'WHAT HARM HAVE STUDENTS EXPERIENCED WHILE LEFT IN LIMBO?' Resourcing academic misconduct at YSJ University London campus

Cassie Price, BSc (Hons), DipET, PGCHE, MSc, SFHEA, FCMI, ALDHE



In 2020-21, the UK welcomed >600,000 higher education international students. Of those, >80% constituted non-EU students, representing 10.6% growth, with sponsored study visa rates reaching the highest number on record, denoting not only a recovery from COVID-19, but an increase on prepandemic quotients (HESA, 2022).

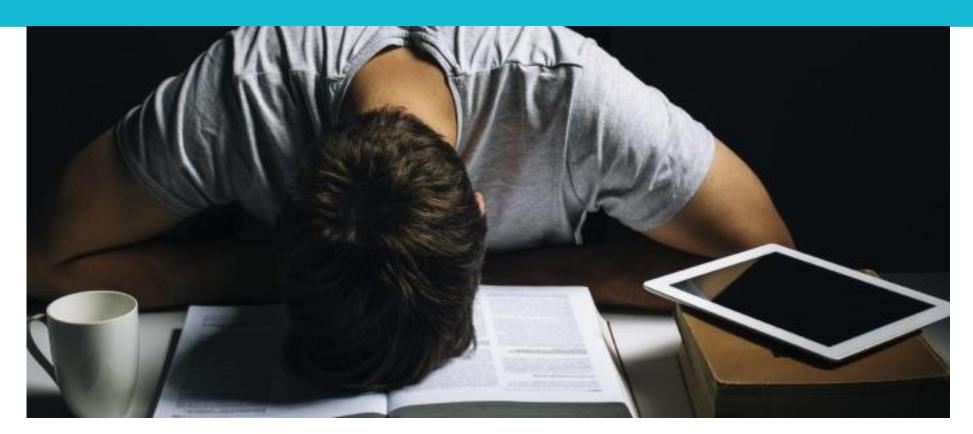
With London ranking QS Best Student City 2023 (for the third time in a row), the sustained attraction to the UK's capital for international study comes as no surprise. While there are obvious benefits of cultivating a diverse and globally-connected student body, disproportionate numbers of academic misconduct infringements have been (rightly or wrongly) associated (Beasley, 2016; Spencer-Oatey and Dauber, 2019).

Misconduct & internationalisation

International students experience unique challenges that place them at risk of academic misconduct, including language barriers, cultural variance and upheaval, stress and anxiety around academic expectations and readiness, and difficulties with policy comprehension. Misconduct has the potential to jeopardise student continuation, retention and achievement, leaving international students especially susceptible to the academic, mental health and wellbeing consequences of a violation (Parnther, 2022; QAA, 2022).

Misconduct & York St John

AY20/21 saw 273 misconduct referrals across the University, +148% on AY19/20. Of those, 165 cases originated in London (~60% of referrals) with 152 receiving a penalty. London produced 12 termination outcomes representing ~85% of the University's overall termination rate. Management and administrative support was misaligned to the 'misconduct demand'.



Where a student has knowingly engaged in misconduct, some might say that experiencing delays and increased mental stress 'serves them right', but if our processes are supposed to help students learn from their experiences, what are long delays creating besides resentment towards the institution? And what about when the investigation or hearing finds no misconduct occurred?

London's pilot

Aims: streamline the misconduct process and decrease the volume of allegations and/or infringements:



Hired 'Academic
Misconduct &
Reassessment Lead'



Created

'Misconduct

Production Line'



Increased student support & targeted training packages

Outcomes and impact

Improved efficiency: of **78 flags** initially evaluated at School inquiry, **41% returned** for marking prior to Boards.

Controlled allegations: AY21/22, YSJ saw a substantial drop in referrals (n=188) and terminations (n=5), with London accounting for <30% overall.

'Ripple effect': significant contribution to improved student satisfaction and wellbeing, exceeding sector (ISB, 2021).

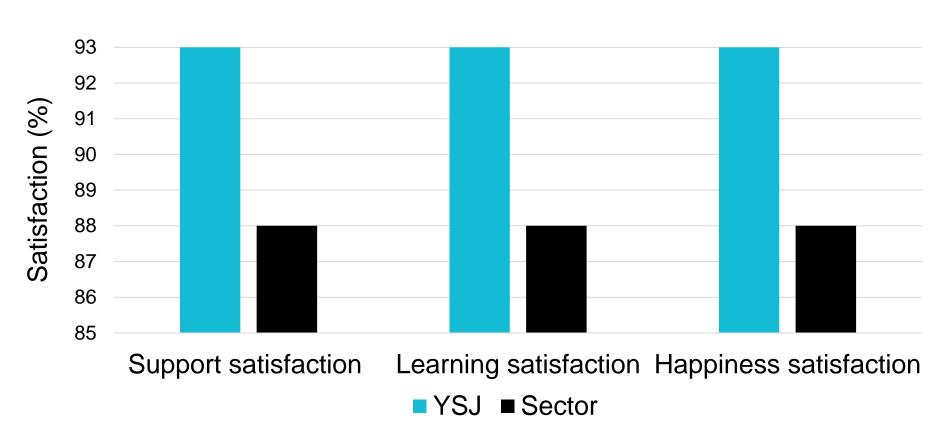


Figure 1. International student satisfaction (ISB, 2022)

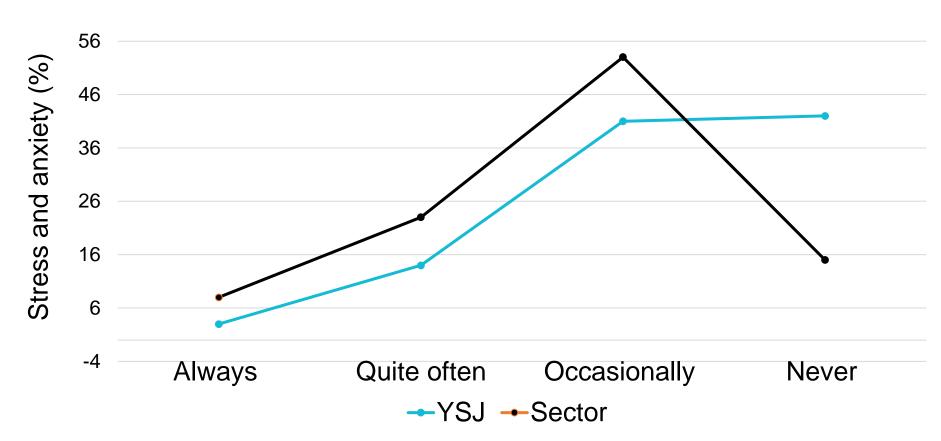


Figure 2. International student stress and anxiety (ISB, 2022)

Reflections

Does YSJ, as a University, need to look beyond the West for guidelines to and understanding of academic integrity, for international students?

Does YSJ need to better understand value judgements and 'acceptance' of misconduct, in a bid to create a culture of globally-minded integrity?

References

Beasley, E. M. (2016). Comparing the demographics of students reported for academic dishonesty to those of the overall student population.

Ethics and Behaviour, 26(1) https://doi.org/10.1080/10508422.2014.978977

HESA (2022) Higher education student statistics: LIK 2020/21 – where students come from and go to study. Available online via

HESA (2022). Higher education student statistics: UK, 2020/21 – where students come from and go to study. Available online via https://www.hesa.ac.uk/news/25-01-2022/sb262-higher-education-student-statistics/location [accessed April 2022]

ISB (2022). International Student Barometer: YSJ University. Available online via https://www.i-graduate.org/international-student-barometer [accessed December 2022]

Parnther, C. (2022). International students and academic misconduct: considering culture, community and context. *Journal of College and*

Character 23(1) https://doi.org/10.1080/2194587X.2021.2017978
https://www.qaa.ac.uk/membership/membership-areas-of-work/academic-integrity [accessed November 2022]

Spencer-Oatey, H., and Dauber, D. (2019). Internationalisation and student diversity: How far are the opportunity benefits being perceived and exploited? Higher Education, 78(6) https://doi.org/10.1007/s10734-019-00386-4

White, A. (2021). We ignore the administrative load caused by cheating at our peril. Available online via https://www.timeshighereducation.com/campus/we-ignore-administrative-load-caused-cheating-our-peril [accessed November 2022]