HRM 2600: Academic Integrity Workshop

Stephanie Quail
Business Librarian,
Peter F. Bronfman Business Library,
quailste@yorku.ca
Talk to the person beside you:

- Brainstorm 1-2 examples of academic dishonesty
1. The Bronfman Library
2. Academic Integrity & the Real World
3. Why do we cite?
4. Citation Resources
Learning Objectives

- Describe what academic integrity is
- List best practices for maintaining academic integrity
- Access citation resources at York
The Bronfman Library

Location & Services

2nd floor of Schulich Building

- Individual study carrels
- Quiet study room on 2nd level
- Six bookable group study rooms
Getting Help from Bronfman

Fall Term Hours
• Monday-Thursday: 8am-11pm
• Friday: 8am-6pm
• Saturday: 9am-6pm
• Sunday: 11am-8pm

Getting Help
• Phone: 416-736-5139
• Reference email: bronfref@yorku.ca
• IM chat service available on Bronfman website
Academic Integrity & the Real World
“Academic integrity” refers to a set of conventions that scholars follow in their work, and which generates credibility, trust, and respect within the academic community”

(SPARK at York University, 2013, What is Academic Integrity section, para. 1).
A set of conventions including:
• Only submit your own work
• Give credit to others when using their ideas

Conventions generate trust & credibility:
• Professors contribute to scholarship in an honest way & by giving credit to previous scholarship
• This allows them to build on others’ ideas with integrity (SPARK at York University, 2013).
“…As a student, earning a university degree in a fair and ethical way also involves following these conventions”

(SPARK at York University, 2013, What is Academic Integrity section, para. 1).

Students need to follow the same rules!
1) In groups of 2-3 read the academic integrity scenario given to you.

2) Discuss if you think the rules of academic integrity were followed.

3) Discuss how you would have handled the situation.
Sarah is part of a private Facebook group set up by another student in her HRM 2600 class. One of the assignments in the class consists of an open book take-home exam that must be completed through Moodle.

While completing the exam, Sarah becomes frustrated, as her class notes are not very thorough and she can’t find the answers for many of the questions. She logs onto Facebook and starts noticing that HRM 2600 students have begun posting the answers to exam questions on the group’s wall.

What should Sarah do?
Academic Integrity

Scenario #2

Thomas has been struggling in his HRM 3470 class. He finds it difficult to keep up with the workload and he left his final paper to the last minute.

He knows a few students in the year ahead of him and he asks to see one of their HRM 3470 papers, so he has an example of what a “good assignment” looks like. One of the students sends him a Word doc of his assignment and tells Thomas to use it as an example of what his paper should look like.

However, Thomas starts to copy and paste entire passages from his friend’s assignment and even reuses his friend’s citations. What do you think will happen to Thomas when he submits his paper?
Summary of offenses

- Cheating
- Impersonation
- Aiding and abetting
- Collusion
- Fabrication and falsification
- Plagiarism
Plagiarism consequences in order of severity (York University Secretariat, 2011)

Most Severe

- Withholding/rescinding York degree
- Expulsion from York
- Suspension from York
- Notation on transcript
- Permanent grade of record
- Failure in course
- Lower grade in course
- Lower grade on assignment/exam
- Completing make-up assignment/exam
- Completing academic honesty assignment
- Written warning

York can combine any of the following penalties
Ok, but why else is it important?
“Many NGOs working in Africa in the area of development and the environment have been advocating against the modernization of traditional farming practices,” Paarlberg says. "They believe that traditional farming in Africa incorporates indigenous knowledge that shouldn't be replaced by science-based knowledge introduced from the outside. They encourage Africa to stay away from fertilizers, and be certified as organic instead. And in the case of genetic engineering, they warn African governments against making these technologies available to farmers."

(Waino, 2012)

Yet, many NGOs working in Africa have tenaciously fought the modernization of traditional farming practices. They believe traditional farming in Africa incorporates indigenous knowledge that shouldn't be replaced by science-based knowledge introduced from the outside. As Prof. Paarlberg writes, "They encourage African farmers to stay away from fertilizers and be certified organic instead. And they warn African governments to stay away from genetic engineering. They want to freeze African farms where they are. It's a fantasy of what agriculture ought to be like."
Why do we cite?
Retraction Watch

You cited which paper?? Reference errors are more common than many realize

We all make mistakes – but when it comes to the scientific literature, too many authors are making critical mistakes in their list of references, making it difficult for readers to retrieve a cited paper. We spoke with Marilyn Oermann, the Thelma M. Ingles Professor of Nursing at the Duke University School of Nursing, who has studied this problem extensively in the nursing literature.

Retraction Watch: You've published multiple papers looking at reference problems in nursing research. What are the main types of "reference problems" that usually occur?

Marilyn Oermann: Errors in references can be major or minor. A major error is one that prevents retrieving the cited article or other publication or makes it difficult to retrieve it. For example, including the wrong journal title or volume number or misspelling the first author's name would be major errors. Some reference errors, though, are minor — such as misspelling a coauthor’s name or having a punctuation error. Minor errors do not affect retrieving the cited material.

In some of the clinical specialty nursing journals we analyzed, errors in author names were common. However, we later reanalyzed the references across all of our studies. There were 7,650 references, and we randomly selected 10% of the references from each journal to check their accuracy with the original publication. Of 765 references, the most common error was in the title of an article, such as missing or having incorrect words in the title (e.g., substituting tool for instrument). In a study of pediatric orthopedic literature, Davids et al. (2010) also found that errors in the article title were the most common.

RW: What are the overall rates of reference problems you've seen in the nursing papers you've examined?

MO: In our studies of nursing journals, 28.4% of the references had errors. (McCook, 2016)
When Should You Cite?

**Paraphrasing:** When you use someone else’s ideas, theories, opinions, their artistic work, tables, graphs, as well as facts or information not generally known.

**Quoting:** When you use someone’s exact words (ex: copying and pasting a sentence from a book, journal article, or report).
When Do You Not Cite?

Your own ideas don’t have to be cited.

**Exception:** Any work you submitted in the past must be cited.

Common knowledge, or information generally considered to be a well-known fact.

If your idea is similar to another author’s, make it clear in your writing that you thought of this idea on your own, but later discovered it in another source.

- Ex: Similar conclusions are found in…
Citation Resources
@ York
Citation Resources @ York

- Bronfman Library’s Business Citation Guide
- SPARK’s Creating Bibliographies Guide
- Humber Libraries’ APA in Minutes Videos
- The OWL at Purdue’s Citation Guides
What we’ve covered today...

1. The Bronfman Library
2. Academic Integrity & the Real World
3. Why do we cite?
4. Citation Resources
References


