

Journal of Relationships Research

<http://journals.cambridge.org/JRR>

Additional services for *Journal of Relationships Research*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)



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

Jennifer K. Homa and Chong Man Chow

Journal of Relationships Research / Volume 5 / January 2014 / e10
DOI: 10.1017/jrr.2014.10, Published online: 16 December 2014

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S1838095614000109

How to cite this article:

Jennifer K. Homa and Chong Man Chow (2014). Effects of Attachment Representations, Rumination, and Trait Depression on Co-Rumination in Friendships: A Dyadic Analysis. *Journal of Relationships Research*, 5, e10
doi:10.1017/jrr.2014.10

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

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

Jennifer K. Homa¹ and Chong Man Chow²

¹University of Wisconsin Oshkosh, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, USA

²Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan, USA

The current study addressed whether attachment, rumination, and trait depression were predictive of co-rumination in dyadic friendships. The final sample consisted of 205 pairs of same-sex friends ($M_{\text{age}} = 18.93$ years, $SD = 1.31$) and 135 (66%) of the dyads were female. Results revealed that an individual's attachment avoidance was significantly related to their own (actor effect) and their friend's (partner effect) co-rumination. Gender moderated the (1) effect of attachment avoidance on co-rumination at the actor and partner levels and (2) 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 (e.g., closer friendship quality accompanied with greater levels of depression and anxiety), it is important to understand the predictors of co-rumination and the consequences of it in order to effectively apply intervention efforts.

■ **Keywords:** co-rumination, friendship, attachment, dyadic, actor-partner interdependence model, gender

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).

Research suggests 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, Carlson, & Waller, 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 might 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 might 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 examined whether

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Jennifer K. Homa, M.S., Psychology Department, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh, 800 Algoma Blvd., Oshkosh, WI 54901. Email: jkhoma@gmail.com

these personal characteristics would be related to co-rumination. Since these constructs have been found to be important indicators of emotion regulation in interpersonal relationships, they might be predictive of co-rumination (Campbell, Simpson, Kashy, & Rholes, 2001; Schwartz-Mette & Rose, 2012; Treynor, Gonzalez, & Nolen-Hoeksema, 2003). 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 used a dyadic perspective and examined 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, & 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 might 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 behaviours 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 behavioural tendencies to seek intimacy and closeness from their partners, especially in times of stress. Therefore, individuals high in anxiety are characterised by intense worrying about the availability of the attachment figures, and individuals high in avoidance are characterised 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 characterised by representations of comforting attachment figures and a continuing sense of attachment security (Brenning & Braet, 2013).

Researchers further argue that these internalised 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 conceptualised as being related to the constructs of support-seeking and rumination, but it is more emotionally intense and 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 would engage in greater levels of co-rumination while individuals who are high in attachment avoidance would engage in lower levels of co-rumination.

Trait Depression and Co-Rumination

Depression is an emotional state that can be characterised 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 might 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 might be the predictor of co-rumination between friends. Indeed, past researchers suggest that depression can be conceptualised as a personality trait that is characterised 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 might 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 conceptualised and examined 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 would engage in more co-rumination with a close friend.

Rumination and Co-Rumination

Rumination can be conceptualised 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, & Spindel, 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; Jose et al., 2012; Stone et al., 2011).

Jose and colleagues (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. Their 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 would 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 characterised 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 (Rose, 2002). 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 6 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 was expected that similar gender differences would be found in the current study in that females would 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. However, 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 would 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 the 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 behaviours influence his or her own outcomes whereas *partner effects* occur when one person's characteristics influence his or her partner's outcomes (Kenny & Cook, 1999). Since co-rumination is inherently dyadic, it is possible that insecure attachment, trait depression, and rumination might have an effect on the partner. In terms of attachment, because highly avoidant individuals dislike the caretaking role and withdraw during times 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 might spill over to their friend during the process of emotional disclosure, which in turn might elicit greater levels of co-rumination from a friend. Together, it is possible that having a more anxious, ruminative, or depressive friend might drive individuals to engage in more co-rumination.

The Current Study

The current study was unique in two important ways. First, it was the first study that investigated potential personal characteristics, including attachment representations, rumination, and trait depression, that might explain co-rumination within friendships. Second, it was one of very few studies to investigate different interpersonal dynamics (e.g., actor vs. partner effects) that exist within friendships, especially in the context of emotion regulation. In summary, actor effects predicted that individuals who scored higher on attachment anxiety, trait depression, and rumination would score higher on co-rumination. In contrast, it was predicted that individuals who scored higher on attachment avoidance would score lower on co-rumination. Furthermore, partner effects

predicted that having a friend who is more anxious, higher in trait depression, and more ruminative, might drive individuals to engage in more co-rumination. In contrast, it was predicted that having a friend who is more avoidant might drive individuals to engage in less co-rumination.

Methods

Participants and Procedures

Participants were 212 pairs of same-sex friends attending a 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 internalising problems (Calmes & Roberts, 2008; Chow et al., 2012). Participants were asked to bring a close friend with them in order to participate in the study, and advised not to bring their siblings or family members as their friend. Both friends completed a computer-administered survey in the laboratory using separate computers.

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.

Co-Rumination.

Friendship dyads responded to a nine-item shortened version (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 who 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 nine 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. 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 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 six-item depression subscale of the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisaratos, 1983) to measure their trait depression. 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 excellent (Cronbach's $\alpha = .86$).

Overview of Analytic Plan

To account for the dyadic nature of the data, the data was restructured 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, Kenny, Kashy, and Cook's (2006) suggestion was followed and the 'double-entry method' was adopted to restructure the data set. Because the data set was based on restructured dyadic data, the means and variances were 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. This approach has been used by past research on same-sex friendships (Chow & Buhrmester, 2011; Chow & Tan, 2013).

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 (Kenny et al., 2006) through multilevel modelling implemented by SPSS 20.0's Mixed Models. Before the APIMs were estimated, all predictors were standardised to aid in the interpretation of the regression weights (Aiken & West, 1991).

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 model testing of the hypotheses followed a simultaneous regression procedure in that all of the predictors were entered simultaneously. Four separate models were analysed 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

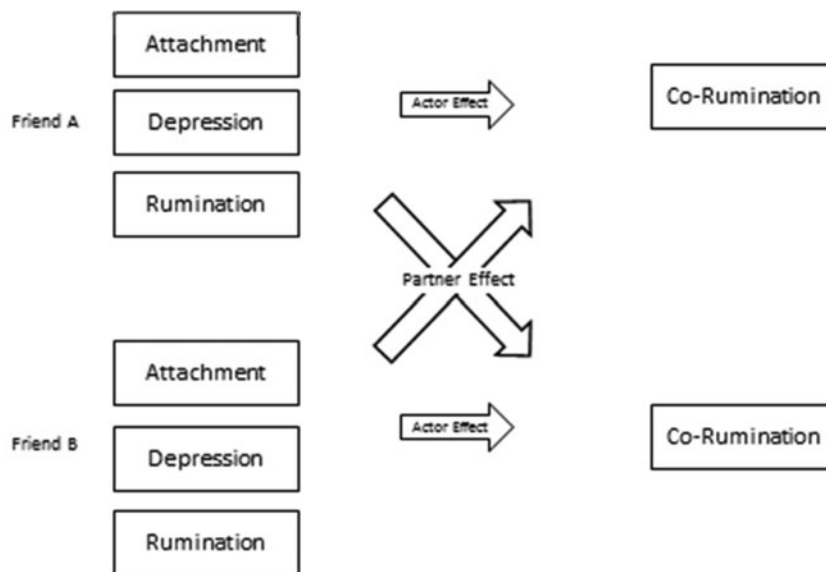


FIGURE 1

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 would be identical across friends. For example, the link between Friend A's attachment and co-rumination would be identical to Friend B's attachment and co-rumination.

attachment anxiety, partner attachment anxiety, actor attachment anxiety \times partner attachment anxiety interaction, actor attachment anxiety \times friendship duration interaction, partner attachment anxiety \times friendship duration interaction, actor attachment anxiety \times gender interaction, and partner attachment anxiety \times 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.

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 revealed 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 was higher, an individual's co-rumination was lower. When an individual's rumination was higher, an individual's co-rumination was 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 was higher, their friend's rumination and trait depression were 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) 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 who 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.

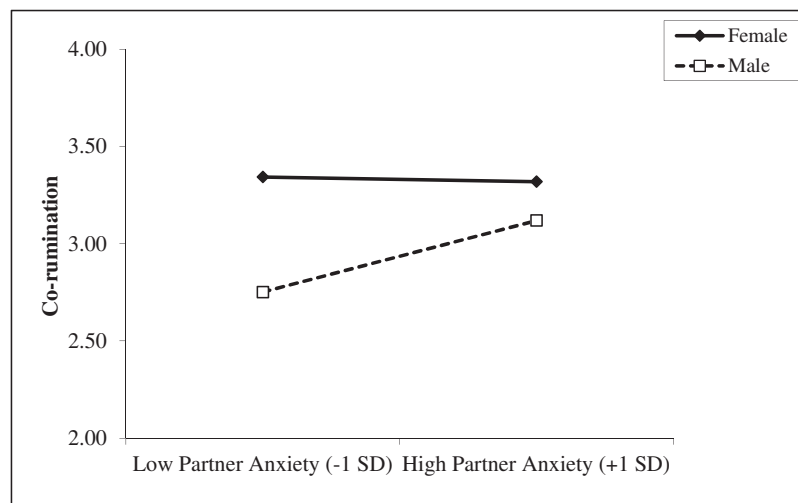
Interestingly, when the interaction terms were examined, gender moderated the effect of attachment anxiety on co-rumination at the partner level. This interaction is displayed in Figure 2, which presents a graphical representation derived by calculating the simple slopes corresponding to individuals scoring 1 standard deviation above and below the mean for partner attachment anxiety (Aiken & West, 1991). The moderated partner effect showed that for females, the partner's attachment anxiety had a weak and non-significant effect on their own reports of co-rumination ($b = -.01$, $SE = .05$, $p = .82$).

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: females $b = -.01$, $p = .82$; males $b = .18$, $p = .02$.)

In contrast, for males, the partner's attachment anxiety had 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.

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 who 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.

Additionally, when the interaction terms were examined, gender moderated the effect of attachment avoidance on co-rumination at both the actor and partner levels. The interaction between gender and the actor's attachment avoidance on co-rumination is displayed in Figure 3. The moderated actor effect showed that for females, individuals' attachment avoidance had a weak and non-significant effect on their own reports of co-rumination ($b = -.02$, $SE = .05$, $p = .70$). In contrast, for males, individuals' attachment avoidance had 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.

As displayed in Figure 4, the moderated partner effect showed that for females, the partner's attachment avoidance had a weak and non-significant effect on their own reports of co-rumination ($b = .05$, $SE = .05$, $p = .31$). In contrast, for males, the partner's attachment avoidance had 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.

Trait depression.

Contrary to the hypotheses, results showed that trait depression was not significantly related to co-rumination at the actor or partner levels. Notably, 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 showed that for individuals who scored lower in trait depression, friendship duration had a weak and non-significant effect on their co-rumination ($b = -.02$, $SE = .07$, $p = .80$). In contrast, for individuals who scored higher in trait depression, friendship duration had 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.

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 non-significant as well. Inconsistent with the correlational analyses above, rumination

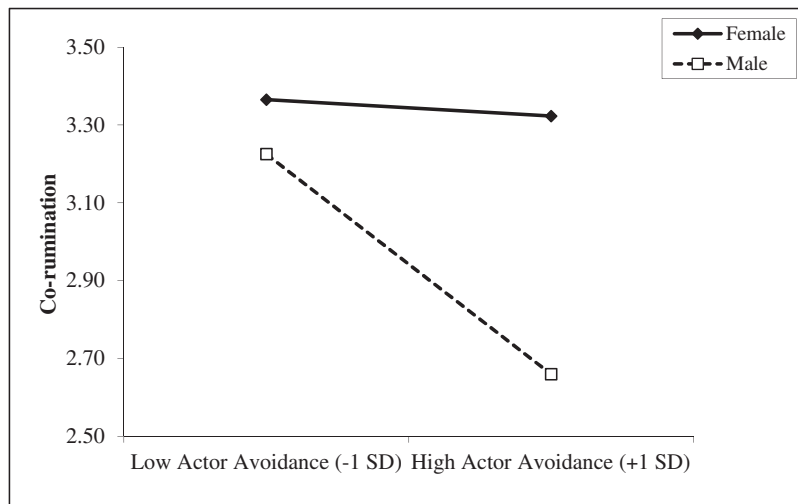


FIGURE 3

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

was not significantly related to co-rumination reported by both friends, after controlling for friendship duration and gender.

Discussion

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, Feeny, 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). Some might argue that friends are not considered to be attachment figures; however, due to the intimate nature of friendships, contemporary friendship research argues that young people form internal representations that are similar to attachment security (Brennan et al., 1998; Chow & Tan, 2013; Furman, Simon, Shaffer, & Bouchey, 2002). As previously noted, the significant partner effect was not supported at the correlational level; therefore, it is likely to be the result of a suppression effect in the multiple

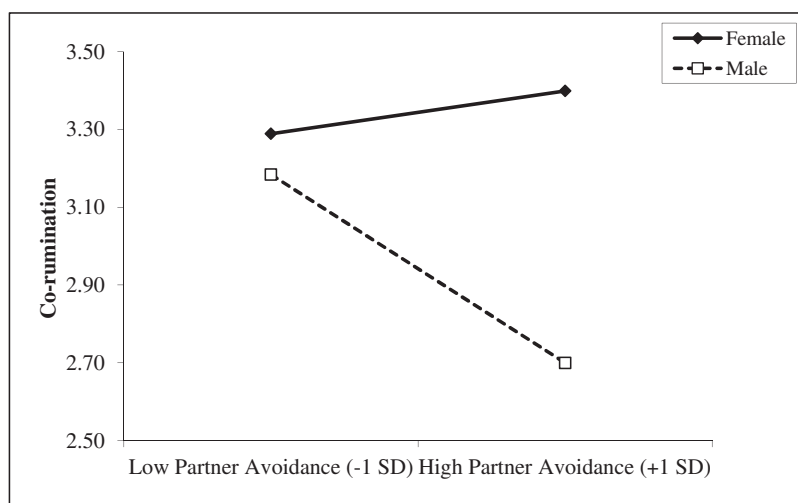
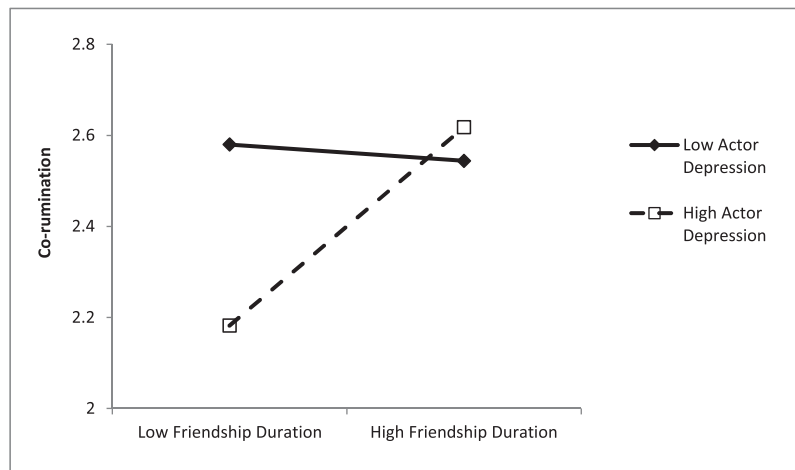


FIGURE 4

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

**FIGURE 5**

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

regression analysis. Thus, this finding should be interpreted cautiously and replicated in future studies.

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 that females co-ruminate more so than males (Rose, 2002; Rose et al., 2007); 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) might contribute to a violation of typical gender norms by compelling males to engage in more co-ruminative behaviours. Perhaps attachment anxiety might represent traditional views of femininity and is a female gender-type relational tendency, whereas attachment avoidance might represent traditional views of masculinity and is a male gender-type relational tendency (Feeney, 1999; Matsuoka et al., 2006). In general, past research has revealed gender differences, with females rating higher in attachment anxiety than males and males rating higher in attachment avoidance than females (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991; Feeney, 1999). When a friend violates a traditional gender-type relational tendency it might encourage more co-ruminative behaviours 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

speculation might not fully explain 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 in that an individual's co-rumination was not only dependent on their own attachment avoidance but also on their friend's attachment avoidance. These findings provided support for the interdependence theory (Kelley & Thibaut, 1978). 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 to their strong preference for emotional distance and their tendency to feel uncomfortable depending on others (Brenning & Braet, 2013).

Additionally, 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 avoidance or their friend's attachment avoidance levels. An 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 behaviour that they expect to receive from their attachment figure due to 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 behaviours.

Contrary to hypotheses, APIM results showed that trait depression and rumination were not significantly related to co-rumination at the actor or partner levels. Notably, 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 might be that since depression has more of a withdrawn characterisation (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) utilised a longitudinal design, it is reasonable to suggest that a one-shot design was 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 videotape friendship dyads in the laboratory while engaging in a conversation about their stress/problems and then coding their co-ruminative behaviours. 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 hypothesised 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 utilised 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 might 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., a mindfulness-based therapeutic approach that attempts to address emotional distress through non-judgmental awareness of internal processes). Additionally, individuals with insecure attachment styles may also benefit from being taught skills that foster constructive problem-solving such as that demonstrated by individuals with secure attachment.

Summary

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 behaviours 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 conceptualised 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. In conclusion, this study demonstrated that employing a dyadic approach was valuable in gaining a better understanding of complex, paradoxical processes within close friendships.

References

- Aiken, L.S., & West, S.G. (1991). *Multiple regression: Testing and interpreting interactions*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Ainsworth, M.D.S., Blehar, M.C., Waters, E., & Wall, S. (1978). *Patterns of attachment: A psychological study of the strange situation*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Alexander, R., Feeney, J., Hohaus, L., & Noller, P. (2001). Attachment style and coping resources as predictors of coping strategies in the transition to parenthood. *Personal Relationships*, 8, 137–152. doi:10.1111/j.1475-6811.2001.tb00032.x
- Bartholomew, K., & Horowitz, L.M. (1991). Attachment styles among young adults: A test of a four-category model. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 61, 226–244.
- Berant, E., Mikulincer, M., & Florian, V. (2001). Attachment style and mental health: A 1-year follow-up study of mothers of infants with congenital heart disease. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 27, 956–968. doi:10.1177/0146167201278004
- Bowlby, J. (1973). *Attachment and loss: Vol 2. Separation: Anxiety and anger*. New York: Basic Books.
- Bowlby, J. (1982). *Attachment and loss: Retrospect and prospect*. *The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 52, 664–678.
- Brennan, K.A., Clark, C.L., & Shaver, P.R. (1998). Self-report measurement of adult attachment: An integrative overview. In J. Simpson & W. Rholes (Eds.), *Attachment theory and close relationships* (pp. 46–76). New York: Guilford.
- Brenning, K.M., & Braet, C. (2013). The emotion regulation model of attachment: An emotion-specific approach. *Personal Relationships*, 20, 107–123. doi:10.1111/j.1475-6811.2012.01399.x
- Brenning, K.M., Soenens, B., Braet, C., & Bosmans, G. (2012). Attachment and depressive symptoms in middle childhood and early adolescence: Testing the validity of the emotion regulation model of attachment. *Personal Relationships*, 19, 445–464. doi:10.1111/j.1475-6811.2011.01372.x
- Buhrmester, D., & Furman, W. (1987). The development of companionship and intimacy. *Child Development*, 58, 1101–1113.
- Byrd-Craven, J., Granger, D.A., & Auer, B.J. (2011). Stress reactivity to co-rumination in young women's friendships: Cortisol, alpha-amylase, and negative affect focus. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 28, 469–487. doi:10.1177/0265407510382319
- Calmes, C.A., & Roberts, J.E. (2008). Rumination in interpersonal relationships: Does co-rumination explain gender differences in emotional distress and relationship satisfaction among college students?. *Cognitive Therapy & Research*, 32, 577–590. doi:10.1007/s10608-008-9200-3
- Campbell, L., Simpson, J.A., Kashy, D.A., & Rholes, W.S. (2001). Attachment orientations, dependence, and behavior in a stressful situation: An application of the actor-partner interdependence model. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 18, 821–843. doi:10.1177/0265407501186005
- Cassano, P., & Fava, M. (2002). Depression and public health: An overview. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 53, 849–857. doi:10.1016/S0022-3999(02)00304-5
- Cassidy, J. (1994). Emotion regulation: Influences of attachment relationships. *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development*, 59, 228–249.
- Chow, C., & Buhrmester, D. (2011). Interdependent patterns of coping and support among close friends. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships*, 28, 684–705. doi:10.1177/0265407510386134
- Chow, C., Roelse, H., Buhrmester, D., & Underwood, M. (2012). Transformations in friend relationships across the transition into adulthood. In B. Laursen & W. Andrew Collins (Eds.), *Relationship pathways: From adolescence to young adulthood* (pp. 91–113). Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications.
- Chow, C., & Tan, C. (2013). Attachment and commitment in dyadic friendships: Mediating roles of satisfaction, quality of alternatives, and investment size. *Journal of Relationships Research*, 4(e4), 1–11. doi:10.1017/jrr.2013.4
- Collins, N.L., & Feeney, B.C. (2000). A safe haven: An attachment theory perspective on support seeking and caregiving in intimate relationships. *Journal of Personality and Social Relationships*, 78, 1053–1073. doi:10.1037//0022-3514.78.6.1053
- Cook, W.L., & Kenny, D.A. (2005). The actor-partner interdependence model: A model of bidirectional effects in developmental studies. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 29, 101–109. doi:10.1080/01650250444000405
- Costa, P.T. Jr., & McCrae, R.R. (1994). Depression as an enduring disposition. In L.S. Schneider, C. Reynolds, B.D. Lebowitz, & A.J. Friedhoff (Eds.), *Diagnosis and treatment of depression*

- in late life: Results of the NIH consensus development conference (pp. 155–167). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.
- Crittenden, P.M., & Ainsworth, M. (1989). Child maltreatment and attachment theory. In D. Cicchetti & V. Carlson (Eds.), *Clinical maltreatment: Theory and research on the causes and consequences of child abuse and neglect* (pp. 432–463). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Dehon, E., Gontkovsky, S., Nakase-Richardson, R., & Spielberger, C. (2010). Initial validation of the state-trait personality inventory (STPI) depression scales in traumatic brain injury. *Journal of Cognitive Rehabilitation, 28*, 11–18.
- Derogatis, L.R., & Melisaratos, N. (1983). The brief symptom inventory: An introductory report. *Psychological Medicine, 13*, 595–605.
- Feeney, J.A. (1999). Issues of closeness and distance in dating relationships: Effects of sex and attachment style. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 16*, 571–590. doi:10.1177/0265407599165002
- Fraleigh, R., & Shaver, P.R. (2000). Adult romantic attachment: Theoretical developments, emerging controversies, and unanswered questions. *Review of General Psychology, 4*, 132–154. doi:10.1037/1089-2680.4.2.132
- Furman, W., Simon, V., Shaffer, L., & Bouchey, H. (2002). Adolescents' working models and styles for relationships with parents, friends, and romantic partners. *Child Development, 73*, 241–255.
- Huston, T.L., & Robins, E. (1982). Conceptual and methodological issues in studying close relationships. *Journal of Marriage and the Family, 44*, 901–925.
- Jose, P.E., Wilkins, H., & Spindel, J.S. (2012). Does social anxiety predict rumination and co-rumination among adolescents?. *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology, 41*, 86–91. doi:10.1080/15374416.2012.632346
- Kashy, D.A., & Kenny, D.A. (1999). The analysis of data from dyads and groups. In H. T. Reis & C.M. Judd (Eds.), *Handbook of research methods in social psychology*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Kelley, H.H., & Thibaut, J. (1978). *Interpersonal relations: A theory of interdependence*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Kenny, D.A., & Cook, W. (1999). Partner effects in relationship research: Conceptual issues, analytic difficulties, and illustrations. *Personal Relationships, 6*, 433–448.
- Kenny, D., Kashy, D., & Cook, W. (2006). *Dyadic data analysis*. New York: Guilford Press.
- Matsuoka, N., Uji, M., Hiramura, H., Chen, Z., Shikai, N., Kishida, Y., & Kitamura, T. (2006). Adolescents' attachment style and early experiences: A gender difference. *Archives of Women's Mental Health, 9*, 23–29. doi:10.1007/s00737-005-0105-9
- Maud, M., Shute, R., & McLachlan, A. (2012). Cognitive specificity in trait anger in relation to depression and anxiety in a community sample. *Australian Psychologist, 47*, 254–261. doi:10.1111/j.1742-9544.2011.00037.x
- Mikulincer, M., & Florian, V. (2004). Attachment style and affect regulation: Implications for coping with stress and mental health. In M.B. Brewer & M. Hewstone (Eds.), *Applied social psychology* (pp. 28–49). Malden: Blackwell Publishing.
- Mikulincer, M., Florian, V., & Weller, A. (1993). Attachment styles, coping strategies, and posttraumatic psychological distress: The impact of the gulf war in Israel. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 64*, 817–826.
- Nolen-Hoeksema, S., Wisco, B.E., & Lyubomirsky, S. (2008). Rethinking rumination. *Perspectives on Psychological Science, 3*, 400–424.
- Ognibene, T.C., & Collins, N.L. (1998). Adult attachment styles, perceived social support and coping strategies. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 15*, 323–345. doi:10.1177/0265407598153002
- Radecki-Bush, C., Farrell, A.D., & Bush, J.P. (1993). Predicting jealous responses: The influence of adult attachment and depression on threat appraisal. *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 10*, 569–588.
- Rose, A.J. (2002). Co-rumination in the friendships of girls and boys. *Child Development, 73*, 1830–1843.
- Rose, A.J., Carlson, W., & Waller, E.M. (2007). Prospective associations of co-rumination with friendship and emotional adjustment: Considering the socioemotional trade-offs of co-rumination. *Developmental Psychology, 43*, 1019–1031. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.4.1019
- Rose, A.J., & Rudolph, K.D. (2006). A review of sex differences in peer relationship processes: Potential trade-offs for the emotional and behavioral development of girls and boys. *Psychological Bulletin, 132*, 98–131. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.132.1.98
- Rudolph, K.D. (2002). Gender differences in emotional responses to interpersonal stress during adolescence. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 30*, 3–13. doi:10.1016/S1054-139X(01)00383-4
- Schwartz-Mette, R.A., & Rose, A.J. (2012). Co-rumination mediates contagion of internalizing symptoms within youths' friendships. *Developmental Psychology, 48*, 1355–1365. doi:10.1037/a0027484
- Simpson, J.A., Rholes, W.S., & Nelligan, J.S. (1992). Support seeking and support giving within couples in an anxiety-provoking situation: The role of attachment styles. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 62*, 434–446.
- Smith, R.L., & Rose, A.J. (2011). The 'cost of caring' in youths' friendships: Considering associations among social perspective taking, co-rumination, and empathetic distress. *Developmental Psychology, 47*, 1792–1803. doi:10.1037/a0025309
- Spielberger, C.D., & Reheiser, E.C. (2009). Assessment of emotions: Anxiety, anger, depression, and curiosity. *Applied Psychology: Health & Well-Being, 1*, 271–302. doi:10.1111/j.1758-0854.2009.01017.x
- Starr, L.R., & Davila, J. (2008). Excessive reassurance seeking, depression, and interpersonal rejection: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 117*, 762–775. doi:10.1037/a0013866
- Starr, L.R., & Davila, J. (2009). Clarifying co-rumination: Associations with internalizing symptoms and romantic involvement among adolescent girls. *Journal of Adolescence, 32*, 19–37. doi:10.1016/j.adolescence.2007.12.005
- Stone, L.B., Hankin, B.L., Gibb, B.E., & Abela, J.R.Z. (2011). Co-rumination predicts the onset of depressive disorders during adolescence. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 120*, 752–757. doi:10.1037/a0023384

- Sullivan, H.S. (1953). *The interpersonal theory of psychiatry*. New York: Norton.
- Tompkins, T.L., Hockett, A.R., Abraibesh, N., & Witt, J.L. (2011). A closer look at co-rumination: Gender, coping, peer functioning and internalizing/externalizing problems. *Journal of Adolescence, 34*, 801–811. doi:10.1016/j.adolescence.2011.02.005
- Treynor, W., Gonzalez, R., & Nolen-Hoeksema, S. (2003). Rumination reconsidered: A psychometric analysis. *Cognitive Therapy and Research, 27*, 247–259. doi:10.1023/A:1023910315561