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## **RAZLIKE U DOŽIVLJAJU KVALITETA BRAKA PARTNERA RAZLIČITOG STEPENA OBRAZOVANJA, RADNOG I FINANSIJSKOG STATUSA**

Problem istraživanja je ispitivanje razlika u doživljaju kvaliteta braka partnera različitog stepena obrazovanja, radnog i finansijskog statusa. Uzorak istraživanja je prigodan i sastavljen od 400 bračnih partnera, tj. 200 bračnih parova. Podaci o obrazovanju, radnom i finansijskom statusu prikupljeni su upitnikom o sociodemografskim varijablama sačinjenim za potrebe istraživanja, dok je kvalitet braka operacionalizovan skalom uzajamne bračne prilagođenosti – DAS (Dyadic Adjustment Scale, Spanier, 1979). Rezultati pokazuju da nema razlike u doživljaju kvaliteta braka zavisno od obrazovanja bračnih partnera. Čak ni velike razlike u stepenu obrazovanja između partnera ne dovode do razlika u doživljaju kvaliteta braka. Kada je reč o zaposlenosti bračnih partnera rezultati pokazuju da su nezaposlene žene zadovoljnije u braku, dok kod muškaraca nema razlike u doživljaju kvaliteta braka zavisno od vlastitog radnog statusa. Međutim, u dijadama u kojima radi žena a muž je nezaposlen niži je doživljaj kvaliteta braka partnera. Na kraju, penzioneri imaju značajno niži doživljaj kvaliteta braka u odnosu na sve ostale ispitanike. Pored podele rada na poslu i podela rada u domaćinstvu značajna je za percepciju kvaliteta bračnih odnosa, te je kvalitet braka viši kod partnera koji podelu kućnih poslova percipiraju kao pravednu i koji su zadovoljni učešćem partnera u kućnim poslovima. Na kraju, ekonomski stres dovodi do razlika u doživljaju kvaliteta bračnih odnosa jer partneri koji smatraju da nemaju dovoljno novca za svoje potrebe imaju značajno niži procenjeni kvalitet braka. Sa druge strane, visoki prihodi takođe mogu voditi do razlika jer smanjuju koheziju i slaganje partnera.

## **DIFERENCES IN EXPERIENCE IN THE MARITAL QUALITY OF PARTNERS WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL STATUS**

The problem of the study is examining the differences in the marital quality of partners with different levels of education, employment and financial status. The study sample was convenient and composed of 400 spouses, ie. 200 married couples. Data on education, employment and financial status

have been collected by a questionnaire on sociodemographic variables created for research purposes, while the quality of marriage was operationalized by the dyadic adjustment scale – DAS (Spanier, 1979). The results showed no difference in the perception of the marital quality depending on the level of partners' education. Even the enormous differences in education between partners do not lead to differences in the perception of the quality of marriage. Unemployed women were more satisfied in marriage, while men experience no difference in the quality of marriage according to their own employment status. However, in dyads where a wife is employed and husband is not the quality of marriage is lower. Finally, retirees have significantly lower perception of the quality of marriage in relation to all other respondents. In addition to the division of labor at work, the household division of labor is also very important for the perception of the marital quality and the quality of marriage is higher when partners perceive the division of housework as fair and when they are satisfied with the participation of the partner in the housework. Finally, the economic stress leads to the differences in the perception of the quality of marriage. Partners who believe that they do not possess enough money for their needs have significantly lower marital quality. On the other hand, high incomes can also lead to many differences by reducing dyadic cohesion and partners' concordance.