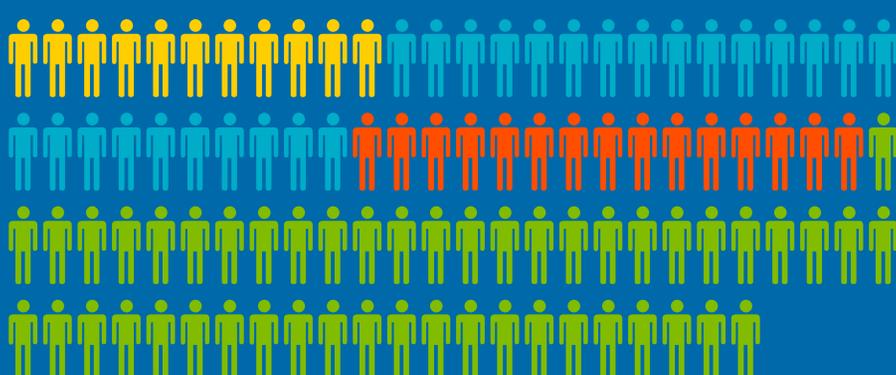


# Political Participation in Brazil

## A Look at Education

A little over **10%** of Brazilians have a university degree. **Almost half** of the population has not completed middle school.

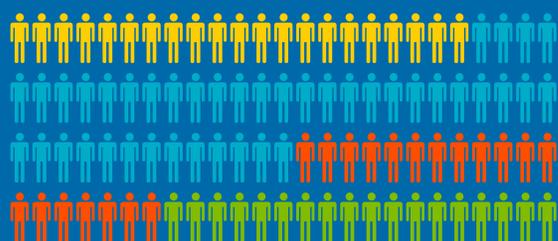
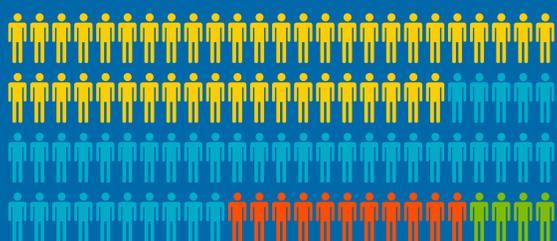


■ University degree (11.28%) ■ High school diploma (24.55%) ■ Middle school diploma (14.67%)  
 ■ No complete formal education (49.20%) ■ Undetermined (0.30%)

**Political candidates** are more educated on average than the general population. However, candidates at the **national level** tend to be **more educated** than those at the local level.

Almost half of candidates in the 2014 national election had university degrees

Most candidates in the 2016 local elections had at least a high school diploma



■ University degree (45.21%)  
 ■ High school diploma (39.87%)  
 ■ Middle school diploma (10.53%)  
 ■ No complete formal education (4.39%)  
 ■ Illiterate (0%)

■ University degree (21.01%)  
 ■ High school diploma (41.82%)  
 ■ Middle school diploma (18.79%)  
 ■ No complete formal education (18.37%)  
 ■ Illiterate (0%)

Education also influences citizens' **interest** and **engagement** with politics. Citizens with a college degree are more likely to:

Say they would vote even if voting were not mandatory

Follow political news on print and online sources

Be affiliated to political parties and unions

Engage in political activity such as protesting, signing petitions, striking, and online activism



College graduates are also **more critical** of the current political situation, but have **more faith in democracy** as a form of government:

82%

41.4%

75.3%

Of citizens with college degrees perceive the public sector as corrupt

Express little to no satisfaction with the Brazilian democracy current state

Believe that democracy is always the best form of government