

# Social status modulates the neural response to unfairness

H ,<sup>1</sup> . B ,<sup>1</sup> H . ,<sup>1</sup> E G ,<sup>2</sup> E ,<sup>2</sup>  
 C E ,<sup>2</sup> E ,<sup>1,3,4,5</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>C B C V ♀ ♀ D ♀ , k V , B ↗ 100871,  
 C ,<sup>2</sup> E V ♀ C ( E ♀ ), E ↗  
 V , 201804, C ,<sup>3</sup> ♀ ♀ ( E ♀ ),<sup>4</sup> B ↗  
 B V H , B ↗ 100871, C ,<sup>5</sup> -DG/ ♀ G V -  
 B ♀ , k V , B ↗ 100871, C  
 C ♀ E , D ♀ , k V , B ↗ 100871, C . E- : 104@ k . ♀  
 H B ♀

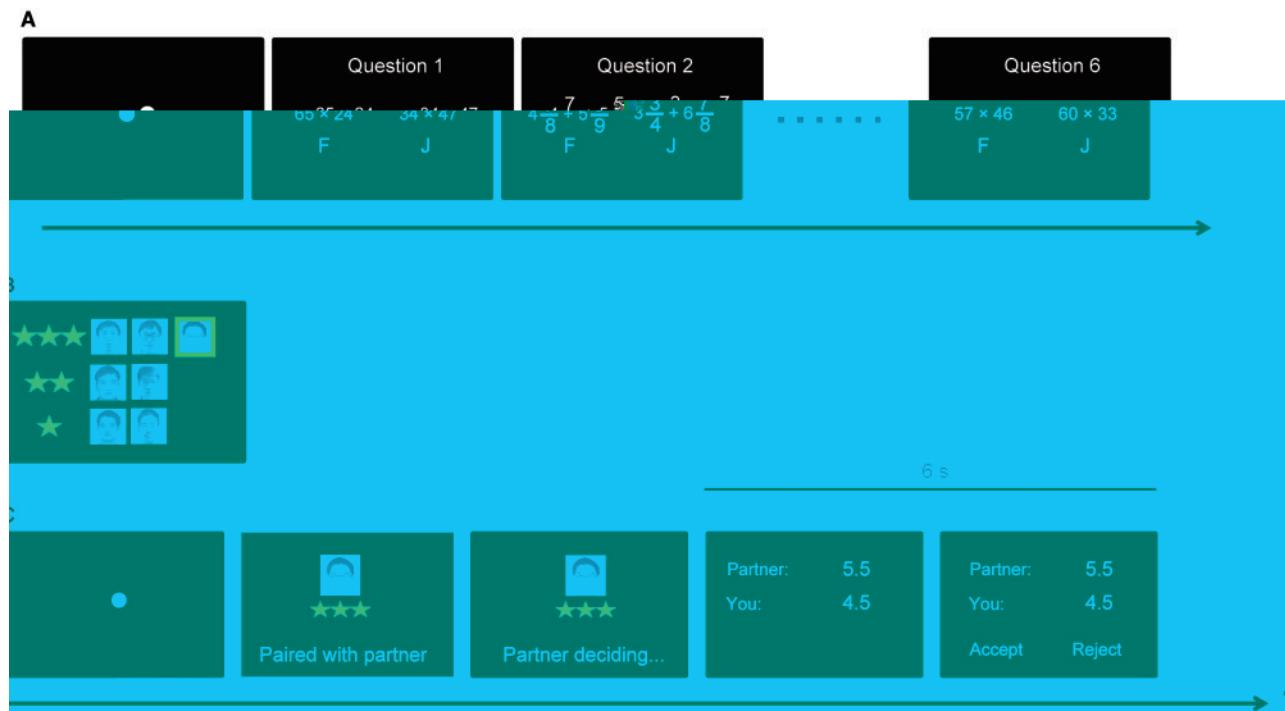
## Abstract

**Key words:** ♀ ; ♀ ; ; CC;

## Introduction

## Materials and methods

## Participants



**Fig. 1.** Timeline and interface. The figure illustrates the experimental timeline and the interface used for the task. The timeline at the top shows three questions (Question 1, Question 2, Question 6) with their respective presentation times (e.g., 65x24, 34x47 ms). The interface below shows a 5-star rating scale, a partner's rating (5.5), and an accept/reject button. The timeline indicates a 6-second interval between the end of one question and the start of the next.

The interface includes a 5-star rating scale, a partner's rating (5.5), and an accept/reject button. The timeline indicates a 6-second interval between the end of one question and the start of the next.

The figure also contains a large amount of handwritten text, likely a transcription or summary of the experimental results or methodology. The text discusses various statistical analyses and parameters, such as:

- Statistical tests: (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), (L), (M), (N), (O), (P), (Q), (R), (S), (T), (U), (V), (W), (X), (Y), (Z).
- Sample sizes: 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000.
- Significance levels:  $p < 0.05$ ,  $p < 0.01$ .
- Effect sizes:  $\eta^2 = 0.05$ ,  $\eta^2 = 0.01$ .
- Correlations:  $r = 0.5$ ,  $r = 0.8$ .
- Regression models:  $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots$
- ANOVA results:  $F(1, 10) = 12.3, p < 0.01$ ,  $F(2, 10) = 15.2, p < 0.01$ ,  $F(3, 10) = 18.5, p < 0.01$ .
- Post-hoc tests: Tukey HSD, Scheffé, Bonferroni.
- Statistical software: SPSS, R, Minitab.
- Experimental design: Within-subjects, Between-subjects.
- Variables: X, Y, Z, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.
- Measures: Rating, Acceptance, Rejection.
- Procedure: Pairing, Rating, Decision.

3.1       $\times$  3.1       $\times$  3.1       $\times$  200       $\times$  200      ,

### fMRI preprocessing

D      C      8      (      )  
 A      AB (      ). F      ,      ,  
 8       $3 \times 3 \times 3$       (      )  
 8      F      H      G      D  
 1/128 H

### General linear model analyses

k      (B-D)      (G )  
 B      D      G  
 (A)  
 (H-F). F      (A)  
 (A)  
 (A)  
 (A)  
 (A)  
 (A)  
 (A)

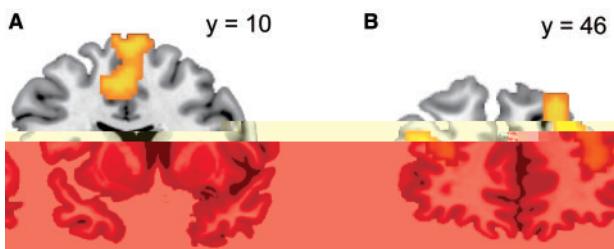


Fig. 3. >  $\beta$  ACC, A (A) P < 0.05  
 D FC (B). A  $\beta$  P < 0.001  $\beta$   $\beta$   $\beta$  23% ).

$F(1, 22) = 97.59, P < 0.001, \eta^2 = 0.81,$   
 $(5.26 \pm 0.15)$   
 $(2.35 \pm 0.15). A$

$F(1, 22) = 12.58, P = 0.002, \eta^2 = 0.36$   
 $F(1, 22) = 10.07, P = 0.004, \eta^2 = 0.31.$   
 $(3.4 \pm 0.06) \quad (3.0 \pm 0.06),$   
 $(5.73 \pm 0.12) \quad (4.94 \pm 0.12).$

$(r = 0.46, P = 0.028, d.f. = 21)$   
 $G (r = 0.82, P < 0.001, d.f. = 21). A$   
 $(\dots, P = 0.6;$   
 $, P = 0.35; \quad , P = 0.74).$

## fMRI results

#### Main effects of social status and fairness.

G, G, B D  
G G G .  
G G G et al.,  
2003, B et al., 2010),  
ACC, A/ CC; F 3A /  
D FC (F 3B).  
(P < 0.005, = 46, P < 0.05 A ),  
T = 3.10, k = 75). A (x = -39, y = 11, z = -8,  
( > )

### *Interaction between social status and fairness.*

$$q = -\frac{1}{2} \left( H_1 - H_2 \right) \quad (1)$$

**Table 1.** B  
 $P < 0.05$  ( )  
 $P < 0.001$ , ( )  
 $= 23\%$  ( )

	$\frac{q}{k}$	$T_{\lambda,r}$	(k)	
	x	y	z	
$\frac{q}{k} :$	$> F$			
ACC/ A	,	6	23	37
D FC		36	50	16
		-36	50	22
			4.12	45
$\frac{q}{k} :$	$\frac{q}{k} : ($	$>$		) > (H
$> H$		)		
A		-21	-4	-11
		-15	-19	4
$\frac{q}{k} :$	G	-36	-22	64
			3.66	54

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Note. } \quad \text{A} \\
 & = \quad ; \quad = \quad ; \quad A \quad = \quad , \quad H \quad C = \quad \text{A} \quad . \\
 \\
 & (x = -21, y = -4, z = -11; F \quad 4A), \\
 & (x = -15, y = -19, z = 4; F \quad 4C) \\
 & (x = -36, y = -22, z = 64; \quad F \quad ). \\
 \\
 & (0.14 \pm 0.02) \quad (0.07 \pm 0.02, \quad P = 0.015), \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (0.08 \pm 0.02) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (0.12 \pm 0.02, \quad P = 0.140) \quad (F \quad 4B). \\
 \\
 & (0.04 \pm 0.02) \quad (-0.04 \pm 0.02, \quad P = 0.001), \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (-0.005 \pm 0.02) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (-0.02 \pm 0.02, \quad P = 0.469) \quad (F \quad 4D).
 \end{aligned}$$

#### **Correlation analyses.** A

A (H 2) E 5

### Functional connectivity analysis.

g (H g (F 5),  
g g g A g g CC (C , 2009) (F  
g g g A 2). A A

## Discussion

(... et al., 1967; ..., 2005; G ..., et al., 2007)

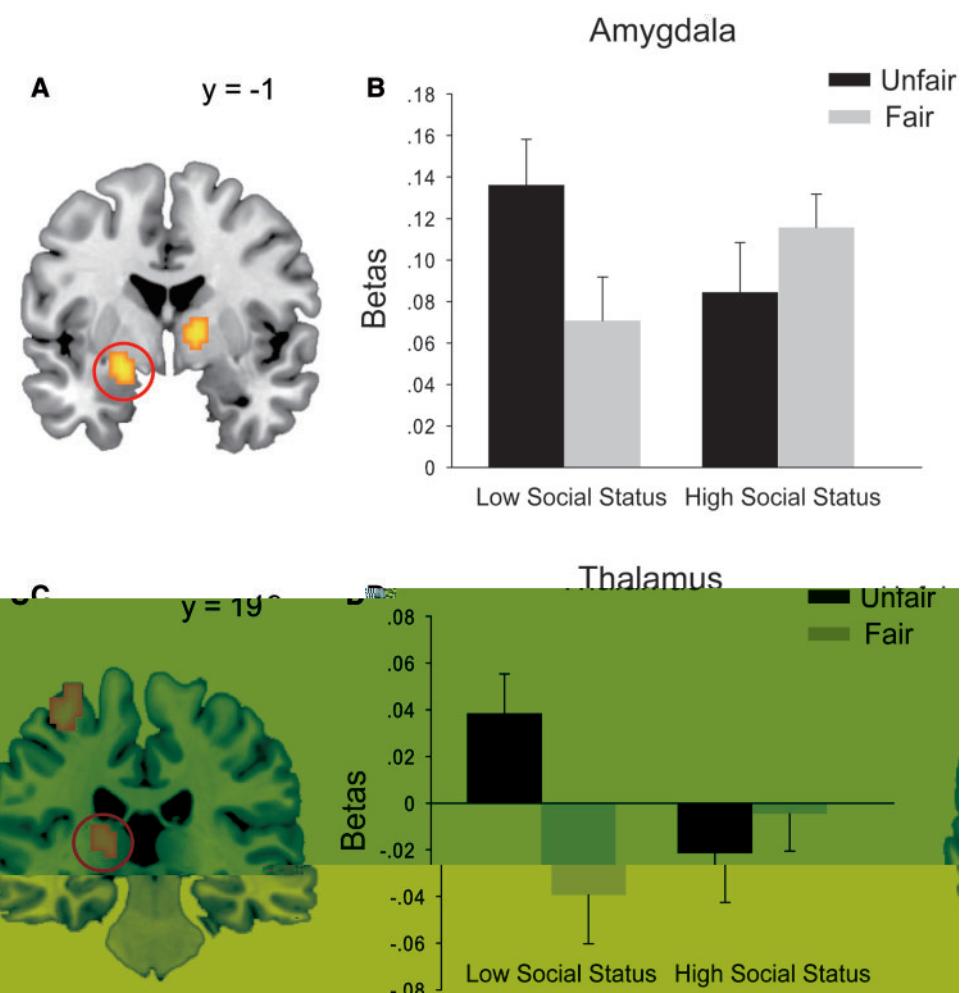
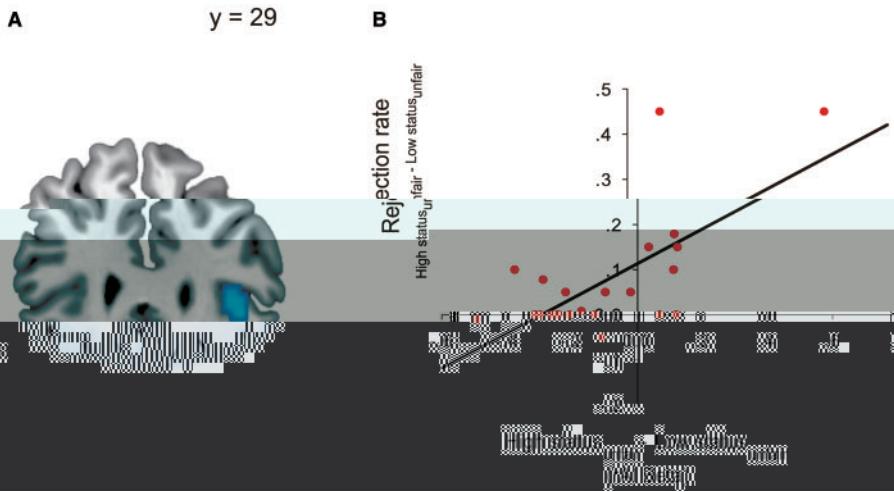


Fig. 4. (A) A<sub>1</sub> (B) A<sub>2</sub> (C) A<sub>3</sub> (D) A<sub>4</sub> P < 0.05 (P < 0.001). 23).

H et al., 2001; A. et al., 2013; H. et al., 2014). (B)



**Fig. 5.** G (H) (B), (A), (A), P < 0.05 (A), P < 0.001 (A)

(C) -D 'A et al., 2013)  
A et al., 2009;  
, 2010).

(..  
k et al., 2008);  
( k et al., 2008;  
et al., 2012),

2008; et al., 2012)  
F , 2009; G et al., 2011; et al., 2014),  
(H

( k et al., 2008). H  
( k et al., 2008).

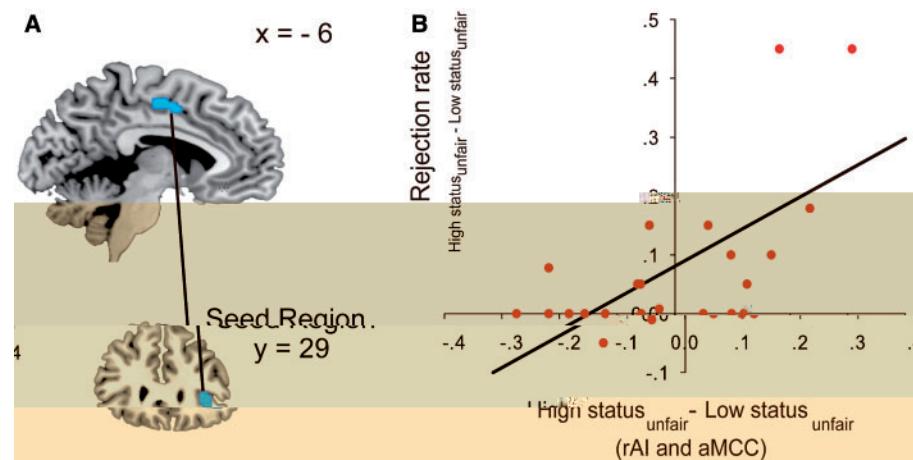
(F 4D), G  
(H C , 2009).

C D FC ( A., ACC/ A et al., 2003; D et al.,  
2009; G et al., 2014). A k

(C et al., 2012; C -D 'A et al., 2013; G et al., 2014).

G (B et al., 2001; A et al., 2013)  
(B C , 2012; H et al., 2014),

A A (.. A et al., 2003; et al., 2007; et al.,  
2014).



**Fig. 6.** *A* ACC/CC (A). *B* ACC/CC (B).

(A) P < 0.05 (P < 0.001)

(C) et al., 2009). et al. (2012) et al., 2010; et al., 2014; et al., 2014). F et al., 2009). et al., 2012; A-ACC vs CC (et al., 2003; C et al., 2012; C et al., 2013; C et al., 2009; F et al., 2015).. et al., 2011)

## Conclusion

## Acknowledgements

## Funding

(973 : 2010CB833904, 2015CB856400)

CC, et al., 2006; et al., 2008; C, 2009;

(91232708, 31170972).

## Supplementary data

F  
C  
G  
SCAN

Conflict of interest.

## References

- A., E., E., E., C., G., . (2000). *Health Psychology*, **19**, 586–92.
- A., E., E., F., A. (2013). *Frontiers in Psychology*, **4**, 804.
- A., E., E., C., G., D., et al. (2011). *Neuropsychopharmacology*, **36**(7), 1466–77.
- B., E., C., G., . (2001). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, **116**, 161–88.
- B., C., D. (2012). *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, **102**, 994–1014.
- B., A., E., B., D., C., D. (2012). *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, **7**, 304–13.
- C., . (2010). *Current Opinion in Neurobiology*, **20**(6), 803–9.
- C., C., C., G., A., . (2012). *Neuroimage*, **62**, 102–12.
- C., D., A., C., C., C., F., G. (2013). *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, **8**(4), 424–31.
- C., A.D. (2009). *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, **10**(1), 59–70.
- D., H., C., D.E., D., D., B., G. (2009). *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, **110**(2), 140–51.
- F., C., F., F. (2015). *Human Brain Mapping*, **36**(2), 591–602.
- F., F., E., A., E., A., D. (2006). *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, **91**(6), 1123–37.
- F., B., C., F., G., E., D., . (1997). *Neuroimage*, **6**(3), 218–29.
- G., A., G., A. (2014). *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, **47**, 549–58.
- G., E., F., G., . (2011). *Neuroimage*, **43**(3), 562–70.
- G., C., F., . (2007). *Nature*, **445**(7126), 429–32.
- G., A., C., . (2015). *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, **112**(3), 731–6.
- G., B., B., B., A., B., C., E.A. (2010). *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, **5**, 414–23.
- G., ., B., ., B., . (1982). *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, **3**, 367–88.
- H., C., . (2009). *Brain Research Bulletin*, **78**, 69–74.
- H., G. (2007). *Emotion*, **7**, 876–81.
- H., F., C.D. (2010). *Nature Neuroscience*, **13**(2), 160–1.
- H., C., B., ., E. (2014). *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*, **8**, 402.
- C., B., C., -B., ., F., . (2008). *Science*, **321**(5890), 806–10.
- , H., A., ., . (2012). *Biological Psychology*, **89**(1), 273–6.
- , E., ., H. (2014). *The Psychology of Social Status*. *Psychology of*, **269**–301.
- , D., A., A., F., A., E., C., A., A., F., E. (2008). *Cerebral Cortex*, **18**(9), 1987–90.
- , D., A., A., A., F., E. (2006). *Science*, **314**(5800), 829–32.
- , H., G., ., D. (2011). *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, **37**, 1376–88.
- , D., H., D., E. (2012). *Neuron*, **76**(3), 653–66.
- , B., A., B., B., F., D., . (2014). *Brain Connectivity*, **4**(8), 619–30.
- , C., ., . (2010). *Brain Structure and Function*, **214**(5–6), 579–91.
- , G.E., B., B., H. (1989). *Interpersonal Relations and Group Processes*, **57**(3), 426–41.
- , B., E., H., A., ., C., A. (2008). *Neuroimage*, **43**(3),

, , , , C , , C , H, , D. (2010).  
H v , v ; ¶ ¶ ¶  
¶ . v . Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,  
99, 771-84.

D. (2012). H. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, **109**, 4086-91.

.., G.B., ....., H., G ....., B.E. (1967). 9