

People with higher 'intellectual arrogance' get better grades, study finds

October 6 2015



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People who think they know it all—or at least, a lot—may be on to something, according to a Baylor University study.

The finding was a surprise to researchers at Baylor and the University of Mary Hardin-Baylor, who had theorized that "intellectual humility"—having an accurate or moderate view of one's intelligence and being open to criticism and ideas—would correlate with grades.

But being full of oneself when it came to rating one's intellectual arrogance—an exaggerated view of [intellectual ability](#) and

knowledge—instead generally predicted academic achievement, especially on individual course work, according to the study. The research—"Contrasting self-report and consensus ratings of intellectual humility and arrogance"—is published in the *Journal of Research in Personality* and funded by a grant from The John Templeton Foundation.

"One possibility is that people who view themselves as intellectually arrogant know what they know and that translates to increases in academic performance," said researcher Wade C. Rowatt, Ph.D., Baylor professor of psychology and neuroscience.

The findings have implications for education, the workplace and scientific research, scholars said.

The study also revealed that:

- When rating themselves on a "humble-ometer," people generally did not see themselves as others see them. Accordingly, nearly everyone may agree that someone like, say, Donald Trump is egotistical—except Donald Trump.
- With group projects, other team members gave better evaluations to those they viewed as humble.
- People can agree about whether another person is intellectually humble or intellectually arrogant, but it takes time.

In the study, 103 undergraduate students worked for a full semester in groups of four to six members in upper-level psychology courses. They did varied tasks, both individually and together. Then they took tests—first individually, then with fellow group members, who gave feedback on each member's work. Students earned credit for individual and group performances.

Afterward, each person completed a questionnaire judging the

personalities of each group member, including themselves. They measured "intellectual humility," based on such traits as "open to criticism" and "knows what he/she is not good at." They also measured "intellectual arrogance," based on such traits as "is close-minded" and "believes own ideas superior to others' ideas."

Additional traits also were evaluated, among them assertiveness, intelligence, self-discipline, openness and sense of humor. Many who rated themselves high in humbleness also rated themselves high on such virtues as competence, agreeableness and leadership.

Groups tended to view people as intellectually arrogant whom they saw as being high in dominance, extraversion and wanting to be the center of attention, but low in agreeableness and conscientiousness.

Participants were able to reach a statistically significant consensus about how they viewed a person, researchers said.

That differed from another portion of the research, in which 135 participants who did not know one another were split into groups of three to five, spending only about 45 minutes together to share their strengths and weaknesses, brainstorm about a theoretical scenario in which they had extra fingers, work together on math and verbal questions and discuss their results.

In that case, participants did not reach consensus about others' intellectual humility or arrogance.

"If people are forming opinions about extraversion and someone talks a lot, it's easy to draw consensus about that person," said lead author Benjamin R. Meagher, now a visiting assistant professor at Franklin & Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. "But it's more challenging for groups to recognize what behavior reveals another person's humility,

as opposed to simply being shy or unsure.

"What I think is important about intellectual humility is its necessity for not only science, but for just learning generally—and that applies to the classroom, a work setting, wherever," Meagher said. "Learning something new requires first acknowledging your own ignorance and being willing to make your ignorance known to others. People clearly differ in terms of their willingness to do something like that, but that willingness to learn, change one's mind and value the opinion of others is really needed if people and groups are going to develop and grow."

Provided by Baylor University

Citation: People with higher 'intellectual arrogance' get better grades, study finds (2015, October 6) retrieved 3 May 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-10-people-higher-intellectual-arrogance-grades.html>

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