**Continuous Evaluation (November, 2020), Statistics-I**

Under life-threatening conditions, sexual selection criteria may be relaxed as it may imply the probability of a last resort reproduction. There’s evidence in non-human species showing exactly this. To examine this issue in humans, a group of researchers recruited a group of terminally ill men (N = 60) and a control group of healthy men of similar age (N = 60). Each participant was presented with a photograph of an adult female face. They had to evaluate the attractiveness of the female face on a 1-7 Likert scale.

1. (a) From the information above, is this an experiment or a quasi-experiment? Why?

1. (b) How would you organize the above data in JASP? (# rows, # columns)

2. (a) Is this study an example of a between-subjects or a within-subject design? Why?

2. (b) Let’s assume that the researchers found that the terminally ill men evaluated higher the attractiveness of the female face than the controls, which they interpreted as a relaxation of mate preferences for terminally ill men. What would you do next to pursue this topic? (Or just to have a more controlled study.)

We have the following data file (<https://www.uv.es/mperea/iVanity.jasp>) in which we collected several psychological and demographic variables of a large sample of participants (distress, vanity, age, sex).

3. Are there any differences in “vanity” between men and women? Justify your answer with plots and/or descriptive stats (Copy/paste tables/graphs from JASP)

4. Select only the individuals of 50 years old or older. Is the variable “sex” well balanced in this subsample? Justify your answer with tables and/or graphs. (Copy/paste tables/graphs from JASP.)