

Addressing student plagiarism in the UK, 10 years on

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(Leeky-Boy, 2006)

Genesis of academic integrity in the UK



- In September 2002: JISC formed the Plagiarism Advisory Service and made Turnitin available at no cost to HE and FE institutions.
 - Raise awareness of plagiarism within institutions.
 - Unite pockets of existing good practice.
 - Develop a national strategy for plagiarism detection.
 - Offer pedagogic and institutional support for implementation of technology.

A magic bullet?



"The JISC Electronic Plagiarism Detection project was established to review electronic solutions to the issue of plagiarism. However, it became clear that, as with most things in life, technology can only assist us, it will never replace the expertise of humans and that the answer to problems usually lies in process and procedures not technology alone." (JISC, 2000)

The UK academic integrity cycle





Fast forward 10 years...



- What has the impact been on institutional and assessment practice?
- What has the impact been on student behaviour?
- Ultimately...
 - Has plagiarism reduced in UK institutions?

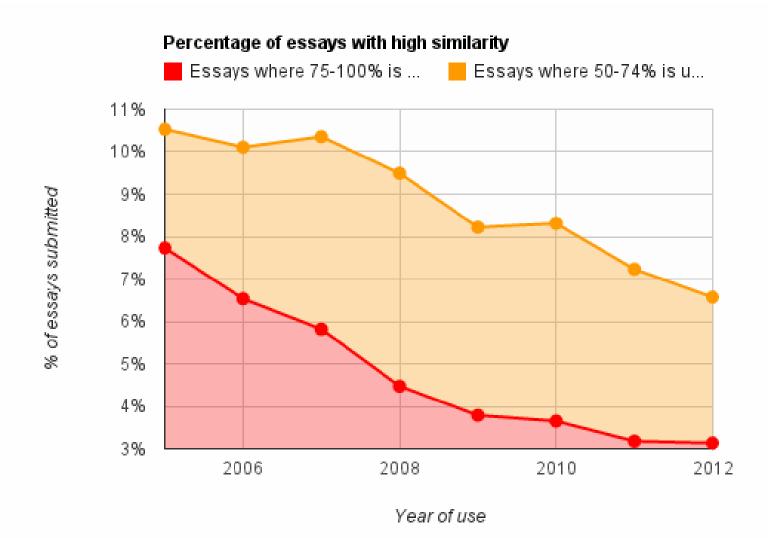
After 10 years...



- Arguably more instances of plagiarism identified as more robust measures exist for checking.
- Deterrent effect of using Turnitin.
 - "Over half of the staff surveyed who use turnitin thought it had directly contributed to reduced plagiarism, improved referencing and better writing. One lecturer asks all new undergraduate students to bring in a marked A level essay from their recent school days and runs them through turnitin – students are said to be shocked at the amount of non-original material in their work." (Graham-Matheson & Starr, 2013)

Matched content in Turnitin reports





Students' views and expectations



- Awareness of plagiarism/academic misconduct.
 - Information literacy and general information handling skills.
 - Academic writing skills.
- Reliance on social networking sites and Wikipedia for research.
- Students are generally in favour of use of Turnitin.
 - "Students must have a formative experience of Turnitin before it is used summatively" (Graham-Matheson & Starr, 2013)
- Expectation for online feedback.

Analysis of 10 years of Turnitin matches



- "Academic and homework" sites was largest category in 2003/4 (62%), slightly less in 2010/1 (54%).
- Social and networking sites not on map in 2003/4, although in 2010/1 account for 14% of matches.
- Use of encyclopaedias has increased exponentially, due to increasing popularity of Wikipedia, top match in 2010/1 in 2004/3 it was ranked 30/100.
- Use of paper mills has also doubled.
- Dead links account for 16%, ie sites which were live in 2003/4 but are no longer live.
- Corporate sites prominent in 2003/4 (11%) includes sites such as finance, company and publishers' sites.
- News sites much more readily used in 2010/1 (11% from 4% in 2003/4). Only news site which appears in both lists is the Guardian.

Impact on institutional and assessment practice



- Institutional approach to addressing plagiarism is (arguably) more cohesive and transparent.
- Guidance specifically on how and when Turnitin should be used.
 - Turnitin is embedded in policy and procedure
- Movement from pilots to full institutional implementation although use is still varied, often fragmented with multiple modes of use.
- Formative use is largely encouraged.
- Huge movement towards online submission and feedback.
- Guidance on interpreting the Originality Report is key.

Models of Turnitin use in the UK



- Students submit their work to TurnitinUK (screen all).
- Tutors submit all students' work to TurnitinUK (screen all).
- Tutors submit work which *looks suspect* to TurnitinUK (suspicion triggered).
- Tutors submit a sample of papers to TurnitinUK as part of a QA process (sampling).
- Tutors submit work of specific groups of students whose work may be problematic (profiling).
- Tutors make it clear to students that they have the *option of using TurnitinUK to check* work (deterrent).
- Tutors demonstrate TurnitinUK to students in order to stimulate discussion about academic integrity and attribution (formative demonstration).
- Tutors provide students with access to their Originality Reports, but offer **no** follow up on interpreting the report or issues of academic integrity or attribution (formative unsupported).
- Tutors provide students with access to their Originality Reports, and offer follow up on interpreting the report and issues of academic integrity or attribution (formative supported).

Institutional approaches



"The use of Turnitin has become embedded into the student learning experience at Northumbria University. In 2011/12 there were 1,383 Turnitin assignments created within 3,500 modules. The university has had a policy for a number of years that Turnitin should be primarily used as a teaching tool. In particular as a way of helping first year students develop their academic writing skills by submitting a formative assignment and then analysing the originality report with peers and staff to highlight strengths in referencing as well as identify areas for improvement." (Turnock, 2012)

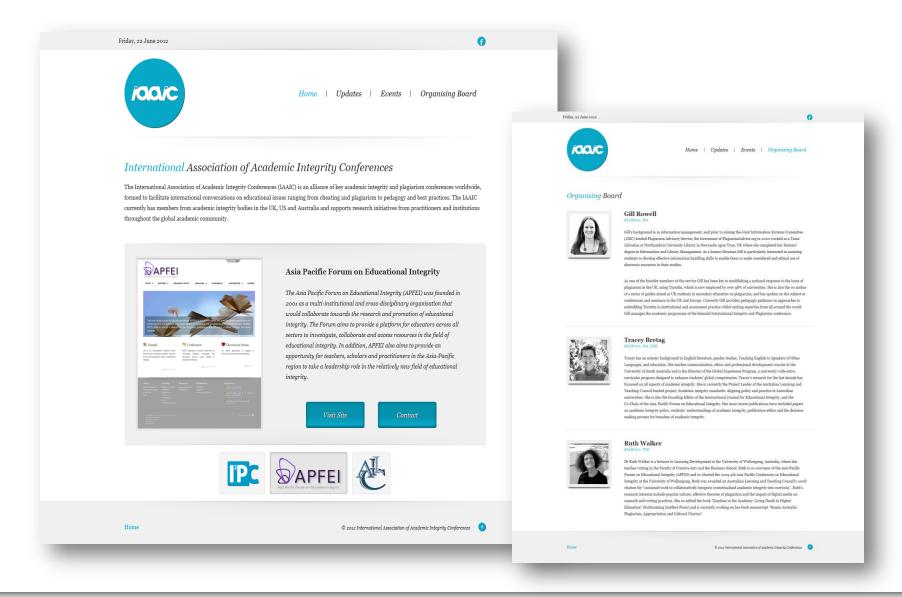
The other stuff...



- UK approach replicated in other countries
 - Discussions on plagiarism now global
- Wealth of research generated via 5 international conferences.
 - via PlagiarismAdvice.org
- Cohesive global approaches (IAAIC for example).
- Arguably this qualitative stuff is just as valuable?

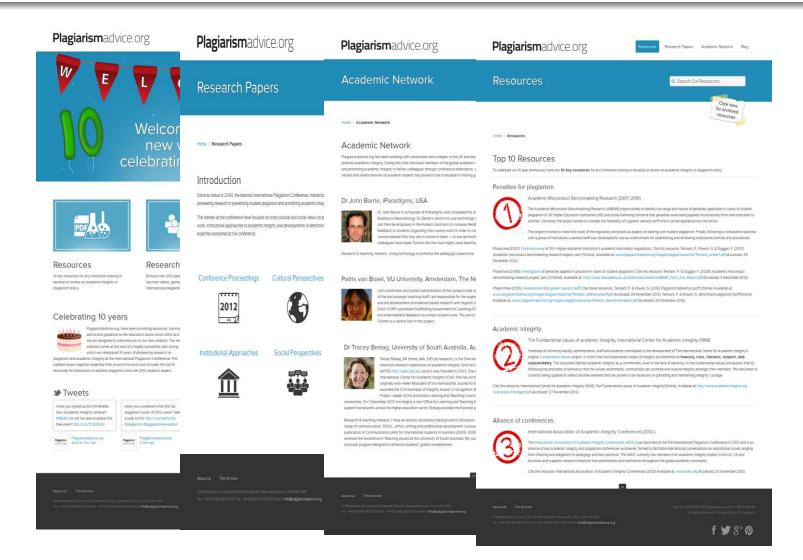
International Association of Academic Integrity Conferences





www.plagiarismadvice.org





Above all: embrace the positives!





(Cipido, 2009)





Thank you!



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