Fig. 1. Personality Profile of Medical Students

types of B and E involved 72 and 114 respondents, respectively. With the regression models used to control for the year factor, being male was associated with an increased odds of being classified as a Director type (odds ratio, OR = 1.5; $p < 0.05$), compared to their female peers.

Furthermore, year effects were considered with the gender factor held constant. It was thus observed that 2nd-year respondents were less likely to display the type A personality (OR = 0.3; $p < 0.05$), as compared to 1st-year freshmen. Moreover, with the reference group specified to be students in the 1st year, the 3rd- and 4th-year participants were both estimated to be 2.8 times more likely to be allocated to the type B per-

Table 3. Five Personality Types of the Lai Personality Instrument by Gender and Year [a]

		Gender [b]				Year [c]			
	Sex	n	(%)	Odds ratio OR	95% CI	Year	n	(%)	Odds ratio OR	95% CI
Average type	M	35	(64.8)	0.6	(0.3,1.1)	year 2	3	(2.3)	0.3*	(0.1,1.0)
	F	19	(35.2)	1.0		year 1	9	(8.7)	---	
Black-list type	M	54	(75.0)	1.0	(0.6,1.8)	year 4	18	(12.3)	2.8*	(1.0,7.8)
	F	18	(25.0)	1.0		year 3	15	(12.7)	2.8*	(1.0,8.2)
						year 1	5	(4.8)	---	
Calm type	M	380	(74.8)	1.0	(0.7,1.4)	---				
	F	128	(25.2)	1.0						
Director type	M	320	(77.9)	1.5*	(1.1,2.1)					
	F	91	(22.1)	1.0						
Eccentric type	M	84	(73.7)	1.0	(0.6,1.5)	---				
	F	30	(26.3)	1.0						

* $p < 0.05$.

[a] Abbreviations: F, female; M, male; SD, standard deviation; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval.

[b] Results are from the linear regression analysis after holding year effects constant.

[c] Results are from the linear regression analysis after holding gender effects constant. Results with p values of less than 0.05 are reported in the Table.