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WOMEN'S CRIME AND METHODS OF PREVENTING IT

Today women's crime is an important criminological problem. The aim of this study is to find out the content and nature of female crime in criminology. Consideration of the issue of female crime was initiated by the classics, in particular by Ch. Lombroso, who covered the phenomenon in his work "The Crime Woman and the Slut". It should be noted that the problem of women's crime has been repeatedly researched in the scientific works by prominent domestic and foreign scientists. (Yu. M. Antonyan, I. S. Basenko, A. B. Blaga, M. M. Gernet, A. I. Zelinsky, I. V. Korsun, O. V. Sereda)

Although many scholars have been involved in the study of women's crime, there are still a number of unresolved issues in this field, since at this stage of its study, women's crime is considered to be secondary to men's crime.

Women's crime is a set of crimes committed by female persons in a specific territory over a period of time.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of crimes committed by women in Ukraine. It has doubled since 2000. Despite this fact, it remains much lower than among men. Thus, if in 2000 it amounted to 97 people per 100 thousand population, then in 2010 - 190. The ratio of female and male crime is now 1: 8.

The share of women among the perpetrators of certain types of crimes is as follows: theft - 80%; fraud - 41%; murder - 12; robbery - 8%; injuries - 7%; careless crimes - 5%. [3, c 1]

Women's crime is closely linked to general crime. However, it has certain features that are determined by the socio-psychological and biological status of women. From male crime, which dominates virtually all indicators of general crime, female crime differs in quantitative indicators, features of the structure and nature of crime, the role of women in crimes committed together with men, methods and tools of crime. [1, c 12] In terms of quantitative features and differences, over the centuries, female crime has always been significantly inferior to male crime.

O. Pollack puts forward and develops a thesis about the "disguised nature" of female crimes. He notes that women are not more moral than men, or vice versa, and that women are hardly held accountable for committing certain types of crimes for which men are usually prosecuted. [4, c 27] This attitude to the woman and the very nature of her role in society allows her to enjoy the benefits of her sex for criminal purposes and to commit unlawful acts, with little concern for the possibility of their disclosure and prosecution.

Modern female crime has a new character. Often a woman not only leads a criminal group, but also organizes and commits the most violent and sophisticated crimes. C. Lombroso noted that "true female crime types are more horrible than male ones."

The study of women's crime and its emergence as an independent structural element is associated with a name such as C. Lombroso.

C. Lombroso attached great importance to the anatomical and physiological features of the organism in the mechanism of criminal behavior. By declaring a woman at a lower level of development than her husband, the scientist concludes that women are more likely to commit crimes.

C. Lombroso studied the anatomical structure of the skulls of men and women who had been imprisoned for committing crimes. The researcher has put forward a theory according to which the skulls of persons who have transgressed through the law have anatomical deviations from the norm. Such deviations include: low forehead, pale face, large cheekbones, deep set eyes.[2, c 21]

Ch. Lombroso concluded that they do not become criminals but are born.

Unfortunately, there are no official statistics on the structure of female crime, so we can only rely on sociological surveys of places of detention. Thus, thefts are about 32%, premeditated murder and grievous bodily harm - 23%, robbery and robbery - 11%, economic crime - 15%, crimes related to drug trafficking - 16%. The aggressiveness of the female part of the criminal environment is noteworthy: 35% of convicted women are punished precisely for violent crimes, which are most often committed in the family and domestic sphere. The motives for murder and grievous bodily harm are the desire to resolve persistent conflicts, revenge, jealousy, and sometimes benefit

In his book, *Crime among Women*, Yu. M. Antonyan highlighted the reasons that contribute to the commission of crimes by women: the mass involvement of women in social production; weakening social institutions, and especially families; growing social tension in society, the emergence of conflicts in it, hostility; growth of antisocial phenomena such as drug addiction, alcoholism, prostitution, begging.

Crime cannot be eradicated, but it can be prevented.

Female crime is not given such close attention, but is considered secondary to male crime. However, female crime at the moment has a faster growth rate than male crime, which can not but cause concern in society. Also, female crime has a higher latency. At the same time, women who have “gone through” imprisonment are more difficult to re-socialize. All these factors should be taken into account when further developing the problem and implementing programs to prevent and combat the effects of female crime.

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