Chapter 5

Supporting Beginning Teachers in STEM Content Areas Through SelfDirected Learning and Micro-Credentials

Erin K. West

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4331-2333 Appalachian State University, USA

Rachel Nelson

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7335-7914 Appalachian State University, USA

Katherine Chesnutt

Appalachian State University, USA

James Beeler

Appalachian State University, USA

ABSTRACT

North Carolina teachers provide an important learning foundation for students. As teacher candidates complete their education requirements and begin working in schools, they are faced with many challenges. This discussion focuses on beginning teachers (BTs), or teachers with less than three years of teaching experience. After leaving their educator preparation programs (EPPs), BTs are required to complete onboarding programs and professional development plans while simultaneously learning to manage their daily workloads, plan and assess lessons, and manage

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-6684-5939-3.ch005

Supporting Teachers in STEM Content Through Self-Directed Learning

their classroom. This can feel overwhelming for many BTs and may contribute to an early exit from the teaching profession. According to the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI) BTs in the state are much more likely to leave the classroom as compared to teachers that are not BTs, with the attrition rates for BTs and non BTs reported as 12.71% and 6.80%, respectively (NCDPI, 2023).

INTRODUCTION

North Carolina teachers provide an important learning foundation for students. As teacher candidates complete their education requirements and begin working in schools, they are faced with many challenges. Our discussion focuses on K-12 beginning teachers (BTs), or teachers with less than three years of teaching experience. After leaving their educator preparation programs (EPPs), BTs are required to complete onboarding programs and professional development plans while simultaneously learning to handle their daily workloads, plan and assess lessons, and manage their classroom. This can feel overwhelming for many BTs and may contribute to an early exit from the teaching profession. According to the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction (NCDPI), BTs in the state are much more likely to leave the classroom as compared to teachers who are not BTs, with the attrition rates for BTs and non-BTs reported as 12.71% and 6.80%, respectively (NCDPI, 2023). This rate has remained the same (12.6% in 2023) despite calls to action (Fox et al., 2023) and efforts across the state to support BTs (NCDPI, 2023). With higher attrition rates, the need for additional support for all North Carolina teachers in their first three years is clear. STEM teachers in their first three years face additional challenges (Faulkner & Cook, 2006; McConnell, 2017), which we discuss in the next section. To support BTs, we discuss offering teacher-directed professional learning opportunities (TDPL) through the use of micro-credentials. In this chapter, we share the experiences of a group of K-12 BTs teaching STEM subjects in Western North Carolina as they embark on a self-directed professional learning journey with TDPL and micro-credentials.

REFORM IN PROFESSIONAL LEARNING FOR BEGINNING TEACHERS IN STEM

The need for reform and research in STEM teacher education is a decades-old problem (Cochran-Smith et al., 2005; Darling-Hammond, 2005; Milner-Bolotin, 2018; National Research Council, 1996), with the American Association for the

23 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-

global.com/chapter/supporting-beginning-teachers-in-stemcontent-areas-through-self-directed-learning-and-microcredentials/338411

Related Content

Zoology Pathway Program: Partnering for Student Success

Claire Lannoye-Hall (2023). Developing and Sustaining STEM Programs Across the K-12 Education Landscape (pp. 213-231).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/zoology-pathway-program/329947

Systematic Support for STEM Pre-Service Teachers: An Authentic and Sustainable Four-Pillar Professional Development Model

Reenay R.H. Rogers, Jodie Winshipand Yan Sun (2016). *Innovative Professional Development Methods and Strategies for STEM Education (pp. 73-90).*www.irma-international.org/chapter/systematic-support-for-stem-pre-service-teachers/139652

Teachers and Mathematical Modeling: What Are the Challenges?

Samantha Analuz Quiroz Riveraand Ruth Rodríguez Gallegos (2018). *K-12 STEM Education: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice (pp. 216-236).*www.irma-international.org/chapter/teachers-and-mathematical-modeling/190102

Tower Design, Build and Test as a STEAM Project: Tower Design, Build, and Test

Judith Bazler (2020). Cases on Models and Methods for STEAM Education (pp. 154-169).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/tower-design-build-and-test-as-a-steam-project/237794

The Barriers Ethnically Diverse Girls Face in STEAM

Kia Glimps-Smith (2023). Advancing STEM Education and Innovation in a Time of Distance Learning (pp. 234-252).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-barriers-ethnically-diverse-girls-face-in-steam/313735