

Abstract

This master's thesis deals with how the transformations of modernity and perceptions of gender roles shape partners' attitudes and influence their life and relationship satisfaction. Furthermore, it examines whether there are differences in life and relationship satisfaction depending on gender and how these differences are influenced by traditional and modern gender roles. The thesis also explores the influence of partner similarity on relationship satisfaction and how relationship satisfaction differs between two age groups. A comparison of satisfaction between married couples and couples in non-marital cohabitation is also performed. The chosen method is secondary data analysis of the Czech Household Panel Survey (CHPS). Two multiple linear regression models were constructed. The results indicate that relationship satisfaction has a stronger impact on life satisfaction than job satisfaction does. For men, job satisfaction is a more important life domain influencing overall life satisfaction than for women. Nonetheless, the influence of relationship satisfaction on life satisfaction is not gendered. An important finding is that an overall higher level of disagreement with traditional gender roles contributes to higher relationship satisfaction; however, for women, certain modern attitudes may in fact decrease satisfaction with their relationship. The analysis shows a positive impact of partner similarity, but only in certain value attitudes and not in partners' level of education. Overall, partner similarity proved to be less important for satisfaction than individual characteristics of a person. In conclusion, this thesis confirms theoretical concepts which it draws from, specifically post-materialism by R. F. Inglehart, modernization transformations by A. Giddens, and the theory of the Second Demographic Transition by Lesthaeghe and van de Kaa.