



Communication Education

The effects of student verbal and nonverbal responsiveness on teacher self-efficacy and job satisfaction

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the results



"The data suggest that **student nonverbal responsiveness has a greater effect on teacher self-efficacy and job satisfaction than verbal responsiveness**. In short, teachers are affected more by their students' eye contact, forward body leans, and head nods, than by their students' asking and answering questions in the classroom." (p. 12)

"The data also suggest that **student nonverbal responsiveness has a larger impact on teacher job satisfaction than student verbal responsiveness**, with nonverbal responsiveness accounting for 51% of the variance in teacher job satisfaction and verbal responsiveness accounting for just 2% of the variance in teacher job satisfaction." (p. 11)