

!" **Bystander Intervention** (Sara Garcia, Jorge Caballero, Elijah Mireles, & Laurie Sol)

This study examined factors that could affect the likelihood of helping behavior (e.g., campus involvement/community service/volunteerism). Cultural orientation (collectivist or individualistic attitudes) was expected to be the most dominate variable in determining the likelihood of helping others. More precisely, the hypothesis was that collectivistic participants would be more inclined to engage in helping behavior over their individualistic counterparts. In this study, helping was measured by participant's

entitlement ----

significantly affect feministic movie preference, however score on the feministic perspective scale did effect their overall movie preference, high feminist views correlated positively with preferring movies with strong female leads ($R=.13$. $(1,25)=3.747$, $p=.064$)

7. **Reverse MUM Effect** (Sergio Garcia, & Jasmine Cash-Eastman)

The MUM Effect is the tendency to refrain from sharing bad news. Previous research suggests that wanting to maintain interpersonal harmony, concern for the self, and concern for others as factors contributing to the effect. This study examines individual differences that may lead to the reversing of the MUM effect, eagerness to transmit bad news. Participants completed a personality inventory, a cultural orientation scale, a belief in a just-world scale, a locus of control scale, a bad news scale (BNS), and an open response bad news recollection task. Results indicate that cultural orientation influenced the likelihood of bad news transmission in BNS4, with individualist orientation participants ($M=2.70$) shown to be more likely to share the news than those with a collectivist orientation. The main effect of this difference is approaching significance, $F(1,57)=3.482$, $p=.067$. Ethnicity played a role in the likelihood to transmit bad news in two scenarios, with Hispanics ($M=3.13$) being less likely to transmit bad news in BNS5 than other ethnicities ($M=3.722$), and Hispanics ($M=4.56$) being more likely to transmit bad news in BNS9. The main effect of ethnicity considering EINS5 and BNS9 approached significance, $F(1,56)=3.263$, $p=.076$ and $F(1,57)=3.40$, $p=.070$, respectively. Size of hometown and likelihood of transmitting bad news considering BNS8 were strongly correlated, $r(56)=-.286$, $p<.05$. Correlations were also found between openness and BNSZ $r(56)=.360$, $p<.05$, conscientiousness and BNS4, $r(56)=-.291$, $p<.05$, and agreeableness and BNS9, $r(56)=.227$, $p>.05$. The results of this research have been submitted to the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association for presentation at their annual conference.

Student Learning Outcomes for each of the projects were to:

- A. analyze human behavior in its social context and be able to apply both theoretical and empirical perspectives to understand and predict on-going and future events which involve social influences on psychological processes.
- B. understand how research