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LGBTQ+ Picture Books: A Collection Assessment of Lonesome Pine Regional Library System

by Stephanie Griffin

Master's Project, December 2021

Readers: Dr. Stacy Creel, Dr. Catharine Bomhold

INTRODUCTION

"When children cannot identify with a book or see their lives celebrated through stories, it may have a negative impact on their self-image. The message they get is that their lives and their stories are not important" (Willett, 1995, as cited in Koss, 2015, p.32). For children, stories are a safe way to experience the world and relate to aspects of their own life. Stories are an integral part of society. They demonstrate how characters handle issues, allow readers to see themselves in situations without experiencing them firsthand, and allow individuals to build emotional awareness and empathy by witnessing a different perspective.

Children and parents may benefit from reading books that are representative of their own lives and those that include different dynamics to broaden their experience and understanding of the people around them (Cole, E. and Valentine, D., 2000). This study established how inclusive the picture book collection of the Lonesome Pine Regional Library was based on the Rainbow List of LGBTQ+ family-themed stories. The Lonesome Pine Regional Library (LPRL) system is located in Southwest Virginia and includes several locations and counties. The population sizes varied between branches and counties, as can be seen in Tables 1-4 below.

WISE CO.	POPULATION	0-5	UNDER 18
WISE	36,130	4.8%	19.4%
BIG STONE GAP	5,245	4.6%	17.6%
COEBURN	1,598	8%	24.6%
ST PAUL	866	2.7%	17.9%
WISE CO. TOTAL	36,130	4.8%	19.4%

Table 1: Wise County Demographics (*Wise County, Virginia, 2020; Big Stone Gap, Virginia, 2020; Coeburn town, Virginia, 2020; St. Paul, Virginia, 2020*).

LEE CO.	POPULATION	0-5	UNDER 18
PENNINGTON GAP	1,624	5.1%	18.9%
ROSE HILL	729	N/A	N/A
LEE CO. TOTAL	22,173	4.5%	18.5%

Table 2: Lee County Demographics (*Lee County, Virginia, 2020; Pennington Gap town, Virginia, 2020; Rose Hill, Virginia, 2020*).

SCOTT CO.	POPULATION	0-5	UNDER 18
GATE CITY	2,043	7.7%	26.5%
SCOTT CO. TOTAL	21,576	4.0%	18.4%

Table 3: Scott County Demographics (*Scott County, Virginia, 2020; Gate City town, Virginia, 2020*).

DICKENSON CO.	POPULATION	0-5	UNDER 18
CLINTWOOD	1,377	5.4%	18.7%
HAYSI	484	3.4%	9.6%
DICKENSON CO. TOTAL	14124	4.9%	19.6%

Table 4: Dickenson County Demographics (*Clintwood, Virginia, 2020; Dickenson County, Virginia, 2020; Haysi, Virginia, 2020*).

The demographic information showed Wise County was the largest county within the LPRL system while Dickenson County was the smallest. Although some branches were located in very low population areas, taken as a whole, the LPRL system encompassed over 94,000 individuals across four counties. The potential number of patrons utilizing services from LPRL warranted a collection analysis to see how the LGBTQ+ community was being represented within the focus of this study. The importance of this study was that it adds to the scholarly LIS literature. Additionally, it may be useful for studying similar methodology in future research and assessing inclusivity in children's collections within the Lonesome Pine system or in small and rural libraries.

Purpose Statement

The purpose of this study was to assess the ownership of Rainbow List LGBTQ+ picture books within the Lonesome Pine Regional Library.

Research Questions

R1: What fiction picture books that are on the Rainbow List are available in the LPRL system?

R2: What did the ownership of these books look like by branch?

R3: Which LGBTQ+ group was most represented in book ownership?

Definitions:

Collection assessment: "The systematic evaluation of the quality of a library collection to determine the extent to which it meets the library's service goals and objectives and the information needs of its clientele. Deficiencies are addressed through collection development" (ODLIS, 2020).

Picture book: "The phrase "picture book" is commonly used to describe a book, most often written for children, in which the content is conveyed through the use of words and pictures in combination or through pictures alone. A picture book differs from an illustrated book in that the pictures it contains form an essential part of the structure of the book. Due to physical factors in the bookbinding process, picture books are conventionally 32 pages long" ("Guide to picture books," 2021).

Rainbow list: "An annual annotated bibliography consisting of quality LGBTQIA+ literature intended for readers from birth to age 18" (Rainbow book list, 2021).

LGBTQ+: "Pertaining collectively to people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender, and to people with gender expressions outside traditional norms, including nonbinary, intersex, and other queer people (and those questioning their gender identity or sexual orientation), along with their allies" (Dictionary.com, 2021).

Delimitations

The study was limited to fiction picture books from the Rainbow List, a list of book titles depicting LGBTQ+ themes sponsored by the American Library Association. The study excluded nonfiction picture books. The study also excluded board books because they did not meet the definition of picture books which are 32 pages long. Any books that appeared on multiple lists were only listed once. The duration of the study was limited to 13 years, from 2008 to 2021, from its inaugural year to the present. The study is limited to the books found in the nine branches of the Lonesome Pine Regional Library system in Southwest Virginia.

Assumptions

It was assumed that the list of materials made available in the Lonesome Pine Regional Library online catalog is accurate, complete, and properly identifiable. It was assumed the information gathered from the LOC catalog, WorldCat, Goodreads, and Amazon were accurate and up to date.

Importance of Study

This study determined the number of picture books listed on the Rainbow List in the last 13 years that have been purchased by the LPRL system. Given that the Rainbow List is an authority on books dealing with LGBTQ+ themes, weight and consideration should be given to its choices when determining book selections for public libraries. A library should strive to offer a well-balanced collection of books from multiple perspectives, lifestyles, and voices. The importance of this study was that it focused on a potentially underserved population by illuminating the gap of available materials in children's picture books within the LPRL system. The research conducted could be used to further analyze collections in that specific system or contribute to general research into small library collection gaps.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature Related to Topic

LGBTQ+ issues and themes are represented in a myriad of forms in today's society. Adult, young adult, and even juvenile books have become a place where nontraditional couples and family types have been portrayed. However, when it comes to stories for babies and younger children, diversity is not as common. Books allow children to safely see an external world that helps them relate to people and things around them (Cole and Valentine, 2000). Taking a step beyond the literal message, the illustrations present in easy books have a profound impact on their own. Koss (2015) observed that children relate their own identity and place in the world based on what they see in pictures. The stories read to children embed themselves far deeper than the surface level of picture books and served as a bridge to help them connect aspects of their reality to what they see and hear.

This study analyzed the collection of LPRL in relation to the Rainbow List to determine if or how LGBTQ+ groups were represented in book ownership. Using popular lists to research collections is an avenue that librarians and libraries have to assess subjects like diversity, among other things. Using a different popular list, Koss et al. (2018) chose to analyze racial diversity among the chosen winners of the Caldecott Awards. Koss et al. (2018) asked the important question, "If books are artifacts, what might an examination of them reveal? What do they show about *who* is represented and *what* is valued at particular time periods?" (p.4). Library collections hold many such artifacts, and by analyzing them for aspects of diversity, perhaps libraries can discover if it has areas of weakness that need to be fortified with materials from different perspectives.

Books have a particular power to transport a reader's imagination to different places through the words on their pages. Young (2019) noted that children engage with books as "mirrors," meaning they see something familiar about themselves or their lives reflected back. Alternatively, they see books as "windows" that let them get a look into a life or experience that is different from their own (p.62). Having books that illustrate a range of family configurations and norms is essential in connecting to children who live in nontraditional homes. This study may help determine if a community is truly represented in all forms that a family may take, as Lo (2019) observed, whether in the number or gender of parents in a household.

Koss and Paciga (2020) analyzed diversity among the winners of the Newbery Medal to determine the range of inclusivity. Evaluating a library's collection is one way to see if the books include a well-rounded mix of viewpoints or if more can be done to provide additional materials to patrons. Walker and Poggiali (2020) stated that collection data from other libraries are utilized to determine the materials libraries own to help them guide purchasing decisions later. While this study did not offer specific recommendations on book purchases for public libraries, it may help the LPRL system ascertain if gaps are present in their LGBTQ+ collection and how they can be addressed.

Previous Studies Using Similar Methodology

This study used quantitative analysis to assess LPRL for availability, book ownership, and LGBTQ+ representation in picture books. A study by Graziano (2016) analyzed the LGBTQ+ collection at Concordia University for gaps in ownership of materials by using the library catalog and repository to compile the data for the total number of citations and their percentage compared to the total number and percentage of citations held by the university. This study used the online catalog for the regional system to search for the chosen titles from the Rainbow List and compared them to the results of available materials each branch had in its possession.

Koss et al. (2018) chose to analyze diversity within the Caldecott award winners since its inception to determine if there was an imbalance. This study used a method akin to Koss et al. by utilizing the information from the Rainbow List since its inception to determine the LGBTQ+ group represented in LPRL picture books, availability, and ownership. The Rainbow List, along with other booklists, were used by Creel and McMullin (2018) to analyze the LGBTQ+ holdings of the public libraries within the ten largest cities in the United States. The online catalogs were searched for all of the materials found on the lists to determine how many copies were owned, the content (what LGBTQ+ group was represented in the book), and how the books were classified. This study used a very similar research method of employing the use of the online catalog to analyze the holdings of public libraries, the details of book ownership, and LGBTQ+ representation. Additional sources such as WorldCat and Goodreads were used to assess content when needed. However, it was restricted to analyzing content from the Rainbow List.

Although this study did not utilize a circulation analysis as some of the studies presented in the review, it did conduct a collection analysis across all branches of the LPRL system to evaluate ownership. Relatedly, it used a popular list, as did other studies, to gauge the level of diversity among materials. The method used by Gavigan (2014) is similar in that several libraries were compared to see how their holdings were the same or different. Ali and Jan (2020) analyzed the distribution of the digital collection for the Library of Congress in a similar manner in which this study will conduct research. This study follows a similar method as the library's holdings' information was taken from the online catalog, and the results were determined based on the criteria. This study will ultimately use quantitative methods to determine the balance of LGBTQ+ family types within the LPRL system.

Literature Review Findings

The goal of extending a well-rounded collection of materials that includes LGBTQ+ friendly resources in libraries has been ongoing. Many of the studies in this literature review dealt with themes of LGBTQ+ representation and diversity, as did this study. Taken as a whole, many aspects of previous research, including methods such as using a published list to conduct a collection assessment and focusing on LGBTQ+ representation, all helped shape an image of the ongoing work to balance collections and representation. The research conducted in this study was used to discover if LPRL included enough materials to show a variety of LGBTQ+ families in their picture book collection and how those materials were spread out through the different branches to highlight if improvements could be made to balance their collections. This research had the potential to add to future LIS research on LGBTQ+ diversity in small or rural public library children's collections.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluating collections is one way libraries and librarians ensure that the materials they offer cover a topic or subject thoroughly. A quantitative collection The data for the books by ownership was gathered by searching the online catalog for the titles owned by LPRL and determining which branches have a copy of the book. Each of the book titles and the names for each library branch was listed in an excel spreadsheet. Each branch that possessed a copy of the book received an "X" in the field for that title. The number

assessment was used to assess the number of volumes that represent a specific subject, topic, or theme. Each library branch was assessed to see the number of volumes in their collection. The regional system in this study encompassed nine branches, and each was searched for the same book titles to see which ones were present in the system, which branches carried them, how they were categorized, and which branch owned the most books. The books held by the regional system were assessed to determine which LGBTQ+ group was most represented in the collections.

This study focused on fiction picture books (or beginning readers as picture books were classified as in the 2008 Rainbow List alone) because LGBTQ+ themes are not as common in these types of books as they are in genres for older children, teens, and adults. This study excluded all nonfiction picture books and board books on the Rainbow List.

Information Sources and Procedures

This study used the Rainbow List to gather a list of recommended LGBTQ+ fiction picture books for each of the thirteen years being studied. The online catalog of the LPRL system was used to assess which of the nine library branches have the chosen books. Using the Library of Congress online access catalog, WorldCat online catalog, GoodReads, and Amazon, the content was then evaluated to see what LGBTQ+ groups were represented within each book. The data for each question were put into an excel spreadsheet and reported in a Word document. The data for titles owned by the LPRL system was compiled by listing the title of each fiction picture book from the Rainbow List in an excel spreadsheet chronologically, beginning with the titles on the 2008 list. Each title was marked with an "X" under the available column if the book was present in the system. An "X" was marked in the not available column if the book was not present in the system. The results for the number of titles were obtained by adding the number of Xs for books owned by the regional system in the available column to gather a grand total. The findings were presented in a Word document.

of "Xs" were then tallied per branch to determine which branch owned the most titles. Each title was also checked for the category it is shelved in by information obtained by the online library catalog. The totals for book ownership and each category were listed in a Word document.

To determine which LGBTQ+ group was most represented in book ownership, the titles owned by the library system were placed in an Excel spreadsheet along with the names of the LGBTQ+ groups. Groups that did not fall into the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer category was categorized as "other" on the spreadsheet. An "X" was placed in the corresponding title field for each group that was represented in the book. The findings for each category were tallied by adding the number of X's. The results from the excel spreadsheets were presented in a Word document. This study was limited to the holdings of the LPRL system in Southwest Virginia and was not generalizable.

Limitations

This study was limited by the accuracy of the library catalog. Additionally, it was impossible to search book holdings that had been deleted from the system,

so the possibility existed that some titles might have been owned by LPRL in the past but not the present.

RESULTS

R1: What fiction picture books that are on the Rainbow List are available in the LPRL system?

The Rainbow List contained 63 fiction picture books from 2008 – 2021. The titles of each picture book were searched in the online catalog of the LPRL to determine which books were available in the system. In 2008, picture books were categorized as "beginning readers" on the rainbow list but listed as "picture books" in the following years. Of the 63 titles, only seven were purchased by the LPRL system (4.41%). The books purchased were named on the Rainbow List in the years 2008, 2010, 2018, and 2019. A full list of the fiction picture books on the Rainbow List can be found in Appendix 1. The titles available in the LPRL system are shown below in Table 5.

Title	Author	Year on Rainbow List
<i>Mini Mia and Her Darling Uncle</i>	Pija Lindenbaum	2008
<i>And Tango Makes Three</i>	Justin Richardson and Peter Parnell	2008
<i>In Our Mother's House</i>	Patricia Polacco	2010
<i>A Family is a Family is a Family</i>	Sara O'Leary	2018
<i>Neither</i>	Airlie Anderson	2019
<i>Prince & Knight</i>	Daniel Haack and Stevie Lewis	2019
<i>The True Adventures of Esther, the Wonder Pig</i>	Steve Jenkins and Derek Walter	2019

Table 5: Books on the Rainbow List that are Owned by LPRL

R2: What did the ownership of these books look like by branch?

The titles present in the LPRL were further analyzed by each branch to determine how the holdings were distributed throughout the system. Of the seven books owned by LPRL, six of the books were each held in only two branches, although those locations varied. The book *In Our Mother's House*, was only found in one branch location. This made *In Our Mother's House* the least owned LGBTQ+ book in the system for the purpose of this study. The results of book ownership are pictured below in Table 6.

Furthermore, results indicate that the number of books on the Rainbow List owned by the LPRL system was not distributed evenly among the branches. The Clintwood library owned the most titles present on the Rainbow list, with a total of four titles in their collection. St. Paul, Scott, and Wise branches each owned two titles present on the Rainbow List. The Big Stone, Pennington Gap, and Coeburn branches each owned one title from the Rainbow List, while the Rose Hill and Haysi branches did not own any titles from the list. A visual representation of the number of fiction picture books present on the Rainbow List and the number of books owned by the LPRL system is pictured in Figure 1 below.

Book Titles	Branch(s)	Total Number of Holdings
<i>Mini Mia and Her Darling Uncle</i>	1. Clintwood 2. Coeburn	2
<i>And Tango Makes Three</i>	1. Clintwood 2. St. Paul	2
<i>A Family is a Family is a Family</i>	1. Pennington Gap (Lee) 2. Wise	2
<i>Neither</i>	1. Clintwood 2. Scott (Gate City)	2
<i>Prince & Knight</i>	1. Big Stone 2. Scott (Gate City)	2
<i>The True Adventures of Esther the Wonder Pig</i>	1. Clintwood 2. St. Paul	2
<i>In Our Mother's House</i>	1. Wise	1

Table 6: RBL Picture Book Ownership by Branch

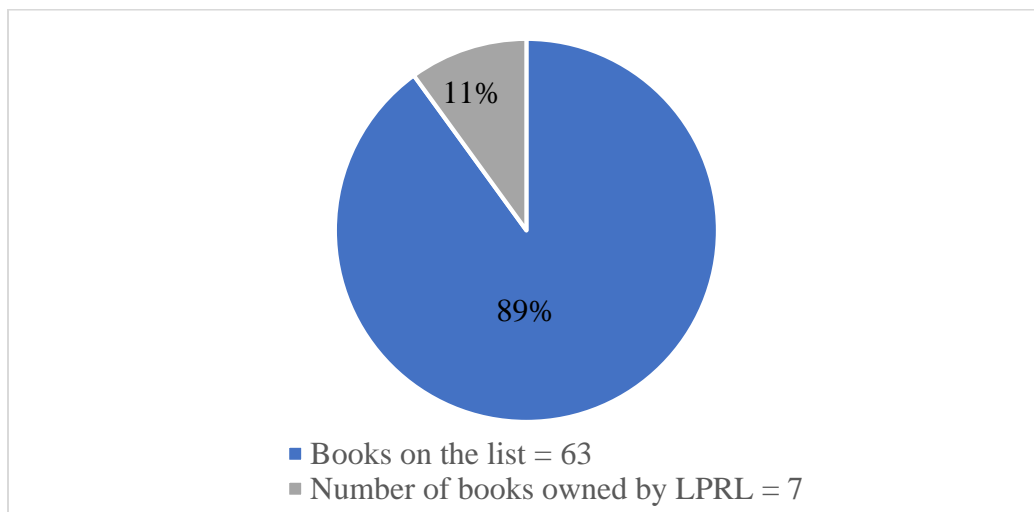


Figure 1: RBL Picture Book Ownership for the System

Book	Category
<i>Mini Mia and Her Darling Uncle</i>	Easy Books
<i>A Family is a Family is a Family</i>	Easy Books
<i>Neither</i>	Easy Books
<i>And Tango Makes Three</i>	Juvenile Fiction
<i>In Our Mother's House</i>	Juvenile Fiction
<i>The True Adventures of Esther, the Wonder Pig</i>	Juvenile Nonfiction
<i>Prince & Knight</i>	Nonfiction

Table 7: LPRL Book Categorization

Book ownership of the Rainbow List was also analyzed to determine how the books from the list were categorized in the system. Even through all of the books were picture books, 57% were categorized as other than Easy Books—the systems picture book designation. As shown in Table 7, three of the books were categorized as easy books, two were categorized as juvenile fiction books, one was categorized as a juvenile nonfiction book, and one was categorized as an adult nonfiction book.

R3: Which LGBTQ+ group was most represented in book ownership?

Book ownership was further dissected to calculate how LGBTQ+ groups were represented per branch and in the LPRL system as a whole. The LGBTQ+ group most represented in book ownership was gay, with five books total. Lesbian had two books total, and "other" had one book. There were no picture books in the system from the Rainbow List that represented bisexual, transgender, or queer groups. The book *A Family is a Family is a Family* depicted several different types of families, including gay and lesbian groups, and so was counted in each of those categories. The totals for LGBTQ+ group representation by LPRL are pictured in Table 8 and Figure 3. The totals for LGBTQ+ group representation by branches are pictured in Table 9.

Book	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Transgender	Queer	Other
<i>Mini Mia and Her Darling Uncle</i>	X					
<i>And Tango Makes Three</i>	X					
<i>In Our Mother's House</i>		X				
<i>A Family is a Family is a Family</i>	X	X				
<i>Neither</i>						X
<i>Prince & Knight</i>	X					
<i>The True Adventures of Esther the Wonder Pig</i>	X					
Results	5	2	0	0	0	1

Table 8: LGBTQ+ Representation in Book Ownership

Group	Clintwood	Wise	Penn. Gap	St. Paul	Scott	Big Stone	Coeburn	Haysi	Rose Hill
Lesbian		XX	X						
Gay	XXX	X	X	XX	X	X	X		
Bisexual									
Transgender									
Queer									
Other	X				X				

Table 9: LGBTQ+ Representation by Branch

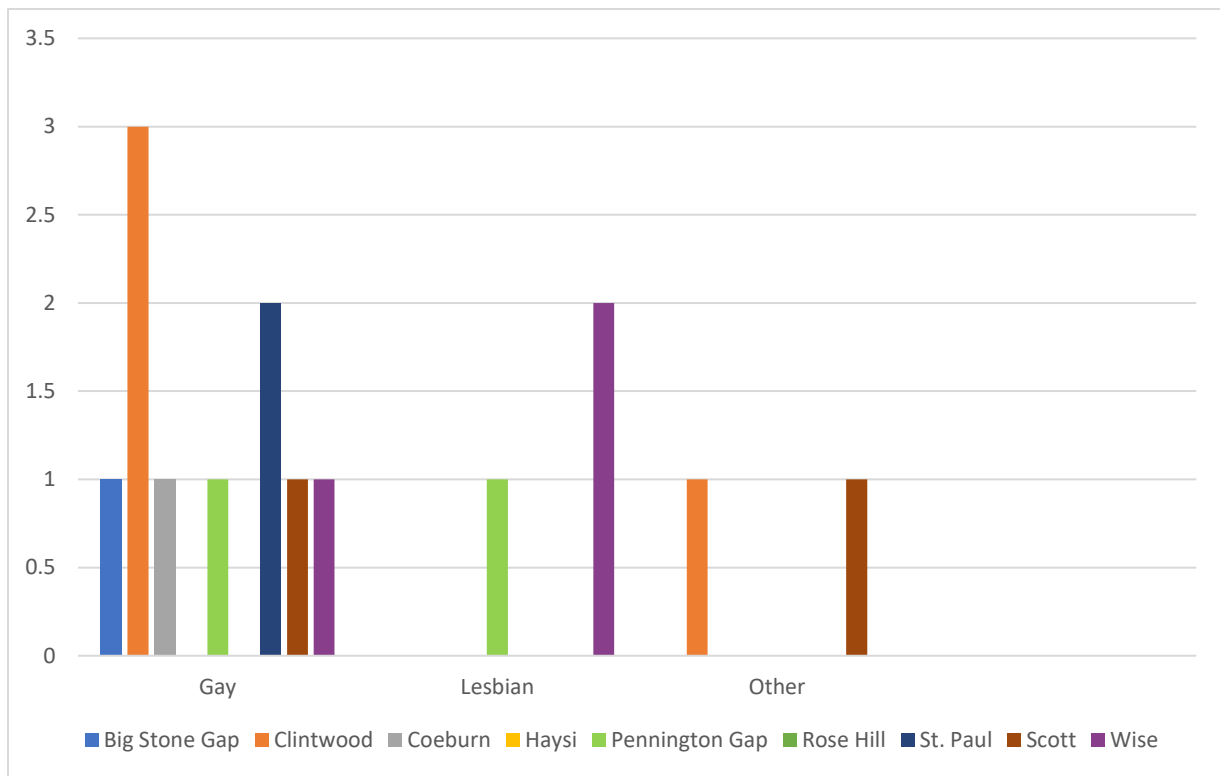


Figure 2: LGBTQ+ Book Representation per Branch

Book ownership was analyzed by the library branches to see how LGBTQ+ groups were represented per location. Big Stone had one book with gay representation. Clintwood had three books with gay representation and one in the other category. Coeburn had one book with gay representation. Pennington Gap had one book that represented both gay and lesbian groups. St. Paul had two books with gay representation. Scott had one book with gay representation and one in the other category. Wise had one book with gay representation and one book with both gay and lesbian representation. The results of LGBTQ+ groups represented by branch location holdings are pictured below in Table 9 and Figure 2.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This study had the potential to contribute to the research of LGBTQ+ diversity among children's picture book collections in small libraries. As Young (2019) noted, there is a lack of comprehensive diversity among picture books that have been studied for some time. While diversity research is ever-expanding, some notable themes, such as orientation, are not as prevalent in stories geared toward young readers and can affect how children relate to others and themselves (Young, 2019). The results of this study indicated a gap in the collections of the LPRL system when it comes to ownership of LGBTQ+ fiction picture books recommended on the Rainbow List. LPRL has seven of the 63 fiction picture books

named on the Rainbow List. The books purchased by LPRL are contained to four years on the Rainbow List 2008, 2010, 2018, and 2019. Seven of the nine LPRL branches own these books; the Haysi and Rose Hill branches do not own any books from the Rainbow List. Of the seven branches, Clintwood owned the most LGBTQ+ fiction picture books from the Rainbow list despite being one of the smaller branches in terms of demographics. Clintwood has a population of roughly 1,300 individuals according to the information in Table 4 and is located in the smallest county within the LPRL system. Yet, its collection was the broadest in terms of this study. The branches of Wise and Scott County, although they are two of the larger branches and serve a combined population of over 57,000 according to Tables 1 and 3, only held two books in their collections. Although there were a small number of books available in the LPRL system, those books did not deviate far within the LGBTQ+ spectrum. Groups were represented in a limited way among book ownership, with only three LGBTQ+ groups present in the collections. This suggested that the limited offerings in the number of available materials are even more so when the range of representation is considered. Gay was the most represented group overall with five books in the system, lesbian groups were represented in two books, and one book, *Neither*, represented the 'other' category. The demographic data in Tables 1-4 show a population of over 90,000 people within the service area of LPRL. The number of individuals within the LPRL umbrella versus the seven LGBTQ+ picture books in their children's collection shows a disparity in how LGBTQ+ patrons and families are served and represented in the area.

The books were categorized in various ways. Three of the books were categorized as easy books, which are fiction picture books geared toward children ages three to seven. Two books were categorized as juvenile fiction, which caters to children from eight years old to preteens. One book was categorized as juvenile nonfiction, as it tells the true story of a couple and their pet pig. One book, *Prince & Knight*, was categorized as an adult nonfiction book despite being a fiction picture book intended for children. All of the picture books owned by the library system in this study are geared toward young children in the easy book category. Mislabelled books, while notably are not confined to this study. Creel and McMullen (2018) noticed some titles being cataloged as adult material in their study as well and even noted an

instance in an Indiana library where LGBTQ+ books were put in the adult section, impacting accessibility. To catalog books inappropriately, whether deliberately or accidentally, hampers the use and effectiveness of library materials. It also highlights the potential for bias, discrimination, and censorship in libraries. Recommendations for LPRL are to consult book lists or resources that specialize in LGBTQ+ book recommendations for children and youth when selecting books to purchase and choose items to begin filling in the collection gap.

Future research into LPRL LGBTQ+ collections would benefit from analyzing the children, juvenile, and young adult books to determine if and to what extent additional LGBTQ+ materials have been incorrectly categorized. Research into how the collections are categorized and how the categories are determined may help free future materials from becoming hard to access for their target audience. Future research into the ordering process could determine the methods and drive behind purchasing decisions, including analyzing the personnel in charge of ordering materials and how they self-identify. An evaluation of the book lists, journals, or resources that are consulted when making purchasing decisions could detect if changing to more diverse resources would help or if the appropriate resources are being utilized to their full extent.

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Appendix 1

The complete list of fiction picture books on the Rainbow Lists 2008-2021

Books	Author(s)	Available	Unavailable
<i>*Emma and Meesha My Boy: A Two Mom Story</i>	Kaitlyn Considine		X
<i>*Antonio's Card/La Tarjeta de Antonio</i>	Rigoberto Gonzolez		X
<i>*Monicka's Papa is Tall</i>	Heather Jopling		X
<i>*Ryan's Mom is Tall</i>	Heather Jopling		X
<i>*Mini Mia and Her Darling Uncle</i>	Pija Lindenbaum	X	
<i>*And Tango Makes Three</i>	Justin Richardson and Peter Parnell	X	
<i>Uncle Bobby's Wedding</i>	Sarah Brannen		X
<i>10,000 Dresses</i>	Marcus Ewert		X
<i>Hello My Name is Bob</i>	Linas Alsenas		X
<i>Daddy, Papa, and Me</i>	Leslea Newman		X
<i>In Our Mother's House</i>	Patricia Polacco	X	
<i>Pink!</i>	Lynne Rickards		X
<i>For You and No One Else</i>	Edward Van de Vendel		X
<i>Gertrude is Gertrude is Gertrude is Gertrude</i>	Jonah Winter		X
<i>Dogs Don't Do Ballet</i>	Anna Kemp		X
<i>Tutus Aren't My Style</i>	Linda Skeers		X
<i>Be Who You Are</i>	Jennifer Carr		X
<i>Donovan's Big Day</i>	Leslea Newman		X
<i>Willie and Uncle Bill</i>	Amy Schwartz		X
<i>Morris Micklewhite and the Tangerine Dress</i>	Christine Baldacchino		X
<i>Not Every Princess</i>	Jeffrey Bone and Lisa Bone		X
<i>I Am Jazz</i>	Jessica Herthel and Jazz Jennings		X

<i>This Day in June</i>	Gayle E. Pittman		X
<i>Red: A Crayon's Story</i>	Michael Hall		X
<i>Heather Has Two Mommies</i>	Leslea Newman		X
<i>Families</i>	Shelly Rotner and Sheila M. Kelly		X
<i>Stella Brings the Family</i>	Miriam B. Schiffer		X
<i>Zak's Safari</i>	Christy Tyner		X
<i>Worm Loves Worm</i>	J.J. Austrian		X
<i>Big Bob, Little Bob</i>	James Howe		X
<i>I'm a Girl</i>	Yasmeen Ismail		X
<i>Introducing Teddy: A Gentle Story About Gender and Friendship</i>	Jessica Walton		X
<i>Home at Last</i>	Vera Williams and Chris Raschka		X
<i>It's Okay to Sparkle</i>	Jackson Avery		X
<i>Bunnybear</i>	Andrea J. Loney		X
<i>A Family is a Family is a Family</i>	Sara O'Leary	X	
<i>Neither</i>	Airlie Anderson	X	
<i>A Day in the Life of Marlon Bundo</i>	Marlon Bundo and Jill Twiss		X
<i>The Adventures of Honey & Leon</i>	Alan Cumming and Grant Shaffer		X
<i>Phoenix Goes to School</i>	Michelle Finch and Phoenix		X
<i>Love is Love</i>	Michael Genhart		X
<i>Prince & Knight</i>	Daniel Haack and Stevie Lewis	X	
<i>The True Adventures of Esther the Wonder Pig</i>	Steve Jenkins and Derek Walter	X	
<i>Julian is a Mermaid</i>	Jessica Love		X
<i>Cuando Amamos Cantamos/When We Love Someone We Sing to Them</i>	Ernesto J. Martines, Maya C. Gonzalez, and Felicia J.G. Martinez		X
<i>A Church for All</i>	Gayle E. Pittman		X
<i>Sewing the Rainbow</i>	Gayle E. Pittman		X

<i>Pride: The Story of Harvey Milk and the Rainbow Flag</i>	Rob Sanders		X
<i>Jerome by Heart</i>	Thomas Scotto		X
<i>Ho'onani: Hula Warrior</i>	Heather Gale and Mika Song		X
<i>Maiden and Princess</i>	Daniel Haack, Isabel Galupa, and Becca Human		X
<i>Jacob's Room to Choose</i>	Sarah Hoffman, Ian Hoffman, and Chris Case		X
<i>When Aiden Became a Brother</i>	Kyle Lukoff and Kaylani Juanita		X
<i>My Footprints</i>	Bao Phi and Basia Tran		X
<i>A Plan for Pops</i>	Heather Smith and Brooke Kerrigan		X
<i>From Archie to Zack</i>	Vincent X. Kirsch		X
<i>Papa, Daddy, and Riley</i>	Seamus Kirst		X
<i>Call Me Max</i>	Kyle Lukoff		X
<i>I'm Not a Girl</i>	Maddox Lyons and Jessica Verdi		X
<i>Plenty of Hugs</i>	Fran Manushkin		X
<i>My Rainbow</i>	DeShanna Neal and Trinity Neal		X
<i>My Maddy</i>	Gayle E. Pittman		X
<i>Auntie Uncle: Drag Queen Hero</i>	Ellie Royce		X

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