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Statistical Analysis of the Role of Rural Women in Enhancing Family Security and Mitigating Associated Threats

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Abstract: The research aimed to explore the role of rural women in achieving family security and addressing its threats. Specific objectives included assessing rural women's performance in achieving various aspects of family security (health, social, economic, psychological, and intellectual), examining relationships between personal variables and performance levels, and analyzing how independent variables collectively influence performance. A random sample of 326 rural wives, each with at least one child, was selected using the Krejcie and Morgan equation, distributed across three villages. Data were collected through personal interviews using a questionnaire during June and July 2024. The study combined descriptive and analytical methods and employed statistical tools to analyze results.

Key findings include: **Performance Levels:** Most respondents demonstrated low to average performance in achieving family security: health (72.7%), social (74.8%), economic (77%), psychological (61%), and intellectual (79.8%). **Performance Variations:** Significant differences in performance levels were found based on family type, favoring simple families, and socioeconomic factors like the husband's profession, the respondent's job, and class status. **Contributing Factors:** Variables like the husband's age, the respondent's education, marital duration, and family income positively influenced performance. **Threats Identified:** Family disintegration, divorce, and marital infidelity were major threats to family security. **Solutions Proposed:** Increasing religious awareness, promoting moral values, and fostering harmony within families were suggested as effective measures to counter threats.

Keywords: Role of rural women - family security- threats to family security.

1 Introduction

The Egyptian society is witnessing ongoing social, economic, and political transformations that are linked to regional and global transformations. These transformations have significantly impacted the family, its structure, and its security, particularly in light of economic policies related to privatization and the shift towards free-market economies. This has led to several problems, most notably: poverty, unemployment, rising rates of misery and deprivation, declining wage levels, and the negative impact on the middle and working classes due to rising prices, all of which have resulted in numerous threats to family security.

The family is the fundamental pillar of the social structure in any human society. It serves as the foundation and support for every community and its pillar, and upon it its well-being is based on it (Hakim, 2017, p. 94). The family acts as a social unit where various activities are conducted. It consists of individuals bound by blood ties who live together and interact according to specific social roles assigned to each member. The family regulates and guides the behavior of individuals so that it aligns with societal norms, customs, and traditions (Al-Khalidi, Dalal Al-Alami, 2009, p. 67).

Egypt's Vision 2030 has given great attention to caring for the family, positioning it as a central pillar for achieving this vision. This emphasis lies within the framework of a vibrant society, considered fundamental to realizing the vision by strengthening its foundation through empowering families and equipping them with the necessary success factors to care for its family and achieve family security.

The rural woman is considered a fundamental pillar in family structure and a primary, active partner whose participation is essential for the continuity of society. Her involvement is crucial for the family to fully carry out its functions, given the numerous responsibilities she bears and the variety of roles she plays both within and outside the home (Al-Khouli, 2013, p. 32).

Family security is considered one of the most essential components for the stability, cohesion, and functional effectiveness

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of a family. It enables families to confront their challenges, foster the growth of their members, and empower them to exercise their economic, social, and political rights safely, thus establishing their place and role in society (Mahmoud, 2019, p. 24).

Family security is achieved through a sense of reassurance, protection, and freedom from fear in the absence of physical or moral threats that could compromise individual safety or expose one to harm. It encompasses the elimination of fear, anxiety, and tension (Hussein, 2017, p. 244;). Family security extends across all domains of life—health, social, economic, psychological, and intellectual—at both the individual and family levels. It includes freedom from daily fears such as health-related risks, social security through a sense of belonging, mutual understanding of roles, and teamwork within the family. Economic security entails having sufficient income, while psychological security is reflected in the sense of peace and affection among family members. Intellectual security enables individuals to express their views freely without fear (Houba, 2023, p. 159).

Security is a central concern for everyone's collective goal for countries, organizations, communities, families, and individuals alike. Security is the foundation of life, its lifeblood, the secret to progress and development, and the pillar of stability and peace of mind. Thus, enhancing family security is of utmost importance, a top priority in our contemporary lives.

With family security, intimate interactions and relationships prevail among family members, fostering cooperation, connection, and cohesion. Family security maintains the family's structure and balance, preventing disruption and ultimately achieving community security (Nadia Amer, 2019, p. 390). Thus, family security is a social necessity, and its absence leads to family disintegration, weakened bonds, and, consequently, societal collapse (Samah Wahba, 2021, p. 6; Al-Ahdal, 2019, p. 109).

Despite the rapid civilizational and cultural advancements in recent decades, this development has led to several threats to family security, such as family disintegration, deviation within the family such as drug abuse, domestic violence, declining educational standards, marital infidelity, inadequate parenting, psychological disorders, shifting social and economic roles, unmet family needs, and divorce. Therefore, achieving family security for individuals within the household is an essential human need that should be fulfilled in every family.

Despite the responsibilities and burdens placed on her shoulders in the rural community and her active participation within her family, there is a need to prepare a housewife who has a high level of ability to face her responsibilities in satisfying the health, social, economic, psychological and intellectual needs of her family and contributing to the security and cohesion of society. The more secure and cohesive the rural family is, the stronger the rural community will be. In light of this, the importance of the role of rural women becomes clear and the necessity of her awareness of the information and capabilities that help her achieve family security.

Family security is one of the important issues that trouble contemporary societies, due to the problems that threaten it, and this is what prompted it to draw the attention of the international community, and attracted the interest of academic researchers and specialists, and also prompted politicians and planning experts to develop legal, social, scientific and political strategies to preserve it. Perhaps one of the issues that has a great impact on this family security is the role of rural women in achieving it.

Given the scarcity of studies that have addressed the role of rural women in achieving family security, therefore, delving into measuring the performance of rural women in their roles in achieving family security and strengthening ties between family members as a small community that creates a larger community, is what called for identifying their performance in achieving family security.

"Therefore, **the main research question can be formulated as follows**: What is the role of rural women in achieving family security? From this, several sub-questions can be posed:"

1. What is the level of performance of rural female respondents in their roles in achieving family security?
2. What are the factors influencing the performance of rural female respondents for each of the roles of achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the total score of the scale?
3. What are the differences between the performance scores of rural female respondents for each role of achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the total score of the scale according to the study variables?
4. What is the percentage of contribution of the studied quantitative independent variables in explaining the variance in the degree of performance of rural female respondents for each role of achieving family security (health security,

social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the total score of the scale?

5. What are the threats to family security?
6. What are the ways to confront threats to family security?

1.1 Research Objectives

The main objective of this research is to explore the role of rural women in achieving family security. This can be accomplished through the following sub-objectives:

1. Determining the level of performance of rural female respondents for each role in achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the total score of the scale.
2. Determining the bilateral relationships between some personal variables of rural female respondents and the performance of rural female respondents for each of the roles studied and the total score of the scale.
3. Determining the multiple correlations relationships between the independent variables studied together and the performance of rural female respondents for each of the roles studied and the total score of the scale.
4. Identifying threats to family security from the point of view of the female respondents.
5. Identifying ways to confront threats to family security from the point of view of the female respondents.

1.2 Research hypotheses

To achieve the research objectives, the following hypotheses were formulated:

1. There is a significant correlation between the age of the female respondent, the age of the husband, the number of years of the female respondent's education, the number of years of the husband's education, the duration of the marriage, the monthly income of the family, the value of the monthly water bill, the value of the monthly electricity bill, the value of the landline telephone bill, the value of the monthly mobile phone bill for family members, the value of the Internet subscription, the size of the family, cultural openness, informal social participation, and the performance of the rural female respondents in each of the roles of achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the total score of the scale.
2. There are significant differences between the average scores of the rural female respondents' performance for each role of achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the total score of the scale when classifying them on the basis of each of: type of family, wife's profession, husband's profession, and family class status.
3. There is a multiple correlation between the quantitative independent variables studied together and the performance scores of rural female respondents for each role of achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the total score of the scale.
4. Each of the studied independent quantitative variables contributes significantly and uniquely to explaining the variance in the performance scores of the rural female respondents for each role in achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the overall score of the scale.

1.3 The importance of the research

1. Highlighting the role of women in achieving family security, which contributes to raising healthy generations that work diligently to advance their society.
2. Linking scientific research with the needs of society. Family security is one of the most important issues that concern society. Achieving security for this small society (the family) is a prelude to achieving security for the larger society and preparing the conditions for its development and progress. Therefore, the results of this research can be used to help those concerned and interested in family issues to deal with this issue efficiently.
3. Raising awareness about the importance of family security and ways to achieve it, as it is a crucial foundation for realizing Egypt's Vision 2030.
4. Educating women about their role in achieving and maintaining family security.
5. Raising awareness of family security threats and ways to confront them.

1.4 Research Terminology

1- Family Security: It is defined as the efforts of all family members to achieve stability, cohesion, the performance of its functions, addressing its issues, and developing its members in order to foster a sense of satisfaction and happiness for both the family members and the community (Al-Tayar, 2013, pp. 347-406).

While family security is described as the stable safety that family members gain through the availability of adequate nutritional food, healthcare, education, and financial support to sustain their livelihoods. This means that family security encompasses all aspects of life, such as food, education, health, employment, and others, all working together to ensure a good life for the family (Oladeji, 2015, pp. 41-44).

It is defined as: an integrated system and interconnected structure whose units, elements, and components that form its entity cannot be separated or dismantled, including social security, health security, and economic security for the family (Al-Hakim, 2017, pp. 92-95).

It is the comprehensive security of all material and moral aspects of the family. It is a continuous dynamic process that encompasses all life aspects: "psychological, social, living, health, and cultural," where rights are exercised in safety and security. These aspects form an integrated system for family security, making family security an ongoing dynamic process (Othman, 2022, p. 289).

It is the feeling of safety, reassurance, and protection among family members, enabling them to exercise their political, economic, and social rights securely, thus achieving their status and role within it (Mahmoud, 2019, p. 24).

It is the reassurance of members of a single family in all aspects of their lives from physical or moral aggression, and everything that threatens their stability, whether this is internally at the family level or externally at the community level (Fatima Al-Zahraa Ma'ashi, 2022, p. 560).

2- Health Security: The provision of a healthy environment means of prevention, and treatment of various diseases and epidemics, as well as primary healthcare programs to maintain the health of family members and the environment (Shaib, 2016, p. 70).

3- Social Security: Maintaining social relationships among family members through proper upbringing of children, adapting to society, adhering to laws, rights, and duties, preserving traditions, fostering a sense of belonging, cooperation, and shared responsibility, and creating an environment of acceptance, collaboration, and social peace (Fahmy, 2008, p. 24). "For an individual to live a safe, peaceful, and stable social life, with security over oneself, livelihood, and the place where they live along with those they support (Abd El-Samei, 2009, p. 19).

The family's members' sense of status among their peers and community, along with the social acceptance of their behavior both within and outside the family, which aligns with the moral foundations and prevailing traditions of the society they live in (Reham Al-Naqeeb, 2022, p. 89).

4- Intellectual Security: This is embodied in the family's role in passing down its knowledge, cultural beliefs, and values to the children as part of an intergenerational inheritance, from the old to the new (Fidaa Al-Masri, 2018, p. 17).

It is the protection and safeguarding of family members in terms of their beliefs, morals, and culture from any extremist or deviant ideas that may poison their minds. It also involves establishing correct principles and concepts about life, ensuring their freedom of opinion and expression without fear (Reham Al-Naqeeb, 2022, p. 89).

5- Economic Security: It refers to ensuring that individuals have the financial means to meet their needs and lead a stable life. This includes having sufficient income to satisfy basic needs such as food, adequate housing, basic healthcare, and education. It also involves taking measures for emergencies, saving for future needs, developing the abilities of family members, investing in them, and rationalizing consumption (Al-Qilaiti, 2017, pp. 2-4).

It is also defined as the feeling of family members that they are not in material need, with their families striving to the best of their ability to provide them with a decent life and fulfill their basic needs for food, clothing, housing, healthcare, and education (Reham Al-Naqeeb, 2022, p. 89).

6- Psychological Security: Zahran defined it as emotional or psychological tranquility, which represents personal security, where the satisfaction of needs is assured and not at risk (Zahran, 2004, p. 45).

Zainab Shaqir defines it as a complex feeling that encompasses an individual's sense of happiness and satisfaction with their life, providing them with a sense of safety and reassurance, as well as feeling loved and accepted by others (Amina Al-Shahri, 2013, p. 59). This enables them to achieve a greater sense of belonging to others, along with recognizing others' care, trust, and appreciation, which fosters a sense of warmth and affection. Consequently, it places the individual in a state

of calm and stability, ensuring a degree of emotional balance, self-acceptance, and self-respect. This, in turn, leads to an expectation of better outcomes in life and the ability to achieve future aspirations without any threat to their security and stability in life (Shaqir, 2005, p. 9).

It is also defined as the emotional and familial support, affection, and tenderness provided by family members to their children and one another, rooted in love, compassion, and unconditional giving that stems from the personal connection of blood ties. Psychological security is considered one of the most critical components contributing to the balanced development of an individual's personality (Fidaa Al-Masri, 2018, p. 16).

Furthermore, it is the sense of safety, reassurance, love, and respect that family members feel within their family, which serves as a source of protection and support in life (Reham Al-Naqeeb, 2022, p. 89).

7- Family Security Threats: These are a set of variables that pose the greatest risks to the structure of the family, its functions, and its role in society. This includes its psychological, reproductive, educational, security, and material roles, as well as other family functions such as economic and political roles (Doaa Al-Morsi, 2022, p. 428).

2 Previous Studies:

The studies that addressed family security were varied, with some focusing on understanding the reality of family security. Among these studies:

Study 'Adaugo (2013):

The study emphasized the importance of family security, highlighting that it strengthens peace and stability within the family. It is also suggested that security can be viewed as the roadmap that the family must follow in order to achieve success.

Rehab Al-Saadi's Study (2018): This study aimed to understand the reality of family security in Palestinian society from the perspective of students at the Arab American University in Jenin. The sample consisted of 250 male and female students. The results revealed that the Palestinian university students had a high awareness of the concept of family security. Additionally, the study showed statistically significant differences in the average responses of the participants concerning family security based on gender, except for the family interaction dimension.

The Study of Amal Hassanien (2019): This study focused on measuring the mother's role in achieving family security. The results showed varying levels of performance in achieving family security. Social security ranked first with 95%, followed by health security at 87.5%, and economic security at 63.8%. The study also revealed a significant effect of certain variables on the mother's performance in ensuring family security. These variables included family size (with smaller families performing better), the mother's educational level (secondary education and higher), the father's educational level (university education and beyond), the father's profession (prestigious jobs), and the family's monthly income. Additionally, the study found that the variables of family size, the mother's occupation, and the father's profession impacted the mother's effectiveness in achieving family security by 13%.

The Study of Marwa Al-Baoul (2021): This study aimed to understand the components of family security from an Islamic educational perspective and the degree to which it is achieved among female employees at Yarmouk University. The study used a questionnaire to collect data from a sample of 505 married female employees, selected randomly from a population of 738 married workers. The study's results indicated that the concept of family security, from an Islamic educational perspective, is a planned and organized process of continuous positive interaction between family members. It involves all aspects of the individual's psychological, economic, and social well-being, characterized by love, compassion, cooperation, and consultation, with the goal of achieving cohesion and stability. The study also revealed that there were no statistically significant differences in the overall mean scores of the family security achievement scale among the workers at Yarmouk University due to differences in job type.

Dalaal Al-Harbi's Study (2018): This study aimed to measure the social return of achieving family security, focusing on religious, social, and cultural tolerance. The study was conducted on a sample of 154 individuals, and the findings concluded that the social return of achieving family security, from the perspective of faculty members at King Saud University, was high in the areas of religious, social, cultural, and national tolerance. However, the social return in the political field was found to be average. The study also indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in the views of the sample members (faculty members) regarding the measurement of the social return of achieving family security based on variables such as gender, experience, or specialization.

Maryam Pourkasmaei et al. Study (2013): This study focused on identifying the factors that threaten the security and stability of the family. The sample consisted of 610 individuals, and both interviews and questionnaires were used as tools for data collection. The study's results highlighted that traditional families felt more secure compared to democratic

families. Furthermore, the study found that women in both traditional and modern families felt less secure than men, with women in modern families reporting lower levels of security compared to those in traditional families.

The study by Al-Husaini (2016) highlighted both internal and external obstacles that negatively affect family security and their solutions. It concluded that several risks threaten family security, such as unemployment and environmental hazards. Additionally, family security is closely linked to societal security, and any disruption in any of its economic, political, health, or social components negatively impacts the security of the family.

The study by Shaimaa Mohammed (2023) identified various factors affecting family security. These factors range from social factors (such as the marriage system, family climate, societal views on women, patterns of parental relationships, and the nature of social control), to psychological factors (including family stability, family social interaction, and psychological support), as well as cultural, economic (economic status, poverty, and unemployment), and political factors (family-related legislation)

The study by Oladeji and Adeniji (2015) highlighted that the lack of family security in developing countries (with Nigeria as a case study) results from several multidimensional factors such as poverty, lack of resources for agriculture, food purchase, poor nutritional education, cultural deterioration, and political instability.

3 Research Methodology:

First: Study Scope/limits:

Geographical Scope: The research was conducted in Menoufia Governorate, which was randomly selected from the 27 governorates of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Subsequently, three districts were randomly chosen from the nine districts within the governorate: Shebin El-Kom, El-Bagour, and Ashmoun. One village was then randomly selected from each of these three districts, resulting in the selection of Mit El-Moaz, Abu Senita, and El-Ghanamiya villages, respectively.

Human Scope: The research population consisted of the total number of families in the three selected villages, amounting to 4,075 families (as per the Information and Decision Support Center in Menoufia Governorate, 2022). This included 1,596 families in Mit El-Moaz village, 1,320 families in Abu Senita village, and 1,159 families in El-Ghanamiya village. A sample was determined using the Krejcie and Morgan formula, with the representation from each village being 128 families from Mit El-Moaz, 106 families from Abu Senita, and 92 families from El-Ghanamiya. Thus, the total targeted sample consisted of 326 families. Rural women were randomly selected from each village, specifically married women with at least one child.

Temporal Scope: Data was collected using a questionnaire form through personal interviews with the respondents during August and September 2024.

Second: Data collection tool: A questionnaire form was used, designed in alignment with the research objectives. The form was refined and finalized after making necessary adjustments based on a preliminary test.

Third: Research Variables and Their Measurement:

(A) Measurement of Independent Variables:

1- Age: This refers to the number of complete years of the respondent (wife) or husband from the time of birth until the date of data collection. It is represented by a numerical value. The arithmetic age for the respondents was 36.79 years, and for the husbands, it was 41.87 years, with a standard deviation of 9.82 and 9.87, respectively**.**

2- Number of Years of Education: This refers to the number of years of formal education for both the respondent (wife) and the husband at the time of data collection. The arithmetic mean for the respondents was 19.11 years, and for the husbands, it was 12.38 years, with standard deviations of 3.89 and 3.30, respectively.

3- Duration of Marriage: This refers to the number of calendar years that have passed from the date of marriage of the respondent to the date of data collection, expressed as a numerical value. The arithmetic mean was 11.19 years, with a standard deviation of 3.89.

4- Occupation: This refers to the type and nature of the work of both the respondent and their spouse as a means of earning a livelihood, which is considered the primary source of income. It was measured using a nominal scale consisting of five categories: "Unemployed," "Works in Agriculture," "Manual Trades," "Freelance Work," and "Employed." The corresponding distinguishing numbers were assigned as follows: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) in that order.

5- Monthly Household Income: This refers to the total monthly cash income of the household, measured in Egyptian pounds, at the time of data collection. The mean income was 53,300.3 EGP, with a standard deviation of 1,088.26.

6- Wife's Contribution to Household Income: This refers to whether the respondent contributes to the household's monthly income or not. It was measured using a nominal scale consisting of two categories: contributes and does not contribute, with the distinguishing numbers (1, 2) assigned accordingly.

7- Extent of Contribution to Household Income: This refers to the total percentage that the respondent contributes to the household's monthly income, in case of contribution. It was measured using a nominal scale consisting of three categories: one-quarter, one-half, more than half, with the distinguishing numbers (1, 2, 3) assigned accordingly.

8- Landline Telephone Bill Amount: This refers to the monthly payment made to the telecommunications company, measured in Egyptian pounds. The arithmetic mean was 53.141, with a standard deviation of 40.69.

9- Average Water Bill Amount: This refers to the monthly payment made to the water company, measured in Egyptian pounds. The arithmetic mean was 07.111, with a standard deviation of 42.06.

10- Electricity Bill Amount: This refers to the monthly payment made to the electricity company, measured in Egyptian pounds. The arithmetic mean was 298,93, with a standard deviation of 59.96.

11- Mobile Phone Bill for All Family Members: This refers to the total monthly payment made to the telecommunications company for all family members, measured in Egyptian pounds. The arithmetic mean was 140,89, with a standard deviation of 83.74.

12- Internet Subscription Fee: This refers to the monthly payment made to the telecommunications company for internet service, measured in Egyptian pounds. The arithmetic mean was 331.20, with a standard deviation of 28.112.

13- Family size: This refers to the number of members of the respondent's family, represented by the husband, wife, children, and other relatives who live together in one household and share a common social and economic life at the time of data collection. It is expressed as a numerical value, and the arithmetic mean was 6.71 individuals, with a standard deviation of 1.98.

14- Family type: This refers to whether the family is simple, consisting of only two generations, or extending, consisting of more than two generations. It is measured using a nominal scale with two categories. The distinguishing numbers 2 and 1, respectively.

15-Class Consciousness of the Family: This refers to the respondent's assessment of their family's social standing within the village they live in. It is measured using a nominal scale with three categories: Upper class, Middle class, Lower class. The distinguishing numbers assigned are 3 for "Upper class," 2 for "Middle class," and 1 for "Lower class".

16-Cultural Openness: This refers to the extent to which the respondent is exposed to various media channels, including (radio, television, newspapers, the internet, cultural seminars, political seminars, and religious seminars). The response categories were: Always, Sometimes, Rarely, Never, and the scores were given as 4, 3, 2, 1 respectively. The degree of stability of the scale was estimated using the alpha coefficient, which was 0.79, which is a value that indicates the stability of the scale, and the scores were collected to obtain the total degree of cultural openness, and the arithmetic mean was 16.04 degrees, with a standard deviation of 4.90.

17-Informal Social Participation: This refers to the respondent's involvement with neighbors and villagers, as well as extended family members, in various matters that contribute to strengthening social bonds and relationships among individuals. It was measured using a scale consisting of 10 statements. The response categories were: Always, Sometimes, Rarely, Never. The corresponding scores were 4, 3, 2, and 1, respectively. The reliability of the scale was estimated using Cronbach's alpha, which yielded a value of 0.79, indicating good reliability. The scores were summed to obtain the total score for informal social participation. The arithmetic mean was 27.02, with a standard deviation of 6.81.

(b) Measuring the Dependent Variable:

The Role of Rural Women in Achieving Family Security: This refers to the extent to which rural women participants perform roles related to achieving family security in its various dimensions (health, social, economic, psychological, and intellectual) necessary for family stability. The measurement was done using 61 statements divided into five categories: health security (18) statements, social security (17) statements, economic security (15) statements, psychological security (5) statements, and intellectual security (6) statements. The response categories were (Always, Sometimes, Never), and they were assigned the numerical scores of (3, 2, 1) respectively. The reliability of the scale measuring the roles of rural women in achieving family security in its dimensions was assessed using the, (alpha) coefficient, yielding values of 0.968, 0.884, 0.879, 0.863, 0.763, and 0.778 for each dimension, indicating high reliability and validity of the scale. The scores for each of the five roles were summed to reflect the overall score for the roles of rural women in achieving family security. The mean scores for the family security dimensions were as follows: health security (118.94), social security (34.72), economic security (33.10), psychological security (29.22), and intellectual security (10.22), with standard deviations of

31.51, 9.21, 8.80, 7.77, 3.20, and 3.51, respectively.

Threats to Family Security: This refers to the risks that face the family and threaten its stability, cohesion, and performance of its functions. It was measured using a scale consisting of 11 statements. The response categories were (Agree, Somewhat Agree, Disagree), and they were assigned the numerical scores of (3, 2, 1) respectively.

Ways to confront threats to family security: This refers to the methods or measures taken to confront anything that threatens family security. The response categories were assigned the numerical scores of (3, 2, 1), respectively.

Fourth: The Methodology Used, Statistical Analysis Methods, and Statistical Hypotheses

1- **Methodology Used**: The study utilized both the descriptive and analytical methodologies.

2- **Statistical Analysis Methods**: The study employed various statistical methods, including frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Pearson's simple correlation coefficient, "t-test," "F-test," multiple correlation coefficient, standardized partial regression, and Cronbach's Alpha coefficient.

3- **Statistical Hypotheses**: The research hypotheses were formulated in their null form.

Fifth: Description of the Research Sample Characteristics:

Table (1) presents a description of the personal, social, economic, and communicative characteristics of the respondents. The results from Table (1) indicate that:

About half of the female respondents and their husbands (48.8%), (48.2%) are in the middle age category (33-43) years, (40-52) years respectively. More than half of the female respondents (57.1%) have at least a middle-level qualification, and more than two-thirds of their husbands (68.4%) have at least a middle-level qualification. A fifth of the female respondents (43.5%) have been married for a period ranging from (11-21) years. Nearly a third of their husbands work in agricultural work with the family (29.1%). More than half of the female respondents do not work, and the monthly income level of their families is average, ranging between (2700-4300) EGP (53.4%) (54%) respectively. Almost half of the female respondents do not contribute to the family's monthly income (46.6%), while (57.2%) contribute more than half to the family's monthly income. About a fifth of the female respondents (41.4%) have a low landline phone bill, more than a third have an average monthly water bill (38.7%), and nearly half (48.1%) have an average monthly electricity bill. About a fifth of the female respondents (43.9%), (45.1%) have an average monthly mobile phone bill for family members and an average internet subscription fee, respectively. About half of the female respondents (47.9%) have 6-7 family members, and more than half of them manage their families with an average socio-economic status (54.9%) (54%) respectively. About a fifth of the female respondents have an average level of cultural openness (43.3%), and finally, about a fifth of the female respondents (44.8%) have an average level of informal social participation.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents According to Personal, Social, and Economic Characteristics

Independent Variables	Number	%	Independent Variables	Number	%
1- Age of the Respondent			**10- Class Consciousness of the Family**		
(20-32) years	105	32,2	Upper class	70	21,5
(33–43) Years	159	48,8	Middle class	80	24,5
(44 Years and Above)	62	19	Lower class	176	54
Total	326	100	Total	326	100
2- Age of the Husband			**11- Average Monthly Landline Phone Bill**		
(27-39) years	122	37,4	Low (90–120) EGP	135	41,4
(40-52) years	157	48,2	Medium (130–160) EGP	101	31
(53 Years and Above)	47	14,4	High (170 EGP and above)	90	27,6
Total	326	100	Total	326	100
3- Number of Years of Education of the Respondent			**12- Average Value of Water Bill**		
(Less than 9) Years	68	20,8	Low (Less than 100) EGP	91	27,9
(9–15) Years	186	57,1	Medium (100–140) EGP	126	38,7
(16 Years and Above)	72	22,1	High (150 and above) EGP	109	33,4
Total	326	100	Total	326	100
4- Number of Years of Education of the Husband			**13- Average Value of Electricity Bill**		
(Less than 9) Years	21	6,4	Low (100–230) EGP	86	26,4
(9–15) Years	223	68,4	Medium (240–360) EGP	157	48,1
(16 Years and Above)	82	25,2	High (370–500) EGP	83	25,5

Independent Variables	Number	%	Independent Variables	Number	%
Total	326	100	Total	326	100
5- Duration of Marriage			**14- Average Value of Mobile Phone Bill for All Family Members**		
(Less than 11) Years	128	39,3	Low (50–130) EGP	137	42
(9–15) Years	142	43,5	Medium (140–210) EGP	143	43,9
(16 Years and Above)	56	17,2	High (220 and above) EGP	46	14,1
Total	326	100	Total	326	100
6- Professional status of the husband			**15- Average Value of Internet Subscription**		
Unemployed	6	1,8	Low (140–310) EGP	144	44,2
Works in Agriculture	95	29,1	Medium (320–470) EGP	147	45.1
Craftsman	55	16,9	High (480 and above) EGP	35	10,7
Self-Employed	88	27	Total	326	100
Employee	82	25,2	**16- Family Size**		
Total	326	100	Small (Less than 6 members)	63	19,3
7- Professional status of the wife			Medium (6–7 members)	156	47,9
Unemployed	174	53,4	Large (8 members and above)	107	32,8
Works in Agriculture	46	14,1	Total	326	100
Craftswoman	32	9,8	**17- Type of Family**		
Self-Employed	15	4,6	Simple	179	54,9
Employee	59	18,1	Extended	147	45,1
Total	326	100	Total	326	100
8- Monthly Family Income			**18- Cultural Openness**		
Low (1000–2600 EGP)	91	27,9	Low (7–14 points)	119	36.5
Medium (2700–4300 EGP)	176	54	Medium (15–20 points)	141	54.3
High (4400–6000 EGP)	59	18,1	High (21–28 points)	66	20.2
Total	326	100	Total	326	100
9- Wife's Contribution to the Family's Monthly Income			**19- Informal Social Participation**		
Contribute	152	46,6	Low (11–22 points)	95	29,1
not contribute	174	53,4	Medium (23–32 points)	146	44,8
Total	326	100	High (33–44 points)	85	26,1
10-Amount of Contribution to Family Income (N = 152)			Total	326	100
Quarter	20	13,2			
Half	45	29,6			
More than Half	87	57,2			
Total	152	100			

4 Key Findings and Discussion:

1. The Role of Rural Women in Achieving Health Security:

Firstly: The Percentages of Distribution of Responses from Rural Female Respondents on Statements Regarding Their Role in Achieving Health Security: An examination of the responses from rural female respondents regarding their role in achieving health security, as shown in Table (2), reveals that the highest-rated statement, according to the mean score, is: "I commit to cleaning and organizing the house daily," with a mean score of (2.21) points. The lowest-rated statement is: "I remind my children to maintain the cleanliness of public facilities and services," with a mean score of (1.74) points.

Table 2: Percentages of Distribution of Rural Female Respondents' Scores on Statements Regarding Their Role in Health Security

Statements/ Phrases	Categories of Performing the Role in Achieving Health Security						Arithmetic mean	Ranking
	Always		Sometimes		Never			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
I direct my family members to take vaccinations against diseases	**161**	**49.4**	**58**	**17.8**	**107**	**32.8**	**2.17**	**2**
I commit to cleaning and	**183**	**56.1**	**27**	**8.3**	**116**	**35.6**	**2.21**	**1**

organizing the house daily								
I ensure proper ventilation and natural lighting in the house	**128**	**39.3**	**68**	**20.8**	**130**	**39.9**	**1.99**	**6**
I instruct my family members to avoid fast food	**117**	**35.9**	**69**	**21.2**	**140**	**42.9**	**1.93**	**9**
I refrain from using environmental pollutants such as pesticides and cleaning liquids in the house	**93**	**28.5**	**71**	**21.8**	**162**	**49.7**	**1.79**	**16**
I buy food for the family members	**144**	**44.2**	**57**	**17.5**	**125**	**38.3**	**2.06**	**3**
I follow healthy cooking methods for preparing food	**119**	**36.5**	**56**	**17.2**	**151**	**46.3**	**1.90**	**10**
I take health precautions when dealing with those who have a disease	**137**	**42**	**69**	**21.2**	**120**	**36.8**	**2.05**	**4**
I benefit from health insurance services	**88**	**27**	**94**	**28.8**	**144**	**44.2**	**1.83**	**14**
I go to a specialist doctor in case of illness	**114**	**35**	**57**	**17.5**	**155**	**47.5**	**1.87**	**11**
I arrange the furniture in the home in a way that prevents household accidents	**105**	**32.2**	**63**	**19.3**	**158**	**48.5**	**1.84**	**13**
I keep medicines and hazardous materials out of the reach of children	**115**	**35.3**	**82**	**25.1**	**129**	**39.6**	**1.96**	**7**
I follow safety and security instructions when using gas and electricity	**115**	**35.3**	**80**	**24.5**	**131**	**40.2**	**1.95**	**8**
I control the duration of electronic device usage by family members to reduce health risks	**142**	**43.6**	**51**	**15.6**	**133**	**40.8**	**2.03**	**5**
I carry out the process of separating garbage during disposal	**88**	**27**	**85**	**26.1**	**153**	**46.9**	**1.80**	**15**
I direct my family members to undergo periodic medical examinations	**82**	**25.2**	**80**	**24.5**	**164**	**50.3**	**1.75**	**17**
I warn my children to maintain the cleanliness of public facilities and services	**93**	**28.5**	**56**	**17.2**	**177**	**54.3**	**1.74**	**18**
I am proficient in performing first aid	**109**	**33.5**	**63**	**19.3**	**154**	**47.2**	**1.86**	**12**

Secondly: The Level of Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Health Security

Table (3) presents the level of performance of rural female respondents in achieving health security. It is clear from the data that 30.7% of the respondents fall into the low level of health security performance, 42% are at the medium level, and 27.3% are at the high level.

Table 3: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving health security

Category	Number	%
Low (18-30 points)	100	30.7
Medium (31-41 points)	137	42
High (42-54 points)	89	27.3

Category	Number	%
Low (18-30 points)	100	30.7
Medium (31-41 points)	137	42
High (42-54 points)	89	27.3
Total	326	100

The data indicates that nearly three-quarters (72.7%) of the rural female respondents have a low or medium level of performance in achieving health security.

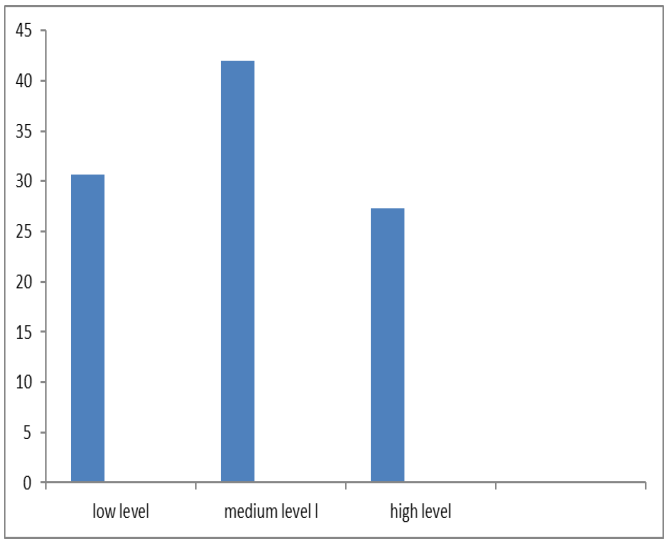

Fig. 1: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving health security

2. The Role of Rural Women in Achieving Social Security:

First: Percentages of distribution of rural female respondents' responses to the phrases/ Statements of performing the role of achieving social security:

By reviewing the rural female respondents' responses to the phrases of performing the role of achieving social security, it is evident from the data in Table (4) that the highest-rated statement according to the arithmetic mean is: "The principle of dialogue is one of the foundations of interaction within my family," with an arithmetic mean of (2.28) degrees. The lowest-rated statement is: "I instill in my children a sense of national belonging and concern for its affairs," with an arithmetic mean of (1.69) degrees.

Table 4: Percentages of distribution of rural female respondents' responses to the statements of performing the role of achieving social security

Statements/ Phrases	**Categories of Performance in Achieving Social Security Role**						**Arithmetic mean**	**Ranking**
	Always		**Sometimes**		**Never**			
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**		
I practice social control to adjust my children's negative values.	**124**	**38**	**69**	**21.2**	**133**	**40.8**	**1.97**	**7**
I correct my children's behavior to align with the customs and traditions of society	**124**	**38**	**74**	**22.7**	**128**	**39.3**	**1.99**	**5**
I monitor my children in all their actions	**158**	**48.5**	**41**	**12.6**	**127**	**39**	**2.10**	**2**
I apply the principle of tolerance and reject violence in my dealings with others	**119**	**36.5**	**64**	**19.6**	**143**	**43.8**	**1.93**	**11**
I teach my children how to judge matters by sharing experiences with others	**108**	**33.1**	**67**	**20.6**	**151**	**46.3**	**1.87**	**13**

I instill in my children a sense of belonging to the nation and interest in its affairs	**85**	**26.1**	**56**	**17.2**	**185**	**56.7**	**1.69**	**17**
I benefit from the experiences of grandparents in raising my children	**132**	**40.5**	**55**	**16.9**	**139**	**42.6**	**1.98**	**6**
I focus on raising children on teamwork and cooperation with others	**125**	**38.3**	**37**	**11.4**	**164**	**50.3**	**1.88**	**12**
I ensure the cohesion of relationships among my family members	**140**	**43**	**63**	**19.3**	**123**	**37.7**	**2.05**	**3**
I teach my children how to choose between alternatives to solve problems	**86**	**26.4**	**95**	**29.1**	**145**	**44.5**	**18.2**	**15**
I teach my children their duties towards society and their rights	**105**	**32.2**	**46**	**14.1**	**175**	**53.7**	**1.79**	**16**
I teach my children to respect rules and laws	**122**	**37.4**	**70**	**21.5**	**134**	**41.1**	**1.96**	**8**
I guide my children to spend on the poor to achieve social solidarity	**104**	**31.9**	**67**	**20.6**	**155**	**47.5**	**1.84**	**14**
I take into account the individual differences among my family members	**135**	**41.4**	**60**	**18.4**	**131**	**40.2**	**2.01**	**4**
I develop a sense of responsibility within my family members	**129**	**39.6**	**49**	**15**	**148**	**45.4**	**1.94**	**10**
The principle of dialogue is the foundation of interaction among my family members	**183**	**56.1**	**52**	**16**	**91**	**27.9**	**2.28**	**1**
I warn my children to consider the human aspects in their dealings with others	**102**	**31.3**	**107**	**32.8**	**117**	**35.9**	**1.95**	**9**

The data indicate that more than half of the rural female respondents (56.1%)

The data indicate that more than half of the rural female respondents surveyed, at a rate of (56.1%), consider the principle of dialogue as one of the foundations of dealing with family members. This result aligns with a study by Muhyiddin (2015), which found that a family environment characterized by mutual understanding among all members gives the individual a sense of security and instills a feeling of belonging to their family."

Second: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving social security:

Table (5) shows the level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving social security. It is clear from it that (33.4%) of rural female respondents are at the low level of performance in the role of achieving social security, (41.4%) at the medium level, and (25.2%) at the high level.

Table 5: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving social security

Category	Number	%
Low (17-28 points)	109	33.4
Medium (29-39 points)	135	41.4
High (40-51 points)	82	25.2
Total	326	100

The data indicate that nearly three-quarters (74.8%) of rural female respondents surveyed have a low or medium level of performance in achieving social security."

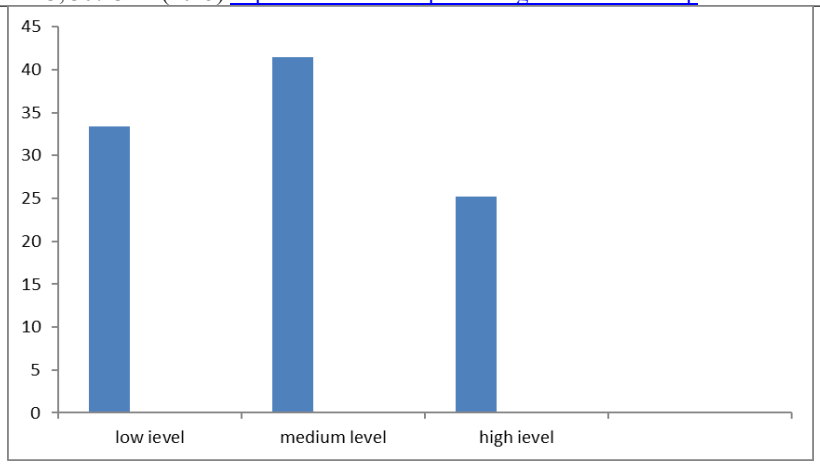

Fig. 2: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving social security

3. The Role of Rural Women in Achieving Economic Security:

First: Percentages of distribution of rural female respondents' responses to the statements of performing the role of achieving economic security: By reviewing the rural female respondents' responses to the statements of performing the role of achieving economic security, it is clear from the data in Table (6) hat the highest statements according to the arithmetic mean: I plan to buy family supplies during sales with an arithmetic mean of (2.17) points. And the lowest statements: I seek to do productive projects in the family with an arithmetic mean of (1.78) points.

Table 6: Percentages of distribution of rural female respondents' responses to the statements of performing the role of achieving economic security

Statements/ Phrases	Categories of performing the role of achieving economic security						Arithmetic mean	Ranking
	Always		Sometimes		Never			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
I arrange the most important first and then the important when satisfying the needs of my family members	156	47.9	65	19.9	105	32.2	2.16	2
I plan to purchase family necessities during discount periods	169	51.8	45	13.8	112	34.4	2.17	1
I utilize resources efficiently to ensure their longevity	127	39	73	22.4	126	38.6	2	6
I instill in my children that rationalizing the consumption of resources is the way to preserve and continue them	114	35	72	22.1	140	42.9	1.92	9
I strive to establish productive projects for the family	90	27.6	74	22.7	162	49.7	1.78	15
I prepare a budget for the family in advance	140	43	61	18.7	125	38.3	2.05	3
I record the family expenses to review in case of shortcomings	111	34.1	63	19.3	152	46.6	1.87	10
I benefit from subsidized goods and services provided by the state	131	4.2	75	23	120	36.8	2.03	5
Saving is one of the basic family principles	84	25.8	97	29.7	145	44.5	1.81	13
I adhere to the principle of justice and equality among my family members when satisfying their needs	112	34.3	56	17.2	158	48.5	1.86	11
I plan an item in the budget for medicines and emergencies	105	32.2	59	18.1	162	49.7	1.83	12
I plan a budget for seasons and holidays	114	35	83	25.4	129	39.6	1.95	8
I spend according to the family's income level without causing deprivation	115	35.2	82	25.2	129	39.6	1.96	7
I adjust the items of the family's needs according to the fluctuations of the	143	43.9	53	16.2	130	39.9	2.04	4

market and prices								
I develop the skills and abilities of my family members	**88**	**27**	**85**	**26.1**	**153**	**46.9**	**1.80**	**14**

Second: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving economic security:

Table (7) shows the level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving economic security. It is clear from it that (32.2%) of rural female respondents are at the low level of performance in the role of achieving economic security, (404.8%) at the medium level, and (23%) at the high level.

Table 7: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving economic security

Category	Number	%
Low (15-25 points)	105	32.2
Medium (26-34 points)	146	44.8
High (35-45 points)	75	23
Total	326	100

The data indicate that more than three-quarters (77%) of rural female respondents have a low or medium level of performance in achieving economic security.

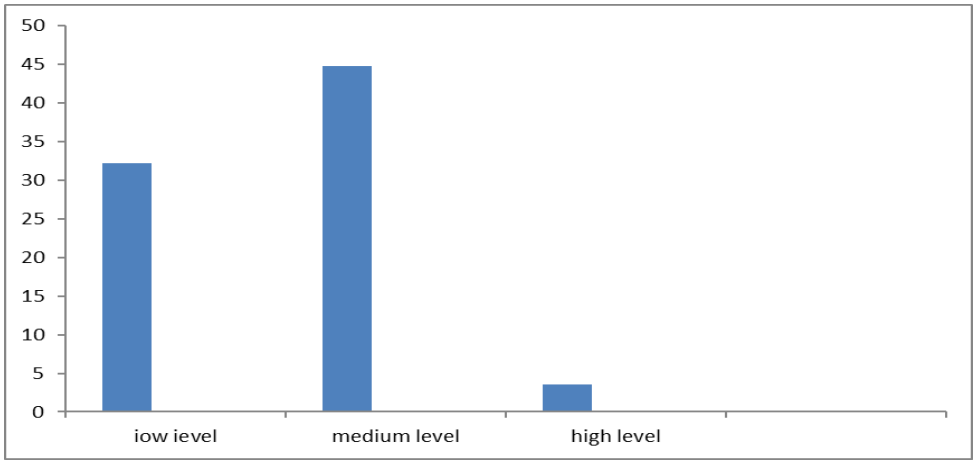

Fig. 3: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving economic security

4. The role of rural women in achieving psychological security:

First: Percentages of distribution of rural female respondents' responses to the phrases of performing the role of achieving psychological security: By reviewing the responses of the surveyed rural women to the statements related to performing the role of achieving psychological security, data from Table (8) reveals that the highest-ranked statement according to the arithmetic mean is: "I make my family members feel love and warmth," with an arithmetic mean of (2.23). The lowest-ranked statement is: "I make my family members feel trust and appreciation," with an arithmetic mean of (1.82).

Table 8: Percentages of distribution of rural female respondents' responses to the statements of performing the role of achieving psychological security

Statements/ Phrases	**Categories of Performance in Achieving Psychological Security**						**Arithmetic mean**	**Ranking**
	Always		**Sometimes**		**Never**			
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**		
I exchange feelings of love and respect with my family members	**164**	**50.3**	**59**	**18.1**	**103**	**31.66**	**2.19**	**2**
I make my family members feel protected, secure, and cared for	**185**	**56.8**	**31**	**9.5**	**110**	**33.7**	**2.23**	**1**
I make my family members feel love and warmth	**136**	**41.7**	**66**	**20.3**	**124**	**38**	**2.04**	**3**
I provide psychological support and	**123**	**37.7**	**69**	**21.2**	**134**	**41.1**	**1.97**	**4**

assistance to my family members during the most difficult times they face								
I make my family members feel trusted and appreciated	**100**	**30.7**	**67**	**20.5**	**159**	**48.8**	**1.82**	**5**

The data indicate that more than half of the rural female respondents, at a rate of (56.7%), exchange feelings of love and respect with their family members. This result is consistent with the findings of Vorster's study (2015), which emphasizes the importance of wives and mothers providing protection, security, and care to their families.

Second: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving psychological security:

Table (9) shows the level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving psychological security. It shows that (26.7%) of the rural women fall into the low-performance category in achieving psychological security, (34.3%) are in the medium-performance category, and (39%) are in the high-performance category.

Table 9: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving psychological security

Category	Number	%
Low (5-8 points)	87	26.7
Medium (9-11 points)	112	34.3
High (12-15 points)	127	39
Total	326	100

The data indicate that nearly two-thirds (61%) of the rural female respondents have a low or medium level of performance in achieving psychological security.

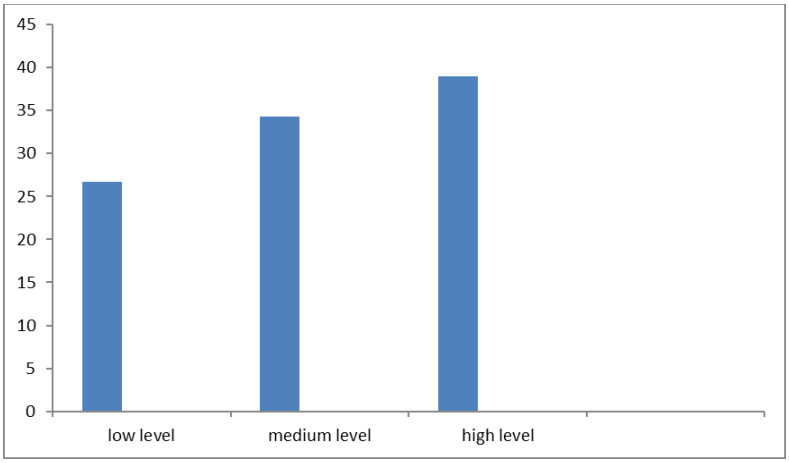

Fig. 4: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving psychological security

5. The role of rural women in achieving intellectual security:

First: Percentages of Distribution of Rural Respondents' Scores on the Statements Regarding the Role of Achieving Intellectual Security: By reviewing the responses of rural respondents to the statements regarding the role of achieving intellectual security, it is clear from the data in Table (10) that the highest statement, according to the arithmetic mean, is: "I instill religious and moral values in my family members from a young age" with an arithmetic mean of (2.05) points. The lowest statement is: "I allow my family members to object without hesitation or fear" with an arithmetic mean of (1.87) points.

Table 10: Percentages of Distribution of Rural Respondents' Scores on the Statements Regarding the Role of Achieving Intellectual Security

Statements	**Categories of performance of the role of achieving intellectual security**						**Arithmetic Mean**	**Ranking**
	Always		**Sometimes**		**No**			
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**		
I guide my family members on how to spend their free time.	**113**	**34.7**	**105**	**32.2**	**108**	**33.1**	**2.02**	**2**

I discuss family decisions with my family members.	**120**	**36.8**	**90**	**27.6**	**116**	**35.6**	**2.01**	**3**
I listen to the different viewpoints of my family members.	**100**	**30.7**	**98**	**30.1**	**128**	**39.2**	**1.91**	**4**
I allow my family members to object without hesitation or fear.	**99**	**30.4**	**87**	**26.7**	**140**	**42.9**	**1.87**	**5**
I give my family members enough time to practice their hobbies.	**93**	**28.5**	**72**	**22.1**	**161**	**49.4**	**1.79**	**6**
I instill religious and moral values in my family members from a young age.	**141**	**43.3**	**60**	**18.4**	**125**	**38.3**	**2.05**	**1**

The data indicates that five of the rural respondents, representing (43.3%), instill religious and moral values in their family members from a young age. This result aligns with the study by Farida Mekidash and Sihem Bouglou (2020), which emphasizes the important role of mothers and wives in intellectual development and shaping the character of children.

Second - The Performance Level of Rural Respondents in Achieving Intellectual Security:

Table (11) presents the performance level of rural respondents in achieving intellectual security. It shows that (39%) of the rural respondents are at a low level of performance in achieving intellectual security, (40.8%) are at a medium level, and (20.2%) are at a high level.

Table 11: The Performance Level of Rural Respondents in Achieving Intellectual Security

Category	**Number**	**%**
Low (6-10 points)	127	39
Medium (11-13 points)	133	40.8
High (14-18 points)	66	20.2
Total	326	100

The data indicates that nearly four-fifths (79.8%) of the rural respondents have a low or medium level of performance in achieving intellectual security.

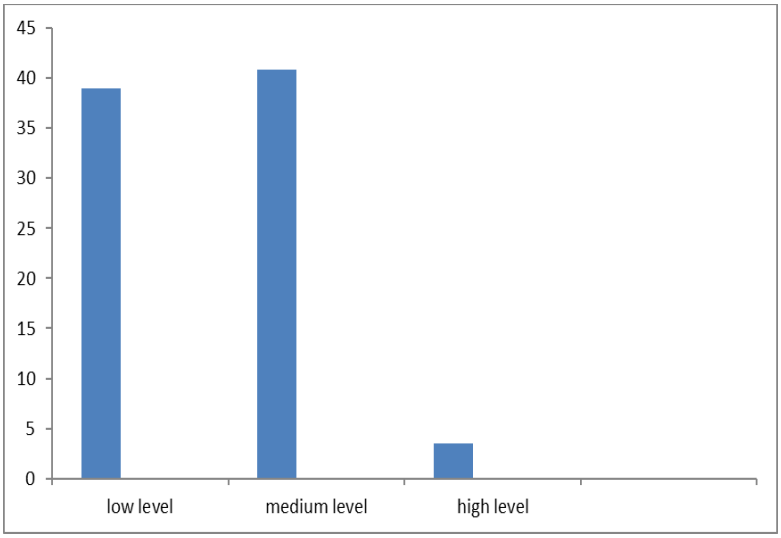

Fig. 5: The level of performance of rural female respondents in the role of achieving intellectual security

6. Rural Respondents' Performance in Achieving the Overall Family Security Roles:

- Level of Rural Respondents' Performance in Achieving the Overall Family Security Roles:

Table (12) presents the level of rural respondents' performance in achieving the overall family security roles. It is evident from the table that 29.4% of the rural respondents are at a low level in terms of their performance in achieving the overall family security roles, 43.9% are at a medium level, and 26.7% are at a high level.

Table 12: The Level of Rural Respondents' Performance in Achieving the Overall Family Security Roles.

Category	Number	%
Low (61-101 points)	96	29.4
Medium (102-142 points)	143	43.9
High (143-183 points)	87	26.7
Total	326	100

The data indicates that nearly three-quarters (73.3%) of the rural women surveyed have a low or medium level of performance in fulfilling their roles in achieving overall family security.

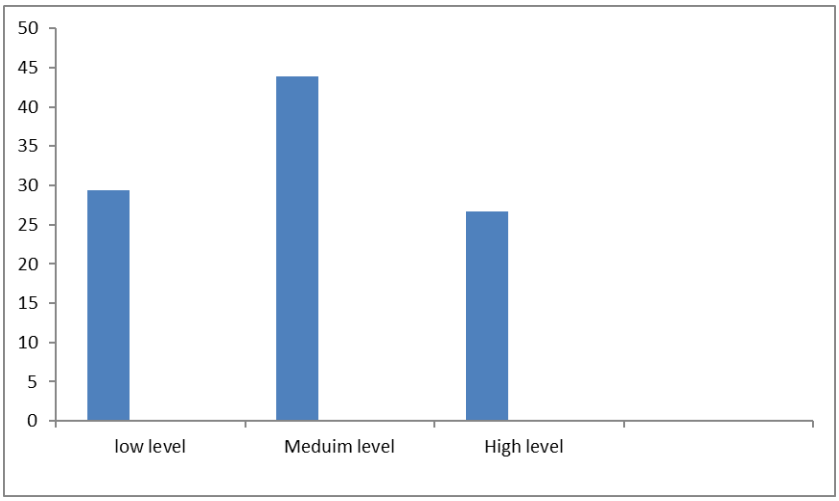

Fig. 6: The level of performance of the overall rural female respondents in the roles of achieving family security:

Secondly: Bivariate Relationships Between the Independent Variables Studied and the Rural Respondents' Performance in Each of the Family Security Roles (Health Security, Social Security, Economic Security, Psychological Security, Intellectual Security), and the Overall Score of the Scale.

A- 1- Simple Correlation Relationships Between the Studied Quantitative Independent Variables and the Rural Respondents' Performance in Each Family Security Role and the Overall Score of the Scale:

To identify the factors associated with the rural respondents' performance in each of the family security roles and the overall score of the scale, the first research hypothesis was formulated. To confirm the validity of this hypothesis, the following null statistical hypothesis was proposed: "There is no significant correlation between each of the following: the respondent's age, the husband's age, the respondent's years of education, the husband's years of education, duration of marriage, monthly family income, landline telephone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, monthly mobile phone bill for family members, monthly internet subscription, family size, cultural openness, informal social participation, and the rural respondents' performance in each of the family security roles (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the overall score of the scale." To test the validity of this hypothesis, the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson) was used.

1. Rural Respondents' Performance in Achieving Health Security:

The results in Table (13) show a positive and statistically significant correlation at the 0.01 level between the following variables: the respondent's age, the husband's age, the respondent's years of education, the husband's years of education, monthly family income, cultural openness, informal social participation, and the rural respondents' performance in achieving health security, with simple correlation coefficient values of 0.268, 0.256, 0.391, 0.150, 0.254, 0.224, and 0.250, respectively. There is also a positive and statistically significant correlation at the 0.05 level between the duration of marriage and the respondents' performance in achieving health security, with a simple correlation coefficient value of 0.133. However, a negative and statistically significant correlation was found at the 0.01 level between family size and the respondents' performance in achieving health security, with a simple correlation coefficient value of -0.216. It was also found that there was no statistically significant correlation between the following variables: landline telephone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, mobile phone bill for family members, internet subscription, and the respondents' performance in achieving health security.

Therefore, the null hypothesis can be partially rejected, and the research hypothesis can be accepted.

Table 13: Values of the Pearson Simple Correlation Coefficients Between the Studied Quantitative Independent Variables and the Rural Respondents' Performance in Each Family Security Role (Health Security, Social Security, Economic Security, Psychological Security, Intellectual Security), and the Overall Score of the Scale.

Independent Variables	Role of achieving health security	Role of achieving social security	Role of achieving economic security	Role of achieving psychological security	Role of achieving intellectual security	Roles of achieving overall family security
	values of the simple correlation coefficient	values of the simple correlation coefficient	values of the simple correlation coefficient	values of the simple correlation coefficient	values of the simple correlation coefficient	values of the simple correlation coefficient
Age of the respondent	0.268**	0.226**	0.249**	0.213**	0.253**	0.250**
Age of the husband	0.256**	0.235**	0.257**	0.200**	0.242**	0.239**
Number of years of education of the respondent	0.391**	0.382**	0.379**	0.381**	0.411**	0.397**
Number of years of education of the husband	0.150**	0.122*	0.184**	0.154**	0.169**	0.149**
Duration of the marriage	0.133*	0.174*	0.131*	0.143*	0.177**	0.159**
Monthly family income	0.254**	0.231**	0.243**	0.230**	0.277**	0.252**
Landline telephone bill amount	0.034	0.040	0.027	0.027	0.003	0.024
Monthly water bill amount	0.047	0.051	0.036	0.013	0.015	0.038
Monthly electricity bill amount	0.046	0.033	0.054	0.038	0.010	0.32
Monthly mobile phone bill amount for family members	0.001	0.022	0.008	0.007	0.023	0.000
Monthly internet subscription amount	0.033	0.035	0.026	0.011	0.26	0.029
Family size	-0.216**	-0.180**	-0.206**	-0.160**	-0.191**	-0.199**
Cultural openness	0.224**	0.215**	0.227**	0.199**	0.199**	0.223**
Informal social participation	0.250**	0.226**	0.243**	0.228**	0.238**	0.245**

* * at a significance level of 0.01

* at a significance level of 0.05

2. Rural participants' performance in achieving social security roles

The results in Table (13) show a positive and statistically significant correlation at the 0.01 level between the following variables: the respondent's age, the husband's age, the respondent's years of education, the husband's years of education, monthly family income, cultural openness, informal social participation, and the respondents' performance in achieving social security roles. The values of the simple correlation coefficient were 0.226, 0.235, 0.382, 0.174, 0.231, 0.215, and 0.226, respectively. There is also a positive and statistically significant correlation at the 0.05 level between the duration of marriage and the respondents' performance in achieving social security, with a simple correlation coefficient value of 0.122. Additionally, a negative and statistically significant correlation was found at the 0.01 level between family size and the respondents' performance in achieving social security, with a simple correlation coefficient value of -0.180. However, no statistically significant correlation was found between the following variables: landline telephone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, mobile phone bill for family members, and internet subscription with the respondents' performance in achieving social security.

Therefore, the null hypothesis can be partially rejected, and the research hypothesis can be accepted.

3. Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Economic Security:

The results in Table (13) show a positive and statistically significant correlation at the 0.01 level between the following

variables: the respondent's age, the husband's age, the respondent's years of education, the husband's years of education, monthly family income, cultural openness, informal social participation, and the respondents' performance in achieving economic security, with simple correlation coefficients of 0.249, 0.257, 0.379, 0.184, 0.243, 0.227, and 0.243, respectively. There is also a positive and statistically significant correlation at the 0.05 level between duration of marriage and performance in achieving economic security, with a simple correlation coefficient value of 0.131. A negative and statistically significant correlation was found at the 0.01 level between family size and the respondents' performance in achieving economic security, with a simple correlation coefficient value of -0.206. However, no statistically significant correlation was found between the landline telephone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, mobile phone bill for family members, and internet subscription and the respondents' performance in achieving economic security.

Therefore, the null hypothesis can be partially rejected, and the research hypothesis can be accepted.

4. Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Psychological Security:

The results in Table (13) show a positive and statistically significant correlation at the 0.01 level between the following variables: the respondent's age, the husband's age, the respondent's years of education, the husband's years of education, duration of marriage, monthly family income, cultural openness, informal social participation, and the respondents' performance in achieving psychological security, with simple correlation coefficients of 0.213, 0.200, 0.381, 0.154, 0.143, 0.230, 0.199, and 0.228, respectively. A negative and statistically significant correlation was found at the 0.01 level between family size and the respondents' performance in achieving psychological security, with a simple correlation coefficient value of -0.160. However, no statistically significant correlation was found between the landline telephone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, mobile phone bill for family members, and internet subscription and the respondents' performance in achieving psychological security.

Therefore, the null hypothesis can be partially rejected, and the research hypothesis can be accepted.

5. Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Intellectual Security:

The results in Table (13) show a positive and statistically significant correlation at the 0.01 level between the following variables: the respondent's age, the husband's age, the respondent's years of education, the husband's years of education, duration of marriage, monthly family income, cultural openness, informal social participation, and the respondents' performance in achieving intellectual security, with simple correlation coefficients of 0.253, 0.242, 0.411, 0.169, 0.177, 0.277, 0.199, and 0.238, respectively. A negative and statistically significant correlation was found at the 0.01 level between family size and the respondents' performance in achieving intellectual security, with a simple correlation coefficient value of -0.191. However, no statistically significant correlation was found between the landline telephone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, mobile phone bill for family members, and internet subscription and the respondents' performance in achieving intellectual security.

Therefore, the null hypothesis can be partially rejected, and the research hypothesis can be accepted.

6. Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Overall Family Security Roles:

The results in Table (13) show a positive and statistically significant correlation at the 0.01 level between the following variables: the respondent's age, the husband's age, the respondent's years of education, the husband's years of education, duration of marriage, monthly family income, cultural openness, informal social participation, and the respondents' performance in achieving overall family security roles, with simple correlation coefficients of 0.250, 0.239, 0.397, 0.149, 0.159, 0.252, 0.223, and 0.245, respectively. A negative and statistically significant correlation was found at the 0.01 level between family size and the respondents' performance in achieving overall family security roles, with a simple correlation coefficient value of -0.199. However, no statistically significant correlation was found between the landline telephone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, mobile phone bill for family members, and internet subscription and the respondents' performance in achieving overall family security roles.

Therefore, the null hypothesis can be partially rejected, and the research hypothesis can be accepted.

B- Differences in the Average Scores of Rural Participants' Performance in Achieving Family Security Roles (Health Security, Social Security, Economic Security, Psychological Security, Intellectual Security) and the Overall Score of the Scale, Classified by Family Type and Wife's Contribution to Family Income:

To determine the differences in the average scores of rural participants' performance in each role of achieving family security and the overall score of the scale, classified based on family type and the wife's contribution to family income, the second research hypothesis was formulated. To verify the validity of this hypothesis, the following null statistical hypothesis was formulated: "There are no significant differences between the average scores of rural participants' performance in each role of achieving family security and the overall score of the scale, classified based on family type and

the wife's contribution to family income." To test the validity of this hypothesis, a "t-test" was used to test the significance of the differences between the average scores of rural participants' performance in each role of achieving family security and the overall score of the scale, classified based on family type and the wife's contribution to family income.

1. *Rural Participants' Performance in Achieving Health Security:*
   - Family Type: The results in Table (14) show that the average score of rural participants' performance in achieving health security was 33.59 for those living in extended families, and 36.10 for those living in simple families. The calculated t-value was 2.47, which is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, indicating significant differences in the scores of rural participants' performance in achieving health security between those living in simple families and those living in extended families, favoring those living in simple families. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.
   - Wife's Contribution to Family Income: The results in Table (14) show that the average score of rural participants' performance in achieving health security was 34.59 for those contributing to the family income, and 34.87 for those not contributing. The calculated t-value was 0.28, which is not statistically significant at any level of probability, indicating no significant differences in the scores of rural participants' performance in achieving health security between those contributing and those not contributing to the family income. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.
2. *Rural Participants' Performance in Achieving Social Security:*
   - Family Type: The results in Table (14) show that the average score of rural participants' performance in achieving social security was 31.88 for those living in extended families, and 34.59 for those living in simple families. The calculated t-value was 2.80, which is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, indicating significant differences in the scores of rural participants' performance in achieving social security between those living in simple families and those living in extended families, favoring those living in simple families. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.
   - Wife's Contribution to Family Income: The results in Table (14) show that the average score of rural participants' performance in achieving social security was 32.71 for those contributing to the family income, and 33.56 for those not contributing. The calculated t-value was 0.87, which is not statistically significant at any level of probability, indicating no significant differences in the scores of rural participants' performance in achieving social security between those contributing and those not contributing to the family income. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.

Table 14: Results of the "t-test" for testing the significance of the differences between the average scores of rural participants' performance in each role of achieving family security and the overall score of the scale, classified based on family type and wife's contribution to family income.

Roles	Independent Variables	Groups	Mean	Standard Deviation	T-Value
Health Security	Type of Family	Extended	33.826	8.65	2.47*
		Simple	36.10	9.71	
	Wife's Contribution to Family Income	Contribute	34.59	9.23	0.28
		Does not contribute	34.87	9.22	
Social Security	Type of Family	Extended	33.88	8.19	2.80*
		Simple	34.59	9.31	
	Wife's Contribution to Family Income	Contribute	32.71	8.76	0.87
		Does not contribute	33.56	8.86	
Economic Security	Type of Family	Extended	28.35	7.32	2.28*
		Simple	30.30	8.11	
	Wife's Contribution to Family Income	Contribute	29.18	7.78	0.13
		Does not contribute	29.28	7.72	
Psychological Security	Type of Family	Extended	9.87	3.02	2.23*
		Simple	10.65	3.36	
	Wife's Contribution to Family Income	Contribute	10.29	3.23	0.39
		Does not contribute	10.15	3.16	

Intellectual Security	**Type of Family**	**Extended**	**11.13**	**3.27**	**3.13***
		Simple	**12.33**	**3.68**	
	Wife's Contribution to Family Income	**Contribute**	**11.58**	**3.53**	**0.49**
		Does not contribute	**11.77**	**3.49**	
Family security overall	**Type of Family**	**Extended**	**114.80**	**29.38**	**2.64****
		Simple	**123.98**	**33.34**	
	Wife's Contribution to Family Income	**Contribute**	**118.34**	**31.56**	**0.37**
		Does not contribute	**119.64**	**31.55**	

* * at a significance level of 0.01

* * at a significance level of 0.05

3- Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Economic Security:

- Type of Family: The results in Table (14) show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving economic security were 28.35 for those living in extended families and 30.30 for those in simple families, respectively. The calculated t-value was 2.28, which is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, indicating that there are significant differences in the performance scores of rural respondents in achieving economic security between those living in simple families and those in extended families, in favor of the respondents living in simple families. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.

- Wife's Contribution to Household Income: The results in Table (14) show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving economic security were 29.18 for those contributing to household income and 29.28 for those not contributing, respectively. The calculated t-value was 0.13, which is not statistically significant at any probability level, indicating that there are no significant differences in the performance scores of rural respondents in achieving economic security between those who contribute to household income and those who do not. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.

4- Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Psychological Security:

- Type of Family: The results in Table (14) show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving psychological security were 9.87 for those living in extended families and 10.65 for those in simple families, respectively. The calculated t-value was 2.22, which is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, indicating that there are significant differences in the performance scores of rural respondents in achieving psychological security between those living in simple families and those in extended families, in favor of the respondents living in simple families. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.

- Wife's Contribution to Household Income: The results in Table (14) show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving psychological security were 10.29 for those contributing to household income and 10.15 for those not contributing, respectively. The calculated t-value was 0.39, which is not statistically significant at any probability level, indicating that there are no significant differences in the performance scores of rural respondents in achieving psychological security between those who contribute to household income and those who do not. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.

5- Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Intellectual Security:

- Type of Family: The results in Table (14) show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving intellectual security were 11.13 for those living in simple families and 12.33 for those in extended families, respectively. The calculated t-value was 3.13, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating that there are significant differences in the performance scores of rural respondents in achieving intellectual security between those living in simple families and those in extended families, in favor of the respondents living in simple families. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.

- Wife's Contribution to Household Income: The results in Table (14) show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving intellectual security were 11.58 for those contributing to household income and 11.77 for those not contributing, respectively. The calculated t-value was 0.49, which is not statistically significant at any probability level, indicating that there are no significant differences in the performance scores of rural

respondents in achieving intellectual security between those who contribute to household income and those who do not. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.

6- Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Family Security:

- Type of Family: The results in Table (14) show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving family security were 114.80 for those living in extended families and 123.98 for those in simple families, respectively. The calculated t-value was 2.64, which is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, indicating that there are significant differences in the performance scores of rural respondents in achieving family security between those living in simple families and those in extended families, in favor of the respondents living in simple families. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.
- Wife's Contribution to Household Income: The results in Table (14) show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving family security were 118.34 for those contributing to household income and 119.06 for those not contributing, respectively. The calculated t-value was 0.37, which is not statistically significant at any probability level, indicating that there are no significant differences in the performance scores of rural respondents in achieving family security between those who contribute to household income and those who do not. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially accepted, and the second research hypothesis is rejected.

C - "F" Test to Test the Significance of Differences Between the Average Scores of Rural Respondents for Each Role in Achieving Family Security (Health Security, Social Security, Economic Security, Psychological Security, Intellectual Security) and the Overall Score of the Measure Based on Classifications of: Husband's Professional Status, Wife's Professional Status, Wife's Contribution to Household Income, and Family Class Status:

To determine the differences between the average scores of rural respondents for each role in achieving family security and the overall score of the measure, based on classifications of: husband’s professional status, wife’s professional status, wife’s contribution to household income, and family class status, the third research hypothesis was formulated. To verify the validity of this hypothesis, the following null statistical hypothesis was formulated: "There are no significant differences between the average scores of rural respondents for each role in achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the overall score of the measure based on classifications of: husband’s professional status, wife’s professional status, wife’s contribution to household income, and family class status." To test the validity of this hypothesis, an "F" test was used to assess the significance of the differences between the average scores of rural respondents for each role in achieving family security and the overall score of the measure, based on classifications of: husband’s professional status, wife’s professional status, wife’s contribution to household income, and family class status.

1- Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Health Security:

The results in Table (15) show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving health security according to the husband's professional status (not working, working in agriculture, craftsman, merchant, employee) were 32.61, 33.60, 35.45, 36.83, and 37.63, respectively. The calculated F-value was 3.85, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences in the average performance scores of rural respondents for health security based on the husband’s professional status. The respondents whose husbands are employees performed best in this role.

The results also show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving health security according to the wife’s professional status (not working, working in agriculture, craftswoman, merchant, employee) were 33.51, 33.63, 33.93, 37.80, and 38.71, respectively. The calculated F-value was 4.30, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences in the average performance scores of rural respondents for health security based on the wife’s professional status. The respondents whose wives are employees performed best in this role.

The results show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving health security according to the wife’s contribution to household income (quarter, half, more than half) were 34.59, 34.87, and 34.72, respectively. The calculated F-value was 0.08, which is not statistically significant, indicating no significant differences in the average performance scores of rural respondents for health security based on the wife’s contribution to household income.

The results also show that the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving health security according to the family class status (high, average, low) were 36.73, 35.59, and 36.73, respectively. The calculated F-value was 3.54, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences in the average performance scores of rural respondents for health security based on family class status. The respondents whose families are in the "high" class performed best in this role.

Thus, the null hypothesis is partially rejected, and the third research hypothesis is accepted.

Table 15: Results of the "F" Test for the Significance of Differences Between the Average Performance Scores of Rural Respondents for Each Role in Achieving Family Security and the Overall Score of the Measure, Based on Classifications of: Husband's Professional Status, Wife's Professional Status, Wife's Contribution to Household Income, and Family Class Status.

Roles	Independent Variables	Groups	Mean	Standard Deviation	F-value
Health Security	Husband's Employment Status	Unemployed	32.61	9.14	3.85**
		Works in agriculture	33.60	8.69	
		Craftsman	35.45	8.77	
		Merchant	36.83	5.88	
		Employee	37.63	9.70	
	Wife's Employment Status	Unemployed	33.51	9.31	4.30**
		Works in agriculture	33.63	8.87	
		Craftsman	33.93	9.05	
		Merchant	37.80	8.11	
		Employee	38.71	8.45	
	The amount of Wife's Contribution to Family Income	quarter	34.59	9.23	0.08
		half	34.87	9.22	
		More than half	34.72	9.21	
	The Family's Socioeconomic Status	Upper class	33.53	9.01	3.54**
		Middle class	35.59	8.64	
		Lower class	36.73	9.99	
Social Security	Husband's Employment Status	Unemployed	31.14	8.86	4.19**
		Works in agriculture	32.37	8.16	
		Craftsman	32.56	8.27	
		Merchant	36.18	9.23	
		Employee	36.33	7.01	
	Wife's Employment Status	Unemployed	31.47	8.73	3.54**
		Works in agriculture	32.06	8.92	
		Craftsman	32.91	8.79	
		Merchant	36.27	7.82	
		Employee	36.39	7.93	
	The amount of Wife's Contribution to Family Income	quarter	32.71	8.76	0.75
		half	33.56	8.86	
		More than half	33.10	8.80	
	The Family's Socioeconomic Status	Upper class	34.74	9.32	3.46**
		Middle class	34.23	8.33	
		Lower class	31.94	8.68	
Economic Security	Husband's Employment Status	Unemployed	27.47	7.67	3.74**
		Works in agriculture	28.35	7.46	
		Craftsman	29.73	7.21	
		Merchant	31.33	5.05	
		Employee	31.65	8.11	
	Wife's Employment Status	Unemployed	28.06	7.29	3.90**
		Works in agriculture	28.33	7.96	
		Craftsman	25.50	7.42	
		Merchant	31.87	6.55	
		Employee	32.39	7.05	
	The amount of Wife's Contribution to Family Income	Quarter	29.18	7.78	0.02
		half	29.28	7.72	
		More than half	29.23	7.74	
	The Family's Socioeconomic Status	Upper class	30.87	8.20	3.55**
		Middle class	30.01	7.32	
		Lower class	28.22	7.63	
Psychological Security	Husband's Employment Status	Unemployed	9.40	2.98	5.39**
		Works in agriculture	9.72	3.13	
		Craftsman	10.58	2.82	
		Merchant	10.67	1.37	
		Employee	11.41	3.48	

Roles	Independent Variables	Groups	Mean	Standard Deviation	F-value
	Wife's Employment Status	Unemployed	9.56	2.85	4.47**
		Works in agriculture	9.78	3.17	
		Craftsman	10.30	3.37	
		Merchant	10.80	3.05	
		Employee	11.66	2.99	
	The amount of Wife's Contribution to Family Income	quarter	10.29	3.23	0.16
		half	10.15	3.16	
		More than half	10.22	3.20	
	The Family's Socioeconomic Status	Upper class	11.07	3.50	4.03**
		Middle class	10.36	2.97	
		Lower class	9.82	3.12	
Intellectual Security	Husband's Employment Status	Unemployed	10.66	3.33	5.82**
		Works in agriculture	11.19	3.22	
		Craftsman	12.05	3.09	
		Merchant	12.33	2.25	
		Employee	13.01	3.93	
	Wife's Employment Status	Unemployed	11.16	3.30	3.84**
		Works in agriculture	11.24	3.43	
		Craftsman	11.50	3.63	
		Merchant	12.40	3.18	
		Employee	13.17	3.50	
	The amount of Wife's Contribution to Family Income	quarter	11.58	3.53	0.24
		half	11.77	3.49	
		More than half	11.67	3.51	
	The Family's Socioeconomic Status	Upper class	12.57	3.98	4.07**
		Middle class	11.90	3.24	
		Lower class	11.21	3.36	
Family Security	Husband's Employment Status	Unemployed	111.27	31.13	4.43**
		Works in agriculture	115.22	29.65	
		Craftsman	120.38	29.03	
		Merchant	127.50	20.71	
		Employee	129.89	33.57	
	Wife's Employment Status	Unemployed	113.88	30.16	4.16**
		Works in agriculture	114.93	31.90	
		Craftsman	117.15	31.13	
		Merchant	129.13	27.54	
		Employee	132.32	28.94	
	The amount of Wife's Contribution to Family Income	quarter	118.34	31.56	0.14
		half	119.64	31.55	
		More than half	118.94	31.51	
	The Family's Socioeconomic Status	Upper class	125.99	34.20	3.80**
		Middle class	122.09	29.35	
		Lower clas	114.71	30.85	

** at a significance level of 0.01

* at a significance level of 0.05

2- Performance of Rural Women in Achieving Social Security:

The results in Table (15) show that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving social security according to the husband's occupation (unemployed, farmer, artisan, merchant, employee) were 31.14, 32.37, 32.56, 36.18, and 36.33, respectively. The calculated F value was 4.19, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving social security based on the husband's occupation. The highest performance was by the wives of employees. Additionally, the table shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving social security according to the wife's occupation (unemployed, farmer, artisan, merchant, employee) were 31.47, 32.06, 32.91, 36.27, and 36.39, respectively. The calculated F value was 3.54, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving social security based on the wife's occupation. The highest performance was by the wives who were employees. The table also shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving social

security according to the wife's contribution to household income (quarter, half, more than half) were 32.71, 33.56, and 33.10, respectively. The calculated F value was 0.75, which is not statistically significant, indicating no significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving social security based on the wife's contribution to household income.

Furthermore, the table shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving social security according to the family's social class (high, middle, low) were 34.74, 34.23, and 31.94, respectively. The calculated F value was 3.46, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving social security based on the family's social class. The highest performance was by the women whose families had a high social class. Therefore, we can partially reject the null hypothesis and accept the third research hypothesis.

3- Performance of Rural Women in Achieving Economic Security:

The results in Table (15) show that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving economic security according to the husband's occupation (unemployed, farmer, artisan, merchant, employee) were 27.47, 28.35, 29.73, 31.33, and 31.65, respectively. The calculated F value was 3.74, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving economic security based on the husband's occupation. The highest performance was by the wives of employees. Additionally, the table shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving economic security according to the wife's occupation (unemployed, farmer, artisan, merchant, employee) were 28.06, 28.33, 28.50, 31.87, and 32.39, respectively. The calculated F value was 3.90, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving economic security based on the wife's occupation. The highest performance was by the wives who were employees. The table also shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving economic security according to the wife's contribution to household income (quarter, half, more than half) were 29.18, 29.28, and 29.23, respectively. The calculated F value was 0.02, which is not statistically significant, indicating no significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving economic security based on the wife's contribution to household income.

Furthermore, the table shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving economic security according to the family's social class (high, middle, low) were 30.87, 30.01, and 28.22, respectively. The calculated F value was 3.55, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving economic security based on the family's social class. The highest performance was by the women whose families had a high social class. Therefore, we can partially reject the null hypothesis and accept the third research hypothesis.

4- Performance of Rural Women in Achieving Psychological Security:

The results in Table (15) show that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving psychological security according to the husband's occupation (unemployed, farmer, artisan, merchant, employee) were 9.40, 9.72, 10.58, 10.67, and 11.41, respectively. The calculated F value was 5.39, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving psychological security based on the husband's occupation. The highest performance was by the wives of employees. Additionally, the table shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving psychological security according to the wife's occupation (unemployed, farmer, artisan, merchant, employee) were 9.56, 9.78, 10.30, 10.80, and 11.66, respectively. The calculated F value was 4.47, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving psychological security based on the wife's occupation. The highest performance was given by the wives who were employees. The table also shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving psychological security according to the wife's contribution to household income (quarter, half, more than half) were 10.29, 10.15, and 10.22, respectively. The calculated F value was 0.16, which is not statistically significant, indicating no significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving psychological security based on the wife's contribution to household income.

Furthermore, the table shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving psychological security according to the family's social class (high, middle, low) were 11.07, 10.36, and 9.82, respectively. The calculated F value was 4.03, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving psychological security based on the family's social class. The highest performance was by the women whose families had a high social class. Therefore, we can partially reject the null hypothesis and accept the third research hypothesis.

5- Performance of Rural Women in Achieving Intellectual Security:

The results in Table (15) show that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving intellectual security according to the husband's occupation (unemployed, farmer, artisan, merchant, employee) were 10.66, 11.19, 12.05, 12.33, and 13.01, respectively. The calculated F value was 5.82, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving intellectual security based on the husband's occupation. The highest performance was by the wives of employees. Additionally, the table shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving intellectual security according to the wife's occupation (unemployed, farmer, artisan, merchant, employee) were 11.16, 11.24, 11.50, 12.40, and 13.17, respectively. The calculated F value was 3.84, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving intellectual security based on the wife's occupation. The highest performance was given by the wives who were employees. The table also shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving intellectual security according to the wife's contribution to household income (quarter, half, more than half) were 11.58, 11.77, and 11.67, respectively. The calculated F value was 0.24, which is not statistically significant, indicating no significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving intellectual security based on the wife's contribution to household income.

Furthermore, the table shows that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving intellectual security according to the family's social class (high, middle, low) were 12.57, 11.90, and 11.21, respectively. The calculated F value was 4.07, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving intellectual security based on the family's social class. The highest performance was by the women whose families had a high social class. Therefore, we can partially reject the null hypothesis and accept the third research hypothesis.

6- Performance of Rural Women in Achieving Family Security:

The results in Table (15) show that the average performance scores of rural women in achieving family security according to the husband's occupation (unemployed, farmer, artisan, merchant, employee) were 111.27, 115.22, 120.38, 127.50, and 129.89, respectively. The calculated F value was 4.43, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural women in achieving family security based on the husband's occupation. The highest performance was by the wives of employees. Additionally, the table shows that the average performance scores of rural women

As shown in the table, the average performance scores of rural respondents regarding their role in achieving family security based on the wife's professional status (unemployed, works in agriculture, artisan, trader, employee) were 113.88, 114.93, 117.15, 129.13, and 132.32, respectively. The calculated F-value was 4.16, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural respondents regarding their role in achieving family security according to the wife's professional status. It appears that employed respondents perform this role most effectively.

The table also shows that the average performance scores of rural respondents regarding their role in achieving family security based on the wife's contribution to family income (quarter, half, more than half) were 118.34, 119.64, and 118.94, respectively. The calculated F-value was 0.14, which is not statistically significant, indicating no significant differences between the average performance scores of rural respondents in achieving family security based on the wife's contribution to family income.

Moreover, the table shows that the average performance scores of rural respondents regarding their role in achieving family security based on the family's social status (upper class, middle class, lower class) were 125.99, 122.09, and 114.71, respectively. The calculated F-value was 3.80, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level, indicating significant differences between the average performance scores of rural respondents regarding their role in achieving family security based on the family's social status. Those from higher social status families performed this role better.

Therefore, we can partially reject the null hypothesis and accept the third research hypothesis.

The data also indicates a statistically significant relationship between age, years of education, duration of marriage, professional status of both husband and wife, family's monthly income, family size, and social engagement. This result aligns with the study by "Kholoud Al-Hazmi" (2023), which indicated significant differences in family security based on age (older), educational level (higher), occupation (government employees), duration of marriage (longer), monthly income (higher), and family size (smaller).

Similarly, it aligns with the results of the study by "Nadia Amer" (2019), which found differences in family security based on employment (working women), age (older), educational level (higher), family size (smaller), and monthly income

(higher).

The study by "Iman Draz" (2019) confirmed a positive significant correlation between family security and the wife's education, while studies by "Amal Hassanain" (2019) and "Haya Al-Harbi" (2014) demonstrated significant differences in family security scores based on family size (smaller families), educational level (higher level), and monthly income (higher).

The significance of the relationship between variables such as age, years of education, monthly family income, family size, cultural openness, and significant differences between family type and the professional status of both husband and wife in achieving family security roles can be interpreted as follows:

- Age: Older respondents tend to perform better in family security roles, as experience increases with age, leading to better performance due to accumulated knowledge.
- Years of education: More education leads to better performance in achieving family security roles because education increases awareness of best practices, thus improving performance.
- Monthly family income: Higher monthly family income leads to better performance in family security roles. Financial stability enables families to meet basic needs and invest in resources related to family security.
- Cultural openness: Increased exposure to diverse media enhances knowledge and attitudes, positively influencing family security performance.
- Family size: Smaller families have fewer responsibilities for the wife, allowing for better performance in family security roles.
- Family type: Women living in simple families tend to perform better in family security roles due to fewer household responsibilities and greater freedom to seek information.
- Professional status of husband and wife: Employed wives contribute more to family income, allowing families to enjoy better services, leading to enhanced family security. Professions also provide exposure to new ideas and cultures, improving performance in family security roles.

Third: Multiple and Regression Correlation Relationships Between the Studied Quantitative Independent Variables and the Performance Score of Rural Female Respondents for Each Role in Achieving Family Security (Health Security, Social Security, Economic Security, Psychological Security, Intellectual Security) and the Total Score of the Scale.

To determine the multiple correlation relationships between the studied quantitative independent variables and the performance score of rural female respondents for each role in achieving family security and the total score of the scale, the third research hypothesis was formulated. To test the validity of this hypothesis, the following null statistical hypothesis was formulated: "There is no multiple correlation between the studied quantitative independent variables combined (respondent's age, husband's age, years of education of the respondent, years of education of the husband, years of marriage, monthly family income, landline phone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, monthly mobile phone bill for family members, monthly internet subscription, family size, cultural openness, informal social participation) and the performance scores of rural female respondents for each role in achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the total score of the scale."

To test the validity of this hypothesis, the multiple correlation coefficient was used between the studied quantitative independent variables and the performance score of rural female respondents for each role in achieving family security and the total score of the scale.

1- Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Health Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables (respondent's age, husband's age, years of education of the respondent, years of education of the husband, years of marriage, monthly family income, landline phone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, monthly mobile phone bill for family members, monthly internet subscription, family size, cultural openness, informal social participation) combined correlate with the performance score of rural female respondents in achieving health security with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.602. The calculated F-value is 12.624, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. This indicates a statistically significant multiple correlation between the studied quantitative independent variables combined and the performance of rural female respondents in achieving health security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables together explain 36.2% of the variance in the performance score for health security. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially rejected, and the third research hypothesis is accepted.

2- Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Social Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables (respondent's age, husband's age, years of education of the respondent, years of education of the husband, years of marriage, monthly family income, landline phone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, monthly mobile phone bill for family members, monthly internet subscription, family size, cultural openness, informal social participation) combined correlate with the performance score of rural female respondents in achieving social security with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.583. The calculated F-value is 11.410, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. This indicates a statistically significant multiple correlation between the studied quantitative independent variables combined and the performance of rural female respondents in achieving social security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables together explain 33.9% of the variance in the performance score for social security. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially rejected, and the third research hypothesis is accepted.

3- Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Economic Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables (respondent's age, husband's age, years of education of the respondent, years of education of the husband, years of marriage, monthly family income, landline phone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, monthly mobile phone bill for family members, monthly internet subscription, family size, cultural openness, informal social participation) combined correlate with the performance score of rural female respondents in achieving economic security with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.575. The calculated F-value is 10.975, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. This indicates a statistically significant multiple correlation between the studied quantitative independent variables combined and the performance of rural female respondents in achieving economic security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables together explain 33.1% of the variance in the performance score for economic security. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially rejected, and the third research hypothesis is accepted.

4- Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Psychological Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables (respondent's age, husband's age, years of education of the respondent, years of education of the husband, years of marriage, monthly family income, landline phone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, monthly mobile phone bill for family members, monthly internet subscription, family size, cultural openness, informal social participation) combined correlate with the performance score of rural female respondents in achieving psychological security with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.555. The calculated F-value is 9.874, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. This indicates a statistically significant multiple correlation between the studied quantitative independent variables combined and the performance of rural female respondents in achieving psychological security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables together explain 30.8% of the variance in the performance score for psychological security. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially rejected, and the third research hypothesis is accepted.

5- Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Intellectual Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables (respondent's age, husband's age, years of education of the respondent, years of education of the husband, years of marriage, monthly family income, landline phone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, monthly mobile phone bill for family members, monthly internet subscription, family size, cultural openness, informal social participation) combined correlate with the performance score of rural female respondents in achieving intellectual security with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.622. The calculated F-value is 14.046, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. This indicates a statistically significant multiple correlation between the studied quantitative independent variables combined and the performance of rural female respondents in achieving intellectual security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables together explain 38.7% of the variance in the performance score for intellectual security. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially rejected, and the third research hypothesis is accepted.

6- Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Family Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables (respondent's age, husband's age, years of education of the respondent, years of education of the husband, years of marriage, monthly family income, landline phone bill, monthly water bill, monthly electricity bill, monthly mobile phone bill for family members, monthly internet subscription, family size, cultural openness, informal social participation) combined correlate with the performance score of rural female respondents in achieving family security with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.601. The calculated F-value is 12.570, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. This indicates a statistically significant multiple correlation between the studied quantitative independent variables combined and the performance of rural female respondents in achieving family security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables together explain 36.1% of the variance in the

performance score for family security. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially rejected, and the third research hypothesis is accepted.

(B): The Relative Contribution of the Studied Quantitative Independent Variables in the Performance of Rural Female Respondents for Each Role in Achieving Family Security (Health Security, Social Security, Economic Security, Psychological Security, Intellectual Security) and the Total Score of the Scale:

To determine the relative contribution of the studied quantitative independent variables in explaining the variance in the performance scores of rural female respondents for each role in achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the total score of the scale, the fourth research hypothesis was formulated. To test the validity of this hypothesis, the following null statistical hypothesis was formulated: "None of the studied quantitative independent variables significantly contribute to explaining the variance in the performance scores of rural female respondents for each role in achieving family security (health security, social security, economic security, psychological security, intellectual security) and the total score of the scale." To verify this hypothesis, partial standard regression analysis was conducted.

1- Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Health Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables: respondent's age, years of education of the respondent, years of marriage, monthly family income, and family size are correlated with the performance of rural female respondents in achieving health security with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.570. The calculated F-value is 30.813, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. This indicates a multiple correlation between the five independent variables combined and the performance of rural female respondents in achieving health security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables together explain 32.5% of the variance in the performance score for health security.

When reviewing the relative importance of the five independent variables according to the absolute value of the partial standard regression coefficient, it is clear that the respondent's age has a value of 0.350 and ranks first in terms of impact on the performance score for health security. The years of education of the respondent have a value of 0.297 and rank second. The years of education of the husband have a value of 0.295 and rank third. The monthly family income has a value of 0.205 and ranks fourth. Family size has a value of 0.110 and ranks fifth and last. Therefore, the null hypothesis is partially rejected, and the fourth research hypothesis is accepted.

2- The Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Social Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables: respondent's age, years of education, duration of marriage, and household monthly income are correlated with the degree of rural respondents' performance in achieving social security, with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.544. The calculated F value is 33.676, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a multiple correlation between the four independent variables combined and the degree of rural respondents' performance in achieving social security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables together explain 29.6% of the variance in the degree of rural respondents' performance in achieving social security.

When reviewing the relative importance of the four independent variables based on the absolute value of the partial standardized regression coefficient, it is clear that the variable "respondent's age" ranks first with a value of 0.351. The "duration of marriage" ranks second with a value of 0.341, followed by "years of education" with a value of 0.305 in third place, and "household monthly income" ranks fourth and last with a value of 0.175. Thus, we can partially reject the null hypothesis and accept the research hypothesis.

3- The Performance of Rural Respondents in Achieving Economic Security:

The results in Table (16) indicate that the variables: husband's age, years of education, duration of marriage, household monthly income, family size, and cultural openness are correlated with the degree of rural respondents' performance in achieving economic security, with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.552. The calculated F value is 23.327, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a multiple correlation between the six independent variables combined and the degree of rural respondents' performance in achieving economic security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables together explain 30.5% of the variance in the degree of rural respondents' performance in achieving economic security.

When reviewing the relative importance of the six independent variables based on the absolute value of the partial standardized regression coefficient, it is evident that the variable "husband's age" ranks first with a value of 0.307. The "duration of marriage" ranks second with a value of 0.279, followed by "years of education" with a value of 0.273 in third place. "Household monthly income" ranks fourth with a value of 0.186, "cultural openness" ranks fifth with a value of 0.105, and "family size" ranks sixth and last with a value of -0.104. Thus, we can partially reject the null hypothesis and

accept the research hypothesis.

Table 16: Values of the regression coefficients and the standard partial regression between the quantitative independent variables studied and the degree of performance of the rural female respondents for each role of achieving family security and the total degree of the scale

Independent variables	Health Security		Social Security		Economic Security		Psychological Security		Intellectual Security		Total Scale Score	
	Regression Coefficient Values	Standard Partial Regression Coefficient Values	Regression Coefficient Values	Standard Partial Regression Coefficient Values	Regression Coefficient Values	Standard Partial Regression Coefficient Values	Regression Coefficient Values	Standard Partial Regression Coefficient Values	Regression Coefficient Values	Standard Partial Regression Coefficient Values	Regression Coefficient Values	Standard Partial Regression Coefficient Values
Age of the respondent	0.858**	0.350**	0.677**	0.351**	0.828**		0.989*	0.257*	0.225**		0.817**	
Age of the husband	0.817**		0.672**		0.548**	0.307**	0.741**		0.297**	0.350**	0.512**	0.360**
Number of years of education of the respondent	0.275**	0.297**	0.275**	0.305**	0.266**	0.273**	0.393**	0.289**	0.307	0.333**	0.286**	0.321**
Number of years of education of the husband	0.385**	0.295**	0.140**		0.115*		0.108*	0.103*	0.103*	0.108*	0.112*	
Duration of marriage	0.285**		0.327**	0.341**	0.265**	0.279**	0.265**	0.250**	0.326**	0.336**	0.303**	0.325**
Monthly family income	0.192**	0.205**	0.173**	0.175**	0.183**	0.186**	0.172**	0.174**	0.214**	0.212**	0.191**	0.197**
Value of landline telephone bill	0.089		0.068		0.087		0.075		0.088		0.077	
Value of monthly water bill	0.099		0.058		0.085		0.038		0.005		0.035	
Value of monthly electricity bill	0.089		0.068		0.086		0.095		0.091		0.065	
Value of monthly mobile telephone bill for family members	0.073		0.098		0.095		0.035		0.057		0.080	
Value of monthly internet subscription	0.063		0.006		0.096		0.017		0.049		0.012	
Family size	-0.107*	-0.110*	0.062		-0.117*	-0.104*	-0.049		0.068			
Cultural openness	0.078		0.129*		0.110*	0.105*	0.083		0.063		0.079	
Informal social participation	0.119*		0.088		0.093		0.139**	0.102*	0.081		0.090	
Multiple correlation coefficient R values	0.602	0.570	0.583	0.544	0.575	0.552	0.555	0.532	0.622	0.602	0.601	0.563

Coefficient of determination R 2 values	**0.362**	**0.325**	**0.339**	**0.296**	**0.331**	**0.305**	**0.308**	**0.283**	**0.387**	**0.363**	**0.361**	**0.317**
F value	**12.624****	**30.813****	**11.410****	**33.676****	**10.975****	**33.327****	**9.874****	**0.989****	**14.046****	**36.398****	**12.570****	**37.315****

**** at a significance level of 0.01**

**** at a significance level of 0.05**

4. Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Psychological Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables: respondent's age, years of education of the respondent, years of education of the husband, duration of marriage, monthly family income, and informal social participation are correlated with the degree of rural female respondents' performance in achieving psychological security, with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.532. The calculated F-value was 20.989, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Therefore, we can conclude that there is a multiple correlation between the six independent variables collectively and the degree of performance of rural female respondents in achieving psychological security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables collectively explain 28.3% of the variance in the performance of rural female respondents in achieving psychological security.

When reviewing the relative importance of the six independent variables according to the absolute value of the standardized partial regression coefficient, it is clear that the variable "years of education of the respondent" is 0.289, ranking first in terms of its effect on the degree of performance of rural female respondents in achieving psychological security. The variable "respondent's age" is 0.257, ranking second. The variable "duration of marriage" is 0.250, ranking third. The variable "monthly family income" is 0.174, ranking fourth. The variable "years of education of the husband" is 0.103, ranking fifth. The variable "informal social participation" is 0.102, ranking sixth and last. Hence, we can partially reject the null hypothesis and accept the fourth research hypothesis.

5. Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Intellectual Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables: husband's age, years of education of the respondent, years of education of the husband, duration of marriage, and monthly family income are correlated with the degree of rural female respondents' performance in achieving intellectual security, with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.602. The calculated F-value was 36.398, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Therefore, we can conclude that there is a multiple correlation between the five independent variables collectively and the degree of performance of rural female respondents in achieving intellectual security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables collectively explain 36.3% of the variance in the performance of rural female respondents in achieving intellectual security.

When reviewing the relative importance of the five independent variables according to the absolute value of the standardized partial regression coefficient, it is clear that the variable "husband's age" is 0.350, ranking first in terms of its effect on the degree of performance of rural female respondents in achieving intellectual security. The variable "duration of marriage" is 0.336, ranking second. The variable "years of education of the respondent" is 0.333, ranking third. The variable "monthly family income" is 0.212, ranking fourth. The variable "years of education of the husband" is 0.108, ranking fifth and last. Hence, we can partially reject the null hypothesis and accept the fourth research hypothesis.

6. Performance of Rural Female Respondents in Achieving Family Security:

The results in Table (16) show that the variables: husband's age, years of education of the respondent, duration of marriage, monthly family income, and family size are correlated with the degree of rural female respondents' performance in achieving family security, with a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.563. The calculated F-value was 37.315, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 level. Therefore, we can conclude that there is a multiple correlation between the four independent variables collectively and the degree of performance of rural female respondents in achieving family security. The coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables collectively explain 31.7% of the variance in the performance of rural female respondents in achieving family security.

When reviewing the relative importance of the six independent variables according to the absolute value of the standardized partial regression coefficient, it is clear that the variable "years of education of the husband" is 0.360, ranking first in terms of its effect on the degree of performance of rural female respondents in achieving family security. The variable "duration of marriage" is 0.325, ranking second. The variable "years of education of the respondent" is 0.321, ranking third. The variable "monthly family income" is 0.197, ranking fourth and last. Hence, we can partially reject the null hypothesis and accept the fourth research hypothesis.

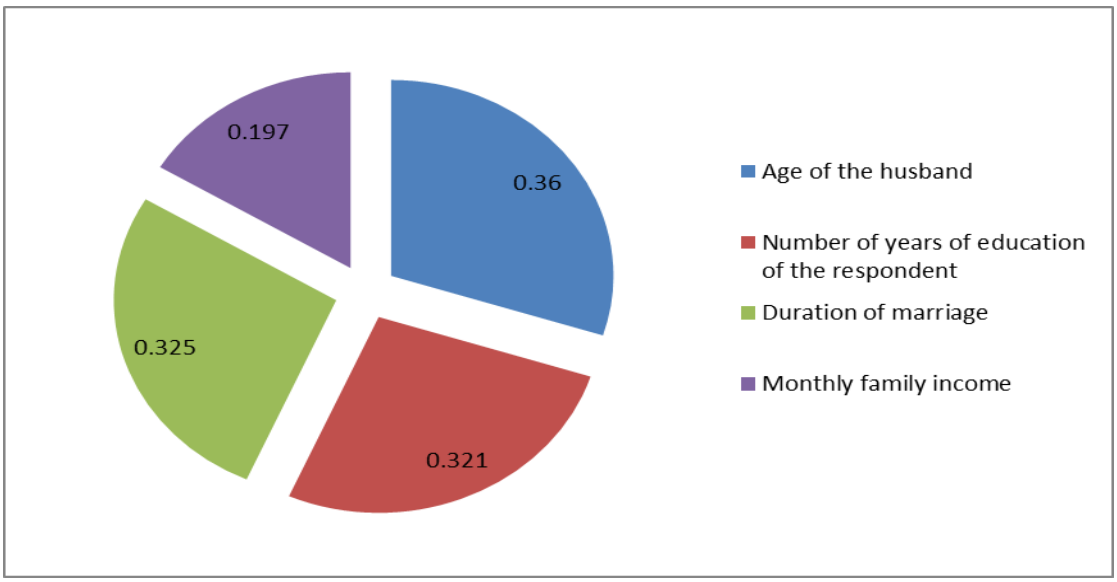

Fig. 7: Values of the standardized partial regression coefficients between the studied independent quantitative variables and the degree of performance of rural female respondents in achieving family security.

Fourth: Threats to Family Security:

- Percentages of the distribution of responses from rural female respondents to statements of agreement with family security threats: An analysis of the responses from rural respondents to the statements of agreement with family security threats shows, as per Table (17), that the highest percentage of agreement, according to the arithmetic mean, is for family disintegration, with 56.1% and an average score of (2.21). This is followed by divorce at 37.7% with an average score of (2.07), and marital infidelity at 44.2% with an average score of (2.06). The lowest percentage among these threats is the low level of education, with 28.5% and an average score of (1.79).

Table 17: Percentages of the distribution of response scores from rural respondents to statements of agreement with family security threats:

Statements	Categories of family security threats						Arithmetic average	Ranking
	Agree		Somewhat		Disagree			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Family disintegration	183	56.1	27	8.3	116	35.6	2.21	1
Deviance within the family such as drug abuse	128	39.3	68	20.9	130	39.9	1.99	5
Domestic violence	117	35.9	69	21.2	140	42.9	1.93	6
Low level of education	93	28.5	71	21.8	162	49.7	1.79	11
Marital infidelity	144	44.2	57	17.5	125	38.3	2.06	3
Low standard of living	119	36.5	56	17.2	151	46.3	1.90	7
Low level of education	137	42	69	21.2	120	36.8	2.05	4
Psychological disorders	88	27	94	28.8	144	44.2	1.83	9
Change of social and economic roles	114	35	57	17.5	155	47.5	1.87	8
Failure to meet family needs	105	32.2	59	18.1	162	49.7	1.82	10
Divorce	123	37.7	102	31.3	101	31	2.07	2

Fifth: Ways to confront threats to family security:

- Percentages of distribution of rural female respondents' responses to the statements of approval of ways to confront threats to family security: By reviewing the rural female respondents' responses to the statements of approval of ways to confront threats to family security: It is clear from Table (18) that the highest statements according to the arithmetic mean are increasing religious awareness through places of worship and the media at a rate of 56.4 with an arithmetic mean of (2.22) degrees, and preserving morals and noble values in the media at a rate of 50.6 with an arithmetic mean of (2.20) degrees, and the presence of affection, mercy and tranquility among family members at a rate of 45.4 with an arithmetic mean of (2.08) degrees, while the last of these ways came to be careful in making decisions at a rate of 28.2 with an arithmetic mean of (1.78) degrees.

Table 18: Percentages of distribution of rural female respondents' response scores to the statements of agreement on ways to confront threats to family security:

Phrases /statements	Categories of ways to confront threats to family security						Arithmetic Mean	Ranking
	Agree		Somewhat		Disagree			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Prioritizing the language of dialogue and understanding among family members	128	39,3	68	20,9	130	39,9	1,99	8
Rationalizing family consumption	117	35,9	69	21,2	140	42,9	1,93	11
Increasing religious awareness through places of worship and media outlets	184	56,4	30	9,2	112	34,4	2,22	1
Raising children with proper upbringing	144	44,2	57	17,5	125	38,3	2,06	4
Providing social support and solidarity among family members	141	43,3	60	18,4	125	38,3	2,05	5
Establishing strict regulations for divorce	119	36,5	56	17,2	151	46,3	1,90	13
Educating the youth about the dangers of domestic violence	124	38	70	21,5	132	40,5	1,98	9
Criminalizing marital infidelity	88	27	94	28,8	144	44,2	1,83	17
Controlling emotional outbursts	99	30,4	87	26,7	140	42,9	1,87	14
Ensuring marital choices align with religious guidelines	120	36,8	65	19,9	141	43,3	1,93	10
Learning marital life skills	100	30,7	67	20,5	159	48,8	1,82	18
Providing for the family's needs	88	27	85	26,1	153	46,9	1,80	19
The presence of affection, mercy and housing among family members	148	45,4	56	17,2	122	37,4	2,08	3
Preserving morals and noble values	165	50,6	60	18,4	101	31	2,20	2
Confronting daily problems and events	136	41,7	66	20,3	124	38	2,04	6
Giving priority in the job market to married individuals	100	30,7	98	30,1	128	39,2	1,91	12
Establishing institutions and centers dedicated to family security	137	42	62	19	127	39	2,03	7
Raising the efficiency of social and insurance services	110	33,7	57	17,5	159	48,4	1,85	16
Defining clear roles for each family member	112	34,3	56	17,2	158	48,5	1,86	15
Exercising patience in decision-making	92	28,2	71	22,8	163	50	1,78	20

5 Recommendations

1- Preparing programs to qualify all family members to increase interaction between them through joint social and cultural activities to enhance social relations based on love, understanding and dialogue between them in a way that enhances family security in all aspects and dimensions.

2- Establishing many families counseling centers and activating and developing their role in line with modern changes and technological developments to achieve family security and stability.

3- Increasing interest in preparing, educating and educating young people about all the roles necessary to achieve family security.

4- Increasing interest in educating women in general and rural women in particular due to its great importance in improving their performance of their roles and thus achieving family security.

5- Activating all civil society bodies and institutions to provide possible assistance to families threatened with disintegration and divorce to avoid family collapse and maintain their family security with the necessity of seeking the

help of experienced psychologists and others.

6- Spreading awareness of threats to family security and ways to confront them in all visual and audio media, as the awareness of the respondents of these threats is of great importance in achieving family security by avoiding them.

7- Appealing to those responsible for providing social and insurance services to provide a financial fund to support poor families.

8- Addressing the Central Agency and the Ministry of Finance to give priority in the labor market to unemployed married people.

9- Directing the competent authorities to establish strict controls and laws to criminalize marital infidelity.

10- Spreading awareness in rural communities about the importance of independence in married life and living in simple families.

11- Increasing religious awareness through places of worship and the media, preserving morals and noble values, and the presence of affection and mercy among family members as this contributes to achieving family security and stability.

12- Conducting more field studies, conferences and scientific research that would delve deeper into studying this phenomenon to uncover other dimensions or variables not included in the study related to achieving family security and identifying their causes and developing the resulting solutions to treat or reduce them.

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