Criminal Justice

Students Name

Institution

Date

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Employees who are involved in violations of the boundaries due to lovesickness is the situation in which one worker abuses another because one worker loves the other although the love is not reciprocated. In this scenario, a person violates the boundaries of the employment sector that undermines the relationship at the place of work. On the other hand, the predatorial motivation in employees can be defined as workers being motivated to work because they are after personal gain and in this perspective a sexual benefit. This action can be considered as a crime since other workers end up violating others and abusing them sexually. For example, a doctor may be motivated to handle a specific patient to use her for his or her benefit.

The article by Worley is addressing the activities of the officers to the inmates behind the prison walls. According to the author, the officers working in prison facilities have been involved in activities that have ended their career by having sexual relations with the inmates (Worley, 2016). An example of how employees are engaged with inmates is the case of a Joyce Mitchell who was helping inmates to escape, and she also admitted to have had sexual relations with one of the convicts.

**Question 3**

Snowball is a sampling technique that is used by researchers, and it can be defined as a way of recruiting an individual into the study who is asked to recommend other participants in the study. The benefit of the snowball technique is that it allows the researchers to reach the populations that have difficulties in sampling. In the article “Snowball’s Chance in Hell” it shows the challenges faced by the researchers in their trial to reach the offenders (Wright, et al., 1992). One of the problems that are met is the invalidity of the data collected because fear of the participants to participate in the study. For instance, an offender confesses that he feared to engage in fear of getting arrested. To overcome the challenge, Wright and colleagues avoided seeking participants from the officials of criminal justice. Honesty was also a significant tool to gain the trust of the participants of the offenders.

The other challenge identified in the article is that the process involved collecting data consumed a lot of time to get to the active offenders (Wright, et al., 1992). The team was able to overcome the challenge by hiring an ex-offender who had a high status in the community of St. Louis that was being studied. The person was a retired criminal and was friends with local criminal and highly contributed to providing information required by the researchers.

One way in which Jacques sample differed from the sample by Wright is the participants in Jacques sample were all white and aged between the ages of eighteen to twenty-three years (Jacques, 2010). On the other hand, the sample in Wright’s research had racial differences involving sixty-nine percent of blacks and thirty-one percent white. Based on gender, divergence was noted in the sample in which only seven percent of them were females. A challenge that might be faced by Jacques in the research was invalidity and lack of eligibility of information because the participants might be under the influence of drugs.

Jacobs’s article provides information on the decision making of the offenders involved in the carjacking. The decisions of carjacking are motivated by the need to gaining money, for revenge and also in the desire to show off to the community. These factors make the carjackers to decide on when, where and why they should be involved in the carjacking (Jacobs, 2012). The data provided by the article, however, does not provide clear information that can be used by lawmakers to prevent carjacking. For example, the data does not give demographics of the population involved in the crime, and also the article does not provide information on ways used ion carjacking.

There is a connection of the article by Wright and Jacques in discussing the lives in the street. The report by wright examines the criminal life in metropolitan areas and the article by Jacques emphasis on the work by discussing drug markets and effects to the urban community (Jacques, 2010). The connection is essential in creating awareness of the reasons why young people get engaged in criminal activities and ways to solve these problems for a better society.

References

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