WHAT DOES EMPATHY LOOK LIKE TO YOU? INVESTIGATING STUDENT AND STAFF OPINIONS

Stephen George-Williamsa, Reyne Pullena, Shane Wilkinsona, and Erica Smithb

Presenting Author: Stephen George-Williams (<u>Stephen.george-williams@sydney.edu.au</u>)

^aThe School of Chemistry, The University of Sydney, Sydney NSW 2006, Australia

^bSchool of Science and Technology, University of New England, Armidale NSW 2351, Australia

KEYWORDS: Questionnaires, Interviews, Affective Domain, General Sciences, Student/Staff Understanding

Empathy is a key factor in successful human interaction. Many contemporary issues can be linked to a lack of ability for individuals to truly understand the perspectives of those that they interact with. In the context of teaching and learning, if teaching staff cannot truly understand the complex lives of their students, it is likely that students will be unable to reach their full potential and proceed into society as fully realised members of their respective communities (Levin et al., 2012; Robertson et al., 2015; Tudor, 1993). As such, any intervention that increases the ability of teaching staff to connect to the students, benefits not only the student but also the workforce they go on to contribute to (Haertel et al., 1981).

What is unknown, however, is how teaching staff perceive their role in this empathic relationship, especially in the sciences (chemistry, biology, physics, etc.). It is additionally unclear how these perceptions are affected by either subject area or the teaching staff's previous teaching and life experience. This project would seek to interview teaching staff across a range of disciplines in order to unpack their views around empathy and how best to employ it in their teaching practices. Largescale questionaries undertaken with undergraduate students would allow a comparison between the perceptions of students with the teaching staff. Ideally, the results of this project would allow for a better understanding of how empathy can best be supported and embedded into the practices of teaching staff both within a university context but also into all teaching practices across society.

REFERENCES

Haertel, G. D., Walberg, H. J., & Haertel, E. H. (1981). Socio-psychological environments and learning: A quantitative synthesis. *British Educational Research Journal*, 7(1), 27-36.

Levin, D., Hammer, D., Elby, A., & Coffey, J. (2012). Becoming a responsive science teacher: Focusing on student thinking in secondary science. National Science Teachers Association Arlington, VA.

Robertson, A. D., Scherr, R., & Hammer, D. (2015). *Responsive teaching in science and mathematics*. Routledge. Tudor, I. (1993). Teacher roles in the learner-centred classroom. *ELT Journal*, *47*(1), 22-31.

Proceedings of the Australian Conference on Science and Mathematics Education, The University of Western Australia, 28-30 September 2022, page 33, ISSN 2653-0481