# Tidying what never should have been untied: Social Movements, Capitalism, and Class

Master's in Latin American, Caribbean and Iberian Studies.

Álvaro C.

2023 - 07 - 25

# Writing recordatory

- 1. Paragrpah main idea
- 2. Examples
- 3. Sum

## Introduction

Social movement studies have a long-standing tradition of studying conflict, social change, and what some scholars contentious politics (McAdam et al., 2004).

However, with the recent protests located in the Global North have shown that

# Social Movements, Capitalism, and Class

## Social Movement classic research agenda

```
(Tarrow, 1996)
(McAdam, 1999)
(McAdam et al., 2004)
(Gamson et al., 1996)
(Benford & Snow, 2000)
(Snow et al., 1986)
(Goodwin et al., 2001)
(Tarrow, 2011)
```

## (Re)turning to Capitalism

```
(Giugni & Grasso, 2016)
(Arce & Bellinger, 2007; Bellinger & Arce, 2011)
(Rossi, 2022)
(Stanley & Goodwin, 2013)
(Porta, 2015)
(Porta, 2017)
Porta & Portos (2020)
```

## Class and Social Movements

```
(Eder, 2013)
(Eidlin & Kerrissey, 2018)
(Hellinger, 2020)
(Therborn, 2012)
```

# Methodology

#### Data

This article uses a quantitative methodology based on the Social Survey Programme 2014 - Citizenship II  $(ISSP)^1$  (N=49.087). This dataset applies a similar<sup>2</sup> questionnaire in every country in which it is applied. The sampling procedure differs for each country: in some countries, partly simple random samples were applied, whereas in others, partly multistage stratified random samples. The data was collected in two ways. The first one was through interviews (face-to-face, Computer Assisted Personal interviews, or completed on the telephone) or Self-administered questionnaires (Computer Assisted self-interviews or Computer-Assisted web interviews). The analysis is mostly applied to individuals that are 18 years or more with some exceptions<sup>3</sup>. After processing the dataset, the sample was reduced to 33.582 individuals nested in 34 countries.

## Methods

The hypotheses that led this study were tested by calculating OLS. According to Huntington-Klein (2022), Linear regressions are the "best linear approximation of the relationship" between two variables.

As the literature says (Angrist & Pischke, 2009, 2014; Chatterjee & Hadi, 2006; Huntington-Klein, 2022), Linear Models are appropriate when we seek [....]. In this case, since we are testing the effect that class structure has on the working class participation in collective action activities, other models that provide a better understanding of probability, such as Logistic and Logit, aren't required. To put it in other words, since we are not measuring the *probability* that the working class has to undertake collective action activities but the *influence* that class structure itself has on

# **Analysis**

1

## **Descriptives**

blalasjdasdjad i hate this shit asdujgsdhjads j

I know

Table 1: Descriptives Statistics

	var	label	n	NA.prc	mean	$\operatorname{sd}$	range
3	acc	Collective Action Participation	33582	8.51	1.39	1.32	4 (0-4)
4	acc2	Dummy Collective Action	33582	8.51	0.65	0.48	1 (0-1)
6	CSS	Social Class	36706	0.00	6.67	2.45	8 (1-9)
5	$cs\_sub$	Top-Bottom self-placement	34224	6.76	0.96	0.74	2(0-2)
1	AGE	Age of respondent	36627	0.22	48.86	16.67	87 (15-102)
2	SEX	Sex of Respondent	36696	0.03	1.51	0.50	1(1-2)
7	partner	Living in steady partnership	35142	4.26	0.69	0.46	1 (0-1)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>By the time this article has been written, another wave of the same thematic survey is under development and expected to fully realese in 2025.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ It is a similar questionary because the survey don't apply the exact same questions in every country. However, the questions are prepared to grasp and collect the same dimensions for every question applied.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>According to the ISSP, the exceptions were countries such as Finland, were individuals between 15 and 75 were surveyed, Japan, were 16 years old and older were surveyed, South Africa, were the respondents were 16 years or more, and Sweden, were the individuals were between 17 and 79 years old.

## Models

## Discussion

## Conclusions

## References

- Angrist, J. D., & Pischke, J.-S. (2009). Mostly harmless econometrics: An empiricist's companion. Princeton university press.
- Angrist, J. D., & Pischke, J.-S. (2014). *Mastering'metrics: The path from cause to effect*. Princeton university press.
- Arce, M., & Bellinger, P. T. Jr. (2007). Low-intensity democracy revisited: The effects of economic liberalization on political activity in latin america. World Politics, 60(1), 97–121. https://doi.org/10.1353/wp.0.0003
- Bellinger, P. T., & Arce, M. (2011). Protest and Democracy in Latin America's Market Era. *Political Research Quarterly*, 64(3), 688–704. https://doi.org/10.1177/1065912910373557
- Benford, R. D., & Snow, D. A. (2000). Framing processes and social movements: An overview and assessment. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 26(1), 611–639.
- Chatterjee, S., & Hadi, A. S. (2006). Regression analysis by example. John Wiley & Sons.
- Eder, K. (2013). Social Class and Social Movements (pp. 1–4). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9780470674871.wbespm189.pub2
- Eidlin, B., & Kerrissey, J. (2018). Social Class and Social Movements (pp. 515–536). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119168577.ch29
- Gamson, W. A., McCarthy, J. D., & Zald, M. N. (1996). Framing political opportunity. Cambridge University Press.
- Giugni, M., & Grasso, M. T. (2016). How Civil Society Actors Responded to the Economic Crisis: The Interaction of Material Deprivation and Perceptions of Political Opportunity Structures. *Politics & Policy*, 44(3), 447–472. https://doi.org/10.1111/polp.12157
- Goodwin, J., Jasper, J. M., & Polletta, F. (2001). Passionate politics: Emotions and social movements. University of Chicago Press.
- Hellinger, D. C. (2020). Social class and social movements in latin america (3rd ed., pp. 318–354). Routledge.
- Huntington-Klein, N. (2022). The effect: An introduction to research design and causality. CRC Press.
- McAdam, D. (1999). Political process and the development of black insurgency, 1930-1970. University of Chicago Press.
- McAdam, D., Tarrow, S., & Tilly, C. (2004). Dynamics of contention. Cambridge University Press.
- Porta, D. della. (2015). Social movements in times of austerity. Polity Press.
- Porta, D. della. (2017). Political economy and social movement studies: The class basis of anti-austerity protests. Anthropological Theory, 17(4), 453–473. https://doi.org/10.1177/1463499617735258
- Porta, D. della, & Portos, M. (2020). Social movements in times of inequalities: Struggling against austerity in Europe. Structural Change and Economic Dynamics, 53, 116–126. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.strueco. 2020.01.011
- Rossi, F. M. (2022). Capitalism and Social Movements (pp. 1–4). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9780470674871.wbespm189.pub2
- Snow, D. A., Rochford Jr, E. B., Worden, S. K., & Benford, R. D. (1986). Frame alignment processes, micromobilization, and movement participation. *American Sociological Review*, 464–481.
- Stanley, J., & Goodwin, J. (2013). Political Economy and Social Movements. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470674871.wbespm156
- Tarrow, S. (1996). States and opportunities (pp. 41-61). Cambridge University Press.
- Tarrow, S. (2011). Power in movement: Social movements and contentious politics (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

Therborn, G. (2012). Class in the 21st century. New Left Review, 78, 5–29. http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:lnu:diva-25177