Using a sample of 117 Executive MBA alumni, we directly compared family-related support (i.e., employee perceptions that their family tries to help them more easily manage both work and nonwork responsibilities), organization-related support (i.e., employee perceptions that their organization tries to help them more easily manage both work and nonwork responsibilities), and employees’ problem-focused coping style in terms of their respective unique relationships with work-family conflict and employees’ psychological and physical health. Our research was guided by resource drain theory, which suggests that juggling work and nonwork roles drains employees’ personal resources (e.g., time, energy), thereby increasing the probability that one role would conflict or be incompatible with another role. Our findings show that family-related support shared the most consistent negative relationships with different facets of work-family conflict, suggesting that, compared to organization-related support and problem-focused coping skills, this conflict reducer could be of greatest benefit to employees in terms of reduced work-family conflict. However, none of our three potential conflict reducers related to employees’ physical health, and only problem-focused coping related to enhanced psychological health. By offering a direct comparison of the unique relationships between work-family conflict and three different types of potential conflict reducers, this study contributes to academics’ as well as practitioners’ understanding of how best to minimize the incidence of work-family conflict.