The research study strived to establish the determinants of female criminality in Kenya with specific emphasis on the types of crimes committed, factors influencing female criminality and the consequences of these crimes. It also suggested the intervention strategies that would help alleviate the problem of female criminality in Makadara district. The study was of the opinion that crime among women fundamentally affects the overall development of the entire Nation and thus, vibrant policies in regard to the causes for women criminality, and strategic interventions needs to be formulated to ensure that women occupy their rightful place in the achievement of the country’s vision 2030. The research adopted a descriptive research design with an aim of establishing the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. Descriptive design was considered because the study was virtually concerned with answering the questions of who, what, which, when, or how; determining and reporting the way the situation was regarding female criminality in the District. The target population was the women in conflict with the law and who have been convicted while the study population was those women sentenced to serve non-custodial sentences in the District. Important players in the women criminal justice system were brought on board including probation and prison officers since they both have significant information regarding women offenders. The study drew a sample size of fifty female offenders from Makadara District. Due to the enormity of population, the study used simple random sampling to select respondents in the District. The data was collected by use of open and closed ended questionnaire, thus, quantitative and qualitative raw data was derived. The quantitative data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistical methods while the qualitative data was analyzed using the coding, pattern and content analysis technique. Content analysis technique was used in making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics of information (Nachmias and Nachmias, 2002). It was then presented in form frequency distribution methods whereby percentage tables, pie and bar charts were preferred. The study found out that the major determinants of female criminality is social conditions such as poverty, broken homes, alcoholism and overcrowding, while the common types of crime committed by females are of social economic in nature for instance stealing, affray, creating disturbance, malicious damage assault, child neglect, possession of drugs and illicit brews. It also came out from the study that the consequences of crime among females are financial
hardship, loss of significant members of families, and social stigma. The study also found out that policy makers ought to come up with strategies like provision of guidance and counselling, empowerment on entrepreneurship, provision of soft loans to start SME’s, increased female literacy and crime prevention outreach programmes. At the end, the researcher suggested some recommendations that if implemented would deal with the problem of increasing women criminality in the District.