

## Memorandum

To: Academic Council  
From: Lawrence Hamer  
Associate Provost for Academic and Faculty Affairs  
Date: January 29, 2017  
Re: Annual Report on Academic Integrity

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### Summary

Each year Academic Affairs is charged with reporting activity of the Academic Integrity Board. This report documents the cases filed and acted upon through AY 2015-16. The Academic Integrity (AI) process appears to be well established and effectively implemented in each of DePaul's colleges as evidenced by the fact that the number of violations in each college roughly mirrors the enrollment in each college. More importantly, the process seems to be effectively communicating the importance of academic integrity to students who go through the AI process as judged by the relative small proportion of students with multiple violations.

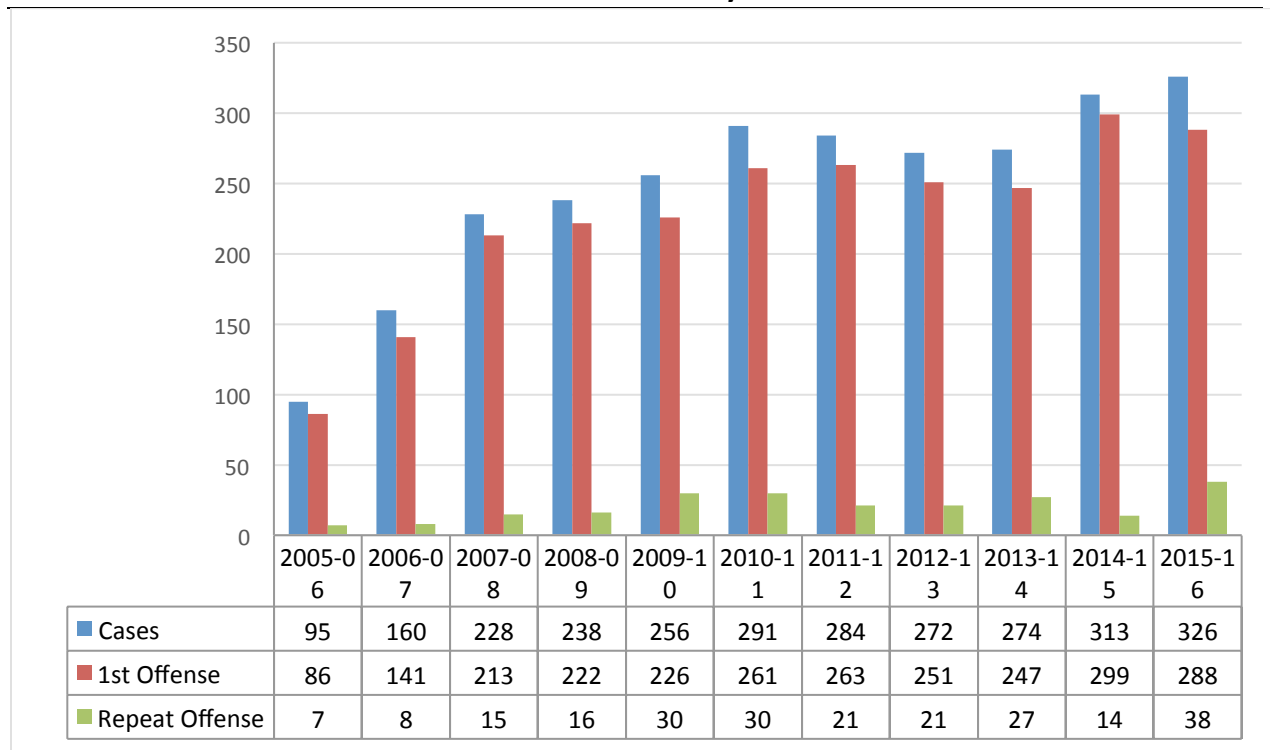
### The Academic Integrity Board (AIB)

During AY 2015-16, the AIB consisted of 19 faculty members who represent each of DePaul's colleges. These faculty members are used to form panels (each panel consists of 3 faculty and 2 students) that hear AI cases for repeat violators and/or appeals. During AY 2015-16, Dr. Antonio Ceraso served as chair of the board. The Academic Integrity process is further supported by eight faculty members who serve as consultants for faculty who have questions about the AI process and an additional eight faculty members who serve as consultants for students.

### Overall Summary of Academic Integrity Cases

Chart 1 provides an overall summary of academic integrity cases and their outcomes, by year, from AY2005-2006 through AY 2015-16. The data represented in the chart generally show an annual increase in AI cases with 326 cases being filed in AY 2015-16. First-time violations comprise the majority of cases (generally 85%-95%) in each of the years reported, and AY 2015-16 approximately 88% of cases involved first-time violators. This suggests that the application of the AI policy effectively communicates the importance of doing honest work to students who go through the process.

**Chart1**  
**Overall Violations by Year**

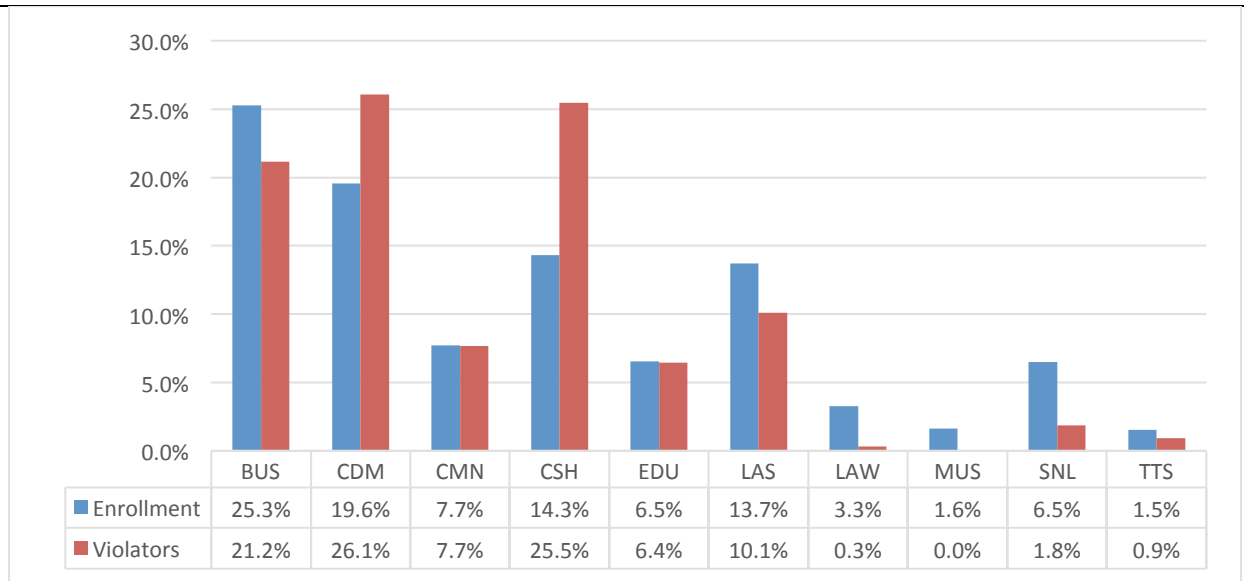


### Violations by College

Chart 2 presents the distribution across colleges of the students who committed the 326 violations that occurred in AY 2015-16 and the distribution across colleges of DePaul's student enrollment. This chart shows that approximately 75% of the violations are committed by students in BUS, CDM, and CSH and that students whose home college is CSH or CDM were over-represented among the pool of violators. Chart 3 presents the distribution across colleges of the courses in which the violations occurred in AY 2015-16. This chart shows that nearly 75% of violations occur in CDM, CSH, and LAS should be noted that these three colleges are major contributors of courses to the LSP program; It should be noted that the data summarized in Charts 2 and 3 are not collected at a sufficient level of specificity to indicate whether or not the violations occur primarily from students taking courses in their home college.

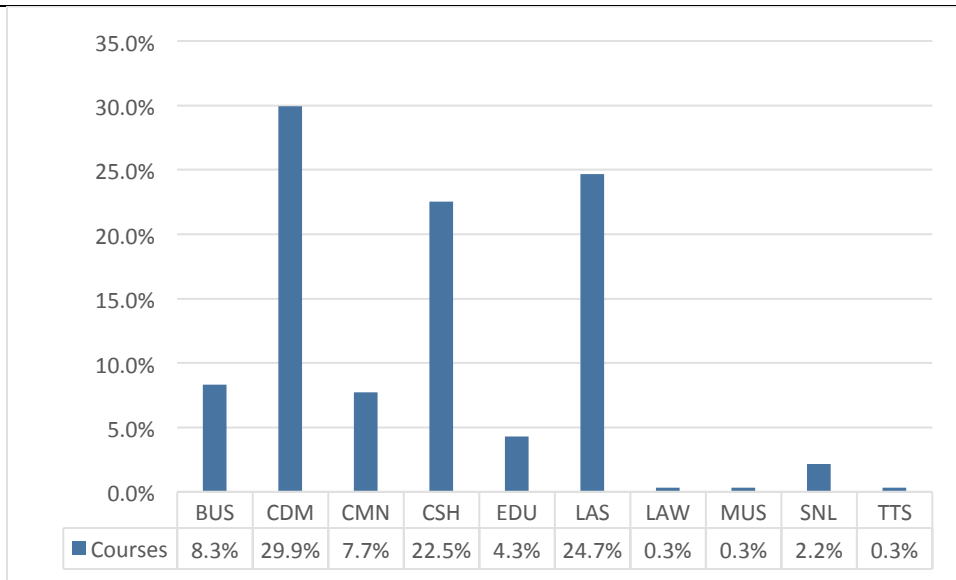
**Chart 2**

**Distribution of Enrollment, Violators, and Courses across Colleges (AY 2015-16)**



**Chart 3**

**Distribution of Courses across Colleges (AY 2015-16)**



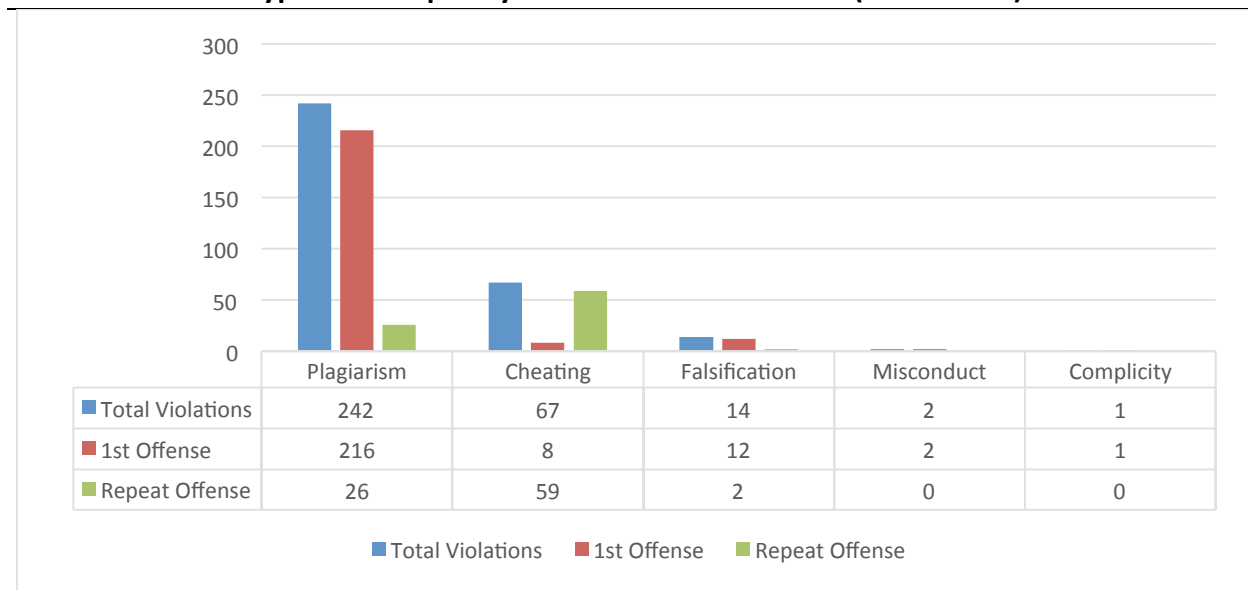
**Violations and Board Sanctions**

Chart 4 presents information about the types of academic integrity violations that occurred during AY 2015-16. The chart shows that majority of violations are plagiarism, and the vast majority of plagiarism violations are committed by students who had not previously violated the AI policy. This suggests that the AI process encourages students to learn to not plagiarize.

However, the data also reveal that the majority of cheating cases (88%) are committed by students who have previously violated the AI policy.

**Chart 4**

**Type and Frequency of Violations Committed (AY 2015-16)**



Relatedly, Chart 5 presents information about the types of board sanctions that resulted from the violations that occurred in AY 2015-16. These sanctions result from hearings, and the hearings normally occur for students who have committed a violation after having committed a violation previously in the time as a DePaul student. All students who commit violations within the context of a class (all but two violations in AY 2015-16) are subject to sanctions given by the instructor which may be as severe as a failure in the course. However, sanctions that go beyond the scope of the course (such as those presented in Chart 5) may only be given by the Academic Integrity Board. In addition to the sanctions listed in Chart 5, board sanctions can also include dismissal and degree revocation. However, neither of these two sanctions were given as a result of violations that occurred in AY 2015-16.

Chart 5

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**Type and Frequency of Board Sanctions (AY 2015-16)**


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