* **What do we know about this dataset? Abhimanyu**
* **What are the limitations of the dataset? Abhimanyu**
* **How was the information gathered? Abhimanyu**
* **What analysis has already been completed related to the content in your dataset? Carrie**
* **How did the research you gathered contribute to your question development? Carrie**
* **What additional information would be beneficial? Ambar**
* **How did your question change, if at all, after Exploratory Data Analysis? Ambar**
* **Based on EDA can you begin to sketch out an answer to your question? Ambar**
* **References (APA style preferred)**

What analysis has already been completed related to the content in your dataset?

The nonpartisan and objective research organization (NORC) at the University of Chicago, who created the General Social Survey dataset, published a similar report in 2015 called the “Trends in Psychological Well-Being 1972 - 2014”. Although the article used the same financial satisfaction, job satisfaction, and happiness variables in their study, they were only looked at descriptively which included frequency tables of each variable overtime. In addition to the descriptive statistics of each variable, our analysis also looked at the variables in relation to each other overtime. Another analysis that was completed in 2020 looked at Americans’ financial satisfaction, job satisfaction, and happiness in the context of working from home during the COVID-19 pandemic (Mullen, 2020). In contrast to our analysis, the research showed that financial satisfaction was at an all time high, happiness was at an extreme low, and that individuals enjoyed their jobs more when they were working from home. In comparison to our analysis, the article focused on more general trends between 2019 - 2020 and focused more on how happiness, financial satisfaction, and job satisfaction changed as a result of the pandemic. Kessler & Gutworth (2022) conducted a similar research study focused on levels of work exhaustion and financial satisfaction of working class individuals in comparison to middle and upper class individuals with information from the General Social Survey dataset. In relation to our analysis, the findings showed that working class individuals were less financially satisfied and more work exhausted than middle and upper class individuals. The study also revealed that the financial satisfaction of working class individuals in 1972 was not much different from their levels of financial satisfaction in 2018. In regard to job satisfaction and social class, many studies found that job satisfaction significantly differed among socioeconomic groups (Fotinatos-Ventouratos et al., 1998). The Pew Research Center (2016) conducted research regarding the way in which Americans view their jobs and other contributing factors. Their main finding showed that a majority of Americans’ were generally satisfied with their current job as a whole. However, job satisfaction significantly differed across socioeconomic status as well as across occupations. More specifically, they found that 59% of those with an income of $75,000 or more claimed to be very satisfied with their job situation. The percent of individuals who were very satisfied with their job decreased when their salaries were less than $75,000 dollars. They discovered a similar trend when they asked individuals about their financial satisfaction. In addition, the study also revealed that the way Americans feel about their job also influences other aspects of their life including their general sense of happiness. Overall, a plethora of studies have been conducted in reference to job satisfaction, financial satisfaction, happiness, and social class which provided crucial foundational information for our exploratory data analysis.

How did the research you gathered contribute to your question development?

References (can format later)

Kessler, S. R., & Gutworth, M. B. (2022). The Forgotten Working Class: A Call to Action Based upon a Repeated Cross-Sectional Examination of the Relationships Among Social Class, Financial Satisfaction, and Exhaustion. Group & Organization Management, 0(0). https://doi.org/10.1177/10596011221099797

Fotinatos-Ventouratos, R., Cooper, C.L. Social Class Differences and Occupational Stress. International Journal of Stress Management 5, 211–222 (1998). <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1022917812046>

<https://www.bizjournals.com/bizwomen/news/latest-news/2020/06/happiness-is-at-decades-low-financial-satisfacti.html?page=all>

https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2016/10/06/3-how-americans-view-their-jobs/