

# The role of psychosocial factors in the development of musical listening abilities within adolescents with intensive music training in Latvia

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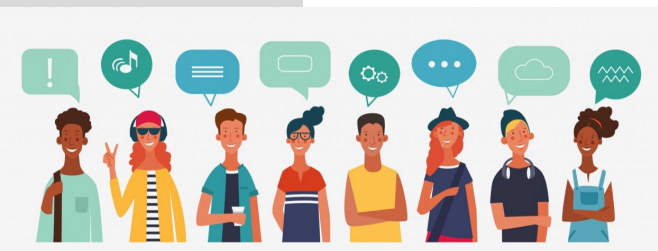
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# BACKGROUND

- Music has a significant impact on the biological, psychological, and social factors that define human nature (Miranda, 2013)
- Active engagement with music is considered to have a significant impact on the personal, social, intellectual, and physical development of children and young people (Asztalos & Csapó, 2017; Hallam, 2010, Rauscher & Hinton, 2011)
- Music training has a positive effect on many important domains, including general intelligence (Rickard et al., 2012), cognitive abilities (Roden et al., 2012; Sala & Gobet, 2017; Habibi et al., 2018), socioemotional skills (Harland et al., 2000), well-being (Saarikallio et al., 2020), academic achievement (Sala & Gobet, 2017)
- Is there a connection between music engagement and psychosocial skills ?



# PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS & MUSICALITY

**Psychosocial skills** are closely linked to **musicality** as well as academic performance in adolescence (Müllensiefen et al., 2015)

- Children's Grit Scale (Duckworth & Quinn, 2009)
- Children's Hope Scale (Snyder et al., 1997)
- Musical Home Environment (Müllensiefen et al., 2015)
- Strengths and Difficulties (Goodman et al., 1998)
- School Engagement Measure (Wang et al., 2011)
- Theory of Intelligence (Dweck, 2000)
- Theory of Musicality (Eisinger, 2021)



musicality  
(musical  
listening  
abilities)

## RESEARCH AIM & QUESTIONS

- **determine the role of psychosocial factors and musical listening abilities within adolescents with intensive music training in Latvia**
- whether psychosocial factors are important for the development of musicality
- how and to what extent psychosocial factors interact with aspects of musicality

## RESEARCH DESIGN

- **Focus group** – children from special music schools having a specific curriculum and being in a special environment of intensive music training on a daily basis
- **Control group** – all other children attending general schools

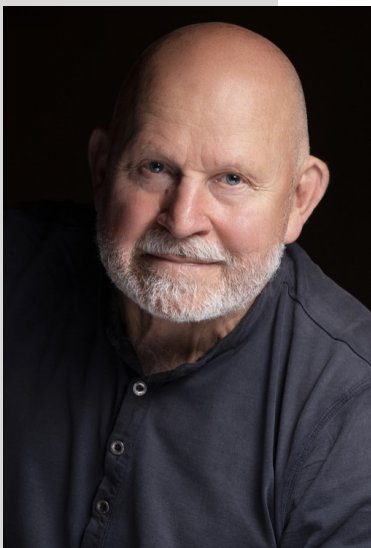
# TWO SPECIAL SCHOOLS:

## National School of Arts Emīls Dārziņš music school and Riga Cathedral choir school

### Motto:

*From talent to personality, from  
personality to excellence*

- Grade 1 to 13
- additional prepclasses for children (aged 5-6)
- fundamental music education, intensive music curriculum (10-22 music classes per week)
- quite small classes (15-20 pupils)
- regular music events (concerts, open exams, competitions etc.)
- collaboration with leading institutions and artistic collectives in Latvia and abroad
- strong traditions and look into the future



Peteris Vasks



Andris Nelsons



Gidon Kremer



Baiba Skride



Misha Maisky

# SCHOOL SCHEDULE in the special music schools

## **GRADE 8 in Riga Cathedral Choir school**

### Music lessons:

- **Choir – 5 lessons**
- **Solo singing – 1 lesson**
- **Piano – 1 lesson**
- **Solfeggio (Ear training) – 2 lessons**
- **Music history – 2 lessons**
- **Music theory – 1 lesson**

⇒ **12 music lessons weekly**

Additionally by choice:  
Composition, Improvisation,  
Conducting

## **GRADE 12 in Emīls Dārziņš music school**

### Music lessons (e.g. wind instruments)

- **Main instrument – 4 lessons**
- **Ansamble – 2 lessons**
- **Orchestra – 4 lessons**
- **History of wind instruments – 2 lessons**
- **Piano – 1 lesson**
- **Solfeggio (Ear training) – 2 lessons**
- **Music history – 5 lessons**
- **Harmony – 2 lessons**
- **Form analysis – 3 lessons**
- **Polyphony – 1 lesson**
- **Rhythmics – 1 lesson**

⇒ **27 music lessons weekly**

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

## PROCEDURE

- N=191 (ages 11-18; M=13.9, SD=1.75)
- 84 female, 99 male, 8 other or undisclosed
- 2 general schools & 2 special music schools
- 17 tests and questionnaires from the LongGold test battery ([www.longgold.org](http://www.longgold.org))
- 80 minutes online testing under supervision
- three measurements waves 6 months apart



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# ONLINE TEST BATTERY

## Tests on musical and non-musical performance

- Melody discrimination test (Harrison et al., 2017)
- Mistuning perception test (Larrouy-Maestri, Harrison & Müllensiefen, 2019)
- Beat alignment test (Harrison & Müllensiefen, 2018)
- Jack & Jill working memory test (Alloway, 2007)

## Other tests and questionnaires

- Concurrent musical activities (Müllensiefen et al., 2015)
- Basic demographics
- Goldsmiths musical sophistication index (Müllensiefen et al., 2014)

## Tests and questionnaires on psychosocial factors

- Children's Grit Scale (Duckworth & Quinn, 2009)
- Children's Hope Scale (Snyder et al., 1997)
- Musical Home Environment (Müllensiefen et al., 2015)
- Strengths and Difficulties (Goodman et al., 1998)
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Please read the following list of musical activities and select the ones that you have done during the last **three months**. Please tick all that apply.

- ☐ play in an orchestra
- ☐ sometimes play music with friends
- ☐ sometimes make music at events or special occasions
- ☐ receive individual lessons on an instrument (or voice)
- ☐ receive group lessons on an instrument (or voice)
- ☐ have music classes in school
- ☐ attend music-related after school clubs
- ☐ sometimes compile playlists for myself or others
- ☐ none of the above

Continue

Question 9 out of 23

In general, I feel like a real part in this school.

1 Strongly disagree

2

3

4

5 Strongly agree

Jautājums nr 1 no 1

Vai Jānim bumbiņa ir tajā pašā rokā kā Līgai? Iegaumē, kur atrodas bumbiņa, kad Jānis pagriežas.



Tajā pašā rokā

Otrā rokā



LongGold  
Battery Demo **LONGGOLD**

# CROSS-SECTIONAL RESULTS (1<sup>st</sup> TESTING WAVE)

## *Descriptive statistics*

Measure	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
	<b>Music school</b>		<b>Standard school</b>	
DEG.age	14	1.7	14	1.8
MDT.ability	0.62	0.86	-1.1	1.1
BAT.ability	0.23	0.99	-1.1	1.3
MPT.ability	0.66	1	-0.43	1
Aggregate.Musical.Ability	0.5	0.68	-0.87	0.84
GMS.musical_training	5.2	0.82	2.6	1.3
CCM.general	4.7	2.1	-0.32	2.7
JAJ.ability	1	0.98	0.5	1

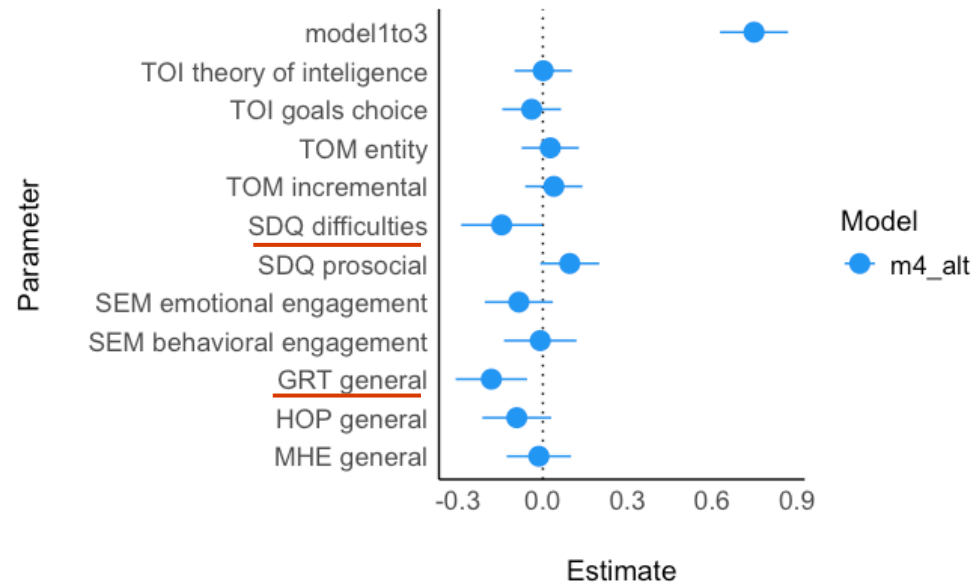
# CROSS-SECTIONAL RESULTS (1<sup>st</sup> TESTING WAVE)

## Correlations among psychosocial variables assessed in the study

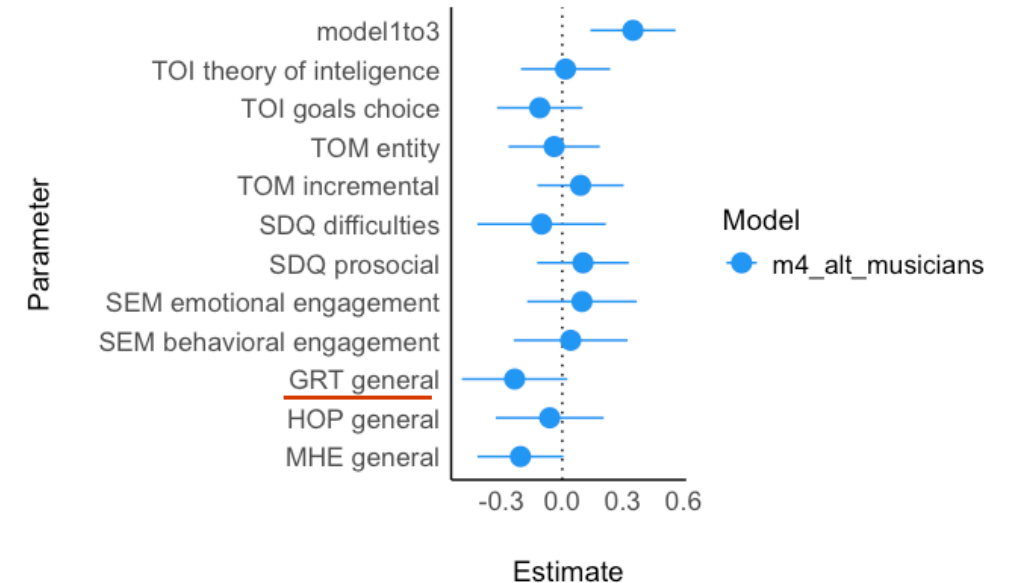
Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. MHE.general										
2. TOL.theory_of_intelligence	-.17* [.31, -.03]									
3. TOL.goals_choice	-.15* [.28, -.00]	.21** [.07, .35]								
4. TOM.entity	-.19* [.32, -.04]	.20** [.05, .33]	.03 [.12, .17]							
5. TOM.incremental	.13 [.01, .27]	-.12 [.26, .03]	-.08 [.23, .06]	-.29** [.42, -.15]						
6. SDQ.difficulties	-.10 [.24, .05]	.27** [.13, .40]	.25** [.11, .38]	.06 [.08, .21]	-.07 [.21, .08]					
7. SDQ.prosocial	.23** [.08, .36]	-.07 [.21, .08]	-.14 [.28, .00]	-.03 [.17, .12]	.10 [.05, .24]	-.14 [.28, .01]				
8. SEM.emotional_engagement	.13 [.02, .27]	-.21** [.34, -.07]	-.15* [.29, -.01]	-.07 [.22, .07]	.22** [.08, .36]	-.49** [.59, -.37]	.32** [.19, .45]			
9. SEM.behavioral_engagement	.06 [.08, .20]	-.16* [.30, -.02]	-.25** [.38, -.11]	.01 [.14, .15]	.20** [.05, .33]	-.57** [.66, -.46]	.31** [.17, .43]	.53** [.42, .63]		
10. GRT.general	.17* [.03, .31]	-.31** [.44, -.17]	-.34** [.46, -.21]	-.13 [.27, .01]	.08 [.06, .22]	-.57** [.66, -.47]	.22** [.08, .36]	.43** [.30, .54]	.49** [.37, .59]	
11. HOP.general	.10 [.04, .24]	-.27** [.40, -.13]	-.25** [.38, -.11]	-.08 [.22, .07]	.13 [.01, .27]	-.61** [.70, -.51]	.17* [.03, .31]	.41** [.28, .52]	.35** [.21, .47]	.44** [.31, .55]

# CROSS-SECTIONAL RESULTS (1<sup>st</sup> TESTING WAVE)

## Standardized regression coefficients of psychosocial variables – full sample



## Standardized regression coefficients of psychosocial variables – focus group



# Discussion

- Significant associations among several psychosocial factors
- Differences in musical listening abilities:

	Standard schools	Music schools
<b>Musical training</b>	15,8%	<1%
<b>Psychosocial variables</b>	8%	10%

- Psychosocial skills (as well as musical training and age) play a crucial role for the development of musical skills during adolescence
- Grit has a consistent negative relationship with musical listening abilities => need for further investigation

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