Learning Outcomes for Studying Abroad

The following document outlines learning outcomes and some possible reasons for students in your department to study abroad. Departments may use them as a provisional set of program elements that help hone their rationales for education abroad in relation to home campus curricula. The bullets under each learning outcome indicate elements within a program that can help to achieve the particular outcome or set of outcomes. This list is not intended to be exhaustive, please help add to it.

A. Discipline-specific learning. Study abroad can permit students to take:
   - Courses that supplement the home campus curriculum
   - Courses designed to take particular advantage of local resources
   - Courses that substitute for courses at home in order to allow for study abroad
   - Courses with outstanding local pedagogues, and/or that expose students to different perspectives on the discipline
   - Courses that supplement or substitute home campus curricula, offering access to different pedagogical styles.
   - Courses that have US students learning in discipline-specific courses with host country students
   - Field research projects
   - Discipline-specific internships or voluntary work experiences

B. Placement of a discipline in its international context. Many different experiences can help students understand other ways of knowing, other perspectives on disciplinary content and methods, etc., including:
   - Instruction by host country faculty
   - Study in the classroom with host country students
   - Study in host country classrooms, laboratories, and workshops
   - Apprenticeships with host country practitioners
   - Research in collaboration with host country researchers
   - Attendance at international meetings and conferences
   - Internships and work experiences

C. Country/region-specific learning. Students can learn about another society and culture through such means as:
   - Disciplinary or interdisciplinary coursework related to the country or region
   - Coursework on contemporary social mores or on intercultural learning in specific environments
   - Exposure to different educational system
   - Curriculum-related travel
   - Lecture and presentation series by local speakers, performers
   - Fieldwork
   - Internships and apprenticeships
D. **Language acquisition.** Students can develop or improve language skills through such means as:
- Coursework
- Homestays
- Selection of site to favor immersion
- Conversation partners
- Opportunities for formal and informal presentations in the target language
- Oral Proficiency Inventory testing
- Language pledges
- Community involvement

E. **Student development.** Study abroad can be transformative for its participants. Among the outcomes often cited are improvement in critical thinking skills, cross-cultural skills and perspectives, tolerance for ambiguity, self-confidence, independence, flexibility, self-knowledge, appreciation of difference, reevaluation of personal values, new direction and skills for job/career path, and new perspectives on American society and culture and on the US role in the world.
- Orientation program
- Intercultural training
- Required journaling
- Opportunities for local engagement, including community service
- Homestays, host-country dorm roommates, or other integrated living situations
- Career-related opportunities
- Re-entry training
- Appropriate mechanisms for fostering independence and self-direction