ORCID Adoption and Use by the Publishing Community
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Laurel L. Haak, PhD
Executive Director, ORCID
L.Haak@orcid.org
http://orcid.org/0000-0001-5109-3700
Names are Messy
Can names be cleaned up?
Of course they can!

We need to use digital names: persistent identifiers that uniquely specify the object or person to which a name refers.
ORCID (orcid.org) provides a registry of persistent digital identifiers that distinguish researchers from each other.
With other identifiers, ORCID enables machine-readable connections with:

- works
- organizations
- person IDs
Noun Game

ID

person

fund

place

ref

thing

DOI

Ringgold

orcid.org
Identifiers and the connections between them provide plumbing for research information, and the tools to build trust in digital information.
Organizations in the community are collaborating to ensure persistent identifiers for people, places, and things are authenticated in research workflows.
Authentication is the process of

- (a) using an electronic, password-protected process (API/OAuth2) to request an iD

- (b) explicitly requesting specific permissions from an individual to read/write/update information

Authentication ensures the person and the iD belong together, the iD is correct (no typos), and that privacy is respected.
Plumbing in Action

ORCID Record

submit manuscript
submit metadata
update author ORCID record

notifications to member systems

University Library
Faculty Profiles
Funders

http://crosstech.crossref.org/2015/09/orcid-auto-update.html

orcid.org
Implementing digital identifiers in publishing workflows is:

• Enhancing *discoverability* of authors and their associated works and affiliations
• Reducing *manual form-filling*
• Streamlining *reporting workflows*
• Supporting *trust* in information provided
28 Sept – 2 Oct 2015
#PeerRevWeek15
The Peer Review Services Working Group (PRS-WG) is led by ORCID and F1000 and is mandated with developing and maintaining a standard data profile for exchanging instances of peer review service contributed by researchers. The PRS-WG will review options for acknowledging peer review service activities and developing recommendations for policies and business rules.

http://casrai.org/standards/subject-groups/peer-review-services#.VT8DD2YfDKA
Peer Review Citation Data Elements

**PERSON**: Fields describing the person who performed the review and is being recognized for this review activity.

**REVIEW**: Fields describing the review itself. In the case of blind or otherwise unshared reviews, this information may be left blank.

**SUBJECT**: Fields describing the subject of the review, for example, the paper, grant or other item. In the case of blind or otherwise unshared reviews, this information also may be left blank.

**ORGANIZATION**: Fields describing the organization that is recognizing the person for review activity, such as a publisher, association or funder.

http://dictionary.casrai.org/Peer_Review_Services

Sub-elements

1. Reviewer/ID Type
2. Reviewer/ID
3. Reviewer/First Name
4. Reviewer/Middle Name
5. Reviewer/Family Name
6. Reviewer/Role
7. Review/Convening Org Name
8. Review/Convening Org ID Type
9. Review/Convening Org ID
10. Review/Reference ID
11. Review/URL
12. Review/Type
13. Review/Completion Date
14. Review Subject/ID Type
15. Review Subject/ID
16. Review Subject/Container
17. Review Subject/Type
18. Review Subject/Title
19. Review Subject/URL
Peer Review Workflow

- Verify review with editorial management system
- Post review citation to ORCID

Publisher

submit review

ORCID Record

notifications to external repositories
Reviewer can choose whether to export their review records to ORCID. Initial opt-in triggers permissions request workflow using ORCID OAuth.

Automatically add your verified reviews to your ORCID record

Find out more about how Publons syncs your reviews with ORCID.
Complex review data structure translated into minimal review record with a persistent identifier

Publisher data
- Reviewer name
- Journal
- Verification audit trail
- Review date

ORCID
- iD
- Review YYYYMM
- Activity (review or editor)
- Organisation (journal, funder, etc.)
- Review Identifier
- Source and date of post
Challenges:

- Peer review activities must be associated with identifiers—for the reviewer, the activity itself, and the reviewer affiliation
- Connections between identifiers must be made using authentication
Publisher holds data and uses intermediary to provide repository of metadata and resolvable review IDs. Verified reviews (green ticks) are automatically transferred from intermediary to ORCID once the reviewer has opted in.
Where are we?

- Journals starting to collect ORCID iDs from reviewers; funders planning workflows
- ORCID launching user interface and APIs to support posting of peer review data
- Early adopter program underway with AGU. eJP, F1000, Publons, and other platforms to test out ORCID record update process
Implementing digital identifiers in peer review workflows will:

- Enhance *discoverability* of peer reviewers and their associated works and affiliations
- Make peer review activities *measurable*
- Enable a richer understanding of scholarly contributions and connections
To benefit, researchers need only do 2 things

1. Register for an ORCID iD
2. Use ORCID iD when submitting and reviewing papers
To encourage your journal to use identifiers
To ask authors and reviewers for an ID
To use authentication and auto-update!
Noun Game

person

place

thing
The ability to uniquely identify contributors is a deceptively simple concept which, if realised, could enable forms of real-time understanding of scientific research that up to now have been extremely costly (if not impossible).

--Jonathan Kram, Wellcome Trust