



National Statistical Service
Republic of Armenia



Marzes (Regions) of the Republic of Armenia in Figures 1998 - 2002

Statistical handbook

Yerevan - 2003

Marzes of the Republic of Armenia in Figures, 1998-2002
Statistical handbook
NSS RA – Yerevan city, 2003 – 280 pages

The National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia is pleased to present the 3rd edition of the Marzes of the Republic of Armenia in Figures, 1998-2002. This is the first edition of this Handbook published in an English version.

The given handbook is the most complete statistical publication of the National Statistical Service of RA, reflecting socio-demographic and economic situation of the country by marzes for 1998-2002.

Since 1995, the republic has been divided into 11 marzes, including Yerevan with a marze status. There are 48 cities and 952 villages in the Republic of Armenia, 8 of which are included in the urban communities and the rest of villages (871) – in rural communities.

By this publication it was made attempt to present to statistical information user detailed statistical information by marzes (regions).

The handbook is foreseen for the wide cycle of readers.

Certain indicators published in the past are adjusted in the given publication.

We wish to thank warmly all those who have supplied information for the Handbook or assisted in its compilation. All suggestions and comments concerning the contents and overall development of the Handbook will be much appreciated.



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Explanations of symbols

-	Category not applicable
...	Data not available
0.0	Negligible magnitude
✧	Data are adjusted

The discrepancy between the totals and sum in some cases can be explained by using rounded data.

Abbreviations

m	metre
m ²	square metre
m ³	cubic metre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
kg	kilogram
t	tonne
ha	hectare
ths.	thousand
mln.	million
bln.	billion
kW	kilowatt
t-km	tonne-kilometre
%	percentage
B.C.	Before Christ



Armenia as a constituent part of ancient civilization is known to history from ancient times. Herodotus, Xenophon, Strabon and other famous authors did records on territory and administrative division of Armenia's ancient stage.

Since Seleucid power times (IV-II century B.C.) the Armenian-populated all districts had been divided into three big administrative units: Pokr Hayk, Tsopk and Mets Hayk that in II century B.C. became independent states. Among them the most powerful was Mets Hayk state, where since II century B.C. till V century B.C. first Artashesians ruled, then Arsakunies.

Mets Hayk, in administrative sense, in the reign of Artashesians had been divided into commands and borderlands, and in Arsakunies time – ministries and borderlands. Later on, in the reign of Sasanyans, Arabian caliphate, Bagratunies, Seljuk's power and further centuries the country's internal administrative and territorial divisions in essence many times have been surrendered to changes. However, continually in centuries historians and geographers remained in use that territorial division of Mets Hayk, which is presented in Anania Shirakatsi's "Ashkharhatsuyts".

According to "Ashkharhatsuyts" the Mets Hayk contained of 15 lands that all together had 191 provinces. Those "lands" were followings: Tayk, Bardzr Hayk, Chorrord Hayk, Aghdznik, Korchek, Mekk, Parskahayk, Paytakaran, Artsakh, Utik, Syunik, Gugark, Turuberan, Vaspurakan and Ayrarat, that was the most known "land" as political, economic and cultural life centre.

In new and newest times the territory of historical Armenia was divided into western and eastern parts that were included in Osman Turkey and Iran (since 1828 in Russia). In soviet times the Armenia's territory was divided into 37 districts.

The current administrative and territorial division of the Republic of Armenia - 10 marzes and Yerevan city with the marz status has been formed in 1995 according to the RA Law "On administrative and territorial division of RA".