

EFFECTS OF ATTACHMENT REPRESENTATIONS, RUMINATION, AND TRAIT DEPRESSION ON CO-RUMINATION IN FRIENDSHIPS: A DYADIC ANALYSIS

By Jennifer K. Homa

Over the past decade, researchers have learned a great deal about the outcomes of *co-rumination*, or dyadic tendencies in which two members excessively discuss and revisit problems while focusing on negative feelings (Rose, 2002). Research indicates that co-rumination is linked to closer friendship quality in youths, but also greater emotional disturbance (e.g., depression and anxiety; Rose, 2002; Rose, Carlson & Waller, 2007). Surprisingly, little is known about the predictors of co-rumination. The current study addressed whether attachment, rumination, and trait depression are predictive of co-rumination. In addition, this research evaluated co-rumination in relation to interdependence theory by proposing that it is subjected to the impacts from both the individuals' and their friend's attachment representations, rumination, and trait depression. It was hypothesized that more anxiously attached, depressive, and ruminative individuals would engage in more co-rumination with a close friend. Furthermore, it was hypothesized that having a friend who is more anxious, more depressive, or more ruminative may drive an individual to engage in more co-rumination. Results revealed that an individual's attachment avoidance was significantly related to their own (actor effect) and their friend's (partner effect) co-rumination. Also, an individual's attachment anxiety was significantly related to their friend's (partner level) co-rumination. Interestingly, gender moderated the effect of attachment avoidance on co-rumination at the actor and partner levels and gender moderated the effect of attachment anxiety on co-rumination at the partner level. Furthermore, an interaction emerged between friendship duration and trait depression on co-rumination at the actor level. Considering the adjustment trade-offs of co-rumination, it is important to understand the predictors of co-rumination as well as the consequences of it in order to effectively apply intervention efforts. Thus, the findings from the current study have significant practical implications. Furthermore, evidence from this study advances previous research that has primarily gathered information from only one friend, despite the dyadic nature of the construct.

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Jennifer K. Homa

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COMMITTEE APPROVAL

Chong Man Chow Advisor

5-10-2013 Date Approved

Anca Miron Member

5-10-2013 Date Approved

Erin Winterowd Member

5-10-13 Date Approved

PROVOST
AND VICE CHANCELLOR

Jan Aken

5/14/2013
Date Approved

FORMAT APPROVAL

Mara Hoffman

5/1/13
Date Approved

This thesis is dedicated to my cheering section – Mom, Dad, Cindy, Bill, Angela, and Lindsay.

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Effects of Attachment Representations, Rumination, and Trait Depression on Co-Rumination in Friendships: A Dyadic Analysis

Mutual disclosure of feelings and emotions is central to friendships in adolescence (12-18 years old) and emerging adulthood (18-25 years old), especially for girls (Buhrmester & Furman, 1987; Chow, Roelse, Buhrmester, & Underwood, 2012; Sullivan, 1953). Whereas supportive friends are important for the healthy psychosocial development of adolescents and emerging adults, it is possible that some support processes between friends have costs, especially when two friends engage in *co-rumination* (Rose, 2002). Co-rumination is a construct that refers to dyadic tendencies in which two members extensively discuss and revisit problems, and focus on negative feelings (Rose, 2002).

The developmental psychology literature indicates that co-rumination has both positive and negative effects; while it has been linked to closer friendship quality in youths, it has also been linked to greater emotional disturbance (e.g. depression and anxiety; Rose, 2002; Rose, et al., 2007). In other words, the co-rumination process between friends reinforces their negative beliefs in that the friends are validating each other so, although it is a close friendship, the way that they discuss their problems may be bad for them. Previous research has found that co-rumination leads to experiences of negative affect and a hyper-activated sympathetic nervous system (Byrd-Craven, Granger, & Auer, 2011), which in turn, may contribute to its negative effects by

amplifying the stress hormone response. Since co-rumination has both costs and benefits associated with it, moderate levels may be adaptive, whereas extreme levels may become maladaptive (Rose & Rudolph, 2006).

Over the past decade, researchers have learned a great deal about the outcomes of co-rumination with studies producing consistent findings on the adjustment trade-offs (Calmes & Roberts, 2008; Rose, 2002; Rose et al., 2007; Starr & Davila, 2009; Tompkins, Hockett, Abraibesh, & Witt, 2011). Surprisingly, less is known about the predictors of co-rumination. Drawing ideas from research on attachment, rumination, and trait depression, the current study attempts to demonstrate whether these personal characteristics, which have been found to be related to maladaptive emotion regulation strategies (Campbell, Simpson, Kashy, & Rholes, 2001; Schwartz-Mette & Rose, 2012; Treynor, Gonzalez, & Nolen-Hoeksema, 2003), would be related to co-rumination. Since these constructs have been found to be important indicators of emotion regulation in interpersonal relationships, they may be predictive of co-rumination. Furthermore, although co-rumination is regarded as a dyadic construct, most existing studies did not employ a dyadic design where both friends were examined simultaneously (see exception, Smith & Rose, 2011). In order to address this gap, the current study employs a dyadic perspective and examines the effects of attachment styles, trait depression, and rumination on co-rumination in friend dyads (Kenny & Cook, 1999).

Attachment Representations and Co-Rumination

Attachment theory (Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, & Wall, 1978; Bowlby, 1982) suggests that individuals form mental representations with regard to their attachment figures based on interpersonal experiences. Sensitive and responsive attachment figures give rise to a secure attachment representation and rejecting or inconsistent attachment figures give rise to either avoidant or anxious attachment representations (Ainsworth et al., 1978; Cassidy, 1994). Although attachment representations have traditionally been thought of as a typology of secure, avoidant, and anxious (Ainsworth et al., 1978), more contemporary researchers suggest that there are two dimensions that underlie adult attachment representations: anxiety and avoidance (Brennan, Clark, and Shaver, 1998).

Fraley and Shaver (2000) contend that the anxiety and avoidance dimensions reflect two fundamental components that underlie attachment-related regulatory systems. First, the anxiety component reflects an appraisal-monitoring system that determines the extent to which individuals monitor their partners and relationships (Fraley & Shaver, 2000). This component involves regulating an individual's tendencies to monitor and appraise events that may be relevant to a relationship, such as the attachment figure's availability as well as possible cues of rejection. Second, the avoidance component is responsible for regulating attachment-related behaviors that determine the extent to which individuals choose to draw nearer to or withdraw from their attachment partner (Fraley & Shaver, 2000). This component involves regulating an individual's behavioral tendencies to seek intimacy and closeness from their partners, especially in times of stress.

Therefore, individuals high in anxiety are characterized by intense worrying about the

availability of the attachment figures, and individuals high in avoidance are characterized by a strong preference for emotional distance and feel uncomfortable depending on others (Brenning & Braet, 2013). Secure individuals are thought to be low on both attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance dimensions and are characterized by representations of comforting attachment figures and a continuing sense of attachment security (Brenning & Braet, 2013).

Researchers further argue that these internalized attachment representations form a critical foundation for subsequent ways of regulating and coping with negative affect (Cassidy, 1994; Mikulincer, Florian, & Weller, 1993). Individuals who are high in attachment anxiety worry about their own value to the attachment figure and about the availability of the attachment figure due to a history of receiving unpredictable or inconsistent care and support (Ainsworth et al., 1978; Brenning, Soenens, Braet, & Bosmans, 2012). Research has found that individuals who are high in anxiety manage distress by using passive, ruminative, and emotion-focused coping strategies (Campbell et al., 2001; Chow & Buhrmester, 2011). Due to a history of efforts to establish contact with attachment figures resulting in repeated rejection and anger, individuals who are high in attachment avoidance are distrustful of close relationships and tend to be compulsively self-reliant in order to avoid the pressure of becoming someone else's caretaker or to avoid the pain of being rejected (Bowlby, 1982; Crittenden & Ainsworth, 1989; Simpson, Rholes, & Nelligan, 1992). Studies have found that individuals who are high in avoidance usually manage distress by downplaying it, withdrawing from close

others, or distracting themselves from the source of distress and do not seek support from close others (Chow & Buhrmester, 2011; Collins & Feeney, 2000; Simpson et al., 1992). Due to a history of receiving sensitive and responsive care and support from attachment figures, secure individuals manage distress by turning to close others for support when needed and taking constructive actions to reduce it (Ainsworth et al., 1978; Crittenden & Ainsworth, 1989; Simpson et al., 1992).

Co-rumination can be conceptualized as being related to the constructs of support-seeking and rumination, but it is more emotionally intense and more negative (Rose, 2002). Therefore, it is reasonable to argue that co-rumination represents an important type of emotion regulation strategy that individuals exhibit within dyadic friendships, and different attachment representations may be closely related to co-rumination. Since highly anxious individuals tend to engage in emotion regulation strategies that heighten emotions (Cassidy, 1994), they may be more likely to engage in co-rumination during times of distress. Conversely, highly avoidant individuals tend to suppress emotions and withdraw from the source of distress and therefore, they may be less likely to engage in co-rumination (Cassidy, 1994). Based on past theory and research, it is reasonable to suggest that individuals who are high in attachment anxiety will engage in greater levels of co-rumination while individuals who are high in attachment avoidance will engage in lower levels of co-rumination.

Trait Depression and Co-Rumination

Depression is an emotional state that can be characterized as being sad, down, or withdrawn (Cassano & Fava, 2002). In previous studies, co-rumination has been linked to depression (Calmes & Roberts, 2008; Rose, 2002; Rose et al., 2007; Schwartz-Mette & Rose, 2012; Starr & Davila, 2009; Stone, Hankin, Gibb, & Abela, 2011). Co-rumination may lead to depression because it involves a persistent negative focus and impedes activities that could offer distraction from problems (Rose et al., 2007). Although depression is typically considered as the outcome of co-rumination, it is equally valid to argue that depression may be the predictor of co-rumination between friends. Indeed, past researchers suggest that depression can be conceptualized as a personality trait that is characterized by excessive negative and pessimistic beliefs about one's self and others (Costa & McCrae, 1994). This construct is similar to depressive personality disorder or dysthymia in the clinical literature and, more specifically, trait depression is an enduring predisposition to experience dysphoric moods such as dejection, discouragement, and hopelessness (Costa & McCrae, 1994). Therefore, it is possible that people who possess a predisposition to trait depression may be more likely to engage in co-rumination. In fact, past research has found that depressed individuals tend to engage in emotion-focused coping strategies such as self-criticism, mental rumination, overt displays of distress, and wishful thinking (Mikulincer & Florian, 2004; Treynor et al., 2003). For this reason, the current study intends to conceptualize and examine depression as a stable characteristic, rather than a temporary way of feeling, and as a predictor of co-rumination. Integrating

research on co-rumination and trait depression, it is possible that individuals who score higher in trait depression will engage in more co-rumination with a close friend.

Rumination and Co-Rumination

Rumination can be conceptualized as a method of coping with distress that involves a passive and repetitive focus on symptoms of distress and its possible causes and consequences (Nolen-Hoeksema, Wisco, & Lyubomirsky, 2008). Past research has shown that people who tend to ruminate are also more likely to co-ruminate with their friends (Jose, Wilkins, & Spendelow, 2012). Although rumination and co-rumination are very similar, scholars have examined rumination in comparison to co-rumination in order to substantiate that these two constructs are indeed different from one another (Calmes & Roberts, 2008; Stone et al., 2011; Jose et al., 2012).

Jose, Wilkins, and Spendelow (2012) argued that co-rumination and rumination are distinguishable in that rumination is an individual's intrusive thoughts about one's problems, whereas co-rumination is an interpersonal process of discussing problems with others. A recent study examined the sequence of emotion regulation processes between rumination and co-rumination and provided support for this notion (Jose et al., 2012). They found that individuals who ruminate at high levels are more likely to engage in co-rumination with their best friend but, conversely, co-rumination did not predict rumination. It appears that there is a directional influence from ruminative tendencies to co-ruminate in friendships. Based on past research, it appears that individuals who are

more ruminative will engage in more co-rumination than individuals who are less ruminative.

Gender Differences

Previous research has found that females experience higher levels of stress in their relationships and perceive negative interpersonal events as more stressful than males do (Rudolph, 2002). Females also experience more negative affect associated with their social networks and demonstrate a relational orientation style characterized by an emphasis on the importance of close dyadic relationships to one's sense of self and higher levels of interpersonal sensitivity than males do (Rudolph, 2002). This heightened interpersonal sensitivity has been proposed by Rudolph (2002) to account in part for gender differences in stress reactivity and the increased vulnerability to anxiety and depression in females compared to males.

Furthermore, gender differences have been found in regards to co-rumination. While males have been found to engage in co-rumination, females are more likely to engage in co-rumination than males and are also more likely to develop depressive and anxiety symptoms following co-rumination (Rose & Rudolph, 2006). Higher co-rumination levels among females than males also help to account for closer friendships among females than males. In regards to the temporal ordering of the relations between co-rumination and adjustment, previous research that examined the effects of co-rumination on adjustment over a period of six months found that co-rumination predicted

higher levels of depressive and anxiety symptoms over time for females, but not for males (Rose et al., 2007). Since females are more likely than males to co-ruminate and the negative effects are most severe for females, this indicates a double risk for females (Rose & Rudolph, 2006). It is expected that similar gender differences will be found in the current study in that females will engage in more co-rumination than males. Because gender differences in co-rumination were observed in past research, this study further attempted to examine how gender might serve as a moderator between the effects of attachment, depression, and rumination on co-rumination. No specific predictions were made regarding these potential interactions, thus the moderation analyses examined in this study were exploratory in nature.

Dyadic Perspective

Most studies on co-rumination have employed an individualistic approach in that adolescents are examined in isolation from their friends (see exception, Smith & Rose, 2011). According to an interdependence perspective (Huston & Robins, 1982; Kenny & Cook, 1999), characteristics of one individual will likely affect the other individual in the relationship. Elaborating on interdependence theory, the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM; Kashy & Kenny, 1999) is a recently developed model that systematically describes how dyadic processes work. This model provides a conceptual basis that allows researchers to untangle the nature of the relationship dynamics and interdependence (Cook & Kenny, 2005). According to APIM, the outcomes in a dyadic relationship (e.g.,

co-rumination) may be driven by actor and/or partner effects. *Actor effects* occur when one person's emotions, cognitions, or behaviors impact his or her own outcomes whereas *partner effects* occur when one person's characteristics impact his or her partner's outcomes (Kenny & Cook, 1999). Since co-rumination is inherently dyadic, as suggested by interdependence theory (Cook & Kenny, 2005), then it is possible that insecure attachment, trait depression, and rumination may have an effect on the partner. In terms of attachment, because highly avoidant individuals dislike the care-taking role and withdraw during time of distress (Bowlby, 1973; Campbell et al., 2001), it is possible that individuals with a more avoidant friend would engage in less co-rumination. Furthermore, past studies have shown that anxiously attached, depressive, and ruminative individuals tend to experience greater levels of negative emotions when dealing with stress and problems (Campbell et al., 2001; Schwartz-Mette & Rose, 2012; Treynor et al., 2003). It is possible that their negative emotions may spill over to their friend during the process of emotional disclosure which, in turn, may elicit greater levels of co-rumination from a friend. Together, it is possible that having a more anxious, ruminative, or depressive friend may drive individuals to engage in more co-rumination.

The Current Study

The current study is unique in two important ways. First, it is the first study that attempts to investigate potential personal characteristics, including attachment representations, rumination, and trait depression, that may explain co-rumination within

friendships. Second, it is one of the first studies to investigate different interpersonal dynamics (e.g., actor versus partner effects) that exist within friendships, especially in the context of emotion regulation. Integrating the APIM and past research, actor effects predict that individuals who score higher on attachment anxiety, trait depression, and rumination will score higher on co-rumination. In contrast, individuals who score higher on attachment avoidance will score lower on co-rumination. Furthermore, partner effects predict that having a friend who is more anxious, higher in trait depression, and more ruminative, may drive individuals to engage in more co-rumination. In contrast, having a friend who is more avoidant may drive individuals to engage in less co-rumination.

Methods

Participants and Procedures

Participants were 212 pairs of same-sex friends attending a small Midwestern university. This study targeted a sample of emerging adults within the age range of 18-25 years as this age group is especially vulnerable to excessive, negative problem talk and internalizing problems. Participants signed up for the study through the SONA system and were asked to bring a close friend with them for the study. Participants were also reminded not to bring their siblings or family members as their friend. After informed consent was obtained from the friend dyad, they completed a computer-administered survey in the laboratory using separate computers. The dyad was instructed not to look at nor discuss their responses with each other while completing the survey. Upon completion, they were thanked and provided with a short debriefing and the investigator's contact information. Each study session took approximately 45 minutes to complete and this study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh.

Four of the dyads were not within the targeted age range of emerging adults and three of the dyads previously completed this study; therefore, a total of seven dyads were excluded from the analysis. The final sample consisted of 205 pairs of same-sex friends ($M_{\text{age}} = 18.93$ years, $SD = 1.31$). The duration of their friendships varied ($M_{\text{duration}} = 3.48$, $SD = 4.53$) and 135 (66%) of the dyads were female. When participants were asked to

rank the importance of their friend, participants designated their friend as *best friend* (41.5%), *good friend* (49.8%), *social friend* (6.8%), and *acquaintance* (2.0%). The final sample was 83.9% Caucasian, 5.6% African American, 2.4% Hispanic, 0.2% Native American, 4.9% Asian, 0.2% Middle Eastern, and 2.4% “other/mixed”.

Measures

Demographic Survey. Participants answered questions regarding demographic variables such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, friendship type, and friendship duration (see Appendix A).

Co-Rumination. Friendship dyads responded to a 9-item shortened version (see Appendix B, Jose et al., 2012) of the full Co-Rumination Questionnaire (CQ; Rose, 2002). The items assessed the extent to which the participants typically co-ruminate with each other as the instructions asked them to think about the way that they usually are with the friend that came with them to the lab. This includes frequently discussing problems, rehashing problems, speculating about problems, mutual encouragement of problem talk, and focusing on negative affect. For example, one item reads “When we talk about a problem that one of us has we spend a long time talking about how sad or mad the person with the problem feels”. Participants rated how well each statement describes their interactions with the friend that came with them to the lab using a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (not at all true) to 5 (really true). Co-rumination scores were averaged across the 9 items, with higher scores reflecting higher levels of co-rumination. For the

current study, this questionnaire was found to have high internal reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha = .93$).

Attachment Style. Participants completed the 36-item Experiences in Close Relationships (ECR; Brennan et al., 1998) measure of adult attachment style (see Appendix C). The self-report instrument measures two dimensions of attachment: attachment anxiety (18 items; e.g., “I worry about being abandoned”) and avoidance (18 items; e.g., “I prefer not to show others how I feel deep down”). Attachment anxiety measures the extent to which individuals worry that attachment figures might not be available or could abandon them and attachment avoidance measures the extent to which individuals desire limited intimacy and prefer to remain psychologically and emotionally independent (Brennan et al., 1998). Friendship dyads individually rated the degree to which they agree or disagree with each statement on a scale ranging from 1 (disagree strongly) to 7 (agree strongly). For the current study, the attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance dimensions were found to have high internal reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha = .93$ and $.92$, respectively).

Rumination. Participants completed the 22-item Ruminative Responses Scale (see Appendix D) to measure their use of a ruminative coping style (RRS; Treynor et al., 2003). The items describe self-focused and symptom focused responses to depressed mood as well as responses that are focused on the causes and potential consequences of the mood. Participants rated how often they think (e.g., “Think about how alone you feel”) or do (e.g., “Go away by yourself and think about why you feel this way”) each

item when feeling down, sad, or depressed using a scale from 1 (never) to 4 (always). Higher scores reflect more ruminative tendencies. For the current study, this measure was found to have high internal reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha = .94$).

Trait Depression. Participants completed a modified version of the 6-item depression subscale of the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisaratos, 1983) to measure their trait depression (see Appendix E). Although the original BSI was designed to assess symptoms of dysphoric affect and mood, the rating scale was modified to evaluate how respondents feel “in general” and to assess their emotional disposition. This strategy, employed by previous research, intends to use similar items to capture trait versus state depression (Dehon, Gontkovsky, Nakase-Richardson, & Spielberger, 2010; Spielberger & Reheiser, 2009). Participants read a list of problems and complaints and decided how often they are bothered or distressed by that problem (e.g., “Feeling no interest in things.”) on a scale ranging from 1 (almost never) to 4 (almost always). The BSI items were averaged, with higher scores reflecting greater trait depression. For the current study, the reliability for the BSI depression subscale was satisfactory (Cronbach's $\alpha = .86$).

Overview of Analytic Plan

Data Restructuring and Preliminary Analyses

To account for the dyadic nature of the data, I first restructured the data before conducting any analyses. Because no clear criterion exists to distinguish dyad members (as opposed to distinguishable pairs such as parent-child or opposite-sex dyads), the designation of participants as “Friend A” and “Friend B” in the data set would be arbitrary. Rather than assigning roles arbitrarily, I followed Kenny, Kashy, and Cook’s (2006) suggestion and adopted the “double-entry method” to restructure my data set. Specifically, each member’s score was entered twice, once in the column for Friend A and again in the column for Friend B. With the restructured data, both Friend A and Friend B would have identical means and variances, addressing the issue of indistinguishability (see Appendix F for a hypothetical data set). Because the model is based on restructured dyadic data, the actor and partner effects will be identical across friends. Restructuring the data in this manner allows researchers to treat the dyad as the unit of analysis, instead of treating the individuals as the unit of analysis.

With the restructured dyadic data, a series of exploratory analyses were conducted to examine the means, standard deviations, and correlations among the study variables. Then, a series of tests were run to examine any gender differences in the means. Finally, the main hypotheses were tested by estimating the APIM through multilevel modeling implemented by SPSS 20.0’s Mixed Models.

Traditional statistical techniques (e.g., ANOVA and multiple regression) assume independent observations in the dependent variable. When working with friendship dyads, friends are more similar to one another than non-friends. Therefore, the scores of these two “linked” individuals are not independent observations and traditional statistical techniques are not appropriate. The APIM is a model of dyadic relationships that is designed to account for the interdependence within interpersonal relationship data (Kashy & Kenny, 1999). Instead of treating the individuals as the unit of analysis as traditional methods do (e.g., OLS regression), APIM treats the dyad as the unit of analysis.

The APIM has three important features. First, it allows researchers to correlate the dependent variables provided by two friends to account for the dependency of outcome variables. Second, it allows researchers to examine the effect that a person’s independent variable score has on his/her own dependent variable score (actor effect). Third, it allows researchers to examine the effect that a person’s independent variable score has on his/her partner’s dependent variable score (partner effect) (Campbell et al., 2001; Cook & Kenny, 2005). Hypotheses proposed by the current study are represented in Figure 1. As depicted in Figure 1, co-rumination is treated as the endogenous variable affected by other variables or functional relationships in that model. In contrast, attachment representations, trait depression, and rumination are exogenous variables that predict co-rumination. The proposed hypotheses were estimated with a multilevel model implemented in SPSS 20.0’s Mixed Models. Before the APIMs were estimated, all

predictors were standardized to aid in the interpretation of the regression weights (Aiken & West, 1991).

The model testing the hypotheses followed a simultaneous regression procedure in that all of the predictors were entered simultaneously. Four separate models were analyzed for the independent variables of attachment anxiety, attachment avoidance, rumination, and depression. Friendship duration and gender were included as covariates as well as moderators in the analyses examining attachment anxiety, attachment avoidance, rumination, and trait depression as potential predictors of co-rumination. For the attachment anxiety model, the predictors were friendship duration, gender, actor attachment anxiety, partner attachment anxiety, actor attachment anxiety x partner attachment anxiety interaction, actor attachment anxiety x friendship duration interaction, partner attachment anxiety x friendship duration interaction, actor attachment anxiety x gender interaction, and partner attachment anxiety x gender interaction. The models for attachment avoidance, rumination, and depression followed this same pattern of predictors, substituting the independent variable. The actor's and partner's variables were entered as predictors of co-rumination to estimate the "main effects" of the predictors on co-rumination. The interaction terms were entered to explore whether any moderation effects on co-rumination might emerge. Since college is typically a time of establishing new friendships, the current study explored whether friendship duration might impact the study results. It should be reiterated that no specific predictions were made regarding the

moderation effects examined in this study, thus all of the interaction analyses were exploratory in nature.

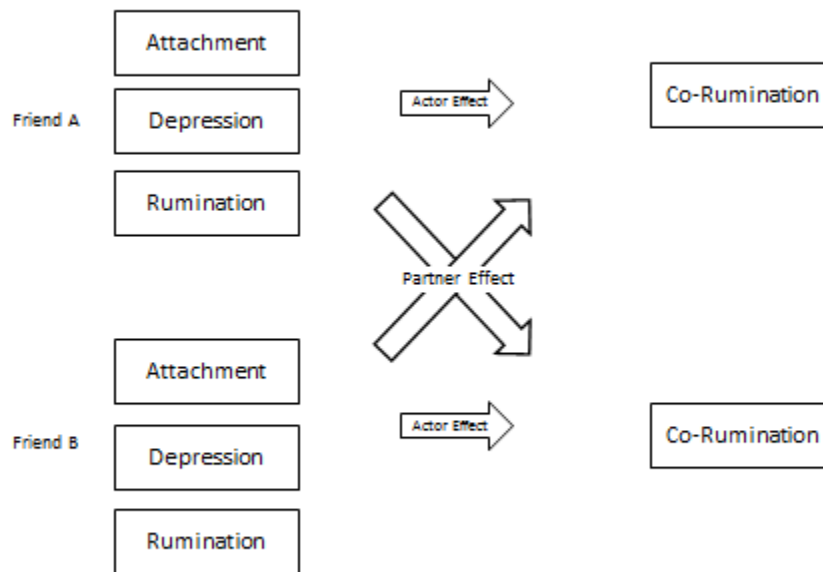


Figure 1. A simplified conceptual representation of the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM) for attachment, rumination, and trait depression as predictors of co-rumination in friend dyads. In order to reduce redundancy, each arrow represents all of the possible pathways between the variables. In this model, the co-rumination scores provided by the two friends are allowed to covary. Also, all predictors are allowed to covary. Because the model is based on restructured dyadic data, the actor and partner effects will be identical across friends. For example, the link between Friend A's attachment and co-rumination will be identical to Friend B's attachment and co-rumination.

Results

Exploratory Analyses

Table 1 presents a summary of the means, standard deviations, correlations, and gender differences among the study variables. Within-individuals correlations are reported below the diagonal, cross-individuals correlations are reported above the diagonal, and intraclass correlations are reported along the diagonal. Intraclass correlations reveal the degree to which friends were similar in the study variables (e.g., individual's co-rumination and friend's co-rumination).

As expected, within-individuals' attachment avoidance and rumination were related to co-rumination. More specifically, when an individual's attachment avoidance is higher, an individual's co-rumination is lower and when an individual's rumination is higher, an individual's co-rumination is higher. Contrary to expectations, within-individuals attachment anxiety and trait depression were not significantly related to co-rumination, although attachment anxiety was marginally significant ($r = .09, p = .06$). Cross-individuals' attachment anxiety was found to be significantly related to the friend's rumination and trait depression levels. More specifically, when an individual's attachment anxiety is higher, their friend's rumination and trait depression are higher. Intraclass correlations showed that friends were similar in terms of their attachment avoidance, attachment anxiety, and co-rumination. These intraclass correlations

suggested that friend dyads were interdependent in nature and confirmed the need for a dyadic analytical approach to handle the data set.

Furthermore, gender differences were examined among the study variables. A significant gender difference emerged for co-rumination, with females reporting higher co-rumination than males. No other significant gender differences were found. In addition, the correlations between friendship duration and the study variables were examined. It was found that higher friendship duration was related to higher levels of co-rumination ($r = .10, p = .05$).

Table 1

Means, Standard Deviations, and Correlations Among Study Variables

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Attachment avoidance	.11*	.06	-.07	.06	.05
2. Attachment anxiety	.33***	.16**	.08	.11*	.10*
3. Co-rumination	-.12**	.09	.46***	.04	.00
4. Rumination	.34***	.63***	.11*	.07	.02
5. Trait depression	.35***	.57***	.01	.80***	.04
Overall <i>M</i>	3.29	3.35	3.19	1.94	1.59
(<i>SD</i>)	(1.00)	(1.17)	(.93)	(.57)	(.53)
Males <i>M</i>	3.34	3.27	2.92	1.89	1.56
(<i>SD</i>)	(.98)	(1.17)	(.99)	(.54)	(.56)
Females <i>M</i>	3.26	3.39	3.33	1.96	1.60
(<i>SD</i>)	(1.01)	(1.17)	(.88)	(.58)	(.51)
<i>t</i>	.76	-.97	-4.01***	-1.18	-.64

Note. Coefficients were computed based on double-entry data; thus, the means/standard deviations and correlations for study variables were equal for both friends. Within-individuals correlations are reported below the diagonal, cross-individuals correlations are reported above the diagonal, and intraclass correlations are reported along the diagonal in bold print.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

Actor-Partner Interdependence Model

Table 2 presents a summary of the regression coefficients of the APIM from the Multilevel Models. Friendship duration and gender were included as covariates as well as moderators in the analyses examining attachment anxiety, attachment avoidance, rumination, and trait depression as potential predictors of co-rumination.

Attachment anxiety. Contrary to the hypotheses, results showed that attachment anxiety was not significantly related to co-rumination at the actor level; however, attachment anxiety was significantly related to co-rumination at the partner level. Specifically, the partner effect showed that individuals that had a friend who reported higher attachment anxiety also reported higher levels of co-rumination ($b = .38$, $SE = .16$, $p = .02$), controlling for their own attachment anxiety. This partner effect was not found to be significant at the correlational level; therefore, it is likely to be the result of a suppression effect in the multiple regression analysis. Since all of the predictor variables were entered into the simultaneous regression, it is possible that the presence of another variable increased the magnitude of this relationship and artificially inflated the relationship between the partner's attachment anxiety and co-rumination. Thus, this finding should be interpreted cautiously and replicated in future studies.

Interestingly, when the interaction terms were examined, gender moderated the effect of attachment anxiety on co-rumination at the partner level. This interaction is displayed in Figure 2, which presents a graphical representation derived by calculating

the simple slopes corresponding to individuals scoring 1 standard deviation above and below the mean for partner attachment anxiety (Aiken & West, 1991). The moderated partner effect shows that for females, the partner's attachment anxiety has a weak and nonsignificant effect on their own reports of co-rumination ($b = -.01, SE = .05, p = .82$). In contrast, for males, the partner's attachment anxiety has a strong positive effect on their own reports of co-rumination ($b = .18, SE = .08, p = .02$). Thus, for males, having a more anxious friend drove them to perceive that their friendship involved more co-rumination. In general, females engaged in more co-rumination than males despite their own or their partner's attachment anxiety.

Table 2

Regression Coefficients of the APIM from the Multilevel Model

Fixed Effects	Attachment Anxiety	Attachment Avoidance	Rumination	Depression
Friendship duration	.09 (.05)	.12 (.05)*	.10 (.05)	.10 (.05)
Gender	.40 (.11)**	.40 (.11)***	.40 (.11)**	.43 (.12)***
Actor	.22 (.16)	-.55 (.16)**	.17 (.17)	-.08 (.16)
Partner	.38 (.16)*	-.54 (.16)**	.28 (.17)	.23 (.16)
Actor * Partner	.01 (.05)	-.01 (.06)	-.10 (.06)	-.05 (.06)
Actor * Friendship duration	.01 (.04)	.05 (.05)	.06 (.05)	.12 (.05)*
Partner * Friendship duration	.00 (.04)	-.01 (.05)	.00 (.05)	-.05 (.06)
Actor * Gender	-.09 (.09)	.26 (.09)**	-.05 (.10)	.07 (.10)
Partner * Gender	-.20 (.09)*	.30 (.09)**	-.16 (.10)	-.15 (.10)

Note. Standard error in parentheses.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

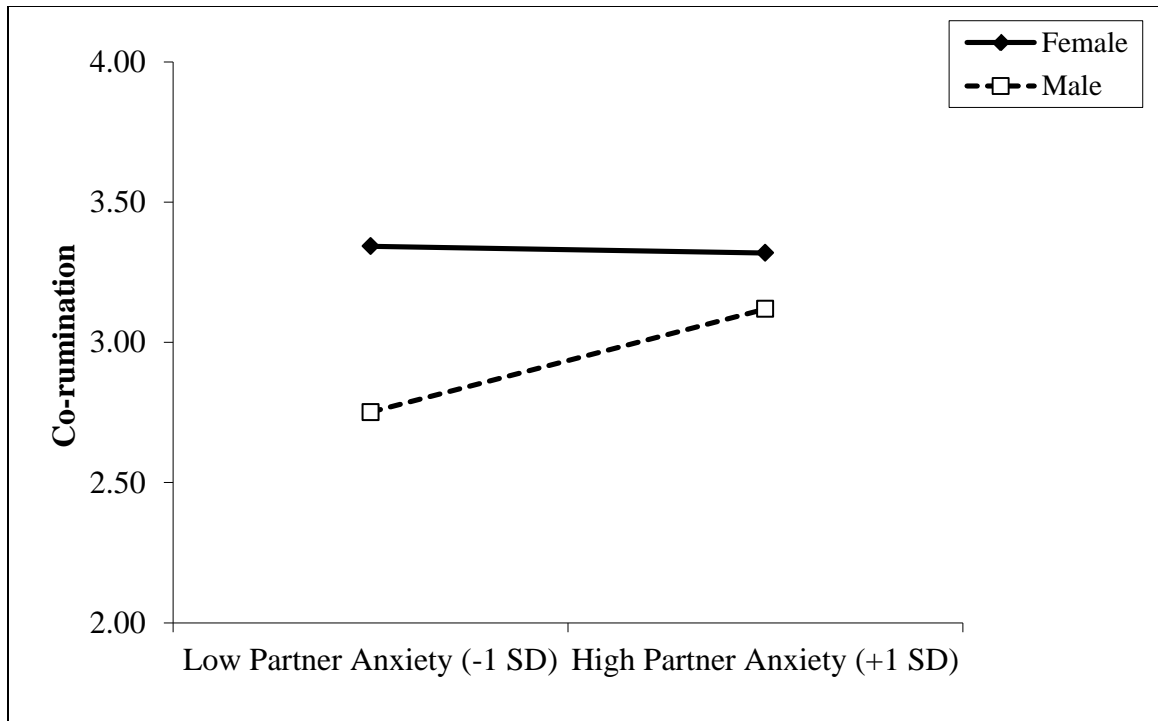


Figure 2. Interaction between gender and partner's attachment anxiety on dyadic co-rumination levels. (Simple slopes: reference group females $b = -.01$, $p = .82$; reference group males $b = .18$, $p = .02$.)

Attachment avoidance. Supporting the hypotheses, results showed that attachment avoidance was significantly related to co-rumination at the actor and partner level. Specifically, the actor effect showed that individuals who were higher in attachment avoidance also reported lower levels of co-rumination ($b = -.55$, $SE = .16$, $p = .001$). Similarly, the partner effect showed that individuals that had a friend who reported

higher attachment avoidance also reported lower levels of co-rumination ($b = .38$, $SE = .16$, $p = .02$), controlling for their own attachment avoidance.

Interestingly, when the interaction terms were examined, gender moderated the effect of attachment avoidance on co-rumination at both the actor and partner levels. This interaction is displayed in Figure 3. The moderated actor effect shows that for females, individuals' attachment avoidance has a weak and nonsignificant effect on their own reports of co-rumination ($b = -.02$, $SE = .05$, $p = .70$). In contrast, for males, individual's attachment avoidance has a strong negative effect on their own reports of co-rumination ($b = -.28$, $SE = .08$, $p < .001$). Thus, for males, individuals who were higher in attachment avoidance engaged in less co-rumination. In general, females engaged in more co-rumination than males despite their own attachment avoidance levels.

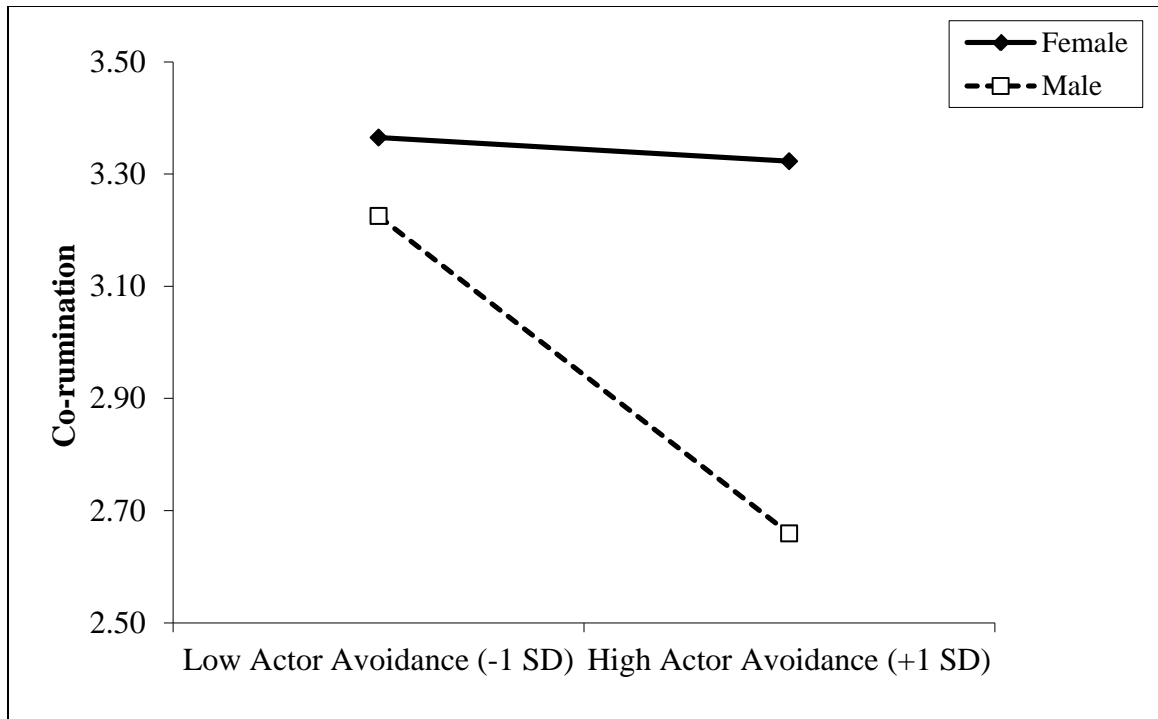


Figure 3. Interaction between gender and actor's attachment avoidance on dyadic co-rumination levels. (Simple slopes: reference group females $b = -.02$, $p = .70$; reference group males $b = -.28$, $p < .001$.)

As displayed in Figure 4, the moderated partner effect shows that for females, the partner's attachment avoidance has a weak and nonsignificant effect on their own reports of co-rumination ($b = .05$, $SE = .05$, $p = .31$). In contrast, for males, the partner's attachment avoidance has a strong negative effect on their own reports of co-rumination ($b = -.24$, $SE = .08$, $p = .002$). Thus, for males, having a more avoidant friend drove them to engage in less co-rumination. In general, females engaged in more co-rumination than males despite their partner's attachment avoidance level.

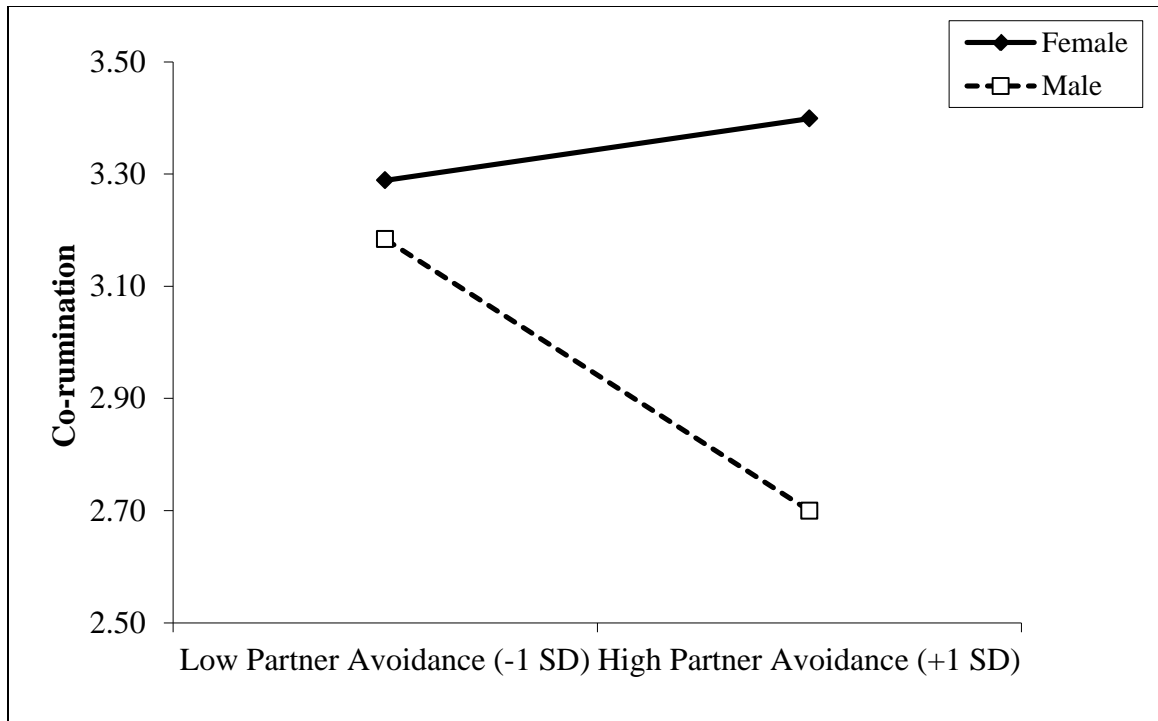


Figure 4. Interaction between gender and partner's attachment avoidance on dyadic co-rumination levels. (Simple slopes: reference group females $b = .05$, $p = .31$; reference group males $b = -.24$, $p = .002$.)

Trait depression. Contrary to the hypotheses, results showed that trait depression was not significantly related to co-rumination at the actor or partner levels. Interestingly, when the interaction terms were examined, an individual's trait depression score moderated the effect of friendship duration on their own reports of co-rumination. As displayed in Figure 5, the moderated effect shows that for individuals who scored lower in trait depression, friendship duration has a weak and nonsignificant effect on their co-

rumination ($b = -.02, SE = .07, p = .80$). In contrast, for individuals who scored higher in trait depression, friendship duration has a strong positive effect on their co-rumination ($b = .22, SE = .08, p = .007$). Thus, for individuals higher in trait depression, the context of a stable, long-term friendship seemed necessary for them to engage in more co-rumination.

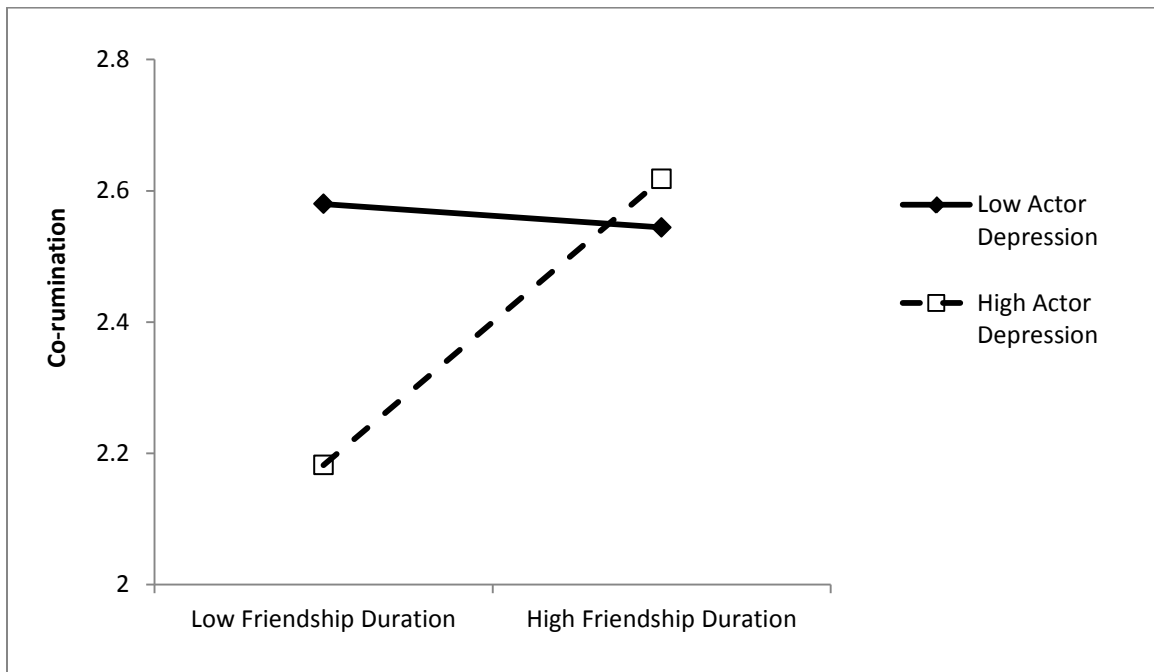


Figure 5. Interaction between actor's trait depression score and friendship duration on dyadic co-rumination levels. (Simple slopes: reference group low actor depression $b = -.02, p = .80$; reference group high actor depression $b = .22, p = .007$.)

Rumination. Contrary to the hypotheses, results showed that rumination was not significantly related to co-rumination at the actor or partner levels. In addition, all of the interaction terms were found to be nonsignificant as well. Inconsistent with the correlational analyses above, rumination was not significantly related to co-rumination reported by both friends, after controlling for friendship duration and gender.

Discussion

The current study has two major contributions. First, although there were numerous studies on co-rumination conducted over the past decade (e.g. Rose et al., 2007), little was known about the personal characteristics that are potentially related to co-rumination. Drawing ideas from research on attachment, rumination, and trait depression, the current study attempted to demonstrate whether these personal characteristics, which have been found to be related to maladaptive emotion regulation strategies (Campbell et al., 2001; Schwartz-Mette & Rose, 2012; Treynor et al., 2003), would be related to co-rumination.

Second, the current study provides evidence examining the fundamental premise of interdependence theory: interpersonal behaviors are subject to reciprocal influences in a dyadic relationship (Kelley & Thibaut, 1978). Specifically, the current study attempted to demonstrate that co-rumination is subjected to the impact of both the self's and a friend's attachment representations, rumination, and trait depression. Evidence from the current study advances previous studies that have primarily gathered information from only one friend, even though co-rumination has been conceptualized as a dyadic construct. Furthermore, it is also important to note that when partner effects are observed, they are independent of any actor effects, which serves to increase confidence by ruling out “potential shared-method variance” that is common in individual perspective data.

Thus, the dyadic design provides a more comprehensive picture of the interpersonal dynamics within a dyadic friendship.

Contrary to the hypotheses, APIM results revealed that attachment anxiety was not associated with co-rumination at the actor level; however, attachment anxiety was associated with co-rumination at the partner level. The null findings at the actor level are consistent with previous research showing inconsistent findings between attachment anxiety and support-seeking (Alexander, Feeney, Hohaus, & Noller, 2001; Berant, Mikulincer, & Florian, 2001; Ognibene & Collins, 1998; Radecki-Bush, Farrell, & Bush, 1993). Thus, it is possible that anxiously attached individuals do not always seek support when distressed as they worry about the availability of the attachment figure due to a history of receiving unpredictable or inconsistent care and support (Ainsworth et al., 1978; Brenning et al., 2012). As previously noted, the significant partner effect was not supported at the correlational level; therefore, it is likely to be the results of a suppression effect in the multiple regression analysis. Thus, this finding should be interpreted cautiously and replicated in future studies.

Interestingly, it was found that gender moderated the effect of attachment anxiety on co-rumination at the partner level. This finding is interesting in that it extends previous research by illuminating the complex relationship between attachment anxiety, gender, and levels of co-rumination. Studies have consistently found (Rose, 2002; Rose et al., 2007) that females co-ruminate more so than males and, in the current study, females reported engaging in more co-rumination than males despite their own

attachment anxiety or their friend's attachment anxiety levels. An interesting interaction emerged for males in that those who were high in attachment anxiety reported engaging in higher levels of co-rumination. This interaction adds a new dimension to our understanding of co-rumination by showing that certain personal characteristics (i.e., high attachment anxiety) may contribute to a violation of typical gender norms by compelling males to engage in more co-ruminative behaviors. Perhaps attachment anxiety may represent traditional views of femininity and is a female gender-type relational tendency, whereas attachment avoidance may represent traditional views of masculinity and is male gender-type relational tendency. When a friend violates a traditional gender-type relational tendency it may encourage more co-ruminative behaviors among friends during times of distress. Although this gender-role identity hypothesis is plausible, it is important to note that no significant gender differences were found for the attachment dimensions, thus this hypothesis may be inadequate in capturing the complex relationship between attachment anxiety, gender, and levels of co-rumination. Future research should be conducted to replicate the current findings and parse out this complex relationship.

Supporting the hypotheses, APIM results showed that attachment avoidance was associated with co-rumination at the actor and partner levels providing support for the interdependence theory (Kelley & Thibaut, 1978) in that an individual's co-rumination was not only dependent on their own attachment avoidance but also their friend's. Perhaps highly avoidant individuals were less likely to engage in co-rumination because they tend to suppress emotions and withdraw from the source of distress (Cassidy, 1994)

thus discouraging the extensive problem talk that is characteristic of co-rumination. Conceivably, having one highly avoidant friend in a dyad (actor or partner) may inhibit disclosure, in general, due their strong preference for emotional distance and their tendency to feel uncomfortable depending on others (Brenning & Braet, 2013).

Interestingly, it was found that gender moderated the effect of attachment avoidance on co-rumination at both the actor and partner levels. Consistent with previous research (Rose, 2002; Rose et al., 2007) on co-rumination, females reported engaging in more co-rumination than males despite their own attachment or their friend's avoidance levels. An interesting interaction emerged for males in that those who were high in attachment avoidance, and those with a more avoidant friend, reported engaging in less co-rumination. Previous research indicates that individuals who are high in attachment avoidance are distrustful of close relationships and tend to be compulsively self-reliant in order to avoid the pressure of becoming someone else's caretaker or to avoid the pain of being rejected (Bowlby, 1982; Crittenden & Ainsworth, 1989; Simpson et al., 1992) and, as a result, they usually manage distress by downplaying it, withdrawing from close others, or distracting themselves from the source of distress and do not seek support from close others (Chow & Buhrmester, 2011; Collins & Feeney, 2000; Simpson et al., 1992). One possible explanation for this may be that, in situations requiring emotional support, it is possible that highly avoidant individuals may (unwittingly) play an important role in eliciting some of the rejection/distant behavior that they expect to receive from their attachment figure due their strong preference for emotional distance and tendency to feel

uncomfortable depending on others (Brenning & Braet, 2013) – in essence, a self-fulfilling prophecy. Indeed, it seems as though having one friend within a male dyad that is high in attachment avoidance discourages both friends from engaging in co-ruminative behaviors.

Contrary to hypotheses, APIM results showed that trait depression and rumination were not significantly related to co-rumination at the actor or partner levels. Interestingly, an interaction emerged in that an individual's trait depression moderated the effect of friendship duration on their own reports of co-rumination. Because of their tendencies to be enmeshed with other people (Maud, Shute, & McLachlan, 2012) depressed individuals are expected to share negative emotions with others (Starr & Davila, 2008), including short-term friends. Contrary to this, the results, surprisingly, showed that a long-term friendship seemed to be a necessary requirement for individuals higher in trait depression to engage in co-rumination. One explanation for this may be that since depression has more of a withdrawn characterization (Cassano & Fava, 2002), perhaps depressed individuals only engage in co-rumination within well-established friendships. Another plausible explanation could be that depressed individuals might, in general, maintain longer friendships. In summary, the current study illuminated the complex relationships between gender, attachment representations, trait depression, and levels of co-rumination in friendships.

It is less clear why rumination was not significantly related to co-rumination at the actor or partner levels. Although previous research found that individuals who

ruminate at high levels are more likely to engage in co-rumination with their best friend over time (Jose et al., 2012), it is possible that these findings were not replicated due to the design of the current study. Because Jose et al. (2012) utilized a longitudinal design, it is reasonable to suggest that a one-shot design is not sufficient in capturing the temporal sequence of emotion regulation processes between rumination and co-rumination. It would be fruitful for future dyadic studies to employ a longitudinal design to examine the unfolding of this process over time.

Limitations and Future Directions

It is important to note that there are limitations of the current study that need to be addressed in future research. One limitation of the current study is the self-report nature. In order to strengthen the study design, observational assessments of co-rumination would be useful and would increase the confidence in the study results. One possible way to assess co-rumination through observation would be to video tape friendship dyads in the laboratory while engaging in a conversation about their stress/problems and then coding their co-ruminative behaviors. As previously noted, the one-shot design is another limitation and it would be beneficial to follow emerging adults over time. A longitudinal design would allow future studies to examine the temporal sequence of emotion regulation processes between predictive personal characteristics and co-rumination in friendships. In addition, longitudinal studies would allow for testing bidirectional associations and feedback loops, which are likely to occur within interpersonal processes

such as co-rumination. Such studies would also support the hypothesized direction of the effect, which is difficult to infer in correlational studies. Expanding upon this idea, it would also be interesting to examine how these processes unfold over time, across development, and extend into other close relationships (e.g., romantic relationships). Finally, it should also be noted that the sample utilized in the current study was fairly homogenous and future studies are needed to replicate the findings in other, more diverse, samples.

Practical Implications

Finally, the current study may also have practical implications. Considering the adjustment trade-offs of co-rumination, it is important to understand the predictors of co-rumination as well as the consequences of it in order to effectively apply intervention efforts. Researchers have argued that parents, teachers, and mental health professionals typically focus on socially isolated individuals and may leave maladaptive coping processes, such as rumination and co-rumination, disregarded (Rose et al., 2007). The current study illustrates the need for increased awareness of the co-rumination dynamic between close friends, and the need for more research to understand the conditions under which intensive discussion of problems can be harmful. Interventions that target this sequence of maladaptive coping responses could inhibit the unfolding of this process and facilitate the use of more effective emotion regulation/coping strategies (e.g.,

mindfulness-based therapeutic approach which attempts to address emotional distress through nonjudgmental awareness of internal processes).

Summary

Despite the limitations, this study highlighted the importance of investigating the association between emerging adult's personal characteristics (e.g., attachment representations and gender) and co-rumination in the context of close relationships. Furthermore, it is one of the first studies to investigate different interpersonal dynamics (e.g., actor versus partner effects) that exist within friendships, especially in the context of emotion regulation. In conclusion, this study demonstrated that employing a dyadic approach was valuable in gaining a better understanding of complex, paradoxical processes within close friendships.

APPENDIX A
Demographic Survey

Appendix A

Demographic Survey

1. Gender: Male Female
2. Age (in years): _____
3. Which race/ethnic group best describes you?
 - A. Caucasian/White
 - B. African-American/Black
 - C. Hispanic
 - D. Native American
 - E. Asian
 - F. Middle Eastern
 - G. Others/Mixed _____ [please describe here]
4. How long have you known the friend who came with you today (in years)? _____
5. Read the following descriptions of friendship types carefully and select one that best describes your relationship with the friend who came with you.

Best Friend: Best friends are friends that you know extremely well, spend a lot of time with, and who you regularly talk to about things that happen in your life. These are the closest and most special friends that some people have.

Good friend: Good friends are friends you like and know fairly well, spend some time with, and occasionally talk about things that happen in your life. You consider them your friends, but who are not your closest friends.

Social or Group Friend: Social or group friends are friends you know and like, but who you are not very close to, and who you usually are around when you are with a group of people (like a party or at lunch).

Acquaintance: Acquaintances are friends you acquainted recently, you know fairly little about them, and you don't feel particularly close to them.

6. Do you currently have a romantic partner? Yes No

A. Partner's Gender: Male Female

B. Partner's Age (in years): _____

C. How long have you been romantic couple (in months): _____

APPENDIX B
Co-Rumination Questionnaire

Appendix B

Co-Rumination Questionnaire - Shortened Version (Jose et al., 2012)

Think about the way you usually are with the friend who came with you. Use the following scale to rate the extent to which each item describes you and your friend.

1 = Not At All True

2 = A Little True

3 = Somewhat True

4 = Mostly True

5 = Really True

1. If one of us has a problem, we will spend our time together talking about it, no matter what else we could do instead.
2. When my friend has a problem, I always try really hard to keep my friend talking about it.
3. When one of us has a problem, we talk to each other about it for a long time.
4. When I have a problem, my friend always tries to get me to tell every detail about what happened.
5. When we talk about a problem that one of us has, we talk a lot about the problem in order to understand why it happened.
6. When we talk about a problem that one of us has, we talk a lot about all of the different bad things that might happen because of the problem.

7. When we talk about a problem that one of us has, we try to figure out everything about the problem, even if there are parts that we may never understand.
8. When we talk about a problem that one of us has, we spend a long time talking about how sad or mad the person with the problem feels.
9. When we talk about a problem that one of us has, we'll talk about every part of the problem over and over.

APPENDIX C

Experiences in Close Relationships

Appendix C

ECR

The following statements concern how you feel in close relationships (e.g., friends, romantic partners, parents). We are interested in how you generally experience relationships, not just in what is happening in one specific relationship. Respond to each statement by indicating how much you agree or disagree with it. Write the number in the space provided, using the following rating scale:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disagree		Neutral/			Agree	
Strongly		Mixed			Strongly	

1. I prefer not to show others how I feel deep down.

2. I worry about being abandoned.

3. I am very comfortable being close to others.

4. I worry a lot about my relationships.

5. Just when others start to get close to me I find myself pulling away.

6. I worry that others won't care about me as much as I care about them.

7. I get uncomfortable when others want to be very close.

8. I worry a fair amount about losing others.

9. I don't feel comfortable opening up to others.

10. I often wish that others' feelings for me were as strong as my feelings for him/her.

11. I want to get close to others, but I keep pulling back.

12. I often want to merge completely with others, and this sometimes scares them away.

13. I am nervous when others get too close to me.

14. I worry about being alone.

15. I feel comfortable sharing my private thoughts and feelings with others.

16. My desire to be very close sometimes scares people away.

17. I try to avoid getting too close to others.

18. I need a lot of reassurance that I am loved by others.

19. I find it relatively easy to get close to others.

20. Sometimes I feel that I force others to show more feeling, more commitment.

21. I find it difficult to allow myself to depend on others.

22. I do not often worry about being abandoned.

23. I prefer not to be too close to others.

24. If I can't get others to show interest in me, I get upset or angry.

25. I tell others just about everything.

26. I find that others don't want to get as close as I would like.

27. I usually discuss my problems and concerns with others.

28. When I'm not involved in a relationship, I feel somewhat anxious and insecure.

29. I feel comfortable depending on others.

30. I get frustrated when others are not around as much as I would like.

31. I don't mind asking others for comfort, advice, or help.

- 32. I get frustrated if others are not available when I need them. _____
- 33. It helps to turn to others in times of need. _____
- 34. When others disapprove of me, I feel really bad about myself. _____
- 35. I turn to others for many things, including comfort and reassurance. _____
- 36. I resent it when others spend time away from me. _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disagree			Neutral/			Agree
Strongly			Mixed			Strongly

APPENDIX D

Ruminative Responses Scale

Appendix D

RRS

People think and do many different things when they feel sad, blue, or depressed. Please tell me if you never, sometimes, often, or always think or do each one when you feel down, sad, or depressed. Please indicate what you generally do, not what you think you should do.

1= Never

2=Sometimes

3=Often

4=Always

1 Think about how alone you feel.

2 Think “I won’t be able to do my job if I don’t snap out of this.”

3 Think about your feelings of fatigue and achiness.

4 Think about how hard it is to concentrate.

5 Think “What am I doing to deserve this?”

6 Think about how passive and unmotivated you feel.

7 Analyze recent events to try to understand why you are depressed.

8 Think about how you don’t seem to feel anything anymore.

9 Think “Why can’t I get going?”

- 10 Think “Why do I always react this way?”
- 11 Go away by yourself and think about why you feel this way.
- 12 Write down what you are thinking and analyze it.
- 13 Think about a recent situation, wishing it had gone better.
- 14 Think “I won’t be able to concentrate if I keep feeling this way.”
- 15 Think “Why do I have problems other people don’t have?”
- 16 Think “Why can’t I handle things better?”
- 17 Think about how sad you feel.
- 18 Think about all your shortcomings, failings, faults, mistakes.
- 19 Think about how you don’t feel up to doing anything.
- 20 Analyze your personality to try to understand why you are depressed.
- 21 Go someplace alone to think about your feelings.
- 22 Think about how angry you are with yourself.

APPENDIX E

Brief Symptoms Inventory – Depression Subscale

Appendix E

Brief Symptoms Inventory - Depression Subscale (Derogatis & Melisaratos, 1983)

The following statements describe how people sometimes feel. For each statement, please indicate how often you feel the way described by the statement using the scale below.

1 = Almost Never

2 = Sometimes

3 = Often

4 = Almost Always

Rating

	Thoughts of ending your life
	Feeling lonely
	Feeling blue
	Feeling no interest in things
	Feeling hopeless about the future
	Feelings of worthlessness

APPENDIX F

Hypothetical Dyadic “Double-Entry” Data

Appendix F

Hypothetical Dyadic “Double-Entry” Data

	Person A	Person B	Person A	Person B
	closeness	closeness	empathy	empathy
Dyad 01	5	4	1	2
Dyad 01	4	5	2	1
Dyad 02	3	2	4	3
Dyad 02	2	3	3	4
Dyad 03
Dyad 03

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