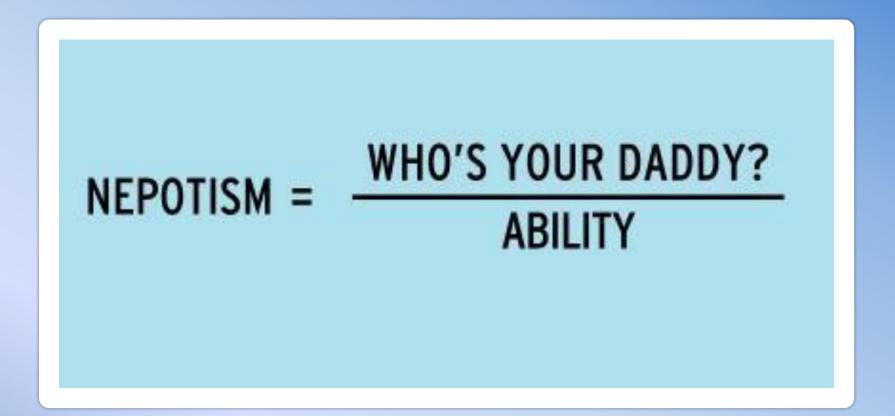
Business nepotism

Nepotism refers to the practice of people, usually executives and managers, giving relatives preferential treatment in EMPLOYMENT.





Such people are in a position to heavily influence various employment-related decisions, such as hiring, firing, promotions, **COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS**, and discipline.

A relative may be a blood relative, such a grandparent, parent, sibling, niece, nephew, uncle, or aunt; or a relative through marriage, such as a husband, wife, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law.



Nepotism can occur in the public and private sectors. In the public sector, officials may give preferential treatment to their relatives in employment-related decisions.

For example, a public official who approves a bid for a government contract submitted by her husband's firm is engaging in nepotism if other firms had submitted lower bids for the contract. In the private sector, members of MANAGEMENT may give preferential treatment to their relatives in hiring or promotion decisions.

For example, a senior manager of a CORPORATION who hires her brother for a position in the corporation is probably engaging in nepotism if her brother is less qualified for the position than other candidates who applied for the job. Some specific examples of potential "rules" for managing nepotism include:

- Must have education appropriate for the job
- Work outside of the family business for 3-5 years before entering the family business
- Can enter the family business only if there is an appropriate job available
- Enter the family business at a pay-level and performance level appropriate for the job



Nepotism is not uncommon in the business world. Arguments are made both for and against employment granted due to a family connection.

On one hand, nepotism can provide stability and continuity.



nc Critics cite studies that demonstrate decreased morale and commitment from non-related employees, and a generally negative attitude towards superior positions filled through nepotism.

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