



Psychological Well-being of the Members of the Palestinian National Security in Qalqilya Governorate

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Abstract:

This study explores the psychological well-being of members of the Palestinian National Security forces in Qalqilya Governorate. The study adopted a descriptive methodology suitable for the research goals and nature, including a sample of 150 members of the Palestinian National Security forces selected through a convenience sample. Data were collected using a psychological well-being scale, which consists of 36 items divided across six dimensions. The results indicated that all dimensions of psychological well-being (autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life, and self-acceptance) recorded moderate levels of psychological well-being among the participants. Notably, there were no significant differences in psychological well-being among sex and age groups, except for the dimension of positive relations with others, where females reported higher well-being. Education levels showed significant differences only in overall psychological well-being, favoring those with a bachelor's degree. The results confirm the relatively stable psychological conditions across different demographic segments within the National Security forces, suggesting that institutional support and personal well-being strategies may effectively address the psychological needs of the workforce. However, variations in positive relational well-being by gender and educational disparity in overall well-being highlight areas for enhancing potential policies.

Keywords: Psychological well-being, Palestinian National Security forces, occupational health.

المستخلص:

تستكشف هذه الدراسة الرفاهية النفسية لأفراد قوات الأمن الوطني الفلسطينية في محافظة قلقيلية. حيث إن الرفاهية النفسية في العمل هي مؤشر حيوي لحالة صحة الموظفين. اعتمدت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي لمناسبة أهداف البحث وطبيعته، شملت عينة من ١٥٠ عضواً من قوات الأمن الوطني الفلسطينية تم اختيارهم من خلال عينة المتبصرة. تم جمع البيانات باستخدام مقياس الرفاهية النفسية، والذي يتألف من ٣٦ عنصراً مقسمة على ستة أبعاد. وأشارت النتائج إلى أن جميع أبعاد الرفاهية النفسية (الاستقلالية، الإتيقان البيئي، النمو الشخصي، العلاقات الإيجابية مع الآخرين، الهدف في الحياة، والقبول الذاتي) سجلت مستويات معتدلة من الرفاهية النفسية بين المشاركين. ومن الجدير بالذكر أنه لم تكن هناك فروقات كبيرة في الرفاهية النفسية بين الجنسين والفئات العمرية، باستثناء بُعد العلاقات الإيجابية مع الآخرين، حيث أفادت الإناث برفاهية أعلى. كما أظهرت مستويات التعليم فروقا كبيرة فقط في الرفاهية النفسية العامة، حيث كانت لصالح الأفراد الحاصلين على درجة البكالوريوس. وتؤكد النتائج الحالة النفسية المستقرة نسبياً عبر مختلف الفئات الديموغرافية ضمن قوات الأمن الوطني، مما يشير إلى أن الدعم المؤسسي واستراتيجيات الرفاهية الشخصية قد تعالج بفعالية الاحتياجات النفسية للقوة العاملة. ومع ذلك، فإن التباين في الرفاهية العلاقاتية الإيجابية حسب الجنس والتفاوت التعليمي في الرفاهية العامة يسلط الضوء على المجالات التي يمكن تحسين السياسات المحتملة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الرفاهية النفسية، قوات الأمن الوطني الفلسطينية، الصحة المهنية.

Introduction:

Psychological well-being at work is one of the fundamental indicators that predict the health status of employees, representing a driving element within any work system. The complexity of studying this topic arises from the fact that psychological well-being is among the variables commonly discussed across various life domains, as shown by Dagenais (2010). The literature related to this field is highly diverse and scattered, often conflating psychological well-being with other concepts such as health and quality of life, which the World Health Organization defines as not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, but complete physical, mental, and social



well-being. Quality of life is framed in the context of an individual's place in life within the culture and value system in which they live, related to their goals, expectations, standards, and concerns, and includes their physical health, mental state, level of independence, social relationships, and personal beliefs (Achte et al., 2010).

The work environment, according to Gillet et al. (2015), is one of the positive indicators indicating good mental health at work. Most studies have focused on negative concepts such as depression and occupational burnout. This interest can be explained, according to Lucas et al. (2008), by the significant improvement in material conditions and health levels in the West over recent decades, where the accumulation of goods is no longer the main focus for individuals who are now primarily seeking self-fulfillment. This is evident in their ongoing efforts to align their internal selves with the external through their actions and attitudes that reflect their personal tools (Subhi, 2003).

One of the primary objectives of mental health is to build a complete personality and prepare individuals to bear social responsibility and actively contribute to society, utilizing their abilities and potentials to the fullest extent possible (Jawda, 2014).

The increasing focus on the positive aspects of mental health has led to the development of multiple models concerned with defining the fundamental characteristics of well-being and its indicators. The subjective approach focuses on happiness and pleasure, defining well-being as the achievement of pleasure and the avoidance of pain, and sees subjective well-being as increasing through the pursuit of pleasurable moments and fulfilling goals that align with individual values. On the other

hand, the psychological approach is concerned with realizing an individual's potential, defining well-being as the investment of personal capacities in the process of actualization. The phenomenon of job immersion is studied in various ways, expressed through psychological alignment and deep integration of the individual with their work, demonstrating an individual's self-fulfillment and commitment to their job, making a deeply immersed individual more loving, interested, and consequently more efficient and productive (Aycan et al., 2012).

Psychological well-being, as the psychological and social literature indicates, is an integral part of self-actualization and quality of life (Hashem, 2010). Its importance lies in the historical pursuit of various cultures to achieve a high level of well-being, and its definitions have varied based on different perspectives. Huebner (2001) defines psychological well-being as an individual's personal assessment of their life, emphasizing the importance of satisfaction and quality of life. Whereas Abdel Wahab (2006) views it as reflecting internal satisfaction and the ability to deal with life's problems, and Gad El Rab (2013) notes that it represents good mental health and positive orientations, considered essential for achieving psychological well-being. Moreover, positive relationships are a fundamental corner in individuals' lives, including love and friendship based on trust and empathy, which enhance the psychological well-being of individuals (Abdel Baqi, 2020). Finally, personal growth, which includes openness to new experiences and the ability to use them for self-development and self-actualization, is an important element in this context (Ryff & Singers, 2008).

Personal growth is an indicator of self-awareness and the individual's increasing effectiveness, in addition to their concern for their life and their satisfaction with it. This growth includes a continuous process of development and improvement,

contributing to enhancing maturity and personal abilities and competencies in various aspects, and developing a sense of optimism and achieving high psychological well-being (Hashem, 2010). Personal growth also shows how flexible an individual is in accepting new experiences and adapting to changes in society and the surrounding environment, which is considered evidence of their psychological readiness to face challenges and reflects a high level of their psychological well-being (El Gendy & Talahma, 2017).

The purpose of life, from an existential perspective, relates to an individual's ability to give their life meaning and a clear purpose, which enhances the sense of direction towards achieving goals and active participation in life activities. This dimension also includes the ability to face obstacles and perseverance (Hashem, 2010; El Gendy & Talahma, 2017).

Environmental mastery refers to an individual's ability to shape and adapt the surrounding environment to meet their needs and enhance their mental health. This concept highlights the importance of finding an environment that fits the individual's capabilities and needs, indicating an elevation in personal well-being (Ryff & Singers, 2008). Autonomy means the ability to be unique and determine one's destiny independently of external pressures, showing an individual's capacity to make decisions based on their own standards and personal convictions, without influence from external opinions (Ryff & Singers, 2008). However, Abdel Baqi (2020) notes that psychological well-being, despite its importance, is affected by various factors that may differ in impact from one person to another, complicating the possibility of achieving it absolutely.

In the context of researching the psychological well-being of members of the Palestinian National Security, the important

role this body plays in maintaining the stability and security of the Palestinian society emerges. National security, according to Al-Qarni (1989), is defined as the efforts of security agencies to maintain community security and cohesion in various dimensions, as well as comprehensive protection of the state and its components against any threats (Mohamed, 1983).

The Palestinian National Security is defined as a regular military body operating under the command of the General Commander, responsible for managing security and stability according to laws and regulations (Service Law, 2005). The tasks of this agency include protecting borders and Palestinian territories, supporting police forces, and enhancing social security and stability to facilitate economic and social development, and maintaining public order and security (Abdel Jawad, 2017).

Studies related to the psychological well-being of members of the Palestinian National Security show a set of results and indicators that highlight the factors affecting the work environment and the mental health of individuals. In a study conducted by Al-Saadi (2019), the relationship between neuroticism, conscience, and security sense was investigated, where the study found a negative correlation between neuroticism and security sense, and a positive correlation between conscience and security sense, indicating the importance of psychological stability and self-awareness in enhancing security. A study by Suleiman (2013) addressed the impact of internal and external factors on the Palestinian Authority and its role in development, focusing on the ongoing effects of the Israeli occupation. Also, a study by Shieb (2013) discussed the policies of the Palestinian Authority in building institutions as a strategy to counter the occupation, indicating negative effects on sovereignty and democracy. Bashar (2017)

focused on the developmental role of the Palestinian National Security forces and their positive impact on Palestinian society, emphasizing the importance of community as a priority. A study by Al-Mujalli (2016) highlighted the importance of security leadership and communication skills and the use of modern techniques in critical situations. Al-Uwaiti (2015) found that the security sense among police personnel was high, without significant statistical differences attributed to rank or educational level. Al-Harbi (2010) concluded that security skills effectively enhance security, with differences in views on the effectiveness of these skills. Al-Hatmi et al. (2022) showed a statistically significant correlation between research variables and the effect of psychological well-being on withdrawal behavior. These results highlight the great importance of psychological well-being and the factors affecting it within the national security agencies, emphasizing the need to focus on the psychological and moral aspects of workers to enhance security and stability. A study by Safar (2004) confirmed that the concept of security has evolved significantly, and it has become impossible to overlook the community role of security agencies. It indicated that the application of the evolved security concept has succeeded in reducing crime rates, especially in Western countries since the 1960s.

Study Problem:

The problem of the study lies in the need to understand how the occupational and psychological conditions experienced by members of the Palestinian National Security affect their psychological well-being. Due to the challenging and demanding nature of their work, these individuals are subjected to continuous stress that may negatively affect their mental health. Limited studies in this context suggest the presence of multiple

variables such as neuroticism, conscientiousness, and security sense, but there is still a need for a detailed study to investigate how these variables interact and affect psychological well-being in the Palestinian National Security environment. This study seeks to fill this knowledge gap through a comprehensive assessment of the psychological and environmental factors that contribute to the well-being of members of the Palestinian National Security. The current study aims to clarify information on the following questions:

- What is the level of psychological well-being among members of the Palestinian National Security?
- Is there variation in the level of psychological well-being among members of the Palestinian National Security based on specific variables such as gender, age, duration of marriage, and educational level?

Study Hypotheses:

This study aims to test the following hypotheses:

- Hypothesis 1: There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) between the averages of psychological well-being levels among members of the Palestinian National Security attributed to the gender variable.
- Hypothesis 2: There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) in the averages of psychological well-being levels among members of the Palestinian National Security attributed to the age variable.
- Hypothesis 3: There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) in the averages of psychological well-being levels among members of the Palestinian National Security attributed to the duration of marriage variable.
- Hypothesis 4: There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) in the averages of

psychological well-being levels among members of the Palestinian National Security attributed to the educational status variable.

Importance of the Study:

This study is of great importance as it contributes to enhancing the mental health of members of the Palestinian National Security, as understanding the factors affecting their well-being allows for the development of effective strategies to support them psychologically, thus enhancing their job efficiency and reducing the risks of stress and burnout. This psychological support not only contributes to improving the quality of life for individuals but also plays a key role in enhancing the readiness and security stability of the entire Palestinian society. In addition, this study provides valuable scientific additions that include new data enhancing the academic understanding of the security environment in Palestine and offers practical recommendations to the relevant institutions to develop sustainable psychological support programs. Furthermore, it has significant social impact, as improving the psychological conditions of workers in the security sector can enhance social cohesion and contribute to civil peace.

Study Objectives:

- To identify the level of psychological well-being among members of the Palestinian National Security.
- To understand the variation in the level of psychological well-being among members of the Palestinian National Security based on certain variables such as gender, age, duration of marriage, and educational status.

Study Limitations:

Temporal limits: From the year 2023/2024

Spatial limits: Qalqilya Governorate

Human limits: The study was limited to a group of members of the Palestinian National Security

Procedural limitations: It was limited to the study tools and their validity and reliability, and to the study sample and its characteristics and the statistical processing used.

Method and Procedures:

Study Methodology

To achieve the objectives of the study, the descriptive method was used, as it is suitable for the nature of the study and its goals. It is defined as the method that studies a phenomenon, event, or current issue, from which information can be obtained to answer research questions without the researchers' intervention. It attempts to describe the phenomenon under study, analyze its data, and is one of the forms of organized scientific analysis and interpretation to describe a phenomenon or problem, classify it, analyze it, and subject it to precise studies through examination and analysis.

Study Population and Sample

The study population consisted of a group of members of the Palestinian National Security. The study sample included 150 forms, selected through convenience sampling. Table (1) shows the distribution of the study sample members according to the study variables:

Table (1): Distribution of Study Sample Members by Study Variables

Variables	Level	Number	Percentage
Gender	male	103	% 68.7
	female	47	% 31.3
Educational Qualification	Less than directive	17	% 11.3
	Diploma	63	% 42.0
	Bachelor's	56	% 37.3
Age	Postgraduate	14	% 9.3
	21-30	17	% 11.3

31-40	33	% 22.0
41-50	72	% 48.0
More than 51	28	% 18.7

Table (1) illustrates the distribution of study sample members according to different study variables. Regarding the gender variable, males represent 68.7% with 103 individuals, while females represent 31.3% with 47 individuals. Looking at educational qualification, there are 17 individuals with less than a high school diploma, representing 11.3%, 63 individuals with a diploma, representing 42.0%, 56 individuals with a Bachelor's degree, representing 37.3%, and 14 individuals with postgraduate degrees, representing 9.3%. In terms of age, the age group from 21 to 30 years includes 17 individuals (11.3%), from 31 to 40 years includes 33 individuals (22.0%), from 41 to 50 years includes 72 individuals (48.0%), and more than 51 years includes 28 individuals (18.7%).

Study Instrument

To achieve the study objectives and verify the hypotheses, Ryff's (1989) scale for measuring psychological well-being was used, which was employed in the study by Taha (2020). The scale consists of 36 items divided into six dimensions of psychological well-being, with responses distributed on a five-point Likert scale (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree, Strongly Agree). Responses in the study were recorded using a five-point Likert scale, and as a result, response levels were classified as low (from 1 to <2.33), medium (from 2.34 to <3.67), and high (from 3.68 to 5).

Validity and Reliability:

The questionnaire was initially designed based on standardized, approved scales, and its validity was verified by presenting it to a group of specialized judges who provided feedback, based on which the questionnaire was revised to its

final form. Additionally, Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to examine the internal validity of the items in relation to the total score of the instrument, and the results showed statistical significance that enhances the internal consistency among the items. In terms of reliability, the stability of the instrument was verified through calculating the reliability coefficient of the total score for the study questions using Cronbach's alpha formula, and the total score for the level of psychological well-being was (0.86), indicating that this instrument is reliable enough for the purposes of the study.

Procedures of the Study

The instrument was administered to the study sample members, where a form was distributed, and after completing the collection of questionnaires from the sample members who answered them correctly, it was found that the number of valid questionnaires returned and subjected to statistical analysis was (150) forms.

Statistical Treatment

After collecting the questionnaires and ensuring they were suitable for analysis, they were coded (assigned specific numbers) in preparation for entering their data into the computer for appropriate statistical processing and data analysis according to the study questions. Statistical processing of the data was performed by calculating the arithmetic means and standard deviations for each item of the questionnaire, and applying the t-test, one-way ANOVA, Pearson correlation coefficient, and Cronbach's alpha formula, using SPSS statistical packages.

Results of the Study

The results of the study are presented on the topic of "Psychological Well-being of Members of the Palestinian National Security" and explain the impact of each variable

through the response of the sample members to the study instrument and the analysis of the statistical data obtained.

Study Results:

What is the level of psychological well-being among members of the Palestinian National Security?

Table (2) shows the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members regarding the level of psychological well-being among members of the Palestinian National Security.

Table (2): Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations for the Responses of Study Sample Members on the Level of Psychological Well-being

Domains	N	M	SD	Score
Autonomy	150	2.97	.787	Medium
Environmental Mastery	150	3.08	.671	Medium
Personal Growth	150	3.29	.528	Medium
Positive Relations with Others	150	3.08	.538	Medium
Purposeful Life	150	3.07	.388	Medium
Self-Acceptance	150	3.09	.766	Medium
Psychological Well-being	150	3.10	.424	Medium

Table (2) displays the main results for the level of psychological well-being among members of the Palestinian National Security. The data shows that the arithmetic means for all domains range from 2.97 to 3.29, with standard deviations ranging from 0.388 to 0.787. These figures indicate that the levels of well-being in the domains of autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purposeful life, and self-acceptance are all classified as medium. This reflects the presence of a moderate degree of psychological well-being among the members of the sample studied.

Results of Hypothesis One:

There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) in the averages of psychological well-being levels among members of the Palestinian National Security attributed to the gender variable.

Table (3): Results of the t-test for the responses of the sample members regarding the averages of psychological well-being levels among members of the Palestinian National Security attributed to the gender variable.

Table (3): t-test Results for Responses on Psychological Well-being Averages Attributed to Gender

VARIABLES	Gender	N	M	SD	T value	p value
Autonomy	male	103	2.98	.77	.216	.829
	female	47	2.95	.81		
Environmental Mastery	male	103	3.10	.63	.484	.630
	female	47	3.04	.75		
Personal Growth	male	103	3.27	.53	-.479	.633
	female	47	3.32	.51		
Positive Relations with Others	male	103	3.01	.52	-2.26	.026
	female	47	3.23	.55		
Purposeful Life	male	103	3.05	.38	-.635	.527
	female	47	3.10	.39		
Self-Acceptance	male	103	3.11	.74	.344	.732
	female	47	3.06	.82		
Psychological Well-being	male	103	3.09	.41	-.350	.727
	female	47	3.11	.45		

The results of the first hypothesis show that there are no statistically significant differences between males and females in the levels of psychological well-being in general among members of the Palestinian National Security, except for the variable "Positive Relations with Others," where notable differences were found. Males showed an average psychological well-being for this variable of 3.01 with a standard deviation of

0.522, while the average for females was relatively higher at 3.23 with a standard deviation of 0.550. Statistical tests gave p values less than 0.05 for this variable, indicating the presence of statistically significant differences.

Results of Hypothesis Two:

There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) in the averages of psychological well-being levels among members of the Palestinian National Security attributed to the educational qualification variable.

Table (4): Results of the one-way ANOVA test for the responses of the sample members regarding the averages of psychological well-being levels among members of the Palestinian National Security attributed to the educational qualification variable.

Table (4): One-way ANOVA Results for Responses on Psychological Well-being Averages Attributed to Educational Qualification

Variables	Educational Qualification	N	M	SD	F value	p value
Autonomy	Less than directive	17	2.63	.916	1.916	.129
	Diploma	63	3.04	.804		
	Bachelor's	56	3.05	.686		
	Postgraduate	14	2.73	.849		
Environmental Mastery	Less than directive	17	2.82	.735	1.807	.148
	Diploma	63	3.08	.667		
	Bachelor's	56	3.21	.643		
	Postgraduate	14	2.93	.663		
Personal Growth	Less than directive	17	3.04	.539	1.589	.195
	Diploma	63	3.35	.449		
	Bachelor's	56	3.29	.580		
	Postgraduate	14	3.27	.587		
Positive Relations with Others	Less than directive	17	2.95	.459	.736	.532
	Diploma	63	3.10	.521		
	Bachelor's	56	3.12	.573		

	Postgraduate	14	2.95	.579		
	Less than directive	17	2.96	.398		
Purposeful Life	Diploma	63	3.11	.402	.762	.517
	Bachelor's	56	3.04	.379		
	Postgraduate	14	3.11	.350		
	Less than directive	17	2.79	.897		
Self-Acceptance	Diploma	63	3.22	.787	2.069	.107
	Bachelor's	56	3.10	.677		
	Postgraduate	14	2.82	.750		
	Less than directive	17	2.87	.452		
Psychological Well-being	Diploma	63	3.15	.401	2.678	.049
	Bachelor's	56	3.14	.397		
	Postgraduate	14	2.97	.519		

The results of the second hypothesis indicate that there are no statistically significant differences between different educational levels in terms of the psychological well-being of members of the Palestinian National Security, across most of the domains studied. The only exception is in the general domain of psychological well-being, where the results indicate a p value of 0.049, suggesting the presence of differences favoring those with a Bachelor's degree.

Results of Hypothesis Three:

There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \geq 0.05$) in the averages of psychological well-being levels among members of the Palestinian National Security attributed to the age variable.

Table (5): Results of the one-way ANOVA test for the responses of the sample members regarding the averages of psychological well-being levels among members of the Palestinian National Security attributed to the age variable.

Table (5): One-way ANOVA Results for Responses on Psychological Well-being Averages Attributed to Age

Variables	Age	N	M	SD	F value	p value
Autonomy	21-30	17	3.35	.595	1.794	.151
	31-40	33	2.90	.933		
	41-50	72	2.97	.726		
	More than 51	28	2.82	.818		
Environmental Mastery	21-30	17	3.32	.498	1.276	.285
	31-40	33	3.17	.791		
	41-50	72	3.01	.648		
	More than 51	28	3.03	.654		
Personal Growth	21-30	17	3.32	.532	1.380	.251
	31-40	33	3.21	.504		
	41-50	72	3.36	.541		
	More than 51	28	3.15	.505		
Positive Relations with Others	21-30	17	3.10	.449	.138	.937
	31-40	33	3.13	.592		
	41-50	72	3.06	.498		
	More than 51	28	3.05	.640		
Purposeful Life	21-30	17	2.92	.295	.986	.401
	31-40	33	3.10	.402		
	41-50	72	3.09	.399		
	More than 51	28	3.05	.387		
Self-Acceptance	21-30	17	3.47	.581	2.053	.109
	31-40	33	2.91	.952		
	41-50	72	3.10	.656		
	More than 51	28	3.05	.835		
Psychological Well-being	21-30	17	3.25	.337	1.041	.376
	31-40	33	3.07	.507		
	41-50	72	3.10	.396		
	More than 51	28	3.02	.432		

The results of the third hypothesis indicate that there are no statistically significant differences in the levels of psychological well-being among the different age groups of members of the Palestinian National Security. The one-way

ANOVA conducted on variables such as autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purposeful life, self-acceptance, and total psychological well-being did not show any statistically significant differences, as the p-values were all above 0.05.

Discussion:

The results of the study indicate that the arithmetic means and standard deviations for the level of psychological well-being among members of the Palestinian National Security range within the medium range. These results reflect the presence of a moderate degree of psychological well-being among individuals, with the closeness of responses indicated by relatively low standard deviations. This shows the stability of the psychological conditions or standards of the studied group. Medium well-being is an indicator that individuals possess adequate psychological resources to cope with work pressures and the surrounding environment, but it also shows that there is room for improvement in policies or conditions to enhance psychological well-being. Factors such as autonomy and environmental empowerment are indicators of the institutional support that individuals receive, while areas such as personal development and positive relations with others provide opportunities for future improvements that contribute to raising levels of psychological well-being. These results are consistent with the study by Al-Hatmi and others (2022) which emphasized the relationship between psychological well-being and withdrawal behavior, highlighting the significant importance of psychological well-being within the national security agencies.

The results of the first hypothesis indicate that there are no statistically significant differences between males and females in most areas of psychological well-being among members of the Palestinian National Security, reflecting the similarity of conditions or policies affecting psychological well-being regardless of gender. However, the notable exception was in the area of "Positive Relations with Others," where the results showed noticeable differences; males recorded a lower average compared to females who showed higher levels of well-being in this area. These differences provide statistical evidence of the impact of gender in shaping positive relationships within the security environment, which may indicate the need to review training courses and support programs to enhance positive interaction between genders in this security institution. These results are consistent with previous studies such as those conducted by Al-Saadi (2019), which found correlational relationships emphasizing the importance of self-awareness and psychological stability in enhancing security.

The results of the second hypothesis of the study regarding the psychological well-being of members of the Palestinian National Security reveal no significant statistically significant differences between different educational levels in the majority of assessed areas. This outcome suggests that individuals' psychological well-being may be largely independent of academic qualifications, which could reflect a homogeneity in job policies or psychological support provided to employees regardless of their educational level. However, the

clear exception in this pattern is the general psychological well-being, where the results show statistically significant differences. These differences, which favor those with a bachelor's degree, reinforce the idea that individuals with higher education may possess better skills for managing psychological stress or leveraging resources that support well-being, contributing to improved overall levels of psychological well-being.

This difference may indicate the importance of training and development programs that are offered variably according to educational levels, highlighting the need to review these programs to ensure the provision of psychological support equitably. These results are consistent with the study by Al-Uwaiti (2015), which found no statistically significant differences attributable to rank or educational level among police personnel, reflecting the homogeneity of policies and support provided across different educational levels.

The results of the third hypothesis showed no considerable statistically significant differences between different age groups in all studied areas such as autonomy, environmental empowerment, personal growth, positive relations with others, purposeful life, and self-acceptance. This result, supported by p-values greater than 0.05, suggests that psychological well-being may be stable across age groups, perhaps reflecting continuity in work conditions or psychological support received by individuals regardless of their age. These results are consistent with studies like that conducted by Al-Uwaiti (2015), where similar findings were observed among police personnel regarding security sense, which did not show

differences attributed to age, supporting the idea that psychological well-being can remain stable across age groups.

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