

Explaining civic behaviour: models and evidence

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Abstract

This paper explores the civic routes toward political participation as filtered through facilitating conditions, such as resources. It sets out categories of citizen orientation, drawing on Triandis' (1977) model of interpersonal behaviour, which are consequential reasoning, moral reasoning, social norms, and affect/emotions. It elaborates three types of political participation: influencing institutions individually, influencing institutions collectively, and community voluntarism. It argues that the links between civic attitudes and civic behaviour vary between individual and collective actions, and between conventional political acts and new forms of community voluntarism. The paper applies confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equations models (SEM) using the English 2005 Citizenship Survey. The paper finds that neighbourhood social norms and emotions affect all three types of behaviour; that moral reasoning does not have an impact; and that affect/emotions have a stronger effect on community and collective acts than individual influencing.

Introduction

It is probably the case that previous generations of social scientists have been over-preoccupied with resource-based models of political participation (e.g. Verba and Nie 1972, Barnes and Kaase 1979, Jennings and van Deth 1989, Verba *et al* 1995). Behind this line of work is the influence of the powerful founders of social science, in particular Weber, who thought that there were links between the distribution of economic resources and access to political power. Even Verba *et al*'s (1995) modification – the civic voluntarism model - has socio-economic status at its heart with its pre-occupation with equality. Many models using cognitive engagement as a key variable ground this in differences in resources between individuals and households (see Pattie *et al* 2004 for a review). The sustained popularity of this approach has been compounded by the ease of defining covariates and their suitability of well commonly used analytical approaches such as regression.

But such a pre-occupation has a tendency to ignore the importance of civic attitudes as the foundation of democracy, a consideration that goes back to the founders of democratic theory, the Greeks, who talked about civic virtue as the well spring of democratic action. This is the idea that the belief in doing-good can influence political behaviour, which in turn helps sustain a responsive and viable democratic political system. Such ideas have been around in the field of political behaviour for a long time too, but until recently have tended to be neglected or treated as specific variables or alternative independent variables, such as trust and efficacy. The strongest attempt to incorporate social-psychological approaches was Almond and Verba's (1963) influential survey, which began with the notion of civic virtue (1963: 1). But their psychological categories became hidden by their focus on styles of participation and participant and subject orientations. But the notion that there is a civic culture, with different dimensions, is a persistent one (see Elazar 1966, Rice and Sumberg, 1997) and mirrored in fashionable theories, such as social capital (e.g. Putnam, 2000). Here we attempt to discuss these motivations in more detail using survey data.

The core claim of this paper is that there is a causal link between civic orientations, tempered by facilitating conditions, and civic behaviour. This more collectively orientated behaviour allows citizens to engage, cooperate or self-govern to improve key outcomes for society at large. The key claim is that there are different types of civic outlook, which vary between the cognitive, the norm-based and the affective, each of which may drive political participation. This paper aims to understand how these determinants of civic behaviour vary according to the civic acts that are available to the citizen.

The first section seeks to define civic behaviour, and look at the range of actions that are available in current society. The second argues that the understanding of civic behaviour involves an examination of the potential for moral motivations in civic behaviour. A third part develops a model for understanding the different foundations of civic behaviour, and seeks to hypothesise why these should vary according to different kinds of acts of political participation. The fourth section examines our data and sets out our modelling strategy. The fifth section presents our data. Finally, the conclusion sums up the results.

What is civic behaviour?

One important element for discussion is that the conception of civic behaviour offered here is wider than is usually the case in political science. Traditional political action of influencing power holders may be complemented by a variety of self-organising or participatory exercises which occur in the neighbourhood. What distinguishes these acts is that they are oriented toward the collective good. As we see it, civic behaviour can manifest itself in three ways: (a) individual conventional ‘political’ behaviour understood as when citizens attempt to influence rules, laws or policies through their individual actions (see Pattie et al 2004); (b) collective acts of co-operation, which might either be collective political acts, like signing petitions and going on demonstrations,

or which may take place in informal and semi-formal forums such as community action to create a better environment (see Ostrom et al 1990); and (c) and community voluntarism, which is a form of ethical self-governance, which displays itself when an individual is aware of the public benefit in their actions. The addition of these informal and community acts to the conventional list of behaviours reflects the changing nature of the citizen environment in the twenty-first century. As well as conventional political acts, there are acts of citizen cooperation over the environment and other bottom up initiatives to provide collective goods. In addition, central government has created a series of forums to involve the citizen directly so as to shape the delivery of public services and to make them more responsive to neighbourhood concerns (see John 2008 for a review).

Civic behaviour requires will and motivation, which needs to be exercised over a long time period, and involve self-restraint and the values of personal responsibility. Our argument is that to provide this effort individuals will need strong moral motivations, a sense of social norms that encourage the idea that this kind of behaviour is acceptable, and strong subjective feelings toward social issues as they affect the neighbourhood, which propel them to participate. In particular, individual acts, which do not require collective action with others will not require these motivations so much, possibly depending on the resources these individuals have to display, whereas those that do require collective action will do. This is a feature of the coordination and cooperation needed to provide collective goods (Ostrom et al 1990, Olson 1971). In addition, acts that are new or government sponsored may need different motivations from more conventional political acts that have a longer institutional sanction, which may not be based so much on efficacy.

Dimensions of civic attitudes

In order to understand the different dimensions to civic attitudes we need to explore discussion in the theoretical and social-psychological literatures. From theory, we use Goodin (1980) who identifies three forms of moral behaviour and motivation. The first is prudential morality and is premised on an appeal to long-term self interest usually by way of careful reflection on the part of the individual. The second is where moral principles are held and internalized by the individual but are given the same status as more self-interested, instrumental motivations and are tradable in the prominence they are given in decision-making. The third area is where moral principles are held to be important and require to be protected from more short-run motivations and not to be traded under any circumstances.

To these categories of moral motivations, we use the insights from a line of work that shows that individuals reduce or bypass cognitive processing by employing mental ‘short cuts’ such as heuristics, cues and habits (Tversky and Kahnemann, 1974); that decisions may be influenced by emotion as well as cognition (Marcus 2000, 2005); and that habit is a significant mediator of motivation and behaviour (Dawney and Shah 2005, Jackson 2005, Maio 2005). Moreover, in addition to these cognitive, affective and normative influences on behaviour, citizens are deeply embedded in social and institutional contexts, which also constrain and shape why and how they act.

This paper argues from that socio-psychological models may help map out these different motivations. One is Triandis’ theory of interpersonal behaviour (Triandis 1977). Triandis argues that, in addition to the cognitive factors influencing choice, social factors and emotions play a part in forming intentions. Social factors include norms, roles and self-concept – where norms are injunctive (what should and should not be done); roles are ‘sets of behaviours that are considered

appropriate for persons holding particular positions in a group' and self-concept is the idea that a person has of themselves in relation to the goals they pursue and the behaviours they engage in. Triandis' model delineates a specific role for emotional factors influencing behaviour which links to recent attempts in political theory to retrieve the affective dimension (Marcus 2000, 2005). Moreover, Triandis highlights the importance of past behaviour or habit on present action, and, the moderating influence of external contextual factors.

Explaining civic behaviour

The model is that a set of orientations and dispositions held by citizens could lead to civic behaviour, but this may be conditional on the presence or absence of particular facilitating conditions (such as human or material resources including education, social class, age and sex). We focus here on the different dimensions of psychological attitudes and the constraints operating on political behaviour.

Facilitating Conditions (Opportunity Structures)

Conventional models of participation show that structural factors influence the choices that citizens make. The literature regards these as facilitating conditions creating or closing opportunity structures available to the citizen. These are broadly similar to the covariates that influence political behaviour in conventional studies and provide an important series of controls in our statistical models rather than a latent variable.

Orientations and Dispositions

In the discussion below we separate out four factors that could be considered in examining this internal decision-making process.

(a) Reason and cognition

The first cognitive approach is very familiar and is the idea that there is a greater likelihood of someone doing something if they believe that their action will have a public impact, which can range from conventional notions of efficacy political efficacy (Craig et al 1990). Political efficacy is a key concept in the explanation of why private citizens take part in politics, especially in established models of participation.

(b) Internalized moral motivation

In discussing the moral dimension to civic behaviour we argue that citizens seek to promote their enlightened self-interest. Goodin (1980), however, argues that taking morals seriously entails distinguishing them from and resisting their contamination by 'more mundane (and especially egoistic) concerns' (Goodin 1980: 137). He distinguishes between seriously-held moral principles from both enlightened self-interest and from morality as part of utility function. Seriously morally motivated behaviour is endangered if more mundane motives are evoked and played off instrumentally in a 'motivation mix'.

(c) Affect and emotion

A sense of attachment would appear to be an important part in meeting the challenge of engagement. You have to feel part of something or order to join in. The argument is that if you feel a part of something, you are more willing to engage...Sense of community can be a strong motivator for participation. Conversely, an absence of identity or commitment to a locality can militate against participation. An emotional response can be a stimulus to action.

Methods

This study uses data from the 2005 Citizenship Survey. The Citizenship Survey was previously known as the Home Office Citizenship Survey (HOCS), but under the machinery of government changes in May 2006 responsibility for the survey passed from the Home Office to Communities and Local Government, to the Race, Cohesion and Faiths Unit (Laurence and Heath, 2008). The 2005 survey was based on a nationally representative sample of 10,000 core respondents aged 16 years and over, resident in England and Wales during 2005. Face-to-face fieldwork was carried out during March 2005-September 2005, achieving 9,691 interviews among core sample in England and Wales. This research focuses on just core respondents drawn in England and the total size is 9,195.

In the previous section, we proposed and discussed a model of civic attitudes as forming routes to political participation as filtered through facilitating conditions, such as resources. Guided by the themes set out in the model of civic attitudes, 79 questions (hereafter indicator or observed variables) were identified and then allocated to each of the themes on the basis of consistency with the literature and meanings (Appendix 2 provides descriptive statistics of these 79 variables; Appendix 3 provides a list of these 79 variables with their response categories). In order to ensure that the selected indicator variables were both meaningful and robust, it was appropriate to utilise a statistical technique known as confirmatory factor analysis.

The very basic idea about factor analysis is it takes a large number of variables and groups together those that appear to be measuring the same underlying concept. The most common procedures associated with factor analysis include exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Exploratory factor analysis is a method of data reduction and used to determine the presence of underlying latent variables that explain the correlations among a set of observed

variables. By contrast, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) is used to examine the relationships between a set of observed variables generated by theory and a set of continuous latent factors (or latent variables). Structural equation modelling (SEM) is a more general form of CFA in which latent factors may be regressed onto each other, that is, regressions among the latent factors are estimated.

The path diagram on Figure 1 captures the features of CFA and SEM for our model of civic attitudes. In the path diagram, the squares represent indicator/observed variables and circles represent latent variables. Single-headed arrows are used to imply a direction of assumed causal influence. On the left side of the diagram are the different orientations and dispositions whilst on the right side are the types of political participation all filtered through facilitating conditions represented by covariates including age, gender, employment status, education level, social class and ethnicity (these have been put into a circle in the diagram for convenience of presentation, but they are not analysed as a latent variable).

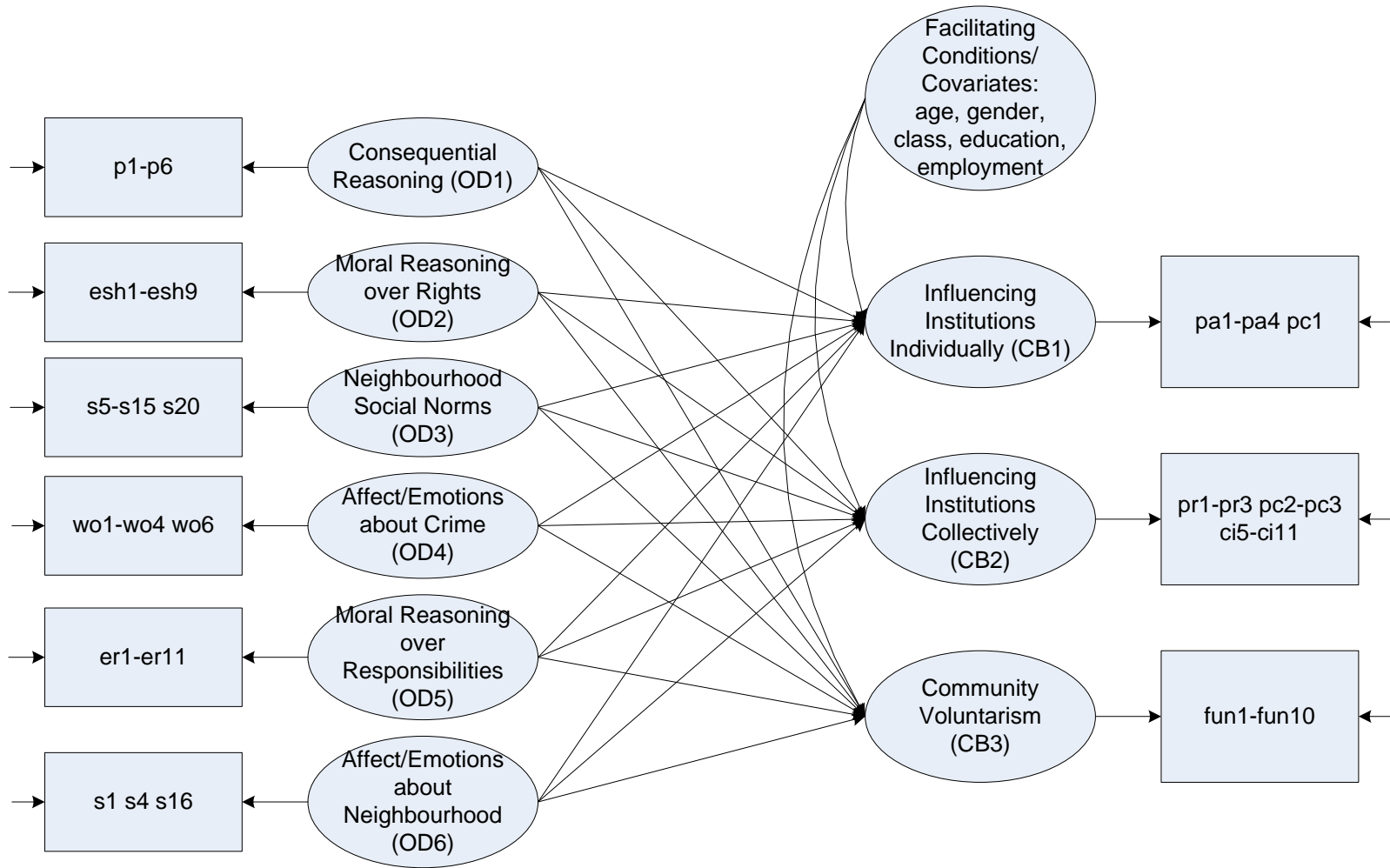


Figure 1: The Full Structural Equation Model of Civic Attitudes

Indicated by the single-headed arrows from the different orientations and dispositions pointing towards the types of political participation, the path diagram on Figure 1 consists of two components: a measurement model and a structural model. The measurement model is a nine correlated-factor model. The structural model is a multivariate regression model that describes the relationships between the different orientations/dispositions and the types of political participation.

Before testing the full model of civic attitudes, we first test if the themes, that is, the latent factors are good at predicting or explaining the variance among the indicator variables that had been allocated to them. So we ran nine CFAs (measurement models), each testing the goodness-of-fit of one of the thematic latent variables set out in our model of civic attitudes namely:

- Influencing institutions individually (CB1)
- Influencing institutions collectively (CB2)
- Community voluntarism (CB3)
- Consequential reasoning (OD1)
- Moral reasoning over the rights that someone should have (OD2)
- Neighbourhood social norms (OD3)
- Affect/Emotions about crime (OD4)
- Moral reasoning over the responsibilities that someone should have (OD5)
- Affect/Emotions about neighbourhood (OD6)

Then we ran a full CFA testing the goodness-of-fit of the measurement model to the data. Finally we estimated an SEM for our model of civic attitudes. We report these measurement models in the results section.

A number of goodness-of-fit indices are available to assess the fit of the various models to the data. There are four fit indices which have been shown to be useful in assessing model goodness-of-fit for data with both continuous and categorical outcomes and they are: Chi-square (χ^2) value, comparative fit index (CFI), Tucker-Lewis index (TLI) and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA). The cut-off value guideline for good models recommended by Hu and Bentler (1999) and Yu and Muthen (2001) are: Chi-square (χ^2) p-value >0.05 (not significant), CFI > 0.95, TLI > 0.95, RMSEA < 0.06. However, there are rules of thumb for acceptance of model fit such as that CFI and TLI should be at least 0.90 and consequently such principles have been adopted in evaluating the fit of models by many researchers (e.g. McDonald and Ho, 2002; Tsai et al, 2007). Moreover, an RMSEA value in a range of 0 to 0.08 is considered an acceptable fit, between 0.08 and 0.10 a mediocre fit, whereas values larger than one would suggest serious misfit problems with the model (Bagozzi and Yi, 1988; Browne and Cudeck, 1993). In addition to model-fit indices, we can examine the factor loadings to judge how well the latent factor is explaining the variance among its indicator variables. Factor loadings greater than 0.3 are considered to be salient. The Mplus version 5.0 software package is used to perform CFA and SEM analyses on our data because it has advanced ability to handle features of ordinal or dichotomous variables as well as missing data that are non-ignorable.

Results

Confirmatory factor analyses (CFA)

In Table 1 model-fit indices for the corresponding latent variables (i.e. the themes of our model of civic attitudes) are presented. Standardised (StdYX, i.e. using the variances of the latent variable as well as the variances of outcome variables for standardisation) factor loadings for each of the indicator variables are presented In Appendix 1.

TABLE 1: Model-Ft Indices

CFAs	DF	χ^2	CFI	TLI	RMSEA
Influencing institutions individually (CB1)	7	1811.32	0.98	0.98	0.02
Influencing institutions collectively (CB2)	29	7786.06	0.93	0.94	0.03
Community voluntarism (CB3)	20	18144.08	0.96	0.97	0.05
Consequential reasoning (OD1)	11	9321.70	0.81	0.74	0.15
Moral reasoning over rights (OD2)	19	20241.35	0.97	0.98	0.04
Neighbourhood Social Norms (OD3)	27	24647.35	0.87	0.92	0.08
Affect/Emotions About Crime (OD4)	5	60837.30	0.99	0.99	0.09
Moral Reasoning Over Responsibilities (OD5)	23	21294.00	0.98	0.98	0.03
Affect/Emotions About Neighbourhood (OD6)	3	1587.94	1.00	1.00	0.00
The Full Measurement Model (CFA) for Civic Behaviour	517	90615.29	0.92	0.95	0.03

CFA: confirmatory factor analysis, i.e. the measurement model

DF: degree of freedom;

χ^2 : chi-square value;

CFI: comparative fit index

TLI: Tucker-Lewis index

RMSEA: root mean square error of approximation

Note that the Chi-square (χ^2) values are large throughout the tables which would mean poor model fit. However, chi-square is not a very good fit index in practice under

many situations because it is affected by factors like sample size, model size and distribution of variables (see relevant discussion in Newsom, USP 655 SEM, Winter 2005). Larger samples produce larger chi-squares that are more likely to be significant (Type I error), whilst models with more variables tend to have larger chi-squares. All of our CFAs and SEM suffer from these two types of factors therefore we can ignore their chi-square values as an assessment of model fit.

The results in Table 1 show that the variables have produced a satisfactory model for the data and that the latent theme loads well on its indicator variables (see Appendix 1). The exception is for Consequential Reasoning (OD1). The results indicate that OD1 is not a satisfactory model though the full CFA for the model of civic attitudes is fit for the data the latent theme loads well on its indicator variables.

Structural equation analyses (SEM)

Table 2 presents the model-fit indices of the full structural equation model of civic attitudes and their regression coefficients (β).

TABLE 2: The Full Structural Equation Model (SEM) For Civic Behaviour

Model-Fit Indices				
DF	χ^2	CFI	TLI	RMSEA
641	60282.306	0.902	0.928	0.032
Predictors (Independent Variables)	Influence Individually (CB1)	Influence Collectively (CB2)	Community Voluntarism (CB3)	
	β	β	β	
Orientations & Dispositions:				
od1: Consequential reasoning	0.078**	0.086**	0.016	
od2: Moral reasoning over rights	0.044	0.099	0.028	
od3: Neighbourhood social norms	-0.306***	-0.284**	-0.151*	
od4: Affect/Emotions about crime	-0.079*	-0.110**	-0.042	
od5: Moral reasoning over responsibilities	-0.057	-0.097	0.055	
od6: Affect/Emotions about Neighbourhood	0.378**	0.533***	0.403**	
Covariates:				
crage: Age	0.012***	0.009***	0.008***	
crsex: Female compared to male	0.024	0.096**	0.115***	
white: White compared to none-white	0.129*	0.115	0.106*	
djob: Has a paid job	-0.085*	-0.032	0.068*	
dedl: Education level	0.197***	0.171***	0.190***	
csc2: Social class	0.107***	0.131***	0.101***	
β : regression coefficient *: sig at 0.05 (p<0.05) **: sig at 0.01 (p<0.01) ***: sig at 0.001 (p<0.001)				

The results indicate that the full structural equation model is a satisfactory model for the data. Moreover, the β indicate the following:

Consequential Reasoning (OD1) regresses positively on influencing institutions individually (CB1) and collectively (CB2), but not on community voluntarism. Arguably this suggest that, in line with rational choice theories, people's interventions in the political arena – such as contacting politicians and joining political groups - is driven by a sense of efficacy and trust, yet these factors are unimportant in influencing community voluntarism.

A key factor which does influence behaviour is the belief in strong neighbourhood social norms (OD3). This latent variable regresses negatively on all the three types of political participation negatively suggesting those which have faith in the presence of strong social norms including mutual trust, community oriented behaviour and altruism and harmonious social relations, are more likely to engage in civic activities. Similarly affect and emotions about crime in the neighbourhood (OD4) regresses negatively on all the three types of political participation (CB1-CB3). In other words those who are worried about their own interests or safety are less likely to take part in political activities (but no less likely to undertake voluntary civic activities). Furthermore, a general positive sense of affect (belonging to and enjoying the neighbourhood) is positively related to all forms of civic activity. None of the civic outcomes were found to be affected by moral reasoning whether with respect to rights or responsibilities.

Moreover, the regression coefficients of those covariates indicate that older age is positively associated with political participation (CB1-CB3); females are more likely to involve in political activities collectively (CB2) and in volunteering (CB3) than their male counterparts; White people are more likely to involve in political activities

individually (CB1) and in volunteering (CB3) than people belonging to other ethnic groups together; People who have a job are less likely to involve in political activities either individually (CB1) or collectively (CB2) but more likely to participate in volunteering than their counterparts who do not have a paid job; people with higher education are positively associated with all types of political participation (CB1-CB3); higher social class is positively associated with all types of political participation (CB1-CB3).

Discussion

Thus far we have shown that the nature of attitudes to participation different based on groups of variables. The main finding is that moral reasoning over rights has no link to participation. A largely moral content of the civic culture does not influence acts in the political realm. Nor does moral reasoning over social responsibilities. The drivers overall are affect/emotions about the neighbourhood and neighbourhood social norms, which confirms findings that there is a strong local/community focus to acts of participation (Knack and Kropf 1998). In a nationalised culture, neighbourhood beliefs are important. We should however, caution that this analysis is limited by the data and the extent to which the sponsor wanted questions on neighbourhood-level values. Nevertheless, with this exception, the models set out provide some confirmation of the scheme based on models of interpersonal behaviour has a basis in multi-items surveys tapping different attitudes.

The core of this paper rests on the distinction between different kinds of participation. Consistent with theory there is no different in the extent to which people apply

consequential reasoning to political acts once they have engaged in them. The difference is with the community governance items, which makes sense because these new acts are not primarily directed to the political process, so it makes sense that the efficacy items do not work. There is no large difference with respect to social norms: these influence both individual and collective behaviour, but less for community based behaviour. The key difference is that collective action is more driven by affect/emotions about the neighbourhood, where individual action and community voluntarism is less so. Resources play stronger role with individual action, than with collective forms. We also find a distinction between the civic acts and community voluntarism. Whereas the civic acts show a variety of influences on participation, those for community voluntarism are different as are based solely on affect emotions about the neighbourhood.

Conclusion

Structural equations models are able to tap into the dimension of attitudes to a range of values and beliefs that may link to civic action. Many studies of participation have relegated psychological variables to a series of pre-constructed variables (e.g. Pattie et al 2004). SEMs allow the researcher to map the dimensions of attitudes according to categories and assume an underlying variable that the variables are, with error, measuring. In this paper, we used the categories from studies of interpersonal behaviour to model the dimension to social attitudes in a large survey of community based attitudes and participation. Our argument is that democratic acts are underpinned by these citizen-based values and norms, which may approximate to a modern version of civic virtue. But that there is not one dimension to these values but they range from cognitive, to norm based to affect and emotions, ideas which have

a long pedigree in social psychology, and appear in Triandis' model of interpersonal behaviour.

We established theoretical categories which we tested out with the Citizenship Survey, using a series of covariates to control for the background conditions affecting participation. These categories range from consequential reasoning, to moral reasoning, neighbourhood social norms, affect emotions about crime, moral reasoning over responsibilities and affect emotions about the neighbourhood.

Overall, our findings do not support a moral version of the civic culture. Moral reasoning over rights and moral reasoning over responsibilities do not form the basis of participatory acts; whereas more cognitive and emotional responses do have an impact across the range of civic actions. That civic actions are based on these calculations and responses is an important finding and suggests that the feelings of the citizens about important issues is the important route to participation, and suggests that to ground civic virtue on moral foundations will fail.

Modern societies have evolved complex ways in which the citizens may be engaged in civic actions, which range from traditional acts, which may be individual in nature, to collective acts, to the more community based voluntary actions, which have been adapted to respond to modern bureaucracies. The influence of the civic culture differs across these activities. Overall, we find the sets of values more adapted to traditional individual and collective acts rather than to community governance. The new participation, it seems, needs ground on new set of values, with the exception of affect and emotions, which cross over all three kinds of participation. The costs and

benefits of individual versus collective participation remain in this new era, with individual acts needing less emotion to get them going. In this way, the nature of the civic acts affects the drivers of them.

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Appendix 1: The Full Measurement Model (CFA) for Civic Behaviour

Themes/Latent Factors	Indicator Variables	Standardised Factor Loadings
Consequential reasoning (OD1)	p1: can influence decisions affecting local area	0.737
	p2: can influence decisions affecting Britain	0.616
	p3: trust in police	0.680
	p4: trust in courts	0.650
	p5: trust in Parliament	0.612
	p6: trust your local council	0.660
Moral reasoning over rights someone should have (OD2)	esh1: have access to free education for children	0.813
	esh2: have freedom of speech	0.769
	esh3: have freedom of thought/conscience/religion	0.896
	esh4: have free elections	0.904
	esh5: be looked after by the State if yourself cannot	0.687
	esh6: be protected from crime	0.821
	esh7: be treated fairly and equally	0.855
	esh8: have free health care if you need it	0.729
	esh9: have a job	0.525
Neighbourhood Social Norms (OD3)	People in neighbourhood:	
	s5: pull together	0.773
	s6: trust people in neighbourhood	0.573
	s7: People from different backgrounds get on well	0.532
	s8: likely to do sth if see children play truant	0.751
	s9: likely to do sth if see children pain graffiti	0.829
	s10: likely to do sth if see someone being beaten up	0.699
	s11: likely to do sth if see child being rude to adult	0.582
	s12: likely to help solve community problem if asked	0.750
	s13: are willing to help their neighbours	0.825
	s14: this is a close-knit neighbourhood	0.746
	s15: this neighbourhood share same values	0.495
s20: residents in local area respect ethnic differences	0.554	
Affect/Emotions about crime (OD4)	wo1: Worried about having your home broken into	0.775
	wo2: Worried about being mugged and robbed	0.955
	wo3: Worried about being physically attacked by strangers	0.967
	wo4: Worried about being insulted or pestered in street	0.827
	wo6: Worried about becoming a victim of crime in general	0.874
Moral reasoning over responsibilities someone should have (OD5)	er1: obey and respect the law	0.628
	er2: behave morally and ethically	0.893
	er3: help and protect your family	0.822
	er4: raise children properly	0.859
	er5: work to provide for yourself	0.778
	er6: behave responsibly	0.878
	er7: vote	0.701
	er8: respect and preserve the environment	0.927
	er9: help others	0.769
	er10: treat others with fairness and respect	0.843

	er11: treat all races equally	0.715
Affect/Emotions about neighbourhood (OD6)	s1: feel belonging to neighbourhood	0.503
	s4: enjoy living in neighbourhood	0.549
	s16: feel safe walking alone in neighbourhood after dark	0.623
Influence institutions individually (CB1)	pa1: contacted local Councillor	0.693
	pa2: contacted member of Parliament (MP)	0.717
	pa3: contacted public official in local council	0.662
	pa4: contacted government official	0.643
	pc1: completed a questionnaire about local services	0.550
Influence institutions collectively (CB2)	pr1: attend a public meeting/rally	0.842
	pr2: take part in a public demonstration or protest	0.566
	pr3: sign a petition	0.565
	pc2: attend a public meeting (about local services)	0.815
	pc3: involve in a group to discuss local services	0.809
	Be a member of a group:	
	ci5: making decisions on local health services	0.567
	ci6: making decisions on local area regenerations	0.819
	ci7: making decisions to tackle local crime	0.676
	ci8: tenants' group decision making committee	0.584
	ci9: making decisions on local education services	0.684
ci10: making decisions on local youth services	0.744	
ci11: making decisions on local services	0.833	
Community voluntarism (CB3)	fun1: voluntary – raising or handling money	0.744
	fun2: voluntary – leading a committee	0.862
	fun3: voluntary – organising activities	0.835
	fun4: voluntary – visiting people	0.697
	fun5: voluntary – befriending or mentoring people	0.724
	fun6: voluntary – giving advice/info/counselling	0.780
	fun7: voluntary – secretarial/admin/clerical work	0.764
	fun8: voluntary – providing transport	0.664
	fun9: voluntary – representing	0.760
	fun10: voluntary – campaigning	0.770

Appendix 2: Descriptive Statistics

Themes & Questions	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Consequential reasoning (OD1)					
p1: can influence decisions affecting local area	8751	0.390	0.488	0	1
p2: can influence decisions affecting Britain	8836	0.223	0.416	0	1
p3: trust in police	9104	0.793	0.405	0	1
p4: trust in courts	8589	0.695	0.460	0	1
p5: trust in Parliament	8964	0.357	0.479	0	1
p6: trust your local council	8873	0.568	0.495	0	1
Moral reasoning over rights someone should have (OD2)					
esh1: have access to free education for children	9154	0.911	0.285	0	1
esh2: have freedom of speech	9154	0.940	0.238	0	1
esh3: have freedom of thought/conscience/religion	9154	0.896	0.306	0	1
esh4: have free elections	9154	0.874	0.332	0	1
esh5: be looked after by the State if yourself cannot	9154	0.856	0.351	0	1
esh6: be protected from crime	9154	0.963	0.189	0	1
esh7: be treated fairly and equally	9154	0.959	0.198	0	1
esh8: have free health care if you need it	9154	0.932	0.251	0	1
esh9: have a job	9154	0.762	0.426	0	1
Neighbourhood social norms (OD3)					
People in neighbourhood:					
s5: pull together	8504	0.689	0.463	0	1
s6: trust people in neighbourhood	8929	3.334	0.768	1	4
s7: People from different backgrounds get on well	8045	0.796	0.403	0	1
s8: likely to do sth if see children play truant	8369	0.547	0.498	0	1
s9: likely to do sth if see children pain graffiti	8732	0.788	0.409	0	1
s10: likely to do sth if see someone being beaten up	8685	0.814	0.389	0	1
s11: likely to do sth if see child being rude to adult	8552	0.605	0.489	0	1
s12: likely to help solve community problem if asked	8326	0.787	0.410	0	1
s13: are willing to help their neighbours	8862	0.887	0.316	0	1
s14: this is a close-knit neighbourhood	8818	0.657	0.475	0	1
s15: this neighbourhood share same values	8136	0.585	0.493	0	1
s20: residents in local area respect ethnic differences	5783	0.821	0.384	0	1
Affect/Emotions about crime (OD4)					
wo1: Worried about having your home broken	9178	0.472	0.499	0	1

into					
wo2: Worried about being mugged and robbed	9152	0.581	0.493	0	1
wo3: Worried about being physically attacked by strangers	9145	0.620	0.485	0	1
wo4: Worried about being insulted or pestered in street	9150	0.712	0.453	0	1
wo6: Worried about becoming a victim of crime in general	9159	0.555	0.497	0	1

Moral reasoning over responsibilities someone should have (OD5)

er1: obey and respect the law	9158	0.970	0.172	0	1
er2: behave morally and ethically	9158	0.936	0.246	0	1
er3: help and protect your family	9158	0.953	0.212	0	1
er4: raise children properly	9158	0.968	0.175	0	1
er5: work to provide for yourself	9158	0.920	0.271	0	1
er6: behave responsibly	9158	0.963	0.188	0	1
er7: vote	9158	0.839	0.367	0	1
er8: respect and preserve the environment	9158	0.941	0.235	0	1
er9: help others	9158	0.915	0.278	0	1
er10: treat others with fairness and respect	9158	0.964	0.187	0	1
er11: treat all races equally	9158	0.927	0.261	0	1

Affect/Emotions about neighbourhood (OD6)

s1: feel belonging to neighbourhood	9134	0.748	0.434	0	1
s4: enjoy living in neighbourhood	9182	2.601	0.604	1	3
s16: feel safe walking alone in neighbourhood after dark	9187	0.682	0.466	0	1

Influence institutions individually (CB1)

pa1: contacted local Councillor	9183	0.101	0.301	0	1
pa2: contacted member of Parliament (MP)	9183	0.065	0.246	0	1
pa3: contacted public official in local council	9183	0.128	0.334	0	1
pa4: contacted government official	9183	0.021	0.145	0	1
pc1: completed a questionnaire about local services	9195	0.145	0.352	0	1

Influence institutions collectively (CB2)

pr1: attend a public meeting/rally	9182	0.071	0.257	0	1
pr2: take part in a public demonstration or protest	9182	0.021	0.143	0	1
pr3: sign a petition	9182	0.231	0.421	0	1
pc2: attend a public meeting (about local services)	9195	0.066	0.248	0	1
pc3: involve in a group to discuss local services	9195	0.047	0.212	0	1
Be a member of a group:	9195	0.010	0.097	0	1
ci5: making decisions on local health services	9195	0.020	0.139	0	1
ci6: making decisions on local area regenerations	9195	0.017	0.130	0	1

ci7: making decisions to tackle local crime	9195	0.019	0.137	0	1
ci8: tenants' group decision making committee	9195	0.014	0.117	0	1
ci9: making decisions on local education services	9195	0.022	0.146	0	1
ci10: making decisions on local youth services	9195	0.029	0.168	0	1
Community voluntarism (CB3)					
fun1: voluntary - raising or handling money	9181	0.226	0.418	0	1
fun2: voluntary - leading a committee	9181	0.115	0.320	0	1
fun3: voluntary – organising activities	9181	0.211	0.408	0	1
fun4: voluntary - visiting people	9181	0.099	0.299	0	1
fun5: voluntary - befriending or mentoring people	9181	0.075	0.263	0	1
fun6: voluntary - giving advice/info/counselling	9181	0.102	0.302	0	1
fun7: voluntary – secretarial/admin/clerical work	9181	0.074	0.262	0	1
fun8: voluntary - providing transport	9181	0.106	0.308	0	1
fun9: voluntary – representing	9181	0.057	0.232	0	1
fun10: voluntary - campaigning	9181	0.041	0.198	0	1
Facilitating Conditions/Covariates					
cragc: Age	9188	49.566	18.378	16	96
crsex: Female compared to male	9195	0.558	0.497	0	1
djob: Has a paid job	9193	0.561	0.496	0	1
dedl: Education level	7068	2.466	1.117	1	4
csc2: Social class	8612	3.162	0.908	1	5
white: White compared to none-white	9193	0.915	0.279	0	1

Appendix 3: List of Observed/Indicator Variables & Their Response Categories

In Consequential Reasoning (od1)

p1 : You can influence decisions affecting local area [paffloc]

0: Disagree

1: Agree

p2 : You can influence decisions affecting Britain [paffgb]

0: Disagree

1: Agree

p3 : Trust in police [ptpolc]

0: Don't trust

1: Trust

p4 : Trust in courts [ptcert]

0: Don't trust

1: Trust

p5 : Trust in Parliament [ptparl]

0: Don't trust

1: Trust

p6 : Trust your local council [ptcncl]

0: Don't trust

1: Trust

In Moral Reasoning over the Rights someone should have (od2)

esh1 : Rights you SHOULD have - To have access to free education for children
[EShoul01]

0: No

1: Yes

esh2 : Rights you SHOULD have - To have freedom of speech [EShoul02]

0: No

1: Yes

esh3 : Rights you SHOULD have - to have freedom of thought, conscience and
religion [ES

0: No

1: Yes

esh4 : Rights you SHOULD have - To have free elections [EShoul04]

0: No

1: Yes

esh5 : Rights you SHOULD have - To be looked after by the State if you cannot look after

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

esh6 : Rights you SHOULD have - To be protected from crime [EShoul06]

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

esh7 : Rights you SHOULD have - To be treated fairly and equally [EShoul07]

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

esh8 : Rights you SHOULD have - To have free health-care if you need it [EShoul08]

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

esh9 : Rights you SHOULD have - To have a job [EShoul09]

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

In Neighbourhood Social Norms (od3)

s5 : People in neighbourhood pull together [spull]

- 0: Disagree
- 1: Agree

s6 : Trust in people in neighbourhood [strust]

- 1: None
- 2: A few
- 3: Some
- 4: Many

s7 : People from different backgrounds get on well together in local area [stogeth]

- 0: Disagree
- 1: Agree

s8 : People in neighbourhood likely to do sth if children playing truant [struant]

- 0: Unlikely
- 1: Likely

s9 : People in neighbourhood likely to do sth if children spray-painting graffiti [sgraff]

- 0: Unlikely
- 1: Likely

s10 : People in neighbourhood likely to do sth if someone was being beaten up or threatened [sfight]

- 0: Unlikely
- 1: Likely

s11 : People in neighbourhood likely to do sth if a child was being rude to an adult [srude]

0: Unlikely

1: Likely

s12 : People in neighbourhood likely to help solve community problem if being asked [sprob]

0: Unlikely

1: Likely

s13 : People in neighbourhood are willing to help their neighbours? [shelp]

0: Disagree

1: Agree

s14 : This is a close-knit neighbourhood [sclose]

0: Disagree

1: Agree

s15 : This neighbourhood DO NOT share same values [svalue]

0: Agree

1: Disagree

s20 : This local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people

0: Disagree

1: Agree

In Affect/Emotions about crime (od4)

wo1 : Worried about having your home broken into [wburgl]

0: Worried

1: Not worried

wo2 : Worried about being mugged and robbed [wmugged]

0: Worried

1: Not worried

wo3 : Worried about being physically attacked by strangers [wattack]

0: Worried

1: Not worried

wo4 : Worried about being insulted or pestered in the street or public place [winsult]

0: Worried

1: Not worried

wo6 : Worried about becoming a victim of crime in general [wgenworr]

0: Worried

1: Not worried

In Moral reasoning over the responsibilities someone should have (od5)

er1 : Responsibility - To obey and respect the law [eresp01]

0: No

1: Yes

er2 : Responsibility - To behave morally and ethically [eresp02]

0: No

1: Yes

er3 : Responsibility - To help and protect your family [eresp03]

0: No

1: Yes

er4 : Responsibility - To raise children properly [eresp04]

0: No

1: Yes

er5 : Responsibility - To work to provide for yourself [eresp05]

0: No

1: Yes

er6 : Responsibility - To behave responsibly [eresp06]

0: No

1: Yes

er7 : Responsibility - To vote [eresp07]

0: No

1: Yes

er8 : Responsibility - To respect and preserve the environment [eresp08]

0: No

1: Yes

er9 : Responsibility - To help others [eresp09]

0: No

1: Yes

er10 : Responsibility - To treat others with fairness and respect [eresp10]

0: No

1: Yes

er11 : Responsibility - To treat all races equally [eresp11]

0: No

1: Yes

In Affect/Emotions about Neighbourhood (od6)

s1 : You feel belonging to neighbourhood [sbeneigh]

0: No

1: Yes

s4 : If enjoy living in neighbourhood

1: Yes, definitely

2: Yes, to some extent

3: No

s16 : Feel safe walking alone in neighbourhood after dark [ssafe]

0: Unsafe

1: Safe

In Influencing Institutions Individually (cb1)

pa1 : Contacted local councillor [packuk1]

0: No

1: Yes

pa2 : Contacted member of Parliament (MP) [packuk2]

0: No

1: Yes

pa3 : Contacted public official in local council [packuk3]

0: No

1: Yes

pa4 : Contacted government official [packuk4]

0: No

1: Yes

pc1 : Completed a questionnaire about local services or problems in the local area [pc

0: No

1: Yes

In Influencing Institutions Collectively (cb2)

pr1 : Attended a public meeting or rally [prally1]

0: No

1: Yes

pr2 : Taken part in a public demonstration or protest [prally2]

0: No

1: Yes

pr3 : Signed a petition [prally3]

0: No

1: Yes

pc2 : Attended a public meeting (about local services or problems in the local area)

0: No

1: Yes

pc3 : Involved in a group set up to discuss local services or problems [pconsul3]

0: No

1: Yes

ci5 : Been a member of a group making decisions on local health services [CivAct21]

0: No

1: Yes

ci6 : Been a member of a decision making group set up to regenerate local area
[CivAct

0: No

1: Yes

ci7 : Been a member of a decision making group set up to tackle local crime
[CivAct23]

0: No

1: Yes

ci8 : Been a member of a tenants' group decision making committee [CivAct24]

0: No

1: Yes

ci9 : Been a member of a group making decisions on local education services
[CivAct25]

0: No

1: Yes

ci10 : Been a member of a group making decisions on local youth services [CivAct26]

0: No

1: Yes

ci11 : Been a member of a group making decisions on local services [CivAct27]

0: No

1: Yes

In Community Voluntarism (cb3)

fun1 : Voluntary - Raising or handling money/taking part in sponsored events
[FUnPd01]

0: No

1: Yes

fun2 : Voluntary - Leading a committee [FUnPd02]

0: No

1: Yes

fun3 : Voluntary - Organising or helping to run activities [FUnPd03]

0: No
1: Yes

fun4 : Voluntary - Visiting people [FUnPd04]

0: No
1: Yes

fun5 : Voluntary - Befriending or mentoring people [FUnPd05]

0: No
1: Yes

fun6 : Voluntary - Giving advice/information/counselling [FUnPd06]

0: No
1: Yes

fun7 : Voluntary - Secretarial, admin or clerical work [FUnPd07]

0: No
1: Yes

fun8 : Voluntary - Providing transport [FUnPd08]

0: No
1: Yes

fun9 : Voluntary - Representing [FUnPd09]

0: No
1: Yes

fun10 : Voluntary - Campaigning [FUnPd10]

0: No
1: Yes

Covariates

djob : If has a paid job [dworka]

0: No
1: Yes

dedl : Education level [edlev3]

1: None
2: GCSE
3: A--Level
4: Degree or equivalent

crsex : Sex [rsex]

0: Male
1: Female

crage : Age [Rage]

csc2 : Social Class (old scheme) [sc2]

1: Unskilled

2: Partly skilled

3: Skilled (manual and non manual)

4: Managerial/Technical

5: Professional

white : White compared to other [ethnic5]

0: None White

1: White