Economic discrimination is discrimination based on economic factors. These factors can include job availability, wages, the prices and/or availability of goods and services, and the amount of capital investment funding available to minorities for business. This can include discrimination against workers, consumers, and minority-owned businesses. It is not the same as price discrimination, the practice by which monopolists (and to a lesser extent oligopolists and monopolistic competitors) chargeCombating Discrimination against Minorities.Virtually all countries in the world have national or ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities within their populations. Many violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights have a basis in discrimination, racism and exclusion on the grounds of the ethnic, religious, national, or racial characteristics of the victim group. Minority issues have been on the agenda of the United Nations for more than 60 years. Already in 1948 the General Assembly declared that the United Nations could not remain indifferent to the fate of minorities. If ethnic minorities have been discriminated against, their average wages would be lower. The new company could then pay lower wages than the discriminatory firm and undercut its rival. The firm who discriminates against ethnic minorities is, therefore, penalising itself. Market forces would put pressure on the discriminatory employers to cut wages and employ all workers. Companies may discriminate against female maths tutors and be less willing to employ women and/or pay lower wages. As a consequence, the pay for female tutors would be lower than male tutors and relatively higher for male tutors. For a firm who didn’t discriminate, there would be an opportunity to gain lower costs by employing female maths tutors.