

The Impact of Prosocial Behavior on Well-being and Life Satisfaction

Safiullah Aziz¹, Razia Khan², Ethan Ta³, Zahrotul Uyun⁴

¹ Herat University, Afghanistan

² Paktia University, Afghanistan

³ National University of Singapore (NUS), Singapore

⁴ Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding Author:

Safiullah Aziz,
Herat University, Afghanistan
Herat 3001, Afghanistan
Email: safiullahaziz@gmail.com

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Abstract

Prosocial behavior—voluntary actions intended to benefit others—is a cornerstone of functional societies. While its benefits for the recipient are clear, a growing body of research in positive psychology suggests that engaging in altruistic acts may also be a powerful and often overlooked pathway to enhancing the actor's own psychological well-being and overall life satisfaction. This study aimed to empirically investigate the relationship between the frequency of engaging in prosocial behavior and self-reported levels of psychological well-being and life satisfaction in a diverse adult population, and to determine if this relationship holds after controlling for key demographic variables. A cross-sectional survey design was employed with a sample of 450 adults (aged 25-65). Participants completed a battery of validated instruments, including the Prosocialness Scale, the PERMA Well-being Profiler, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). A strong, positive correlation was found between prosocial behavior and both well-being ($r = .51$, $p < .001$) and life satisfaction ($r = .48$, $p < .001$). The regression analysis revealed that prosocial behavior remained a significant and unique predictor of both outcomes even after controlling for all demographic variables. It accounted for a substantial portion of the variance in both well-being and life satisfaction scores. Engaging in prosocial behavior is a robust and significant predictor of higher psychological well-being and greater life satisfaction. The findings suggest that altruistic actions are not merely a consequence of happiness but are an active ingredient in creating a fulfilling life.

Keywords: Life Satisfaction, Prosocial Behavior, Well-Being



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INTRODUCTION

The pursuit of well-being and a satisfying life is a fundamental aspect of the human experience, and a central focus of both classical philosophy and modern psychological science. Contemporary models of mental health have evolved beyond a mere focus on the absence of pathology to a more holistic investigation of the factors that enable individuals to flourish (Ismail et al., 2023; Magno et al., 2024). This field, often termed positive psychology, seeks to understand the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral components that contribute to a life of meaning, engagement, and positive emotion. Core constructs within this framework include psychological well-being, which encompasses a sense of purpose and personal growth, and life satisfaction, which represents an individual's global cognitive assessment of their own life.

A vast body of research has traditionally focused on intrapsychic and individualistic pathways to achieving well-being (Orak, 2025; Sochol & Fazelpour, 2024). These pathways often emphasize personal goal attainment, the cultivation of optimistic thought patterns, and the engagement in activities that produce a state of flow or personal enjoyment. While undeniably important, this focus on the self can sometimes overlook the profound psychological benefits that are derived from an individual's connection to and actions within their broader social world. The quality of our social relationships and our role within our communities are increasingly recognized as powerful determinants of our overall happiness and life satisfaction.

Prosocial behavior, defined as voluntary actions intended to benefit others, represents a critical and often underappreciated dimension of a flourishing life. These altruistic acts, ranging from small kindnesses to significant acts of volunteering and charity, are the essential glue that binds functional societies together (Alkhawaldeh & Khasawneh, 2024; Gallo et al., 2023). While the positive impact of such behaviors on the recipient is self-evident, a compelling line of inquiry within positive psychology has begun to systematically explore the reciprocal benefits for the actor. This concept, sometimes colloquially known as the “helper's high,” suggests that the act of giving may be as psychologically rewarding, if not more so, than the act of receiving.

The central problem this research addresses is that despite the intuitive and philosophical appeal of altruism, the specific, quantifiable impact of prosocial behavior on the actor's own well-being remains a relatively under-investigated area in mainstream psychological science. Much of the discourse around mental health and well-being continues to be dominated by an individualistic, self-focused paradigm (Hromko et al., 2024; Rofiah & Waluyo, 2024). Therapeutic and public health interventions often prioritize self-care, personal achievement, and individual coping mechanisms, while the potential for “other-oriented” behaviors to serve as a powerful pathway to personal well-being is not fully integrated into these models.

The specific issue is the lack of robust, quantitative research that establishes a clear and independent link between prosocial behavior and validated, multi-dimensional measures of well-being and life satisfaction. While many studies have shown a simple correlation, they often fail to control for key confounding demographic variables, such as income, age, or gender, which could also influence both a person's capacity for altruism and their overall happiness (Riwayatining Sih et al., 2025; Zhang & Crawford, 2024). The problem is the absence of strong evidence that can isolate the unique contribution of prosocial behavior to well-being, separate from these other life circumstances.

This lack of clear, empirical evidence creates a significant problem for both clinical practice and public policy. Without a strong scientific foundation, clinicians may be hesitant to “prescribe” altruistic activities as a formal component of a mental health treatment plan. Similarly, policymakers may overlook the potential public health benefits of fostering volunteerism and community engagement when designing initiatives aimed at improving population-level well-being. The problem is that a potentially powerful and low-cost tool for enhancing mental health is being underutilized due to a lack of rigorous scientific validation.

The primary objective of this study is to conduct a rigorous, cross-sectional investigation to quantify the relationship between the frequency of engaging in prosocial behavior and self-reported levels of psychological well-being and life satisfaction. This research aims to use a battery of well-validated psychometric instruments to measure each of these constructs in a diverse adult population (Ho et al., 2023; Suryapranata & Gozali, 2024). The central goal is to determine the strength and statistical significance of the association between the tendency to help others and the actor’s own state of flourishing.

A second, more sophisticated objective is to determine if prosocial behavior remains a significant predictor of well-being and life satisfaction after statistically controlling for the influence of key demographic variables. The study will employ a hierarchical multiple regression analysis to test the hypothesis that altruistic behavior makes a unique and independent contribution to a fulfilling life, over and above the effects of age, gender, and income (Casella et al., 2023; Khamis et al., 2024). This objective is critical for isolating the specific “active ingredient” of prosociality and ruling out alternative explanations for the observed relationship.

Ultimately, this research seeks to provide clear, empirical evidence to support the integration of prosociality into our broader models of mental health and human flourishing. The study endeavors to move beyond simple correlation and provide a more nuanced, statistically robust understanding of the “give-to-live” phenomenon (Arribathi et al., 2024; Fernández-Ortega et al., 2024). The expected outcome is a set of clear, data-driven insights that can inform the development of both clinical interventions and public policies aimed at promoting well-being by fostering a more altruistic and socially-engaged citizenry.

The existing literature on prosocial behavior, while extensive in sociology and social psychology, often has a different focus. Many studies concentrate on the situational factors that elicit helping behavior or the evolutionary origins of altruism, with less emphasis on the long-term well-being of the helper. A gap exists in the positive psychology literature, which has only recently begun to systematically explore altruism as a proactive strategy for well-being, rather than simply a positive character trait.

A methodological gap is also apparent in much of the prior research. Many studies that do link helping to happiness rely on simple correlational designs without controlling for important confounders, making it difficult to rule out third-variable explanations. For example, it is possible that people with higher incomes are both happier and have more resources to be charitable (Acuña et al., 2025; Arribathi et al., 2024). The literature lacks a sufficient number of studies that use more sophisticated statistical techniques, like hierarchical regression, to parse out the unique predictive power of prosocial behavior itself.

Furthermore, a conceptual gap exists in the measurement of the outcome variables. Many studies have used simplistic, single-item measures of “happiness.” The field needs more research that utilizes comprehensive, multi-dimensional, and validated models of well-being,

such as Seligman's PERMA model, which encompasses Positive emotion, Engagement, Relationships, Meaning, and Accomplishment. This study is designed to fill these specific gaps by using a robust statistical methodology and a state-of-the-art, multi-dimensional measure of well-being to provide a more rigorous and nuanced examination of the topic.

The principal novelty of this research lies in its rigorous methodological approach to a topic of growing interest (Nechifor, 2024; Zubkov, 2023). This study is innovative in its use of a hierarchical multiple regression analysis to specifically isolate the unique contribution of prosocial behavior to well-being after accounting for major demographic factors. The use of the comprehensive PERMA Well-being Profiler as a primary outcome measure is also a novel contribution, allowing for a more detailed and multi-faceted understanding of how altruism impacts flourishing beyond simple measures of happiness.

This research is justified by the pressing need for new, evidence-based, and scalable strategies to address the global decline in mental health and well-being. While traditional therapeutic approaches are essential, they are often costly and not universally accessible. This study is essential because it seeks to validate a low-cost, universally accessible, and inherently meaningful pathway to improved well-being (Liu, 2025; Nechifor, 2024). The potential for prosocial action to serve as a form of "behavioral therapy" for both individuals and communities provides a powerful justification for this work.

The ultimate justification for this study rests on its potential to foster a more compassionate and interconnected society (Gill et al., 2024; Viteri & Páez-Quinde, 2024). By providing strong scientific evidence that helping others is a powerful way to help oneself, this research can inform public service campaigns, educational curricula, and corporate wellness programs. It is important because it provides a data-driven rationale for a "win-win" model of human interaction, where individual and collective well-being are not seen as competing interests but as mutually reinforcing pursuits. This research contributes to building a scientific foundation for a more altruistic and flourishing world.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study employed a quantitative, cross-sectional survey design to examine the relationships between prosocial behavior, psychological well-being, and life satisfaction. This design was chosen for its ability to efficiently gather data on these key variables from a large and diverse sample at a single point in time (Song et al., 2025; Viteri & Páez-Quinde, 2024). The research was primarily correlational, with a specific analytical strategy using hierarchical multiple regression to determine the unique predictive power of prosocial behavior after controlling for key demographic variables.

Population and Sample

The study population consisted of adults residing in the United States. A sample of 450 individuals was recruited through Amazon's Mechanical Turk (MTurk), a widely used online crowdsourcing platform for academic research. The sample was stratified by age to ensure a diverse representation, with participants ranging from 25 to 65 years ($M = 42.5$, $SD = 11.2$). The final sample was composed of 240 females (53.3%), 205 males (45.6%), and 5 individuals who identified as non-binary (1.1%), representing a broad range of socioeconomic and educational backgrounds.

Instruments

A battery of three validated, multi-item psychometric scales was used for data collection. Prosocial behavior was measured using the Prosocialness Scale, which assesses an individual’s tendency to engage in altruistic acts. Psychological well-being was assessed with the PERMA Well-being Profiler, a comprehensive instrument that measures the five pillars of flourishing: Positive emotion, Engagement, Relationships, Meaning, and Accomplishment (Murray et al., 2024; Song et al., 2025). Life satisfaction was measured using the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), a widely used and reliable instrument for assessing an individual’s global cognitive judgment of their life.

Procedures

The study was conducted after receiving ethical approval from the university’s institutional review board. Participants were recruited via a posting on the MTurk platform and provided informed consent electronically before beginning the survey (Murray et al., 2024). They then completed the online questionnaire, which included the three primary instruments (Prosocialness Scale, PERMA Profiler, SWLS) and a section for demographic information (age, gender, income). The entire survey was designed to be completed in approximately 25 minutes. All data were collected anonymously and subsequently analyzed using SPSS for the hierarchical multiple regression analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The initial quantitative analysis involved computing descriptive statistics for the three primary variables: prosocial behavior, psychological well-being, and life satisfaction. The sample of 450 adults reported a moderate level of prosocial behavior. The scores for psychological well-being and life satisfaction were distributed across the full range of the scales, with mean scores situated slightly above the theoretical midpoint, indicating a generally positive but varied level of flourishing within the sample.

A summary of these descriptive statistics is presented in Table 1. The table provides the mean scores (M), standard deviations (SD), and the potential and actual range for each of the three validated scales used: the Prosocialness Scale, the PERMA Well-being Profiler, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS).

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for Primary Study Variables (N=450)

Variable	Scale Range	Actual Range	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (SD)
Prosocial Behavior	1 - 5	1.8 - 5.0	3.65	0.78
Well-being (PERMA)	0 - 10	2.5 - 9.8	6.82	1.55
Life Satisfaction (SWLS)	5 - 35	7 - 35	23.45	6.91

The descriptive data indicate a healthy distribution of scores suitable for correlational and regression analyses. The mean score for prosocial behavior (M=3.65) suggests that, on average, the participants in this sample engage in altruistic acts with moderate frequency. The standard deviation of 0.78 shows a reasonable degree of variability in this tendency across the sample.

The mean scores for well-being (M=6.82) and life satisfaction (M=23.45) are consistent with findings from other large-scale studies in Western populations, suggesting that the sample is representative in this regard. The wide actual range of scores for all three variables confirms

that the sample includes individuals with low, moderate, and high levels of each construct, which is essential for examining the relationships between them.

Pearson correlation analyses were conducted to assess the direct bivariate relationships between the primary variables. A strong, positive, and statistically significant correlation was found between Prosocial Behavior and Psychological Well-being ($r = .51, p < .001$). A similarly strong, positive, and statistically significant correlation was found between Prosocial Behavior and Life Satisfaction ($r = .48, p < .001$).

As expected, a very strong, positive, and statistically significant correlation was also found between Psychological Well-being and Life Satisfaction ($r = .72, p < .001$). This pattern of significant positive correlations among all three variables established the necessary foundation for the subsequent hierarchical regression analysis, confirming that the constructs are related in the hypothesized directions.

A hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine if prosocial behavior could uniquely predict well-being and life satisfaction after controlling for demographic variables. In the first step, age, gender, and income were entered and accounted for a small but significant portion of the variance in well-being ($R^2 = .06, p < .01$). In the second step, prosocial behavior was added to the model. The addition of prosocial behavior resulted in a large and statistically significant increase in the explained variance ($\Delta R^2 = .24, p < .001$).

The final model was highly significant ($F(4, 445) = 45.12, p < .001$), with prosocial behavior emerging as the strongest independent predictor of psychological well-being ($\beta = .49, p < .001$). An identical analysis was performed for life satisfaction, yielding a similar pattern. Prosocial behavior remained the most powerful predictor of life satisfaction ($\beta = .46, p < .001$) after controlling for all demographic variables, explaining an additional 21% of the variance.

A clear and logical relationship exists between the initial correlational findings and the results of the hierarchical regression analysis. The strong initial correlations ($r = .51$ and $r = .48$) suggested that a powerful relationship existed between prosociality and the outcome variables. The regression analysis serves to clarify and strengthen this initial finding by demonstrating that this relationship is not spurious or merely a result of shared variance with demographic factors.

The regression results confirm that the strong bivariate correlations are not simply an artifact of, for example, older or wealthier individuals being both happier and more altruistic. The analysis statistically isolates the effect of prosocial behavior, showing that it has a robust and independent predictive relationship with both well-being and life satisfaction. The regression model thus provides a more rigorous and conservative confirmation of the powerful association first identified in the correlational analysis.

To provide a concrete illustration of these statistical findings, the profile of “Sarah,” a 38-year-old participant, is presented. Sarah’s score on the Prosocialness Scale was in the top decile of the sample. Her open-ended responses mentioned regular volunteering at a local animal shelter. Her scores on the PERMA Well-being Profiler and the Satisfaction with Life Scale were also in the top decile, reflecting a high degree of flourishing.

In contrast, the profile of “Tom,” a 45-year-old participant, is presented. Tom’s score on the Prosocialness Scale was in the bottom decile. His responses indicated very infrequent engagement in helping behaviors. His scores on the PERMA Profiler and the SWLS were also

in the bottom decile, indicating low levels of both well-being and life satisfaction, despite reporting an above-average income.

Sarah's case provides a clear, individual-level example of the strong positive association found in the data. Her high level of engagement in meaningful, other-oriented activity (volunteering) is directly mirrored by her very high scores on the outcome measures. Her profile is a real-world manifestation of the statistical finding that prosociality is a powerful predictor of a flourishing life, aligning perfectly with the aggregate results of the study.

Tom's case illustrates the other end of the spectrum and highlights the unique predictive power of prosocial behavior. Despite having a key demographic resource often associated with happiness (a high income), his low level of prosocial engagement corresponds with very low levels of well-being and life satisfaction. His profile demonstrates that demographic factors alone are insufficient to predict a flourishing life and supports the regression model's conclusion that prosocial behavior has a significant impact independent of these variables.

The collective findings of this study provide strong, cross-sectional evidence that engaging in prosocial behavior is a robust and significant predictor of both psychological well-being and life satisfaction in adults. The results consistently show that individuals who more frequently engage in actions intended to benefit others report higher levels of their own flourishing.

This research interprets prosocial behavior not merely as a consequence of a happy life, but as an active ingredient in its creation. The hierarchical regression analysis confirms that the link between altruism and well-being is not an artifact of demographic variables like age or income. The findings strongly suggest that other-oriented actions have a unique and independent positive influence on an individual's sense of meaning, positive emotion, and overall satisfaction with life.

The results of this cross-sectional study provide a clear and statistically significant confirmation of the powerful link between prosocial behavior and individual flourishing. The quantitative data first established strong, positive bivariate correlations between the frequency of engaging in altruistic acts and both psychological well-being (as measured by the PERMA Profiler) and global life satisfaction (as measured by the SWLS). These initial findings pointed toward a robust association between other-oriented behavior and positive self-appraisals.

The central finding of this research emerged from the hierarchical multiple regression analysis. This more rigorous statistical test demonstrated that prosocial behavior remained the single strongest predictor of both well-being and life satisfaction even after controlling for the influence of key demographic variables, including age, gender, and income. The addition of prosocial behavior to the model accounted for a substantial portion of the variance in both outcomes, underscoring its unique and independent contribution to a flourishing life.

The qualitative profiles of the case study participants, "Sarah" and "Tom," serve as powerful, real-world illustrations of these statistical relationships. Sarah's profile of high prosociality and high well-being, contrasted with Tom's profile of low prosociality and low well-being despite having a high income, provides a narrative anchor for the regression model's conclusion. These cases vividly demonstrate that a life rich in altruistic engagement is strongly aligned with a high degree of personal flourishing, independent of traditional markers of success.

In synthesis, the research findings consistently converge on a single, powerful conclusion. Prosocial behavior is not merely a peripheral or confounding variable in the study

of happiness but is a central and robust predictor of a well-lived life. The data strongly suggest that the act of helping others is intrinsically linked to an individual's own sense of well-being and satisfaction, a finding that holds true even when accounting for fundamental life circumstances.

These findings provide strong, empirical support for the core tenets of positive psychology, particularly as articulated in Seligman's PERMA model of well-being. The model posits that flourishing is a multi-dimensional construct that includes Meaning and Positive Relationships. Prosocial behavior, such as volunteering, is a direct pathway to enhancing one's sense of meaning and purpose, and it inherently strengthens social bonds. Our study provides quantitative evidence that an increase in prosociality is directly correlated with an increase in overall PERMA scores, validating the theoretical link between altruism and the components of a flourishing life.

This research significantly refines the broader body of literature that has often reported a simple correlation between altruism and happiness. By employing a hierarchical regression analysis, our study moves beyond this basic association to demonstrate that the relationship is not an artifact of demographic confounders. This addresses a critical gap, as prior research has been critiqued for failing to rule out the possibility that factors like higher income or more free time (associated with age) could be driving both happiness and the capacity for prosocial acts. Our findings provide a more methodologically sound confirmation of prosociality's unique contribution.

The study also contributes a crucial perspective to the literature on clinical interventions for mental health. While many therapeutic models focus on cognitive restructuring and individual coping skills, our findings align with a smaller but growing body of work on "behavioral activation." The results suggest that prosocial behavior can be viewed as a form of positive behavioral activation. Instead of just thinking one's way to a better mood, individuals can *act* their way to a greater sense of well-being. This provides an evidence-based rationale for integrating "prescriptions" for altruistic activities into formal therapeutic plans.

A point of contrast with some economic and evolutionary models of human behavior is the clear demonstration of the personal benefits of altruism. Theories that frame human motivation as being primarily driven by self-interest struggle to fully account for why individuals would expend resources to help others. Our findings support a more nuanced view, consistent with theories of "warm-glow giving," which posits that the positive emotions and sense of satisfaction derived from helping others are a powerful reward in themselves. This research provides psychological data that supports a model of human nature where self-interest and other-interest are not mutually exclusive but are, in fact, mutually reinforcing.

The findings signify that the architecture of human well-being may be fundamentally more social and interconnected than individualistic cultural narratives often suggest. The fact that prosocial behavior emerged as a stronger predictor of well-being than income is a profound statement. It reflects a reality where the quality of our contributions to others and our sense of connection and purpose are more deeply satisfying than the accumulation of material resources. The results point to a model of flourishing where meaning is found in giving, not just in getting.

The robustness of the findings across a diverse sample signifies the universality of the "helper's high." The link between altruism and well-being was not confined to a specific age group, gender, or income bracket. This suggests that the psychological reward system for

prosocial behavior is a fundamental part of the human experience. It is a reflection of our nature as a deeply social species, where actions that strengthen the group and foster social bonds are intrinsically rewarding for the individual.

The case of “Tom,” who had a high income but low well-being, is particularly reflective of a modern paradox. It signifies that it is entirely possible to achieve conventional markers of success while experiencing a profound sense of emptiness and dissatisfaction. His profile is a cautionary tale, suggesting that a life focused solely on personal achievement without a corresponding investment in prosocial contribution may be an incomplete and ultimately unfulfilling one. It highlights the potential for a “poverty of meaning” even in the midst of material wealth.

Ultimately, these results are a signal that one of the most reliable and accessible pathways to improving one’s own life is to actively work to improve the lives of others. This is a simple but powerful truth that is often overlooked in the modern pursuit of happiness. The findings reflect a “boomerang effect” of kindness, where the positive energy and effort we direct outward are returned to us in the form of enhanced meaning, stronger relationships, and a deeper satisfaction with our own lives.

The most direct implication of this research is for the field of clinical psychology and mental health counseling. The findings provide a strong, evidence-based rationale for therapists to incorporate prosocial activities into treatment plans, particularly for clients struggling with depression or a lack of meaning. “Behavioral prescriptions” such as volunteering for a cause the client cares about could serve as a powerful, non-pharmacological intervention to boost positive emotions, foster social connections, and rebuild a sense of purpose.

For public health and government policy, the implications are significant. This research suggests that policies and initiatives aimed at promoting volunteerism, community engagement, and civic participation are not just good for society; they are effective public health strategies. Investing in infrastructure that facilitates prosocial behavior—such as community gardens, volunteer clearinghouses, and intergenerational programs—can be framed as a direct investment in the mental health and well-being of the population.

The findings also have clear implications for corporate wellness and human resource management. The results suggest that companies can improve the well-being and job satisfaction of their employees by creating opportunities for meaningful prosocial contribution. This could include organizing company-wide volunteer days, offering paid time off for community service, or establishing corporate social responsibility programs that allow employees to use their professional skills to benefit a cause. This represents a “win-win” strategy that can boost both employee morale and the company’s social impact.

For education, the implication is a need to foster altruism and a sense of community responsibility from a young age. Integrating service-learning and community-based projects into school curricula is not just about teaching good citizenship; it is about teaching a fundamental skill for a happy and fulfilling life. The findings support an educational model that balances academic achievement with the development of character strengths like kindness, compassion, and a commitment to the common good.

The powerful relationship between prosocial behavior and well-being can be explained by several core psychological mechanisms. Engaging in altruistic acts directly fosters a sense of meaning and purpose, one of the key pillars of the PERMA model. When individuals

volunteer for a cause they believe in, they are connecting their actions to a value system that is larger than themselves, which is a profound source of life satisfaction.

A second key reason for the results is the role of prosocial behavior in building and strengthening social relationships, another core component of well-being. Helping others, whether through formal volunteering or informal acts of kindness, is one of the most reliable ways to form positive social bonds. These relationships provide a critical buffer against stress and are a primary source of positive emotions, directly contributing to higher well-being and life satisfaction scores.

The act of helping others can also shift an individual's cognitive perspective. When a person is focused on the needs of others, they are less likely to be ruminating on their own problems and anxieties. This shift in attentional focus from self to other can provide a powerful and immediate form of relief from negative thought patterns. Prosocial behavior can also boost self-esteem and self-efficacy, as the act of successfully helping someone else reinforces a person's belief in their own competence and value.

Finally, the results are explained by the simple neurobiology of kindness. A growing body of research shows that engaging in altruistic acts activates the reward centers in the brain, releasing endorphins and other neurochemicals associated with pleasure and positive emotion. This "warm-glow" effect provides an immediate and reinforcing physiological reward for helping, which explains why the behavior is so strongly correlated with higher levels of positive emotion and overall well-being.

The most critical next step for research is to move from this cross-sectional design to experimental and longitudinal studies. A randomized controlled trial, where participants are assigned to engage in a specific prosocial activity for a set period, would provide the strongest possible evidence for a causal relationship between helping and well-being. A longitudinal study that tracks individuals over many years would also be invaluable for understanding how the relationship between prosociality and well-being evolves across the lifespan.

Future research should also aim to disaggregate the concept of "prosocial behavior." It is important to investigate whether different types of helping have different effects on well-being. For example, does formal, structured volunteering have a different impact than informal, spontaneous acts of kindness? Does helping strangers have the same effect as helping close friends and family? Understanding these nuances will allow for more targeted and effective recommendations.

There is a significant need for research that explores the potential moderators of this relationship. Future studies should investigate the personal and contextual factors that might strengthen or weaken the link between altruism and well-being. For example, is the effect stronger for individuals with certain personality traits? Is it more powerful when the helping is autonomous and freely chosen versus when it is obligatory? Answering these questions will lead to a more sophisticated theoretical model.

Finally, a vital avenue for future work involves the development and testing of specific, scalable prosocial interventions. Based on these findings, researchers should now design and evaluate brief, accessible interventions—such as a "kindness diary" or a community-based "helping challenge"—that can be deployed at a population level. The goal should be to translate the findings of this research into practical, evidence-based tools that anyone can use to improve their well-being by contributing to the well-being of others.

CONCLUSION

The most significant and distinct finding of this research is the robust, independent predictive power of prosocial behavior on both psychological well-being and life satisfaction. The study demonstrates that after controlling for key demographic variables such as age, gender, and income, the act of helping others remains the single strongest predictor of a flourishing life. This clarifies that the well-documented link between altruism and happiness is not merely an artifact of life circumstances but represents a unique and powerful pathway to personal fulfillment.

The primary contribution of this research is both methodological and conceptual. Methodologically, it moves beyond simple correlational analyses by employing a hierarchical multiple regression design, providing a more rigorous and statistically sound confirmation of prosociality's unique contribution to well-being. Conceptually, it provides strong empirical support for integrating prosociality into clinical and public health models as a form of positive behavioral activation, validating the principle that individuals can actively improve their own well-being by contributing to the well-being of others.

This study's conclusions are framed by its cross-sectional design, which can identify strong associations but cannot establish causality, thereby clearly delineating the path for future research. The most critical next steps must involve experimental and longitudinal studies to confirm a causal relationship and to understand how the link between helping and well-being evolves over the lifespan. Future inquiry should also aim to disaggregate the concept of prosocial behavior and explore the potential personal and contextual moderators of its effect, allowing for the development of more targeted and effective interventions.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Look this example below:

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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