

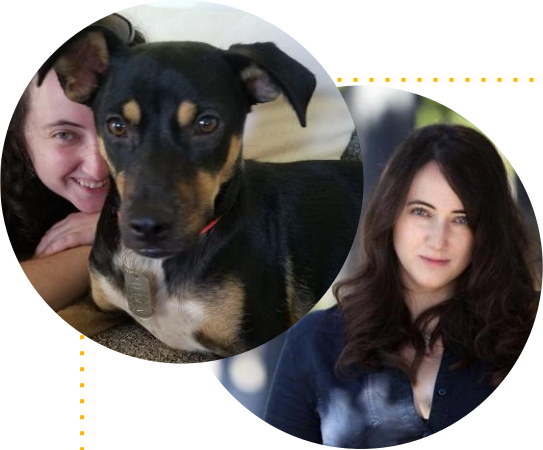


# The thin line between **Dark** **Patterns & Nudges\***



# Agenda

- Introduction
- Behavioral Science Basics
- Definitions + Examples
- What is morally justifiable?



**Lena Belogolova**  
@intellichanges

## Personal

Dog mom to Tesla  
Amateur musician/songwriter  
Tennis/Federer enthusiast  
Lost 35 lbs using behavioral science  
Russian Jewish Refugee to US in 1991

## Professional

Intellichanges, Inc.  
Startup advisor/investor  
Facebook  
Startuponomics mentor  
YC founder/CEO -  
Venuetastic  
Stanford/Berkeley  
Researcher  
Goldman Sachs  
MIT + UCLA Anderson

“

# *Weaponizing Behavioral Psychology in the Cyber Era*



# Behavioral Science Basics



**FACT: Anna read fluently at age 4**



**Anna**



**What was her GPA in college?**



Now what about the following problem?

$$117 \times 243$$

# Behavioral Science Basics



## System 1

Fast / Automatic

Emotional

- Impulses / Drives
- Habits
- Beliefs



## System 2

Slow / Effortful

Logical

- Reflection
- Planning
- Problem solving



*Two systems (Sloman, Stanovich & West, Kahneman)*

# Definitions + Examples



## Nudges\*

After identifying areas where people exhibit less than perfect rationality, strategies from behavioral science like nudges, incentives, defaults that **push us** into making decisions that are in our best interest.



## Dark Patterns

After identifying areas where people exhibit less than perfect rationality, strategies from behavioral science like nudges, incentives, defaults that **trick us** into making decisions that aren't in our best interest.







## Framing effect

We rely on 'frames,' which are concepts and values we've internalized, to give meaning to new information. These frames can be triggered by various communication tools - language, context, numbers, images, and videos.

## Default bias

Most of the time when we're making a decision, one of our options is to do nothing/keep the status quo.. When thinking about these options, we tend to find the default = be lazy, more attractive.

# Definitions + Examples



12:38 73%

SCHEDULE A PAYMENT

Your payment due date is in 1 day.

All Accounts (...7547)  
Last paid \$2,991.12 on Apr 07, 2020.  
\$35.00 due on May 07, 2020.

Automatic payments: On | Manage ▶

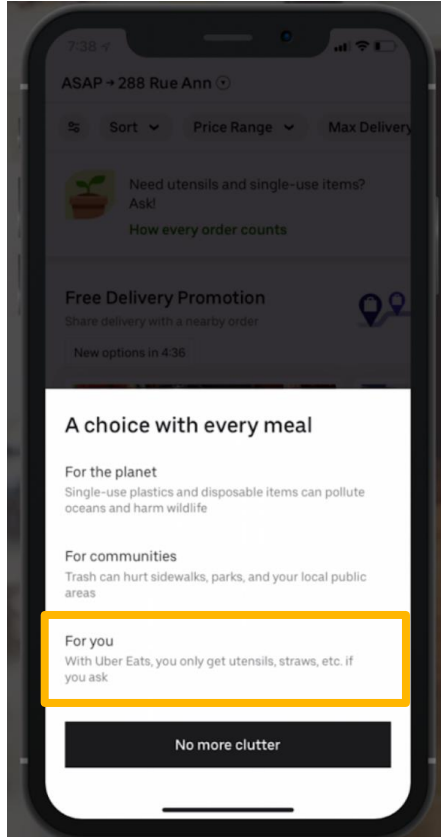
Remaining statement balance	<input type="radio"/>
\$1,967.09	
Current Balance	<input type="radio"/>
\$4,002.69	
Minimum payment due	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
\$35.00	
Other amount	<input type="radio"/>
\$0.00	

## Credit Card Payments

Online and paper credit card payment always had a "Minimum Payment" option (powerful framing). Certain credit card companies used defaults to select that option as well as didn't detail why it wasn't recommended to do that.

Enter the Credit Card Act of 2009 - Bill of Rights of sorts for credit card holders, prohibiting a number of practices that are unfair or abusive and requiring explanations.

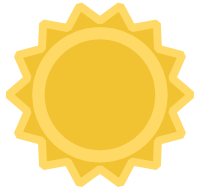
# Definitions + Examples



## UberEats

Are they using defaults the right way?  
Understanding the fact that people prefer to do nothing, UberEats is using defaults/framing to save the environment and keep the community clean by defaulting to not including utensils, straws etc.

# What is morally justifiable?



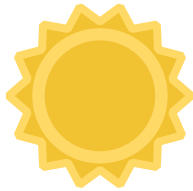
## Paternalism “Light”

**Goal:** Enhance decision making without restricting it (acknowledging our decision making is flawed in some respects)

**How:** Push human behavior in more beneficial directions while minimizing coercion, maintaining individual autonomy, and maximizing choice to the greatest extent possible.

**Also known as:** Asymmetric/Libertarian Paternalism

# What is morally justifiable?

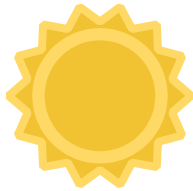


## Paternalism for **good** framework

Framework/Tool developed by Duke University's Center for Advanced Hindsight for understanding when a given paternalistic intervention is more likely to be seen as justifiable. They suggest a balance between the intervention's overall benefit and its influence on autonomy.

The screenshot shows the 'Benefits to self' section of the tool. At the top, a progress bar indicates the current step is 'Benefits', with 'Intro' checked and 'Costs', 'Influences', and 'Results' remaining. A circular progress indicator shows 25% completion. The 'Benefits to self' section includes a list of benefit categories: Financial, Social, Time, Emotional, Health, Other, and None. Below this is a slider for 'Overall, how much benefit is there for the individual who does the behavior?' ranging from 0% (No benefit at all) to 100% (Maximum benefit), with a 70% mark. Navigation buttons for 'Previous' and 'Next' are visible at the bottom.

# What is morally justifiable?



## Discussion questions

- Is even “light” paternalism good?
- Who decides what is good behavior?
- How do we make sure that even experts look very closely at their own biases before making judgements about others' limited capacity for good decision making?
- Where should policy come in (e.g. Credit Card Act?) vs. companies self-regulate (e.g. UberEats, Dark vs. White Hat Advertising)?



# Thanks!

## Any questions?

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