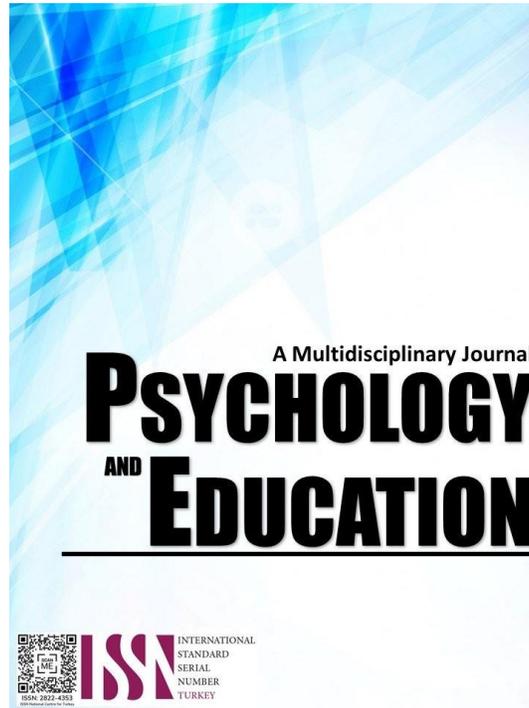


**THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF SPIRITUAL QUOTIENT ON THE
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT AND
INTELLIGENCE INVENTORY OF PERSONS
DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY**



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The Mediating Effect of Spiritual Quotient on the Relationship Between Emotional Quotient and Intelligence Inventory of Persons Deprived of Liberty

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Abstract

This study ascertained the mediating effect of spiritual quotient on the relationship between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory of 315 persons deprived of liberty in General Santos City Jail. A stratified random sampling method using Slovin's formula was used to determine the required sample number. A quantitative non-experimental research design using the descriptive-correlational technique was applied. Weighted mean, Pearson r , and path analysis were used to analyze the data. The results revealed that the emotional quotient of the respondents was high in self-awareness, self-control, empathy, motivation, and social competence while moderately high in self-confidence. The respondents' most common multiple intelligence was very high in terms of interpersonal, while high in terms of linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, bodily-kinesthetic, music, and intrapersonal. Moreover, the level of spiritual quotient was very high in spiritual awareness, while high in the existence of critical thinking and the discovery of personal meaning, and moderately high concerning consciousness development/development of awareness. Furthermore, there was a significant relationship between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory, emotional quotient and spiritual quotient, and spiritual quotient and intelligence inventory. Similarly, there was a direct effect of emotional quotient and intelligence inventory, emotional quotient and spiritual quotient, and spiritual quotient and multiple intelligence. Nevertheless, spiritual quotients aided the respondents by strengthening their multiple intelligences and connection to their emotional quotients.

Keywords: *criminal justice, persons deprived of liberty, spiritual quotient, emotional quotient, intelligence inventory*

Introduction

For almost a century, criminologists have examined crime and intelligence, determining that offenders have IQ scores that are eight to 10 points lower than non-offenders. Many kinds of research have found a strong link between cognitive abilities and criminal behavior. People with lower IQ scores are more likely to engage in crime and violent perpetration. It was discovered that the majority of deliberate homicide criminals are male, married, have an antisocial personality disorder, and have borderline IQs (Delcea et al., 2019; Jacob et al., 2019; Rahimi et al., 2020).

Moreover, intelligence is an individual's ability to employ knowledge and experience to solve problems using verbal facilities, symbols, and rational thinking. Intelligence assessment can help people reach their potential but can also segregate and label them. In addition, intelligence influences academic achievement, future personal health, and social well-being and is of public health significance, with higher-IQ people being, on average, more successful than lower-IQ people (Akubuilu et al., 2020; Boccio et al., 2018; Puspitacandri et al., 2020; Wasserman, 2018).

Furthermore, EQ and IQ may support one another in various scenarios. Individuals with high emotional intelligence (EQ) can efficiently navigate social situations, create strong connections, and communicate with others. Cultivating practical interpersonal skills fosters cooperation, idea exchange, and a supportive learning environment. EQ and IQ are highly correlated, showing a relationship between emotional intelligence and cognitive ability. IQ assesses cognitive ability, while EQ influences emotional perception, analysis, and control. A mix of emotional and cognitive intelligence is essential for success in academics, jobs, and personal growth. It highlights the need to improve our cognitive abilities to achieve personal growth. Developing advanced emotional regulation and interpersonal connection abilities may significantly increase collaboration, creativity, and decision-making, eventually leading to better cognitive performance (Kaur, 2019; Longobardi et al., 2020; Veluchamy, 2021).

In addition, the connection between emotional quotient (EQ) and spiritual quotient (SQ) emphasizes the importance of emotional intelligence and spiritual awareness. Individuals with high emotional intelligence (EQ) have increased empathy, compassion, and self-awareness, all essential components of spiritual intelligence. In addition, nurturing spiritual consciousness may enhance emotional well-being, resilience, and sense of purpose, leading to heightened emotional intelligence. Cultivating both EQ and SQ can lead to a more satisfying life, including more robust relationships with oneself and others and a higher sense of purpose (Aslanidou et al., 2018; Leite et al., 2019; Sánchez-Álvarez et al., 2020).

On the other hand, although more research is needed to establish a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between SQ and the intelligence inventory, these preliminary insights suggest a potentially significant connection. Spiritual intelligence may impact cognitive functioning by promoting a broader perspective, creativity, and wisdom, while specific cognitive abilities can align with aspects of spiritual awareness, such as moral reasoning. Exploring the interplay between spiritual intelligence and cognitive skills can provide valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of human intelligence and its influence on various aspects of life (Amram, 2022; Atroszko et al., 2021; Mahmood et al., 2018).

Moreover, there are three theories of human intelligence: intellectual quotient (IQ), emotional quotient (EQ), and spiritual quotient (SQ). In Western psychology, all schools of thought base their psychological processes on IQ and EQ. In the early twentieth century, it was a common belief that an intelligence quotient was required to live a successful life. Still, several studies in the mid-twentieth century revealed that a person could sometimes play his role wisely with the emotional quotient, even if it were not sufficiently rich with the intelligence quotient. Later on, SQ, spiritual in nature, added a third process, broadening psychology as a discipline and providing a more comprehensive explanation of the human self. Researchers now recognize spiritual intelligence (SQ) as a vital and central type that guides others and connects our intellectual and emotional intelligence (Shukla & Gupta, 2018; Ushuluddin et al., 2021).

Additionally, further longitudinal studies are essential to a more comprehensive understanding of emotional intelligence (EI) and spiritual intelligence (SQ) over time and their enduring impacts on different facets of life. Expanding the study to incorporate other cultural contexts might help determine how cultural variations impact emotional and spiritual intelligence (EI and SQ). There is also a need for more research on developing and evaluating therapies to improve emotional intelligence (EI) and spiritual intelligence (SQ) and quantifying their effects on EQ and other elements of life. Emotional intelligence (EI) and spiritual intelligence (SQ) might be better integrated into intellectual and personality theories to understand their relationships and effects on human behavior. Additional research on spiritual intelligence (SQ) and emotional quotient (EQ) can improve our understanding of their impact on personal and professional development (Sánchez-Álvarez et al., 2020; Zhou et al., 2024).

Although there are already existing examinations of the multiple intelligence, emotional, and spiritual quotient concerning criminal behavior, little information is available on the spiritual, emotional, and intelligence quotient of persons deprived of liberty in the Philippines. This study examined persons deprived of liberty at General Santos City Jail to address a gap in the literature. The research measured spiritual quotient (SQ), emotional quotient (EQ), and multiple intelligence (MI) to see whether SQ may act as a mediator between EQ and MI. It also investigated the possible function of SQ as a mediator in the link between EQ and MI. It also looked at the potential role of SQ as a mediator in the relationship between EQ and MI. This study better explained how SQ, EQ, and MI could lead to crime perpetration and whether interventions are possible for this high-risk group.

Research Objectives

The current study examined the spiritual quotient, emotional quotient, and intelligence inventory of persons deprived of liberty at General Santos City Jail and the mediating effect of spiritual quotient on emotional and intelligence inventory. Specifically, this study addressed the following:

1. Ascertained the level of emotional intelligence of persons deprived of liberty at General Santos City Jail in terms of:
 - 1.1. self-awareness;
 - 1.2. self-confidence;
 - 1.3. self-control;
 - 1.4. empathy;
 - 1.5. motivation; and
 - 1.6. social competency.
2. Determined the common cognitive multiple intelligence of the respondents in terms of:
 - 2.1. linguistic;
 - 2.2. logical-mathematical;
 - 2.3. spatial;
 - 2.4. bodily-kinesthetic;
 - 2.5. musical;
 - 2.6. interpersonal; and
 - 2.7. intrapersonal.
3. Depicted the level of the spiritual quotient of persons deprived of liberty in terms of:
 - 3.1. existence of critical thinking,
 - 3.2. discovery of personal meaning,
 - 3.3. spiritual awareness, and
 - 3.4. conscious development/development of awareness.
4. Determined the relationship between:
 - 4.1. emotional quotient and intelligence inventory;
 - 4.2. emotional quotient and spiritual quotient, and
 - 4.3. spiritual quotient and intelligence inventory of the respondents.
5. Determined the mediating effect of spiritual quotient on the relationship between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory.



Methodology

Research Design

The researchers utilized a quantitative, non-experimental research design using a descriptive-correlational technique to determine whether or not there is a connection between intelligence inventory and emotional quotient. Additionally, this research aims to determine how variations in the emotional quotient impact the intelligence inventory of individuals incarcerated at General Santos City Jail. It will connect the two variables and use the spiritual quotient as a mediator.

Respondents

A study was conducted on 315 persons deprived of liberty in General Santos City Jail, involving 283 males and 32 females from a population of 1,472. The researchers used a stratified random sampling method, dividing data into sub-groups based on common characteristics like age, sex, race, income, education, and ethnicity. The study aimed to represent both genders and those aged between 23 and 60. The researchers excluded those not currently deprived of liberty and restricted the age range to 23 to 60. The study focused on safety and well-being, ensuring participants could withdraw or be removed if they experienced adverse effects or deviated from the study protocol.

Instrument

This study used a three-part survey questionnaire to investigate the mediating effects of spiritual quotient on the relationship between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory in persons deprived of liberty. The first part measured emotional quotient using the EQ Self-Assessment Checklist. The second part identified intellectual strengths and weaknesses using Chapman and Chislet's Multiple Intelligence Test. The third part was adapted from the Spiritual Intelligence Self-Report Inventory (SISRI 24), which measures spiritual intelligence. The study received positive responses from the authors of the adapted questionnaires, and experts rated the instrument as excellent, with an overall validation rating of 4.9.

Procedure

The researcher used Sileyew's book "Research Design and Methodology" to collect data from 315 persons deprived of liberty. The researcher identified the subjects and time required and chose the appropriate methodology. The data was collected, scrutinized, and executed. Before proceeding, permission was obtained from the RMMC ERC, and a certificate was obtained. A letter of consent was obtained from the General Santos City Jail Office. The researcher distributed questionnaires with the help of a licensed psychometrician and jail officers. The data was then tabulated and submitted to a statistician for statistical treatment.

Data Analysis

The study used statistical tools to measure emotional and spiritual quotients and intelligence inventory. Mean was used to measure emotional quotients, while the Pearson Correlation Coefficient determined the significant relationship between emotional quotient and intelligence. Path Analysis was used to prove the mediation and strengthen the results, revealing the mediating effects of spiritual quotient on the relationship between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory.

Ethical Considerations

The ethical considerations in this research were crucial, including voluntary participation, privacy and confidentiality, informed consent process, recruitment, risks, benefits, plagiarism, fabrication, falsification, conflict of interest (COI), and deception. The RMMC Ethics and Review Committee's requirements for ethical consideration were adhered to, including voluntary participation, privacy and confidentiality, informed consent process, recruitment, risks, benefits, plagiarism, fabrication, falsification, conflict of interest (COI), and deception.

Voluntary participation was allowed without expecting retribution, compensation, or loss of benefits. Privacy and confidentiality were maintained by withholding respondents' personal information, such as age, gender, occupation, and health conditions. The informed consent process ensured that potential research volunteers were fully informed about the study's goals, methods, and rewards. The researcher also provided a comprehensive description of the study's purpose, providing a rationale and significance.

Risks were considered, with the study researching an acceptable positive benefit-risk ratio to protect respondents from significant harm. The researcher held respondents' identities confidential and ensured their safety. Benefits were identified as ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages. The findings could potentially advance sustainable development by fostering inclusive and peaceful societies and help build effective, accountable, and inconclusive correctional institutions.

Benefits were identified as guiding warden and jail personnel of General Santos City Jail in designing programs focusing on improving the spiritual, emotional, and intelligence inventory of persons deprived of liberty. The study could also provide awareness to persons deprived of liberty regarding their spiritual quotient, emotional quotient, and intelligence inventory, helping them find suitable rehabilitation programs.

Plagiarism was not detected, and the researcher must possess moral virtues, values, positive character, and integrity to produce a

credible research paper. Fabrication showed no evidence of intentional misinterpretation or manipulation of data and results. The falsification was not purposefully used to fit a model or theoretical expectation, and the researcher did not tamper with data.

Conflict of Interest (COI) was not identified, and the researcher had no control or influence over the respondents. Deception was not a concern, as it is essential to safeguard the rights of those involved in any research, particularly those with advanced education.

Permission from the organization/location was obtained through the researcher's guidance and the RMMC Ethics Review Committee's guidelines.

Results and Discussion

The Level of Emotional Intelligence of Persons Deprived of Liberty.

Table 1 shows General Santos City Jail inmates' emotional intelligence. Measurements include self-awareness, confidence, self-control, empathy, motivation, and social competence. The researcher used the mean to examine the gathered data. With a mean score of 4.1, respondents were highly motivated. It means people work hard and stay optimistic to achieve their goals. They would undoubtedly draw inspiration from numerous aspects of life and believe in their value to society.

Furthermore, self-awareness and self-control had a mean value of 3.8, indicating high levels. In terms of self-awareness, the respondents understood their emotions and could accurately identify and articulate them. They also showed clarity regarding their personal goals and values. In terms of self-control, they exhibited the ability to let go of past problems, manage their moods effectively, make well-informed decisions based on facts, and handle anger without negatively impacting others.

Empathy garnered a mean score of 3.8, showing a high level of empathy among respondents. They accurately assessed others' emotions and interpreted nonverbal signs. They exhibited empathy and the ability to connect with others emotionally during interactions. When needed, they sought help from others. Social competence received a mean value of 3.7, indicating high competence in social interactions. The respondents reported being able to initiate conversations with new people, handle others' emotional displays calmly and proactively, and maintain respect and likability even in the face of disagreements. They were also influential in persuading others without resorting to coercion.

In the self-confidence category, the respondents reported a moderately high level of self-confidence, with a mean value of 3.3. They were willing to admit mistakes, take calculated risks, and express their views honestly and thoughtfully. However, they may have faced challenges in feeling comfortable in new situations. The study revealed a positive picture of the respondents' interpersonal skills. High levels of empathy were evident, as individuals accurately perceived others' perspectives, read non-verbal cues effectively, and demonstrated emotional connection during interactions. Social competence was also notable, with respondents proficiently initiating conversations, handling emotions calmly, and maintaining respect even in disagreements. While self-confidence was moderately high, the study identified potential challenges to feeling comfortable in new situations.

Table 1. *The Level of Emotional Intelligence of Persons Deprived of Liberty*

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Mean</i> <i>n=315</i>	<i>Description</i>
Self-Awareness	3.8	Agree
Self-Confidence	3.3	Neither Agree nor Disagree
Self-Control	3.8	Agree
Empathy	3.8	Agree
Motivation	4.1	Agree
Social Competence	3.7	Agree

The Common Multiple Intelligence Inventory of the Respondents

Table 2 presents the respondents' level of intelligence inventory in terms of linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, bodily-kinesthetic, musical, interpersonal, and intrapersonal intelligence. Mean was utilized to treat the data gathered. Data revealed the frequency counts of respondents who fell within each specific indicator category. Fourteen people had linguistic intelligence, indicating target language competency. Thirty-one problem-solvers and analysts showed logical-mathematical competence. Twenty-one people showed spatial intelligence by understanding spatial relationships.

An investigation of 37 people with exceptional physical coordination and mobility showed bodily-kinesthetic intelligence. Nineteen people demonstrated musical intelligence, indicating a strong inclination towards musical talent.

Significantly, 150 participants had a strong presence of interpersonal intelligence, indicating their capacity to comprehend and engage successfully with others. Self-awareness and introspection revealed 43 people's intrapersonal intelligence. The percentages for each IQ category show their prevalence in the 315-person cohort.

Linguistic intelligence was 4.4%, logical-mathematical was 9.8%, spatial was 6.7%, bodily-kinesthetic was 11.7%, musical was 6.0%, interpersonal was 47.6%, and intrapersonal was 13.8%.



Table 2. *The Common Multiple Intelligence Inventory of the Respondents*

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Linguistic	14	4.4%
Logical-Mathematical	31	9.8%
Spatial	21	6.7%
Bodily-Kinesthetics	37	11.7%
Music	19	6.0%
Interpersonal	150	47.6%
Intrapersonal	43	13.8%
Total	315	100%

The Level of Spiritual Quotient of Persons Deprived of Liberty

Table 3 displays the spiritual quotient of persons deprived of liberty regarding critical thinking, discovery of personal meaning, spiritual awareness, and conscious development/development of awareness. Mean was utilized to treat the data gathered.

Data revealed that respondents demonstrated a high level with a mean value of 3.4 in critical thinking. They frequently questioned the nature of reality, contemplated the purpose of their existence, developed theories about life and death, and pondered the relationship between humanity and the universe. They also pondered deeply on the presence of a divine being or a transcendent force. It indicates a tendency toward deep thinking and contemplation on philosophical and existential matters.

Furthermore, the respondents demonstrated a high level of discovery of personal meaning, with an average score of 3.8. They asserted their ability to discern meaning and purpose in life, even under challenging circumstances. They had a distinct comprehension of their life's purpose and found meaning in their imperfections. Moreover, they demonstrated the capacity to make decisions that align with their life's mission. It signifies a strong feeling of personal satisfaction and purpose.

In addition, the respondents had a very high level of spiritual awareness, with an average score of 4.4. They had self-awareness beyond their corporeal forms and experienced profound interconnectedness with others. They defined themselves by their deeper, non-physical selves and were highly attuned to the nonmaterial aspects of life. It heightened awareness allowed them to appreciate qualities in people that surpassed their physical appearance or emotions and helped them feel centered and grounded.

In terms of conscious development and the development of awareness, the respondents exhibited a moderately high level with a mean value of 3.3. They reported the ability to enter higher states of consciousness or awareness, to some extent control these states, and move freely between different levels of consciousness. Nevertheless, they had difficulties seeing problems and options with clarity while in elevated levels of awareness. However, they claimed to have established methods for accessing these elevated states.

The research indicates that those restricted in their freedom have moderately high to very high spiritual intelligence. They engage in critical thinking, seek personal meaning, exhibit spiritual awareness, and show some development of consciousness and awareness. These findings highlight the significance of spirituality and introspection in their lives, providing them with a sense of purpose, connection, and depth beyond the physical constraints of their circumstances.

Table 3. *The Level of Spiritual Quotient of Persons Deprived of Liberty*

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Mean</i> <i>n=315</i>	<i>Description</i>
Existence of Critical Thinking	3.4	Agree
Discovery of Personal Meaning	3.8	Agree
Spiritual Awareness	4.4	Strongly Agree
Conscious Development/ Development of Awareness	3.3	Neither Agree nor Disagree

Significant Relationship Between Emotional Quotient and Intelligence Inventory

Table 4 shows a study that investigated the relationship between two variables, emotional quotient and intelligence inventory. The study had 315 participants and used a significance level 0.05 ($\alpha=0.05$). The analysis result showed that the computed rxy value was 0.652. The obtained score above the tabulated value of 0.113 demonstrates a statistically significant association between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory. Thus, the result rejected the null hypothesis. Ultimately, the findings indicated a substantial and favorable correlation between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory. Consequently, the emotional intelligence of persons deprived of liberty impacted their cognitive assessment.

Table 4. *Significant Relationship Between Emotional Quotient and Intelligence Inventory*

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Df</i>	<i>rxv value</i> <i>n=315</i>		<i>Decision</i> <i>a= 0.05</i>	<i>Analysis</i>
		<i>Computed</i>	<i>Tabular</i>		
Emotional Quotient Vs Intelligence Inventory	313	0.652	0.113	Reject null hypothesis	There is a significant relationship.



Significant Relationship Between Emotional Quotient and Spiritual Quotient

Table 5 shows a study that investigated the relationship between two variables, emotional quotient and spiritual quotient. The study had 315 participants and used a significance level 0.05 ($\alpha=0.05$). The analysis resulted in a computed r_{xy} value of 0.687. The result above the tabulated value of 0.113 suggests a statistically significant association between emotional and spiritual quotient. Thus, the result rejected the null hypothesis. The results showed a substantial positive link between emotional and spiritual quotients. Consequently, the emotional intelligence of persons deprived of liberty impacted their spiritual quotient.

Table 5. Significant Relationship Between Emotional Quotient and Spiritual Quotient

Variables	Df	r_{xy} value $n=315$		Decision $\alpha= 0.05$	Analysis
		Computed	Tabular		
		Emotional Quotient Vs Intelligence Inventory	313		

Significant Relationship Between Spiritual Quotient and Intelligence Inventory

Table 6 shows a study investigating the relationship between two variables, spiritual quotient and intelligence inventory. The study had 315 participants and used a significance level 0.05 ($\alpha=0.05$). The analysis resulted in a computed r_{xy} value of 0.618. The observed result above the tabulated value of 0.113 demonstrates a statistically significant association between spiritual quotient and intelligence inventory. Consequently, the result rejected the null hypothesis. The results revealed a substantial positive association between the spiritual quotient and the intelligence inventory. Therefore, the spiritual quotient impacts the intelligence inventory of persons deprived of liberty.

Table 6. Significant Relationship Between Spiritual Quotient and Intelligence Inventory

Variables	Df	r_{xy} value $n=315$		Decision $\alpha= 0.05$	Analysis
		Computed	Tabular		
		Emotional Quotient Vs Intelligence Inventory	313		

On the Mediating Effect of Spiritual Quotient

Table 7 shows the path analysis of the mediating effect of spiritual quotient on the relationship between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory of persons deprived of liberty.

The data revealed the direct effect of emotional quotient and intelligence inventory, emotional quotient and spiritual quotient, and spiritual quotient and multiple intelligence. Emotional quotient and intelligence inventory are the paths with an unstandardized regression coefficient of .902, standardized regression coefficient of .818, SE of .023, and a probability value of less than 0.05. A significance level of less than 0.05 implies a substantial relationship between the two variables. A low or tiny standard error means a more precise estimate. The effect size or the impact of efficiency is 95%, which is large enough to reject the null hypothesis.

Furthermore, the path b coefficient, which represents the emotional and spiritual quotients, has an unstandardized regression coefficient of .094, a standardized regression coefficient of .119, an SE of .040, and a p-value of .018, which is less than the significant alpha level of 0.05. Thus, there is a considerable link between the emotional and spiritual quotients. The effect size, or influence of efficiency, is 12%.

Finally, the path c coefficient indicates the magnitude of the influence of the spiritual quotient and intelligence inventory. The data result has an unstandardized regression coefficient of .755 or 75% efficiency, a standardized regression coefficient of .744, a computed standard error of .049, and a p-value smaller than 0.05, meaning the two variables have a significant relationship. Mathematically, this supports the assumption that spiritual quotient inventory is associated with intelligence inventory.

Table 7. Mediating Effect: Path Analysis (Partial Mediation)

Path	Estimates		SE	C.R.	P
	Unstandardized	Standardized			
Emotional Quotient Intelligence Inventory	.902	.818	.023	26.009	***
Emotional Quotient Spiritual Quotient	.094	.119	.040	2.421	.018
Spiritual Quotient Intelligence Inventory	.755	.744	.049	13.631	***

The Level of Emotional Intelligence of Person Deprived

The persons deprived of liberty had high emotional intelligence regarding self-awareness, self-control, empathy, motivation, and social competence. However, their level of self-confidence was moderately high. The individual's high level of self-awareness indicates their profound comprehension of their feelings, abilities, and limitations.

Moreover, high self-control implies effective management of impulses and reactions. The presence of empathy indicates an ability to understand and share the feelings of others. Additionally, high motivation suggests an internal drive to achieve goals. Social competence reflects adeptness in interpersonal interactions. While moderately high, self-confidence indicates a positive self-perception (Aslanidou et al., 2018; Bersamina & Quero, 2023; Bhullar & Schutte, 2020; Cherry, 2018; Megías et al., 2018; Saputra, 2022).

The Common Multiple Intelligence

Interpersonal intelligence is the most prevalent among the respondents, while linguistic intelligence is the least prevalent. Interestingly, the respondents overwhelmingly showed a high level of interpersonal intelligence. People with high interpersonal intelligence have exceptional abilities to comprehend and establish connections with others. They possess exceptional skills in perceiving and interpreting emotions, effectively resolving problems, and cultivating solid interpersonal connections. Although less prevalent, linguistic intelligence is valuable for creativity and self-expression. Individuals with a high level of linguistic intelligence are strongly inclined toward words, language, and communication (Alsalkhi, 2019; Fowler & Kress, 2018).

The Level of Spiritual Quotient of Persons Deprived of Liberty

The level of spiritual quotient of persons deprived of liberty was very high in terms of spiritual awareness. At the same time, it is highly concerning the existence of critical thinking and the discovery of personal meaning. Moreover, the respondents' level of spiritual quotient was moderately high in terms of conscious development/development of awareness. It suggests the respondents' profound spiritual awareness suggests a deep connection to transcendent or higher aspects of existence.

Furthermore, their ability to think critically within a spiritual context is commendable. Additionally, recognizing personal meaning implies they find purpose and significance in their experiences. At the same time, their conscious development indicates ongoing self-reflection and growth (Antunes et al., 2018; Furqani, 2020; Puspitacandri et al., 2020; van der Linden et al., 2018).

Significant Relationship Between Emotional Quotient and Intelligence Inventory

The analysis result shows that the computed rxy value was 0.652. This value was higher than the tabular value of 0.113, indicating that the correlation between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory was statistically significant. Therefore, the result rejected the null hypothesis. In conclusion, the data strongly suggests a significant positive relationship between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory, which means that the emotional intelligence of persons deprived of liberty influences their intelligence inventory. These findings have significant implications for our understanding of the relationship between emotional and cognitive aspects, and their potential impact on individuals' lives.

Some findings suggest a positive correlation between EQ and specific aspects of cognitive intelligence. Studies indicate that persons with high emotional intelligence (EQ) are more likely to have a deeper understanding of their emotions, which may result in enhanced cognitive abilities. Emotional intelligence (EQ) encompasses effectively navigating social interactions, improving teamwork, effective communication, and finding solutions to problems. Moreover, a high emotional intelligence quotient (EQ) can alleviate stress, positively influencing cognitive function (Taofik, 2022).

Significant Relationship Between Emotional Quotient and Spiritual Quotient

The result of the analysis presents that the computed rxy value was 0.687. This value was higher than the tabular value of 0.113, indicating that the correlation between emotional and spiritual quotient was statistically significant. Therefore, the result rejected the null hypothesis. In conclusion, the data suggested a significant positive relationship between emotional and spiritual quotient, which means that the emotional intelligence of persons deprived of liberty influenced their spiritual quotient. The findings suggest that high EQ may enhance our ability to recognize and explore spiritual experiences. EQ fosters empathy, which can extend to understanding others' spiritual journeys. High EQ contributes to effective stress management. EQ encourages self-reflection, which can lead to existential questioning and seeking deeper meaning (Shukla & Gupta, 2018).

Significant Relationship Between Spiritual Quotient and Intelligence Inventory

The result of the analysis showed that the computed rxy value was 0.618. This value was higher than the tabular value of 0.113, indicating that the correlation between spiritual quotient and intelligence inventory was statistically significant. Therefore, the result rejected the null hypothesis. In conclusion, the data suggested a significant positive relationship between spiritual quotient and intelligence inventory. It means that the spiritual quotient of persons deprived of liberty influenced their intelligence inventory. While distinct, SQ and cognitive intelligence can intersect and influence each other. High SQ may enhance our ability to find deeper meaning in intellectual pursuits. SQ involves ethical and moral values. Spiritual experiences often involve a sense of transcendence (Series, 2022).

On the Mediating Effect of Spiritual Quotient

The data analysis revealed significant relationships between emotional quotient (EQ) and multiple intelligence (MI), EQ and spiritual quotient (SQ), and spiritual quotient (SQ) and multiple intelligence (MI). Each association has its regression coefficients, standardized coefficients, and standard errors. The relationship between EQ and II was significant, with a high standardized coefficient and a small standard error. The effect size of this relationship was determined to be large, indicating a substantial impact. The relationship between EQ and SQ was also significant, although with a smaller effect size. Lastly, the relationship between SQ and II was significant, supporting the assumption that SQ is associated with II.

There was a substantial link between EQ and II. The enormous effect size indicates a significant influence. Individuals with higher emotional intelligence have cognitive abilities associated with intelligence inventory. Emotional awareness, empathy, and interpersonal skills positively influence cognitive performance. Furthermore, there was a substantial link between EQ and SQ. Although smaller, this effect size indicates a meaningful connection. Emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence intersect. Emotionally aware individuals may better understand existential questions, purpose, and inner growth.

Additionally, the relationship between SQ and II was determined to be significant. Spiritual intelligence is associated with cognitive abilities. Values, ethical considerations, and a broader perspective may enhance intellectual pursuits.

Overall, findings from the study imply that emotional intelligence is multifaceted, and these dimensions interact dynamically. Understanding and implementing these traits may result in personal growth and successful relationships. Moreover, each intelligence is unique, and blending these intelligences enriches our human experience. Whether adept at understanding emotions or crafting beautiful sentences, our diverse abilities contribute to a vibrant tapestry of humanity. Furthermore, SQ encompasses more than religious beliefs—it encompasses a holistic understanding of self, others, and existence. These dimensions contribute to resilience, coping, and well-being, even in challenging circumstances.

In summary, while EQ and cognitive intelligence are distinct constructs, they can influence each other. Recognizing emotions, managing stress, and effective interpersonal interactions contribute to overall cognitive well-being. Also, both EQ and SQ contribute to holistic well-being. As we navigate emotions and seek meaning, we weave a rich tapestry of human experience. In addition, SQ and cognitive intelligence contribute to our holistic understanding of the world. As we explore both inner and outer realms, we enrich our intellectual and spiritual lives. These dimensions—EQ, SQ, and cognitive abilities—interact dynamically, shaping our holistic well-being and understanding of the world.

The study's limitations include limited sample size, cultural and contextual differences in EQ, II, and SQ, reliance on self-report measures, and ethical restraints on participant recruitment. The researcher recommends the following potential areas for further investigation and alternative approaches: research how these dimensions change throughout various life stages, experiences, and treatments; compare EQ, II, and SQ in different cultural settings; use both self-report and performance-based evaluations; and research the ethical implications of high EQ, II, and SQ.

Conclusions

Individuals deprived of liberty exhibited high levels of emotional intelligence, multiple intelligences, and spiritual quotient, indicating their ability to manage emotions, cognitive abilities, social interactions, and spiritual exploration. Their emotional quotient was high in self-awareness, self-control, empathy, motivation, and social competence, while moderately high in self-confidence. Their most common multiple intelligence was high in interpersonal, linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, bodily-kinesthetic, music, and intrapersonal. Their spiritual quotient was high in spiritual awareness, critical thinking, and personal meaning discovery.

There was a significant relationship between emotional quotient and intelligence inventory, emotional and spiritual quotient, and spiritual quotient and intelligence inventory. Spiritual quotients aided persons deprived of liberty by strengthening their multiple intelligences and connection to their emotional quotients.

The study recommends creating instructional modules that include emotional intelligence, social skills, and cognitive skills to foster personal growth, resilience, and cognitive abilities. The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology should provide prison mindfulness meditation and counseling sessions to help inmates navigate their emotions and existential concerns. Wardens and personnel of General Santos City Jail should conduct workshops on emotional literacy and empathy and organize art, music, or writing workshops to foster emotional release and spiritual connection. Peer-led support groups and community service projects can also enhance emotional and spiritual support.

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