

RESEARCH ETHICS:

DECODING PLAGIARISM AND ATTRIBUTION

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1 Secondary Source

Commonness  6.9/10 Seriousness  6.4/10

AKA Inaccurate Citation

Secondary Source Plagiarism happens when a researcher uses a secondary source, like a meta study, but only cites the primary sources contained within the secondary one. Secondary source plagiarism not only fails to attribute the work of the authors of the secondary sources, but also provides a false sense of the amount of review that went into the research.



2 Invalid Source

Commonness  3.9/10 Seriousness  7.3/10

AKA Misleading Citation, Fabrication, Falsification

Invalid Source Attribution occurs when researchers reference either an incorrect or nonexistent source. Though this may be the result of sloppy research rather than an intent to deceive, it can also be an attempt to increase the list of references and hide inadequate research.



3 Duplication

Commonness  6.3/10 Seriousness  7.5/10

AKA Self-Plagiarism, Reuse

Duplication happens when a researcher reuses work from their own previous studies and papers without attribution. The ethics of duplication is highly debated, and often depends upon the content copied.



4 Paraphrasing

Commonness  7.5/10 Seriousness  7.6/10

AKA Plagiarism, Intellectual Theft

Paraphrasing is taking another person's writing and changing the words, making it appear that an idea or even a piece of research is original when, in truth, it came from an uncited outside source. Paraphrasing ranges from simple rephrasing to completely rewriting content while maintaining the original idea or concept.



5 Repetitive Research

Commonness  7.1/10 Seriousness  7.6/10

AKA Self-Plagiarism, Reuse

Repetitive Research Plagiarism is the repeating of data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution. This often happens when studies on a related topic are repeated with similar results, but the earlier research is not cited properly.



6 Replication

Commonness  4.2/10 Seriousness  7.7/10

AKA Author Submission Violation

Replication is the submission of a paper to multiple publications, resulting in the same manuscript being published more than once. This can be an ethical infraction, particularly when a researcher claims that a paper is new when it has been published elsewhere.



7 Misleading Attribution

Commonness  4.8/10 Seriousness  8.2/10

AKA Inaccurate Authorship

Misleading Attribution is an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript. This happens when authors are denied credit for partial or significant contributions made to a study, or the opposite - when authors are cited in a paper although no contributions were made.



8 Unethical Collaboration

Commonness  5.3/10 Seriousness  8.2/10

AKA Inaccurate Authorship

Unethical Collaboration happens when people who are working together violate a code of conduct. Using written work, outcomes and ideas that are the result of a collaboration, without citing the collaborative nature of the study and participants involved, is unethical. Using others' work without proper attribution is plagiarism.



9 Verbatim Plagiarism

Commonness  2.3/10

AKA Copy-and-Paste, Intellectual Theft

Verbatim Plagiarism is the copying of another's words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks. This can take two forms. First, plagiarists may cite the source they borrowed from, but not indicate that it's a direct quote. In the second, no attribution at all is provided, essentially claiming the words of someone else to be their own.



10 Complete Plagiarism

Commonness  2.3/10 Seriousness  8.8/10

AKA Intellectual Theft, Stealing

Complete Plagiarism is an extreme scenario when a researcher takes a study, a manuscript or other work from another researcher and simply resubmits it under his/her own name.



PLAGIARISM POLICY WEBINAR

Derek Cook, Evan Black, Greta Scharnweber, Kristina Stulic

Outline

- Plagiarism & the Fulbright Program
- Plagiarism Agreement in Application
- Plagiarism Detection Software Overview
- IIE Procedure and Communications
- 2020 Cycle Trends
- Resources for the Field
- General Recommendations
- Q&A
- Additional Resources
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Plagiarism & Fulbright Program

- Align Fulbright review process with U.S. admission and publication standards
- This has already been done with visiting scholars for years
- Maintain academic and Fulbright integrity
- Avoid reputational impacts in universities
- Prepare candidates for U.S. academic expectations
- IIE will share resources and guidance on Fulbright Online
- This is going to be applied to all inbound Fulbright programs

Plagiarism Agreement Added to Slate

- All in-bound applications
- Requirement to submit
- Copying the exact wording of a written source
- Presenting material with alterations in wording
- Paraphrasing the content of a source without citation

Plagiarism Detection Software

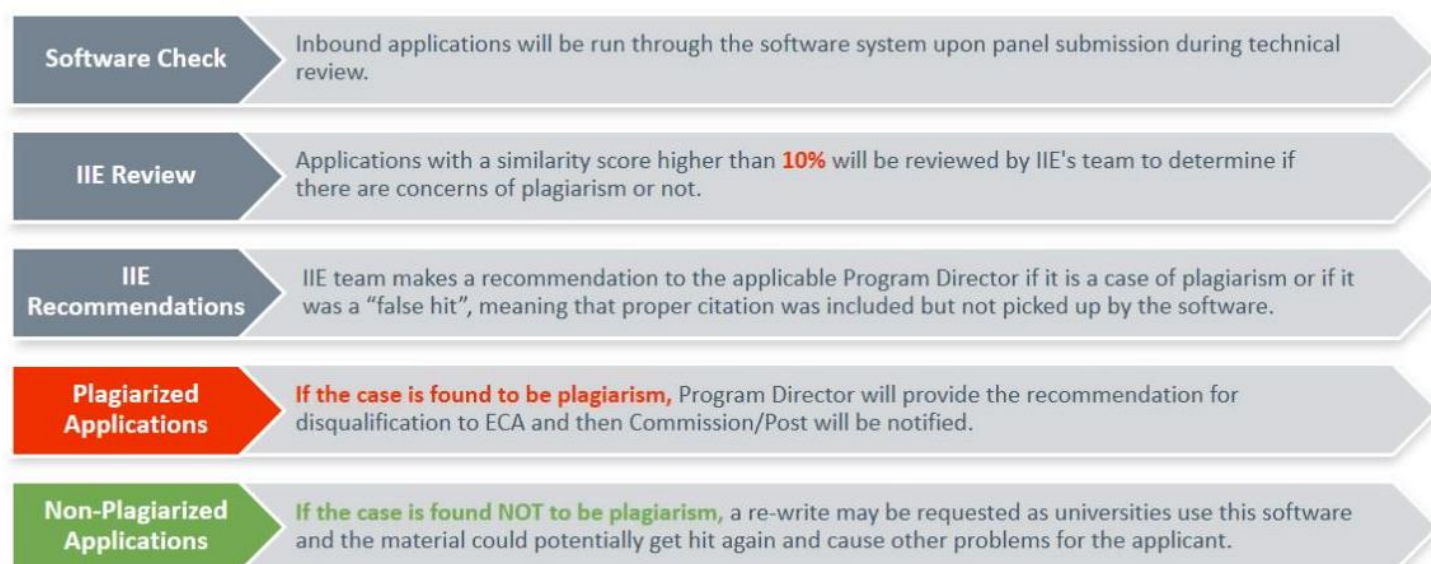
- All parts of application starting with FY20 cohort
- Automated software review with [*iThenticate*](#) software
- IIE and self-placed candidates
- Foreign student program: mainly for personal statements, study objectives and writing samples
- FLTA-Full application, especially short essays
- Similarity Score: 10% threshold-anything at or above will be investigated further
- [*iThenticate*](#) is used by US universities and academic journals
- In the [*iThenticate*](#) database there are webpages, periodicals, journals, publications and conference proceedings

- IIE also has a custom database with all previously scanned documents
- They scan pages and a similarity score is produced

Plagiarism Procedure

- Communication with ECA, Commissions and Posts
- Software Check
- IIE Review-10% or higher
- IIE recommendations
- **Plagiarized Applications**-Program Director will provide the recommendation for disqualification to ECA and Commission/Post will be notified
- **Non-Plagiarized Applications**- Re-write may be requested
- Applicants disqualified for plagiarism may apply again in a future cycle without prejudice.

Plagiarism Procedure: Communications with ECA, Commissions and Posts



Applicants disqualified for plagiarism may apply again in a future cycle without prejudice.

2020 Cycle Trends

- **Foreign Student**- FY 20-IIE ran all applications through software
- Overall very low, 1.5% of almost 1500 applications-similarity score
- **FLTA**- in line with foreign student
- FY 20 75% expected candidates, still outstanding European FLTA panels
- 1 case above threshold-actually was plagiarism
- **Visiting scholar**-beginning stages of scanning 2020 scholars
- So far 1.5% of all applications as well
- Increasingly less common issue

Resources for the Field

- Placement team has put together essay guidelines, proper citation-available on Fulbright Online

General Recommendations, Q&A

- Applicants cannot run applications through software prior to submitting.
- Post-nomination- technical review-run through software
- Visiting Scholar-Publications & Academic Journals also use this software
- Share report with ECA, Commissions and Posts
- In cases of plagiarism, we can share the application with disqualified candidates to take as a learning experience
- Submission plan is not created if there is plagiarism
- A candidate disqualified for plagiarism cannot reapply for the same cycle
- Appealing a finding of plagiarism- It's usually very clear when plagiarism happens.
- Plagiarism software fully integrated in Slate

Additional Resources

Types of Plagiarism

Plagiarism Type	Description	Commonness	Seriousness
Secondary Source	Using a secondary source, but only citing the primary sources contained within the secondary source.	6.9/10	6.4/10
Invalid Source	Referencing either an incorrect or non-existent source.	3.9/10	7.3/10
Duplication	When a researcher reuses work from their own previous studies and papers without attribution.	6.3/10	7.5/10
Paraphrasing	Taking another person's writing and changing the words, making it appear the idea/research is original.	7.5/10	7.6/10
Repetitive Research	Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution.	7.1/10	7.6/10
Replication	Submitting a paper to multiple publications, resulting in the same manuscript being published more than once.	4.2/10	7.7/10
Misleading Attribution	An inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript or study.	4.8/10	8.2/10
Unethical Collaboration	Using written work, outcomes, and ideas that are the result of a collaboration without citing the participants involved.	5.3/10	8.2/10
Verbatim Plagiarism	Copying another's words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks.	2.3/10	
Complete Plagiarism	When a researcher takes a study, manuscript or other work from another researcher and resubmits it under their own name.	2.3/10	8.8/10