

microeconomics opportunity cost multiple choice questions Handbook

microeconomics opportunity cost multiple choice questions are essential tools for students and professionals aiming to deepen their understanding of economic decision-making processes. These questions not only test knowledge but also enhance critical thinking by challenging individuals to analyze the trade-offs involved in various economic choices. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the significance of opportunity cost in microeconomics, how to approach multiple choice questions effectively, and provide valuable tips to excel in exams and practical applications.

Understanding Microeconomics and Opportunity Cost

What Is Microeconomics?

Microeconomics is a branch of economics that examines the behavior of individual agents such as consumers, firms, and markets. It focuses on how these agents make decisions based on resource constraints and how their choices influence supply, demand, pricing, and resource allocation.

The Concept of Opportunity Cost

Opportunity cost is a fundamental concept in microeconomics that refers to the value of the next best alternative foregone when making a decision. It underscores the idea that resources are scarce, and choosing one option inevitably means giving up another.

Example:

If a student decides to spend time studying economics instead of working part-time, the opportunity cost is the wages they forgo by not working during that time.

The Importance of Opportunity Cost in Microeconomics

Resource Allocation and Decision-Making

Understanding opportunity cost helps individuals and organizations allocate resources efficiently by comparing the benefits of different options. It guides decisions such as:

- How much to produce
- What to consume
- Which projects to pursue

Market Behavior and Pricing

Opportunity cost influences market prices, as producers weigh the costs of production choices. For consumers, it affects the valuation of goods and services, shaping demand and supply dynamics.

Common Microeconomics Opportunity Cost Multiple Choice Questions

Multiple choice questions (MCQs) are a popular assessment format for testing knowledge of opportunity cost concepts. They typically present a scenario or statement, followed by several options, with only one correct answer.

Typical Question Structures

- Definitions: Testing understanding of what opportunity cost means.
- Application: Applying the concept to real-world scenarios.
- Calculation: Quantitative questions involving opportunity cost calculations.
- Conceptual: Differentiating opportunity cost from related concepts like sunk costs or explicit costs.

Sample Multiple Choice Questions

- **What is the opportunity cost of attending college full-time?**
 - A) The tuition paid
 - B) The income foregone from not working during that period
 - C) The value of a student loan
 - D) The textbooks purchased

Correct Answer: B

- **If a factory produces 100 units of product A and 50 units of product B, and shifting resources from product B to product A increases total profit, what is the opportunity cost of producing additional units of product A?**

- A) The profit from additional units of product A
- B) The profit foregone from producing fewer units of product B
- C) The total production cost of product A
- D) The total revenue from product B

Correct Answer: B

Strategies for Answering Opportunity Cost MCQs Effectively

1. Carefully Read the Question

Pay close attention to keywords and phrases that specify the scenario or the aspect of opportunity cost being tested.

2. Identify the Relevant Concept

Determine whether the question is asking about definition, application, or calculation, and recall the appropriate principles.

3. Analyze the Options

Eliminate clearly incorrect choices by applying your understanding of opportunity cost. Look for options that accurately reflect the foregone alternatives.

4. Use Process of Elimination

Narrow down choices by ruling out options that contradict the scenario or known facts.

5. Double-Check Your Answer

Ensure that your selected answer correctly addresses the question and aligns with economic principles.

Tips to Prepare for Microeconomics Opportunity Cost MCQs

Understand Key Concepts Deeply

Master definitions, formulas, and real-world applications of opportunity cost. Use diagrams like production possibility frontiers (PPFs) to visualize trade-offs.

Practice with Diverse Questions

Engage with a variety of practice tests covering different scenarios, including abstract concepts and real-life situations.

Create Summary Notes and Flashcards

Summarize key points and common question patterns to reinforce memory and quick recall during exams.

Use Past Exam Papers

Review previous tests to familiarize yourself with question styles and common pitfalls.

Engage in Discussions and Study Groups

Discussing concepts with peers can clarify doubts and deepen understanding.

Common Mistakes to Avoid in MCQs on Opportunity Cost

- **Confusing opportunity cost with explicit costs:** Remember, opportunity cost includes both explicit and implicit costs, representing the value of the next best alternative foregone.
- **Ignoring context:** Always relate the question to the specific scenario provided rather than relying solely on memorized definitions.
- **Overlooking the 'next best alternative':** The core of opportunity cost is identifying the best alternative not chosen.
- **Misinterpreting the question:** Ensure you understand whether the question asks for a definition, application, or calculation before selecting an answer.

Advanced Topics and Practice Questions

For those aiming to excel further, delving into advanced opportunity cost questions can be beneficial. These may involve:

- Marginal analysis of opportunity costs
- Opportunity costs in international trade
- Opportunity cost and economic growth
- Cost-benefit analyses considering opportunity costs

Sample Advanced Question:

If a country allocates resources to produce either guns or butter, and producing an additional unit of guns costs 2 units of butter, what is the opportunity cost of the additional gun?

Options:

- A) 2 units of butter
- B) The total production of butter
- C) The profit from guns
- D) The cost of guns

Correct Answer: A

Practicing such questions enhances analytical skills and prepares learners for complex decision-making scenarios.

Conclusion

Microeconomics opportunity cost multiple choice questions are vital for assessing understanding of how individuals and firms make decisions under scarcity. Mastery of these questions involves a solid grasp of the concept, effective exam strategies, and consistent practice. By focusing on key principles, practicing diverse scenarios, and avoiding common pitfalls, students can improve their performance and develop a nuanced understanding of microeconomic trade-offs. As you prepare for exams or practical applications, remember that the core idea of opportunity cost is about recognizing what must be given up to pursue a particular course of action, a principle that underpins much of economic analysis and decision-making.

Microeconomics Opportunity Cost Multiple Choice Questions: An In-Depth Review

Introduction to Microeconomics and Opportunity Cost

Microeconomics, the branch of economics concerned with individual agents?such as households, firms, and markets?serves as the building block for understanding how resources are allocated efficiently. Among the core concepts that underpin microeconomic analysis, opportunity cost stands out as a fundamental principle that influences decision-making at every level.

Opportunity cost refers to the value of the next best alternative foregone when a choice is made. It

encapsulates the trade-offs that individuals and firms face, emphasizing that every decision entails a cost in terms of what is sacrificed. This concept is vital for students, educators, and professionals alike, especially when it comes to assessment tools like multiple-choice questions (MCQs).

In this article, we explore the significance of opportunity cost in microeconomics, how it is tested through MCQs, and provide expert insights into crafting and answering these questions effectively.

The Importance of Opportunity Cost in Microeconomics

Understanding Decision-Making

Opportunity cost is central to microeconomic decision-making because it highlights the scarcity of resources. Whether a consumer chooses to spend money on a new gadget or save for future needs, or a producer decides to allocate capital toward one project over another, opportunity cost guides rational choices.

Resource Allocation and Efficiency

Efficient resource allocation hinges on understanding opportunity costs. When market participants recognize the true cost of their decisions, they can allocate resources in a way that maximizes utility and profit, fostering overall economic efficiency.

Policy Implications

Government policies often involve opportunity costs. For example, funding a new highway may mean diverting resources from healthcare or education. Recognizing opportunity costs helps policymakers prioritize projects that deliver the greatest benefits relative to their costs.

Opportunity Cost and Multiple Choice Questions: An Educational Perspective

MCQs are a common assessment format in microeconomics courses, especially for testing understanding of concepts like opportunity cost. These questions challenge students to identify, interpret, and analyze scenarios where opportunity costs are at play.

The Purpose of Opportunity Cost MCQs

- Assessment of Conceptual Understanding: Do students grasp what opportunity cost entails?
- Application Skills: Can students apply the concept to real-world or hypothetical situations?
- Analytical Thinking: Are students able to distinguish between different choices and their

associated costs?

Characteristics of Effective Opportunity Cost MCQs

- Clear Wording: The question and options should be unambiguous.
- Realistic Scenarios: Situations should mirror real economic choices.
- Distractors: Incorrect options (distractors) should be plausible to test depth of understanding.
- Focus on Key Concepts: Questions should target core aspects of opportunity cost, such as foregone benefits, alternative choices, and resource constraints.

Common Types of Opportunity Cost MCQs in Microeconomics

Understanding the typical formats helps students prepare effectively. Below are prevalent types:

Scenario-Based Questions

Present a specific situation, asking students to identify the opportunity cost.

Example:

"A farmer has 100 acres of land. She can plant wheat or corn but not both. If she chooses to plant wheat, what is the opportunity cost?"

- A) The profit from planting wheat
- B) The profit from planting corn
- C) The total land available
- D) The cost of seeds

Correct Answer: B) The profit from planting corn, as that is the next best alternative foregone.

Definition and Conceptual Questions

Test understanding of the idea behind opportunity cost.

Example:

"Which of the following best describes opportunity cost?"

- A) The total expenses of a decision
- B) The benefit of the chosen option
- C) The value of the next best alternative foregone
- D) The monetary cost of resources

Correct Answer: C) The value of the next best alternative foregone

Comparison and Analysis Questions

Require students to compare options and determine the opportunity cost.

Example:

"A student must choose between attending a concert or studying for an exam. If she attends the concert, what is the opportunity cost?"

- A) The enjoyment from the concert
- B) The potential grade improvement from studying
- C) The cost of the ticket
- D) The time spent at the concert

Correct Answer: B) The potential grade improvement from studying, as this is the most significant foregone benefit.

Designing Effective Opportunity Cost MCQs: Expert Tips

Creating high-quality MCQs demands a nuanced understanding of both the concept and pedagogical best practices.

Focus on Real-World Contexts

Use scenarios that students can relate to or that mirror actual economic decisions. This enhances engagement and understanding.

Ensure Plausible Distractors

Incorrect options should be tempting but flawed. For instance, including choices that relate to costs but not opportunity costs helps differentiate students who understand the concept from those who do not.

Vary Question Formats

Incorporate different types of questions?definition-based, scenario analysis, comparison?to assess a broad range of skills.

Test Analytical Skills

Beyond rote memorization, questions should encourage students to analyze situations, compare alternatives, and understand the implications of opportunity costs.

Use Clear and Precise Language

Ambiguity can lead to confusion. Well-worded questions prevent misinterpretation and accurately gauge comprehension.

Strategies for Answering Opportunity Cost MCQs Effectively

Students can improve their performance with strategic approaches:

Read Carefully

Pay close attention to the scenario details and what is being asked. Misreading can lead to selecting incorrect options.

Identify the Next Best Alternative

Always ask yourself, "What is the next best option I am giving up?" This is the core of opportunity cost.

Eliminate Clearly Wrong Answers

Use process of elimination to narrow choices, focusing on options that relate directly to foregone benefits.

Look for Clues in the Scenario

Details like resource constraints, choices, and benefits often hint at the opportunity cost.

Practice Regularly

Familiarity with different question formats and scenarios improves intuition and speed.

Conclusion: Mastering Opportunity Cost MCQs in Microeconomics

Opportunity cost remains a cornerstone of microeconomic theory and decision-making. Mastery over MCQs testing this concept not only boosts exam performance but also deepens understanding of how individuals and firms navigate scarcity and trade-offs.

Effective MCQs are crafted with clarity, realism, and strategic distractors, serving as powerful tools for assessment and learning. Conversely, students can excel by honing their analytical skills, familiarizing themselves with common question formats, and practicing consistently.

As microeconomics continues to evolve, the ability to grasp and evaluate opportunity costs remains essential for anyone seeking a comprehensive understanding of economic behavior. Whether you're designing exam questions or preparing to answer them, appreciating the nuances of opportunity cost is indispensable for success.

Question Which of the following best defines opportunity cost in microeconomics? The value of the next best alternative forgone when making a decision. In a scenario where a student chooses to spend time studying instead of working part-time, what is the opportunity cost? The wages or income lost by not working during that time. If a farmer decides to plant wheat instead of corn, and the profit from wheat is \$500 while from corn it is \$600, what is the opportunity cost of planting wheat? The \$600 profit from the corn that was forgone. Which of the following is an example of opportunity cost in production choices? Choosing to produce computers instead of smartphones, with the opportunity cost being the smartphones not produced. Why is opportunity cost important in microeconomic decision-making? It helps individuals and firms evaluate the true cost of their choices by considering the value of the next best alternative.

Related keywords: microeconomics, opportunity cost, multiple choice questions, economic decision-making, scarcity, trade-offs, marginal analysis, resource allocation, choice analysis, economic principles

equality of opportunity

Equality of opportunity is a fundamental principle in modern societies that emphasizes providing every individual with an equal starting point to pursue their goals and ambitions. It is a cornerstone of democratic values, social justice, and economic development. Unlike equality of outcome, which aims to ensure everyone ends up with similar results, equality of opportunity focuses on removing barriers and creating conditions where individuals can compete fairly based on their talents and efforts. This concept plays a crucial role in shaping policies, social norms, and organizational

practices aimed at fostering fairness and inclusivity.

Understanding the Concept of Equality of Opportunity

Definition and Core Principles

Equality of opportunity refers to the idea that all individuals should have the same chances to succeed in life, regardless of their background, race, gender, socioeconomic status, or other characteristics. It is rooted in the belief that talent, hard work, and perseverance, rather than arbitrary factors, should determine success.

Core principles include:

- Fair access to education, employment, and resources
- Elimination of discrimination and bias
- Provision of support systems to level the playing field
- Transparent and unbiased decision-making processes

Difference Between Equality of Opportunity and Equality of Outcome

While often discussed together, these concepts differ significantly:

- **Equality of Opportunity:** Ensures everyone has the same starting line.
- **Equality of Outcome:** Aims for similar results or rewards for all, regardless of effort or ability.

Many argue that promoting equality of opportunity is more feasible and aligns better with individual freedom, whereas equality of outcome can sometimes require excessive intervention or redistribution.

The Importance of Equality of Opportunity

Promotes Social Mobility

By providing equal chances, individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds can improve their circumstances through education and employment. This fosters social mobility, reducing inequalities and creating a more dynamic society.

Encourages Meritocracy

When opportunities are fairly distributed, success is more likely to be based on merit?skills, talent, and effort?leading to a more efficient and motivated workforce.

Supports Economic Growth

Inclusive societies that invest in equal opportunity tend to experience higher economic growth. Diverse talent pools and innovative ideas flourish when barriers are removed.

Enhances Social Cohesion

Fair opportunities reduce resentment and social divides, promoting harmony and cooperation among different groups.

Challenges to Achieving Equality of Opportunity

Structural Barriers

Many obstacles prevent true equality of opportunity, including:

- Unequal access to quality education
- Poverty and economic hardship
- Discrimination based on race, gender, or ethnicity
- Geographical disparities

Implicit Bias and Discrimination

Unconscious biases can influence hiring, promotion, and other decisions, perpetuating inequality despite policies aimed at fairness.

Inherited Disadvantages

Individuals born into disadvantaged circumstances often face cumulative barriers that hinder their chances, making it challenging to achieve true equality of opportunity without targeted interventions.

Strategies to Promote Equality of Opportunity

Educational Reforms

Ensuring access to quality education at all levels is vital:

- Universal access to early childhood education
- Funding for schools in underserved communities
- Scholarships and financial aid for higher education
- Inclusive curricula that reflect diverse histories and perspectives

Legal and Policy Measures

Legislation can help eliminate discriminatory practices:

- Equal employment opportunity laws
- Anti-discrimination statutes
- Affirmative action programs
- Wage transparency policies

Community and Organizational Initiatives

Organizations can foster inclusivity by:

- Implementing diversity training
- Creating mentorship programs for underrepresented groups
- Establishing fair recruitment and promotion policies
- Supporting work-life balance to accommodate diverse needs

Addressing Socioeconomic Barriers

Targeted social programs can help lift individuals out of poverty:

- Affordable housing initiatives
- Healthcare access programs
- Financial literacy and support services
- Job training and reskilling opportunities

The Role of Society in Upholding Equality of Opportunity

Government Responsibilities

Governments play a pivotal role by enacting policies that promote fairness, investing in public services, and ensuring equal access to opportunities for all citizens.

Private Sector Contributions

Businesses can foster inclusive workplaces, implement fair hiring practices, and support community development initiatives.

Individual Actions

Every person can contribute by challenging biases, advocating for fairness, and supporting initiatives aimed at reducing inequality.

Conclusion

Equality of opportunity remains a vital goal in the pursuit of just and prosperous societies. While achieving it fully is complex and challenging, concerted efforts across education, policy, and community engagement can significantly reduce barriers and create a more level playing field. Emphasizing fairness and inclusivity not only benefits individuals but also drives social cohesion and economic progress, making the realization of equal opportunities a shared responsibility for all members of society.

Equality of Opportunity: An In-Depth Examination of Its Principles, Challenges, and Societal Implications

In recent decades, the concept of equality of opportunity has emerged as a cornerstone of social justice discourse, policy formulation, and ethical philosophy. It represents a fundamental aspiration: that every individual, regardless of their background, socioeconomic status, or inherent characteristics, should have an equal chance to succeed in life. As societies grapple with persistent inequalities, understanding the nuances, implications, and debates surrounding this principle becomes essential for scholars, policymakers, and citizens alike. This comprehensive review delves into the origins of equality of opportunity, its theoretical foundations, practical applications, challenges, and the ongoing debates that shape its evolution.

Understanding Equality of Opportunity: Definitions and Foundations

At its core, equality of opportunity refers to a societal arrangement where individuals' prospects for success are determined primarily by their talents, efforts, and choices rather than by arbitrary factors such as race, gender, socioeconomic background, or birthplace. It stands in contrast to equality of outcome, which aims for parity in results, regardless of the initial conditions.

Key Definitions:

- Formal Equality of Opportunity: Ensures that no legal or institutional barriers prevent individuals from competing fairly for positions or resources.
- Substantive Equality of Opportunity: Goes beyond formal measures to address underlying disparities that hinder genuine equal chances, such as unequal access to quality education or healthcare.
- Fair Equality of Opportunity: Emphasized by philosopher John Rawls, this concept advocates for social arrangements that give everyone an equal starting point, considering the inequalities that are permissible if they benefit the least advantaged.

Historical Context:

The idea of equal opportunity has roots in Enlightenment philosophy, with thinkers like John Locke and Immanuel Kant emphasizing individual rights and fairness. In the 20th century, it gained prominence in social policy debates, especially within liberal democracies, as a response to systemic inequalities and discriminatory practices.

Theoretical Perspectives and Ethical Foundations

Understanding equality of opportunity requires engagement with various philosophical frameworks:

Libertarian Viewpoints

Libertarians prioritize individual liberty and property rights. They argue that equality of opportunity is achieved when individuals are free from coercion and interference, emphasizing non-interference in personal pursuits. However, critics note that libertarian perspectives often overlook structural inequalities that limit genuine equal opportunities.

Egalitarian Perspectives

Egalitarians emphasize reducing inequalities and promoting fairness. They argue that social and economic disparities can undermine true equality of opportunity, advocating for interventions to level the playing field, such as public education and social safety nets.

Rawlsian Justice

John Rawls' theory of justice introduces the difference principle and the veil of ignorance, proposing that social arrangements should be designed as if one were behind a veil, unaware of their own position. Rawls advocates for fair equality of opportunity, where social inequalities are arranged to benefit the least advantaged, provided opportunities are open and accessible.

Practical Applications and Policy Measures

Translating the ideal of equality of opportunity into concrete policies involves multiple strategies aimed at reducing barriers and fostering equitable access across society.

Education

- Universal access to quality education: Ensuring that children from all backgrounds have access to high-quality primary, secondary, and tertiary education.
- Scholarships and affirmative action: Programs designed to support historically marginalized groups.
- Early childhood development: Investing in early years to mitigate disadvantages that persist over a lifetime.

Healthcare

- Universal healthcare systems: Reduce health disparities that can limit future opportunities.
- Preventive care and health education: Address social determinants of health impacting education and employment prospects.

Labor Market Policies

- Anti-discrimination laws: Protect against biases based on race, gender, or other characteristics.
- Minimum wage laws and social safety nets: Provide economic stability that enables individuals to pursue opportunities.
- Skills training and vocational programs: Facilitate upward mobility for disadvantaged groups.

Legal and Institutional Reforms

- Anti-discrimination legislation: Enforce equal treatment in hiring, housing, and public services.
- Transparent governance: Reduce corruption and favoritism that distort opportunities.
- Accessible public services: Ensure that marginalized communities can access essential services.

Challenges and Critiques of Equality of Opportunity

Despite its moral appeal and policy relevance, equality of opportunity faces several significant challenges and critiques:

Structural Inequalities and Socioeconomic Barriers

Persistent disparities rooted in systemic issues—such as poverty, segregation, and discrimination—can undermine genuine equal opportunities. For instance, children from impoverished backgrounds often face inadequate education and healthcare, limiting their prospects regardless of policy intentions.

Unintentional Reinforcement of Inequalities

Some policies intended to promote equality may inadvertently reinforce existing disparities. For example, affirmative action programs, if poorly designed, can lead to perceptions of unfairness or stigmatization.

Measurement Difficulties

Quantifying opportunity is complex. How do we measure fairness? Should success be gauged solely on economic outcomes, or should other factors like social mobility and personal fulfillment be considered?

Focus on Equal Conditions vs. Equal Opportunities

Critics argue that focusing solely on equal opportunities neglects the importance of addressing the unequal starting points, which may perpetuate inequalities in outcomes despite fair access.

Debates Over the Role of Government

Some advocate for minimal state intervention, believing that market forces and individual effort should determine success. Others contend that active government policies are necessary to correct historical injustices and structural barriers.

Empirical Evidence and Societal Impact

Research on equality of opportunity yields mixed findings, underscoring both its potential and limitations:

- **Intergenerational Mobility:** Countries like Denmark and Canada demonstrate higher social mobility, suggesting effective opportunities for upward movement. Conversely, the U.S. exhibits persistent stratification.
- **Educational Attainment and Economic Outcomes:** Studies show that investments in early childhood education significantly improve long-term prospects, especially for disadvantaged groups.

- Health Disparities: Addressing health inequities correlates with increased educational and employment opportunities.

The societal benefits of promoting equality of opportunity extend beyond individual success; they include economic growth, social cohesion, and political stability.

The Future of Equality of Opportunity: Emerging Trends and Considerations

As societies evolve, so do the challenges and opportunities associated with equality of opportunity.

Technological Advances

- Digital divides: Unequal access to technology can create new barriers.
- Automation and AI: May impact employment opportunities, necessitating policies for lifelong learning and reskilling.

Globalization

- Cross-border inequalities influence domestic opportunities.
- Migration and refugee integration pose new challenges for equitable access.

Intersectionality

Understanding how overlapping identities (race, gender, class) influence opportunities is vital for designing effective policies.

Policy Innovations

- Universal Basic Income (UBI): Proposed as a means to provide a safety net, potentially expanding real opportunities.
- Data-Driven Policy Design: Using analytics to identify and address opportunity gaps more precisely.

Conclusion: Navigating the Path Toward Genuine Opportunity

Equality of opportunity remains a vital, yet complex, aspiration in the pursuit of a just society. While foundational principles advocate for fairness and nondiscrimination, the realities of systemic

inequalities, measurement challenges, and societal diversity complicate efforts to realize this ideal fully. Effective policies must address both superficial access and underlying structural barriers, emphasizing early intervention, inclusive institutions, and ongoing societal reflection.

Achieving genuine equality of opportunity demands a multifaceted approach, integrating philosophical insights with pragmatic strategies. As societies continue to evolve amid technological, economic, and social transformations, the commitment to expanding and deepening equal opportunities will be crucial for fostering resilient, equitable communities where every individual can realize their potential.

In essence, equality of opportunity is not a static goal but a dynamic process requiring continual assessment, adaptation, and collective effort to create a fairer world for all.

Question What is the concept of equality of opportunity? Equality of opportunity refers to the idea that all individuals should have the same chances to succeed, regardless of their background, race, gender, or socioeconomic status, ensuring a fair playing field for everyone. How does equality of opportunity differ from equality of outcome? While equality of opportunity focuses on providing everyone with the same starting point or chances, equality of outcome aims for similar results across groups. The former emphasizes fairness in access, the latter in final achievements. Why is equality of opportunity considered important in modern societies? It promotes social mobility, fairness, and justice by ensuring that individuals can succeed based on their talents and efforts rather than their background or circumstances. What are some common challenges to achieving equality of opportunity? Challenges include systemic discrimination, unequal access to quality education, economic disparities, and social biases that limit certain groups' chances to succeed. How can policies promote equality of opportunity? Policies such as equal access to quality education, anti-discrimination laws, affirmative action, and social welfare programs can help reduce barriers and create a more level playing field. Is equality of opportunity sufficient to ensure social justice? Not entirely; while it is a crucial component, achieving true social justice also requires addressing inequalities in outcomes and material well-being to ensure fairness and dignity for all.

Related keywords: fairness, social justice, equal rights, non-discrimination, social mobility, meritocracy, inclusivity, access to education, economic equality, equal treatment

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