

# Shanghai Jiao Tong University Exchange 2019-2020 Handbook

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## Program Information

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## Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU), as one of the higher education institutions which enjoy a long history and a world-renowned reputation in China, is a key university directly under the administration of the Ministry of Education (MOE) of the People's Republic of China and co-constructed by MOE and Shanghai Municipal Government. Through some 120 years' unremitting efforts, SJTU has become a comprehensive, research-oriented, and internationalized top university in China.

With profound cultural background, an age-old tradition on education, strenuous development history, and great achievements made since the reform and opening up, SJTU has attracted wide attention both inside and outside China. Carrying the mission of preserving cultural heritage, and seeking for the truth, bearing the responsibility of invigorating the Chinese nation and developing for the benefits of mankind, today this centennial university is sailing for the aim of becoming a comprehensive, research-oriented and internationalized world-class university.

## Program Team

There are a number of different partners and players that make important contributions to your academic, cultural, and personal experience abroad.

At Northwestern, the team in the Global Learning Office (GLO) is available to support you before, during, and after your study abroad experience. GLO plays the following roles:

- **Liaison with Host University:** GLO works with the international office at your host university to pave the way for you to be successful. GLO collaborates with your host university to facilitate your nomination and application processes and to provide ongoing support.
- **Pre-Departure Orientation and Materials:** GLO provides you with important information about your program to help you prepare for your experience. This includes resources, such as this program handbook as well as online modules and in-person meetings related to health and safety, budgeting, travel, and academics.
- **Course Registration:** GLO will register students at Northwestern for the appropriate study abroad course(s) for their program; you will not register yourself for any Northwestern courses during your term(s) abroad.
- **Academic Credit:** GLO will collect and submit your transcript to the Registrar's Office, which will post general study abroad credits.
- **In-Country Support:** Faculty and staff at your host university will provide support for you while abroad and should be your primary resource, but if you need additional assistance or would feel more comfortable speaking to GLO staff, please do not hesitate to contact your GLO adviser (see below).
- **Re-Integration Support:** Upon your return, GLO will provide you with resources to help transition back into campus life at Northwestern, as well as connect you to other study abroad returnees and program alumni.



**Lauren Worth**

**Study Abroad Program Manager**

A native of Illinois, Lauren joined Northwestern after living and working around the US and the world for a number of years. She completed her BA in Political Science at Colorado State University and a MS in Student Affairs in Higher Education at Miami University (Ohio). Before joining the staff, she was a study abroad adviser at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and worked closely with programs in Asia and Eastern Europe. She spent four years living in beautiful Fukushima, Japan and completed a one year round-the-world trip. Lauren loves the adventure of traveling to remote or non-traditional destinations like North Korea, Siberia, Antarctica and the West Bank.

Lauren is your **GLO Adviser** and primary point of contact for any questions you may have about your program, academics, preparing for study abroad, health and safety, or any other exchange-related matters, particularly **before your departure or after your return**.

**Student Mobility Office, International Student Center**

The staff at the Student Mobility Office can provide you with information, support, and connections to student life at your host university.

You also have contacts in your respective schools. Ms. Xu Yixin in the School of Mechanical Engineering and Ms. Zhang Yating in the School of Biomedical Engineering can assist you as well, especially regarding courses.

**Program Schedule**

Your program will run from early September to mid-January. Please work with SJTU to plan for alternative assessments to allow you to return to Evanston for winter quarter. Refer to the university calendar for more details: <http://en.sjtu.edu.cn/academics/academic-calendar/>

**Academics**

Refer to the **Academic Planning** section of the GLO website for more information about academic information, expectations, and policies:

<https://www.northwestern.edu/abroad/study-abroad/academic-planning/index.html>

In addition to familiarizing yourself with the information below, it is important that you take some time to learn about the academic culture of your host institution. Speak with past Northwestern students who have studied at your host university, as well as exchange students from your host university who are currently studying at Northwestern.

### Choosing Courses, Registration, and Enrollment Requirements

For the term(s) that you will be abroad, you will be enrolled at Northwestern in a placeholder course, which corresponds to your program. GLO will register you for your study abroad course(s), so please do not register yourself for any classes.

You will register for classes once you arrive in China. You will be assigned a local student (known as a “Buddy”) who will help guide you through the registration process. Please consult with your SJTU school (Mechanical Engineering or Biomedical Engineering) if you have questions regarding courses in your school and before confirming enrollment in your classes.

The course registration at SJTU is very strict; you must enroll and drop courses within the scheduled time, otherwise, you need to bear all the consequences. SJTU will notify you about the time and website for course registration via email at the beginning of the semester. Should you have any doubt about the course registration, please turn to help from your Buddy or your school at SJTU.

All incoming exchange students with no foundation in Chinese will have the opportunity to take free Chinese language courses at the beginning’s level for 4 class hours/week taught in the evening. You also have the opportunity to enroll in Chinese language courses for credit.

SJTU exchange has a minimum credit enrollment requirement of:

- 12 credits in Fall
- 18 credits in Winter/Spring
- 27 credits for Full Year

For more information about how these local credits will convert to Northwestern units of credit, visit the GLO website: <https://www.northwestern.edu/abroad/study-abroad/academic-planning/registration-credit/exchange-credit-transfer.html>.

You are expected to take the majority of your classes in your SJTU home school (Mechanical Engineering or Biomedical Engineering). You are not allowed to take courses from the Antai College of Economics and Management or the School of Medicine.

### Transcripts and Credit

Following completion of your program, you will be issued a transcript from Shanghai Jiao Tong University and eligible course credit will be transferred to Northwestern, as long as students follow all rules regarding course transferability and earn course grades of C (or equivalent in the local grading system) or above. For more information about credit transfer, visit these sections of the GLO website:

- Transfer Credit Rules: <https://www.northwestern.edu/abroad/study-abroad/academic-planning/choosing-courses.html>
- Transfer Credit Process: <https://www.northwestern.edu/abroad/study-abroad/return-home/credit-transfer/index.html>

SJTU will send your transcript to GLO within 2-3 months of the end of the SJTU term.

## Accommodations

Please aware that the on-campus accommodation is not guaranteed. SJTU is in short of on-campus accommodation on both campuses. Please keep in mind that most of the exchange students need arrange their off-campus accommodation by themselves.

Homestay is available near Minhang Campus, if you want to experience a local lifestyle.

Most NU students elect to live in apartments off-campus though hotels are an option as well. The Apartment Rent differs at both Minhang and Xuhui Campus. Basically, it costs at least RMB 2000/per month to rent a studio near Minhang campus.

SJTU will provide a list of suggested off-campus accommodations. Please be aware that the level of English at some of these options may be limited. Please connect with Student Mobility if you have challenges arranging housing.

If you stay in a hotel, under Chinese law the hotel is required to register your accommodation with the local administration. If you stay in an apartment, you will need to register yourself with the local police station, though SJTU will assist you with this process during orientation.



# China

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Chinese history and culture are both rich and complex. We provide some basic information below, but we encourage you to do some research about the history of your host country as well as general country information, including the political system, geography, the economy, population, culture, and current events. Your ability to take full advantage of your time abroad will be influenced by the amount of preparation and research you do before you go, so read as much as you can! Refer to the list of resources in the **Links & Recommended Reading** section.

## Fast Facts<sup>1</sup>

- Surface Area: 9,596,960 sq km (slightly smaller than the US)
- Population: 1,384,588,986 (July 2018 est.)
- Government type: Communist party-led state
- GDP per capita: \$16,700 (2017 est.)
- Major industries: world leader in gross value of industrial output; mining and ore processing, iron, steel, aluminum, and other metals, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel; petroleum; cement; chemicals; fertilizer; consumer products (including footwear, toys, and electronics); food processing; transportation equipment, including automobiles, railcars and locomotives, ships, aircraft; telecommunications equipment, commercial space launch vehicles, satellites

## Population

- Ethnic groups: Han Chinese 91.6%, Zhuang 1.3%, other (includes Hui, Manchu, Uighur, Miao, Yi, Tujia, Tibetan, Mongol, Dong, Buyei, Yao, Bai, Korean, Hani, Li, Kazakh, Dai, and other nationalities) 7.1% (2010 est.)  
note: the Chinese Government officially recognizes 56 ethnic groups
- Religions: Buddhist 18.2%, Christian 5.1%, Muslim 1.8%, folk religion 21.9%, Hindu < 0.1%, Jewish < 0.1%, other 0.7% (includes Daoist (Taoist)), unaffiliated 52.2% (2010 est.)  
note: officially atheist

## Language

Standard Chinese or Mandarin (official; Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages (see Ethnic groups entry)

note: Zhuang is official in Guangxi Zhuang, Yue is official in Guangdong, Mongolian is official in Nei Mongol, Uighur is official in Xinjiang Uygur, Kyrgyz is official in Xinjiang Uygur, and Tibetan is official in Xizang (Tibet)

## Transportation

There are many modes of transportation in China, some of which are safer and more reliable than others. Below is some basic information about how to get around, but also refer to the **Health, Safety, and Security** sections of this Program Handbook for tips about safe travel.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ch.html> (2019)

- **Foot:** Shanghai is a surprisingly walkable city, though sidewalks can be crowded and are not always well maintained. The Minhang campus is large and pedestrian friendly and the area just outside campus is good for exploring local restaurants.
- **Public Transportation:** The Metro network is cheap, clean, and easy to use. This is your best option for traveling long distances within the city. The closest stops to SJTU's Minhang campus are Dongchuan Road and Zizhu High-Tech Zone. Buses are even cheaper and an option for those locations not close to a Metro stop, but nearly everything is in Chinese only. There is a shuttle between SJTU's Minhang and Xuhui campuses.
- **Bike:** Bikes, e-bikes, bike shares are all popular in China. Take care as drivers in China can be aggressive. It may take a few days to get used to the traffic. Bikes are frequent targets for theft and it is recommended you use two bike locks. Bikes are not allowed on major roads and in tunnels.
- **Taxi/Uber:** Taxis are everywhere, but may be difficult to find during rush hour. Off-peak, it can be a great way to get around and costs are much less than in the US. Insist your driver uses the meter. Have your destination written in Chinese whenever possible. Don't be surprised if your driver has trouble navigating but if you feel you are being ripped off, get a receipt at the end of the ride and you can file a complaint and possibly reimbursed. There is no Uber in China, but there is a rideshare company called Didi with English app support.

### Getting To/From the Airport

SJTU arranges a shuttle from the airport to campus, but this information typically comes out quite late after students have already made travel arrangements.

If the shuttle schedule does not work out for you, the best way to get to campus is by taxi. You can expect to pay somewhere in the neighborhood of 30USD. You may want to ask your housing to write the address and some simple directions in Chinese for you.

Be very careful with your belongings at the airport and when boarding a taxi or shuttle. Make sure your bags are in your possession at all times.

### Visas

All students are required to have a visa to enter China. In addition to your passport and visa application form, you will need an Admission Notice, and Foreign Student Visa Application Form JW201 or JW202. SJTU will provide you with the latter two documents. These will be returned to you when you submit your visa application and you should bring them with you to China.

Each Chinese Consulate has slightly different requirements, but most NU students will apply from the Chicago Consulate for a X1 or X2 visa. You can read about the requirements and access the visa application form on their website:

<http://www.chinaconsulatechicago.org/eng/ywzn/qzhz/qz/t1241441.htm>

Once on campus, the SJTU Service Center for Exit-Entry Administration can help answer questions about your passport or visa.



## Money Matters

Refer to **Appendix I** for cost information for your program. Also reference the Money Matters section of the GLO website and the relevant modules in Canvas for information about billing, financial aid, and budgeting: <https://www.northwestern.edu/abroad/money-matters/index.html>. If you have any questions about billing, financial aid, or scholarships, email Krista Bethel in Undergraduate Financial Aid at [krista@northwestern.edu](mailto:krista@northwestern.edu).

## Identity Abroad<sup>2</sup>

The sections below provide some basic information, summarized from Diversity Abroad and reflections from past students. Also refer back to the Identity Abroad section of the GLO website for general guidance and resources: <https://www.northwestern.edu/abroad/student-experiences/identity-diversity/index.html>.

### Gender Roles & Identity

Rape is illegal with penalties of up to three years in prison to death. The law does not address spousal rape but some persons convicted of rape were executed. Domestic violence remains a significant problem, but the government took a significant step to protect women from domestic abuse through the passage of the Family Violence Law.

Some female students in China have experienced “body image” issues relative to the Chinese cultural definition of ideal feminine beauty. Few Western women are small or thin enough to achieve that narrow ideal, which may be frustrating for some students, as is the possibility that their attractiveness may also be defined by this standard.

China is usually safe to travel around alone, including for women travelers. However, since women travelers have been more likely to be targets of high-risk crimes, it is recommended that travelers are vigilant of their surroundings and make a conscious effort to travel in groups as often as possible.

Despite the outward appearance that women are equal to men in China, women still struggle to be considered and treated as true equals in the workplace. This bias sometimes extends to some classrooms or campuses too.

### Race and Ethnicity

Although China is somewhat ethnically diverse, it is highly racially homogenous. Additionally, some contend that China has no problem with racism, and that’s the problem. Outside China’s global cities, most Chinese are unaccustomed to Westerners of any race. Almost universally, the only students of color on Chinese campuses are other study abroad students. A student of color may be the only non-white “minority” in his or her group or may be working and living with individuals with limited experience or understanding of their background.

It is difficult to generalize how Chinese may perceive students of color. Americans of Asian descent will have a very different experience than those of African descent, who will have a very different experience than those of Hispanic descent. However, students on online discussion boards about being black in China do

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<sup>2</sup> Adapted from the Diversity Abroad Network (2017): <http://www.diversitynetwork.org/>

mention experiences of overt and covert racial discrimination, from staring and hair-touching to harboring prejudicial beliefs and derogatory comments. Despite these, most students report that they feel the statements are made without menace and are the product of myth and ignorance. Students of color report having a positive experience of being black in China and look at most interactions as a chance to make a good impression and/or dispel stereotypes.

Students of color should carry a copy of identification (or information confirming the traveler's purpose in the county) to show authorities in the event of being racially profiled. Students of color may experience stares, people wanting to take pictures, overly curious or what may be perceived as inappropriate questions, or even blatantly racist statements. Disturbing as they are, such experiences should be considered in relation to the considerable probability that any offense was unintended.

Some students of color may be evaluated as less professionally competent than white students. Some students may not be perceived as being North American. For example, African American students may be perceived as being from Africa.

Asian Americans may be identified more by their cultural heritage than by their American citizenship. Current or historical Chinese relations with other Asian countries, such as Korea or Japan, may have an impact on how Asian American students are perceived. Asian Americans may have to deal with people's higher expectations of their language-learning ability or cross-cultural adaptability.

### Sexual Orientation and Identity

Although homosexuality is not illegal in China (same-sex marriage is illegal) the state does find ways to restrict the accessibility and the visibility of the LGBT population and culture, particularly, with state run media, propaganda, and censorship. This aggressive and conservative culture has led to more than half the population report not being supportive of LGBT rights. Generally speaking, the Chinese culture does not accept or understand homosexuality or bisexuality and can be extremely prejudicial.

According to recent findings, China is one of the worst places to be Gay. Gay students grapple with the question of whether they can confide in host country friends, but usually do not. There may or may not be sufficient support for a homosexual or bisexual lifestyle in many study abroad locations outside of more liberal enclaves like Hong Kong or Beijing, or other coastal cities.

Despite the challenges faced by the LGBT community in conservative China, the younger Chinese generations are more liberal, supportive of LGBT rights and a majority report favoring same-sex marriage. Students traveling abroad should be mindful of this context when considering outward expressions of their sexuality.

Official homophobia in China has never reached the level of countries such as Russia or Uganda, where gay men are demonized as an alien or incur predatory threat. However, with

LGBT rights being shaped by Western media and Japanese manga, LGBT people have become increasingly visible over the last decade and a half.

Gay students might spend a year abroad without meeting another gay student. Lesbians will have to deal with constant questions about boyfriends, marriage, and sex (as do all women). Relationships with homosexual host country nationals can happen, but as with all cross-cultural relationships, they are not likely to be easy. While China does have a small LGBT nightlife with places where LGBT are more welcomed, few people come out as many people continue to hide and struggle to be accepted by families and the state.

### Religion and Spirituality

Although all religions suffered enormous setbacks during the Cultural Revolution, the majority of religious Chinese are Buddhists. There is a Muslim minority, mostly in northwest China, and Sichuan does have a number of Islamic mosques. There are also practicing Christians and churches in China, although most services are in Chinese. The government does not recognize Judaism as an ethnicity or religion. Media reports stated that authorities forced the only Jewish learning center in the community to shut down, blocked the community's ritual bath, and barred foreign tour groups from visiting.

Students in China are free to practice their religion but not to proselytize to the Chinese, as it is against Chinese law. Previous students have advised active believers to bring their own holy books and religious readings and to be prepared to worship alone. China's government has increasingly expanded restrictions on Muslims within its borders, for instance, the burqa is banned and any garments that "promote religious extremist ideology,"

Most members of the Chinese younger generation (under 50) are non-believers, and students should not be surprised if their Chinese classmates tell them that all religions are superstition and they want no part of it. Do not be surprised if students are assumed to be Christian, are asked curious questions by students regarding the religious significance of major holidays or questions about the Bible.

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# Health, Safety, and Security

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The sections below provide information about health and safety risks and resources in [Host Country]. Refer back to the **Health & Safety** section of the GLO website and the modules in Canvas for more information about preparing for and responding to health, safety, and security concerns.

## Staying Healthy

The standards of medical care in China are not equivalent to those in the United States. Even in private hospitals or public hospitals with well-equipped wards, English-speaking patients frequently encounter difficulty due to cultural, language, and regulatory differences. Rural areas have rudimentary facilities and inadequate staffing. Additionally, Rh-negative blood may be difficult to obtain; the blood type of the general Asian populace is Rh positive.

Air pollution is a significant problem in many locations. The U.S. Embassy in Beijing and the U.S. Consulates in Chengdu, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Shenyang make air quality data available to the U.S. citizen community. The Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection provides its own air quality data for cities throughout China.

Students should take care when eating out as food safety standards are not as stringent as in the US.

## Safety and Security

In addition to the **Travel Safety** information outlined on the Global Learning and Global Safety and Security websites, you are advised to follow these precautions during your time in China:

- **Drugs and Alcohol:** Chinese law enforcement authorities have little tolerance for illegal drugs. Penalties for possessing, using, or trafficking illegal drugs in China are severe, and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences, heavy fines, or the death penalty. In addition, testing positive for any illegal drug, even if considered legal elsewhere or consumed prior to arriving in China, can lead to jail time and deportation.
- **Counterfeit Goods:** Do not buy counterfeit or pirated goods. The bootlegs are illegal in the United States and you may also be breaking local law by purchasing them.
- **Political and Religious Activity:** Participating in unauthorized political or religious activities, including participating in public protests or sending private electronic messages critical of the government, may result in detention and Chinese government-imposed restrictions on future travel to China. Although China's constitution permits freedom of religious belief, government officials are increasing pressure on domestic religious activity. The U.S. Mission to China has observed an increase in the number of U.S. citizens being interrogated, detained, and/or forced to leave the country in connection with real or perceived religious proselytization. U.S. citizens have been detained and/or expelled for distributing religious literature, including Bibles, or engaging in unauthorized religious meetings. If you bring religious literature with you, Chinese law dictates that it be a "reasonable amount" for your personal use. If you attempt to bring larger quantities, the literature will likely be confiscated and you may be fined, detained, or deported.

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- **Social Media:** Social media accounts are widely monitored in China. Local authorities may use information they deem critical or controversial or that might involve illegal activity against both the poster of the material and the host of the social media forum under Chinese law. Individuals have also been held responsible for the content that others place within social media spaces they control, such as the comments section under a post or within a group chat that an individual controls.
  - **Scrutiny and Surveillance of Foreign Citizens:** On occasion, citizens of the United States visiting or resident in China have been interrogated or detained for reasons said to be related to “state security.” In such circumstances, you could face arrest, detention or an exit ban prohibiting your departure from China for a prolonged period. Dual U.S.-Chinese nationals and U.S. citizens of Chinese heritage may be at a higher risk of facing such special scrutiny. Security personnel carefully watch foreign visitors and may place you under surveillance. Hotel rooms (including meeting rooms), offices, cars, taxis, telephones, Internet usage, and fax machines may be monitored onsite or remotely, and personal possessions in hotel rooms, including computers, may be searched without your consent or knowledge. Security personnel have been known to detain and deport U.S. citizens sending private electronic messages critical of the Chinese government.
  - Refer to the U.S. Department of State Country Information Sheet for safety and security guidelines: <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/China.html>

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# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

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## Packing

### ***Is there anything special that I need to pack for my program?***

Summer weather in Shanghai is hot and humid. Light, loose fitting clothing will help you stay cool. Some buildings can be over-air conditioned so you may carry a very light sweater if you get cold easily. Winter is mild, especially compared to Chicago! Layering is recommended. Students can expect to dress the same as they do on campus at NU and you may want to bring one nicer outfit for a special occasion or class presentation.

## Food & Water

### ***Can I drink the water?***

Tap water in China is generally not safe to drink. Students should plan to purchase bottled water. Take care in restaurants that might serve ice from tap water or fruit juices with unfiltered water.

### ***Is the local cuisine vegetarian friendly?***

Chinese food is surprisingly vegetarian friendly. Rice, noodles, tofu, and vegetable dishes can be easily found without meat. Students should be aware that some traditional Asian cooking utilizes fish stock or sauce with fish. Students who are able to eat fish will have an even easier time. Food might be cooked in animal fat. Dairy is increasingly common though easy to avoid. Eggs are common. Vegetarians and vegans may struggle to communicate their dietary requirements to restaurant staff, especially outside the major cities.

## Money

### ***How much does the program cost?***

See **Appendix I** or refer to the program website for a breakdown of program costs.

### ***Are meals included in my Program Fee?***

No. All room and board costs are out-of-pocket costs for students. Only tuition, orientation expenses (if applicable), and GeoBlue travel health insurance are included in the program fee billed by Northwestern.

### ***How much money should I plan to spend?***

Refer to the student budget in **Appendix I** for an estimate of costs for room and board, books, local transportation, and personal expenses. The figures included in the budget represent averages reported by past students spent over the entire duration of the program.

Be aware that your student budget does not include personal travel, and traveling can quickly add up. Travel costs will depend upon the nature of your trips.

### ***How much cash should I bring?***

For safety reasons, you are advised to bring no more than \$200 cash with you, plus a credit card and an ATM or debit card to use for purchases and to access additional funds. Be aware that not all Chinese ATMs accept foreign cards. You may need to try a few different banks to find one that works for you. It is also recommended that you bring a second credit card in



case of emergency. If you choose to bring more U.S. dollars, be sure to pack safely and monitor your belongings while traveling.

## Communications

### ***How do I get a cell phone that works in Shanghai?***

Cell phones in China are fairly inexpensive, and you can purchase pre-paid SIM cards and airtime credit at most supermarkets. WiFi is available around campus buildings so students may find it useful to use free messaging applications that use Wi-Fi such as iMessage and WeChat.

### ***Internet Access***

GLO suggests you download the NU VN before going abroad, but know that there are issues with VPN access in China. NUIT has tried implementing numerous workarounds but all efforts are blocked by the Chinese telecommunications agencies within days. You may want to consider a third-party VPN but neither GLO nor NUIT can confirm which services, if any, will work in China.

## Transportation & Travel

### ***Will I be picked up from the airport?***

SJTU offers airport pick-up, but if the pick-up times do not work for your travel schedule, taxi is the best way to get to campus/housing.

### ***How will I get back to the airport for departure?***

Taxi is the best option. Your housing or a Chinese speaking friend can help call a taxi for you.

### ***How much free time do I have? What can I expect to do outside of class?***

This is up to you and how you organize your class schedule. There are a wide variety of places for you to explore in and around Shanghai. Contact the Ambassadors for your program to get suggestions for things to do in your spare time:

<https://www.northwestern.edu/abroad/student-experiences/ambassador-program/student-ambassadors.html>

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# Links & Recommended Reading

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## Program & Country Information

- Program website: <https://www.northwestern.edu/abroad/study-abroad/explore-programs/asia/shanghai-jiao-tong-university-exchange.html>
- Student Blogs: <https://sites.northwestern.edu/studyabroadblogs/>
- Connect with past students: <https://www.northwestern.edu/abroad/student-experiences/connect-with-students/index.html>
- CIA World Factbook China: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ch.html>
- U.S. Department of State Country Guide for China: <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/China.html>
- Meet-in-Shanghai: [http://yw.sh.gov.cn/lyj\\_website/html/english/portal/index/](http://yw.sh.gov.cn/lyj_website/html/english/portal/index/)

## Health & Safety

- Northwestern Office of Global Safety and Security: <http://www.northwestern.edu/global-safety-security/index.html>
- Northwestern Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS): <http://www.northwestern.edu/counseling/>
- Northwestern Center for Awareness, Response, and Education (CARE): <http://www.northwestern.edu/care/>
- Northwestern Travel Health Services: <http://www.northwestern.edu/healthservice-evanston/medical-services/travel-health-services/index.html>
- World Health Organization: China: <https://www.who.int/countries/chn/en/>
- CDC: Health Information for China: [https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/extended\\_student/china?s\\_cid=ncezid-dgmq-travel-single-001](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/extended_student/china?s_cid=ncezid-dgmq-travel-single-001)
- GeoBlue Health Insurance: <https://www.geo-blue.com/>
- Smart Traveler Enrollment Program: <https://step.state.gov/step/>

# Appendix I: Cost Breakdown

## 2019-2020 Program Cost Information Shanghai Jiao Tong University Exchange (Shanghai, China)

<b>FEES CHARGED BY NORTHWESTERN</b>			
	<b>Fall 2019</b>	<b>Full Year 2019-20</b>	<b>Winter/ Spring 2020</b>
<b>Program Fee</b> Students are charged a program fee equivalent to the Northwestern University tuition rate. The program fee covers program expenses, including academic fees, program administration, and orientation (if applicable). It also includes GeoBlue Global Health Insurance, which is purchased by GLO on students' behalf for the full length of the program.	\$18,744 1 quarter of tuition	\$56,232 3 quarters of tuition	\$28,116 1.5 quarters of tuition
<b>Study Abroad Administrative Fee</b> Students are exempt from the Study Abroad Administrative Fee.	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL FEES CHARGED BY NORTHWESTERN</b>	<b>\$18,744</b>	<b>\$56,232</b>	<b>\$28,116</b>

<b>ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL COSTS</b>			
<b>International Airfare</b> Students are responsible for making arrangements to fly round-trip to their host city. International airfares vary greatly based on the point of departure, carrier, and type of ticket purchased as well as volatility of airline industry pricing. Students may choose to take advantage of frequent flyer or other airline awards available to them, which could significantly lower their travel costs.	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500
<b>Room &amp; Board</b> Students are responsible for making their own accommodations arrangements, based on suggestions from GLO and the host institution (if applicable). Costs can vary by housing type. Housing and meal costs provided here represent expected averages.	\$4,500	\$9,000	\$4,500
<b>Visa Fees</b>	\$150	\$150	\$150
<b>Books &amp; Supplies</b>	\$200	\$400	\$200
<b>Local Transportation</b>	\$200	\$400	\$200
<b>Personal Expenses</b> Personal expenses vary based on individual spending habits and budgets. Figures represent student-reported averages and include incidentals and living expenses, such as clothing, toiletries, entertainment, and communication expenses. Students who plan to travel outside of their program location should estimate an additional \$500-\$2,000.	\$800	\$1,600	\$800
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL COSTS</b>	<b>\$7,350</b>	<b>\$13,050</b>	<b>\$7,350</b>

<b>TOTAL STUDENT BUDGET (Fees + Estimated Additional Costs)</b>	<b>\$26,094</b>	<b>\$69,282</b>	<b>\$35,466</b>
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