

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

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# BACKGROUND

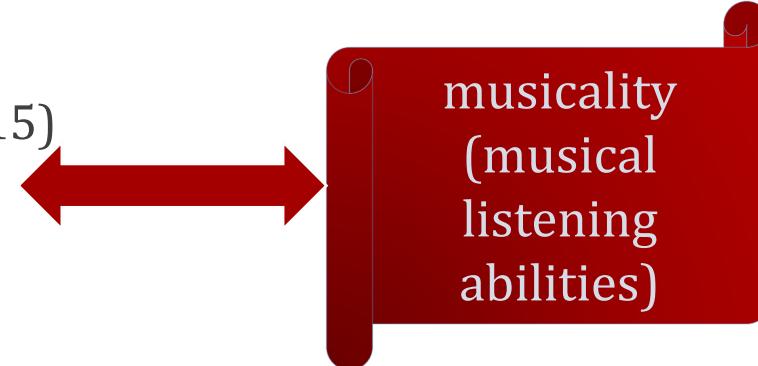
- Music has a significant impact on the biological, psychological, and social factors that define human nature (Miranda, 2013)
- Active engagement with music is considered to have a significant impact on the personal, social, intellectual, and physical development of children and young people (Asztalos & 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

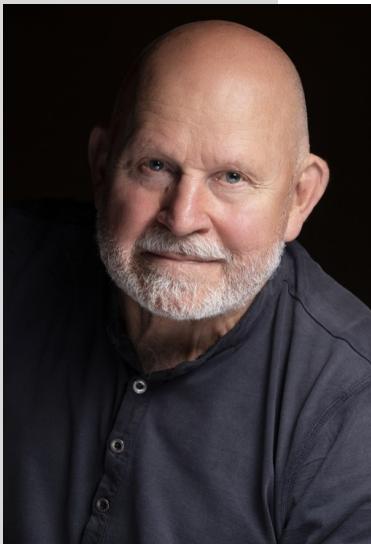
- **Focus group** – children from special music schools having a specific curriculum and being in a special environment of intensive music training on a daily basis
- **Control group** – all other children attending general schools

# 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*



Peteris Vasks



Andris Nelsons

- 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



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)

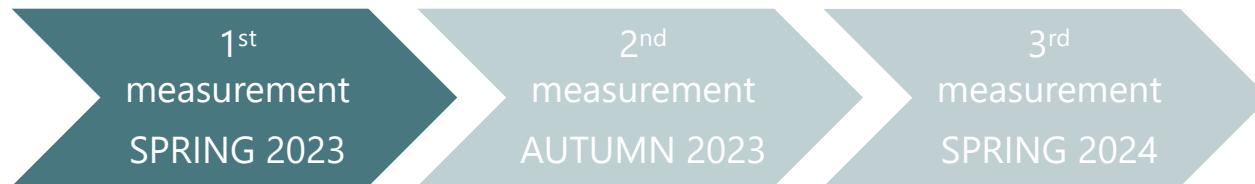
- **Main instrument – 4 lessons**
- **Ansamble – 2 lessons**
- **Orchestra – 4 lessons**
- **History of wind instruments – 2 lessons**
- **Piano – 1 lesson**
- **Solfeggio (Ear training) – 2 lessons**
- **Music history – 5 lessons**
- **Harmony – 2 lessons**
- **Form analysis – 3 lessons**
- **Polyphony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



Jautājums nr 1 no 1

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



LongGold  
Battery Demo **LONGGOLD**



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

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

*Descriptive statistics*

Measure	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
			Music	Standard
	school		school	
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

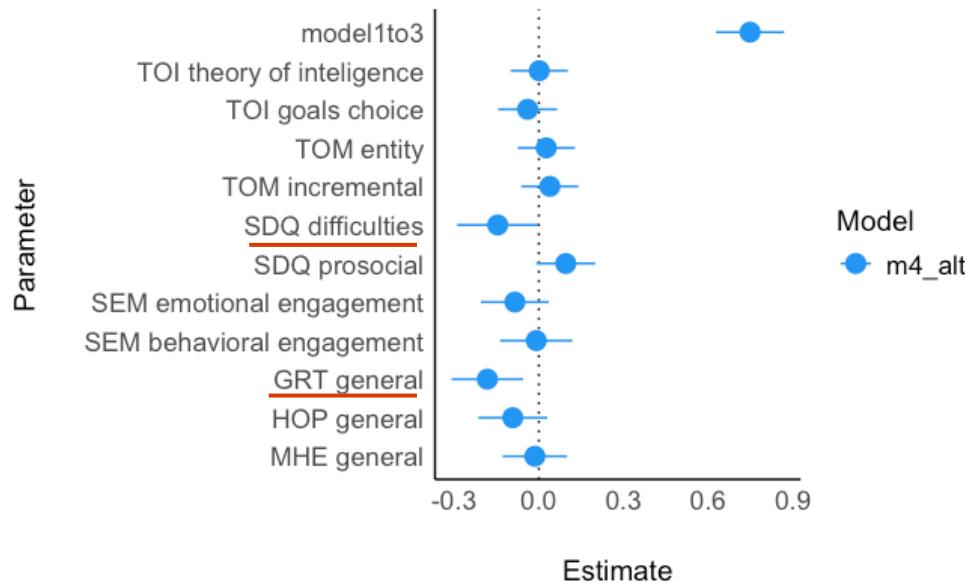
## CROSS-SECTIONAL RESULTS (1<sup>st</sup> TESTING WAVE)

## Correlations among psychosocial variables assessed in the study

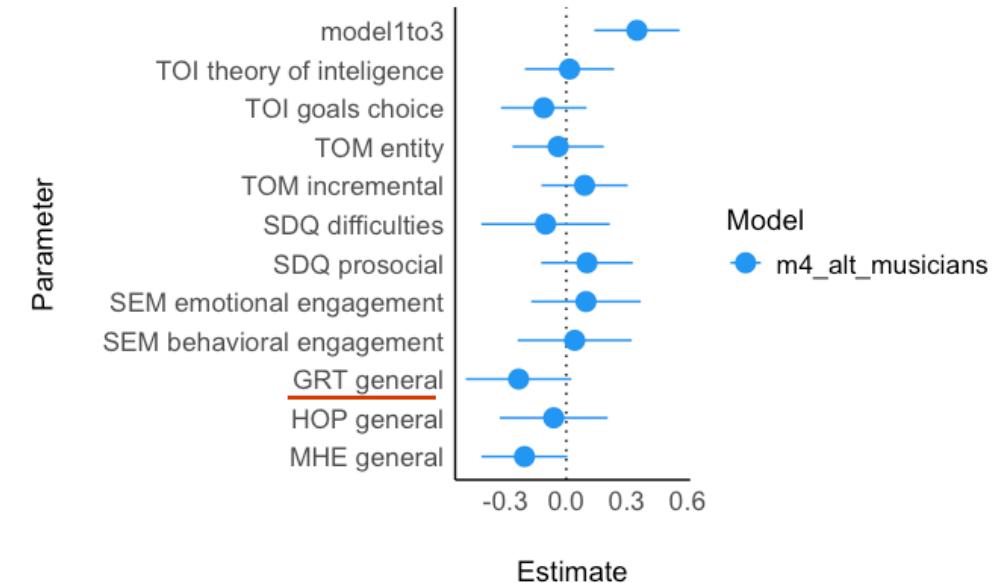
Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. MHE.general										
2. TOI.theory_of_intelligence		-.17*								
			[-.31, -.03]							
3. TOI.goals_choice		-.15*	.21**							
		[-.28, -.00]	[.07, .35]							
4. TOM.entity		-.19*	.20**	.03						
		[-.32, -.04]	[.05, .33]	[-.12, .17]						
5. TOM.incremental		.13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

	<b>Standard schools</b>	<b>Music schools</b>
<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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