Prediction: media assumed and predicted further conflict and violence. Symbolisation: symbols all negatively labelled and associated with deviance. Use of symbols linked to unconnected events.
Deviance amplification spiral, problem spreading and out of hand, increased control produced further marginalisation and stigmatisation of mods and rockers as deviants and less tolerance. Defined two groups and subcultures - more youths adopted them so future clashes. People have no direct experience of the events so rely on the media - present them as folk devils - major threats to public order and social values.

THE WIDER CONTEXT
Moral panics occur at times of social change, reflecting anxieties people feel when accepted values seem to be undermined. Moral panic result of boundary crisis: uncertainty where the boundary lay between acceptable and unacceptable behaviour in time of change.
Functionalis: responding to anomie, dramatizing threat to society, media raises the collective consciousness and reasserts social controls when central values are threatened.

CRITICISMS OF THE IDEA OF MORAL PANICS
(1) Assumes societal reaction is disproportionate over-reaction, people’s fear to crime is rational
(2) Why do media amplify so problems and not others?
(3) McRobbie and Thornton (1995) moral panics are routine and have less impact

GLOBAL CYBER-CRIME
(a) Cyber-trespass: crossing boundaries into others’ cyber-property, includes hacking and sabotage, such as spreading viruses.
(b) Cyber-deception and theft: including identity theft, phishing, illegal downloading
(c) Cyber-pornography: involving minors, children accessing
(d) Cyber-violence: psycological harm or inciting physical harm, cyber-stalking and hate crimes

Difficult to police: scale of the internet and limited resources and globalised nature and problems of jurisdiction. ICT provides greater opportunities for surveillance and control of the population - CCTV cameras.