**Criminal Justice**

**Name**

**Institutional Affiliation**

**Date**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Larceny is the act of taking property with the intent of depriving the owner of its use. On the other hand, burglary is the act of breaking into and entering a structure to commit a crime. The difference between the two is that larceny does not involve breaking into a structure or using force to commit a crime (Boele-Woelki, 2017). In contrast, burglary involves breaking into a structure to commit a crime. They are different from robbery because there is the use of force and threat to take a property in a robbery.

Boele-Woelki, K. (2017). Theft, Robbery and Other Crimes of Stealing.

The conceptual difficulty in defining white-collar crime is ambiguity (Galvin, 2020). These conceptual difficulties include conceptual ambiguity whereby white-collar crimes were vaguely and loosely defined. Second, empirical ambiguity states that the concept of white-collar crime reflects minimal reality. There is methodological ambiguity that Sutherland defined one type of crime, but researching another variety. Legal ambiguity argued that the concept was too sociological at the expense of the legal definition of white color crime. Policy ambiguity occurred when people began to argue that the concept was more academically based; thus, it created a difference in policy development and practices related to white-collar crimes.

Galvin, M. A. (2020). Substance or semantics? The consequences of definitional ambiguity for white-collar research. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *57*(3), 369-399.

As a security consultant, I would begin installing a close circuit camera ring around the store without leaving any blind spot. I can also use anti-theft devices to track the person. Then, I will stand at a distance and watch the people that enter and leave the store and what they do inside the store. Some shoplifters would look fearful as they pack items; others will be too quick in their actions (Lee et al., 2018). That way, I can detect a shoplifter. It is believed that blacks and Hispanics were more likely to be shoplifters; they are antisocial and disorganized whenever they get into a store.

Lee, J., de Guzman, M. C., Talebi, N., Korni, S. K., Szumigala, D., & Rao, H. R. (2018). Use of online information and suitability of target in shoplifting: a routine activity based analysis. *Decision Support Systems*, *110*, 1-10.

Marijuana is a drug that is strongly linked to the crime. According to Bureau of Justice statistics, criminals have been using marijuana and alcohol before committing crimes (Dragone, 2019). Marijuana is a psychoactive drug used by criminals. Marijuana abusers have been linked to theft, total crime, and property crime. The legalization of marijuana use has increased violent crimes and property crimes. The drug causes paranoia that could force an individual to commit a crime.

Dragone, D., Prarolo, G., Vanin, P., & Zanella, G. (2019). Crime and the legalization of recreational marijuana. *Journal of economic behavior & organization*, *159*, 488-501.

The victims of burglary experience fatigue, fear, and helplessness. Similarly, they experience loss of sleep because of fear. Victims of burglary become anxious, depressed, and confused; this heightens their vulnerability (Dinisman & Moroz 2017). The lives of these people are negatively impacted; thus, the ability to restore normalcy becomes a problem. These victims also develop hostility, which could negatively affect their mental health. The actions of burglars through threat and use of force negatively impact victims of robbery. As they use force and threat, they cause confusion, depression, and a feeling of vulnerability to victims. When they become hostile, the victims also develop hostility and could harm others.

Dinisman, T., & Moroz, A. (2017). Understanding victims of crime. *London: Victim Support*.

Cyberstalking refers to the use of technology to promote fear and increased concern about his safety. It is repeated harm and harassment caused by mobile phones, instant messaging, and messages posted on a website; this could be because of revenge or control. On the other hand, cyberbullying refers to the act of harming or harassing using technology in a deliberate manner; this could be by use of threatening messages, spreading rumors about the person, and posting insulting remarks (Lapshin & Klimakov, 2019, July). The similarity between cyberstalking and cyberbullying is that they both involve victim harassment. In both cases, there is the use of technology to harass victims. Bully and stalking occur in a traditional physical way while the two are technology-based.

Lapshin, I. Y., & Klimakov, A. V. (2019, July). Cyberbullying and Cyberstalking as a Moral and Legal Concept. In *4th International Conference on Contemporary Education, Social Sciences and Humanities (ICCESSH 2019)* (pp. 1857-1861). Atlantis Press.

Pedophilia refers to a psychosexual disorder that leads to sexual interest or sexual acts in prepubescent children. Child sex offending, on the other hand, refers to a person convicted of child rape, child molestation, child sex trafficking, and the possession of child pornography (Gerwinn, et al., 2018).

Gerwinn, H., Weiß, S., Tenbergen, G., Amelung, T., Födisch, C., Pohl, A., ... & Kruger, T. H. (2018). Clinical characteristics associated with paedophilia and child sex offending–Differentiating sexual preference from offence status. *European Psychiatry*, *51*, 74-85.

Child sexual victimization has been associated with child depression, anxiety, and eating disorders. Other psychological effects include fear, depression, guilt, and shame (Nguyen-Feng, et al., 2017). The child becomes ashamed and guilty of the situation and what people say about her leading to stigma. Child sexual victimization could also result in sexual problems and repression.

Nguyen-Feng, V. N., Baker, M. R., Merians, A. N., & Frazier, P. A. (2017). Sexual victimization, childhood emotional abuse, and distress: Daily coping and perceived control as mediators. *Journal of counseling psychology*, *64*(6), 672.