

## Section G: Social Impact

### SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS (SIA)

Our SIA will provide us with an opportunity way to involve university students directly in investigating the social and ethical issues associated with a real or proposed computing system. The University students will provide intimate knowledge about the social and ethical issues.

### Why a Socio-Technical System(STS)?

The idea of a socio-technical system (abbreviated as STS) is an intellectual tool to help us recognize patterns in the way our management systems technology is used and results produced. Identification of these patterns will help us to analyze the ethical issues associated with the technology-and-its-social-system.

- **Hardware** *Mainframes, workstations, peripheral, connecting networks.*
- **Software** *Operating systems, utilities, application programs, specialized code..*
- **Physical surroundings.** *Office Space also influence and embody social rules, and their design can effect the ways that a technology is used.*
- **People** *Individuals, groups, roles (support, training, management, line personnel, engineer, etc.), agencies.*
- **Procedures** *both official and actual, management models, reporting relationships, documentation requirements, data flow, rules & norms.*
- **Laws and regulations.** *These also are procedures like those above, but they carry special societal sanctions if the violators are caught.*
- **Data and data structures.** *What data are collected, how they are archived, to whom they are made available, and the formats in which they are stored are all decisions that go into the design of a socio-technical system.*

**Economic Impact** occurs when there is an increase in the flow of money into an economy through the export of goods and/or services, or when an activity keeps money in a region that would otherwise have leaked out of the economy. Therefore, determining the total economic impact of Georgia’s nonprofit sector is very much a matter of how one defines the size of the nonprofit sector, and either the resulting flow of money into Georgia or the extent to which the nonprofit sector keeps money from leaving the state.

Economic Impact			
Wages		Linkages	New Jobs
<b>Local Taxes</b>	TBD	<b>Healthcare Marketplace</b>	<b>Academic</b>
<b>State Taxes</b>	TBD	<b>Homeownership</b>	<b>Work Experience - GED/HSD</b>
<b>Federal Taxes</b>	TBD	<b>Substance Abuse</b>	<b>Persons with Disabilities</b>
		<b>Mental Health</b>	<b>Veterans</b>
		<b>Crime Prevention</b>	<b>Seniors</b>
			<b>Second Chance</b>
			<b>Youth</b>

	Employment	Personal Income	Output
<b>Direct</b>			
<b>Indirect</b>			
<b>Induced</b>			
<b>Total</b>			
Multiplier	2.22	2.13	1.82

IMPLAN model to determine our economic impact.

In an IMPLAN input-output impact analysis, we generate changes in Value-Added, which is comprised of Employee Compensation, Proprietor Income, Indirect Business Taxes (IBT), and Other Property Income. The levels of change in these components are unique to the level of direct effects specified in the impact analysis and the industries affected directly or indirectly.