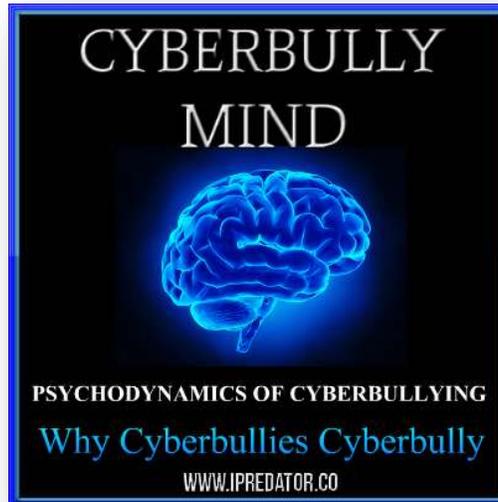# CYBERBULLYING PSYCHODYNAMICS

Cyberbullying Psychodynamics & The Cyberbully Mind
A Brief Analysis

by Michael Nuccitelli, Psy.D.
CEO, iPredator Inc.

Cyberbullying is defined as the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the commission of verbal and/or physical attacks, by one or more children towards another child, who is unable or unwilling to deescalate the engagement. Given that the vast majority of this abuse occurs in cyberspace, the factors, drives and motivations for cyberbullying are extremely complex. Provided below is a brief introduction to the psychodynamics of cyberbullying and the cyberbully mind.

Bullying, or classic bullying, is a term used to define recurrent and sustained verbal and/or physical attacks by one or more child(s) towards another child who is unable or unwilling to deescalate the engagement. It may involve verbal harassment, physical assault, coercion, intimidation, humiliation and taunting. Bullying is comprised of a combination of five types of pediatric abuse: social, sexual, emotional, verbal and physical. Bullying requires both the assailant and target to be minors. Adult forms of bullying are termed Harassment, Stalking & Slander. Despite variants in definition, bullying involves abuse between two or more minors. Classic bullying requires face- to-face interactions within the repertoire of aggressive behaviors.

Cyberbullying is a term used to define recurrent and sustained verbal and/or physical attacks, by one or more children towards another child, who is unable or unwilling to deescalate the engagement using Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Like classic bullying, cyberbullying is harmful, repeated and hostile behavior intended to deprecate a targeted child. Cyberbullying describes threatening or disparaging communications delivered through ICT. Whereas classic bullying involves face-to-face interactions and non-digital forms of communication, cyberbullying consists of information exchanged via ICT and may never involve face- to-face encounters.

By definition, classic & cyberbullying occurs among young people. When an adult is involved as the aggressor, it meets criteria for cyber harassment or cyberstalking, which in many states is a criminal act. Although the terms bullying and cyberbullying includes adult intimidation behavior in contemporary culture, these describe pediatric behaviors and will not include adult applications in this manuscript.
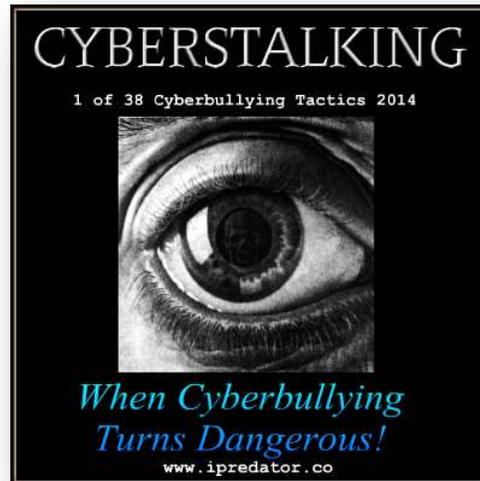
Cyber Harassment & Cyberstalking Laws by State Link
http://www.ncsl.org/issues-research/telecom/cyberstalking-and-cyberharassment-laws.aspx

Children of the 21st century are targeted via classic bullying, cyberbullying or a combination of the two. Given the evolution of digital technology, growth of the internet and its relevance to the human experience, cyberbullying has reached epidemic proportions among the pediatric segments of society and becoming a permanent weapon in the toolbox of pediatric aggressors. At the core of all bullying, cyber and classic, are victimization, disparagement and abuse of a targeted child. Child abuse, whether perpetrated by a child or adult, is detrimental to all aspects of their psychological and developmental maturation following them into adulthood and throughout their lifespan.

Children traumatized by abuse and victimization have higher rates of all negative psychological and sociological aspects of the human condition ranging from alcohol & drug abuse, criminal involvement, domestic abuse and psychiatric illnesses. With the advent of ICT, children are by far more susceptible to the nefarious, criminal and deviant aspects ICT offers humanity. Although ICT offers incredible benefits to society, children are the demographic segment that is most impacted by the Dark Side of Cyberspace.

"*Being the richest man in the cemetery doesn't matter to me. Going to bed at night saying we've done something wonderful, that's what matters.*" Steve Jobs (1955-2011)

In the United States, October has been marked every year as National Crime Prevention Month, National Bullying Prevention Month & National Cyber Security Month. Clearly, America has to recognize the adverse societal outcomes if cyberbullying is not addressed immediately. Given the complexity of cyberbullying, religious organizations, educational systems and communities must work together to initiate and sustain a concerted effort.

A Canadian educator, Bill Belsey, in 2008 coined the term, cyberbullying, defining it as, "*involving the use of information and communication technologies such as e-mail, cell phone and pager text messages, instant messaging, defamatory personal websites, and defamatory online personal polling websites, to support deliberate, repeated, and hostile behavior by an individual or group, that is intended to harm others.*" Since introducing this term, cyberbullying now includes all ICT and has flourished to all industrialized nations. Because of this alarming reality and projected negative societal impact, if not addressed, this writer will analyze cyberbullying from his theoretical concepts of Dark Psychology & iPredator.

Dark Psychology is the study of the human condition as it relates to the psychological nature of humanity's potential to prey upon others. Motivating this potential are criminal and/or deviant drives that lack purpose and cannot be explained by evolutionary instinctual drives and social sciences theory. All of humanity has this potential to victimize other humans and living creatures. While most restrain or sublimate this tendency, some act upon these impulses.

Dark Psychology seeks to understand those thoughts, feelings, behaviors, phenomenological and subjective processing systems that lead to predatory behavior that is antithetical to contemporary understandings of human behavior. Dark Psychology assumes that criminal, deviant and abusive behaviors are purposive and have some rational, goal-oriented motivation 99% of the time. It is the remaining 1%, Dark Psychology parts from Adlerian theory and Teleology. Dark Psychology postulates there is a realm within the human psyche that enables some people to commit atrocious acts without purpose. The contingent of humanity that uses ICT to harm and victimize others has been coined iPredator, which Dark Psychology also investigates.

iPredator is a new construct developed by this writer to describe those, children and adults, who use ICT to assault, victimize and steal from others. Based on this writer's hypothesis, 80-85% of cyberbullies meets the requirements of iPredator and defined as follows:

iPredator: A person, group, or nation who, directly or indirectly, engages in exploitation, victimization, coercion, stalking, theft, or disparagement of others using Information and Communications Technology (ICT). iPredators are driven by deviant fantasies, desires for power and control, retribution, religious fanaticism, political reprisal, psychiatric illness, perceptual distortions, peer acceptance or personal and financial gain. iPredators can be any age or gender and are not bound by economic status, race, religion, or national heritage.

iPredator is a global term used to distinguish anyone who engages in criminal, coercive, deviant, or abusive behaviors using ICT. Central to the construct is the premise that Information Age criminals, deviants and the violently disturbed are psychopathological classifications new to humanity. Whether the offender is a cyberbully, cyberstalker, cyber harasser, cybercriminal, online sexual predator, cyber terrorist, and internet troll or engaged in cyber deception, they fall within the scope of iPredator.
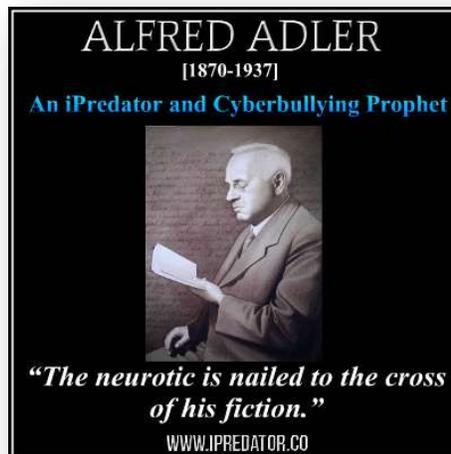
In relationship to cyberbullying, this writer along with developmental experts and philosophers, views bullying as driven by a need for control and domination, perceived by a child, that his/her actions will lead to greater peer acceptance and recognition. Alfred Adler (1870-1937), postulated that all people, feeling encouraged, concurrently feel proficient, appreciated and will behave in a connected and cooperative way. When discouraged, humans act in unhealthy ways by competing, withdrawing or giving up. It is in finding ways of expressing and accepting encouragement, gaining respect, and practicing Social Interest that help people to feel fulfilled and optimistic.

Adlerian theory and practice has proven especially relevant applied to the growth and development of children. A disciple of Alfred Adler, Rudolf Dreikurs [1897-1972], stated "*a misbehaving child is a discouraged child*" and that helping children to feel valued, significant and competent is often the most effective strategy in coping with difficult child behaviors. As this writer strongly supports many of his tenets, Adler's theory would define a bully or cyberbully as compensating for deep feelings of inferiority. Inferiority is universal in all children and is the proclivity to feel smaller, weaker and less socially & intellectually competent than the adults around them.

Adler suggested if one observes children's games, toys and fantasies, they tend to have one thing in common: the desire to grow up, to be big and to be an adult. This kind of compensation is identical with striving for perfection. Many children, however, are left with the feeling that others will always be better than they are. These psychic experiences of feeling less than, compounded by striving to feel superior and accepted by others, are the elements that lead a child to harass and taunt other children. From Adler's theoretical tenets, it becomes plausible to see why children engage in abusive actions towards other children knowing their actions are causing the target child distress.

Although highly detrimental to the targeted victim, Dark Psychology assumes the aggressor child's purpose for their behavior, using Adlerian theory regarding "need for acceptance", as a primary motivating force for their behavior, is a viable explanation. When the aggressor child's internal experiences and perceptions moves into the area of feeling gratification, power,

dominance and control, without care or thought of the target child's well-being, Dark Psychology defines this psychological state as deviant, narcissistic, anti-social and psychopathological. These behaviors may blossom into serious aggressive and/or criminal behavior in adulthood if not squelched or addressed.
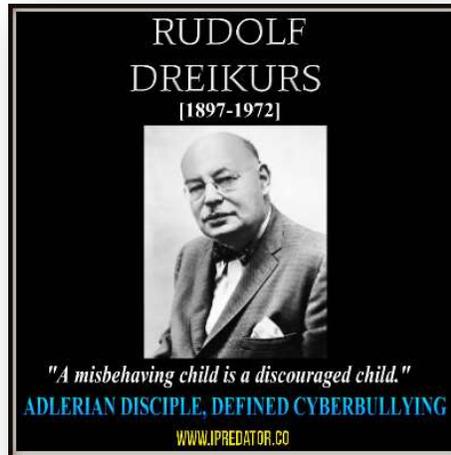

Regarding this writer's construct of iPredator, cyberbullying falls within the iPredator definition when the aggressor(s) is fully aware of his/her intent, but continues in his/her abusive pattern despite being fully aware that he/she are causing the target child significant distress. In order to classify a child as an iPredator, they must know their behaviors are causing anguish in a target child.

The actual percentage of cyberbullying that occurs without the aggressor's knowledge of causing target child anguish would be very difficult to compile with high certainty. Many children do inadvertently insult and deprecate other children online without knowing they are doing so thinking they are being humorous and clever. All present estimates on a child's modus operandi for bullying another child has been derived through interviews and self-report with no accurate way of confirming their honesty. Of those children who are not aware of their abusive actions, they are not included as iPredators or defined using Dark Psychology tenets.

Included in this writer's two concepts of Dark Psychology and iPredator are those children that are fully aware of their abusive behaviors, but continue to target the victim. There are two sub-groups of children, that iPredator and Dark Psychology addresses as they meet each concept's criteria. As part of this writer's pediatric cyberbullying construct, Cyberbully Triad, these two groups are called Righteous Cyberbully & Narcissistic Cyberbully.

The first group of cyberbullies, Righteous Cyberbully, is aware of their actions, understands they are causing the target child distress, understand their actions are wrong, but continues to do so because they believe the target child deserves their assaults. The Righteous Cyberbully feels warranted in his/her actions for reasons including:

I. The target child offended or abused the aggressor in the past from bullying or an isolated aggressive event.

II. The target child offended or abused a peer or loved one close to the aggressor in the past from bullying or an isolated aggressive event.

III. The target child offended the aggressor's belief system due to their race, religious affiliation, physical presentation, socio economic status, sexuality and any other aspects the aggressor deems offensive, immoral or unjust.
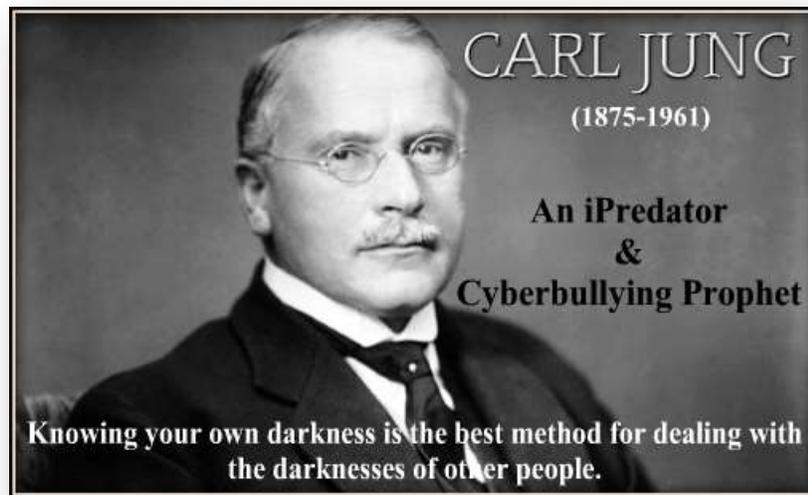

Of all types of cyberbullies, the most concerning and potentially dangerous segment are those children engaged in cyberbullying with full knowledge of their actions, understand the distress they are causing the target child and continue their assaults motivated by sheer malevolent intent. This segment in the Cyberbully Triad is called the Narcissistic Cyberbully. Unlike the group just described, motivations for this group, by blaming the target child or feeling justified based on the target child's genetic and cultural make up, are not experienced.

These children may verbalize to their peers they are inflicting their wrath upon the victim for reasons described above, but in reality, they are not motivated by these reasons, but by sheer enjoyment of inflicting abuse upon others. Of the total population of cyberbullies, this segment of children are the smallest, but most dangerous to society. Children within this group are the future sociopaths, criminals and psychopaths, which victimize and inflict pain on others as adults, devoid of remorse.

Society will never mandate all children to be evaluated for antisocial and narcissistic personality disorder tendencies, nor is this writer encouraging mandatory assessments for all children. What this writer is pointing out is that cyberbullying is an immoral and destructive behavior that causes the target child serious distress and psychological wounds that can last the rest of their lives. Whether the aggressor is ignorant to their cyberbullying, feels justified by their distorted

belief systems, or at the beginning stages of being a future narcissist or sociopath, society must treat all children as having the same potential both as aggressor and as victim.

It is for this reason of never knowing the impact cyberbullying will have upon the aggressor, victim and the community, that consistent and regular education cannot be encouraged enough. The vast majority of children who are cyberbullying and being cyberbullied rarely disclose this information to parents or teachers. As this writer, along with all citizens of the world thrive at the beginning of the Information Age, answers to the questions of the societal impact of cyberbullying will be addressed by future generations. Although briefly discussed above, the definitions of iPredator, iPredator Bridge, Cyberstealth and Dark Psychology are as follows:
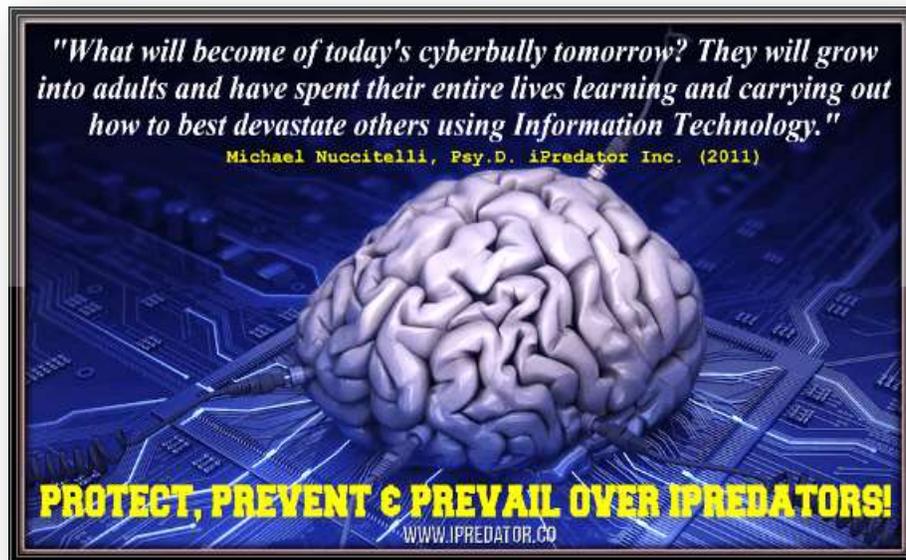
IPREDATOR

iPredator: A person, group, or nation who, directly or indirectly, engages in exploitation, victimization, coercion, stalking, theft, or disparagement of others using Information and Communications Technology (ICT). iPredators are driven by deviant fantasies, desires for power and control, retribution, religious fanaticism, political reprisal, psychiatric illness, perceptual distortions, peer acceptance or personal and financial gain. iPredators can be any age or gender and are not bound by economic status, race, religion, or national heritage.

iPredator is a global term used to distinguish anyone who engages in criminal, coercive, deviant, or abusive behaviors using ICT. Central to the construct is the premise that Information Age criminals, deviants and the violently disturbed are psychopathological classifications new to humanity. Whether the offender is a cyberbully, cyberstalker, cyber harasser, cybercriminal, online sexual predator, cyber terrorist or engaged in internet defamation or nefarious cyber deception, they fall within the scope of iPredator. The three criteria used to define an iPredator include:

I. A self-awareness of causing harm to others, directly or indirectly, using ICT. II. The use of ICT to obtain, tamper with, exchange and deliver harmful information. III. A general understanding of Cyberstealth used to engage in criminal or deviant activities or to profile, identify, locate, stalk and engage a target.

Unlike human predators prior to the Information Age, iPredators rely on the multitude of benefits offered by Information and Communications Technology (ICT). These assistances include exchange of information over long distances, rapidity of information exchanged and the seemingly infinite access to data available. Malevolent in intent, iPredators rely on their capacity to deceive others using ICT in the abstract and artificial electronic universe known as cyberspace. Therefore, as the internet naturally offers all ICT users anonymity, if they decide, iPredators actively design online profiles and diversionary tactics to remain undetected and untraceable.

Cyberstealth, a sub-tenet of iPredator, is a covert method by which iPredators attempt to establish and sustain complete anonymity while they engage in ICT activities planning their next assault, investigating innovative surveillance technologies or researching the social profiles of their next target. Concurrent with the concept of Cyberstealth is iPredator Victim Intuition (IVI). An iPredators IVI is their aptitude to sense a target's ODDOR (Offline Distress Dictates Online Response), online & offline vulnerabilities, psychological weaknesses, technological limitations, increasing their success of a cyber-attack with minimal ramifications.

"Malevolent in intent, iPredators rely on their capacity to deceive others using information technology in the abstract and artificial electronic universe known as cyberspace. Therefore, as the internet naturally offers all ICT users anonymity, if they decide, iPredators actively design online profiles and diversionary tactics to remain undetected and untraceable." Michael Nuccitelli Psy.D. C.F.C., iPredator Inc. (2013)

IPREDATOR BRIDGE

iPredator Bridge: iPredator Bridge is a theoretical tenet of iPredator representing the psychological, perceptual, & behavioral trajectory of people who use Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to harm others motivate by self-righteousness, moral turpitude, religious/political/philosophical convictions, and pro-social perceptual distortions. Not driven by criminal, malevolent or deviant endeavors, iPredator Bridge seeks to define why seemingly law abiding citizens approach the nefarious and malevolent realm of iPredator, decide to proceed, and then continue along a trajectory where their cognitive, affective, behavioral and perceptual actions harm others or societies.

Similar to the iPredator but more covert, they are motivated by personal convictions, greed, power, control, narcissism, or psychopathology. Different from the iPredator, they have yet to fully engage in criminal/deviant activities using ICT or use complex perceptual distortions to validate the harm they cause. iPredator Bridge investigates why some people draw near to this nefarious and malevolent realm and either proceed in their maladaptive trajectory or cease and desist.

Hidden in cyberspace, and through ICT, they contemplate the benefits and detriments, proceed, and then continue a path where their cognitive and perceptual processes are focused upon directly or indirectly harming others. For those who cross this proverbial bridge, they enter a world where their choices are increasingly governed by criminal, deviant, immoral, and maladaptive processes.

Although it is assumed all humanity, has residing deep in their psyche, the potential & Dark Psychology for behaving in harmful and malevolent ways they rarely or never activate, ICT and cyberspace offers a direct connection and psychological route to the dark side. Just as ICT and cyberspace is incredibly pro-social and beneficial to humanity, these same technological advancements can lead humanity to diabolical and sinister endeavors.

The iPredator Bridge is a symbolic representation of the approach, route, and initial crossing into the realm of the iPredator. In a rudimentary and abstract way, it is posited that cyberspace, ICT and all future technological advancements, related to information technology, is an extension of the mind and the instinctual drives of the collective brain to replicate itself outside a human organism. Related to this postulate are the theoretical tenets of Carl Jung (1875-1961) and his construct of the Collective Unconscious.


DARK PSYCHOLOGY

Dark Psychology is the study of the human condition as it relates to the psychological nature of people to prey upon other people motivated by criminal and/or deviant drives that lack purpose and general assumptions of instinctual drives and social sciences theory. All of humanity has the potentiality to victimize humans and other living creatures. While many restrain or sublimate this tendency, some act upon these impulses.

Dark Psychology seeks to understand those thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and subjective processing systems that lead to predatory behavior that is antithetical to contemporary understandings of human behavior. Dark Psychology assumes that criminal, deviant, and abusive behaviors are purposive and have some rational, goal-oriented motivation 99% of the time. It is the remaining 1%, Dark Psychology parts from Adlerian theory and the Teleological Approach. Dark Psychology postulates there is a region within the human psyche that enables some people to commit atrocious acts without purpose. In this theory, it has been coined the Dark Singularity.

Dark Psychology posits that all humans have a reservoir of malevolent intent towards others ranging from minimally obtrusive and fleeting thoughts to pure psychopathic deviant behaviors without any cohesive rationality. This is called the Dark Continuum. Mitigating factors acting as accelerators and/or attractants to approaching the Dark Singularity, and where a person's heinous actions fall on the Dark Continuum, is what Dark Psychology calls Dark Factor.

Dark Psychology encompasses all that makes us who we are in relationship to our dark side. All cultures, faiths, and humanity have this proverbial cancer. From the moment we are born to the time of death, there is a side hidden within us that some have called evil and others have defined as criminal, deviant, or psychopathic. Dark Psychology introduces a third philosophical construct that views these behaviors different from religious dogmas and contemporary social science theories.

Dark Psychology assumes there are people who commit these same acts and do so not for power, money, sex, retribution, or any other known purpose. They commit horrid acts without a modus operandi. Simplified, their ends do not justify their means. There are people who violate and injure others for the sake of doing so. Within in all of us is this potential. A potential to harm others without cause, explanation, or purpose is the area explored. Dark Psychology assumes this dark potential is incredibly complex and even more difficult to define.
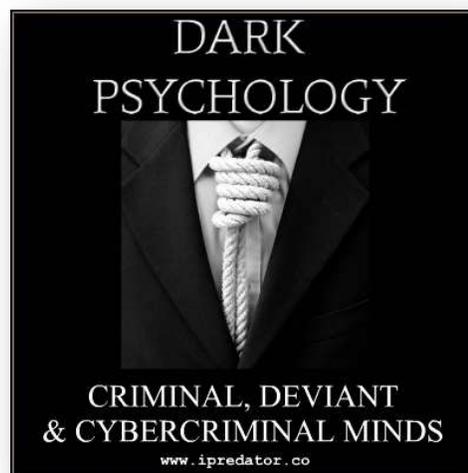

CYBERSTEALTH

Cyberstealth is a concept formulated along with iPredator and is a term used to define a method and/or strategy by which iPredators use Information and Communications Technology (ICT) , if they so choose, to establish and sustain complete anonymity while they troll and stalk a target. Cyberstealth is a methodology entrenched in Information Age Deception or also called cyber deception. Given the Internet inherently affords everyone anonymity, Cyberstealth designed by iPredators range from negligible to highly complex and multi-faceted. The rationale for using "stealth" in the suffix of this term, serves to remind ICT users the primary intent fueling iPredators. This intent is to hide their identity by designing false online profiles, identities, covert

tactics and methods to ensure their identities remain concealed reducing their probability of identification, apprehension, and punishment.

Unlike classic deception used by traditional criminals and deviants, online deception completely relies on the anonymity and "veil of invisibility" available to all ICT users. The primary difference between Information Age deception and Cyberstealth are the activities iPredators and ICT users engage in. In this writer's construct, Cyberstealth is reserved for iPredators who actively plan a strategy that have criminal, deviant, and harmful implications to targeted victims. Information Age deception includes all forms of Cyberstealth, but also includes deceptive practices that do not have elements of crime, defiance, or harm against others.

Cyberstealth is a covert method by which iPredators are able to establish and sustain complete anonymity while they engage in ICT activities planning their next assault, investigating innovative surveillance technologies or researching the social profiles of their next target. When profiling or conducting an investigation of an iPredator, their level of Cyberstealth complexity, digital footprint, victim preferences, ICT skills, and behavioral patterns are used to identify who they are.
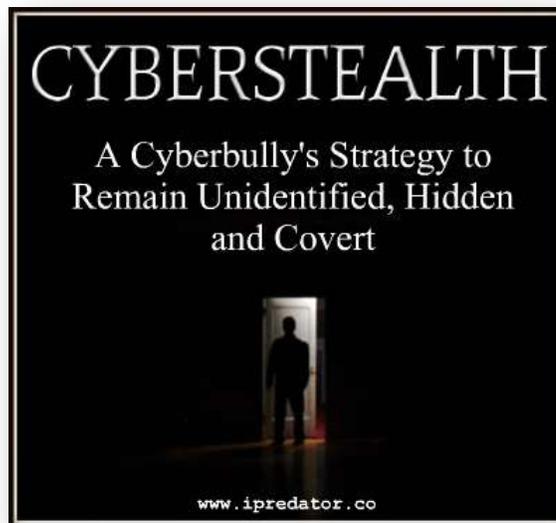
CYBERBULLYING SITE PAGES

CYBERBULLY TRIAD

The Cyberbullying Triad is a term used to describe the 3 typologies of children that harm other children using Information Technology. This writer's terms to categorize cyberbullies include the Ignorant Cyberbully, Righteous Cyberbully & Narcissistic Cyberbully. Of the three profiles, the Narcissistic Cyberbully is the most problematic having the highest probability of engaging in malevolent and nefarious online activities as an adult.

http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/cyber-bullying/cyberbully-triad/

CYBERBULLY MIND

Cyberbullying is defined as the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the commission of verbal and/or physical attacks, by one or more children towards another child, who is unable or unwilling to deescalate the engagement. Given that the vast majority of this abuse occurs in cyberspace, the factors, drives and motivations for cyberbullying are extremely complex. Provided is a brief introduction to the psychodynamics of cyberbullying and the cyberbully mind.

http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/cyber-bullying/cyberbully-mind/

CYBERBULLYING TACTICS 2014

Cyberbullying continues to grow devastating both pre-pubescent and adolescent children. Unlike pre-Information Age bullying, cyberbullies and their tactics are primarily designed and instituted in the hidden realm of cyberspace. No one knows the depths Information Age children will venture in their practices to harm other children. NYS Licensed Psychologist, Dr. Michael Nuccitelli has published his 2014 Cyberbullying Tactics for review and free download.

http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/cyber-bullying/cyberbullying-tactics/
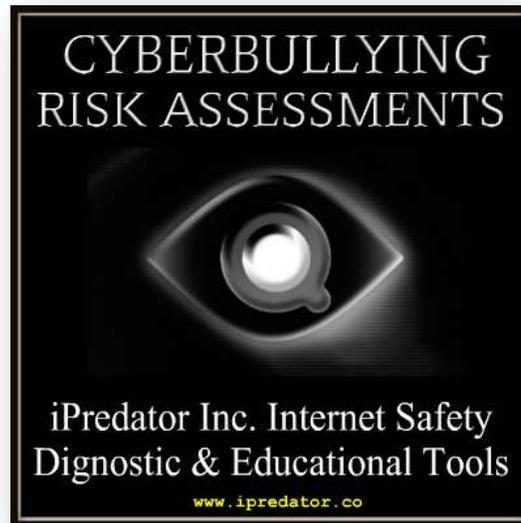
CYBERBULLYING FACTS

Cyberbullying facts, prevention education tips & resources are presented for download, at no cost, for parents, educators & pediatric professionals. Author of the Information Age Forensics construct, iPredator, Dr. Nuccitelli has compiled helpful information regarding both the cyberbully and cyberbully victim. Given that a significant segment of cyberbullies fit criteria for iPredator, he also presents his formal definitions for Dark Psychology, Cyberstealth, iPredator Bridge & Cyberstealth.

http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/cyber-bullying/cyberbullying-facts/

CYBERBULLYING INTERNET SAFETY TOOL LINKS

CBTC-ABR
Cyberbullying Target Checklist Abridged: The CBTC-ABR is a 75 item cyber bully education and data collection tool for parents & educators regarding a child's risk of being cyberbullied.
www.ipredator.co/product/cyber-bully-target-checklist-abridged/

CBAC-ABR
Cyber Bully Abuser Checklist-Abridged: The CBAC-ABR is a 75-item cyber bully education and data collection tool for parents and educators regarding a child's risk potential of being a cyberbully.
www.ipredator.co/product/cyber-bully-abuser-checklist-abridged/

CBTC
Cyber Bully Target Checklist: The Cyber Bully Target Checklist is a 75-item education & data collection tool for parents and educators regarding a child's risk of being cyberbullied.
www.ipredator.co/product/cyber-bully-target-checklist/

CBAC
Cyber Bully Abuser Checklist: The Cyber Bully Abuser Checklist is a 75-item internet safety tool designed for parents and educators regarding a child's risk of being a cyberbully.
www.ipredator.co/product/cyber-bully-abuser-checklist/

IPI-CB
Cyber Bully Probability Inventory: The IPI-CB is a 110 question cyberbully probability inventory designed to examine a child's risks of being cyberbullied and cyber attacked. iPredator Inc.
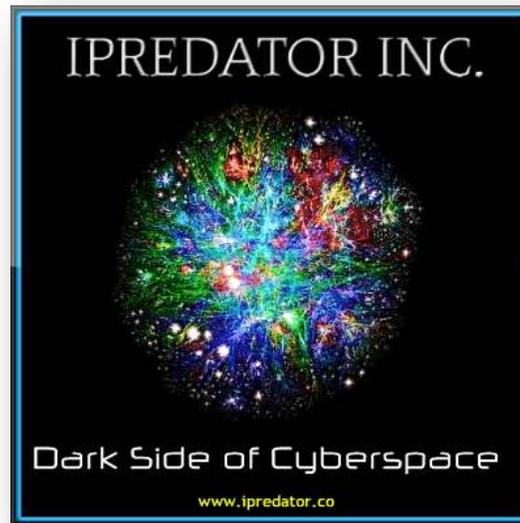www.ipredator.co/product/cyberbully-probability-inventory/

IPI-CBA
Cyberbully Abuser Inventory: The IPI-CBA is a 110 question diagnostic and education tool designed to examine a child's risks of being a cyberbully abuser or bystander. iPredator Inc.
www.ipredator.co/product/cyberbully-abuser-inventory /

IPREDATOR INC.

iPredator Inc. is a NYS based Information Age Forensics Company founded to provide educational and advisory products & services to online users on cyberbullying, cyber harassment, cyberstalking, cybercrime, internet defamation, cyber terrorism, online sexual predation, and cyber deception. Created by a NYS licensed psychologist and certified forensic consultant, Michael Nuccitelli Psy.D., their goal is to reduce victimization, theft, and disparagement from online assailants.

In addition to assisting citizens, iPredator Inc.'s mission is to initiate a nationally sustained internet safety and cyber attack prevention educational & awareness campaign with the help of private, state, and federal agencies. Dr. Nuccitelli can be reached at DrNucc@iPredatorInc.com. Their website, www.iPredator.co, offers site visitors an enormous database, at no cost or personal information disclosure, on Information Age Forensics, Internet Safety and iPredator Profiling.

For consumers seeking internet safety education and cyber-attack protection, feel free to read about iPredator Inc.'s innovative advisory-based membership service called, iPredator Protected. With the growth and expansion of social media, Dr. Nuccitelli and iPredator Inc. offers a unique assessment social media safety assessment service called the iPredator Facebook Safety Analysis (iFSA). In addition to offering advice, education, and investigation, Dr. Nuccitelli has designed 26 internet safety and cyber attack prevention checklists and inventories (IISC & IPI Collections). iPredator Inc. also offers abridged versions (IISC Collection-Abridged) that are less expensive and geared more for individual online users. All of Dr. Nuccitelli's checklists and inventories were designed for assessment, diagnostics, education, and prevention education.

Although iPredator Inc. are members of a multitude of social networking sites, public and hidden, feel free to visit the social networking sites they use as their major information and announcement vehicles.

- Google +: The iPredator
- Facebook: The iPredator
- LinkedIn: The iPredator
- Twitter: @TheiPredator
- Pinterest: iPredator
- Google + Community: iPredator
- Google + Community: Dark Psychology

BILL BELSEY
father of cyberbullying prevention

Thank You from iPredator Inc.
WWW.IPREDATOR.CO
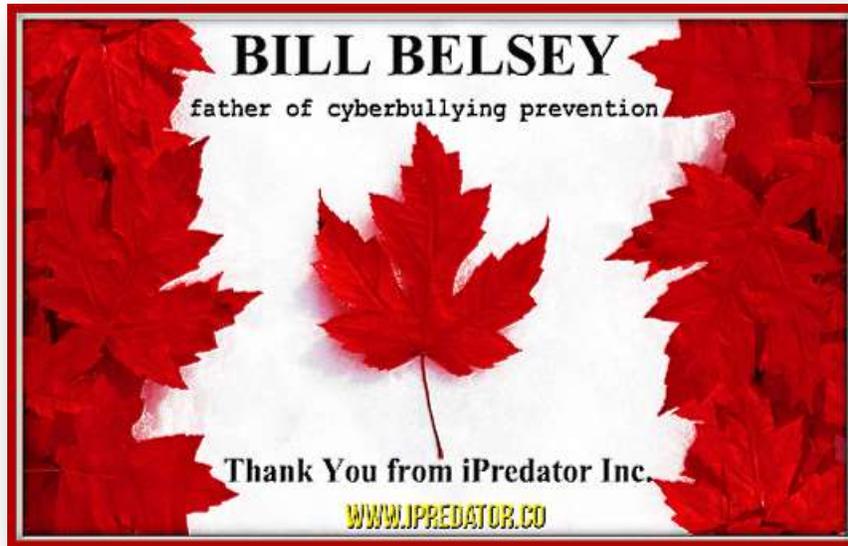
RECENT NATIONAL PRESS RELEASES

American College of Forensic Examiners Institute Announces Support of iPredator Inc.
Hudson Valley, New York (PRWEB) June 25, 2013
The American College of Forensic Examiners Institute (ACFEI) is formally announcing their support of iPredator Inc.'s online sexual predator and cybercrime prevention initiatives. As the world's largest professional forensic sciences organization, founder Dr. Robert O'Block and ACFEI are committed to helping make the internet a safer environment for children and all online users.
http://www.prweb.com/releases/robert-oblock/ipredator/prweb10866990.htm

Cyberbullying, Online Sexual Predator & Information Age Forensics Construct, iPredator, Updated and Released
Poughkeepsie, New York (PRWEB) June 30, 2013
The cyberbullying, online sexual predator and cyber forensic psychological construct, iPredator, has been updated and released, at no cost, for review, download and dissemination. NYS licensed psychologist, certified forensic consultant, founder of iPredator Inc. and author of the theoretical criminology construct, iPredator, has updated his theorem for public discourse.
http://www.prweb.com/releases/ipredator/digital-forensics/prweb10887282.htm

Internet Safety Website Officially Launched by iPredator Inc.
Hudson Valley, New York (PRWEB) April 29, 2013
New York based internet safety and Information Age Forensics Company, iPredator Inc., has launched their cyber attack prevention website. iPredator Inc. founder, Michael Nuccitelli Psy.D., C.F.C., authored and compiled the majority of the vast information available at no cost to all online users.
http://www.prweb.com/releases/internet-safety/ipredator/prweb10679227.htm

IPREDATOR FOUNDATION CONSTRUCTS
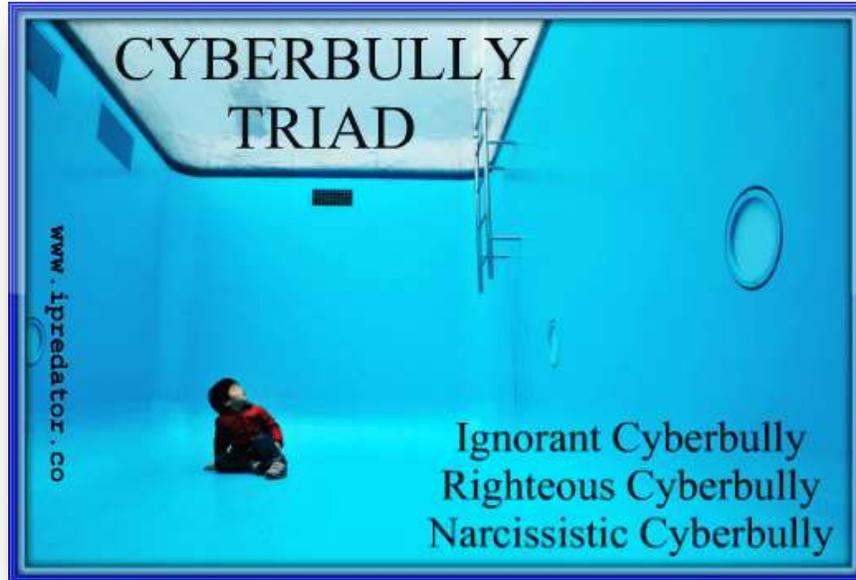
- Information Age Forensics Construct, iPredator: http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/
- Criminal, Deviant & Cyber Criminal Mind Construct, Dark Psychology: http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/dark-psychology/
- iPredator Bridge (iPredator Sub-Construct): http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/ipredator-bridge/
- 5PV Model (5 Factorial Template of Assailant/Victim): http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/ipredator-bridge/5pv-model/
- Cyberstealth (Cyber Deception & iPredators Strategies): http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/cyber-crime/cyberstealth/
- Internet Safety Dynamics (20 Factors Used in All Construct Creation): http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/internet-safety/dynamics/
- I AM IPREDATOR: An Information Age Parable (Fictional Short Story): http://www.ipredator.co/ipredator/i-am-ipredator/
- Information Age Education: http://www.ipredator.co/cyber-risk-tips/information-age-education/
- Information Age Forensics: http://www.ipredator.co/cyber-risk-tips/information-age-forensics/
- Information Age Wellness: http://www.ipredator.co/cyber-risk-tips/information-age-wellness/

INTERNET SAFETY PRODUCTS & SERVICES

- Internet Safety Checklists (Abridged): http://www.ipredator.co/products/checklists-abr/
- Internet Safety Checklists & Inventories: http://www.ipredator.co/inventories-checklists/
- iPredator Inc. Services: http://www.ipredator.co/services/
- iPredator Protected: http://www.ipredator.co/product/ipredator-protected-membership/
- Social Media Safety Assessment (IFSA): http://www.ipredator.co/product/social-media-safety/
- Telephonic Internet Addiction Screening (TIAS): http://www.ipredator.co/cyber-risk-tips/internet-addiction-screening/
- iPredator Education Services: http://www.ipredator.co/services/continuing-education/

IPREDATOR MEDIA KIT & PRESS RELEASES

iPredator Media Kit: http://www.ipredator.co/about-us/media-kit/
2012-2013 iPredator National Press Releases: http://www.ipredator.co/about-us/press-releases/

CHECKLIST & INVENTORY SITE LINKS
(All Authored by Dr. Nuccitelli)
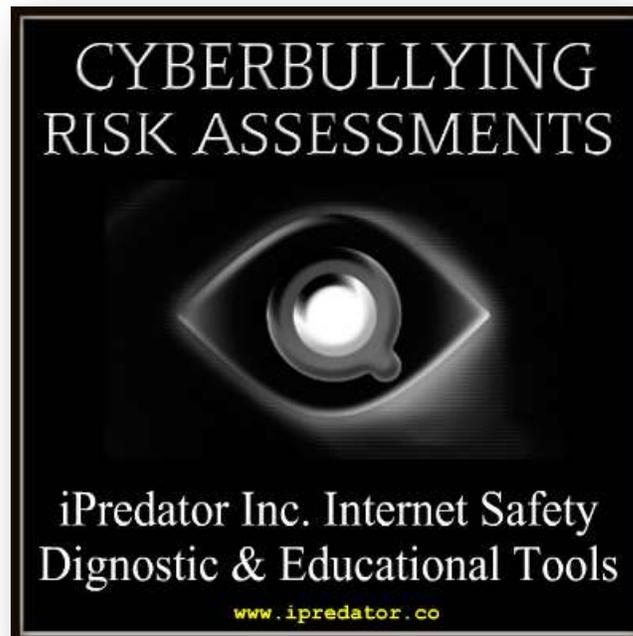
iPredator Probability Inventory Collection
(IPI)

- 1. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Adult (IPI-A)](#)
- 2. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Business (IPI-B)](#)
- 3. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Cybercrime (IPI-C)](#)
- 4. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Cyber Bully (IPI-CB)](#)
- 5. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Cyber Bully Abuser (IPI-CBA)](#)
- 6. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Cyber Stalking (IPI-CS)](#)
- 7. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Educator (IPI-E)](#)
- 8. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Internet Predator (IPI-IP)](#)
- 9. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Pediatric (IPI-P)](#)
- 10. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Psychologist (IPI-PSY)](#)
- 11. [iPredator Probability Inventory-Teen (IPI-T)](#)
- 12. [iPredator Probability Inventory-330 (IPI-330)](#)

iPredator Internet Safety Checklist Collection
(IISC)

- 1. [Adult Internet Safety Checklist (AISC)](#)
- 2. [Business Internet Safety Checklist (BISC)](#)
- 3. [Cyber Bullying Abuser Checklist (CBAC)](#)
- 4. [Cyber Bullying Target Checklist (CBTC)](#)
- 5. [Cyber Crime Protection Checklist (CCPC)](#)
- 6. [Cyber Stalker Identification Interview (CSII)](#)
- 7. [Cyber Stalking Prevention Checklist (CSPC)](#)
- 8. [Digital Reputation Protection Checklist (DRPC)](#)
- 9. [Educator's Internet Safety Checklist (EISC)](#)
- 10. [Internet Safety Checklist-Psychology (ISCP)](#)
- 11. [Online Predator Prevention Checklist (OPPC)](#)
- 12. [Parent Cyber Safety Checklist (PCSC)](#)
- 13. [Pediatric Internet Safety Checklist (PISC)](#)
- 14. [Teen Internet Safety Checklist (TISC)](#)

iPredator Internet Safety Checklist Abridged Collection
(IISC-ABR)

- 1. [Adult Internet Safety Checklist (AISC)](#)
- 2. [Business Internet Safety Checklist (BISC)](#)
- 3. [Cyber Bullying Abuser Checklist (CBAC)](#)
- 4. [Cyber Bullying Target Checklist (CBTC)](#)
- 5. [Cyber Crime Protection Checklist (CCPC)](#)

- 6. Cyber Stalking Prevention Checklist (CSPC)
- 7. Digital Reputation Protection Checklist (DRPC)
- 8. Educator's Internet Safety Checklist (EISC)
- 9. Internet Safety Checklist-Psychology (ISCP)
- 10. Online Predator Prevention Checklist (OPPC)
- 11. Parent Cyber Safety Checklist (PCSC)
- 12. Pediatric Internet Safety Checklist (PISC)
- 13. Teen Internet Safety Checklist (TISC)

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