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spirit day

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ANTI-BULLYING RESOURCE KIT

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SUGGESTED POST

Take a stand against bullying and support #LGBTQ youth by going purple for #SpiritDay on Oct. 15: glad.org/spiritday



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What is Spirit Day?

On October 15, 2020, millions will wear purple for Spirit Day as a symbol of support for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) youth and to take a stand against bullying. Join media outlets, celebrities, schools, landmarks and corporations in #SpiritDay and speak out for LGBTQ youth.

How did Spirit Day get started?

Spirit Day was started in 2010 by high school student Brittany McMillan as a way to show support for LGBTQ youth and take a stand against bullying. With GLAAD's help, millions of teachers, workplaces, media personalities and students wore purple, a color that symbolizes spirit on the rainbow flag created by Gilbert Baker in 1978.

On October 15, 2020, millions will wear purple on Spirit Day in a stand against bullying and in support of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) youth. GLAAD is once again leading outreach to engage the participation of individuals, celebrities, corporations, media outlets, schools, local communities and even national landmarks.

Past participants include the hosts of *Good Morning America*, *The Today Show*, *The View*, and *The Talk*; celebrities like Britney Spears, Ellen DeGeneres, Demi Lovato, Laverne Cox, and Ricky Martin; media outlets like MTV, NBCUniversal, HBO, and E!; corporations including Facebook, PepsiCo, and Disney; and national landmarks like Times Square, the Empire State Building, and the New York Stock Exchange.

LGBTQ youth also saw support from hosts of CNBC, *The Tonight Show*, MLB Network, as well as hosts of news programs on Bravo, MSNBC, and NBC. [Check out all of the participating companies, celebrities, organizations and media outlets!](#)

Wearing purple on Spirit Day is a simple way to show the world that you stand by these courageous young people and a simple way to stand up to the bullies.

How can I participate?

1. Wear purple on October 15
2. Visit [glaad.org/spiritday](https://www.glaad.org/spiritday) to turn your Twitter and Facebook profile pics purple
3. Tweet your Spirit Day pics to [@glaad](https://twitter.com/glaad)! And if you're on Flickr, add your pics to this group: [flickr.com/groups/spiritday](https://www.flickr.com/groups/spiritday)
4. Help promote by downloading a graphic for your blog or website: [glaad.org/spiritday?share](https://www.glaad.org/spiritday?share)



How can I support my LGBTQ students?

tips for teachers to stand up when they see anti-LGBTQ bullying

In a (GLSEN) study, nearly 7 out of 10 LGBTQ students experienced harassment at school because of their sexual orientation. GLSEN found that inclusive anti-bullying and harassment policies, supportive school faculty and the presence of school clubs like Gay-Straight Alliances are all factors that lead to safer schools and better school performance.*

- Know that **all students should feel safe in the classroom** for purposes of a healthy learning environment.
- **Even in jest, anti-gay slurs have a very harmful impact** on LGBTQ students. Ensure that such comments made in your classroom are dealt with seriously, regardless of whether they were intended to be intimidating or “humorous.”
- Understand that **homophobic and transphobic remarks are just as harmful as any other comments that demean and denigrate a young person**, and should be disciplined accordingly.
- When possible, **include the contributions of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) individuals in curriculum**, to emphasize they are an important part of our society. ([Learn more about sample lesson plans.](#))
- If an LGBTQ student approaches you about having been bullied, **report the matter to school administration immediately and let the student know you are on his, her, or their side.**
- If you are aware of any student experiencing anti-LGBTQ bullying, **reach out to the student** and ask if you can better assist the student in any way. Alert the student’s other teachers.
- If your school has transitioned to be online, it is more important than ever to help make LGBTQ students feel safe and supported as they might feel more distant from friends and a support group they have found at school, or may be living in an unwelcoming environment.

* Kosciw, J. G., Greytak, E. A., Zongrone, A. D., Clark, C. M., & Truong, N. L. (2018). The 2017 National School Climate Survey: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer youth in our nation’s schools. New York: GLSEN.



Where can I find anti-bullying resources?

The [American Federation of Teachers \(AFT\)](#) has a [number of resources](#) available on their website to assist teachers in combating bullying, including:

- [Identifying Bullies & Victims](#)
- [Creating a Safe Learning Environment](#)
- AFT has also compiled a [list of state laws that deal with bullying](#).

With the new school year upon us, you have a wonderful opportunity to take steps to ensure that your classroom is welcoming and supportive of all students. The [\(GLSEN\)](#) offers educational resources for educators. Among them:

- [Back-To-School Guide for Creating LGBTQ-Inclusive Environments](#)
- [The Educator's Guide to LGBTQ Pride](#)
- [Safe Space Kit](#)
- [K-12 Curricula and Lesson Plans](#)
- [No Name-Calling Week](#)
- [Day of Silence: Resources for Educators and Families](#)

GLSEN also offers a training program for educators:

- [Training Workshops for Educators and Community Leaders](#)

Founded in 1991 by the Southern Poverty Law Center, [Teaching Tolerance](#) is dedicated to reducing prejudice, improving intergroup relations and supporting equitable school experiences for our nation's children. Teaching Tolerance provides free educational materials to teachers and other school practitioners in the U.S. and abroad. Bullying activities include:

- [Bullying and LGBTQ Students](#)
- [A Bullying Quiz](#)
- [A Bullying Survey](#)
- [Allies: A Discussion Activity](#)
- ["Bullied: A Student, A School and a Case that Made History"](#), a documentary film, complete with a two-part viewer's guide and standards-aligned lesson plans and activities.

[The National School Climate Center](#) offers several resources, including through [Educator Bully Prevention Guidelines](#).



How can I make my school district more LGBTQ-inclusive?

tips and resources for school officials

The safety and well-being of all students is of the utmost priority for school administrators, faculty and staff. This responsibility extends to anyone and everyone employed by the school district, from principals to bus drivers.

School administrators have a duty to promote a safe and inclusive learning environment whether this is in-person or online. A number of organizations, including the [GLSEN](#); [American Federation of Teachers \(AFT\)](#); and [Teaching Tolerance](#) have devised strategies, guides and lesson plans for creating a more LGBTQ-inclusive environment in the school district.

It's important that auxiliary staff, including bus drivers, custodians and cafeteria workers, also take an active role in ensuring that every student feels safe when at school. While a student might feel safe in the classroom, he, she or they might also feel especially vulnerable to harassment while at lunch or when travelling on the school bus. School officials can help by calling on every staff member to take action whenever they hear or see anti-LGBTQ bullying, even if the incident might be perceived as "a joke." The AFT has devised [special guidelines and recommendations for bus drivers in disciplining student behavior](#).

[The Safe Schools Coalition](#) recommends a number of actions school districts can take, including:

- Adopt strong, **explicitly protective policies** like the Washington State model policy and procedure. Be sure the school district's bullying policy protects students based on gender identity and real or perceived sexual orientation. The school board's nondiscrimination policy should **prohibit discrimination based on real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity and expression**. ([Learn more about model policies.](#))
- Provide **supportive social environments for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) students** – whether they are being harassed or not – like gay-straight alliances (GSAs). Clubs influence not only members' sense of belonging to school, there is even evidence that the presence of a GSA changes bystander behavior and improves connectedness for LGBTQ students who don't attend meetings.
- Provide **training for every single adult in a school**, from bus drivers to coaches to teachers' aides and the principal, so that they will **consistently and swiftly enforce the rules** and talk with students about why, and so that principals will do **proper investigations and levy productive consequences**.
- Collect **data (qualitative & quantitative) to track harassment** and to measure each teacher, school and district's progress and then make reducing harassment a part of every team member's performance evaluation.

The National School Climate Center offers several resources, including:

- [Educator Bully Prevention Guidelines](#)
- [Breaking the Bully-Victim-Bystander Cycle Tool Kit](#)
- [Partner Schools Program](#)
- [Activities for Promoting Pro-Upstander Behavior](#)



How can I support my LGBTQ child?

tips and resources for parents

Learning that your child is lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer (LGBTQ) can be a difficult experience for parents. Many parents feel shock or fear. Some blame themselves, some reject their child, others want to be supportive but don't know how. Even parents who consider themselves accepting of LGBTQ people can react harshly to their own child's coming out.

If your child comes out to you, you may feel like you've lost the person you love. However, it is important to remember that this is the same person you loved just minutes before he, she or they told you. The very fact that your child felt comfortable enough to tell you speaks volumes about the relationship you share.

If you have a negative, knee-jerk reaction, do not be ashamed of this; try to accept the fact that you have had a shock for which few parents are prepared. Give yourself time to absorb the news, but do not take your anger or confusion out on your child. Though there is no "right" way to act when your child comes out, understand that now is a time to talk, to ask questions and, most of all, to show your child that you love them.

Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG) offers information and support to help you through the process of accepting your LGBTQ family member, including:

- [Our Daughters and Sons: Questions and Answers for Parents of Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual People](#)
- [Faith in Our Families: Parents, Families, and Friends Talk About Religion and Homosexuality](#)



How can I support LGBTQ student athletes?

tips and resources for coaches, athletic directors, and student

School and community sports are a key area where lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) youth have been excluded, discriminated against and/or harassed. Anti-LGBTQ attitudes are still far too prevalent in the world of sports, but that is changing for the better every day. Athletes like Kye Allums, Brittney Griner, Michael Sam, Megan Ropinoe, Jason Collins, and Darren Young are examples of how much LGBTQ players can accomplish. GLAAD, alongside GLSEN and other organizations, have launched campaigns to promote LGBTQ inclusion in professional, amateur, as well as K-12 sports.

[GLSEN's Game Plan: Changing the Game](#) project aims to foster an athletic and physical education environment based on principles of respect, safety and equal access for all, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity/expression. Respect for all teammates cultivates camaraderie and a healthy environment to focus on the game.

Tips for Athletic Directors and Coaches

- Be a **visible and active role model of respect and fairness** for your team.
- At the beginning of your sport season, make clear your **expectations of respect for diversity** among all members of athletic teams, including LGBTQ coaches and athletes.
- Communicate to athletes and coaches that anti-LGBTQ actions or language **will not be tolerated**.
- Use language that is **inclusive of LGBTQ athletes and coaches**.
- Treat all athletes and coaches **fairly and respectfully** regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity/expression
- Do not make **anti-LGBTQ slurs, jokes or other comments**.
- Schedule an **educational program** on LGBTQ issues in athletics for your team.
- Expect the **same standards of behavior** from all athletes regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity/expression.
- Let LGBTQ athletes or colleagues know that **you are an ally** and that you support them.
- Help promote **enthusiastic but respectful sports fan behavior** at athletic events.

GLAAD works with LGBTQ athletes – both amateur and professional – and sports media outlets from ESPN to *Sports Illustrated* to elevate LGBTQ-affirming voices, stories and accomplishments from the world of sports. GLAAD also works to address the persistent problem of homophobia in locker rooms and on the stands by encouraging media outlets to investigate these issues and generate a conversation that helps change hearts and minds. In addition, GLAAD works to raise the profile of openly LGBTQ athletes through support of LGBTQ-focused sporting events such as the Gay Games.



How can I promote transgender equality?

Transgender people often face discrimination and hostility from their families, friends and coworkers. These harsh reactions usually stem from fear and a basic misunderstanding of the transgender community. By being an ally and showing your support of transgender people, you are doing your part to help end ignorance surrounding transgender issues. [The National Center for Transgender Equality \(NCTE\)](#) has a list of [52 Things You Can Do For Transgender Equality](#). Here are some ideas for students that can help build equality:

The [National Center for Transgender Equality](#) is a national social justice organization devoted to ending discrimination and violence against transgender people through education and advocacy on national issues of importance to transgender people.

transequality.org
[@TransEquality](https://www.instagram.com/TransEquality)

1. If you know transgender students in your school, community, or in your after-school activities, **make an effort to get to know them.**
2. Ask your **local or school library** to carry books that deal positively with transgender people and youth.
3. Make sure that transgender people **are welcome to join** your sports teams, after-school activities, and clubs.
4. Hold a **fundraiser**, like a bake sale or a walk, and donate proceeds to an organization that provides support for transgender people.
5. Find out **if your town or state has transgender-inclusive non-discrimination ordinances** and share what you find out with your friends and family. About 43% of U.S. population lives in a jurisdiction with explicit laws that ban employment discrimination based on gender identity and expression.
6. Advocate for **school policy** that supports and protects transgender students. (To see a model non-discrimination policy, [click here.](#))
7. Submit a **story idea to your school paper** about the transgender community. This is an effective way to express opinions and distribute information on transgender issues from a variety of voices.
8. Plan or attend a **Day of Remembrance** Event every November 20. This is a yearly opportunity to remember those lost to hate-motivated violence directed towards the transgender community, and also a time to encourage people to take action to make the world safer.
9. Start or attend a **transgender support or education group** at your school. These groups are often a vital way that transgender people connect with one another.
10. Start a **conversation** about gender-related books or gender issues that are important to you.
11. Encourage **fair, accurate and inclusive media coverage** of transgender issues in your school newspaper. Many people learn about transgender people from watching television or reading stories in the newspaper. GLAAD encourages journalists to use its Media Reference Guide when writing about transgender issues. If you see transgender people being misrepresented in the media, contact us at glaad.org.



How can I prevent teen suicide?

key warning signs for suicide and depression

Suicide is now the second leading major cause of death among high school and college students. Studies in the United States have shown that lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) adolescents and adults have two to six times higher rates of reported suicide attempts, compared to straight adolescents and adults.

Though it's not always evident when someone you know might be at risk of suicide, warning signs are often present. Suicide can be prevented by recognizing warning signs and responding effectively. **Warning signs of suicide include:**

- Unrelenting low mood
- Pessimism
- Hopelessness
- Desperation
- Anxiety, distress, and inner tension
- Withdrawal
- Sleep problems
- Increased alcohol and/or drug use
- Recent impulsiveness and taking unnecessary risks
- Threatening suicide or expressing a strong wish to die
- Giving away prized possessions
- Sudden or impulsive purchase of a firearm
- Obtaining other means of killing oneself such as poisons or medications
- Unexpected rage or anger

Although most depressed people are not suicidal, most suicidal people are depressed. Serious depression can be manifested in obvious sadness, but often it is rather expressed as a loss of pleasure or withdrawal from activities that had once been enjoyable. **The five key warning signs for depression in teens are:**

- Feelings of sadness or hopelessness, often accompanied by anxiety
- Declining school performance
- Loss of pleasure/interest in social and sports activities
- Sleeping too much or too little
- Changes in weight or appetite



How should I respond to suicide warning signs?

- **Take it seriously:** 50 to 75 percent of all suicide victims give some warning of their intentions to a friend or family member. Imminent signs must be taken seriously.
- **Be willing to listen:** Start by telling the person you are concerned and give him/her examples. If he/she/they is depressed, don't be afraid to ask whether he/she/they is considering suicide, or if he/she/they has a particular plan or method in mind. Ask if they have a therapist and are taking medication. Do not attempt to argue someone out of suicide. Rather, let the person know you care, that he/she/they is not alone, that suicidal feelings are temporary, and that depression can be treated. Avoid the temptation to say, "You have so much to live for," or "Your suicide will hurt your family."
- **Seek professional help:** Be actively involved in encouraging the person to see a physician or mental health professional immediately. Help the person find a knowledgeable mental health professional or a reputable treatment facility, and take them to the treatment.
- **Follow-up on treatment:** Suicidal individuals are often hesitant to seek help and may need your continuing support to pursue treatment after an initial contact. If medication is prescribed, make sure your friend or loved one is taking it exactly as prescribed. Be aware of possible side effects and be sure to notify the physician if the person seems to be getting worse. Usually, alternative medications can be prescribed. Frequently, the first medication does not work. It takes time and persistence to find the right medication(s) and therapist for the individual person.

The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention (AFSP) has launched an **LGBTQ Initiative**, with research and data on focused on suicide rates and attempts among the LGBTQ population. The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention (AFSP) is the leading national not-for-profit organization exclusively dedicated to understanding and preventing suicide through research, education and advocacy, and to reaching out to people with mental disorders and those impacted by suicide.

afsp.org

Addressing Incidents of Suicide

Suicide in a school community is tremendously sad and often unexpected. Faced with students struggling to cope and a community struggling to respond, schools need reliable information, practical tools, and pragmatic guidance.

[The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention's After a Suicide: A Toolkit for Schools](#) includes general guidelines for action, dos and don'ts, templates and sample materials, and covers topics

such as crisis response, helping students cope, working with the community, memorialization, social media, suicide contagion, and bringing in outside help. In any situation that appears to be an emergency, call 911, the [National Suicide Prevention Lifeline](#) at 1-800-273-TALK (8255), or [The Trevor Project Lifeline](#) at (866) 4-U-TREVOR. Trained volunteer counselors are ready to speak with you 24-hours a day.



Where can I find books that deal with themes of anti-bullying?

Children's / Picture Books

"Trouble Talk"

By Trudy Ludwig

This book highlights the harm that can result from spreading rumors. The story follows Bailey, a new girl in school who befriends a girl named Maya. Bailey soon turns on Maya and spreads a rumor that Maya's parents are getting divorced. Through the help of the school counselor, Bailey learns a lesson on how to pick friends and stay above the fray. Bailey eventually learns to reform her behavior. The book is for children ages 4 to 8.

"Confessions of a Former Bully"

By Trudy Ludwig (Author) and Beth Adams (Illustrator) This work of fiction is told from the perspective of a 10-year-old bully. After finding herself in the principal's office for harassing other students, Katie reflects on her actions through a journal. The writings, in scrap-book form, give insights on physical, emotional, and cyber harassment. The book is geared for grades 3 to 6.

"Nobody Knew What to Do" (2001)

By Becky Ray McCain (Author) and Todd Leonardo (Illustrations)

This picture book tells the story of Ray, a new kid at school who is targeted by bullies. The story is told from the perspective of a bystander, who finally decides to tell a teacher what is going on after Ray stops coming to school. i The school then takes actions to resolve the issue, and Ray and the Narrator become friends. ii The book is geared towards young children, and reveals the steps that should be taken if bullying is witnessed.

"Say Something" (2004)

By Peggy Moss (Author) and Lea Lyon (Illustrator)

"Say Something" looks at bullying from a bystander's perspective, and highlights the importance of speaking up. The protagonist stays silent when she witnesses the bullying of classmates, but begins to identify with them when she is teased. She responds by reaching out to another girl who is often harassed. The book is useful for identifying different types of bullying and generating discussion on how to stop the behavior. The book includes illustrations and is geared for young elementary school students.

"Just Kidding"

By Trudy Ludwig (Author) and Adam Gustavson (Illustrator)

"Just Kidding" tells the fictional story of D.J., a new kid at school whose feelings are hurt by Vince, a boy who taunts him. Vince plays down the teasing by claiming he is "just kidding." Hurt and confused, D.J. turns to his father, who comes up with defensive strategies. When these fail, D.J.'s teacher gets involved to stop the behavior. This picture book is geared towards elementary school students.

"My Secret Bully"

By Trudy Ludwig (Author) and Abigail Marble (Illustrator)

This book, written for elementary students, touches on this issue of friends who bully. The fictional story focuses on Monica, who is increasingly teased and excluded by her best friend Katie. The book highlights the subtle bullying that takes place among females and is often overlooked. Monica eventually overcomes her issues with Katie with the help and support of her mother.

"Sorry!"

By Trudy Ludwig (Author) and Maurie J. Manning (Illustrator)

"Sorry!" explores the problem of bullying and the insincere apology. The story follows Charlie, who is a popular boy who causes trouble but gets away with things by saying "Sorry." After destroying a classmate's science project, he learns from his teacher that his behavior is unacceptable and that empty works cannot undo his pranks. The book is for elementary students, and includes an afterword by apology expert Dr. Aaron Lazare and discussion questions.

Books for Teens and Pre-Teens

"Please Don't Cry, Cheyenne"

By Candy J. Beard

The book follows Cheyenne, a junior high student who is bullied for her family's poor financial status and her plain looks. She suffers humiliation at the hands of a "rich clique." The story illustrates Cheyenne's journey towards inner strength.

"Speak" (1999)

By Laurie Halse Anderson

Laurie Halse's "Speak" was named a 2000 Prinze Honor Book, and has earned about a dozen additional accolades. It tells the story of the fictional Melinda Sordino, a high school freshman who becomes an outcast after calling the cops on a summer party. The book follows Melinda as she loses her friends, interests, and spirals into depression. Her only solace is art class, where she receives the support of her art teacher. It is eventually revealed that Melinda was the victim of a brutal rape at the party, which prompts her peers to express sympathy and support.



Where can I find books that deal with themes of anti-bullying? (con't)

"Letters to a Bullied Girl: Messages of Healing and Hope"

By Olivia Gardner, Emily Buder, and Sarah Buder

After Olivia Gardner, a 14-year-old Californian was severely taunted and cyberbullied, teens from a neighboring town decided to take action. They initiated a litter-writing campaign to lift her spirits that become the basis for this book. It contains letters from bullying victims, remorseful bullies, bystanders and advice from expert Barbara Coloroso.

"Breathing Underwater" (2001)

By Alex Flinn

"Breathing Underwater" tells the fictional story of Nick Andreas, an abusive boyfriend, through his journal. The book reveals Nick's thoughts through his turbulent relationship with his girlfriend, Caitlin, his abuse, subsequent restraining order, and his journey through rehabilitation in a court-ordered family violence class. The book is unique in that it looks at teen violence through the eyes of the aggressor.

"Breaking Point"

By Alex Flinn

In her second novel, Flinn focuses on why teens commit violence. The protagonist, Paul, is targeted by bullies when he moves from home-schooling to a wealthy prep school. He is harassed because he is the son of a poor single mom and only has one friend. He is soon manipulated by Charlie, a popular boy, who convinces him to hack into the school's computers. Things take a turn for the worse when another bullied student commits suicide. Eventually, Paul becomes so enamored with Charlie that he considers planting a bomb in the school to gain his acceptance. The book follows Charlie as he learns about himself and his relationships.

"Hate List"

By Jennifer Brown

Valarie and her boyfriend were bullied and create a "Hate List" in retaliation. Valarie finds herself in turmoil after her boyfriend opens fire at their high school. After her boyfriend kills 6 students and a teacher and takes his own life, Valarie must deal with the guilt from making the list. The book follows her healing process and highlights the complicated dynamics of teenage relationships. It is geared toward high school students.

"The Hive"

By Kelley Powell Barcelona

Barcelona, a former middle school teacher, sheds light on the inner workings of female cliques. The book follows members of "the hive," a group of four popular girls who torment other students. It is eventually revealed that Brook Stevens, the hive's leader, displays aggressive behavior due to a turbulent home life. The book is meant to explore possible motivations for bullying, provide support for victims, and expose the pain caused by bullying.

"Tornado Warning: A Memoir of Teen Dating Violence and Its Effect on a Woman's Life"

By Elin Stebbins Waldal

Elin Stebbins Waldal presents a personal account of her involvement in an abusive relationship as a teenager. She recounts her experiences with her abusive ex-boyfriend, who damaged her both emotionally and physically. She talks about how she healed from the ordeal, and how she prevents her own teenage children from facing a similar fate. The book has been honored with a Mom's Choice Award. (NOTE: this book is relevant for teens and parents)

Self-Help for Children

"Stand Up for Yourself and Your Friends: Dealing With Bullies and Bossiness and Finding a Better Way"

By Patti Kelley Criswell (Author) and Angela Martini (Illustrator)

This book provides defense strategies for bully victims, specifically females. It includes quizzes, quotes, and scenarios to help readers gain confidence, learn how to stick up to a bully, and determine when to ask for help from adults.

"Stick Up for Yourself! Every Kids Guide to Personal Power & Positive Self-Esteem"

By Gershen Kaufman, Lev Raphael, and Pamela Espeland

This self-help book promotes positive thinking and high self-esteem. It includes situational anecdotes and exercises for exploring one's feelings and finding happiness. The School Library Journal says the book can be used independently, but is "most effective within the classroom, family, or guidance group."

"Bullies are a Pain in the Brain"

By Trevor Romain

This self-help book targets children ages 8 to 13. The book uses illustrations and is easy to read. Romain gives advice on how to stand up to bullies and when to get help from an adult. It can be read on its own, or used as part of Romain's "Bullies are a Pain in the Brain" curriculum set, geared for grades 5 and 6. The Trevor Romain Company also provides curriculums for grades 1-2 and 3-4.

Other books by Romain on the topic. "Speak Up and Get Along!: Learn the Mighty Might, Thought Chop, and More Tools to Make Friends, Stop Teasing, and Feel Good About Yourself"

By Scott Cooper

This book offers 21 strategies for expressing feelings, building relationships, conflict mediation, and dealing with bullying. Each technique is illustrated with examples. The book can be used by children who want to learn and adults who want to promote these types of skills.

Self-Help for Teens and Parents

[“Please Stop Laughing at Me”](#)

By Jodee Blanco

In this New York Times best-selling memoir, Blanco describes her experiences as a target of harassment from 5th grade through high school. Blanco was tormented for reporting bullying incidents to her teachers, and also for a medical condition that caused her breasts to grow at different rates. In the book, Blanco laments years of therapy and medication while her tormentors remained unscathed. She now travels the nation to tell her story and raise awareness about the dangers of bullying. Blanco followed up this book with a sequel, “Please Stop Laughing at Us,” in which she tells the stories of other children who have been bullied and offers her own advice.

Guides for Adults

[“Odd Girl Out: The Hidden Culture of Aggression in Girls,” \(2003\)](#)

By Rachel Simmons

Rachel Simmons is a Rhodes Scholar, former teacher, and director of the Girls Leadership Institute, an organization that offers camps and workshops to instill confidence in girls and promote healthy relationships. Simmons bases this book on the accounts of over 300 girls at 30 schools, and sheds light on a “hidden culture of silent and indirect aggression.” She highlights the less obvious forms of bullying, such as dirty looks, gossip, rumors, and relational aggression that girls often suffer from. Simmons offers advice for parents, teachers, and girls for how to end these destructive patterns. xiiiThe book was the inspiration of a Lifetime movie entitled “Odd Girl Out.” Simmons followed this work with “Odd Girl Speaks Out: Girls Write about Bullies, Cliques, Popularity, and Jealousy,” (2004) a compilation of anecdotes, poems, and letters from Simmons’ school visits.

[“The Bully, the Bullied, and the Bystander: From Preschool to High School--How Parents and Teachers Can Help Break the Cycle”](#)

By Barbara Coloroso

This book is geared toward helping parents and teachers deal with bullying situations among children. Coloroso defines the roles of the bully, bullied, and bystander and analyzes ways to alter their behavior. Coloroso also provides insight on cliques, hazing, taunting and sexual bullying.

[“Girl Wars: 12 Strategies that Will End Female Bullying”](#)

By Cheryl Dellesega and Charisse Nixon

This guide to confronting bullying is aimed at adults, specifically parents. It presents strategies for preventing bullying among preteen and teenage girls and how to handle situations. It promotes helping the bully deal with her issues; providing supportive role models; teaching communication skills; stressing assertiveness, not aggressiveness; learning conflict resolution skills; and identifying alternatives to bullying behavior.

[“It Gets Better: Coming Out, Overcoming Bullying and Creating a Life Worth Living” \(2011\)](#)

By Dan Savage and Terry Miller

This book spurred from the “It Gets Better” project, a movement involving YouTube videos by celebrities, activists, organizations, and public figures. The videos conveyed messages of solidarity and encouragement for LGBTQ youth who are victims of bullying and harassment.^{xv} The book version includes transcripts of these messages along with new accounts.



GLAAD rewrites the script for LGBTQ acceptance. As a dynamic media force, GLAAD tackles tough issues to shape the narrative and provoke dialogue that leads to cultural change. GLAAD protects all that has been accomplished and creates a world where everyone can live the life they love.

glaad.org
facebook.com/glaad
[@glaad](https://twitter.com/glaad)