Bachelor thesis in Peace and Development

Revenge porn and its connection to violence

_A quantitative study of revenge porn and violence_

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Abstract

This paper attempts to explain the justification and the different views regarding the fairly new phenomenon called revenge porn. The research is conducted by a quantitative approach by distributing a survey with questions regarding revenge porn and gender-based violence. It analyzes the different answers given by respondents who participate in the survey and analyzes the relationships that can be discovered through the answers provided by the participants. Furthermore, this paper aims to see if revenge porn is considered a violent act or not in the eyes of the participants, as well as to find out if gender dictates whether individuals find a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence, in regards to whether revenge porn is considered a violent act or not, as well as to see the difference in how they are associated. The result aims to conclude that the reason for revenge porn existence is, in fact, attached to the structure, the sort of violence that can be associated with, as well as in what way the gender leads to the structure being adapted to the doing gender that society creates, additionally as well as masculinity and femininity, structural violence that is acceptable violence. Thus using Galtungs theory to argue this further.

Keywords

Gender-based violence, revenge porn, phenomenon, Violence, Gender-identification.
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Participant M.1
1. Introduction

Gender-based violence is a topic though it has been around for a while; it is not that well known. The world of technology is developing, and with that develops gender-based violence in the online community. This kind of development will be brought up in this study. One of the main topics for this study is revenge porn. The topic of revenge porn is an issue that has now been brought to light. Though it has been present for years, it is now more known. Revenge porn is acted out through a video or picture with explicitly sexual content posted without said person's consent, the post may include the individual's personal information (Uhl, Rhyner, Terrance, Lugo. 2018). This brand of porn is commonly distributed by an ex-partner or an ex-sexual partner (Uhl, Rhyner, Terrance, Lugo. 2018). However, the phenomenon’s name brings attention to vengeance, which may not always be the case. Revenge porn is not only acted out as a basis of vengeance.

The phenomenon has been connected to financial gain, entertainment, and notoriety (Hearn, Hall. 2018). The previous research that has been conducted has also shown that some of the images posted on the websites are of girls who are minors, meaning that the girls at the time or presently are underage (Hearn, Hall. 2018). This would lead revenge porn into a new category which is child pornography. This quantitative study focuses on the different attitudes toward revenge porn and its connection to gender-based violence. Do the respondents that participate in this survey consider it an act of violence? The main research question is whether men and women consider revenge porn as an act of violence, the secondary question is does gender dictate whether individuals find a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence in relation to the main question, the reason for this question is of the following, the former research done on this subject has
shown that it is majority men who post revenge porn images on women. This leads to the study wanting to find out if women as the victims say yes more than men, who most of the time are the perpetrators. Lastly, the third research question is how are they associated, to explain it further, are there different relationships in association to the main question. Further down in point 2.1, there will be a review of gender-based violence, information on revenge porn, and its connection to gender-based violence through human rights, in point 4. Finally, there will be the method for the research as well as to why a quantitative survey study was the choice of method for this research.

1.1 Objective
There has been quite a lot of research done regarding revenge porn and gender-based violence. The former research that has been conducted before in terms of the subject has been from what revenge porn is, to how revenge porn is considered gender-based violence through desk studies, through looking at connection, it has to the human rights laws, as well in what way it is violating these rights. The objective of this research has been to look at if people, individuals consider revenge porn to be an act of violence. To see if men and women link revenge porn to gender-based violence. Furthermore, to identify if there is a difference between the answers given by the male and female respondents. The research will also identify the different associations that will result from the participants' answers to identify the type of violence associated with revenge porn.

1.2 Research questions
Question 1. Do men and women consider revenge porn as gender-based violence?
Question 2. Does gender dictate whether individuals find a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence?
Question 3. Is there a difference in how they are associated?

1.3 Topic and justification
As mentioned before this research aims to see if gender dictates whether individuals find a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence in relation to gender-based violence through revenge porn. This research is relevant as it will focus on gender-based violence to give an understanding of how there are different types of violence in the online community. By studying a topic as such, it will provide a more clear view of what women have to go through in society, and by bringing it to light, it is one step closer to peace between men and women. By studying violence against women, can bring society closer to equality between genders and bring the world a step closer to understanding the different types of violence that occur in the world, by using Johan Galtung’s theory on violence to analyze the answers given by the respondents of the survey. Using Galtung’s theory will further research into structural violence and closer to sustainable peace in society. Furthermore, the theory will explain how gender-based violence applies to the different types of violence other than structural, but violence has various distinctions. To further argue for the relevance of the research, gender equality is on the United Nations sustainable development goals. The five-goal target, point 5.1, states to “End all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere” (United Nations, n.d). As well as point 5.2, the most relevant point for this research clearly states, “Eliminate all forms of
violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation” (United Nations, n.d). Furthermore, the European convention of human rights article 8 states, “Right to respect for private and family life.”

1. “life, his home, and his correspondence.

Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family

2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others (European convention on human rights, n.d).”

By researching and bringing such topics to light, it can make society a safer place, as well as bring society closer to peace between men and women, sustainable peace.

1.4 Definition of terms

Gender-based violence- An act of violence that is directed against an individual based on their gender, violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately. Objective (European Commission, n.d)
**Acts identified as gender-based violence** - Physical harm, sexual harm, psychological harm, economic harm, or suffering to women (European Commission, n.d).

**Revenge porn** - Revenge porn is a branch of pornography. This branch is based on getting back on someone you are angry at, or who has hurt you. This type of porn is usually conducted by a former romantic or sexual partner. Revenge porn is when an explicit photo or video is posted shared without consent (Uhl, Rhyner, Terrance, Lugo. 2018).

**Victim** - A victim is someone that is a person who has been hurt, damaged, killed, or suffered because of someone else's actions, can as well be because of illness (Cambridge dictionary, n.d).

**Survivor** - An individual who can carry on living their life in spite of experiencing difficulties (Cambridge dictionary, n.d).

**Gender norms** - “Standards and expectations to which women and men generally conform, within a range that defines a particular society, culture, and community at that point in time” (European institute for gender equality, n.d).

**Harassment** - This is when illegal behavior is conducted towards a person, this behavior causes mental or emotional suffering. An act of harassment can be unwanted contact without reasonable purpose, insults, threats, touching, and offensive language (Cambridge dictionary, n.d).

**Sexual offense** - This is when an individual’s body is interfered to an inappropriate act by another person. As well when a person touches any part
of an individual’s body. Sexual parts are included if one is touched in a sexual manner without consent (The Child Rights Division, Childcare and Protection Agency, Ministry of Human Services & Social Security And The Rights of the Child Commission, 2010).

1.5 Disposition

Chapter 2. Of the study contains the former research that has been conducted in regards to the subject of revenge porn and gender-based violence. It contains what gender-based violence is, revenge porn and its relation to mental health, what revenge porn is, and lastly, the phenomenon and human rights. As well as presenting the theoretical frameworks chosen for the study.

Chapter 3. Will present the methodological framework, which contains the chosen method of analysis, the method used for collecting data, and participants. Furthermore, the limitations and delimitations that have been chosen for this research.

Chapter 4. Revolves around presenting the findings that have resulted in collecting the data through a survey. As well as presenting the graphs that have been conducted through the survey.

Chapter 5. This chapter will conclude the presented findings and the analysis.

Chapter 6. This chapter presents the discussion part and the summarizing of the study, thus as well how the theories are applied to the findings. Also, present the conclusion of the study.
This coming chapter will discuss the background of gender-based violence as well as revenge porn, the chapter will discuss such as the different research that has been conducted in regards to both gender-based violence and revenge porn. The chapter will bring an understanding of gender-based violence and its definition. Furthermore, it will explain how and as well as why revenge porn was created and what revenge porn and gender-based violence are. This is to give a better understanding of the subject.

Furthermore, this chapter will as well go over the different connections with which one can associate revenge porn, such as Gender-based violence online, revenge porn and mental health, and revenge porn and human rights violations.

2. Literature Review

This chapter will present a review of the literature it will introduce the phenomenon of revenge porn as well as gender-based violence. It will give an understanding of what revenge porn is, why it was created, why individuals post these images. In terms of gender-based violence, it will as well present what gender-based violence is, how it is normalized in society and how it can be connected to the phenomenon (revenge porn).

Furthermore, in this chapter, the analytical frameworks will be presented, Galtung's theory focusing on violence and Connells theories on gender and power, as well Gender.
2.1 Importance

This subject is essential in today's society as it brings attention to the way violence is developing through the online community and the issues of violence that women still face to this day. Furthermore, it brings light to the sexualization of women as well as the differences in power between gender. The study focuses on the violence in revenge porn and how one can see the difference in views depending on the gender determines why the answer is given. This study is essential as it presents the unequal view of women in society.

2.2.1 Gender-based violence

Two well-known social scientists in the field of gender research, Lori Heise, Marie Ellsberg, and Megan Gottemoeller’s research about gender-based violence against women raises the different types of abuses defined as gender-based violence. Gender-based violence goes beyond physical but is psychological as well as verbal abuse. Gender-based violence through social studies regarding the violence against women can be linked to the concept of masculinity toughness, male honor, or dominance (Heise, Ellsberg, Gottemoeller. 2002). The justification for the violence against women is gender norms, where the norms revolve around the proper roles for men and women (Heise, Ellsberg, Gottemoeller. 2002). Moreover, Nicolas Suzor, Molly Dragiewicz, Bridget Harris, Rosalie Gillett, Jean Burgess, Tess Van Geelen write about gender-based violence online and how gender-based violence goes from harassing the public female figures to intimate partners, using apps that are made for this purpose explicitly. Furthermore, it discusses which this is not simply a legal problem but a problem from the society, the
normalization of misogyny and abuse online. Suzor, etc., research gender-based violence through the innovation of technology, with the understanding that there is a different form of gender-based violence. The article discusses the various ways that gender-based violence accrues, what an act of gender-based violence is when it happens online, such acts can be harassment, the sharing of personal information, and the posting of sexual images of women through the internet (Suzor, Dragiewiz, Harris, Gillet, Burgess, Van. 2019). The article addresses gender-based violence through an intervention of technology. The article showed that 40% of the users had experienced forms of harassment, 18-24 women have experienced a severe form of harassment online, 26% reported being stalked online and, 25% reported online sexual harassment (Suzor, Dragiewicz, Harris, Gillet, Burgess, Van. 2019). It is also shown that domestic abusers exploit online through their personal knowledge of their current or former intimate partner for increasing control and harm. The article brings up the internet’s slow reaction towards online abuse and harassment. It uses the United Nations principles for business and human rights for platforms to fulfill their responsibilities for human rights (Suzor, Dragiewicz, Harris, Gillet, Burgess, Van. 2019).

Furthermore, the article states that gender-based violence is a "major human rights issue" (Suzor, Dragiewicz, Harris, Gillet, Burgess, Van. 2019).

2.2.2 Revenge porn and mental health

Revenge porn is when explicit images of a person are distributed on a website or social media without consent. To better understand gender-based violence and its effects on women through revenge porn Samantha Bates executed a qualitative analysis “of the mental health effects of revenge porn on female survivors”. Bates' study showed that the websites created for revenge porn encourage their viewers to upload images of their ex-partner or
partners. The consequences that follow revenge porn and having an image posted without consent are depression, anxiety, job loss, securing a new job, offline harassment, and stalking (Bates, 2017). In this research, Bates brings up how revenge porn can be or better yet, be considered a sort of sexual offense as it has its similarities to sexual assault, sexual crime, and sexual harassment (Bates, 2017). Furthermore, Bates connects it to male domination and having power over women, how it relates to the male hatred over women. This research states the precaution one must take to avoid being a victim of revenge porn. The study raises precautions that women can take in order to not to become victims of revenge porn. The precautions are as such, women should not send photos to a partner if they have not been together for over a year, only send photos where your head is not in the image, avoid having someone film you during sex, to clarify this is not suppose to be victim-blaming, but more of what women can do to avoid this happening to them. Bates collected the data through a qualitative approach via interviews, and the interviewees were former victims or survivors as each individual identified themselves differently (Bates, 2017).

2.2.3 What revenge porn is
Caroline A. Uhl, Kaitlyn J. Rhyner, Cherryl. A Terrance, Noel. R. Lugo analyzed 134 different photos from seven websites to analyze the extent of the websites harming intentions regarding the victims by leaking their information, the information could be from names to their social media information, as well phone numbers (Uhl, Rhyner, Terrance, Lugo. 2018). This research article showed the reasons behind the submissions, the victims’ information, and the requirements for submission. In addition to this, The result also brought up the financial gain for the website and interactions and the reactions from viewers. The article, as mentioned, analyzed the websites
that provide the platform for revenge porn. The researchers refused websites that did not warn against the posting of minors. They succeeded in finding seven websites for the research. However, one of the websites found during the search did not warn against minors’ posting (Uhl, Rhyner, Terrance, Lugo. 2018).

An examination of nonconsensual pornography websites explains what revenge porn is as well as what it entails. Where this kind of porn is posted, and what other information is given on the websites. Additionally, this article informs who is to most likely post this kind of porn. In the case of revenge porn would be ex-partner's romantic or sexually involved (Uhl, Rhyner, Terrance, Lugo. 2018). The research was performed through a content analysis. As a result of the study conducted, it concluded that 92% of the victims on the websites were women. This as well showed that 134 of the images were from the US (Uhl, Rhyner, Terrance, Lugo. 2018). The article introduces the history of revenge porn and how as well when it was brought to light. They present a creator of such a website Hunter More, the creator of the website “isanyoneup” who created the website in 2010 for the particular reason of the circumstances being that he and his friends wanted revenge on their exes. The website got 150.000 to 24.000 visitors daily. Uhl. etc., brief on the economic earnings the website gains, which lays on approximately 8000 to 20.000 dollars per month, and the increase in the pictures posted. The researchers as well interviewed an owner of one of the websites and what he had to say about the industry. More who was interviewed and asked if he felt any kind of remorse gave the following answer “why would I? I get to look at naked girls all day”(Uhl, Rhyner, Terrance, Lugo. 2018). This will deliver a better understanding of what revenge porn entails and how it works. Furthermore, it explains the purpose behind what revenge porn is. An article
called Gendered Public Support for Criminalizing “Revenge Porn” written by Sarah Esther Lageson, Suzy McElrath, and Krissinda Ellen Palmer researched the society’s view on the criminalization of revenge porn; their respondents for their survey are from the U.S. The researchers concluded that self-identified women answered yes more than self-identified men. The purpose of their research was to see the public support for the criminalization of revenge porn, nonconsensual pornography, and image-based sexual assault. However, the support for the criminalization of revenge porn was less likely had the image been taken by the victim. The research as well showed that culture plays a significant role in the people supporting for or against if there should be an implementation of laws against revenge porn (Esther, McElrath & Palmer. 2018).

2.2.4 Revenge porn and human rights
Research on human rights, legal rights, and revenge porn states that the practice of revenge porn violates self-worth and involves degrading as well as disrespecting victims (O’Connell & Bakina, 2020). They state that article 8 of the ECHR (European convention of human rights) safeguards the right to family and private life. They state clearly in what way article 8 applies to revenge porn. Furthermore, they explain that personal sexuality is very intimate and can as well include sexual orientation as well gender identification. O’Connell and Bakina introduce that in Mosley, the court held that secret recording of sexual activity on private property must be taken into article 8. Furthermore, they argue that revenge porn must be taken into article 8 of the ECHR as sexual images and videos are far more intrusive than words (O’Connell & Bakina, 2020). There is quite a bit of research done regarding revenge porn. However, the gap found here is whether women and men consider this an act of violence. Does gender dictate whether individuals find
a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence? The research in the review has brought to light what revenge porn is and how it works, its purpose, and in some cases, why they do this, such as financial gain, vengeance, or just for fun, as well as what the result of the aftermath of the act does to victims. This research, as mentioned, aims to find out if women and men consider revenge porn as an act of violence, as well as if gender dictates whether individuals find a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence, furthermore to analyze how the answers of the respondents are associated. However, what is missing in this research area is if men and women link revenge porn to gender-based violence.

2.3 Theoretical/Analytical/Conceptual Framework

2.3.1 Galtung

The point of Johan Galtung's theory is that he explains what violence is, as well as the different sorts of violence that exist. Furthermore, he presents in what way knowledge impacts violence. Johan Galtung’s theory will explain in what way revenge porn is violence and what kind of violence it is. Thus, it will be used to analyze how the participants' knowledge about gender-based violence and Revenge porn determines if the phenomenon is an act of violence.
Table 1. (Johan Galtung, 1969).

The theory for this research is Johan Galtung's theory about the violence triangle, specifically direct violence. Galtung talks about the different violence in our society, such as direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence (Galtung, 1969). The focus of this research is Galtung's perception of direct violence. Furthermore, he describes direct violence as an intent to harm and hurt (Galtung, 1969). Galtung brings the reactions and justifications to pointing out the violence that occurs, “That’s what they deserve” or, “All they have to do is give in”. The invisible harm of violence is bereavement, trauma, hatred, revenge addiction, and victory addiction. These are the human consequences (Galtung, 1969). The society consequences are damage to the social structure and the damage to social culture. Galtung writes about the cost of violence from the invisible damage and how it may even be more important than visible harm in the long run. Galtung violence
sustainable peace. Invisible violence. Does the violence against women results in the answers given regarding their view on gender-based violence and how it is connected to the invisible harm direct violence has on humans. Galtung goes further in defining in what way an action can be defined as violent. Thus in his description, he states that when an act is avoidable, it is violence; when it is not avoidable, it is not defined as violence, this means that when someone has the option not to do an action and yet still chooses to do it, it classifies as a violent act. When an individual does not have the option to choose not to act out the action, it is not a violent act. Though he does as well explain that an unavoidable act can become avoidable the day after tomorrow, meaning that just because an action is unavoidable presently, it does not mean it will stay that way. Furthermore, he goes into direct violence, presenting direct violence as the means of realizations that are not withheld but directly destroyed. Galtung explains further how a war is fought a person’s “actual somatic realization below his 'potential somatic realization'” (Galtung, 1969). Galtung mentions several distinctions of violence. However, the third distinction of violence is truncated violence. This distinction does not mean one has to be physically harmed but threatened to direct violence and an indirect threat to mental violence. Furthermore, he goes into the intention behind this sort of violence, which is to achieve the balance of power, to achieve precisely this effect that truncated violence brings (Galtung, 1969). Another suitable type of violence would be structural violence, meaning that there is not necessarily a person who acts out the violence. Still, the violence itself is built into the structure. It shows unequal power and unequal life chances (Galtung, 1969). To explain structural violence further, Galtung states that it can be referred to as “social injustice” (Galtung, 1969). Another fundamental part of Galtung's theory about violence are two questions that he brings up, “are there structures
where violence is a person-invariant in the sense that structural violence persists regardless of the changes in persons?” And “are there persons where violence is structure-invariant in the sense that personal violence persists regardless of changes in structural context (Galtung 1969)?”

Galtung answers with a yes in both cases. Furthermore, he goes on to explain in what way the answer is yes in both cases. To simplify and summarize what Galtung means, the violence is in the structure, no matter how aware the individual is. He states that no personal violence or threat of personal violence is needed as it already is in the structure (Galtung, 1969). This theory will be used to help get a better understanding of the answers that were given by the respondents, as to if in fact, they do believe it is violence what kind of violence can be applied to the answers, as well to help analyze if, in fact, women do say yes more than men, and furthermore why that is the case. By applying Galtung’s theory it can help with coming to a better understanding of why that is the case.

### 2.3.2 Connell Gender and power

By using Connells gender and power one can get a better understanding as to why this type of phenomenon is happening, as to why people feel that it may or may not be an act of violence, as well as to if there is a difference between the female respondents and the male respondents’ answers and give an understanding as to why that is. Gender and Power is part of this study as it explains the different power relations that gender has.
R.W Connell writes about the relations between power and gender (Connell, 1987). He goes deep into different aspects of it, such as sex roles, labor, structure, and power. The most relevant part of his theory is power (Connell, p. 107, 1987). Starting off he writes about where one can find power and the different components that exist, such as force, organized violence, a naked force which is stated as a rare type of violence. Furthermore, Connell states that it is often difficult to see beyond an individual act whether it be force or oppression. Furthermore, the actions for example of such as a “group of youths raping a girl that they are acquainted with, are not intelligible without the structure” (Connell, p. 107, 1987). Connell goes further into the social structure between the genders, such as the sexualization of women, in the sense that heterosexual women are sexualized as an object in a way that the heterosexual man is not (Connell, p. 107, 1987)

2.3.3 Doing gender West and Zimmerman

The reason behind this theory being chosen is that it explains in what way society and the people in it create it. This also explains how this creation affects our view on gender. To clarify, “Doing gender” means the creation of gender. Another reason for this theory is that it goes well with the Connells and Pearces “gender” which is presented below. This will be used to analyze genders' relationship to the consideration that revenge porn is an act of violence and how it can affect the answers. “Doing gender” will be applied to this study to present in what way the creation of gender leads to issues such as revenge porn.

West and Zimmerman’s most known article doing gender, has the basis of West and Zimmerman explaining in what way gender is created in our
society. Furthermore, going into the different distinctions of the ways that we as a society make gender (West and Zimmerman, 1987). They write about how in the beginning there was sex, and there was gender, where later on it was taught how to distinguish them from one another (West and Zimmerman, 1987). Sex is stated as biological: physiology, anatomy, and hormones. Gender, they said, is constructed through psychological, cultural, and social means. Their article on gender performs an ethnomethodological informed and sociological understanding of gender as a routine, methodical, and recurring accomplishment. They argue that doing gender is undertaken by women and men’s competence as members of the society are held hostage to its production (West and Zimmerman, 1987). Furthermore, they go into the doing gender being a complex socially guided perceptual interactional, and micropolitical, activities, that cast distinct trails as expressions of masculine and feminine natures (West and Zimmerman, 1987). In spite of the fact that they do argue that it is individuals that create gender, they go further into arguing that rather than a property of individuals, they conceive of gender as an emergent feature of social situations (West and Zimmerman, 1987). They say that it is both an outcome of and rationale of various social arrangements as well as means to legitimate one of the most fundamental divisions of society (West and Zimmerman, 1987).

Furthermore, they undertake an examination of what other sociologists have meant by gender. They write that both gender role and gender display focus on the behavioral form of being a man or a woman (West and Zimmerman, 1987). They contend that the notion of gender as a role blurs the work that is involved in producing gender in the everyday activities. Furthermore, they continue to argue that participants, through interaction, organize the various and manifold to express or reflect gender, a step further, they write that they
are disposed to perceive the behavior of other individuals in a similar light (West and Zimmerman, 1987). Furthermore, they state that in the western societies, the accepted cultural mindset on gender views men and women as naturally and distinctly defined categories of one being, with particular psychological and behavioral propensities that can be predicted from their reproductive functions (West and Zimmerman, 1987). Furthermore, the justification for this is because things are the way they are by virtue of the fact that men are men and women are women (West and Zimmerman, 1987).

Though the analysis of gender and sex in social science is less likely to be as naive to think that this is all-natural and rooted biologically, a vision often perceived as natural, which has produced psychological, behavioral, and social consequences (West and Zimmerman, 1987). The “Sex differences approach” has often been a term used by a psychologist rather than sociologists; West and Zimmerman explain it in the term that a researcher who conducts a survey research over the phone who determines the “gender” of the respondents based on their voice over the phone is as well making trade-oriented assumptions (West and Zimmerman, 2018). West and Zimmerman argue that gender is not a set of traits, nor a variable, nor a role but the product of social doing of sorts (West and Zimmerman, 1987). Furthermore, they state that it is more than the unceasing creation of the meaning of gender through human actions (West and Zimmerman, 1987).

To bring the focus to gender display, they reference to Goffman, who argues that when individuals interact with one another in their environment, said individuals assume that each one possesses an essential nature. This nature can be detected through the natural signs given or expressed by the
individual. Said essential expression can be marked as femininity and masculinity (West and Zimmerman, 1987). Something that can be determined momentarily in any social interaction yet can be struck at the most basic characteristics of a person. These characterizations can convey others our regards to them, furthermore indicate our alignment in an encounter, later on, establish the terms of the contact for the social situation, furthermore, they are as well marked as the expressive behavior, the testimony of our essential nature (West and Zimmerman, 1987. Furthermore, West and Zimmerman write about in what way Goffamn views gender display

2.3.4 Connell and Pearse Gender

Gender is part of this study is because they write about the differences of abuse women go through as well as the percentage of how many women experience domestic violence. Furthermore, they discuss the flaws in the structure and in what way it favors the male gender, as well the power men hold over women as they are viewed as the dominant sex. Thus this will be used to explain the different answers in regards to their view on violence. “Gender” will be used to give an understanding of how power and inequality in gender breeds violence in terms of revenge porn.

Connell and Pears write about the power men hold over women, which has been created through the patriarchy as well leading to the concept of men as the dominant sex class (Connell and Pearse,p.75, 2015). Connell and Pearse bring up rape as an assertion of men’s power over women. Furthermore, they write about the media’s view of women, as they portray women to be
passive, trivial, and as well stupid (Connell and Pearse, p.76, 2015).

Furthermore, the power that men hold over women is as such; The power of the husband over his wife, a father’s power over his daughter, is what Connell and Pears state is an essential part of gender structure (Connell and Pearse, p.76, 2015). This form of power and idea of living is still an accepted form of idea in much of the world. Furthermore, Connell and Pearse write about the continuing relevance of gendered power analysis, which is indicated by violence and abuse statistics. An example that they bring up is the 2005 the Australian Bureau of Statistics survey, which found that 15% of women have reported of being victims of intimate violence by former partners (Connell and Pearse, p.76, 2015). This also showed that women are a far higher proportion than men, resulting in 5%. Furthermore, they bring in the world health organization that conducted a study which presented that 15% of women in Japan and 71% of the women in Ethiopia have reported sexual or physical violence by an intimate partner at one point in their lives. Thus this is an average of about one-third of the women worldwide (Connell and Pearse, p.75, 2015).

The women's liberation stated that the patriarchal power was not just the matter of individual men's control over women but also realized as the state's impersonal control over women. Furthermore, to bring an example to the state’s impersonal power over women, Connell and Pearse write about an article written by Catharine McKinnon in 1983. McKinnon's article is about court procedures regarding rape cases. The is supposedly independent of any bias of the judge, the procedure where rape charges are to be tried effectively by placing the complaint rather than the defendant on trial (Connell and Pearse, p.75, 2015). Furthermore, the woman's sexual history, marital, situation, and motives laying a charge are all under review. Yet in spite of the
matter of fact is that all attempts at reform, this is still a ruinous experience for women to bring charges (Connell and Pearse, p.75, 2015).

Furthermore, a theme that emerged in Gay liberation is power. The focus on power was applied to a specific group of men, such as criminalization, police harassment, economic discrimination, violence, and as well cultural pressure (Connell and Pearse, p.75, 2015). Connell and Pearse write about Gay liberation theorists that have linked the oppression of gay men to the oppression of lesbians and as well linked it to the oppression of women. The national statistics show that women are more often the target of domestic violence, as well as it presents that men are often the targets of other crimes and are usually committed by other men. To clarify the crimes that occur to men are committed mainly by other men, not women towards men, but men towards women and men towards men.

Furthermore, Connell and Pearse write about public violence often involving challenging masculinity and accomplishments or courage (Connell and Pearse, p.77, 2015). The power approach is that there is a unified agency of power in our society. They mention the post-structural approach that many feminists and Gay theorists saw as a fine understanding of power and its productiveness and how power generates identities and practice. For instance beauty and fashion, and its discourse, positions women as consumers, as well subjects them to humiliating tests of acceptability. Enforcing Frivolous rules, this is responsible for much of the unhappiness, ill health, and as well in some cases, death by starvation in some countries, yet with all this, there is no man standing with a gun pointed at women compelling women to do all this (Connell and Pearse, p.77, 2015).
The next chapter will take on the methodological framework chosen for this study. This chapter will bring up topics such as the quantitative approach, the development of the survey, and the fundamental answers that the respondents have given regarding the background questions that have been asked. Furthermore, it will state the analytical method chosen for the study, as well as to inform why this is the method for the research.

3. Methodological framework

This chapter will present the methodology, such as the quantitative approach for the study as well as the analytical method, cross-tabulation. As well as in what way the survey was conducted and present the fundamental questions for the respondents that will give the research the age, self-identification, and educational background.

3.1 Research design

The chosen methodological framework for this research is a quantitative approach by sampling the data through a survey. The reason behind this approach being chosen is because of the time limit. By using the approach of a survey, one could collect several answers in a short amount of time, the number of respondents for this study was 29. It was a good approach as the researcher does not have to be present when the participants answer the questions, and the participants could send it further to other willing participants. The purpose of the survey is to gather information regarding if women were to answer yes more than men about the topic of revenge porn being considered gender-based violence in society’s eyes. The survey is based on six questions that will focus on both revenge porn as well
gender-based violence. Some of the questions were based on the respondents’ age, education, and self-identification see appendix A. The survey was distributed via email with a link to the survey itself. The email contained information regarding the research so that the respondents had a clear view of what they were answering and what the research they were participating in entails. The approach for the survey was a web survey. The respondents were invited to visit a website where they could complete the survey online. The pros of a web survey are that the questions can be filtered, and when the respondent has answered a question, it will skip to the next one (Bryman, 2016). With a web survey, the respondents’ answers can automatically be downloaded into a database, removing the need for coding large numbers of questionnaires (Bryman, 2016). With software that works as such, one can design the survey, then create an address where the respondents can finish the survey (Bryman, 2016). Each respondent's answers will be logged as well retrieved once the researcher decides that the data collection is finished (Bryman, 2016). In addition to this, it means that no coding of replies is needed, and there is no need to enter data into the software. This as well saves time and lessens the introduction of errors during data processing (Bryman, 2016). The sampling for this research was snowball sampling. Snowball sampling is when a researcher contacts a small group of people relevant to the topic and then uses the initial contacts to establish new connections (Bryman, 2016). snowball sampling has been the chosen method because it is a convenient method for this study as the time limit is not a lot. By using this method, the respondents would help collect more participants for the study in a short amount of time.

The time taken to complete the survey for the respondents was between 1-2 min; see appendix B for an example of answers given by the respondents.
The survey handed out to the respondents had several fundamental questions to determine the age, self-identification, as well education level to build ground information about the participants in this research. Further down will show the result of the survey regarding the fundamental questions.

**Chart 1. Self-identification**

What is your identification?

| Answered: 29 | Skipped: 0 |

| Q1: Woman | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 55.17% |
| Q1: Man | 0.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 44.83% |
| Total Respondents | 16 | 13 | 0 | 29 |

This first chart will show the male as well as female respondents of the research. The reason for this question is to study if there is any relationship between the respondents’ gender identification and their knowledge about gender-based violence, and revenge porn. Furthermore, to identify if gender dictates if revenge porn should be considered as a violent act. As clearly stated in the chart: it was a total of 29 respondents, 13 men, and 16 women. The percentage for this is 55.17% women and 44.83% men.
Chart.2  Age of the participants

How old are you?

Answered: 29  Skipped: 0

The question regarding age was added to the survey for the purpose of identifying if age has an effect on the answers in regards to knowledge but as well if it has a relationship in whether or not the participants consider the phenomenon as a violent act.

This graph shows that the majority of the respondents who participated in the survey were either 20 or older, to give an exact number of 86.21%. As for 25 or older, the data showed 6.90%, and for 30 or older, the data showed 3.45%.
This third question in the survey was chosen for the same purpose as the one before, to determine if it has an effect on the following questions, such as knowledge and if they were to consider revenge porn as an act of violence. The purpose of all the former questions is to identify relationships.

The third chart shows the highest percentage of the respondents’ education, which was high school. The exact percentage for this chart is 75.86%, as for the percentage for the university it was 20.69% and higher than university was 3.45%.
3.2 Method of analysis

The chosen analysis method for this research is a contingency table. The purpose of a Contingency table analysis is that it is a very flexible method to analyze the relationships between variables as they can be applied to any kind of variable. A contingency is, in Bryman’s words, close to a frequency table; however, in the case of a contingency table, it allows two variables to simultaneously be analyzed, as well as a way to summarize the relationships (Bryman, 2012). Bryman states that it is normal for a contingency table to carry percentages as it makes the tables easier to interpret. Furthermore, they are generated as such so that the patterns of association between variables can be searched for (Bryman 2012). For this research, such patterns can be gender, the participants’ knowledge regarding revenge porn and gender-based violence, as well as education and age, can determine if the respondents consider revenge porn as a violent act or not, which is what this research aims to do, not only to find out whether or not it is considered as an act of violence, but as well if gender dictates whether individuals find a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence, and what associations can be found in regards to their answers. Bryman uses an example of a research conducted in regards to visiting the gym, such as the relationship between gender and visiting the gym. The result here was that women were more likely to visit the gym to lose weight as such, which means that there is a relationship between visiting the gym and gender (Bryman, 2012). Mentioned before are examples of patterns that could possibly occur in this research. The point of this research is to determine if such patterns exist regarding the subject of gender-based violence and revenge porn. This is why a contingency table is the appropriate choice of method to analyze the findings. With a contingency table, one can analyze
the relationships between the variables that have developed through the survey and the respondents’ answers. Furthermore, to see how the contingency table has been applied to the research, look further down in point 6—discussion, where the method has been applied in analyzing the findings.

3.3 Delimitations and Limitations

The delimitations set for the research were as such:

3.3.1 Participants

The respondents who were part of the research were aimed not to be victims or survivors. The exact purpose for that this was put as a delimitation is that being part of research with a sensitive subject such as revenge porn as well gender-based violence can cause former trauma to the surface, which can lead to an individual going back into a dark space, and in spite of the fact that having input from former victims would have been good for the research, to get a clear look of what it is like to be a victim of revenge porn, to get a better understanding of it, it was not deemed necessary for the research to be carried out, which is why it was decided to be stricken from the research entirely.

3.3.2 Location

Another delimitation set was that the respondents who wanted to participate had to be in Sweden, that reason for this delimitation, being that it was easier to access willing participants in Sweden, as well it would focus on the gender-based violence and revenge porn that is happening in Sweden as well
as it would give a more concrete result as to how the respondents view the issue in their country and the research would be focused on their considerations about the subject from Swedish participants.

Next in this part of the study is the limitations that occurred during the process. They were of such:

3.3.3 Respondents

In regards to the participants of the research, there has been a limit to how many respondents were willing to participate in the research, especially in the category of male respondents. The total of respondents was 29; however, the women that participated were 16, and the men were 13. If there were an equal number of participants in the male respondents as the female respondents, one would have been able to get a more exact number, as well as more respondents to get more clear answers and data for the research. However, with the time limit on the research, there was no possibility to postpone the time for collecting data, hence the significant difference in the participants' regarding gender. Furthermore, there were only 29 participants in the research, and if there had been more willing participants in this research, there would have been a more clear estimate of how people in Sweden view revenge porn as an act of violence or not, however with the time limit on this research there was not a possibility to prolong the time for gathering data and participants, which lead to only 29 participants. However, 29 participants were enough to keep the research going. Although a higher number of participants may have improved the study, a clear theme was found after 29 participants.

3.4 Ethical considerations
The ethical consideration that has been taken for this research has primarily been not to have former victims partake in this study. The reason for this consideration is that answering questions regarding gender-based violence and or revenge porn can bring up the former trauma that a victim has. This can lead to the victim going back into a dark hole or creating a form of mental health issues, which is something this study aims to refrain from as well as refraining from questions such as if the respondents have been part of revenge porn, as victims or as perpetrators such questions can lead to legal consequences or again victims having to go through it all again. Another ethical consideration taken was the anonymity of the respondent, none of the respondents’ information was part of the study. The survey handed out to the participants did not collect names or phone numbers. The send-out to the respondents was kept away from the study as to keep their information intact. Emails as to keep the respondents anonymous.

This chapter of the study has presented what it is that has been used to collect data, as well as to what analysis will be used for understanding the data that have been obtained through the survey. Furthermore, it has gone through the limitations that have occurred throughout the process of the study as well as the delimitations. The chapter as well presented the ethical considerations that have been taken in conducting the study.

The upcoming chapter will present the data that have been collected throughout the study by using the survey. Furthermore, the chapter will present the data through presenting the graphs as well further down explain the findings more thoroughly. What the answers given by the respondents have presented. In 4.2 of the chapter, will present the results, with a
comparison of the answers given by the male respondents and those given by the female respondents.

4. Presentation of research findings

The research aims to determine whether or not men and women consider revenge porn an act of violence. Furthermore, the research as well aims to find out if gender dictates whether individuals find a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence, and in what way their answers are associated. To get a better understanding of the results, one must understand what both gender-based violence and revenge porn are. Revenge porn is a relatively new phenomenon and is based on an ex-partner, either sexual ex-partner or romantically, posting a sexual image or video of a person without that person’s consent as well as they might, in some cases, give out personal information about said person. There are websites created for this purpose mainly, to get revenge on an ex, some do it just for financial gain, some do it for laughs. The people who own these websites, encourage people to act out in this way. On the other hand, gender-based violence is when violence against women is acted out, gender-based violence is not only focused on physical violence but as well psychological and verbal. The data has been collected through a survey, as well the findings are presented below.
Chart 4.1 Knowledge about Gender-based violence

From a scale of no idea to fully aware, where would you put your knowledge about what gender-based violence is?

Answered: 29  Skipped: 0

This question was part of the survey to get a view of how much knowledge the participants had about gender-based violence, furthermore to study if the respondents’ amount of knowledge affected their answer on the last question in the survey which is from a scale where the respondents would consider revenge porn as an act of violence.

This fourth chart shows the percentage of respondents’ knowledge in regards to gender-based violence. It states the average, which is 65%, the mean, 64.76%, and the median, which landed on 70.00%.
Chart 4.1.2. Knowledge about revenge porn

From a scale of having no idea what revenge porn is to fully aware, where would you put your knowledge about the phenomenon?

This fifth question that is part of the survey was for the same reason that was presented in the graph above. To identify how much knowledge the respondents have about revenge porn and to study if it has any relation to their view on from a scale where the respondents would consider revenge porn as an act of violence.

Chart number five shows the respondents’ knowledge in regards to revenge porn, which is clearly shown in the data. The average is 57%, the mean 57.48, and the median 51.00%.
Chart 4.1.3. Is revenge porn a violent act or not.

This last chart is to identify on a scale from not a violent act to a full-fledged violent act where the respondents would consider revenge porn. This question aims to identify if gender dictates their view on whether or not it is a violent act and to see if the former questions have a relationship to this one and if they as well dictate the answers given.

The last chart shows what the respondents consider regarding whether revenge porn is an act of violence or not. The chart states the following: the average for this question is 64%, the mean is 63.62%, and the median is 68.00%.

4.2 Comparing the answers between men and women
4.2.1 The first chart is the comparison between men and women regarding age

How old are you?

Answered: 29   Skipped: 0

This chart shows the age of the women's respective men. 25 of the respondents were 20 or older, 10 (76.92%) of the men were in this category, and 15 (93.75%) women were in the same age scale of 20 or older. One male (7.69%) and female (6.25%) respondent were 25 or older. The last age category was if the respondent was 30 or older and one of the male respondents was 30 (7.69%) or older.
4.2.2 Chart number 2 will show the education of women respective men

What is your highest completed education

Answered: 29  Skipped: 0

The chart shows the highest education level of the respondents. Of the women's respondents, the majority had finished high school as their highest level of education 14 (87.50%) women, one has finished university (6.25%), and one higher than university (6.25%). As for the male respondents, 5 had finished university (38.46%), and 8 had high school as the highest form of education (61.54%).
4.2.3 The third chart will show the difference in knowledge regarding gender-based violence between women and men.

From a scale of no idea to fully aware, where would you put your knowledge about what gender-based violence is?

Answered: 29  Skipped: 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1: Woman</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responses</td>
<td>55.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1: Man</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responses</td>
<td>44.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Respondents</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This chart will as mentioned above show the respondents’ answers regarding gender-based violence, the total percentage of women is 55.17% and men 44.83%. In addition, this chart will show the difference in the answers when comparing the male and female responses. For men, the mean was 57.31% and the median 70.00%. As for women, the mean was 70.81% and the median was 71.00%.
4.2.4 This chart shows the knowledge about revenge porn and the difference between men’s and women’s answers.

From a scale of having no idea what revenge porn is to fully aware, where would you put your knowledge about the phenomenon?

Answered: 29  Skipped: 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q1: Woman</th>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>55.17%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Responses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1: Man</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>44.83%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Responses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Respondents</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This chart shows the difference in the percentage regarding men’s and women’s answers about their knowledge in regards to revenge porn. The total percentage of women's responses is 55.17%, and that of men's responses is 44.83%. After putting in the filter to see the difference in the male and female answers, the result turned out to be in men’s case, the mean to be 57.54% and the median to be 51.00%. The women's result showed the mean to be 57.44% and the median 53.00%.
4.2.5 The last chart will show the respondents’ answers if they consider revenge porn an act of violence or not.

from a scale of not a violent act to a full-fledge violent act where would you consider revenge porn?

Answered: 29  Skipped: 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1: Man</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>44.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responses</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1: Woman</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>55.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responses</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Respondents</td>
<td>29</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>BASIC STATISTICS</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
<th>MEDIAN</th>
<th>MEAN</th>
<th>STANDARD DEVIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1: Woman</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>73.25</td>
<td>21.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1: Man</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>51.77</td>
<td>36.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total percentage again in women is 55.17% and men 44.83%. As for the difference in men in women’s answers, it showed men to have a mean of 51.77% and a median of 50.00% in the women's case, it showed a mean of 73.25% and a median of 80.00%. Here, one can see a difference in men’s and women’s opinions regarding whether or not revenge porn is considered gender-based violence. The primary purpose for this research was to find out if gender dictates whether individuals find a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence, and by the answers given by the respondents it showed that women indeed do say yes more than men, meaning that there is a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence the gap is shown in the median and can as well be seen in the mean, there is a gap, between the women’s answers and the men's answers.
To give a better summary of the findings in this research. The research presented the following: The total of respondents that participated was 29, the total of male respondents was 13, and the total of the female respondents was 16, in percentage that estimated that the male respondents were 44.83% and the female respondents 55.17%. The total of the overall in the age categories, the participants overall in the category of the 18 or older had as well only one respondent in that age 3.45%. In the following category of were, 20 or older respondents had 25 of the respondents in that age group 86.25%. The third category had two respondents that were 25 or older, 6.90%, the fourth category in age was 30 or older as well, here there was only one respondent of that age 3.45%. The third question in the survey was about the education level of the respondents, which in the first category was higher than university level, which only had one of the respondents, 3.45%. The next category was university, which had 6 of the respondents, 20.69%. The fourth one was high school. That category had 22 respondents, 75.86%. The fifth was secondary and had 0 respondents 0%. The fourth question in the survey was about the respondents’ knowledge about gender-based violence. The overall in this question regarding to the average was 65%, the mean 64.76%, and the median 70.00%. The fifth question was about the respondents’ knowledge about revenge porn. The average was 57%, the mean was 51%, and the median was 57.48%. The sixth and last question the survey was in regards to from not a violent act to a full-fledged violent act where would they consider the phenomenon, the average for this question was 64%, the mean was 63.62%, and the median was 68.00%.

The next step in looking at the findings is by separating the answers by those given by men and those given by women. This is to see if there are any
differences depending on self-identification as well as to be able to analyze any relationships between variables. As mentioned above there were 13 44.83% male respondents and 16 female 55.17% respondents. In the next question about age 15, 93.75% of the respondents were women in the age of 20 or older, and 10 76.92% of the male respondents were as well the age of 20 or older. 2 of the respondents were in the age of 25 or older one 7.69% male and one 6.25% female, In the age of 18 or older there was only one 7.69% respondent and that was a man, and that is the case for 30 or older, which again was one 7.69% male respondent. The next question is in regards to their highest education, and in the women’s case, 14 87.50% of the female respondents had their highest education as high school, as for the men 8 61.54% had high school as their highest education. The next category is university, and one 6.25% of the women had university as the highest form of education, as for the male respondents 5 38.46% had their highest form of education as university. The last category with a response was an education higher than university, and that had one 6.25% respondent, that was a female respondent. As for secondary school again, it had 0.00%, meaning no respondents. The question after that was in regards to how much knowledge they had about gender-based violence. The women landed on in total 55.17%, as for the mean, the result was 70.81, and the result of the median was 71.00%. For the male respondents, the total was 44.83%, the result of the mean for the male respondents was 57.31%, and the result of the median was 70.00%. The fifth question was in regards to their knowledge about revenge porn. The women presented in total 55.17%, the mean presented 57.44%, and the median showed a result of 53.00%. The total of the male respondents was 44.83, and the mean was presented as 55.54%, the median resulted as 51.00%. The last question in the survey was in regards to whether or not the respondents would consider revenge porn as an act of violence,
and the respondents got to answer it in the form of a scale. The total for the female respondents is again 55.17%, the mean is 73.25, and the median resulted in 80.00%. The male respondents in total were 44.83%, the mean was presented as 51.77%, and the median showed a result of 50.00%.

Furthermore, again, the study’s point is to see if there are any differences in whether revenge porn is an act of violence or not and if gender dictates whether individuals find a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence. By separating the answers given by the male respondents and the female respondents, one can take a deeper look into the answers given by the respondents. By the separation of the answers it presents such; it presented than in the case of the male respondents, the result showed that the male respondents with a university degree as their highest level of education did not consider it as an act of violence, Furthermore, whilst the ones with a high school degree as their highest level of education did in fact consider it as an act of violence. To bring the attention to the female respondents, it presented that the level of education did in fact not have an effect on the answers given if it should be considered as an act of violence or not, furthermore as has been presented before, the majority had the highest level of education as high school again the education did not have an impact on the answers like it did have on the men. In spite of the fact that the majority of the women that did participate in research did in fact consider it an act of violence, one respondent gave 25% when asked where they would put revenge porn on the scale, while another respondent gave 48% on the scale, these two respondents were the lowest of numbers of the female participants, the significant difference here between the men and the women where that some male respondents gave a 0% on the scale which none of the women did. To clarify, this means a relationship between different variables in terms
of identifying as a woman and age and education were not detected. However, in terms of Identifying as a man, there was a relationship found between education and gender identification. Furthermore, that result is that regardless of age or education, women found that revenge porn is an act of violence. On the other hand, the male participants' results did show a relationship between education and gender identification. In the male participants, the higher the respondents had in education, the less they considered the phenomenon to be an act of violence.

Furthermore, as the data presented indicated that women say yes more than men, a gap was found in the statistics from the survey. The median for women was 80.00% and the mean 73.25%, while men had their median at 50.00% and the mean at 51.77%. This is where one can argue that women say yes more than men. With that being stated, one can as well establish that men do indeed find revenge porn as an act of violence. As has been mentioned above, the only variable that affects the answers given by men is education. Although some of the men who participated in the study did state that they do not consider it an act of violence, the overall answers given by the male respondents did estimate that revenge porn is an act of violence.

I have now discussed the numerical findings from the survey titled Gender-based violence and revenge porn. In the next chapter, I discuss the relevance and meaning to interpret the study’s results.

5. Discussion
5.1 Do men and women view revenge porn as an act of violence?

As has been presented above, both men and women considered the phenomenon of revenge porn as an act of violence. To draw your attention back to that in fact both men and women did consider it an act of violence and take a step further in the research by applying the chosen theories for this study, starting with Galtung's theory regarding violence. Galtung writes about the different distinctions of violence that exist in the world. With that, there are two distinctions that are the focus of this study. The two main distinctions that have been chosen as the main focus of the study are direct violence and structural violence. Furthermore, the first one that will be brought to light in this study is structural violence and how it is relevant as well as in what way it is applicable to revenge porn and gender-based violence.

5.1.2 Does gender dictate whether individuals find a nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence?

The social acceptance holds a great power in regard to what can be deemed as an act of violence, as in fact, it is applicable to the phenomenon that by the social acceptance and the justification of such an act it will determine whether or not it shall be considered as an act of violence. To further the discussion chapter of the study, it will bring up Connell’s thoughts about Power and gender. Connell writes about the connection that power has to gender. The most fundamental part of what Connell writes is when he mentions that it is often hard to see past an act by an individual and whether the act is by force or oppression (Connell, 1987). An example that has been mentioned above is a group of young individuals raping a girl that they may
be acquainted with is not intelligible without structure. Furthermore, Connell writes about the social structure of gender the sexualization of women. Heterosexual women are sexualized as an object in the way that heterosexual men are not (Connell, 1987). The way Connell’s word is applicable to this is that it gives an understanding as to that women can be seen as objects in society through the sexualization which affects the way women are treated, and by being sexualized and the structure being part of it, the consequences of this will breed phenomenons as revenge porn. As well as bringing in Gender and power yet again, the gender differences that power differences and the oppression of women is the answer to why women have more knowledge of gender-based violence and why women say yes more than men. Why do more women consider revenge porn an act of violence while fewer men do consider it to be an act of violence.

Furthermore, the research will apply Connell’s words again as well as applying Pears who write “Gender” (Connell and Pearse, 2015). Connell and Pearse, as have been mentioned above, write about the power men hold over women; they write about the way men are viewed as the dominant sex class (Connell and Pearse, 2015). Furthermore, they write about the statistics that show that approximately one-third of the women in the world have reported abuse by an intimate partner (Connell and Pearse, 2015). The reason for Connell and Pearse being chosen in this study is that they write about the power that men have over women and address the abuse by an intimate partner, which is what the perpetrators of revenge porn are. Most of those who post the images of the victims of revenge porn are by former intimate partners. They address this through power as well as has been mentioned before the impact of the structure on this which they as well bring up. To draw your attention back to the structure, Connell and Pearse write about not
only the individual man's power over women but also the states. The writers bring up an example, which will be brought up again in this chapter as it is relevant to understand the view of the analysis. The example is as such; McKinnon's article is about in what way court procedures go about things in regards to rape cases. That is supposedly independent of any bias of the judge, the procedure where rape charges are supposed to be tried effectively by placing the complaint rather than the defendant on trial (Connell and Pearse 2015). Furthermore, the woman's sexual history, marital, situation, and motives for laying a charge are all under review Connell and Pearse, 2015). Yet in spite of matters, the fact is that at all attempts at reform, this yet still is a ruinous experience for women to bring charges (Connell and Pearse, 2015). The reason that the study finds this example relevant for the analysis of the data is because this shows that even though it is a man who has committed the crime, the complaint is the one under review, that goes to show that the state or rather the structure of the state is not unbiased as they still review the complaint rather than defendants, with this structure phenomenons as revenge porn occur and are justified. Again with women having had this experience and knowledge that the structure and the state justify this, this is why this research argument for women saying yes more than men. Tying it back to statistics that presented that one-third of the women in the world have been victims of abuse by an intimate partner, it also presented that only 5% of men have reported being victims of abuse (Connell and Pearse 2015). This goes to show that not a lot of men have reported being victims of abuse. This furthers the argument as to why women say yes more than men, as women go through the abuse by an intimate partner more than men.
5.1.3 How are they associated?

The secondary research was if there is a difference in how they are associated, the only difference that did occur in the study was, that the men with higher education as high as the university did not consider it an act of violence while the ones that had high school did consider it. That being the only association, while age and education did not make a difference in the answers in the women’s case. By analyzing the answers given using Connell’s words and thoughts, the reason for women not having a relationship with the other variables is because they have been sexualized in a way men have not. By having gone through the feeling of oppression and the sexualization by society, women, regardless of age, education and knowledge considered it as an act of violence.

Furthermore, Galtung points out that regardless of a person's knowledge, a phenomenon is still violent irrespective of the amount of knowledge. To tie this statement to the study and its findings, the data collected did indeed show that both men and women consider revenge porn an act of violence. However, the data did as well show the knowledge that the respondents had in terms of what gender-based violence is but as well what revenge porn is, and with this statement, one can argue that no matter the knowledge that the respondents had regarding both subjects, the act itself is violent “irrespective” of the knowledge they have, as well that regardless of their education status of the topic it would still be considered as a violent act (Galtung, 1969). Furthermore, Galtung writes as to why the case is as such, one of those reasons may be that it is an act of violence that is deemed acceptable by the society. In the respondents’ answers, in spite of the fact that some did not have a piece of high knowledge about what revenge porn entails or is, yet with that little knowledge about the phenomenon, the
participants that took part in the study would in fact still consider it an act of violence. To make it even more clear, this goes further on to show that in spite of the fact that the majority did consider it a full-fledged act of violence, it's still not acknowledged as such by the society. This is where Galtung's theory about violence fits into the study perfectly. By applying Galtung's view on structural violence as well as how an act of violence can be deemed acceptable by the society in spite of the knowledge one has, as have been mentioned several times before, revenge porn was considered to be an act of violence; however, with the background as well the collected data from the research, one can argue that it is an acceptable act of violence. Galtung writes about the different distinctions, the acceptable kind of violence is the one that is implemented in the structure hence the term structural violence. Revenge porn compared to the definition of gender-based violence does meet up to what can be classified as such, furthermore the fact that the respondents did consider it as an act of violence yet the phenomenon not seen as a bigger issue or, in fact, as an act of violence by society, is why it, in fact, can be deemed as structural violence. Furthermore, Galtung writes as well about direct violence, which means a violent act with the intent to harm. The justification behind this can be in Galtung's words “That's what they deserve” or, “All they have to do is give in” (Galtung, 1969).

Referring back to the literature review that has mentioned the reasons behind revenge porn is why direct violence is linked to the phenomenon, as the perpetrators commit this act with an intent to harm. This direct violence that the well-known sociologist writes about can be associated with Gender, power, doing gender, and masculinity, this will be discussed further down in this chapter.
This brings the discussion into its next chapter, doing gender. Furthermore, why is it that revenge porn deemed an act of violence or not is yet still considered acceptable in society, a theory that is deemed relevant for this research is doing gender. Doing gender explains how gender is created in the society. That the way human beings interact with each other determines the view of what gender is in the society. Furthermore, to illustrate why it is that doing gender applies to this research. The reason for this theory is for the fact that West and Zimmerman state that in the western societies, they have accepted the cultural mindset on gender views of men and women as natural as well as distinctly defined categories of one's being, with particular psychological and behavioral indications. that can be predicted from their reproductive functions (West and Zimmerman, 1987). Furthermore, the justification for this in the society is because things are the way they are by virtue of the fact that men are men and women are women (West and Zimmerman, 1987). As authors have mentioned, there is a justification which is that men are men and women are women, this can be applied to revenge porn not being seen as an act of violence in the structure. The fact that this justification is part of men being able to act in the way of revenge porn that men are men. This statement justifies their behavior. To take it a step further in the theory, they write about masculinity and femininity. A construction that has often been associated with exciting biologically, though as West and Zimmerman argue, is not something that one is born with but is socially constructed through the interactions in the society (West and Zimmerman, 1987). As such one can argue that the reason for revenge porn not being considered as an act of violence in structural view is because we as a society have deemed it acceptable through the interactions of the creation for the justification that men are men and women are women, and the existence of
justifying masculinity means that no matter the harm of the behavior it is justified by gender and masculinity.

5.2 Reflections on the research

5.3 Themes

By using the contingency table method to analyze the data collected through the survey one can detect some themes or relationships of the answers given. The primary variables that were looked at were education, self-identification, and age, to research if there is a relationship between these variables and answers the respondents gave on revenge porn and gender-based violence as well as the relationship with these primary variables and whether or not they consider it as an act of violence. The recurring relationship between the variables has been education and self-identification. During the analysis, one can detect a relationship between primarily two variables, education and self-identification in regards to whether or not they consider revenge porn as an act of violence. This relationship is between men and education. The relationship showed that the higher the education, the less they were to consider the phenomenon as an act of violence. Themes in regard to the women were not detected at all, no matter the age or education. They nevertheless considered the phenomenon as an act of violence.
5.4 Implications

The implications that have been concluded as a result of this research is that education has a relationship in whether or not men would consider it an act of violence or not. Furthermore, the survey result did indeed draw the attention to the fact that the higher the education, the less likely the male respondents were to consider revenge porn as an act of violence. As has been stated before, women did say yes more than men. Nevertheless, that being the case it did draw the attention to show that the men who did participate in the research did consider it as an act of violence. To further explain the implication, one can argue that through structural violence, the violence that is accepted in society is why despite the fact that revenge porn is considered an act of violence, as stated in the analysis of the study. This phenomenon is considered a part of the accepted sort of violence by applying the findings and analyzing them through Glatung, Connell, Pearse, West, and Zimmerman. Furthermore, one can as well argue that the society plays a big part in its connection to gender. By creating gender, we generate the thought of an inferior sex by applying masculinity and femininity to it as a justification. The justification goes further into the thought that men are men and women are women to justify action created by either gender (West and Zimmerman). Such as, even though the phenomenon called revenge porn can be considered an act of violence through the social structure and the social interactions that create the gender differences in how the acceptance of such violence against women has continually been created and furthermore developed. This is why the phenomenon is again considered an act of violence, but nothing is done about it. Furthermore, to take the research a step further and bring in Connell’s view on Gender and the men’s need for power over women.
5.5 Future research

The reason to keep studying such a subject is to help society realize that when such a thing happens there are severe consequences. As well this research has presented that there is a flaw in the structure in favor of the male gender, which means that the female is being disregarded, in order to fix such a problem, research has to be conducted to help get a better understanding of the issue.

This study has analyzed answers given by respondents through a survey to study if gender dictates whether individuals find nexus between revenge porn and gender-based violence as well as to find out how they are associated, furthermore to find out the respondent’s knowledge about gender-based violence and revenge porn. To expand the research for the future, one can study the victims of revenge porn and how it has impacted their lives. This might require a researcher to bring up sensitive subjects, which means that when pursuing the research, one has to be sensitive as a researcher as well. However, can bring society closer to understanding why this is an important subject and why it should be taken care of before it develops. Furthermore, one can research primarily the male view on revenge porn and what men in society think and how they view the subject. Another future research that can be in consideration to revenge porn is even though the European human rights convention as stated in article 8. that revenge porn violates human rights, why it is still happening, and as to why it is not taken as a bigger
violation and is as well accepted in society. Furthermore, gender-based violence has been defined by the United Nations and has a relationship with revenge porn see 1.6 definitions of terms, where revenge porn and gender-based violence have been defined. Furthermore, future research is in regards to perpetrators, on why they do feel that they have the right to do this, as well if they have regret now after acting out this way. Former research has been done in regards to why they do this, but not if these individuals regret doing this. Again this as well might require one to bend the ethical considerations as this will lead to one analyzing a person who has committed a crime.

5.6 Conclusion

In conclusion, the result of the study argues that the reason behind the result of the answers is based on the way the structure is built, furthermore the creation of gender, masculinity, and femininity. By arguing through Connell and Pearse, Galtung, West, and Zimmerman, one could see why it is that women said yes more than men, as well as to why the amount of knowledge was irrespective of the consideration in regards to if revenge porn is an act of violence or not. As the findings have presented, the amount of knowledge did not have a big difference in relation to gender. However, gender did affect whether or not the respondents considered it an act of violence, which is why the study chose to reference Galtung’s words about how the amount of knowledge does not affect if an act should be considered violent or not. Moreover, the study determines through Connell and Pearse’s words about power and the abuse that women experience by an intimate partner and how the structure is built in favor of the man, why the female respondents,
irrespective of their knowledge said yes more than the male respondents. As has been mentioned before Johan Galtung presents direct violence which has been connected to revenge porn through the reason behind why individuals post these sexual images without consent. For the reason being vengeance, finical reasons, etc., does not matter as direct violence is intended to harm, which is the reason behind revenge porn.

5.7 Summary

This chapter will summarize the study by briefly presenting what has been concluded and conducted.

The study has been conducted through a quantitative approach, with a survey that has been handed out to the participants. The findings have been analyzed through a tabulation approach to finding relationships between different variables. Furthermore, the findings have been applied to the theoretical framework and analyzed by using Johan Galtung, West, and Zimmerman, Connell, Connell, and Pearse. The result concludes that both men and women find Revenge porn as a violent act, as well that gender does dictate whether or not the participants found the act to be violent. The associations found between variables in the research were that education affected the answers given in regards to whether or not they found revenge porn as a violent act. However, with Johan Galtung's theory, one argued that knowledge does not matter if the action is violent or not. Furthermore, the study claimed that structure affects the reasons behind revenge porn. The view on women in the
structure makes such phenomena or violent acts acceptable, and the way the structure is created is in favor of the male gender.
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Appendix A. Survey questions

* 1. What is your identification?
   - Woman
   - Man
   - Other

* 2. How old are you?
   - 18 or older
   - 20 or older
   - 25 or older
   - 30 or older

* 3. What is your highest completed education
   - Higher than University
   - University
   - Highschool
   - Secondary

* 4. From a scale of no idea to fully aware, where would you put your knowledge about what gender-based violence is?

* 5. From a scale of having no idea what revenge porn is to fully aware, where would you put your knowledge about the phenomenon?

* 6. From a scale of not a violent act to a full-fledge violent act where would you consider revenge porn?
Appendix B. Example of Answers.

Participant M.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1 What is your identification?</td>
<td>Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 How old are you?</td>
<td>20 or older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 What is your highest completed education</td>
<td>University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4 From a scale of no idea to fully aware, where would you put your knowledge about what gender-based violence is?</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q5 From a scale of no idea what revenge porn is to fully aware, where would you put your knowledge about the phenomenon?</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q6 From a scale of not a violent act to a full-fledge violent act where would you consider revenge porn?</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>