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THE IMPACT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS OF COUNTRIES

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Introduction. The digital economy has become a cornerstone of global development, influencing nearly every aspect of modern life. As countries integrate digital technologies into their economic frameworks, significant shifts in demographic indicators such as population growth, age distribution, migration patterns, and labor market participation are observed. This article explores the profound impact of the digital economy on these demographic indicators, with a specific focus on understanding the implications for both developed and developing nations, including the unique challenges and opportunities faced by Armenia.

In an era where digital technologies are rapidly transforming industries, understanding their impact on demographic dynamics is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and societies at large. The digital economy's influence extends beyond mere economic performance, shaping social structures, labor markets, and migration trends. These changes, in turn, affect national development strategies, public policy, and global competitiveness. For Armenia, a country in transition with ambitions of integrating more deeply into the global digital economy, understanding these impacts is vital for sustainable growth and socio-economic stability. Thereby the **relevance** of the research is clear.

The **purpose** of this article is to provide a comprehensive analysis of how the digital economy is reshaping demographic indicators across different countries, with a focus on identifying key trends, challenges, and opportunities. By examining the experiences of both developed and developing nations, including Armenia, this article aims to offer insights that can inform policy decisions and strategic planning in the digital age.

Despite the widespread adoption of digital technologies, the relationship between the digital economy and demographic indicators is not fully understood. Accordingly there are some **problems**, which need to be solved to achieve the goal of the research. There is a need to explore how digitalization affects population dynamics, particularly in regions with varying levels of technological advancement. Additionally, issues such as the digital divide, labor market disruptions, and migration patterns need to be examined in the context of demographic change. These challenges are particularly pronounced in countries like Armenia, where digital infrastructure and skills development are still evolving.

The topic of the digital economy's impact on demographic indicators has been explored in various studies, with a growing body of literature focusing on the economic, social, and political implications. However, much of the existing research is concentrated on developed nations, with limited attention given to the specific

experiences of smaller or developing countries. This article contributes to the ongoing discourse by integrating insights from both global and regional studies, with a particular emphasis on the experiences of countries like Armenia. Through a multidisciplinary approach, combining legal, economic, and technological perspectives, this article seeks to bridge gaps in the current literature and offer a more nuanced understanding of the topic.

Literature Analysis. The impact of the digital economy on demographic indicators has been a subject of growing interest in academic and policy-oriented research. Scholars from various disciplines (economics, sociology, public policy) have contributed to understanding how digital transformation influences population dynamics, labor markets, and migration patterns. This section reviews the key approaches and findings from the existing literature, highlighting both global perspectives and studies relevant to Armenia and other developing countries.

Several authors have explored the broad implications of the digital economy on demographic indicators. Katz and Koutroumpis emphasized the role of digital infrastructure in reshaping labor markets and population distribution, noting that countries with robust digital ecosystems tend to experience accelerated urbanization and shifts in age distribution. They argue that access to digital tools and platforms has created new economic opportunities, particularly in urban centers, leading to increased internal migration and a concentration of younger, tech-savvy populations in cities[1].

In a similar vein, Autor, Levy, and Murnane examined the impact of digital technologies on employment patterns, highlighting the polarization of labor markets[2]. They found that while high-skill, digital-oriented jobs have proliferated; there has been a decline in middle-skill occupations, leading to greater income inequality and changes in the socio-economic composition of the workforce. This shift has had profound demographic implications, particularly in developed countries where the digital economy is most advanced.

Castells introduced the concept of the "network society," where digital connectivity influences migration patterns and social structures[3]. He noted that the digital economy facilitates the rise of "digital nomads" and remote work, contributing to new forms of migration that transcend traditional geographic boundaries. This phenomenon has been particularly evident in countries with advanced digital infrastructure, where a growing number of professionals are opting for flexible, location-independent lifestyles.

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[1] Katz, R., Koutroumpis, P., The Economic Impact of Broadband on Growth: A Simulation Model, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva, Switzerland, 2013

[2] David H. Autor, Frank Levy, Richard J. Murnane, The Skill Content of Recent Technological Change: An Empirical Exploration, Quarterly Journal of Economics, USA, 2003

[3] Castells, M. *The Rise of the Network Society* (2nd Edition). Wiley-Blackwell, Chichester, UK. 2010

Research on the impact of the digital economy in developing countries has often focused on the challenges posed by the digital divide. Hilbert explored the disparities in digital infrastructure and access between developed and developing nations, arguing that these gaps exacerbate existing socio-economic inequalities. He emphasized that in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, limited access to digital technologies has hindered economic development and reinforced demographic challenges such as high unemployment rates and rural-urban migration[4].

Mothobi and Grzybowski examined the specific case of digital adoption in Africa, finding that while mobile technologies have spread rapidly, their impact on demographic indicators has been uneven[5]. They highlighted that in countries with better digital infrastructure, there has been a significant increase in entrepreneurship and job creation, leading to changes in population distribution and labor force participation. However, they also noted that in regions with poor connectivity, the digital economy has had minimal impact on improving demographic outcomes.

The digital economy's impact on Armenia has been explored in several studies, with a focus on the country's transition from a traditional economy to a more digitally integrated one. Avetisyan and Hayrapetyan examined how Armenia's IT sector has contributed to demographic changes, particularly in urban centers like Yerevan[6]. They found that the growth of the tech industry has attracted younger populations to the capital, leading to increased urbanization and a shift in the age distribution of the workforce. However, they also noted challenges related to the digital divide, particularly in rural areas where access to digital technologies remains limited. Also Poghosyan explored the role of digital education in Armenia, highlighting how the country's efforts to integrate digital skills into the education system are beginning to influence labor market outcomes. He argued that as more young Armenians acquire digital skills, there is potential for a broader demographic shift, with increased participation in the global digital economy. However, Poghosyan also pointed out the need for improved digital infrastructure and policy support to fully realize these demographic benefits[7].

While the existing literature provides valuable insights into the relationship between the digital economy and demographic indicators, there are notable gaps, particularly concerning smaller or developing countries like Armenia. Much of the research has focused on either highly developed economies or large developing nations,

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[4] Hilbert, M. *How to Measure the Impact of the Digital Revolution on Society: A Multidimensional Approach.* Springer, Berlin, Germany, 2016

[5] Mothobi, O., Grzybowski, L. The Impact of Digital Transformation on Labor Market and Economic Growth: Evidence from Developing Countries. World Bank Group, Washington, D.C., USA 2020

[6] Avetisyan, A., Hayrapetyan, A. The Impact of the IT Sector on Demographic Changes in Armenia. Journal of Armenian Economic Research, 14(1), p45-62. Yerevan, Armenia, 2021

[7] Poghosyan, L. Digital Divide and Socio-Economic Impact in Armenia. Armenian Journal of Social Sciences, 8(2), 78-92., Yerevan, Armenia, 2020

with less attention given to the unique challenges and opportunities faced by smaller states with limited resources.

Methodology. This section outlines the methodology used to analyze the impact of the digital economy on demographic indicators. The approach combines qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic, drawing on existing data, case studies, and comparative analysis. The research design is a mixed-methods approach that integrates both quantitative and qualitative analyses. This combination allows for a robust examination of how the digital economy influences demographic indicators across different countries and regions, including Armenia.

Quantitative data will be sourced from reputable databases such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and national statistical agencies. Key indicators include population growth rates, age distribution, migration statistics, and labor market data. Specific emphasis will be placed on data related to digital economy metrics, such as internet penetration rates, digital infrastructure availability, and e-commerce activity. Industry reports from organizations like the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and World Economic Forum (WEF) will be used to gather data on digital economy trends and their impacts on demographics. Basic statistical methods will be used to describe trends in demographic indicators and digital economy metrics. This includes calculating means, medians, and standard deviations to summarize key data points.

A thorough review of academic literature, policy reports, and case studies will be conducted to identify common themes and insights related to the impact of the digital economy on demographic indicators. This will include analyzing the approaches and findings of previous studies, as outlined in the literature analysis section. Detailed case studies of selected countries will be examined to provide context-specific insights into how the digital economy affects demographic indicators. This includes both developed and developing countries, with a focus on Armenia. Case studies will explore real-world examples of digital economy impacts on urbanization, labor markets, and migration patterns. Comparative analysis will be performed to evaluate how different countries, including Armenia, experience the impact of the digital economy on demographic indicators. This will involve comparing data and case study findings across countries with varying levels of digital infrastructure and economic development.

The results from quantitative and qualitative analyses will be integrated to provide a comprehensive view of the impact of the digital economy on demographic indicators. This will involve synthesizing statistical findings with qualitative insights to identify patterns, trends, and implications. The integration will help in understanding the broader implications of digital transformation on demographics and in formulating recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders.

Data availability and quality may vary across countries, particularly in developing regions. Efforts will be made to use the most reliable and recent data, but limitations in data coverage may affect the analysis. The impact of the digital economy on demographics may be influenced by country-specific factors such as economic policies, cultural differences, and technological adoption rates. These contextual factors will be considered when interpreting the findings.

Analysis. This section presents the main analysis of how the digital economy impacts demographic indicators, drawing on the data collected and methods described in the previous section. The analysis is structured around key demographic indicators such as population growth, age distribution, labor market participation, and migration patterns. Insights from both global and regional case studies, including Armenia, are integrated to illustrate the broader implications of digital transformation.

The digital economy has significantly influenced urbanization rates. Cities with advanced digital infrastructure tend to attract more people seeking economic opportunities. For instance, countries like the United States and Germany have seen considerable increases in urban population due to the proliferation of tech industries.

Table 1.

Urban Population Average Growth in Selected Countries (2010-2020)[8]

Country	Urban Population Growth (%)
United States	8.5
Germany	7.2
India	4.6
Brazil	5.1
Armenia	4.3

The United States has experienced significant urban population growth over the given period. This growth could be attributed to factors like economic opportunities in cities, the expansion of technology and digital infrastructure, and migration from rural to urban areas. A higher urban population growth rate in the U.S. suggests a trend towards greater urbanization, with potential impacts on infrastructure, housing, and economic development within urban areas. Germany's urban population growth is relatively high for a developed country. This may reflect internal migration from rural to urban areas, as well as the country's ability to attract immigrants due to its strong economy and quality of life in cities. Urban growth in Germany might lead to increased demand for urban services, housing, and public transportation, potentially driving further economic activity within urban centers. India's urban population growth is driven by rapid industrialization and the expansion of the digital economy,

[8] World Bank data [World Bank Urbanization Data (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS) 15.07.2024

which has created new opportunities in cities. However, the growth rate is lower than in more developed countries, likely due to the significant rural population and slower urbanization processes. The growth in urban population in India signifies ongoing urbanization, with challenges like managing urban infrastructure, reducing inequality, and ensuring sustainable development. For Brazil urban growth reflects its transition from a predominantly rural society to a more urbanized one. Economic activities, particularly in major cities like São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, attract people from rural areas seeking better job opportunities. This moderate growth rate suggests ongoing urbanization but also points to potential pressures on urban infrastructure, such as housing, transportation, and public services. For Armenia, the urban population growth rate over a similar is generally lower compared to countries like the United States and Germany but can be comparable to other developing nations. Armenia has experienced moderate urban population growth. This growth is influenced by several factors, including internal migration from rural areas to cities like Yerevan, the capital, in search of better economic opportunities, education, and healthcare. The moderate growth rate reflects the challenges Armenia faces in urbanization, such as limited economic diversification, infrastructure constraints, and a smaller overall population. While there is a steady migration to urban areas, the growth is not as rapid as in some other countries, possibly due to economic factors and emigration trends where people leave the country for better opportunities abroad.

Compared to larger or more economically developed countries like the United States and Germany, Armenia's urban population growth is slower. This is typical for a small, developing country with a significant rural population and ongoing economic challenges. While urbanization brings economic opportunities, Armenia's moderate growth rate may also indicate challenges in maintaining sustainable development, managing urban infrastructure, and addressing social disparities. The growth in urban population may be concentrated in a few key cities, leading to regional imbalances.

Examining the relationship between urban growth and digital development, Chart 1 provides insights into how countries vary in their digital economy index in relation to urban population growth.

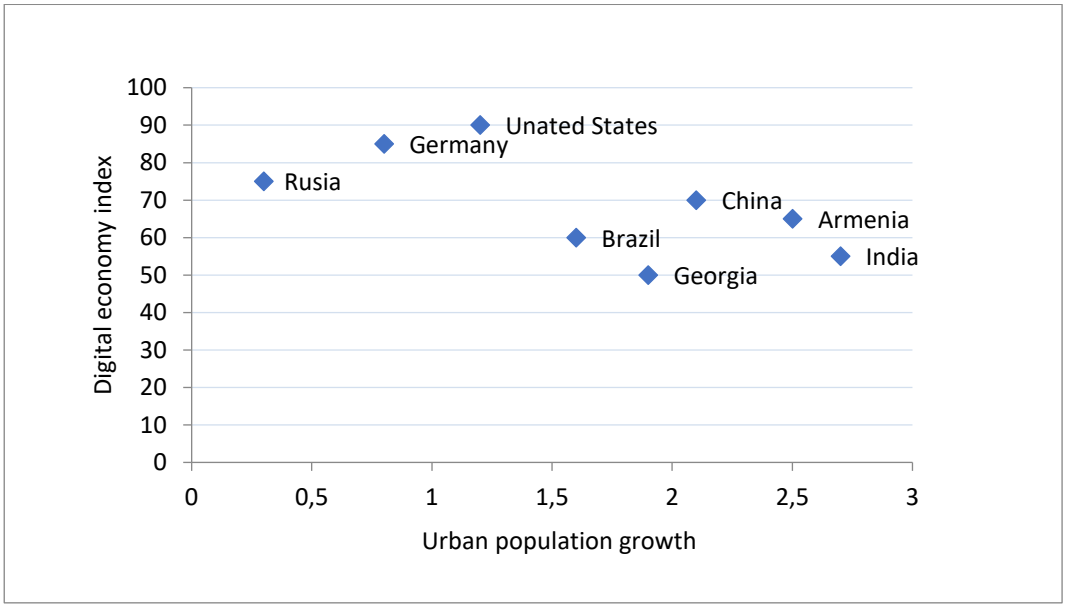

Chart 1: Urban Population Average Growth vs. Digital Economy Index (2017-2022)[9]

Chart 1 shows the relationship between urban population growth and the digital economy index for several countries from 2017 to 2022. The horizontal axis represents the average growth in urban population, while the vertical axis shows each country's digital economy index score, which indicates the level of digital infrastructure and technological development.

The United States has the highest digital economy index, close to 100, along with moderate urban population growth. This suggests that the U.S. has advanced digital infrastructure and steady urbanization. Germany also scores high on the digital economy index, though with lower urban growth, showing strong digital development but stable urban population changes.

Armenia, China, and India fall in the mid-range for the digital economy index, with moderate urban growth rates. This positioning suggests that these countries are developing their digital economies alongside increasing urbanization. Russia and Brazil, with similar moderate digital economy scores and lower urban growth, indicate a balance between digital progress and urban expansion. Georgia has both a low digital economy score and low urban growth, reflecting earlier stages of digital and urban development.

Overall, the chart demonstrates that more developed countries tend to have higher digital economy scores, while developing countries like Armenia are positioned in the middle, showing progress in both digital and urban development.

[9] Created by authors with the source data from World Bank data, United Nations Population Division reports, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) published by the European Commission

Urbanization is often linked to economic opportunities, better access to services, and overall development. The growth rate is a crucial indicator of how rapidly a country's urban areas are expanding. The Digital Economy Index measures how effectively a country is integrating digital technologies into its economy. Higher scores suggest better infrastructure, widespread use of digital technologies, and a stronger digital economy. This index reflects factors like internet penetration, the adoption of digital tools, and the availability of digital services. The chart provides a visual representation of the correlation between urban population growth and digital economy strength. For instance, countries with a high Digital Economy Index, like the United States and Germany, tend to have relatively higher urban population growth rates.

Armenia, with a Digital Economy Index score of around 65 and an urban population growth rate of 2.5%, shows a moderate relationship. This suggests that while Armenia is making progress in its digital economy, its urban population growth is steady but not as high as in more developed nations. The chart helps to understand how digital transformation (measured by the Digital Economy Index) correlates with urbanization trends in different countries. The data suggests that a strong digital economy often aligns with higher urban population growth, though this relationship can vary based on local factors.

In Armenia, the growth of the IT sector, particularly in Yerevan, has contributed to increased urbanization. This trend reflects the broader global pattern but is also shaped by local factors such as infrastructure development and job opportunities.

Table 2:

Urban vs. Rural Population in Armenia (2010-2022)[10]

Year	Urban Population (%)	Rural Population (%)
2010	64.5	35.5
2015	66.8	33.2
2020	68.3	31.7
2022	69.0	31.0

The digital economy has shifted the age distribution in the labor market, with younger individuals more likely to work in tech-related fields. This trend is evident in developed countries where technological advancements have created new job opportunities for younger generations.

Armenia's IT sector has notably increased the proportion of young professionals in urban areas.

[10] National Statistical Service of Armenia (2023). NSS Armenia (http://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=82)

Table 3:

Employment by Age Group in Armenia's IT Sector (2020)[11]

Age Group	Percentage of IT Workers (%)
18-24	40
25-34	45
35-44	10
45+	5

The rise of remote work has led to new migration patterns, with digital nomads choosing locations based on digital infrastructure rather than traditional job markets. Armenia has seen a modest increase in international migration related to its growing tech sector, though it has not yet become a major destination for digital nomads. The digital divide in Armenia is particularly noticeable between urban and rural areas, affecting access to digital services and opportunities. Comparative analysis reveals that while Armenia's trends are similar to those in other developing nations, specific local challenges and opportunities shape the demographic impact of the digital economy uniquely in the Armenian context.

Talking about Armenia's digital transformation, we can refer to Table 4, which presents information on key indicators of digital infrastructure development from 2019 to 2023.

Table 4:

Key Indicators of Digital Infrastructure Development in Armenia (2019–2023)[12]

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Internet Penetration Rate (% of population)	72%	76.3%	78.5%	81.0%	82.5%
Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (per 100)	55.4	57.8	61.1	63.9	65.7
Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (per 100)	14.2	15.1	15.8	16.5	17.3
Digital Government Services Index	0.54	0.61	0.63	0.67	0.70
ICT Contribution to GDP (% of GDP)	3.4	4.0%	4.5%	5%	5.3%

The following data highlights the development of Armenia's digital infrastructure from 2019 to 2023, illustrating key indicators in internet access,

[11] Avetisyan, A., Hayrapetyan, A. The Impact of the IT Sector on Demographic Changes in Armenia. Journal of Armenian Economic Research, 14(1), p45-62. Yerevan, Armenia, 2021

[12] World Bank data, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) reports, Armenia's Ministry of High-Tech Industry publications on digital transformation and ICT sector performance 2023

broadband subscriptions, and the ICT sector's economic contribution. This table provides an overview of Armenia's progress in digital transformation and the increasing integration of digital resources across various sectors, laying a foundation for assessing the broader impacts of digitalization on economic and demographic trends in the country.

The internet penetration rate rose from 72.0% in 2019 to an estimated 82.5% in 2023, reflecting expanding connectivity among the population. Mobile broadband subscriptions grew from 55.4 to 65.7 per 100 inhabitants, driven by a strong demand for mobile internet, while fixed broadband subscriptions increased more moderately from 14.2 to 17.3 per 100 inhabitants, demonstrating the importance of both mobile and fixed networks in Armenia's digital infrastructure.

Armenia's score on the Digital Government Services Index, measuring the availability of digital public services, increased from 0.54 in 2019 to 0.70 in 2023, marking notable growth in digital service accessibility. The ICT sector's contribution to GDP also rose from 3.4% in 2019 to 5.3% in 2023, reflecting the sector's expanding role in Armenia's economy. This data forms a basis for understanding the interconnectedness of digital infrastructure and economic growth, particularly in developing regions like Armenia.

Conclusion. The digital economy has accelerated urbanization globally by creating economic opportunities in cities and improving quality of life through technological advancements. Countries with robust digital infrastructure, such as the United States and Germany, have experienced significant urban population growth. In Armenia, the growth of the IT sector, particularly in Yerevan, has led to increased urbanization. The urban population has steadily risen, reflecting the broader global trend but also highlighting unique local challenges such as infrastructure demand and regional disparities.

Technological advancements have shifted the age distribution in the labor market, with younger individuals increasingly engaged in digital and tech-related jobs. Older workers face challenges in adapting to new technologies, leading to an aging workforce in traditional sectors. The IT sector in Armenia has attracted a younger workforce, resulting in a younger demographic profile in urban areas. However, there are notable challenges related to digital skills development for the older population.

The rise of remote work and digital nomadism has led to new migration patterns, with individuals choosing destinations based on digital infrastructure rather than traditional job markets. While Armenia has not yet become a major destination for digital nomads, the growth of its tech sector has modestly influenced international migration patterns. This trend is expected to increase as Armenia further develops its digital infrastructure. The digital divide continues to exacerbate socio-economic inequalities, with regions lacking digital infrastructure experiencing limited benefits from the digital economy. In Armenia the digital divide is pronounced between urban

and rural areas. Urban areas have better digital access and opportunities, while rural regions lag behind, affecting overall economic development and quality of life.

Comparative analysis highlights both similarities and differences between Armenia and other countries. While Armenia's trends align with those in other developing nations, local factors such as infrastructure gaps and skills development play a critical role in shaping the impact of the digital economy. Policymakers should prioritize investments in digital infrastructure to stimulate economic growth and urbanization. Enhancing connectivity in rural areas and improving digital services can help bridge the gap between urban and rural regions. Initiatives to develop digital skills among older workers and ensure continuous education and training for younger professionals are crucial. This will help mitigate the impact of technological changes on the workforce. And insights from this research can guide urban planning efforts to accommodate growing urban populations and address the challenges associated with rapid digital-driven urbanization. Planners should focus on sustainable development and infrastructure improvements. Addressing the digital divide requires targeted strategies to enhance digital access and literacy in underserved areas. Programs designed to promote digital inclusion can support equitable economic development and reduce socio-economic disparities.

This research introduces a novel framework by integrating digital economy and demographic indicators, revealing how digital transformation affects demographic trends like population growth, age distribution, and migration. Through dynamic models, the study highlights the evolving relationship between digital advancements and demographic shifts, specifically within Armenia. The mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data, provides a nuanced view of digitalization's demographic impact, especially in developing regions. Comparative analysis with global trends offers unique insights into Armenia's adaptation to digital transformation. The study suggests that digital infrastructure investment could drive urbanization, attract young professionals, and support economic growth while addressing the digital divide, particularly in rural and aging populations. By merging economics, technology, and demographics, this research bridges traditional fields, extending theories on technology's impact on economic and demographic patterns.

Further research could focus on longitudinal studies to track the long-term impacts of digital transformation on demographic indicators. This would provide a deeper understanding of evolving trends and outcomes. Additional comparative studies between different countries, particularly those with similar socio-economic profiles to Armenia, could offer further insights into the impact of the digital economy on demographics.

The integration of digital technologies into the economy has profound implications for demographic indicators, influencing population growth, age distribution, migration patterns, and socio-economic disparities. This research contributes to a better understanding of these impacts, particularly in the context of

developing countries like Armenia. By addressing the identified challenges and leveraging the opportunities presented by digital transformation, policymakers and planners can foster more inclusive and sustainable development.

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Abstract. This article explores the impact of the digital economy on demographic indicators, focusing on global trends and the specific context of Armenia. It investigates how advancements in digital technology influence urbanization, age distribution, labor market participation, migration patterns, and socio-economic disparities. By employing a mixed-methods approach, including quantitative data and qualitative insights, the study highlights significant changes driven by digital transformation. Key findings reveal that while digital advancements spur urban growth and shift labor market demographics, they also exacerbate the digital divide, particularly in rural areas. The research contributes new theoretical frameworks, methodological innovations, and

practical recommendations for policymakers and urban planners. The study underscores the need for targeted investments in digital infrastructure and skills development to mitigate disparities and harness the benefits of digital transformation.
Keywords. Digital Economy, Demographic Indicators, Urbanization, Age Distribution, Labor Market Participation, Migration Patterns, Digital Divide, Socio-Economic, Disparities, Armenia, Digital Transformation

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ԱՐՍԵՆ ԸՆՔՈՑԱՆ
ՄԵՐԻ ՄՈՒՐԱԴՅԱՆ

Համառոտագիր: Այս հոդվածը ուսումնասիրում է թվային տնտեսության ազդեցությունը ժողովրդագրական ցուցանիշների վրա՝ կենտրոնանալով համաշխարհային միտումների և Հայաստանի վրա: Այն ուսումնասիրում է, թե ինչպես են թվային տեխնոլոգիաների առաջընթացներն ազդում ուրբանիզացիայի, տարիքային բաշխման, աշխատաշուկայում մասնակցության, միգրացիայի ձևերի և սոցիալ-տնտեսական անհավասարությունների վրա: Օգտագործելով խառը մեթոդների մոտեցում՝ ներառյալ քանակական և որոկական տվյալների հետազոտությունը, ուսումնասիրությունը ընդգծում է թվային փոխակերպմամբ պայմանավորված էական փոփոխությունները: Հիմնական բացահայտումները ցույց են տալիս, որ թեև թվային առաջընթացը խթանում է քաղաքային բնակչության աճը աճը և փոխում աշխատաշուկայի ժողովրդագրությունը, դրանք նաև խորացնում են անհավասարությունը, հատկապես գյուղական վայրերում: Հետազոտությունը նպաստում է նոր տեսական շրջանակներին, մեթոդաբանական նորամուծություններին և գործնական առաջարկություններին քաղաքականություն մշակողների և պլանավորողների համար: Ուսումնասիրությունն ընդգծում է թվային ենթակառուցվածքների և հմտությունների զարգացման ուղղությամբ նպատակային ներդրումների անհրաժեշտությունը՝ անհավասարությունները մեղմելու և թվային փոխակերպման առավելությունները օգտագործելու համար:
Բանալի բառեր: Թվային տնտեսություն, ժողովրդագրական ցուցանիշներ, ուրբանիզացիա, տարիքային բաշխում, մասնակցություն աշխատաշուկայում, միգրացիոն օրինաչափություններ, թվային բաժանում, սոցիալ-տնտեսական, անհավասարություններ, Հայաստան, թվային փոխակերպում

ВЛИЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ НА ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ СТРАН

АРСЕН ЭРКОЯН
МЕРИ МУРАДЯН

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматривается влияние цифровой экономики на демографические показатели с упором на мировые тенденции и конкретный контекст Армении. В ней исследуется, как достижения в области цифровых технологий влияют на урбанизацию, возрастное распределение, участие на рынке труда, миграционные модели и социально-экономическое неравенство. Используя подход смешанных методов, включая количественные данные и качественные идеи, исследование выделяет значительные изменения, вызванные цифровой трансформацией. Основные выводы показывают, что, хотя цифровые достижения стимулируют рост городов и меняют демографическую ситуацию на рынке труда, они также усугубляют цифровое неравенство, особенно в сельской местности. Исследование вносит новые теоретические основы, методологические инновации и практические рекомендации для политиков и городских планировщиков. Исследование подчеркивает необходимость целевых инвестиций в цифровую инфраструктуру и развитие навыков для смягчения неравенства и использования преимуществ цифровой трансформации.

Ключевые слова. Цифровая экономика, демографические показатели, урбанизация, возрастное распределение, участие на рынке труда, миграционные модели, цифровое неравенство, социально-экономическое, неравенство, Армения, цифровая трансформация .