



PHD COURSE IN STATISTICS  
JANUARY, 27 2025

MICHELE VISENTIN

# PLAGIARISM AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS



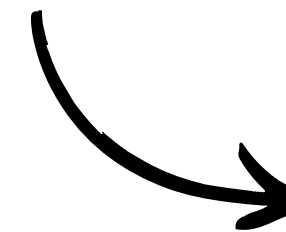
# WELCOME TO THE SECOND MODULE OF PHD COURSES!



TODAY'S  
LESSON



- 1 WHAT IS PLAGIARISM
- 2 WHY TO CITE
- 3 WHAT IS A CITATION
- 4 HOW TO CITE



**z**otero

# THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD



A research paper should be a combination of your ideas and the previous researches of other scholars on the same topic

# TO PLAGIARIZE


BRIEF  
DEFINITION



MEANS



“ TO STEAL AND PASS OFF (THE  
IDEAS OR WORDS OF ANOTHER)  
AS ONE'S OWN



# PLAGIARISM IN PRACTICE



the act of using another  
person's words or ideas  
without giving credit to that  
person

01



to present as new and  
original an idea or product  
derived from an existing  
source

02

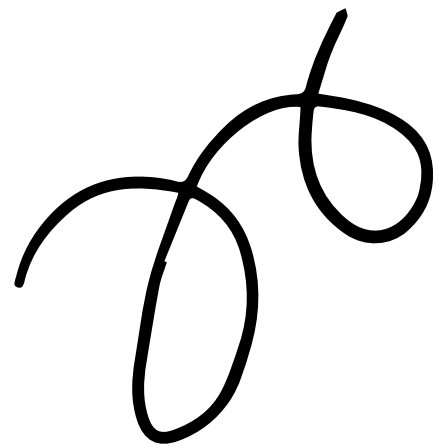


## HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM?

**CITE  
YOUR  
SOURCES**



# WHY TO CITE?



Future source  
consultation by  
readers

**Fact checkink**

•••

Demonstrate  
author  
credibility

**Demonstrate  
indipendent  
thinking by  
students**



Respect the  
academic  
community's  
rules/practice

**Show the  
diversity depth  
- breadth of  
sources  
consulted**

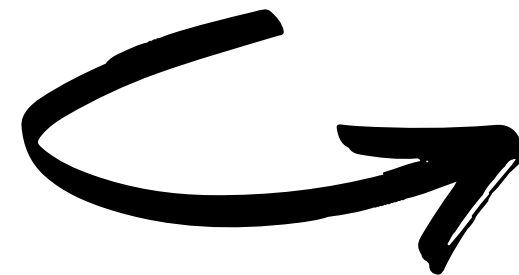
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# RECOGNISE PLAGIARISM





# ~~IS IT~~ PLAGIARISM?

## *Original*

Technology has significantly transformed education at several major turning points in our history. In the broadest sense, the first technology was the primitive modes of communication used by prehistoric people before the development of spoken language. Mime, gestures, grunts, and drawing of figures in the sand with a stick were methods used to communicate -- yes, even to educate.

## *Paper*

In examining technology, we have to remember that computers are not the first technology people have had to deal with. The first technology was the primitive modes of communication used by prehistoric people before the development of spoken language.

The following examples are from "How to recognize plagiarism" Indiana University

# ~~IS IT~~ PLAGIARISM?

## *Original*

Technology has significantly transformed education at several major turning points in our history. In the broadest sense, **the first technology was the primitive modes of communication used by prehistoric people before the development of spoken language**. Mime, gestures, grunts, and drawing of figures in the sand with a stick were methods used to communicate -- yes, even to educate.

Yes. You must use quotation marks and cite the full bibliographic reference

## *Paper*

In examining technology, we have to remember that computers are not the first technology people have had to deal with. Frick (1991) believes that "... **the first technology was the primitive modes of communication used by prehistoric people before the development of spoken language**" (p. 10).

## Bibliography

Frick, T. (1991). Restructuring education through technology. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation.



# ~~IS IT~~ PLAGIARISM?

## *Original*

We do not yet understand all the ways in which brain chemicals are related to emotions and thoughts, but the salient point is that our state of mind has an immediate and direct effect on our state of body.

(Source: Siegel, B. (1986).  
Love, Medicine and Miracles (p. 69). New York:  
Harper and Row.)

## *Paper*

Siegel (1986) writes that we still do not know all the ways in which brain chemistry is related to emotions and thoughts, but the important point is that our mental state has an immediate and direct effect on our physical state.

The following examples are from Academic Integrity at MIT, "Avoiding Plagiarism - Paraphrasing"



# ~~IS IT~~ PLAGIARISM?

## *Original*

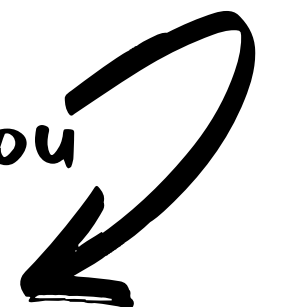
We do not yet understand all the ways in which brain chemicals are related to emotions and thoughts, but the salient point is that our state of mind has an immediate and direct effect on our state of body.

(Source: Siegel, B. (1986).  
Love, Medicine and Miracles (p. 69). New York:  
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## *Paper*

Siegel (1986) writes that **we** still **do not** know **all the ways in which** brain chemistry is **related to emotions and thoughts, but the important point is that our** mental state **has an immediate and direct effect** on our physical state.

Yes! Quotation marks are necessary if you  
use exact words!



# ~~IS IT~~ PLAGIARISM?

## *Original*

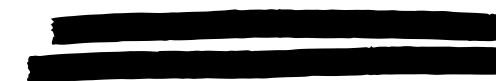
We do not yet understand all the ways in which brain chemicals are related to emotions and thoughts, but the salient point is that our state of mind has an immediate and direct effect on our state of body.

(Source: Siegel, B. (1986).  
Love, Medicine and Miracles (p. 69). New York:  
Harper and Row.)

## *Paper*

Siegel (1986) writes that although the relationship between brain chemistry and thoughts and feelings is not fully understood, we do know that our psychological state affects our physical state..

Used synonyms  
Changed sentence structure  
Changed voice  
Cited source



# COMMON KNOWLEDGE

However, what may be common knowledge in one culture, nation, academic discipline or peer group may not be common knowledge in another.

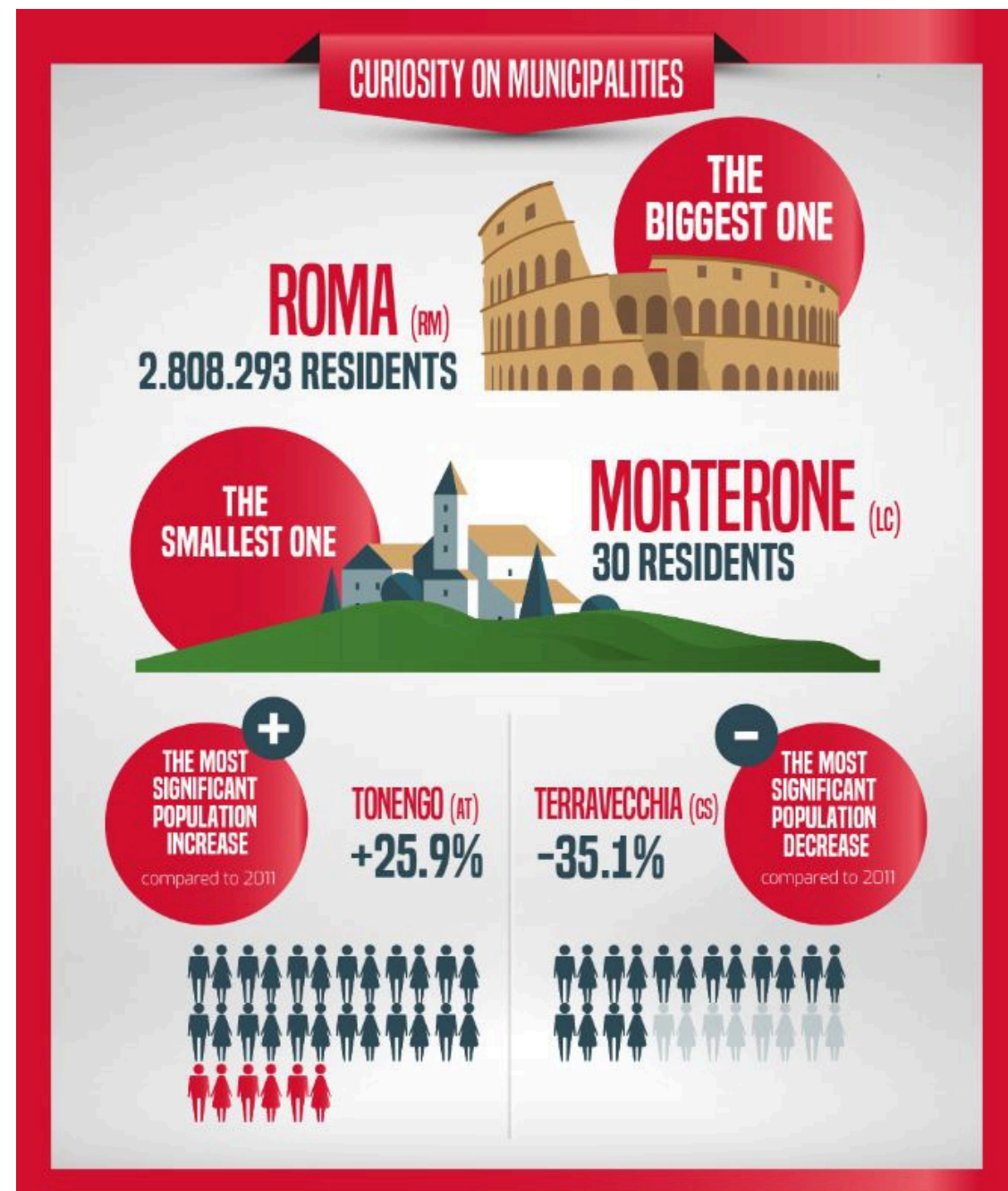
- \* INFORMATION WIDELY ACCESSIBLE
- \* INFORMATION THAT MOST PEOPLE KNOW
- \* INFORMATION SHARED BY A CULTURAL OR NATIONAL GROUP
- \* KNOWLEDGE SHARED BY MEMBERS OF A CERTAIN FIELD

*When in doubt,  
cite your source!*



# IS IT PLAGIARISM?

## Original



## Paper

Coffee is a drink prepared from roasted coffee beans. Darkly colored, bitter, and slightly acidic, coffee has a stimulating effect on humans, primarily due to its caffeine content. It is the most popular hot drink in the world.



Seeds of the *Coffea* plant's fruits are separated to produce unroasted green coffee beans. The beans are roasted and then ground into fine particles that are typically steeped in hot water before being filtered out, producing a cup of coffee. It is usually served hot, although chilled or iced coffee is common. Coffee can be prepared and presented in a variety of ways (e.g., espresso, French press, coffee latte, or already-brewed | canned coffee). Sugar, sugar substitutes, milk, and cream are often used to lessen the bitter taste or enhance the flavor.

Though coffee is now a global commodity, it has a long history tied closely to food traditions around the Red Sea. The earliest credible evidence of coffee drinking in the form of the modern beverage appears in modern-day Yemen from the mid-15th century in Sufi shrines, where coffee seeds were first roasted and brewed in a manner similar to current methods. The Yemenis procured the coffee beans from the Ethiopian Highlands via coastal Somali intermediaries and began cultivation. By the 16th century, the drink had reached the rest of the Middle East and North Africa, later spreading to Europe. In the 20th century, coffee became a global commodity, creating different coffee cultures around the world.

The two most commonly grown coffee bean types are *C. arabica* and *C. robusta*. Coffee plants are cultivated in over 70 countries, primarily in the equatorial regions of the Americas, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, and Africa. As of 2018, Brazil was the leading grower of coffee beans, producing 35% of the world's total. Green, unroasted coffee is the most traded agricultural commodity and one of the most traded commodities overall, second only to petroleum. Despite sales of coffee reaching billions of dollars worldwide, farmers producing coffee beans disproportionately live in poverty. Critics of the coffee industry have also pointed to its negative impact on the environment and the clearing of land for coffee growing and water use.



# IS IT PLAGIARISM?

## Original



Istat, Permanent census of population and housing: the italian population year 2019

## Paper

Coffee is a drink prepared from roasted coffee beans. Darkly colored, bitter, and slightly acidic, coffee has a stimulating effect on humans, primarily due to its caffeine content. It is the most popular hot drink in the world.



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You must write where you found the image



# IMAGES IN THE WEB



WHO

→ Remember that all images have an author

01

HOW

→ Always check for copyright or licences

02

WHERE

→ Use free images:

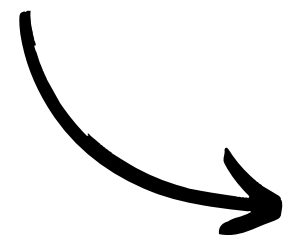
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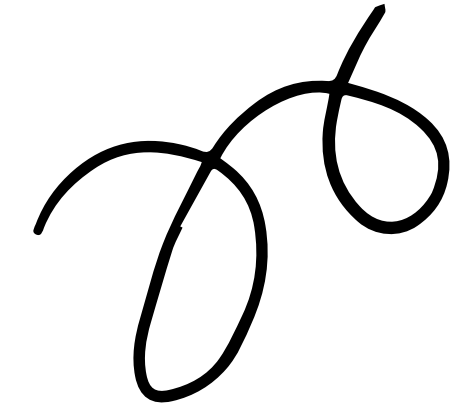
03



***When in doubt,  
cite your source!***







# TIPS AND TRICKS

Take  
effective  
notes when  
you are  
researching

→ **01**

→ **02**  
Make clear  
who said what  
when you quote

→ **03**  
Learn to  
paraphrase  
and  
summarise

→ **04**  
Present your  
own viewpoint

**WATCH  
THIS →  
VIDEO**



To recap take a look of the video  
created by Brock University Library



HOW  
TO  
CITE





# CITATION

BRIEF  
DEFINITION



IS

«

THE PRACTICE OF IDENTIFYING THE  
SOURCES YOU HAVE QUOTED,

PARAPHRASED OR OTHERWISE USED IN

YOUR WRITING

»



# CITATION IN PRACTICE

## Referencing

To give full  
publication details  
of the sources in a  
list at the end of  
your essay



with profound economic consequences. Knowledge is the foundation of scientific and technical innovation, but distance may hinder it (Agrawal et al., 2017). The HSR facilitates the movement of skilled workers between cities, providing new resources for innovation and expanding market size (Gao and Zheng, 2020).

The impact of the HSR on TFP primarily depends on the following aspects. Firstly, the opening of the HSR strengthens economic bonding among cities by reducing travel time, decreasing costs, and enhancing productivity, ultimately promoting a sustainable economy (Yang et al., 2019). Secondly, it encourages the exchange of innovation factors, supporting innovation and knowledge diffusion. Production factors carry and transmit knowledge between regions, inducing a knowledge acceleration path (Bian et al., 2019).

## Citing

To mark within  
your text that the  
information comes  
from a published  
source



Agrawal, A., Galasso, A., Oettl, A., 2017. Roads and innovation. *Rev. Econ.* 417–434.

Albalade, D., Bel, G., 2012. High-speed rail: lessons for policy makers from abroad. *Public Adm. Rev.* 72 (3), 336–349.

Aldieri, L., Kotsemir, M., Vinci, C.P., 2020. The role of environmental innovation and the technological proximity in the implementation of the sustainable development goals. *Bus. Strateg. Environ.* 29 (2), 493–502.

Azman-Saini, W.N.W., Baharumshah, A.Z., Law, S.H., 2010. Foreign direct investment, economic freedom and economic growth: international evidence. *Econ. Lett.* (5), 1079–1089.

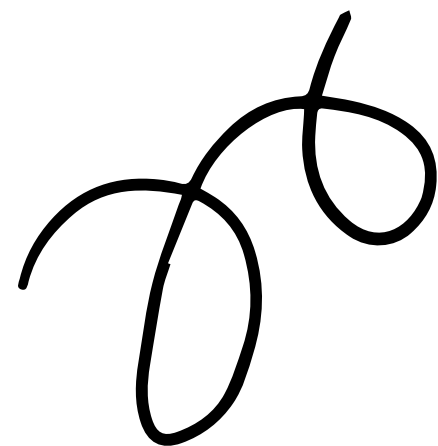
Banerjee, A., Duflo, E., Qian, N., 2020. On the road: access to transportation infrastructure and economic growth in China. *J. Dev. Econ.* 145, 1024–1044.

Baron, R.M., Kenny, D.A., 1986. The moderator-mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: conceptual, strategic, and statistical considerations. *J. Pers. Soc. Psychol.* 51 (6), 1173–1182.

Baron, T., Martinetti, G., Pépion, D., 2011. Carbon Footprint of High Speed Rail. *Energy Econ.* 33, 1024–1034.

Bian, Y.C., Wu, L.H., Bai, J.H., 2019. Does high-speed rail improve regional innovation? Evidence from China. *J. Financ. Res.* 6, 132–149.

Boarnet, M.G., 1998. Spillovers and the locational effects of public infrastructure. *J. Urban Econ.* 43, 1–15.

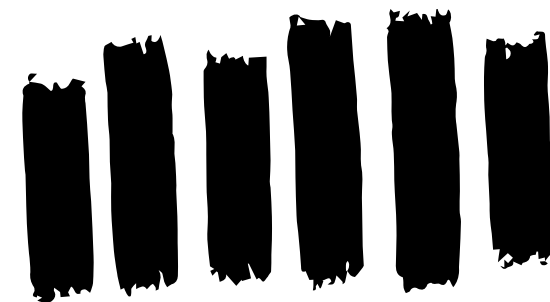


# A CITATION STYLE

BRIEF  
DEFINITION



IS



“ A SET OF RULES THAT SPECIFY ORDER,  
SYNTAX AND TEXT FORMATTING OF  
INFORMATION IN A REFERENCE ”



# CITATION STYLES

\* Author-  
Date

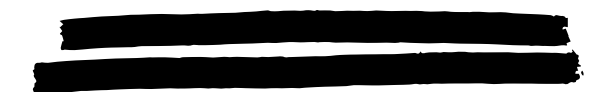
- In the text are included very brief details
- of the sources often in brackets

\* Footnotes  
or  
Endnotes

- At the bottom of the page there are full
- details of the reference



At the end of the paper there is  
a reference list or bibliography

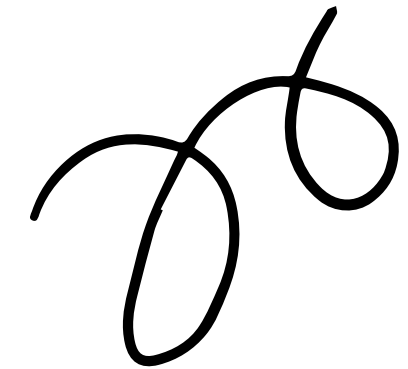


# HARVARD STYLE

AUTHOR-  
DATE STYLE

This is the citation style  
required for Statistic paper

Type of source	Bibliography	In-text Citation
Book	NEVILLE, C. (2010) <i>The Complete Guide to Referencing and Avoiding Plagiarism</i> . 2nd Ed. Maidenhead: OUP.	Neville (2010) argues that... "Quotation" (Neville, 2010, p.76)
Journal article	TREFTS, K. & BLACKSEE, S. (2000) Did you hear the one about Boolean Operators? <i>Reference Services Review</i> . 28 (4). p.369-378.	Trefts and Blacksee (2000) argue that... "Quotation" (Trefts and Blacksee, 2000, p.376)
Website	BBC NEWS. (2008) <i>Factory gloom worst since 1980</i> . [Online] Available from: <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/7681569.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/7681569.stm</a> . [Accessed: 19 <sup>th</sup> June 2012].	...as reported by the BBC (2008) "Quotation" (BBC, 2008)



# FINAL CHECK

THE END

To have cited all  
the sources you  
used

01



To include full details  
of all the sources  
referred to in your  
dissertation

02



To use punctuation and  
text formatting in a  
consistent manner in your  
reference list

03





# TO LEARN MORE ABOUT PLAGIARISM



- *REFERENCING AND PLAGIARISM*
- The Open University

01

- *WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?*
- Academic Integrity at MIT

02

- *WHAT IS PLAGIARISM AND HOW TO AVOID IT*
- Brock University Library

03

# TO LEARN MORE ABOUT REFERENCES



- *CITING AND REFERENCING*
- Monash University

01

- *CITING SOURCES / CREATE YOUR BIBLIOGRAPHY*
- University of Toronto Libraries

02

- *CITING SOURCES*
- MIT Libraries

03



# TO LEARN MORE ABOUT HARVARD STYLE



- HARVARD REFERENCING HANDBOOK
- (2ND EDITION)
- University of Lincoln

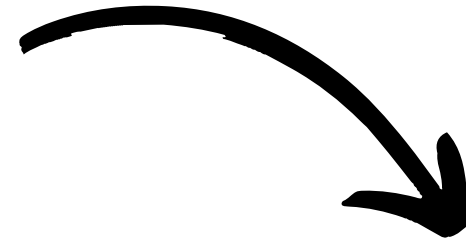
01

- QUICK GUIDE TO HARVARD REFERENCING
- (CITE THEM RIGHT)
- The Open University

02



THANK YOU  
FOR JOINING  
TODAY'S CLASS.



*Michele Visentin*

