

Supplementary Tables

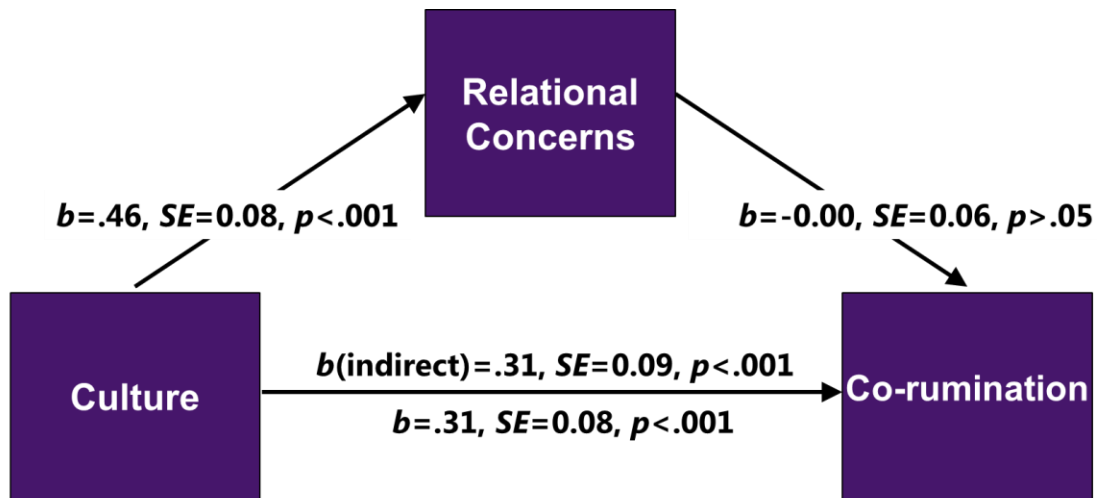


Figure 3. Numbers in this figure are unstandardized regression coefficients. Americans were coded as 0 and Asians were coded as 1. Using Preacher and Hayes's bootstrapping method, the indirect effect of culture on co-rumination, through relational concerns, was not statistically significant.

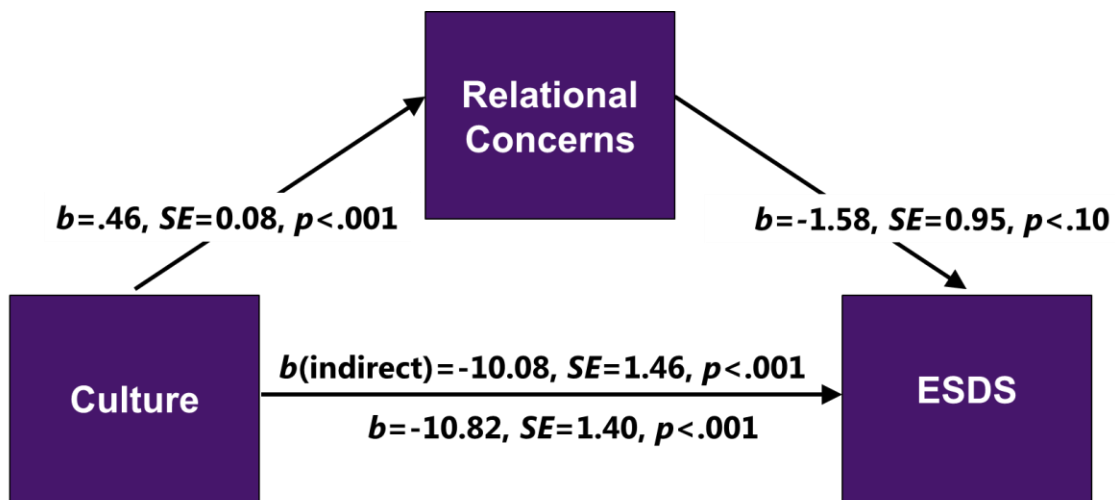


Figure 4. Numbers in this figure are unstandardized regression coefficients. Americans were coded as 0 and Asians were coded as 1. Using Preacher and Hayes's bootstrapping method, the indirect effect of culture on ESDS, through relational concerns, was not statistically significant.

Table 2

Multivariate relationships between self-reported CR, self-disclosure, rumination and adjustment in the Asian Sample

Predictor Variables	Friendship Quality			Anxiety			Depression		
	β	t	R^2	β	t	R^2	β	t	R^2
Self-reported CR	.32	5.04**	.29	.02	0.27	.00	.08	1.07	.01
Self-disclosure	.31	4.94**		.01	0.06		-.04	-0.57	
Self-reported CR	.44	6.88**	.21	-.05	-.74	.04	-.04	-.53	.08
Rumination	.03	0.50		.22	3.06*		.29	4.12**	
Self-reported CR	.33	4.93**	.28	-.04	-0.52	.04	.00	-.01	.08
Self-disclosure	.32	4.88**		-.03	-.46		-.10	-1.31	
Rumination	-.02	-0.29		.22	3.09*		.30	4.29**	

Note. β s are standardized regression coefficients in the final model in which predictor variables were simultaneous predictors. Similar patterns were found in the U.S. except that rumination was a stronger predictor of both anxiety and depression.

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