

Social suffering and institutional violence among the homeless population in Latin America: A scoping review protocol

Sufrimento social e violência institucional na população em situação de rua na América Latina: Protocolo de revisão de escopo

Sufrimiento social y violencia institucional entre la población sin hogar en América Latina: protocolo de revisión exploratoria

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REVISA

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RESUMO

Objetivo: mapear e analisar a produção científica acerca do sofrimento social e da violência institucional na população em situação de rua na América Latina, buscando compreender como essas experiências têm sido descritas na literatura e de que modo práticas institucionais são apresentadas como mediadoras, produtoras ou intensificadoras do sofrimento. **Método:** trata-se de um protocolo de revisão de escopo, elaborado conforme o referencial metodológico de Arksey e O'Malley, incorporando os aprimoramentos do Joanna Briggs Institute e orientado pelas recomendações do PRISMA-ScR. A estratégia de busca será conduzida nas bases PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science, Embase, Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde, SciELO e SocINDEX, além da literatura cinzenta por meio do Google Scholar e da Biblioteca Digital Brasileira de Teses e Dissertações. Serão incluídos estudos qualitativos, quantitativos, mistos, ensaios teóricos, estudos críticos e literatura cinzenta, sem delimitação temporal, publicados em português, inglês e espanhol. A seleção e extração dos dados serão realizadas por dois revisores independentes, com apoio do software Rayyan. Os resultados serão organizados em tabelas, quadros, fluxogramas e análise temática interpretativa.

Descritores: Pessoas em Situação de Rua; Sofrimento Social; Violência Institucional; 1Vulnerabilidade Social; América Latina.

ABSTRACT

Objective: To map and analyze the scientific production on social suffering and institutional violence among homeless populations in Latin America, aiming to understand how these experiences have been described in the literature and how institutional practices are presented as mediators, producers, or intensifiers of suffering. **Method:** This is a scoping review protocol developed in accordance with the methodological framework proposed by Arksey and O'Malley, incorporating the improvements of the Joanna Briggs Institute and guided by the recommendations of PRISMA-ScR. The search strategy will be conducted in PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science, Embase, Virtual Health Library, SciELO, and SocINDEX databases, as well as grey literature through Google Scholar and the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations. Qualitative, quantitative, mixed-methods studies, theoretical essays, critical studies, and grey literature will be included, with no time restrictions, published in Portuguese, English, and Spanish. Study selection and data extraction will be carried out by two independent reviewers using Rayyan software. The results will be organized into tables, charts, flowcharts, and interpretative thematic analysis.

Descriptors: Homeless Persons; Social Suffering; Institutional Violence; Social Vulnerability; Latin America.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Mapear y analizar la producción científica sobre sufrimiento social y violencia institucional en la población en situación de calle en América Latina, buscando comprender cómo estas experiencias han sido descritas en la literatura y de qué manera las prácticas institucionales son presentadas como mediadoras, productoras o intensificadoras del sufrimiento. **Método:** Se trata de un protocolo de revisión de alcance, elaborado de acuerdo con el marco metodológico propuesto por Arksey y O'Malley, incorporando las mejoras del Joanna Briggs Institute y orientado por las recomendaciones del PRISMA-ScR. La estrategia de búsqueda se llevará a cabo en las bases de datos PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science, Embase, Biblioteca Virtual en Salud, SciELO y SocINDEX, además de la literatura gris a través de Google Scholar y la Biblioteca Digital Brasileña de Tesis y Disertaciones. Se incluirán estudios cualitativos, cuantitativos, mixtos, ensayos teóricos, estudios críticos y literatura gris, sin restricción temporal, publicados en portugués, inglés y español. La selección y extracción de datos será realizada por dos revisores independientes con el apoyo del software Rayyan. Los resultados serán organizados en tablas, cuadros, diagramas de flujo y análisis temático interpretativo.

Descriptores: Personas en Situación de Calle; Sufrimiento Social; Violencia Institucional; Vulnerabilidad Social; América Latina.

PROTOCOLO DE REVISÃO

Introdução

The growth of the homeless population in cities across Latin America is a clear reflection of the deepening of social inequalities, the deterioration of living conditions, and the weakening of social protection policies in settings marked by intense economic, urban, and political changes. Beyond the lack of housing, the experience of living on the streets reveals historical processes of social exclusion, structural unemployment, the breakdown of social ties, and the production of unequal forms of managing life on the urban margins^{1,2}. In this context, the streets become a social space permeated by moral disputes, mechanisms of control, invisibility, and violence, where certain bodies are regarded as undesirable or disposable^{3,4}.

In Latin America, these processes have specific characteristics due to profound socioeconomic inequalities, insufficient public policies aimed at social protection, and the persistence of structural violence affecting class, race, gender, and territory. Experiences of living on the streets generally occur in contexts marked by police aggression, food insecurity, the disruption of family ties, threats to life, and limitations in access to basic rights, generating complex forms of suffering that extend beyond the merely biomedical^{5,6}.

The concept of social suffering has become established as a crucial analytical category for understanding how political, economic, and institutional processes produce suffering in the bodies and lived experiences of individuals in situations of vulnerability. Unlike approaches that focus solely on diseases or psychological distress, this perspective emphasizes the connection between individual experiences and broader social contexts, demonstrating how inequalities, violence, and exclusion are embodied and experienced in everyday life^{7,8}. In this sense, it becomes evident that social suffering is often shaped by the very institutions that are expected to provide care and social protection.

Health services, social assistance, and public security institutions, in this context, occupy a contradictory position: although guided by the logic of care, they often operate through practices of surveillance, discipline, moral control, and restricted access, thereby constituting forms of institutional violence^{8,9}. This violence is expressed through urban cleansing initiatives, the removal of communities, excessive use of force, denial of services, bureaucratic barriers to access, and dehumanizing treatment, all of which intensify processes of humiliation, stigmatization, and disrespect for human dignity.

Anthropological literature highlights that these experiences extend beyond the mere lack of resources, encompassing institutional moralities, ethical economies, and rituals of humiliation that generate suffering and intensify processes of dehumanization^{10,11}. Within these dynamics, feelings such as shame, disgust, and humiliation permeate the daily lives of homeless individuals, particularly in environments characterized by intense use of illicit psychoactive substances and high levels of social vulnerability¹¹.

Although these discussions are highly relevant, scientific production related to the homeless population remains predominantly focused on epidemiological, biomedical, and clinical perspectives, with emphasis on mental health, psychoactive substance use, and communicable diseases^{12,13}. While essential, these studies often fail to adequately address the subjective, relational, and political dimensions of suffering, as well as the experiences of institutional violence encountered within urban territories.

A preliminary search conducted in the Open Science Framework, JBI Evidence Synthesis, MEDLINE/PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar databases identified reviews addressing health vulnerabilities, violence, and access to services. However, no reviews were found directly connecting social suffering and institutional

violence among the homeless population in Latin America. This gap highlights the importance of critically organizing this body of knowledge.

Therefore, this scoping review aims to map and analyze the scientific literature on social suffering and institutional violence among the homeless population in Latin America, seeking to understand how these experiences have been described in the literature and how institutional practices are presented as mediators or intensifiers of suffering.

Methodology

This is a scoping review protocol developed in accordance with the methodological framework proposed by Arksey and O'Malley, incorporating the enhancements recommended by the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI)¹⁴. Scoping reviews are an effective strategy for identifying concepts, categories of evidence, knowledge gaps, and theoretical perspectives within complex and interdisciplinary domains, such as social suffering and institutional violence experienced by homeless individuals. The methodological procedures and reporting of findings will be guided by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR)¹⁵.

The methodological process will follow six interdependent stages: (1) defining the research question; (2) identifying relevant studies; (3) selecting studies based on previously established eligibility criteria; (4) extracting, organizing, and mapping the data; (5) synthesizing and analyzing the findings; and (6) presenting the results. These stages enable the development of an overview of the scientific literature, facilitating the identification of analytical categories, knowledge gaps, and future research directions within the investigated domain.

Protocol registration

The protocol was prospectively registered on the Open Science Framework (OSF) platform to ensure methodological transparency and reduce duplication of scientific efforts under registration number: <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/RYM3A>.

Research question

The research question was developed based on the PCC (Population, Concept, and Context) framework, according to JBI recommendations. The population considered was people experiencing homelessness; the concept included social suffering and institutional violence, encompassing stigma, moralities, rituals of humiliation, and practices of control; and the context comprised Latin American countries. The guiding research question was defined as: *How has the social suffering of people experiencing homelessness in Latin America been narrated and interpreted in the scientific literature, and in what ways are institutional practices described as mediators, producers, or intensifiers of this suffering?*

Eligibility criteria

Studies addressing social suffering, institutional violence, or related experiences among people experiencing homelessness will be included, encompassing qualitative studies, mixed-methods studies, theoretical essays, critical essays, and gray literature, such as theses, dissertations, and institutional reports. Studies published in Portuguese, English, and Spanish will be considered, with no time restrictions.

Exclusively biomedical studies that do not address the social, political, or institutional dimensions of suffering, duplicate publications, studies without a specific

focus on people experiencing homelessness, and publications without full-text access will be excluded.

Search strategy

The search will be conducted in the PubMed/MEDLINE, Elsevier Scopus, Clarivate Web of Science, Embase, Virtual Health Library (VHL), Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), and SocINDEX databases. Gray literature will be searched through Google Scholar and the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (BDTD).

The search strategy was developed using controlled descriptors from the DeCS, MeSH, and Emtree vocabularies, combined with free-text terms related to the topic under investigation. Boolean operators **AND** and **OR** were used and organized into three conceptual axes: people experiencing homelessness, social suffering/institutional violence, and Latin America. The strategies were adapted according to the syntactic and indexing characteristics of each database.

Considering the terminological heterogeneity found in the literature, semantically related terms such as vulnerability, social exclusion, stigma, discrimination, marginalization, and oppression were included to increase the sensitivity of the searches. The complete search strategies are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Search strategy conducted in May 2026.

Database	Search Strategy	Results
PubMed-MEDLINE	(("Homeless Persons"[Mesh] OR homeless*[tiab] OR unhoused[tiab] OR "people experiencing homelessness"[tiab] OR "street population"[tiab] OR "street people"[tiab] OR "unsheltered people"[tiab] OR "people living on the streets"[tiab]) AND ("Social Suffering"[tiab] OR suffering[tiab] OR violence[tiab] OR "Institutional Violence"[tiab] OR "Structural Violence"[tiab] OR "Symbolic Violence"[tiab] OR "Everyday Violence"[tiab] OR vulnerability[tiab] OR oppression[tiab] OR stigma*[tiab] OR discrimination[tiab] OR prejudice[tiab] OR humiliation[tiab] OR neglect[tiab] OR abandonment[tiab] OR "Social Exclusion"[tiab] OR marginalization[tiab] OR marginalisation[tiab] OR inequity[tiab] OR inequality[tiab] OR "human rights"[tiab]) AND ("Latin America"[Mesh] OR "Latin America"[tiab] OR Brazil[tiab] OR Argentina[tiab] OR Chile[tiab] OR Colombia[tiab] OR Peru[tiab] OR Venezuela[tiab] OR Ecuador[tiab] OR Bolivia[tiab] OR Paraguay[tiab] OR Uruguay[tiab] OR Mexico[tiab] OR Guatemala[tiab] OR Honduras[tiab] OR "El Salvador"[tiab] OR Nicaragua[tiab] OR "Costa Rica"[tiab] OR Panama[tiab] OR Cuba[tiab] OR "Dominican Republic"[tiab] OR Haiti[tiab])	133
Web of Science	((homeless* OR unhoused OR "people experiencing homelessness" OR "street population" OR "street people" OR "unsheltered people" OR "people living on the streets") AND ("social suffering" OR suffering OR violence OR "institutional violence" OR "structural violence" OR "symbolic violence" OR "everyday violence" OR vulnerability OR oppression OR stigma* OR discrimination OR prejudice OR humiliation OR neglect OR abandonment OR "social exclusion" OR marginalization OR marginalisation OR inequity OR inequality OR "human rights") AND ("Latin America" OR Brazil OR Argentina OR Chile OR Colombia OR Peru OR Venezuela OR Ecuador OR Bolivia OR Paraguay OR Uruguay OR Mexico OR Guatemala OR Honduras OR "El Salvador" OR	544

	Nicaragua OR "Costa Rica" OR Panama OR Cuba OR "Dominican Republic" OR Haiti))	
BVS*	("Pessoas em Situação de Rua" OR "População em Situação de Rua" OR homeless OR "personas sin hogar") AND ("Sofrimento social" OR sofrimento OR "violência institucional" OR "violência estrutural" OR estigma OR discriminação OR "exclusão social") AND ("Serviços de Saúde" OR "Políticas Públicas" OR "Serviços Públicos") AND ("América Latina" OR Brasil OR Argentina OR Chile OR Colômbia OR Peru OR Venezuela OR Equador OR Bolívia OR Paraguai OR Uruguai OR México OR Guatemala OR Honduras OR "El Salvador" OR Nicarágua OR "Costa Rica" OR Panamá OR Cuba OR "República Dominicana" OR Haiti)	162
SciELO †	(homeless OR "população em situação de rua" OR "personas sin hogar") AND ("sofrimento social" OR sofrimento OR "violência institucional" OR "violência estrutural" OR estigma OR exclusão social) AND ("América Latina" OR Brasil OR Argentina OR Chile OR Colômbia OR Peru OR México)	32
Scopus	(homeless* OR "people experiencing homelessness" OR "street population" OR "street people" OR "unsheltered people" OR "people living on the streets") AND ("social suffering" OR suffering OR violence OR "institutional violence" OR "structural violence" OR "symbolic violence" OR "everyday violence" OR vulnerability OR oppression OR stigma* OR discrimination OR prejudice OR humiliation OR neglect OR abandonment OR "social exclusion" OR marginalization OR marginalisation OR inequity OR inequality OR "human rights") AND ("Latin America" OR Brazil OR Argentina OR Chile OR Colombia OR Peru OR Venezuela OR Ecuador OR Bolivia OR Paraguay OR Uruguay OR Mexico OR Guatemala OR Honduras OR "El Salvador" OR Nicaragua OR "Costa Rica" OR Panama OR Cuba OR "Dominican Republic" OR Haiti)	441
SocINDEX (EBSCO)	(homeless* OR unhoused OR "people experiencing homelessness" OR "street population" OR "street people" OR "street-involved" OR "unsheltered people" OR "rough sleepers" OR "people living on the streets" OR "Pessoas em Situação de Rua" OR "População em Situação de Rua" OR "moradores de rua" OR "personas sin hogar") AND ("social suffering" OR suffering OR violence OR "institutional violence" OR "structural violence" OR "symbolic violence" OR "everyday violence" OR vulnerability OR oppression OR criminalization OR policing OR stigma* OR discrimination OR prejudice OR humiliation OR neglect OR abandonment OR "social exclusion" OR marginalization OR inequity OR inequality OR "human rights" OR "violência institucional" OR "violência estrutural" OR "violência simbólica" OR "sofrimento social" OR sofrimento OR estigma OR discriminação OR preconceito OR "exclusão social" OR marginalização) AND ("Latin America" OR "América Latina" OR Brazil OR Brasil OR Argentina OR Chile OR Colombia OR Colômbia OR Peru OR Mexico OR México OR Venezuela OR Ecuador OR Bolivia OR Paraguay OR Uruguay OR Guatemala OR Honduras OR "El Salvador" OR Nicaragua OR "Costa Rica" OR Panama OR Cuba OR "Dominican Republic" OR Haiti)	138
EMBASE (Elsevier)	('homeless person'/exp OR homeless*:ti,ab,kw OR unhoused:ti,ab,kw OR 'people experiencing homelessness':ti,ab,kw OR 'street	

	population':ti,ab,kw OR 'street people':ti,ab,kw OR 'street-involved':ti,ab,kw OR 'unsheltered people':ti,ab,kw OR 'rough sleepers':ti,ab,kw OR 'people living on the streets':ti,ab,kw OR 'pessoas em situação de rua':ti,ab,kw OR 'população em situação de rua':ti,ab,kw OR 'moradores de rua':ti,ab,kw OR 'personas sin hogar':ti,ab,kw) AND ('social suffering':ti,ab,kw OR suffering:ti,ab,kw OR violence:ti,ab,kw OR 'institutional violence':ti,ab,kw OR 'structural violence':ti,ab,kw OR 'symbolic violence':ti,ab,kw OR 'everyday violence':ti,ab,kw OR vulnerability:ti,ab,kw OR oppression:ti,ab,kw OR stigma*:ti,ab,kw OR discrimination:ti,ab,kw OR prejudice:ti,ab,kw OR humiliation:ti,ab,kw OR neglect:ti,ab,kw OR abandonment:ti,ab,kw OR 'social exclusion'/exp OR 'social exclusion':ti,ab,kw OR marginali?ation:ti,ab,kw OR inequity:ti,ab,kw OR inequality:ti,ab,kw OR 'human rights':ti,ab,kw OR 'violência institucional':ti,ab,kw OR 'violência estrutural':ti,ab,kw OR 'violência simbólica':ti,ab,kw OR 'sofrimento social':ti,ab,kw OR sofrimento:ti,ab,kw OR estigma:ti,ab,kw OR discriminação:ti,ab,kw OR preconceito:ti,ab,kw OR 'exclusão social':ti,ab,kw OR marginalização:ti,ab,kw) AND ('latin america'/exp OR 'south america'/exp OR 'central america'/exp OR 'latin america':ti,ab,kw OR brazil*:ti,ab,kw OR argentina*:ti,ab,kw OR chile*:ti,ab,kw OR colombia*:ti,ab,kw OR peru*:ti,ab,kw OR venezuela*:ti,ab,kw OR ecuador*:ti,ab,kw OR bolivia*:ti,ab,kw OR paraguay*:ti,ab,kw OR uruguay*:ti,ab,kw OR mexico*:ti,ab,kw OR guatemala*:ti,ab,kw OR honduras*:ti,ab,kw OR 'el salvador':ti,ab,kw OR nicaragua*:ti,ab,kw OR 'costa rica':ti,ab,kw OR panama*:ti,ab,kw OR cuba*:ti,ab,kw OR 'dominican republic':ti,ab,kw OR haiti*:ti,ab,kw)	203
Google Scholar	"Social Suffering" "Homeless" "Latin America" "Institutional Violence"	29
BDTD [£]	"Homeless Population" "Suffering" "Social"	31

*VHL = Virtual Health Library; † SciELO = Scientific Electronic Library Online; £ BDTD = Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations.

Study selection

All identified references will be exported to a reference management software and subsequently submitted to a duplicate removal process. Study screening will be conducted in two stages: initially through the assessment of titles and abstracts, followed by full-text review of the eligible studies.

The selection process will be conducted independently by two reviewers using the Rayyan software¹⁶. Any disagreements will be resolved by consensus or, when necessary, by a third reviewer. The process of study identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion will be presented in a flowchart according to the PRISMA-ScR recommendations.

Data extraction, organization, and mapping

Data will be extracted using a standardized instrument developed in an electronic spreadsheet. The following information will be collected: author, year of publication, country of origin, study context, study design, methodological approach, theoretical

framework, definition or approach to social suffering, description of institutional practices, presence of institutional violence, expressions of stigma, moralities and rituals of humiliation, main findings, and identified knowledge gaps.

Data extraction will be performed independently by two reviewers, and the extraction instrument may be refined throughout the review process if necessary.

Synthesis and analysis

The data will be organized into tables, charts, and descriptive graphs to characterize the included studies. Initially, a descriptive analysis will be conducted considering temporal distribution, country of origin, methodological approach, and fields of knowledge. Subsequently, an interpretive thematic analysis grounded in the anthropology of social suffering will be conducted to identify ways of narrating suffering, contexts that produce suffering, institutional practices, dynamics between care and control, and processes of stigmatization, moralities, and rituals of humiliation.

Data presentation

The review findings will be presented in a descriptive, analytical, and visual format, in accordance with the PRISMA-ScR recommendations. The study selection process will be detailed through a flowchart, encompassing the stages of identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion. The general characteristics of the included studies will be summarized in tables and synthesis charts, allowing visualization of aspects such as temporal distribution, methodological designs, theoretical frameworks, and the main analytical categories identified.

The presentation of the findings will seek to demonstrate how social suffering and institutional violence have been addressed in the literature concerning people experiencing homelessness in Latin America, highlighting convergences, divergences, knowledge gaps, and research trends.

Final considerations

This scoping review is expected to provide a critical synthesis of the scientific literature on social suffering and institutional violence among people experiencing homelessness in Latin America, contributing to a broader understanding of the multiple ways in which inequalities, institutional practices, and structural violence affect the bodies and life trajectories of these individuals.

By mapping concepts, theoretical approaches, contexts of knowledge production, and existing knowledge gaps, the review may provide support for strengthening future research, as well as for the development of public policies and care practices that are more responsive to the social, moral, and political dimensions of suffering. Furthermore, it intends to contribute to advancing the interdisciplinary debate among public health, anthropology, and the social sciences, increasing the visibility of experiences that have historically been rendered invisible within Latin American urban spaces.

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