

Chapter II. Key Financial Data of Texas Public Libraries

This chapter describes key characteristics of Texas' approximately 550 public libraries. In a later section of this chapter, data and information are presented that assesses the economic contributions of library spending on the State of Texas based on expenditures and employment in fiscal year 2015.

Library Data

The Texas State Library and Archives Commission provided operating and capital expenditure data for public libraries across Texas in their Annual Reports for Local Fiscal Year 2015. Economic impacts were estimated by examining operating expenditures, capital expenditures, employee salaries and benefits, and construction expenditures.

The TSLAC database for FY2015 included more than 100 variables. These data and information are collected through an annual survey.³ The variables used to evaluate economic impacts included:

- Wages and benefits
- Size of collection
- Other operating expenses including replacement furniture and equipment
- Expenditures on wages and benefits, collection, and miscellaneous
- Indirect costs
- Total operating expenses
- Capital outlay
- Total full-time equivalents of paid library staff
- Local fiscal year beginning date

Data was provided for each library's fiscal year, which began October 1 for 71% of Texas public libraries, January 1 for 20% of libraries, with the other 9% having different start months. The monthly timing difference for the fiscal years was inconsequential for the economic impact study.

Capital Outlay

Of the 548 public libraries, 127 reported capital outlays totaling \$62 million in FY2015. These outlays may include building sites, new buildings, additions, or renovations. These outlays may also include purchases of furniture, equipment,

³ The report form and variable descriptions may be found in either word or pdf formats under the heading *2015 Annual Report Blank Worksheet* at: <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/ld/pubs/arsma/index.html#LibPAs>.

books, vehicles, computer systems, and other one-time extraordinary purchases noted in the reporting form.⁴

Operating Expenditures

Operating expenditures in FY2015 totalled \$501.4 million. These expenditures are comprised of labor costs, library collections (e.g., books, periodicals, etc.), and other supplies and services purchased for library operations. Wages and benefits comprised 67.8% of operating expenditures, demonstrating the largely labor-intensive nature of library operations. Operating expenditures are less volatile than capital expenditures.

Employment, Wages, and Benefits

Library full-time equivalent (FTE) employment totaled 6,861 in FY2015. This number was converted to a headcount based on micro-data for the input-output model, yielding 8,232 full- and part-time employees. These workers earned \$340.1 million in FY2015, of which 27.4% was paid for employee benefits. Wages totaled \$247 million.

Collection

Library collections are reported in three formats: print, electronic, and other (e.g., microforms and audiovisuals). Libraries make ongoing purchases of collection items, and these ongoing purchases amounted to \$63.0 million in operating expenditures in FY2015, with \$36.2 million directed towards print materials, \$16.6 million for electronic materials and \$10.1 million for other collection items.

Other Operating Expenditures

Other operating expenditures reference the non-labor, non-collection library operations. These include supplies, software licenses, networks, Internets, and contracted personnel (i.e., facilities maintenance, consultants, auditors, etc.). Other operating expenditures totaled \$92.9 million in FY2015.

Library Revenue

Revenue for a private enterprise derives from the sale of goods and services, in which value was added to raw materials or intermediate inputs and resold with a margin. Public enterprises, like libraries, receive “income” through taxes, fees, and grants. Given the nonprofit status of libraries, revenues largely match expenses. For the public libraries in Texas, operating revenues totalled nearly \$508.3 million, and capital revenues totalled \$56.1 million, for a total of \$564.4 million in FY2015. Libraries have various revenue conduits, ranging from federal, state, and local sources, foundation and corporate grants, and fines and donations. While funding sources are varied, more than \$0.95 of every \$1.00 in library revenue (operating and capital) is from a local source, (i.e., from cities, counties, school districts, local donations etc.).

⁴ A variety of available data and longitudinal comparisons are available at: <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/ld/pubs/pls/index.html>

Statewide Economic Impacts from Library Expenditures

Library expenditures represent the employment of individuals in local communities and purchases of goods and services, primarily from private industry vendors. The locale of these purchases varies by library, with the composition of the local economy often dictating what may or may not be sourced locally. Companies supplying products to libraries, in turn, employ and purchase from other companies, thus creating a multiplier effect. To calculate the multiplier effects and overall economic impacts, the research team used the input-output economic modeling tool IMPLAN. The IMPLAN software incorporates data (expenditures, jobs, etc.) and publically available secondary data on labor, wages, and output. The main input data were (1) The \$563.4 million in direct library operating and capital expenditures in FY2015 (\$501.4 million in operating expenditures and \$62.0 million in capital expenditures as described earlier in this chapter); and (2) A total of 8,232 full- and part-time employees (6,861 full-time equivalent (FTE)).⁵ This direct spending in the State of Texas multiplies through other industries in the supply chain, ranging from real estate and wholesale trade, to food services and health care. IMPLAN captures this economic activity by using economic multipliers, social accounting matrices, and trade flow data unique to the State of Texas. In other words, statewide impacts were estimated using the Texas model of IMPLAN. The model then produced results expressed in terms of direct, indirect, and induced impacts on output, employment, and wages.⁶

As shown in table 2.1 library expenditures in FY2015 led to approximately \$976 million in total economic activity in the State of Texas. Total employment, full- and part-time, due to public library expenditures was 11,192.

These economic benefits were derived from the upstream economic linkages for library operations and construction, as well as from household spending on goods and services in the community. In other words, based on libraries' operating and capital expenditures, spending by vendors and households generated an additional \$453 million in economic impact and 2,960 jobs in Texas.

Overall, based on the \$566 million in direct expenditures, economic benefits as calculated by IMPLAN were \$976 million, for an ROI of 1.72—for every dollar expended, there is \$1.72 in statewide economic activity.

5 An additional \$2.63 million was added for the TSLAC share of electronic databases, as described further in chapter III.

6 Operating expenditures for leakage estimates were calculated by the IMPLAN model. Operating expenditures were categorized as Other Information Services in the model. Estimated construction expenditures were assigned as Nonresidential Building in the IMPLAN model.

Definitions

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): A measure of economic activity, GDP is the total value added by resident producers of final goods and services.

Gross Output (Output): The total value of production is gross output. Unlike GDP, gross output includes intermediate goods and services.

Value Added: The contribution of an industry or region to total GDP, value added equals gross output, net of intermediate input costs.

Leakage: Refers to spending that occurs outside the region of study.

Direct Impact: The measured economic activity (expenditures, employment, wages) recorded by the organization, in this case, public libraries.

Indirect Impact: Captures the additional activity related to libraries' business supply chains.

Induced Impact: Captures the impact of household spending driven off salaries earned by library employees, as well as indirect employees.

Multiplier Effect: Includes the direct, indirect, and induced impacts related to libraries spending to demonstrate the rippling effect of economic activity related to expenditures, employment, and wages.

TABLE 2.1. STATEWIDE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LIBRARY EXPENDITURES, FY2015

Impact	Employment	Labor Income (In Millions)	Value Added (In Millions)	Output (In Millions)
Direct Effect	8,232	\$371	\$402	\$566
Indirect Effect	580	\$32	\$52	\$92
Induced Effect	2,380	\$113	\$199	\$351
Total Effect	11,192	\$516	\$653	\$976