



Defining study abroad and international experiences

- Study abroad frequently refers to exchange programs (1-2 semesters) and implies study outside of Canada at another institution.
- However, these can include:
 - Research placements
 - Internships
 - Field study/field trips
 - Dual and joint degrees
- International experiences include:
 - Service learning and volunteer opportunities
 - Research placements
 - Internships (paid or unpaid)
- Typically conferences excluded valuable professional experience but little cultural engagement.

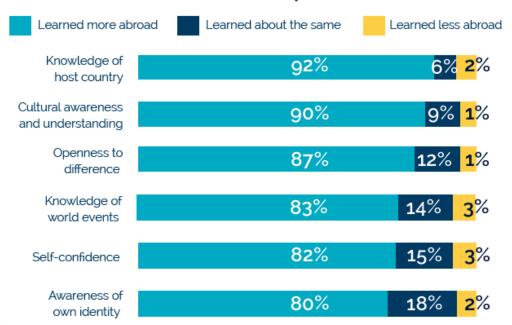


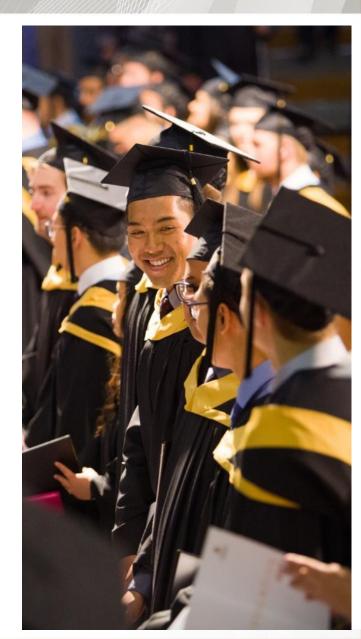


Benefits of study abroad and international experiences

- 7 out of 10 students agree that their study abroad experience influenced their career choice
- 2/3 of students agreed positively influenced their academic career
- Strong elements of personal, professional, and academic growth

Education Abroad Top Outcomes







University of Calgary Internationalization efforts

- Eyes High initiative to position UCalgary as a top 5 research institution in Canada
- Internationalization strategy supports Eyes High:
 UCalgary as a global intellectual hub
- Goal: 50% of students have an international experience before graduation
- Faculty of Science: working to create partnerships that encourage discipline-specific research and learning opportunities



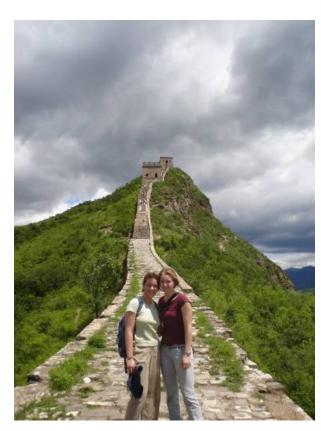






Canadian trends & data: Who goes abroad?

- 66% self-identify as female, 34% male, year 1-2 undergraduate student, aged 18-24
- 41% of international experiences are exchange, 20% for courses other than exchange, 11% for internship
- Top 6 countries of interest: Australia, United Kingdom, France, Germany, USA, Japan
- Top 6 destinations: France, United Kingdom, United States, Germany, Spain, Italy
- 24% of programs are 3-4 months in length (1 semester)
- Top financial contributions: parents/ relatives/ guardians; personal savings; university or college scholarship; work income; student financial aid
- Only 6% of students report encouragement from advisors (main source: friends, parents, or none at all)
- Roughly 2-5% of Canadian students actually go abroad





Barriers to study abroad and international experiences

The 5 Fs impacting study abroad (perceived and/or real)

1. Fit

Transfer credit issues, hard to find 'mobility window' in program

2. Finances

Costs, value of experience, lack of funding, loss of income

3. Faculty and advisor support

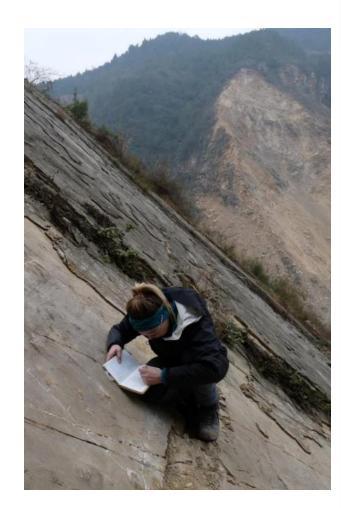
 Lack of awareness of opportunities and encouragement

4. Family and friends

Lack of support, commitments at home, family obligations

5. Fear

Safety concerns, fear of unknown or missing out





So what does this mean?



- Students are reporting a lack of institutional support, advising, and academic support
- Students largely pay for these opportunities themselves
- But of students who actually go on international/study abroad, almost all report significant personal gains and growth
- This growth includes development of:
 - Intercultural skills
 - Flexibility and adaptability
 - Self-awareness
 - Curiosity and confidence
 - Tolerance for ambiguity
 - Language and problem-solving skills
- Institutional benefits include increased retention and engagement, increased rates of grad school attendance and employment



Supportive advising for study abroad

- Consider your view on study abroad do the 5
 Fs apply to your perspective of international experience?
- Learn about study opportunities available to your students as well as funding sources.
- Ask for promotional materials and post them in advising space
- Start the conversation with students by asking questions and making suggestions
- Address the 5 Fs and devise solutions
- Reinforce the positive benefits of study abroad
- Provide re-entry advising and service referrals
- Help to connect interested students with those who have returned from similar experiences







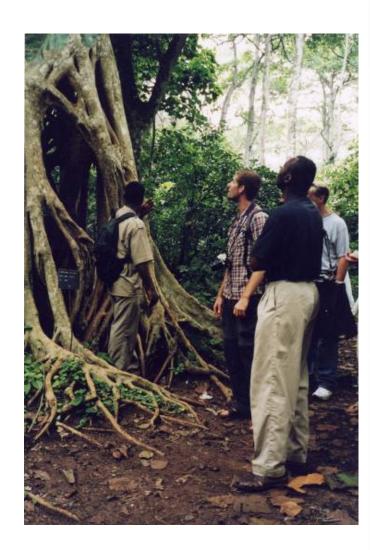
The 5 Ls of high impact advising

1. Lean in

- Emphasize value proposition what makes it worthwhile for the student?
- Study abroad is an investment in skill and personal development
- Connections to professional and future career development

2. Language and tone

- Shift from 'where' to 'what'
- provide major-specific advising to assist in program selection
- How is the experience relevant to your major?
- What makes sense for your career and personal goals?
- What do you want to learn?





3. Leverage information and resources

- Be able to appropriately refer students to campus services
- Financial planning, credit transfer, risk management, formal and informal sources of information

4. Look for fit

- When is the best time in a program for study abroad?
- Help students explore best fit for their needs/wants/desires

5. Listen

- Deploy your active listening skills
- Hear and respect concerns/ fears/worries
- Listen for cues to help guide discovery
- Meet with returning students and ask about their experience





Resources for Further Reading

QS rankings

https://www.topuniversities.com/qs-world-university-rankings

Times Higher Education rankings

https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings

Canadian Bureau of International Education Learning Beyond Borders http://cbie.ca/our-network/learning-abroad/

NAFSA Association of International Educations
www.nafsa.org

NACADA advising for Study Abroad
http://www.nacada.ksu.edu/Resources/A
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