
Abstract

The article addresses the issue of risk factors for high aggression of women taking action of a violent nature. The study group consisted of 44 women selected on the basis of studies in Family Diagnostic and Consultation Centres, being remanded in custody, or imprisoned. The study examined the dependencies between intensification of aggression and such groups of variables as: educational circumstances, family socialisation conditions, manifestations of demoralization in childhood and adolescence periods, current life circumstances, demographic characteristics, and psychological variables. The application of multiple regression analysis allowed for distinguishing three main factors of women's aggression (negativism, attitude to school, and theft in childhood/adolescence periods). On the basis of the research findings, psychological and pedagogical directions of prophylactic action were put forward.

Keywords: violence, aggression, risk factors for use of violence, women's aggression

Theoretical basis

Contemporary subject literature indicates diversity of the pattern of crime commission, including violent crimes, depending on the gender of the perpetrator, which shows that it is desirable to conduct research into patterns and risk factors for committing crimes separately for men and women (Resing et al.,