Despite a reduction in explicit bias, race-status associations (RSAs) remain, linking Whites with high status and Blacks with low status. In this talk, I test the validity of two novel RSA measures and explore the consequences for Whites’ occupational preferences for the self and others—preferences that may ultimately maintain the status quo. Although RSAs do not assess endorsement of status hierarchies or outgroup bias, results suggest that they are (a) associated with support for hierarchy and anti-Black bias, (b) predictive of status-relevant responses, (c) predictive above conservatism and bias, and (d) stable over time. Finally, I identify a basic mechanism for reducing RSAs: exposure to counter-stereotypical exemplars. Ongoing research tests whether Blacks hold RSAs, considers whether RSAs link other racial minority groups with low status, and explores the potential impact of RSAs on self-presentation in interracial settings.