**"Rethinking flourishing: Critical insights and qualitative perspectives from the U.S. Midwest" (Willen, Williamson, Walsh, Hyman, & Tootle 2022)**

### APPENDIX B – MULTIVARIATE REGRESSION RESULTS

To assess whether bivariate differences in flourishing by race and socioeconomic status persist in multivariate analysis, below we present the findings from regressions holding constant education (greater than BA degree = 1), income (greater than $100,000 = 1), race (African-American = 1), gender (female = 1), political ideology (conservative = 1), interview type, and participation in a health equity initiative (participant = 1). The paper's analyses focused on the more representative community member sample (n = 80). The analyses exhibited here reflect the full sample (n = 167), but control for the type of interviewee to separate out the effects of the distinct groups. Interview type is a categorical variable in which community members = 1, community leaders = 2, metro-wide decisionmakers = 3, clinicians = 4, and public health professionals = 5. (The findings are robust to including each interview type as a dichotomous variable, though at reduced levels of statistical significance.)

As the p-values below indicate, despite the small sample size, the bivariate distinctions highlighted in the paper persist in multivariate analysis. In the first model, we see that being higher income is associated with a greater likelihood of reporting flourishing, while being Black is associated with a lesser likelihood, all else constant. In the second model, we find that the inverse is true for not reporting flourishing. Figure B-1 presents the predicted effects of these variables on reports of flourishing visually.

In the third model in Table B-1 we see that these statistically significant differences persist if we instead measure flourishing using an ordinal variable ranging from yes (=1) to no (=5) with intermediate values of leans yes, mixed, and leans no.

## Table B-1. Regression Analyses of Key Dependent Variables

| | Flourishing - Yes/Leans Yes | | | Flourishing No/Leans No | | | Ordinal Flourishing (Yes = 1; No = 5) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Probit | | | Probit | | | Ordered Probit | | |
| | Coefficient | 95% CI | p-value | Coefficient | 95% CI | p-value | Coefficient | 95% CI | p-value |
| BA Degree or greater | 0.112 | (-0.500, 0.723) | 0.720 | -0.214 | (-0.920, 0.491) | 0.552 | -0.112 | (-0.640, 0.416) | 0.678 |
| Income greater than $100,000/year | 0.635 | (0.099, 1.171) | 0.020 | -1.069 | (-1.792, -0.346) | 0.004 | -0.450 | (-0.878, -0.022) | 0.039 |
| African-American | -0.976 | (-1.553, -0.400) | 0.001 | 0.969 | (0.248, 1.691) | 0.008 | 0.781 | (0.300, 1.263) | 0.001 |
| Female | 0.414 | (-0.066, 0.893) | 0.091 | -0.720 | (-1.331, -0.110) | 0.021 | -0.255 | (-0.649, 0.138) | 0.203 |
| Age | 0.007 | (-0.010, 0.024) | 0.438 | -0.004 | (-0.025, 0.016) | 0.670 | -0.010 | (-0.024, 0.004) | 0.172 |
| Conservative | -0.487 | (-1.142, 0.168) | 0.145 | 0.612 | (-0.200, 1.425) | 0.140 | 0.385 | (-0.165, 0.935) | 0.170 |
| Interview Type | -0.060 | (-0.257, 0.138) | 0.554 | 0.096 | (-0.153, 0.346) | 0.450 | 0.059 | (-0.099, 0.217) | 0.467 |
| Health equity initiative participant | 0.143 | (-0.472, 0.758) | 0.649 | -0.116 | (-0.886, 0.654) | 0.767 | -0.148 | (-0.644, 0.348) | 0.559 |
| Constant term | 0.146 | (-0.924, 1.216) | 0.789 | -0.619 | (-1.903, 0.666) | 0.345 | - | - | - |
| R-squared | | | 0.14 | | | 0.22 | | | 0.06 |
| N = | | | 148 | | | 148 | | | 148 |

**Figure B-1. Predicted Effect of Independent Variables on Reporting Flourishing, All Else Constant**