The development of gender ideology in Poland is becoming more dynamic. Even more shocking is the fact considering that the term "gender" did not obtained the official legal definition. It is also not systematized whether it is an ideology or doctrine. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines "gender" as created by society roles, behaviors, activities and attributes that society considers appropriate for men and women. The decisive influence on the development of the aforementioned ideology has Gender mainstreaming, that is a political strategy in favor of equal treatment for men and women. It consists in integrating the principle of equal opportunities for men and women in mainstream politics.

Currently, "Gender" has a significant impact on many fields of science. To a large extent also it affects criminology. This was shown in particular by the ratification of the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence by the Polish President on 13 April 2015. Poland's adoption of this Convention reflected significant echo among both supporters and critics. It began a discourse on the differences in interpretation of the law occurring in the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court and courts of general jurisdiction.

This paper aims to present some of the effects of gender ideology on criminology in terms of crime prevention in Poland compared to other countries, including the United States of America. At the same time attempt to answer the question of whether such actions are appropriate taking into account the conducted statistics on domestic violence in Poland and other countries that have implemented the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.