

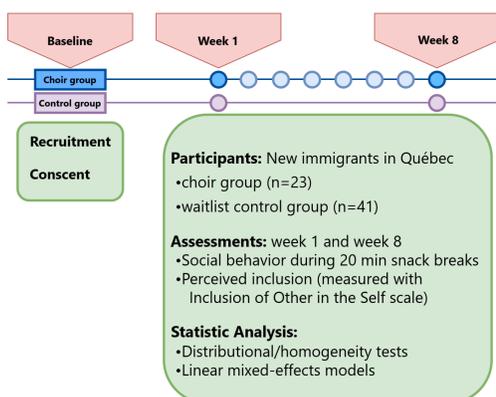
Interactions In A New Immigrant Choir: A Proof-Of-Concept Study

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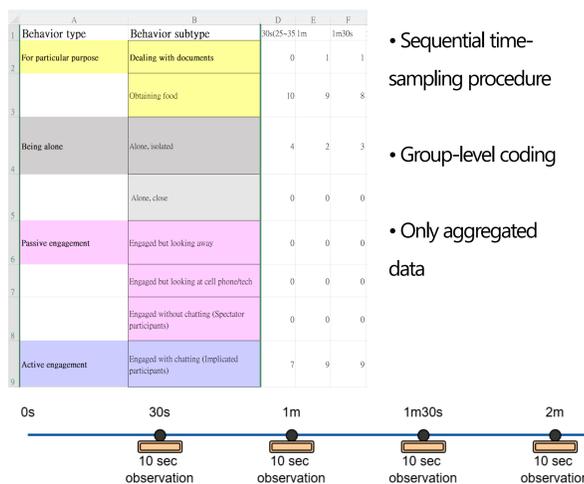
Background: Group singing is theorized to rapidly foster social bonding among new immigrants, but whether this translates into observable interaction remains unclear.

Methods

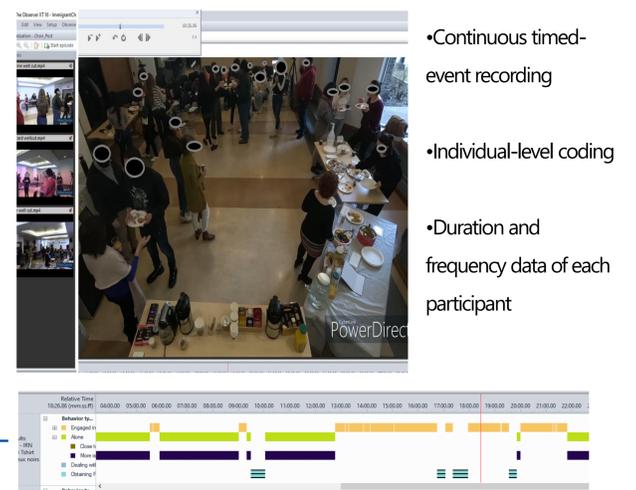
Group Interaction Video Analysis



Time-sampling grid coding

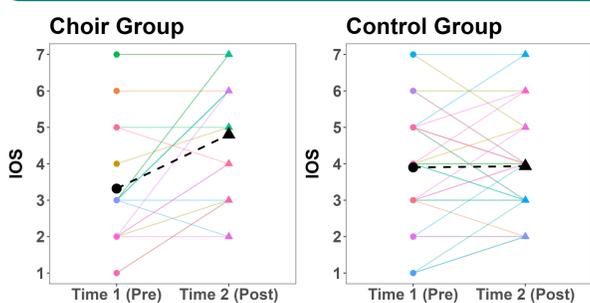


Software-assisted coding (ObserverXT™)



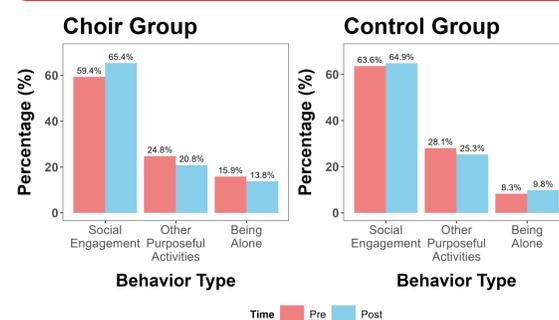
Results

Perceived inclusion: increased significantly only in the choir group



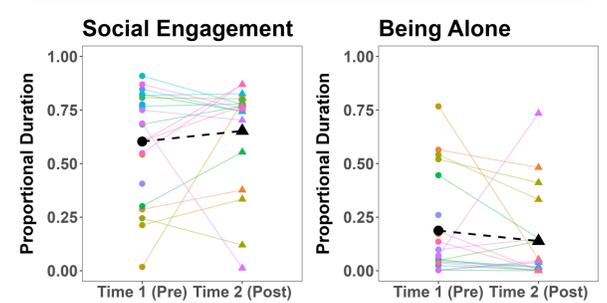
LMM : choir $b = 1.45$, $SE = 0.42$, 95% CI [0.61, 2.29], $p = .001$; control $b = 0.01$, $SE = 0.26$, $p = .96$

Group-level coding: Only choir group showed an omnibus shift



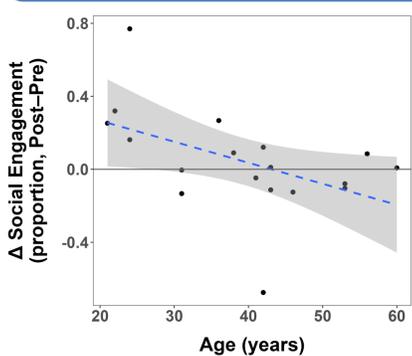
Homogeneity test : choir $\chi^2(2, N=1982)=7.52$, $p=.023$, Cramér's $V = 0.62$; control $\chi^2(2, N=2872)=3.94$, $p=.140$, Cramér's $V = 0.37$.

Individual-level coding: no pre-post main effects emerged in the choir



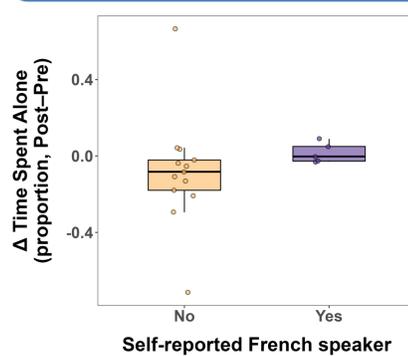
LMM of choir : social engagement $b = 0.048$, $SE = 0.063$, $t(20.79) = 0.76$, $p = .454$; being alone $b = -0.051$, $SE = 0.056$, $t(21.35) = -0.92$, $p = .368$.

Age: larger engagement gains amongst younger participants



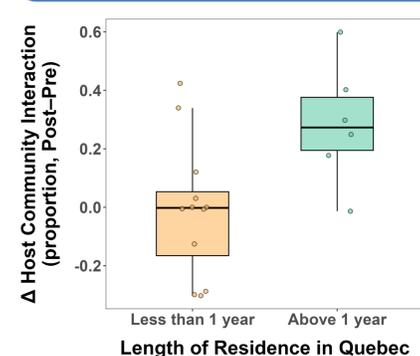
LMM of choir (time \times age, cleaned): $b = -0.011$, $SE = 0.005$, 95% CI [-0.021, -0.001], $p = .046$.

Self-reported French speakers (baseline): spent less time alone



LMM of choir (time + French, cleaned): $b = 0.083$, $SE = 0.039$, 95% CI [0.006, 0.159], $p = .034$. (effect-coded; positive $b =$ less alone for French)

Longer time in Québec: increased interaction with host community



LMM of choir (time \times length of residence in Québec): $b = -0.13$, $SE = 0.05$, 95% CI [-0.23, -0.03], $p = .018$.

Discussion: Results appeared method-dependent, suggesting that inferences about change vary with operationalization and coding choices, as well as participant characteristics.