Dossier “Academic Cyberplagiarism”

Cyberplagiarism webliography
References to academic cyberplagiarism on the internet*

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Abstract
This article provides references to the documentation sources available on the internet, which may give interested readers a deeper insight into aspects of the multi-faceted issue of academic plagiarism in the student community.

With that aim in mind, this paper is divided into six sections. The first provides information on research groups and centres working on the issue of plagiarism. The second gives references to academic journals focusing directly on the issue of academic plagiarism, and some others which publish articles on that subject regularly. The third refers to conferences and events aimed at analysing this phenomenon. The next two sections provide bibliographies and studies on plagiarism among students. The last section refers to documentary sources on various strategies for countering plagiarism.

Keywords
academic plagiarism, documentary sources, academic dishonesty, cyberplagiarism

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1. It must be stressed that this paper is not intended to give an overview of the issue of plagiarism as it stands today. Readers seeking a review of that kind can turn to Comas and Sureda (2007), “Ciber-Plagio Académico. Una aproximación al estado de los conocimientos” (“Academic Cyberplagiarism. The State of the Question”), In: Textos de la Cibersociedad, no. 10 (Accessed: July 16 2008; <http://www.cibersociedad.net/textos/articulo.php?art=121>).
Resum
En aquest article es proporcionen les fonts de documentació que hi ha a internet i que poden aportar al lector que hi estigui interessat un coneixement més profund de qualsevol de les cares, les arestes i els vèrtexs del políedric fenomen del plagi acadèmic entre l’alumnat.1

D’acord amb aquest objectiu, s’ha estructurat el treball en sis apartats. En el primer apartat s’aporta informació sobre grups de recerca i centres que treballen en el tema del plagi. En el segon apartat es donen les referències de les revistes acadèmiques directament centrades en la qüestió del plagi acadèmic i d’algunes altres en què, de manera regular, es publiquen articles sobre aquesta temàtica. En el tercer apartat es fa referència a congressos i esdeveniments que tenen com a objectiu analitzar aquest fenomen. A continuació, en els dos apartats següents es proporcionen bibliografies i estudis referents al plagi entre l’alumnat. En el darrer apartat s’aporten fonts documentals sobre diverses estratègies de lluita contra el plagi.

Paraules clau
plagi acadèmic, fonts documentals, deshonestetat acadèmica, ciberplagi

Introduction
An understanding of the phenomenon of plagiarism among students cannot be gained from the restricted viewpoint of a single discipline. It is clearly a many-sided issue featuring multiple interrelations that make it very difficult to explain its causes and thus to determine what measures are suitable for countering it. On the one hand, there is the more philosophical and ethical view of the subject, asking among other things what exactly we mean by originality, creation, intellectual property rights etc., and their changing nature in different societies and cultures. Then there is the legal or regulatory perspective, focusing on providing standards on rights and duties. In turn, the sociological and psychological approach attempts to identify the characteristics and causes of young peoples’ behaviour with respect to a technological environment that is new to everyone. Those working in education studies go for educational projects to resolve the situation through knowledge and awareness. Instruments and resources are developed through technology-based approaches to detect instances of plagiarism. Taking all this together, the result is a body of documentation that is becoming abundant as well as heterogeneous. Consulting the ISI Web of Knowledge suffices to show this: it features 450 documents with the word plagiarism in their titles, all being papers published over the last eight years. On the same criteria, the ERIC (Education Resources Information Center) has a bank of 89, Education Abstracts 158, and British Education Index 23. Furthermore, sixteen theses can be traced in Dissertation Abstracts Online, likewise with the word plagiarism in their titles. That is why we are presenting here a compendium of websites that tackle the phenomenon of academic plagiarism from one standpoint or another; those websites are classified in the light of the approach they take to this issue, to make the compendium a useful resource for all wishing to investigate further.

Research groups; projects, centres, services

El ciberplagio entre los estudiantes universitarios (Cyberplagiarism among University Students) project, Educació i Ciutadania research group, University of the Balearic Islands.  
<http://ciberplagio.es>

Research financed by Spain’s Ministry of Science and Innovation. This is the first thoroughgoing approach to academic plagiarism in this part of the world. Working on it is a multidisciplinary team from the University of the Balearic Islands, directed by the authors of this article. The main spheres of analysis in this project are the prevalence of academic plagiarism among university students, the causes behind acts of academic plagiarism, classifying the students engaging in academic plagiarism into categories and analysing solutions and strategies aimed at tackling it.

The group has produced a website containing a large corpus of resources, including reports on the research work done, references to which will be given in the sections following herein.

Student Diversity and Academic Writing Project, Lancaster University.  
<http://www.lums.lancs.ac.uk/departments/owt/Research/sdaw/>

A research project launched in 2005 and scheduled for completion in 2008. It is being implemented by a team from the Lancaster University Management School and the London School of Economics. It focuses on plagiarism among foreign students studying in the United Kingdom. Among the project’s results that can be


consulted on the website are articles and presentations made at conferences. The following may be highlighted:

  <http://www.jiscpas.ac.uk/apppage.cgi?USERPAGE=7508>
  <http://www.rgu.ac.uk/celt/learning/page.cfm?pge=31100>
- Responsible, éthique-plagia project, University of Geneva.
  <http:// responsable.unige.ch/index.php>
A project directed by lecturer Michelle Bergadaà. It resulted in a website (*Internet: Fraude et déontologie selon les acteurs universitaires*) with a large stock of training and information resources on the subject. Noteworthy in particular is the model for producing anti-plagiarism plans in universities.

- The Plagiarism programme.
  <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/plagiarism.aspx>
A programme launched by the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) and implemented in 2000. Its outcome took the form of five reports, which are still relevant:

  <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/media/documents/programmes/plagiarism/luton.pdf>
  <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/media/documents/programmes/plagiarism/brookes.pdf>
  <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/media/documents/programmes/plagiarism/plagiarism.pdf>
  <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/media/documents/programmes/plagiarism/southbank.pdf>

- Internet Plagiarism Advisory Service JISCPAS.
The JISC has been running this service since 2001 with the aim of encouraging good practices in using the internet to avoid plagiarism. Access is provided to the TurnitinUK program, and according to the service itself it is used by 90% of universities in the United Kingdom. In the framework of the Internet Plagiarism Advisory Service, a biennial conference was organized (see the “Conference Proceedings” section).

- Academic Misconduct Benchmarking Research project (AMBER).
  <http://www.jiscpas.ac.uk/amber/index.php>
A project run in the framework of the JISCPAS and arranged in two phases. The first phase examines how higher education institutions in the UK regulate and set penalties for plagiarism. The results of this analysis can be found in the following document:


The second phase of that project was completed in May 2008 and turned to analysing penalties for plagiarism in one hundred university institutions in the UK. The document reference is:

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2. Visit: <http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/services/pas.aspx>
The Recorded Incidence of Student Plagiarism and the Penalties Applied. [Accessed: July 16 2008].


Audit of Academic Integrity and Plagiarism Issues in Australia and New Zealand.

http://www.tlc.murdoch.edu.au/project/acode/

A project run in 2005 at the Teaching and Learning Centre of Murdoch University and financed by the ACODE (Australasian Council on Open, Distance and E-Learning). The aim of the project was to analyse initiatives undertaken in forty-two of the fifty-one higher education institutions that are members of the ACODE in connection with three basic aspects: policies on academic integrity, whether plagiarism detection software is used, and, lastly, educational resources aimed at both teaching staff and students and intended to spread integrity.

Center for Intellectual Property.

http://www.umuc.edu(distance/odell/cip/cip.shtm) Exploring Copyright, Promoting Integrity, Imagining Digital Futures... in Education.

A centre at the University of Maryland University College working on research tasks, training and information on copyright and academic integrity in the digital environment.

Center for Academic Integrity.

http://www.academicintegrity.org/index.php

This centre was set up in 1992 and in July 2007 it became affiliated to the Robert J Rutland Institute for Ethics of Clemson University, bringing together 360 institutions concerned with academic integrity. Noteworthy in its website is the documentary education. Various papers on the subject have been published in the framework of the programme and it maintains the ETICO bibliographic database, which contains over 300 references.

The following papers published and dealing with academic plagiarism stand out:


Portal Plagiarims.

http://plagiat.fhtw-berlin.de/start-en/

A portal produced by the German professor Dr Debora Weber-Wulff, of Berlin’s Fachhochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft. She also runs the blog Copy, Shake, and Paste. A blog about plagiarism from a German professor, written in English.


Journals

International Journal for Educational Integrity.


A journal acting as a platform for educators involved in researching the multidisciplinary field of academic integrity.


http://www.plagiar.org/

An e-journal featuring research papers and reports intended for the general public, dealing with specific plagiarism-related issues.

The Journal of Ethics. An International Philosophical Review.

http://www.springer.com/philosophy/ethics/journal/10892

Articles are published in this journal on a wide range of issues relating to the spheres of ethics theory, morality, and social, political and legal philosophy. Even though it is a channel for philosophy research, it is essentially based on papers of academic and professional interest.

3. Another weblog worth consulting is Sheila Webber’s Information Literacy Weblog (http://information-literacy.blogspot.com/).
Cyberplagiarism webliography. References to academic...

http://digithum.uoc.edu

An electronic publication devoted to all aspects of assessment, and assessment in higher education in particular.

An international journal including articles relating to higher education, as approached from any standpoint or discipline.

A publication on higher education that takes in such diverse topics as teacher training, the administration and management of education centres, syllabuses, teaching-and-learning strategies, etc.

– Active Learning in Higher Education. <http://alh.sagepub.com/> An international journal aimed at teachers pursuing the goal of improving higher education through presenting research papers and educational innovation.

An international publication on higher education that takes in research results, analyses of education quality systems, teaching procedures and methods, the assessment of educational practice etc.

Conference Proceedings

– The International Plagiarism Conference. As mentioned above, a biennial conference has been staged since 2004 as part of the Internet Plagiarism Advisory Service. The twenty-three talks and papers presented in the first conference, and eight from 2006, can be found here:
  The 2008 conference was held in June, and at the time of writing the proceedings were not yet available on the net.

– Asia-Pacific Educational Integrity Conference. The Asia Pacific Forum on Educational Integrity has organized three conferences on this issue: in 2003, 2005 and 2007. The conference materials from the last two have been published and are available at:

A conference organized as part of the Student Diversity and Academic Writing Project, to which reference was made above. It was held in September 2007.

This centre, one of the most important of those working on ethics in the academic world, staged a conference in 2008 under the title Exploring the Present and Future of Academic Integrity.

Bibliographies/Webliographies

Associate professor R. Moore of Syracuse University’s Writing Program has drawn up this very thorough bibliography organized under a number of headings, fifteen of which are directly related to plagiarism.

Citeulike is a program for administering bibliography documents while also making the references available to everyone. Once registered, its users can insert and edit references to be classified in subject areas and assign a tag or indexing term to them. Groups sharing documents on the subjects of interest can also be formed. By consulting Citeulike, excellent bibliographies on almost any subject can be obtained. It has 237 documents classified under
the tag plagiarism, and there are eleven groups interested in the topic.⁴


A website with links and resources for spotting and countering academic plagiarism.

A site posted by Rebecca Moore Howard of Syracuse University, updated on October 13 2006, compiling references on plagiarism.

Gretchen Pearson’s website on academic plagiarism, offering a variety of information on this phenomenon, including guides for educators and students, bibliography, definitions etc., as well as systems for detection and prevention.

This is a website intended to act as a follow-up or complement to the book A Handbook for Deterring Plagiarism in Higher Education.

A guide to internet resources on academic plagiarism and cyberplagiarism published by the American Library Association’s Association of College and Research Libraries.

A website featuring internet resources on plagiarism, from Pennsylvania State University. Updated in June 2008.

A collection of educational resources on the website of Clemson University’s Center for Academic Integrity.

– JOHNSON, J. L. Plagiarism Resources. <http://www.library.okstate.edu/access/ls/plagiarism.htm#B>
Oklahoma State University library’s list of links. Last updated in 2007.

Studies on the phenomenon of academic plagiarism among university students

– In the context of its business strategy, the French company Six Degrés, which markets the Compilatio and Pompotron plagiarism detection programs, has analysed plagiarism in various universities. The most recent analyses are those involving students and teachers at the University of Lyon and, based on the same questionnaire, the universities of Zaragoza and Barcelona. The references are:
A survey produced by Six Degrés, the company behind the Compilatio software. 299 students and 53 faculty members from the universities of Barcelona and Zaragoza were surveyed.

– An analysis of plagiarism and other forms of academic dishonesty among Spanish university students. Two surveys were carried out as part of the El ciberplagio entre los estudiantes universitarios (Cyberplagiarism among university students) project and the results amounted to the clearest overview of the phenomenon available to date in Spain. Here are the references to the documents:

⁴ Data as of July 16 2008.
• SUREDA, J.; COMAS, R.; CASERO, A. [et al.] (2008). El plagio y otras formas de deshonestidad académica entre el alumnado de la Universitat de les Illes Balears. Resultados generales, por género y por ramas de estudio. Informe de Investigación. [Plagiarism and other forms of academic dishonesty among students at the University of the Balearic Islands. General results, broken down by gender and area of study. – Accessed: July 16 2008].


As part of the same project, the phenomenon of the so-called “essay factories”, has also been examined. Here is the reference to the document:


Strategies for countering plagiarism by students

The problem of plagiarism cannot be solved with simple, one-track measures. To deal with it, strategies are needed that facilitate its detection and the establishment of academic or disciplinary rules for centres. Also necessary are strategies to educate students and faculty members. Rules, control and training are thus the commonest approaches to tackling the problem. This section provides references to some of the most interesting websites produced by various universities to raise awareness in issue and educate students and faculty.

Websites for faculty and students

Universities, particularly in English-speaking countries, have set aside areas on their websites for raising awareness in the university community regarding the problem of plagiarism. All those sites are very similar in structure: the most comprehensive ones feature two broad sections, one for faculty and the other for students. Students are offered information on the consequences of plagiarism, what the university regulations have to say about it, and in particular educational materials for training the students to write properly and honestly. The section devoted to faculty includes articles and reports on the subject and, in some cases, access to computer programs that help to detect plagiarism.

– Intégrité. Université de Montréal.

This university set up its Commission on Integrity, Plagiarism and Fraud in 2006. One of the things the Commission did was to launch this website, which is organized into five general sections. The first of them (Definitions et enjeux) provides articles on the subject, as well as a brief description of the problem. The second is devoted to showing the regulations in place on the issue. The third, called Bonnes pratiques, gives guidance on how to cite and
paraphrase. The fourth offers computer resources on academic integrity. The fifth is a questionnaire to be used by students in self-assessing their knowledge about integrity, fraud and plagiarism. The last section provides information on courses and other resources that the University makes available to all interested.

– **Sobre Ciberplagio**, Universia.  
[http://universitarios.universia.es/seccionEspecial.jsp?idEspecial=118&idSeccion=5763&title=SOBRE-CIBERPLAGIO](http://universitarios.universia.es/seccionEspecial.jsp?idEspecial=118&idSeccion=5763&title=SOBRE-CIBERPLAGIO)  
A resource hosted by the Universia portal in which information on the nature of cyberplagiarism and how to avoid it can be consulted.

– **Library Service**, University of Seville.  
[http://librisql.us.es/ximidex/guias/plagio/La%20Biblioteca%20de%20la%20Universidad%20de%20Sevilla_03.htm](http://librisql.us.es/ximidex/guias/plagio/La%20Biblioteca%20de%20la%20Universidad%20de%20Sevilla_03.htm)  
A section in Seville University's Library Service website providing conceptual information on academic plagiarism and its main features.

– **Electronic Plagiarism Seminar**.  
[http://www.lemoyn.edu/library/plagiarism/about_gep.htm](http://www.lemoyn.edu/library/plagiarism/about_gep.htm)  
The librarian Gretchen Pearson produced this website as a supporting resource for a seminar on plagiarism staged in 1999 at Le Moyne College in Syracuse, New York. It has a lot of information: there is a bibliography, guides for students and faculty, etc. It was last updated in 2005.

– **Plagiarism Resource Center**. Website of the William M. Brish Library of Hagerstown Community College.  
A large number of resources, organized in four categories: materials for students, resources for faculty, resources to help in citing properly, and lastly links to websites with plagiarism detection programs.

– **Academic Integrity in the Classroom. A Selected List of Resources for the University of Michigan**.  
[http://www.lib.umich.edu/acadintegrity/](http://www.lib.umich.edu/acadintegrity/)  
This website, updated in 2006, has resources for faculty and students.

– **Cyberplagiarism: Detection and Prevention**.  
[http://tlt.its.psu.edu/suggestions/cyberplag/](http://tlt.its.psu.edu/suggestions/cyberplag/)  
Pennsylvania State University runs this website containing links to many resources on plagiarism. It amounts to an excellent introduction to the subject.

– **Plagiarism Website**.  
A University of Adelaide website. It provides information for students and faculty, aimed at countering plagiarism.

– **Academic Honesty and Plagiarism**, Australia.  
A University of Melbourne website with resources for avoiding plagiarism among university students.

– **Plagiarism Awareness**, University of East Anglia.  
[http://www1.uea.ac.uk/cm/home/services/students/let_service/let_plagiarism_aware](http://www1.uea.ac.uk/cm/home/services/students/let_service/let_plagiarism_aware)  
A good example of a university website. Resources for faculty and students.

– **Indiana University Bloomington**.  
[http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets.shtml](http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets.shtml)  
Through its Writing Tutorial Services, this university presents resources for fighting plagiarism and avoiding academic dishonesty.

– **Plagiarism.org**.  
[http://www.plagiarism.org/index.html](http://www.plagiarism.org/index.html)  
This website was created in 1996 and offers resources for understanding plagiarism. One of its sections – the Learning Centre – offers a brief, concise account of the phenomenon.

– **Academic Integrity**, University of Princeton.  
[http://www.princeton.edu/pr/pub/integrity/index.html](http://www.princeton.edu/pr/pub/integrity/index.html)  
A Princeton University website aimed at students and designed to provide information intended to avoid academic plagiarism.

– **Writing Center**.  
[http://www.hamilton.edu/writing/index.html](http://www.hamilton.edu/writing/index.html)  
A Hamilton College website offering useful resources and links for the proper production of academic work.

– **The Writing Center**, University of North Carolina.  
A page from the Writing Center of the University of North Carolina that provides, in addition to various resources to help students to do their academic assignments properly, online tutorials through which students can set out their queries and questions.

– **The Bedford/St. Martin’s Workshop on Plagiarism**.  
[http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/plagiarism/](http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/plagiarism/)  
Online materials for preventing and fighting against academic plagiarism. It includes resources, detection services, search tools, bibliography etc.

**Tutorials for students**

– **Le plagiat**.  
[http://www.bibliotheques.uqam.ca/recherche/plagiat/index.html](http://www.bibliotheques.uqam.ca/recherche/plagiat/index.html)
This tutorial, produced by the libraries services of Quebec University in Montreal (UQAM), is an excellent example of a good learning resource for students. It is arranged in four general sections: “What plagiarism is”, “Citing properly”, “Advice”, and “Self-assessment test”.

– Avoiding Plagiarism.
http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/
Purdue University’s The Writing Lab has this very simple but very useful tutorial.

– Understanding plagiarism.
http://education.indiana.edu/~frick/plagiarism/
The School of Education, Indiana University Bloomington.

– How to Avoid Plagiarism.
http://www.umuc.edu/ewc/tutorial/start.shtml
A tutorial for students from the Effective Writing Center (EWC) of the University of Maryland University College.

http://www.library.ubc.ca/home/plagiarism/
A website that includes information on the phenomenon of academic plagiarism, detection strategies, resources for avoiding it, etc.

http://libweb.uoregon.edu/guides/plagiarism/students/
The University of Oregon’s guide for students, describing the phenomenon of plagiarism and providing alternative documentation tools when doing academic assignments, in order to counter academic dishonesty.

Plagiarism detection programs

Google is perhaps the most widely used system among faculty, particularly in Spain, where specific plagiarism detection programs are very rarely used in comparison with other countries. Detection programs have been widely adopted in the English-speaking world for years now. Those programs compare the papers submitted to databases containing journal articles, and then it is sent back with a report on any “similarities” found.

5. There are some Spanish university departments that have developed systems for detecting plagiarism by their students. Such is the case of Computational Architecture at Madrid’s Polytechnic University, which has developed and applied the program pk2. See F. Rosales, A. García, S Rodríguez, et al. (2008): “Detection of Plagiarism in Programming Assignments”, IEEE Transactions on Education, vol. 51, no. 2, pp. 174-183 (Accessed: July 16 2008; <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/ tocresult.jsp?isYear=2008&isnumber=4512114&Submit32=Go+To+Issue>.


In addition, the software section of Portal Plagiarism offers results from an evaluation of various programs. According to this analysis, none of the programs analysed emerges as excellent, and just one (Ephorus) earns a “good” rating, while six are deemed acceptable.

Here are the references for some of the best known programs:

Programs for use by institutions:

– Turnitin.
http://www.turnitin.com
This is the most popular program in English-speaking countries. In the United Kingdom, for example, it is in use in 90% of universities. After registering as a user, the student assignment to be checked is sent in; the work is then compared with the content available on the internet, with work by other students stored by Turnitin on their databases, and with commercial databases of articles, and then it is sent back with a report on any “similarities” found.

– Urkund.
http://www.urkund.com
This company was set up in 2000 by a group of lecturers who were concerned about academic plagiarism. The system is used in European university centres.
– Compilatio.  
<http://www.compilatio.net/fr/>  
An online detection program, available by subscription, and created in 2005 by Six Degrés. It is the most popular program in the French-speaking world. This company also markets Pompotron (<http://www.pompotron.com>), geared towards non-institutional users.

– Ephorus.  
<http://www.ephorus.de/start>  
A program from the Netherlands, and the one that achieved the best rating in an evaluation by Portal Plagiarism.

– Docoloc.  
<http://www.docoloc.de/>  
A German program.

– SafeAssign.  
<http://safeassign.com/>  
A plagiarism detection and prevention program aimed at faculty and students.

– iThenticate.  
<http://www.ithenticate.com/index.html>  
An application designed to check the originality of documents, and intended for publishers, corporations and firms of lawyers among others. It comes from the same company as Turnitin.

Programs for use by individuals

– Eve2.  
<http://www.canexus.com/eve/>  
A plagiarism detection program that can check whether a document was copied from the internet.

– Pompotron.  
<http://www.pompotron.com>  
A text-analysis tool that compares documents with items available on the internet and ascertains whether they contain fragments or even references copied from that source.

– Wcopyfind.  
<http://plagiarism.phys.virginia.edu>  
A document-review program that detects similar fragments by means of comparisons and produces reports containing any coinciding sentences it has spotted.

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