

## CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PINK COLLAR CRIME

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### **Abstract**

In the criminological studies of the woman as a perpetrator of criminal acts, it is of crucial importance to mention her gradual escalation of representation in the total recorded crime, globally speaking. Stressing the importance of developing a dose of "feminist" approach into the criminology, which would be no more but a separate study of a woman as a perpetrator, the starting point would be the analyze of the types of the crimes she commits, applying the gender-sensitized mark in the process. Thus, we could not fully capture the current state of the woman's participation in the total crime, without mentioning the business - woman and the criminal acts that she might commit while working. Women's access to powerful organizational structures is growing, although still limited, which is in line with the theory of opportunities. The term "pink collar" crime appears as a counterpart to the "white collar" crime and is carried out by women whose office jobs can be characterized as being low to medium level. Women's involvement in the white - collar criminality exists, but significantly less often than that of a man, and is carried out from significantly lower positions. Therefore, it gets an appropriate theoretical title (pink collar crime) and develops an understanding for the lack of study of the phenomena.

**Keywords:** *criminality, "white collar", "pink collar", service, business – woman*

## Introduction

For a significant period, white-collar crime has been seen only as a "male craft", above all, because of the physical and psychological predispositions that differs men from a woman. Having in mind the sensitivity of the character and fragility of the physiognomy, from the criminological point of view, women are often perceived as a second - degree category for acting the role of perpetrator. Women, who commit crimes are faced with double conviction: according to social views and trials, they crossed not only the social boundaries but also that of gender.

To date, the need for of study of the phenomenology and the etiology of the criminality of women, has not been fully explored, despite the many definitions that have emerged since the 1980's along with the analyzes and controversies surrounding the causes that lead to the existence and development of female criminality. Emancipation entails its negative effects of women taking responsibility of their role as offenders. Normally, the shape, dynamics, structure, and frequency vary, according to the time conditions, but the determination of the woman for engaging in illicit behavior - is strengthening.

Analyzing the type of criminal acts that a woman commits nowadays, we find that they are divided into two basic groups, taking into account the separation of criminal acts based on the subject. That is, *delicta communia* and *delicta propria*. In the context of professional criminality, like *delicta communia*, the term "pink collar crime" appears as a counterpart to the "white collar crime" and emphasizes women's participation in professional criminality. We could not fully capture the current state of the woman's participation in the total crime without mentioning the businesswoman and the criminal acts that she might commit during the performance of her job. Women's access to powerful organizational structures is growing, yet still limited, which is in line with the theory of opportunities. For a woman it is more likely to have developed an aversion to risk and is more often seen as a victim in crime than as a perpetrator. Still, the line between victimization of a woman and her engaging in criminal activities is very thin, especially when some powerful external factors occurs. On the set of her professional engagement, her role may not always be large, but the destructive act from that role might be fatal for the business. Because of that, we need to understand all the factors that lead a woman into criminal behavior in the work place, so we can recognize the danger of it on time and perhaps prevent it. The fact that professional crime has no direct victim does not lower the destructiveness that comes from the consequences for the secondary victims and their further life. Additionally, no role in the business is that small that it should be neglected when it comes to the consequences of criminal activities and its studies.

## 1. Word or two for woman's participation in crime

The constant changes of a social circumstances include changes of the position of women in society. Changing the overall mental environment in which women find themselves, has also precipitated a change in her criminal behavior as a potential criminal offender. The types of crimes that are being committed, the ways they are committed, as well as the motives, have evolved, hand in hand, with the overall social evolution. The etiological of crime depends on the nature, on the relations, and on the power of action of the factors as parts. According to this relation, the character of crime, because of the action of certain factors, is, inevitably, conditioned by their qualitative and quantitative nature<sup>1</sup>. Considering only the biological predispositions of the woman and her more fragile constitution than men's, and not having in mind the entire surroundings, it is not nearly enough for pointing out the corpus of crimes committed by women and the motives for her actions. Only with multidisciplinary method, and taking into account all aspects of her life, social circumstances, physical and psychological predispositions in general, and individualized at a given moment, we will come to the range of crimes committed by women, as one of the most important phenomenological features of the situation.

The multitude of forms where criminal behavior manifests itself needs analysis not only concerning the types of criminal acts, but also their regional distribution, dynamics, time distribution, as well as the total number of acts performed in a given space and time. Determining the mutual relationship of the criminal acts committed by a woman, means understanding the structure of the criminality carried out by her, which means giving a different light to the constant criminology created using men as the primary perpetrator. Taking into account phenomenology as a part of criminology, and the data available for the overall criminality, we consider that this study of one of the emerging forms of criminality is necessary for descriptive awareness for the perpetrator's profile of the woman, in terms of the final outcome and what it has led her to it, and yet in order to understand the emergence in as much details as possible.

The general conclusion is that violence is increasingly involved in the way of committing criminal offenses among women, and as a result of it, there is a mild but constant increase in the rate of female offending. The manner in which women live and their social and family function has changed over the years in the direction of gender emancipation and equality, and this makes a division in attitudes regarding the scope of committed crimes. However, as in every other field, the woman's physical and psychological constitution and the fragility, are always first in mind, when it comes to explaining her smaller part in the crime. But, what is most important is that woman is always present on the crime scene. The increase of her

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<sup>1</sup> Sulejmanov, Z., *Kriminologija, Grafohartija*, Skopje, 2007, pg. 41

participation may not be numerically equal to male criminality, but compared to the rise noted among men, escalates constantly. It is growing from year to year, which requires one to find the reasons and predict the kind of criminality. One way to do so, is to start with all the fields where she acts and methods that she uses to operate. By applying the criminological methods known for studying the main perpetrator (male) to her acts, and, with that, not being gender sensitive in the way, we are doing this job only halfway. Woman's gender sensibility can be felt here as well, and the only way to understand overall crimes committed by her, is by adapting and upgrading the existing criminology, and making it more gender – sensitive. First step is to find the real criminal fields in which women commit crimes, and to study these fields. Then, we need to have in mind the real nature of the woman, and the fact that it is not totally same as men's. So, if she defers in any other life-field, she defers from the man in the crime as well

Women usually operate in places where she is most comfortable. So, the very high percent of all violent crimes committed by her are done in her home<sup>2</sup> (intimate partner abuse, intimate partner homicide etc.). Having in mind her emotive nature, when woman starts working, she usually grows with the place where she is, and, with years, starts to feel it like her second home. Looking at this fact through criminal perspective, that can be problematic. Namely, she is so comfortable on the positions where is placed, that this can lead her to offending here as well. And, because she often is placed to a lower position into the business structure, she operates from there. So, she commits a professional crime, but not really in “white collar crime” way. By giving a right name to this criminal behavior, we have opened a door for its proper study and understanding.

## **2. Phenomenological aspects of “pink collar crime”**

When it comes to any criminological research related with the gender, commonly known fact is that woman's involvement in criminal activities, on a global level, is highly behind man's. Also, that when a woman starts a criminal carrier, she is more persistent in maintaining one, than a man. World's statistics also give us a knowledge that, when it comes to woman's crime, her basic activities are focused in a property field. According to the established hypothesis for increasing of the participation of women in crime along with the emancipation, during the analysis of the period from 1962 to 1972, from the point of view of committed property crimes,

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<sup>2</sup> Meguire, M., Morgan, R., Reiner, R., The Oxford Handbook of criminology fourth edition, Oxford University Press, 200, pg. 716

Adler<sup>3</sup> concludes that there is an increase in the participation of women almost twice the increase of the man's participation in this crime. If one takes into account this rapidly accelerating progression, Adler states that, the only thing that can be expected is that in the period that follows, a complete equalization with the man will come. Simon<sup>4</sup> adds that the conditions created a greater rate of activation of women in the labor market, which inevitably leads to greater involvement of women in property and professional crime, such as fraud, petty thefts and embezzlement.

In the late eighties of the twentieth century, criminologist Kathleen Daly<sup>5</sup> developed a new term in criminology that emphasizes women's involvement in professional criminality, and at the same time the need for his own consideration. The term "pink collar crime" appears as a counterpart to the "white collar crime" which in turn is nothing but a "professional crime committed by members of the upper ruling and business circles, who use their influences and connections in the society to perform of crimes that bring tremendous material benefit to them, and for the citizens and society a great deal of damage".<sup>6</sup> According to Daly<sup>7</sup>, "pink collar crime" is carried out by women whose office jobs can be characterized as being set on a low to medium level, or more simply speaking, at a position as accountants, managers, officers, etc. which embezzlement from their employers. That is, women who may not have carrying, main functions, but still have enough powers and opportunities to commit fraud or theft at their jobs. Which means that women's involvement in the white color crime do exists, albeit significantly less often than that of a man, metamorphosed and is carried out from significantly lower positions. And, as such, this criminality gets an appropriate theoretical name. "Most people don't realize it but they probably are neighbors, co-workers, friends or acquaintances with either a Pink Collar Criminal or someone who has been embezzled by a Pink Collar Criminal. A Pink Collar Criminal can be a PTA mom, your dentist's office manager, and yes even someone's grandma. The statistics on Pink Collar Criminals are alarming."<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Adler, F., *Sisters in crime: The rise of the new female criminal*. New York:McGraw Hill, 1975 цит. сп. Britton, M., D., *The Gender of Crime*, Rowman & Littlefield publisher, inc., 2011

<sup>4</sup> Simon, R.,J., *Women and crime*, Lexington, MA:Lexington Books, 1975, цит. сп. Britton, M., D., *The Gender of Crime*, Rowman & Littlefield publisher, inc., 2011

<sup>5</sup> Her biography is available at - <https://www.griffith.edu.au/professional-page/professor-kathleen-daly>

<sup>6</sup> Milutinovic, M., quoted by Sulejmanov, Z., *Kriminologija, Grafohartija*, Skopje, 2007, pg. 133

<sup>7</sup> Daly, K., *Gender and varieties of white-collar crime*, *Criminology*, volume 27, no.4, 1989, pg.769-794;

<sup>8</sup> <https://pinkcollarcrime.com/what-is-pink-collar-crime>

Exploring the white collar crime, and the gender representation in his execution, Daly comes to the initial conclusion that there is an established perception of domination of the male sex in this crime, which was explained by the lower representation of women on high positions. However, Daly is inclined to believe that there are other reasons for the woman's invisibility in this crime. Which implies that there is necessary for deeper studies and for exploring the work of a women on lower job positions and to raise the question of how gender relations in the workplace can structure professional or organized crime? Considered from this aspect of the existence of a brand new crime that takes women as a main perpetrator of this professional crime, Daly concludes that when a woman performs such a crime, she often performs it by herself, in contrast to a man who is prone to association. And in those few cases where a woman works in a group, their leading or subordinate role depends on the type of crime that is committed. But, when she works alone, her economic benefit from the crime is not set as high as for the male perpetrators. Here, women's participation in professional criminality should be sought and studied. The real figure, for the professional crime that is committed, will be obtained only when the women who have lower positions and who have not received tremendous material benefit, but caused some damage, are placed in the foreground of the study. A handful of embezzlement studies, though dated, have focused on female offenders and have confirmed trends that women tend to commit embezzlement at a higher rate, steal less money. Women also invoke different rationalizations for their actions compared to men.

Analyzing the profile of a woman perpetrator of pink collar crime, Daly emphasizes that she often acknowledges the guilt, and the justifications for her reasons for the initial engagement in crime are much stronger than those of the men and is more likely for woman to express regret for what is done. What, in turn, is due to the greater feeling of embarrassment or stigma that worsens women's offenders more deeply. When it comes to the age, as a criminological parameter, for those involved in the crime of "white collar", as well as specifically for women perpetrators of criminality of "pink collar", the period of 30-50 years is considered as the most favorable. It is the most favorable period for the development of the so-called "reputable"<sup>9</sup> criminality, committed by the offenders from the higher social layers, who perform lucrative, business criminals. Therefore, the experience, the achieved job position, the established reputation and power, makes the person (and woman) of this age group most suitable for taking appropriate part in the commission of such crimes. Given the objective and subjective disadvantages of the other groups, it would lead us to the conclusion that most of the offenders involved in economic, professional criminality originate from this age group. For an example, in a study in

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<sup>9</sup> Ulmer, J., Steffensmeier, D., The Age and Crime relationship, social variations, social explanations, SAGE publications, [https://www.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/60294\\_Chapter\\_23.pdf](https://www.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/60294_Chapter_23.pdf)

Australia at the beginning of the twenty-first century, is shown that, while analyzing the women offenders found guilty at the age of 30-39, there were significant higher participation of them in frauds, that is, for the year 2002 -2003, it got especially high, with 13% participation of the total crime committed in this area<sup>10</sup>.

## 2.2 Dark figure of the crime and its main reasons

Another problem with this type of crime is its high dark figure. Namely, men are indeed more involved in the criminality of "white collar" and in financial criminality in general, but the things that leads to statistically lower representation of women in this crime (white and pink collar crimes) are also the following facts<sup>11</sup>:

- Men register their businesses on behalf of their wives in order to avoid legal consequences or for tax purposes (which can be vice versa). This is a legal mechanism for playing the system by omitting a spouse who, normally, can not legally be compelled to testify against the other spouse.
- In the context of the foregoing, when there is an investigation of professional criminality, if there is evidence that leads to the existence of a man - offender, it almost never deepens towards his wife, which is often just as involved. All this because of the stereotypes in which the male profile fits better with the criminality of "white collar" than the female.
- Often, registered business owners are actually only a front men of the rightful owners. Again, as above, there is a legal mechanism for skipping the system by omitting the rightful owner who can be a woman (this is also the case for the existence of a dark number of the criminality of "white collar general").
- A woman can act as a guardian of the business in the absence of their male

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<sup>10</sup> Sheehan, R., McIvor, G., Trotter, C., What works with women offenders, Willan Publishing, Devon, 2007, pg.4;(https://books.google.mk/books?id=azL0fsQRMm4C&pg=PA6&lpg=PA6&dq=women+early+twenties+offenders&source=bl&ots=4pcbNAIQVP&sig=Q2GmqQuU0UXgp6xW0zrDVHLWg7M&hl=en&sa=X&redir\_esc=y#v=onepage&q=women%20early%20twenties%20offenders&f=false)

<sup>11</sup> Gottschalk, P., Glaso, L., Gender in White-Collar crime: an empirical study of pink-collar criminals, International letters of social and humanic sciences, vol.4,SciPress Ltd, Switzerland, 2013, pg. 22-34

partners or may play a huge role in the entire business, but does not have direct ownership.

- Women are more thoughtful about the consequences than men are and are by nature less impulsive. A survey conducted by the financial government in Great Britain in 2001 suggests that men are taking more financial risks than women and more often reach for credit cards, mortgages, life insurance, and so on.
- The smaller number of women investing in financial products is considered an indicator of a more attentive attitude. And those women who decide to invest, do it much better than the men does.
- Men perform more serious crimes of "white collar" than women do, thus increasing the likelihood of getting initially to prison, and from obtaining a higher prison sentence as well. A fact that is supported by all world prisons, the total inmate male population is significantly larger than female.

Summarized, women have considerably fewer opportunities than men do to commit "white collar" crime. The lower involvement of women in the exercise of high functions creates even smaller conditions for criminalization of women, which, on the other hand, with the increase of her professional engagement tends to grow. Analyzing the female nature, their greater commitment to rules, order and discipline contribute to their smaller opportunistic-minded perspective of working. Most often, when entering in such a crime they are incited by someone, they rarely act on their own initiative. But the tendency of change is imminent and, together with the discovery of the dark figure, it requires the need for permanent analysis. The growth of female emancipation together with her equalization with a man in a professional plan is in fact the most illuminating indicator of the overall presence of women in criminality here and in general.

### **3. Motives for involving (etiological aspects)**

External and internal factors leave different implications for both men and women, but not all that is sufficient for a man to commit a crime is enough for the woman, and the vice versa. All the criminologist are searching mostly for an explanation of why woman's participation in crime is significantly lower than that of a man, and much less for why she is committing criminal acts in general. Thus, there are plenty developed theories that have been put in place to explain the differences that contribute to hers smaller representation in criminal statistics. They are starting



with the biological predispositions possessed by the woman, as well as the physical and the psychological, and as they conditioned various external manifestations in it (Lombroso's theories for example). Then, parallel to the existence of the previous, the offending behavior of the woman is also related to the socio-cultural environments that contribute to different behavior, and above all this is added an economic picture, in the end to arrive at a certain conclusion about the negative consequences that emancipation is extorting. We will leave out the biological theories for woman's criminality behavior in this part, as they are not relevant for this study.

Having some sociological theories for crime explanation in mind, we have to stress that woman's liberalization in movement is really huge factor, when it comes to the appearance of the "pink collar" crime. Namely, with the end of the WW II, a woman becomes equally active in the social life with the man. However, there is no reduction in the domestic obligations that it has, but above them, she gets the social obligations as well. Stress increases, and thus a convenient place for misbehavior is born. Liberalization of the woman's movement gives her new opportunities for committing crimes outside her comfort zone, the home. During this period, she gets the opportunity to commit crimes in the territory of the man, and that is the working environment. According to a number of theoreticians<sup>12</sup> (feminist studies) as a woman equates to a man in a professional plan, her opportunities to commit a crime increases. The higher the professional positions she has, the more temptation and opportunities for doing the crime she gets. The increase in women's civil rights contributes to women's competition in professional life with a man in an attempt of supremacy, and inevitably in the crime as well.

From economical point of view, the commonly known social anomaly of looking at the female as a secondary sex, gives its mark here as well. Namely, if we see the *theory of economic marginalization*, it would give us the explanation that women commit crimes as a result of lower payment they get at the labor market, they get lower positions as well and rarely have leading roles in the institutions where they work, and often are victimized and manipulated in the workplace<sup>13</sup>. The feminist studies, which in fact underscored this theory, represented by the doctrines and theories of Daly and Chesney-Lind<sup>14</sup>, are that women are motivated to commit crime as a rational response to poverty and economic uncertainty that they perceive. Well, as the main reasons for women's involvement in crime, they point out women's unemployment, inadequate labor charges, the increase in the number of members in

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<sup>12</sup> Simon & Adler, 1975.

<sup>13</sup> Daly, Lind, C., Women and Crime: The Female Offender, 1986, цит.според Islam, M., Banarjee, S., Khatun, N., Theories of Female Criminality: A criminological analysis, International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2014

<sup>14</sup> Chesney-Lind, Meda, Women and Crime: The Female Offender, Sign, Vol-12, No-1, 1997, pg.78-96

the home, that is, the care for the large family, which leads to a reduction in the domestic budget, and on her free time<sup>15</sup>. However, the opponents of theory, justifiably deny it with the fact that it is inconsistent and does not provide an adequate explanation for the criminality that women does and the fact that they reached to higher positions (albeit less often), and from those position - to the participation in the crime of "white collar", corporate criminality, the "pink collar" crime and so on.

By agreeing to the above, we must distinguish, chronologically, the earlier published *opportunistic theory or theory of emancipation*, developed by Adler and Simon, who, at the very first wave of feminism, expressed concern about the increase in female criminality and immoral behavior with the growth of emancipation. Nevertheless, the criticism pointed out by the following waves of feminist considerations suggests that due to the more than thirty years of "existence" of the emancipation of the scene, the marginalization of women in the labor market is not reduced, and at least vanished. Daly's research in this regard, provides that emancipation did not result in a dramatic increase in the perpetration of women's criminality in professional terms, but rather directed to bank fraud, petty thefts, credit card frauds, etc. (whereupon the idea of criminality later on pink collar). Also, women still have significantly fewer opportunities for involvement in the formal economic sector, especially in third world countries, as a result of what they do not commit property crimes but are engaged in violent criminality. This leads to a slight predominance of the theory of marginalization over opportunistic theory. But, the big picture is that, the first feminist wave and this teaching have provided an important basis for the criminological differentiation of gender etiology, which is a revolutionary undertaking in terms of what we are developing today.

When it comes to the motive for women's involving in this crime, according to Daly's research in 1989, 30-50% of the cases are caused because of the need for financial family assistance, in 10 - 15% of the cases they wanted financial gain without any grater need, and in 15 - 20% of the cases the motives were not related to a financial need, but with personal problems, such as frustration or a stress. Motives vary depending on the narrower type of criminality, or whether it is a matter of representation in credit fraud, postal fraud, embezzlement, forgery, etc. But, in any of these cases, woman does not give a justification that her actions were the result of an existing, established business practice, although there are recorded cases when the woman was entrusted to perform these acts from someone else who is into the business and well familiar with these kind of practice.

Freda Adler<sup>16</sup> supports the idea of uniting gender differences in this area and says: "Women break the ceiling glass, because the doors are open." They use the same tactics as men. These are human characteristics, not male or female gender

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<sup>15</sup>Small, K., Female Crime in the United States 1963-1998: An Update, Gender Issues, (Summer), 2000 page75-90;

<sup>16</sup> Honorary professor at Rutgers University, criminologist and educator

issues in the field of science Women now earn a lot, a fact that tends to increase, and thus their opportunities are increasing as well. They will also take advantage of the opportunities for advancement, bypassing, earning more, legally or illegally. They are guided by the same factors and motives like men."<sup>17</sup>

These studies set by Daly for a new type of criminality have deepened to this day. What is really understood under this criminality and what is being studied are all "income, purchases, sales, possession, concealment or transportation of any property with the knowledge that it is unlawfully taken."<sup>18</sup> And precisely because of the fact that pink collar crime involves women taking from their acquaintances involved in small businesses, churches or other organizations, performing most often embezzlement, from today's point of view, a critical component is considered to be a breach of trust. The scathing of public and media attention that this criminality receives today is due to the lack of a striking victim and intriguing corpora delicty, as other criminalities, especially the violent ones, have. However, even though they may not be attractive, they are happening, therefore, the initial negative attitude towards them is wrong. The victim do exists and this is usually the business owner and his family, who, together with their livelihood, may be endangered by only one employee, in the case - a woman. Therefore, there is a real need to accentuate this crime and its study.

### **Conclusion**

The trend of increasing of the overall participation of women in crime is expected that, with the same or with increasing dynamics, it will continue to develop in the period that follows. In the long run, there are thoughts that could be leveled with the criminality in which men appear as perpetrators. The basis of such conclusions lies in the fact that, over the years, while the woman's crime progresses, the criminality of men stagnates and maintains certain constants. The crime of women, seen from the eighties of the last century, continues to grow, both in relation to the criminality of the man, and measured through absolute magnitudes. Women globally have not yet emerged from that "comfortable" zone of 10-20% share in total criminality. However, the etiological records and the phenomenological facts gives us a feeling of uneasiness and the need for its apostrophes, both theoretically and practically, in order to prevent and suppress.

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<sup>17</sup> Stăiculescu A., R., Neagu C.,M., Pink Collar Crime vs. White collar Crime Overview on the Specific Features Related to the Antisocial Behavior of Women, Ovidius University annals, Economic sciences series, volume xv, issue 1, Romania 2015, pg.118-122

<sup>18</sup> Huber, K., Pink-Collar crime, trading trust for the till, Defining Pink-Collar Crime, 2015, <http://pinkcrime.academic.wlu.edu/category/the-4-1-1/defining-pink-collar-crime/>;

On the world criminological scene, attitudes toward certain predictions about the woman's criminal and its movements and conditions, are based on women's emancipation theories, to the theories of violence. Emancipation enabled the woman greater access to all social spheres, and therefore she uses the tactic of a man and "breaks the ceiling glass, because the doors are open to her." In the seventies of the last century, Adler and her like-minded people developed the these thesis and thought that there will be a reduction in the quantitative gap between the sexes in relation to the commission of criminal offenses, for the reasons that women will have greater opportunities to participate in legal and illegal careers and occupations. It was considered that the lower participation of women in total criminality is due to the subordinate role played by the woman in the patriarchal context and the living conditions in which she persisted, especially in view of her presence on the social scene. Although such assertions were never literally and verbosely confirmed , however, they provided a basis for forecasting the participation of women in the overall crime, and professional crime in particular, and the reasons for that, which, on the other hand, were not completely incorrect. A clear worldwide increase in the share of women in total criminality occurs just in the time when a woman starts and takes a more active role in the social spheres and appears as a participant in the production process<sup>19</sup>.

The perception of the theory of emancipation in relation to the rise of the woman's long-standing criminality is due to the fact that women, through the acquisition of greater rights and formal equalities with the men, are more involved in the work process that they used to be. Which means, there is a rise in criminality with greater involvement in the labor market. The first justification is found by theorists in raising the opportunities for women to commit crimes through the working position they have. This applies in particular to crimes related to property offenses centralized in the workplace, like fraud, forgery and embezzlement. However, the research found that such white-collar crimes did not record a dramatic increase in women over the years, but stagnated or declined statistics on it globally, both for men and women. Also, they are always present and maintain a constant, and always change their ways of appearance. "Pink collar" crime is a serious proof to that statement, especially its theoretical "neglect" over the years. Another justification for such a subtotal, is the increased accumulation of human capital at the workplace, in relation to the one in which a woman is accustomed to home. Given that, woman with the entering into employment, she would expose herself to a drastically greater socialization, with a greater and more versatile mass of people she meets in the workplace, she exposes himself to come to information about knowledge and skills for committing criminal offences that those people have. Well,

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<sup>19</sup> Sandler, D.H., Schaller, J., Female Crime in the long and short run, US Census Bureau Working Paper, USA, 2012, pg.3, достапно на [http://www.dhsandler.com/uploads/3/0/2/8/3028537/female\\_crime\\_50712.pdf](http://www.dhsandler.com/uploads/3/0/2/8/3028537/female_crime_50712.pdf);

it is expected that after entering into labor relations and acquiring theoretical knowledge of committing crime and skills, the woman is more likely to commit a criminal act, than she would do otherwise, at home. Here is the theory of marginalization, according to which, although it participates in the work process, it always receives lower incomes, is less rewarded and appreciated, and is always at a lower working position, which creates frustration in the long run, and with that it is considered that many can easily become a manifestation of criminogenic activities.

Having all this in mind, there cannot be “light crime” only because if it comes from a business woman, and on a lower position. In order to understand crime fully and to predicted as well, so we could set a preventing plan or to combat with it, we must that woman’s actions seriously, because the consequences of her acting are serious as well. With a tendency to increase as well.

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