Youth Advocacy Task Force Member Programs

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Hotline Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWARE</td>
<td>Hardwick area</td>
<td>472-6463</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battered Women’s Services and Shelter</td>
<td>Barre/Montpelier area</td>
<td>1-877-543-9498</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarina Howard Nichols Center</td>
<td>Morristville area</td>
<td>888-5256</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Beginnings</td>
<td>Springfield area</td>
<td>885-2050 or 674-6700</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAVE</td>
<td>Bennington area</td>
<td>442-2111</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rutland County Women’s Network</td>
<td>Rutland area</td>
<td>775-3232</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Crisis Team</td>
<td>Barre/Montpelier area</td>
<td>479-5577</td>
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<td>Safeline</td>
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<td>AWARE</td>
<td>Northern Windsor Counties</td>
<td>1-800-639-7233</td>
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<tr>
<td>Step ONE</td>
<td>Newport area</td>
<td>1-800-224-7837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umbrella</td>
<td>St. Johnsbury area</td>
<td>748-8141</td>
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<td>Voices Against Violence/Laurie’s House</td>
<td>St. Albans/</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Franklin &amp; Grand Isle area</td>
<td>524-6575</td>
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<tr>
<td>WomenSafe</td>
<td>Middlebury area</td>
<td>1-800-338-4205</td>
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<td>Women Helping Battered Women</td>
<td>Burlington/</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chittenden Co. area</td>
<td>658-3131</td>
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<tr>
<td>WISE (Women’s Information Service)</td>
<td>White River Junction, VT/</td>
<td>866-348-WISE (9473)</td>
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<td>Lebanon, NH</td>
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<td>Women’s Crisis Center</td>
<td>Brattleboro area</td>
<td>1-800-773-0689</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s Rape Crisis Center</td>
<td>Burlington/</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chittenden Co. area</td>
<td>863-1236</td>
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The Youth Advocacy Task Force (YATF), which is coordinated by the Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, is a statewide coalition of Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocates who focus primarily on providing domestic and sexual violence advocacy services and prevention education programs to children and youth in Vermont. As part of our mission, we are committed to acknowledging the specific injustices experienced by young people and to holding their integrity and human rights as paramount in our work to end domestic and sexual violence. We meet regularly to share resources, design children and youth related materials, and support one another in carrying on this important and challenging work. The idea to produce a newsletter grew out of a desire to share our work and other youth related resources with a wider audience. In each issue, The Youth Advocate will highlight topic areas related to domestic and sexual violence and how these issues affect children and youth in Vermont. Enjoy!

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The Youth Advocate
August 2007 ~ Teens and Technology
A Newsletter of the Youth Advocacy Task Force of The Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence

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Special Focus - Book Review

Generation MySpace: Helping Your Teen Survive Online Adolescence
By: Candace M. Kelsey

Reviewed by: Sandy Hart, Youth Program Coordinator

Umbrella

As a parent of three and an Advocate who works with youth, it’s no wonder the title of Candice Kelsey’s book, Generation MySpace: Helping Your Teen Survive Online Adolescence caught my attention. Kelsey is no stranger to teen drama. As a high school teacher and mother of two, she “spends her days mediating online-related drama among her students”, most of which takes place on MySpace.com. The Internet allows youth to create and become a part of what is referred to by adults as “social networking”. The most popular forum for social networking is MySpace.com. Two college graduates, Tom Anderson and Chris DeWolfe founded MySpace in 2003. According to the Neilson/net ratings, “MySpace has spent time as the number one most-viewed site on the internet, out ranking both Google and eBay. "MySpace is something that took over the world too fast and nobody was ready for it." —Christopher, 24

"Well, I myself feel rather safe but this is because I generally do not accept people as friends that I do not know, and do not reply to messages that I feel to be sketchy. However, I do know of several instances where people who were not responsible on MySpace actually ended up meeting up with others and getting in trouble." —Christina, 19

"Currently there are well over 194,522,833 active MySpace profiles. With 150,000 new members added each day, it should be noted that twenty-five percent of MySpacers are between the ages of thirteen and seventeen. MySpace encourages youth to communicate with others. Online adolescents or “e-teens”, communicate by exchanging "comments" and "messages" with friends."
They also meet new people, share interests, pictures, entertain, express themselves and socialize with their peers at any time, in any way, from the privacy of their own home. Generation MySpace is a book that helps parents assist their children as they navigate through their teen years and adapt to today’s technology in a safe, healthy way. Kelsey devotes a large portion of her book to the dangers of MySpace. She successfully points out the endless dangers. Impressively, she emphasized excitement, danger, fun and shock with every click of the mouse. One of the most important features a MySpace profile has is the “friends list”. The book explains in detail the “privilege” of being someone’s “friend”. Kelsey’s outstanding explanation of the effects the friend list can have on an e-teen, depending on their “ranking”, drives home the importance and relevance of the fragility of our youth’s self-esteem. Cleverly, a bit of excitement was added to this already intense adventure. The author provides numerous “assignments” including guiding you through the steps of creating your own MySpace profile, which then allows you to begin the mind-trapping MySpace travel, as you click your way from one profile to another. Peppered throughout the book is a montage of powerful stories teens share about MySpace. A clever mixture of quotes from teens, parents, and professionals expressing views and concerns served as an important reminder of the multifaceted perspectives.

Let’s Remember the Benefits of the Internet
You as an adult have power!
By: Sandy Hart, Youth Program Coordinator

The Internet can provide children and adults alike with a world of exciting opportunities. It offers:

- Educational games and programs.
- Research information for school projects, business and personal reasons.
- The opportunity to communicate with people from all around the world.
- The opportunity to share resources and ideas with people that have the same interests.
- Shopping around the world without leaving your computer.
- The Internet uses multimedia and interactively extensively. This means accessing not only written words, but also pictures, music and sound effects. Interactivity means that the user can choose what they want to see just by the click of a mouse. The computer ‘asks’ users questions which they can then answer.
- Be aware of what your children are doing on the Internet.

A Great Website...
Strengthening the Future by Illuminating the Past:
www.womenshistory.vermont.gov
Students, teachers, writers, researchers, travelers, or anyone interested in Vermont Women’s History - search this site for information about the history and accomplishments of Vermont women. This Vermont Commission on Women’s website also features information on events and attractions related to women's history in Vermont.

“Today’s youth is tomorrow’s future. Adults have the power to guide them toward creating a safer and violence free world!”
~ Sandy Hart

Encourage them to report such experiences. If they do, discuss the matter calmly and forward a copy of the messages to your Internet Service Provider, and ask for assistance.

Remind youth to always be themselves online.

Teach youth to be critical regarding “information” found on the Internet. Information on the Internet comes from many sources - not all sources are reliable.

Place reasonable boundaries! Talk together about what reasonable boundaries are when using the Internet. Depending on the child’s age, negotiate these boundaries. For example:
- Set a daily or weekly time limit. The amount of time you decide upon should depend on the age and developmental stage of the child. The Internet can be addictive so encourage a balance with other activities, including being physically active.
- Develop rules about on-line shopping, downloading, responding to unsolicited advertisements etc.

Teach yourself.
The more you know about the Internet, the more support you will be able to provide. Although young adults may be the best teaching resource you have - take time to roam the World Wide Web. This will enhance your comfort level with the Internet and provide some degree of comfort with the technology. Lastly, take some time and Google empowering, positive and educational websites for youth to visit. For instance the website below is a great place to start!

www.womenshistory.vermont.gov
Something that he could contract.

I love MySpace because through it I have been able to keep in contact with people I would otherwise never talk to (except perhaps through email), and also because I have been able to relocate many past friends and even relatives that I doubt I would have located through any other means!

Like I mentioned before, I think that having a MySpace comes with a certain amount of responsibility and maturity. I do not think that 12-year-olds should have a MySpace, although I do like that you can have the option of making your page private. But also, I think that there is the eventual possibility of becoming somewhat closed off from interpersonal communication (like in person or on the phone) when an individual is so immersed with MySpace.

My parents do not look at it [my MySpace] but I make it a policy not to post anything I wouldn't want to share with the world. My MySpace reflects my interests and my personality to some degree, but isn't an accurate representation of me as a person, entirely.

I think of a guy who ended up getting an STD from sleeping with a girl he met via MySpace and they didn't know each other so they didn't feel comfortable with each other, and he didn't use a condom OR ask about her sexual history or if she had anything that he could contract.

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I like MySpace a fair bit. Were it not for my obsolete internet (dial up) I would probably put a lot more time and effort into it, such as, making my page freaking awesome, browsing other's pages, and listening to music. I myself, feel rather safe, but this is because I generally do not accept people as friends that I do not know, and do not reply to messages that I feel to be sketchy. However, I do know of several instances where people who were not responsible on MySpace actually ended up meeting up with others and getting in trouble. Actually, I know of a guy who ended up getting an STD from sleeping with a girl he met via MySpace and they didn't know each other so they didn't feel comfortable with each other, and he didn't use a condom OR ask about her sexual history or if she had anything that he could contract.

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TECHNOLOGY USE
AND THE LAW
By: Judy Szeg, Program Educator
SafeKids

As you can see from the other articles in this issue of The Youth Advocate, the use (or misuse!) of technology covers a very broad spectrum – computer/Internet, cell phones, text messaging, etc. There are also many different contexts in which youth are contacting other individuals using various technologies. Some involve a dating partner, classmates or someone known to the youth. Others may involve communication with a stranger. Given this diversity, it is not surprising to find that the use of technology falls under several different areas of law – through Vermont Family Court, Superior Court and Criminal Court and the statutes of the Department of Education, as well as federal law. Under the Family Court Abuse Protection Orders, minors in a dating relationship may apply for protection from threatening behavior as defined in 12 VSA, 5131, “acts which would cause a reasonable person to fear unlawful sexual contact, unlawful restraint, bodily injury or death, including verbal threats, written, telephonic, or other electronically communicated threats, vandalism, or physical contact without consent.” Likewise, that same definition applies in Superior Court for a stalking order where the criteria of being a household, family member or dating partner is not met (example, a community member, classmate, etc.). Vermont Criminal law addresses technology under statutes focusing on Obscenity, Sexual Exploitation of Children, Disturbing the peace by use of telephone or other electronic communications. Stalking and others. Concerns about cyber-bullying and harassment are addressed under the Department of Education’s Bullying Prevention Law, Act.117, H.629, as Ryan’s law. Federal law prohibits contacting people anonymously by phone or through internet use with the intent to annoy, abuse, threaten or harass, and this applies to message boards, chat rooms, instant messaging and greetings. As technology has evolved, some of the above referenced statutes have been amended from their original language to reflect the increased use of technology and the devastating impact it can have on the safety and well being of children and youth as well as adults. For more information you can visit:

www.cyberlawassociation.com

make sure that participation in all aspects of your life does not get documented online. This can include belonging to associations or clubs or even work. Some counties around the country are now placing public records online, which can clue in a stalker or abuser if something like a ticket or property taxes finds its way online. It may be a good strategy to choose a place for relocation based on there not being easy online access to public records. So much effort is required to continuously make sure that personal information is not in your child’s home.

YATF: What do you wish parents knew more about that they don’t? What should parents be asking?

Odie: At the moment, I think I have two things. One, I wish parents knew more about how young people use wireless devices. Wireless devices are becoming more like any other computer on the Internet all the time. Young people are taking full advantage of this, and naturally supervision becomes very challenging. There are now cell phones that access your MySpace account right from the phone. This is being extended to show the GPS location of your MySpace friends in the local area, who have the same kind of service. Details like this have huge implications, but they are likely to be totally missed by a parent. I also wish parents understand the extent to which young people consider the Internet as a space to share and communicate rather than a place to look around like most adults. They are putting themselves out there and have a very different sense of privacy. While fundamentally this can be a great thing, it is important to help them find a way to participate without sacrificing personal information when it is not safe to do so. Examples of this might be blogging, sharing music and videos, or even the idea of social networking like MySpace.

YATF: My child’s MySpace is set to private – is this a good thing or a bad thing?

Odie: That is most definitely a GOOD thing. In many respects, the social networking sites have created the ability to make profiles private as a direct response to the concerns regarding safety that parents and individuals have voiced. Having a private profile means that a stranger can’t openly see your personal information for fuel to strike up a harmful relationship. A private profile on MySpace must be shared with a friend before it can be viewed. Meaning that the other person has to also have a MySpace account and that your child has set them up as a friend. There are also other age specific rules relating to most social networking sites, so I would recommend looking up the policies for the particular site used by your children.

YATF: What can a parent do to safeguard their child from Myspace – are there any programs to keep them from setting up an account?

Odie: Open communication and education are probably the absolute best here. There are programs to filter out certain Internet activities and monitor how young people use the Internet, but I must say that young people are generally quicker at figuring out how to get around this software than parents are at getting the programs installed and setup correctly. Communicating the risks involved with social networking media like MySpace (not so different from talking to strangers advice), and making Internet use more of a public family activity (meaning no computer in the bedroom) go much further to encourage safe Internet use.

YATF: What can parents do to learn more?

Odie: Listen to children. Give them the opportunity to share that neat new thing they just learned about from their friends. This tells a parent exactly what they should be researching and learning more about. Simply doing a Google search will provide parents with plenty of information. Then read the policies or safety advice offered by the service in question. They often aren’t bad. MySpace in particular says it very seriously and they are trying. Their safety tips are generally helpful.
Another area of concern is people being located through the Internet. Information privacy and the safety of people fleeing abuse go hand in hand, which is no real surprise. This concern is not new, but I see it intensifying in the future because information accessible through the common Internet is ever increasing. Access to separate sources of information is also becoming more flexible so that dots can be connected in creative ways without great technological knowledge. This kind of data manipulation is often referred to as: “Data mash-ups” or “Data mining”.

YATF: What’s the real scoop on GPS in cell phones? Can it be tracked? Can the person who owns the phone turn it on/off? If it’s off is it really off?

Odie: All cell phones are required federally to be built with GPS integrated for national coverage with E911. At its core, this is a very good thing. Cell phones make up a large percentage of calls to 911 and they have had little or no means in the past for getting help to those people without good information from the caller. What this does mean is that all phones can be tracked by anyone. It is really a factor of whether the provider is offering GPS service to the owner of the account. Several providers have Family plans that involve a GPS component, but in that case it requires accessing the phone company’s tools to see the locations of phones. This DOES pose a very serious threat to someone who flees abuse and takes a phone with them that was part of such a plan. Or a phone that was a gift and the abuser has been managing the account. If someone gets a new phone then they are generally not subject to being tracked through their phone by an abuser. The phone company does have access to this GPS info all of the time. Are they pretty serious about protecting this because their customers want privacy. When considering turning the feature off, this depends greatly upon the manufacturer of the phone and the service provider. It is best to refer to the owner’s manual of a new phone to research turning GPS off. To my knowledge phones will sometimes have a “911 only” feature rather than being able to turn it all the way off. More often you will hear stories of a phone being used as a GPS homing device planted somewhere without the knowledge of the person being tracked, such as in a car, rather than a person’s phone that they make calls with being tracked itself.

YATF: What are some good strategies for protecting personal information on-line? Especially is someone being stalked and/or fleeing from an abuser?

Odie: This is a huge question and sadly a real challenge to do. The best strategy is to simply not use any personal information when given the choice. When signing up for online services, never fill in something that is not required, or use false information if you have to. When setting up utilities like phone service, find out if doing so without key personal information, like date of birth and social security number, is an option with a deposit. This is usually discouraged by such organizations, but privacy groups have indicated that pushing will often lead to something safer getting worked out. Then intentionally misspell your name, or use a pseudonym. The sad fact is that it often means spending more money up front to guarantee the service since credit checks are then not possible. Signing up for unlisted service seems to never ensure true privacy or safety. Lastly, it requires incredible diligence to

Katie’s story brings a critical point to light. To her, Mark is not a stranger nor is he dangerous. It’s not unusual that they should want to meet in person—he is her best friend! It is also at this point that Katie’s story takes the turn that many would now see as inevitable.

Mark is 41 not 31. He is not her family. His name is not even Mark. While the first half of A Girl’s Life On-Line sheds light on the past for getting help to those people without good information from the caller, the second half of the book does have a few friends, she feels lonely. She is also underserved, under a lot of pressure, and struggling with the challenges and questions faced by many young teenage girls: “Am I pretty enough?”, “Am I skinny enough?”, “What’s happening to my body?”, “Why does everyone around me seem obsessed with sex?”, “Do I need to have a boyfriend to be popular?” Enter Mark, a charming, charismatic, solicitous young man who Katie meets in a teen chat room. They seem to have a lot in common. Mark is there for her, understands her, and listens to her when no one else does. Since Mark lives in another state, their relationship also offers Katie a chance to explore dating and intimacy without the immediate pressure of sexual activity. Additionally, Mark is older. At twenty-three, he is a “real adult” interested in everything Katie has to say. Katie feels Mark respects her and treats her as an adult as well. Of course, she is interested in his attention and affection. But because of Mark’s age, Katie knows she should keep her relationship with Mark a secret—nobody would understand. After getting to know each other on-line, Katie thinks nothing of giving Mark her phone number. They begin to talk every day as Mark continues to gain Katie’s trust and affection. Soon Mark confesses that he is not 23 years old—he’s 31. By then, Mark has convinced Katie that age does not matter. For her fourteenth birthday, Mark invites Katie to visit him in California. At first, Katie thinks he is kidding, but he continues to pressure her to meet him in person. Finally, Katie tells Mark that she will be traveling to Texas with her swim team—and they arrange a meeting. Katie senses that she is doing something wrong. It’s here that

Before the airing of Dateline Internet Predator and internet safety workshops, when moderns are still dial-up and most adults have never heard of a chat room or instant messaging, Katie Tarbox opens up an America On-Line account and begins to “chat.” Katie is a thirteen year old, growing. Access to separate sources of information is also becoming more flexible so that dots can be connected in creative ways without great technological knowledge. This kind of data manipulation is often referred to as: “Data mash-ups” or “Data mining”.

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Safer ways to use the internet

By: Lavina Weizel
Youth Violence Prevention and Community Education Coordinator
WISE

There is some good news! According to a recent, though unpublished, study from Florida Atlantic University, researchers found that most young people with profiles on the popular social networking site MySpace.com are behaving responsibly in terms of the personal information posted on their profile pages.

Researchers examined 1,475 teenage MySpace profiles among millions available for public viewing. They found that almost 40% of teenagers in the sample kept their profiles off-limits (or what MySpace refers to as “private”) to everyone but the people they accept as their friends. More than 90% of teens who did leave their profiles available for general viewing did not list their full names. Only 4% listed instant messaging contact information and 1% listed phone numbers. While most teens seem to be careful about posting contact information, many still list personal information such as first names (40%), hometown (81%) and high school (28%).

It would seem that some of the public campaigns around internet safety are working. In fact, when used responsibly and safely, the internet, even social networking sites like Facebook and MySpace, can offer young people a window to the world outside of their own physical community. Young people from all over the globe can connect with each other and learn about different cultures, interests and issues. Take for example young women who are part of the Teen Voices project in Boston, Massachusetts. Wanting to educate their peers about famous women throughout history, they researched eight great women and developed MySpace pages for each of them. These teens were able to use their research and “Myspacing” skills to give voice to such important women as Helen Keller, Sojourner Truth and Zora Neale Hurston. To see what they created, visit: www.myspace.com/teenvoices

Safety Tip:
I will never send a person my picture or anything else without first checking with my parents.

Safety Tip:
I will not give out personal information such as my address, telephone number or the name and location of my school without my parent’s permission.

More Safety Tips:
I will not give out personal information such as my address, telephone number or the name and location of my school without my parent’s permission.

I will talk to my parents about how long I will be allowed online and during what hours.

I will not give out my Internet password to anyone (even my best friends) other than my parents. If I have in the past, I will change it tonight.

I will check with my parents before downloading or installing software or doing anything that could possibly hurt our computer or jeopardize my family’s privacy.

I will not bully others on-line. Bullying by Vermont law is defined as a repeated act intended to ridicule, intimidate or humiliate.

I will always consider calling or meeting with a friend rather than typing something very personal in an IM/E-mail that could be read by someone besides the person I’m sending it to.

I will help my parents understand how to have fun and learn things online and teach them things about the internet, computers and other technology.

Their use of the technology. This might include email accounts, commonly used internet services, spyware on their computer, or their cell phone. Having passwords and pins that an abuser probably knows or can figure out is likely to carry more risk than the technology itself. Additionally, when someone flees and relocates, Internet searching is a serious concern, because it takes so little technical knowledge to search for someone in different ways. When a person starts getting setup in a new life, a surprising amount of information can surface online.

YATF: What do you see on the horizon as major issues in technology and safety? (GPS, PDAs, Etc)

Odie: Wireless technology and hand held devices are very tricky in terms of safety because so few people really have any idea about how to make sure their actions with a wireless device are secured or safe. There are different types of “wireless”, and it truthfully is too much for many people to keep straight let alone safe. For that matter these devices are more exposed to being lost or stolen with so much personal information residing in them. This is becoming more of an issue as our daily dependence on hand held wireless technology is increasing.

Safety Tip:
I will not respond to any messages that are mean or in any way make me feel uncomfortable. If I do I will tell my parents right away and print copies to take to the school or law authority.

More Safety Tips:
I will always consider calling or meeting with a friend rather than typing something very personal in an IM/E-mail that could be read by someone beside the person I’m sending it to.

I will help my parents understand how to have fun and learn things online and teach them things about the internet, computers and other technology.

Information From An Expert

An Interview with: Odie Routh Technology Director Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services

Odie Routh is the Technology Director at the Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services, and also works with the Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence, supporting safe data collection and training. He has been providing technical services to the non-profit community in Vermont for 10 years. His education is in Computer Science and Fine Arts at the University of Colorado.

After gathering questions from members of the Youth Advocacy Task Force on what we thought others may want to know, here is what Odie had to say.

YATF: What technology poses a realistic threat to people fleeing an abuser?

Odie: When considering what forms of technology pose a serious threat to a person fleeing abuse, it requires an open mind to their situation and the technical prowess of their abuser. Many of the topics that I discuss with people are probably not imminent threats for a majority of us. Often times it is a matter of an abuser having access to enough information about a person so that the technology in their life becomes a great vehicle to track them or continue the abuse. When someone is fleeing, the greatest risk comes from those forms of technology where the abuser is most familiar with it and takes the greatest advantage of it.

YATF: GPS, cell phones, internet use, what technology concerns are only a result of watching too much CSI?

Odie: My feeling about technology concerns that are a result of too much media or too much fiction like CSI has more to do with limitations on the possibilities than the technologies themselves. There are often only certain scenarios in which a particular technology becomes a risk to someone’s safety. People will ask me if a given technology is unsafe and almost always I have to immediately answer with “it depends.” We then have a discussion about the circumstances that would have to be in place for that technology to be unsafe or threatening. In the media, we are always presented with the perfect circumstances in which the technology was able to be used to benefit the story. To make a blanket statement about any given technology being a threat to everyone is over stating the concern. And yet, the possibilities are real and these things do occur. It is unbelievable and scary to think what is possible in the extreme cases. It may be worth recognizing that sometimes the risk is low in terms of percentages, but every extreme scenario is worth taking seriously.

YATF: What do you see on the horizon as major issues in technology and safety? (GPS, PDAs, Etc)

Odie: Wireless technology and hand held devices are very tricky in terms of safety because so few people really have any idea about how to make sure their actions with a wireless device are secured or safe. There are different types of “wireless”, and it truthfully is too much for many people to keep straight let alone safe. For that matter these devices are more exposed to being lost or stolen with so much personal information residing in them. This is becoming more of an issue as our daily dependence on hand held wireless technology is increasing.

More Safety Tips:
I will not give out personal information such as my address, telephone number or the name and location of my school without my parent’s permission.

I will talk to my parents about how long I will be allowed online and during what hours.

I will not give out my Internet password to anyone (even my best friends) other than my parents. If I have in the past, I will change it tonight.

I will check with my parents before downloading or installing software or doing anything that could possibly hurt our computer or jeopardize my family’s privacy.

I will not bully others on-line. Bullying by Vermont law is defined as a repeated act intended to ridicule, intimidate or humiliate.

I will always consider calling or meeting with a friend rather than typing something very personal in an IM/E-mail that could be read by someone beside the person I’m sending it to.

I will help my parents understand how to have fun and learn things online and teach them things about the internet, computers and other technology.

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