



THE CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PERSONALITY FACTOR IN THE CONTEXT OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY

D.A.Urinova

Deputy head of the department of prevention of
offenses of the public security service of the
investigation department of the Fergana region
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18067830>

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 23rd December 2025

Accepted: 24th December 2025

Online: 25th December 2025

KEYWORDS

female criminality, personality factor, criminological analysis, gender approach, crime prevention

ABSTRACT

This study examines the role of the personality factor in the formation and manifestation of female criminal behavior from a criminological perspective. The analysis highlights the influence of social vulnerability, psychological characteristics, and gender-specific conditions on women's involvement in crime. Emphasis is placed on the importance of personality-oriented and rehabilitative approaches in preventing female criminality and reducing recidivism.

In the context of globalization and ongoing socio-economic transformations, qualitative changes in the structure, forms, and subjects of criminality require the development of new scientific approaches within criminological research. In particular, female criminality, which has traditionally been regarded as a secondary phenomenon in classical criminological studies, is increasingly emerging as an independent object of scientific analysis due to the growing level of social danger and structural complexity associated with this type of crime in contemporary society. From this perspective, the criminological analysis of the personality factor within the context of female criminality acquires particular relevance and scientific-practical significance.

In criminological science, the study of the offender's personality constitutes one of the key directions for understanding the causes and conditions of crime, developing evidence-based preventive measures, and improving strategies for combating criminal behavior. Female criminality is characterized by specific features of the personality factor, which reflect a complex interaction of biological, psychological, social, and gender-related determinants. Therefore, the study of the female offender's personality should not be limited to legal criteria alone but must be conducted within a broader criminological and socio-psychological framework. Within female criminality, the personality factor manifests itself primarily through the transformation of social roles, the system of family relations, the degree of economic independence, labor market conditions, issues of gender inequality, and mechanisms of psychological adaptation. These factors function as significant determinants in the formation of criminogenic behavior among women and shape the motives and mechanisms underlying criminal acts. Consequently, the analysis of female criminality without due consideration of the personality factor represents a one-sided and insufficient approach.

Moreover, criminological research conducted from a gender-based perspective indicates that crimes committed by women are often closely linked to social vulnerability, exposure to violence, economic dependence, or social marginalization. This circumstance

necessitates the consideration of the female offender not only as a violator of legal norms but also, in certain cases, as a subject affected by complex social problems. Such an approach allows for the integration of social-pedagogical and psychoprophylactic mechanisms alongside punitive measures in the prevention of female criminality.

Thus, the criminological analysis of the personality factor in the context of female criminality serves as an essential scientific foundation for a deeper understanding of causal mechanisms, the identification of typological characteristics of female offenders, and the development of effective preventive strategies. The study of this topic not only contributes to the advancement of criminological theory but also holds significant practical value in improving systems aimed at preventing and combating crime.

In criminological research, the analysis of the personality factor occupies a central position in explaining criminal behavior and developing effective strategies for crime prevention. Within the context of female criminality, the personality factor represents a particularly complex phenomenon, shaped by the interaction of biological predispositions, psychological characteristics, social conditions, and gender-specific determinants. Consequently, the study of female criminality requires a comprehensive criminological approach that goes beyond formal legal analysis and incorporates social, psychological, and gender-oriented perspectives. The criminogenic significance of the personality factor in female criminality is primarily determined by women's social roles, their position within family and labor relations, the level of economic independence, and mechanisms of psychological adaptation. During the process of socialization, women internalize value systems, behavioral norms, and emotional response patterns that, under certain adverse conditions, may contribute to the formation of criminal behavior. Empirical studies demonstrate that crimes committed by women are often not the result of long-term criminal orientation, but rather emerge as situational responses to acute social or psychological pressure.

A defining characteristic of the female offender's personality is her frequent affiliation with socially vulnerable groups. Economic dependence, unemployment, limited access to stable income, gender inequality in the labor market, domestic violence, and insufficient social support systems serve as key social determinants that contribute to criminogenic deformation of personality. In such circumstances, criminal behavior may be perceived by women as a forced or alternative strategy for coping with life difficulties, ensuring survival, or protecting dependents. This highlights the fundamentally different motivational structure underlying female criminality when compared to male criminal behavior.

International experience provides valuable insights into the role of the personality factor in female criminality and the effectiveness of different criminological approaches. In Sweden, criminal policy emphasizes a personality-oriented and rehabilitative approach to female offenders. Criminological practice in Sweden focuses on the psychological condition of women, their family environment, and social circumstances. Female offenders are frequently viewed not solely as violators of legal norms but also as individuals affected by structural social problems. Preventive strategies prioritize social assistance, psychological counseling, and vocational reintegration over punitive measures. This approach demonstrates that targeted influence on the personality factor significantly reduces recidivism among female offenders.

A different, yet complementary, model can be observed in the criminological practice of the United States. In the United States, female criminality is examined through a differentiated assessment of personality-related risk factors. Judicial and correctional systems increasingly consider psychological trauma, histories of abuse, substance dependency, and mental health disorders when evaluating female offenders. Research findings indicate that purely punitive responses that neglect the personality factor fail to reduce repeat offending. As a result, specialized rehabilitation programs for women have been developed, including trauma-informed therapy, social reintegration initiatives, and educational support. These programs aim to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior rather than its external manifestations alone.

Overall, the criminological analysis of the personality factor within the context of female criminality enables a deeper understanding of the causal mechanisms underlying criminal behavior. The female offender's personality is often shaped by social inequality, psychological vulnerability, and structural constraints rather than by persistent antisocial intent. Therefore, addressing female criminality exclusively through legal sanctions proves insufficient. A personality-oriented approach that integrates social-pedagogical, psychological, and preventive measures constitutes the most effective strategy for reducing female criminality and ensuring sustainable crime prevention outcomes.

The criminological analysis of the personality factor in the context of female criminality demonstrates that women's criminal behavior is largely shaped by social vulnerability, psychological instability, and gender-specific life circumstances. Female criminality is often situational in nature and closely linked to economic dependence, disrupted family relations, and experiences of violence or trauma. International experience confirms that crime prevention strategies which take into account the personality characteristics of female offenders and prioritize rehabilitation over punishment are more effective in reducing recidivism. Therefore, addressing female criminality requires a comprehensive, personality-oriented criminological approach that integrates social, psychological, and preventive measures alongside legal regulation. Such an approach contributes to a deeper understanding of the causes of female criminality and enhances the development of sustainable and humane crime prevention policies.

References:

- 1.Niyozova S.S., Salayev N.S. Criminology. Textbook. - Tashkent: Akademiya, 2024. - p. 157.
- 2.Frank L.V. Victimology and Victimhood. – Dushanbe, 1972. - pp. 8-12.
- 3.Abdurasulova M. Criminology. - Tashkent: Adolat, 2007. - p. 26.
- 4.Abdurasulova Q.R. Criminal Law and Criminological Problems of Female Criminality. PhD Dissertation. - Tashkent, 2006.
- 5.Tarnovskaya P.N. Women Murderers. Anthropological Heritage. - St. Petersburg, 1902; Voronki. Anthropological Study. - St. Petersburg, 1891.
- 6.Muradova Ya.R. Female Criminality: Federal and Regional Aspects of Criminological Characteristics and Main Directions of Prevention (Based on Materials from Krasnodar and Stavropol Territories). PhD Dissertation (Law). Volgograd, 2008.
- 7.Shcherbakova L.M. Female Violent Crime in Contemporary Russia: Criminological Problems. PhD Dissertation (Law). Moscow, 2008.

8.Heidensohn, F. The Deviance of Women: A Critique and an Enquiry. The British Journal of Sociology, Vol. 19, No. 2, 1968, p. 164.

