

PRECARIOUSNESS OF LIFE AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY: AN ANALYSIS OF THE HOMELESS POPULATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE “LIQUID LIFE” THEORY

 <https://doi.org/10.63330/aurumpub.064-011>

Rafaela Miranda Proto Pereira¹, Oldair Donizete Galeni², Fernanda Larrúbia Marques³, Maria Leonor de Carvalho Gaspar Sales⁴, Jacqueline Corrêa de Moraes⁵, Deborah Simone de Souza Porto⁶, Caio Engelmann⁷, Pedro Guimarães Pereira⁸, Juliana Lima de Carvalho⁹ and Iris Cardoso Moreira Teixeira¹⁰

¹ PhD in Psychology

Universidade Estadual de Goiás (UEG)

E-mail: drarafeaprot@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9977-668X>

² Bachelor's Degree in Nursing

Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU)

E-mail: oldairgaleni@yahoo.com.br

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0586-9234>

³ Doctoral Candidate in Business Administration

Afya Universidade Unigranrio

E-mail: fernanda.larrubia.marques@hotmail.com

Lattes: <http://lattes.cnpq.br/7376932789265655>

⁴ Doctoral Candidate in Business Administration

Afya Universidade Unigranrio

E-mail: marialcgs@id.uff.br

ORCID: <http://orcid.org/0000-00003-3287-8419>

⁵ Full Teaching Degree in Social Sciences

Universidade do Estado do Pará

E-mail: jacquelinecientistasocial.2026@gmail.com

Lattes: <http://lattes.cnpq.br/7622815852926577>

⁶ Bachelor's Degree in Social Work

Universidade Norte do Paraná (UNOPAR)

E-mail: debiporto@live.com

⁷ Master's Student in Education

UNINTER Christian of America LLC

E-mail: engelmanncaio1@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-0002-0442>

⁸ Master's Degree in Environmental and Occupational Health

Universidade Federal de Uberlândia

E-mail: pedrogp616@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3290-9414>

⁹ PhD in Public Policy

Universidade federal do Piauí (UFPI)

E-mail: juliana.lima28@hotmail.com

ORCID : <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6618-5920>

¹⁰ Specialist in Public Health, with an emphasis on Family Health

Institution: (UNIFG)

E-mail: ic_moreira@hotmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-5345-9716>

Abstract

This study aims to understand how the precariousness of life and the processes of social exclusion experienced by the homeless population relate to the characteristics of contemporary society, based on *Zygmunt Bauman's* theory of “liquid life.” This is an integrative literature review with a qualitative, exploratory approach, conducted between July and August 2026 in the Scopus and Web of Science databases and supplemented by searches on the SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis Online, SAGE Journals, MDPI, Emerald Insight, and Frontiers platforms. Seventeen scientific articles published between 2016 and 2026 were selected and analyzed using Bardin’s content analysis technique. The articles show that employment instability, poverty, housing insecurity, displacement, and the fragility of social protection networks interact to produce life trajectories marked by vulnerability. Impacts on autonomy, belonging, the development of life plans, and access to rights were also identified, particularly among socially vulnerable groups. The study concludes that homelessness is a multidimensional manifestation of contemporary inequalities. Understanding it requires moving beyond interpretations focused exclusively on individual responsibility and considering the social, economic, and political structures that produce and reproduce precarity.

Keywords: Exclusion, Housing, Precarious work, Vulnerability, *Zygmunt Bauman*.

INTRODUCTION

The theory of liquid modernity, developed by Polish sociologist Zygmunt Bauman, interprets contemporary society in light of the growing instability of the structures that organize social life. In *Liquid Life*, Bauman (2007) describes a society marked by transience, rapid change, and the continual need for adaptation, in which relationships, projects, and ways of organizing existence become less enduring. In a reality characterized by rapid change, individuals are encouraged to adapt continuously, making the capacity for change a requirement for social participation (Lee, 2011).

This transformation has effects that extend beyond interpersonal relationships and shape how individuals develop their autonomy and navigate their life trajectories. The flexibilization of labor relations and the reduction of social guarantees may increase the responsibility placed on individuals themselves to manage the risks and difficulties they face. In this context, precarity represents not only a lack of resources, but also a condition marked by uncertainty, reduced opportunities for choice, and weakened mechanisms capable of providing support in the face of adversity (Akkari; Fávero; Consaltér, 2025). Han (2018) emphasizes that precarization also involves experiences of vulnerability that may affect autonomy, self-care, and the ability to organize one's own existence.

It is within this context that the homeless population may be understood as one of the most complex manifestations of the inequalities produced in contemporary society. The experience of homelessness cannot be reduced to the absence of a physical place in which to live, but instead encompasses processes of rupture, displacement, and diminishing opportunities for social participation. Difficulties related to employment, access to services, and support networks may produce trajectories marked by instability and the constant need to rebuild the conditions required for survival and belonging (Preece; Garratt; Flaherty, 2020). In urban space, this condition is also related to disputes over the right to occupy and remain in the city, demonstrating that social inequalities have a territorial dimension (Lancione, 2019). Although housing is recognized as a social right under Article 6 of the 1988 Federal Constitution, its formal recognition does not, in itself, guarantee effective access to and continued residence in adequate housing (Brazil, 1988).

Within the Brazilian legal system, specific protection for the homeless population is provided by Decree No. 7,053/2009, which established the National Policy for the Homeless Population (Política Nacional para a População em Situação de Rua) and set forth principles related to human dignity, citizenship, family and community life, and access to public policies. Subsequently, Law No. 14,821/2024 expanded this protection by establishing the National Policy on Decent Work and Citizenship for the Homeless Population (Política Nacional de Trabalho Digno e Cidadania para a População em Situação de

Rua), integrating rights related to employment, income, education, professional qualifications, and housing.

An estimate by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada—IPEA) indicated that 281,472 people were experiencing homelessness in 2022, a figure 211% higher than the estimate for 2012, which was 90,480 people. This increase demonstrates that homelessness is not an isolated phenomenon or one restricted to individual trajectories, but rather a social issue related to broader economic, occupational, and institutional transformations (Natalino, 2022).

From a perspective that integrates structural and individual dimensions, economic hardship, insecure employment relationships, and inadequate protection networks may limit opportunities to develop stable life trajectories (Bramley; Fitzpatrick, 2018). At the same time, certain individual experiences, such as problems related to the harmful use of alcohol and other drugs, financial difficulties, and impaired self-care, may exacerbate situations already marked by social vulnerabilities. The issue, therefore, is not to establish an opposition between individual responsibility and social factors, but to understand how these dimensions interact in producing and aggravating particular living conditions (Han, 2018).

This relationship becomes even more significant when examined through the logic of consumer society. According to Velázquez (2013), Bauman's perspective helps explain how consumption extends beyond the satisfaction of material needs and becomes involved in the construction of recognition and social identity. In this sense, the capacity to consume influences the ways in which individuals experience belonging and social value. Those who cannot keep pace with established standards may experience not only economic limitations but also processes of invisibilization and exclusion from socially valued spaces.

Against this background, the following question arises: How can the precariousness of life and the processes of social exclusion experienced by the homeless population be understood through Zygmunt Bauman's theory of liquid modernity? This study aims to understand how a society marked by instability

may transform vulnerabilities into trajectories of exclusion when individuals lack sufficient resources to meet continual demands for adaptation.

METHODOLOGY

This study is an integrative literature review with a qualitative, exploratory approach, a method that makes it possible to gather, analyze, and synthesize scientific knowledge produced on a given topic. According to Gil (2008), exploratory research is intended to foster greater familiarity with the problem under investigation, facilitating its refinement and the development of a broader understanding of the phenomenon.

The research was guided by the following question: How can the precariousness of life and the processes of social exclusion experienced by the homeless population be understood through Zygmunt Bauman's theory of liquid modernity? The objective was to understand how instability in social relations, employment, housing, and protection networks relates to processes of vulnerability and social exclusion in contemporary society.

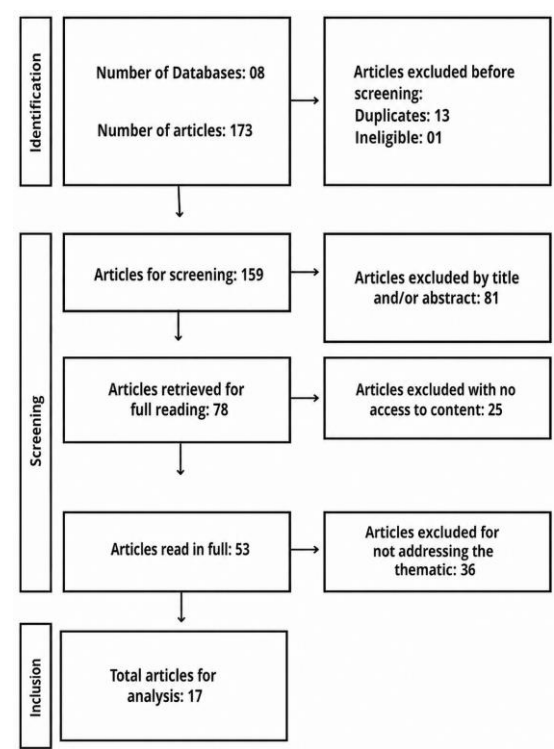
The search for studies was conducted between July and August 2026 in the Scopus and Web of Science databases and was supplemented by searches on the SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis Online, SAGE Journals, MDPI, Emerald Insight, and Frontiers scientific platforms.

Descriptors related to the topic were used, including precariousness, precarity, liquid modernity, liquid life, homelessness, homeless population, social exclusion, vulnerability, housing insecurity, precarious work, and urban precarity. The terms were combined using the Boolean operators AND and OR, according to the specific characteristics of each database and platform consulted.

The inclusion criteria comprised scientific articles published between 2016 and 2026, available in full text in any language, provided that they could be translated, and directly related to the objective of this study. Letters to the editor, reviews, editorials, narrative reviews, and duplicate studies were

excluded. Selection was conducted by reading the titles and abstracts, followed by the full texts, in accordance with the process presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1
Flowchart of the article search and selection process



Source: Prepared by the authors (2026).

Following selection, the studies were organized in a table containing the authors, year of publication, title, and main findings. The content analysis, based on Bardin (2016), sought to identify recurring categories, convergences, divergences, trends, and gaps in the scientific literature. The findings were interpreted in conjunction with Zygmunt Bauman's perspective, particularly the concepts of liquid modernity and liquid life, making it possible to understand how instability in social relations, employment, housing, and forms of belonging relates to the precariousness of life and the processes of social exclusion experienced by the homeless population.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Seventeen articles were selected, systematized in Table 1, and arranged alphabetically by author.

The table presents the study numbers, authors, years of publication, titles, and main findings identified in the studies.

Table 1

Characteristics of the selected studies

No.	Authors	Year	Title	Main findings
1	Akkari, A.; Fávero, A. A.; Consaltér, E.	2025	<i>The liquid modernity of Bauman and its implications in a proposal for citizenship education</i>	Instability, individualization, and the weakening of collective frames of reference, reinforcing the need for citizenship education focused on critical thinking, participation, and social responsibility.
2	Alberti, G.; Bessa, I.; Hardy, K.; Trappmann, V.; Umney, C.	2018	<i>In, against and beyond precarity: work in insecure times</i>	Precarization extends beyond contractual insecurity and encompasses social, economic, and political dimensions, and is understood as a process affecting workers' living conditions and social protection.
3	Bone, K.	2019	<i>'I don't want to be a vagrant for the rest of my life': young peoples' experiences of precarious work as a 'continuous present'</i>	Employment insecurity, difficulty achieving independence, and the postponement of life plans keep young people in a "continuous present" marked by instability.
4	Bramley, G.; Fitzpatrick, S.	2018	<i>Homelessness in the UK: who is most at risk?</i>	A higher risk of homelessness among groups affected by poverty, housing vulnerability, difficulties in the labor market, demographic characteristics, and fragile support networks.
5	Campbell, B.; Laheij, C.	2021	<i>Introduction: urban precarity</i>	Multidimensional urban precarity involving economic, housing, legal, political, and social insecurity, as well as forms of resistance and agency.
6	Farrugia, D.; Gerrard, J.	2016	<i>Academic knowledge and contemporary poverty: the politics of homelessness research</i>	A predominance of approaches that individualize homelessness, indicating a need to connect it to structures of social, economic, and political inequality.
7	Han, C.	2018	<i>Precarity, precariousness, and vulnerability</i>	Precarity associated with employment instability, reduced social protection, and different forms of vulnerability,

				which vary according to people's experiences and living conditions.
8	Hung, S.; Lai, C. Y.; Fung, K.	2024	<i>A systematic review of migrants' non-employment precarity: conceptualizations by scholars and migrants' narratives</i>	Economic, social, legal, family-related, informational, and housing precarity among migrants, with emphasis on the psychological dimension and the interaction among different forms of precarity.
9	Ioakimidis, V.; Maglajlic, R.	2025	<i>Social work in the era of 'fluid certainties'</i>	Growing social instability arising from economic crises, conflicts, inequalities, and environmental and technological changes, requiring new responses from social work.
10	Kenway, J.	2020	<i>Precarious enterprise on the margins: work, poverty and homelessness in the city</i>	Informal work activities may provide income, experience, and recognition, but remain associated with poverty, marginalization, and insecurity.
11	Lancione, M.	2019	<i>The politics of embodied urban precarity: Roma people and the fight for housing in Bucharest, Romania</i>	Evictions and displacement intensify housing precarity among the Roma population, while collective action constitutes a form of resistance and reappropriation of space.
12	Millar, K. M.	2017	<i>Toward a critical politics of precarity</i>	Precarity must be understood relationally, taking into account work, living conditions, power relations, and different forms of social organization.
13	Owens, B.	2026	<i>Interfaces of precarity and the networks of precarious lifeworlds: experiences of housing, social supports, and work in youth homelessness</i>	Interdependence among housing precarity, employment, and support networks, with different dimensions of precarity reinforcing one another in the trajectories of young people experiencing homelessness.
14	Preece, J.; Garratt, E.; Flaherty, J.	2020	<i>Living through continuous displacement: resisting homeless identities and remaking precarious lives</i>	Continuous housing displacement affects identity, belonging, and life prospects, while strategies of resistance make it possible to rebuild life trajectories even in the face of limited opportunities.
15	Radcliffe, M.; Cronin, A.; Stokes, D.; Douma, M. J.; Jackson, D.; Kroll, T.; Frazer, K.	2026	<i>A meta-ethnographic systematic review of women's experiences of homelessness in high income environments</i>	Women's experiences of homelessness are marked by violence, insecurity, stigma, gender inequality, and barriers to accessing services, indicating the need for targeted responses.
16	Velázquez, R.	2013	<i>La vida de consumo o la vida social que se consume: apreciaciones sobre la tipología ideal del</i>	Consumerism is associated with the transformation of identities and social relations, the need for constant

			<i>consumismo de Zygmunt Bauman</i>	adaptation, and the production of insecurity and anxiety.
17	Zhu, J.; Hao, J.	2025	<i>‘There’s no place like no home’: progressive displacement and silent unmaking of homeless spaces in urban China</i>	The gradual displacement and dismantling of spaces occupied by the homeless population contribute to invisibilization, marginalization, and the loss of spaces of belonging.

Source: Prepared by the authors (2026).

LIQUID LIFE: WHEN INSTABILITY BEGINS TO ORGANIZE LIFE

Bauman’s (2007) main contribution to understanding precarization lies in the concept of liquid life. In a liquid society, instability ceases to be an exceptional circumstance and becomes part of the very organization of existence. Employment changes, social ties become more fragile, plans must be continually reformulated, and the future loses some of its predictability. This does not simply mean that society is changing more rapidly, but that individuals are living under conditions in which retaining what they have achieved becomes as difficult as achieving something new.

This characteristic produces an important shift in the relationship between the individual and society. Bauman (2001) observes that, as social structures become more flexible, individuals are increasingly held responsible for navigating their own trajectories. Adaptation is presented as an individual ability: people must keep pace with the market, change their behavior, rebuild relationships, and find new forms of social and economic inclusion. The problem is that this individual responsibility operates within a society marked by inequality. The same demand for adaptation may therefore represent an opportunity for some and a risk of exclusion for others.

Akkari, Fávero, and Consaltér (2025) reinforce this interpretation by demonstrating that liquid modernity changes the forms of social participation and demands continuous adaptation. Han (2018), in turn, advances this discussion by understanding precarity as a condition of vulnerability and insecurity. Precarization, therefore, does not necessarily begin when resources become unavailable. It may begin when individuals lose the ability to anticipate, organize, and sustain their own life trajectories.

WHEN PRECARITY CEASES TO BE TEMPORARY AND BEGINS TO DEFINE LIFE TRAJECTORIES

This logic can be observed more concretely in employment and living conditions. Alberti et al. (2018) demonstrate that occupational precarization involves insecurity and the weakening of guarantees. Bone (2019) shows that remaining in precarious employment may produce an experience of a continuous present, in which individuals work to sustain themselves in the present but struggle to build a future.

This point is fundamental to understanding homelessness. The loss of stability does not necessarily occur all at once. It may develop through successive ruptures: the loss of employment or unstable employment, reduced income, indebtedness, the breakdown of social ties, difficulty accessing housing, and the weakening of support networks. When these circumstances accumulate, what might initially have been a temporary difficulty can develop into a prolonged condition of vulnerability.

Bramley and Fitzpatrick (2018) associate homelessness with different conditions of economic and housing vulnerability, while Kenway (2020) highlights the close relationship among employment, poverty, and homelessness. In Brazil, Natalino (2022) estimated that 281,472 people were experiencing homelessness in 2022, approximately 211% more than the 2012 estimate. This increase prevents the phenomenon from being interpreted solely as the result of individual trajectories. Instead, it demonstrates the existence of social conditions capable of producing and reproducing this reality on a nationwide scale.

FROM THE LOSS OF HOUSING TO THE LOSS OF BELONGING

Homelessness also reveals a deeper dimension of precarization: the progressive loss of spaces of belonging and recognition. Preece, Garratt, and Flaherty (2020) identify experiences of displacement and the reconstruction of identities among people experiencing homelessness. Lancione (2019) demonstrates that urban precarity also involves disputes over the right to occupy and remain in the city. The absence of stable housing therefore means more than lacking a physical space. It may entail losing the points of reference, privacy, security, and social ties that organize everyday life.

This exclusion is also produced symbolically. In discussing Bauman's thought, Velázquez (2013) demonstrates that consumption occupies an important position in contemporary definitions of belonging and recognition. In a society that values the capacity to consume, those unable to participate in this pattern may be viewed as individuals who fail to meet social expectations. Farrugia and Gerrard (2016) draw attention precisely to the social processes involved in producing and representing poverty and homelessness.

It is at this point that the theory of liquid life acquires greater interpretive force. Individuals deemed unable to keep pace with the speed, productivity, consumption, and flexibility demanded by society may be progressively excluded from spaces of participation. In this sense, homelessness represents one of the most visible manifestations of this exclusion. Zhu and Hao (2025) show how processes of displacement can dismantle living spaces, while Owens (2026) demonstrates that housing, employment, and support networks are directly interconnected.

CONCLUSION

The evidence shows that precarity is a multidimensional phenomenon extending beyond employment instability and encompassing economic, housing, social, political, and psychological dimensions.

The main findings demonstrate that employment insecurity, poverty, difficulty accessing housing, displacement, and the fragility of social protection networks are interconnected and may intensify vulnerability and homelessness. Among young people, migrants, and women, these conditions assume specific characteristics and are shaped by social inequality, gender inequality, stigma, and limited access to rights and services. Experiences of precarity are not restricted to a lack of resources, but interfere with autonomy, the development of life plans, social belonging, and the prospects for future stability.

This study contributes to broadening the understanding of precarity as a social and structural process, thereby avoiding interpretations focused exclusively on individual choices. The studies analyzed

reinforce the importance of coordinated public policies in the areas of employment, housing, social protection, and social assistance, as well as professional interventions that take the different dimensions of vulnerability into account. In addition, the findings highlight the need for strategies that value the participation of individuals themselves and their forms of resistance and reconstruction of life trajectories.

The development of empirical and longitudinal studies following different groups experiencing precarity is recommended, particularly young people, women, migrants, and people experiencing homelessness. Further investigation into the psychological and social impacts of precarization and the effectiveness of public policies intended to reduce inequalities, guarantee the right to housing, and expand social protection is also warranted.

REFERENCES

- Akkari, A.; Fávero, A. A.; Consaltér, E. The liquid modernity of Bauman and its implications in a proposal for citizenship education. *Praxis Educativa*, v. 20, 2025. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5212/PraxEduc.v.20.24531.056>. Available at: https://revistas.uepg.br/index.php/praxiseducativa/pt_BR/article/view/24531. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.
- Alberti, G.; Bessa, I.; Hardy, K.; Trappmann, V.; Umney, C. In, against and beyond precarity: work in insecure times. *Work, Employment and Society*, v. 32, n. 3, 2018. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0950017018762088>. Available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0950017018762088>. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.
- Bauman, Z. *Modernidade líquida* [Liquid Modernity]. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar, 2001.
- Bauman, Z. *Vida líquida* [Liquid Life]. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar, 2007.
- Bone, K. D. ‘I don’t want to be a vagrant for the rest of my life’: young peoples’ experiences of precarious work as a ‘continuous present’. *Journal of Youth Studies*, v. 22, n. 9, p. 1218–1237, 2019. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13676261.2019.1570097>. Available at:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13676261.2019.1570097>. Accessed on: 3 Aug.

2026.

Bramley, G.; Fitzpatrick, S. Homelessness in the UK: who is most at risk? *Housing Studies*, v. 33, n. 1, p.

96–116, 2018. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02673037.2017.1344957>. Available at:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02673037.2017.1344957>. Accessed on: 3 Aug.

2026.

Campbell, B.; Laheij, C. Introduction: urban precarity. *City & Society*, v. 33, n. 2, p. 283–302, 2021. DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1111/ciso.12402>. Available at:

<https://anthrosource.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ciso.12402>. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Farrugia, D.; Gerrard, J. Academic knowledge and contemporary poverty: the politics of homelessness

research. *Sociology*, v. 50, n. 2, 2016. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0038038514564436>. Available

at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0038038514564436>. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Han, C. Precarity, precariousness, and vulnerability. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, v. 47, p. 331–343,

2018. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-anthro-102116-041644>. Available at:

<https://www.annualreviews.org/content/journals/10.1146/annurev-anthro-102116-041644>.

Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Hung, S. L.; Lai, C. Y.; Fung, K. K. A systematic review of migrants' non-employment precarity–

conceptualizations by scholars and migrants' narratives. *Comparative Migration Studies*, v. 12, art.

58, 2024. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40878-024-00418-8>. Available at:

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s40878-024-00418-8>. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Iioakimidis, V.; Maglajlic, R. Social work in the era of 'fluid certainties'. *The British Journal of Social*

Work, v. 55, n. 1, p. 1–4, 2025. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcaf021>. Available at:

<https://academic.oup.com/bjsw/article-abstract/55/1/1/8030339?redirectedFrom=fulltext>.

Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Kenway, J. Precarious Enterprise on the Margins: work, poverty and homelessness in the city. *Critical Studies in Education*, v. 61, n. 5, p. 643–646, 2020. DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17508487.2020.1821532>. Available at:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17508487.2020.1821532>. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Lancione, M. The politics of embodied urban precarity: Roma people and the fight for housing in Bucharest, Romania. *Geoforum*, v. 102, p. 191–201, 2019. Available at:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0016718518302677?via%3Dihub>.

Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Millar, K. M. Toward a critical politics of precarity. *Sociology Compass*, v. 11, n. 6, e12483, 2017. DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1111/soc4.12483>. Available at:

<https://compass.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/soc4.12483>. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Natalino, M. *Estimativa da população em situação de rua no Brasil (2012–2022)* [Estimate of the Homeless Population in Brazil (2012–2022)]. Brasília, DF: Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (Ipea), 2022. Technical Note. Preliminary publication. Available at:

<https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/server/api/core/bitstreams/20898fb1-5ab7-4861-8a16-6b4299edd8b1/content>. Accessed on: 25 Aug. 2026.

Millar, K. M. Toward a critical politics of precarity. *Sociology Compass*, v. 11, n. 6, e12483, 2017. DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1111/soc4.12483>. Available at:

<https://compass.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/soc4.12483>. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Preece, J. *et al.* Living through continuous displacement: Resisting homeless identities and remaking precarious lives. *Geoforum*, v. 116, p. 140–148, 2020. Available at:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718520302189?via%3Dihub>. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Radcliffe, M. *et al.* A meta-ethnographic systematic review of women's experiences of homelessness in high income environments. *PLOS ONE*, 2026. DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0339371>. Available at:

<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0339371>. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.

Posadas Velázquez, Ruslan. La vida de consumo o la vida social que se consume: apreciaciones sobre la tipología ideal del consumismo de Zygmunt Bauman [Consumer Life, or Social Life Being Consumed: Reflections on Zygmunt Bauman's Ideal Type of Consumerism]. *Estudios Políticos*, [S. l.], v. 9, n. 29, 2013.

Zhu, J.; Hao, J. 'There's no place like no home': progressive displacement and silent unmaking of homeless spaces in urban China. *Urban Studies*, v. 63, n. 8, p. 1664–1682, 2026. DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1177/00420980251393900>. Available at:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/00420980251393900>. Accessed on: 3 Aug. 2026.