The Hints, but Not the Full Data

We do have witness testimonies.

What We Need:

Comprehensive reporting on immigrants and first-generation immigrants across all crime categories, with special consideration given to slavery as warfare and genocide.

Current research on image-based abuse (often called "revenge porn") shows consistent patterns related to gender, age, and relationship dynamics, but not religion or immigrant status. Studies across multiple countries indicate that perpetrators are disproportionately male, often younger adults (roughly ages 18–35), and, in most cases, personally known to the victim—commonly former intimate partners acting out of retaliation, control, humiliation, and entitlement. Research examining motivations and attitudes further identifies sexual entitlement, hostile masculinity, retaliatory motives, and peer normalization of digital coercion as recurring behavioral drivers. (Motivations & Attitudes – Source 2)

50% Women Have Shared.
90% Victims Were Coerced.
94% Women In Entertainment Experienced Sexual Misconduct/Assault.
21% Entertainment Forced Into Sexual Act.

Some survey-based research shows variation in reported non-consensual image sharing across countries or among broadly defined "Western" and "non-Western" background participants. (Non-Western Perpetrators Patterns Western Countries – Source 1) However, these are correlations drawn from self-report data. It is imperative that we isolate immigration status, nationality, or religion as independent predictors.

There are no robust criminological datasets that systematically categorize revenge porn offenders by religious affiliation, first-generation immigrant status, or country of origin. Current evidence instead continues to point toward behavioral and ideological drivers rather than demographic identity markers.

Recent investigative reporting has also documented covert filming networks and coordinated exploitation groups. (Covert Filmers – Source 3) These cases involve organized harassment, psychological torment, and systematic abuse. While severe, non-consensual filming and image-based abuse are not formally classified as terrorism under most legal frameworks. However, related discussions exist internationally regarding sexual violence as a tactic of war or terrorism, as well as the emerging concept of misogynistic terrorism rooted in male-supremacist entitlement ideologies.

While the act of non-consensual filming of sexual content is recognized as abuse and criminal conduct in many jurisdictions, it is not officially classified as an "act of terrorism" under most international legal frameworks or national laws. At the same time, global policy discussions

increasingly examine sexual violence, coercion, and systematic intimidation of women through broader security and counter-terrorism lenses, particularly when violence is organized, ideological, or used as a tool of control.

Our Position:

Establish New Categories of Terrorism which include Sexual Terror

Create New Categories of Datasets: Religion, Immigrant Status, First-Generation Status

Create New Robust Federal & State Laws that Protect Women

Create Uniform Federal & State Reporting System Streamlining Processes

Non-Western Perpetrators Patterns Western Countries:
1.https://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/78017/1/ANADIAS_AN%20INVESTIGATION%20INTO%20REVENGE%20PORNOGRAPHY_02052024.pdf

Motivations & Attitudes:
2. https://academic.oup.com/cybersecurity/article/11/1/tyaf033/8322282

Covert Filmers:
3. https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c9wxx97jlveo