Supplemental Materials

Sensitivity Analyses: Testing ethnic/racial group differences

Additional sensitivity analyses were conducted to examine omnibus differences across the three ethnic/racial groups (i.e., African American, Asian American, Latinx American; Latinx as the reference group) for models 1 (exposure), 2 (reactivity), and 3 (recovery) using multivariate Wald tests. Differences in effect sizes by race were investigated with the level-2 pseudo R-square (i.e., the proportion of residual variance of ERD accounted for by ethnic-racial differences in the effect of ERI) using 3% as a cut-off for the average moderation effect size (Chaplin, 1991). When testing multiple parameters, Wald test statistics follow a $\chi 2$ distribution. We used the multigroup design instead of a set of dummy variables for race/ethnicity because this design can produce the ERI effects for each ethnic/racial group directly and the model specification does not require a set of interaction terms, which might cause model convergence problems due to non-essential multicollinearity. The Wald test is the null hypothesis test of the interaction effect between race/ethnicity (African American, Asian American, Latinx American) and ERI (exploration, commitment, centrality/private regard). When testing one parameter, the Wald test is often known as the z test. The Chaplin (1991) test is not a null hypothesis test, rather Chaplin provides guidance on the average moderation effect size in behavioral research, which was used to interpret the effect size.

Model 1: Differential Exposure to ERD by ERI

Results observed no support for differences in exploration (χ^2 (2, N = 350) = .68, p = .71), commitment (χ^2 (2, N = 350) = .30, p = .86), or centrality/private regard (χ^2 (2, N = 350) = 2.45, p = .29). Differences in effect sizes by race for exploration, commitment, and centrality/private regard were investigated to compare Asian versus African American (R-square

mean = .23%, range = 0% to .5%), Asian versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 1.53%, range = .06% to 2.70%), and African American versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = .81%, range = 0% to 2.18%). The effect sizes for the three ethnic/racial groups are small (< 3%).

Model 2: Differential Reactivity to ERD by ERI

ERI exploration. The Wald test did not observe significant differences by ethnicity/race. Although exploration did not significantly moderate the association between ERD and rumination, results indicated significant ethnic/racial differences (χ^2 (2, N = 350) = 6.17, p = .05; Supplemental Figure S1). Higher levels of ERI exploration was associated with a significant negative association between ERD and rumination for Latinx (b = -.30, *S.E.* = .13, p = .02), but not for African American (b = .26, *S.E.* = .22, p = .25) or Asian American youth (b = .06, *S.E.* = .16, p = .70). Differences in effect sizes were computed to compare Asian versus African American (*R*-square mean = 10%, range = 0% to 63.16%), Asian versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 3.08%, range = 0% to 12.5%), and African American versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 11.24%, range = .54% to 50%). The effect sizes for the three ethnic/racial comparisons are above average (> 3%).

ERI commitment. Results did not support significant ethnic/racial differences (χ^2 (2, N = 350) 3.04, p = .22). Differences in effect sizes were investigated to compare Asian versus African American (*R*-square mean = 5.2%, range = 0% to 22.22%), Asian versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 2.96%, range = 0% to 12.5%), and African American versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 8.12%, range = 0% to 30%). The effect sizes for the three ethnic/racial group comparison are above average (≥ 3%; Chaplin, 1991).

ERI centrality/private regard. Results indicated significant ethnic/racial differences (χ^2 (2, N = 350) = 6.26, p = .04; Figure S2), such that the attenuating effect of ERI centrality/private

regard was significant for African American adolescents (b = -.16, *S.E.* = .04, p = .04), but not for Asian American (b = -.05, *S.E.* = .04, p = .16) or Latinx youth (b = -.03, *S.E.* = 0.05, p = .55). Differences in effect sizes were investigated to compare Asian versus African American (*R*-square mean = 1.84%, range = 0% to 11.11%), Asian versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 8.40%, range = 0% to 48.39%), and African American versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 9.63%, range = 0% to 46.67%). The effect size comparing Asian versus African American is small, while the effect sizes for the other two ethnic/racial group comparison are above average (> 3%).

Model 3: Differential Recovery from ERD by ERI

First, the same-day effects of ERD on adjustment were estimated. Results of the multivariate Wald test indicated no significant ethnic/racial differences (ps > .05). Differences in effect sizes were investigated to compare Asian versus African American (R-square mean = 2.06%, range = 0% to 5.19%), Asian versus Latinx (R-square mean = 2.16%, range = 0% to 7.69%), and African American versus Latinx (R-square mean = 1.24%, range = 0% to 8.38%). The effect sizes for the three ethnic/racial group comparison are smaller than average (< 3%).

The next step was to test empirical support for the two recovery models (i.e., the carry-over effects of ERD on next-day adjustment). For the first recovery model (i.e., comparing adjustment on days when adolescents experience ERD (t) to the following day (t + 1; γ_{10})), results indicated no significant ethnic/racial differences (*ps* > .05). Differences in effect sizes were investigated to compare Asian versus African American (*R*-square mean = 5.76%, range = 0% to 18.69%), Asian versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = .89%, range = 0% to 3.64%), and African American versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 2.38%, range = 0% to 13.86%). The effect size comparing Asian versus African American is larger than average (> 3%), while the effect sizes for the other two ethnic/racial group comparisons are smaller than average (< 3%).

For the second recovery model (i.e., comparing the first ERD-free day to all other ERD-free days ($-\gamma_{20}$)), results of the Wald test indicated significant ethnic/racial differences for the recovery effect of ERD on daily somatic symptoms (χ^2 (2, N = 350) = 6.97, p = .03), such that the recovery effect was significant among Asian American adolescents (b = .11, *S.E.* = .05, p = .01), but not among African American (b = .00, *S.E.* = .12, p = .98) or Latinx (b = -.12, *S.E.* = .04, p = .10) youth. In other words, while African American and Latinx youth showed evidence of next day (γ_{10}) and overall ($-\gamma_{20}$) recovery for somatic symptoms, Asian American youth did not show evidence of overall ($-\gamma_{20}$) recovery for somatic outcomes. Differences in effect sizes were investigated to compare Asian versus African American (*R*-square mean = 3.67%, range = 0% to 14.72%), Asian versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 1.38%, range = 0% to 4.69%), and African American versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 3.8%, range = 0% to 19.65%). The effect size comparing Asian versus Latinx is smaller than average (< 3%), while the effect sizes for the other two ethnic/racial group comparisons are above average (> 3%).

The final step examined whether the recovery effect from ERD varied by ERI. Results of the multivariate Wald test indicated no significant ethnic/racial differences (ps > .05). Differences in effect sizes were investigated to compare Asian versus African American (*R*-square mean = 1.67%, range = 0% to 17.65%), Asian versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 2.45%, range = 0% to 14.29%), and African American versus Latinx (*R*-square mean = 2.72%, range = 0% to 14.29%). The effect sizes for the three ethnic/racial group comparison were all below average (< 3%).

Supplemental Table S1

Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM; Phinney, 1992) Items

Factor	Item	Cheon et al., in preparation Results
Exploration	• I have spent time trying to find out more about my own ethnic group, such as history, traditions, and customs.	Included
	• I am active in organizations or social groups that include mostly members of my own ethnic group.	Included
	• I think a lot about how my life will be affected by my ethnic group membership.	Included
	• I really have not spent much time trying to learn more about the culture and history of my ethnic group. (R)	Excluded
	• In order to learn more about my ethnic background, I have often talked to other people about my ethnic group.	Included
	• I participate in cultural practices of my own group.	Included
Commitment	• I have a clear sense of my ethnic background and what it means to me.	Included
	• I am happy that I am a member of the group I belong to.	Included
	• I am not very clear about the role of my ethnicity in my life. (R)	Excluded
	• I have a strong sense of belonging to my own ethnic group.	Included
	• I understand pretty well what my ethnic group membership means to me in terms of how to relate to my own group and other groups.	Included
	• I have a lot of pride in my ethnic group and its accomplishments.	Included
	• I feel a strong attachment towards my ethnic group.	Included
	• I feel good about my cultural or ethnic background.	Included

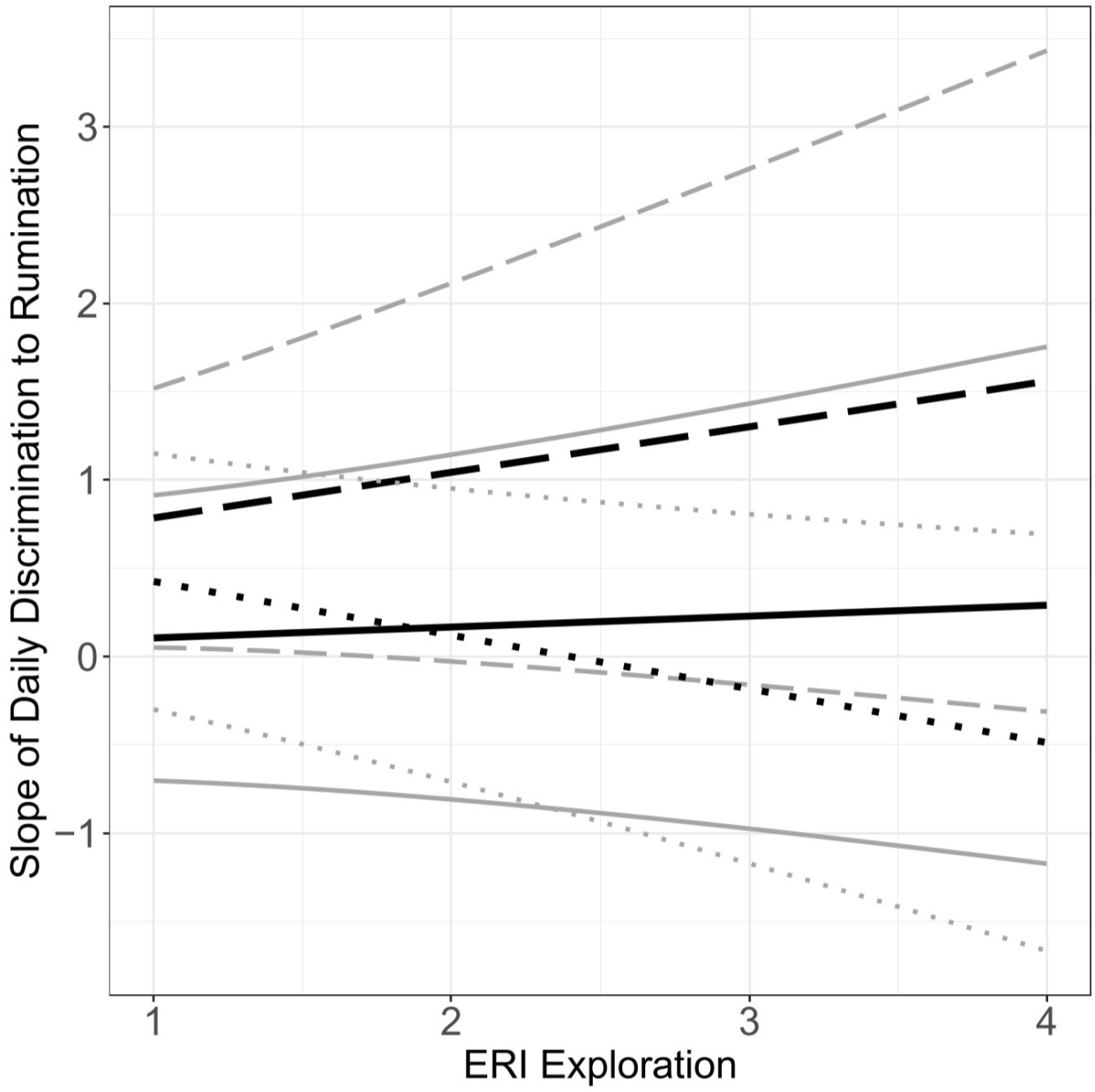
Note. (R) indicates reverse-coded items.

Supplemental Table S2

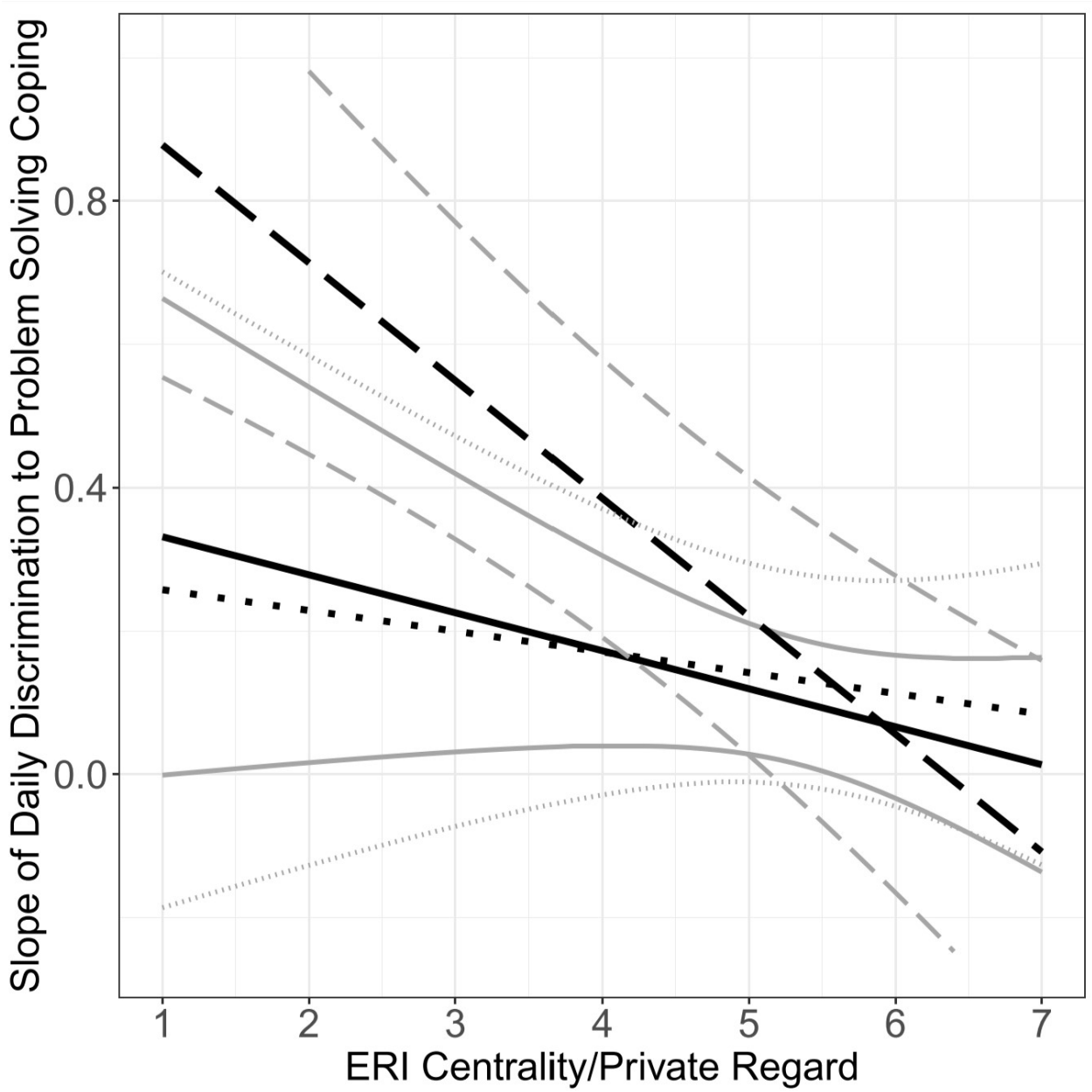
Adapted Multidimensional Inventory of Black Identity Scale (MIBI; Sellers et al., 1997) Items

Factor	Item	Cheon et al., in preparation Results
Private Regard	• I am happy that I am a member of my racial/ ethnic group.	Included
	• Overall, I often feel that people from my racial/ ethnic group are not worthwhile. (R)	Excluded
	• People of my racial/ethnic group contribute less to society than others. (R)	Excluded
	• I believe that because I am a member of my racial/ ethnic group I have many strengths.	Included
	• I feel that people of my racial/ethnic group have made major accomplishments and advancements.	Included
	• I feel good about people from my racial/ ethnic group.	Included
	• I often regret that I am a member of my racial/ ethnic group. (R)	Excluded
Centrality	• In general, I my race/ ethnicity is an important part of my self-image.	Included
	• I have a strong sense of belonging to people from my racial/ ethnic group.	Included
	• My race/ethnicity is not a major factor in my social relationships. (R)	Excluded
	• I have a strong attachment to other people from my racial/ ethnic group.	Included
	• My race/ethnicity is unimportant to my sense of what kind of person I am. (R)	Excluded
	• My destiny is tied to the destiny of other people of my race/ethnicity.	Excluded
	• My race/ethnicity is an important reflection of who I am.	Included
	• Overall, my race/ethnicity has very little to do with how I feel about myself. (R)	Excluded

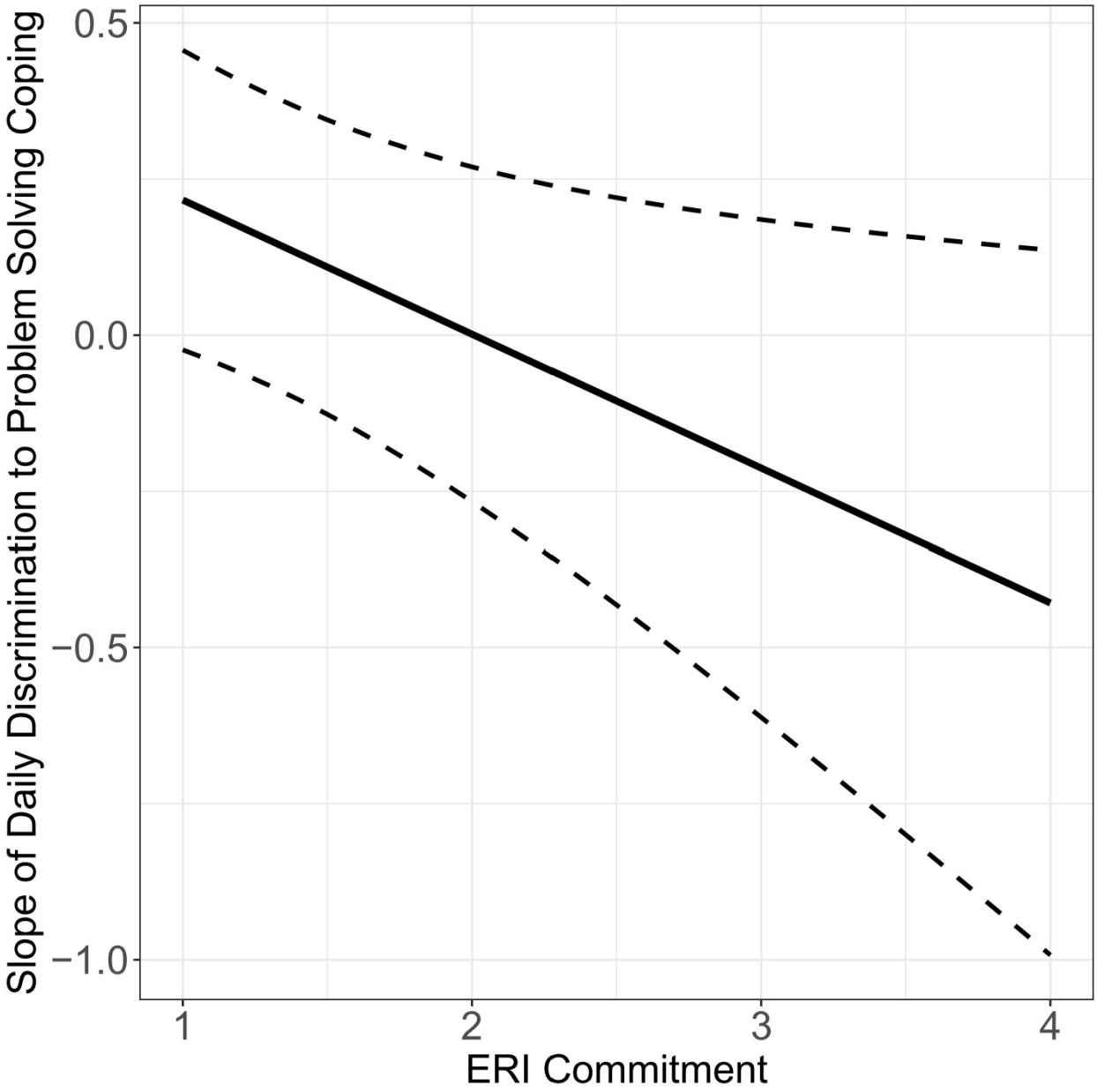
Note. (R) indicates reverse-coded items.



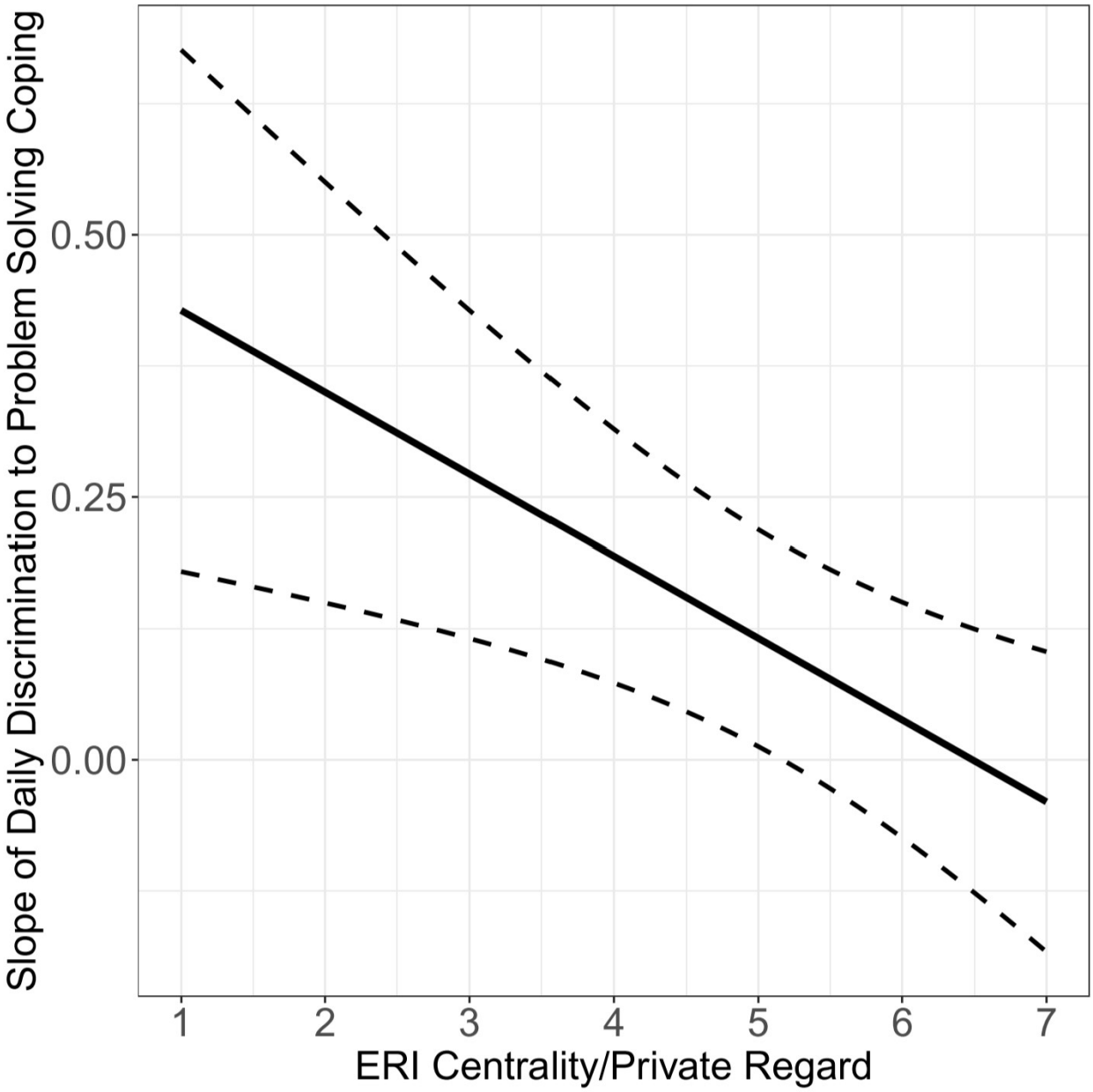
Supplemental Figure S1. A Johnson-Neyman plot for differential reactivity by ERI exploration for the association between discrimination and rumination. The Wald test indicated significant ethnic/racial differences (χ^2 (2, N = 350) = 6.17, p = .05; Figure 5). Long dash line: African Americans (b = .26, *S.E.* = .22, p = .25); Solid line: Asian Americans (b = .06, *S.E.* = .16, p = .70); Dotted line: Latinx; Gray lines (b = -.30, *S.E.* = .13, p = .02): 95% confidence band.



Supplemental Figure S2. A Johnson-Neyman plot for differential reactivity to discrimination on positive coping strategies by centrality/private regard. The Wald test indicated significant ethnic/racial differences in this association (χ^2 (2, N = 350) = 6.26, p = .04). Long dash line: African Americans (b = -.16, *S.E.* = .04, p = .04); Solid line: Asian Americans (b = -.05, *S.E.* = .04, p = .16); Dotted line: Latinx (b = -.03, *S.E.* = 0.05, p = .55); Gray lines: 95% confidence band.



Supplemental Figure S3. A plot for differential recovery by ERI commitment for the association between discrimination and problem-solving coping strategies. b = -.22, *S.E.* = .10, p = .03. Gray lines: 95% confidence band.



Supplemental Figure S4. A plot for differential recovery by ERI centrality/private regard for the association between discrimination and problem-solving coping strategies. b = -.08, *S.E.* = .03, p = .01. Gray lines: 95% confidence band.