

Supplementary File

Involved Fathers and Intensive Parenting in Czechia: Norms and Fathers' Contextualised Practices

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Content:

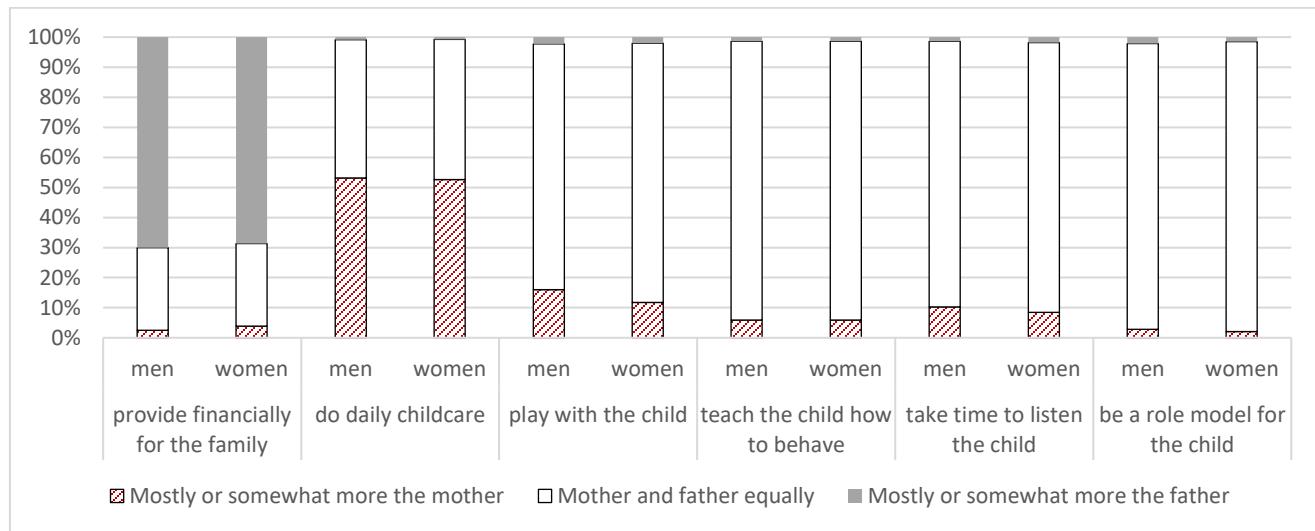
Figure S1. Attitudes toward the division of responsibilities between mothers and fathers in families with a preschool child, by gender. *Who should...?*

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Figure S1. Attitudes toward the division of responsibilities between mothers and fathers in families with a preschool child, by gender. *Who should...?*



Note. Czech ISSP 2022, post-stratification weights. Percentages.

Table S1. Odds Ratios from multinomial logistic regression predicting preferred division of daily childcare
(Reference category: mother mostly)

	Women				Men			
	Mother somewhat more	Father at least equally	Mother somewhat more	Father at least equally >				
Medium education	1.897** (0.502)	1.277 (0.319)	2.325** (0.777)	1.548 (0.500)				
High education	2.086** (0.744)	0.828 (0.310)	2.245* (1.016)	1.848 (0.791)				
Age: 30-49	1.914 (1.262)	0.843 (0.526)	1.760 (1.017)	1.090 (0.625)				
Age 50+	1.540 (1.093)	0.995 (0.667)	1.525 (1.031)	1.838 (1.206)				
1 child	0.328* (0.214)	0.374 (0.239)	1.138 (0.624)	1.218 (0.665)				
2 children	0.253** (0.165)	0.240** (0.155)	1.225 (0.624)	1.576 (0.804)				
3+children	0.262* (0.181)	0.223** (0.151)	0.425 (0.243)	0.779 (0.432)				
Having a child aged 0-6	2.056* (0.782)	1.271 (0.493)	1.008 (0.514)	1.721 (0.852)				
Cohabiting	0.571 (0.218)	0.504* (0.189)	1.554 (0.771)	1.160 (0.569)				
Married	1.319 (0.352)	1.452 (0.365)	1.420 (0.510)	1.517 (0.520)				
In paid work	0.881 (0.231)	0.840 (0.210)	0.780 (0.299)	1.005 (0.362)				
Mother is better suited for childcare	0.937 (0.227)	0.363*** (0.0821)	1.245 (0.372)	0.436*** (0.125)				
Child-centeredness	1.148 (0.275)	1.444 (0.328)	0.715 (0.212)	0.636 (0.182)				
Stimulation	0.577** (0.156)	0.713 (0.188)	0.924 (0.326)	0.713 (0.243)				
Expert-guidance	0.785 (0.193)	0.530*** (0.125)	0.774 (0.239)	1.064 (0.318)				
N	628		407					
AIC	1280.6		851.7					
BIC	1422.8		980.0					

Note. Exponentiated coefficients (odds ratios); standard errors in parentheses. *p < 0.1, **p < 0.05, ***p < 0.01. Czech ISSP 2022. Reference categories: low education, age 18–29, no child, not living with a child aged 0–6, not living with a partner, not in paid work, disapproval of the statement that “a mother is better suited to childcare” and of the intensive parenting items.

Additional analysis: only parents having a child under the age of 18
Table S2. Parents with a child under 18. Support for intensive parenting norms and attitudes towards daily childcare division, by gender

Dimension of intensive parenting norms	Men				Women			
	Mother mostly	Mother somewhat more	Father at least equally	Total ^a	Mother mostly	Mother somewhat at more	Father at least equally	Total ^a
Child-centredness	60.2	48.4	55.0	53.4	54.6	41.6	54.9	49.5
Stimulation of child development	52.3	58.6	56.7	56.7	70.5	58.9	71.5	66.2
Expert-guidance	24.5	43.9	54.0	45.6	57.9	41.5	34.4	42.0*

Note. Czech ISSP 2022, post-stratification weights. Unweighted N = 356 (122 fathers, 234 mothers). χ^2 tests $p < .01$
*. Percentages show respondents within each attitudinal group towards daily childcare division who agree or strongly agree with each of the three key dimensions of intensive parenting norms. Attitudes towards the daily childcare division refer to a family with a five-year-old child. ^a “Total” refers to the overall percentage of men and women (across all attitudinal groups) who agree or strongly agree with the given intensive parenting dimension.

Table S3. Parents with a child under 18. Odds ratios from multinomial logistic regression predicting preferred division of daily childcare (reference category: mother mostly)

	Mothers		Fathers				
	Mother somewhat more	Father at least equally	Mother somewhat more		Father at least equally		
Medium education	2.913** (1.388)	2.940** (1.383)	31.80*** (36.86)		23.93*** (26.96)		
High education	3.788** (2.257)	1.752 (1.125)	20.81** (26.83)		13.06** (16.43)		
Age: 30-49	1.843 (1.767)	0.634 (0.567)	36.06** (64.86)		47.64** (85.07)		
Age 50+	0.544 (0.621)	0.310 (0.328)	52.92** (105.3)		70.57** (136.7)		
2 children	0.633 (0.294)	0.399* (0.188)	0.191 (0.218)		0.246 (0.279)		
3+children	0.422 (0.277)	0.503 (0.314)	0.0443** (0.0605)		0.165 (0.208)		
Having child aged 0-6	1.852 (0.824)	1.052 (0.474)	1.096 (0.893)		1.577 (1.280)		
Cohabiting	0.305* (0.199)	0.467 (0.307)	0.0737 (0.131)		0.0328** (0.0546)		
Married	0.624 (0.334)	1.037 (0.540)	0.379 (0.617)		0.256 (0.386)		
In paid work	0.847 (0.407)	0.762 (0.367)	1440808.5 (2.53884e+09)		0.273 (0.473)		
Mother is better suited for childcare	1.184 (0.528)	0.360** (0.156)	0.543 (0.450)		0.307 (0.245)		
Child-centeredness	0.822 (0.343)	1.741 (0.732)	0.186** (0.156)		0.215* (0.176)		
Stimulation	0.502 (0.230)	1.027 (0.483)	1.053 (0.896)		0.703 (0.589)		
Expert-guidance	0.482* (0.210)	0.349** (0.152)	13.23** (15.46)		19.51** (22.52)		
N	220		112				
AIC	458.4		237.9				
BIC	560.3		319.4				

Note. Exponentiated coefficients (odds ratios); standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Czech ISSP 2022. Reference categories: low education, age 18–29, no child, not living with a child aged 0–6, not living with a partner, not in paid work, disapproval of the statement that “a mother is better suited to childcare” and of the intensive parenting items.

Additional analyses limited to parents of children under the age of 18 reveal patterns consistent with the full-sample results but more pronounced and gender-specific. The findings confirm that endorsement of intensive parenting norms coexist with both egalitarian and traditional views on childcare division. Higher education and non-essentialist views remain the strongest predictors of support for shared childcare. Among mothers, stronger endorsement of expert-guided parenting increases support for maternal responsibility, while support for stimulation-oriented and child-centred parenting shows no significant effects. Among fathers, support for expert-guided parenting is significantly associated with greater support for paternal involvement, whereas support for child-centred parenting reinforces traditional divisions of labour. However, these findings should be interpreted with caution, as the smaller sample size may limit the precision of estimates.