Elementary students’ executive-function skills—the ability to focus attention, remember and use information, and control impulses—are vital for both their academic achievement and the development of their social-emotional competencies. Executive-function skills encompass various interrelated cognitive processes that enable students to ignore distractions, inhibit impulses, shift between various tasks, and solve complex problems. Students with strong executive-function skills are less likely to engage in impulsive behavior and more likely to demonstrate social-emotional skills like empathy, emotion management, and cooperative behaviors among peers.

The Second Step Elementary digital program supports the development of students’ executive-function skills with short activities, called Brain Builders, that work to build students’ attention, working memory, and impulse control. Embedded in Second Step Elementary digital program lessons in all grades, these fun, interactive activities were designed to directly challenge and provide practice in these important skills.

**Brain Builders: Executive Function**

- Students who have a growth mindset—the belief they can improve with practice and effort—have higher course completion rates, handle school transitions better, and are less likely to show aggression than kids who believe that their abilities and personalities are fixed. Individuals with a growth mindset tend to set goals focused on individual improvement, as opposed to comparative performance. This goal-setting approach is associated with increases in self-efficacy, positive personal relationships, increased empathy, and prosocial behavior (behavior intended to help others).

- The Second Step Elementary digital program supports the development of a growth mindset by teaching students growth mindset strategies and providing opportunities to practice and apply growth mindset through activities, several of which are organized around goal setting and achievement.

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Unit 2: Emotion Management

- Teaching students to **recognize and identify emotions** helps them better manage their own emotions and identify how others are feeling. Teaching emotion-management skills can lead to improved attention, motivation, and academic performance. Strong emotion-management skills are also associated with other social-emotional competencies like goal setting and empathy.

- In the Second Step® Elementary digital program, students learn how to use varied behavioral and contextual clues to identify and label emotions in themselves and others. They also learn and practice strategies for calming strong feelings.

Unit 3: Empathy & Kindness

- **Empathy**, the ability to understand and feel how someone else is feeling, is linked to a diverse set of prosocial behaviors, including helping, comforting, and cooperating with others. Empathy can also help students regulate aggression and other antisocial behaviors.

- The Second Step Elementary digital program teaches students the importance of empathy and provides activities in which students use contextual clues and perspective-taking strategies to have empathy for others and build positive relationships.

Unit 4: Problem-Solving

- Being able to engage effectively in **social problem-solving** helps children choose prosocial solutions to their problems. Students who know how to respond to common problem situations help create a safer, more respectful school climate where more students can learn and succeed.

- The skills taught in the Second Step Elementary digital program are designed to scaffold students’ ability to handle interpersonal conflicts effectively. This unit teaches students a step-by-step framework that builds on the emotion-management and perspective-taking skills developed in prior units. Based on research on effective patterns of thinking, students are taught to help themselves feel calm before following the STEP problem-solving process: Say the problem, Think of solutions, Explore the outcomes, and Pick a solution. These steps lead children through constructive, prosocial thought processes to help them manage problems, weigh outcomes, and consider all parties’ wants and needs to effectively handle interpersonal conflicts.
References


