



What Types of Status Matter? Consensus, Accuracy, and Personality Antecedents of a Two-Component Model of Status



Joshua Pearman, Bradley T. Hughes & Sanjay Srivastava

Department of Psychology, University of Oregon

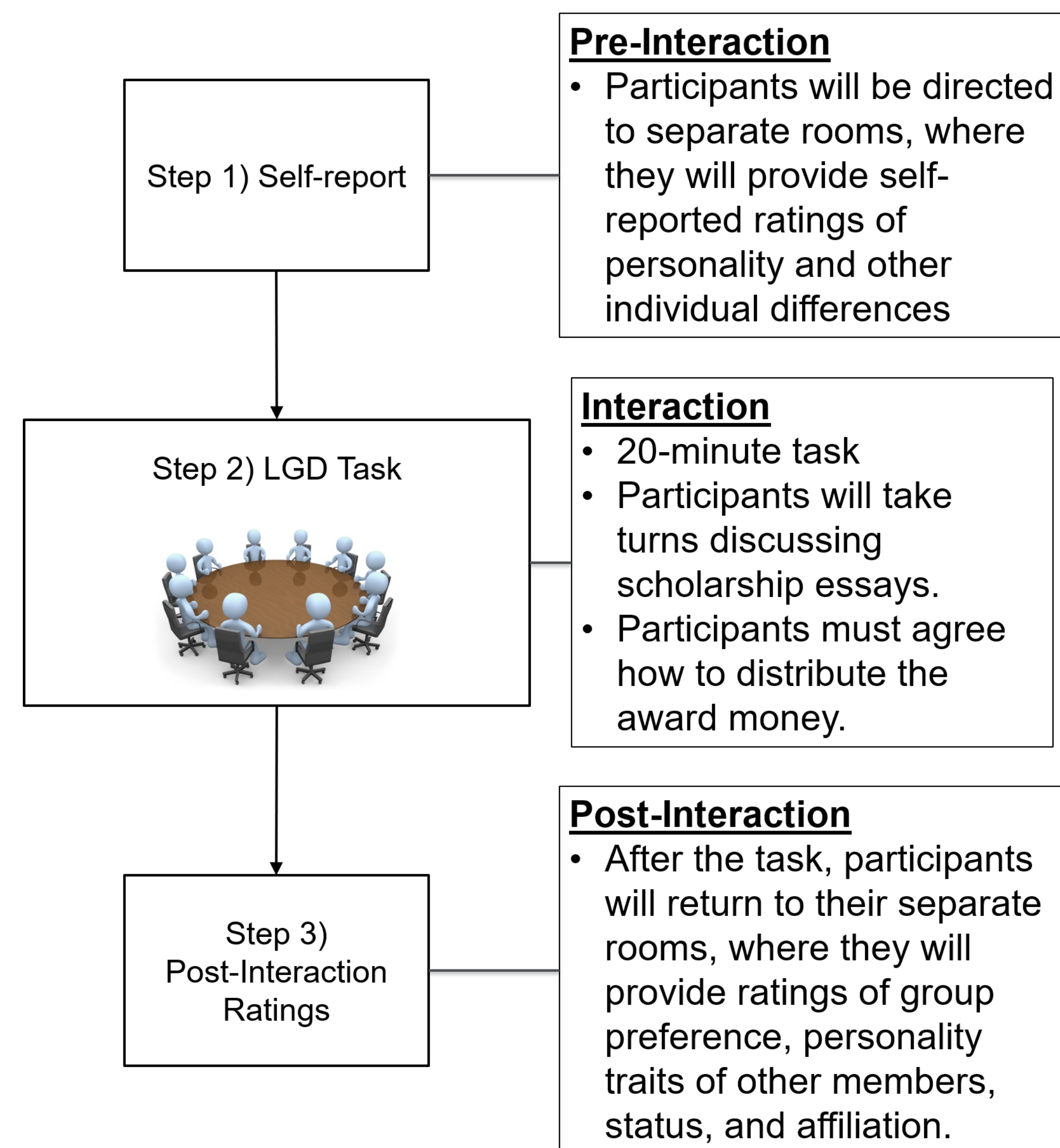
INTRODUCTION

How do respect and influence inform people's interpersonal perceptions?

1. Status can be decomposed into two components: respect and influence.^{1,6}
2. People will come to a consensus on who has status in a group.^{3,6}
3. People are reasonably accurate at estimating their own status.^{3,6}
4. A person's personality traits predicts their likelihood of attaining status.^{2,4}

Methods

- Study N = 225 (26 groups)
- 68% female, age: $M = 19$, $SD = 2.2$
- **Measures:** BFI-2-XS⁵, adapted Sense of Power scale², Status measure⁴.
- Study design and analysis plan were preregistered prior to starting data collection.



People associate the status components of **respect** and **influence** together. People achieve **consensus** and **accuracy** in perceptions of these components. Respect and influence are related to **Extraversion** and **Sociability**, but differ on other personality traits.

Table 2

Individual differences as antecedents of respect and social influence

Individual Difference	Respect			Influence		
	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	95% CI	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	95% CI
Extraversion	0.18***	0.05	[0.078, 0.285]	0.24***	0.06	[0.112, 0.363]
Sociability	0.17***	0.04	[0.085, 0.251]	0.21***	0.05	[0.114, 0.315]
Assertiveness	0.08	0.04	[-0.014, 0.178]	0.16**	0.05	[0.043, 0.273]
Agreeableness	0.13*	0.07	[0.002, 0.265]	0.03	0.08	[-0.131, 0.192]
Compassion	0.12*	0.06	[0.004, 0.238]	0.04	0.07	[-0.101, 0.187]
Conscientiousness	0.05	0.06	[-0.069, 0.178]	0.13	0.08	[-0.017, 0.282]
Neuroticism	0.03	0.05	[-0.076, 0.137]	-0.01	0.07	[-0.137, 0.122]
Openness	0.06	0.06	[-0.068, 0.185]	0.13	0.08	[-0.025, 0.282]
Warmth	0.13	0.08	[-0.026, 0.295]	0.14	0.10	[-0.061, 0.331]
Competence	0.06	0.06	[-0.065, 0.184]	0.11	0.08	[-0.042, 0.261]

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .001$.

1. Anderson, C., Hildreth, J. A. D., & Howland, L. (2015). Is the desire for status a fundamental human motive? A review of the empirical literature. *Psychological Bulletin*, 141(3), 574–601. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0038781>
2. Anderson, C., John, O. P., Keltner, D., & Krings, A. M. (2001). Who attains social status? Effects of personality and physical attractiveness in social groups. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 81(1), 116–132. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.81.1.116>
3. Anderson, C., Srivastava, S., Beer, J. S., Spataro, S. E., & Chatman, J. A. (2006). Knowing your place: Self-perceptions of status in face-to-face groups. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 91(6), 1094–1110. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.91.6.1094>
4. DesJardins, N. M. L., Srivastava, S., Küfner, A. C. P., & Back, M. D. (2015). Who Attains Status? Similarities and Differences Across Social Contexts. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*, 6(6), 692–700. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1948550615580171>
5. Soto, C. J., & John, O. P. (2017). Short and extra-short forms of the Big Five Inventory–2: The BFI-2-S and BFI-2-XS. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 68, 69–81. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2017.02.004>
6. Srivastava, S., & Anderson, C. (2011). *Accurate When It Counts – Perceiving Power and Status in Social Groups*. 38.

RESULTS

