

## SAMPIE

**SAM-PIE** is a model for both predicting and evaluating the success of strategies in shifting power.

- **SAM** is an acronym for **S**olidarity, **A**utonomy and **M**obility.
- **PIE** is an acronym for **P**olitical, **I**deological, and **E**conomic power<sup>1</sup>.
  
- **Solidarity** is standing together, overlooking differences in the common interest.
- **Autonomy** is being self-determining, controlling one's own situation, focussing on the difference rather than the common interest<sup>2</sup>.
- **Mobility** is taking action.
  
- **Political** refers to institutions with political functions (control – making and enforcing society's rules)
- **Ideological** refers to institutions with ideological functions (teaching/educating)
- **Economic** refers to institutions with economic functions (determining who gets access to what resources and on what basis)

### Applying SAMPIE

Applying **SAM** to each of the three aspects of power (**PIE**) generates nine points to use when considering social justice strategies. This model can be applied to individuals or groups.

<b>SAM</b>	<b>PIE</b>	<b>What this means</b>
<b>Solidarity</b>	<b>Political</b>	Making an alliance with groups with common or similar interests
	<b>Ideological</b>	Recognising areas of common interests with other groups
	<b>Economic</b>	Sharing resources with groups with common interests
<b>Autonomy</b>	<b>Political</b>	Making and enforcing own rules for the group
	<b>Ideological</b>	Recognising how own interests are different from everyone else's
	<b>Economic</b>	Getting more control of resources
<b>Mobility</b>	<b>Political</b>	More people or groups joining
	<b>Ideological</b>	Ousting outside supporters; we can do it ourselves!
	<b>Economic</b>	Committing more of the group's own resources and becoming independent of outsiders.

From the point of view of any particular group, **SAMPIE** suggests that achievements in any of the nine areas above will contribute to the group having more power.

The model can be used to evaluate overall progress toward the goal of more power, or the (likely) effectiveness of a particular strategy. It may also be used as a quick, handy checklist for comparing strategies. A strategy may contribute to creating a new alliance or to making an existing one stronger.

This model only indicates to what extent the group has gained more control over its own situation.

<sup>1</sup> See The 3 Ring Circus activity

<sup>2</sup> Solidarity and autonomy are in constant tension. For example when differences within a group are ignored for too long, sub-groups may feel that these differences outweigh the common interest. On the other hand, the group needs solidarity (i.e. numbers) to counter-balance some of the power held by the dominant group.