1. Dyadic Status Giving
- Bivariate analysis of trust ratings exchanged between host and surfers.
- Hosts trust hosts more than hosts trust surfers in 25,329 cases.
- This is 53% higher than the 16,559 cases in which the reverse happens.
- Same happens with publicly-disclosed friendship ratings (but smaller effect).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host to</th>
<th>Surfer to</th>
<th>No Trust</th>
<th>Somewhat</th>
<th>Generally</th>
<th>Highly</th>
<th>W/ Life</th>
<th>N.A.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>surfer</td>
<td>surfer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1,218</td>
<td>4,595</td>
<td>3,083</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>9,672</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generally</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>3,732</td>
<td>17,023</td>
<td>14,415</td>
<td>1,326</td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>38,160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>9,189</td>
<td>11,325</td>
<td>1,573</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>24,487</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With life</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>2,347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>2,533</td>
<td>1,772</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>3,308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>7,287</td>
<td>34,089</td>
<td>31,678</td>
<td>3,725</td>
<td>3,222</td>
<td>80,194</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Resource Scarcity
- Question: Do surfers give more status to hosts with scarce resources?
- Hypothesis: “Scarcer” coaches → more status giving.
- Test: Mixed-Effects model of surfer-to-host rating.
- Results: Hosts who receive less status:
  - accept more requests
  - live in cities in less demand
  - live in cities w/ higher acceptance rates
- Signal small in magnitude; more research needed regarding resource scarcity and status giving.

3. Community Status
- Prediction: Dyadic status giving compounds at community level.
- Hypothesis: hosts will garner higher status positions in the organization overall, in addition to receiving more returns from those to whom they provide hospitality.
- Test: We use PageRank in the CouchSurfing friendship ratings’ network to quantify community-level status.
- Result: Hosts have higher PageRank than surfers.

4. Access to Resources
- Question: Do high-status actors get better access to resources?
- Hypothesis: High-PageRank actors more likely to have subsequent CouchRequests accepted.
- Test: OLS Regression - Hypothesis Supported.

5. Free-Rider Problem
- Question: Does receiving status affect one’s willingness to contribute resources to the common pool of resources (coaches)?
- Hypothesis: High-status actors more likely to stay / become hosts.
- Test: Regression (accounts for uneven observations). DV: Changed Willingness to Host after date when status measured.
- Results: Hypothesis partially supported. For most users, status seems to strengthen their likelihood of remaining in their current role. High status hosts are more likely to continue being hosts, as are middle status non-hosts similarly likely to continue being unavailable to host.

2. Resource Scarcity

3. Community Status

4. Access to Resources

5. Free-Rider Problem

Acknowledgments

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