

Whose line is it?: A Survey of Plagiarism in the Economics Profession

Walter Enders and Gary A. Hoover

**University of Alabama
Department of Economics, Finance, and Legal Studies
Box 870224
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0224
Ph: 205-348-6033, Fax: 205-348-0590**

Abstract: This paper reports the results of a survey regarding the instances of plagiarism reported by journal editors in the economics profession. The survey finds that nearly 24% of responding editors encounter one case of plagiarism in a typical year. In addition, the survey reveals that less than 19% of responding journals have a formal policy regarding plagiarism. Moreover, there is a great deal of variance in what is considered plagiarism and what an appropriate response to plagiarism should be. A majority of editors believe that the economics profession would benefit from a professional code of ethics.

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"When you steal from one author, it's plagiarism; if you steal from many, it's research."
Wilson Izner (1876-1933)--*Bartlett's Familiar Quotations* 757 (15th ed. 1980).

In this paper, we report the results of a survey concerning the nature and the extent of plagiarism in the economics profession. Perhaps more importantly, we report on the practices and policies that professional journals use to curb plagiarism. The motivation for the paper can be understood by reading the following verbatim excerpts from a set of e-mail communications between one author of this paper and the editor of a well-known economics journal. The discussion concerned a referee report that the author was preparing for the editor. In order to provide confidentiality, the names have been removed and are indicated by a set of brackets [].

Author (2/7/2003): "As it turns out, some of the wording is remarkably similar to a paper I have written. ... As such, I am not sure how to proceed with my review. I have attached my paper in Word format. ... If you think the papers are sufficiently dissimilar, I will send my review."

Editor (2/7/2003): "It appears to be a pretty clear cut case of plagiarism. ... Apart from rejecting the manuscript and refusing any future submissions from the author, I am not sure how I should proceed."

Author (2/10/2003): "... a simple rejection along with a refusal to consider future papers is not sufficient. No one would allow similar behavior from a student to go unchecked. We don't want to see this turn into a major issue. However, we request that you send a copy of your rejection letter (along with both papers) to [the plagiarizer's Dean]."

Editor (2/12/2003): "I respect your views and agree that some further steps are called for. I want to seek some outside counsel as well before proceeding. Can you please give me 10 days or so to get some additional input."

Editor (2/14/03): "I have received input from our advisory panel and several colleagues. They and I are both concerned about possible liability for the journal of any aggressive course of action. Without further investigation though, I would not be ready to make the same conclusion regarding information that might ruin someone's career."

The correspondence ended when Author received a CC copy of e-mail from the editor to the plagiarizer (2/14/2003):

"Dear [plagiarizer],"

“Thank you very much for your submission. Unfortunately, after careful review, we have decided that we cannot accept [the paper] for publication in [journal]. We appreciate having had the opportunity to consider your work and hope that you consider our journal for future submissions.”

Notice that it was the editor who first used the term ‘plagiarism’ and that the initial intent of the editor was to impose a penalty on the plagiarizer. However, the fear of litigation and the possibility of damaging a career ultimately altered the decision.

These events led us to investigate the extent of similar occurrences in the economics profession. As such, in April of 2003, we sent out approximately 470 surveys to the editors (or co-editors) of varying journals that economists use as outlets for their work. The cover letter gave the editors the option of completing the survey online or using the paper survey that was enclosed. Approximately 42% of respondents filled out the survey online. In all, we received useable responses from 130 journals for a response rate of about 28%; the complete list of all responding journals is reported in the Appendix. The journals represent a broad cross-section of sub-disciplines and approaches within the economics profession. Some of the best-known and respected journals are included along with smaller more field-specific journals. The complete questionnaire is available in the Appendix.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 documents that less than 19 percent of the journals have a formal plagiarism policy. Instead, most attempt to regulate plagiarism through a copyright agreement. Section 3 discusses the nature and extent of plagiarism experienced by the editors. Section 4 discusses what the editors deem to be appropriate responses to clear cases of plagiarism. Given our experience with [Editor], we were not surprised that the penalties are small. Also discussed is the issue of potential litigation as an influence on plagiarism policies. Section 5 discusses the issue of a professional code of ethics as

it pertains to plagiarism. A sizable majority of the editors indicated that the economics profession would benefit from a code of ethics. Our conclusions and suggestions for an appropriate plagiarism policy are discussed in Section 6.

2. Formal plagiarism policies

One of our concerns was whether journals had formal policies in place regarding plagiarism. Of the 127 journal editors that responded to Question 2, only 24 (19%) reported that they had a formal policy. The Taylor & Francis Copyright Agreement (2003) is quite representative of most policies:

“...You warrant that, apart from any such third party copyright material included in the Article, the Article is your original work, and does not infringe the intellectual property rights of any other person or entity and cannot be construed as plagiarizing any other published work.”

The most common response of those without a formal policy was that the copyright agreement signed by perspective authors implicitly certified the originality of the work. For example, the Kluwer Academic Publishers Consent to Publish and Transfer Copyright (2003) agreement states that the author:

“... warrants that the Article is original work and has not been published before in any form and that it does not infringe upon any copyright, contains no libelous or otherwise unlawful statements, and does not otherwise infringe on the rights of others, and that any necessary permission to quote from another source has been obtained....”

The most common reason given by those without a formal policy was that he/she never encountered a case of plagiarism and therefore found a policy to be unnecessary. One editor stated that “Publishing a plagiarism policy suggests that the editors treat the potential contributors as potential cheaters and primitives in general. Not a very polite attitude towards contributors.” Another editor stated:

“When I invite a guest to my home, I do not post a sign that shout[s] at them that removing the silverware is stealing and will be prosecuted according to the law. The

reason I do not do this has to do with the high quality of the people that I invite to my home. Similarly, the [Journal] is a refereed professional journal. Warning a professor of economics about plagiarism would seem to be an insult and most professors who correspond with me would say so without hesitation.”

Nevertheless, few professors would distribute a class syllabus without a statement of appropriate student conduct and an enumeration of the penalties for plagiarism. A third editor responded that contributors are hesitant to plagiarize because they would be detected: “In my experience, it is rare. The review process is quite deliberate (and multiple rounds), making the ‘quick hit’ from plagiarizing less likely and the costs of being detected more likely.”

To be fair, most journals do try to protect themselves from plagiarism. However, there is an important distinction between plagiarism and copyright violation. The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary (www.m-w.com) contains the following definition of plagiarism: “to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own.” Black’s Law Dictionary describes plagiarism as “the act of appropriating the literary composition of another, or parts or passages of his writings, or the ideas or language of the same, and passing them off as the product of one's own mind.” The Modern Language Association’s Style Guide (see Gibaldi, p. 151) states “Using another person’s ideas or expressions in your writing without acknowledging the source constitutes plagiarism.”

In the United States, the Copyright Act of 1976 provides copyright protection at the *creation* of an original work. On March 1, 1989, the United States adopted the standard of the Berne Convention of International Copyright so that there is no need to display a copyright notice. The point is that the author of an unpublished article has complete copyright protection for that article. Although copyright registration with the Library of Congress is unnecessary, it is an efficient way of verifying ownership and is required in an infringement suit. However, ideas, principles, concepts and discoveries have no copyright protection.

We should note that warranty and indemnity clauses, as in the Kluwer Academic Publishers contract above, allow the publisher to sue the plagiarizer for breach of contract and/or fraud. We were not able to find a single instance of such an occurrence. Moreover, since the copyright is held by the publisher, the actual author has little legal ground for such a suit should she/he seek redress against a plagiarizer.

In summary, although editors seem concerned about plagiarism, few have any formal plagiarism policy. Instead, they tend to rely on copyright law to protect themselves from unauthorized duplication of published materials. Copyright law provides no protection for the original innovator of an idea even though the theft of an idea is clearly plagiarism.

3. The nature and extent of plagiarism

The editors indicated a surprisingly small number of plagiarism cases. Of the 117 editors that responded to Question 6, 83 editors (nearly 71%) said that they see zero cases of plagiarism in a typical year. Of the remainder, 28 editors report one case, 4 report two cases and 2 report three or more cases of plagiarism in a typical year. Hence, the editors report at least 42 occurrences of plagiarism in an average year.

Of course, an important factor in the number of reported occurrences is editors' perceptions of the appropriate definition of plagiarism. The editors' responses are reported in Table 1.

Table 1: Which of the following constitute plagiarism?

	Not at all	Not likely	Likely	Definitely	Total
Unattributed sentences (several)	2 (1.8%)	21 (19.8%)	47 (44.3%)	36 (34%)	106
Unattributed proof (derivation) from working paper	0	10 (9.3%)	35 (32.4%)	63 (58.3%)	108
Unattributed proof (derivation) from published paper	0	5 (4.6%)	32 (29.4%)	72 (66.1%)	109
Unattributed idea	4 (3.9%)	45 (43.7%)	37 (35.9%)	17 (16.5%)	103
Use of privately collected data without permission	3 (2.8%)	18 (16.8%)	35 (32.7%)	51 (47.7%)	107

There are several key features to note in the response pattern. While not unanimous, the large majority of responding editors considered the use of several unattributed sentences or a proof to be plagiarism. Most also thought that the use of privately collected data without permission constituted plagiarism. One dissenting editor noted that if the data were effectively in the public domain that it might be considered “poor form” to use it without permission but it should not be viewed as plagiarism.

However, the editors were almost evenly split on the use of an unattributed idea. There is no question that it can be more difficult to detect the use of an unattributed idea than unattributed sentences or equations. In fact, one editor expressed the possibility that an author may hear an idea and later develop papers without knowing where the idea came from. Nevertheless, the passing off of another’s idea as original is clearly plagiarism.

As shown earlier, all three of the formal definitions of plagiarism indicate that ideas can be plagiarized. As such, ideas can be plagiarized without a copyright violation. In the same way, copyright law provides no protection from someone plagiarizing an idea heard at a conference, seminar or read on a website. The copyright agreements provided by the journals are simply copyright transfers from authors to publishers.

A few editors noted the possibility of senior faculty members exploiting the work of graduate students or adding their name to a paper without making a substantive contribution to the work. List et al. (2001) found that thirteen percent of the American Economic Association members responding to their survey believe that the research contained in the top thirty journals involves this type of plagiarism.

As plagiarism can occur without copyright violation, copyright infringement can occur without plagiarism. In fact, several editors wrote that they were concerned about authors submitting a work that is essentially the same as another paper that they have already published. A related issue was that of simultaneous submissions of similar papers. These are clearly issues of copyright violation since, by definition, it is not possible to plagiarize yourself. A few editors were concerned that senior faculty members sometimes exploit the work of graduate students and several were concerned about authorship on papers when the co-author added nothing substantive to the work.

4. Responses to Plagiarism

Table 2 reports what the editors deem to be appropriate responses to a clear case of plagiarism. Notice that ninety-nine of the 110 responding editors stated that they would likely or definitely inform the original author of plagiarism if it were possible. Unlike our experience with [Editor], almost seventy-eight percent of responding editors would ban future submissions to the journal. In fact, three editors noted that their journals keep logs of plagiarizers. Hence, the ban on submissions exceeds the stewardship of an editor. On the other hand, less than half of responding editors would publicize the incident or notify the plagiarizer's superior. Thus, even if detected, the penalty for a clear case of plagiarism is likely to be small.

Table 2: In a clear case of plagiarism, which of the following are appropriate responses?

	Not at all	Not likely	Likely	Definitely	Total
Notify the original author (if possible)	2 (1.8%)	9 (8.2%)	21 (19.1%)	78 (70.9%)	110
Notify department chair, dean, provost....	11 (11%)	42 (42%)	23 (23%)	24 (24%)	100
Ban future submissions to journal	1 (1%)	23 (21.5%)	38 (35.5%)	45 (42.1%)	107
Public notice of plagiarism	19 (19.2%)	50 (50.5%)	17 (17.2%)	13 (13.1%)	99

Some editors noted that banning plagiarizers from future submissions and making a public notice would be appropriate if the paper was discovered to have contained plagiarized material after it had already been printed. Moreover, there have been a few public notices of plagiarism appearing in economics journals.¹

Naturally, plagiarism policies are influenced by potential litigation. Initially, [Editor] was willing to ban our plagiarizer from future submissions to the journal. Recall that he later suggested that potential litigation influenced the journal’s response to the plagiarism. Of the 114 editors responding to Question 7 of our survey, forty (35.1%) indicated that their behavior towards plagiarism is *somewhat* influenced by the potential for litigation and five (4.4%) indicated that the potential for litigation *greatly* influences their behavior regarding plagiarism. One editor replied that his journal has an insurance policy to help pay legal costs if the journal is sued.

Sixty-nine (60.5%) replied that their behavior towards plagiarism is not at all influenced by the threat of potential litigation. Since fifty-seven of these editors have no formal plagiarism policy, it is possible that some would recant when faced with a similar instance of plagiarism. However, one editor was very clear that his journal has taken very aggressive stances against plagiarism. He added “We have had 2 incidents in the last 2 years. One constituted deliberate,

premeditated plagiarism, in our view. We reported the case to the institution employing the perpetrator. He/she was fired... .”

5. A Professional Code of Ethics?

The question eliciting the strongest opinions asked editors if they favored a code of ethics for the economics profession. Of the 111 editors responding to Question 8, seventy-three (65.8%) reported that the economics profession would benefit from such a code. Dissenting editors indicated that: “A code of ethics is a good idea but would do nothing to curb plagiarism because it would be ‘pro forma’ and unenforceable.” Another indicated that a code “... is not applicable to economics the way it would be for biochemists or accountants.”

Professional organizations involved with licensure and/or certification typically have an explicit code of ethics. Consider the following three sections from the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy’s (AAMFT) Code of Ethics²

“6.2 Marriage and family therapists assign publication credit to those who have contributed to a publication in proportion to their contributions and in accordance with customary professional publication practices.”

“6.3 Marriage and family therapists do not accept or require authorship credit for a publication based on research from a student’s program, unless the therapist made a substantial contribution beyond being a faculty advisor or research committee member. Coauthorship on a student thesis, dissertation, or project should be determined in accordance with principles of fairness and justice.”

“6.4 Marriage and family therapists who are the authors of books or other materials that are published or distributed do not plagiarize or fail to cite persons to whom credit for original ideas or work is due.”

Some codes allow practices that are often deemed inappropriate in the economics profession. Consider the following excerpt from the National Conference of Law Reviews’ Model Code of Ethics (see Closten and Jarvis, 1992):³

“... it has become fashionable for law review authors to send out copies of the same manuscript simultaneously to numerous law reviews. While this practice is lamentable, it is not a breach of these rules for an author to do so if: (a) the author makes it clear that he or she is engaging in the practice; and, (b) the author does not as a result of such simultaneous distribution engage in trading up practices.”

Nevertheless, a number of professional organizations that do not provide licensure and/or certification have codes that pertain to plagiarism. Such codes can provide authors with guidelines for appropriate behavior and editors with a firm legal standing in the event of litigation. For example, the American Chemical Society’s “Ethical Guidelines to Publication of Chemical Research” (available at www.onlineethics.org/codes/acs.html) contains the following guidelines for editors, authors and reviewers. The guidelines include:

“In submitting a manuscript for publication, an author should inform the editor of related manuscripts that the author has under editorial consideration or in press. Copies of those manuscripts should be supplied to the editor, and the relationships of such manuscripts to the one submitted should be indicated.”

“It is improper for an author to submit manuscripts describing essentially the same research to more than one journal of primary publication, unless it is a resubmission of a manuscript rejected for or withdrawn from publication.”

A long lag between manuscript submission and eventual publication can facilitate plagiarism. The American Mathematical Society Ethical Guidelines (available at www.onlineethics.org/codes/AMScore.html) include “The contents of an unpublished and uncirculated paper should be regarded by a journal as privileged information” and “At the time a manuscript is submitted, editors should notify authors whenever a large backlog of accepted papers may produce inordinate delay in publication.”

A code of ethics would require a body, such as the American Economic Association (AEA) or a consortium of journal editors, to develop a set of guidelines that would be applicable to editors, authors and reviewers. Although the guidelines would be difficult to develop, many

professional associations have found them to be useful. A subgroup of economists, the National Association of Forensic Economics (NAFE), has implemented a code of ethics for its members. Although the NAFE code is not explicit about plagiarism, it does have a clause about “honesty, candor and fairness” among its members.

Even in the presence of a code, plagiarism can be difficult to detect. A clever plagiarizer of an idea will not use the exact wording of the original paper. For example, Laura Miller (2003) discusses the complexities of Lewis Perdue’s legal case against Dan Brown (author of the recent best-seller *The Da Vinci Code*). Perdue’s *Daughter of God* and *The Da Vinci Code* both involve Vatican intrigue, hidden manuscripts and clues that are hidden in paintings.

6. Conclusions

It could be argued that potential plagiarizers are less likely to submit an article to a well-known journal. We used an ad hoc method of selecting twenty well-known U.S.-based and international journals from our list of respondents. As detailed in the Appendix, the responses from this set are very similar to those of the entire sample. Where there are differences, editors from the list of twenty experience a bit less plagiarism and are less inclined to a code of ethics.

The key findings from our survey are:

1. Editors tend to rely on copyright law to protect themselves from unauthorized duplication of published materials. As such, there is little protection for the innovator of an idea presented at a conference, contained in a student’s paper, or posted on the web. Moreover, the editors were almost evenly split on the notion that the use of an unattributed idea constitutes plagiarism. Thus, the relatively small number of reported instances is less than the actual number of occurrences.
2. The majority of editors are not likely to publicize an instance of plagiarism. About thirty percent of the editors would be willing to publish such a notice and only forty-seven percent are

likely to notify the plagiarizer's superior. Thus, for the majority of journals, the penalty for plagiarism is a ban on future submissions and notification of the actual author.

3. A reasonable majority of editors (seventy-three out of 111) favor a code of ethics for the economics profession. Since there is no licensure, the code would constitute a set of guidelines for editors, authors and reviewers. Enumeration of the various forms of plagiarism and the appropriate penalties would aid potential authors and provide editors with behavioral guidelines if they detect plagiarism. In fact, a few editors attributed some forms of plagiarism to poor training and mentoring by advisors and senior colleagues.

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Appendix

Table A1: List of Responding Journals

Administrative Science Quarterly	Journal of Consumer Policy
Agricultural and Resource Econ. Review	Journal of Cultural Economics
Agricultural Economics Review	Journal of Economics and Business
Agribusiness an International Journal	Journal of Economics Behavior and Organization
American Economic Review	Journal of Economic History
American Journal of Agricultural Economics	Journal of Economic Lit.
American Journal of Econ. and Sociology	Journal of Economic Psychology
Atlantic Economic Journal	Journal of Economic Studies
Australian Economic Papers	Journal of Economic Surveys
Australian Economic Review	Journal of Economics/Zeitschrift
Australian Journal of Agricultural Econ.	Journal of Empirical Finance
Australian Journal of Management	Journal of Finance
Briefing Notes in Economics	Journal of Finance Case Research
British Journal of Industrial Relations	Journal of Forensic Economics
Bulletin of Economic Research	Journal of Forest Economics
Business Horizons	Journal of Health Economics
Cambridge Journal of Economics	Journal of Human Resources
Canadian Journal of Economics	Journal of International Economics
Computers in Higher Education Ec. Review	Journal of International Money and Finance
Contemporary Economic Policy	Journal of Labor Economics
Eastern Economic Journal	Journal of Macroeconomics
Economics and Politics	Journal of Managerial Issues
Economic and Social Review	Journal of Medical Economics
Economic Affairs	Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking
Economic Bulletin	Journal of Multinational Financial Management
Economic Development and Cultural Change	Journal of Population Economics
Economic Development Quart.	Journal of Pub. Economic Theory
Economic Issues	Journal of Public Economics
Economic Modeling	Journal of Public Policy
Economics of Ed. Review	Journal of Regional Science
Economic Record	Journal of Regulatory Economics
Econometric Reviews	Kyklos
Econometrics Journal	Labour Economics
Ekonomia	Managerial and Decision Economics
Emerging Markets Finance and Trade	Mathematical Social Sciences
Emerging Markets Review	N. Am. Journal of Economics and Finance
Environ. and Development Economics	New York Economic Review
European Journal of Finance	New Zealand Economic Papers
European Jour. of the History of Econ. Thought	Nordic Journal of Political Economics
European Journal of Law and Economics	Nova Economia
European Journal of Political Economy	Oxford Bulletin of Economic Stat.
Financial Services Review	Prague Economic Papers
Finanzarchiv	Public Budgeting and Finance
Food Policy	Quantitative Finance

Games and Economic Behavior	Quart. Review of Economics and Finance
History of Economics Review	Rand Journal of Economics
IMF Research Bulletin	Regional Science and Urban Economics
Industrial and Corporate Change	Resources Policy
Industrial and Labor Relations Review	Review of Ag. Economics
Insurance Mathematics and Economics	Review of Development Economics
International Advances in Economic Research	Review of Economics and Stat.
International Journal of Forecasting	Review of Economic Dynamics
International Journal of Industrial Organization	Review of Economic Theory
International Journal of Manpower	Review of Financial Studies
International Organization	Review of Income and Wealth
International Review of Finance	Review of International Economics
International Review of Law and Economics	Review of Radical Political Economics
Investigaciones Economicas	Review of Social Economy
Journal of African Economies	Social Choice and Welfare
Journal of the American Statistical Assoc.	South African Journal of Economic History
Journal of Applied Economics	Southern Economic J.
Journal of Banking and Finance	Statistica Neerlandica
Journal of Business	Structural Change and Economic Dynamics
Journal of Business Strategies	Studies in Economics and Finance
Journal of Conflict Resolution	Tourism Economics

Table A2. Ad Hoc List of Twenty Journals

American Economic Review	Journal of Finance
Am. Journal of Agricultural Economics	Journal of Economic History
Canadian Journal of Economics	Journal of Economics/Zeitschrift
Econometrics Journal	Journal of Health Economics
European Journal of Political Economy	Journal of International Economics
Games and Economic Behavior	Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking
Journal of the American Statistical Assoc.	Journal of Public Economics
Journal of Business	Rand Journal of Economics
Journal of Conflict Resolution	Review of Economics and Statistics
Journal of Economic Literature	Social Choice and Welfare

Responses to Selected Survey Questions

2. Does your journal have a formal policy regarding plagiarism? _____ **Yes** _____ **No**

	Yes	No	Responses
All	20 (18.7%)	87(81.3%)	107
List of 20	4 (20%)	16 (80%)	20

6. In a typical year, how many cases of plagiarism does your journal experience?

	Zero	One	Two	Three or more	Responses
All	68 (70.1%)	23 (23.7%)	4 (4.1%)	2 (2.1%)	97
List of 20	15 (75%)	5 (25%)			20

7. Does potential litigation influence your behavior with regards to plagiarism?

	Greatly	Somewhat	Not at all	Responses
All	4 (4.2%)	31 (32.6%)	60 (63.2%)	95
List of 20	1 (5.3%)	9 (47.3%)	9 (47.3%)	19

8. Many professions have a professional “code of ethics”. Do you think the economics profession would benefit from such a code? _____ **Yes** _____ **No**

	Yes	No	Responses
All	63 (67%)	31 (33%)	94
List of 20	10 (58.8%)	7 (41.2%)	17

SURVEY OF JOURNAL EDITORS REGARDING PLAGIARISM POLICIES

The following questions are designed to obtain information about your views concerning plagiarism and what policies your journal has regarding plagiarism. All responses will be held in strict confidence and used only as one piece of information in the analysis.

Name of Journal _____.

1. Name of person completing the form _____

2. Does your journal have a formal policy regarding plagiarism? _____ **Yes** _____ **No**

2.a If yes, where is it written?

Posted on Web	Printed in Journal	Other: Specify

2.b How can we obtain a copy of your policy? Please be specific.

3. How does a potential contributor find out about your plagiarism policy? Check all that apply.

From the Web	From the Journal	Sent upon Request	Other: Specify

4. Which of the following constitute plagiarism? Check all that apply.

	Not at all	Not likely	Likely	Definitely
Unattributed sentences (several)				
Unattributed proof (derivation) from working paper				
Unattributed proof (derivation) from published paper				
Unattributed idea				
Use of privately collected data without permission				
Other: Specify				

5. In a clear case of plagiarism, which of the following are appropriate responses?

	Not at all	Not likely	Likely	Definitely
Notify the original author (if possible)				
Notify department chair, dean, provost....				
Ban future submissions to journal				
Public notice of plagiarism				

Other: Specify				
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6. In a typical year, how many cases of plagiarism does your journal experience?

One	Two	Three or more

7. Does potential litigation influence your behavior with regards to plagiarism?

Greatly	Somewhat	Not at all

8. Many professions have a professional “code of ethics”. Do you think the economics profession would benefit from such a code? _____ **Yes** _____ **No**

9. Are there any other issues regarding plagiarism that you feel need to be addressed?

If you would like to obtain a summary of the results of this survey, please check below and fill in the following:

Yes, send me a summary of the results.

Name of Institution: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip _____

Please return this form in the self-addressed envelope or send to:

Endnotes

¹ See *Kyklos* “A Case of Plagiarism” (1999) and *Quarterly Journal of Economics* “Notice to our readers” (1984).

² See www.aamft.org/resources/LRMPlan/Ethics/ethicscode2001.asp

³ Trading up occurs when an author withdraws a manuscript from one journal when a second makes an offer to publish.