Tuesday 26th April 2022

Case Study – Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro is a port, industrial centre, and a centre for banking in Brazil. It is a UNSCO national heritage site, and hosted the 2016 Olympics. It has grown due to natural increase and migration. Migrants moved from other areas in Brazil, as well as other South American countries.

Social Opportunities

* Young people have access to schools and universities.
* Medical services can go to people’s home to treat them for 20 different diseases.
* Power supplies were improved as the city grew.

Economic Opportunities

* Rio has experienced growth in the oil, construction, shopping, and tourism industries.
* 6% of all employment in Brazil is located in Rio.

Challenges of Growth in Rio

* Favelas – As more people moved to Rio, the size of the slums (known as favelas) increased.
* Water and Sanitation – 12% of homes in the favelas have no running water, and 50% have no sewerage.
* Electricity – 30% of houses in the favelas have no electricity.
* Social Challenges – Only 50% stay in school past age 14, and infant mortality can be as high as 50 per 1000 children.
* Unemployment and Crime – Unemployment rates in the favelas are over 20%. The murder rate can be up to 20 per 1,000.
* Environmental Challenges – Lack of waste disposal system in the favelas. Air pollution from cars and factories cause almost 5000 deaths per year. High numbers of cars causes severe traffic congestion.