Types of Cyberbullying

Children of the 21st century are targeted via classic bullying, cyberbullying or a combination of both. At the core is disparagement and abuse of a targeted child. Ill-treatment of children, whether perpetrated by a child or adult is detrimental to all aspects of pediatric development, following them into adulthood and throughout their lifespan. Supplied here is a quick list of methods a cyberbully uses to taunt their peers.

1. **Bash Boards:** Disinformation a cyberbully posts in chat rooms, online forums and message boards.
2. **BlogoBullying:** A cyberbully creates a blog and then makes their target the central character and topic of defamatory blog posts.
3. **Cyberbullying by Proxy:** Using deception, encouragement or manipulation; a cyberbully persuades other online users to harass a target.
4. **Cyberstalking:** When a cyberbully uses intimidation and persistent taunting that implies a direct or indirect threat to the target's physical safety.
5. **Cyber Drama:** When a cyberbully uses passive-aggressive & melodramatic content to defame their target.
6. **Cyber Harassment:** When a cyberbully habitually sends defamatory messages to their target that is worded in a severe, persistent or pervasive manner.
7. **Cyber Threats:** When a cyberbully falsely implies their target is in danger from unknown or felonious assailants, which causes the target distress.
8. **Denigration:** When a cyberbully sends or publishes cruel rumors, gossip and false assertions about a target; trying to damage their reputation or friendships.
9. **Digital Piracy Inclusion:** When a cyberbully persuades their target to engage in illegal digital piracy and then reports them to the authorities, their parents or educators.
10. **eIntimidation:** A colloquial expression that describes when a cyberbully attempts to frighten their target using emails to threaten them.
11. **Exclusion:** When a cyberbully sends a message to their target informing them that they are not invited to a social activity that other peers will be attending.
12. **Exposure:** Using online forums, a cyberbully posts private communications, images or video about their target that is private and embarrassing.
13. **Flaming:** Using online forums, a cyberbully provokes an argument with their target that includes profane or vulgar terminology.
14. **Griefing:** When a cyberbully frequents online gaming environments; they frustrate their target by intentionally not following the rules.
15. **Happy Slapping:** While the target is physically attacked and simultaneously recorded; the images or video is posted online by the cyberbully.
16. **Non-Consensual Multimedia Bullying:** The target child does not know that embarrassing content is being disseminated by the cyberbully online.
17. **Impersonation:** A cyberbully impersonates their target and posts defamatory comments on social networking sites, forums, message tables and in chat rooms.

18. **Instant Messaging (IM) Attacks:** Using an instant messaging account, the cyberbully sends harassing and threatening messages to their target.
19. **Interactive Gaming Harassment:** Having the ability to exchange information with online gaming opponents; cyberbullies verbally abuse their targets and lock them out of games.
20. **Malicious Code Dissemination:** When a cyberbully sends malicious information, such as viruses, spyware and hacking programs to a target child.
21. **Micro-Visual Bullying:** When a cyberbully disseminates 15-second videos to [character assassinate](#) a target child.
22. **Mobile Device Image Sharing:** A type of cyberbullying & information exchange that can be criminal if the images are graphic depicting under aged children.
23. **Password Theft & Lockout:** After a cyberbully steals their target's password and begins to impersonate them online, the cyberbully locks them out from their accounts by changing the passwords.
24. **Phishing:** A cyberbully manipulates their target into revealing financial information and then purchases unauthorized items with the target child's or parents' credit cards.
25. **Porn & Marketing List Insertion:** Using confidential online sign-up forms, the cyberbully signs their target up to multiple porn or junk lists.
26. **Pseudonym Stealth:** Cyberbullies secretly change their online usernames and begin to taunt, tease and humiliate the target preventing them from being named.
27. **Screen Name Mirroring:** The cyberbully uses screen names almost identical to the target child's requiring the respondent of the information to be attentive in differentiating the minor differences.
28. **Sexting:** The cyberbully disseminates sexually themed information about the target child that is both highly embarrassing and humiliating.
29. **Sextortion:** Using threats of disclosing humiliating information about their target, the cyberbully negotiates sex in exchange for not revealing embarrassing information.
30. **Slut Shaming:** The cyberbully records images or videos of their target that is sexually provocative and then publishes this information throughout their school and online.
31. **Social Media Bullying:** When the cyberbully persuades their target to include them in their "friends" or "buddy" lists and then contacts them with disparaging information about their target.
32. **Text Wars and Text Attacks:** Using SMS, the cyberbully and a group of accomplices send hundreds of defamatory emails or text messages to a target child.
33. **Tragedy News Mirroring:** The cyberbully announces that their target is planning to engage in a violent activity soon after a similar regional or national tragedy.
34. **Trickery:** The target child is led to believe the sensitive information they consensually give the cyberbully will present them in a positive light after being published.
35. **Trolling:** A method of harassment whereby the cyberbully taunts their target across multiple online environments ranging from online video gaming gatherings to chat rooms.
36. **Twitter Pooping:** Insulting and provocative Tweets are disseminated that use "net lingo" to fit the harmful message the cyberbully is attempting to convey.
37. **Voting & Polling Booth Bullying:** When a cyberbully creates web pages that allow others to vote for categories deemed highly embarrassing to their target.
38. **Warning Wars:** When a cyberbully makes frequent false allegations to an ISP seeking their target's profile or account be suspended.
39. **Web Page Assassination:** A tactic whereby the cyberbully designs, and then posts web pages specifically intended to insult the target child, their peers or groups.
40. **VLE Bullying:** In [Virtual Learning Environments](#) (VLE), cyberbullies use VLE message boards, chat rooms and instant messaging functions to ridicule a target child.

41. **Virtual World Bullying:** Using their avatar in 3D online websites and virtual worlds, the cyberbully taunts and teases their target by using their avatar as the assailant or provocateur.
42. **YouTube Channeling:** When the target minor becomes the central character in a YouTube Channel, they are taunted by both the content of the videos posted and the number of views online users have seen.

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In June 2013, Dr. Nuccitelli launched his website iPredator offering site visitors an incredible amount of free informational content. He also has volunteered to serve a multitude of online users who have been cyber-attacked, defamed and cyberstalked. Dr. Nuccitelli's areas of expertise include forensic psychology, cybercriminal psychology, mental health, internet addiction and developmental psychology. Dr. Nuccitelli continues to investigate and expand his iPredator & Dark Psychology concepts.