

Women offender from criminogenic needs to recidivism risk

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the most important risk factors contributing to the commission of criminal behaviour and its recurrence, which are called criminogenic needs, and to reveal their relationship to the phenomenon of recidivism risk among women offenders, by analysing these criminogenic needs and determining their relationship to recidivism risk among women offenders. There is a relationship between the criminogenic needs and the recidivism risk of woman offender, as it included (anti-social personality, criminal attitudes, social support, addiction, low educational level, the absence of participation in recreational and social activities), and it is closely related to the phenomenon of recidivism risk among the woman offender, which can be Reliance on it by specialists in the development of programs for their interventions.

Keywords:

Women Offender; Criminogenic needs; Recidivism Risk

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Introduction:

The development of human personality from one stage to another according to its own structure. Persons from birth show patterns of cognitive, emotional and behavioural adaptations that distinguish them from each other through the internal dynamic organization of psychological systems that determines the adaptation of the individual to his environment and this is what is called personality. According to Eysenck " The character is all that makes it possible to predict how a person will react, or behave in a given situation, and is therefore a "combination of traits that a person exhibits in different situations, which remain stable over time" (Eysenck.H,1970)

Where scientists have been studying this behaviour extensively since ancient times, until now, from multiple angles and different points of view, by asking several questions, who, why and how, down to the structure of the criminal personality.

Criminologists noted in the year 1990 that the approach to understanding crime is to focus on the essential features of all criminal behaviour, rather than specific criminal acts, i.e. identifying what they all have in common. It is a style of strategic behaviour characterised by self-centredness, indifference to the suffering and needs of others and poor self-control. More impulsive individuals are more likely to find criminality an attractive style of behaviour, because it can provide instant gratification through relatively easy or simple strategies.

These strategies are often risky and exciting, and usually require a little skill or often a planning. (Gottfredson, Hirschi, 1990) And criminality is not limited to a specific gender, but women have a large share in this behaviour, and it is worth noting that the behaviour of this group is not considered arbitrary, Rather, it is the result of an unbridled desire to satisfy some of her criminogenic needs, which contributes greatly to the development and return of her criminal behaviour.

1. Study problem:

Talking about the beginning of women's criminality leads us to search for the beginning of criminality, and perhaps the first crime on the surface of the earth according to heritage is, the crime killing one of the sons of our master Adam for his brother, and some verses have been mentioned in the Holy Quran Of God Almighty for His saying And recite to theme the story of Adam's two sons, in truth, when they both made an offering [to Allah], and it was accepted from one of theme but was not accepted from the other. Said [the latter], "I will surely kill you." Said [the former] indeed, Allah only accepts from the righteous [who fear Him] (Surah :al-Ma'idah verse 27). And his soul permitted to him the murder of his brother, so he killed him and became among the losers. (Surah :al-Ma'idah verse 30)

And talking about women's criminality in various laws, and the old laws are deeply rooted in history and go back to the centuries before Christ, for example but not limited to what was mentioned in:

* **Urn amu Code** *(2003-2111 BC) in Article 7, which stipulates the punishment of the unfaithful wife who sought to seduce a man by revealing her charms, prompting him to have sex with her, with the death penalty.

* **The Ishtar Code*** permitted corruption and tolerated it to some extent. An adulterous and unmarried woman is not criminalized, but it is sufficient to show her an inferior look compared to the chaste woman.

* **Code of Hammurabi** * As stated in Article 129 that the wife's betrayal of her husband with another man, they are tied together and thrown into the water. (Kayali, 2018)

And in our religion Islamic, there are stories about some women who committed some crimes, including the wife of our master Lot, peace be upon him, whose name was said to be a god or goddess, who committed the criminal act described as betraying his vocation and insisted on his stubbornness, and her punishment and the punishment of her people was destruction. By

saying Almighty and when our messengers [i.e., angles] came to lot, he was distressed for them and felt for them great discomfort. They said, Fear not, nor grieve. Indeed, we will save you and your family, except your wife: she is to be one of those who remain behind. (SurahAl –ankabut Verse 33)

The story of Zulekha, the wife of the dearest of Egypt, who committed the crime of temptation against our master Yusuf, peace be upon him, was also mentioned, and he was thrown into prison on charges of trying to rape her unjustly and slanderously. At the dawn of Islam, it liberated women from the bonds of vice and restored her dignity, explicitly forbidding some of the actions that were permissible, and making for her a punishment represented in the establishment of the executing prescribed penalties, And with the development of the criminal phenomenon of women over time, which made it the preoccupation of many scholars, in their belief in the connection of women to the traditions of her family, her religion, and her national customs, as stated by Tarde, then what is the motive for her to commit criminal behaviour with her imprisonment and its repetition (Tarde. F, Alcan, 1890, p 48-49), In the sixteenth century, and exactly in (1568), the Italian thinker “Della Porta” published his book entitled “Physiognomy,” in which he explained the relationship between crime and the external appearance of man, especially the parts of the face (the forehead, eyes and nose).

Topinard and Gustave also added that menstruation had a decisive role in the criminalization of women, through his observations of the murders committed by women during this period, which he considered a precursor to show the importance of the feminine nature as a component of her personality (Icard. S, 1890) The Inventor of criminal anthropology also noted the Italian scientist Lombroso with his friend Ferrero in 1898 through his book “The Criminal Woman”, which was a turning point and a shift in the concept of crime to criminality without neglecting the personality of the offender. In which he was exposed to the biological composition of women, based on the study of a sample consisting of some prostitutes, and the study led to the observation that the cerebral cortex is less in the female compared to the male. (Lombroso , Ferrero, 1898, p27-28)

The criminality of women is closely related to their specificity as a female, and by reference to the archives of criminal anthropology, we will find that women’s criminality is related to three crimes:

***Crimes of assaults on persons*:** These are blood crimes committed by women compared to men, and it is considered a small percentage, and it is due to a prominent feature of their criminality and its reason is due to the lack of knowledge of the proportionality of revenge (Aubrey, 1891, p27), and their willingness to kill is tainted by some Frequency and when the act occurs is more ferocious (Aubry .P, 1891, p. 275)

***Property Assault Crimes*:** Women usually resort to committing these acts in the places they frequent, or work in, such as shops and homes, noting that their percentage is less than that of men.

*** Natural or moral crimes*:** women resort to it in order to circumvent their actions against nature and to avoid social stigmatization, such as abortion and infanticide (Lacaze. A, 1911). Lacaze adds to the woman’s criminality as a kind of maternal perversion, as she is killed in order to get rid of an embarrassing burden. Her act to satisfy her hatred through revenge, the reason that seriously aggravates her crime, as he considers it to be a right of the body similar to suicide.(Lacassagne. A, 1911)

The issue of women’s criminality is as old as humanity, as many researchers have addressed it as a dangerous phenomenon that threatens the family and society together. And we will list the most important studies that dealt with the phenomenon of women's criminality:

In Howard (2020) study, entitled *Women and Crime in the Sixteenth Century*, which deals with the knowledge of crime among English women, “particularly Welsh” in the sixteenth century, between 1542 and 1590. (Howard, 2020)

The study of Abu Salib and all. (2020), entitled *Factors leading to Jordanian women’s perpetration of crime, from their point of view between 2020-2018,*” The results of the study showed That there are a set of factors that lead to the Jordanian women committing to commit crime (:) in the first place there are economic, social and cultural factors, and finally psychological factors (Abu Salib and all, 2020, p, 240)

Mazouz Barkou. (2007) added a study entitled “*Women’s Criminality in Algerian Society*” “*Factors and Effects.*” This study aimed to discover the psychological and social factors that push women to commit a criminal act, as well as knowing the effects that result from perpetrating this act, as it used various means to understand the phenomenon of criminality., and the study concluded that there are several psychological and social factors that push women to commit crime in addition to the prisoner’s pension and her pessimistic view of her future after the end of the period of imprisonment. (Mazouz, 2007)

Despite the efforts made to adequately analyse the criminal phenomenon, the phenomenon of recidivism and the recurrence of criminal behaviour made the issue more complicated, which prompted them to search for the criminal phenomenon from different sides the concept of criminal recidivism dates back to the sixties of the fifteenth century, which was known as medical relapse. At the end of the sixteenth century, the concept of recidivism became circulated in the legal field, which is defined as recidivism or repetition of crime.

And the Algerian law defines recidivism as “the legal description that is attached to a person who has returned to criminality after being sentenced, with a penalty according to a previous ruling that has been decided (seliamen, 1998)

López and all (2021) study entitled *Factors of Return to Prisons for Women*, with the aim of examining the risk and protection factors associated with recidivism in criminal prisons, indicated a stratified representative sample of 756 prisoners, 446 in a suspended environment and 310 in an open environment surveyed for women. Data analysis using various tests and quantitative analysis models, in which the results showed the relationship between recidivism and various social and criminal factors, including age, addiction, criminal records and age, and protection factors included education and intervention programs (López and all, 2021)

In Algeria, official figures indicate an increase in the crime rate in Algeria during the first half of the year 2020, as about a quarter of a million crimes were recorded, with a rate of 693 accidents per day, in which more than 220,000 people were involved. They are under 18 years old, 57.3 percent are between 18 and 30 years old, and 25.63 percent are between 30 and 40 years old, and the percentage of those over 40 years old exceeded 13 percent, and the percentage of developed males was estimated at 97.8 percent, and 2. 20 percent of females. (Arab World, 2020)

And if we take into account the famous saying of Lombroso that the recidivism criminal is the rule and not the exception, then we must study the personality of the criminal woman in search of the motives that led to her lack of social adaptation after release, since her behaviour is not committed out of nowhere. In this regard, many studies have been conducted that focus on knowing the factors that increase the chances of breaking the law, starting from the personality of the criminal, to the motives for committing criminal behaviour, the age of committing the crime, criminal history, family relationships, education level, and partner .

In view of the conflicting opinions and viewpoints of researchers in the feminist criminal phenomenon as a result of the interaction between some situational and personal factors, and related to the static and dynamic factors that can be changed and which are important not only for assessing and predicting the risk of criminal recidivism, but also for designing different

intervention programs and this is called Responsible for Criminal Needs (Bonta , Andrews, 2007)

And the model consisted of three pillars:

The risk principle has two aspects: criminal behavior can be predicted, and the level of treatment should be matched to the risk level of the offender. (Andrews, banta, 2010, p.47)

needs Principle the needs principle states that effective treatment should focus on addressing criminogenic needs, that is, dynamic risk (Andrews, banta, 2010, p .49)

Responsivity Principle the responsivity principle states that rehabilitative programming should be delivered in a style_ And mode that is consistent with the ability and learning style of the offender.

For this reason, Western criminal justice systems relied on needs assessment, (Andrews, Bonta, 1995) in order to predict the danger and risk of criminal recidivism, believing that there is a close link between recidivism and the needs experienced by criminals, including identifying risks and needs and re-imagining criminal needs and social obstacles that make them risk factors and from Criminal recidivism. (Andrews and all, 2006) Based on the above factors, the following questions can be raised:

- What are the most important criminogenic (factors) related to criminal recidivism in - women?

-What is the nature of the relationship between the criminal needs and the criminal recidivism of the criminal woman?

2 . Objectives of the study:

This study aims to shed light on one of the dangerous phenomena that threaten the entity of women and lead to psychological and social imbalances and deviate them from their natural human role. It manifests itself in the following:

❖ Determining the most important criminogenic needs related to the recurrence of criminal behaviour among women.

❖ Addressing the nature of the relationship between the criminogenic Needs and the Recidivism Risk of The Women Offender

3. The importance of the study:

The importance of the study lies in the fact that it monitors the most important developments that have occurred in a dilemma that has become a risk factor for the individual and society because it is related to the nucleus of society woman, as the problem of women's criminality, Especially the repetition of this behaviour that contradicts the laws and social standards is one of the important problems that we should study and thus:

❖ Discussing the problem of women's criminality, as it is one of the complex problems that have become a constant increase, and in-depth and intensive studies are necessary, with a vision to reduce the phenomenon of women's criminality and their return to crime.

4. Types of Criminogenic Needs:

Andrew and Bonta (2010) divided the central eight risk factors into the **big four**, which are:

❖ **History of Antisocial Behaviour:** It includes early participation in any number of antisocial activities. Key indicators include early arrest, a large number of past crimes, and rule violations. Hence, we can't change history here but work on building self-efficacy beliefs that support reform (I know what to do to avoid criminal activity, and I know I can do what's needed).

❖ **Antisocial Personality Pattern:** People with this factor are Impulsive, adventurous pleasure-seeking, Involved in generalized trouble, restlessly, aggressive, ignorant and cruel to the others. Lack of perseverance and poor planning.

❖ **Antisocial Cognition:** People with this factor hold attitudes, beliefs, values, rationalizations, and Personal identity that is favourable to Crime. Specific indicators include Identifying with criminals.

❖ **Antisocial Associates:** It includes the need to associate with criminals and is called social support for crime.

The Moderate Four:

❖ **Family/Marital Circumstances:** The key to evaluating the family and marital conditions is the quality of marital relations within the family (children, husband, wife, brothers) including the pattern of socialization of control, supervision, disciplinary methods, respect, care and mutual attention.

❖ **School/Work:** And we mean the quality of personal relationships within the school environment. Low levels of performance and Involvement and low levels of Rewards and satisfaction.

❖ **Leisure/Recreation:** The risk is demonstrated by low levels of participation and satisfaction in recreational anti-crime activities.

❖ **Substance Abuse :** The danger of alcohol and drug abuse through negative feelings towards oneself and the tendency towards the drug (Andrews ,Bonta,2010,p.58)

❖ **The minor risk need factors:** which include personal emotional distress, mental disorder, physical health issues, fear of official punishment. .(Anderew , Bonta, 2010, p59-60) Proceeding from the foregoing, we find that the two scientists identified two types of risk factors as predictive factors, which are the main causes of criminal behaviour and criminal recidivism, which he called criminal needs, and contributing factors called non-criminal, and they can be summarized in the following table:

Table 01: " Risk needs factors"

Risk/ Need Factor	Indicator	Target for Intervention
antisocial personality	Impulsivity, research adventurous of pleasure, Aggressive energy. Feverishness and irritabilité.	Developing skills, teach anger management
Procriminal attitudes	Rationalizations of criminality, attitudes Negative about. The law.	Countering rationalizations by prosocial attitudes, Build a social identity.
Social support of crime	Criminal friends ,the gap of people prosocial	Replace friends and relations Pro-criminals by friends and Prosocial
Substance addiction	Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs	Reduce the abuse of alcohol and/or drugs, promoting Alternatives to the. Substance Addiction.
Relations families/ conjugales	Parental supervision and discipline deficient, poor family relationships	Training in parenting skills, appreciating warm relationships and caring
School/work	Poor performance, low levels of satisfaction	Valuing skills professional and skills Studying, cultivating relationships Interpersonal within the framework. work and studies.
Prosocial recreational activities	Absence of participation in Recreational activities and prosocial recreation.	Encouraging participation in positive social recreational activities, teaching hobbies and sports

Source: Adapted from Table 2.5 in D.A. Andrews and James Bonta, *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct*, 5th ed. (New Providence, NJ: Anderson Publishing, 2010).

5. The relationship between the criminogenic needs and the recidivism risk of women offender :

In order to determine the relationship between the criminogenic needs and the risk recidivism of woman offender, it is necessary to address the definition of the criminal woman, which is the woman who committed an act criminalized by law and against whom a legally prescribed penalty was imposed.

In this regard, some people interested in psychology see that the criminality of the mirror is due to the poor adaptation of the ego or the rational self, as Freud defines the criminal or the criminal as the person who failed to tame his initial instinctive motives, or failed to make them acceptable behavioural patterns.

And if this behaviour is repeated in women, we will be faced with the phenomenon of criminal recidivism, which is defined as a tendency among a group of criminals, and female offenders who have been previously sentenced to prison, for committing certain crimes, and thus repetition and insistence on continuing the criminal act, and it is not considered a return of those who have not previously. He may carry out the sentence imposed on him for the previous crime.

In this regard, researchers consider that the phenomenon of criminal recidivism is not the result of chance, but rather a product of criminal needs, which are represented in a set of characteristics and features that are closely and directly related to the possibility of re-offending.

Hence, the theory of rehabilitation emerged in 1990 and its goal is to guide perpetrators in order to improve their ability to learn through rehabilitative intervention, provide cognitive behavioural therapy and adapt the intervention to learning style, motivation, skills and strengths. It includes cognitive styles and their use of social learning to influence behaviour (Dowden, Andrews, 2007)

Based on the (RNR) risk-need-and-response model for offender rehabilitation, led by Canadian scientists (Andrews and all, 2004)

These needs can be divided into two parts: Fixed factors: They are those factors that push the criminal to commit the crime, and they are called "needs criminogenic, non." Factors Needs criminogenic factors, which are subject to change, and are associated with re-criminal behaviour (Bonta and all, 2007).

They include antisocial personality, criminal situations, social support, addiction, family and marital relationships, schoolwork, recreational and social activities. Secondary needs include: self-esteem, personal feelings of malaise and ambiguity, severe mental disorder, and physical health, thus playing an important role in predicting the risk of criminal recidivism.

The woman offender is considered among those who cause confusion in the social environment, as she is characterized by a personality who lost himself, and failed to find someone to take her hand and provide her with assistance.

During her stay in the penal institution, she was safe from the dangers that might be exposed to her in society, in addition to the fact that the penal institution provides her with opportunities for training, education, awareness, guidance and religious control, through various approved programs, which enables her to raise her intellectual capabilities and sows in her a glimmer of hope. And the desire to abandon her criminal life and develop her ambition for a healthy and calm life.

As the release date approaches, she has conflicting ideas about her fate, how to confront her family and society, where she will go or seek refuge after years of absence and isolation from society, in addition to the fact that she was accompanied by bad and merciless people waiting

in the circles, waiting for the slightest opportunity to displace her and plunge her into the quagmire of vice.

Although, in its heart, it vowed to give up all criminal practices if it found suitable conditions for reform, And when the prisoner comes out after her release, she is faced with two obstacles: if she receives family care and reception, and society embraces her as a normal person, and pardons her, this will facilitate her quick adaptation to social and psychological conditions. By confirming her guilt and sins, this will contribute to the creation of a new criminal and a more aggressive criminal pattern; and in this aspect, the psychologist Lagache indicates that aggression is an essential feature of delinquency, especially if it is associated with bad experiences that led to criminality.

It is worth noting that if the family abandons the female prisoner and abandons everything that links her with her, especially if the reason for imprisonment is related to moral issues, or affects the family's honour, and the communication is modest and free of emotional relationships, it may reach the point of demanding leaving the family and looking for another place. Punishment for her, for fear of shame and stigma. It is common knowledge that the process of stigmatization affects women more than men, due to their status, position and sensitive role, as well as their psycho-emotional and sensitive state when they are stigmatized

Where Lemmert points out that deviation is a relative, unstable phenomenon that is subject in its nature to the definition of the group and is established by virtue of it, as the group is the one who considers some forms of behaviour a major departure from its rules, and its criteria that satisfies it, so the actor is branded as a departure from society, or rather, a departure from the rules and standards of the group. (Shahata and all, p 128)

Whereas the study of Belirdouh (2019) entitled : social stigma and women's return to hidden criminal behaviour "immoral sexual_crimes", the results of which indicated that despite the fact that the released women legally paid their crime by imprisoning them, the society is another inescapable judge (Belirdouh, 2019)

which generates for them a feeling of misguidance or deficiency mixed with hatred of life, despair on the one hand, and a hidden feeling that makes them take revenge on life.

Based on the foregoing, the family is the most sensitive social structure in a woman's life, as it is the source of her upbringing and socialization, and it is the determinant and directive of her behaviour, as specialists and researchers considered it one of the most important institutions that help the individual to adapt and integrate, and that most of them belong to many socially broken families, and that their social and economic conditions are below average , and that most of them are victims of School dropout .

If the school abandons its educational function, it will reflect negatively on the students' demand and adherence to study, and their reluctance, which makes them try to succeed, by compensating for their failure by escaping from the school, so the street becomes a kindergarten for crime according to "birth" and from it opens the doors of crime with all its non-controversial and anti-social practices.

A woman's criminality is nothing but a direct behavioural expression of her latent instinctive motives sometimes and a symbolic expression of her repressed and sometimes forbidden desires. Also, her behaviour is nothing but the result of poor adaptation, especially as she lives in a Muslim society governed by controls, traditions and societal norms, which make it difficult to forgive and accept her criminal behaviour.

Many scholars tend to consider criminality as a form of a woman's personality disorder, which is the basis of the theories that postulate the antisocial nature of the criminal (Shahata and all, p111), which refers to her repeated criminal activities, which makes her in constant conflict with society, as she is unable to learn. From her previous experiences, they tend to blame others and to provide seemingly reasonable justifications for their behaviour, and all

these traits make them closer to arrogance, which facilitates their falling prey to the law, and thus their arrest.

From this point of view, it is not possible to neglect the personality of the criminal woman, which is characterized by an anti-social perception, an anti-social thinking pattern with impulsiveness and negative attitudes towards the law and the pursuit of pleasure, which enhances her participation in criminal activities, and it is one of the criminal needs to assist in criminal recidivism. (Walters, 1995)

As Eysenck sees through his interpretation of the crime in the framework of his general theory of the human personality that the extroverted personality is the most vulnerable person to anti-social behaviour, so we find the criminal woman is characterized by her weak ability to form conditional associations, and the ease of the occurrence of inhibition with her (Shehata and all, p116) and this Deficit makes it difficult to learn the social values and standards accepted by society, and when you learn them, what you have learned quickly vanishes because of the ease of extinction. Therefore, you deviate from the rules approved by society and engage in all forms of anti-social behaviour, and even more of them become proceeds of crime due to their failure to respond to their reintegration or educate or rehabilitate them.

Where Pinatel points out through his theory about the central nucleus of the personality that the criminal personality is based on four basic traits 'egocentrism', aggressiveness, 'emotional coldness or loss of sensitivity to others' Fall, meaning the inability to withstand the whims, which is the basis of instability for the criminal, which makes her rebellious, and incapable of psychological and social compatibility. (Shahata and all, p119)

As we find it suffers from permanent troubles, which makes society suffer from it as well. It also does not feel loyalty to any individual or group or to values or norms, and shows signs of emotional immaturity and a lack of a sense of responsibility. With an inability to feel guilt linked to a feeling of frustration, with a lack of control over desires and impulses, lovelessness, and affectlessness, which makes it always in a cycle of failure and a lack of psychological and emotional advancement.

This makes it difficult for her to obtain a source of income, which leads her to search for any source to fill her life, so she resorts to behaviours that violate customs and laws, not caring about the consequences. In view of the feeling of injustice, as they do not imagine that they are subject to these values imposed by external circumstances, which they consider unfair in their favour, and from it rebel against all values and norms, and their ideas become motivated by a unique set of cognitive patterns that seem to them logical and consistent with their cognitive construction, she sees themselves and the world around them in a different way from the way other people see the world around them.

The study proved that poor women who live in small and isolated towns are an obstacle to their social and economic development through the lack of training and work opportunities, as work is an important preventive element in terms of using their time to benefit them and dissuade them or distract them from entering into ways of deviation. (Morash and all, 2004)

Moreover, work is a feature of life, as it works to structure life and creates social relationships, and it reduces participation in crime. Especially as a result of the impact of imprisonment on work or employment, as individuals who have a long criminal record face many obstacles during their search for work, which leads to disappointment, making them exposed to compulsive pressures, by resorting to illegal methods and then entering into gangs as one of the manifestations of Illegal pathways to achieving goals.

Robert Merton (1938) also emphasized that crime is an innovative path to the success of those who had opportunities to achieve their goals through illegal means and a feeling of alienation as a result of social disintegration factors (Al-Warekat, 2013).

The existence of this difference in the reactions of individuals towards these goals and means, especially among the criminal woman, who is deprived of employment opportunities, and

resorting to means such as lack of affiliation and incompatibility, such as devising illegal ways to reach their antisocial goals or withdrawing through drug abuse, escape and homelessness Disobedience, rebellion, or by attempting to change the social structure rather than engaging in actions consistent with the group.

Their behaviour is nothing but a product of the contradictory social situation between the desire to take advantage of the opportunity, and on the other hand, the lack of sufficient opportunities for them to achieve the legitimate hopes they aspire to, which makes them feel conflict and imbalance in this contradictory duality, which drops them into a deviation that can lead to conflict and imbalance. It is interpreted as a way out of this conflict, and makes it far from forming relationships or affectionate bonds with people with positive influence, so it becomes prey to illegal and anti-social practices, the most dangerous of which is addiction.

Addiction is a turning point from awareness to sub consciousness, and its danger is linked to crime, as the latter is a social fact, which arises, consists and develops according to the personal growth of the individual, since growth is an evolutionary process resulting from the interaction between the biological and social foundation and the resulting personal growth, during the different stages of life.

On this basis, Ericsson identified eight stages of lifelong growth, each of which begins with the emergence of a necessary crisis for the continuation of the ego's growth towards negative or positive, as they use drugs to cope with the pain of abuse.

And a desire to feel a sense of belonging and to maintain friendship and love, which is one of the most factors that pushed them to drugs.

As the circle of the criminal expands with the beginning of her deviation or her release from prison, she resorts to searching for a new companion that matches her desires and satisfies her desires. Within intimate groups, their criminality becomes linked to criminal models

It has been reported that female alcoholics have a higher degree of psychological dysfunction, especially depression and suicide attempts, than males, and that they use their criminal activities (particularly theft, trafficking, prostitution, robbery and counterfeiting) as a means to support their addiction.

A field study carried out by the National Center for the Promotion of Scientific Research in Algeria confirmed that drugs began to spread among women, especially with regard to the consumption of hallucinogens and cannabis, as during the period from 1998 to 2008, about 12,000 women addicted to drugs were registered among 27,000 people of different ages. Between 18 and 25 years old, and that 13% of female students use drugs, 18% smoke cigarettes, and 9% drink alcoholic beverages inside university residence (Allsaid, 2012)

Scientists also noted that women's criminal needs are closely related to self-esteem or lack of self-esteem, as Gergan indicates that "the evaluation or self-esteem of the individual plays a key role in determining his behaviour, and Rogers adds that the primary motive of man is to achieve and self-improvement' (Okasha, 1990), which is the general autonomy of the individual over himself and includes the mental, physical, social and emotional aspects. (Houssain, 2007)

The criminal is looking for self-worth, so her behaviour is nothing but a violent dialogue, an attempt to enter into a relationship with the other, and thus it is a distress call in which she tries to reach her goal. Researcher Catherine et al. found that in the United States, female perpetrators suffer from PTSD, misunderstanding of self, depression and dissociation, and they tend to be impulsive and aggressive towards themselves or others, they also suffer from alienation, feelings of abuse and a reaction expressed through anger and irritation, and they suffer from chronic feelings of shame and low self-esteem. (Vitopoulos and all, 2019)

Female criminals who value themselves in excess, see themselves as a supra-social personality, and therefore adopt criminal behaviour in their lives, such as their involvement in organized crimes. As dangerous as it was.

Based on the foregoing, we conclude that the criminal recidivism has a close relationship with criminal needs, as it is the main motive for committing all that is social and abnormal. Perhaps the punitive policy in Algeria has paid great attention to this aspect, especially what has been brought about by the reform of the punitive system since (2005) through the development of reform programs aimed at raising the intellectual of the imprisoned or imprisoned knowing that its criminality is the result of the interaction of several social and psychological factors, nor it can happen in isolation from these factors, whether at the family or personal level, so these centers play a big role in providing them with everything that would refine their behaviour, and arming them with certificates so that it is easier for them to Integration into society in order to become individuals who contribute to building society, not destroying it. (POSRPA ,2005)

Conclusion:

Criminality is dormant in all people, so we find some people can behave in an anti-social behaviour, as they did not receive training and education. There are some criminals, male or female, who have criminogenic needs that motivate them to commit and repeat the criminal act, or the so-called repetition of the crime.

The morality of women is one of her distinguishing features, and it is impossible not to recognize a real moral superiority of women, and from here it was easy to save women from the clutches of crime and corruption, if they were given care, attention and a good upbringing within a family that possesses awareness, morals and an appropriate atmosphere for preparing a school of future.

Accordingly, the aforementioned criminal needs must be met because of their role in preventing recidivism, with serious attention to women, given them their role in the life of men and the family, society and political, social and economic life. Even if it remains the way, we must strive to retrieve it, and return it to its true position so that it can perform its mission towards society, through:

- Reintegrate them by meeting these needs based on targeted programs to develop interpersonal skills.

Training her in anger management, building a social identity while promoting alternatives to drug abuse. Appreciating warm relationships and paying attention to low levels of satisfaction through counselling and psychological intervention programs.

-Valuing professional and study skills, developing personal relationships in the context of work and study, with hobbies and sports that enhance social contact in order not to return to prison.

References:

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