# Ethical consumerism, supply chains, and deceptions with RFID-based systems

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## <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0378720624000983>

## Abstract

## Ethical consumerism has led manufacturers and retailers to develop new initiatives to align their products and services with related requirements, such as the management of supply chains for ethically produced products. To this end, recent years have witnessed the growing reliance on technological innovations to corroborate claims on ethically produced products. RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification)-based systems have found a natural fit for such applications due to their ability to uniquely identify individual items and locally store their characteristics and history. While the benefits of such a setup are clear, there is a paucity of research on associated unethical risks. What is often unclear is the possibility of deception when RFID-generated information is used to certify ethical production. We draw on stockholder theory, stakeholder theory, social contract theory, and Mason’s information ethics theory to study the underlying dynamics. We show that enhancing RFID information accessibility and accuracy in supply chains is key to mitigating the unethical risk of deception and ensuring that RFID-based systems can truly certify ethically produced products. We develop a portfolio of such risks, identify means to mitigate identified risks, and then use a case study to examine the impact of varying degrees of RFID-generated information accessibility and accuracy on the detection and prevention of associated deceptions.

**Discourse cues to deception in the case of multiple receivers**

Lina Zhou , Jiang Wu , Dongsong Zhang

Year:2014

## <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378720614000640>

## Abstract

Behavioral cues to deception are instrumental in detecting deception. As one of the primary sources of deception behavior, text has been analyzed at the level of sub-sentence or message but not the discourse of interaction. Additionally, empirical studies on cues to deception in the case of multiple receivers remain nonexistent. To fill these voids, we propose a discourse framework and six hypotheses about deception behaviors in a multi-receiver environment. The deception behaviors are operationalized by discourse features based on an analysis of real-world data. The results of statistical analysis validate the efficacy of discourse features in discriminating deceivers from truth-tellers.

**The effectiveness of synchronous computer-mediated communication for solving hidden-profile problems: Further empirical evidence**

David S. Kerr , Uday S. Murthy

Year: 2009

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0378720608001407>

## Abstract

We experimentally compared the effectiveness of face-to-face (FTF) and synchronous computer-mediated communication when using a chat tool in solving hidden-profile [business problems](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/business-problem). In such problems, information critical to its solution is dispersed among team members and they must share it to solve the problem. Unlike prior research using hidden-profile tasks, our study used a real-world business-oriented task, established real rather than *ad hoc* teams, and imposed a time constraint on them. Hypotheses derived from media richness theory were found to be supported, with the results revealing that computer-mediated teams using the chat tool were less successful in exchanging and [processing information](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/information-processing) than FTF teams and were thus less successful at solving the hidden-profile problem. The results also showed that, when operating under a time constraint, FTF was preferred over computer-mediated communication due to the relative [immediacy](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/economics-econometrics-and-finance/immediacy) of feedback and multiplicity of cues available in the FTF setting, as media richness theory predicted.

**Enhancing Computer-Mediated Communication: An experimental investigation into the use of a Group Decision Support System for face-to-face versus remote meetings**

R.Brent Gallupe , James D. McKeen

Year: 1990

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0378720608001407>

## Abstract

A controlled laboratory experiment was undertaken to examine the effects of the use of a Group Decision Support System (GDSS) on face-to-face versus remote meetings. Some expected and some unexpected results were obtained for decision performance (quality, speed, choice, shift) and group member perceptions (confidence and satisfaction). Use of a GDSS, for example, increased the time it took groups to reach a decision yet had no impact on the decision quality of the groups. Also, there was a substantial interaction effect regarding choice shift. The ramifications of these results are discussed fully.

**Implementing computer-mediated communication technologies: A technoacceptance approach to critical mass utilization**

Kathy Brittain White , John Massello

Year: 1987

## <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0378720687900577>

## Abstract

Voice messagin systems offer alternative communication tools to alleviate common communication problems such as telephone tag. Many organizations, however, report low utilization of voice messasing systems once they are implemented. This paper describes a utilization strategy used within Ciba- Geigy Corporation to launch and monitor a voice messaging system.