

Fostering Empathy and Compassion

Uniting Social-Emotional Learning, Content Instruction and Family Partnering

Dr. Shayna Brody Whitehouse
Dr. Virginia Hryniak
Healthy Learning Paths
2015

Bullying and Empathy



Goals

- Define empathy and discuss its development in early childhood years
- Discuss how empathy and social-emotional skills support social and academic success
- Review techniques focused on building emotional understanding and empathy in early childhood
- Focus on family relationships and how these relationships support empathy

What is Compassion?

- Awareness of another's suffering
- Care for the sufferer
- Motivation to help alleviate suffering



Summary of Early Childhood Development

Helps to understand how children young and old understand and experience emotions. Focus on how they experience and regulate emotions in their relationships with others and their world.

Social-Emotional Developmental

Helps to understand how children young and old understand and experience emotions in their relationships with others and their world.

How Do Empathy and Compassion Develop?

• They learn to feel and express emotions in their relationships with others

• They learn to regulate emotions in their relationships with others

• They learn to understand and experience emotions in their relationships with others

Empathy and Connection to Family

Focus on partnering with families. Research supports need for partnering to build social emotional growth - WHY?



Ghosts in The Classroom

Think of a positive experience from school. Who helped it be positive?



Think of a negative experience from school. What made it negative?

What is Partnering?

Reflect: Where is our program on a partnering continuum? How can we boost it to the next level?

Partnering Vocabulary

Words: We, Our, Us, Team
Goals: What do we want to achieve together?
Roles: How can we partner around that?



Partnering Vocabulary

Input: What does the Family, School, Teacher, Community Know, Think, Feel?
Responsibilities: What are we each doing?
Students: How are we helping our student?

Challenges of Meeting All Needs

Teachers have the challenge of meeting the needs of many learners in their classrooms. Requires patience, thought, time, planning.

School Climate and Culture

Whole school approach
• Empathy in Communication
• PBIS
• Staff and student culture of respect
• Reinforced in all school settings
• Starts from top!

Meaningful Participation

How do we make every child feel valued?
How does this intersect with partnering with families?

An Attitude of Empathy and Active Listening

Take breath. give self time to think how to respond.
Begin with empathy (you may be the first empathy heard all day).
Focus on emotions (speaker may need to express emotions before thinking or problem solving).

An Attitude of Empathy and Active Listening

Watch nonverbal communication.
Reflect feelings, body posture, need for time.

Fostering Empathy and Compassion

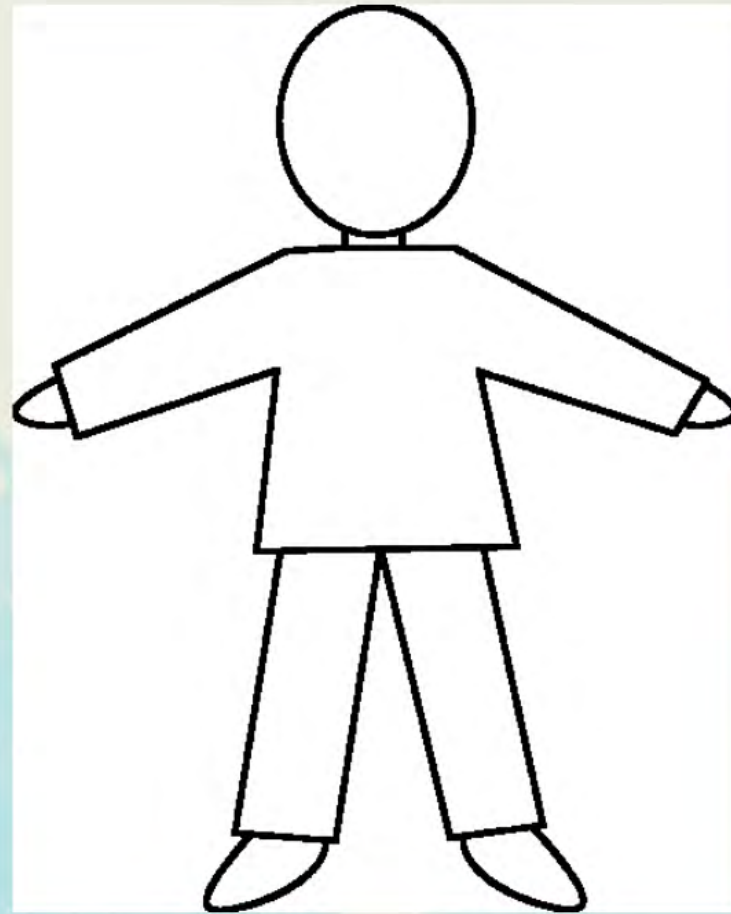


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- Review

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What is Empathy?

- Showing care for a friend
- Feeling how a friend must feel when something happens (positive or negative)
- Being able to look from the perspective of a friend
- Understanding the experiences of a friend in the classroom and beyond

Empathy fuels connection, sympathy drives disconnection. ~Brene Brown

What is Compassion?

- An extension of empathy, offering to make a situation better
- Understanding the perspective of a friend and doing something to help



Summary of Early Childhood Development

- Rely on visual supports for problem solving, see it to understand it
- Learn new vocabulary daily, need support to understand the abstract terms like emotions and feelings
- Focus on their personal experiences but begin to ask questions to learn about others and their world
- Possess increasing attention and memory skills



Social-Emotional Development

- Begin to understand both basic emotions and emotions like pride and guilt
- Show more self-awareness and awareness of others
- Begin to learn and use strategies to control emotions
- Desire to have control and success in environment

How Do Empathy and Compassion Develop?

- They learn when their cognitive and social-emotional development support their ability to take a friend's perspective
- They learn from hearing others talk about emotions
- They learn from watching models
- They learn by receiving empathy
- They learn by receiving praise and attention for positive behavior

Relationships



- A must!
- These skills take time, practice and reinforcement to develop
- Remember you are a model and to model

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.

~Scotty McLennan

Responsible to Instruct



Standards (varies across districts/
states)

- Emotional literacy
- Emotional awareness
- *Theory of Mind*
- Sharing, cooperation
- Self-monitoring
- Problem solving skills

- Self-Awareness
- Social-Awareness
- Self-Management
- Social Skills
- Responsible Decisions

What's the Research?

*Increase Safety, School Completion,
Academic Achievement and Social
Success with:*

- Self-Awareness
- Social-Awareness
- Self-Management
- Social Skills
- Responsible Decision Making

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*How Do Standards and
Research Intersect?*

*Where Does Social -
Emotional Development
Come into Play in
Instruction?*



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d Social*

Define Behaviorally

How do we know a child has developed:

- Emotional literacy and awareness
- Theory of mind
- The ability to share and cooperate
- Skills for self-monitoring and social problem solving

Activities and Integration



Developmentally Appropriate
Direct Lesson Demonstration



Integration into Daily Interaction and Content

- **Model and demonstrate** care and connection
- Take time to **watch and listen**
- **Point out** nonverbal and verbal cues to children
- **Ask** "When did you feel that way?"
- **Ask how children feel inside** - Slow down to allow them to experience the feeling
- **Ask if they feel proud** when they help or notice someone in need

Planning for Integration

How do we integrate empathy and compassion into subject areas?

Think about direct lessons, discussion, activities, relationships, daily communication, structured and unstructured play.

Words Matter

Friend talk Tone of voice

Criticism Correction

Word choice

Empathetic viewpoint



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partnering to build social
emotional growth - WHY?



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on a partnering continuum?
How can we boost it to the
next level?*

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Take breath, give self time to think how to respond.

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Focus on emotions (speaker may need to express emotions before thinking or problem solving).

Active listening (just listen, wait to hear the message).





*An Attitude of Empathy and
Active Listening*

Watch nonverbal communication.
Reflect feelings, body posture, need for time.
Paraphrase feelings, words, messages.
Summarize what is said and what is felt.
Allow time for calming before moving to planning and movement forward.

Challenges of Meeting All Needs

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School Climate and Culture

Whole school approach

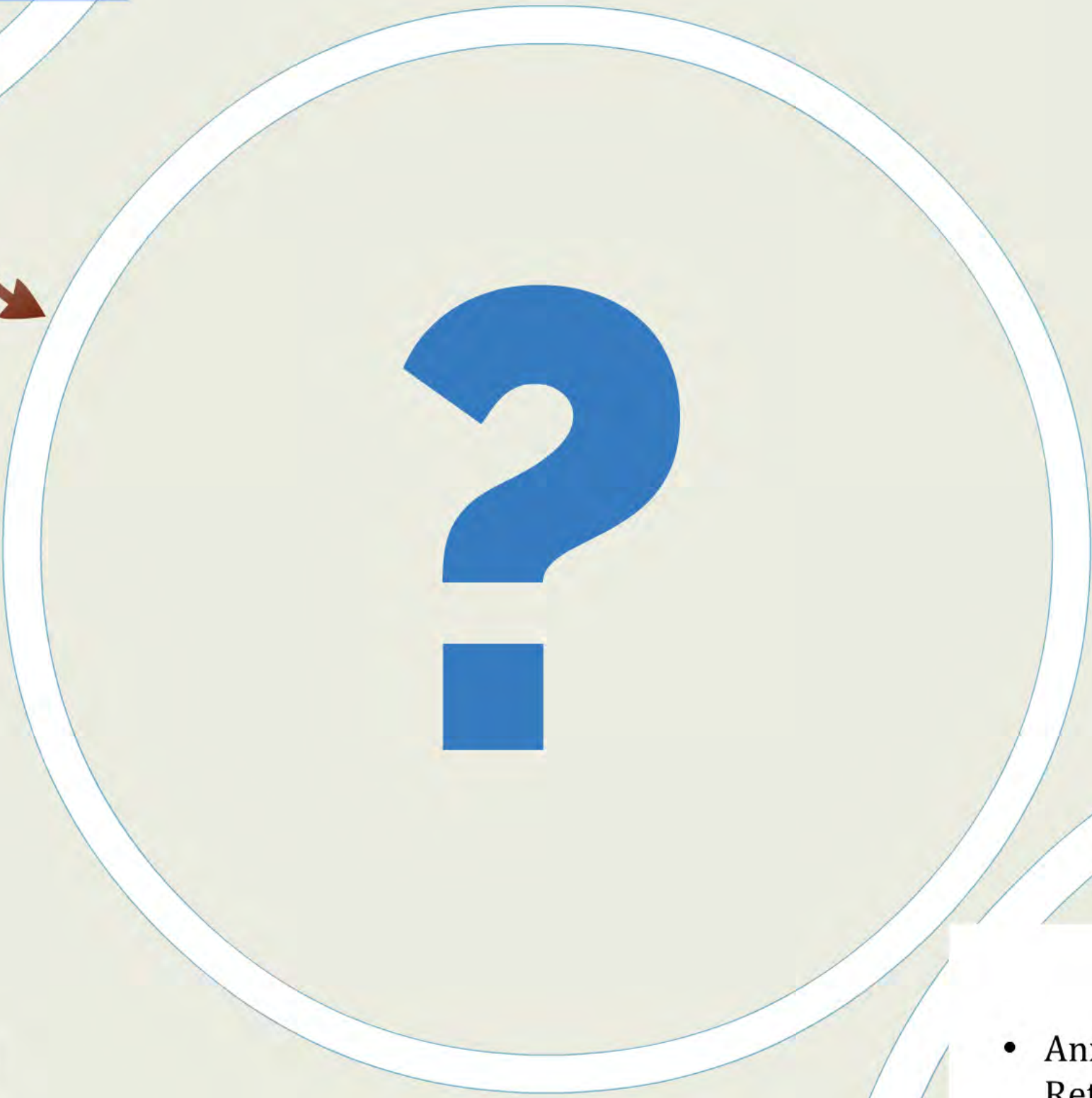
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Meaningful Participation

How do we make every child
feel valued?

How does this intersect with
partnering with families?



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- Focus on acting according to help



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Help to understand how children young and old understand and experience emotions. They may not have the same emotional skills, but they can experience and express emotions in different ways and at different times.

Social-Emotional Developmental

- Help to determine if your child's skills and abilities are on track
- Provide self-awareness and self-management skills
- Help to build and strengthen social skills
- Focus on how respect and access to resources

How Do Empathy and Compassion Develop?

- They learn when they experience and care for others
- They learn when they see others care for others
- They learn when they see others help others
- They learn when they see others share
- They learn when they see others respect others

Relationships

- A child's relationships are important to their development
- They learn when they see others help others
- They learn when they see others share
- They learn when they see others respect others

Responsible to Instill

- Standards, values, and expectations
- Emotional literacy
- Theory of Mind
- Self-regulation
- Problem-solving skills

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