

LGBT Book Collections in Japanese Public Libraries

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Abstract. It is important for public libraries to provide services for LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) people. However, few studies have examined the library services for LGBT people in Japan. In this study, we investigated 3,085 public libraries and 433 LGBT books in order to clarify library services for LGBT people with a focus on book collection. The purpose of this study is to clarify the current states of library services for LGBT people and investigate the elements that can improve such library services. According to the results, it was found that 97.8% of Japanese public libraries were holding at least one LGBT book. It was also found that the presence of the LGBT books was mostly not influenced by the published year, price, and popularity. On the other hand, it was shown that LGBT literature—especially Japanese novels, English novels, and children’s books—tended to be held by public libraries more than the other types of LGBT books. It was also shown that the libraries whose municipality had introduced ‘partnership certificates’ for same-sex couples and the libraries that had introduced outsourcing systems tended to hold LGBT books more than the other libraries.

Keywords: LGBT Books, Collection Analysis, Japanese Public Libraries.

1 Introduction

In recent years, human rights for LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people has been attracting attention. Because of this increasing awareness, new legislation for LGBT people has been established in Japan. Since 2015, over 20 municipalities have passed an ordinance which issues ‘partnership certificates’ to same-sex couples. These certificates give them the same rights as married heterosexual couples. In 2018, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government passed a regulation that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. Furthermore, in July 2019, an openly gay person was elected as a member of the House of Councillors of the National Diet.

A public library is a library that provides services to all visitors, which of course includes LGBT people. It is important for the public library to provide services for LGBT people and this awareness has been increasing along with the above-mentioned political changes in Japan. Nevertheless, few studies have examined the library services for LGBT people in Japan.

Within this context, we clarified library services for LGBT people with a focus on book collection. More specifically, we tried to establish how many libraries hold LGBT books; what kind of LGBT books tend to be held by Japanese public libraries; and what kind of libraries tend to hold LGBT books. The purpose of this study is to clarify the current states of library services for LGBT people and investigate the elements that can improve such library services.

In order to clarify what kind of LGBT books tend to be held, we considered the following five typical characteristics of books: (1) Nippon Decimal Classification (NDC) categories, (2) C-Code, (3) published year, (4) price, and (5) popularity. In order to clarify what kinds of libraries tend to hold LGBT books, we considered the following four types of characteristics of libraries: (i) whether the library is in the municipality that introduced the partnership certificates for same-sex couples, (ii) whether the library is managed by an outsourcing system called the ‘designated administrator system’ (henceforth ‘outsourcing library’), (iii) whether the library is a main one or an annex, and (iv) the type of municipality served.

We chose 433 LGBT books as our sample. The 3,085 public libraries that were holding them were investigated using the application programming interface (API) from Calil (<https://calil.jp>). Calil is a free web service that can perform cross-library searches in Japan. Using this program, we investigated the current status of public library services for LGBT people in Japan.

2 Related Studies

Other researchers have conducted library services studies in regard to LGBT people. For example, Hart and Mfazo [1] used a questionnaire for librarians in Cape Town, South Africa, to investigate collection practices, behaviours, and services which libraries render towards the gay community. Boon and Howard [2] investigated nine Canadian public libraries’ that contained 35 young adult fiction works with LGBT content. They discovered that these libraries had significantly fewer copies of LGBT titles than control titles (i.e., not LGBT titles). They concluded that certain libraries were much more likely to purchase the control titles than the LGBT titles. Chapman [3] also conducted a holding analysis of 203 LGBT-related fictional works for children and young people in English public libraries. She concluded that the provision of LGBT-related fiction for children and young people was generally limited by the participating authorities. However, concerning libraries in Japan, some case studies were conducted but little is known about what is actually happening in the entire country.

Meanwhile, some research was conducted on controversial books in Japan. For example, Ohba et al. [4] investigated the numbers of collections of books on the subject of ‘the right to collective defence’ in 5,003 Japanese libraries. This was done in order to examine whether controversial books were fairly held. For the same purpose, Ohba [5] also investigated the numbers of collections of books on ‘postal service privatisation’ and ‘Yasukunijinja’ (The Imperial Shrine of Yasukuni), which commemorates those who died in the service of Japan.

3 Methods

In this section, we explain our method of selecting sample libraries and sample books along with the methods of our analysis.

3.1 Sample Libraries

We used 3,085 public libraries as our sample libraries where Calil could be implemented to retrieve their collections. For each library, we obtained data concerning each characteristic. As previously mentioned, the characteristics we considered were as follows: (i) whether the library is in the municipality that introduced the partnership certificates for same-sex couples, (ii) whether the library is an outsourcing library, (iii) whether the library is a main library or an annex, and (iv) the type of municipality it served.

We determined above-mentioned (i) by using the list provided by the ‘organization to demand for same-sex partnership system against municipalities.’ This list included 23 municipalities and one prefecture that introduced the partnership certificates for same-sex couples. It also included the eight municipalities that are planning to introduce these certificates. Then, we classified our sample libraries as (a) libraries in municipalities that had already introduced partnership certificates, (b) libraries in municipalities that were planning to introduce the certificates, and (c) others (libraries in municipalities that neither had introduced the system nor were planning to).

We also classified each sample library as either an outsourcing one or not an outsourcing one. In Japan, local governments have long managed public libraries. However, in 2003, organisations—including private enterprises—began to take over their management with the introduction of an outsourcing system called the designated administrator system. Many libraries have now introduced this system. However, some people in Japan argue that the outsourcing libraries may not provide unprofitable services, such as those for minorities. With this in mind, we considered whether the library is an outsourcing library and clarified the outsourcing libraries did not tend to hold LGBT books. We judged whether the library is an outsourcing library or not based on *The Report on Public Libraries Managed by the Designated Administrator System* (2018) which was published by the Japan Library Association. This source includes a list of outsourcing libraries. Thus, we identified libraries listed in the report as outsourcing libraries and all others as not outsourcing libraries.

Furthermore, we classified the libraries as either main libraries or annexes, and according to the type of municipality served: (1) prefectural libraries, (2) ‘ordinance-designated’ city libraries, (3) Tokyo special ward libraries, (4) city other than ordinance-designated ones (henceforth ‘general city libraries’), and (5) town and village libraries. Japan is divided into 47 prefectures, and these are the first level of region classifications, one of which is ‘Tokyo-to’. The second level of region classifications are the ordinance-designated cities, Tokyo special wards, general cities, towns, and villages. In Japan, an ordinance-designated city is defined as a city with a population greater than 500,000 such as ‘Yokohama-shi’. The Tokyo special wards are 23 municipalities with the highest population densities in Japan such as ‘Shinjuku-ku’. A

general city is defined as a municipality with a population of more than 50,000 people such as ‘Hakodate-shi’. Towns and villages such as ‘Yakushima-cho’ are smaller than those already mentioned. The classification was based on *Statistics on Libraries in Japan* which was published by the Japan Library Association.

Table 1 shows the number of our sample libraries in each category. We excluded the libraries whose names were not in the *Statistics on Libraries in Japan* from our sample concerning the type-wise analysis of main libraries or annexes and the types of municipalities served. Because of this, the total numbers of samples shown in Table 1 were slightly different depending on the analysis.

Table 1. The number of our sample libraries in each category

i) Whether the library is in the municipality that introduced the partnership certificates	Already Introduced	249
	Planning to Introduce	72
	The Others (Not Introduced, and Planning to)	2,764
	Total	3,085
ii) Whether the library is an outsourcing one	Outsourcing Libraries	470
	Not Outsourcing Libraries	2,615
	Total	3,085
iii) Whether the library is a main library or an annex	Main Libraries	1,255
	Annexes	1,748
	Total	3,003
iv) The type of municipality served	Prefectural Libraries	56
	Ordinance-Designated City Libraries	267
	Tokyo Special Ward Libraries	222
	General City Libraries	1,960
	Town and Village Libraries	498
Total	3,003	

3.2 Sample LGBT Books

We used 433 LGBT books as our sample. Our selection process involved these three sources: (1) *Japanese National Bibliography* provided by the National Diet Library; (2) an LGBT book guide, *Rainbow-Colored Book Shelf*; and (3) Google Web Search. We first used the *Japanese National Bibliography* and downloaded the book data whose Nippon Decimal Classification (NDC) categories were homosexuality (i.e., 367.97). We next used *Rainbow-Colored Book Shelf*, which gave 164 LGBT books. Third, we utilized Google and searched with keywords such as ‘LGBT book list’ or ‘sexual-minority book list’, and obtained book lists from its top 20 pages. After that, we obtained ISBN data of each LGBT book from the National Diet Library’s online

search API (<https://ndlonline.ndl.go.jp>), because Calil only allows us to search books by ISBN. Finally, we obtained 433 ISBNs and used them as our sample LGBT books.

Concerning those 433 books, in June 2019, we investigated which ones were held using Calil. In addition, we obtained data of characteristics concerning our sample books. As previously mentioned, the characteristics we considered were as follows: (1) NDC categories, (2) C-Code, (3) published year, (4) price, and (5) popularity. The data concerning NDC categories, published year, and price were obtained from the National Diet Library API. The data concerning C-Code were obtained from Kinokuniya’s online web store (<https://www.kinokuniya.co.jp>). We used the number of hit counts of Bing search (<https://www.bing.com>) in order to measure the popularity in the same way as a previous study conducted by Ohba et al. [4]. We used Bing Web Search API for each ISBN to obtain data concerning popularity. Table 2 shows the characteristics of LGBT books analysed. This table also shows the channel of acquisition and all data that was obtained on July 6th, 2019.

In the following, we explain about NDC and C-Code. NDC is the most popular library classification system in Japan. This classification code consists of three digits. We used first-level (i.e., first digit), second-level (i.e., first and second digits), and third-level (i.e., first, second, and third digits) classification codes as book characteristics. For example, if ‘159’ was assigned to a book as an NDC category, we used ‘1’, ‘15’, and ‘159’. Incidentally, these three codes represent ‘Philosophy’, ‘Ethics. Morals’, and ‘Practical ethics’, respectively.

C-Code is a classification code assigned by the Japanese publishers for bookstores. It consists of four numbers: the first digit represents target readers (such as ‘5: Books for women’), the second digit represents the forms of books (such as ‘5: Dictionaries’), and the third and fourth digits represent subjects of books (such as ‘10: Philosophy’).

Table 2. Characteristics of LGBT books analysed

	Characteristics	Values	Channel of acquisition	The number of acquisition data
NDC Categories	1st-level	0, 1, ..., 9	National Diet Library API	414
	2nd-level	00, 01, ..., 99		
	3rd-level	000, 001, ..., 999		
C-Code	1st digit (target readers)	0, 1, ..., 8, 9	Kinokuniya online bookstore (https://www.kinokuniya.co.jp)	425
	2nd digit (forms)	0, 1, ..., 8, 9		
	3rd and 4th digit (subjects)	00, 01, ..., 99		
	Published year	1985~2019		433
	Price (Yen)	360~18,000	National Diet Library API	429
	Popularity	0~2,000		433

In order to clarify what kind of LGBT books tend to be held by public libraries, we first show the top 10 LGBT books in these institutions. Additionally, we analysed

these holdings with a focus on the five characteristics shown in Table 2. Concerning price and popularity, we calculated correlation coefficients between the value (i.e., prices or Bing hit counts) and the number of sample LGBT books held. Concerning NDC, C-Code, and published year, we calculated the mean (average) and median of the number of sample LGBT books held for each value.

However, to clarify what kind of libraries tend to hold LGBT books, we calculated each library's R_{LGBT} (the number of LGBT books held per the number of books held by the library) for each category shown in Table 1. The R_{LGBT} is defined as follows:

$$R_{\text{LGBT}} = \frac{N_{\text{LGBT}}}{N_{\text{all}}}$$

where N_{all} is the number of books held by the library and N_{LGBT} is the number of our sample LGBT books held by the library. We calculated the mean and median of the number of the holdings of LGBT books for each category and compared them with the mean and median figures of the other libraries. For example, if a library holds 30 sample LGBT books and the library holds 8,000 books, the library's R_{LGBT} becomes 0.00375 (=30/8,000). In this way, we calculated every R_{LGBT} and then calculated the mean and median of R_{LGBT} for each category. For example, we determined the mean and median of R_{LGBT} among the libraries that were in the municipality that introduced the partnership certificates and the libraries that were in the municipality that did not introduce the partnership certificates and then compared them. N_{all} is obtained from *Statistics on Libraries in Japan*, and we excluded the libraries whose names were not shown in *Statistics on Libraries in Japan* and libraries whose N_{all} was zero. The number of such libraries was 193 and accordingly the number of our sample libraries for this analysis became 2,892 (=3,085-193).

4 Results and Discussion

In this section, we first show the results concerning how many libraries hold LGBT books. Then, we discuss the results concerning what kind of LGBT books tend to be held by Japanese public libraries and what kinds of libraries tend to hold LGBT books.

4.1 Results Concerning How Many Libraries Hold LGBT Books

Table 3 shows the results of the number of LGBT books held by for our sample libraries. It also shows the mean and median of the number of LGBT books held per library. The mean and median of LGBT books held by libraries were 42.6 and 32, respectively. It is also shown that a library held 318 titles of our sample LGBT books, which accounted for 73.4% of our sample of LGBT books. It is also suggested there were some libraries that did not have our sample LGBT books at all. Such libraries amounted to a total of 69. This suggests that 3,016 (=3,085-69) public libraries held at

least one LGBT book, which amounted to 97.8% of our sample libraries. In other words, 97.8% of Japanese public library were providing some kind of LGBT book.

Table 3. The number of LGBT books (per library)

	Value
Mean	42.6
Median	32
Maximum	318
Minimum	0
Standard Deviation	38.1

Table 4 shows the number of libraries that were holding LGBT books as well as the mean and median of the number of libraries per book. The mean and median of the number of libraries were 303.5 and 136, respectively. A book is held by 2,438 libraries, which is 79.0% of our sample libraries.

Table 4. The number of libraries (per LGBT book)

	Value
Mean	303.5
Median	136
Maximum	2,438
Minimum	0
Standard Deviation	385.4

4.2 Results concerning What Kind of LGBT Books Tend to be Held

In this subsection, we first present the top ten LGBT books held by our sample libraries. After that, we explain the results concerning NDC categories, C-Code, published year, price, and popularity in this order.

Top Ten LGBT Books Held by Public Libraries. Table 5 displays the top ten LGBT books held by our sample libraries. Here, ‘n’ represents the number of libraries that held the book. Target readers were judged from first digits of C-Code. *Blackie, the Crayon*, was held by 2,438 public libraries, and it was the highest among our sample LGBT books. It is a picture book for children published in 2001. Interestingly, in this table, it was found that six out of the top ten books were for children.

NDC Categories. Table 6 shows the NDC categories which were significantly higher or lower in their number of holdings than the other books. This conclusion was based on the Brunner-Munzel test. Here, ‘n’ represents the number of sample books of the NDC category. ‘*’ and ‘**’ represent a significantly higher number of holdings than the other sample books at the 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively. This was observed using the Brunner-Munzel test. ‘†’ and the ‘††’ represent a significantly lower number of holdings than the other sample books at the 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

‘All books’ is the results of all the books, and the mean and median are same as shown in Table 4. For example, it was found that the number of sample LGBT books categorized under ‘9: Literature’ were 85 and the median and mean of the number of libraries that hold the book were 602 and 508, respectively. This is higher than that for the other books (i.e., the books except for the ones whose NDC category was ‘9: Literature’). Table 6 shows the NDC categories that were significantly higher than the other categories as follows: ‘General works’ (0), Literature (9), General works (00), ‘Japanese literature’ (91), ‘English literature’ (93), General works (000), ‘Civil Code’ (324), ‘Education. Educational thought’ (371), ‘Japanese literature: novel. Story’ (913), and ‘English literature: novel. Story’ (933). In summary, LGBT books were categorized as follows: (1) General works, (2) Literature (especially Japanese and English novel and story), (3) Civil Code, (4) ‘Education. Educational thought,’ tend to be held by Japanese public libraries.

Table 5. The top ten LGBT books held by our sample libraries

	Title	n	Author	Year	Price	Target Readers
1	<i>Blackie, the Crayon</i>	2,438 (79.0%)	Miwa Nakaya	2001	1,200	Children
2	<i>Our Real Situation</i>	2,357 (76.4%)	Circo Tomori, Makiko Sato (Illustrator)	2016	1,300	Children
3	<i>The Rainbow Garden</i>	2,063 (66.9%)	Ito Ogawa	2014	1,400	General readers
4	<i>Life As a Girl</i>	1,808 (58.6%)	Tsukasa Sakaki	2016	1,500	General readers
5	<i>I Am a Red Cat</i>	1,609 (52.2%)	Satoshin, Toshio Nishimura (Illustrator)	2011	1,300	Children
6	<i>Upper Class: The Large Customer Department of Fukumaru Department Store</i>	1,587 (51.4%)	Madoka Takadono	2013	1,600	General readers
7	<i>Postcards From No Man’s Land</i>	1,535 (49.8%)	Aidan Chambers	2003	2,400	Children
8	<i>The Great Big Book of Families</i>	1,473 (47.7%)	Mary Hoffman, Ros Asquith (Illustrator)	2018	1,900	Children
9	<i>Upper Class: The Large Customer Department of Fukumaru Department Store (2)</i>	1,420 (46.0%)	Madoka Takadono	2016	1,500	General readers
10	<i>George</i>	1,369 (44.4%)	Alex Gino	2016	1,400	Children

Table 6. NDC categories that were significantly higher or lower than the others

		NDC	n	Mean	Median	
First Level	0	General works	19	453.0	339.0	*
	7	The arts	55	129.7	35.0	††
	9	Literature	85	602.0	508.0	**
Second Level	00	General works	19	453.0	339.0	*
	72	Painting. Pictorial arts	50	138.1	33.0	††
	77	Theatre	4	56.0	41.5	†
	91	Japanese literature	45	596.6	203.0	**
	93	English literature	32	702.8	801.0	**
Third Level	000	General works	19	453.0	339.0	*
	324	Civil Code	4	420.8	431.0	*
	371	Education. Educational thought	2	211.0	211.0	**
	726	Comics. Artwork	50	138.1	33.0	††
	913	Japanese literature: Novel. Story	44	607.3	355.5	**
	923	Chinese literature: Novel. Story	4	39.3	40.0	††
	933	English literature: Novel. Story	32	702.8	801.0	**
All books				303.5	136.0	

C-Code. Table 7 shows the C-Code which were significantly higher or lower in their number of holdings than the other books based on the Brunner-Munzel test. Incidentally, the descriptions *bunko* and *shinsho* refer to formats that represent the sizes of the books. Both descriptions represent pocket-sized paperbacks and the difference between the two is *bunko* is smaller than *shinsho* (approximately 105×148 mm and 103 × 182 mm, respectively).

Concerning target readers, Table 7 suggests that practical LGBT books and LGBT books for children were significantly higher in number of holdings than the other LGBT books. Concerning formats, *shinsho*, collected works, and picture books were significantly higher in number than the other LGBT books. Concerning fields, Japanese literature (Fiction. Romance. Novel) and foreign literature were significantly higher in number than the other LGBT books. This result is similar to the results of NDC classification, which indicated that literature—especially Japanese and English novels and stories—tend to be held. It was also shown that LGBT books for children tended to be held, which was also shown in the results concerning the top ten LGBT books held by public libraries.

Published Year. Fig. 1 represents the median of the number of libraries that hold the book for each published year. We can say neither the newer nor the older books tend to be held.

Table 7. C-Code categories that were significantly higher or lower than the others

		C-Code	n	Mean	Median
1st Digit (Target readers)	0	Books for General Readers	326	251.1	125.0††
	2	Practical Books	2	194.5	194.5*
	3	Professional and Technical Books	29	115.2	87.0††
	8	Books for Children	53	823.0	788.0**
	9	Magazines	14	17.0	4.0††
2nd Digit (Formats)	1	Bunko	46	141.0	68.5††
	2	Shinsho	17	384.7	362.0**
	3	Collected works	44	456.4	419.5**
	7	Picture books	16	657.5	460.5**
	9	Comics	21	16.0	8.0††
	0	General works	5	37.8	4.0†
3rd and 4th Digit (Fields)	34	Managements	4	341.3	274.5*
	73	Music	2	35.0	35.0††
	79	Comics. Graphic novels	27	36.1	10.0††
	93	Japanese literature: Fiction. Romance. Novel	55	628.0	371.0**
	95	Japanese literature: Essays. Prose. Other literatures	75	170.3	91.0††
	97	Foreign literature: Fiction. Romance. Novel	38	646.8	674.5**
	98	Other foreign literatures	11	494.3	478.0**
All books				303.5	136

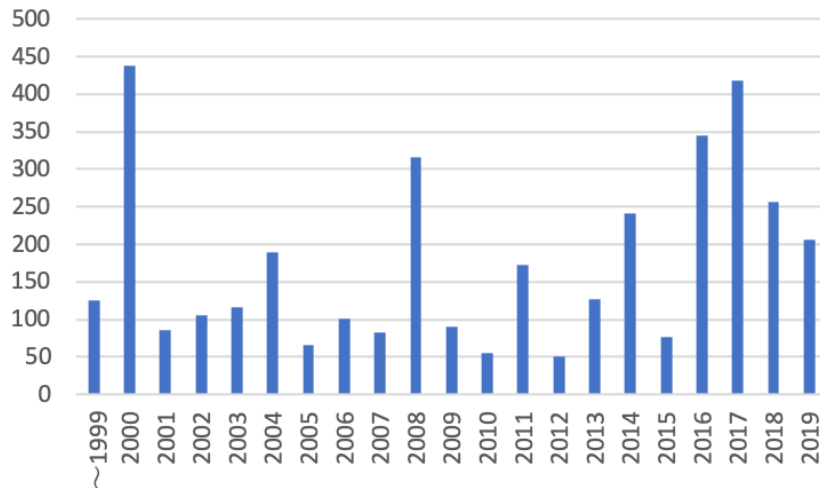


Fig. 1. The median of the number of libraries holding the book for each published year

Price. The correlation coefficient between the number of libraries that hold the book and the price of the book was -0.05 and there was no significant difference at 0.05 level; therefore, there was little correlation between them.

Popularity. The correlation coefficient between the number of libraries that hold the book and the popularity (i.e., Bing hit counts) was -0.02 and there was no significant difference at 0.05 level; therefore, there was little correlation between them.

4.3 Results concerning What Kind of Libraries Tend to Hold LGBT Books.

In this subsection, we present the results concerning partnership certificates, and outsourcing libraries, whether the library is a main library or an annex, and the type of municipality served, in this order.

Partnership Certificates. Table 8 shows the R_{LGBT} (the value that the number of sample LGBT books held divided by the number of books held by the library) concerning partnership certificates. The * and the † in the Median columns represent significant differences at the 0.05 level, and the ** and †† represent significant differences at the 0.01 level. This was observed using the Brunner-Munzel test. The * and the ** were significantly higher than the other libraries and † and †† were significantly lower than the other libraries. Table 8 shows the mean and median of the R_{LGBT} of the libraries that have already introduced the partnership certificates. Both calculations were 0.000391, and significantly higher than the other libraries at the 0.01 level. Interestingly, not only the others (mean and median were 0.000360 and 0.000342, respectively) but also libraries that were planning to introduce the partnership certificates (mean and median were 0.000313 and 0.000323, respectively) were significantly lower than the other libraries. These results may suggest that libraries tend to add LGBT books to their collections after introducing the new system.

Table 8. The R_{LGBT} concerning partnership certificates

	n	Mean	Median		Maximum	Minimum	Standard Deviation
Already Introduced	233	0.000391	0.000391	**	0.001100	0	0.000165
Planning to Introduce	70	0.000313	0.000323	††	0.000612	0	0.000113
The Others (Not Introduced, and Planning to)	2,589	0.000360	0.000342	†	0.001357	0	0.000166

Outsourcing Libraries. Table 9 shows the R_{LGBT} concerning outsourcing libraries. It shows the mean and median of the R_{LGBT} of the outsourcing libraries were 0.000391 and 0.000374, respectively, and significantly higher than not outsourcing libraries (0.000356 and 0.000341, respectively) at 0.01 level.

Table 9. The R_{LGBT} concerning outsourcing libraries

	n	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Standard Deviation
Outsourcing libraries	441	0.000391	0.000374 **	0.001203	0	0.000161
Not Outsourcing libraries	2,451	0.000356	0.000341 ††	0.001357	0	0.000166

Main Library or Annex. Table 10 shows the R_{LGBT} concerning main libraries and annexes. It shows the mean and median of the R_{LGBT} of the annexes were 0.000378 and 0.000360, respectively, and significantly higher than those of main libraries (0.000339 and 0.000321) at 0.01 level.

Table 10. The R_{LGBT} concerning main libraries or annexes

	n	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Standard Deviation
Main Libraries	1,254	0.000339	0.000321 ††	0.001291	0	0.000152
Annexes	1,638	0.000378	0.000360 **	0.001357	0	0.000173

Type of Municipality Served. Table 11 shows the R_{LGBT} concerning type of municipality served. Table 11 shows the R_{LGBT} concerning Tokyo special ward libraries and town and village libraries were significantly higher than those of the other libraries. On the other hand, R_{LGBT} concerning prefectural libraries and general city libraries were significantly lower than those of the other libraries.

Table 11. The R_{LGBT} concerning type of municipality served

	n	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Standard Deviation
Prefectural Libraries	56	0.000163	0.000165 ††	0.000296	0.000004	0.000058
Ordinance-Designated City Libraries	263	0.000363	0.000358	0.000876	0	0.000149
Tokyo Special Ward Libraries	198	0.000413	0.000378 **	0.001203	0	0.000182
General City Libraries	1,887	0.000353	0.000335 ††	0.001357	0	0.000161
Town and village libraries	488	0.000394	0.000387 **	0.001291	0	0.000171

5 Conclusions

In this study, we tried to clarify library services for LGBT people with a focus on book collection. More specifically, we tried to clarify how many libraries hold LGBT books; what kind of LGBT books tend to be held by Japanese public libraries; and what kinds of libraries tend to hold LGBT books. We investigated 3,085 public libraries and 433 LGBT books, and it was shown that the holdings of the LGBT books were mostly not influenced by the published year, price, and popularity. Concerning their subject, both of the results of the NDC classification and C-Code studies indicated LGBT literature (especially Japanese and English novels and stories) tended to be held by Japanese public libraries. In addition, the results of top ten LGBT books held by public libraries and C-Code indicated that LGBT books for children tended to be held by Japanese public libraries. It is also shown that the libraries whose municipality had introduced partnership certificates for same-sex couples and the libraries that had introduced outsourcing systems tended to hold LGBT books more than the other libraries. In addition, it was shown that annex libraries, Tokyo special ward libraries, and town and village libraries tended to hold LGBT books more than the other libraries.

In the future, we would like to focus on duplications and usage in regard to how many books are borrowed. In addition, we aim to conduct additional interview librarians in order to clarify the reasons of the above-mentioned results. Furthermore, we intend to examine not only libraries' book collections but also their other services for LGBT people. In this way, we would like to clarify the actual state of services for LGBT people in greater detail.

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