

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996499860403316
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Titolo	Coherent optical wireless communication principle and application // Xizheng Ke, Jiali Wu
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer, , [2023] ©2023
ISBN	981-19-4823-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (474 pages)
Collana	Optical wireless communication theory and technology
Disciplina	621.3827
Soggetti	Free space optical interconnects Optical communications Wireless communication systems
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910852986603321
Autore	Crutchfield Robert D.
Titolo	Get a job : labor markets, economic opportunity, and crime // Robert D. Crutchfield
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : New York University Press, , [2014] Baltimore, Md. : , : Project MUSE, , 2021 ©[2014]
ISBN	9781479829729 1479829722
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (304 p.)
Collana	New perspectives in crime, deviance, and law series
Disciplina	331.5
Soggetti	Race relations - Economic aspects Discrimination in employment Crime - Economic aspects Crime - Economic aspects - United States Discrimination in employment - United States Criminalite - Aspect economique - Etats-Unis Relations raciales - Aspect economique Discrimination dans l'emploi - Etats-Unis United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Modern Miserables: labor market influences on crime -- "Get a job": the connection between work and crime -- Why do they do it?: the

potential for criminality -- "I don't want no damn slave job!": the effects of lack of employment opportunities -- "Life in the hood": how social context matters -- Lessons from the hole in the wall gang -- Toward a more general explanation of employment and crime -- A tale of my two cities.

Sommario/riassunto

Are the unemployed more likely to commit crimes? Does having a job make one less likely to commit a crime? Criminologists have found that individuals who are marginalized from the labor market are more likely to commit crimes, and communities with more members who are marginal to the labor market have higher rates of crime. Yet, as Robert Crutchfield explains, contrary to popular expectations, unemployment has been found to be an inconsistent predictor of either individual criminality or collective crime rates. In *Get a Job*, Crutchfield offers a carefully nuanced understanding of the links among work, unemployment, and crime. Crutchfield explains how people's positioning in the labor market affects their participation in all kinds of crimes, from violent acts to profit-motivated offenses such as theft and drug trafficking. Crutchfield also draws on his first-hand knowledge of growing up in a poor, black neighborhood in Pittsburgh and later working on the streets as a parole officer, enabling him to develop a more complete understanding of how work and crime are related and both contribute to, and are a result of, social inequalities and disadvantage. Well-researched and informative, *Get a Job* tells a powerful story of one of the most troubling side effects of economic disparities in America.
