

The Relationship Between Adult Ego State and HEXACO Personality Traits Among Adult Individuals of Central Gujarat: A Pilot Study

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How to cite this article: Mayuri Dwivedi, Reshma Sable (2024). The Relationship Between Adult Ego State and HEXACO Personality Traits Among Adult Individuals of Central Gujarat: A Pilot Study Library Progress International, 44(3), 13081-13102.

Abstract

This pilot study intends to explore the potential relationships between the "HEXACO" Personality Traits and the Ego States in accordance with the theoretical framework of transactional analysis. The adults in the districts of Central Gujarat and surrounding areas who are between the ages of 18 years to 60 years contributed responses for this study. The HEXACO-60 Inventory and ESQ-I Inventory, which assess HEXACO Personality Traits and Ego States, respectively, have been incorporated in the questionnaire.

Keywords – HEXACO, Transactional Analysis, Qualitative research, R-Programming, Personality Traits, Ego States

Introduction

A divergent perspective is provided by Eric Berne's Transactional Analysis theory, which divides personality into discrete ego states that control behavior and interpersonal relationships. The term "ego states" in TA theory refers to three main aspects: the Parent, Adult, and Child ego states. The adult ego state is especially interesting because it plays a function in decision-making and problem-solving processes. Research has demonstrated that the expression of the adult ego state has a substantial impact on people's emotional and cognitive performance, affecting different aspects of their lives. This thorough approach provides insightful information about the interactions between personality traits and interpersonal dynamics by offering a sophisticated knowledge of individual differences in behavior, cognition, and affect. The purpose of this research endeavor is to further our understanding of the mechanisms underpinning personality functioning in a variety of groups by investigating the ways in which these categories cross and influence one another.

HEXACO Model of Personality –

Among the many intricate and captivating areas of human psychology is "Personality". It addresses to the collection of distinct and largely stable patterns of cognition, emotion, and conduct that characterize a person and their specific mode of experiencing and engaging with the outside world. It is believed that both hereditary and surrounding factors have an impact in the development and evolution of personality traits during the course of a person's existence. A number of concepts about personality have been established by psychologists; each represents a distinctive viewpoint on how personality develops and influences behavior. The "Big Five" or Five Factor Model, which insists that personality may be characterized by five major dimensions—openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism—is among the most widely recognized and significant models of personality. Early in the new millennium, researchers Michael C. Ashton and Kibeom Lee uncovered findings pointing to a sixth personality trait, which prompted the development of the HEXACO personality model (Badholia, 2021). "Honesty-humility" is the particularly novel dimension and is a moral character trait. The remaining facets of HEXACO Personality Model comprises the Big Five variations. A self-and observer report tool called the HEXACO Personality Inventory (Revised) interprets the six dimensions of the HEXACO model of personality structure: Honesty-Humility (H), Emotionality (E), Extraversion (X), Agreeableness (A), Conscientiousness (C) and Openness to Experience (O) (Michael C. Ashton, 2014). Each dimension of HEXACO Personality Inventory comprises of four facets. The descriptions of these dimensions and their facets are discussed in the Table – 1.

Table – 1: Descriptions of Facet-Level Traits of HEXACO-PI-R

Honesty – Humility Domain

Extremely high scorers on the Honesty-Humility scale refrain from using people as leverage for their own gain, are unaffected by rules and regulations, have no taste for lavish luxury and wealth, and do not feel that they have a particular right to higher social standing. On the other hand, those with extremely low scores on this scale are driven by financial gain, have a high feeling of self-importance, and are likely to breach the law in order to obtain what they desire.

Sincerity	Evaluates a person's propensity for being real in social interactions. While high scorers are unwilling to manipulate people, low scorers will flatter others or act as though they like them in order to get favors.
Fairness	Evaluates a propensity to stay away from corruption and fraud. While high scores are reluctant to take advantage of other people or of society as a whole, low scorers are eager to profit by lying or stealing.
Greed Avoidance	Evaluates a propensity to be disinterested in having ostentatious money, upscale possessions, or other indicators of high social standing. While high scores aren't particularly driven by concerns about money or social standing, low scorers desire to enjoy and flaunt their wealth and privilege.
Modesty	Evaluates a propensity for modesty and modesty. High scorers see themselves as regular individuals with no right to preferential treatment, whereas low scorers see themselves as superior and deserving of benefits that others do not have.

Emotionality Domain

Individuals that score highly on the emotionality scale are afraid of physical harm, get anxious when faced with stressful situations, believe that they require emotional support from others, and have sentimental attachments and empathy for other people. On the other hand, those who score extremely low on this scale are not deterred by the possibility of bodily injury, don't worry much even under pressure, don't feel the need to voice their concerns to others, and feel emotionally cut off from other people.

Fearfulness	Evaluates a person's propensity to feel afraid. While high scorers are greatly inclined to avoid physical harm, low scorers are relatively tough, fearless, and oblivious to physical discomfort and have minimal fear of injury.
Anxiety	Evaluates a person's propensity to worry in different situations. When faced with challenges, low scorers react calmly, while high scorers often get distracted by even small issues.
Dependence	Evaluates the need for other people's emotional assistance. High scores prefer to discuss their struggles with people who will support and console them, whereas low scorers feel confident and capable of handling issues on their own.
Sentimentality	Evaluates the propensity to form close emotional connections with other people. High scores have deep emotional bonds and are sensitive to other people's sentiments, while low scorers show less emotion while saying goodbye or in response to other people's worries.

eXtraversion Domain

Extremely high extraversion scale scorers have good self-perceptions, are self-assured when speaking to or leading groups of people, take pleasure in social events and interactions, and feel enthusiastic and full of energy. People who score very low on this scale, on the other hand, feel less alive and optimistic than others, feel uncomfortable being the focus of attention, think they are disliked, and are uninterested in social activities.

Social Self-Esteem	Evaluates a propensity for positive self-esteem, especially in social situations. In contrast to low scores, who typically feel unworthy of attention and perceive themselves as unpopular, high scorers are usually content with who they are and think they have likeable traits.
Social Boldness	Evaluates a person's confidence or comfort in a range of social contexts. While high scorers are willing to approach strangers and speak up in group settings, low scorers experience shyness or awkwardness while speaking in front of others or in leadership roles.
Sociability	Evaluates a person's propensity to enjoy social interaction, parties, and conversation. While high scores love interacting, socializing, and celebrating with others, low scorers typically prefer alone pursuits and do not actively seek out interaction.

Liveliness Evaluates a person's average level of zeal and vigor. great scorers typically feel optimistic and in great spirits, whereas low scorers typically don't feel very happy or lively.

Agreeableness Domain

Individuals that score extremely high on the Agreeableness scale are tolerant of others' wrongdoings, easily control their temper, eager to make concessions and work with others. People who score extremely low on this scale, on the other hand, are quick to point fingers at others, are obstinate in sticking to their opinions, and harbor resentment toward those who have wronged them.

Forgivingness Evaluates a person's readiness to be likable and trusting of those who may have harmed them. High scorers are typically willing to reestablish amicable connections and trust after being mistreated, while low scorers tend to "hold a grudge" against those who have offended them.

Gentleness Evaluates a propensity for being understanding and forgiving toward others. High scorers are hesitant to pass harsh judgment on others, while low scorers are more likely to be critical of others.

Flexibility Evaluates a person's capacity for cooperation and compromise. High scorers avoid conflicts and accept suggestions from others, even if they are irrational, whereas low scorers are perceived as obstinate and ready to debate.

Patience Evaluates a propensity to control one's temper instead of losing it. While those with high scores have a high threshold for feeling or expressing anger, those with low scores often lose their tempers easily.

Conscientiousness Domain

Extremely conscientious people plan their time and their physical environment, work assiduously toward their objectives, aim for precision and excellence in their profession, and consider their options carefully before making judgments. On the other hand, those who score extremely low on this scale typically don't care about neat environments or timetables, shy away from tough assignments or ambitious objectives, accept clumsy work, and make snap decisions without giving them much thought.

Organization Evaluates a person's propensity to look for order, especially in their immediate environment. High scores keep things organized and have a planned approach to work, while low scorers are typically careless and disorganized.

Diligence Evaluates a propensity for diligence. While high scorers have a strong "work ethic" and are prepared to put in effort, low scorers lack self-discipline and are not highly motivated to succeed.

Perfectionism Evaluates a person's propensity for thoroughness and attention to detail. While high scorers meticulously review their work for flaws and possible changes, low scorers tend to overlook details and tolerate certain errors in their work.

Prudence Evaluates a person's propensity for thoughtful deliberation and impulse control. While high scores carefully weigh their alternatives and tend to be cautious and self-controlled, low scorers behave impulsively and frequently fail to consider the implications of their actions.

Openness to Experience Domain

Very high scorers on the Openness to Experience scale are engrossed in the beauty of nature and art, curious in a wide range of topics, able to utilize their imagination freely in daily situations, and drawn to unconventional concepts or individuals. On the other hand, those who score extremely low on this scale tend to be underwhelmed by most artistic creations, lack intellectual curiosity, steer clear of creative endeavors, and show little interest in concepts that would be considered radical or out of the ordinary.

Aesthetic Appearance Evaluates a person's appreciation of beauty in both nature and art. High scorers have a great appreciation of many art forms and natural wonders, whereas low scorers have a tendency to not become engrossed in works of art or natural wonders.

Inquisitiveness Evaluates a person's propensity to learn about and engage with the natural and human worlds. High scorers read frequently and have an interest in travel, while low scorers show little curiosity about the natural or social sciences.

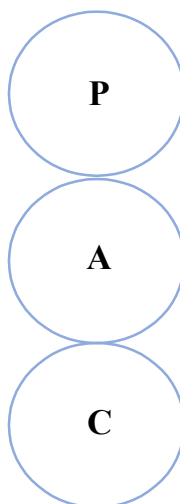
Creativity	Evaluates a person's propensity for experimentation and innovation. High scorers actively search out novel answers to issues and use art as a means of self-expression, whilst low scorers show little enthusiasm for unique thought.
Unconventionality	Evaluates the propensity to accept the odd. High scorers are open to ideas that may seem unusual or radical, while low scorers shun quirky or nonconforming people.
<i>Interstitial Scale</i>	
Altruism	Evaluates a person's propensity for empathy and compassion for others. While low scorers are not troubled by the thought of hurting others and might be viewed as callous, high scorers refrain from doing harm and respond generously to people who are frail or in need of assistance

Ego States Theory of Transactional Analysis –

Following his studies in psychoanalysis, Eric Berne constructed Transactional Analysis. He elaborated the Sigmund Freud's theory of the id, ego, and super-ego (Freud, 1989) and incorporated post-Freudian Paul Federn's theories of ego states, which provided empirical evidence to support Freud's theories. The idea of the ego state is one of the most important features of the personality theory of Transactional Analysis (Berne, 1961). Since the word "ego" is Latin for "I" or "self," Eric Berne did not create the terms "ego" or "ego state," despite the fact that he made significant contributions to the ego state theory. As per (Berne, 1961) suggestion, an "ego state" can be defined as a coherent system of feelings associated with a particular subject, or it can be operationally defined as a set of coherent behavior patterns. Alternatively, it can be realistically defined as a system of feelings that drives a related set of behavior patterns. To put it simply, an ego state is the combination of our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that make up our personality at a certain moment.

The structural model and the functional model are the two fundamental models of ego states. Looking at the two fundamental models makes it easier to comprehend and make sense of the theory while trying to define what an ego state is. One of the basic elements of transactional analysis is the first order structural model, which incorporates triple stacked circles. The differences between actual parents, adults, and children are shown by the capital letters at the beginning of each ego state, as illustrated below (Rigler).

Figure – 1: Structural Model of Ego States (Berne, 1961)



In accordance to the theory, our personalities are split into the Parent, Adult, and Child ego states, however these divisions may not occur in equal measure.

Parent Ego State (P): The behaviors, attitudes, and feelings that we mimic, pick up, or even take from our parents, other parental figures, or significant others are referred to as the parent ego state. Parental figures or significant others don't have to be biological; they might simply be people who influenced us as kids and had authority, power, or influence. These could be religious leaders, educators, or even fictional characters.

Adult Ego State (A): When processing thoughts and feelings that are grounded in reality and free from unconscious influences, the adult ego state acts in the present moment. We are acting rationally and consistently, thinking and reacting as appropriate. In other words, without the outside influences from Parent and Child ego states, this is just us, being us. Adult ego state is considered to be the most enduring and ideal ego state.

Child Ego State (C): When we behave in a way that others might consider juvenile, that is not when we are in the child ego state. It is a reenactment of our childhood thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. These adaptive behaviors can be quick and serve as a survival instinct in oneself, obstructing our own development. These are ancient memories stored in our unconscious that we are incapable to recall consciously.

The descriptions of the individual components of the ego states are reflected in the functional model, which also describes the application of the information found in the structural model. A more direct method of behavior observation is made possible by breaking down the states and providing behavioral descriptions for each one (Rigler). Parent ego state is categorized as either nurturing parent or critical parent (also referred to as controlling parent). A child is categorized into two categories: Free Child and Adapted Child. Considering this framework, which builds upon the fundamental structural model, it is evident that the theory is empirical (Rigler).

CRITICAL PARENT – Directive, controlling and patronizing
Impatient and angry behaviors such as finger pointing gestures Provides useful structure and direction

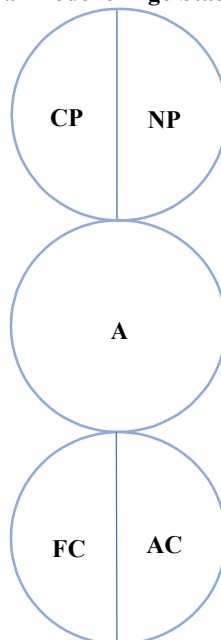
NURTURING PARENT – Caring, supportive and encouraging Protective and non-confrontational behaviors
Sometimes feels over-protective and smothering

ADULT – Rational thought, balanced and perspective Attentive, non-threatening and interested Understanding, inquisitive and hearing behaviors

ADAPTIVE CHILD – Emotional response
Spontaneous, eager-to-please and cooperative behavior Rarely challenges or questions

FREE CHILD –Emotional response Inflexible, non-cooperative and rebellious behavior Often challenges or questions

Figure – 2: The Functional Model of Ego States (Joines&Stewart, 2012)



Literature Review

Psychology has made personality research a primary priority, and several models have been put out to explain and comprehend individual variations. Among these, the Big Five model and the HEXACO model are notable frameworks. By adding a sixth factor—honesty- humility—to the Big Five model, (Ashton, 2004) developed the HEXACO model. With regard to interpersonal circumstances in particular, this inclusion offers a more thorough knowledge of personality features. We compare and contrast the HEXACO and Big Five models in this review, emphasizing their advantages and uses.

Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness to Experience are the six factors of the HEXACO model. Unlike the Big Five paradigm, honesty-humility includes qualities associated with justice, modesty, and sincerity. According to research, the traits of humility and honesty are critical in predicting moral behavior and interpersonal interactions (Lee&Ashton, 2008). Similar to some characteristics of Neuroticism in the Big Five paradigm, emotionality describes individual variances in emotional sensitivity and response. A more comprehensive view of emotional qualities is provided by the inclusion of components like fearfulness and anxiety in the

HEXACO model's Emotionality (Ashton L. , 2004).

Five main factors make up the Big Five model: neuroticism, agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion, and openness to Experience. The Big Five model is a mainstay of personality study since these components have been thoroughly examined and verified across cultural boundaries (McCrae, 2008). Whereas neuroticism is associated with emotional stability and negative affect, extraversion is associated with sociability, assertiveness, and positive affect. While conscientiousness is associated with self-control, goal-directed behavior, and organization, agreeableness is more broadly defined to include qualities like altruism, cooperation, and trust. Creativity, curiosity, and openness to novel concepts and experiences are all components of being open to experience.

The Big Five and HEXACO models provide insightful assessments of personality traits, however they have different conceptualizations and structural differences. Since the Big Five model might not adequately represent ethical behavior and interpersonal interactions, the inclusion of Honesty-Humility in the HEXACO model offers a distinctive viewpoint. Furthermore, the facet-level analysis of the HEXACO model facilitates a more detailed analysis of personality traits, improving its predictive validity across a range of domains (Lee&Ashton, 2018). However, a lot of scholars and practitioners find the Big Five model to be a useful option due to its broad application and cross-cultural suitability.

With their own benefits and uses, the HEXACO and Big Five models both advance our knowledge of personality traits. When choosing a personality model, researchers and practitioners should take the unique objectives of their studies or interventions into account.

According to Eric Berne's Transactional Analysis (TA) theory, people have three ego states: parent, adult, and child. These ego states shape personality dynamics by influencing behavior and interpersonal interactions. In contrast, the Big Five model offers a framework for comprehending personality traits in relation to five different dimensions. Through analyzing the relationship between ego states and the Big Five traits, researchers can learn more about the fundamental processes that underlie individual variances in behavior and thought processes.

Ego states and extraversion might be related via assertiveness and social engagement tendencies. Higher levels of extraversion, which are typified by gregariousness, zeal, and assertiveness, may be displayed by those with a predominately "Adult" ego state (Berne, 1961). According to research, some ego states, like the "Adapted Child," may also have an impact on extraversion by influencing communication styles and interpersonal behaviors (Stewart, 1987).

Through their effect on coping mechanisms and emotional regulation, ego states can have an effect on neuroticism. Anxiety, irritability, and susceptibility to stress are traits of Neuroticism, which can be more prevalent in those with a dominating "Critical Parent" ego state (Berne E. , 1961). On the other hand, a robust "Adult" ego state may be linked to less Neuroticism, indicating emotional stability and adaptive coping techniques (Stewart, 1987).

Agreeableness can be influenced by ego states since they can modify relationship dynamics and interpersonal attitudes. According to (Berne, 1961), those who possess a "Nurturing Parent" ego state are more likely to be agreeable and to be warm, empathetic, and cooperative. As a result of interpersonal tensions and animosity, on the other hand, a dominant "Critical Parent" or "Rebellious Child" ego state may be linked to lower levels of agreeableness (Stewart, 1987).

By influencing self-control and goal-directed conduct, ego states can have an effect on conscientiousness. According to (Berne, 1961), those with a dominating "Adult" ego state may be more conscientious, which is defined as reliable, self-disciplined, and organized. In contrast, lower levels of conscientiousness may be linked to ego states that exhibit impulsivity or reliance, which may indicate challenges with organizing and making decisions (Stewart, 1987).

Ego states' effects on flexibility and creativity may have a relationship to openness to experience. Curiosity, inventiveness, and intellectual engagement are traits associated with higher levels of Openness in those with a dominating "Adult" ego state (Berne, 1961). On the other hand, ego states that exhibit rigidity or conformity may be linked to lower Openness levels, which may indicate resistance to novel concepts and encounters (Stewart, 1987).

The Big Five personality traits and ego states are related, and this link provides important insights into the underlying mechanisms influencing individual differences in behavior and cognition. Researchers and practitioners can create more specialized interventions targeted at enhancing psychological well-being and interpersonal effectiveness by knowing how ego states impact personality characteristics.

There is relatively little direct empirical study on ego states and the HEXACO model. Between modern personality frameworks and Transactional Analysis, there is room for interdisciplinary research. Researchers can learn more about personality dynamics and how they affect behavior and interpersonal relationships by examining the manifestation of ego states in connection to HEXACO personality traits.

Research Gap – However the HEXACO model and TA theory both provide insightful analyses of human psychology, little study has looked at the connection between adult ego states and HEXACO personality traits, especially in certain cultural circumstances. By examining the connection between adult ego states and HEXACO personality traits in adults in Central Gujarat, this pilot study aims to close this gap.

Research Methodology

A qualitative in nature, descriptive research study bearing the title "The Relationship between HEXACO Personality Traits and Ego States among the Adult Individuals in Central Gujarat: A Pilot Study" has been carried out.

A self-structured questionnaire consisting of approximately ninety items was made available via LinkedIn and WhatsApp. This survey includes Italian version of ESQ – I (Laghi, 2020) converted into English using Google Translate and HEXACO - 60 PI (Lee, 2009). 169 participants from Central Gujarat and nearby districts of Gujarat

answered the study's questionnaire. The study's population included individuals ranging in age from 18 to 60 years. The majority of the responds from the 169 respondents in this research study are from Central Gujarat and the adjacent districts of Gujarat. A few numbers of participants represent overseas and other Indian cities.

The districts – Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Anand, Chhota Udaipur, Dahod, Kheda, Mahisagar, Panchmahal, Bharuch, and Narmada in Central Gujarat are included in the study. The Gujarati districts Gandhinagar, Surat, Valsad, Jamnagar, Amreli, and Vapi are included and located near Central Gujarat. Additional Indian cities that are mentioned are Bangalore, Kolam, Kolkata, and Gurgaon. The study encompasses two foreign regions: Ras Al Kaimah, United Arab Emirates, and Yokohama, Japan.

Data analysis was facilitated by making use of Microsoft Excel, Google Forms and SPSS software. The hypotheses were tested using regression analysis and independent t-test.

The following are the research goals of this study:

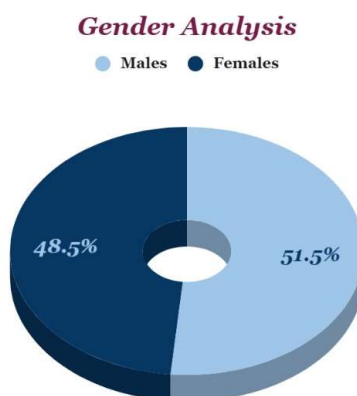
1. Applying the HEXACO Model of Personality, study and compare the personality traits of various genders.
2. Applying Eric Berne's Transactional Analysis theory as a foundation, study and compare the ego states of various genders.
3. Studying the relationship between HEXACO Personality Traits and Ego States.

In the paper, there has been further discussion of the problem statements and associated hypothesis.

Data Analysis

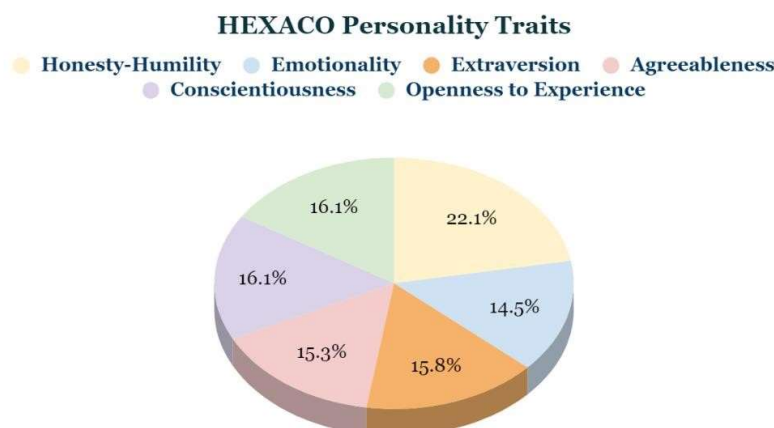
DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Gender Analysis of the Population



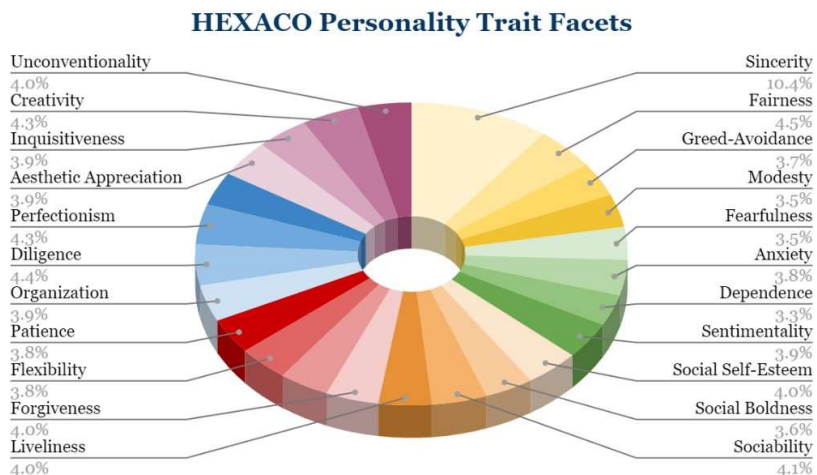
Data Interpretation: 169 participants make up the entire population size, of which 87 are male (51.5% of the population) and 82 are female (48.5% of the population).

HEXACO Personality Traits Analysis of the Population



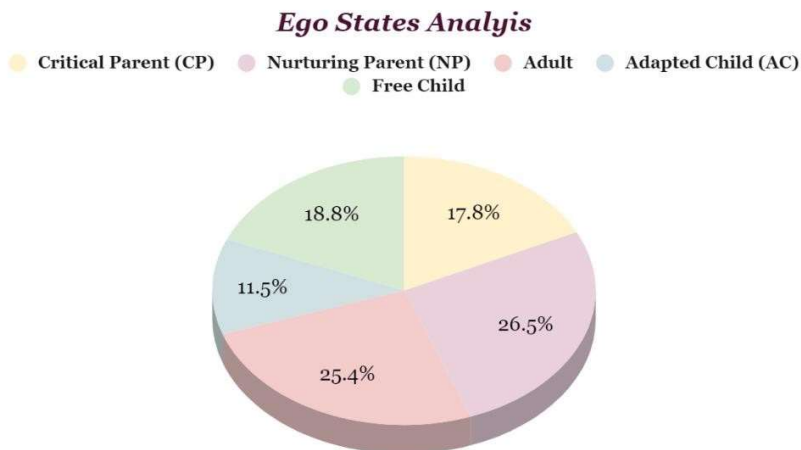
Data Interpretation: The above pie chart indicates that, of the 169 respondents, 22.1% scored highly in the Honesty-Humility trait followed by 16.1% in the Openness to Experience, 16.1% in the Conscientiousness, 15.8% in the eXtraversion, 15.3% in the Agreeableness and 14.5% in the Emotionality traits.

HEXACO Personality Facets Analysis of the Population



Data Interpretation: The above pie chart demonstrates the percentage of high scorers in each facet of the HEXACO traits of the HEXACO Personality Model. Sincerity, the facet of Honesty- Humility trait being the highest scoring facet with 10.4% respondents and Dependence, facet of Emotionality trait being the lowest scoring facet with 3.3% respondents.

Ego State Analysis of the Population



Data Interpretation: The above pie chart signifies that out of 169 respondent population, highest percentage of population (26.5%) falls under the Nurturing Parent Ego State, followed by Adult Ego State (25.4%), Free Child Ego State (18.8%), Critical Parent Ego State (17.8%) and Adapted Child Ego State (11.5%), respectively.

INFERENCE ANALYSIS

Problem Statement:1 – To study and compare impact of distinct genders' HEXACO personality traits.

Hypothesis – H0: There is a significant impact of gender on HEXACO Personality Traits **H1:** There is no significant impact of gender on HEXACO Personality Traits

Variables – Independent Variable: HEXACO Personality Traits' Facets **Dependent Variable:** Gender

Independent Sample T-Test
Group Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Sincerity	1.0	87	8.79	1.96	.21
	2.0	82	9.21	2.29	.25
Fairness	1.0	87	3.68	1.11	.12
	2.0	82	4.12	.94	.10
Greed Avoidance	1.0	87	3.09	1.07	.12
	2.0	82	3.23	.92	.10
Modesty	1.0	87	2.92	.99	.12
	2.0	82	3.12	.87	.10
Fearfulness	1.0	87	2.70	.81	.08
	2.0	82	3.30	.75	.08
Anxiety	1.0	87	3.14	.87	.09
	2.0	82	3.42	.95	.11
Dependence	1.0	87	2.71	.91	.10
	2.0	82	3.02	1.06	.12
Sentimentality	1.0	87	3.13	.78	.08
	2.0	82	3.68	.80	.09
Social Self Esteem	1.0	87	3.47	.89	.09
	2.0	82	3.49	.97	.10
Social Boldness	1.0	87	3.16	3.16	3.16
	2.0	82	3.10	3.10	3.10
Sociability	1.0	87	3.62	.95	.10
	2.0	82	3.50	1.06	.11
Liveliness	1.0	87	3.37	.72	.08
	2.0	82	3.46	.73	.08
Forgiveness	1.0	87	3.40	1.02	.11
	2.0	82	3.41	.98	.11
Gentleness	1.0	87	3.16	.71	.08
	2.0	82	3.32	.84	.09
Flexibility	1.0	87	3.20	.78	.08
	2.0	82	3.33	.75	.08
Patience	1.0	87	3.17	.93	.10
	2.0	82	3.33	.92	.10
Organization	1.0	87	3.22	.90	.10
	2.0	82	3.50	.90	.10
Diligence	1.0	87	3.75	.78	.08
	2.0	82	3.76	.82	.09
Perfectionism	1.0	87	3.67	.79	.09
	2.0	82	3.76	.76	.08
Prudence	1.0	87	3.00	.97	.10
	2.0	82	3.15	.955	.11
Aesthetic Appreciation	1.0	87	3.29	1.01	.11
	2.0	82	3.51	1.04	.12
Inquisitiveness	1.0	87	3.26	.90	.10
	2.0	82	3.41	1.10	.12
Creativity	1.0	87	3.56	.83	.09
	2.0	82	3.85	.85	.09
Unconventionality	1.0	87	3.31	.68	.07
	2.0	82	3.59	.78	.09

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Interval Difference	Confidence of the
									Lower	Upper
Sincerity	Equal variances assumed	1.42	0.24	-1.30	167.00	0.20	-0.43	0.33	-1.07	0.22
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.30	159.63	0.20	-0.43	0.33	-1.08	0.22
Fairness	Equal variances assumed	1.44	0.23	-2.77	167.00	0.01	-0.44	0.16	-0.75	-0.13
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.79	165.12	0.01	-0.44	0.16	-0.75	-0.13
Greed-Avoidance	Equal variances assumed	0.90	0.34	-0.94	167.00	0.35	-0.15	0.15	-0.45	0.16
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.95	165.65	0.35	-0.15	0.15	-0.45	0.16
Modesty	Equal variances assumed	0.23	0.64	-1.37	167.00	0.17	-0.20	0.14	-0.48	0.09
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.38	166.19	0.17	-0.20	0.14	-0.48	0.08
Fearfulness	Equal variances assumed	0.32	0.57	-5.07	167.00	0.00	-0.61	0.12	-0.84	-0.37
	Equal variances not assumed			-5.08	166.95	0.00	-0.61	0.12	-0.84	-0.37
Anxiety	Equal variances assumed	1.08	0.30	-1.98	167.00	0.05	-0.28	0.14	-0.55	0.00
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.97	163.28	0.05	-0.28	0.14	-0.55	0.00
Dependence	Equal variances assumed	1.07	0.30	-2.06	167.00	0.04	-0.31	0.15	-0.61	-0.01
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.05	160.17	0.04	-0.31	0.15	-0.61	-0.01
Sentimentality	Equal variances assumed	0.02	0.90	-4.55	167.00	0.00	-0.55	0.12	-0.79	-0.31
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.54	166.12	0.00	-0.55	0.12	-0.79	-0.31
Social Self-Esteem	Equal variances assumed	0.57	0.45	-0.14	167.00	0.89	-0.02	0.14	-0.30	0.26
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.14	163.10	0.89	-0.02	0.14	-0.30	0.26
Social Boldness	Equal variances assumed	0.01	0.94	-0.49	167.00	0.63	0.06	0.13	-0.19	0.32
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.49	165.53	0.63	0.06	0.13	-0.19	0.32
	Equal variances assumed	0.18	0.67	-0.78	167.00	0.44	0.12	0.16	-0.19	0.43

Sociability	Equal variances not assumed			-0.78	162.39	0.44	0.12	0.16	-0.19	0.43
Liveliness	Equal variances not assumed	0.02	0.88	-0.80	167.00	0.42	-0.09	0.11	-0.31	0.13
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.80	166.18	0.42	-0.09	0.11	-0.31	0.13
Forgiveness	Equal variances not assumed	0.24	0.63	-0.08	167.00	0.94	-0.01	0.15	-0.32	0.29
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.08	166.98	0.94	-0.01	0.15	-0.32	0.29
Gentleness	Equal variances not assumed	0.89	0.35	-1.31	167.00	0.19	-0.16	0.12	-0.39	0.08
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.31	159.58	0.19	-0.16	0.12	-0.39	0.08
Flexibility	Equal variances not assumed	0.62	0.43	-1.04	167.00	0.30	-0.12	0.12	-0.36	0.11
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.04	166.92	0.30	-0.12	0.12	-0.35	0.11
Patience	Equal variances not assumed	0.05	0.82	-1.14	167.00	0.26	-0.16	0.14	-0.45	0.12
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.14	166.61	0.26	-0.16	0.14	-0.45	0.12
Organization	Equal variances not assumed	0.26	0.61	-2.06	167.00	0.04	-0.29	0.14	-0.56	-0.01
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.06	166.48	0.04	-0.29	0.14	-0.56	-0.01
Diligence	Equal variances not assumed	0.03	0.86	-0.08	167.00	0.94	-0.01	0.12	-0.25	0.24
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.08	165.02	0.94	-0.01	0.12	-0.25	0.24
Perfectionism	Equal variances not assumed	0.06	0.81	-0.75	167.00	0.45	-0.09	0.12	-0.33	0.15
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.75	166.97	0.45	-0.09	0.12	-0.33	0.15
Prudence	Equal variances not assumed	0.33	0.56	-0.99	167.00	0.32	-0.15	0.15	-0.44	0.15
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.99	166.64	0.32	-0.15	0.15	-0.44	0.15
Aesthetic Appreciation	Equal variances not assumed	0.02	0.88	-1.34	167.00	0.18	-0.21	0.16	-0.53	0.10
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.34	165.51	0.18	-0.21	0.16	-0.53	0.10
Inquisitiveness	Equal variances not assumed	4.17	0.04	-0.97	167.00	0.33	-0.15	0.15	-0.45	0.15
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.97	156.38	0.34	-0.15	0.16	-0.46	0.16
Creativity	Equal variances not assumed	0.05	0.83	-2.22	167.00	0.03	-0.29	0.13	-0.54	-0.03
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.21	165.89	0.03	-0.29	0.13	-0.54	-0.03
Unconventionality	Equal variances not assumed	2.47	0.12	-2.49	167.00	0.01	-0.28	0.11	-0.50	-0.06
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.48	160.12	0.01	-0.28	0.11	-0.50	-0.06

Data Interpretation: Use of an independent sample t-test is must to see how the HEXACO personality impact varies by gender. The results are based on the mean comparison shown above. When it comes to Sincerity, Fairness, Greed Avoidance, Modesty, Fearfulness, Anxiety, Dependence, Sentimentality, Social Self-Esteem, Liveness, Forgiveness, Gentleness, Flexibility, Patience, Organization, Diligence, Perfectionism, Prudence, Aesthetic Appreciation, Inquisitiveness, Creativity and Unconventionality the average for women is higher than that for men. The mean for Social Boldness and Sociability is higher in the case of men. According to the test results, men score highly in Social Boldness and Sociability and women in all the facets other than Social Boldness and Sociability. Researchers fail to reject the null hypothesis, as evidenced by the test findings, because the significant value is greater than the calculated value. Thus, it can be observed that HEXACO Personality Traits are significantly affected by gender.

Problem Statement:2 – To study and compare the significant impact of distinct genders' Ego States.

Hypothesis – H0: There is significant impact of gender and Ego States.

H1: There is no significant impact of gender and Ego States.

Variables – Independent Variable: Ego States

Dependent Variable: Gender

Independent Sample T-Test

Group Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
CP	1	87	18.60	4.53	0.49
	2	82	18.00	4.11	0.45
NP	1	87	31.77	4.50	0.48
	2	82	32.56	4.25	0.47
A	1	87	30.36	4.76	0.51
	2	82	29.93	4.74	0.52
AC	1	87	13.43	2.98	0.32
	2	82	12.87	3.18	0.35
FC	1	87	23.30	3.12	0.33
	2	82	23.07	3.42	0.38

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
CP	Equal variances assumed	0.45	0.50	0.90	167.00	0.37	0.60	0.67	-0.72	1.91
	Equal variances not assumed			0.90	166.77	0.37	0.60	0.66	-0.72	1.91
NP	Equal variances assumed	1.19	0.28	-1.17	167.00	0.24	-0.79	0.67	-2.12	0.54
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.18	167.00	0.24	-0.79	0.67	-2.12	0.54
A	Equal variances assumed	0.09	0.77	0.59	167.00	0.56	0.43	0.73	-1.01	1.87
	Equal variances not assumed			0.59	166.50	0.56	0.43	0.73	-1.01	1.87
AC	Equal variances assumed	0.45	0.50	1.18	167.00	0.24	0.56	0.47	-0.37	1.49
	Equal variances not assumed			1.18	164.44	0.24	0.56	0.47	-0.38	1.50
FC	Equal variances assumed	0.01	0.94	0.45	167.00	0.65	0.23	0.50	-0.77	1.22
	Equal variances not assumed			0.45	163.26	0.66	0.23	0.50	-0.77	1.22

Data Interpretation: Use of an independent sample t-test is must to see how the Ego States impact varies by gender. The

results are based on the mean comparison shown above. From the results, it can be determined that the mean of males is seen higher in the Critical Parent, Adult, Adaptive Child and Free Child Ego States and the mean of female population is seen higher in Nurturing Parent. As the calculated value is higher than the significant value of the test, researchers fail to reject the alternative hypothesis. Hence, it can be determined that the gender does not significantly impact the Ego States of an Individual.

Problem Statement:3 – To identify whether the HEXACO Personality Traits and the Adult Ego State are related.

Hypothesis – H0: Adult Ego State and HEXACO Personality Traits are significantly related.

H1: Adult Ego State and HEXACO Personality Traits are significantly not related.

Variables – Independent Variable: HEXACO Personality Traits **Dependent Variable:** Adult Ego State

Regression Analysis

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Adult Ego State	30.15	4.74	169
Sincerity	8.99	2.13	169
Fairness	3.89	1.05	169
Greed-Avoidance	3.16	1.00	169
Modesty	3.02	0.93	169
Fearfulness	3.00	0.83	169
Anxiety	3.27	0.92	169
Dependence	2.86	0.99	169
Sentimentality	3.39	0.83	169
Social Self-Esteem	3.48	0.93	169
Social Boldness	3.13	0.84	169
Sociability	3.56	1.01	169
Liveliness	3.42	0.73	169
Forgiveness	3.40	1.00	169
Gentleness	3.24	0.78	169
Flexibility	3.27	0.77	169
Patience	3.25	0.93	169
Organization	3.36	0.91	169
Diligence	3.76	0.80	169
Perfectionism	3.71	0.78	169
Prudence	3.07	0.96	169
Aesthetic Appreciation	3.40	1.03	169
Inquisitiveness	3.33	1.00	169
Creativity	3.70	0.85	169
Unconventionality	3.45	0.74	169

Variables Entered / Removed ^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Perfectionism	.	Stepwise (Criteria: Probability-of-F-to-enter <= .050, Probability-of-F-to-remove >= 100)
2	Social Self-Esteem	.	Stepwise (Criteria: Probability-of-F-to-enter <= .050, Probability-of-F-to-remove >= 100)
3	Forgiveness	.	Stepwise (Criteria: Probability-of-F-to-enter <= .050, Probability-of-F-to-remove >= 100)
4	Liveliness	.	Stepwise (Criteria: Probability-of-F-to-enter <= .050, Probability-of-F-to-remove >= 100)
5	Social Boldness	.	Stepwise (Criteria: Probability-of-F-to-enter <= .050, Probability-of-F-to-remove >= 100)
6	Patience	.	Stepwise (Criteria: Probability-of-F-to-enter <= .050, Probability-of-F-to-remove >= 100)

a. Dependent Variable: Adult Ego State

Model Summary ^g

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. Change	
1	.508 ^a	0.26	0.25	4.10	0.26	58.23	1.00	167.00	0.00	
2	.607 ^b	0.37	0.36	3.79	0.11	28.91	1.00	166.00	0.00	
3	.671 ^c	0.45	0.44	3.55	0.08	24.67	1.00	165.00	0.00	
4	.695 ^d	0.48	0.47	3.45	0.03	10.32	1.00	164.00	0.00	
5	.707 ^e	0.50	0.48	3.41	0.02	5.35	1.00	163.00	0.02	
6	.717 ^f	0.51	0.50	3.37	0.01	4.65	1.00	162.00	0.03	1.82

a. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism

b. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem

c. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness

d. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness

e. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness, Social Boldness

f. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness, Social Boldness, Patience

g. Dependent Variable: Adult Ego State

ANOVA ^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	977.57	1.00	977.57	58.23	.000 ^b
	Residual	2803.73	167.00	16.79		
	Total	3781.30	168.00			
2	Regression	1393.43	2.00	696.71	48.43	.000 ^c
	Residual	2387.88	166.00	14.39		
	Total	3781.30	168.00			
3	Regression	1703.96	3.00	567.99	45.11	.000 ^d
	Residual	2077.35	165.00	12.59		
	Total	3781.30	168.00			
4	Regression	1826.95	4.00	456.74	38.33	.000 ^e
	Residual	1954.35	164.00	11.92		
	Total	3781.30	168.00			
5	Regression	1889.03	5.00	377.81	32.54	.000 ^f
	Residual	1892.27	163.00	11.61		
	Total	3781.30	168.00			
6	Regression	1941.83	6.00	323.64	28.50	.000 ^g
	Residual	1839.47	162.00	11.36		
	Total	3781.30	168.00			
a. Dependent Variable: Adult Ego State						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism						
c. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem						
d. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness						
e. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness						
f. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness, Social Boldness						
g. Predictors: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness, Social Boldness, Patience						

Coefficients ^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	18.59	1.55		12.02	0.00	15.54	21.65
	Perfectionism	3.11	0.41	0.51	7.63	0.00	2.31	3.92
2	(Constant)	15.05	1.58		9.55	0.00	11.94	18.16
	Perfectionism	2.37	0.40	0.39	5.90	0.00	1.58	3.17
	Social Self-Esteem	1.81	0.34	0.35	5.38	0.00	1.14	2.47
3	(Constant)	11.43	1.65		6.95	0.00	8.19	14.68
	Perfectionism	2.11	0.38	0.35	5.57	0.00	1.36	2.86
	Social Self-Esteem	1.78	0.31	0.35	5.65	0.00	1.15	2.40
	Forgiveness	1.38	0.28	0.29	4.97	0.00	0.83	1.93
4	(Constant)	8.86	1.79		4.95	0.00	5.33	12.39
	Perfectionism	2.00	0.37	0.33	5.40	0.00	1.27	2.74
	Social Self-Esteem	1.32	0.34	0.26	3.92	0.00	0.66	1.99
	Forgiveness	1.38	0.27	0.29	5.11	0.00	0.85	1.91
	Liveliness	1.33	0.42	0.20	3.21	0.00	0.51	2.15
5	(Constant)	7.81	1.82		4.28	0.00	4.21	11.41
	Perfectionism	1.83	0.37	0.30	4.89	0.00	1.09	2.57
	Social Self-Esteem	1.09	0.35	0.21	3.13	0.00	0.40	1.77
	Forgiveness	1.41	0.27	0.30	5.28	0.00	0.88	1.94
	Liveliness	1.30	0.41	0.20	3.17	0.00	0.49	2.11
	Social Boldness	0.81	0.35	0.14	2.31	0.02	0.12	1.50
6	(Constant)	6.49	1.90		3.41	0.00	2.73	10.25
	Perfectionism	1.78	0.37	0.29	4.81	0.00	1.05	2.51
	Social Self-Esteem	1.11	0.34	0.22	3.22	0.00	0.43	1.78
	Forgiveness	1.28	0.27	0.27	4.75	0.00	0.75	1.82
	Liveliness	1.24	0.41	0.19	3.06	0.00	0.44	2.04
	Social Boldness	0.82	0.35	0.15	2.37	0.02	0.14	1.50
	Patience	0.62	0.29	0.12	2.16	0.03	0.05	1.19

a. Dependent Variable: Adult Ego State

Excluded Variables ^a

Model		Beta In	t	Sig.	Partial Correlation	Collinearity Statistics
						Tolerance
1	Sincerity	.020 ^b	0.29	0.78	0.02	0.95
	Fairness	.093 ^b	1.37	0.17	0.11	0.96
	Greed-Avoidance	.135 ^b	2.02	0.05	0.16	0.99
	Modesty	.086 ^b	1.29	0.20	0.10	1.00
	Fearfulness	-.088 ^b	-1.32	0.19	-0.10	0.99
	Anxiety	-.100 ^b	-1.50	0.14	-0.12	1.00
	Dependence	-.087 ^b	-1.30	0.19	-0.10	0.99
	Sentimentality	.015 ^b	0.23	0.82	0.02	0.99
	Social Self-Esteem	.353 ^b	5.38	0.00	0.39	0.88
	Social Boldness	.235 ^b	3.46	0.00	0.26	0.90
	Sociability	.204 ^b	3.03	0.00	0.23	0.93
	Liveliness	.312 ^b	4.84	0.00	0.35	0.94
	Forgiveness	.297 ^b	4.67	0.00	0.34	0.98
	Gentleness	.166 ^b	2.52	0.01	0.19	0.99
	Flexibility	.197 ^b	2.95	0.00	0.22	0.96
	Patience	.188 ^b	2.87	0.01	0.22	0.99
	Organization	.141 ^b	2.07	0.04	0.16	0.94
	Diligence	.232 ^b	3.36	0.00	0.25	0.88
	Prudence	.203 ^b	2.93	0.00	0.22	0.89
	Aesthetic Appreciation	.007 ^b	0.11	0.92	0.01	0.98
	Inquisitiveness	.130 ^b	1.93	0.06	0.15	0.97
2	Creativity	.137 ^b	1.86	0.07	0.14	0.80
	Unconventionality	-.001 ^b	-0.01	0.99	0.00	0.90
	Sincerity	.031 ^c	0.49	0.63	0.04	0.95
	Fairness	.037 ^c	0.58	0.56	0.05	0.93
	Greed-Avoidance	.095 ^c	1.52	0.13	0.12	0.97
	Modesty	.050 ^c	0.80	0.42	0.06	0.99
	Fearfulness	-.044 ^c	-0.70	0.49	-0.05	0.97
	Anxiety	-.082 ^c	-1.33	0.19	-0.10	1.00
	Dependence	-.052 ^c	-0.84	0.40	-0.07	0.98
	Sentimentality	.045 ^c	0.73	0.47	0.06	0.98
	Social Boldness	.135 ^c	1.98	0.05	0.15	0.81
	Sociability	.130 ^c	1.99	0.05	0.15	0.88
	Liveliness	.204 ^c	2.99	0.00	0.23	0.78
	Forgiveness	.290 ^c	4.97	0.00	0.36	0.98
	Gentleness	.161 ^c	2.63	0.01	0.20	0.99

	Flexibility	.152 ^c	2.43	0.02	0.19	0.94
	Patience	.187 ^c	3.10	0.00	0.23	0.99
	Organization	.089 ^c	1.39	0.17	0.11	0.92
	Diligence	.137 ^c	2.00	0.05	0.15	0.80
	Prudence	.106 ^c	1.55	0.12	0.12	0.81
	Aesthetic Appreciation	-.051 ^c	-0.81	0.42	-0.06	0.95
	Inquisitiveness	.082 ^c	1.29	0.20	0.10	0.94
	Creativity	.067 ^c	0.95	0.35	0.07	0.77
	Unconventionality	-.055 ^c	-0.83	0.41	-0.07	0.88
3	Sincerity	.001 ^d	0.02	0.99	0.00	0.94
	Fairness	.031 ^d	0.51	0.61	0.04	0.93
	Greed-Avoidance	.069 ^d	1.17	0.24	0.09	0.96
	Modesty	.042 ^d	0.72	0.47	0.06	0.99
	Fearfulness	-.011 ^d	-0.18	0.86	-0.01	0.96
	Anxiety	-.043 ^d	-0.74	0.46	-0.06	0.98
	Dependence	.019 ^d	0.31	0.76	0.02	0.92
	Sentimentality	.041 ^d	0.70	0.48	0.06	0.98
	Social Boldness	.150 ^d	2.37	0.02	0.18	0.80
	Sociability	.068 ^d	1.08	0.28	0.08	0.84
	Liveliness	.204 ^d	3.21	0.00	0.24	0.78
	Gentleness	.082 ^d	1.35	0.18	0.11	0.90
	Flexibility	.122 ^d	2.06	0.04	0.16	0.93
	Patience	.131 ^d	2.23	0.03	0.17	0.94
	Organization	.042 ^d	0.68	0.50	0.05	0.89
	Diligence	.117 ^d	1.82	0.07	0.14	0.79
	Prudence	.098 ^d	1.53	0.13	0.12	0.81
	Aesthetic Appreciation	-.053 ^d	-0.89	0.37	-0.07	0.95
	Inquisitiveness	.081 ^d	1.36	0.18	0.11	0.94
	Creativity	.039 ^d	0.59	0.56	0.05	0.77
	Unconventionality	.039 ^d	0.60	0.55	0.05	0.81
	Sincerity	-.018 ^e	-0.32	0.75	-0.03	0.93
	Fairness	-.021 ^e	-0.34	0.73	-0.03	0.87
	Greed-Avoidance	.039 ^e	0.67	0.51	0.05	0.94
	Modesty	.022 ^e	0.39	0.69	0.03	0.97
	Fearfulness	-.015 ^e	-0.27	0.79	-0.02	0.96
	Anxiety	-.073 ^e	-1.28	0.20	-0.10	0.95
	Dependence	-.012 ^e	-0.20	0.84	-0.02	0.90
	Sentimentality	.046 ^e	0.81	0.42	0.06	0.98

4	Social Boldness	.143 ^e	2.31	0.02	0.18	0.80
	Sociability	.054 ^e	0.88	0.38	0.07	0.84
	Gentleness	.070 ^e	1.18	0.24	0.09	0.90
	Flexibility	.103 ^e	1.77	0.08	0.14	0.92
	Patience	.120 ^e	2.09	0.04	0.16	0.94
	Organization	.006 ^e	0.10	0.92	0.01	0.86
	Diligence	.098 ^e	1.55	0.12	0.12	0.78
	Prudence	.091 ^e	1.46	0.15	0.11	0.81
	Aesthetic Appreciation	-.050 ^e	-0.87	0.39	-0.07	0.95
	Inquisitiveness	.055 ^e	0.94	0.35	0.07	0.92
	Creativity	.002 ^e	0.04	0.97	0.00	0.74
	Unconventionality	.024 ^e	0.38	0.71	0.03	0.80
5	Sincerity	.005 ^f	0.08	0.94	0.01	0.90
	Fairness	-.019 ^f	-0.32	0.75	-0.03	0.87
	Greed-Avoidance	.039 ^f	0.68	0.50	0.05	0.94
	Modesty	.030 ^f	0.53	0.60	0.04	0.97
	Fearfulness	-.031 ^f	-0.54	0.59	-0.04	0.95
	Anxiety	-.056 ^f	-0.98	0.33	-0.08	0.94
	Dependence	-.028 ^f	-0.47	0.64	-0.04	0.88
	Sentimentality	.036 ^f	0.65	0.52	0.05	0.97
	Sociability	.010 ^f	0.15	0.88	0.01	0.75
	Gentleness	.089 ^f	1.51	0.13	0.12	0.88
	Flexibility	.116 ^f	2.01	0.05	0.16	0.91
	Patience	.122 ^f	2.16	0.03	0.17	0.94
	Organization	.014 ^f	0.23	0.82	0.02	0.86
	Diligence	.092 ^f	1.47	0.14	0.12	0.78
	Prudence	.103 ^f	1.67	0.10	0.13	0.80
	Aesthetic Appreciation	-.052 ^f	-0.91	0.37	-0.07	0.95
	Inquisitiveness	.054 ^f	0.94	0.35	0.07	0.92
	Creativity	-.002 ^f	-0.03	0.98	0.00	0.74
	Unconventionality	.032 ^f	0.52	0.60	0.04	0.80
	Sincerity	.005 ^g	0.10	0.93	0.01	0.90
	Fairness	-.028 ^g	-0.47	0.64	-0.04	0.86
	Greed-Avoidance	.039 ^g	0.69	0.49	0.05	0.94
	Modesty	.030 ^g	0.54	0.59	0.04	0.97
	Fearfulness	-.041 ^g	-0.72	0.47	-0.06	0.94
	Anxiety	-.047 ^g	-0.82	0.41	-0.07	0.93
	Dependence	-.028 ^g	-0.48	0.63	-0.04	0.88

6	Sentimentality	.032g	0.58	0.57	0.05	0.97
	Sociability	.011g	0.17	0.86	0.01	0.75
	Gentleness	.050g	0.79	0.43	0.06	0.77
	Flexibility	.090g	1.53	0.13	0.12	0.85
	Organization	.014g	0.23	0.82	0.02	0.86
	Diligence	.085g	1.38	0.17	0.11	0.78
	Prudence	.077g	1.24	0.22	0.10	0.76
	Aesthetic Appreciation	-.058g	-1.02	0.31	-0.08	0.95
	Inquisitiveness	.046g	0.80	0.43	0.06	0.92
	Creativity	-.016g	-0.24	0.81	-0.02	0.73
	Unconventionality	.026g	0.42	0.67	0.03	0.80

- Dependent Variable: Adult Ego State
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Perfectionism
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness, Social Boldness
- Predictors in the Model: (Constant), Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness, Social Boldness, Patience

Residual Statistics ^a

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	18.49	38.28	30.15	3.40	169
Residual	-8.50	10.92	0.00	3.31	169
Std. Predicted Value	-3.43	2.39	0.00	1.00	169
Std. Residual	-2.52	3.24	0.00	0.98	169

- Dependent Variable: Adult Ego State

Data Interpretation: The summary of regression analysis that is provided shows the outcomes of six models that looked at the association between different predictor factors and the dependent variable, Adult Ego State. The main conclusions have been split down as follows:

Model Fit: As indicated by rising R-square values and falling standard error of the estimate, each new model seems to better fit the regression equation to the data. This implies that increasing the number of predictor variables improves the model's capacity to account for the variance in the dependent variable.

ANOVA: The ANOVA tables demonstrate the statistical significance of each model, suggesting that the regression models collectively account for a sizable portion of the variance in the dependent variable. The F-statistic declines with the number of predictor variables added to the model, but it still holds statistical significance.

Coefficients: For each predictor variable in the model, the coefficients table shows the t-values, significance levels, standardized coefficients (Beta), and unstandardized coefficients. All predictor variables, on average, have statistically significant coefficients in all models, meaning that each one contributes differently to the explanation of the variance in the dependent variable. It is possible to compare the relative relevance of each predictor variable inside the model thanks to the standardized coefficients (Beta).

Excluded Variables: The variables and accompanying statistics that were left out of the models are listed in this section.

These factors were eliminated from the study since it was determined that they did not significantly affect the dependent variable's prediction.

Statistics on Residuals: The distribution of residuals, or the variations between observed and anticipated values, in the regression models is revealed by the residual statistics. Since the mean residual is nearly zero, the model's predictions are generally unbiased. The residuals' standard deviation provides an indication of how widely distributed the residuals are from the mean.

All things considered, the results of the regression analysis point to the inclusion of Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness, Social Boldness, and Patience as predictor factors that together help to explain the variance in Adult Ego State. Predictive power increases with each subsequent model, suggesting that adding more predictor variables enhances the model's capacity to account for variations in the dependent variable.

FINDINGS & CONCLUSION

The study inspected ego states, HEXACO personality traits, and any possible relationships between these and gender. The main conclusions and findings are outlined below:

Gender impacts on Personality traits: The study discovered that gender variations exist in personality traits. In terms of social boldness and sociability, men typically score considerably higher and women considerably score higher in facets other than social boldness and sociability. These differences were shown to be statistically significant, indicating that personality traits are influenced by gender, especially when using the HEXACO Personality Model.

Gender impacts on Ego States: The study further examined at the connection between gender and ego states. Women tended to have higher mean scores in the Nurturing Parent ego state, whereas men tended to have higher mean scores in the Critical Parent, Adult, Adaptive Child, and Free Child ego states. But these differences were not statistically significant, suggesting that gender may not have a substantial effect on ego states.

Personality Traits that Predict Adult Ego State: The variance in Adult Ego State is explained by a number of predictor traits that the regression analysis discovered. These personality facets are Perfectionism, Social Self-Esteem, Forgiveness, Liveliness, Social Boldness, and Patience. According to the study, the model's capacity to accommodate changes in the dependent variable is improved by including more predictor variables.

Research Limitations

The study's shortcomings are as follows:

- This study, which focuses largely on region constraints, have been conducted mostly in Central Gujarat and the surrounding areas and utilizes the HEXACO personality traits and ego states, only the effect of gender is investigated.
- The study just looked at how HEXACO personality traits are related to the adult ego state.

Research Recommendations

- Further research could be conducted in distinct cultural regions, which could produce different test results.
- It is recommended to do additional research to ascertain the effects various variables other than gender such as different age groups.
- Additional research might be done to find out how the HEXACO personality traits relate to other ego states, which could produce different test findings. The relation between personality and ego states could be determined by making the use of other less explored theories of personality.

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