Title / Introduction

Where have you been asked for them?

- Over 3,000 journals require ORCID ID as point of submission
- 75% of ORCID registrations occur because of requirement to add them at journal submission.

Presentation

Why ORCIDs?

1. Disambiguation – “it’s about claiming that this stuff is mine and that this stuff isn’t”
   a. People in academia (and the OU) have the same or similar names. This means outputs associated with one of those names can be mixed up – they can be associated to someone who didn’t actually author them.
   b. John Arthur Smith – Google scholar – automatically populated profile where none of the outputs are actually his.
   c. James Bowen – similarly publications you did author may not necessarily be associated to an author profile.

2. Connecting
   a. An ORCID connects your grants, affiliation, education, outputs and data
   b. ORCID is increasingly used in funder systems, publisher submission systems, other identifiers, universities and repositories. It has “traction” – 3,000 journals published by 16 publishers and societies. (Adding your ORCID into an online system can auto-complete details held by the ORCID system into the online system - Springer?)

3. Because someone told me to do it
   a. Wiley mandate ORCIDs IDs for lead authors & recent Springer pilot.

What is it? – A 16 digit unique persistent identifier that can be machine read.

1. It is free – at least to individuals, members (like the OU) pay a membership fee
2. It is open – therefore it can be used by any provider, commercial or not
3. It is unique and you only need one throughout your career
4. It allows the owner to set complex privacy permissions
5. ORCID permission levels

What it isn’t?

1. It’s not an author profile system / facebook for researchers
2. It is not a validation tool

The ORCID webpage

1. Permissions
2. Education / Employment / Funding / Works
3. Adding works
   a) Via Search and Link - Scopus/CrossRef etc
   b) Via Search and Link – Auto-update with CrossRef