



Exploring learning city inclusion with diverse education data

Prof Catherine Lido &
Rachel Cassar (RA)

What can Psychologists tell us about Learning Inclusion?

- *Psychology studies people- how they think, act, react*
- *Social Psychology- study of people in groups*
- *Psychology of Adult Learning &*
- *Researching lifewide learning inclusion using novel data*



- Catherine Lido
- Dr. Catherine M. Lido
- @CatherineLido
- @UofGEducation
- @urbanbigdata
- #LifewideLiteracies



Multi-method Inclusion Research

- Social Identity & Social Capital frames
- Symphonic Social Science
- Blurring Boundaries
- City Information Modelling approaches



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Choosing a Student Lifestyle? Questions of Taste, Cultural Capital and Gaining a Graduate Job

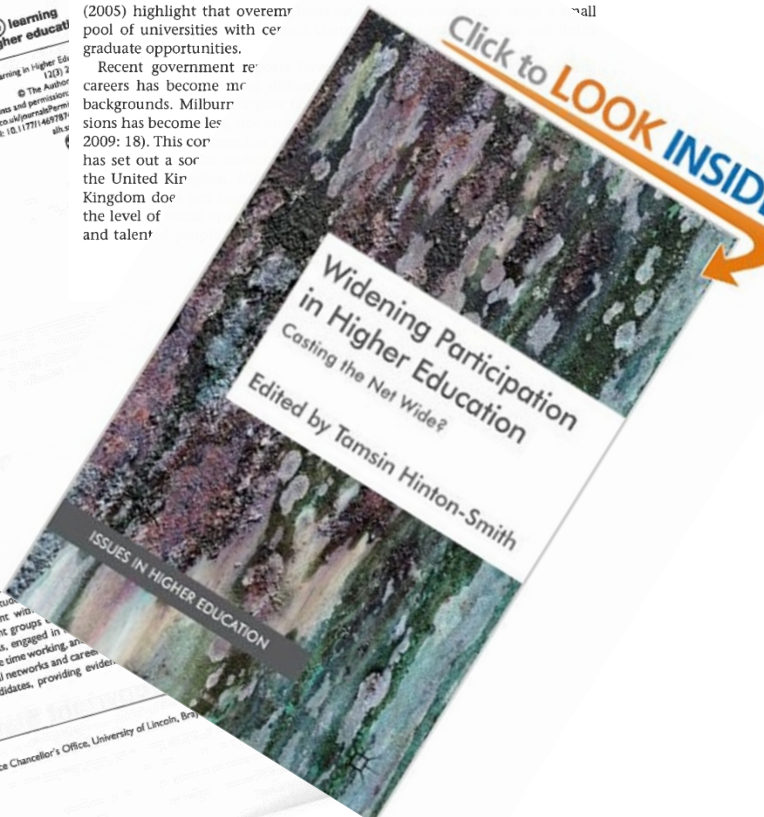
Mary Stuart, Catherine Lido and Jessica Morgan

Students, choice, social mobility and higher education

Higher education (HE) participation is increasingly pervasive across the United Kingdom. Participation rates are at about 43 per cent of young people entering HE. Much of the debate over the last 10 years has focused on widening participation (WP) for young people from lower socio-economic groups, but, more recently, a debate has opened up, which focuses on how socially mobile our society is (Milburn, 2009; Clegg, 2011), and HE is seen to be a key component of creating upward social mobility.

Little (2006) points out that there is a 'city of student experience' developing in institutions for students from different backgrounds, which will create different employment opportunities. Little (2006) highlights that there are no longer any 'tyranny of choice' employers still have a rather blinkered view of (2005) highlight that overemphasise the pool of universities with certain graduate opportunities.

Recent government re-visions has become more inclusive. Milburn (2009: 18). This cor has set out a sor the United Kin Kingdom doe the level of and talent



What is the Urban Big Data Centre?

- UBDC is a research centre that is jointly funded by the ESRC and the University of Glasgow.
- We promote the use of big data and innovative research methods to improve social, economic & environmental well-being in cities.
- We do this through:
 - World-leading Urban Research
 - Data Collection and Data Services
 - Teaching and Capacity Building

Educational Disadvantage & Place Team

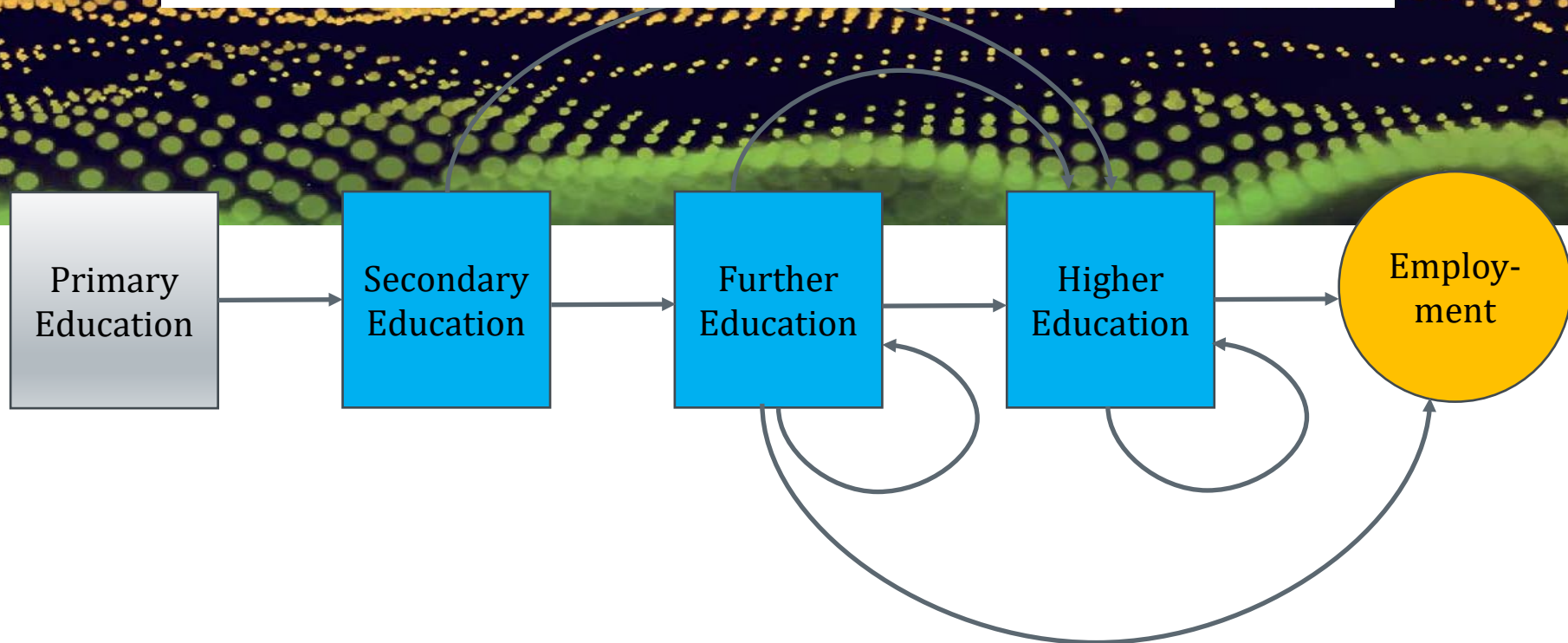
Good Places – Happy Healthy Citizens

- Associations of Lifelong Learning & Place with....
- **Health**
- **Jobs**
- **Engaged Citizenry**
- **Longevity**



*Prof Mike Osborne
Prof Keith Kintrea
Dr Catherine Lido
Dr Muir Houston
Dr Phil Mason
Brittney Murphy
Barry Black*

- 1) Place-based Inequalities in Attainment and Progression
- 2) Further Education: Fulfilling Its Purpose?
- 3) Inclusion in Higher Education
- 4) Inclusive Learning Cities



Learning Cities Agenda

- Aging population
- Growth in city dwellers
- Majority of pop. in urban environs
(34% 1960 to 54% 2014, WHO)
- Challenges- social inclusion, technologies,
knowledge economy, diversity &
sustainability
- New skills/ competencies
- Transforming 'learning cities'

Pascal International Observatory



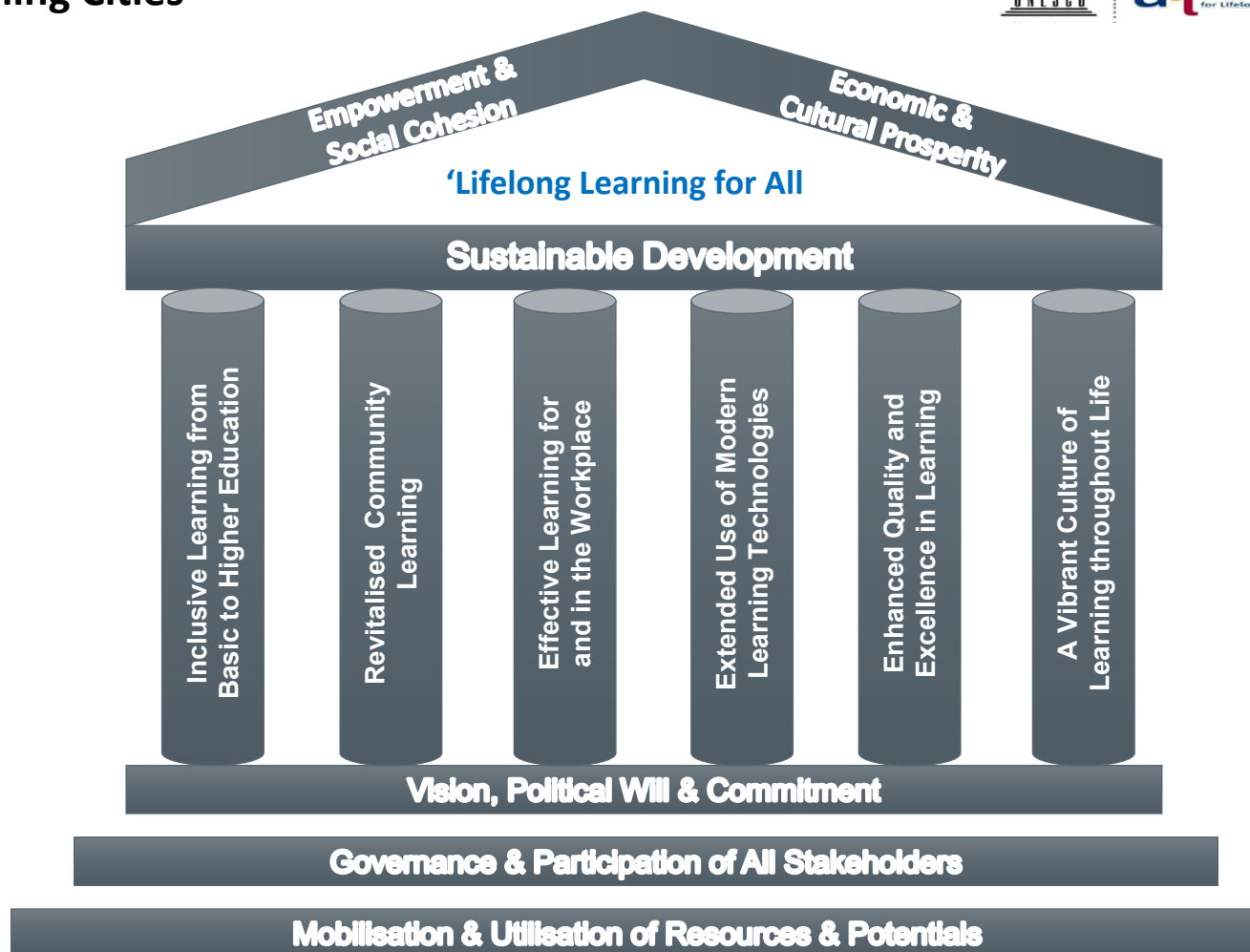
UNESCO Features of Learning Cities



Wider benefits
of building a
learning city

Major
building
blocks of a
learning city

Fundamental
conditions for
building a
learning city



Ex. Learning City Indicators



1.1. **Empowering** individuals & promoting **social cohesion** (civic participation)

2.1. Promoting **inclusive learning** in education systems (all forms of learning, all ages & demographic groups)

3.3 Examining **literacies**, helping others to learn, **interventions & initiatives...**

Lifewide Literacies?

- Lifelong Learning
- Lifewide Learning
- Learning Outcomes
- Lifewide Literacies

Lifewide Literacies

“Literacy is the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society.”

(UNESCO 2003, 1)

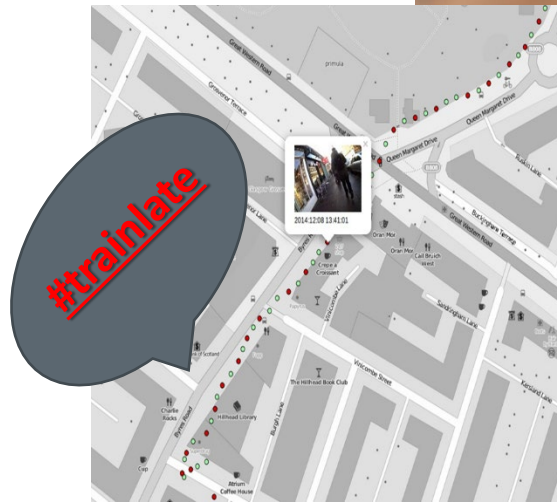
“**Formal learning** takes place in education and training institutions, is recognised by relevant national authorities and leads to diplomas and qualifications. Formal learning is structured according to educational arrangements such as curricula, qualifications and teaching-learning requirements.”

Transforming Learning Cities: Integrated Multimedia City Data (iMCD) Project @UBDC



•Open Data 'Product'

1. Survey- 1500 Households
2. GPS Sensors
3. Lifelogging Cameras
4. Social Media Capture



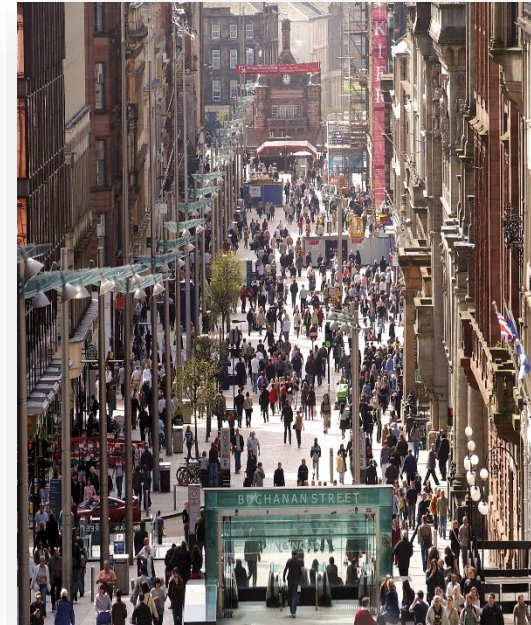
*Project Mngr:
Dr. Mark Livingston*

'Understanding Glasgow Survey'

Review of National/ EU Surveys + UNESCO Indicators

• Attitudes, literacies & Behaviours

- ✓ Education/ skills
- ✓ Sustainability
- ✓ Transport
- ✓ Cultural/ civic
- ✓ ICT/ technology



- *Stratified Random Postcode Sampling (Ipsos Mori)*
- n=2,095, 16-102 years (M= 49.42,SD=19), 45.7%Female, 54.3%Male

Education Questions

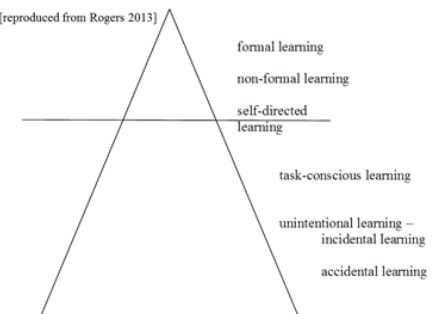


- Lifelong Learning
- Formal Learning
- Informal Learning
- Non-formal Learning
- Family Learning
- Attitudes towards Learning
- Literacies- English, Maths, ICT & Financial, Health, Eco
- Modes, Hours, Reason for study

The relationship between informal and formal learning

Tough's iceberg image (1979)

[reproduced from Rogers 2013]

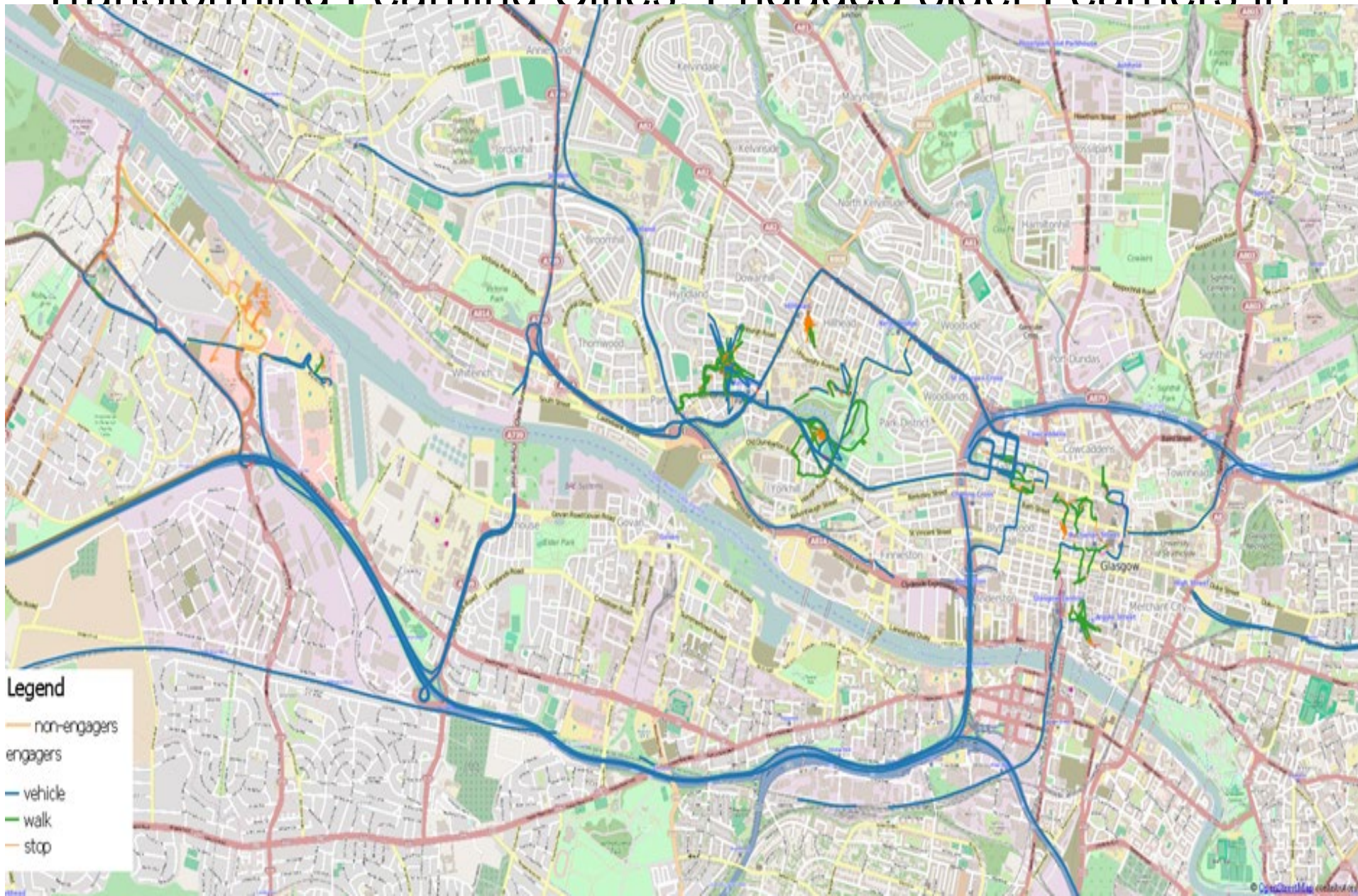


Education Measures Reviewed

- Existing survey measures incorporated include:
 - AES= Adult Education Survey (English Version)
 - ALLS= Adult Lifelong Learning Survey
 - BHS= British Panel Household Survey
 - Britsocat= British Social Attitudes Survey
 - CFLS= Consumer Financial Literacy Survey
 - NALS= National Adult Learning Survey
 - NIACE= National Institute for Adult Continuing Education
 - ONS= Office of National Statistics Survey
 - PIAAC= Programme for International Assessment of Adult Competencies
 - SLS= Skills for Life Survey
 - UNESCO= Open Educational Resource Survey

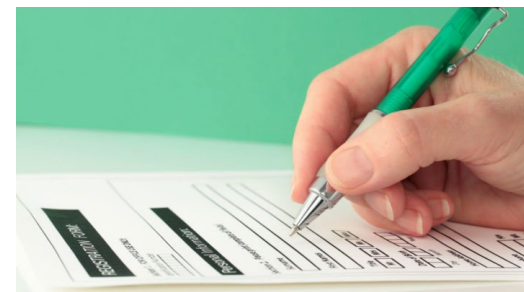


Transforming Learning Cities: Engaged older learners in



Measuring Lifewide Literacies

- **Financial Literacy:** *Suppose you had £100 in a savings account and the interest rate was 2% per year. After 5 years, how much do you think you would have in the account if you left the money to grow? would it Be ...*
- **Eco Literacy:** *Ozone forms a protective layer in the earth's upper atmosphere. As far as you know, What does ozone protect us from?*
- **Health Literacy:** *How often, if at all, do you need to have someone help you understand instructions, pamphlets or other written material from your doctor or pharmacy?*
- **Data Literacy:** ICT, Digital, Numeric, Informational
- **Cultural Literacy**, others?



Measuring Health Literacy



- Personal & social resources people need to **access**, **understand**, **evaluate** & **communicate** information- to make decisions about health
(Beauchamp et al., 2015)
- A critical empowerment strategy

2 iMCD items- validated for single item use

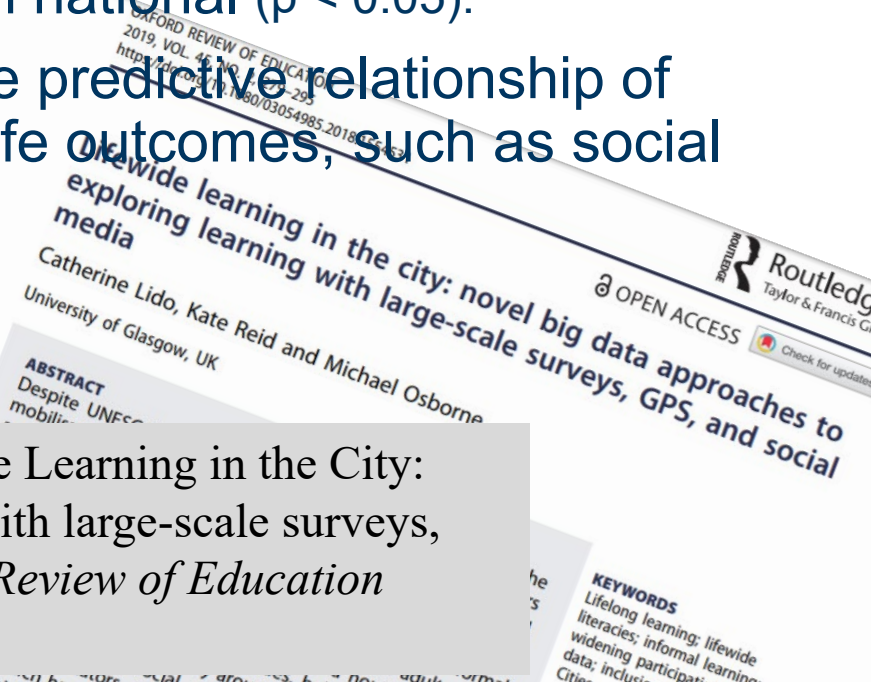
- *‘HOW OFTEN, IF AT ALL, DO YOU NEED TO HAVE SOMEONE HELP YOU UNDERSTAND INSTRUCTIONS, PAMPHLETS, OR OTHER WRITTEN MATERIAL FROM YOUR DOCTOR OR PHARMACY?’*
- *‘HOW CONFIDENT ARE YOU FILLING OUT HEALTH-RELATED FORMS BY YOURSELF?’.*

Lifewide Learning in the City

Regression: Older adults engaged less in ALL learning types

- All lifewide literacies correlated neg. w/ deprivation (SIMD; $p < 0.05$)
- All (esp. health literacy) correlated with 'proxy measures' of precarity (e.g. people/rooms, income/ benefits, internet access $p < 0.05$).
- Precarity differences in lifewide literacies (more secure household tenure, stable employment & Scottish national ($p < 0.05$).
- Regressions presented to explore the predictive relationship of lifewide literacies to area & positive life outcomes, such as social engagement and general health.

Lido, C., Reid, K. & Osborne, M. (2019). Lifewide Learning in the City: Novel big data approaches to exploring learning with large-scale surveys, GPS, Lifelogging images & social media. *Oxford Review of Education* 45(2), 279-295.



Linear Regression

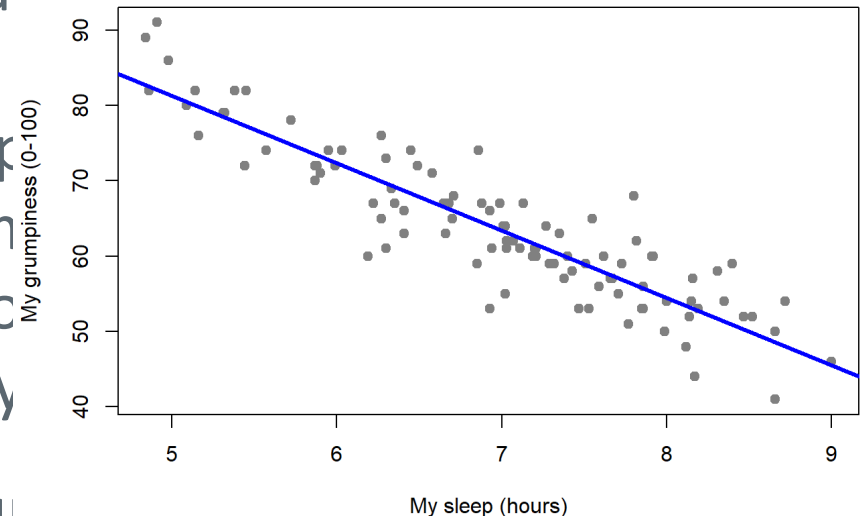
- Type of General Linear Modelling
- In Classical or Frequentist stats
- Where outcome to be predicted is normally distributed(ish); predictor any data 'thing'
- And relationship between variables

- $Y = a + bx$ (or $= c + mx$)

Outcome = intercept + slope by predictor

- Simple- 1 predictor IV, 1 outcome
- Multiple- 2+ predictors, 1 outcome
- % variance (SS) explained for by model
- % variance (SS) explained for by model, how much error?
- Look out for- outliers, multi-collinearity, residuals (errors)

The Best Fitting Regression Line



Navarro (2011). Learning statistics with R: A tutorial for psychology students and other beginners. (Version 0.6.1)

Results 2: Literacies, Area & Social Inclusion Predict General Health

- **Literacies** matter- Adj. $R^2 = 15.1\%$ ($p < .001$)
- & HL moderates EL



Predictor	β
Eco Literacy	.11***
Financial Literacy	.20***
Health Literacy ¹	.35***

- **Area-relationship** matters- Adj. $R^2 = 7.5\%$ ($p < .001$)

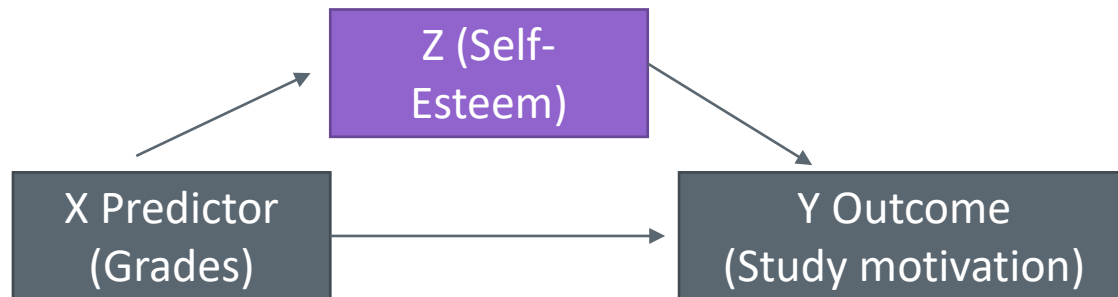
- **Social Engagement** matters-
Adj. $R^2 = 16.1\%$ ($p < .001$)³



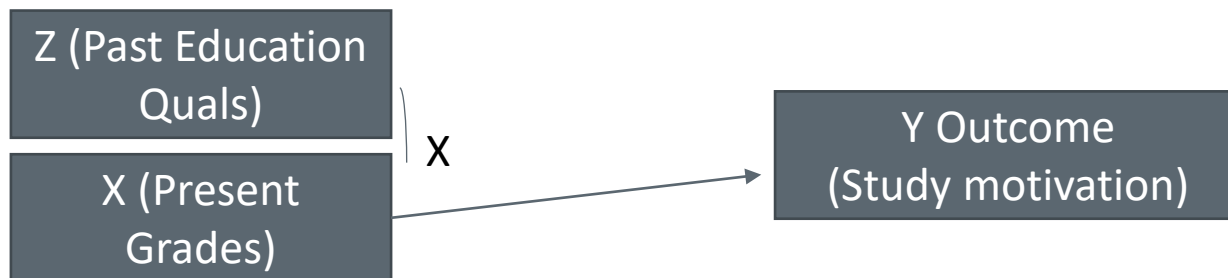
Predictor	β
Area Rating	.18***
Area Belonging	.21***
Safe Walking at Night	.08**
Plans to Move ²	-.06*

Moderated/ Mediated Regressions

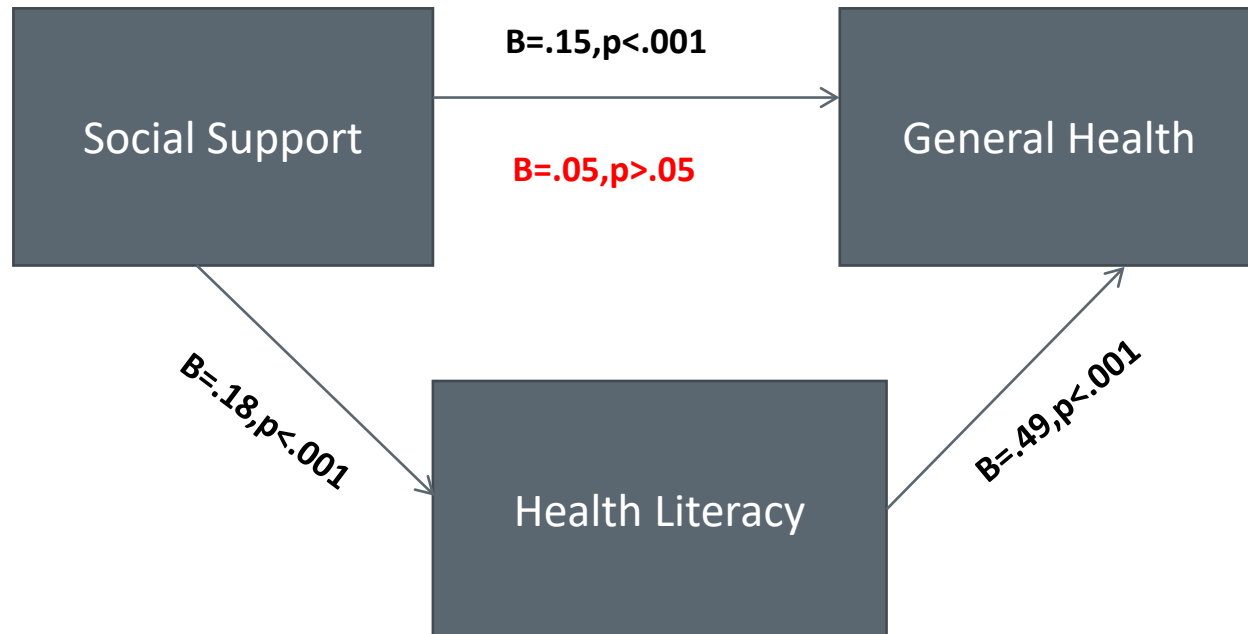
- How presence of a third variable (Z) affects existing relationship between 2 other variables (X&Y)
(e.g. indirect effect of confound or covariate)
- Mediator in middle (Grades-Self-Esteem-Motivation*)



- Moderator at start, like foot on accelerator



Using Glasgow Data to explore the power of Lifewide Literacies



Health Literacy mediates effect of Social Support on General Health

- Sobel test= 7.84, $p < .001$

Alternatives to Linear Regression

- Outcome variable is 'discrete', not continuous/ normally distributed
- Not based on linear relationship between variables
- Logistic/ Logit- outcome usually binary (e.g. pass/ fail)
- Can also be more- ordinal, multinomial
- Predictors still 'any level' of data
- Rather than using Ordinary Least Squares for 'Model Fit'
- Takes log transformation of odds ratio & calculates:
- Probability of DV event happening or not at different levels of the IV (Maximum Likelihood Estimation)
- Probit- also binary outcome, but re-introduces assumption of normality (continuum) for residuals
- As do Bayesian regression approaches...

DEMO TIME

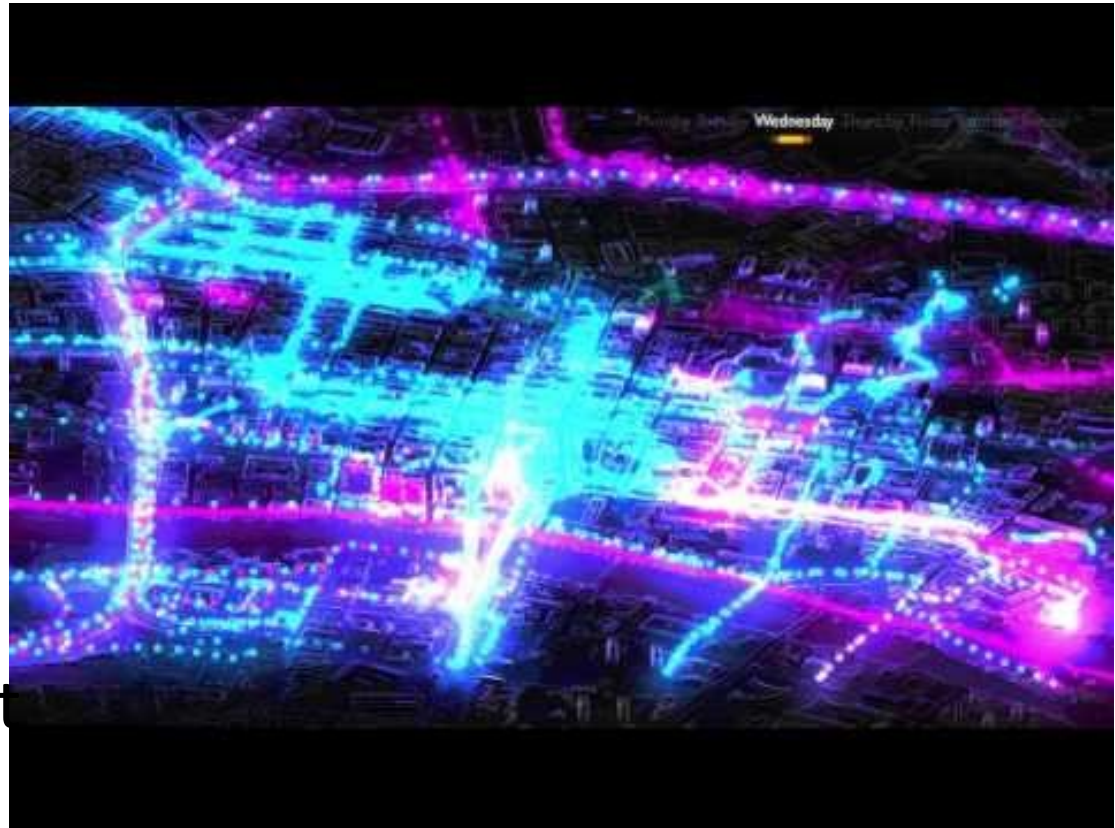
- Read codebook
- Data cleaning/ changing

GPS- iMCD Movement Patterns

<https://youtu.be/xzpRUuDjiO4>

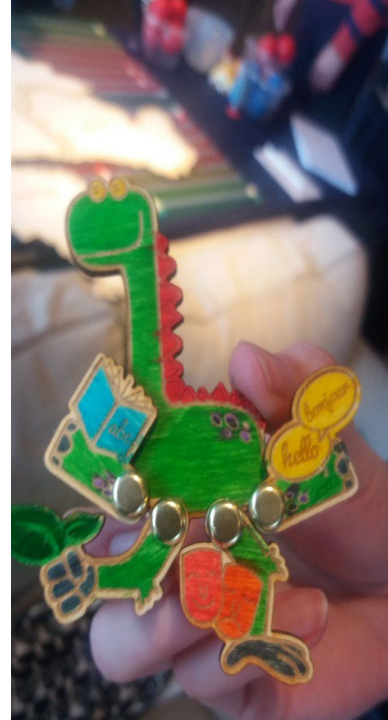
- Migration
- Disability & transport
- Housing
- Politics

-Seniors Understanding
Sedentary Patterns project
(Shaw et al 2017)

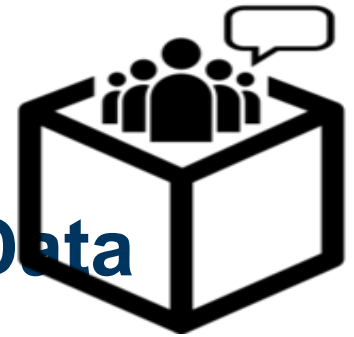


Twitter Dashboard

- UBDC iMCD Twitter Data Access Platform (<http://tweets.ubdc.ac.uk>)
- Bespoke tool facilitating simple analysis & acquisition of Twitter Social Media data,
- Compliant with the terms and conditions of the Twitter platform that prohibit sharing of original tweet content.
- Filter our corpus of 2.9TB+ of twitter data by time, place or keyword
- Retrieve statistical insights AND download original tweet IDs.
- IDs can be “hydrated” using a third party tool to retrieve tweets directly from Twitter’s API (excluding content that no longer exists or has restricted access)
- AVAIL Functions- sample tweets, basic statistics of the data, & interactive map with the choice to have a look at the density of tweet activity on a specific region & aggregated sentiment scores of the associated tweets.
- Finally, it gives the opportunity to the users to download a subset of the data and work on it independently of the platform.
- E.G. TERMS/ Concepts-



Data Lessons from iMCD?



- Data Literacy (**Empowerment**) **#LifeinData**
- Start from # but end w/ holistic pictures
- Lived experiences
- Break quant/ qual divide
 - Triangulation
 - Interdisciplinarity &
 - Impact
- GDPR- privacy tensions with open data



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- Data- iMCD, FE, HE?
- Skills training?
- Future funding collaborations?

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