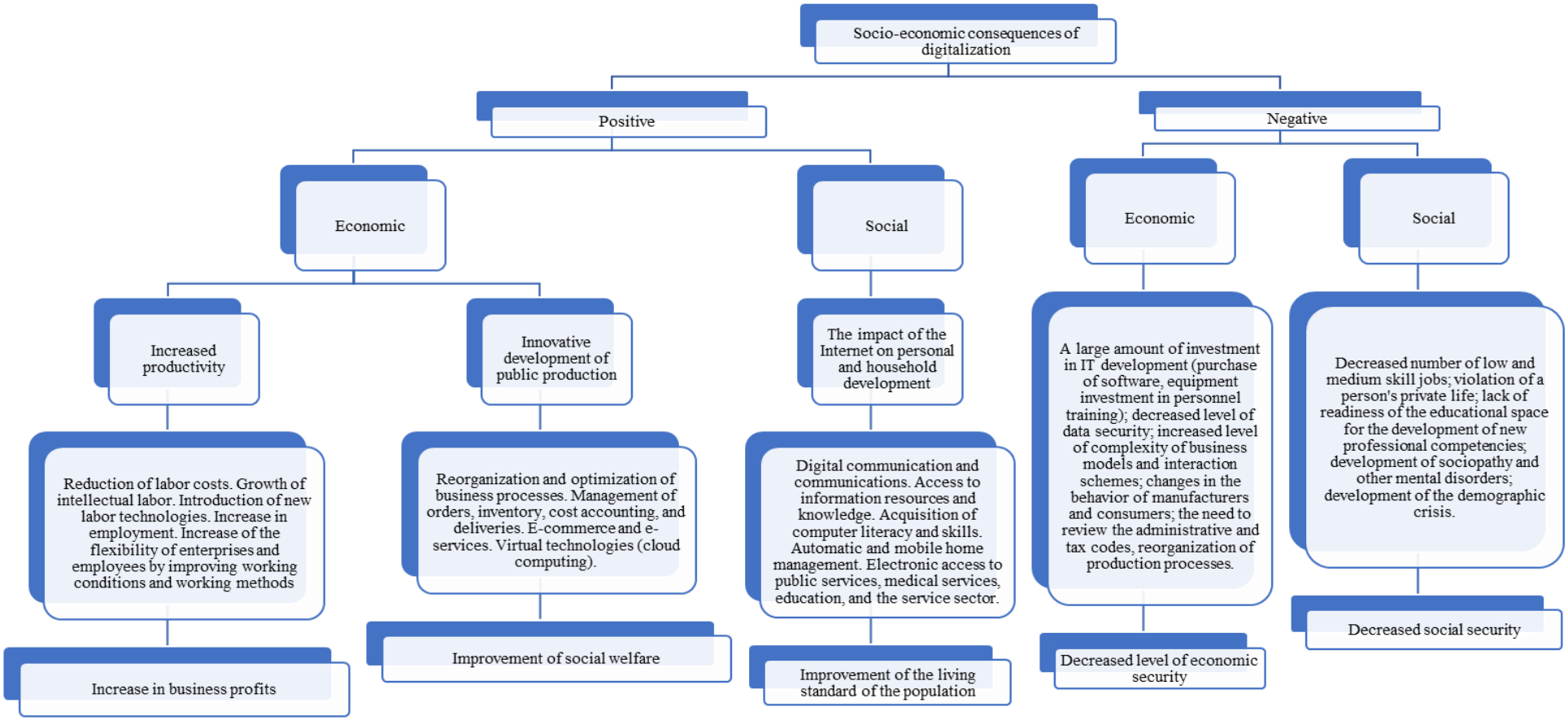
Socio-economic consequences of digitalization
Positive
Negative
Economic
Social
Economic
Social
Increased productivity
Innovative development of public production
The impact of the Internet on personal and household development
A large amount of investment in IT development (purchase of software, equipment investment in personnel training); decreased level of data security; increased level of complexity of business models and interaction schemes; changes in the behavior of manufacturers and consumers; the need to review the administrative and tax codes, reorganization of production processes.
Decreased number of low and medium skill jobs; violation of a person's private life; lack of readiness of the educational space for the development of new professional competencies; development of sociopathy and other mental disorders; development of the demographic crisis.
Reduction of labor costs. Growth of intellectual labor. Introduction of new labor technologies. Increase in employment. Increase of the flexibility of enterprises and employees by improving working conditions and working methods
Reorganization and optimization of business processes. Management of orders, inventory, cost accounting, and deliveries. E-commerce and e-services. Virtual technologies (cloud computing).
Digital communication and communications. Access to information resources and knowledge. Acquisition of computer literacy and skills. Automatic and mobile home management. Electronic access to public services, medical services, education, and the service sector.
Decreased social security
Increase in business profits
Improvement of social welfare
Improvement of the living standard of the population
Decreased level of economic security