



Candidates must complete this page and then give this cover and their final version of the extended essay to their supervisor.

Candidate session number

Candidate name

School number

School name

Examination session (May or November)

May

Year

2012

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered: Geography  
(For an extended essay in the area of languages, state the language and whether it is group 1 or group 2.)

Title of the extended essay: Changes in Population structure  
and Distribution in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

**Candidate's declaration**

*This declaration must be signed by the candidate; otherwise a grade may not be issued.*

The extended essay I am submitting is my own work (apart from guidance allowed by the International Baccalaureate).

I have acknowledged each use of the words, graphics or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

I am aware that the word limit for all extended essays is 4000 words and that examiners are not required to read beyond this limit.

This is the final version of my extended essay.

Candidate's signature

Date: Jan 09, 2012

## Supervisor's report and declaration

The supervisor must complete this report, sign the declaration and then give the final version of the extended essay, with this cover attached, to the Diploma Programme coordinator.

Name of supervisor (CAPITAL letters) \_\_\_\_\_

Please comment, as appropriate, on the candidate's performance, which the candidate undertook the research for the extended essay, any difficulties encountered and how these were overcome (see page 13 of the extended essay guide). The concluding interview (viva voce) may provide useful information. These comments can help the examiner award a level for criterion K (holistic judgment). Do not comment on any adverse personal circumstances that may have affected the candidate. If the amount of time spent with the candidate was zero, you must explain this, in particular how it was then possible to authenticate the essay as the candidate's own work. You may attach an additional sheet if there is insufficient space here.

[redacted] has been interested in Rio de Janeiro for the last couple of years now. She has studied the relationship between the favelas and local govt in an attempt to understand social injustices / inequalities. She said the only problems encountered were linguistic, in that some of the materials were only available in Portuguese, and therefore difficult to translate. Other than that, she felt confident with her report and as she stated, will continue to follow events in Rio until the Olympics leave the city.

This declaration must be signed by the supervisor; otherwise a grade may not be issued.

I have read the final version of the extended essay that will be submitted to the examiner.

To the best of my knowledge, the extended essay is the authentic work of the candidate.

I spent  hours with the candidate discussing the progress of the extended essay.

Supervisor's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1/18/12

**Assessment form (for examiner use only)**

Candidate session number

**Achievement level**

Criteria	Examiner 1	maximum	Examiner 2	maximum	Examiner 3
A research question	2	2	2	2	
B introduction	1	2	1	2	
C investigation	1	4	1	4	
D knowledge and understanding	0	4	0	4	
E reasoned argument <i>Not logical or coherent</i>	0	4	0	4	
F analysis and evaluation	0	4	0	4	
G use of subject language	1	4	1	4	
H conclusion	0	2	0	2	
I formal presentation	3	4	2	4	
J abstract	2	2	2	2	
K holistic judgment	0	4	0	4	
Total out of 36	10		10		

Name of examiner 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of examiner 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of examiner 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_

IB Cardiff use only: B: \_\_\_\_\_

IB Cardiff use only: A: 104826

Date: 22/5

## Changes in Population Structure and Distribution in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The title and abstract are OK.  
The introduction makes some attempt at putting the research into context.  
The essay as a whole, largely discusses crime but does not relate it to the research question.  
The bibliography is good, but no maps or data tables.

IB exams: May 2012

Group 2: Geography

Word count: 2,511

**Abstract:**

The topic of investigation was how the increase in crime has changed the population structure and distribution in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and what were the social and economic effects of it. The investigation was based on four primary sources. The first source was the book *Brazil on the Rise: The Story of a Country Transformed* by Larry Rohter. The second was the book *Drugs and Democracy in Rio de Janeiro* by Enrique Desmond Arias. The third book used was *Favela: Four Decades of Living on the Edge in Rio de Janeiro* by Janice Perlman. The last book used was written by Maria Alves and Philip Evanson and was titled *Living in the Crossfire: Favela Residents, Drug Dealers, and Police Violence in Rio de Janeiro (Voices of Latin American Life)*. All primary sources were nonfiction books. Many secondary sources such as websites and articles were also used for research purposes. Through my research, I concluded that the increase in crime rate has affected the birth and death rates in the population primarily due to all the rapes and murders committed. Rio de Janeiro has one of the highest murder rates (homicides) but it is slowly decreasing. The high crime rates have not affected the literacy rate of the city. I first thought otherwise because many children and young adolescents in Rio are involved with crime acts. Society has furthermore been divided, rich from poor, because of all the crime. All the poor people are left behind in shanty settlements known as favelas where there is no law enforcement and are controlled by drug gangs. It is there where the majority of Rio's violence and crime originates from. Rio is on a mission to gain full authority back before hosting the 2014 FIFA World Cup Soccer Tournament.

not evident in the title

secondary

Although not very clearly written the research question, methods and conclusion are stated

**Contents:**

**Introduction..... pgs. 4-5**

**Investigation.....pgs. 5-9**

**Conclusion.....pgs. 10-11**

**Bibliography.....pg. 12**

*Basic*

## Introduction:

Rio de Janeiro is the second largest city in all of Brazil (Rohter). It is a city known for its beautiful beaches along with its ideal <sup>?</sup> geological location. It has a very diverse population. It is also one of the wealthiest cities in the entire world. Rio de Janeiro is a very expensive city. Rio is up there with New York and Sydney. Unfortunately, Rio de Janeiro also has a bad reputation. Violence and crime there is at its worse now and it continues to grow. The crime rate remains high in most urban centers but it is also growing in rural areas.<sup>1</sup> Violent crimes such as murder, rape, kidnapping, carjacking, armed assault, and burglary are a part of everyday life in this city. There is a huge amount of drug trade occurring within Rio's streets that is to blame for the rise of such frequent and violent acts of crime. Rio's murder rate is more than four times that of the most dangerous city in the United States.<sup>2</sup> This is a fact that sparked my interest for this topic. It's hard to believe that a city with this much crime exists and yet still attracts hundreds of tourist from all parts of the world year round. With so much crime, I expected the population to decrease for various reasons. Therefore, I will investigate how the increase in crime has changed the population structure and distribution in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and what will be the social and economic effects of this. Since Rio de Janeiro's crime rate continues to increase, death rates in the population will also increase along with birth rates. The birth rates and death rates could increase for various reasons but criminal acts could speed up these rates. The literacy rate will decrease primarily within the younger generation and the population will hardly consist of any elderly people. Due to such a high crime rate, Rio's society will be divided, rich from poor, with no middle class. The rich will get richer and the poor will only continue to get poorer. I expect that the economy in this city will only continue along its down fall, especially since the 2014

<sup>1</sup> "No End of Violence". The Economist. April 12, 2007. Retrieved December 12, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> "Rio de Janeiro: Hop for this Violent City?" Scott A. Clark. May 10, 2010. Retrieved January 7, 2012.

Lots of unsupported suppositional statements

evidence  
(see P. 8)  
\*

R.O.

evidence

?

FIFA World Cup Soccer Tournament and the 2016 summer Olympic Games<sup>3</sup> will take place in Rio de Janeiro. With these types of events occurring, Rio will spend more money trying to eliminate all the crime happening within its streets in order to ensure safety instead of making a significant profit from these events to help gain its economy back. This topic is significant and worthy of investigating because even though the crime and violence continues to grow in this specific city, the Brazilian government is still officially under control (Arias) and has not been taken over by the rebellious drug gangs or by the people who take part in the crime. Through history I have seen this issue of citizens rebelling occur various times and usually they end up taking over the government, but in Rio de Janeiro, this has not occurred. Also, many issues like this occur only in very poor countries or cities. In this case, Rio de Janeiro is nowhere being a poor country. In fact, it is the second wealthiest city in Brazil with an average Gross Domestic Product of (US) 201 billion dollars a year.<sup>4</sup>

Contradictory statements with previous page

source

city?

### Investigation and in depth analysis:

I believed that the population structure in Rio de Janeiro would change due to the continuous increase in crime and violence. I thought that the birth rates in the population would increase because the amount of women getting abused and raped in Rio has also increased. In a ten year gap, the amount of recorded rapes has doubled. It went from 148 women per year to roughly around 300 women per year (Evanson). Since religion plays a very important role at Rio de Janeiro, most of the people there practice Catholicism on a regular basis (Rohter). The

figures do not support their premise

low numbers compared to total numbers of births

<sup>3</sup> "Rio de Janeiro quer sediar somente a final da Copa 2014". Terra Networks. March 26, 2010. Retrieved Jan. 7, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> "The 150 richest cities in the world by GDP in 2005". City Mayors Statistics. March 11, 2007. Retrieved Dec. 12, 2011.



catholic religion does not allow abortion and considers it a sin even though the woman has been raped<sup>5</sup>. So to tie things together, the women getting raped and pregnant because of the abundant amounts of crime are forced to keep their baby, since aborting is against the catholic religion, and help contribute to the increase in birth rates. Of course, the birth rates were already in a steady incline since Brazil is a Lower Economically Developed Country. LEDC's have a tendency to have higher birth rates than most countries because of their lack of education and their high demand in the work force. Rio de Janeiro's population reached an 11.3 percent growth from the year 2000 to 2010.<sup>6</sup>

But both rates are probably falling in Brazil ✓

The death rates in the population were expected to rapidly increase since the crime rate was also increasing at a fast pace. That is because the more crime there is will lead to more violence which will then lead to more and more people dying. In reality the murder rate in Rio is decreasing. In 2000 there were 51 homicides (per 1,000) and by 2008 (Evanson) there were only 38 homicides (per 1,000). In 2006 alone, 2,273 people were murdered. That creates a 37.7 percent murder rate for every 100,000 people (Evanson). Each year the amount of murders continues to decrease. In the end, this city still attains an extremely higher murder rate than the typical average city. The increase in death rates will lead the population into not having many elderly people left in each generation because most of them die at an early age since they are either involved with crimes or assaulted by a criminal.

Figures are only a small proportion of total deaths

The majority of criminals in Rio de Janeiro begin their acts of violence at a very young age, either as children or adolescents. In 2005-2006, Rio had over 2,000 kids trafficking drugs (Evanson), around 1,500 robbing, another 800 stealing, and over 3,000 possessed a firearm or

<sup>5</sup> "Catholic religion and General Knowledge". Catholic online. 2012. Retrieved Jan 3, 2012.

<sup>6</sup> Censo2010: populacao do Brasil e de 190.732.694 pessoas.

✓

Are these linked significantly? (Stat. test?)

Not true - no evidence.

?

drugs (Arias). This is the reason why I first believed that so much crime in one city would lower the average literacy rate since the kids would prefer to live as criminals than to pursue an education. According to statistics, the literacy rate in Rio de Janeiro is 96.7 percent. That means that the majority of people living there are educated, even though an approximate 19 percent of the population lives in favelas. I had assumed that not so many elderly people would be part of the population because older people might be considered as easy targets for criminals but the life expectancy in Rio is 71.1 years<sup>7</sup> (Rohter). This means that the top of the population (age-sex) diagram is unaffected by the crime rates. Since it is unaffected by the crime rates, the deaths of people over 65 have no correlation with the crime rates.

The high amount of crime in this city contributes furthermore into dividing the society and the distribution of the population. There are two main social classes, the rich and the poor, leaving no middle class behind. The people with more money tend to separate themselves from the rest of the poor people because they have the money to avoid being around the daily crime and violence. That leaves the poor people stuck in between all the violence. The poor people live in shanty settlements known as favelas. Most of the favelas in Rio de Janeiro are controlled by huge drug gangs that bring more crime into the communities and promote violence. The Brazilian police have tried to control these gangs for decades now but have seen no success what so ever. Various times the criminals in these favelas rebel against the law enforcement and it turns into a miniature ongoing war until the police gives up (Perlman). Because of the control that these drug gangs have, the people in the favelas depend on them because they feel more protected since the Brazilian police do not show much interest in improving their situation (Evanson). The Brazilian police still do not gain back full authority from these drug gangs. For

<sup>7</sup> [http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis\\_pg\\_tw/cis/cis\\_1072.html](http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pg_tw/cis/cis_1072.html)

this reason, people, including the government, view favelas as individual and separate communities (Perlman). Many in Rio de Janeiro are embarrassed to have such shanty settlements because they see the favelas as a display of never ending poverty which disrupts the city of Rio from its natural beauty. They do not want to "admit" the favelas access back into society because of all the poverty and crime that occurs within them (Perlman). The reason why so much violent crime originates from favelas is because of society's rejection towards them. This rejection grants them access to basically govern themselves and also contributes to the rapid and continuous increase in crime rates around the city (Evanson). Without permanent law enforcement in these settlements, the acts of crime will only continue to grow worse and will become more and more common. Such high crime rates do not affect profit coming in from tourism in Rio de Janeiro. This city has hundreds of different tourists coming in all year long, especially during Rio's festivals. Criminals target these tourists mainly for two reasons: one being that they have money and valuable items since they do come for vacation and the second being that because they are not locals, they do not know the real dangers and daily crime acts that usually occur. Rio de Janeiro's profit through tourism has not decreased (Rohter).

*evidence?*

*data?*

*\* Conflicts with P4*

Rio de Janeiro is the second richest city in Brazil (Rohter). It is also the 30<sup>th</sup> richest city in the world. It is one of the most expensive cities in the globe, after New York<sup>8</sup>. Its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2008 was US\$ 201 billion. The increase in crime does not have any major effects in Rio de Janeiro's economy. Since the 2014 FIFA World Cup Soccer Tournament and the 2016 summer Olympic Games will be hosted there, Rio de Janeiro has increased its crime fighting activity. Rio de Janeiro wants to improve its crime, especially the one in favelas, because it could put its economy in danger. The economy could be put at risk because with so

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<sup>8</sup> "The 150 richest cities in the world by GDP in 2005". City Mayors Statistics. March 11, 2007. Retrieved Dec. 12, 2011.

? much crime the tourists coming in for the 2014 FIFA Cup or the 2016 summer Olympics<sup>9</sup> could be put at danger. Rio de Janeiro is ranked 206<sup>th</sup> (out of 5,565) as one of the most violent cities in Brazil. In the past 20 years, approximately 50,000 people were killed in Rio<sup>10</sup>. The urban warfare involves drug gangs and traffickers against the police. Rio de Janeiro also has corrupt policemen that work with the outlaws and further carry out their crimes. The police in Rio de Janeiro have killed around 1,000 people (Evanson). This is a very high number compared to police throughout the United States who kill around 300 people a year (Evanson). Overall, the only thing Rio de Janeiro is doing is confronting and trying to stop the crime. The state governor of Rio de Janeiro, Sergio Cabral Filho, created a program to fight the crime and reclaim areas controlled by drug gangs and dealers (Arias). Military and civil police enforcement has also brought in to sooner redeem back these areas. The city is attempting to regain back all control including those areas in the shanty settlements. Rio de Janeiro is trying to destroy the favelas all together because so much crime does originate in these areas (Perlman). By eliminating such shanty settlements, the crime rates will inevitably decrease too. Rio wants to eliminate the favelas and instead have something like government paid housing. This will unite the society and also eliminate a lot of crime. Favelas do not have security or permanent law enforcement leaving the area prone to crime. The government paid housing will have permanent law enforcement and will lower crime. The government wants to accomplish all this before the 2014 FIFA World Cup Soccer Tournament and the 2016 summer Olympics Games. If Rio de Janeiro lowers its crime rates before these activities, then the tourist will be safe and they will maximize the amount of profit they will make by hosting these events.

*Descriptive*

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<sup>9</sup> [http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/olympic\\_games/8282518.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/olympic_games/8282518.stm)

<sup>10</sup> Mapa de Violencia 2011. Retrieved Dec. 8, 2011.

## Conclusion:

In conclusion, the increase in crime has changed the population structure in Rio de Janeiro in various ways. The increase in crime rates has contributed to the increase in birth rates. Many women in Rio are continuously getting assaulted and raped (Evanson) Many of these women are practicing Catholics and are not allowed to abort because it is considered a mortal sin by their religion so they are forced to keep their kid and become a mother. This helps increase the population even more. Rio de Janeiro is already one of the most dense and populated cities in the world (Rohter). Their population only continues to increase every year. Death rates in this city also have a direct correlation with the crime rates. That being said, the murder rate in Rio de Janeiro is one of the highest. There are approximately 34 homicides per 1,000 people (Evanson) (Arias). Many criminals begin their career at a very early start. Rio has hundreds of kids and young adolescents committing acts of crime such as robbing or stealing or possessing firearms or even trafficking drugs already. Even though many children and young adolescents in Rio de Janeiro step into the bad pathway at a very early age, most people living in that city are educated and have attended school for a decent amount of time. The literacy rate for Rio de Janeiro is over 90 percent. Actually, it almost reaches 100 percent meaning that almost every single person in that city is able to read. The increase in crime in Rio de Janeiro has also changed the population distribution and interfered with the city's society. The population has been separated, the rich from the poor. The rich only get richer and the poor only get poorer. The poor are stuck living in favelas where there is no law enforcement and where crime and violence is as common as taking a bus ride home. The government is trying to step in and destroy the drug gangs that currently "control" these shanty settlements in order to bring back peace for the people living there. They also want to make Rio de Janeiro as safe as possible because the 2014 FIFA World Cup Soccer

data?

Not tested

Killing?

evidence

-NO  
data given

P.8 ?  
Tournament and the 2016 summer Olympics Games will be hosted there. Rio de Janeiro is already one of the richest cities in the world and will continue to have a strong economy because of the revenue from hosting these events and from all the revenue that annually comes in from its tourism industry. It is still unknown and difficult to understand why it is so difficult for the police department and law enforcements to gain back full control of Rio de Janeiro even though it is one of the richest cities not only in Brazil but in the whole world. A city with so much money should have a strong enough government to always remain in control and should not even have shanty settlements that have no permanent security or law enforcement.

There is no reference to actual changes (data) in CBR and CDR related to crime - no statistical test. This essay is based on supposition and therefore the argument is weak.

## Bibliography:

Arias, Enrique Desmond. Drugs and Democracy in Rio de Janeiro. University of North Carolina Press, 2006.

Evanson, Maria Alves and Philip. Living in the Crossfire: Favela Residents, Drug Dealers, and Police Violence in Rio de Janeiro (Voices of Latin American Life). Temple University Press, 2011.

Perlman, Janice. Favela: Four Decades of Living on the Edge in Rio de Janeiro. Oxford University Press, USA, 2010.

Rohter, Larry. Brazil on the Rise: The Story of a Country Transformed. Palgrave Macmillian, 2010.

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[http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis\\_pg\\_tw/cis/cis\\_1072.html](http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pg_tw/cis/cis_1072.html)

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/olympic\\_games/8282518.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/olympic_games/8282518.stm)

