

# PRIHVAĆANJE I PREDODŽBA O DJELOTVORNOSTI BIOMETRIJE I OSTALIH SIGURNOSNIH POSTUPAKA U ZRAČNIM LUKAMA

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UVODNIK

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**PRIHVAĆANJE I  
PREDODŽBA O  
DJELOTVORNOSTI  
BIOMETRIJE I OSTALIH  
SIGURNOSNIH POSTUPAKA  
U ZRAČNIM LUKAMA**

**ACCEPTANCE AND  
PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS  
OF BIOMETRICS AND OTHER  
AIRPORT SECURITY  
PROCEDURES**

**SAŽETAK:** Biometrija se sastoji od automatiziranih metoda prepoznavanja neke osobe na temelju njezinih fizioloških ili ponašajnih osobina – primjerice, lica, otisaka prstiju, geometrije dlana, rukopisa, šarenice i mrežnice oka, vena, i glasa. Ovo istraživanje koristi Model prihvaćanja tehnologije (*Technology Acceptance Model* – TAM) za ispitivanje putnika o njihovu prihvaćanju biometrijskih tehnologija i njihovoj predodžbi o djelotvornosti tih postupaka za sigurnost u zračnim lukama. Posebno je provedena dodatna analiza u svrhu provjere mogućih moderirajućih učinaka vezanih uz spol, dob, stupanj obrazovanja i prihode ispitanika, kao i učestalost putovanja zrakoplovom. Rezultati pokazuju da određeni broj putnika smatra biometrijske tehnologije kako prihvatljivima tako i djelotvornima za povećanje sigurnosti putovanja. Rezultati ovoga istraživanja su pokazali i da spol, dob, stupanj obrazovanja, prihodi, i učestalost letenja vrlo malo utječu na prihvaćanje biometrije i na predodžbu o njezinoj djelotvornosti.

**KLJUČNE RIJEČI:** biometrija, prihvaćanje tehnologije, predodžba o djelotvornosti tehnologije, sigurnost zračnog prijevoza, privatnost

**ABSTRACT:** Biometrics are automated methods of recognizing a person based on a physiological or behavioural characteristic – i.e., face, fingerprints, hand geometry, handwriting, iris, retinal, vein, and voice. Travellers are examined on their acceptance and perceived effectiveness of biometric technologies in airport security using the *Technology Acceptance Model* (TAM). Additional analysis is performed separately to check for possible moderating effects of respondents' gender, age, education, income, and flying frequency. Findings suggest that some travellers perceive biometric technologies as both acceptable and effective in making travel safer. The results of this study also show very few effects of gender, age, education, income, and flying frequency on biometrics' acceptance and perceived effectiveness.

**KEY WORDS:** biometrics, technology acceptance, perceived technology effectiveness, air-travel safety, privacy

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## UVOD

Nakon događaja od 11. rujna 2001. godine u SAD-u, sigurnost je u zračnim lukama postala glavno pitanje za društvo kao i za industriju putovanja. S obzirom da nasilje i strah od nasilja donose značajne političke i ekonomske troškove, velika se pozornost daje razvoju strategija za zaštitu mogućih meta, poput sustava zračnog prijevoza. Te strategije, osim ljudskih resursa, kao što je slučaj s upotrebom jedinica Nacionalne garde SAD-a za patroliranje u zračnim lukama, koriste i informacijske tehnologije koje uključuju baze podataka o putnicima i biometriju. Biometrija se sastoji od automatiziranih metoda prepoznavanja neke osobe na temelju njezinih fizioloških ili ponašajnih osobina. Te mjerne osobine uključuju: lice, otiske prstiju, geometriju dlana, rukopis, šarenicu i mrežnicu oka, vene, i glas (Konzorcij za biometriju, 1995).

Kao reakcija na događaje od 11. rujna, Uprava za sigurnost prometa (TSA), agencija pri Ministarstvu za domovinsku sigurnost SAD-a (DHS), pokrenula je 2004. godine pilot program pod nazivom *Access Control* u 8 američkih zračnih luka u svrhu ispitivanja raznih novih biometrijskih i drugih tehnologija koje su namijenjene davanju pristupa isključivo ovlaštenom osoblju nadziranim područjima koji su zabranjeni putnicima (TSA, 2004). Na sličan način, u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu je privatna konzultantska tvrtka sklopila partnerstvo sa zračnom lukom u Manchesteru i s Ministarstvom prometa Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva za provedbu prvog rješenja za nadzor pristupa u Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo koji koristi biometriju šarenice oka za povećanje sigurnosti zračne luke. Takav sustav nadziranog pristupa omogućuje zračnoj luci u Manchesteru, jednoj od najvećih zračnih luka u Ujedinjenom Kraljevstvu koja zapošljava preko 25.000 ljudi, osiguravanje sigurnog prolaza osoblju sa zračne na zemaljsku stranu zračne luke (eGOV monitor, 2008).

Osim toga, 2005. godine TSA je ispitala pilot program *Registered Traveler* (RT) u sklopu

## INTRODUCTION

Following the events of 11 September 2001 in the U.S., airport security has become a major issue for both society and the travel industry. Because violence and the fear of violence have substantial political and economic costs, much attention has been focused on developing strategies to protect potential targets, such as the air transportation system. These strategies utilize both human resources, such as assigning the U.S. National Guard units to patrol airports and information technologies, including passenger databases and biometrics. Biometrics are automated methods of recognizing a person based on a physiological or behavioural characteristic. Among the features measured are: face, fingerprints, hand geometry, handwriting, iris, retinal, vein, and voice (The Biometrics Consortium, 1995).

In response to the events of 9/11, in 2004, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), an agency within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), has launched the Access Control pilot program across 8 U.S. airports to test various new biometric and other technologies designed to ensure that only authorized personnel have access to non-passenger controlled areas (TSA, 2004). Similarly, in the UK, a private sector consultancy has partnered up with Manchester airport and the UK's Department for Transport (DfT) to implement the UK's first iris biometric access control solution to enhance airport security. The biometric access control system enables Manchester airport, one of the largest airports in the UK and which employs over 25,000 staff, to transit staff from airside through to landside safely and securely (eGOV monitor, 2008).

Moreover, in 2005, TSA tested the Registered Traveller (RT) pilot program in partnership with several airlines and airports across the U.S. The RT pilot program is a voluntary airline passenger security assessment system that is designed to accelerate the airport screening process by way of

partnerstva s nekoliko avioprijevoznika i zračnih luka diljem SAD-a. Program RT je dobrovoljni sustav procjene sigurnosti putnika koji je namijenjen ubrzanju procesa provjere u zračnim lukama putem prikupljanja biometrijskih informacija (primjerice, otisaka prstiju) za provjeru identiteta na RT kontrolnim točkama. Programi RT utvrđuju identitet putnika (*samo državljana SAD-a ili osoba starijih od 18 godina kojima je odobren trajni boravak*) koji predstavljaju minimalni rizik za sigurnost, te takvim putnicima izdaju akreditaciju u obliku *Smart* kartice (*na kojoj su pohranjeni biometrijski podaci*) koja se može koristiti na sigurnosnim kontrolnim točkama u onim zračnim lukama koje sudjeluju u programu. Putnici sudionici programa imaju pristup rezerviranoj sigurnosnoj traci i ne moraju dugo čekati na sigurnosnoj kontrolnoj točki. Pilot program RT trenutno se primjenjuje u nekoliko zračnih luka diljem SAD-a (TSA, 2009). Od 29. prosinca 2008. godine TSA je počeo primjenjivati još jedan sustav. Radi se o Programu *Secure Flight*, prema kojemu TSA prije leta uspoređuje podatke putnika (primjerice, *ime i prezime, itinerar puta, datum rođenja, i spol*) s listama Vlade SAD-a za praćenje kretanja na domaćim i međunarodnim letovima u Sjedinjene Države i iz njih, kao i na preletima iznad Sjedinjenih Država (TSA, 2008).

Uz to, nekoliko zemalja trenutno prikuplja i provjerava biometrijske podatke putnika na graničnim prijelazima. Primjerice, Ujedinjeni Arapski Emirati (UAE) koriste raspoznavanje šarenice oka za poboljšanje sigurnosti sustava nadzora na graničnim prijelazima (Al-Raisi i Al-Khoury, 2008). Godine 2006., rasprostranjenost tehnologije za prepoznavanje šarenice oka u UAE-u bila je najveća u svijetu, kako po broju registriranih šarenica oka (više od 840.751) tako i po broju dnevno obavljenih usporedbi šarenica oka (6,2 milijarde) prema modelu pretraživanja "*sve-sa-svima*". Na sličan način, već dulje od pet godina, konzularni službenici Ministarstva vanjskih poslova SAD-a i službenici Odjela za carinu i zaštitu granice SAD-a (CBP) prikupljaju biometrijske podatke – digitalne otiske prstiju i fotografije – svih

collecting biometric (i.e., fingerprints) information to verify participant identity at RT checkpoints. RT programs identify passengers (*only U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents over the age of 18*) who pose a minimal security risk, and then issue those passengers a Smart Card credential (*containing stored biometric data*) for use at the security checkpoints of airports that participate in the program. Participating travellers have access to a reserved security lane and enjoy a shorter wait at the security checkpoint. The RT pilot program is currently in operation in several airports around the U.S. (TSA, 2009). Effective from 29 December 2008, TSA began implementing yet another plan, the Secure Flight program, under which TSA compares the pre-flight information of airline passengers (i.e., *full name, itinerary, date of birth, and gender*) to U.S. government watch lists for domestic flights and international flights to, from, and overflying the United States (TSA, 2008).

Additionally, several countries are currently collecting and verifying biometric information from travellers at border crossings. For instance, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) use iris recognition in improving the security of border control systems (Al-Raisi & Al-Khoury, 2008). In 2006, the UAE deployment of iris recognition technology was the largest in the world, both in terms of number of iris records enrolled (more than 840,751) and number of iris comparisons performed daily (6.2 billion) in "all-against-all" search mode. Similarly, for more than five years, the U.S. Department of State (DOS) consular officers and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers have been collecting biometrics – digital fingerprints and a photograph – from all non-U.S. citizens between the ages of 14 and 79, with some exceptions, when they apply for visas or arrive at U.S. ports of entry (CBP, 2008). More recently, DHS has begun an upgrade from two- to 10-fingerprint collection from international visitors arriving at selected U.S. airports (CBP, 2008).

osoba između 14 i 79 godina koje nisu državljani SAD-a, uz nekolicinu iznimaka, u trenutku predaje zahtjeva za vizu ili ulaska u SAD kroz granične kontrolne točke (CBP, 2008). Nedavno je DHS započeo nadogradnju od dva na 10 otisaka prstiju prikupljenih od međunarodnih posjetitelja koji stižu u odabrane zračne luke u SAD (CBP, 2008).

Unutar EU-a, kao odgovor na norme koje je postavila Međunarodna organizacija za civilno zrakoplovstvo (UN-ova agencija ICAO) i na uvjete koje je postavio Program izuzeća od viza za SAD, države članice EU-a su od 26. listopada 2006 počele uključivati biometrijske identifikatore u "e-putovnice" sa strojnim očitavanjem. Te putovnice imaju ugrađen računalni čip koji može spremati biografske podatke sa stranice s podacima, digitaliziranu fotografiju, i dva otiska prstiju (*Biometrics in Europe*, 2007).

Mnoge od spomenutih sigurnosnih strategija predmnijevaju kako materijalne i financijske troškove, tako i manje vidljivu, ali ipak ključnu, cijenu odricanja od osobne privatnosti. Privatnost informacija, "sposobnost pojedinca da osobno kontrolira informacije o sebi" (Stone i sur., 1983) smatra se jednom od najvažnijih etičkih dilema informacijskog doba (Mason, 1986; Smith, 1994). Kako bi mjere za zaštitu mogućih meta, poput sustava zračnog prijevoza, bile uspješne one moraju obeshrabriti neprijatelja, ali i u javnosti treba postojati predodžba o njihovoj djelotvornosti i prihvaćenosti (primjerice cijena odricanja od privatnosti, dodatnih pristojbi, kašnjenja, i sl. ne bi smjela biti veća od koristi koju mjere sigurnosti pružaju (Davis, 1989; Hendrickson i Collins, 1996). Svrha ovoga istraživanja jest ispitati predodžbu o prihvatljivosti i djelotvornosti odabranih mjera sigurnosti u zračnim lukama kao načina za povećanje sigurnosti putovanja.

## POMOĆNA LITERATURA

### Turizam i sigurnost

Prema Pizam i Fleischeru (2002), te Goodrichu (2001), događaji koji su 11. rujna potresli

Within the EU, in response to standards set by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO, a UN agency), and requirements put in place by the U.S. visa waiver program, the EU member states, as of 26 October 2006, begun including biometric identifiers in the machine-readable "e-passports". These passports contain an integrated computer chip capable of storing biographic information from the data page, a digitized photograph, and two fingerprints (*Biometrics in Europe*, 2007).

Many of the aforementioned security strategies entail both tangible financial costs as well as the less-tangible yet critical cost of foregone personal privacy. Information privacy, "the ability of the individual to personally control information about one's self" (Stone et al., 1983) has been called one of the most important ethical issues of the information age (Mason, 1986; Smith, 1994). To be successful, measures to protect potential targets such as the air transportation system must both discourage foes and be perceived by the public to be effective and acceptable (e.g., the costs of foregone privacy, additional fees, delays, etc., do not exceed the benefits provided by the security measures (Davis, 1989; Hendrickson & Collins, 1996)). The purpose of this study is to examine the perceived acceptability and effectiveness of selected airport security measures as a way of increasing travel safety.

## BACKGROUND LITERATURE

### Tourism and Safety

According to Pizam and Fleischer (2002) and Goodrich (2001), the events of 9/11 in the United States had an immediate and enormous negative effect on tourism demand worldwide and a devastating impact on the U.S. tourism industry – not to mention the long-lasting, negative effects on the U.S. economy. The U.S. tourism industry thus experienced drastic cancellations of existing reservations and extensive declines in future

Sjedinjene Države imali su neposredan i ogroman negativni učinak na svjetsku turističku potražnju te razorno djelovali na turističku industriju SAD-a – da ne spominjemo dugotrajan negativni utjecaj za američko gospodarstvo. Američka turistička industrija je tako doživjela drastična otkazivanja već postojećih rezervacija i veliko smanjenje broja novih rezervacija zrakoplovnih karata (do 50%) te turoperatora, hotela, iznajmljivanja automobila, tematskih parkova i drugih atrakcija, i slično.

Dok neka djela vezana uz kriminal i nasilje kao izravnu metu imaju turiste, poput aktiviranja eksplozivne naprave u noćnom klubu u Baliju, u Indoneziji, druga za metu uzimaju lokalno stanovništvo, političare, i druge koji nemaju nikakve veze s turizmom (Pizam, 1999). Osim toga, dok su neki od motiva za takva djela ekonomske ili socijalne prirode (primjerice, krađa), drugi su političke naravi (primjerice, rat). Ipak, bliža nam povijest govori da, bez obzira tko je žrtva i koji su motivi počinitelja, kada kriminal ili nasilje imaju kao posljedicu štetu ili gubitak života, a događaju se relativno često, to će utjecati na opću sliku nekog odredišta i smanjiti dolazak turista (Pizam i Fleischer, 2002; Pizam, 1999). Događaji kao što su Zaljevski rat, Hrvatski domovinski rat, incident na pekinškom trgu Tiananmen, događaji od 11. rujna u SAD-u, i sl., iako nisu kao metu imali upravo turiste ili turističku industriju, uzrokovali su značajno smanjenje dolazaka turista, a u nekim slučajevima potpuno uništili turizam u odnosnoj zemlji/regiji (Bar-On, 1996; Gartner i Shen, 1992; Hall i O'Sullivan, 1996; Mansfeld i Kliot, 1996; Pitts, 1996; Pizam i Mansfeld, 1996; Richter i Vaughn, 1986; Ryan 1993; Shiebler, Crofts i Hollinger, 1996, kao što je citirano u Pizam, 1999).

Prema Goodrichu (1991), Rat u Perzijskom zaljevu 1990. godine, odveo je četiri američke zrakoplovne kompanije u stečaj i još jednu do gašenja poslovanja. Zbog pada domaćega i međunarodnoga zračnog prometa, američke su zrakoplovne kompanije ukupno izgubile 3,7 USD u četvrtom tromjesečju 1990. godine i 1,5 milijardi

bookings of airlines (up to 50%), tour operators, hotels, car rentals, and theme parks and attractions, to name a few.

While some acts of crime and violence are aimed directly at tourists, such as the bombing of a nightclub in Bali, Indonesia, others are committed against local residents, political figures, and others who have nothing to do with the tourism industry (Pizam, 1999). Furthermore, while some of the motives for such acts are economic or social (i.e. theft), others are political (i.e. war). Yet recent history suggests that no matter who the victim is and what the motives of the perpetrators are, when the acts of crime and/or violence result in harm or loss of life and occur at a relatively high frequency, the image of the destination will be affected and tourist arrivals will decline (Pizam & Fleischer, 2002; Pizam, 1999). Events such as the Persian Gulf War, Croatia's Homeland War, the Beijing Tiananmen Square incident, and the events of 9/11 in the U.S., to name a few, although not aimed at tourists or the tourism industry *per se*, caused substantial declines in tourist arrivals and in some cases totally devastated the tourism industry of the country/region in question (Bar-On, 1996; Gartner & Shen, 1992; Hall & O'Sullivan, 1996; Mansfeld & Kliot, 1996; Pitts, 1996; Pizam & Mansfeld, 1996; Richter & Vaughn, 1986; Ryan 1993; Shiebler, Crofts & Hollinger, 1996, as cited in Pizam, 1999).

According to Goodrich (1991), the Persian Gulf War of 1990 forced four U.S. airlines into bankruptcy and another to cease operations. Due to declines in domestic and international airline traffic, U.S. airlines lost a total of \$3.7 and \$1.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1990 and the first quarter of 1991, respectively. Compared to the previous year's figures, the lodging sector experienced a 7% drop in occupancy rates in the first quarter of 1991. During Croatia's Homeland War (1991-1995), the number of tourists dropped from 10 million in 1985 to slightly over 2.4 million tourists in 1995 (Croatian Tourism in

USD u prvom tromjesečju 1991. godine. Ako se to usporedi s brojkama iz prethodne godine, smještajni kapaciteti su doživjeli pad od 7% u stopama popunjenosti u prvom tromjesečju 1991. godine. Tijekom Domovinskog rata u Hrvatskoj (1991-1995), broj turista pao je od 10 milijuna 1985. godine na nešto više od 1,4 milijuna turista 1995. godine (*Croatian Tourism in Figures*, 2001.). Slijedom incidenta na Trgu Tiananmen, turistička industrija Narodne Republike Kine (NRK) pretrpjela je pad u broju posjetitelja procijenjen na 30 do 50% (Roehl, 1990).

Ti podaci jasno ukazuju na činjenicu da djela nasilja (primjerice, rat) mijenjaju obrasce turističke potražnje. Kada određene situacije ili odredišta vezana uz putovanja postanu nesigurna zbog stvarnih ili percipiranih rizika, putnici i turisti odabiru sigurnija odredišta (Sönmez, Apostolopoulos i Tarlow, 1999). S motrišta ponude nekog odredišta, to razdoblje predstavlja "križu u turizmu" koja može ugroziti normalno poslovanje tvrtki koje se bave turizmom, štetiti ugledu nekog odredišta, itd. Kontinuirana djela nasilja mogu značiti veće uništenje turističke industrije nekog odredišta te njegovoga gospodarstva općenito (Enders, Sandler i Parise, 1992; Sönmez i suradnici, 1999).

Nedvojbeno je da su zaštita i sigurnost turista i putnika ozbiljni predmet razmatranja za odredište koje pokušava ponovno izgraditi svoj okaljani ugled i nadoknaditi gubitke u turizmu. Prema Sönmezu i Graefeu (1998), razina predodžbe rizika je značajno i izravno vezana za ključne faze donošenja odluka o provođenju odmora u međunarodnom odredištu. S obzirom da se turistički doživljaj sastoji od nematerijalnih i heterogenih usluga koje se istovremeno koriste i proizvode, rizik vezan za putovanja i turizam može biti stvaran ili percipiran. Posljedično, u ocjenjivanju neke situacije, osoba "polaze više pozornosti na neke dimenzije rizika nego na neke druge, jer se određene dimenzije rizika percipiraju kao važne za donositelja odluke" (Roehl i Fesenmaier, 1992, str. 17).

Figures, 2001). Following the 1989 Tiananmen Square incident, the tourism industry of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) suffered an estimated 30% to 50% drop in the number of incoming visitors (Roehl, 1990).

These data clearly suggest that acts of violence (i.e. war) alter tourist demand patterns. When particular travel situations or destinations become unsafe due to actual or perceived risks, travellers and tourists choose safer destinations (Sönmez, Apostolopoulos & Tarlow, 1999). From the supply-side viewpoint of a destination, this period can represent a "tourism crisis" potentially jeopardizing normal operation of tourism-related businesses, damaging the destination's image, etc. Persistent acts of violence can mean greater destruction of the destination's tourism industry and economy in general (Enders, Sandler & Parise, 1992; Sönmez et al., 1999).

Clearly, the security and safety of tourists and travelers are of grave concern for a destination attempting to rebuild its tarnished image and tumbling tourism industry. According to Sönmez and Graefe (1998), the level of risk-perception significantly and directly relates to key international vacation decision-making stages. Since most of the tourism-related experience consists of services that are intangible, heterogeneous, and consumed simultaneously with production, travel- and tourism-related risk can be real or perceived. Consequently, in evaluating a situation, an individual "pays more attention to some risk dimensions than to others because particular risk dimensions are perceived to be important to the decision maker" (Roehl and Fesenmaier, 1992, p.17).

An example from Sönmez et al. (1999) can best illustrate the importance of safety, both real and perceived. Namely, in 1985, 28 million Americans went abroad and 162 were killed or injured. Although an American travelling abroad had a probability of less than .00057% of being

Primjer iz Sönmez i sur. (1999) najbolje ukazuje na važnost sigurnosti, kako stvarne tako i percipirane. Naime, 1985. godine, 28 milijuna Amerikanaca putovalo je u inozemstvo, a od toga ih je 162 ubijeno ili ozlijeđeno. Iako za Amerikanca koji putuje u inozemstvo postoji manje od 0,00057% vjerojatnosti da će zaista postati žrtvom (stvarni rizik), gotovo 2 milijuna Amerikanaca je 1986. godine promijenilo svoje planove putovanja u inozemstvo kao rezultat događaja iz prethodne godine (nesumnjivo kao posljedicu predodžbe o riziku). Očigledno je da djela nasilja obuzdavaju putovanja i turističku aktivnost dokle god sjećanje javnosti na objavljene događaje ne izbljedi.

### Sigurnost i privatnost

Jedan od načina da se poboljša javna predodžba o zaštiti i sigurnosti pri putovanju, kao što su pokazali mediji nakon događaja 11. rujna, jest putem korištenja biometrijskih tehnologija za zaštitu u zračnim lukama (Daukantas, 2002). Tu je mjeru podržala Radna skupina za brzu intervenciju u zaštiti zračnih luka (*Rapid Response Task Force on Airport Security*) Tajnika Sjedinjenih Država nadležnog za promet, koja je osnovana odmah nakon događaja 11. rujna, a čija je preporuka bila da zračne luke odmah poduzmu mjere s ciljem boljeg uključivanja tehnologija u sigurnosne postupke koji se koriste za identifikaciju putnika, osoblja zračne luke i posada zrakoplova, za bolju detekciju oružja, eksplozivnih naprava te za provjeru prtljage (Huddart, 2001).

Međutim, korištenje biometrije, osim očiglednih troškova same tehnologije i njezine primjene, uključuje i manje vidljivu, ali ipak ključnu cijenu gubitka osobne privatnosti. Zagovornici privatnosti tvrde da nadzor i računalne datoteke koje sadrže podatke o osobama ugrožavaju osobnu privatnost i ostale građanske slobode (Choldin, 1988; Steinhardt, 2003), kao i da imaju nepovoljne društveno-ekonomske učinke (Peissl, 2003). Za zagovornike osobnih prava, računalo je opasan stroj (Bull, 1984; Burnham, 1983). Računalni sustavi, sa svojim brojnim točkama pristupa

victimized (real risk), nearly 2 million Americans changed their foreign travel plans in 1986 as a result of the previous year's events (clearly a consequence of perceived risk). Evidently, acts of violence restrain travel and tourism activity until the public's memories of the publicized events dim.

### Safety and Privacy

One way of improving the public's perception of safety and security in travel, as seen in the media following the 9/11 incident, is via the use of biometric technologies in airport security (Daukantas, 2002). This move was endorsed by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation's Rapid Response Task Force on Airport Security, established in the wake of the events of 9/11, whose recommendation was that airports take immediate action to better incorporate technologies into security procedures used to identify passengers, airport workers and crews, and for improved detection of arms, explosives and baggage screening (Huddart, 2001).

The use of biometrics, however, aside from the obvious cost of technology and implementation, involves the less-tangible yet critical cost of foregone personal privacy. Privacy advocates contend that surveillance and computerized data files containing information about individuals endanger personal privacy and other civil liberties (Choldin, 1988; Steinhardt, 2003), as well as generate adverse socio-economic impacts (Peissl, 2003). From the libertarian's point of view, the computer is a dangerous machine (Bull, 1984; Burnham, 1983). Computer systems, with their many access points (including remote telephone connections), give rise to the possibility that unauthorized persons may gain access to confidential information. In addition, computerization facilitates record linkage, or matching. To match is to compare two or more files of individually identified data and combine facts from them to create records with more information about each case. In this sense,

(uključujući i daljinske telefonske priključke), otvaraju mogućnost pristupa povjerljivim informacijama neovlaštenim osobama. Osim toga informatizacija olakšava povezivanje datoteka, ili provjeru njihove podudarnosti. Provjera podudarnosti obuhvaća uspoređivanje dviju ili više datoteka pojedinačno utvrđenih podataka i kombiniranje činjenica izvađenih iz tih datoteka kako bi se izradile evidencije s više informacija o svakom predmetu. U tom smislu, kombiniranjem nekoliko datoteka mogao bi se izraditi spregnuti profil neke osobe, te bi se na taj način prekršilo njezino pravo na privatnost.

Strah od totalitarnih vlasti još je jedan od mogućih razloga za brigu oko zlorabe osobnih datoteka. Primjerice, Europejci su kroz svoje povijesno iskustvo vidjeli dovoljan broj policijskih država te su svjesni na koji način ona funkcionira i kako se mogu koristiti osobne datoteke (Aly i Roth, 1984). Privatnost informacija – “sposobnost pojedinca da osobno kontrolira informacije o sebi” (Stone i sur., 1983) – smatra je jednim od “najvažnijih etičkih pitanja informacijskog doba” (Mason, 1986; Smith, 1994). I doista, privatnost informacija nalazi se na dnevnom redu američke javne politike od kraja 60-ih godina prošlog stoljeća (Regan, 2003). Nesumnjivo je da briga o privatnosti nije ništa novo, pa se često pojavljuje kada javnost percipira prijatnu zbog postojanja novih informacijskih tehnologija s pojačanim sposobnostima praćenja, spremanja i pretraživanja podataka te priopćavanja osobnih podataka (Clarke, 1988; Gentile i Sviokla, 1990; Mason, 1986; Miller, 1971; Muris, 2001; Regan, 2003; Westin, 1967).

Primjerice, 2005. godine, nekoliko država članica EU-a izrazilo je stav da je zbog uvođenja biometrije u nacionalne osobne isprave potrebna javna rasprava vezana ne samo uz njezin tehnički vid, već i uz zaštitu privatnosti, i financijska i organizacijska pitanja (Biometrics in Europe, 2007). Osim toga, kritičari planiranog projekta EU-a za uvođenje e-putovnica smatraju da – iako ugradnja digitalizirane fotografije u e-putovnice zadovoljava norme koje je postavio ICAO –

combining several files could produce a composite portrait of a person, thereby violating his or her right to privacy.

Fear of totalitarian government is another possible reason for worry about misuse of personal files. For instance, Europeans have seen enough examples of the police state to be conscious of its workings and the way it uses personal files (Aly & Roth, 1984). Information privacy – “the ability of the individual to personally control information about one’s self” (Stone et al. 1983) – has been called one of the “most important ethical issues of the information age” (Mason, 1986; Smith, 1994). Indeed, information privacy has been on the U.S. public policy agenda since the late 1960s (Regan, 2003). Without a doubt, concerns about privacy are not new and often emerge when the public perceives a threat from the existence of new information technologies with enhanced capabilities for surveillance, storage, retrieval, and communication of personal information (Clarke, 1988; Gentile & Sviokla, 1990; Mason, 1986; Miller, 1971; Muris, 2001; Regan, 2003; Westin, 1967).

For instance, in 2005, several EU member states expressed their view that the introduction of biometrics into the ID national cards necessitates a public debate regarding privacy protection, financial and organizational issues, besides the technical aspect (Biometrics in Europe, 2007). Moreover, critics of the EU’s planned biometric e-passport scheme note that – while the inclusion of a digitized photograph in e-passports meets the standards set by the ICAO – the EU has gone further by requiring the inclusion of fingerprints. They also point out that since only two fingerprints will be taken, the error rate for an EU-wide database will be relatively high if it is to be used for identification (rather than just verification) purposes (Biometrics in Europe, 2007). Additionally, findings from a recent study conducted by a private-sector company suggest that consumers’ willingness to share personal data with banks, government agencies, and other

Europska je unija otišla dalje od toga postavljajući kao uvjet i uključivanje otisaka prstiju. Oni ukazuju i na činjenicu da će, s obzirom da se uzimaju samo dva otiska prstiju, postojati relativno visoka mogućnost pogreške za bazu podataka koja pokriva cijelu Europsku uniju, ako će njezina namjena biti i identifikacija (a ne samo provjera) (*Biometrics in Europe*, 2007). Osim toga, rezultati nedavnog istraživanja provedenoga od strane privatne tvrtke ukazuju na to da se spremnost korisnika da podijele osobne podatke s bankama, vladinim tijelima, i ostalim organizacijama u svrhu provjere identiteta razlikuje ovisno o korištenim metodama provjere (*Unysis Security Index*, 2008). U načelu, dok je većina ljudi spremna dati poznate informacije (primjerice, osobne lozinke, očitavanje otisaka prstiju, i PIN-ove), iako je to manje slučaj u Aziji, takva spremnost pada ispod 50% za relativno novije provjere glasa i raznih fizičkih osobina.

Osim ovih pitanja privatnosti, prethodna istraživanja ukazuju na činjenicu da su pojedinci općenito manje skloni percipirati informacijske prakse kao napad na privatnost kada, među ostalim, (1) informacije koje se prikupljaju su relevantne za transakciju, i (2) ako vjeruju da će se informacije koristiti za dobivanje pouzdanih i valjanih zaključaka o njima (Baker, 1991; Clarke, 1988; Stone i Stone, 1990; Stone i sur., 1983; Tolchinsky i sur., 1981; Woodman i sur., 1982). Slično tomu, dok je privatnost jedno od najcjenjenijih prava, ono je podređeno strahu od fizičkih ugroza, poput nuklearnog rata i uličnog kriminala (Vidmar i Flaherty, 1985, kako ga citiraju Katz i Tassone, 1990). Tako, dok mnoge Amerikance brine gubitak kontrole nad osobnim informacijama i moguće posljedice koje bi mogle nastati zbog zlorabe osobnih podataka (primjerice, Bartlett, 2001; Organizacija Gallup, 2001; Muris, 2001; Westin, 2002, 2000), postoje dokazi koji ukazuju na to da su nakon događanja 11. rujna neki amerikanci spremniji žrtvovati svoje građanske slobode u korist poboljšanja zaštite (primjerice, Pew Research Center, 2001; Westin, 2002).

organizations for identity verification purposes vary depending on the verification methods used (*Unysis Security Index*, 2008). Typically, while the majority are willing to provide familiar information (i.e., personal passwords, fingerprint scans, and PINs), although this is less true in Asia, willingness drops below 50% for relatively novel scans of the voice and various physical characteristics.

Despite these privacy-related issues, prior research suggests that, in general, individuals are less likely to perceive information practices as privacy-invasive when, among other things, (1) the information collected or used is relevant to the transaction and (2) they believe the information will be used to draw reliable and valid inferences about them (Baker, 1991; Clarke, 1988; Stone & Stone, 1990; Stone et al., 1983; Tolchinsky et al., 1981; Woodman et al., 1982). Similarly, while privacy is one of the most highly prized rights, it is a subsidiary concern to physical threats of nuclear war and street crimes (Vidmar & Flaherty, 1985, as cited in Katz & Tassone, 1990). Thus, while many Americans worry about their loss of control over personal information and the potential consequences that can result from misuse of personal information (e.g., Bartlett, 2001; Gallup Organization, 2001; Muris, 2001; Westin, 2002, 2000), there is evidence suggesting that following the events of 9/11 some Americans are more willing to sacrifice civil liberties in favour of improvements in security (e.g. Pew Research Center, 2001; Westin, 2002).

### Technology vs. Acceptance and Perceived Effectiveness

Opposing views aside, support for the use of databases as security tools can be conceptualized as a situation involving risk of uncertainty about whether potentially significant and/or disappointing outcomes of decisions will be realized (Sitkin & Pablo, 1992). This conceptualization can be supported by the outcome expectation dimensions of risk, which



### Tehnologija u odnosu na njezinu prihvaćenost i predodžbu o njezinoj djelotvornosti

Ako za sada zanemarimo sukobljena mišljenja, podrška korištenju baza podataka kao mehanizama zaštite može se formulirati kao koncept situacije koja uključuje rizik od nesigurnosti oko toga hoće li se ostvariti mogućnost značajnih i/ili razočaravajućih ishoda određenih odluka (Sitkin i Pablo, 1992). Toj formulaciji koncepta podršku mogu pružiti dimenzije rizika očekivanog ishoda, što upućuje na činjenicu da očekivani negativni rezultati potiču temeljno različito oblikovanje i donošenje odluka nego što je to slučaj kod skupina ishoda s očekivanim pozitivnim vrijednostima (Dutton i Jackson, 1987; Figenbaum i Thomas, 1988; Jackson i Dutton, 1988; Kahneman i Tversky, 1979). Prema Sitkinu i Pablu (1992), rizik obuhvaća cijeli raspon ishoda, kako pozitivnih tako i negativnih. To je tako jer očekivani ishod sam za sebe ne predstavlja rizik, već stupanj do kojega bi takav ishod bio razočaravajući za donositelja odluke. S toga motrišta, čak i pozitivan ishod može biti razočaravajući ukoliko ga se procjenjuje prema dovoljno izazovnim razinama težnje (Lopes, 1987; March i Shapira, 1987).

U svrhu ispitivanja *prihvaćenosti* biometrije u javnosti i *predodžbe o njezinoj djelotvornosti*, u ovom se istraživanju koristi modificirana verzija Modela prihvaćanja tehnologije (*Technology Acceptance Model – TAM*) (Davis, 1989) Hendricksona i Collinsa (1966), koja se temelji na Teoriji razložnog djelovanja (Ajzen i Fishbein, 1980) (Slika 1). Treba primijetiti (1) da se ovo istraživanje usredotočuje na lijevu stranu modela – *uočene lakoće primjene* i *uočene korisnosti*, te nadalje, (2) da prilagođava model koristeći varijable *prihvaćenosti* i *predodžbe o djelotvornosti*.

Prema Davisu (1989, vidi Prikaz 1), TAM pokušava predvidjeti i objasniti upotrebu sustava uz pretpostavku da su *predodžba korisnosti* i *predodžba lakoće korištenja* najmjerodavnije za ponašanja vezana uz prihvaćanje računala. U svom izvornom obliku, model određuje konstrukte *uočene korisnosti*

suggests that negative expected returns elicit fundamentally different decision-framing and decision-making behaviour than do outcome sets with positive expected values (Dutton & Jackson, 1987; Figenbaum & Thomas, 1988; Jackson & Dutton, 1988; Kahneman & Tversky, 1979). According to Sitkin and Pablo (1992), risk includes a full range of outcomes, both positive and negative. This is because it is not the expected outcome itself that constitutes a risk but the degree to which that outcome would be disappointing to the decision maker. From this viewpoint, even a positive outcome can be disappointing if it is judged against sufficiently challenging aspiration levels (Lopes, 1987; March & Shapira, 1987).

In order to examine the public's *acceptability* and the *perceived effectiveness* of biometrics, the Hendrickson and Collins (1996) version of the modified Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) (Davis 1989), based on the Theory of Reasoned Action (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980), will be used in this research (Figure 1). One should note that (1) this study focuses on the left side of the model – *perceived ease of use* and *perceived usefulness*, and furthermore (2) it adapts the model with *acceptance* and *perceived effectiveness* variables.

According to Davis (1989, see Figure 1), TAM attempts to predict and explain system use by positing that *perceived usefulness* and *perceived ease of use* are of primary relevance in computer acceptance behaviour. In its original form, the model defines the constructs of *perceived usefulness* as “the degree to which a person believes that using a particular system would enhance his or her job performance, and *perceived ease of use* as “the degree to which a person believes that using a particular system would be free of effort” (p. 320). However, TAM can be applied to more than just the measurement of the acceptance of specific software. Davis et al. (1989) suggest that the “goal of TAM is to provide an explanation of the determinants of computer usage that is general, capable of explaining user behaviour

kao "stupanj do kojega korisnik očekuje da će služeći se nekim sustavom poboljšati svoj rad", a predodžbe lakoće korištenja kao "stupanj do kojega korisnik očekuje da korištenje određenog sustava ne zahtijeva napor" (str. 320). Međutim, TAM se može primijeniti na više situacija nego što je jednostavno mjerenje prihvaćanja određenog softvera. Davis i sur. (1989) smatraju da je "cilj TAM-a dati objašnjenje odrednica korištenja računala koje je općenito, tj. sposobno objasniti korisničko ponašanje u odnosu na široki raspon računalnih tehnologija za krajnje korisnike i korisničke populacije" (str. 985). U skladu s njegovom ranijom tvrdnjom, Davis (1993) je izjavio da postoji potreba za vrednovanjem TAM-a u odnosu na različite korisničke populacije.

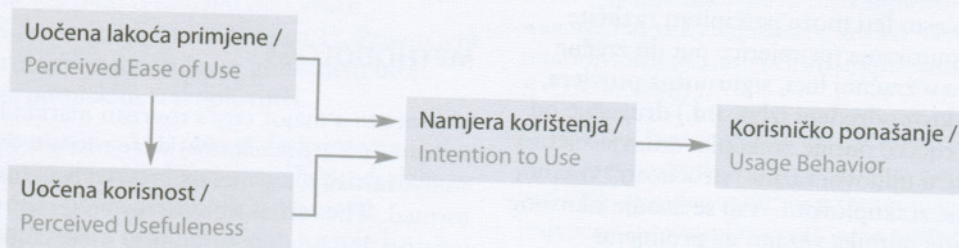
Dok su istraživanja informacijskih sustava pokazala da postoje značajne međukulturalne razlike vezane za rasprostranjenost informacijskih tehnologija (Straub, 1994), rijetka su istraživanja uključila i djelovanje demografskih i ponašajnih obilježja. Proširivši TAM na ispitivanje učinka spola na predodžbu o tehnologiji, Venkatesh i Morris (2000), i Gefen i Straub (1997) tvrde da postoje pouzdane razlike između rodni skupina vezane za njihove predodžbe i stavove prema tehnologiji. Osim utjecala spola, TAM je proširen i na ispitivanje djelovanja društvenih

across a broad range of end-user computing technologies and user populations" (p. 985). In line with his earlier statement, Davis (1993) has cited the need to validate TAM across different user populations.

While Information Systems research has found significant cross-cultural differences on IT diffusion (Straub, 1994), few studies have included the effects of demographic and behavioural characteristics. By extending TAM to examine the effects of gender on technology perceptions, Venkatesh and Morris (2000), and Gefen and Straub (1997) argue that there are reliable differences between gender groups in their perceptions and beliefs about technology. In addition to gender, TAM was also extended to examine the effects of social influence on attitudes towards technology (Malhotra & Galletta, 1999).

Although TAM has so far not been extended to include demographic characteristics other than gender, the current work in various disciplines suggests that for some technology adoption decisions, age (e.g., Brancheau & Wetherbe, 1990; Morris & Venkatesh, 2000), education (e.g., Brancheau & Wetherbe, 1990; Burroughs & Sabherwal, 2002; Zhang, Fan & Cai, 2002), and

**PRIKAZ 1. MODEL PRIHVATANJA TEHNOLOGIJE**  
**FIGURE 1. TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL**



Izvor: Davis (1989) / Source: Davis (1989)

utjecaja na stavove prema tehnologiji (Malhotra i Galletta, 1999).

Iako TAM do sada nije proširen na način koji bi uključivao druga demografska obilježja osim spola, trenutni rad u različitim disciplinama ukazuje na to da su za neke odluke o usvajanju tehnologija, dob (primjerice, Brancheau i Wetherbe, 1990; Morris i Venkatesh, 2000), stupanj obrazovanja (primjerice, Brancheau i Wetherbe, 1990; Burroughs i Sabherwal, 2002; Zhang, Fan i Cai, 2002), i prihodi (primjerice, Burroughs i Sabherwal, 2002), u stvari, važni. S obzirom na povećanje očekivane duljine života, kao i na razlike u prihodima i stupnju obrazovanja, ti rezultati imaju značajan utjecaj na proces kroz koji se tehnologija razvija, uvodi i pomoću kojega se s njome upravlja. Ovaj rad naglašava da konkretno saznanje o tomu tko je korisnik može uvelike utjecati na prihvaćanje određene tehnologije od strane toga korisnika.

U smislu ponašajnih učinaka, usmjerenje TAM-a – od *predodžbi*, preko *namjera*, do stvarnog *ponašanja* – zanemarilo je mogućnost povratnog djelovanja. Drugim riječima, moguće je da stvarno *ponašanje korisnika* (primjerice, učestalost i obujam korištenja [primjerice, Hubona i Kennick, 1995]) djeluje na *predodžbe*. Taj scenarij vrlo dobro objašnjava Teorija kognitivnog nesklada (Cummings i Venkatesan, 1976; Festinger, 1957), prema kojoj korištenje nekog proizvoda može promijeniti nečije predodžbe, stavove, i potrebe u odnosu na korištenje toga proizvoda. Ako kao primjer uzmemo učestalost letenja zrakoplovom, osoba koja često leti može percipirati različite čimbenike putovanja (primjerice put do zračne luke, prijava u zračnoj luci, sigurnosna provjera, ukrcavanje kroz određeni izlaz, itd.) drugačije od osobe koja rijetko putuje zrakoplovom, vjerojatno zbog razlike u njihovoj razini "stručnosti" vezanoj za putovanje zrakoplovom. Ako se znanje iskusnog zrakoplovnog putnika vezano uz promjenu jednoga od ovih čimbenika putovanja (primjerice, dugotrajnija i podrobnija sigurnosna provjera) suprotstavi njegovu znanju o vremenu koje mu

income (e.g., Burroughs & Sabherwal, 2002), in fact, matter. Given increases in life expectancy, as well as differences in income and education, these findings have important implications for the process by which technology is developed, introduced, and managed. The current work points out that understanding specifically who the user is can have an important influence on a given technology's acceptability to that user.

In terms of behavioural effects, TAM's orientation – from *perceptions*, via *intentions*, to actual *behaviour* – has neglected the possibility of reverse effect. In other words, it is possible that the actual *usage behaviour* (i.e. usage frequency and usage volume [e.g., Hubona & Kennick, 1995]) affects *perceptions*. This scenario is well explained by the Cognitive Dissonance Theory (Cummings & Venkatesan, 1976; Festinger, 1957), whereby use of a product may change one's perceptions, attitudes, and needs with respect to use of the product. Taking the frequency of flying as an example, a frequent flyer may perceive various trip elements (i.e. commute to the airport, airport check-in, security screening, gate boarding, etc.) differently from the non-frequent flyer, arguably because of his or her different level of flying "expertise". If a frequent-flyer's knowledge of the change in one of these trip elements (i.e. longer and more detailed security screening) is opposed to his or her knowledge of the time available for other things (i.e. less time spent with family), he or she may well alter his or her perceptions to reduce dissonance.

## METHODOLOGY

Visitors to a major city's tourism marketing website ([www.gophila.com](http://www.gophila.com)) were recruited for this study. Initially, a panel of 1500 website users was formed. The initial web survey collected information on demographics. After completing this initial survey, a follow-up self-administered survey was sent via regular mail. Since data

preostaje za druge stvari (primjerice, manje vremena za obitelji), moguće je da će promijeniti svoje predodžbe kako bi umanjio taj nesklad.

## METODOLOGIJA

U ovom istraživanju sudjelovali su posjetitelji internetskog portala koji promiče turizam u jednom velegradu (*www.gophila.com*). Početni panel ispitanika sastojao se od 1.500 posjetitelja internetskog portala. Na početku internetskog istraživanja prikupljeni su demografski podaci. Nakon završetka ovoga početnoga istraživanja, poslan je naknadni upitnik redovnom poštom. S obzirom da se podaci analizirani u sklopu ovoga istraživanja temelje na informacijama sadržanima kako u početnom (internetskom) upitniku tako i u naknadnom upitnikom poslanom redovnom poštom, ispitanici za koje nije bilo raspoloživih podataka iz oba upitnika obrisani su. Stvarni uzorak se, dakle, sastojao od 558 ispitanika.

Pošiljka je sadržavala unaprijed adresiranu omotnicu s plaćenom poštarinom, popratno pismo s uputama, i obrazac upitnika za prikupljanje podataka o ponašanju tijekom putovanja, o prihvaćanju devet sigurnosnih mjera i trenutnog, ili *status quo*, stanja, te o djelotvornosti tih istih sigurnosnih mjera i *status quo* stanja.

Prikupljeni su podaci o spolu, dobnoj skupini, razini obrazovanja, i razini prihoda ispitanika. Osim toga korištene su Likertove ljestvice za odgovore na pitanja o prihvaćanju i djelotvornosti biometrije (za puni tekstualni opis svake biometrijske strategije, vidi Tablicu 1). Prikupljene su i informacije o prosječnom godišnjem broju putovanja putničkim zrakoplovima.

Analiza se sastoji od (1) izrade deskriptivne statistike, (2) ocjene odnosa između predodžbe o prihvaćanju i predodžbe o djelotvornosti sigurnosnih mjera te (3) provjere postoje li obrasci prihvaćanja i djelotvornosti u odnosu na demografske i ponašajne varijable. Kako bi se

analyzed in this study are based on information contained in both the initial (web) survey and the follow-up (mail) survey, those respondents for whom there was no data available from both surveys were deleted. The actual sample, therefore, had 558 respondents.

This mailing included a preaddressed postage paid return envelope, a cover letter providing instructions, and a survey form that collected information on travel behaviour, acceptability of nine security measures and the current or status quo conditions, and effectiveness of those same security measures and the status quo conditions.

Information about the respondent's gender, age group, education level, and income level were collected. In addition, Likert-style rating scales were used in answering questions about biometrics' acceptance and effectiveness (for full text description of each biometric strategy, see Table 1). Information about the average number of trips taken on a commercial airplane per year was also collected.

Analysis consists of (1) generating descriptive statistics, (2) evaluating the relationship between the perceived acceptability and the perceived effectiveness of security measures, and (3) testing for patterns of acceptability and effectiveness across demographic and behavioural variables. In order to assess the potential relationship between two independent variables – acceptability and perceived effectiveness – a statistical correlation procedure was applied. Given the exploratory nature of this research, a 0.10 significance level was used as the criterion by which to identify relationships as statistically significant (Gregoire & Driver, 1987).

In relating two response variables, acceptability and perceived effectiveness, to two predictor variables, gender and flying frequency, independent sample t-tests were performed. In respect to flying frequency, respondents are divided into two groups – high and low – based on the median number of air trips per year. The

**TABLICA 1. DEFINICIJE ODABRANIH SIGURNOSNIH STRATEGIJA**  
**TABLE 1. DEFINITIONS OF SELECTED SECURITY STRATEGIES**

BIOMETRIJSKA STRATEGIJA / BIOMETRIC STRATEGY	OPIS / DESCRIPTION
Otisci prstiju / Fingerprints	Očitavaju se vaši otisci prstiju u svrhu utvrđivanja vašeg identiteta u međunarodnoj bazi podataka / Your fingerprints are scanned to identify you in an international database
Očitavanje lica / Face Scan	Poseban uređaj za raspoznavanje očitava vaše crte lica u svrhu utvrđivanja vašeg identiteta u međunarodnoj bazi podataka / Your face is scanned by face recognition technology to identify you in an international database
Prepoznavanje očiju / Eye Recognition	Uređaj za prepoznavanje šarenice oka očitava vaše oko u svrhu utvrđivanja vašeg identiteta u međunarodnoj bazi podataka / Your eyes are scanned by eye recognition technology to identify you in an international database
Prepoznavanje glasa / Voice Recognition	Uređaj za prepoznavanje glasa snima vaš glas u svrhu utvrđivanja vašeg identiteta u međunarodnoj bazi podataka / Your voice is recorded by voice recognition technology to identify you in an international database
Nacionalna osobna isprava / National ID Card	Dobiva se nacionalna osobna isprava sa "smart chipom", pomoću koje se vaš identitet može utvrditi u nacionalnoj bazi podataka / A national ID card with a "smart chip" is given which identifies you in a national database
Profiliranje / Profiles	Sigurnosno osoblje u zračnoj luci vas uspoređi s određenim profilom, koristeći podatke o vašoj dobi, etničkom podrijetlu i izgledu / Airport security compare you to a profile using age, ethnicity, and appearance
Trosatno čekanje / 3-Hour Wait	Obvezno vrijeme čekanja od 3 sata nakon prijave, a prije ulaska u zrakoplov / Mandatory 3-hour wait time after you check in before you can board the plane
Provjera biografskih podataka / Background Check	Obavljena je provjera vaših biografskih podataka (kao i onih ostalih putnika) u bazi podataka koja se nalazi u tijelu za provedbu zakona / A background check linked to a law enforcement database was done on you (and all other passengers)
Sigurnosno osoblje / Sky Marshals	Naoružano sigurnosno osoblje nalazi se u vašem zrakoplovu / Armed "Sky Marshalls" are on your plane
Status Quo / Status Quo	Održava se trenutno stanje, ili status quo svih postupaka bez ikakvih promjena / Today's current or status quo security procedures are maintained with no change

ocijenio mogući odnos između dvije nezavisne varijable – prihvaćanje i predodžba o djelotvornosti – primijenjen je postupak statističke korelacije. S obzirom na ispitivačku prirodu ovoga istraživanja, kao kriterij prema

effect of other three predictor variables – age, education, and income – was examined through one-way ANOVA. For the effect of all five predictor variables on acceptance and perceived effectiveness, *p* values are reported.

kojemu se odnosi određuju kao statistički značajni korištena je razina statističke značajnosti od 0,10 (Gregoire i Driver, 1987).

Za određivanje odnosa dviju zavisnih varijabli – prihvaćanja i predodžbe o djelotvornosti – prema dvjema nezavisnim varijablama – spolu i učestalosti putovanja zrakoplovom – provedeni su t-testovi za nezavisne uzorke. U odnosu na učestalost putovanja zrakoplovom, ispitanici su podijeljeni u dvije skupine – visoka i niska – na temelju medijana broja godišnjih putovanja zrakoplovom. Učinak ostalih triju nezavisnih varijabla – dob, razina obrazovanja, i prihodi – ispitan je putem jednosmjerne analize varijanci (ANOVA). Zabilježene su i *p* vrijednosti učinka svih pet nezavisnih varijabli na prihvaćanje i predodžbu o djelotvornosti.

## REZULTATI

### Obilježja ispitanika

Ukupno je 558 ispitanih putnika vratilo ispunjene upitnike. Većina upitnika (85%) imala je poštanski žig od svibnja i lipnja 2002. godine. Više od tri četvrtine (76,1%) ispitanika bilo je dobi između 26 i 55 godina. Dvije trećine (67%) ispitanika činile su žene. Ispitanici su bili dobro obrazovani: 37% ih je odgovorilo da imaju visoku stručnu spremu, dok ih je 28% završilo i postdiplomski studij. Samo ih je 17% odgovorilo da zarađuje do 35.000 USD, dok ih je 24% odgovorilo da zarađuju 75.000 USD ili više, a 23% ih je odbilo odgovoriti na pitanje o prihodu domaćinstva. Ispitanici su odgovorili da često putuju, tj. prosječno 11 puta godišnje (medijan je iznosio 8) i prenoćuju izvan kuće, ili odlaze na duža putovanja, uz prosječno 4 (medijan 2) putovanja putničkim zrakoplovom u tipičnoj godini.

### Prihvaćanje odabranih sigurnosnih biometrijskih postupaka

Kao što se može vidjeti u Tablici 2, najmanje 83% ispitanika smatra sljedeće biometrijske strategije

## RESULTS

### Respondent Characteristics

A total of 558 travellers returned the self-administered questionnaire. Most of the surveys (85%) were postmarked during May and June 2002. Over three-quarters (76.1%) of the respondents were between 26 and 55 years of age. Two-thirds (67%) of the respondents were female. Respondents were well-educated: 37% reported that they were college graduates (4-year degrees) while another 28% reported graduate or professional degrees. Only 17% reported incomes at or below \$35,000 while 24% reported incomes of \$75,000 or more and 23% refused to give their household income. Respondents reported frequent travel with an average of 11 (median of 8) away-from-home overnight or longer trips per year and an average of 4 (median of 2) trips via a commercial airliner in a typical year.

### Acceptance of Selected Biometric Security Procedures

As can be seen in Table 2, at least 83% of respondents report the following biometric strategies as somewhat acceptable, acceptable, or very acceptable: *fingerpint scanning, face scanning, eye scanning, voice recognition, national ID card, background checking, and sky marshals on board*. Roughly 76% of the respondents believe that comparing them to a *profile* using age, ethnicity, and appearance is at least somewhat acceptable. As expected, a mandatory *3-hour wait* time after check-in and before boarding-time is reported not at all acceptable by roughly 60% of the respondents. Similarly, about 50% of the respondents believe that maintaining today's current or *status quo* security procedures without changes is not at all acceptable.

### Perceived Effectiveness of Selected Biometric Security Procedures

The presence of armed *sky marshals* on board an airplane and *fingerpint scanning* are believed to be effective or very effective by 81% and 78% of the

**TABLICA 2. PRIHVATANJE ODABRANIH SIGURNOSNIH POSTUPAKA**  
**TABLE 2. ACCEPTANCE OF SELECTED SECURITY PROCEDURES**

SIGURNOSNI POSTUPAK / SECURITY PROCEDURE	Potpuno neprihvat- ljivo <sup>1</sup> / Not at all Acceptable <sup>1</sup>	Djelomično prihvatljivo / Somewhat Acceptable	Prihvatljivo / Acceptable	Vrlo prihvatljivo / Very Acceptable	Srednja vrijednost <sup>2</sup> / Mean <sup>2</sup>	N
Sigurnosno osoblje / Sky Marshals	2,5	9,2	34,6	53,6	3,39	552
Otisci prstiju / Fingerprints	11,6	14,2	43,7	30,5	2,93	551
Provjera biog. podataka / Background Check	11,8	23,3	38,7	26,2	2,79	550
Očitavanje lica / Face Scan	13,5	19,1	37,6	29,8	2,84	550
Prepoznavanje oka / Eye Recognition	15,1	19,1	35,3	30,5	2,81	550
Nacionalna o.i. / National ID Card	15,8	18,5	31,6	34,1	2,84	551
Prepoznavanje glasa / Voice Recognition	16,4	25,4	32,8	25,4	2,67	548
Profiliranje / Profiles	23,7	28,1	29,3	18,9	2,44	549
Status quo / Status quo	50,2	33,1	12,4	4,4	1,71	550
Trosatno čekanje / 3-Hour Wait	60,5	26,3	11,1	2,2	1,55	552

<sup>1</sup> Valjani postotak (%)

<sup>2</sup> Srednja vrijednost u potpuno neprihvatljivo = 1, djelomično prihvatljivo = 2, prihvatljivo = 3 i vrlo prihvatljivo = 4

<sup>1</sup> Valid percent (%)

<sup>2</sup> Mean where not at all acceptable = 1, somewhat acceptable = 2, acceptable = 3, and very acceptable = 4

djelomično prihvatljivima, prihvatljivima, ili vrlo prihvatljivima: očitavanje otisaka prstiju, očitavanje lica, očitavanje oka, raspoznavanje glasa, nacionalna osobna isprava, provjera biografskih podataka, i sigurnosno osoblje (sky marshals) u zrakoplovima. Oko 76% ispitanika vjeruje da je usporedba s određenim profilom uz korištenje čimbenika dobi, etničkog podrijetla, i izgleda djelomično prihvatljiva. Kao što je bilo i očekivano, 60% ispitanika smatra obvezno trosatno čekanje nakon prijave a prije ulaska u zrakoplov neprihvatljivim. Na sličan način, oko 50% ispitanika vjeruje da je održavanje sadašnjega statusa quo u odnosu na sigurnosne postupke, bez uvođenja ikakvih promjena potpuno neprihvatljivo.

respondents, respectively (Table 3). At least 60% of the respondents find *face scanning*, *eye scanning*, *national ID card*, and *background checking* as effective or every effective. As expected, roughly 90% of the respondents believe that the mandatory *3-hour wait* time and *status quo* security procedures without changes are neither effective nor very effective. Surprisingly enough, and at odds with acceptability data, a relatively low 34% and 42% of the respondents perceive *profiles* and *voice recognition* as effective.

#### Acceptance and Effectiveness

Table 4 illustrates the correlation analysis examining possible relationship between

### Predodžba o djelotvornosti odabranih biometrijskih sigurnosnih postupaka

Da je prisutnost naoružanog *sigurnosnog osoblja* u zrakoplovom i *očitanje otisaka prstiju* djelotvorno, i vrlo djelotvorno smatra 81%, odnosno 78% ispitanika (Tablica 3). Barem 60% ispitanika drži da su *očitanje lica, očitavanje oka, nacionalna osobna isprava, i provjera biografskih podataka* jednako tako djelotvorni, ili vrlo djelotvorni. Kao što je bilo i očekivano, oko 90% ispitanika vjeruje da *obvezno*

acceptance and perceived effectiveness of each security measure. The results show that acceptance and effectiveness strongly and positively correlate on all selected security procedures.

### Acceptance and Effectiveness and Selected Demographic and Behavioural Characteristics

The findings in Table 5 suggest that gender generally does not affect respondents' attitudes

**TABLICA 3. PREDODŽBA O DJELOTVORNOSTI ODABRANIH SIGURNOSNIH POSTUPAKA**  
**TABLE 3. PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTED SECURITY PROCEDURES**

SIGURNOSNI POSTUPAK / SECURITY PROCEDURE	Vrlo djelotvoran <sup>1</sup> / Very Effective <sup>1</sup>	Djelotvoran <sup>1</sup> / Effective <sup>1</sup>	Ni djelotvoran ni nedjelotvoran / Neither Effective or Ineffective	Nedjelotvoran / Ineffective	Vrlo nedjelotvoran / Very Ineffective	Srednja vrijednost <sup>2</sup> / Mean <sup>2</sup>	N
Sigurnosno osoblje / Sky Marshals	39,2	42,6	11,8	3,9	2,6	1,88	541
Otisci prstiju / Fingerprints	28,5	50,2	12,9	7,4	1,1	2,02	541
Prepoznavanje oka / Eye Recognition	27,8	41,0	19,1	9,9	2,2	2,18	541
Očitavanje lica / Face Scan	18,0	45,3	22,2	11,7	2,8	2,36	542
Provjera biog. podataka / Background Check	15,9	43,6	23,6	11,7	5,1	2,46	543
Nacionalna o.i. / National ID Card	17,7	41,6	18,9	15,0	6,8	2,51	538
Prepoznavanje glasa / Voice Recognition	12,1	30,3	31,1	19,9	6,6	2,78	541
Profiliranje / Profiles	8,1	26,5	25,6	25,9	14,0	3,11	541
Status quo / Status quo	2,2	9,6	26,3	23,9	37,9	3,85	540
Trosatno čekanje / 3-Hour Wait	2,0	8,8	28,2	27,1	33,9	3,83	543

<sup>1</sup> %

<sup>2</sup> Srednja vrijednost za vrlo djelotvoran = 1, djelotvoran = 2, ni djelotvoran ni nedjelotvoran = 3, nedjelotvoran = 4 i vrlo nedjelotvoran = 5

<sup>1</sup> %

<sup>2</sup> Mean where very effective = 1, effective = 2, neither effective or ineffective = 3, ineffective = 4, and very ineffective = 5



**TABLICA 4. ODNOS IZMEĐU PRIHVAĆANJA I PREDODŽBE O DJELOTVORNOSTI ODABRANIH SIGURNOSNIH POSTUPAKA**
**TABLE 4. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCEPTANCE AND PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTED SECURITY PROCEDURES**

SIGURNOSNI POSTUPAK / SECURITY PROCEDURE	Pearsonova korelacija / Pearson Correlation	p	N
Status quo / Status quo	0,72	0,000	540
Profiliranje / Profiles	0,67	0,000	539
Sigurnosno osoblje / Sky Marshals	0,64	0,000	541
Trosatno čekanje / 3-Hour Wait	0,60	0,000	543
Nacionalna o.i. / National ID Card	0,58	0,000	537
Provjera biog. podataka / Background Check	0,57	0,000	541
Očitavanje lica / Face Scan	0,54	0,000	541
Prepoznavanje oka / Eye Recognition	0,54	0,000	540
Prepoznavanje glasa / Voice Recognition	0,53	0,000	538
Otisci prstiju / Fingerprints	0,49	0,000	541

**TABLICA 5. UČINAK SPOLA NA ODABRANE BIOMETRIJSKE SIGURNOSNE POSTUPKE**
**TABLE 5. EFFECT OF GENDER ON SELECTED BIOMETRIC SECURITY PROCEDURES**

	SPOL / GENDER		t	p
	Muški / Male	Ženski / Female		
<i>Prihvaćanje / Acceptance</i>				
Prepoznavanje oka / Eye Recognition	2,93 <sup>1,3</sup>	2,75	1,870	0,062*
Provjera biog. podataka / Background Check	2,95	2,72	2,576	0,010**
<i>Djelotvornost / Effectiveness</i>				
Trosatno čekanje / 3-Hour Wait	3,69 <sup>2,4</sup>	3,88	-1,885	0,060*
Provjera biog. podataka / Background Check	2,32	2,50	-1,867	0,062*

<sup>1</sup> Srednja vrijednost za prihvaćanje

<sup>2</sup> Srednja vrijednost za djelotvornost

<sup>3</sup> Srednja vrijednost za potpuno neprihvatljivo = 4, djelomično prihvatljivo = 3, prihvatljivo = 2, i vrlo prihvatljivo = 1

<sup>4</sup> Srednja vrijednost za vrlo djelotvorno = 1, djelotvorno = 2, ni djelotvorno ni nedjelotvorno = 3, nedjelotvorno = 4 i vrlo nedjelotvorno = 5

\* Značajno na razini 0,10

\*\* Značajno na razini 0,05

<sup>1</sup> Mean Acceptance

<sup>2</sup> Mean Effectiveness

<sup>3</sup> Mean where not at all acceptable = 4, somewhat acceptable = 3, acceptable = 2, and very acceptable = 1.

<sup>4</sup> Mean where very effective = 1, effective = 2, neither effective or ineffective = 3, ineffective = 4, and very ineffective = 5

\* Significant at .10 level

\*\* Significant at .05 level

*trosatno čekanje* i *status quo* u sigurnosnim postupcima bez ikakvih promjena nisu niti djelotvorni niti vrlo djelotvorni. Ipak iznenađuje, jer se ne podudara s podacima o prihvatanju, da relativno nizak postotak od 34% i 42% ispitanika smatra *profiliranje*, odnosno *prepoznavanje glasa* djelotvornima.

### Prihvatanje i djelotvornost

Tablica 4 pokazuje korelacijsku analizu te ispituje moguće odnose između prihvatanja i predodžbe o djelotvornosti za svaku sigurnosnu mjeru. Rezultati pokazuju da postoji snažna i pozitivna korelacija između prihvatanja i djelotvornosti u odnosu na sve odabrane sigurnosne postupke.

### Prihvatanje i djelotvornost odabranih demografskih i ponašajnih obilježja

Rezultati prikazani u Tablici 5 ukazuju na to da spol načelno ne utječe na stavove ispitanika prema odabranim biometrijskim sigurnosnim postupcima. Ipak, u ovom kontekstu vrijedi spomenuti četiri biometrijska sigurnosna postupka. Učinak spola na prihvatanje *provjere biografskih podataka* statistički je značajan ( $p = 0.01$ ), što upućuje na činjenicu da se muškarci više od žena protive *provjeri biografskih podataka*. Osim toga, učinak spola na (1) prihvatanje *raspoznavanja oka* i (2) djelotvornost *trosatnog čekanja* i *provjere biografskih podataka* ima granični značaj. Međutim, iako žene izražavaju bolje prihvatanje *raspoznavanja oka*, muškarci smatraju *trosatno čekanje* i *provjeru biografskih podataka* djelotvornijima. Visoke  $p$  vrijednosti u odgovorima koji se odnose na ostale sigurnosne postupke ukazuju na činjenicu da prihvatanje i predodžba o djelotvornosti obično ne variraju u odnosu na spol.

Učinak učestalosti putovanja zrakoplovom (Tablica 6) na prihvatanje *trosatnog čekanja* statistički je značajna, dok je učinak na djelotvornost *trosatnog čekanja* od graničnog značaja. Zanimljivo je da ispitanici koji putuju

toward selected biometric security procedures. Yet four biometric security procedures are worth mentioning in this context. The effect of gender on acceptance of a *background check* is statistically significant ( $p = .01$ ), thus implying that men oppose *background checking* more than women do. In addition, the effect of gender on (1) acceptance of *eye recognition* and (2) effectiveness of a *3-hour wait* and *background check* is of borderline significance. However, while women express higher acceptance of *eye recognition*, men find a *3-hour wait* and *background check* more effective. The reported high  $p$  values for the remaining security procedures indicate that acceptance and perceived effectiveness do not generally vary by gender.

The effect of flying frequency (Table 6) on *3-hour wait* acceptance is statistically significant, while the effect on *3-hour wait* effectiveness is marginally significant. Interestingly enough, while respondents who fly twice or more per year find a *3-hour wait* more acceptable, they also find it less effective.

In addition to a *3-hour wait*, the effect of flying frequency on effectiveness of *face scan* and *background check* is moderately significant yet contradicting (Table 6). While respondents who fly twice or more per year believe a *face scan* to be more effective, they believe a *background check* to be less effective. The reported high  $p$  values for the remaining biometric strategies indicate few differences attributable to different levels of experience.

In terms of education, the *status quo* effectiveness  $p$  value of .076 suggests marginal significance. In relation to income, the *background check* acceptance  $p$  value of .05 suggests moderate significance. There is no further support that education or income has any significant effect on biometrics' acceptance and effectiveness. In addition to education and income, age has no significant effect on biometrics' acceptance and effectiveness.

**TABLICA 6. UČINAK UČESTALOSTI PUTOVANJA ZRAKOPLOVOM NA ODABRANE BIOMETRIJSKE SIGURNOSNE POSTUPKE**

**TABLE 6. EFFECT OF FLYING FREQUENCY ON SELECTED BIOMETRIC SECURITY PROCEDURES**

	Učestalost putovanja komercijalnim zrakoplovom / Frequency of Flying on Commercial Airplane		t	p
	≥2	<2		
<i>Prihvaćanje / Acceptance</i>				
Trosatno čekanje / 3-Hour Wait	1.49 <sup>1,3</sup>	1.66	-2.411	.016**
<i>Djelotvornost / Effectiveness</i>				
Očitavanje lica / Face Scan	2.29 <sup>2,4</sup>	2.48	-2.149	.032**
Trosatno čekanje / 3-Hour Wait	3.89	3.72	1.800	.072*
Provjera biog. podataka / Background Check	2.53	2.34	2.035	.042**

<sup>1</sup> Srednja vrijednost za prihvaćanje

<sup>2</sup> Srednja vrijednost za djelotvornost

<sup>3</sup> Srednja vrijednost za potpuno neprihvatljivo = 4, djelomično prihvatljivo = 3, prihvatljivo = 2 i vrlo prihvatljivo = 1

<sup>4</sup> Srednja vrijednost za vrlo djelotvorno = 1, djelotvorno = 2, ni djelotvorno ni nedjelotvorno = 3, nedjelotvorno = 4 i vrlo nedjelotvorno = 5

\* Značajno na razini 0,10

\*\* Značajno na razini 0,05

<sup>1</sup> Mean Acceptance

<sup>2</sup> Mean Effectiveness

<sup>3</sup> Mean where not at all acceptable = 4, somewhat acceptable = 3, acceptable = 2, and very acceptable = 1

<sup>4</sup> Mean where very effective = 1, effective = 2, neither effective or ineffective = 3, ineffective = 4, and very ineffective = 5

\* Significant at .10 level

\*\* Significant at .05 level

zrakoplovom dva ili više puta godišnje smatraju *trosatno čekanje* prihvatljivijim, ali manje djelotvornim.

Osim *trosatnog čekanja*, učinak učestalosti putovanja zrakoplovom na djelotvornost *očitanja lica* i na *provjeru biografskih podataka* umjereno je značajan, ali kontradiktoran (Tablica 6). Iako ispitanici koji putuju zrakoplovom dva ili više puta godišnje smatraju da je *očitanje lica* djelotvornije, oni smatraju da je *provjera biografskih podataka* manje djelotvorna. Visoke *p* vrijednosti u odgovorima na pitanja koja se odnose na ostale biometrijske strategije ukazuju na male razlike koje se mogu pripisati različitim razinama iskustva.

## IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

This sample of travellers perceived that some security measures – sky marshals, fingerprints, eye scans, and face scans – were both acceptable and effective. Some other measures were seen to be neither acceptable nor effective. Interestingly, a measure which has received considerable attention, profiling (here described as “airport security compare you to a profile using age, ethnicity, and appearance”), was acceptable to 48% of respondents and was considered effective by only 35% of respondents. Respondents also strongly voiced their dissatisfaction with what they perceived as the current or status quo

U odnosu na razinu obrazovanja,  $p$  vrijednost u odnosu na djelotvornost *statusa quo* od 0,076 ukazuje na granični značaj. U odnosu na prihode,  $p$  vrijednost od 0,05 vezana uz provjeru biografskih podataka ukazuje na umjereni značaj. Ne postoji dodatna potvrda da stupanj obrazovanja ili prihodi imaju bilo kakav značajni učinak na prihvaćanje i djelotvornost biometrije. Osim obrazovanja i prihoda, dob ispitanika nema značajan učinak na prihvaćanje i djelotvornost biometrije.

### IMPLIKACIJE I ZAKLJUČCI

Predodžba ovoga uzorka zrakoplovnih putnika bila je da su neke sigurnosne mjere – sigurnosno osoblje u zrakoplovu, otisci prstiju, očitavanje oka i lica – kako prihvatljive tako i djelotvorne. Neke druge mjere nisu smatrane ni prihvatljivima ni djelotvornima. Zanimljivo je da je jedna od mjera, koja je privukla priličnu pozornost, a to je profiliranje (ovdje opisano kao “sigurnosno osoblje u zračnoj luci vas uspoređi s određenim profilom koristeći podatke o Vašoj dobi, etničkom podrijetlu, i izgledu”), bila prihvatljiva za 48% ispitanika, iako ju je samo 35% ispitanika smatralo djelotvornom. Ispitanici su snažno izrazili i svoje nezadovoljstvo predodžbom trenutnog stanja (*statusa quo*). Sveukupno, pripadnici ovoga uzorka ostavili su dojam da su spremni prihvatiti razne tehnologije fizičkog očitavanja (biometrije) povezane na baze podataka. Manje su bili voljni prihvatiti profiliranje, možda zato što biometrijske metode djeluju objektivnije nego što je to slučaj s profiliranjem. S obzirom na izraženo prihvaćanje tehnologija očitavanja koje su povezane s bazama podataka, izražavaju određenu spremnost da se odreknu privatnosti informacija u zamjenu za veću osobnu sigurnost. U smislu maloga statističkog značaja spola i učestalosti putovanja zrakoplovom na prihvaćenost biometrije i predodžbu o njezinoj djelotvornosti, treba primijetiti da su opažene srednje vrijednosti razlika prilično niske (primjerice, obično se radi o veličinama između

conditions. Overall, members of this sample appeared willing to accept various physical scanning technologies (biometrics) linked to databases. They were less willing to accept profiling, perhaps because the biometric methods seem more objective than profiling. Given their reported acceptance of scanning technologies linked to databases, they appear willing to trade information privacy for personal safety. In terms of the few statistically significant effects of gender and flying frequency on biometrics' acceptance and perceived effectiveness, one should note that the observed mean differences were quite small (e.g., typically 0.1 or 0.2 in magnitude). Such small group differences probably have few managerial implications.

Making the distinction between biometrics' acceptance and perceived effectiveness, the implementation of biometric technologies at airports is an inducement for all stakeholders to understand this important issue from both the technology point of view and the consumer point of view. While biometric technologies are perceived as acceptable and effective in the grand scheme of improving security in the overall flying process (technology viewpoint), they may be viewed as hard to implement (consumer viewpoint). Accordingly, there is a possibility that the respondents in this study may react somewhat differently if presented with additional questions that would clearly identify the issue of biometrics' threat to personal privacy. One could argue that the survey questions highlight the technology point of view (by inquiring about technology acceptance and effectiveness as it relates to airport security and overall travel experience), while omitting the consumer point of view (i.e. losses and benefits to the consumer).

Additionally, travellers' favourable perceptions and adoption of biometrics may differ significantly before and after actual usage. As indicated in the introductory part of this study, travellers never experienced the selected biometric security measures. Support for such

0,1 ili 0,2). Takve neznatne razlike između skupina imat će vrlo malo implikacija u praksi.

Razlikovanje između prihvaćanja biometrije i predodžbe o njezinoj djelotvornosti predstavlja za sve dionike koji će primjenjivati biometrijske tehnologije u zračnim lukama prvi korak prema razumijevanju toga važnog pitanja kako s tehnološkog motrišta, tako i s motrišta korisnika. Dok se biometrijske tehnologije smatraju prihvatljivima i djelotvornima u sklopu velikoga plana poboljšanja sigurnosti u industriji zračnog prometa (tehnološko motrište), može postojati viđenje da su one teško provedive (motrište korisnika). Prema tome, postoji mogućnost da ispitanici u ovom istraživanju malo drugačije reagiraju kada bi im bila predočena dodatna pitanja koja bi jasno odredila pitanje biometrije kao prijetnju za osobnu privatnost. Mogao bi se predočiti argument da pitanja iz upitnika podrtavaju tehnološko motrište (jer ispituju prihvaćanje tehnologije i njezinu djelotvornost na način kako se ona odnosi na sigurnost zračnih luka i općenitog doživljaja putovanja), ali zanemaruju motrište korisnika (primjerice prednosti i nedostatke za korisnika).

Osim toga, pozitivne predodžbe putnika i njihovo prihvaćanje biometrije moglo bi se značajno razlikovati prije i nakon njezina korištenja u praksi. Kao što je naznačeno u uvodnom dijelu ovoga rada, putnici nikada nisu iskusili odabrane biometrijske sigurnosne mjere. Podršku takvim razlikama između prihvaćanja i korištenja pruža istraživanje ponašanja korisnika (primjerice, Howard i Sheth, 1969) i Teorija kognitivnog nesklada (Cummings i Venkatesan, 1976; Festinger, 1957). Na sličan način, na pozitivne predodžbe i prihvaćanje biometrije od strane korisnika mogla je utjecati vremenska bliskost između događaja od 11. rujna (jesen 2001. godine) i ispunjavanja upitnika (proljeće 2002. godine).

Veličina uzorka ( $n = 558$ ) i metoda uzorkovanja (neslučajni uzorak) dodatno ograničavaju mogućnost uopćavanja rezultata. Međutim,

differences between adoption and usage are provided by consumer behaviour research (e.g., Howard & Sheth, 1969) and Cognitive Dissonance Theory (Cummings & Venkatesan, 1976; Festinger, 1957). Similarly, travellers' favourable perceptions and adoption of biometrics may be influenced by the proximity of the events of 9/11 (autumn of 2001) and survey completion (spring of 2002).

The sample size ( $n = 558$ ) and sampling method (non-random sample) further limit the generalizability of the findings. However, it appears that these findings apply at least to some travellers. A similar restriction is imposed by the gender structure of the respondents in the sample – 67% female vs. 33% male. Clearly, the two gender groups are distributed more evenly at the national level than in the study sample. Thus, future studies need a more representative sample. Directions for further research include expanding this study to a sample that can be generalized to the U.S. population, including measures of attitudes toward privacy and government, and tracking the stability of these perceptions over time.

izgledno je da se ti rezultati mogu primijeniti barem na neke putnike. Slična ograničenja nameće rodna struktura ispitanika u ovome uzorku – 67% žena u odnosu na 33% muškaraca. Jasno je da su dvije rodne skupine ravnomjernije raspoređene na nacionalnoj razini nego što je to slučaj u ovom uzorku ispitanika. Zbog toga bi buduća istraživanja trebala koristiti reprezentativniji uzorak. Smjernice za buduća istraživanja uključivale bi i proširenje ovoga istraživanja na uzorak koji je moguće uopćiti u odnosu na stanovništvo SAD-a, uključujući procjenu stavova prema privatnosti i vladi te praćenje stabilnosti tih predodžbi tijekom vremena.

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