**Journal** of **Health**

and **Social Behavior**

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

**ONLINE SUPPLEMENT**

**to article in**

Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 2019, Vol. 60, Issue 3

**Work–Family Conflict and Well-being among** **German Couples: A Longitudinal and Dyadic Approach**

**Deniz Yucel**

*William Paterson University*

**Wen Fan**

*Boston College*

**Appendix Table A.** Descriptive Statistics for Control Variables, The German Family Panel (Pairfam) Waves 6 and 8 (*N* = 1,001 couples).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Women | | Men | |
|  | Range | Mean (SD) | Range | Mean (SD) |
| **Time-invariant control variables**  Relationship duration (log)  Lower education (reference category)  Intermediate education  Upper education  German nationality | –2.48–5.66  0–1  0–1  0–1  0–1 | 3.93(1.62)  .06\*\*\*  .37  .57\*\*\*  .96 | 0–1  0–1  0–1  0–1 | .13\*\*\*  .38  .49\*\*\*  .97 |
| **Time-varying control variables**  Presence of preschool children in the household (wave 6)  Presence of preschool children in the household (wave 8)  ΔPresence of preschool children in the household  Work hours (wave 6)  Work hours (wave 8)  ΔWork hours  Income (log) (wave 6)  Income (log) (wave 8)  ΔIncome  Couple lives in East Germany (wave 6)  Couple lives in East Germany (wave 8)  ΔCouple lives in East Germany  Married | 0–1  0–1  –1–1  2–75  1–70  –38–40  4.65–8.70  4.32–9.10  –2.66–2.68  0–1  0–1  –1–1  0–1 | .33  .24  –.09(.39)  29.66\*\*\*(12.43)  3.41\*\*\*(11.78)  1.01\*\*(7.74)  6.98\*\*\*(.67)  7.08\*\*\*(.66)  .12(.41)  .34  .33  –.01(.07)  .80 | 1–84  1–85  –57–55  4.61–9.90  4.61–9.39  –2.48–2.77  0–1 | 43.41\*\*\*(9.39)  43.35\*\*\*(8.98)  –.01\*\*(7.68)  7.65\*\*\*(.52)  7.72\*\*\*(.51)  .08(.33)  .80 |
| *Note*: Δ = change between waves 6 and 8. We use paired *t*-tests for continuous variables and chi-square tests for categorical variables to test differences in means between women and men within a couple. Given the high correlation, we only use women’s reports for relationship-specific variables, including relationship duration, presence of preschool children in the household, and whether the couple lives in East Germany. Standard deviations (SD) are in parentheses.  \* *p* < .05, \*\* *p* < .01, \*\*\* *p* < .001 (two-tailed tests). | | | | |

**Appendix Table B.** Best-fitting Models for All Three Outcomes (Including the Estimates for Control Variables), The German Family Panel (Pairfam) Waves 6 and 8 (*N* = 1,001 couples).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Life Satisfaction | Mental Health | Physical Health |
| **Individual-level actor effects**  ΔWFC  ΔFWC  **Individual-level partner effects**  ΔWFC  ΔFWC  **Control variables** | W: –.13\*\*\*(.02)  M:  W:–.07\*\*(.03)  M:  W: .03(.04)  M: –.10\*\*\*(.03)  W: –.05(.04)  M: –.03(.04) | –.06\*\*\*(.02)  –.12\*\*\*(.02)  –.05\*\*(.02)  –.09\*\*\*(.02)   |  | | --- | | .00(.01) | | –.04\*\*(.01) | | –.20\*\*\*(.03)  –.03(.03) |
| Marital status  Relationship duration (log)  Women’s intermediate education  Women’s upper education  Men’s intermediate education  Men’s upper education  Women’s nationality  Men’s nationality  Δ Presence of preschool children in the household  Women’s work hours (wave 6)  Men’s work hours (wave 6)  ΔWomen’s work hours  ΔMen’s work hours  Women’s income (log)  Men’s income (log)  ΔWomen’s income (log)  ΔMen’s income (log)  ΔCouple lives in East Germany | W: –.18(.11)  M: .03(.11)  W: .04(.03)  M: –.01(.03)  W: .01(.11)  M: –.23\*(.11)  W: .02(.12)  M: –.19(.12)  W: –.04(.08)  M: .09(.08)  W: –.02(.09)  M: .06(.09)  W: .40\*\*(.13)  M: .15(.13)  W: –.28(.15)  M: .03(.15)  W: –.03(.07)  M: –.04(.07)  W: .01(.04)  M: .02(.04)  W: –.03(.04)  M: –.01(.04)  W: .01(.05)  M: .09(.05)  W: –.04(.05)  M: –.01(.05)  W: –.01(.08)  M: –.04(.08)  W: .03(.08)  M: .05(.08)  W: .33\*\*\*(.09)  M: .05(.09)  W: –.02(.11)  M: –.01(.11)  W: –.01(.05)  M: .04(.05) | .06(.06)  –.04(.06)  .00(.01)  .01(.01)  .00(.06)  –.02(.05)  –.00(.06)  –.01(.06)  –.04(.04)  .04(.04)  –.03(.05)  .05(.04)  .10(.07)  .06(.07)  .01(.08)  –.01(.07)  –.00(.03)  –.02(.03)  .03(.02)  .03(.02)  –.01(.02)  –.01(.02)  .02(.02)  .03(.02)  –.03(.02)  .02(.02)  –.05(.04)  –.05(.04)  .02(.04)  .03(.04)  .05(.05)  –.06(.05)  –.03(.05)  .07(.05)  .03(.03)  –.02(.03) | –.13(.15)  –.08(.14)  .02(.04)  .03(.04)  .15(.15)  –.11(.14)  .14(.15)  –.06(.14)  –.02(.11)  .10(.10)  .02(.12)  .13(.11)  .03(.18)  .31(.16)  –.24(.20)  –.09(.19)  .02(.09)  –.13(.08)  .01(.05)  –.04(.05)  –.03(.05)  .05(.05)  .07(.06)  –.08(.06)  –.05(.06)  –.06(.06)  .05(.10)  .09(.09)  .12(.11)  –.16(.10)  .11(.12)  .17(.12)  –.02(.14)  .13(.13)  .09(.07)  –.12(.06) |

*Note*: WFC = work-to-family conflict; FWC = family-to-work conflict; Δ = change between waves 6 and 8; W = women; and M = men. Work hours are measured in a 10-hour unit to better represent the coefficient sizes (i.e., a one-unit increase indicates a 10-hour increase in work hours). Standard errors are in parentheses. \**p* < .05, \*\**p* < .01, \*\*\**p* < .001 (two-tailed tests).