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Program Information

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

Elisa Baena
Program Director
Elisa Baena has directed the Spanish Language and Culture program in Barcelona since its inception in summer 2008. A native Spaniard, Elisa is adored by her study abroad students, as well as her Spanish language students in Evanston. She received her Ph.D. in Hispanic Linguistics from the University of Illinois at Chicago in 2004 and has taught a wide variety of classes throughout her 14 plus years at Northwestern. While at Northwestern, she has been named to the Faculty Honor Roll by the Associated Student Government three times, in 2007, 2015 and 2018; and received the Weinberg Arts and Sciences Alumni Teaching Award in 2014. In addition to teaching Spanish, she coordinates the Portuguese language program and serves on several committees across the university. Since 2015 she has served as the chair of the Weinberg Language Proficiency committee and since 2016 she has co-chaired the Forum for Languages and Cultures at the Buffett Institute.

As the Program Director, Elisa is responsible for orienting students to the program and to academic and cultural life in Barcelona, including the schedule, academic expectations, cultural adjustment, and safety and security. She also serves as an instructor, adviser, and local expert, responsible for teaching the advanced level culture course, managing the other program courses and curriculum, and serving as an resource to practice your Spanish and/or help navigate the challenges you experience in a new place. Lastly, Elisa is your primary in-country emergency contact, so if you are feeling sick and wish to make an appointment with a doctor, if you lose your passport or are pickpocketed, or if you experience any emergency incidents, Elisa will help and support you to ensure your safety, security, comfort, and well-being.

Ken Johnson
Assistant Program Director
Ken Johnson has been the Assistant Program Director since the program’s inception. He also happens to be Elisa Baena’s husband and speaks near-fluent Spanish. Ken serves as the Assistant Principal of School Culture for the high school at Chicago Math and Science Academy on Chicago’s north side. Originally a language arts teacher, he has also held the position of Principal and Dean of Students over the course of his 12-year career in public education. Ken holds a BA in English Education and an MA in Educational Leadership, and credits his favorite teacher, Elisa, for his fluency in Spanish.

As the Assistant Program Director, Ken serves as your secondary emergency contact.
## Tentative Program Schedule & Activities
Your program will run from Saturday, June 15, 2019, to Friday, July 26, 2019. Below is a basic schedule of program dates. A more detailed schedule will be provided when it is finalized. Please note that activities and dates are subject to change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, June 15</td>
<td>Before Midnight</td>
<td>Arrive to Barcelona Check in to RESA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, June 16</td>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, June 17</td>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Meet in RESA Reception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Language Placement Exam at UPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, June 18</td>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>UPF Orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, June 20</td>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Welcome Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, June 21</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Montjuic half day trip: Museo Nacional de Arte de Cataluña, Fundacio Joan Miro, and Castillo de Montjuic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, June 23</td>
<td>All night!</td>
<td>Noche de San Juan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, June 24</td>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Group Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, June 25</td>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Cooking Class at Cookiteca in Poble Espanyol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, June 26</td>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Casa Batllo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, July 1</td>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Group Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, July 3</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Montserrat day trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, July 5</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Depart for Madrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, July 6</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Museo del Prado and Centro de Arte Reina Sofia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, July 7</td>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>Return from Madrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, July 8</td>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Group Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, July 10</td>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Sagrada Familia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, July 15</td>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Group Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, July 17</td>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Museo Picasso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, July 22</td>
<td>21:00</td>
<td>Group Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, July 24</td>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Recinto Modernista de Sant Pau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, July 25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Last Day of Classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20:30</td>
<td>Check Out and Return Cell Phones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, July 26</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Move out of RESA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Course Descriptions
Refer to the Northwestern Program section of the GLO website for more information about academic information, expectations, and policies.

Please note that UPF (not Northwestern) has the final determination of class time and scheduling, so this information is subject to change. It is important that you remain flexible upon arrival while UPF arranges your course schedule. You are expected to attend class regularly, submit the required homework, be active participants in class, and complete exams. If you fail to attend class or complete the required coursework, you risk losing academic credit.

SPANISH GRAMMAR
Monday – Thursday, 10:00 – 11:30
The class is divided into multiple levels from beginner to superior based on the placement exam results. The material covered during the five week program will be roughly equivalent to one quarter of Spanish at Northwestern as elective or theme credit, or as SPAN 201 or SPAN 301, depending on previous coursework.

CULTURE AND SOCIETY IN MODERN SPAIN
Monday – Thursday, 12:00 – 13:30
The class is divided into two sections based on the Spanish classes a student has taken at Northwestern (<199 and 199>). This course is an introduction to Spanish society and culture. The main topics covered are: customs, food, and holidays; the economic crisis and its effects on youth; nationalism; immigration to and from Spain; and violence against women. Students are required to observe and interact with locals and report to the class about some of the topics covered. The cultural excursions done as part of the program are part of the coursework in the class. Students are also responsible for visiting other sites on their own. The material covered during the six week program will be roughly equivalent to one quarter of Spanish at Northwestern as elective or theme credit, or as SPAN 199 or SPAN 210, depending on previous coursework.

SPANISH CONVERSATION
Monday – Thursday, 14:30 – 16:00
Multiple levels are offered from beginner to superior. The material covered during the six week program will be roughly equivalent to one quarter of Spanish at Northwestern as elective or theme credit, or as SPAN 2XX.
Excursions, Site Visits, and Study Trips

Montserrat
Montserrat is a spectacularly beautiful Benedictine monk mountain retreat about one hour North West of Barcelona by train. Not only does Montserrat have significant religious importance, but the natural beauty surrounding the monastery is simply breathtaking. You can take a funicular to the top of the mountain where you'll have amazing views of the Catalonian countryside and can see some of the most unusual rock formations in the whole of Catalonia.

Museo Nacional de Arte de Cataluña
From across the city, the bombastic neobaroque silhouette of the Palau Nacional can be seen on the slopes of Montjuïc. Built for the 1929 World Exhibition and restored in 2005, it houses a vast collection of mostly Catalan art spanning the early Middle Ages to the early 20th century. The high point is the collection of extraordinary Romanesque frescoes.

Fundacio Joan Miro
Joan Miró, the city’s best-known 20th-century artistic progeny, bequeathed this art foundation to his hometown in 1971. Its light-filled buildings, designed by close friend and architect Josep Lluís Sert (who also built Miró’s Mallorca studios), are crammed with seminal works, from Miró's earliest timid sketches to paintings from his last years.

Castillo de Montjuic
Until 1960, the Castell was a military prison and parts of it are still used by the military today. As a symbol of oppression, it was only recently restored and made available to the public for the Olympic Games in 1992. On June 15, 2008, the Castell was officially handed over to the city for its new purpose as a cultural site. Concerts, seminars, and exhibitions are regularly held at the Castell today and it is a very popular destination, especially because of its unique views of the city of Barcelona, the sea, and the harbor.
Casa Batllo
Casa Batllo is a renowned building located in the center of Barcelona and is one of Antoni Gaudí’s masterpieces. A remodel of a previously built house, it was redesigned in 1904 by Gaudí and has been refurbished several times since. The local name for the building is Casa dels ossos (House of Bones), as it has a visceral, skeletal organic quality. It seems that Gaudi’s goal was to avoid straight lines completely. Much of the façade is decorated with a mosaic made of broken ceramic tiles (trençadís) that starts in shades of golden orange moving into greenish blues. The roof is arched and was likened to the back of a dragon or dinosaur. A common theory about the building is that the rounded feature to the left of center, terminating at the top in a turret and cross, represents the lance of Saint George (patron saint of Catalonia), which has been plunged into the back of the dragon.

Sagrada Familia
Sagrada Familia is a large, unfinished Roman Catholic church in Barcelona, designed by Catalan architect Antoni Gaudí. The building is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and was consecrated and proclaimed a minor basilica in 2010. Although construction started under architect Francisco de Paula del Villar, Gaudí took over as chief architect in 1883, transforming the project with his architectural and engineering style, combining Gothic and curvilinear Art Nouveau forms. Gaudí devoted the remainder of his life to the project, and at the time of his death at age 73 in 1926, less than a quarter of the project was complete. Since construction began in 1882, advancements in technology have enabled faster progress, but the building is still only about 70% complete. It is hoped that the building can be completed by 2026—the centenary of Gaudí’s death.

Madrid
Madrid is the capital of Spain and the largest municipality the country. The city has almost 3.2 million inhabitants and is the third-largest city in the European Union (EU) after London and Berlin. As the capital city of Spain, seat of government, and residence of the Spanish monarch, Madrid is also the political, economic and cultural center of the country. While in Madrid for the weekend, you’ll visit both el Museo del Prado and el Centro de Arte Reina Sofia to see famous works of art by Goya, Velasquez, and Picasso, among others.
Museo Picasso
Within walking distance of your residence hall, the Picasso Museum is key to understanding the formative years of Pablo Picasso. The genius of the young artist is revealed through the 4,251 works that make up the permanent collection. The Museum also houses an important representation of works from 1917, the series Las Meninas, and a comprehensive print collection.

Recinto Modernista de Sant Pau
Recinto Modernista Sant Pau, built in the early 1900’s, is a former public hospital that is now a knowledge campus and the headquarters of international organisations including the European Forest Institute, the Casa Àsia, the Global University Network for Innovation, and the United Nations University Institute on Globalization, Culture, and Mobility. It is considered one of Europe’s foremost art-nouveau complexes and was awarded World Heritage status by UNESCO in 1997. A visit to this magnificent complex allows you to delve into history, art, and the present day.
Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF)

UPF is a public, international, and research-intensive university that, in just twenty-five years, has earned a place for itself among the best universities in Europe, awarded with a CEI label (International Excellence Campus) by the Spanish Ministry of Education.

UPF structures its studies on three main fields of knowledge, closely interconnected across its three campuses:

- Social sciences and humanities, Ciutadella campus
- Health and life sciences, Mar campus
- Communication and information technologies, Poblenou campus

Northwestern students take their courses on the main university campus, the Ciutadella Campus, which is conveniently located near Ciutadella Park, the sea, and the popular café and market area called Las Ramblas. The campus is within walking distance of RESA, the student dormitory, and there is a metro stop across the street from the campus, making Barcelona and the surrounding areas easily accessible.

Language

UPF promotes international student mobility (incoming and outgoing), and includes the use of English in several courses. It is committed to being a multilingual campus, with three official languages - Catalan, Spanish and English - used in all spheres of university life.

Academic Context

Courses are a mixture of lectures and seminars with group project time and site visits, presentations, and library work. Courses for the Spanish Language and Culture program are customized for our students, so while they are mainly taught by UPF professors, they do not necessarily reflect the academic culture or pedagogical style typical of UPF courses.

Accommodations

Your accommodations and a few group meals are provided as part of the program package, but you are responsible for most of your own meals.

Housing

You will be living in RESA Campus del Mar, an international residence hall located at Passeig Salvat Papasseit 4, in the northeastern section of the city center, near the Barceloneta waterfront and Ciutadella Parc. RESA is about a 10 minute walk from the UPF Ciutadella Campus, where all of your courses will be held, and about 2 minutes from the beach.
You will live in double rooms and will be placed with one other student of the same gender. Every effort will be made to place you with the best possible match according to the Housing Questionnaire. There are very few single rooms available and you must make a special request for a single room prior to departure.

Your room is equipped with a bed(s), closet, air conditioner, kitchen (stove, microwave, small refrigerator), a small desk, phone, TV, and a bathroom. RESA provides sheets, pillows, and towels, and the kitchens are equipped with utensils and pots to cook basic meals.

Money (5 €) can be placed on the room phone for outgoing calls. Incoming calls are free and the direct telephone number should be located on the handset. You will receive a list of the room phones for all students on the program. Calling within the dorm is free. Each student will receive one room key, which must be returned to the dorm staff upon departure. If you lose your dorm key, you must pay 28 € for a replacement.

There is a strict policy of no overnight visitors/guests in your rooms. The only people allowed to spend the night in your rooms during the program are you and your roommate. If people visit you on the program, they must find their own accommodation. You are responsible for keeping your room clean and tidy, and also for respecting the property as a whole. All students will be held legally and financially responsible for any damage or disruption to the residence (refer to the Infractions Policy for more information on how any violations will be handled). You must be respectful of other people staying in the residence hall, and obey any posted quiet hours.

Meals
Meals are not provided, but you will have mini-kitchens in your rooms to prepare your own food. There are a number of restaurants, small grocery stores, and markets in the area.

Services

Printing & Internet
You will have free wifi in your residence hall. There is only one computer available at RESA for you to use, so it’s easier to bring your laptop. You will also have free access to the UPF facilities, which include a brand new, modern, and fully equipped library with a large computer center for students. In fact, UPF prides itself on being one of the most technologically progressive universities in Europe. There are also Internet cafes all over Barcelona. Finding a place to use a computer, printer, and/or the Internet at UPF (and in Barcelona) should not be a problem.

Printing at UPF: This process can get a little complicated. When printing from the computer labs or library, documents are sent to photocopy machines located throughout the building.
Printing costs a few cents per page, but you will need to buy a printing card (2 €) from the machine located next to the photocopiers. Insert it into the printing card slot on the copier and select the printing option. Scroll through the list of pending documents to find your username and print. Don’t forget to eject your card!

**Printing at RESA:** If you need to print homework or papers, you can use Elisa and Ken’s printer in their apartment. Printing hours end at 10pm. Please plan accordingly, be respectful, and do not expect to use the printer very early in the morning or very late at night! For any other printing, you can use the printer in the lobby of RESA but when the ink cartridge runs out, they don’t replace it.

**Postal Mail**

Stamps can be bought at tobacconists (look for the Tabac or Tabaco sign) or post offices. Packages must be sent from the post office. Letter drops are found throughout the city, and they can’t be missed with their bright yellow (ordinary post) and red (urgent) coloring.

Keep in mind that any packages sent from the US will likely be opened and examined by customs, so it is not advisable to send medications (these should be packed with you) or irreplaceable or expensive items.

**Sending packages to Spain:** Make sure the sender does not declare the value of the contents and does not insure it for any amount. Put only a symbolic amount (1.00 USD) in the area where it asks for the value of the parcel and indicate that the contents are “used personal belongings.” If the sender declares more than $1.00, the recipient of the package in Spain will have to pay a “custom clearance fee,” which can be more than the item in the package is actually worth (e.g. 90-100 € ). For this reason, we recommend that you try to avoid having things sent to you in Spain.

Your mailing address is:

```
Your Name
Grupo de Northwestern University
RESA Campus del Mar
Passeig Salvat Papasseit, 4
Barcelona, España, 08003
```

In addition, **do not** expect to have prescription drugs or contact lenses sent from the U.S. There are likely to be major difficulties and time delays when clearing them through customs, and you will also have to pay hefty customs clearance charges if they arrive. Be sure to pack these items in your carry-on.
Life in Barcelona
The 1992 Olympic Games are sometimes thought of as the event that put Barcelona on the international radar. In reality, Barcelona has long been a destination for tourists, artists, scholars, ex-patriots, etc. It is located in the North East of the Iberian Peninsula, in an extended and triangular region known as Catalonia. Barcelona is the capital city of the Catalan region. There are approximately 6.5 million inhabitants in Catalonia, and about 2 million of them live in Barcelona and its immediate surroundings.

Time
You may notice life moves slower in Spain. This is obvious in the way Spaniards like to take their time at meals (that’s why you need to ask for the check), and in the way Spaniards value their lunch and their naptime, or siesta (not as typical as you might think, but a good custom). You will either love sleeping after a full mid-day meal, or if you’re not one to nap, you may quickly be annoyed to find that some stores shut down in the middle of the day. Spend the afternoons in slow motion and soak in the laid back Spanish aura.

Business Hours
Shops open at 10am and some close for lunch around 1:30 or 2:00pm. They reopen between 4:30 and 5:00pm and stay open until 8:00 or 9:00pm. Certain shops, especially the larger ones, do not close at midday. At lunchtime, restaurants tend to open between 1 and 1:30pm until 3:30 or 4pm. At night, they open between 9 and 9:30pm and close between midnight and 1am. Do not plan to go to a restaurant at 6 expecting to have dinner. It will likely be closed.

Cafes and bars are open all day from 7 or 8am until 11 or 12 midnight, although some stay open even later until 1 or 1:30am. Movie theaters tend to run shows at 4:00, 6:00, 8:00 and 10:00pm, approximately. Some theaters have late-night sessions on the weekends that can start as late as midnight. Don’t be shy, watch a movie!

Classical theater opening hours are variable. In general, from Tuesday to Saturdays performances tend to begin between 9:00 and 10:00pm and on Sunday between 6:00 and 8:00pm. Theaters are generally closed on Mondays. Museum opening hours also tend to be variable. In general, they are open morning and afternoon from Tuesday to Saturday; they open on Sunday morning and are closed on Monday.

Gym
You will have access to the small gym in RESA, although most students choose to run outside along the beach for exercise.
Spain

Spanish history and culture are both rich and complex. We provide some basic information below, but we encourage you to research the history of Spain, as well as general country information, including the political system, geography, the economy, population, culture, and current events prior to your trip. Your ability to take full advantage of your time abroad will be influenced by the amount of preparation and research you do on Spain before you go, so read as much as you can!

Fast Facts¹

• Surface Area: 505,370 sq km (almost 5 times the size of Kentucky)
• No. of Provinces: 9
• Population: 48.9 million
• Government type: Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy
• GDP per capita: $38,200 (est.)
• GDP growth: 3.1% (est.)
• Major industries: textiles and apparel, food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools, tourism, clay and refractory products, footwear, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment
• Population below poverty line: 21.1%
• Religions: Roman Catholic 67.8%, atheist 9.1%, other 2.2%, non-believer 18.4%, unspecified 2.5%

Population

Many Spaniards share a common ethnic background – a mixture of the early inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula, the Celts, and later conquerors from Europe and Africa. Recent immigrants from North Africa and Latin America have added to the mix of people and culture as well.

Language

• Castilian Spanish 74%
• Catalan 17%
• Galician 7%
• Basque 2%
• Aranese <5,000 speakers

Barcelona is a bilingual city with Catalan and Spanish serving as the official languages. In general, most of the population speaks both fluently. You will also hear a variety of other languages in Barcelona, especially in the summer, as many tourists from the UK, Italy, and Germany will be in town on holiday.

It is not uncommon to walk down a busy street in Barcelona and hear every one of the languages just mentioned within about 5 minutes. English is spoken fairly widely in Barcelona but, of course, since you are on a Spanish program you are expected to speak Spanish.

Transportation
There are many modes of transportation in Spain, some of which are safer and more reliable than others. Below is basic information about how to get around.

- **Foot.** Your classes and the center of town are both within walking distance of the dorm.

- **Bus and rail.** One of the easiest and most convenient ways to get around town is by Metro. The Barceloneta Metro stop is a quick walk from RESA and five different lines provide easy access to points all over the city. The metro trains are fast and arrive every 5-10 minutes. The metro runs from 5:00 to 24:00, with extended hours on Fridays (until 2:00) and Saturdays (continuous) and on Sundays (from 6:00 to 23:00). Barcelona also offers an extensive bus network, another easy way for you to travel while gaining a sense of direction around the city. Buses run from 5:30-23:00pm. At nighttime, look for the yellow Nitbus running every 30-45 min with all routes headed toward Plaça Catalunya.

- **RENFE.** For longer day trips, jump on the Spanish railway, the RENFE, to get to nearby cities. The main RENFE station is called Barcelona Sants. The closest RENFE station to RESA is called França. Sitges, Figueres, and Costa Brava are all great destinations reachable by RENFE

- **Taxis.** Barcelona taxis are black and yellow and can be stopped on the street. Available taxis have a green light on top. Drivers do not accept more than four passengers.

- **TRAM.** The Trambaix and Trambesós are above ground trains that feature practically floor-to-ceiling windows for a great view as it takes you across the city. Try taking the TRAM to and from the Forum, Glòries, and Ciutadella /Villa Olímpica areas. The nearest TRAM station is located near the university campus, down the street from the zoo.

Visas
U.S. citizens will not need a visa for Spain for this program, since they can enter as a visitor and stay for up to 90 days. If, for any reason, you think that you will stay in Spain after the program is completed and will exceed a 90-day visit, or if you do not hold a U.S. passport, please contact GLO about securing the appropriate entry document.
Identity in Barcelona

The sections below provide some basic information, summarized from the Diversity Network Country Climate Notes for Spain\(^2\), and reflections from past students about the cultural climate of Spain. Also refer back to the Identity Abroad section of the GLO website for general guidance and resources.

Gender Roles & Issues

Gendered violence and sexual violence is generally low in Spain. The government effectively enforces laws against assault, domestic violence, and workplace discrimination. However, it is not uncommon for women to get ‘cat-called’ or whistled at while walking down the street. Try not to take offense, just ignore the comments and keep walking. At the same time though, do trust your own intuition as to whether you feel threatened or not, and keep your guard up. Talk with Elisa or Ken if you feel threatened or unsafe. Despite these concerns, taking reasonable precautions should ensure safety while studying abroad.

Gender: Reflections from Past Students

- “Spanish men do not have the most respect for women. I sometimes felt uncomfortable walking around alone because the men were not afraid to catcall.”
- “Spain is a very progressive country, but their culture is definitely more patriarchal than that of the US.”
- “I found the men to be extremely aggressive compared to men in the United States. I was hit on extremely frequently while out and about regardless of time of day and what I was wearing, and often, polite refusal or ignoring the man/men in question did not end the problem. This was never an issue while with groups that included men, but it often was in groups of just women. As a result, I avoided walking alone at night, because the one time I did, I was harassed several times in a very short time frame.”
- “Women should NOT walk alone at night, and, in my opinion, should generally always be with a male friend at night. Caution MUST be taken at ALL clubs and bars—the “sketchy stuff” that you see on the news HAPPENS there.”
- “There’s a ton of cat-calling towards women. It was pretty constant, but after a period of time, we all just got used to it.”
- “Sexism is visible. Catcalling was frequent. Women are targeted at clubs.”

\(^2\) Adapted from the Diversity Abroad Network https://www.diversityabroad.com/study-abroad-europe/spain (2017).
Sexual Orientation and Identity
Although Spain has a very religious and Roman Catholic history, it is considered one of the most LGBTQ-friendly countries in the world. Same-sex couples have had the right to marry and adopt for over a decade. There are still some challenges, particularly with rights and acceptance of transgender people, but as a whole LGBTQ students will generally have a good experience and should feel comfortable being open about their sexuality in Spain. Barcelona is recognized as a hotspot for those searching for a lively gay scene. Another popular area includes Sitges, roughly an hour outside of Barcelona. This city is home to the largest gay event in Spain.

Sexual Orientation: Reflections from Past Students
- “For the LGBT community, Spain is incredibly accepting of sexual diversity, and the culture is much warmer to it than in the United States.”
- “Due in part to the anti-Franco sentiment that persists in Spain today, they embrace people of all sexual orientations in the country. There is a lot of gay pride, especially in Barcelona.”
- “There aren’t as many queer people in Barcelona as they say there are, don’t get excited like I did.”
- “Overall I think Spain sees itself as a very progressive country, but there’s a very different idea of what’s politically correct than there is among students at Northwestern.”
- “Spaniards don’t understand the concept of being "PC". Female, POC, and LGBTQ students should be aware of these factors before going.”
Race and Ethnicity
African American and Latino students should be aware of the growing xenophobia and Islamophobia in Western Europe, as a result of the growing number of immigrants. The government under President Zapatero has focused on integrating Spain’s over 4 million immigrants, many arriving from Eastern Europe, Russia, and North Africa. Though government policy may be aimed at restitution, the attitude on the ground may present a somewhat different story for students from ethnically diverse backgrounds. As a result, there have been instances of xenophobic remarks and attacks against people from Africa and Latin America. For example, some students from Latin American heritage studying in Spain have reported feelings of isolation due to their use of Spanish language. Despite this, black and Latinx students will often be identified as American, which comes with a certain amount of social privilege. You should be aware of the social climate in the country and how people with similar skin color and ancestry are treated differently due to nationality. Along the same lines, the Asian population in Spain is growing, but Asian Americans will likely be assumed to be Chinese tourists, despite their actual ethnicity. There will be disrespectful comments made by some and some challenges along the way. Generally however, the Spanish are accustomed to seeing Asian immigrants and tourists, so you will not have any significant problems integrating into everyday life and society.

Race & Ethnicity: Reflections from Past Students

- “Spain is a very mono-racial country. You will get called out by strangers if you do not have a "Spanish" look. I would especially like to let Asians know of this. Everywhere you go, whether it be a grocery store, restaurant, or even just walking down the street, you will be asked where you are "from."
- “Being black was a different experience in Spain. People stare at you everywhere. It can be a little uncomfortable. People also commented on my skin tone and hair often.”
- “There are very different concepts of sexism and racism in Spain, especially with regards to language. There are phrases that they use and to them they are not offensive, but they might come off as offensive to American students. You should be prepared to engage in conversations around sexism and racism to better understand their cultural positioning, but remain aware of how these considerations operate differently in the US.”
- “Racism is less offensive and more common in Spain. It if often part of colloquial conversations.”
- “Speaking from my experience, Spaniards can be very blunt. Sometimes they employed colonial terms to describe things that I didn’t really think were appropriate, like Mulatto or the n-word. So, if you're black, keep that in mind. They might be foolish and think they can use that word. Honestly the U.S. is probably worse comparatively, but again it can be surprising or at least confusing when in a different language.”

Religion and Spirituality
More than two-thirds of Spaniards consider themselves Catholic, though fewer consider themselves religious and fewer still attend mass regularly. Following Catholicism, Islam is the second most popular religion in Spain, with Muslims numbering approximately one million. As the Moors conquered and settled southern Spain until 1492, the country is home to several Islamic heritage sites, such as the Alhambra in Granada, and has large mosques in Madrid, Barcelona, and Granada. Fewer than one percent of Spaniards are Jewish, living mainly in Barcelona, Madrid, and Murcia.
Health, Safety, and Security

The sections below provide information about health and safety risks and resources in Spain, including reflections from past students. Refer back to the Health & Safety section of the GLO website for more comprehensive information about preparing for and responding to health, safety, and security concerns.

Staying Healthy
Medical care in Spain is similar to that in the U.S. Private hospitals and medical staff are of an international standard, and all large centers have full specialist care. Many providers speak English. However, regulations regarding medications vary from those in the United States. Spanish regulations do not permit the international shipment of medication, so do not ship medication from the United States to Spain. Medications that require prescriptions in the United States require a local doctor’s prescription in Spain. In some instances, a medicine prescribed in the United States will not have a local equivalent. It is important that travelers research this on the European Agency for Medication website prior to travel: https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Spain.html.

Safety and Security
In addition to the Standing Travel Advice outlined on the website, you are advised to follow these precautions during your time in Spain.

Crime
Street crimes against tourists occur in the principal tourist areas. In particular, Madrid and Barcelona report frequent incidents of pickpocketing, as well as occasional violent attacks, some of which require the victim to seek medical attention.

- **Use common sense** and the same personal security measures you would normally use in a large U.S city or tourist destination.
- **Do not leave bags unattended.** Keep them in sight and avoid placing passports, cash, cell phones, or other valuables in the outer pockets of backpacks or purses, or on tables in public places.
- **Be alert to criminal schemes.** Thieves may work in teams to distract your attention, while an accomplice makes off with your valuables. **If you are stopped by a plainclothes policeman while walking or driving, ask to see their law enforcement identification.**
- **Exercise the same caution** as you would in any unfamiliar area or with unfamiliar people.
- **Be cautious** in bars and clubs where alcohol is served, and do not leave your drink unattended or accept a drink from strangers, as they may have slipped drugs into the drink.

In Barcelona, the largest number of incidents reported occurred in major tourist areas, on Las Ramblas, Barcelona’s El Prat Airport, Sants train station, Metro stations, in the Sagrada
Spanish Language and Culture in Barcelona 2019

Familia Area, in the Gothic Quarter, in Parc Güell, in Plaza Real, and along Barcelona’s beaches.

Social Unrest
Political demonstrations are frequent in Barcelona due to the Catalan independence movement. You should avoid all political rallies and demonstrations. If you find yourself caught in a protest, vacate the area immediately.

Emergencies

Elisa and Ken are your 24/7 emergency support and first point of contact in case of illness or injury.

Elisa: 633 31 7999
Ken: 722 12 8411

Health, Safety, and Security: Reflections from Past Students

• “Always be on the cautious side and keep money close to your body (pickpocketers are very much a thing), but overall, Barcelona is very safe.”
• “I would recommend that students travel in groups, whether it’s to other countries or to nearby cities, when they have free time. I felt safe during my time in Barcelona, but I think it helps to have someone with you at all times.”
• “Always wear your bag over across your body because it’s harder for people to take. Have a bag that zips and folds preferably. When you go out make sure you have one buddy and that you always get home with them.”
• “Keep your hand on your bag always. Bring a water with you always. Always have a few Euros on you incase you might need them. Walk with other people at night.”
• “Get a good bag that zips shut and hold on to it, as well as your phone. Don’t leave anything unattended, ever.”
• “Always always always keep an eye on your things. Get a purse or bag that you can carry in front of you, preferably one that zips, keep an eye or hand on the zipper. If you use a backpack make sure your valuables are in the bottom/not easily accessible to pickpockets. Don’t be afraid to walk by yourself but be smart about it and always be aware of your surroundings. If you find yourself with your phone stolen and a lot of time left in the program try the used technology store CeX. They have lots of very cheap used smart phones.”
• “Learning the public transit and maps is really helpful! Travel with friends you trust, and just keep your phone secure because pickpocketing is a real concern! Use SPF.”
• “Always stay in a group, always have a cell phone that is charged and works, and always have cash in case something happens.”
• “Be responsible and considerate in public. Making yourself stand out (talking loudly in English, etc.) will only make you more susceptible to vendors, theft, and sketchy situations.”
• “Be smart about your consumption of alcohol and partying while abroad, as there are many cultural differences surrounding drinking in Spain. Don’t carry large amounts of cash and leave your passport in a safe place at home! Make photocopies of important documents/cards and take those out instead if possible.”
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Weather and Packing

*What is the weather going to be like?*
The last few summers in Europe have been extremely hot. Temperatures in downtown Barcelona range between 70 and 100 degrees (25 C – 35 C). Skies in Barcelona are mostly clear, with a few afternoons of rain. Usually if it rains, it will not last all day but rather will be a brief passing shower. Humidity can be high and skies can be a bit hazy at times. Nights can often be a bit cooler. Note that fewer places in Spain are air-conditioned than in the U.S., so it’s important to give yourself time to adjust to the heat and to stay hydrated.

*Is there anything special that I need to pack for my program?*
See Appendix II for a packing list. In general, pack lightly and leave your valuables at home. We also recommend bringing a small bag or backpack for the weekend excursion to Madrid and other weekend travel you might have.

Food & Water

*Can I drink the water?*
Yes. Tap water is safe to drink, although some people prefer to drink bottled water. Bottled water is inexpensive and can be purchased at most shops. Filtered water for use in reusable bottles is harder to find.

*What is typical food?*
Lunch and dinner tend to be the heaviest meals, and breakfast is the lightest. This dining style is of course up to you, but it is important to know what to expect if you go to a restaurant. It is not uncommon to take a coffee two or three times per day. And tapas? Yes, they are extremely prevalent here (called “Tapes” in Catalan). Tapas are generally eaten at aperitif time with friends and are usually a very social activity. Basic tapas to try: tortilla de patatas, bombas, boquerones, patatas bravas, croquetas, and jamón ibérico.

*Is the local cuisine vegetarian friendly?*
Vegetarian restaurants are becoming increasingly popular in Barcelona, although they are not as prevalent as in the U.S. Keep in mind that in some cultures the word “vegetarian” may not mean the same thing. For example, some may not consider ham to be “meat”. It is always good to check with your waiter or ask specific questions about the contents of your food if you are concerned about your diet. The markets will have plenty of fresh vegetables and fruits, as well as nuts, peas, beans, cheese, etc.
What time do people eat?
One of the biggest cultural adjustments students studying in Spain have to make is getting accustomed to the Spanish meal timetable and style, especially when it comes to dinner. Europeans may be known for eating dinner at later times than Americans, but the Barcelonans take this to an extreme. In the summer, some people think nothing of eating dinner at 10 or 11pm or even 12 midnight. Eating later and allowing meals to last longer are two traits that are very common in the Barcelonan (and Spanish) culture.

There are generally between four to five meals per day in Barcelona:
- Breakfast: around 8.00 to 11.00 a.m. (something small, like coffee and a croissant)
- Aperitif: typically weekends between 12.00 and 14.00
- Lunch: around 13.30 to 15.00
- Snack: between 17.00 and 20.30
- Dinner from 21.00 to 22.30 or later

Should I tip at restaurants?
Generally, you must ask your server for the bill (la cuenta) in Spain. They do not automatically bring it like they do in the U.S. At most restaurants the service and overall atmosphere are more relaxed; meals are social activities meant to be enjoyed. Do not be surprised if you have to wait a while for your food to arrive. Tipping is not required, but if you feel obliged, 5% is an appropriate amount.

In Spanish culture, when inviting new friends to dinner or eating out with people you don’t know, it is usually considered rude to split the bill. It is more common for one party to pay, and then the next time you go out the other should offer to pay.

Can I eat on a budget?
Yes! Barcelona is a city where you can find food of all prices and types. You will usually find that you can save money if you buy food at markets or grocery stores and cook for yourself rather than eat out. However, there are many restaurants that will have a set menu, or “menu del día,” at a quite reasonable flat fee for the amount of food you receive. At lunchtime on weekdays most restaurants will have fixed price lunches for 10-15 €. These lunches will include a first and second course, and coffee or a drink. There is also a cafeteria on the UPF campus. It offers a wide variety of meal choices and reasonable prices (~8 € for menu del día). Overall, you shouldn’t have a problem eating cheaply in Barcelona, but keep in mind that in the tourist areas (Las Ramblas in particular), restaurants will be more expensive than elsewhere in the city.

Money
How much does the program cost?
See Appendix I for a breakdown of the program costs.

Are meals included in my Program Fee?
No. The Program Fee includes your tuition, program-related excursions, and housing. You are responsible for your own meals.
How much money should I plan to spend?
Refer to the student budget in Appendix I for an estimate of costs for additional meals and discretionary expenses. The figures included in the budget represent averages reported by past students.

How much cash should I bring?
You should plan to bring $200 cash with you, plus a credit card and an ATM or debit card to use for purchases and to access additional funds. It is also recommended that you bring a second credit card in case of emergency. At the time this handbook was published (Spring 2019), the conversion rate was $1.12 USD = 1€ Euro (to check the most up-to-date conversion rates, please visit the universal currency converter: http://www.xe.com). Spain can generally be more expensive than the U.S., and the Euro will make everything a bit more expensive.

What’s the best way to access money?
You can access your money through any ATM in Spain. Note that you will need to know the pin number of your credit/debit card or have a credit/debit card with a chip. While especially important for withdrawing money from an ATM, you’ll also need a pin/chip for regular credit/debit card transactions. Many places in Spain do not take credit cards for small transactions. Cash and small change will be needed for bars and daily necessities. One perk of the Euro: 1€ and 2€ coins are easy to carry in your pocket and used frequently by locals for small items.

Transportation
Will I be picked up from the airport?
No. You are responsible for getting yourself to RESA when you arrive.

RESA Campus Del Mar
Passeig Salvat Papasseit, 4
08003 Barcelona

You can do this by a number of means: taxi, bus, or train. Obviously, it is important to take into account how much luggage you have and how much money you want to spend on transportation. Past students strongly recommend taking a taxi or Aerobus over the Metro or Renfe.

BY TAXI: The Barcelona airport is approximately 12 km from the city center.
Travel time: approx. 30-40 min.
Fare: 40-45 €
Follow the signs in the airport for taxi/transportation and tell the driver “Passeig Salvat Papasseit, 4.” If they need further clarification (which they probably will), you may explain that it is in Barceloneta next to the Gas Natural building.
**BY AEROBUS:** Aerobus stops right outside the airport exit.  
**Frequency:** every 15 min  
**Travel time:** approx. 30 min. (plus taxi or metro)  
**Fare:** 5.90 € one-way (plus taxi or metro)  
Get off at Plaça Catalunya and take a taxi or the Metro.

**BY TRAIN:** Follow the RENFE signs and take the R2 train to Estació de França.  
**Frequency:** every 30 min  
**Travel time:** approx. 30 min  
**Fare:** 2.20 € single ticket or 10.20 € for a 10 ticket pass that you can also use for the metro  
Take the R2 Rodalies Line and transfer at Barcelona - Passeig de Gracia. Follow the Metro directions from here.

**BY METRO:** Look for the sign and proceed underground to the Metro. Purchase a ticket (bitllet senzill for a single ride or a T-10 for a ten ride pass) from the machines.  
**Frequency:** less than 5 min  
**Travel time:** approx. 30 - 40 min  
**Fare:** 2.20 € single ticket or 10 ticket pass for 10.20 €

Take the to Torrasa. Transfer to the red line (towards Fondo) to Urquinaona. Transfer to the yellow line (towards La Pau) to Barceloneta.  
When you exit the street you will be facing east – looking up Ronda del Litoral. It’s about a 10 minute walk to RESA from the Barceloneta Metro stop.

**What if my flight is cancelled or delayed?**  
Elisa and GLO staff have access to your travel itineraries, but if you will not arrive on your scheduled flight due to a missed connection, illness, or other reason, please email and call Elisa and GLO to let us know when you are scheduled to arrive.

**How much free time do I have? What can I expect to do outside of class?**  
There is free time before and after classes, and you will have many weekends free. Whatever it is that you do, whether it be walking Las Ramblas, going to the beach, shopping for food at the market, or meeting new people, we encourage you to do it in Spanish. Contact the Ambassadors for your program to get suggestions for things to do in your spare time:

**Will I be able to travel?**  
You will be free to travel or explore around Barcelona as you please after class and on weekends. **Remember, you MAY NOT MISS CLASS to travel and you MAY NOT MISS CLASS for the purposes of entertaining friends or family visiting you on the program.** For example, if you are planning a three-day weekend somewhere outside of Barcelona, you must make sure you leave after class on Thursday and return Sunday night. Traveling will never be viewed as an excuse to be absent from class; there will be penalties for any student absent from class for travel purposes.
Communication

What kind of cell phone should I use?
While in Barcelona, you will be required to carry a fully charged) program cell phone at all times so you can be reached in case of emergency or so you can call Elisa or Ken in case of an emergency. This phone is included in your program fee, will have a 30 € balance when you receive it, and must be returned by the end of the program. You can also unlock your US smartphone to use with your Spanish sim card. Many students choose this option and bring an older phone from home in case it is lost or stolen. This is the best option.

How should I communicate with friends and family?
If your family or friends in the US want to contact you, they can call your dorm room phone or your program cell phone and those incoming calls will be free for you. Remind them to check international calling fees on their end. To call home, you can purchase international calling cards then use these on your dorm room phone (you’ll need to put down a deposit to unlock the phone first) or your program cell phone. If you plan to bring a laptop or US smartphone, Skype is a free/low cost option. Facetime for iphone users (where wifi is available) is also another way to communicate. Finally, you can use “WhatsApp” to send and receive free international texts. While it’s important to stay in touch with those at home, remember that you have limited time abroad and you’ll be busy taking classes and experiencing the culture. Keep this in mind when thinking about how frequently you’re going to be connected back home. Past students have suggested arranging a schedule with family and friends to determine when they will be in touch and to manage expectations.

Electricity
Can I use my US electronics?
Yes, as long as you have the right equipment. There are 2 basic pieces of equipment you need in order to use your electronic devices in Spain: adapters and converters. Adapters are simple plugs that allow you to plug your basic small appliances (iPod, phone, most laptops and cameras) into an outlet. The Spanish electrical grid uses 220 volts; the U.S. grid uses 110 volts. This means that most U.S. appliances – hairdryers and electric razors – require a power converter in order to be used in Spain. These converters cost about $40 and can be purchased in any electronics store in Europe or in the U.S. They are a bit bulky and weigh around 3 pounds, but if you really need to bring a flat iron or electric razor, you can bring one from the U.S. Most laptop computers have a transformer that permits them to switch back and forth between 110 and 220 volts as needed. Smaller electronics such as camera, phone, or iPod chargers may also only require a plug-adaptor. Just double-check the plug and look for the voltage input range (usually says 110-240V).
Links & Recommended Reading

Program & Country Information

- Spanish Language and Culture in Barcelona program page: https://www.northwestern.edu/abroad/study-abroad/explore-programs/europe/spanish-language-and-culture-in-barcelona.html
- NU in Barcelona Blog: https://sites.northwestern.edu/studyabroadblogs/category/nu-in-barcelona/
- Spain Online Travel Guide: http://www.tourspain.org/
- Spain tourism site: https://www.spain.info/en_US/
- Spain Guidebooks: Rick Steves or Lonely Planet

Health & Safety

Appendix I: Cost Breakdown

Spanish Language and Culture in Barcelona 2019
Program Cost Information

Fees Charged by Northwestern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Fee</strong></td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition: $4,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The tuition fee covers all program expenses, including:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lectures and instruction for three courses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• field visits and excursions in/around Barcelona, including all travel costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing: $2,825</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The housing fee covers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lodging at RESA Campus del Mar in Barcelona</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• three group meals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• accommodations and some expenses during the excursion to Madrid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students are responsible for covering the costs of lunches, dinners, and weekend meals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GeoBlue Health Insurance:</strong> $75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fees Charged by Northwestern</strong></td>
<td>$7,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated Additional Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Airfare</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students are responsible for making arrangements to fly round-trip to Barcelona, Spain, on the dates provided. Cost estimates are based upon travel from Chicago. 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books &amp; Supplies</td>
<td>$105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discretionary Expenses</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal expenses vary based on individual spending habits and budgets. Discretionary expenses represent an average of the amounts reported by previous students and include meals, non-program transportation, and other incidentals. Students who plan to do personal travel outside of the program location should estimate an additional $500-$1,000.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Estimated Additional Costs</strong></td>
<td>$3,605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Student Budget**

(Fees + Estimated Additional Costs) $11,105

For more information about billing, finances, and financial aid for study abroad, please refer to the Money Matters section of the GLO website or contact Krista Buda Bethel (krista@northwestern.edu) in the Financial Aid Office. Refer to Financial, Withdrawal & Cancellation Policies for information about refunds in the case of withdrawal or dismissal.
Appendix II: Packing List

Here are some general guidelines:

**Leave valuables at home.** Petty theft can be a problem in Barcelona (as it can be in other large cities) and you must take responsibility for your belongings to help ensure that they do not get stolen. You will have computer and e-mail access at the University, and there are a number of Internet centers throughout Barcelona; therefore, we do not require bringing your laptop with you abroad but we do recommend it. If you do choose to bring it, we suggest obtaining travel insurance for this and any other valuables you may be planning to bring with you.

**Pack lightly and prudently.** You are responsible for carrying your own baggage at all times. We recommend packing once, walking around the block with all of your things to see if it’s manageable -- if it isn’t, remove at least half! Returned students always lament about how they ended up packing too much.

**Clothing:** Depend on light cotton clothing that does not require an iron. Barcelona is a laid-back beach city, so people dress more informally than in the rest of Spain. Shorts and t-shirts are fine, however, you should bring nicer clothes for the evenings, especially if you plan on entering clubs. Many clubs will not let you in if you are wearing flip-flops, sneakers, white socks, or shorts. Formal clothing is not necessary, unless you plan on doing some formal dining. You will probably need a sweater or light jacket for the few cool evenings you will encounter.

**Shoes:** Bring more than one pair of comfortable, multi-purpose shoes. You will often be walking on cobblestones and uneven surfaces. You will be walking more in general in Europe than you would in the U.S. so sturdy, comfortable footwear is important.

**Purses/bags:** Choose a bag, purse, or backpack that closes and can be worn securely. Purses and bags worn with a strap across the chest are a good idea to prevent purse-snatching. We recommend against bringing clutches since they are easy targets for thieves. Purse snatching and pick pocketing are epidemics in Barcelona.

**Medicines:** You should bring a basic first aid kit with you. Some useful items to bring include: Band Aids, Tylenol, Benadryl, Imodium AD, an antacid, cold medicine, insect repellent and ointment, and aloe gel for sunburns. You should bring an adequate supply of any prescription medication in the original bottles that you take on a regular basis, accompanied by a note from your doctor explaining your supply. Note: any prescription medication should be carried-on and never checked!

**Toiletries:** Bring only the most important and basic items with you, or anything for which you have a specific brand preference. Once you get there and get settled, you can purchase everything you need (and you can avoid paying excess luggage fees to the airline). Toiletries can be purchased at a supermarket or perfumeria, not at a pharmacy.
Appendix III: Conduct Expectations

As indicated in the Student Agreement you signed at the time of application, you agree to abide by the NU Code of Conduct and all program and host institution rules and regulations for the duration of the program.

Most first-time incidents that involve minimal disruption/disturbance will be addressed through an oral warning from the program director. This warning will include the following components: a brief description of the infraction (time, date, incident), an explanation of the incident’s effect on the program, participants, staff, etc., a request to cease such behavior, a review of potential consequences for repeated or additional infractions, and a statement that the program director will be notifying NU of the conversation.

If repeated infractions or a serious violation that requires more than an oral warning occur, a phone or Skype conversation will be scheduled with at least one Global Learning Office (GLO) member, one Dean of Students Office (DSO) staff member, and the Director of Global Safety and Security. If the infraction is serious, the potential consequences may include:

- Behavioral agreement
- Loss of privileges
- Referral to judicial hearing on campus post-program
- Dismissal from program
- Suspension or exclusion from NU

Immediate dismissal from the program may occur if you seriously disrupt the group learning process, or if your behavior gives the program director reasonable cause to believe that your continued presence in the program poses a danger to the health or safety of persons or property, or impedes, disrupts or obstructs the program in any way. Before you may be removed from the program, you will have an opportunity to explain your conduct to the program director, at least one GLO staff member, one DSO staff member, and the Director of Global Safety and Security. A decision to dismiss you from the program would be final and no refund would be made. Transportation back to the United States would be at your own expense.