


THE STRUGGLE FOR THE CONQUEST OF THE CITY OF MANAUS – AM: VIOLENT DEATHS IN THE JORGE TEIXEIRA NEIGHBORHOOD (2018 TO 2022)

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ABSTRACT

The violence that occurs in the Brazilian Amazon is historical and is currently due to an overlap of illicit activities ranging from illegal land occupation, illegal logging and land conflicts, to those mainly related to the dispute over territories for drug production and routes for outflow, in addition to money laundering activities through gold obtained in illegal mines. In this context, the arrival of the country's main criminal factions in the region accentuated the problem. The present study discusses the phenomenon of violence in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, located in the city of Manaus, in the state of Amazonas. The object of study is the violent deaths recorded in the period from 2018 to 2022 and the main objective was to discuss the dynamics and profile of violent deaths that occurred in the area. Methodologically, this is an analytical-descriptive study, bringing to light the characteristics of the victims of lethal crimes, as well as highlighting the elements that contribute to the persistence of violent deaths in this region. It was concluded that the profile of victims of violent deaths in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood reflects a sad reality common in the Brazilian urban peripheries. Most of the victims are young, male, brown and directly or indirectly involved with drug consumption and trafficking. This finding reinforces the urgent need for public policies that transcend the ostensible fight against crime and focus on social inclusion and the creation of opportunities for the youth of these regions.

Keywords: Amazon. Jorge Teixeira neighborhood. Violent Deaths. Confronting Violence. Public Policies.

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INTRODUCTION

The violence that occurs in the states belonging to the Brazilian Amazon is historical and, currently, is due to an overlap of illicit activities ranging from the oldest such as the illegal occupation of land, illegal logging and land conflicts to the newest, mainly related to the dispute over territories for drug production and the routes for outflow added to money laundering activities through gold obtained in illegal mines.

In this context, even with the significant reduction of 16.8% in Intentional Violent Deaths (MVI) in the period from 2021 to 2023, the state of Amazonas still has a high average rate of 35.6 deaths per 100 thousand in 2023, while the national average rate is 22.8 deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants (FBSP-18o Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública, 2024, p. 23).

The city of Manaus, capital of the State of Amazonas, even though it is not among the 50 cities with the highest numbers of intentional violent deaths in the 2021-2023 triennium and registering a reduction of 20.61% (2021-2023), still has the very high average rate of 52.6 deaths per hundred thousand inhabitants for the same triennium (FBSP - Cartography of Violence in the Amazon, 2004, p. 26, 33).

The explanation for such figures is a relatively recent phenomenon that was responsible for the resurgence of violence in the region and is linked to the arrival of criminal groups from the southeastern region of the country, such as the Red Command (CV) and the First Capital Command (PCC). Upon landing in the Amazon, these factions encountered a lot of resistance from local criminal groups and the result was a real war that raised homicide rates in the region to alarming levels.

Currently, it is not uncommon to identify the presence of these criminal factions in large and small cities, signaled by graffiti that clearly aims to demarcate territories (Cavalcante, 2024). In the city of Manaus, capital of the State of Amazonas, the territorial dispute over the drug trade has led to several problems for society, especially those related to violent crimes against life, widely reported in the various media, and nurturing a feeling of fear and insecurity in the population. As a result, the dynamics of violent deaths is a persistent concern in several urban communities, with an impact on the safety and quality of life of residents.

In this context, the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, located in the east zone of Manaus-AM, has been recognized as a region marked by violence and high mortality rates. The locality, which has very peculiar characteristics, is historically known for the lack of basic infrastructure largely due to the process of disorderly occupations that began in the 1980s and 1990s (Limeira-Silva and Noda, 2010). This fact, associated with the absence of

effective public policies and unfavorable socioeconomic conditions, create an environment conducive to the evolution and intensification of conflicts, often related to drug trafficking and disputes over territories.

Faced with such a scenario, there is a need to understand the phenomenon in its extension and complexity, and to bring to light the different factors that involve episodes of violent deaths in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, putting into debate the explanatory elements that give meaning, enhance and drive such reality.

To this end, data were collected from the records of police occurrences materialized in the Police Reports (B.O.) extracted from the National Public Security Information System (SINESP). In addition, sociodemographic and socioeconomic data obtained from the Portal of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the Central Intelligence Advisory (ACI) and the Central Agency of the Intelligence System of the Military Police of Amazonas (SIPOM), bodies responsible for producing relevant knowledge in the advisory and decision-making process of the High Command of the Military Police of Amazonas, were collected.

Studies on violence, especially in the Amazon region, are useful to raise awareness of the magnitude of the problem, establish the issue on national and international agendas, identify areas for improvement in the allocation of private and public resources, and develop better policies for the prevention and control of the phenomenon. In the words of researchers from the Brazilian Forum on Public Security (FBSP), "the control exercised by crime of the different licit and illicit markets that operate today in the Amazon is no longer just a public security problem and becomes an obstacle to the formatting of new bioeconomies and strategies for climate finance and sustainable development" (FBSP, 2024b).

Thus, this investigation is justified by its relevance at two levels: (1) institutional practical and (2) academic. In practical terms, the scientific proof of the existence of the phenomenon, its characteristics, main causes and effects can contribute to the creation of differentiated education and training strategies that will mitigate the problem of violence in the city of Manaus. In academic terms, this research will contribute to the understanding of a topic dear to society and police activity and will also serve as a basis for other investigations, keeping a subject of vital relevance on the academic agenda.

Following this line of reasoning, the general objective of this study was to discuss and deepen knowledge on this topic to identify how the phenomenon of violence related to deaths in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, located in the east zone of the city of Manaus, capital of the State of Amazonas, is constituted in the period from 2018 to 2022,



emphasizing the multicausal factors that produce and/or interfere with the realization of this type of crime.

DEVELOPMENT

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence is defined as "the intentional use of physical force or power, real or threatening, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which results or has a high probability of resulting in injury, death, psychological damage, poor development, or deprivation" (WHO, 2002, p. 5). This definition encompasses a wide range of behaviors and situations, from physical aggression to more subtle forms of structural oppression, reflecting the overarching nature of the phenomenon.

The approach to violence and crime in urban areas is a complex and multifaceted issue that involves several social, cultural and political dimensions. In the sociological context, violence can be understood both in terms of individual actions and social structures that perpetuate inequality and injustice. Bourdieu (2001) introduces the concept of symbolic violence, which refers to forms of coercion that operate through cultural meanings and representations, maintaining social hierarchies without the need for physical force. This type of violence is often invisible, but it has profound effects on people's lives, perpetuating inequalities and social exclusions.

Violent deaths, in turn, are a specific subsector of physical violence and include homicides. According to Waiselfisz (2014, p.22), homicides are the most extreme form of lethal violence and represent a crucial indicator for assessing public security in a region. In Brazil, homicide rates are alarming, reflecting not only interpersonal violence, but also structural conflicts and deep social inequalities.

Homicides are defined as deaths caused by another person intentionally. As Adorno (1999, p. 158) states, "Homicides represent an extreme violation of the right to life, often reflecting interpersonal conflicts exacerbated by social and economic factors". In Brazil, homicides are often associated with drug trafficking, conflicts between criminal groups, and territorial disputes, especially in peripheral urban areas.

The factors that contribute to violent deaths are varied and interrelated, operating at individual, relational, community, and social levels. Understanding, therefore, the concept of violence and violent deaths is fundamental to analyze specific situations. This understanding allows for a more holistic and targeted approach to identifying the underlying causes and proposing effective solutions to reduce violence and improve public safety in the region. Studies such as those by Pinheiro (2019) emphasize the need for multisectoral

interventions that address both the immediate factors and structural causes of violence, promoting a culture of sustainable peace and security.

One of the central factors in the perpetuation of this violence is social inequality. Studies indicate that there is a significant correlation between levels of inequality and violent crime rates (Cerqueira *et al.*, 2017). Social inequality, manifested in economic, educational, and access to basic service disparities, creates an environment conducive to the emergence of violent behavior. The areas most affected by crime are often the poorest, where the presence of the state is limited and public services are precarious. This vicious circle reinforces the marginalization of vulnerable populations, creating an environment conducive to the continuation of violence (Souza *et al.*, 2019).

Another crucial factor is the role of criminal organizations, such as drug trafficking factions, that operate in Brazilian metropolitan regions. These organizations, such as the First Capital Command (PCC) and the Red Command (CV), exercise control over vast territories, imposing a regime of violence and fear (Feltran, 2020). These groups not only participate in drug trafficking, but also diversify their activities to include extortion, kidnappings, and other violent crimes. The presence of these factions (and even their emergence) highlights the State's failure to guarantee security and justice, exacerbating the sense of impunity. Studies by Zaluar (1994) point out that the absence of the State in peripheral areas creates a power vacuum, which is quickly filled by these criminal organizations, establishing a parallel order that challenges State authority.

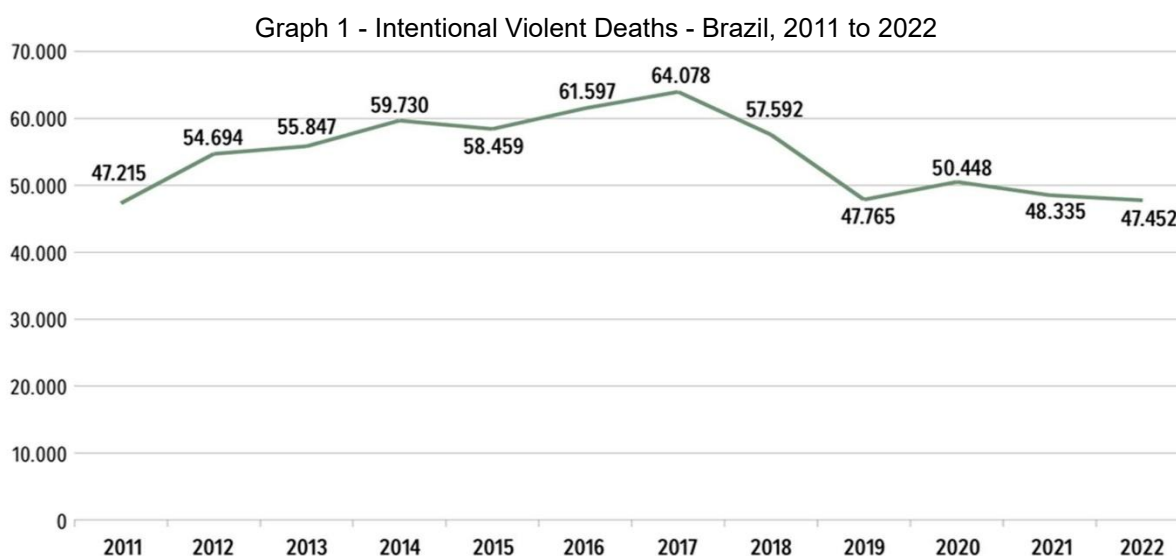
The State of Amazonas, located in the northern region of Brazil, has five interstate borders (Acre, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Pará and Roraima) and three international borders (Colombia, Peru and Venezuela), stands out not only for its vast territorial extension, but also for its geographical and sociocultural particularities. With approximately 1.55 million square kilometers, Amazonas is the largest Brazilian state, covering an area that is equivalent to approximately one third of the Amazon Rainforest. Composed mostly of a comprehensive and dense forest cover that is crossed by a complex hydrographic network, it poses unique challenges for the governance and public security of the region. River routes, which were once vital conduits for economic development, are now frequently used by traffickers, exacerbating challenges for security forces.

In addition to the problems directly related to drug trafficking, the region is facing a wave of urban violence, which even with a sharp reduction in the last three years, is still marked by high rates of homicides and other violent crimes. Territorial conflicts between criminal factions for control of trafficking routes and areas of influence are common,

resulting in high rates of Intentional Violent Deaths (MVI).⁵ The insecurity resulting from these disputes affects not only urban areas, but also riverside and indigenous communities, which often find themselves in situations of extreme vulnerability.

From this favorable scenario, criminal factions emerged with interests in controlling the main drug trafficking routes. In 2007, the Northern Family (FDN) was created in the state of Amazonas, becoming the third largest criminal faction in Brazil, behind only the CV and the PCC in number of members. Soon after its creation, the FDN began to control the entire circuit of the flow of Colombian and Peruvian drugs through the Solimões River route, using partnerships with Colombian cartels and Peruvian factions for the success of the illicit business (Cavalcante, 2024).

According to the Brazilian Yearbook of Public Security (2023), the causes for the explosion of violence in Brazil verified from 2016 onwards are directly related to the split between the two largest criminal associations in the country, the PCC and the Red Command. The following graph 1 demonstrates a jump in the number of violent deaths from 2015 with a peak in 2017.



Source: FBSP, 2023.

The most accepted explanation is that, in June 2016, the execution of drug trafficker Jorge Rafaat, active on the border between Brazil and Paraguay, was the turning point that escalated the conflict.

With the murder of Rafaat, the PCC came to dominate the region, which is very strategic for the large-scale production of marijuana, but also operating as a hub for the preparation of cocaine produced in the Andean countries, which is brought to

⁵ Intentional Violent Deaths is an indicator that brings together the crimes of intentional homicide, robbery, bodily injury followed by death, femicide, and deaths resulting from police intervention.



Brazil for domestic consumption, but also exported to the countries of Europe and Africa (FBSP, 2023).

With the breakdown of cooperation between the PCC and the CV, the Red Command was forced to look for new routes in the north of the country and establish alliances with local factions. In Manaus, the CV associated itself with the Northern Family (FDN) causing an "armed peace" for a brief period. In the same period, members of the PCC also arrived in Amazonas in order to expand their domains and dispute drug-producing territories and the routes for their transport.

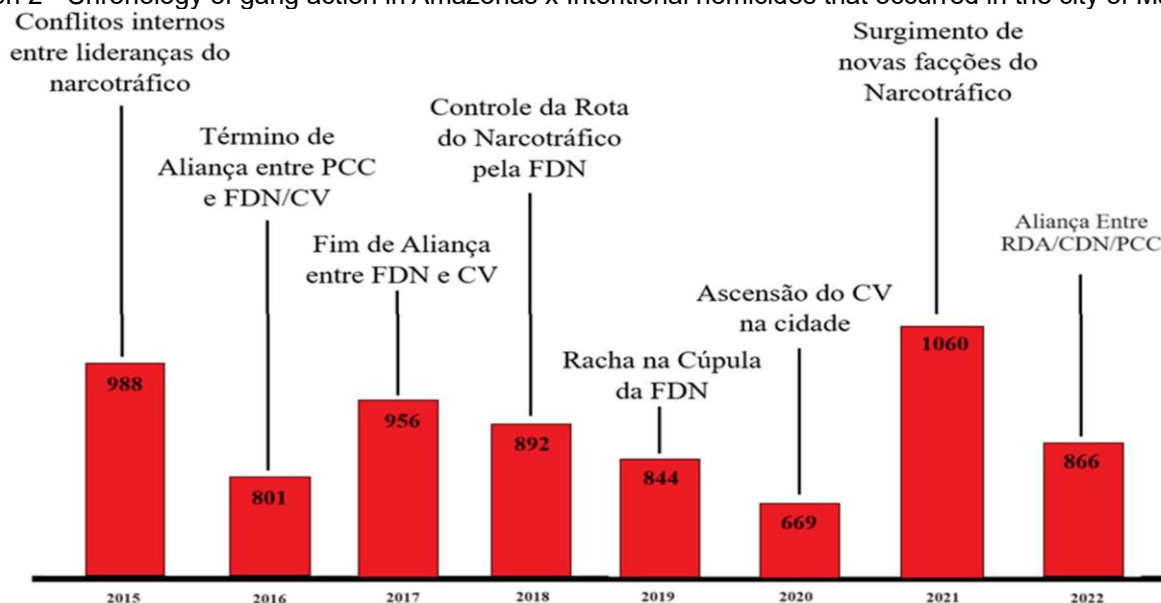
The truce lasted a short time and a series of disputes began between local factions⁶ and the country's two main criminal associations⁷. At the end of 2018, the Family of the North (FDN) faction managed to expel the Comando Vermelho (CV) and the Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC) factions from the east zone of Manaus, consolidating its dominance over almost the entire local network of members of these factions.

After the breakdown of the alliance between CV and FDN, there was a bloody territorial dispute that spread to the outskirts of Manaus and other parts of Amazonas, leading almost to the extinction of the FDN and the emergence of other groups in Amazonas, such as the Cartel of the North (CDN), Revolutionaries of Amazonas (RDA) and "Os Crias" in the city of Tabatinga-AM, border of Brazil with Peru and Colombia. Graph 2 shows chronologically the most relevant facts related to the factions in the state of Amazonas.

⁶ Northern Family (FDN), Northern Family Zé-Luciano (FDN/ZL), Northern Family Maximum Power (FDN/PURA), Northern Cartel (CDN), "Os Cria", Revolutionaries of Amazonas (RDA).

⁷ First Capital Command (PCC) and Red Command (CV)

Graph 2 - Chronology of gang action in Amazonas x Intentional homicides that occurred in the city of Manaus



Source: PMAM (2024).

The challenges for public security in Amazonas are diverse and include insufficient police personnel, lack of adequate infrastructure, the vast geographic area of the state that hinders the implementation of effective policies to combat crime and creates significant logistical difficulties that facilitate the operation of criminal networks without major impediments (Camargo, 2015).

The Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, located in the East Zone of Manaus, exemplifies the complexities and challenges faced by urban areas in disorderly growth. Officially founded on March 14, 1989, the neighborhood was created from the distribution of lots to needy families. Geographically, it covers an extensive area of approximately 1,019.87 hectares, occupied by 43,947 households that house 133,448 people (IBGE, 2024), making it one of the most densely populated neighborhoods in Manaus. This high population density in a limited area results in a number of challenges related to urban infrastructure.

The Human Development Index (HDI) of the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood reflects the difficulties faced by its residents. With an HDI of 0.667, the region is classified as having an average human development, according to the most recent data from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). This index is below the average of the municipality of Manaus, which is 0.737, indicating a significant disparity within the city.

In terms of income, the situation in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood is challenging. According to data from the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) conducted by the IBGE, the average monthly income of residents is approximately R\$ 450.00. This value is significantly lower than the national average, which is around R\$ 1,380.00. Low *per capita*



income reflects the economic limitations faced by families, who often rely on informal jobs and reduced pay to survive (IBGE, 2024).

Education in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood is also a considerable challenge. The illiteracy rate among adults is high, and the quality of teaching in local public schools is often poor. According to the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP), schools in the region have low performance rates in the Basic Education Development Index (IDEB). The lack of resources, the overcrowding of classrooms and the lack of qualified teachers are recurring problems that directly affect the quality of education offered. This situation contributes to the perpetuation of the cycle of poverty and social exclusion, making it difficult for young people to access better life opportunities (INEP, 2018).

Vulnerability is exacerbated by the lack of employment opportunities and the precariousness of working conditions, with a large part of the population inserted in the informal economy. This situation is aggravated by low education, with many young people dropping out of school early to contribute to the family income. According to data from the State Secretariat of Education and Quality of Education of Amazonas (SEDUC), the school dropout rate in the neighborhood is significantly high, reflecting the lack of motivation of young people in the face of an uncertain future and few prospects (SEDUC, 2018).

Education and employment issues in the neighborhood are worrisome, with high unemployment rates and low schooling. This contributes to the perpetuation of the cycle of poverty and social exclusion, increasing the vulnerability of young people and adults to crime and other forms of social violence (Vale, 2016).

The absence of leisure and entertainment options for children and adolescents is an additional problem that aggravates social issues. Young people, often without healthy occupation alternatives, are susceptible to the influence of illicit activities and social marginalization. This situation is aggravated by the lack of investments in infrastructure and effective public policies that could significantly improve the living conditions of residents.

Additionally, the neighborhood faces significant challenges related to public safety and quality of life. The high population density, combined with insufficient public services, contributes to the increase in crime and violence in the area.

In his research, Sette Júnior points out that 38.2% of young people between 15 and 24 years old in the neighborhood do not study, do not work and are considered vulnerable, the highest rate compared to the rest of the state and the capital (Sette Júnior, 2019, p. 74). The author adds that the basic infrastructure of the neighborhood is insufficient, with only 76.2% of households having access to the general water supply network, 20.9% to sewage,

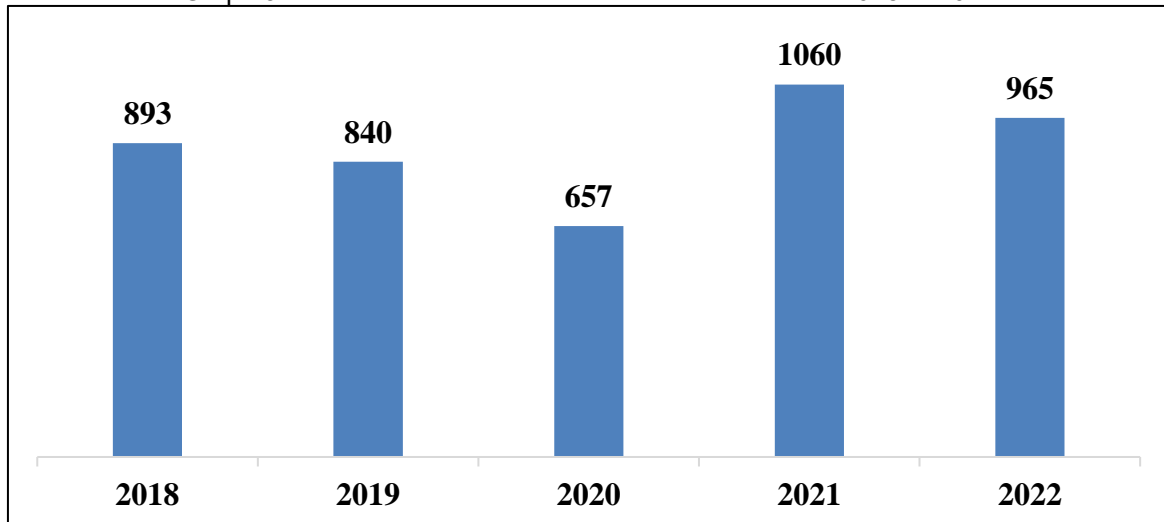
and 94.8% to the garbage collection service (Sette Júnior, 2019). Deficiencies in drinking water, sanitation, and waste collection services are critical, with many areas still underdeveloped and neglected by public policies (Vale, 2016).

Public health in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood faces significant challenges, reflected in the high rates of infant mortality and infectious diseases. According to the Mortality Information System (SIM, 2018), the infant mortality rate in the neighborhood is 23.9 per 1,000 live births, higher than the average for the city of Manaus. This data reveals the urgent need for improvements in the health services offered to the population, which are insufficient to meet the demand. Local health units face problems such as the lack of medicines, equipment and trained professionals, which compromises the quality of care. In addition, the precariousness of basic sanitation contributes to the spread of infectious diseases, such as dengue and leptospirosis, which are common in the region (SIM, 2018).

A quantitative analysis reveals that, in the period from 2018 to 2022, there were 4,331 records of intentional homicides in the city of Manaus. Of these records, 432 occurred in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, representing 10.2% of the intentional homicides recorded in the period, according to the database of the Integrated Center for Public Security Statistics (CIESP).

Graph 3 reveals that 2021 was the year with the highest incidence of intentional homicides in the historical series in the city of Manaus, totaling 1,060 deaths. This significant increase is correlated with a period marked by the emergence of new drug trafficking factions, which intensified conflicts for control of territories and trafficking routes. In 2022, there was a slight reduction to 965 intentional homicides. However, the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood continued to be an area of intense dispute, dominated by four criminal factions, which contributed to the neighborhood having the highest rate of intentional homicides in Manaus.

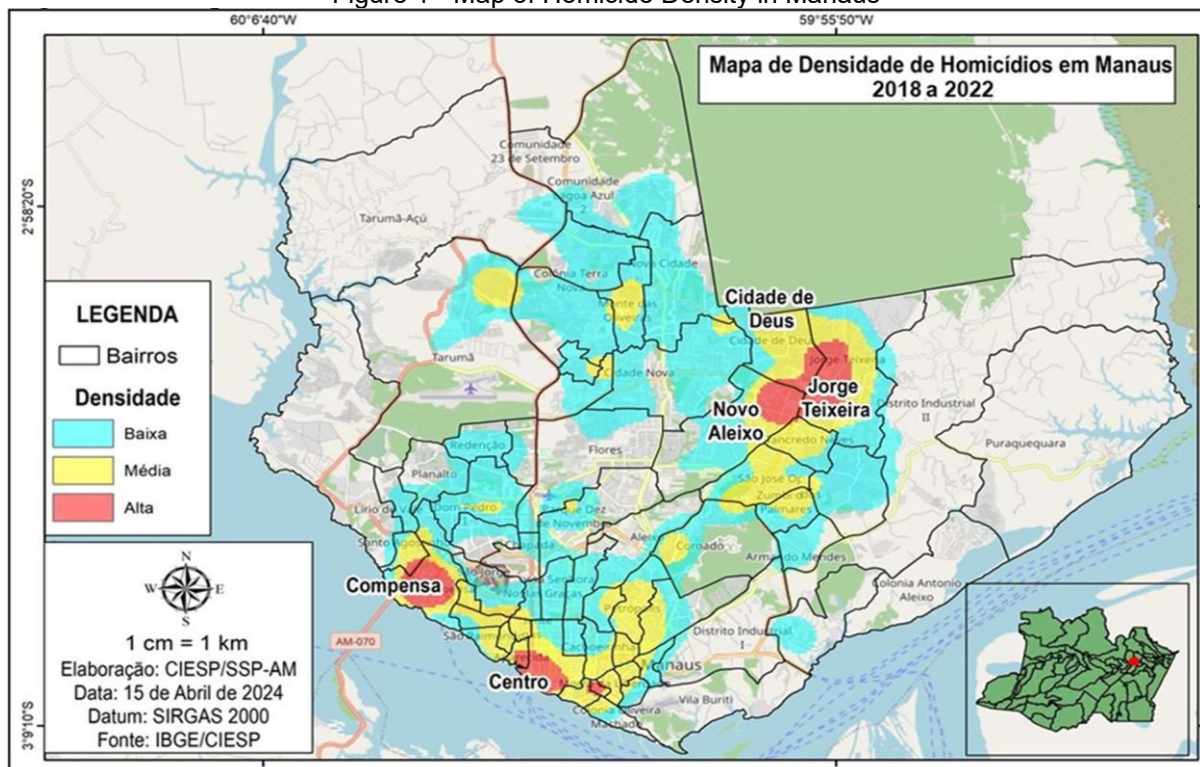
Graph 3 – Number of homicide records in Manaus from 2018 to 2022



Source: Integrated Center for Public Security Statistics (CIESP), 2024

The places with the highest incidence of homicides in the period from 2018 to 2022 were identified as belonging to the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood with 441 records (figure 1). Next comes the Compensa neighborhood, with 110 fewer records than the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, totaling 331 homicides. Afterwards, the neighborhoods Novo Aleixo, Centro and Cidade de Deus follow with 283, 237 and 212 records, respectively. The Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, by itself, accounted for 10% of the total homicides recorded in the capital of Amazonas.

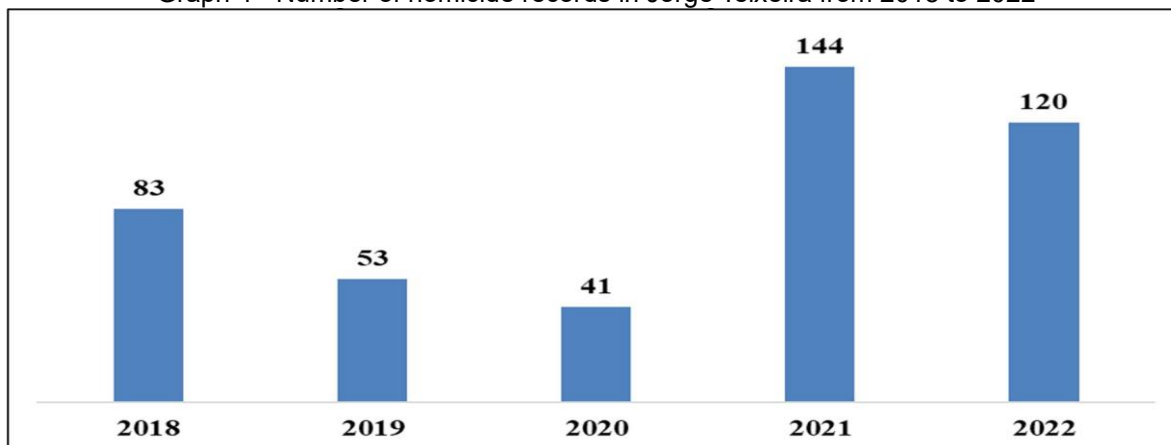
Figure 1 - Map of Homicide Density in Manaus



Source: CIESP, 2024.

In an annual analysis of homicides in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, as shown in graph 4, there is a continuous reduction between the years 2018 and 2020, reaching the lowest number of records in 2020, with a total of 41 homicides. However, in 2021, there was a considerable increase, with registrations jumping from 41 in the previous year to 144, representing an increase of 251% in just one year.

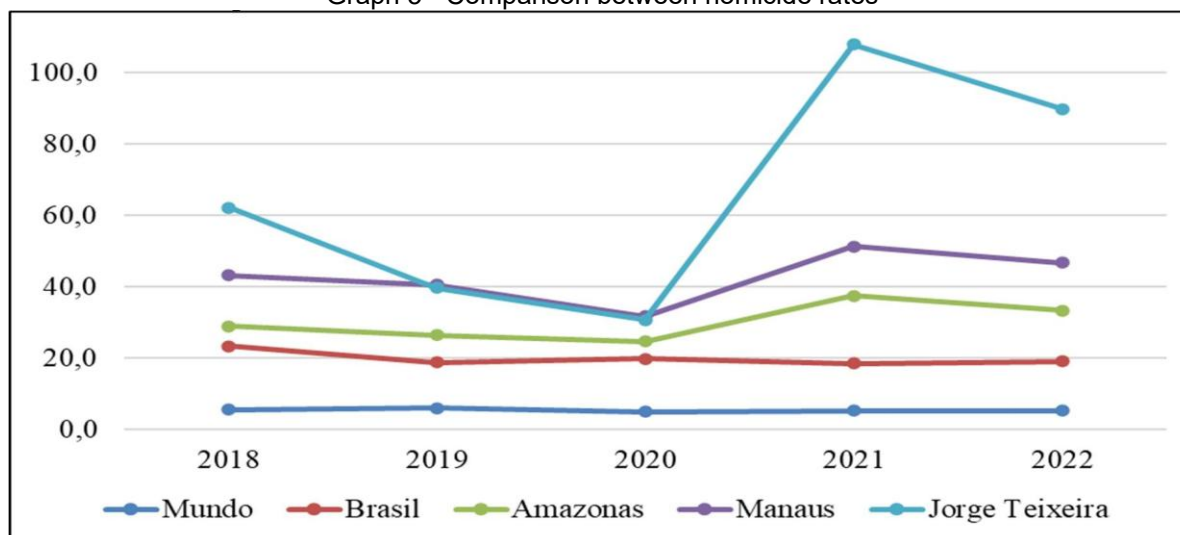
Graph 4 - Number of homicide records in Jorge Teixeira from 2018 to 2022



Source: CIESP, 2024.

These homicide rates in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood become even more worrying when compared to those in the capital, especially when considering the homicide rate per 100 thousand inhabitants. According to graph 5, only in the years 2019 and 2020 the homicide rates in the capital Manaus and in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood were practically similar. In the other years of the study, the neighborhood had a higher homicide rate than the capital, more than doubling in 2021, with a rate of 107.91 against 51.36 in Manaus.

Graph 5 - Comparison between homicide rates



Source: CIESP, 2024.

To complement graph 5, table 1 presents a comparison of the homicide rates of the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood in relation to Manaus, the state of Amazonas, Brazil and the world homicide rate. It is possible to see that in all comparisons, the homicide rates in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood were higher in all the years of the survey. The peak of the high homicide rate was in 2021, when it reached twice that of the capital Manaus, close to three times the rate of the state of Amazonas and five times higher than the national rate.

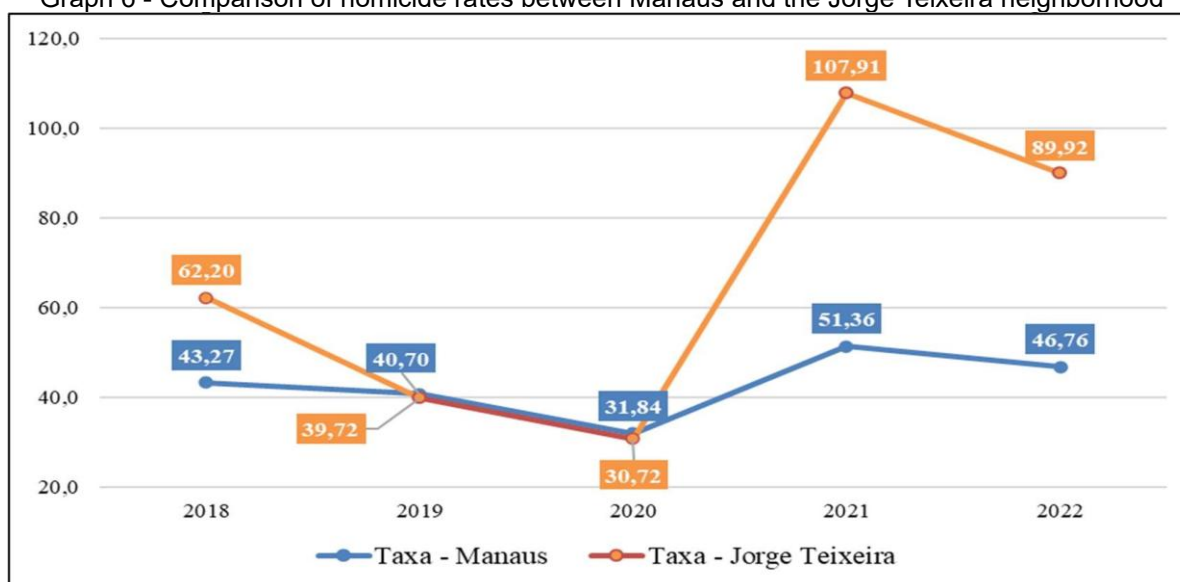
Table 1 - Comparison between homicide rates

Year	World	Brazil	Amazon	Manaus	Jorge Teixeira
2018	5,70	23,47	29,03	43,27	62,20
2019	6,10	18,81	26,53	40,70	39,72
2020	5,10	19,85	24,71	31,84	30,72
2021	5,40	18,57	37,53	51,36	107,91
2022	5,30	19,17	33,47	46,76	89,92

Source: CIESP, 2024.

According to graph 6, only in the years 2019 and 2020 the homicide rates between the capital Manaus and the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood were practically similar. In the other years of the survey, the neighborhood had a higher homicide rate than Manaus, more than doubling in 2021 with a total of 107.91 against 51.36 in the capital.

Graph 6 - Comparison of homicide rates between Manaus and the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood

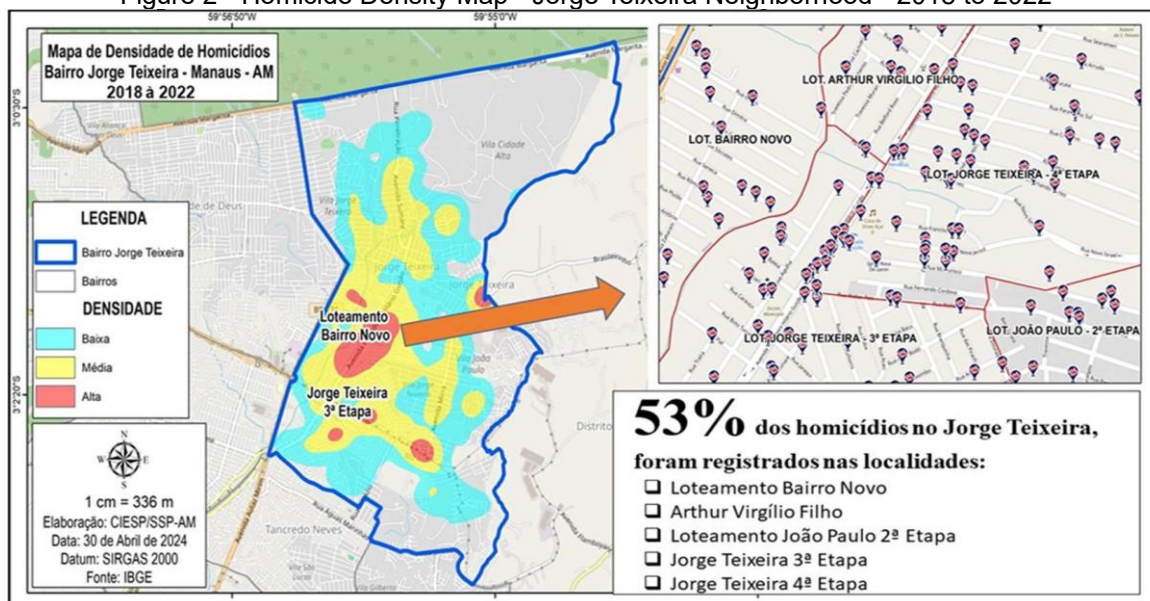


Source: CIESP, 2024.

As for the location of the homicides, according to the map of homicide density in Jorge Teixeira (Figure 2), 234 records were in the locations of Loteamento Bairro Novo, Arthur Virgílio Filho, Loteamento João Paulo 2nd Stage, Jorge Teixeira 3rd and 4th

Stages. These locations were responsible for 53% of all homicides recorded in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood between 2018 and 2022.

Figure 2 - Homicide Density Map - Jorge Teixeira Neighborhood - 2018 to 2022



Source: CIESP, 2024.

When analyzing the genders of homicide victims, it is found that 95% of the murders that occurred in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, in the accumulated period from 2018 to 2022, had male victims and 5% female victims.

Regarding the age group, the homicide victims were predominantly young people in the age group of 18 to 24 years, representing 35.4% of the total. In second place are victims in the age group of 25 to 29 years, occupying 21.8% of all registered cases. The total number of murdered victims belonging to these two age groups corresponds to 57.2% of all deaths recorded between 2018 and 2022 in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood (Cavalcante, 2024).

Regarding the means used to execute the victims, according to Graph 17, in 333 cases, the victims of homicides in Jorge Teixeira were killed by firearms, representing 75.5% of the records. The victims murdered with the use of bladed weapons were 55 cases (12.4% of the records) and as for the victims resulting from physical aggression there were 34 cases, equivalent to 7.7% of the cases.

Regarding the involvement of victims in previous crimes, it was found that in 55% of the cases (241 deaths), the victims had some type of involvement with crime. The other victims, with no criminal record identified, accounted for 45% of the cases, totaling 200 deaths.

CONCLUSION

The present research on violent deaths in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, in Manaus-AM, addressed a problem that transcends the mere issue of public security, revealing itself to be a complex social phenomenon. The analysis of data obtained between 2018 and 2022 shows that violence in the region is the product of an intricate network of factors, including dynamics of organized criminal groups, territorial disputes, and precarious socioeconomic conditions. In this context, violence cannot be understood in isolation, but as part of a broader social structure, in which the absence of effective public policies and poor urban infrastructure play crucial roles.

By shedding light on these aspects, the research sought not only to understand the nature of violence, but also to propose mitigation paths through integrated approaches that involve multiple social and governmental actors.

The profile of the victims of violent deaths in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood reflects a sad reality common in the Brazilian urban peripheries. Most of the victims are young, male, brown, often directly or indirectly involved in drug consumption and trafficking. This finding reinforces the urgent need for public policies that transcend the ostensible fight against crime and focus on social inclusion and the creation of opportunities for the youth of these regions.

The lack of access to quality education, decent jobs and basic services creates an environment conducive to the perpetuation of violence. Thus, the solution involves interventions that promote human development and social justice, reducing the inequalities that feed the cycle of violence.

The factors that motivate the episodes of violent deaths in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood are varied and interrelated, encompassing socioeconomic, environmental and criminal dynamic aspects. Poverty, unemployment and the absence of adequate urban infrastructure are elements that contribute to the vulnerability of the local population. The actions of criminal factions, which dispute territories for drug trafficking, further exacerbate the situation, generating violent conflicts with lethal consequences.

This research highlighted the importance of understanding these factors in their entirety, recognizing that violence is a structural phenomenon that requires comprehensive and coordinated responses. Only through an integrated approach, which includes improving living conditions and offering alternatives to involvement in crime, will it be possible to effectively reduce the rates of violence in the region. In this way, the results presented here will be able to subsidize the elaboration and improvement of public policies for public

security, bringing countless benefits to the residents of the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood and the city of Manaus.

Regarding public policies and police management models that can mitigate violence in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, the study proposes the adoption of strategies based on community policing, problem-oriented policing, predictive policing, and intelligence-oriented policing. These approaches, by focusing on prevention and solving specific problems of the community, have demonstrated effectiveness in other regions and can be adapted to the reality of Manaus.

Community policing, for example, promotes the approximation between the police and the community, strengthening bonds of trust and collaboration. Problem-oriented policing, on the other hand, uses data and analytics to identify and address the underlying causes of crime, while predictive policing employs technology and statistics to anticipate and prevent crime. In turn, intelligence-driven policing is based on information collected from the intelligence area, more effectively identifying the origin of the crime and employing this knowledge in more efficient prevention and combat actions. Implementing these practices requires a coordinated effort, the commitment of local authorities, and investments in capacity building and infrastructure.

The present study reinforces the need for a holistic approach to confront violence in the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood. In addition to public security actions, it is essential to invest in urban and social development policies that promote inclusion and justice. This includes improvements in infrastructure, such as basic sanitation, public lighting, and transportation, as well as the creation of living and leisure spaces that promote a sense of community belonging.

It is also essential to strengthen education and offer professional training programs for young people, creating prospects for the future that take them away from the path of crime. Social inclusion is a central element in reversing violence rates, and it will only be possible through effective and inclusive public policies that reach the entire marginalized population.

In academic terms, this work sheds light on a very important issue for all Brazilians, which is the violence associated with criminal activities. It serves, therefore, as a starting point for other research and academic productions that are so necessary for the improvement of social security and protection mechanisms.

Ultimately, it is hoped that the considerations and recommendations mentioned here can serve as a basis for the formulation of more effective and integrated public policies. The transformation of the reality of the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood depends on a joint effort



that involves public safety, urban development and social inclusion, promoting a culture of peace and security for all its inhabitants.

The research concludes by ratifying that the problem of violent crime is far beyond public security issues and also with the expectation that the implementation of coordinated actions can bring a significant change, not only for the Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, but also for other communities that face similar problems throughout Brazil. In addition, it recognizes its limitation in terms of scope (violent deaths), space (Jorge Teixeira neighborhood, Manaus-AM) and time (2018-2022 period) and suggests that new research be carried out in order to overcome these obstacles and obtain new results that can serve as a starting point for other projects.

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