



Pre- Departure Handbook

Cleveland State University

"Travel isn't always pretty. It isn't always comfortable. Sometimes it hurts, it even breaks your heart. But that's okay. The journey changes you; it should change you. It leaves marks on your memory, on your consciousness, on your heart, and on your body. You take something with you. Hopefully, you leave something good behind."

– Anthony

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Dear Study Abroad Student:

Greetings from the Center for International Services and Programs at Cleveland State University. Congratulations on making study abroad part of your collegiate experience.

Studying abroad will become one of the most significant experiences in your academic career. This manual will be a good guide to help you prepare for your departure and it will serve as a useful reference while you are abroad.

As you gear up for your study abroad experience, you should remember that the Center for International Services and Programs at CSU is here to aid you in every possible way.

If you are at any time during your study abroad experience in need of assistance, please feel free to contact us; all of our contact information is below and on the last page of this booklet.

We wish you a fun-filled journey and a very successful academic term. Safe travels!

Sincerely,

Center for International Services and Programs



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Pre-departure planning

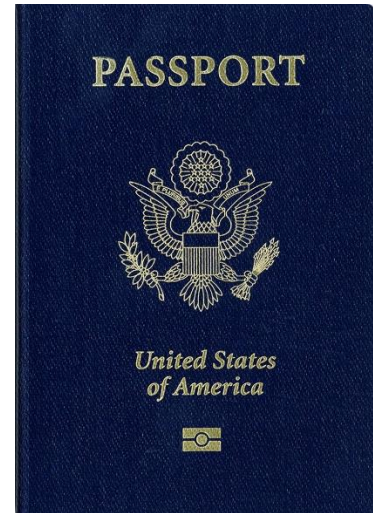
Passports

One of the first things to consider when planning for study abroad is getting a passport or renewing an old one. Passports are official government documents that attest to your citizenship and identity. Passports are required whenever you travel outside of the country. U.S. passports cost approximately \$145 to issue and take about 6-12 weeks to process. If you already have a passport, check the expiration date. If your passport will expire within six months of your intended return date to the U.S. from study abroad, you should renew it before leaving. Renewal applications cost less than new applications but take the same amount of time to process.

The easiest way to apply for a U.S. passport is to fill out the application on the U.S. State Department website, print it out, and take it to your nearest processing agency (post offices, libraries, etc.) along with one passport photo, proof of citizenship (certified birth certificate) and photocopy of your state I.D. For a complete list of locations and requirements visit:

www.travel.state.gov/passport

Once you receive your passport, please verify that all of the information is correct and then sign it on the I.D. page above your photo on the line that says signature of bearer.



It is important to know where your passport is at all times. It can be very inconvenient as well as expensive if your passport is lost or stolen. We recommend that you make photocopies and take photos of your passport. Give one copy to your emergency



contact at home, keep one in your luggage, and one in your carry-on bag or wallet. You can also take photo of your passport and email it to yourself for safe keeping.

For more information on applying for a passport visit: www.travel.state.gov/passport

Photocopies of your passport can be your saving grace if you have to apply for a replacement. The Center for International Services and Programs should also have a photocopy of your passport on file should you ever need it.

Visas

A visa (short for the Latin *carta visa*, lit. "the document has been seen") is a stamp issued by a foreign government giving you permission to enter their country for a given period of time and for certain purposes. Most countries require possession of a valid visa as a condition of entry for foreigners. Visas are typically stamped or glued into the recipient's passport. Passports must usually be valid for 6

months beyond the end of the study abroad program for the visa application to be accepted.

There are rare occasions in which students will not need to apply for visas. Each country has different requirements based on the length of the program and the student's country of citizenship. Therefore, it is necessary for you to check the country's specific guidelines regarding visa applications for students. If you are going on an affiliate program with a U.S. program sponsor or third-party program provider (e.g., AIFS, USAC, ISA, etc.), the program sponsor will most likely give you instructions on how to obtain your student visa. However, you are strongly encouraged to check with the embassy or nearest consulate (many countries require that you apply through the consular office that is closest to your primary area of residence) regarding visa application requirements. We recommend visiting the embassy's website as soon as you can.

The cost of student visas varies widely (\$45-\$650). The average wait time for a visa is generally 4-6 weeks. So, it is very important that you find out early on in your study abroad preparations whether or not you will need a student visa.

If you plan to travel to other countries within your period of study abroad or after your program finishes, check the entrance requirements of each country before you leave home. **It is your responsibility to make sure you have proper documentation abroad.**

CAUTION: Waiting until the last minute to apply for a visa may result in a delayed departure or even cancellation of your plans—not to mention extra fees for expedited services.

Note to international student:

Please remember that studying abroad may affect your international student status. You must speak with an International Student Advisor (intadvisor@csuohio.edu, 216-687-3910) to discuss your plans well in advance of studying abroad.

Absentee Voting

If there will be elections in which you wish to participate while abroad, you should make arrangements for an absentee ballot before leaving the country, since that will prove easier than doing so through the embassy in your host country. Contact the County Board of Elections or the Secretary of State's office where you are registered to vote.



Country Information Before leaving the USA find out as much about the host country as possible. There are many online resources available. We recommend the following sites:



<https://travel.state.gov/>

<http://www.studentsabroad.com>

Registering your travel with Department of State

All U.S. citizens should register themselves with the Department of State *before* departing from the U.S. In the event of international, political, or family emergency or in the event that your passport is lost or stolen, the U.S. Embassy in your host country will be better able to assist pre-registered citizens. Please visit the Department of State's website and follow the links to register with the STEP Program (Smart Traveler Enrollment Program) <https://step.state.gov/>



Students of other nationalities should check with their own embassies to see if it is possible to register prior to departure. Additional health and safety advice can be accessed through the U.S. State Department program for students traveling abroad: <http://studyabroad.state.gov/>

Power of Attorney

You may wish to consider selecting a person to take care of your financial affairs while you're out of the country. This is done by assigning a limited Power of Attorney. Some instances in which a Power of Attorney may be necessary are to receive checks made payable to you for educational expenses, to sign and deposit checks made payable to you, to handle issues related to your financial aid, to access information in your student account and/or financial aid files, to process banking transactions, to process insurance transactions, or to pay bills. See FERPA under "CSU Related Matters."

If you decide to appoint a limited Power of Attorney, you should select a person you consider trustworthy to make decisions in your best interests and sign official documents on your behalf. Most students select a parent, spouse, or long-term friend. A casual acquaintance is NOT recommended. University staff may not act on your behalf. Always ask the individual before appointing them as your Power of Attorney.

Assigning Power of Attorney is a legal process that involves the drafting of a document which assigns another person to act as your legal representative in specific situations. To arrange a Power of Attorney fill out a POA form and then have your signature notarized. Note: the Power of Attorney document must be signed by you in the presence of a Notary Public.

Students with Disabilities

If you are currently receiving or are eligible to receive accommodation through the Office of Disabilities Services, it is in your best interest to discuss your status with the CISP, the ODS and/or your study abroad program provider prior to departure to

determine what accommodations abroad can be arranged and to allow ample time for those arrangements. Because of the stress, change in diet, and different living conditions in a foreign setting, some medical conditions, physical disabilities, or learning disabilities may worsen while abroad. Please do not wait until you are abroad to notify your study abroad program that you need accommodation.

Consideration of your health

Consider visiting a health care professional, travel clinic and /or the CSU Counseling Center prior to leaving the U.S. to discuss your plans and receive advice.

Traveling Abroad

Flight Arrangements

You should start looking into arrangements for your round trip flight as early as possible. The sponsoring organization or your host university can tell you the exact date you are expected to be there (usually for orientation), and when your program or university session is scheduled to end. Be sure you find out when the exams are scheduled to end, not just the course work, as you should plan to sit for all exams where and when they are offered. If the exam schedule is not set until after the semester begins, be sure to get a ticket that allows for a one-time low-cost return date change.

When making your flight arrangements, check around with several different travel agencies and travel companies to compare prices and options. Also, be sure to ask for student fares and/or student discounts. Check into price differences (and flexibility options). We recommend speaking to a student travel representative on the phone to make sure that you are getting the best deal and all of your bases are covered.



The following are suggestions of travel agencies and travel companies from former students:

Student Universe
(617) 321-3100 or (800) 272-9676
www.studentuniverse.com

Scholar Trip
(855) 452-0376
scholartrip.com/

After booking your ticket, you may go on-line to monitor your itinerary and to see the most up to date information about your flights. If you have special dietary concerns or

seat location preferences, you can also let the airline know through their website.

You may also wish to consider enrolling in the frequent flyer program of your airline. You may not realize it, but many airlines are partnered with each other and your earned miles on your flight could lead to a free trip in the future.

Packing List

Packing appropriately is an essential part of travel. It's never wise to over pack, and it's not fun to under pack. Most items you'll need during your time abroad will also be available overseas. Unless you absolutely need certain name brands, you don't have to worry about packing huge supplies of any one thing. Bring some toiletries to get you by for a few days, and then buy those things in country.

A good rule of thumb is to **bring 2 weeks' worth of clothes** for a semester; you will find a place to do laundry in country. You will also probably buy more things while you are abroad, so you want to make sure you have room to bring them home at the end of your program.



"The Stall Test" You will be traveling through an airport, most likely more than one. A good way to make sure you don't over pack is to make sure all your luggage can fit in a bathroom stall with you in it. If not, you over packed 😊.

Sonia's Travels; Travel Tips it's a great series on YouTube where you can find a video on almost anything you may want to know before you study abroad!

Great video to get some packing tips from Sonia's Travel Tips:

Packing for Study Abroad:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qWiCyp7FNTA>

Packing for long trips:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pNT5m66CFg>

Electronics: Remember that any electronics you bring abroad will likely need a converter and/or an adapter for the electrical outlet shape and voltage of the host

country. Some small items such as hair dryers can be purchased cheaply overseas; consider purchasing these objects when you arrive.

Sonia's Travel Tips: Electricity guide for travelers (converters)

www.youtube.com/watch?v=oyDkZVc3npQ

Sonia's Travel Tips: Plugs and Adapters: www.youtube.com/watch?v=DTjSS8n_kw8

A Sample Packing List for Checked Luggage

- copies of e-tickets or confirmation itinerary
- copy of passport
- copies of ATM card (call/visit your bank before you leave and notify them of your travel plans)
- local currency (equivalent to \$50)
- copies of front and back of credit card(s)
- medication(s)
- health insurance policy numbers and apps for quick and easy access
- certified copy of your birth certificate
- money belt/pouch
- converter/adaptor set(s)
- multiple chargers for your electronic devices
- 2 pairs dress shoes
- 7 pair socks and undergarments
- 4 dress shirts/4 casual shirts
- 1 blazer/cardigan
- 2 pair of dress pants/skirts; 2 pair of casual pants
- pajamas
- Winter jacket and/or rain jacket
- umbrella or raincoat
- 1 pair sturdy walking shoes
- 2 pairs jeans
- 1 casual shirt
- jacket
- watch
- bag for trip home/shopping abroad
- comb/brush, extra contacts/saline solution, deodorant, shampoo, soap, toothbrush, toothpaste
- other hygiene products (preferred brands)
- towel
- shower flip flops
- luggage locks (to be used in hotel rooms)
- sunscreen
- Pepto Bismol and/or Imodium (if necessary)
- pocket dictionary/phrase book
- sunglasses
- toilet paper/tissue paper (if necessary, especially if visiting rural areas)
- unwrapped gifts (programs with home stays only)

Remember to pack lightly. Check the luggage limitations (sizes and weight restrictions) with your airline before you go to the airport.

Notes about Medications:

Many countries have strict policies regarding medications being brought into the country. Make sure you have a good supply of any necessary medications that you will be bringing with you and always carry them in their original containers. It would also

be a good idea to ask your doctor to write scripts of your medications, in case you need any refills. Most countries consider mailing medications overseas as an illegal activity. Visit the website of the U.S. Embassy in your host country before you leave for the most up to date advice for U.S. travelers. **Ask your doctor if it is possible to get enough medication to last you your program's length so you will not have to worry about refilling it overseas.

Carry-On Luggage

Bring a change of clothes (or 2) in your carry on. If your luggage doesn't get on the same plane as you (it happens!) then you will be able to change your clothes while you wait a day or two. A small zip lock bag of toiletries (i.e. tooth brush, eye drops, lip balm, etc.) is also a good idea to have as a carry on. It is also wise to bring anything valuable that you'd not be able to live without (i.e. glasses, contacts, or that which would be very expensive to replace) and take those items with you in your carry on. Most airlines allow you to bring one bag (under 21") and a carry on (purse or laptop bag). Check your airline's website for weight and size restrictions for both your domestic (if required) and international flights.

You should also consult the TSA (Transportation Security Administration) website <https://www.tsa.gov/travel> for the most up to date list of permissible and banned items from carry-on bags. At the time of printing, no passenger could carry liquids or gels in containers larger than 3.4 oz. and all such items needed to fit into a 1 quart plastic Ziploc baggie.

The graphic is a dark blue/black background with white and yellow text. At the top, it says "3-1-1 for Your Carry-Ons" in large white font, with "Play Your Part" in yellow below it. Below this are three columns, each with a large white number in a blue circle. The first column has a "3" and text: "3 ounces* or less size containers of liquid or gel." Below this is a yellow box with "Container size is a security measure." and an illustration of a 3-ounce bottle. The second column has a "1" and text: "1 quart-size, clear plastic, zip-top bag holding 3 ounces or less containers." Below this is a yellow box with "Bag limits total volume per person." and an illustration of a quart-sized bag. The third column has a "1" and text: "1 bag per traveler placed in the security bin." Below this is a yellow box with "Isolating liquids speeds screening." and an illustration of a security bin. At the bottom left is the TSA logo and "Transportation Security Administration". At the bottom center is "www.tsa.gov".

Sample list of what to pack in your carry-on bag

- airline tickets/print out of e-tickets and/or confirmation itinerary
- passport
- ATM card, credit card(s)
- new apps loaded on your phone (insurance provider, WhatsApp etc)
- local currency (equivalent to \$50)
- local contact information and address of your host/program provider, airport greeter, etc.
- full change of clothes in case your luggage doesn't make it
- traveler's medicine kit (Pepcid Complete, Band-Aids, Dramamine, Immodium-AD, Advil, etc)
- power cords with adapters for your phone, laptop, or other devices
- No liquids or gels in containers larger than 3.4oz. (all must fit inside a 1 qt sealable plastic baggie)

- ❑ Any medications that you take on a regular basis
- ❑ Empty water bottle so you can fill up at drinking fountain once through TSA security
- ❑ 1 or 2 pens to complete the Customs and Immigration paperwork on the plane
- ❑ **This Handbook!**

Sonia's Travel Tips: Travel Tips: How to Achieve Carry-On Perfection
www.youtube.com/watch?v=4QITnZ_POVs

Sonia's Travel Tips: How to survive long flights:
www.youtube.com/watch?v=wl8zWnWbYk0

Sonia's Travel Tips: How to Turn Coach into First Class
www.youtube.com/watch?v=5s3tssQm7rY

Arrival

Clearing Immigration and Customs

Upon arrival in your host country or while you're still in the plane you will be given a landing card and customs card that will ask you to fill out information about your stay. Make sure that you have international contact details with you in your carry-on luggage such as: names, addresses, phone numbers, emails and any other basic information that has been given to you regarding your program abroad.

Most countries will require you to indicate the address where you will be living on the card; make sure you have all the materials on hand or you may be denied entrance into the country. You will need to follow the signs to immigration/customs. You'll likely get in the lane that is for "non-citizens" and then wait to be called up by the agent. They will check your papers and passport, ask why you are coming to the country, where you are staying and for how long. Don't be nervous!

Arriving without Luggage

It is extremely important to have your luggage well-marked with your contact information, including email, inside and outside of the luggage.



In the event that you arrive without luggage, there should be an airline desk near the baggage carousels where you can file a missing luggage report. You will be required to give a description of your luggage and leave an address for delivery of your luggage when it finally arrives. Do not leave the airport without filing a claim first!

Jet Lag

Flying across multiple time zones can take a toll on your body and mind. Most likely, you will be extremely dehydrated, tired and uneasy. The best way to combat jet lag is to make sure that you sleep during appropriate times at your destination. For example, if you are to arrive at night, go to bed after you arrive; if you arrive during the day or morning, try to stay awake and go to bed at night. This will "reset" your internal body clock. Try to take care of yourself, too. Try not to eat any greasy food, or food that may upset your stomach. Your body will be extremely sensitive during this time. Drink lots of water and avoid alcohol and caffeine.

Orientation

After you arrive and settle down, take the time to familiarize yourself with your new surroundings. It is not uncommon to become overwhelmed, especially if you are in a large metropolitan city or an unfamiliar setting. It is normal for you to have doubts. The best way to combat disorientation is to keep an open mind, try to gain familiarity with the streets, buildings and local businesses. Take mental notes as you wander around. Try to develop new and healthy routines as soon as possible. By starting new routines, you can adjust mentally and your body can start to recuperate from the travel. Examples of healthy routines include waking up at the same time every morning, daily exercise, eating a range of fresh and healthy foods and keeping a consistent bedtime. Be sure to sign up for and participate in any and all orientation activities organized by your university or program.

CSU Related Matters

Study Abroad Approval

You must be approved by Cleveland State University via the Center for International Services and Programs in order to be “on leave” from CSU and receive credit for your international experience. You are required to submit an approval application to CISP. Any “holds” on your CampusNet account must be taken care of prior to departure. Study abroad approval is contingent upon remaining in good standing with CSU academically, socially and financially prior to departure.

Transcripts

At the end of your program, your program or university should send an official transcript to:

Julie Good, Manager of International Programs
Center for International Services and Programs
Cleveland State University
2121 Euclid Ave. BH 411
Cleveland, Ohio 44115 USA

Do not assume that your program or university will know where to send your transcript or that they will automatically send your transcript when you are finished. **It is your responsibility to request a transcript.** It is also ideal to order a few additional copies; if you decide to go on to graduate or professional schools, you will always be asked to submit new official copies of your foreign transcripts even though the credits are posted to your CSU academic record. These foreign transcripts become part of your academic record so you will always need access new official versions. Once you submit a transcript to CSU, it becomes the property of the University and will not be returned to you.

Once we receive your transcript, we will make a copy; send the original to the university Registrar's or to an academic department for evaluation and then on to the Registrar's. It may take up to two months before your transcript is processed and the credits and academic exceptions are posted to your transcript or degree audit.

Failing or Withdrawing

If you are on financial aid and you fail or if you withdraw from a course abroad and your transcript indicates that you were successful in less than 67% of your coursework, you may default on your financial aid and be placed on probation for completion. You may have to immediately pay back any awards given to you and you may become ineligible for financial aid in the future. Please take serious consideration of your studies and its importance before you leave the U.S. Always keep in touch with the Center for International Services and Programs back at Cleveland State while you are abroad. Inform them of any difficulties as they arise. Little can be done to help you with your academics after the semester is over.

Transfer of Credit

All courses must be taken abroad for a letter grade. Grades earned abroad with a “D” (or its equivalent) or better will transfer to your CSU academic record as transfer credits (affiliate programs). If you are planning to use credits towards fulfilling major or minor requirements, the grade needed to achieve this equivalency may be higher. If you study through an exchange program, your credits will appear as regular CSU credits in your CSU academic record. The grades earned through the exchange will be converted to an S or U grade depending on the letter grade earned abroad. The grades earned abroad (affiliate or exchange) will not factor into your CSU grade point average.

Financial Aid

Students are eligible to apply for financial aid for study abroad. Students can generally use loans, grants, and scholarship money towards the cost of their program abroad. Apply for financial aid as you normally would (complete a FAFSA). A *Study Abroad Consortium Agreement* is required in all cases where any form aid will be released from CSU to the student for use towards study abroad costs.

If you are abroad for a full academic year, you may be required to have someone from your foreign university complete a *Satisfactory Progress Abroad form* to maintain your financial aid into the second semester. If you need assistance or have questions about financial aid as it applies to study abroad, please contact the CISP or the Office of Financial Aid, 216.687.5411 or visit their website at: <http://www.csuohio.edu/financial-aid>

Charges on your CSU financial account

All student financial accounts must be in good standing prior to a student studying abroad for any length of time.

While you are abroad, we advise that you check your CampusNet account every month just to make sure that you do not have any unpaid charges. In the event that you see a discrepancy in your account, please notify the CISP or the Bursar's Office immediately. We may be able to fix your account or put you in contact with the appropriate personnel that can help. If you neglect to have your account corrected, you may have a hold on your account or you may be dropped from your courses for the semester.

All students who study abroad will be charged an administrative fee of \$150 for the term that they are abroad. These charges and their due dates follow the regular payment schedule of the Bursar for the term abroad.

FERPA

Please know that under the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) CSU is unable to provide any information to your parent(s), guardian(s), spouses, etc. about you or your current situation without your consent. If someone calls CISP and tries to straighten out any matters, we will be unable to assist them without your consent. This act was put into place for the safety of all students. Please refer to CSU's policy regarding FERPA policies for further information. www.csuohio.edu/general-counsel

Academics

Registering for Courses Abroad

You are required to enroll "full-time" in your program abroad for the entire term(s) you are away. If you have any doubt about what constitutes full-time status, please contact the CISP Center for International Services and Programs when you are registering for your courses. If you change your mind about study abroad, don't enroll full-time abroad or if your status abroad changes at any point, you are required to contact CISP immediately. Failure to do so could result in the loss of credit, tuition/scholarship money, or financial aid or the ability to get any in the future. The Registrar decides how to convert your foreign credits back into the CSU semester credit hour system.

Students are not permitted to enroll in a similar course to one for which they have already earned CSU credit. No student can earn credit twice for the same course.

While you are abroad, you may need to register for courses for an upcoming semester through CampusNet. If you need any approvals, many departments simply require an email before any holds are taken off. If you have a hold on your account and it is because of study abroad, please contact CISP as soon as possible so we can help you clear up any issues.

Academic environment abroad

In deciding to study abroad, students should be aware and be prepared to accept that educational philosophies overseas differ substantially from those dominant at U.S. colleges and universities. While the American higher educational system is based on contract-like relations between faculty and students and continuous assessment, foreign educational cultures place primary responsibility for learning on the individual student. This is generally also true of overseas programs that are administered by a U.S. college or university, since in most cases their teachers are drawn from local institutions.

The experience of studying abroad will be very different from what you are accustomed to at home. This is one of the purposes of study abroad – to do something different! To put it simply, probably the biggest difference between most overseas institutions and U.S. higher education is the approach which the host institution will have to you as a student. They will work under the assumption that you are a serious learner who takes responsibility for your education. In most countries it is highly unusual for professors to go out of their way to ensure that you are doing your work. Chances are your progress will not be closely monitored by your professors, and you will not be told (without asking) how or when to do the work that is expected of you. That said, most professors are pleased to interact with students who seek them out. Needless to say, you will be expected to turn in papers and assignments on time and to perform successfully on exams.

In many countries you will find large lectures (similar to those at large universities in the United States), as well as smaller classes or seminars, and sometimes small-group or one-on-one tutorials. Participation is often not expected in lectures, but you are usually expected to fully participate in tutorials and seminars, as this is your opportunity to discuss the material. Science, language, and psychology courses will often have labs required as part of the course. You may be assessed by assignments, papers, and exams, just as you are at home; however, in many countries the majority of your grade for the course may be determined by how you perform on the final examination.

Admission to foreign universities is usually very different from the admissions process at U.S. institutions. In many countries students are not admitted to universities as a whole, but rather to a particular course of study within the university. Often students have a lot more preparation for their particular subject, and much less flexibility in taking courses outside of their course of study. The concept of a "liberal arts education" is unique to the United States. Keep this in mind when you select your courses abroad, as you will need to be very careful that you meet any pre-requisites that are listed for each course. Keep in mind, as well, that what you may perceive as a more casual approach to coursework among your peers at overseas universities is a consequence of the fact that they often have several opportunities to take final exams in any given course, where you will have only one chance.

Yet another difference you may find abroad is that of available resources (or lack thereof), such as libraries and computers. In many countries libraries are not as willing to loan out books, and you may have to visit several libraries in order to complete a paper or assignment. Also, computers are not as plentiful, and hours of computer labs are not as long or as late as you are probably used to at Cleveland State. You may even realize how lucky you are at CSU to have these things at your fingertips!

Of course no generalization will apply in every case, and some programs (such as more field-oriented programs) do not fall under these general guidelines, but wherever you go or whatever program you participate in, expect some significant academic differences. Embrace this challenge as a unique educational and cultural opportunity. You would not have been approved for study abroad if it was not felt that you were up for the academic challenge.

Financial Information

Money Matters

Managing your money abroad can be challenging, and advanced planning is important. Before you go, pay attention to the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the currency of your host country, and learn to think in the foreign currency. A popular website for tracking daily exchange rates is: www.xe.com (also an app!)



Before you leave- CALL YOUR BANK!

There is nothing worse than trying to use your card abroad and finding out that your bank shut it off as a fraudulent charge because they didn't expect you to be in Rome, Italy when you live in Cleveland, Ohio. Call your bank and tell them the dates of your travel.

Sonia's Travel Tips: Foreign Money? What not to do when exchanging your money

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ST-ToFVsMMM>

Before your departure, we recommend that you have about \$50 in the local currency. Almost all airports in the U.S. have a currency exchange booth or you may wish to inquire with the main branch of your bank about purchasing foreign currency. \$50 should be enough to start with. If you need to take a taxi, get something to eat or pay for any incidentals when you arrive in your new host country it's convenient to have local cash on hand when you deplane. In the event that you are not able to obtain foreign currency before your departure, most international airports have exchange booths and/or ATM when you exit the customs and immigration section of the airport. Currency exchange booths usually offer the worst exchange rates.

Travel Tips: Foreign Money? What Not To Do When Exchanging Your Money

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ST-ToFVsMMM>

How much to take

Your program or university's international office should be able to provide you with estimates of how much spending money you will need. Also, consult students who have returned from studying in the country to which you are going. CISP can provide you with a list of returned study abroad students.

Keep in mind that the amount of money you spend ultimately depends on the lifestyle you choose. You should budget extra if you are planning to travel before or after your program. If you are a big spender in the U.S., bringing more money would be a good idea. Students who plan to travel extensively or regularly sample the nightlife of their host city should budget extra money.

Remember, if you are receiving any form of financial aid that will be contributing to the cost of your program, it may take several weeks (or more) after the start of your

program in order for the financial aid to be processed and the funds disbursed to you. It's not a bad idea to plan to take enough money to last you for the first month or two until the financial aid disburses. Access to liquid cash or credit cards with high limits is also recommended in case of emergencies.

Here is a list of potential expenses to consider based on your unique situation:

- tuition
- room/housing
- meals (board)
- university fees
- study abroad fee
- airfare
- transportation in country
- passport/visa
- immunizations/preventive medicines
- books and supplies
- communication costs (phone, e-mail, postage)
- health insurance
- taxes
- clothes
- gifts
- recreation and travel
- expenses during any breaks
- personal expenses

Program Expenditures

Look closely at your study program fees. Programs usually advertise fixed costs; often there are significant variable costs for living and transportation expenses that must also be covered by the student. In general, most study abroad experiences will be more expensive than a semester at CSU. Students returning from study abroad are the best sources of information about the real expenses.

Look at the total estimated cost of your program abroad before you leave the country so that you don't have any surprises down the road. Consider creating a monthly budget if spending too much while abroad is a concern.

How to carry your money

No traveler should carry large amounts of cash, but it is a good idea to change a small amount of money into the foreign currency before you arrive in your host country. You can change money at an international airport; however, the exchange rates and fees are not the most favorable. You can carry the rest of your money in the form of credit cards, and/or an international bank draft or bank check, drawn in the currency of your



host country. Check with your program or with the international office at your host university to find out the best way to transport your money to your particular host country.

We recommend that you consider keeping the equivalent of \$200 cash as emergency money. This money should not be spent but rather put into a safe place where no one can find it. In the event that you lose your ATM card or credit card(s), \$200 should be enough money to get you by if you must wait

for new cards.

Banking

You may want to open a bank account at a local bank when you arrive in your host country. Your resident director or the international office staff can advise you how to do this. You may wish to compare the account options and services at several different banks before choosing one. Be sure to ask if there are any restrictions for international students. Most students studying abroad for an entire year only will open a local account.

ATM cards

In many countries around the world (especially the more developed countries or those with high levels of Western tourism), you can find ATM machines where you can use your ATM card from home to withdraw money (in the local currency) from your bank account in the United States. Be sure to check with your bank at home for availability and transaction fees (which may be hefty depending on your bank), as well as making sure your PIN is valid abroad. It is a good idea to make sure your card is not just an ATM, but also has a Visa or Mastercard symbol on it. If it has either of these symbols, you can use it in machines that bear these symbols, and you can also use it to make purchases similar to a credit card. Note that fraud is widespread; only use ATM machines attached to banks.

Credit cards

In most places around the world, it is a good idea to have a credit card for emergencies. Check with your program or the international office staff for suggestions on which credit card(s) to bring, as there are always exceptions on what is accepted in particular countries. Credit cards can be useful for large purchases or for hotels, shops, and airline or train ticket purchases and they can be used for obtaining cash advances from a bank. Be sure to call your credit card company (and bank) before you leave the U.S. to inform them of your upcoming travels abroad. Otherwise, your first attempt to use the card(s) abroad could signal a “fraud hold,” and the cancellation of your transaction and the freezing of your account(s).

Wire transfer

Wire transfers are quick, but relatively expensive and in some parts of the world are unreliable. In some cases you may have to establish an account abroad in order to receive the money. Therefore, it is not recommended that you rely on wire transfers for your money; but they can be useful in an emergency. Western Union charges at least a \$75 fee for wiring money abroad.

Working Abroad

Don't count on getting a job overseas to help cover your expenses. In most cases, it will be illegal for you to work as an international student. Financial aid packages for your term abroad should take into account the fact that you will not be able to work while abroad.

Tipping Abroad

Below is a general guideline of tipping depending on where you are in the world

A TOURIST'S GLOBAL GUIDE TO TIPPING



WHEN IT COMES TO TIPPING EVEN THE MOST AVID TRAVELLERS CAN BE UNSURE.
DO I NEED TO TIP? and HOW MUCH?

ARE COMMON THOUGHTS THAT RUN THROUGH A CUSTOMER'S MIND WHEN THEY RECEIVE A FOOD BILL, PAY A CAB DRIVER OR GET SERVED BY A BARTENDER. HOWEVER, WHAT SOME PEOPLE MAY BELIEVE TO BE A GENEROUS GESTURE CAN BE PERCEIVED AS AN INSULT IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES. THIS GUIDE REVEALS HOW MUCH A CUSTOMER SHOULD TIP ACROSS ALL REGIONS THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



RESTAURANTS



HOTEL



TAXIS

INDIA



TIP 10% IF NO SERVICE CHARGE IS ADDED



\$1 PER BAG FOR PORTER



NOTHING EXTRAVAGANT
"Keep the change"

SOUTH AMERICA



TIP 10% IF NO SERVICE CHARGE IS ADDED



TIP GENEROUSLY WHEN STAYING IN THE RURAL HACIENDA, BUT A STANDARD \$1 TIP IS SUFFICIENT IN STANDARD HOTELS



NOT NECESSARY, BUT CAN ALWAYS ROUND OFF FARE WITH A GENEROUS GESTURE

NORTH AMERICA

[TIPS ARE EXPECTED]



TIP 15% TO 20% IF NO SERVICE CHARGE IS ADDED A DOLLAR OR TWO PER DRINK, FOR BARTENDERS



\$1 TO \$2 PER BAG FOR PORTERS



TIP 10% OF FARE

AFRICA



TIP 10% IF NO SERVICE CHARGE IS ADDED
ADD A FURTHER 5% WHEN IN SOUTH AFRICA



\$1 PER BAG FOR PORTER
IT IS COMMON TO TIP BATHROOM ATTENDANT WHEN IN EGYPT



TIP 10% OF FARE

EUROPE



TIP 10% IF NO SERVICE CHARGE IS ADDED. THIS WOULD BE AN IDEAL GESTURE THROUGHOUT MOST OF THIS REGION



1 TO 2 EUROS PER BAG FOR PORTERS



NOTHING EXTRAVAGANT
"Keep the change"

ASIA



CAN BE CONSTRUED AS RUDE TO OFFER GRATUITY IN JAPAN AND CHINA



COMMON TO TIP HOTEL STAFF IN HONG KONG HK\$10



NOTHING AT ALL IN JAPAN AND CHINA

TIP 10% IF NO SERVICE CHARGE IS ADDED IN HONG KONG

COMPULSORY SERVICE CHARGES OF 10% - 20% IN HIGH END CHINESE HOTELS

"Keep the change" THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THE CONTINENT

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

✓
ONLY TIP BY 10% IN AUSTRALIA WHEN ATTENDING A HIGH END RESTAURANT

✗
NO EXPECTATIONS OF TIPS IN NEW ZEALAND.

✓
\$1 TO \$2 PER BAG FOR PORTERS

✓
"Keep the change" IN AUSTRALIA

ADD 10% IN NEW ZEALAND

MIDDLE EAST

✓
TIP 10% IF NO SERVICE CHARGE IS ADDED IN YEMEN AND LEBANON BUT EXPECT TO TIP A FURTHER 5% IN QATAR AND U.A.E

✓
\$1 TO \$2 PER BAG FOR PORTERS

✗
NOT WIDELY EXPECTED



RESTAURANTS



HOTELS



TAXIS

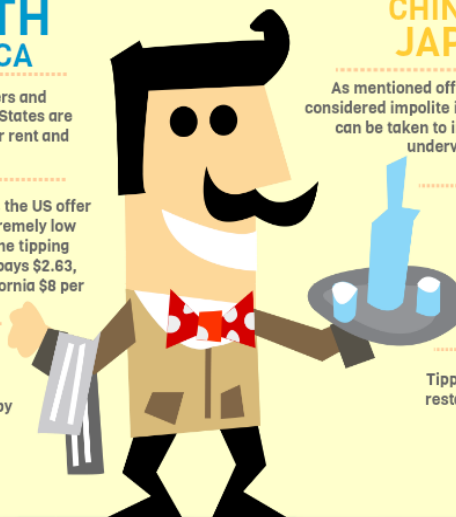
FROM ONE *EXTREME* TO ANOTHER

NORTH AMERICA

A lot of bartenders, waiters and waitresses in the United States are reliant on tips to pay their rent and general living costs.

A variety of states across the US offer their hospitality staff extremely low minimum wages due to the tipping culture. Massachusetts pays \$2.63, Connecticut \$5, and California \$8 per hour.

It has been known in the US for the Police to be called and customers locked in the restaurant by owners because they felt the service wasn't of a satisfactory standard to receive a tip.



CHINA & JAPAN

As mentioned offering a gratuity may be considered impolite in certain quarters as it can be taken to imply that one's work is undervalued by the employer.

It's been known for employees to lose their jobs for accepting tips in China so try not to tempt them.

Tipping high-level western restaurants within China is fine but do not tip in Chinese restaurants

Created by

Loving Apartments.com

Sources
www.tripadvisor.com/
www.lonelyplanet.com/asia
www.ricksteves.com/plan/tips/eurotips.htm
www.travelchinaguide.com/essential/tipping.htm
www.magellans.com/store/travel_advice?Args=6Partner_ID=DTLNK
www.asiatraveltips.com/HongKongGeneralInformation.shtml#Tipping
www.businessinsider.com/tourists-guide-to-tipping-around-the-world-2011-1?op=1

Health and Safety

Insurance

Cleveland State University requires that all students studying abroad have medical insurance with international coverage. Generally speaking you will need to pay up front and in full for any medical care that you seek abroad even with insurance. Upon returning to the U.S. you would then submit any receipts and/or other medical documentation as part of your claim for reimbursement by your insurance company. This is a very common practice because billing can be very difficult, if not impossible through international channels.

Medical insurance is very important to have when traveling abroad. If you are covered by a health insurance policy here in the States, most likely you will be covered overseas. However, you should call your insurance provider and ask for a statement regarding overseas coverage. Be sure to ask about the procedures for submitting receipts for reimbursement as well.

If you are not currently insured or your health insurance will not cover you outside of Cleveland or Ohio, you have the option to purchase the CSU student insurance policy which will cover you while abroad

<https://www.csuohio.edu/health/health-insurance-information> or you may wish to purchase medical insurance especially geared towards American university students studying abroad. If you are interested in study abroad medical insurance please consult with the CISP staff or visit: www.insuremytrip.com/ or www.insuranceabroad.com/

As part of the Inter-University Council of public universities in Ohio, Cleveland State has a membership with the international assistance and referral agency, International SOS. International SOS provides expert assistance and pre-travel advice to travelers, security services as needed, and customer care and access in the event of an emergency. All students who study abroad are eligible to use our membership. Please contact the CISP to receive a card and a brochure outlining the coverage. Please note that International SOS is not an insurance policy, rather it is an organization that provides advice and help in securing emergency and health services while abroad internationalsos.com. Scholastic access membership number for CSU is # 11BCAS000010.

CSU has purchased an international accident and health insurance blanket policy that can serve as a secondary plan for CSU travelers. Please contact the CISP for details.

Immunizations

In most cases, you shouldn't be required to obtain any inoculations before studying abroad. However, some countries do require proof of certain vaccinations like COVID-19 or Yellow Fever before they will let you into the country. Please check with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the most up to date information on required and suggested immunizations before traveling abroad wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/.

When you meet with your doctor as part of your pre-departure planning, you should

discuss any updates you may need on routine vaccinations like tetanus and/or MMR (mumps/measles/rubella). The Cuyahoga County Board of Health can also provide advice and access to immunizations. <http://www.ccbh.net/travel-clinic>

Covid-19

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and the best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the disease and how the virus spreads.

Protect yourself and others from infection by staying at least 1 metre (roughly 3.3 feet) apart from others, wearing a properly fitted mask, and washing your hands or using an alcohol-based rub frequently.

For more information on vaccinations, local and international travel guidelines please visit the Centers for Disease Control website <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/international-travel/index.html>.

Safety

Be sure to do your research before you go abroad. Read travel blogs or listen to travel podcasts, research on the web, and talk to people from the host country; try to get a realistic impression of the country before you leave. Nothing better prepares you before you leave than research. You should be aware of the crime rates, political issues, as well as the socio-economical terrain of the country.

Safety is an understandable concern wherever you may be going; however it is useful to take a comparative perspective: the United States is known around the world as a relatively dangerous country, and our street crime statistics support this view. The U.S. certainly has more hand guns and more gun-related deaths and injuries than anywhere else. Even college campuses have their share of robbery, property destruction, drunkenness, violence, and sexual assault. It is also important to consider that the U.S. media coverage of the rest of the world focuses (often sensationally) on overseas political upheavals, violent strife, and natural disasters. One of the first reactions study abroad students have is how "normal" life seems abroad, in spite of cultural differences.

However, although you may be statistically safer abroad than at home, danger can occur anywhere, and ***you can play a big part in minimizing risks and hazards.***

The following are things you can do to help ensure that your study abroad experience is a safe one:

- Read and evaluate all materials provided by your program or university that relate to safety, health, legal, environmental, political, cultural, and religious conditions in your host country.
- Pay attention to the local conditions. Stay informed about local and regional news, read newspapers with good international coverage and analysis of local issues.

- Keep a low profile and try not to identify yourself as a foreigner by dress, behavior, or speech.
- Avoid protests or potentially violent situations or places where Americans are known to congregate. In the event of disturbances, do not get involved.
- Be street smart.
- Keep your residence locked and report any suspicious persons hanging around your building or campus.
- Register with the U.S. consulate or embassy having jurisdiction over the area in which you are living prior to your departure <https://travelregistration.state.gov>
- Make sure your resident director, host family, or foreign university official knows how to contact you in case of emergency. Leave your itinerary if you are traveling independent of the program.
- Be wary of impairing your judgment through the excessive use of alcohol, and do not use illegal drugs.
- Avoid walking alone at night.
- Do not display money, jewelry, electronic equipment, or other valuable items.
- Never carry large amounts of cash.
- Familiarize yourself with your neighborhood, locate your nearest police station and hospital, and be sure you have any emergency phone numbers with you in your phone and in your wallet.
- Don't allow yourself to be vulnerable. Take the same precautions you would at home regarding giving out your name, cell phone number, and address to unknown people.
- Regarding road travel, be aware that driving customs vary a great deal, and in most countries pedestrians are not given the right of way. Find out which roads are safest and whether it is safe to travel on overnight trains and buses. You are advised not to drive at all while abroad, especially in countries where driving on the left-hand side of the road is the norm.
- Unfortunately, some travelers will encounter sexual harassment and/or dangerous or uncomfortable situations. Avoid walking alone at night or in neighborhoods you've been advised to avoid by locals. Don't agree to meet anyone in a secluded place. In addition, be aware that there are many unfortunate stereotypes about American promiscuity.
- If, during your stay abroad, there is a serious event (whether or not it has put you personally at risk) that is likely to gain international media exposure, we urge you to

contact your family to reassure them that you are okay. Remember that what may seem like a relatively minor local event to you could cause alarm back home.

If you would not do it in Cleveland DEFINITELY do not do it abroad.

Gender-Based violence refers to harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful norms. (UNHCR). There has been a rise in gender-based violence cases all over the world, emerging research has shown that incidents of GBV have increased globally due to policies to combat COVID-19.

Tips for Prevent Gender-Based Violence and Inequality

1. Educate yourself on the root causes of violence.
2. Interrupt sexist and discriminatory language.
3. Be a mentor/Advocate against GBV
4. Stop victim blaming/ Be supportive and believe.
5. Speak up against rape culture.
6. Create safe spaces to discuss gender-based violence.
7. Stop stereotyping
8. Remember that violence is a choice, and it is preventable.
9. Be aware of available resources
10. Understand and practice consent!

Safeguarding your money and belongings

Be smart and always keep in mind that you can be a victim of petty crimes. If the opportunity is available, thieves can use it to their advantage. Make sure that when carrying a purse or backpack, that all of your zippers are closed and you are securely holding it close to your body. Also, always be alert of your surroundings; don't leave things unattended. Sometimes thieves are so clever, you won't even realize that you are being robbed until it has already happened. 8 Simple Steps to Avoid Getting Pick Pocketed: <https://youtu.be/P3uzY5E6aHs>

Sonia's safety tips: www.youtube.com/watch?v=nExIMxnXcl4

Passport Robbers: www.youtube.com/watch?v=pqFofV3-B64

Video on Pick pocketing: www.youtube.com/watch?v=nftzMoYCdjU



Personal Property Insurance

You should consider purchasing insurance to cover loss of personal possessions while abroad. It is possible that you may be covered under a homeowners' or renters' policy held by your family, so investigate this prior to departure. Inexpensive, but limited travel insurance coverage can be found at www.insuremytrip.com.

Threat of Terrorism

Unfortunately, terrorism is a reality today. Although it is highly unlikely that you will be the object of a terrorist act, there *are* precautions that you can take to minimize your exposure to risk:

- Keep a low profile.
- Do not draw attention to yourself through culturally inappropriate dress or behavior.
- Avoid traveling in big, loud groups of Americans; don't draw unnecessary attention to yourself
- Avoid congregating in areas with U.S. interests, such as the U.S. Embassy, McDonalds, Hard Rock Café, American Express, etc.
- Avoid crowds and protest situations
- Keep abreast of news and stay in contact with your family

For more information on safety:

- State Department Travel Advisories: reports from the U.S. government which monitor political conditions in every country of the world: www.travel.state.gov
- Study Abroad Safety Handbook: www.studentsabroad.com/
- Association for Safe International Road Travel, promotes road travel safety through education and advocacy. This organization compiles yearly updated road travel reports from dozens of countries (there is a charge for obtaining the reports): www.asirt.org/

Legal Issues

When you are abroad you are subject to the laws of the country in which you are living and studying. The laws are likely to be very different from those in the U.S. and in

Cleveland. You should know that the U.S. principle of "innocent until proven guilty" does not apply in all legal systems abroad, so the best advice for you is to know the laws and obey them. Please remember that if you should get yourself into trouble with the law in your host country, there is nothing that CSU can do for you, and there is little the U.S. Embassy or Consulate can do.

Local Laws

In the event that you are incarcerated or in trouble with the police, the consular official from a consulate or embassy will visit you only once. You are under the host country's laws and governance when you are overseas. Try not to sign any documents if you do not understand what you are reading. Doing so may only cause more problems. There is little that anyone from the U.S. can do if you are in trouble with the law overseas. So, please keep in mind your behavior and the local laws.

Advice:

- The only assistance the U.S. Embassy or Consulate can provide for you is to give you a list of local attorneys and physicians, contact your next of kin in case of emergency, 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. They cannot get you out of jail.
- The experience of a foreign jail is not something with which you want to become familiar in your host country. In many cases the conditions are deplorable, and bail provisions as we know them in the U.S. are rare in many countries.
- You should avoid all involvement with illegal drugs. In most cases, drug laws are extremely severe (much stricter than in the U.S.), regardless of whether the drug is in possession for personal use or for sale, and in many cases regardless of the amount. (There have been cases of Americans arrested and jailed for long periods abroad for possessing as little as 1/10 ounce of marijuana.)

Cultural Adaptation Issues

Renowned theorist of intercultural literature, Robert Kohls, defines culture as, "...an integrated system of learned behavior patterns that are characterized of the members of any given society,...the total way of life of particular groups of people. It includes everything that a group of people think, say, do, and make; it consists of customs, language, material artifacts and shared systems of attitudes and feelings. Culture is learned and transmitted from generation to generation." It is imperative to understand and recognize your own "cultural baggage" when you go abroad.



Personal Inventory

Study, travel and work abroad is a whole-person experience. The parts of your identity that make you unique inevitably become part of your experience abroad. Time abroad often facilitates personal reflection and teaches people as much about themselves as it does about other people. Before you go, you will want to consider how your identity may affect, or be affected by, your experience abroad.

Gender

Gender can affect your experience abroad. Be mindful that gender-based treatment abroad may differ from your home culture. It is a good idea to talk with someone who is very familiar with the host country prior to departure. For students who have concerns about harassment, safety, or social expectations, there are a number of resources devoted to these issues; please consult the CISP staff.

Race and Ethnicity

Because of your race or ethnicity, you may be accorded different privileges or experience different barriers abroad than those you experience at home. Different cultures define “race” and “ethnicity” differently, thus, creating different categories, and expect different things of people within these categories.

Class

Overseas you may experience class issues differently than you do at home. In certain contexts, working class Americans may be considered rich. In other contexts, upper-middle class Americans may be considered poor. Certain cultures have more rigidly defined or more openly articulated ideas about class than those in the United States. Think about whom you will be meeting as a student engaged in higher learning in your host country. Think about who you would like to meet during your term abroad.

Sexual Orientation

Depending on your sexual orientation you may be granted different privileges or encounter different challenges abroad than at home. At the same time, while overseas, people often examine or reexamine, questions of sexual identity because of increased personal freedom or increased time for personal reflection. Since many ideas we have about sexual orientation and sexuality are culturally-based, students need to be aware of how this will affect their relationships with host nationals, cultural adjustment and reentry, and the overall study abroad experience.

Religion

People around the world have different ideas and expectations regarding religion. To be respectful of others, it is important to learn as much as possible about the local or host country’s religious beliefs, practices and norms of the area to which you are traveling. You may also want to research whether or not people of your faith meet and practice in the host country.

Differently-abled

Travel is always a challenge to a person's problem-solving abilities; this is no different for a person with a disability. Some differently abled people have written about their experiences, making it easier for the travelers who follow them. While abroad, people with disabilities will likely find some things inaccessible, but preparation and persistence can and will help.

Learning Style

You will probably find that the teaching styles and learning expectations at higher education institutions in your host country are different from those at U.S. institutions. Classes in many other countries are often more formal, and consist almost entirely of lecture with little interaction between students and professors. Research the system of education in your host country before your departure. Be prepared to be an active participant in your learning. Dialog with students who have studied abroad in your host country about these issues.

Dietary Concerns

In the U.S., we live in a culture which offers a wide range of food options. While traveling abroad, it is sometimes difficult to maintain a particular diet. (Fad diets, like low carbs or no carbs may not exist) Vegetarianism can mean a variety of thing to different people. Think carefully about how your food choices might affect your friends who invite you to dinner, your home stay family, or students with whom you cook in residence halls. Prepare yourself for societies in which ingredients and nutritional values are rarely listed on packaging.

Health

Because an experience abroad can be physically, mentally, and emotionally demanding, think carefully about your health. A certain amount of stress due to culture shock and a change in living conditions is a normal part of an experience abroad. In some cases, such stress may aggravate an illness you have under control at home. You may also have concerns about health care facilities and insurance. Please refer to the insurance section of this manual.

Smoking

While there is currently a strong movement in the U.S. against smoking in public places, the situation in many other countries is quite different. While abroad, you may encounter more second-hand smoke than you are used to, with smokers showing little concern about whether or not it bothers you (for example, in restaurants or enclosed spaces). For smokers, traveling abroad may be a long-sought haven of freedom.

Ethical Photography

Photography ethics are the principles that guide how photographs are taken and shared with others. These principles are subjective, contextual, and fluid, meaning that every person's ethics will be different, as ethics are based on an individual's life experiences and values.

Photographs play a big role in shaping how we view the world and when we share photographs, we are shaping how others view the world.

While it is normal to want to take and share pictures while abroad please be mindful

of the kind of pictures you share. This amazing privilege, of sharing pictures comes with an enormous responsibility. Below is a checklist to keep in mind before posting on social media.



Why do photography ethics matter?

Ethical approaches to photography can help to;

Positively impact the world beyond our lens.

Increase awareness of the impact on the world through the images.

Better focus on our impact in a meaningful way.

Culture Shock

Culture shock is a term used to describe the more pronounced reaction to the psychological disorientation most people experience when they move for an extended period of time into a culture markedly different from their own. It can cause intense discomfort, often accompanied by irritability, bitterness, resentment, homesickness, and depression. In some cases, distinct physical symptoms of psychosomatic illness occur.

For some people, the bout with culture shock is brief and hardly noticeable. These are usually people whose personalities provide a kind of natural immunity. For most of us, however, culture shock is something we'll have to deal with. **IT IS OKAY AND NORMAL!!!** Try to remember that 😊

In a sense, culture shock is a feeling that will not be noticeable. There are four stages in culture shock and immersion adjustment. They include:

STAGES of CULTURE SHOCK



Phase 1: Euphoria

Phase 2: Confusion & Frustration

Phase 3: Adjustment

Phase 4: Assimilation

A brief explanation of the phases: Euphoria is the sense of happiness based off of the newness of your environment. Oftentimes, in this phase, you will begin to make comparisons of the host country. Since everything is so new, it may feel like a euphoric sensation.

Confusion & Frustration is the next phase which challenges your own culture and belief systems. In this event, you will begin to make noticeable observations about the host country; you may begin to be critical from the frustration. This is to be considered the “triggered” phase, in which oftentimes, homesickness occurs followed by possible denial of your situation.

Adjustment begins to occur in the third phase. You may begin to appreciate the people you meet, the places that you have visited, and the things you have seen. You begin to separate your culture and belief system and the host country’s culture.

Symptoms of Culture Shock

- ✚ Loneliness, melancholy
- ✚ Loss of Identity
- ✚ Lack of confidence
- ✚ Longing for family
- ✚ Anger, irritability
- ✚ Unwillingness to interact with others
- ✚ Feeling depressed and powerless
- ✚ Isomnia
- ✚ Hostility

The complex block includes a list of symptoms of culture shock and three illustrations. The first illustration shows a man holding a sign that says "Dear Home I'm home SICK". The second illustration shows a group of people standing around a globe. The third illustration shows a red figure with "CARRY THE" written on its back, standing next to a group of white figures.

Assimilation is the final phase in culture shock. This phase is reached generally at the

end of your study abroad experience. It is when you fully understand the host culture and customs. However, in this phase you become part of the host culture. You have assimilated very well, but sadly you will have to return home.

Tips to battle culture shock:

Research your host country before traveling so you know what to expect

Be observant of the host culture

Begin journaling in a notebook or online blog

Take long walks or go jogging (in safe areas)

Make new friends, become a "local"

Get involved; visit a place of worship or student organization

Treat yourself every now and then

Just remember that your time abroad is such a short time. Keep in mind that you will be returning home soon and that you should savor every moment you are abroad.

Communication with Home

Internet

Private internet access is becoming more common in foreign households and apartments. However, the majority of the world still relies on internet cafes and public internet access (university or library). Be aware when you're in internet cafes and public internet access points; many pick-pockets use these locations to prey on those who are not careful or paying attention to their belongings while surfing the net.

Cell Phones

Cell phones are very popular overseas. Many cell phone companies abroad offer wonderful pre-paid options. Look for plans that include free voicemail, free incoming texts, and free incoming calls (regardless of origin). Buying one that takes a rechargeable minutes card (SIM card) will help keep your expenses down. Purchasing a cell phone abroad is a great way to keep in touch with your new local friends and to receive calls from home. Ask your study abroad program staff which local cell phone provider they most recommend to study abroad students.

Texting over WiFi

If you have a wifi enabled device and do not wish to purchase a plan or SIM card for it you can use it to jump on free wifi or pay for it in cafes. Before you get on the plane, turn off all cellular data and roaming. When you turn your phone on in country (or take it off airplane mode) you will be able to use it to iMessage, WhatsApp, Viber, Facetime, Skype, etc. Download those apps if you can before you leave!

Voice and Video over the Internet

Other ways of keeping in touch with home can be provided through on-line services such as Skype or Oovoo. These can be used to call home where a reliable internet connection is available. See www.skype.com or <http://www.oovoo.com/> for more information.

Selected References

- Thebodo, S (2002). *Study Abroad: A pre-departure handbook*. Middlebury, VT: Middlebury College.
- Kohls, R. (1996). *Survival Kit for Overseas Living*. Yarmouth, ME: Intercultural Press
- Storti, C (1990). *The Art of Coming Home*. Yarmouth, Maine: Intercultural Press.
- Althen, G (1994). *Learning Across Borders*. NAFSA: International Educators.
- Dodd, S (2018). *Photography Ethics and Why They Matter*
- Raschio, R.A. (1987). *College Students' Perceptions of Reverse Culture Shock and Reentry Adjustments*. *Journal of College Student Development*

CSU Study Abroad Emergency Contact Information

International SOS 24-Hour Alarm Center: Your CSU membership code: #11BCAS000010

If calling from the US, Mexico, Central or South America (Dedicated Scholastic Line): Philadelphia, PA 24-hours: 1-215-942-8478 (call collect where available)
Within U.S.A. call: 1-800-523-6586
Fax: 1-215-942-8297
From: Canada: 1-800-441-4767

If calling from Europe, Africa or the Middle East:
London, England
24-hours: 44 (0)20-8762-8008 (call collect where available)

If calling from Asia, Australia or the Pacific Rim: Sydney
24-hours: 61 2 9372 2468 (call collect where available)

Additional Alarm Center and Clinic contact information can be found at the SOS website at <https://www.internationalsos.com/medical-and-security-services/clinics>

CSU Police (24/7)

Tel: (216) 687-2020 especially for off-hours emergencies. CSU Police have all personal cell phone numbers and access to the "On-Call" student affairs professional

Center for International Services and Programs:

Julie Good, Manager of International Programs

Center for Intl Services and Programs
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Cleveland, Ohio 44115-2214

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