https://youtu.be/Ka8m29F1CG4

MBA ICC Preliminary Case: Wealth Disparity

Michigan State University

December 19, 2021



Meet the Team



Neha Aggarwal
Supply Chain Management

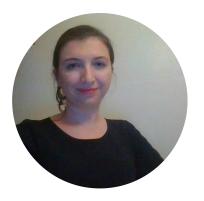


Supply Chain & Business Analytics



Serome Akoroda

Supply Chain & Business Analytics



Elva Bardhi

Human Resources & Strategy Management

AGENDA



INTRODUCTION

DISPARITY EVOLUTION

ANALYSIS

RECOMMENDATIONS

RISK ANALYSIS

CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

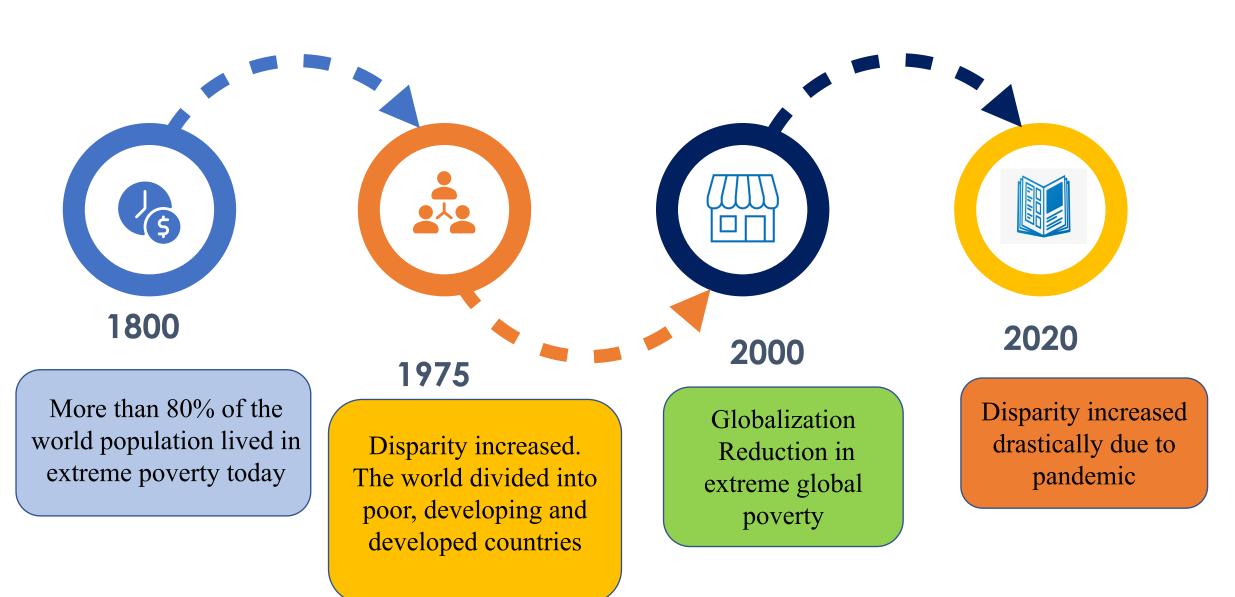
Factors affecting global wealth disparity:

- Birth year and location
- Inequality in opportunity
- Inequality between generations
- Inequalities within countries and societies differences in regions, races, gender and other dimensions



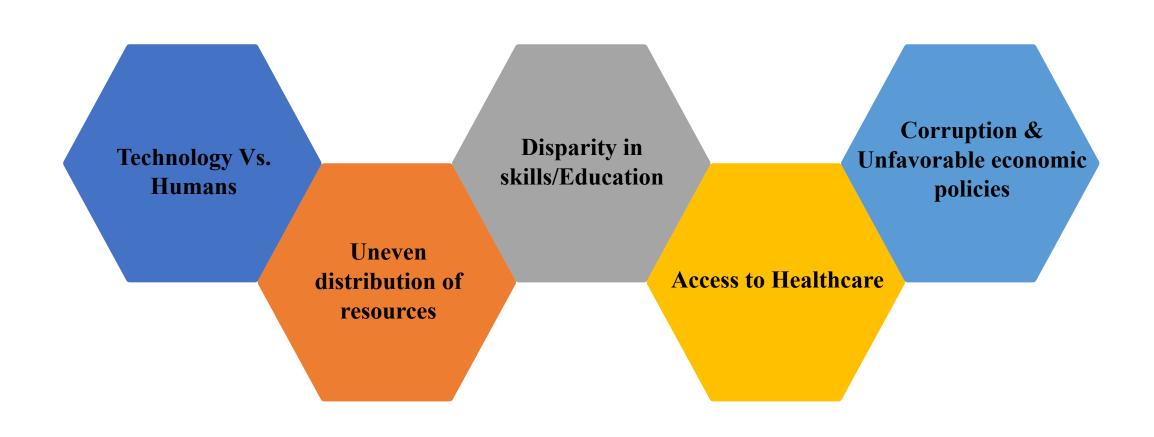
Gini Coefficient- Statistical measure used to gauge economic inequality by measuring wealth distribution.

DISPARITY EVOLUTION



WHY THE DISPARITY?

Causes of Wealth Disparity



THREE CASE EXAMPLES



- Concentration of Fortune 500 companies & CEOs
- Post-industrial sector with two extremes: better paying highly skilled jobs and lower wage service jobs
- Offshoring manufacturing jobs



- Limited access to quality education/opportunities for the poorest
- Lack of skills development for lower wage jobs
- Unequal resilience to shocks



NIGERIA – 0.81

- Political corruption & selected allocation of juicy Government contracts
- Unstable economy Single main export product Crude
 Oil
- High import dependency

WEALTH vs. TAX

Wealth share and Tax share (Top 0.01% tax-payers in US)

• Data from last 30 years shows an increasing gap between Total wealth share vs. Tax share in US

The gap is ever increasing

• Wealth share increased from 2% to 10% but tax share increased from 2% to 4% only

Reason for this gap

• Current Taxation system is not designed to reduce the disparity

VICIOUS CYCLE OF DISPARITY

Cause

Lack of Education



Effect

Increased wealth disparity

- Lack of Opportunities
- Lack of Jobs

- Low Income
- Poor Healthcare

How to break the cycle?

RECOMMENDATION-GOVERNMENT

Education	Income	Healthcare
Grants/Scholarships	Economic Policies	Insurance System
 Capital grants for the purpose to increase access to jobs, school, and businesses 	• Increase the tax rate to the wealthiest 20 percent of people by increasing their tax rate	 Effective insurance system along with transportation can make a huge difference on consistent access to health care
Access of Resources to Reduce Poverty	Entrepreneurship	Access to Public Hospital
 Grants to poor families for school age children 	 Invest to increase efforts for supporting minority- owned small businesses 	 Health outcomes for not, delaying or skipping medication, rescheduling or missing appointments, and postponing care

RECOMMENDATION - CORPORATIONS



Set up F-500 Forum

- FDIs into new markets
- Scholarships
- Research & Development



- Diversity & Inclusion
- Wage increase
- Part-Time jobOpportunities



Education/Skill Training

- On-the-job training
- Hybrid work model
- Technical development
- Tuition support staff

Healthcare

- Healthcare insurance for all employees
- Parental leave
- Safe work environments



RISK ANALYSIS

RISK

Unwillingness of corporations to join the forum

Persistent unfavorable economic policies

Funds from tiered taxation system are inefficiently utilized

MITIGANT

Expand the Target market from Fortune 500 to 1000 to achieve at least 30% participation and build interest

Establish public-private partnerships to ensure government has a stake

Separate committee can be created to channel funds utilization to equality gap reduction systems

CONCLUSION

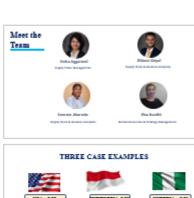
- Education, income & healthcare are key sectors
- Governments have a greater role to play
- Corporations should support Government systems to reduce the disparity
- Objective is to create a minimum standard and escalate wealth onward



THANK YOU



SUMMARY























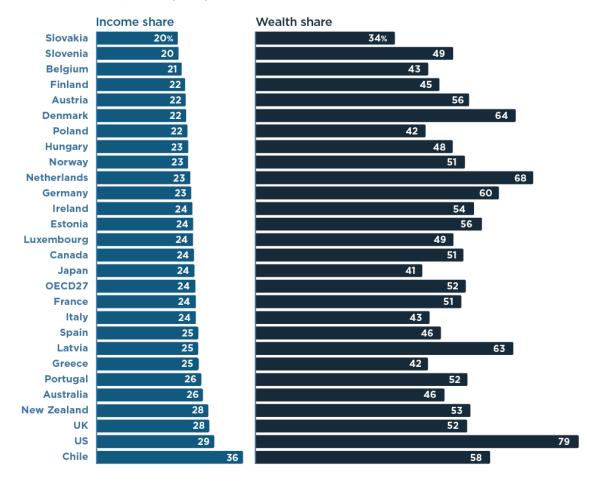






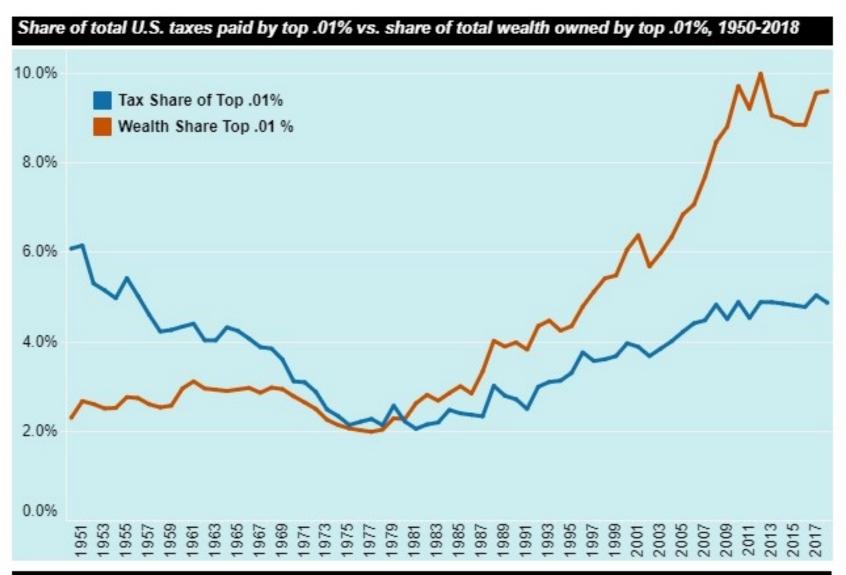
APPENDIX

Figure 5: Share of total household disposable income and total household net wealth held by the top 10 percent, 2015 (or latest available)



Note: The OECD average is the simple country average. Data refer to the share held by the richest 10% of households in the case of wealth; and by the richest 10% of individuals in the case of income. Numbers shown on bars are rounded.

APPENDIX



Source: IPS analysis of Saez, Zucman (2019) data

SOURCES

- https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/wealth-inequality-bycountry
- https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/12/08/indonesia-risingdivide
- https://inequality.org/facts/wealth-inequality/
- https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2020/01/09/trends-in-income-and-wealth-inequality/
- https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2020/02/07/6-facts-about-economic-inequality-in-the-u-s/
- https://ourworldindata.org/global-economic-inequality
- https://ourworldindata.org/global-economic-inequality-introduction