

Appendix of the article

“The family side of work-family conflict:

A literature review of antecedents and consequences”

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Table A. Antecedents and consequences of work-family conflict - Complete list of all reviewed publications

Authors	Research question(s)	Sample; Method/Operationalization work-family conflict	Main findings
Adams & Golsch (2021)	The impact of partner support on different types of work-to-family and family-to-work conflicts by gender and parenthood	Pairfam study, Germany; sample of respondents in dual-earner couples n = 1,252; time- & strain-based FWC & WFC, each 4 items	<i>Partner support:</i> - Reduction of FWC, but not WFC, by partner support (no differentiation between emotional and instrumental support) - Partner support reduces the strain-based WFC of men - Partner support reduces the strain-based FWC of women/mothers
Adams et al. (1996)	Impact of social support and involvement on work-family conflict and life satisfaction	Survey of nontraditional students, USA; sample of full-time workers who are living with at least one family member, n = 163; WIF & FIW scale, each 4 items	<i>Family involvement:</i> - Positive association between family involvement and FIW <i>Family support:</i> - Emotional and instrumental support from the family has a negative association with FIW
Allen & Finkelstein (2014)	Life stage perspective on work-family conflicts	National Study of Changing Workforce, USA; subsample of partnered parents, n = 690; WIF & FIW scale, 5 items each	<i>Age of children:</i> WIF - Less WIF in empty nest stage compared to participants in other stages - Mean WIF highest for children under age 3 and ages 3-5 FIW - Significant association with family stage: in empty nest stage less FIW compared to parents in other stages - Highest in family stages with children under age 3 - Women higher FIW than men Interaction with gender only for WIF: - Men with teenagers had greater WIF than women - Only men in the empty nest stage had sign. less WIF than men in other stages - WIF for women highest when youngest child between 3 and 12 compared to women in other stages
Annor (2016)	Associations of work and family demands and support and work-family conflict	Survey of public university staff, Ghana; sample of full-time employees, n = 154; WFC & FWC scale, each 5 items	<i>Family pressure</i> - Positive association between family pressure and WFC & FWC <i>Number of children:</i> - No association between number of children and work-family conflicts <i>Family support:</i>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association of family support and WFC and FWC - Positive moderation of family pressure and FWC by family support (4) <i>Family income:</i> - No association of monthly family income with FWC or WFC
Aryee et al. (1999)	Relationship between stressors, work-family conflict and well-being	Employee survey, Hong Kong; sample of parents in dual-earner families, n = 243; WFC & FWC scale, each 5 items	<i>Monthly family income:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association between monthly family income and work-family conflicts <i>Spousal support:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative association of spousal support and WFC <i>Parental overload:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association between parental overload and FWC <i>Family satisfaction:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No relationship of WFC or FWC with family satisfaction
Asiedu et al. (2018)	Association between WIF/FIW and work and family demands	Survey of registered nurses sampled from 5 hospitals; Ghana; n = 134; WIF & FIW scale, each 5 items	<i>Number of children:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association with FWC <i>Number of older dependents:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of older dependents is positively related to WFC (3) <i>Family time commitment</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association with FWC
Aycan & Eskin (2005)	Examining the role of different types of social support in relation (predictor and outcome) to work-family conflicts	Employee survey, Turkey; sample of married respondents in dual-earner families with at least one child between the ages 0 – 6, working full-time with at least one year tenure in a white-collar job position, n = 434; FWC & WFC scale, each 5 items	<i>Spousal support:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative relationship between spousal support and FWC for men and women - No significant relationship for spousal support and WFC <i>Parenting:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFC associated with lower satisfaction with parental role performance for women and men - FWC only marginally associated with parental low performance for women, not for men <i>Marital satisfaction:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFC associated with lower marital satisfaction for women and men
Bagherzadeh et al. (2016)	Association between work-family conflicts, marital satisfaction and burnout	Survey of married working women, Iran; sample of women in dual career families, married, living with husband and employed, n = 400; WIF & FWC scale, each 5 items	<i>Marital satisfaction:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative association of WIF and FIW with marital satisfaction
Bai et al. (2021)	Examination of the relationship	National Study of the Changing	<i>Hours spent on childcare:</i>

	between commute time and work–family conflict	Workforce, USA; sample of employed adults, n =3,502; WIF & FIW scale, 5 items each	- Moderation of the relationship between commute time and WIF (negatively)
Blanch & Aluja (2012)	Mediating role of WFC between social support and burnout with moderating effect of sex	Employee survey, Spain; sample of employees from public organizations, n = 339; WIF & FIW scale, 5 items each	<i>Partner support:</i> - Negative association of family support (emotional) with FIW - Negative association of family support with WIF only for men - Mediation of the association of family support with burnout by WIF for men
Boumans & Dorant (2021)	Examination of the association between job and family demands and resources with caregivers’ strain	Employee survey of a financial organization, Denmark; sample of people who considered themselves as caregivers, n = 187; WFC scale (8 items) & FWC scale (4 items)	<i>Caregiver burden:</i> - Positive association of both conflicts and caregiver burden
Boyar et al. (2014)	The impact of cross domain social support, work-family-conflict and job satisfaction including family role allocations	Survey of administrative staff at a medium size university, USA; n = 527; 3 items of time-based WFC & FWC conflict scale	<i>Family support:</i> - Significant negative association between family support (emotional) and WFC & FWC - Caregiver role moderates this association: Association of family support and conflict lower for caregivers than for non-caregivers
Burch (2020)	Investigation of the long-term effects of couple’s work-family conflict	Household, Income, and Labor Dynamics in Australia Survey, Australia; sample of working couples with children, n = 3,523 couples; WFC scale, 4 items	<i>Family satisfaction:</i> - Negative effect of couple’s WFC on family satisfaction <i>Couple separation and childbirth:</i> - Indirect effect of couple’s WFC on couple separation and childbirth via family satisfaction
Carlson & Perrewé (1999)	Examination of the role of social support for work-family conflict	Employee survey of state government, southeast (no country named); sample of married employees or employees with children living at home, n = 314; FWC & WFC scale, each 5 items	<i>Family support:</i> - Social support as antecedent to role stressors and time demands rather than an intervening, moderating or independent variable - Results suggest an indirect association of family social support and work-family conflict <i>Family involvement:</i> - Positive relationship of family involvement and work-family conflict <i>Family conflict:</i> - Positive relationship between family conflict and work-family conflict <i>Family satisfaction:</i>

			- Negative association between work-family conflict and family satisfaction
Cerrato & Cifre (2018)	Whether the unequal involvement in household chores between men and women is associated with increased WFC for women and men	Employee survey, Spain; sample of married men and women (not in a relationship with each other), n = 515; time- & strain-based WFC scale, 8 items	No higher level of women's WFC compared to men's <i>Household chores:</i> - Perception of partner's involvement in household chores positively related to WFC for men <i>Family conflict:</i> - Family conflict positively associated with work-family conflict
Cho & Allen (2012)	Investigation of the association between WIF and the parent-child interaction including the moderating role of trait guilt	<i>Study 1:</i> USA; sample of employed parents (at least 20 h) from 11 after-school programs living with at least one child between ages 7 and 9, n = 201; time- & strain-based WIF, each 3 items <i>Study 2:</i> USA; web-based survey, sample of employed parents (at least 20 h) living with at least one child between ages 7 and 9, n = 230; time- & strain-based WIF, each 3 items	<i>Parent-child interaction:</i> - Negative association of WIF and parent-child interaction (educational & recreational time) - Moderation of this association by trait guilt
Cinamon et al. (2007)	(Crossover) effects of work-family conflicts on parental outcomes	Israel; sample of married couples who worked full-time and had at least one child in the age of 2 to 4 years, n = 120 (60 couples); WFC and FWC scale, each 7 items	<i>Parental self-efficacy</i> - Negative association between WFC and parental self-efficacy in the linear regression (negative correlation also for FWC) <i>Parent-child interaction</i> - Negative association of WFC and parent-child interaction in the linear regression (negative correlation also for FWC)
Cooklin et al. (2016)	Examination of the relationship between work-family conflict, enrichment and parenting behavior of fathers	LSAC, Australia; sample of employed fathers living with their child, n = 2,679; WFC & FWC scale, each 2 items	<i>Number of children:</i> - No association between number of children and father's work-family conflict <i>Parenting behavior:</i> - Negative association between work-family conflict and parenting warmth and consistency - Positive association with irritability
Cooklin et al. (2015)	Impact of work-family conflict and enrichment on mother's parenting behavior and the couple relationship	Kindergarten cohort of the LSAC, Australia; sample of employed	<i>Parenting behavior:</i> - Work-family conflict is associated with less optimal parenting behaviors (lower warmth, higher irritability)

		mothers of 4-5 years, n = 2,151; WFC & FWC scale, each 2 items	<i>Couple relationship:</i> - Negative association between high work-family conflict and the quality of the couple relationship, positive association with couple argumentativeness
DePasquale et al. (2016)	Investigation of the relationship between double- & triple-duty childcare and psychosocial implications	Work, Family and Health Study (WFHS), USA; sample of working nurses with at least 22.5 hours per week, n = 1,399; WFC & FWC scale, each 5 items	<i>Caregiver role:</i> - triple-duty caregiving (work, child- and eldercare) is positively associated with WFC - double-duty caregiving (work and childcare, work and eldercare) is positively associated with FWC
Dinh et al. (2017)	Whether changes in children's mental health correspond with changes in mothers' and fathers' work-family conflicts	Kindergarten cohort of "Growing up in Australia" (LSAC), Australia; sample of dual-earner couples employed over at least two consecutive waves, n = 2,496 couples; WFC & FWC scale, each 2 items	<i>Child's mental health:</i> - Mothers' high WFC associated with higher child mental health problems, esp. for persistent WFC - Fathers' high WFC associated with higher child mental health problems when fathers conscripted into WFC and persistent WFC - Highest effect on child's mental health when both parents had same high levels of WFC (both conscripted or both persistent) - Effects of conscripted or persistent WFC on child's mental health mostly explained via family environment (2) <i>Parenting behavior:</i> - Mothers and fathers who conscripted into or with persistent WFC higher levels of irritable parenting (3) <i>Marital satisfaction:</i> - Mothers and fathers who conscripted into or with persistent WFC lower marital satisfaction
Duxbury et al. (1994)	The effect of gender, family type and perceived control and role overload WIF and FIW of working parents	Employer-Employee Survey, Canada; sample of single-parent and dual-income full-time employees with children between age 6 and 12 in the household, n = 1,989; Work-family role strain instrument; WIF: 4 items, FIW: 5 items	<i>Family type:</i> - No significant association between single-parent status and FIW
Erickson et al. (2010)	Examination of life stage differences in the experiences in the work-family interface	IBM 2004 Global Work and Life Issues Survey, 79 countries from Europe, US, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Canada; sample of IBM employees, n = 41,769; time-based	<i>Time spent on household chores</i> - Positive association between time spent on household chores and FWC for all family stages except in the transition phase <i>Age of the youngest child</i>

		WFC scale (5 items) & strain-based FWC (1 item)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean WFC for people in the empty nest stage lower than for those before having a child or at several ages of the youngest child - Mean WFC highest for workers with children in school-age - Mean FWC higher for those before parenthood compared to the stage of transition into parenthood, for later family stages lower - Mean FWC highest for parents with preschool children <p><i>Family type:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower FWC of married respondents with children in school stage
Ferreira et al. (2018)	Impact of WFC on change trajectories of parental engagement	Portugal; sample of pre-school children from dual-earner families observed annually for 3 consecutive years, n = 156; WFC & FWC scale, each 3 items	<p><i>Parenting behavior:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative relation of WFC and parental engagement (mothers and fathers) - Parental engagement independent from partner's WFC - Initial levels of engagement positively predicted child behavioral self-control (controlled for WFC)
Ferri et al. (2018)	Whether and how the actual use of supports available from the state, organizations and families help to reduce WFC	Sample of employees from large Italian firms, Italy; n = 2,029; WIF & FIW scale, each 5 items	<p><i>Family support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative association between family support (no differentiation between emotional and instrumental, including support from partner and extended family) and FIW & WIF
Fetro & Nomaguchi (2018)	Investigation of the relationship between spousal problems and FWC	2011 MIDUS-RS, USA; sample of married to or cohabiting with a partner, younger than 62 years old and in paid work, n = 980; FWC scale, 4 items	<p><i>Housework hours:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association with FWC <p><i>Number of children:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association of number of children with FWC (no effect when controlled for strain-based demands) <p><i>Age of youngest child:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher FWC of parents with children age 0 to 5 years old than without children (no effect when controlled for strain-based demands) <p><i>Role overload:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association with FWC <p><i>Relationship strain:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association with FWC <p><i>Household income:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association with FWC
Ford (2011)	Examination of the moderating role of household income in the association	MIDUS, USA; sample of working, married parents with at least one child under 19 years old, n =	<p><i>Family strain:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association between family strain and WIF <p><i>Household income:</i></p>

	between stressors and work-family conflict	1,472; WIF & FIW scale, each 4 items	- Household income moderates the relationship between family strain and FIW, as well as between WIF and family strain
Frone et al. (1992)	Investigation of a comprehensive model of the work-family interface (predictors and outcomes of work-family conflicts)	Random sample survey, NY, USA; sample of individuals employed at least 20 hours per week, married or living as married and/or having children living at home, n = 631; WFC and FWC scale, each 2 items	<i>Family involvement:</i> - Positive association of family involvement with FWC
Frone et al. (1997)	Development and investigation of an integrative model of work-family conflict	Sample of employees who were married and/or had children living at home, Canada; n = 372; WIF & FIW scale	<i>Parenting demands</i> - Positive association of parental overload and FWC <i>Time spent on childcare:</i> - Positive association between the amount of parenting time and FWC <i>Family & spousal support:</i> - Negative relation of family support and FWC via family overload - Negative association between spousal support and family time commitments <i>Parental overload:</i> - negative association of WFC and parental overload
Gallie & Russel (2009)	Influence of working conditions and household level characteristics on work-family conflict in Western Europe	European Social Survey, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Norway, UK, Germany; n = 4,837; time- and strain-based WFC scale, 4 items	<i>Partner's employment:</i> - Higher WFC when partner is employed and the partner works on unsocial hours <i>Age of children:</i> - Having younger/dependent children positively associated with WFC - Especially for women
Graham et al. (2021)	Impact of working from home on WFC & FCW (also mental stress, general health) and how this is related to caregiving responsibilities.	Online survey, Australian adults working from home at least 2 days a week; n = 658; WIF & FIW scale, each 5 items.	<i>Parenting demands:</i> - Having children at home while working increases WIF & FIW. - Women without children experienced less WIF, women without children experienced less FIW than men with children.
Greenhaus et al. (1989)	Work domain pressures effects on work-family conflict and cross-over effects of partner's work involvement and priorities	Study of work and family issues, USA; sample of matched dual-career couples, n = 119 couples; Role conflict scale, 8 items	<i>Partner's employment:</i> - Time-based conflict of men lowest when both partners had a high job involvement - Men's strain-based conflict highest when women's career priority was high

Greenhaus et al. (2012)	Investigation of the relationship between family-supportive supervision and employee work-family balance	Sample of business college alumni from one private university, USA; n = 170; WIF & FIW scale, each 9 items	<i>Spousal support:</i> - Negative association of spousal support (emotional) and FIW und WIF
Griggs et al. (2013)	Relationship between support from work, family and community domains with time- and strain-based WFC for low-income workers	Survey of low-wage workers in a mid-sized city in southeastern US, USA; n = 193; WIF & FIW scale, 12 items (time-based & strain-based)	<i>Family support:</i> - Differentiation between partner, children and extended family, both instrumental and emotional - Negative association between extended family support and strain-based WIF - Negative association between support from children and FIW (time and strain)
Hammer et al. (1997)	Investigation of work and family individual and cross-over effects on work-family conflict	Employee survey, Pacific Northwest; sample of dual-earner couples, n = 399; WIF & FIW scale, 8 items each (summed)	<i>Number of children:</i> - Positive association with both men's and women's work-family conflict <i>Partner's employment:</i> - Partner's WFC positively related to individual's WFC <i>Family involvement:</i> - Positive association of family involvement and women's work-family conflict
Hart & Kelley (2006)	Association between work and family characteristics with child's internalizing and externalizing behavior	Study of families in a day care center, USA; sample of couples with children between 1 ½ and 4 years old, n = 132 couples; WFC scale, 4 items	<i>Partner's employment:</i> - Positive correlation between father's and mother's WFC <i>Parenting behavior:</i> - Mother's WFC positively related with father's assessment of stress by a difficult child - Father's WFC positively correlated with mother's parental distress <i>Partner relationship:</i> - Father's WFC positively correlated with martial conflict <i>Child's mental health:</i> - Mother's work-family conflict positively associated with child's internalizing and externalizing behavior
Hess & Pollmann-Schult (2020)	Examination of the effect of mother's work-family conflict on child's well-being	German Family Panel (pairfam), Germany; sample of children without disabilities and with employed mothers, n = 1,781; time- & stress-based WFC, each 2 items	<i>Parenting behavior:</i> - Positive association between mother's WFC and harsh parenting <i>Child's well-being:</i> - Positive association of mother's WFC and child's emotional problems, conduct problems and hyperactivity - These associations were (partially) mediated by harsh parenting: Direct association of WFC and emotional

			problems only; indirect effect only on conduct problems and hyperactivity
Higgins et al. (1992)	Modeling associations between work and family conflicts, work-family conflict, quality of work and private life, as well as life satisfaction	Survey of employees in large organizations, not mentioned (probably Canada); sample of workers living with full-time employed significant other, with children living at home and both partners working in jobs considered career-oriented, n = 220; WFC scale, 16 items	<i>Family involvement:</i> - No association between family involvement and work-family conflict <i>Family conflict:</i> - Positive association between family conflict and work-family conflict <i>Quality of family life:</i> - Negative association of work-family conflict and quality of family life
Hill (2005)	Investigation of work-family conflict and facilitation of working fathers and mothers	National Study of Changing Workforce (NSCW), USA; sample of employees with children under 18 years old, n = 1,314; WFC scale (8 items) & FWC (5 items)	<i>Family satisfaction:</i> - Negative association of WFC & FWC with family satisfaction <i>Marital satisfaction:</i> - Negative association of WFC & FWC with marital satisfaction
Hong et al. (2021)	Associations among work overload, parenting stress, work-family conflict, and job satisfaction during the COVID-19 among female pre-school teachers.	Survey of female pre-school teachers with children during the COVID-19 epidemic in China; n = 718; WIF & FIW scale, each 4 items	<i>Parenting stress</i> - negatively associated with family-to-work conflict
Huang et al. (2004)	Longitudinal study on the relationship between WFC and FWC and the role of work and family satisfaction in this relationship	Research project on work and family issues, not mentioned (probably USA); sample of couples with at least one person working more than 35 hours and the other one working at least 20 hours, living together for at least one year, having at least one child under 18 years living at home, caring at least 3 hours per week for aging parents, both participating in the survey and earning at least 40,000\$ per year, n = 234 couples; WFC and FWC scale, each 5 items	<i>Family satisfaction:</i> - Negative effect of WFC on family satisfaction - Family satisfaction did not mediate the effect of WFC on FWC
Huffman et al. (2017)	Family-unit approach to family fairness and cohesion	USA; sample of married U.S. Army personnel and their spouses, n = 78 dyads; strain-	<i>Family dyads:</i> - Positive relationship between employee's WFC and spouse's perception of employee's WFC

		based WFC, 3 items (based on Carlson et al. 2000) and WFC measure for perceptions of spouse's WFC, 5 items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative relationship between employee's WFC and employee's labor division fairness perception - Negative relationship between spouses' perception of employee's WFC and spouse's labor division fairness perception
Hwang & Jung (2020)	Examination of single mother's WFC and parenting stress, moderating effect of work schedules	Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS), USA; sample of unmarried, employed mothers, n = 929; WFC scale, 3 items	<i>Parenting stress:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFC positively associated with parenting stress, this applied less for mothers with non-standard work schedules
Irak et al. (2020)	Influence of emotional spousal support on WFC and work-related guilt	Employed Turkish mothers who have at least one child below the age of 10, Turkey; n= 210; WIF & FIW scale, each 5 items	<i>Spousal support:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emotional spousal support significant related FWC and WFC for employed mothers
Kalliath et al. (2017)	Examination of the association between work-family conflict and well-being of Western and non-Western employees, mediating role of family satisfaction	Australia: sample of the members of the Australian Association of Social Workers, n = 439; India: sample of social workers (chosen by personal contacts of the research assistants), n = 428; WFC & FWC scale, 18 items	<i>Family satisfaction:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association of time-based WFC and family satisfaction for Indian sample - Negative association of behavior-based WFC with family satisfaction for Australian sample - Negative association of strain-based FWC and family satisfaction for Indian sample
Kinnunen & Mauno (1998)	Investigation of prevalence, antecedents and outcomes of work-family conflict of Finish employees	Employee survey, Finland; sample of employed women and men, n = 636; time-based WFC & FWC scale, 3 items each	<i>Partner's employment:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association with work-family conflict <i>Number of children:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association between the number of children and WFC & FWC
Kuo et al. (2018)	Association between second-time fathers' WFC and father involvement	Survey within dual- and single-earner families (with full-time working fathers) before and after childbirth (5 timepoints), n = 222, U.S.; WFC scale 5 items	<i>Father involvement</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both, dual- and single earner fathers' involvement with firstborn and infant children decreased when higher WFC
Landolfi et al. (2020)	Time-lagged correlation between family demands and WFC and WFE	Survey of workers at 2 time-points, n = 568, Italy; WFC & FWC scale, 5 items each	<i>Family workload</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no significant relation with WFC <i>Emotional & instrumental family support</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negatively related to WFC <i>Family Satisfaction</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFC negatively associated with family satisfaction

Lau (2010)	Investigation of the association of work-family conflicts and father-child interactions	Hong-Kong; sample of working parents, n = 556 fathers & 981 mothers; WIF& FIW scale, each 3 items	<i>Parenting behavior</i> - Negative association of WFC and the quality of fathering <i>Father-child relationship</i> - Negative association of WFC and the father-child relationship
Leach et al. (2021)	Investigation of the relationship between parent's accumulated work-family conflict and child's mental health including family environment as an explanatory factor	LSAC, Australia; sample of employed mothers and fathers between 24-65 years old and co-resident couple-families, n = 1,903 mothers and 1,584 fathers; WFC & FWC scale, each 2 items, accumulated	<i>Parenting behavior:</i> - Positive relationship between accumulated work-family conflict and parenting irritability <i>Marital satisfaction:</i> - Negative effect of accumulated work-family conflict on marital satisfaction <i>Child mental health problem:</i> - Positive effect of accumulated work-family conflict on child's mental health problems
Li et al. (2019)	Relationship between family embeddedness, work-family conflict, family-work conflict, and employee turnover intention	Employees of a construction company; n = 175; China; WIF & FIW scale, each 5 items.	<i>Family embeddedness</i> - Family embeddedness negatively associated to WIF/FIW.
Li et al. (2021)	Investigation of the long-term relationship of WFC trajectories and health, self-esteem, income and family support	MIDUS, USA; sample of employees working 20 and more hours weekly, n = 5,197; WIF & FIW scale, each 4 items	<i>Family support:</i> Indirect effect of FIW change on family support via control change <i>Family support:</i> Indirect effect of FIW change on family support via control change
Loerch et al. (1989)	Investigation of the associations between family domain and three sources of work-family conflicts	Survey of employees of a large, southeastern university, no country mentioned (probably USA); sample of married (or living with a partner) parents, n = 156; time-based conflict, 8 items, strain-based conflict, 5 items, behavior-based conflict, 5 items	<i>Number of children & age of children:</i> - No association of the number of children of different ages with time-, strain- & behavior-based conflict <i>Couple's employment status:</i> - No association of couple's employment status with time-, strain- & behavior-based conflict <i>Role involvement:</i> - Positive association between men's role involvement (not differentiated between job and family) and time-based conflict <i>Family conflict:</i> - Positive association between women's family conflict and time-based work-family conflict - Positive association between both gender's family conflict and strain- & behavior-based conflict <i>Spouse support:</i>

			- No association of spouse support and all three types of work-family conflicts
Lopez et al. (2020)	Association between WFC/FWC, workaholism, work engagement, burnout, and coping among collegiate recreation employees, also considering their family demands.	Survey among National Intramural and Recreational Sports Association (NIRSA) professional and student members, n = 522, WFC & FWC scale, 5 items each	<i>Young children at home</i> - Highest levels of WFC/FWC among participants with children under 18 years at home
Lu et al. (2016)	Impact of partner's work family conflict on other partners' life-satisfaction	Survey of dual-earner couples, China; sample of dual-earner couples, n = 212 couples; Chinese version (Spector et al., 2007) of WFC & FWC scale, each 9 items	<i>Family Satisfaction:</i> - Partner's WFC negatively associated with other partner's family satisfaction
Matejević & Đorđević (2019)	Examination of the association between work-family conflicts and parenting style	Serbia; sample of employed, married parents with at least one child between 3 and 16 years old, n = 204; time-, strain- & behavior-based conflict, 20 items	<i>Parenting behavior:</i> - Higher time- & strain-based work-family conflict positively associated with dysfunctional parenting (authoritarian and permissive parenting style)
Matias et al. (2017)	Association between parents' WFC on psychological ability (PA) and children's emotion regulation	Survey of pre-school children's parents, Portugal; sample of heterosexual dual-earner couples with preschool-aged children, n= 138; WFC scale abbreviated version, 3 items	<i>Psychological Availability for children</i> - WFC negatively associated with psychological availability <i>Children's mental health</i> - Indirect relationship of fathers' and mothers' WFC and children's emotion regulation and lability through partners' psychological availability
Matias & Recharte (2020)	Parents' and adolescents' WFC and WFE and its crossover to adolescent well-being, via quality of parent-child relationships	Sample of both couple-members of dual-earner families and their children (aged 13-18 years); n families = 209; n individual = 627; Portugal; WIF & FIW scale, each 3 items.	<i>Parent-child relationship</i> - Mothers' WFC significantly associated with the quality of the relationships with children, <i>Children's well-being</i> - Only mothers' WFC indirectly linked to children's well-being
Mauno & Rantanen (2013)	Impact of spousal support on WFC & FWC	Project "work-family coping strategies as promoters of employee well-being", Finland; sample of participants who had a spouse/partner (married/co-habiting), n = 1,956; WFC & FWC scale, each 4 items	<i>Spousal Support</i> - Spousal support negatively associated with WFC and FWC - No association with WFC when controlled for coping

McManus et al. (2002)	Investigation of work-family conflicts of higher- and lower-level employed mothers	<p>Study 1 (lower-level employed): Study of the Canadian Aging Research Network, Canada; sample of employed mothers, n = 178; WIF & FIW scale, 22 items</p> <p>Study 2 (higher-level employed): Study of career patterns and attitudes of men and women professionals, Canada; sample of employed mother, n = 72; WIF & FIW scale, four items each</p>	<p><i>Family type:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single status no association with FIW <p><i>Family support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association of support from family members (emotional and instrumental) and work-family conflicts for lower-level employed mothers <p><i>Family income:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association between household income and conflicts for lower-level employed mothers - Lower family income related to higher family demands which were associated with higher FIW for higher-level single mothers
Minotte (2012)	Do single parents experience greater reductions in work-to-family conflict from using resources than partnered parents do?	National Study of the Changing Workforce, USA; sample of parents with at least one child under 18 years living at home at least half of the year, n = 1,325; Work-family conflict scale, 5 items	<p><i>Family type:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single-parent status alone not associated with WFC - Moderation of this status by gender, number of adults in the household and control over work hours
Minotte & Minotte (2018)	Relationship between partner's, family's and friends' support and WFC	Dual-earner couples from an upper Midwestern city in the US, USA; sample of dual-earner couples, n = 99 couples; WFC & FWC scale, each 4 items	<p><i>Partner strain</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association of partner strain and women's WFC, as well as men's FWC <p><i>Partner Support</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner support negatively related to men's family-to-work conflict - Women's family support among men associated with less FWC
Minotte et al. (2015)	Investigation of the joint experience and stress amplification of work-family conflicts on marital satisfaction	National Study of Changing Workforce (NSCW), USA; sample of married respondents, n = 1,822; WFC & FWC scale, each 5 items	<p><i>Marital satisfaction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative association of WFC and FWC with men's marital satisfaction - Negative association of FWC and marital satisfaction for women, no effect of WFC - Amplification of the negative association by the interaction of FWC and WFC with a decrease of marital satisfaction when both conflicts are high
Moilanen et al. (2019)	Comparison of coupled and single mothers WFC when working non-standard work hours	Families 24/7 cross-national web-based survey (Finland, Denmark, Great Britain); sample of (self-)employed mothers, n = 1,106; time-based WFC scale, 3 items	<p><i>Family type:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single-parent status alone not associated with WFC, depending on cultural context

Moore et al. (2007)	Impact of having children living in the household, children's age on managerial women's WFC	White- and blue-collar employees of a large manufacturing company, USA; sample of employed men and women, n = 1,103; WFC & FWC scale, each 6 items	<i>Age of the children</i> - WFC negatively associated with child's age <i>Caregiving</i> - Women, and parents report significantly more work to family strain than do men, and nonparents - Managers with children report more work to family strain than do managers without children
Moreira et al. (2019)	Association between work demands (employment type) and WFC as well as WFC association with parental mental health and mindful parenting behavior	Survey of employed parents of children between 1-19 years, n = 335, Portugal; WFC scale, 5 items	<i>Parenting behavior</i> - Higher WFC is indirectly associated with lower levels of mindful parenting (e.g., listening with attention; compassion, etc.) - Indirect effect transmitted through parenting stress, anxious symptoms, depressive symptoms
Nomaguchi (2009)	Investigation of changes in work-family conflict of parents	Study 1 (1977): Quality of Employment Survey, USA; Study 2 (1997): NSCW, USA; sample of employed parents with children under 18 years living at home, N = 2,050; WFC measured by one question due to restriction in 1977	<i>Time with children</i> - Negative association with work-family conflict - But less negative in 1997 than in 1977 <i>Housework hours</i> - No association <i>Number of children:</i> - No significant association number of children with WFC <i>Age of children:</i> - Having younger children positively related to work-family conflict for parents <i>Family type:</i> - Higher work-family conflict of single and dual-earner mothers compared to sole-breadwinner fathers <i>Partner's employment:</i> - Higher work-family conflict of mothers and fathers (in 1997) in dual-earner couples compared to sole-breadwinner fathers <i>Family income:</i> - No association of family income and WFC
Nomaguchi (2012)	Examination of the relationship between marital status and gender with work-family conflict	NSCW 2002, USA; sample of parents living with children below the age of 18 years at least half of the year, n = 1,430; FWC scale, 5 items	<i>Age of the youngest child</i> - No association <i>Number of children</i> - Positive association of number of children with FWC <i>Childcare hours</i> - No association <i>Housework hours</i> - No association

			<p><i>Caregiving</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association of primary domestic responsibilities with FWC <p><i>Marital status</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Married mothers and fathers experience less FWC than single mothers <p><i>Support by family and friends</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative association with FWC
Nomaguchi & Fetto (2019)	Association between job characteristics and mothers' WFC by childrearing stage.	Balanced panel of mothers (4 waves) working at least in 2 waves; n = 774; WFC scale, 4 items	<p><i>Children/Age youngest child</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mothers WFC higher when children are younger - Difference by childrearing stage disappears when perceived job pressure is controlled for.
Noor et al. (2019)	Relationship between family support and WFC/FWC	Employed women at a technical university, Malaysia; sample of respondents with a supervisor, working at least 30 hours a week and children or eldercare responsibilities, n = 278; WFC & FWC scales, each 5 items	<p><i>Family Support</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family support negatively associated with WFC & FWC
Ohu et al. (2019)	Association between parents' WFC and children's health	Survey of students and parents from two schools; n = 189 (parent-child survey pairs); Lagos, Nigeria; WIF & FIW scale, each 4 items	<p><i>Children's health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indirect negative effect of parents' WFC and child's health (via self-regulatory resources, such as self-control)
Orellana et al. (2021)	Investigation of parents' work-to-family conflict and interference with family satisfaction	Chile; non-probabilistic sample of different-sex dual-earner couples with at least one child between ages 10 and 15, n = 473; WFC scale, 4 items	<p><i>Family satisfaction:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFC negatively associated with own family satisfaction mothers and fathers - No association of WFC and adolescent child's family satisfaction - Parents' WFC positively associated with child's perception about parents' WIF - Child's perception of mother's and father's WIF negatively associated with child's family satisfaction - One parent's WFC positively associated with child's perception of other parent's WIF in the relationship to parent - Mothers' family satisfaction lower when child's perception of father's WIF was higher
Pluut et al. (2018)	The influence of social support at home and at work on the work interference with family life	Sample of dual-earner couples, Netherlands; n = 112; WFC scale, 5 items	<p><i>Spousal support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spousal support weakens the impact of emotional exhaustion on work-family conflict

			- Spousal support buffers the full work-family conflict process
Premeaux et al (2007)	Investigation of workplace (policies and culture) and family characteristics on job outcomes, WFC and FWC	Employee survey, Southern USA; n = 546; WFC & FWC Scale, 1 item WFC & 3 items FWC	<p><i>Number of children:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of children (age 18 and younger) positively associated with WFC and family unit FWC <p><i>Family type:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being partnered is positively related to WFC and family unit FWC (stress from marriage/relationship) - Negative relationship with home/leisure FWC (stress from household responsibilities) <p><i>Care responsibility:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association between elder care responsibility and WFC, as well as elder care-FWC <p><i>Family support:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negatively related to the level of WFC and FWC
Rathi & Barath (2013)	Investigation of police personnel's' WFC and family satisfaction.	India; sample of junior or low-ranking police personnel (n = 148); WFC & FWC scales, each 5 items	<p><i>Family Satisfaction</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFC associated with lower family satisfaction
Reimann et al. (2019)	Job-related and family-related demands and resources and the relationship with work-to-family and family-to-work conflicts among employed single parents and other parents	Germany; Linked-employer-employee panel data; n = 3,581 parents (346 single parents); WFC & FWC scales (strain-based & time-based), each 6 items	<p><i>Hours spent on childcare:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association with FWC <p><i>Hours spent on housework:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positively associated with FWC for all parents <p><i>Number of children:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association with FWC <p><i>Age of children:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association with FWC <p><i>Family type:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single parents and parents in two-parent families do not differ in their WFC experience but their FWC experience - Especially for single parents with two children and formal childcare support only <p><i>(6) Household income:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association household net income and FWC
Ross et al. (2021)	Impact of family economic strain on marital quality and marital stability through dyadic associations of marital support and WIF conflict	Survey of married couples, over 12-year period (1989&2001); n = 370; U.S.; WIF & FIW scale, each 1 item (combined to one scale)	<p><i>Family economic strain</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreases family economic strain associated with wives' lower WIF (not for husbands') <p><i>Perceived Marital Support</i></p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased WIF associated with a decreased perception of marital support from their partner (this relates to lower perceived marital quality). <i>Perceived Marital Support</i> - Increased WIF associated with a decreased perception of marital support from their partner (this relates to lower perceived marital quality).
Seiger & Wiese (2009)	Investigation of the role of social support for work-family conflicts	Survey of professional women's organizations, Switzerland; sample of women who worked at least part-time and were mother to at least one child younger than 16 years old living with them, n = 107; FWC & WFC scale, each 6 items	<i>Spousal support:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spousal support as antecedent to FWC via family strain
Selvarajan et al. (2013)	What are the cross-domain effects of social support on WFC (work domain an FIW, family domain on WIF)?	Analyses basing on two studies: 1. MIDUS (n = 1,130) & NSCW (n = 3,502), 2. sample of fulltime employees (n = 435), USA; WIF & FIW scale, study 1: 4 items, study 2: 5 items	<i>Spousal support:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spouse support has an indirect negative association with WIF via FWI - Comparison of samples shows that it is especially the emotional support from spouse/partner which influences WIF via FIW
Si et al. (2020)	Association of parenting role, work-family conflict, child ADHD symptoms, parental depression, anxiety, and somatization, parenting alliance, and social support on parenting stress	Survey among families with children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD and families with typically developing (TD) children; n = 314 / n = 308); China; work-family conflict scale with 12 items.	<i>Children's ADHD</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mothers of children with ADHD had more WFC than mothers of without ADHD children did <i>Parenting Behavior</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher WFC related to higher parenting stress.
Smoktunowicz & Cieslak (2018)	Impact of partner's job demands / WFC on own WFC	Longitudinal study of couples, no country mentioned; sample of hetero-sexual employed couples living together for at least one years, n t2= 130); WFC & FWC scale, each 5 items	<i>Partner's WFC</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's job demands associated with men's changes in work and family-related stress through women's work-family conflict - Men's family demands were associated with women's change in family-related perceived stress through men's family-work conflict
Stefanova et al. (2021)	Associations between caregiver status, working from home, personal and career outcomes for women and men during COVID-19.	Survey of heterosexual individuals, working from home, living with partner, international;	<i>Caregiver status:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among men positive association between caregiver status and FIW & WIF

		n = 240; WIF & FIW scale, each 5 items.	
Stephens et al. (2001)	Examination of interrole conflicts between different roles: parent care provider, mother to children at home, wife, and employee	First wave of longitudinal data of middle-generation women caregivers/adult daughters, no country mentioned (probably USA); sample of women assisting or supervision parent living in a separate household, n = 278; interrole conflict, 7 items	<i>Caregiving role:</i> - Most women experienced conflict related to their parent caring role - 34% of women experienced conflict between parent-care role and their mother role - 38% of women reported conflict between parent care role and employee role
Strazdins et al. (2013)	Impact of fathers' and mothers' work-family facilitation and work-family conflict on children's mental health	Kindergarten cohort of "Growing up in Australia" (LSAC), Australia; sample of mothers and fathers of 4-5 years old children, n = 2,809 mothers & 3,982 fathers (2,439 from the same household); WFC & FWC scale, each 2 items	<i>Child's mental health:</i> - Association between high work-family conflict and children's mental health problems, esp. for mother's WFC; same for parents - Mediation of this effect by psychological distress and irritable parenting (full mediation for mothers) - Potential compounding of this effect in dual-earner families with both parents having high conflict
Vahedi et al. (2018)	Maternal work-family conflict and enrichment, child internalizing and externalizing problems, and inter-parental conflict	LSAC, Australia; sample of working mothers, n= 2,946; WFC & FWC scale, each 2 items	<i>Child's mental health:</i> - Mother's initial level of work-family conflict is positively associated with child's internalizing and externalizing problems - Mother's initial level of work-family conflict predicted stronger increase in child internalizing problems over time <i>Inter-parental conflict:</i> - Positive association between the initial level of work-family conflict and inter-parental conflict, but no prediction of change over time
Vahedi et al. (2019)	Crossover effects from mothers' / fathers' WFC to their own and their partner's perception of inter-parental conflict and parenting irritability, and influences on children's/adolescents' mental health.	6 waves of a cohort study of children and their families; n = around 4000/wave; Australia; WFC scale, 4 items	<i>Inter-parental conflict</i> - WFC positively affects inter-parental conflict <i>Parenting behavior</i> - WFC positively affects inter-parental conflict - Mothers' and fathers' parenting irritability (6–7 years) mediated association between mothers' WFC (4–5 years) and mother-reported child externalizing problems (8–9 years) - Mothers' parenting irritability (12–13 years) mediated the association between fathers' WFC (10–11 years) and mother- and adolescent-reported externalizing problems (14–15 years). <i>Child's problems</i>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mother's WFC positive effect on children's internalizing problems Mother's WFC positive effect on adolescent's externalizing problems
Van Daalen et al. (2006)	Investigation of the association of sources of social support and work-family conflict	CentER panel, Denmark; sample of employees within dual-earner households, n = 444; time- & strain-based WIF & FIW, 3 items each	<i>Spouse's employment</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative association between spouse's working hours and time-based WFC <i>Family/spousal support:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family support by spouse or relatives and friends no association with time- or strain-based WFC - Support from spouse negative association with time- & strain-based FWC
Van den Eynde et al. (2020)	Examining parent's work-family conflict on child's behavior with parental well-being and parenting act as mediators	Pairfam, Germany; sample of children and their mothers and fathers, n = 969; WIF & FIW scale, each 4 items	<i>Parenting performance</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FIW negative association with parenting performance - No association of WIF and parenting <i>Child behavior</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No direct effect of WIF & FIW on child behavior
Verweij et al. (2021)	Increases in WFC/FWC during COVID-19 for specific groups (gender/educational attainment) and association between WFC/FWC and parenting behavior	Longitudinal survey among employed parents with children <= 3, n = 55 (mothers)/ 76 (fathers), Netherlands; WIF & FIW scale, each 5 items	<i>Perceived parenting/Parent-child relationship</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFC associated with a less positive parent-child relationship. - Higher levels of FWC related to more coercive parenting - Higher WFC more positive encouragement towards children - Associations between conflict measures of perceived parenting did not change significantly between waves
Vieira, Matias, Ferreira, Lopez, & Matos (2016)	Association of parents' work-family conflict and enrichment with children's internalizing and externalizing problem behaviors through the association with parent-child relationships	Portugal; sample of dual-earner couples with preschool children (3-6 years old), n = 317; WFC & FWC scale, each 3 items	<i>Child's mental health:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mothers' WFC contributed indirectly to children's externalizing difficulties through associations with their own and with their partners' parent-child relationship quality - Fathers' WFC contributed directly to children's internalizing and directly and indirectly to externalizing difficulties through their own father-child relationship quality
Vieira, Matias, Lopez, Matos (2016)	Association between WFE and WFC and parenting experience	Survey within preschools, Portugal; sample of dual-earner couples with preschool children (- 6 years old), n = 346 couples; time-, strain- & behavior-based WFC scale, each 3 items	<i>Parenting experience</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFC negatively associated with perceived parenting confidence and involvement for both mothers and fathers - Mother's WFC negatively related to father's parental confidence <i>Child-parent relationship</i>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFC positively associated with relational frustration, negatively related to parent-child attachment - Positive association between mother's frustration and father's WFC - Mother's WFC positively related to father's relational frustration and negatively to father's parent-child attachment
Voydanoff (1988)	Investigation of the relationship between work role characteristics and family structure demands on work-family conflict	Quality of Employment Survey, USA; sample of married employees, n = 1,027; Work-family conflict measured by one question (survey from 1977)	<i>Hours spent on childcare:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative association between weekly childcare hours and work-family conflict for men <i>Household chores:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association between household work and work-family conflict <i>Spouse's employment:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No association between spouse's weekly work hours and work-family conflict
Voydanoff (2005a)	Investigation of the relationship between social integration and job and marital quality	National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS), USA; sample of employed and partnered (living in one household) respondents, n = 1,725 to 1,741; WFC & FWC scale, each 4 items	<i>Marital Satisfaction:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative association of WFC and FWC with marital satisfaction
Voyandoff (2005b)	Examination of the relationship between family and community demands and resources and family-to-work conflict and enrichment	MIDUS, USA; sample of employed, married, parents (n = 1,567); FWC scale, 4 items	<i>Age of the child</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher FWC experienced by parents with child 6 years or younger when taking family demands into account <i>Marital disagreement</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association between marital disagreement and FWC <i>Household demands</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association between household demands (time-based) and FWC <i>(4) Children's problems</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive association between children's problems and FWC <i>Family Support</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative association between family support and FWC
Wilson et al. (2018)	Joint influence of employee interrole conflict and partner interrole conflict on employee outcomes	Survey of employee/couples dyads; U.S.; n = 141 (couples); FWC and WFC scales, each 4 items	<i>Partner relationship satisfaction</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partners' congruency in FCW (but not WFC) positively associated with partner relationship satisfaction (mitigating effect of congruency)

Winslow, S. (2005)	Investigation of work-family conflict, gender and parenthood in the comparison between 1977 and 1997	Study 1 (1977): Quality of Employment Survey, USA; Study 2 (1997): NSCW, USA; sample of employed parents with children under 18 years living at home, N = 2,050; WFC measured by one question due to restriction in 1977	<i>Family type:</i> - No association with single parent status, but parents overall <i>Income:</i> - No association of income and WFC (only used as control; not specified of on or household income)
Yang & Kim (2021)	Examination of the effect of parenting style in the association between maternal work-family conflict (WFC) and children's problematic internet behavior (PIU).	Survey of mothers and their children; Korea, n = 707; WFC scale, 9 items	<i>Parenting style:</i> - Work-family-conflict negatively associated with authoritative parenting style and positively with authoritarian or permissive parenting style <i>Children's problematic behavior:</i> - Positive association between work-family-conflict and child's problematic internet use
Yoo (2021)	Effect of the gender role ideology on marital satisfaction through work-to-family conflict and family-to-work conflict (within dual-earner couples)	4059 participants (2434 men and 1625 women) in South Korea; WIF & FIW scale, each 5 items	<i>Marital Satisfaction</i> - Gender role ideology indirect relationship on marital satisfaction through family-to-work conflict for men - No significant indirect relationship found for women - Direct negative effects for WIF / FIW: negative relationships with marital satisfaction for men and women; from family-to-work conflict to marital satisfaction, stronger effect for women
Yucel & Latshaw (2020)	Impact of WFC/FWC on relationship satisfaction also regarding cross-partner effects	Pairfam, Germany; sample of married or cohabiting dual-earner couples, n (married)= 1,043, n (cohabiting) = 323; WFC & FWC scale, each 4 items	<i>Married Couples Relationship Satisfaction</i> - Higher FWC is related to lower relationship satisfaction - No gender differences - Respondents married to partner with higher FWC report lower relationship satisfaction - Own WFC more important than partner's WFC for satisfaction <i>Cohabiting Couples Relationship Satisfaction</i> - Lower relationship satisfaction of persons with higher FWC - Partners' WFC does not add to the models
Yucel, & Latshaw (2021)	Association of mother's and father's WFC and children's problem behaviors; test of moderation by child and family characteristics	German Family Panel, sample of mother/father-child dyads, n= 509; WFC Scale, 4 items	<i>Children's problem behavior:</i> - Father's and mother's WFC positively correlated with children's emotional problems - Association with father's WFC esp. for older children and girls - Association with mother's WFC esp. for younger children and boys

			- Mother's WFC positively correlated with children's conduct problems, esp. for boys, younger children and within households with more children
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Notes: WFC = Work-to-family conflict (synonym: WIF); FWC = Family-to-work conflict (synonym: FIW)