

# **Research Replicability and WorkFlow Management**

## **Data activity**

Name: Valeriia Yakushko

Research Question: Is being a grandparent good for Canadian elderly's wellbeing?

Dataset: GSS 2017 (Cycle 31 Family)

### **1. Data cleaning**

- 1.1. Apply sample weights.
- 1.2. Keep only the following variables: Subjective well-being, Grandparent status, Number of grandchildren, Gender, Age, Educational attainment, Family income, Country of birth
- 1.3. Rename variables for clarity.
- 1.4. Recode grandparent status: 1 = Yes, 0 = No.
- 1.5. Recode number of grandchildren: Keep the exact number if 0 - 5; group all 6 or more into a single category labeled 6.
- 1.6. Recode educational attainment into the following categories: Less than high school, high school, higher than high school, Bachelor's degree, higher than bachelor's degree

### **2. Analytical Sample**

- 2.1. Drop individuals younger than 45 years old.
- 2.2. Drop individuals who are foreign-born.

### **3. Descriptive Statistics**

Grandparent group:

- 3.1. Tabulate grandparent status by gender.
- 3.2. Compute mean well-being for grandparents.
- 3.3. Compute mean number of grandchildren for grandparents.
- 3.4. Compute mean age for grandparents.
- 3.5. Tabulate education attainment levels for grandparents.
- 3.6. Tabulate family income for grandparents.

Non-Grandparent group:

- 3.7. Tabulate non-grandparent status by gender.
- 3.8. Compute mean well-being for non-grandparents.

- 3.9. Compute mean number of grandchildren for non-grandparents.
- 3.10. Compute mean age for non-grandparents.
- 3.11. Tabulate education attainment levels for non-grandparents.
- 3.12. Tabulate family income for non-grandparents.

	<b>Grandparents</b>	<b>Non-grandparents</b>
	<i>(N = 5,744)</i>	<i>(N = 4,816)</i>
Gender		
Female	59.54 %	51.16 %
Male	40.46 %	48.84 %
Well-being (mean)	5.6	4.8
Number of grandchildren (mean)	5.7	---
Age (mean)	67.5	57.8
Education		
Less than high school	25.93 %	11.37 %
High School	27.52 %	23.69 %
Tertiary Education	31.84 %	35.26 %
Bachelor	9.72 %	19.73 %
Higher than bachelor	4.99 %	9.95 %
Income		
Less than 25,000 \$	16.19 %	13.79 %
25,000 - 49,000 \$	27.02 %	19.04 %
50,000 - 74,999 \$	20.21 %	17.01 %
75,000 - 99,999 \$	13.88 %	12.96 %
100,000 - 124,999 \$	8.44 %	10.13 %
125,000 \$ and more	14.26 %	27.08 %

#### **4. Multivariate Analysis**

- 4.1. Run an OLS regression to examine the effect of grandparent status (x) on well-being (y).
- 4.2. Run an OLS regression to examine the effect of grandparent status (x1) on well-being (y) by gender (x2).

4.3. Run an OLS regression to examine the effect of grandparent status (x) on well-being (y) controlling for gender, age, income, education, and number of grandchildren.

	<i>Reference Group</i>	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Grandparent status		0.28***	0.28***	0.08
Gender			0	0
Female	Male		0.02	0.09**
Age				0.02***
Income				
25,000 - 49,000 \$	Less than 25,000 \$			0.50***
50,000 - 74,999 \$				0.74***
75,000 - 99,999 \$				0.90***
100,000 - 124,999 \$				1.20***
125,000 \$ and more				1.25***
Education	Less than high school			0
High School				0
Tertiary Education				-0.02
Bachelor				0.01
Higher than bachelor				0.09
Number of grandchildren				0.04***
<i>N</i>		10447	10447	10273
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001				