In recent years, academics have investigated to what extent policy outcomes reflect the preferences of different income groups to draw conclusions about the influence of income on political power. The pioneering researcher at that time, Martin Gilens, was the first to gauge the preferences of different income groups towards proposed policy changes based on large amounts of survey data. Specifically, he applied a quadratic logistic regression technique to estimate the preferences for the respondents at tenth, fiftieth and ninetieth percentile towards 1779 proposed policy measures which he used as independent variables to explain whether or not a policy was adopted (Gilens, 2005). He found that whenever the preferences of different income groups diverge, policy outcomes strongly reflect the preferences of the rich whereas they hardly ever reflect the preferences of the poor or middle-income US citizens. In his consecutive work, Gilens and Page (Gilens & Page, 2014) contrasted alternative theoretical traditions to assess which set of actors have how much influence over public policy. Him and his colleague found that economic elites and organized business oriented interest groups have substantial impact on U.S. policy outcomes, providing substantial support for the Economic-Elite Domination and Biased Pluralism Theory and against alternative explanations such as Majoritarian Electoral Democracy or Majoritarian Pluralism (Gilens & Page, 2014).   
  
The explanations for why policy responsiveness was so unequal has ???   
  
These findings substantially question the political equality of the U.S., a fundamental principle of democracy that requires that each individual’s political influence to be equal, regardless of social status or any other characteristic. Political Equally is a necessary condition for ensuring that political power is fairly and justly distributed among all members of society and seen as essential for the just functioning of democratic societies.

Given the severity of these findings a new branch of research led by political scientist who applied Gilen’s methodological approach in which they linked the preferences of various groups towards political outcomes has recently evolved (Elkj & Iversen, 2020.; Elsässer et al., 2020; Lax et al., 2019; Lupu & Warner, 2022; Schakel et al., 2020). The new wave of research has put forward more evidence of unequal policy responsiveness in terms of breadth and scope. In terms of breadth, several studies have analysed how unequal policy responsiveness is in various countries outside the U.S. (Lupu & Warner, 2022; Peters & Ensink, 2015; Schakel et al., 2020) whereas other studies diverged from income inequalities and focused on other types of unequal policy responsiveness including educational and occupational inequalities (Elsässer et al., 2020; Schakel & Van Der Pas, 2021).

to understand how unequal policy responsiveness is within several countries and within several topics. (XXXXXXXX)