



Neurology of Empathy

When we give and receive empathy, we produce the neurotransmitter oxytocin.

Oxytocin creates a sense of trust and cooperation.

Leading with empathy can reduce the likelihood of conflict.

How to Fight Stress with Empathy, Arthur P. Ciaramicoli (January 11, 2017).



The Eyes of Another

Empathy is the art of seeing the world as someone else sees it.

When you have empathy, it means you can understand what a person is feeling in a given moment, and understand that his actions made sense to him.

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Don't take it personally. . .

Through empathy, the listener is less likely to take something done or said personally, or focus only on the negative instead of the positive in a conversation.

How to Fight Stress with Empathy, Arthur P. Ciaramicoli (January 11, 2017).

The stress antidote.



Empathy Training

Doctors who participate in empathy training interacted more compassionately with patients, yet their stress levels decreased.

Those who lack empathy often pick up the stress of others without knowing why -- a concept that researchers call "secondhand stress."

The Surprising Health Effects of Empathy, Charles Poladian (June 26, 2012).



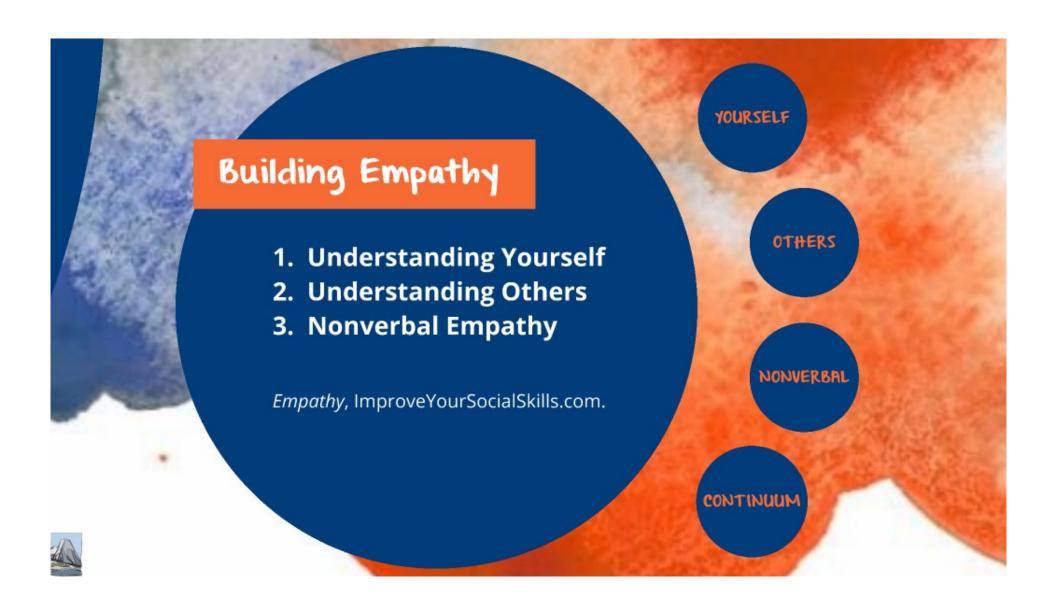
Empathy vs. Sympathy

Empathy is when you understand the feelings of another but do not necessarily share them.

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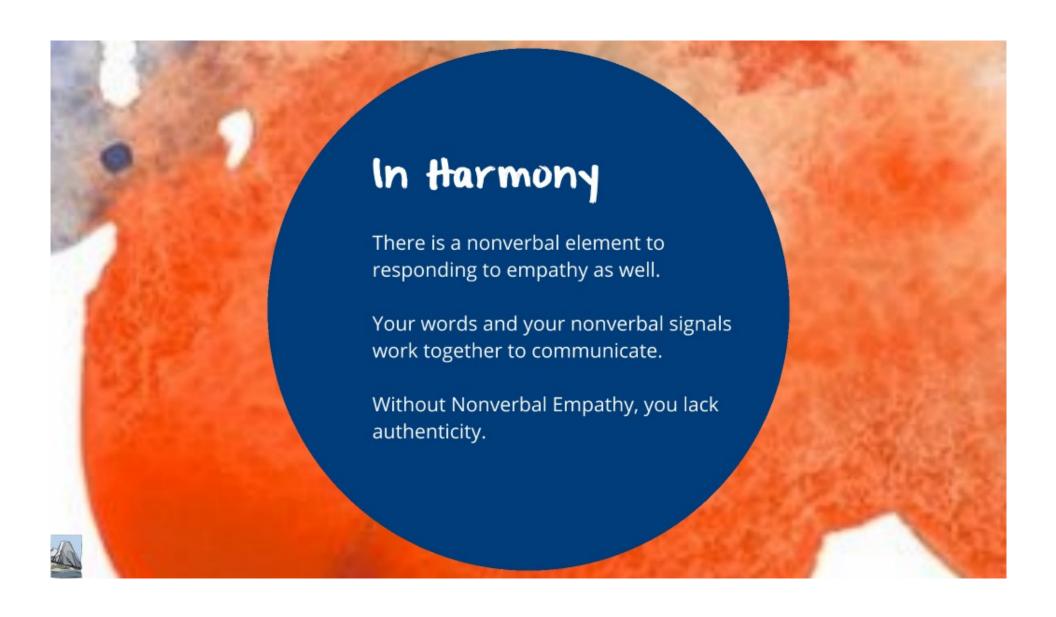
Sympathy is when you share the feelings of another and make them you own.

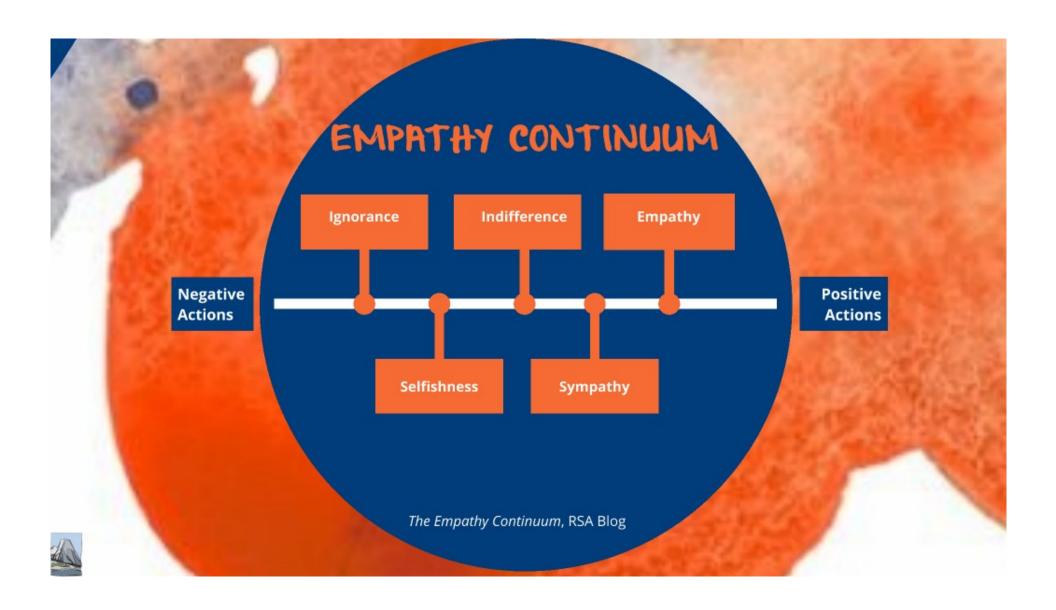




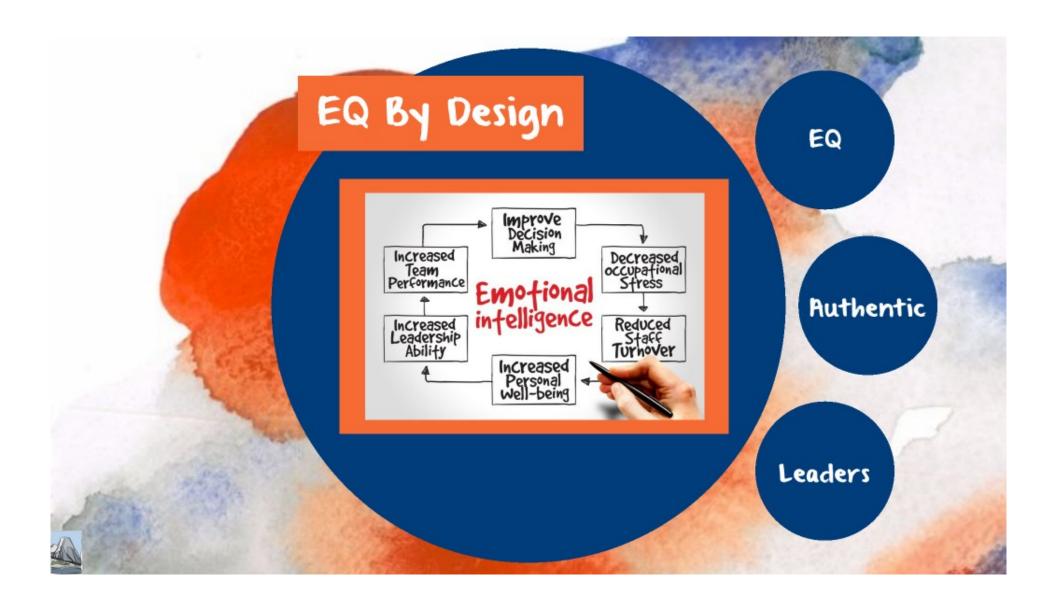


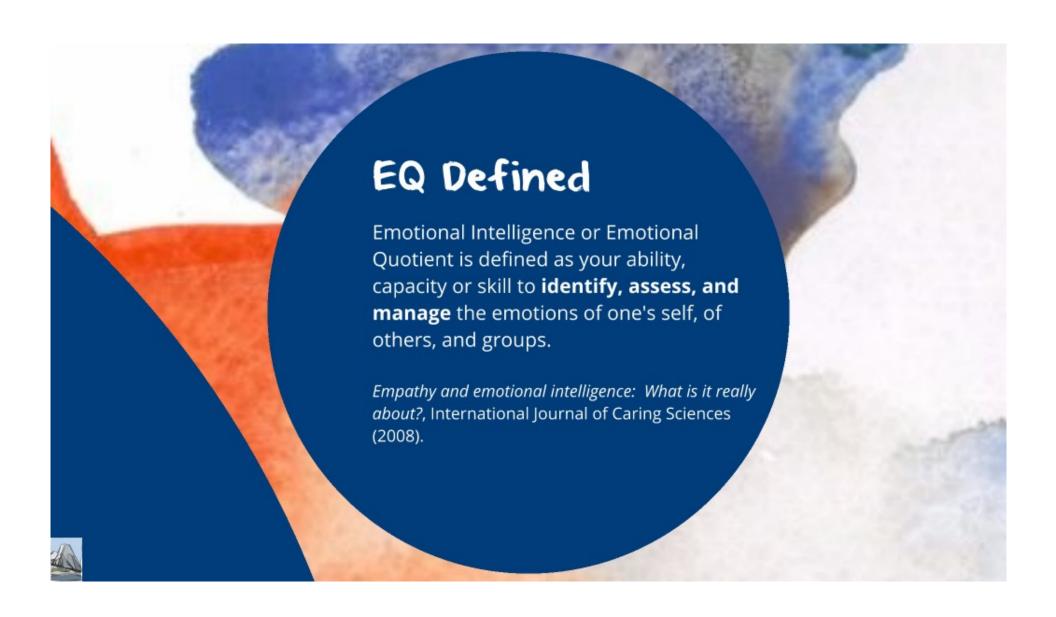




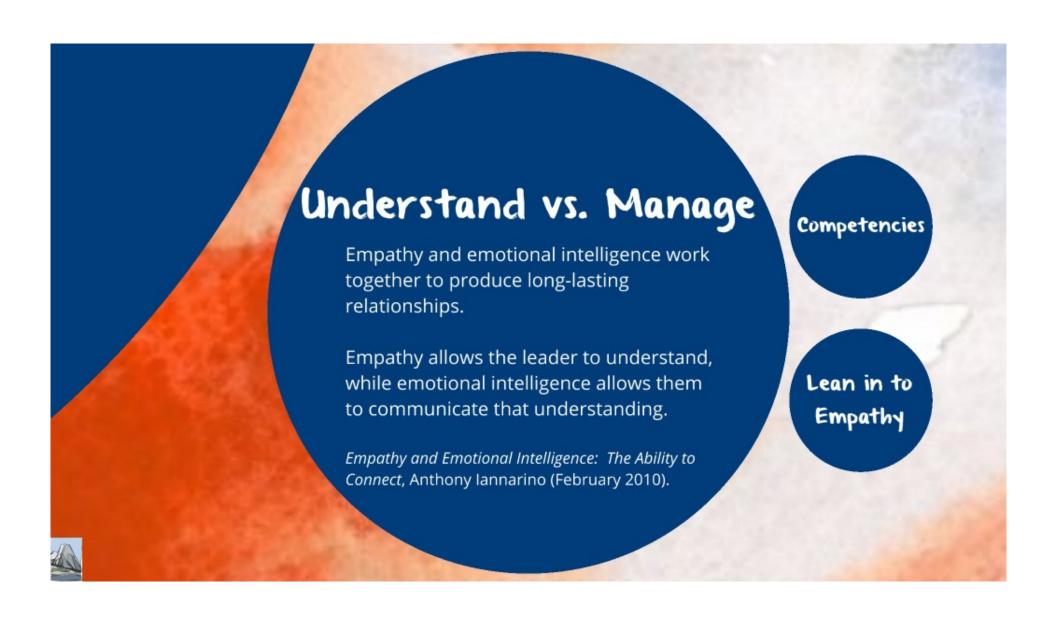








Authentic Communication · Emotional understanding: health care professionals understand the problem through the patient's point of view. · Respect: recognition and full acceptance of the patient as a person. • Authenticity: honesty, real expression of views without hypocrisy; Warmth and unconditional positive recognition. • Self exposure: health care professional reports personal experiences from his perspective. Empathy and Emotional Intelligence: What is it really about?, International Journal of Caring Sciences (2008).





Self Awareness

The ability to understand our own emotions and their effects on our performance.



Self Management

- Emotional Self-Control: The ability to keep disruptive emotions and impulses in check and maintain our effectiveness under stressful or hostile conditions.
- Achievement Orientation: Striving to meet or exceed a standard of excellence; looking for ways to do things better, set challenging goals and take calculated risks.
- **Positive Outlook**: The ability to see the positive in people, situations, and events and persistence in pursuing goals despite obstacles and setbacks.
- Adaptability: Flexibility in handling change, juggling multiple demands, and adapting our ideas or approaches.

Social Awareness

- **Empathy**: The ability to sense others' feelings and perspectives, taking an active interest in their concerns and picking up cues about what others feel and think.
- Organizational Awareness: The ability to read a group's emotional currents and power relationships, identifying influencers, networks, and organizational dynamics.



Relationship Management

- **Influence**: The ability to have a positive impact on others, persuading or convincing others in order to gain their support.
- Coach and Mentor: The ability to foster the long-term learning or development of others by giving feedback, guidance, and support.
- Conflict Management: The ability to help others through emotional or tense situations, tactfully bringing disagreements into the open and finding solutions all can endorse.
- Inspirational Leadership: The ability to inspire and guide individuals and groups towards a meaningful vision of excellence, and to bring out the best in others.
- Teamwork: The ability to work with others towards a shared goal; participating actively, sharing responsibility and rewards, and contributing to the capability of the team.



Lean in ...

What would happen if more leaders were of the mindset to know a little more about the people at the table, care a little more about their needs, and showcase their strengths to give them opportunities for success?



Know More

Know more. Do you know what's most important to each of your team members? Not what you think is, but what actually is most important? If you don't, how can you support them in achieving their goals in their careers and in their lives – let alone, giving their best to you? How do you know how to motivate them?



Care More

Care more. The learning here is simple. We are all distracted. But when you're meeting with a team member, or an employee or with anyone for that matter, focus. Help that person feel, that to you, they're the most important person in the room.



Showcase More

Showcase more. Look for opportunities outside of your group where they can showcase specific strengths that are needed and will benefit the greater organization. Identify opportunities to help them grow as a leader and as a person.

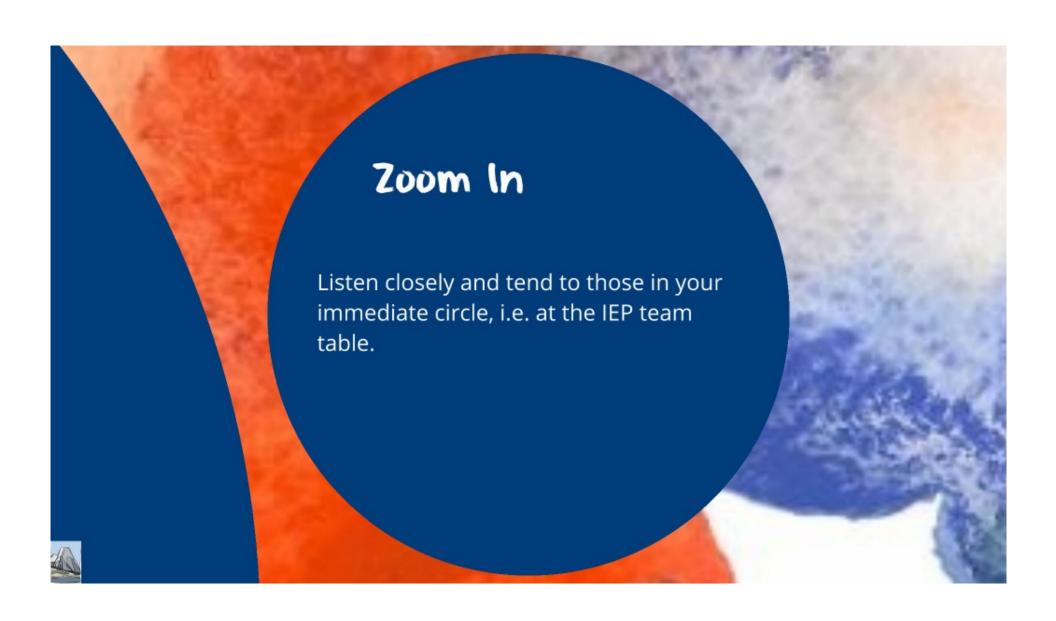


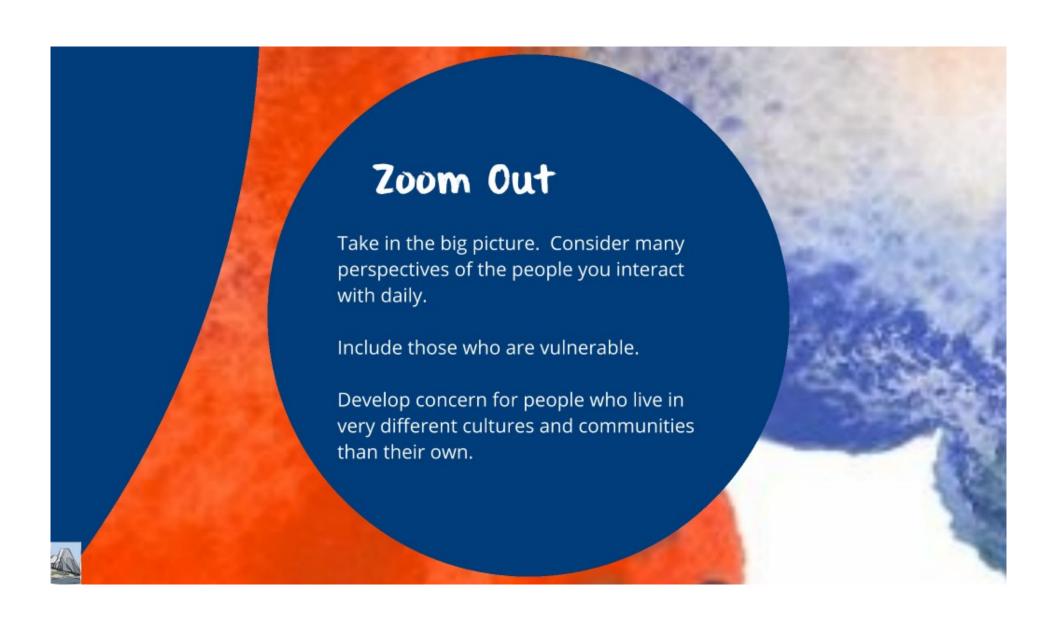


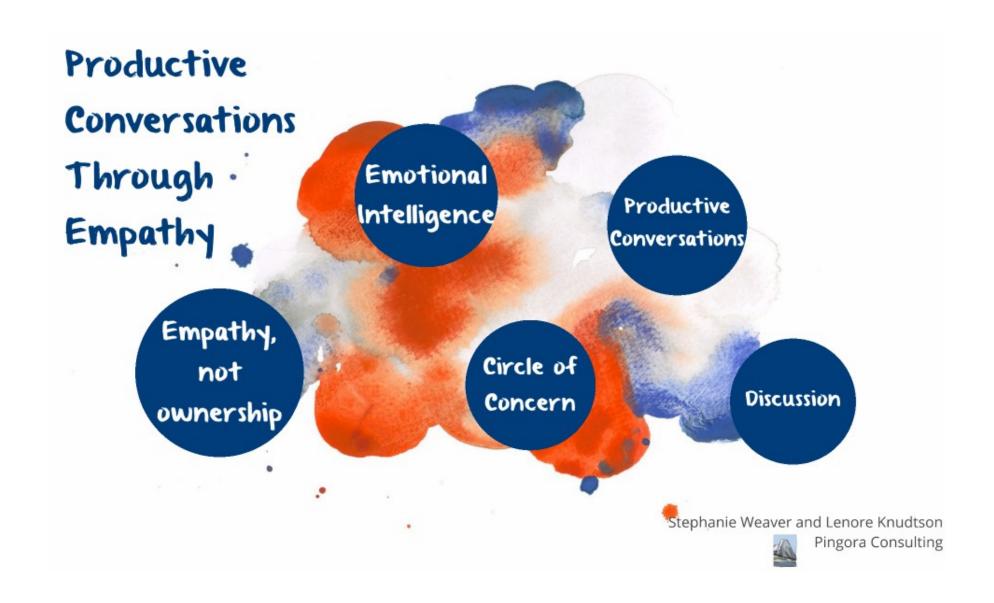


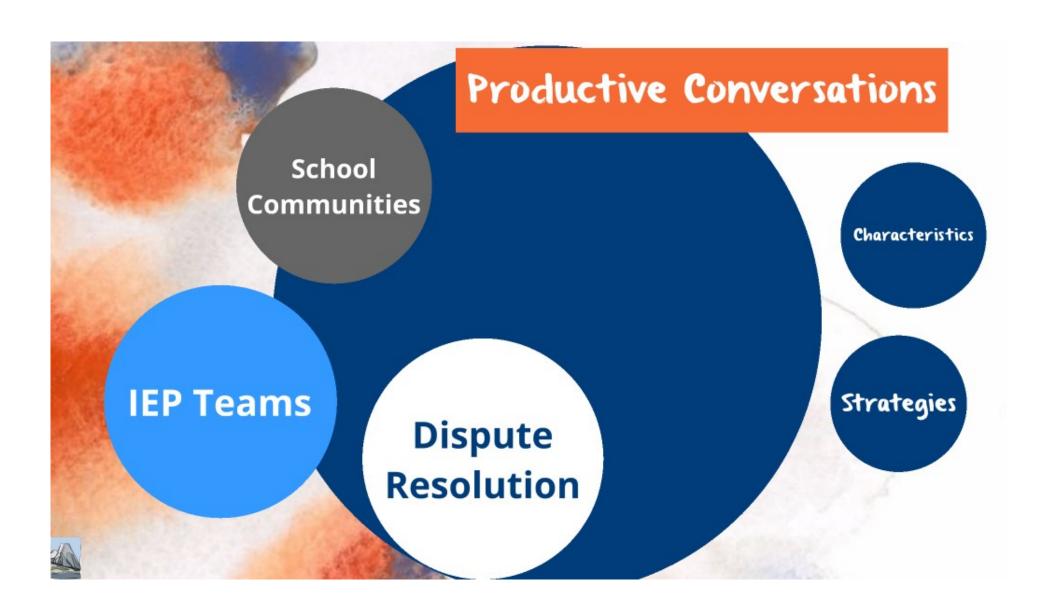








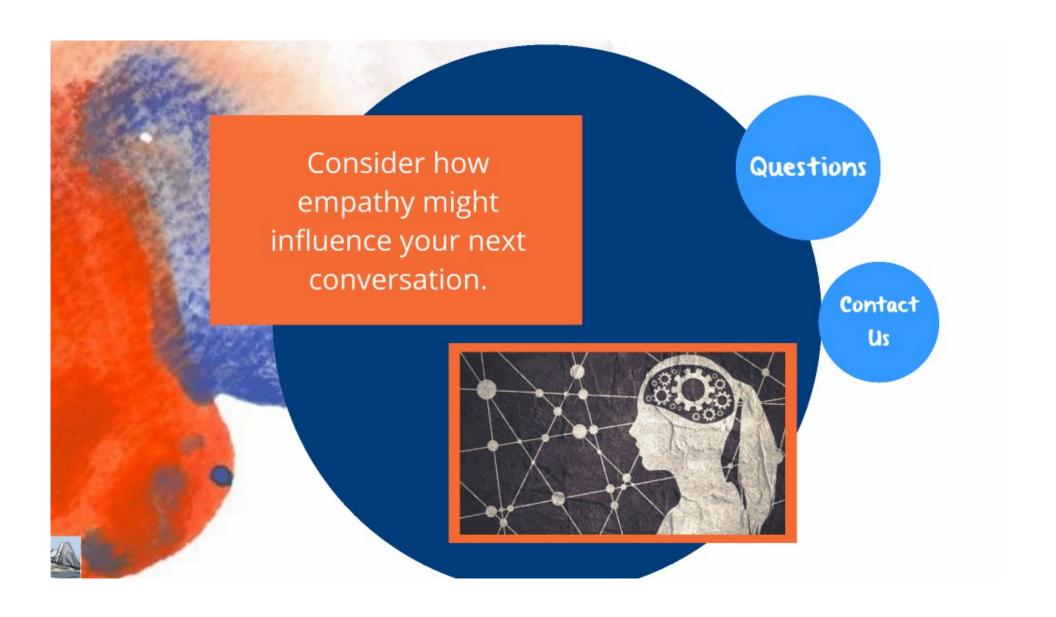


















Thank you!

