This survey is a statistical summary and analysis of data on Texas public libraries, collected by the Field Services Division of the Texas State Library. The following statistical presentations were prepared: (1) an individual statistical profile for each public library in the state, also including the classification of libraries by population served and the comparison of averages for these groups to published standards, (2) a summary of public library statistics by county, including analysis of city and county government support of libraries using assessed tax valuation and county income, and (3) a summary of library statistics by geographical region, with each of ten Major Resource Center libraries as the hub of these regions. In addition to these detailed statistical analyses, statewide public library characteristics are briefly summarized and recommendations are made for future surveys. Special comments on strengths and weaknesses of library collections which were submitted by field consultants and several key professional librarians are also discussed. Appendixes include explanations of data presented in the statistical analyses and a separate profile of each Major Resource Center area. (JB)
a survey of
texas public libraries
1965

LA GRANGE
1854

SAN ANTONIO
McCreless Branch
1966
The La Grange Public Library occupies an 1854 building, one of the oldest structures currently being used for public library service in Texas.

The McCreless Branch of the San Antonio Public Library system, the most recently dedicated public library building in Texas as this report goes to press, opened for service August 15, 1966.
A SURVEY

OF

TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES

1965

for

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

FIELD SERVICES DIVISION

AUSTIN, TEXAS

MANAGEMENT SERVICES ASSOCIATES, INC.
503 Mutual Savings Building
Austin, Texas 78701

August 1966
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Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey  
Texas State Library  
Austin, Texas  

Dear Dr. Winfrey:  

We are pleased to present to you this report of "A Survey of Texas Public Libraries, 1965."

Specifically, this survey is a statistical summary and analysis of data collected by the Field Services Division of the Texas State Library on the public library in Texas.

Robert L. Brueck and Clayton T. Stone designed and executed this survey, assisted by James A. Tillinghast and several other members of the Management Services Associates, Inc. staff. Throughout the project, the Texas State Library staff has cooperated in the finest manner possible. Special acknowledgment should be given to Mr. H. Kenneth Jackson, Mrs. Marie Shultz (who served as librarian consultant to our staff) and to the Field Consultants of the Field Services Division, through whose efforts the data were gathered.

We trust that this information will be of assistance to the Texas State Library and to all persons in the state who are interested in library development.

Respectfully submitted,

MANAGEMENT SERVICES ASSOCIATES, INC.

Alfred A. King  
President
Texas State Library is happy to be a part of the public library development program for Texas. Governor John Connally called our first Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries, March 23, 1966. The inspiration of this meeting has given renewed vigor to our efforts.

The Field Services Division, as a part of your state agency charged with the administration of the Library Services and Construction Act, has developed a program not only to administer these funds but also to reach out to all citizens of the state with the message for better public libraries. This report is one such effort to inform our people of library conditions.

We invite and welcome each of you to participate in the cooperative efforts throughout the state to improve Texas public libraries.

Sincerely yours,

Dorman H. Winfrey
Director and Librarian
A SURVEY OF TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1965

PREFACE

The Field Services Division of the Texas State Library is dedicated to the improvement of the public libraries of Texas. A knowledge of existing conditions in Texas public libraries today is a basic ingredient to any workable plan for improvement.

In light of this premise, the following survey is presented for the interested citizen and legislator, as well as the interested librarian. The movement for better libraries for Texas needs informed citizens willing to arm themselves with the facts and do something about improving current conditions.

To be willing to pay for public library service, a citizen must know what good public library service is and what it can do for him, his children, and his community in general. No institution should exist without proving its worth and the public library is no exception. Modern librarianship has created a service for the public which has proved its worth. The extensive patronage of good, modern library service, where it is available, verifies this fact.

But to the majority of Texans, this service is not available. It may be difficult to convince the native Texan who has not had the opportunity to enjoy this level of service that he should cheerfully pay for it before he knows how good it is. But how many Texans used "brand X" toothpaste before reading or seeing the advertisements for "brand X"? The library profession, which has been trained to know good library service and to give

(i)
it, carries the largest part of the challenge for this advertising campaign. The person moving to our State who has enjoyed access to adequate public library service elsewhere, and knows what it can do for the individual and the community, should also carry forth this campaign.

The Texas Library Association with its more than 2,000 members, provides a vehicle which can carry the message to other citizens and to our elected officials. The Field Services Division of the Texas State Library provides the personnel for the state agency program to improve our Texas public libraries.

Governor John Connally, during the First Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries, eloquently stated the case for Texas libraries and evidenced his concern for their improvement. The stage has been set for the action needed to improve the conditions summarized in this report.

Competent overall planning at the state level is necessary for coordinated public library improvement throughout the state. Texas State Library is charged with this coordination of planning for public library improvement in Texas.

The state library agency administers the Library Services and Construction Act as a part of the statewide improvement program. The Act has provided $3,730,275 to Texas in an effort to upgrade our public libraries in the past two years. During the previous 8 years the Library Services Act contributed $1,892,651 for the establishment and improvement of public library service to rural areas of the state. The results obtained from the use of these funds is evident (see Table III-1), but the gap between present conditions and adequate service is an alarmingly large one. Increased local support, both county and municipal, is needed. Federal assistance under P.L. 89-511 will continue for five years. Increased funds from these
sources combined with a carefully planned state aid program to equalize citizen opportunity for access to adequately supported public library service could probably close this gap. This accomplishment would put Texas among the states leading in quality and quantity of public library service rather than in the excuse-making position in which it finds itself today. Texas has not had State aid to assist in public library support.

It is obvious from the data presented in this survey and to the observations of those visiting each of our public libraries in Texas that funds alone are not all that is needed to bridge the gap to adequate public library service in Texas. Competent and qualified personnel must replace the large number of persons working in our public libraries across the state who do not know what good public library service is, and are not qualified to render this service. Beyond trained and alert personnel, our public libraries sorely need the leadership of informed and active library boards. In the cases where such boards do exist, public library service is energetically overcoming the gap and assuming its rightful place as a critically necessary community service.

Marie Shultz
Field Services Division
Texas State Library
INTRODUCTION

Public library service in Texas is supported by cities, counties, and private groups with assistance during the past ten years from federal funds. Many of the 347 public library units listed by the Texas State Library do not meet the minimum criteria by which a public library is defined. These units have been kept on the list of public libraries at the Texas State Library with the hope that support for these units would be increased and that the quality and quantity of service could reach minimum standards. Systems of public library service could bring many of these units into an adequately supervised and supported group of libraries.

State level planning by both the Texas Library Association and the Texas State Library has accepted the concept of cooperative systems of public libraries as the basic pattern for public library service which could best serve the state. The state agency has accepted the standards for public library service as set down by both the state and national professional library associations as guidelines for the state agency program. (See Data Sources, Section V)

Working in cooperation with the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association, Texas State Library has recently designated ten Major Resource Center public libraries in Texas. (Fig. V-2) Tentative boundaries have been defined which indicate the probable service areas of these libraries. It is hoped that each of these natural regions (districts)
will develop a number of public library systems which, in turn, will be able to draw upon the Major Resource Center library for further resources. The small public library unit will be able to rely on the system to supplement its collection and services.

The Field Consultant Program of the Field Services Division, Texas State Library, has five field offices in the state as headquarters for public library consultants. (Fig. I-2) The current field consultant program was organized in 1964 and began an era of accelerated activity to implement the Texas Library Association’s plan for public library improvement. Each consultant visits and serves the public libraries of their area. These trained librarians work for better service, better support and better physical facilities for "their" public libraries. Consultant activities range from training sessions for untrained librarians, to meetings with city and county officials, arranging workshops and encouraging library cooperation. Their work is directed by the statewide plan for systems of public libraries. Much of the work toward better understanding of this plan and education of local people to its advantages rests with these consultants. They function as links in the chain that binds all public libraries in the state together for cooperative improvement. They have brought together the reports which are used as basic data for this report.

This report is intended to serve as the link which brings the statistics of public library service in Texas from the librarians and Field Consultants to those who need facts for planning and financing library systems.
TEXAS STATE LIBRARY
Field Consultant Service Areas.

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY ROADRUNNERS

West—office: Amarillo
West Central—office: Abilene
Central—office: Austin
South—office: Corpus Christi
Southeast—office: Houston
Northeast—office: Dallas

FIG. 1-2

(5)
SECTION II

SCOPE

The purpose of this survey is to organize and present as much data as possible representing the extent of resources and services provided by public libraries in Texas.

The Texas State Library, through its Field Consultant Program, spent the early months of 1965 gathering data in as great a depth as possible on the public libraries in Texas. Utilizing this considerable bank of data, the Texas State Library Librarian Consultant and Management Services Associates, Inc. undertook this statewide survey of public library service to:

- Analyze and present this data for each public library in the state
- Classify each public library by population served and analyze these groups utilizing published standards and group averages as a basis for analysis
- Summarize county participation in public library service with particular emphasis on county resources as related to county tax support
- Summarize library statistics by geographical region with each of ten Major Resource Center libraries as the hub of these regions.

The results of these efforts are presented in this report. The general summaries and analysis of data are included in Section VII and the Appendices of this volume. All raw data and statistical profiles of individual libraries are on file in the Texas State Library, Field Services Division, Austin, Texas.
Among the many difficulties caused by the growing complexity of our civilization, the crisis faced by many of our libraries, and by public library service in general, is one of the most distressing. Libraries have long been regarded as outstanding manifestations of our culture. But, of the many services performed within the role of the public library, the adequacy of at least some of these services has lost ground, even from a substandard starting point.

**SOME MAJOR PROBLEMS**

The problems of maintaining and improving library service are well known to professional librarians, but in general, are greatly misunderstood or unknown to taxpayers, patrons, and community leaders who have a primary role to perform in sustaining and improving library service. The publication of the American Library Association when defining standards stated:

"The aim of the public library is service to all the people. This encompasses individuals and groups of every age, education, philosophy, occupation, economic level, ethnic origin, and human condition. Library service reaches the individual regardless of where he lives. Through service the library staff meets the individual, helps him locate resources, furnishes material, and aids him in its use. In short, service opens the door to knowledge. The collection is maintained for service; cataloging activities facilitate it;
buildings and equipment provide the physical means for it. When any of these - personnel, collection, activities, buildings - becomes an end in itself, no matter how well meaning and efficient, the purpose of the library is lost. Service is an essential starting point for establishing standards and applying them."

Provision of library materials means a sufficient supply to make the library a dependable source for most people most of the time. In addition to books, the public library selects and provides pamphlets, documents and other nonbook sources in printed form, as well as films, tapes, discs and other nonprint recordings of knowledge and opinion. All activities of the library are designed to facilitate use of resources, to remove barriers, to invite use, to guide reading toward the goals of each individual.

In Texas, the trend toward improved library service is encouraging. Table III-1 indicates the changes in some of the aggregate statistics for the state during the last six years. However, improvement is relative. As the data provided later in this report will indicate, public library service in Texas is generally below reasonable standards set by professional library organizations. The First Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries, held March 23, 1966, in Austin, drew attention to this condition. As Governor John Connally stated in his opening remarks, "If everything was all right in regard to libraries in Texas, there would be no reason for this conference."

The conditions of public library service have been receiving attention throughout the United States. Faced with rising costs of operation, the "explosion" in production of new resource materials, the increasing needs of the public for library service, and increasing demands upon the tax dollar, Texas libraries have much in common with libraries in other states.

The rising costs of selected book, periodical and professional services are indicated on the charts of Figure III-1. In 1958, some 13,400 different titles were published; in 1965 slightly over 28,500 were published, an average increase of over 11.4 percent per year. This represents only part of the information "explosion." The production of government and industrial reports is increasing at an even greater rate.

The training of librarians is a very serious problem at the present time. In the hearings on the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Commissioner of Education stated that an estimated additional 125,000 librarians are required simply to meet the minimum staffing standards for the expanding systems of school, public, college and university libraries. He pointed out that about 9,000 budgeted positions were remaining vacant in 1965. To meet the increasing needs for professional staff, the library schools of the nation are graduating only about 3,000 new librarians each year.

The American Library Association publication, National Inventory Needs, (Chicago, 1965) dramatically portrays the inadequate condition of public library service nationwide. This survey, based on an approximate 90 percent sample, shows category after category where levels of service were far below standard.

As examples, 69 percent of the libraries reporting failed to meet the number of volumes standard, 97 percent failed to meet the standard for general operating expenditures, and nearly 23 percent did not attain the standard for
number of professional positions. (The survey further reports that the
degree of attainment in professional positions filled is probably over-

stated.)

Although statistics from that publication present a rather dismal outlook,
there is cause for some satisfaction in the fact that problems of public
libraries are receiving increasingly greater study and interest. An under-
standing of the problem is certainly an excellent starting place.

Some of the present problems will hopefully be alleviated by efforts
in two special areas: (1) inter-library and inter-governmental cooperation,
and (2) technological advances in areas of information indexing, storage,
communication, and retrieval.

INTER-AREA COOPERATION

Two movements are taking place in the realm of inter-area cooperation
which will affect the conditions under which improvements in public library
service are attempted. The first is in the legislation currently under con-
sideration in many parts of the nation to remodel the governmental structure
at the city-county level. These efforts are directed toward a reduction in
the number of overlapping political and taxing units.

Public library services are generally considered to be between (1) those
services whose direct benefits can be enjoyed exclusively by the individual
consumer and (2) those services whose benefits are least susceptible to
appropriation by any one individual, but rather are most likely to be enjoyed
only if they are provided on a community-wide basis. Thus, library service
is affected by the problems of administration and budgeting under overlapping
jurisdictions.
The general guideline being used most often in the promotion of local government consolidation is the "economy of scale." The economy of scale is the tendency for unit costs of providing a service to decline with the increased volume of service. References to economies of scale to be realized from performing urban services on a large scale are common in public administration literature. However, with few exceptions, these references are not substantiated with specific objective studies of what effect consolidation has produced, either in unit costs or in the quality of service. The effects of governmental consolidation on libraries are many, but of foremost impact would be considerable overhaul in the tax structure, and thus the source of revenue for public library support. Elimination of barriers to policy formulation will also encourage cooperation between public library units.

A second form of inter-area cooperation receiving attention is the operational consolidation, or increased cooperation, of library units directly. A standards committee of the American Library Association stated that its most important recommendation was for a "cooperative approach on the part of librarians." Libraries were urged to band together formally or informally into groups called "systems." In systems which are already well established and successful in large cities and populous counties, large and small libraries in an area work together to make a wide range of library materials and services available to all residents. Development of systems of libraries need not weaken or eliminate the small community library. Instead, it can offer that library and its users greatly expanded resources and services.

Library systems come into existence and are financed in a variety of ways. In larger cities and in counties with a single library serving an entire area, the central agency, its branches, and other means of extension naturally form a legally unified structure of service. Almost the same degree of unity
is achieved where unserved districts, or districts with small libraries, decide to affiliate with a nearby center. Local library boards of trustees may be created or retained in such places, with certain defined powers remaining in the locality, or the local boards may contract with the center for the service. Joint action without any legal change or contract is another possibility, if careful agreements are entered into by the several legally separate libraries in a region, to achieve the service characteristics of a single system.

A single system is also better able to work cooperatively and take fuller advantage of cooperative financial and other arrangements with state and Federal governments.²

In February of this year, the American Library Association received a grant from the Council on Library Resources for a study of public library systems. The study will undertake:

- To collect information on library systems throughout the country, especially their governmental-legal-administrative structure; financial support; materials and resources; personnel; and services

- To compare services and costs of each system with those in the service area immediately prior to establishment of the system, looking toward developing a measure of efficiency of the system concept

- Through a series of case studies, selected on the basis of the data collected, to demonstrate successful methods of organizing and operating library systems.

This study is to be conducted in four phases over a year and a half period. Although certainly to be of great value, it will probably require

supplemental studies of conditions in local areas for greater detail or for use before the national study is complete.

TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS RELATING TO LIBRARY SERVICE

The spectacular advances of the last decade in data processing and in document copying have provided good reason to hope for assistance in the library crisis by the imaginative use of new technology. There is already substantial evidence to warrant this hope. Library automation is well under way in many large and not-so-large libraries in the nation. These programs are to be found in public, college and university, industrial, and special libraries such as those associated with the vast government documents and Department of Defense reports dissemination systems. Almost every traditional function of library operation has benefited by a major form of automation in the last few years.

The two-volume report of the task force study at the Southwest Center for Advanced Studies provides an extensive coverage of library automation and many of the research and implementation programs in the United States. Since the preparation of that report, many new programs have been initiated. The passage of the Higher Education Act and the State Technical Services Act has provided new sources of funds for library automation developments. The Council on Library Resources continues to fund many efforts in this area. Two of the more recent of these have received wide news media coverage. The Los Angeles County Public Library received a grant to develop automation of registration and circulation control, catalog production, and related

---

3 Automation and Inter-Library Information Systems, Brueck, et. al., Graduate Research Center of the Southwest, Dallas, October 1964.
activities. The New York Public Library has received a grant to study the possibility of using computer techniques for production of catalog cards and/or book catalogs, or for possible displays of bibliographic information on television screens.

The Library of Congress is taking steps to carry out the recommendations of the blue-ribbon committee which authored the study, Automation and the Library of Congress (1963 - USGPO). A project is currently underway to test the feasibility of distributing cataloging data to libraries in machine readable form rather than on the traditional cards. Rice University is participating in this experiment.

With assistance from the State Technical Services Act, Southern Methodist University has established an Industrial Information Services Program affiliated with the Science Library. The purpose of this program is to provide local business and industry with a planned and responsive information service.

The implications of library automation trends to public libraries in Texas are manifold. Some of these are:

- Systems and automation go well together, that is, the interest and developments in each area will accelerate developments in the other.

- Automation brings new disciplines into the library professional group, requiring additional training of staff in new techniques and communication methods.

- For sound automation programs, large amounts of data concerning the operation and resources of a library are necessary, and pressures will develop to improve library record keeping and accounting methods.

- Since desirable building design characteristics are different when automation is used or planned, current expansion plans must consider the implication of automation.

(16)
- Acquisitions plans are altered when remote reference collections of other libraries can be queried rapidly and hard copy delivered quickly and inexpensively to a local library.

- Library automation will bring new associations, such as involved forms of cooperation between public, academic, industrial and special libraries, where the relationships will probably be more complex and require greater time to establish.

- New laws will be passed to eliminate constraints upon many policies for acquisition, storing, and circulation of library holdings, as well as restrictions upon the source and use of revenues.

This brief review of factors related to public library service is intended to broaden the perspective with which the quantitative data of this survey are interpreted. We have lightly touched the surface with regard to these and other factors. Certainly, there is enough complication in day-to-day operations of a public library, large or small, to command the attention of any person or group interested in contributing to the improvement of public library service in Texas. Professional associations have been working hard to promote understanding and action toward improvements for many years.

Worthy goals will not be achieved overnight--and worthy goals will take into consideration many circumstances and developments not apparent from statistical data alone. The remainder of this report is devoted to the presentation of statistics which can be at least a starting point for renewed assessment of public library service in Texas.
### SUMMARY STATISTICS TREND IN TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Total Population</td>
<td>88.706</td>
<td>87.866</td>
<td>86.229</td>
<td>87.837</td>
<td>86.188</td>
<td>93.723</td>
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<td>Registered Borrowers Reported (Millions)</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1.532</td>
<td>1.678</td>
<td>1.806</td>
<td>2.011</td>
<td>2.289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volumes on Hand (Millions)</td>
<td>5.337</td>
<td>5.588</td>
<td>5.752</td>
<td>6.968</td>
<td>7.586</td>
<td>8.506</td>
</tr>
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<td>Volumes Per Capita</td>
<td>.560</td>
<td>.580</td>
<td>.570</td>
<td>.680</td>
<td>.730</td>
<td>.810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volumes Per Capita Served</td>
<td>.630</td>
<td>.650</td>
<td>.660</td>
<td>.780</td>
<td>.850</td>
<td>.860</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volumes Per Registered Borrower</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>3.650</td>
<td>3.430</td>
<td>3.860</td>
<td>3.770</td>
<td>3.720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Circulation for Reporting Libraries (Millions)</td>
<td>18.303</td>
<td>18.918</td>
<td>19.734</td>
<td>24.023</td>
<td>26.214</td>
<td>27.598</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Circulation Per Capita</td>
<td>1.910</td>
<td>1.970</td>
<td>1.950</td>
<td>2.350</td>
<td>2.520</td>
<td>2.610</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Circulation Per Capita Served</td>
<td>2.150</td>
<td>2.180</td>
<td>2.260</td>
<td>2.670</td>
<td>2.920</td>
<td>2.790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Circulation Per Registered Borrower</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>12.300</td>
<td>11.800</td>
<td>13.800</td>
<td>13.000</td>
<td>12.100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income from City and County Governments (Millions)</td>
<td>5.759</td>
<td>6.140</td>
<td>6.557</td>
<td>7.966</td>
<td>8.942</td>
<td>10.324</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percent of Total Income Reported</td>
<td>91.326</td>
<td>90.855</td>
<td>94.741</td>
<td>94.900</td>
<td>92.700</td>
<td>93.482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income Per Capita</td>
<td>.660</td>
<td>.710</td>
<td>.720</td>
<td>.870</td>
<td>.930</td>
<td>1.050</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Income Per Capita Served</td>
<td>.740</td>
<td>.780</td>
<td>.790</td>
<td>.930</td>
<td>1.070</td>
<td>1.120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Counties Without Public Library Service</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Public Libraries Listed With the Texas State Library</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Data from those libraries which submitted yearly reports)

TABLE III-1
FIGURE III-1

SOURCE:

"Special Libraries: A Guide for Management"

E. G. Strable, Editor
Special Libraries Association
New York, 1966  
(21)
SECTION IV

STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE STATISTICS

The data collected in the course of this survey from the sources defined in Section V have been aggregated by geographical region, by county, and by groups of public libraries according to population served. The summary of selected statistics within these groupings is presented in Section VII. The ensuing paragraphs of this section will be devoted to a capsulized review of public library characteristics statewide.

LIBRARY SERVICE - GENERAL

There are 347 "Public Libraries" in the State of Texas serving a population of 9,891,473. This represents service of some kind to approximately 93.7 percent of the estimated 1965 population. These public libraries had, in 1965, a total of 121 branches, 74 deposit stations, and 51 bookmobiles. They were open to the public for an average of 33.3 hours per week.

Of the 347 public libraries reporting, 33 (or 9.5 percent) serve 6,157,443 or 62.3 percent of the total population served. These 33 libraries are located in 24 Texas counties. They have in their control 77 branches, 35 deposit stations, and 35 bookmobiles.

Thirty-four Texas counties, representing 252,765 persons, or 2.4 percent of the total population, have no public library service within their home county.
LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

Three hundred nineteen of the 347 public libraries in the state reported volumes on hand totaling 8,505,612 at the end of 1965. (Fig. IV-1) The average was 1.27 volumes on hand per capita served for the libraries reporting. (Fig. IV-2) However, it should be noted that although it has little significance in terms of availability of library service to the individual, there was less than one volume in public libraries per citizen in the state at the end of 1965. The primary significance of volumes on hand per capita served can best be drawn from examination of these figures in terms of population groups and geographical regions. (See Section VII)

During 1965, the average public library in Texas added .102 volumes per capita to their collections. The distribution of these collection additions is shown in Figure IV-3. The average price per volume purchased was $3.34, and Texas libraries spent an average of 22.1 percent of their total income on books and periodicals.

According to reported figures, Texas public libraries withdrew an average of 2.9 percent of their total individual collections in 1965.

CIRCULATION

Total reported circulation by Texas libraries in 1965 was 27,598,300 volumes, a turnover of 3.2 on volumes on hand. The average circulation per capita served reported by 310 libraries was 2.4 volumes.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Three hundred thirty-one libraries in the state reported a total income of $11,044,200. The average income per capita served reported by these libraries was $0.77. Since per capita support in the more populous areas was higher than the average, the ratio of total public library
income to the total population of the state was approximately $1.05. (See Fig. IV-4)

City and county government provided $10,324,300 to 327 libraries which reported this information. This is 93.5 percent of the total income received by public libraries in 1965. However, many of these public libraries receive little or no public support. As a result, the average of those libraries reporting drew only 56.5 percent of their support from these sources. (Fig. IV-5)

The Texas county library law provides that a maximum of 12 cents per $100 tax valuation of a county may be spent on library service. In 1965, public libraries derived $2,125,040 from county governments, or 1.36 cents per $100 tax valuation. This represents 11.3 percent of the allowable aggregate support county governments could have given to library service. Significantly, nine counties within the state whose assessed property valuation is in excess of $50,000,000, provide no county tax support to the libraries within their respective counties.

PERSONNEL

Texas libraries reporting employed 1,731 staff members (expressed in 40-hour full-time equivalents) at the end of 1965. This includes librarians, assistants, professional staff and clerical staff. Of a sample of 317 professional positions in public libraries in Texas, an estimate of 207 were reported filled by qualified personnel.4 No effort was made in this survey to correlate professionally qualified personnel with positions. The average annual salary of the librarians (or directors) reported was $2,907.14. In libraries serving over 50,000 population, this average was $7,793.49. The

4 Field Consultant files, Texas State Library, Austin, Texas
average reporting library serving over 50,000 population had one library staff member for each 5,134 persons served by their library.

**AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT**

In a survey of the public libraries, conducted subsequent to the filing of the annual report (Section V), the field consultants of the Texas State Library, Field Services Division, reported the following items of auxiliary equipment available in Texas libraries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIBRARIES WITH:</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photocopy Equipment</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Collections</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film Collections</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfilm Equipment</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfilm Collections</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COLLECTIONS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES (Book Stock)

Statewide Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER OF VOLUMES</th>
<th>NO. OF LIBRARIES</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>ACCUMULATED %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10,000</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 through 24,999</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>78.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25,000 through 49,999</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 through 99,999</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>91.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 through 199,999</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>93.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000 through 499,999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>93.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 500,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>94.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reporting</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE IV-1
### Volumes on Hand Per Capita Served

**Statewide Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volumes on Hand Per Capita Served</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Accumulated %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than .5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.5 through .9</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0 through 1.4</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>70.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 through 1.9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 through 2.4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>86.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 through 2.9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>89.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 through 3.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>90.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 through 3.9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>91.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0 or more</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>94.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reporting</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>347</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure IV-2**
## Volumes Added to Collections in 1965 Per Capita Served

### Statewide Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volumes Added Per Capita Served</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Accumulated %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than .05</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.05 through .09</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.10 through .14</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>75.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.15 through .19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.20 through .24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>83.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.25 through .29</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>85.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.30 through .34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>86.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.35 through .39</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.40 and over</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>91.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reporting</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>347</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure IV-3**

(31)
## INCOME OF LIBRARIES PER CAPITA SERVED

### Statewide Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PER CAPITA INCOME</th>
<th>NO. OF LIBRARIES</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>ACCUMULATED %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.50 or less</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>45.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.51 through $1.00</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>72.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.01 through $1.50</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>84.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.51 through $2.00</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.00 or more</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>95.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reporting</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>347</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE IV-4

(33)
CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL LIBRARY INCOME

Statewide Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage Range</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Accumulated %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% through 19%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20% through 29%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% through 39%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% through 49%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% through 59%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60% through 69%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70% through 79%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>35.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80% through 89%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>49.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% and over</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>94.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reporting</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>347</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE IV-5

(35)
SECTION V

DATA SOURCES

INDIVIDUAL LIBRARY STATISTICS 1965 ANNUAL REPORT
SUBMITTED BY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

A blank form of the type submitted is attached as Figure V-1. In those areas where data were missing or appeared to be unreasonable, a supplementary data request was forwarded to Texas State Library Field Consultants who supplied this data where possible.

1965 POPULATION SERVED

Computed by Texas State Library Field Consultants. From their personal knowledge of the library and the area, the consultants applied the 1965 estimated population (Texas Almanac, A. H. Belo Corporation, Dallas, Texas, 1965) to the libraries within the service area. In every case the population of a city (or town) was considered to be served if a public library was located in the city. Where it was reasonable to assume that any service was available to outlying areas, this population was also included.

1965 COUNTY TAX VALUATION

As published by Office of Comptroller, State of Texas.

1965 COUNTY POPULATION


TOTAL COUNTY INCOME

Three-year moving average as defined by Gilmer-Aiken Act for computation
of Gilmer-Aiken Economic Index for support of public schools. This total includes income from manufactures, minerals, agriculture and payrolls.

DEFINITION OF MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREAS

As recommended by the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association in their meeting with Texas State Library Field Services personnel on July 21, 1966. Boundary lines are shown in Figure V-2.

STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Publications as follows:

(1) "Standards for Texas Public Libraries," Texas Library Journal, Spring, 1964

(2) "Guidelines for Measuring Progress - To Supplement Standards for Public Libraries," Texas Library Journal, Spring, 1965


In addition to the standards taken directly from these publications, some standards were derived using two or more of the published standards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Librarian</th>
<th>Librarian is member of Texas Library Assn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For library’s fiscal year ending:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holds County Library Certificate</th>
<th>Library Degree</th>
<th>Library training</th>
<th>College Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number on staff (full-time equivalents excluding janitorial staff):  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of agencies</th>
<th>Branches:</th>
<th>Stations:</th>
<th>Bookmobiles:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Give names and addresses of branches on separate sheet.  

If your library extends its service by contract, please indicate the terms of the agreement:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION SERVED (1960 census): Total</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of REGISTERED BORROWERS: Total | Adult | Juvenile |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From what counties:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of registration period is</th>
<th>years:</th>
<th>Juvenile borrowers are ages</th>
<th>to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL CIRCULATION (books and periodicals) for fiscal year:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adult Fiction</th>
<th>Adult Non-fiction</th>
<th>Juvenile Fiction</th>
<th>Juvenile Non-fiction</th>
<th>Periodicals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of volumes on hand last fiscal year:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plus added volumes during year</th>
<th>By purchase</th>
<th>By gift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less volumes withdrawn and lost:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equals number of VOLUMES ON HAND END OF YEAR</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Juvenile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of periodicals received: Total  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of periodicals received</th>
<th>By purchase</th>
<th>By gift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY APPROPRIATION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Including salaries)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County appropriation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Including salaries)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from endowment or invested funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts for expenditure (do not include principal of endowment gifts)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees, memberships, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sources (club, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL RECEIPTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVENUE</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries: Library staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodicals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat, light, water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookmobile maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIGURE V-1  

(39)
Terms of use: From _____ Paid membership _____ Paid cards _____

Weekly schedule of hours open (if summer and winter hours differ indicate summer hours in red immediately below winter hours)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Morning From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Afternoon From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Evening From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MON.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUES.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WED.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURS.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRI.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of days closed during year (exclusive of Sundays)

Schedule of Regular Board Meetings:

Are members Elected: ______ Appointed? ______ By whom? ______
Must they be confirmed? Yes ______ No ______ By whom? ______

Members of governing board (if other than City or County officials)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Term Expires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If more than five members, please list names on separate sheet and enclose it.

How many members of the board are members of the Texas Library Assn. ______
Texas Trustees Assn. ______
Friends ______

If a Friends of the Library group has been organized in your community, name chairman or president

Name ______ Address ______

Does your library operate under Civil Service? Yes ______ No ______

Have classification and pay plans been established for library? Yes ______ No ______

Salaries paid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Librarian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Librarian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Department heads:

Number ______ Salaries received from $ ______ to $ ______

Professional assistants:

Number ______ Salaries received from $ ______ to $ ______

Clerical assistants:

Number ______ Salaries received from $ ______ to $ ______

Number of days paid vacation per year allowed: Prof. Staff ______ Clerical Staff ______

Date ______

Signature ______

RETURN REPORT TO: Texas State Library Field Services Division Austin, Texas 78711
Tentative boundaries for library districts determined by Texas State Library in cooperation with the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association, August, 1966.

Public libraries designated by Texas State Library as Major Resource Centers:

Abilene
Amarillo
Austin
Corpus Christi
Dallas

El Paso
Fort Worth
Houston
Lubbock
San Antonio

FIG. V-2
SECTION VI

METHODS OF ANALYSIS EMPLOYED

In conducting the quantitative survey of the public libraries in the State of Texas, the following statistical presentations were prepared:

A. Individual Statistical Profile of each library, to include comparisons of key statistics to published standards and to averages within population groupings. The population groups were established as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUPS</th>
<th>POPULATION SERVED</th>
<th>NO. OF LIBRARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>0 through 2,499</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>2,500 through 4,999</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>5,000 through 9,999</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>10,000 through 24,999</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>25,000 through 50,000</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Over 50,000</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These groupings were selected to coincide with the population groups upon which the published standards were based, and to allow significant comparison of statistics between libraries. A sample of the profile format is given in Figure VI-1, with explanation of each line item detailed in Appendix A. These profiles are filed as Annex A to this report. The compiled set is available for examination and single profiles are available on request from the Texas State Library, Field Services Division, Austin, Texas.
B. Summary of public library statistics by county, including analysis of city and county government support of libraries within the county as compared to 1965 assessed tax valuation and county income. See Figure VI-2 for a sample of this summary, and Appendix B for a detailed explanation of each line item on the summary. These summaries are filed as Annex B to this report. The compiled set is available for examination and single county summaries are available on request from the Texas State Library, Field Services Division, Austin, Texas.

C. Summary of public library statistics by Major Resource Center Area. In addition to summarizing within a several county area the data presented in the individual library profiles and county summary reports, additional data was utilized to allow for the measurement of population density in the area of service. These summaries reflect the resources and level of service available in a potential "library district" area. They are included in this report as Appendix D. Detailed explanation of each line item of summary information is given in Appendix C.

D. Special Analysis Methods were employed for presentation of some key data in Section VII of this report. These methods will be explained in detail in that section where appropriate.

The data sources described in Section V yielded over 62,000 distinct items of information which were: (1) checked for accuracy; (2) organized for manipulation and computation; (3) sorted, summarized, and tabulated for analysis; and (4) organized in several forms for presentation. This task could not have been accomplished without the extensive use of a high-speed digital computer. The data manipulation system designed and implemented by the staff of Management Services Associates, Inc., is comprised of over two dozen specially written computer programs.
## TEXAS STATE LIBRARY STUDY
### INDIVIDUAL LIBRARY PROFILE

**NUMBER:** 88  
**CLASSIFICATION BY POPULATION SERVED:** OVER 50000  
**NAME:** DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY  
**CITY:** DALLAS TEXAS  
**COUNTY:** DALLAS  
**COUNTY NUMBER:** 57  
**LIBRARIAN:** MRS LILLIAN M BRADSHAW  
**POPULATION SERVED 1965:** 810000  
**% CHANGE FROM 1960:** 19.17

### LIBRARY COLLECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1965</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>RATIO OF ACTUAL TO STANDARD</th>
<th>GROUP AVERAGE</th>
<th>RATIO OF ACTUAL TO AVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOLUMES ON HAND AT END OF YEAR</td>
<td>821377.00</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>5.26</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW VOLUMES ADDED IN LAST YEAR</td>
<td>98131.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLUMES WITHDRAWN IN LAST YEAR</td>
<td>42236.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS % OF VOLUMES ON HAND</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIODICALS RECEIVED (BY TITLE)</td>
<td>3507.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### UTILIZATION AND ACCESSIBILITY:

#### REGISTERED BORROWERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1965</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADULT</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUVENILE</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>301743.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER CAPITA</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CIRCULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1965</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADULT FICTION</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADULT NON-FICTION</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER REGISTERED ADULT BORROWER</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td>4.81</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUVENILE NON-FICTION</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER REGISTERED JUV. BORROWER</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>NaA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>3465402.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER CAPITA</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER REGISTERED BORROWER</td>
<td>11.48</td>
<td>11.23</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% OF TOTAL COLLECTION</td>
<td>421.90</td>
<td>421.84</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

### HOURS SERVICE PER WEEK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>66.00</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVERAGE CIRCULATION PER HOUR</td>
<td>965.83</td>
<td>176.27</td>
<td>5.48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE VI-1**
### NUMBER: 88
### NAME: DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1965 REPORT</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>RATIO OF ACTUAL TO STANDARD</th>
<th>GROUP AVERAGE</th>
<th>RATIO OF ACTUAL TO AVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF BRANCHES</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>5.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF STATIONS</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF BOOKMOBILES</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FINANCES:

#### RECEIPTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INCOME</td>
<td>1,109,694.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INCOME PER CAPITA</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOME PER VOLUME ON HAND</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOME FROM CITY GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>93,484.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER CAPITA GOVERNMENT SUPPORT</td>
<td>2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITY OR COUNTY BOND ISSUES</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OTHER INCOME:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENDOWMENTS OR INVESTMENTS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIFTS</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBERSHIPS</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINES</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RENTALS</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>37,900.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXPENDITURES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE # 1</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIODICALS</td>
<td>23,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL BOOKS AND PERIODICALS</td>
<td>19,340.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% TOTAL INCOME</td>
<td>19.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALARIES LIBRARY STAFF</td>
<td>131,388.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% TOTAL INCOME</td>
<td>65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE # 2</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE # 3</td>
<td>64.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE VI-1**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATING EXPENSES</th>
<th>1965 REPORT</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>RATIO OF ACTUAL TO STANDARD</th>
<th>GROUP AVERAGE</th>
<th>RATIO OF ACTUAL TO AVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% OF TOTAL INCOME</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST PER UNIT CIRCULATION</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RATIO OF OPERATING TO SALARY EXP.</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTIMATED SALARY EXPENSE PER HOUR</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONNEL</th>
<th></th>
<th>1965 REPORT</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>RATIO OF ACTUAL TO STANDARD</th>
<th>GROUP AVERAGE</th>
<th>RATIO OF ACTUAL TO AVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIBRARY STAFF</td>
<td>302.00</td>
<td>302.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>38.07</td>
<td>7.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING STAFF</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL STAFF</td>
<td>302.00</td>
<td>302.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>38.07</td>
<td>7.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RATIO LIBRARY STAFF TO POP. SERVED</td>
<td>4986.00</td>
<td>4986.00</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>4986.00</td>
<td>4986.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLUMES PER STAFF</td>
<td>4986.00</td>
<td>4986.00</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>4986.00</td>
<td>4986.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RATIO TO LIBRARY STAFF</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td>78.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SALARIES:</th>
<th>1965 REPORT</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>RATIO OF ACTUAL TO STANDARD</th>
<th>GROUP AVERAGE</th>
<th>RATIO OF ACTUAL TO AVERAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIBRARIAN</td>
<td>14500.00</td>
<td>14500.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>7965.58</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN</td>
<td>11000.00</td>
<td>11000.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>6293.91</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPARTMENT HEADS</td>
<td>8328.00</td>
<td>8328.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5188.50</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS</td>
<td>6294.00</td>
<td>6294.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>4570.57</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLERICAL ASSISTANTS</td>
<td>4368.00</td>
<td>4368.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>3201.92</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GENERAL**

**TYPE OF BOARD (ADMINISTRATIVE OR ADVISORY):** ADVISORY

**MEMBERSHIP IN CPC:** NO

**DEPOSITORY LIBRARY:** YES

**TERMS OF USE:** FREE

**PHOTOCOPY EQUIPMENT:** NO

**RECORD COLLECTION:** YES

**FILM COLLECTION:** YES

**MICROFILM EQUIPMENT:** YES

**MICROFILM COLLECTION:** YES

**INTER LIBRARY LOAN ARRANGEMENT:** NO

FIGURE VI-1
### SUMMARY BY COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY NAME</th>
<th>SECTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY NUMBER</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF LIBRARIES</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965 COUNTY POPULATION</td>
<td>95000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965 POPULATION SERVED</td>
<td>99000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOOK STOCK (VOLUMES ON HAND)</td>
<td>96288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED</td>
<td>1.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOME FROM CITY GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>121330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT</td>
<td>121330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES</td>
<td>242660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSESSED VALUATION</td>
<td>194109600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT (12+/8100000 VALUATION)</td>
<td>232932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY SUPPORT AS % OF ALLOWABLE SUPPORT</td>
<td>52.088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INCOME OF COUNTY (DEFINED BY GILMER-AIKEN)</td>
<td>32408000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 COUNTY INCOME</td>
<td>37.447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER CAPITA INCOME OF COUNTY (DEFINED BY GILMER-AIKEN)</td>
<td>3410.611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CITY AND COUNTY SUPPORT PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION</td>
<td>0.063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| RANK BY PER CAPITA INCOME OF COUNTY (GILMER-AIKEN) | 51 |
| RANK BY % ALLOWABLE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT | 8 |
| RANK BY INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT TO TOTAL INCOME OF COUNTIES | 52 |
| RANK BY VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED | 88 |
| RANK BY TOTAL CITY AND COUNTY SUPPORT PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION | 25 |

**FIGURE VI-2**
SECTION VII

PRESENTATION OF SELECTED TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS

A. The Individual Statistical Profiles of each library were compiled in the manner described in Section VI-A. These profiles were divided into six groups according to the size of the population served.

The general statistics on "Population Served" and "Collections" of each of these groups are shown in Figure VII-1. Analysis of specific characteristics of these groups and comparison of group performance against published standards and group averages are presented in Figures VII-2 through VII-14. The characteristics examined in these charts are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURES</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Volumes Per Capita Served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Volumes Added Per Capita Served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>% of Collection Withdrawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Circulation Per Capita Served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Circulation as a % of Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hours of Service Per Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total Income of Libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Government Support as a % of Total Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Expenditures for Books and Periodicals as a % of Total Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cost Per Volume Purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Expenditures for Staff Salaries as a % of Total Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Volumes on Hand Per Library Staff Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Librarians' Salaries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. The Summaries of Public Library Statistics by County were compiled in the manner described in Section VI-B. Figure VII-15 lists all counties in Texas and the rank of each county based upon:

(53)
Volumes on hand per capita served

Total city and county government support per $100 assessed valuation

City and county government support as related to total income of the county as defined by the Gilmer-Aiken Act

County government support as a percent of allowable support

Per capita income of the county (as defined by Gilmer-Aiken)

Figures VII-16 through VII-20 summarize county activities in public libraries.

C. The presentation of data by Major Resource Center provides a summary of Texas Public Library statistics by geographical region. The Statewide Plan of the Texas Library Association recommends development of the library system concept in the State. These summaries are presented in the light of this plan. Through meetings of the Texas State Library Field Services Division with the Library Development Committee of the Texas Library Association and the librarians of the ten designated Major Resources Center Libraries held in July and August, 1966, the boundary lines of these areas have been established. (Fig. V-2)

The profile of each Major Resource Center Area is included in this report as Appendix D. Figures VII-21 through VII-28 present the statistics of each area in comparative tables including standards comparisons where possible.
## Population Groups and General Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Number</th>
<th>Limits of Population Served</th>
<th>Population Served</th>
<th>% of Total Population Served</th>
<th>Number of Libraries</th>
<th>% of Total Libraries</th>
<th>Volumes on Hand</th>
<th>% of Total Volumes on Hand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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FIGURE VII-1
FIGURE VII-2a
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-2b
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-3a
VOLUMES ADDED PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

Group Average .24
Standard Min. 500 Vols. / Yr. (3)

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

Group Average .11
Standard Min. 500 Vols. / Yr. (3)

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries
Group Average 0.7
Standard 0.10 - (3)

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

Group Average 0.6
Standard 0.10 - (3)

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

Group Average 0.7
Standard 0.12 - (3)

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

FIGURE VII-3b
VOLUMES ADDED PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
Figure VII-4e

VOLUMES WITHDRAWN AS A % OF VOLUMES ON HAND
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-4b
VOLUMES WITHDRAWN AS A % OF VOLUMES ON HAND
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

Group Average 2.95
Standard 5 (3)

Group Average 2.77
Standard 5 (3)

Group Average 3.48
Standard 5 (2)
FIGURE VII-5a
CIRCULATION PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries
FIGURE VII-5b
CIRCULATION PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries
FIGURE VII-6a
CIRCULATION AS A % OF TOTAL COLLECTION
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-6b
CIRCULATION AS A % OF TOTAL COLLECTION
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

Group Average 246.60

Group Average 375.99

Group Average 421.84
FIGURE VII-7a
HOURS OF SERVICE PER WEEK
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-7b
HOURS OF SERVICE PER WEEK
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

GROUP IV
Population Served
10,000 to 25,000
96 Libraries

Group Average 33.5i
Standard 52-(4)

GROUP V
Population Served
25,000 to 50,000
36 Libraries

Group Average 48.00
Standard 60-(3)

GROUP VI
Population Served
50,000 and Over
33 Libraries

Group Average 61.13
Standard 66-(2)
FIGURE VII-8a
TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES PER CAPITA SERVED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP

GROUP I
Population Served
Less than 2500
45 Libraries

Group Average 1.20
Standard Min 10,000 Dollars (3)

GROUP II
Population Served
2500 to 5000
61 Libraries

Group Average 1.75
Standard Min 10,000 Dollars (3)

GROUP III
Population Served
5000 to 10,000
76 Libraries

Group Average 1.49
Standard £100 (3)
Figure VII-8b

Total Income of Libraries Per Capita Served
Summary by Population Group

Group Average (dollars)
Standard (dollars)

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Total income data for each group is presented in the figure.
FIGURE VII-9a
GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-9b
GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-10a
EXPENDITURE FOR BOOKS & PERIODICALS AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-10b
EXPENDITURE FOR BOOKS & PERIODICALS AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-11a
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS ÷ NUMBER OF BOOKS PURCHASED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-Ilb
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS ÷ NUMBER OF BOOKS PURCHASED
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-12a
LIBRARY STAFF SALARIES AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-12b
LIBRARY STAFF SALARIES AS A % OF TOTAL INCOME
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-13a
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF MEMBER
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF MEMBER
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-14a
LIBRARIANS' ANNUAL SALARIES
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
FIGURE VII-14b
LIBRARIANS’ ANNUAL SALARIES
SUMMARY BY POPULATION GROUP
STANDARD SOURCE NOTES FOR FIGURE VII-2 THROUGH VII-14


N.R. - Not Reported

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FIGURE VII-15

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</table>

| NUMBER OF COUNTIES RANKED | 211 | 202 | 202 | 156 | 254 |

* Zero Value or Not Available.

FIGURE VII-15

(117)
COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO. LIBRARIES IN COUNTY</th>
<th>COUNTIES</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>ACCUMULATED %</th>
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<td>13.4</td>
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<td>43</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>95.6</td>
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<td>4 or more</td>
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FIGURE VII-16
## ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUATION

### County Summary

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<th>MILLION $</th>
<th>NO. OF COUNTIES</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>ACCUMULATED %</th>
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<td>40 through 49</td>
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<td>5.5</td>
<td>76.8</td>
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<td>50 through 59</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
<td>80.3</td>
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<td>60 through 69</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
<td>83.8</td>
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<td>70 through 79</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
<td>87.3</td>
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<td>80 through 89</td>
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<td>2.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>90 through 99</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>90.9</td>
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<tr>
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**FIGURE VII-17**
### Volumes Per Capita Served

#### County Summary

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<tr>
<th>Volumes Per Capita Served</th>
<th>No. of Counties</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<td>Less than .5</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>29.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>.5 through .9</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>64.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.0 through 1.4</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>80.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5 through 1.9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>89.0</td>
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<td>2.0 and over</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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**Figure VII-18**

(123)
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<th>County Support as a Percent of Allowable Support</th>
<th>No. of Counties</th>
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<td>84.7</td>
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<td>20% through 29%</td>
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<td>91.0</td>
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<td>30% through 39%</td>
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<td>94.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% through 49%</td>
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<td>96.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% through 59%</td>
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<td>60% through 69%</td>
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<td>70% through 79%</td>
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<td>80% through 89%</td>
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<td>99.2</td>
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<tr>
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CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
PER $100,000 COUNTY INCOME

County Summary

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<th>ACCUMULATED %</th>
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<td>21.7</td>
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<td>74.0</td>
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<td>82.3</td>
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FIGURE VII-20
## MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

### DISTRIBUTION

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<th>MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER</th>
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<th>NUMBER OF LIBRARIES</th>
<th>COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
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<td>32</td>
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**FIGURE VII-21**
## MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

### POPULATION SERVED

<table>
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<th>MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER</th>
<th>1965 POPULATION</th>
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<th>PERCENT SERVED</th>
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<td>616,325</td>
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<td>954,415</td>
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**FIGURE VII-22**

(131)
### MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

#### POPULATION DENSITY

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<tr>
<th>MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER</th>
<th>TOTAL AREA SQUARE MILES</th>
<th>POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>21,791</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>26,838</td>
<td>82.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>31,502</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>19,252</td>
<td>61.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>29,544</td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>25,761</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>28,812</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE VII-23**
### MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

## COLLECTION STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER</th>
<th>BOOK STOCK</th>
<th>VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED</th>
<th>VOLUMES ADDED PER CAPITA SERVED</th>
<th>% BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abilene</td>
<td>455,210</td>
<td>.995</td>
<td>.071</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amarillo</td>
<td>427,177</td>
<td>1.189</td>
<td>.088</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>459,342</td>
<td>.759</td>
<td>.083</td>
<td>4.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>652,449</td>
<td>.702</td>
<td>.063</td>
<td>1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>1,769,414</td>
<td>.891</td>
<td>.084</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>401,519</td>
<td>1.019</td>
<td>.055</td>
<td>1.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>965,443</td>
<td>.867</td>
<td>.071</td>
<td>5.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>1,860,211</td>
<td>.776</td>
<td>.081</td>
<td>2.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>570,558</td>
<td>.956</td>
<td>.068</td>
<td>2.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>944,289</td>
<td>.897</td>
<td>.096</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.125 - .167</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (See p.109) (1)

FIGURE VII-24
## Major Resource Center Area Summary

### Public Library Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Resource Center</th>
<th>Total Income of Libraries Per Capita Served</th>
<th>Income from City &amp; County Governments Per Capita Served</th>
<th>Income from City &amp; County Governments as a % of Total Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abilene</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>.92</td>
<td>92.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amarillo</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>97.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>97.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>.73</td>
<td>.63</td>
<td>86.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>92.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>99.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>.96</td>
<td>92.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>.97</td>
<td>93.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>.96</td>
<td>95.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>.81</td>
<td>.78</td>
<td>96.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>$2 - $4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: [(2) & (3)](See p. 109)*

---

**Figure VII-25**

(137)
### MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

**PUBLIC LIBRARY EXPENDITURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER</th>
<th>EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME</th>
<th>EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abilene</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amarillo</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christí</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>64.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>15% - 18%</td>
<td>65% - 70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (See p. 109) (2) (2)

**FIGURE VII-26**
## MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

### PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT

BY COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER</th>
<th>ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT</th>
<th>INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENTS</th>
<th>% OF ALLOWABLE SUPPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abilene</td>
<td>1,096,389</td>
<td>227,083</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amarillo</td>
<td>847,342</td>
<td>132,965</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>766,208</td>
<td>23,400</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>2,002,980</td>
<td>180,856</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>3,711,128</td>
<td>148,530</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>535,604</td>
<td>55,754</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>1,788,570</td>
<td>132,990</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>5,160,081</td>
<td>628,417</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>1,626,118</td>
<td>476,424</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>1,241,360</td>
<td>120,601</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE VII-27**

(141)
## MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY
### PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPPORT

**RELATED TO AREA RESOURCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJOR RESOURCE</th>
<th>CITY &amp; COUNTY GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME</th>
<th>CITY &amp; COUNTY GOVERNMENT SUPPORT PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abilene</td>
<td>$40.91</td>
<td>$.046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amarillo</td>
<td>48.60</td>
<td>.069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>130.44</td>
<td>.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>39.03</td>
<td>.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>75.15</td>
<td>.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Paso</td>
<td>98.34</td>
<td>.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>64.04</td>
<td>.071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>40.62</td>
<td>.054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>26.67</td>
<td>.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>87.47</td>
<td>.079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGURE VII-28**

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SECTION VIII

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

In conducting this survey, the research staff has noted several recommendations which should assist future studies and surveys relating to the public libraries of the State.

(1) A new annual report form should be designed which would be shorter and less comprehensive than the form presently in use. This new questionnaire should be submitted annually by all public libraries in the State and should cover only those broad areas of library collection statistics, financial statistics, and personnel information that are necessary for publishing a directory and for analysis of key items. (The decision has been made by the Texas State Library Field Services Division to revise the current annual form and work on this project has begun.)

(2) A second report form should be designed that would be submitted on a semi-annual basis or at other regular intervals. This report should be a very comprehensive questionnaire and would allow for in-depth analysis as often as desired.

(3) Both questionnaire forms should be designed to facilitate direct pickup of data by data processing equipment. The items of information requested should be selected carefully in view of the analysis to be performed.

(4) The recently published handbook of library statistics (Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology,
American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1966) provides an excellent guide to records which should be kept by public libraries. If this guide is followed, it will be possible to perform more uniform and comprehensive analyses in future years.
SECTION IX

SPECIAL COMMENTS ON PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE IN TEXAS

During the course of this survey, the Field Consultants of the Field Services Division of Texas State Library, and several key professional librarians were asked to submit comments on the outstanding strengths and weaknesses of library collections in their geographical areas. The intent of this effort was to supplement the data included in the original scope of this report with general comments on collection quality.

The comments submitted indicated varying degrees of weakness in:

- Depth of coverage in subject areas
- Reference and bibliographic materials
- Title duplication, and
- Collection weeding practices,

along with special area problems. They also provided information on many excellent special collections of general and area interest. These were all as expected.

However, in analyzing these comments, several interesting patterns emerged. It is to these patterns that attention will be focused.

(1) Only in a very few major metropolitan areas are the holdings of public libraries such as to give near adequate service to the citizens of their immediate area. The gap between the generally good level of service available in these metropolitan areas and the poorer service in the smaller communities of the state is a very wide one.
(2) The state has wide differences from area to area in population density, cultural and ethnic backgrounds, educational levels, economic conditions, industrial influences and growth patterns, causing widely varying library needs in local communities.

(3) With the almost uniformly inadequate support of the small and medium-sized community public libraries, the spread between collection quality in the metropolitan area libraries and the smaller community libraries will continue to grow.

Considering these three factors, it is evident that unless the smaller libraries are strengthened to meet local needs in the systemization process, the drain on the resources of the major resource center libraries in the metropolitan areas may degrade service in the metropolitan area. If this occurs, expansion of the system concept of library service may suffer.

Further, no presently designated major resource center can fulfill the widely varied needs of all the communities in their service area. Collections must be strengthened in the special interest subjects of each community. Coordination of these efforts within geographical regions will insure that mutual special interest subject area collections complement each other to allow greater coverage in depth.

The special nature of these patterns emphasize the fact that in-depth study is required on area and regional bases to define the adequacy of public library service. There are three such studies currently in progress. These are in Houston and the surrounding area, Jefferson-Orange Counties, and in the Rio Grande Valley. However, the voids in knowledge of special situations in other regions will seriously hinder the evaluation of needs so necessary to the planning for growth of Texas public libraries.
APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF DATA PRESENTED IN INDIVIDUAL STATISTICAL PROFILES

NUMBER: Processing identification number assigned alphabetically by city.

CLASSIFICATION BY POPULATION SERVED: Self-explanatory.

NAME:

CITY:

COUNTY:

COUNTY NUMBER: Processing identification number assigned alphabetically.

LIBRARIAN: Self-explanatory

POPULATION SERVED 1965: Computed by Texas State Library Field Consultants. (See Section V)

PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1960: Computed by relationship to population reported in 1965 Statistical Directory published by Texas State Library. In many cases, particularly in the smaller libraries, the basis for computation of population served has changed so drastically that this comparison is meaningless. However, most libraries serving over 50,000 population can use this figure with confidence.

COLUMN HEADINGS:

1965 REPORT: As reported in 1965 Annual Report supplemented by Texas State Library Field Consultants.

STANDARD: Self-Explanatory. See also Section V.

RATIO OF ACTUAL TO STANDARD: 1965 reported statistic divided by standard. A ratio of 1.00 indicates exact compliance with standard, greater than 1.00 indicates performance better than standard, etc.

GROUP AVERAGE: Average of libraries reporting within population group. Those libraries who did not report in a given category were omitted in this computation. In the case of ratio averages, each library is treated as a unit. The average derived is therefore a unit rather than weighted average.
RATIO OF ACTUAL TO AVERAGE: 1965 reported statistic divided by Group Average. A ratio of 1.00 indicates average performance, etc. (NOTE: All "per capita" ratios are computed on the basis of Population Served 1965.)

LIBRARY COLLECTION: All line items under this heading are self-explanatory.

UTILIZATION OF ACCESSIBILITY:

REGISTERED BORROWERS: The current trend is toward the discontinuance of registering borrowers or keeping records of this type. However, since the majority of the libraries reporting do still keep such records, this item was included in the report. All line items under this sub-heading are self-explanatory.

CIRCULATION: All line items under this sub-heading are self-explanatory.

HOURS PER SERVICE PER WEEK: Self-explanatory.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION PER HOUR: Circulation divided by hours of service per year.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES, STATIONS AND BOOKMOBILES: Self-explanatory.

FINANCES:

RECEIPTS

TOTAL INCOME: Total income of the library as reported in Annual Report. This includes direct payments of salaries by city or county government.

TOTAL INCOME PER VOLUME ON HAND: The standard in this case was derived from the standards for income per capita and volumes on hand per capita.

INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: This does not (or should not) include income from special bond issues or other one-time grants. However, there may be cases where these types of income were not identified and will, therefore, appear as income from city and county governments.

PERCENT TOTAL INCOME: Self-explanatory.

PER CAPITA GOVERNMENT SUPPORT: Income from city and county governments divided by population served.
CITY OR COUNTY BOND ISSUES: Self-explanatory. See also "Income from City and County Governments."

OTHER INCOME: As reported. However, it should be noted that in some areas income from fines, fees, memberships and rentals are paid directly into the city or county general fund. In these cases, this income is not reported.

EXPENDITURES:

BOOKS: Self-explanatory.

EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE NO. 1: A cost per unit purchased measure computed by dividing total expenditures for books by the number of books added by purchase.

PERIODICALS: Self-explanatory.

TOTAL BOOKS AND PERIODICALS: Self-explanatory.

PERCENT TOTAL INCOME: Self-explanatory.

SALARIES:

LIBRARY STAFF: Self-explanatory

PERCENT TOTAL INCOME: Self-explanatory

EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE NO. 2: A cost per unit purchased measure computed by adding expenditures for books and expenditures for salaries and dividing the sum by the number of books added by purchase.

EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE NO. 3: A cost per unit acquired measure computed by adding expenditures for books and salaries and dividing the sum by the number of books acquired by gift and purchase.

OPERATING EXPENSES: Self-explanatory.

PERCENT TOTAL INCOME: Self-explanatory.

COST PER UNIT CIRCULATION: Operating expenses divided by total circulation.

RATIO OF OPERATING TO SALARY EXPENSE: The standard in this case was derived from the published standards for percent total income for staff salaries and percent total income for operating expenses.
ESTIMATED SALARY EXPENSE PER HOUR: This was computed from reported figures for Hours of Service, Staff Salaries, and Number of Library Staff. Distortions are evident in the smaller libraries because Number of Library Staff was usually reported to the nearest 1/4 full-time equivalent person.

PERSONNEL:

LIBRARY STAFF: As reported – in most cases, to the nearest 1/4 full-time equivalent.

BUILDING STAFF: Not reported.

TOTAL STAFF: Not reported.

RATIO LIBRARY STAFF TO POPULATION SERVED: Number of library staff per 2500 persons in population served.

VOLUMES PER STAFF: Number of volumes on hand at end of year per library staff member.

NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS: As reported by Texas State Library Field Consultants. This is not the number of professionally qualified librarians on the staff; it is a statement of the number of positions within the library which should be filled by professionally qualified personnel.

SALARIES: All salaries are as reported converted to an annual base.

GENERAL:

MEMBERSHIP IN CPC: Per records of Texas State Library Centralized Processing Center.

All other line items under this heading are self-explanatory and data were collected by Texas State Library Field Consultants as these items were not reported on the Annual Report.
APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY COUNTY
EXPLANATION BY LINE ITEM

COUNTY NAME AND NUMBER: Numbered and presented alphabetically.

NUMBER OF LIBRARIES: A count of the public libraries in the county.

1965 COUNTY POPULATION: Estimated 1965 total county population.
                      (1966-67 Texas Almanac, op. cit.)

1965 POPULATION SERVED: Total of the population served figures as reported
                      in the Individual Library Profile.

BOOK STOCK: Total of volumes on hand for individual libraries.

VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED: Book stock divided by 1965 Population
                      Served.

INCOME FROM CITY GOVERNMENT: Total of income from individual cities within
                      the county.

INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT: Total of county government support of all
                      libraries within the county.

INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT: Total of the two above.

TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES: Income from all sources of all libraries within
                      the county.

ASSESSED VALUATION: Property Tax Valuation per records of Comptroller of

ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT: Calculated on the basis of 12 cents per $100
                      assessed tax valuation.

COUNTY SUPPORT AS A PERCENT OF ALLOWABLE SUPPORT: Income from county government compared to
                      allowable support.

TOTAL INCOME OF COUNTY: Three-year moving average of total income in the
                      county as defined by the Gilmer-Aiken Act per the records of the Texas Education Agency. This
                      income is a summation of income from manufactures, minerals, agriculture, and payrolls.

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INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS PER $100,000 COUNTY INCOME: Comparison of government support of libraries to the Gilmer-Aiken county income figure.

PER CAPITA INCOME OF COUNTY: Total Income of County as defined by Gilmer-Aiken Act divided by 1965 estimated population. This is not to be confused with the normal definition of per capita income.

(Defined by Gilmer-Aiken) Total Income of County as defined by Gilmer-Aiken Act divided by 1965 estimated population. This is not to be confused with the normal definition of per capita income.

TOTAL CITY AND COUNTY SUPPORT PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION: Total library income from city and county governments compared to assessed tax valuation of county.

RANK BY ... Each county is ranked (one through two hundred fifty-four) on each of five key statistics. Where data were not available, the ratio carries a value of zero. Rankings are omitted on all zero values.
APPENDIX C

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION BY LINE ITEM

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NUMBER: Assigned Alphabetically

CITY, COUNTY, LIBRARIAN: Self-explanatory.

NUMBER OF COUNTIES: A count of the counties in the area analyzed.

NUMBER OF LIBRARIES: A count of the libraries in the area analyzed.

COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES: A count of the counties in the area analyzed that do not have public library service within the county.

1965 POPULATION: Sum of the estimated 1965 population of the counties in the area.

1965 POPULATION SERVED: Sum of the population served figures for the libraries within the area analyzed.

TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES: Self-explanatory.

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE: 1965 Population divided by area in square miles.

BOOK STOCK: Sum of Volumes on Hand for libraries in area.

VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED: Book stock divided by 1965 population served.

NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED: Sum of the additions to the collections of the libraries in the area divided by 1965 population served.

PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN: Sum of withdrawals of libraries in area compared to book stock of area.

AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE: Sum of hours of service of libraries in area divided by number of libraries in area.

LIBRARY STAFF: Sum of staff of libraries in area in full-time equivalents.
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF: Book stock divided by library staff.

BRANCHES, STATIONS, BOOKMOBILES: A count within area.

TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES: Sum of the income from all sources of libraries in area analyzed.

PER CAPITA SERVED: Total Income divided by 1965 Population Served.

INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: Sum of public funds applied to library service in area.

PER CAPITA SERVED: City and county government support divided by 1965 Population Served.

AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: City and county government support compared to total income of libraries.

EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS: Sum of libraries in area.

AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: Book and periodical expenditures total compared to total income of libraries.

EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES: Sum of staff salary expenses of libraries in area.

AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: Total staff salary expense compared to total income of libraries.

ASSESSED VALUATION: Sum of tax valuation of counties in area per records of Comptroller of Public Accounts, State of Texas

ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT: Computed at 12 cents per $100 tax valuation.

PER CAPITA SERVED: Allowable county support divided by 1965 Population Served.

INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT: Sum of county support of libraries in area.

PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT: Income from county governments compared to allowable support.

TOTAL INCOME OF AREA: Sum of the three-year moving averages of total income in the counties as defined by the Gilmer-Aiken Act per the records of the Texas Education Agency.

PER CAPITA SERVED: Total Income of Area divided by 1965 Population.

INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100,000 AREA INCOME: Total support of city and county governments compared to total income of area (defined by Gilmer-Aiken Act)

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TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:  Total support of city and county governments compared to assessed tax valuation of area.
## APPENDIX D
### MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

**MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO:** 1  
**MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY:** Abilene Public Library  
**CITY:** Abilene  
**COUNTY:** Taylor  
**LIBRARIAN:** Thelma Andrews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF COUNTIES:</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:</strong></td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES:</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1965 POPULATION:</strong></td>
<td>487,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1965 POPULATION SERVED:</strong></td>
<td>457,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES:</strong></td>
<td>39,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:</strong></td>
<td>12.462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOOK STOCK:</strong></td>
<td>455,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:</strong></td>
<td>.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:</strong></td>
<td>.071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:</strong></td>
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(159)
### APPENDIX D

#### MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

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<td>CITY:</td>
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<td>Potter</td>
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<td>Alice Green</td>
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| NUMBER OF COUNTIES: | 26 |
| NUMBER OF LIBRARIES: | 28 |
| COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES: | 2 |

| 1965 POPULATION: | 400,775 |
| 1965 POPULATION SERVED: | 359,228 |
| TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES: | 25,601 |
| POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE: | 15.655 |
| BOOK STOCK: | 427,177 |
| VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED: | 1.189 |
| NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED: | .088 |
| PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN: | 2.844 |
| AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE: | 25.732 |

| LIBRARY STAFF: | 90.100 |
| VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF: | 4,741.143 |
| BRANCHES: | 6 |
| STATIONS: | 0 |
| BOOKMOBILES: | 2 |

| TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES: | $502,282 |
| PER CAPITA SERVED: | $1.398 |
| INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: | $488,860 |
| PER CAPITA SERVED: | $1.361 |
| AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: | 97.328 |
| EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS: | $80,696 |
| AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: | 16.066 |
| EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES: | $316,775 |
| AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: | 63.067 |

| ASSESSED VALUATION: | $706,119,953 |
| ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT: | $847,342 |
| PER CAPITA SERVED: | $2.359 |
| INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT: | $132,965 |
| PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT: | 15.692 |
| TOTAL INCOME OF AREA: | $1,005,828,000 |
| PER CAPITA: | 2,510 |
| INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME: | $48.603 |

| TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION: | $.069 |

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APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

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<td>LIBRARIAN:</td>
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APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO: 4

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY: La Retama Public Library

CITY: Corpus Christi
COUNTY: Nueces
LIBRARIAN: Mrs. Phyllis S. Burson

NUMBER OF COUNTIES: 21
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES: 38
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES: 3

1965 POPULATION: 954,415
1965 POPULATION SERVED: 929,490
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES: 21,791
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE: 43.799
BOOK STOCK: 652,449
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED: .702
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED: .063
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN: 1.786
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE: 31.013

LIBRARY STAFF: 108.630
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF: 6,006.159
BRANCHES: 3
STATIONS: 2
BOOKMOBILES: 4

TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES: $679,070
PER CAPITA SERVED: $.731
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: $585,574
PER CAPITA SERVED: $.630
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 86.232
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS: $157,350
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 23.171
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES: $346,588
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 51.037

ASSESSED VALUATION: $1,669,155,680
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT: $2,002,980
PER CAPITA: $2,155
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT: $180,856
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT: 9.015
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA: $1,500,483,000
PER CAPITA: $1,572
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME: $39.026

TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION: $.035

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APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO: 5

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY: Dallas Public Library

CITY: Dallas
COUNTY: Dallas
LIBRARIAN: Mrs. Lillian M. Bradshaw

NUMBER OF COUNTIES: 36
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES: 56
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES: 6

1965 POPULATION: 2,207,770
1965 POPULATION SERVED: 1,986,475
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES: 26,838
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE: 82.263
BOOK STOCK: 1,769,414
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED: .891
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED: .084
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN: 3.672
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE: 38.813

LIBRARY STAFF: 452.750
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF: 3,908.148
BRANCHES: 30
STATIONS: 5
BOOKMOBILES: 6

TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES: $3,179,055
    PER CAPITA SERVED: $1,600
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: $2,936,742
    PER CAPITA SERVED: $1,478
    AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 92.377
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS: $536,171
    AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 16.866
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES: $1,781,340
    AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 56.034

ASSESSED VALUATION: $3,092,606,570
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT
    PER CAPITA SERVED: $3,711,128
    1.868
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT: 148,530
    PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT: 4.002
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA: $3,907,675,000
    PER CAPITA 1,770
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME: $75.153

TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION: $ .095
MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO: 6

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY: El Paso Public Library

CITY: El Paso
COUNTY: El Paso
LIBRARIAN: Donald D. Foos

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### APPENDIX D

**MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY**

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APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO: 8

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY: Houston Public Library

CITY: Houston
COUNTY: Harris
LIBRARIAN: Mrs. Harriet D. Reynolds

NUMBER OF COUNTIES: 34
NUMBER OF LIBRARIES: 47
COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES: 7

1965 POPULATION: 2,599,735
1965 POPULATION SERVED: 2,397,118
TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES: 29,544
POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE: 87.995
BOOK STOCK: 1,860,211
VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED: .776
NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED: .081
PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN: 2.870
AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE: 34.963

LIBRARY STAFF: 384.180
VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF: 4,842.029
BRANCHES: 42
STATIONS: 12
BOOKMOBILES: 10

TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES: $2,485,131
PER CAPITA SERVED: $1,037
INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: $2,313,631
PER CAPITA SERVED: $.965
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 93.090
EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS: $540,732
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 21.759
EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES: $1,357,550
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME: 54.627

ASSESSED VALUATION: $4,300,067,340
ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT: $5,160,081
PER CAPITA SERVED: $2.153
INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT: $628,417
PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT: 12.178
TOTAL INCOME OF AREA: $5,696,487,000
PER CAPITA: $2,191
INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME: $40.615

TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION: $0.054

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### MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER NO:
9

### MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARY:
Lubbock Public Library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>LIBRARIAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>Lubbock</td>
<td>Travis Tyer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUMBER OF COUNTIES:
27

### NUMBER OF LIBRARIES:
28

### COUNTIES WITHOUT LIBRARIES:
5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1965 POPULATION:</th>
<th>620,795</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965 POPULATION SERVED:</td>
<td>597,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES:</td>
<td>25,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE:</td>
<td>24.098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BOOK STOCK:
570,558

### VOLUMES ON HAND PER CAPITA SERVED:
.956

### NEW VOLUMES PER CAPITA SERVED:
.068

### PERCENT BOOK STOCK WITHDRAWN:
2.559

### AVERAGE HOURS OF SERVICE:
32.692

### LIBRARY STAFF:
104.700

### VOLUMES ON HAND PER LIBRARY STAFF:
5,449,456

### BRANCHES:
11

### STATIONS:
1

### BOOKMOBILES:
4

### TOTAL INCOME OF LIBRARIES:
$596,743

### PER CAPITA SERVED:
$1,000

### INCOME FROM CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS:
$570,844

### AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:
95.660

### EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS AND PERIODICALS:
$107,869

### AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:
18.076

### EXPENDITURES FOR STAFF SALARIES:
$348,292

### AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME:
58.365

### ASSESSED VALUATION:
$1,355,095,697

### ALLOWABLE COUNTY SUPPORT:
$1,626,118

### PER CAPITA SERVED:
$2,724

### INCOME FROM COUNTY GOVERNMENT:
$476,424

### PERCENT ALLOWABLE SUPPORT:
29.298

### TOTAL INCOME OF AREA:
$2,140,586,000

### PER CAPITA:
$3,448

### INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT PER $100,000 AREA INCOME:
$26.668

### TOTAL INCOME FROM GOVERNMENTS PER $100 ASSESSED VALUATION:
$0.042

(175)
APPENDIX D

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER AREA SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Resource Center No:</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Resource Center Library:</td>
<td>San Antonio Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City:</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Bexar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Librarian:</td>
<td>Irwin Sexton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Counties:</th>
<th>24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Libraries:</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties without Libraries:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1965 Population:</th>
<th>1,068,175</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965 Population Served:</td>
<td>1,052,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Area in Square Miles:</td>
<td>28,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Per Square Mile:</td>
<td>37.074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Stock:</td>
<td>944,289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volumes on Hand Per Capita Served:</td>
<td>.897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Volumes Per Capita Served:</td>
<td>.096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Book Stock Withdrawn:</td>
<td>4.078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Hours of Service:</td>
<td>24.734</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Library Staff:</th>
<th>148.000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volumes on Hand Per Library Staff:</td>
<td>6,380.331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branches:</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stations:</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookmobiles:</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Income of Libraries:</th>
<th>$851,798</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Per Capita Served:</td>
<td>$.810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from City and County Governments:</td>
<td>$819,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Capita Served:</td>
<td>$.779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a Percent of Total Income:</td>
<td>96.222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for Books and Periodicals:</td>
<td>$213,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a Percent of Total Income:</td>
<td>25.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures for Staff Salaries:</td>
<td>$464,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As a Percent of Total Income:</td>
<td>54.567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessed Valuation:</th>
<th>$1,034,466,350</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allowable County Support:</td>
<td>$1,241,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Capita Served:</td>
<td>$1.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from County Government:</td>
<td>$120,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Allowable Support:</td>
<td>9.715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income of Area:</td>
<td>$937,072,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Capita</td>
<td>878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Government per $100,000 Area Income:</td>
<td>$87.466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Income from Governments per $100 Assessed Valuation: | $ .079 |

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Direction of the public library development program of the Texas State Library:

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION

C. Stanley Banks, Chairman, San Antonio
Price Daniel, Liberty and Austin
William H. Gardner, Austin
Fred Hartman, Baytown
W. R. White, Waco

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

DORMAN H. WINFREY, Director and Librarian
WILLIAM K. PEACE, Assistant State Librarian
H. KENNETH JACKSON, Director, Field Services Division
MARIE SHULTZ, Assistant Director, Field Services Division

FIELD CONSULTANTS:
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Central —
Northeast — Anita Decker
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