



ABSTRACT

This study attempt to assess the implications of online revenge pornography sharing amongst youth in some selected states in North-eastern Nigeria, the objective of the study are as follows: to examine the causes and consequences of online revenge pornography sharing and the strategies to curb its menace. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used to get the data from this research. A survey technique was utilized to get data from 379 respondents, while In-depth Interview (IDI) and Key

A

SSESSMENT OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF ONLINE REVENGE PORNOGRAPHY SHARING AMONGST YOUTH IN NORTH- EASTERN NIGERIA

**AHMED SA'ADU TAHIR; & MUAWIYYAH
MUHAMMED DADI**

Department of Crime Management and Control, School of Social and Management Sciences, Adamawa State Polytechnic Yola, Adamawa State, Nigeria.

Corresponding Author: ahmedsaadtahir@gmail.com

Introduction

The use of the internet and social media in the modern era is wide spread across the globe. Arimoro (2015) argued that as of 2021 approximately 33.9 million Nigerians used social media with the number only continuing to rise in 2022. Approximately 15% of Nigerian ages 18.34 are users of social media. For majority 72% of Nigerians who used social media checking their profile is a part of their daily routine. Moreover, an estimated 3 out of 5 adults have send or received an explicit text or photo. This combination of factors makes it easy to see how someone could quickly become a victim of revenge pornography. According to Jaishankar (2018) with the emerging of digital technologies, new criminal offences are now in its peak and are classified as cyber-crimes. However, Human activities transmit valuable information in cyberspace where the Internet is a fast, open, omnipresent ecosystem with content-rich service with the help of borderless nature of the cyber space (International Telecommunication Union [ITU], 2016). Similarly, "the impact of the Internet is so enormous that researchers have tried to investigate the many aspects of the phenomenon" (Assarut et al., 2019. Thus online revenge porn is



Informant Interview (KII) were used to gather data from 19 participants. The findings of the study indicate that the causes of online revenge pornography sharing amongst the youth include a number of factors such as revenge, teach the victim a lesson, monetary gain, social notoriety and sexual gratification. Qualitative that generated from the respondents supported this by including other factors like fashion, enjoyment, poor upbringing and peer influence. The study found out that depression, low self-esteem, mental health, expulsion from education and public shame as the most consequences of online revenge pornography sharing amongst youth in the study areas. The study also found out that social media censorship; legislation and civil rights organization are potent means by which online revenge pornography sharing could be effectively controlled. The study recommends that education and awareness should be used to prevent online revenge pornography sharing. Once people are educated and are aware of the dangers associated with it, they should try as much as possible to protect themselves and there is need for synergy between various agencies such as the police, court, human rights etc. Success can be recorded with regard to a concerted effort by concerned law enforcement agencies.

Keywords: Online, Pornography, Sharing, Youth.

attributed to the unwanted distribution of personal images, clips (videos) with the intention of bringing distress and harm to the victims. Past few decades indicate that, the technological merging of the Internet and mobile phone devices, internet of things (IOTs) have further advanced sexual communication allowing not only easier access to pornographic contents, but also a more convenient way to create and distribute self-produced pornography. Making every user capable of being an instant producer enabling them to upload sexual images of them either privately or publicly, revenge porn can be a phenomenon that has grown from the practice of sexting (Humbach, 2014; Sirianni & Vishwanath, 2016).

Background to the Study

Revenge porn perpetrators grow every day, and victims of such acts continue to suffer in most cases silently. The perpetrators enjoy the borderless nature of the cyber space which give them a lot more of anonymity and escape route. Furthermore with the help of information communication technology (ICT) contents shared primarily to social media platforms and to pornographic websites such as xnxx.com, xvideos.com etc. travel fast and victimization continues 24 hours 7 days. For instance, images are sent to various social media sites including WhatsApp, facebook, pornographic websites, 'slut-shaming' websites, and revenge porn specific websites such as 'myex.com' (see, Citron & Franks, 2014; Henry et al., 2017). For instance, Hunter Moore's 'Is Anyone Up?' revenge porn website, which was created in 2010,



first of its kind, reportedly received 30 million views and as much as \$13,000 in revenue from advertisers, a month, although it was taken down in 2014 and Moore ultimately indicted by the FBI and given a prison sentence in 2015 (Kamal & Newman, 2016; Bates (2017). Subsequently with the increase in the use of internet in the 21st century, many other such sites followed, and it is estimated that there are now approximately 3,000 dedicated revenge porn websites (McGlynn et al., 2017).

Similarly, the advent of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has promoted the problem of online revenge porn, where the victims experience a life- long threat and it can also lead to physical and psychological stress and can result in suicide. Revenge porn has been described as a “disturbingly big business” (McGlynn et al., 2017). The perpetrators hold the victims for ransom by threatening to expose sexual contents of their ex-partner there by blackmailing and subsequently releasing the nude images or video clips online. Yar & Drew (2019) argued that distribution of nude, intimate and sexualized images or clips of individuals against their wishes or consent is of growing concern across the world. The victims usually females suffer the consequences, thus, “the dissemination of nude, intimate and sexualized images of individuals (overwhelmingly female), without the consent and against their wishes has become of late a high-profile internet-based problem” (Yar & Drew, 2019).

However, Yar and Steinmetz, (2019) opined that the cyber space unlike the physical space contribute to the escalation of the problem where, contents shared move borderless and it gives the perpetrators great anonymity therefore making it very difficult to trace the root of such exposure. The sharing of online unconsent contents intent to humiliate, embarrass and hurt those photographed through these disclosures explains why the practice came to be quickly associated with “revenge”, and was seen as a more concerted and wide-ranging campaign of harassment, intimidation and vilification (for instance, spreading lies and misinformation about the victim, or sending them abusive messages via email, social media or other electronic platforms). Thus, the identities and personal details of those depicted are also shared, thereby both exacerbating the distress experienced and giving license to other internet users to abuse, bully and stalk the victim (Yar & Drew 2019). The cyber space gives other internet users the liberty to watch, comment, and share and re-post without having prior knowledge on the victim therefore victimization has no limit, making the victim develop psychological distress and trauma.

Statement of the Problem

Existing studies on sexual crimes and victimization in Nigeria have dealt with different dimensions of sexually violence, ranging from child to elderly sexually abuse Tade and Udechukwu (2020); Adedayo & Aborisade, (2018); Aborisasde and Shontan (2017); Akunlusi et al (2014). However, the subject of revenge pornography in the country has been minimally researched, in spite of the apparent increase in the incidences of online leak of non-consensual nude pictures and video images in the country. Most of the cases of online revenge pornography came from an ex-partner, from a friend and from a family member. The use of



fear and intimidation by spreading another person's sexually explicit image, video without the subject consent is illegal. An especially pervasive feature of revenge pornography is a phenomenon known as downstream distribution, in which the originally posted images are then reposted by third parties Souza (2016). In these cases, it is often almost impossible for victims to completely erase the images from the internet as even if the images are removed from one side they may have spread onto others, been downloaded/saved or further shared (Kamal & Newman, 2016).

Moreover, online revenge pornography can result in emotional distress, life-long mental health problems for victims, damage relationships, social isolation, loss of educational opportunities, and termination of employment, withdrawal from the society, chemical dependence, attempted suicide and committing suicide. However, studies indicated that there is minimal research related to revenge pornography in North-eastern Nigeria it is as a result of this backdrop that this study aimed at assessing online revenge pornography sharing amongst Youth in Adamawa, Bauchi and Taraba states of North-eastern Nigeria.

Description of the Study Areas

The study was conducted in the North-Eastern Nigeria and is limited to Adamawa, Bauchi and Taraba States only. Adamawa State is among the 36 states that make up the Nigerian federation, with Yola as its capital. Adamawa State was carved out of the former Gongola State. It occupies about 36,917 square kilometres (CLEEN Foundation, 2014). On the other hand, Adamawa State shares border with Borno State to the North-West, Gombe State to the West and Taraba to the South-West. To the East of the state lies the Republic of Cameroon. In terms of topography, Adamawa State is characterised by rocky terrain with large waterway valleys like those of Benue, Gongola and Yedzarem. The valleys of Cameroon, Mandara and Adamawa mountains form part of the scenery (CLEEN foundation, 2014). It has an estimated population of 4,902,100 (NPC, 2021).

Bauchi state was formed in 1976 when the former North- Eastern states was broken up. The state occupies a total land area of 49,119 square kilometres. To the northwest it share boundary with Jigawa and Kano, Kaduna on the west, Plateau, Taraba and Gombe on the south, to the east, it shares boarders with Yobe. Bauchi state has two distinctive vegetation zones, namely, the sudan savannah and the sahel savanna. Sudan savannah vegetation covers the southern part while the sahel type of the savannah which is also known as the semi-desert vegetation, becomes manifest from the middle of the state as one moves from the state's south to its north. On the other hand, the southwestern part of the state is mountainous as a result of the continuation of the Jos plateau, while the northern part is generally sandy (Encyclopaedia Britannica). The estimated growth in 2021 places Bauchi State's population at 7,188,314 (NPC, 2021).

Taraba state northeastern Nigeria. It was created in 1991 from the southwestern half of former Gongola state. Taraba is bordered on the north by Bauchi and Gombe states, on the east by Adamawa, on the south by the republic of Cameroon, and on the west by Benue,



Nassarawa and Plateau states. It covers an area of 56,282 kilometres square. Most of the northern part of the state is a wooded savanna region drained by the Benue River and its tributaries. Taraba state lies largely within the middle of Nigeria and consists of undulating landscape dotted with a few mountainous features. These include the scenic and prominent Mambila plateau which has an altitude of 1800 metres (600 ft) above sea level, it also has a temperate climate all year round (Encyclopaedia Britannica)) It has an estimated population 3,851, 606 (NPC, 2021).

Material and Methods

The study was conducted in Adamawa, Bauchi and Taraba States of North-Eastern Nigeria. The study utilized the survey design involving mixed methods. A total of 15,942,020 people formed the target population of the study. Krecjie and Morgan (1970) formula for determining sample size was used to select 384 respondents out of which 379 were used for the study. Simple random sampling (SRS) and purposive sampling were utilized. Using the SRS to generate quantitative data as the study's representative sample of the entire population,. The selection was conducted using the SRS procedure, which was chosen because it provides participants with equal probability or odds of selection. Purposive sampling technique was used in the selection of participants for both KII and IDI for obtaining relevant information. A total of 12 interviews were conducted across the study areas,. Questionnaires, KII and IDI were the major data collection instruments employed. Quantitative data was analyzed in Statistic Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 using descriptive statistics were utilized. While the qualitative data generated through the KII and IDI was analyzed using thematic method.

Results and Discussions

Table 1 Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section presents the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, specifically, sex, age marital status, educational background, occupation, income, religion and states variables of the respondents were used for the study.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Sex		
Male	315	83.1
Female	64	16.9
Age Distribution of Respondents		
18-22	123	32.5
23-27	111	29.3
28-32	91	24.0
33-37	34	8.0
38-43	20	5.3
44 above	00	0.0



Marital Status of the Respondents		
Single	237	62.5
Married	86	22.7
Divorced	56	14.8
Widow/Widower	00	00
Level of Education		
Adult Literacy	5	1.3
Primary School	9	2.0
Secondary School	139	36.7
Higher Institutions	226	59.6
Occupation		
Farming	34	9.0
Trading	42	11.1
Civil servant	107	28.2
Students	196	51.7
Others	0	0.0
Income Distribution of the Respondents		
N 0-10,000	77	20.3
N 10,001-20,000	59	15.6
N 20,001-30,000	85	22.4
N 30,001-40,000	68	18.0
N 40,001 – 50,000	50	13.1
N 50,001 – above	40	10.0
Religion Distribution of the Respondents		
Islam	223	58.8
Christianity	156	41.2
Traditional Religion	0	00
State of the Respondents		
Adamawa	121	31.9
Bauchi	191	47.8
Taraba	77	20.3

Table 1 above presents data on the selected demographic and socio-economic characteristic of respondents. Subjects included 83.1% males and 16.9% females' respondents. Generally the outcome of the study is largely based on the data collected from male respondents. The disparity in sex representation could be as a result of culture of the people in the study areas which indicate that women were socialized as home makers. In the present study, a 5 year age grouping was used. The age pattern of the respondents indicates that 5% of the respondents were between 38 and 48 years old, 8% of the respondents were between 33-37 years old, 24%



were between 28% and 32% while 29.3% of the respondents were between 23% and 27% and 32% of the respondents were between 18 and 22 years old..

In terms of marital status 62.5% of the respondents were single, 22.2% were married and 14.8% of the respondents were divorced. The level of education indicates that 1.3% of the respondents has adult literary education, 12.9% obtained primary certificate, 36.7% has SSCE and 59.6% of the respondents has higher institution certificate. In respect of occupation 9% of the respondents were farmers, 11.1% of the respondents engage in trading, 28.2% were civil servants and 51.7% of the respondents were students. In respect of religion affiliation of the respondents data show that Muslims constitutes 58.8% and Christians 41.2%. Data in table 1 also indicates that 47.8% of the respondents were from Bauchi state, 31.9% from Adamawa and 20.3% of the respondents were from Taraba state respectively.

Table 2: Level of Awareness of the Incidence of Revenge Pornography sharing amongst the Youth

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	286	78.1
No	156	21.9
How common is the incidence of Revenge Porn		
Very Common	266	70.2
Common	30	7.9
Not common	83	21
Have you ever taken or received nude of sexually explicit images or videos		
Yes	236	62.6
No	143	37.7
What did you do with the image (s) or video(s)		
Keep it to myself	110	29.0
Sent it to someone / friend	123	32.5
Posted it on social media	143	38.5
Social media sites use to disseminate the contents		
Facebook	166	43.8
Whatsapp	123	32.5
Instagram	86	22.7
You tube	4	1.0

Table 2 presents data on the public awareness of the incidence of online revenge pornography sharing amongst youth. 70.2% of the respondents were aware of the incidence of online revenge pornography sharing in the study areas and 20.8% of the respondents were unaware. Majority of the respondents constituting 70.2% of the respondents were of the view that the incidence of online revenge pornography sharing is very common amongst the Youth in the study areas. The present study indicates that 62.1% of the respondents received and shared



nude or explicit images or videos, 37.9% didn't. However, 29% of the respondents report keeping the image for personal use, 32.5% of the respondents said they shared it to friends and 38.5% of the respondents report posted it to social media platform. In terms of the online site use to share or disseminate the contents 43.8% said they used Facebook, 32.5% used whatsapp, 22.7% used instgram and only1% of the respondents used you tube.

Table 3 Causes of Revenge Pornography in North-Eastern Nigeria

Variable	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Revenge	142(37.5%)	121 (31.9%)	63(16.6%)	53(14%)
Teach the victim	152(40.0%)	93(24.5%)	74(19.5%)	60(16.9%)
Monetary gain	172(45.0%)	83(21.9%)	63(16.6%)	61(16.0%)
Social notoriety	141(37.2%)	119(31.9%)	64(16.6%)	55(14.5%)
Sexual gratification	184(48.5%)	102(26.9%)	51(13.5%)	42(14.5%)

Table 3 presents the data on the causes of online revenge pornography sharing amongst Youth. 37. % of the respondents strongly agree and 31.9% agree that revenge is a factor for the sharing of explicit images or videos while 16.6% disagree and 14% strongly disagree. 40.1% of the respondents strongly agree, 24.5% agree that explicit images or videos are shared online to teach the victim a lesson, while 19.5% disagree and 15.9% strongly disagree. Explicit images or videos are also share for monetary gain where 45.4% strongly agree and 21.9% agree, and only 16.6% disagree and 16.1% strongly disagree. 37.2% of the respondents strongly agree and 31.4% agree that explicit images or videos are shared for social notoriety. 48.5% strongly agree and 26.9% agree that explicit images or videos are shared for sexual gratification, while 13.5% disagree and 11.1% strongly disagree. This study is in agreement with the findings of Arimo (2015) argue that revenge porn means sharing obscene images or videos of another person without their consent to embarrass or blackmail them. People usually scorned, vengeful lovers engage in revenge porn to teach the victim a lesson or to ruin their reputation. This also correspond with the work of Henry et al (2019) identified perpetrators who non-consensually create, distribute or threatens to distribute nude or sexually images, as intimate partners, family member, friends, acquaintances, and persons unknown to the victim. These perpetrators have been reported to have different motivations and diverse reasons for their actions which include monetary gain, social notoriety, retribution, voyeurism, and sexual gratification.

Corroborating the quantitative data above interview with a key informant in Bauchi State shows that:

In fact most of the sexually images or videos are kept for sexual gratification among the partners. But sometime one partner may deceive or threaten to leak the videos in order to receive money from the other partner. The youth also take it as a fashion, enjoyment (KII 2023).

In the same vein another respondent interview narrates that:

The incidence of revenge pornography is common among the youth who are mostly between the ages 18-32 years old, it is also done by those known to the victim. The act is a deviant behaviour which is attributed to peer influence and poor child upbringing (KII 2023).



Table 4 Consequences of Revenge Pornography sharing amongst the Youth

Variable	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Depression	121(31.9%)	98(25.9%)	84(22.2%)	76(20.0%)
Loss of self-esteem	120(31.7%)	86(22.7%)	93(24.5%)	80(21.1%)
Mental health	173(45.6%)	101(26.7%)	54(14.2%)	51(13.5%)
Expulsion from school	122(32.2%)	84(22.2%)	90(23.7%)	83(21%)
Public Shame	142(37.5%)	83(21.9%)	80(21.1%)	74(19.5%)

Table 4 presents data on the consequences of online revenge pornography sharing amongst youth. The data indicates that the consequences of online revenge pornography sharing according to the respondents include a number of concerns. About 31.9% strongly agree, 25.9% agree that depression is the most negative consequence of online revenge pornography sharing amongst the youth, while 22.2% disagree and 20% strongly disagree. Majority of the respondents constituting 31.7% strongly agree and 22.7% agree that loss of self-esteem affects the victim of online revenge pornography sharing amongst the youth, while 24.5% disagree and 21.1% strongly disagree. On the other hand, 45.6% strongly agree and 26.4% agree that mental health is also the consequence of online revenge pornography sharing amongst the youth, while 14.2% disagree and 13.5% strongly disagree. The present study reveals that 32.2% strongly agree and 22.2% agree that expulsion from education is one of the consequences of online revenge pornography sharing amongst the youth, while 23.7% disagree and 21.9% strongly disagree. Majority of the respondents constituting 37.5% strongly agree and 21.9% agree that public shame is also the consequence of online revenge pornography sharing that really affects the victim, while 21% disagree and 19.5% strongly disagree. The present study harmonized with the findings of Kamal and Newton (2016) who reported that the victims of revenge porn may suffer depression, serious mental health consequences, the victims have to deal with long term psychological and personal consequences as the widely disseminated photographs or videos may disturb them for the rest of their lives. This study also agreed with the work of Franks (2017) who maintained that the harms from revenge porn are unique to each victim as can be severe. By the time a victim discovers the context, it has likely been shared by countless other individuals. Besides, the obvious embarrassment victim report suffering significant emotional distress, social impairment, victims also report being threatened with violence and being stalked by people who view their nonconsensual porn online. Victims also report being expelled from their school or being forced to change their name. However, a study by Aborisade (2021) reported considerable social consequences that victims of IBSA are made to suffer as a result of their sexual image exposure. These include public shame, ridicule, taunting and harassment

Probing this further during interview in Taraba state a respondent stated that:

The leaking and sharing of images, videos in the internet affect the victim psychologically, physically and socially. The victim may feel upset, loss confidence, no hope it also corrupted the mind of the youth and have led them into immoral acts (KII 2023).

In another interview a respondent in Adamawa state narrates that:

The sharing and leaking of explicit images or videos really affect students in tertiary school of learning which led to expulsion from school or



abandonment of programme. Sometime in 2016 a female student in Modibbo Adamawa University quarrel and separated with her boyfriend who later posted her explicit images, videos. This really affects the student who later abandoned her study (KII 2023).

Table 5 Strategies used to curb the menace of online revenge pornography

Variable	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Social media censorship	180(47.5%)	102(26.9%)	53(14.0%)	44(11.6%)
Legislation	184(48.5%)	103(26.9%)	52(13.7%)	40(10.6%)
Civil night organization	122(32.2%)	94(24.8%)	86(22.7%)	77(20.3%)

Table 5 above presents the data in respect of the strategies for curbing the menace of online revenge pornography sharing amongst youth. The table indicates that 47.5% strongly agree and 26.9% agree that social media censorship is one of the effective means for controlling online revenge pornography sharing amongst youth, while 14% disagree and 11.6% strongly disagree. Similarly, 48.5% strongly agree and 27.2% agree that Legislation is also a strategy for controlling online revenge pornography sharing amongst youth, while 13.7% disagree and 10.6% strongly disagree. This study indicates that reporting to civil rights organization is also a means for online revenge pornography sharing amongst the Youth could be effectively controlled. Respondents constituting 32.2% strongly agree and 24.8% agree, while 22.7% disagree and 20.3% strongly disagree. The present study corresponds with the work of Kamal and Newton (2016) who maintained that attention may be directed at the policies and practices of service providers of social media networks and online communication and their responsibility to provide users with mechanism allowing them to report abusive behavior as well as to have mechanism to remove offensive content. For example the search engines Google and Microsoft provide users web forms for victims to request removal of link to nonconsensual sexual images. In addition, the victims should also report cases to Cyber Civil Rights for the removal of the pictures, videos from web sites including Facebook, Instagram, Google, Microsoft yahoo, Reddit, Twitter, and 1snap chat. The organization also intervenes in cases to defend victims of image base sexual abuse Greenberg (2019). Similarly, legal restrictions have been placed on the practice across the world. For example in England and Wales, the practice is proscribed under the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015, while similar legislations passed in Australia and the USA. Similarly, in Nigeria the increase in the practice has led to the passage of the Cybercrimes Prohibition and Prevention Act 2015 that forbids IBSA Kirchengas & Crofts (2019); Patton (2015); Levendowski (2014); Aborisade (2014).

In support of this an IDI with a respondent in Bauchi state laminates that:

Online revenge pornography is controllable through establishing of a agency to regulate online activities for example the promulgation of Cybercrime Prohibition and Prevention Act 2015 that serve as an important step in an attempt to curb the menace of cybercrime in Nigeria (IDI 2023).

In another interview a respondent has a contrary view:

The prosecution of offenders of online revenge pornography seems to be difficult this is because the victim contributed to their being victimized. The victims also feel reluctant to report such cases for prosecution (KII 2023)



Discussion

The findings of the study show that the outcome of the study is largely based on the data collected from male respondents. The disparity in sex distribution could be as a result of culture of the people in the study areas that socialized and trained women as home makers. Table 1 indicates that most of those who engage in online revenge pornography are persons from the age of 18-32 years old who are active users of the internet 12-18 hours daily. The study found out that majority of the respondents obtained higher certificate of learning. Also, a higher number of the respondents constituting 59.7% are students from various institutions of learning.

The study reveals that the public were aware of the incidence of online revenge pornography sharing amongst youth in the study areas. Majority of the respondents were of the opinion that the sharing of explicit images or videos is very common among the youth who kept it for personal use, sent it to friend, posted and reposted it to social media network. The study also found out that majority of the respondents used Facebook to share, disseminate the contents. The study shows that the causes of online revenge pornography sharing amongst the youth include a number of factors such as revenge, teach the victim a lesson, monetary gain, social notoriety and sexual gratification. Qualitative data generated from the respondents supported this by including other factors like fashion, enjoyment, poor upbringing and peer influence. The study found out that depression, low self-esteem, mental health, expulsion from education and public shame as the most consequences of online revenge pornography sharing amongst youth in the study areas. On the other hand, qualitative data shows that online revenge pornography sharing has many other consequences that really affect the victim socially and psychologically. The victim may feel upset, losing confidence, no hope; also it has corrupted the mind of many youth and have led them into immoral acts. The study also found out that majority of the respondents strongly felt that social media censorship; legislation and civil rights organization are potent means by which online revenge pornography sharing could be effectively controlled.

Conclusion

The study assessed the implications of online revenge pornography sharing amongst the youth in North-eastern Nigeria. It found out that the practice is not new among the youth of nowadays who are regular users of the internet 12-18 hours daily. The study also found out that the youth who are between the ages 18-32 years old are the most vulnerable groups that felt victim of the online revenge porn. It also identified the causes, consequences, and strategies for effective control of the incidence of online revenge pornography sharing amongst youth.

Recommendations

Based on the findings made by this study as well as the conclusion drawn the following recommendations are hereby proffered.

1. There is need for synergy between various agencies such as the police, court, human rights etc. Success can be recorded with regard to a concerted effort by concerned law enforcement agencies.
2. Education and awareness should be used to prevent online revenge pornography sharing. Once people are educated and are aware of the dangers associated with it, they should try as much as possible to protect themselves.



3. Easy access to the internet may expose children to the aggression of pedophiles, child pornography and therefore other online activities of children. There is need for parents to use parental control software to limit the types of sites they can gain access to
4. Parents should spend more time with their children to put more attention, concern to their social activities online.

References

- Aborisade, R.A. (2021). Image –Based Sexually Abuse in a Culturally Conservative Nigerian Society: Female Victims Narrative of Psychological Cost, *Sex Res Soc Policy* (19) 220-232. <http://doi.org/10-1007/513178-02100536-3>
- Aborisade, R. (2014). Barriers to rape reporting for Nigerian women: the case of female university students. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory* 7 (2) 1-14.
- Aborisade, R. & Shontan, A. (2017). Motivations and Mechanism of Child Sexual abuse: The narratives of adult male offenders in Nigerian prisons. *Ife psychologia* 25 (1), 244-265
- Assarut, N., Bunaramrueang, P. & Kowpatanakit, P. (2019) Clustering Cyberspace Population and the tendency to Commit Cyber Crime: A Quantitative Application of Space Transition Theory. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology* 13(1) Article e3550473. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3550473>
- Bates, S., (2017) 'Revenge porn and mental health: A qualitative analysis of the mental health effects of revenge porn on female survivors. *Feminist Criminology*, 12(1) 22-42.
- Boon, S. D., Deveau, V.L., Alibhai, A.M (2009). Payback: The parameters of revenge in romantic relationships. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 26, 747-768.
- Citron, D. K., & Franks, M. A. (2014). Criminalizing revenge porn. *Wake Forest Law Review*, 49, 345-391.
- Halder, D., & Jaishankar, K. (2013). Revenge porn by teens in the United States and India: A socio-legal analysis. *International Annals of Criminology*, 51, 85-111.
- Henry, N., Powell, A., & Flynn, A. (2017). Not just 'revenge pornography': Australians' experiences of image-based abuse. https://www.rmit.edu.au/content/dam/rmit/documents/college-of-design-and-social-context/schools/global-urban-and-social-studies/revenge_porn_report_2017.pdf.
- Humbach, J.A. (2014) The Constitution and revenge porn. *Pace Law. Review*, 35, 215-260.
- International Telecommunication Union (2016). Measuring the information society report: International Telecommunication Union.
- Jaishankar, K. (2018). Cyber Criminology as an Academic Discipline: History, Contribution and Impact. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 12(1), 1-8.
- Kamal, M. & Newman, W.J. (2016) Revenge pornography: Mental health implications and related legislation. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online*, 44(3) 359-367
- McCue, C. (2016). Ownership of Images: The Prevalence of Revenge Porn Across a University Population. In BSU Master's Theses and Projects. Item 43. [www.http://vc.bridgew.edu/theses/43](http://vc.bridgew.edu/theses/43)
- McGlynn, C., Rackley, E. & Houghton, R. (2017) 'Beyond "Revenge Porn": The Continuum of Image-Based Sexual Abuse. *Feminist Legal Studies*, 5(1) 25:25-46.
- National Population Commission 2016, Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- Powell, A., & Henry, N. (2017). Beyond 'Revenge Pornography'. *Sexual Violence in a Digital Age*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Scheinfeldt, L.B., Soi, S. & Tischkoff, S.A. (2010). The SAGE Encyclopedia of African Cultural Heritage in North America.
- Sirianni, J.M., & Vishwanath, A. (2016) Bad Romance: Exploring the Factors That Influence Revenge Porn Sharing Amongst Romantic Partners. *Online Journal of Communication and Media Technologies* 6(4) 42-73
- Yar, M. & Drew, J. (2019) Image-Based Abuse, Non-Consensual Pornography, Revenge Porn: A Study of Criminalization and Crime Prevention in Australia and England & Wales. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology* 13(2) Article e3709306. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3709306>
- Yar, M. & Steinmetz, K.F. (2019) *Cybercrime and Society* (3rd ed.) Sage Publications.