REFERENCES

REFERENCES

"Who never walks safe where he sees men's tracks makes no discoveries."

J.G. Holland

A

ALBRECHT, A. 2002a. Privacy and Biometrics not necessary a contradiction. *Federal office for information security*, 2002, p.1-15.

ALBRECHT, A. 2002b. Understanding the issues behind user acceptance. *Biometric Technology Today*, 2002, vol9, no.1, p.7-8.

ALBRECHT, A. 2003. The biometric industry report. *Market and Technology Forecasts to 2003*, p.67-79.

ALLAN, A. 2002a. Biometric Authentication: Perspective. *Gartner Research*, 2002, p.1-31.

ALLAN, A. 2002b. Biometrics: How do they measure up? *Gartner Research*, 2002, p.1-5.

ASHBOURN, J. 1999. The Biometric White Paper. *Avanti Biometrics site*, 1999. http://ho.mepage.ntlworld.com/avanti/home.htm, accessed on 2003/03/24.

ArticSoft. 2003. Biometrics – problem or solution. *ArticSoft Limited*, 2003. www.infosecnews.com/opinion/2003/01/15_03.htm, accessed on 2003/03/28.

REFERENCES

.....

B

BEQUAI A. 1996. Biometric security: Current status and legal concerns. *Computer Audit Update*, 1996, p.26-30.

BIOMETRIC RESEARCH. 2003. An Overview of Biometrics. *Biometric research Homepage at MSU*, 2003. http://biometrics.cse.msu.edu/info.html, accessed on 2003/03/25.

BOLLE, R.M. and CONNELL, J.H. and RATHA, N.K. 2001. Biometric perils and patches. *The Journal of the Pattern Recognition society*, 2001, vol.35, no.1, p.2727-2738.

BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS. 2002. Introduction to Digital certificates. *Digital certificate introduction*, 2002. http://digitalid.trustwise.com, accessed on 2003/03/28.

BURRELL, G. and MORGAN, G. 1961. *Sociological paradigms and organizational analysis*. London: Heinemann.

 \mathbf{C}

CHAHARBAGHI, K. and WILLIS, R. 2000. The technology, mythology and economy of technology. *Management Decision*, 2000, vol.38, no.6, p.394-402.

CHAN, S.L. 2002. Information technology in business processes. *Business process management journal*, 2002, vol.6, no.3, p.224-237.

CHAN, S.L. and CHOI, C.F. 1997. A conceptual and analytical framework for business process re-engineering. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 1997, vol.50.

CHOI, C.F. and CHAN, S.L. 1997. Business process re-engineering: evocation, elucidation and exploration. *Business process management journal*, 1997, vol.3, no.1, p.39-63.

CHECKLAND, P. and SCHOLES, J. 1990. *Soft Systems Methodology in Action*. Chichester: Wiley, J. and Sons.

CLARKE, R. 2001. Biometrics and Privacy. *Rogers Clarke's Biometrics and Privacy*, 2001. http://www.anu.edu.au/people/Roger.Clarke/DV/Biometrics/html, accessed on 2003/05/08.

CLARKE, R. 2000. Electronic Commerce Definitions. *Rogers Clarke's EC Definitions*, 2000. http://www.anu.edu.au/people/Roger.Clarke/EC/ECDefns/html, accessed on 2003/05/06.

CLARKE, R. 1994. Human identification in Information Systems: Management challenges and public policy issues. *Information Technology and People*, 1994, vol.7, no.4, p.6-37.

CLAUß, S. and KÖHNTOPP, M. 2001. Identity management and its support of multilateral security. *Computer Networks*, 2001, vol.37, p.205-219.

CORNFORD, T. and SMITHSON, S. 1996. *Project Research in Information Systems*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd.

D

DAVIES, S.G. 1994. Touching big brother – How biometric technology will fuse flesh and machine. *Information Technology and People*, 1994, vol.7, no.4, p.38-47.

DAVIS, F.D. 1989. Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use and User acceptance of Information Technology. *MIS Quarterly*, 1989, p.319-339.

174

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

REFERENCES

DEANE, F. and BARRELLE, K. and HENDERSON, R. and MAHAR, D. 1995. Perceived acceptability of biometric security systems. *Computers and Security*, 1995, vol.14, p.225-231.

DEMEESTER, M. 1999. Cultural aspects of information technology implementation. *International journal of Medical Informatics*, 1999, vol.56, p.25-41.

DESAI, M.S. and RICHARDS, T.C. and Desai, K.J. 2003. E-commerce policies and customer privacy. *Information Management & Computer Security*, 2003, vol.11, no.1, p.19-27.

DUNSTONE, T. 2001. Getting to grips with public policy. *Biometric Technology Today*, 2001, p.1-2.

 \mathbf{E}

E-Security. 2000. The e-ssential e-business e-nabler. *Issue 24*, 2000. http://www.theantidote.co.uk, accessed on 2003/11/22.

EISENHARDT, K.M. 1989. Building Theories from Case Study Research. *Academy of Management Review*, 1989, vol.14, no.4, p.532-550.

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE POLICY. 2002a. Privacy-Enhancing Technologies. *Electronic Commerce Task Force*, 2002. http://e-com.ic.gc.ca/english/privacy/632d25.html, accessed on 2003/07/17.

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE POLICY. 2002b. Privacy frequently asked questions. *Electronic Commerce Task Force*, 2002. http://e-com.ic.gc.ca/english/privacy/632d21.html, accessed on 2003/07/17.

F

FRENZEL, C.W. 1999. *Management of Information Technology, 3rd edition*. Cambridge: International Thomson Publishing.

175

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

REFERENCES

FURNELL, S.M. and DOWLAND, P.S. and ILLINGWORTH, H.M. and REYNOLDS, P.L. 2000. Authentication and Supervision: A Survey of User

attitudes. Computers and Security, 2000, vol.19, no.6, p.529-539.

FURNELL, S.M. and KARWENI, T. 1999. Security implications of electronic commerce: a survey of consumers and businesses. *Internet research: Electronic Networking Applications and Policy*, 1999, vol.9, no.5, p.372-382.

G

GEFEN, D. 2002. The relative importance of perceived ease of use in IS adoption: A study of E-Commerce adoption. *Journal of the Association of Information Systems*, 2002, vol.1, no.8.

GIOVANETTI, J. and BELLAMY, M. 1996. New information technologies: which products, which professions? *The role of information for rural development in ACP countries*, 1996, vol.12, no.16, p.157.

GHORAB, K.E. 1997. The Impact of Technology Acceptance Considerations on System Usage, and Adopted level of Technology Sophistication: An Empirical investigation. *International Journal of Information Management*, 1997, vol.17, no.4, p.249-259.

GRIJPINK, J. 2001. Privacy Law – Biometrics and privacy. *Computer Law and Security Report*, 2001, vol.17, no.3, p.154-160.

GUNDERMANN, L. and PROBST, T. 2001. Privacy and Biometrics – Issues of privacy-complaint design and application of biometric systems. *Submission to ISSE*, 2001, p.1-10.

REFERENCES

H

HARRIS, A.J. and YEN, D.C. 2002. Biometric authentication: assuring access to information. *Information Management and Computer Security*, 2002, vol.10, no.1, p.12-19.

HE, S. 2003. Informatics: a brief survey. *The Electronic Library*, 2003, vol.21, no.2, p.117-122.

K

KALAKOTA, R. & WHINSTON, A.B. 1997. *Electronic Commerce: A Manager's Guide*. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley.

KARAKAYA, F. 2001. Electronic Commerce: Current and Future Practices. *Managerial Finance*, 2001, vol.27, no.7, p.42-53.

KERSSENS VAN DRONGELEN, I. 2001. The iterative theory-building process: rationale, principles and evaluation. *Management Decision*, 2001, vol.39, no.7, p.503-512.

KLEIN, H.K. and MYERS, M.D. 1999. A set of principles for conducting and evaluating interpretive field studies in Information Systems. *MIS Quarterly*, 1999, vol.23, no.1, p.67-94.

KOSIUR, D.R. 1997. *Understanding Electronic Commerce*. Seattle: Microsoft Press.

L

LATEGAN, F.A. and OLIVIER, M.S. 2002. PrivGuard: A model to protect private information based on its own. *South African Computer Journal*, 2002, vol.29, p.58-68.

REFERENCES

A FORM D. A DIGITAL A. A COLLEGE DE 2002 MIL. A. A.

LEGRIS, P. and INGHAM, J. and COLLERETTE, P. 2003. Why do people use information technology? A critical review of the technology acceptance model. *Information and Management*, 2003, vol.40, op.191-204.

\mathbf{M}

MOLL, P. 1983. Should the Third World have information technologies? *The IFLA Journal*, 1983, vol.9, no.4, p.297.

N

NOIE. 1999. Setting the record straight about on-line credit card fraud for consumers. *The National Office for the Information Economy*, 1999. http://www.noie.gov.au, accessed on 2003/05/08.

0

OLIVIER, M.S. 1999. *Information Technology Research – A Practical Guide*. Published by author.

ORLIKOWSKI, W.J. and ROBEY, D. 1991. Information Technology and the Structuring of Organizations. *Information Systems Research*, 1991, vol.2, no.2, p.143-169.

P

PALMER, R. 2002. There's no business like e-business. *Qualitative Market Research: An International Journal*, 2002, vol.5, no.4, p.261-267.

PEREIRA, R.E. 2002. An adopted-centered approach to understanding adoption of innovations. *European journal of Innovation Management*, 2002, vol.4, no.1, p.40-49.

PHAHLAMOHLAKA, J. and LOTRIET, H. 2002. The impact of computer hardware theft on ICT introduction to South African rural communities: An interpretive assessment through focus groups and morphological analysis within a process-based research framework. *Systems Theory and Practice in Knowledge Age*, 2002, p.283-291.

178

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

REFERENCES

PHILLIPS, A. 2001. Pointing the finger at biometric technology. *Gartner Research*, 2001, p.1-12.

PRABHAKAR, S. and PANKANTI, S. and JAIN, A.K. 2003. Biometrics recognition: Security and Privacy Concerns. *ISSS Computer Society*, 2003, vol.3, p.33-42.

PRINS, C. 1998. Biometric Technology Law – Making our body identify for us – Legal implications of biometric technologies. *Computer Law and Security report*, 1998, vol.14, no.3, p.159-165.

R

RAM, S. and JUNG, H.S. 1991. "Forced" adoption of innovations in organizations: Consequences and implications. *Journal of Product innovation management*, vol.8, no.2, p.117-126.

RATNASINGHAM, P. 1998. The importance of trust in electronic commerce. *Internet research*, 1998, vol.8, no.4, p.1066-2243.

RIEM, A. 2001. Cybercrimes of the 21st century. *Computer Fraud and Security*, 2001, p.1-3.

RITCHEY DESIGN INC. 1995. Building customer relationships. http://www.ritcheylogic.com, accessed on 2003/07/19.

ROGERS, E.M. 1983. Diffusion of Innovation, 3rd edition. New York: The Press.

ROGERSON, S. and FIDLER, C. 1994. Strategic Information Systems Planning: Its adoption and use. *Information management and Computer Society*, 1994, vol.2, no.1, p.12-17.

REFERENCES

ROODE, J.D. 1993. Implications for Teaching of a Process-based Research Framework for Information Systems. *Working paper - Department of Informatics: University of Pretoria*, 1993.

RSA Security. 2002. Identity management: Providing security, convenience and opportunity for users and e-Businesses. *RSA Security Inc.*, 2002. www.rsasecurity.com, accessed on 2003/04/12.

S

SHANKAR, V. and URBAN, G.L and FAREENA, S. 2002. On-line trust: a stakeholder perspective, concepts, implications, and future directions. *Journal of Strategic Information Systems*, 2002, vol.11, p.325-344.

SO, W.C. and SCULLI, D. 2002. The role of trust, quality, value and risk in conducting e-business. *Industrial Management and Data Systems*, 2002, vo.102, no.9, p.503-512.

SOUTAR, C. 2002. Implementation of Biometric systems – Security and Privacy considerations. *Information security technical report*, vol.7, no.4, p.49-55.

SRINIVASAN, K and JAYARAMAN, S. 1999. The changing role of information technology in manufacturing. *IEEE Computer*, 1999, vol.32, no.3, p.9-42.

T

TATNALL, A. and LEPA, J. 2003. The Internet, e-commerce and older people: an actor-network approach to researching reasons for adoption and use. *Logistics Information Management*, 2003, vol.16, no.1, p.56-63.

TECHNEWS. 2002. MasterCard technology tackles fraud. *Hi-Tech Security Solutions – Published by Technews*, 2002.

http://www.ebiz.co.za/L_scripts/article.asp?pklArticleid=1775andpklIssueID=248, accessed on 2003/04/29.

180

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

REFERENCES

TEICH, A. 2000. Technology and the Future. Boston: Bedford/St. Matinn.

TELETRUST. 2003a. Biometrics and consumer protection. *Forum for Knowledge*, 2003. http://www.teletrust.de/themen.asp?id=80130andSprache=E_andHomePG=0, accessed on 2003/05/02.

TELETRUST. 2003b. Biometrics and privacy. *Forum for Knowledge*, 2003. http://www.teletrust.de/themen.asp?id=80120andSprache=E_andHomePG=0, accessed on 2003/05/02.

THAWTE. 2003. What is a digital certificate? *Thawte – it's a trust thing*, 2003. http://www.thawte.com/home.html, accessed on 2003/03/28.

TOMKO, G. 1998. Biometrics as a Privacy-Enhancing Technology: Friend or Foe of Privacy? *Privacy Implications of Biometrics*, 1998. http://www.dds.state.ct.us/digital/tomko.htm, accessed on 2003/07/17.

TORBET, G.E. and MARSHALL, I.M. and JONES, S. 1995. One in the eye to plastic card fraud. *International Journal of Retail and Distribution Management*, 1995, vol.23, no.5, p.3-11.

TURBAN, E. 2002. *Electronic Commerce 2002: A managerial perspective*. New Jersey: Anderson, N.

TURBAN, E. and GEHRKE, D. 2000. Success determinants of E-commerce Web site design. *Human Systems Management*, 2000.

IJ

UDO, G.J. 2001. Privacy and security concerns as major barriers for e-commerce: a survey study. *Information Management and Computer Security*, 2001, vol.9, no.4, p.165-174.

181

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

REFERENCES

\mathbf{V}

VENTER, H.S. and ELOFF, J.H.P. 2002. Vulnerabilities categories for intrusion detection systems. *Computer & Security*, 2002, vol.21, no.7, p.617-619.

VON SOLMS, B. 2001. Information Security – A multidimensional discipline. *Computers & Security*, 2001, vol.20, p.504-508.

\mathbf{W}

WALSHAM, G. 1995. Interpretive case studies in IS research. *Operational Research Society*, 1995, vo.4, p.74-81.

WALSHAM, G. and CHUN-KWONG, H. 1991. Structuration theory and Information System Research. *Journal of applied system analysis*, 1991, vol.17.

WETZEL, D. 2002. Credit Card Fraud. *DCTi e-Payment service - A Whitepaper*, 2000, p.1-6.

WHEATMAN, V. 2002. Biometrics: Questions Mark or Exclamation Point? *Gartner Research*, 2002, p.1.

WHETTEN, D.A. 1989. What Constitutes a Theoretical Contribution? *Academy of Management Review*, 1989, vol.14, no.4, p.490-495.

\mathbf{Y}

YIN, R.K. 1989. Case Study Research: Design and Methods. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

The last section found within the research study is the appendix section comprising of the research study ethics and research study questionnaire.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

"If you make people think they will thinking, they will love you; but if you really make them think, they will hate you."

Don Marquis

The appendix section of the research study includes the:

- 1. Research study ethics, which include:
 - ☐ The application form to the Faculty committee for research ethics and integrity.
 - ☐ The approval letter from the Faculty committee for research ethics and integrity.
- 2. Research study questionnaire that was used to obtain information on the research study problem statement.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A – Research study ethics

"In a changing world we must be prepared to change with it."

Benjamin Franklin

Approval for the research study was obtained from the Faculty committee for research ethics and integrity. The committee considers and makes recommendations on the ethical nature of research conducted in the Faculty of Engineering, Built Environment and Information Technology in which:

- □ People, individually or in groups, and/or animals are involved.
- □ Research could have an influence on the environment.

The application form for approval of a research project as well as the approval letter received from the Faculty committee for research ethics and integrity are included below:

APPENDIX

University of Pretoria etd – Giesing, I (2003)



5th of June 2003

Dear Sir/Madam,

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF A RESEARCH PROJECT

1.	Applicant's name:	Ilse Giesing
2.	Postal address:	P.O. Box 10592, Johannesburg 2000
3.	E-mail address:	ilseg@dex.co.za
4.	Telephone number:	(011) 644-6546
5.	Fax number:	(011) 644-6501
6.	School in Faculty:	Information Technology
7.	Research project title: User perceptions related to identification throubusiness.	gh biometrics within electronic
8.	Date of submission:	5 th of June 2003
9.	Study leader:	Dr. H.H. Lotriet
		195

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

APPENDIX

10. Other specialist services:

None

11. Research study particulars:

□ Problem statement

The identification of user perceptions related to identification through biometrics within electronic business

□ Research study objectives

- Important factors that influence user adoption in Electronic Business.
- Why identification plays such an important role in Electronic Business.
- Important factors that influence user perceptions related to biometrics as an identification system within Electronic Business.

□ Key terms

Information Technology, Information Systems, Electronic Commerce, Biometrics, Digital certification, Digital certificate, Identification, User adoption, Cultural barriers, Security and privacy considerations and Legal aspects and implications.

□ Experimental methods/measuring instruments

Interpretive research has been selected so that the research study's problem statement can be exploratory tested. The interpretive research will be done by means of a questionnaire.

□ Materials/Apparatus

For the purpose of the research study a questionnaire will be used to collect the relevant data. The format of the questionnaire was that of closed (restricting the participant to selecting an answer from a list of possible answers) and open (allowing the participant to supply an appropriate answer) questions relating to the following sub-sections:

Demographic information.

APPENDIX

- - Background information on Internet usage and concerns.
 - Biometrics as an identification method.
 - User adoption and perceptions.
 - Additional comments.

□ Profile of research subjects/target group/animals/environmental factors

An Information Technology organization by the name of DexData Technologies Pty (Ltd), also known as DexIT, was selected for the research study exploratory field study section by means of interpretive research and morphological analysis methods. The Dex Group of companies is a global Information Technology-based organization that runs mission critical systems for financial services, healthcare managers and security application clients. DexIT was originally established in 1982 to provide brokers and insurers with the systems, data and analyzing tools required to make underwriting decisions. DexIT was the first to offer an on-line quotation for Personal Lines Insurance on the Internet. Having developed the world's most advanced encryption technology, DexIT information security and verification products provide innovative solutions in the fields of security. DexIT's unique twodimensional (2D) barcode is revolutionising the fight against fraud and shrinkage. Their information security and verification products apply to various media such as reproducible and non-reproducible **two**-dimensional (2D) symbologies, smart cards, magnetic cards, touch memory and telecommunications. In the last six years, they have used their skills and intellectual property to grow into South Africa's leading provider of security solutions based on technologies such as two-dimensional (2D) barcodes, biometrics, and encryption. DexIT were the first to explore machine-readable identity-solutions using facial, signature and finger biometrics embedded in machine-readable **two**-dimensional (2D) barcodes placed on an identity card. The reason for selecting DexIT, as the research site for the research study, and specifically their information security and verification company known as Dex Security Solutions (DSS) is because they are a South African pioneer in

APPENDIX

the field of information security, identification and verification technology. Dex Security Solutions (DSS) places a strong focus on the development of its own intellectual property, which forms the basis of most of its solutions. To ensure that they remain on the cutting edge of the fast-moving security world, Dex Security Solutions (DSS) has established a dedicated research and development (R&D) business unit. The research study will add tremendous value to their research and development (R&D) business unit with regard to their biometric identification (fingerprint verification) units that can be integrated with Electronic Business's identification and/or security systems.

12. Further particulars

Over a period of **two** months, starting in June 2003, the questionnaire was distributed amongst eighty employees of DexIT. The employees all have a sound Information Technology background and comprised analyst programmers, business analysts, network specialists, system operators, technical specialists, account and/or sales executives, project managers, division managers and top management of the organization. The questionnaire was used to determine the opinions and/or perceptions of the employees of DexIT with regard to the research study problem statement presented to them within the questionnaire. A focus group was used to obtain additional perceptions and attitudes on the research results obtained out of the questionnaire. The users were assured that their response would be treated as confidential and they were offered the opportunity to receive the result of the thesis once completed.

13. **Publishing/Application of results:** M.Com Informatics thesis

APPENDIX

Hereby I, *Ilse Giesing*, in my capacity as IT Manager, that:

Research subjects will be informed, information will be handled confidentially, research subjects reserve the right to choose whether to participate and, where applicable, written permission will be obtained for the execution of the project.

- □ No conflict of interest or financial benefit, whether for the researcher, company or organization, that could materially affect the outcome of the investigation or jeopardise the name of the university is foreseen.
- ☐ Inspection of the experiments in loco may take place at any time by the committee or its proxy.
- ☐ The information I furnish in the application is correct to the best of my knowledge and that I will abide by the stipulations of the committee as contained in the regulations.

Signed: Ilse Giesing

Date: 2003/06/05

APPENDIX



Reference number: IT/EBIT/01/2003 18 June 2003

Dr HH Lotriet

Department of Informatics

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

Dear Dr Lotriet

FACULTY COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH ETHICS AND INTEGRITY THE APPLICATION OF YOUR STUDENT (I GIESING) REFERS

- I hereby wish to inform you that the research project titled: "User perceptions
 related to identification through biometrics within electronic business", has been
 approved by the Committee. This approval does not imply that the researcher,
 student or lecturer is relieved of any accountability in terms of the Codes of
 Research Ethics of the University of Pretoria, if action is taken beyond the
 approved proposal.
- 2. According to the regulations, any relevant problem arising from the study or research methodology as well as any amendments or changes, must be brought to the attention of any member of the Faculty Committee who will deal with the matter.
- 3. The Committee must be notified on completion of the project.

The Committee wishes you every success with the research project.

Prof. J.J. Hanekom

Chairman: Faculty Committee for Research Ethics and Integrity
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY

190

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

APPENDIX

APPENDIX B – Research study questionnaire

"An original writer is not one who imitates nobody, but one whom nobody can imitate."

De Chateaubriand

The questionnaire that was used to obtain information on the research study problem statement: **The identification of user perceptions related to identification through biometrics within electronic business**, is included below:

APPENDIX



20th of June 2003

Dear Sir/Madam,

USER PERCEPTIONS RELATED TO BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION

I am currently busy conducting my M.Com degree in Informatics at the University of Pretoria. The M.Com degree in Informatics requires that a thesis be completed on a topic within the Information Technology field. I have chosen "User perceptions related to identification through biometrics within electronic business," as my research study topic.

Please assist me with my thesis by completing the below questionnaire, it should not take more than 20 minutes of your time. Your response will be treated as confidential. Please complete the entire questionnaire. The answers are about perceptions and there are no right or wrong answers.

Your input is critical in ensuring that an objective research conclusion is reached and I thank you for your time and participation. The results of the thesis will be made available on request.

Regards

Ilse Giesing

Tel: (011) 644-6546 Fax: (011) 644-6501 E-mail: ilseg@dex.co.za

192

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

APPENDIX

${\bf USER\ PERCEPTIONS\ RELATED\ TO\ BIOMETRIC\ IDENTIFICATION\ -}$ ${\bf QUESTIONNAIRE}$

Please complete the following questionnaire. Select only one option most applicable to your situation.

Se	ctio	n A: Demographic information	
1.	Are	e you?	
		Male	
		Female	
2.	Но	w old are you?	
		Under 21	
		21 – 25	
		26 - 30	
		31 - 35	
		36 - 40	
		41 - 45	
		46 - 50	
		Over 50	
3.	Wł	nat is your preferred home language?	
		English	
		Afrikaans	

□ Other (Please specify) _____

<u> 193</u>

APPENDIX

4.	Wh	hat is your highest educational qualification?	
		Standard 8	7
		Matric	
		Relevant professional job training	1
		Diploma/Post graduate diploma	1
		B degree	7
		Honours/Masters/Doctors degree	7
		Other (Please specify)	7
			_
5.	In v	which industry do you work or provide a service to?	
		Tele-communications	7
		Manufacturing/Electricity	1
		Mining	7
		Healthcare	7
		Government	7
		Retail	7
		Travel/Entertainment	7
		Financial services	
		Other (Please specify)	7
6.	Но	ow many years experience do you have in your industry?	-

APPENDIX

7.	Wh	at best describes your occupation?	
		Analyst programmer	
		Business analyst	
		Network specialist	
		System operator	
		Technical specialist	
		Account and/or sales executive	
		Project manager	
		Division manager	
		Top management	
		Other (Please specify)	
8.	Doe	Daily Occasionally Never	
Soci	_		
		n B: Background information	
9.		w long have you been connected to the Internet?	
		Not connected at all	
		Less than 3 months	
		Between 3 – 12 months	
		Between 12 – 36 months	
		More than 3 years	

195

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

APPENDIX

10.	Wh	nere do you connect to the Internet?	
		At work	
		At home	
		At work and home	
		Not connected at all	
11.	Но	w frequently do you use the Internet?	
		Regularly	
		Occasionally	
		Seldom	
		Almost never	
12.	Wh	nat do you use the Internet for? (Select all applicable options)	
		General browsing	
		E-mail	
		On-line purchasing	
		Education/research/gathering information	
		Commercial activities e.g. e-banking	
		Other (Please specify)	
13.	Wh	nat type of Internet user do you consider yourself to be?	
		Expert	
		Average	
		Novice	

APPENDIX

14.	Do	you have any general concerns when using the Internet? (S	elect all applicable
	opti	ons)	
		Trust amongst participants	
		Security concerns	
		Privacy considerations	
		Fraudulent transactions	
		Legal implications of transactions	
		Customer service	
		Other (Please specify)	
		None	
15.		ou have any concerns related to the Internet, how in your oblved?	opinion can they be
16.	Do	you conduct e-banking?	
		Yes	
		No	
17.	Но	w frequently do you use e-banking?	
		Regularly	
		Occasionally	
		Seldom	
		Almost never	

18.	Wh	at do you use e-banking for? (Select all applicable options)	
		Regular (scheduled) payments	
		Adhoc payments	
		Balance enquires	
		Inter-account transfers	
		Other (Please specify)	
19.	Wh	at are your concerns with regard to e-banking?	
• •	_		
20.		you purchase items on-line on the Internet?	
		Yes	
		No	
21	Ша	v fraguently do voy yea on line nyrchesing?	
21.		w frequently do you use on-line purchasing?	
		Regularly	
		Occasionally	
		Seldom	
		Almost never	
22.	Wł	at type of on-line purchasing do you do? (Select all applicable	e ontions)
		Leisure (CDs, books, etc)	
		Food	
		Education	
		Holiday arrangements	
		Other (Please specify)	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

198

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

APPENDIX

24.	Do	you conduct e-transactions on behalf of your organization?	
		Yes	
		No	
25.	Ho	w frequently do you conduct e-transactions on behalf of your	r organization?
		Regularly	
		Occasionally	
		Seldom	
		Almost never	
26.	W h	nat is the nature of your organization's e-transactions?	
27.		nat are your concerns with regard to your organization condunsactions?	cting e-
28.	Wh	nich of the following, in your opinion, will improve transaction	on security on the
	Inte	ernet? (Select all applicable options)	
		User-id and password verification	
		User-id, password and PIN verification	
		Biometric verification (e.g. fingerprint verification, retinal	
		scanning, iris scanning, face recognition, voice	
		recognition and signature verification)	
		Digital certification	
		Encrypted data transfer	
		Legislation (ECT Act.)	
		Information availability of the participants	
		Other (Please specify)	
		None	

199

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

APPENDIX

30. In id us	n your opinion, do you think that user identification and verification are important in Electronic Business? Please expand your answer. In your opinion do you think that traditional identification methods such as useral, password and PIN verification are sufficient and should be adequate for future see in business transactions over the Internet? Please expand your answer.					
30. In id us	n your opinion do you think that traditional identification methods such as user- l, password and PIN verification are sufficient and should be adequate for future se in business transactions over the Internet? Please expand your answer.					
id us —	I, password and PIN verification are sufficient and should be adequate for future se in business transactions over the Internet? Please expand your answer.					
Section						
	on C: Biometrics					
31. D	o you have any knowledge about biometric methods (e.g. fingerprint verification,					
ret	tinal scanning, iris scanning, face recognition, voice recognition and signature verification)?					
٥	1 Basic					
	1 Average					
	Good					
	1 Expert					
	None					
32. H	ow would you feel about making use of biometrics (e.g. fingerprint verification,					
	tinal scanning, iris scanning, face recognition, voice recognition and signature verification) as a ossible means of identification?					
33. W	Yould your feeling differ depending on the type of biometrics used as an					
id	identification method (e.g. fingerprint verification, retinal scanning, iris scanning, face					
rec	cognition, voice recognition and signature verification)? Please expand your answer.					

200

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

APPENDIX

34.	Would you feel more comfortable using biometrics solely in a work environment rather than in a home environment? Please expand your answer.	ent
35.	Would you feel more comfortable using biometrics solely in a home environment ather than in a work environment? Please expand your answer.	ent
36.	Would you prefer a certain biometric identification method above another (Rate order of precedence)?	e in
	□ Fingerprint verification	
	□ Retinal scanning	
	□ Iris scanning	
	□ Face recognition	
	□ Voice recognition	
	□ Signature verification	
	□ None	
37.	What type of information would you like to receive before starting to use biometrics as an identification system?	
38.	Do you think that a biometric identification system combined with Electronic Commerce could provide additional benefits to you as user? Please expand yo answer.	ur
39.	Would biometric identification reduce your concerns with regard to e-transacti	ng
	on the Internet?	
	□ Yes	
	□ No	

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

APPENDIX

40.	How would biometric identification address your concerns with regard to e-transacting on the Internet? Please expand your answer.
41.	Are there any concerns that will not be addressed by biometric identification within Electronic Business?
	etion D: User adoption
	om a "user" perspective:
42.	Which factors would prevent you, as an individual, to adopt biometrics as an identification system?
43.	Which factors would motivate you, as an individual, to adopt biometrics as an identification system?
44.	When will you, as an individual, adopt biometrics as an identification system?
	□ As a brand new innovation
	□ Entering the market as a beta version
	Being implemented by various organizations
	□ Well established in the market
	□ Being used for a substantial period of time
	□ Never
45.	In your opinion, as an individual, (user of the biometric identification system)
	how should the implementation of identification through biometrics in Electronic
	Business be handled to ensure success?

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

APPENDIX

	om a "developer/implementation" perspective: . Which factors, in your opinion, would prevent an organization from				
	implementing biometrics as an identification system?				
47.	Which factors, in your opinion, would motivate an organization to imple biometrics as an identification system?	ement			
48.	When, in your opinion, will an organization adopt biometrics as an identity system?	tification			
	□ As a brand new innovation				
	□ Entering the market as a beta version				
	□ Being implemented by various organizations				
	□ Well established in the market				
	□ Being used for a substantial period of time				
	□ Never				
49.	In your opinion, from a developer/implementation perspective, how sho implementation of identification through biometrics in Electronic Busine handled to ensure success?				
	ection E: Additional comments Where else, in your opinion, would biometric identification be of use ou Electronic Business?	tside			
51.	Do you have any additional comments that you would like to add?				
		203			

Compiled by: Ilse Giesing

APPENDIX

		ATTEN	DIA
52.	Would you be interested in receiving a copy of the thesis results?		
		Yes	
		No	
	I	thank you for the time that you tool	k in answering the questionnaire.