Lab 3

In this lab we will be working with data from SeligmanWoodworth, O'Briend-Malone, Diamond & Schuz, 2018. The authors were testing the claim that a web-based positive psychology intervention (PPIs) lastingly increases happiness and decreases depressive symptoms.

The data set includes the following demographics:
1. `id`: Participant's ID. 2. `intervention`: 3 PPIs, plus 1 control condition + 1 = "Using signature strengths" + 2 = "Three good things" + 3 = "Gratitude visit" + 4 = "Recording early memories" (control condition) 3. `sex`: + 1 = Female + 2 = Male. 4. `age` (years) 5. `educ`: Level of education + 1 = Less than Year 12 + 2 = Year 12 + 3 = Vocational training + 4 = Bachelors + 5 = Postgraduate degree 6. `income`: + 1 = below average + 2 = average + 3 = above average

And the following measurements: 7. `occasion`: + 0 = Pretest (i.e., at enrollment) + 1 = Posttest (i.e., 7 days after pretest) + 2 = 1-week follow-up (i.e., 7 days after posttest) + 3 = 1-month follow-up + 4 = 3-month follow-up + 5 = 6-month follow-up 8. `elapsed.days`: Time since enrollment in fractional days 9. `ahiTotal` = Total Authentic Happiness Inventory (AHI) Score 10. `cesdTotal` = Total Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) score

These last two variables are our dependent measures, and what we are interested in analyzing as a function of participant demographics and intervention type.

Load Data

Lets go ahead and load the data in a data frame from a `.csv` file.

```
# read in data
posPsy.data <- read.csv('posPsy_data_wide.csv')
```