



Worksheet 7: Odd one out answers

- 1
- Labelling
 - Relative deprivation
 - Moral panic

Why is it the odd one out?

The other two concepts are part of the interactionist theory of crime. Labelling is the process of attaching criminal stereotypes to individuals which may lead to a media moral panic. Relative deprivation is linked to the Marxist explanation for crime and is the idea that some people are poorer in relation to others in society.

- 2
- Strain to anomie
 - White collar crime
 - Material deprivation

Why is it the odd one out?

The other two concepts are part of a Marxist explanation for crime. White collar crimes are financial crimes committed by the middle and upper classes. Material deprivation is the poverty experienced by the working and underclass which may be a reason to commit crime. Strain to anomie is linked to Merton's Strain theory where there is the tension between the desire for socially approved goods and the lack of socially approved means of achieving them, which often leads to crime.

- 3
- Double deviance
 - Toxic masculinity
 - Inadequate socialisation

Why is it the odd one out?

The other two concepts are part of a feminist explanation for crime. Double deviance is the idea that women are punished more harshly for crimes that deviate against their traditional feminine role. Toxic masculinity refers to the hegemonic masculinity that can result in violent crime. Inadequate socialisation is linked to a New Right explanation which blames single mothers and underclass families for failing to socialise children into the correct social values, leading to criminal behaviour.

- 4
- Immediate gratification
 - Gendered socialisation
 - Welfare dependency

Why is it the odd one out?

The other two concepts are part of a New Right explanation for crime. Immediate gratification is the need to have desired goods now rather than in the future. Fatalism is the idea that the underclass is unable to see a way out of poverty and hence turns to crime. Gendered socialisation is the feminist idea that men are socialised to be more risk-taking and aggressive leading to a higher crime rate than women.



- 5
- Status frustration
 - Delinquent or criminal subcultures
 - Master status

Why is it the odd one out?

The other two concepts are part of Cohen's theory of crime. Status frustration is experienced by individuals who occupy a low status position who therefore join a delinquent or criminal subculture to achieve status from their group. Master status is part of labelling theory and is the idea that an individual may be seen as a 'criminal' above all their other statuses, such as an employee or father, etc.