**Inequality and visibility of wealth in experimental social networks**

## Abstract

Humans prefer relatively equal distributions of resources , yet societies have varying degrees of economic inequality. To investigate some of the possible determinants and consequences of inequality, here we perform experiments involving a networked public goods game in which subjects interact and gain or lose wealth. Subjects (*n* = 1,462) were randomly assigned to have higher or lower initial endowments, and were embedded within social networks with three levels of economic inequality (Gini coefficient = 0.0, 0.2, and 0.4). In addition, we manipulated the visibility of the wealth of network neighbours. We show that wealth visibility facilitates the downstream consequences of initial inequality—in initially more unequal situations, wealth visibility leads to greater inequality than when wealth is invisible. This result reflects a heterogeneous response to visibility in richer versus poorer subjects. We also find that making wealth visible has adverse welfare consequences, yielding lower levels of overall cooperation, inter-connectedness, and wealth. High initial levels of economic inequality alone, however, have relatively few deleterious welfare effects.

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﻿SSI007 SLEEP AND HIPPOCAMPALLY-MEDIATED MEMORY: SLEEP-DEPENDENT RESISTANCE TO INTERFERENCE (SDRI)

“perfect example of hour glass format”

﻿There is considerable evidence that sleep improves implicit memory consolidation in humans. However, the role of sleep in declarative (hippocampally-mediated) memory remains controversial. The purpose of this study is to clarify whether, and in what manner, sleep affects declarative memory. In two experiments, participants learned word pairs, then were tested after a 12-hour retention period that either included sleep or consisted entirely of wakefulness: experiment 1 assessed cued recall after the delay; experiment 2 assessed the resilience of such memories to retroactive interference after the delay. Results demonstrate two significant findings: a benefit of sleep, when compared to wake, for cued recall of word pairs; and a robust benefit of sleep in preventing interference. We conclude that sleep benefits declarative memory consolidation, rendering memories resistant to subsequent interference. These findings have broad implications for understanding the processes of memory, the purpose of sleep, and their relationship.

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