

ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale: Factor Structure and Reliability Study in rural population of Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to examine the reliability of the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale among married men in Lalitpur and Shrawasti in Uttar Pradesh, India. Data were collected from Lalitpur and Shrawasti district of Uttar Pradesh. The correlation matrices were constructed to understand the correlation between items of the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale. Furthermore, to examine the reliability of the scale, the study utilized confirmatory factor analysis. This study attempted to estimate factor loadings for three different models (Model I, Model II, and Model III) by utilizing the maximum likelihood method. The result found an overall alpha value of 0.936 for the male married below 21 years of age in Lalitpur and Shrawasti districts. The Idealistic Distortion items had a higher correlation that ranged from 0.70 to 0.95. The correlation between Marital Satisfaction items ranged from -0.81 to 0.88. The result concluded that model III was the best-fitted model in this study. Factor structure shows that model III with three factors, namely Idealistic Distortion, Happiness, and Dissatisfaction was the best fit model in measuring marital satisfaction among the study population. Therefore, this scale could be useful in research settings in measuring marital satisfaction among men in rural India.

Keywords: ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale; Early Marriage; Rural India; Idealistic Distortion; Happiness.

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Introduction:

An overview of the literature suggests that studies related to marriage and marital satisfaction have not received much attention in India than in Western countries (Mukherjee, Chaudhuri, & De, 2016). The persistence of lower divorce rates in India has subsided the debate on marital satisfaction in the Indian population (Haris & Kumar, 2018). However, rising divorce trends in the recent period have given a push to studies related to marital satisfaction among couples in India (Sheykhi, 2020; Thadathil & Sriram, 2020). The scarcity of literature related to marital satisfaction in the Indian context has been longstanding and much credit for this was given to the unavailability of a valid and reliable scale that can measure marital satisfaction in the Indian population (Sorokowski et al., 2017). The unavailability of a reliable and valid scale left researchers unanswered in examining marital satisfaction among the Indian population (Jaiswal et al., 2016). Furthermore, data unavailability at a national level is another issue that limits our understanding of marital satisfaction among the Indian population. Whatever limited studies were undertaken to measure marital satisfaction used primary data with a limited sample size and used the western scale to measure marital satisfaction (Pandya, 2019). However, a few studies have examined marital satisfaction by utilizing scales that originated from the Indian context (Haris & Aneesh, 2019).

Measures of marital quality are among the most used variables in the study related to marriage (Spanier and Lewis, 1980; Bulanda, Brown, & Yamashita, 2016; Troxel et al., 2017). Across the world, many researchers have developed various scales aimed at measuring marital quality. The widely used scales measuring marital quality include Locke-Wallas Marital Adjustment Test (MAT) (Locke & Wallace, 1959), Spanier's Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) (Spanier, 1976), Roach, Frazier and Bowden's Marital Satisfaction Scale (MSS) (Roach, Frazier, & Bowden, 1981), Hudson's Index of Marital Satisfaction (IMS) (Hudson, 1982), Schumm's Kansan Marital Satisfaction Scale (KMSS) (Schumm et al., 1983), Norton's Quality Marriage Index (QMI) (Norton, 1983), Hendrick's Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS) (Hendrick, 1988), Fowers and Olson's ENRICH (Evaluation and Nurturing Relationship Issues, Communication and Happiness) Marital Satisfaction Scale (Fowers & Olson, 1993), and Snyder's Marital Satisfaction Inventory (MSI) (Gasbarrini & Snyder, 2017). All of the scales, as mentioned above, were developed as per the norms and cultural values in western societies,

and their applicability in the Indian context has not been tested to a satisfactory level (Vishwas et al., 2017). Lack of a reliable scale to understand marital satisfaction in India prompted us to examine the reliability and validity of one of the widely used scales worldwide; ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale. Despite various scales being available to the researchers, marriage researchers are still exploring new correlates, which may explain variance in marital quality and marital stability (Dovina & Karunanidhi, 2017). Evaluation of marital satisfaction using a reliable and valid scale is crucial in measuring the overall quality of life (Pandya, 2019).

Previous studies have documented the association between early marriage and marital satisfaction (Velotti et al., 2016; McNulty, Wenner, & Fisher, 2016; Jackson et al., 2017). However, such studies are available in abundance exploring the association between early marriage and marital satisfaction among females (Hajihassani & Sim, 2019), but studies involving males were scant. Lack of reliable and valid scales of Indian origin prompt researchers to borrow the marital satisfaction scale developed in different settings (Vishwas et al., 2017). However, utilizing scale from other settings require a pre-testing in order to check reliability and validity. Not all the scales developed for different settings shall be used blindfolded as it may create ambiguity in results. This study utilized ENRICH marital satisfaction scale and explored the reliability and validity of the same.

In many western countries, the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale (EMS) has been widely used to explore marital satisfaction among couples and men and women separately (Wadsby, 1998; McLeland & Sutton, 2005). Not only in western countries, but this scale has found its applicability in other countries, too (Ziaee et al., 2014; Arab, Nakhaee, & Khanjani, 2015). Pandya (2019) explored the marital satisfaction of highly qualified professional women after retirement in urban India using the ENRICH scale. Limited scales are available in the Indian context to measure marital satisfaction (Haris & Kumar, 2018). This study adds significant knowledge to the literature in two significant ways. First, this study examines the reliability and validity of the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale in the Indian context. Second, by examining the reliability and validity of EMS, this study discusses the applicability of this scale in the Indian context. The EMS scale is widely used and is one of the most trusted scales measuring marital satisfaction across countries worldwide (Pandya, 2019; Akinnawo et al., 2019). Since marriage is a sacred union in the Indian context, it is generally termed a union between two families in India. There arises a need to have a valid and reliable scale to measure marital satisfaction. So, the main objective of this study is to examine the reliability and validity of the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale in the Indian context.

Data and Methods:

Data Source:

Data for this study were collected from the Lalitpur and Shrawasti district of Uttar Pradesh, India. The data was collected from June 1, 2019, to November 31, 2019. The data was collected from 348 males married below 21 years of age, 174 each from Lalitpur and Shrawasti. A three-stage sampling was used. At the first stage, a block was selected randomly from each district. In the second stage, six villages were selected randomly from each of the blocks. Villages were selected based on the level of literacy rates. In the third stage, individuals were selected from households. The selected individuals were married below 21 years of age and were currently below 25 years of age at the time of the survey. Lalitpur and Shrawasti districts of Uttar Pradesh were selected because these are the two districts in Uttar Pradesh with the highest prevalence of early marriage.

Ethical Considerations:

The ethical considerations were followed appropriately. The questionnaire was presented before the Institute Research Ethics Committee (SREC) for their approval. After receiving the approval from SREC, fieldwork was started. Before undertaking the fieldwork, required permission was also taken from required government officials of the study area. At last, informed consent was signed from the individual also. Before administering the questionnaire, the purpose of the survey was explained to the participants. The participants were allowed to withdraw from the study at any point, and participation in the study was voluntary. The study did not involve any benefits or harm to the participants.

Methods:

The main purpose of this study is to examine the reliability of the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale among married men in Lalitpur and Shrawasti in Uttar Pradesh in India. EMS Scale comprises of two sub-scales: Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion scale. The scale is a 15-item scale comprising the Marital Satisfaction Scale (10 items) and Idealistic Distortion (5 items). Each of the ten Marital Satisfaction items represents the particular area of the marital relationship assessed by the full length of ENRICH marital inventory consisting of 60 items. Cronbach's alpha reliability of the scale was 0.86 (Fowers & Olson, 1993). The inter-item correlation of the scale was between 0.52 to 0.82, with a mean of 0.65 for men (Fowers & Olson, 1993). The items were coded as positive worded and negative worded and were presented on a scale of 5 (Strongly disagree, Moderately disagree, Neither agree nor disagree,

Moderately agree, and Strongly agree). Strongly disagree was coded as 1, and strongly agree was coded as 5. The marking for positive worded was collected from 1 to 5, whereas, for negatively worded items, marking was done backward, which means response coded as 5 was marked as 1.

Table 1: Items in ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale		
Coding	Marital Satisfaction Scale	Sign
OMS 2	I am not pleased with the personality characteristics of my partner	-ve
OMS 3	I am happy with how we handle role and responsibilities in our marriage	+ve
OMS 5	I am not happy about our communication and feel my partner does not understand me.	-ve
OMS 7	I am very happy about how we make decisions and resolve conflicts.	+ve
OMS 8	I am unhappy about our financial position and the way we make financial decisions.	-ve
OMS 10	I am very happy with how we manage our leisure activities and the time we spend together	+ve
OMS 11	I am very pleased about how we express affection and relate sexually	+ve
OMS 12	I am not satisfied with the way we each handle our responsibilities as parents	-ve
OMS 14	I am dissatisfied about our relationship with my parents, in-laws, and/or friends.	-ve
OMS 15	I feel very good about how we each practice our religious beliefs and values	+ve
Idealistic Distortion Scale		
OMS 1	My partner and I understand each other perfectly	+ve
OMS 4	My partner completely understands and sympathizes with my every mood	+ve
OMS 6	Our relationship is a perfect success.	+ve
OMS 9	I have some needs that are not being met by our relationships.	-ve
OMS 13	I have never regretted my relationship with my partner, not even for a moment.	+ve

Statistical Analysis:

This study utilized a bivariate analysis to examine the description of the study variables. The correlation matrices were constructed to understand the correlation between items of the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale. The Cronbach alpha test was used to estimate the reliability of the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale for the males who were married early in Lalitpur and Shrawasti. Furthermore, to examine the reliability of the scale, the study utilized confirmatory factor analysis. This study attempted to estimate factor loadings for three different models by utilizing the maximum likelihood method. To test the goodness of fit of the model, this study estimated a few indices, namely; SRMR (Standardized root mean squared residual),

TLI (Tucker-Lewis index), RMSEA (Root mean squared error of approximation), BIC (Bayesian information criterion), AIC (Akaike's Information Criterion) and CFI (Comparative fit index).

Description of the Indices used in the study:

Fit refers to the ability of a model to reproduce the data in the form of variance and covariance matrix. A good-fitting model is one that is reasonably consistent with the data. The following indices and their goodness of fit are described to understand the concept of goodness of fit in confirmatory factor analysis.

SRMR: Standardized root mean squared residual is the square root of the discrepancy between the sample covariance matrix and the model covariance matrix. It can be understood as the standardized difference between the observed correlation and the predicted correlation. The value of SRMR lies between 0 and 1, where 0 indicates a perfect fit. A value as high as 0.08 depicts the fitness of the model, and any value beyond 0.08 shows that the model is not a good fit (Cavanaugh & Neath, 1999). However, a study believes that a value of 0.05 shall be the closing point for the goodness of fit (Hu & Bentler, 1999).

TLI: TLI is also known as Tucker Lewis Index or Non-Normed Fit Index. TLI (and the CFI, too) depends on the average size of the correlation in the data. To put that in perspective, if the average correlation between variables is not high, then the TLI will not be very high. It is not affected by sample size (Ding, Velicer, & Harlow, 1995) and is an excellent model to estimate the goodness of fit when the sample size is small (Cangur & Ercan, 2015). The higher TLI value indicates a better fit for the model, and values higher than 0.95 are interpreted as acceptable fit (Cangur & Ercan, 2015). A study has noticed the cut-off point of 0.80 for this index (Cavanaugh & Neath, 1999).

RMSEA: The goodness of fit of RMSEA is based on the non-centrality parameter. Recommendations for the RMSEA cut-off have been changed considerably in the last few years. Steiger (1989), Browne and Mels (1990), and Browne and Cudeck (1993) recommended that values of RMSEA less than .05 be considered as indicative of close fit. In the late 90s, a cut-off value of 0.05 to 0.10 was considered an indication of a good fit, and values above 0.10 were considered poor fit (MacCallum, Browne, & Sugawara, 1996). After that, a cut-off value close to 0.06 was considered a good fit (Hu & Bentler, 1999). Recently, a cut-off value of 0.07 was recommended as a good fit (Steiger, 2007). Another study noted that the cut-off values of

RMSEA vary from 0.06 to 0.07, and values within this range predict goodness of fit (Hooper, Coughlan, & Mullen, 2008).

BIC: BIC is a criterion for model selection among a finite set of models. BIC or Bayesian Information Criterion is closely related to AIC. A lower BIC model indicates a good fit. BIC is always higher than AIC. A lower BIC score in a model indicates the superiority of that model over other models used in the study.

AIC: The AIC is a comparative measure of fit, and so it is meaningful when two different models were estimated. Lower values indicate a better fit and vice-versa. It is always lower than the BIC. The AIC scores measure the goodness of fit of a model by penalizing the model for over-fitting the data. On its own, the AIC score has no value, and it needs to compare with the AIC score of other models while performing model selections. A lower AIC score in a model indicates the superiority of that model over other models used in the study.

CFI: CFI or Comparative Fit Index is an incremental measure based on the non-centrality measure. Since TLI and CFI are highly correlated, only one of the two shall be reported. The CFI is reported more often than the TLI. The CFI gives values between 0 and 1, and high values are indicators of a good fit. A value higher than 0.97 generally predict the best fit (Cangur & Ercan, 2015). CFI is a highly used model as it is least affected by sample size (Hu & Bentler, 1999). Furthermore, this index performs better when the sample size is relatively small (Chen, 2007).

Confirmatory Factor Analysis:

For examining the reliability of the scale, confirmatory factor analysis was carried out. For confirmatory factor analysis, this study has utilized three different models based on the 15 items of the EMS Scale. The model I was unidimensional, containing all the 15 items. Model II is based on the division of EMS scale as proposed by Fowers & Olson (1993). Model II contained two factors; the first factor had ten items of marital satisfaction, and the second factor had five items from the Idealistic Distortion scale. Model III included three factors; ten items of the marital satisfaction scale were divided into two separate factors of equal half of five items, and the third factor was that of Idealistic Distortion. For model III, ten items of marital satisfaction were divided into two factors, namely, Happiness and Dissatisfaction.

Table 2: Distribution of items of ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale based on various models					
Model I (Unidimensional)	Model II (Two factors)		Model III (Three factors)		
	Marital Satisfaction	Idealistic Distortion	Happiness	Dissatisfaction	Idealistic Distortion
OMS 1	OMS 2	OMS 1	OMS 3	OMS 2	OMS 1
OMS 2	OMS 3	OMS 4	OMS 7	OMS 5	OMS 4
OMS 3	OMS 5	OMS 6	OMS 10	OMS 8	OMS 6
OMS 4	OMS 7	OMS 9	OMS 11	OMS 12	OMS 9
OMS 5	OMS 8	OMS 13	OMS 15	OMS 14	OMS 13
OMS 6	OMS 10				
OMS 7	OMS 11				
OMS 8	OMS 12				
OMS 9	OMS 14				
OMS 10	OMS 15				
OMS 11					
OMS 12					
OMS 13					
OMS 14					
OMS 15					

Results:

Descriptive Findings:

Table 3 presents the descriptive findings of the study population. The mean age was 21.83 (S.D. = 1.77) years in Lalitpur and 22.30 (S.D. = 1.64) years in Shrawasti. Overall, the mean age was 22.06 (S.D. = 1.72) years. The mean age at marriage of the male in Lalitpur was 17.95 (S.D. = 1.69) years 18.11 (S.D. = 1.61) years in Shrawasti. The overall mean age at marriage was 18.03 (S.D. = 1.65) years. Nearly one-fifth (20.7%) of the males in Lalitpur and one-fourth (25.3%) of the males in Shrawasti were illiterate. Overall, nearly 23 percent of the respondents were illiterate. Around 80 percent of the respondent belonged to the Hindu religion, which is almost equal to the Hindu population in the country. Around 20 percent of the population belonged to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

Table 4 presents the results from the correlation matrix of 15 items unidirectional ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale with inter-item reliability and the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient. This correlation matrix presents the statistical measure of association between 15 items of the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale. Inter-item reliability refers to the extent of

consistency between multiple items of the same scale, or in other words, items measuring the same construct. OMS 1 shows the highest correlation with OMS 3 (0.8991) and the lowest correlation with OMS 12 (0.5597). Similarly, OMS 2 shows the highest correlation with OMS 3 (0.8603) and the lowest correlation with OMS 12 (0.5071). The inter-item correlation was highest between OMS 1 and OMS 3 (0.8991), whereas the lowest inter-item correlation was found between OMS 8 and OMS 12 (0.4617). The average inter-item correlation was 0.691. The reliability of the scale was measured through Cronbach's alpha test. The Cronbach's alpha reliability was highest for OMS 9 (0.959) and lowest for OMS 12 (0.921). Table 2 found an overall alpha value of 0.936 for the male married below 21 years of age in Lalitpur and Shrawasti districts. The value of alpha depicts the acceptable internal consistency for all the groups, and a value of 0.936 is good enough to conclude that the results are reliable.

Table 5 depicts the characteristics of the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale by various models used in the study. Model 2 has two factors: marital satisfaction and idealistic distortion, whereas model 3 is based on three factors: happiness, Dissatisfaction, and Idealistic Distortion. For model 1, the result found that the mean score of marital satisfaction was 29.92 (S.D. = 3) with a range value of 21-40. The mean score of Idealistic Distortion was 15.61 (S.D. = 4.24), with a range value between 5 and 23. Model 3 differentiates marital satisfaction into two factors, namely, Happiness and Dissatisfaction. The mean score of happiness was 17.81 (S.D. = 6.53), and the mean score of Dissatisfaction was 12.11 (S.D. = 5.97).

Confirmatory Factor Analysis:

Table 6 shows the result for the goodness of fit for the three models estimated in this study. Model I was unidimensional, Model II had two factors (Marital Satisfaction and Idealistic Distortion), and model III contained three factors (Happiness, Dissatisfaction, and Idealistic Distortion). The RMSEA value was lowest in model III (0.071) and highest in model I (0.111). RMSEA value less than 0.07 is generally accepted as a model fit value, so model III is the best fit as per RMSEA value in all the three models. The lower value of AIC and BIC indicates the best fit, and model III has the lowest AIC and BIC values than the remaining two models. A higher CFI value predicts the best fit, and generally, a value above 0.97 is taken cut-off point for a model to be the best fit. Results found that the CFI value was largest in model III (0.971), and in the other two models, the CFI value was lower than the cut-off point. The acceptable value of TLI is 0.95, and model III had the TLI value of 0.969. SRMR value is another indicator showing the goodness of fit of a model. A value closer to 0 depicts the best fit. The value of

SRMR was lowest in model III (0.021) and highest in model I (0.032). The result concluded that model III was the best-fitted model in this study.

Figure 1 depicts the standardized factor loadings and between-factor correlations of Idealistic distortion items and Marital Satisfaction items. The factor loadings ranged from -0.94 to 0.94. The Idealistic Distortion items had a higher correlation that ranged from 0.70 to 0.95 with an item that shows a negative correlation (OMS 9 has a negative correlation of value -0.81). The correlation between Marital Satisfaction items ranged from -0.81 to 0.88. Factor 1 includes Idealistic Distortion items, and factor 2 includes Marital Satisfaction items; the correlation between factor 1 and factor 2 was 0.93.

Figure 2 depicts the standardized factor loadings and factor correlation of model III, which has three factors, namely, Idealistic Distortion, Happiness, and Dissatisfaction. The factor loading in model III ranged from -0.82 to 0.96. The highest (OMS 6), as well as lowest (OMS 9) factor loadings, belong to the Idealistic Distortion factor. The factor loadings of the happiness factor ranged between 0.81 to 0.94, and factor loadings of the Dissatisfaction factor ranged from 0.62 to 0.89. The result shows a strong relationship between all three factors in this model. The correlation between factor 1 (Idealistic Distortion) and factor 2 (Happiness) was 0.94, and the correlation between factor 2 (Happiness) and factor 3 (Dissatisfaction) was 0.92. The highest correlation was observed between factor 1 (Idealistic Distortion) and factor 3 (Dissatisfaction); the correlation between factor 1 and factor 3 was 0.96.

Discussion:

This paper intended to examine the reliability and factor structure of the ENRICH marital satisfaction scale for males who were married early in rural Uttar Pradesh, India. ENRICH marital satisfaction scale is one of the most reliable and widely used scales to measure marital satisfaction (Nouri et al., 2019). Furthermore, the ENRICH scale has been translated into various languages across many settings (Atta et al., 2013). This scale has applicability in measuring marital satisfaction for individuals (male or female separately) as well as for couples (Fowers & Olson, 1989). This study intends to measure marital satisfaction for only males (individual entities) and not for couples.

The Cronbach alpha reliability was used to examine internal consistency reliability. The result found that the average Cronbach alpha reliability of the ENRICH marital satisfaction scale was 0.936 for the study population. Studies have highlighted that a value above 0.90 for Cronbach alpha is considered as an excellent value (Streiner, 2003; Sharma, 2016; Taber, 2018).

Therefore, it can be assumed that the value of Cronbach alpha is indicating excellent reliability of the ENRICH marital satisfaction scale on the study population. Furthermore, results found that the average inter-item reliability of the ENRICH marital satisfaction scale was 0.691 for the study population. An inter-item correlation shall be above 0.30 and below 0.80 to be considered as the best fit. The value of inter-item correlation in this study is within the acceptable limit and signifies that the ENRICH marital satisfaction scale is reliable on the study population. The correlation between various factors in model III more than 0.90, which depicts a good fit. The overall outcome of the evaluation in this study was similar to that of the original American evaluation (Fowers & Olson, 1989).

This study used confirmatory factor analysis to examine the factor structure of ENRICH marital satisfaction scale by employing three models. This study examined various indices, namely; RMSEA, AIC, BIC, CFI, TLI, and SRMR. Based on the above indices, the results confirmed that model I (unidimensional model) was the poorest fit, and model III was the best fit. A study confirmed that a value of 0.05 should be the closing point for the goodness of fit for SRMR value (Hu & Bentler, 1999). However, the value of SRMR was less than 0.05 in all the three models, but it was least in model III, so the lowest value of SRMR in model III indicates the best fit. For RMSEA, a cut-off value of 0.07 shall be taken as the best fit (Steiger, 2007). Results found that model III has the value 0.071, which is well within the acceptable limit of the RMSEA index. The RMSEA value of model I and model II was beyond the acceptable limit, so again result proved that model III was the best fit. Comparative Fit Index (CFI) was another important index used in this study. The CFI value of more than 0.97 is generally taken as a value predicting the best fit (Cangur & Ercan, 2015). The value of CFI in model III (0.971) was within the acceptable limit, and the value of CFI in model I (0.936) and model II (0.938) was lesser than the required cut-off value. For other indices such as AIC, BIC, and TLI, model III was the best fit than the model I or model II. It is evidently found in the study that model III is the best fit model.

Strengths and Limitations:

It is, however, desirable to have larger sample size for evaluating the reliability of a scale but previously many studies evaluated ENRICH scale with a lesser sample than in this study (Wadsby, 1998; Arab, Nakhaee, & Khanjani, 2015; Masoumi et al., 2016). Furthermore, it is confirmed that confirmatory analysis could be run for a sample as low as 200 individuals (Mundfrom, Shaw, & Ke, 2005). One of the potential limitations involves a lack of generalizability. Since the current sample was taken from the rural population of two districts

from Uttar Pradesh, India, it is not fair to generalize the applicability to the whole Indian population. The sample was not representative of the more significant population, and this could be rectified in future research. However, with various limitations, this study has some potential strengths too. This is the first study that has examined the reliability of ENRICH marital satisfaction scale in the Indian context. Furthermore, this study has measured reliability with the Cronbach alpha test, which is valid when the items are on the Likert scale (Kashyap & Singh, 2017).

Conclusion:

The results from this study showed that the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale is reliable in measuring marital satisfaction among males married at an early age in rural India. In model III, all three factors were strongly correlated. Factor structure shows that model III with three factors, namely Idealistic Distortion, Happiness, and Dissatisfaction was the best fit model in measuring marital satisfaction among the study population. Previously, such studies in the Indian context were not undertaken, so this study adds significant information to the literature gap. Regarding the satisfactory reliability of the ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale, this scale could be useful in research settings in measuring marital satisfaction among men in rural India.

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Table 3: Socio-economic Characteristics of Male who married below 21 years of age in Lalitpur and Shrawasti districts, Uttar Pradesh, India, 2019

Variables	Lalitpur		Shrawasti		Total	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Mean Age at Marriage	17.95 (±1.69)	174	18.11 (±1.61)	174	18.03 (±1.65)	348
Current Mean Age	21.83 (±1.77)	174	22.30 (±1.64)	174	22.06 (±1.72)	348
Education						
Illiterate	20.7	36	25.3	44	23	80
Upto Primary	9.8	17	14.9	26	12.4	43
Upto Secondary	31.6	55	25.9	45	28.7	100
Upto Higher secondary	21.8	38	23	40	22.4	78
Higher secondary and above	16.1	28	10.9	19	13.5	47
Religion						
Hindu	90.2	157	69.5	121	79.9	278
Non-Hindu	9.8	17	30.5	53	20.1	70
Caste						
SC/ST	34.5	60	5.2	9	19.8	69
Non-SC/ST	65.5	114	94.8	165	80.2	279

	oms01	oms02	oms03	oms04	oms05	oms06	oms07	oms08	oms09	oms10	oms11	oms12	oms13	oms14	oms15	Cronbach's alpha Reliability ^a
oms01	1															0.9469
oms02	0.8244	1														0.9381
oms03	0.8991	0.8603	1													0.9269
oms04	0.8127	0.718	0.8105	1												0.9384
oms05	0.7945	0.7933	0.8015	0.7912	1											0.9383
oms06	0.8931	0.8023	0.886	0.8455	0.8197	1										0.9266
oms07	0.8833	0.8105	0.8758	0.8055	0.7707	0.8783	1									0.9373
oms08	0.6365	0.5877	0.6357	0.5647	0.6088	0.6726	0.5813	1								0.9414
oms09	0.7634	0.6807	0.7355	0.6799	0.6898	0.7674	0.7321	0.5068	1							0.959
oms10	0.8253	0.7321	0.8318	0.7648	0.7402	0.8607	0.8114	0.6636	0.7483	1						0.9273
oms11	0.7322	0.6877	0.7239	0.6459	0.6622	0.7207	0.7327	0.4907	0.6866	0.7144	1					0.9293
oms12	0.5597	0.5071	0.5392	0.464	0.5078	0.5793	0.5404	0.4617	0.5418	0.6126	0.5599	1				0.921
oms13	0.6226	0.5864	0.6366	0.5857	0.5567	0.6826	0.6054	0.4742	0.56	0.6784	0.5268	0.4835	1			0.931
oms14	0.6686	0.6582	0.7219	0.5898	0.6378	0.6823	0.6716	0.4925	0.6682	0.7107	0.6593	0.5669	0.5206	1		0.9296
oms15	0.7507	0.7524	0.7803	0.6932	0.6791	0.7661	0.7283	0.5917	0.7223	0.7741	0.6948	0.5693	0.6374	0.7409	1	0.9483

^aAverage inter-item reliability: 0.691; Cronbach's α coefficient: 0.936

Table 5: Characteristics for the ENRICH marital satisfaction scale and Idealistic Distortion Scale (n=348)			
MODEL 2			
	Mean	S.D.	Range
Marital satisfaction	29.92	3	21-40
Idealistic Distortion	15.61	4.24	5-23
MODEL 3			
Happiness	17.81	6.53	5-25
Dissatisfaction	12.11	5.97	4-25
Idealistic Distortion	15.61	4.24	5-23

Table 6: Goodness-of-fit of three confirmatory factor analysis models (N = 348)			
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
RMSEA	0.111	0.088	0.071
AIC	9919.3	9912.3	9900.1
BIC	10078.4	10075	10069.9
CFI	0.936	0.938	0.971
TLI	0.925	0.927	0.969
SRMR	0.032	0.031	0.021

Figure 1: Standardized factor loadings and between-factor correlations between model I and model II

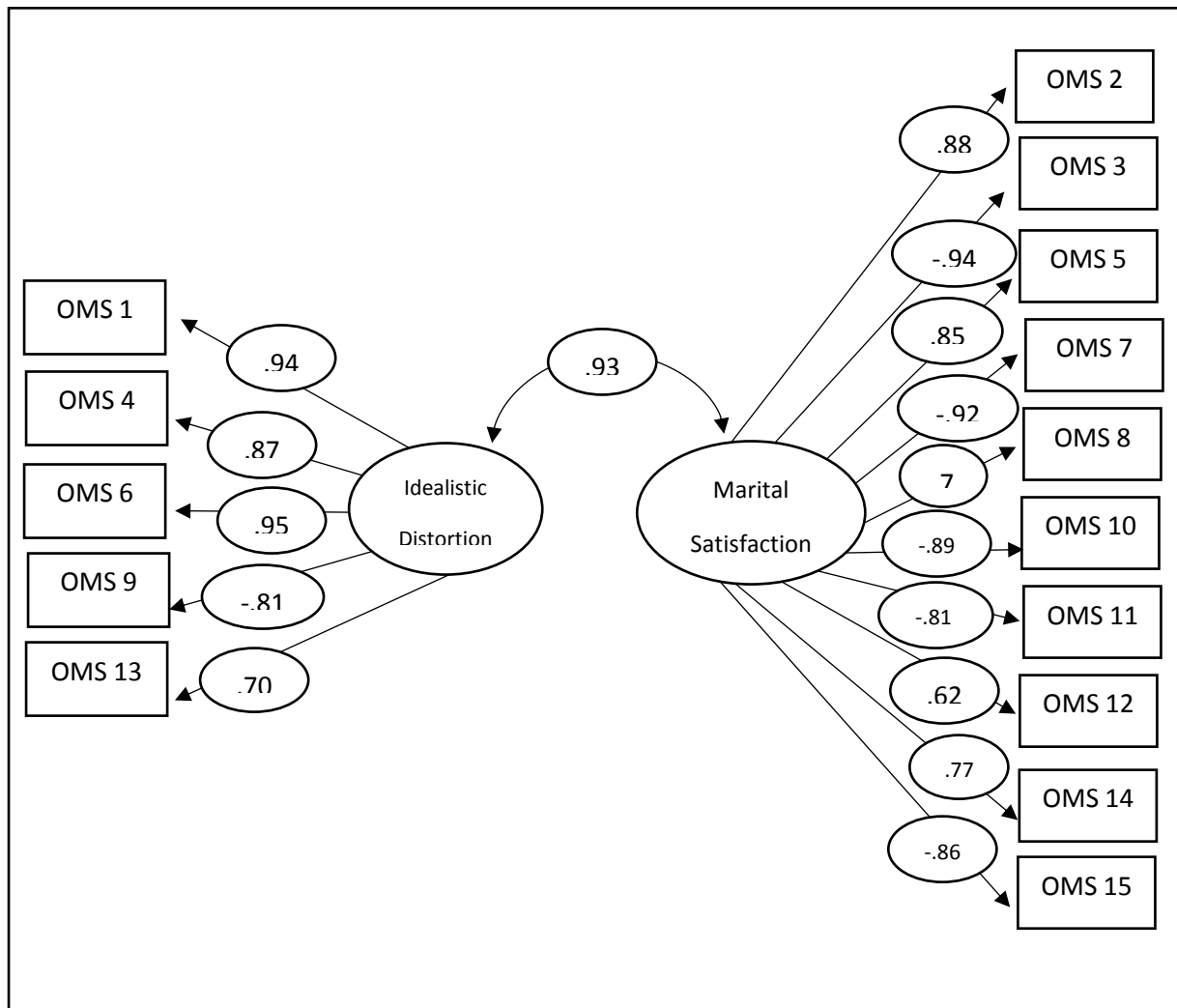


Figure 2: Standardized factor loadings and between-factor correlations for model III.

