

## Happiness research methodology focusing on age, with empirical examples of three surveys

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I start from a macro example but then all focus is at micro level, that is, concerning individuals who are at such ages that can say how happy they are. In this case, such ages are between 15 and 100. I try first to convince you that happiness is a surprisingly good indicator if measured well as it is nowadays in several multinational surveys. This topic is even as important that a special Springer research journal (J. of Happiness Studies) has been established. I think that its papers are much written by economists, political scientists and also psychometricians. It is good to recognize that Daniel Kahneman is one such Nobelist (Psychological Economist) who is cited much in this journal too.

I do not repeat these points in my presentation but will present several empirical examples with methodological points so that the focus in micro data is age. This includes also generations or synthetic cohorts since when using several cross-sectional data, these cohorts lead to interesting results as you will see. My micro data are The World Values Survey 1990-2011, The 2015 PISA and the European Social Survey 2002-2015. Their happiness or well-being or life satisfaction variables will be explained.