

University of California, Riverside

Types of Academic Misconduct, Academic Senate 6.3

Cheating: Fraud, deceit, or dishonesty in an academic assignment, or using or attempting to use materials, or assisting others in using materials that are prohibited or inappropriate in the context of the academic assignment or capstone in question.

Fabrication: In the context of student academic misconduct, fabrication includes making up data or results and recording or reporting them, such as laboratory or field research results completed in courses or academic projects.

Falsification: In the context of student academic misconduct falsification is manipulating data or results within an academic assignment so the student's work is not accurately represented. This also includes falsifying academic or university documents and providing false information or testimony in connection with any investigation or hearing under this policy.

Plagiarism: In the context of student academic misconduct, plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit. This includes the copying of language, structure, or ideas of another and attributing (explicitly or implicitly) the work to one's own efforts. Plagiarism means using another's work, including your own previous work, without giving credit.

Facilitating Academic Misconduct: Assisting others in any form of academic misconduct, such as taking an exam or providing coursework for other student(s) to submit as their own effort.

Unauthorized Collaboration: Working with others without the specific permission of the instructor on assignments that will be submitted for a grade. This includes, but is not limited to, in-class or take-home tests, papers, labs, or homework assignments. Students may not collaborate without faculty authorization.

Interference or Sabotage: Damaging, removing, or otherwise harming another student's work. This includes interfering with university materials or systems that affect the academic performance of others.

Research Non-Compliance: Failure to comply with research regulations such as those applying to human subjects, laboratory animals, intellectual property, licensing, and standards of safety, or any significant departure from accepted practices of the relevant research community.

Retaliation: Any type of retaliation against a person who reported or provided information about suspected or alleged misconduct and who has not acted in bad faith.