

D-STEM Rubric*

Coding category	Definition	Level of inclusion
STEM Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> students work on tasks in the context of complex phenomena or situations that require them to use knowledge and skills from multiple STEM disciplines 	<p><i>Drawing or text includes:</i></p> <p>2: reference to a context that might require students to use knowledge and skills from multiple STEM disciplines.</p> <p>1: reference to a context that might require students to use knowledge and skills from multiple STEM disciplines, but the nature of the problems or tasks is not explicit.</p> <p>0: no reference of such contexts or situations.</p>
Realistic problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> problems are realistic problems are grounded in the real world the context is not a problem of a particular STEM discipline but a problem for the community students use STEM disciplines but the problem itself is interdisciplinary 	<p><i>Drawing or text includes:</i></p> <p>2: reference to interdisciplinary problems grounded in the real world.</p> <p>1: reference to problems that could involve realistic situations, but the nature of the problems is not explicit.</p> <p>0: no reference of realistic problems.</p>
Collaborative nature of STEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> students work collaboratively teamwork does happen members have roles and responsibilities 	<p><i>Drawing or text includes:</i></p> <p>2: reference to collaboration and teamwork among students in which members have roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>1: reference to collaboration/group work among students, but the type of collaboration is not explicit.</p> <p>0: no reference of collaboration.</p>
Personal experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> problems are meaningful, i.e. students can relate and engage with them problems are realistic, i.e. students might make sense of them based on their own experiences students might encounter the problems in their lives outside of school 	<p><i>Drawing or text includes:</i></p> <p>2: reference to a context that problems or tasks are linked to students' lives and tap into/ elicit their interests.</p> <p>1: reference to a context that problems or tasks may be linked to students' lives and tap into/ elicit their interests, but the nature of the problems is not explicit.</p> <p>0: no reference of personal relevance.</p>
Multiple representations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> learning tasks or activities can lead to conceptual understanding of big ideas concepts are presented in different modes of representations (e.g., spoken language, written symbols, diagrams, concrete models, metaphors) learning tasks or activities are structured to require translations between these modes of representations 	<p><i>Drawing or text includes:</i></p> <p>2: reference to tasks or activities that could support multiple representations, and the translation between the representations are explicit.</p> <p>1: reference to tasks or activities that could support multiple representations, but translation between the representations are not explicit.</p> <p>0: no reference of multiple representations.</p>

Coding category	Definition	Level of inclusion
Community–industry engagement¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> linking STEM disciplines with industry, the community and/or families such links can involve one-off industry talks or through in-depth exploration of contextualised issues or problems <p><i>Engagements:</i> an engineer talks to students about their job during the immersion phase of a bridge-building unit.</p> <p><i>Elaborations:</i> Rip Curl provides materials for a materials technology programme where students do tests with neoprene to design a wetsuit.</p> <p><i>Contexts:</i> a unit on bees that explores the scientific, mathematical, economic, and social implications of bee parasitism.</p> <p>¹Note: For more details see Hobbs et al. (2018)</p>	<p><i>Drawing or text includes:</i></p> <p>2: reference to linking content with industry, the community, or families in a variety of ways (engagement, elaborations, contexts).</p> <p>1: reference to linking content with industry, the community, or families, but the ways of linking are not explicit.</p> <p>0: no reference of community engagement.</p>
The teaching and learning of STEM	<p><i>Teaching and learning practices</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> experiential and open-ended methods such as science inquiry, engineering design, problem-based learning, and similar are implemented 	<p><i>Drawing or text includes:</i></p> <p>1: reference to such open-ended student-centred instruction.</p> <p>0: no reference of student-centred instruction.</p>
	<p><i>Tools</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a range of learning technologies are used 	<p><i>Drawing or text includes:</i></p> <p>1: reference to using such teaching and learning technologies.</p> <p>0: no reference of using such learning technologies.</p>
	<p><i>Roles of the teacher</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the teacher takes on roles other than knowledge giver (e.g., guide, collaborator) 	<p><i>Drawing or text includes:</i></p> <p>1: reference to the teacher roles other than giving knowledge.</p> <p>0: no reference of such teacher roles.</p>
	<p><i>Roles of the students</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> students take on roles other than listener or knowledge receiver (e.g., collaborator, planner, experimenter) 	<p><i>Drawing or text includes:</i></p> <p>1: reference to the student roles other than receiving knowledge.</p> <p>0: no reference of such student roles.</p>

*Hataru, V. & Fraser, S. (2021). Make room for D-STEM. *Teaching Science*, 67(1), 11–20.