



# INTEGRITY

## defined

Integrity is expected of all students in their academic work –class participation, examinations, assignments, research, practica – and in their non-academic interactions and activities as well.

### **What academic integrity means for students**

Perform your own work unless specifically instructed otherwise. Check with your instructor about whether collaboration or assistance from others is permitted.

Use your own work to complete assignments and exams.

Cite the source when quoting or paraphrasing someone else's work. Discuss with your professor if you have any questions about whether sources require citation.

Follow examination rules.

Discuss with your professor if you are using the same material for assignments in two different courses.

Be truthful on all university forms.

Use the same standard of honesty with fellow students, lab instructors, teaching assistants, sessional instructors and administrative staff as you do with faculty.

### **Integrity in non-academic activities**

Misconduct that disrupts the activities of the university or harms the legitimate interests of the university community could be the cause for non-academic disciplinary action.

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The university documents that lay out our rules and procedures are the **Student Academic Misconduct Regulations** (University Council) and the **Standard of Student Conduct in Non-Academic Matters** (University Senate). Both documents are based on the same Guiding Principles from the Policy on Student Discipline.

- Freedom of Expression
- Commitment to Non-violence
- Security and Safety
- Mutual Respect and Diversity
- Commitment to Justice and Fairness
- Integrity

## ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT PROCEDURES

“Academic Misconduct” is the term the University uses to describe cheating. Types of cheating are listed in the **Student Academic Misconduct Regulations** of University Council. There is an onus on every student to become informed about academic misconduct.

When an instructor believes a student is guilty of academic misconduct, the following procedures are used:

### **Informal procedure:**

Sometimes misconduct is the result of carelessness, misunderstanding of the rules, or miscommunication. In such cases, the instructor may discuss the matter with the student informally.

If the student concedes the misconduct, the instructor has the authority to impose one or more of the following penalties:

- reduce the grade on the assignment or exam, to as low as zero
- require the student to rewrite the assignment or exam

A penalty imposed by an instructor is not reported to the student's college and does not become part of the student's record.

A student who disagrees with the allegation of cheating or with the penalty imposed may request a formal hearing.

### **Formal procedure:**

For more serious misconduct, or in cases where the student disputes the allegation or the penalty, a college hearing board will hear the matter. Procedures for hearings are described in the Regulations.

The hearing board has the authority to impose one or more of the following penalties:

- reprimand or censure the student
- reduce the grade on the assignment, exam, or entire course, to as low as zero
- require the student to rewrite the assignment or exam
- require the student to submit an essay or a presentation on academic misconduct
- suspend or expel the student
- postpone, deny or revoke the student degree, diploma or certificate

A penalty imposed by a Hearing Board is reported to the student's college and to the university, and becomes part of the student's record. A finding of misconduct in research funded by an external agency is reported to that agency.

Further appeal of a hearing board decision or penalty is permitted only on grounds of unfair procedure or new evidence.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Student Conduct and Appeals website: <http://www.usask.ca/secretariat/student-conduct-appeals/index.php>

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# Academic Misconduct Defined

The following constitute academic misconduct that may be the subject-matter of an allegation under the **Student Academic Misconduct Regulations:**

- (a) Providing false or misleading information or documentation to gain admission to the university or any university program;
- (b) Theft of lecture notes, research work, computer files, or other academic or research materials prepared by another student or an instructor or staff member;
- (c) Using work done in one course in fulfillment of any requirement of another course unless approval is obtained from the instructor by whom the material is being evaluated;
- (d) Presenting the work of someone else as one's own;
- (e) The supply of materials prepared by the student to another student for use by that student as the work or materials of that student;
- (f) Alteration or falsification of records, computer files, or any document relating to a student's academic performance;
- (g) Violation of the university's policy on misconduct in scholarly work as outlined at [www.usask.ca/university\\_secretary/policies/research/8\\_25.php](http://www.usask.ca/university_secretary/policies/research/8_25.php)
- (h) Fabrication or invention of sources;
- (i) Failure to observe any stated rule with regard to the procedure used in an examination (or an activity undertaken for academic credit) where such a failure could result in the student gaining relatively greater credit;

- (j) Altering answers on a returned examination;
- (k) When prohibited, removing an examination from the examination room;
- (l) Seeking to acquire or acquiring prior knowledge of the contents of any examination question or paper with the intention of gaining an unfair advantage;
- (m) Possessing or using notes or other sources of information or devices not permitted by the course instructor in an examination;
- (n) Consulting or seeking the assistance of others when writing a "take home" examination unless permitted by the course instructor;
- (o) Providing false or misleading information with the intent to avoid or delay writing an examination or fulfilling any other academic requirement;
- (p) Failing to observe the terms of any agreement not to disclose the contents of an examination;
- (q) Misrepresenting or conspiring with another person to misrepresent the identity of a student writing an examination or engaging in any other form of assessment;
- (r) Knowingly doing anything designed to interfere with the opportunities of another person to have his or her contribution fully recognized or to participate in the academic program;
- (s) Preventing others from fair and equal access to University facilities or resources, including library resources ;

(t) Using or attempting to use personal relationships, bribes, threats or other illegal conduct to gain unearned grades or academic advantages;

(u) Knowingly assisting another person engaged in actions that amount to academic misconduct;

(v) **Plagiarism:** the presentation of the work or idea of another in such a way as to give others the impression that it is the work or idea of the presenter.

Adequate attribution is required.

What is essential is that another person have no doubt which words or research results are the student's and which are drawn from other sources. Full explicit acknowledgement of the source of the material is required.

Examples of plagiarism are:

(i) The use of material received or purchased from another person or prepared by any person other than the individual claiming to be the author. [It is not plagiarism to use work developed in the context of a group exercise (and described as such in the text) if the mode and extent of the use does not deviate from that which is specifically authorized].

(ii) The verbatim use of oral or written material without adequate attribution.

(iii) The paraphrasing of oral or written material of other persons without adequate attribution

(w) Unprofessional conduct or behaviours that occur in academic or clinical settings or other work placements, or that are related to the student's area of professional practice.



## Office of the University Secretary