

Example Referencing Styles

Harvard:

This paper takes as its starting point the Civic Voluntarism Model that was proposed in *Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics*. That model embodies the sociological focus on structural forces as a way to account for differences in behaviour between groups. It also aims to move 'beyond SES', or socio-economic status, to explain rather than just observe those differences in political and voluntary activity (Brady et al., 1995). Further, it is concerned with both political behaviour that aims to impact on government decisions and also civic voluntarism, or the array of non-political activities that individuals may undertake in their local communities through religious institutions, charities, and other such groups (Verba et al., 1995, pp. 73-79, pp. 81-84).

Footnotes:

From the minister proclaiming that election turnout is important to the anti-cuts campaigner recruiting to their local group there is recognition that democracy, however envisaged, cannot function without public involvement. As such the concern about declining participation amongst those who practice politics has been matched by the piquing of academic interest in the topic.¹ That interest has been additionally keen because of the mixed effects of rising levels of education, which had been anticipated to deliver a participatory dividend, on levels of political activity.² However, the focus on those topics is only a contemporary manifestation of one of the key motivating conundrums of political behaviour research: why do people participate or not in political activity?³ This is a question that has been considered extensively from three overarching approaches to explaining behaviour; those of rational choice theory, psychology, and sociology.

¹ John Curtice and Ben Seyd, 'Is there a crisis of political participation?', in Alison Park, John Curtice, Katarina Thomson, Lindsey Jarvis, Catherine Bromley (eds.), *British Social Attitudes, The 20th Report (2003/2004 Edition): Continuity and change over two decades* (London, Sage Publications, 2004), pp. 93-104; Susan E. Scarrow, 'Declining memberships, changing members? European political party members in a new era', *Party Politics*, Vol. 16, No. 6 (May, 2010), pp. 823-843; Peter Mair and Ingrid van Biezen, 'Party Membership in Twenty European Democracies, 1980-2000', *Party Politics*, Vol. 7, No. 5 (2001), pp. 5-21.

² Curtice and Seyd, 'Is there a crisis of political participation', p. 93; Russell J. Dalton and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, 'Citizens and Political Behavior', in Russell J. Dalton and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, *The Oxford Handbook of Political Behavior* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 3-26, p. 14; Henry E. Brady, Sidney Verba, and Kay Lehman Schlozman, 'Beyond SES: A Resource Model of Political Participation', *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. 89, No. 2, (Jun., 1995), pp. 271-294; Sidney Verba, Kay Lehman Schlozman, and Henry E. Brady, *Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics* (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1995), pp. 73-74.

³ Max Kaase, 'Perspectives on Political Participation', in Dalton and Klingemann, *The Oxford Handbook of Political Behavior*, pp. 783-796.