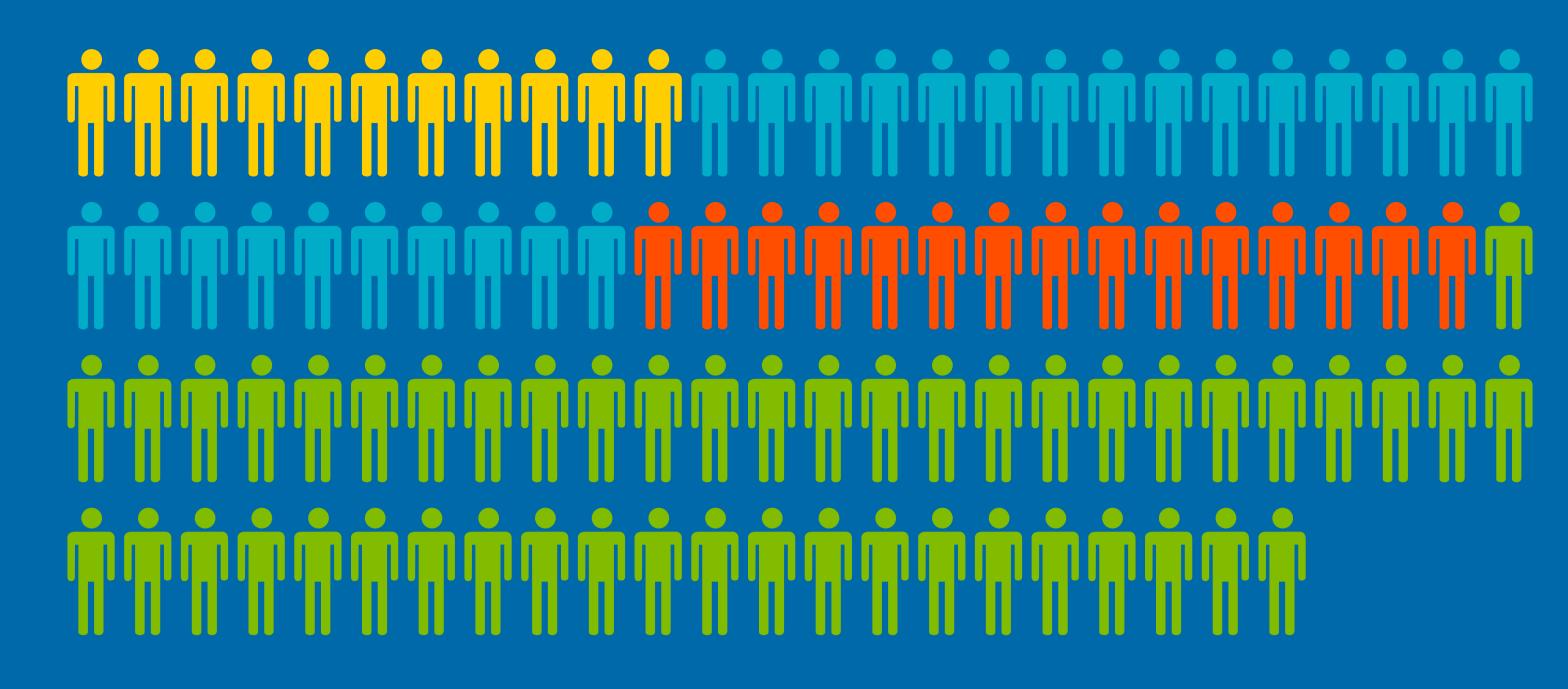
Political Participation in Brazil

A Look at Education

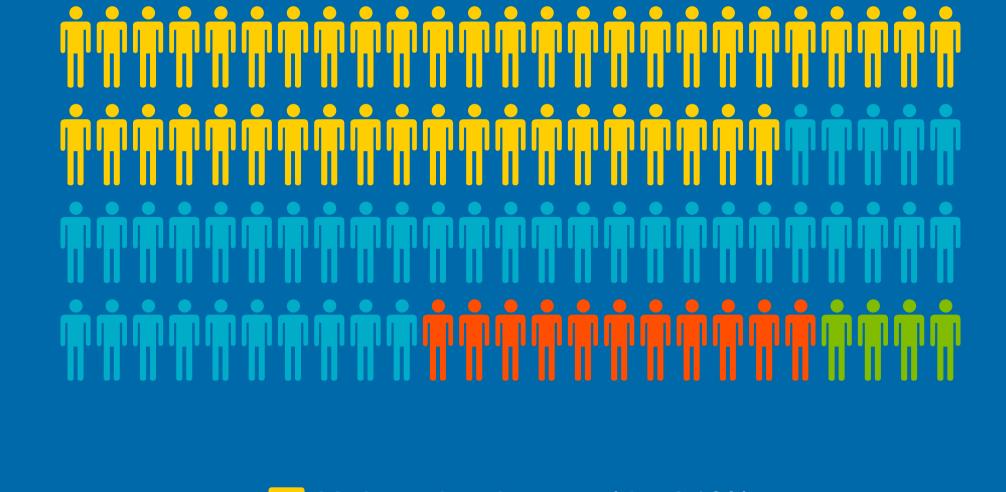
A little over 10% of Brazilians have a university degree. Almost half of the population has not completed middle school.



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

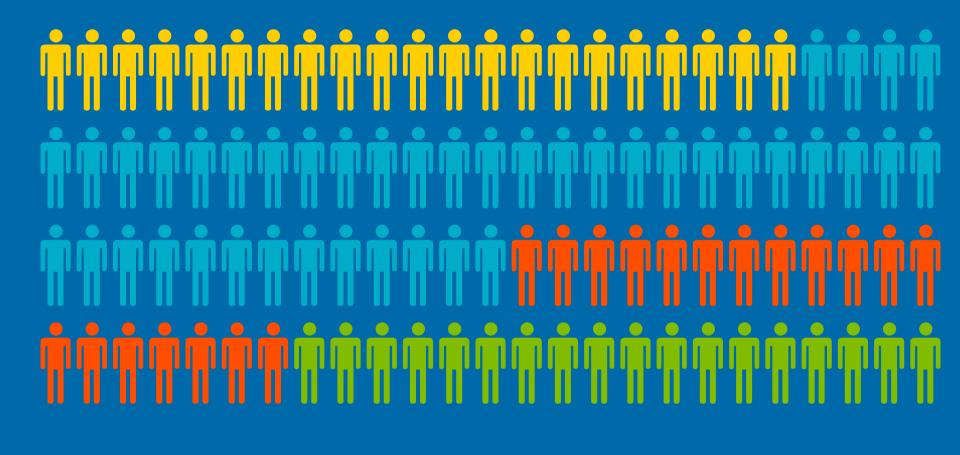
Political candidates are more educated on average than the general population. However, candidates at the national level tend to be more educated than those at the local level.

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



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

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



- 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

Be affiliated to political parties and unions



Follow political news on print and online sources

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:



Of citizens with college degrees perceive the public sector as corrupt

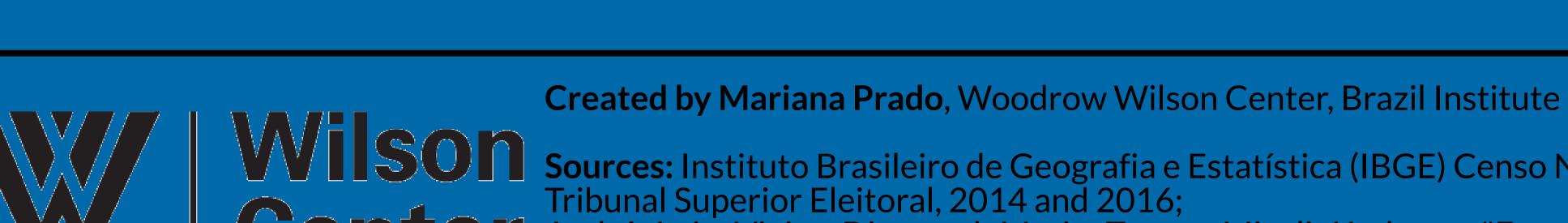


Express little to no satisfaction with the Brazilian democracy current state

de Marketing, Opinião e Política, 2014.



Believe that democracy is always the best form of government



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Sources: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) Censo Nacional, 2010; Tribunal Superior Eleitoral, 2014 and 2016; André Luiz Vieira Dias and Maria Teresa Miceli Kerbauy, "Engajamento cívico e

escolaridade superior: as eleições de 2014 e o comportamento político dos brasileiros." Revista de Sociologia e Política, 2015;

Pedro Soares Fraiha, "Indicadores de Percepção da Corrupção: Variações sob o Efeito dos Meios de Comunicação e Comportamento Político." Revista Brasileira de Pesquisas