

What scientific research discusses about the interface between housing and crimes against Public Security professionals

1

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Abstract

This article aims to address the theme "What scientific research discusses about the interface between housing and crimes against public security professionals", which seeks to analyze the scientific production published in the online database, such as the Scientific Electronic Library (SCIELO), Portal Periódicos CAPES, Brazilian Digital Library of Thesis and Dissertations (BDTD), based on the Journal Educative Practices, Memories and Oralities, among others, on the following descriptors: urbanization, housing, public safety and public policies. Such research of a basic nature, according to its procedures, was based on a bibliographical review of the documents found on these platforms, with a qualitative approach, and with descriptive objectives of the characteristics of the object being studied, seeking to provide a new view of this reality already existing. Thus, even with a lack of material related to the subject, it was possible to consider that there is an influence of the relationship between housing and crimes against public security professionals, mainly due to the historical process of occupation of cities.

Keywords: Urbanization. Housing. Public security. Public policy.

O que as pesquisas científicas discutem sobre a interface entre local de habitação e crimes contra os profissionais da Segurança Pública

Resumo

Este artigo visa abordar a temática "O que as pesquisas científicas discutem sobre a interface entre local de habitação e crimes contra os profissionais da segurança pública", o qual busca analisar as produções científicas publicadas na base de dados on line, tais como Biblioteca Eletrônica Científica (SCIELO), Portal Periódicos CAPES, Biblioteca Digital Brasileira de Tese e Dissertações (BDTD), na base da Revista Práticas Educativas, Memórias e Oralidades entre

outras, sobre os seguintes descritores: urbanização, habitação, segurança pública e políticas públicas. Tal pesquisa de natureza básica, de acordo com seus procedimentos pautou-se em uma revisão bibliográfica dos documentos encontrados nessas plataformas, com uma abordagem qualitativa, e com objetivos descritivos das características do objeto que está sendo estudado, buscando proporcionar uma nova visão sobre essa realidade já existente. Assim, mesmo com carência de material relacionado à temática, foi possível considerar que existe influência da relação habitação e crimes contra profissionais da segurança pública, principalmente pelo processo histórico de ocupação das cidades.

Palavras-chave: Urbanização. Habitação. Segurança pública. Políticas Públicas.

1 Introduction

The considerable changes regarding the dynamics of space occupation in the global and national sense, also affected the urban mobilization in the State of Amapá, especially in the capital of Amapá, originating neighborhoods or peripheral invasions to support the latent population expansion, abruptly and anomalously. It so happens that, in the wake of this growth, several social problems have arisen, among which, the expressive increase of criminal organizations, making several crimes more common in certain areas, usually in the areas far from the urban center (according to SEJUSP/AP statistics), which has led to all sorts of crimes against the most diverse people, among which the public security professionals who become potential targets, given their respective condition as crime fighters.

In this scenario, this research is justified as a scientific instrument to support the edition of housing public policies directed to the professionals of the public security system of the State of Amapá.

About the subject under study, regarding the authors who address such theme, when searching the Scielo platform, it was possible to obtain 38 (thirty-eight) results, with descriptors "urbanization", "housing" "public security" and "public policies", of which only



09 (nine) files were considered, because only the content of these presented a relationship with the researched theme.

In the platform of the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (BDTD) the same were used, obtaining 18 (eighteen) results, of which 3 results related directly to the policy for public security personnel and no results in the Capes journals, since there is a shortage directly related to the theme.

In the *Práticas Educativas, Memórias e Oralidades* journal, we obtained only one article with the search "Habitação", related to the theme, but when it comes to the search for themes such as crimes against policemen, no results were found.

For this, we analyzed historically the process of urbanization of the cities, the situation of the right to housing and this related to the public security professionals.

It is observed that there is a scarcity of materials to approach the theme, mainly related to Amapá. In this way, it is emphasized the need for the theme to be more explored, taking into consideration its importance for a better clarification and knowledge about the influence of the place where public security professionals live and crimes against them..

2 Methodology

The aim is to develop a research whose theme is "What scientific research discusses the interface between place of residence and crimes against public security professionals". For the scientific research it is usually done a search for references in articles, scientific books and updated texts, and from there on there is a mapping of what exists on the theme. It may obey some criteria, such as its nature, its approach, its objectives and its methodological procedures.



As to its nature, the research is basic, because it is about producing knowledge for the advancement of science. According to Appolinário (2011, p. 146), basic research has as its main objective "the advancement of scientific knowledge, without any concern with the immediate applicability of the results to be gathered".

According to the approach is qualitative, for subjectively studying social phenomena and human behaviors, not applying quantifiable procedures. In this sense, Rodrigues and Limena (2006, p. 90) define the qualitative approach as follows

When it does not employ statistical procedures or does not have, as its main objective, to approach the problem from these procedures. It is used to investigate problems that statistical procedures cannot reach or represent, due to their complexity. Among these problems, we can highlight psychological aspects, opinions, behavior, attitudes of individuals or groups. Through the qualitative approach, the researcher tries to describe the complexity of a given hypothesis, to analyze the interaction between variables and also to interpret the data, facts and theories.

As to the objectives, it is a descriptive research, aiming to describe the characteristics of the object being studied and provide a new view of this existing reality. In descriptive research, the researcher, according to Appolinário (2011, p. 147), is limited to "describing the phenomenon observed, without inferring causal relationships between the variables studied.

According to the methodological procedures it is a bibliographic research. Described by Severino (2007, p. 122), as

[...]available record, arising from previous research, in printed documents, such as books, articles, theses, etc. We use data from theoretical categories already worked on by other researchers and duly registered. The texts become sources of the themes to be researched. The researcher works from the contributions of the authors of the analytical studies contained in the texts.

Corroborating with the adopted procedures, Gil (2002, p. 44), on bibliographic research points out that.

The bibliographical research is developed based on already elaborated material, consisting mainly of books and scientific articles. Although almost all studies require some kind of work of this nature, there are researches developed exclusively from bibliographic sources.

3 Results and Discussion

5

In the SciELO database, the following works were relevant to the theme, generating the following results:

Chart 1 - SciELO articles.

Nº	Articles	Authors	Magazine/Year/Volume
1	WHOQOL-100 instrument and public policies: assessment of quality of life of housing policy target population.	CARVALHO, Beatriz Ferreira de. Et al	Health and Society. 2021. V. 30, n. 2
2	Fatores associados ao sofrimento psíquico de policiais militares da cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil	SOUZA, Edinilsa Ramos de. MINAYO, Maria Cecília de Souza. SILVA, Juliana Guimarães. PIRES, Thiago de Oliveira.	Cad. Saúde Pública 28 (7) - Jul 2012
3	Housing programs for public security personnel: the housing program of the Military Police of Ceará.	SILVA, Izaías Ferreira da.	http://www.repositorio.ufc.br/handle/riufc/37201
4	Housing Program for Military Servants: the right to housing from an economic and social perspective.	PEREIRA, Itamar Lini.	http://monografias.fjp.mg.gov.br/
5	Urbanism on the periphery of the globalized world Brazilian metropolises	MARICATO, ERMÍNIA	São Paulo in perspective, 14(4) 2000
6	Public security policies and the police issue	FILHO, Cláudio C. Beato.	São Paulo em perspectiva, 13(4) 1999.
7	Metropolitan dimension of housing policy	NASCIMENTO NETO, Paulo. MOREIRA, Tomás.	Mercator, Fortaleza, v. 16, e16027, 2017.
8	Social Interest Housing	BUONFIGLIO, Leda Velloso.	Mercator, Fortaleza, v. 17, e17004, 2018.
9	Public Policies and their afterlives: housing merit and citizenship in the Brazil of social mobility.	KOPPER, Moisés	Brazilian Journal of Social Sciences. 2019, v. 34, n. 99

Source: <https://www.scielo.org/>

Chart 2 - Articles - Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations.



Nº	Articles	Authors	Magazine/Year/Volume
1	The risk does not stop when the shift ends: a study of off-duty military police deaths	DUARTE, Erika Natalie Pereira Miralha.	https://www.ppgsp.proesp.ufpa.br
2	Lethal violence, income and inequality in Brazil	CANO, Ignacio. SANTOS, Nilton.	Atlas of Violence 2020 - IPEA
3	Youth homicide in Brazil: the challenge of understanding the fatal consequence of violence	SILVA, Juliana Guimarães.	National School of Public Health Sérgio Arouca. Oswaldo Cruz Foundation. Rio de Janeiro, 2014.

Source: <https://bdtd.ibict.br/>

In the Capes Periodicals database, we did not find any articles that focused on the theme with the descriptors housing and crimes against policemen.

Chart 3 - Articles - Educational Practices, Memories and Oralities.

Nº	Artigos	Autores	Magazine/Year/Volume
1	A study on multidimensional poverty in the state of Ceará in the period from 2005 to 2015	CAETANO, Y. D.; CASTRO, M. de S.	Educational Practices, Memories and Oralities. Rev. Pemo, v. 3, n. 3, p. e337171, 2021.

Source:

In the digital article base of the journal Práticas Educativas, Memórias e Oralidades, we found only one article with the search "Habitação", which is related to the theme.

3.1 Urbanization Process

The urbanization process occurs since prehistoric times, but it was directly related to the rural man, due to his dependence on the countryside for his survival. From the 18th century on, this process was intensified by the advent of capitalism, generating a structural inversion, where the countryside started to depend on the cities, because it was in the middle of them that the economic-social relations started to have more emphasis.

Within the capitalist context, in the middle of the 20th century industry gained more strength, making cities predominantly urban, to the detriment of the amount of jobs and housing offered, even though they still had precarious conditions if compared to





today's housing. Corroborating also with the expulsion of the countryside man to the cities, there was the modernization of the field, its substitution by machines, in addition to the land concentration, that is, the land started to have few owners (latifundiários).

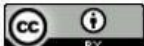
In this way, the concentration of the population is now in the metropolises, occurring the phenomenon called metropolization, where rapid urbanization is not followed by population absorption, generating an intense process of slums and irregular housing, in general, with low or no infrastructure. Unfortunately, this phenomenon is worldwide, bringing with it several problems of a social, environmental, cultural, climatic, and public health nature, among others

The urbanization of Brazilian society has undoubtedly constituted a path towards modernization, but at the same time it has contradicted those who hoped to see in this process the overcoming of an archaic Brazil, linked to the hegemony of the agro-exporting economy. The process of urbanization recreates backwardness in new forms, as a counterpoint to the dynamics of modernization. The characteristics of urban Brazil impose challenging tasks, and architects and urban planners have neither the accumulated knowledge nor the experience to deal with them. The dimension of the Brazilian urban tragedy is demanding the development of responses that should start from the knowledge of the empirical reality to avoid the formulation of "out of place ideas" so characteristic of urban planning in Brazil (MARICATO, 2000, p. 21)

Among the social problems generated by the rapid and intense urbanization, the violence factor gains a greater contribution, since the verification that is made here is whether or not the place of residence is influential in the occurrence of crimes against public security professionals.

With the urbanization of the metropolis, violence has become more and more expressive.

One of the most expressive and definitive indicators of the worsening of urban living conditions is the increase in violence to levels never before experienced by Brazilian metropolises. The national homicide rate (number of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants) at the end of the 1990s is 24.10, but in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro it is more than double. In 1998, São Paulo's rate was 59, and Rio de Janeiro's was 56. The increase in violence is intrinsically related to the metropolises. It is the main cause of death for men between the ages of 10 and 38, and it is beginning to affect the life expectancy at birth of the Brazilian male population (Fundação Seade). In Rio de Janeiro, life expectancy at birth has always been higher than in the Northeastern region, but the quantity of deaths by murder in this state makes both indexes close: between 1990 and 1995 the life





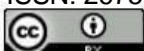
expectancy of an average Brazilian man was 63.61 years; in the Northeast it was 61.16 and in Rio de Janeiro it was 61.51 years (SIMÕES APUD MARICATO, 2000, p. 27).

8

If 20 years ago the rates were at this level, today, according to the Atlas of Violence 2020, by IPEA, there were 57,956 homicides in 2018, with a 12% drop compared to 2017, pointing to a rate of 27.8% per 100,000 inhabitants. The factors behind this drop point to the trend of demographic change (population aging), the disarmament statute (which curbed armed violence in the country), and the dissemination of qualified public security policies. However, the cities that had the highest increase in homicides were in the North and Northeast of the country, mainly due to faction wars. In the G1 Portal, it was reported that after an increase in violent crimes in 2020, the country will again have a decrease in homicides, robbery and bodily injury followed by death in the first three months of 2021. Only five states account for an increase in deaths - three in the Northeast (Maranhão, Paraíba and Piauí) and two in the North (Pará and Roraima).

The strong influence of urbanization on lethal violence, confirmed both at the interstate and inter-municipal level, fits the traditional sociological notion that social control is much more powerful in rural areas than in urban settings. Informal social control in particular is intense in small communities where people know each other and social deviance is immediately detected and stigmatized. On the other hand, urban anonymity diminishes social control and increases impunity. This explanation is more robust when comparing smaller cities with large cities, but cannot be so easily used to explain differences between municipalities in geographic areas where there is great mobility (e.g., metropolitan areas). (CANO E SANTOS, 2021, p. 5/7).

Duarte (2019, p. 3) in his studies about the victimization of public security professionals, reports that in 2015, the Brazilian Public Security Forum published that of the 10. 323 public security professionals from all over Brazil surveyed, more than half (67.7%) have high or very high fear of being a victim of homicide on duty and still 68.4 % stated high or very high fear of being a victim off duty, that is, 38.4% believe they are at risk of being killed on duty, 29.6% on their time off and 30.8% make no difference between the risks.





He goes on to describe the lack of scientific studies on public security and police work, highlighting some authors such as Melo et al. (1998), Minayo (2005) and Mynaio and Adorno (2013) who criticize this scarcity of studies on the theme.

About the deaths of police officers, Mello apud Duarte (2019, p. 5) highlights the preponderant factors for these events.

Public security professionals, mostly military police officers, die every year as a result of the most diverse causes. Some of them, acting while on duty, by using inadequate techniques or exposing themselves beyond what was taught in their training centers or academies, fall in confrontations with law-breaking citizens; others are victims of traffic accidents; some are surprised while performing extra paid activity to supplement their income; There are those who, at the moment of a criminal approach, are identified as police officers and are consequently killed; there are those who, even if alone, when faced with a criminal occurrence, taken by the warrior ethos forged since the professional training phase, get involved and end up becoming victims.

On the subject of housing, there is no evidence, but it cannot be ruled out that such criminal approaches may be to their residences or nearby.

3.2 The right to housing

The process of occupation of the spaces was too fast and disorderly, and when the populations reached the cities, this right was not guaranteed through public policies, even though it is based on the Federal Constitution, in its 6th article, which says "Education, health, food, protection, work, **the dwelling**, leisure, security, social security, protection to maternity and childhood, assistance to the unemployed, in the form of this Constitution"..

The goal of social policies is to ensure the welfare of citizens, ensuring their constitutional rights, and housing is a determining factor in the health of individuals and populations (CARVALHO ET AL, 2021, p. 21).

According to Silva (2015, p. 11), there are several factors that prevent the realization of the dream of home ownership:

The high price of real estate, which makes its acquisition unfeasible for the great majority of the Brazilian population; the public power, with housing public policies that, although their objective is to reach everyone, end up being sectorial, for covering only a section of the population that can afford to pay the installments;





the fact that there are myths surrounding the financing currently offered and the long installment time. In short, factors that prevent people from owning their own homes.

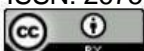
The housing sector, by itself, is a possible way to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of the Brazilian population, however, nowadays it is one of the factors that accelerate the violence picture, both related to those who have no housing or those who are located in peripheral areas, since the dwellings in more noble or valorized areas use several resources for protection and safekeeping of their property, that is, the housing factor also accentuates the existing social inequalities, especially violence.

Urban inequality is implicit in urban poverty, but there are no indices to measure it accurately. Moreover, inequality presents a particularly serious problem regarding the unit of analysis. It is possible to argue that poverty has an impact on lethal violence that does not depend so much on the unit of analysis. Poor individuals would be more likely to commit or suffer homicide. (CANO E SANTOS, 2021, p. 6/7)

According to Caetano and Castro (2021, p. 2-3), poverty now has a multidimensional concept, if before it was seen as unilaterally within the economic aspect, since 1995, this perspective brings several aspects that go through the cultural, social, affective, housing, health, education, among others, that border the complexity of this concept, opening space for new explorations, as well as to define public policies that better subsidize its impacts and its confrontation.

3.3 Public safety professionals and housing

To join the ranks of the corporation, the policeman will have several barriers to cross: the approval in the competitive examination, the training course, the probationary period, with the objective of preserving the law, order, peace, and life. There is no discrimination for this entrance, they can be people from any social class. However, the risks are much higher than any other profession, mainly because crime rates are high, and its function is to maintain social welfare.





In 2017, according to the newspaper Extra, 40% of the policemen killed in Rio de Janeiro were ambushed by criminals, and even under adverse conditions (low wages, outdated weapons, constant risks to life, stress, health problems, among others), the vast majority of police officers carry out their duties with dignity and are willing to defend and keep society safe.

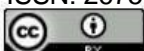
In a survey conducted with military police officers in Rio de Janeiro, Souza et al (2012, p. 1299), aiming to study the quality of life and health and work conditions of military police officers, through the socioeconomic questionnaire block, it was detected that.

The majority of military policemen in Rio de Janeiro are male (96.3%), in the age bracket from 31 to 40 years old (43.1%), 48.2% are mixed race, and 75.4% are married. As for the religious situation, 52.9% informed that they practice some kind of religion. It was also observed that there was a predominance of policemen with incomplete or complete high school education (67.8%), although 27.9% of them have or are attending college or graduate studies. The family income of 31.2% of the military policemen is between R\$ 1,001.00 and R\$ 1,500.00..

Regarding this data, one notices the low remuneration of the policemen in Rio de Janeiro, which is not significantly different from that of security professionals in other states, that is, they run many risks and are not highly valued, causing susceptibility at the moment of establishing residence, since this is what their salaries can pay, since the peripheral areas have a lower cost, but criminal action is greater, and sometimes policemen need to hide their profession in order not to be victims of ambushes, murders and also to safeguard their families.

This perception is held mainly in the big cities, where the urbanization process is more marked, and the shantytowns are even larger. In these areas the danger is not only for public security professionals, but for the entire population, especially those with lower purchasing power.

In fact, one of the ways to protect oneself against danger is to move from dangerous areas to different neighborhoods or even to other cities. The simplest and apparently most protective migratory movement would be to leave the city





and go to the countryside, where the risks seem to be much lower. However, this involves a radical change in the way of living, which makes migration much more likely within the city, or even between cities, than from a city to the interior. Moving to a "safe" neighborhood is much easier for wealthy individuals than for poor ones. Thus, urban risk areas will tend to concentrate individuals who cannot afford to leave them. (CANO E SANTOS, 2021, p. 6/7)

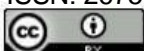
To reverse this situation, it is essential to establish effective and fast public security policies, as well as dignified treatment for security professionals.

From this context, some programs that seek to guarantee this right, and in Ceará, in 2003, the Military Police of Ceará's housing program (PROHAB) was created, with the objective of providing public security professionals with their own housing.

This program aims at the acquisition of homes for military police officers, firemen, and civil police officers, through agreements signed between the Military Police of Ceará, Caixa Econômica Federal or other financial institutions that work with the Housing Financial System, and also in partnership with PRONASCI. 32 The program consists of buying new properties that are already available on the real estate market, with all the necessary information to obtain them, as well as acquiring properties in the planning stage. In addition, the program also works with used real estate of the servant's preference, construction on their own land, and even renovation. The target public is basically the Public Security personnel of the State of Ceará, especially those who live in risk areas, since it is more difficult for them to perform their duties. However, the program opens space for any professional who wants to acquire their own house, and, in some cases, for the civilian community. (SILVA, 2010, p. 15)

Although still timid, the search to minimize, assist and reduce the demand for housing is an important tool for security agents, since it is a matter of obtaining a place where they are not afraid to wear their uniform, for personal fulfillment and also for the tranquility generated by the professional status.

In Amapá, which is not part of a big urban center, but concentrates most of the population in Macapá and Santana, the reality is different, even though there is no literary information about this theme, and based on the observed impressions, the security professionals have the freedom to wear their uniforms on public roads for their locomotion (in their cars, motorcycles, local and interstate buses, etc.); They live in more





4 Final considerations

Analyzing the scientific productions published in on line databases, such as Scientific Electronic Library (SCIELO), Portal Periódicos CAPES, Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (BDTD), Journal Práticas Educativas, Memórias e Oralidades, among others, in order to infer on what scientific researches discuss about the interface between place of housing and crimes against public security professionals, starting from the following descriptors: urbanization, housing, public security and public policies, one can conclude that there are correlations between them, however, a wider range of bibliographic references is needed for a better analysis, especially regarding the State of Amapá.

It is also emphasized that there are several factors brought about by the disorderly occupation of city spaces that directly influence the right to housing, preventing many people from having an appropriate place to build their homes, generating vulnerabilities, and security professionals are not free from such situations.

It is also worth remembering that, concerned about this issue, some states have established housing programs for public security professionals, which brings benefits in terms of personal security and mental health.

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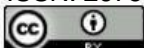
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