



Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development

An International Journal

SCOPUS IJPHRD CITATION SCORE

Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development
Scopus coverage years: from 2010 to till date. Publisher:
R.K. Sharma, Institute of Medico-Legal Publications
ISSN:0976-0245E-ISSN: 0976-5506 Subject area: Medicine:
Public Health, Environmental and Occupational Health
CiteScore 2017-0.03
SJR 2017 - 0.108
SNIP 2017- 0.047



Website:

www.ijphrd.com

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Print-ISSN: 0976-0245-Electronic-ISSN: 0976-5506, Frequency: Quarterly
(Four issues per volume)

Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development is a double blind peer reviewed international journal. It deals with all aspects of Public Health including Community Medicine, Public Health, Epidemiology, Occupational Health, Environmental Hazards, Clinical Research, and Public Health Laws and covers all medical specialties concerned with research and development for the masses. The journal strongly encourages reports of research carried out within Indian continent and South East Asia.

The journal has been assigned International Standards Serial Number (ISSN) and is indexed with Index Copernicus (Poland). It is also brought to notice that the journal is being covered by many international databases. The journal is covered by EBSCO (USA), Embase, EMCare & Scopus database. The journal is now part of DST, CSIR, and UGC consortia.

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Editor

Dr. R.K. Sharma
Institute of Medico-legal Publications
Logix Office Tower, Unit No. 1704, Logix City Centre Mall,
Sector- 32, Noida - 201 301 (Uttar Pradesh)

Printed, published and owned by

Dr. R.K. Sharma
Institute of Medico-legal Publications
Logix Office Tower, Unit No. 1704, Logix City Centre Mall,
Sector- 32, Noida - 201 301 (Uttar Pradesh)

Published at

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Logix Office Tower, Unit No. 1704, Logix City Centre Mall,
Sector- 32, Noida - 201 301 (Uttar Pradesh)



Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development

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Hang-Out and Health Risk behavior in Adolescents: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Introduction: Hang-out can trigger health risk behavior in adolescents. This qualitative study aimed to explore hang-out related to health risk behavior in adolescents.

Method: Five focus groups were carried out with 44 adolescents aged 12–25 in Surabaya, Indonesia. Participants were purposively selected and had all experienced hang-out activities. A thematic analysis approach was used for analysis and data collection was completed at the point of data saturation.

Results: Hang-out activities can encourage health risk behaviors such as smoking, alcohol consumption, drugs use, sweet beverages and fast food consumption. They interpret hang-out as interaction, socialization, entertainment and leisure time.

Conclusions: Adolescents who have free time will use it with hang-out as a form of self-expression. This has led to the culture of hang-out activity that can trigger health risk behavior. They spend time in places that they feel comfortable, the availability of the facilities they need and can show social classes among them. The government can formulate strategies to prevent health risk behavior in adolescents such as providing health promotion on prevention of health risk behavior.

Keywords: *Hang-out, health risk behavior, adolescents, qualitative research, focus groups.*

Introduction

Human behavior plays an important role in maintaining health and preventing disease.¹ World Health Organization states that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.² Activities carried out by adolescents when they have free time are hang-outs that can encourage health risk behavior, which is an activity that increases the risk of disease or injury.³ Health risk behavior relates to risk-taking behavior

which has three forms, biological, psychological and social.⁴ Health risk behavior during hang-out includes smoking, alcohol consumption, drugs use, sweet beverages and fast food consumption.^{5,6,7,8} Health risk behavior in adolescents is caused by multifactors^{9,10}, one of them is caused by peer influence.^{11,12} Adolescence is a transitional period of development between childhood and adulthood. The development of adolescent social life is characterized by the influence of peers in adolescent life.¹³

Health risk behavior in adolescents in Indonesia and Surabaya is still high, such as smoking, alcohol consumption, drugs use, sweet beverages and fast food consumption.¹⁴ Health risk behavior in adolescents can be a long-term risk factor for chronic health conditions in adulthood.^{15,16,17,18} The purpose of this study is to explore hang-out related to health risk behavior in adolescents.

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Materials and Method

Study Design: This study used qualitative description¹⁹ as a design and focus group²⁰ for information gathering to explore hang-out activities related to health risk behavior in adolescents. This study chose focus groups because this method possible to acquire valuable data.²¹ Ethical approval was granted by The Faculty of Public Health Airlangga University Health Research Ethics Committee (No: 69-KEPK).

Recruitment process: Participants were male and female students who attend organizations in schools with peer groups. We used a purposive sampling technique, aiming to be inclusive of experiences of boys and girls from diverse backgrounds. Recruitment ended once theoretical saturation was achieved.²² In total, 44 adolescents ranging in age from 12 and 25 years, 20 participants were girls and 24 were boys.

Conduct of focus groups: Data collection was carried out by the main researcher from August 2016-December 2017. Focus group were conducted with pupils in same year group to get naturalistic discussions. We designed a questioning route informed by existing mental and social well-being literature and guidance on focus groups.^{20,23} Focus groups lasted 45-60 minutes and were digitally audio recorded. The researcher assistant took field notes including verbal and non-verbal communication. Audio recordings were transcribed verbatim.

Data analysis: All data emerging from interviews and field notes helped inform the data-analysis process, were reviewed and coded by the researcher. This study using a thematic analysis approach.²⁴ Pupils were given the opportunity to feedback on results to encourage participation validation.

Results

Five focus groups were conducted in this study with 44 participants. Four interconnected themes emerged from the data; (a) smoking behavior, (b) alcohol consumption, (c) drugs use and (d) sweet beverages and fast-food consumption.

Smoking behavior: Participants reported about smoking behavior along join a hang-out activity in peer groups. Smoking behavior is part of health risk behavior.

Pupil 1: "I smoked when I join hang-out with peers, I started smoking since I join with my friends in his

group in order to equality in groups."

Pupil 19: "I smoked 2-4 cigarettes along join hang-out with close friends, I follow their activity as group solidarity."

Pupil 25: "3-5 cigarettes in hang-out with peers in order to look masculine."

Participants reported that they smoked along join hang-out from 2-5 cigarettes. It can be concluded that hang-out can trigger health risk behavior such as smoking behavior. They smoked caused by peers influence in order to look masculine and equality in groups. Smoking can cause addiction, illness, and death. Diseases that often arise due to smoking are respiratory disorders and lung cancer.

Alcohol consumption: Participants also reported about alcohol consumption in hang-out activities. One of health risk behavior also alcohol consumption.

Pupil 7: "I consume alcohol in the hang-out activity together with my friends, because my friends invite me to do it."

Pupil 29: "Sometimes I consume alcohol with my friends when I join the hang-out activity in order to same with others."

Pupil 11: "Consume alcohol when I meet my friends in the hang-out activity."

Participants reported that they consume an alcohol when joining the hang-out activity. They consume an alcohol because of peer influence in order to no gap in their group. It can be concluded that adolescents have a risk to consume an alcohol when joining the hang-out activity. The impact of alcohol use can cause various illnesses and deaths.

Drugs use: Interviews related to drugs use when the hang-out activity, participants reported that they also use drugs when joining the hang-out activities in peer groups.

Pupil 23: "I use marijuana when I am joining hang-out because my friends have brought it and I use together with my friends. I use it in order to get relax and solve my problems."

Pupil 15: "I use amphetamine when I am joining hang-out together with my friends to solve my problems."

Participants said that they use a drug such as marijuana and amphetamine caused by peers influence. They also said that they use it in order to get a relax and solve their problems. This study can be concluded that adolescents have a risk to use a drug along joinhang-out activities. The use of drugs can cause addiction, illness, and death.

Sweet beverages and fast-food consumption:

Participants reported that they consume sweet beverages and fast-food along join hang-out activities.

Pupil 17: “I eat fried chicken and tea for drinking.”

Pupil 39: “I eat fried potato and softdrinks for drinking.”

Pupil 21: “I eat burger and coffee for drinking.”

It can be concluded that adolescents eat fastfood such as fried chicken, fried potato and burger when joining hang-out activities. They also consumed tea, coffee, and soft drinks. It can be concluded that adolescents consume fast-food and sweet beverages. Fast food consumption can have an impact on disease, whereas sweet drinks can cause diabetes.

Discussion

This qualitative study used focus groups to explore health risk behavior in hang-out activities in adolescents. This study has shown that hang-out can trigger health risk behavior.

Health risk behavior for adolescents most often was smoking behavior, alcohol consumption, drug abuse, sweet beverages, and fast-food consumption.^{25,33,35,37,39}

Participants reported that they smoked along join hang-out from 2-5 cigarettes. It can be concluded that hang-out can trigger health risk behavior such as smoking behavior.^{32,36} They smoked caused by peers influence in order to look masculine and equality in groups. The results showed that there was a relationship between peer influence and risk behavior.^{11,26,27} Smoking can cause addiction, respiratory disorders, lung cancer, and death.^{15,16,17} The other factors that influence a person to smoke were biological, psychological, social, environmental, demographic, socio-cultural and socio-political factors.^{32,43}

Participants reported that they consume an alcohol when joining the hang-out activity.⁷ They consume an

alcohol because of peer influence in order to no gap in their group. It can be concluded that adolescents have a risk to consume an alcohol when joining the hang-out activity. The impact of alcohol use can cause various illnesses and deaths.^{28,46} Drunk from alcohol consumption was related to anxiety, depression and suicide.²⁹ Alcohol consumption affects poor educational attainment and results in early morbidity and mortality.^{8,38} The informants who consumed alcohol majority with low education or dropping out of school and wrong parenting provided the risk behavior. They involved in the alcohol consumption influenced by environmental factors especially peers.^{38,45,46,47}

Participants said that they use a drug such as marijuana and amphetamine caused by peers influence. They also said that they use it in order to get a relax and solve their problems. This study can be concluded that adolescents have a risk to use a drug along join hang-out activities. Risk factors for drug abuse were men, have family members who support young people to drugsabuse, never engage in religious activities and worship, have low education and have more money to have the opportunity to health risk behavior.¹⁰The use of drugs can cause addiction, illness, and death.¹⁸Psychological, social and behavioral factors related to health risk behavior in adolescents such as smoking, drinking alcohol and drugs abuse.³⁰

It can be concluded that adolescents eat fastfood such as fried chicken, fried potato and burger when joining hang-out activities. They also consumed tea, coffee, and softdrinks. It can be concluded that adolescents consume fastfood and sweet beverages. Fast food consumption can have an impact on disease, whereas sweet drinks can cause diabetes.^{41,44} Environmental factors could influence health risk behavior such as sweetened beverages and fast food consumption include peer, family and school.^{12,41,42}

Conclusions

This study has shown that hang-out activities caused health risk behavior such as smoking, alcohol consumption, drugs use, sweet beverages, and fast food consumption. It can be caused by psychological, social and behavioral factors.

Health risk behavior along hang-out activities important to get prevention efforts for decrease effects on health based on five levels of prevention. Health promotion is one prevention that can be done. It is the

first and foremost stage in preventing a disease, where the process of providing health information to the community occurs so that all communities are willing and able to maintain and improve their health.^{31,34,40}

Conflict of Interest: The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Acknowledgment: The authors thank all students participating in this study. Special thanks to LPDP for its contribution regarding financial support.

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