### Can We Teach and Assess Empathy?

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PROCEDE Conference 2018 EMPATHY in EDUCATION

### Outline

What is empathy?

Leadership and Empathy: What's the Connection?

Can we teach empathy?

Can we assess empathy?

Each of us has stories.

We are better when we are able to tell them.

We are better when we are able to hear them.

## 2 min essay

# Define empathy

### **Definition of Empathy**

**Empathy** is the capacity to understand or feel what another person is experiencing from within their frame of reference, i.e., the capacity to place oneself in another's position. - Wikipedia



### **Definition of Empathy**

**Empathy** is the skill of reflecting back to another person the emotions he or she is expressing so that he or she feels heard and understood. Empathy involves listening to others, understanding them and communicating this understanding to them.



### **Empathy**

There is no greater intelligence than kindness and empathy

Bryant H. McGill

empathy toward others, their defensive energy goes down, and positive energy replaces it. That's when you can get more creative in solving problems.

Stephen Covey

EMPATHY IS A
QUALITY OF
CHARACTER THAT CAN
CHANGE THE WORLD

BARACK ORALL

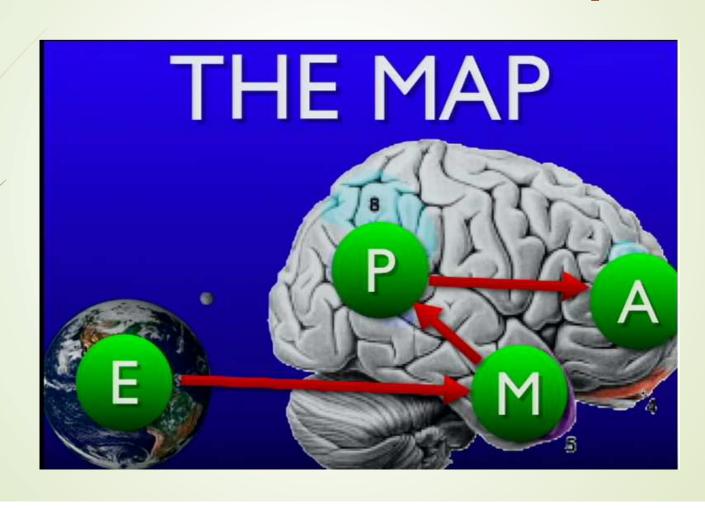
"Being a leader is more than just wanting to lead. Leaders have empathy for others and a keen ability to find the best in people ... not the worst ...by truly caring for others."

**Henry Gruland** 

"Empathy will be like literacy was in the 1300s. Without it, one will be marginalized and unable to function professionally."

Bill Drayton, Social Entrepreneur

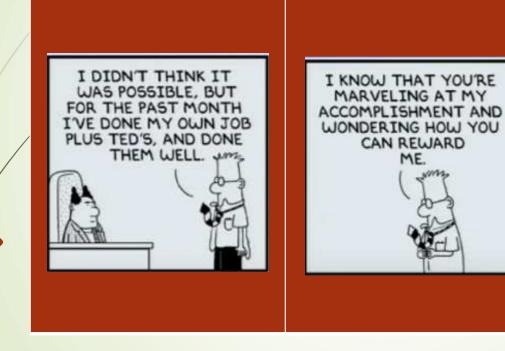
### The Neuroscience of Empathy



### Modeling



### **Projections**

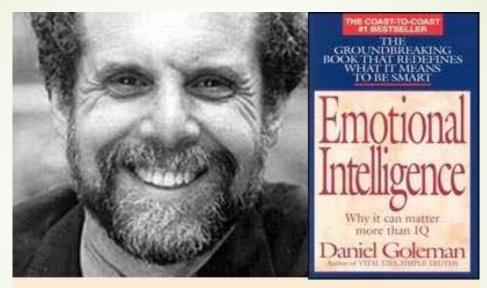




### Adjusting the Balance



### **Emotional Intelligence**



"Empathy represents the foundation skill for all the social competencies important for work."

Daniel Goleman

**Building the Empathy Movement** 

CultureOfEmpathy.com

Social Competence (How We Handle Relationships)	ernal Empathy: having awareness of others' feelings, needs, and concerns. Includes:  understanding others  developing others  anticipating and meeting others' needs  leveraging diversity  reading a group's emotional currents  and power relationships	ternal Social skills: adeptness at inducing desirable responses in others. Includes:  ability to influence others clear communication conflict management leadership roaches ability to catalyze change building bonds collaboration and cooperation ability to create group synergy	evernent Adopted from Daniel Goleman, Worlding with Emotional Intelligence, pp. 26–27.
Personal Competence (How We Handle Ourselves)	Self-awareness: knowing our internal states, preferences, resources, and intuitions. Includes:  • emotional awareness • accurate assessment of our strengths and limits • self-confidence	Self-regulation: managing our internal states, impulses, and resources. Includes: • self-control of disruptive impulses • trustworthiness • conscientiousness • adaptability to change • comfort with new ideas and approaches	Motivation: moving toward achievement of goals. Includes:  drive commitment to a group's or organization's goals initiative optimism in spite of obstacles or setbacks

### Activity 1

Intelligence Emotiona Increased Team Performance increased eadershi

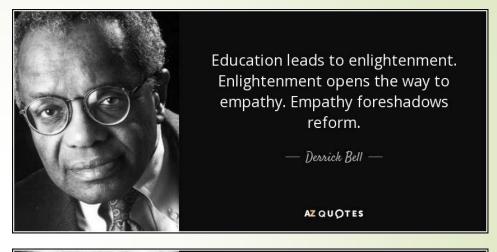
### Leadership and Empathy

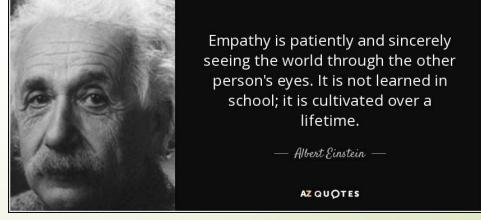


### Can we teach empathy?

Educating the mind without educating the heart is no education at all.

—Aristotle





### A Rationale for Empathy

A student's emotions coming into the class affect the way, and how much they learn. Educators must be able to connect to, and understand their students in order to best serve those students' needs "focused on nurturing learning rather than judging performance" (Hinton, 2008, p. 91).

"Expressing care for another is not an innate ability present more naturally in some people than others, but rather a skill that can be taught and nurtured through a supportive educational environment" (McLennan, 2008, p. 454).

### A Rationale for Empathy

Students learn best when they have positive relationships with those around them. Developing positive relationships requires empathy skills like listening to others, understanding verbal and nonverbal cues, and learning to understand, and appreciate the differences in others. Students bring their lives into the classroom; they do not leave their problems and feelings at the door, and when classmates do not have the skills to understand and work with their diverse classmates problems can arise.

### How do we develop empathy?

### There are a number of ways:

- Learning to listen
- Tuning into non-verbal communication
- Being fully present to another
- Putting yourself 'in the shoes' of the other person
- Understanding the relationship between needs and emotions
- Learning to take on different perspectives
- Understanding the equality of self and other

### **Empathetic Listening**

Ear = What you use to listen (hear)

**King** = Pay attention as if the other person were king (obey)

**Ten** and **Eye** = Be observant as if you had ten eyes (heed)

One = Listen with individual attention (attend to)

Heart = Listen also with your heart (in addition to ear and eye)



### In Their Shoes

Empathy is exhausting because you have to feel in both directions.

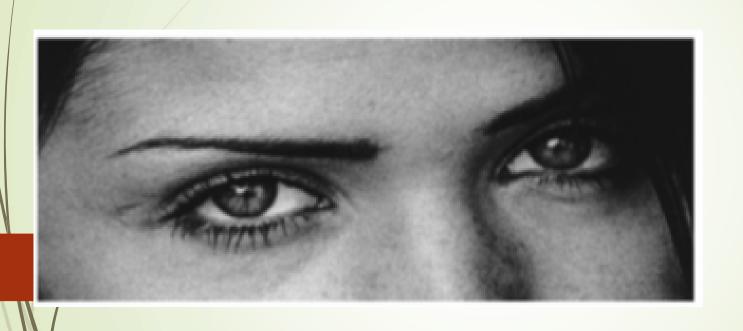
### Activity 2











a) Joking

b)Flustered

c)Desire

d)Convinced



a)Despondent

b)Relieved

c)Excited

d)Shy









### than for us to look through each other's eyes "Could a greater miracle take place



for an instant?"

Henry David Thoreau

### Can we assess empathy?

