Earth for All Survey 2024

Brazil

G20+ Global Report: attitudes to political and economic transformation

Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance

Partners: The Policy Institute Kings College, ISWE, Wellbeing Economy Alliance

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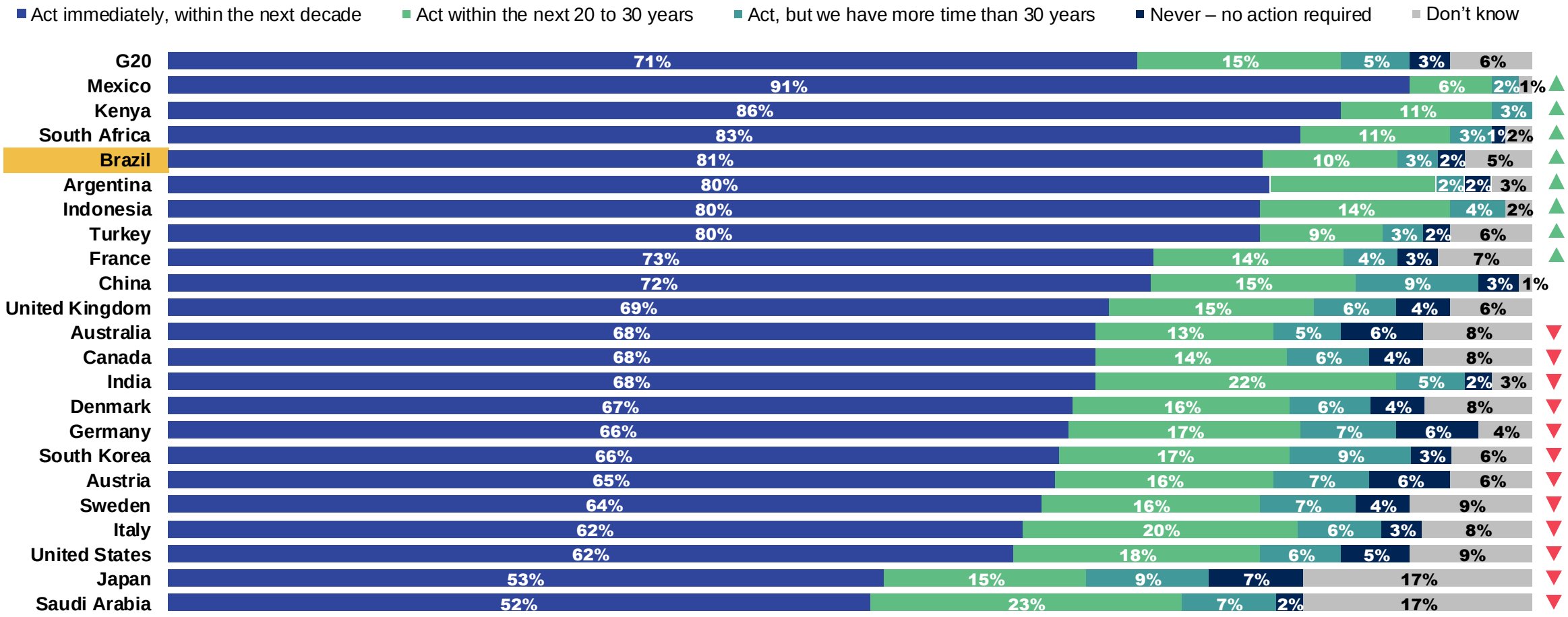
Support for proposals

01

Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings?

Q6. Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings? Please select the option that best reflects your understanding and opinion of the urgency.



Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 18 G20 countries (Act immediately, within the next decade)

Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings?

Q6. Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings? Please select the option that best reflects your understanding and opinion of the urgency.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
Act immediately, within the next decade	81% B	78%	84% AB	79%	81%	84% AD	79%	79%	83%	83%
Act within the next 20 to 30 years	10%	10%	9%	10%	10%	9%	10%	11%	11%	7%
Act, but we have more time than 30 years	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%	5%	2%	2%	4%
Never – no action required	2% H	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	-	2% H	2% H
Don't know	5% FI	5%	4%	6% F	3%	2%	5%	7% AFI	2%	4%

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

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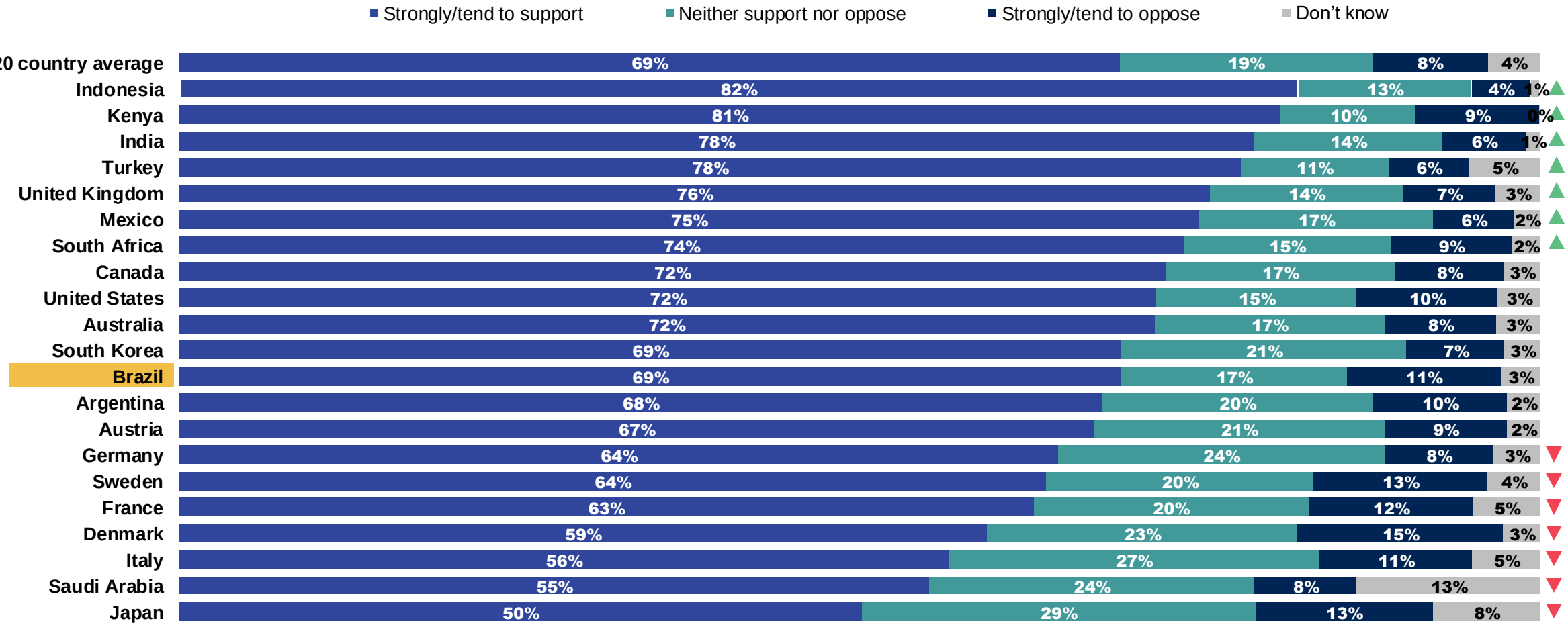
Large businesses pay higher tax rates.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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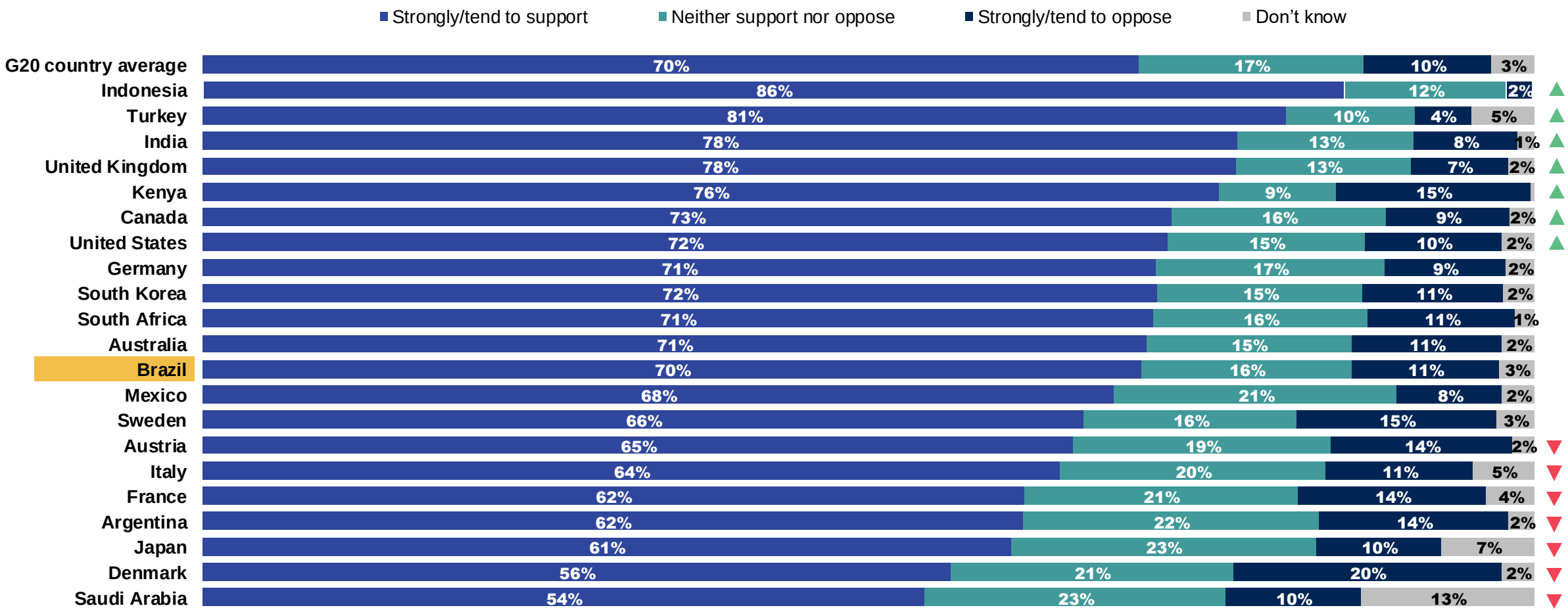
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



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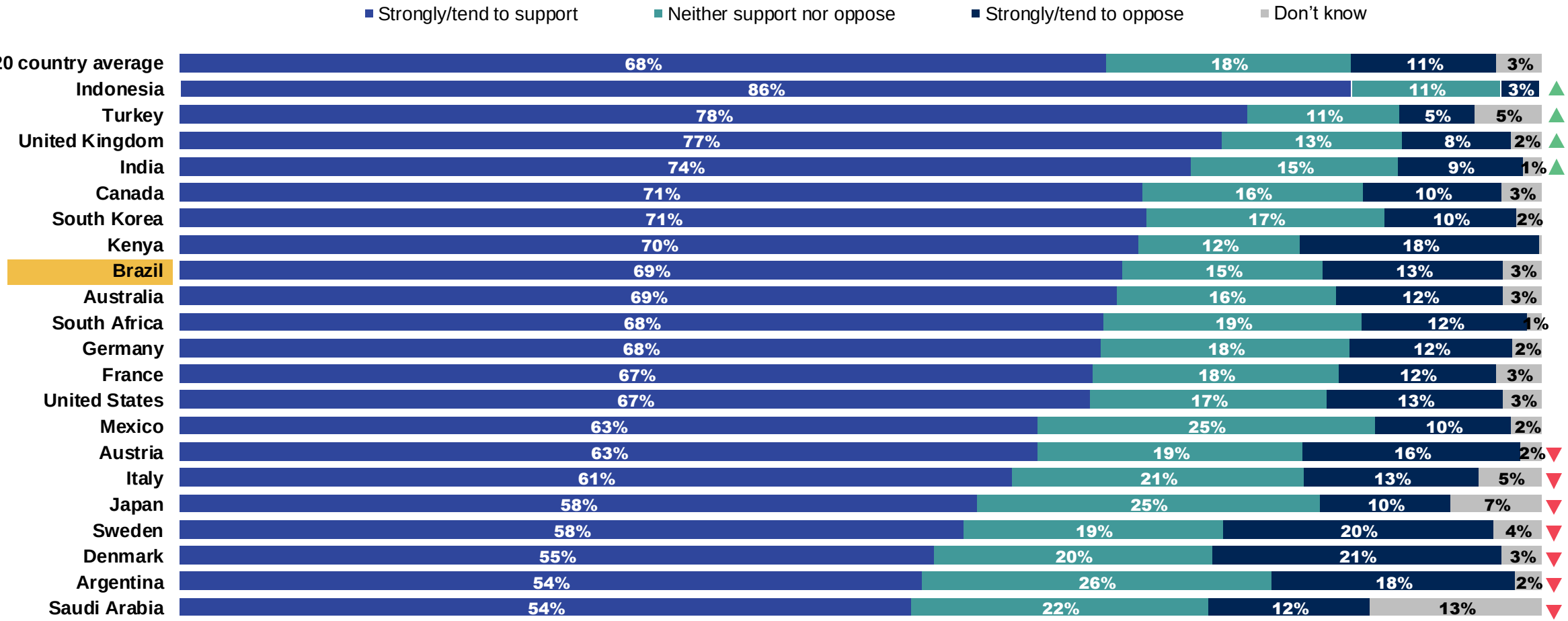
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



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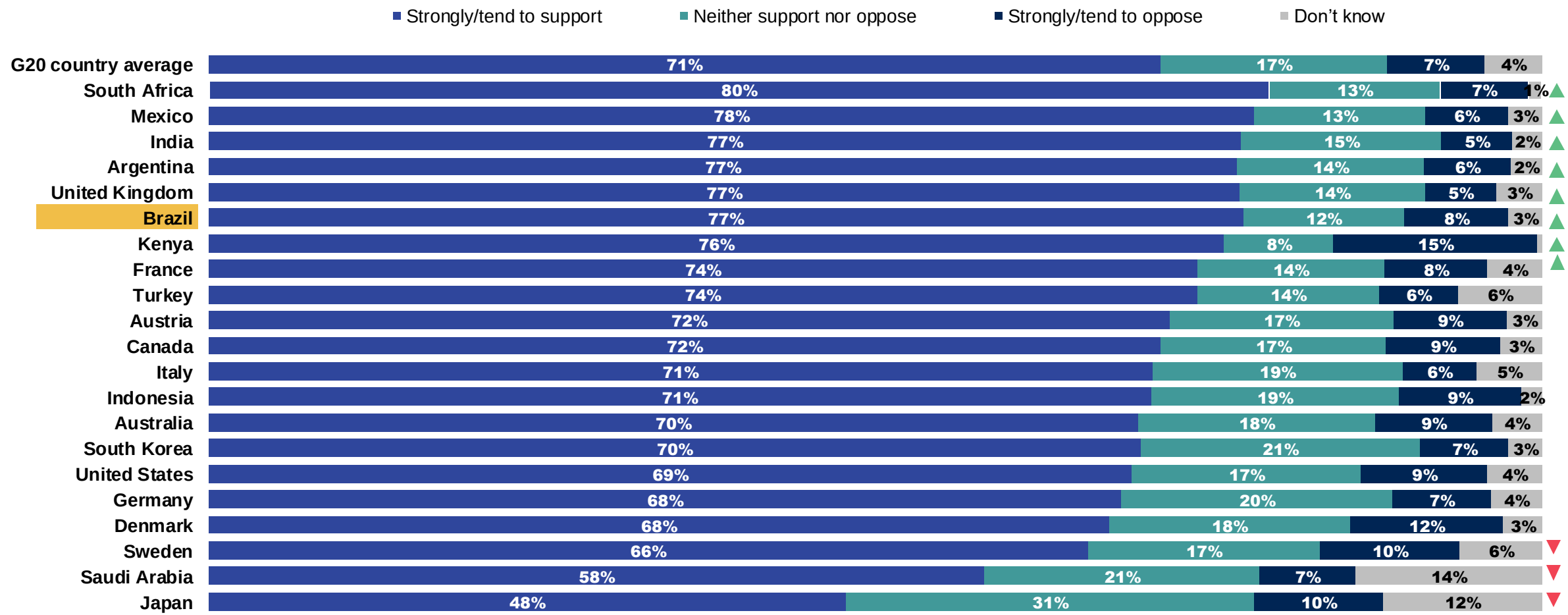
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

People and companies that pollute the environment for example by causing greenhouse gas emissions should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out among people and companies who pollute less.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles? (Strongly / tend to support).

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
People and companies that pollute the environment should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out	77%	76%	78%	74%	78%	82% AD	75%	75%	82% AH	77%
Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax	70%	68%	72%	68%	70%	75% AD	67%	71%	68%	74%
Large businesses pay higher tax rates	69% B	66%	73% AB	66%	69%	74% AD	68%	71%	69%	69%
Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth	69% B	66%	72% AB	68%	69%	72%	67%	68%	72%	69%

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

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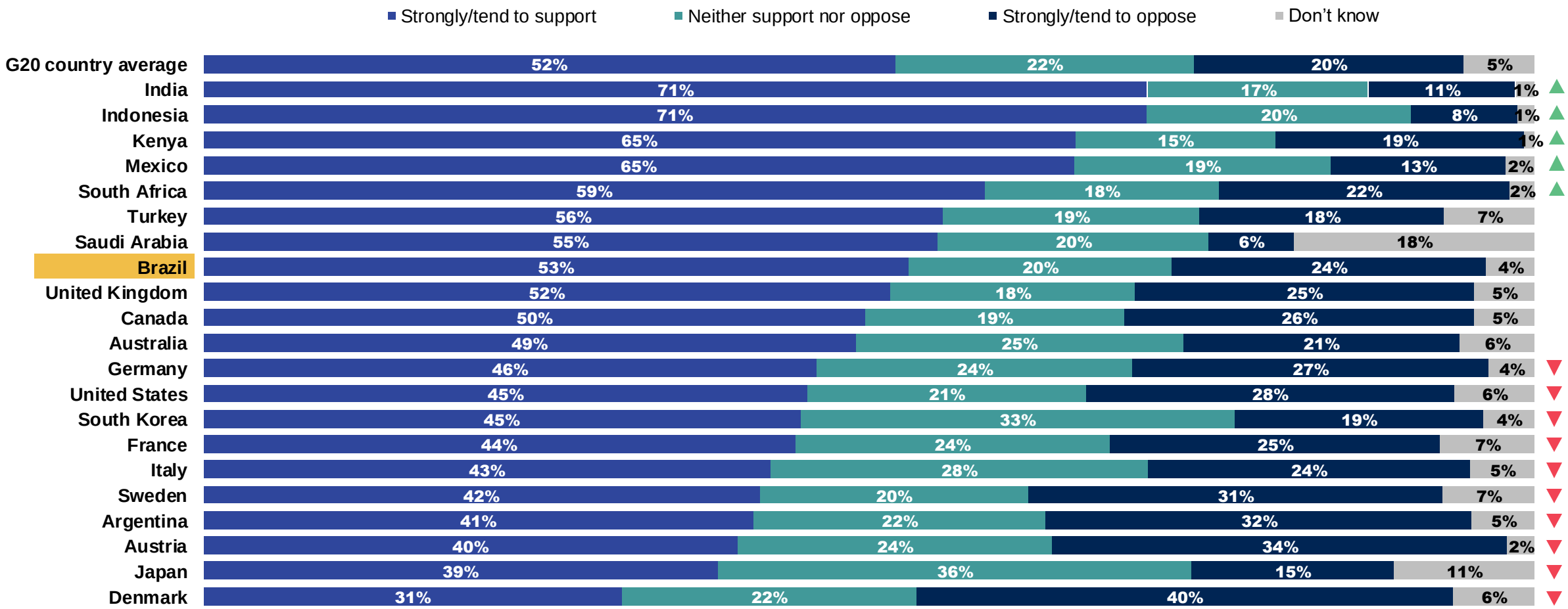
All people in Brazil receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government (sometimes called a Universal Basic Income), regardless of employment status.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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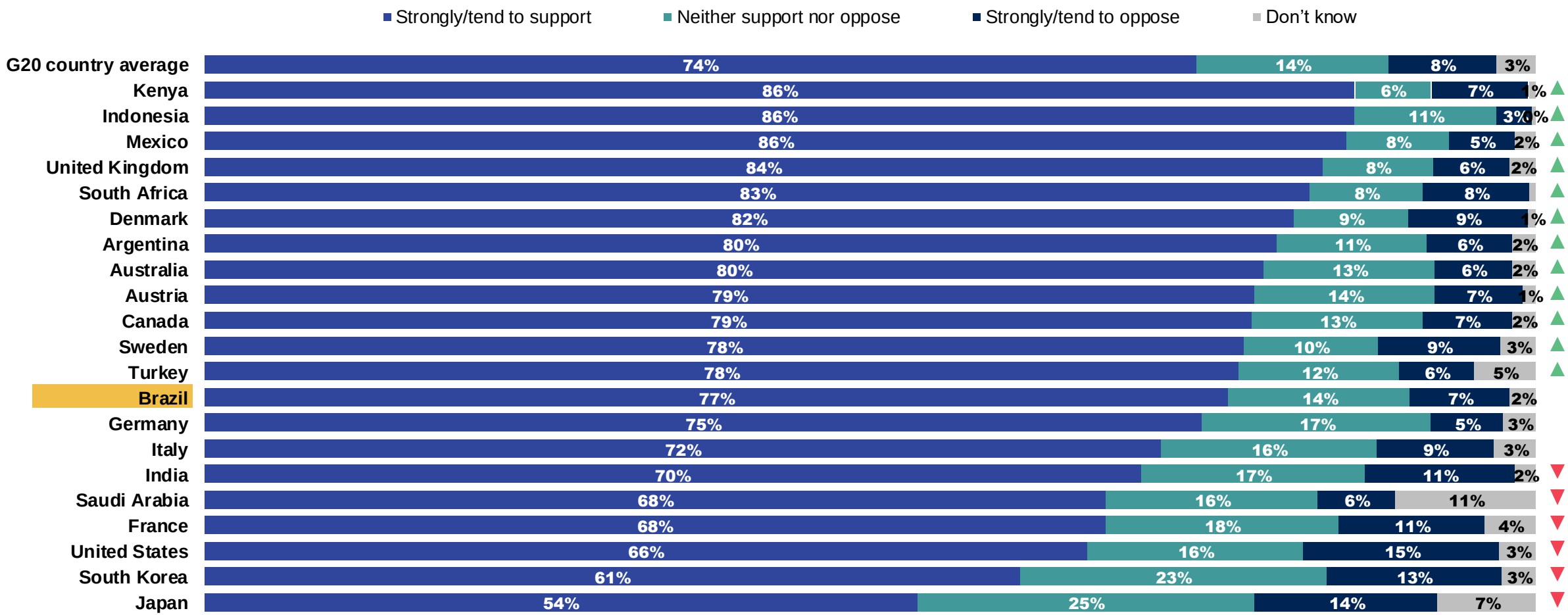
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

The government of Brazil ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

Strengthening workers rights in Brazil, to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining.

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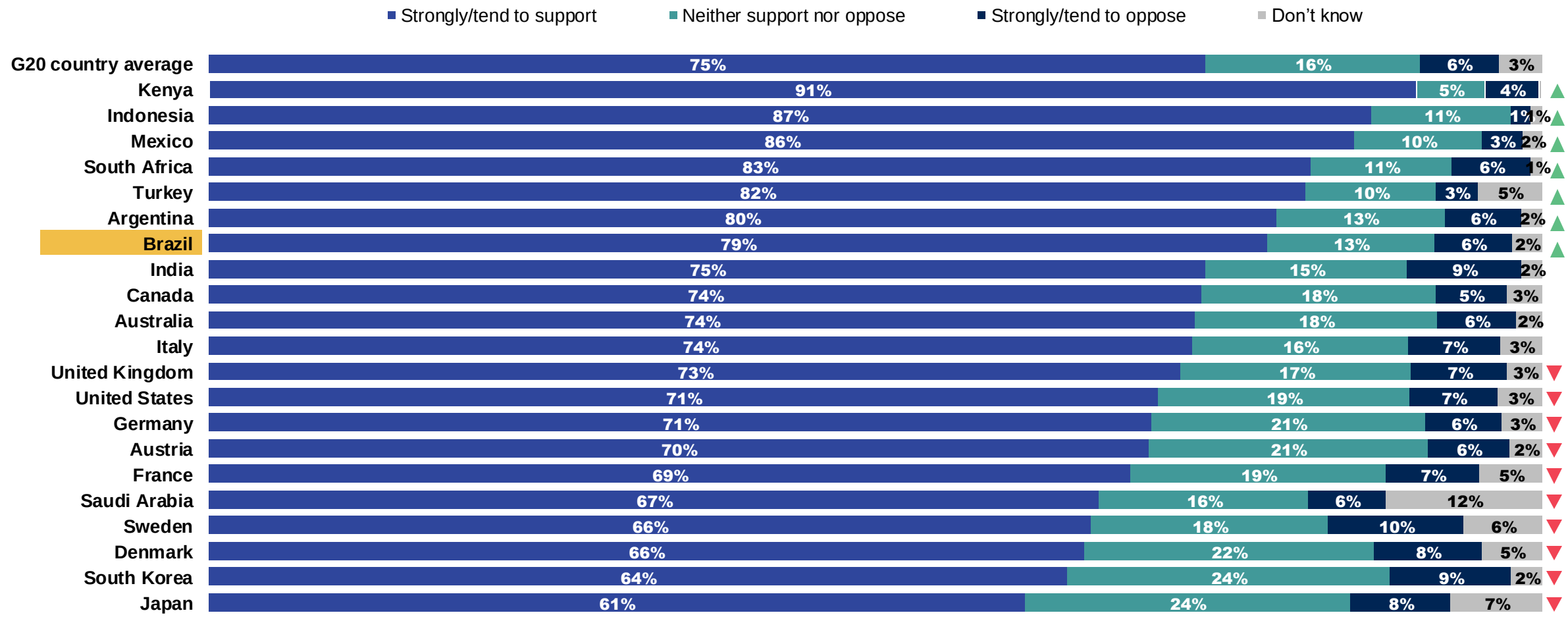

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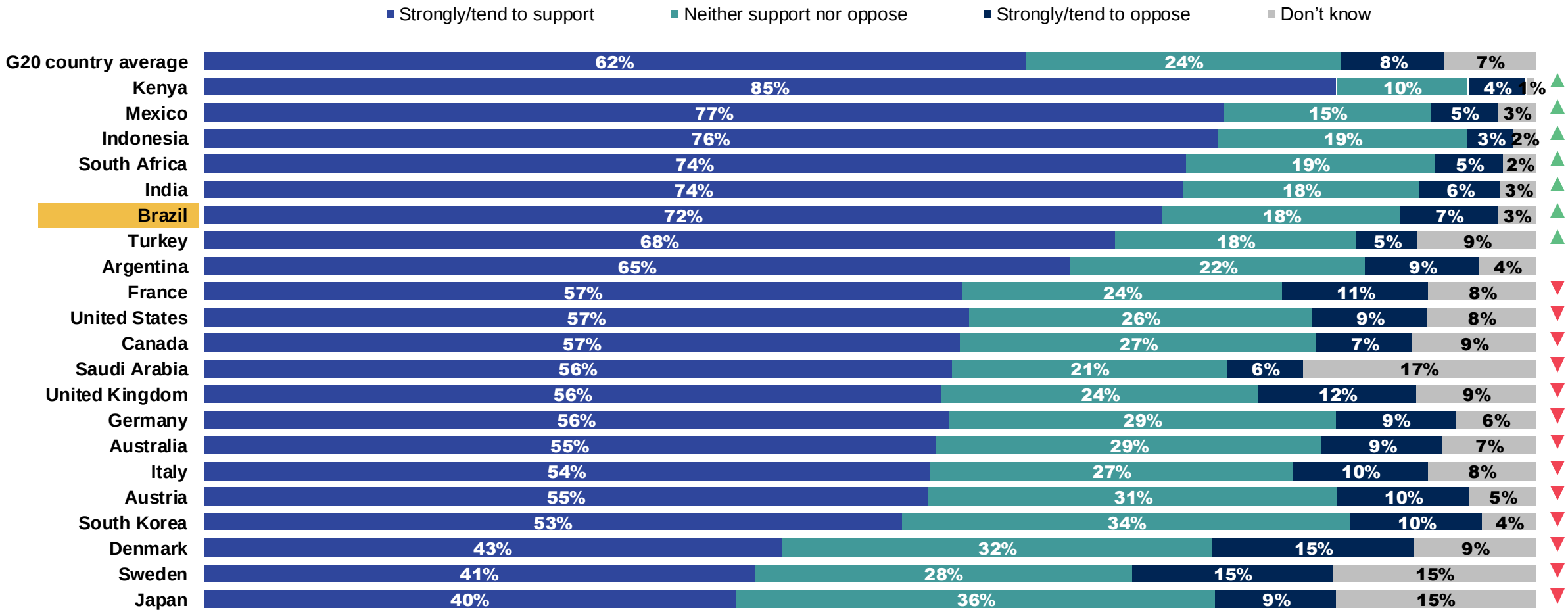
The use of citizens' assemblies in Brazil, to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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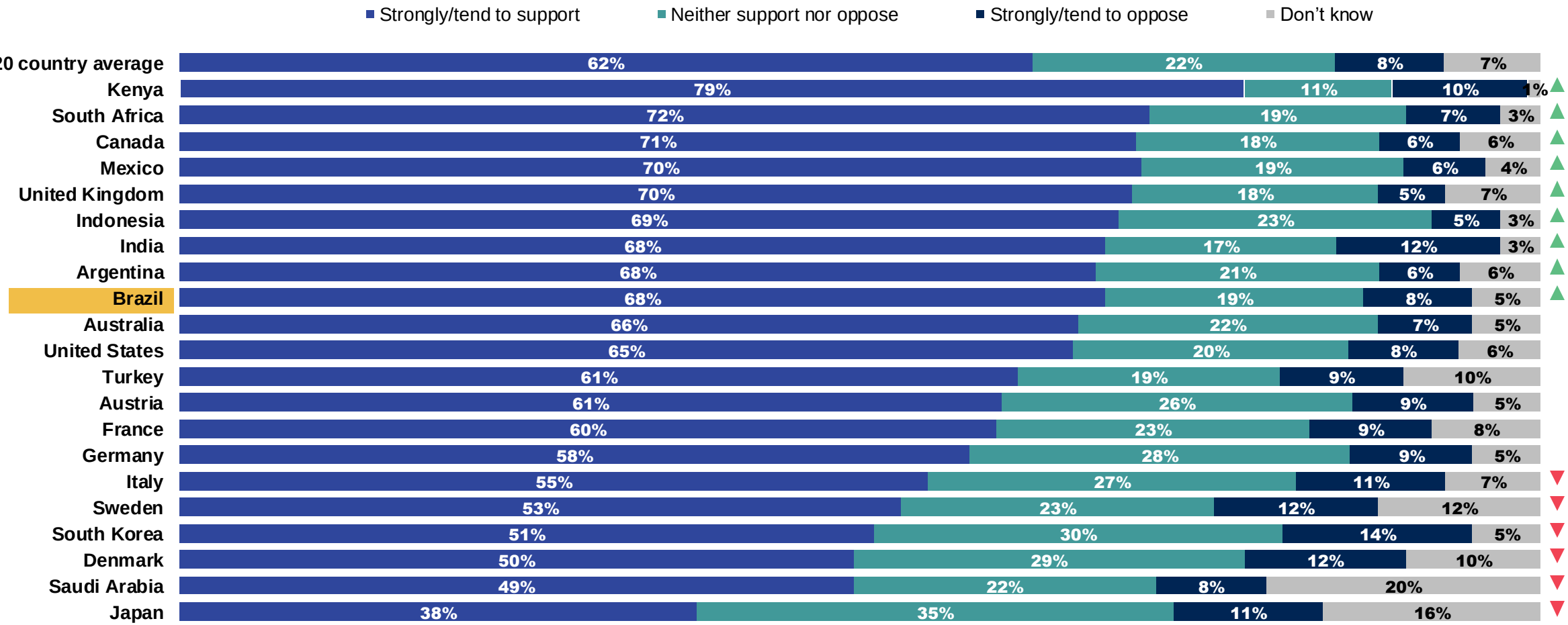
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process in Brazil.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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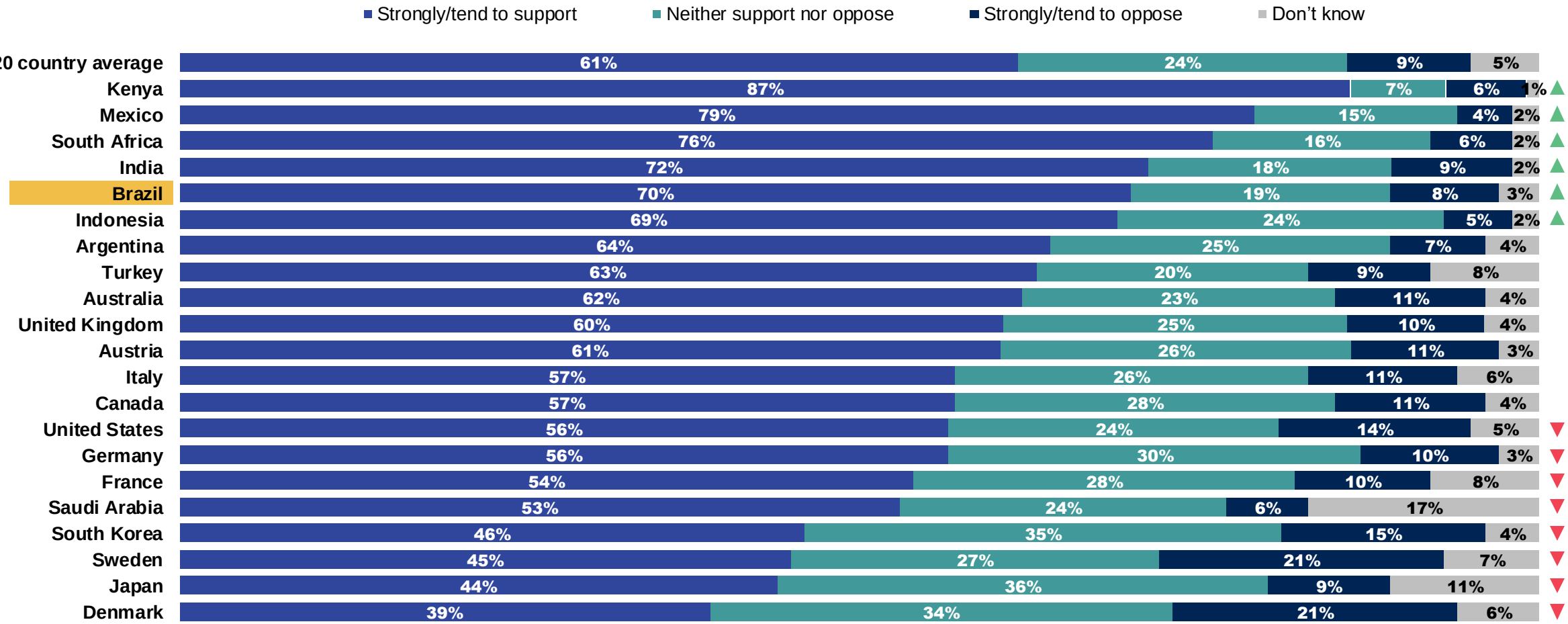
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles in Brazil.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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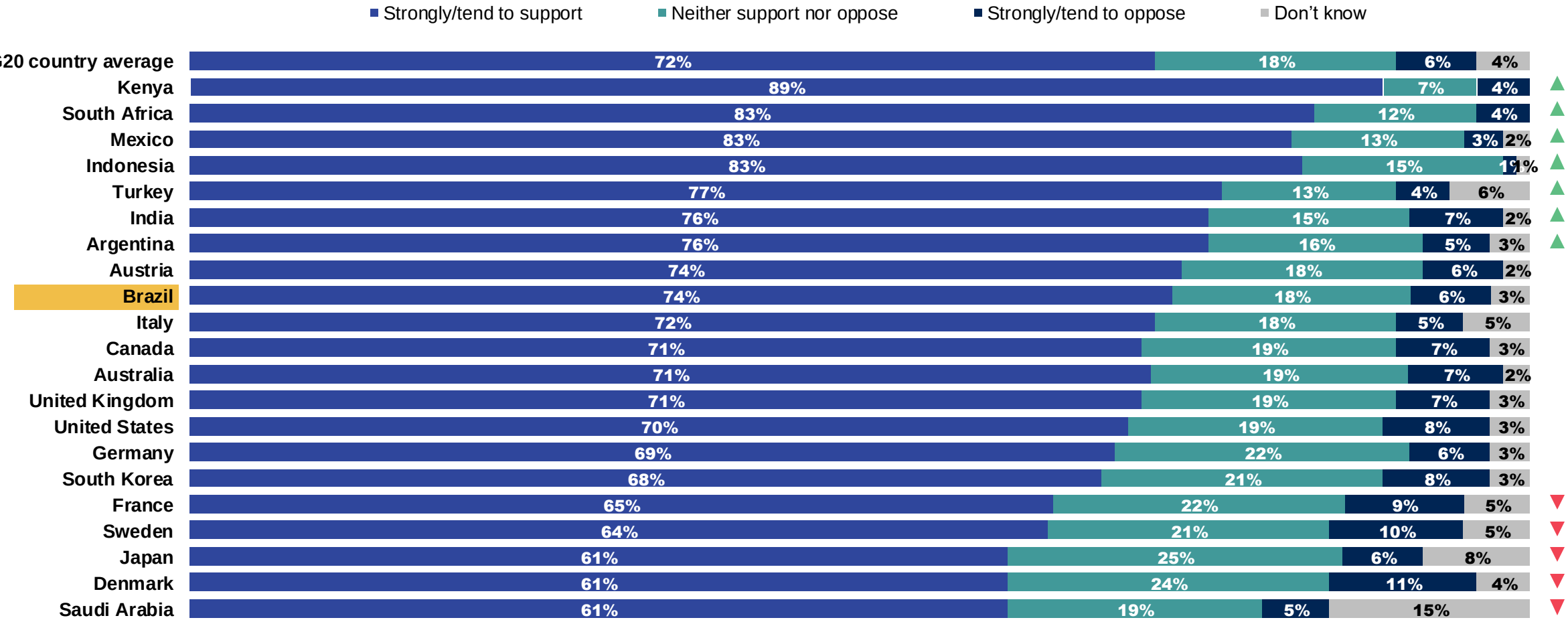
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours in Brazil.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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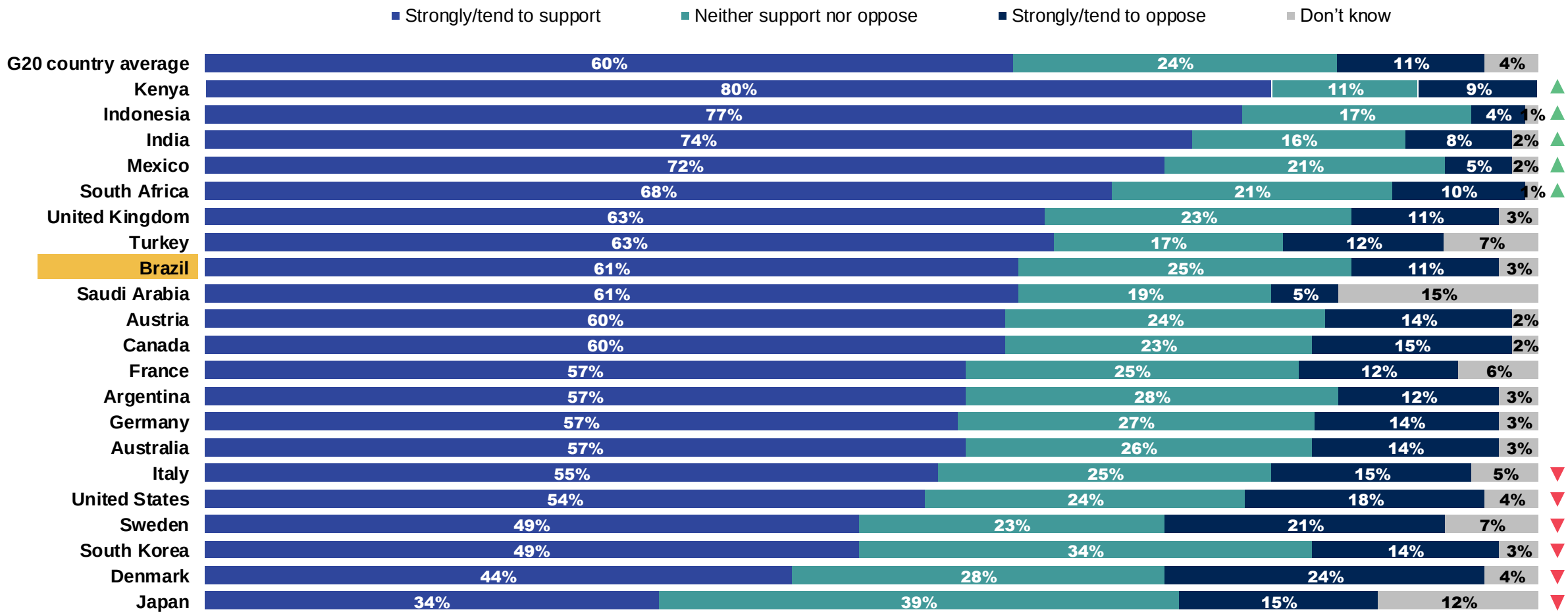
Brazil promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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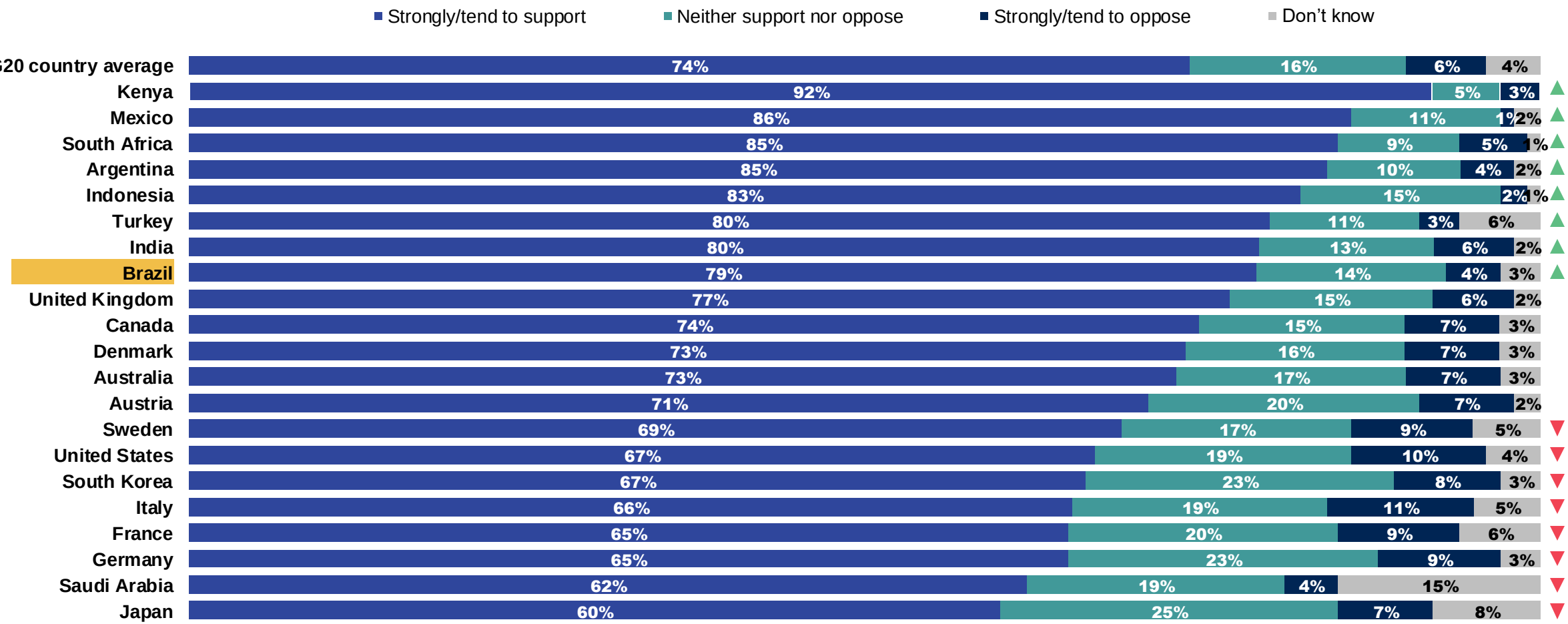
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in industry in Brazil.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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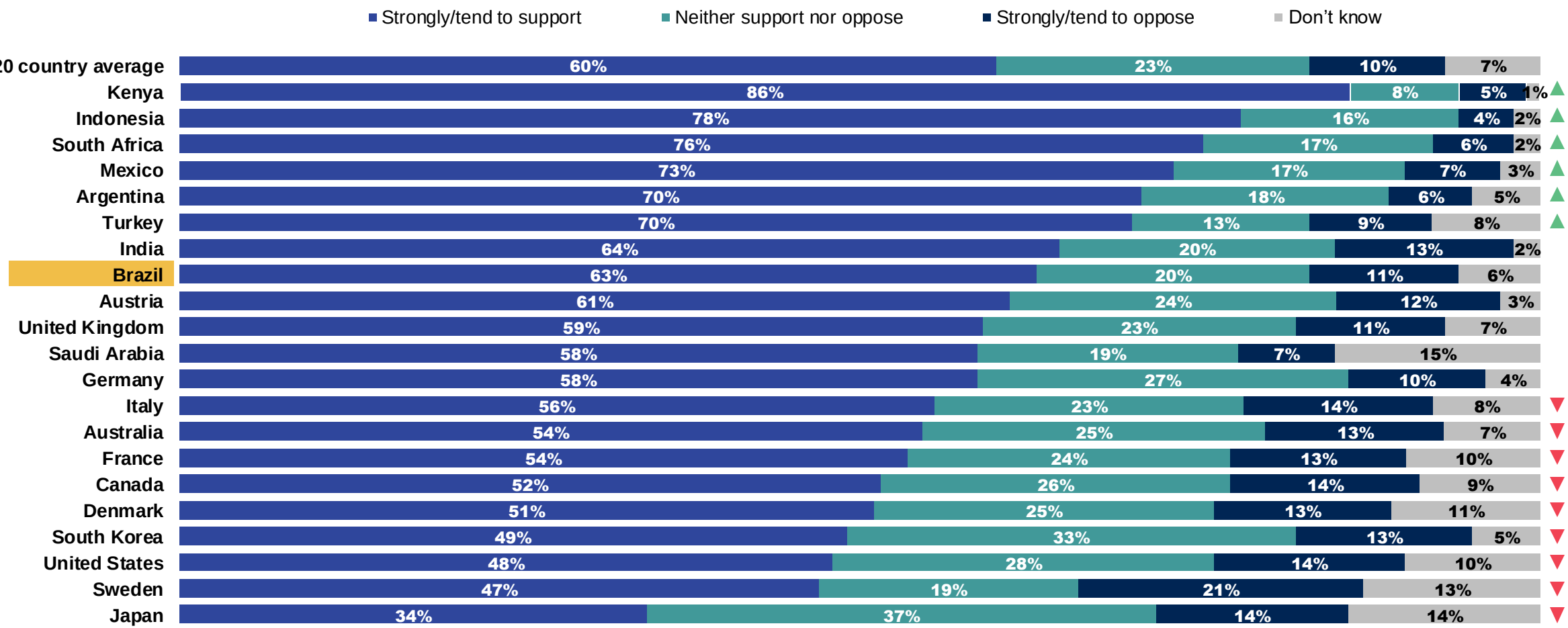
Giving legal rights to nature in Brazil's national laws.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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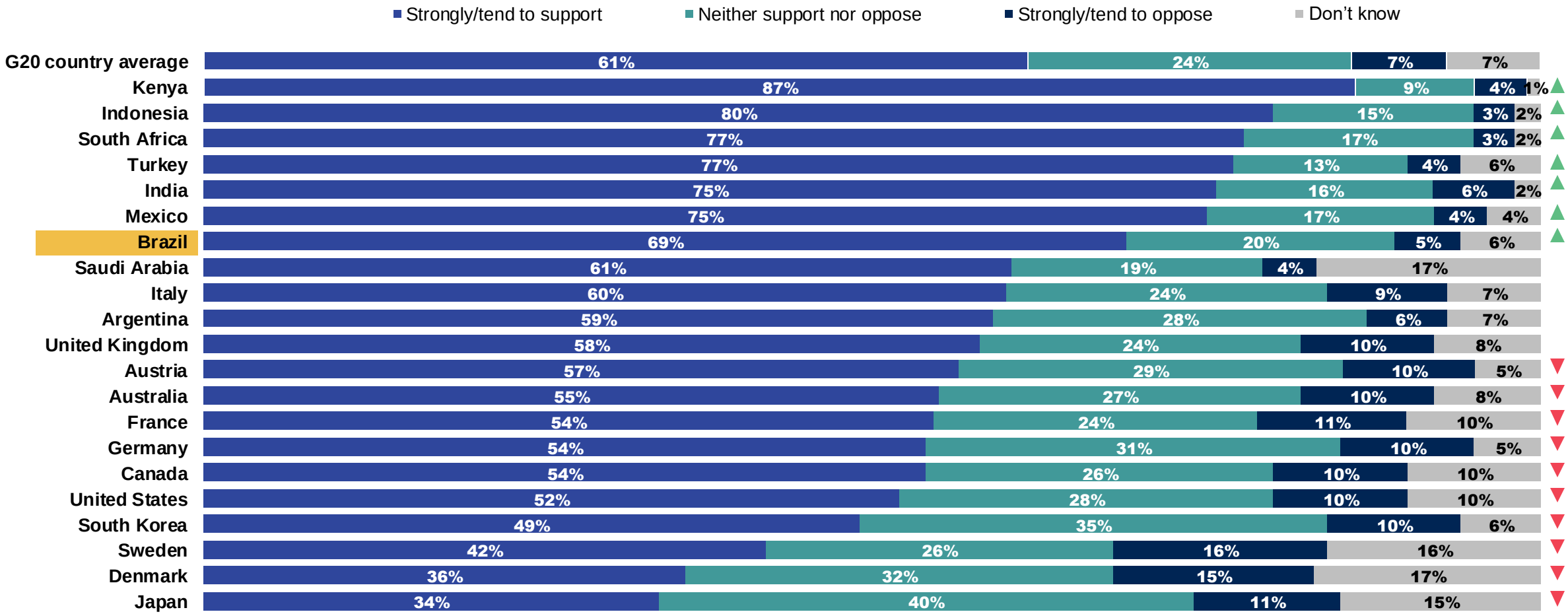
Giving legal rights to future generations in Brazil's national laws.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

And to what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges? (Strongly / tend to support).

Q17. And to what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
Strengthening workers rights, to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining	79%	78%	81%	76%	80%	84% AD	77%	78%	81%	81%
Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport and reducing pollution in industry	79% DG	80%	78%	73%	82% D	85% AD	73%	76%	83% AGH	83% G
The government ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare	77% DG	77%	78%	71%	80% D	83% AD	66%	74%	80% G	86% AGH
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours	74%	73%	74%	70%	74%	79% AD	72%	73%	74%	76%
The use of citizens' assemblies, to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making	72% D	71%	73%	67%	75% D	77% AD	68%	71%	71%	77%
Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles	70% BD	67%	73% AB	64%	71%	76% AD	65%	71%	72%	70%
Giving legal rights to future generations in national laws	69% D	71%	68%	64%	70%	76% AD	64%	67%	74% G	71%
Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process	68% DG	69%	67%	60%	66%	78% ADE	56%	66% G	71% G	74% AGH
Giving legal rights to nature in national laws	63% DG	65%	62%	57%	68% D	68% AD	51%	63% G	68% G	68% G
Promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets hat reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions	61% D	60%	63%	54%	63% D	68% AD	56%	62%	64%	63%
All people receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government, regardless of employment status	52%	52%	53%	57% A	53%	49%	52%	56%	54%	47%

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

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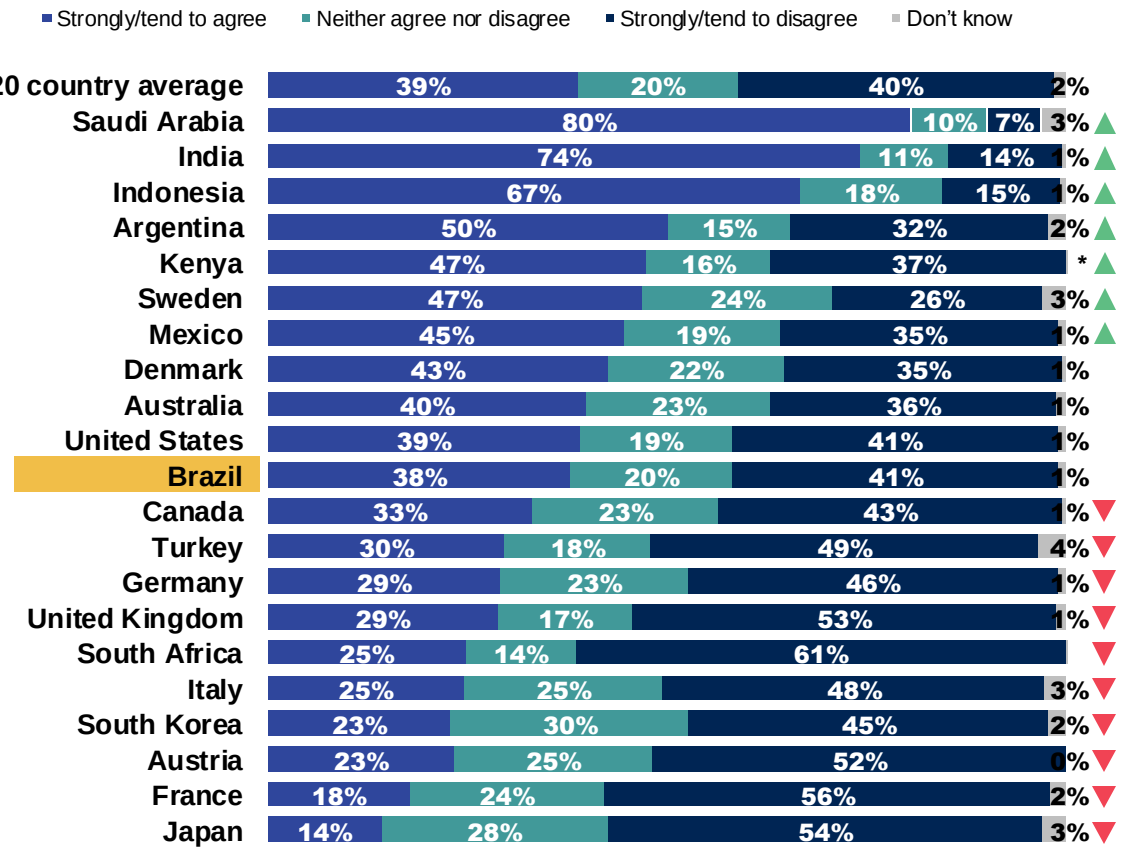
Democracy and economy

02

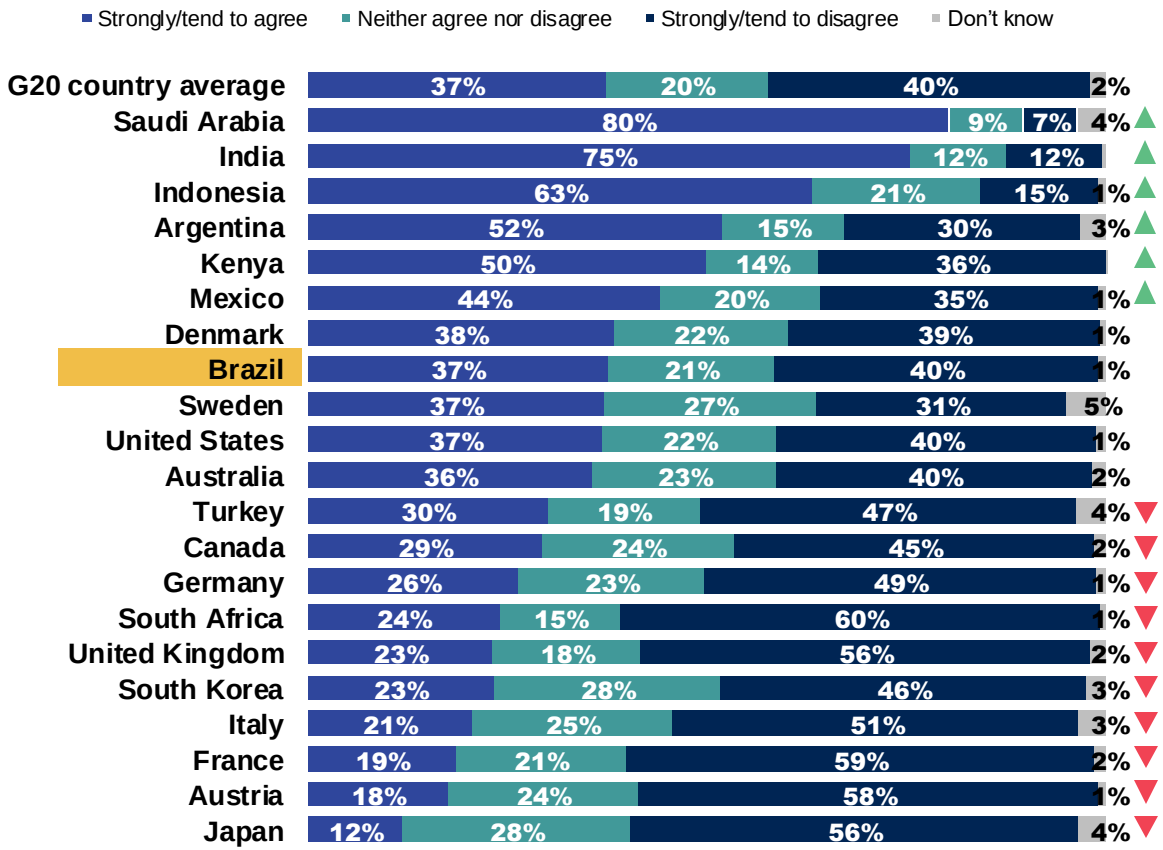
To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

Q8.

The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people



The government can be trusted to make long-term decisions which will benefit people 20-30 years from now



Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?
(Strongly / tend to agree).

Q8. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people	38%	38%	39%	35%	37%	44% AD	37%	40%	40%	37%
The government can be trusted to make long-term decisions that will benefit people 20-30 years from now	37% D	38%	37%	31%	40% D	45% AD	33%	38%	43% AGJ	34%

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

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I'm going to describe various types of political systems. How good or bad do you think each is or would be as a way of governing your country. (Very / fairly good).

Q9. I'm going to describe various types of political systems. How good or bad do you think each is or would be as a way of governing your country.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
Having a democratic political system	82% D	84%	81%	77%	81%	89% ADE	79%	80%	81%	88% AGHI
Having experts make decisions according to what they think is best for the country	63% D	66% AC	60%	58%	61%	70% ADE	60%	65%	61%	64%
Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections	43% G	45%	41%	44%	43%	43%	35%	46% G	44%	43%
Having a system governed by religious law in which there are no political parties or elections	33%	35%	31%	37%	31%	32%	31%	34%	35%	34%
Having the army rule	32% C	36% AC	28%	33%	35%	30%	28%	34%	33%	32%
A system governed largely by business leaders and wealthy people	30% CD	34% AC	27%	26%	32%	35% AD	25%	33% G	32%	29%

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

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Which, if any, of the following do you think the government has a responsibility to provide for all people in Brazil? Please select all that apply.

Q10. Which, if any, of the following do you think the government has a responsibility to provide for all people in Brazil?

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
Free healthcare	77%	74%	79% AB	75%	78%	78%	75%	73%	77%	82% AH
High quality education	74% H	73%	75%	71%	77%	76%	73%	69%	80% AH	77% H
Law and order	62% DH	64%	60%	55%	63%	69% AD	59%	54%	68% AH	66% H
A society where men and women have equal rights	62% B	58%	65% AB	59%	63%	65%	59%	58%	65%	66%
Clean air and water	57% B	53%	62% AB	55%	59%	60%	57%	56%	57%	60%
Adequate income in retirement	57% GH	54%	59%	54%	57%	60%	49%	50%	62% AGH	63% AGH
An adequate standard of living	55% H	52%	58% A	55%	54%	55%	62% AH	48%	57% H	54%
A society free of social tensions	44% H	44%	44%	41%	41%	50% ADE	40%	38%	46%	52% AGH
The opportunity to influence decisions made by government	34%	33%	36%	33%	33%	37%	36%	31%	35%	36%
None of the above	2% F	3%	2%	4% AEF	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	1%

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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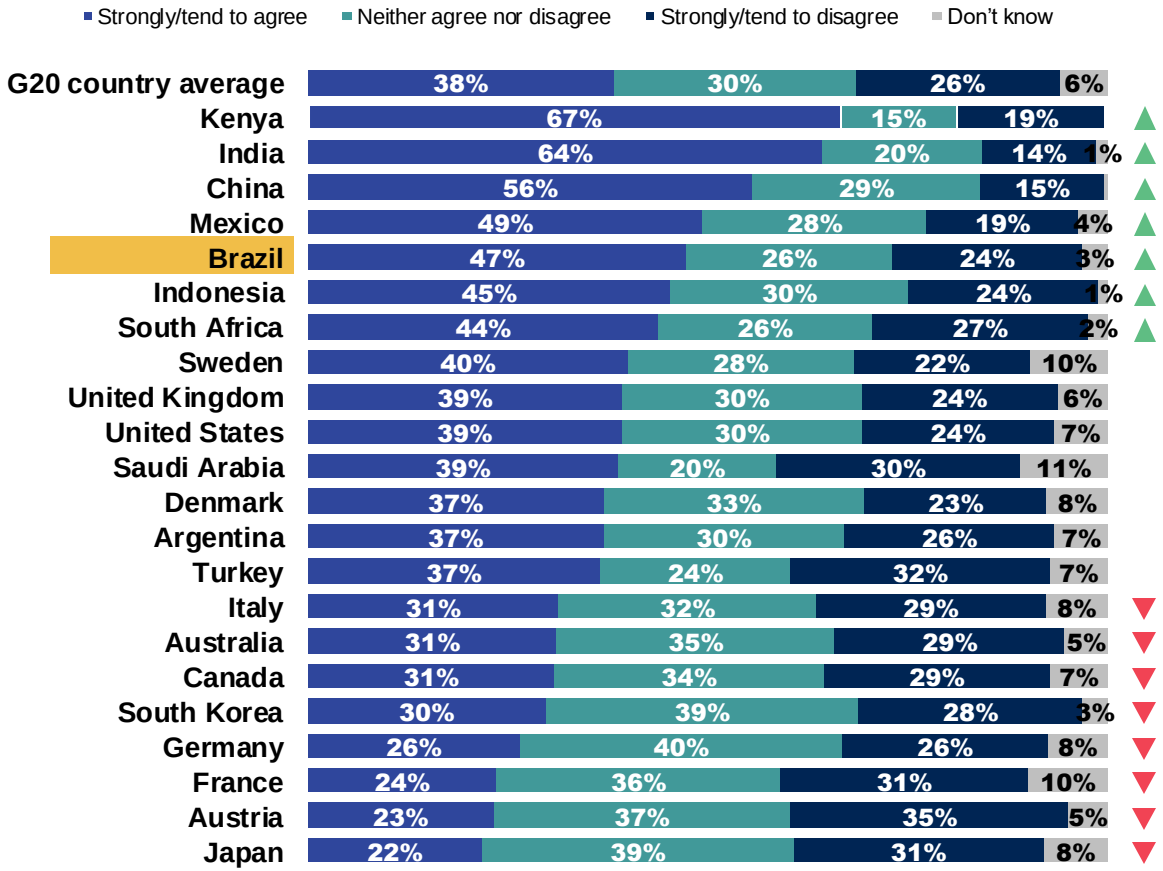
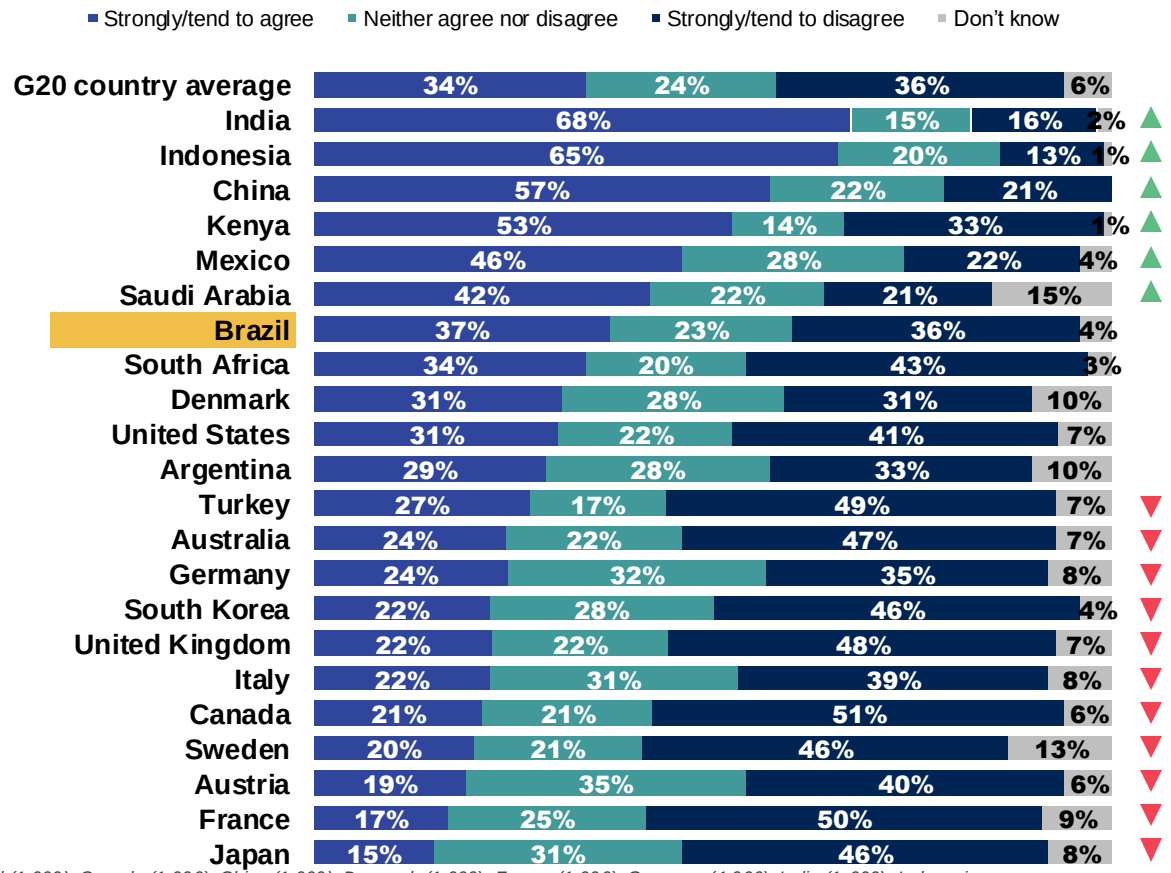
To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

Q11. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenges



All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations



Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 18 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?
(Strongly / tend to agree).

Q11. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenge	47%	47%	47%	45%	45%	51% A	46%	46%	49%	46%
All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations	37%	36%	38%	36%	38%	38%	35%	37%	37%	37%

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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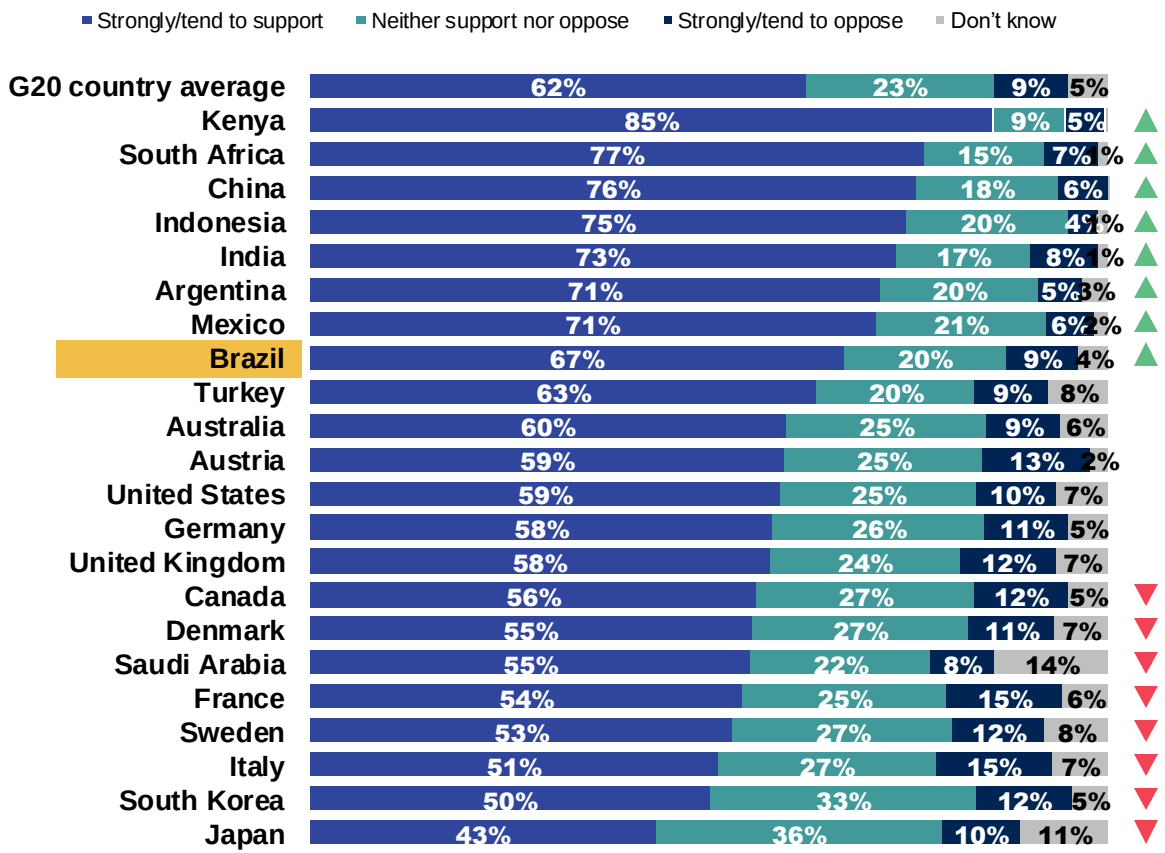
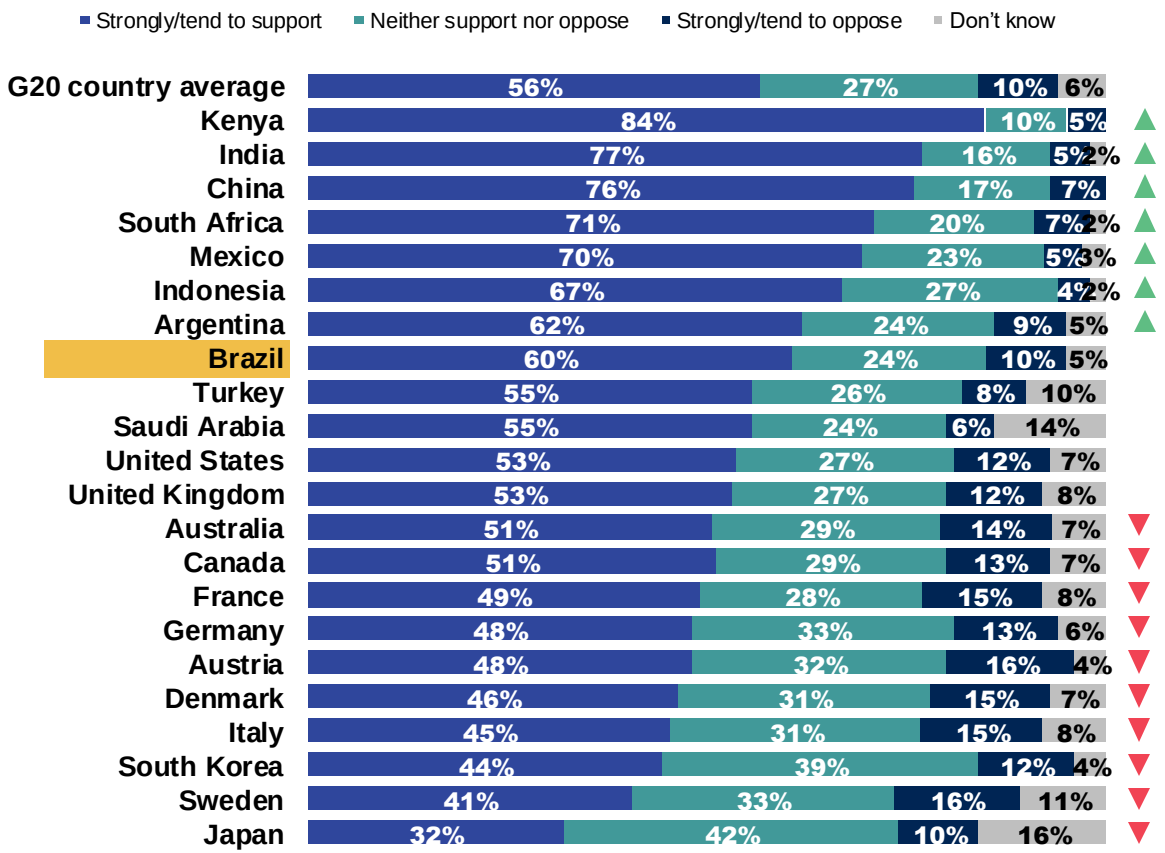
Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

Q12. Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns



Global citizens' assemblies



Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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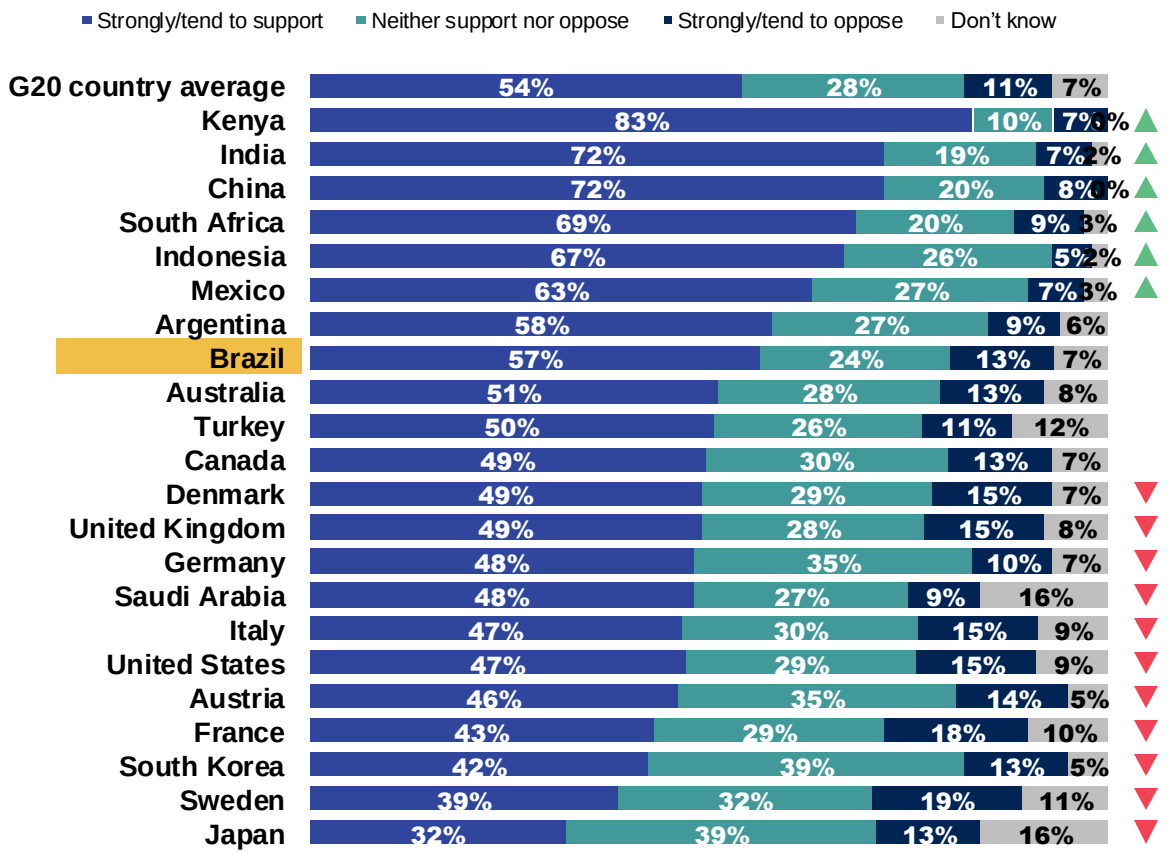
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 18 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

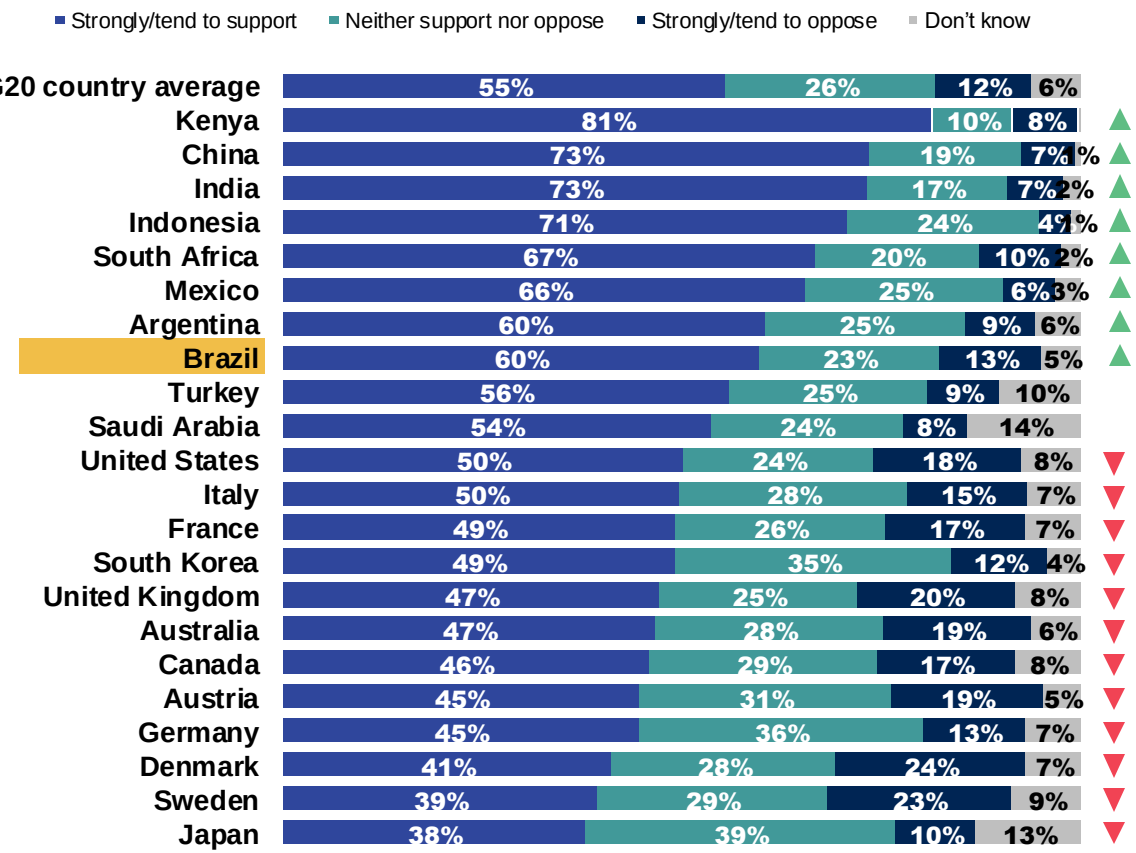
Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

Q12. Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly



Global referenda



Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 18 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals. (Strongly / tend to support).

Q12. Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns	67% D	67%	66%	60%	71% D	73% AD	62%	65%	67%	72% G
Global citizens' assemblies	60% DG	59%	62%	56%	62%	66% AD	54%	58%	63% G	64% G
Global referenda	59% DH	61%	58%	55%	60%	65% AD	56%	55%	62%	65% H
A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly	57% DG	56%	57%	51%	57%	62% AD	49%	55%	58%	63% AG

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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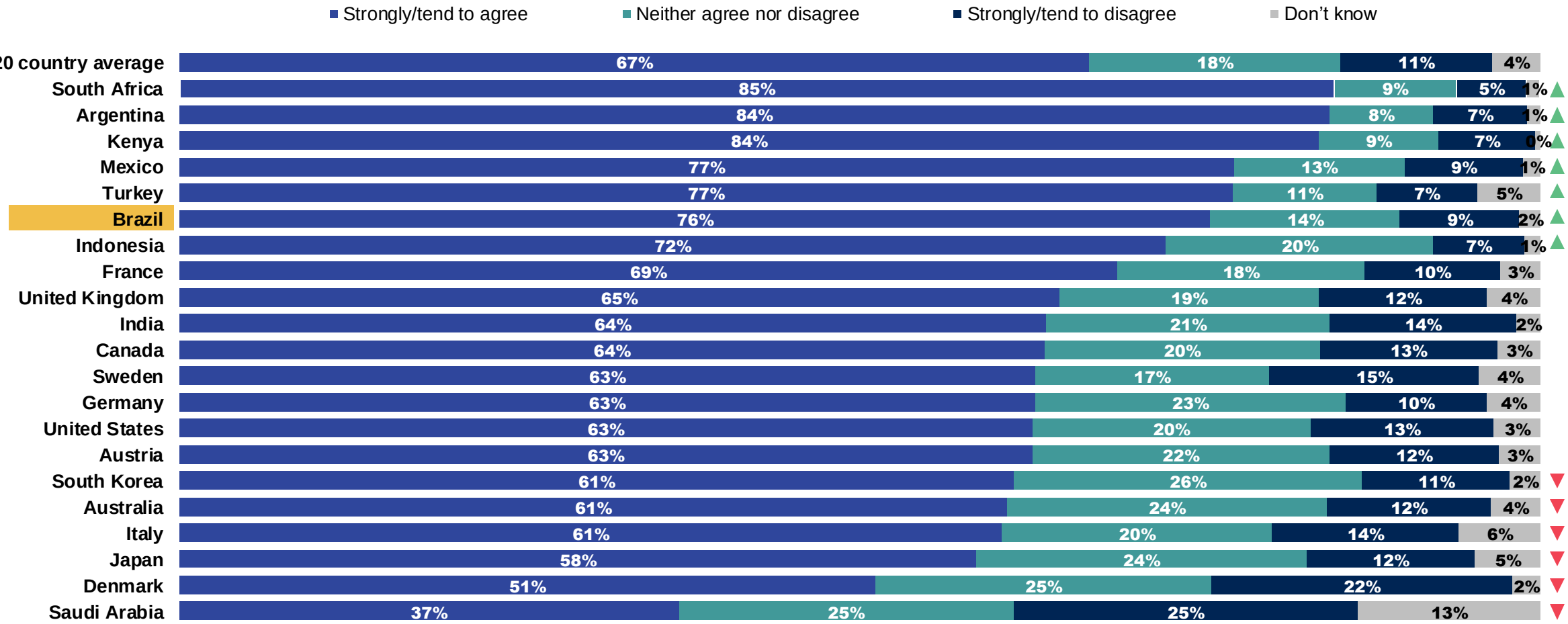
There’s too much economic inequality in Brazil these days.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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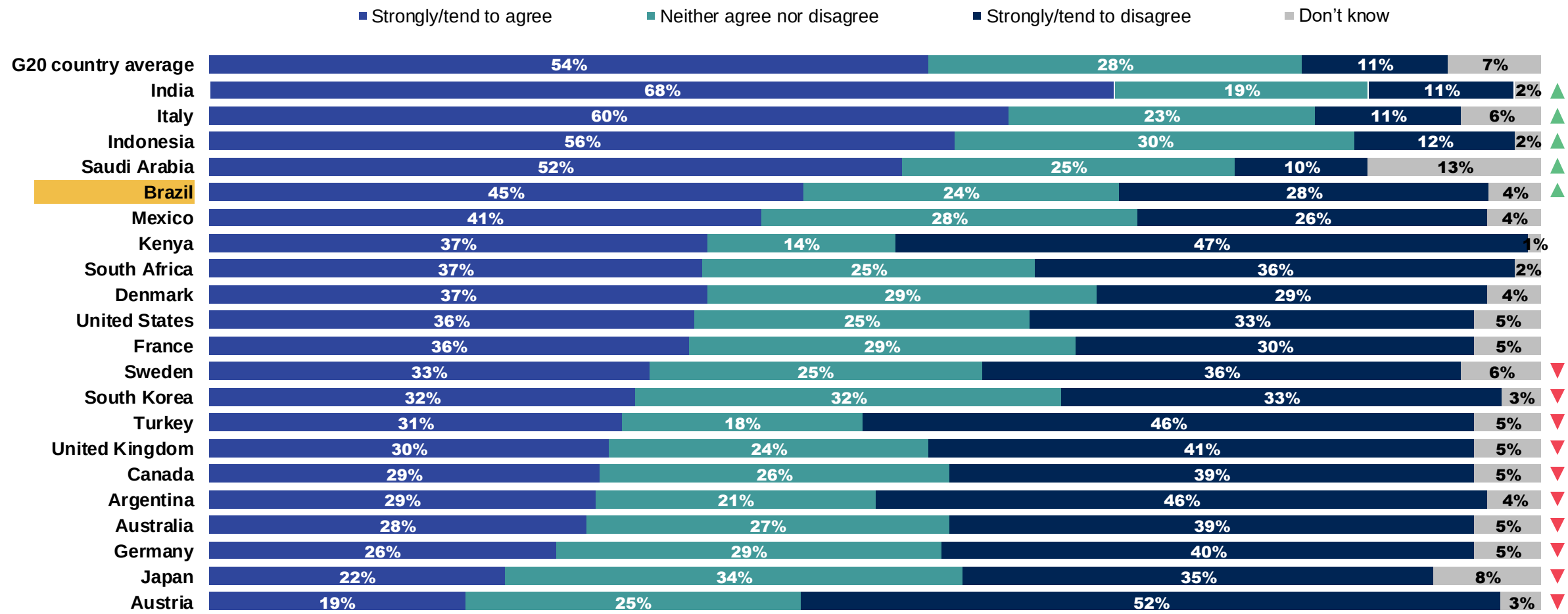
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

We are all better off when some people get rich, because their spending and investment trickles down throughout Brazil's society, leading to more wealth for all.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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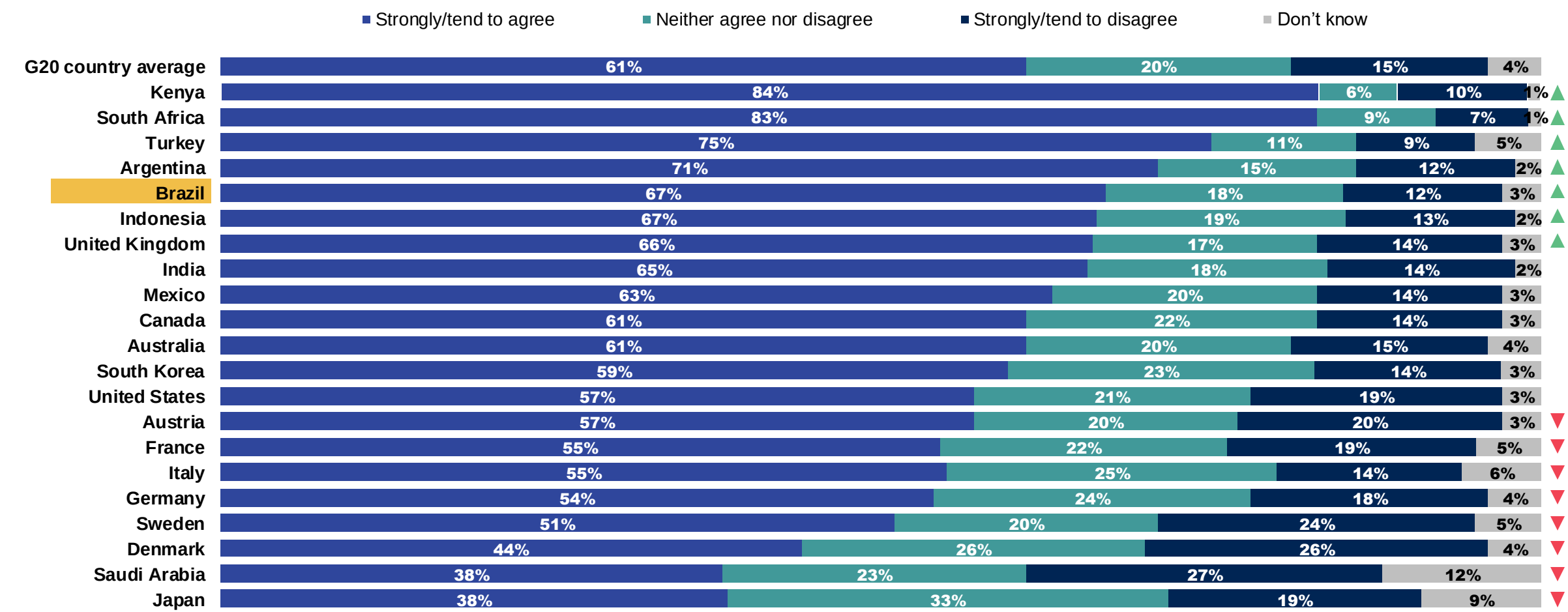
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

The economic system in Brazil hurts people who have least money.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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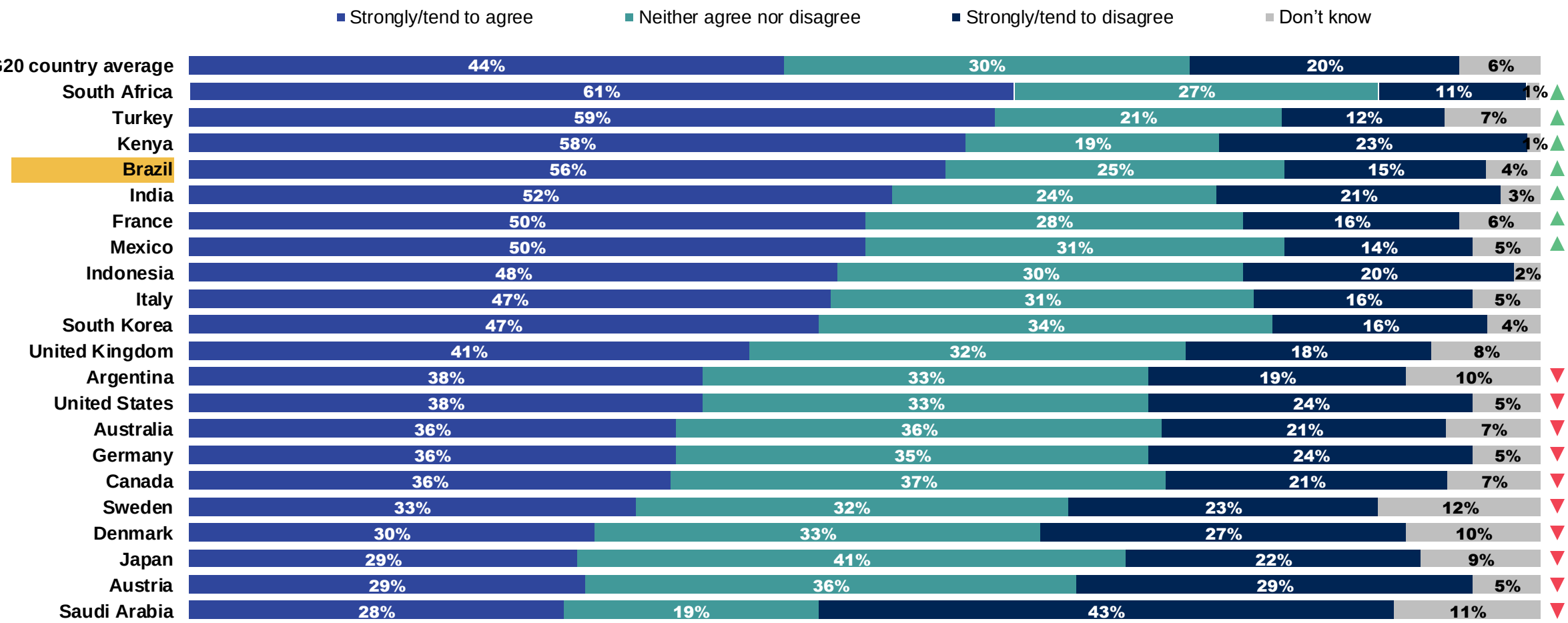
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

The economic system in Brazil is bad for the environment.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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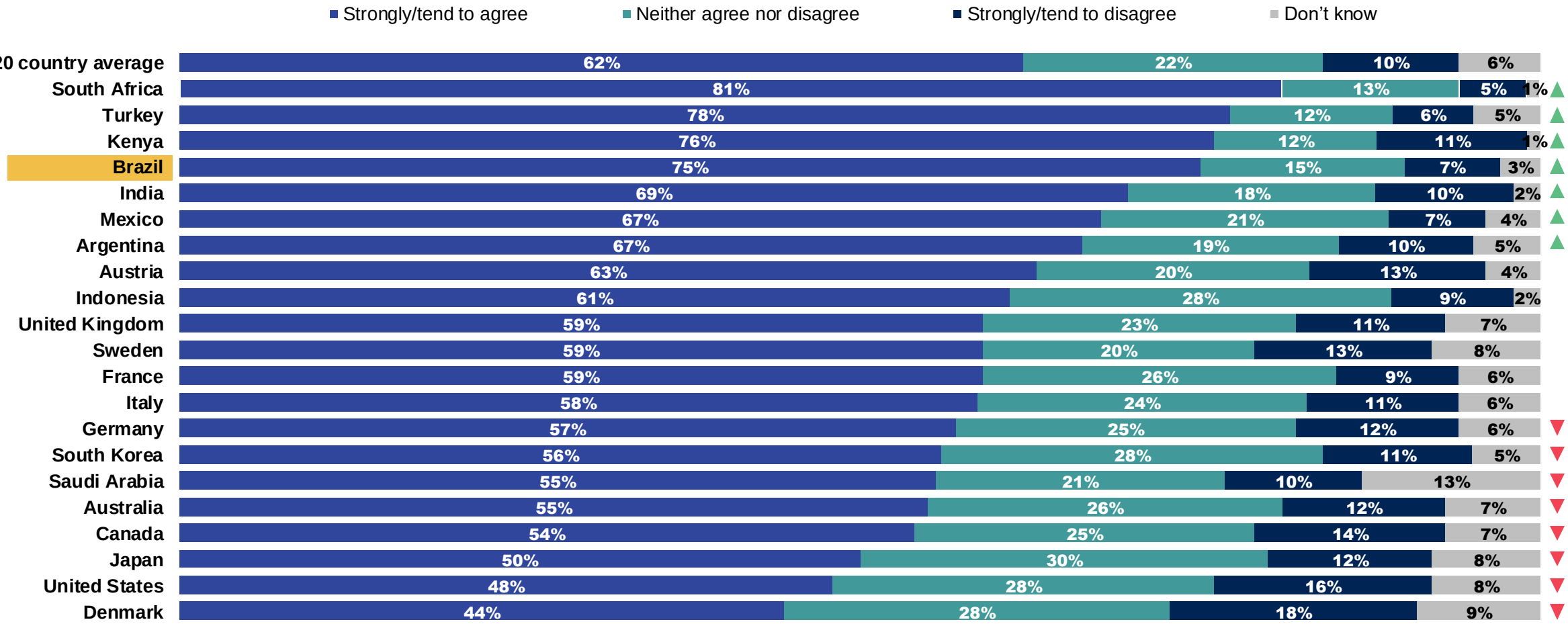
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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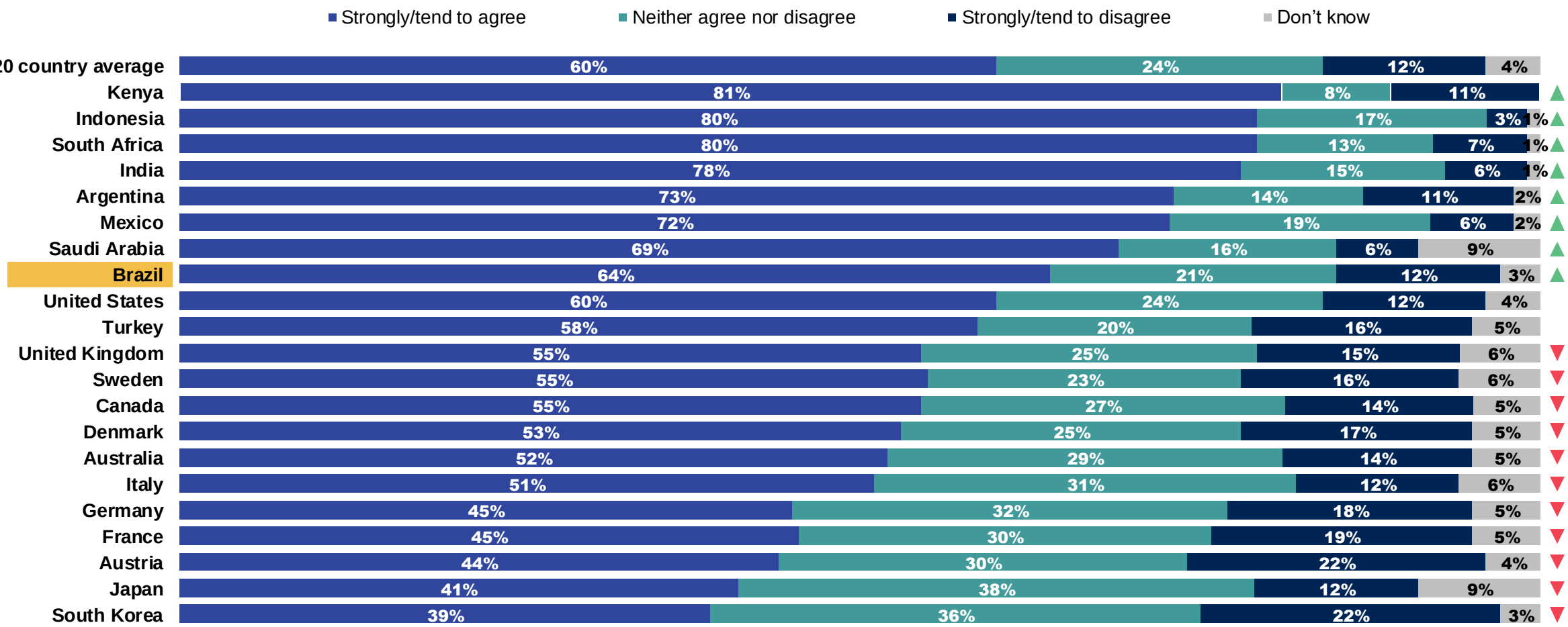
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

Focusing on economic growth in Brazil is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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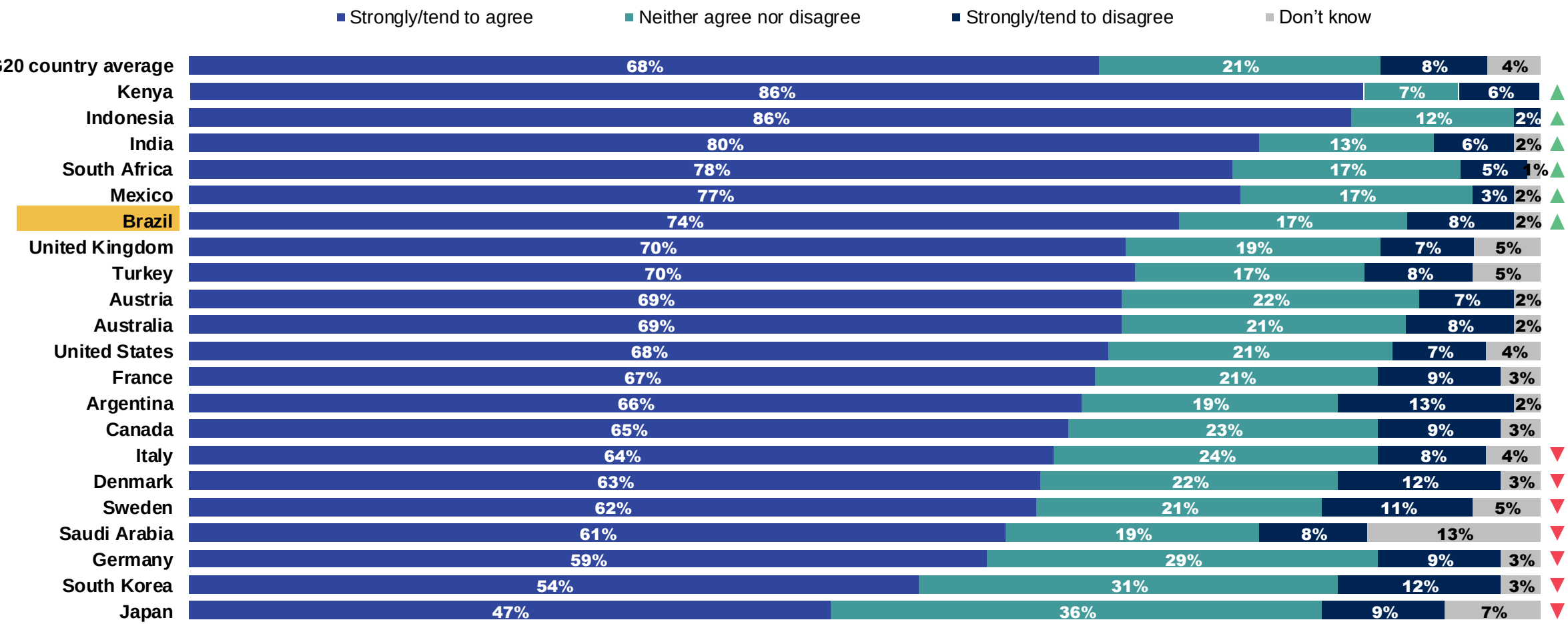
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

The way Brazil's economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in Brazil.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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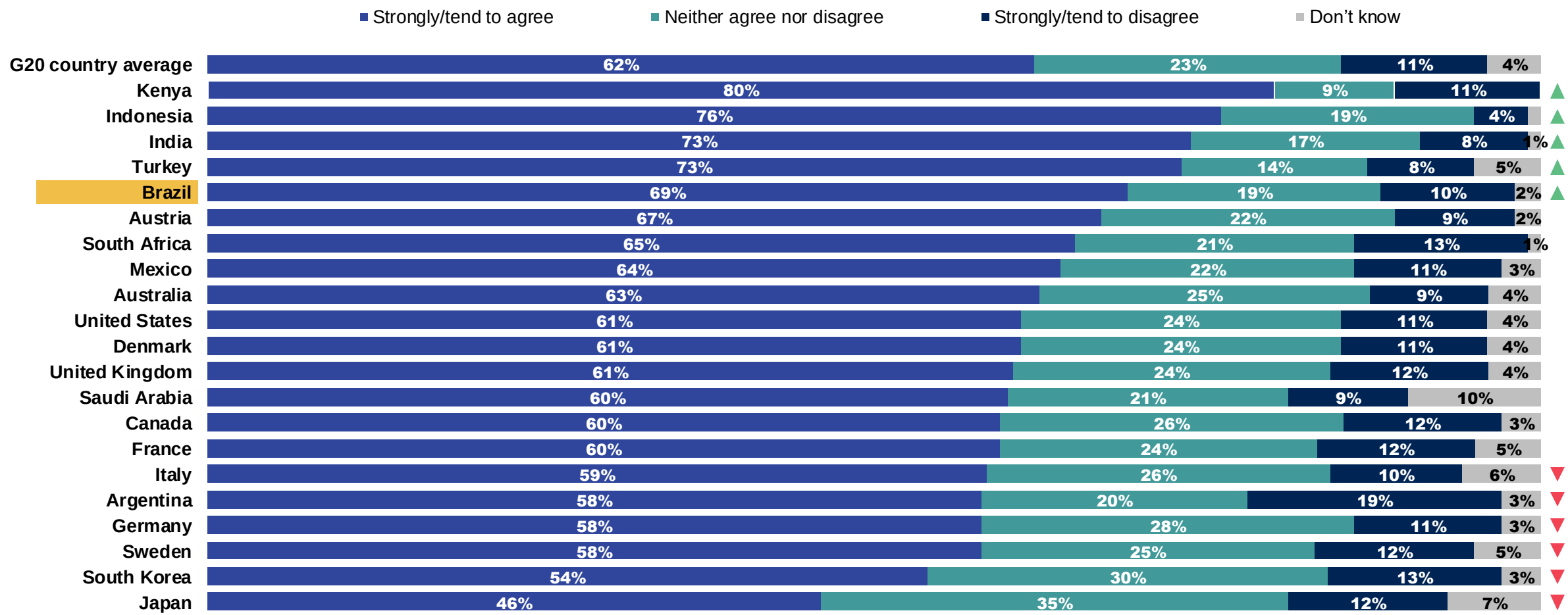
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country? (Strongly / tend to agree).

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
There's too much economic inequality in [COUNTRY] these days	76% DG	78%	74%	72%	77%	81% AD	67%	73%	79% G	83% AGH
The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries	75%	72%	77% AB	71%	71%	81% ADE	74%	75%	71%	78%
The way economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in [COUNTRY]	74% DH	72%	75%	69%	72%	80% ADE	70%	69%	77% H	77% H
The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing	69% DH	70%	67%	63%	70%	75% AD	64%	64%	70% D	77% AGH
The economic system in [COUNTRY] hurts people who have least money	67% G	65%	70%	66%	67%	70%	58%	67% G	69% G	73% G
Focusing on economic growth in [COUNTRY] is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here	64% CDG	68% AC	61%	58%	69% D	71% AD	55%	62%	67% G	70% AG
The economic system in [COUNTRY] is bad for the environment	56%	55%	58%	52%	58%	59%	53%	55%	54%	63% AGI
We are all better off when some people get rich (as spending and investment trickles down, leading to more wealth for all)	45% G	48%	42%	42%	49%	46%	38%	48% G	45%	46%

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

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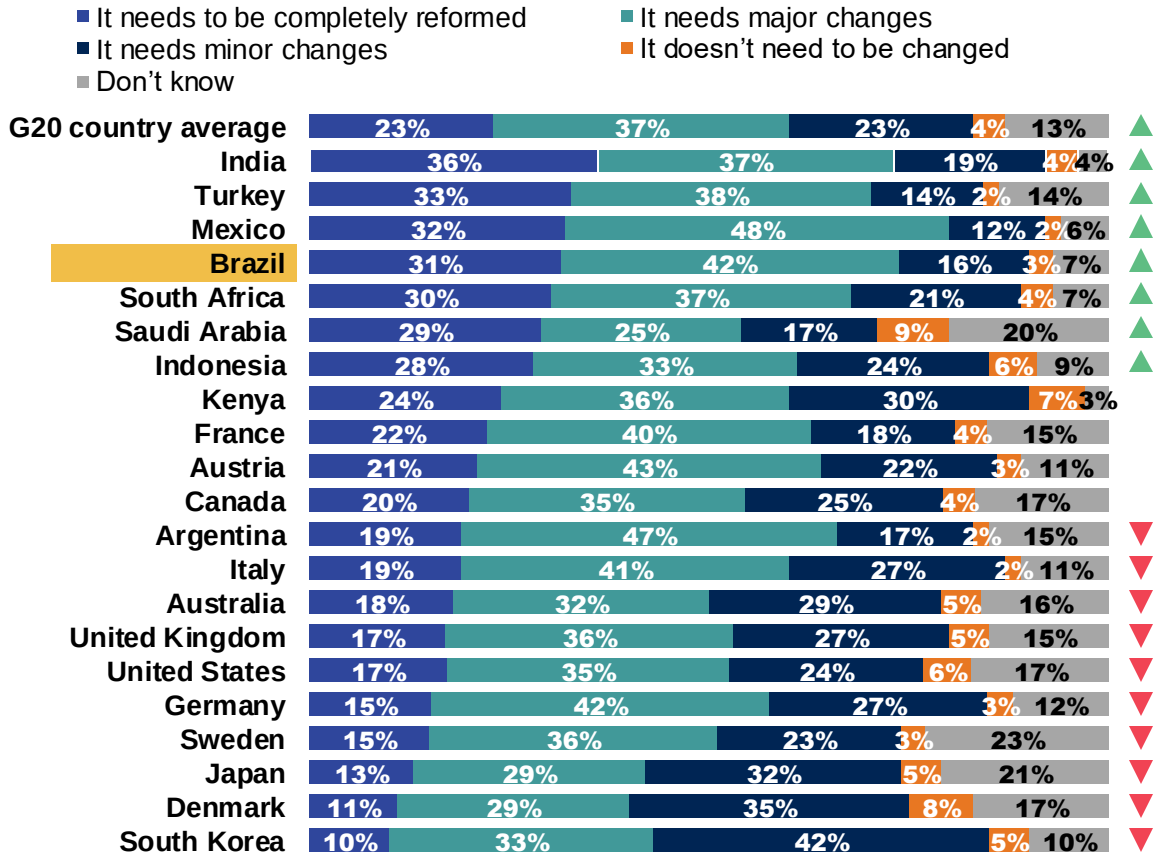
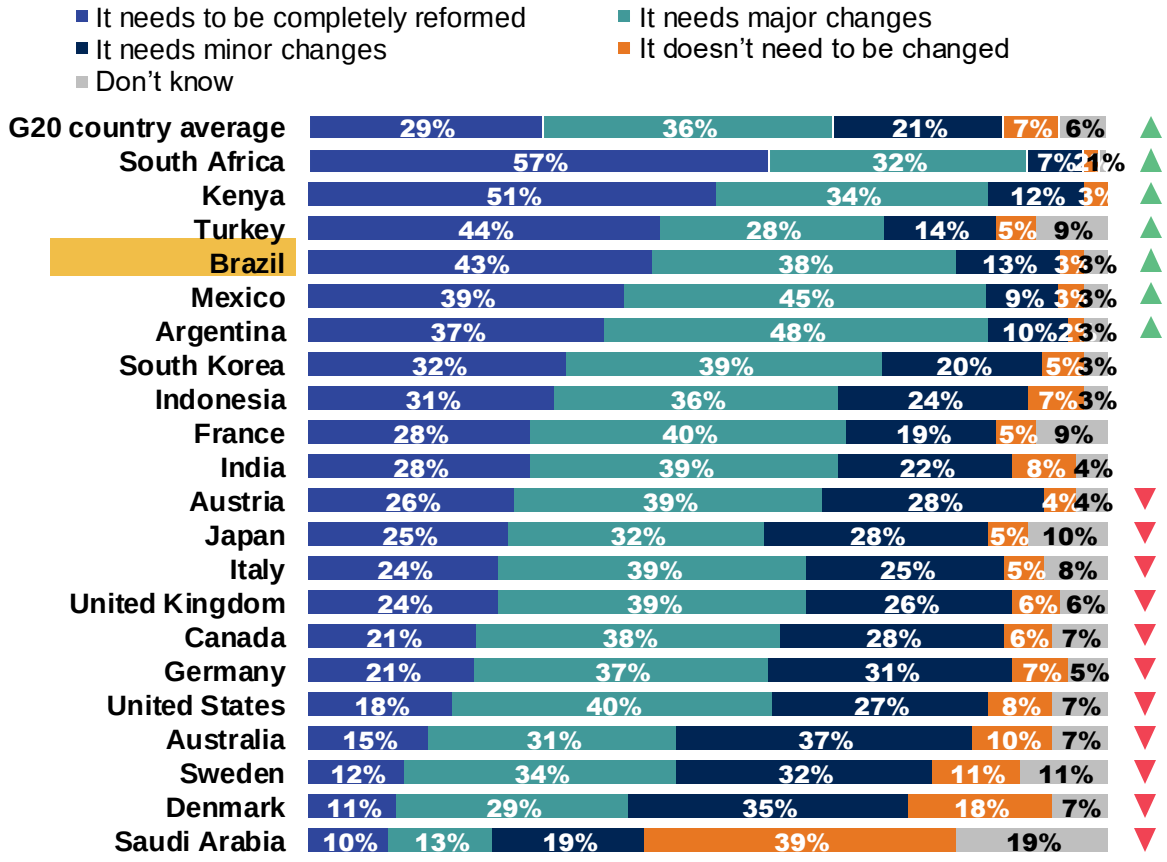
Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

The global political system



The political system of Brazil



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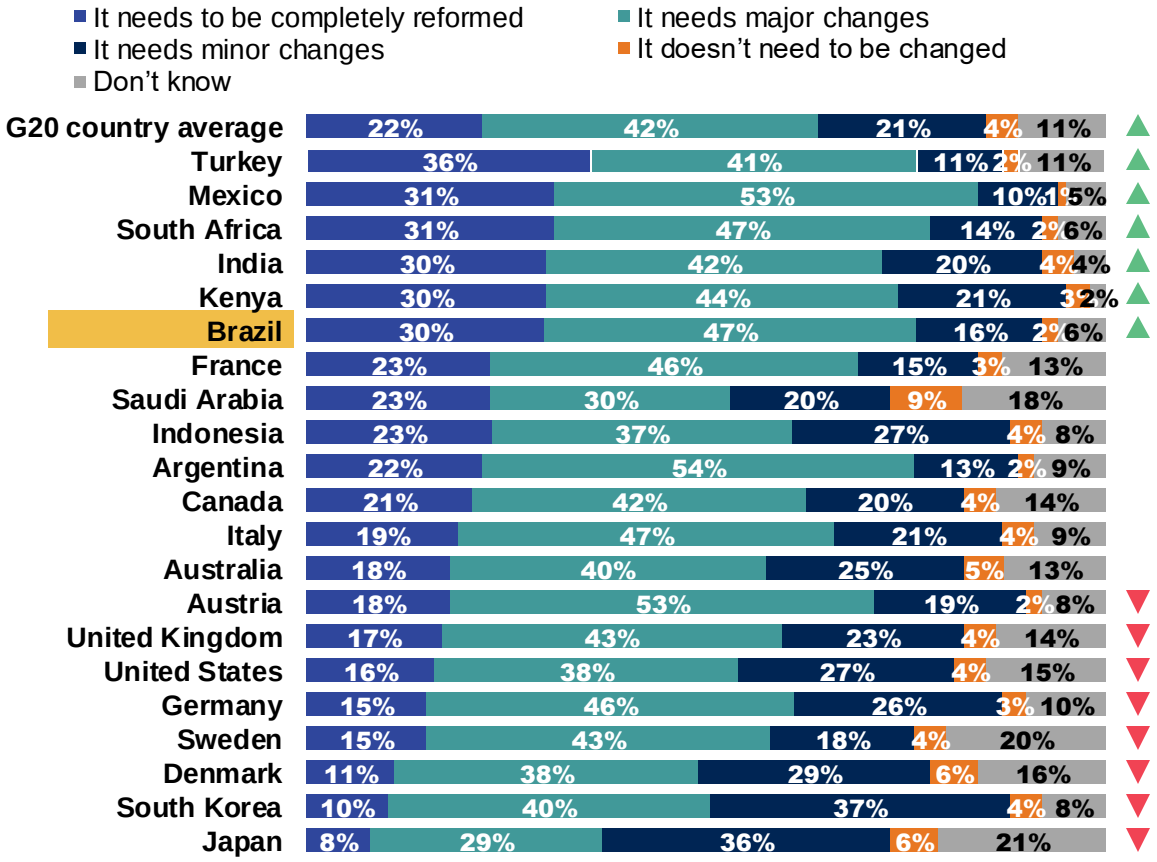
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (It needs to be completely reformed)

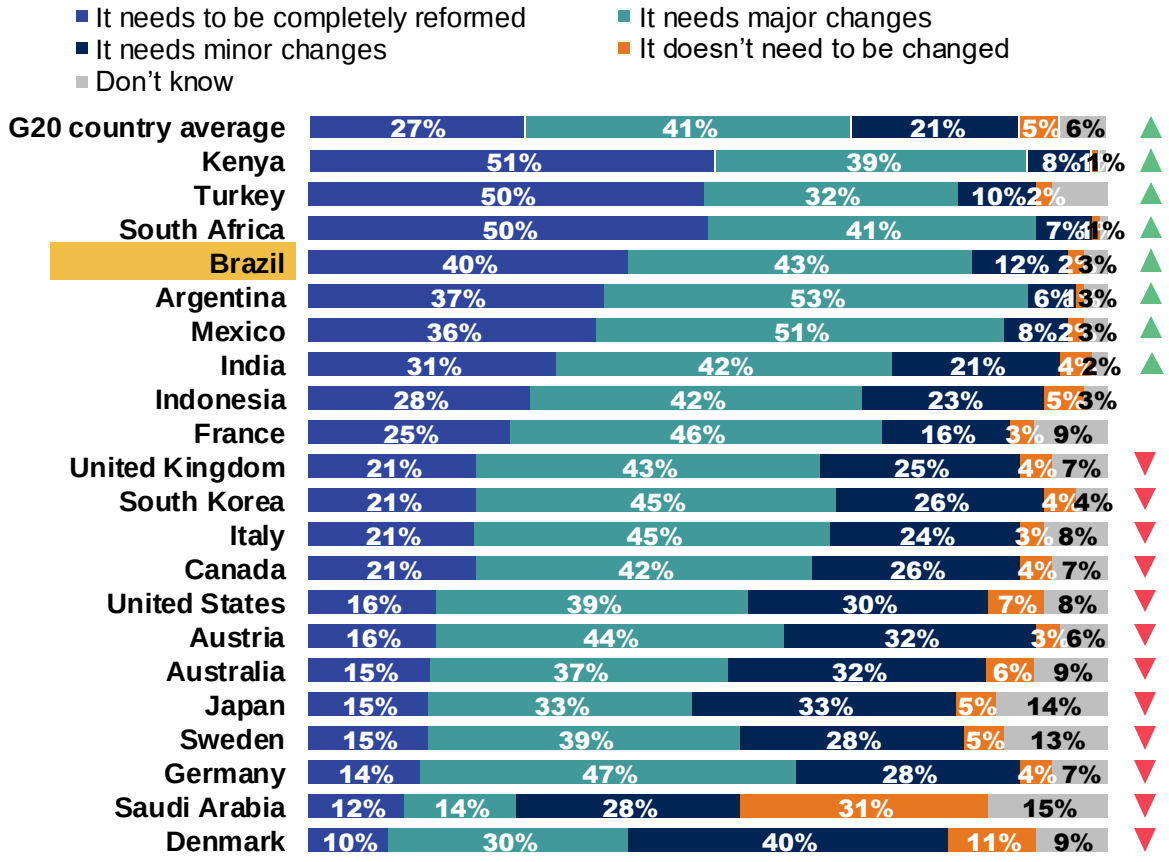
Which comes closest to your view about the following economic systems?

Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

The global economic system



The economic system of Brazil



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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (It needs to be completely reformed)

Values and demographics

03

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To what extent are you optimistic or pessimistic about each of the following... (Very / somewhat optimistic).

Q2. To what extent are you optimistic or pessimistic about each of the following...

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
Your future	81%	82%	81%	76%	84%	86%	71%	82%	85%	83%
	DG				D	AD		G	G	G
The future of your country	57%	55%	60%	55%	59%	58%	49%	55%	63%	60%
	G								AGH	G
The future of the world	51%	50%	52%	48%	52%	55%	36%	49%	59%	55%
	G							G	AGH	G

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

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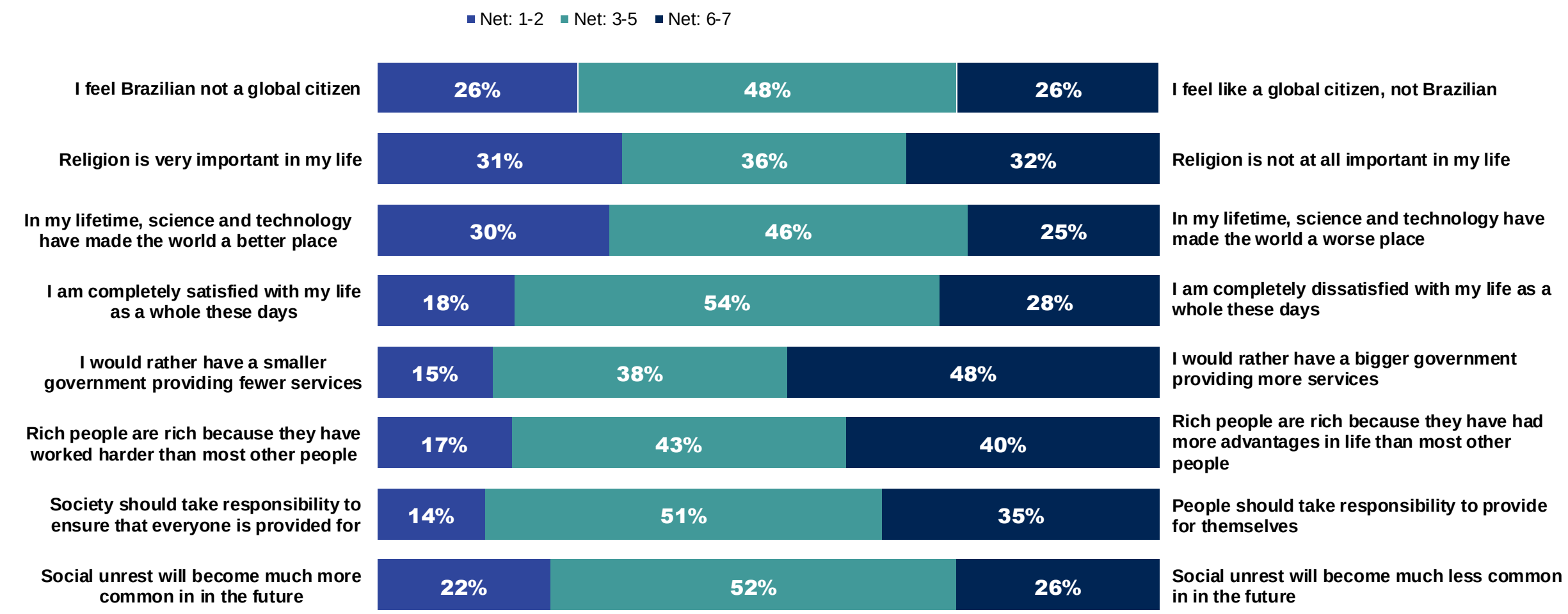
Please now give us your views on the following issues. We will show you two statements – please tell us which of these statements is closer to your beliefs.

Q3. 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 7 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.



Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.

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How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?

QD4. How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?
QD5. How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?

		Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
			Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
How satisfied are yo with the financial situation of your household?	NET: Very/fairly satisfied	51%	52%	52%	39%	53%	65%	46%	54%	56%	48%
						D	ADE			G	
	NET: Very/fairly dissatisfied	27%	24%	29%	35%	28%	19%	28%	26%	25%	30%
		BF			AF	F					
How exposed, if at a are you personally t environmental and climate related risks and threats?	NET: Very/somewhat exposed	59%	54%	64%	58%	61%	60%	56%	60%	61%	58%
		B		AB							
	NET: Not very/not at all exposed	37%	42%	31%	36%	33%	39%	40%	36%	35%	38%
		C	AC								

Base: Brazil, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 55, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

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Methodology

04

Objectives and methodology.

- Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance, in partnership with The Policy Institute Kings College, Wellbeing Alliance, ISWE, and Wellbeing Economy Alliance, Ipsos conducted research to understand **attitudes to societal transformations, political / economic systems and planetary stewardship**. Questions focused on: values and worldviews, attitudes towards nature and planetary stewardship, attitudes towards national and global political and economic systems, levels of support for Earth4All policy recommendations. **This report focuses on attitudes towards national and global political and economic systems, and levels of support for Earth4All policy proposals.**

- Ipsos surveyed **22,000 participants aged 18 to 55-75 in total across 22 countries.** This included 18 G20 countries (Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000)), plus four counties outside the G20 (Austria (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Kenya (1,000) and Sweden (1,000)). Not all questions were asked in China. All interviews were conducted online and took place between **5th March and 8th April 2024.**

- **Quota sampling** was used, and in each country data are **weighted to be representative of the national population on age, gender, region and working status**. Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of 'don't know' categories.

- **This report presents a 'G20 country average'** and compares individual countries against this. Overall 'G20 country average' percentage is an arithmetic average of national results across the 18 G20 countries surveyed (or 17 G20 countries in the case of questions that were not asked in China), where the results from each country have the same weight and are not pro-rata to the true population proportions for this audience.

- This report presents the findings from **Brazil,** comparing responses with the other nations surveyed. This study also compares responses from different demographic groups in Brazil. In **Brazil, 1,000 participants aged 18-75 were interviewed** in Portuguese between 5th March and 8th April 2024.

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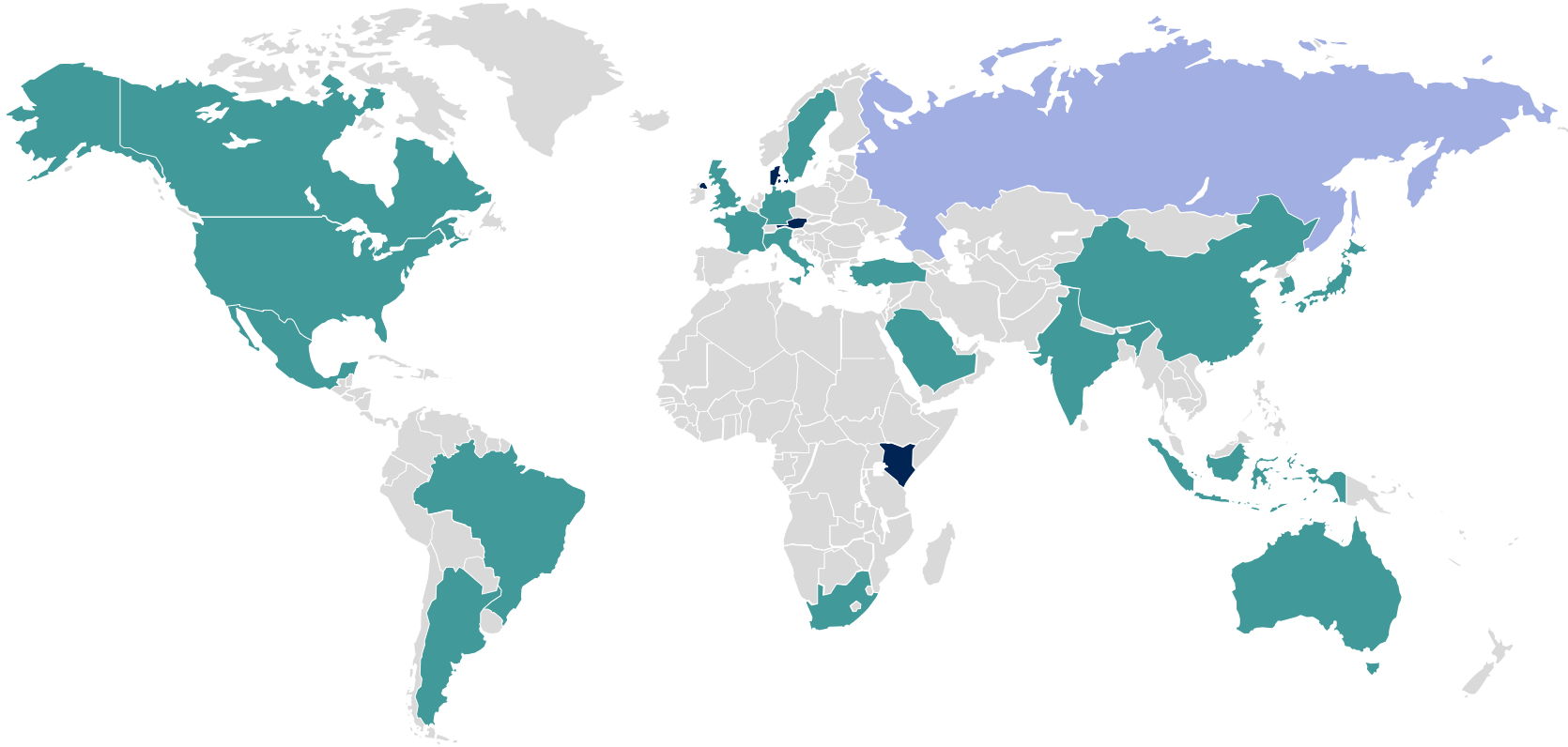
Methodology: Study Coverage.

22 countries were included in the study, a total of **22,000 participants** from age 18 to 55-75.

Some questions that were asked were also run in the Global Commons Survey in 2021. Where this is the case, trend data has been shown for those countries included in both the 2021 and 2024 studies.



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Methodology: demographics/subgroups bases.

	Unweighted / Weighted
Gender	
Male	485 / 489
	48% / 49%
Female	507 / 503
	51% / 50%
Employment Status	
Working	737 / 691
	74% / 69%
Not working	263 / 309
	26% / 31%
Education	
Secondary	507 / 517
	51% / 52%
Degree or above	468 / 457
	47% / 46%
Household Income (per annum, pre-tax)	
Low (<$50,000)	389 / 396
	39% / 40%
Middle ($50,000-$94,999)	232 / 231
	23% / 23%
High ($95,000+)	358 / 350
	36% / 35%
Children in Household	
Yes	641 / 632
	65% / 64%
No	347 / 355
	35% / 36%

	Unweighted / Weighted
Age	
18-24	203 / 193
	20% / 19%
25-34	305 / 285
	31% / 29%
35-44	277 / 277
	28% / 28%
45+	215 / 245
	22% / 25%
Region	
Norte	87 / 88
	9% / 9%
Nordeste	268 / 268
	27% / 27%
Sudeste	423 / 423
	42% / 42%
Sul	142 / 141
	14% / 14%
Centro-Oeste	80 / 79
	8% / 8%

Please note: any use of the data from this research in the public domain will need to be signed-off by Ipsos's Polls for Publication team.

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Ipsos's standards & accreditations provide our clients with the peace of mind that they can always depend on us to deliver reliable, sustainable findings. Moreover, our focus on quality and continuous improvement means we have embedded a 'right first time' approach throughout our organisation.

ISO 20252 – is the international specific standard for market, opinion and social research, including insights and data analytics. Ipsos in the UK was the first company in the world to gain this accreditation.

MRS Company Partnership – By being an MRS Company Partner, Ipsos UK endorse and support the core MRS brand values of professionalism, research excellence and business effectiveness, and commit to comply with the MRS Code of Conduct throughout the organisation & we were the first company to sign our organisation up to the requirements & self-regulation of the MRS Code; more than 350 companies have followed our lead.

ISO 9001 – International general company standard with a focus on continual improvement through quality management systems. In 1994 we became one of the early adopters of the ISO 9001 business standard.

ISO 27001 – International standard for information security designed to ensure the selection of adequate and proportionate security controls. Ipsos UK was the first research company in the UK to be awarded this in August 2008.

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This work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the international quality standard for market research, ISO 20252 and with the Ipsos UK Terms and Conditions.

Appendix: Trending vs Global Commons research

05

The way [COUNTRY]'s economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in [COUNTRY]. (Strongly / tend to agree).

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	2021	2023	
G20*	74%	68%	▼
Argentina	73%	66%	▼
Australia	71%	69%	▼
Brazil	78%	74%	
Canada	69%	65%	▼
France	75%	67%	▼
United Kingdom	69%	70%	
Germany	73%	59%	▼
India	77%	80%	
Indonesia	86%	86%	
Italy	77%	64%	▼
Japan	61%	47%	▼
Saudi Arabia	59%	61%	
South Korea	71%	54%	▼
Mexico	79%	77%	
South Africa	78%	78%	
Turkey	85%	70%	▼
United States	68%	68%	
Sweden	56%	62%	▲

*Base= 2021=18,655; 2023=19,000. *Please note that G20 average in 2021 included Russia.*

▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs Global Commons research 2021. Please note that due to survey differences, these trends should be read with caution.

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