

Factors Related to Life Satisfaction: Gender, Verbal & Nonverbal Dating Cues

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HYPOTHESES

In dating situations, students will respond more positively to verbal cues in expressing attraction than they will to nonverbal cues in expressing attraction.



RESULTS

The bivariate results suggested that the nonverbal cues in dating had a significant positive correlation with life satisfaction:

- $r(41) = .392, p = .011.$

T-test results gave us no significant statistical difference between males and females in the use of nonverbal communication:

- $t(42) = -1.109, p = 0.274.$

- Therefore, the second hypothesis was also not supported by the results of the survey, and it suggested that males and females do not differ in their use of nonverbal cues.

PARTICIPANTS

- ❖ 49 Students

- ❖ 33 Women/15 Men

- ❖ Race

- ❖ African American (N =43, 87.8%),

- ❖ White, (N= 1),

- ❖ Latino (N =2),

- ❖ Asian (N =1),



MEASURES

- ❖ Life Satisfaction

- ❖ Total Nonverbal Behavior

- ❖ Gender (Male & Female)



DISCUSSION

The results of this study suggest the following:

- that nonverbal communication in dating is preferred over verbal communication in dating.

- that those who are in relationships, or those looking to be in relationships, will find more success through nonverbal cues regardless of gender.

