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Trait self-esteem and neural activities related to self-evaluation and social feedback

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Self-esteem has been associated with neural responses to self-reflection and attitude toward social feedback but in different brain regions. The distinct associations might arise from different tasks or task-related attitudes in the previous studies. The current study aimed to clarify these by investigating the association between self-esteem and neural responses to evaluation of one's own personality traits and of others' opinion about one's own personality traits. We scanned 25 college students using functional MRI during evaluation of oneself or evaluation of social feedback. Trait self-esteem was measured using the Rosenberg self-esteem scale after scanning. Whole-brain regression analyses revealed that trait self-esteem was associated with the bilateral orbitofrontal activity during evaluation of one's **own positive traits but with activities in the medial prefrontal cortex, posterior cingulate, and occipital cortices** during evaluation of positive social feedback. Our findings suggest that trait self-esteem modulates the degree of both affective processes in the orbitofrontal cortex during self-reflection and cognitive processes in the medial prefrontal cortex during evaluation of social feedback.

People like to feel good about themselves, to seek out main aims in their lives, and to have a sense of accomplishment^{1,2}. From the perspective of self-esteem, self-esteem has been defined as a belief in one's own worth and ability to achieve goals³. In general, people who have high self-esteem are more likely to be successful in their lives and to have a positive attitude toward social feedback⁴. The degree to which people are affected by social feedback is related to their self-esteem⁵.

It has long been suggested that self-esteem is related to the need for self-approval and self-protection⁶. Behavioral evidence has shown that people with high self-esteem are more likely to be socially competent, to have a positive attitude toward social feedback, and to be more likely to be successful in their lives⁷. However, other studies have shown that people with high self-esteem are more likely to be socially competent, to have a positive attitude toward social feedback, and to be more likely to be successful in their lives⁸. On the other hand, Eisenberger and colleagues found that people with high self-esteem are more likely to be socially competent, to have a positive attitude toward social feedback, and to be more likely to be successful in their lives⁹.

Taken together, these observations suggest that self-esteem is related to the need for self-approval and self-protection⁶. Behavioral evidence has shown that people with high self-esteem are more likely to be socially competent, to have a positive attitude toward social feedback, and to be more likely to be successful in their lives⁷. However, other studies have shown that people with high self-esteem are more likely to be socially competent, to have a positive attitude toward social feedback, and to be more likely to be successful in their lives⁸. On the other hand, Eisenberger and colleagues found that people with high self-esteem are more likely to be socially competent, to have a positive attitude toward social feedback, and to be more likely to be successful in their lives⁹.

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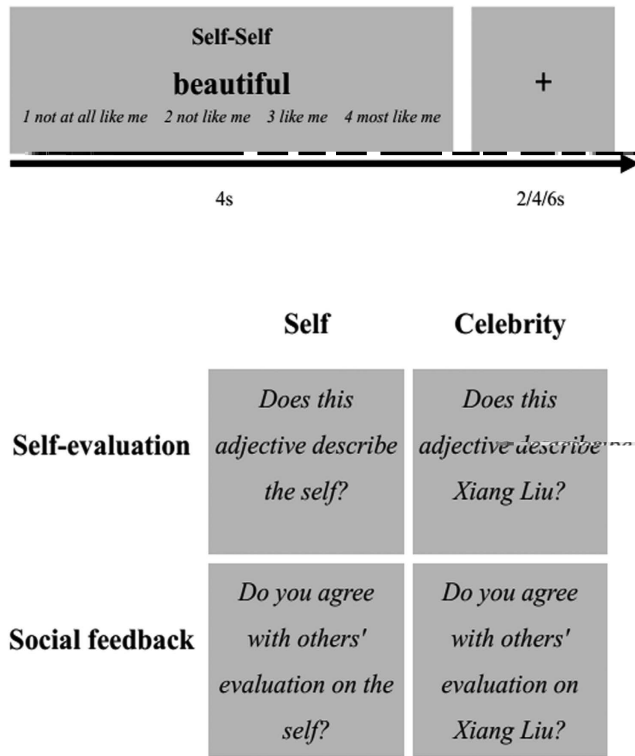


Figure 1. Experimental procedure (top) and experimental conditions (bottom) used in the fMRI study. The condition varied according to the Tag of the evaluation (Self vs. Celebrity) and to the Task of the evaluation (Self-evaluation vs. Social feedback).

fMRI Data Acquisition. Images were acquired in a 3T Siemens TRIO MRI scanner. Functional data comprised 1680 volumes acquired with T2*-weighted gradient echo planar imaging (EPI) sequence. We obtained 32 echo planar images per volume in the x-y plane of blood oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) contrast (TR = 2000 ms; TE = 30 ms; 3 mm × 3 mm in-plane resolution; Field of View [FOV] = 192 mm × 192 mm). Slice thickness was 3 mm, 0.99 mm gap. High-resolution T1-weighted 3D fast field echo (FFE) sequence was obtained for anatomical reference (176 slices, TR = 1900 ms; TE = 2.52 ms; slice thickness = 1 mm; FOV = 250 mm × 250 mm; voxel size = 1 mm × 1 mm × 1 mm).

fMRI Data Analysis. Data were analyzed using Brain Voyager QX 2.3 (Brain Innovation, Netherlands). Functional contrasts were aligned to the individual anatomical template and coregistered to each participant's anatomical data. Functional data were then normalized to the standard Talairach space, resliced into a voxel size of 3 × 3 × 3 mm³ and smoothed with an 8 mm Gaussian kernel to increase signal-to-noise ratio. General linear model (GLM) was used to model the BOLD signal changes using a canonical hemodynamic response function convolved with the experimental design. First-level analyses were performed on the images for each voxel and compared regionally to the individual participants using linear contrasts. Group analyses were then conducted using random-effects model to evaluate population inference. Inference of statistical significance was considered at $p < 0.005$, in region encompassing a least 20 voxels²⁰.

Modeling of self-evaluation and social feedback effects. Brain activation was modeled in the evaluation of one's own self and the evaluation of others (EPS + ENS) and (EPC + ENC). The contrast of (EPS + EPC) vs. (ENS + ENC) was calculated to determine brain regions involved in the evaluation of one's self. Moreover, to identify the participants' self-esteem modulation of the brain activation related to the evaluation of one's self, self-esteem modulation of the response function was entered as a regressor in a hierarchical regression analysis to evaluate the contribution of (EPS + ENS) vs. (EPC + ENC) or (EPS + EPC) vs. (ENS + ENC), respectively.

Finally, brain activation related to participants' self-debasing self-evaluation was modeled by regressing participants' rating of each self-adjective on a 4-point scale (1 = strongly disagree, 4 = strongly agree). Brain activation related to the self-evaluation in the evaluation of the self was calculated. The contrast of (EPS + ENS) vs. (EPC + ENC) or (EPS + EPC) vs. (ENS + ENC) was conducted to evaluate brain activation related to the self-debasing self-evaluation of the self, respectively.

Moreover, to identify the people's self-esteem modulation of the brain activation related to the self-evaluation of others, self-esteem modulation of the response function was entered as a regressor in a hierarchical regression analysis to evaluate the contribution of (EPS + ENS) vs. (EPC + ENC) or (EPS + EPC) vs. (ENS + ENC), respectively.

ela ion hip i h inc ea ing a ingine al a ing ai of he elfo po i i e ai of he elf, he elf e eem co e de i ed f om he RSE q e ionnai e e e en e ed a a ege e o in a hole b ain ege ion ana i o a e i a ocia ion i h he con a al e of (EPS + ENS) e (EPC + ENC) o (EPS EPC) e (ENS ENC), e pec i e

M de g f e f e a e d c a d g h e c a f e e d b a. B ain ac i a ion ela ed o e al a ion of o h e 'feedback on he elf a e ima ed b con a ing (EPFS + ENFS) e (EPFC + ENFC). e con a of (EPFS EPFC) e (ENFS ENFC) a calc la ed o de ne b ain egion engaged in e al a ion of o h e 'po - i i e feedback on he elf. Mo eo e, o iden i h e he pa icipan ' ai elf e eem can mod la e hei b ain ac i a ion in ol ed in e al a ion of ocia l feedback on he elf o po i i e ocia l feedback on he elf, a hole b ain ege ion ana i of he con a al e of (EPFS + ENFS) e (EPFC + ENFC) o he con a al e of (EPFS EPFC) e (ENFS ENFC) e e cond ced i h elf e eem co e a a ege o.

F he, b ain ac i a ion ela ed o pa icipan 'a i de abo ocia l feedback e e ima ed b ege ing pa icipan ' a ing of each ai adjec i e on a 4 poin cale (1 = ong di ag ee, 4 = ong ag ee). e con a of (EPFS + ENFS) e (EPFC + ENFC) a hen cond ced o a e b ain ac i a ion ela ed o a i de o a d he ocia l feedback on he elf. In addi ion he con a of (EPFS EPFC) e (ENFS ENFC) a ed in he ege ion ana e o e amine b ain ac i a ion ela ed o a i de o a d po i i e ocia l feedback on he elf. Mo eo e, o iden i h e he people' ai elf e eem co ld mod la e hei b ain egion ha ho ed a

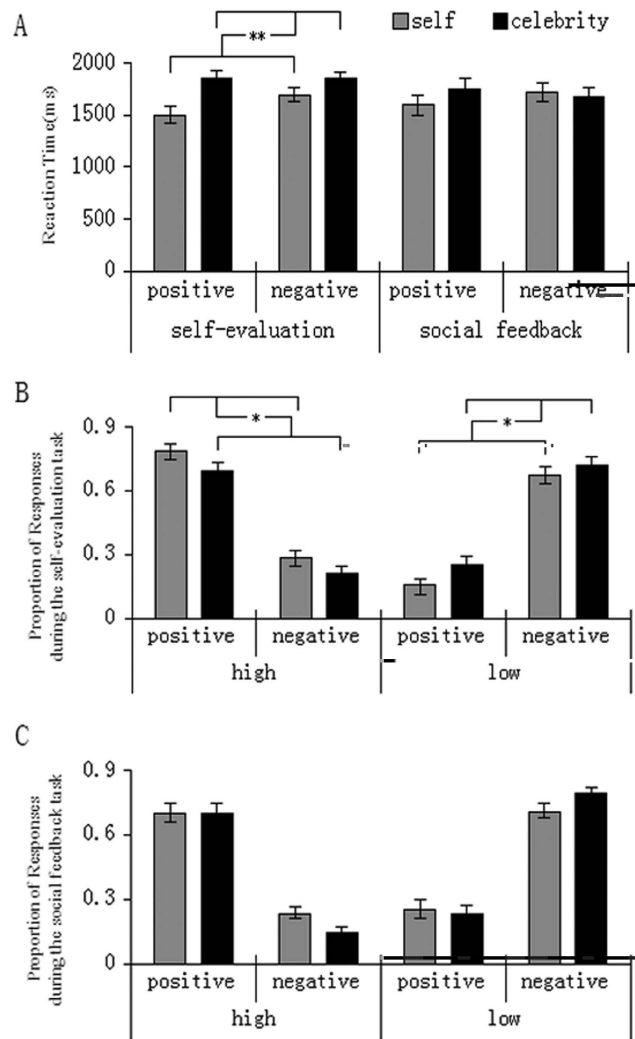


Figure 2. Participants’ reaction times (A), proportion of responses during the self-evaluation task (B) and proportion of responses during the social feedback task (C).

contrasts	Anatomical region	BA	L/R	X	Y	Z	k	r
(EPS + ENS) (EPC + ENC)	middle frontal gyrus	10	L	-41	57	8	31	0.68
	inferior frontal gyrus	47	L	-38	23	1	58	0.66
	precuneus	31	L	-15	-50	29	21	0.68
	cuneus	19	L	-9	-88	37	21	0.64
	parahippocampal cortex		L	-26	-45	3	23	0.67
	middle temporal gyrus	21	L	-64	-33	-10	34	0.65
(EPS EPC) (ENS ENC)	perio-temporal gyrus	22	L	-58	-51	20	144	0.68
	middle occipital gyrus	19	L	-27	-93	22	39	0.67
	middle frontal gyrus	9	L	-44	31	36	68	0.69
(EPS EPC) (ENS ENC)	inferior temporal gyrus	20	L	-60	-11	-19	29	0.65
	middle temporal gyrus	21	L	-53	-29	-9	29	0.63

Table 1. Association between self-esteem and the neural activity related to the self during the self-evaluation task.

= 88), right middle temporal gyrus (34/−79/23, $t = 4.42$, $p = .000035$) and middle occipital gyrus (23/−94/9, $t = 4.28$, $p = .000024$) (Table 2). However, people’s self-esteem did not correlate with the neural activity related to social feedback on one self.

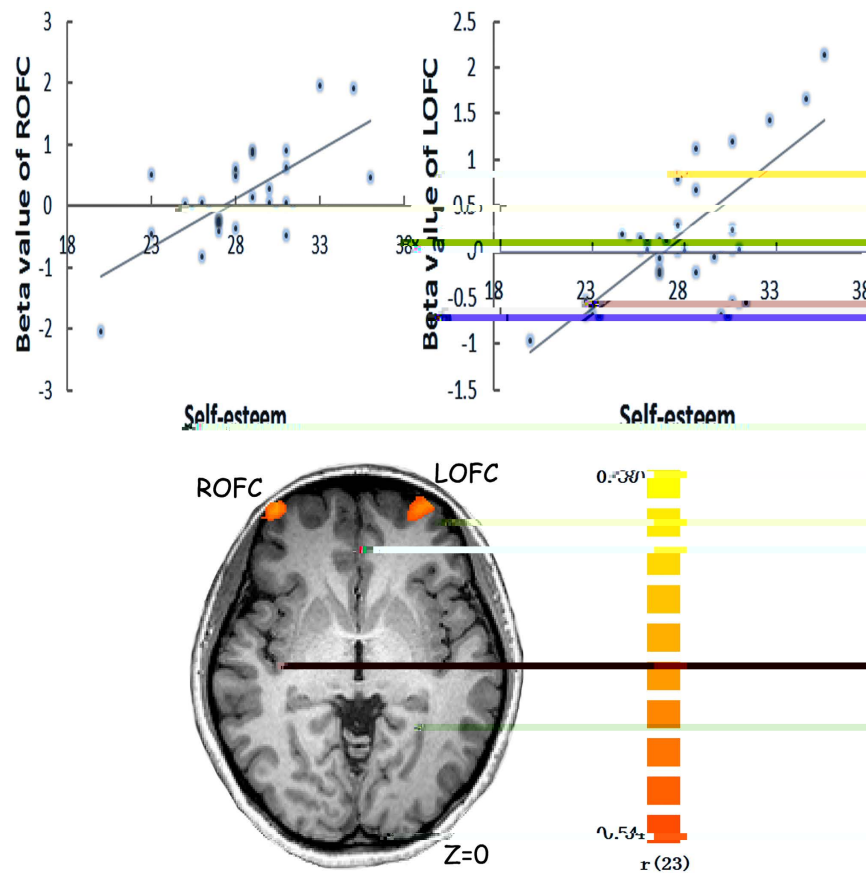


Figure 3. Prediction of self-esteem by attitude-related neural activity showed significant activations in the bilateral OFC in responses to evaluation of positive traits of the self compared to the celebrity ($Z = 0$).

contrasts	Anatomical region	BA	L/R	X	Y	Z	k	t
(EPFS + ENFS) (EPFC + ENFC)	ACC	24	L	-7	36	4	221	5.22
(EPFS EPFC) (ENFS ENFC)	ACC	32	L	-9	40	4	22	2.89
	Middle frontal gyrus	10	L	-33	38	21	24	4.41
	PCC	30	R	1	-54	6	60	4.02
	Pecuneus	7	L	-15	-71	46	279	4.71
	Pecuneus	7	R	14	-69	49	88	4.11
	Middle temporal gyrus	19	R	34	-79	23	35	4.42
	Middle occipital gyrus	18	R	23	-94	9	24	4.28

Table 2. Neural activity related to self during the social feedback task.

Furthermore, a whole brain region analysis of the neural activity in response to the evaluation of social feedback of the self versus the celebrity revealed a significant activation in the right caudate ($22/-14/29, Z = 3.49, p = 0.0006, k = 20$). Meanwhile, a whole brain region analysis of a delayed neural activity in the self-esteem rating condition revealed significant activation in the left medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC: $9/53/3, Z = 0.66, p = 0.51, k = 25$), PCC ($-36/31/24, Z = 0.63, p = 0.52, k = 24$) and occipital cortex ($6/-92/-5, Z = 0.63, p = 0.52, k = 73$) in response to the evaluation of positive social feedback of the self versus the celebrity (Fig. 4).

Discussion

There has been considerable interest in the psychological literature on the neural basis of self-esteem in the context of social feedback. In a recent study, the neural basis of self-esteem was investigated using a task that required participants to evaluate positive traits of the self and the celebrity. The results showed that self-esteem was predicted by neural activity in the bilateral OFC in response to the evaluation of positive traits of the self compared to the celebrity. This finding is consistent with previous research showing that the OFC is involved in social feedback processing and is important for the formation of social norms and the regulation of social behavior. The OFC is also involved in the processing of social information and is important for the formation of social norms and the regulation of social behavior. The OFC is also involved in the processing of social information and is important for the formation of social norms and the regulation of social behavior.

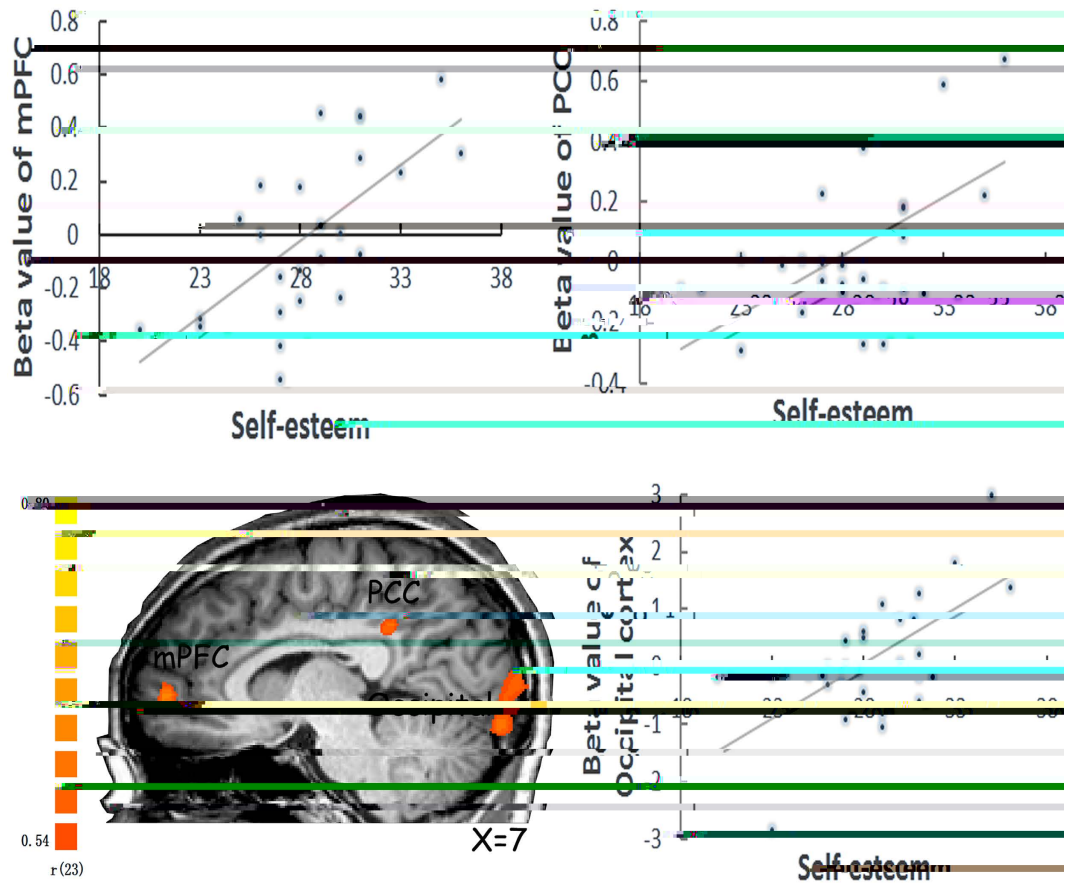


Figure 4. Prediction of self-esteem by attitude-related neural activity showed significant activations in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), PCC and occipital cortex in responses to evaluation of positive social feedback to the self compared to the celebrity ($X=7$).

processing in mPFC/PCC which supports cognitive processes. Moreover, fMRI revealed higher self-esteem predicted higher activation in the middle frontal gyrus, inferior temporal gyrus and middle temporal gyrus in response to evaluation of one's own positive self compared to a celebrity.

In addition, one's self-esteem is positively related to the activation in bilateral OFC, which is involved in the evaluation of positive self. The orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) is an important part of the network involved in emotional processing because of its anatomical connectivity with the cingulate, amygdala, cingulate cortex, and insula^{24, 26}. Some studies have revealed that the OFC can be involved in a global task performance evaluation and the evaluation of stimuli^{27, 28}. Moreover, the OFC activation during a decision-making task when receiving pleasure and painful outcomes²⁹. OFC activation is also related to the amount of money received/lost in a probabilistic task³⁰. Damage to the OFC in humans may predict the generation of helpful emotional information³¹, which may be a social deficit in impairment in emotional and social behavior characterized by social inappropriateness and inability. Self-esteem is an affect-laden self-evaluation from the affective and affective self-esteem effects of how we feel about ourselves and in the end, it is included in the decision-making process of self-esteem^{17, 32}. Rather than being based solely on cognitive self-evaluation, self-esteem involves affective processes that may not be related to specific cognitive self-evaluation. Therefore, the activation of OFC may be involved in the decision-making and a social deficit in people's self-esteem during self-evaluation.

Overall, our evidence has shown that self-esteem can be positively related to the cognitive evaluation of activation in the medial prefrontal/posterior cingulate cortex during the evaluation of positive social feedback about the self. According to the research, the concept of the self (heart of mind), a self-evaluation of self-perception, involves the brain network of cognitive processing, including frontal lobe, temporal lobe, and additional social deficit in planning, a self-evaluation of the medial temporal lobe, temporal lobe, and memory³³. Therefore, the self-esteem is a psychological measure, although, the quality of people's evaluation of themselves³⁴. In addition, in general, the individual's self-esteem is included in the decision-making process of the people.

Self-esteem encompasses a cognitive process in the evaluation of the self, from the self-evaluation process. Moreover, self-esteem is a social deficit in the occipital cortex during

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