DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

ORCID Primer for

Librarians and Administrators

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Key Points for Researchers

1. An ORCID identifier is a unique, numeric identifier for individual researchers and creators. ORCID stands for Open Researcher and Contributor ID. Register for an ORCID identifier at: https://orcid.org/register

> ● ORCID was created to reconcile name ambiguity and variants, helping researchers and creators get recognition and credit for all their work.

2. Researchers and creators can use an ORCID identifier to build a profile of their publications, creative works, datasets, book chapters, dissertations, patents and other research products. e.g. Mike Smit https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2028-4317.

> ● The ORCID system has been designed to synchronize with journals, funding agencies, data repositories, and other information systems, with the long-term goal of substantially reducing the effort associated with manuscript submission, grant proposal submission, CV maintenance, and other activities. A wide variety of prominent research organizations and publishers have integrated their systems with ORCID, and many more integrations are in development. Dalhousie plans for ORCID integration in the future.

3. Researchers control access to the content of their ORCID record. The record holder chooses a default visibility initially and then can change this default and item-level visibility at any time. https://orcid.org/privacy-policy

- The record holder chooses to make any element (other than the ORCID iD, which is always visible) one of three settings:
    - visible by everyone (Public),
    - visible only to a selected groups of Member institutions (Limited Access - Trusted Organizations)
    - visible only to themselves and Trusted Individuals you designate (Private)

4. Major journals and funding agencies support ORCID. Quite a few journals request ORCID identifiers with manuscript submissions, and many more will in the near future. Funding agencies will also request ORCID identifiers with grant proposals.

5. The completeness of any ORCID profile depends on the researcher's diligence in maintaining and updating it. While a lot of information can be added automatically from Researcher ID, Scopus, CrossRef and other sources, researchers may have to add and edit some information manually.

6. Researchers should display their ORCID on their faculty profile, email signatures, and other visible places.   They can also create and use a personal ORCID QR Code!

7. Dalhousie University is a Premium member of the ORCID Consortium in Canada ORCID-CA https://orcid-ca.org/

Key Points for Administrators

1. ORCID has a number of options for integration into the university and research workflows. Using ORCID APIs to collect ORCID iDs allows an institution to assist in identity management, research information management (RIM)(CRIS)/profile and human resources (HR), electronic theses and dissertations (ETD), institutional repository (IR) systems, and more.

     - This ensures that the institution has the right iD for each researcher and can correctly identify them across multiple systems and/or campuses at an institution.

     - Institutions can request the record owner's permission to read, write, or update the information in their ORCID record

2. Integration using ORCID APIs requires a significant amount of ITS time dedicated to implement. It also requires the willingness of record holders to share their information with the institution as a Trusted Organization.   Best practices for integration of ORCID at research organizations can be found at: https://orcid.org/content/best-practices-research-organizations. **Dalhousie Libraries have started to explore integration options and hope to establish some integration in future.**

3. Administrators can potentially use ORCID data to improve institutional assessment and benchmarking, impact reporting, and marketing initiatives if ORCID is integrated into university systems.

4. Collecting ORCID iDs and obtaining permission to read and update ORCID records requires users to sign into ORCID from within an institution system and then retrieving their data from the ORCID Registry using the ORCID API. It is important to provide information to the identity holder about why iDs are being collected and why this is beneficial to users and the institution. A hyperlinked ORCID-branded button for collecting authenticated ORCID iDs can be configured to request permissions to access the researcher's ORCID record via API:

    Example button graphics

5. Integration could help Libraries to improve institutional repositories, discovery systems, and name authority systems if integration is pursued in future.

6. An institution can create ORCID identifiers on behalf of its faculty and students. Researchers would then 'claim' their identifiers in order to activate them.

     - ***Dalhousie has chosen not to go with the 'create and claim' method, instead each individual registers independently***. *However if a single department wishes to implement this method the Dalhousie Libraries can assist with this route.*

What is ORCID?

ORCID is the Open Researcher and Contributor ID (http://orcid.org/). ORCID is a non-profit organization funded by institutional memberships, grant-making organizations, and a wide variety of research organizations and publishers.

What is an ORCID identifier?

An ORCID identifier is a persistent, unique, numeric identifier for individual researchers and creators. For example:

> Mike Smit is https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2028-4317

An ORCID identifier distinguishes researchers and creators from individuals with the same or similar names. For example, take a look at "Cheng Li" or "Jennifer Smith" in the ORCID database.

ORCID is similar to ResearcherID, Scopus Author ID, International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI), and other systems for identifying and distinguishing researchers and creators, but ORCID is rapidly becoming a universal system. ORCID has the potential to integrate disparate publication data and interoperate with a wide variety of systems.

Major publishers and funding agencies support ORCID

ORCID is growing rapidly and has many supporters. The most prominent supporters include Nature, Science, PNAS, PLOS, Elsevier, Springer, Wiley, IEEE, ACM, DOE, NIH, FDA, AGU, and the Wellcome Trust to name a few. [1]

It is widely anticipated that most high-impact journals will request ORCID identifiers with every manuscript submission. Currently, more than one thousand journals request ORCID identifiers with manuscript submissions. [2]   Submitting a manuscript with an ORCID identifier will likely be optional for the next few years, but may become a customary or even mandatory part of the submission process at some point.

Some funding agencies have begun requesting ORCID identifiers with grant proposals and awards and it is anticipated that more will follow.

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[1] https://orcid.org/statistics ; https://orcid.org/content/requiring-orcid-publication-workflows-open-letter ; http://orcid.org/organizations/integrators/integrationchart

[2] http://sites.nationalacademies.org/PGA/cs/groups/pgasite/documents/webpage/pga_088153.pdf

How do researchers and creators benefit from ORCID?

1. ORCID helps researchers get recognition and credit for all their work by reconciling name ambiguity and variants. We can think of an ORCID identifier as a DOI for individual researchers and creators. By reducing or resolving name ambiguity problems, ORCID helps researchers maintain authoritative, unambiguous links between their identities and their works.

● The following examples illustrate that name ambiguity and variants are significant problems for accurate credit:

Ambiguity problems:

Lei Zhang (Winston-Salem State University)
Lei Zhang (Dartmouth College)
Lei Zhang (North Dakota State University)
Lei Zhang (University of Warwick)
Lei Zhang (University of Maryland)

Variant problems:

Katherine Patterson
Katherine Elizabeth Patterson
Katherine E. Patterson
Kathy Patterson
K. Patterson
K.E. Patterson
Katherine Ross (maiden name)
K. Ross (maiden name)

2. Researchers and creators can use ORCID to maintain a database of publications, patents, creative works, grants, and other products. An individual's database is called an ORCID profile. Here's are some examples from Dalhousie:

- [Melissa Furrow](#) (English)
- [Susan Manning](#) (Political Science)
- [Aaron Newman](#) (Psychology/Neuroscience)

Researchers can quickly and easily import data from databases, publishers, and other biographical systems. For example, they can import data from Researcher ID, Scopus, ISNI, CrossRef and others.

3. Increasingly, researchers and creators will be able to automatically import data from their ORCID profiles into publication databases, data repositories, metrics systems, and expert databases, substantially reducing the effort and time associated with manual copying.

● For example, if a researcher submits a grant proposal to the NIH, he or she will be able to import information from their ORCID profile into SciENcv. In addition, a researcher can import their ORCID profile into ImpactStory to automatically aggregate information about downloads, citations, and social media mentions associated with his or her work.

 4. Journals, publishers, data repositories, libraries, and other organizations will be able to update a researcher's ORCID profile automatically <u>if the researcher grants Trusted Party permission</u>.

● For example, a journal could automatically add information about a new article as it is published to a researcher's ORCID profile via CrossRef.

5. ORCID will reduce the steps associated with manuscript submission and data repository submission.

● Journals, publishers, data repositories, and other organizations will be able to pre-populate submission information with data from a researcher's ORCID profile, reducing the amount of time required to create a submission.

How can Dalhousie University benefit from an institutional membership in ORCID?

1. Administrators could import ORCID data associated with faculty and students into institutional assessment and reporting systems if integration takes place. **NOTE:** Integration is just in the planning stages at Dalhousie.

2. Administrators and librarians could use ORCID data to build custom analyses of research activity and impact <u>if the researcher grants Trusted Party permission</u>. Administrators could also use ORCID data in marketing campaigns.

3. Faculty and administrators could import ORCID data into expert networks or researcher profiles systems if integration has taken place.

4. ORCID identifiers can be created on behalf of faculty and students who can then 'claim' their own record. Dalhousie has chosen not to take this route but could make arrangements to do this for specific departments if requested.

● Some universities are taking this approach in order to generate awareness and accelerate adoption.

● Individual researchers and creators would have to 'claim' their identifiers in order to activate them.

5. Dalhousie University Libraries is exploring the capability to append ORCID identifiers to scholarship, data, theses, and dissertations deposited into DalSpace.

What are the limitations of ORCID?

While the ORCID system can import data from a wide range of databases, many researchers and creators will have to add and edit at least some data manually in order to create a complete profile (for example a researcher's employment and education history)

Until there is seamless integration between the vast majority of publishers and the ORCID system, the completeness of any ORCID profile will depend on the researcher's diligence in maintaining and updating it.

How much does ORCID cost for individual researchers?

ORCID is free for individual researchers.

How much does an institutional membership cost?

Dalhousie University pays an annual membership fee for institutional Premium membership. There are three levels of service and support: Basic, Premium and Premium Consortium.
https://orcid.org/about/membership

Learn more Visit the ORCID website https://orcid.org/

Further reading:

Brown, J.; Demeranville, T.; Meadows, A. Open Access in Context: Connecting Authors, Publications and Workflows Using ORCID Identifiers. *Publications* **2016**, *4*, 30.
https://doi.org/10.3390/publications4040030

Katherine G. Akers, Alexandra Sarkozy, Wendy Wu & Alison Slyman (2016) ORCID Author Identifiers: A Primer for Librarians, Medical Reference Services Quarterly, 35:2, 135-144, DOI: 10.1080/02763869.2016.1152139   https://doi.org/10.1080/02763869.2016.1152139

Scientists, Your Number is Up. Nature, 31 May 2012. https://doi.org/10.1038/485564a