

kraja, kao i samoga Vukovara, u osobito heterogeno etnodemografsko područje, složenoga višejezičnoga, višereligijskoga i višetetničkoga obilježja. No, unatoč složenu etničkomu sastavu stanovništva, tijekom cijeloga 20. stoljeća Vukovar je imao hrvatsku etničku većinu koja se kretala u rasponu od 38,7 % (1900.) do 57,1 % (2011.), s maksimumom udjela od 63,5 % sredinom 20. stoljeća (1948.).

ETHNODEMOGRAPHIC DETERMINANTS OF VUKOVAR'S IDENTITY IN THE 20TH CENTURY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CENSUS RECORDS (1900 - 2011)

Abstract

Vukovar in the 20th century had quite a dynamic and specific demographic and ethnodemographic development determined by wider historical, social, geopolitical, cultural and economic forces. Voluntary and forced migrations were a dominant factor of changes in the migration and structure of the inhabitants. The paper, on the basis of primary sources (published results of the censuses), in four different, but highly relevant periods (1900 – 1910, 1910 – 1948, 1948 – 1991, 1991 – 2011) analyzes, shows and interprets the most important changes in the structure of the inhabitants according to the ethnic group. The paper also shows the reached level of homogeneity / heterogeneity / bimodality of the ethnodemographic picture of the city as an important force in shaping its cultural, ethnic / national and geographic / spatial / urban identity in the analyzed period (1900 – 2011). In spite of the very complex ethnic composition of the inhabitants, during the 20th century Vukovar was inhabited by Croatian ethnic majority, ranging from 38,7% (in 1900) to 57,1% (in 2011). This has significantly influenced dominant features of the city identity in the past hundred and more years.

Keywords: *Vukovar; demographic development; migrations; ethnic composition of the inhabitants.*