

“Is empathy one of the Big Three? Identifying its role in a dual-process model of ideology and blatant and subtly prejudice.” Written by Jose’ Luis A’lvarez-Castillo et al. is a research article focused on the impact empathy has on prejudice. The authors are all apart of the Department of Education, and the Faculty of Education Sciences at the University of Cordoba, Spain. The authors all focus on inclusivity specifically inclusive education, adding the perspective of how empathy affects diversity in education. Focusing on diversity in different areas is important to my research because it adds more data about how an individual's empathy impacts their ability to be inclusive or lack thereof. This source is a research article in the field of the social psychology of precedence aiming to conclude whether or not empathy is a predictor of prejudice. This experiment is an important resource for me because it includes extensive research on the topic along with direct data. Data from an experiment is helpful because it assesses the direct results of the factors included in the study. Those variables include personality, right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, empathy, and prejudice. Analyzing all of these variables along with empathy adds more perspective because it is a comparative experiment.

The article begins with a discussion about personality, ideologic attitudes, and prejudice, to give context to why they experimented in the first place. The study is about John Duckitt’s Dual-Process Cognitive-Motivational Model of Ideology and Prejudice which is about “negative intergroup attitudes, prejudice, discrimination, and oppression by two basic cognitive-motivational dynamics. These dynamics can also have relevance for explaining those social and intergroup attitudes and behaviors associated with resistance to oppression, discrimination, and injustice.” The first paragraphs explain that the effect traits have on attitudes have been explored before these sources, but past research is a motivating factor to explore more.

Continuing in the text empathy is discussed throughout. The authors define empathy as a concept, attitude, and variable which is one of the reasons this source is valuable. Empathy has a diverse definition so defining it about diversity as “an emotional and vicarious type of experience about the feeling of another human being.” helps steer my research towards one solid point. After an analysis of the variables, the study is presented in a paragraph that explains the main focus. The focus is to test the relationship between each topic mentioned and consider the variations based on empathetic components. The empathetic components connect with another source I included in my research “Empathy: A key ingredient in effective diversity, equity, and inclusion” written by Christina Sackeyfio which breaks down the definition of empathy into categories similar to how the term is dissected in the study. Throughout the article the experiment is described, the procedure is a questionnaire-based study including 260 university students on undergraduate education courses at the University of

Cordoba, Spain. The experiment is conducted along with a statistical analysis that shows various measures and correlations between each factor. In conclusion, the impact empathy has on empathy is presented as not showing any type of direct impact on prejudice but acquiring a distinctive character in comparison with an explanation of generalized prejudice.

Alvarez-Castillo, Jose Luis, et al. "Is empathy one of the Big Three? Identifying its role in a dual-process model of ideology and blatant and subtle prejudice." PLoS ONE, vol. 13, no. 4, 2018, p. e0195470. Gale OneFile: Health and Medicine, [https://link-gale-com.libezproxy2.syr.edu/apps/doc/A533497548/HRCA?u=nysl\\_ce\\_syr&sid=HRCA&xid=9267bad9](https://link-gale-com.libezproxy2.syr.edu/apps/doc/A533497548/HRCA?u=nysl_ce_syr&sid=HRCA&xid=9267bad9).