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The Criminological Aspects of Crimes Committed by Females and the Sense of Individual Security

Summary

Women's crime in Poland exists to a much lesser extent than men's crime – and this difference is the subject of theoretical considerations and empirical research. The reasons for this state of affairs can be found mainly in a much smaller number of cases that can be examined and in a lesser social need to explain this phenomenon. Undoubtedly, however, this phenomenon is a threat to the security of individuals. Prevention of security threats is associated with building strong local communities by undertaking actions aimed at reducing the level of anxiety in society and aimed at improving social standards and the culture of social coexistence. The aim of this study is to try to explain the phenomenon of crime of women and its impact on the sense of security of the individual. The authors attempt to answer the following questions: what is the scale of women's crime in Poland? what is the mechanism of action of women criminals and what are the motives for their actions? how women's crime affects the sense of security of individuals?

Keywords: women's crime, criminology, aetiology of crime, crime in Poland

Introduction

Security in the social dimension is a prerequisite for the functioning of societies, and the sense of security that accompanies individuals enables them not only to be properly active and to develop, but also to survive. Interpretation of security from an individual perspective entitles to perceive it as a need, while a view from the perspective of the whole society allows to recognize it as a value. And the subjective sense of the absence of threats and the objective state of their absence constitute both an important goal and a condition for the operation of individuals

as well as entire social groups. Prevention of security threats is therefore closely connected with building strong local communities by undertaking actions aimed at reducing the level of anxiety in society and aimed at improving social standards and culture of social intercourse, which makes preventive actions control and influence social reality, and change it. Its aim is – in a manner consistent with social expectations – to prevent undesirable social processes and phenomena, and consequently reduce fear of threats and ensure social order.

Maintaining social order and ensuring security depends not only on the efficiency of competent law enforcement services' reaction to existing violations of applicable law, but also on the efficiency of actions taken to prevent crime and other negative social phenomena, including women's crime, which lead to these violations.

The issue of female crime in comparison to issues related to male crime was much less the subject of theoretical considerations and empirical research. The reasons can certainly be seen in a smaller number of cases that can be examined and in less social need to explain this phenomenon, which due to its size and nature was not perceived as particularly dangerous. An important reason may also be the fact that even in the earliest historical sources, a woman more often appeared as a crime object and not as its perpetrator¹. For several dozen years, there has been an increasing interest in women's aggression, especially in homicides committed by them. The increase of this interest goes hand in hand with the changing awareness of women, their role in the family, as well as with huge changes in their functioning in the post-modern world. The interest in women's aggression concerns on one hand a wide range of readers not professionals, and on the other – representatives of social sciences: law, sociology, pedagogy, and psychology. It is not without significance that lectures or seminars on forensic psychology have been introduced at many universities².

The murders of single or multiple victims, apart from the subjective circumstances of their perpetrators, are embedded in a specific social, political and personal context. They all have motives, and they are more or less successful ways of solving difficult situations on a collective as well as an individual scale. They are, in a sense, behaviors that have diverse functions, including defensive ones³.

Data from the last ten years, published by the Polish Police Headquarters, show that women as suspected crimes are in the overwhelming minority group than men. For a selected groups of crimes, the numbers are as follows:

¹ J. Błachut, *Kobiety recydywistki w świetle badań kryminologicznych*, Wyd. Ossoliński, Wrocław 1981.

² Z. Majchrzak, *Kiedy kobieta zabija*, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego, Warszawa 2009.

³ Ibidem.

in murder, about 15 percent of suspects are women; in theft with burglary – about 10 percent; participation in a brawl and beating – about 9 percent; predatory offenses – approximately 6 percent, and rape – 1 percent.

The aim of the study is to try to explain the phenomenon of female crime. The authors tried to answer the following questions: what is the scale of women's crime in Poland and what is the mechanism of action of women-criminals. The authors tried to answer the following questions: what is the scale of women's crime in Poland, what is the mechanism of action of women-criminals, and what are the motives for their actions. For a long time, it was considered that women's criminal activities were predominantly influenced by their gender. In theories defined as biological, just the gender factor were considered as determining the behavior of women⁴. One of such theories is a theory of L.O. Pike, who was explaining the small share of women in the overall number of criminals as due to the features of female nature. Being physically weaker, a woman has less chance of committing a crime. The author of that theory was not inclined to accept the dependence of the increase in female crime on emancipation movements. He believed that the independence of women meant that the work previously performed at home could be done outside of it⁵.

Scale of the phenomenon

As mentioned earlier, women are much less likely than men to commit crimes. Already at the beginning of the 20th century, W. Ostrożyński wrote that in the world of crime, there is a daily phenomenon that social disease called crime is not evenly distributed into both of the sexes, male and female, despite the only slight difference between them, and that the disease is mostly caused by a man and much less by woman⁶. A. Campbell even writes about the phenomenon of female crime. The author notes that in the last twenty years, in the mass media, the indignation of women breaking the law has been expressed time after time. Despite the huge changes in the role of women in society, the media still suggests that we should be appalled when the hands that the children are holding can steal, rob and beat as if femininity were to be a vaccine against crime. Due to the fact that women

⁴ M. Budyn-Kulik, *Zabójstwo tyrana domowego: studium prawnokarne i wiktymologiczne*, Lublin, 2005.

⁵ L. O. Pike, *A history of crime in England: illustrating the changes of the laws in the progress of civilisation*, M. Budyn-Kulik, *Zabójstwo tyrana domowego...*, op. cit.

⁶ W. Ostrożyński, *Kobieta w świecie przestępstwa*, „Przegląd Prawa i Administracji” 1903, Vol. XXIX, p. 386.

in comparison with men so rarely arouse feelings of repugnance and disapproval, criminals are treated as a kind of phenomenon⁷.

Women constitute a small percentage of perpetrators of crimes committed in Poland. The most common offenses committed by them are mainly minor thefts, frauds, and forgeries. Violent crimes, such as murders or armed robberies, are a small percentage. The scale of the phenomenon of female crime is evidenced by statistics (see Table 1 and Table 2). On their basis, one can also assess the disproportions between perpetrators of crimes among women and men.

Tabla 1. Crimes of women and men by legal classification in Poland, 2005-2012

Legal classification	Number of suspects	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder	total	861	794	845	742	755	660	652	588
	women	112	116	118	88	104	92	81	83
	men	749	678	727	654	651	568	571	505
Detriment to health	total	9665	9637	9706	9233	9328	9686	10430	9692
	women	751	717	741	776	807	913	980	860
	men	8914	8920	8965	8457	8521	8773	9450	8832
Participation in a fight or beating	total	22163	22992	23570	23043	21863	19381	18598	17382
	women	1614	1705	1864	1997	1896	1873	1652	1565
	men	20549	21287	21706	21046	19967	17508	16946	15817
Rape	total	1183	1215	1111	1021	950	841	893	855
	women	10	10	15	7	15	11	13	13
	men	1173	1205	1096	1014	935	830	880	842
Robbery, extortion, robbery theft	total	21151	19137	15975	14717	14611	13809	12967	11988
	women	1050	877	978	858	818	784	837	765
	men	20101	18250	14997	13859	13793	13025	12130	11223
Theft, burglary	total	90804	78313	72523	66587	66044	73925	80204	82459
	women	5976	5992	6033	6193	6927	7549	7976	8132
	men	84828	72321	66490	60394	59117	66376	72228	74327

Based on: <http://statystyka.policja.pl/st/wybrane-statystyki/przestepczosc-kobiet/50869,Przestepczosc-kobiet.html> [access: 22.08.2018].

⁷ A. Campbell, *Jej niezależny umysł. Psychologia ewolucyjna kobiet*, Cracow, 2004.

Table 2. Population of women and men in detention centers and prisons in Poland, 2010-2017 (as of 31 December of a given year)

Specification		Year							
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total		80 728	81 382	84 156	78 994	77 371	70 836	71 528	73 822
<i>Including women</i>		2 697	2 597	2 695	2 636	2 527	2 379	2 581	2 873
Temporary arrest	Total	8 389	8 159	7 009	6 589	6 238	4 162	5 396	7 239
	youth	893	874	748	611	460	315	357	450
	<i>including women</i>	31	28	28	17	16	11	14	20
	adults	7 496	7 285	6 261	5 978	5 778	3 847	5 039	6 789
	<i>including women</i>	323	336	287	314	268	192	223	352
Convicted	total	71 867	72 692	76 657	71 595	70 125	65 664	65 079	65 769
	youth	2 270	2 016	2 071	1 733	1 506	1 163	1 069	966
	<i>including women</i>	50	44	29	25	26	31	30	26
	repeat offenders	34 458	36 345	39 121	37 415	38 016	36 554	36 874	36 788
	<i>including women</i>	501	530	599	594	616	643	686	751
	remainder	35 139	34 331	35 465	32 447	30 603	27 947	27 136	28 015
	<i>including women</i>	1 662	1 564	1 728	1 638	1 532	1 440	1 549	1 659
Punishment	total	386	481	428	702	1 008	1 010	1 053	814
	youth	43	25	31	54	63	60	61	25
	<i>including women</i>	1	1	0	3	1	1	2	1
	Adults	429	506	459	756	945	950	992	789
	<i>including women</i>	29	26	24	45	68	61	77	64

Source: <http://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/wymiar-sprawiedliwosci/wymiar-sprawiedliwosci/osadzeni-w-zakladach-karnych-i-aresztach-sledczych,2,1.html> [access: 22.08.2018].

When analyzing the data in Tables 1 and 2, it should be stated that the number of crimes committed by women is definitely lower than the number of crimes committed by men. C. Lombroso and W. Ferrero have already as the reason pointed out the sedentary lifestyle of women and the innate instinct to care for children as the reason for this correctness⁸. In the scientific dispute about women's crime, however, attention is paid to the existence of so-called a dark number of crimes, that is, a group of events that no one reported. J. Stojer-Poznańska quotes data from 2015 concerning domestic violence. In this year, according to official statistics of the Police Headquarters, men were perpetrators of over 70,000 cases, while women – only over 5,000. These were cases of mistreatment over a man, another woman, children or the elderly⁹. This thesis is also confirmed by the words of R. Szczepanik, who indicates that in crime of women, crime prevails in the privacy

⁸ C. Lombroso, W. Ferrero, *Kobieta jako zbrodniarka i prostytutka*, Warsaw 1895.

⁹ J. Stojer-Polańska, *Ciemna strona kobiet*, <http://www.swps.pl/strefa-psyche/blog/16043-ciemna-strona-kobiet> [access: 18.06.2018].

of home and family life¹⁰. Such offenses are not easy to detect, especially if they relate to cases of acts committed by a woman against a man (husband or cohabitant). For the man it is more difficult to ask for help in such a case. This would involve breaking the social stereotype of gender differences, where the male appears as a stronger gender, while the woman is a “weak gender.” In a situation where a man who is a victim of mistreatment on the part of a woman (both physical and mental) would ask for help, he could be ashamed. Therefore, in many cases such situations are not reported – hence, their actual number is not included in police statistics.

Mechanism of action of criminals

Women’s crime for a long time was an underestimated object of criminological research. The main reasons for this state of affairs include the small share of women in performing criminal acts and the fact that women committed mainly minor offenses that did not lead to problems on the macrosocial scale. In addition, women were treated as beings inferior than men, and therefore not deserving special attention. Finally, criminology was a field of science dominated by men¹¹.

Theories explaining the phenomenon of female crime accentuate various factors conditioning the deviant behaviour of women. The feminist trend in criminology deserves special attention¹². The crime of the case is the most characteristic of female crime. Crimes are committed under the influence of someone’s suggestion, temptation, and the nature of a woman. Many authors pay attention to the physical development of female criminals, claiming that criminals are well-built women. This argument was opposed by O. Pollak, claiming that to commit a crime does not need a large physical strength, which can be replaced by technical means such as weapons. Researchers were also looking for a link between physiological cycles and criminal behaviour. Menstruation, pregnancy, the postnatal period, and menopause were considered. According to some authors, the types of crimes such as shoplifting, infanticide, and child abuse are associated with pregnancy and the postnatal period. The period of pregnancy in many cases is accompanied by depressive states, excessive sensitivity, and emotional instability, which may be conducive to criminal behavior. The Press Department of the Police Headquarters

¹⁰ R. Szczepanik, *Struktura i dynamika przestępczości kobiet*, [in:] *Resocjalizacja – ciągłość i zmiana*, ed. M. Konopczyński, B. M. Nowak, Warsaw 2008, p. 175.

¹¹ K. Biel, *Przestępczość dziewcząt – rodzaje i uwarunkowania*, WAM, Cracow 2009.

¹² Ibidem.

announced that in recent years, the number of crime related to abandonment of children has increased¹³.

Environmental conditioning as predictors of criminal behavior indicates that the most intense cultural education falls on the period of infancy and early childhood. Children learn the language and basic behavior patterns. The family is the main institution of socialization. In the socialization phase, schools, peer groups, organizations, the media, and finally the workplace also become factors. Social interactions in these contexts teach a set of values, norms and beliefs that make up the pattern of the culture in which a person lives¹⁴. The institutional character of the family is connected with the functions it performs. Family structure is a permanent framework, not always formalized, within which life and marital-family behavior take place. It is a system of model behaviors occurring between family members and family and external forces. There are several criteria by which different types of families are defined. These include: the number of family members; various organizational forms of family life; the nature of the source of income; living environment (here belong a peasant family, a working family, an intellectual family, an urban family and a rural family), and authority and power. In recent years, there are many alternative forms of married and family life. A completely new phenomenon are legal homosexual relationships¹⁵. A significant part of the murderers of the last period is under the influence of the adverse family and material situation, which is mainly related to unemployment and deterioration of the financial situation. A sudden change in this area led to a significant fall of authorities, including parental ones, and at the same time deepening moral relativism. Activities in today's Polish social reality of crimes within the family circle are: violence, harassment, and family abuse. They take place not only in the working class, economically disadvantaged, but also in families in which there are no traditionally raised crimes¹⁶.

Perhaps the reasons lie in the helplessness of women. Three elements create a learned helplessness: information about what will happen; thinking about what is to come, and behaving with regard to what is to come. At this point, cognitive, motivational and emotional disorders may arise. The assumptions of this concept explain why a woman does not try to leave the perpetrator of violence. There is no proper emotional or cognitive control in this relationship, especially the lack of ability to stop the perpetrator from abusing of violence

¹³ www.przestepczoscikobiet.pl [access: 1.08.2017].

¹⁴ A. Giddlens, *Socjologia*, Warsaw 2004.

¹⁵ K. Biel, *Przestępczość dziewcząt – rodzaje i uwarunkowania*, op. cit..

¹⁶ Ibidem.

against a woman, regardless of how she behaves and what her defensive attitude will be. It reduces her motivation to take any action. The beaten woman learns to see herself as powerless, without a chance to get out of the situation in which she found herself. On the other hand, learned helplessness helps to explain why some women are in a pathological relationship, but also can explain why they kill their tormentors and why many of these killings should be treated as a kind of psychological defense¹⁷. The homicide group is characterized by a relatively high frequency of various emotional and emotional disorders, manifested in various forms of immaturity, various immature defense mechanisms in attitudes and reactions. Most of them reveal increased emotional reactivity, reduced immunity to difficult situations, elevated levels of anxiety and fear, egocentrism, emotional coldness, distrustful and suspicious attitude to the environment, low self-image, low self-control, and low mental level¹⁸.

Dominating motives in the murders committed by women

The economic motive of murder, or the perpetrator's pursuit of certain material benefits – most often complicity husband-wife, rarely a lonely woman. The participation of women in committing murder on a robbery background is insignificant. Women do not kill themselves, and usually work with others. According to the data, important variable personalities, related to the act, were abnormal relationships with both family and with people from near and distant surroundings. In these relations, the predominant attitude was neutral or hostile. Relations with loved ones were full of conflict, lack of mutual acceptance with predominance of attitude dominance – submissiveness and hostility.¹⁹ Among the pathological motives, an important role was attributed to the delusional motivation, which was accompanied by a sense of danger, increased fear and the desire to take revenge. In addition to disease changes that reduce their life activity with a typical personality defect in the course of schizophrenia, an important, decisive factor disrupting their contact with the environment was delusional inadequate interpretation of reality. Mental illness also intensified conflicts and aggressive behaviours, often psychologically perceptible, related to the reality of their life situation²⁰.

¹⁷ Ibidem.

¹⁸ Ibidem.

¹⁹ Z. Majchrzak, *Kiedy kobieta zabija*, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Kardynała, Stefan Wyszyńskiego, Warsaw 2009.

²⁰ Ibidem.

Determinants of the murder of women are not only the pathology of the perpetrator's personality and sacrifice, and above all their social functioning, in which, apart from increased aggression and alcohol, previous criminality, lack of permanent attachment, and negative experiences from multigenerational families played a large role. Female criminals differ not only in the motives of action, but also in personality characteristics²¹.

An example of a female criminal is Colombian Griselda Blanco, the creator of a cocaine empire, who committed her first crime at the age of 11. She kidnapped for ransom and then shot a 10-year-old son of rich parents. She survived three husbands who died during drug transactions. Manufacturers of underwear sewed for her special underpants and bras – women smuggled cocaine in them. She wandered with her mother, living in extreme poverty in Medellin slums. They practiced prostitution. This was the traumatic atmosphere of Griselda Blanco's childhood. Sometimes she was called a "butcher from Medellin". The dog guarding her possessions was named Hitler. When Griselda grew up, she married for a visa. Then she entered into an affair with a friend of her husband, and after the death of her husband, she became permanently associated with the friend. They were joined by love and cocaine interests. She transported cocaine in containers by airplanes and employed thousands of dealers. The social advancement of Griselda Blanco was stunning. She murdered her second husband by arguing over money, gaining the nickname "Black Widow." At the end of the 1970's, she transferred her cocaine interests to Miami. Hundreds of people were dying in war between gangster's syndicates. There were attempts to kill her. She moved to California. In 1985, Griselda Blanco was arrested. Thanks to her lawyers, she avoided the death penalty, but was sent to prison for a long time. In 2004, after leaving the prison, she was deported to Colombia – returned to the roots. Griselda Blanco was murdered in 2012 with automatic weapons when she was buying meat from a butcher. The phenomenon of Griselda Blanco lies in the fact that she achieved her unique position in the Latin American criminal world, against the model and its preference for macho culture, i.e., the dominant position of a man. Her success went hand in hand with pathological cruelty, which exceeded many other cocaine bosses. She has finished her life remarkably. She died theatrically, as befits a macho in a skirt²².

On the other hand, can Polish women-criminals be lost in the present day-criminal world dominated by men, addicted to alcohol or drugs, without showing affection, treated matter-of-factly? As noted by the Polish investigative journalist

²¹ Ibidem.

²² http://www.ikmag.pl/miesiecznik/rozmaitosci/matka_z_mede...jerzywalkowiak [access: 1.06.2018].

A. Mościcki²³, they dream, suffer, love, laugh and cry . Sometimes they hide their helplessness with a raised middle finger or a defiant map of scars and tattoos – prison “grooms.” These are the traces of the sentence that they tried to hide on their own, displaying “objection” to all those who seemed to have some authority over them. The girl from Warsaw–Grochów Remand Prison, convicted of the murder of her husband, says: “He humiliated me. Alcohol supposedly makes a man become impotent. My husband was the opposite, after vodka he immediately wanted sex.. . I had to be with him at any time. It did not matter if I wanted to or not. Then it was known that I did not want to. Not in such circumstances. So he raped me. I was raped every day. He dragged me to the basement and satisfied his sick need there. I have endured it for almost 22 years.”²⁴. About the fact that her ex-husband was missing, she herself notified the police. She claimed that a car came for him, where he boarded and drove off. But the man’s family did not believe this version. After a few months, the family asked to search the house and property where the former spouses lived. The policemen found the body of her husband in the floor of a hovel. It was lying there for 11 months. Also found was also a metal pipe that she used to deliver death blows. She was sentenced to 12 years in prison for the murder of her ex-husband. “People after the trial condemned me: how could she normally live and live in this house for 11 months?! And no one knew what torture I was going through. To this day, I have dreams in which he comes to me. Even after death, it does not give me peace. The fact that I killed him did not change anything. I’m still afraid of him”²⁵.

Woman’s crime and the security of the individual

The sense of being threatened with crime is undoubtedly a criminological, political and social problem. It should be emphasized that the sense of security and the level of crime influence the situation of the individual and interact with each other. The greater the level of crime, the less sense of human security. This is due not only to the fact of being directly threatened with becoming a victim of a crime, but also to the belief that the entities responsible for ensuring safety are improper and ineffective. Therefore, one can speak about objective threats and subjective crime. The objective threat of crime results from statistics, most frequently police, showing the number of crimes committed and the crime rate, i.e., the number

²³ A. Mościcki, *Dziewczyny z Grochowa*, „Detektyw” 2016, wydanie specjalne, No. 2.

²⁴ A. Groza, *Polskie morderczynie pokazują twarz*, onet.pl [access: 24.02.2014].

²⁵ Ibidem.

of crimes per capita in a given area. The subjective threat of crime, in turn, connects with the sense of security of individuals or feeling their fear. Such an attitude may or may not result from an increase in crime in the place of residence or stay²⁶.

Crime is considered one of the social deviations by which D.T. Herbert understands all behaviours that in any way violate the principles and norms binding in a given society²⁷. Research shows that crime increases feelings of anxiety, weakens interpersonal relationships (which may be due to the fact that individuals are afraid of danger, give up staying outside the house after dark), then social control weakens, which may lead to an increase in crime²⁸. Such a phenomenon can be observed in the case described earlier. In a woman who is a victim of domestic violence on the part of a man (usually a husband or a cohabitant), a sense of fear and fear for health and life, often also of their children, grows. Out of fear, she does not seek help from others, including those responsible for ensuring security. In the end, the situation begins to overwhelm her, so she commits a crime – she kills the person who turned her life into a nightmare from which he frees himself in this way.

Although the number of crimes committed by women is definitely lower than the number of crimes committed by men, the problem should not be completely ignored. The perceived threat of victimization is usually generated by a truly present (real) threat, which makes it increase as a result of own experience or knowledge about crime occurring in a given area. According to P. Jabkowski, it is early or indirect victimization experiences that constitute the main factor differentiating the sense of security²⁹. As S. Mordwa rightly pointed out, social attitudes are more strongly associated with the real scale of offenses and crimes in the area of residence³⁰. What if the person becomes a victim of crime at home, which should be a refuge, a safe place? This is the case when a woman uses physical and/or psychological violence against her partner (husband or cohabitant). Then at home, he ceases to feel safe, and the fear of mockery or shame makes him not looking for help.

The fear of women may also increase as a result of other criminal activities undertaken by women. It has already been mentioned about the social perception of the role of a woman – mother, wife. Changes in the perception of this role of women may occur especially in children. Minors who have fallen victim

²⁶ S. Mordwa, *Przestępczość i poczucie bezpieczeństwa w przestrzeni miasta. Przykład Łodzi*, Łódź 2013, p. 10.

²⁷ More in D. T. Herbert, *The study of delinquency areas: A social geographical approach*, „Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers”, No. 1, pp. 472-492.

²⁸ J. Czapska, J. Widacki, *Bezpieczeństwo lokalne. Społeczny kontekst prewencji kryminalnej*, Warsaw, 2001.

²⁹ P. Jabkowski, *Poczucie bezpieczeństwa i poziom przestępczości w Poznaniu. Analiza socjologiczna w perspektywie wskaźników jakości życia*. https://media.statsoft.pl/_old_dnn/downloads/poczucie_bezpieczenstwa.pdf [access: 29.08.2018].

³⁰ S. Mordwa, *Przestępczość i poczucie bezpieczeństwa w przestrzeni miasta...*, op. cit., p. 215.

to women's crime (for example, was raped or beaten), may have a misconception about women, especially when the perpetrator of the violence will be the closest person, namely the mother. In adult life, they may struggle with, for example, a fear of entering into closer relationships between men and women.

Conclusion

The structure of crimes committed by women reflects their position, social role, and environmental influences. They do not work as planned as male criminals. They take advantage of the situations that arise, and the example may be shoplifting. Women are heavily burdened with such acts as false testimony, insult, false accusation (false blaming of men for sexual acts prohibited by law), falsification of personal data, torturing children, abandoning children, improper performance of parental and guardianship duties, and pimping. Murders made by women in which participation is low usually occur within their immediate environment (the victims are: husbands, lovers, cohabitants, children of the perpetrators). These acts are committed in a similar way to men by blows with a blunt tool. Support roles are accepted during break-ins and robberies (standing as lookouts). In recent years, a very large share of women in terrorist acts has emerged, where a woman is treated like a soldier and has no right to refuse to carry out an order.

To sum up, female crime is a social phenomenon that shows a lot of differences compared to male crime³¹. These differences can be seen in the number of crimes committed, aetiology, as well as in the dynamics and structure of committed crimes.

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³¹ www.google.pl/przestepczosci_kobiet [access: 30.05.2018].

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