STUDY ABROAD
Student Handbook

www.studyabroad.ua.edu

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Dear UA International Traveler,

Welcome to the University of Alabama study abroad experience! This booklet will answer questions about studying abroad through UA and will offer contact information for those with questions.

This booklet is also available from our website (http://studyabroad.ua.edu), if you should lose or misplace this handbook. You are encouraged to share this information with your family and friends, as they will have many questions about how study abroad works at UA. Plus, it may encourage a friend or two to go with you!

Worldwide, there are many different cultures. Stepping outside your own culture and into a different one will be an eye-opening experience that will teach you a great deal about yourself, and will change your worldview. Take advantage of every opportunity presented to you. It’s a once in lifetime journey of new experiences and personal growth.

If you have read this far, you are ready to prepare for the adventure of a lifetime. Along the way, be sure to stay in touch with your UA Study Abroad Advisor. They will offer advice and support, as well as opportunities to share your adventure with others when you return. Let your journey begin!

UA Education Abroad Office
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CHAPTER 1
Contact Information

EDUCATION ABROAD (EA)

135 B.B. Comer, Box 870254 Phone: (205) 348-5256
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487-0254 Web: https://studyabroad.ua.edu
(Note: send your international transcripts to this PO Box)

Study Abroad Advisors

ARTS & SCIENCES -- Heath Thompson, hmthompson@ua.edu
CULVERHOUSE -- Raven McKenzie, studyabroad@ua.edu
ALL OTHER COLLEGES -- Jonny Porter, jmpporter2@ua.edu

The Study Abroad Advisors are your main point of contact. If you do not receive a response in a reasonable amount of time, contact our main office email at studyabroad@ua.edu.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

These contacts are to be used in emergency situations. If it is not an emergency, please contact a Study Abroad Advisor for assistance.

Education Abroad Carolina Robinson, Director: carolir@ua.edu
Chad Berry, Assistant Director: chad.berry@ua.edu

UA Police Department 24 Hour (205) 348-5454
CISI (billing/claims) – more information on CISI on page 23

Inside US: (800) 303-8120 ext. 5130
Outside US: (203) 399-5130 collect calls accepted

Team Assist (for emergencies)

Inside US: (855) 327-1411
Outside US: +1 (312) 935-1703 collect calls accepted

UA CONTACTS

Dean of Students, (205) 348-3326, http://dos.ua.edu
UA Registrar, (205) 348-2020, http://registrar.ua.edu
Financial Aid, (205) 348-6756, http://financialaid.ua.edu
Office of Disability, (205) 348-4285, http://ods.ua.edu
Student Health Center, (205) 348-6262, http://www.cchs.ua.edu/shc
Counseling Center, (205) 348-3863, https://counseling.sa.ua.edu/
Women’s Resource Center, (205) 348-5040, http://wrc.ua.edu

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

Look online at http://www.travel.state.gov to locate the closest U.S. Embassy/Consulate to your travel destination and check on issued travel alerts and warnings. You should regularly check for updates.

Register with the nearest U.S. Consulate or your home country embassy so that in-country staff know how to contact you should the need arise. To register online with the U.S. Embassy, go to https://travelregistration.state.gov/
Upon receiving this booklet, you should have completed your UA Study Abroad application and met with your Study Abroad Advisor to discuss many of the things that you will read about below. At the end of each section, there is a checklist to keep you on track. It will cover many important items that will take place before, during, and after your study abroad program.

**APPLICATIONS**

Many study abroad programs will have a dual-application process.

First complete the UA study abroad application. Second complete the admissions application for your chosen program. You may have already begun or even completed the admissions application for your program. If not, that should be your next step.

For participants in one of UA’s exchange programs, you will receive your admissions application or link to it by email if your nomination is accepted by your chosen host institution.

Admissions applications vary by program. It is important that you read through the material carefully. Your Study Abroad Advisor’s signature or approval is often required for admissions applications. We will be happy to sign application materials turned in to our office after the UA study abroad application is complete and will notify you when the forms have been signed. Some admissions applications can be fairly extensive, so please allow yourself plenty of time to complete all the requirements. Pay attention to the deadline and let us know if you have any questions.
**INSURANCE**

UA requires all students studying abroad to carry CISI student travel and health insurance. You will be enrolled by our office for this coverage. CISI is an insurance company whose coverage you will use as your primary carrier while abroad.

For more information on coverage and benefits, visit CISI’s website at [http://www.culturalinsurance.com](http://www.culturalinsurance.com) or refer to the insurance brochure provided in the email you will receive after the pre-departure session.

The CISI insurance fee will be billed once to your UA student account. Insurance is paid per month, even if your program is less than 30 days. Once again, carrying this insurance is a requirement for all UA students studying abroad and cannot be waived. For UA faculty-led study abroad programs, the insurance is included in the program cost.

**PRE-DEPARTURE SESSION**

It is important to be prepared as a global citizen before living overseas. Every UA student studying abroad must participate in a pre-departure session prior to going abroad. Many program providers and faculty directors will also conduct similar sessions upon arrival in the host country. Since program providers are not aware of UA policies, it is important to attend our on-campus session before leaving UA.

At UA’s pre-departure session, we will provide critical information regarding travel safety, UA policies and procedures, and practical advice for cultural adjustment. It also gives you an opportunity to meet other UA students traveling to the same area of the world. Failure to attend the pre-departure session may result in dismissal from your program.
UA STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT

While overseas, you are expected to follow your host university’s/program’s expectations of conduct, as well as the UA Student Code of Conduct. The Code can be found in its entirety at [http://www.sc.ua.edu/conduct.pdf](http://www.sc.ua.edu/conduct.pdf).

Key points from the Code that you should be aware of:

- Consuming alcohol under the age of 21 and/or partaking in illegal drugs anywhere on/off campus (including other states and/or countries) is a violation of the code of conduct.

- Off campus illegal activities, including possession of a false identification is a violation of UA policies.

- You may not engage in sexual activity with another person without their verbal consent and/or action that explicitly implies their consent.

- If the University is made aware of any misconduct, severe consequences and dismissal from the program may occur.

CRIMSON DIPLOMATS

As a University of Alabama student, you have the unique opportunity and responsibility to represent the University of Alabama as a Crimson Diplomat. It is expected that you will represent the Capstone as one of our best and brightest. Conduct yourself in a mature manner, exercising dignity and respect while abroad. By doing so, you will gain a better appreciation and understanding of your host culture.
THE FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA)

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) of 1974 is a federal law that protects the privacy and confidentiality of information contained within a student’s educational records. The University of Alabama is in compliance with FERPA's confidentiality protections. This means that without your consent we will not release any information from your educational record that would be in violation of this law.

A copy of the policy can be accessed online at [http://www.registrar.ua.edu](http://www.registrar.ua.edu).
While most who study abroad have a safe and healthy experience, some students may encounter minor crises such as pick-pocketing, petty theft, or minor illness, or injury. In an unfamiliar environment with communication and cultural barriers, a minor crisis may be more difficult to handle. Similar to the realities existing on a U.S. campus, there may be a few students who encounter a major emergency while abroad, such as a serious illness or injury, traffic accident, natural disaster, or violent crime.

In case of emergency situations, students abroad should adapt an Emergency Action Plan. (Appendix C, page 48)

**EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION ON PAGE #1**

**7-STEP EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN**

STEP ONE: *Remain calm.* Take a deep breath. You will need a clear head in order to focus on your next move.

STEP TWO: *Assess the situation/get advice from program staff.* Identify the type of emergency situation. Contact program staff for advice.

STEP THREE: *Take action.* Exercise good judgment. Follow your Emergency Action Plan (EAP) on page 52 and get to a safe location where you can get help.

STEP FOUR: *Get in touch.* Update others about your situation. Contact your emergency contacts, CISI, and your Study Abroad Advisor.
STEP FIVE: Move to a more permanent location. Consider transportation options and go to a safe location (Your place of residence, university, hospital, police station, embassy/consulate, emergency contact's home, counseling center, etc.)

STEP SIX: Stay in touch. Maintain contact and update your emergency contacts on your condition.

STEP SEVEN: Evaluate and revise your EAP. After the emergency is over, and once your condition has stabilized, evaluate your EAP and use what you've learned to revise it in case of future emergencies.

No one can guarantee your absolute safety while you are abroad any more than we can guarantee absolute safety on your home campus. Be assured, however, that we have taken precautions and routinely monitor information about the issues and conditions in the locales where you will travel.

Please respond to any communication from the EA office as soon as possible if there has been an emergency abroad.
At this point, you have chosen a program, completed all applications, and finished last minute paperwork. We know you are very excited about your upcoming adventure, but before jumping on the plane, make sure these basics have been covered.

**ACADEMIC CONCERNS**

*Courses and Registration* – Be sure to meet with your major/minor academic advisor and use Degree Works to determine what courses you might need to take while abroad. If you will be overseas for a semester or academic year, make sure to inform your academic advisor that you will need to be advised by email, phone, or Skype prior to registering for courses for the semester following your program. If you are unable to contact your assigned major/minor academic advisor while abroad, contact another advisor in the department, the undergraduate advisor for your degree, or the chair of your department.

*Course Equivalencies -*

*Does not apply to UA Faculty-led Programs.*

As part of the UA study abroad application, participants in programs awarding credit on an international transcript will need to complete a Course Equivalency Form (CEF) prior to the student’s study abroad advising appointment. Detailed instructions are given in the student’s online application.

All international courses must have an assigned UA equivalent course name and number and be approved/signed by your college’s Student Services Representative (SSR) prior to your departure.
Coursework awarded on an accredited international institution transcript will be recorded as transfer work on a student’s UA academic record, with the exception of exchange programs which award institutional transfer work. These courses will be transferred with pass/fail grades. Coursework awarded on an accredited U.S. domestic institution transcript will transfer as whatever grade is shown on the transcript.

When you arrive at your host university, if the courses you list on your course equivalency form are not the courses you are able to register for, you will need to email your Study Abroad Advisor with the new courses and descriptions. Bringing syllabi and assignments back with you will also be helpful if you changed any of your classes while abroad.

**Registration and Enrollment** – All applicants who are committed to a program will receive instructions and an enrollment permit for them to enroll themselves in a Capstone International Programs (CIP) placeholder course for the semester abroad.* You will need to confirm your enrollment for the course in myBama. Maintaining enrollment is crucial because it allows you to stay covered under health insurance, keep scholarships and financial aid, and maintain football ticket eligibility. You must confirm your schedule to keep your enrollment status. Failure to do so could result in the need for re-admission to the University of Alabama, loss of scholarships and financial aid, in-eligibility for football tickets, and no credit transfer for the study abroad program.

*CIP registration does not apply to UA Faculty-led Programs, but every student still must confirm enrollment through their myBama account.

**Receiving Credit** – Once your study abroad transcript is received by UA, the UA course equivalencies for the courses taken abroad will be officially posted to your UA transcript. Some international universities may take longer than expected to send transcripts. It is not uncommon to receive transcripts 2 or 3 months after a program ends. Faculty-led program participants receive UA credit like any other on-campus class and will, therefore, not have a study abroad transcript.
**Graduation** – If you plan to graduate immediately upon your return (pay attention to the dates of your program if you want to be home for graduation), you will need to apply for graduation before you go abroad. It is also important that your course equivalencies are done correctly and kept updated so there is no delay in transfer credits.

**FINANCES: EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES**

*Fees* – Any fees must be paid and your UA student account cleared before going abroad. Failure to clear your student account will result in late fees, as well as possible cancellation of your enrollment as a UA study abroad student.

*Billing* – Regardless of what program you are participating in, you will need to pay any outstanding balances on your UA student accounts and confirm your schedule before you depart.

**Financial Aid and Scholarships** – If you will be using any financial aid or scholarships to cover some of the costs of your program, please inform your Study Abroad Advisor. If you receive federal or state financial aid, your Study Abroad Advisor may need to complete an Estimated Study Budget for you to take to UA’s Financial Aid Office to receive the funds. Our office (135 B.B. Comer) also keeps the necessary forms for the PACT and G.I. Bill programs.

*The UA Study Abroad office, your department, private and public companies, and many affiliate providers offer scholarships. Do not be afraid to do some research and apply!*

**ADDITIONAL UA CONCERNS**

*Housing* – Students who live on campus will need to notify Housing and Residential Communities to be released from your current housing contract, before traveling abroad. If your plan is to live on campus when you return, you
must complete a paper housing application (not the same as the one online) and return it to Housing and Residential Communities (HRC). If you have any questions about housing, please contact the HRC office (205) 348-6676 or visit their office located in Student Activity Center at the Presidential Village.

Football tickets – If you will be studying abroad during the spring or summer, be aware of the most current process for ordering football tickets. If you miss the date and/or time to order tickets, there is nothing our office can do for you to ensure football tickets for the upcoming season.

Parking permits – For those going abroad for a semester or academic year, contact Parking Services to discuss paying the portion while you are on campus.

ACT cards – Your ACT card can be used overseas as a form of student identification, allowing you to receive student discounts at museums, retail stores, restaurants, and many other attractions. If lost, there is a replacement fee.

PROGRAM CHANGES AND WITHDRAWAL

In the event that you have to withdraw from your program, there are a few things that must be done:

1. Inform your Study Abroad Advisor. We understand life happens and plans change. It is imperative that you inform us in writing to officially cancel your study abroad plans. If your online application is “Pending,” then you may withdraw the application online yourself and submit the reason for withdrawal. If your application is no longer pending, contact our office immediately.

2. Inform your program provider or faculty director. Your program provider may have a separate withdrawal policy and process. Be familiar with their policies and procedures for withdrawal and refunds. We cannot guarantee that all monies paid to your program will be refunded to you. This is at the discretion of the individual provider or university. For faculty-led program applicants, out of courtesy, you should let the faculty director of your program know you are withdrawing.
3. *Inform UA housing or landlords.* If arrangements have been made to give up housing, you will need to let the appropriate person know in order to secure a place to live in Tuscaloosa.

4. *Register for classes on campus.* Depending on where you are in the process when you choose to withdraw, you may already be enrolled in our CIP course instead of regular university courses. You must drop CIP and register as usual. If desired courses are full, the Study Abroad office cannot appeal to schools or departments on your behalf.

**Passports and Visas**

A *passport* is a document from your home country that confirms your citizenship.

A *visa* is a document provided by the government of the country to which you will be traveling that confirms your legitimate status as a foreign visitor.

You will need a current passport that is valid for a minimum of six months after the time you are scheduled to return home. It is necessary to have before applying for a visa. Some visas are free and easy to acquire, while others may have a significant cost and require documentation. Check with the U.S. State Department, embassy or consulate of your host country to determine if a visa is needed and for information on how to apply.

Being granted a visa by a foreign government should not be taken lightly. There are regulations for being in a country with or without a visa. You must know what is expected of you as a student or visitor of the host country and abide by the visa regulations in order to maintain legal status.

**Personal Arrangements**

*Record Keeping* – It is imperative that you make multiple copies of all important documents such as your passport/visa, credit cards, driver’s license, insurance card, etc. Give at least one copy to a trusted friend or family member and keep a copy with you separate from the original. Remember you have access to a scanned image of your passport in the online UA Study Abroad application if needed.
Power of Attorney – Getting a Power of Attorney will allow you to designate a person who would control your assets and other personal information in the event you become unable to do so. His or her signature will count as your signature. If you wish to do this, you and your designated person will need to visit your bank(s), a notary public, or lawyer to establish a Power of Attorney.

Absentee Voting – You may want to register to vote in U.S. elections while abroad. You can obtain absentee ballots abroad through the U.S. consulate or embassy. You can also contact your local board of elections officials.

Income Taxes – If you are overseas during tax season and you are responsible for filing your own taxes, prior arrangements will need to be made. Entrusting this task to a trusted friend or family member or filing online will be the best option.

Money and Banking – Credit or debit cards are an excellent method of payment while overseas. If you plan on using them while abroad, let your bank and/or credit card company know your plans. If not, the card may be cut off or cancelled. Pre-paid credit cards are also a good option. Also consider withdrawing from your bank about $100 in local currency before leaving the U.S. in case money cannot be exchanged right away or an ATM cannot be found. (See chapter 6 for more information on money and banking.)

Payment of Bills – There are several ways to pay your outstanding bills while abroad. Credit card bills, cell phone bills, and some debt payments can be paid online. If you cannot pay your bills online, consider paying them before you go abroad. You could also leave payment instructions with a trusted friend or family member if he or she is willing to make the payments on your behalf.

Family Crisis Plan – Sit down with your emergency contacts before your departure and discuss your plans should a family crisis occur while you are abroad. Discuss things such as what is an emergency, the best way to get in touch in case of an emergency, and under what circumstances should you return home immediately. ALWAYS notify UA’s Education Abroad office in the event of an emergency or an unexpected return home.
FINANCES: MANAGING FUNDS

Let your bank and credit card company know your travel dates. They might otherwise freeze your accounts.

**Currency** – You know, of course, your host country does not use U.S. dollars. Research the currency used and the exchange rate. Rates change continually so check them regularly. Onada (http://www.onada.com) and the Universal Currency Converter (http://xe.com) are commonly used web sites. Keep exchange rates and cost differences in mind when making purchases. For example, a coke in the U.K. may be £2.00. In U.S. dollars, this would be around $3.18

**Budgeting** – Develop a weekly budget for your time abroad. Check websites and read travel books to become familiar with things you want to do while in country. Learn the value of the local currency by looking at websites and look for special student rates and discounts. To better estimate what your personal costs will be, talk with people who have been in the country before, are there now, or who have done the program before. Be realistic and keep in mind that currencies may vary drastically between the time you make your plans and actual arrival date.

**Methods of Payment** – Exchanging some U.S. money for local currency before arrival (enough for a phone call and taxi) is wise. Currency exchange can be done at major banks or in currency exchange offices at international airports.

**Credit Cards** are widely accepted in most countries and are necessary in an emergency. Credit cards are convenient, reduce the amount of cash you need to carry, and generally give a fair exchange rate.

**ATM Cards and Debit Cards** are very convenient abroad to obtain local currency. Find out from your bank your international PIN for overseas transactions (some are 4 digits, some 6). Also, ask if your card is connected to a world-wide system (like Cirrus or Plus), if fees are charged for using a foreign ATM, and your daily withdrawal limit (some banks will raise it if you ask).

**Wiring Money** – Funds may be wired to you from the U.S. through any U.S. bank that has a corresponding bank in the city where you are staying. Funds are
typically received within 2 to 10 business days from the time the wire is processed. Wiring fees are generally paid on the U.S. side, but occasionally on both. This can be expensive, so plan accordingly. Also, Western Union might be a more affordable option.

**Tipping** – The custom of tipping varies greatly from country to country. Make sure you research protocol for your host country before you go to avoid offending anyone.

**MODERN CONVENIENCES**

**Electricity** – Electrical systems are different around the world. In some countries you need a converter to use U.S. sold appliances due to voltage and outlet differences. Even with an adapter, however, U.S. appliances still might not work properly. A converter/adapter kit can be purchased so that you can still use your U.S. appliances, but know that some U.S. appliances use different voltage and some outlets may not be able to accommodate your device.

**Plumbing** – The idea of a western toilet with a porcelain bowl and a seat is not universal. You may find things are different even in British bathrooms (or the “loo”). Bathroom facilities abroad can literally be holes in the floor, outhouses, the local river, or non-existent. Bidets are common, especially in Europe. Toilet paper is often not available, not commonly used, or something you must purchase even in public restrooms. You may want to carry a pocket pack of tissues with you just in case. Sinks and running water to wash your face and hands or brush your teeth may not always be an option. If sink water is an option, be sure to ask if you can drink it or brush your teeth with it. You may need to use bottled water. Showers may also be different, as some cultures prefer to bathe in
a tub or other water source instead, like a river or the ocean. Hand-held water sprayers may replace U.S. style fixed showerheads.

**Facilities** – Facilities may be modern or rundown, working or out of order, clean or dirty. Basically, you take what you get and deal with it. In many cases, especially in poorer areas of a country, you may have to change your expectations a bit and accept what’s available. Facilities do not have to be new to be safe.

**TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS**

**Packing** – Most travelers pack too much. A little bit of research will go a long way. Look up weather conditions and seasons for your host country/location and plan ahead. Pack items that can be mixed/matched to maximize your wardrobe. Toiletries can be purchased abroad. You don’t have to pack enough to last the entire stay-utilize laundry facilities if available.

Practice lifting your bag and carrying it yourself. If you cannot carry your bags around the block three times by yourself, you have over packed.

Invest in good footwear. Do not bring new and unworn shoes no matter how fashionable they are. You don’t want aching, blistered feet.

Packing a few personal items in your carry-on can make your trip more comfortable. Good ideas are: medication, passport, toothbrush, change of clothes, and undergarments in case of flight delay/cancellation or lost/delayed luggage. (See packing guide in Appendix B for recommended items).

Consider taking a small token of appreciation to your on-site director, host university coordinator, or host family. Something with a UA logo or maybe a small, unique gift from your hometown would be a good choice.
**TSA** – Check the Transportation Security Administration website ([http://www.tsa.gov](http://www.tsa.gov)) prior to departure to find out what items are allowed in your carry-on bags. Check out the 3-1-1 rule for liquids on TSA’s website. When in doubt, pack liquids in your checked luggage.

**Flights** – Do not make flight arrangements until you have been accepted into your program and can confirm the required arrival and departure dates. If you are going abroad on a UA Faculty-led summer program, consult with the faculty director regarding flight arrangements first.

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**TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL**

Studying abroad gives you many opportunities to travel. Your program should have sufficient study breaks to enable you to visit neighboring countries or travel throughout your host country.

**Public** – We encourage you to use public transportation including buses and metros to help familiarize yourself with your host country. It is often the most convenient and affordable option. You should be able to find information in travel
books or online. Be wary of pickpockets and use safety precautions when traveling. If possible, do not travel alone, at night, or on unsafe highways.

**International Rail** – If you are looking to travel to neighboring countries, traveling by international rail is often convenient and affordable. Remember, you can reserve your seat online before purchasing your ticket. Trains travel directly between city centers and are sometimes faster than flights with layovers. Take advantage of special promotions and rates for students when available.

**Flying** – If you are traveling between countries or between distant cities (i.e., London and Rome), consider air travel. Flying can save time, especially if you only have a long weekend to complete your trip. There are several reliable and inexpensive airlines to choose from such as Student Universe (www.studentuniverse.com), Ryanair (www.ryanair.com/en), Air Italy (www.airitaly.com) and many others.

**TRANSPORTATION**

It is important to know what the safest modes of transportation are abroad in order to avoid accidents while traveling.

**Walking** – Get a pair of comfortable walking shoes. Without access to a car or public transportation abroad, you may have to do quite a bit of walking. Break in your shoes before you go to avoid blisters.
**Bus** – Buses may be the cheapest way to travel and are often a very popular choice. They can take you to short distance locations and even to a nearby train. If you can’t find service to a particular location on national or regional bus lines, local service should be able to take you to your desired destination.

**Train/Metro** – Traveling by train is usually much faster than by bus, and can be a better option if you want to see more places in a short amount of time. You should avoid traveling alone at night, particularly in more urban areas. In major cities especially, you will find the metro system (where available) to be the most convenient form of transportation to move about the city, although beware of your surroundings and watch out for pickpockets.

**Air** – Flying can be a good value compared to a long bus or train ride. If you know of discount airfare websites, you can sometimes find tickets for less than a train ticket. If road travel is unsafe due to poor road conditions, and if train travel is too slow for your needs, then flying can be a safe and pleasant option.

**Cars/Driving** – Renting a car can be a great way to see the countryside but can also be a very stressful and sometimes dangerous way to travel. Many countries have driving laws significantly different than the U.S. (such as the UK or Hong Kong where drivers travel on the left side of the road). Insurance is often a requirement and may function under a different system than you are accustomed to. Obtain full coverage insurance when renting vehicles in any country. If a driver is involved in a vehicle accident resulting in damages or injuries to another party, local authorities may detain the driver until a settlement is arranged with the injured party. Also, depending upon the extent of damages or injuries to the other party, you may face charges resulting in heavy fines or even jail time.

**COMMUNICATION**

**Internet Access** – Email is by far the cheapest form of communication. Having a laptop or smart phone makes email quite easy with free WiFi available in many public places. Having a computer also makes class assignments and uploading photos more convenient. The AC adapter of most laptops are dual voltage and can be used anywhere in the world with a plug adaptor.

*Laptops and access to social networking sites may not be allowed in some
countries. Failure to research this difference could lead to confiscation of your laptop or even deportation. If you do not take a computer, most universities have computer labs. Internet cafes are also common and cheap in many large cities. In some areas Internet access may not be as readily available and the connection speed may be different. Unless you find an Internet café or use the host university computer labs, do not expect Internet to be immediately accessible to you upon arrival. It may take a few days to establish your account with an Internet provider.

**Cell phones and Calling Cards** – Cell phones have become more common and less expensive around the world. Although local calls may be inexpensive, international calls often have a high cost. Texting may be a less expensive way to communicate internationally. Some multi-band phones used in the United States can also be used while abroad. You can also purchase your own cell phone in your host country. One may also be included in your program fee. The most reasonable way to communicate by phone between the country where you will be studying and the United States may be through an international calling card, available through various companies/providers.

**Skype** ([http://www.skype.com](http://www.skype.com)) is both a fun and cost efficient form of communication. Skype is a program you can download to make phone calls from your computer to another Skype user. There is a nominal fee for the international version but once you have it, you and loved ones can talk unlimitedly. For a small fee you can also make calls to any landline or cell phone in the world using this program.

**Blogging and Pictures** – Blogging is an excellent way to keep everyone updated on your adventure as well as an easy way to keep a journal of your experiences. You can even post your blog link on UA’s Education Abroad Facebook page. But a picture is worth a thousand words, so take several and don’t forget to take one with some Bama gear. Roll Tide!
*Stay in touch – CALL HOME!!!* – While it can be counterproductive to your cultural adjustment to call home several times each day, it is still very important to keep in touch with those at home. It is also important to stay in touch with your Study Abroad Advisor. You certainly do not need to call us regularly, but please make sure that we have your most current contact information. Should we have a question or an emergency, we need to know that you are having fun *and* are safe!
Consider your mental and physical health issues when applying for a study abroad program. Provide the necessary information to the program’s administrators so they can assist you with any special needs, and advise you on the risks you might face. Study abroad can include both physical and mental challenges for students.

**CULTURAL INSURANCE SERVICES INTERNATIONAL (CISI)**

All UA students studying abroad will be automatically enrolled in an insurance policy with Cultural Insurance Services International (CISI). The cost will be billed directly to your UA student account. As part of the UA policy with CISI, emergency assistance is provided through Team Assist. More information, an insurance card, and a policy will be given to you at pre-departure session.

If an emergency situation arises and an insurance claim needs to be filed, it is important that only one claim is filed with CISI. Do not have your emergency contact file a claim, then contact the UA Study Abroad office and ask to file a claim. Keep things orderly so that everyone can reference the same information, only one claim needs to be filed.

*Filing a Claim*- To download a claim form visit CISI’s website: https://www.culturalinsurance.com/pdf/claim_form.pdf

*For claim submission questions, call (203) 399-5134 or email claimhelp@mycisi.com*

- Complete and sign the medical claim form, indicating whether the doctor/Hospital has been paid.
• Attach itemized bills for all amounts being claimed (When reimbursement of an expense is approved, it will be made to the provider of the service unless the bill is noted as having been paid by you. Payment will be in U.S. dollars unless otherwise requested. If payment is to you, it will be mailed your U.S. address unless otherwise requested).
• E-mail your claim to: claimhelp@mycisi.com or Mail form and attachments to:
  Cultural Insurance Services International
  River Plaza, 9 West Broad Street
  Stamford, CT 06902-3788

If a situation abroad arises and you need to use your emergency assistance, make sure to contact your Study Abroad Advisor.

MEDICAL CONCERNS

Consult The Center for Disease Control (CDC) for credible health information concerning your destination country. You can reduce your chances of getting sick or injured while traveling by following CDC recommendations. http://www.cdc.gov/

Availability of Medical Care – The availability of medical care will vary from country to country. In some countries it will seem similar to the care in the U.S. In others, finding an English-speaking doctor or medical facility might be difficult. It is important to research these conditions before any travel you do outside the parameters of your program.

Your Medical History – Have a checkup to know your current medical conditions. Your doctor or nurse can also advise you on what special precautions to take based on your medical history and your host country. You may need to go to a special travel health clinic to get clear advice on medical care abroad and what vaccinations and medications for vaccine-preventable diseases and other diseases you might be at risk for at your destination

Special Accommodations – If you need any special accommodations, regulations for accessibility may not be as updated in other countries as they are
in the U.S. Check to determine if accommodations like wheelchair ramps are provided in all modes of transportation, and to determine if the housing facilities are equipped to serve people with special needs.

**Infectious Diseases and Inoculations** – Research infectious diseases common in countries you will be traveling to. Get the appropriate shots and pills, and take the appropriate medications with you if your doctor thinks it is necessary. Know about any potential side effects of shots and pills you may take. For more information on diseases prevalent in your destination country, please see the CDC website: [http://www.cdc.gov/travel/default.aspx](http://www.cdc.gov/travel/default.aspx)

**Medications** – If you regularly take any over the counter medications such as Aleve, antacids, Tylenol, sleeping aids, multivitamins, supplements, etc., be sure to find out how you will get these while abroad. If they are not available and you plan on taking a supply with you, check with your host country’s consulate to see if there are any laws against having these over the counter medications in large quantities. It is useful to get a prescription from your doctor verifying why you take them.

**Prescriptions** – Check with your host country’s consulate to see which prescriptions are legal. If you want Education Abroad’s help to determine if and how you may take your prescription into your host country, you will need to disclose what prescriptions you are currently taking. Get a doctor’s signed prescription for any medication you have to take abroad. Some prescriptions may need to be translated if you wish to fill them abroad. Include your glasses or contact lens prescription. Take an extra pair of glasses if possible.

**First-Aid Kit** – Consider a well-stocked first-aid kit as a first line of defense. Some items to consider including are bandages, flashlight, batteries, sterile pads, insect repellent, adhesive tape, aspirin, antacid, anti-diarrhea tablets, anti-malarial medication, extra bottled water, rubber gloves, sunscreen, etc.

**Prevent mosquito and other bug bites** – Use insect repellent (with DEET or picaridin) on uncovered skin when outdoors, especially during the day. Repellents that have 30%-50% DEET are recommended for adults. Long sleeve shirts and pants are another form of protection.
WATER AND FOOD

*Potable Water* – Find out if water is safe to drink in the countries where you will be traveling. Purify unsafe water before drinking. Make sure water bottles come sealed when purchased. Remember that ice can also be unsafe, as well as the water from the kitchen or bathroom sink.

*Food Safety* – Poor refrigeration, undercooked meat, and roadside/outdoor vendors could pose problems related to food contamination. If you get diarrhea or food poisoning, drink plenty of fluids to stay hydrated. As with any illness, consider seeing a doctor if your condition worsens. This is your opportunity to be adventurous and try new foods, but give your body time to adjust.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

*Alcohol and Drugs* – The use and abuse of alcohol and drugs abroad can increase the risk of accident and injury. Many accidents and injuries are related to the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs abroad. Violating drug laws abroad may result in very serious consequences including imprisonment, or even death.

TRAVEL SAFETY

*Precautions When Accepting Food and Drink* – Use more caution abroad, than you would about accepting a drink (alcoholic or non-alcoholic) from a stranger in the United States. Also be cautious about accepting food from a stranger.

*Verbal and Non-verbal Communication* – Non-verbal communication (like body language and hand gestures) considered harmless in the U.S. may be offensive to people in other countries. The list of gestures and phrases considered rude in other countries can grow beyond the obvious.

*Sexually Transmitted Diseases* – Keep yourself free from STDs by using protection (like condoms or abstinence). Also, remember that “no” may not always be interpreted as “no” in other countries. Inform yourself about the common types of STDs prevalent in the area in which you are traveling.
You are American – Whether you know it or not, you display inherit American tendencies. It does not matter if you were born and raised here or if you just recently moved here. We are all members of American society and, as such, certain behaviors and mannerisms we naturally exhibit calls attention to our Americanisms. While abroad, you may immediately be identified as an American – not by gender, race, or religion – but by association with American society. Try to maintain a relatively low profile and integrate into the host culture as much as possible.

*Setting an Example – Remember you are an ambassador not only for UA, but also for Alabama and the U.S. Behave in a way that is respectful of others’ rights and well-being and encourage others to do the same.

Risk On Arrival – Travelers, especially those having just arrived, are often targets of crime and at higher risk of harm, because they are:
- Unfamiliar with their surroundings
- Probably not fluent in the local language
- Clearly recognizable as foreigners
- Not yet accustomed to the social norms or unwritten rules of conduct
- Eager to get to know new people and the local culture
- Naive to the intentions of people around them
- Carrying all their valuables when they first step off the plane, train, or boat

Keep Control – In addition to the circumstances involved with being new in a foreign country, which are often beyond one’s immediate control, there are many situations that can be controlled. Some controllable factors to avoid include:
- Being alone at night in an isolated area
- Being in a known high crime area
- Sleeping in an unlocked place
- Being out after a local curfew
- Being under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Vehicle Safety – Accidents involving cars, buses, motorcycles, and other motor vehicles are one of the greatest risks students encounter while abroad. Avoid driving and use trustworthy taxi companies and drivers.
**Travel Alerts** are issued to disseminate information about short-term conditions, either transnational or within a particular country, that pose significant risks to the security of U.S. citizens. Natural disasters, terrorist attacks, coups, anniversaries of terrorist events, election-related demonstrations or violence, and high-profile events such as international conferences or regional sports events are examples of conditions that might generate a Travel Alert.

**Travel Warnings** are issued when long-term, protracted conditions that make a country dangerous or unstable lead the State Department to recommend that Americans avoid or consider the risk of travel to that country. A Travel Warning is also issued when the U.S. Government's ability to assist American citizens is constrained due to the closure of an embassy or consulate or because of a drawdown of its staff.

**Resources for Safe Travel** – Many websites, included in Appendix B, are useful resources when researching travel safety. Anyone can check on Travel Alerts and Travel Warnings issued by the U.S. Department of State by going online: [http://travel.state.gov](http://travel.state.gov). Also, YouTube’s “statevideo’s” channel features official video produced by the U.S. Department of State: [http://www.youtube.com/user/statevideo](http://www.youtube.com/user/statevideo)

**LOCAL CURRENT EVENTS**

**International Sources of Information** – Inform yourself as much as possible about your new environment, making use of as many different sources as possible - online, in the library, on television and radio news programs, and in the paper. Don’t limit yourself to U.S. sources. Instead, contrast the U.S. information with that provided by other countries.

**Political Rallies** – Avoid political rallies, which can increase tensions and emotions or breed angry mobs for which a U.S. citizen may serve as a scapegoat.

**Political Conversations** – Expect to hear criticism of the United States. If you educate yourself on U.S. politics and foreign policies, you will be more prepared to handle these discussions as they occur. Criticism of U.S. policies is not typically
meant as a personal attack. Most foreign nationals are very interested in the U.S. and will want to know your opinions about our political system.

Try not to engage in conversations about contentious local political issues and avoid retaliating against hostile or bigoted remarks about Americans. It is best to stay away from elections, in general, as they can be dangerous and the crowds can rapidly escalate into an angry mob. Reading local newspapers will give you an opportunity to develop further understanding of your host culture, pick up more of the language, and is a useful way keep updated on what’s going on locally.

**Sporting events** — Sporting events can turn riotous quickly and be an unsafe place. Avoid crowds and celebrate in a controlled environment.
CHAPTER 7
Social & Cultural Considerations

BEHAVIOR / CONDUCT

*Crimson Diplomat* – We cannot stress enough that you are, at all times, a representative of the United States, the University of Alabama, and your family. Everything you do will be seen through the eyes of those stereotyping who you are and where you come from. It is important to remember some people in your host country may have never met an American. You may be the one person on whom they base all of their American stereotypes.

*Stereotypes* – A stereotype is a preconception, usually over-simplified, of a person or group. They may be based on generalizations from limited personal experiences or from the images that are presented through the media. People may base their expectations, feelings and behaviors with others on these simplifications rather than their personal experience. Hence, they are linked to travel safety. Some stereotypes present Americans as “outgoing, friendly, informal, loud, hard working, extravagant, wealthy, wasteful, confident, egocentric, ethnocentric, ignorant, disrespectful of authority, always in a hurry, generous, immature, rude, promiscuous, and politically naïve” (Crossing Cultures 2008). These stereotypes will mediate your relationships. Your awareness of them may facilitate your communication and relationships during your program. Learning about stereotypes may also help you become more mindful about how your behavior may reinforce or develop stereotypes. While abroad, you have the chance to correct negative stereotypes and reinforce positive ones others may have about the United States, UA, and your community.
DIVERSITY IN STUDY ABROAD

**Relationships** – Different cultures have different norms in regard to gender. Women and men should both be aware that the ways people interact vary widely by region and country, and issues around dating and sexuality can be particularly difficult in a cross-cultural setting. Such things as eye contact, clothing choices, and body language can send very different messages depending on your host country. Observing interpersonal interactions within a culture can be useful in helping you choose the way you communicate verbally and non-verbally with others in that country.

Cultural differences may make male-female friendships more challenging. Consider the implicit messages you are communicating, messages you may not intend in your own cultural context. Above all, try to maintain the perspective that these challenging and sometimes difficult experiences are part of the growth of cultural understanding, which is one of the important reasons you are studying abroad.

Meeting new, exciting, and different people may encourage actions that you would not have taken under similar circumstances at home. Don’t be foolish in assuming that you are invulnerable because you are a visitor in the country. Before choosing to be sexually active, ask yourself why you are making this choice and be aware of and clearly set your boundaries and partner expectations. Don’t leave the country with anything you didn’t bring: this means a pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases.

**Female Travelers** – In certain locations and programs, women may have a difficult time adjusting to attitudes they encounter abroad, both in public and private interactions between men and women. It is not uncommon to be honked at, stared at, verbally and loudly approved of, and, in general, to be actively noticed simply for being a woman in ways that many women could find offensive. Local women, who often get the same sort of treatment, have learned through their culture how to respond to the attention.

Uncomfortable situations may not always be preventable but consider taking the following precautions:
• Dress conservatively; while short skirts and tank tops may be comfortable, they may encourage unwanted attention.
• Avoid walking alone late at night or in questionable neighborhoods.
• Do not agree to meet a person who you do not know well in a non-public place.
• Be aware that some men from other cultures tend to mistake the friendliness of U.S. American women for romantic interest.

It is ok to be frustrated or angered while adjusting to a new culture and unwanted attention. You most likely will not purposefully do anything to attract unwanted attention to yourself and the best way to deal with it, if you become uncomfortable, is to follow the example of local women and mimic their response.

Race and Ethnicity – As a multicultural student, you may be concerned about facing potential racial bias and prejudice without the comfort of your usual support system. On the other hand, you may be looking forward to being part of the majority population. Or, you may be planning a self-discovery sojourn to the country or region of your family's heritage. Whatever reasons you have for studying abroad, you will find adjusting abroad can be a positive growth experience. It can present a unique learning opportunity that will serve you well in the future.

Political and Religious Views – Political turmoil or lack of tolerance can make some ethnic and religious groups a target for mistreatment or even violence in many countries. Political rallies and certain dates like anniversaries of historic events often spur ethnic and religious conflicts in some countries. Certain hate crimes may not even be considered crimes in your host country. With regard to religion, the risk or censure you attract depends on your level of religious involvement abroad. If others where you will be studying have been attacked for practicing the religion you practice, any signs of your religious affiliation may put you at risk as well.

Sexual Orientation – Preparing for what to expect in a particular country can make the difference between a wonderful experience abroad and an unpleasant
one. Before you go, learn the laws pertaining to homosexuality in the countries you plan to visit. Reflect on the culturally based ideas and definitions of sexual identity and consider carefully how your identity as a LGBT person may affect your relationships with host nationals, your cultural adjustment, and your overall education abroad experience.

In some other areas of the world, expressions of friendship (such as eye contact, a smile, touching, and physical proximity) may be quite different than those expressed among U.S. peers and cause you to experience confusion or uncertainty about who may or may not be LGBT. For example, in several Middle Eastern countries hand-holding among males is a custom of special friendship and respect.

**Students with Disabilities** – Disclosing your special needs in advance will be key to your success abroad. By working with UA’s Office of Disability Services (ODS) and your Study Abroad Advisor, you can discuss your accommodation needs and identify the site best suited to your capabilities. ODS serves as the central contact point for students with disabilities. The goal of ODS is to provide a physically and educationally accessible University environment that ensures an individual is viewed on the basis of ability, not disability. ODS works individually with students to determine appropriate and reasonable academic accommodations, and to ensure that students' academic performance is evaluated apart from the limiting effects of disability. UA’s ODS office is located in 1000 Houser Hall.

**Discrimination** – If you believe you are being discriminated against, please discuss it with the resident director, faculty leader, or on-site staff. Discrimination is built on negative stereotypes and prejudices that are influenced by a variety of factors, including the media. Although these attitudes may be frustrating at times, remember that one of the main reasons for your participation in study abroad is to learn about other cultures. This includes both the positive and negative aspects. What you perceive as a discriminatory act or remark may not necessarily be one in the context of the host culture, but rather a cultural difference.
CULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

**New Surroundings** – Studying abroad is an invaluable experience providing an opportunity to live in a foreign country, learn its customs and culture, and adapt to new surroundings. The success of your experience depends upon your own efforts to acclimate yourself to living and studying in a foreign culture. **You will have moments of exhilaration and moments of real frustration.** Gradually, as you come to terms with the culture, the frustrations will become fewer and fewer.

**Culture Shock** – The process of mentally, physically, and emotionally adjusting to a new environment is commonly known as "culture shock." It is a response to being in a situation where everything is different from your previous experiences, including language/slang, food, transportation, body language, and everyday activities. Culture shock covers a wide range of reactions from mild annoyance to frustration, depression, fatigue, and excitement.

The Glimpse Foundation ([http://www.gvsu.edu/studyabroad/glimpse-resources-681.htm](http://www.gvsu.edu/studyabroad/glimpse-resources-681.htm)) has published several guides based on extensive survey research with study abroad returnees. Here is their description of culture shock and its phases:

"...Culture shock manifests itself differently in different people, but research has detected general patterns of emotional highs and lows experienced by international travelers. These phases vary in duration and severity, and are not necessarily linear."

**Euphoria** -The first few hours, days, or weeks abroad are often characterized by the excitement of sensory overload. Both adrenaline and expectations are running high, and everything seems new and intriguing.

**Irritability and Hostility** -Once the initial "honeymoon" phase subsides, dissonances between home and host cultures begin to seem more pronounced, and a sense of alienation can set in. Curiosity and enthusiasm about-face, transforming into frustration, insecurity, negativity toward local culture, glorification of home culture, exaggerated responses to minor problems, withdrawal and/or depression.
Gradual Adjustment - With time, you'll begin to orient yourself to a different set of cultural practices and feel increasingly comfortable and confident in your new surroundings. Your sense of humor, which may have been lying dormant for a while, will reemerge.

Reentry or Reverse Culture Shock - Upon returning home, you will be faced with integrating your abroad experience with life in the United States. You might feel disoriented, out of place, or changed by your experience in a way that makes relating to family and friends difficult.

Dealing with Culture Shock –

• RESEARCH: Read about the cultural differences before your pre-departure, so you can better understand the culture.

• Try to look for logical reasons why things happen. This may help you view your host culture in a more positive light.

• Be slow to judge; observe first, show respect, and invite conversation. Try not to dwell on the negative things about your host culture, and don’t hang around with people who do.

• Explore! Get a sense for the physical environment, look for parks, sports facilities, bus stops, etc. Get a sense for the behavioral norms; how do they greet each other, wait in line, etc. Find out where people meet and socialize. Make an effort to go to those places.

• Try to fit into a rhythm of life in your host culture. Adjust to their time schedule for meals and work. Read local newspapers and books.

• Keep your sense of humor!

• Set small goals for yourself, as high expectations may be difficult to meet.

• Speak the language of the country you are in, and don’t worry if you only know a few phrases.

• Take care of yourself by exercising, getting enough sleep, eating properly, and doing things you enjoy.

• Keep in touch with friends and family at home.

• Draw on your personal resources for handling stress. You’ve done it many times before, and you can do it again.
Once settled into your “home away from home”, you may not spend much time thinking about UA. After reading, go enjoy yourself, see the sites, meet new people, and study hard!

**ARRIVAL**

*Jet lag* – “Jet lag” is a temporary condition when your body clock is out of rhythm as a result of long trips that cross time zones. It may include fatigue, irritability, insomnia, and an impaired ability to concentrate. The more time zones you cross, the more noticeable jet lag will be. Drinking alcohol on the flight can exaggerate these feelings. Jet lag may last for several days. Keep this in mind when planning activities during the first few days in your new surroundings.

*Getting to your Host University or Residence* – Some programs offer pick-up service from the airport. If this is not offered for your program, it is imperative that you figure out how to get to campus or your residence from the airport. Program providers or host universities should be able to provide this information. Keep in mind that the nearest airport may be quite some distance from your university. Just think: the closest airport to UA is over an hour away in Birmingham!

*Checking In*– Immediately upon arrival to your host university, you will need to check in with your program provider or international office contact. They need to know that you have arrived safely so they can help you get checked into housing and settled in to your new home. Also, once you are settled, let your family, friends, and Study Abroad Advisor know that you have arrived safely.
Travel Plans – Inform local program leaders and your family back home of your whereabouts if you plan to travel while you are abroad.

Accommodations – Options for accommodations abroad may include host families, university residence halls, or a modestly priced hotel. Be realistic about your expectations. Information from your program provider should include a list of what is provided in the accommodations and what you are expected to bring or purchase.

If you choose a home stay, be considerate, respectful, and keep the lines of communication open. Together you should discuss basic rules, such as phone usage, meals and other details. It is also a polite gesture to bring your host family a small token of appreciation for allowing you to be part of their family for a short time. It doesn’t have to be a big, pricey, flashy gift. Think of something unique to your hometown or something with a UA logo (like t-shirts, postcards, coffee mug, or maybe even some grits) and be mindful of how it will be packed with the rest of your luggage!

Academic Concerns

Finding Your Advisor – Everyone will have some kind of advisor on site to help with anything from course registration to housing to minor emergencies. Locate that person soon upon arrival, especially if you have any questions or concerns. You may also want to bring your advisor a small token from home to express your appreciation for all they have done and will do to help you.

Class Registration – Depending on the university or program, you may be able to register for classes before arrival. This will not always be the case. You will need to know how and when to register for your classes. Many times this information is given in on-site orientation sessions. In some instances, you may not be able to see what courses are offered at the host university before arriving. In the latter case, do not worry – every other international student there will be in the same position. Do not be afraid to ask for help!

Academic Expectations – In short, attendance is expected as part of the academic portion of your program, and typically a requirement for visa
regulations. It is especially critical for short-term programs. Failure to attend classes may result in low or failing grades. You may even be dropped from the class and not receive credit. In severe cases, you may even be deported from the country. If you anticipate an absence, tell the instructor immediately and make arrangements to make-up or take quizzes, exams or labs in advance. Permission may not be given in all instances and should be asked well in advance.

**Current Enrollment Verification Certificate** – If you are using federal financial aid, you must return the Current Enrollment Verification Certificate to UA’s Office of the University Registrar within the allocated time. It can be mailed, faxed, or emailed to the UA Registrar. Failure to return this document could result in loss of financial aid or scholarships and/or being dropped from your program.

*Does not apply to UA Faculty-led programs.*

**Transcripts** – Your official transcript showing the classes you took overseas will need to be sent to Education Abroad upon completion of your program (address on page 1). It is also beneficial to secure additional copies of your transcript in the event you should need one later. Obtaining a transcript from the host university a couple of years later for graduate school or employment can be both costly and time consuming. It is best to bring sealed copies home with you.

*Does not apply to UA Faculty-led programs.*

**Academic Calendar** – The academic calendar followed in the United States is not the same in other countries. This also includes holidays. Do not expect to have the same holidays in your host country than at home. You may have to go to class on Thanksgiving Day. The bright side is your host country will have holidays we do not have here – like bank holidays!

**Registering for UA Classes While Abroad** – If going abroad for a semester or academic year, you will have to register for UA classes for the following semester while abroad. Registration is done online. This can be very easily taken care of overseas. Should you need academic advising, you will need to make arrangements with your major/minor advisor prior to departure, or do advising by email or phone. Be sure to know the dates of your registration ahead of time so
you can register for the classes you need. When registering, also remember the time difference!

**EXPECTATIONS v. EXPERIENCE**

*Adjustments* – Living abroad will be a different experience. Anticipating some of the differences ahead of time can help better prepare for life abroad. An important thing to remember is to be flexible. You will have to adapt to new things you encounter. Accept that many things will be different from home. Learn to expect the unexpected!

*Culture Shock* - You may experience some discomfort before you are able to settle in to your new surroundings. From food, hygiene, weather, language, dress, or even political and social norms, culture shock can be shocking. It is important to remember that adapting one's behavior to the customs and expectations of the host country is your responsibility as a visitor and guest. This is not to deny one's own culture but to respect that of others. Remaining open and flexible rather than judgmental is key. This can be the most rewarding experience in your education.

*Routines and Schedules* – While abroad, your routine will change. There will most likely be a time difference and your city may adhere to a different schedule than you’re used to. From late night dinners to shops closings early, each city is different, so plan your routine around these changes. You might also need to plan class or excursions around bus/metro arrival time, as well as your roommates’ or host family’s unique schedules. There are countless ways in which your routine abroad can differ from your routine in the United States. While it may be frustrating at first, be flexible and always look for ways to adapt and get the most out of your experience.

**GOING HOME**

*Packing* – You will return home with more than you initially brought. Packing lightly and efficiently is important and will be even more so as you bring back souvenirs. Consider shipping your purchases home. This can sometimes be cheaper and less hassle than having extra bags on the plane.
**Bill Payment** – Just as you will need to pay your student bills at UA before leaving the U.S., you will also need to clear your host university account before coming home. If you leave unpaid bills, there will be repercussions, which can include not sending your transcript to UA (you will not receive credit), not releasing deposits (especially for housing), and even legal action.

**Souvenirs** – Buying local goods and souvenirs is an excellent way to remember your time abroad. Shopping in a new country can be fun but always keep in mind the logistics of taking souvenirs home. Be mindful of the size of your luggage and the amount of extra space. Also keep in mind what is acceptable to bring back to the United States. Please refer to the following section on Customs for a listing of what items cannot be brought in to the U.S.

**Customs** – Customs control regulations may affect what you can and cannot bring in and out of your host country. Following the events of September 11, 2001, U.S. airport and customs security have become much stricter, leading to longer waits prior to boarding planes, body searches, early arrival time and questions from officials in both countries. Remember to be patient, honest, and polite when answering all officials' questions. For complete information on border issues, please visit the U.S. Customs and Border Protections Agency website: [http://cbp.gov](http://cbp.gov).
Congratulations on completing your study abroad experience! But never fear, your journey is far from over!

Adding an international component to your education is a wonderful accomplishment. However, what you do with the experience is just as important as what you learned while abroad. We look forward to hearing from you as you get involved in the many activities available to you as a new international ambassador. Below is useful advice and opportunities for tapping into your new world perspective and sharing it with others.

“Many a trip continues long after movement in time and space have ceased.”
John Steinbeck
ACADEMICS

For non UA study abroad students, The University of Alabama Course Equivalency Form should have been completed prior to your departure. The next step is to wait for your transcript from your program abroad. Once it arrives, the courses will be compared to your predetermined course equivalencies (on your CEF) and credit will be applied to your UA transcript. Transcripts being sent from international universities can take a few weeks to arrive. The credit transfer will not happen immediately upon your return. Try to secure an official transcript from your host university before your return to UA; it will speed up the process.

Transcripts should be mailed to:

135 B.B. Comer, Box 870254
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0254

HOUSING

If re-contracting for an on campus room, this must be done this before you go abroad in the form of a paper application. Return the paper application to Housing and Residential Communities in Presidential Village.

RE-ENTRY AND CULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

Similar to the cultural adjustment pattern when arriving in a foreign country, you may experience stages of cultural adjustment when returning home.

Euphoria (Honeymoon Phase) - The first few hours, days, or weeks abroad are often characterized by the excitement of sensory overload. Both adrenaline and expectations are running high, and everything seems new and intriguing.

Irritability and Hostility - Once the initial "honeymoon" phase subsides, dissonances between home and host cultures begin to seem more pronounced, and a sense of alienation can set in. Curiosity and enthusiasm about-face, transforming into frustration, insecurity, negativity toward local culture, glorification of home culture, exaggerated responses to minor problems, withdrawal and/or depression.
Gradual Adjustment - With time, you'll begin to orient yourself to a different set of cultural practices and feel increasingly comfortable and confident in your new surroundings. Your sense of humor, which may have been lying dormant for a while, will reemerge.

Reentry or Reverse Culture Shock - Upon returning home, you will be faced with integrating your abroad experience with life in the United States. You might feel disoriented, out of place, or changed by your experience in a way that makes relating to family and friends difficult.

Like the "honeymoon" phase, where excitement upon seeing friends and family, familiar food and favorite hang-outs is the overriding emotion, this period can be followed by frustration, disorientation and depression, known as “reverse culture shock.” This can take on many forms and differs in length and intensity among individuals. There aren’t universal symptoms that everyone shares, yet some common ones include: a sense of no longer belonging to your home culture, frustration of adjusting to a different pace of life in America, a sense that friends, family, or colleagues are not interested in discussing your experience, friends made abroad are missed as well as the culture and way of life in the host country.

There are ways to prepare for re-entry before returning home. While away, keep up on what's going on with friends and family and try to keep track of local and national news so you do not feel totally lost when you get back home. Recognize that you will develop at a personal level. People at home are growing and changing, too. Think about what you want to do when you get back and try to have a plan for your return. Resist the tendency to think that your friends and family have not done anything while you were away. Plan your finances for your return. How will you pay for school, rent, gas, and food? Do you need to apply for student loans or other financial support?

It may take some time to feel at home again. Use patience to ease the transition.

- Keep your cultural sensitivity. Observe American culture the same way you observed the foreign culture. Consider what you like about America and what you want to keep from the culture you experienced abroad.
• Stay positive and active. There will be frustrations and disappointments but work through it with the same enthusiasm that you brought to your overseas experience.

• Friends and family may have a difficult time understanding your readjustment difficulties. Try to explain that it is a normal phase in any traveler’s journey.

• If you find re-entry particularly traumatic, seek support from UA’s Counseling Center (http://counseling.ua.edu).

**SHARING YOUR EXPERIENCE**

You are now in a unique position to further enrich your own life as well as the lives of others by sharing experiences and how they have affected your understanding of yourself, your country and the rest of the world. You are now a part of the distinctive number of students who have studied abroad.

When you return, make the most of what you learned from your travels. Take time to reflect, and then turn your reflections into action:

• **Culturally Speaking or Conversation Partners** - international students meet with UA students for informal conversation about cultural topics.

• **Student Organizations** – Apwonjo, Alabama International Relations Club, Study Abroad Connections, and various language clubs. Find these and more on the Source website [http://thesource.ua.edu](http://thesource.ua.edu)

• **Write an article** for the CW or to be featured on EA’s homepage

• **Volunteer to help with International Student Check-In and Orientation** and help greet new international students coming to study at UA

• Ask the housing office about [international living communities](#) at UA

• **Become an Education Abroad intern!** This internship opportunity with EA is an excellent way to share your experience and encourage other students to study abroad.
• If you will not be returning to university, engage in a meaningful activity (volunteer at a hospital or school). Sitting at home while friends and family who are busy with their everyday lives will not help your readjustment.
• Volunteer with EA events such as Study Abroad Fair, Get on Board Day, etc.

CAREER PLANNING

Visit the Career Center (3400 Ferg or online https://career.sa.ua.edu/) to find out how to utilize your international experience in preparing for the job market. Ask them why and how to include it on your resume. Careers for those with international experience can be found in the business and trade industry, CIA, State Department, the Study Abroad field, and many other fields. Think of using your newly acquired experience to join the Peace Corp or apply for a Fulbright.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Your opinion is valuable! The program evaluation presents an opportunity for you to tell us about the program. It also helps us in advising future participants about the program – what they should know, be cautious of, and definitely check out if they choose the same program and/or location. You will receive an email with an evaluation attached upon completion of your program. Please complete and return it so we know how things went. If for some reason you do not receive a program evaluation from Education Abroad, please let us know.
Appendix A: LINKS AND WEB INFO

UA LINKS

Education Abroad https://studyabroad.ua.edu
UA Career Center https://career.sa.ua.edu/
The Source https://thesource.ua.edu

INSURANCE

Cultural Insurance Services International (CISI)
http://www.culturalinsurance.com

U.S. GOVERNMENT LINKS

U.S. Department of State Students Abroad http://studentsabroad.state.gov
U.S. Customs and Border Protections Agency http://cbp.gov
Travel Registration https://travelregistration.state.gov
Center for Disease Control (CDC) http://www.cdc.gov
Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) http://www.osac.gov
Transportation Security Administration http://www.tsa.gov

TRAVEL INFORMATION

Association for Safe International Road Travel (ASIRT) http://www.asirt.org
Lonely Planet http://www.lonelyplanet.com
Travelers Digest http://www.travelersdigest.com
The Bathroom Diaries http://www.thebathroomdiaries.com

EXCHANGE RATE CONVERTERS

Onada http://www.onada.com
Universal Currency Converter http://xe.com
Appendix B: PACKING GUIDE

Packing requires planning and careful consideration. Below is a general list of suggested items you may consider packing.

**Carry-on**

- Passport and any necessary visas
- Entry letter from host institution/provider
- Airline ticket(s)
- U.S. and foreign currency
- Copies of important documents and emergency contact information
- Credit and debit cards
- State driver’s license
- International Driving Permit
- International Calling Card
- Eye glasses and/or contact lenses
- Prescription medication in original container, back-up supply, and letter from doctor
- Instructions for treating any allergies or unique medical conditions
- Camera
- Laptop and other small electronic devices
- Cell phone and charger
- Extra change of clothing/undergarments
- Books and/or magazines

**Checked Luggage**

- Extra copies of important documents and emergency contact information
- Seasonally and culturally appropriate clothing, undergarments, bathing suit, shoes, and accessories
- Toiletries
- First aid kit*
- Sewing kit*
- Eye glass repair kit*
- Nail clippers*
- Electric or manual razor for shaving*
- Over-the-counter pain reliever
- Extra laptop battery, disks and/or flash drive
- Small umbrella
- Extra sweater and scarf to cover arms and hair for certain holy sites
- Travel alarm clock
- Small purse or pouch
- Converter or transformer for 110-volt electrical devices
- Plug adapter
- Small flashlight

*May get confiscated if placed in carry-on baggage for security purposes. Check with [http://www.tsa.gov](http://www.tsa.gov) for updates on restricted items.*

*Do not carry baggage for other persons*
Appendix C: PERSONAL EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (EAP) - Adapted from the SAFETI Study Abroad Handbook

Knowing the answers to the questions below is a good first step in developing your personal EAP. Drawing a map, finding escape routes or writing emergency preparedness directions/steps are good components of an EAP.

**KNOW WHERE TO GO**

Where should you go first in an emergency, and what method of transportation will you use to get there?  

Be aware of all your emergency transportation options and how to access them.

Airport:  
Train Station:  
Boat/Ferry/Port Authority:  
Bus Station:  
Metro Station:  
Rent-A-Car:  

**KNOW YOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

In addition to your personal emergency contacts, we also recommend you find the numbers for the following nearest to your travel location(s):

911 equivalents:  
Local Govn’t/Visa office:  
Consulate/Embassy:  
Police:  
Fire:  
Hospital:  
Post Office:  
Translator Service:  
Lawyer:  
Red Cross:  
24-Hour Assist/Insurance Hotline:  
Other:  

Who will you call first, second, third, etc. in an emergency?

1.  
2.  
3.
Do your emergency contacts have each others’ phone numbers so they can communicate and relay information about you to each other?

What are some alternate ways of communicating with your emergency contacts?

Who would you like those assisting you to contact in the event of your illness, injury, incarceration, kidnapping, etc...?

Do all of your emergency contacts know what your wishes are in the event of your serious injury or death?

Where does your nearest emergency contact live? How fast can you get to him/her?

**BACK-up PLAN/SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

If the situation does not permit you to follow the original emergency plan, what is the back-up plan (Plan B)?

Are there any other special conditions to consider which are unique to your situation (i.e. weather conditions/hazards in your region of study/travel, a personal physical disability, poor public transportation or phone service in your area...)?

**EMERGENCY Kit/MONEY**

Which items do you still need to add to your emergency first aid kit before it is fully stocked and ready?

Do you have emergency cash reserves, credit cards, etc. on-hand, in case you can't count on banks/ATMs, or get to a bank/ATM?

Using the emergency supplies and reserve money you have set aside, for how many days would you be able to sustain yourself and what would you use each day?
Appendix D: Study Abroad Essentials Check List

Check List:

☐ I will have read and will adhere to the UA Student Code of Conduct
☐ Develop an Emergency Action Plan (Appendix C)
☐ Confirm my schedule and pay my bill online through myBama for my study abroad.
☐ My emergency contacts both in the U.S. and oversees have my contact information and I will have theirs
☐ I know the address and telephone for my residence overseas and have given it to my family and friends
☐ I understand it is normal to experience culture shock. I expect to have both good and bad days when learning to overcome my culture shock
☐ If participating in a non-UAd study abroad program I will ensure an official transcript of courses taken abroad is sent back to EA to secure transfer credit
☐ I will have all important documents to carry abroad
   ☐ Copy of passport/Visa
   ☐ Copy insurance card
   ☐ Copy of Credit Card
   ☐ Copy of CISO Policy