

# ACTES

## XII<sup>e</sup> RENCONTRES SCIENTIFIQUES



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Université Toulouse Jean-Jaurès

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## **Avertissement**

Ces Actes rassemblent principalement les textes des communications présentées durant les 12<sup>e</sup> Rencontres scientifiques de l'ARDIST tenues à Toulouse du 15 au 18 novembre 2022.

Les premières pages de ce document quant à elles, sont dédiées aux résumés des conférences et tables rondes qui se sont déroulées durant ces Rencontres, chacun d'entre eux étant associé à un lien permettant de télécharger les vidéos correspondantes.

Les Actes sont structurés selon les thématiques retenues pour constituer les différentes sessions de ces Rencontres, au-delà du rappel de la composition des comités scientifique et d'organisation, et des résumés des conférences et tables rondes.

Lorsque les Actes sont consultés sur ordinateur, la table des matières permet par un « Clic » d'accéder directement à chacune des thématiques et/ou communications et/ou conférences et tables rondes. Ces éléments sont aussi accessibles par un « Clic » à partir de l'index des auteurs situé en fin de ce document.

La mise en page est conçue pour une impression « recto – verso » dans laquelle les intitulés des différentes sections et le début de chaque communication /conférence et table ronde apparaissent sur des pages de numéro impair. Certaines des pages de numéro pair sont donc vierges.

Bonne lecture ! Bon visionnement !

Patrice Venturini et Lionel Pélassier

Décembre 2022.

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# **Environmental awareness and controversy mapping on excessive meat production and consumption**

## **A study with preservice preschool teachers**

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### **Abstract**

The current model of meat production and consumption is a Socially Acute Question with environmental implications and developing people's environmental awareness is necessary for adopting more environmentally friendly eating habits. This work studies the possible effects of a Cartography of Controversy device on the environmental awareness of preservice preschool teachers. Their answers to an open-ended question about their meat consumption were analysed before and after the activity. The results show not significant changes in their willingness to reduce their meat consumption after the activity and health or animal welfare seem to be more relevant reasons for them than the environmental ones. Limitations of this study are discussed in this work.

### **Keyword:**

Socially acute questions; Cartography of controversy; Environmental awareness; Meat consumption; Preservice preschool teachers

## Controversy mapping for developing environmental awareness

Socially Acute Questions (SAQs) are uncertain issues that generate controversy among specialists in the relevant fields and society, challenge social practises and are the subject of significant media coverage (Simonneaux, 2008). These questions also have the educational and potentially vivid property of addressing them in schools, given that they are at the heart of the problem of teaching and learning in an uncertain world influenced by the development of techno-science and by environmental and health crises (Simonneaux, 2014). In relation to science education, SAQs are one of the “science-in-context” fields that aim to associate scientific education and education for citizenship through the study of socio-scientific/socio-technical controversies or environmental problems (Bencze et al., 2020).

One SAQ which has shown increasing interest in Spain (Gutián, 2022) is the current model of meat production and consumption; a question with environmental implications (Mitloehner, 2018). Adaptation and mitigation responses to climate change are strongly influenced by behavioural and lifestyle choices (Prati et al., 2017). In order to adopt more environmentally friendly lifestyles, one goal of environmental education is for people to develop their environmental awareness (EA). For this work, we adopted the theoretical framework of Chuliá (1995) because of its relevance in many studies on EA in recent decades in Spain (e. g., Muñoz, 2012). Chuliá (1995) proposed this theoretical framework using mainly empirical evidence provided by a monographic survey on the environment representative of the entire Spanish population (Cires, 1994). According to this model, EA is characterised by four dimensions: cognitive, affective, conative, and active, that could be described by indicators proposed by Jiménez and Lafuente (2006).

Cartography of Controversy (CoC) is a suitable educational approach to address SAQs, given its potential to analyse complex issues. CoC is a teaching adaptation of the Actor-Network Theory (Latour, 2005), which defines the social phenomena as an aggregate of human and non-human actors, the actants. The objective of controversy mapping is to describe the actants in a controversy, the relationships they have with each other, and the arenas in which they express themselves. The controversy mapping could have different educational purposes depending on how it is put into practice, according to Christodoulou et al. (2021), as a tool for familiarisation, exploration and/or consolidation. In this work, we have used it as a familiarisation tool and, in order to study this purpose, we analysed the following research question: What are the effects, if any, of a CoC device on the EA of preservice preschool teachers (PPTs)?

## Methodology

This study is non-experimental with a longitudinal multidimensional idiographic design within a mixed approach (Creswell, 2014).

## Participants

103 PPTs of two classes (class A, 51 students; and class B, 52 students) participated in this study. They studied the subject Nature Sciences Teaching of the 3<sup>rd</sup> course of the Degree in Preschool Education at the University of Malaga during 2019/20. All of them were women,

most of them between 20 and 22 years old and studied science for the last time in their compulsory secondary education (15-16 years old).

### ***Learning context***

The controversy mapping activity was carried out with each group in three-hour online sessions using the Miro platform to build the maps. Therefore, two maps were built. First, PPTs were asked individually to think of six actants related to the controversy. Next, PPTs were organised in small groups between 4-5 members. In each of these small groups, the PPTs had to decide which of the individually proposed actants would finally be included in the map, choosing only the four most relevant ones. When the actants were included in the map, a dialogue was initiated between the teacher and the PPTs to decide how they would be grouped into different poles. Once the poles were established, students were asked to propose relationships and actions.

### ***Data collection and analysis***

A pre/post mixed questionnaire was used for data collection. In this work, we analysed an open-ended question included in the pre- and the post-test to analyse what elements of EA PPTs bring into play when answering a question related to their meat consumption and the topic of the reasons that they provide. For this purpose, the EA was analysed using the indicators of Jiménez and Lafuente (2006) and the reasons provided by PPTs to justify their positions were categorised thematically (open coding).

## **Results**

79 PPTs answered both pre- and post-test. The reasons given by the PPTs in their answers were grouped into 15 categories: health, animal welfare, the taste of food, balance diet, environmental, cultural, economic, meat quality, endangered species, population control, extreme necessity, criticism of vegan/vegetarian, media, physical appearance and no clear topic.

Regarding the EA, before the activity 37 of the PPTs were willing to reduce their meat consumption, 25 were unwilling to reduce it and 1 answered that she was unsure (conative dimension). The rest did not answer the question clearly. Both groups (willing/unwilling) were similar regarding the reasons provided in their answers, but they show differences in animal welfare (providing 19 and 4 reasons, respectively) and environmental (17 and 5 reasons, respectively). 16 PPTs said they had already reduced their meat consumption or tried to reduce it (active dimension), mainly for health (13) and animal welfare (11) reasons. After the activity, 21 PPTs said that they had changed their initial opinion in some respects and 56 did not. The PPTs who changed their opinion after the activity provided mainly reasons on health (15) and animal welfare (9). Furthermore, PPTs who answered in the pre-test that they had already reduced their consumption or tried to do so reinforced their positions after the activity. 2 PPTs in the pre-test and 1 in the post-test indicated their willingness to assume costs from environmental policy measures (conative dimension).

Concerning the categories of the reasons given by the PPTs, the two last categories only appeared in the pre-test and the categories the taste of meat, endangered species, population control, extreme necessity, criticism of vegan/vegetarian and media only in the post-test. The PPTs provided 188 reasons in their answers in the pre-test and 70 in the post-test, and they were given to justify both willingness and unwillingness to reduce meat consumption. In the pre-test, the categories with a higher percentage of responses were health (55), animal welfare (28), the taste of food (28), and balanced diet (23). 18 environmental reasons were provided, and cultural aspects seem important on PPTs justifications too (17). The rest of the categories had frequencies equal to or less than 6.

The environmental reasons given by the PPTs' in the pre-test belonged mainly to affective (10) and cognitive (5) dimensions. Finally, some categories in the pre-test that seem to show naïve ideas about the provenance of the meat consumed by people, such as endangered species and population control, did not appear in the post-test. However, it does not mean that these ideas have been abandoned by the PPTs who provided them in the pre-test.

Regarding the post-test, the categories with more presence in the PPTs' answers were health (18), no clear topic (15), balanced diet (11), and environmental (11). The rest of the categories had 3 or fewer responses. Of the number of reasons given, 31 were new compared to those shown in the pre-test. Furthermore, 10 of these new reasons were included in the environmental category, and most of them were about the affective and cognitive dimensions.

## **Conclusion**

Before the activity, almost a half of the PPTs (46.84 %) were willing to reduce their meat consumption. A fourth of them (20.25 %) had already reduced their meat consumption or tried to reduce it, with no significant changes in these dimensions after the activity.

Most of their justifications were based on both pre- and post-test health reasons. Other aspects such as animal welfare, the taste of food or a balanced diet seem to be more relevant for the PPTs than the environmental issues before the activity, with a slight increase in the number of environmental reasons given after the activity. Furthermore, in the pre-test the PPTs willing to reduce their meat consumption mainly provided animal welfare and environmental reasons. The PPTs who had reduced or tried to reduce their consumption provided health and animal welfare reasons. These two last categories seem to be the more important aspects in opinion changes too. Finally, before and after the activity, the environmental reasons focused on concern for the state of the environment and specialised knowledge of the environmental causes and consequences of excessive meat production and consumption.

Our results, therefore, show that CoC affects PPTs' EA, even if it is used as a familiarisation tool with a SAQ. However, the main limitation of this study is the scant capacity of a single open-ended question to gather exhaustive information on all dimensions of PPTs' EA. For that reason, we intend to use these results to develop a further complete instrument in future works. Moreover, one perspective of this work is to understand whether the constructed

maps and, in particular, the identified actants allow for developing specific dimensions of the PPTs' EA.

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