

Research question:

Is self-reported happiness related to socio-economic class and privilege?

Data:

This data is a set of 1189 responses to a survey administered in Sweden in 1998. There are a total of 99 questions (making the size of the data 99 x 1189). The sample was adults ages 18-77 residing in Sweden. There was a response rate of 60%. The data contains ordinal, nominal, continuous, and discrete data. Of this data, four variables will be used: self-reported happiness (ordinal - var 5), self-reported socio-economic class (nominal - var 90), the highest level of education (ordinal - var 76), and household income (continuous - var 85) relative to household size (discrete - var 86).

The selected variables are highly relevant to the research question. Happiness can be compared to different indicators of privilege to determine if there is any correlation. Some basic statistics about the data have been calculated:

Mean happiness (rounded): Quite Happy

Mean class (rounded): Middle Class

Mean highest level of education (rounded): Secondary school

Mean family income: further cleaning needed

Mean family size: 2.6