



STUDY ABROAD— — orientation handbook

Faculty-Led Programs



Office of Global Engagement
Saginaw Valley State University

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RESOURCES

BEFORE YOU GO

CHECKLIST

- Apply for a passport or check to see that your current passport will be valid for six months beyond your program end date. Passport processing may take up to six weeks.
- Complete the Post-Decision Questionnaires in your SVSU online application (Emergency Contact & Passport Copy).
- Meet with a financial aid adviser to make arrangements to use any grants, loans or scholarships toward study abroad.
- Make copies of your passport — carry one with you separately from the original, leave one with a friend or family member and email one to yourself.
- Be sure that any credit or debit cards don't expire while you're abroad and call your bank to notify them of the dates that you will be out of the country.
- Make arrangements to take care of your bills while abroad, as well as your income taxes and FAFSA (if applicable).
- Obtain cash in the currency of your host country (if applicable).



THE ADVENTURE BEGINS

As a study abroad participant, you will be exposed to numerous cultural, behavioral, and environmental differences. This exposure to foreign experiences will begin the moment you step off the plane and is essentially an exercise in cultural immersion and adaptation. Understanding, adapting to, and accepting the differences between your home culture and host culture is part of the study abroad experience and should ultimately be one of the goals you should try to achieve while overseas. In order to prepare for your time abroad, please read this handbook in its entirety, along with completing the online Pre-Departure Orientation modules and quizzes. While this handbook is comprehensive, you should seek as much information as possible from a variety of resources to prepare for your adventure: orientation materials, U.S. Department of State consular information sheets, Center for Disease Control and Prevention resources, travel guidebooks, historical and fictional works about your host country, etc. In addition to reading materials, you should talk to people who are knowledgeable about your program or host country: your faculty leaders, study abroad adviser, former program participants, host country natives, other SVSU faculty or staff, and friends and family. It won't be possible to prepare yourself completely as there will be situations you will not have anticipated. Remember to be flexible and open-minded!

Have a safe journey and we look forward to hearing about your adventure abroad when you return!

IMPORTANT TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

PASSPORT: If you haven't already applied for a passport, you should do so immediately. Passport applications can take up to six weeks to process. Make sure that your passport is valid for at least six months beyond the end date of your program. Don't forget to provide your social security number on the application; if you don't, the IRS may impose a \$500 penalty. You can apply for your passport by mail, online, or in person at a Passport Acceptance Facility (post office, clerk of court, etc.). For more information, please visit travel.state.gov.

VISA: A visa is your official permission to enter a specific country and is granted by that country's government. Some countries will require that you obtain a visa just to enter the country, regardless of the purpose or length of your visit. Determining if a visa is required for your study abroad program is handled by the Study Abroad Office for all faculty-led programs. If a visa is required for your specific country, the Study Abroad office will collect your passport, visa application and other supporting documents and submit them on your behalf. Once your visa is issued, you will be able to pick it up at the Study Abroad Office. Applying for a visa can take several weeks to process, so it is important to submit visa application materials by the deadlines set by the Study Abroad Office.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

HEALTH INSURANCE: All SVSU students studying abroad are required to have international health insurance. As a student going on a faculty-led program, international health insurance is included in the cost of your program. The Study Abroad Office registers you for GeoBlue Insurance and you will receive an email with a link to print a copy of your insurance card. Insurance cards are also mailed to the Study Abroad Office and once they arrive we will notify you so that you can come and pick it up. Faculty leaders of each trip will also have copies of each student's insurance card. International health insurance starts the day you leave and ends the day your return.

GEOBLUE: Every faculty-led program through SVSU is registered and covered by GEOBlue international health insurance. This policy provides comprehensive sickness and accident insurance and emergency travel medical insurance, including coverage for medical evacuation and repatriation of remains, which is generally not provided by domestic insurance companies. GeoBlue has also identified a network of doctors worldwide who will provide treatment and file claims on your behalf without requiring payment at the time of treatment. Please visit geobluestudents.com to learn more about your coverage.



PRE-DEPARTURE HEALTH CARE

Good health is a prerequisite to an enjoyable stay abroad and crucial while you are traveling. You will be exposed to unfamiliar climates, food, medicine, and healthcare systems. A measure of common sense and a healthy respect for your body and its limitations, will help avoid medical problems. You are encouraged to have a physical, dental and eye exam before you leave to ensure you are healthy and also to discuss any health-related concerns you have about travelling overseas.

DISCLOSURE: HEALTH ISSUES

Having a pre-existing physical or mental health issue will not jeopardize your acceptance to a study abroad program. Each year, many SVSU students who have on-going physical or mental health issues successfully study abroad. If you have an on-going health issue, you will work with U.S.-based health care providers to make arrangements for taking medications and continuing treatment abroad. Developing a plan to manage your health before you depart can allow you to seamlessly transfer the care you are receiving in the U.S. to your study abroad destination. You are encouraged to make your faculty leaders aware of your health condition so they will know how to best assist you if needed.

IMMUNIZATIONS

Some countries may require immunizations before you are allowed into the country. If not required for entry, some immunizations are highly recommended for health and safety. Please visit the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) website — cdc.gov — to find out which immunizations are required or recommended for your host country. Visit the campus health center or your local health department for immunizations.

PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS

If you will be taking prescription medications while abroad, you are responsible for confirming that any prescription medications you take are legal and available in your host country before you depart. Your insurance provider is a good resource for this information, and you can also look at the website for your host country's embassy. Some U.S. prescriptions cannot be brought into other countries, even when accompanied by extensive official paperwork. In some countries, common over-the-counter medications in the U.S., including inhalers and allergy and sinus medicines, are illegal. Do your research and know what you can and cannot bring with you before you depart.

You should plan to bring enough of any prescription medications that are legal in your host country to last for the duration of your program. It is generally illegal to mail medications overseas, so it is important to bring a sufficient supply for your stay. All medications should be in their original containers and clearly labeled; do not put them in pill boxes or organizers. This way, customs officials will be able to easily determine that your medications are not illegal substances. You should also bring a letter from your physician that lists the generic name of your medication so a local physician will be able to more quickly identify the local equivalent medication if you need to obtain more during your program.

OVER THE COUNTER MEDICATIONS

Take a supply of your favorite remedies. It is unlikely that you will find the same brands of these items abroad. Keep these medications in their original containers as well and it's best to take unopened bottles of these items. It is recommended that you take a general pain reliever (Advil, Ibuprofen, or Tylenol), nausea medication (Pepto Bismol or Dramamine) and an anti-diarrheal medication (Imodium).

REGISTRATION AND CREDITS

STUDY ABROAD COURSES

The Study Abroad Office will register you for your selected course. If you have specific questions regarding your course, you should speak to your faculty leaders.

CREDIT TRANSFER PROCESS

The course is a regular SVSU course and you will receive a grade. Course requirements are set by faculty leaders and meetings or assignments may take place before and/or after the international component.

COURSE PETITIONING

You will not need to submit a course petition for your study abroad course. However, if you are planning to have General Education Category 8: International systems waived for your study abroad experience, you must submit a course petition. This can be done after you return from your program. Course petition forms can be found on the Office of the Registrar's website under [Services/Forms](#). Course petitions for Category 8 do not need to be approved by the chair or dean. They can be submitted directly to the registrar.

BILLING AND FINANCIAL AID

Study abroad program costs charged to your Cardinal Direct account will follow the SVSU's billing cycle. Most faculty-led program costs are broken down into two to three installments. You are responsible for paying the program fee by the due date. Information about billing due dates will be emailed to you upon acceptance into the program or you can visit your program's online brochure to review due dates.

For information about SVSU billing and due dates, please visit the Campus Financial Services Center site under [Payment Due Dates](#). For information about payment options, go to svsu.edu/cfsc/paytuitionhousingmeal-plansrelatedfees/.

USING FINANCIAL AID

Financial aid may be available for any program offered through SVSU. Check in with the Financial Aid Office as soon as possible. Complete your FAFSA form before you apply for financial aid available at fafsa.ed.gov. Complete all required forms by the specified deadlines in order to ensure that you will continue to receive financial aid while you are abroad. If you begin this process early enough, it may be possible for the Financial Aid Office to re-evaluate your needs and make you eligible for additional loans or grants based on your cost of attendance abroad. Any financial aid and/or scholarship money awarded to you will be applied directly to your Cardinal Direct account. Please visit our [scholarships page](#) to learn more about the additional funding opportunities available at svsu.edu/studyabroad/scholarships/.

FINANCES ABROAD

NOTIFY YOUR BANK

Contact your bank and credit card company to inform them of your upcoming travel dates and destination(s). Failure to notify your financial institutions could result in your account being frozen or your card shut off to protect you from what they see as potentially fraudulent charges.

MANAGING YOUR MONEY

Before you go, figure out how much money you will need for incidentals not included in your program fee. Research your host country's and city's costs of living and exchange rate. You can check daily exchange rates for your host country online at oanda.com or xe.com. Determine how you'll be spending money abroad — consider cost of entertainment, restaurants and regional travel. Proper planning will ensure you'll be better prepared for expenses while traveling.

CURRENCY

It is a good idea to take a small amount of host country currency with you when you travel abroad. Most U.S. banks will exchange currency for a small service charge, but you will need to give them advance notice of two or more weeks. Currency can also be exchanged in most international airports, as well as at most major banks abroad.

Avoid exchanging currency at hotels, restaurants or retail shops — the exchange rate tends to be less favorable in these places. Expect to pay a commission every time you exchange currency; in some countries, the commission is based on a percentage of the amount you exchange, while in others there is a flat fee regardless of the amount. Remember you will need your passport as identification each time you exchange money.

Whenever you travel with cash, be sure to keep the money either on your person or in the carry-on that you will store under your seat on the plane. Money and valuables can be easily stolen out of bags that are stored in overhead compartments.



DEBIT/ATM CARDS

Most students find that using a debit/ATM card to withdraw money while abroad is the most convenient way to access their money. You can use either a dedicated ATM card or a debit card to withdraw money from an ATM abroad. Although your money is in U.S. dollars, the ATM in your host country will give you the local currency. Please remember that exchange rates fluctuate, and the rate applies on the date a purchase or withdrawal clears your bank, not on the date you made the transaction.

You may want to have a parent or guardian added to your bank account so they can help solve any problems with the account while you are abroad. Additionally, you should consider enrolling in online banking if your bank offers it so you can access your account and check balances from abroad. Be sure to ask about any fees that may be associated with foreign transactions and that you have a four-digit PIN that functions internationally. Be warned though, not all ATMs in your host country will accept your card. You should have some other way to access money in case the machine doesn't take your card. Some banks also have a daily withdrawal limit set on debit/ATM cards to prevent excessive fraudulent withdrawals. It may be possible to increase or decrease this limit depending on your needs — generally, you will want a limit of \$350–\$500.

Several large banks participate in the Global ATM Alliance, which allows you to use ATMs without paying additional fees. You should check with your bank to find out if and where you might be able to use such ATMs. Some debit cards offer ATM usage abroad with no ATM or conversion fees, or will reimburse your checking account for charges applied by the bank that owns the ATM. Keep in mind that not all merchants abroad accept all brands of debit cards. Generally, students have the most success with Visa, MasterCard and American Express.

CREDIT CARDS

Credit cards can make foreign transactions easy, and they are invaluable in a financial emergency. Take a credit card with you, but use it wisely — it's easy to overspend. Service fees and interest charges can be costly. You should ensure that your particular card will be accepted in your host country and know how it will function abroad before you leave so you can plan accordingly.

LOST OR STOLEN CARDS

Be sure to record your card numbers and the 24/7 phone numbers for all cards you are taking abroad and store them in a safe location. Please note that toll-free numbers are generally not accessible from overseas. This way, you will be able to contact your bank or credit card company to have your card deactivated if it is lost or stolen. You may also want to leave this information with a trusted family member or friend in the U.S. so they could assist if necessary.



BEFORE YOU GO



TRAVEL PREPARATION

INFORMATION ABOUT FLYING

If this is your first international flight or you haven't traveled in a while, check [tsa.gov](https://www.tsa.gov) for current baggage guidelines and check your individual airline's website for baggage restrictions and fees. Faculty leaders work directly with a travel agent to arrange and purchase your airfare. For international flights, you should plan to arrive at the airport at least two to three hours in advance of your boarding time. Your faculty leaders will provide further information about when to arrive at the airport and whether or not you need to arrange your own transportation to the airport.

SMART TRAVELER ENROLLMENT PROGRAM (STEP)

The Study Abroad Office registers all faculty-led program participants and their trip with the U.S. Department of State at step.state.gov/step. Travel registration with the Department of State makes it possible for you to be contacted in case of an emergency in the U.S. or in your host country. Through this free service, your family can pass an emergency message to you through the Office of Overseas Citizens Services by calling 888-407-4747 (in the U.S.) or +1-202-501-4444 (from abroad). In accordance with the Privacy Act, the Department of State cannot release your information without your express consent. Go to usembassy.gov to locate the nearest embassy or consulate.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT IDENTIFICATION CARD

ISIC is an internationally-accepted student ID card and proof of current student status. The card also offers more than 150,000 discounts in 130 countries, cell phone and calling card packages, limited insurance coverage and an emergency help line. You are not required to obtain this card, but it may come in handy while traveling. Cards cost \$4–\$25 (depending on country of issue) and you must present proof of full-time student status at the time of purchase. Interested students can purchase an ISIC online at myisic.com. An ISIC card is not required for faculty-led programs and it is usually more beneficial to those studying abroad for longer periods of time. However, if you are interested in purchasing one, please feel free to do so.

BEFORE YOU GO

TAKE CASH WITH YOU

Plan to have the currency of your host country on hand when you step off the plane. It is good to have cash with you in case your debit or credit card doesn't work or you don't have access to an ATM right away. You can order your host country's currency through most banks.

COMMUNICATE YOUR ARRIVAL

Before you leave the U.S., establish a communication plan and let your family know that you will contact them within the first few hours of your arrival in your host country. It is important to let them know that you might not be able to contact them immediately because you will need time to settle into your accommodations and determine where you can use the phone or Internet. Once you have the opportunity, call or email your family and friends with a short message saying you have arrived and are safe. If you forget or wait too long, you may cause unnecessary stress and worry.

PACKING

Figuring out what to pack for study abroad can be a challenge. It will help to know the customary dress of your host country. What is appropriate to wear? Are pants or shorts worn? On what occasions? Do people wear jeans? You should also prepare for the weather of your host country. Will it rain often? Does it snow?

You will want to pack lightly. At the end of your adventure you will need to bring everything back with you, plus all the things you've collected while abroad. Resist the temptation to buy lots of new clothes before you leave; save your money to try out some new styles in your host country — you may feel more comfortable if you are able to blend in with the locals a little. You should also remember that you will be responsible for carrying your luggage through the airport, on trains and buses, etc. Some sort of backpack suitcase will make it much easier to get around than trying to lug a cumbersome duffel bag or rolling suitcase. Keep things simple to save yourself stress later. Attach a luggage tag with your contact information to each of your bags — both checked and carry-on — in case you lose them. Be sure your contact information is covered as someone may see your name on a luggage tag and take advantage of the situation. You should also include your contact information inside each bag in case your luggage tag is lost or damaged.

For other packing tips, feel free to ask your faculty leaders as they will have more extensive knowledge on your host country and may require specific dress codes depending on program activities.



SUGGESTED PACKING LIST

CARRY-ON LUGGAGE

- Passport and state driver's license or ID
- Airline ticket(s) and itinerary
- U.S. and foreign currency (preferably in a money pouch or belt)
- Credit and debit/ATM cards
- Copies of important travel documents and emergency contact information. Always carry an emergency card containing important emergency phone numbers, including the number of the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate and your insurance cards.
- Prescription medications in their original containers
- Camera, memory cards/film
- Laptop and any small electronic devices o
Chargers or extra batteries
- Extra change of clothes and undergarments o
- Wash cloth and soap in a travel case or travel wipes
- Toothbrush and tooth paste
- Deodorant
- Contact lenses and solution, glasses
- Earplugs
- Books/magazines
- Watch
- Snacks, gum or mints

CHECKED LUGGAGE

- Extra copies of important travel documents and emergency contact information
- Seasonally and culturally appropriate clothes that can be mixed and matched and layered
- Undergarments, shoes and accessories
- Jacket or coat appropriate for host country climate & Flip flops for the shower
- Swimsuit, beach towel and sunscreen (if applicable)
- Toiletries
- Feminine hygiene products (certain types may not be available in your host country)
- First-aid kit (including over-the-counter pain reliever and motion sickness and anti-diarrheal medications)
- Extra pair of prescription glasses or contact lenses o
Small umbrella, poncho or rain jacket
- Battery operated alarm clock
- Contraceptives (if applicable)
- Music/photographs
- Hand sanitizer
- Small bag for weekend travel
- Power converter/adaptor
- Sunglasses
- Combination or key locks (to secure luggage in accommodations, if necessary)
- Travel guides and language phrase book
Diary or journal
- Small flashlight



WHILE ABROAD

CHECKLIST

- Take photos to enter in the annual Study Abroad Photo Contest (cash prizes!)
- Keep in contact with the SVSU study abroad staff — and not just about problems, share your successes as well!
- Have a positive attitude and keep an open mind so you can have the best study abroad experience

CULTURAL ADAPTATION

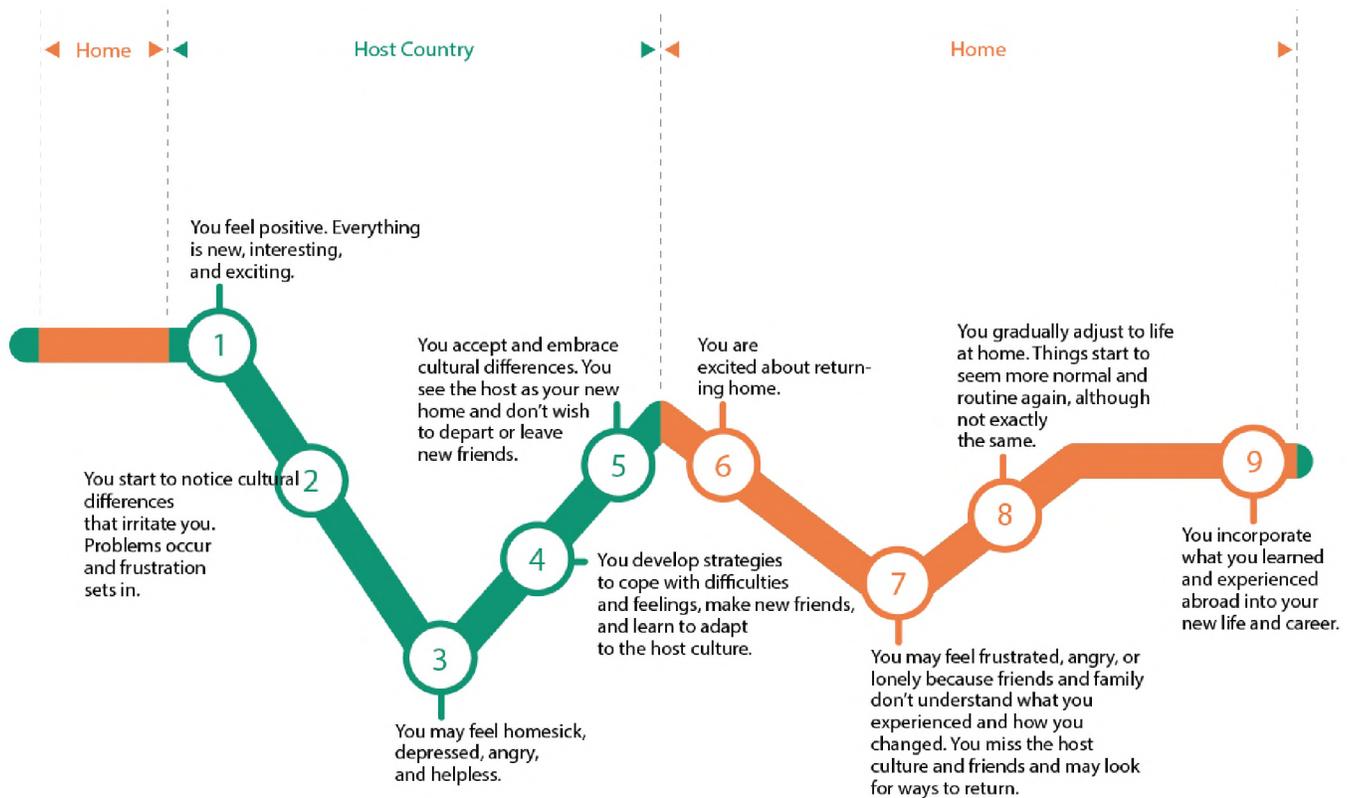
INTENSITY FACTORS

It is important to consider cultural differences between your home culture and new host culture. Dr. R. Michael Paige's "10 intensity factors" lists the contrasting cultural circumstances that can have significant psychological impact on your study abroad experience. Paige named these circumstances intensity factors because they have the ability to affect your stress levels while adjusting to your host country's culture, thus affecting the intensity of your experience abroad. For example, if you are in a country where the native language is not English, the language barrier may have an impact on the intensity of the adjustments you have to make to assimilate to the new culture. The greater the contrast in cultural circumstances, the greater the cultural intensity you will feel. Consider how these factors may impact your time abroad:

- Cultural difference
- Ethnocentrism
- Language
- Power and control
- Cultural immersion
- Cultural isolation
- Prior intellectual experience
- Expectations
- Visibility and Invisibility
- Status



CULTURE SHOCK



Traveling abroad can be one of the most exhilarating learning experiences of your life. Or, it can turn out to be a series of bewildering and frustrating incidents that leave you longing for home. By thinking about and preparing for the process of cultural adjustment, you can enhance your study abroad experience.

CAUSES OF CULTURE SHOCK

The difference between your expectations and what you actually experience is where you may begin to find problems in adjusting abroad. It is easy to become frustrated by the differences in daily life. The easily accessible facilities taken for granted in the U.S. may not always be available, and this can prove upsetting and stressful. Take this as an opportunity to find out one of the reasons why most students find study abroad so rewarding — it forces you to learn about your personal limits and strengths.

STAGES OF CULTURE SHOCK

- The “honeymoon” period — initial euphoria; you are fascinated with all the new things you are experiencing.
- Irritability and hostility as you reject the foreign culture and people to focus on problems and differences — leads to culture shock.
- Learning to decipher foreign behavior and customs.
- Adaptation/biculturalism — acceptance and enjoyment of the foreign culture.

WHILE ABROAD

ADAPTING TO THE HOST CULTURE

- Maintain flexibility and be open-minded
- Keep your sense of humor
- Stay busy and set concrete goals
- Be friendly and outgoing
- Discover the satisfaction of immersing yourself in a different way of life
- Be more than just a tourist
- Remember that you are a visitor to this country; do not expect special privileges
- Get involved with aspects of the host culture that you can't easily do at home, such as participating in or observing a special ceremony or ritual
- Respect the customs and opinions of the people you meet abroad
- Engage in familiar sports and activities to keep from feeling overwhelmed by a completely foreign situation
- Keep in touch with family and friends at home (but don't spend too much time online)
- Take care of yourself by getting enough sleep, exercising and eating healthy meals
- Acknowledge that culture shock is normal and will pass
- If these feelings increase in severity, seek help from your Faculty Leader or contact the Study Abroad Coordinator immediately

STEREOTYPES

Studying abroad includes dealing with your host culture's stereotypes about you, and also involves coming to grips with your own stereotypes about your host culture. Here are some common stereotypes about Americans:

- Outgoing and friendly
- Racially prejudiced
- Informal
- Ignorant of other countries
- Loud, rude, boastful
- Wealthy
- Immature
- Generous
- Hard working
- Promiscuous
- Extravagant and wasteful
- Always in a hurry

The following are some unflattering questions and generalizations about the U.S. that you may hear in another country. If these or similar questions are posed to you while abroad, try not to become defensive. Instead, try to address them by being patient, open-minded and gracious. Remember that you are abroad to learn about another culture, not to promote and become entrenched in your own. It is important to be mindful of current events in the United States to best address these questions in an informed way. Don't forget that you are acting as an ambassador of the United States and SVSU while you are abroad.

- We've heard so much about how easy your schools are. How can such a great nation have such a poor education system?
- Why do you put your old people in homes? Don't you care about the elderly?
- How can such a rich country have so many poor people?
- Why are Americans so ignorant of the world?
- How can you talk so much about human rights when you have racial problems in the U.S.?
- America is well-known to us from TV and films. With all the sex and drugs going on, you must be immoral.
- Why are you always trying to force your form of government on everyone else?
- Do you own a gun?

WHILE ABROAD

DISCRIMINATION

Some stereotypes can lead to active hostility against a group with a given identity. Some students may encounter active hostility toward Americans while they are abroad. This hostility can take many forms. Verbal insults are usually the most common and least dangerous. Students who find themselves in such situations need to escape the situation as quickly as possible. If a situation becomes openly hostile or dangerous, inform your Faculty Leader immediately or the local authorities as appropriate.

PERSONAL SPACE

In every culture, there is a conception of what is considered appropriate personal space. Learn the etiquette of personal space in your host culture by doing your research before you go and observing other people once you are abroad. Don't be offended if someone invades your space by accident. Remember that in some cultures the American norm of wide personal space translates to aloofness and standoffish behavior. Your habits in regard to personal space could be telling other people something about you that isn't really true.

POLITE BEHAVIOR

Every culture has an idea of what is considered polite, what is informal and what is rude. These fine shades of social behavior take years to learn, even for natives; don't be discouraged if it takes you a while to adjust to these norms. Remember that some people, even in their own cultures, never quite get the hang of these distinctions. Some things Americans typically do that may be considered rude in other cultures include pointing, smiling at strangers, asking personal questions, teasing each other, shouting and calling people by their first names.

TOPICS OF CONVERSATION

Many cultures have taboo subjects that may or may not make any sense to you. Try to find out what can be safely spoken about in polite conversation and what might be considered offensive or rude. Political discussions can become especially heated. If you are not sure where you stand on an issue or aren't willing to discuss it, simply back out of the conversation. The last thing most people want is to hear an ill-informed American talking loudly about an issue in local politics on which you have absolutely no idea.

HUMOR

Senses of humor differ drastically from culture to culture. What may be funny to you is not always going to be funny to an Australian, for example. Conversely, what an Australian considers hilarious, you may find rude and offensive. Be careful about what you joke about overseas and observe the joking behaviors of your friends. Learn from other people's mistakes. It's best to err on the side of caution when it comes to humor.

FOOD AND EATING

In some countries, it is impolite to keep your hands under the table and improper to put your knife and fork down to change hands after cutting a piece of food. You may also encounter a few food surprises. Words used in the U.S. may mean something different abroad. For example, spaghetti in Italy is a first course, and French fries might be served with mayonnaise rather than ketchup. Menus may state whether a tip or taxes are included in the bill.

Check the customs of the country you are visiting, as tipping practices vary. Take time to explore local restaurants and eateries. You can learn a lot about countries by their cuisine and the clientele they serve. At the same time, be aware of food and water safety precautions. Also, watch out for extras. In some places, you may pay extra for a napkin or a glass of tap water. Food is available on most high speed trains, but may be more expensive. Plan ahead and bring something with you. In big cities, restaurants inside and around the train station are generally more expensive. Trekking a bit down a few side streets may lead you to something a little more special and in your price range. Travel guidebooks often contain good information about restaurants. It may be wise to bring any special dietary supplements or food items you are accustomed to, but keep in mind it is illegal to carry perishables or plants across country borders.



HEALTH ABROAD

MENTAL HEALTH

Be sure to read the information in this handbook on culture shock. Be familiar with the symptoms of depression so you can identify problem signs and seek help if needed. Travelling and adjusting to cultural differences can be tiring. Take care of yourself, and also learn how to recognize symptoms of distress or mental illness in your peers (e.g., engaging in risky behavior, personality changes like suddenly becoming more aggressive or more withdrawn, missed assignments, repeated absences from class, sleeping more or less than usual, lack of personal hygiene, excessive fatigue, constant sadness, expressions of hopelessness, focus on despair or death, giving away prized possessions). If you are in-distress or see another student in distress, seek help immediately. Inform your Faculty Leader or contact the Study Abroad Office for support. You can also consult gooverseas.com to learn some ways of handling depression while studying abroad.

SEXUAL HEALTH

Although sex is not necessarily planned, safe sex should be, and you should always be prepared. Therefore, even if you are not planning to be intimate with anyone while abroad, you may want to bring a supply of your preferred birth control with you just in case. American-made condoms are generally safer and more reliable than many of those that can be purchased abroad. Do not be afraid of being perceived as promiscuous if you carry condoms, and do not expect a partner to always have their own. It is important to take safe sex seriously.

Be aware that sexually transmitted infections and treatment options may also differ in other countries. Be prepared!

Language barriers could make communication about consent, safe sex supplies, etc. more difficult so make sure that you and the person(s) you may be interacting with have respectful, sober, and clear communication.

WHILE ABROAD

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Attitudes toward alcohol and drug use vary considerably from culture to culture. Remember, you are subject to the laws of your host country; be sure to understand the laws surrounding drugs and alcohol. Although some countries have more liberal laws concerning drugs and alcohol, in many countries the laws and penalties are more severe. You are an ambassador of SVSU and the United States. You will be held to the SVSU Standards of Conduct Code. If you are of legal age to drink alcohol in your host country, do so responsibly. Serving sizes and alcohol content vary by country, which, when coupled with your new environment, may cause alcohol to affect you differently than you are used to. Be cautious and don't over indulge. Never let your beverage out of your sight — drugging drinks happens throughout the world.

Possession and use of illegal drugs will result in your immediate dismissal from your faculty-led program may result in disciplinary action by SVSU. Drugs account for one-third of Americans arrested overseas, and penalties can be severe. Remember, never agree to carry a suitcase or package for someone else.

WATER AND FOOD PRECAUTIONS

In countries where the tap water is not safe to drink, do not drink the water, avoid ice cubs and use boiled or bottled water to brush your teeth. Research the food and water safety guidelines specific to your destination and discuss and concerns with your faculty leaders. In

countries where the tap water is safe to drink, the slight difference in mineral content might be enough to upset your system. Don't panic if the change in diet or environment affects your health adversely when you first arrive in a new country. If you do have a reaction to the local food or water, monitor your symptoms closely. It may just be your body adjusting, but if your symptoms become severe, seek medical attention.

TATTOOS AND BODY PIERCINGS

Before you decide to obtain a tattoo or piercing abroad, it is vital that you consider the potential health risks posed anytime a needle punctures your skin. The most serious risk is that of blood-borne diseases. If the equipment used to create your tattoo or piercing is contaminated with the blood of an infected person, you can contract a number of serious blood-borne diseases, including hepatitis C, hepatitis B, tetanus, tuberculosis and HIV.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATIONS AND FIRST-AID KIT

It's a good idea to take a small first-aid kit and over-the-counter medications that you use regularly. Products and availability differ by country. The Study Abroad Office recommends you consider taking these items (but check to be sure everything you pack is legal in your host country):

- Decongestant
- Benadryl for allergic reactions and motion sickness
- Topical antibiotic cream and bandages for cuts and scrapes
- Imodium or Pepto-Bismol for diarrhea
- Acetaminophen/ibuprofen for aches, pains and fever



SAFETY ABROAD

THE LAW ABROAD

While you are in another country, you are subject to its laws. Legal protections and rights that are taken for granted in the U.S. are left behind when you depart. American embassies and consulates are very limited in the assistance they can provide. They can provide the names of attorneys and doctors, but they can't provide financial assistance in paying for legal or medical services, nor can they intervene on your behalf in the administration of justice in the host country. Bail provisions as you know them in the U.S. are rare in other countries. Pretrial detention without bail is quite common in other countries. Prison conditions are often deplorable in comparison to conditions in the United States, and the principle of "innocent until proven guilty" is not necessarily a tenet of the legal system abroad. It is your responsibility to become familiar with and obey the host country laws.

ARREST OR DETENTION OF A U.S. CITIZEN ABROAD

While you are abroad, always remember that you are subject to the laws of your host country. It is important to understand that neither the U.S. government, your Faculty Leaders, or SVSU can get you out of jail if you are arrested abroad. It is vitally important that you understand and obey the laws of your host country and any countries you plan to visit while you are abroad.

Adhere to the following procedures if you are arrested or detained abroad:

- Do not make any statements to the host country police prior to contacting a U.S. embassy or consulate (or your home country embassy, if you are not a U.S. citizen) and do not make any statements without your lawyer present. Contact your faculty leaders or the nearest embassy/consulate immediately. The embassy will almost always consider the arrest of a U.S. citizen to be an emergency and will send a consular official within 24 hours. In addition, the U.S. embassy maintains a list of attorneys, but does not verify the quality of the professionals who ask to be included on the list.



WHILE ABROAD

STAYING SAFE

For your general well-being, it is advantageous to become familiar with your program site as quickly as possible. You should also familiarize yourself with cities you will be visiting before you begin to explore them. You should review the country specific information for any country you will be visiting on the Department of State website. You may want to purchase travel guides before leaving the U.S.; they may be more expensive or unavailable in your host country. Cities in other countries, just like American cities, have their safe and less safe neighborhoods. Your Faculty Leaders are familiar with your host country and city and should know which areas are safe. Use your common sense and do not take risks.

Be cautious when meeting new people. Don't give out your address and phone number to strangers or divulge too much personal information.

When withdrawing money from an ATM, go with a friend who will help you stay alert to your surroundings. Pick your ATM locations for safety, not just convenience.

Do not attract attention to yourself by speaking English loudly in public places or wearing expensive-looking jewelry. These mannerisms will likely attract thieves, or worse. If someone does try to rob or mug you, remember that your life is always more important than any of your possessions. Let them go and run away if necessary.

Taxis are not safe everywhere, especially late at night. In some places, women do not ride in taxis by themselves. Anyone can be robbed or assaulted by taxi drivers. In many cities, taxis have become so dangerous that people call for and identify reputable taxis. It is hard to resist the temptation of just flagging down a taxi on the street, but the wait is worth it. When you call a taxi, make sure to get the identification number or other information so you can be sure to pick the right one.

In general, do not frequent well-known American hangouts (e.g., restaurants, bars, clubs and associations, consulates and embassies). You should especially avoid these places if there is a terrorist threat, the U.S. has of international crisis, many U.S. embassies and consulates are picketed and threatened.

Do not hitchhike. Many people may tell you that it is perfectly safe — it is not.

Do not be afraid to be assertive when confronted with unwanted situations. Do not let anyone push you into taking risks. If you feel unsafe, you probably are, so listen to your instincts.

Some factors that increase risk are being:

- Intoxicated
- Out after a local curfew
- Alone at night, especially after midnight
- New to the country
- Unable to speak the local language
- Asleep in an unlocked place
- In a new place and making new friends
- Alone in an isolated or high-crime area



VIRTUAL KIDNAPPING

Virtual kidnapping is the practice of extorting funds from unsuspecting family members without an actual abduction. Social media sites allow would-be extortionists to extract personal information about upcoming travel, as well as names and contact information of prospective victims. Virtual kidnappers often wait until a victim is in a location with limited or nonexistent cell phone communication. The virtual kidnapper then makes a phone call to a family member in the U.S., claiming to have abducted the student and demanding funds be transferred to a non-traceable account in exchange for the victim's safe return. The requests are usually urgent and time sensitive; for example, claiming the student will be killed within an hour if payment is not made. Because the family often has no easy way to determine the truth of the claim, payment is usually made.

SWIMMING

Many drownings on beaches abroad are due to the fact that foreign swimmers are unaware of what the local population knows about undertows or particular dangers on the local beach. Do not count on lifeguards; there likely won't be any in most of the places you visit. Swimming in early morning, at night or under the influence of alcohol or other drugs increases your risk of drowning. In addition, in some countries, fresh water may be contaminated by parasites that carry diseases. Avoid standing water and non-chlorinated pools. Know before you dive in.

FIRE SAFETY

Fire safety codes differ from country to country. The U.S. has stricter fire safety codes than what you may find in other countries. Take time to familiarize yourself with your new environment and know where the exits are.

DRIVING AND ROAD SAFETY ABROAD

SVSU strongly recommends that you do not drive while abroad. Differences in local laws and driving behavior put you at high risk. Trauma resulting from traffic accidents is the number one cause of death for U.S. citizens abroad. For road safety information for 150 countries, go to asirt.org.

U.S. EMBASSY AND CONSULATE SERVICES

Should you encounter serious legal, political, health or economic problems, the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate can offer limited assistance. They can provide you with a list of local attorneys or physicians, contact next of kin in the event of an emergency or serious illness, contact friends or relatives on your behalf to request funds or guidance, provide assistance during civil unrest or natural disaster, and replace a lost or stolen passport. Please understand that they are the primary contact for information on where to obtain advice; however, neither an embassy nor consulate can give advice directly.



IDENTITY ABROAD

The SVSU Study Abroad Office believes all students should have the opportunity to study abroad because it can be one of the most profound ways to grow academically, professionally and personally during your time in college. Our office understands all students have diverse interests, needs and challenges when it comes to studying outside the U.S., and it offers a broad array of high-quality programs to make study abroad accessible for SVSU students. Our goal is to support you by providing resources that will empower you to take your different backgrounds, talents and experiences to a new community abroad; to bring new knowledge and skills gained abroad back to SVSU and to become a successful global leader.

GENDER ABROAD

Gender-based social and cultural norms may be more strongly entrenched in your host country than you are used to in the United States. Some countries even have laws that enforce these norms, so it is important to research the cultural norms related to social interaction and dress. Women and feminine-presenting students may have additional matters to consider while abroad. It is important for all students to keep the following information in mind when traveling.

The comparatively outgoing nature of Americans abroad can sometimes be misinterpreted as flirting or an invitation for company, rather than general friendliness. Research body language norms in your host country to avoid unintentionally giving off the wrong message.

Many countries have gender-based dress codes, or a more conservative approach to clothing than you find in the United States. Following the dress norms of other countries may allow you to blend in a bit more and avoid unwanted attention.

Take cues from locals about body language, dress and interactions with individuals of other gender identities. Follow all of the advice in the staying safe section of the handbook, and women and feminine-presenting students in particular may need to take extra precautions. The same issues that women face in the U.S. may be more severe abroad. Conversely, you may find that gender norms are less of a concern for you in your host country than they are at home.



WHILE ABROAD

LGBTQ+ STUDENTS

Acceptance of LGBTQ+ individuals may vary by country. Some countries are more progressive than the U.S., while other countries have strict laws against being LGBTQ+. Speak with your study abroad adviser and do your own research on the cultural norms and laws of your host country.

- Host country's cultural norms and laws related to the LGBTQ+ community
- Deciding how and when you will express your sexual orientation and the potential impact(s) of sharing or not
- Housing options and living with a host family
- Challenges of gender presentation and potential challenges when showing travel documents, such as passports

RESOURCES FOR LGBTQ+ STUDENTS

- NAFSA Rainbow special interest group: rainbowsig.org
- International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association: ilga.org
- National Center for Transgender Equality: transequality.org/Issues/travel.html
- Transportation Security Administration: tsa.gov/transgender-passengers

STUDENTS OF COLOR

Students of color may have to navigate prevailing attitudes and stereotypes toward Americans, in addition to perceptions about racial and ethnic populations that exist in your host country. Your identity may be assumed to be different than what you claim because of preconceived notions of race and ethnicity in the United States. You may find it rewarding, however, to facilitate conversations about race and ethnicity with people in your host country. You may also encounter new ways of engaging in conversations about identity while abroad. Should a negative situation arise, you should reach out to your existing support networks. If you feel unsafe or if a situation escalates, contact your on-site coordinator for additional resources.

RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS OF COLOR

- SVSU Office of Diversity and Multicultural Services: svsu.edu/oms
- Diversity Abroad: diversityabroad.com/minority-study-abroad
- The PLATO Project: allabroad.us

STUDENT WITH DISABILITIES

SVSU strives to provide accessible study abroad programs that meet your academic and personal needs. To enable your full participation in the study abroad experience, you may need some accommodations. It is important to be aware of the cultural differences about disability and accommodation in order to have a successful and safe experience abroad. The Study Abroad Office will work with you and the SVSU Disability Services to help arrange for accommodations abroad and prepare you for your international experience.

RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

- SVSU Disability Services: svsu.edu/disabilityservices/



COMMUNICATION

IN-COUNTRY COMMUNICATION

If you are planning to take your cell phone with you abroad, contact your current provider to see what options are available. In addition, it may be possible to unlock your American phone, or you can rent or purchase a phone once you arrive in your host country. In most countries, if you unlock your phone or rent/purchase one abroad, you will need to buy a pre-paid SIM card that allows you to purchase minutes as you need them. Most offer free incoming calls and minutes can be purchased in varying increments. There are also a number of local messaging apps that may help you stay in contact with your friends and homestay families while abroad. Be sure to check your SVSU email account regularly — this is the primary way the Study Abroad Office and SVSU will communicate with you while you are abroad.

COMMUNICATING WITH FRIENDS AND FAMILY IN THE U.S.

Technology is a great tool to keep in touch with friends and family in the U.S. while you're abroad. However, be careful not to spend so much time communicating with loved ones back home that you miss out on great experiences in your host country.

BLOGGING

A blog is a great way to share your experience with a large number of people at once. It can also serve as a reflection tool and online journal for you to remember your experience when you return.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media sites are an easy way to stay connected with your loved ones. Be careful not to spend too much time on social media, as it limits your opportunity to connect with your host culture and may increase homesickness. Remember that your study abroad experience is a time for you to learn more about yourself and the world, so spend as much time as you can living and interacting with those around you.

WEB AND SMARTPHONE APPS

Apps such as Google Hangout, Skype and Facetime make it easy to video chat with friends and family in the U.S. for free. Google Hangouts can also be used to make voice calls over data or Wi-Fi connections (for free in some cases); you can purchase minutes through Skype to make international voice calls from a computer at a reasonable cost. Other apps such as WhatsApp and Viber are also popular choices among students.



WHEN YOU RETURN



CHECKLIST

- Once you have returned from your program, the Study Abroad Office will send you a Faculty-Led Program Questionnaire. Please complete this so that we can hear about your experience and make recommendations for future faculty-led programs
- There may be possible refunds from your trip account if costs were lower than expected. The Study Abroad Office will notify you when refund checks are mailed. In order to receive a refund check, you must complete the Faculty-Led Program Questionnaire so that we have your current address.
- Submit your photos for the Study Abroad Photo Contest
- Stay involved with Study abroad by volunteering, participating in the International Friends and Family Program, or joining student organizations with an international focus (International Student Club, Language Clubs, etc.)

REVERSE CULTURE SHOCK

As you arrive back in the U.S., you are likely to experience reverse culture shock as you readjust to life back home. Just as your host country seemed difficult and unmanageable to you a little while ago, home may seem that way to you now. Reverse culture shock is a perfectly normal reaction suffered by many who have been abroad. It could range from annoyance at not finding the food and products to which you have become accustomed to or difficulty re-establishing ties with family and friends. Initially, you may feel that you no longer fit in, but, in truth, your experiences have given you heightened insight, appreciation, and sensitivity.

WHEN YOU RETURN

EASING YOUR TRANSITION BACK TO THE U.S.

- Find a more receptive audience (like the Study Abroad Office Staff)
- Take advantage of opportunities to meet other study abroad alumni
- Participate in study abroad recruitment events
- Get involved with an international organization on campus
- Request an international roommate if you live on campus
- Continue your foreign language studies
- Stay in touch with people you met abroad
- Subscribe to newspapers or magazines from your host country
- Remember that return culture shock is temporary and you will be able to readjust to your home culture
- Be patient, flexible and understanding of the events and people around you, and you will soon be reintegrated into the culture you have always known

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS ENHANCED BY LIVING IN OTHER CULTURES

- Awareness of international issues and needs
- Open mindedness
- Independence
- Tolerance of different viewpoints
- Competence in another language
- Sensitivity to differences in people and greater acceptance of diversity
- Complex self-awareness that will help when making decisions
- Creativity
- Appreciation of cultural relativity

PROGRAM EVALUATION

You will be asked to share your experiences by completing an evaluation upon returning home. Please take a moment to share your thoughts — both the good and the bad — so the Study Abroad Office can better advise study abroad students and future faculty-led programs.



RESOURCES

GOVERNMENT WEBSITES

Department of State travel information for students | studentsabroad.state.gov

Department of State travel registration | step.state.gov/step

Passport services and information | travel.state.gov/content/travel/en.html

Foreign embassies in the U.S. | state.gov/s/cpr/rls/fco

Foreign entry requirements | travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/country.html

Department of State travel warnings | travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/alertswarnings.html

Overseas Security Advisory Council | osac.gov

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | cdc.gov

CULTURE AND TRAVEL WEBSITES

What's up with culture? | www2.pacific.edu/sis/culture

Lonely Planet | lonelyplanet.com

Exchange rate information | oanda.com, xe.com

Electrical outlets abroad | electricaloutlet.org

Student Universe | studentuniverse.org

STA Travel | statravel.com

Worldwide hostel listings | hostels.com

Hostelling International | hihostels.com

Go Overseas | gooverseas.com

UNIVERSITY WEBSITES

University of Missouri, International Center | international.missouri.edu

