

# Craft of Research

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Plagiarism and Misconduct



# Outline

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- Plagiarism
- Costs of Misconduct
- Reminders

# Plagiarism

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What is it and why do we care?





# Plagiarism



- 
- Deliberately or inadvertently using someone else's language, ideas, or other original material without acknowledging the source
  - Run the risk of plagiarism by doing the following:
    - Quoting, paraphrasing, or summarizing a source w/out citing
    - Idea or methods from a source w/out citing
    - Exact words from a cited source, but w/out quotation marks or block quotation
    - Paraphrasing and citing, but using very similar words and/or phrasing

# Common Plagiarism in Academia

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1. Replication
2. Duplication
3. Secondary source
4. Misleading attribution
5. Invalid source
6. Paraphrasing
7. Repetitive research
8. Unethical collaboration
9. Verbatim
10. Complete





#1

# Replication

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- Submitting a manuscript to multiple publications in an attempt to get it published more than once
- Solution:
  - Submit to only one journal at a time
  - If rejected, then submit to a second journal (and so forth)



#2

# Duplication

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- Re-using work from one's own previous studies and papers without attribution
- Solution:
  - Give credit to your previous work or foundational work
  - Do another study





#3

# Secondary Source

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- Using a secondary source, but only citing the primary sources contained within the secondary one
- Solution:
  - Paraphrase and cite both the secondary and primary source
  - Alternatively, read the primary source and write your own words after reading the primary



#4

# Misleading Attribution

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- Removing an author's name, despite significant contributions
- Inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to the manuscript
- Solution:
  - List all persons who made a significant contribution to the writing, methodology, and ideas
  - Before writing, explicitly communicate the authorship and order of co-authors
  - Make sufficient acknowledgements when appropriate



#5

# Invalid Source

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- Referencing either an incorrect or nonexistent source
- Solution:
  - Double and triple check your citations and references
  - Understand your appropriate publishing style (i.e., APA, MLA, journal specific, etc.)
  - Don't fabricate or make up information





#6

# Paraphrasing

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- Taking the words of another and using them alongside original text without attribution
- Solution:
  - Use appropriate in-text citations so you give credit for the information



#7

# Repetitive Research

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- Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution
- Solution:
  - Rather than repeating data, use the information from the previous study as justification for your study (i.e., disagreement in the field about the info, you can do it with more effective methodology, there's a gap in the literature that wasn't addressed, etc.)
  - Be innovative



#8

# Unethical Collaboration

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- Accidentally or intentionally use each other's written work without proper attribution
- When people who are working together violate a code of conduct
- Solution:
  - Use proper citations
  - Clarify institution/partnership/personal expectations of conduct prior to collaboration

# Verbatim

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- Copying of another's words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation, or quotation marks
- Solution:
  - Paraphrase with citations
  - Understand and use your publishing style's quotation formatting requirements



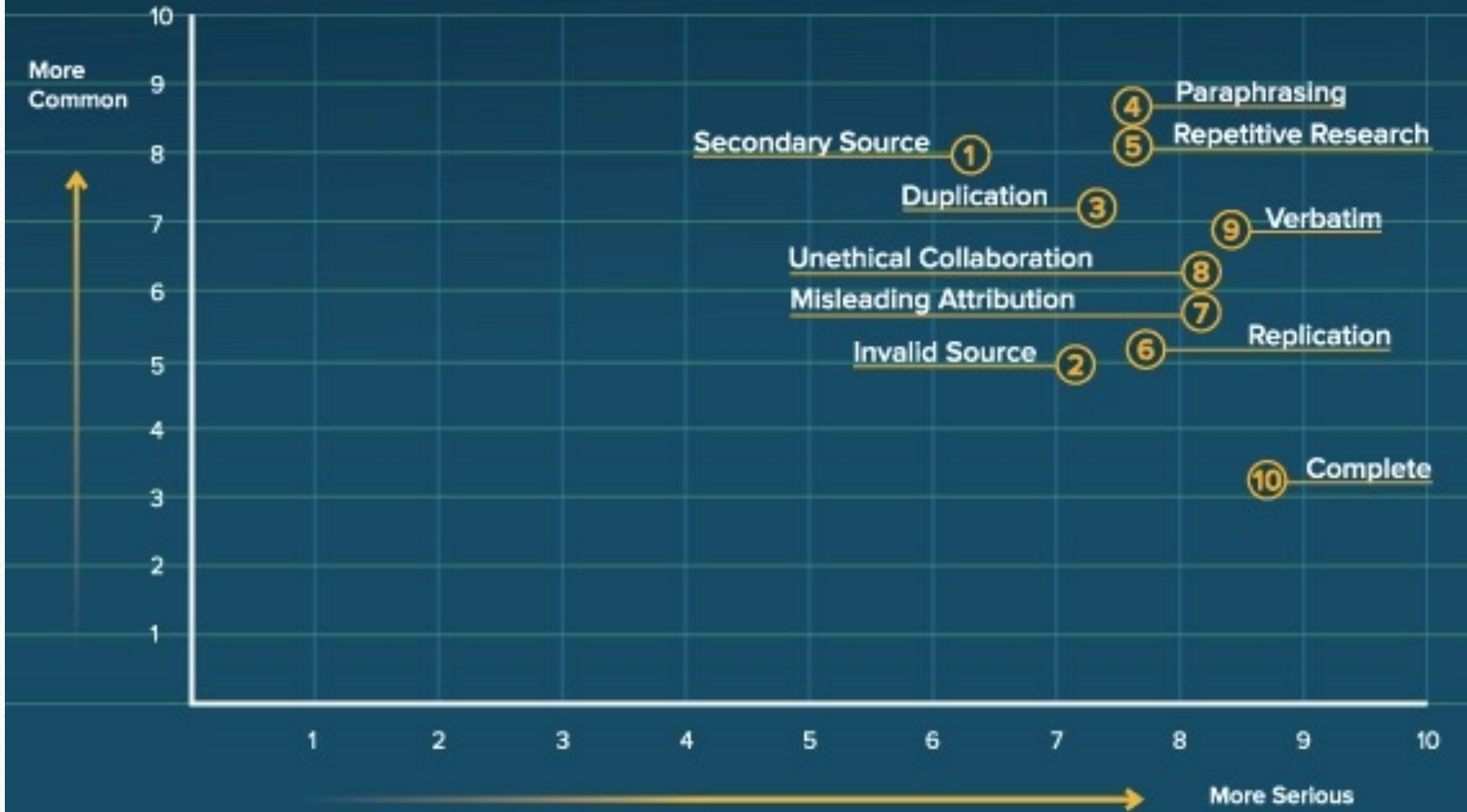
#10

# Complete

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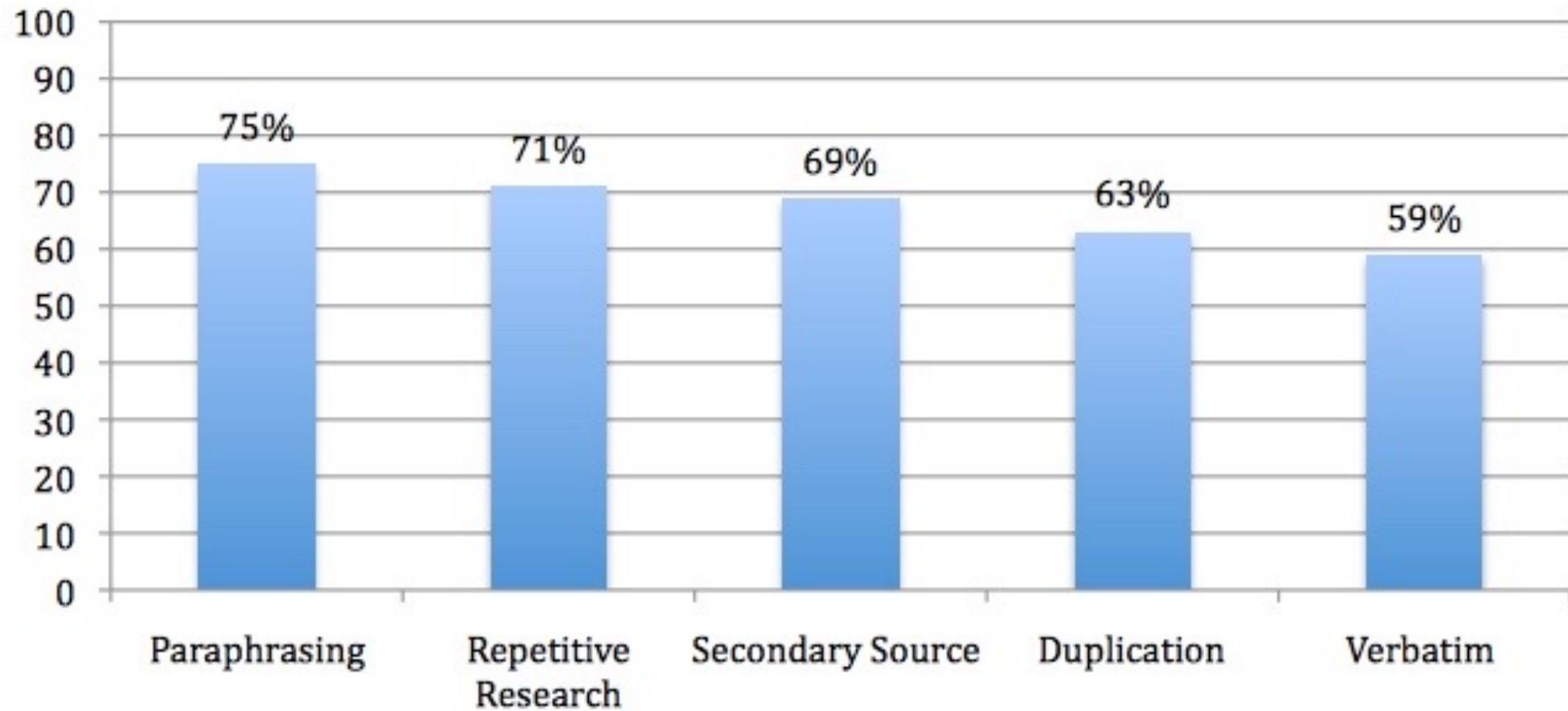
- Taking a manuscript from another researcher and resubmitting it under one's own name
- Solution:
  - Find a new profession

# Types of Plagiarism in Research

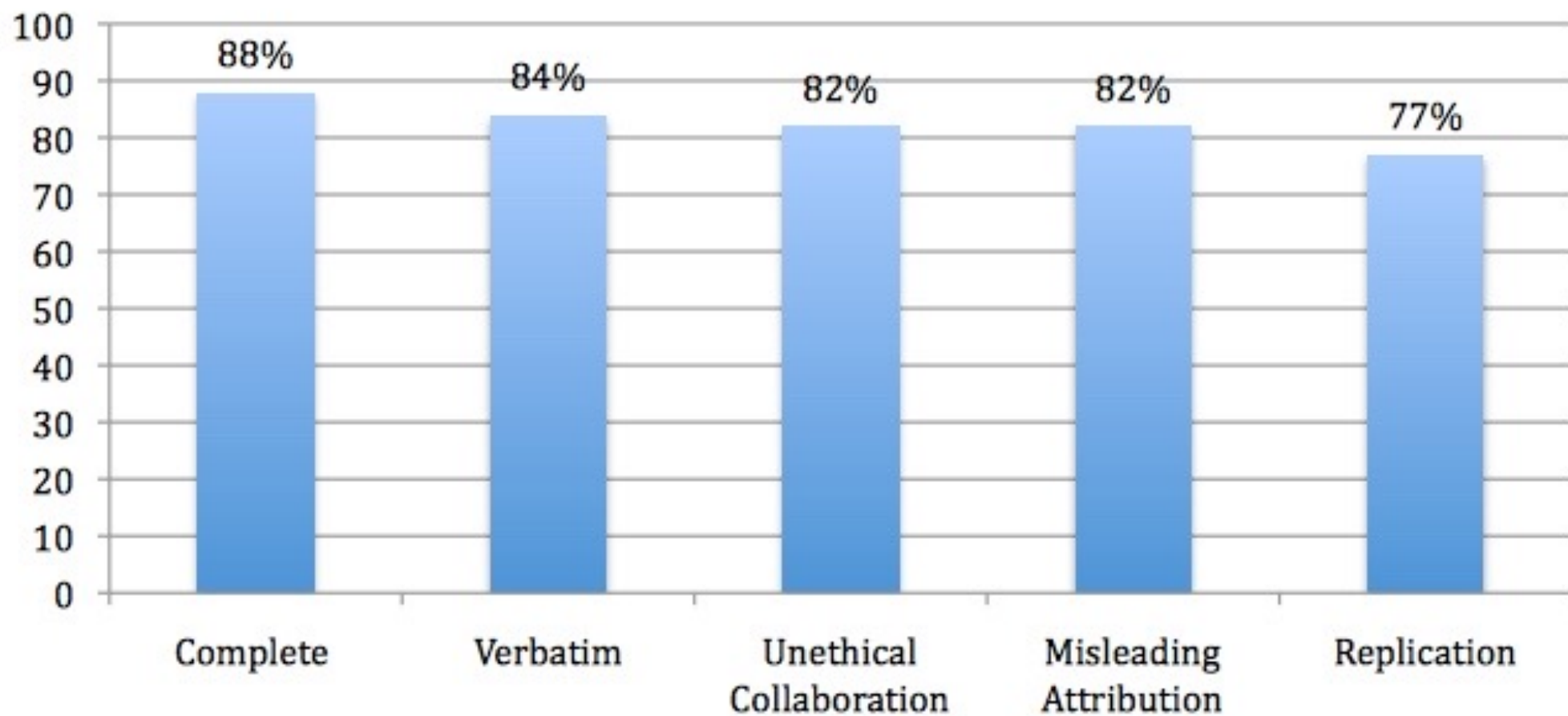




## Most Common Forms of Plagiarism and Attribution Issues in Research



## Most Serious Forms of Plagiarism and Attribution Issues in Research





# Activity 1: Plagiarism Case Study

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- Groups of two
- Read the case study, then determine which items give proper credit to the authors and why

# Costs of Academic Misconduct

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# Costs of Academic Misconduct

- Rising number of academic misconduct – why?
  - 2% admit to falsifying research
  - 34% admit to questionable research practices
- Individual costs
- Brand costs
- Capital costs
- Human costs



# Costs of Academic Misconduct

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## Individual Costs

- Loss of job
- Revoked PhD
- Revoked awards
- Lawsuits
- Questionable integrity

## Brand Costs

- Damaged reputation and brand name
- Retractions
- Talent loss
- Sales losses



# Costs of Academic Misconduct

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## Capital Costs

- Lawsuits
- Legal costs
- Investigation costs
- Loss of grant money

## Human Costs

- Misdiagnosis
- Research costs
- Lost time

# Preventing Misconduct

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- Awareness of proper research methods, data collection, citations, and plagiarism for students, researchers, and publications
- Thorough screening of publication submissions
- Using plagiarism electronic tools

**Academic  
Misconduct**

