THE EFFECT OF WOMEN INVOLVEMENT IN VIOLENT CRIME:

A CASE STUDY OF KAYOLE, NAIROBI COUNTY

BY

NGUNI MERCY WAMBUI

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY-AFRICA

SUMMER, 2019
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BY

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A Thesis Submitted to the School Humanities and Social Sciences in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Masters of Arts Degree in International Relations (IR)

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY - AFRICA

SUMMER, 2019
STUDENT’S DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted to any other college, institution or university other than the United States International University in Nairobi for academic credit.

Signed: __________________________  Date: __________________________

Mercy Wambui Nguni (ID 638170)

This thesis has been presented for examination with my approval as the appointed supervisor.

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ABSTRACT

Historically, the subject of women involvement in crime has been minimal in research. Similarly violent crimes have often been associated with the male gender. With changing gender roles and societal pressure on women however, the involvement of women in violent of women in crime has been on the increase. This study therefore set out to examine the effect of women involvement in violent crime in the Republic of Kenya with a key focus on Kayole area in Nairobi County and how this role has changed.

The target population of this study was community-based organisations (CBOs) focused on transforming people’s lives in Kayole, residents of Kayole and the administration together with security agencies. The target population was purposively selected to gather the relevant information to answer the study questions.

Secondary data which was the main data for the analyses entailed panel data from annual publications of the CBOs records for a period of ten years: - from 2008 to 2017. The results obtained from the model were presented in tables to aid in interpretation and ease with which the inferential statistics was drawn. The research relied on the securitization theory and the Differential Association theory. The results indicate that women in Kayole Estate are motivated by various factors to engage in violent crime. Further, this study established that violent crimes committed by women in Kayole range from murder to assault and have varying effects on the perpetrators as well as their families and community. Some of the effects identified include death, jail term, low business and drug abuse.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Notwithstanding whatever else, I give my thankfulness and humble gratefulness to the Almighty God for the gift of life, staggering flourishing, a sound personality and grand fortune that empowered me to consider this proposition.

Plus, I wish to accord my Supervisor, Dr. Mercy Kaburu amazing validation, for furnishing me with the learning and aptitudes in shaping the undertaking with mind blowing understanding, consolation and course all through the examination by investigating and surveying my work. God Bless You
DEDICATION

This thesis is devoted to my regarded family for their help, tirelessness and support amidst the whole proposal. And to my daughter Malkia, may you never lack.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

STUDENT’S DECLARATION ........................................................................................................... ii

COPYRIGHT ................................................................................................................................. vii

ABSTRACT ...................................................................................................................................... iv

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ................................................................................................................... v

DEDICATION ................................................................................................................................... vi

TABLE OF CONTENTS .................................................................................................................. vii

LIST OF TABLES ............................................................................................................................. x

LIST OF FIGURES .......................................................................................................................... xi

CHAPTER ONE ................................................................................................................................. 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION ....................................................................................................................... 1

1.1 Background of the Study ......................................................................................................... 3

1.2 Women and Violent Crime during the Colonial Era in Kenya .............................................. 6

1.2 Statement of the Problem ...................................................................................................... 8

1.3 Research Objectives ............................................................................................................ 10

1.4 Research Questions ............................................................................................................. 10

1.5 Significance of the Study ..................................................................................................... 11

1.6 Scope of the Study ............................................................................................................... 11

1.7 Definitions of Key Terms ..................................................................................................... 12

1.8 Chapter Summary ............................................................................................................... 12

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW ..................................................................................... 14

2.0 Introduction ............................................................................................................................ 14

2.1 Crime ...................................................................................................................................... 15
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Women Involvement in Crime</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1 Forms of Crimes Perpetrated by Women</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Theoretical Framework</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1 Differential Association Theory/Learning Theory</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.2 Securitization Theory</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4: Chapter Summary</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Introduction</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Research Design</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Populations and Sampling and Presentations</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1 Population</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2 Sampling Design and Sample Size</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2.2 Sampling Technique</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Data Collection Methods</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Research Procedures</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Data Analysis Methods</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7 Ethical Standards</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8 Chapter Summary</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, AND DISCUSSION</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Introduction</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Questionnaire Analysis</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Interview Analysis</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Effects of women involvement in violent crime in Kayole.</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Chapter Summary</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ........................................53

5.1 Introduction ................................................................................................................53
5.2 Summary of key Findings and Discussions .................................................................53
5.2.1 Factors influencing women involvement in violent crime in Kayole ......................53
5.2.2 Types of violent crimes committed by women in Kayole .......................................54
5.2.3 Effects of women engagement in violent crime in Kayole .......................................54
5.3 Conclusion ..................................................................................................................55
5.4 Recommendations .....................................................................................................57
5.5 Suggestion for further studies ...................................................................................58

REFERENCES ....................................................................................................................60

APPENDICES ....................................................................................................................67
APPENDIX A: RESEARCH BUDGET ..............................................................................67
APPENDIX B: TIMEFRAME ............................................................................................68
APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNARE ......................................................................................69
APPENDIX D: INTERVIEW GUIDE ................................................................................77
APPENDIX E: MAP OF KAYOLE ....................................................................................78
APPENDIX F: TYPES OF CRIME IN KENYA .................................................................79
APPENDIX G: NACOSTI PERMIT ..................................................................................81
LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 3 : RESPONDENTS .................................................................................................................. 31

TABLE 4 : RESPONDENTS AGE ....................................................................................................... 37

TABLE 4.1 : SOURCES OF INCOME ................................................................................................. 39

TABLE 4.2 : LEVEL OF EDUCATION ................................................................................................. 41
LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 4.1.1 : AGE REPRESENTATION .................................................................36
FIGURE 4.1.2 : EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATION .............................................40
TABLE 4.1.3 : CAUSES OF WOMEN IN CRIME ...............................................50
TABLE 4.1.4 : SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES AND FINDINGS ............................52
CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Women rarely broke the law and if they, in some circumstances, did that, they were declared as mentally ill. The study of criminology has over time focused on the “criminal man” (Hussein, 2018). Society was very lenient with women. Men were highly judged by their action. Women’s opinion and action was classified as a non-starter and didn't have any weight and in many cases, their opinion was considered inexperienced, hence their involvement in the crime was either seen as an accident or unintentional. With changing times, however, women evolved into the best vessels of crime due to their secrecy and ignored thoughts and alone time. The changes of society and the new values systems mean that women are no longer passive actors, as once believed or perceived; yet the question remains as to the extent of their active engagement and involvement in criminal activities. It is important to note that, traditionally, criminology has treated women’s role in crime particularly organized crime with indifference. Urbanization, globalization and technological advancement have contributed heavily to women involvement in violent crime and crime in general. (Hussein, 2018)

Urbanization, as considered from the economic aspect is good as it facilitates achievement of economies and thus promotes the growth of industries and development in the economy. However, taking the societal point of view urbanization encourages crimes as is evident from the fact that the rate of crime is higher in large cities and in urbanized areas as has been proved by many pragmatic studies. Urbanization per se is not the only cause for the rising trend of crime, but, there are many other determinants
alongside it and closely related to it, that have a direct say in the rising trend of crimes such as unemployment, inflation, and income inequality. Very often, the question as to why there are more crimes in cities comes to mind, which is promptly being answered by the fact that one can count many crime reports in cities as compared to the rural area. It could be because of the fact that rural crimes are not properly reported or hyped through media due to which a common perception disseminates that the crime rate is more in cities.

This chapter shall include among others, the background of the research. It shall include reasons as to why women commit violent crimes, the literature review and the scope of the study.

Kayole is located on the East of Nairobi in Embakasi Central. Kayole is divided into three areas, Kayole north, Kayole south and Kayole central. The choice for Kayole is because it is one of the most popular and populous estates in Nairobi. With a population of over half a million, it offers affordable housing to the city’s rising population and rural-urban migrant (Appida, 2009). Kayole is also famous for the wrong reasons. In the past several incidents of crime, notably kidnapping, have been linked to the estate that catapulting it to the limelight. In addition, different outline gangs operating in the area have muddied its name and clouded its many economic activities. Gaza gang, for example, is one of the gangs in Kayole that terrorize its residents and recruits young girls. According to gazette notice number 10427 of 2016, Gaza gang was ranked top 100 of violent gangs operating in Nairobi. (Kenya Gazette, 2016). Despite this, Kayole’s dense population is its strength.
1.1 Background of the Study

The debate on the declining gender gap in violent crime has once again become topical, and the focus is now being directed in part at how we might understand the substantial increase in the number of young women being convicted for violent crime both in the Western world and in Kenya, and in part at how the size of the gender gap has been affected by the crime drop (Makarenko, 2014). Crime influences a family’s harmony and stability of a nation (Tamara, 2012). Women are the center of the family and most of the times they have the ability to affect the males near them. Although the civil culture in some realms is still male-dominated, it is obvious, that the position of woman in the modern world has changed dramatically in the 21st century. Not only have equal rights between males and females been established in a great majority of countries, but there has also been a radical change in the role of women from housewives to activists.

Women are equally educated to men, they are employed and they have achieved a notable change in their position in the society. However, recently, there has been renewed interest in the sharp rise of the involvement of women in delinquency and organized crime. For some specialists, organized crime and the underworld were activities connected to males, while women had a non-existent or rudimentary role in organized criminal groups.

The female participation in the violent crime rate has been on a gradual increase. This not only relates to the uncertainty in the legal consciousness of a small number of women but also relates to the families and the society (Payne, 2013).
As societies and individuals become more connected to one another, globalization enables criminal networks to work alongside legal global activities and to establish connections with many different countries (Braun, 2014).

With crime no longer just men’s business, it is important to investigate the violent female criminal behaviour to determine whether the policy prescriptions to reduce crime should differ for women (Strandow, 2013). There is still a gender gap in the crime market, but the number of women committing crimes is on the rise, partly because other socio-economic gender gaps have been shrinking.

Women have more freedom than in the past, and with that come more opportunities for crime (Langweische, 2014). Despite increasing social equality, police and judicial systems still tend to be more lenient with female offenders than with male offenders (Biddle, 2014). However, policies to reduce wage disparities between skilled and unskilled female workers, such as incentivizing female education, might reduce crime among disadvantaged women. Family support policies, by encouraging marriage and having children, might also reduce crime among women. We know that most criminals are male and that the share of violent female criminals is rising (Sanchez, 2013). But we still do not know enough about trends in the gender gap and the reasons behind gender differences in criminal behaviour (Constanza, 2014).

Prevention, punitive, and rehabilitation policies have failed to distinguish between men and women in violent crimes. Analysing the gender gap in the crime market and its evolution and identifying its main determinants are important for effectively fighting crime. It is crucial to learn whether men and women behave differently in the crime
market and, if so, to uncover the main drivers of these differences and to set policy incentives accordingly (Klantschnig, 2015). If the participation gap in the crime market is driven by social roles, as Clunan (2013) hypothesize, the number of women committing crimes should rise as women spend more time outside the home. On the other hand, it should be expected that the number of female criminals should decline (at least for property crimes, such as larceny, fraud, and embezzlement) if women have more and better opportunities in the legal labour market (Barry, 2013). Which force prevails is a matter for empirical analysis.

Since statistics on women in violent crime have been long neglected, and stereotypes on the issue abound, it is important to look at reliable data that describes the phenomenon accurately. Analysis of East Africa as a whole shows, that it is a region of high crime rates due to a number of factors, many of which have no feasible short-term solutions (Cawley, 2014). East African countries such as Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, and Eritrea have recorded an increase in female criminality. As a result, the East African region has destroyed its relations with other countries across the globe (Crime, 2009). As of 2013, Kenya is rated by the U.S. Department of State as Critical in terms of both terrorism and crime, making the United States Embassy in Nairobi the fourth largest in the world (Alemika, Ruteere, & Howell, 2018). The permeable borders between countries as well as the wide coastline make it challenging to track and pursue criminal activity precisely. The average age in East Africa is between 16 and 19 years old, which is directly at the centre of the average criminal demographic worldwide (Aronson, 2010).

In addition to the above factors that offer little hope for crime experts worldwide, there has been a significant decrease in active monitoring and law enforcement in Kenya,
while criminal behaviour is steadily increasing (Aronson, 2010). Surveys conducted in Kenya by the UN in 2002 have shown that over half of the population worries about crime constantly and roughly 75% feel unsafe while at home (Aronson, 2010). Trends in crime throughout East Africa, specifically Kenya, are frequently evolving, giving law enforcement the difficult task of remaining vigilant. With advancements in global technology, comes the emergence of criminal activity.

According to the annual crime report, there was a 6% increase in crime in the year 2016. The county with the highest number in crime was Kiambu, followed closely by Meru and Nairobi (service, 2016). In the year 2017, there was a 9% increase in crime in Kenya (Mutisya, Daily Nation, 2018). This creates the need to examine the reason behind these rising statistics. Questions such as what kind of crimes are committed and by who are of great importance. This study focuses on women as actors in violent crime with a focus on Kayole in Nairobi County. To this end, the study will explore the historical context including the colonial and post-colonial period in Kenya.

1.1.1 Women and Violent Crime during the Colonial Era in Kenya

The relationship between crime and evolution of mankind may also be considered a historical one as Cain (first son of Adam and Eve) committed the first violent crime when he murdered his brother Abel because of jealousy. The linkage between criminal activities and the socio-economic development of society is undeniable. Due to the complex nature of the subject of violent crime, its varied causes, and consequences, various academic disciplines such as criminology, sociology, geography, psychology, and demography study it from their perspective (Hynd, 2010).
When a person was convicted of murder, the sentence was death. This applied to both male and female offenders except if the offender was under 18 years or pregnant. Records indicate that around forty-one women were faced with capital charges. Out of these, one was executed, two were found guilty but insane and twenty-two were sentenced to imprisonment (Hynd, 2010).

Colonial Judges believed that women did not have the capacity both physically and emotionally, to be fully held responsible for a crime. An accused woman’s fate depended on the relationship between herself and her family, the colonial state and the local community. Kenya was a British colony hence all legal proceedings were based on British Precedence. Colonial court settings included a Judge who sat together with assessors. Assessors included headmen, chiefs, missionaries, European official and a settler. Their work was to advise the Judge (Hynd, 2010) often than not based their ruling of female perpetrators on biological and physical factors such as menopause, depression and general female instability.

Due to the Judges’ lack of cultural knowledge, female perpetrators often took advantage of this and manoeuvred around the system to avoid the gallows. According to Hynd (2010), Judges had frequently seen the violence on women due to their status and granted them leniency in their trials. On the other hand, African assessors perceived female offenders as a threat to the social hierarchy of status thereby demonizing such women and declaring them abnormal. More often than not did African women find themselves disadvantaged at a courtroom especially if they were unrepresented and did not understand English.
They stated that various circumstances led them to commit violent crimes. Other offenders conformed to gender stereotyping and pleaded that due to them being “Proper women” they could not be held responsible for the crimes (Hynd, 2010). An example of such is the case of Ndau w/o Wamboti who was accused of killing Katana in 1946 after he broke her pots and cursed her family. She stated that “It is not usual for a woman to be caught fighting with a man” and “Being a woman I could not have left my hut [...] to look for a man who had been fighting with my husband.” (Law, Kimani s/o Ngutu v Ndau w/o Wamboti, C195/46).

Women were not only involved in violent crime but also took part in the MAUMAU war. In 1939, women from Igembe looted an Indian shop in protest of the economic hardships they faced. In 1940, women in Murang’a who made up 40% of the workforce downed their tools and protested against forced labor (Gachihi, 1986). In 1951, there was a campaign against inoculation of cattle when the inoculated cattle began dying. This protest was also led by women who were later convicted and imprisoned (Gachihi, 1986). From the above, it is clear that women can be involved in various forms of violent crimes including murder. In this case, women are just not victims of crime but can also perpetrate a violent crime against other members of society.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The decision to commit a crime depends, among other things, on the probability of being caught and the length of time to be served by the perpetrator if caught; the expected earnings from the illegal activity; work opportunities in the legal labour market; and risk aversion (Freeman, 1999). However, most studies of crime focus on
men only (Maina, Gender Differentials, 2015). This is a severe shortcoming for understanding women involvement in violent crime because there are bound to be many differences between men and women concerning what motivates their behaviour, and these differences would imply different policies to reduce the propensity to commit a crime (Inkster & Comolli, 2012).

Few empirical studies have investigated the reasons behind the increase in the proportion of women in crime over the last 50 years and that have tried to identify the determinants of the narrowing of the gender gap in criminal participation (Campaniello, 2014). Some of the studies include Women in crime (Campaniello, 2014), Gender Differentials (Maina, Gender Differentials, 2015), Women, Gender and Crime (Mallicoat S. L. 2018) among others. Socio-economic conditions have changed considerably. The increase in female participation in the labour market, the declines in marriages and childbearing, the advances in technology, and the strong shifts in social norms, for example, makes it no longer unusual for a woman to be the breadwinner in a family. These aspects have probably changed the determinants of female criminal behaviour over the years (Campaniello, 2014). The stress on girl child education, women empowerment and the gender rule, it is perplexing that many women have taken to violent criminal behaviour. It is against this background that the current research seeks to examine the effect of women involvement in violent crime in Kayole.

Kayole is one of the areas in Nairobi County with very high criminal activity and organised crime gangs (Mutuku, 2017). Further, In a report by the National Crime Research Center on Public Perceptions of Crime Patterns and Trends in Kenya, it
emerged that Kayole was reported as one of the estates with serious and organised crimes in Kenya. For this reason, this research sought to investigate the effects of women involvement in violent crime in this area.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

To examine the effects of women engagement in violent crime in Kayole, Nairobi County

1.3.2 Specific objectives

a) Examine factors influencing women involvement in violent crime in Kayole, Nairobi County.

b) Examine the types of violent crimes committed by women in Kayole, Nairobi County.

c) Study the effects of women engagement in violent crime in Kayole, Nairobi County.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions will guide the study:-

1.4.1 What are the factors influencing women involvement in Violent crime?

1.4.2 What are the violent crimes committed by women?

1.4.3 What are the effects of women engagement in violent crime in Kayole?
1.5 Significance of the Study

Women involvement in crime is on the rise, partly because other socio-economic gender gaps have been shrinking (Maina, Gender Differentials in Crime: A case study of Kiambu County, 2008). The findings of this study may inform the police and judicial systems on how to handle female offenders as well as victims.

The results of the study may help policy makers to develop policies, which can reduce the involvement of women in violent crime. In the future, other researchers and scholars will seek to extend further studies on the emerging trends of women in other forms of crime in Kenya. Further, the findings may be of great help to scholars both in the security sector and in international relations as it will fill in the gap in the literature. This study is therefore important to future researchers as it could be used as a source for future references and citation to improve the body of knowledge in this field of women and crime.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The present study is limited to the effect of women involvement in violent crime. The target population of the study being Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) focusing on transforming people’s lives in Kayole and the residents of Kayole. The administration and security agencies involved in Kayole shall also be part of the target population. The study will examine women involvement in violent crime over a period of ten years (2007-2017). Secondary literature beyond the ten years will, however, be used to give the study a foundation.
1.7 Definitions of Key Terms

Crime: Any action whether by commission or omission that constitutes an offense and is punished by the law. Crime is a harmful act or omission against the public which the State wishes to prevent and which, upon conviction, is punishable by fine, imprisonment, and/or death (Marsh, 2014).

Violent crime: Any crime in which the perpetrator uses or threatens to use force either as an end in itself or as a means to achieve an end. Examples include murder, rape, robbery, carjacking, kidnapping, mugging, and terrorism. Violent Crime is the threat of or actual use of force on a person or his or her property (Schubert, 2018).

Security refers to the pursuit of freedom from threats. A threat is a statement of an intention to inflict pain, injury, damage, or other hostile actions on someone in retribution for something done or not done.

1.8 Chapter Summary

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of women involvement in violent crime in Kayole area, Nairobi. The chapter presented a background to the study, stated the objectives of the study, the research questions, the scope, and the significance of the study. The chapter finally defined key terms to be used. This Section unmistakably demonstrated that not very many examinations have been led on women involvement in violent crime in the Republic of Kenya. The problem statement revealed that there are
just a few empirical studies that have investigated the reasons behind the increase in the proportion of women involvement in crime over the last 50 years.

The next Chapter (Chapter Two) reviewed the literature on women involvement in violent crime in the Republic of Kenya.
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Literature review refers to “The selection of available documents both published and unpublished on the topic which contains information, ideas, data and evidence written from a particular standpoint to fulfil certain aims or express certain views on the nature of the topic and how it is to be investigated and the effective evaluation of these documents in relation to research being proposed,” (Hart, 2000). The literature that was reviewed refers to the current knowledge on the subject under study, including the theoretical and methodological contributions to the subject at hand. Concerning the research question at hand, “women involvement in violent crime, with Kayole as a case study” the currently available literature review is narrow and thereby necessitating further research. However, narrow as the available literature maybe, it is enough to substantiate the need for further study in the area and is adequate to form the basis for the current study.

The role of women in crime has recently come under the spotlight. Whereas women used to be portrayed as victims of crime rather than perpetrators, recent scholarly articles allude either to changing dynamics or to stereotyped misconceptions about women’s involvement in a crime. Gender nonetheless remains the most influential determinant of criminality, even more so than a person’s socio-economic, educational or employment status. In the following section, the literature review focused on theories of crime / organized crime and their depiction of women as victims or culprits. This section critically reviewed studies done by other scholars related to the current subject.
of women involvement in crime. Also the chapter discusses the summary of the literature reviewed, relates it to existing theories and identifies research gaps therein.

2.1 Crime

There are two components to a crime. The **Actus Reus** (behavioural *element of the crime*) and the **Mensrea** (mental *element of the crime*). For a crime to be committed, the offender should have both elements present (Lumumba, 2002). In Kenya, the essence of criminal law is that all crimes, whether misdemeanour or felony have common punishment.

The table below shows the different types of crimes in Kenya as stated From the Penal Code of Kenya Part 2 (The Penal Code, 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes against the state</th>
<th>Treason, Sedition, Espionage</th>
<th>Protection of National Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against persons</td>
<td>Murder, Manslaughter, Rape,</td>
<td>Protection of Persons against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kidnapping, Assault, Battery</td>
<td>Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against habitation</td>
<td>Burglary, Arson, Home Invasion</td>
<td>Protection of Safety and Security in One's Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against property</td>
<td>Theft, Larceny, Robbery, Vandalism, Forgery, Extortion, Fraud, Embezzlement</td>
<td>Protection of Private Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against public order</td>
<td>Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy,</td>
<td>Protection of the Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against the administration of justice</td>
<td>Incitement to Riot, Motor Vehicle Offenses, Alcohol &amp; Drugs</td>
<td>Peace, Order, and Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against public morals</td>
<td>Resisting Arrest, Obstruction of Justice, Bribery, Escape, Contempt of Court</td>
<td>Preserving Honest and Efficient Public Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against nature</td>
<td>Prostitution, Sodomy, Obscenity, Incest, Indecent Exposure, Gambling, Alcohol &amp; Drugs</td>
<td>Maintaining Traditional Morality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against the environment</td>
<td>Bestiality, Animal Abuse</td>
<td>Maintaining Separation of Species, Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preserving Public Health and Natural Environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Types of crimes in Kenya

### 2.2 Women Involvement in Crime.

Mandel (2015) was of the idea that women’s emancipation would lead to increased offending among women and thus to a decrease in the gender gap is nothing new. According to Farah, (2015), Germany's female violent crime rate is 24% of the total crime, and the rate in the U.S. is 30%. In China, the female crime rate also has increased rapidly. After the founding of New China, from the 1950s to the 1970s, the violent female crime has accounted for 2% of the total number of crime. After the
1980s, with the social transformation, the number of violent crime perpetrated by women has increased significantly. While the number of crime increases, the proportion of violent female offenders has increased from 2% in the 1970s to 3% in the 1980s, to 5% in the 1990s, and to 18-20% now which almost equal to that of Germany and the United States (Farah, 2015)

Campaniello (2014) for example, in the classic work on criminology, noted that as the social roles of men and women converged, so women’s crime levels would rise and gradually catch up with those of men. The same idea can be found in the field of sociology: Women’s crime increases, but to begin with at a slower rate than men’s. Then the proportion of women increases. This is particularly true for the young women. One doesn’t have to look too far for the reason for this increase; it accompanies their increasing participation in working life outside the home (Manasseh, Nyawala, & Obiri, 2011), those who maintain that the gender gap has declined as a result of changes in women’s behaviour, rather than men’s, have thus long argued that women’s violent crime levels have been held in check, but that they will increase as women move towards equality with men.

The early literature on this subject, starting with Smedt (2009), claimed that violent female criminals were anomalies and that they showed biological and psychological traits that were very similar to those of male criminals. Later, criminologists and sociologists used other paradigms to explain female participation in crime, stressing the importance of socio-cultural factors and emphasizing that the role of gender in the crime market mirrors the role of gender in wider society. They argued that if the gender gap in crime was the result of biological differences between men and women it would
not change over time or space, which it does. A “gender equality hypothesis” emerged, arguing that the reduction in the gender gap in crime, along with its variation across countries (developed and developing) and urban and rural areas, was related to the reduction in gender gaps in other areas of life.

A study by Mikewa (2016), focused on the central mechanisms that are viewed as lying behind the increased propensity for crime among women, a decline in the level of informal control in combination with an increase in the opportunities for crime. The idea here is that the control exercised by the family has traditionally been focused on monitoring young girls, and not their criminal behaviour (Okombo & Sana, 2012). A decline in informal control provides girls with more opportunities to also engage in violent crime. Perhaps the most central and widely-debated explanation, however, focuses on a loss of informal control and an increase in the opportunities for crime via increased gender equality and women’s emancipation (Okombo & Sana, 2012). The indications of such a trend are found, for example, in the increase in the number of women in traditionally male educational and occupational arenas and in the way girls are raised more equally and are thus also subject to less control than previously.

The argument that an increase in women’s participation in work leads to a smaller gender gap in crime has been repudiated, for example, by a study done Besamusca (2015). The increase in paid work among women following World War II was primarily associated with an influx of older married workers from the middle class, a group whose involvement in crime cannot reasonably be expected to have increased substantially. The increase in the number of female offenders between 2000 and 2015 did not alter the fact that around 75 per cent of the women registered for crimes were
unemployed (Rope & Sheahan, 2018). The rate of unemployment is at approximately 34% in many African countries. Although pragmatic associations between youth unemployment and violence remain somewhat contested (Cramer), a large number of youth can increase the risk of violent crime as it may increase recruitment by criminal gangs through the abundant supply of labor with low opportunity cost. When young people are left with no unemployment they are more likely to join a rebellion as an alternative way of generating an income and wealth.

According to a study done by the World Bank, there is a high number of youth who are working but live in poverty due to poor pay and high cost of living. John (Sampson & Laub) posits that the problem, of course, is that statistical increases, besides reflecting an increased propensity for crime, may also be explained by changes in society’s reactions to crime. Today the central question is rather that of what might explain the substantial crime drop witnessed in the western world over recent decades (Tonry, 2014). Louise (Olsson, 2013) assertion is that research has ignored the possibility that the declining gender gap in violent crime might just as easily be due to a decline in crime among men, as to an increase in women’s offending, is therefore important. When Scheye and Rozema (Shuberth, 2014) reviewed the National Crime Victimization Survey data for the years 2000-2014, they were further able to show that the declining gender gap is not being driven by an increase in women’s offending, but rather by a greater decline in offending among men.

According to Scheye (Shuberth, 2014), as a result of behavioural changes linked to the liberation of women and men from traditional gender roles, an alternative explanation instead refers to a reduced tolerance in western societies towards crime in general.
Against this backdrop, the declining gender gap in crime may be understood as being the result of a net-widening process with regard to which behaviours societies are choosing to react to and to prosecute through the justice system (Shuberth, 2014). Given that women account for a larger proportion of minor offences than of serious crimes, this type of net-widening process will affect the registered crime levels of women more than those of men (Carrington, 2013).

One of the most stable findings in criminological research is that men commit significantly more offenses than women. Estrada (2015), noted that the gender gap in crime had become smaller. The study noted a more rapid increase in the number of women convicted of offenses than in the corresponding number of men, which might be explained by reference to women’s emancipation, with women being assumed to have followed in men’s footsteps even in relation to crime. According to Estrada (2015), the movement for full equality has a darker side. In the same way that women are demanding equal opportunity in the fields of legitimate endeavour, a similar number of determined women are forcing their way into the world of major crimes. According to Estrada (2015), increases in the criminality of women can of course also be problematized from a theoretical perspective, not least since their fundamental thesis is that men’s behaviour constitutes the norm, which women will sooner or later come to emulate. Closer to this research area, a study by Mutuku, (2017) indicates that women have increasingly been committing violent crimes in Kenya and that in Kayole, the number of gangs with female criminals was on the increase.
2.2.1 Forms of Crimes Perpetrated by Women Nationwide.

There are many kinds of crimes perpetrated by women, which entail crimes against property, drug crime, sheltering women to take part in prostitution and drug trafficking crimes. According to the current research, the total number of crimes committed against property in East Africa accounts for an estimated 45% to 50% of the female crimes. Sex crimes among women account for approximately 25% to 30% (Noah, 2016). Women today have to a great extent taken advantage of duty since they engage so much in social activities to take part in criminal activities. Currently, female criminality increases every year, while the average number of female prisoners continues to fall. This feature of low crime age is obvious in drugs and social crimes (Novak, 2016). Increase in crime for females has portrayed a negative image of East Africa from industrialized countries such as the US.

(i) Terrorism

There are a number of women who are believed to have orchestrated terrorist acts in Kenya either directly or indirectly. In September last year, a group of women managed to find their way into Mombasa central station. They attacked and stabbed one officer and also set the place on fire using a petrol bomb. One of the offenders was a 23-year-old girl who had just completed her Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education exam (Cherono, 2018). According to Mr Adan Osman, head of De-radicalization department in Mandera states that many female youths are being radicalized at an alarming rate. (Daily Nation, 2016)
ii. Suicide

There are reports of women taking or attempting to take their own lives. This places women at-risk for violence and is regular among women facing difficulties in regulating emotions especially after a failed suicide attempt. Attempted suicide is more common in female violent offenders than in their male counterparts (Batchelor, 2005). In Kenya, Suicide and attempted suicide is a criminal offense and is punishable by law (The Penal Code of Kenya CAP 63, Section 226 and 36). The World Health Organization report of 2018 on suicide estimated 1,453 suicides in Kenya in 2016 (WHO, 2018).

iii. Human Trafficking

Kenya has been identified as a destination and source for human trafficking victims (IOM). Internal trafficking also occurs within Kenyan borders mainly for the purposes of domestic labour or sexual exploitation (IOM). Sources of trafficking victims include churches, schools, and refugee camps, and children homes. Those sourced for domestic trafficking are usually from rural areas (Onyango, 2015). Trafficking in Kenya can earn a commission of up to 46.7 % (Onyango, 2015). In March 2019, 25 women believed to have been trafficked from Burundi were rescued in Ruiru. The main suspects were 3 Kenyan women (Omboki, 2019).

This study sought to add to the existing knowledge gap of the effect of women involvement in violent crime in Kenya and especially in Kayole area. The existing literature has established that domestic violence is one of the main reasons for female involvement in crime. In recent years, the absolute number and relative ratio of female crimes have increased yearly. The literature has shown that in recent years, the female crime rate has been a gradual increase, and its growth rate has exceeded that of male
crime in the corresponding period. The argument that an increase in women’s participation in work leads to a smaller gender gap in crime has been repudiated, for example, by various studies done. Another problem is that the explanations that are based on a behavioural change among women are strikingly often based on a view that crime increases more or less continuously as a result of reduced controls and increasing opportunities (Muggah, 2014).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework surveyed books, scholarly articles, and other relevant materials on the subject matter at hand. This section provided the summary and critical evaluation in relation to the research problem and thereby served as a basis for the research questions presented in the questionnaire and interviews administered. This study analyzed two schools of thought in crime, and how these relate to women engagement in violent crime in Kayole. Modern rather than traditional thought, appears to offer more suggestions for the purpose of the present study. The traditional school of thought looks at the act of criminology as a preserve of the select (men), special few, while the modern school of thought looks at crime as an all-round social problem that has affected the country as a whole and can be solved cordially by the society itself.

2.3.1 Differential Association Theory/Learning Theory

Differential Association theory is a social psychological theory that states that criminal behaviour is a learning process and is learned through social interactions. Edwin Sutherland studied and introduced the learning theory or the differential association theory, in which he provided two explanations as to why people engage in criminal
behaviours. Situational crime refers to a crime that is based on a certain situation and mainly it persists from time to time. On the other hand, genetic crime results from an individual’s life experiences (Cressey, 2016). The author preferred the second approach when researching and developing the theory of criminal behaviour. The main thesis expressed by Sutherland (Cressey, 2016) is that people experience many inconsistent and inharmonious social influences from time to time.

For that reason, many people get lured when they get into contact with criminalist norms and in the long run they end up being criminals. In his theory, Sutherland defined this process as a differential association (Britt & Gottfredson, 2011). According to the theory, there are high chances of learning criminal behaviour since it is learned through communication with other individuals, particularly in the small intimate groups. This exact direction of drives, motives, attitudes, and rationalization is learned from descriptions of legal codes as either favourable or unfavourable. The learning theory states that an individual was more efficient in committing a crime by interacting with people who view criminal behaviour as a lifestyle (Charles R. Tittle).

The theory can thus be summarised using the following key points; first that criminal behaviour is learned through interaction with other persons in the process of communication. In relation to the current study, this tenet pre-supposes that women who engaged in violent crime in Kayole have learned the behaviour through interaction with others who view violent crime as a norm. Secondly, the theory argues that the principal part of the learning of deviant behaviour occurs within intimate personal groups. In relation to the current study, it can be hypothesised that violent crime is learned from intimate social circles. Further, the theory argues that learning criminal behaviour includes (a) techniques of
committing the crime and (b) the specific intentions, attitudes and justifications of committing the crime. Female violent criminals in Kayole can be said to have learned the techniques of committing the crimes as well as the intentions, attitudes and justifications for committing the crimes. Those female criminals in Kayole have learned the specific drive from the description of legal codes, whether favourable or vice versa. They have thus decided to engage in crime because of an excess of definition favourable to violation of the law over definitions inauspicious to violation of law. The theory also suggests that the differential association may vary in occurrence, length, urgency, and intensity. The involvement in violent crime by different women thus varies in frequency, duration of criminal engagement, urgency and intensity of engagement. Another suggestion put forward by this theory is that the process of learning criminal behaviour by association with criminal patterns involves mechanisms that are used in any other learning. Criminal behaviour can thus be learned naturally by association with criminals. Finally, the theory suggests that while deviant behaviour is an expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by those general needs and values since non-criminal behaviour is an expression of the same.

Ruth Morris put the initial obvious application of differential association to women forward in her attempt to expound on female conformity (Buckman, 2016). She hypothesized that “there is a relative absence of a deviant subculture for female delinquents and absence of sub-cultural as well as cultural support for female delinquency”. Authors further outspread differential association theory by making a suggestion that differential identification is the defining factor for changing the differential association into a criminal act (Britt & Gottfredson, 2011). The theory has influenced a lot of significant empirical research on women and crime.
2.3.2 Securitization Theory

Securitization is a process that was described by the work of the Copenhagen school and this term came into existence at the end of the last century. Since then, it has become a common concept among security researchers and analysts, which proves that securitization is an often-analysed phenomenon (Stritzel, 2014).

Securitization is the process of state actors transforming subjects into matters of security (Bhattacharyya, 2009). It is an extreme version of politicization that enables extraordinary means to be used in the name of security. Security is the pursuit of freedom from threats. A threat is a statement of an intention to inflict pain, injury, damage, or other hostile actions on someone in retribution for something done or not done. So securitization represents and recognises phenomena as “security,” thus giving it special status and legitimizing extraordinary measures (Buzan, Waever, & De Wilde, 1997). The social constructivist reading of security attempts to broaden the security paradigm by claiming security status for a multitude of issues and referential objects in the economic, environmental and societal realms as well as the military and political ones (Buzan, Waever, & De Wilde, 1997).

Securitization involves four components; the first is a securitizing actor/agent. This is defined as an entity that makes the securitizing move/statement. In this study, this refers to security agents who have securitized women in Kayole. The second component is an existential threat which refers to an object (or ideal) that has been identified as potentially harmful; in the case of this study, the women in Kayole are the referent object. The third component of the securitisation theory is a referent object. This is an
object (or ideal) that is being threatened and needs to be protected; the referent object in
the current study is the community around Kayole and the public in general. The final
component is the audience which refers to the target of the securitization act that needs
to be persuaded and accept the issue as a security threat. The audience is the law
enforcers and policy makers.

In this study we are going to concentrate on the Actors and the Audience, the motive of
this choice is that in order for an act to be successful it has to be accepted by the
audience. This does not mean that the object and the threat do not matter but they will
be considered as cross cutting scenarios. As Thierry Bransenning-Balzacq puts it:
"securitization is a rule-governed practice, the success of which does not necessarily
depend on the existence of a real threat, but on the discursive ability to effectively
endow a development with such a specific complexion". The audience may take several
forms including politician, religious groups, community, gender parity, technical,
bureaucratic, and policymaking, and different audiences can perform different functions
by accepting a securitization.

The effect of securitization on the society and the Public discussion in which the issue
has been presented as an existential threat is discussed in this paper. The next step is the
acceptance of this issue, now an existential security threat, by the public (audience).
Only here does the issue become a real and ‘genuine’ existential threat.
Most discussions concerning how to evaluate theories make reference to realistic,
procedural, analytical, or normative and operational criticisms. Less attention is given
to how challenges in the theory itself affect the choice of cases. In this section, I put
forward the concept of observational criticism as feedback from the audience and where possible the actors, which aims to trace biases in the pragmatic work of theory.

2.4: Chapter Summary

This chapter reviewed literature that is relevant to the study by analysing content related to the study objectives. Further, the chapter evaluated the theories used in this research. As stated, the literature on female criminals is limited. This provides the gap for this current study.
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research design adopted, data collection method and the analysis of the study. It further explains in detail the procedures and instruments used to conduct the research with the justification for the methodology employed.

This section has addressed the methodology that was applied to undertake this particular study with the goal of answering the key objectives of the study. The first section presents the research design. Next, the population and samples are discussed. Data collection techniques and analysis are presented in the next section. The analytical tool used in the analyses is also presented. Finally, the validity of the data that was used and ethical issues in conducting the research are discussed as well.

3.2 Research Design

The Research design refers to the manner or conduct by which the research item, unit, and plan are well outlined to facilitate a conclusive research (Kothari & Garg, 2014). It is the strategy chosen to integrate the different components of the study in a coherently and logically way to ensure that the research problem is addressed effectively and covers the collection, measurement, and analysis of data.

This chapter provides a description of the study area, research design, target population, sampling techniques, and logistical and ethical consideration. The research design used was descriptive design. Descriptive research generates both qualitative and quantitative data that defines the state of nature at the time, (Knupfer & McLellan, 1996).
This study utilized a descriptive research design incorporating panel data for the period between 2008 and 2017. Descriptive research was used to depict the current circumstance, what individuals at present accept, what individuals are doing right now et cetera (Collins, Omwuebugzie, & Jiao, 2007). The real reason for descriptive research is the portrayal of the situation as it exists at present (Kothari & Garg, 2014). The decision of the descriptive research design is a direct result of the need to depict the current circumstance with respect to the evolution of the role and participation of women in violent crime in Kayole, Nairobi County.

3.3 Populations and Sampling and Presentations

3.3.1 Population
According to Mugenda (2003), a study population is, “A set of individual cases or objects with some common observable characteristics.”

The target population of this study was the community-based organizations focused on transforming people’s lives in Kayole, Nairobi County, and residents of Kayole, the administration and security agencies. Community-based organizations (CBO’s) are nonprofit groups that work at a local level to improve life for residents. The focus is to build equality across society in all streams in the promotion of sustainable development because they apply integrated, people-centered, participatory development approaches through organizing and mobilizing communities into action. These CBOs work closely with the people living in Kayole and they are able to provide a clear perspective on the
effect of women’s involvement in violent crime. Questionnaires were also distributed to adults living in Kayole between the ages of 18-35 years.

3.3.2 Sampling Design and Sample Size

3.3.2.1 Sampling Frame

According to Kombo and Tromp, a population sample is a set of respondents selected from a larger population for the purpose of the survey, (Kombo & Tromp, 2006). This sample population is selected for observation and analysis, (Best & Kahn, 1998). In this particular study, 10% of the total population of eight hundred (800) was selected. According to (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003) when a study population is less than ten thousand (10,000), a sample size of 10% serves as a good representation and is adequate for analysis.

A total of eighty (80) questionnaires were distributed with respondents drawn from different entities in Kayole. The study applied the purposive sampling method to divide the target population into the following sub groups: - CBOs, Administration and security agencies and Kayole population.

Table 3: Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Targeted Population</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>56.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security agencies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious leaders</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.2.2 Sampling Technique

The Community based organizations, Kayole residents, Administration and security agencies were selected purposively to gather the relevant information to answer the study questions. This ensured that only subgroups stratified above were used as a representative of the target population. The respondent demographic characteristics are presented in terms of gender, age, and level of education, economic status. This information aimed at testing the appropriateness of the respondent in answering the question regarding the effect of women involvement in the crime in Kayole.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

This study used primary data via the administration of a questionnaire to community based-organizations, Kayole residents, administration and security agencies based in Kayole and agents who have served Kayole, reformed women in Kayole as well as Parents and friends. The study also carried out face-to-face interviews with respondents based in Kayole Nairobi County, which is currently the base for the study.

Secondary data which is the main data for the analyses entailed panel data from annual publications of the CBOs records for a period of five years: - from 2013 to 2017 and questionnaires that shall be distributed to the women between ages 18-35 years. Panel data is important in this study as it was used to enhance greater capacity for capturing the complexity of human behaviour over a period of five years (5years). This is in
accordance to Fabregues (2014) who asserted that re-breaking down optional information could likewise prompt unforeseen new disclosures.

Distributing questionnaires in the age gap of 18-35 years was used to collect primary data. The set of questions were structured such that they involved pre-determined questions and had features of flexibility. The advantage of using the structured questions is that samples can be controlled, it is easy to avoid misinterpretation and it creates room for flexibility. Further, personal information can be kept confidential and more information can be gathered. However, the method will be expensive, time-consuming and there is a possibility of biases, fewer frank answers, and imaginary responses.

3.5 Research Procedures

To ensure the validity of the instrument, the present study ensured that secondary data sources are reputable. The validity of information is the degree to which a test measures what it should quantify (Bozlu, 2013). The study also ensured that the information relates to the problem or hypothesis being investigated. To establish content and construct validity the researcher sought expert opinion concerning the research instruments from the supervisor at United States International University (USIU).

3.6 Data Analysis Methods

Content analysis is one of the techniques employed to assess different perspectives of a given subject (Kothari & Garg, 2014). This analysis in identifying particular themes and approaches and thereby used to interpret the data collected and thereby inform the conclusion. This particular study employed both “qualitative” and “quantitative”
analysis to delve deeper into the trends of thought and opinions concerning the research problem. The sample size was kept small and selected to the particular demands of the research problem. Analysis of the data as given by the various respondents is hoped to give understanding to the reasons, opinions, and motivations underlying the research questions on the factors affecting women involvement in violent crime in Kayole. The findings are presented in table format using both bar graphs and pie charts.

Data analysis is the process of evaluating data using analytical and logical reasoning to examine each component of the data provided (Dorant, 2015). Panel data was analyzed using the Descriptive Analysis method. The results obtained from the model were presented in tables to aid in interpretation and ease with which the inferential statistics will be drawn.

3.7 Ethical Standards

Prof. Maru. L. (2015), “Research ethics enshrine the moral codes or guiding principles of academia. In essence, they are the set processes that must be followed to arrive at the results and output of any research. They also align research output with necessary rigor, credibility, applicability, consistency, the neutrality of results to achieve global standards for research conduct.” The research at hand has adhered to the standards of giving credit to sources and to the collection and analysis of the data required to arrive at the interpretation.

Ethics are the norms and behaviours that are allowed in a society or among group objectives (Kothari & Garg, 2014). Therefore, ethical considerations were pertinent to this study because of the methods of data collection. Acknowledgment of authors whose
information and ideas were borrowed was observed. A research permit was sought before the primary study. To avoid plagiarism, the study paraphrased all information obtained from secondary sources and acknowledged all data accordingly. The participants were obliged to offer voluntary consent.

3.8 Chapter Summary

Chapter three touched on the plans to be utilized to complete this investigation. The objective populace of the examination was based on the residents of Kayole whereby the investigation applied a census to interview a certain number of the residents. The investigation utilized questionnaires as the key instrument for primary information accumulation. The examination dispensed with all inclinations and confinements suitably and appropriately by directing a pilot study. The accompanying chapter (chapter four) presented the primary findings and relate these findings to the literature review. Presentation of the findings is discussed starting with descriptive, and then the inferential while interpreting the findings by comparing and contrasting with the literature reviewed.
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study based on the analysis of qualitative data, derived from the responses of the questionnaires and the designed interviews conducted. The study randomly selected 80 people from CBOS, security and administration agencies and residents from Kayole. The chapter first presents significant outcomes based on the analysis, of the questionnaires, and then briefly discusses findings from the key informants on their awareness of the involvement of women in violent crime in Kayole.

4.2 Questionnaire Analysis

As stated earlier, the demographics characteristics were presented in terms of gender, age, and level of education, economic and social status.

a) Age

The respondents’ ages ranged from 18 years to 35 years. Those that were above 35 years of age were mainly the employees of the CBOs and the relevant administrators. Some, however, did not wish to state their ages.
Table 4. : Respondents' age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-25 Years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-35 Years</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-45 Years</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and above</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.1.1 Age Representation

b) Gender

Of the 80 respondents, 60 (65%) were female and the 20 (35%) were male. Women were more because they were willing to discuss issues affecting them. On gender and membership of the organized crime, women are more predominant members of serious criminal groupings. This demonstrates that women spearheaded those organized crimes
in Kayole. Maintaining double standards by women also helps create female crime because it leads to frustrations. Family environment and family education are essential for the healthy growth of youngsters. Proper family values and moral values can correctly guide the development of young people; enable them to move ahead in the right direction in life. Because of the incomplete family structure, such as parental separation, parental death, and young women may lack normal family care, and they are easy to be deceived and cheated by people of the wrong character. The abnormal family relations such as marital and emotional crisis also are likely to produce depression and tension in women. Such women easily develop a strong dissatisfaction to family and social settings and lead them to make extreme moves such as crime.

From the information collected from the questionnaire, female gang members were used in the violent crimes because they could not be easily identified due to the fact that was stated by Ferrero (Ferrero & Lombroso, Criminal Man : With an introduction by Cesare Lombroso, 2015) that women are believed to be less inclined into crime. Moreover, female perpetrators of violent crime in Kayole are people known to members of the public. Women were recruited into the gangs because of their ability to organize and put things in perspective.

c) Source of livelihood

(Raymond Michalowski) found that economic compulsion leads women to crime. The pattern of crime shows that women are moving out of traditional crimes like sex offenses and shop-lifting to thefts and passport offenses and also to crimes of violence like murder. In 2018 Police arrested a suspected gang leader who was responsible for many burglaries and robbery with violence cases in Muthaiga, Lavington, and
Kileleshwa. The perpetrator arrested was known as Lavender Akinyi (Cherono, 2018). Greater freedom has allowed women to enter new positions and new roles, thereby giving them more opportunities for participation in a crime.

In Kayole the highest numbers of the citizens were unemployed and the few of them were self-employed. Most of those that were employed had their relatives as their employers. They live from hand to mouth. The table below shows the number of women that are employed and unemployed.

**Table 2.1 Sources of income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of income</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-Employed</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Employed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the reasons that women engaged in violent crime was due to unemployment and low wage payments. They need to find ways to be able to provide for their families. From the interviews, it was deduced that the female perpetrators were either single mothers that were sole providers for their families or married women whose husbands were not employed.

d) Education levels

The table depicts the levels of education that the respondents relevant to the study had attained.
Table 4.2: Level of education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No School</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary level</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary level</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College level</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor degree</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master degrees</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Majority of the respondents have a high school certificate that is basic education, this can allude to the fact that most schools were government sponsored or the fees was not that much equated to other higher educations. The fact that most of them had not attained a degree or diploma, made them very likely not to get employment hence they turn to crime. It was also construed that some of the women resulted in violent crime after dropping out of school due to early pregnancies. What was surprising is that even the ladies with university degrees also join in the criminal gangs hence making them the brains behind the violent crimes which they shadow behind a legitimate business. Security officers that were interviewed stated that female perpetrators who fell into this category perpetrate violent crimes like crimes of passion where they kill their spouses or robbery with violence in order to get attain wealth quickly.
4.3 Interview Analysis

From the interviews it was deduced that women engaged in violent criminal behavior due to social interactions and influence. Society tends to view the problem of female criminality with greater concern and anxiety (Anderson). This problem has been created because of the rapid transformation of a traditional society to modern society. Today, there are discrepancies between the cultural goals and the institutional means prescribed by the social structure to achieve them. The important and leading cause of female involvement in crime has been financial or economic. Chiara (Darrell Steffensmeier), found maladjustment in interpersonal relationships within the family as the major cause of female criminality. About crimes like thefts, Emanuela contends that most of the thefts committed by women are the result of family and economic compulsions.

With the economic development and social transformation, a variety of unhealthy trends and phenomenon, such as mistresses, extramarital affairs, illegal cohabitation, is on the gradual increase (Meixiang). By the erosion of these unhealthy ways and customs, a part of the female population cannot maintain the correct values and world outlook when they are in the face of the temptation of money (Meixiang). Some highly educated women have gradually relaxed their requirements and gone into the abyss of crime. With the widening social gap between rich and poor, many females have no well-balanced mentality and love ease and hate hard work. This makes female crime have considerable space (Meixiang).

As regards theories of deviant behaviour, the most outstanding theories formulated by sociologists and criminologists relate to factors such as social strain, differential
opportunity structure, among others (Eddleston & Kidwell, 2011). According to this theories, man deviates from norms and expectations of his group only when he experiences some major disjunction between his goals and the legitimate means of attaining these goals, or if the group’s expectations themselves become contradictory or meaningless (Bhosle S., 2009). Cloward (2001) explains that deviant behaviour results when legitimate channels to attain goals are blocked. Deviant behaviour is the result of ‘reaction formation’ among lower-class people.

When the security and administration agencies were interviewed they indicated that most female perpetrators were either inducted into the criminal world knowingly or unknowingly. The learning theory states that criminal behavior can be learned by associating oneself with criminals. In a recent case in Kayole, Claire Mwaniki alias Claire Ade Vybez made the headlines in 2017 as a beautiful lady with a killer instinct. She belonged to one of the most dangerous gangs and was later gunned down by police. Claire Mwaniki was recruited into the gang by the husband who taught her the skills required to be a violent criminal.

With the increased development of the society, all sorts of media have been developing at an increasing rate. The media has provided a lot of convenience to people across the globe but at the same time, it has brought some negative effects as well (Noah, 2016). Failing to reach the goals by adhering to middle class precepts, lower class people reject middle class values and participate in anti-social acts as a solution to their inward frustrations (Bhosle S., 2009). According to Mutie (2013), with the rapid development of society, all kinds of media have developed rapidly. But as well as they provide lots of convenience to people, they also bring a huge negative impact as well. At present,
social media especially the Internet has much junk cultures such as pornography, violence, and terror and murder. For instance, a study done on Kenya and other East African countries, the female pornography consumer average surpasses the global average of 29 % (Mutisya, Pleasure from Pornography, 2019). These junk cultures have a profound impact on the part of the female with dependent psychology. Due to the low educational level and the poor cognitive ability of things, they are vulnerable to been suggested, and embark on the road of degeneration and crime (Muriithi, 2014).

Currently, the social media has eroded cultures for instance violence, murder, pornography as well as robbery. This eroded culture from the media has had an effect on females with dependent psychology. Due to the poor cognitive ability and low educational levels, illiterate women are vulnerable to be suggested, and board on the road of crime and degeneration (Mallicoat S. L., 2011). Social media also plays a major role in influencing the women of Kayole to join violent crime. According to the uses and gratification theory, people use the media for the gratification of their needs. The few ladies who were interviewed stated that most female criminals joined the gangs because of the good life that they saw their peers posting on social media and wanted life just like theirs. Insider information states that the Gaza gang worships a famous musician known to many in the social media scenes. The ladies were also influenced by how the media depicted the criminal life in the western world as being full of adventure and a means to get rich.

Alcohol and Drug abuse is one of the main causes and can trigger violence in a relationship. It leads to loss of impulse control, intoxication, frustrations and greater misunderstandings (Wormer, 2010). Those interviewed were of the opinion that most of
the female perpetrators from Kayole region turn to violence as a way of seeking a solution for difficult issues. 94% of women who are involved in crime are alcoholics.

There is also a link between the rise in teenage alcohol consumption and female violent crimes. According to the psychologists, the increase in female crimes is as a result of the Ladette culture which is a culture of women that are boisterous, assertive, and crude and drink a lot of alcohol (Akaranga & Makau, 2016). In the modern day, women are more likely to join their male counterparts in the excessive drinking of alcohol and other drugs and they turn out acting masculine. When under the influence of drugs, women tend to gain more confidence and they feel superior to everyone. In the long-run, they end up committing crimes when in public for instance fighting (Kury, Redo, & Shea, 2016). This is one of the reasons as to why in Kayole, there is a large number of teenage girls joining the gangs.

There are definite psychological difficulties, mainly personality disorders which cause women to get involved in criminal activities. A study done by Jutersonke (2009), shows that the breakdown of the marriage relationship is a serious psychological blow to women, and it will make a psychological crisis. And if there is not a timely manner to ease the psychological crisis, some women will commit crimes. According to John Gacheru who is a psychiatrist, most of these spousal killings are as a result of Othello’s syndrome. The syndrome is named after a famous Shakespeare character known as Othello who murdered his wife because he was jealous and believed that his wife was having an affair. Othello’s syndrome is a condition where the spouse is exceedingly protective of the other spouse (Kubania, 2016).
One of the personality disorders that have greatly affected women is known as Borderline Personality Disorder, which refers to the prolonged disturbance of the personality of an individual (LaVerne McQuiller Williams, 2004). Borderline Personality Disorder generally affects people who are above the age of 18 years, although it is mostly found among the young adults, it is characterized by variability and depth of moods. At least 50% of the crimes committed by women today are associated with the Borderline Personality Disorder. Further, the personality disorder is associated with severe mood swings, suicidal behaviour, sexual problems, drugs, and substance abuse (Cossins, 2015).

Barnette (2010) argues that the imbalance of the family structure means that the main structural component of the family is not complete which include the fault family and deformity family. The deformity in family mainly refers to unmarried cohabitation family, or the temporary family which made by extramarital love (Inkster & Comolli, 2012). This kind of family is characterised by the lack of legal protection, and naturally a lack of family stability. It is difficult to establish mutual trust because of the lack of responsibility between men and women. So violence, affairs, and murder can easily be triggered (Barnette, 2010). In the most recent and famous case in Kenya was the love triangle between Joseph Kori, his late wife Mary and his mistress Judy. It is said that Judy killed Mary in cold blood and dumped her body. It is alleged that before her death, Mary and Judy were seen having lunch together then proceeded to Judy’s house. It is from here that Mary discovered that her husband and Judy were lovers and an argument ensued which culminated in Judy hitting Mary several times on the head with a blunt object killing her (M & Obare, 2019).
These kinds of families are prone to family tensions, and lead to the occurrence of crimes. According to Inkster (Inkster & Comolli, 2012), the fault families include grandfather-grandson families and the families which marriage is not a complete, such as divorce, widowhood, separation, imprisonment and so on. In the grandfather-grandson families, because of the lack of parental care and discipline, young people tend to form a twisted character.

Many children are born into broken dysfunctional families in Kayole. Some of these perpetrators were abused physically or mentally by either a total stranger or a person known to them. Due to this trauma, a borderline personality disorder is established and the perpetrator commits crimes such as violent robbery and murder.

Another common cause for women involvement in violent crime deduced from interviews done, literature sought and questionnaires filled is domestic abuse. A study done by Archbold (Archbold: Criminal Pleading, Evidence, and Practice, 2018) shows that domestic violence is one of the main reasons for female involvement in crime. The study indicated that 70% of women offenders have suffered domestic violence for a long time before they commit a crime. According to the study, the causes of domestic violence in some families are as a result of the fact that women do not work and have no source of income and have no place in the family and hence they often subject to her husband's beatings. In addition, the husband has a macho idea that he is superior to his wife and he beats his wife frequently.

What is more, according to Finnegan (Finnegan, 2017) the wife has the mentality of "not wash your dirty linen in public" and endures domestic violence repeatedly. For
example, according to Flake (2005) some women are victims of domestic violence but due to ignorance of the law, they are unable to find other alternative ways to settle the dispute. Pizarro (Gruenewald & Pizzaro, 2009) argues that women fight violence with a crime, and when they cannot endure domestic violence, they will kill the perpetrators. For instance, in the colonial era, women who could no longer take the violence from their husbands waited until their husbands slept and killed them (Hynd, 2010). Other women stated that they committed the crime as an act of self-defense such as the case of Wacheke d/o Githinji who killed her husband because he had beaten her often (Wacheke d/o Githinji, CC99/40). Findings of a study done by International Crisis Group (2013) shows that 23.6% of women sought help from their family or friends or the organizations, however, 15.6% of the people who were been sought for ignored their request or persuaded them not to make public. This unrestricted domestic violence turned to be further intensified, and the wife turned toward the extreme revenge.

Women become violent in relationships as a self-defence mechanism when their spouse is violent towards them. The investigating officers of such incidences in Kayole stated that such female perpetrators felt defenceless and they believed that the only way out of their misery would be to kill the abusive spouse. According to the current statistics, 70% of the female offenders have at one point in their lives suffered domestic violence. The main reason leading to domestic violence included the lack of a stable source of income which subjected them to violence from their husbands (Reichel, 2010).

Legislations are deficient in that the current laws are still significantly deficient to combat domestic violence. Legal subject responsibility of the government is not clearly defined; the responsibilities and tasks of the ministry of public security and civil affairs
and other relevant functional departments are unclear (Makarenko & Mesquita, 2014). Makarenko argues that many countries have not formed a long-term mechanism to prevent and combat domestic violence, particularly legal mechanisms. As the most important legislation to protect women's rights, the part of the penalty of the "Women's Rights Protection Act" is too unspecific (Lumpe, 2000).

Many legal provisions do not have manoeuvrability. It makes the law become "dead law" which hasn't effectiveness. According to Langweische (2014), the law enforcement is ineffective. Although the "Constitution", the "Labour Law", the "Education Law" and other laws internationally provide equal rights for citizens, women still get a lot of discrimination and restrictions in employment, and the phenomenon that women's legal rights are violated still exists across the world (Muggah, 2014). Women's education level is significantly lower than in men. For example, Article 48 of the Kenyan constitution states that State shall ensure access to justice for all persons and, if any fee is required, it shall be reasonable and shall not impede access to justice. But the reality is that the relevant departments are to be evasive, or mistakenly believe that" even an upright official finds it hard to settle a family quarrel", and ignore the behaviours that violate women's rights and interests (Milward, 2013). The ladies interviewed had no faith in the justice system as whenever they reported about domestic violence, no step was taken to bring the culprit to book.

The chart below gives a summary of the causes of women involvement in violent crime in Kayole.
Some of the violent crimes that female criminals in Kayole took part in were forced abduction, robbery with violence, murder, violence against children. Reports of women taking part in theft were made to the security forces. The most common scenarios were reported to have taken place at social places. There is a new drug called Scopolamine which renders its victims at the mercy of the perpetrators. It is an odourless drug that can be blown on one’s face or rubbed at touch. One Philip Kimutai was drugged by ladies that he had met at a social place. The next morning he woke up to an almost empty apartment (Okoth, 2015).

It was however surprisingly noted that the female perpetrator rarely strikes from the home ground; rather, they prefer to conduct their vices in neighboring towns such as Saika, Ruai, Umoja and surroundings.

Kayole residents are aware of the involvement of their daughters in crime, and have turned a blind eye on it. This is because the system is not working coherently. The
police, whose major task is to protect the residence of Kayole, is doing the contrary. They liaise with the female perpetrators. From the interviews conducted with some of the Kayole residents, eight out of ten of them did not have faith in the police. They stated that the police protected these violent female criminals at a fee. Politics also plays a major role in promoting female criminality. The residents interviewed stated that politicians use women to entice and get information from their rivals. More often than not do these same women drug the unsuspecting rival and steal from them.

The Religious class has not come out in support of the congregants, hence the many vices and tribulations in the society. In the entire interview done, the absence of the religious leaders in the communities was strongly felt. Religion and Community leaders are best placed to develop authentic and credible messages which take into consideration the local context and culture, as well as the challenges and possible feelings of isolation, deprivation and lack of prospects faced by their members.

4.4 Effects of women involvement in violent crime in Kayole.

From the interviews conducted and responses from the questionnaires, a majority of the respondents suggested incarceration as one of the most effective strategies to curb women engagement in crime. As was elaborated by one of the interviewees, if women criminals are imprisoned, others will be afraid of engaging in crime for fear of the consequences. Other strategies suggested by the respondents to the questionnaires and supported by interviewees included rehabilitation, employment creation and the strengthening of “Nyumba Kumi” Nyumba Kumi is a community policing initiative where neighbors work hand in hand with security personnel to curb or report criminal activities in the neighborhood.
**4.5 Chapter Summary**

This segment has provided the research findings of women involvement in violent crime in Kayole. The findings are organized based on the three study objectives provided in the first chapter. The outcomes and discussions from both the questionnaires and the key informant interviews demonstrated that there are several reasons for women engaging in violent crime in Kayole with adverse effects of the same. The diagram below is a summary of the objectives and findings of the thesis.
CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction.
Findings of the study were discussed in this chapter. Analysis of the theories discussed in chapter two was summarized in relation to the research questions. The first segment gives a summary of the key findings, followed by the discussion of these findings. This section is followed by the conclusion drawn from the major findings of research and recommendations are given.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings and Discussions
Key findings of this research are summarized in this section based on the three research questions.

5.2.1 Factors influencing women involvement in violent crime in Kayole
The first research question pursued factors influencing the women of Kayole to engage in violent crime. The study found out that there were several reasons as to why women engaged in violent crime. These were outlined as Unemployment, Social media and peer influence, Political influence and corrupt security and administration officers, Drugs and Alcohol and Domestic Violence.

The Learning theory and Theory of Differential opportunity have proved that most of the female perpetrators were influenced by peers who were intimately close to them.

Secondly, the study showed a strong relationship between unemployment and crime. Most of the unemployed women had no other way of providing for their families other than getting into the life of crime. The study by Archbold (2018) was supported by the
finding that women who faced domestic violence were most likely to engage in violent crime as self-defence.

5.2.2 Types of violent crimes committed by women in Kayole.

The second research question explored the various types of violent crimes that were committed by women in Kayole. The crimes that these women committed were a means to an end. These crimes included: Murder, robbery with violence, attempted murder and physical child abuse.

Differential opportunity theory states that every person lives in two opportunity structures that either limit or enhance their means of achieving and sustaining their goals. Women perpetrated the above crimes to gain materialistic wealth such as money in order to either fulfill their own goals or support their families. The study by Barnet (2010) is supported in this study in that as per the findings that female perpetrators in Kayole were convicted for murder due to lack of responsibility and trust in the relationship. These findings agree with propositions by Novak (2016) who lists a number of crimes that women engage in. they further do not significantly differ from crimes committed generally in Kenya as illustrated in table 1

5.2.3 Effects of women engagement in violent crime in Kayole.

Women engagement in violent crime in Kayole has increased, creating a worrying trend. Children from broken homes or single mothers have been left destitute as a result of their mothers being incarcerated or killed because of engaging in violent crime. The domino effect of this is that the same children tend to join the criminal world hence making it a never-ending cycle.
There has been loss of lives by either the victims of the crime or the female perpetrators of the violent crime. Due to the facts established earlier on, on rogue security agencies collaborating with the female perpetrators, the victims of the crime have been too afraid to report the crimes hence denying them justice.

Businesses in not only Kayole but also in the surrounding neighborhoods are affected. The female perpetrator and her gang regularly terrorize the businesses making most of them close shop and move to a different area. This leaves the Kayole area underdeveloped and its residents unemployed. All the above effects make it very difficult for the National Government to attain the UN sustainable development goals.

5.3 Conclusion

Crime in Kayole is a co-operated movement with high-level protection from both the police and the society. Almost everyone in Kayole is in a form of a cartel and would not be willing to tattletale on the cartel. Everyone is in a payroll of some kind. Women, in particular, are very protective of their daughters and sister. Everyone knows everyone in Kayole and most of the neighbours are informers of each association, the fear of being caught snitching would mean the eradication of life and most likely that of your family. So far existing studies show that women involvement in crime is very costly to the society and communities are forced to spend much more for their safety even where police are present.

Conversely, even in the poorest communities, when women are provided with economic options the results have a multiplier effect as women reinvest extra income in the social care, education, and nutrition of their families. In addition to reducing poverty, women
also tend to reinvest extra income into better housing, improving the quality of life for the entire family. On the reverse, if women are exposed to the differing inverse they give you double the portion of the vice. Most women do not have the technical skills that may be relevant in their development agenda. They thus have to rely on international consultants who are not well versed with societal expectations. Understanding culture is the starting point for learning the meaning of development, the values that guide people’s actions and the behavior of administrators. Cultural differences emerge in many types of development settings, from assumptions to project design to technology transfer and management styles. The technocrats from outside may not be familiar with local resources and are accustomed to different approaches to project management practices.

This, in turn, causes a conflict of interest, puts extra pressure on executives and frustrations which restrain project progress. This leads to lost opportunities, cost, overruns and schedule delays. Cultural misfit of the project objectives and a lack of local knowledge and understanding can result in rejection of projects by intended beneficiaries. The status system in Kayole does not allow intermingling of the population freely. According to The Theory of Differential Opportunity Instead of focusing on the motivations and the pressures that push people into criminal activities, the theory of differential opportunity gives significance to the adoption of a certain type of criminal activity. Women have high chances. Feminist security author Lee-Koo argues that the occupations of many in most countries affect the lives of women; however, she correctly asserts that this challenge, presented from a human security perspective, has had little success in directing the course of military action (Koo & D'Costa, 2008). It is highly imperative to securitize female criminality in Kayole. This can be achieved by legislators enacting policies that promote women empowerment in Kayole and also providing employment and self-help groups for the women.
5.4 Recommendations

This study puts forth the following five recommendations that could help curb women engagement in violent crime:

First, women should be given more opportunities to grow and participate in economic development. This can be done by creating more job opportunities to curb the high rate of women unemployment. A further way to avail opportunities for women is through education and access to microfinance. Women should be encouraged to pursue basic and higher education as well as have access to women friendly financial resources and education.

Secondly, women should be encouraged to participate in community as well as public and political activities. This can be done through mentorship programs, civic education and provision of equal opportunities to men and women. Another way to encourage women participation in public activities is by providing safe neighbourhoods where women would feel free from social and political threats.

Further, the law should be enforced fairly and adequately to deter non offenders from engaging in crime. Laws on domestic violence, control of arms and public order need to be enforced to allow women to live free from fear of violence. Law enforcers should also be easily accessible in case of crime reporting.

Finally, there should be civic education on crime and awareness creation on the effects of engaging in crime. These will help young women make informed decisions on engagement in deviant behaviour. It is no secret that women are central to promoting a
human rights-based culture in society. They can act as a multiplying force by influencing their peers and relatives. Beyond education, political systems should allow for broader participation of women in public life, and better recognize the different forms of positive women mobilization already in place.

The Fourth estate, in particular, the Internet, is a powerful networking tool. The reformed women in the community, or vulnerable to this phenomenon, can be educated on the positive effects of the internet in order to share their experiences in the crime world and offer alternative positive measures to individuals, including young people.

Key messengers, such as victims and former female perpetrators of crime, should also be identified within communities, in particular by community-based organizations and their capacity built to use the media to help counter crime. Giving such a central role to communities allows them to contribute to counter crimes efforts but also to dispel any misunderstanding and stereotypes of their identities and cultures.

5.5 Suggestion for further studies

This study has reviewed factors that influence women involvement in violent Crime in Kayole and suggest the following for further studies:

First, this study limited its scope on Kayole in Nairobi; a similar study that will focus on other neighboring communities around Nairobi can be carried out. Similarly, a study on the effects of men engagement in crime can also be carried out to compare the effects in terms of gender.
Secondly, research is needed to increase the evidence base for what works to reduce the effects of crime and violence on health outcomes and disparities. This will facilitate public health efforts to address crime and violence as a social determinant of health.

Finally, a study that will establish factors that influence reformed women participation in decision-making in community based projects could be carried out. This study will help validate some of the findings on the effects of women engagement in crime on community participation.
REFERENCES


Kimani s/o Ngutu v Ndau w/o Wamboti, MLA/1/270 (C195/46).


Wacheke d/o Githinji, MLA/1/55, KNA (CC99/40).
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: RESEARCH BUDGET

<table>
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<td>Photocopying</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Binding (Three spiral cover of research proposal for defence)</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Questionnaire – distribution and collection</td>
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<tr>
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## APPENDIX B: TIMEFRAME

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<td>May</td>
<td>2018</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Writing Chapter One</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Writing Literature Review</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>2018</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Writing Chapter Three</td>
<td>July</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<td>8.</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
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<td>2019</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE

I am Mercy Nguni, a student of the United States International University in the department of International Relations. As a part of the course requirement, I am undertaking a research on Effects of Women Involvement in Violent Crime with specific attention to Kayole in Nairobi County.

Kindly help me collect data for this important study by filling in the attached questionnaire as honestly as possible. The information collected from you will be utilized only for academic purpose and your responses will be presented anonymously.

Thank you.

(Fill or tick where appropriate).

PART 1: Demographic characteristics of respondents

1. Name of the respondent........................................ (Optional)

2. Age of respondent..............................................

3. Gender

[ ] Male

[ ] Female

4. Organisation attached to .................................. (Optional)
5. Position held in organization

(a) Director
(b) Senior Management
(c) Middle level management
(d) Support staff
(e) Others

6. How long has your organization been in operation?
(Years) ...........................................................................

PART II: Women and Crime

7. What types of crime do women involve themselves in Kayole?

a) .............................................................................................
b) .............................................................................................
c) .............................................................................................
d) .............................................................................................
e) .............................................................................................

8. What do you think are the main causes of women involvement in crime in Kayole?
9. At what time of day is it likely for women to commit crime and why?

10. Do the female criminals in Kayole operate alone or in gangs? Name some of the gangs.
11. How many times have you or a member of your household been the victim of a violent crime instigated by women? Did you report it?

PART III: Effects of Women involvement in violent crime

12. What are the effects of women involvement in crime on the following:

a) Family

b) Kayole Resident
c) Businesses in Kayole

PART IV: Administration.

13. What are the police and other security agents doing to curb women involvement in violent crime in Kayole?

15. Is imprisonment the best reform method for violent female criminal offenders in Kayole? Why or why not?
PART V: Rehabilitation.

16. Do you think women involvement in violent crime in Kayole will increase or decrease in the future? Give reasons for your answer.

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17. Are there any rehabilitation centres and programs for violent criminal offenders in Kayole? Name them if any

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18. Are there positive outcomes from these rehabilitation centres?

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19. Give reasons for your answer in 18 above

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20. What other strategies can be used to curb and prevent women involvement in violent crime in Kayole?

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Thank you for taking your time to fill the questionnaire
APPENDIX D: INTERVIEW GUIDE

I am Mercy Nguni, a student of the United States International University in the department of International Relations. As a part of the course requirement, I am undertaking a research on Effects of Women Involvement in Violent Crime with specific attention to Kayole in Nairobi County.

Kindly help me collect data for this important study by answering the questions as honestly as possible. The information collected from you will be utilized only for academic purpose and your responses will be presented anonymously.

Thank you.

SECTION A

Please introduce yourself in terms of name, gender, and employment status.

SECTION B

1. What are some of the reasons that women in Kayole commit violent crime?

2. What are some of the violent crimes committed by women in Kayole?

3. Do the female perpetrators in Kayole work in gangs or alone? Could you please state the names of gangs that they operate in?

4. Are you aware of any policies that have been implemented in order to prevent women from committing violent crime in Kayole? If so, kindly tell me about them.

5. As a security agent, are there any policies that you have put forward to prevent the rise of women participation in violent crime?
APPENDIX E: MAP OF KAYOLE
## APPENDIX F

Types of crime in Kenya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes against the state</th>
<th>Treason, Sedition, Espionage</th>
<th>Protection of National Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against persons</td>
<td>Murder, Manslaughter, Rape, Kidnapping, Assault, Battery</td>
<td>Protection of Persons against Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against habitation</td>
<td>Burglary, Arson, Home Invasion</td>
<td>Protection of Safety and Security in One's Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against property</td>
<td>Theft, Larceny, Robbery, Vandalism, Forgery, Extortion, Fraud, Embezzlement</td>
<td>Protection of Private Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against public order</td>
<td>Disorderly Conduct, Vagrancy, Incitement to Riot, Motor Vehicle Offenses, Alcohol &amp; Drugs</td>
<td>Protection of the Public Peace, Order, and Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against administration of justice</td>
<td>Resisting Arrest, Obstruction of Justice, Bribery, Escape, Contempt of Court</td>
<td>Preserving Honest and Efficient Public Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against public morals</td>
<td>Prostitution, Sodomy, Obscenity, Incest, Indecent</td>
<td>Maintaining Traditional Morality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against nature</td>
<td>Bestiality, Animal Abuse</td>
<td>Maintaining Separation of Species, Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimes against environment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Preserving Public Health and Natural Environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>