

CALL FOR PAPERS

DARK SIDES AND CRIMINAL USES OF DIGITAL AND INTELLIGENT TECHNOLOGIES

Hawaii International Conference
on System Sciences 59

January 6–9, 2026, Maui, Hawaii,
Hyatt Regency Resort, Lahaina

Minitrack's Description

Despite all the benefits of artificial intelligence (AI) and digitalization, recent research findings and anecdotal observations have consistently revealed concerning evidence that these technologies may also be hiding potentially serious “dark sides” at individual, organizational, and societal levels (Turel et al., 2021). For example, from the organizational perspective, studies have shown that employees waste approximately one-fourth of their workday on digital interruptions (Chen & Karahanna, 2018). Similarly, employees’ misuse of organizational IT could account for 50–75 percent of all information security breaches (Tarafdar et al., 2015). The situation is similarly concerning on the user’s side. For example, the increasing popularity of social media platforms has led to a significant rise in technology-mediated dangerous behaviors (Turel, 2021; Turel & Qahri-Saremi, 2024), including addictive and problematic IT use (Qahri-Saremi et al., 2021; Turel & Qahri-Saremi, 2016; Vaghefi et al., 2023; Vaghefi et al., 2020), sharing private information and falling victim to phishing scams (Qahri-Saremi & Turel, 2023), and individual deviant behaviors such as online harassment and swearing (Turel & Bechara, 2017; Turel & Qahri-Saremi, 2018).

Furthermore, the rise of AI, i.e., “AI”ization, has added several new and complex concerns to this array of issues (Dietterich & Horvitz, 2015). Specifically, the rise of AI affords unfair and biased recommendations (Kordzadeh & Ghasemaghaei, 2021; Turel & Kalhan, 2023) and deviant behaviors, such as algorithm aversion (Allen & Choudhury, 2021). Moreover, recent advancements in generative AI, such as large language models, their ability to generate human-like, convincing claims, and their innate tendency to “hallucinate” and generate fake images and videos (e.g., “deepfake” technology), are of particular concern (Roberts & Qahri-Saremi, 2023). As these technologies are used for content generation on social media, their hard-to-detect hallucinations can further increase users’ likelihood of falling victim to misinformation (Kreps et al., 2022). These concerns also raise questions about the social responsibility of technology giants (Turel & Ferguson, 2020) as well as possible negative effects of technologies on children (Turel, 2019) and youth (Turel & Bechara, 2019).

To make matters worse, digital and AI technologies are increasingly facilitating both organizational and organized cybercrimes (Zeng & Buil-Gil, 2023). Sadly, rarely a week goes by without a cybercrime being reported in the media (Hui et al., 2017), from cyberterrorism (Plotnek & Slay, 2021) to hijacking individual accounts and hacking organizational systems, extortion, exit scams, fake investments, and blatant information manipulation for financial gain. The recent AI advancements, their accessibility, and the lack of regulations regarding their use have further intensified these concerns.

The fact that the digital and AI artifacts that we develop and the process we support may underlie such negative effects behooves us, as a research community, to pay closer attention to the “dark sides” of AI and digital technologies. Over the last eight years, this minitrack has advanced the understanding of such issues and the efficacy of solutions for mitigating them. We would like to continue this endeavor.

To that end, this minitrack welcomes theoretical, empirical, and technical papers examining the negative consequences of AI, digitalization, and IT use, in general, at individual, organizational, and societal levels, and potential solutions for mitigating them. The objective of this minitrack is to focus not only on the antecedents, development processes, and consequences of numerous phenomena related to the negative consequences of AI and digital technologies but also on potential strategies, techniques, and design considerations for behavioral and technological interventions. We seek to build a forum of discussions that can provide a deeper understanding of the potential consequences regarding the dark sides of these technologies. Further, we hope this forum continues to shape guidelines for designing and implementing solutions to minimize the negative consequences of AI and digital technologies.



Minitrack's Co-chairs



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Hamed Qahri-Saremi is a Dean's Distinguished Research Fellow and an Associate Professor of Computer Information Systems at the College of Business, Colorado State University. Hamed's research investigates users' interactions with online social platforms and artificial intelligence systems. His research has appeared in top research outlets in information systems, management, and communication fields, such as Journal of Management Information Systems, Journal of the Association for Information Systems, European Journal of Information Systems, Information Systems Journal, Journal of Strategic Information Systems, Information & Management, and New Media & Society. He has served on the editorial boards of numerous academic journals and conferences in information systems. His work has appeared in several media outlets, such as ABC News, Politico, and USA Today.

Ofir Turel is a Professor of Information Systems Management at the University of Melbourne, and a Scholar in Residence at the Brain and Creativity Institute, Department of Psychology at the University of Southern California (USC). He has published over 200 journal articles in outlets such as MIS Quarterly, Journal of MIS, MIT Sloan Management Review, Communications of the ACM, JAIS, EJIS, and ISJ. He has been recognized in the top 2% of researchers worldwide in a study conducted by Stanford University. His research has also been featured in numerous media outlets, including the Wall Street Journal, The Washington Post, The Daily Mail, CBC, C|net, Times Higher Education, The Rolling Stone, PBS, and TV and radio stations, globally.

Isaac Vaghefi is an Assistant Professor of Information Systems at the Zicklin School of Business at Baruch College, The City University of New York. He holds a Ph.D. in business administration—information systems from McGill University. His research primarily focuses on the negative aspects of technology use, especially technology addictions and the use of technology in healthcare. His papers have been published in Information Systems Research, Information Systems Journal, Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association, Communications of the AIS, The DATA BASE for Advances in Information Systems, and others and received best paper awards at conferences such as International Conference on Information Systems, Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences, and HCI International. He has also served as mini-track co-chair and associate editor for several academic conferences, including the ICIS, HICSS, and AMCIS. His work has been featured in several media outlets, including The Washington Post, PBS, CBS, Fox News, Huffington Post, and Men's Health.

Piotr Siuda is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Cultural Studies at Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Poland. His research interests include the social aspects of the internet, game studies, esports, and the use of AI in research activities. He authored several monographs and articles published in numerous journals indexed in Web of Science and Scopus databases (e.g., Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, Critical Studies in Media Communication, Games and Culture). He has coordinated numerous research projects and is currently leading the Polish National Science Centre's OPUS 22 project on online drug trade. Additionally, he serves as an Associate Editor for the SAGE Journal of Creative Communication. He has now successfully chaired (prime chair) three editions of Esports and Cybercrime mini-tracks at the Hawaiian Conference on System Sciences. His full academic portfolio can be found on his website: <http://piotrsiuda.com>.

Topics

Submissions are welcome and encouraged from different schools of thought (e.g., information systems, psychology, cognitive science, decision sciences, communications, sociology, social networks, organizational behavior, neuroscience, computer science, marketing, and criminology), which can advance our knowledge of the antecedents, processes, interventions, and consequences of the dark sides of AI and digital technologies. This minitrack invites relevant and rigorous studies without restriction for the methodologies used, units of analyses, and levels of theorization.

Submitted papers can focus on, but are not limited to, the following areas related to the dark sides of AI and digital technologies. We acknowledge that new forms and types of “dark sides” will emerge over time, and we are open to topics that may extend this list.

Dark sides of artificial intelligence and/or robots, including ethical and moral concerns.

Dark sides of datafication.

Algorithmic bias, fairness, and prejudice.

Technology-mediated dangerous behaviors, such as IT addictions, misuse, abuse, and impulsive use.

IT interruptions and Cyber loafing.

Adverse psychological and physiological effects of AI and digital technologies, including Technostress.

Cyberviolence (e.g., cyberstalking, cyberbullying).

Dark sides of social media.

Online Misinformation, disinformation, and fake news.

Cyberterrorism (e.g., online extremist networks).

Privacy concerns about AI and digital technologies.

Cybercrimes and security concerns of AI and digital technologies, such as cybertrespass (e.g., unauthorized system access), cyber-deception and cyber-theft (e.g., online fraud, identity theft), Ransomware, and Phishing and scamming.



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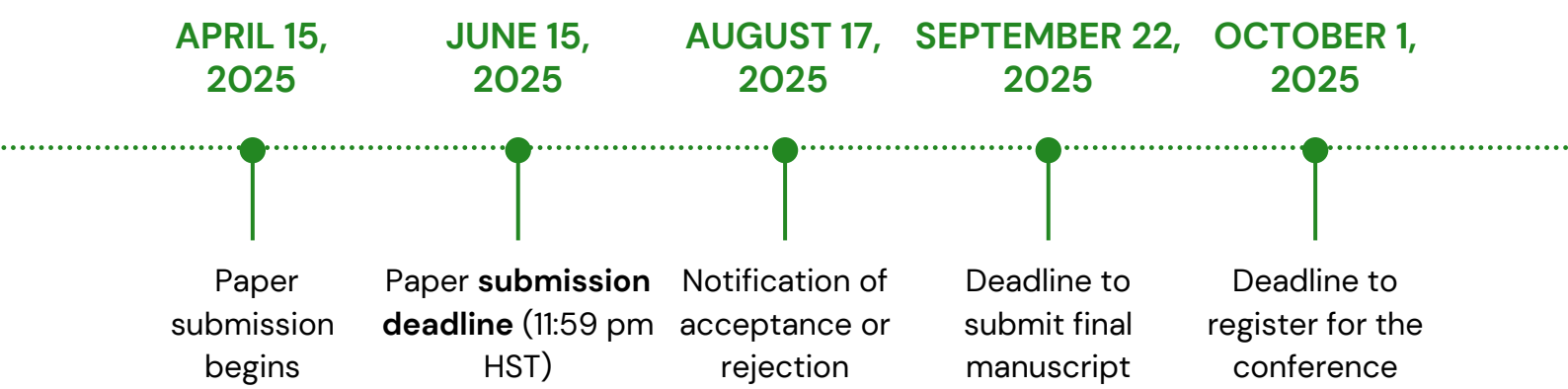
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Timeline



Important Links

Submission system (starting April 15, 2025)	https://hicss-submissions.org/
Conference website	https://hicss.hawaii.edu/
Author Instructions	https://hicss.hawaii.edu/authors/

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