

## **ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale: A Brief Research and Clinical Tool**

**Blaine J. Fowers and David H. Olson**

**This article presents reliability and validity data for the 15-item ENRICH (evaluation and nurturing relationship issues, communication and happiness) Marital Satisfaction (EMS) Scale. The scale was found to be reliable and to have strong correlations with other measures of marital satisfaction and moderate relationships with measures of family satisfaction and consideration of divorce. The EMS Scale offers an important alternative to researchers who require a brief but, nevertheless, valid and reliable measure of marital quality. It provides a means to obtain both dyadic and individual satisfaction scores. Ten of the scale's items survey 10 domains of marital quality. The other 5 items compose a marital conventionalization scale to correct for the tendency to endorse unrealistically positive descriptions of the marriage. National norms based on 2,112 couples are presented for the EMS Scale.**

Marital quality measures have been the most frequently researched variables in the marriage and family field (Spanier & Lewis, 1980). Researchers must consider a number of important issues when choosing a marital quality measure. Of course, the most basic criteria are adequate reliability and validity, but several other important issues have been raised that must be taken into account as well. These include choosing which specific aspect of marital quality is to be investigated (e.g., adjustment, disharmony, happiness and satisfaction), the measure's conceptual foundation (Sabatelli, 1988; Spanier & Lewis, 1980), how it addresses marital conventionalization (Edmonds, 1967; Snyder, 1979), its ability to assess the couple as the unit of analysis (Fowers, 1990; Spanier & Lewis, 1980; Thompson & Walker, 1982), how well its norms are established (Fowers, 1990), its length (Spanier & Lewis, 1980), and its relevance to marital therapy and clinical assessment (Spanier & Lewis, 1980).

A number of marital quality instruments have been developed recently that have attempted to improve this area of research. Marital quality has been found to have two major dimensions, with constructs such as adjustment and satisfaction being one and<sup>1</sup> constructs such as divorce proclivity and disharmony the other (Johnson, White, Edwards, & Booth, 1986; Orden & Bradbury, 1968; Weiss & Cerreto, 1980). The purpose of this article is to present reliability and validity data for the ENRICH (evaluation and nurturing relationship issues, communication and happiness) Marital Satisfaction Scale. Thus the focus is on measurement issues relevant to marital adjustment and satisfaction scales, beginning with an evaluation of the major self-report measures of marital adjustment and satisfaction with regard to the measurement issues noted above. After this, we introduce data that suggest that the 15-item ENRICH Marital Satisfaction (EMS) Scale provides a strong measure based on all of these criteria. The EMS Scale includes the Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion scales of the ENRICH Inventory.

In terms of basic reliability and validity, Sabetelli's (1988) review of recently developed marital adjustment and satisfaction measures indicated that there are a number of instruments that satisfy basic psychometric requirements. These measures include the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (Spanier, 1976), Marital Satisfaction Inventory (Snyder, 1979), Marital Satisfaction Scale (Roach, Frazier, & Bowden, 1981), Quality Marriage Index (Norton, 1983), and Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale (Schumm et al., 1986). Although the ENRICH Inventory was not discussed by Sabetelli (1988), its validity has been supported by recent research (Fowers & Olson 1989; Olson, Fournier, & Druckman (1987). Its conceptual framework is discussed by Fournier, Olson, and Druckman (1983).

Marital conventionalization has been defined as the tendency to describe the marital relationship in unrealistically positive terms. Edmond (1967) viewed conventionalization as a social desirability bias in marital quality measurement. Marital conventionalization scales tend to be strongly correlated with a wide variety of marital quality measures (Edmond, 1967; Edmonds, Withers, & Dibatista, 1972; Filsinger & Wilson, 1983; Hansen, 1981; Olson et al., 1987; Schumm et al., 1986; Snyder 1979). Although all marital adjustment and satisfaction scales are highly correlated with marital conventionalization. ENRICH and the Marital Satisfaction Inventory are the only inventories that have incorporated a measure of conventionalization. None of the shorter scales designed for research include conventionalization items.

Although there is no direct empirical evidence that conventionalization items provide an assessment of distortion in marital quality measurement, there are several

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Blaine J. Fowers, Department of Educational and Psychological Studies, University of Miami; David H. Olson, Family Social Sciences Department, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

arguments for this point of view. First, even though it is theoretically possible to have a perfect understanding of one's spouse or to never regret one's marriage for even a moment, it is highly unlikely that such statements accurately reflect the reality of married life. Second, conventionalizing responses are far more common among couples reporting very high marital satisfaction (Fowers, Applegate, Olson, & Pomerantz, 1992a; Schumm, Hess, Bollman, & Jurich, 1981). This suggests that high levels of marital satisfaction may involve the kind of positive distortion measured by conventionalization scales. Third, the conventionalization concept is strikingly similar to psychological constructs such as positive illusions (Taylor & Brown, 1988) and unrealistic optimism (Scheier & Carver, 1992), which have been shown to involve information-processing biases. At the same time, questions about the construct validity of marital conventionalization scales remain (Fowers & Pomerantz, 1992). The empirical basis for this construct continues to be evaluated in several current studies (Fowers & Pomerantz, 1992; Fowers et al., 1992a; Fowers, Applegate, Olson, & Pomerantz, 1992b).

Considerable interest has been expressed in conducting research with the couple as the unit of analysis (i.e., developing and using couple scores). Unfortunately, very little progress has been made in developing self-report dyadic measurement. Of course, dyadic level information is not available directly from paper-and-pencil instruments, but it can be obtained by transforming or combining the individual scores (Thompson & Walker, 1982). ENRICH is the only inventory that is designed to provide this kind of dyadic measurement. The positive couple agreement (PCA) score is an integral aspect of ENRICH scoring and inventory interpretation (Olson et al., 1987).

The availability of well-established norms for marital inventories is important in providing a standard of comparison for the scale scores of individuals and samples. Of current inventories, the ENRICH Inventory (Olson et al., 1987) and the Marital Satisfaction Inventory (Snyder, 1981) are the only instruments that have readily available norms.

The length of a marital quality measure is an important practical concern to researchers who wish to conduct multivariate studies. Although single-item "measures" offer maximal brevity, serious questions have been raised about their reliability and usefulness (Donahue & Ryder, 1982; Glenn & Weaver, 1978; Spanier & Lewis, 1980).

Two of the measures noted above offer very short but reliable measurement: the Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale (3 items) and the Quality Marriage Index (6 items). The Dyadic Adjustment Scale (32 items) and the Marital Satisfaction Scale (48 items) are rather long for essentially unidimensional measures (Fowers, 1990; Sabatelli, 1988). Although the ENRICH Inventory (125 items) and the Marital Satisfaction Inventory (280 items) offer multidimensional measurements of marital satisfaction, they may be too long for all but the most rigorous marital assessments. Thus, there is a need for a short scale that samples areas of marital satisfaction broadly.

The use of marital satisfaction inventories in clinical assessment and marital therapy is becoming increasingly widespread. One way to make research in marital quality more accessible and useful to marital therapists is for investigation to use marital satisfaction measures that have clinical utility in their research. Although all of the measures available provide an indication of the level of marital quality, only ENRICH and the Marital Satisfaction Inventory reliably provide more than a summary score (Fowers, 1990). The clinical usefulness of these two inventories allows a strong connection between the measurement used in research and the assessment tools of the clinician. In addition, these two inventories are administered to thousands of couples seeking marital therapy or enrichment every year.

The picture that emerges from this discussion is that previously available instruments appear to force researchers to choose between short, unidimensional measures and longer measures that address issues such as marital conventionalization, dyadic measurement, norms, and clinical relevance. The EMS Scale offers an alternative that is brief yet reflects many of the strengths of the full-length ENRICH Inventory. It offers a correction for marital conventionalization—a frequently used approach to dyadic measurement—national norms, and is relevant to marital assessment and therapy. Data indicating the reliability and validity of the EMS are now presented. The scale items and the methods for scoring the scale and computing the couple scores are included in Appendixes A and B.

## **Method**

### ***Subjects***

The participants in this study were from a national sample of all the couples (N=7,261 couples) who took the ENRICH Inventory between January 1983 and June 1985. Their scores were available through the records of PREPARE/ENRICH, Inc. The married couples were administered the ENRICH Inventory by counselors or clergy because they were seeking marital counseling or enrichment. The mean ages were 33 years for men and 32 years for women. The majority of the subjects had at least some college education and virtually all had finished high school. The couples had been married an average of 9.7 years and had an average of 2.9 children. The majority were White and adhered to the Christian religion.

### ***Instruments***

*ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale.* The EMS comprises two of the subscales of the ENRICH Inventory. The ENRICH Inventory is a multidimensional marital satisfaction inventory that includes 12 category scales. These scales were developed through a series of extensive theoretical and empirical analyses (Fournier et al., 1983:

Olson et al., 1987). The 12-category scales of the ENRICH Inventory are Idealistic Distortion, Marital Satisfaction, Personality Issues, Communication, Conflict Resolution, Financial Management, Leisure Activities, Sexual Relationship, Children and Parenting, Family and Friends, Equalitarian Roles, and Religious Orientation.

The EMS Scale is a 15-item scale comprising the Idealistic Distortion (5 items) and Marital Satisfaction scales (10 items). Each of the 10 Marital Satisfaction items represents one of the areas of the marital relationship assessed by the full-length ENRICH Inventory (e.g. communication or sexual relationship). Thus, the EMS Scale provides a 1-item sampling of the 10 dimensions of marital satisfaction found to be most important by Fournier et al. (1983), whose conclusions about the important domains of marital satisfaction provide an indication of the content validity of the EMS Scale.

The 5 items from the Idealistic Distortion scale constitute a marital conventionalization scale. It is a modified version of the Edmonds Marital Conventionalization Scale (Edmonds, 1967). It correlates highly with other scales that measure marital conventionalization and has an alpha coefficient of .92 and a 4-week test-retest reliability of .92 (Olson et al., 1987). The score on this scale is used to correct the Marital Satisfaction scale score on the basis of the degree to which the respondent portrays the marriage in an impossibly positive way.

The EMS Scale provides a score for each partner. This score is derived by first scoring the Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion scales, then correcting the Marital Satisfaction score downward on the basis of the person's idealistic Distortion score. The PCA score is the percentage of items on which both partners evaluate the marriage positively. Thus, the individual EMS scores include both the Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion items, and the couple score is a combination of both partners' Marital Satisfaction responses. The complete scoring procedures are available in Appendix B.

*Single-item satisfaction and divorce measures.* Two single-item measures were included to assess the validity of the EMS Scale. A single-item satisfaction measure was included that asks, "How satisfied are you with your marriage?" It has five response choices that range from extremely satisfied to dissatisfied. A single-item divorce measure inquires, "Have you ever considered separation or divorce?" and is answered yes or no.

## **Results**

### ***Reliability***

The EMS Scale was evaluated for internal consistency and test-retest reliability. Cronbach's alpha revealed an internal reliability of .86. Test-retest reliability was

assessed with 115 individuals over a period of 4 weeks. The reliability coefficient over time was .86.

Item-total correlations were conducted to further assess the degree to which the items form a cohesive scale. The item-total correlations for the Marital Satisfaction scale items are strong, ranging from .52 to .82 with a mean of .65 for men and .68 for women. The complete results are available in the left columns of Table 1.

**Table 1**

ENRICH Marital Satisfaction (EMS) Scale Item Analyses

Content item <sup>c</sup>	Item-total correlations <sup>a</sup>		Single-item correlation <sup>b</sup>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Personality Issues (2)	.67	.73	.58	.62
Equalitarian Roles (3)	.73	.75	.07	.20
Communication (5)	.79	.80	.75	.77
Conflict Resolution (7)	.79	.82	.74	.77
Financial Management (8)	.52	.55	.58	.64
Leisure Activities (10)	.66	.71	.60	.66
Sexual Relationship (11)	.69	.70	.80	.80
Children and Marriage (12)	.53	.55	.59	.63
Family and Friends (14)	.53	.55	.60	.61
Religious Orientation (15)	.60	.65	.55	.62
M	.65	.68	.64	.63

Note. N = 7,261 couples.

<sup>a</sup> Item-total correlations for EMS Scale. <sup>b</sup> Single-item correlation with corresponding 10-item Content scale in ENRICH Inventory. <sup>c</sup> Number in parentheses represents item number in the 15-item EMS Scale.

**Table 2**

## Scale Characteristics for the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion Scales

Scale	Men			Women		
	M	SD	Range	M	SD	Range
Marital Satisfaction	31.6	8.7	10-45	30.0	9.8	10-48
Idealistic Distortion	16.7	5.1	5-25	14.0	5.5	5-25

Note. n = 2,112 couples

The Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion scale characteristics are available in Table 2. National norms were developed on the basis of a random sample of 2,112 couples. They are shown in Appendix C.

***Concurrent Validity***

A previous study sheds some light on the concurrent validity of the EMS Scale. In a national study of 1,200 couples, the EMS Scale had a correlation of .73 with the Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Test (MAT: Locke & Wallace, 1959) using individual scores and .81 with couple scores (Olson et al., 1989). See Table 3 for complete results.

The EMS Scale was compared with a single-item measure of satisfaction with the current sample of 7,261 couples. The EMS Scale had correlations of .71 for men and .77 for women with the single-item satisfaction measure. This is consistent with the strength of relationship between other satisfaction scales and single-item measures (e.g., Huston, McHale, & Crouter, 1986).

***Construct Validity***

An earlier study found that the EMS Scale had correlations of .71 (couple scores) and .66 (individual scores) with the Family Satisfaction Scale (Olson et al., 1989). This supports the expectation of a strong relationship between the EMS Scale and the Family Satisfaction Scale while indicating that the EMS Scale and the Family Satisfaction Scale are not redundant.

Olson et al. (1989) also examined cross-sectional variations in marital satisfaction across the family life cycle. Generally, marital satisfaction follows a shallow U-shaped curve, with the highest marital satisfaction occurring before the couple has children and

after the children leave home. This pattern was found for both the EMS Scale and MAT. Figure 1 provides a graphic representation of the findings with the EMS Scale.

Divorce proclivity has been established as a related but conceptually and empirically separate indicator of marital quality (Booth, Johnson, & Edwards, 1983; Order & Bradbury, 1968; Weiss & Cerreto, 1980). Thus, a moderate relationship between thoughts of divorce and the EMS Scale would also provide confirmation of the EMS Scale's construct validity. The single-item divorce question correlated with the EMS Scale at .48 for men and at .56 for women.

Fowers (1988) found that the EMS Scale was related to a wide variety of demographic variables. It had small, positive correlations with education,  $r(3261) = .26$ ,  $p < .001$ , for husbands and  $r(3260) = .17$ ,  $p < .001$  for wives; income,  $r(3260) = .09$ ,  $p < .001$  for husbands and  $r(3260) = .09$ ,  $p < .001$  for wives; and occupational status,  $r(3260) = .12$ , for husbands and  $r(3260) = .03$ , ns, for wives. These correlations are consistent with the relationships other satisfaction measures have shown with demographic factors.

### *Single-Item Correlations*

Each of the EMS Scale items is drawn from the content domains of the ENRICH scales. Correlational analyses of the relationships between EMS Scale items and their respective ENRICH scales were conducted to indicate how strongly these items relate to the longer scales. The individual items were found to have moderately strong relationships to their respective ENRICH content scales. The correlations ranged from .58 to .80 (except the Equalitarian Roles scale, which correlated at .07 for men and .20 for women). The mean correlations were .64 for men and .63 for women. The complete results are found in the right columns of Table 1.

## **Discussion**

The results of this study suggest that the EMS Scale is a reliable and valid scale for the measurement of marital satisfaction. The reliability of the EMS Scale is quite strong. Its concurrent validity is supported through strong correlations with the Locke-Wallace MAT and a single-item marital satisfaction scale. The construct validity of the scale is supported by correlations with measures of divorce proclivity and family satisfaction that indicate a moderate level of common variance, thus suggesting nonredundancy among these scales. The construct validity is further supported by the cross-sectional results indicating that the EMS scores follow the expected U-shaped curve with respect to the family life cycle.



**Table 3**

Correlation of ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale With Other Scales

Validation scale	ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale	
	Individual score	Couple Score
Locke-Wallace Marital Adjustment Test	.73	.81
Family Satisfaction	.66	.71

There is a need for a short, reliable, and valid satisfaction scale, as evidenced by the widespread use of single-item satisfaction measures (Spanier & Lewis, 1980). The EMS Scale is a 15-item scale (including its marital conventionalization scale). Although this may not meet the most extreme demands for brevity, the length does offer a compromise between the need for a brief measure and a strongly reliable and informative one.

The EMS Scale correlated fairly strongly with the single-item satisfaction measure used in this study. Pearson correlations between .60 and .70 are in the same range as those of a similar comparison conducted by Huston et al. (1986). This degree of overlap in variance (36% to 49%) is likely due to the low reliability of single-item measures. This moderate overlap may be due in part to the fact that single-item measures require the subject to reduce the breadth and depth of his or her marital experience to a single rating. It is not surprising that information would be lost in such a procedure.

The EMS Scale had a moderate correlation with the single item regarding the consideration of divorce. This is also consistent with the literature (Booth et al., 1983; Crane, Newfield, & Armstrong, 1984; Snyder & Regts, 1982). The available data indicate that marital instability is related to but empirically distinct from satisfaction. This is best exemplified by the chronically dissatisfied couples who nevertheless maintain stable marriages.

## ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale

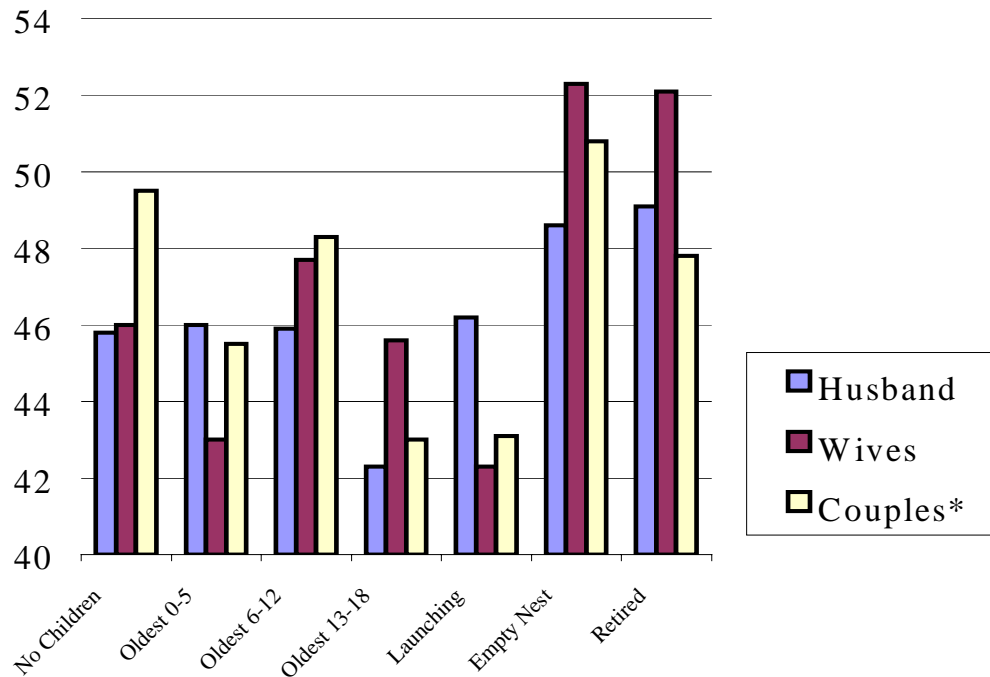


Figure 1. ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale scores across the family life cycle. (Asterisk indicates positive couple agreement scores on the Marital Satisfaction Scale.)

The item-total correlations were consistent with good measurement. They ranged from .52 to .82. This moderate level of redundancy in the items is well within the acceptable range. The Financial Management item had the lowest item-total correlation, whereas Conflict Resolution and Communication were more closely related to the 10-item scale. A similar pattern of relationships among the ENRICH scales was also found by Fowers and Olson (1989) in evaluating the entire ENRICH Inventory.

The items in the EMS Scale generally had correlations between .55 and .80 with their corresponding 10-item content scales from the ENRICH Inventory. This indicates that the EMS Scale provides a broad sampling of the important domains of marital satisfaction. The exception to this pattern was the Equalitarian Roles item. Its low correlation with the 10-item Equalitarian Roles scale may be due to its bipolar design. The Equalitarian Roles scale was developed to reflect differing role patterns with the expectation that couples could be satisfied with either traditional (lower scores) or egalitarian (higher scores). Previous research (Fowers & Olson, 1989; Snyder, 1979) suggested that, irrespective of their level of satisfaction, couples tend to endorse the egalitarian role pattern. This restriction in the range of the scores limits correlations with

other scores. The roles item in the EMS Scale simply asks how satisfied the respondent is with role responsibilities in the marriage. It had an item-total correlation with the EMS Scale of .73 for women and .75 for men. This indicates that this item provides information related more to satisfaction with roles than to the type of roles the respondent prefers. The former is consistent with the purpose of the EMS Scale, whereas the assessment of the latter is the function of the Equalitarian Roles scale from the ENRICH Inventory.

It appears that the EMS Scale provides a psychometrically sound means of measuring marital satisfaction. The assessment of marital conventionalization available in the EMS Scale is a distinct advantage that can aid in the recognition of overly positive evaluations of marriage or outright denial of problems. The scale also has a readily available couple consensus score. Finally, because the EMS Scale is closely related to the complete ENRICH Inventory, it may provide additional clinical relevance and offer a useful alternative for researchers interested in studying marital satisfaction.

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## Appendix A

### ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale Items

Response choices				
1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Agree
(+) 1. My partner and I understand each other perfectly. (-) 2. I am not pleased with the personality characteristics and personal habits of my partner. (+) 3. I am very happy with how we handle role responsibilities in our marriage. (+) 4. My partner completely understands and sympathizes with my every mood. (-) 5. I am not happy about our communication and feel my partner does not understand me. (+) 6. Our relationship is a perfect success. (+) 7. I am very happy about how we make decisions and resolve conflicts. (-) 8. I am unhappy about our financial position and the way we make financial decisions.				(-) 9. I have some needs that are not being met by our relationship. (+) 10. I am very happy with how we manage our leisure activities and the time we spend together. (+) 11. I am very pleased about how we express affection and relate sexually. (-) 12. I am not satisfied with the way we each handle our responsibilities as parents. (+) 13. I have never regretted my relationship with my partner, not even for a moment. (-) 14. I am dissatisfied about our relationship with my parents, in-laws, and/or friends. (+) 15. I feel very good about how we each practice our religious beliefs and values.

## Appendix B

### ENRICH Marital Satisfaction (EMS) Scale Scoring Procedures

1. The positive and negative signs to the left of each item indicate whether the item should be scored in a positive or negative direction. Items scored in a negative direction would be reverse-scored (i.e., if it is marked 5, it would be scored 1; if it is marked 4, it would be scored 2; a 3 remains unchanged).

2. Items 1, 4, 6, 9, and 13 constitute the Idealistic Distortion scale. The remaining items are in the Marital Satisfaction scale.

3. Individual raw scores for the Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion scales are calculated by first reverse-scoring the negative items and then summing the appropriate items for each scale. After obtaining the raw scores, one finds the percentile scores in the norm table (found in Appendix C) for use in the next step.

4. Individual EMS scores are obtained by revising Marital Satisfaction scores to correct for Idealistic Distortion scores with the following formula in which PCT = percentile score for individual Marital Satisfaction scale and ID = percentile score for individual Idealistic Distortion scale:

$$\text{EMS score} = \text{PCT} - [(.40 \times \text{PCT})(\text{ID} \times .01)].$$

The following two examples illustrate the EMS scoring procedure.

Example 1. A respondent has raw Marital Satisfaction score of 46 and a raw score of 21 on the Idealistic Distortion scale. The norm table shows that the percentile score for Marital Satisfaction is 98 and that for Idealistic Distortion is 96. Inserting these scores into the formula yields the following:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{EMS score} &= 98 - [(.40 \times 98)(96 \times .01)] \\ &= 98 - [(39.2)(.96)] \\ &= 98 - (37.6) \\ &= 60.37 \\ &= 60.0\end{aligned}$$

Example 2. A respondent has a raw Marital Satisfaction score of 32 and a raw score of 19 on the Idealistic Distortion is 87. Inserting these scores into the formula yields the following:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{EMS score} &= 58 - [(.40 \times 58)(87 \times .01)] \\ &= 58 - [(23.3)(.87)] \\ &= 58 - (20.18) \\ &= 37.82 \\ &= 38.0\end{aligned}$$

Note that the first constant (.40) used in this formula to revise Marital Satisfaction scores downward is based on the correlation between the Marital Satisfaction scale and the Idealistic Distortion scale. The correlation between these scales is .63 and the common variance is therefore .40. Thus, the respondent's score is revised downward by the proportion of his or her percentile scores on the Marital Satisfaction scale attributable to idealistic distortion and 1% of his or her Idealistic Distortion scale score.

5. The positive couple agreement (PCA) score for the marital satisfaction portion of the scale is the percentage of Marital Satisfaction scale items on which both partners agree that the area is a strength for them. An item is scored as a PCA item when both partners mark a 4 or a 5 on positively scored items or a 1 or 2 on negatively scored items. For example, if the husband marked a 4 and the wife marked a 5 on Item 3, this would be a PCA item. For a negatively scored item such as Item 2, if the husband filled in 1 and the wife indicated 2, this would also be a PCA item. If a husband and wife had 7 PCA items, their PCA score would be 70. If a couple had 3 PCA items, their PCA score would be 30, etc.

### Appendix C

National Norms for the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion Scales (n= 2,112 Couple)

Marital Satisfaction		Marital Satisfaction		Idealistic Distortion	
Raw score	Percentile Score	Raw Score	Percentile Score	Raw Score	Percentile Score
50	99	32	58	25	100
49	99	31	53	24	99
48	99	30	50	23	99
47	99	29	46	22	99
46	98	28	41	21	96
45	98	27	39	20	93
44	96	26	36	19	87
43	95	25	28	18	79
42	93	24	26	17	74
41	90	23	24	16	67
40	88	22	18	15	56
39	84	21	15	14	45
38	80	20	14	13	37
37	75	19	11	12	28
36	71	18	10	11	19
35	68	17	10	10	10
34	64	16	10	9	00
33	60				



