



Understanding Pornography Access Behavior Among Children and Adolescents with Disabilities: A Mixed-Methods Study

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Received: 6 Jun 2023; Revised: 19 Okt 2023; Accepted: 15 Jan 2024

Abstract: This study aims to explore the behavior of children and adolescents with disabilities in accessing pornography at the SLB Negeri 1 Panjatan Dormitory, Kulon Progo. Children and adolescents with disabilities face challenges in cognitive development, including understanding sexual issues, which is further exacerbated by heightened curiosity during puberty. This research employs a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative methods through questionnaires and qualitative methods through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. The results show that 69% of respondents exhibit moderate levels of behavior in accessing pornography, which aligns with previous literature on the vulnerability of cognitively impaired children to inappropriate content. The study also reveals no significant difference between males and females in this behavior, contrasting with findings in the general population where males tend to be more dominant. The primary reason for accessing pornography is curiosity, compounded by limited access to appropriate reproductive health education. Furthermore, peers play a crucial role in providing information about accessing pornography, with 69% of respondents stating they received such information from their friends. These findings highlight the need for interventions through proper sex education, social environment supervision, and controlled access to technology to mitigate the negative impacts of pornography exposure on children and adolescents with disabilities.

Keywords: pornography access behavior, children and adolescents with disabilities, sex education, peer influence, cognitive limitations.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi perilaku anak dan remaja penyandang disabilitas dalam mengakses pornografi di Asrama SLB Negeri 1 Panjatan, Kulon Progo. Anak-anak dan remaja penyandang disabilitas menghadapi tantangan dalam perkembangan kognitif, termasuk dalam memahami isu-isu seksual, yang diperparah dengan rasa ingin tahu yang tinggi selama masa pubertas. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode campuran (mix methods), dengan pendekatan kuantitatif melalui kuesioner dan pendekatan kualitatif melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, serta dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 69% responden berada pada kategori sedang dalam perilaku mengakses pornografi, yang sejalan dengan literatur sebelumnya tentang kerentanan anak-anak dengan keterbatasan kognitif terhadap konten yang tidak pantas. Penelitian ini juga mengungkap bahwa tidak ada perbedaan signifikan antara laki-laki dan perempuan dalam perilaku ini, berbeda dengan temuan di populasi umum yang menunjukkan kecenderungan laki-laki lebih dominan. Alasan utama mengakses pornografi



adalah rasa penasaran, yang diperkuat oleh kurangnya akses terhadap pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi yang sesuai. Selain itu, teman sebaya menjadi faktor utama dalam memberikan informasi mengenai akses pornografi, dengan 69% responden mengaku mendapatkannya dari teman. Temuan ini menekankan perlunya intervensi melalui pendidikan seks yang tepat, pengawasan lingkungan sosial, serta kontrol terhadap akses teknologi untuk mengurangi dampak negatif dari paparan konten pornografi pada anak dan remaja penyandang disabilitas.

Kata kunci: perilaku mengakses pornografi, anak dan remaja penyandang disabilitas, pendidikan seks, teman sebaya, keterbatasan kognitif.

INTRODUCTION

The digital era has significantly changed the way children and adolescents interact with various forms of media, including content that may not always be suitable for their developmental stage. This technological advancement, particularly with the increased use of gadgets in online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic, has had a major impact on education, including in special schools (SLB). Although gadgets offer great potential to facilitate access to learning materials for students with special needs, their uncontrolled use can lead to negative consequences, such as addiction, which affects student behaviour, including among those with disabilities (Barrot et al., 2021; Goegan et al., 2023).

One of the main areas of concern is the access to and consumption of pornography by children and adolescents, particularly those with disabilities. Research indicates that children and teenagers face a greater risk related to mental health and exposure to inappropriate content, such as pornography (Ardi et al., 2018; Mbaloto et al., 2020). Children and adolescents with disabilities are easily exposed to such matters, especially considering how they process information, understand boundaries, and navigate the complexities of sexual content, making them more vulnerable to exposure to inappropriate material. Biologically, the development of adolescents with disabilities during puberty follows the same trajectory as that of other teenagers in general; however, they face significant limitations in their mental abilities, conceptual skills, social skills, and practical skills, particularly in children with intellectual disabilities (Puspitasari et al., 2020). Adolescence is the age at which puberty occurs, a natural phase experienced by everyone, including children with disabilities (Puspitasari et al., 2020).

The existing literature on the behaviour of children and adolescents with disabilities in accessing pornography reveals several critical gaps that this research aims to address. Although previous studies have explored general patterns of pornography consumption among adolescents, including those with disabilities, there is a lack of research focused on the specific experiences and challenges faced by children and adolescents with disabilities in accessing such content. Rachakatla et al., (2022) and Meilani et al., (2023) provides insights into pornography consumption among the adolescent population in general, but they do not specifically address the unique cognitive and emotional challenges faced by children with disabilities. This research aims to fill this gap by examining how cognitive developmental limitations affect the ability of children and adolescents with disabilities to process and understand sexual content, particularly pornography. Other research on adolescent access to pornography has been reviewed. (Intan Hardian Putri et al., 2020) and (Rachmaniar et al., 2018), research focusing on the sexual behaviour of adolescents with disabilities conducted by (Rachel Farakhiah et al., 2018), (Bayu Satryawan and Ratriana Kusmiati, 2021), and research on the consumption of pornography among adolescents based on gender differences by (Puji Prihandini, et al., 2020). Some of these studies do not specifically address the behaviour of pornography among children and adolescents with disabilities.

In addition, there are various studies related to the issue of pornography exposure (i.e., pornography consumption) that have received considerable attention. Research consistently shows that men are more likely to actively seek out and view sexually explicit material than women (Braithwaite et al., 2015; Luder et al., 2011; Owens et al., 2012; Paulus et al., 2024; Wood, 2021). It has been claimed that men are regular consumers of pornography due to factors such as their general behavioural tendencies and impulsivity (Chowdhury et al., 2018). The consumption of pornography has also increased as a result of the internet, as it has made pornography more accessible, affordable, and anonymous (Owens et al., 2012). The increasing use of mobile devices has also led to new ways of interacting with friends through social media and engaging in other activities such as listening to music and watching streaming films and television box sets. This new use of mobile devices and the new ways of participating in recreational activities may also be factors in the rising consumption of pornography. Other factors related to pornography

consumption include an individual's place of residence (for example, urban or rural areas) and peer influence (Hardani et al., 2018).

The reasons and factors involved in viewing pornography are varied and include the desire for sexual arousal and for masturbation purposes (Paulus et al., 2024; Wood, 2021), for curiosity (McKibbin et al., 2024; Paulus et al., 2024), for informational and educational purposes, to improve mood, and to satisfy sexual fantasies (Paulus et al., 2024). Although the impact of peer influence on pornography access has been acknowledged in previous research and that conducted by Hardani et al., (2018) and Al Mamun et al. (2019) there has been little exploration of how these influences specifically manifest in the context of children and adolescents with disabilities. This study aims to investigate the dynamics of peer influence and its role in shaping children with disabilities' behaviors regarding pornography access, thereby providing a more nuanced understanding of the social factors at play.

The existing literature often focuses on the prevalence of pornography use without adequately addressing the implications of such exposure for the psychological and emotional well-being of children and adolescents with disabilities. Studies such as that conducted by Wuryandari et al., (2022) and Liu et al., (2021) touched on the broader implications of pornography exposure, but did not specifically examine the unique vulnerabilities faced by children with disabilities. This research will explore the potential long-term consequences of pornography exposure on the development and well-being of this vulnerable population.

In summary, this study aims to bridge the gaps identified in the literature by providing a focused examination of the pornography access behaviors of children and adolescents with disabilities, the cognitive and emotional challenges they face, the role of peer influence, and the need for tailored reproductive health education. By addressing these gaps, this study will contribute valuable insights to the fields of developmental psychology, education, and public health, ultimately informing the development of more effective interventions and support systems for children and adolescents with disabilities.

This study focuses on children and adolescents with disabilities at SLBN 1 Panjatan Kulon Progo with the aim of uncovering their behavior in accessing pornography and the factors that influence it. The findings, which are relevant both locally and globally, highlight the need for a holistic and inclusive approach in addressing this issue and in developing

more effective educational programs. Thus, this study is expected to provide deeper insights into the challenges faced by students with disabilities in the context of online learning and healthy information access, as well as provide recommendations for the development of more inclusive and effective educational programs.

METHODS

The methodology used in this study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative techniques to provide a comprehensive assessment of the sexual behaviors of children and adolescents with disabilities. Initially, quantitative data were gathered through structured questionnaires designed to evaluate various aspects of sexual behavior. Following this, qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation, were employed to enrich and validate the quantitative findings (Hadi et al., 2013; Youngs & Piggot-Irvine, 2012).

The research was conducted at the SLBN 1 Panjatan Kulon Progo Dormitory between February and May 2023. Primary data sources included responses from children and adolescents with disabilities, their parents, and social workers associated with the dormitory. Secondary data were sourced from documentation, research journals, and relevant literature, which supported the primary data collection.

Research instruments included questionnaires, interview guides, and documentation templates. To ensure the validity of the research instruments, item discrimination tests were conducted, and reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods to depict the distribution and behaviors of the research sample, focusing on metrics such as minimum and maximum values, averages, and standard deviations. For the qualitative data, a descriptive qualitative analysis model was applied to complement the quantitative data, offering deeper insights into participants' behaviors and experiences. Methodological triangulation was used, cross-verifying data from questionnaires, observations, interviews, and documentation to enhance the credibility and reliability of the findings (Youngs & Piggot-Irvine, 2012).

In conclusion, this mixed-methods approach not only provides a thorough exploration of the sexual behaviors of children and adolescents with disabilities but also emphasizes the importance of integrating multiple data sources to gain a holistic

understanding of the issues at hand. This methodology aligns with contemporary research practices that advocate for the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods in addressing complex social phenomena (Hadi et al., 2013).

RESULTS

Pornography Access Behavior

Based on the results of the study conducted on 26 respondents by giving a questionnaire on Pornography Accessing Behavior in Children and Adolescents with Disabilities as many as 30 questions with 57 questions, in table 2.1 shows that from 26 respondents obtained a maximum score of 217 and a minimum score of 65. In table 2.2 regarding the category of exposure to pornography levels shows that the level of exposure to pornography of children and adolescents with disabilities in the SLB Negeri 1 Panjatan Kulon Progo Dormitory shows that as many as 3 people (12%) are included in the high category, as many as 18 people (69%) are included in the moderate category, and as many as 5 people (19%) are included in the low category. From these data it can be concluded that most children and adolescents in the SLB Negeri 1 Panjatan Kulon Progo Dormitory have an intensity of pornography accessing behavior in the moderate category. The behavior of accessing pornography of respondents in the SLB Negeri 1 Panjatan Kulon Progo Dormitory can be seen from the intensity, frequency, and duration of their access to pornographic content.

According to Faizin and Ummah, they stated that in children and adolescents with disabilities, cognitive development and intelligence are very important because cognitive includes the process of knowledge being acquired, stored, and utilized. If cognitive development is disturbed, this can be seen in the process of reasoning, perception, and expression of the knowledge they provide. Children and adolescents with intellectual disabilities have difficulty in understanding knowledge. Children and adolescents with intellectual disabilities need repeated time to understand something, while children with Down syndrome have difficulty in various aspects of thinking, such as remembering, distinguishing, finding, understanding, and applying the meaning of what is learned.

This is evidenced by interesting findings obtained in the first month of the study, one of the three researchers in this study received verbal harassment via Whatsapp chat. The online message was in the form of a voice note with several chat bubbles containing

vulgar words and sighs from one of the respondents with Down syndrome disabilities in the dormitory with the initials DA, then the voice note message ended with the words "I love you". After receiving the message, researcher A, who as the victim had not listened to the contents of the voice note, then showed it to his colleague, researcher B, where here researchers A and B listened to the contents of the voice note together. After the message in the form of a voice note was listened to, the message was then withdrawn by DA. After the researcher told this to the patient's attendant in the dormitory, it was discovered that DA could not write so he used voice note messages to chat.

So, with the prominent findings of the data stating that participants have an intensity of behavior in accessing pornography in the moderate category in line with the presence of cognitive development disorders in the reasoning process and thinking power. In addition, the absence of reproductive health education counseling for children and adolescents with disabilities causes behavior in expressing sexual matters to be less controlled. If this is not followed up immediately, it can raise the possibility of children and adolescents with disabilities becoming vulnerable to violent crimes of harassment, either as victims or perpetrators.

Differences in behavior in accessing pornography based on gender

The results of the ANOVA analysis show that there is no difference in pornography accessing behavior between men and women as seen from the value of $f = 0.981$ and $p > 0.05$. This shows that the behavior of accessing pornography in children and adolescents with disabilities is the same or homogeneous as seen from $Sig < 0.05$. Based on the results of the one-way ANOVA analysis, it is known that there is no difference in pornography accessing behavior between male and female respondents, both are in the moderate category in accessing pornography, this can be seen through the f test value which is less than the f table, namely 0.981 , while the f table is 1 .

Tabel 1. Oneway Anova Analysis Results

ANOVA					
skor.total	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	480.015	1	480.015	.981	.332

Within Groups	11739.524	24	489.147
Total	12219.538	25	

Tabel 1.1. Homogeneity of Variance Test
Test of Homogeneity of Variances

skor.total				
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.	
3.027	1	24	.095	

The absence of differences in the level of behavior in accessing pornography based on male and female gender was also found in the results of the researcher's observations during the research location, namely the SLB Negeri 1 Panjatan Dormitory. The researcher saw and observed that children and adolescents living in the dormitory, both male and female, could access pornography at certain times outside of school hours, lunch hours, and dinner hours when they had free time. The social worker on duty at the dormitory also confirmed that there was no difference in the level of accessing pornography between males and females. For females, they usually access pornographic content in groups or together in their rooms because there were several individuals who did not bring cellphones while in the dormitory. While for males, they usually access pornography individually in their respective rooms or outside their rooms.

Types of pornographic content accessed

Video is the type of pornographic content that is most accessed by respondents with a score of 81 or 62%, then image content is the content with the second highest intensity that is most accessed by respondents with a score of 59 or 45%. They access using Youtube media with the most intensity accessed by respondents to watch pornography, which is 54%, then Tiktok media, and WhatsApp are in second place with the same percentage, which is 42%.

This is supported by the in-depth interview data obtained from two teenagers with intellectual disabilities in the dormitory. First, the respondent with the initials DQ said that

he had accessed pornographic content through advertisements on websites. DQ said that initially because of curiosity, he then clicked and the display screen switched to a video. DQ also explained in quite detail about each pornographic scene of a male and female pair that he watched in the video. In addition, DQ also stated that this type of video content is much more exciting than other types of content. This is also in line with the confession of the second respondent, namely with the initials LL, who said that,

“Suka vidio mba, soalnya bisa nonton aja, jelas ada gambarnya gerak-gerak, ada suara, kalo gambar aja...nggak [I like the video, sis, because...you can just watch it, it's clear there are moving pictures, there's sound, if it's just a picture...no]” -LL

Based on the above data exposure, it is in line with the theory of accessing pornography that pornography is anything in the form of images, words, writing and body movements that lead to obscenity in order to stimulate sexuality. This is explained in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography "Forms of pornography in the form of images, sketches, illustrations, photos, writing, sounds, sounds, moving images, animations, cartoons, conversations, body movements, or other forms of messages through forms of communication media and/or public performances, which contain obscenity or sexual exploitation that violates moral norms in society". Based on the results of the questionnaire answers and in-depth interviews with respondents, it can be seen that respondents try to access things that lead to obscenity in order to stimulate sexuality or pornographic things, where respondents choose the form of media in the form of videos which are the type of content most often chosen in accessing pornography by respondents.

Reasons for accessing pornography

Based on the answers from the questionnaire results by respondents, it was found that curiosity was the main factor that became the reason for respondents to access pornography, where out of 26 respondents, 16 people chose curiosity with details of the curiosity index, namely 2 people answered very curious, 8 people answered curious, and 6 people answered quite curious. Based on these results, it can be seen that curiosity is the answer most often chosen by respondents as the reason for respondents to access pornography. In addition to being based on the results of the questionnaire answers, in this

study related to the source of data on the reasons respondents access pornography, it was also obtained through in-depth interviews with several respondents.

“Aku biasanya di kamar, ya karena penasaran mba, temen-temenku di sekolah banyak yang nonton, kadang dikirim di wa tapi aku ga liat, tapi aku pernah nonton sendiri, tapi sekarang udah nggak mba, nggak lagi. [I'm usually in my room, because I'm curious, sis, a lot of my friends at school watch it, sometimes it's sent to me on WA but I don't see it, but I watched it myself, but now I don't, sis, not anymore]” – LL

Based on the answers given by LL, LL admitted that her school friends often watch pornography and sometimes send pornographic videos via WhatsApp chat even though she admitted that she did not watch the videos sent by her friends. Some of the things above are what then made LL curious about pornographic content and tried to access it herself, but LL admitted that she did not admit to repeating her actions of accessing pornography again. The next in-depth interview was with a respondent with the initials KS, in this in-depth interview session it was conducted twice.

“Aku di rumah sering diceritain mbakku mba, dia di kamar mandi dia sama cowo trus jongkok. Udah dikasih tau eh ga boleh ga boleh tapi marah, aku ga suka begitu mba tapi penasaran [I often tell my sister at home, sis, she's in the bathroom with a guy and squatting. I've been told that I can't, but I'm angry, I don't like that, sis, but I'm curious]” –KS. KS also revealed another reason on another occasion when interviewed by another researcher as follows.

“Aku penasaran sama warna punya cowo itu putih apa hitam ya mba? Aku penasaran karena nanti aku biar tau kalo pas punya jodoh, iya persiapan [I'm curious about the color of a guy's, white or black, sis? I'm curious because later I'll know when I have a soulmate, yes, preparation]” – KS.

In the in-depth interview, KS admitted that the initial curiosity arose because he often got stories from his sister about sexual relations, then KS also felt curious about the color of male genitals with the reason for preparation when he had a partner. Another thing was revealed by DQ who said that he had accessed pornographic content through advertisements on internet websites.

“Anu mba, itu di google banyak. Saya biasanya kalo lagi buka google gitu suka ada di iklannya banyak tapi kayak saru. Saya penasaran pengen liat, tak coba klik iklannya eh keluar kayak video. Terus saya tonton... Ada laki-laki sama perempuan anu mba gak pake baju terus kayak pelukan [But, it's Googled a lot. Usually, when I open Google, there are a lot of advertisements but they seem to be one. I was curious to see it, didn't try clicking on the ad, it came out like a video. Then I watched... There was a man and a woman who weren't wearing clothes and were hugging each other]” – DQ

In addition to the results of the questionnaire and in-depth interviews, this study also conducted interviews with patient attendants or caregivers and security guards at the SLBN 1 Panjatan Kulon Progo Dormitory regarding the reasons respondents access pornography. Based on the results of triangulation of interview sources conducted with patient attendants and security guards, it is known that curiosity and the facilitation of children and adolescents with cellphones and wifi are factors that drive children and adolescents with disabilities at the SLB Negeri 1 Panjatan Kulon Progo Dormitory to access pornography. Based on the results of the questionnaire, in-depth interviews, and interviews, it can be concluded that curiosity is a reason or factor that drives children and adolescents with disabilities to access pornography. This is as explained in (Aini, 2016), the age of children and adolescents is indeed an age where they have a great curiosity, especially about sexual matters. However, they actually get less information, so they try to fulfill their curiosity or curiosity through other alternative methods, one of which is through media such as the internet.

The initial source of information in accessing pornography

Sources of information on accessing pornography show that respondents mostly get sources of information to access pornography from friends with a percentage of 69% or with a score of 18, and find out for themselves by 35% with a score of 9, and from siblings by 15% or with a score of 4. In exploring more widely regarding the initial sources of information for respondents to access pornography, researchers also conducted in-depth interviews with several respondents. Based on the confession of FR (female) who revealed that she initially found out about pornographic content because she was invited by one of the children (initials Y) from the dormitory administrator.

“Aku waktu itu pertamanya diajak nonton sama Y mbak di kamar.... Biasanya kalo nonton bareng sama Y, W, FB, sama FN mba [That was the first time I was invited to watch a movie with Y Sis in my room... Usually when you watch it together with Y, W, FB, and FN, sis]” – FT

Furthermore, another explanation was expressed by a patient attendant who said that female respondents usually access pornographic content by watching it together. This is known from the complaint from Q who reported after he watched it. Meanwhile, another confession was expressed by RF (male) who said that he initially found out about

pornographic content because he was invited to watch it with his brother. Often when he came home, RF was invited to go out to play at the guard post with his brother and friends at his house. RF admitted that he often watched pornographic content videos together.

The sources of information that influence respondents to access pornography mostly come from friends, this is the same as the research results of Fitria Wulandari (2022) which states that there is a very influential relationship between peer conformity and sexual behavior.

Lack of alternative information regarding good and correct reproductive health education from family, school and the environment that should provide such education, finally the information they get is only from friends who also do not understand the importance of reproductive health education. Information obtained from friends can lead to misconceptions about their perspective on pornography. As in the results of the researcher's observation of one of the individuals in the dormitory who interpreted the activity of accessing pornography as a form of love.

Kusumaningtyas, et al. (2021) in their research also explained that children and adolescents with disabilities have the right to receive special reproductive health education to avoid the worst possibilities, namely sexual harassment of children and adolescents and the like. The stigma that arises in the family and community environment regarding reproductive health in children and adolescents which is still taboo to talk about makes children and adolescents less able to get good and correct information.

Community stigma and lack of access to reproductive health services in the form of counseling, coaching, and guidance specifically are risk factors for discrimination against people with disabilities regarding the fulfillment of their reproductive health rights. Therefore, there needs to be a more in-depth study of the policy for fulfilling the rights of children and adolescents with disabilities to produce appropriate and proper regulations for adolescents, especially adolescents with disabilities, as a form of protection and strengthening to face all risks that occur.

DISCUSSION

This study highlights the behavior of children and adolescents with disabilities in accessing pornographic content at the SLB Negeri 1 Panjatan Kulon Progo Dormitory. The findings show that the majority of children and adolescents with disabilities are in the

moderate category in terms of the frequency of accessing pornographic content, with a percentage of 69%. These results are consistent with the literature showing that children and adolescents, especially those with cognitive disabilities, are more vulnerable to inappropriate content such as pornography (Puspitasari et al., 2020). Cognitive limitations make it harder for them to understand or filter the content they access, making them more susceptible to damaging content. These limitations also lengthen the time it takes them to process the information they receive, making them more vulnerable to the negative impacts of exposure to pornography (Faizin & Ummah, 2022).

Furthermore, the results of the analysis showed that there was no significant difference between boys and girls in terms of access to pornographic content, with an F value of 0.981 and $p > 0.05$. This finding differs from previous studies which showed that boys were more likely to access pornography than girls (Braithwaite et al., 2015; Chowdhury et al., 2018; Luder et al., 2011; Owens et al., 2012; Paulus et al., 2024; Wood, 2021). However, in the context of children with disabilities in dormitories, access to technological devices and time spent accessing pornography do not seem to depend on gender. This suggests that within the disabled population, pornography access behavior is more homogeneous between males and females, which may provide new insights into the related literature.

The main reason that drives children with disabilities to access pornography is curiosity. Of the 26 respondents, 16 of them stated that their curiosity about sexual content was the main motivation. This finding is in accordance with research stating that curiosity in adolescence, especially when not accompanied by sufficient information about sexuality, can drive them to seek information from inappropriate sources (Aini, 2016; McKibbin et al., 2024; Paulus et al., 2024). In another context, the facilities and location of internet access encourage and support them, although in other research, the context of place is the main reason, one of which is because of problems in rural and urban areas (Hardani et al., 2018; Owens et al., 2012). In the population of children with disabilities, this imbalance is exacerbated by a lack of access to adequate reproductive health education, which ultimately leads them to seek information through pornographic content (Puspitasari et al., 2020).

In addition, peers are the main source that has a significant influence on the behavior of accessing pornography. Most respondents, namely 69%, stated that they got information about pornography from their friends. This is in line with previous research findings that show that peers play an important role in shaping adolescent sexual behavior,

including the behavior of accessing pornography (Al Mamun et al., 2019; Hardani et al., 2018). In the context of children with disabilities, their cognitive limitations make them more easily influenced by their peers, which increases the risk of accessing pornographic content.

Overall, this study reinforces previous findings regarding the vulnerability of children and adolescents with disabilities to exposure to pornographic content. This is mainly due to their cognitive limitations and lack of adequate sex education. In addition, the results of the study also provide new insights regarding the homogeneity of pornography access behavior between males and females in the disabled population, which is different from the trend in the general population. The influence of peers as the main source of information in accessing pornography emphasizes the importance of interventions that focus more on controlling the social environment of children with disabilities, with the aim of reducing the negative impact of exposure to inappropriate content.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to explore the behavior of children and adolescents with disabilities in accessing pornographic content, examining cognitive and emotional challenges, peer influence, and the need for tailored sexual health education. The findings provide critical insights into this under-researched area, highlighting several key conclusions that contribute to the existing literature.

First, the majority of respondents from SLB Negeri 1 Panjatan Kulon Progo demonstrated a moderate level of engagement with pornographic content, with 69% falling into this category. This behavior is largely influenced by the developmental limitations in cognitive processing among children and adolescents with intellectual disabilities, who struggle with reasoning, perception, and expression. The lack of comprehensive reproductive health education exacerbates this issue, leading to uncontrolled expressions of sexual behavior. These findings align with previous research that indicates how cognitive challenges in individuals with disabilities can make them more vulnerable to inappropriate content (Puspitasari et al., 2020)

Second, gender differences in accessing pornography were found to be insignificant, as demonstrated by the ANOVA test results, which showed no significant difference between male and female respondents in their behaviors. This lack of

differentiation challenges the assumption in some literature that males are more prone to consuming pornography. In this specific population, both boys and girls demonstrated similar patterns of access, which could be attributed to the shared environment and peer dynamics within the residential facility.

Third, video content was the most frequently accessed form of pornography, with platforms such as YouTube, TikTok, and WhatsApp being common avenues. This finding supports the argument that video formats are more engaging for individuals with intellectual disabilities, who may find dynamic, audiovisual content easier to comprehend than static images.

The primary motivation for accessing pornography was curiosity, with 62% of respondents indicating that this was their main reason. This curiosity was often sparked by peer influence, as peers played a crucial role in introducing and sharing content, consistent with findings from earlier studies on peer influence in adolescent behavior (Wulandari, 2022). The lack of proper guidance and the availability of mobile devices and internet access further facilitated this behavior.

In conclusion, this study underscores the pressing need for targeted interventions, including comprehensive sexual health education, designed to address the unique cognitive and emotional needs of children and adolescents with disabilities. Additionally, the role of peer influence should be considered when developing these interventions, as it plays a significant role in shaping their behaviors. Future research should focus on developing and testing effective educational strategies and support systems that can mitigate the risks associated with pornography exposure in this vulnerable population.

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