.066
Others	38,106	21,267	0.072	2,035	0.053
Total	674,350	294,432	1.000	28,167	na

Annex B4

The issue is related to the 1991 *émigrés*, who returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina and were found in the 1997/98 electoral lists as registered **within** the country, i.e. in one (not necessarily the same as pre-war) of the 149 new municipalities. Out of the total number of 20,248 such records that were identified (i.e. the census records matched with the voter records having valid *REGMUN* codes), only some 1,742 (8.6%) appeared to be internally displaced, i.e. registered in post-war municipality which was different than the area, where they were enumerated during the 1991 census. Another 17,476 (86.2%) persons were registered in the same area as they were enumerated in 1991, while for the remaining 1,066 (5.3%) there is no information about their pre-war residence in terms of post-war municipalities, as they originate from the split settlements. The ethnic breakdown of these figures is given below:

Table 2(B4). Pre-Census Émigré Returns to Bosnia and Herzegovina by Ethnicity and Displacement Status in 1998

Émigré returns to BH	ALL	Serbs	Muslims	Croats	Others
TOTAL, of which:	20,284	7,936	5,113	6,468	767
- not displaced	17,476 (86.2%)	6,655 (83.9%)	4,383 (85.7%)	5,829 (90.1%)	609 (79.4%)
- displaced	1,742 (8.6%)	729 (9.2%)	554 (10.8%)	365 (5.6%)	94 (12.3%)
- unknown	1,066 (5.3%)	552 (7.0%)	176 (3.4%)	274 (4.2%)	64 (8.3%)

The main conclusion is, that as the vast majority of returns of pre-war *émigrés* to Bosnia and Herzegovina are not displaced persons, therefore the numbers of persons internally displaced presented in our demographic reports, i.e. without considering the pre-war residence abroad, are not substantially biased at all, especially at the country level. This conclusion remains valid for all ethnic groups (Serbs, Muslims, Croats and Others). Moreover, the numbers of these particular returnees are generally small and this is another reason that their impact cannot be considerable.

Annex B4

Table 3(B4). Population Temporarily Residing Abroad during the 1991 Census and Its Fraction in the Total Census Population, By Ethnicity and Municipality

Opština	Opština Name	Pop. IN	Pop. OUT	% OUT	% Serbs OUT	% Muslims OUT	% Croats OUT	% Others OUT
10014	BANOVIĆI	26268	322	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	2.2%	4.6%
10022	BANJA LUKA	186709	8983	4.6%	5.3%	1.7%	4.7%	4.6%
10049	BIHAC	66308	4424	6.3%	1.7%	7.1%	7.5%	8.3%
10057	BIJELEJINA	89789	7199	7.4%	7.8%	3.6%	10.2%	17.7%
10065	BILEĆA	13140	144	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%
10073	BOSANSKA DUBICA	28566	3040	9.6%	7.9%	7.0%	6.6%	28.1%
10081	BOSANSKA GRADISKA	55887	4087	6.8%	6.3%	5.3%	10.3%	13.0%
10090	BOSANSKA KRUPA	54869	3451	5.9%	4.1%	6.3%	12.9%	12.7%
10103	BOSANSKI BROD	32088	2050	6.0%	5.1%	4.4%	6.8%	7.3%
10111	BOSANSKI NOVI	40518	1147	2.8%	1.7%	4.4%	7.7%	3.6%
10120	BOSANSKI PETROVAC	15005	616	3.9%	2.3%	5.8%	8.3%	25.3%
10138	BOSANSKI SAMAC	28743	4217	12.8%	8.0%	1.7%	18.4%	16.5%
10146	BOSANSKO GRAHOVO	7859	452	5.4%	5.3%	0.0%	8.4%	6.5%
10154	BRATUNAC	33073	546	1.6%	1.2%	1.8%	5.0%	2.3%
10162	BRČKO	76121	11506	13.1%	9.9%	4.7%	28.6%	17.8%
10189	BREŽA	16969	348	2.0%	2.1%	1.4%	4.9%	6.2%
10197	BUGOJNO	43808	3081	6.6%	3.6%	4.0%	9.7%	16.9%
10219	BUSOVACA	17604	1275	6.8%	2.6%	2.3%	11.3%	5.5%
10227	CAZIN	58724	4685	7.4%	6.9%	7.3%	13.0%	13.0%
10235	CAJNICE	8874	82	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%
10243	CAPLJINA	26889	993	3.6%	1.0%	0.8%	5.4%	5.0%
10251	CELINAC	17652	1061	5.7%	5.5%	3.3%	7.9%	16.2%
10260	CITLUK	13168	1915	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12.4%	60.8%
10278	DERVENTA	52344	4145	7.3%	8.5%	1.8%	8.2%	6.0%
10286	DOBOJ	98096	4453	4.3%	4.4%	1.7%	8.1%	11.3%
10294	DONJI VAKUF	24124	420	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	5.9%	7.4%
10308	TOMISLAVGRAD	22083	7926	26.4%	1.6%	5.7%	29.4%	31.7%
10316	FOČA	39821	692	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	5.4%	6.6%
10324	FOJNICA	15121	1174	7.2%	4.5%	2.1%	14.5%	2.4%
10332	GACKO	10668	120	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	2.4%
10359	GLAMOC	12205	388	3.1%	2.5%	4.3%	8.2%	12.9%
10367	GORAZDE	36712	861	2.3%	1.7%	2.3%	3.8%	5.7%
10375	GORNJI VAKUF	22452	2729	10.8%	4.5%	5.7%	17.4%	18.4%
10383	GRACANICA	57289	1845	3.1%	3.0%	1.9%	5.3%	21.7%
10391	GRADACAC	51707	4874	8.6%	8.0%	2.6%	25.4%	29.8%
10405	GRUDE	14080	2278	13.9%	22.2%	0.0%	13.6%	55.6%
10413	HAN PIJESAK	6250	98	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%	14.3%	3.2%
10421	JABLANICA	12306	385	3.0%	0.2%	1.7%	4.5%	15.9%
10430	JAJCE	43542	1465	3.3%	1.8%	2.0%	5.3%	3.7%
10448	KAKANJ	53196	2754	4.9%	1.5%	1.7%	10.6%	10.3%
10456	KALESIJA	38833	2976	7.1%	9.5%	6.4%	17.1%	12.9%
10464	KALINOVIK	4655	12	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
10472	KISELJAK	21477	2687	11.1%	1.9%	5.7%	15.0%	20.9%
10499	KLADANJ	15542	528	3.3%	2.6%	3.1%	0.0%	13.3%
10502	KLJUC	35823	1568	4.2%	3.1%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%
10529	KONJIC	42206	1672	3.8%	0.5%	2.3%	8.4%	6.1%
10537	KOTOR VAROS	34379	2474	6.7%	3.7%	3.6%	13.9%	6.0%
10545	KRESEVO	6209	522	7.8%	5.9%	2.0%	9.1%	13.3%
10553	KUPRES	8416	1202	12.5%	10.2%	3.9%	17.0%	18.0%
10561	LAKTASI	27917	1915	6.4%	5.5%	2.0%	6.0%	15.5%
10570	LISTICA	23413	3747	13.8%	3.4%	11.1%	13.7%	41.0%
10588	LIVNO	32307	8293	20.4%	3.7%	4.0%	26.3%	13.2%
10596	LOPARE	28536	4001	12.3%	15.4%	5.1%	20.6%	30.5%
10600	LUKAVAC	55457	1613	2.8%	2.6%	1.9%	5.8%	9.5%
10618	LJUBINJE	4126	46	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%	1.9%
10626	LJUBUSKI	23720	4620	16.3%	4.6%	1.0%	17.0%	27.5%
10634	MAGLAJ	41626	1762	4.1%	2.7%	2.9%	6.3%	14.0%
10642	MODRICA	31304	4309	12.1%	12.9%	2.3%	20.1%	16.9%
10669	MOSTAR	122071	4557	3.6%	1.2%	2.1%	6.6%	3.3%
10677	MRKONJIC GRAD	25680	1715	6.3%	6.4%	4.0%	5.8%	11.8%
10685	NEUM	3974	351	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	5.9%
10693	NEVESINJE	13886	562	3.9%	3.2%	5.2%	10.0%	11.9%
10707	ODZAK	23106	6950	23.1%	24.5%	2.5%	29.9%	27.9%
10715	OLOVO	16652	304	1.8%	1.7%	1.2%	7.4%	11.7%
10723	ORASJE	24683	3684	13.0%	4.8%	1.2%	15.8%	10.0%
10731	POSUSJE	14131	3003	17.5%	11.1%	33.3%	17.3%	39.1%
10740	PRIJEDOR	106968	5575	5.0%	4.2%	5.3%	5.4%	6.5%
10758	PRNJAVOR	42377	4678	9.9%	10.5%	5.4%	5.4%	14.1%
10766	PROZOR	18040	1720	8.7%	0.0%	4.3%	11.2%	14.9%
10774	NOVI TRAVNIK	29570	1143	3.7%	0.9%	1.0%	7.0%	4.8%
10782	ROGATICA	21597	381	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	10.5%	7.3%
10804	RUDO	11426	145	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	6.6%
10812	SANSKI MOST	55702	4605	7.6%	3.7%	9.6%	6.7%	26.9%

Note: Population 'IN' denotes persons having their 'DUI' variable equal '00' (or 'SDRZ' variable equal '000', equivalently), population 'OUT' – other cases, i.e. *émigrés* (those temporarily residing abroad).

Annex B4

Table 3(B4). - Continued

Opština	Opština Name	Pop. IN	Pop. OUT	% OUT	% Serbs OUT	% Muslims OUT	% Croats OUT	% Others OUT
10839	SARAJEVO-CENTAR	77749	1537	1.9%	1.1%	1.5%	2.5%	3.5%
10847	SARAJEVO-HADZICI	23850	350	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%	5.4%	3.6%
10855	SARAJEVO-ILIDZA	66295	1642	2.4%	1.2%	2.4%	4.9%	4.3%
10863	SARAJEVO-ILIJAS	24623	561	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	5.7%	6.4%
10871	SARAJEVO-NOVI GRAD	134860	1756	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	1.9%	2.0%
10880	SARAJEVO-NOVO SARAJEVO	93638	1451	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%	2.2%	1.9%
10898	SARAJEVO-PALE	16021	334	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%	3.1%	9.7%
10901	SARAJEVO-STARI GRAD	49779	965	1.9%	1.3%	1.7%	2.7%	3.8%
10910	SARAJEVO-TRNOVO	6927	64	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	6.3%	8.8%
10928	VOGOSCA	24034	613	2.5%	1.7%	1.8%	5.6%	7.8%
10936	SKENDER VAKUF	18722	696	3.6%	4.0%	0.6%	2.7%	8.3%
10944	SOKOLAC	14570	313	2.1%	1.8%	2.4%	0.0%	11.0%
10952	SRBAC	19328	2512	11.5%	11.1%	8.8%	15.1%	18.5%
10979	SREBRENICA	36518	148	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%
10987	SREBRENİK	38373	2523	6.2%	11.3%	2.8%	16.1%	27.1%
10995	STOLAC	18070	611	3.3%	0.7%	1.5%	6.8%	7.8%
11002	SEKOVICI	9408	221	2.3%	1.7%	0.9%	12.5%	21.6%
11029	SIPOVO	14986	593	3.8%	3.5%	4.6%	9.7%	7.3%
11037	TESLIC	56412	3442	5.8%	5.3%	2.1%	10.5%	9.5%
11045	TESANJ	46311	2169	4.5%	3.6%	2.5%	11.4%	9.9%
11053	TITOV DRVAR	16944	182	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
11061	TRAVNIK	66512	4235	6.0%	1.0%	2.1%	12.2%	6.0%
11070	TREBINJE	30739	257	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	2.8%	0.7%
11088	TUZLA	127833	3785	2.9%	2.5%	1.1%	4.4%	5.9%
11096	UGLJEVIK	23948	1639	6.4%	8.0%	3.3%	10.7%	13.8%
11100	VARES	21789	414	1.9%	1.0%	0.7%	2.6%	3.4%
11118	VELIKA Kladusa	50601	2307	4.4%	1.3%	4.2%	8.1%	10.7%
11126	VISOKO	45178	982	2.1%	1.0%	1.5%	7.1%	10.4%
11134	VIŠEGRAD	20636	563	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	3.1%	6.6%
11142	VITEZ	26463	1396	5.0%	1.9%	0.9%	8.3%	9.8%
11169	VLASENICA	33161	781	2.3%	1.7%	2.1%	0.0%	17.9%
11177	ZAVIDOVICI	55879	1285	2.2%	1.5%	1.5%	4.9%	6.1%
11185	ZENICA	143080	2437	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	3.1%	2.7%
11193	ZVORNIK	78048	3247	4.0%	5.2%	3.1%	13.9%	5.0%
11207	ZEPCE	21827	1139	5.0%	5.7%	2.4%	7.6%	7.3%
11215	ZIVINICE	53271	1512	2.8%	4.2%	1.7%	3.3%	14.4%
Total Bosnia and Herzegovina		4142819	234213	5.4%	4.4%	2.9%	12.0%	7.9%

Note: Population 'IN' denotes persons having their 'DUI' variable equal '00' (or 'SDRZ' variable equal '000', equivalently), population 'OUT' – other cases, i.e. *de facto émigrés* (those temporarily residing abroad).

Annex B4

Table 4(B4). Ethnic Composition in Pre-War Municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Estimated for *De Jure* and *De Facto* Population Reported in the 1991 Census

Opstina	Opstina Name	ALL Serbs	ALL Muslims	ALL Croats	ALL Others	Serbs in BH	Muslims in BH	Croats in BH	Others in BH
10014	BANOVICI	17.0%	72.0%	2.1%	9.0%	16.9%	72.4%	2.0%	8.7%
10022	BANJA LUKA	54.5%	14.5%	14.8%	16.1%	54.1%	15.0%	14.8%	16.1%
10049	BIHAC	17.9%	66.0%	7.9%	8.2%	18.8%	65.4%	7.8%	8.0%
10057	BIJEJINA	59.1%	31.1%	0.5%	9.3%	58.9%	32.3%	0.5%	8.2%
10065	BILECA	80.0%	14.6%	0.3%	5.1%	79.9%	14.6%	0.3%	5.2%
10073	BOSANSKA DUBICA	68.7%	20.3%	1.5%	9.5%	69.9%	20.9%	1.6%	7.5%
10081	BOSANSKA GRADISKA	59.6%	26.4%	5.7%	8.3%	59.9%	26.8%	5.5%	7.8%
10090	BOSANSKA KRUPA	23.7%	73.9%	0.2%	2.2%	24.2%	73.6%	0.2%	2.0%
10103	BOSANSKI BROD	33.3%	12.0%	41.0%	13.7%	33.7%	12.2%	40.6%	13.5%
10111	BOSANSKI NOVI	60.2%	33.6%	1.0%	5.2%	60.9%	33.1%	0.9%	5.1%
10120	BOSANSKI PETROVAC	74.8%	21.0%	0.3%	3.9%	76.1%	20.6%	0.3%	3.0%
10138	BOSANSKI SAMAC	41.3%	6.8%	44.7%	7.2%	43.6%	7.6%	41.8%	6.9%
10146	BOSANSKO GRAHOVO	94.9%	0.1%	2.7%	2.2%	95.0%	0.2%	2.6%	2.2%
10154	BRATUNAC	34.1%	64.0%	0.1%	1.8%	34.3%	63.9%	0.1%	1.8%
10162	BRCKO	20.7%	44.0%	25.4%	10.0%	21.4%	48.3%	20.9%	9.4%
10189	BREZA	12.2%	75.5%	4.9%	7.3%	12.2%	76.0%	4.8%	7.0%
10197	BUGOJNO	18.5%	41.9%	34.2%	5.4%	19.1%	43.1%	33.0%	4.8%
10219	BUSOVACA	3.3%	44.7%	48.1%	3.9%	3.4%	46.9%	45.7%	3.9%
10227	CAZIN	1.2%	97.2%	0.2%	1.3%	1.2%	97.3%	0.2%	1.3%
10235	CAJNICE	52.6%	44.8%	0.1%	2.6%	52.5%	44.9%	0.1%	2.6%
10243	CAPLJINA	13.5%	27.2%	53.7%	5.6%	13.8%	28.0%	52.6%	5.5%
10251	CELINAC	88.5%	7.7%	0.4%	3.5%	88.7%	7.9%	0.4%	3.1%
10260	CITLUK	0.1%	0.7%	98.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%	98.6%	0.4%
10278	DERVENTA	40.6%	12.5%	38.8%	8.1%	40.1%	13.3%	38.5%	8.2%
10286	DOBOJ	38.8%	40.1%	12.9%	8.2%	38.8%	41.2%	12.4%	7.6%
10294	DONJI VAKUF	38.8%	55.0%	2.8%	3.4%	39.0%	55.2%	2.7%	3.2%
10308	TOMISLAVGRAD	1.9%	10.5%	86.6%	1.0%	2.6%	13.4%	83.0%	1.0%
10316	FOCA	45.2%	51.2%	0.2%	3.4%	45.3%	51.2%	0.2%	3.2%
10324	FOJNICA	1.0%	49.2%	40.6%	9.2%	1.0%	51.9%	37.4%	9.7%
10332	GACKO	61.7%	35.6%	0.3%	2.3%	61.7%	35.7%	0.3%	2.3%
10359	GLAMOC	79.0%	17.9%	1.5%	1.7%	79.4%	17.7%	1.4%	1.5%
10367	GORAZDE	26.2%	69.9%	0.2%	3.7%	26.3%	69.9%	0.2%	3.5%
10375	GORNJI VAKUF	0.4%	55.8%	42.5%	1.3%	0.5%	59.0%	39.4%	1.2%
10383	GRACANICA	22.9%	71.9%	0.2%	5.0%	23.0%	72.8%	0.2%	4.0%
10391	GRADACAC	19.8%	59.6%	15.2%	5.4%	19.9%	63.5%	12.4%	4.1%
10405	GRUDE	0.1%	0.0%	99.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	99.5%	0.4%
10413	HAN PUESAK	57.9%	40.1%	0.1%	2.0%	57.8%	40.2%	0.1%	1.9%
10421	JABLANICA	4.0%	71.6%	18.1%	6.3%	4.1%	72.6%	17.8%	5.5%
10430	JAJCE	19.2%	38.6%	35.1%	7.1%	19.5%	39.1%	34.4%	7.0%
10448	KAKANJ	8.8%	54.4%	29.6%	7.3%	9.1%	56.2%	27.8%	6.8%
10456	KALESIJA	18.3%	79.2%	0.1%	2.4%	17.8%	79.9%	0.1%	2.2%
10464	KALINOVIK	60.6%	36.7%	0.4%	2.3%	60.6%	36.7%	0.4%	2.3%
10472	KISELJAK	3.0%	40.4%	51.8%	4.8%	3.3%	42.9%	49.5%	4.3%
10499	KLADANJ	24.6%	72.2%	0.2%	3.0%	24.8%	72.3%	0.2%	2.7%
10502	KLJUC	49.5%	47.2%	0.9%	2.4%	50.1%	46.7%	0.9%	2.4%
10529	KONJIC	15.1%	54.2%	26.2%	4.4%	15.6%	55.1%	25.0%	4.3%
10537	KOTOR VAROS	38.1%	30.1%	29.0%	2.8%	39.4%	31.1%	26.8%	2.8%
10545	KRESEVO	0.5%	22.7%	69.8%	6.9%	0.5%	24.2%	68.8%	6.5%
10553	KUPRES	50.6%	8.3%	39.6%	1.4%	51.9%	9.2%	37.6%	1.4%
10561	LAKTASI	81.0%	1.4%	8.6%	9.0%	81.8%	1.4%	8.6%	8.1%
10570	LISTICA	0.5%	0.0%	98.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	99.0%	0.4%
10588	LIVNO	9.6%	14.2%	72.2%	3.9%	11.7%	17.1%	66.9%	4.3%
10596	LOPARE	56.1%	36.8%	3.9%	3.2%	54.1%	39.9%	3.5%	2.5%
10600	LUKAVAC	21.3%	66.6%	3.7%	8.4%	21.4%	67.2%	3.6%	7.8%
10618	LJUBINJE	89.8%	8.0%	0.9%	1.3%	89.9%	7.9%	0.9%	1.3%
10626	LJUBUSKI	0.2%	5.6%	92.2%	2.0%	0.3%	6.6%	91.4%	1.7%
10634	MAGLAI	30.7%	45.0%	19.3%	5.0%	31.1%	45.6%	18.8%	4.5%
10642	MODRICA	35.2%	29.1%	27.5%	8.2%	34.9%	32.4%	25.0%	7.7%
10669	MOSTAR	18.8%	34.5%	34.0%	12.7%	19.3%	35.1%	32.9%	12.7%
10677	MRKONJIC GRAD	76.8%	11.9%	7.8%	3.4%	76.7%	12.2%	7.8%	3.2%
10685	NEUM	4.8%	4.4%	87.7%	3.1%	5.2%	4.8%	86.8%	3.2%
10693	NEVESINJE	74.1%	22.9%	1.5%	1.5%	74.7%	22.6%	1.4%	1.4%
10707	ODZAK	18.9%	20.7%	54.3%	6.1%	18.5%	26.2%	49.5%	5.7%
10715	OLOVO	18.8%	74.9%	3.8%	2.5%	18.9%	75.3%	3.6%	2.3%
10723	ORASJE	14.9%	6.7%	75.1%	3.4%	16.3%	7.6%	72.6%	3.5%
10731	POSUSJE	0.1%	0.0%	99.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	99.2%	0.7%
10740	PRIJEDOR	42.2%	43.8%	5.6%	8.3%	42.6%	43.6%	5.6%	8.2%
10758	PRNJAVOR	71.2%	15.2%	3.7%	10.0%	70.7%	15.9%	3.8%	9.5%
10766	PROZOR	0.2%	36.5%	62.0%	1.2%	0.2%	38.3%	60.3%	1.1%
10774	NOVI TRAVNIK	13.3%	37.8%	39.6%	9.3%	13.7%	38.9%	38.2%	9.2%
10782	ROGATICA	38.2%	60.0%	0.1%	1.7%	38.2%	60.1%	0.1%	1.6%
10804	RUDO	70.4%	27.1%	0.0%	2.5%	70.4%	27.2%	0.0%	2.4%
10812	SANSKI MOST	42.1%	46.6%	7.2%	4.2%	43.8%	45.6%	7.2%	3.3%

Note: Population 'in BH' denotes persons having their 'DUI' variable equal '00' (or 'SDRZ' variable equal '000', equivalently), i.e. *de facto* residing in BH in 1991, while the 'ALL' (de jure) population includes also persons temporarily residing (working or not) abroad.

Annex B4

Table 4(B4). Continued

Opština	Opština Name	ALL Serbs	ALL Muslims	ALL Croats	ALL Others	Serbs in BH	Muslims in BH	Croats in BH	Others in BH
10839	SARAJEVO-CENTAR	20.9%	49.8%	6.8%	22.5%	21.1%	50.0%	6.8%	22.1%
10847	SARAJEVO-HADZICI	26.3%	63.4%	3.1%	7.2%	26.5%	63.4%	3.0%	7.1%
10855	SARAJEVO-ILIDZA	36.8%	43.1%	10.2%	9.9%	37.3%	43.1%	9.9%	9.7%
10863	SARAJEVO-ILIJAS	45.0%	42.0%	6.9%	6.1%	45.1%	42.4%	6.6%	5.9%
10871	SARAJEVO-NOVI GRAD	27.5%	50.6%	6.5%	15.4%	27.6%	50.6%	6.4%	15.3%
10880	SARAJEVO-NOVO SARAJEVO	34.5%	35.4%	9.2%	20.8%	34.7%	35.4%	9.2%	20.7%
10898	SARAJEVO-PALE	69.0%	26.7%	0.8%	3.5%	69.3%	26.7%	0.8%	3.3%
10901	SARAJEVO-STARI GRAD	10.1%	77.4%	2.2%	10.3%	10.2%	77.5%	2.2%	10.1%
10910	SARAJEVO-TRNOVO	29.5%	68.2%	0.2%	2.1%	29.5%	68.4%	0.2%	1.9%
10928	VOGOSCA	35.7%	50.7%	4.3%	9.2%	36.0%	51.1%	4.2%	8.7%
10936	SKENDER VAKUF	68.3%	5.5%	24.6%	1.6%	68.0%	5.7%	24.8%	1.5%
10944	SOKOLAC	68.4%	30.2%	0.1%	1.3%	68.6%	30.1%	0.1%	1.2%
10952	SRBAC	88.7%	4.3%	0.6%	6.4%	89.1%	4.4%	0.6%	5.9%
10979	SREBRENICA	22.7%	75.2%	0.1%	2.1%	22.7%	75.2%	0.1%	2.1%
10987	SREBRENİK	13.0%	74.6%	6.7%	5.8%	12.3%	77.3%	6.0%	4.5%
10995	STOLAC	21.0%	43.1%	33.1%	2.8%	21.5%	43.9%	31.9%	2.7%
11002	SEKOVICI	93.6%	3.4%	0.1%	2.9%	94.1%	3.4%	0.1%	2.4%
11029	SIPOVO	79.1%	19.0%	0.2%	1.7%	79.4%	18.8%	0.2%	1.6%
11037	TESLIC	55.1%	21.3%	15.9%	7.7%	55.3%	22.2%	15.1%	7.4%
11045	TESANJ	6.3%	72.0%	18.4%	3.3%	6.4%	73.4%	17.1%	3.1%
11053	TITOV DRVAR	97.0%	0.2%	0.2%	2.7%	97.0%	0.2%	0.2%	2.6%
11061	TRAVNIK	11.0%	44.9%	36.9%	7.2%	11.6%	46.8%	34.4%	7.2%
11070	TREBINJE	68.9%	17.8%	4.0%	9.3%	69.0%	17.7%	3.9%	9.3%
11088	TUZLA	15.4%	47.4%	15.3%	22.0%	15.4%	48.2%	15.1%	21.3%
11096	UGLJEVIK	56.5%	39.5%	0.2%	3.7%	55.6%	40.8%	0.2%	3.4%
11100	VARES	16.4%	30.2%	40.4%	13.1%	16.5%	30.6%	40.1%	12.9%
11118	VELIKA Kladusa	4.3%	91.0%	1.4%	3.3%	4.4%	91.1%	1.3%	3.1%
11126	VISOKO	16.2%	74.4%	4.1%	5.4%	16.3%	74.9%	3.9%	5.0%
11134	VIŠEGRAD	31.8%	63.5%	0.2%	4.5%	31.8%	63.7%	0.2%	4.3%
11142	VITEZ	5.4%	41.3%	45.4%	7.9%	5.5%	43.1%	43.9%	7.5%
11169	VLAŠENICA	42.3%	55.1%	0.1%	2.4%	42.6%	55.3%	0.1%	2.0%
11177	ZAVIDOVICI	20.4%	59.7%	13.2%	6.7%	20.5%	60.2%	12.9%	6.4%
11185	ZENICA	15.4%	55.2%	15.4%	14.0%	15.4%	55.5%	15.2%	13.9%
11193	ZVORNIK	38.0%	59.1%	0.2%	2.8%	37.5%	59.6%	0.1%	2.8%
11207	ZEPCE	9.9%	47.0%	39.6%	3.5%	9.8%	48.2%	38.5%	3.4%
11215	ZIVINICE	6.4%	80.2%	7.2%	6.2%	6.3%	81.1%	7.1%	5.5%
Total Bosnia and Herzegovina		31.2%	43.4%	17.4%	8.1%	31.5%	44.5%	16.1%	7.8%

Note: Population 'in BH' denotes persons having their 'DUI' variable equal '00' (or 'SDRZ' variable equal '000', equivalently), i.e. *de facto* residing in BH in 1991, while the 'ALL' (de jure) population includes also persons temporarily residing abroad.

Annex B4

Table 5(B4). Fraction of Refugees Who Left Bosnia and Herzegovina after the 1991 Census
Among the 1998 Out-of-Country Voters, By Municipality and Ethnicity

Opština	Opština Name	OC Voters '98	Refugees	% Refugees	% Ref. Serbs	% Ref. Muslims	% Ref. Croats	% Ref. Others
10014	BANOVICI	316	270	85.4%	64.0%	89.1%	63.6%	83.3%
10022	BANJA LUKA	10476	10093	96.3%	58.6%	98.9%	90.3%	96.7%
10049	BIHAC	1669	1081	64.8%	80.0%	64.6%	51.1%	72.7%
10057	BIJE LJINA	9428	9068	96.2%	58.0%	96.8%	88.2%	96.3%
10065	BILECA	733	727	99.2%	80.0%	99.3%	100.0%	100.0%
10073	BOSANSKA DUBICA	2691	2443	90.8%	40.5%	93.3%	93.3%	80.1%
10081	BOSANSKA GRADISKA	6115	5681	92.9%	39.5%	94.8%	80.3%	89.2%
10090	BOSANSKA KRUPA	1338	961	71.8%	60.7%	71.5%	75.0%	91.2%
10103	BOSANSKI BROT	2345	2158	92.0%	82.0%	97.3%	83.6%	95.6%
10111	BOSANSKI NOVI	4491	4256	94.8%	70.0%	94.9%	100.0%	97.1%
10120	BOSANSKI PETROVAC	576	531	92.2%	34.8%	94.7%	100.0%	92.0%
10138	BOSANSKI SAMAC	1644	1302	79.2%	43.8%	97.6%	71.6%	92.1%
10146	BOSANSKO GRAHOVO	11	3	27.3%	0.0%	-	100.0%	100.0%
10154	BRATUNAC	1918	1780	92.8%	50.0%	92.7%	100.0%	100.0%
10162	BRCKO	7783	6514	83.7%	66.0%	91.4%	61.0%	92.6%
10189	BREZA	305	249	81.6%	93.3%	80.8%	83.9%	80.0%
10197	BUGOJNO	3555	2744	77.2%	87.7%	76.5%	77.4%	75.8%
10219	BUSOVACA	782	467	59.7%	100.0%	67.8%	56.7%	68.4%
10227	CAZIN	2225	1359	61.1%	80.0%	61.2%	50.0%	50.0%
10235	CAJNICE	529	513	97.0%	75.0%	97.1%	-	100.0%
10243	CAP LJINA	1163	1091	93.8%	90.9%	97.3%	56.8%	95.8%
10251	CELINAC	463	407	87.9%	51.2%	96.0%	100.0%	93.1%
10260	CITLUK	250	88	35.2%	-	100.0%	27.1%	83.3%
10278	DERVENTA	3791	3364	88.7%	47.5%	98.4%	84.0%	95.7%
10286	DOBOJ	6791	6234	91.8%	62.9%	94.8%	81.2%	91.0%
10294	DONJI VAKUF	972	896	92.2%	72.7%	92.9%	86.2%	92.1%
10308	TOMISLAVGRAD	1534	778	50.7%	100.0%	90.9%	16.9%	45.5%
10316	FOCA	2214	2100	94.9%	78.6%	95.3%	85.7%	89.6%
10324	FOJNICA	540	390	72.2%	-	61.2%	74.7%	100.0%
10332	GACKO	512	500	97.7%	100.0%	97.6%	100.0%	100.0%
10359	GLAMOC	643	586	91.1%	47.8%	93.8%	40.0%	83.3%
10367	GORAZDE	1520	1341	88.2%	76.0%	88.3%	33.3%	97.8%
10375	GORNJI VAKUF	2026	1321	65.2%	100.0%	66.9%	63.7%	43.8%
10383	GRACANICA	1246	987	79.2%	66.7%	83.1%	100.0%	52.6%
10391	GRADACAC	1650	1099	66.6%	50.0%	76.9%	56.4%	58.4%
10405	GRUDE	172	31	18.0%	-	-	18.2%	0.0%
10413	HAN P JESAK	71	67	94.4%	-	94.3%	-	100.0%
10421	JABLANICA	323	264	81.7%	75.0%	83.6%	76.9%	70.8%
10430	JAICE	4121	3731	90.5%	89.8%	91.6%	88.2%	95.2%
10448	KAKANJ	2104	1684	80.0%	86.4%	75.1%	81.3%	83.3%
10456	KALESIA	2370	1734	73.2%	46.7%	72.2%	100.0%	96.1%
10464	KALINOVIK	27	25	92.6%	-	92.6%	-	-
10472	KISELJAK	1019	692	67.9%	66.7%	75.6%	61.5%	53.3%
10499	KLADANJ	454	346	76.2%	52.4%	77.4%	-	77.3%
10502	KLUJC	3731	3321	89.0%	53.1%	89.5%	75.0%	90.3%
10529	KONJIC	1209	840	69.5%	100.0%	66.7%	69.5%	88.5%
10537	KOTOR VAROS	3307	2806	84.9%	62.5%	90.4%	71.6%	83.1%
10545	KRESEVO	239	149	62.3%	-	68.6%	59.7%	100.0%
10553	KUPRES	475	338	71.2%	72.0%	93.8%	56.1%	100.0%
10561	LAKTASI	205	153	74.6%	53.2%	94.1%	79.3%	76.5%
10570	LISTICA	429	113	26.3%	-	-	26.5%	0.0%
10588	LIVNO	1586	973	61.3%	92.9%	91.4%	27.4%	84.6%
10596	LOPARE	919	625	68.0%	39.3%	74.2%	62.5%	55.9%
10600	LUKAVAC	1095	872	79.6%	79.5%	80.8%	89.7%	70.8%
10618	LJUBINJE	43	39	90.7%	66.7%	92.3%	-	100.0%
10626	LJUBUSKI	875	619	70.7%	100.0%	100.0%	20.6%	87.5%
10634	MAGLAJ	1375	1050	76.4%	70.0%	80.2%	64.0%	73.1%
10642	MODRICA	5040	4514	89.6%	48.6%	98.2%	68.0%	93.0%
10669	MOSTAR	7169	6477	90.3%	92.7%	94.6%	61.9%	96.6%
10677	MRKONJIC GRAD	666	571	85.7%	34.4%	89.0%	81.0%	89.7%
10685	NEUM	50	31	62.0%	100.0%	100.0%	17.4%	100.0%
10693	NEVESINJE	267	201	75.3%	20.0%	78.6%	-	75.0%
10707	ODZAK	3037	2173	71.6%	38.0%	97.4%	48.5%	85.5%
10715	OLOVO	332	279	84.0%	66.7%	85.5%	78.1%	84.6%
10723	ORASJE	754	435	57.7%	76.9%	93.3%	51.0%	82.1%
10731	POSUSJE	182	40	22.0%	-	-	22.1%	0.0%
10740	PRJEDOR	14987	14027	93.6%	61.0%	94.1%	82.6%	93.6%
10758	PRNJAVOR	1996	1638	82.1%	43.9%	90.7%	85.0%	76.6%
10766	PROZOR	1298	1028	79.2%	100.0%	89.7%	48.5%	100.0%
10774	NOVI TRAVNIK	862	663	76.9%	94.1%	83.9%	73.8%	81.2%
10782	ROGATICA	792	746	94.2%	100.0%	94.1%	100.0%	95.8%
10804	RUDO	741	730	98.5%	80.0%	98.8%	-	85.7%
10812	SANSKI MOST	6181	5226	84.5%	50.9%	86.2%	77.5%	60.3%

Note: 'Refugees' are persons having their 'DUI' variable equal '00' (or 'SDRZ' variable equal '000', equivalently), i.e. *de facto* resided in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991, but left the country after the 1991 census and registered as Out-of-Country (OC) Voters in the 1998 elections, i.e. being post-census refugees.

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Table 5(B4). - Continued

Opstina	Opstina Name	OC Voters '98	Refugees	% Ref ugees	% Ref. Serbs	% Ref. Muslims	% Ref. Croats	% Ref. Others
10839	SARAJEVO-CENTAR	2539	2369	93.3%	96.7%	92.7%	94.8%	94.1%
10847	SARAJEVO-HADZICI	595	522	87.7%	90.9%	86.5%	90.0%	100.0%
10855	SARAJEVO-ILIDZA	2693	2523	93.7%	96.9%	93.6%	92.4%	95.9%
10863	SARAJEVO-ILIJAS	464	419	90.3%	65.0%	90.8%	91.3%	95.6%
10871	SARAJEVO-NOVI GRAD	3517	3286	93.4%	91.8%	92.7%	94.5%	97.2%
10880	SARAJEVO-NOVI SARAJEVO	2414	2253	93.3%	92.9%	92.4%	92.9%	96.5%
10898	SARAJEVO-PALE	131	106	80.9%	52.4%	84.7%	100.0%	100.0%
10901	SARAJEVO-STARI GRAD	1420	1262	88.9%	84.4%	88.9%	91.3%	89.3%
10910	SARAJEVO-TRNOVO	96	86	89.6%	100.0%	87.8%	100.0%	100.0%
10928	VOGOSCA	873	792	90.7%	81.3%	91.7%	86.4%	91.0%
10936	SKENDER VAKUF	277	219	79.1%	52.1%	100.0%	83.4%	41.7%
10944	SOKOLAC	138	101	73.2%	11.1%	78.4%	-	50.0%
10952	SRBAC	238	157	66.0%	31.6%	92.5%	100.0%	70.6%
10979	SREBRENICA	1745	1714	98.2%	85.7%	98.2%	100.0%	100.0%
10987	SREBRENIK	842	586	69.6%	61.0%	76.5%	43.9%	31.3%
10995	STOLAC	931	864	92.8%	100.0%	96.8%	49.4%	100.0%
11002	SEKOVICI	65	55	84.6%	33.3%	98.1%	-	0.0%
11029	SIPOVO	532	476	89.5%	60.0%	90.6%	100.0%	82.4%
11037	TESLIC	2894	2564	88.6%	62.7%	94.1%	81.6%	94.4%
11045	TESANJ	1618	1275	78.8%	82.4%	81.7%	70.7%	82.5%
11053	TITOV DRVAR	44	35	79.5%	75.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%
11061	TRAVNIK	2099	1512	72.0%	88.9%	72.7%	69.7%	89.4%
11070	TREBINJE	2686	2660	99.0%	75.0%	99.2%	92.9%	99.0%
11088	TUZLA	1904	1651	86.7%	87.9%	86.8%	83.9%	89.3%
11096	UGLJEVIK	1099	978	89.0%	60.0%	90.3%	100.0%	83.5%
11100	VARES	753	702	93.2%	88.2%	90.8%	93.0%	97.7%
11118	VELIKA Kladusa	2043	1677	82.1%	83.3%	82.4%	80.0%	75.3%
11126	VISOKO	831	648	78.0%	92.0%	77.3%	80.0%	74.5%
11134	VISEGRAD	2154	2007	93.2%	63.6%	93.2%	100.0%	97.2%
11142	VITEZ	896	612	68.3%	71.4%	84.3%	61.0%	78.5%
11169	VLASENICA	1703	1544	90.7%	71.4%	91.0%	100.0%	81.5%
11177	ZAVIDOVICI	1525	1325	86.9%	93.8%	89.4%	69.5%	83.3%
11185	ZENICA	2643	2275	86.1%	89.3%	81.3%	92.2%	86.7%
11193	ZVORNIK	8469	7946	93.8%	64.2%	93.9%	100.0%	98.9%
11207	ZEPCE	789	551	69.8%	84.2%	74.6%	62.0%	75.0%
11215	ZIVINICE	1032	888	86.0%	82.6%	85.4%	95.8%	75.6%
Total Bosnia and Herzegovina		209440	181273	86.6%	63.8%	90.8%	68.5%	90.7%

Note: 'Refugees' are persons having their 'DUI' variable equal '00' (or 'SDRZ' variable equal '000', equivalently), i.e. *de facto* resided in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991, but left the country after the 1991 census and registered as Out-of-Country (OC) Voters in the 1998 elections, i.e. being post-census refugees.

ANNEX B. DATA SOURCES AND METHODS USED

ANNEX B5. THE 1997 OSCE VOTERS REGISTER

All post-Dayton elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the one in 1997 and 1998, were conducted under the supervision of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). For the purpose of elections, OSCE established a register of persons eligible to vote, the so-called OSCE voters register (VR). Development of the register and data entry was conducted by the OSCE Office in Sarajevo.

Eligibility to vote is discussed in article IV of annex 3 of the Dayton Peace Accords: “Any citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina aged 18 or older whose name appears on the 1991 census for Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be eligible, in accordance with electoral rules and regulations, to vote”. Registration stations were established in all municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in many foreign countries. Since the eligibility to vote in 1997 (and 1998) was based on a person’s presence in the 1991 census rolls, the voters register is a *subset* of the 1991 census. Every person in the voters register should be therefore also included in the census. However, some people could stay abroad during the census or were not enumerated for other reasons. If indeed such persons existed, this would only apply to an insignificant proportion of the population. Moreover, such persons could provide evidence of their eligibility and still had the possibility to vote.

Persons who wanted to vote in the 1997 (1998) local elections had to register first. The election registration form recorded the following basic items: surname, first name, sex, date of birth, and personal identification number (matični broj). The 1997 (1998) register contained also four items related to the location of voters in 1997 (1998) and 1991:

- Municipality of residence in 1991, as reported in the 1991 census;
- Municipality of residence in 1997 (1998), self-reported;
- Municipality or country where the registration took place in 1997 (1998);
- Municipality the person wanted to vote *for* in 1997 (1998).

Absentee registration and voting was permitted.

The municipality of registration is seen as a good indicator of the area where people actually lived when they registered. This variable can be therefore taken as an important source of statistical information about the de facto population living in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1997 (1998). The various items on the municipalities where people lived and registered to vote in 1997 (1998) can be used to study changes in residence between 1991 and 1997 (1998). To be sure about the 1991 residence of the 1997 (1998) voters, we applied individual matching to link the data for 1991 with those for 1997 (1998).

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The information contained in the 1997 (1998) voters register was made available to us by the OSCE. The data from the voters register show some of the same quality problems as the census. Although errors are generally less common in the 1997 (1998) voters register than in the 1991 census, deficiencies in names caused by optical scanning of the registration forms, often pose problems for the identification of persons. The names from the voters register, as those from the census, were all checked and corrected with various computer programs and manual procedures. This was again done with the assistance of native B/C/S speakers familiar with naming traditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The registration to vote was voluntary, which implies that the register is only a *sample* of the post-war population, excluding those who did not register to vote because they were not interested, ill, too young, or too old. The number of persons who registered to vote in the 1997 elections was 2.56 million, about 150,000 new voters registered additionally in 1998. Thus, the overlap of the two registers was considerable. We merged the individual records from these two registers, and established a joint database of 2,674,506 records. Out of the 2.67 million records, about 2.13 million (i.e. 2,125, 999) voters were matched in our project with the 1991 population census. This gave a matching rate of 79.5 percent. Among the total of 2.13 million records, some 319,405 voters were reported as out-of-country and 1,805,419 as in the country. Some 1,175 records had a corrupted location code and were excluded from the analysis. We also checked duplicates and compared the merged voters register with the lists of dead that we have available at OTP for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Some 864 records were additionally excluded due to the possibility of being reported in mortality sources, and some 730 records were excluded from the analysis as possible duplicates. Note that the excluded records could only be verified with certainty, if more information would become available about the persons in question.

The total population of the country was approximately 4.3 million 1991, whereas an estimate of 3.4 million people was given for 1995 by the 1998 World Population Prospects (United Nations, 1999). It is clear that the 2.13 million voters constitute a large and reliable sample of the 18+ population. Its size is big enough to prevent errors related to the persons not registering to vote.

There have been allegations that some people registered fraudulently to vote, especially in the 1997 elections. This alleged fraud is believed to have been committed by persons who registered under false names for political reasons. This was investigated thoroughly for Srebrenica and no evidence of massive fraud in the registration of voters in 1997 was found.⁸

The next problem inherent to the 1997-98 voters register is the return of refugees and displaced persons. More specifically, the 1997-98 voters register would *under-estimate* the

⁸ Of 7,490 persons believed to have gone missing after the fall of the Srebrenica enclave, only 9 persons were found both in the lists of missing persons and in the 1997 and 1998 Voters' registers. See "Report on the Number of Missing and Dead from Srebrenica", by Helge Brunborg and Henrik Urdal, Office of the Prosecutor, ICTY, 12 February 2000.

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number of persons who fled from their homes if many people returned to their pre-war place of residence before 1997-98.

The Dayton Peace Accords made it clear that the return of refugees and internally displaced persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina should be made possible. Since our post-war data was collected during 1997-98, some refugees or internally displaced persons could already have returned to their pre-war municipalities of residence. The impact of this problem is believed to be small for 1996-1997 as according to official statistics (see below) the returns of refugees and internally displaced persons to their pre-war homes were far from being completed in the period until 1997. Finally, if there were refugees or displaced persons that returned to their former locations, this would only decrease the number of displaced persons and refugees.

According to the 1998 estimates made by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, UNHCR (1998)), within Bosnia and Herzegovina up to 820,000 people remained **displaced** from their pre-conflict homes in mid-1998, of whom 450,000 in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 366,000 in the Republika Srpska. Furthermore, over 550,000 **refugees** from Bosnia and Herzegovina were still in need of a durable solution by mid-1998. The largest numbers of refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina were hosted by Yugoslavia (i.e. by Serbia and Montenegro, 226,000) and Croatia (34,500), with smaller numbers in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (3,000) and Slovenia (4,500). Outside the former Yugoslavia, Germany and Switzerland hosted the highest numbers of refugees (in total 254,000).

According to the UNHCR Office in Sarajevo (<http://www.unhcr.ba> and personal communication with the Public Information Unit) the total number of returns of refugees and displaced persons to the Republika Srpska was 83,518 in 1996-97. Out of these persons, only 966 Muslims and 159 Croats returned to RS in 1996-97 (1.2% and 0.2% of the total returns, respectively). Almost everybody returning to RS during this period were Serbs, 82,306 (98.5%). In most cases, only internally displaced persons returned and not refugees. On the other hand, the total number of returns in the Federation was about 347,837 in 1996-97, out of which 291,024 (83.7%) were Bosnian Muslims (i.e. Bosniacs), 47,249 (13.6%) were Croats, and only 1013 (0.3%) Serbs.

All in all, several hundred thousand people returned home in 1996-97. However, comparing the number of 1996-97 returns with the total number of refugees and displaced who were still in need of a durable solution in 1998, one can see that the scale of returns was relatively low in 1996-97. Moreover, the RS entity was apparently still considered unsafe for Muslims and Croats in 1996-97, as these were mainly Serbs who returned to RS in this period. The situation in the Federation was opposite to that in RS. The ethnic structure of returns is an additional reason why the 1996-97 returns do not significantly change the general picture of ethnic changes in the war period. However, because of the problem mentioned above, the results presented in this report can only be taken as an estimate of the number displaced

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persons and refugees as observed in 1997 and not as an estimate of the total ethnic change in the years from 1991 to 1997.

ANNEX B. DATA SOURCES AND METHODS USED

ANNEX B6. DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA REPORTED BY UNHCR AND BH GOVERNMENTAL SOURCES (DDPR)

The Database of Displaced Persons and Refugees (DDPR) is an official source of information coming from the government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and UNHCR. It covers the whole territory of the country and can serve to produce official statistics of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina for municipalities, settlements or any other required area (e.g. towns or villages).

The database was established by UNHCR together with local authorities. Individual records of information about IDPs and refugees were collected in BH municipalities already during the conflict. After the war ended, the records were centralised and structured in a database. The process of centralisation and database development was co-ordinated by UNHCR, while municipal authorities provided the input information for the database. Two most obviously used versions of the database are from 1998 and 2000. The 2000 version is an improved and up-dated version of the 1998 collection and is based on records obtained in the so-called re-registration project conducted by UNHCR together with municipal and state authorities. In this project, the status of all displaced persons and refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina was checked and if necessary revised. The 2000 version, available at the demographic unit, reports persons who in the year 2000 were still registered as displaced from their pre-war homes and needed a durable solution. A copy of the DDPR was acquired from the State Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR) in Sarajevo in Mid-August, 2002.

The database contains information about 583,816 persons. Among them it also includes about 60,000 persons born after 1 April 1991, which can not be matched against the census. For about 1/3 of the persons reported in DDPR the available information is very complete (the third actually made the application: 191,954 persons). For the remaining 2/3 (i.e. families of the applicants: 391,862 persons), the information is more limited, and assumptions or linked information are needed to process the data (e.g. ethnicity of applicant is used for all family members). The quality of the data seems overall quite good, although there are some problems, such as in particular the personal identification numbers (JMBs) are incomplete or invalid in about 1/4 of all cases.

The most important shortcoming of the database is that the information about family members is limited to names, date of birth, sex, kinship with applicant, and JMB. There is no information about place of birth or ethnicity for the family members. The only additional information is the work status and occupation for the spouse of the applicant, and the implied

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information about current residence. Depending on the matching rate and purposes, information about pre-war residence might be linked from census.

Also ethnicity may be linked from census, although this would limit information available to those records that actually match. More generally, ethnicity might be induced from family relations, i.e. children get the same ethnicity as the head of household, for spouses and in-laws only an assumption of no inter-ethnic marriages will provide any additional information.

All in all, for about 190,000 records, the DDPR contains quite a lot of information. For the remaining ca. 390,000 records, the available information is more limited, and we have to make assumptions and/or link the information from other sources.

For purposes of information gathering all records related to applicants and their family members have been combined in one data table. Based on the combined table and on the assumption that all families have the same nationality as the family head, we obtained the following ethnic composition of DPs and refugees (not considering duplicates):

Table 1(B6). Absolute and Relative Number of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina by Ethnicity, Status as of 2000

Ethnicity	IDPs		Refugees		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Muslims	247,378	44.3	27	0.1	247,405	42.4
Croats	41,913	7.5	73	0.3	41,986	7.2
Serbs	267,350	47.8	24,571	98.7	291,921	50.0
Others	2,280	0.4	224	0.9	2,504	0.4
Total	558,921	100.0	24,895	100.0	583,816	100.0

The vast majority of the persons registered are IDPs within BH, but some 25,000 persons are refugees from Croatia, obviously Croatian Serbs, currently *residing in* Bosnia. For purposes concerning BH, and in particular the MILOŠEVIĆ - Bosnia case, these refugees are excluded.

Note that the ethnic composition of refugees *from* Bosnia and Herzegovina is a different issue that has been estimated in this report on the basis of out-of-country voters reported in the 1997-98 voters register (see Table 2(B6) below). The out-of-country voters left Bosnia and moved abroad where they still resided at the time of the 1997 and 1998 elections.

Note also that the ethnic composition of internally displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina and refugees from this country residing abroad are quite different too, which can be only partly ascribed to the differences between the sources. It seems that these two processes affected different ethnic groups. While Muslims were the absolute majority among refugees outside Bosnia, both the Muslims and the Serbs were two majority groups among the IDPs.

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Table 2(B6). Ethnic Composition of Persons Displaced within Bosnia and Herzegovina and Refugees from the Country, Status as of 2000 (IDPs) and 1997-98 (REFs)

Ethnicity	Refugees from BH	DPs in BH
	1997-98	2000
Muslims	51.0	44.3
Croats	24.8	7.5
Serbs	16.7	47.8
Others	7.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Matching against the census proved, as with most sources, possible. A test case using Prijedor and different matching criteria, showed a matching rate close to 80%. Matching directly against the 1997/98 voters register may also prove useful, and an initial, strict matching criterion matched at once 65% of all those born in 1980 or before.

There are some duplicates in the database, but the problem is quite limited. Based on initial testing, between 1.5% and 3% of all records are duplicates.

There are also some other relatively minor issues, like misspelled names, invalid date of births, and mismatch between JMB and reported sex and/or date of birth. Some of these issues can be, at least partially, addressed and corrected, others can not be fixed. However, the scopes of these problems are very limited.

Having assessed the overall quality of the DDPR as fairly satisfactory, in this report we present uncorrected statistics obtained by running queries in the original database. We believe that any improvements of the data would not significantly change the aggregate numbers as those discussed in Section 3.5.

ANNEX C. OVERVIEW OF METHODS OF THE ANALYSIS

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- C1.** Data Linking
- C2.** An Estimate of the Overall Numbers of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees

ANNEX C. OVERVIEW OF METHODS OF THE ANALYSIS

ANNEX C1. DATA LINKING

Our analysis of changes in the ethnic composition of the MILOŠEVIĆ area is based on three variables with values specified for each individual: location before the war, location after the war, and ethnicity. The 1991 census contains information on ethnicity and location before the war, but not on the persons' location after the war. The 1997 voters register contains, on the other hand, the persons' post-war location, but neither the pre-war location nor ethnicity, the two latter variables being available only in the 1991 census. By combining these two data sets together into one set, we were able to make a joint analysis of the pre- and post-war population changes. Combining related data sets through individual linking has been used as the data reconstruction method in this study.

To link our data sets, we employed a multi-step procedure. Each step consisted of several comparisons between two sets of related individual-level data records. One record always describes one individual and is a collection of his/her characteristics on a number of items, such as for example the first name, family name, father's name, date of birth etc. All steps followed the same logic (see below). The differences between the steps were the slightly differing criteria used to match the records, and the fact that the population available for next possible matches shrank after each step. In other words, once a number of records had been matched in two related data sets, these records were excluded from the next round of matching. In the new step, the matching criterion applied was modified compared with the previous ones to capture new matches.

Each step consisted of three separate rounds. The first round was to identify the records in the voters register corresponding to the records in the census and to store the sequential numbers of these records in a table. Information common to both data sets was used to identify the corresponding records. The fields used in the matching were the following: first name, last name, personal ID number, date of birth, and municipality of residence. These fields in the records in the voters register were compared with the respective fields in the census records. For each record in the voters register that corresponded with one record in the census, the sequential numbers from each data set (i.e. source) were registered in a separate table. These combinations of sequential record numbers are called *matches*.

The second step concentrated on quality and consistency checks of the matches obtained. All matches were checked for duplicates to make sure that each record in the voters register had one and only one corresponding record in the census, and vice versa. Duplicates were deleted⁹. After duplicate checks and other quality control measures such as inspecting

⁹ Note that duplicates are multiple matches and not multiple records. Deleting duplicates means deleting multiple links and not records that still remain available for the next round of matching.

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samples of the matched records visually, they were registered in the databases as final matches.

The third step was to register the approved matches in the data sets as links between records in the voters register and records in the census. The result from this process was that more than 2 million records out of the total of 2.56 million in the voters register were linked to corresponding records in the 1991 census.

The set of linked records forms the basis for our calculations involving the post-war population. The meaning of a link established between the voters register and the census is that a person whose records have been linked is identified as *a survivor*¹⁰. An identified survivor is known to be alive after the war since the person registered to vote in 1997. All references made to the post-war population of survivors refer to the set of individual records successfully linked in our procedures.

Because of the voluntary nature of the registration to vote any *absolute* number provided in this report is in fact a minimum estimate of the 1997 population, for example a minimum size of an ethnic group, population displacement, age and sex distribution etc. The actual absolute figures are higher due to the fact that some part of the population did not register to vote. If however, one considers the population of registered voters as a sample of the actual population, then the sample can be seen as extremely large and reliable. This is why the *relative* figures (i.e. fractions or percentages) are good measures of the actual distributions and can be safely used.

The voters register was used as the source of statistical information about the actual 1997 population in the country. For the registered voters their municipality of residence in 1997 is not explicitly reported in the register. The place of registration is however specified for each registered voter in all necessary detail. In the analyses that involved the 1997 population, we assumed that the place where a person registered to vote (i.e. the place of registration) was a good approximation of the location where the person actually lived in when he or she registered. The municipality where they registered to vote is then referred to as the voters' municipality of residence.

The persons eligible to vote in the 1997 elections had to be born before 1980. Consequently, all comparisons involving the 1997 voters on one hand and the 1991 census population on the second hand must be restricted to individuals who were born at the latest in 1979. All comparisons presented in this report are restricted to those who were 18 or more years of age in 1997. Birth cohorts¹¹ born after 1979 are excluded from the census data in our analyses (in the voters register no such persons should be registered). The final data set of the (18+) census population, who used to live in the MILOŠEVIĆ area before the war, includes

¹⁰ Note that “a survivor” is a standard term used in the life table analysis in demography to denote a person who has not died until the age x years. The term does not have any negative connotations.

¹¹ A birth cohort is the group of people who were born the same year.

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1,346,942 individuals (see Table 1a in Annex C). Some 645,872 individuals have been identified as voters who registered to vote in the MILOŠEVIĆ municipalities.

Linking of individual data is common in demography and statistics. Scandinavian countries have been applying this approach for about 30-40 years. An operational system of unique ID numbers is a prerequisite for such linking. If there exists no such system or the existing system is not fully operational, as in the countries of the former Yugoslavia, other data items have to be used, in particular first and family names and date of birth. Similar items are also often used in historical demography for linking parish records, census data and other individual data, in the so-called family reconstitution studies.

The linking approach, although well established and known to demographers, is not commonly used throughout the world. Sizeable populations, lack of consistent ID numbers, and strong privacy protection regulations make the individual linking rarely useable in many high-income countries. The method is rarely applied in low-income countries since these countries cannot afford the costs of highly skilled personnel and expensive equipment required for the individual linking approach. Moreover, most low-income countries cannot afford or are unable to keep systematic high-quality records of the population.

Nation-wide comparisons of populations between different periods or geographic locations are usually done without individual-level linking but by using cross-sectional aggregate (or macro) data. The macro-level approach is for instance commonly applied by official national and international statistical agencies to produce and compare basic demographic statistics, such as death and birth rates, nuptiality and migration statistics, and others. The usefulness of the macro approach is still great, as the large population size and the large numbers of demographic events observed guarantee a fair degree of reliability of the results.

We believe that for our purposes the individual linking approach is superior to the macro approach, but not only in the sense of accuracy of the aggregate level statistics showing the relative distributions of the population. Here the benefits can be minor. The real advantage of the individual linking approach is that we can follow the same individuals between the two years considered. It is the best approach for the reconstruction of the fate of the population. Moreover it is, generally believed that the individual linking approach yields highly reliable results. The only problems with this method are inherited from the deficiencies in the data quality, which have, however, been largely overcome in our project by quality checks and applying extensive procedures for data matching.

ANNEX C. OVERVIEW OF METHODS OF THE ANALYSIS

ANNEX C2. ESTIMATION OF NUMBERS OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

The estimated overall numbers of the IDPs and refugees were obtained using a classical statistical method of sampling proportions (W.G. Cochran, 1977). The method applies the theorem stating that the sample proportion p ($p=a/n$; proportion (p) of IDPs and REFs (a) in the population of 1997-98 voters (n)) is an unbiased estimate of the population proportion P ($P=A/N$; proportion (P) of IDPs and REFs (A) in the 1991 census population (N)). In this case, the estimate of the unknown overall size of the population of all IDPs and refugees (A) can be obtained by multiplying the sample proportion (p), by the size of the census population (N). Confidence intervals can be calculated by applying the formulas explained below, towards the end of this Annex.

Note, that the estimation was made for every ethnic group separately at the municipal level, and, in the second step, a system of weights was used in order to produce consistent estimates for larger areas.

The following variables are available to estimate the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees from the selected municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina:

- N_{ij} 1991 population size of i -th ethnic group ($i \in \{\text{Serbs, Muslims, Croats, Others}\}$) from j -th municipality,
- N_j Total 1991 population size of j -th municipality (sum of all N_{ij} values with respect to i),
- W_{ij} Share (weight) of the i -th ethnic group from j -th municipality in the total population of Bosnia and Herzegovina (N), calculated as:

$$W_{ij} = N_{ij} / N = N_{ij} / \left(\sum_j N_j \right) = N_{ij} / \left(\sum_i \sum_j N_{ij} \right)$$
- W_j Share (weight) of the total population from j -th municipality in the total population of Bosnia and Herzegovina (N), calculated as $W_j = N_j / N$ (sum of all W_{ij} values with respect to i),
- n_{ij} 1997 number of identified survivors from i -th ethnic group originating from j -th municipality (post-war population sample size), of which:
- d_{ij} 1997 number of identified displaced survivors (including refugees) of i -th ethnic group originating from j -th municipality, i.e. number of persons registered to vote either in other municipalities or out of country (an observed value).
- p_{ij} fraction of persons displaced from the j -th municipality within the given i -th ethnic group (a random variable),
- \hat{p}_{ij} a point estimate of the p_{ij} , calculated as $\hat{p}_{ij} = d_{ij} / n_{ij}$.

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- τ_{ij} number of persons of a given i -th ethnic group displaced from the j -th municipality, $\tau_{ij} = p_{ij} N_{ij}$ (a random variable): displacements from different municipalities and for different ethnic groups are assumed to be independent,
- $\hat{\tau}_{ij}$ a point estimate of the τ_{ij} , calculated as $\hat{\tau}_{ij} = \hat{p}_{ij} N_{ij}$.

For each municipality j , the numbers $d_{Serbs,j}$, $d_{Muslims,j}$, $d_{Croats,j}$, $d_{Others,j}$, represent therefore **minimum estimates** of numbers of persons displaced from this municipality, Serbs, Muslims, Croats and Others, respectively. The minimum estimate of the total number of persons displaced from this municipality (d_j) can be obtained as a simple sum: $d_j = d_{Serbs,j} + d_{Muslims,j} + d_{Croats,j} + d_{Others,j}$.

A **point estimate** of the overall number of refugees and DPs from i -th ethnic group ($i \in \{Serbs, Muslims, Croats, Others\}$) originating from j -th municipality ($\hat{\tau}_{ij}$) is calculated as¹²:

$$(1) \quad \hat{\tau}_{ij} = \frac{d_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \cdot N_{ij},$$

the standard error of its estimation being equal:

$$(2) \quad SE(\hat{\tau}_{ij}) = N_{ij} \cdot SE(\hat{p}_{ij}) = N_{ij} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\frac{d_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{d_{ij}}{n_{ij}}\right)}{n_{ij} - 1}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(N_{ij} - n_{ij})}{N_{ij}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{d_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{d_{ij}}{n_{ij}}\right)}{n_{ij} - 1}} \cdot \sqrt{(N_{ij} - n_{ij}) \cdot N_{ij}}.$$

The precision of estimation can be evaluated using the concept of **confidence intervals**. A confidence interval covers the unknown value of estimated number of refugees and displaced persons from i -th ethnic group originating from j -th municipality, with a certain probability, say $(1-\alpha)$. In the other words, we can be $(1-\alpha) \cdot 100\%$ confident that the true number of refugees and DPs is covered by the interval. Therefore, the narrower the confidence interval, the better the estimation. For large samples, the $(1-\alpha)$ confidence interval for $\hat{\tau}_{ij}$ can be obtained from the normal distribution as ranging from $\hat{\tau}_{ij} - u_{\alpha} \cdot SE(\hat{\tau}_{ij})$ to $\hat{\tau}_{ij} + u_{\alpha} \cdot SE(\hat{\tau}_{ij})$, where u_{α} is the quantile of rank $1 - \alpha / 2$ from the standard normal distribution.

A **point estimate** of the overall number of refugees and DPs originating from the j -th municipality ($\hat{\tau}_j$) is calculated in the following way:

$$(3) \quad \hat{\tau}_j = N_j \cdot \hat{p}_j = N_j \cdot \sum_i \hat{p}_{ij} \cdot \frac{W_{ij}}{W_j} = \frac{N_j}{W_j} \cdot \sum_i \hat{\tau}_{ij} \cdot \frac{W_{ij}}{N_{ij}} = N \cdot \sum_i \hat{\tau}_{ij} \cdot \frac{1}{N} = \sum_i \hat{\tau}_{ij},$$

where \hat{p}_j is the estimate of the fraction of persons displaced from the j -th municipality (which is a weighted average of estimated fractions for particular ethnic groups, with shares of these ethnic groups in the total census population used as weights), and the summation with respect

¹² All equations follow William G. Cochran (1977), Sampling Techniques, 3rd edition. John Wiley & Sons, New York, Chichester, Brisbane, Toronto, Singapore. See Chapter 3, p. 50-53.

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to i involves *Serbs*, *Muslims*, *Croats* and *Others*. The standard error of $\hat{\tau}_j$ estimation is equal (following the assumption of independence of displacements for different ethnic groups):

$$(4) \quad SE(\hat{\tau}_j) = \frac{N_j}{W_j} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_i (SE(\hat{p}_{ij}))^2 \cdot W_{ij}^2} = \frac{N_j}{W_j} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_i \frac{(SE(\hat{\tau}_{ij}))^2}{N_{ij}^2} \cdot W_{ij}^2} = N \cdot \sqrt{\sum_i (SE(\hat{\tau}_{ij}))^2 \frac{1}{N^2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{\sum_i (SE(\hat{\tau}_{ij}))^2}$$

where the summation with respect to i involves *Serbs*, *Muslims*, *Croats* and *Others*. Again, for the large samples, the $(1-\alpha)$ confidence interval for $\hat{\tau}_j$ can be obtained from the normal distribution as ranging from $\hat{\tau}_j - u_\alpha \cdot SE(\hat{\tau}_j)$ to $\hat{\tau}_j + u_\alpha \cdot SE(\hat{\tau}_j)$. A similar analysis may be performed for a set of ethnic groups, e.g. for *non-Serbs*. The summation with respect to i involves in such cases only *Muslims*, *Croats* and *Others*.

To obtain the overall number of refugees and DPs ($\hat{\tau}_A$) originating from any of the municipalities within a certain set of municipalities A (where A can be for example a region, a political entity, the whole country, or it can be subjectively chosen), the summation with respect to j (i.e. for all municipalities $j \in A$) is required:

$$(5) \quad \hat{\tau}_A = \sum_{j \in A} \hat{\tau}_j.$$

Similarly, it can be proven, that the standard error of $\hat{\tau}_A$ estimation is equal (assuming the independence of displacements from different municipalities):

$$(6) \quad SE(\hat{\tau}_A) = \sqrt{\sum_{j \in A} (SE(\hat{\tau}_j))^2}$$

The same procedure can be applied for obtaining estimates of numbers of refugees and DPs originating from any of the municipalities from the set A , for any particular (i -th) ethnic group, in equations (5) and (6) $\hat{\tau}_j$ is then to be replaced by $\hat{\tau}_{ij}$.

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ANNEX D. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AUTHORS

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- D1.** Professional Qualifications of Ewa Tabeau, Demographer, Project Leader
- D2.** Professional Qualifications of Jakub Bijak, Demographer
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ANNEX D. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF THE AUTHORS

The report “Ethnic composition and displaced persons and refugees in 47 municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1991 and 1997” (hereafter: MILOŠEVIĆ report) is a product of the joint effort of four researchers: Ewa Tabeau (ET) – project leader, and (alphabetically) Jakub Bijak, Arve Hetland and Marcin Żółtkowski (MZ), who completed this report as part of activities of the Demographic Unit – LRT, Office of the Prosecutor (OTP), ICTY. The activities concluded in the report were conducted in 2001 and 2002. ET is a senior researcher with extensive experience in demography and statistics, graduated in statistics and econometrics, and has a Ph.D. in mathematical demography. JB is a young professional, specialised in quantitative methods of statistics and econometrics, recently successfully graduated in mathematical demography, and with broad interest and already considerable experience in statistical methods and their applications in demography. AH is a senior computer scientist and mathematician, with extensive experience in large-scale individual-level data processing, computer programming, and generally in demography. MZ is a quantitative researcher and talented computer programmer, a statistician and economist, still studying mathematics and specialising in probabilistic theory. ET was involved in all stages of the report’s completion (data quality control and data processing, design of the analysis, selection of methods, interpretation of results, and writing the report); she was responsible for the analytical aspects of the MILOŠEVIĆ report. JB, AH, and MZ were engaged in data processing, quality controls, database development, writing computer programs, and also analysis. All authors contributed to writing of the text. The MILOŠEVIĆ report builds up on the work completed by other DU demographers, i.e. Helge Brunborg, Torkild Lyngstad, and Henrik Urdal, who were engaged in the OTP population project in the years 1998-2000.

The most significant expert and research reports prepared in the Demographic Unit and experts witness testimonies of DU demographers completed so far are listed below:

ANALYTICAL REPORTS PRODUCED BY THE DEMOGRAPHIC UNIT

- E. Tabeau and M. Żółtkowski, 2002, Demographic Consequences of the Conflict in the Municipality of Vlasenica, May-September 1992. Expert report prepared for the NIKOLIĆ case (IT-94-2-PT).
- E. Tabeau, 2002, Basic Demographic Characteristics and Socio-Economic Status of Missing and Killed Persons from the Municipality of Prijedor, 30.04-30.09.1992. Expert report prepared for the STAKIĆ case (IT-97-24).
- E. Tabeau, M., Żółtkowski, 2002, Ethnic Composition and Displaced Persons and Refugees in 37 Municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1991 and 1997. Expert report prepared for the KRAJIŠNIK-PLAVŠIĆ case (IT-00-39&40).
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Annex D1 to D4

- E. Tabeau, J. Bijak, M. Duncker and M. Żółtkowski, 2002, Demographic Analysis Project Sarajevo (DAPS), Overview of the Survey and Survey Statistics. OTP research report prepared for the GALIĆ case (IT-98-29-I), LRT/ET/043-02.
- E. Tabeau and J. Bijak, 2001, Changes in the Ethnic Composition of Bosanski Šamac and Odžak, 1991 and 1997. Expert report prepared for the SIMIĆ et al. case (IT-95-9), LRT/ET/208A-01.
- E. Tabeau and J. Bijak, 2001, Changes in the Ethnic Composition in the Municipality of Višegrad, 1991 and 1997. Expert report prepared for the LUKIĆ et al. case (IT-98-32-1), LRT/ET/229-01.
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- E. Tabeau, T. Lyngstad, and H. Brunborg, 2001, Changes in the Ethnic Composition of the Population in the Autonomous Region of Krajina from 1991 to 1997. Research report prepared for the case of the BRĐANIN & TALIĆ case (IT-99-36). ICTY, The Hague.
- H. Brunborg, T. Lyngstad, and E. Tabeau, 2001, Population changes in Prijedor from 1991 to 1997. Research report prepared for the case of KERATERM CAMP (IT-95-8). ICTY, The Hague.
- H. Brunborg and H. Urdal, 2000, Report on the Number of Missing and Dead from Srebrenica. Expert report prepared for the case of KRISTIĆ (IT-98-33). ICTY, The Hague

EXPERT TESTIMONIES OF OTP DEMOGRAPHERS

- E. Tabeau, in: STAKIĆ (IT-97-24, Prijedor), 23.09.2002
- E. Tabeau, in: GALIĆ (IT-98-29-I, Sarajevo), 30.07.2002
- E. Tabeau, in: STAKIĆ (IT-97-24, Prijedor), 24-25.07.2002
- E. Tabeau, in: GALIĆ (IT-98-29-I, Sarajevo), 22-23.07.2002
- E. Tabeau, in: SIMIĆ et al. (IT-95-9, Bosanski Šamac, Odžak), 10.07.2002
- E. Tabeau, in: LUKIĆ et al. (IT-98-32-1, Višegrad), 19.09.2001
- H. Brunborg, in: KRISTIĆ (IT-98-33), 15.06.2000

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AUTHORS
(Project Leader Is Listed First, All Remaining Authors Follow In Alphabetical Order)

**D1. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF EWA TABEAU (ET) –
 DEMOGRAPHER, PROJECT LEADER**

ET graduated in econometrics and statistics (M.Sc. degree, with the highest grade, 1981) and obtained her Ph.D. (with the highest grade, 1991) in mathematical demography at the Warsaw School of Economics. In 1983-1991 she was an academic teacher at the Warsaw School of Economics where she taught descriptive and mathematical statistics and demography to undergraduate courses. Thereafter, she moved to the Netherlands where she lives and works also at present. In the Netherlands she worked almost 10 years at the Dutch National Demographic Institute, where she was responsible for mortality research for the Netherlands and other European countries (see below). Since September 2000 she has been working as a demographer and project leader in the Demographic Unit at the Office of the Prosecutor, ICTY. During her employment at OTP, ET completed twelve expert reports and testified six times as an expert witness before the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

ET worked at the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) in The Hague (Dutch national demographic institute) from July 1991 to September 2000, most time as a senior researcher and project leader. Her responsibilities at NIDI included conducting and proposing demographic research regarding modeling and prediction of mortality and health processes in the Netherlands and other European countries. Modeling mortality by cause of death had become her first domain, and resulted in several widely recognized international publications. ET was invited, as an expert, by national and international organizations (e.g. Eurostat – Statistical Office of the European Union; ING Group - Life Insurance NL, Goldman & Sachs - Life Insurance USA, Statistics Netherlands, British Government Actuary's Department) to consult their projects involving issues of mortality and health development and prediction. She supervised young researchers completing their theses for the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees. International and national demographic journals invited her to review submitted papers.

ET had fellowships in the French (1995) and German (1990) National Demographic Institutes. She has links with demographers all over Europe, especially with those from Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and United Kingdom. ET has excellent knowledge of several types of software. She speaks and writes Polish (native tongue), English, Dutch, and, to less extent, Russian and German.

ET has authored more than 90 research papers. Her record of selected recent papers includes: 3 monographs published internationally, 24 articles published in international and national journals, 14 conference papers presented at international conferences, and 52 research reports and working papers.

Annex D1 to D4**ANNEX D2. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF JAKUB BIJAK (JB) -
DEMOGRAPHER**

JB graduated in Quantitative Methods and Information Systems at the Warsaw School of Economics (WSE), where he obtained, with the outstanding grade, the M.Sc. degree for a thesis in the field of mathematical demography. Results of his dissertation have been invited for presentation at the European Population Conference in August 2003 and will also be published in the scientific journal of Polish demographers. In 1999 he was a junior guest researcher (a three-month fellowship) at the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) in The Hague. In 1999-2000 JB worked as a student assistant at the Institute of Statistics and Demography, WSE, where he taught statistics and advanced statistical methods to undergraduate courses. During 2001, he was a research assistant in the the Demographic Unit at the Office of the Prosecutor, ICTY. Since October 2002 he has been employed, as a young professional, at the Demographic Unit again. During his employment at OTP he co-authored 7 expert and research reports.

During his university education JB authored many excellent study research papers. As a student he attended several conferences for young researchers where he presented a number of interesting conference papers. He was a head of the Artificial Intelligence Research Group at WSE. He also participated in some (Polish and international) research projects related to demographic and economic aspects of society, and wrote several reports.

JB has outstanding knowledge of computer software (among others: MS Access, MS Excel, MapInfo, ArcView GIS, Statgraphics, SPSS, Statistica) and programming languages (Turbo Pascal, Visual Basic). He speaks and writes several languages (Polish, English, German, and to less extent Serbo-Croatian and Dutch).

Annex D1 to D4**ANNEX D3. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF ARVE HETLAND (AH) -
DEMOGRAPHER**

AH completed the university programme of undergraduate courses in mathematics and computer science and obtained the Bachelor degree (cand. mag.) from the University of Oslo in 1993. As part of his (on-going) Master (M.Sc.) programme he has taken courses in Logic, Rewriting Systems and Compiler Design. He also attended the 7th International Summer School in Jyväskylä, Finland, 1997, with lectures by prof. Juha Alho, on Stochastic Population Projections.

AH was employed at Statistics Norway from February 1994 to August 1999 and from August 2000 to August 2001, (first in the IT Section and lastly in the Division for Social and Demographic Research), where he was responsible for software development for a household micro simulation project and for official Norwegian population projections. He helped produce and publish the official population projections in 1996 and 1999. From 1998 to 2001 he worked on a research project funded by the Norwegian Research Council, in which he applied probabilistic methods to population projections. AH was the main software developer in this project, and also co-authored several scientific papers related to the project.

From August 1999 to August 2000 AH was affiliated with by SafetyCable AS, a Norwegian company specialised in solutions for computer theft prevention. In his position there he supervised the company's software projects, acted as network manager, and contributed to the management of the company. From May 2001 until his employment at ICTY, he was also a member of the board of SafetyCable.

AH has been employed as a Demographer in the Demographic Unit at the office of the Prosecutor, ICTY, The Hague, since August 2001, and has been working on analysing new data sources to be incorporated in the unit's database project.

AH is a computer programming expert, with experience in C, C++, Java, Simula and SAS and working knowledge of Pascal, SML, VB, Lisp, Perl, HTML, and several scripting languages. AH is also familiar with many software tools (MS Word, MS Excel, MS PowerPoint, MS Access, OpenOffice, ArcView, SAS, LaTeX), operating systems (all MS Windows platform, Linux (Certified Professional), BSD-derivatives), and PC and networking hardware. AH speaks and writes Norwegian (native tongue) and English, and can speak some German.

Annex D1 to D4**ANNEX D4. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF MARCIN ŻÓŁTKOWSKI
(MZ) – DEMOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT**

In 2001, MZ graduated in Banking and Finance at the Warsaw School of Economics in Poland (WSE, M.Sc. degree in Banking and Finance, with “excellent”, the highest grade), and also completed the Master programme of Quantitative Methods and Information Systems at WSE. He is now finishing mathematics at the Warsaw University (the 4th year; in 2002 having a leave of absence due to his employment at OTP), specialising in the probability theory. In 2001, MZ engaged in a Ph.D. programme in Financial Mathematics at WSE.

In 2000-2001 MZ worked as a student assistant in the Institute of Econometrics, WSE, where he taught econometrics and stochastic processes to undergraduate courses. In 2001-2002, he lectured “Capital and Monetary Markets” at the postgraduate programme in the International School of Managers in Warsaw. Since February 2002, he has been a research assistant in the Demographic Unit at the Office of the Prosecutor, ICTY, the Hague. During his employment in the Demographic Unit, OTP, he co-authored four expert and research reports and developed software for the analysis of demographic data.

In 1998-99, he was an active member of the Artificial Intelligence Research Group at WSE, organising and taking part in conferences on artificial intelligence.

MZ is an expert in computer programming (C/C++, Delphi, Pascal, VB, HTML, etc.), software (MS Access, MS Excel, MS Word, GIS and ArcView, SPSS, Statistica, Mathematica, Matlab, Maple, LaTeX, etc.), hardware and operating systems (Windows, Linux). MZ speaks and writes Polish (native tongue), English, German, and Russian.