A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF FEMALES INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES IN ROSEDALE, UITENHAGE

BY

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Submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of the requirements for Masters in Sociology to be awarded at the Nelson Mandela University.

SUPERVISOR: MR DL BOGOPA

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DECLARATION

I, EDEN RIVONIA SWARTBOOI, 212344641, hereby declare that the treatise/dissertation/thesis for student qualification to be awarded is my own work and that it has not previously been submitted for assessment or completion of any postgraduate qualification to another university or for another qualification.

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this dissertation to my late grandfather, Charlie Monnie. I know if he was still alive, he would have been so proud of me. May his beautiful soul rest in eternal peace.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYMS</th>
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<tr>
<td>CJPU</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Policy Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPRC</td>
<td>Chronic Poverty Research Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSVR</td>
<td>Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation</td>
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<td>DPC</td>
<td>Department of Correctional Services</td>
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<td>MHAPP</td>
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<td>OJJ</td>
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<td>SPSS</td>
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this dissertation is to gather the community perception of females involved in criminal activities at Rosedale in Uitenhage. The main theory used in this study was the Poverty theory. The study was conducted by using the qualitative research design. Interviews were semi structured and conducted using an interview schedule. 20 participants both male and female (youth and adults) were interviewed in Rosedale. The thematic data analysis method was used. The findings of this study revealed that the main reasons for female involvement in criminal activities in Rosedale is due to: drug and alcohol abuse there are too many people selling drugs in Rosedale which makes it easily accessible for the youth to purchase and practise use daily. There are too many shebeens and taverns in Rosedale and they allow under aged children to purchase and consume alcohol this causes negative toxic behaviour. Unemployment there are not enough employment opportunities available for the youth in Rosedale. Poverty, some families don’t have the basic needs to survive daily therefore they choose to turn to crime to support themselves and their families. Insufficient recreational activities, the youth do not have anything to do, there is a lack of recreational activities in the community therefore the youth turns to crime. The main challenges facing the youth in Rosedale is that there are a lot of drop outs or they choose not to attend school, unemployment was mentioned again, gangsterism, there are a lot of house breakings and robberies taking place to purchase drugs. All participants are against females being involved in criminal activities in Rosedale they do not agree with it and think that its’ unethical for a female to participate in criminal activities because females are the care givers, nurtures and providers of their families and the society. More police visibility, the death penalty and employment opportunities were highlighted as the main solutions.
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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, area of the study, significance of the study, the research question, the research aim and objectives. The maps of Rosedale, Uitenhage and the Eastern Cape have been provided. The research methodology, theory and literature review has been briefly discussed outlined.

1.2 Background of the Study

The females involved in criminal activities has always been unacknowledged in general. The number of female offenders that existed were not included in literature or if they were included there was little written about them. The focus was on males (Belknap, 2007: 2).

According to Jantjies and Popovac (2011) while criminology discourse is filled with narratives of males as both the perpetrators and victims of violent crime, there is limited information available about females. Mainstream criminology literature, studies, findings and theories on female offending are often reduced to footnotes and generally place more emphasis on male offending. Jefthas and Artz provide three reasons for the under representation of females in crime research. First, female offenders are usually convicted for petty property crimes and are rarely convicted for violent and aggressive crimes such as sexual assault and homicide. There is more focus on men because proportionally they commit more crimes and they are more likely to be the perpetrators of more serious crimes. Second, the so-called female crimes such as shoplifting and prostitution are not seen as a threat to society and are
therefore thought to require less attention. Last, female offenders are not seen as interesting to most researchers because they are considered less violent and not as disruptive as males.

1.3 Area of Study

The area of study is in the Eastern Cape in a town called Uitenhage. According to Britannica, "Uitenhage, town, Eastern Cape province, South Africa, near the Indian Ocean, northwest of Port Elizabeth. It was founded in 1804 by J.A. Uitenhage de Mist, a Dutch governmental official sent to the Cape Colony by the government of the Batavian Republic, and it contains a number of 19th-century buildings, including the Drostdy (1815), Town Hall (1882, extended in 1952), and Court House (1898). Uitenhage is an industrial town, with automobile-assembly plants, railway workshops, and textile and tire factories. It is also the centre of a substantial sheep- and goat-farming district."

1.3.1 Map of Rosedale
1.3.2 Map of Uitenhage

1.2.3 Map of Eastern Cape
1.4 Significance of the study

The proposed study seeks to develop an understanding of the involvement of females in criminal activities specifically focusing on the Rosedale community. Specific focus were on females ranging from the ages of 21-60. The purpose of this study was to develop an understanding of the involvement of females in criminal activities, specifically focusing on the Rosedale community. This study has elaborated on the community’s perspectives and views and help the reader engage with stories from the Rosedale community members. This study was conducted to provide insights into the reasons and contributing factors why females are involved in criminal activities.

1.5 Research Question

Why females are involved in criminal activities and how has their behavior affected family lives in Rosedale?

1.6 Research Aim

The aim of this research is to investigate the role of females involved in criminal activities in Rosedale, Uitenhage by interviewing the community members to obtain their perceptions. This study aims to explain the contributing factors that lead to female’s involvement in crime and why they choose to engage in criminal activities. This study aims to explain the existing measures that are taken to minimize the role of females involved in criminal activities and seek new measures to lessen female involvement in criminal activities.
1.7 Research Objectives

- To investigate the reasons for female involvement in criminal activities in Rosedale.
- To contribute within the Sociology of Crime with specific reference to the Eastern Cape in general and Rosedale in particular.
- To come up with the recommendations with the view of addressing the problems pertaining to criminal activities in Rosedale and other places in South Africa.

1.8 Research Methodology

The study has followed a qualitative approach which involved individual interviews using an interview schedule. An interview schedule was designed to inform rather than to excessively structure the interview. The interviews were semi-structured. Individual in depth interviews were conducted by the researcher to gather data from the participants. To supplement the interviews secondary material were used which included relevant books, journals, news articles and magazines, research reports and policy documents.

The researcher has used a qualitative study design to understand the role of females involved in criminal activities in Rosedale in Uitenhage. This study design was selected because it gave the researcher the opportunity to have in depth conversations with the community members. The 20 community members from the ages of 21-60 were interviewed in Rosedale. The breakdown was as follows 10 youth (males and females) and 10 adults (males and females). Community members were approached in the street or in their homes for the individual interviews. The interviews were arranged at the convenience of the participants. A total number of 20 interviews were conducted. The recording of the interviews involved sound recordings, only if participants gave their consent followed by transcription. The use of sound recorders was the preferred method of collecting data, because it provides a detailed collection of data. Two sound
recorders were used in case of technical difficulties. Before the interview commenced participants first had to state verbally whether they allow the use of sound recorders for the interview and this was recorded by using the sound recorders. In addition, all responses from the participants were written down by the researcher.

Transcription occurred once all the data was collected. Computer based qualitative data analysis software was used for the data analysis transcription of the data analysis. The proposed researcher has a secured digital license from the department for Research Capacity Development (RCD) at NMMU.

1.9 Ethical Consideration

It is acknowledged that criminal activities are a sensitive topic and thus the ethical considerations of this study were formulated properly. Before gathering the data, ethical clearance to conduct the study was obtained from the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Arts. A formal permission letter was written to the local ward councilor for permission to conduct or approach community members for individual interviews. The interviews were conducted where the participants felt most comfortable and weren’t exposed to any harm. The interview schedule was first given to the supervisor of the researcher to be approved before it was used in the interview session. Each participant was asked to read and sign a consent form, detailing the aims of the study and problems around confidentiality. All participants were given an opportunity to digest the information and ask any questions before deciding whether they want to participate. The informed consent document was obtained from all participants before the interviews commenced. Participants were made aware that their participation was voluntary. The rights of each participant were respected in this study.

The consent form included important details such as the reasons why the study is being conducted, the aim of the study and their confidentiality. Participants were informed to protect themselves. Participation was free of charge. Participants were
informed that they won’t be misled throughout the entire interview process. If a participant did not wish to participate in the interview process, he or she requested this to the researcher and did not participate. The participants had the option to choose whether they want their names included in the interview process it’s the participant’s personal decision. Certain participants chose not to include their names and were identified as male or female and their age was included. This must first be discussed between the researcher and the participant before it is accepted in the interview process. All audio files collected will be destroyed due to protection of the participants after the interview process. An interviewer’s presence should not hinder the participants view on a question or an answer that is given. Participants were informed that all information and data gathered will be treated as very confidential and that it will only be used for research purposes and not any other personal use.

1.10 Theory

There are a variety of theories that can be used to elaborate this research topic but, the poverty theory will be used to understand the problem of female involvement in criminal activities in Rosedale, Uitenhage. According to Shildrick and Rucell (2015) much sociological thinking on poverty, especially in the 1970’s and 1980’s has revolved around the relative importance of social structures and individual agency in explaining the prevalence and perpetuation of poverty over time. The social and political propensity to mark out some people as being somehow responsible for their own hardships has a long history. The emphasis has been on the supposedly undeserving poor citing individual behaviors supposed fecklessness or moral failings as key causes of poverty.

Poverty and crime has a correlation. Often it is seen that to survive poverty stricken people perform crimes to be able to provide for their families. Parents struggle to provide for their children and for themselves because they do not have jobs. These children might not be performing well academically because they don’t have the resources to help them to get good grades in school. Some might quit school because
they should work to get money into the household. If these people do not receive enough income they might lose their homes, are forced to ask strangers for money or live on the street. Lot of people in these circumstances might turn to crime. Often poverty and crime is correlated and it has become a huge problem not only in South Africa but everywhere in the world. People living in poverty are sometimes forced to do things that they do not usually do, such as stealing to have the food or money to survive. Normally cities with high poverty rates, has high crime rates.

According to Naledi (2006) unemployment rose from 34.3% of the total working age population in September 2000 to 40.5 % in March 2005. The likelihood of being employed in South Africa is still heavily influenced by race, geographic location, sex and levels of skill. From the above it is clear that without money, especially people who suffer feel worthless. They want money to improve their circumstances. Women feel that they need to provide for their families especially if there are kids involved. They will do anything to stop seeing their children suffer and to escape from their poverty-stricken lives. This theory is relevant to my study because this is relevant so some families’ circumstances in the Rosedale community. There are some families living in poverty and this theory was selected to explain the study in detail.

1.11 Literature Review

Various scholars have conducted studies regarding females involved in criminal activities worldwide, but due to this study not having been conducted in Rosedale before there is a lack of knowledge regarding this specific area. The study conducted by Bartol (1995: 98) found that females involve themselves in criminal activities due to financial reasons; they don’t have the basic needs that they want. Most of them are not educated and are unemployed (Bartol, 1995: 98). Others engage in these activities to prove a point to the males that they can do anything that the opposite gender does (Bartol, 1995: 98). It is about power struggles as well they want to make a statement in the community (Bartol, 1995: 98). Most females think crime is the easy way out for them to make a living to provide to their basic needs.
The research conducted by Crites states that there may be an increase in female arrests due to a changing attitude within the criminal justice system towards females (Crites, 1978: 39). While female offenders may not have benefited positively from the woman’s rights movements they may be experiencing a negative residual effect of the movement (Crites, 1978: 39). Although they treated women leniently in the past the criminal justice system may be prompted by the women’s movements to view female offenders with less sympathy (Crites, 1978: 39).

According to studies conducted by Foster (1990) the routine seeking behavior of women and the action seeking behavior of men occurred largely because of the differential socialization the two sexes received. Boys were encouraged to enter a cult of masculinity where fighting, sexual experience and toughness gained respect. Girls were expected to prepare for their future roles as housewives and mothers. Crime had an important role in this regard because it was seen as a pursuit which illustrated bottle courage and won praise and esteem (Foster, 1990: 90). In the light of the above study conducted, it is seen that most boys are raised the same way according to their gender. Most peers also expect you to do the things with regards to your gender. In this study childhood was used to state that men are taught from a young age to toughen up therefore some of them participate in criminal activities because they want to prove a point to people in their society.

The judicial system is more compassionate towards female criminal offenders (CampaNiello: 2001). When females have a role in criminal activities their sentence is usually lighter than the males. According to a Canadian Public Health Agency report (2006) "the rate of violent crime doubled among male youth during the late 1980's and 1990's, while it almost tripled among female youth. It rose for the latter from 2.2 per 1,000 in 1988 to a peak of 5, .6 per 1,000 in 1996, and began to decline in 1999."

According to Jantjies & Popovac (2011) female violence and involvement in crime has always been an unacknowledged societal problem. The research focus is, however, slowly moving towards females and crime since statistics reveal that females are now
committing more violent crimes and are offending at much younger ages. For instance, data from the United States (US) on girls’ involvement in crime shows an escalation in female offending. Data for 2009 from the Office of Juvenile Justice confirmed that young girls are the fastest growing cohort of offenders in the juvenile system. The escalation in female offending is growing twice as fast as that of their male counterparts. More specifically, official US statistics show that between 1991 and 2000, charges for female offences increased by some 28% for serious crimes such as murder and robbery. Similar changes were noted in Canada: male offending statistics remain relatively stable, while female offending for both serious and minor crimes has increased by an overwhelming 66%. The increase in female incarceration in South Africa has not been as dramatic as that in the US or Canada; however, there was a marked increase in female inmates from 2,535 in March 1995 to 3,652 in March 2010.

According to Prins (2011) the Department of Correctional Services statistics show that the number of women prisoners-unsentenced and sentenced-had toppled a five year record by the end of February with 3703 incarcerated across the country. The total number of women jailed across all crime categories increased from 3406 in 2006 to 3707 in 2011. Minister Mapisa Nqakula said that it was a concern that more women were committing crimes. For numerous reasons women’s institutions receive far less attention from the public and from responsible officials.

Leading factors that contribute to crime and drug abuse are poverty and unemployment (Health 24, 2012). Crimes is committed to supply nuclear families with basic needs. Some users are employed and use the money they receive to buy drugs. If you do not have any education you cannot get employed, this leads to an easy way to make money such as committing crimes (Health 24, 2012). Especially in Rosedale most of the schools are in a bad condition, schools are understaffed and most children are unable to pay school fees. That is one of the reasons why the crime rate in Rosedale is so high. Most teenagers fall prey to drug abuse.
In Uitenhage there are a lot of police stations but most of the stations are understaffed by 38%. The Kamesh police station in Rosedale is understaffed by 47%. Crime cannot be stopped if there are not enough police officers (Crime Stats SA, 2016).

According to Agboola (2014) the strain experienced by women in South Africa as a result of their role as breadwinner in many families and which creates stress over financial issues, as well as raising children and pregnancy act as factors that may impel them to engage in crime. Females are becoming increasingly concerned with financial success and security, with numerous females experiencing difficulties in achieving these goals is also true of South Africa. As a result of the increasingly matrilineal nature of South African families’ women in South Africa are generally more vulnerable to strain as compared to South African men. This increased exposure to strain on the part of women may be the underlying cause of the increasing number of female offenders in South Africa. However, empirical studies will need to provide support for this assertion.” The studies conducted have discarded the perception and generalizations of people that criminal activities are male dominated. There is too many stereotypes of what females are capable of and this will only contribute to worsening the problem.

1.12 Conclusion

This chapter has covered the historical background of the study followed by the study area. The maps of Rose, Uitenhage and the Eastern Cape Province has been provided. Further, the objectives of the study including the research question as well as the research methodology has been briefly outlined. The research ethics as well as the theoretical approach including literature review has been outlined.
Chapter Two

Research Methodology

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the type of research techniques that were utilised to gather data as well as the procedure that was followed to gather data. Further, the chapter outlines how the researcher has complied in terms of the research ethics as required within the Social Sciences standard.

According to Labaree (2009) the research design refers to the overall strategy that you choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby, ensuring you will effectively address the research problem; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. Note that your research problem determines the type of design you should use, not the other way around. The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables you to effectively address the research problem logically and as unambiguously as possible. In social sciences research, obtaining information relevant to the research problem generally entails specifying the type of evidence needed to test a theory, to evaluate a program, or to accurately describe and assess meaning related to an observable phenomenon.

Research design is the map that a researcher uses before starting with his or her research study. It is important to decide which research method will be used, how many people will be used to gather data from, which methods will be used to code all the data and the ethical considerations that must be adhered to. Therefore, this chapter will be discussing and explaining the research design, population sample, data analysis and research ethics.
2.2 Research Design

According to Shank (2002) he defines qualitative research as a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning. Further, Ospina (2004) elaborates on Shank’s meaning stating that the systematic he means planned, ordered and public, following rules agreed upon by members of the qualitative research community. The empirical means that this type of inquiry is grounded in the world of experience. Inquiry into meaning says researchers try to understand how others make sense of their experience.

The qualitative research has a variety of methods that can be used to collect data. Some of these methods are interviews, focus groups, observation, audio and video recordings. The reason why the qualitative research method was selected is because it allowed the participants to have face to face conversations with me and express their emotions verbally on a one on one basis having personal interactions with individuals and it allowed me to have a deeper understanding of the topic.

I had an interview schedule and to supplement the interviews secondary material was considered which included relevant books, journals, news articles and magazines, research reports and policy documents. The qualitative research methods are very flexible and allows for in-depth communication and participation between the participant and the researcher. The qualitative research methods were designed in social research to allow researchers to study the society (Esterberg, 2002: 3).

Qualitative research focuses on generating meaning and understanding through description. Qualitative research addresses different problems, arises from a philosophical view of the world and works to achieve different goals as well as uses different methods and design. This design focuses on the quality of experience, trying to describe or understand the essence or nature of human experience (Fink, 2000).
The qualitative method includes more human experience rather than subjective reality. The goal of this method is to understand, discover and describe or generate a hypothesis or theory, it does not aim to predict or control. This design is flexible evolving and emergent but it does not mean that it is less disciplined or easier to design than quantitative or requires less effort. The researcher is the primary research instrument bringing his or her own perspectives to the selection and meaning of data. Qualitative research aims to identify patterns and themes. It also strives to produce meaningful interpretations of events and phenomenon. With interpretation the goal is to make sense of what goes on, to reach out for understanding or explanation through exploration and interpretation. The qualitative design arrives at a complete understanding of phenomenon in a certain setting or context (Fink, 2000).

2.3 Population Sample

According to Andale (2014) population sample is defined as the process of taking a subset of subjects that is representative of the entire population. The sample must have sufficient size to warrant statistical analysis. A certain group of individuals are selected from a population to obtain data on a certain phenomenon to be used in a study.

Further, Berg (1998) states that this process is based on the assumption that a ‘bond’ or ‘link’ exists between the initial sample and others in the same target population, allowing a series of referrals to be made within a circle of acquaintance.

The research population for this sample was from any racial group ranging from the ages of 21-50 years old, both male and females were interviewed. The breakdown was as follows: (10) youth (10) adults. A total number of 20 interviews were conducted.
Sampling is an important step in research and it is used because it is incredibly difficult and time consuming to test every individual in a specific population, thus sampling is a time and money saving method, to use as a researcher.

According to Flint and Atkinson (2001) snowball sampling can be applied for two primary purposes. Firstly, and most easily, as an ‘informal’ method to reach a target population. If the aim of a study is primarily explorative, qualitative and descriptive, then snowball sampling offers practical advantages. Snowball sampling is used most frequently to conduct qualitative research, primarily through interviews. Secondly, snowball sampling may be applied as a more formal methodology for making inferences about a population of individuals who have been difficult to enumerate through the use of descending methods such as household surveys.

According to Andale (2014) the snowball sampling is where research participants recruit other participants for a test or study. It is used where potential participants are hard to find. It’s called snowball sampling because (in theory) once you have the ball rolling, it picks up more “snow” along the way and becomes larger and larger. Snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling method. It doesn’t have the probability involved, with say, simple random sampling (where the odds are the same for any particular participant being chosen. I used the snowball sampling method. I wanted to have individual face to face interviews with my participants to feel their experiences and emotions thus snowball sampling was the best sampling method to use.

The people I approached for my study introduced me to more community members who were willing to be interviewed because not all the people I initially approached wanted to be interviewed they declined. Thus, the subjects who completed the interview process introduced me to more participants. The sample size should not be too big or too small just the correct size for the researcher to collect all his or her needed data for the study. For that reason, my sample size had to be big enough in order for me to collect the various experiences or opinions from the Rosedale
community with regards to female criminal activities. I did not interview all my participants in one day I interviewed all my subjects in the period of one week because most of them live in walking distance from my house, I chose to interview both males and females from youths and adults to gather different perceptions or experiences from different genders and age groups. During the interview process I recorded all the interviews using a tape recorder and wrote brief notes while participants were answering, my questions this allowed participants to have the opportunity to be comfortable and speak freely without hesitation. I had the opportunity to experience their raw emotions and listen attentively to their stories.

2.4 Data Analysis

According to Kalpesh (2013) data analysis is a process used to inspect, clean, transform and remodel data with a view to reach to a certain conclusion for a given situation. Data analysis is typically of two kinds: qualitative or quantitative. The type of data dictates the method of analysis. In qualitative research, any non-numerical data like text or individual words are analyzed. Quantitative analysis, on the other hand, focuses on measurement of the data and can use statistics to help reveal results and conclusions. The results are numerical. In some cases, both forms of analysis are used hand in hand. For example, quantitative analysis can help prove qualitative conclusions.” Data analysis remains an important stage in qualitative research. The data analyzed is the evidence and results of a study.

According to Theron (2015) the data coding can be defined as “a systematic way in which to condense extensive data sets into smaller analyzable units through the creation of categories and concepts derived from the data. The process by which verbal data are converted into variables and categories of variables using numbers, so that the data can be entered into computers for analysis. “Coding is all about assigning labels and collecting data and stories from participants, followed by re-
reading the transcripts and identifying the most important information and trying to label them. A researcher does coding to reduce the data but not lose the meaning of the data. The important information is captured to gather information to address a specific research question.

Data coding has three stages namely, open coding, axial coding and selective coding. The first stage of open coding also known as initial coding is defined by Theron (2015: 5) refers to the process of breaking the qualitative data down into distinct parts and coding these by using in vivo coding, process coding, and other coding methods. The researchers then examine these parts closely and compare them for similarities and differences. During this process, the researchers may already become aware of emerging categories and code them. It is important to remember that these initial codes and categories are tentative and may change as the analysis process progresses. After initial coding, the researchers need time for reflection by means of the writing of analytical memos.

This is a very important stage because all information gathered here is used for the next two stages and this is important because this stage serves as the development of the data analysis process and it must be done efficiently for the next two steps to be effective. In this stage all data collected is analyzed and coded.

The second stage is known as axial coding according to (Theron, 2015: 5) the goal of axial coding is the strategic reassembling of data that have been split during initial coding. In the process of crossing out synonyms and redundant codes, the dominant codes will become apparent. The axis of the axial coding is a category. During axial coding, categories are related to subcategories and the properties and dimensions of a category are specified. Central categories describe the key properties of the phenomenon, causal categories capture the circumstances that form the structure of the studied phenomenon, strategies describe the actions or interactions of people in
response to the phenomenon, and consequential categories represent the outcomes of the actions or interactions. Thus, through axial coding, the researchers will be able to answer when, where, why, who, how and with what consequences questions. Axial coding is the connecting of the main themes collected in the previous stage. The aim of axial coding is to begin reassembling the data that were broken into different categories during the open coding stage and create more precise and complete explanations about a phenomenon.

The last and final stage of coding is known as selective coding Theron (2015: 6) explained that theoretical (selective) coding is the process to select the theoretical code or core category that functions like an umbrella that covers all codes and categories. It relates to all categories and subcategories. It addresses the how and why questions to explain the phenomena. However, this is not necessary for every qualitative study. Selective coding uses all the data that has been analyzed in the two previous stages to formulate it into one category. The goal is to create one theme by using all the different data collected. In this stage researchers must explain rather than describe one core theme. Data is scanned through this stage; a researcher’s theory emerges and a lot of attitudes are explored.

After all the interviews were conducted, I used the open, axial and selective coding as I have explained them above. I transcribed all the data I collected and read through everything to avoid unnecessary faults. I re-read through the written notes that I made during the interviews and included it to the data analysis. During each individual interview process, I attached labels to the participants’ answers. All data collected was put under the same titles thus I broke them up into bigger groupings.
2.5 Ethical Considerations

According to Cir (nd) ethics are the norms or standards for conduct that distinguish between right and wrong. They help to determine the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors. Researchers must also adhere to ethical standards for the public to support and believe in the research.

It is acknowledged that my research study is a sensitive topic and thus the ethical considerations of this study were formulated properly. A formal permission letter was written to the ward councilor for permission to conduct or approach community members for individual interviews. I received permission from the ward councilor and ethical clearance from the Ethics Committee of the Department of Sociology, NMU.

There are certain ethical guidelines that must be adhered to when conducting research and they are: confidentiality, informed consent, provision of debriefing, counselling and additional information and voluntary participation.

2.5.1 Confidentiality

I was not biased during any of the individual interviews, the views and opinions of others were respected. All information collected were not circulated to other individuals and used for other purposes other than my research study. It was a confidential communication process between the researcher and the participant on a one on one face to face basis. No other individuals were allowed into the room or space while the interview was being conducted. I respected my respondent’s privacy and sensitivity in my study. By protecting my participants identity only their age was said before they spoke during the interview process. I have allowed all my participants to sign a confidentiality agreement form to keep me liable if any of the information shared with
me personally is used on other platforms other than the real purpose it is supposed to be used for.

The pre-interviews were conducted before formulating the confidentiality documents because I wanted the confidentiality documents to be formulated in the participant’s home language. Despite all the participants signing confidential forms I also orally explained the confidentiality agreement. I made each participant aware that their interview process will be recorder using a voice recorder, for them to know and not be uncomfortable during the interview process.

2.5.2 Informed Consent

The informed consent means the knowing consent of an individual without undue inducement or any element of force, fraud, duress or any other form of constraint or coercion. A sufficient information must be presented (in understandable language) so that the potential subject can make an informed judgment about participation. This information can take on a variety of shapes. It can be provided to the potential participant as: a document which may or may not require a signature; a script which is read to the participant prior to proceeding with a telephone survey; a paragraph to be read prior to completing an online survey.”

Each of participant was asked to read and sign a consent form, detailing the aims of the study and problems around confidentiality. All participants were given an opportunity to digest the information and ask any questions before deciding if they wanted to participate in my study. The consent form was given to participants that were read and had to be signed, before the interviews were conducted. The consent form included important details such as the reasons why the study is being conducted, the aim of the study and their confidentiality. Participants must be informed to protect
themselves. Participation will be free of charge. Participants were constantly informed that they won’t be misled throughout the entire interview process.

An informed consent is important especially because a lot of different human subjects were used to collect data. The participants I used were between the ages of 21-59. Therefore, no legal guardian was required to sign a consent form on behalf of any participant. In the consent form I clearly stated the use of digital media during their interviews and that data collected will be used as evidence. Under no circumstances were any of the participant’s personal details such as their names and surnames revealed. All consent forms were stored in a document handling system after obtaining the required signatures from the respondents. Consent forms must be stored to retrieve consent data of participants if any problems are reported by the participants after the research process is complete.

2.5.3 Provision of Debriefing, Counselling and Additional Information

During this session I asked participants if at any time they felt uncomfortable during the interview process and why. I also asked them if they experienced any problems during the interview process. This was potentially helpful for me to improve as a researcher preventing similar problems that were mentioned by participants from occurring again. These re-interviews also served as a platform for me to gain clarity that the information they stated in the initial interviews were correct. This session gave the participants an opportunity to fully evaluate my interview process and ask any additional questions or add comments about the initial interview process. I formulated notes during the debriefing session of all participants’ views and opinions and stored it for personal improvement.
2.5.4 Voluntary Participation

According to Social research (2006) the voluntary participation requires that people not be coerced into participating in research. This is especially relevant where researchers had previously relied on 'captive audiences' for their subjects -- prisons, universities, and places like that. Closely related to the notion of voluntary participation is the requirement of informed consent. Essentially, this means that prospective research participants must be fully informed about the procedures and risks involved in research and must give their consent to participate.

All participation was free of charge. Every participant who took part in my study was on a voluntary basis. They were not forced to participate in my study it was because of their own free will. As mentioned before I did explain the purpose of my study before each individual interview commenced, not everyone who I approached was willing to participate in my study and I humbly respected their decision. I told all participants that if they wanted to withdraw from my study they were allowed to do so it was their choice.

2.6 Conclusion

This chapter has discussed the methodology in this study. The chosen qualitative research design was discussed and explained into detail. I did not experience any specific problems regarding the population sample because most of the participants live in walking distance from my house, this was very time consuming. The data analysis and research ethics were also explained in detail, as a researcher it is important to code data accurately for a clear precise result. Research ethics must always be adhered to protect the researcher and the participants.
Chapter 3

Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

3.1 Introduction

There is a variety of theories that can be used to elaborate this research topic, but poverty has been repeatedly mentioned as one of the reasons of female criminal activities in Rosedale, Uitenhage. Therefore the poverty theory will be used to understand and explain the problem of female involvement in criminal activities in Rosedale, Uitenhage.

Mbuli (2008: 14) has explained that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon that has different meanings for different people irrespective of whether or not it is being examined within the same subject area. Poverty can be viewed as absolute or relative. According to Shildrick and Rucell (2015) have argued that much sociological thinking on poverty, especially in the 1970’s and 1980’s has revolved around the relative importance of social structures and individual agency in explaining the prevalence and perpetuation of poverty over time. The social and political propensity to mark out some people as being somehow responsible for their own hardships has a long history. The emphasis has been on the supposedly undeserving poor citing individual behaviours supposed fecklessness or moral failings as key causes of poverty.

Not all people who suffer from joblessness are poor and neither are some suffering from poverty unemployed (Shildrick and Rucell, 2015). You can be employed but still suffer from poverty it all depends on what type of job you have which will determine how much you earn and how many people an employed individual need to take care of on a daily basis. If there is only one employed individual who has a low earning job,
who has a lot of dependents his or her expenses will be too much and a low income will not be sufficient (Shildrick and Rucell, 2015).

3.2 Types of Poverty

There are several different types of poverty, but I will only be explaining four of the types of poverty which are namely chronic, structural, relative and absolute poverty. The four different types of poverty that I selected will be briefly explained below.

3.2.1 Chronic Poverty

The research was conducted by the CPRC (Chronic Poverty Research Centre) on individuals and families living in poverty in various parts of South Africa. Chronic Poverty can be defined as people who live in poverty for a long period of time. Research found that this may lead to their children also living in chronic poverty conditions. They are normally the last to benefit from any economic advances or not at all. Most households do not have access to basic resources needed on a daily basis. Most individuals living in chronic poverty, live their entire lives as chronic poverty individuals. The amount of chronic poverty families or individuals is high in South Africa (Du Toit, 2005: 4).

3.2.2 Structural Poverty

The reason why South Africa is still living in poverty is due to the nation failing at a structural level. The rate of unemployment and underpaid jobs contribute to this problem because the money is not enough to keep the families out of poverty. Some part time jobs don’t pay enough, the wages are low and normally excludes benefits. According Du Toit (2005: 15) if poverty is defined mostly in terms of access to income, then poverty assessments in a country like South Africa, which is characterized by
high levels of de-agrarianisation, will be very sensitive to changes in employment status. But in the absence of an awareness of the other important factors that impact on welfare and well-being, particularly over time, the argument is in danger of becoming circular. Poverty is being looked at as multidimensional and structural.

South Africa is noted as one of the most unequal societies globally. The issue of poverty has been increasing. Poverty drives down wages and it is due to exploitation. Poverty is caused from the exclusion from the labour market and inadequate social security payments from the state. Poverty does not exist independently from the broader structure of the society; it is also linked to the same social processes that create wealth. The causes of poverty are many.

The two aspects that is important in understanding poverty is whether people are in strong or weak labour market positions. Strong labour market positions mean they have higher pay, good working conditions, security, strong trade unions, higher qualifications and an overall strong position in the society. The weak labour market is subject to security from others, they are in weak positions in the society, they lack authority and there are no opportunities available to them (Du Toit, 2005: 17).

The lower class can’t afford the necessary basic needs such as housing, health care, transport or education. They put pressure on the state for public education (Du Toit, 2005: 17). This has been changing in recent years there is a renewed expectation that every individual must take care of themselves. Poverty is not only developed by individuals is also due to how the society is organised.

### 3.2.3 Relative Poverty

According (Palmer, n.d) the relative poverty refers to a standard which is defined in terms of the society, in which an individual lives and which therefore differs between countries over time. The reason that we believe that relative poverty is important is
because we believe that no one should live with resources that are so seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family that they are in effect, excluded from ordinary living patterns, customs and activities (Palmer, n.d).

There is an inequality in wages, employed individual with the relevant qualifications and experience will always be wanted and get first privileges for employment opportunities consequently they receive higher paying jobs (Palmer, n.d). Individuals without relevant experience or qualifications will have to settle for low income careers or unemployment (Palmer, n.d). Unemployment is one of the biggest causes of relative poverty. Old age is also considered as one of the causes of relative poverty because the elderly relies on the state to receive their pension (Palmer, n.d).

3.2.4 Absolute Poverty

The absolute poverty is defined as when an individual has extreme financial difficulties that they can’t afford their essentials needs that is required for everyday living (Palmer, n.d). These basic necessities include food, water, toilet facilities, shelter, clothes, education and health. Suffering from the absolute poverty condition is dangerous and can have a negative deadly impact on all individuals lives affected by it (Palmer, n.d).

The world population increase might cause absolute poverty because every day the world population increases, and this leads to over population, insufficient accommodation not everyone has a shelter to live and scarcity of food’s the power to demolish a society and this can have harmful effects on the community because structures are harmed, and many residents are obliged to leave due to their houses or businesses being destroyed (Downes, 2012).

Natural disasters for example volcano’s, tornado’s etc might cause absolute poverty. These natural disasters have the power to demolish a society and this can have harmful effects on the community because structures are harmed, and many residents
are obliged to leave due to their houses or businesses being destroyed (Downes, 2012).

The absolute poverty might be caused due to people who live in a less fortunate area and/or has been born into a poor family. Absolute poverty is a quantitative concept. Developing and underdeveloped countries, both mostly suffer from absolute poverty (Downes, 2012).

### 3.4 Lack of Education

The lack of education is one of the main factors that contribute to poverty. If you are not educated chances are slim that you will find a job because most employment opportunities require an individual to have a qualification(s). Most children especially from less fortunate homes do not have the money to attend school or tertiary institutions (Ferguson, 2007). There are several bursaries or scholarships available for the youth with financial difficulties but some of the bursaries require a certain average in order to qualify for the bursary and some students do not have the specific requirements needed from the bursary (Ferguson, 2007). In order for a child to succeed in his or her academic life consists of them being ready not only mentally but emotionally and socially as well. The living circumstances of a child has an impact on his or her academic life. Especially if their parents are constantly arguing at home, or if they do not receive the needed attention or supervision from their parents. They aren’t in a routine daily which could lead to them having an unstable, unbalanced lifestyle (Ferguson, 2007).

The countries that suffer from poverty normally does not have a strong education system. From a young age parents should encourage their children to stay in school and stress the importance of education because it will only benefit them in the future to build a better life for themselves (Ferguson, 2007). Therefore, education is seen as a tool to overcome poverty. Poverty and education are linked because some
individuals suffering from poverty don’t attend school in order to find means and ways to provide for their families, therefore their education ends, and this leads to a high number of people with a low level of literate and numeric skills (Ferguson, 2007).

Education is expensive for example some children need to travel long distances to schools and they need to make use of public transport. This causes extra expenses which is a loss for a family suffering from poverty. Some schools are over populated and understaffed therefore there are not enough teachers that can educate students, and this might lead to drop outs because the children are not receiving attention or the level of education in class as they should, or it can cause a high level of failures in schools (Ferguson, 2007).

3.5 Economic Inflation Rates

The inflation is the increase of prices of all goods and services. The value of money decreases. Inflation has a negative effect on all classes of the society not only on people suffering from poverty. Especially food inflation, it is one of the key factors that has negative implications on the society because when the prices of food items increase it increases poverty (Pettinger, 2010).

The people suffering with financial difficulties might struggle to pay for food and housing payments, because of the increase of prices (Pettinger, 2010). Middle class individuals might need more than one job in order to pay their expenses. Education costs rises, and this makes it more difficult for families with financial difficulties to attend school or tertiary institutions (Pettinger, 2010).
3.6 Irregular Weather Conditions

Irregular weather conditions are one of the causes of poverty, especially for farmers who depend on growing and selling crops as a way to make a living for themselves and their families (McGrath, 2013). A certain amount of rain is needed for crops to grow and weather patterns are unpredictable, in such cases the farmers experience a loss. It is not only a loss to the farmers but the farm workers as well because if the crops aren’t growing there is no work available for them (McGrath, 2013). This has caused financial difficulties, therefore irregular patterns is seen as one of the causes of poverty, therefore irregular weather patterns is seen as one of the causes of poverty especially in the agricultural sector and on businesses who depend on favourable weather conditions to make a living (McGrath, 2013). This affects the country negatively as well because the economic sector cannot be stable with a weak agricultural sector. Construction companies are also affected negatively because for example industries or factories cannot be built in rainy weather conditions. This is creates a setback for business owners who want buildings or factories built in a certain period of time (McGrath, 2013).

3.7 Crime

Poverty and crime has a correlation. Often it is seen that in order to survive poverty stricken people perform crimes to be able to provide for their families. Parents struggle to provide for their children and for themselves because they do not have jobs. These children might not be performing well academically because they don’t have the resources to help them to get good grades in school (Ferguson, 2007).

Macmaster (2007) states that “young people in the black African township develop their own means of survival by amongst other things, the practice of ukutabalaza. It is when you do all that is in your power to get money. You see, the world is a bad place because it is built on money. When you don’t have money, you are just a dog.”
Some might quit school because they must work to get money into the household, some can’t concentrate in school due to hunger. If these people do not receive enough income they might lose their homes, are forced to ask strangers for money or live on the street (Samenow, 2014). A lot of people in these circumstances might turn to crime. Often poverty and crime are correlated, and it has become a huge problem not only in South Africa but everywhere in the world. People living in poverty are sometimes forced to do things that they do not usually do, such as stealing or any other petty crime such as selling drugs to have the food and money to survive. Normally cities with high poverty rates, has high crime rates (Samenow, 2014).

As I have mentioned before poverty leads to desperation and if an individual is desperate he or she will perform any crime to alleviate his or her circumstances and provide for their family (Samenow, 2014). Crime is not only performed to provide for the family but also due to the reasons such as supporting a bad habit such as alcohol or drug abuse. In some cases, money obtained from crime does not even go towards providing for their basic needs it goes to support a bad addictive habit. Samenow (2014) states that “social scientists and public officials have long identified poverty as a root cause of crime or at least as a significant risk factor. Such a casual image was made by Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius (121-180 A.D) who declared, poverty is the mother of crime.”

In most cases children born into a poor family will result into them committing crimes from a young age (Psychology Today, 2014). When children notice that their parents can’t provide the basic needs or want that they perhaps see that their friends have they might turn to negative solutions to find ways to obtain the wants that their parents can’t provide for them. They might receive peer pressure from friends to purchase the latest gadgets or clothes and this might be a leading factor to crimes being committed (Psychology Today, 2014). From the above it is clear that due to financial difficulties, especially people who suffer feel worthless. They want money to improve their circumstances. Women feel that they need to provide for their families especially if there are kids involved (Samenow, 2014). They will do anything to stop seeing their
children suffer and to escape from their poverty-stricken lives. If the problem of poverty can be resolved the levels of crime might decrease (Samenow, 2014).

3.8 Poor Health

Poverty is one of the reasons why poor health exists and one of the implications of a weak immune system. Due to their weak immune system people suffering from poverty easily attract a disease, which can kill them (Health Poverty, 2017). Not only the cost of doctors is expensive but having to pay additional costs to get transport to go to free health care services for example the local clinic is expensive (Health Poverty, 2017). Elderly people suffering from poverty might not be able to walk therefore they cannot go to local clinics to receive the required medical treatment or assistance. In most cases females take care of their sick family members and they might need to make sacrifices in their lives such as dropping out of school or take on two jobs to help pay the costs of the healthcare of the sick relatives (Health Poverty, 2017). She is making choices and sacrifices for the sake of her family. If a small community is over populated and has too many relatives it might lead to them easily contracting infectious diseases such as TB (Health Poverty, 2017). Constantly cooking food outside and no access to clean water is also leading factors that contribute to the poor health and contraction of diseases (Health Poverty, 2017).

The early childhood poverty might lead to chronic illnesses in adulthood such as diabetes or high blood pressure because of their weak nutritional intake. Children with poor socio-economic backgrounds are normally underweight and this might lead to them being teased at school due to this problem, which may develop a low self-esteem. Mothers usually suffer from depression in these types of situations. Due to this depression the mother develops a low self-esteem and children are not given the adequate attention and support that they need, and this has a long-term effect on the child or children’s lives (Health Poverty, 2017).
3.9 Unemployment

According to Naledi (2006) the unemployment rose from 34.3% of the total working age population in September 2000 to 40.5% in March 2005. The likelihood of being employed in South Africa is still heavily influenced by race, geographic location, sex and levels of skill.

Unemployment is a big problem in South Africa. If you are unemployed you are financially unstable, and this leads to various negative complications such as crimes being committed to obtain money, to provide for themselves and their families. The problem of unemployment increases the levels of crime. Unemployment leads to desperation and when an individual is desperate he or she will do anything in desperation to survive to obtain his or her basic needs on a daily basis. Slow economic growth can be a contributing factor to the issue of unemployment, this might be due to the problem of bad governmental decisions formulated. If people had more money the families suffering from poverty will decrease because they would at least have jobs to provide for their basic needs.

The leading factors that contribute to crime are poverty and unemployment lives (Health Poverty, 2017). Crime is committed to supply nuclear families with basic needs. If you do not have any education you cannot get employed, this leads to an easy way to make money such as committing crimes lives (Health Poverty, 2017). Especially in Rosedale some of the schools are in a bad condition, schools are understaffed, and most children are unable to pay school fees. That is one of the reasons why the crime rate in Rosedale is increasing (Health Poverty, 2017).

3.10 Violence and Divorce

Poverty families might experience higher levels of violence and divorce rates, this might be caused by stress. Falling behind with bills and not being able to provide for
their families on a daily basis contribute to the levels of stress (Open lib, n.d). Low income families are more stressed than for instance middle class families because every day is a challenge because they have to constantly stress about formulating plans to find their next meal or how they going to pay their bills (Open lib, n.d). Parents’ divorce due to the mental and emotional stress caused by poverty. They are not able to cope with the constant conflict and not being able to provide for themselves and their families (Open lib, n.d).

3.11 Victims of Crime

The poor people often don’t have comfortable living conditions. They don’t have enough money to buy homes or hire an apartment. Most of them live in unfavourable areas such as parks or in the street. There are not enough housing schemes or programs designed for poor people (Travis, 2006).

In most cases poor people live in communities with high levels of crime. Often poor people are the victims of crime (Travis, 2006). Criminals have easy access approach them because they don’t live in protected environments. This can have a negative impact on children because they follow what they observe on a daily basis and this might result in children participating in crimes because they might be negatively influenced to participate in criminal activities. Although they are the victims of crime they are often seen as committing the most crimes or being imprisoned for crime (Travis, 2006).

3.12 Educational Complications

The poor children are not able to attend expensive schools and as a result of this in some cases they don’t receive they level of education that they should. Normally adults who suffer from poverty results in children being born into poor families and this can be a cycle that progresses from generation to generation (Child Fund, 2017).
Poverty affects children's cognitive and learning abilities. Children are constantly in a stressful environment at home and in their community and this has a negative impact on their learning abilities due to for example, them being abused by their parents or care givers, constant conflict and negative social ills in their communities such as crime or gangsterism (Child Fun, 2017). Due to their high level of stress they struggle to concentrate in school and they aren’t able to cope. The stress can affect their health and cause illnesses such as diabetes or high blood pressure at their early adulthood stages. To cope with stress, it might lead to them participating in illegal activities such as drug or alcohol abuse (Child Fund, 2017).

3.13 Health Problems

The poor individuals often suffer from illnesses due to their poor or irregular eating habits which result in poor nutrition and affects their health negatively. Low income families are not able to afford going to private doctors due to their rates being to expensive and are forced to go to local clinics which are often over populated and understaffed (Health Poverty Action, 2017). People with chronic health conditions such as diabetes, need regular health check-ups and a good balanced diet. They suffer the most because their medication and the self-help equipment to check their insulin levels are expensive which poor people cannot afford. If they don’t receive sufficient health care the consequences could be life threatening. They are often hospitalized due to this problem (Health Poverty Action, 2017).

3.14 Solutions for Poverty

More research must be done on families suffering from poverty. Local municipal leaders or local government leaders should approach the community and conversate with them on what their necessities are and how what measures can be taken on how it can be alleviated. Often people don’t have a voice and decisions are made for them without their consent. If they are approached personally and have the opportunity to
voice their own opinions it might make a difference to the high levels of poverty (Business Essentials, 2017).

Implement more housing schemes for the poor. Poor families are not catered for enough with regards to their living circumstances. More policies should be implemented to create more housing facilities for the poor people (Business Essentials, 2017).

There is a high level of unemployment which is one of the root causes of poverty. The government must try to generate more employment for the less fortunate people. People who do have the required skills should share their knowledge with the less fortunate people of the community, in order for them to gather skills to start their own businesses from their homes or in the community. This will be a step an effective step towards job creation for the poor. This might lead to a decrease in the high levels of crime (Business essentials, 2017).

The healthcare is expensive, poverty communities must be identified and approached by local healthcare workers where they can be treated close to their homes. Free healthcare services must be provided for the poor people it can be done on a monthly basis to assist the poor (Business Essentials, 2017).

The empowerment workshops must be held in poor communities. Usually people who suffer from poverty are not empowered to aspire a better life. By empowering the poor, they, themselves will want to make a difference in their own and their families lives (Business Essentials, 2017).

More housing programs for the poor should be implemented by the government. Often poor people have to live in unfavourable areas that can have a negative impact on their health. If more programs can be designed for them with regards to housing it will eliminate one of their many problems.
Education is expensive therefore most children drop out of school or they don’t attend school at all in order to seek ways to provide for their families. More programs must be created to provide an opportunity for the poor children who suffer from financial difficulties to be able to attend school or tertiary institutions (Advani & Martellotto, 2017). Education is one of the ways to decrease the high levels of poverty because a qualified person has a better chance of being accepted for employment opportunities. Most jobs require qualification(s) (Advani & Martellotto, 2017).

Normally people suffering from poverty lack access to certain facilities such as toilets, fresh clean water. The government or local municipality must seek ways to provide poor families with clean water and implement better toilet facilities (Business Essentials, 2017).

The letters can be written to the local newspaper or sponsorships to assist poor communities with weekly food schemes such as soup kitchens or provide them with clothes or shoes (Business Essentials, 2017).

If more employment opportunities are created the level of crime will decrease. At the end of it all not all people suffering from poverty are criminals it’s a choice that is made independently regardless of the circumstances and living conditions. It all depends on what the person decides he or she is going to do about the situation that they are living in.

One can see that when someone finds themselves under the poverty line the easier it is for them to get involved in things such as robbery, prostitution and other crime. Poverty is hard so the solution to poverty is hard to. A way to begin to fix this problem is knowing about it and understand it in depth.
3.15 Literature Review

Currently women have more opportunities to go anywhere they want to instead of just sitting at home as compared to in the past, they are not controlled or delimited. Due to females having access to go anywhere they want to they also have the opportunity to participate in criminal activities that men do. Their social environments are not limited and therefore they have the freedom to commit more crime (Alder, 1975).

Crites (1978) has explained that there may be an increase in female arrests due to a different attitude with regards to the criminal justice system regarding females (Crites, 1978: 39). While female offenders may not have been able to positively gain from the woman’s rights movements in the past they have experienced the negative effect or impact of the movements (Crites, 1978: 39). Although they treated women with compassion in the past the criminal justice system may be prompted by the women’s movements to view female offenders with less sympathy (Crites, 1978: 39).

Chapman (1980) established that females are more involved in criminal activities when they face financial difficulties. If they are economically stable the levels of female criminal activities remain consistent, it does not increase. Chapman concludes stating that if more females are employed the levels of crime will decrease.

Smith (1980) explains that females participate in criminal activities due to their financial difficulties. Another factor could be due to “early childhood experience of women’s physical and sexual torture and relate this to female offending.”

Kruttschnitt (1982) wanted to figure out if there is a connection between independent females/unemployed females and the amount of sentencing they receive. Kruttschnitt used “convictions in a Californian population in the 1970s.” Kruttschnitt discovered that women who are not independent receive less sentencing to women who are independent for the same crime.
According to Farrington and Morris (1983) explains that they do not agree that the justice system gives women less punishment compared to men. They state that they could be “first time offenders” and jail sentencing depends on a lot of aspects especially including previous crimes that were committed. They believe that females are not being treated differently from men, their sentencing simply depends on previous crimes committed and the severity of the crime. They do state that “married women “might receive less punishment due to them having a nurturing role for their husbands and children and have to be at home to take care of them.

According to Foster (1990) the routine seeking behaviour of women and the action seeking behaviour of men occurred largely because of the differential socialization the two sexes received. Boys were encouraged to enter into a cult of masculinity where fighting, sexual experience and toughness gained respect. Girls were expected to prepare for their future roles as housewives and mothers. Crime had an important role in this regard because it was seen as a pursuit which illustrated bottle courage and won praise and esteem.” (Foster, 1990: 90). From the above study conducted, it is seen that most boys are raised the same way according to their gender. Most peers also expect you to do the things with regards to your gender. In this study childhood was used to state that men are taught from a young age to toughen up therefore some of them participate in criminal activities because they want to prove a point to people in their society. Females were taught to cook, clean and nurture their kids at home basically to do household chores while their husbands were at work.

Cathy (1990) did a study and discovered that if the more females struggle financially the more they are involved in criminal activities. Sometimes females are forced with having to carry the household all by themselves due to the male not being able to do it for whatever reason and this adds stress to the female and she ends up not being able to cope especially if she is unemployed and constantly needs to lend money from people to get by because she does not want to disappoint her family and she doesn’t want them to suffer and not have the basic needs, this can be too much for her to do and it can lead to her choosing another alternative to spare her the embarrassment
from having to constantly lend money from people therefore she turns to crime to make a living for herself and her family because she does not want to let her family down.

Daly (1993) explains that there are different routes that women use to enter into criminal activities. Some women are born in poverty in the street and suffer to make a living, others have romantic relationships with male partners who are criminals and participate in criminal activities and therefore, they feel the need to support or assist their male partners and also participate in criminal activities. Female criminals prefer participating in criminal activities because it is easy money. They weigh their options which is to attend a tertiary institution and study for a few years to obtain a qualification and then get employed and earn money or to participate in petty crimes and obtain money in an instant. They prefer the instant and easy cash to be able to live the lifestyle that they want.

The study conducted by Bartol (1995: 98) found that females involve themselves in criminal activities due to financial reasons; they don’t have the basic needs that they want. Most of them are not educated and are unemployed (Bartol, 1995: 98). Others engage in these activities to prove a point to the males that they can do anything that the opposite gender does (Bartol, 1995: 98). It is about power struggles as well they want to make a statement in the community (Bartol, 1995: 98). Most females think crime is the easy way out for them to make a living to provide to their basic needs. Females see themselves as the care givers of their families and if this role is not fulfilled they seek for ways to be able to provide the necessary needs for their families to survive on a daily basis.

Bloom and Convington (1998) argued that there is a limited amount of research conducted on the female involvement in crime because they commit less crime than males do. Scholars forget that women who are sentenced for crimes usually get released from prison and then the cycle of their criminal activities continue. Due to the focus only being on the statistics of males the justice system lacks to create more rehabilitation facilities for females who are released from prison.
The judicial system is more considerate towards females who commit crime (CampaNiello: 2001). When the females have a role in criminal activities their sentence is usually lighter than the males. When women are involved in crime and are arrested, they might not be charged or if charged their sentence might not be as harsh as for males and when they are impeached they might not be imprisoned.

Lombroso explained that women weren’t seen as being capable of participating in criminal activities. Lombroso did not think that women were capable of committing crime because they did not have the necessary skills and experience that men do (Pa, 2002).

Mental problems develop due to poverty. Mental problems and poverty have a relationship. This is caused due to the stresses of poverty such as constant conflicts and being exposed to violent crimes and behaviours on a daily basis. Poverty creates a weak self-esteem and most children lack the support from their parents and develop feelings of isolation and depression. This also causes anxiety (Patel, 2003).

Harrington and Nee (2005) have explained that women have more freedom now compared to in the past and they have access to more tertiary and employment opportunities. They now have more confidence in the workplace and develop “male characteristics such as being aggressive and hard-headedness. Females participate in criminal activities to gain attainment and money.

The reasons why women commit crime is due to economic circumstances and basic needs that they are not fortunate enough to provide for themselves and their families. The urge to relieve themselves or escape from these circumstances leads females to participate in criminal activities. She further explains that women’s past and current experiences that have harmed them mentally, physically and emotionally are contributing factors to their involvement in criminal activities. They use criminal activities as an escape route to forget or get rid of their experiences. All these
experiences create or lead to the decisions that females formulate later in life (Wesley, 2006).

The Canadian Public Health Agency (2006) figures show that the number of women committing violent crime increased among “male youth” from 1980-1990, but the figures “tripled among the female youth from 2.2 per 1,000 in 1998 to a peak of 5.6 per 1,000 in 1996.” More research should be conducted into the reasons as to why the figures have tripled so immensely for the female youth involved in violent crime.

Handle (2008) conducted a study on females in the Denizli prison with regards to their “demographic characteristics, family structures who committed crimes and the factors that led to their criminal acts. Further, Handle (2008) wanted to discover if there was a relationship between the level of education of females and criminal activities. The results showed that a link does exist, and that females who only have a primary school level of education were the most active in criminal activities. Handle also wanted to find the percentages of how many families approve of the participants involvement in crime and the results showed that “31.7%” of families approved of the criminal activities and “36.7%” were against their involvement in criminal activities (Handle, 2008).

Herrington (2008) conducted a survey he wanted to analyse the “feminism and masculinity” he used “four groups of women”. These groups were composed of “violent female offenders, on-violent offenders, full time mothers and professional women”. The data was gathered via interviews. The results proved that offenders have more male tendencies compared to women who are not offenders.

From the results collected it can be said that some females are trying to portray themselves as men and prove to the males in their societies that females can also do what men do they are not inferior to them. The male tendencies mentioned above are learnt characteristics from females that they teach themselves.
The females and their involvement in criminal activities have always been research that has been neglected. Female involvement in crime in the past was not researched by many scholars. Today the research with regards to females involved in criminal activities has increased because there is an increase in the level of females involved in crime and they participate in these activities from younger ages compared to the past. Figures from the United States on females display an increased level of female offenders. In 2009 the Office of Juvenile Justice results proved that young female levels have increase in the “juvenile system”. The levels of female offending are increasing faster than males. The US figures have shown that from 1991-2000 female offences rose by 28%. In Canada statistics proved the males percentages of offending were steady and unchanging but the women offenders escalated by 66%. Although South Africa did not show drastic percentages in female offending increases such as the US and Canada, the amount of females in jail rose from “2,535 in March 1995 to 3,652 in March 2010.” The results prove that there was an increase of 1.117 of women in jail (Jantjies & Popovac, 2011).

The figures gathered by the Department of Correctional Services prove that women prisoners rose from “3406 in 2006 to 3707 in 2011”. The question to be asked here is why are so many crimes being committed by women and what leads them to perform these crimes? What has drastically changed them to perform all these numerous crimes now than compared to the petty crimes they performed in the past and the figures show that women in South African prisons have increased rapidly and for numerous reasons women’s institutions receive far less attention from the public and responsible officials than compared to men (Prins, 2011).

The data below is gathered from a study conducted by on females in prison Artz, Wanderer & Mout (2011) and their experiences. They collected this data from surveys and in-depth interviews with the female participants in South Africa. The causes of females involved in criminal activities were:
3.16 Absent, Abusive or Distant Fathers

The absent, abusive or distant fathers were mentioned as one of the causes of female participation in criminal activities. It proved that women who had absent, abusive or distant fathers had a negative impact on their lives. The implications of this resulted in them experiencing feelings of hurt, developing a violent nature and participation in criminal activities children (Artz, Wanderer & Mout, 2011: 10-11). They went to look for the love that they did not receive from their fathers from the wrong people. This played an important role in their “choices of partners”. They had different perceptions of how their partners should treat them, for example if they were abused by their partners they thought that it was a norm because they had experienced that abuse during their childhood (Artz, Wanderer & Mout, 2011: 10&11).

3.17 Traumatic Experiences and the Loss of Loved Ones

Females explained that losing people close to them such as close family members changed their perspective of their lives. They described that these unfortunate events led them to make negative choices because they couldn’t deal with the unexpected loss of a loved one. For example, some of them lost both of their parents at a young age and had the responsibility to be the head of the household from a very young age. They had to take care of younger siblings and provide for them, in most cases they dropped out of school and made various sacrifices to be able to provide for their younger siblings’ children (Artz, Wanderer & Mout, 2011: 11).

Due to this they were not able to reach their academic goals they have set for themselves or find a high paying job because of their lack of qualifications. Some of them were I child headed households due to their parents constantly abusing alcohol or drugs and not taking care of their families’ children (Artz, Wanderer & Mout, 2011: 11). This resulted in some of them developing feelings of anger towards their parents. Other events that the individuals personally experienced such as being victims of
crime or “miscarriages” had an impact on the choices that they made, especially due to them not dealing with these specific events at the time that it occurred but rather trying to escape that feeling by abusing alcohol or drugs as a way to cope with their experiences children (Artz, Wanderer & Mout, 2011: 11).

3.18 Domestic Violence

“Sixty seven percent “of the women used in the study explained that they experienced “domestic abuse in their lives. The results showed that domestic violence does have an impact on the way individuals cope after experiencing abuse. Women develop a mindset that thinks abuse is normal and that they should be treated that way. The violence they experienced became a cycle, it led to them choosing violent partners and their children observed or experienced this violent behaviour between their parents (Artz, Wanderer & Mout, 2011).

3.19 Caretaking and Responsibility

The results from the research conducted from Arts…showed that mothers in prison found it difficult to bond with their children because they only had a limited time to see them. They were allowed “brief phone calls and visits. “The women highlighted that not seeing their children on a regular basis or for how long they wanted to see their children was one of the most difficult aspects of prison life. They stated that the criminal justice system must make more amendments in order for them to bond with their children (Artz, Wanderer & Mout, 2011: 25).

Most of their children’s fathers did not have a relationship with the females interviewed anymore and this led to the female having to find ways to provide for her child or children, and this led to most of their desperation to commit crimes. These females stated that their children are one of the reasons why are trying to live a positive life and their children are what keeps them going in prison because prison life is hard, but
their children serve as a source of motivation. Despite them being in prison they are trying to find ways to live the correct way, to be an example for their children (Artz, Wanderer & Mout, 2011: 25).

3.20 Childhood Sexual Abuse

The childhood abuse was highlighted as one of the reasons why females developed a violent nature in their youth or adult years.”37% of females indicated that they were physically abused as children’ and 28% of them admitted to some form of sexual abuse during their childhood. “There is a link between childhood sexual abuse and female’s participation in criminal activities. Females stated that some of them later abused drugs and alcohol as one of the ways to cope with their experiences. They developed a violent nature, in most cases the violence they experienced that wanted to perform on others. Most females who experienced childhood sexual abuse ended up with friends who had a negative impact on their lives, with abusive partners or in prison (Artz, Wanderer & Mout, 2011: 13).

Women use their charismatic tactics to charm their targets and that is how most women get away with crime. Since they have more independence, free will and lack of restrictions they have more access to participate in criminal activities than compared to the past. This is only formulated according to the scholar Pollak’s perception of women involved in criminal activities, he does not have precise facts that this is true. The statements he made is only focused on small crimes such as shoplifting, he excluded vicious crimes such as homicides (Preserve Articles, 2012).

Males have always been associated with crimes being performed in the community due to them being the main gender to have performed crime in the past. Men have been accepted for doing crime as mentioned before this is how they operated, crime has always been only associated with men, there was a small portion of females involved in crime in the past but men received more attention because crime was more
associated with men. Women were always seen as females having to commit to their female role and they were not seen as being capable of crime due to their femininity. There femininity was used as a camouflage they were always portrayed as the victims of crime rather than the offenders (Davies, n.d).

In the past society believed that crime was only associated with males. Women were victims and not as perpetrators of crime. History proves that women do participate in criminal activities and perform the same harsh crimes as men such as homicides etc. Women are having the role of nurturing their children looking after their household, they are caregivers and not seen as having a role in crime. That is the roles that females grow up with to be care givers from a young age it was embedded into females from their parents or mothers that their role is to nurture. Women are now committing the same crime as men. Alot of attentiveness is on females involved in criminal activities because there is an increase in women’s participation in crime. Gone are the days were the women were only accompanying men in criminal activities. Females are no longer only performing petty crimes such as shoplifting they are also involved in crimes such as murder, theft, rape and stabbing etc.

Some women are faced with having the responsibility to provide for their families and this causes immense stress especially if there are children involved or being a single parent. Such situations lead them to crime. This might be one of the reasons why there is an increase in females involved in criminal activities in South Africa. More research is needed to prove this (Agboola, 2014).

The high increase of women involved in criminal activities is a problem and it needs to be addressed and measures need to be implemented on how the level of females involved in criminal activities can decrease. In our current era women participate in all crime entirely like men do and they use “strong weapons” (Francis). Women do all the things that men do in all fields from their occupation to their education. They are offered more freedom now than compared to the past that they weren’t offered the opportunity
or fortunate enough to do in the past. Due to this they now have more chances to participate in criminal activities (Francis, n.d).

A study was conducted in Edinburg involving 4,300 of the youth and they were analysed and viewed to see the changes that occurred in their lives from “childhood to adulthood”. The participants wrote their own reports and the researchers wanted to see if there was a link childhood poverty and that can lead to adulthood violence.

The four measures of poverty they examined are: the status of each house who is the head of the household, how does he or she provide for the family, at the age of 18 whether the young person had been unemployed for more than a year at the age of 22 and the neighbourhood deprivation based on census measures of poverty in the young person’s area of residence (Epstein, 2016).

A study was conducted to investigate if there is a link between poverty and violence. The results showed that poverty affected young people negatively and as a result of this most of them participated in violent criminal activities from the age of 15. This proved that the youth living in communities with high levels of crime and financial difficulties at home were more prone to participate in criminal activities. Females coming from poverty families were more likely to develop and participate in violent behaviour and criminal activities. The study simply proves that children who experience financial difficulties or who suffer from poverty is more at risk to develop a violent nature. An individual with a violent nature who causes harm to others experiences a sense of power and this can become an addictive feeling therefore it might be exhibited on a daily basis (Epstein, 2016).

Amandla EduFootball conducted a survey with youths because they wanted to discover what they describe as “cool” in the society. Results showed that they think gangs and criminal activities are the new trend and they don’t see anything wrong with it, they rather want to participate in illegal criminal activities. The problem of criminal
activities start from a young age and the youth have their minds manipulated from what they observe happening within their own societies and they classify that as being cool and the right thing to do because most of their peers are doing, such as participating in gangs and criminal activities. The grow up with this negative mindset and it replicates to the future generation (Pinnock, 143: 2016).

Pinnock (2016: 216) explains that in South Africa though only 60 per cent of households have a TV set, eight in ten people watch regularly, averaging 4.5 hours a day. Nearly one in three access programmes through an internet connection and four in five adults download information by smartphone.

According to Pinnock (2016: 143) some media sites and television programmes illustrate violence on television or via social media. Today it is easy for children to access anything that they want to due to having various technological devices. Most children perform the crimes or violence that is seen on television. Children are not inspired to participate in recreational activities they enjoy being on their technological devices or spending hours in front of the television media contributes to the high level of crime in South Africa. Some children are not exposed to parental guidance when watching television. The television exposes the youth to a variety of violence and criminal activities. Children want to explore or experiment with what they see. Not all children perform the crimes or violence that is exposed on television, but it is important what we expose our children.

A survey was conducted by the TNS Research Surveys. Three quarters of the 2000 adults from the seven major metropolitan areas of South African cities. The results confirmed that poverty is one of the main reasons why crime levels are so high in South Africa. This data was collected from all the groups of the society with different races and financial backgrounds.
Poverty has many different effects on children. The number of children living in these circumstances with their parents and families, in most cases they develop a negative mindset. They are constantly fearing for their lives and later think that it is a norm for them to perform such crimes or they later grow up and develop a fear for people because they don’t know who to trust or who will harm them. They become socially excluded.

Crime causes a lot of trauma not only to the victims but to the individuals living in communities with high levels of crime as well. Children are robbed of their freedom because they cannot play outside as much as they want to due to kidnappings and gang violence in their communities. So often gang rivals occur which involves gang shootings and children are shot accidentally. Not everyone is high profile individuals that has security with them on a daily basis. Citizens pay a lot of taxes, but they aren’t protected. They have to live like prisoners and use a lot of money to secure their homes and cars to protect themselves from the criminals. Not everyone has the finances to go to a psychologist after being involved in a vicious crime. This affects individuals for the rest of their lives because not everyone is strong enough to deal with their criminal encounters. This might lead them to drug and alcohol abuse as a coping mechanism that they have experienced.

From observation from the Criminal Justice Policy Unit at the centre for the study of violence and reconciliation (CSVR) they state that police officers are sometimes incapable of doing routine work, like taking proper statements and carrying out through investigations. Judges have expressed great concern about the quality of statements taken by the police.

The Differential Association Theory from Edwin Sutherland is said to only focus on males involved in criminal activities. He only focused on the males’ roles in criminal activities’ excluded females from his theory.
Due to this feminists stated that the reason most scholars in the past only focused on males involved in criminal activities because they believe that men are more involved in crime than females and it might be a stereotypical issue that male scholars only focus on males.

Burt Healy and Bonger blame women’s involvement in crime on psychological factors. Burt suggests that females participate in less criminal activities compared to men because of their lenient, gentle female instinct nature. Bonger argues that mentally females are more resilient compared to males and due to this they aren’t as active in crimes as males. A study conducted by Guttentag and Secord explain that “women are more protected in societies where the percentage of females in the population is low, since their role as mothers and wives are prioritized more highly.” Communities that have more female residents in most cases has more pregnancies and a low level of education.

According to SAdag (n.d) The Mental Health and Poverty Project (MHaPP) researchers found 16.5% of South Africans suffered from common mental disorders like depression and anxiety in the last year and 17% of children and adolescents suffer from mental disorders.

Smart explains that the claims made that the high levels of females involved in criminal activities is due to the “women’s movement” is not entirely the only main factor because so often factors such as unemployment and the lack of education is ignored. “Evidence available shows that the female offenders have remained much the same as they have been in the past, uneducated, unskilled, committing crimes, yielding small rewards and often arrested for behaving in a manner inconsistent with social expectations (Gwynn n.d).

South Africa can be noted as one of the countries that have some women who have committed horrific violent crimes. Women are not perceived as criminals and often
their capabilities are undermined and misinterpreted by the society. One of the most notorious females who have committed a horrific crime and can used as an example is Joey Haarhoff. According to Daniels (2017) the accomplice and lover of paedophile Gert van Rooyen, Joey Haarhoff played an active role in the kidnap, sexual assault and probable murder of at least eight girls across South Africa. Haarhoff and van Rooyen were not imprisoned although there was sufficient evidence to have them detained. When one of their victims escaped in 1990, Van Rooyen killed Joey before committing suicide. The bodies of their victims have yet to be found. “Another problematic factor is that some daughters assist their mothers to commit crimes and they end up in jail together.

3.21 Conclusion

This chapter has covered various theories that could have been used to describe the issue of females involved in criminal activities. However, the poverty theory was used to understand crime. The concept has been defined, the causes were mentioned, the different types of the poverty theory were highlighted as well as the implications and solutions to the problem of poverty were also discussed. The literature review provided insights into various studies that have been previously conducted with different perceptions and outcomes. The main point that stood out was females are involved in criminal activities due to financial reasons and a lack of education. It also revealed that women have self esteem issues and try to compare themselves to men, to be seen as cool in the society. It was also revealed that it is due to the goals not being met and past experiences that had a negative impact on their lives.
Chapter Four

Data Presentation and Research Findings

4.1 Introduction

This chapter present the research objectives then followed by the data analysis methods. Further, the chapter present the data presentation as well as the research findings then a conclusion.

4.2 Research Objectives

- To investigate the reasons for female involvement in criminal activities in Rosedale.
- To contribute within the Sociology of Crime with specific reference to the Eastern Cape in general and Rosedale in particular.
- To come up with the recommendations with the view of addressing the problems pertaining to criminal activities in Rosedale and other places in South Africa.

4.3 Data Analysis

According to Kalpesh (2013) data analysis is a process used to inspect, clean, transform and remodel data with a view to reach to a certain conclusion for a given situation. Data analysis is typically of two kinds: qualitative or quantitative. The type of data dictates the method of analysis. In qualitative research, any non-numerical data like text or individual words are analysed results are numerical. In some cases, both forms of analysis are used hand in hand.
Data analysis is one of the most important steps that every researcher must critically adhere to. The data is the evidence and results of a study. Not all researchers prefer to use software to analyse their data; they prefer to analyse their data manually. There is nothing wrong with using manual methods, but using software ensures that all the data gathered will be classified that has the same concepts. The qualitative data analysis has different types.

### 4.3.1 Correlation Analysis

According to (Correlation Analysis.com) correlation is a term that refers to the strength of a relationship between two variables where a strong, or high, correlation means that two or more variables have a strong relationship with each other while a weak or low correlation means that the variables are hardly related. Correlation analysis is the process of studying the strength of that relationship with available statistical data. Sociologists can use statistical software like SPSS to determine whether a relationship between two variables is present, and how strong it might be, and the statistical process will produce a correlation coefficient that tells you this information. The most widely used type of correlation coefficient is the Pearson r. This analysis assumes that the two variables being analysed are measured on at least interval scales, meaning they are measured on a range of increasing value. The coefficient is calculated by taking the covariance of the two variables and dividing it by the product of their standard deviations.

### 4.3.2 Time Series Data Analysis

According to (Statsoft) time series data analysis can be defined as an ordered sequence of values of a variable at equally spaced time intervals. Time series data often arise when monitoring industrial processes or tracking corporate business metrics. Time series analysis accounts for the fact that data points taken over time may have an internal structure (such as autocorrelation, trend or seasonal variation)
that should be accounted for. There are two main goals of time series analysis: (a) identifying the nature of the phenomenon represented by the sequence of observations, and (b) forecasting (predicting future values of the time series variable). Both goals require that the pattern of observed time series data is identified and formally described. Once the pattern is established, we can interpret and integrate it with other data (i.e., use it in our theory of the investigated phenomenon, e.g., seasonal commodity prices). Regardless of the depth of our understanding and the validity of our interpretation (theory) of the phenomenon, we can extrapolate the identified pattern to predict future events.”

4.3.3 Thematic Analysis

According to Ibrahim (2012) thematic analysis is a type of qualitative analysis. It is used to analyse classifications and present themes (patterns) that relate to the data. It illustrates the data in detail and deals with diverse subjects via interpretations. Thematic Analysis is considered the most appropriate for any study that seeks to discover using interpretations. It provides a systematic element to data analysis. It allows the researcher to associate an analysis of the frequency of a theme with one of the whole content. This will confer accuracy and intricacy and enhance the research’s whole meaning. Qualitative research requires understanding and collecting diverse aspects and data. Thematic Analysis gives an opportunity to understand the potential of any issue more widely.”

Below are the 3 steps listed by Miles & Huberman (1994) model that should be followed when a researcher uses the thematic data analysis method to analyse their data. These steps are known as Data reduction, Data display and data drawing and conclusions.

According to Ibrahim (2012) data reduction is the first stage in data analysis. In addition, data reduction is, a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards,
and organizes data in such a way that conclusion can be drawn and verified. It includes the process of selecting, simplifying and transforming the data. The procedure of data reduction is performed in such a way that conclusions are drawn, and verifications are completed. Furthermore, coding is involved by assigning table units to the data that could be collected from the participants whether it was a single statement or a longer answer. The main purpose of coding in thematic analysis is to make connections between different parts of the data. Coding is derived from the participants’ responses, e.g. statements and reports and it categorises information with the aim of framing it as theoretical perceptions. Coding will allow the researcher to review the whole of the data by identifying its most significant meaning or to put it simply what is the data trying to say or tell us.

The second step is Data reduction, but it includes several phases. The phases are explained below: Firstly after all the data is collected it must be inserted into a table by using Microsoft word. By placing the data in a table, it makes it easier to see if there are any themes (Miles and Huberman 1994; Halldorson 2009). Data must be read through carefully to check for any unnecessary mistakes and for patterns and similarities. By doing this the researcher was able to link the participants’ opinions and concepts.

Ibrahim (2012) said the second phase of data reduction, this phase involved highlighting the sentences from each participant that could be used, for example, e.g. to answer the study’s questions by taking ‘excerpts from the participant’s full text. It has been advised that researchers should at all times keep an eye on the study’s questions during data collection and analysis (Halldorson 2009), which will assist the researcher to identify accurately ‘excerpts’ that relate to the research’s objectives.”

The final phase of data reduction is by using the highlighted sentences mentioned above and creating subdivisions. Everything should be re-read in order to check for more similarities and differences or include information that was misplaced or absent. All data must be saved in a new Microsoft Word file this will make it easier not to
confuse the categories and themes. The data must be organised in order for the next step of the themes to continue (Ibrahim, 2012).

The next step is known as Data display. During this phase data is recovered by means of data display and the aim here is to comprehend, prepare and structure all the data that has been gathered. Data must be re-read in order to prepare it for the final stage of thematic analysis. Data can be displayed using various forms such as tables, graphs etc. By doing this the researcher has a better understanding of keeping track of the different categories and themes and the audience gains a better interpretation of the data gathered.

The last step is known as data drawing and conclusions. Ibrahim (2012) states that these workers have suggested the use of some points to assist researchers to draw conclusions having displayed data in a variety of ways. Some of their ideas to generate meaning from the data were adopted by this research. These included: the notation of any patterns or themes and the relevance of any statement especially if similar or contrasting, grouping or establishing categories of ‘information that can go together’, identifying interrelations among factors and variables, building conceptual coherence and consistency, which at the end it should use to explore the validity of the findings so that they fit the theoretical framework of the study. The stages of data drawing and display must not become separated from data reduction, because they are complementary. In addition, the stages involve drawing data and verification.

Gibson (2006) states three problems for thematic analysis, the main part of which is theoretical issue: it is the interpretivism which is in fact the interpretation of others’ actions through our understanding. The second issue is language which is one of the ways from which we make sense of our experiences from the world. Wittgenstein has a famous expression: the limitation of my language is the imitation of my world. This points out the shortcomings of language and that each individual has its own world and attention should be paid to context for entering it. Some questions can be asked in this section which indicate the issues in this type of analysis: do the researcher’s
activities make sense of others’ actions? The second issue that is pointed out by him is quantification in TA for creation of a set of patterns and the researcher should not just pay attention to repetition of specific terms.

4.4 Data Presentation

**Participant One:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, Adult, female, unemployed and not studying. According to this participant, the causes of criminal activities in Rosedale were identified as “werkloosheid dra eintlik by na al die ander probleme in onse gemeenskap soos dwelms en drank misbruik die kinders is ledig”. *English version of the above answer:* Unemployment leads to all the other problems in our community such as drugs and alcohol abuse the children don’t have anything to do in their spare time they are bored.

Further, the above participant argued that the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale are as follows “Die jongmense het nie baie om te doen nie hulle is ledig, hulle loop nie skool nie, hulle is drop outs so aan die einde van die dag dan kyk hulle maar met wat hulle, hulle kan besig hou wat nie goed is nie”. *English version of the above answer:* The youth don’t have a lot of things to keep them occupied and they don’t have anything to do in their spare time they are bored, they don’t attend school they are drop outs and at the end of the day they are just seeking for ways or things to keep them busy with which is not good.

With regard to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regularly it occurs in Rosedale the participant said: Die vroumense wat die goeters doen wil die in ding wees hulle wil geken wees soos dit nou gaan is hier n klomp gangsters wat hier operate en as hulle deel is van die bende dan is hulle gesien. Ň feit hier is dat vroumense nie belangstel in enige goeie dinge om te doen nie, hulle kyk uit na al die slegte dinge wat rondom hulle aan gaan. Hier is baie vroumense wat gereeld deelneem aan kriminele aktiwiteite. *English translation of the above answer:*
answer: The females involved in these things want to be seen and they want to be known. The way things are going on here now is that here is a lot of gangs operating and if they are part of the gang then they are popular. A fact here is that females are not interested in anything positive they look for the negative things to do that is occurring in their surroundings. Here are many females that participate in criminal activities they are a lot.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “As daar meer jeug sentrums is vir die jeug waar hulle kan pool skiet of skills geleer raak wat hulle kan besig hou dan sal daar minder van hierdie slegte aktiwiteite plaasvind dit sal drasties vir minder. Die kinders het nie mee uithang plekke nie en as die doodstraf kan terug kom dan sal hulle bang wees om die goeters te doen wat hulle doen”. *English translation of the above answer: If there are more youth centres for the youth to play pool or learn skills that can keep them occupied there will be less bad activities taking place in our community, it will decrease drastically. The children don’t have places to hang out and if the death penalty can be brought back they will be scared to do the things that they are currently doing.

**Participant Two:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, Adult, female, employed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities and the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as “Ek sal se taverns nè meeste al is dit oor drank en dwelms. Werkloosheid speel ook n groot rol want dit is ook een van die dinge wat kinders na sulke goeters toe lei want hier is nie eintlik werk nie”. *English translation of the answer above: I would say taverns isn’t it or not so because most of the time it is alcohol and drugs. Unemployment also plays a big role because it is also one of the reasons that lead children to do such negative things because here are not employment opportunities.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regularly it occurs the participant said: “Vroumense wil in wees soos by gangsterism en die rede hoekom hulle dit doen is oor werkloosheid en hulle
doen die kriminele aktiwiteite gereeld”. *English translation of the answer above:*

Females want to be part of the gangs they want to participate in gangsterism and the reason for this is unemployment and females participate regularly in criminal activities.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Ek dink as hulle meer kan werk skep vir jongmense sal dit die probleem oplos”. *English translation of the answer above: I think if they can create more jobs for the youth it will solve the problem.

**Participant Three:** A South African born in Uitenhage living in Rosedale, youth, male, working and studying part time. The causes of criminal activities in Rosedale were identified as “Ek sal maar sê dit is nou min werk geleenthede, swak education van die kinderze, mense wat education lig opneem en basis is dit manet die dwelms en different goeters wat die social community afdruk”. *English translation of the answer above: I would say not enough employment opportunities, poor education of the children or young people who don’t take education seriously and basically it is just drugs and different things that push down the social community. The challenges facing the youth in Rosedale that were mentioned are “Meeste challenges in Rosedale is manet min mense het daardie toegang om werk te kry om daardie geleentheid te kry vir werk. So basis is dit manet daar is nie geleertheid in Rosedale nie baie kinders los die skool op n jong ouderdom”. *English translation of the answer above: Most challenges in Rosedale is just that only a few people have that access or admission to get jobs to get that opportunity for employment. So basically it is just that there is not a lot of educated people in Rosedale a lot of children leave the school at a young age.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regularly it occurs the participant said “Daar is baie vroumense wat deelneem in sulke aktiwiteite maar dit is hulle way van lewe ek sal nou nie hulle siening kan gee nie maar daar is baie mense wat ek ken soos in vroumense wat deelneem aan kriminele aktiwiteite. Die rede hoekom hulle dit doen is party mense wil net oorleef, party mense leef maar net in dit in ander mense doen dit net vir die geld
en party mense doen dit maar net vir n persoonlike doel in die lewe en ek weet nou nie verder nie. In Rosedale is dit nogal baie vroumense wat deelneem aan kriminele aktiwiteite. *English translation of the answer above:* There are a lot of females who participate in such activities but it is their way of living I can’t give their personal reasons why they do it but there are a lot of people that I know such as females who participate in criminal activities. The reason why they do it is because its just their way of life, others do it for the money and others just do it for their own personal reasons. I don’t know of any other reasons. In Rosedale there are a lot of females involved in criminal activities.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Seker maar net om kinders van die strate af te hou sodat daar miskien iets is wat hulle kan doen soos sport en jeug sentrums enige ding wat hulle net kan besig hou dan sal dit hulle goed doen”.

*English translation of the answer above:* Probably just to keep the children off the streets so that there are things that they can keep themselves busy with such as sport and youth centres anything that can just keep them occupied. It will benefit them.

**Participant Four:** A South African born in Uitenhage, youth, female, unemployed. The causes of criminal activities and the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as “werkloosheid en die misdaad wat raad pleeg in Uitenhage, en die kinders wat so die grootmense rob en aanrand, moord pleeg en die taverns wat minderjarige kinders toe laat om daar te sit en te drink, dit breek uit na bakleiery en stryery. Dwelms is ook n groot probleem in Rosedale”. *English translation of the answer above:* Unemployment and crime that occurs in Uitenhage and the children that rob and assault adults, the taverns that allow underaged children to hang out there and purchase alcohol. It leads to physical fighting and arguing. Drugs is also a big problem in Rosedale.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Die feit dat die vroumense deelneem aan misdaad en alkohol wat hulle gebruik, dit draai uit na
The fact that females are involved in crime and use alcohol leads to fighting and arguing and there are some girls who also participate in crime that occurs in our community. Unemployment leads to crime and alcohol abuse. Women participate daily in criminal activities and robberies that occur here.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Ons kan n optog doen en besluit wat ken ons doen om dit te stop en om die taverns toe te maak want dit is eintlik die oorsaak wat so baie dinge gebeur hier buite en werk gee vir die kinders om te werk en dit sal miskien uitwerk”. *English translation of the answer above: We can have a march to put a stop against taverns to close them because taverns are the reason why, so many negative things occur here and create more job opportunities maybe that will be a solution.

**Participant Five:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, adult, male, unemployed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities and the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as “Ek sal se is die dwelms wat n groot rol speel hier in ons se area, even meisiekinders wat ook die tik en goeters gebruik. Werkloosheid dryf hulle na al die goeters toe”. *English translation of the answer above: I would say that drugs plays a big role here in our area even females are involved that smoke tik and other drugs. Unemployment leads them to all these things.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Ek sal sè daar moet gekyk word na die jong dames want dis waarom hulle so deelneem aan die dwelms is daar waar die rape en sulke goeters in kom. Ek sal sè die oorsake is hulle het niks om te doen nie en soos ek sè werkloosheid speel n belangrike rol hier dit dryf
kinders buite kant toe ledigheid is kwaad geld. Hier is baie vroumense wat deelneem aan kriminele aktiwiteite ek bly nou al oor die jare hier ek sien hoe bedrywig is hulle jy kan maar hier na die taverns toe gaan daar is minderjarige kinders wat daar sit wat nog op skool banke sit". “English translation of the answer above: I would say people should look after our young females because that is the reason why they use drugs and that is where rape starts. I would say the causes for this is they don’t have anything to do like I said unemployment plays a big role here it leads children to negativity because they don’t have anything to do in their spare time. Here are a lot of femlaes that participate in criminal activities I live here for a couple of years now and I see how active they are you can go to taverns here there are a lot of underaged children sitting inside of the tavern who are still in school.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Ek sal sê die polisie moet meer sigbaar wees want die woonbuurt wagte loop nie gereeld hier nie, hulle kom wanneer hulle wil sometimes het dinge klaar gebeur soos by voorbeeld gister toe kap hulle weer n outjie hier en after all toe kom die mense eerste so ek sal se die polisie moet baie patrol hier in onse area sien jy”. “English translation of the answer above: I would say the police should be more visible because the neighbourhood watchers do not walk here on a regular basis they come after a certain crime or incident has occurred for instance yesterday someone was hacked using a weapon and the police only arrived after the incident that’s why I say police visibility and more police patrols should be done in our area you see.

Participant Six: A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, youth, male, unemployed but studying. The causes of criminal activities and the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as: Poverty and unemployment. There are no work opportunities that is why they turn to crime. Some children are still in school and they are being bullied now they join gangs just to be protected and be certain they have a safe trip home if somebody harms them they have a crew that is why they operate in groups, its group pressure also and puberty. With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said: Most females in crime are part of poverty,
some are syndicates, others just follow what other females do now and then. Some might be unemployed and turn to crime. Only a handful of females are involved in criminal activities. The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as: I’m saying let’s start by schools let’s start by the roots, it must be stopped there before it grows and turns into bigger things because from the schools it begins to be a community problem.

**Participant Seven:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, adult, male, employed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities and the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as “Werkloosheid. Die uitdaagings wat jongmense in die gesigstaar is dwelms en alkohol misbruik”. *English translation of the answer above:* Unemployment and the challenges that the youth are faced with is drugs and alcohol abuse.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Haar omstandighede dryf haar na kriminele aktiwiteite toe en as gevolg van sy werk nie.Hulle het nie verder studeer nie en as gevolg van hulle huishoudelike omstandighede deel hulle neem aan kriminele aktiwiteite.Hier is nie baie vroumense betrokke in kriminele aktiwiteite in Rosedale nie’. *English translation of the answer above:* Her circumstances lead her to criminal activities and because of unemployment. Most of these females didn’t study further and due to their circumstances at home they participate in criminal activities. Here are not a lot of females who participate in criminal activities here in Rosedale.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Optogte en meer polisie se sigbaarheid in die gemeenskap en meer patrollies in die gemeenskap sal n oplossing wees”. *English translation of the answer above:* We should march against crime and more police visibility and police patrols in the community will be a solution.
Participant Eight: A South African born in Graff Reinet and living in Rosedale, adult, male, unemployed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities and the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as: Most people are unemployed, and I think that’s the reason why crime occurs here such as stealing, house robberies and smoking of marijuana. If there are more employment opportunities, it will solve the problem. There is an unemployment problem in Rosedale.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale, the participant said: It’s wrong because women mustn’t involve themselves in criminal activities; they must be at home or study and build a better future, but I think it is due to the problem of unemployment. So the ladies don’t have anything to do or anywhere to go. Females are involved everyday in criminal activities here in Rosedale; sometimes you can’t see it, but as for me, I stay here in the location, I see these things, so I know most of the time, every day they are busy with criminality. The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as: If we can get jobs and people can open doors for us to get jobs, crime will go away, but now they must steal to get an income.

Participant Nine: A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, youth, male, unemployed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities and the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as: “Drugs is n groot probleem in ons se gemeenskap. Diefstal en inbraakings vind plaas om drugs te kan koop”.

*English translation of the answer above:* Drugs is a big problem in the community. Theft and robberies take place for them to have money to buy drugs.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale, the participant said “Die polisie moet in gryp in die probleem die vrouens hier in Rosedale gaan nou erger as die mane aan om drugs te gebruik. Is nie mooi nie die polisie moet in gryp in die ding sodat die vrouens nie uitkom soos die mans nie en ons se gebied is gevaarlik soos ek sien hier
The police must get involved. The females here in Rosedale are almost worse than the men who use drugs. It is not a pretty sight at all, the women want to be like males, our community is dangerous here are a lot of females using tik they don’t use drugs anymore just tik. I can’t give you the exact number of females involved in criminal activities but here are a lot.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Ek weet nie want hier is buurt wagte wat hier loop maar niks kom reg nie dit lyk dan die polisie werk saam met hulle so ek weet nie meer nie”. The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Ek weet nie want hier is buurt wagte wat hier loop maar niks kom reg nie dit lyk dan die polisie werk saam met hulle so ek weet nie meer nie”.

**Participant Ten:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, adult, female, employed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities and the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as “Werkloosheid, hier is te min ontspannings geriewe sou ek se en is die leedheid wat lei na al die kriminele aktiwiteite toe en nou sit mense miskien rond nè en dan kry hulle enige idee of n manier hoe om quick buck geld vining te maak of so en allerhande kriminele aktiwiteite”.

**Participant Ten:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, adult, female, employed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities and the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as “Werkloosheid, hier is te min ontspannings geriewe sou ek se en is die leedheid wat lei na al die kriminele aktiwiteite toe en nou sit mense miskien rond nè en dan kry hulle enige idee of n manier hoe om quick buck geld vining te maak of so en allerhande kriminele aktiwiteite”.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Ek het nie baie kennis van dit nie maar wat ek wel weet is dat dames wie se ouens betrokke is in misdaad sal alles doen in hulle vermoei want hulle sien nou net die lekker lewe en geld die vinnige geld wat na hulle kant toe kom so hulle sal nooit n verskil maak of wil
maak nie want ek meen die geld kom na hulle toe so hulle sal nie dit sien as verkeerd nie. Werkloosheid skep een groot prent wat bydra tot al hierdie misdaad, ek is nie seker hoeveel vroumense is betrokke in misdaad nie. I don't know much about that but what I do know is that females who have partners participating in criminal activities will do anything for them because they see that it is the nice life and easy quick money therefore they wouldn't want to make a difference because the money comes to them they won't have a problem with it. Unemployment creates one picture that leads to all this crime and I'm not sure how many females are involved in criminal activities.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “As daar miskien organisasies geskep word wat dinge soos entrepreneurskap in die gemeenskap wat die jongmense kan aanmoedig soos sport deel name en dinge wat opbouwend is veral vir die jeug en ek bedoel dit kan by skool vlak al begin dan sal dit n baie groot verskil in n gemeenskap maak want mense sal bewus wees van wat reg en verkeerd is alhoewel hulle dit weet wil mense nog steeds daardie aanmoediging he om dit te doen so ek sou se as daar meer aktiwiteite is en aandig gegee word aan hierdie soort dinge dan sal die misdaad vlak n bietjie afneem”. Entrepreneurship in the community that can inspire the youth and participation in sport and positive activities especially for the youth I mean it should start at the school then it will make a big difference in the community because people will be aware of what is right and what is wrong, they do know the difference between the two but they still need that encouragement. Attention must be given to these type of things then the level of crime will decrease.

Participant Eleven: A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, adult, male. The causes of criminal activities and the challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as “werkloosheid en geen aktiwiteite om hulle mee besig te hou nie”. Unemployment and there are no activities that they can keep themselves occupied with.
With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Die vroumense wil hulle opweeg teen die mans mense en hulle is ook ledig nou soek hulle ontspanning. Hulle is nie gereeld besig in kriminele aktiwiteite nie”. *English translation of the answer above: The women want to compare or be like the males they also don’t have anything to do in their spare time now they are looking for things to do. They don’t regularly participate in criminal activities. The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Gee vir die mense werk en educate hulle” *English translation of the answer above: People should be given jobs and they should be educated.

Participant Twelf: A South African born in Cape Town but currently living in Rosedale, adult, female, employed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities in Rosedale “Die oorsake van kriminele aktiwiteite in Rosedale is drugs, alkohol en gangsterism. Dit het al so ver gegaan dat n mens soos n gevange voel in jou eie huis jy voel nie veilig nie jy kan nie winkel toe stap meer nie jy het nie daai vrymoed om na enige plek toe te stap nie want jys te bang jy word aangeval of geroof. Ek het nou die ander dag n seun gestuur winkel toe en toe kom hy huilend terug hy was geroof van die geld wat ek hom mee gestuur dit. Dit is wat ons mee deal op die oomblik in Uitenhage. Ek dink dit is van leidige tiener wat victims word van gangsterism, hulle word vasgevang in terme van hulle weet dat sekere kinders se ouers is wel af so hulle victimise kinders wat wel af is so hulle weet hulle gaan altyd n way kry”. *English translation of the answer above: The challenges of criminal activities in Rosedale is drugs, alcohol and gangsterism. I feel like a prisoner in my own home you are not safe you do not have the freedom to walk to the shop or any other place for that matter without fear because you are so scared of being robbed or assaulted. The other day I sent a boy to the shop, he came back crying because he was robbed with the money I sent him with. That is what we deal with in Uitenhage. Most teenagers don’t have anything to do in their spare time that’s why they turn to gangsterism, most children who come from middle class families also take part in gangsterism because they always have money to purchase whatever they want, they will make a way for other gang members.
The challenges facing the youth in Rosedale were identified as “Die uitdaagings wat hulle in die gesigstaar in Rosedale is ek dink nie hier is baie aktiwiteite wat hulle kan bywoon om meer positiewe goeters uit te voer nie as jy kyk rondom ons hier in Rosedale is daar meer taverns en drug huise en dit is hoe die kinders gou teurg val in hierdie situasies”. *English translation of the answer above: The challenges facing the youth in Rosedale are that here are not enough recreational activities that the youth can participate in that can build them positively. If you look at Rosedale you will see a lot of taverns and drug houses and that is how kids easily fall prone to these situations.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “My siening is hulle word gebruik vir seks onbewustelik hulle word gebruik want mense dink baie keer nee vrouens is nie betrokke in gangsterism nie so as hulle vrouens sien hulle gaan n jammer gevoel kry want hulle loop met die sedige gesiggies maar op die einde van die dag is hulle die grootste gevaar vir ons. Party vrouens het liefdes teleurstellings gekry en hulle voel minderwaardig they feel unloved of in die huis in is daar persoonlike situasies wat hulle dink hulle beteken niks en hulle gaan die liefde en aandig kry by die gangsters en drugs en sodra jy in drug ding in is, is jy vulnerable for anything so hulle voel meer love by die persons wat met drugs deal dit is my siening.Vroumense is op n daaglikse basis betrokke in kriminele aktiwiteite hier in Rosedale wat ek van weet en n mens kan niemand meer vertrou nie want jy weet nie wie is wie meer nie want almal het maskers op”. *English translation of the answer above: My view is that they are used for sex unknowingly because people think that females are not involved in gangsterism so when they see women they don’t see them as criminals they put up innocent faces but at the end of the day they are the biggest dangers to us. The causes of their involvement are that they had heartbreaks, self-esteem issues or they feel unloved or there are certain negative situations at home and they don’t see themselves as special or valuable, therefore they think that they will receive the attention and love from the gangsters and once you are part of a gang you become vulnerable to do anything that is my view. Females here in Rosedale participate in
crime on a daily basis that I know of, you don’t know who you can trust anymore because everyone is wearing masks.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Weet jy ek le en wonder elke aand wat kan n mens doen my eerlike opinie is ons het God meer nodig ons moet meer opelug dienste hou ons moet meer die woord van die Here uit spreek in die openbaar ons moet ophou skaam is om die Here toe te hou because miskien struggle daai gangsters met giants in hulle lewe wat hulle face and they don’t know how to get out verstaan jy so ek dink n mens moenie altyd kwaad met kwaad reg maak nie as ons begin om meer oor die Here te praat en meer Godlike dinge uit te voer dan sal daar miskien minder crime wees want as jy sien die Here kan dit vir my doen kan hy dit vir iemand anders ook doen”. “English translation of the answer above: You know I lay in bed every night thinking what can I do and my honest opinion is we need God, we need to have more church services and prayer groups on street corners we need to spread the word of God we must stop being shy to spread the word of God because maybe those gangsters are struggling with giants in their lives that they are facing and they don’t know how to get out you understand, so I think we must not fix anger with anger we must instead spread the word of God and do more Godly things. Maybe there will be less crime because what the Lord can do for me He can do for someone else as well.

**Participant Thirteen:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, adult, male. The causes of criminal activities in Rosedale: There are so many causes to explain where it comes from and where it goes now, but I think the unemployment rate at this moment is one of the problems and cause of violence happening here in Rosedale and the lack of education because they drop out of school they don’t have anything to do. Parent involvement in young people’s lives may be one of the causes as well because many times there is a lack of support to this young people. The challenges facing the youth in Rosedale: Our community has nothing entertaining for the youth there is nothing that they can involve themselves in that is the reason why they gather on the street corners because they are seeking for something to do but nobody is there to support them.
With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said: Poverty is one of the highlights in our community and there is nothing that they can find interest in and most of our leaders move out of the community to town or somewhere else but females involvement comes from points such as unemployment and lack of education that is where poverty comes in. There is nothing for them to do the crime is so much that why they choose that route. Females can be used for anything, the easy way is for males to use females because the police always look at the males first and another problem is they are looking for money and there are so many informal structures in uitenhage that’s why females get themselves involved. Females here are involved in many different crimes and they choose to act against the guys and form their own gang groups. Here are too many shebeens and taverns in Rosedale and females here abuse alcohol a lot and this leads to other criminal activities that takes place after abusing alcohol.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as: Taverns and shebeens must be shutdown. More people must get involved to assist these people struggling with drug and alcohol abuse. We need support groups to build a different perspective of life compared to the way they see it now.

**Participant Fourteen:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, youth, female, unemployed not studying. The causes of criminal activities and challenges facing the youth in Rosedale: “Armoede, die uitdaagings wat jongmense in die gesigstaar is werkloosheid, misbruik van dwelms, voor die tyd sexual aktief raak, swangerskappe en drop outs van die skole”. *English translation of the answer above:* Poverty and the challenges facing the youth are unemployment, drug abuse, being sexually active from a young age, teen pregnancies and school drop outs.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Ek sien nie die
I don’t see the need for females to involve themselves in crime as it is not right for me because I am a mother and I don’t want to raise my child with bad habits such as stealing. I don’t want to raise her with bad morals because I come from a good home. The causes are because women want to be popular; they want to be like men; they compare themselves to men; they make the wrong friends and are encouraged by them to involve themselves in criminal activities. Females here in Rosedale are always involved in criminal activities in the early hours of the morning. I hear how they are speaking in the street about how she stabbed her boyfriend or how other females stab each other.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Daar moet meer patrollie en buurt wagte wees eintlik in elke straat moet daar n patrollie wees veral in die strate waar daar n shebeens is”. *English translation of the answer above:* There must be more police patrols here and neighbourhood watchers in every street especially there in the streets where the shebeens are located.

**Participant Fifteen:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, male, youth, employed not studying. The causes of criminal activities and challenges facing the youth in Rosedale “Die dinge wat hier aan gaan is nie reg nie hier is baie werkloosheid en armoede”. *English translation of the answer above:* The things occurring here in Rosedale is not right there is a lot of poverty and unemployment.
With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “is verkeerd en baie vroumense is betrokke in crime en werkloosheid is n groot probleem en vroumense is gereeld betrokke in misdaad hier in Rosedale”. *English translation of the answer above: Its wrong and a lot of females are involved in crime unemployment is a big problem and females are involved in crime here on a regular basis. The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Die gemeenskap moet opstaan teen die bende’s”. *English translation of the answer above: The community must stand up against gangsters.

**Participant Sixteen:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, female, youth, unemployed not studying. The causes of criminal activities and challenges facing the youth in Rosedale “Meeste al is dit werkloosheid as daar meer werk geleenthede is vir die jongmense dan sal die geweld nie so hoog wees in Rosedale nie”. *English translation of the answer above: Here mainly the problem is gangsterism and if there were more job opportunites for the youth then the crime levels would not be so high in Rosedale.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Ek dink is baie oneties dat vroumense deelneem in kriminele aktiwiteite in Rosedale want n vroumens moet n vrou wees en nie haar soos n man gedra nie dit skep n lelike indruk vir die jongmense van vandag. Hulle het nie werk nie niks om te doen met hulle hande nie hulle sien enige ding dan wil hulle betrokke wees dit maak nie saak wat dit is nie. Daar is nie baie vroumense wat deelneem in die kriminele aktiwiteite nie maar daar is vroumense wat deelneem aan dit. *English translation of the answer above: I think that it is very unethical for females to be involved in criminal activities in Rosedale because a female must behave herself like a female not like a man it creates a negative image for the youth of today. They are unemployed and they don’t have anything that can keep them occupied, therefore they see any negative activity and want to participate in it. They have a lot of time on their hands. There are not a lot of females involved in criminal activities. The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were
identified as “As daar meer werksgeleethede is dan sal dit die probleem op los dit is die beste oplossing”. *English translation of the answer above: If there are more job opportunities then the problem will be solved that would be the best solution.

**Participant Seventeen:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, male, youth, unemployed and studying. The causes of criminal activities and challenges facing the youth in Rosedale “drugs, alkohol en gangsterism hier is klomp goete wat gebeur in Rosedale. Die jongmense word gedreig om gangsters te word om die verkeerde pad te vat om vriende te impress”. *English translation of the answer above: Drugs, alcohol and gangsterism, here are a lot of things happening in Rosedale. The young people are threatened to join gangs and to take the wrong path to impress their friends.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Is baie negatief dat vroumense deelneem aan sulke aktiwiteite, die veroorsake is abuse en die vroumense gebruik drugs en alkohol. Hier in Rosedale is vroumense wat elke dag betrokke is in kriminele aktiwiteite”. *English translation of the answer above: It is very negative that women participate in these activities the causes are due to abuse and the females use drugs and alcohol. Here in Rosedale are a lot of females who participate in criminal activities on a daily basis. The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Bou community centres help die mense wat nie hulle self kan help nie en probeer dat die polisie meer in die strate op en af dwaal”. *English translation of the answer above: Build community centres to help the people who cannot help themselves and try to have more police visibility in the streets.

**Participant Eighteen:** A South African born in Uitenhage and living in Rosedale, female, adult, unemployed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities and challenges facing the youth in Rosedale “Daar is twee groepe. Die eerste groep is armoede, werkloosheid, drank misbruik en dwelms hulle het ook nie geleertheid nie die
tweede groep is in n beter klas hulle ouers werk of hulle as jongmense werk self daardie jongmense het nie die probleme wat die eerste groep het nie hulle het net verkeerde vriende dit is maar net n keuse wat hulle gemaak het om verkeerde dinge te doen van hulle ry self met hulle ouers se motors om dwelms te gaan koop.Die uitdaagings is om altyd te probeer om die regte dinge te doen,om geleertheid te kry en regte vriende te kies want baie wil in wees by die verkeerde vriende.Hier is baie dagga rookery hier in rosedale en daar is ander tipe dwelms ook soos tik en rocks.Nog n ander groot probleem is die stig van bende’s die jongmense is so jonk soos twaalf jaar oud en dit is jongmans sowel as vroue”. *English translation of the answer above: There are two groups. The first group is poverty, unemployment and drug and alcohol abuse, they are also not educated. The second group is in a better class they themselves as individuals work or/and their parents work they don’t have the problems that the first group have, they only have friends who influence them negatively. Here is a lot of dagga smoking here in Rosedale and there are several other drugs like tik and rocks also being used. Another big problem is the establishment or creation of gangs the youth are as young as 12 years old and it is young males and females.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Dit is verkeerd vir n vroumens om haar skuldig te maak aan enige misdaad, kinders kyk gewoonlik wat hulle ouers doen en dan volg die kinders in baie gevalle in hulle voetspore. Baie vroumens het kinders wat hulle voor moet sorg en hulle het nie werk nie en hulle is ook nie geleerd nie dan kies n mens die maklike uit weg dit is om misdaad te pleg andere het n keuse gemaak om misdaad te pleg weens vriende want hulle het nie probleme nie hulle wil in wees by hulle vriende. Vroumens is daagliks betrokke in kriminele aktiwiteite hier in Rosedale”. *English translation of the answer above: It is wrong for females to be involved in any form of crime, children look up to their parents and see what they do and follow in their footsteps. A lot of females have children that they must take care of and they don’t have work nor are they educated. They choose the easy way out which is to commit crime others are pressurised by their friends they don’t have problems they just don’t want to be left out. Females participate in crime here in Rosedale on a daily basis.
The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Die polisie beamptes word groot saam met die kwaad doeners nou moet die polisie beamptes ŉ keuse maak om te besluit gaan ek my werk doen of gaan ek my stout vriend los of wat want die kwaad doeners en bende’s het nie respek vir die polisie nie die polisie beteken niks vir hulle nie van die polisie bly in die selfde strate saam met die wet oortreders maar hulle gaan aan met hulle dinge die polisie skrik nie hulle nie af nie nou as hulle nie bang is vir die polisie nie wat moet ons as gewone burgers doen want ons as die gewone burgers maak staat op die polisie dan sien ek geen ander uitweg as om die doodstraf terug te bring nie”. *English translation of the answer above:* The policemen grow up with these criminals now the policemen must make a choice to decide if he is going to do his job or just leave his naughty friend to do his daily criminal activities because the criminals and gangsters do not respect the police, the police mean nothing to them. Some police officials stay in the same street as these criminals but these criminals continue with their activities because they don’t fear the police. If they aren’t scared of the police then what must we do as normal community members because we depend on the police. I see no other solution but to bring back the death penalty.

**Participant Nineteen:** A South African born in Kimberley currently living in Rosedale, female, youth, unemployed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities and challenges facing the youth in Rosedale “werkloosheid en drugs is n groot probleem in ons se gemeenskap.N groot uitdaging is gangsterism”. *English translation of the answer above:* unemployment and drugs is a big problem in our community. Another big problem is gangsterism.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Is verkeerd dat vroumense deel neem aan sulke kriminele aktiviteite. Een groot rede hoekom hulle dit doen is werkloosheid en vroumense doen dit gereeld”. *English translation of the answer above:* It is wrong for females to be involved in criminal activities and one big reason is unemployment and females participate in crime on a daily basis here in Rosedale. The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as “Bring net
Participant Twenty: A South African born in Uitenhage living in Rosedale, female, youth, unemployed and not studying. The causes of criminal activities and challenges facing the youth in Rosedale “drugs, swangerskap, en swaarkry te veel jongmense is betrokke in drank verkeerde vriende, werkloosheid drugs en gangsterism is oorsake”.

*English translation of the answer above: above drugs, pregnancies and poverty there are too many young people participating in alcohol abuse, peer pressure, unemployment and drugs are causes.

With regards to female involvement in criminal activities, the causes of their involvement and how regular it occurs in Rosedale the participant said “Ek dink is verkeerd ek stem nie saam met dit nie, te veel vroumense het nie geld en kos nie om vir hulle kinders of hulle self te sorg nie hulle is gereeld betrokke in misdaad hier”.

*English translation of the answer above: I think that it is wrong, and I do not agree with it there are too many females that don’t have money or food to take care of their kids and themselves and females in Rosedale participate in crime on a regular basis.

The strategies to fight crime in Rosedale were identified as: “Ons moet vra vir die doodstraf om terug te kom”. *English translation of the answer above: We must ask for the death penalty to be brought back.

4.5 Research Findings

The study focused on the community’s perception with regards to female’s involvement in criminal activities. This study aimed to gather more consciousness to the problem of female involvement in criminal activities. This was accomplished by speaking to 20 community members (youth and adults) both male and females to hear their views, opinions and experiences with regards to female involvement in criminal activities.
Most participants spoke Afrikaans, so I had to translate all questions from English into Afrikaans. They all understand English but felt comfortable expressing themselves in their home language. All participants are born in South Africa but only three of them are not born in Uitenhage but do currently live in Rosedale. Most of the participants are unemployed and only a handful of them are working or studying. For the causes of criminal activities all participants had similar answers the main causes that were identified are:

- I have discovered that there is drug and alcohol abuse. There are too many people selling drugs in Rosedale which makes it easily accessible for the youth to purchase and practise use daily. There are too many shebeens and taverns in Rosedale and they allow underaged children to purchase and consume alcohol this causes negative toxic behaviour.

- Unemployment which is the root of all evils and leads to criminal activities being conducted to survive daily in the community. There are not enough employment opportunities available for the youth in Rosedale.

- Poverty—some families don’t have the basic needs to survive daily therefore they choose to turn to crime to support themselves and their families. Due to the problem of poverty some parents cannot afford to send their children to school or further their studies to tertiary level.

- Insufficient recreational activities—the youth do not have anything to do, there is a lack of recreational activities in the community therefore the youth turns to crime. The main challenges facing the youth in Rosedale is that there are a lot of drop outs or they choose not to attend school, unemployment was mentioned again, gangsterism, there are a lot of house breakings and robberies taking place to purchase drugs. There is a lack of positive entertainment or recreational activities that the youth can participate in daily. Most of the causes mentioned above were repeated as challenges as well.
All participants are against females being involved in criminal activities in Rosedale they do not agree with it and think that it’s unethical for a female to participate in criminal activities because females are the care givers, nurtures and providers of their families and the society. By them involving themselves in these activities gives the other females in the community and their own children a negative impression.

The main causes of female involvement in criminal activities were identified as: that they want a sense of belonging and to be seen as cool or popular by their peers, unemployment, women are being abused by their husbands or partners in a relationship, alcohol and drug abuse, in Rosedale are a lot of gangs and these females participating in criminal activities want to compete with the guys, some females have their own personal reasons why they join, Poverty they want to provide for themselves and their families they want an easy escape route from their circumstances they are faced with at home.

Some of the female’s partners are involved in criminal activities so they choose to participate due to their partner’s involvement. The lack of self-esteem, they are uneducated.

4.6 Conclusion

This chapter has covered the introduction which is followed by the research objectives. The data analysis methods have been outlined followed by the research findings.
CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides insights into the recommendations of this study, followed by the limitations of the study, avenues for future research, contributions of this study and this chapter is ended with a conclusion.

5.2 Recommendations

- Parents should be involved in their children’s lives and speak to them about consuming alcohol and abusing drugs from a young age. Parents should say no to underage children consuming alcohol and abusing drugs at home as well because it is a sign of disrespect and it has negative and harmful effects on the body and the brain. Open communication is important for children to speak to their parents when they are being pressurized by friends to abuse alcohol and drugs. Children should be taught how to cope with peer pressure if they are given alcohol and drugs. Teach children that it is okay to say no to alcohol and they should say no to adult who want to send them to purchase alcohol or adults
who offer them to taste alcohol. As a parent you have the right to do drug tests because at the end of the day parents will have to pay rehab or legal costs if the drug or alcohol abuse becomes a problem. The youth should be encouraged to participate in recreational activities to keep them occupied. You don’t need to abuse drugs or alcohol to have fun.

- The young people should not be able to find alcohol easily the alcohol availability should be reduced. The policies in this country must be changed for example alcohol taxes can be increased and the minimum age of consumption of alcohol should be increased. Laws should be increased, and this will send a strict message to the youth and the community that under aged drinking is unacceptable.

- The schools should also have random drug tests and issue parents with consent letters that they may test their children for drugs at school. Communities and schools should have speakers from the South African National Council on alcoholism and drugs to speak to school children and communities about the dangers and negative effects of drugs and alcohol.

- Another effective solution is from (Pubs) who states that to address the problem of alcohol availability from commercial providers, communities have conducted enforcement campaigns using compliance checks. During these checks, law enforcement officers supervise attempts by underage youth to purchase alcohol from licensed establishments. When an illegal sale is made, penalties are applied to the license holder and/or the clerk or server who made the sale. Such compliance checks can significantly reduce sales to minors. The state
and local laws providing for graduated administrative (as opposed to criminal) fine and license suspension penalties for establishments that sell to minors may improve the effectiveness of these enforcement efforts because the increased certainty of penalties is a key component of deterrence-based approaches.

- The parents must play an important role in encouraging and supporting their children to stay in school no matter what circumstances they are faced with because this will only benefit them in the future. The qualified people should be invited to the community to teach them entrepreneurship skills or any other skills so that the community can learn how to employ themselves. The focus shouldn’t only be on the youth but on the parents as well so that they can learn parental skills on how to motivate and inspire their children daily.

- Businesses should stop employing people from other successful companies with valid experience and give other unemployed people who has the qualifications but with no skills or experience the opportunity to be able to learn the required work experience in the workplace. Empowerment programs should be hosted to the youth in the community to empower them.

- Education serves as a stepping stone that can strengthen or benefit any community. Children should be taught the value of education and what powerful tool it is from a very young age. At school’s teachers should encourage and motivate the children about the importance of a good education. The problem is that the youth lack inspiration they are not motivated enough. Parents should also encourage their children to preserve and stay in school, parents should
constantly stress the importance of education. The role of the parent’s involvement in their children’s lives is important.

- Another solution is according to (News 24) reopen teacher training colleges since they provided a focused approach in the development of teachers and instil a sense of pride among teachers and teaching in general. Put in place internal controls to increase accountability, transparency of the learning process and the use of resources towards education at all government levels and in the classroom. Dedicated focus in improving the resources and infrastructure in township and rural schools. Celebrate South Africa’s entrepreneurs and learned academic success, conduct career guidance counselling at an early age. Stability in the South African education curriculum by involving all stakeholders in developing an effective curriculum for South Africa. Provide bursaries, school feeding programs, life orientation programs and counselling programs to learners in the community. Open vocational training centres and out of school programs to improve the skills of South Africans who are not in school and not working. There are adult education programs available in the community, but I think more such programs should be designed.

- The municipal police should regularly be visible in the community this might lessen gang groups committing crimes due to police visibly on a regular basis. The police should be more active in the community and perform various searches in the streets. The programs should be initiated in the schools and at the community that prevents gangsterism. Harsher laws must be implemented
in the country because criminals know that if they commit a crime they won’t serve a lengthy sentence in jail, they are not afraid of the consequences therefore if the death penalty can be brought back the crime and gangsterism issue will decrease because there are harsh consequences. The support structures must be created for children or youth who want to escape gangsterism and make a better living for themselves. The parents should develop an open communication system with their children and teach them that crime and gangsterism is wrong. The parents should be positive role models for their children and lead by example. The teachers should encourage children at school to speak if they are being pressurized by friends to join gangs and they should be taught how to say no to peer pressure and how to stay away from negative friends with negative influential behaviour. The youth should be encouraged about academic success and to join extracurricular activities such as sport.

- More spiritual groups should be formed in the society that can motivate and inspire each other. They can meet on a weekly basis where they speak about their problems or encourage each other to live a positive life by participating in positive activities’ prisoners or gangsters should speak to the community to share their experiences with them and the dangers and consequences of gangsterism. They should influence the youth to avoid gangsterism and all other criminal activities.

- Poverty leads to desperation and when you are desperate you will do anything to survive even if that means committing crimes for survival for yourself and your family. If the unemployment problem can be solved the poverty problem
can decrease because to survive money is needed and it can’t be obtained without a job, which most people do not have.

- The community members who aren’t suffering from poverty should educate themselves and learn how they can assist the less fortunate people. The people who can afford to should donate food, clothing or money to local organizations which can assist the poor. More non-profit organizations should volunteer to help the community. The community or the municipal leaders should go directly to the families who are living in poverty to hear from them what their needs are and solutions that can be implemented from various departments or the government that can assist them. It is always better to go to the people to hear what their needs are and what can be beneficial for them. The community and municipal leaders should visit them daily.

- The people with qualifications can teach the less fortunate people the basic skills that they have learnt, it should be skills that can benefit them to start their own business is from home. People should offer a helping hand to the poor even if it’s not financially they do not need to offer them money if they not sure they’ll use it for the right reasons they can they can buy food and clothes and give it to a poor family or poor individual that they know.

- A letter can be written to the local newspaper to state the solutions the community suggests with regards to poverty. The more people who know about the problem the more awareness will be created and more people can give a helping hand. Lastly the underprivileged people should not be disrespected or
receive ill treatment due to their circumstances they should still be respected in all communities.

- The youth perform crimes due to them not having any extracurricular activities to keep them busy with. More extra-curricular activities should be implemented in the community for the youth. More hang out places should be built where the youth can play games such as shooting pool etc places where they can just enjoy themselves responsibly.

- The children should be encouraged to get involved in any extra mural activities even if it is at church and to join activities such as singing in the choir or the youth group just to keep them occupied on a daily or weekly basis. The recreational activities will create harmony and positivity in the community. It will create social skills, the youth will be able to inspire and encourage each other, because people will be brought together in one specific setting where they can grow and influence each other. Crime levels will decrease because the youth are occupied and focused on living a better lifestyle and how to be beneficial to the community. Sponsors should be approached that can assist in building community centres or creating a variety of sports or other social activities in the community.

- Females should teach their children self-confidence and motivate them from a young age. Females should be an example to their children, because children look at their parents as their role models and follow in their footsteps therefore females should live the correct way so that their children can learn to live a
positive life. To build self-esteem females should not compare themselves to other people. They should focus on what they think is the right way to live. They should participate in activities they enjoy and that help them grow positively as a person. They should do things that make them happy. Invite ladies to the community to inspire, motivate and empower the women. Ladies should find themselves a mentor or church leader that can inspire them daily or whenever they need to be motivated. Make harsher laws in the country this will scare of criminals. It’s never too late to start learning, women should be encouraged to go back to school or attend college, to get a qualification to support themselves and their families.

- Females should surround themselves with people who have a positive impact on their lives. Avoid negative friends who only lead them into the wrong direction. People with qualifications can teach the less fortunate people the basic skills that they have learnt, it should be skills that can benefit them to start their own business is from home. People should offer a helping hand to the poor even if it’s not financially they do not need to offer them money if they not sure they’ll use it for the right reasons they can they can buy food and clothes and give it to a poor family or poor individual that they know.

- The police should be more active in the community and perform various searches in the streets. Programs should be initiated in the schools and at the community that prevents gangsterism. Harsher laws must be implemented in the country because criminals know that if they commit a crime they won’t serve a lengthy sentence in jail, they are not afraid of the consequences therefore if
the death penalty can be brought back the crime and gangsterism issue will decrease because there are harsh consequences.

- The support structures must be created for children or youth who want to escape gangsterism and make a better living for themselves. The parents should develop an open communication system with their children and teach them that crime and gangsterism is wrong. Parents should be positive role models for their children and lead by example. The teachers should encourage children at school to speak if they are being pressurized by friends to join gangs and they should be taught how to say no to peer pressure and how to stay away from negative friends with negative influential behaviour. The youth should be encouraged about academic success and to join extracurricular activities such as sport.

- More spiritual groups should be formed in the society that can motivate and inspire each other. They can meet on a weekly basis where they speak about their problems or encourage each other to live a positive life by participating in positive activities’ prisoners or gangsters should speak to the community to share their experiences with them and the dangers and consequences of gangsterism. They should influence the youth to avoid gangsterism and all other criminal activities.
5.3 Limitations of this Study

The limit of this study was that the female criminals were not interviewed due to safety reasons. The reasons why they are involved in criminal activities were perceptions and opinions from the community. The actual female criminals did not voice their own personal reasons, opinions or assistance that can be offered to prevent them from turning to criminal activities. The aim of this study was to find the community of Rosedale’s perception and this study serves as the perceptions that represents the community’s views and experiences only.

5.4 Future Research

More studies should be conducted on females involved in criminal activities not only in different communities but in South Africa as a whole. The correct procedures and guidelines should be used to speak to female prisoners or females involved in criminal activities in a safe protected environment. Safety measures must be followed to protect the researcher. This will fill the knowledge gap within the area of female criminality. It will bring more awareness to different communities, comparisons can be made, and more solutions can be formulated.
5.5 Contributions of this Study

This study serves as a positive contribution to the existing literature on female criminality. This area of research has not been given a lot of attention compared to the studies conducted on men involved in criminal activities. This study is informative for many people because it is new knowledge from an area that most of the population does not know about. This study is beneficial and creates awareness on the knowledge of females involved in criminal activities in Rosedale Uitenhage, because no such study has been conducted in this community before.

This study serves as a tool to make a difference in the community and to contribute efficient solutions to the problem. The community voiced their views and solutions, and this is effective because it is from participants in the community and having first hand experience of what occurs there on a daily basis. This study functioned as a useful and advantageous contribution because the reasons for female involvement in criminal activities in Rosedale were investigated and a contribution was made within the Sociology of crime with specific reference to the Eastern Cape in general and Rosedale in particular. In most cases females are overlooked and I cannot convince people about this problem by only elaborating about my personal observation.
5.6 Conclusion

The recommendations has been covered in this chapter with the view of resolving some of the problems identified during fieldwork. Further, this chapter has outlined limitations of the study, avenues for future research as well as the contributions of this study.
GLOSSARY

**Crew** - is defined as two or more people who form a group based on having the same beliefs.

**Diabetes** - is a chronic condition due to high glucose levels in the blood.

**Dwaal** - is a slang word used if a person or people roam around in the streets frequently.

**Gang** - is a group of people that are formed who engage in the same activities.

**Gangster** - is a member who is part of a group of criminals.

**Goeters** - is a slang word used when referring to things.

**Masculinity** - is an in-born traits or behaviours that are usually linked to males.

**Nè** - is a slang word used for asking an individual or people do they agree with you.

**Quick buck** - is a slang term used for easy money, usually for making money by participating in criminal activities.

**Rookery** - is a slang word used for smoking.

**Tik** - is a slang term referred to a drug scientifically known as crystal methamphetamine. It can be used several ways such as swallowing, injecting or smoking it.
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