Investigation the Moderator Role of Emotional Intelligence in Related To Effect of Addiction Vulnerability on Substance Use

$Hashem\ Jebraeili^{1}*\ and\ Mojtaba\ Habibi^{2}$

Abstract

Emotional intelligence is associated with one's knowing of himself and others, interpersonal communication, and adaptability to the environment in order to satisfy own needs and social expectations. Therefore, it can has moderator role in related to effect of addiction vulnerability on substance use that the present study investigated this role in frame of a model. The number of 300 subjects were selected through available sampling among Kharazmi university students and were assessed employing Bradbury-Greaves Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire, Addiction Vulnerability Questionnaire, and researcher made Questionnaire about substance use. Data were analyzed based on correlation tests and structural equation modeling (SEM) using SPSS and EQS softwares. esults showed that there is a positive significant relationship between addiction vulnerability and substance use (r₌0.28, P<0.01), and a negative significant relationship between addiction vulnerability and emotional intelligence (r₌-0.44, P<0.01). Suggested model for investigating the moderator role of emotional intelligence in related to effect of addiction vulnerability on substance use had excellent fitness (RMSEA_0.08, CFI_0.97, NFI_0.95, GFI_0.97, AGFI_0.93) with data. Addiction vulnerability had a positive direct effect (β =0.16) and a negative indirect effect (β =-0.06) on substance use. Emotional intelligence plays an important role in the prevention of substance use and people with high scores in emotional intelligence despite prone to substance use and addition, because of being aware of their own emotions, self-management and management relationships and high risk situations, in practice they are less led to substance

Keywords: addiction vulnerability, emotional intelligence, moderator variable, substance use

^{1.} Ph.D. Student of Health Psychology, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author) h.jebraeili@yahoo.com

^{2.} Associate Professor, Department of Health Psychology, Family Research Institue, Shahid Behshti University, Tehran, Iran