

Abstract

This thesis focuses on the phenomenon of revenge porn (sharing an intimate photo or video of another person without their consent) and the factors that may influence this phenomenon from a victimological point of view. The aim of the thesis is to learn about the scope of revenge porn and to identify factors that are associated with the likelihood of becoming a victim of this phenomenon, mostly among young individuals. The theoretical part of the thesis focuses on the central concept of revenge porn, explaining related terms and situating the issue within victimological theories. The empirical part of the thesis focuses on testing selected risk factors using data from the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD4) and a supplementary survey to the ISRD4 conducted through the Czech National Internet Panel. The data are processed using logistic regression of the probability of victimization. Factors found to be associated with a higher likelihood of being a victim of revenge porn include a higher propensity to take risks, lack of emotional support from parents, and parental conflict. Furthermore, in two out of three models, higher likelihood of being a victim of revenge porn was found for poorer family economic status and spending more time on social media. Only one of the models showed a higher chance of being a victim of revenge porn for women. Belonging to a religion showed a surprising result, with individuals who adhere to any religion or religious group having a higher chance of being a victim of revenge porn.