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# Brazilian Discontent Ahead of World Cup

*President Rousseff Gets Poor Marks  
on Key Issues*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ON THIS REPORT:**

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## About the Report

This report examines public opinion in Brazil. It is based on 1,003 face-to-face interviews with adults 18 and older, between April 10, 2014, and April 30, 2014. The survey is representative of Brazil's adult population. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

Chapter 1 explores national conditions in Brazil, including views about the direction of the country, the current state of the economy and major challenges facing the nation. Chapter 2 looks at ratings for many of the country's major political leaders, organizations and institutions. Chapter 3 examines views of Brazil's place in the world and the impact of hosting the World Cup.

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# Brazilian Discontent Ahead of World Cup

## *President Rousseff Gets Poor Marks on Key Issues*

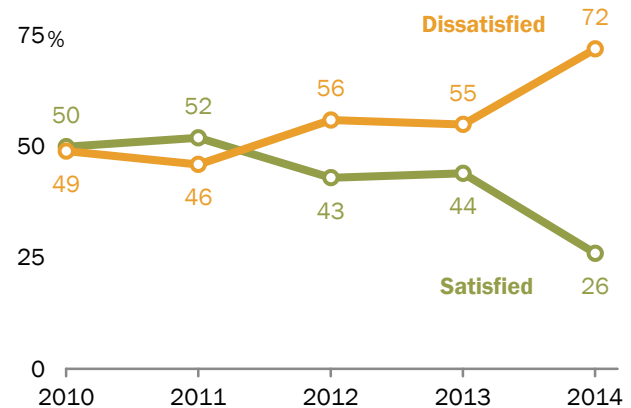
The national mood in Brazil is grim, following a year in which more than a million people have taken to the streets of major cities across the country to protest corruption, rising inflation and a lack of government investment in public services such as education, health care and public transportation, among other things. A new survey by the Pew Research Center finds that 72% of Brazilians are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country, up from 55% just weeks before the demonstrations began in June 2013.

Opinions about the national economy have changed even more dramatically over this one-year period. Two-thirds now say Brazil's once-booming economy is in bad shape, while just 32% say the economy is good. In 2013, the balance of opinion was reversed: a 59%-majority thought the country was in good shape economically, while 41% said the economy was bad. Economic ratings had been consistently positive since 2010, when Pew Research first conducted a nationally-representative survey of Brazil.

Brazilians are also concerned about the impact that hosting the World Cup, which begins June 12, will have on their country. About six-in-ten (61%) think hosting the event is a bad thing for Brazil because it takes money away from schools, health care and other public services — a common theme in the protests that have

### Sharp Uptick in Brazilian Dissatisfaction

— with things in Brazil today

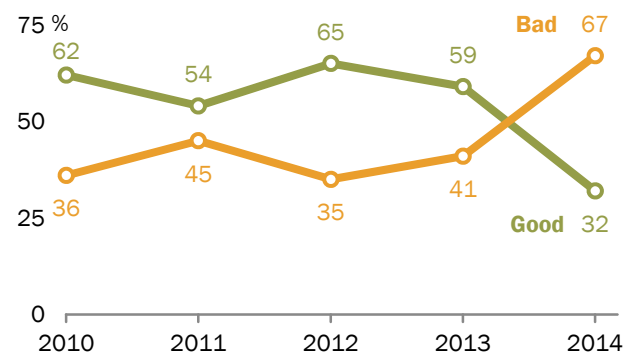


Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q5.

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### Economic Ratings Plummet in Brazil

Current economic situation is ...



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q9.

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swept the country since June 2013. Just 34% think the World Cup, which Brazil will host for the first time since 1950 and which could attract **more than 3.5 million** people to the nation's twelve host cities, will create more jobs and help the economy.

There is also skepticism about the international benefit of hosting the World Cup. About four-in-ten (39%) say it will hurt Brazil's image around the world while an almost equal number (35%) say it will help; 23% say it will have no impact.

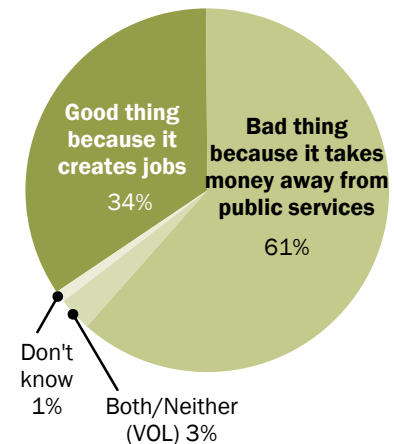
These are among the major findings from the latest survey of Brazil by the Pew Research Center. The survey is based on face-to-face interviews conducted between April 10 and April 30, 2014 among a representative sample of 1,003 randomly selected adults from across the country.

The survey also finds widespread concern about rising prices: 85% say this is a major problem in the country. And at least two-thirds also say a lack of employment opportunities and the gap between the rich and the poor are very big problems.

In addition to economic concerns, large majorities also describe crime (83%), health care (83%), political corruption (78%) and poor quality schools (64%) as major problems. To be sure, these are not new challenges in Brazil. Pew Research surveys conducted since 2010 have documented similarly widespread concern with a range of social, political and economic issues, including crime, corruption and inflation. But the current level of frustration Brazilians express with their country's direction, its economy and its leaders is unmatched in recent years.

## Most Say Hosting World Cup Is Bad for Brazil

*World Cup is a ...*

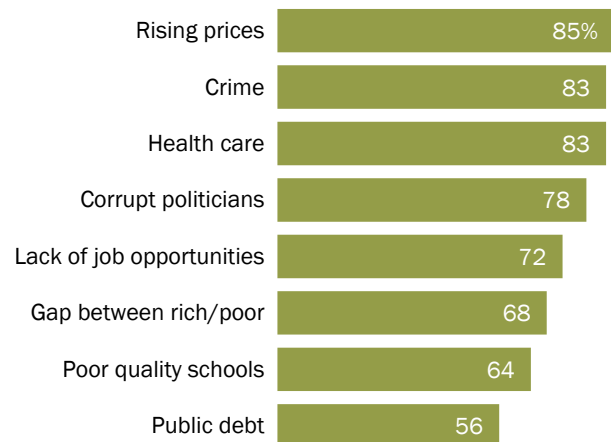


Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q126.

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## Inflation, Crime, Health Care and Corruption Top Concerns

*\_\_\_ is a very big problem*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q21a-c,h & Q23a-d.

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## Rousseff's Dismal Ratings on Key Issues

Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff receives overwhelmingly negative ratings for her handling of important issues facing the country. And while about half say the president is having a positive influence on the way things are going in the country, this is in sharp contrast to opinions of Rousseff's predecessor and supporter, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, in the last year of his two-term presidency. In 2010, more than eight-in-ten (84%) said Lula was having a positive impact on Brazil.

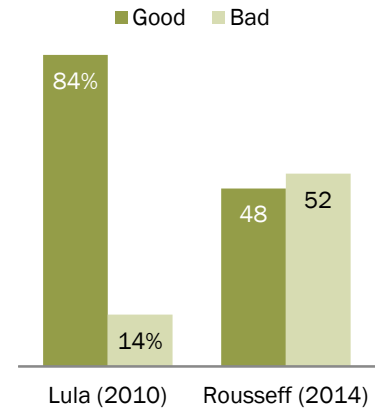
Like Lula, Rousseff receives better overall ratings from those with lower incomes and lower levels of education. But while Lula's influence was seen in a positive light by majorities across all demographic groups, Rousseff receives negative ratings from most Brazilians with a post-secondary education (70%) and higher incomes (61%).<sup>1</sup> Majorities of those with a primary education or less (56%) and lower incomes (58%) say the president's overall impact on the country is positive.

Opinions of Rousseff's handling of specific issues are far more negative than assessments of her overall influence. Clear majorities disapprove of the way the president is dealing with all nine issues tested: corruption (86% disapprove), health care (85%), crime (85%), public transportation (76%), foreign policy (71%), education (71%), preparations for the World Cup (67%), poverty (65%) and the economy (63%).

Disapproval of the president's handling of key issues is high across demographic groups, but tends to be particularly widespread among the more affluent and more educated, as well as among those who live in urban areas.

## Mixed Views of Rousseff's Influence

\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_ influence on Brazil



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q38b.

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## Widespread Disapproval of Rousseff's Handling of Key Issues

	Approve %	Disapprove %	Don't know %
Corruption	13	86	1
Crime	15	85	0
Health care	15	85	0
Public transportation	22	76	2
Foreign policy	24	71	5
Education	29	71	0
World Cup preparations	32	67	1
Poverty	34	65	1
The economy	34	63	3

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q50a-i.

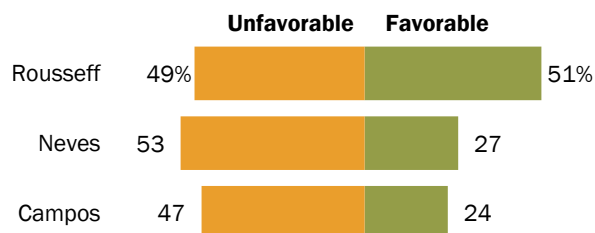
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<sup>1</sup> For income, respondents are grouped into three categories of low, middle and high. Lower-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of less than R\$900 (Brazilian reais), middle-income respondents fall between the range of R\$900 to R\$2,349, and those in the higher-income category earn R\$2,350 or more per month. The minimum wage in Brazil is currently R\$724 per month.

Yet, despite her low approval ratings, the president is viewed more favorably than her main challengers in the October election, who remain less well known. Roughly half (51%) have a favorable opinion of Rousseff, who represents the Workers' Party (PT), about double the share that say the same about Aécio Neves (27%), the candidate of the Brazilian Social Democracy Party (PSDB), or Eduardo Campos (24%) of the Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB). All three candidates have unfavorable ratings hovering around the 50% mark. Roughly one-in-four do not offer an opinion of Rousseff's challengers.

## Rousseff Viewed More Favorably than Her Challengers

Do you have a \_\_\_ opinion of ...



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q49a-c.

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## Declining Views of National Groups and Institutions

Brazilians express far less confidence in key groups and institutions than they did four years ago. Fewer than half (47%) say the national government is having a positive influence on the way things are going in Brazil, down from 75% in 2010.

The police, already among the lowest-rated institutions in Brazil four years ago, receive even less support today. Amid reports of [excessive use of police force](#) during last year's protests and highly publicized cases of [police brutality](#), just 33% of Brazilians currently say the police are having a good influence on their country, compared with 53% in 2010.

Similarly, about half (49%) now say the military is having a positive impact on the way things are going in Brazil, down from the 66% that shared this view in 2010. And while the media still receives mostly positive ratings, fewer say its influence is positive than did so four years ago (69% vs. 81% in 2010).

## Views of Groups and Institutions Souring in Brazil

\_\_\_ is a good influence on Brazil

	2010	2014	Change
	%	%	
National government	75	47	-28
Police	53	33	-20
Military	66	49	-17
Media	81	69	-12
Religious leaders	67	69	+2

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q38a, c-e, j.

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## Chapter 1. Views of National Conditions and the Economy in Brazil

Brazilians are deeply dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country. The country's once-booming economy now receives overwhelmingly negative ratings, and concerns about rising prices, lack of employment opportunities, political corruption, crime, health care and the quality of schools are widespread.

Views about the impact of last year's massive protests against, among other things, corruption, inflation, and lacking public services are mixed. About half of Brazilians say the demonstrations were good for the country because they brought attention to important issues, while about the same number say they were bad because they damaged Brazil's image around the world.

### Dissatisfaction with Country Direction and the Economy

Dissatisfaction with national conditions is on the rise in Brazil, with 72% expressing a negative opinion of the way things are going in the country and just 26% saying they are satisfied. Opinions were somewhat less lopsided a year ago, when a narrow majority of Brazilians (55%) were dissatisfied and 44% were satisfied with national conditions. In 2010, prior to Dilma Rousseff's election as president, Brazilians were evenly divided.

Similarly, ratings of the country's economy have plummeted since 2013. Only 32% now say Brazil's economy is in good shape, compared with 59% a year ago; two-thirds of Brazilians now say the economy is bad. Prior to this year, ratings of the national economy had been consistently positive since 2010, when Pew Research first conducted a nationally representative survey of Brazil.

Positive views of national conditions and the economy have dropped by double digits across gender, age, education and nearly all income groups since 2013. This year, in almost every group, only about a third or less say they are satisfied with the way things are going in Brazil or that the country's economy is in good shape.

#### Growing Frustration with Country Direction and Economic Conditions

<i>... with things in Brazil today</i>	2010	2013	2014	13-14 Change
Satisfied	50	44	26	-18
Dissatisfied	49	55	72	+17
<i>Current economic situation is ...</i>				
Good	62	59	32	-27
Bad	36	41	67	+26

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q5 & Q9.

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Still, most Brazilians remain optimistic that economic conditions will improve in the next 12 months, although fewer say this compared with a year ago (63% in 2014 vs. 79% in 2013); 15% expect things to get worse over the next year, while another 22% say economic conditions will remain the same.

Among those who rate the current economic situation negatively, 26% expect it to remain the same and another 20% say it will be even worse in the next year, but more than half (53%) are optimistic that the economy will improve. About eight-in-ten (82%) of those who say current economic conditions are good expect them to be even better in the next 12 months.

## Inflation Seen as Top Economic Problem

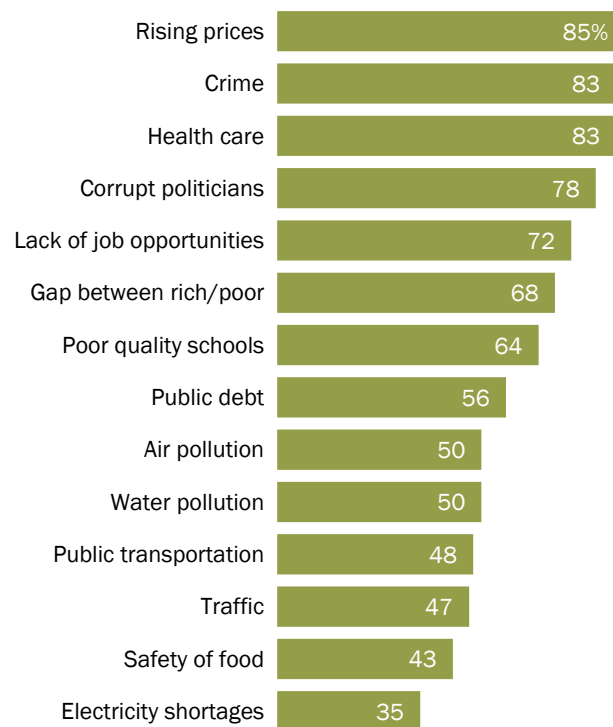
Despite increasing frustration with economic conditions overall, concerns about rising prices and a lack of employment opportunities are virtually unchanged from the already high levels registered a year ago. Today, seven-in-ten or more say rising prices (85%) and a lack of employment of opportunities (72%) are very big problems.

Fewer now say the gap between the rich and the poor and public debt are very big problems. Still, majorities continue to consider these very big concerns in Brazil (68% and 56%, respectively). A year ago, 75% said the gap between the rich and the poor was a major problem, while 71% said the same about public debt.

When asked which of these economic problems the government should tackle first, a 39%-plurality says addressing the lack of employment opportunities should be the priority. About a quarter of Brazilians say the gap between the rich and the poor (27%) or rising prices (25%) are the most important problems for the government to address first. Just 6% cite public debt.

### Rising Prices, Crime, Health Care and Corruption Seen as Top Challenges

— is a very big problem



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q21a-c, e-k & Q23a-d.

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## Crime, Health Care and Corruption Top Non-Economic Concerns

Beyond the economy, Brazilians are also concerned about crime, corruption and other social issues. At least three-quarters say crime (83%), health care (83%) and corrupt political leaders (78%) are very big problems in their country, and 64% are equally concerned about poor quality schools.

About half describe air and water pollution (50% each), public transportation (48%) and traffic (47%) as very big problems, and somewhat fewer express similar concern about food safety (43%) and electricity shortages (35%). But three-quarters or more say each of these issues is at least a moderately big problem in Brazil.

Concerns about national problems are widespread across demographic groups. But not surprisingly, those in urban areas are far more likely than those in rural parts of the country to describe air pollution, traffic and public transportation as major challenges. At least half of those in urban areas describe each of these as very big problems (53%, 51% and 51%, respectively), compared with fewer than four-in-ten rural dwellers (38%, 30% and 34%). People in urban areas are also more likely to characterize poor quality schools, corruption and food safety as major problems.

### Mixed Views of Protests

Brazilians are divided on whether the massive protests that took place across the country last year had a positive or a negative effect: 47% say the protests were a good thing for Brazil because they brought attention to important issues and 48% say they were bad because they damaged the country's image around the world.

Support for the June 2013 protests is far more common among those with at least some college education than among those who did

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### Views of Protests

	Good thing %	Bad thing %	Neither/ Both (VOL) %	Don't know %
<b>Total</b>	47	48	3	3
<i>Sex</i>				
Men	51	45	3	2
Women	43	51	3	4
<i>Age</i>				
18-29	52	43	2	2
30-49	47	48	3	2
50+	39	53	3	5
<i>Income</i>				
Lower	42	51	2	4
Middle	48	46	4	3
Higher	49	47	3	2
<i>Education</i>				
Primary	37	56	2	5
Secondary	47	47	4	2
Post-secondary	62	37	1	1
<i>Urban/Rural</i>				
Urban	45	49	3	2
Rural	53	43	1	4

Note: Question read, "Now thinking about the protests we had last June. In general, were the protests a **good thing** for Brazil because they brought attention to important issues OR were the protests a **bad thing** for Brazil because it damaged Brazil's image around the world?"

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q127.

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not attend college. About six-in-ten (62%) Brazilians who have attended college say the protests were good for Brazil, compared with 47% of those with at least some secondary education and 37% of those with no secondary education.

Young people are also more likely than their elders to offer a positive view of last year's protests, though they too remain somewhat divided. By a 52% to 43% margin, 18-29 year-olds say the demonstrations were good rather than bad for Brazil. Among 30-49 year-olds, about the same numbers say the protests were a good thing for the country (47%) as say they were a bad thing (48%). Older Brazilians are the most skeptical about the impact the protests have had on the country: 53% of those 50 and older say the demonstrations were bad because they damaged the country's image around the world, while 39% say they had a positive effect by bringing attention to important issues.

## Chapter 2. Ratings of Key Leaders and Institutions in Brazil

Brazilians give President Dilma Rousseff dismal ratings for her handling of key issues, with only about a third or less saying they approve of the way she is handling corruption, crime, health care, public transportation, education, foreign policy, preparations for the World Cup, poverty and the economy. Yet, despite these low marks, Rousseff is viewed more favorably than her challengers in this October's presidential election.

More generally, opinions about Rousseff's overall impact are nearly evenly divided between those who believe the president is having a positive influence and those who say she is having a negative impact on the way things are going in Brazil. Four years ago, 84% said then-President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Rousseff's predecessor and supporter, was having a good influence on the country. Positive ratings of the impact of the national government, the police, the military and the media have also declined by double digits since 2010.

### Widespread Disapproval of Rousseff on Key Issues

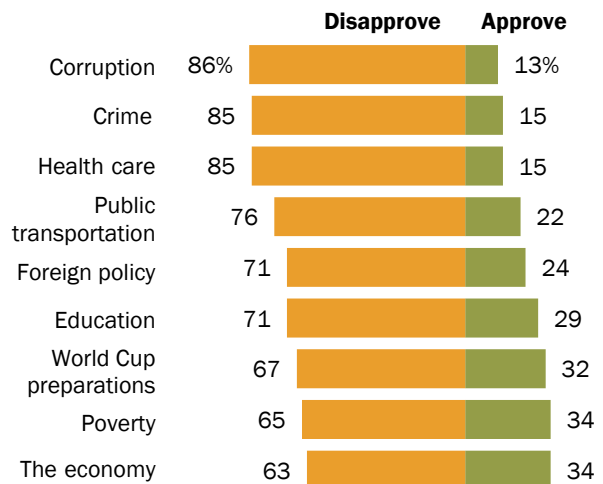
Brazilians overwhelmingly disapprove of the way their president is handling a long list of important issues facing the country. More than eight-in-ten give Rousseff low marks for her handling of corruption (86%), crime (85%) and health care (85%). Solid majorities also disapprove of the president's performance on public transportation (76%), education (71%), foreign policy (71%), preparations for the World Cup (67%), poverty (65%) and the economy (63%).

Majorities across most demographic groups disapprove of Rousseff's handling of key issues, but those with more education and higher incomes tend to be particularly critical of the president, as are those who live in urban areas.

For example, 69% of those with at least some post-secondary education and 65% of those with at least some secondary education disapprove of the president's handling of the economy, compared with a narrower majority (54%) of those with a primary education or less. Similarly, 72% of those

#### Rousseff Gets Low Marks on Key Issues

\_\_\_ of the way Rousseff is handling ...



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q50a-i.

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who are more affluent, 63% of those with middle incomes and 53% of those with lower incomes give Rousseff low marks on the economy.<sup>2</sup> And while a clear majority (66%) of urban residents disapprove of Rousseff's handling of economic issues, people in rural areas are evenly divided (51% approve and 47% disapprove).

## Mixed Views of Rousseff's Overall Influence

Opinions of Rousseff's overall influence on the way things are going in the country are more mixed than the high disapproval ratings of her handling of specific issues, but her impact is seen far more negatively than that of Lula at the end of his presidency.

About half of Brazilians (48%) say Rousseff is having a good influence and 52% say she is having a bad influence on the country. Four years ago, 84% believed Lula was having a positive impact on the way things were going, while just 14% offered a negative opinion.

Assessments of Rousseff's overall influence on the country vary considerably across income and education groups. Majorities of lower-income (58%) and less-educated (56%) respondents say the president is having a positive impact. Opinions of those in the middle income group and those with at least some secondary education are mixed, while majorities among the more affluent (61%) and more educated (70%) say Rousseff is having a bad influence on the way things are going in Brazil.

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### Divided Views of Rousseff's Influence

*Rousseff is having a \_\_\_\_ influence on Brazil*

	Good %	Bad %
<b>Total</b>	48	52
<i>Income</i>		
Lower	58	41
Middle	48	52
Higher	39	61
<i>Education</i>		
Primary	56	43
Secondary	49	51
Post-secondary	30	70
<i>Urban/Rural</i>		
Urban	46	54
Rural	61	39

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q38b.

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<sup>2</sup> For income, respondents are grouped into three categories of low, middle and high. Lower-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of less than R\$900 (Brazilian reais), middle-income respondents fall between the range of R\$900 to R\$2,349, and those in the higher-income category earn R\$2,350 or more per month. The minimum wage in Brazil is currently R\$724 per month.

## Rousseff More Popular than Her Presidential Challengers

Despite her low approval ratings on every issue tested, Dilma's favorability ratings are higher than those of her two challengers in the upcoming presidential election. About half of Brazilians (51%) have a favorable opinion of their president and 49% have an unfavorable view.

In comparison, about a quarter (27%) offer a favorable opinion of Aécio Neves, presidential candidate of the Brazilian Social Democracy Party (PSDB), the main opposition party. More than half (53%) have an unfavorable view of the former governor of Minas Gerais, with 20% not offering an opinion.

Eduardo Campos, the candidate of the Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), is viewed favorably by 24% of Brazilians; close to half (47%) have a negative opinion of Campos.

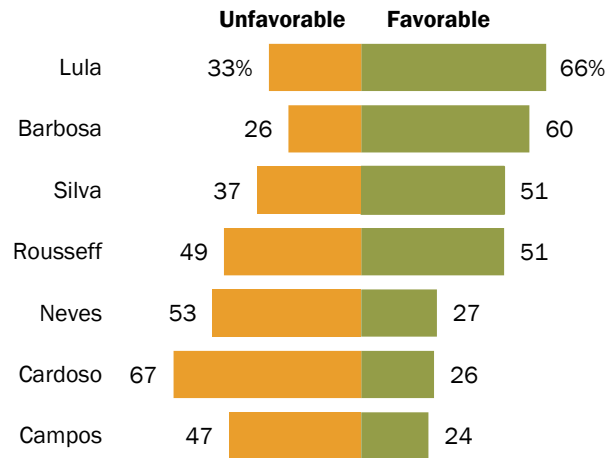
Nearly three-in-ten (29%) do not rate Campos, a former governor of Pernambuco. Campos's running mate, Marina Silva, receives positive ratings from about half of Brazilians (51%), while 37% give an unfavorable rating to the former senator, who ran against Rousseff in 2010.

Brazil's two most recent former presidents – Rousseff's immediate predecessor, Lula, and the PSDB's Fernando Henrique Cardoso – receive widely different ratings. Nearly four years after leaving office, Lula is viewed favorably by 66% of Brazilians. About as many (67%) offer negative views of Cardoso, who left office in 2003 after serving two terms.

Finally, Joaquim Barbosa, Brazil's Chief Justice who presided over a major political corruption trial that led to the conviction of some of Lula's closest advisors for fraud, money-laundering and vote-buying in 2012, is viewed favorably by 60% of Brazilians. Just 26% give a negative rating to Barbosa, who recent polls by [Datafolha](#) suggest would be a strong contender if he entered the presidential race.

### Rousseff Viewed More Favorably than Other Presidential Candidates

— view of...



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q49a-g.

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## Continued Support for Bolsa Família

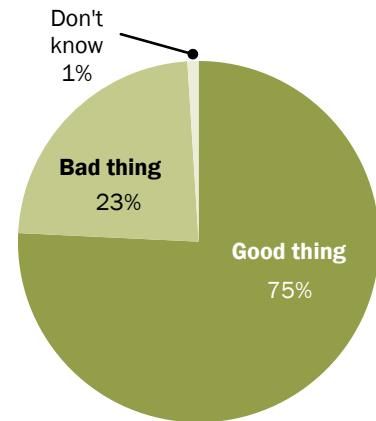
Brazilians continue to support Bolsa Família, the anti-poverty initiative launched by Lula in 2003 and recently bolstered by Rousseff, who has announced a 10% increase in payments to low-income earners under the program. Three-quarters say Bolsa Família has been a good thing for Brazil, down slightly from 81% who endorsed it in 2010.

Bolsa Família is especially popular among those with less education and lower incomes. About nine-in-ten Brazilians with a primary education or less (89%) say the program has been good for Brazil; 76% of those with at least some secondary education agree. Opinions are mixed among those with a post-secondary education: 48% say Bolsa Família has been good and 51% say it has been bad for the country.

Among lower-income respondents, 92% support Bolsa Família, compared with 76% of middle-income respondents and 60% of those who are more affluent.

### Views of Bolsa Família

\_\_\_ for Brazil



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q25.

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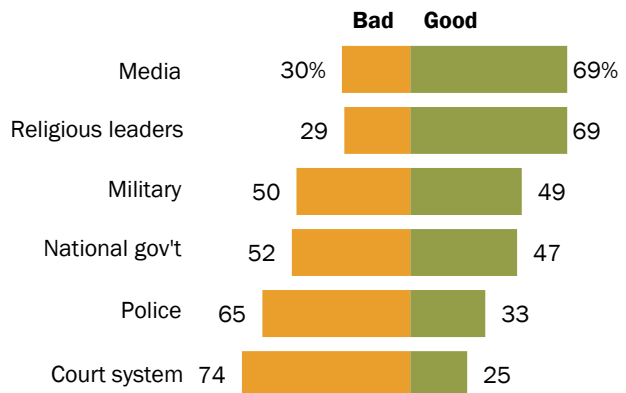
## Views of National Groups and Institutions

Brazilians express far more negative views of several groups and institutions than they did four years ago. For example, 47% now say the national government is having a good influence on the way things are going in the country, down from 75% in the last year of Lula's presidency.

The military, the police and the media also receive lower marks than they did in 2010. One-third of Brazilians now say the police are having a positive impact, compared with 53% four years ago. The military, which was viewed positively by about two-thirds (66%) of Brazilians in 2010, now receives mixed ratings: 49% say its influence is good and 50% say it is bad. And the media, while still popular

### Influence of Key Groups and Institutions

\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_ influence on Brazil



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q38a, c-f, j.

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– 69% say it is having a positive influence – is less so than it was four years ago, when 81% gave it high marks. Only 25% say Brazil’s court system is having a positive influence on the way things are going in the country.

The influence of religious leaders continues to be viewed positively by most Brazilians. About seven-in-ten (69%) say religious leaders are having a positive impact on the country, virtually unchanged from 2010.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> For more on religion in Brazil, see this July 2013 Pew Research Center report “Brazil’s Changing Religious Landscape” <http://www.pewforum.org/2013/07/18/brazils-changing-religious-landscape/>

## Chapter 3. The World Cup and Brazil's Place in the World

Brazilians are feeling far less positive about their country's place in the world than they did four years ago, but most still believe Brazil is or will eventually be one of the world's leading nations. When asked about Brazil's image abroad, about three-quarters say their country should be more respected than it currently is, but opinions about whether hosting the World Cup will improve the way the country is seen abroad are mixed.

Domestically, most Brazilians say hosting the World Cup is a bad thing for Brazil because it takes money away from schools, health care and other public services. About a third believe hosting the international competition will benefit Brazil because it will create more jobs and help the economy.

### Most Say Brazil Lacks Respect Abroad

About six-in-ten Brazilians say their country is (20%) or will eventually be (39%) one of the world's leading powers. This is down from 2010, when about a quarter (24%) said Brazil was already among the most powerful nations, with another 53% saying it would one day achieve this status. Currently, nearly four-in-ten (37%) say Brazil will never be one of the world's leading powers, up from 20% four years ago.

Moreover, Brazilians feel their country lacks respect abroad. About three-quarters (76%) say their country should be more respected around the world than it currently is, a view that is shared by majorities across demographic groups, but especially among those with less education.

More than eight-in-ten (85%) respondents with a primary education or less say people around the world are not giving Brazil its due, compared with 75% of those with at least some secondary education and 68% of those with at least some post-secondary education.

### Fewer See Brazil as an Emerging Power

— one of the most powerful nations in the world

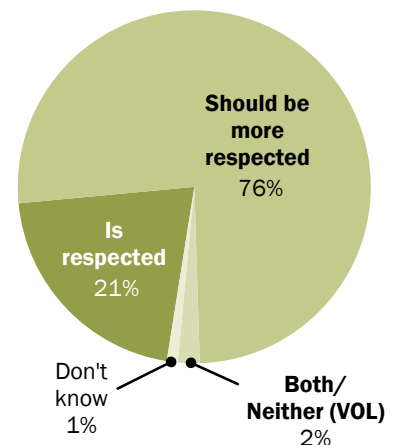
	2010	2014	Change
	%	%	
Will eventually be	53	39	-14
Is already	24	20	-4
Will never be	20	37	+17

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q35.

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### Most Say Brazil Should Be More Respected

— around the world



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q16.

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## Impact of Hosting the World Cup

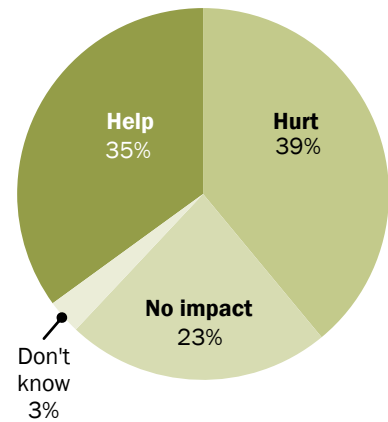
Brazilians are about evenly divided on whether the World Cup will improve the country's image around the world: 35% say the World Cup will help Brazil's image and 39% say it will hurt. About a quarter (23%) say the World Cup will not have an impact on the way Brazil is seen abroad.

Opinions about the domestic impact of hosting this major sporting event are decidedly negative. About six-in-ten Brazilians (61%) say hosting the World Cup is bad for the country because the money spent to stage the event should be used for schools, health care and other public services. Just 34% say hosting the World Cup will be good for Brazil because it will create more jobs and help the economy.

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### World Cup and Brazil's Image

*World Cup will \_\_\_Brazil's image*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q125.

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## **Brazil Survey Methods**

**Pew Research Center**

**Spring 2014 Survey**

The survey in Brazil was conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in Brazil are based on 1,003 face-to-face interviews with adults 18 and older, between April 10 and April 30, 2014. Interviews were conducted in Portuguese. The survey is representative of the country's adult population. The survey is based on a multi-stage, area-probability design, which entailed proportional allocation of interviews by region and size of municipality. The primary sampling units were municipalities.

The margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3.8$  percentage points. For the results based on the full sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

## Topline Results

**Pew Research Center  
Spring 2014 survey  
June 3, 2014 Release**

### Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- For some countries, trends for certain years 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. Trends that are omitted include:
  - Brazil prior to 2010
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	26	72	1	100
	Spring, 2013	44	55	1	100
	Spring, 2012	43	56	1	100
	Spring, 2011	52	46	3	100
	Spring, 2010	50	49	2	100

		Q9 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in Brazil – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Brazil	Spring, 2014	1	31	49	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	3	56	34	7	0	100
	Spring, 2012	8	57	27	8	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	51	32	13	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	58	29	7	2	100

		Q10 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						Total
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	
Brazil	Spring, 2014	20	43	22	12	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	40	39	15	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2012	51	33	12	3	2	1	100
	Spring, 2011	50	29	14	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2010	36	39	17	3	1	3	100

		Q16 Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? Brazil is as respected around the world as it should be OR Brazil should be more respected around the world than it is?					Total
		Brazil is as respected around the world as it should be	Brazil should be more respected around the world than it is	Both/Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused		
Brazil	Spring, 2014	21	76	2	1	100	

		Q21a Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: a. crime				Total
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	
Brazil	Spring, 2014	83	16	1	0	100
	Spring, 2010	83	15	2	0	100

		Q21b Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: b. corrupt political leaders				Total
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	DK/Refused	
Brazil	Spring, 2014	78	22	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	79	20	1	0	100

		Q21c Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: c. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	64	31	4	0	0	100

		Q21e Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: e. air pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	50	41	8	1	0	100

		Q21f Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: f. water pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	50	39	10	1	0	100

		Q21g Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: g. safety of food					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	43	41	15	1	0	100

		Q21h Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: h. health care					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	Total	
Brazil	Spring, 2014	83	16	1	0	100	

		Q21i Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: i. traffic					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	47	38	12	2	0	100

		Q21j Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: j. electricity shortages					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	35	41	20	4	0	100

		Q21k Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: k. public transportation					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	48	40	10	2	0	100

		Q23a Do you think ____ is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country: a. Rising prices				
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	85	14	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	83	15	1	0	100

		Q23b Do you think ____ is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country: b. A lack of employment opportunities					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	72	24	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	76	19	4	2	0	100

		Q23c Do you think ____ is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country: c. The gap between the rich and the poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	68	28	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	75	18	4	2	0	100

		Q23d Do you think ____ is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country: d. Public debt					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	56	33	7	1	3	100
	Spring, 2013	71	19	5	2	3	100

		Q24 Which one of these issues is the most important for the government to address first – rising prices, a lack of employment opportunities, the gap between the rich and the poor or public debt?							
		Rising prices	Lack of employment opportunities	Gap between the rich and the poor	Public debt	All equally important (VOL)	Other (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	25	39	27	6	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	24	46	17	9	3	0	0	100

		Q25 Do you think the Bolsa Familia program has been a good thing or a bad thing for Brazil?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	75	23	1	100

		Q35 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, 2014	39	20	37	4	100
	Spring, 2010	53	24	20	3	100

		Q38a What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Brazil. Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Brazil: a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	4	43	40	12	1	100
	Spring, 2010	9	66	20	3	2	100

		Q38b What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Brazil. Is influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Brazil: b. Prime Minister/President [INSERT APPROPRIATE NAME]					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	4	44	37	15	0	100
	Spring, 2010	22	62	12	2	1	100

In 2014, question asked about President Dilma Rousseff. in 2010, question asked about President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva.



		Q38c What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Brazil. Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Brazil: c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	4	45	39	11	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	60	27	4	3	100

		Q38d What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Brazil. Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Brazil: d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	12	57	24	6	1	100
	Spring, 2010	15	66	15	3	2	100

		Q38e What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Brazil. Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Brazil: e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	13	56	23	6	2	100
	Spring, 2010	5	62	23	7	3	100

		Q38f What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Brazil. Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Brazil: f. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	2	23	56	18	2	100

		Q38j What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Brazil. Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Brazil: j. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	1	32	50	15	1	100
	Spring, 2010	3	50	39	6	2	100

		Q49a Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders in our country. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of a. Dilma Rousseff					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	8	43	36	13	0	100

		Q49b Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders in our country. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of b. Eduardo Campos					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	2	22	37	10	29	100

		Q49c Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders in our country. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of c. Aécio Neves					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	2	25	40	13	20	100

		Q49d Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders in our country. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of d. Marina Silva					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	6	45	29	8	11	100

		Q49e Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders in our country. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of e. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	19	47	23	10	1	100

		Q49f Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders in our country. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of f. Fernando Henrique Cardoso					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	3	23	47	20	8	100

		Q49g Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders in our country. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of g. Joaquim Barbosa					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	22	38	20	6	13	100

		Q50a Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Dilma Rousseff is handling each of the following areas: a. the economy			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	34	63	3	100

		Q50b Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Dilma Rousseff is handling each of the following areas: b. preparations for the World Cup			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	32	67	1	100

		Q50c Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Dilma Rousseff is handling each of the following areas: c. crime			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	15	85	0	100

		Q50d Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Dilma Rousseff is handling each of the following areas: d. corruption			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	13	86	1	100

		Q50e Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Dilma Rousseff is handling each of the following areas: e. poverty			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	34	65	1	100

		Q50f Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Dilma Rousseff is handling each of the following areas: f. education			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	29	71	0	100

		Q50g Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Dilma Rousseff is handling each of the following areas: g. health care			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	15	85	0	100

		Q50h Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Dilma Rousseff is handling each of the following areas: h. public transportation			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	22	76	2	100

		Q50i Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Dilma Rousseff is handling each of the following areas: i. foreign policy			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	24	71	5	100

		Q125 In your opinion, will the World Cup help Brazil's image around the world, hurt Brazil's image around the world, or will the World Cup have no impact on Brazil's image?				
		Help	Hurt	No impact	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	35	39	23	3	100

		Q126 Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? Hosting the World Cup is a good thing for Brazil, because it will create more jobs and help the economy OR Hosting the World Cup is a bad thing for Brazil, because we are spending money that should be used for schools, health care and other public services?				
		Good thing	Bad thing	Both/Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	34	61	3	1	100

		Q127 Now thinking about the protests we had last June. In general, were the protests a good thing for Brazil because they brought attention to important issues OR were the protests a bad thing for Brazil because it damaged Brazil's image around the world?				
		Good thing	Bad thing	Neither/Both equally (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	47	48	3	3	100