

# Online Methodological Appendix

The Appendix includes supplemental coding, descriptive, and procedural information for the data and analyses presented in the main text. It also includes robustness checks for the regressions and items mentioned but not presented in the case studies, including official documents and survey instruments.

## Robustness and Coding for Quantitative Analyses

### Data

The data comes from the 44,184 respondents that responded as self-employed to the “ocup1a” question in the merged dataset publicly available from LAPOP. Note that as of May 2016, the merged LAPOP data did not include data for all years from Bolivia, Argentina, Chile and Venezuela; I merged those into the LAPOP file to make a full dataset. For the state capacity measure, I used the publicly available OECD tax percentage data for Latin America and per capita indicator data from the World Bank’s World Development Indicators.

Additional descriptive statistics for the sample:

Table 1: Binary variable proportions

Variable		
Professional Association	81% Nonparticipants	19% Participants
Gender	68% Men	32% Women
Urban	61% Rural	39% Urban
Voter	81% Voter	19% Nonvoter
Interested in Politics	33% Uninterested	67% Interested
Religious Meetings	42% Nonparticipants	58% Participants
School Meetings	56% Nonparticipants	44% Participants
Community Association	67% Nonparticipants	33% Participants
Political Meetings	86% Nonparticipants	14% Participants
Television	10% Do not own	90% Own
Fridge	28% Do not own	72% Own
Landline	61% Do not own	39% Own

### Coding

I recoded ordinal participation variables cp6, cp7, cp8, cp9, cp10—attended once in the last 12 months, attended once a month, attended once a week, didn’t attend—into binary participant (1 for attended at all) or nonparticipant (0) variables. Binary variables are denoted with a “b” in the dataset—e.g., cp9b. I recoded interest in politics, poll1, from a four category binary variable into expressed any interest (1) or not (0). All other LAPOP variables

follow LAPOP coding.

For the tax measures, the OECD has data on the percentage of overall tax revenue and social security contributions as a percentage of GDP. I used World Bank population and GDP data to get overall revenue and contributions in constant dollars and then divide by population to get a yearly per capita measure. I also included a World Bank GDP per capita measure as a robustness check, which I did not modify.

### **Country and year estimates**

The coefficients below are from the full controls model reported in Table 3 in the main text. For year, 2006 is the reference category, while Mexico is the reference category for country; these are the LAPOP reference categories, not mine.

Table 2: Year and country fixed effects on professional association participation.

	Fixed Effects Logit (Full Controls)
2007	-.13
2008	.15*
2009	.28
2010	.17**
2012	.02
2014	.09
Guatemala	-.85***
El Salvador	-.42**
Honduras	-.41*
Nicaragua	-.17
Costa Rica	-.09
Panama	-.46***
Colombia	-.21
Ecuador	-.06
Bolivia	.17
Peru	.35*
Paraguay	-.76***
Chile	.25
Uruguay	.41*
Brazil	.53**
Venezuela	-.65***
Argentina	.08
Dominican Republic	-.14
	N = 26,304
All tests are two-tailed.	
* $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$ *** $p \leq .001$	

### Robustness Checks

In this section, I report several alternative models, including specifications with two alternative measures for state capacity, GDP per capita and social security contributions per capita, as well as ethnicity controls and mixed effects models with random effects for countries. The estimates are generally consistent across specifications and estimators and for the most part stay significant. Tax revenue per capita is insignificant in one model; all other results discussed in the main text stay significant and do not change direction in any of the robustness checks.

The following tables report the full control fixed effects model in the main text but with LAPOP's ethnicity variable added. The first table reports all other variable coefficients

while the second table reports the ethnicity categories.

Table 3: Individual and state-level effects on professional association participation, with ethnicity in the specification.

	Fixed Effects (Full Controls)	Logit
Tax revenue per capita	-.0003*	
Education	.06***	
Female	-.38***	
Age	.01**	
Rural	.46***	
Political Interest	.21***	
Children	.01	
Religious Meeting	.36***	
School Meeting	.30***	
Community Meeting	.98***	
Political Meeting	.75***	
Non-voter	-.01	
TV	-.09	
Fridge	-.12*	
Landline	.01	
Vehicles	.29***	

N = 24,906

Ethnicity, year and country fixed effects suppressed.

All tests are two-tailed.

\* $p \leq .05$  \*\* $p \leq .01$  \*\*\* $p \leq .001$

The following table presents the coefficients for the ethnicity categories when LAPOP's ethnicity variable ("etid") is included in the full control fixed effects model. The etid variable is a 27-category one; however, most of those categories have fewer than 100 people (9 have less than 10) and the logistic analysis ends up dropping most of those categories due to missing data. White is the omitted reference category; again, this is LAPOP's designated reference, not mine. All category names are as listed in LAPOP's codebook. Please note that LAPOP uses the most prevalent term in a given country, even if it is perceived as offensive in another.

Table 4: Coefficients on ethnicity categories.

	Fixed Effects (Full Controls)	Logit
Mestizo	.01	
Indigenous	.29***	
Black	-.15	
Mullatto	.31**	
Other	.16	
Oriental	-.11	
Yellow	-.81	
Moreno	-.39	
Indo-Guyanese	.44**	
Chinese	-.11	
Portuguese	-.11	

N = 26,273

All other variables suppressed.

All tests are two-tailed.

\* $p \leq .05$  \*\* $p \leq .01$  \*\*\* $p \leq .001$

The following tables report the two specifications presented in the main text but with random effects for countries instead of fixed effects.

Table 5: Individual and state-level effects on professional association participation.

	Mixed Effects Logit	Mixed Effects Logit (Full Controls)
Tax revenue per capita	-.22*	-.07
Education	.13***	.25***
Female		-.38***
Age		.07*
Rural		.47***
Political Interest		.21**
Children		.01
Religious Meeting		.36***
School Meeting		.31***
Community Meeting		.98***
Political Meeting		.75***
Non-voter		-.02
TV		-.12
Fridge		-.14*
Landline		-.01
Vehicles		.30**

N = 26,304

Year fixed effects and country random effects suppressed.

All tests are two-tailed.

\* $p \leq .05$  \*\* $p \leq .01$  \*\*\* $p \leq .001$

Table 6: Intercepts for countries from the mixed effects model with full controls

	Country Intercepts
Mexico	.07
Guatemala	-.54
El Salvador	-.16
Honduras	-.13
Nicaragua	.11
Costa Rica	.01
Panama	-.30
Colombia	-.04
Ecuador	.15
Bolivia	.43
Peru	.53
Paraguay	-.48
Chile	.18
Uruguay	.29
Brazil	.34
Venezuela	-.50
Argentina	-.03
Dominican Republic	.09

The following table reports results from the main model with full controls and GDP per capita instead of tax revenue per capita.

Table 7: Individual and state-level effects on professional association participation, GDP per capita.

	Fixed Effects Logit	Fixed Effects Logit (Full Controls)
GDP per capita	-.0001*** (.00)	-.0003** (.00)
Education	.04*** (.00)	.05*** (.00)
Female		-.40*** (.04)
Age		.01** (.00)
Rural		.47*** (.04)
Political Interest		.21*** (.04)
Children		.01 (.01)
Religious Meeting		.36*** (.04)
School Meeting		.31*** (.04)
Community Meeting		.98*** (.04)
Political Meeting		.74*** (.04)
Non-voter		-.03 (.05)
TV		-.10 (.06)
Fridge		-.14** (.05)
Landline		.02 (.04)
Vehicles		.31*** (.03)
	N = 29,646	N = 27,672

Year and country fixed effects suppressed.

Standard errors in parentheses below coefficients. All tests are two-tailed.

\* $p \leq .05$  \*\* $p \leq .01$  \*\*\* $p \leq .001$

The following table reports results from the main model with full controls and social security contributions per capita instead of tax revenue per capita.

Table 8: Individual and state-level effects on professional association participation, social security contributions per capita.

	Fixed Effects Logit	Fixed Effects Logit (Full Controls)
Social security contributions per capita	-.001*** (.00)	-.001** (.00)
Education	.04*** (.00)	.06*** (.00)
Female		-.38*** (.04)
Age		.01** (.00)
Rural		.47*** (.04)
Political Interest		.21*** (.04)
Children		.00 (.01)
Religious Meeting		.36*** (.04)
School Meeting		.31*** (.04)
Community Meeting		.98*** (.04)
Political Meeting		.74*** (.04)
Non-voter		-.02 (.05)
TV		-.12 (.06)
Fridge		-.14** (.05)
Landline		.01 (.04)
Vehicles		.31*** (.03)
	N = 28,184	N = 26,304

Year and country fixed effects suppressed.

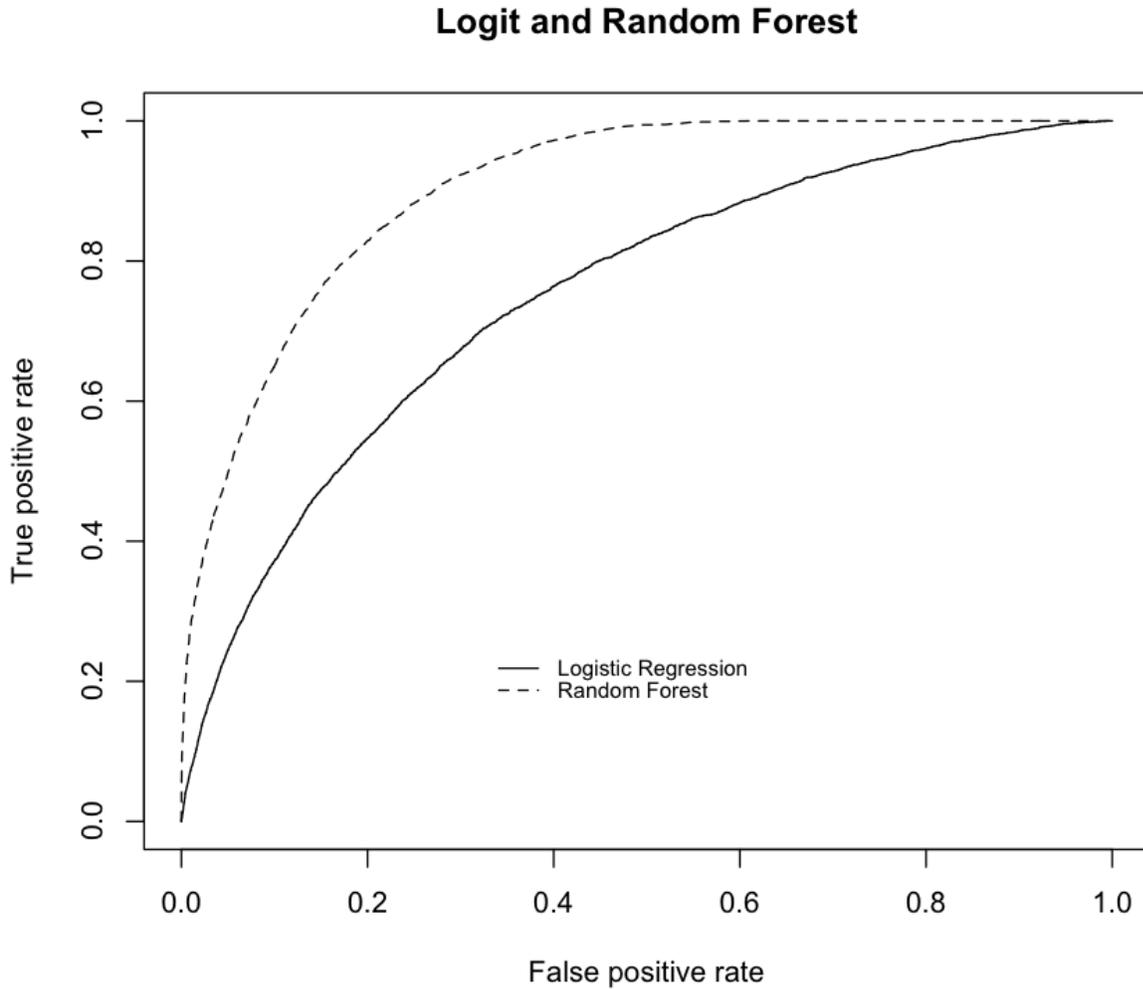
Standard errors in parentheses below coefficients. All tests are two-tailed.

\* $p \leq .05$  \*\* $p \leq .01$  \*\*\* $p \leq .001$

# Random Forest Supplementary Information

ROC plots visualize the models' utility. The ROC plot shows the random forest and logistic classifiers true positive rates as the prediction threshold changes. In other words, the ROC plot shows how well each classifier predicts both classes.

Figure 1: ROC plots of true positive performance of logistic and random forest models:



The ROC curves show that both models perform well, reliably separating and classifying respondents as participants and nonparticipants. However, the random forest model performs better at predicting both classes while the logistic model primarily predicts nonparticipation.

## Supplementary Information for the Case Studies

This section includes official documents referenced in the main text as well as a summary of how I conducted fieldwork in La Paz, El Alto, and São Paulo. It also describes interview and original survey protocols and the IRB's confidentiality guidelines. Anonymized field notes and interview transcripts are available on request.

### Interview and Confidentiality Protocols

I held different criteria for different groups of interviewees. For the few academics that I interviewed, I snowball sampled by getting in contact via email with the people whose work I had read and then asking for recommendations. For bureaucrats, I went to the offices of everyone I could find in the La Paz and El Alto city governments that held bureaucratic decision-making positions over street vendors, which is actually only about a dozen bureaucrats in each city. For street vendors, I approached vendor leaders in person initially and then asked most people that I had developed a rapport with by the end of fieldwork for interviews. In São Paulo, I asked academics and activists to put me in touch with the street vendor leaders who they worked with and then asked leaders to recommend others; I also asked a few academics to put me in touch with unorganized street vendors. Additionally, I approached some unorganized vendors on the street and asked for interviews after introducing myself and the project. In all cities, I asked people in person for interviews; if they said no, I left them alone, if they punted (typically by saying "maybe next week"), I asked up to three times and then assumed the person did not want to interview. All interviewees determined the place, time, and length of the interview.

Interview questions were largely pulled from the survey instruments, though I often inserted questions specific to the person I was interviewing. I gave people a list of interview questions beforehand if they requested one. Interviews ranged from 10 minutes with very tight-lipped bureaucrats to three hours with street vendors I knew well. A typical interview lasted 30-60 minutes.

Example interview script for a bureaucrat:

How did you get this job?

What are the street vending regulations that you deal with?

How do you work with street vendor organizations? Individual street vendors?

There seem to be a lot of street vendor organizations. What are the advantages to having a lot? What are the disadvantages?

How do you manage conflicts between the city and vendors? Between vendors?

What things do you think this office does well? What could be improved?

Example interview script for a street vendor association leader:

How did you start selling?

When and how did you get a license?

How did you become a leader?

(Follow up questions depending on what they say)

What are your interactions with the (Markets Office/city government/mayor) like? How have they changed?

(Solicit opinions on relevant current events: national elections, municipal elections, threats to revoke licenses)

(Sensitive questions, depending on person: Have you paid a bribe? Why? What are the problems in the federation? How was the federation divided? What happens when someone breaks the rules in your association?)

While I tried to get a range of experiences and perspectives—organized and unorganized vendors, vendor leaders, rank and file, older, younger, city managers, lawyers, rank and file bureaucrats and police—I make no claims that I systematically sampled interviewees. The interviews enabled me to discuss key themes in-depth; because of that, I targeted people who knew me and were therefore more likely to be forthcoming about potentially sensitive topics like conflicts within organizations, breaking municipal ordinances, and bribes, for example. All interviewees were briefed verbally on informed consent, the project, and the confidentiality procedures. IRB granted verbal instead of written consent because many street vendors are illiterate and wary of official documents (particularly if a foreigner asks them to sign anything). IRB prohibited me from recording interviews because I asked about illegal activity, though the regulations that the people I worked with break are typically minor local ordinances. I took notes in a notebook during interviews and typed them up within 24 hours. I have made up pseudonyms for all interviewees and removed identifying information.

## Ethnography

### La Paz

I found the federation offices by asking street vendors on the street where they were. Anthropologists that had worked with street vendors had told me that it is crucial to get permission from organization leaders before starting a research project. Therefore, I approached one of the federation leaders at their office with verbal and written descriptions of the project, letters of support from the university I was affiliated with, and assurances that I would not interfere with anyone's work. I selected the federation with the sophisticated approach of asking the first person I saw at a desk in the office.

I asked to work with the federation for 6-12 months, observe meetings, interview leaders and members at their convenience, and visit vendors at their worksites. The federation leaders agreed and asked me to contribute something in exchange for the time and access I was asking for. We consulted a larger group of vendor leaders, who asked for workshops on street vendor policies and organizations in the Americas, which I gave in October. From Monday to Saturday (Saturday is the busiest work day for most street vendors) from September 2014 to May 2015, I went to the federation offices, the Markets Office, or a market to spend time observing and talking with vendors and bureaucrats. I had a notebook with me at all times but tried not to take notes in it in front of people very often because many people, especially older women, would start to self-censor once they saw me writing. I also learned basic Ay-

mara once I noted that people would switch to Aymara to gossip about me while I was in the room. Basic Aymara is an excellent icebreaker; many people, especially indigenous women, who were extremely wary of me in the first few months became suddenly very talkative after hearing me stumble out a few sentences.

To my surprise, I received several unsolicited job offers from vendors who needed an assistant. I did not plan to work as a street vendor, but figured it was a quick way to get a better understanding of people's work conditions and stressors. It was, and I highly recommend actually doing the activity you study if possible, not just asking people about it. A contact asked me to work their stall while they weren't there one day a week, which I did for three months. This involved arriving at 5:45am every Saturday morning, finding the manager of the warehouse, carrying a 30-50 pound bag of clothes and metal grids to the market space, setting up the stall on the sidewalk in exactly the right place (to the 10th of a centimeter), unpacking and displaying wares, answering customer questions and finding the right items in stock, haggling, keeping track of change and what types of wares sold, and preventing robberies. I had a notebook with me where I would mark down all sales, types of items, costs, and notes. I typed up all notes that afternoon. I did not make any money doing this in La Paz or São Paulo; I gave the money I made—which was never more than \$50 in profit, and more typically \$20—to the vendors at the end of every day that I worked.

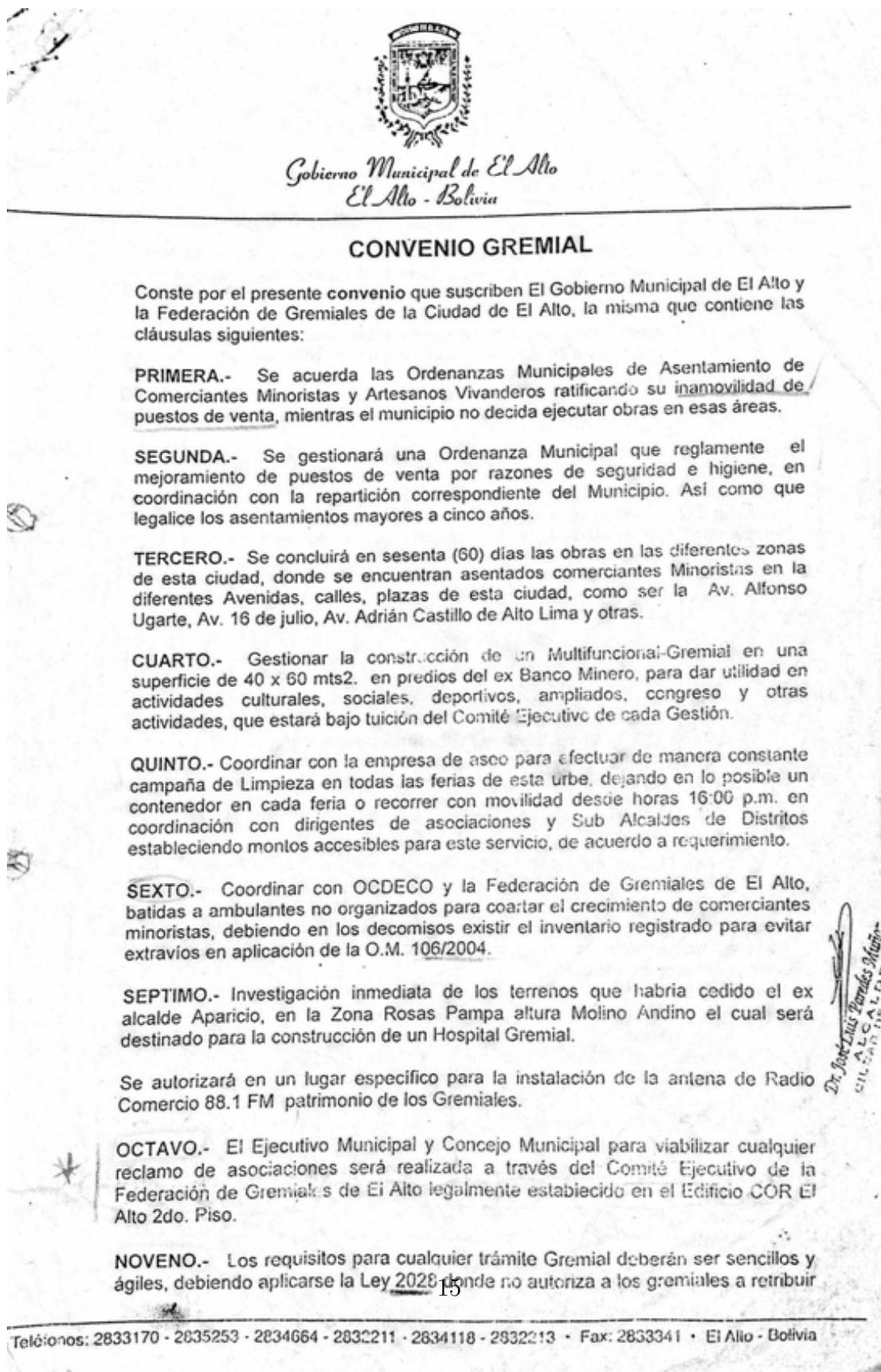
### **São Paulo**

I did an extremely truncated ethnography in São Paulo: I worked as an unlicensed street vendor for one to two days a week for four weeks. In the cases, I rely heavily on interviews and use ethnographic field notes sparingly to contextualize unlicensed vendors' working conditions. I contacted a vendor that I had met previously who had offered to teach me how to sell as an unlicensed vendor, and they enthusiastically agreed to. I would meet them in the morning at 25 de Março, we would put roughly \$15 into half a dozen phone chargers and selfie sticks from their wholesaler contact on the street, we would buy a cardboard box and cheap cloth to make a mobile stall, and then sell on the sidewalk. The vendor had a group of people that normally worked on the same block close to each other, and we would typically sell around them. I would sell until my partner decided to go home, typically after 4-6 hours of work. I had a notebook with me where I would mark down initial investment, costs, sales, and (frequent) police patrols, as well as notes. Military police frequently patrol; when they started walking down the street, we would pack up in seconds and quickly walk away. While selling in public space without a license is against municipal ordinances, it is less than a misdemeanor: People cannot be arrested or even directly fined for it; police impound wares and vendors can pay a fine to get them back. Again, I did not make money doing this; I gave all profits, typically \$10-\$20, to my colleague.

## **La Paz and El Alto Case Study Documents**

The following documents were mentioned in the text. Please email me for a translation if needed.

Figure 2: Agreement between the El Alto city government and the El Alto street vendor federation.





Gobierno Municipal de El Alto  
El Alto - Bolivia

ningún beneficio económico a las Juntas Vecinales en vista de que los gremiales están asentados en vía pública. La reposición de carpetas seguirá vigente.

DECIMO.- Respeto a la independencia sindical gremial.

DECIMO PRIMERO.- Los niños menores de 10 años deben tener acceso gratuito a cualquier mingitorio público o privado al igual que los mayores de 60 años.

DECIMO SEGUNDO.- Gestionar la entrega de terreno para sede social a la junta vecinal y asociaciones gremiales del sector Río Seco.

DECIMO TERCERO.- Se autoriza a las Ferias la instalación de mingitorios móviles.

DECIMO CUARTO.- El Gobierno Municipal de El Alto, se compromete a gestionar en las instancias pertinentes tales como el Viceministerio de Política Tributaria del Ministerio de Hacienda y el H. Senado Nacional el "Pago Único Anual de la Patente Eventual de Actividades Económicas Desarrollado Sitio Público", para que a partir de la gestión 2005 el arancel por este concepto sea:

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zona A | Bs.- 20.- |
| 2. Zona B | Bs.- 13.- |
| 3. Zona C | Bs.- 6.-  |

Las Zonas tanto A, B y C estarán a la definición en Ordenanza Municipal expresa. Dichos aranceles, por compromiso del Gobierno Municipal de El Alto no sufrirá actualización ni mantenimiento de valor por el lapso de diez años. Siendo necesario para ingresar a este régimen no tener adeudos pendientes en el GMEA.

A partir de la presente gestión, el 50% de lo recaudado por la Patente Eventual de Actividad Económica Desarrollada en Vía Pública en su nuevo arancel, será utilizado para la ejecución de obras que decida la Federación de Gremiales.

DECIMO QUINTO.- Se gestionará que las asociaciones asentadas en zonas marginales tengan un trato de pago atendiendo aspectos sociales así como un trato especial a personas de la tercera edad, madres solteras y minusválidos, previo estudio social a través de la Dirección de Gestión Social del Gobierno Municipal de El Alto.

Sobre este artículo deberá proyectarse una Ordenanza Municipal debiendo ser consensuado con esta entidad sindical.

DECIMO SEXTO.- Una vez transferido por el Gobierno se construirán mercados en predios del aeropuerto a favor del Comercio Minorista de El Alto con toda su infraestructura con carácter de propiedad gremial.

DECIMO SEPTIMO.- El Gobierno Municipal a solicitud expresa de la Federación de Gremiales de El Alto a través de la Unidad de Asentamiento habilitará lugares para nuevos asentamientos de acuerdo a Ordenanza Municipal 106/2004 no se autorizará por el ejecutivo Municipal la sobreposición de asentamiento debiendo existir la respectiva inspección.

*[Firma]*  
Municipalidad de El Alto



*Gobierno Municipal de El Alto  
El Alto - Bolivia*

**DECIMO OCTAVO.-** Para las actividades sindicales, culturales deportivas sociales, y otras a solicitud expresa de la Federación de Gremiales y Asociaciones afiliadas permitirá la utilización del Multifuncional de la Ceja El Alto, Ciudad Satélite, Río Seco, Teatro Raúl Salmón, teatro Andino, Stadium los Andes y otros sin perjudicar la programación establecida.

**DECIMO NOVENO.-** La Honorable Alcaldía Municipal de El Alto y la Federación de Gremiales, sostendrán reuniones mensuales para evaluar el avance del pliego y otras.

## Original Survey Methods, Instruments, and Results

### La Paz, Bolivia

Over a week in April 2015, I collected 207 survey responses with a team of five administrators. The five survey administrators work for a survey firm started by graduates from the Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) Sociology Department. All are current or recent sociology students in their 20s, are from La Paz, and have worked with street vendors in prior projects. There were two women and three men, and all identified as either mestizo or white. We conducted all surveys in Spanish; however, we had an Aymara version available and two administrators spoke enough Aymara to administer it.

No viable sampling frame exists for street vendors in La Paz. This is a common stumbling block with research on the informal sector anywhere. The city maintains a database of the 31,906 street vendors with licenses, but this only accounts for 50-70% of street vendors in La Paz, depending on who's estimate one uses. Additionally, the city is extremely resistant to granting database access. Finally, bureaucrats illicitly grant extra licenses for favors and bribes, which results in (allegedly) fake names in the database.

To address this problem, I took a city map with a grid superimposed and numbered the 61 squares that contained city streets. I then randomized the squares by randomizing 1-61 on random.org's list randomizer. We then went down the list until we had 200 respondents, which was a predetermined sample target. When we went to an area, we would go with a map and walk down every street in the grid's square, approaching every other vendor (we flipped a coin every morning to determine if we'd start with the first or second vendor we saw). We went through 21 grid squares representing 16 neighborhoods before reaching the target. The neighborhoods are fairly representative of the city, are in all geographic regions,

and range from a high density of vendors — 100 vendors, 49 approached, mostly on one street — to a low density of three vendors, one approached.

## Results

While there is no way to know, given existing data, if the sample is truly representative of street vendors in La Paz, the descriptive statistics from the survey match the estimates that vendor leaders and bureaucrats reported in interviews: the average street vendor has worked at their stall for 23 years, is 45 years old, and attended 8 years of formal schooling. 80% are women and 45% are indigenous, while 75% belong to a street vendor organization and 72% have a license.

## Survey Instrument

Below is the survey instrument for the original survey conducted in La Paz, Bolivia, first in English and then in Spanish and Aymara. In the main text, I draw descriptive statistics from the surveys where official statistics are not available.

### English translation

Good morning/afternoon. My name is X and I am conducting a survey. The survey takes 15 minutes and we give you a pound of quinoa for your participation. The survey is part of an academic study to understand why street vendors organize and is by a student at the Universidad Mayor de San Andres (UMSA) and the University of Texas in the United States. The survey has questions about your work, your opinions, and your political participation. We are academic researchers and we are not affiliated with any NGO or political party. The survey is completely anonymous and you can choose not to respond to any question or stop the survey at any time. If a customer comes, I can wait.

Do you want to participate? [If yes, give a bag of quinoa]

The first questions are about your participation in the last 12 months, your participation in the past.

1. In the last 12 months, did you go to a meeting at any association, union, or other organization?
2. In the last 12 months, did you ask for help from a local official?
3. In the last 12 months, did you pay dues to an association, union or other organization?
4. In the last 12 months, did you participate in a protest march?
5. In the last 12 months, did you participate in a campaign?
6. In the last 12 months, did you participate in an organized dance event?
7. In the last 12 months, did you run for election in an association, union or other organization?

Good. Now [ask 1 or 2 at random—flip coin]:

1. Can you tell me about an experience that you've had working here that you liked?

2. Can you tell me about an experience that you've had working here that made you angry?

The next questions are about your participation in the next 12 months, your participation in the future.

1. In the next 12 months, will you go to a meeting at any association, union, or other organization?
2. In the next 12 months, will you ask for help from a local official?
3. In the next 12 months, will you pay dues to an association, union or other organization?
4. In the next 12 months, will you participate in a protest march?
5. In the next 12 months, will you participate in a campaign?
6. In the next 12 months, will you participate in an organized dance event?
7. In the next 12 months, will you run for election in an association, union or other organization?

We are starting a small fund to help with the cost of medication and that any street vendor can use. As part of the survey, we want to see if people want to help out with the fund. To see if people want to help, we are asking if you want to give part of your pound of quinoa to the fund. We will give the money that we would spend on buying more quinoa to the fund. This is a free choice, contributing is not obligatory.

Do you want to give some of the pound of quinoa to the fund?

How much?

Also, at the end of the study we will write a formal letter to the mayor asking for changes for street vendors. Do you want to add something to the letter? We will not put your name in the letter.

The next questions are about imaginary money.

1. To make an application go faster, would you definitely, maybe, or never pay a bribe to an official?
2. Would you prefer to win 1000 bolivianos now or 1500 bolivianos in a year?
3. And now the opposite. Would you prefer to lose 1000 bolivianos now or 1500 bolivianos in a year?

The next questions are demographic.

1. How old are you?
2. How old were you when you started selling?
3. Do you consider yourself mestizo, Aymara, Quechua, white, Afro-Bolivian, or part of another ethnic group?
4. What was the last year of school you completed?
5. Before vending, did you have another job?
  - a. What?
  - b. In this other job, were you part of a union?
6. Currently, do you have a vending license?
7. At this stall, do you work all day, part of the day or only on market days?

8. Have you been a leader in an association, union or other organization?
9. Are you currently affiliated with a street vendor association, union, or federation?
  - a. How long have you been a member?
  - b. Are you a leader or a member in the organization?
10. Currently, do you like any political party?
  - a. Which?

The next questions are about people you know.

1. Do you know anyone who can:
  - a. Organize a protest?
    - i. What is your relationship with this person?
  - b. Resolve bureaucratic problems?
    - i. What is your relationship with this person?
  - c. Start an organization?
    - i. What is your relationship with this person?
2. Do you have good friends that you feel close to?
  - a. How many?
3. In a normal day, approximately how many people do you have contact with? Include your customers, everyone you greet, and anyone you talk to face to face or over the phone.
4. Some people have friends that know each other. Other people have friends that don't know each other. Do you think that all your friends know each other, most know each other, some know each other, or none know each other?

The next questions are about your health.

1. Do you have health insurance or free access to a doctor?
2. In the last three months, have you had a health problem?
  - o What?
3. When you have a health problem, do you go to the doctor, a hospital, the pharmacy, an acquaintance, traditional medicine, herbs, or do you do something else?
4. If you belong to a vendor organization, what is your association doing to address the health problems of its members?

1. Finally, to get an idea of the economic situation of Street vendors in general, can you tell me if you own the following things? Cell phone, television, refrigerator, internet at home, more than one stall, a car, your own house.

We are at the end of the survey, thank you for your participation. You can find copies of the results of the survey at the CIDES-UMSA office at the end of May, Av. 14 de Septiembre 4913, Obrajés, next to the Catholic University [give my business card].

Questions for the survey administrator to fill out:

2. Administrator name
3. Survey number

4. Date
5. Street
6. Gender of person surveyed
7. Mobile or fixed post
8. Type of goods sold

**Spanish** (all but one survey administered in Spanish)

Buenos días/buenas tardes! Soy (nombre) y estoy haciendo una encuesta. La encuesta dura 15 minutos, y le dará una libra de quinua por su participación. La encuesta es parte de un estudio académico para entender por qué los gremialistas se organizan y fue hecha por una estudiante de la UMSA y la Universidad de Tejas en los EEUU. La encuesta tiene preguntas sobre su trabajo, sus opiniones, y su participación gremial y política. Somos investigadores académicos y no estamos afiliados a ninguna ONG o partido político. La encuesta es totalmente anónima y usted puede responder o no a cualquier pregunta o parar la encuesta en cualquier momento. Si llega un cliente puedo esperar.

Usted quiere participar? [Si tiene preguntas, responda.]

Las primeras preguntas son sobre su participación en los últimos 12 meses, participación pasada: 1. En los últimos 12 meses usted asistió a una reunión de alguna asociación, sindicato, u otra organización? [Dar ejemplos: puede ser de una asociación gremialista, una junta vecinal, comité escolar o de la iglesia o cualquier organización.] [S/N]

2. En los últimos 12 meses, usted pidió ayuda de algún oficial municipal? [S/N]

3. En los últimos 12 meses, usted pagó aportes o cuotas a alguna asociación, sindicato, u otra organización? [S/N]

4. En los últimos 12 meses, usted participó en una marcha? [S/N]

5. En los últimos 12 meses, usted participó en una caminata? [S/N]

6. En los últimos 12 meses, usted bailó en una entrada folclórica? [S/N]

7. En los últimos 12 meses, usted candidateó en alguna asociación, sindicato, u otra organización? [S/N]

Experimento/juego

Bueno. Ahora [pregunta 1 o 2 al azar y nota cual estás preguntando]:

1. Usted puede contarme de una experiencia que ha tenido trabajando aquí que le gustó? [Si necesita clarificación: Una buena experiencia que ha tenido en el puesto]

2. Usted puede contarme de una experiencia que ha tenido trabajando aquí que le molestó? [Si necesita clarificación: Una mala experiencia que ha tenido en el puesto]

Las siguientes preguntas son sobre su participación en los próximos 12 meses, participación futura. Usted puede responder sí, tal vez, o no.

8. Este año, usted va a asistir a una reunión de alguna asociación, sindicato u otra organización? [S/T/N]

9. Este año, usted va a pedir ayuda de algún oficial municipal? [S/T/N]
10. Este año, usted va a pagar aportes o cuotas a alguna asociación, sindicato, u otra organización? [S/T/N]
11. Este año, usted va a participar en una marcha? [S/T/N]
12. Este año, usted va a participar en una caminata? [S/T/N]
13. Este año, usted va a bailar en una entrada folclórica? [S/T/N]
14. Este año, usted va a candidatear en alguna asociación, sindicato, u otra organización? [S/T/N]

Estamos empezando un pequeño fondo para ayudar con el costo de medicamentos que cualquier gremialista o vendedor pueda usar. El fondo sería financiado por aportes voluntarios.

15. Usted aportaría a un fondo así? [S/N]
16. Cuánto por mes?

También, al final del estudio vamos a escribir una nota formal a la alcaldía pidiendo cambios para el sector. Usted quiere adicionar algo a la nota? No pondremos su nombre. [S/N]

Las próximas preguntas son sobre dinero imaginario.

1. Para hacer un trámite más rápido, usted pagaría, tal vez o no una coima a algún oficial? [S/T/N]
2. Esas preguntas son sobre dinero imaginario. Usted preferiría tener 10 bolivianos ahorita o 20 bolivianos en la próxima semana? [Si necesita clarificación: Es imaginario, imagine que usted tendría que escoger entre 10 ahorita o 20 la próxima semana] [10/20/NR]
3. Y ahora lo opuesto: Usted preferiría perder 10 bolivianos ahorita o 20 bolivianos la próxima semana? [Si necesita clarificación: Es imaginario, imagine que usted tendría que escoger entre dos pérdidas: 10 ahorita o 20 la próxima semana. Si todavía necesita: O imagine que usted tendría que pagar un monto y podría escoger entre pagar 10 ahora o pagar 20 en una semana.] [10/20/NR]

Encuesta

Las siguientes preguntas son demográficas:

4. Cuántos años tiene usted?
5. Cuántos años tenía usted cuando empezó a vender?
6. Usted se considera mestizo, Aymara, Quechua, blanco, afro-boliviano o parte de otro grupo étnico?
7. Cuál fue el último curso escolar que usted completó?
8. Antes de vender, usted tenía otro trabajo? [S/N]
  - a. Cuál?
  - b. En ese trabajo anterior, usted perteneció a algún sindicato? [S/N]
9. Actualmente, usted tiene patente? [S/N]
10. En este puesto, usted trabaja todo el día todos los días, parte del día, o en días de feria?

11. Usted ha sido un dirigente de alguna asociación, sindicato, u otra organización? [Dar ejemplos: puede ser de una asociación gremialista, una junta vecinal, comité escolar o de la iglesia o cualquier organización.] [S/N]

12. Usted está afiliado a alguna asociación, sindicato, o federación gremialista actualmente? [S/N]

a. Hace cuántos años que usted pertenece a una asociación, sindicato, o federación gremialista? [Estaban afiliados pero ahora no: ]

b. Usted es dirigente o de base en la asociación o sindicato?

13. Actualmente, a usted le gusta algún partido político? [S/N]

a. Cuál?

Las próximas preguntas son sobre las personas que usted conoce:

14. Usted conoce a alguien que pueda:

a. Organizar una marcha? [S/N]

i. Cuál es su relación con esa persona? [lee las opciones: familiar, amigo, compañero, conocido]

b. Solucionar trámites? [S/N]

i. Cuál es su relación con esa persona? [lee las opciones: familiar, amigo, compañero, conocido]

c. Formar una asociación? [S/N]

i. Cuál es su relación con esa persona? [lee las opciones: familiar, amigo, compañero, conocido]

15. Usted tiene buenos amigos con quienes usted se siente muy cercano? [S/N]

a. Cuantos?

16. En un día normal, usted con cuantas personas aproximadamente tiene contacto? Incluya todos sus clientes y a todos que usted saluda cara a cara o por teléfono, a todos.

17. Algunas personas tienen amigos que se conocen. Otras tienen amigos que no se conocen. Usted piensa que todos sus amigos se conocen entre ellos, la mayoría se conocen, algunos se conocen, o ninguno se conoce?

Las próximas preguntas son sobre su salud.

18. Tiene usted un seguro o acceso a médico gratuito? [S/N]

19. Usted ha tenido un problema de salud o enfermedad en los últimos tres meses? [S/N]

a. Cual?

20. Cuándo usted tiene un problema de salud, usted: va al médico, a un hospital, a la farmacia, a un conocido, o a la medicina tradicional, se cura con medicamentos caseros, o hace otra cosa? Cuál?

21. [Si es afiliado] Qué se está haciendo desde su asociación para atender los problemas de salud de los afiliados?

22. Finalmente, para tener una idea de la situación económica de los gremialistas en general, usted me puede decir si tiene algunos de las siguientes cosas? Celular, televisor, refrigerador, internet en casa, más de un puesto (contando puestos en ferias), auto, casa propia.

Estamos al final de la encuesta. Muchas gracias por su participación. Usted puede encontrar copias a fines de mayo de un informe con los resultados de la encuesta en la oficina de CIDES-UMSA [dirección: Avenida 14 de Septiembre 4913, Obrajes, a lado de la Universidad Católica]. [Dar mi tarjeta y una bolsa de quinua]

Preguntas que el administrador debe llenar:

23. Nombre del administrador:
24. Número de encuesta:
25. Fecha:
26. Calles:
27. Género del encuestado: M/H/otro
28. Ambulante o puesto fijo
29. Bienes a la venta (circulan todos los que apliquen):
  - a. Comida
  - b. Bebidas
  - c. Electrónicos
  - d. Ropa
  - e. Accesorios (incluye zapatos, cinturones, relojes, joyas, etc)
  - f. Juguetes
  - g. Otros

**Aymara** (one survey administered in Aymara)

Nayajj X sutinitwa. Mä encuesta luraskta. Aka encuestajj tunka pesqan minutotakiwa. Uka layku mä libra quinua churí . Aka encuestajj mä estudio académico yatjjatañatakiwa kunalaykutej gremialistanaka sum wakichasisipki. Aka encuestajj má yatequerin UMSAt ukhamaraki Universidad de Tejas de EEUU luratawa. Encuestajj jisk'tawinakaniwa, lurawinakamata ukhamaraki amuyatanakamata ukhamaraki gremialista toquet politicata. Nanakajj investigadores académicópjjtwa. Janiw kuna ONG jan uka partido políticonakanipkti. Encuestajj janiw jumanakajjat jisk'atañ munkiti, jumanakatejj munapjjasmajja jaysapjjasmawa kuntej munapkta uka. Jan ukajj amukatapjjasmawa. Mä aliritej purispajja nayajj suytairistwa.

1. Jumajja iyawsasmati? [Si tiene preguntas, responda. Si acepta, dar una bolsa de quinua] Nayraqat jisk'aäwinaka qhepa tunka payan phajjsinakatawa.
  1. Aka qhepa tunka payan phajjsinakan jumajja tantachasiwir saririyätati sindicator jan ukajj yaqha tantachaswiru? Sañäni: gremialista toquenakata, junta vecinalanakaru, comité escuelata, jan ukajj iglesiata. [S/N]
  2. Aka qhepa tunka payan phajjsinakan jumajja oficial municipalat yanapawi maytati? [S/N]
  3. Aka qhepa tunka payan phajjsinakan jumajja qollque churtati sindicatoru, yaqha asocionakaru? [S/N]
  4. Aka qhepa tunka payan phajjsinakan jumajja marchanakar saririyätati? [S/N]
  5. Aka qhepa tunka payan phajjsinakan jumajja sarnaqawinakar saririyätati? [S/N]
  6. Aka qhepa tunka payan phajjsinakan jumajja thoqoyätati entradanakana? [S/N]

7. Aka qhepa tunka payan phajjsinakan jumajja candidatjam asociacionan, sindicaton, jan ukajj yaqha tantachasiwin candidatjam saririyätati? [S/N]

Waliki, jichhajj: [pregunta 1 o 2 al azar y nota cual estás preguntando]

8. Mayat payakam ukhamak lurañani. Jumajj sitasmati kunjamänsa akan trabajasa, kunas walínwa? [Uka lurawin kunajamäns jumataki puestomana]

9. Jumajj sitasmati kunanakas trabajoman jan walína?  
(Pregunta cuando para de hablar: Juk'ampinaka utjiti?)

Jutir jiskt'awinaka jutir tunka payan phajjsinakatakiwa. Jumajj jis sasma, jan ukajj, janiwa.

10. Aka mara jumajj sindicatot, yaqha organizacion tantachasiwir sarätati? Sañäni: gremialista toquenakata, junta vecinalanakar, comité escuelata, jan ukajj iglesiata [S/T/N]

11. Aka mara jumajj oficial municipalat yanapt'awi maytati? [S/T/N]

12. Aka mara jumajj sindicator, yaqha organizacionakar qollque churätati? [S/T/N]

13. Aka mara jumajj marchanakar sarätati? [S/T/N]

14. Aka mara jumajj sarnaqawinakar sarätati? [S/T/N]

15. Aka mara jumajj entradanakan thoqtati? [S/T/N]

16. Aka mara jumajj asociacionan, sindicaton, organizacionan candidatjam sarätati? [S/T/N]

Nanakajj ma jisk'a fondo monetario lurañ qallqasipkta qollawinakataki gremialistanakar jan ukajj aljerinakar churañataki. Jichha jumanakajj aka encuestar iyawsañ munapjjtati, ukhamaraki jumanakajj mä libra quinua aka fondor churapjjasmati. Nanakajj Confederacionar qollque churapjjë qollanaki alañataki. Take aka lurawinakajja jumanakatawa.

17. Jumajj quinua fondor churañ munasmati? [S/N]

18. Qhawka?

19. Ukhamaraki tukuñataki alcaldiar qellqañani. Jumajja juk'amp saña munasmati? Janiw sutim uskuñaniti. [S/N]

Jutir jiskt'awinaka amuyut qollquetawa.

20. Mä tramite juk'am ratuk lurañatakej jumajj pagasmati, inas, jamasat pagasma? [S/T/N]

21. Qhawka qollques katokañ munasma, anchispacha waraq boliviano jan ukasti waranq phesqa patakan bolivianonaka mä marana? (Jumatawa ajlliña, jichha waranqa jan ukajj mä maran waranq phesqa patakani) [1000/1500]

22. Jichha mayja jiskt'awiwa. Jumajja waranq boliviano anchispacha chhaqañ munasmati, jan ukajj waranq phesqa patakani bolivianonaka chhaqañ mä marana? (Jumatawa ajlliña jichha chhaqañ waranqa jan ukajj mä maran chhaqañ waranq phesqa patakani) [1000/1500]  
Jichha jaqenakjjat jiskt'añani.

23. Qhawka marañitasa?

24. Qhawka marañiyatasa kunapachatej aljan qallktajja?

25. Jumajj mestizótati, jan ukajj aymar jaqe, quechua jaqe, janqäo jaqe, Afro-Boliviano jaqe, yaqhätacha?

26. Escuelan kuna cursokamas yateqta?

27. Janir aljjkhasajj yaqha trabajoniyätati? [S/N]

- a. Kunänsa?
- b. Uka trabajon jumajj sindicatonkhayätati? [S/N]
- 28. Jichha jumajj patentenitati? [S/N]
- 29. Aka pueston, jornarpachat trabajta, sapurut trabajta, horasanakakich trabajta, jan ukajj feria urunakaki?
- 30. Jumajja asociacionan, sindicaton, jan ukajj yaqha organizacionan dirigentéyatati? Sañäni, gremialista toquen, junta vecinalan, escuel comiten, iglesian, yaqha organizacionanakana. [S/N]
- 31. Jumajj mä asociaciónnanktati, sindicaton tonqtati, federación gremialistanakanktati? [S/N]
- a. Qhawkha maras uka asociación, sindicato, jan ukajj federación gremialistanakankta?
- b. Jumajj basenqtati jan ukajj dirigétacha?
- 32. Jichhurunaka kuna partidontasa? Qhawkniri?  
Jutir jiskt'awinaka khitinakarutej uñt'ätajja ukhatawa.
- 33. Jumajja uñt'äati má jaqeru mä marcha wakichiri? [S/N]
- a. Kunas jupajj jumataki? Familiarati, masimati, jan ukajj uñt'äatamacha?
- 34. Jumajja uñt'äati mä jaqeru tramitenak askichiri? [S/N]
- a. Kunas jupajj jumataki? Familiarati, masimati, jan ukajj uñt'äatamacha?
- 35. Jumajja uñt'äati mä jaqeru mä asociación luriri? [S/N]
- a. Kunas jupajj jumataki? Familiarati, masimati, jan ukajj uñt'äatamacha?
- 36. Jumajja jaq'äamasinakanitati? [S/N]
- a. Qhawkha?
- 37. Mä urun jumajj qhawkha jaqenakakampis parlirita? Clientenakata, jupanakar arumtirita jan ukajj teléfono parlirita?
- 38. Yaqep jaqenaka uñt'äat masinakanipjjewa, yaqepanikasti, jan uñt'äat masinipjjewa. Jumajja masinakaman yaqha jaqenakamp uñt'äasipjjatap amuytati? Waljaniw uñt'äasipjje, yaqhepanakakiw uñt'äajasipjje, jan ukajj janiw khitis uñt'äaskiti?  
Jutir jiskt'awinaka qollasinjjatawa.
- 39. Jumajja mä seguronitati jan ukajj inak mä mediconitacha? [S/N]
- 40. Aka qhepa kimsa phajjsinakan, jumajj usutayatati? [S/N]
- a. Kuna usënsa?
- 41. Kunapachatej jumajja usutätajja, kawkirus sarta, medicor sartati, hospitalar sartati, farmaciari sartati, mä uñt'äatama masimar sartati, jan ukajj kallawayanakar sartati, jumajja ali qollanakampit qollasta, jan ukajj yaqha kollawinakampicha? Qhawkniri?
- 42. Asociacionatamat qollañatakejj kuns lurasipki?
- 43. Mä suma amuyuniñatakejj gremialistanakan qolque utjatapat, jumajj sitasmati celularaniti, televisoraniti, refrigeradoraniti, utan internetaniti, mayat juk'amp puestoniti, autoniti, utaniti?

Qhepa toque encuestanktanwa. Yuspagarpuni jutatamata. Jumajja jiqjjatasmawa aka informenakat CIDES-UMSA oficianakan. Ukajj jiqjatasasi Avenida 14 de Septiembre 4913,

Obrajes. Universidad Catolica jaqhana. Aka informenaka mayo phasitukusin jiqhatasma.  
[Dar mi tarjeta]

Preguntas que el administrador debe llenar:

1. Nombre del administrador:
2. Número de encuesta:
3. Fecha:
4. Calles:
5. Género del encuestado: M/H/otro
6. Ambulante o puesto fijo
7. Bienes a la venta (circulan todos los que apliquen):
  - a. Comida
  - b. Bebidas
  - c. Electrónicos
  - d. Ropa
  - e. Accesorios (incluye zapatos, cinturones, relojes, joyas, etc)
  - f. Juguetes
  - g. Otros

### **São Paulo**

During two weeks in July 2014, I collected 241 survey responses with a male, graduate student collaborator in three districts of São Paulo. Both of us are white, have lived for years in São Paulo, and are fluent in Portuguese. We each drafted questions specific to our projects and used tested demographic questions from the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) and a survey from Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO). Prior to administering the survey, we obtained feedback on the questionnaire from academics in the U.S. and Brazil, and we pretested the survey with street vendors in São Paulo.

### **Sampling Strategy**

São Paulo has 31 municipal districts, not all of which contain licensed street vendors. We knew from government sources that the total number of licensed street vendors citywide hovered around 1,500. An updated, centralized database was not available; each district manages its own roster. Only the downtown district of Sé had a publicly available updated list of its 479 registered street vendors. We contacted each of the other 30 municipal districts. Most districts did not have licensed street vendors, and some of those that did were reluctant to provide us with a list. The district of Lapa provided us with a list of its licensed street vendors and city officials at the São Miguel Paulista district confirmed that all licensed street vendors were clustered along one street where all stalls could be easily located. Hence, we decided to carry out a census of the licensed street vendors in three districts: Sé, Lapa, and São Miguel Paulista. In total we solicited responses from 761 stalls, roughly 50% of the licensed vendor population in São Paulo. Moreover, the three districts surveyed cover the

spectrum of street vending in terms of the socioeconomic characteristics of the neighborhood and the clientele. Sé is the main commercial zone. Its street vendors practice retailing and wholesale of a wide range of products for customers from across the city as well as salesmen from other parts of the country. By contrast, São Miguel is a working-class residential area in the outskirts of São Paulo where traders cater mostly to local residents, and Lapa is a middle-class residential neighborhood not far from downtown. Based on information collected during preliminary fieldwork, these three districts are the main sites of street trade.

### Survey administration

We divided each district included in the survey into areas that could be covered in a day, randomized the order in which we would visit these areas, and then randomized which researcher would take which streets within these areas (Torangeau and Smith 1996). Once in the designated area, each researcher approached vendors with the same script, and if the vendor consented to participate, proceeded to read out the survey questions and recorded answers on a tablet. We interviewed one person at each stall and we did not inquire whether the respondent was the license holder or the owner of the stall so long as she worked as a vendor.

Basic demographic data such as gender, approximate age, and race, as well as merchandise on offer, were filled out directly by the survey administrator. We opted for this method because it shortened the number of questions for each respondent and because questions on some topics, such as gender or age, could lead to bias or negative reactions on the part of respondents. Perhaps the most sensitive item is the attribution of respondents' race by the survey administrator. For the purposes of our study, other people's perceptions are as or more important than self-identification because others' perceptions should significantly affect their decisions to buy from, license, extort from, or harass, the vendor. Additionally, race statistics in Brazil are extremely complex, subjective, and there is no best practice or established protocol (Telles and Lim 1998).

### Unforeseen Issues

Three versions of the questionnaire (extended, main, and short) were used in the administration of the survey. The main version is reproduced in English at the end of this document followed by the original questionnaire in Portuguese. Prior to starting the survey, we decided to administer the short version to vendors on the city's busiest commercial street, 25 de Março, and its immediate surroundings. This decision was based on information gathered during preliminary fieldwork regarding the intensity of trade in this area, which diminished the availability of respondents, as well as the sensitivity of some questions on associative membership. In retrospect, the relatively high response rate obtained in this area suggests a slightly longer version of the survey would have been desirable. The questions used in the short version are indicated in the questionnaire below. Two days after beginning the survey in mid-July, we had covered one third of the first district. The response rate was 15% and many vendors told us that they would not take the 20-30 minute survey because they felt it

was too long. Consequently, we cut out follow-up questions but we did not change the order or wording of the remaining questions. Most of the questions eliminated were toward the end of the survey.

## Survey Instrument

Items used or recorded in the short version are marked with a (\*).

### Introductory script

Hello, my name is X and I'm from the University of Texas in the United States. A colleague and I are doing a survey of street vendors in Sao Paulo. The survey asks questions about your work and your experiences during the World Cup. It takes about 15-25 minutes. The survey is anonymous. We are independent researchers and we are not associated with any part of the government or any NGO. You can choose not to answer any question and you can stop the survey at any time. Would you like to take the survey? (If yes) Here is my card. Do you have any questions before we begin?

1. Did you work as a street vendor during the World Cup

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

Answer if No is selected for Q1:

2. Why did you not work as street vendor during the World Cup? (Do not read the options)

There was too much police surveillance (1)

Took vacations (2)

Other (3)

NR (4)

Answer if No is selected for Q1:

3. How did you do to make ends meet during the World Cup?

Savings (1)

Family help (2)

Another job (3)

Other (4)

NR (5)

Skip to Q18.

4. During the month of the World Cup, did you sell World Cup merchandise?

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

5. During the month of the Cup, did you make:

More money (1)  
Less money (2)  
Or the same as before the Cup? (3)  
NR (4)

Answer if “More money than” is selected for Q5:

6. By how much did your income increase during the World Cup?\*

10% (1)  
A quarter (2)  
Half (3)  
More than half (4)  
NR (5)

Answer if “Less money than” is selected for Q5:

7. By how much did your income decrease during the World Cup?\*

10% (1)  
A quarter (2)  
Half (3)  
More than half (4)  
NR (5)

8. During the World Cup, do you believe that police repression against street vendors:\*

Increased (1)  
Decreased (2)  
Or remained the same? (3)  
NR (4)

9. Have the police ever confiscated your merchandise?

Yes (1)  
No (2)  
NR (3)

Answer if “Yes” is selected for Q9:

10. When was the last time that happened?

11. Have you ever received a fine for working as a street vendor or paid a fee to recover merchandise?

Yes (1)  
No (2)  
NR (3)

Answer if “Yes” is selected for Q11:

12. When was the last time that happened?

13. For how long have you worked as a street vendor?

14. Before being a street vendor, did you have another job?

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

Answer if "Yes" is selected for Q14:

15. What was your job?

Answer if "Yes" is selected for Q14:

16. In this previous job, did you have a formal contract?

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

Answer if "Yes" is selected for Q14:

17. In this previous job, were you part of a union?

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

18. What is the highest level of education that you completed?

Did not complete elementary school (1)

Elementary school (2)

High school (4)

University (5)

NR (6)

19. Do you think the government cares about improving the situation of street vendors?

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

20. What are the two most important things that the city did for street vendors in the past year?

(1)

(2)

3. NR, cannot think of anything (3)

4. Nothing (4)

21. Can you tell me if you are affiliated with any of the following groups?

Yes (1) No (2) NR (3)

Neighborhood association

Club or sports association

Church

NGO

Other

22. Are you affiliated with any street vendor association or union?

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

Answer if "Yes" is selected for Q22:

23. In what year did you enter this association or union?

24. Have you ever held a leadership position in any organization?

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

25. In the last twelve months, did you participate in any demonstration or public protest?

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

26. In the last twelve months, did you request help or send a request to any politician, official or city government?\*

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

27. In the last twelve months did you participate in any meeting or public hearing with the city or with some politician?

Yes (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

28. Finally, to get an idea of the economic status of street vendors in general, could you tell me if you have/own any of the following items?

Yes (1) No (2) NR (3)

1. Cellphone
2. T.V.
3. More than one bathroom at home
4. Personal computer
5. Internet at home
6. Car
7. House

29. We have reached the end of the survey. Thank you for your participation. You can finish the survey now, or answer one last question. [If the subject agrees] If we were to write a letter to the city council about the problems that street vendors face, what demands or suggestions would you like us to put in the letter?

30. Enumerator\*

- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)

31. Gender\*

- Woman (1)  
Man (2)  
Other (3)

32. Age (NR: estimated 20, 40, 60)\*

- Less Than 20 (1)  
Between 21 and 30 (2)  
Between 31 and 40 (3)  
Between 41 and 50 (4)  
Between 51 and 60 (5)  
Over 60 (6)  
NR (7)

33. Race/ethnicity\*

- White (1)  
Afro-Brazilian (2)  
Mestizo (3)  
Indigenous (4)  
Asian (5)  
Other (6)

34. Nationality\*

- Brazilian (1)

South American (not Brazilian) (2)  
African (not Brazilian) (3)  
Other (4)

35. Any visible physical disability?\*

Yes (1)  
No (2)

36. Merchandise sold at the stall: \*

Fresh / homemade food (1)  
Packaged Food (2)  
Cigarettes / drinks (3)  
Electronic and accessories (4)  
Clothing (including bags) (5)  
Clothing accessories (including shoes, watches, jewelry, belts, wallets) (6)  
Tools (7)  
Toys / gadgets (8)  
Other (9)  
Brazil / World Cup-branded items (10)

Original survey in Portuguese:

Oi. Meu nome é X. Sou estudante da Universidade de Austin nos Estados Unidos. Junto a um colega, estamos fazendo uma pesquisa sobre o que aconteceu com os ambulantes durante a Copa. Demora 5 minutos. A pesquisa é totalmente anônima. Não pedimos seu nome nem nenhuma informação sobre sua identidade. Somos pesquisadores independentes. Não trabalhamos para nenhuma ONG, órgão do governo, sindicato ou associação. Todas as perguntas são voluntárias. Você pode interromper a entrevista em qualquer momento. Também pode não responder qualquer pergunta que não quiser responder. Nosso objetivo é avaliar os problemas que os ambulantes tiveram durante a Copa. Aceitaria participar? Obrigado/a

1. O/a senhor/a trabalhou como ambulante durante a Copa?

Sim (1)  
Não (2)  
NR (3)

Answer If O/a senhor/a trabalhou como ambulante durante a Copa? Não Is Selected 2.  
Por que não trabalhou como ambulante durante a Copa? (Não leia as opções) Tinha muita fiscalização (1)  
Tomou férias (2)  
Outro (3)  
NR (4)

Answer If O/a senhor/a trabalhou como ambulante durante a Copa? Não Is Selected

3. Como fez o/a senhor/a para pagar as contas durante a Copa?

Poupança (1)

Ajuda de familiares (2)

Outro serviço/Qual (3)

Outro (4)

NR (5)

If Poupança Is Displayed, Then Skip To Durante a Copa, o/a senhor/a acredita

4. Durante o mes da Copa, o/a senhor/a vendeu mercadoria da Copa?

Sim (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

5. Durante o mes da Copa, o/a senhor/a ganhou:

Mais dinheiro (1)

Menos dinheiro (2)

Ou igual que antes da Copa (3)

NR (4)

Answer If Durante o mes da Copa, o/a senhor/a ganhou: Mais dinheiro Is Selected

6. Quanto aumentou sua renda durante a Copa? (If not understood: Quanto dinheiro a mais ganhou durante a Copa?)

10% (1)

um quarto (2)

a metade (3)

mais da metade (4)

NR (5)

Answer If Durante o mes da Copa, o/a senhor/a ganhou: Menos dinheiro Is Selected

7. Quanto diminuiu sua renda durante a Copa? (If not understood: Quanto dinheiro a menos ganhou durante a Copa?)

10% (1)

um quarto (2)

a metade (3)

mais da metade (4)

NR (5)

8. Durante a Copa, o/a senhor/a acredita que a repressão contra os ambulantes:

Aumentou (1)

Diminuiu (2)

Ou ficou igual? (3)

NR (4)

9. Alguma vez na sua vida, algum policial aprendeu sua mercadoria? (If asked for clarification: autoridade)

Sim (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

10. Quando foi a ultima vez que isso aconteceu?

11. O/a senhor/a ja recebeu alguma multa por trabalhar como ambulante ou pagou alguma taxa para recuperar mercadoria?

Sim (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

12. Quando foi a ultima vez que isso aconteceu?

13. Quantos anos faz que o/a senhor/a trabalha como ambulante?

14. Antes de ser ambulante, o/a senhor/a teve outro trabalho?

Sim/Qual (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

If Sim/Qual Is Not Selected, Then Skip To Qual foi o ltimo ciclo de ensino que

15. Nesse emprego anterior, o/a senhor/a tinha carteira assinada?

Sim (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

16. Nesse emprego anterior, o/a senhor/a era sindicalizado?

Sim (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

17. Qual foi o último ciclo de ensino que o/a senhor/a completou?

Básico incompleto (1)

Básico (2)

Médio (4)

Universitário (5)

NR (6)

18. O/a senhor/a acredita que o governo se preocupa em melhorar a situação dos ambulantes?

Sim (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

19. Quais são as duas coisas mais importantes que a prefeitura fez pelos ambulantes no último ano?

1. (1)

2. (2)

Se mais de 5 segundos 5s, NR otherwise (3)

Nada “n” (4)

20. O/a senhor/a pode me dizer se esta afiliado com algum dos seguintes grupos?

Sim (1) Não (2) NR (3)

Associação de moradores (1)

Clube ou associação desportivo (2)

Igreja (3)

ONG (4)

Outro (5)

21. O/a senhor/a esta afiliado a alguma associação ou sindicato de ambulantes?

Sim (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

Answer If O/a senhor/a esta afiliado a alguma associao ou sindicato de ambulantes? Sim Is Selected

22. Em que ano o/a senhor/a entrou nessa associação/sindicato?

23. O/a senhor/a já ocupou uma posição de liderança em alguma organização?

Sim (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

24. Nos últimos doze meses, o/a senhor/a participou de alguma manifestação ou protesto público?

Sim (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

25. Nos últimos doze meses, o/a senhor/a solicitou ajuda ou enviou um pedido a algum político, funcionário ou órgão da Prefeitura?

Sim (1)

Não (2)

NR (3)

26. Nos últimos doze meses o/a senhor/a participou de alguma reunião ou audiência pública com a prefeitura ou com algum político?

Sim (1)

No (2)

NR (3)

27. Finalmente, para ter uma ideia da situação econômica dos ambulantes em geral, o/a senhor/a poderia me dizer se o/a senhor/a possui algum dos seguintes itens?

Sim (1) Não (2) NR (3)

Celular (1)

Televisão (2)

Mais que um banheiro (3)

Computador (4)

Internet em casa (5)

Carro (6)

Casa própria (7)

28. Chegamos ao final da pesquisa. Obrigado por sua participação. O/a senhor/a pode terminar a pesquisa agora, ou responder a uma última pergunta. [If the subject agrees] Se a gente for escrever uma carta para a prefeitura sobre os problemas que os ambulantes enfrentam, quais são as demandas ou sugestões que o/a senhor/a gostaria de colocar?

29. Enumerator

1 (1)

2 (2)

30. Genero

Mulher (1)

Homem (2)

31. Que idade o/a senhor/a tem? (NR: estima 20, 40, 60)

menos de 20 (1)

entre 21 e 30 (2)

entre 31 e 40 (3)

entre 41 e 50 (4)

entre 51 e 60 (5)

mais de 60 (6)  
NR (7)

32. Cor/étnia  
Branco (1)  
Afro-Brasileiro (2)  
Mestiço (3)  
Indígena (4)  
Asiático (5)  
Outro (6)

33. Nacionalidade  
Brasileiro (1)  
Sudamericano não brasileiro (2)  
Africano não brasileiro (3)  
Outro (4)

34. O ambulante tem uma deficiência física visível?  
Sim (1)  
Não (2)

35. Mercadoria  
Fresh/homemade food (1)  
Packaged food (2)  
Cigarettes/drinks (3)  
Electronics/accessories (4)  
Clothing (including bags) (5)  
Clothing accessories (including shoes, watches, jewelry, belts, wallets) (6)  
Tools (7)  
Toys/gadgets (8)  
Other (9)  
Brazil/World Cup-branded items (10)