**Verification and when Personal Information needs to become a Real Identity**

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| Question | Answer | Personal Information | Identity Information |
| Do you need to create a user record? | No | You do not need to collect any information. |
| Yes | Personal information is self-claimed. | Identity is self-claimed (pseudonymous). |
| Do you need an attribute that it is critical[[1]](#footnote-1) must relate to the user? | No |
| Yes | The critical attribute must be accurate and bound to the user. | Identity is still self-claimed (pseudonymous). |
| Does this user need to link to the same user in other contexts? | No | Personal information is self-claimed. |
| Yes | The critical attribute/s must be accurate and bound to the user. | Identity is persistent in multiple contexts (possibly absolute).  |
| Does this user need to have only one record in this context? | No | Personal information is self-claimed. | Identity is still self-claimed (pseudonymous). |
| Yes | The critical attribute/s must be accurate and bound to the user. | Identity is based on fixed[[2]](#footnote-2) authoritative values (absolute). |

To apply this in its purest form will require the leveraging of systems that have at a minimum established a persistent identity and ideally have confirmed one and only one claim.

A lack of these systems being in place has meant the over collection of fixed (identity) attributes.

The table represented in picture format



1. An attribute that is required for eligibility. Examples include meeting a legislative requirement (e.g. age, citizenship) or for the safety of the public (e.g. qualified doctor or pilot) etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. *A ‘fixed’ identity could be a biometric or a combination of attributes that remain static over a lifetime e.g. name at birth, date of birth, place of birth etc.* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)