

Abstract

The goal of this study was to examine how traditional value varied by age, and how traditional values were related to well-being. This study employed the World Value Survey 2005 data for analysis. A total of 82725 participants from 57 regions worldwide were included. Factor analysis was performed to extract relevant dimensions to operationalize the traditional value construct. Our results indicated that age negatively correlated with traditional value, meaning that older people were less traditional in comparison with younger people. Regional differences were also found in how age was related to well-being. Furthermore, the results indicated a negative correlation between well-being and traditional value.