

# TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

A Monthly Summary of the Business and the Economic Conditions in Texas  
BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH : THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

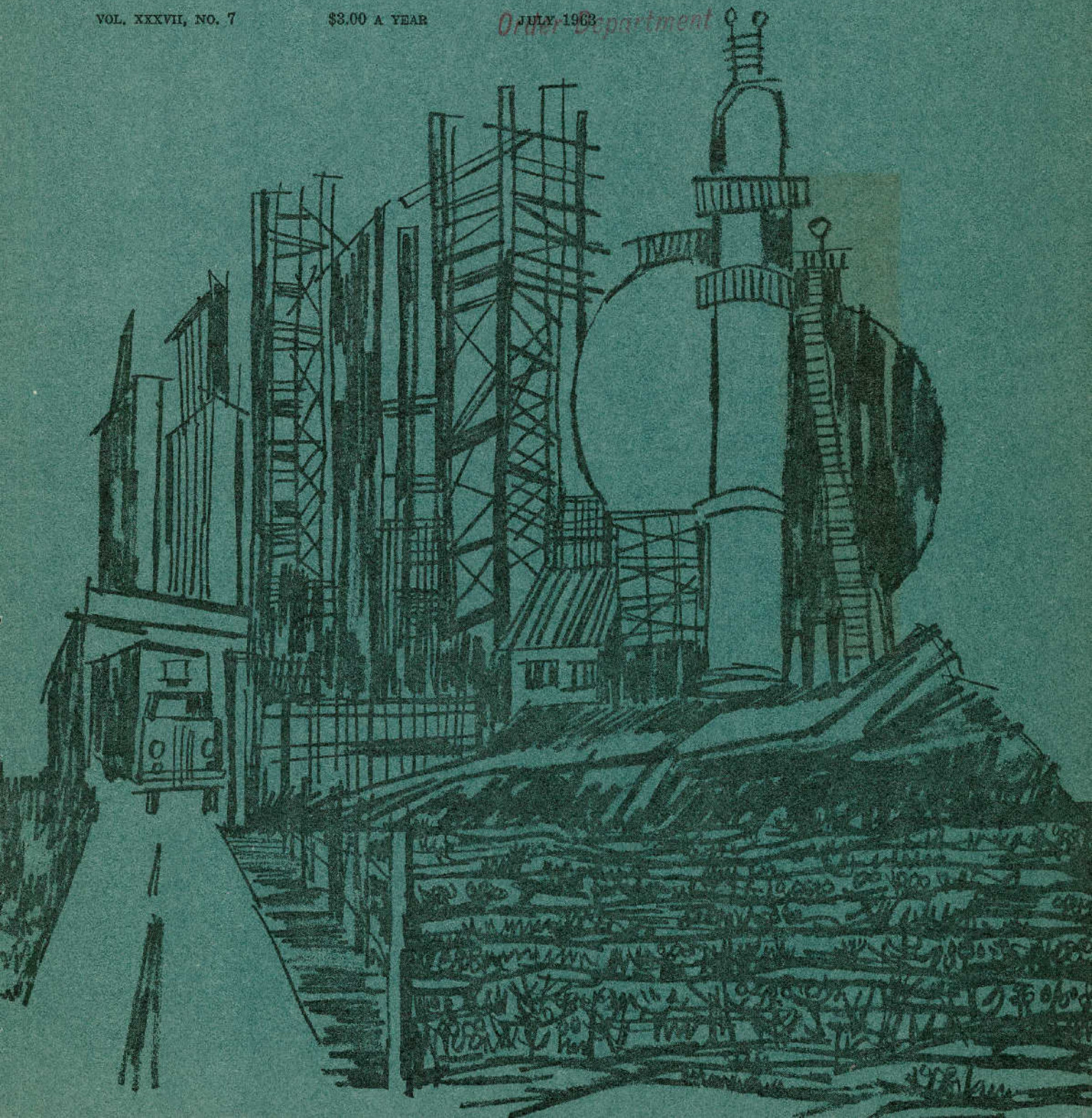
CHANGE IN POPULATION SIZE AND CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS by Oscar E. Millican / THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS by Francis B. May / LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

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# TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW VOL. XXXVII, NO. 6 JUNE 1963

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## CONTENTS

- 149: THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS *by* Francis B. May  
152: CHANGE IN POPULATION SIZE AND CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS *by* Oscar E. Millican  
161: MAY RETAIL TRADE IN TEXAS *by* Robert M. Lockwood  
163: BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS IN MAY *by* James J. Kelly  
165: LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

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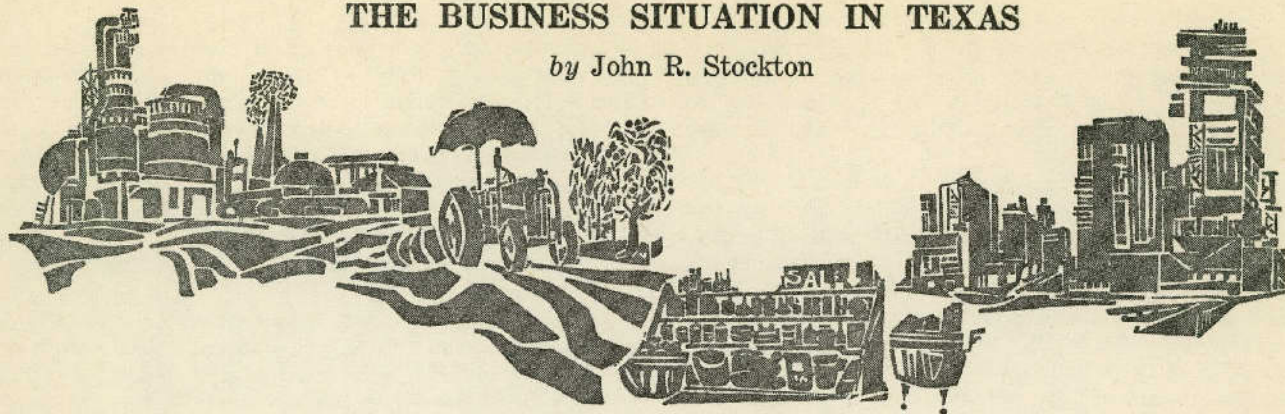
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# THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

by John R. Stockton



BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS IMPROVED SUBSTANTIALLY in May. This was the second month of marked advance. After rising to a new high value of 139.2% of the 1957-59 average, the seasonally adjusted index of Texas business activity rose again in May to an all-time high of 142.6%. It was carried to this level by advances in nearly all of the barometers of Texas business. The May high was 2% above April and 4% above May 1962. This is an encouraging show of strength in the state's economy.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings rose 1% in May after allowance for seasonal factors. The index was 1% above May 1962. This index has been below the 1957-59 average value since May 1960. Since reaching a low of 71.4% in December of last year, it has advanced every month. The rail carriers are making vigorous efforts to increase their share of the transportation market.

Nationally, total cars of revenue freight loaded in May exceeded the corresponding month of 1962 and 1961.

Seasonally adjusted production of crude petroleum in the state rose 5% in May above the preceding month. At 96.9% of the 1957-59 average, the index was 4% above

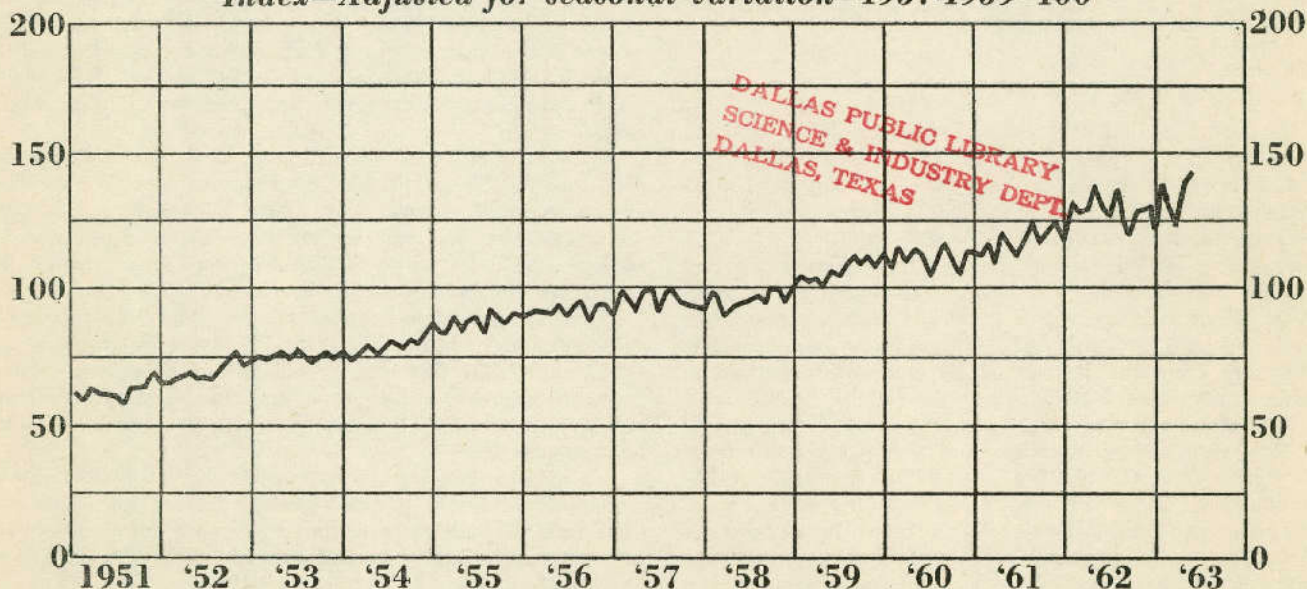
May 1962. This index is based on total production for the month, not average daily production. The May value of the index was the highest since the February 1960 level of 100.5. After dropping to 88.2% in January, the index has risen steadily to its present value. Since the Railroad Commission has set allowables for June and July at 28% and 28.5%, respectively, results for those months should be favorable.

An increasing trend in the state's oil output is badly needed. The livelihood of 113,100 persons engaged in oil and gas production depends on Texas maintaining its share of the domestic market for petroleum. Average daily production per well in the first quarter of the year was only 12.5 barrels.

Total production of oil in Texas for the January-April period amounted to 311.3 million barrels, down 1.1% from the first four months of 1962. Total United States production for the first third of this year was 894.3 million barrels, up 0.8% from the like 1962 period. These data are from the June issue of *World Oil*. Louisiana production for the first four months amounted to 168.0

## TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Index—Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-1959=100



million barrels, up 6.8% over the like 1962 period. Total domestic production increased 7,116,000 barrels. Louisiana production rose 10,687,000 barrels. The Louisiana rise exceeded the national increase because of declines in some states.

Seasonally adjusted crude runs to stills dropped 3% in May. At 106.5% of the 1957-59 average, the index was 5% below May 1962. During each month of the January-April period, crude runs exceeded the like 1962 month. May is the first month of the year to fall below the comparable 1962 figure. Demand for home heating oils reaches a seasonal low point in May that lasts through the warm months. Gasoline demand moves up toward its summer peak. By the end of May national inventories of refined products were only slightly above the year ago level. Prices of gasoline at retail weakened in May. This could be a factor in reduced runs to stills in the state. Weak prices usually mean that inventories are in excess of demand.

#### SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

(1957-59=100)

Index	Percent change				
	May 1963	Apr 1963	May 1963		
			1962	from Apr 1963	from May 1962
Texas business activity.....	142.6	139.2	137.1	+ 2	+ 4
Miscellaneous freight carload- ings in S.W. district.....	79.7	79.3	79.0	+ 1	+ 1
Crude petroleum production.....	96.9*	92.2r	93.0	+ 5	+ 4
Crude oil runs to stills.....	106.5	110.1	111.9	- 3	- 5
Total electric power consumption.....	148.2*	147.7	132.5r	**	+ 12
Industrial power consumption.....	135.0*	137.6	125.2r	- 2	+ 8
Bank debits.....	142.7	138.9	137.4	+ 3	+ 4
Ordinary life insurance sales.....	143.7	129.6	121.4	+ 11	+ 18
Total retail sales.....	114.2*	118.2r	113.1r	+ 1	+ 1
Durable-goods sales.....	122.4*	117.3r	117.7r	+ 4	+ 4
Nondurable-goods sales.....	109.9*	111.0r	111.0r	- 1	- 1
Urban building permits issued.....	136.7	123.9	129.3	+ 10	+ 6
Residential.....	133.3	116.7	119.6	+ 14	+ 11
Nonresidential.....	144.9	132.1	141.1	+ 10	+ 3
Total industrial production.....	118*	115	113	+ 3	+ 4
Average weekly earnings— manufacturing.....	114.1*	113.1r	112.4	+ 1	+ 2
Average weekly hours— manufacturing.....	102.2*	101.5r	102.0	+ 1	**

Adjusted for seasonal variation.

\*Preliminary.

rRevised

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.

On January 1 of this year, Texas had 58 of the 306 refineries in the country. Of the 285 refineries in operation, 53 were in the state. Texas had 27% of total United States refining capacity. Of the 260,865 barrels per day of capacity under construction, 35,800 barrels, or 13.7% were being added to the Texas total. Mississippi had 143,135 barrels a day capacity being added to its relatively small refining industry. These data combine both crude oil and cracked and reformed gasoline capacity. They are from the Bureau of Mines monthly petroleum statement for March 1963.

Seasonally adjusted total consumption of electric power in May rose a small fraction of a percentage point from its April value. At 148.2% of the 1957-59 average monthly consumption, the index was 12% above May of last year. The current 148.2% level of this index is an all-time high. The continued rapid growth of the electric utilities industry has been one of the outstanding characteristics

of our economy. Since the turn of the century, consumption of electric power has doubled approximately every decade. Few industries can match this growth record. Increased power consumption is assured by continued population growth and continued increase in the use of machines, instruments, and space heaters that use electric power. Electric utilities are making an energetic effort to expand their portion of the market for space heat, which is largely supplied by fuel oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and coal.

Industrial electric power consumption declined 2% in May after seasonal factors are taken into account. At 135.0% of the 1957-59 average monthly value, the May index was 8% above its comparable 1962 level. In April this index reached an all-time high of 137.6%. The May value is second highest in the history of the index.

Ordinary life insurance sales rose 11% in May after seasonal factors are taken into account. They were 18% above May of last year. At 143.7% of average monthly sales in the 1957-59 base period, the index was at a historic high. It is the third barometer to reach an all-time peak this month.

Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 1% in May. At 114.2% of the 1957-59 base value the index was 1% above its comparable 1962 value. Increases in durable goods sales offset declines in consumer nondurables. Population growth and increased incomes mean higher retail sales. The April issue of the *Survey of Current Business* shows Department of Commerce preliminary estimates of personal income for individual states. Texas per capita income in 1962 was up 2% to \$2,030. If personal income per capita in the state had risen as much as the 4% increase for the entire country, retail sales would have increased even more for that year. For some time now Texas income per capita has shown a lagging tendency when compared to the national rate of increase.

The Bureau of Business Research prepares a seasonally adjusted index of newspaper advertising lineage in the state. This index is not shown in the table of barometers of Texas business because information necessary to compute it is not always available in time to meet the publication schedule. May data came in early enough for the index to be included in this discussion. At 109.4% of 1957-59 the index was 7.9% above April. It was 2.3% above May 1962. It was a fraction of a point below the historic high of 109.5 reached in January of this year. High advertising lineage usually accompanies high retail sales.

Seasonally adjusted building permits issued in May rose 10% to 136.7% of the 1957-59 average. At this level the index was 6% above May 1962. Increases in permits for residences as well as for nonresidential structures pushed the index upward. Construction of apartments in the state continues at high levels.

For the first five months of the year total permits amounted to \$694.5 million, up 7% over the comparable 1962 period. Of this total, \$75.2 million represented permits for additions, alterations, and repairs. Additions and repairs for the first five months were 19% above the first five months of 1962.

Nationally, housing starts rose in May for the fourth consecutive month, taking seasonal factors into account. The level of building permits for housing units rose from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,200,000 in April to 1,346,000 in May, an increase of 12.2%.

The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production compiled by the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank rose 3% in May to 118% of its 1957-59 base value. It was 4% above May of last year. Both the manufacturing and mineral production components of the index contributed to the rise.

### BUSINESS ACTIVITY INDEX

(1957-59=100)

City	May 1963	Apr 1963	May 1962	Percent change	
				May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
Abilene	116.8	127.6	131.1	- 8	- 11
Amarillo	122.4	132.4	124.5	- 8	- 2
Austin	176.7	146.2	167.5	+ 21	+ 5
Beaumont	129.3	127.9	117.9	+ 1	+ 10
Corpus Christi	116.0	112.4	114.3	+ 8	+ 1
Corsicana	122.3	114.6	111.9	+ 7	+ 9
Dallas	154.0	159.4	147.3	- 3	+ 4
El Paso	130.7	121.7	119.2	+ 7	+ 10
Fort Worth	116.2	116.4	116.3	**	**
Galveston	115.1	111.6	113.2	+ 3	+ 2
Houston	135.8	140.8	133.8	- 4	+ 1
Laredo	138.7	136.0	124.3	+ 2	+ 12
Jubbock	144.1	139.3	133.6	+ 3	+ 8
Port Arthur	104.7	97.1	104.5	+ 8	**
San Angelo	119.4	108.9	115.7	+ 10	+ 3
San Antonio	143.0	142.4	124.6	**	+ 15
Texarkana	160.6	163.4	131.6	- 8	+ 14
Tyler	127.7	127.7	117.3	**	+ 9
Waco	127.3	126.7	119.3	**	+ 6
Wichita Falls	118.0	118.0	111.5	**	+ 6

Adjusted for seasonal variation.

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing in May after seasonal factors are taken into account were 114.1% of 1957-59, up 2% over May of last year. Small increases in both hours worked and hourly average pay contributed to the month-to-month rise. The increase over May 1962 was due largely to an increase in average hourly earnings.

Examination of the accompanying table of indexes of business activity in twenty Texas cities will give an

idea of how various regions of the state are faring economically.

These indexes are based upon bank debits adjusted for seasonal variation and price changes. They represent payments for goods and services adjusted for price variation. Price adjustment removes increases resulting from inflation, leaving changes in real value of goods and services. Ten of the cities showed month-to-month increases for May. Five showed no change, and five showed decreases. A year-to-year comparison reveals that sixteen cities' indexes increased over May 1962.

Because the areas represented by the individual indexes are relatively small, there is a larger erratic variability superimposed on the basic pattern of fluctuation than one would find in an index for the state. A state index usually shows more of the same kind of effect than a national index. For this reason, extremely wide monthly changes are not as significant as the trend or average change for three or four consecutive months.

Insured unemployment in the state was 2.7% of average covered employment during the month. These data are not adjusted for seasonal variation; hence, month-to-month comparisons are affected by seasonal influences. The figure was slightly above its May 1962 value of 2.6%. A comparison of Texas with neighboring states and the national average is shown below.

State	Percentage of average covered employment in May
Arkansas	4.6
Louisiana	4.2
New Mexico	3.5
Oklahoma	4.3
Texas	2.7
United States	3.9

Business conditions in the state reflect the high level of national business activity. Improvements in indicators of economic progress in the country have been so encouraging as to move the Secretary of Commerce to predict good business for the remainder of this year and continuing into 1964. Texas will continue to share in this economic progress.

## TEXAS RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS

### Survey of Cost of Doing Business

1962

by Florence Escott

The seventh annual survey of the cost of doing business among the retail lumber and building material dealers of the state of Texas was completed at the request of the Lumbermen's Association of Texas. The information contained in this report will be of value to the lumber dealers in the state. Through the use of the worksheet included at the end of the report each dealer will be able to compare his operating costs with the average operating costs of the sales group into which his firm falls. Complete instructions for making the comparative financial analysis are included in the report. . . . . \$1.00

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BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH

# CHANGE IN POPULATION SIZE AND CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

by Oscar E. Millican

Research Associate, Population Research Center, The University of Texas



SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND BUSINESSMEN GENERALLY AGREE that there is a relationship between the total number of persons living in a community and certain characteristics of the community. For example, it is widely believed that a large population produces a greater volume of economic activity than a small population and that large cities are characterized by an organizational structure (i.e., number and type of economic and noneconomic organizations) which is more complex than that of a small city. The direct relationship between population size and volume of goods and services is, in fact, acknowledged at every level of society. The head of a household, for example, requires no scientific research to convince him that a direct relationship exists between the size of his family and the amount of goods required for its support.

On the other hand, there is considerable room for doubt as to the relationship between population size and the number and type of organizations in a community. The businessman is likely to consider a large and growing population as an indication of economic progress and a small or declining population as evidence of economic stagnation. Accordingly, he is apt to assume that opportunities for the development of new businesses will be found in large cities and that comparable opportunities will be lacking in small or declining cities. Continuing such a line of reasoning, he may also assume that the larger of two cities, because of its greater population, will support a greater number of business organizations. Reasoning further, he may postulate that the number of organizations to be found in any community is directly proportional to the population of the place. He may expect, for example, that a city of 10,000 population will support twice as many organizations as a city of 5,000 population. He may also find it reasonable to assume that an increase or decrease in population will be accompanied by a corresponding change in the num-

ber of organizations. The line of reasoning pursued by the businessman often finds support in theories advanced by social scientists, and such theories may be extended to include noneconomic organizations.

What evidence is available to support these views? Can it be determined that population size is or is not directly related to the number of organizations? As shown in the following brief review of previous studies, there is very little systematic knowledge concerning the exact nature of the relationship. There is some evidence that population size is the principal determinant of organizational structure, but other evidence suggests that population size is only one of many influential factors.

## Previous Studies

During the late 1920's and early 1930's a number of studies were made of the characteristics of villages, towns, and cities in the United States. Although these studies were not primarily concerned with the relationship between population size and the number of community organizations, some of their findings are relevant to a consideration of the relationship between organizations and population size.<sup>1</sup>

R. D. McKenzie, in an extensive investigation of metropolitan growth,<sup>2</sup> found that the number of organizations in a community is closely associated with the number of inhabitants, but he also observed that this relationship is probably conditioned to a large extent by the proximity of the community to larger communities.<sup>3</sup> For example, a small urban place that functions as a service or trade center for a large nonresident population may have a greater number of organizations than a larger city with a small trade area. Conversely, a city located near a metropolis may function primarily as a residential community for commuters, and, as a consequence, it may have fewer organizations than an isolated city of a smaller size. Such observations clearly suggest that factors other than population size may influence the number of organizations. It is, therefore, not surprising to find cases in which the smaller of two cities has the greater number of organizations.<sup>4</sup>

A. H. Hawley, in a study published in 1941, acknowledged that population size may be an important determinant of the organizational structure, but he proceeded to demonstrate that characteristics of business organizations are also associated with certain characteristics of the population, such as age, sex, race, nativity, occupation, and income.<sup>5</sup> He found, for example, that the number of organizations tends to be greater in cities of high income than in cities of similar size but with a lower income.<sup>6</sup> The findings of his study also indicate that while the larger of two cities may have a greater number of organizations, the number of organizations per

1,000 population tends to be greater in the smaller city.<sup>7</sup>

Since Hawley's report a number of studies have been made of the economic functions and related characteristics of urban centers.<sup>8</sup> Among other findings, these studies demonstrated that certain types of businesses are definitely associated with population size. For example, wholesaling activities were rarely found in small cities but were usually found in large cities. Small general merchandise stores, on the other hand, were found to be typical of small cities but were seldom found in large cities. Other types of businesses appeared in cities of all sizes but were present in greater number in the larger cities.

All of the studies cited above lend support to the idea that population size and organizations are in some way related, but in no case have the results revealed the existence of a relationship between the number of inhabitants and the number of organizations that holds for all communities. Further, no study known to this writer has specifically treated the relationship between changes in population size and changes in the number of organizations.

Recognition of the need for further research on the relationship between population size and organizations, particularly the aspect of change, led to the present study of changes in population size and concomitant changes in the number of organizations in 30 of the 327 small

urban places in Texas.<sup>9</sup> The principal question to be considered is whether or not increases or decreases in population size were accompanied by corresponding changes in the number of organizations in each of the 30 cities during the twenty-year period between 1940 and 1960. While the study will not presume to offer any definitive answers to questions concerning universal relationships, it is hoped that the results will contribute to a better understanding of the subject and also stimulate additional research of greater scope.

Research on the problem takes on added significance in the case of Texas. Of the 327 small urban places, no less than 105 lost population between 1950 and 1960. This loss, which may continue, raises significant questions concerning the future of small places. For instance, how much and in what way are economic and noneconomic organizations influenced by a decline in number of residents? Is the relationship between change in population and change in organizations approximately the same from one small urban place to the next? Answers to such questions are, needless to say, of particular importance to any speculation as to the impact of population loss on small places.

### Research Procedure

*Selection of the cities.* The 30 cities included in this study (see Table 1) were selected so as to maximize

Table 1  
THE THIRTY SAMPLE CITIES AND THE VARIABLES CONSIDERED IN THE SELECTION OF THE CITIES

City	Population, 1960	Population, 1950	Population, 1940*	Population growth rate, 1950-60 (percent)	Population growth rate, 1940-50 (percent)	Population growth rate, 1940-60 (percent)	Distance in highway miles to nearest urbanized area	1960 Population of nearest urbanized area
Alpine	4,740	5,261	4,255	- 9.9	28.6	11.4	151	84,285
Angleton	7,312	3,399	1,743	115.1	95.0	319.5	44	1,139,678
Aspermont	1,286	1,062	1,028	21.1	3.3	25.1	61	91,566
Boerne	2,169	1,302	1,258	20.4	43.2	72.4	23	641,965
Borger	20,911	18,059	9,911	15.8	82.2	111.0	51	137,069
Brackettville	1,862	1,358	2,626	-10.5	-29.2	-36.7	124	641,965
Burnet	2,214	2,394	1,925	- 7.5	24.4	15.0	44	187,157
Cotulla	3,960	4,418	3,593	-10.4	23.0	10.2	66	60,678
Del Rio	18,612	14,211	13,202	31.0	7.6	41.0	153	641,965
Denton	26,844	21,372	16,693	25.6	28.0	60.8	39	928,624
Eastland	3,292	3,626	3,309	- 9.2	- 4.8	-13.6	55	91,566
Grapevine	2,821	1,824	1,030	54.7	77.1	173.9	21	1,431,282**
Hillsboro	7,402	3,363	8,030	-11.5	4.1	- 7.8	32	116,163
Humble	1,711	1,388	1,353	23.3	2.2	26.0	15	1,139,678
Italy	1,183	1,185	1,211	- 0.2	- 2.1	- 2.3	37	928,624
Killeen	23,377	7,045	1,250	281.3	463.6	1,770.2	60	116,163
McKinney	13,763	10,560	8,468	30.3	24.7	62.5	33	928,624
Menard	1,914	2,685	2,348	-23.7	14.4	-18.5	66	58,815
Merkel	2,312	2,333	1,985	- 1.1	17.8	16.5	13	91,566
Olney	3,372	3,765	3,463	2.8	8.7	11.8	43	102,104
Paris	20,977	21,643	18,910	- 3.1	14.5	10.9	92	53,420
Port Lavaca	8,864	5,599	2,049	53.3	173.3	332.6	33	177,380
Runge	1,036	1,055	988	- 1.8	6.8	4.9	71	641,965
Rusk	4,900	6,593	5,639	-25.7	17.0	-13.1	42	51,739
San Diego	4,351	4,397	2,647	- 1.0	66.1	64.4	55	177,380
Seagraves	2,307	2,101	3,191	9.8	-34.2	-27.7	63	123,289
Seymour	3,789	3,779	3,204	0.3	14.7	15.0	52	102,104
Somerville	1,177	1,425	1,601	-17.4	-11.0	-26.5	88	1,139,678
Van Alstyne	1,603	1,649	1,630	- 2.5	1.2	- 1.3	49	928,624
Winnsboro	2,675	2,512	2,072	6.5	21.2	29.1	52	51,739

\*1940 population figures adjusted to make them consistent with the 1950 and 1960 census treatment of college students as to place of residence.

\*\*Combined population of Dallas-Fort Worth Urbanized Areas.

differences among them with regard to population size, change in population size, distance to the nearest Urbanized Area, and size of nearest Urbanized Area.<sup>10</sup> For example, one of the 30 cities was selected because it had a larger population than any of the other 327 small urban places; another was selected because it had the smallest 1960 population; and still another was selected because it represents a medium population size. It should be noted, however, that these variables play no role in the analyses that follow. They were employed in selecting the 30 cities only for the purpose of facilitating a future study of why the relationship between population size and number of organizations differs from city to city. A more detailed discussion of the rationale underlying the selection of the cities would be of interest only to those concerned with the intricacies of methodology. Such a discussion is, therefore, excluded from this report.

*Sources of data.* The data shown in Table 1 were derived from *U. S. Census of Population* (1940, 1950, and 1960) and Texas Highway Department maps. Data on organizations were extracted directly from public records in each of the 30 cities. The principal sources of information in each city were tax rolls, utility records, telephone directories, city directories, and Chamber of Commerce reports for the years 1940, 1950, and 1960.<sup>11</sup>

*Classification of the data.* The combined data from the records of the 30 cities led to the identification and classification of over 15,500 individual organizations of several hundred types. Many organizations that are usually un-

reported or grouped under the general heading "other" in *U. S. Census of Business* publications were identified and classified according to specific function. In the present report, however, the many types of organizations are not treated separately but are consolidated under three major headings: business organizations, governmental organizations, and noneconomic voluntary associations. (Churches, clubs, and many other types of formal noneconomic associations are grouped under the latter heading.) Table 2 shows, for each of the 30 cities, the total number of organizations located in the city and the number of organizations classified under each of the three major headings for 1940, 1950, and 1960.

#### Preliminary Analysis of the Data

As noted earlier, previous related studies have found that larger cities usually support the greater number of organizations, while smaller cities usually support the greater number of organizations per 1,000 population. Although this report is primarily concerned with changes in population size and concomitant changes in the number of organizations, it is desirable to determine first whether or not the findings of the previous studies are true of the 30 Texas cities. Charts 1 and 2 show the results of this preliminary investigation. Chart 1 shows the 1960 population of each of the 30 cities and the total number of organizations located there at that time. When viewed as a whole, the chart reveals a relationship which is consistent with the results of the previous studies. The

Table 2  
NUMBER OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, NONECONOMIC VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS  
AND TOTAL NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS LOCATED IN THE THIRTY SAMPLE CITIES IN 1940, 1950, AND 1960

City	Number of business organizations, 1940	Number of governmental organizations, 1940	Number of noneconomic voluntary associations, 1940	Total number of organizations, 1940	Number of business organizations, 1950	Number of governmental organizations, 1950	Number of noneconomic voluntary associations, 1950	Total number of organizations, 1950	Number of business organizations, 1960	Number of governmental organizations, 1960	Number of noneconomic voluntary associations, 1960	Total number of organizations, 1960
Alpine	118	34	28	180	170	44	34	248	201	44	37	282
Angleton	70	37	25	132	150	54	54	258	194	56	60	310
Aspermont	34	35	15	84	62	36	25	123	81	33	28	144
Bocrne	101	32	25	158	142	41	23	211	158	42	31	231
Borger	522	42	39	608	690	53	53	796	854	69	73	986
Brackettville	56	24	19	99	62	24	27	113	67	22	32	121
Burnet	100	43	17	160	205	54	22	281	201	58	31	290
Cotulla	96	38	22	154	150	38	26	214	198	44	29	271
Del Rio	322	60	34	416	463	72	47	582	585	77	67	729
Denton	530	50	68	698	890	65	111	1,060	899	79	140	1,118
Eastland	158	47	84	239	164	47	49	260	217	54	56	327
Grapevine	77	23	27	127	151	26	32	209	250	27	43	320
Hillsboro	134	63	46	293	288	64	56	408	308	61	63	430
Humble	86	22	17	125	95	22	21	138	95	26	31	151
Italy	73	23	32	128	82	25	36	143	71	25	48	139
Killeen	60	23	12	95	182	38	42	262	478	54	61	593
McKinney	511	61	42	614	450	66	47	563	484	71	65	620
Menard	88	26	24	138	125	32	28	185	119	37	35	191
Merkel	46	21	15	82	102	27	26	155	106	27	27	160
Olney	117	29	28	174	176	33	81	240	205	34	31	270
Paris	537	73	66	676	793	83	87	963	803	81	88	977
Port Lavaca	88	34	29	151	142	40	37	219	414	65	57	536
Runge	81	20	20	121	74	22	27	123	58	21	22	101
Rusk	105	33	13	151	150	44	27	221	185	45	32	262
San Diego	50	38	20	108	73	42	20	135	83	42	20	145
Seagraves	113	58	22	188	127	54	34	215	168	55	40	263
Seymour	101	35	25	161	124	37	30	191	163	42	41	251
Somerville	41	18	20	79	46	18	26	90	44	17	27	88
Van Alstyne	58	22	15	95	76	22	17	115	79	23	21	123
Winnshoro	79	30	22	131	145	31	36	212	159	31	38	228



larger cities generally have a greater number of organizations than do the smaller cities. Note, however, that a number of deviant cases are apparent. The city of Killeen, for example, has the second largest population but the sixth largest number of organizations. It is also evident that several of the smaller cities support a greater number of organizations than a number of the cities ranked above them in population size. On the other hand, it is generally true, when the difference in population is substantial, that the larger of any two cities usually supports the greater number of organizations.

Chart 2 shows the 1960 population of each of the

for the two intercensal periods, 1940-50 and 1950-60, as well as for the twenty-year period from 1940 to 1960. The same patterns were found for each of the three time periods. Therefore, although the basic data for the two ten-year periods are shown in Tables 1 and 2, the analyses that follow will focus exclusively upon changes from 1940 to 1960.

*Change in the total number of organizations.* Chart 3 shows the relation of change in population size to change in the total number of organizations.<sup>12</sup> The pattern can be summarized in the way of a generalization: the greater the increase in population, the greater the increase in

CHART 1  
STATIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POPULATION AND TOTAL NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS, 1960

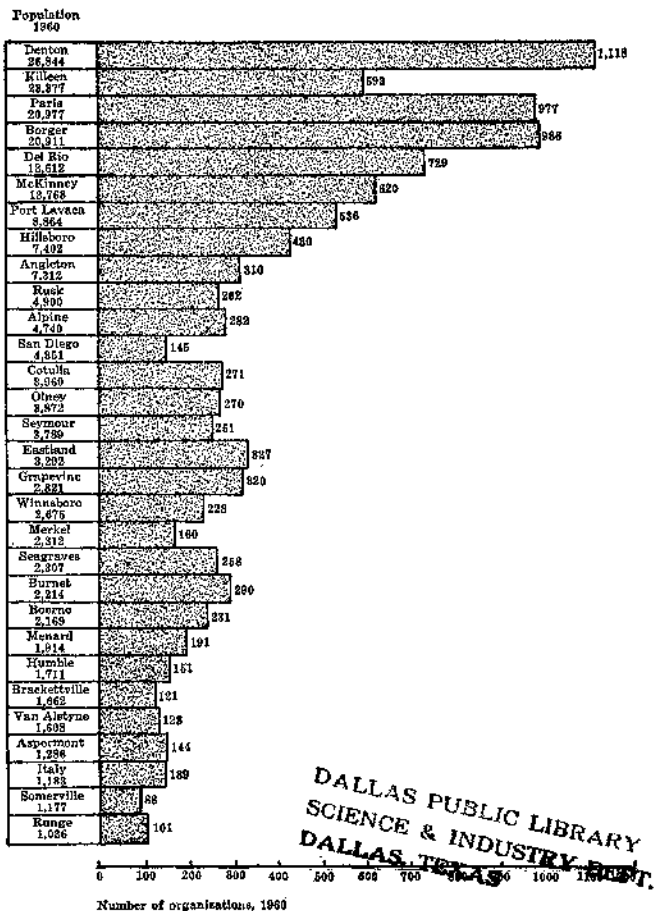
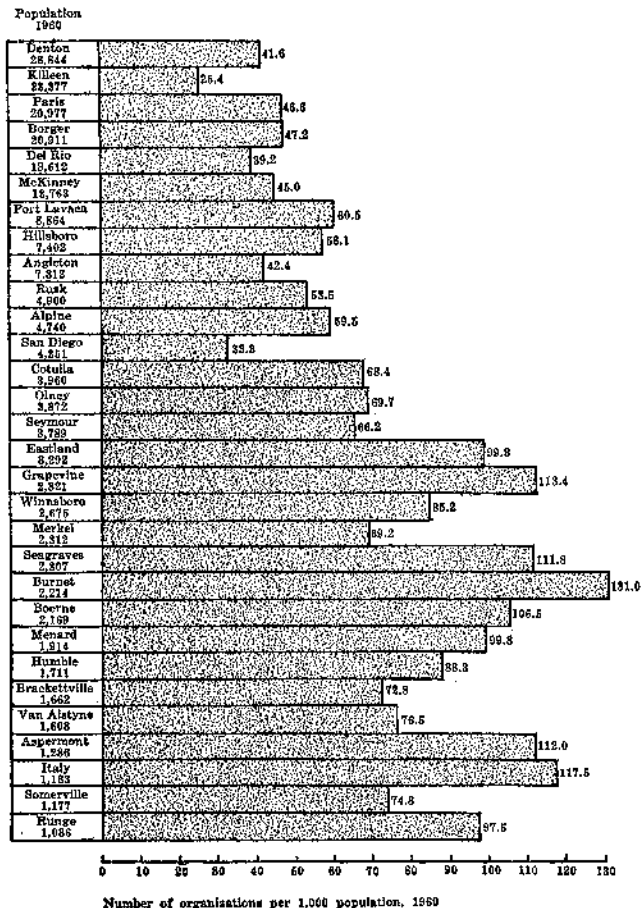


CHART 2  
STATIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POPULATION AND TOTAL NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1960



cities and the total number of organizations per 1,000 population. In this chart, an erratic but definite pattern of inverse relationships is apparent, i.e., smaller cities tend to have a greater number of organizations per 1,000 population than the larger ones. Inspection of Chart 2 reveals that some cities are exceptions to the relationship, but, generally, the pattern is clear-cut. Note, for example, that all of the cities with less than 4,000 population have a greater number of organizations per 1,000 population than the cities of larger size.

#### Analysis of Change

The relationships between changes in population and changes in the number of organizations were analyzed

the number of organizations. Closer inspection of the chart, however, reveals some rather extreme exceptions to this generalization. McKinney gained more than 5,000 inhabitants but gained only six organizations, while Hillsboro lost 628 inhabitants yet gained 137 organizations. Every city which lost population from 1940 to 1960 experienced an increase in the total number of organizations. During the same period, the city of Runge gained 48 inhabitants but lost 20 organizations. Such cases clearly suggest that factors other than change in population size may have an appreciable influence on change in number of organizations.

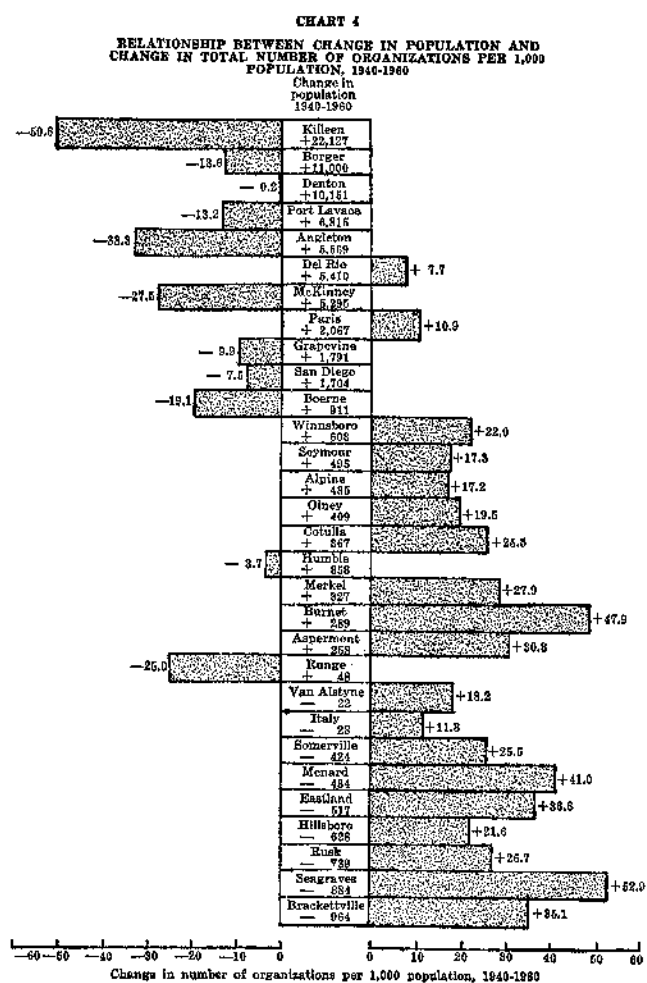
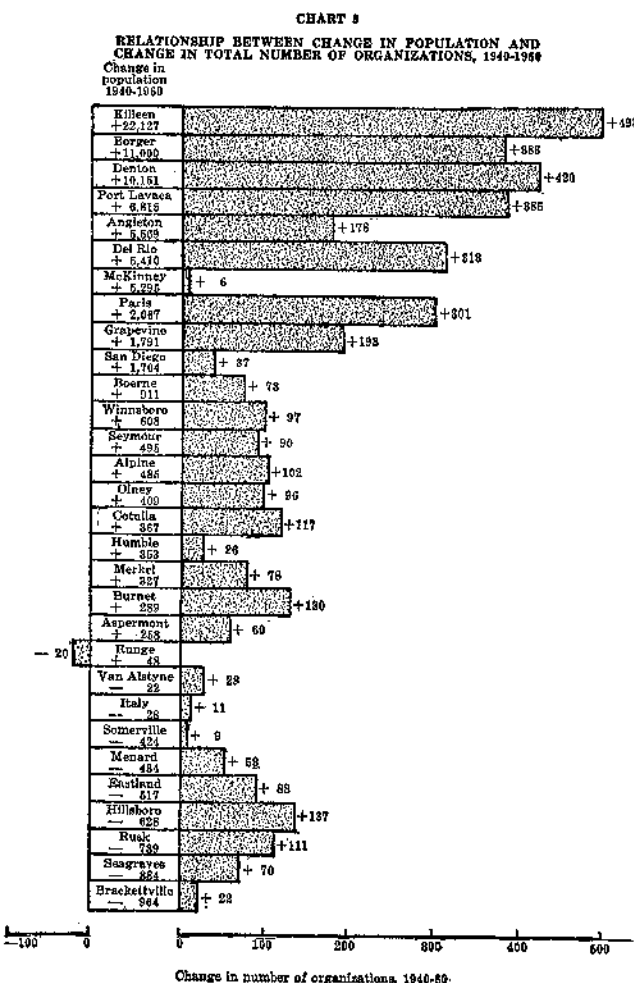
One very important aspect of the relationship between change in number of organizations and change in popu-

lation is not revealed in Chart 3. Computations based on related data in Tables 1 and 2 show that, even among cities that fit the pattern in Chart 3, the percentage increase in organization is far less than the percentage increase in population. For example, had the proportional increase in organizations at Killeen been equivalent to the proportional increase in population, Killeen would have had 1,777 organizations in 1960 rather than 593.

Change in the total number of organizations per 1,000 population. Chart 4 shows the relation of change in population size to change in the total number of organiza-

tion. In the remaining group of 10 cities that gained population and 9 cities that lost population, only Humble and Runge did not experience an increase in the number of organizations per 1,000 population.

The inverse relationship between change in population size and change in number of organizations per 1,000 population is consistent with, and can be best explained by, the earlier observation that the percentage increase in organizations is generally far less than the percentage change in population. Because the number of organizations does not change in direct proportion to population,



tions per 1,000 population. A general pattern of inverse relationships is evident. Large increases in population are generally associated with decreases in the number of organizations per 1,000 population. Small increases in population and decreases in population appear to be associated with increases in the number of organizations per 1,000 population. Killeen, with the greatest increase in population, experienced the greatest decrease in the number of organizations per 1,000 population. Seagraves, with the second largest loss in population, gained the greatest number of organizations per 1,000 population. In the group of cities that experienced substantial gains in population, only Del Rio and Paris failed to show a decrease in the number of organizations per 1,000 popu-

an increase in the latter results in a smaller number of organizations per capita (i.e., per 1,000 population in this case). The fact that the number of organizations does not increase in direct proportion to increases in population also explains why large cities, as shown in Chart 2, have a low number of organizations per 1,000 population.

Change in the number of business organizations. Thus far the relation of changes in population size to changes in the total number of organizations of all kinds has been considered. Analyses of changes in the number of business organizations, governmental organizations, and non-economic voluntary associations may perhaps be more meaningful.

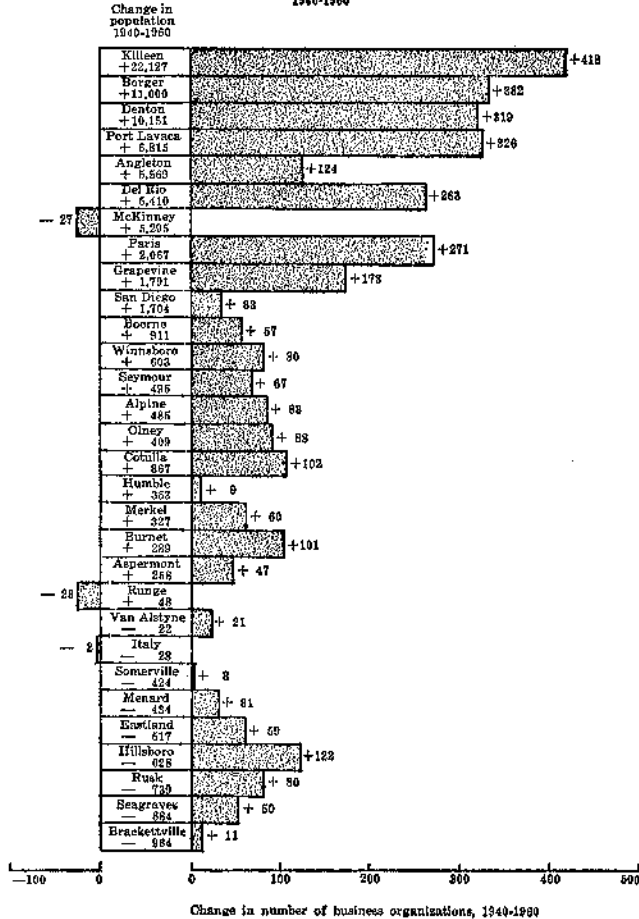
The relationship between change in population size and

change in the number of business organizations is shown in Chart 5. It is readily apparent that large increases in population are generally associated with large increases in the number of business organizations, but some cities are perplexing exceptions to this rule. In McKinney, for example, an increase of 5,295 inhabitants was accompanied by a loss of 27 businesses. Runge gained 48 inhabitants but lost 23 businesses. When these cases are compared to the cities that lost population but gained business organizations, the need for further research is clearly emphasized.

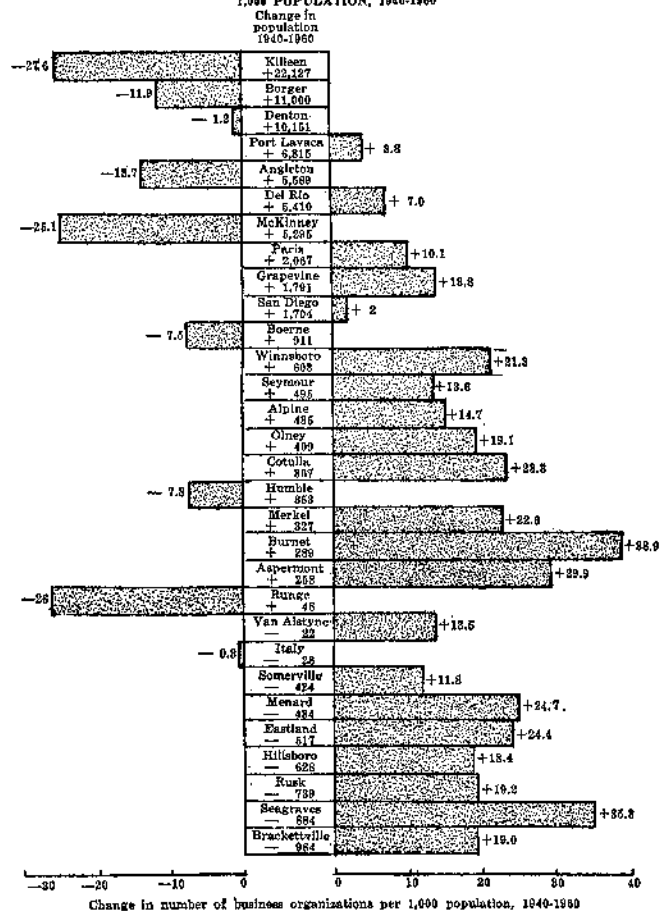
*Change in the number of business organizations per*

Angleton, Del Rio, and McKinney were accompanied by large increases in the number of governmental organizations. Somerville, Hillsboro, and Brackettville lost population and also lost governmental organizations, but 6 other cities that lost population showed an increase in the number of governmental organizations. Rusk, for example, gained 12 governmental organizations while losing 739 inhabitants. Among the 21 cities that gained population, a pattern of direct relationships between increase in population and increase in the number of governmental organizations is discernible, but there are several exceptions. Burnet is a case in point. This city gained only

**CHART 5**  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGE IN POPULATION AND CHANGE IN NUMBER OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, 1940-1960



**CHART 6**  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGE IN POPULATION AND CHANGE IN NUMBER OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1940-1960



1,000 population. As shown by Chart 6, large gains in population are generally accompanied by a decrease, or a very small increase, in the number of business organizations per 1,000 population. Small gains in population and losses in population are generally accompanied by an increase in the number of business organizations per 1,000 population. Boerne, Humble, and Runge, however, show small increases in population and rather substantial decreases in the number of business organizations per 1,000 population.

*Change in the number of governmental organizations.* Chart 7 relates change in population to change in the number of governmental organizations. Large increases in population at Killeen, Borger, Denton, Port Lavaca,

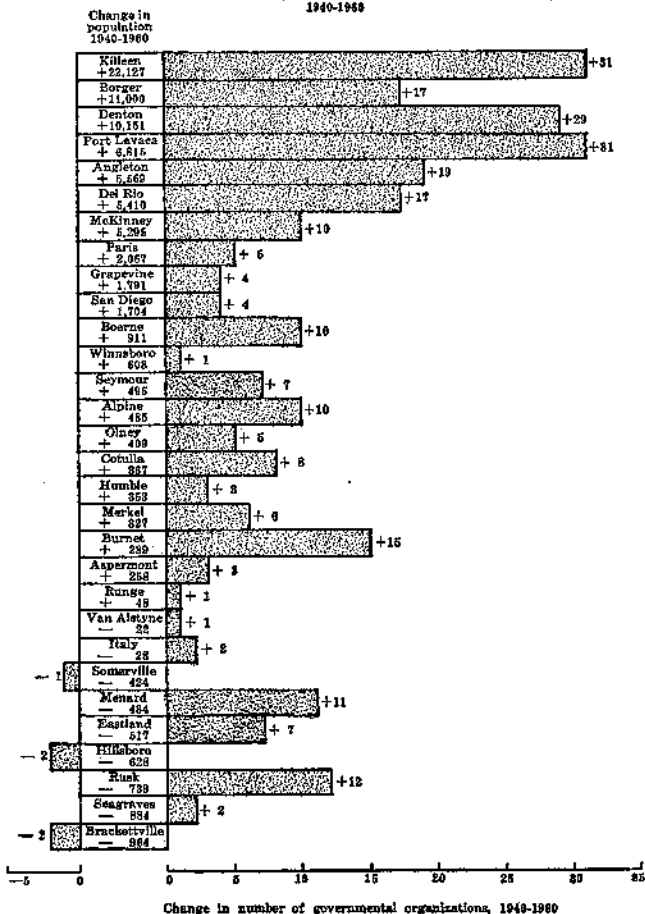
289 inhabitants but gained almost as many governmental organizations as Borger, where the increase in population was 11,000. On the basis of this chart, one might conjecture that the trend has been toward more government regardless of changes in population.

*Change in the number of governmental organizations per 1,000 population.* The relationship between change in population and change in the number of governmental organizations per 1,000 population is treated in Chart 8. The pattern displayed in this chart is one of a general inverse relationship between the variables. Thirteen of the cities that gained population show a decrease in the number of governmental organizations per 1,000 population, and all of the 9 cities that lost population show

an increase in the number of governmental organizations per 1,000 population. The change in both population and the number of governmental organizations per 1,000 population was quite small at Seymour, Alpine, Olney, Cotulla, Merkel, Burnet, and Runge. Humble and Aspermont showed small gains in population and a moderate decrease in the number of governmental organizations per 1,000 population. It should also be noted that the number of governmental organizations per 1,000 population did not change at Paris, which indicates that the change in the number of governmental organizations in this city was directly proportional to change in population.

CHART 7

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGE IN POPULATION TO CHANGE IN NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS 1940-1960



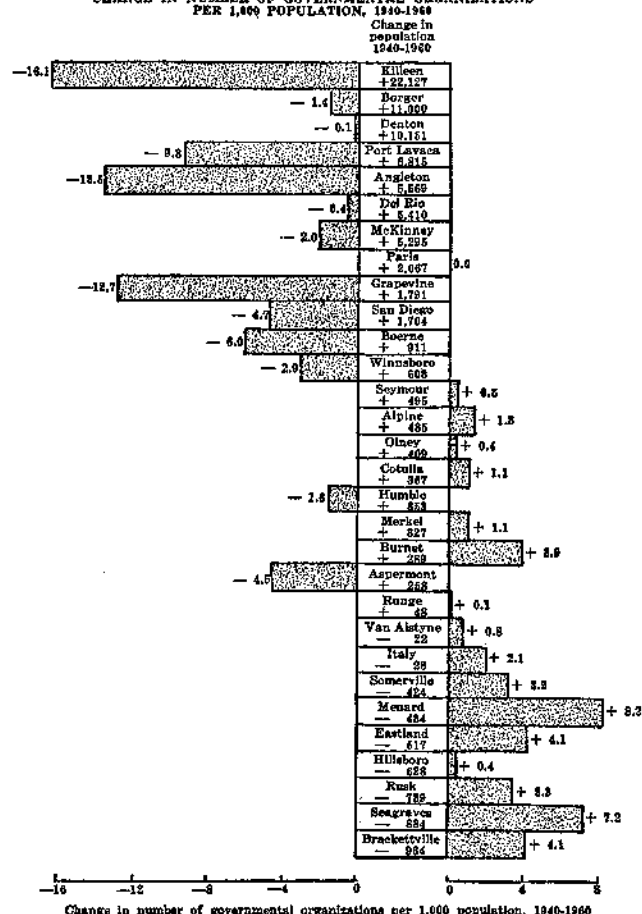
Change in the number of noneconomic voluntary associations. Chart 9 portrays the relation of change in population to change in the number of noneconomic voluntary associations. Three major features of this chart are worthy of comment. First, no city in the sample lost noneconomic voluntary associations during the twenty-year period. Second, among the 21 cities that gained population, there is a definite pattern of positive relationship between increase in population and increase in the number of noneconomic voluntary associations. Third, 4 of the cities that lost population (Eastland, Hillsboro, Rusk, and Seagraves) show larger increases in noneconomic voluntary associations than 13 of the cities that gained

population. San Diego gained 1,704 inhabitants but experienced no change in the number of noneconomic voluntary associations. As might be expected, this group of organizations appears to be less sensitive to changes in population than either business or governmental organizations.

Change in the number of noneconomic voluntary associations per 1,000 population. Chart 10, the final one in the series, shows the relationship between change in population and change in the number of noneconomic voluntary associations per 1,000 population. A very irregular pattern of inverse relationships between the two variables

CHART 8

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGE IN POPULATION AND CHANGE IN NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1940-1960



is evident. Eight of the 11 cities with the largest gains in population show a decrease in the number of noneconomic voluntary associations per 1,000 population, while the remaining 3 cities show small increases. The 9 cities that lost population show substantial increases in the number of noneconomic voluntary associations per 1,000 population.

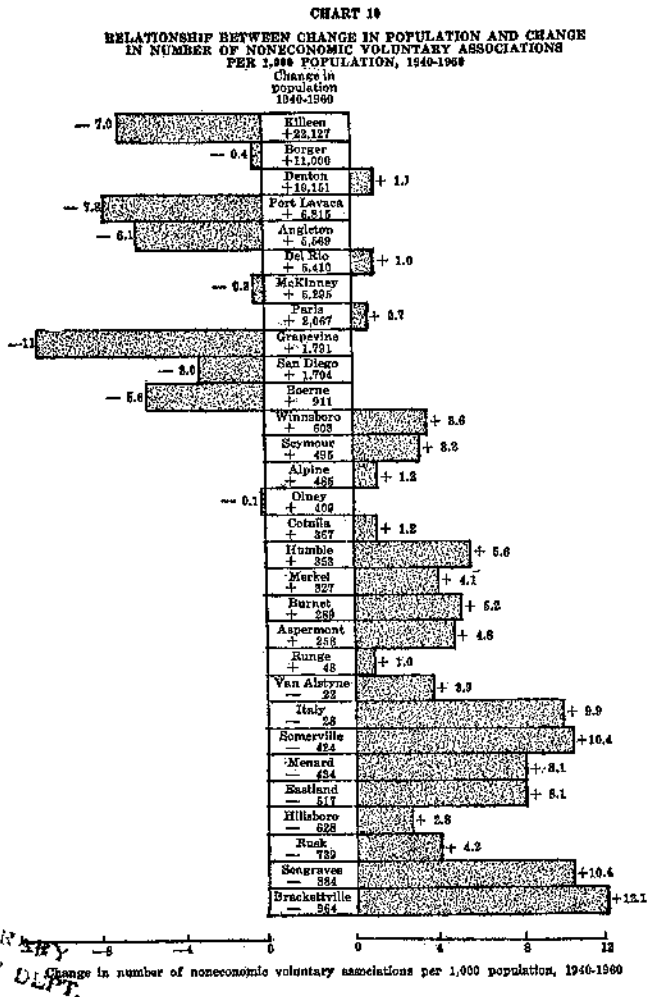
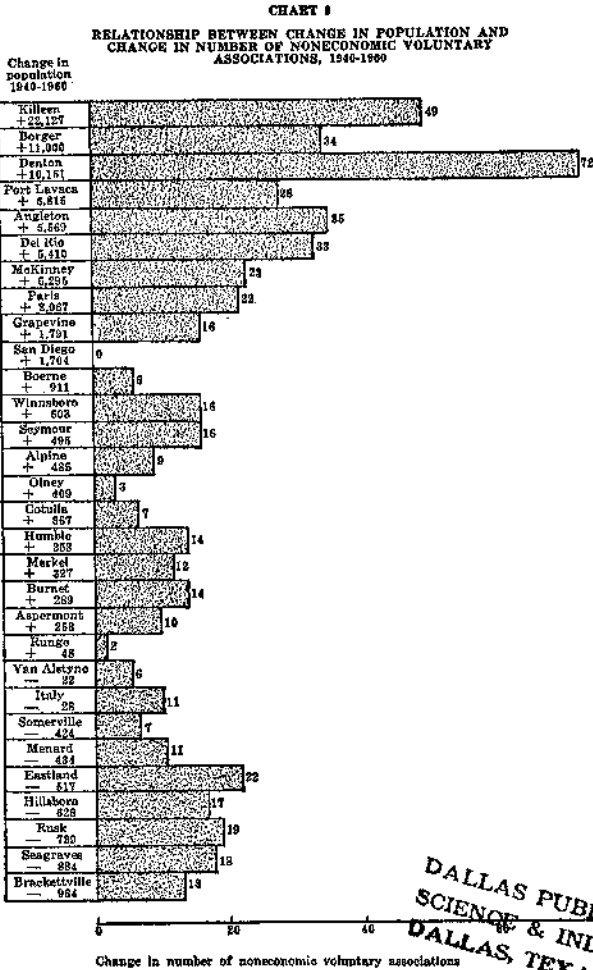
### Summary and Conclusions

In the preceding analyses, the relationship between changes in population and changes in the number of business organizations, governmental organizations, and noneconomic voluntary associations in 30 Texas cities during the twenty-year period 1940 to 1960 have been considered.

The results of these analyses can be summarized as follows:

1. Generally,<sup>13</sup> the greater the increase in population, the greater the increase in all types of organizations (business, governmental, and noneconomic voluntary associations).
2. Generally, the greater the increase in population, the greater the decrease in all types of organizations per 1,000 population.

organizations. And, also without exception, there is a negative correlation between absolute change in population and absolute change in the number of organizations per 1,000 population. That there are many exceptions to each relationship is clearly revealed by the fact that the values of the coefficients do not closely approach the maximum positive value of +1.00 or the maximum negative value of -1.00. However, the values of the coefficients are far removed from .00, the point of no relationship, and all of them are of substantial magnitude.



3. Generally, organizations of all types increased, regardless of population change, but less in cities with a declining population.

4. Generally, cities with a declining population experienced an increase in all types of organizations per 1,000 population, while growing cities experienced a decrease in all types of organizations per 1,000 population.

Table 3 provides a statistical summary of the findings in terms of rank-order coefficients of correlation.<sup>14</sup> Without exception there is positive correlation between change in population and change in the number of all types of

Since these findings show that changes in population are accompanied by changes in the number of organizations, the limited objectives of this study have been achieved. On the other hand, several aspects of these relationships deserve further comment. Rapidly growing cities usually experience an increase in the number of organizations but a decrease in the number of organizations per 1,000 population. In other words, the population of these cities is increasing at a more rapid rate than the number of organizations. From this evidence, it may be deduced that the business organizations will experience an increase in the volume of sales, governmental organizations will experience an increase in administrative workload, and the noneconomic voluntary associations will experience an increase in membership.

**Table 3**  
**RANK-ORDER COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION BETWEEN**  
**CHANGE IN POPULATION AND CHANGE IN**  
**TEN OTHER VARIABLES**

Variable	Coefficient of correlation between change in population and stated variable
Change in total number of organizations.....	+ .60
Change in total number of organizations per 1,000 population .....	- .77
Change in number of business organizations.....	+ .61
Change in number of business organizations per 1,000 population .....	- .61
Change in number of governmental organizations..	+ .66
Change in number of governmental organizations per 1,000 population.....	- .79
Change in number of non-economic voluntary organizations .....	+ .45
Change in number of non-economic voluntary organizations per 1,000 population.....	- .83

It has also been shown that smaller gains in population, as well as losses in population, may be accompanied by an increase in the number of organizations and an increase in the number of organizations per 1,000 population. In many of these cases, the number of organizations has increased more rapidly than the population. The cities in this group may be expected to experience a decrease in the volume of sales of the business

organizations, a decrease in the administrative workload of the governmental organizations, and a decline in the membership of the noneconomic voluntary associations. Such deductions as those above go beyond the actual findings of the study, but are consistent with the findings of other investigations and serve to indicate the far-reaching consequences of change in population.

The fact that cities with declining populations experienced increases in number of organizations (though less than growing cities) is of considerable significance. As noted earlier, numerous Texas cities, particularly the small ones, have lost population over recent decades. One might anticipate that the number of organizations in these cities declined along with the loss in population, but the present findings indicate otherwise. A decline in organizations may take place eventually (i.e., as a long-range consequence), but it is clear that a decline in organizations is not an immediate effect of a decrease in population.

The most obvious need in further research is for studies of cities that are exceptions to the general relationship between change in population and change in organizations. The identification of such deviant cases in the present study will serve as a point of departure for subsequent research on factors other than population size which influence the growth of organizations in communities.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Representative of these early studies are: C. R. Hoffer, *A Study of Town-County Relationships* (Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Special Bulletin 181, 1928); J. H. Kolb and R. A. Polson, *Trends in Town-County Relations* (University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 117, 1933); Paul H. Landis, *The Growth and Decline of South Dakota Trade Centers* (South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 279, 1933); William J. Reilley, "Methods for the Study of Retail Relationships," *The University of Texas Bulletin*, No. 2944 (November 1929), pp. 1-50; T. Lynn Smith, *Farm Trade Centers in Louisiana, 1901-1931* (Louisiana State University Bulletin 234, 1933); Carle C. Zimmerman, *Farm Trade Centers in Minnesota* (University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 269, 1930).

<sup>2</sup>R. D. McKenzie, *The Metropolitan Community* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1933).

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 72-76.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 323.

<sup>5</sup>A. H. Hawley, "An Ecological Study of Urban Service Institutions," *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 6 (October 1941), pp. 629-639.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 636.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 631-632.

<sup>8</sup>See particularly: Colin Clark, "The Economic Function of a City in Relation to its Size," *Econometrica*, Vol. 13 (April 1945), pp. 97-113; Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life, *Report No. 12, Service Centers* (Regina, Saskatchewan, 1957); Clarence Schettler, "Relation of City Size to Economic Function," *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 8 (February 1943), pp. 60-82; and Leonard Tobkin and Edgar Z. Palmer, *Types of Businesses in Nebraska Towns* (University of Nebraska Publication No. 186, Business Research Bulletin No. 57, 1954).

<sup>9</sup>The term "small urban place" refers to places that: (1) were outside of Urbanized Areas in 1960 and (2) had at least 1,000 inhabitants in 1940, 1950, and 1960.

<sup>10</sup>As defined by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, an Urbanized Area consists of one or more cities of at least 50,000 inhabitants or two or more cities in the same vicinity with that combined population and the surrounding closely settled territory.

<sup>11</sup>The organizational data were collected and reported by 30 assistant field workers (one in each city) who were temporarily employed for

this study. Insofar as possible, the selection of the field workers was limited to individuals with a broad knowledge of the community and access to local records. The probability of some reporting error is, however, acknowledged.

<sup>12</sup>In all cases the analysis is concerned with absolute change and not percentage or proportional change. The difference can be illustrated by a hypothetical city in which the population increased from 10,000 to 15,000, and the number of total organizations per 1,000 population declined from 40 to 30. The absolute changes are 5,000 and 10, respectively, while the corresponding percentage changes are +50.0 and -25.0. In the charts used throughout this report, the 30 cities are arranged in a vertical column which shows, in rank order, the absolute change in population over the twenty-year period. The vertical column does not show proportional changes in population. The lengths of the horizontal bars, however, are proportional to the absolute changes in the number of organizations. A chart showing proportional changes in both variables might have been more satisfying to a purist in graphic presentation, but its complexity would have outweighed its utility in this study.

<sup>13</sup>The term "generally" is employed in each of the summarizing statements to emphasize the fact that certain cities are exceptions to the statement.

<sup>14</sup>The method of computing the rank-order coefficients of correlation involves statistical procedures which cannot be effectively discussed in this paper. It may be noted, however, that the coefficient of correlation indicates the degree and direction of association between two variables. A coefficient of plus or minus .20, for example, indicates very little association; a coefficient of plus or minus .50 indicates a fairly substantial correlation; and a coefficient of plus or minus .90 shows very high correlation. When the coefficient is preceded by a minus sign, the correlation is negative and indicates that an inverse, rather than a direct, relationship exists between two variables. Thus, in the way of examples, a coefficient of +.90 between change in population size and number of organizations would indicate that a city which ranks high with regard to the former is very likely to rank high with regard to the latter and that a city with a low rank on increase in population size is very likely to rank low with regard to increase in number of organizations. On the other hand, a coefficient of -.90 would indicate that a city with a low rank on one of the variables is likely to rank high with regard to the other variable.

RETAIL SALES TRENDS BY KINDS OF BUSINESS

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce

MAY RETAIL TRADE IN TEXAS

by Robert M. Lockwood

FOLLOWING THE SLIGHT DECLINE EXPERIENCED DURING April, Texas retail sales improved somewhat in May, elevating the seasonally adjusted index to 114.2% of the 1957-59 average, a level still somewhat below the 1963 high of 115.5% recorded in March. The May index was an even percentage point better than the 113.2% registered by the April index of retail sales. At \$1,053.3 million, the seasonally adjusted estimate of total retail sales in May stood 4% above the April level and 1% above the figure for May 1962.

The increased strength of the durable-goods category was largely responsible for the improvement in the state retail sales picture in May. The estimated total unadjusted durable-goods sales of \$396.5 million were 8% ahead of the April figure, while the durable-goods index advanced to 122.4% from its April level of 117.3%, an increase of more than 4%.

As in April, the most striking departure from normal seasonal buying trends in May occurred in the automotive stores category. In April automotive stores sales declined 4% instead of gaining their normal 7%; May sales in this category were up 7% in a month in which they normally register no increase at all. By increasing 7% instead of their usual 5%, May sales by lumber, building material, and hardware outlets combined with the strong automotive stores activity to offset the seasonally abnormal performance of the furniture and household appliance category. Although the sales of furniture and household appliance stores increased 15% in May, seasonal expectations indicated a gain of 20%.

Kind of business	Number of reporting establishments	Percent change			
		Normal seasonal*		Actual	
		May from Apr	May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962	Jan-May 1963 from Jan-May 1962
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>					
Automotive stores†	259	**	+ 7	+ 4	+ 6
Furniture & household appliance stores†	169	+20	+15	+ 4	+ 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	265	+ 5	+ 7	- 5	**
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>					
Apparel stores	311	- 2	-11	- 2	- 1
Drug stores	187	+ 3	+ 5	**	+ 1
Eating and drinking places	101	+ 4	+ 4	**	**
Food stores	327	+ 2	+ 4	- 2	+ 2
Gasoline and service stations	235	+ 5	+ 3	**	**
General merchandise stores†	333	+ 5	- 1	**	+ 1
Other retail stores†	272	+ 5	+ 7	+ 2	+ 3

\*Average seasonal change from preceding month to current month.

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.

†Includes kinds of business other than classification listed.

The Spotty Movement of Nondurables

Perhaps largely responsible for the decline of 1.1 points in the nondurable-goods index in May were the apparel stores. Although seasonal expectations indicated a 2% decline in this category from April, apparel stores sales fell 11% in May. Another source of difficulty was the general merchandise stores sales, which fell 1% instead of increasing by an anticipated 5%. Gasoline and service station sales, which improved by 3%, failed to achieve the normal seasonal expectation of a 5% gain over April activity. With a single exception, buying of all other non-

PRIMARY MARKETS FOR QUALITY MERCHANDISE, TEXAS VS. UNITED STATES

A recent survey of the primary markets for quality merchandise ranked the trade areas of the United States according to various indexes. The study identified 40 primary markets, which account collectively for 54% to 68% of the national total for the indexes used to rank the trade areas.

These primary market areas include the Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston trade areas, which are ranked twelfth and fourteenth, respectively. Comparative data for these trade areas are summarized below, with sales figures in millions of dollars.

	Dallas-Fort Worth trade area <sup>1</sup>			Houston trade area <sup>2</sup>		
	Area	As percent of U. S.	As percent of 40 primary markets	Area	As percent of U. S.	As percent of 40 primary markets
Retail sales <sup>3</sup>	\$ 2,251.6	1.12	2.07	\$1,877.0	.94	1.73
Women's ready-to-wear stores sales <sup>3</sup>	44.4	1.10	1.76	\$ 98.8	.97	1.54
Department stores sales <sup>3</sup>	\$ 243.5	1.82	2.70	\$ 141.8	1.06	1.67
Registrations of new price class 4 passenger cars <sup>4</sup>	3,558	1.14	1.76	8,023	.97	1.50
Families with incomes of \$15,000 and over <sup>5</sup>	23,739	1.15	1.67	20,210	.98	1.42
Families with incomes of \$25,000 and over <sup>5</sup>	7,773	1.35	1.95	6,441	1.12	1.62
Population <sup>5</sup> (thousands)	1,692.6	.94	1.90	1,569.1	.88	1.76

<sup>1</sup>Includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Rockwall, and Tarrant counties.

<sup>2</sup>Includes Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, and Montgomery counties.

<sup>3</sup>For year 1958.

<sup>4</sup>For year 1961. Price class 4 cars are new cars which sold for \$4,101 or more in 1961.

<sup>5</sup>As of 1960.

Source: Department of Market Research, The New Yorker Magazine.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES

Classification	May 1963 (millions of dollars)	Jan-May 1963	Percent change		
			May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962	Jan-May 1963 from Jan-May 1962
			TOTAL	\$1,053.3	\$4,924.3
Durable goods*	396.5	1,863.7	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5
Nondurable goods	656.3	3,060.6	+ 2	- 1	+ 2

\*Contains automotive stores, furniture stores, and lumber, building material, and hardware stores.

durables was brisker than usual at this time of the year. Eating and drinking places performed as expected in May, gaining 4% over April. Drug store sales were 5% instead of the anticipated 3% above April levels. Food stores, which customarily improve their April sales by 2% in May, reflected a buying increase of 4% over the previous month. The miscellaneous category, other retail stores, improved its sales levels by 7% instead of by the anticipated 5% April-to-May increase.

National Retail Sales and Consumer Trends

Preliminary figures covering retail sales throughout the United States indicate that total retail sales, adjusted for seasonal variations and trading day differences, remained unchanged from their April level, compared with the slightly less than 1% increase in the level of the seasonally adjusted index of total retail sales in Texas. Durable-goods sales nationally declined 1% in May. For the same period, durable-goods sales in Texas advanced more than 4% in the adjusted index. Nondurable goods stores throughout the United States reported adjusted May sales 1% better than April activity, compared with a decline in Texas of about 1% in the seasonally adjusted index of nondurables buying.

An interesting national trend has been noted recently in the sales and redemptions of Series E and H savings bonds. Although redemptions exceeded sales in every

month last year, sales of both series have exceeded redemptions in each of the first five months of 1963. The \$410 million in sales of savings bonds in May exceeded redemptions by \$35 million. The total value of Series E and H bonds outstanding at the end of May, \$46.2 billion, was almost \$1.4 billion greater than the comparable 1962 figure.

Cash savings—individuals' new savings in financial form—attained a record level of \$7.2 billion in the United States in the first quarter of this year, the most new savings put away in any quarter since World War II. Consistent with recent trends, savings and loan associations experienced the greatest savings gains, while bank savings increased at a lower rate than in 1962.

POSTAL RECEIPTS

City	April 27- May 24 1963	Percent change	
		April 27- March 30- April 26 1963	April 27- May 24 1963 from April 28- May 25 1962
Alice	\$19,315	+ 14	+ 30
Alvia	9,191	+ 3	+ 14
Angleton	8,931	+ 14	+ 27
Ballinger	4,695	- 3	+ 32
Bellaire	39,214	- 1	+ 35
Belton	14,976	+ 10	+ 59
Breckenridge	7,686	+ 18	+ 15
Brownfield	11,359	+ 7	+ 23
Canyon	5,780	+ 6	+ 5
Carrizo Springs	3,095	- 5	+ 11
Carthage	6,497	+ 8	+ 13
Childress	6,547	+ 19	+ 29
Cleveland	5,662	+ 3	+ 24
Coleman	6,970	+ 1	+ 22
Columbus	4,973	+ 36	+ 70
Commerce	7,375	+ 16	+ 74
Crockett	6,703	+ 70	+ 42
Cuero	6,561	- 6	+ 22
Dalhart	6,153	+ 17	+ 20
Dumas	8,077	+ 45	+ 32
El Campo	9,921	- 7	+ 4
Electra	4,424	+ 3	+ 43
Freeport	15,388	- 11	+ 22
Gainesville	13,322	- 6	+ 10
Galena Park	6,334	+ 14	+ 33
Georgetown	6,076	**	+ 36
Gilmer	8,535	+ 71	+ 38
Gonzales	9,335	+ 91	+ 59
Groves	8,976	+ 43	+ 33
Hillsboro	7,529	- 4	+ 22
Huntsville	10,965	- 4	- 27
Hurst	8,772	+ 1	+ 21
Irving	46,560	+ 36	+ 13
Kenedy	4,538	+ 17	+ 51
Kerrville	13,613	- 9	+ 9
La Grange	5,332	+ 12	+ 35
Lake Jackson	7,073	+ 34	+ 30
Liberty	7,900	+ 11	+ 13
Marlin	7,332	- 6	+ 66
Navasota	5,399	+ 5	+ 2
Pittsburg	4,299	- 2	...
Port Lavaca	9,600	- 4	+ 30
Quanah	6,018	+ 44	+ 15
Refugio	4,196	- 8	+ 9
Richardson	39,609	+ 19	+ 56
Rusk	6,625	+ 32	+ 43
Stephenville	9,149	- 5	+ 9
Taft	2,913	+ 2	+ 3
Wharton	8,431	+ 9	+ 6
Yoakum	13,513	- 17	+ 16

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.

CREDIT RATIOS IN DEPARTMENT AND APPAREL STORES

Classification	Number of reporting stores	Ratio of credit sales to net sales*		Ratio of collections to outstandings†	
		May 1963	May 1962	May 1963	May 1962
		ALL STORES	49	69.7	69.6
BY CITIES					
Austin	4	66.8	66.6	46.2	47.0
Dallas	3	63.9	69.5	45.3	46.0
Houston	6	66.3	67.6	28.3	28.1
San Antonio	5	72.5	63.7	34.9	37.6
Waco	4	57.4	53.3	35.9	37.1
BY TYPE OF STORE					
Department stores					
(over \$1 million)	14	71.1	71.3	31.3	32.0
Department stores					
(under \$1 million)	10	57.0	57.8	37.7	33.8
Dry goods and apparel stores	4	73.3	74.1	55.3	53.4
Women's specialty shops	11	64.9	65.9	33.0	37.3
Men's clothing stores	10	67.3	60.7	39.3	39.2
BY VOLUME OF NET SALES					
\$1,500,000 and over	17	70.6	71.1	33.0	33.0
\$500,000 to \$1,500,000	13	61.7	56.4	39.7	41.2
\$250,000 to \$500,000	7	56.2	55.9	42.5	42.7
Less than \$250,000	12	56.0	57.6	33.6	33.0

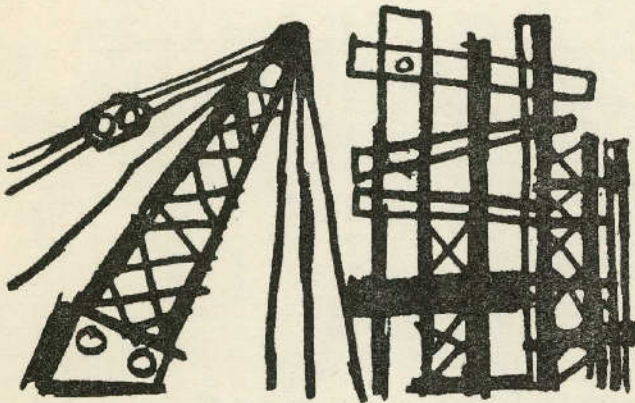
\*Credit sales divided by net sales.

†Collections during the month as a percent of accounts unpaid on the first of the month.



# BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS IN MAY

by James J. Kelly



THE INDEX OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS in May was 136.7% of the 1957-59 base period, 10% over the April value of the seasonally adjusted index and 6% above the May 1962 level. The index in May compared favorably with the record high established in February and March when the index stood at 139.5 and 137.1, respectively. Since the index records permits granted by municipalities and is, in effect, a statement of intentions to build, indications are that expenditures for building in Texas should remain at a fairly high level for the next quarter.

Analysis of the major components of the index reveals that nonresidential building authorizations continued at a strong pace, while the index of permits to build residential structures pushed into a new high level. The seasonally adjusted index of residential construction authorized in May was 133.3% of the 1957-59 average month. At this level, permits issued were 14% above what the index showed for April and 11% above the index for May 1962. The rise in the residential index was attributable to an increase in permits let for the construction of apartment buildings.

Permits to build residential structures, including apartments, are normally expected to increase in March, April, and May of each year. This year, after lagging in the first four months at or below the average level of 1962, the index of residential construction authorized reached a new high with the May figure of 133.3. The surge in permits to build apartments was accompanied by increases in permits to build one-family and multiple-family dwellings.

The index of nonresidential building authorized in Texas in May rose 10% from April to 144.9% of the base period of 1957-59 when adjusted for seasonal variation. The May 1963 index was 3% above the same month last year. Nonresidential construction authorizations pushed the index to high levels in February and March, when it was 175.9 and 152.4, respectively, and, although it did not reach that high in May, the index was substantially above the 1962 average of 135.7.

The unadjusted estimates of dollar values of building authorized in Texas showed total construction permits of \$144.8 million in May, a 9% increase over April. The five-month total for 1963 was \$694.5 million, up 7% over the estimated value of construction permits for the first five months of 1962.

## Residential Construction

Permits to build residential structures, including one-family dwellings, multiple-family dwellings, and apartment buildings, were up 11% in May from April to an estimated total of \$82.5 million. This growth in May brought the total valuation in the first five months of 1963 to an estimated \$373.5 million, 4% above the estimate for the comparable period in 1962.

## APARTMENT BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Metropolitan area	Jan-May 1963 Value	No. of units	Percent change	
			Value	No. of units
Abilene	1,025	105	+144	+119
Amarillo	2,821	267	+535	+331
Austin	8,297	958	+103	+68
Beaumont-Port Arthur	264	46	-72	-49
Corpus Christi	1,480	188	+151	+96
Dallas	36,189	6,433	+126	+82
El Paso	570	96	-44	-43
Fort Worth	2,289	539	+242	+272
Galveston	875	145	**	**
Houston	40,727	7,002	+43	+38
Lubbock	555	111	-66	-44
Midland	250	40	**	**
San Antonio	2,801	559	+27	+18
Texarkana	295	77	**	**
Tyler	1,430	275	**	**
Waco	2,496	351	+445	+313
Wichita Falls	1,013	162	+1,458	+1,057
Total metropolitan areas	103,877	17,849	+80	+64
Outside metropolitan areas	2,886	525	+18	+36
Total for state	106,263	17,874	+78	+63

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.

Permits to build apartments provided the strongest upward force in the residential segment with a 42% increase in May over April to an estimated \$28.2 million of permits issued. There were \$53.0 million in permits authorized in May for the construction of one-family homes, almost the same amount authorized as in April. Multiple-family dwellings were authorized for \$29.5 million, an increase over April of 38%.

In the first five months of 1963, permits to build one-family dwellings were trailing by 11% the amount issued in the five-month period of 1962. The cumulative value of permits issued for the two five-month periods showed multiple-family dwellings and apartment buildings with

increases of 69% in each category. Plans to build one-family homes in Texas in 1963 are moving at a much slower pace than plans for construction of other types of residences.

### Nonresidential Construction

The unadjusted value of nonresidential authorizations in Texas in May rose 9% over April to an estimated \$47.6 million. In the first five months of 1963, nonresidential authorizations rose to \$245.8 million, an 8% increase over the total recorded for the first five months of 1962.

### ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce

Classification	May 1963 (thousands of dollars)	Jan-May 1963	Percent change	
			May 1963 from Apr 1963	Jan-May 1963 from Jan-May 1962
ALL PERMITS	\$144,819	\$694,470	+ 9	+ 7
New construction	130,053	619,277	+ 10	+ 6
Residential				
(housekeeping)	82,497	373,503	+ 11	+ 4
One-family dwellings	62,962	260,306	**	- 11
Multiple-family dwellings	29,535	113,197	+ 38	+ 69
Nonresidential buildings	47,556	245,774	+ 9	+ 8
Nonhousekeeping buildings (residential)	1,595	8,690	+ 40	+ 32
Amusement buildings	966	23,062	- 21	+427
Churches	3,473	13,259	+ 29	- 24
Industrial buildings	4,427	21,355	+ 96	+ 34
Garages (commercial and private)	1,148	3,663	+105	+ 23
Service stations	1,284	5,400	+ 33	- 10
Hospitals and institutions	6,543	19,375	+ 18	- 20
Office-bank buildings	7,642	44,819	- 6	- 4
Works and utilities	2,070	10,297	- 45	- 16
Educational buildings	11,840	57,456	+ 12	+ 44
Stores and mercantile buildings	5,348	30,310	- 9	- 26
Other buildings and structures	1,215	7,678	+ 29	- 22
Additions, alterations, and repairs	14,766	75,193	- 2	+ 19
METROPOLITAN vs. NONMETROPOLITAN†				
Total metropolitan	121,761	602,075	+ 9	+ 9
Central cities	94,026	479,146	+ 6	+ 8
Outside central cities	27,735	122,929	+ 20	+ 15
Total nonmetropolitan	23,058	92,395	+ 10	- 7
10,000 to 50,000 population	14,166	58,657	+ 9	- 10
Less than 10,000 population	8,892	33,738	+ 12	- 1

†As defined in 1960 Census.

\*\*Change is less than one-half of 1%.

School construction permits were up 12% in May from April to \$11.8 million, and this brought the five-month 1963 total to \$57.4 million, up 44% over the total for the 1962 five-month period.

Permits for the construction of office-bank buildings dropped 6% to \$7.6 million in May. Thus far in 1963, permits to build office-bank buildings were 4% less than the permits issued in the same period in 1962.

Hospital construction permits rose 18% in May to \$6.5 million, bringing this year's cumulative total to \$19.9 million. However, the rate of hospital permits issued

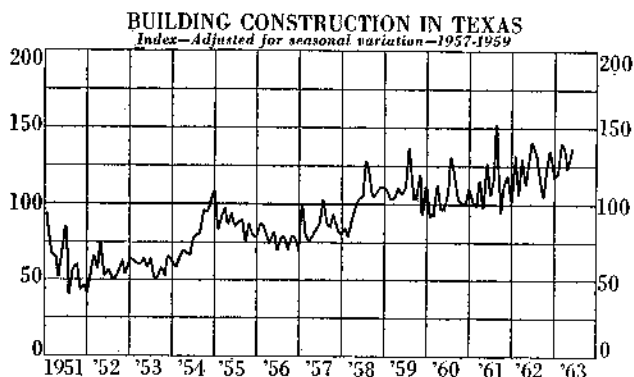
in five months of 1963 was 20% below what it had been in the same period last year.

Permits were issued in May for \$4.4 million of industrial buildings, almost twice the value of such buildings authorized in April. The year-to-date totals showed a 34% increase over the first five months of 1962.

Permits were issued in May for church construction amounting to \$3.5 million. This was an increase of 29% over April permits. Permits to build churches are being issued at a slower rate in 1963. Total authorizations for five months amounted to \$13.3 million, 24% less than those issued in the comparable 1962 period.

### Apartments

In the metropolitan areas of the state, the value of permits issued for one-family residences amounted to \$42.3 million, compared with a total value of permits for



apartment buildings of \$28.0 million. In the five months of 1963, the total value of permits for one-family houses dropped 12% below the total value in the first five months of 1962. A comparison of the two periods shows that value of permits to build apartment buildings was up this year by 80% over the first five months of last year.

As shown in the accompanying table, all but 2.8% of apartment construction authorized in the state in the first five months of 1963 was authorized in 17 of the state's metropolitan areas.

Austin ranked first in the state in per capita apartment authorizations with \$8.3 million in permits to build 953 apartment units in the first five months of 1963. This value was more than twice the amount authorized in the same five months of 1962.

Dallas and Houston tied for second place in the per capita ranking of authorizations to build apartments thus far in 1963. Houston authorized the construction of 7,002 units for a five-month total of \$40.7 million, an increase of 43% over the same 1962 period. Dallas authorized almost the same per capita value by issuing permits for 6,433 units for a value of \$36.2 million. Dallas has grown sharply in this segment of building with 126% more apartment authorizations in the five months of 1963 than in the first five months of 1962.

Ranking fourth in per capita authorizations for apartment construction was Tyler with a total value thus far in 1963 of \$1.4 million.

Waco was the fifth ranking city in per capita authorizations for apartment building with a five-month total value of \$2.5 million. Ranking sixth and seventh were Amarillo and Abilene. Amarillo authorized 267 apartment units for a value of \$2.8 million, and Abilene authorized 105 apartment units for a value of \$1.0 million.

# LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

As a reader's guide to better utility of retail sales data, an average percent change from the preceding month has been computed for each month of the year. This percent change is marked with a dagger (†) following that figure. The next percent change represents the actual change from the preceding month. A large variation in the normal seasonal from the actual figure represents an abnormal month. The third percent change shows the change from the identical period the preceding year. Postal receipt information which is marked by an asterisk (\*) indicates cash receipts received during the four-week postal accounting period ended May 24, 1963, and the percent changes from the preceding period and the comparable period in

the previous year. Annual postal data are for 13 four-week periods falling closest within 1961 and 1962 calendar years. Changes less than one-half of 1 percent are marked with a double asterisk (\*\*). Waco retail sales information is reported in cooperation with the Baylor Bureau of Business Research. End-of-month deposits as reported represent money on deposit in individual demand deposit accounts on the last day of the month and are indicated by the symbol (‡). All population figures are final 1960 census data, with the exceptions of those marked (r) which are official revisions. Figures under Texarkana with the following symbol (§) are for Texarkana, Texas, only.

City and item	Percent change		
	May 1963	May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
<b>ABILENE (pop. 90,368)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 3	- 3
Automotive stores	**†	+ 7	+ 11
Drug stores	+ 3†	+ 3	- 4
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	- 7	- 13
Postal receipts*	\$ 126,690	+ 1	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,178,844	- 41	- 45
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 105,479	- 4	- 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 71,543	- 3	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.4	- 4	- 10
Employment (area)	36,650	**	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,060	- 6	- 15
Percent unemployed (area)	5.8	- 11	+ 18

<b>ALPINE (pop. 4,740)</b>			
Postal receipts	\$ 5,284	- 1	+ 35
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 11,200	- 50	- 91
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,040	+ 8	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 3,641	- 3	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	+ 11	+ 5

<b>AMARILLO (pop. 137,969)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 5†	- 2	+ 1
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 10	+ 3
Automotive stores	**†	- 9	+ 13
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 10	+ 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	**	+ 1
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	+ 5	+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 245,286	+ 1	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,426,548	+ 14	+ 63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 234,594	- 8	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 116,062	- 3	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.9	- 6	- 2
Employment (area)	54,300	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,000	**	+ 9
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	- 12	- 23

<b>ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,888	- 10	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 44,175	- 13	- 72
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,136	- 6	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 7,099	**	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	- 5	+ 14

City and item	Percent change		
	May 1963	May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
<b>ARANSAS PASS (pop. 6,956)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,885	- 4	+ 27
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 128,895	+ 201	+ 85
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,811	+ 19	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 5,927	- 3	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	+ 22	- 4

<b>ARLINGTON (pop. 44,775)</b>			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 4	- 11
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 35	- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 65,153	+ 10	+ 36
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,649,019	+ 46	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 39,903	- 1	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 27,797	+ 1	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	**	- 8
Employment (area)	222,700	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	53,600	+ 1	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	- 5	- 14

<b>ATHENS (pop. 7,086)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,900	+ 20	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 593,000	+ 458	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,023	+ 9	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 9,520	- 2	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	+ 13	**

<b>AUSTIN (pop. 186,545)</b>			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 12	+ 2
Automotive stores	**†	+ 13	+ 4
Drug stores	+ 3†	+ 7	**
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 2	+ 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	+ 11	**
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	+ 6	- 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 5	- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 498,024	+ 5	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,388,373	- 7	- 26
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 340,304	+ 23	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 152,797	- 13	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.8	+ 27	- 8
Employment (area)	86,600	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,880	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	2.3	- 3	+ 27

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1963	Percent change	
		May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
<b>BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)</b>			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	**†	+ 3	- 13
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,088	+ 20	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,214	+ 1	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 21,317	- 4	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	+ 2	+ 5
Nonagricultural placements	68	- 29	- 47

## BAYTOWN (pop. 28,159)

Retail sales			
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 3	- 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,309	- 2	+ 29
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 830,440	+ 32	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 36,161	+ 1	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 31,092	- 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.7	+ 5	+ 2
Employment (area)	559,700	+ 1	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	93,000	+ 1	- 1
Percent unemployed (area)	8.8	**	+ 6

## BEAUMONT (pop. 119,175)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 11	+ 5
Automotive stores	**†	+ 31	+ 7
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	- 1	- 6
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	+ 111	+ 50
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	+ 3	- 8
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 7	- 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 138,510	- 4	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,430,155	- 25	- 28
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 201,337	+ 6	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 103,040	- 4	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.0	+ 7	+ 6
Employment (area)	107,100	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	35,460	+ 2	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	7.6	+ 1	+ 21

## BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,709	- 3	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 62,850	- 26	- 48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,713	+ 9	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,865	- 8	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	+ 10	+ 7
Nonagricultural placements	138	+ 11	- 16

## BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	**†	+ 14	- 1
Drug stores	+ 3†	+ 8	- 13
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	- 1	- 20
Postal receipts*	\$ 40,474	+ 35	+ 45
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 671,242	- 4	+ 70
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 42,796	- 1	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 25,030	- 6	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	+ 4	+ 9
Nonagricultural placements	184	- 2	- 42

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1963	Percent change	
		May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
<b>BISHOP (pop. 3,722)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,199	- 21	- 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,829	- 5	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,287	- 4	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	**	- 6

## BONHAM (pop. 7,357)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,322	+ 31	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 49,300	+ 34	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,276	- 5	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,303	- 3	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	- 4	+ 6

## BORGER (pop. 20,911)

Postal receipts*	\$ 20,560	+ 2	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 205,290	+ 134	+ 37
Nonagricultural placements	170	+ 36	- 13

## BRADY (pop. 5,338)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,331	+ 10	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 34,325	+ 8	- 3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,324	- 13	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,341	+ 1	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	- 14	- 12

## BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,635	- 11	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 157,649	+ 127	+ 179
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,524	- 4	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,036	- 5	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	- 3	+ 7
Nonagricultural placements	48	- 29	- 37

## BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	**†	- 24	- 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 8	+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,961	+ 1	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 147,548	- 49	- 69
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 31,392	- 6	- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 20,059	- 5	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.3	- 4	- 4
Nonagricultural placements	268	+ 11	- 38

## BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 11	- 7
Automotive stores	**†	+ 23	- 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 31,243	- 5	+ 41
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 434,250	+ 1471	+ 4672
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,210	+ 6	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,282	+ 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	+ 5	+ 1
Nonagricultural placements	102	- 8	- 41

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1968	Percent change	
		May 1968 from Apr 1968	May 1968 from May 1967
<b>BRYAN (pop. 27,542)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 10	+ 9
Automotive stores	**†	+ 20	+ 13
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 8	+ 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 17	+ 14
Postal receipts*	24,363	- 6	**
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	225,739	- 2	- 37
Bank debits (thousands) \$	29,785	+ 14	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	18,488	- 1	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.2	+ 13	+ 5
Nonagricultural placements	287	- 13	- 22

## CALDWELL (pop. 2,204)

Postal receipts*	2,884	+ 4	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands) \$	2,806	- 10	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,651	- 4	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.4	- 6	- 9

## CAMERON (pop. 5,640)

Postal receipts*	6,703	- 17	- 18
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,550	- 65	+ 69
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,830	- 1	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	4,693	- 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	**	- 2

## CARROLLTON (pop. 4,242)

Postal receipts*	5,769	- 12	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	510,100	+ 57	+ 352
Bank debits (thousands) \$	6,901	+ 22	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,442	- 13	+ 30
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.3	+ 21	- 9

## CISCO (pop. 4,499)

Postal receipts*	4,752	+ 3	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,833	+ 7	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,622	- 6	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	+ 3	+ 18

## CLEBURNE (pop. 15,381)

Retail sales			
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	+ 17	**
Postal receipts	17,707	+ 4	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	79,773	- 70	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands) \$	12,096	+ 5	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	12,031	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	+ 5	- 4
Employment (area)	222,700	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	53,600	+ 1	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	- 5	- 14

## CLUTE (pop. 4,501)

Postal receipts*	2,259	+ 7	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	138,450	+ 1686	+ 640
Bank debits (thousands) \$	1,372	+ 4	- 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,376	- 2	- 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	+ 6	+ 6

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1968	Percent change	
		May 1968 from Apr 1968	May 1968 from May 1967
<b>COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)</b>			
Postal receipts*	20,715	+ 13	+ 27
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	205,817	+ 56	+ 158
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,258	+ 11	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,037	+ 2	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	+ 12	**

## COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	- 5	+ 6
Postal receipts*	6,435	+ 17	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,756	+ 7	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,926	- 5	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	+ 13	+ 12

## COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)

Postal receipts*	3,673	- 19	+ 43
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	256,200	+ 11	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands) \$	1,693	+ 14	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,074	- 31	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	+ 17	- 10

## CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 184,163r)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 5†	+ 3	+ 1
Automotive stores	- 2†	- 31	+ 10
General merchandise stores	**†	+ 7	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	- 4	- 3
Postal receipts*	196,360	- 1	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,862,657	- 14	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands) \$	214,354	+ 3	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	117,211	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.3	+ 2	**
Employment (area)	63,500	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,870	+ 2	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	- 2	- 13

## CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)

Postal receipts*	19,998	+ 3	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	103,349	- 41	+ 127
Bank debits (thousands) \$	18,417	+ 5	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	20,035	- 2	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	+ 5	+ 5
Nonagricultural placements	202	+ 6	- 13

## CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)

Postal receipts*	3,491	**	+ 26
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	34,600	+ 116	+ 210
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,407	+ 16	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	2,733	- 4	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.4	+ 20	+ 7

## DEER PARK (pop. 4,865)

Postal receipts*	5,909	+ 1	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	223,050	+ 14	+ 33
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,857	+ 2	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	2,232	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.1	- 2	+ 2

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	May 1963	May 1968	May 1963
		from Apr 1968	from May 1962
<b>DALLAS (pop. 679,684)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 7	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 1†	- 15	- 6
Automotive stores	+ 11†	+ 10	+ 19
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 1	+ 3
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 6	+ 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 6†	+ 21	+ 10
Gasoline and service stations	+ 6†	+ 7	- 2
General merchandise stores	+ 7†	+ 4	- 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 2†	+ 12	- 5
Office, store, and school supply dealers	+ 5†	+ 18	- 22
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,806,126	+ 1	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 21,870,588	+ 6	+ 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,709,311	+ 3	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,261,460	- 3	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	34.3	+ 4	+ 5
Employment (area)	486,100	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	108,575	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	- 6	+ 10

## DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	- 3	+ 20
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,792	+ 13	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 324,416	+ 21	+ 491
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,657	+ 3	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,446	- 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	+ 5	- 5

## DENISON (pop. 22,748)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	**†	+ 13	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,025	- 14	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 387,366	- 30	+ 40
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,664	+ 2	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,911	**	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	+ 1	+ 5
Nonagricultural placements	171	+ 3	- 19

## DENTON (pop. 26,844)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	+ 3†	+ 10	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 42,750	+ 12	+ 26
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,133,750	+ 282	+ 92
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,328	+ 4	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 25,843	- 4	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	+ 6	- 2
Nonagricultural placements	157	- 9	- 20

## DONNA (pop. 7,522)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,457	- 3	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,800	- 69	- 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,605	- 24	- 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,509	- 6	+ 28
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.6	- 22	- 37

## EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)

Retail sales			
Gasoline and service stations	+ 5†	- 3	- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,264	- 4	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 32,455	- 40	- 2

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	May 1963	May 1963	May 1963
		from Apr 1963	from May 1962
<b>EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,556	+ 24	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 37,350	- 26	- 30
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,507	+ 7	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,522	- 18	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.4	+ 10	- 15
Nonagricultural placements	290	+ 42	- 33

## EDNA (pop. 5,038)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,760	+ 2	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,975	- 65	- 67
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,565	- 19	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,717	- 6	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.4	- 16	...

## ENNIS (pop. 9,347)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,391	- 12	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 43,590	- 69	- 71
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,530	- 10	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,926	**	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	- 10	+ 11

## EULESS (pop. 2,062)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 548,946	- 36	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,257	- 11	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,590	+ 21	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	- 27	...

## EL PASO (pop. 276,687)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 2	+ 12
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 15	- 1
Automotive stores	**†	+ 6	+ 43
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	- 2	+ 22
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 11	+ 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 333,951	+ 6	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,459,307	+ 12	+ 37
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 401,895	+ 10	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 176,787	- 8	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.2	+ 15	+ 8
Employment (area)	92,600	**	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	15,500	+ 2	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	5.2	- 2	+ 11

## FLOUR BLUFF (pop. 9,332)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,982	+ 36	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,783	- 7	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.9	+ 34	...

## FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 25,500	- 59	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,489	- 2	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,178	**	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	- 3	- 2

## FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 10	+ 10
Drug stores	+ 3†	+ 3	+ 3
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	- 2	+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,643	+ 38	+ 70
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 45,625	- 37	- 75
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,106	+ 10	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,599	+ 2	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 3	- 6

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1963	Percent change	
		May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
<b>FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 6†	+ 6	+ 4
Apparel stores	- 5†	- 14	- 10
Automotive stores	+ 9†	- 5	+ 12
Drug stores	+ 4†	+ 9	+ 19
Eating and drinking places	+ 7†	+ 7	- 3
Food stores	+ 3†	+ 12	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 27†	+ 2	+ 12
Gasoline and service stations	+ 5†	+ 6	+ 13
General merchandise stores	+ 13†	+ 15	+ 4
Liquor stores	..	+ 5	- 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 2†	+ 9	- 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 846,997	- 10	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,838,231	- 21	+ 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 848,238	+ 2	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 408,865	- 1	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.7	+ 1	- 6
Employment (area)	222,700	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	53,600	+ 1	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	8.8	- 5	- 14

## GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 2	- 12
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 7	- 6
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 5	- 6
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	+ 32	- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 97,048	- 4	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,298,215	+ 340	+ 86
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 198,565	+ 5	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 56,761	- 9	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.9	+ 10	+ 6
Employment (area)	53,700	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,420	- 1	- 5
Percent unemployed (area)	6.6	+ 3	- 15

## GARLAND (pop. 38,501)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 10	+ 9
Automotive stores	**†	+ 11	+ 9
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	+ 4	+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 39,958	+ 8	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,629,921	- 22	**
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 30,856	- 6	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,664	- 7	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.3	- 3	+ 1
Employment (area)	485,100	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	106,575	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	8.4	- 6	+ 10

## GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,412	+ 25	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,590	- 3	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,726	- 5	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	- 1	+ 4

## GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,424	- 9	- 3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,103	+ 4	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,129	**	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.0	+ 6	- 6

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1963	Percent change	
		May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
<b>GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,680	+ 4	+ 19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,435	+ 10	- 1
Employment (area)	28,600	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,590	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	- 4	+ 47

## GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,114	+ 80	+ 30
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,058	+ 38	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,620	+ 1	+ 43
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	+ 40	- 13

## GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)

Postal receipts*	\$ 9,256	+ 13	+ 53
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 24,860	+ 23	- 94
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,794	+ 8	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,441	- 9	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	+ 14	+ 11

## GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,053	+ 12	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,616	+ 1	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,150	- 4	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	**	+ 5

## GRAND PRAIRIE (pop. 30,386)

Postal receipts*	\$ 23,739	- 12	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 392,457	- 2	- 78
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,631	- 4	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,976	+ 2	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.7	- 4	**
Employment (area)	485,100	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	106,575	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	- 6	+ 10

## GRAPEVINE (pop. 2,821)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,246	+ 44	+ 41
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,868	- 59	- 79
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,233	- 7	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,552	- 7	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	- 2	+ 3

## GREENVILLE (pop. 19,087)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 8	- 12
Drug stores	+ 3†	+ 5	- 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 34	- 17
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,588	- 8	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 471,890	+ 92	+ 133
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,619	- 6	- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,581	**	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	- 5	+ 2
Nonagricultural placements	65	- 45	- 55

## HALE CENTER (pop. 2,196)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,382	+ 72	+ 31
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,100	- 80	+ 510
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,748	- 1	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,988	- 11	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.8	+ 13	+ 23

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	May 1963	May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
	<b>HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)</b>		
Retail sales	+ 5†	- 1	- 4
Automotive stores	**†	- 4	- 2
Gasoline and service stations	+ 5†	- 1	- 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	- 8	- 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 35,237	+ 1	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 99,960	- 25	- 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 34,786	+ 1	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 19,454	- 1	- 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.4	**	+ 34
Nonagricultural placements	486	+ 23	- 42

## HEMPSTEAD (pop. 1,505)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,014	- 1	+ 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,680	- 3	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,935	- 10	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	+ 1	+ 13

## HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 20	- 16
Hay, grain and feed stores		- 11	+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,746	+ 3	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 75,450	- 13	+ 48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,996	**	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 16,586	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	5.8	+ 2	+ 12

## HEREFORD (pop. 7,652)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,699	- 2	+ 45
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 600,700	+110	+424
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,249	- 4	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,400	- 6	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 2	+ 6

## HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 6†	+ 5	- 1
Automotive stores	- 3†	- 10	- 1
Drug stores	+ 10†	+ 15	+ 1
Eating and drinking places	+ 2†	+ 6	- 6
Food stores	+ 5†	+ 5	+ 5
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 3†	+ 4	- 4
Gasoline and service stations	+ 10†	+ 80	- 6
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	**	**
Liquor stores	+ 9†	- 8	+ 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	**†	+ 7	+ 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,013,000	+ 3†	- 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 31,494,165	+ 1	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,365,564	+ 7	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,441,187	+ 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.4	- 5	+ 5
Employment (area)	559,700	+ 5	- 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	98,000	+ 1	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	+ 1	- 1
		**	+ 6

## HUMBLE (pop. 1,711)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 24,000	+1500	+ 94
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,045	+ 11	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,931	- 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	+ 12	+ 11

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	May 1963	May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
	<b>IOWA PARK (pop. 5,000r)</b>		
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 102,700	- 20	- 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,929	+ 2	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,119	+ 7	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	- 1	+ 11

## JACKSONVILLE (pop. 9,590)

Postal receipts*	\$ 17,750	- 16	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 56,900	- 52	- 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,630	- 3	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,225	- 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	- 2	+ 3

## JASPER (pop. 4,889)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 8	+ 13
Automotive stores	**†	- 18	- 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,958	- 6	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,985	- 36	- 55
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,796	+ 1	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,008	- 20	- 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	+ 3	+ 13

## JUSTIN (pop. 622)

Postal receipts*	\$ 681	- 15	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,500	+113	- 57
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,659	+ 22	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 824	+ 6	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.9	+ 17	+ 6

## KATY (pop. 1,569)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,922	- 4	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,055	- 5	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	**	- 10

## KERMIT (pop. 10,465)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	+ 3†	- 7	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	+ 2	+ 35
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	- 7	+ 10
Postal receipts	\$ 8,857	+ 7	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 89,350	+133	- 79

## KILGORE (pop. 10,092)

Postal receipts*	\$ 15,708	+ 15	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 60,017	- 14	- 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,931	+ 1	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,033	- 2	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	+ 4	+ 2
Employment (area)	28,600	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,590	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	- 4	+ 47

## KILLEEN (pop. 23,377)

Retail sales			
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 7	- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 39,475	+ 2	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,019,118	- 52	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,639	+ 10	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,000	- 1	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	+ 11	+ 13



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1963	Percent change	
		May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962

### KINGSLAND (pop. 150)

Bank debits (thousands).....\$	588	+ 34	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	313	+ 6	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.5	+ 22	...

### KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)

Postal receipts*.....\$	18,786	+ 95	+ 46
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	413,895	+211	+1057
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	12,593	+ 2	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	12,483	- 6	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.7	- 5	+ 9

### KIRBYVILLE (pop. 1,660)

Postal receipts*.....\$	3,585	**	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	2,478	+ 14	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	3,435	+ 5	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.9	+ 13	- 2

### LA FERIA (pop. 3,047)

Postal receipts*.....\$	2,244	- 10	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,500	- 36	- 32
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	1,465	- 11	- 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	1,262	- 4	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.7	- 8	- 23

### LA MARQUE (pop. 13,969)

Postal receipts*.....\$	10,872	+ 16	+ 61
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	69,081	- 70	- 54
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	9,389	- 7	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	6,239	+ 6	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.6	- 10	+ 16
Employment (area).....	53,700	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area).....	10,420	- 1	- 5
Percent unemployed (area).....	6.6	+ 8	- 15

### LAMESA (pop. 12,438)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores.....	**†	+ 3	- 8
Drug stores.....	+ 3†	+ 4	+ 7
Postal receipts*.....\$	12,827	+ 10	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	265,105	+135	+167
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	15,575	- 11	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	16,197	- 8	- 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.1	- 3	+ 14
Nonagricultural placements.....	106	+ 47	+ 13

### LAMPASAS (pop. 5,061)

Postal receipts*.....\$	5,143	- 5	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	97,400	+114	...
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	7,319	+ 5	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	6,616	+ 2	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.3	+ 5	- 1

### LA PORTE (pop. 4,512)

Bank debits (thousands).....\$	4,794	+ 11	+ 41
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	2,585	- 33	- 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.0	+ 32	+ 35

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1963	Percent change	
		May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962

### LAREDO (pop. 60,678)

Postal receipts*.....\$	36,666	- 18	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	274,318	+ 92	+697
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	32,378	+ 6	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	24,429	- 8	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.3	+ 7	+ 11
Employment (area).....	19,200	+ 3	...
Manufacturing employment (area).....	1,260	**	...
Percent unemployed (area).....	9.1	- 10	...
Nonagricultural placements.....	370	- 15	- 37

### LEVELLAND (pop. 10,153)

Postal receipts*.....\$	9,435	+ 19	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	123,424	- 16	- 68
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	11,676	- 3	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	11,137	- 7	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.1	+ 6	- 2

### LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)

Retail sales			
Gasoline and service stations.....	+ 5†	+ 2	- 11
General merchandise stores.....	+ 5†	- 3	+ 6
Postal receipts*.....\$	10,434	+ 49	+ 34
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	211,000	+134	+ 21

### LLANO (pop. 2,656)

Postal receipts*.....\$	3,611	+ 49	+ 44
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	16,700	+1292	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	3,465	+ 13	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	3,627	- 3	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.3	+ 22	- 12

### LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores.....	**†	+ 7	**
Postal receipts*.....\$	4,834	+ 15	+ 29
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	154,099	+1997	+1243
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	5,861	+ 7	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	5,014	- 6	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.5	+ 10	+ 29

### LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	+ 5†	- 25	- 25
Postal receipts*.....\$	55,039	- 9	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	536,500	+ 52	- 23
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	48,894	- 3	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	37,646	- 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.5	- 3	- 9
Employment (area).....	23,600	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area).....	5,590	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area).....	4.7	- 4	+ 47

### LOS FRESNOS (pop. 1,289)

Postal receipts*.....\$	1,434	+ 35	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	1,413	+ 37	- 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)\$. \$	1,314	+ 6	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.3	+ 30	- 24

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	May 1963	May 1963	May 1963
		from Apr 1963	from May 1962
<b>LUBBOCK (pop. 128,691)</b>			
Retail sales .....	+ 5†	- 5	+ 2
Apparel stores .....	- 2†	- 27	+ 1
Automotive stores .....	**†	- 7	+ 4
Furniture and household appliance stores .....	+ 20†	+ 23	+ 27
General merchandise stores .....	+ 5†	- 4	- 4
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 218,208	+ 9	+ 34
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,871,176	- 37	- 41
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 219,924	+ 1	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 119,452	- 6	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	21.4	+ 5	+ 8
Employment (area) .....	54,400	**	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	6,010	- 1	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area) .....	8.7	- 3	- 5

## LUFKIN (pop. 17,641)

Retail sales .....			
Automotive stores .....	**†	- 26	- 7
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 25,168	- 7	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	399,300	- 55	+ 309
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 23,844	+ 7	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 28,782	+ 2	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	12.1	+ 2	+ 8
Nonagricultural placements .....	65	- 34	- 24

## McALLEN (pop. 32,728)

Retail sales .....	+ 5†	- 2	+ 10
Apparel stores .....	- 2†	- 23	+ 1
Automotive stores .....	**†	+ 2	+ 13
Food stores .....	+ 2†	+ 3	- 6
Furniture and household appliance stores .....	+ 20†	- 7	+ 8
Gasoline and service stations .....	+ 5†	+ 3	- 8
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 32,087	+ 2	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	172,455	+ 6	- 55
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 30,238	- 4	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 25,559	- 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	14.0	- 4	- 6
Nonagricultural placements .....	366	+ 2	- 53

## McCAMEY (pop. 3,375)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 3,057	+ 9	+ 25
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 1,806	+ 8	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 1,731	- 5	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	12.2	+ 9	+ 6

## McGREGOR (pop. 4,642)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	46,500	+ 4550	+ 520
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 3,422	- 16	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 5,498	- 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	7.6	- 14	+ 4

## McKINNEY (pop. 13,763)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 12,678	- 5	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	82,950	+ 21	+ 89
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 10,292	- 2	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 9,088	- 3	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	13.4	+ 1	+ 6
Nonagricultural placements .....	115	- 12	- 95

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	May 1963	May 1963	May 1963
		from Apr 1963	from May 1962
<b>MARSHALL (pop. 23,846)</b>			
Retail sales .....	+ 5†	+ 2	- 7
Apparel stores .....	- 2†	- 28	- 1
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 29,344	- 4	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,177,247	+ 1543	+ 1055
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 17,354	- 2	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 22,275	**	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	9.3	- 3	- 7
Nonagricultural placements .....	229	+ 7	- 16

## MESQUITE (pop. 27,526)

Retail sales .....			
Eating and drinking places .....	+ 4†	+ 4	+ 12
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 14,205	- 5	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	606,303	- 33	- 73
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 7,632	- 23	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 5,656	- 11	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	15.2	- 23	+ 21
Employment (area) .....	485,100	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	106,575	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area) .....	3.4	- 6	+ 10

## MERCEDES (pop. 10,940)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 5,488	- 33	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	43,873	+ 60	+ 138
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 5,720	+ 2	- 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 3,461	- 8	- 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	19.0	+ 5	- 2

## MEXIA (pop. 6,121)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 5,312	- 11	- 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	75,500	...	+ 236
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 3,926	- 6	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 4,449	- 3	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	10.4	- 4	- 5

## MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)

Retail sales .....			
Drug stores .....	+ 3†	+ 1	+ 3
Postal receipts .....	\$ 104,681	+ 2	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,199,600	+ 13	- 31
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 150,775	+ 3	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 96,544	- 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	18.3	+ 5	+ 11
Employment (area) .....	57,500	+ 1	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	4,140	**	+ 49
Percent unemployed (area) .....	3.1	- 6	- 14
Nonagricultural placements .....	676	- 13	- 17

## MIDLOTHIAN (pop. 1,521)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,685	- 84	- 96
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 1,293	+ 17	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 1,629	- 7	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	9.2	+ 23	+ 3

## MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 13,244	- 31	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	217,350	+ 513	+ 139
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 13,945	+ 9	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 11,724	- 5	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	13.9	+ 9	+ 2
Nonagricultural placements .....	117	- 9	- 10

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1963	Percent change	
		May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
<b>MISSION (pop. 14,081)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,797	- 2	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 116,250	+140	+264
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,521	- 6	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,150	- 1	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	- 2	+ 1

## MONAHANS (pop. 8,567)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,755	- 19	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 44,515	- 17	- 59
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,127	+ 8	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,197	- 4	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	+ 10	+ 20

## MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 5	- 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,056	- 3	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 36,640	- 56	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,709	+ 3	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,570	+ 4	- 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.7	+ 8	+ 4

## MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)

Postal receipts*	\$ 1,901	+ 67	+ 73
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,378	+ 6	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,063	- 5	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	+ 9	**

## NACOGDOCHES (pop. 12,674)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 5	- 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,858	+ 14	+ 59
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 582,775	+1240	+1385
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,554	- 5	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 17,743	- 2	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	- 3	- 4
Nonagricultural placements	158	+ 63	+ 52

## NEDERLAND (pop. 12,036)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,595	+ 10	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 220,151	+ 57	- 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,401	- 12	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,663	- 13	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	- 7	- 4

## NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)

Postal receipts*	\$ 19,673	- 10	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 123,402	- 4	- 88
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,265	+ 4	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 11,990	- 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	+ 6	+ 10

## NORTH RICHLAND HILLS (pop. 8,662)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 248,258	- 29	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,067	+ 5	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,623	+ 1	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.8	+ 1	...

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1963	Percent change	
		May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962
<b>ODESSA (pop. 80,338)</b>			
Retail sales			
Furniture and household appliance stores			
	+ 20†	+ 15	- 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 87,899	+ 16	+ 31
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 653,345	+ 54	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 82,812	+ 6	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 78,573	+ 1	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	+ 4	- 8
Employment (area)	57,600	+ 1	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,140	**	+ 49
Percent unemployed (area)	3.1	- 6	- 14
Nonagricultural placements	454	- 15	- 24

## ORANGE (pop. 25,605)

Postal receipts*	\$ 29,471	+ 11	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 129,891	- 69	- 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 32,312	+ 13	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 24,021	- 8	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	+ 16	- 6
Employment (area)	107,100	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	35,460	+ 2	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	7.6	+ 1	+ 21
Nonagricultural placements	164	- 18	- 30

## PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)

Postal receipts*	\$ 17,987	+ 33	+ 50
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 888,021	+173	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,804	**	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 15,219	- 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.5	+ 2	- 4

## PAMPA (pop. 24,664)

Retail sales			
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 11	- 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores			
	+ 5†	- 8	- 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,925	+ 13	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 85,760	- 66	- 61
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 23,834	- 9	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 20,553	- 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	- 4	- 6
Nonagricultural placements	143	- 25	- 48

## PARIS (pop. 20,977)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 31	- 9
Automotive stores	**†	- 23	- 13
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores			
	+ 5†	- 13	- 19
Postal receipts*	\$ 23,795	- 22	+ 27
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 195,556	+ 7	- 84
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,749	- 3	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,222	- 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	**	- 5
Nonagricultural placements	105	+ 42	- 29

## PASADENA (pop. 58,737)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 6	- 2
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	- 3	- 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 46,863	+ 1	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,549,500	- 15	+ 67
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 55,301	+ 7	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 27,393	- 5	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.6	+ 7	+ 9

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1963	Percent change	
		May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962

### PECOS (pop. 12,728)

Postal receipts*	10,545	- 14	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	21,565	- 57	- 54
Nonagricultural placements	58	- 26	- 46

### PHARR (pop. 14,106)

Postal receipts*	6,724	+ 10	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	45,200	+ 56	+ 51
Bank debits (thousands)	4,140	- 11	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	4,116	- 18	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	- 7	- 9

### PILOT POINT (pop. 1,254)

Bank debits (thousands)	1,157	- 15	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,577	- 6	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.6	- 10	- 9

### PLAINVIEW (pop. 18,735)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	**†	- 25	+ 6
Postal receipts*	24,658	+ 5	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	600,550	- 22	+ 423
Bank debits (thousands)	36,488	+ 2	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	26,316	- 8	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.0	+ 9	+ 5
Nonagricultural placements	266	- 18	+ 22

### PLANO (pop. 3,695)

Postal receipts*	6,115	+ 24	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	153,535	- 70	- 86
Bank debits (thousands)	1,917	**	- 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	2,160	- 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	+ 5	- 17

### PORT ARTHUR (pop. 66,676)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 5	- 6
Apparel stores	- 2†	+ 9	- 5
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 7	- 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	+ 10	+ 4
Gasoline and service stations	+ 5†	- 1	- 11
Postal receipts*	48,105	- 24	**
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	306,046	- 41	- 9
Bank debits (thousands)	69,041	+ 12	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	42,213	- 9	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	+ 10	+ 1
Employment (area)	107,100	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	86,460	+ 2	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	7.6	+ 1	+ 21

### PORT ISABEL (pop. 3,575)

Postal receipts*	2,197	+ 33	+ 19
Bank debits (thousands)	1,248	+ 15	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,326	+ 22	+ 56
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	+ 11	- 11

### PORT NECHES (pop. 8,696)

Postal receipts*	6,946	+ 12	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	317,870	+ 155	+ 225
Bank debits (thousands)	7,942	**	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,845	- 7	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.2	+ 5	+ 9

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1963	Percent change	
		May 1963 from Apr 1963	May 1963 from May 1962

### RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)

Postal receipts*	5,782	- 21	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	25,400	- 46	- 3
Bank debits (thousands)	6,948	+ 23	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	7,727	+ 5	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	+ 22	- 4
Nonagricultural placements	+ 55	- 13	- 64

### ROBSTOWN (pop. 10,266)

Postal receipts*	6,715	- 1	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	13,400	- 92	- 39
Bank debits (thousands)	9,326	**	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	7,947	- 3	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	+ 5	+ 9

### ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)

Postal receipts*	5,839	+ 35	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	9,400	- 31	- 20
Bank debits (thousands)	4,484	+ 10	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,747	- 4	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	+ 12	+ 6

### SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 9	- 5
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	+ 6	- 6
Postal receipts*	92,160	+ 6	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	333,130	- 19	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	61,032	+ 12	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	43,196	+ 3	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	+ 11	+ 3
Employment (area)	20,150	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,290	+ 1	+ 11
Percent unemployed (area)	4.6	- 2	+ 18

### SAN ANTONIO (pop. 587,718)

Retail sales	+ 7†	+ 8	+ 3
Apparel stores	- 5†	- 6	+ 2
Automotive stores	+ 14†	+ 3	+ 19
Drug stores	+ 5†	+ 5	**
Eating and drinking places	+ 2†	- 3	+ 7
Food stores	+ 3†	+ 11	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 23†	+ 20	- 2
Gasoline and service stations	+ 5†	- 10	- 3
General merchandise stores	+ 11†	+ 11	+ 7
Jewelry stores	...	+ 66	- 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 2†	+ 12	- 10
Nurseries	...	- 89	- 18
Postal receipts*	885,403	- 1	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	5,325,753	+ 54	- 7
Bank debits (thousands)	818,112	+ 5	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	413,289	- 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.5	+ 5	+ 9
Employment (area)	210,300	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	25,350	+ 1	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	4.9	- 2	+ 2

### SAN BENITO (pop. 16,422)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	**†	+ 9	+ 43
Postal receipts*	8,544	+ 33	+ 32
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	21,125	- 64	- 25

### SAN JUAN (pop. 4,371)

Postal receipts*	2,590	+ 19	+ 34
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,650	- 90	- 96
Bank debits (thousands)	1,921	- 5	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,884	- 5	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	- 1	+ 6

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1968	Percent change	
		May 1968 from Apr 1968	May 1968 from May 1967
<b>SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,712)</b>			
Postal receipts*	10,944	- 7	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	101,378	+ 21	+387
Bank debits (thousands)	8,938	+ 11	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	9,093	**	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	+ 10	+ 10

## SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)

Postal receipts*	2,926	- 5	- 4
Bank debits (thousands)	4,952	+ 17	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	4,525	+ 4	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.4	+ 16	+ 3

## SEAGOVILLE (pop. 3,745)

Postal receipts*	4,377	+ 16	+ 94
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	44,324	+ 86	+307
Bank debits (thousands)	2,779	+ 1	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,514	- 7	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	+ 2	+ 13

## SEGUIN (pop. 14,299)

Postal receipts*	11,350	+ 10	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	110,790	+ 13	+ 14
Bank debits (thousands)	14,889	+ 37	+ 49
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	14,678	- 2	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	+ 38	+ 43

## SHERMAN (pop. 24,988)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 12	- 4
Automotive stores	**†	+ 18	- 5
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	+ 4	- 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 49	- 3
Postal receipts*	34,485	- 20	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	269,938	- 40	+ 30
Bank debits (thousands)	29,643	+ 6	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	18,236	- 6	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.9	+ 9	+ 15
Nonagricultural placements	229	+ 12	- 2

## SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)

Postal receipts*	7,889	- 3	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	14,743	- 73	- 69
Bank debits (thousands)	4,609	**	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,534	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	+ 1	+ 3

## SINTON (pop. 6,008)

Postal receipts*	5,707	- 16	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	11,061	+ 57	- 93
Bank debits (thousands)	4,322	+ 4	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	4,283	- 8	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	+ 10	+ 6

## SLATON (pop. 6,568)

Postal receipts*	4,330	+ 2	+ 28
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	39,850	- 47	+612
Bank debits (thousands)	4,144	+ 3	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	4,108	- 14	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	+ 11	+ 12
Employment (area)	54,400	**	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,010	- 1	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	3.7	- 3	- 5

## SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)

Postal receipts*	2,166	- 7	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	13,050	+1288	- 51
Bank debits (thousands)	1,211	- 1	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	2,358	- 2	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.1	- 2	- 3

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1968	Percent change	
		May 1968 from Apr 1968	May 1968 from May 1967
<b>SNYDER (pop. 13,850)</b>			
Postal receipts	14,085	+ 9	+ 43
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	42,900	+118	- 24
Bank debits (thousands)	11,506	- 1	- 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	16,347	- 6	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.2	+ 4	- 23

## SOUTH HOUSTON (pop. 7,253)

Postal receipts*	7,325	+ 1	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	52,953	- 63	- 93
Bank debits (thousands)	6,863	+ 15	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	4,015	- 9	+ 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	+ 15	- 3

## SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)

Postal receipts*	12,490	+ 11	+ 50
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	69,900	- 52	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands)	11,862	- 9	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	12,363	- 2	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	- 7	+ 9

## SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)

Postal receipts*	12,823	+ 10	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	68,200	- 30	- 61
Bank debits (thousands)	11,547	+ 4	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	9,979	**	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 6	+ 11
Nonagricultural placements	109	+ 17	- 34

## TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	**†	+ 2	- 2
Postal receipts*	8,049	- 14	+ 37
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	57,475	+143	- 42
Bank debits (thousands)	7,509	- 5	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	12,983	- 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.8	- 1	**
Nonagricultural placements	33	+ 38	- 55

## TEMPLE (pop. 30,419)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 3	- 1
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 15	- 6
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	+ 24	+ 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	- 10	- 18
Postal receipts*	45,439	- 2	+ 24
Bank debits (thousands)	29,143	+ 5	+ 11
Nonagricultural placements	240	- 10	- 26

## TERRELL (pop. 13,803)

Postal receipts*	10,160	- 16	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	209,645	+86	+174
Bank debits (thousands)	8,235	- 4	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	7,896	- 7	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	- 1	+ 4
Nonagricultural placements	87	- 11	- 7

## TEXARKANA, TEX. (pop. 30,218)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	**†	+ 23	+113
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	+ 33	+ 2
Postal receipts* †	61,853	+ 4	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts †	583,528	+ 91	+105
Bank debits (thousands)	65,273	- 5	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	18,796	+ 3	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover †	19.1	- 1	+ 6
Employment (area)	31,800	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,030	+ 2	+ 34
Percent unemployed (area)	5.7	- 3	- 7

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1968	Percent change	
		May 1968 from Apr 1968	May 1968 from May 1967
<b>TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)</b>			
Postal receipts*	25,566	+ 6	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	838,365	+196	+211
Bank debits (thousands)	26,022	**	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	13,810	- 9	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.6	+ 1	+ 19
Employment (area)	53,700	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,420	- 1	- 5
Percent unemployed (area)	6.6	+ 3	- 15

## TOMBALL (pop. 1,713)

Bank debits (thousands)	8,249	- 8	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,587	+ 5	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.2	- 2	+ 14

## TYLER (pop. 51,230)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 3	- 3
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 17	- 9
Automotive stores	**†	+ 12	- 4
Postal receipts	114,405	- 2	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,264,669	+ 32	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	109,843	+ 5	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	67,007	**	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	+ 7	+ 2
Employment (area)	31,750	**	...
Manufacturing employment (area)	7,780	+ 2	...
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	- 10	- 18
Nonagricultural placements	703	- 18	- 18

## UVALDE (pop. 10,293)

Postal receipts*	13,549	+ 44	+ 81
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	75,596	+ 15	+ 65
Bank debits (thousands)	13,201	- 12	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	8,728	- 5	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.7	- 12	- 2

## VERNON (pop. 12,141)

Postal receipts*	13,849	- 7	+ 44
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	218,935	+290	+ 32
Bank debits (thousands)	15,817	+ 7	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	20,152	+ 7	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	+ 3	+ 7
Nonagricultural placements	96	+ 7	+ 13

## VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)

Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 4	- 4
Automotive stores	**†	- 2	+ 1
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 3	- 5
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	+ 17	- 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 11	- 15
Postal receipts*	44,756	+ 16	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	784,180	+ 43	+ 31
Bank debits (thousands)	64,165	+ 2	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	80,823	- 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	+ 1	- 4
Nonagricultural placements	534	- 9	- 17

## WAXAHACHIE (pop. 12,749)

Postal receipts*	26,875	- 20	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	282,140	+220	+263
Bank debits (thousands)	10,773	+ 2	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	9,591	- 3	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 6	+ 8
Nonagricultural placements	50	- 41	- 53

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	May 1968	Percent change	
		May 1968 from Apr 1968	May 1968 from May 1967
<b>WACO (pop. 103,462<sup>r</sup>)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 5†	+ 3	- 1
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 6	+ 4
Automotive stores	**†	+ 1	+ 9
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	+ 13	- 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 10	- 15
Postal receipts*	199,965	+ 1	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,599,362	+ 23	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands)	125,135	+ 2	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	69,405	- 2	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	+ 3	+ 6
Employment (area)	51,200	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,410	+ 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.6	- 4	+ 12

## WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)

Postal receipts*	9,087	- 26	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	263,646	+242	+454
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	13,300	- 3	- 5

## WESLACO (pop. 15,649)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	**†	+ 17	+ 22
Postal receipts*	9,753	- 9	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	279,647	+345	+302
Bank debits (thousands)	7,499	- 3	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	7,049	- 5	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	- 1	- 1

## WICHITA FALLS (pop. 101,724)

Retail sales	+ 5†	- 6	- 6
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 27	- 5
Automotive stores	**†	- 6	- 11
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	+ 13	+ 13
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	- 12	+ 6
Postal receipts*	145,341	**	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	776,865	+ 8	- 55
Bank debits (thousands)	123,251	+ 2	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	100,460	**	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	+ 1	+ 1
Employment (area)	45,300	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,000	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	**	- 5

## LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY (pop. 352,086) (Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo Counties)

Retail sales	+ 5†	**	+ 4
Apparel stores	- 2†	- 18	- 8
Automotive stores	**†	**	+ 8
Drug stores	+ 3†	**	+ 10
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	- 6	- 13
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 1	- 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 20†	+ 10	+ 2
Gasoline and service stations	+ 5†	- 1	- 3
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	**	+ 13
Jewelry stores	...	+ 15	- 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 5†	+ 1	+ 3
Office, store, and school supply dealers	...	+ 12	- 6
Postal receipts*	...	**	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	...	+ 3	- 25
Bank debits (thousands)	...	- 2	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	...	- 4	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.0	- 1	- 1

# BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

All figures are for Texas unless otherwise indicated. All indexes are based on the average months for 1957-59, except where indicated; all are adjusted for seasonal variation, except annual indexes. Employment estimates are Texas Employment Commission data in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The index of Texas business activity is based on bank debits in 20 cities, adjusted for price level. An asterisk (\*) indicates preliminary data subject to revision. Revised data are marked (r).

	May	Apr.	May	Year-to-date average	
	1968	1968	1962	1968	1962
<b>GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY</b>					
Texas business activity, index.....	142.6	139.2	137.1	135.3	131.4
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in SW District, index.....	79.7	79.3	79.0	77.2	77.0
Ordinary life insurance sales, index.....	143.7	129.6	121.4	128.0	108.2
Wholesale prices in U. S., unadjusted index.....	100.1	99.7r	100.2	100.1	100.6
Consumers' prices in Houston, unadjusted index.....	104.4	.....	104.7	104.7	104.6
Consumers' prices in U. S., unadjusted index.....	106.2	106.2	105.2	106.1	104.9
Income payments to individuals in U. S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate).....	\$ 458.2*	\$ 456.2r	\$ 439.7	\$ 454.2	\$ 434.8
Business failures (number).....	50	41	45	50	38
Newspaper linage, index.....	109.4	101.4	106.9	106.3	103.6
<b>TRADE</b>					
Total retail sales, index, 1957-59=100.....	114.2*	113.2r	113.1r	.....	.....
Durable-goods sales, index, 1957-59=100.....	122.4*	117.3r	117.7r	.....	.....
Nondurable-goods sales, index, 1957-59=100.....	109.9*	111.0r	111.0r	.....	.....
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores....	69.7*	77.0*	69.6r	71.0*	70.4
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores..	33.3*	38.2*	33.4r	37.9*	38.4
<b>PRODUCTION</b>					
Total electric power consumption, index.....	148.2*	147.7	132.5r	140.6	129.0
Industrial electric power consumption, index.....	135.0*	137.6	125.2r	130.6	121.6
Crude oil production, index.....	96.9*	92.2r	98.0	92.2	91.5
Crude oil runs to stills, index.....	106.5	110.1	111.9	109.9	107.2
Industrial production in U. S., index.....	123.8*	122.5r	118.4r	121.4	116.7
Texas industrial production—total index.....	118	115	113	115	111
Texas industrial production—manufacturing index.....	131	130	122	129	122
Texas industrial production—durable goods, index.....	125	124r	118	123	116
Texas industrial production—nondurable goods, index.....	135	134	129	134	127
Texas mineral production, index.....	102	96	100r	97	96
Average daily production per oil well.....	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.7
Construction authorized, index, 1957-59=100.....	136.7	123.9	129.3	131.6	122.4
Residential building, 1957-59=100.....	133.3	116.7	119.6	119.8	114.8
Nonresidential building, 1957-59=100.....	144.9	132.1	141.1	148.6	136.7
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
Prices received by farmers, unadjusted index, 1910-14=100.....	258	265	263	263	260
Prices paid by farmers in U. S., unadjusted index, 1910-14=100.....	311	311	307	311	306
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U. S. prices paid by farmers..	83	85	86	85	85
<b>FINANCE</b>					
Bank debits, index.....	\$ 142.7	\$ 138.9	\$ 137.4	\$ 135.5	\$ 132.1
Bank debits, U. S., index.....	\$ 148.8	\$ 148.4r	\$ 138.2	\$ 147.3	\$ 134.8
Reporting member banks, Dallas Reserve District:					
Loans (millions).....	\$ 3,581	\$ 3,578	\$ 3,305	\$ 3,547	\$ 3,282
Loans and investments (millions).....	\$ 5,714	\$ 5,757	\$ 5,274	\$ 5,694	\$ 5,287
Adjusted demand deposits (millions).....	\$ 2,828	\$ 2,854	\$ 2,842	\$ 2,879	\$ 2,860
Revenue receipts of the State Comptroller (thousands).....	\$232,411	\$152,624	\$203,814	\$150,381	\$140,867
Federal internal revenue receipts (thousands).....	\$561,416	\$426,168	\$491,105	\$407,692	\$377,257
<b>LABOR</b>					
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands).....	2,692.5*	2,685.8r	2,626.5r	2,660.3	2,599.0
Total manufacturing employment (thousands).....	507.0*	504.2r	500.4r	502.3	498.5
Durable-goods employment (thousands).....	250.6*	248.0r	241.6r	246.0	239.9
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands).....	256.4*	256.2r	258.8r	256.3	258.6
Total nonagricultural labor force in 18 labor market areas (thousands)	2,434.4	2,422.0	2,337.3	2,415.8	2,326.4
Employment in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	2,266.8	2,255.6	2,173.8	2,240.5	2,157.4
Manufacturing employment in 18 labor market areas (thousands)	404.8	401.5	393.7	399.3	392.2
Total unemployment in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	102.0	104.1	95.7	115.8	107.2
Percent of labor force unemployed in 18 labor market areas..	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.6
Average weekly hours—manufacturing, index.....	102.2*	101.5r	102.0	100.9	100.6
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing, index.....	114.1*	113.1r	112.4	111.8	111.1

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