



# e-Proctoring Discussion 2.0

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# Presenters:

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**Camilla Roberts**, Director, Honor and Integrity System, Kansas State University, U.S., and President of ICAI

**Paul Sopcak**, Coordinator, Office of Student Conduct, Community Standards & Values, MacEwan University, Canada

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## Moderator:

Amanda McKenzie, University of Waterloo, Canada and Secretary of ICAI

# Learning Outcomes:

1. Learn more about what to consider before implementing e-proctoring software
2. Explore Alternatives to e-proctoring
3. Understand the importance of faculty/instructor and student engagement in both online learning and in-person
4. Learn how some higher education institutions are managing e-proctoring academic misconduct cases and the challenges associated with the rise in cases
5. Appreciate that a reactive approach is less effective on academic misconduct than taking a proactive or educational approach

# What to consider with e-proctoring software

## **First and foremost - consult your user groups**

(i.e., faculty, instructors, staff, administrators, and most importantly STUDENTS!)

### **Logistical issues:**

- Equipment (i.e., do all students, faculty/instructors and staff have access to a computer with a camera and microphone? Will extra equipment be required such as tripods for cameras or mirrors etc?)
- Bandwidth/internet connectivity availability and access for faculty/instructors and students
- Scalability of service (i.e., live proctor availability and is there a threshold or cap on number)
- Customer service and technical support availability from software vendor

## Appropriateness and Effectiveness of software:

- Training faculty/instructors and staff on how to properly use the software, what constitutes an academic offense, and how they handle a suspected case of academic misconduct (Note: analysis of the information from the software involves subjective decision making and therefore requires adequate training).
- Impact of stress on students (i.e., physically, mentally, financially)
- Student privacy and surveillance concerns
- What does this teach students?- hypocrisy around teaching importance of security to students and protecting their info., yet opens them up to security breaches and does not put safe use into practice
- Time zone issues
- Impact on Black, Indigenous and People of Colour (BIPOC) users
- Impact on users with physical and learning disabilities

## **Management of e-proctoring software:**

- Cost and cost benefit analysis of purchasing such software
- Should this software be mandatory or optional - what are the pro's/con's of each?
- Who will oversee the technical implementation of the software (i.e., granting access and supporting the product)
- What is the capacity and knowledge of internal IT people to support the software
- Who will monitor its use and manage faculty/instructors and student questions and concerns?
- Data management and data security (i.e., who has access to this data, where will the data be stored and for how long will it be kept?)

# Questions?

# Alternatives to e-proctoring

**No assessment or method is ever cheat-proof! E-proctoring will not guarantee academic integrity.**

- Scaffolded assessments
- Open book tests
- Do not have a final exam
- Offer students a choice of ways to constitute their final grade (i.e., take the best mark out of three grading rubrics)
- Some assessments can encourage students to cheat (i.e., multiple choice or stock exams used year in and out, short questions that are easily answered by using Google, internet tutors or file sharing websites, exams worth a high percentage of a final grade).
- Alternatives for STEM fields





# Questions?

# Faculty/instructor and student engagement

- Need to have both faculty/instructor and students engaged and “present”
- Display mutual respect and trust
- Relationships need to be developed and nurtured
- Students need to feel connected to the faculty/instructor, the content and see logic in the method of assessment
- Interaction and communication needs to be ongoing and multi-directional between students and faculty/instructors
- What is important and valued by the faculty/instructor and role modeled will be followed by the students (i.e., if they don’t value academic integrity nor will the students, if faculty/instructors do not cite their sources nor will the students etc.)

# Questions?

# Managing e-proctoring misconduct cases

- Resource implications due to increased number of academic misconduct cases - limited staff and supports to process the cases
- Institutions may not always be able to manage the high volume of cases that are arising during the pandemic
- Examples

# Questions?

# Proactive/Educational approach to misconduct

Raise awareness about academic integrity and have faculty/instructors explain why it is important to academia, your educational institution and students. **This is the best way to combat cheating!**

- Educate faculty/instructors and students on e-proctoring, “online tutors”, reporting suspected misconduct and the associated penalties
- Provide learning opportunities for students - don’t assume what they know
- Explore restorative resolutions
- Engage with student associations and encourage creative collaborations
- Notify students you are using an e-proctoring product in the syllabus
- Require completion of academic integrity statement and acknowledgement that the e-proctoring software will be used
- Use practice quizzes to address any concerns or technical issues

# Questions?





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