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New Identity Management Models and their Impact on Privacy and Security

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1. Identity Management (IdM) systems serve two purposes: differentiating one part of society (such as an individual or groups of individuals) from another, and then communicating that difference.¹
2. While different societies call for different forms of IdM systems, those systems can also affirm or reform the structure of that society.²
3. Effectively pairing different forms of society with IdM systems is a key requirement for ensuring best practices in the policy space of identification.³
4. Forms of identification, as well as the definition of groups with which one is identified, can clearly be associated with access to resources ranging from buildings to human rights.⁴
5. International standards have been the driving force behind the adoption of identification technologies throughout the world.⁵
6. An individual's trust in state institutions and differences in cultural values and individual beliefs (social cynicism) have a direct impact on their attitude towards national IdM schemes.⁶
7. There is a statistically significant correlation between those who approve of ID cards and numbers and those who value collective interests. Similarly, there is a statistically significant correlation between those who disapprove of ID cards and numbers and those who value individual interests.⁷
8. Higher trust in state institutions (government, judiciary, armed forces and law enforcement) is correlated with higher trust in ID cards and numbers.⁸
9. "All things are defined by names. Change the name, and you change the thing." – Terry Pratchett

¹ Chapter 2 of this thesis

² Chapter 6 of this thesis

³ Chapter 3 of this thesis

⁴ Chapter 2 of this thesis

⁵ Chapter 4 of this thesis

⁶ Chapter 5 of this thesis

⁷ Chapter 5 of this thesis

⁸ Chapter 5 of this thesis