Artificial Intelligence and Academic Misconduct:

Response from the Academic Integrity Committee

Joy Hansen, Co-Chair of AI Committee (and Librarian)
Proposal presentation to the Faculty Senate
March 6, 2023

Three areas

1 Proposed Syllabus Wording
2 Revisions to the Academic
   Integrity Website
3 Guidance on Citations

Syllabus wording taken from University Policy for Syllabi
https://www.ccsu.edu/ctfd/syllabiPolicy.html

Suggested additions in yellow.

At Central Connecticut State University, we value personal integrity as fundamental to our interactions with each other. We believe that one of the purposes of a university education is for students to learn to think critically, to develop evaluative skills, and to express their own opinions and voices. We place special weight on academic honesty in all intellectual pursuits because it is a value that is fundamental to academic life and scholarly practice. All members of the University community are obligated to uphold high standards of academic honesty in their scholarship and learning. Therefore, we expect you to take personal responsibility for your intellectual work and to respect and acknowledge the ideas of others. Academic honesty means doing your own work and giving proper credit to the work and ideas of others including individuals, websites, mobile devices, applications, and artificial intelligence.

All cases of academic misconduct will be referred to the Office of Student Conduct. Academic misconduct includes (but is not limited to) unethical completion of course requirements (exams, projects, assignments) as well as using ideas, words, images, or content that you did not create and presenting that content as if you were the creator (plagiarism). This also extends to utilizing digital tools such as artificial intelligence (ChatGPT, PhotoMath) when not authorized to do so.

Instructors will evaluate the severity of the academic misconduct and will impost appropriate sanctions. The "Guide to Evaluating Severity of Academic Misconduct" establishes recommended guidelines for the determination of grade penalties by faculty and instructors, while also giving them discretion to select the grade penalty they believe most suitable, including course failure, regardless of violation level.

It is your responsibility to become familiar with what constitutes academic dishonesty and plagiarism and to avoid all forms of cheating and plagiarism. For general information, see CCSU's **Academic Integrity website**. For more examples of academic misconduct, refer to Academic Misconduct Examples . For guidance on how to avoid plagiarism, refer to libguides.ccsu.edu/citations .

Currently on the
Academic Integrity Website
https://www.ccsu.edu/academicIntegrity/misconduct-overview.html#defined

Suggested additions in yellow.

What is Academic Misconduct?

According to the Student Code of Conduct and Statement of Judicial Procedures, academic misconduct includes providing or receiving assistance from sources such as other individuals, websites, mobile devices, applications, and artificial intelligence, without prior instructor authorization, in the creation of work to be submitted for academic evaluation (including papers, projects and examinations).

Plagiarism is one form of academic misconduct and defined as presenting, as one's own, the ideas or words of another source, as noted in the previous paragraph, for academic evaluation, without proper acknowledgment. Plagiarism includes, but is not limited to: (i) copying sentences, phrases, paragraphs, tables, figures, or data directly or in slightly modified form from a book, article, or other sources as noted in the previous paragraph without using quotation marks or giving proper acknowledgment (e.g., citation) to the original author or source; (ii) copying information and submitting it as one's own work; (iii) buying papers for the purpose of turning them in as one's own work; and (iv) selling or lending papers to another person for submission by that other person, for academic evaluation, as his or her own work.

Examples of Academic Misconduct
https://www.ccsu.edu/academicIntegrity/misconduct-overview.html#defined

Suggested changes/additions in yellow.

Examples

Exams:
- Copying from another person's paper or receiving unauthorized aid from another source during an examination;
- Utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) tools (e.g. ChatGPT, PhotoMath) during an exam to answer questions (multiple choice or short / long response questions)
- Use of unauthorized materials or devices during an examination or any other form of academic evaluation and grading; e.g., use of signals, notes, books, or calculators during an examination when the instructor has not approved their use;
- Knowingly allowing another person to copy from one's paper during an examination;

Improper Behavior:
- Use of another person or source as a substitute in any form of academic evaluation or acting as a substitute for another person in any form of academic evaluation, e.g., a student cannot have another person take an examination for him/her.
- Acquisition or distribution of improperly acquired examinations; e.g., stealing examinations before the test period or taking a copy of an examination from a testing room without the permission of the instructor; (Examinations which have been distributed by an instructor are legitimate study tools);
- Submission of material from another person or source as one's own for academic evaluation
- Preparation of work for another student to submit for academic evaluation;
- Unauthorized collaboration in the preparation of materials to be submitted for academic evaluation; e.g., working with another student on an assignment when the instructor has not authorized working together;
- Submission of output generated by AI tools as one's own for academic evaluation
- Utilizing AI tools to complete assignments when the instructor has not authorized such usage.
- Submission of the same work, or substantially similar work, in more than one course without prior consent of the evaluating instructor(s);

Plagiarism:
- Copying sentences, phrases, paragraphs, tables, figures or data directly or in slightly modified form from a book, article, or other academic source without using quotation marks or giving proper acknowledgment to the original author or source.
- Copying information from other sources (including AI tools) and submitting it as one's own work;
- Utilizing AI generated texts without citation
- Buying papers for the purpose of turning them in as one's own work;
- Selling or lending of papers for the purpose of violating academic honesty policies (this may also be an academic crime, see Connecticut General Statutes, §53-392a.)

For Instructors Page:
https://www.ccsu.edu/academicIntegrity/instructors.html

Suggested changes/additions in yellow.

What Should Be Reported

All forms of misconduct should be reported. Some examples include:

- Plagiarism (quoting without attribution even if the source is generated by artificial intelligence (AI), poor paraphrasing)
- Copying another's work
- Helping someone else cheat
- Using notes or books during a closed book exam
- Sharing exam answers
- Buying or selling papers

For more examples of academic misconduct, refer to Academic Misconduct Examples .

How to Avoid Plagiarism
https://www.ccsu.edu/academicIntegrity/misconduct-overview.html#defined

Suggested changes/additions in yellow.

How to Avoid Plagiarism

In practice, plagiarism is regarded as theft, intended to gain undeserved credit. Like other forms of academic dishonesty, plagiarism is cheating. To academicians, a well-documented paper is more impressive than one which arouses the suspicion of a reader familiar with the student's work and alert to echoes from other writers. The proper use of outside sources does not necessarily mean that a paper is lacking in originality, nor does the presence of quotation marks in the text. In fact, the purpose of research and documentation is to share useful information with the reader. The penalties for plagiarism greatly exceed the unlikely reward of gaining credit by getting away with it. Students must be careful to avoid plagiarism and are responsible for learning how to present the ideas of others in their own work. For current documentation practice, consult the instructor and a style manual. When material is borrowed from another source of any type, the source must be indicated. There are three ways in which another writer's material may appear:

1. By putting quotation marks around short passages borrowed verbatim (word for word); or by setting off from the text, without quotation marks, for longer quotations.
2. By precis; condensing part of a writer's argument.
3. By paraphrase: interpretation of a writer's ideas.

All three must be acknowledged either in footnotes or informally in the text.

Guidance on Citing:

Library Guide
libguides.ccsu.edu/citations

Citing Your Sources

This guide will help you cite your sources properly to avoid plagiarism, important for students to maintain academic integrity.

It also introduces various tools for creating and managing citations, including library-supported Mendeley and Zotero.

Overview

Citation Styles

APA Style

MLA Style

Chicago Style

Other Styles

Generating Citations

Formatting a Hanging Indent

How to Cite Artificial Intelligence

How to Cite Artificial Intelligence (such as a chatbot)

Citation Managers Supported by CCSU

Mendeley

Zotero

Annotated Bibliographies

Help!

How to Cite Artificial Intelligence (such as a chatbot)

How to cite the output of a program that utilizes artificial intelligence (such as a chatbot like ChatGPT):

MLA https://style.mla.org/citing-artificial-intelligence

Cite the platform on which you interacted with the program and the author of the program if you find one listed.

Author last name, Author first name. "Name of chat." Name of AI, URL.

(example from their webpage)

For example, if you are describing your chat with a version of Eliza, a program developed in the 1960s that mimics a psychotherapist, you might cite it as follows:

Eliza's responses have some limitations. In response to the question "What is your name?" it answers, "Have you asked anyone else?" (Dunlop).

Works Cited

Dunlop, George. "Eliza, Computer Therapist." Manifestation. www.manifestation.com/neurotoys/eliza.php3.

APA According to an email exchange between Joy Hansen, CCSU and Stefanie Lazer, APA Style Expert at styleexpert@apa.org (2/9/2023):

The APA Style team is currently collecting feedback so that they can construct official guidelines. What follows is interim guidance and should not be considered the final word.

Because the purpose of references is to direct readers to the specific sources that a writer used, hopefully the text that ChatGPT generates in any particular chat can be saved, is shareable, or is otherwise retrievable. If so, the reference format in Section 10.10 (Software) can be used, with the company ("OpenAI") as author, not "ChatGPT." If the chat has no title, a description in square brackets (that ideally includes information on what prompts were used) would be created. That would give us the following:

OpenAI. (2023, January 17). [ChatGPT response to a prompt about three prominent themes in Emily Dickinson's poetry]. https://chat.openai.com/.....

On behalf of the Academic Integrity Committee...

Thank you for your time and input!