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Supplementary File

Climate-Change Concerns and the Ideal Number of Children: A Comparative Analysis of the V4 Countries

Table S1. The connection between climate change concerns and the ideal number of children for a family, in general, Czech Republic (unstandardized estimates and standard errors in parentheses from logistic regression models).

	Model 1		Model 2	
Considers climate change to be the single most serious problem the world is facing	-0.069	(0.313)	0.148	(0.331)
Mentioned themselves as responsible for tackling climate change			-0.378	(0.336)
Has taken action to fight climate change over the past six months			-0.389	(0.257)
Demographics				
Gender: male (ref.: female)			0.231	(0.259)
Age			-0.069	(0.150)
Age squared			0.001	(0.002)
Highest level of education (ref.: low):				
medium			0.618	(0.530)
high			0.869	(0.656)
Type of settlement (ref.: rural area / village):				
small/middle town			0.037	(0.297)
large town			0.607#	(0.315)
Difficulty paying bills (ref.: most of the time):				
from time to time			-0.432	(0.371)
almost never / never			-0.881*	(0.385)
Has at least one child (ref.: childless)			-0.170	(0.322)
Constant	-1.298***	(0.127)	-0.075	(2.198)
N =	445		414	

Notes. Model 1 includes only the main explanatory variable. Model 2 includes full set of controls. #p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.

Table S2. The connection between climate change concerns and the ideal number of children for a family, in general, Hungary (unstandardized estimates and standard errors in parentheses from logistic regression models).

	Model 1		Model 2	
Considers climate change to be the single most serious problem the world is facing	0.598#	(0.308)	0.886**	(0.335)
Mentioned themselves as responsible for tackling climate change			-0.834	(0.637)
Has taken action to fight climate change over the past six months			-0.119	(0.288)
Demographics				
Gender: male (ref.: female)			-0.189	(0.296)
Age			0.156	(0.166)
Age squared			-0.002	(0.003)
Highest level of education (ref.: low):				
medium			-0.298	(0.324)
high			-0.63	(0.473)
Type of settlement (ref.: rural area / village):				
small/middle town			0.382	(0.38)
large town			0.856*	(0.365)
Difficulty paying bills (ref.: most of the time):				
from time to time			-0.414	(0.388)
almost never / never			-0.237	(0.407)
Has at least one child (ref.: childless)			-0.585#	(0.341)
Constant	-1.735***	(0.139)	-4.362#	(2.577)
N =	476		418	

Notes. Model 1 includes only the main explanatory variable. Model 2 includes full set of controls. #p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.

Table S3. The connection between climate change concerns and the ideal number of children for a family, in general, Poland (unstandardized estimates and standard errors in parentheses from logistic regression models).

	Model 1		Model 2	
Considers climate change to be the single most serious problem the world is facing	-0.205	(0.369)	-0.180	(0.418)
Mentioned themselves as responsible for tackling climate change			0.019	(0.525)
Has taken action to fight climate change over the past six months			0.198	(0.346)
Demographics				
Gender: male (ref.: female)			-0.333	(0.36)
Age			0.230	(0.210)
Age squared			-0.003	(0.003)
Highest level of education (ref.: low):				
medium			-0.011	(0.596)
high			0.239	(0.686)
Type of settlement (ref.: rural area / village):				
small/middle town			-0.148	(0.399)
large town			0.004	(0.438)
Difficulty paying bills (ref.: most of the time):				
from time to time			0.082	(0.867)
almost never / never			-0.063	(0.848)
Has at least one child (ref.: childless)			-0.390	(0.430)
Constant	-1.826***	(0.164)	-5.323#	(3.228)
N =	401		346	

Notes. Model 1 includes only the main explanatory variable. Model 2 includes full set of controls. #p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.

Table S4. The connection between climate change concerns and the ideal number of children for a family, in general, Slovakia (unstandardized estimates and standard errors in parentheses from logistic regression models).

	Model 1		Model 2	
Considers climate change to be the single most serious problem the world is facing	-0.970**	(0.365)	-1.124**	(0.419)
Mentioned themselves as responsible for tackling climate change			-0.423	(0.318)
Has taken action to fight climate change over the past six months			-0.255	(0.281)
Demographics				
Gender: male (ref.: female)			0.493#	(0.277)
Age			0.079	(0.163)
Age squared			-0.001	(0.003)
Highest level of education (ref.: low):				
medium			-0.183	(0.710)
high			-0.854	(0.804)
Type of settlement (ref.: rural area / village):				
small/middle town			0.36	(0.312)
large town			1.231***	(0.350)
Difficulty paying bills (ref.: most of the time):				
from time to time			-2.449***	(0.599)
almost never / never			-2.391***	(0.577)
Has at least one child (ref.: childless)			-0.693*	(0.352)
Constant	-1.348***	(0.124)	-0.359	(2.503)
N =	502		423	

Notes. Model 1 includes only the main explanatory variable. Model 2 includes full set of controls. #p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.

Table S5. The connection between climate change concerns and the ideal number of children personally, Czech Republic (unstandardized estimates and standard errors in parentheses from logistic regression models).

	Model 1		Model 2	
Considers climate change to be the single most serious problem the world is facing	0.390	(0.291)	0.520#	(0.314)
Mentioned themselves as responsible for tackling climate change			-0.139	(0.312)
Has taken action to fight climate change over the past six months			-0.286	(0.253)
Demographics				
Gender: male (ref.: female)			0.324	(0.257)
Age			0.087	(0.152)
Age squared			-0.001	(0.002)
Highest level of education (ref.: low):				
medium			0.807	(0.591)
high			0.856	(0.695)
Type of settlement (ref.: rural area / village):				
small/middle town			0.025	(0.298)
large town			0.635*	(0.316)
Difficulty paying bills (ref.: most of the time):				
from time to time			-0.371	(0.39)
almost never / never			-0.525	(0.395)
Has at least one child (ref.: childless)			-0.709*	(0.320)
Constant	-1.391***	(0.127)	-2.755	(2.238)
N =	463		424	

Notes. Model 1 includes only the main explanatory variable. Model 2 includes full set of controls. #p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.

Table S6. The connection between climate change concerns and the ideal number of children personally, Hungary (unstandardized estimates and standard errors in parentheses from logistic regression models).

	Model 1		Model 2	
Considers climate change to be the single most serious problem the world is facing	0.323	(0.316)	0.447	(0.350)
Mentioned themselves as responsible for tackling climate change			-2.389*	(1.094)
Has taken action to fight climate change over the past six months			0.143	(0.284)
Demographics				
Gender: male (ref.: female)			-0.504#	(0.293)
Age			-0.120	(0.149)
Age squared			0.003	(0.002)
Highest level of education (ref.: low):				
medium			-0.264	(0.318)
high			-0.325	(0.460)
Type of settlement (ref.: rural area / village):				
small/middle town			-0.325	(0.365)
large town			0.363	(0.342)
Difficulty paying bills (ref.: most of the time):				
from time to time			-0.478	(0.374)
almost never / never			-0.800*	(0.407)
Has at least one child (ref.: childless)			-1.619***	(0.341)
Constant	-1.592***	(0.134)	0.972	(2.232)
N =	466		408	

Notes. Model 1 includes only the main explanatory variable. Model 2 includes full set of controls. #p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.

Table S7. The connection between climate change concerns and the ideal number of children personally, Poland (unstandardized estimates and standard errors in parentheses from logistic regression models).

	Model 1		Model 2	
Considers climate change to be the single most serious problem the world is facing	-0.627#	(0.374)	-0.703	(0.436)
Mentioned themselves as responsible for tackling climate change			-0.483	(0.552)
Has taken action to fight climate change over the past six months			0.497	(0.327)
Demographics				
Gender: male (ref.: female)			0.080	(0.339)
Age			0.331#	(0.196)
Age squared			-0.005	(0.003)
Highest level of education (ref.: low):				
medium			-0.393	(0.489)
high			-0.506	(0.605)
Type of settlement (ref.: rural area / village):				
small/middle town			0.311	(0.384)
large town			0.278	(0.421)
Difficulty paying bills (ref.: most of the time):				
from time to time			0.223	(0.788)
almost never / never			-0.086	(0.770)
Has at least one child (ref.: childless)			-1.192**	(0.407)
Constant	-1.482***	(0.145)	-6.304*	(2.986)
N =	400		338	

Notes. Model 1 includes only the main explanatory variable. Model 2 includes full set of controls. #p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.

Table S8. The connection between climate change concerns and the ideal number of children personally, Slovakia (unstandardized estimates and standard errors in parentheses from logistic regression models).

	Model 1		Model 2	
Considers climate change to be the single most serious problem the world is facing	-0.579*	(0.294)	-0.748*	(0.345)
Mentioned themselves as responsible for tackling climate change			-0.875**	(0.330)
Has taken action to fight climate change over the past six months			-0.261	(0.266)
Demographics				
Gender: male (ref.: female)			0.278	(0.263)
Age			0.231	(0.157)
Age squared			-0.003	(0.002)
Highest level of education (ref.: low):				
medium			0.185	(0.677)
high			-0.754	(0.767)
Type of settlement (ref.: rural area / village):				
small/middle town			0.177	(0.293)
large town			1.236***	(0.345)
Difficulty paying bills (ref.: most of the time):				
from time to time			-2.043***	(0.576)
almost never / never			-2.487***	(0.565)
Has at least one child (ref.: childless)			-1.600***	(0.341)
Constant	-1.183***	(0.119)	-2.434	(2.397)
N =	503		415	

Notes. Model 1 includes only the main explanatory variable. Model 2 includes full set of controls. #p < 0.1; *p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001.