ORCID Trust Program: Principles and Practices

June 15, 2022

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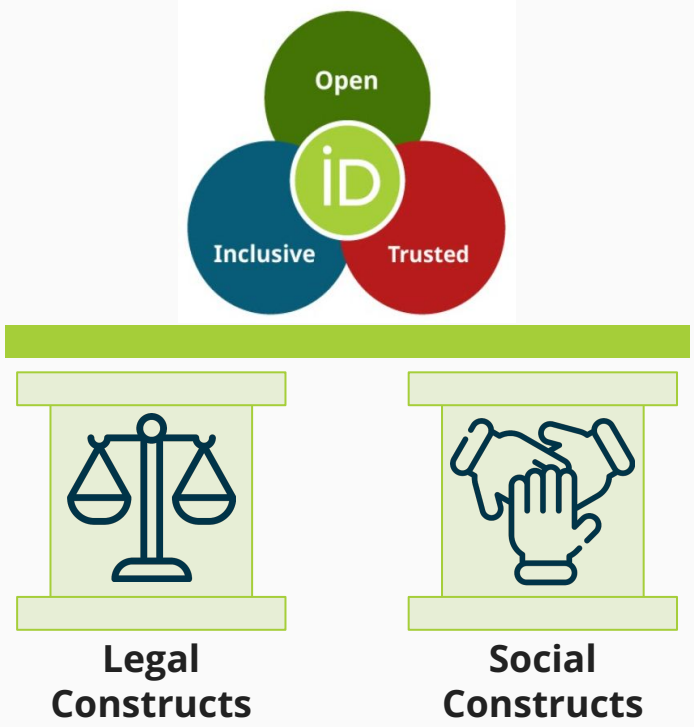
Agenda

- Background of the ORCID Trust Program
- “Trust Markers” in Action: PhysioNet
- Well populated records benefit everyone
- Q + A
- Winners of 10th Anniversary swag bundle!

ORCID Trust Program
Background and Principles

ORCID was built from the ground up to earn the broadest possible trust of the communities we serve

- Legal incorporation as US non-profit entity
- Membership organization open to all
- Governed by board elected by our members
- Legally binding membership agreements
- Privacy policy regulated by GDPR and other national regulations
- Legally binding employment agreements, code of conduct, etc



- Founding principles and values
- Commitment to researcher control
- Open source software and FAIR open data
- Equitable, sustainable business model
- Holding ourselves accountable by working openly
- Continuous community engagement and dialogue

The ability to disambiguate researchers is critical for a trustworthy scholarly record

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Peta–electron volt gamma-ray emission from the Crab Nebula

The LHAASO Collaboration*,†, Zhen Cao, F. Aharonian, Q. An, Axikegu, L. X. Bai, Y. X. Bai, Y. W. Bao, D. Bastieri, X. J. Bi, Y. J. Bi, H. Cai, J. T. Cai, Zhe Cao, J. Chang, J. F. Chang, B. M. Chen, E. S. Chen, J. Chen, Liang Chen, Liang Chen, Long Chen, M. J. Chen, M. L. Chen, Q. H. Chen, S. H. Chen, S. Z. Chen, T. L. Chen, X. L. Chen, Y. Chen, N. Cheng, Y. D. Cheng, S. W. Cui, X. H. Cui, Y. D. Cui, B. D'Ettorre Piazzoli, B. Z. Dai, H. L. Dai, Z. G. Dai, Danzengluobu, D. della Volpe, X. J. Dong, K. K. Duan, J. H. Fan, Y. Z. Fan, Z. X. Fan, J. Fang, K. Fang, C. F. Feng, L. Feng, S. H. Feng, Y. L. Feng, B. Gao, C. D. Gao, L. Q. Gao, Q. Gao, W. Gao, M. M. Ge, L. S. Geng, G. H. Gong, Q. B. Gou, M. H. Gu, F. L. Guo, J. G. Guo, X. L. Guo, Y. Q. Guo, Y. Y. Guo, Y. A. Han, H. H. He, H. N. He, J. C. He, S. L. He, X. B. He, Y. He, M. Heller, Y. K. Hor, C. Hou, X. Hou, H. B. Hu, S. Hu, S. C. Hu, X. J. Hu, D. H. Huang, Q. L. Huang, W. H. Huang, X. T. Huang, X. Y. Huang, Z. C. Huang, F. Ji, X. L. Ji, H. Y. Jia, K. Jiang, Z. J. Jiang, C. Jin, T. Ke, D. Kuleshov, K. Levochkin, B. B. Li, Cheng Li, Cong Li, F. Li, H. B. Li, H. C. Li, H. Y. Li, Jian Li, Jie Li, K. Li, W. L. Li, X. R. Li, Xin Li, Xin Li, Y. Li, Y. Z. Li, Zhe Li, Zhuo Li, E. W. Liang, Y. F. Liang, S. J. Lin, B. Liu, C. Liu, D. Liu, H. Liu, H. D. Liu, J. Liu, J. L. Liu, J. S. Liu, J. Y. Liu, M. Y. Liu, R. Y. Liu, S. M. Liu, W. Liu, Y. Liu, Y. N. Liu, Z. X. Liu, W. J. Long, R. Lu, H. K. Lv, B. Q. Ma, L. L. Ma, X. H. Ma, J. R. Mao, A. Masood, Z. Min, W. Mitthumsiri, T. Montaruli, Y. C. Nan, B. Y. Pang, P. Pattarakijwanich, Z. Y. Pei, M. Y. Qi, Y. Q. Qi, B. Q. Qiao, J. J. Qin, D. Ruffolo, V. Rulev, A. Saiz, L. Shao, O. Shchegolev, X. D. Sheng, J. Y. Shi, H. C. Song, Yu. V. Stenkin, V. Stepanov, Y. Su, Q. N. Sun, X. N. Sun, Z. B. Sun, P. H. T. Tam, Z. B. Tang, W. W. Tian, B. D. Wang, C. Wang, H. Wang, H. G. Wang, J. C. Wang, J. S. Wang, L. P. Wang, L. Y. Wang, R. N. Wang, Wei Wang, Wei Wang, X. G. Wang, X. J. Wang, X. Y. Wang, Y. Wang, Y. D. Wang, Y. J. Wang, Y. P. Wang, Z. H. Wang, Z. X. Wang, Zhen Wang, Zheng Wang, D. M. Wei, J. J. Wei, Y. J. Wei, T. Wen, C. Y. Wu, H. R. Wu, S. Wu, W. X. Wu, X. F. Wu, S. Q. Xi, J. Xia, J. J. Xia, G. M. Xiang, D. X. Xiao, G. Xiao, H. B. Xiao, G. G. Xin, Y. L. Xin, Y. Xing, D. L. Xu, R. X. Xu, L. Xue, D. H. Yan, J. Z. Yan, C. W. Yang, F. F. Yang, J. Y. Yang, L. L. Yang, M. J. Yang, R. Z. Yang, S. B. Yang, Y. H. Yao, Z. G. Yao, Y. M. Ye, L. Q. Yin, N. Yin, X. H. You, Z. Y. You, Y. H. Yu, Q. Yuan, H. D. Zeng, T. X. Zeng, W. Zeng, Z. K. Zeng, M. Zha, X. X. Zhai, B. B. Zhang, H. M. Zhang, H. Y. Zhang, J. L. Zhang, J. W. Zhang, L. X. Zhang, Li Zhang, Lu Zhang, P. F. Zhang, P. P. Zhang, R. Zhang, S. R. Zhang, S. S. Zhang, X. Zhang, X. P. Zhang, Y. F. Zhang, Y. L. Zhang, Yi Zhang, Yong Zhang, B. Zhao, J. Zhao, L. Zhao, L. Z. Zhao, S. P. Zhao, F. Zheng, Y. Zheng, B. Zhou, H. Zhou, J. N. Zhou, P. Zhou, R. Zhou, X. X. Zhou, C. G. Zhu, F. R. Zhu, H. Zhu, K. J. Zhu, X. Zuo

Virology | Research Article | 06 June 2022

Trivalent NDV-HXP-S Vaccine Protects against Phylogenetically Distant SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Concern in Mice

Authors: Irene González-Domínguez, Jose Luis Martínez, Stefan Slamanig, Nicholas Lemus, Yonghong Liu, Tsoi Ying Lai, Juan Manuel Carreño, Gagandeep Singh, Gagandeep Singh, Michael Schotsaert, Ignacio Mena, Stephen McCroskery, Lynda Coughlan, Floria[illegible]ammer, Adolf[illegible]cía-Sastre, Peter Palese, Weina Sun
SHOW FEWER | AUTHORS INFO & AFFILIATIONS

ORCID engenders trust by balancing researcher control and data quality

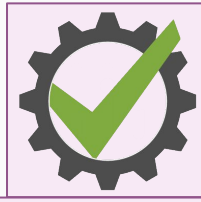
- Researchers own their own record
- Researchers control who accesses their information
- Researchers may change access preferences any time

Researcher Control

Organizations may only add information to ORCID records once granted permission by the researcher, and they may only update or remove information that was added by them.

- Terms of use prevent researchers from misrepresenting themselves
- False data in records may be disputed by anyone in the community
- Machine-learning algorithm detects obvious spam records
- Disputed and suspected spam records are “locked” — removed from use, pending correction or withdrawal

ORCID utilizes a distributed, accumulative trust model which allows reliable and trustworthy data sources to add information to an ORCID record with the record holder’s permission.

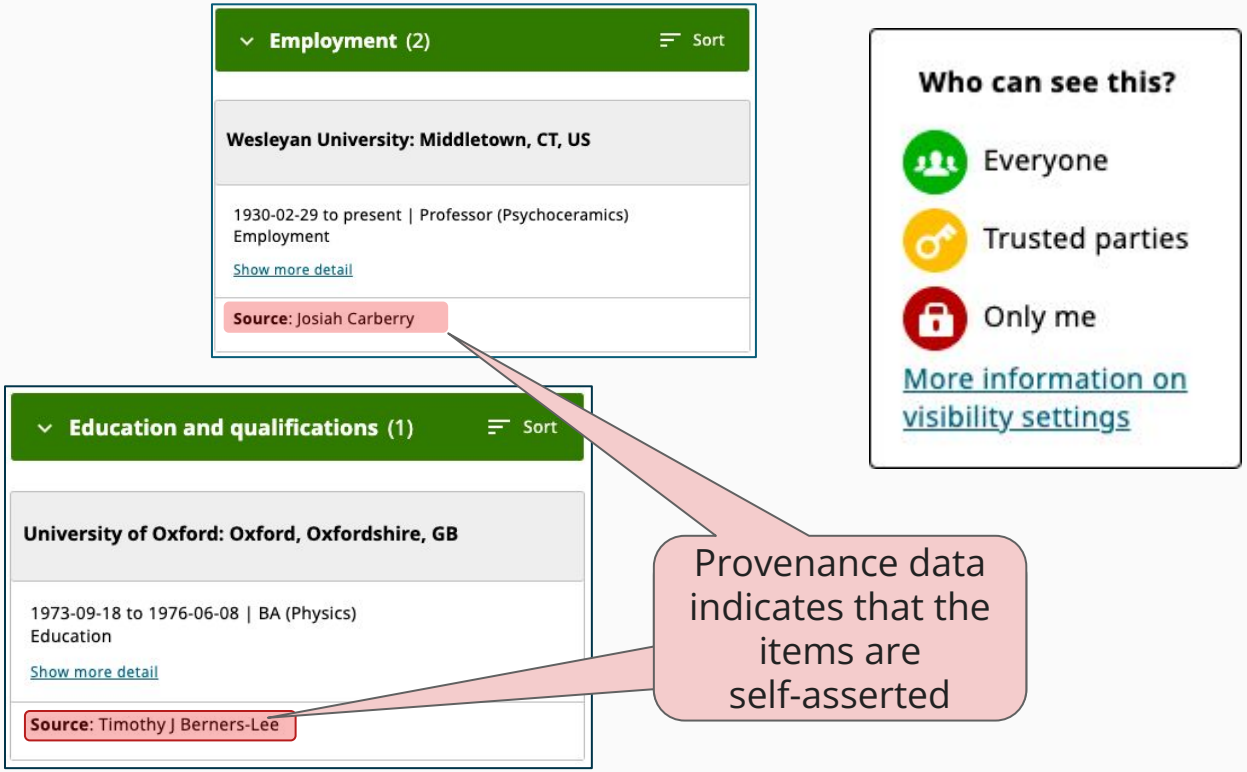


Data Quality

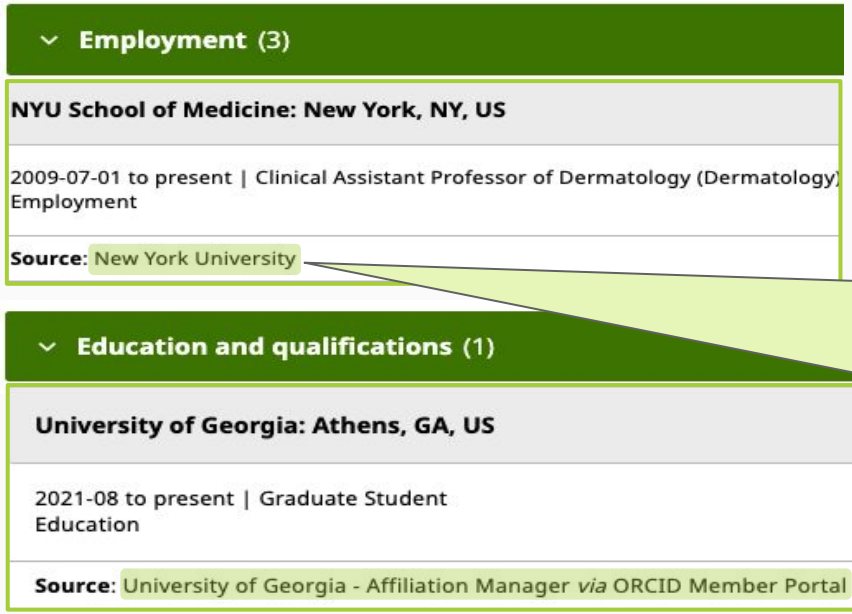
Researchers are in full control of their ORCID records

Fine-grained privacy controls let researchers control the visibility of each item in their record

Researchers can self-populate their records with information such as employment, education and publications



Member organizations can increase the trustworthiness of ORCID records by writing validated data to researcher's records (with their permission)

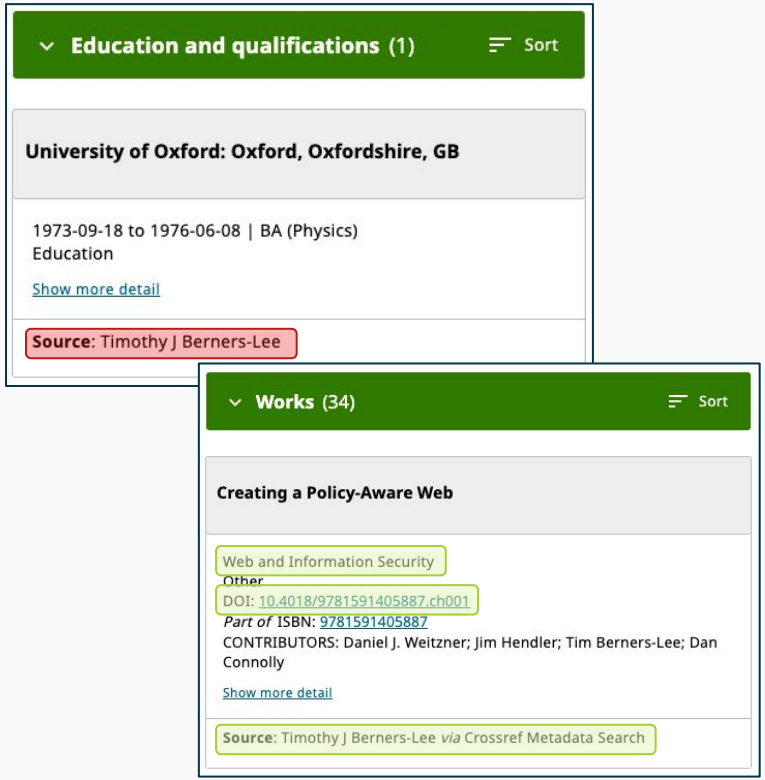


Provenance data shows that these items were added by ORCID member organizations

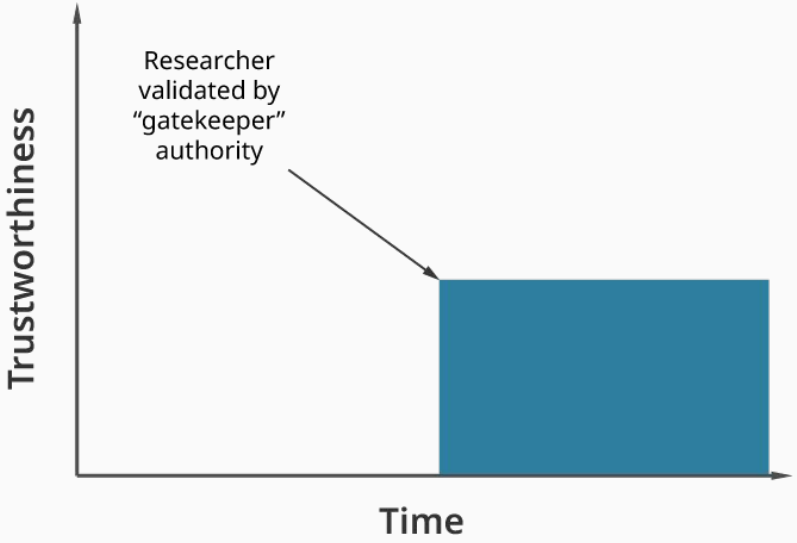
We call these validated assertions **"Trust Markers"**

Organizations can use these “trust markers” when evaluating users specific to their needs

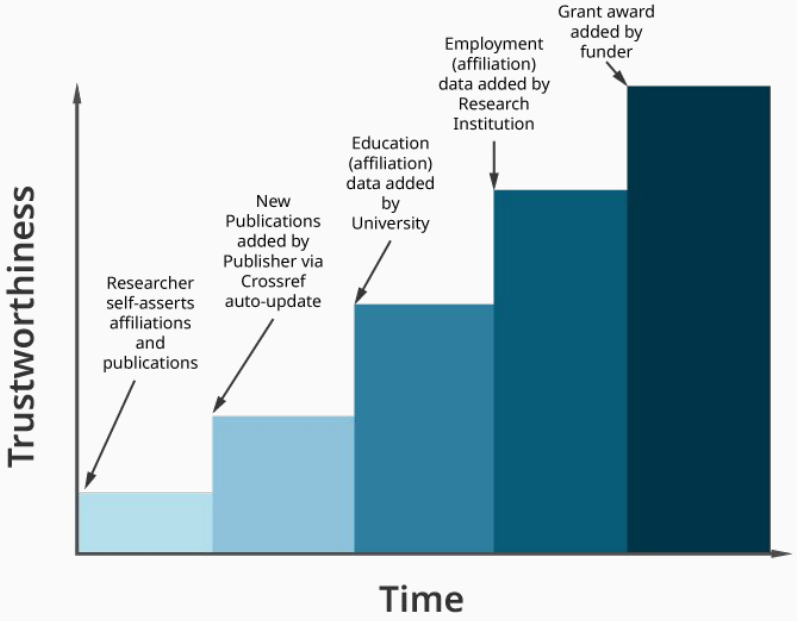
- Trust Markers include:
  - **Affiliations** added by **research institutions**
  - **Works** (e.g. articles) added by **publishers** and **repositories**
  - **Funding awards** add by **funders**
  - Links to **other person IDs**
- The provenance of each assertion is indicated in the ORCID UI and API responses
- Read more about this in our latest blog post: https://info.orcid.org/interpreting-the-trustworthiness-of-an-orcid-record/



Our “distributed trust” model means that ORCID records accumulate trustworthiness over time, without introducing barriers to obtaining an iD…

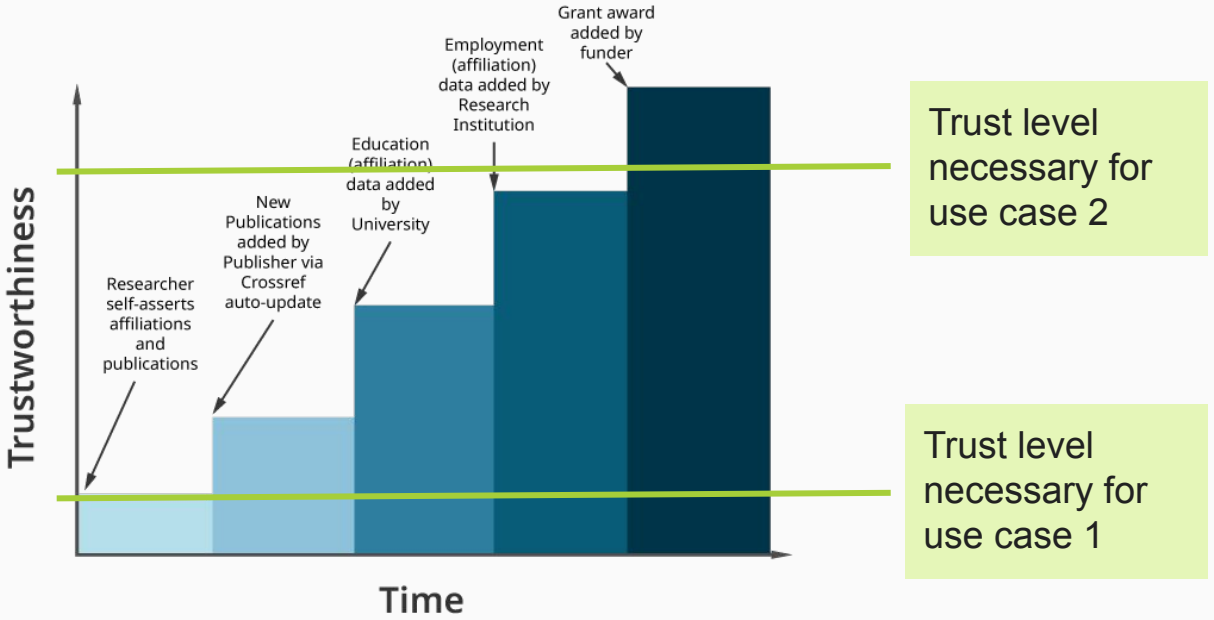


Traditional, centralized trust model



Distributed, accumulative trust model

...And allows trustworthiness to be evaluated by the user of the data, not the central authority



Distributed, accumulative trust model

ORCID's decentralized trust model offers several advantages over the traditional centralized model

"Gatekeeper"/Central Authority Model

- Generally only one set of criteria for who is included in the dataset — implies designing for a single use case
- Overhead of reviewing candidate records creates scaling challenge
- Central review may introduce biases, intended or otherwise
- Acceptance criteria may exclude people for whom it would be useful to have an ID/use cases for which it would be useful to include certain people

ORCID Distributed/Accumulative Model

- Users of the data can evaluate the trustworthiness of the data for their particular use case, based on the accumulated trust markers
- No large central staff required to review new records → so no scaling problem. Every member organization can help improve the overall trustworthiness of the dataset by contributing Trust Markers
- No bias or exclusion problem - anyone who finds it useful to have an ORCID ID may have one

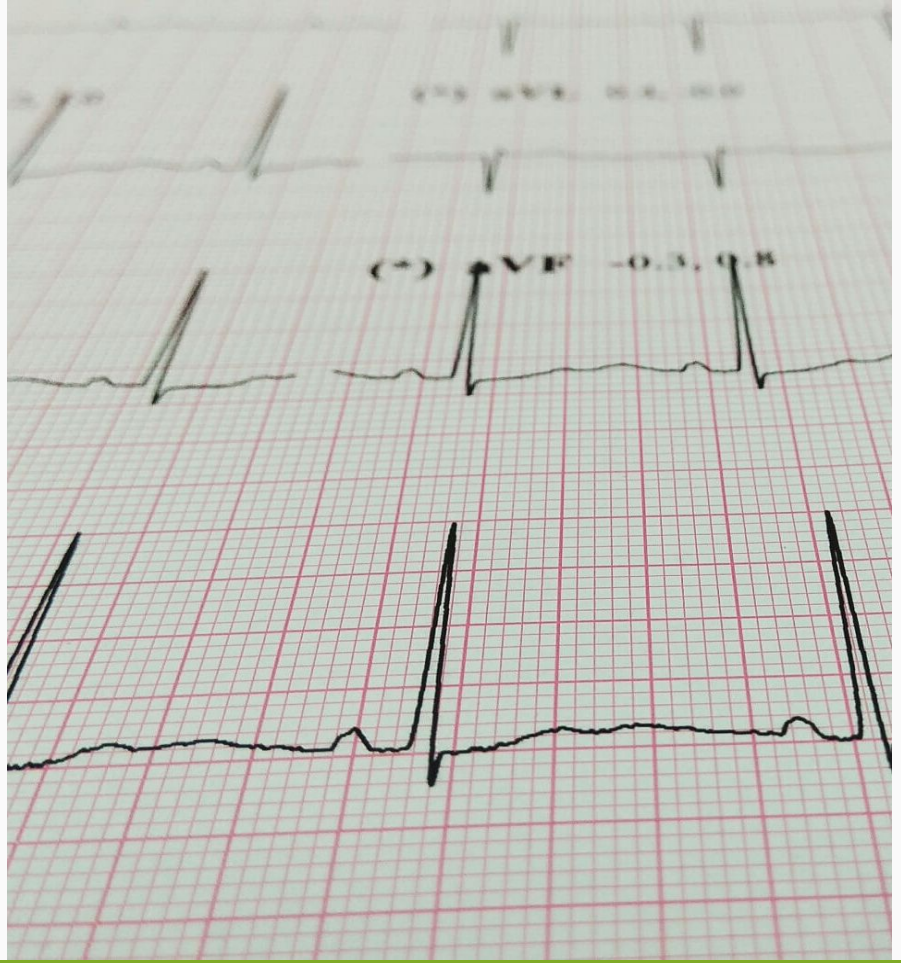
ORCID + PhysioNet

Trust Markers in Action

Brian Gow, Technical Associate, MIT/PhysioNet; **Tom Pollard**, Research Scientist, MIT/PhysioNet

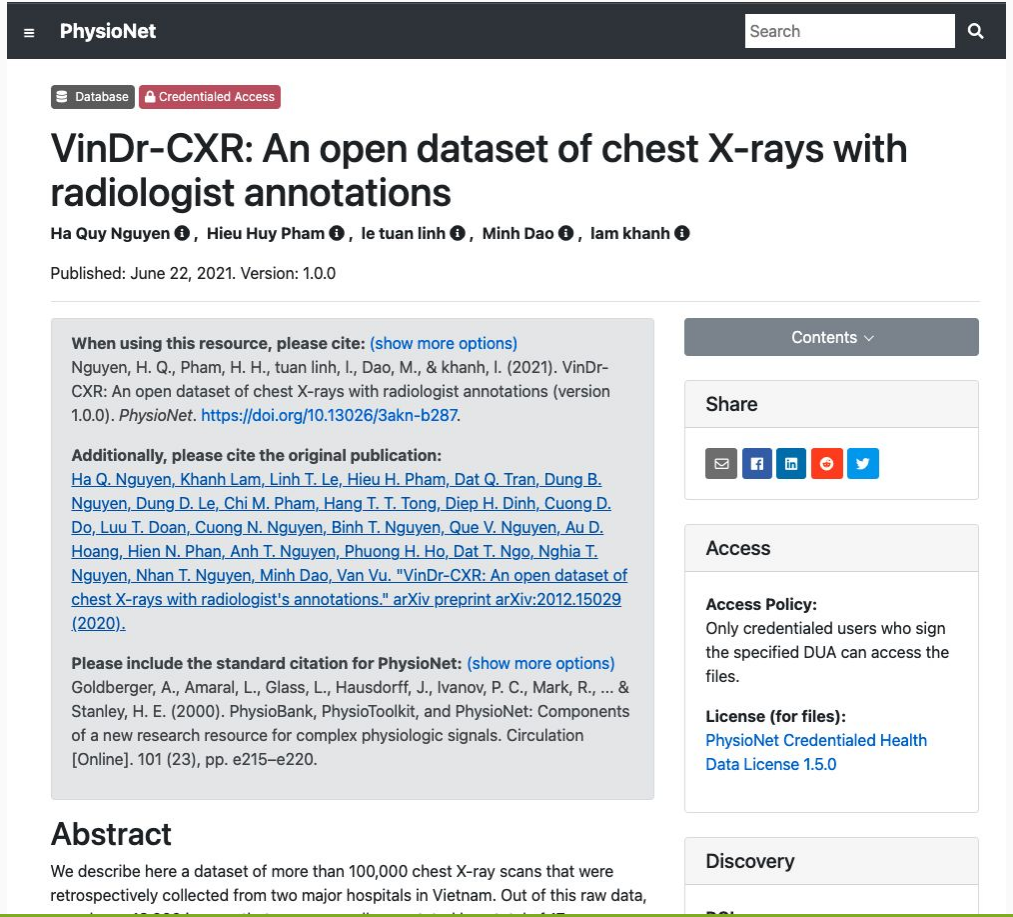
What is PhysioNet?

- Repository of clinical data and software
- https://physionet.org
- Established 1999
- Rebuilt 2019 following FAIR principles
- Widely used in research, education and industry
- >50,000 active, registered users



Clinical data

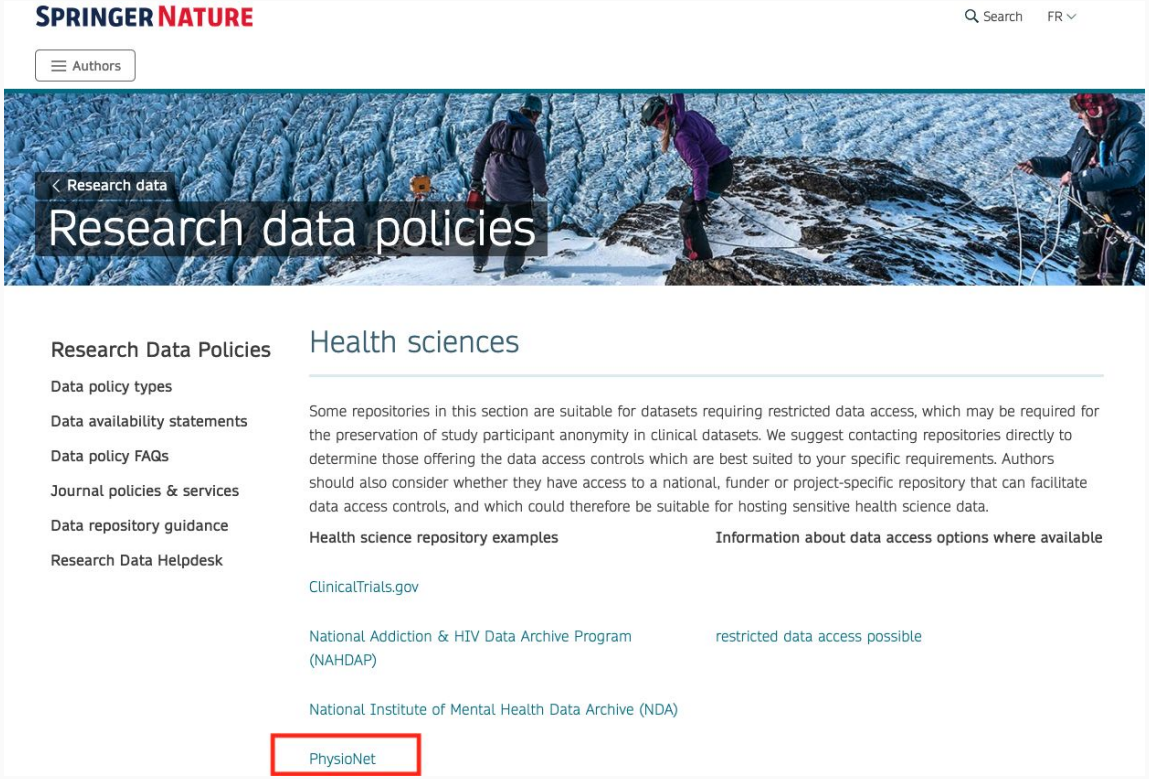
- Deidentified in accordance with the US Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule
- …but still sensitive data that must be treated with care.



Diverse, active community

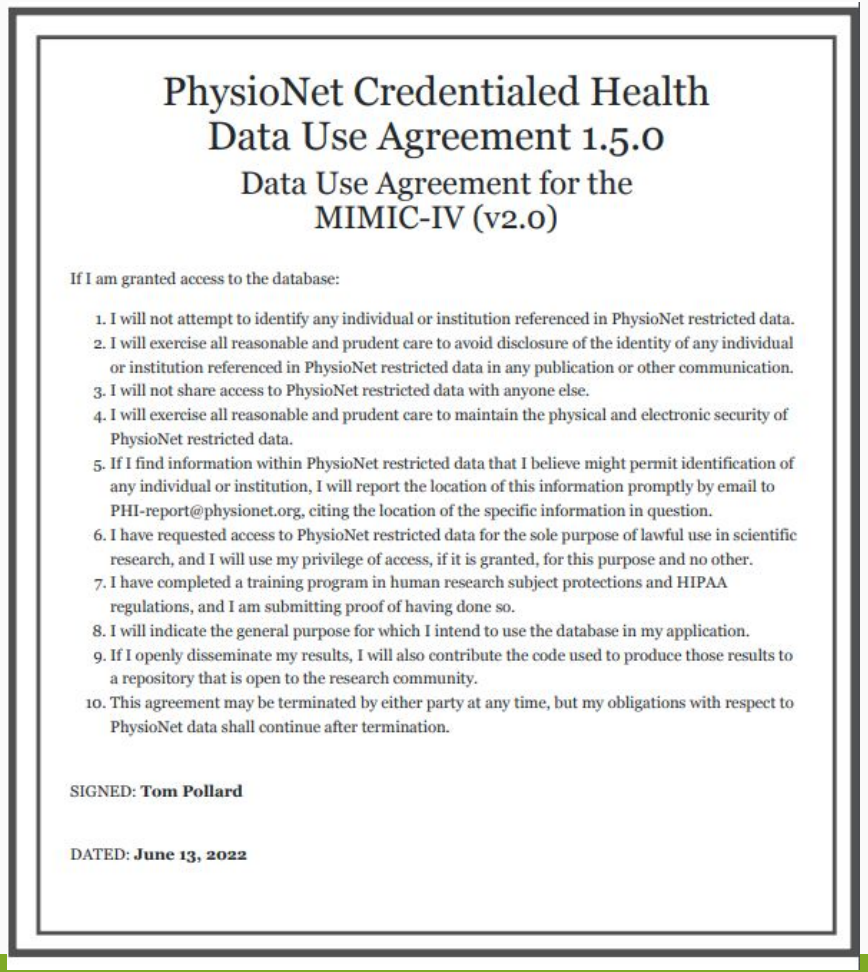
Photo: 2020 Annual Conference of the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM 2020)

Recommended repository for health science journals



Why is trust important?

- We share sensitive clinical data with users around the world.
- Users sign a Data Use Agreement before accessing sensitive data.
- We need to understand who is signing the agreement.



PhysioNet Credentialed Health Data Use Agreement 1.5.0

Data Use Agreement for the MIMIC-IV (v2.0)

If I am granted access to the database:

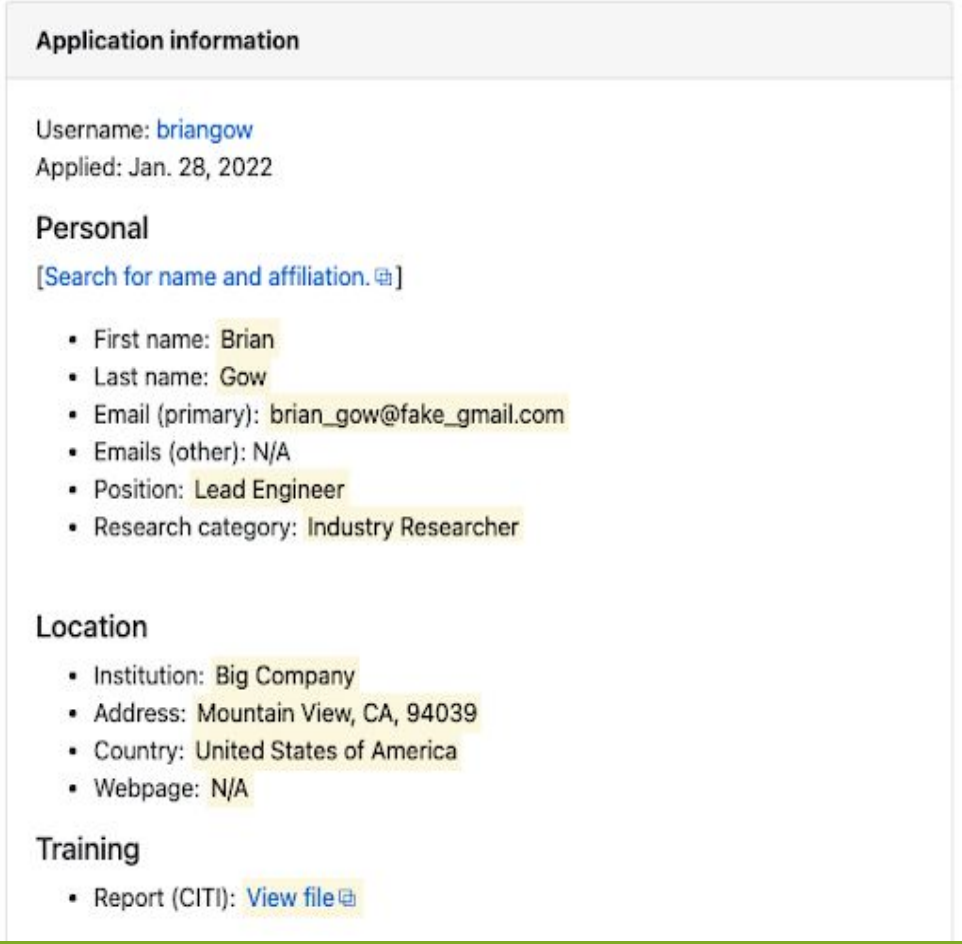
1. I will not attempt to identify any individual or institution referenced in PhysioNet restricted data.
2. I will exercise all reasonable and prudent care to avoid disclosure of the identity of any individual or institution referenced in PhysioNet restricted data in any publication or other communication.
3. I will not share access to PhysioNet restricted data with anyone else.
4. I will exercise all reasonable and prudent care to maintain the physical and electronic security of PhysioNet restricted data.
5. If I find information within PhysioNet restricted data that I believe might permit identification of any individual or institution, I will report the location of this information promptly by email to PHI-report@physionet.org, citing the location of the specific information in question.
6. I have requested access to PhysioNet restricted data for the sole purpose of lawful use in scientific research, and I will use my privilege of access, if it is granted, for this purpose and no other.
7. I have completed a training program in human research subject protections and HIPAA regulations, and I am submitting proof of having done so.
8. I will indicate the general purpose for which I intend to use the database in my application.
9. If I openly disseminate my results, I will also contribute the code used to produce those results to a repository that is open to the research community.
10. This agreement may be terminated by either party at any time, but my obligations with respect to PhysioNet data shall continue after termination.

SIGNED: **Tom Pollard**

DATED: **June 13, 2022**

Establishing trust

- Users submit an application to be a “credentialed user”.
- Applications are reviewed by an administrator.
- >50 applications per day.
- Few good ways to establish who is a real person based on a digital profile.



Application information

Username: briangow
Applied: Jan. 28, 2022

Personal

[Search for name and affiliation.]

- First name: Brian
- Last name: Gow
- Email (primary): brian_gow@fake_gmail.com
- Emails (other): N/A
- Position: Lead Engineer
- Research category: Industry Researcher

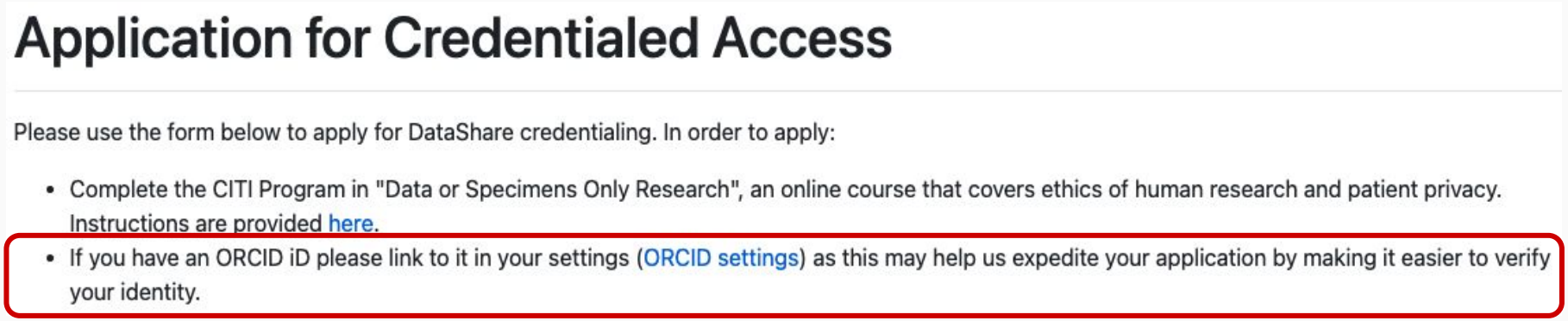
Location

- Institution: Big Company
- Address: Mountain View, CA, 94039
- Country: United States of America
- Webpage: N/A

Training

- Report (CITI): View file

Trust markers to the rescue!

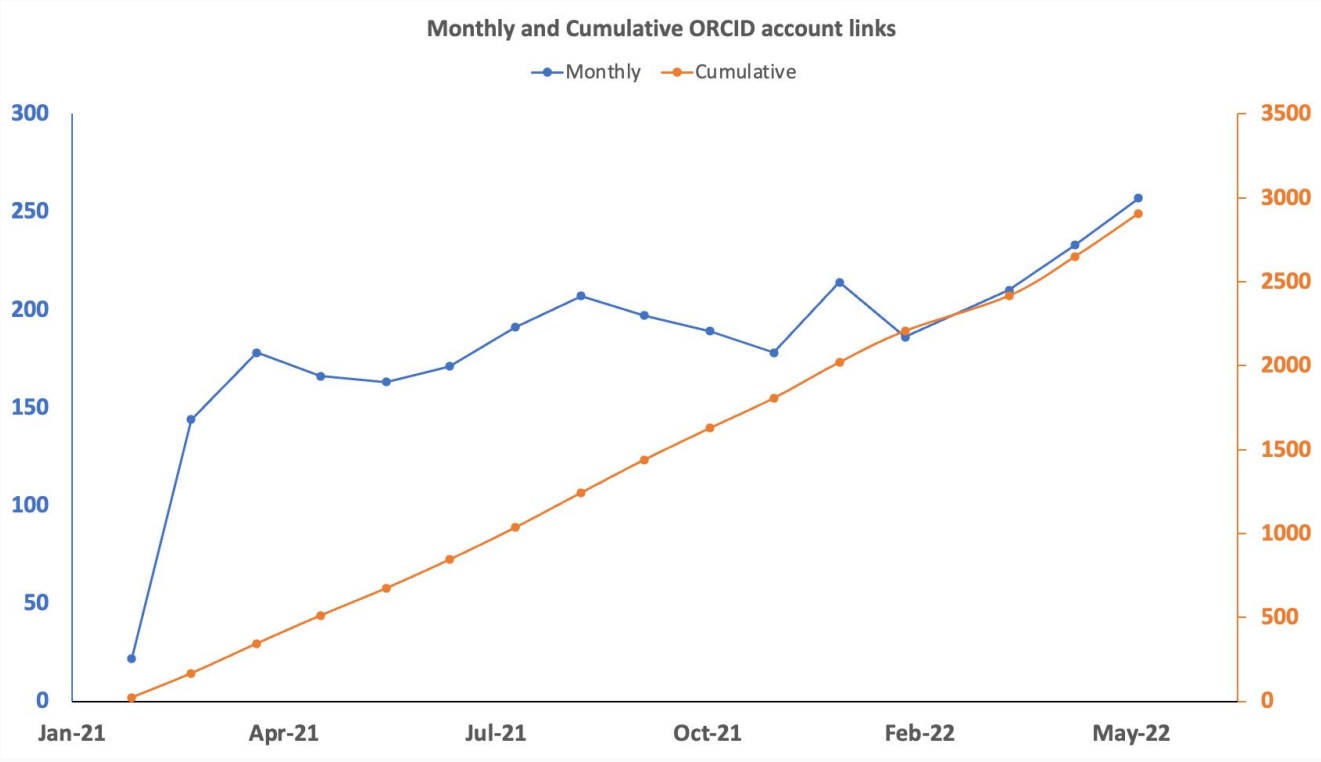


Application for Credentialed Access

Please use the form below to apply for DataShare credentialing. In order to apply:

- Complete the CITI Program in "Data or Specimens Only Research", an online course that covers ethics of human research and patient privacy. Instructions are provided here.
- If you have an ORCID iD please link to it in your settings (ORCID settings) as this may help us expedite your application by making it easier to verify your identity.

User adoption



How does ORCID help?

- Establishes a chain of trust for applicants
- Summarises employment, publications, and awards
- Significantly improves efficiency of our review process

Contributing back to the trust network

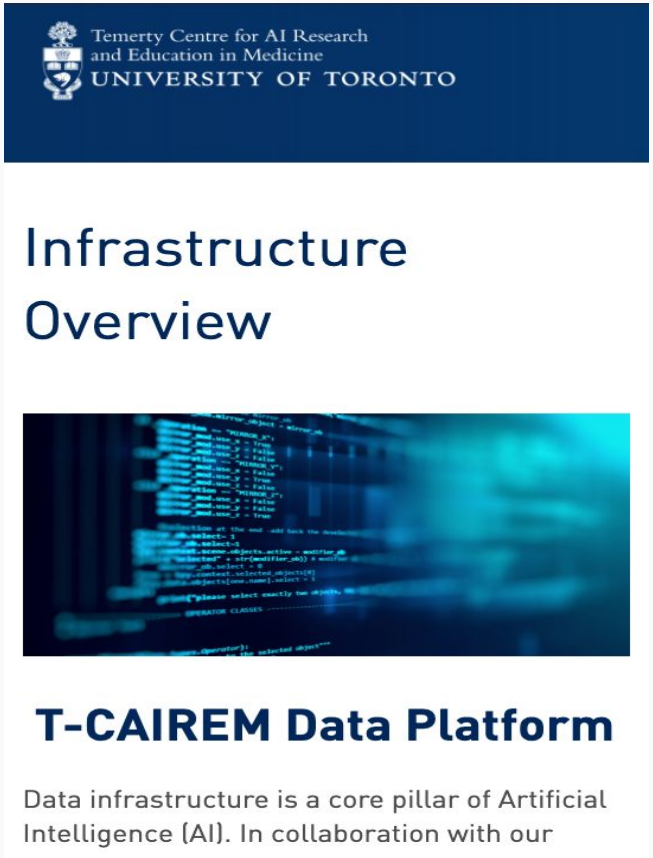
- PhysioNet has clearly benefited from the trust markers on ORCID
- We want to contribute back as a Member Organization that adds trust markers

Data publication on Physionet

Wayne, P., Gow, B., Hausdorff, J., Peng, C., Lipsitz, L., Ahn, A., Novak, V., & Manor, B. (2021). Tai Chi, Physiological Complexity, and Healthy Aging - Gait (version 1.0.2). *PhysioNet*. https://doi.org/10.13026/gq9q-rr81.

Enabling new repositories

- Code that underpins PhysioNet is open source and customisable
- You could create your own repository to serve your community
- Piloting with The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto
- Building a repository to support AI research in Canada

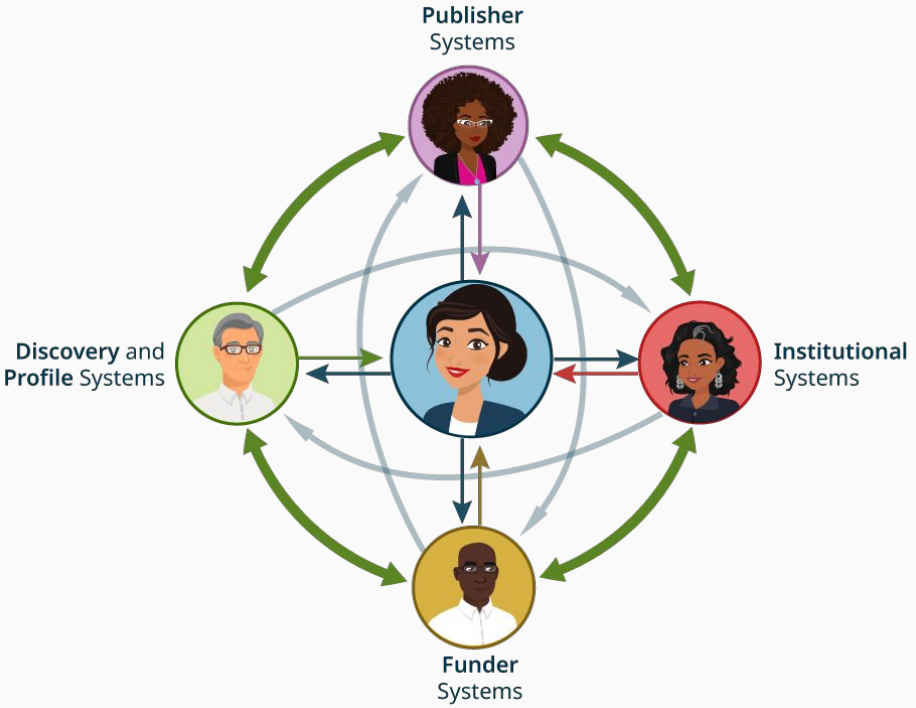


Engendering trust

With well populated records

Well-populated ORCID records benefit everyone

- ORCID has a wide range of stakeholders who benefit from, and contribute to the overall utility of the ORCID registry
- The information added by each stakeholder isn't always of direct benefit to them (they already know it!) but unless everyone does their part, nobody benefits.



ORCID’s value to researchers

- ORCID’s original use case was for name disambiguation, ensuring researchers could distinguish themselves and claim credit for their work while controlling access to their data, no matter how many people have the same (or similar) name.
- Researchers value their ORCID record as a place to link all of their research activities in one place—affiliations, funding, publications, and other contributions—and appreciate that their data can be easily moved to and from ORCID and the systems they use for funding, publications, research data, etc.
- This reduces their administrative burden, saves them time and allows more time for research

Researchers want to use their ORCID iDs and really love ORCID sign-in!

Kristin @kricketchirps · May 5
In the course of resubmitting this manuscript, the corresponding author and I both had to work with the journal to restore access/consolidate digital entities.

Journals have got to stop wasting people's time. Adopt a @ORCID_Org API and be done with it.

Dr. Ed Emmott @edemmott · Apr 29
Replying to @astacus and @ORCID_Org
Yep. Last submission I had to manually include full affiliations and emails for every author on initial submission. Took nearly an hour...

Rob Beynon (retired, pro-vax!) @astacus · Apr 29
It is unique, has a degree of academic assuredness, and it is possible to link seamlessly to @ORCID_Org 's verification system. So, why do publishers/journals not get with the program!
3 · 1

Jonny Coates @JACoates91 · May 11
Please - ALL PhD students and postdocs get an @ORCID_Org ID, use it on papers and keep it updated. Can't explain how frustratingly difficult it is to find contact info for some of you. You can't rely on uni websites etc...

Simo Hostikka @HostikkaSimo · Jun 9
Replying to @WojciechITB and @stepelka
True 😂@ORCID_Org login has saved me from 'keyboard rage'
2

n Gree
plying to @bmoring
ly recently, once they started allowing login throu
riously, every journal should do this. @ORCID_Org

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ers - if I can work out your @ORCID
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your papers via @Wikidata & your
specimens via @BionomiaTrack. I c
a @WDScholia profile.

Madhu Pai, MD, PhD @paimadhu · Mar 29
Hey publishers & editors,

Do you want to help prevent burnout & stress among scientists?

Just allow us to log into ALL journals with one sing
@ORCID_Org)!

Signed

All

Johannes Jakob Meyer @jj_xyz · Jun 10
Replying to @anuragsaharoy
That problem will hopefully go away in some y
publishing venues start supporting @ORCID_
nice because you can keep your contact email
profile when you change institutions.

Dr. Florence Chee (she/her) @cheeflo · Apr 12
It doesn't feel real until your ORCID gets updated ;) @ORCID_Org
1 · 12

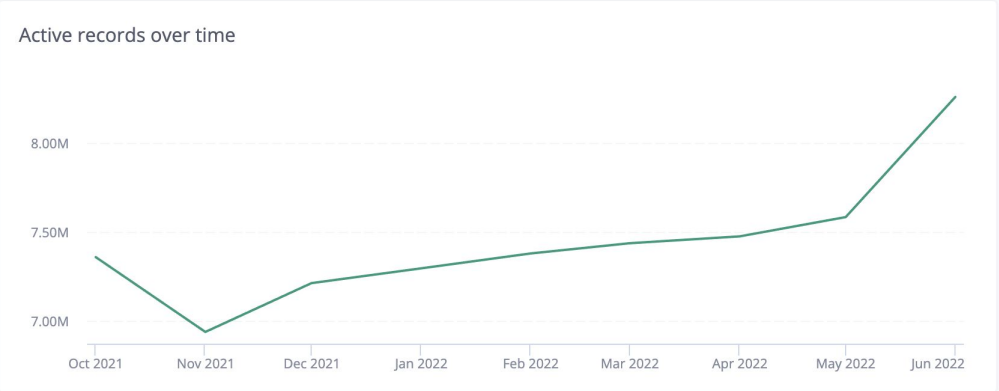
n Hammond @wmhammond · Jun 1
to @ORCID_Org for helping me log in to all these
bsites when I'm reviewing.
1 · 21

Nicolas Schmelling @DerSchmelling · May 29
I've downloaded information ~29k papers about #cyanobacteria from 1946 to 2021. And it's a mess... 🤣🙈 First learning, if you have an @ORCID_Org ID please always use it. If you don't have one, get one. Now! 😉
3 · 1 · 11

Marcus Munafò @MarcusMunafo · Jun 3
IMO the single most compelling reason to have an @ORCID_Org identifier is to be able to log in to manuscript submission websites without the usual password waltz... Well done whoever came up with that functionality!
5 · 98

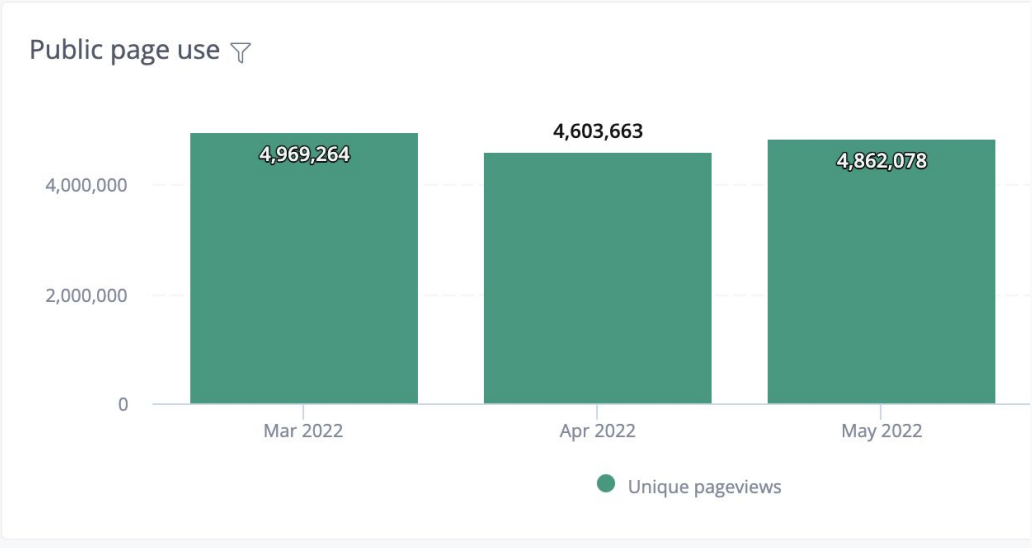
Reuse of data is key to researcher experience

- In order to fully realize the value of ORCID, researchers rely on ORCID member systems to automatically populate their records, and re-use the information that's already there.
- Not only does this add trust, it saves even more time.



Discoverability is a growing use case

Researchers don’t just use their own records, they visit others, and rely on them being well populated and trusted



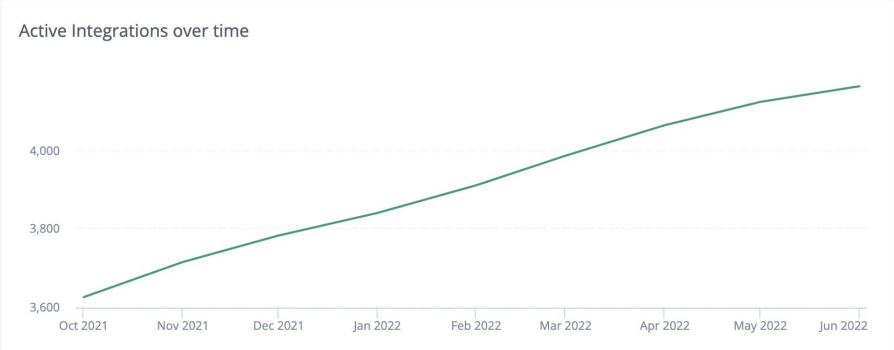
ORCID enables universities to stay up to date with the research that comes from their scholars — while making their lives easier.

- Keeping track of researcher activity is hard. They publish in multiple venues, apply for multiple grants and don't always prioritize activity reporting.
- What if that information was made available in one place by the publishers and funders themselves and institutional information systems could automatically track it?
- What if researchers only had to record this information once in order to share it?

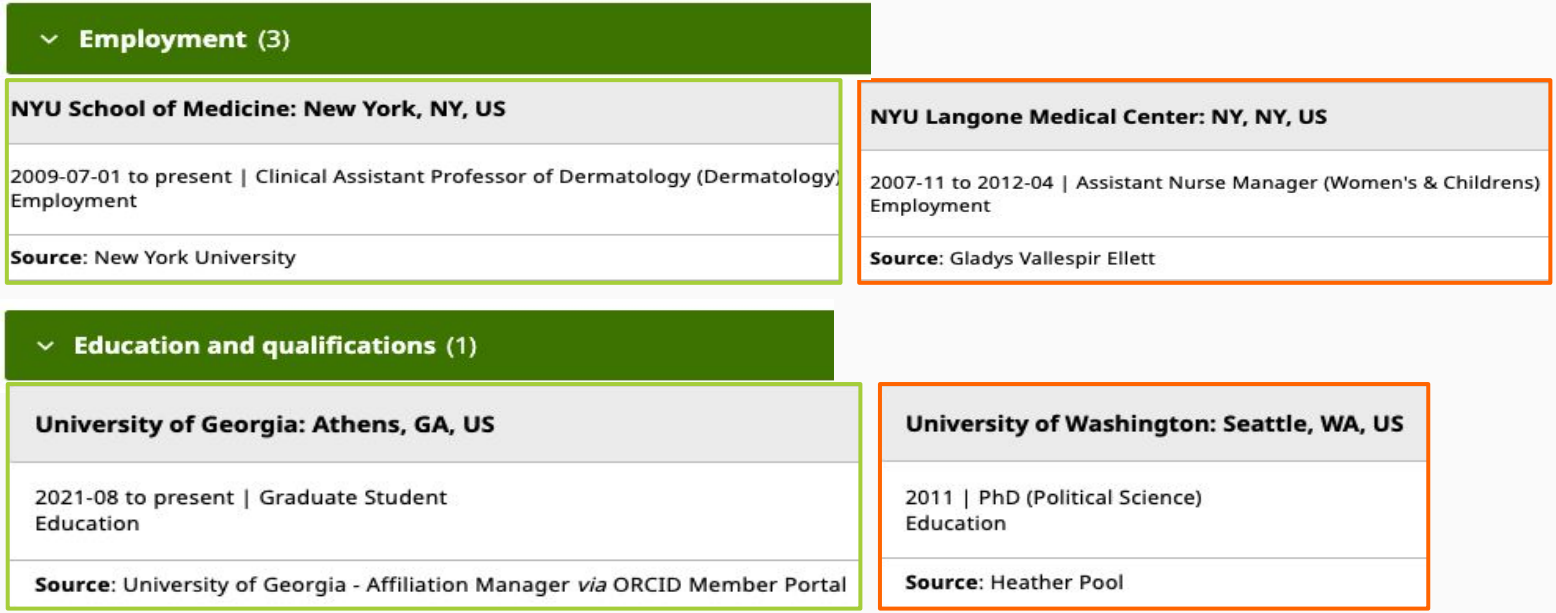
That's one of the things ORCID helps with.

The requirements for tracking research are twofold

- Two things are needed to realize this vision with ORCID
  - Active researchers,
  - Active member integrations reading and writing data
- These things are mutually reinforcing. Increase one, the other provides more value. We've always known they're intrinsically linked.



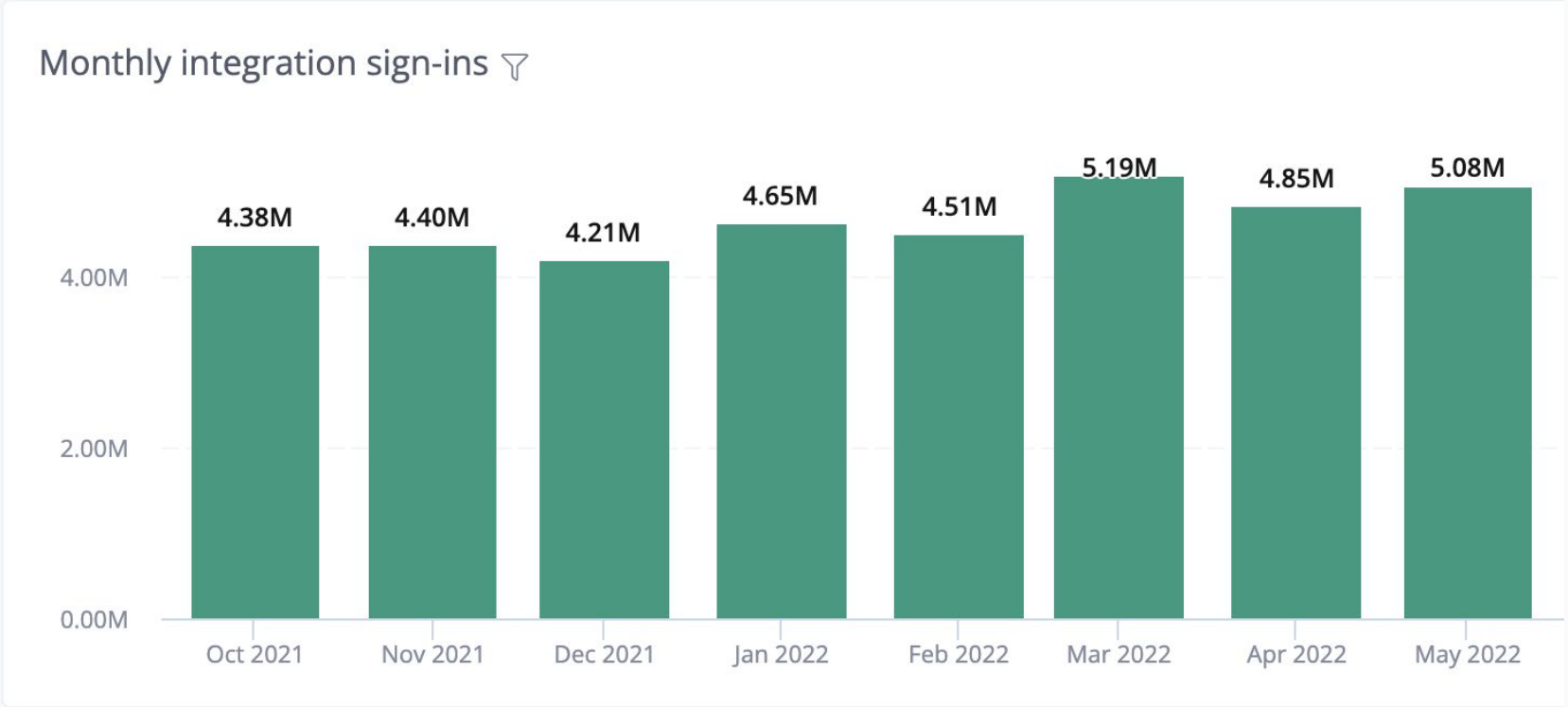
Member universities can write validated affiliation data to ORCID records and increase their trustworthiness



ORCID at the point of submission

- Asking authors to fill out complex forms and remember yet another username and password per journey isn't the best way of enticing them to publish with you. Auto-filling forms with ORCID data makes it much easier for your authors.
- Similarly, auto-filling when recruiting reviewers, *and* you can give them the credit they deserve for their review work too by adding it to their ORCID records.
- Being able to trust that the user is who they say they are makes the lives of editors easier and improved the integrity of journals.
- By collecting trustworthy data, you can pass it on downstream, for example by including the funder or grant id found in the ORCID record in DOI metadata.
- In addition, knowing where to send OA publication charges, and being able to trust that accuracy of that information is critical in making OA workflows work.

The use of ORCID sign-in



We have made it easier for authors to have new publications automatically added to their records

Crossref Auto-update Permission Success	
July + August 2021	**85%** granted permission, with 586K works pushed
6 months prior	**64%** granted permission, with 1.7M works pushed

Last year year we implemented improvements to the inbox notifications and emails, incorporating clear and concise messaging which includes highlighting the type of notification.
ORCID users now clearly see what the notification relates to, e.g. needing to provide permission to a member to update the user record.

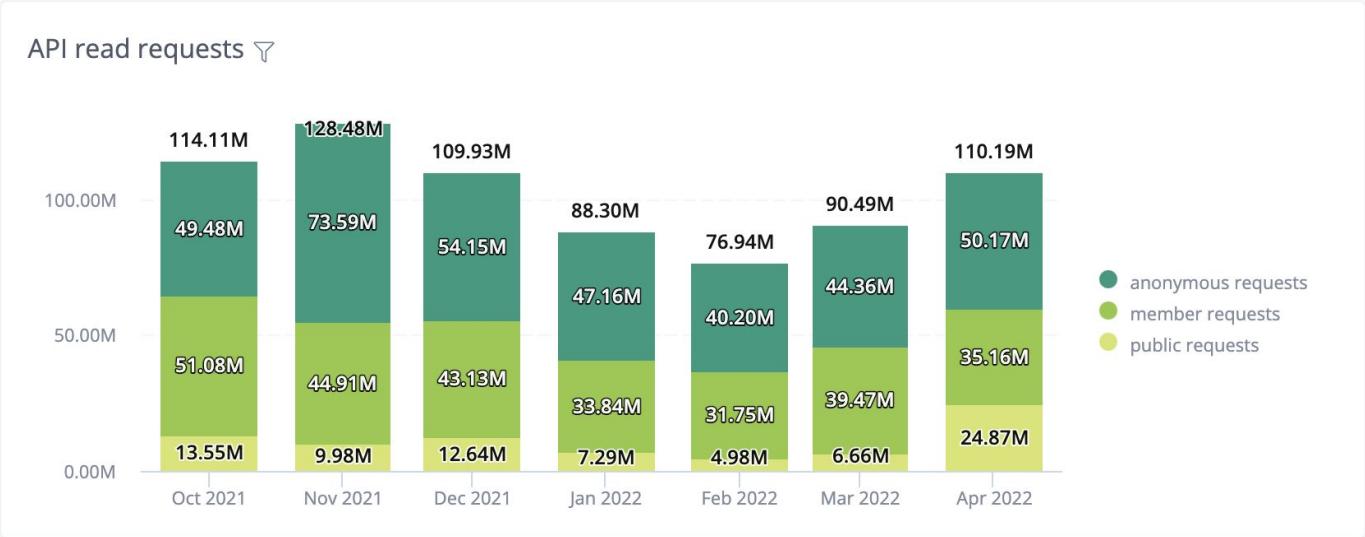
How ORCID helps Funders and facilities

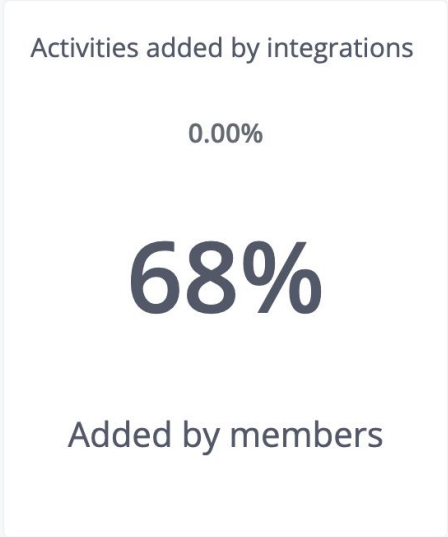
- Similar to publishers, who are accepting manuscript submissions, funders and facility accept applications for grants or equipment use. There's also reviewers with similar issues that can be mitigated using ORCID.
- More complete applicant data makes reviewer selection process easier and helps to discover possible conflicts of interest. When recruiting new reviewers, program managers can assign reviews based on previous contributions and activities, even across other funders.
- Using standardized identifiers and open data can help increase discoverability, recognition, and accuracy of attribution of the research you fund or facilitate. It enables better transparency throughout the funding process and helps preserve the integrity of downstream analysis.

We are stronger together

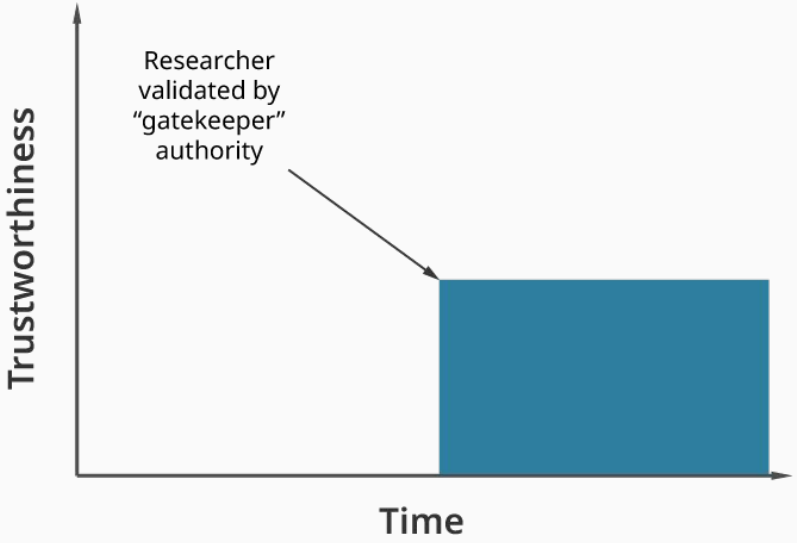
- We’re a community. With a bit of trust, and if we all work together we’ll get where we want to go.
- There are network effects. The more well-populated ORCID records and integrated systems there are, the more value that our entire community can gain from participating in ORCID
    - From the researchers’ perspective, this means reduced administrative burden and time saved managing research outputs so that researchers have more time to spend on the research itself.
    - For organizations, that includes the ability to better understand the impact of the research they facilitate or fund.
- It’s a journey. Integrations are now catching up with researcher demand.

We are stronger together

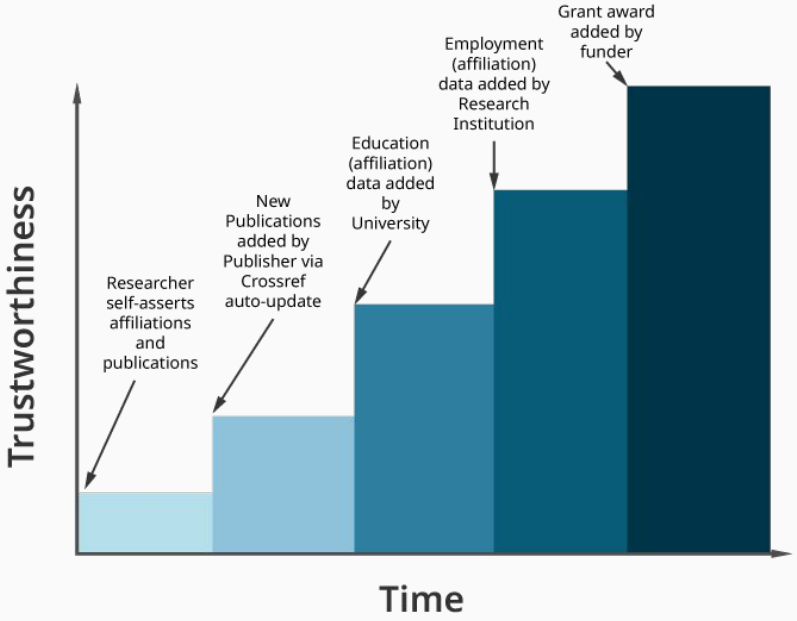




Our “distributed trust” model means that ORCID records accumulate trustworthiness over time, without introducing barriers to obtaining an iD



Traditional, centralized trust model



Distributed, accumulative trust model

Q & A

Q&A

Question

How can ORCID records be used to build peer trust in academic exchanges?

Answer

I am not sure I understand this question, as I am not sure I know what is meant by “academic exchanges” - however if the enquirer is just asking about general exchange of information with other academics, then they can simply use the ORCID registry UI to look up the researchers they are talking to and review their profile, especially paying attention to any trust markers.

Question

I've never understood when a source is trusted to provide accurate metadata vs when it is trusted to correctly match authors.

Answer

We don’t think of ORCID as an authoritative source of metadata about the items in a researchers profile - we include it mainly for convenience. We recommend that if a user of the data specifically cares about the metadata of the items included in the profile, they should use the identifier included in our data (DOIs, RORs, ISBNs, etc) to look up the metadata in an authoritative sources for that data type.

Question

Is there any way to prevent users from creating fake ORCID profiles?

Answer

No, but as explained in the webinar (a) ORCID record holders are required by our terms of use to describe themselves accurately (b) any member of the community can raise a dispute about incorrect data in an ORCID profile, and we will investigate and if necessary lock the record (remove it from use) until the data is corrected by the record holder; and (c) consumers of ORCID data should use Trust Markers (works added by publishers, affiliations added by institutions, funding added by funders) to determine the trustworthiness of the record.

Q&A

Question

We would like to consume ORCID as an IdP, but struggle with how to reconcile your decentralized trust model with the existing frameworks that address these questions, e.g. the EC eIDAS regulations or the NIST equivalents. Specifically, those frameworks employ the concept of LoA – level of assurance (or level of trust) for different elements of the identity, and in the area of identity proofing, this can be quite relevant. While I understand your approach, how do you envision consumers (of your IdP) contending with the divergence of your approach from these well accepted frameworks?

Answer

While ORCID can absolutely be used as an IdP, as a self asserted identity system, we would only claim to provide IAL1 identities, per NIST's classifications. We have no ambition to provide higher levels of identity assurance, as there are many other systems where this is their primary use case. Note that we include the 'Authentication Methods References' (AMR) in the OpenID responses sent to our member integrations for members who have requirements around 2 factor authentication.

Question

More provocatively, do your self-asserted identities hold practical value for the users that hold them? If that value is limited, why not establish a higher baseline for the assurance of the identities in ORCID? From an inclusivity perspective, is it possible that achieving trust through accumulated trust markers (voluntarily asserted by Members) may simply form a different, and potentially higher, barrier for some researchers?

Answer

Yes - as Tom mentioned in our webinar, researchers absolutely love using their ORCID IDs to sign into systems that primarily care about their self-asserted identity (such as submission systems, peer review systems and grant application systems). The topic of how ORCID's self asserted identities can interact with other identity management systems such as institutionally asserted identities is something we should like to explore further with the federated identity community. Workflows already exist for ORCID IDs to be gathered via our authenticated workflows and the relevant metadata to be incorporated into institutional directories, providing a crosswalk between the two different identity management systems, although take-up of these mechanisms by the FIM community has been limited.

Q&A

Question

Hello, would it be possible for a publisher to make use of the information added by a researcher (the works) to her (public) ORCID record to retrospectively add ORCID iDs to their metadata and to Crossrefs metadata?

Answer

Absolutely. We strongly recommend that ORCIDs are gathered for authors using authenticated workflows, but there is no reason a publisher couldn't implement a workflow to gather ORCID IDs for pre-existing authors post publication (as long as they are contactable), and once obtained, update their Crossref metadata with those ORCID IDs. Alternatively, publishers can read ORCID/DOI pairs from the ORCID data file (or use our API) to update their own records.

Question

Question to the MIT team - how did you contend with the ORCID profiles that only held self-asserted attributes? Did those ORCID profiles help with your credential process?

Answer

Expanding upon the answer provided during the webinar: (1) applicants are also required to provide details of a reference such as a supervisor. If the supervisor is in our system and also has a linked ORCID, this helps us to establish trust independently of the applicant's profile. (2) our administrators may contact applicants, so potentially could request ORCID profiles to be updated with member contributed data if available.

Q&A

Question

How can independent researchers increase their trustworthiness?

Answer

It's important to remember that just because data is self asserted does not mean it is not trustworthy. Most of the data in a certain widely-used professional profile system is self-asserted, for example, yet by and large is viewed as trustworthy. Though in that case, hiring managers may still want to verify the data they find in the profile with a second source before deeming it satisfactory for hiring decisions. Likewise, there are certain use cases for data found in ORCID records that might place a higher administrative burden on staff in order to meet their data quality requirements, as in the case presented by PhysioNet in the webinar. For the independent researcher this might mean a longer wait time before they can access the data.

As we were writing this, a slightly different question emerged: "How can independent researchers increase their opportunity for third-party organizations to write data to their records via authenticated workflows?" This speaks to the issue of career development for researchers which falls outside of ORCID's mission, but we still found it interesting, and would be interested in hearing thoughts from others. The simplest approach would be to publish with journals that will update their ORCID record, either directly or via Crossref. Another approach one might consider is volunteering as a reviewer for journals that update ORCID records. Each journal likely has their own criteria for reviewers, but it would be worth asking them.

Q&A

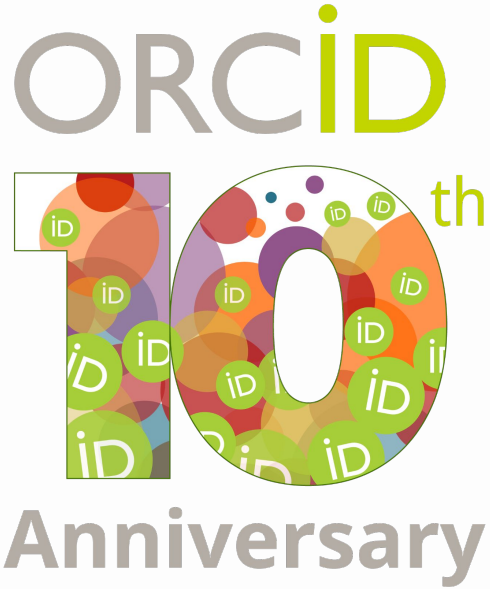
Question

ORCiD is great. However, an account can only be created by the person himself (as we know). This increases credibility, but on the other hand, we have a number of authors (including Nobel laureates) who do not have one. For the sake of disambiguation, how can we handle these cases (including the authors who are not alive)?

Answer

This is a great question. Our principles of researcher control preclude the creation of an ORCID record on behalf of a deceased author. As for the handling of prior deceased authors, this is an issue that we are discussing with ISNI. ORCID IDs and ISNI IDs are compatible, in that they use the same format, and mutually exclusive, in that no duplicate IDs exist between the two datasets. As ISNI allows for assignment of IDs for historical people, increasing interoperability between ORCID and ISNI presents a possible solution for authors who are no longer alive. Authors who are alive but don't have an ORCID should be encouraged to obtain one!

Congratulations to our 10th Anniversary swag bundle giveaway winners!



Eric C.

Veronika J.

Courtney B.

Carl B.

Gloria L.

Luis P.

Nobuko M.

Jeannette E.

Krishna K.

Matteo R.

An email has been sent to you to coordinate delivery.