

# **CHAPTER I**

## **ABOUT THE FIRST POPULATION CENSUS OF THE NAGORNO-KARABAKH REPUBLIC 2005**

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In the modern world any country regardless of its social system and particularly economic system peculiarities, is designed to conduct periodic census of the population, having important social, demographic and economic importance. It testifies the UN Recommendations either.

The population census is a complex statistical work, which is related to the solution of many methodological and organizational issues, through a significant number of employees. Therefore every census is preceded by a careful preparation according to a premeditated plan.

For any country population census has social, demographic, economic and for the newly formed Nagorno-Karabakh Republic is also of great political significance.

Population census provides the opportunity to obtain detailed data about the population, its territorial distribution, age and sex composition, marital status, level of education, nationality, sources of livelihood, employment, housing conditions, household and other characteristics. Diverse data on population obtained from the census, give the opportunity to explore social and economic level of development of the country and to determine the new ways and principles for further progress.

To have the dynamics of demographic indicators, population census is usually conducted after equal time intervals, usually every ten years, and in some countries even every five years. Census of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic held in 2005 stands out for its economic and political importance, program generality. First of all, this is the first census conducted in the conditions of independence of Nagorno-Karabakh Republic.

For the Nagorno Karabakh Republic the census was a sign of the times. First, violated the sequence of the every ten years census, at the same time, due to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict was a mass migration movement. In addition, with the transition to free market relations in Nagorno Karabakh has undergone profound political, economic and social changes, and for analysis, evaluation and regulation of these processes is needed accurate and reliable information on the population, geographic distribution, socio-demographic situation, employment, housing conditions, household and other characteristics. But such data can only be obtained as a result of the census.

To ensure that the legal framework of the population census in Nagorno-Karabakh Republic on 30 November 2001 was adopted by the NKR law "On population census",

according to which the term of carrying out population census in the Republic of Nagorno Karabakh is determined by the government of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic.

By decree N451 of the government of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic dated 16th November, 2004 “On conducting population census in 2005 in Nagorno-Karabakh Republic” was settled census population term from 18th to 27th October 2005 and the duration of the previous trial census from 21st to 30th March 2005. Trial census was held in Stepanakert, villages of Noragyugh of Askeran and Nerkin Oratag of Mardakert regions with coverage of not less than one percent of the population (both urban and rural).

The population census is a number of diverse, successive, connected with each other of activities undertaken with the direct participation of the government, different concerned ministries, departments and organizations.

During the Soviet regime from 1923 to 1991 in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region was conducted six censuses.

### **Dynamics of a population of the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region on national structure on a result of population censuses**

(thsd.person)

	Conducted census dates					
	17.12.1926	17.01.1939	15.01.1959	15.01.1970	17.01.1979	12.01.1989
<b>Total</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>162.2</b>	<b>189.1</b>
<i>including</i>						
Armenians	111.7	132.8	110.1	121.1	123.1	145.5
Azerbaijanis	12.6	14.1	18.0	27.2	37.3	40.7
Russians	0.6	3.2	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.9
Other	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0
	<i>In percentage terms</i>					
Armenians	89.1	88.1	84.4	80.6	75.9	76.9
Azerbaijanis	10.1	9.4	13.8	18.1	23.0	21.5
Russians	0.5	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.0
Other	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5