“In our view, perspective taking, top– down simulation, and theory of mind are highly similar to cog- nitive empathy, and all require the observer to activate personal representations of the target’s state or situation; but cognitive empathy is necessarily affective, whereas the former need not be (see also Schnell, Bluschke, Konradt, & Walter, 2011).” – Preston & Hofelich

Use PT and objective conditions – Maner et al., 2002

My notes--Results interpreted in terms of affective perspective taking (infer other's state by putting oneself in other's place and basing response off that inference, even in the absence of emotional cues) – Vaish et al., 2009

PT vs. objective affects both empathy and situational attributions, authors argue that situational attributions is what improves outgroup attitudes – Vescio et al., 2003

PT vs. objective used for racial biases in Todd et al., 2011

**Hoffman, 2000**

Perspective taking divided into self-focused role-taking and other-focused role-taking

**Stotland & Dunn, 1963**

Identification here means recognizing one similarity between oneself and someone else and then perceiving that one shares other similarities between oneself and someone else

View is that empathy happens through identification—perceiving one similarity leads one to perceive affective similarities as well

**Altruism reconsidered…**

**Smith et al., 1989 (and Stotland)**