2 *Analysis of the risky behavior compared with the faculty group*

After transforming the risky variable to quantitative variables by Category Principal Component Analysis, we would received quantification value. The these risky variables were analyzed in group (humanities and social sciences group, technology sciences group and health sciences group) with analysis of variance (Table 8).

Table 8

Analysis of the risky variable compared with the faculty group risky variables

Risky variable	*F*	Sig.
Smoking	35.323	.000*
Drinking alcohol	93.252	.000*
Wearing helmet while riding a motorcycle	1.730	.178
Drinking alcohol before riding a motorcycle	87.041	.000*
Using safety belt while driving a car	8.294	.000*
Drinking alcohol about one hour before driving a car	22.770	.000*
Exercising	3.561	.029*
Having sexual intercourse in the last 6 months	19.953	.000*
Dental check up	149.109	.000*
Using anxiolytic drug	.839	.433
Using hypnotic drug	60.016	.000*
Using brain activating drink	8.844	.000*
Using brain activating drug	13.342	.000*
Health check up	37.433	.000*
Finding more health knowledge	1.512	.221
Using safety belt while in a car	18.341	.000*

At 5% level of significance, it could be concluded that the risk of wearing helmet while riding the motorcycle, using hypnotic drug, using the brain activating drug and finding more health knowledge of the humanities and social sciences group, the technology sciences group and the health sciences group were not different. The others mentioned in Table 8 were different. When we tested that which risky variables that were different between the faculty group by using Tukey's B, the mean of risky variables by sequencing respectively were shown in Table 9 as homogenous subsets.