

FOR RELEASE SEPTEMBER 23, 2024

Brazilians Mostly Optimistic About Country's Global Standing Ahead of G20 Summit

But large shares see partisan, racial and religious conflicts within their society

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, September, 2024, "Brazilians
Mostly Optimistic About Country's Global Standing
Ahead of G20 Summit"

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis examines how Brazilians see societal conflict in their country. The analysis also looks at Brazilian views of domestic institutions – including the government, various government systems, and their country’s international standing. These topics are examined within the context of long-term trend data.

The report draws on a nationally representative survey of 1,054 Brazilian adults conducted from Jan. 26 to March 11, 2024. The survey was conducted face-to-face and weighted to be representative of the Brazilian adult population with the following variables: gender, age, education, region, urbanicity and probability of selection of respondent.

Throughout the report, we analyze respondents’ attitudes based on where they place themselves on an ideological scale. We asked about political ideology using a scale ranging from “Extreme left” to “Extreme right.”

We also analyze attitudes based on respondents’ self-reported race. Only racial groups with large enough sample sizes for analysis are included.

Educational groups used in analysis are standardized based on the UN’s International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures. For all reports beginning in 2024, totals are based on unrounded topline figures, so combined totals might be different than in previous years. Refer to the 2024 topline to see our new rounding procedures applied to past years’ data.

Here are the [questions](#) used for the report, along with responses, and the [survey methodology](#).

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Brazilians Mostly Optimistic About Country's Global Standing Ahead of G20 Summit

But large shares see partisan, racial and religious conflict within their society

As Brazil prepares – for the first time – to host global leaders [at this year's G20 summit](#), **most Brazilian adults are optimistic about their country's status as an international power.** Roughly four-in-ten say Brazil *will eventually* become one of the world's most powerful nations, and about a quarter say Brazil *is already* among the top powers.

Brazilians' views of their country's international standing are more positive than they were in 2017, when we last asked this question. At that time, Brazilians were decidedly more pessimistic about their country's potential to become a top international power.

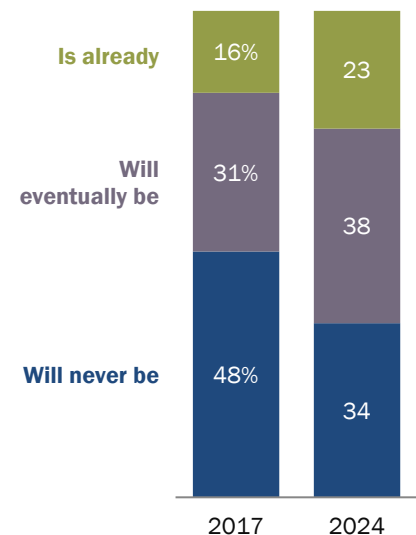
Related: [How people in the Americas see Brazil ahead of the G20 summit](#)

Brazilians have also become more optimistic about domestic affairs. **The share of Brazilians who trust their national government to do what is right for the country has roughly doubled**, from 23% in 2017 to 47% today. The share who are satisfied with democracy in Brazil has likewise increased from 28% to 44% over the same period. During the 2017 survey, the country was embroiled in a [long-running corruption probe](#) known as “Operação Lava Jato” or “Operation Car Wash,” which implicated a large number of high-level politicians and business executives, including directors of a [major state-owned energy company](#). (For more on Brazilians' views of their country, read [Chapter 1](#).)

Positive views of certain groups and institutions in Brazil accompany the public's relative optimism. **Majorities say large foreign companies, the police, the military, financial institutions, religious leaders and the media have a good influence on how things are going in**

Brazilians are more optimistic about their country's international standing than in 2017

% of Brazilian adults who say Brazil ___ one of the most powerful nations in the world



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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Brazil. But Brazilians are divided over whether the court system is having a positive or negative impact on the country.

Views of some institutions have changed significantly since 2017. Brazilians are now more likely to say that financial institutions, the police and the court system have a good influence on the country. Conversely, views of the media have become more negative. The survey was conducted before Brazil's Supreme Court [upheld a ban on the social network X](#). (For more on how Brazilians see institutions and government systems, read [Chapter 2](#).)

At the same time, **Brazilians say their nation is divided across social groups – and they see especially strong conflicts between supporters of different political parties.** Brazilians also see divisions between different racial and religious groups. (For more on views of conflict in Brazilian society, read [Chapter 3](#).)

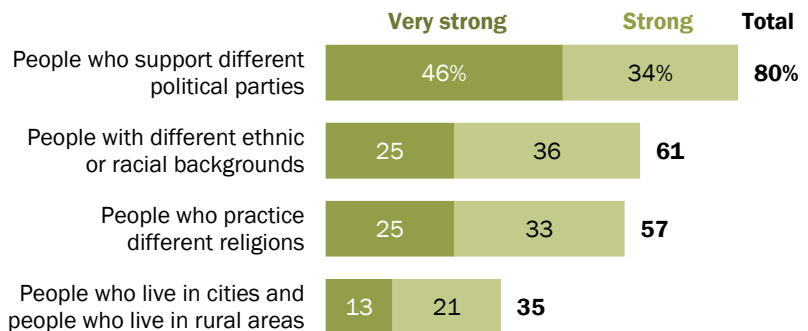
Support for Brazil's president is also lukewarm. About half of Brazilians (48%) have a

favorable view of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. This is greater than the share who have a favorable view of his predecessor, [opposition leader](#) Jair Bolsonaro (40%). The survey took place before Brazilian authorities accused Bolsonaro in March of [falsifying his COVID-19 vaccination records](#) and in June of [embezzling jewelry](#) he received from foreign governments while serving as president. (For more on views of Lula and Bolsonaro, read [Chapter 4](#).)

These are some of the key findings of a Pew Research Center survey of 1,054 Brazilian adults, conducted via face-to-face interviews from Jan. 26 to March 11, 2024.

Brazilians sense strong conflicts in their country, especially along partisan lines

% of Brazilian adults who say there are ___ conflicts between the following groups in Brazil



Note: Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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Other major findings in this study

- **Brazilians tend to say that their country's influence in the world has stayed the same in recent years;** 42% hold this view. Smaller shares say it has been getting stronger (26%) or getting weaker (27%).
- **About six-in-ten Brazilian adults (59%) say representative democracy is a good way to govern.** This is more than the shares who say the same of other political systems we asked about – but a relatively low level of support for representative democracy compared with [those measured in other nations](#).
- **Brazilians view their peers with distrust.** Only 17% say most people, in general, can be trusted, while 81% say they cannot. And 24% think people try to help others most of the time, while 74% say people mostly just look out for themselves. Men are more likely than women to say other people can generally be trusted.
- **About a third in Brazil say their country has become *more* democratic (32%) since Lula's return to the presidency.** In comparison, only about one-in-five Brazilians (21%) say their country has become *less* democratic; 42% say the state of democracy has not changed.

1. Brazilians' views of their country

Here are key takeaways about how Brazilians see their own country and its place in the world:

- **42% of Brazilian adults say Brazil's global influence has stayed about the same in recent years.** Roughly a quarter each believe their country is getting stronger (26%) or getting weaker (27%).
- **About six-in-ten Brazilians say their country either will eventually be (38%) or already is (23%) one of the most powerful nations in the world.** However, 34% say Brazil will never reach this status.
- **Trust in the government to do what is right for the country is almost evenly divided:** 49% *do not* trust their government to do what is right, while 47% do.
- **More Brazilians are dissatisfied than satisfied with the way democracy is working in their country (54% vs. 44%).** But satisfaction has improved since last year.

Brazil's international standing

Brazilians generally say that Brazil's influence is unchanged in recent years, but many think their country is or may eventually be one of the most powerful in the world.

Brazil's influence in the world

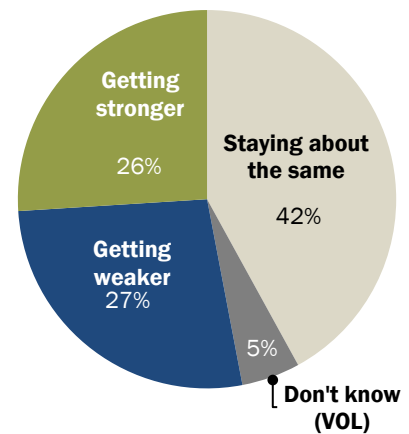
When asked how Brazil's standing on the world stage has fared in recent years, a plurality of Brazilians (42%) say their country's global influence has stayed about the same. Roughly a quarter each believe that Brazil is getting stronger (26%) or that it is getting weaker (27%). Another 5% did not respond.

Opinion about Brazil's influence in the world varies by support for the country's [left-leaning governing coalition](#), which includes Lula's [Worker's Party \(PT\)](#). (Read [Appendix A](#) for more information on how we classify governing parties.)

Brazilians who feel close to any of the governing parties are 15 percentage points more likely than those who don't feel close to these parties to say Brazil's influence has been getting stronger. Those who don't feel close to any of the parties in power are much more likely than governing party supporters to say Brazil has been getting weaker.

Brazilians mostly say their country's influence has stayed the same

% of Brazilian adults who say Brazil's influence in the world has been ___ in recent years



Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.
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Brazil's status as a powerful nation

Brazilian adults are somewhat optimistic about their country's status in the world: 38% say Brazil *will eventually be* one of the most powerful nations in the world, and 23% say it *is already* among the most powerful nations. About a third (34%) believe Brazil *will never be* a top power.

The share of Brazilians who say their country will never be one of the most powerful is 14 points lower now than it was in 2017, when we last asked this question.

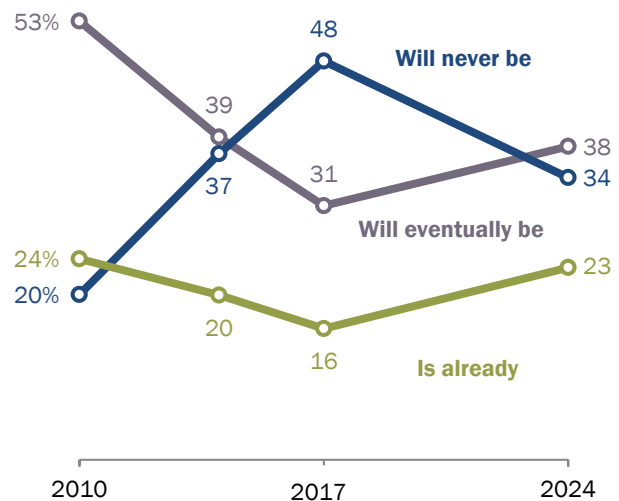
But Brazilians today are more likely to say their country will never be one of the most powerful than they were in 2010, during Lula's first presidential term. Then, [just 20% believed](#) Brazil would never be a top power, a share that has risen 14 points in the intervening years.

Optimism about Brazil's international standing varies by education level. Brazilians with less than a secondary education are significantly more likely than those with more education to say that Brazil *is currently* one of the most powerful nations in the world (33% vs. 17%). For their part, those with more education are more likely than those with less to say their country *will eventually be* one of the most powerful in the world (42% vs. 31%).

Brazilians who do not feel close to the parties in power (37%) are more likely than those who do (26%) to say Brazil *will never be* one of the more powerful nations in the world. And those with higher incomes are more likely to hold this view when compared with those who have lower incomes (39% vs. 30%).

Brazilians increasingly say that Brazil will be or already is a top world power

% of Brazilian adults who say Brazil ___ one of the most powerful nations in the world



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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Brazil's government and political system

Looking domestically, Brazilians have some reservations about how their government and political system are working.

Trust in government

Trust in the national government is about evenly divided, with 47% of Brazilians saying they trust the government to do what is right for the country and 49% saying they do not. This includes roughly four-in-ten (39%) who say they do not trust the government *at all* to do what is right for Brazil.

Although a substantial share has no trust in the government, trust has significantly improved since we last asked this question in 2017. The share of Brazilians who trust their government to do what is right has grown from 23% then to 47% today.

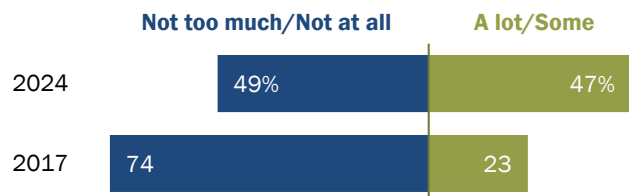
Brazilians who support parties in Lula's governing coalition are far more likely than those who do not to trust the government (73% vs. 38%). Views also vary by ideology: Those who place themselves on the left are the most likely to say they trust the government to do the right thing (68%), followed by smaller shares of those in the center (51%) and on the right (39%).

White Brazilians are more skeptical of their government than Black or mixed-race Brazilians are. About a third of White Brazilians (36%) say they trust the national government to do what is right for Brazil, while around half or more among Black Brazilians (57%) and mixed-race Brazilians (51%) say the same. (White Brazilians are also less likely to support the governing parties.)

Those with higher incomes also express less trust than those with lower incomes (40% vs. 54%) and are also more likely to answer the question.

Brazilians' trust in government has increased since 2017

% of Brazilian adults who trust the national government ___ to do what is right for their country



Note: All changes shown are statistically significant. Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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Satisfaction with democracy

When thinking about how democracy is working in their country, Brazilians are somewhat dissatisfied. Slightly more than half express dissatisfaction, including 30% who are *not at all* satisfied.

While evaluations of democracy in Brazil are more negative than positive, they have improved since last year. Satisfaction levels have risen 7 points since 2023.

Related: [Satisfaction with democracy has declined in recent years in high-income nations.](#)

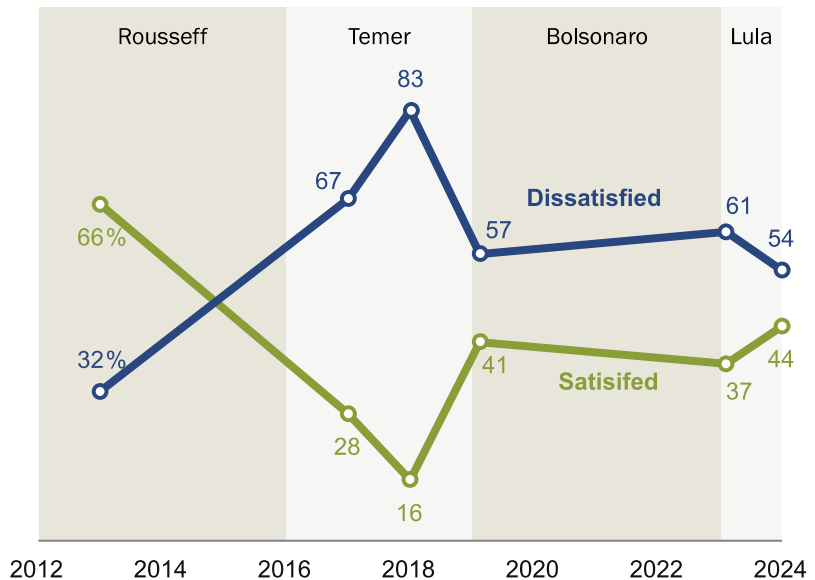
Satisfaction with the way democracy is working in Brazil varies by race. Roughly half of Black and mixed-race Brazilians express satisfaction with the system (48% each), compared with 37% of White Brazilians.

Additionally, those on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to say they are satisfied (56% vs. 35%). And Brazilians who support the governing parties are 25 points more likely than those who don't to be satisfied with their democracy.

We observed a similar pattern during the administration of Jair Bolsonaro, [a right-wing politician](#) who held office from 2019 to 2023. In the first year of his term, Brazilians on the ideological *right* expressed more satisfaction with their democracy than those on the left (47% vs. 29%). And those who supported the parties in Bolsonaro's government were more satisfied than those who did not (56% vs. 38%).

More Brazilians are satisfied with their democracy now than last year

% of Brazilian adults who are ___ with the way democracy is working in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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2. Brazilians' views of institutions and government systems

Here are key takeaways about how Brazilians see organizations and institutions in their country, as well as their attitudes toward different political systems:

- **Majorities in Brazil believe large international companies, the police, the military and other groups have a positive influence in their country.** However, while some institutions (such as the court system) are increasingly seen as having a positive influence, favorable views toward others (such as the media) have declined.
- **Most Brazilian adults say representative democracy is a good form of government,** but there is substantial support for nondemocratic alternatives as well.

Influence of different groups and institutions in Brazil

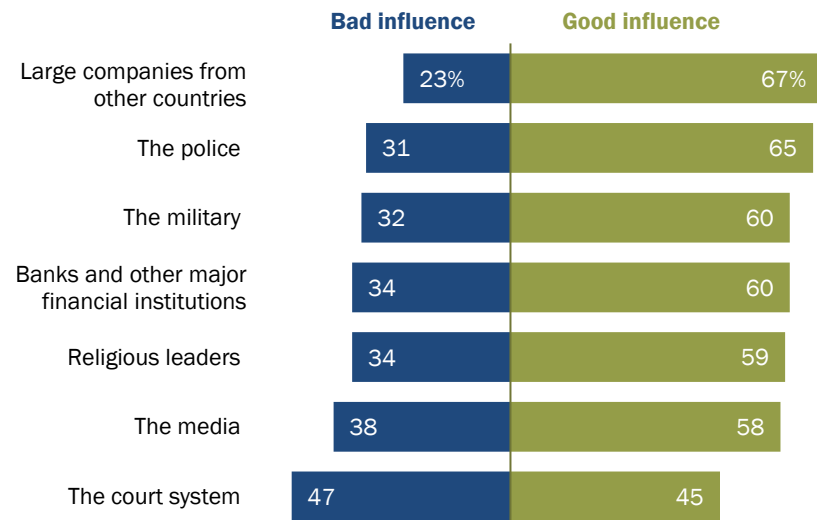
In general, Brazilians see several organizations as having a good influence in their nation. Two-thirds believe large companies from other countries have a good influence in Brazil, for example.

About six-in-ten or more see the police, the military, banks, religious leaders and the media as having a positive impact on their country.

However, Brazilians are roughly split over the influence of the court system: 45% see it as having a good influence, while 47% say it has a bad influence in Brazil.

Many Brazilians see positive influence from international companies, among other groups

% of Brazilian adults who say each of the following has a ___ on the way things are going in Brazil



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Refer to topline for full question wording. Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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(The survey was conducted before the Brazilian Supreme Court [voted to uphold a nationwide ban](#) on the social media platform X, and before federal police recommended charges against Bolsonaro for allegedly [forging his COVID-19 vaccination records](#) and [embezzling jewelry](#) he received while president.)

Brazilians ages 18 to 34 are more likely than older adults to say banks, the court system, international companies and the military have a good influence in their country. For example, 67% of younger Brazilians say the military has a good influence, while 52% of those ages 50 and older agree.

Views of groups and institutions over time

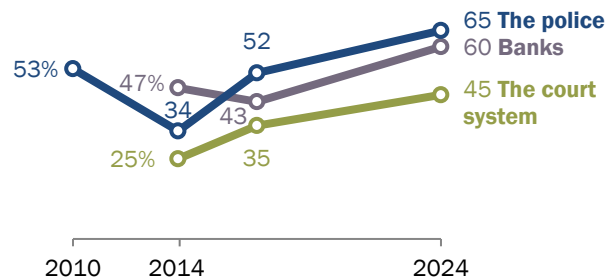
Brazilians' opinions of the influence these groups exert in their country has shifted over time. For example, the share who believe the police have a good influence in the country has increased significantly since this question was first asked in 2010 (+12 points).

Positive views of the influence of the court system (+20) and banks (+13) in Brazilian society have also increased since those questions were first asked in 2014.

However, the share who see a positive influence from other institutions has decreased: Fewer Brazilians believe the media (-23), large international companies (-10) and religious leaders (-8) have a good influence than said the same in 2010.

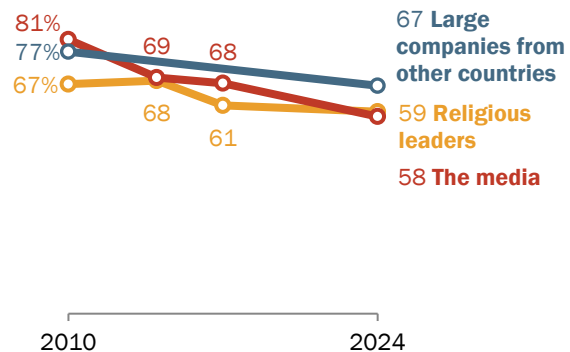
Brazilians increasingly say police, banks and courts have a good influence ...

% of Brazilian adults who say each of the following has a good influence on the way things are going in Brazil



... while declining shares say the same about international companies, religious leaders and media

% of Brazilian adults who say each of the following has a good influence on the way things are going in Brazil



Note: Only statistically significant changes over time are shown. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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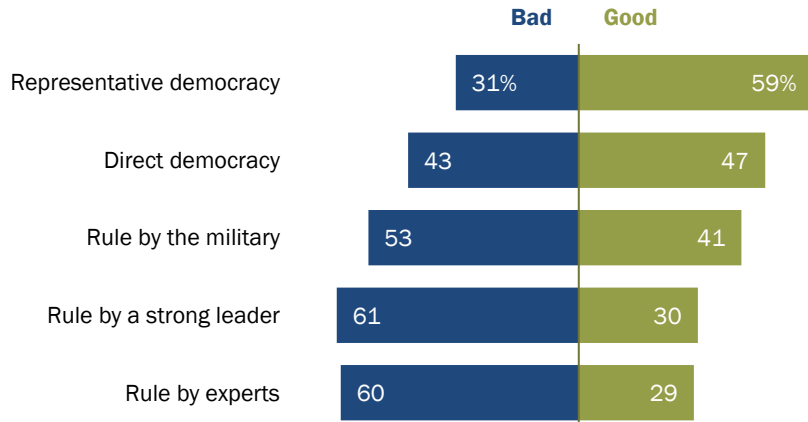
Views of different forms of government

We asked Brazilians to evaluate five different types of government systems: representative democracy, direct democracy, military rule, autocracy and technocracy.

Of these, Brazilians see representative democracy most favorably: A majority of adults (59%) believe that representative democracy, a system in which lawmakers are elected by citizens, is a good way to govern their country. About half (47%) also see direct democracy as a good way to govern.

Brazilians favor democratic systems over others

% of Brazilian adults who say each of the following would be a ___ way of governing their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Refer to topline for full question wording. Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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Still, Brazilians' support for these democratic forms of government is relatively low compared with levels of support [measured in other nations](#), and substantial shares in Brazil also say certain nondemocratic systems would be good ways of governing.

About four-in-ten consider military rule a good way of governing Brazil, and this view is more common among those on the ideological right than the those on the left or in the center. Brazil was previously under [right-wing military rule](#) from 1964 to 1985.

Around three-in-ten think a technocracy (rule by experts) or autocracy (rule by a strong leader) make for good ways to govern Brazil.

Views of government systems over time

Support for three of the political systems we asked about has declined since 2023. The share in favor of a technocracy has seen the greatest decline (-13 points), followed by direct democracy (-9) and autocracy (-6). Views of representative democracy and rule by the military have stayed about the same.

3. Brazilians' views of societal conflict

Here are key takeaways about how Brazilians view societal conflicts in their country, and about their trust in other people:

- **The vast majority of Brazilians (80%) see strong or very strong conflicts between people who support different political groups.** Many also say there are strong conflicts among people with different ethnic or racial backgrounds and among people who practice different religions.
- **About three-quarters of Brazilians or more say that most people cannot be trusted (81%)** and that most of the time people just look out for themselves over others (74%).

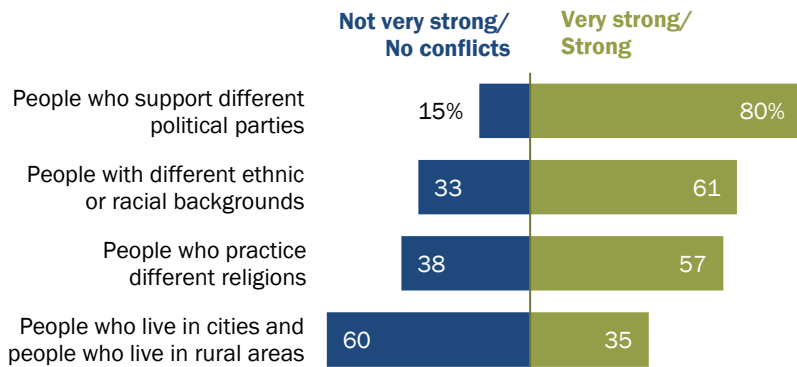
Societal conflicts

A majority of Brazilian adults see strong conflicts between people who support different political parties, people with difference ethnic or racial backgrounds, and people who practice different religions. Eight-in-ten see partisan conflicts in Brazil, including 46% who say this type of conflict is *very* strong.

Fewer see conflicts between people who live in cities and people who live in rural areas: Just 35% say this type of conflict is strong.

Brazilians sense strong political, racial or ethnic, and religious conflicts within their society

% of Brazilian adults who say there are ___ conflicts between the following groups in their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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When considering conflicts between Brazilians who practice different religions, views vary across age and ideological groups. Those ages 18 to 34 are more likely than those ages 50 and older to say there are strong religious conflicts in Brazil (70% vs. 45%). And those on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to say the same (69% vs. 51%).

Age is also a factor in perceptions of racial and ethnic divisions: Younger Brazilian adults are more likely than their older counterparts to say these conflicts are strong. And Brazilians across racial groups are aligned on this question, with similar shares saying that there are strong conflicts between people of different ethnic or racial backgrounds in their country.

Interpersonal trust and altruism

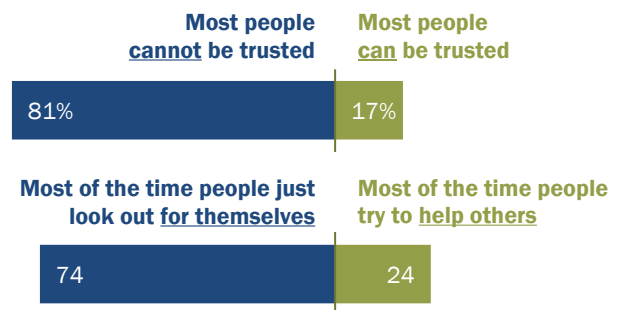
Large majorities of Brazilians say that most people cannot be trusted (81%) and that most of the time people just look out for themselves (74%). Just 17% believe most people can be trusted, and 24% think people generally try to help others.

Men in Brazil are slightly more likely than women to say that most people can be trusted.

Those with more education are more likely than those with less to say people mostly just look out for themselves (77% vs. 69%).

Few Brazilians say people can be trusted or try to help others

% of Brazilian adults who say ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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4. Brazilians' views of Lula and Bolsonaro

Here are key takeaways about how Brazilians see their president and their country's major opposition leader:

- **Brazilian adults see President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva slightly more favorably than his predecessor, opposition leader Jair Bolsonaro.** While 48% hold a favorable view of Lula, 40% hold a favorable view of Bolsonaro.
- **About four-in-ten see Lula's return to the presidency as having no effect on Brazil's democracy (42%).** About a third say Lula's return has made Brazil more democratic, and around a fifth say it has made Brazil less democratic.

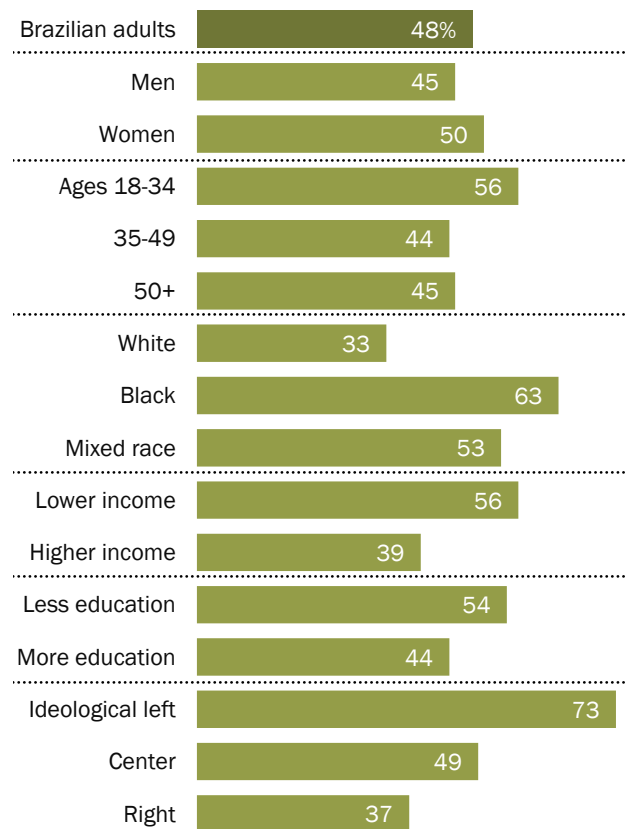
Favorability of Lula

Favorable views of Lula are about as common as unfavorable views (48% vs. 49%). This is largely unchanged from evaluations in early 2023.

Brazilians ages 18 to 34 are more likely than their older counterparts to see Lula in a positive light. Favorable views of Lula are also more common among Black or mixed-race Brazilians than among White Brazilians. And adults with less education and lower incomes report more favorable views of Lula than those with more education and higher incomes.

Roughly half of Brazilians hold a favorable view of Lula

% of Brazilian adults who have a favorable opinion of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva



Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.

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Stark ideological differences are present in evaluations of Lula. While 73% of Brazilians on the ideological left hold a favorable view of their president, only 49% of those in the center and 37% of those on the right see Lula positively.

Lula’s effect on democracy since returning to office

We asked Brazilian adults to evaluate what kind of change they’ve seen to Brazil’s democracy since [Lula’s return to the presidency](#) in January 2023. (He had previously held the office from 2003 to 2011.)

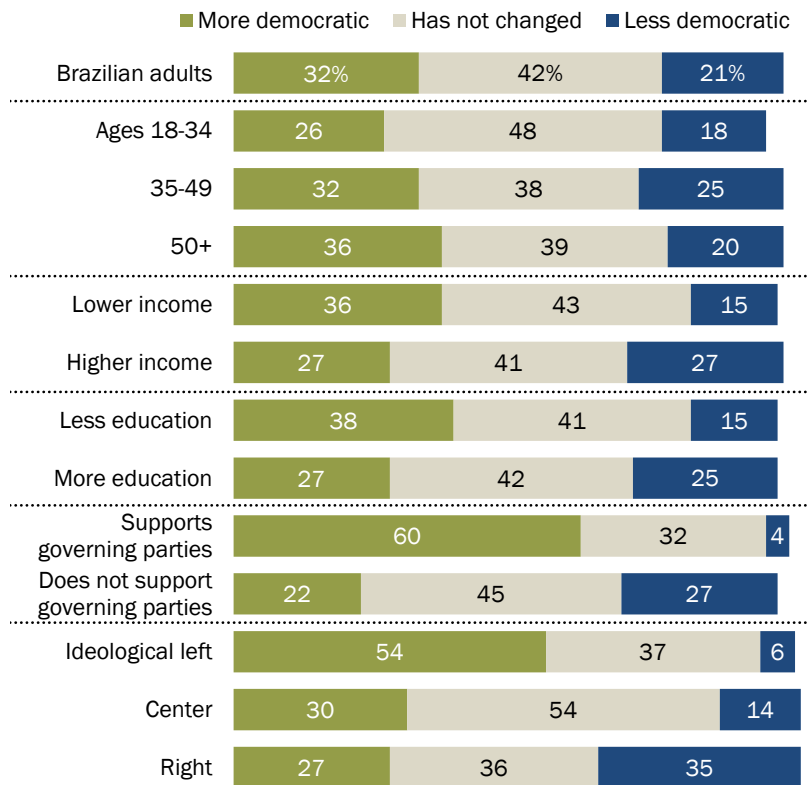
The most common opinion is that democracy has *not changed* since Lula returned to office; 42% hold this opinion. Another 32% think Brazil has become *more* democratic, and 21% think it has become *less* democratic.

Though the prevailing view among both lower- and higher-income Brazilians is that democracy has not changed, those with lower incomes are more likely than those with higher incomes to say the country has become *more* democratic. For their part, those with higher incomes are more likely to say that the country has become *less* democratic since Lula’s return.

Across age groups, Brazilians ages 50 and older feel most strongly that Brazil has become more democratic since Lula’s return to the presidency: 36%

Strong ideological and partisan differences in views of Lula’s return to the presidency

% of Brazilian adults who say Brazil has become ___ since Lula’s return to the presidency



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
 Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.
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say this, compared with 26% of adults under 35.

Six-in-ten of those who support Lula’s governing coalition say his return to the presidency has made Brazil more democratic. Only 22% of those who do not support the parties in power agree.

Favorability of Bolsonaro

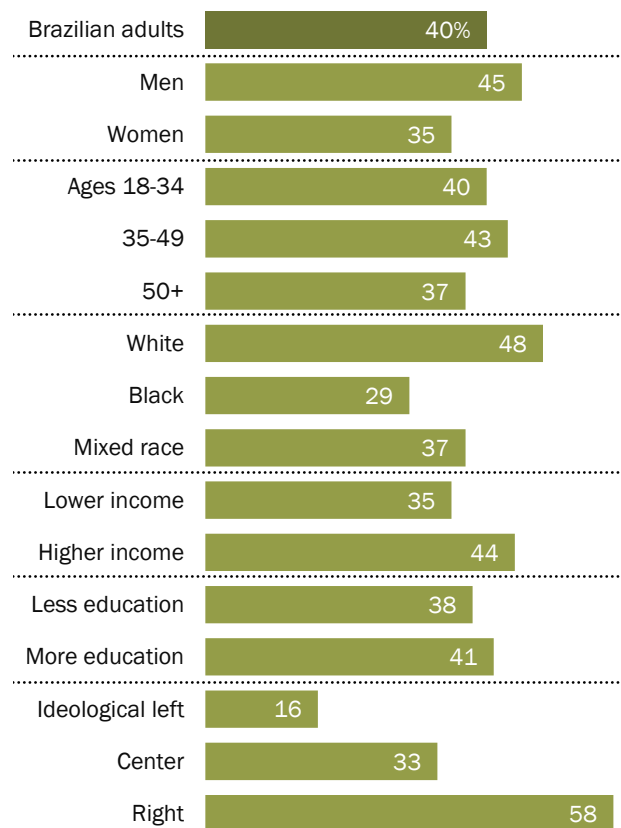
Bolsonaro, who served as president from 2019 to 2023, is seen somewhat less favorably by the Brazilian public. Only 40% hold a favorable view of Bolsonaro, compared with 58% who have an unfavorable view. (The survey took place before federal police recommended charges against Bolsonaro for allegedly [forging his COVID-19 vaccination records](#) and [embezzling jewelry](#) he received while president.)

Men see Bolsonaro more favorably than women do, as do those with higher incomes when compared with those with lower incomes. White Brazilians are at least 10 percentage points more likely than Black or mixed-race Brazilians to have a favorable opinion of Bolsonaro.

Ideological differences are also present. A 58% majority of those on the ideological right report a positive view of Bolsonaro. By comparison, only 33% of those in the center and 16% of those on the left see him positively.

4 in 10 Brazilians see Jair Bolsonaro favorably

*% of Brazilian adults who have a **favorable** opinion of Jair Bolsonaro*



Source: Survey of Brazilian adults conducted Jan. 26-March 11, 2024.
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Appendix A: Political categorization

For this analysis, we grouped people into two political categories: those who support the governing political party (or parties) in their country, and those who do not. These categories were coded based on the party or parties in power at the time the survey was fielded and on respondents' answers to a question asking which political party, if any, they identify with in their country.¹

In countries where multiple political parties govern in coalition (as is the case in many European countries), survey respondents who indicate support for any party in the coalition were grouped together. In Germany, for example, where the Social Democratic Party governed with Alliance 90/The Greens and the Free Democratic Party at the time of the 2024 survey, supporters of any of the three parties were grouped together. In countries where different political parties control the executive and legislative branches of government, the party holding the executive branch was considered the governing party.

Survey respondents who did not indicate support for any political party, or who refused to identify with one, were categorized as *not* supporting the government in power. Party identification was not asked about in the Philippines or Tunisia.

The table below outlines the governing political parties in each survey country.

¹ Governing parties were not updated to account for elections that occurred after the survey was fielded and resulted in a new party (or parties) serving in government. Language used to measure party identification varied from country to country.

Political categorization

Country	Governing political party (or parties)
Argentina	La Libertad Avanza/Libertarian Party
Australia	Australian Labor Party (ALP)
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Awami League
Brazil	Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB), Democratic Labour Party (PDT), Green Party (PV), Labour Party of Brazil (Avante), Socialism and Liberty Party (PSOL), Solidarity (SD), Sustainability Network (REDE), Workers' Party (PT)
Canada	Liberal Party
Chile	Common Party, Communist Party, Democratic Revolution, Liberal Party, Party for Democracy (PPD), Radical Party, Social Convergence (CS), Social Green Regionalist Federation, Socialist Party (PS)
Colombia	Alianza Democrática Ampla (ADA), Alternative Democratic Pole, Autoridades Indígenas de Colombia (AICO), Colombia Humana, Colombia Renaciente, Communes (formerly FARC), Comunista Colombiano, Demócrata Colombiano, Ecologista Colombiano, Esperanza, Green Alliance, La Fuerza de la Paz, Movimiento Alternativo Indígena y Social (MAIS), Movimiento Independientes, Paz y Libertad (EPL), Unión Patriótica
France	Renaissance (formerly En Marche)
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens, Free Democratic Party (FDP), Social Democratic Party (SDP)
Ghana	New Patriotic Party (NPP)
Greece	New Democracy (ND)
Hungary	Christian Democratic People's Party (KDNP), Fidesz
India	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Janata Dal (Secular) (JD(S)), Janata Dal United (JDU), Nationalist Congress Party, Shiv Sena, Telegu Desham Party (TDP)
Indonesia	Democratic Party, Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra), Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), National Awakening Party (PKB), National Democratic Party (Nasdem), National Mandate Party (PAN), Party of the Functional Groups (Golkar), United Development Party (PPP)
Israel	Likud, Noam, Otzma Yehudit, Religious Zionist Party, Shas, National Unity, United Torah Judaism (Yahadut Ha'tora)
Italy	Brothers of Italy, Forward Italy, Lega, Us Moderates (NM)
Japan	Komeito, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
Kenya	Amani National Congress, Forum for the Restoration of Democracy – Kenya (FORD-Kenya), United Democratic Alliance
Malaysia	Coalition of Hope (PH), Democratic Action Party (DAP), Homeland Solidarity Party (STAR), Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), National Front (BN), National Trust Party (AMANAH), People's Justice Party (PKR), Progressive Democratic Party (PDP), Sabah Heritage Party (WARISAN), Sarawak People's Party (PRS), United Malays National Organization (UMNO), United Progressive People of Kinabalu Organisation, United Sabah People's Party (PBRS), United Traditional Bumiputera Party (PBB), Unity Government (Pakatan Harapan and Barisan Nasional)
Mexico	Ecologist Green Party of Mexico (PVEM), Labor Party (PT), Morena
Netherlands	Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), ChristianUnion (CU), Democrats 66 (D66), People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)
Nigeria	All Progressives Congress (APC)
Peru	Advance Country – Social Integration Party, Alliance for Progress, Popular Force, Popular Renovación, We Are Peru
Poland	Civic Platform (PO), The Greens (PZ), The Left, Modern (Nowoczesna), Poland 2050, Polish Initiative (iPL), Polish People's Party (PSL)
Singapore	People's Action Party (PAP)
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC)
South Korea	People Power Party (PPP)
Spain	Catalunya en Comú, Commitment Coalition (Compromís), Movimiento Sumar (SMR), Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), United Left (IU)

Sri Lanka	Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP), People's United Front, Sri Lanka Podujana Peramuna (SLPP), United National Party (UNP)
Sweden	Christian Democrats, Liberals, Moderate Party
Thailand	Bhumjaithai Party, Chartthaipattana Party, Palang Pracharath Party, Pheu Thai Party, Thai Liberal Party, United Thai Nation Party (Ruam Thai Sang Chart Party)
Turkey	Justice and Development Party
UK	Conservative Party
U.S.	Democratic Party

Note: Only parties represented in the federal government are shown. Party identification not asked in the Philippines or Tunisia.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Acknowledgments

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey

Pew Research Center's survey in Brazil was conducted as part of the Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey. Results for the survey are based on telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Langer Research Associates, Social Research Centre and Verian. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. Here are more details about our [international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs](#).

Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey
September 23, 2024 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures. Going forward, totals will be based on unrounded topline figures, so combined totals might be different than in previous years.
- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Trends for Brazil prior to 2010 are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q3. How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in (survey country) – very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied?							
		TOTAL Satisfied	TOTAL Not satisfied	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	44	54	8	37	24	30	2	100
	Spring, 2023	37	61	7	30	30	32	1	100
	Spring, 2019	41	57	5	36	27	29	3	100
	Spring, 2018	16	83	3	13	24	59	1	100
	Spring, 2017	28	67	3	25	25	42	4	100
	Spring, 2013	66	32	10	56	25	7	2	100

		Q5a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ...? a. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	48	49	11	36	27	22	3	100
	Spring, 2023	53	43	14	39	24	19	4	100
	Spring, 2017	44	52	12	33	31	21	4	100
	Spring, 2014	66	33	19	47	23	10	1	100

		Q5b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ...? b. Jair Bolsonaro							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	40	58	9	30	34	23	3	100
	Spring, 2023	37	59	11	26	33	25	4	100

		Q16. Which of the following comes closer to your view?			
		In general, most people can be trusted	In general, most people cannot be trusted	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	17	81	2	100

		Q17. Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?			
		Most of the time people try to help others	Most of the time people just look out for themselves	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	24	74	2	100

		Q64. Would you say Brazil's influence in the world in recent years has been getting stronger, getting weaker or staying about the same?				
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	26	27	42	5	100

		Q65. Which of the following statements comes closest to your view?				
		Brazil will EVENTUALLY be one of the most powerful nations in the world	Brazil is ALREADY one of the most powerful nations in the world	Brazil will NEVER be one of the most powerful nations in the world	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	38	23	34	5	100
	Spring, 2017	31	16	48	6	100
	Spring, 2014	39	20	37	4	100
	Spring, 2010	53	24	20	3	100

		Q71a. In your opinion, in (survey country), are the conflicts very strong, strong, not very strong, or are there no conflicts at all between these groups? a. People who support different political parties							
		TOTAL Yes conflicts exist	TOTAL No conflicts	Very strong conflicts	Strong conflicts	Not very strong conflicts	There are not conflicts	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	80	15	46	34	9	6	4	100

		Q71b. In your opinion, in (survey country), are the conflicts very strong, strong, not very strong, or are there no conflicts at all between these groups? b. People who live in cities and people who live in rural areas							
		TOTAL Yes conflicts exist	TOTAL No conflicts	Very strong conflicts	Strong conflicts	Not very strong conflicts	There are not conflicts	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	35	60	13	21	26	35	5	100

		Q71c. In your opinion, in (survey country), are the conflicts very strong, strong, not very strong, or are there no conflicts at all between these groups? c. People with different ethnic or racial backgrounds							
		TOTAL Yes conflicts exist	TOTAL No conflicts	Very strong conflicts	Strong conflicts	Not very strong conflicts	There are not conflicts	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	61	33	25	36	21	12	6	100

		Q71d. In your opinion, in (survey country), are the conflicts very strong, strong, not very strong, or are there no conflicts at all between these groups? d. People who practice different religions							
		TOTAL Yes conflicts exist	TOTAL No conflicts	Very strong conflicts	Strong conflicts	Not very strong conflicts	There are not conflicts	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	57	38	25	33	22	16	4	100

		Q72a. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? a. A democratic system where citizens, not elected officials, vote directly on major national issues to decide what							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	47	43	13	34	27	16	10	100
	Spring, 2023	56	36	20	36	17	18	8	100
	Spring, 2017	51	39	10	42	31	7	10	100

		Q72b. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? b. A democratic system where representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	59	31	17	42	19	12	10	100
	Spring, 2023	63	28	21	42	14	14	9	100
	Spring, 2017	59	32	8	51	26	7	9	100

		Q72c. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? c. A system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from Congress or the courts							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	30	61	7	23	32	29	9	100
	Spring, 2023	36	56	13	23	23	33	8	100
	Spring, 2017	27	62	2	25	42	21	11	100

		Q72d. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? d. Experts, not elected officials, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	29	60	4	25	37	23	10	100
	Spring, 2023	42	48	11	32	24	24	9	100
	Spring, 2017	31	60	3	28	42	18	9	100

		Q72e. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? e. The military rules the country							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	41	53	9	32	30	23	6	100
	Spring, 2023	42	55	16	26	19	36	4	100
	Spring, 2017	38	55	7	31	38	17	7	100

		Q73a. Do each of the following groups or organizations have a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad influence in (survey country)? a. The military							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	60	32	7	52	22	11	8	100
	Spring, 2017	57	35	4	52	26	8	9	100
	Spring, 2014	49	50	4	45	39	11	1	100
	Spring, 2010	66	31	6	60	27	4	3	100

		Q73b. Do each of the following groups or organizations have a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad influence in (survey country)? b. The media – such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	58	38	12	46	24	13	4	100
	Spring, 2017	68	28	10	58	19	8	5	100
	Spring, 2014	69	30	12	57	24	6	1	100
	Spring, 2010	81	18	15	66	15	3	2	100

		Q73c. Do each of the following groups or organizations have a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad influence in (survey country)? c. The court system							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	45	47	5	40	28	19	8	100
	Spring, 2017	35	57	3	32	42	15	8	100
	Spring, 2014	25	73	2	23	56	18	2	100

		Q73e. Do each of the following groups or organizations have a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad influence in (survey country)? e. Religious leaders							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	59	34	8	51	25	9	7	100
	Spring, 2017	61	32	6	55	24	8	7	100
	Spring, 2014	68	30	13	56	23	6	2	100
	Spring, 2010	67	30	5	62	23	7	3	100

		Q73f. Do each of the following groups or organizations have a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad influence in (survey country)? f. The police							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	65	31	9	56	22	9	4	100
	Spring, 2017	52	43	4	48	32	11	6	100
	Spring, 2014	34	66	1	32	50	15	1	100
	Spring, 2010	53	45	3	50	39	6	2	100

		Q73g. Do each of the following groups or organizations have a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad influence in (survey country)? g. Large companies from other countries							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	67	23	13	54	15	7	10	100
	Spring, 2010	77	18	10	67	16	2	6	100

		Q73h. Do each of the following groups or organizations have a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad influence in (survey country)? h. Banks and other major financial institutions							
		TOTAL Good	TOTAL Bad	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	60	34	8	53	23	11	6	100
	Spring, 2017	43	50	3	40	37	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	47	52	4	43	44	8	1	100

		Q74. In your opinion, since Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva most recently took office, has Brazil become more democratic, less democratic, or has this not changed?				
		More democratic	Less democratic	Has not changed	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	32	21	42	6	100

		Q75. How much do you trust the national government to do what is right for Brazil – a lot, some, not too much or not at all?							
		TOTAL A lot/Some	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A lot	Somewhat	Not much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2024	47	49	13	34	11	39	3	100
	Spring, 2017	23	74	2	22	18	56	3	100