Equality in political participation across class is desirable in terms of representation. In *“Mobilization, Participation and Democracy in America.”*, Rosenstone & Hansen show that people with better education and better income tend to vote more. They explain this phenomenon with cost-benefit analysis, saying that such people have higher levels of substantial benefits from their involvement in public affairs while having less costs due to higher level of exposure to relevant information. In contrast, in *“When Do the Rich Vote Less Than the Poor and Why? Explaining Turnout Inequality across the World.”*, Kasara & Survanarayan focuses on the opposite cases - where the rich vote less. Their comparative study finds another explanatory variable of “Capacity of Bureaucracy” which explains that the rich are sufficiently motivated to vote more facing the potential threat of taxation only in case that the government has a capacity to realize such taxation. This study aligns with the democrat’s current movement to tax the wealthiest households in the United States including the *Billionaires’ Tax* proposed by Sen. Ron Wyden.