

roars by patients by improving their attention span or reducing their anxiety. On the other hand, Mozart's music can also reduce the dullness of patients due to the auditory stimuli.

Regarding patients' tastes in music as evaluated by the MAIT, we discovered that there were no differences in frequency changes of inappropriate behavior when they listened to Mozart's music, Chinese classical music or jazz music as background music during occupational therapy. However, Mandarin pop music was quite different. Those who said in the questionnaire that they liked pop music were very willing to take part in the therapy group (with the frequency of desertion decreased by 4.24 times, on average) when pop music was being played during the therapy group activities, although the "quality" of their participation in the therapy group was bad. For instance, unauthorized uproar among this group increased by 6.34 times a 30-minute session on average. By contrast, those who said in the questionnaire that they did not like pop music became very reluctant to participate in the therapy group (with 1.11 times additional instances times on average) when pop music was being played during the therapy group activities. The variable effect of Mandarin pop music on inappropriate behavior in occupational therapy depending on patients' tastes in music may be due to the following 2 characteristics. (1) Mandarin pop music has lyrics that not only activate the right cerebral hemisphere, but also activate the left cerebral hemisphere, as opposed to music that merely consists of melodies; since the right cerebral hemisphere perceives melodies, while the left cerebral hemisphere interprets language.²⁵⁻²⁷ Therefore activation of the left cerebral hemisphere means that the listener focuses more attention on listening to, interpreting, and pondering the wording of a song (lyrics); as a result, the listener is distracted from the activities facing him or her - diversion. (2) Also Mandarin pop music with songs of relatively short length is usually fast and inspiring, and thus it is unlikely to enable psychiatric patients engaged in static occupational therapy activities to concentrate; for this reason, it is unlikely that Mandarin pop music can calm patients down. The 2 hypotheses can only be verified by subsequent tailor-made experiments designed to compare the effects

of music of different lengths, with or without lyrics, on reducing inappropriate behavior among psychiatric patients.

The results of our study seem to indicate that the effect of Chinese classical music on reducing inappropriate behavior is as good as that of Mozart's music. It is true that, in this research, Chinese classical music lessened 3 types of index inappropriate behavior, of desertion, unauthorized uproars, and violence. But it is also true that it increased dullness of mind, simpering and sleeping among patients, thus producing a detrimental effect on patients. In other words, in this research Chinese classical music had a diversion effect upon listeners, as it distracted the listening patients from their group therapy activities, and drew the attention of the listener patients. For this reason, dullness of mind, simpering and sleeping increased among the listening patients. Chord combinations of Chinese classical music are apparently more complicated than those of Mozart's music, as the former usually consists of 7 or an 8 chord combinations. In short, Chinese classical music has a much more complicated structure compared to Mozart's music. Hence, listeners have to make a greater effort to receive the input of Chinese classical music. As a result, it distracts listeners from their activities - a psychological phenomenon known as diversion.

Jazz, made the patients totally hyperactive. Both Jazz and Mandarin pop music are characterized by chord combinations whose structure is more complicated, with shorter spans, and faster rhythms. If the inference in the preceding paragraph is true, then music with short spans will have a detrimental effect upon listening patients engaged in static occupational therapy activities. The inference also applies to hyperactivity among patients to whom Chinese classical music is played. Jazz has another important feature, that is, it is mostly played with brass musical instruments. Hence, does timbre or waveform matter? Which type of waveform, e.g. square wave or sawtooth-shaped wave, is more likely to enable patients engaged in static activities to concentrate? All these factors must be evaluated by subsequent experiments.

It was also discovered that the lower a listening patient's cognitive level score was, the greater were