

Academic Integrity violations with definitions, Spring 2025

Reviewed by CAI, FSCTA, SEC, and CAIFP Fall 2024

Fabricating data or citations	Intentionally fabricating or generating by methods other than those usual in the discipline any form of information or evidence, including citations, text, notes, illustrations, or data.
Collaborating in areas not approved by the professor	Collaboration between two or more students enrolled in the same section on any assignment--tests, quizzes, forum posts, lab work, projects, presentations, and all others-- unless specifically permitted by the instructor.
Unauthorized multiple submission of one's own work	Submitting any previously submitted work, in whole or in part, for any class without the permission of the instructor and proper acknowledgement.
Sabotage of others' work, including library vandalism or manipulation	Any act that deliberately restricts others' use of or access to instructional materials, including library resources, lab equipment, computer hardware or software, or materials posted for class use. Deliberately harming another student's academic progress or standing, including by falsifying or tampering with lab work or experiments, preventing others from completing required assignments, or modifying group work without others' knowledge in a way that causes deliberate harm.
Plagiarism	<p>Plagiarism is the submission of any material--text, images, audio, paraphrases, or ideas--that is not the student's own original work without proper acknowledgment. The presence of any such material in a submission is sufficient to support a charge of plagiarism, which does not require proof of intent or the wholesale copying of another's work. Material generated by many AI tools may fall under this heading.</p> <p>Course policies and citation requirements vary widely, even within departments and programs. Faculty should strive for clarity and transparency on the course syllabus and, when possible, on individual assignments about what is and is not permitted and should not make assumptions about students' understanding.</p> <p>Nevertheless, students must remember that as a general rule it is their responsibility to clearly indicate the location and source of material that is not their own original work, whether that material derives from another person, sources found online or elsewhere, or from any technology that generates, paraphrases, or reworks text. Students should ask when in doubt and, if that is not possible, should include a full description of the sources and technologies used to prepare the assignment for submission.</p>

The facilitation of dishonesty	Deliberately aiding another student in an effort to violate the standards of academic integrity. For example, allowing another student to see one's exam, lab work, or other assignment for which collaboration is forbidden; completing or substantially revising another student's assignment; posting course materials; or failing to take reasonable measures to safeguard one's own work from access by others.
Tampering with or falsifying records	Falsifying a form or document relating to academic matters, for example add/drop forms, incomplete contracts, petitions, and any documents relating to attendance, including sign-in sheets, doctor's notes, athletic travel requirements, and all others.
Cheating	Consulting or using any unauthorized form of assistance during an exam, test, quiz, or similar assignment. This includes, but is not limited to, looking at another student's materials or at a book, electronic device, or notes; receiving assistance by means of audio equipment; or consulting any other materials not permitted by the instructor. Cheating is also understood to include sharing or having advance access to exam material and deliberately violating the time constraints or other requirements of an examination.