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A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas
Bureau of Business Research The University of Texas at Austin

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CONTENTS

ARTICLES

- 217: THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS, *by* Francis B. May
 221: TOURISM BEYOND THE RIO GRANDE, *by* Terrence Cullinan
 225: TEXAS CONSTRUCTION, FIRST HALF 1969, *by* Robert H. Ryan
 228: TEXAS RETAIL SALES, FIRST HALF 1969, *by* Graham Blackstock

TABLES

- 218: SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS
 218: QUARTERLY TAX REPORT FOR TEXAS
 218: BUSINESS-ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR 20 SELECTED TEXAS CITIES
 219: POSTAL RECEIPTS, SELECTED TEXAS CITIES
 220: HOURS AND EARNINGS IN TEXAS
 221: AIR PASSENGER MOVEMENT BETWEEN TEXAS AND LATIN AMERICA
 222: VISITOR BALANCE, U.S. AND LATIN AMERICA
 223: INCREASE IN PRICE RATES AT INTERNATIONAL-CLASS HOTELS IN SELECTED LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES
 223: OCCUPANCY RATES IN HOTELS OF INTERNATIONAL-TOURIST CATEGORY
 223: MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TRAVEL TIME DOWNTOWN TO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, SELECTED LATIN AMERICAN CITIES, 1968
 225: AUTHORIZED VALUES OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS
 226: BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS, SELECTED CITIES
 227: APARTMENT CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS SMSA'S, BY CENTRAL AND SMSA SUBURBS, JUNE 1968 AND 1969
 230: RETAIL-SALES TRENDS BY KIND OF BUSINESS
 230: ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES IN TEXAS
 231: LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS
 BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS (*inside back cover*)

CHARTS

- 217: TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY
 219: INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, TEXAS
 219: INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, TOTAL MANUFACTURES, TEXAS
 219: INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, MINERALS, TEXAS
 219: INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC-POWER USE, TEXAS
 219: PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, ALL FARM PRODUCTS, TEXAS
 220: CRUDE-OIL RUNS TO STILL, TEXAS
 222: LATIN AMERICA TOURIST EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS, 1967
 228: RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS
 228: NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS
 229: CONSUMER PRICES, UNITED STATES AND HOUSTON, TEXAS

- 229: RETAIL-TRADE ESTIMATES: TOTAL, JANUARY 1968-JUNE 1969
 229: RETAIL-TRADE ESTIMATES: DURABLE GOODS, JANUARY 1968-JUNE 1969
 229: RETAIL-TRADE ESTIMATES: NONDURABLE GOODS, JANUARY 1968-JUNE 1969

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THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

Francis B. May

The behavior of the index of Texas business activity in June suggests a softening of the state's economy. At 243.7 percent of its 1957-59 average monthly value the index was virtually unchanged from its 243.8 percent value in May. The index is adjusted for both seasonal variation and price change, leaving cyclical and erratic changes in monthly values as the dominant influences. Erratic changes show the result of strikes, violent weather, and random changes in the timing of the consumer's buying and investing decisions. Cyclical changes show the results of those underlying, fundamental changes in the economy which bring about the wide, prolonged swings in economic activity which are called business cycles. We are having a pause in the long cyclical upswing in business activity that began in 1961.

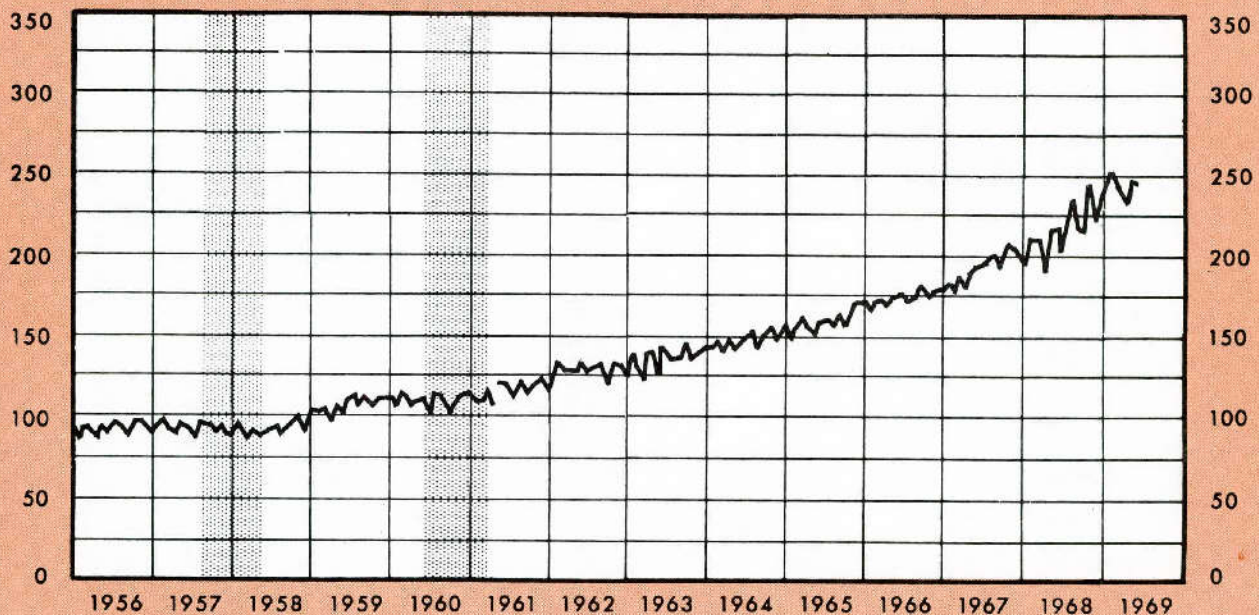
It may seem contradictory to say that we are having a pause when the average value of the 1969 January-June period of the index of Texas business activity was 16 percent above the January-June value of 1968. Examination of the monthly behavior of the index during the past eighteen months shows that no such contradiction exists. From January 1968 to January 1969 Texas business activity rose from 211.1 percent to 252.0 percent, a 19.4-percent increase in the level of the index. The 252.0-percent value in January was the all-time peak in Texas economic activity. Since January the index has been on

a virtual plateau, fluctuating around an average value of 242.2 percent. The June index level was only slightly above this average value. The 16-percent increase in the index for the first six months of 1969 resulted from maintenance of the gains made during the January 1968 through January 1969 period, not from new gains made during the past five months.

The indexes of business activity during June for twenty Texas cities showed a mixed pattern for the month, with five declines and fifteen increases in June. Austin had the largest decline, 7 percent. Port Arthur had the largest increase, 9 percent. Ten of the cities showed changes of less than 3 percent. Of the state's larger cities Dallas had a 2-percent increase, Fort Worth and Houston a 1-percent increase, and San Antonio a 4-percent increase. Indexes for the first six months show increases for seventeen cities. Corsicana and Galveston had decreases of 1 percent and 4 percent, respectively. These were the only cities with decreases. Corpus Christi showed no change. Of those cities with increases, Austin had the largest, 48 percent. As the state capital, Austin is a center of collection of state taxes. The Internal Revenue Service center for the collection of federal income taxes here receives large movements of tax funds, which, when forwarded to Washington, affect the volume of Austin bank debits, on which

TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959 = 100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: Based on bank debits reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and adjusted for seasonal variation and changes in the price level by the Bureau of Business Research.

the indexes are based, to a substantial degree. For that reason wide swings in the Austin index should be discounted. Increases for other cities for the first six months ranged from 1 percent for Port Arthur to 26 percent for Dallas. The three other large cities of the state had increases of 8 percent for Fort Worth, 12 percent for Houston, and 6 percent for San Antonio. Although business activity in the state has lost its forward momentum, it is resting on a very high plateau.

What does this portend for the second half of the year? Will there be a resumption of the rapid rise which has characterized most of the period during this cyclical upswing? Will business remain on a plateau? Will there be a general business recession? The word "general" is significant because the homebuilding industry, through a shortage of mortgage money, is already sinking into recession similar to the recession brought on by the credit crunch of 1966. The credit crunch of 1969 is producing much the same deterrent effect on the residual borrower, the would-be homeowner.

Tight money resulting from the efforts of the Federal Reserve System to curb rampant inflation is also beginning to affect the level of retail sales. The consumer price index, however, does not show the leveling-off that appeared in late 1966 after the Federal Reserve System tightened the money supply at the beginning of that year. From November 1966 to March 1967 the consumer price index rose from 114.6 percent of its 1957-1959 average to 115.0 percent. This was an average monthly rise of less than 0.1 percent. At this point in time it appeared

that inflation had been curbed and prices had been stabilized. At about this same chronological point the Federal Reserve began to permit an expansion of the money supply (demand deposits plus currency outside banks). The money supply rose from a seasonally adjusted total of \$173.1 billion in March 1967 to \$181.5 billion in December, an \$8.4-billion increase. Net free reserves of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System rose during 1967, reaching a peak of more than \$500 million near midyear. Consumer prices began to rise more rapidly. The banked fires of inflation began to flame up again.

QUARTERLY TAX REPORT FOR TEXAS

Local Collections of Property Taxes in Selected Local Areas:
12 Months Ended March 1969 and Prior Periods

Texas	Area population, 1966 ¹	Collections, 12 months ended March		
		1969	1968	Percent change
Dallas SMSA	1,328,900	211.6	194.9	8.6
Collin County	52,900	4.7	3.6	30.6
Dallas County	1,163,300	199.0	184.2	8.0
Denton County	67,600	4.7	4.5	4.4
Ellis County	45,100	3.2	2.6	23.1
Houston SMSA (Harris County only)	1,536,800	254.9	237.3	7.4
San Antonio SMSA	831,000	69.8	62.5	11.7
Bexar County	797,200	68.1	61.0	11.6
Guadalupe County	33,800	1.7	1.5	13.3
Other counties:				
El Paso	347,300	33.3	25.9	28.6
Tarrant (Fort Worth)	598,500	68.3	52.4	30.3

¹ Population data are estimates as of July 1, 1966, for those areas shown in the Census Bureau report, Series P-25, Nos. 401, 404, 407, and 409 (issued in 1968).

Source: Excerpted from "Quarterly Summary of State and Local Tax Revenue, January-March 1969, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, p. 5.

SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS (Indexes—Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-1959=100)

Index	Percent change				
	Jun 1969	May 1969	Year-to-date average 1969	Year-to-date average	
				Jun 1969 from May 1969	1969 from 1968
Texas business activity	243.7	243.8	243.8	**	16
Crude-petroleum production	122.5*	116.4*	110.7	5	— 3
Crude-oil runs to stills	142.8	139.2	133.4	3	**
Total electric-power use	238.0*	230.6*	236.1	3	9
Industrial electric-power use	220.3*	218.4*	220.2	1	13
Bank debits	275.7	275.0	272.8	**	20
Sales of ordinary life insurance	239.5	239.9	233.2	**	9
Urban building permits issued	170.5	202.9	192.4	—16	19
New residential	142.6	152.8	161.2	— 7	11
New nonresidential	213.6	300.5	245.5	—29	29
Total industrial production	175.5*	178.0*	170.8	1	4
Total nonfarm employment	144.1*	144.1*	143.2	**	6
Manufacturing employment	149.1*	150.0*	148.5	— 1	3
Total unemployment	93.9	74.2	70.3	27	1
Insured unemployment	41.2	40.0	41.6	3	— 1
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing	143.5*	144.9*	142.7	— 1	4
Average weekly hours—manufacturing	100.9*	101.2*	101.0	**	**

* Preliminary.

** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.

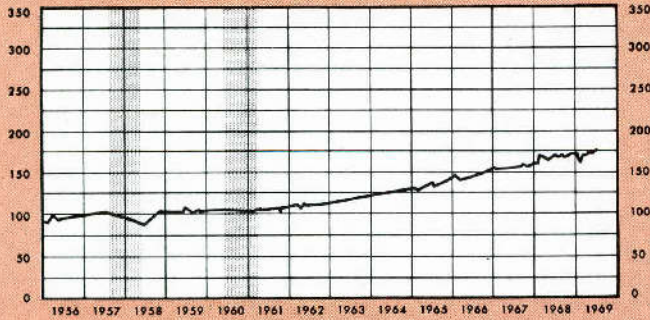
BUSINESS-ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR 20 SELECTED TEXAS CITIES (Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-1959=100)

City	Percent change				
	Jun 1969	May 1969	Year-to-date average 1969	Year-to-date average	
				Jun 1969 from May 1969	1969 from 1968
Abilene	145.5	142.0	141.8	2	8
Amarillo	188.5	184.9	188.6	2	2
Austin	353.7	380.9	356.9	— 7	48
Beaumont	197.4	200.4	194.5	— 2	4
Corpus Christi	159.6	165.2	158.1	— 3	**
Corsicana	155.2	152.8	160.6	2	— 1
Dallas	305.8	299.7	311.6	2	26
El Paso	151.5	141.7	150.1	7	13
Fort Worth	180.4	179.5	177.7	1	8
Galveston	126.2	120.5	127.0	5	— 4
Houston	261.8	258.8	254.9	1	12
Laredo	236.4	224.8	235.4	5	13
Lubbock	182.7	175.4	169.9	4	15
Port Arthur	129.1	118.1	114.8	9	1
San Angelo	165.5	163.5	168.0	1	9
San Antonio	209.7	200.8	202.4	4	6
Texarkana	235.5	233.1	247.0	1	8
Tyler	179.6	189.5	178.2	— 5	16
Waco	182.7	189.5	182.1	— 4	8
Wichita Falls	133.5	127.7	139.5	5	5

** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, TEXAS*

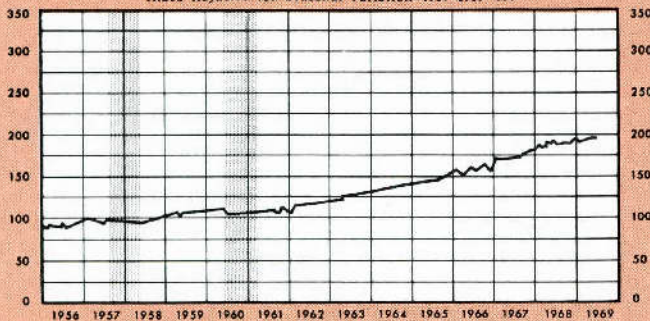
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959=100



*Manufactures and minerals (including crude-oil and natural-gas production).
NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION TOTAL MANUFACTURES, TEXAS

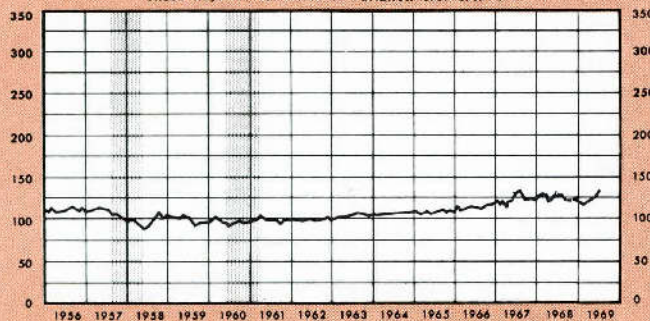
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959=100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, MINERALS, TEXAS*

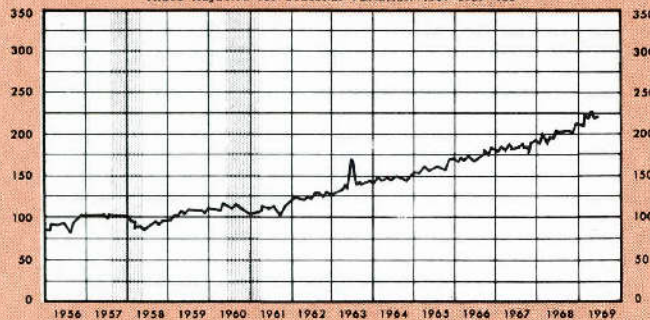
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959=100



*Includes crude-oil and natural-gas production.
NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC-POWER USE, TEXAS

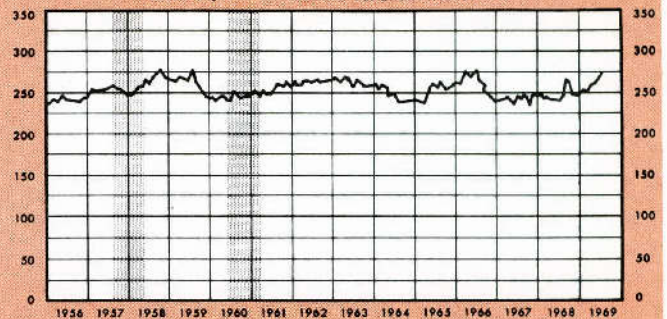
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959=100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS ALL FARM PRODUCTS, TEXAS

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1910-1914=100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

POSTAL RECEIPTS SELECTED TEXAS CITIES

City	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
Alvin	107,409	105,180	2
Ballinger	39,066	40,650	-4
Breckenridge	75,683	63,818	19
Carrizo Springs	25,561	25,736	-1
Carthage	55,602	55,177	1
Center	59,018	58,838	**
Childress	51,515	52,022	-1
Cleveland	55,983	55,005	2
Coleman	52,197	50,717	3
Columbus	37,961	41,400	-8
Commerce	86,932	81,497	7
Cuero	48,815	53,603	-10
Dalhart	49,560	50,518	-2
Dumas	71,401	71,027	1
Electra	27,938	33,547	-17
Falfurrias	37,622	39,878	-6
Fort Stockton	63,090	70,556	-11
Gainesville	125,819	123,030	2
Galena Park	64,169	64,829	-1
Gilmer	51,681	50,977	1
Hale Center	14,344	14,983	-4
Hearne	32,036	33,478	-4
Hempstead	48,119	48,455	-1
Hillsboro	64,839	63,284	2
Huntsville	164,331	153,411	7
Hurst	150,271	142,638	5
Kenedy	36,151	36,302	**
Kermit	56,225	57,309	-2
Kerrville	130,503	128,568	2
Kingsland	15,959	14,518	10
La Grange	45,424	48,388	-6
Lake Jackson	73,193	...	...
Marlin	62,724	63,568	-1
Mathis	24,229	23,390	1
Navasota	48,155	45,065	7
Nixon	14,198	...	...
Pasadena	536,409	496,663	8
Perryton	68,449	70,861	-3
Pittsburg	43,056	42,257	2
Plano	119,773	96,013	25
Port Lavaca	85,420	83,947	2
Rusk	38,933	39,721	-2
Seminole	39,150	35,085	12
Smithville	20,790	21,852	-5
Taft	24,257	23,532	3
Wharton	70,992	71,797	-1
Winnsboro	33,991	34,684	-2

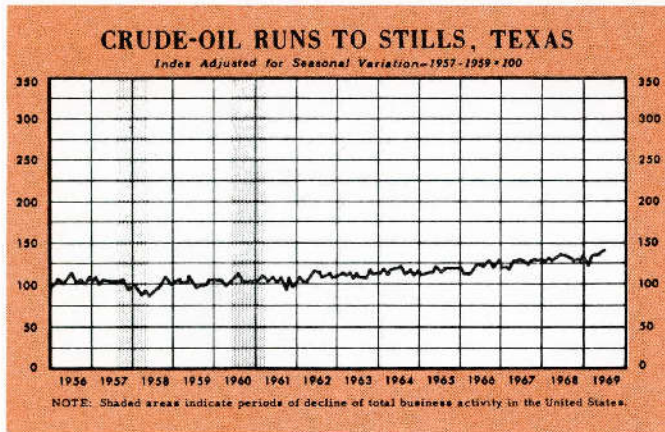
** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.

The Federal Reserve began to exert pressure on free reserves. Discount rates to member banks were raised. Reserves required to be held against demand deposits of member banks also were raised. Inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, has not responded as well during 1969 as it did in late 1966 and early 1967. In June the price index rose 0.6 percent over the May level, an annual rate of increase of 7.2 percent. It was 5.5 percent above the June 1968 index. Continued application of the brakes to the credit supply will be necessary. This means that the economy must continue to operate without the expansive effects produced by fresh infusions of

credit into the monetary bloodstream of business. Rises in the level of business activity are not likely. How long will this situation continue? This depends upon fiscal policy. During most of the World War II period the fiscal policy of the federal government has been expansionary because of deficits. Federal deficits pour more money into the economy than they take out in the form of taxes. Renewal of the income surtax would help to restrain inflation by reducing consumer expendable income. The decline in retail sales in recent months has been due in no small part to the effects of the surtax.

During the first six months of this year most of the barometers of Texas business activity showed increases. This is a result of the rapid expansion during 1968 which swept the barometers to new high values. Crude-oil production was an exception. The productive ability of Texas oil fields is declining. Many of them are old fields. Exploration and development of new fields have lagged. If the reduction in the depletion allowance from 27.5 percent to 20 percent is approved by Congress, exploration and development of new fields will lag farther behind the nation's needs.

In summary, the outlook for business in Texas and the nation is bleak. The choice between tight credit and destructive inflation has been made. Tight credit must continue until inflationary forces are noticeably reduced in strength. Sufficient abatement may not occur until next year. In the meanwhile business will experience little or no expansion.



HOURS AND EARNINGS IN TEXAS

Industry #	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jun ^o 1969	May 1969	Jun 1968	Jun [*] 1969	May 1969	Jun 1968	Jun [*] 1969	May 1969	Jun 1968
Manufacturing—Total	\$124.38	\$123.90	\$120.51	41.6	41.3	41.7	\$2.99	\$3.00	\$2.89
Durable goods	126.54	127.07	124.79	41.9	41.8	42.3	3.02	3.04	2.95
Lumber and wood products	90.29	86.86	85.54	41.8	40.4	43.2	2.16	2.15	1.98
Furniture and fixtures	92.90	94.47	86.90	39.7	40.2	39.5	2.34	2.35	2.20
Stone, clay, and glass products	113.36	114.01	107.68	42.3	42.7	42.9	2.68	2.67	2.51
Primary-metal industries	146.09	137.89	139.28	42.1	40.2	41.7	3.47	3.43	3.34
Fabricated-metal products	125.54	127.14	128.63	42.7	42.1	43.9	2.94	3.02	2.93
Machinery, except electrical	129.44	131.46	125.27	42.3	43.1	42.9	3.06	3.05	2.92
Oil-field machinery	139.96	143.44	132.13	42.8	44.0	42.9	3.27	3.26	3.08
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	117.73	117.88	113.27	41.6	41.8	40.6	2.83	2.82	2.79
Transportation equipment	153.22	151.37	150.15	42.8	42.4	42.9	3.58	3.57	3.50
Aircraft and parts	163.61	161.92	153.64	44.1	44.0	43.4	3.71	3.68	3.54
Other durable goods	111.00	111.32	107.33	39.5	39.9	40.2	2.81	2.79	2.67
Nondurable goods	120.83	119.95	115.49	41.1	40.8	41.1	2.94	2.94	2.81
Food and kindred products	106.26	105.32	103.07	42.0	41.3	41.9	2.53	2.55	2.46
Meat products	117.31	111.51	108.36	44.1	41.3	42.0	2.66	2.70	2.58
Textile-mill products	85.08	86.31	85.54	41.5	41.9	43.2	2.05	2.06	1.98
Apparel and other finished textile products	75.26	74.49	73.15	38.4	38.2	38.3	1.96	1.95	1.91
Paper and allied products	133.54	126.68	128.57	42.8	41.4	43.0	3.12	3.06	2.99
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	129.65	127.26	116.80	38.7	38.8	37.8	3.35	3.28	3.09
Chemicals and allied products	164.35	162.43	154.70	42.8	42.3	42.5	3.84	3.84	3.64
Petroleum refining and related industries	180.62	180.63	166.06	42.6	42.5	42.8	4.24	4.25	3.88
Leather and leather products	75.85	74.50	76.50	39.3	38.6	42.5	1.93	1.93	1.80
Other nondurable goods	124.11	126.13	111.61	43.7	44.1	42.6	2.84	2.86	2.62
Nonmanufacturing									
Mining	157.01	156.38	151.11	42.9	43.2	43.8	3.66	3.62	3.45
Crude petroleum and natural gas	158.47	158.61	153.32	42.6	43.1	43.7	3.72	3.68	3.52
Metal, coal, and other mining	126.40	121.76	114.33	46.3	44.6	46.1	2.73	2.73	2.48
Public utilities	129.92	128.47	125.14	40.6	40.4	41.3	3.20	3.18	3.03
Wholesale trade	131.58	127.32	117.85	43.0	42.3	42.7	3.06	3.01	2.76
Retail trade	89.24	87.00	81.62	38.3	37.5	38.5	2.33	2.32	2.12

Data cover wage and salary workers only.

* Preliminary, subject to revision upon receipt of additional reports.

Source: Texas Employment Commission.

TOURISM BEYOND THE RIO GRANDE

Terrence Cullinan*

The San Antonio Hemisfair drew attention to many facets of relationships among continental North, Central, and South America. It also drew many tourists northward across the Rio Grande to Texas, and gave many Texans and other U.S. citizens their first exposure to opportunities south of that river. One of those opportunities is certainly the tourist trade—a fact which some Texas businessmen have already acted upon. With tourism between the United States and the southern portions of the hemisphere definitely on the upswing, the implications for Texas are worth at least cursory examination.

A substantial portion of passenger air travel between the United States and continental Latin America already goes through two Texas gateway cities—Houston and San Antonio. Approximately 14 percent of both inbound and outbound air passengers between the United States and Latin America passed through these two cities in 1967 and 1968.¹ Over 99 percent of international traffic at the San Antonio Airport is to or from Latin America;

* Terrence Cullinan is with U.S. Natural Resources, Inc., a California-based international corporation with interests in oil, timber, and land, and in recreational development. He has spent most of the last three years working in Latin America on tourism and manpower-development projects in conjunction with the Stanford Research Institute. Mr. Cullinan is also president of Terrybukk, Incorporated, a consulting firm which has recently completed a study of tourism in British Honduras, available to *TBR* readers on request.

¹ U.S. government figures for arrivals in the United States by sea indicate 448 arrivals from Latin America to Houston in 1967, and 287 arrivals in 1968. Oddly, departure figures to Latin America from Houston by sea are 0 for 1967 and 8 for 1968, which leads to the inescapable question: what happens to our seagoing guests? Texas hospitality?

approximately 83 percent of Houston's international traffic is intrahemispheric. In contrast, only about 20 percent of international traffic from all U.S. airports is to and from Latin America.

Tourism² is generally recognized by economists and planners as a major possible source of national income and foreign-exchange earnings. In 1965, for example, tourism accounted for 47.7 percent of the value of goods and services exports for Spain, 26.4 percent for prewar Jordan, 14.3 for Greece. A series of 1967-1968 studies by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) of the larger Caribbean islands, right on Latin America's doorstep, show that 20 percent or more of the incomes in those areas are tourism-generated.³ In addition to the sun and beaches provided by the Caribbean, Latin America has an incomparable variety of scenery, natural wonders unique in the world, the historic heritages of six major cultures, and the advantage of having reverse seasons to travel-conscious North America (although the White House's most vigorous advocate of Western Hemisphere travel has centered his activities in Austin, his successor has not rescinded preceding presidential urgings that U.S. citizens do their foreign travel in Latin America). Yet tourism as a national income earner for Latin America remains almost negligible: typical tourism earning per-

² "Tourism" here is defined as any travel of more than twenty-four hours' duration in a host country—for pleasure, business, or combination—a definition recognized by most international tourism organizations.

³ Information on these studies may be obtained from the author.

Table 1
AIR PASSENGER MOVEMENT BETWEEN TEXAS AND LATIN AMERICA
(Thousands, year ending June 30)

Texas to Latin America				Latin America to Texas					
1968	Houston	San Antonio	Total Texas	Texas percent of U.S. total	1968	Houston	San Antonio	Total Texas	Texas percent of U.S. total
	41.8	129.2	171.0	25.0	Mexico	40.5	142.0	182.5	26.0
	10.7	...	10.7	5.0	Central America & Panama	10.7	0.2	10.9	5.0
	0.6	...	0.6	0.1	South America	0.5	...	0.5	0.1
1967	40.1	102.6	142.7	24.0	Mexico	30.6	115.1	145.7	23.0
	6.7	0.1	6.8	4.0	Central America & Panama	9.7	0.5	10.2	5.0
	0.5	...	0.5	0.2	South America	0.6	...	0.6	0.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Note that not all air passengers are tourists, and that air movements in each direction include all nationalities.

centages comparable to those above include 4.0 percent for Colombia, 3.9 percent for Ecuador, and 2.3 percent for Argentina.

"South of the Border": Not Very Far

Lima and Paris are almost identically distant from New York, and Lima is closer to major North American population centers such as California and Texas. Yet Paris (in nonrevolutionary years) attracts over one million U.S. tourists; Lima draws fewer than 50,000. Europe's historical and cultural ties to the United States account, of course, for part of this difference. Nonetheless, while an estimated 200,000 U.S. tourists visited all South America in 1968, a healthy rise over 1967, preliminary official statistics for 1968 show more than 1,600,000 U.S. tourists traveled to Mexico,⁴ and over 1,250,000 to the Caribbean.

Distance and travel costs are not the major factors in tourism differences between these areas and the other countries of Latin America. Comparative figures for total (not just the more distant U.S.-originated) tourist visitors further indicate the historical negligibility of tourism activity south of Mexico:⁵ recent comparative annual tour-

ism statistics for Brazil showed 133,000 visitors; for Venezuela, 152,000; for Guatemala, 165,000; for Argentina, 315,000. Caribbean totals for the same period include 333,000 for Jamaica, 809,753 for Puerto Rico, and 915,273 for the Bahamas.

In addition to receiving small absolute numbers of tourists, Latin America has suffered on tourism's "exchange market." Between 1961 and 1967 Latin American travel to the United States increased 160 percent; travel in the reverse direction rose only 83 percent. Although these relationships are becoming less unfavorable to Latin America as the 1960's end, those 200,000 U.S. tourists to South America in 1968 spent only \$85 million, and were overbalanced by 252,000 South Americans, who spent \$140 million in the United States during the same year. In a typical year (1966) in Central America (Canal Zone excluded), some 55,000 U.S. tourists spent \$11 million, while 75,000 Central American tourists left \$36 million in the United States.

South Americans have not even visited their own neighbors very much: for example, after U.S. citizens and

Table 2
VISITOR BALANCE, U.S. AND LATIN AMERICA
(Thousands)

U.S. Citizens to			Country	To the U.S. from		
1958	1965	1967		1958	1965	1967
4.8	7.7	12.2	Argentina	7.1	26.7	27.2
.5	.9	1.1	Bolivia	.6	1.2	2.3
10.8	17.1	23.6	Brazil	16.0	25.2	37.2
1.0	2.9	3.3	British Honduras	n.a.	4.0	4.2
2.7	3.7	5.0	Chile	6.7	10.8	13.0
8.0	17.2	23.4	Colombia	14.6	44.2	54.6
2.4	3.5	4.6	Costa Rica	3.1	7.4	8.4
2.2	4.3	7.5	Ecuador	4.2	13.0	22.4
2.2	2.9	8.5	El Salvador	5.3	6.0	14.1
7.5	14.4	18.4	Guatemala	8.3	28.4	34.1
3.2	3.3	5.7	Honduras	4.2	8.5	10.5
57.2	272.3	423.2	Mexico	27.4	166.4	240.7
2.2	2.0	3.3	Nicaragua	4.3	5.7	6.6
28.9	44.3	55.1	Panama (including Canal Zone)	15.2	28.8	31.0
.2	.5	.9	Paraguay	.5	1.1	1.3
5.9	10.5	17.4	Peru	7.6	24.4	35.3
.1	.4	.2	Surinam	.2	.3	.3
.6	1.0	1.4	Uruguay	.4	1.2	1.6
29.3	25.4	38.3	Venezuela	29.4	58.8	66.2
169.2	484.3	653.1	Total	155.1	457.1	611.0
Summary						
64.7	88.7	131.0	South America	86.3	201.9	261.4
47.3	73.3	98.9	Central America	41.4	88.8	108.9
57.2	272.3	423.2	Mexico	27.4	166.4	240.7
169.2	484.4	653.1	Total	155.1	457.1	611.0

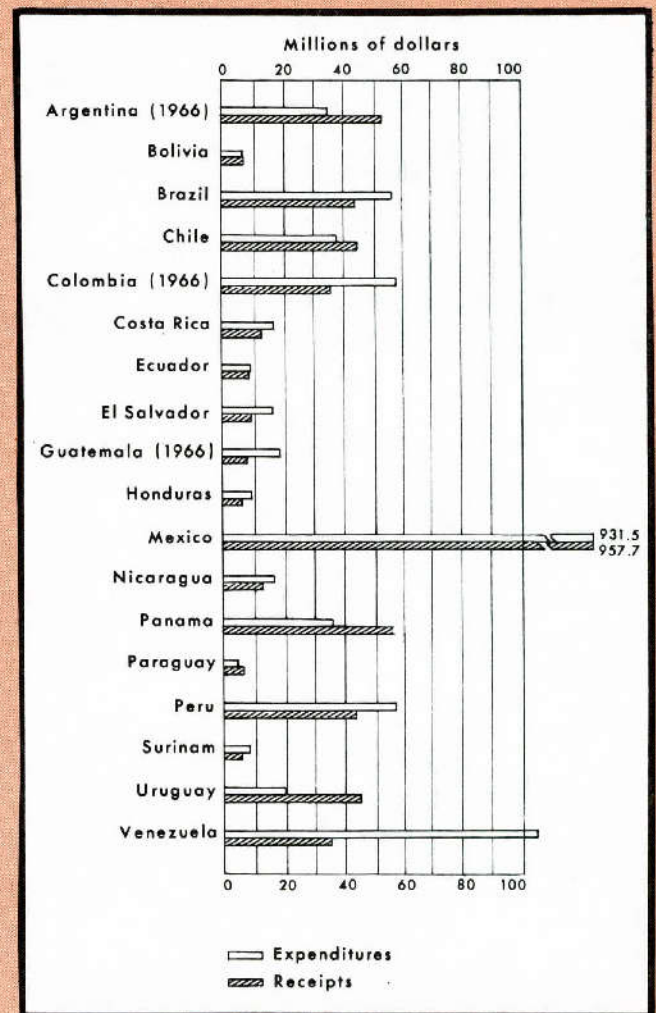
n.a. Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Passenger Travel between the United States and Foreign Countries*.

⁴ This figure does not include short-term "cross border" traffic and "day visits."

⁵ Mexico's dynamic and successful tourism program, which culminated in conjunction with the 1968 Olympic Games, is in marked contrast to programs in other countries of Latin America (Mexico has earned 39.4 percent of her export values through tourism). Comments in the remainder of this article exclude Mexico.

LATIN AMERICAN TOURIST EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS
1967



SOURCE: Stanford Research Institute, International Monetary Fund, Organization of American States, United Nations, Compton Advertising.

border-crossing Colombians, tourists to Venezuela have most frequently been citizens of Holland (generally from the Netherlands Antilles), Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Canada, and Italy, in that order. Only after these countries do names of other Latin American nations appear—Argentina and Chile. In 1967, for example, each sent only 2,100 tourists to Venezuela, compared to about 4,100 Italians. Of Guatemala's 1967 tourists, 5 percent were from South America; twice as many came all the way from Europe. Central Americans seem to be more neighborly:⁶ 51 percent of Guatemala's visitors that same year were from other Central American nations (only 27 percent from the United States).

Anatomy of a Nontourist

Three primary reasons account for the somnolence of Latin America's tourism industry: (1) misconceptions of Latin America by outsiders (primarily U.S. citizens); (2) poor relationships—including excessive costs and lack of services—with those tourists who do come; and (3) lack of interest in and support for tourism by Latin American governments. Western Hemisphere citizens living north of the Rio Grande often view their "Good Neighbors," many of whom they cannot name, as mixtures of unsafe water, unpleasant revolutions, uncontrolled graft, uninspired backwardness, and immitigable poverty, with a lot of steamy jungles and the Andes thrown in. Those more knowledgeable (or adventurous) travelers have often experienced irregular transportation, scarcity of comfortable hotels, systems of required documentation which vary widely from country to country, general incompetency among tourist-industry personnel, and, as a parting *abrazo* from most South American countries, unexpected airport departure taxes ranging as high as \$7.50 per person in Peru. Both the unfamiliarities and the hardships, of course, have been functions of Latin American governments' general failure to regulate, support, or often even influence an industry of potential major economic and social benefit to their struggling economies.

1968: The Renaissance of the Activists

The year 1968 was a watershed year for Latin American tourism. The Central American travel organization (SITCA, which includes Panama) followed standardization of entry formalities and elimination of the requirement for passports within the Central American Common Market with preparation of its first six-country coordinated tourism marketing plan. The Miami-based South American Travel Organization (SATO), which was finally joined by all the South American nations (and Surinam and Panama), worked with travel agents in North America to improve knowledge of South American attractions, and now operates a funds pool from which combined U.S. advertising programs are launched for its members.

Private enterprise also weighed in for its share of hotel construction. After a long period (1960-1967) of virtually no hotel-building activity in Central and South America, new hotels were started in Lima, Guatemala City, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Bogotá, Managua, and Tegucigalpa. Dallas-based Braniff International is currently seeking financing for construction of a \$1.1-million "activity complex" near Lima and four hotels elsewhere in Peru, and

⁶ And more businesslike. The Central American Common Market in the past has encouraged business travel, included in the statistics.

is the key member of a four-way consortium, Hotel Associates, S.A. (HASA), which has announced a \$150-million, ten-year plan for coordinated development of luxury facilities in South America and Panama. Braniff officials also are among the principals of Tourism Investments, S.A. (TISA), which plans to place \$2 million in

Table 3
INCREASE IN PRICE RATES AT INTERNATIONAL-CLASS
HOTELS IN SELECTED LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

1960-1967

Country	Percent
Colombia (1961-1967)	17
Ecuador	70
Mexico	20
Panama	50
Paraguay	20
Peru (1964-1968)	100
Venezuela (1962-1967)	22

Source: Stanford Research Institute.

Table 4
OCCUPANCY RATES IN HOTELS OF INTERNATIONAL-TOURIST
CATEGORY

1967

(Percentage of available rooms occupied)

Country	Percent
Argentina	75
Brazil	80
British Honduras	85
Chile	87
Colombia	85
Ecuador	67
El Salvador	80
Mexico	82
Nicaragua	90
Panama	86
Paraguay	60
Peru	64
Surinam	74
Uruguay	65
Venezuela	90

Source: Stanford Research Institute.

Table 5
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TRAVEL TIME
DOWNTOWN TO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
SELECTED LATIN AMERICAN CITIES, 1968

		Minutes	
		Minimum	Maximum
Argentina	Buenos Aires	45	90
Bolivia	La Paz	20	30
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	30	45
	São Paulo	75	120
British Honduras	Belize City	15	25
Chile	Santiago	20	45
Colombia	Bogotá	15	30
Costa Rica	San José	30	45
Ecuador	Quito	20	30
El Salvador	San Salvador	20	30
Guatemala	Guatemala City	10	30
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	10	25
Mexico	Mexico City	15	30
Nicaragua	Managua	25	35
Panama	Panama City	30	45
Paraguay	Asunción	15	20
Peru	Lima	20	30
Surinam	Zanderij	45	60
Uruguay	Montevideo	20	40
Venezuela	Caracas	35	70

Source: Stanford Research Institute.

venture capital to encourage development of nonluxury facilities—entertainment, shopping centers, sports activities, and ground transportation. On a still smaller, one-nation scale, in Paraguay, private lodgings are being organized to handle tourists during “overflow” periods of the year. Other facilities are also being considered: several countries plan development of off-shore islands, and the Stanford Research Institute has been approached by a private Latin American group interested in building a Latin American Astroworld.

Some \$240 million is now firmly scheduled for expenditure on deluxe hotel facilities in Central and South America between 1969 and 1972, increasing the number of hotel rooms by 75 percent from somewhat more than 12,500 at present to more than 22,000 in 1972.⁷ Most hotels will cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000 per room to construct, but a new construction technique lowering room costs to between \$5,000 and \$10,000 and construction time to under thirty days may be utilized outside major cities.

On the infrastructural side, Latin American governments are lending a hand. Needed new air terminals have been constructed or are being built in Belize City, Managua, Guatemala City, La Paz, Lima, Santiago, São Paulo, San Salvador, and San José. The five “River Plate countries” (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) have agreed to an area-wide development of riverways (one third of Argentina’s tourists arrive by river, most from Montevideo). Somewhat more exotically, a British “Hovercraft” recently traversed the 2,000-mile Orinoco and Amazon River systems for the first time, and Russian helicopters are supposed to bring service to the mountaintop ruins of Machu Picchu, Peru, within the next few years.

Inter-American organizations have begun to effect some advances on their own. The Alliance for Progress is pushing tax-incentive laws for tourism development with some success: Ecuador’s program is a model, and Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, the five Central American republics, Panama, and Peru are among recent converts to such incentive measures. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), after long debate, changed its lending policy to permit the financing of tourist activities. The Inter-American Travel Congress (IATC) of the OAS commenced a regular program of organized technical meetings of experts in specific fields of tourism.

The 1966 Punta del Este Conference, although held at one of South America’s loveliest tourist resorts, made not one single mention of tourism as a national, continental, or hemispheric resource. President Johnson realized this oversight a year later when he strongly urged giving top Alliance for Progress priority to Latin American tourism development. In 1968 Bolivia and Uruguay elevated their directors of tourism to ministerial status—the first such recognition of the importance of tourism to Latin American economies—and legislation proposing the same step was introduced in Brazil.

⁷ A comparison with hotel facilities in one Texas city will point up the relative size of the Latin American tourist industry on the basis of this measurement. In Dallas, for instance, the hotels and motor hotels that are members of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and/or the Dallas Hotel-Motel Association provide currently a total of 15,310 high-quality rooms. An additional 3,700 rooms are available in non-member properties. (Data from Dallas Chamber of Commerce)

A Case against Tourism?

Some Latin Americans have argued that tourism is not a blessing, but an outright evil. Ronald L. Clark, secretary of the Tourist Board of British Honduras, summarized these arguments in a speech to the municipal government officials of his region:

Tourism, they say, tends to disfigure the physical and moral character of countries it succeeds in dominating; the hot pursuit of profit exercises a negative influence on society. At any rate, they complain, we are not throwing everything we’ve got into a nation-building effort simply to produce a crop of waiters, guides, and drink-mixers for rich tourists.

This sort of harmful side-effect is evident in every country where tourism has been left entirely in the hands of private enterprise, primarily concerned with making a fast buck, where government control has been absent or negligible.⁸

Mr. Clark then continued, however, to explain that these arguments should be merely warnings, and that for Latin American countries the potential advantages of tourism far outweigh its dangers. Among major favorable influences he included:

- Strengthening of the economy—by significant contributions to national income (such as those cited previously from SRI’s Caribbean studies);
- Establishment of national identity—which in some Latin American cases might serve both outsiders *and the nation itself*;
- Preservation of national culture—by utilization of folk art and culture, establishment of protected museums, and provision of funds for guarding of monuments and retention of artifacts; and,
- Providing employment—by developing a labor-intensive industry with jobs at all scale levels.

From Lethargy to Commencement

Clearly the points Mr. Clark makes are critical. Latin America needs some major new source of income and foreign-exchange earnings. It needs stronger and broader contacts with other countries of the Hemisphere and of the world. A Hemisfair can only provide an intensive short-term basis for initiating such controls. Latin America needs the long-term business and social intercourse which naturally follow an effective tourist trade.

What, then, must the Latin American countries do to foster positive tourism development? At least five actions appear to be imperative:

1. *Recognition of tourism as an economic tool.* Through public statements and laws Latin American governments must recognize the economic values of tourism to their countries. No comprehensive program can be developed without this precondition; no benchmarks can exist to encourage and control the private investor.

⁸ The United States might also take some note of the problems which arise through nonparticipation by a government in national tourism. A recent survey of Mexicans visiting the United States showed that 14 percent of those interviewed indicated racial prejudice as the factor they disliked most about touring in the United States. And only 30 percent mentioned “the people” as the factor they found most enjoyable in the United States.

TEXAS CONSTRUCTION FIRST HALF 1969

Robert H. Ryan

2. *Organization for the control of tourism.* To avoid the dangers cited by Mr. Clark, independent government organizations with regulatory powers over all aspects of tourism development must be established in each country or on regional bases. At present several Latin American countries have no real tourism organization at all; Brazil, the largest Latin American republic, organized its still somewhat skeletal office only in 1966.
3. *Organization for the development of tourist facilities.* Agencies for tourism development, public corporations, must be organized to channel public funds into such infrastructural developments as roads and major hotels which attract subsequent satellite private investment. Again, such agencies could be on national or multinational bases.
4. *Elimination of travel barriers.* Inter-country travel should be encouraged by coordination of policies and practices on a continent-wide basis and by elimination of major points of tourist annoyance.
5. *Development of external tourism.* Plans for expanded external tourism should be implemented on a vastly increased scale, to a level at least equal, on a Latin America-wide basis, to that of individual Caribbean countries.

Key Lone Star Role?

Latin America clearly could not structurally absorb a large immediate influx of tourists. But buildup could be rapid. Other Spanish-speaking areas have experienced dramatic increases in tourism in short time spans. Their experiences can be drawn upon, and the mistakes they may have made can be avoided. Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Spain are three obvious "teachers" (Colombia and Venezuela have already announced, in fact, that they will seek help from Spain, and Peru expects assistance from Puerto Rico and Mexico). Puerto Rico in the early 1950's had many of the economic problems facing Latin American countries today. A great number of these problems have been overcome since then, at least in part, because of the economic impact of a consciously developed new tourist industry. Latin America, more diverse and interesting than that small Caribbean island, has no real excuse for not emulating, variegating, and eventually surpassing these accomplishments.

Texas may be affected more than most other U.S. areas by the impacts of more developed Latin American tourism. As the Central American republics become more promotionally aggressive, with Central Americans following Mexicans north and more Texans being lured south, Houston and San Antonio may discover new sources of traffic. Texas is as close to Central America as to the Caribbean, and many Texans have historical Latin American affinities. On the much bigger continent of South America, Texas business is already heavily involved in tourism developments, and one of the two major U.S. carriers serving Latin America—Braniff—is based in Dallas-Fort Worth.

Over the long run, much more of a Hemisfair in tourism is decidedly probable. Texans, with their geographical and historic proximity to Latin America, should be able to play a substantial role in shaping this development, if they desire real involvement in what is now the largest volume commodity in world trade—international tourism.

The first weeks of summer produced the strongest evidence yet seen that Texas homebuilding is being cut back in response to high interest rates, scarcity of financing, and inflated costs. The June index of residential construction fell 7 percent from May to a level 9 percent short of the June 1968 value. Nevertheless, Texans have been granted permits for more new housing during the first half of 1969 than in any January-June period on record. Homebuilding is clearly weaker than it was last fall, but it may not be certain until September whether 1969 as a whole will fail to match the 1968 record.

Nonresidential building in Texas dropped very sharply from the record 300.5 index level of May to 213.6 in

ESTIMATED VALUES OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS#

Classification	Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1969	Percent change	
	(thousands of dollars)	(thousands of dollars)	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
ALL PERMITS	1,187,682	1,217,416	- 11	18
New construction	1,165,545	1,093,996	- 14	19
Residential				
(housekeeping)	83,093	595,156	- 12	12
One-family dwellings	47,820	314,455	- 5	- 1
Multiple-family dwellings	35,273	280,701	- 21	30
Nonresidential				
buildings	82,452	498,840	- 16	29
Hotels, motels, and tourist courts	1,286	14,561	- 19	-45
Amusement buildings	843	10,750	- 46	37
Churches	1,883	19,030	- 61	- 6
Industrial buildings	19,885	67,203	103	33
Garages (commercial and private)	631	9,115	37	-13
Service stations	1,244	9,638	- 18	18
Hospitals and institutions	3,809	32,712	7	15
Office-bank buildings	5,926	57,275	- 20	37
Works and utilities	1,692	21,084	- 82	-31
Educational buildings	15,369	114,446	- 56	31
Stores and mercantile buildings	27,221	107,841	38	69
Other buildings and structures	2,663	35,185	- 29	242
Additions, alterations, and repairs	22,137	123,420	19	12
METROPOLITAN† vs. NONMETROPOLITAN†				
Total metropolitan	166,720	1,096,909	- 14	21
Central cities	112,287	767,234	- 17	16
Outside central cities	54,433	329,675	- 8	37
Total nonmetropolitan	20,962	120,507	19	- 1
10,000 to 50,000 population	9,444	69,304	- 13	-14
Less than 10,000 population	11,518	51,203	69	15

Only buildings for which permits were issued within the incorporated area of a city are included.

† Standard metropolitan statistical area as defined in 1960 Census and revised in 1968.

** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.

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

June, a 29-percent decline. This class of construction, however, tends to be much more erratic than homebuilding, and a month-to-month change is not necessarily representative. Sharpest breaks in nonresidential activity between May and June were in authorizations for educational buildings, down from \$34.7 million to \$15.3 million, and in public works and utilities, down from \$9.6 million to \$1.6 million. Churches, amusement buildings, and some lesser categories also showed losses. On the other hand, some of these classes of building have been stronger in the first half of 1969 than in the preceding six months. Evidence of continuing confidence in the Texas economy is seen in the growth of industrial building. Permits for industrial structures were a third higher in January-June 1969 than in the same months of 1968. (Much of the industrial construction is carried on outside the limits of permit-issuing municipalities and is not included in authorization statistics.) Construction of new retailing facilities, too, has demonstrated strong belief that the Texas population will continue to grow in size and earning power and that urban areas will continue to sprawl and spawn new suburbs.

Increasingly, the largest cities dominate the construction scene. Of the total value of building authorized in June, \$166.7 million was attributable to metropolitan areas, only \$20.9 million to nonmetropolitan cities. The Dallas SMSA retained its strong lead in Texas construction activity, with \$51.6 million in authorizations during June as against \$30.3 million in Houston and \$23.1 million in Fort Worth. Smaller metropolitan areas that have

registered particularly impressive 1968-to-1969 increases include Sherman-Denison, Odessa, Galveston-Texas City, and Tyler. The most precipitous year-to-year decline has been in San Antonio, where the stimulating effect of the 1968 HemisFair is sorely missed.

Texas' most striking growth in housing activity has been underway in Houston, where 15,234 units were authorized during the first six months (up 61 percent from January-June 1968), and in Austin, with 4,283 authorizations (up 39 percent). Data were recently released showing that the Dallas-Fort Worth combined area had more authorized homebuilding starts in 1968 (43,046) than any other areas in the nation except Chicago (55,134) and New York (46,674). More than two thirds of the permits in the combined area were issued in the Dallas SMSA. Though Dallas still leads all Texas metropolitan areas in total value of housing authorized, the increase there has been less spectacular than in some.

Much of the residential construction in Texas cities is accounted for by new apartment projects. Permits for apartment units have outnumbered one-family and duplex permits in Houston, Austin, and Dallas, and also in Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston-Texas City, San Antonio, and Sherman-Denison. By contrast, some metropolitan cities—Amarillo, Laredo, and Odessa—have authorized no apartment units at all during 1969.

The trend toward apartment living is not the only change in the residential pattern of Texans and Americans at large. Leisure and high mobility of the popula-

BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS SELECTED CITIES

City	New dwelling units						New nonresidential				Total construction*			
	Value in dollars			Number			Value in dollars			Value in dollars				
	Jan-Jun 1969	1968	Percent change	Jan-Jun 1969	1968	Percent change	Jan-Jun 1969	1968	Percent change	1969	Jan-Jun 1968	1968	Percent change	
Abilene	\$ 1,280,732	\$ 547,048	134	84	29	190	\$ 5,900,748	\$ 4,149,889	42	\$ 7,461,160	\$ 4,974,886	50		
Amarillo	3,520,700	5,081,000	- 31	121	254	- 52	10,395,495	4,487,340	132	15,471,411	10,554,778	47		
Arlington	25,343,200	15,084,206	68	2,365	1,312	80	14,190,945	6,760,375	110	40,026,470	22,450,803	78		
Austin	60,253,000	41,527,000	45	4,278	3,085	39	23,407,777	18,391,840	27	86,637,305	63,426,580	37		
Beaumont	4,432,608	3,788,033	17	306	279	10	2,066,389	5,037,067	- 59	7,272,547	9,521,377	- 24		
Brownsville	3,363,600	883,500	281	267	161	66	1,740,931	932,687	87	5,354,231	2,884,712	125		
Corpus Christi	6,028,106	11,794,928	- 49	609	1,193	- 49	5,795,808	6,187,445	- 6	14,440,139	20,465,562	- 29		
Dallas	80,896,491	68,034,275	19	9,615	7,690	25	74,163,313	35,684,954	108	171,827,750	118,935,916	44		
Denton	4,106,430	4,023,580	2	258	296	- 13	3,935,111	6,471,600	- 39	8,074,764	10,514,330	- 23		
El Paso	21,507,945	22,440,800	- 4	1,777	1,736	2	29,270,621	10,103,563	190	54,211,143	36,043,158	50		
Fort Worth	17,284,679	22,640,361	- 24	2,012	2,550	- 21	21,117,975	14,230,332	48	46,949,604	43,034,691	9		
Galveston	3,152,975	3,997,488	- 21	375	524	- 28	9,318,893	3,270,932	185	13,041,937	7,794,295	67		
Garland	9,744,123	7,625,057	28	871	808	8	2,866,822	4,167,199	- 31	18,540,750	12,740,748	6		
Grand Prairie	10,122,864	10,309,000	- 2	615	989	- 38	10,341,341	2,373,177	336	22,202,060	13,690,500	62		
Houston	96,507,509	74,374,918	30	11,459	7,964	44	69,724,060	92,429,845	- 25	207,459,905	201,126,757	3		
Irving	5,398,153	10,219,402	- 47	437	1,225	- 64	21,873,853	3,499,402	525	28,089,587	14,262,127	97		
Longview	4,091,000	4,337,500	- 6	232	255	- 9	1,615,000	2,371,100	- 32	6,138,000	7,176,200	- 14		
Lubbock	6,513,700	6,952,825	- 6	316	393	- 20	9,513,793	4,735,275	101	16,812,996	12,657,565	33		
Mesquite	6,069,144	4,290,713	41	508	487	4	12,274,790	1,484,059	727	18,953,369	6,295,894	201		
Midland	1,506,900	3,579,750	- 58	86	185	- 54	1,509,271	1,277,100	18	3,959,076	5,673,070	- 30		
Odessa	895,900	1,357,950	- 34	42	91	- 54	4,080,440	899,825	353	5,573,120	2,744,578	103		
Pasadena	18,582,455	6,948,305	167	1,576	656	140	1,297,414	2,459,023	- 47	20,597,417	10,412,967	98		
Port Arthur	1,841,652	311,995	490	228	20	1,040	4,397,599	938,168	369	6,694,609	1,674,241	300		
San Angelo	1,993,801	1,765,247	13	166	137	21	702,329	3,845,203	- 82	3,192,831	6,105,273	- 48		
San Antonio	19,379,593	36,434,393	- 47	2,160	4,773	- 55	16,157,674	30,610,084	- 47	42,526,734	73,539,897	- 42		
Sherman	4,769,461	1,546,550	208	366	122	200	5,063,091	862,696	487	10,002,013	2,541,729	294		
Texarkana	1,684,418	1,291,535	30	217	184	18	1,906,934	2,316,489	- 18	3,795,366	3,801,788	**		
Tyler	3,374,254	2,055,850	64	197	112	76	2,602,490	832,350	213	6,466,241	3,190,435	103		
Waco	3,255,650	2,956,300	10	211	239	- 12	4,948,328	4,052,593	22	9,748,542	9,435,259	3		
Wichita Falls	1,998,649	1,631,916	22	142	95	49	5,773,934	3,762,587	53	8,733,822	6,567,543	33		

* Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.

** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.

tion are finding expression in second homes and mobile homes. In the New Texas the moderately affluent family may typically occupy an apartment in the city core but spend weekends and vacations at a lake-resort cottage or mobile home. With this trend in mind real-estate developers and builders have been doing their best to make habitable the shores of even undeniably bleak reservoirs.

Mobile homes represent the only really innovative approach to the problems of high construction costs and the need for mobility. The transitory character of many kinds of employment—in the military and in oil-field development, for example—makes a residence on wheels attractive to some workers. Mobile homes have also proved popular among retired persons who enjoy the footloose freedom from commitment to a permanent living place.

In 1968 alone some twenty new mobile-home manufacturing plants were established in Texas (there were already about forty in operation). Still more have been set up in 1969. Nationally, the \$2-billion mobile-home industry tripled in the current decade. Estimates by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco indicate that the nation now has a population of 6 million housed in mobile units, with an average of three persons per unit. According to the Bank's statistics, Texas producers shipped 24,000 units in 1968, more than were turned out in any other state except Florida (26,000). National output totaled 317,000 mobile homes, equal to 17 percent of the nation's new housing. Economy and convenience account for this backlash against housing that is more permanently anchored to the ground. In fact, most of today's mobile homes must be towed professionally by a trucker. Generally they have outgrown the capabilities of their owners' automobiles.

The Bureau of the Census found in 1967 that mobile-home residents were typically younger than foundation-tied families, even though retirees accounted for a quarter of the mobile-home owners. The Bureau found further that over 60 percent of the mobile residents had incomes below the national median.

The Mobile Home Manufacturers Association looks, a bit optimistically, for a 400,000-unit sales year in 1969, about 26 percent better than last year. Apart from the low cost of mobile homes, as compared with conventional types, the financing available for mobile homes enhances their appeal. Down-payment requirements are generally much lower than for stationary houses, though interest rates are higher. Bankers still view mobile homes more as automobiles than as houses, and financing carries rates as high as 13 percent. But for this very reason more money is available for mobile-home loans. The Federal Home Loan Bank recently authorized savings and loan associations to increase the term of mobile-home loans from the current maximum of ten years to twelve years. Additionally, HUD Secretary George Romney is attempting to extend FHA-endorsed loans on mobile-home parks from the present maximum of fifteen years up to forty years and to increase loan coverage from the current 75-percent limit to a 90-percent ceiling.

Restrictive zoning regulations in many cities, supported by builders and building trade unions, put obstacles in the way of mobile-home park development, though many of the newer parks are well landscaped and provided with swimming pools, club rooms, and other amenities not always available in middle-class residential areas. To help overcome zoning problems and to provide more attractive sites for mobile homes, some mobile-home pro-

**APARTMENT CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS SMSA'S,
BY CENTRAL CITY AND SMSA SUBURBS,
JANUARY-JUNE, 1968 AND 1969**

SMSA: Central city and other cities	Value of apartment units (dollars)			Number of apartment units		
	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change
			Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968			Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
Abilene	506,850	41,420	1,124	51	8	538
Amarillo	0	815,000	...	0	93	...
Austin	32,429,000	16,671,000	95	2,893	1,836	58
Beaumont-	924,388	1,033,778	11	118	113	4
Port Arthur-	1,457,724	0	...	200	0	...
Orange	57,000	115,000	50	12	12	...
Brownsville-	2,776,100	475,000	484	200	102	96
Harlingen	150,000	0	...	22	0	...
Corpus Christi	1,745,000	6,110,900	71	294	765	62
Other cities	231,000	351,000	34	48	62	23
Dallas	48,647,844	33,279,665	46	7,971	5,777	38
Other cities	13,148,400	20,899,427	37	1,624	3,214	49
El Paso	7,020,000	6,888,300	2	877	843	4
Fort Worth	9,067,049	12,947,400	30	1,448	1,867	22
Other cities	24,033,732	13,033,157	84	3,116	1,940	61
Galveston	2,014,600	2,802,250	28	284	450	35
Other cities	202,000	97,875	106	29	16	81
Houston	65,133,445	34,725,166	88	9,861	4,931	100
Other cities	19,686,862	4,684,404	320	444	102	335
Lubbock	30,000	1,116,000	97	10	92	89
McAllen	120,000	10,000	1,100	14	5	180
Midland	200,000	310,000	35	39	53	26
Odessa	0	175,000	...	0	36	...
San Angelo	443,282	100,900	389	52	24	117
San Antonio	7,138,032	22,884,567	69	1,024	3,261	69
Other cities	2,370,740	485,000	389	225	124	81
Sherman-	1,416,932	225,000	530	180	36	400
Denison	221,339	60,000	269	36	8	350
Texarkana	1,359,123	575,000	136	174	105	66
Tyler	785,000	65,000	1,108	77	10	670
Waco	600,000	1,105,000	46	92	148	38
Other cities	100,000	0	...	16	0	...
Wichita Falls	72,000	0	...	16	0	...

Note: SMSA central cities not listed authorized no apartment building during either period. Totals for other cities are shown only for SMSA's in which suburban municipalities issued apartment construction permits.

ducers are working toward the development of chains of parks throughout large regions of the country.

The Census Bureau reports that factory-built mobile homes accounted for 90 percent of all new 1968 housing units valued at less than \$15,000. Of course the inflation of building costs is rapidly decreasing the number of under-\$15,000 homes built. The median cost of new homes has soared from \$18,000 in 1963 to \$24,600 in 1968. Most mobile homes still cost less than \$15,000 and some less than \$4,000, though a few residents invest in nominally mobile houses in the \$35,000 range.

A recent Census study showed that roughly half of mobile-home dwellers were blue-collar workers, 22 percent were retired persons, and 8 percent were in military service. Some are using mobile homes as a fast and economically workable means of exit from urban areas they feel to be deteriorating.

The fact is that the American housing industry, with its alarmingly high costs and sawhorse techniques, is pricing itself out of the reach of many working-class families. The result may necessarily be a revolution in building trades, with full use of modular components and modern materials that will bring the home builders at last into the twentieth century before the century is over.

TEXAS RETAIL SALES FIRST HALF OF 1969

Graham Blackstock

Retail sales, an important barometer of how business and the economy generally are faring, indicate that the eight-year boom, in Texas and throughout the nation, is finally losing some of its zoom, that the frenetic pace of business is slowing.

June data for total retail sales, adjusted for seasonal variation, show that sales dropped 3 percent from the preceding month's total in Texas and 1 percent in the United States; that durable-goods sales slipped 4 percent from May durables in Texas and 1 percent in the nation; and that June nondurable goods lost 3 percent from May in Texas and 1 percent throughout the country.

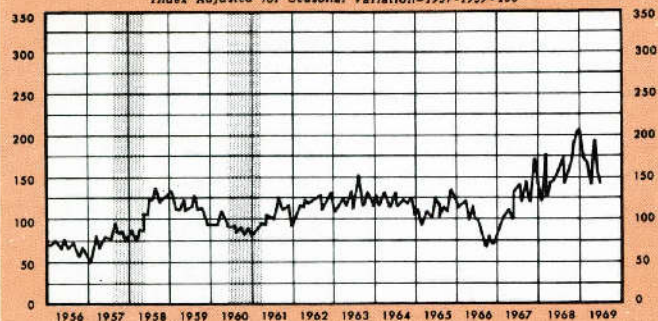
These losses are not consistent among individual merchants—larger retailers like Sears, Ward, and Penney maintaining slight gains in volume, as well as in dollar totals—and they are spotty among retailers of any size. They seem paradoxical, furthermore, in the midst of other economic facts. Inflationary psychology seems to be still operating among large numbers of consumers; the gross national product remains at a high level; industrial production is expanding; employment is back on the rise, after a slight slump in May; wages increase with every new contract, and salaries trail after them in the rising trend; prices persist in mounting. A slowdown is hard to see in this combination of boom indicators.

Yet something is different—a new kind of consumer, a changed buyer who is no longer pushing the economy. The man with his hand on the throttle in this period of changing tempo is the individual consumer, the same person whose freespending has kept the long boom alive during most of this decade, whose acceptance of inflationary psychology has accelerated the pace, and who will be ultimately responsible for its slowdown, even though he reacts to forces over which he has no individual control. His change of attitude toward purchases of commodities and services will ultimately alter the volume of production and consequently other interrelated factors that determine the rate of business activity. The attitude of this important consumer toward spending is changing, and has already slowed the volume of retail trade. In subtle ways he is manifesting a new frugality and caution. As he becomes more numerous he will influence industry, forcing production to adjust to a moderated consumer demand. Evidence of his existence lies in retail-sales data adjusted to show the effects of inflation on still-rising prices.

The finally emerging consumer slowdown is not readily discernible because it is accompanied by price increases which make dollar totals of consumer spending continuously larger. During the first quarter of 1969 the dollar total of retail sales in the nation grew at the rate of 7.6 percent; consumer prices increased at exactly the same rate, leaving the physical volumes of sales with no change from the first of the year. In 1968, by contrast, consumer spending rose 8.4 percent during the first quarter, while prices increased only 4.2 percent. Retail trade is not doing as well as the industrial sector, unit volume of sales having remained essentially flat for over a year.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS *

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959=100

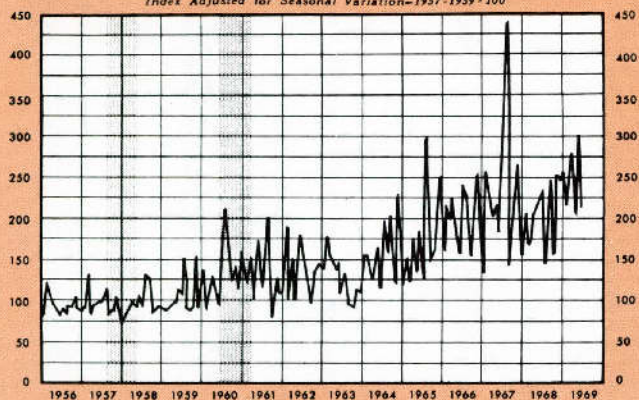


* Excludes additions, alterations, and repairs.

NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS *

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959=100



* Excludes additions, alterations, and repairs.

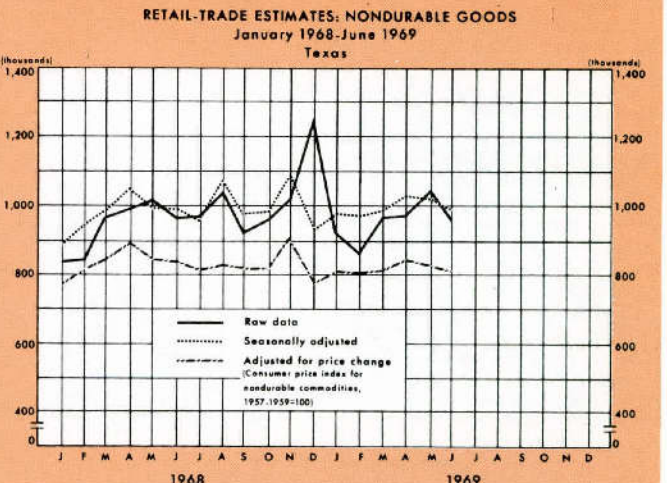
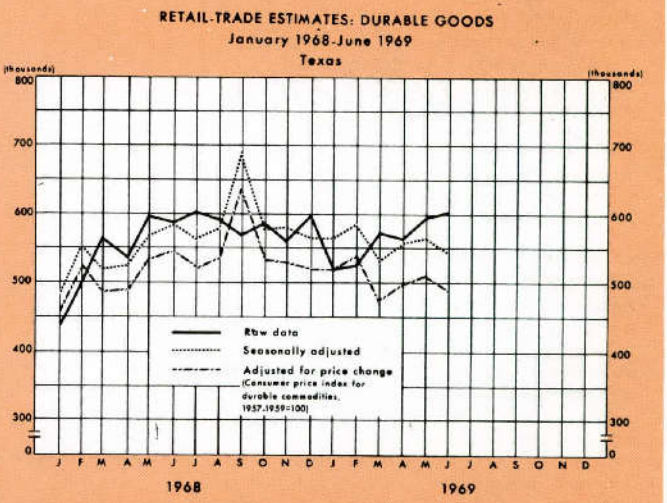
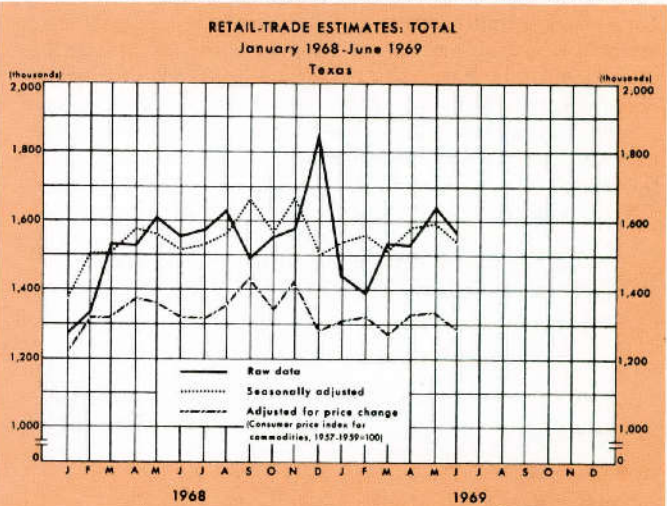
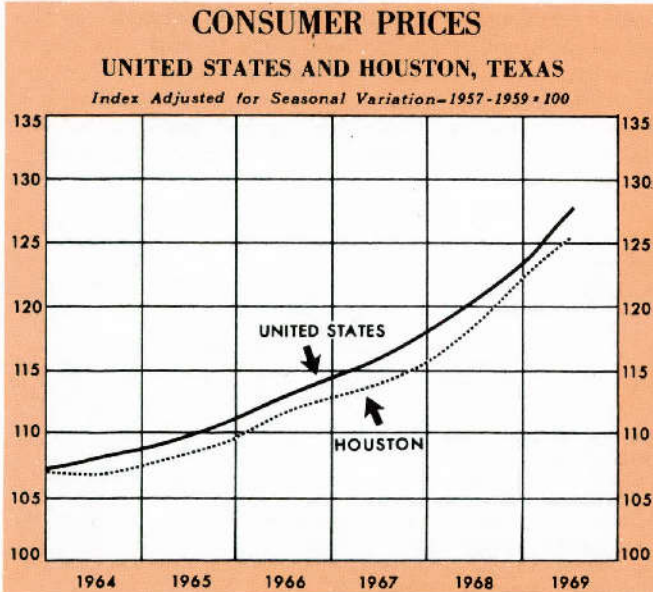
NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

Seasonally adjusted Texas data adjusted further for price change show declines in total sales during the first half of 1969 from corresponding months in 1968 for every month after January (February decrease very slight). The January 1969 adjusted total of retail trade in Texas (\$1,312 million) was well above the January 1968 total (\$1,208 million), but after February and on through June monthly totals were decidedly below corresponding 1968 totals. The same consistent drop from year-ago figures obtained for sales of nondurable goods, and for durable goods except for two months. The 1969 February sale of durables (\$533 million) made a gain over February 1968 durable sales (\$521 million) sufficient to delay until March 1968 the initial drop in total retail sales from 1968. Texas consumers obviously slowed their purchases during the first half of this year.

Another evidence of the consumer's new capacity to "keep his cool" is his discrimination in the choice of the goods on which he expends his income in these "hard" times of high income but higher prices and higher taxes. A larger part of his money is now going for the essential services, such as doctor and hospital care, and for necessary goods, such as food and medicine; relatively less of his income is now going for discretionary goods, such as new and more modern appliances, restaurant dining, and expensive clothing. In Texas during June of this year, for instance, the categories showing losses in seasonally adjusted data, as indicated by stores reporting to the Bureau of Business Research, included apparel stores (-17 percent), general-merchandise stores (-2 percent), eating and drinking places (-6 percent), and other retail stores (-17 percent). With more and more consumers learning how to adjust in these ways to the squeeze on their pocketbooks, department stores and shops are not being mobbed by buyers in the mold of the classic consumer who goes on buying sprees to beat galloping inflation. That stage of our business cycle seems to be slipping into the past.

Changes of consumer attitude toward automobile purchases give further evidence that the hold of inflationary psychology on many consumers is weakening. Although dollar volume of car sales (raw data) is merely holding

its own over the nation (perhaps slipping slightly in July from June totals), the number of sales is up, a situation which unmistakably indicates an increased consumer interest in lower-priced cars, especially since rising prices can be credited with part of the dollar volume. This change of attitude already experienced by at least a sizable number of purchasers is resulting in an increased number of sales of domestic and foreign compact cars. Domestic compacts are up 25 percent over last year; im-



ports increased during the first half of 1969 to comprise 11.7 percent of the new-car business in the United States. Unadjusted data show sales by automotive stores in Texas gaining 1 percent in June 1969 over May, 3 percent over June 1968, and 4 percent during the first six months of this year over the corresponding period last year. Seasonal adjustment brings the 1969 level for the first six months 8 percent below the level for the same 1968 period. Adjustment for price change would still further reduce the level. Seasonally adjusted data for national June sales by automotive stores indicate a 4-percent drop from May sales. The larger drop in Texas is illustrative of regional and state variations in retail-trade data which occur frequently in all categories of trade, even in data for adjoining counties, and for stores in the same city, variant local factors causing noticeable deviations from the average.

The basic economic situation of most consumers sug-

RETAIL-SALES TRENDS BY KIND OF BUSINESS

Kind of business	Number of reporting stores	Percent change			
		Jun from May			Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Normal seasonal ¹	Actual Jun 1969 from May 1969	Actual Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	
DURABLE GOODS					
Automotive stores†	319	9	1	3	4
Motor-vehicle dealers	181		-1	2	4
Furniture and household-appliance stores†	134	1	11	12	9
Furniture stores	77		11	16	11
Lumber, building-material, and hardware stores	213	6	4	14	13
Farm-implement dealers	19		-8	4	**
Hardware stores	58		8	10	8
Lumber and building-material dealers	136		6	16	15
NONDURABLE GOODS					
Apparel stores	260	**	-17	-1	3
Family clothing stores	45		-17	-3	-1
Men's and boys' clothing stores	61		-10	7	7
Shoe stores	59		-16	-14	-9
Women's ready-to-wear stores	66		-20	**	7
Other apparel stores	29		-9	16	9
Drugstores	167	-11	-9	3	4
Eating and drinking places†	109	1	-5	1	3
Restaurants	92		-5	1	3
Food stores†	234	-9	-8	9	2
Groceries (without meats)	68		-2	1	5
Groceries (with meats)	159		-8	10	2
Gasoline and service stations	686	5	12	18	8
General-merchandise stores†	219	-12	-13	6	6
Full-line stores	119		-12	4	7
Dry-goods stores	53		-16	3	5
Department stores	47		-13	7	6
Other retail stores†	259	3	-15	3	5
Florists	53		-37	5	5
Nurseries	15		-20	13	7
Jewelry stores	37		-27	3	11
Liquor stores	38		6	4	10
Office-, store-, and school-supply dealers	36		-12	14	10

¹ Percent change of current month to preceding month's seasonal average.

** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.

† Includes kinds of business other than classifications listed.

gests that retail trade may be developing a downturn. Personal savings as a percent of after-tax income, seasonally adjusted, have dropped to 6.1 percent for the first quarter of 1969 from 7.5 percent for the second quarter of 1968 and 6.8 percent for the fourth quarter of 1968. Savings will be exerting less of a push on the economy. The consumer debt burden is rising. Interest charges, mortgage payments, and installment loans, comprising an average of more than 22 percent of after-tax income (slightly more than 10 percent in early post-World War II years) will be an inhibition to consumer spending during the next few months. Consumer sentiment relative to future purchasing, as evaluated by various survey agencies, is deteriorating, having reached on some indexes the lowest level since late 1966. With family income eroded by high prices and taxes, consumers are borrowing to the limit, securing loans for nearly all major consumer goods such as cars and large appliances, and for personal needs, such as vacations. With money scarce and costly they are resorting heavily also to other forms of credit, particularly charge accounts and credit cards. The consumer debt burden is approaching family limits, a fact indicating that loans and credit in the coming months will be a smaller source of consumer spending.

The immediate outlook for retail sales is still a little murky. Many consumers are confused by the signs of a slowdown and the contrary signs of inflation—high prices, high wages, evidences of strength in the economy. After eight years of rapid inflation disbelief in the wage-price spiral is hard to achieve. In spite of contradictory elements in the general economy, however, most business analysts see a slowdown already settling in. The outlook for the coming months reveals a slower increase for real, or spendable, income; slightly curtailed credit for cars, appliances, and trips; a continuing slight decline in gross national product, which completed in June its fifth consecutive quarter with gains smaller than in the preceding quarter; flattening profits. Moderate declines in these areas will bring a slowing in consumer spending, as more and more shoppers reject the inflationary psychology. This slowed consumer demand will be reflected eventually in corresponding retrenchment by manufacturers and a braking of the still-inflationary segments of the economy. Many analysts insist that if anti-inflationary measures are continued unremittently a decline in the interest rate could occur by the end of the year, with a moderate recession continuing through the first half of 1970. Soon the wage-price spiral should start to unwind.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES IN TEXAS

(Millions of dollars)

Type of store	Percent change				
	Jun 1969 ¹ (millions of dollars)	Jan-Jun 1969 (millions of dollars)	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
Total	1,563	9,988	-4	7	5
Durable goods#	604	3,373	3	6	6
Nondurable goods	959	5,715	-8	7	4

¹ Preliminary.

* Bureau of Business Research estimates based on data from the Bureau of the Census.

Contains automotive stores, furniture stores, and lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers.

LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Statistical data compiled by: Mildred Anderson, Constance Cooledge, Judith Moran, and Glenda Riley, statistical assistants and Doris Dismuke and Mary Gorham, statistical technicians.

Indicators of business conditions in Texas cities published in this table include statistics on banking, building permits, employment, postal receipts, and retail trade. An individual city is listed when a minimum of three indicators are available.

The cities have been grouped according to standard metropolitan statistical areas. In Texas all twenty-three SMSA's are defined by county lines; the counties included are listed under each SMSA. The populations shown for the SMSA's are estimates for April 1, 1968, prepared by the Population Research Center, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin. The population shown after the city name is the 1960 Census figure, unless otherwise indicated. Cities in SMSA's are listed alphabetically under their appropriate SMSA's; all other cities are listed alphabetically as main entries.

Retail-sales data are reported here only when a minimum total of fifteen stores report; separate categories of retail stores are listed only when a minimum of five stores report in those categories. The first column presents current data for the various categories. Percentages shown for retail sales are average statewide percent changes from the preceding month. This is the normal seasonal change in sales by that kind of business—except in the case of Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio, where the dagger (†) is replaced by another symbol (††) because of the normal seasonal changes given are for each of these cities individually. The second column shows the percent change from the preceding month in data reported for the current month; the third column shows the percent change in data from the same month a year ago. A large variation between the normal seasonal change and the reported change indicates an abnormal sales month.

Symbols used in this table include:

- (a) Population Research Center data, April 1, 1968.
- (b) Separate employment data for the Midland and Odessa SMSA's are not available, since employment figures for Midland and Ector Counties, composing one labor-market area, are recorded in combined form.
- (c) Separate employment data for Gladewater, Kilgore, and Longview are not available, since employment figures for Gregg County, composing one labor-market area, are recorded in total.
- (†) Average statewide percent change from preceding month.
- (††) Average individual-city percent change from preceding month.
- (r) Estimates officially recognized by Texas Highway Department.
- (rr) Estimate for Pleasanton: combination of 1960 Census figures for Pleasanton and North Pleasanton.
- (*) Cash received during the four-week postal accounting period ended June 30, 1969.
- (‡) Money on deposit in individual demand deposit accounts on the last day of the month.
- (§) Since Population Center data for Texarkana include no inhabitants of Arkansas, the data given here are those of the Bureau of the Census, which include the population of both Bowie County, Texas, and Miller County, Arkansas.
- (**) Change is less than one half of 1 percent.
- (||) Annual rate basis, seasonally adjusted.
- (#) Monthly averages.
- (X) Sherman-Denison SMSA: a new standard metropolitan statistical area, for which not all categories of data are now available.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CITIES INCLUDED IN AUGUST 1969 ISSUE OF TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

Abilene (Abilene SMSA)	Bonham	Crane
Alamo (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)	Borger	Crystal City
Albany	Brady	Dallas (Dallas SMSA)
Alice	Brenham	Dayton (Houston SMSA)
Alpine	Brownfield	Decatur
Amarillo (Amarillo SMSA)	Brownsville (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA)	Deer Park (Houston SMSA)
Andrews	Brownwood	Del Rio
Angleton (Houston SMSA)	Bryan	Denison (Sherman-Denison SMSA)
Aransas Pass (Corpus Christi SMSA)	Burkburnett (Wichita Falls SMSA)	Denton (Dallas SMSA)
Arlington (Fort Worth SMSA)	Caldwell	Dickinson (Galveston-Texas City SMSA)
Athens	Cameron	Dimmitt
Austin (Austin SMSA)	Canyon (Amarillo SMSA)	Donna (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
Bartlett	Carrollton (Dallas SMSA)	Eagle Lake
Bay City	Castroville	Eagle Pass
Baytown (Houston SMSA)	Cisco	Edinburg (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
Beaumont (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA)	Cleburne (Fort Worth SMSA)	Edna
Beeville	Clute (Houston SMSA)	El Campo
Bellaire (Houston SMSA)	College Station	El Paso (El Paso SMSA)
Bellville	Colorado City	Elsa (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
Belton	Conroe (Houston SMSA)	Ennis (Dallas SMSA)
Big Spring	Copperas Cove	Eules (Fort Worth SMSA)
Bishop (Corpus Christi SMSA)	Corpus Christi (Corpus Christi SMSA)	
	Corsicana	

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CITIES INCLUDED IN AUGUST 1969 ISSUE OF TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW (Continued)

Farmers Branch (Dallas SMSA) Fort Worth (Fort Worth SMSA) Fredericksburg Freeport (Houston SMSA) Friona Galveston (Galveston-Texas City SMSA) Garland (Dallas SMSA) Gatesville Georgetown Giddings Gladewater Goldthwaite Graham Granbury Grand Prairie (Dallas SMSA) Grapevine (Fort Worth SMSA) Greenville Groves (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA) Hallettsville Hallsville Harlingen (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA) Haskell Henderson Hereford Hondo Houston (Houston SMSA) Humble (Houston SMSA) Iowa Park (Wichita Falls SMSA) Irving (Dallas SMSA) Jacksonville Jasper Junction Justin (Dallas SMSA) Karnes City Katy (Houston SMSA) Kilgore Killeen Kingsville Kirbyville La Feria (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA) La Marque (Galveston-Texas City SMSA) Lamesa Lampasas Lancaster (Dallas SMSA) La Porte (Houston SMSA) Laredo (Laredo SMSA) Levelland	Lewisville (Dallas SMSA) Liberty (Houston SMSA) Littlefield Llano Lockhart Longview Los Fresnos (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA) Lubbock (Lubbock SMSA) Lufkin McAllen (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) McCamey McGregor (Waco SMSA) McKinney (Dallas SMSA) Marble Falls Marshall Mercedes (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) Mesquite (Dallas SMSA) Mexia Midland (Midland SMSA) Midlothian (Dallas SMSA) Mineral Wells Mission (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) Monahans Mount Pleasant Muenster Muleshoe Nacogdoches Nederland (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA) New Braunfels North Richland Hills (Fort Worth SMSA) Odessa (Odessa SMSA) Olney Orange (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA) Palestine Pampa Paris Pearland (Houston SMSA) Pecos Pharr (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) Pilot Point (Dallas SMSA) Plainview Pleasanton Port Aransas Port Arthur (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA)	Port Isabel (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA) Port Neches (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA) Quanah Raymondville Refugio Richardson (Dallas SMSA) Richmond (Houston SMSA) Robstown (Corpus Christi SMSA) Rockdale Rosenberg (Houston SMSA) San Angelo (San Angelo SMSA) San Antonio (San Antonio SMSA) San Benito (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA) San Juan (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) San Marcos San Saba Schertz (San Antonio SMSA) Seagoville (Dallas SMSA) Seguin (San Antonio SMSA) Sherman (Sherman-Denison SMSA) Silsbee Sinton (Corpus Christi SMSA) Slaton (Lubbock SMSA) Snyder Sonora South Houston (Houston SMSA) Stephenville Stratford Sulphur Springs Sweetwater Tahoka Taylor Temple Terrell (Dallas SMSA) Texarkana (Texarkana SMSA) Texas City (Galveston-Texas City SMSA) Tomball (Houston SMSA) Tyler (Tyler SMSA) Uvalde Vernon Victoria Waco (Waco SMSA) Waxahachie (Dallas SMSA) Weatherford Weslaco (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) White Settlement (Fort Worth SMSA) Wichita Falls (Wichita Falls SMSA)
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ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF SMSA'S AND CITIES WITHIN EACH SMSA, WITH DATA

City and item	Percent change			Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
ABILENE SMSA						
(Jones and Taylor; pop. 120,100*)						
Retail sales		— 5	5			8
Apparel stores		— 7	— 10			1
Automotive stores		1	12			16
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 1,328,596	3	91	\$ 7,597,260	\$ 5,047,986	51
Bank debits (thousands)||.....	\$ 2,143,728	8	16			11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 98,281	— 1	7	\$ 99,710#	\$ 98,764#	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.7	11	10	19.8#	19.1#	4
Nonfarm employment (area).....	40,400	1	2	40,050#	39,325#	2
Manufacturing employment (area).....	4,920	**	6	4,885#	4,602#	6
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.4	36	— 8	2.6#	3.1#	— 16

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change				Percent change	
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
ABILENE (pop. 110,054 ')						
Retail sales	— 5†	— 5	5			8
Apparel stores	— 13†	— 7	— 10			1
Automotive stores	1†	1	12			16
Postal receipts*	\$ 164,604	13	— 8	\$ 939,665	\$ 967,918	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,285,396	**	86	\$ 7,461,160	\$ 4,974,886	50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 141,906	**	20	\$ 856,671	\$ 770,053	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 75,902	4	10	\$ 76,172#	\$ 71,336#	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.8	1	11	22.3#	21.2#	5

**AMARILLO SMSA
(Potter and Randall; pop. 177,100 ')**

Retail sales		— 2	2			2
Automotive stores		— 2	1			1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 923,033	— 82	— 23	\$ 15,832,186	\$ 11,507,263	38
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 5,283,804	**	6			6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 152,852	2	7	\$ 149,149#	\$ 136,387#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	35.0	— 1	— 3	34.6#	35.7#	— 3
Nonfarm employment (area)	60,800	**	1	60,567#	59,567#	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,230	4	2	6,599#	5,600#	18
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	21	34	4.3#	3.1#	39

AMARILLO (pop. 165,750 ')

Retail sales	— 5†	— 2	2			2
Automotive stores	1†	— 2	1			1
Postal receipts*	\$ 370,299	10	13	\$ 2,073,817	\$ 1,980,767	7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 877,233	— 83	— 19	\$ 15,471,411	\$ 10,554,778	47
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 414,295	— 1	5	\$ 2,504,313	\$ 2,371,090	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 141,828	7	8	\$ 138,297#	\$ 126,350#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	36.4	— 1	— 3	35.9#	37.3#	— 4

Canyon (pop. 9,296 ')

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,957	— 15	— 18	\$ 77,240	\$ 73,486	5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 45,800	— 26	— 62	\$ 360,775	\$ 952,485	— 62
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,805	7	24	\$ 60,259	\$ 49,433	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 6,488	— 12	— 2	\$ 7,881#	\$ 6,993#	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.0	11	19	16.1#	14.0#	15

**AUSTIN SMSA
(Travis; pop. 263,800 ')**

Retail sales		3	14			11
Eating and drinking places		— 11	— 3			9
Furniture and household-appliance stores		— 4	— 12			4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 9,569,915	— 33	— 29	\$ 86,837,305	\$ 63,619,080	36
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 9,236,916	**	38			53
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 264,283	— 8	13	\$ 282,277#	\$ 237,528#	19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.4	6	18	31.0#	24.4#	27
Nonfarm employment (area)	122,800	1	6	121,517#	112,884#	8
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,450	2	6	10,429#	9,512#	10
Percent unemployed (area)	2.6	62	— 4	1.7#	1.8#	— 6

AUSTIN (pop. 250,000 ')

Retail sales	— 5†	3	14			11
Eating and drinking places	1†	— 11	— 3			5
Furniture and household-appliance stores	8†	— 4	— 12			4
Postal receipts*	\$ 917,897	13	11	\$ 4,984,437	\$ 4,887,169	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 9,434,915	— 34	— 30	\$ 86,637,305	\$ 63,426,580	37
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 702,013	— 23	38	\$ 4,497,859	\$ 2,927,343	54
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 257,940	— 7	13	\$ 284,481#	\$ 239,221#	19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	31.6	— 15	19	31.3#	24.5#	28

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change			Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			

BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA

(Jefferson and Orange; pop. 320,500 *)

Retail sales		— 8	1			3
Apparel stores		— 10	15			**
Automotive stores		— 4	1			4
Food stores		— 9	3			7
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers		— 3	1			6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,629,246	24	43	\$ 17,477,840	\$ 14,256,568	23
Bank debits (thousands)|| .....	\$ 6,629,364	8	18			8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 247,437	6	8	\$ 234,989 #	\$ 223,386 #	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.6	6	10	25.6 #	25.0 #	2
Nonfarm employment (area)	118,200	**	2	112,800 #	114,200 #	— 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	36,600	2	3	32,717 #	35,017 #	— 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.6	29	— 46	3.8 #	4.8 #	— 21

BEAUMONT (pop. 127,500 *)

Retail sales	— 5 †	— 6	1			4
Automotive stores	1 †	2	2			5
Postal receipts*	\$ 219,718	21	16	\$ 1,156,362	\$ 1,093,188	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 984,352	13	— 42	\$ 7,272,547	\$ 9,521,377	— 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 346,179	— 1	19	\$ 2,035,646	\$ 1,890,251	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 138,509	9	9	\$ 132,882 #	\$ 126,561 #	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	31.3	— 2	10	30.4 #	29.7 #	2

Groves (pop. 17,304)

Postal receipts*	\$ 13,933	— 8	10	\$ 80,417	\$ 74,810	7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 89,034	— 18	— 5	\$ 822,567	\$ 852,213	— 3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,640	32	10	\$ 70,523	\$ 65,320	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,144	— 1	5	\$ 6,105 #	\$ 5,501 #	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.6	32	2	23.2 #	23.9 #	— 3

Nederland (pop. 15,274 *)

Postal receipts*	\$ 15,698	— 3	— 29	\$ 98,555	\$ 92,865	6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,444	2	26	\$ 52,738	\$ 44,668	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,515	8	— 2	\$ 6,301 #	\$ 5,902 #	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	2	22	16.8 #	15.3 #	10

ORANGE (pop. 25,605)

Postal receipts*	\$ 40,800	13	14	\$ 221,795	\$ 211,326	5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 42,409	**	17	\$ 256,086	\$ 233,671	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 27,214	5	— 1	\$ 27,239 #	\$ 27,517 #	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.2	**	19	18.7 #	16.9 #	11
Nonfarm placements	156	— 11	**	820	1,022	— 20

PORT ARTHUR (pop. 69,271 *)

Postal receipts*	\$ 77,920	3	7	\$ 418,234	\$ 434,274	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,301,645	134	850	\$ 6,694,609	\$ 1,674,241	300
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 89,202	**	17	\$ 497,962	\$ 475,804	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 52,272	4	17	\$ 50,768 #	\$ 46,296 #	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.9	— 2	3	19.7 #	20.5 #	— 4

Port Neches (pop. 12,292 *)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,888	— 25	— 18	\$ 77,275	\$ 91,583	— 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 232,925	99	37	\$ 855,459	\$ 749,659	14
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,365	3	13	\$ 96,640	\$ 85,775	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,727	— 2	— 9	\$ 6,805 #	\$ 7,212 #	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.9	— 1	21	28.3 #	23.8 #	19

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change			Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA						
(Cameron; pop. 134,900 *)						
Retail sales		- 17	- 8			- 2
Apparel stores		- 30	- 7			3
Automotive stores		- 20	- 7			- 1
Drugstores		- 12	- 5			- 3
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers		- 16	- 32			- 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 649,940	- 22	- 38	\$ 7,261,092	\$ 6,628,080	10
Bank debits (thousands) || .....	\$ 1,639,224	**	9			7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 71,516	**	4	\$ 71,659 #	\$ 73,601 #	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.9	1	8	22.8 #	20.4 #	12
Nonfarm employment (area)	38,150	- 2	**	38,917 #	38,175 #	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,090	8	- 7	6,230 #	6,590 #	- 5
Percent unemployed (area)	7.8	13	10	6.3 #	5.7 #	11
<hr/>						
BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 57,463	21	4	\$ 327,940	\$ 323,855	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 195,000	- 70	- 14	\$ 5,354,231	\$ 2,384,712	125
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 44,515	- 7	15	\$ 281,682	\$ 254,702	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 26,622	- 2	7	\$ 28,220 #	\$ 27,746 #	2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.9	- 5	9	19.7 #	17.9 #	10
Nonfarm placements	861	31	1	5,295	3,524	50
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HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)						
Retail sales	-5†	- 14	1			3
Postal receipts*	\$ 55,825	15	- 2	\$ 317,768	\$ 325,854	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 420,250	151	- 41	\$ 1,696,425	\$ 3,705,120	- 54
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 52,192	- 4	5	\$ 324,674	\$ 303,418	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 26,855	7	3	\$ 26,427 #	\$ 28,365 #	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.2	- 4	7	24.4 #	21.0 #	16
Nonfarm placements	456	9	- 10	2,786	3,069	- 11
<hr/>						
La Feria (3,740 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,804	37	16	\$ 18,862	\$ 18,308	2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,814	- 10	37	\$ 17,825	\$ 13,748	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,834	- 1	7	\$ 1,862 #	\$ 1,982 #	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.3	- 11	33	19.0 #	13.7 #	39
<hr/>						
Los Fresnos (pop. 1,289)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,228	41	1	\$ 10,887	\$ 10,242	6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,484	- 9	- 12	\$ 9,198	\$ 9,556	- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,160	- 1	- 24	\$ 1,326 #	\$ 1,577 #	- 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	- 3	16	13.6 #	11.8 #	15
<hr/>						
Port Isabel (pop. 3,575)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,416	94	16	\$ 27,386	\$ 24,864	10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,621	- 26	9	\$ 17,429	\$ 15,901	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,905	13	- 7	\$ 2,278 #	\$ 2,268 #	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	- 27	25	16.0 #	13.7 #	17
<hr/>						
SAN BENITO (pop. 16,420 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,325	34	27	\$ 64,726	\$ 62,064	4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 34,690	87	229	\$ 170,090	\$ 177,323	- 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,160	- 18	- 4	\$ 42,507	\$ 40,097	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,350	3	**	\$ 6,615 #	\$ 7,150 #	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	- 16	2	12.7 #	11.0 #	15

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change				Percent change	
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA (Nueces and San Patricio; pop. 279,700 *)						
Retail sales		4	7			5
Automotive stores		13	10			7
Drugstores		— 8	— 4			**
General-merchandise stores		— 13	2			4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,891,924	— 28	15	\$ 17,525,018	\$ 23,582,346	— 26
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$ 4,721,244	— 3	7			5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 207,604	1	8	\$ 203,533#	\$ 193,119#	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.8	— 4	**	22.8#	22.8#	**
Nonfarm employment (area)	90,700	1	4	88,700#	86,517#	3
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,350	3	9	11,195#	10,454#	7
Percent unemployed (area)	5.3	51	8	3.7#	3.6#	3
Aransas Pass (pop. 6,956)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,245	34	— 3	\$ 42,965	\$ 41,378	4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 116,031	142	130	\$ 617,439	\$ 746,896	— 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,264	— 7	12	\$ 48,272	\$ 40,318	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,737	— 8	25	\$ 6,816#	\$ 5,293#	29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	— 2	— 15	14.2#	15.1#	— 6
Bishop (pop. 4,180 *)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,364	— 17	1	\$ 27,488	\$ 24,513	12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 31,000			\$ 120,000		
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,335	— 6	6	\$ 14,740	\$ 13,731	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,335	2	8	\$ 2,523#	\$ 2,450#	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	— 2	**	11.5#	11.0#	5
CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 204,850 *)						
Retail sales	— 5†	4	5			4
Automotive stores	1†	13	8			6
Postal receipts*	\$ 329,032	20	9	\$ 1,853,751	\$ 1,792,572	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,431,013	— 33	7	\$ 14,440,139	\$ 20,465,562	— 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 330,559	— 5	6	\$ 1,993,015	\$ 1,926,436	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 156,051	4	8	\$ 154,271#	\$ 147,636#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.0	— 5	**	25.6#	25.8#	— 1
Port Aransas (pop. 824)						
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,144	11	9	\$ 6,248	\$ 5,251	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,107	16	19	\$ 1,006#	\$ 910#	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	6	— 5	12.5#	11.6#	8
Robstown (pop. 10,266)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,263	17	— 10	\$ 62,620	\$ 71,475	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 42,979	— 57	71	\$ 292,885	\$ 572,655	— 49
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,769	— 9	14	\$ 74,132	\$ 65,442	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,215	1	2	\$ 9,596#	\$ 9,503#	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	— 8	14	15.2#	13.7#	11
Sinton (pop. 6,500 *)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,697	35	2	\$ 52,187	\$ 54,898	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 35,885		623	\$ 143,060	\$ 386,041	— 63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,983	— 8	13	\$ 36,886	\$ 35,154	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,318	13	— 3	\$ 5,441#	\$ 5,249#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	— 8	17	13.5#	13.2#	2
DALLAS SMSA (Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Kaufman, and Rockwall; pop. 1,446,100 *)						
Retail sales		1	12			12
Apparel stores		— 20	— 7			**
Automotive stores		**	9			11
Drugstores		— 7	9			9
Eating and drinking places		— 1	1			4
Food stores		1	2			4
Furniture and household-appliance stores		23	29			21
Gasoline and service stations		13	31			15
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers		10	16			23
Office, store, and school-supply dealers		— 21	17			21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 51,630,666	— 31	30	\$318,052,672	\$226,293,559	41
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$114,176,352	13	29			30
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,223,610	4	12	\$ 2,138,536#	\$ 1,883,162#	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	52.4	10	15	49.9#	43.7#	14
Nonfarm employment (area)	672,000	1	4	661,450#	633,950#	4
Manufacturing employment (area)	171,400	2	3	168,438#	160,163#	5
Percent unemployed (area)	2.4	60	4	1.5#	1.6#	— 6

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
Carrollton (pop. 9,832 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,111	6	11	\$ 206,385	\$ 162,690	27
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,559,080	789	653	\$ 5,553,154	\$ 5,659,655	- 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,261	- 19	- 2	\$ 64,684	\$ 57,453	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,427	5	16	\$ 6,384#	\$ 4,951#	29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	- 21	- 17	20.1#	23.5#	- 14
DALLAS (pop. 810,000 ')						
Retail sales	5††	- 2	9			11
Apparel stores	- 11††	- 20	- 8			- 2
Automotive stores	- 1††	- 1	9			12
Furniture and household-appliance stores	- 7††	22	31			26
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	2††	18	5			17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 28,055,321	- 42	38	\$ 171,827,750	\$ 118,935,916	44
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,404,826	1	29	\$ 51,336,882	\$ 39,434,448	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,921,081	7	12	\$ 1,818,928#	\$ 1,610,214#	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	54.4	- 3	15	55.8#	48.6#	15
Denton (pop. 26,844)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 75,161	2	11	\$ 441,588	\$ 436,135	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,096,530	- 3	- 68	\$ 8,074,764	\$ 10,514,330	- 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 47,761	- 6	27	\$ 279,670	\$ 231,142	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 31,733	8	8	\$ 32,114#	\$ 27,741#	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	- 5	18	17.4#	16.8#	4
Nonfarm placements	232	111	- 16	756	1,078	- 30
Ennis (pop. 10,250 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,151	48	18	\$ 120,862	\$ 106,073	14
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 36,007	- 49	- 47	\$ 554,216	\$ 340,300	63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,029	5	31	\$ 52,549	\$ 42,538	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,318	4	17	\$ 8,899#	\$ 7,822#	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	2	13	11.8#	10.8#	9
Farmers Branch (pop. 13,441)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 995,356	- 57	35	\$ 8,750,412		
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,291	38	79	\$ 79,792	\$ 59,927	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,024	2	34	\$ 6,712#	\$ 5,198#	29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	29.9	38	36	23.8#	28.2#	3
Garland (pop. 66,574 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 103,729	5	19	\$ 604,266	\$ 509,657	19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,232,655	54	120	\$ 13,540,750	\$ 12,740,748	6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 55,367	- 7	15		\$ 336,246	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 29,017	- 4	10		\$ 24,775#	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.5	- 6	**		27.1#	
Grand Prairie (pop. 40,150 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 78,784	23	30	\$ 422,229	\$ 346,741	22
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,519,433	234	131	\$ 22,202,060	\$ 13,690,500	62
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 28,925	- 15	27	\$ 169,302	\$ 143,680	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,658	1	5	\$ 16,841#	\$ 15,884#	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.0	- 11	21	19.9#	18.2#	9
Irving (pop. 86,360 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 116,196	7	19	\$ 654,097	\$ 530,864	23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,352,959	39	32	\$ 28,089,587	\$ 14,262,127	97
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 69,595	- 6	27	\$ 427,529	\$ 350,477	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 32,646	- 2	17	\$ 32,921#	\$ 27,147#	21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.4	- 5	9	26.1#	25.9#	1
Justin (pop. 622)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,604	48	- 13	\$ 7,123	\$ 6,857	4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 17,500		- 56	\$ 155,501	\$ 122,001	27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,177	5	- 14	\$ 6,376	\$ 6,458	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,233	32	37	\$ 1,062#	\$ 847#	25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.0	- 2	- 38	12.1#	15.4#	- 21

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
Lancaster (pop. 10,117 ')						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 107,050	— 4	— 27	\$ 994,010	\$ 689,000	42
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 8,288	— 6	25	\$ 50,694	\$ 40,513	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,758	15	26	\$ 5,806#	\$ 4,568#	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.5	— 9	5	19.3#	17.8#	8
Lewisville (pop. 3,956)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 680,950	897	**	\$ 2,395,820	\$ 2,778,190	— 14
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 10,284	...	24	.....	\$ 45,777	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 6,676	...	27	.....	\$ 5,155#	...
McKinney (pop. 16,237 ')						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 23,138	11	— 2	\$ 132,184	\$ 180,145	2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 97,355	— 51	— 26	\$ 1,783,220	\$ 1,291,440	45
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 13,108	19	20	\$ 77,713	\$ 69,418	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 14,939	6	6	\$ 14,723#	\$ 13,507#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.9	18	14	10.4#	10.3#	1
Nonfarm placements.....	156	3	— 23	788	965	— 18
Mesquite (pop. 51,496 ')						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 38,567	— 1	16	\$ 219,967	\$ 184,640	19
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 465,040	— 95	— 78	\$ 18,953,369	\$ 6,895,894	196
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 17,368	— 21	30	\$ 113,653	\$ 84,634	34
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 11,922	10	27	\$ 10,792#	\$ 9,553#	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.3	— 26	11	21.4#	17.7#	21
Midlothian (pop 1,521)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 11,800	— 73	...	\$ 320,900	\$ 295,511	9
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 2,775	58	92	\$ 10,738	\$ 8,934	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 2,047	5	27	\$ 1,942#	\$ 1,708#	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.7	56	53	11.1#	10.4#	7
Pilot Point (pop. 1,603 ')						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 60,000	567	274	\$ 230,901	\$ 51,152	351
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 2,362	— 12	27	\$ 13,243	\$ 10,271	29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 2,819	8	18	\$ 2,357#	\$ 2,011#	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.7	— 10	14	11.2#	10.2#	10
Richardson (pop. 43,406 ')						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 85,330	— 6	— 3	\$ 526,431	\$ 467,172	13
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 2,717,007	...	— 31	.....	\$ 11,497,844	...
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 42,112	— 2	26	\$ 246,583	.....	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 22,166	— 3	16	\$ 21,633#	.....	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.4	**	3	22.9#	.....	...
Seagoville (pop. 4,410 ')						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 10,958	65	— 2	\$ 58,185	\$ 62,540	— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 2,070	— 86	— 84	\$ 351,979	\$ 50,301	600
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 6,718	— 4	33	\$ 42,046	\$ 33,548	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 3,823	4	23	\$ 3,589#	\$ 3,077#	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.5	— 10	9	23.1#	21.9#	5
Terrell (pop. 13,803)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 16,343	24	3	\$ 85,237	\$ 83,499	2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 37,700	— 72	— 10	\$ 508,530	\$ 967,000	— 47
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 14,833	— 1	16	\$ 87,014	\$ 71,926	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 12,141	4	12	\$ 11,968#	\$ 10,708#	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.9	— 3	3	14.5#	13.4#	8
Waxahachie (pop. 15,720 ')						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 20,066	13	— 14	\$ 130,494	\$ 159,246	— 18
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 162,750	106	— 12	\$ 2,729,589	\$ 600,047	355
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 15,559	— 7	15	\$ 98,675	\$ 81,225	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 12,720	9	8	\$ 12,574#	\$ 11,656#	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.3	— 7	9	15.6#	13.9#	12

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change				Percent change	
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968

EL PASO SMSA
(El Paso; pop. 343,800 *)

Retail sales		- 5	7			8
Apparel stores		- 24	- 8			9
Automotive stores		9	21			12
Food stores		- 9	- 3			- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 11,078,764	16	119	\$ 54,217,112	\$ 36,072,408	50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,902,208	17	26			17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 230,013	8	18	\$ 218,262#	\$ 199,568#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	31.2	15	13	29.0#	27.0#	7
Nonfarm employment (area)	114,900	**	5	113,984#	108,150#	5
Manufacturing employment (area)	23,200	**	12	22,629#	19,637#	15
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	41	- 9	3.4#	4.3#	- 21

EL PASO (pop. 315,000 *)

Retail sales		- 5†	7			8
Apparel stores		- 13†	- 8			9
Automotive stores		1†	21			12
Food stores		1†	- 3			- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 486,285	7	8	\$ 2,825,065	\$ 2,745,692	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 11,073,164	16	119	\$ 54,211,143	\$ 36,043,158	50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 504,924	- 6	26	\$ 3,202,347	\$ 2,754,701	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 227,253	11	18	\$ 222,301#	\$ 203,358#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.1	- 6	13	28.7#	26.7#	7

FORT WORTH SMSA
(Johnson and Tarrant; pop. 629,400 *)

Retail sales		- 3	6			10
Apparel stores		- 10	16			1
Automotive stores		- 9	3			9
Eating and drinking places		- 2	3			3
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers		7	23			36
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 23,126,963	37	33	\$122,055,507	\$ 94,251,937	29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 21,306,156	7	25			13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 637,332	8	11	\$ 616,408#	\$ 553,019#	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	34.7	6	14	32.0#	31.3#	2
Nonfarm employment (area)	277,700	- 2	- 1	280,434#	275,084#	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	83,775	- 7	- 10	89,430#	91,521#	- 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.1	48	3	2.0#	2.0#	**

Arlington (pop. 79,713 *)

Postal receipts*	\$ 183,838	7	27	\$ 1,035,137	\$ 874,220	18
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 13,448,350	101	482	\$ 40,026,470	\$ 22,450,303	78
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 96,573	- 9	30	\$ 594,688	\$ 460,091	29
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 45,485	6	26	\$ 44,038#	\$ 34,394#	28
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.2	- 8	5	27.2#	27.0#	1

Cleburne (pop. 15,381)

Postal receipts*	\$ 25,064	- 18	2	\$ 160,745	\$ 150,901	7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 63,425	- 53		\$ 2,801,015		
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,782	- 2	19	\$ 119,216	\$ 99,816	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 17,677	2	16	\$ 17,141#	\$ 14,495#	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	- 1	2	13.9#	13.8#	1

Eules (pop. 10,500 *)

Postal receipts*	\$ 17,145	3	12	\$ 93,254	\$ 82,697	13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 405,779	141	- 84	\$ 6,869,896	\$ 5,646,315	22
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,051	3	22	\$ 81,846	\$ 73,493	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,360	9	**	\$ 5,221#	\$ 5,067#	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	32.9	5	28	31.4#	29.9#	5

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change					
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)						
Retail sales	— 7††	— 3	1			4
Apparel stores	— 14††	— 17	7			— 2
Automotive stores	3††	— 4	6			18
Eating and drinking places	— 2††	— 2	1			— 1
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	3††	3	18			23
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,292,746	13	14	\$ 7,450,059	\$ 7,164,214	4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,433,969	38	— 27	\$ 46,949,604	\$ 43,034,691	9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,522,742	2	25	\$ 8,671,188	\$ 7,731,841	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 531,966	9	9	\$ 513,954#	\$ 469,012#	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	35.8	**	15	33.7#	32.8#	3

Grapevine (pop. 4,659 ')

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,171	11	22	\$ 60,204	\$ 55,809	8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,007	— 6	29	\$ 39,708	\$ 31,205	27
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,832	2	21	\$ 4,829#	\$ 4,118#	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	— 4	9	16.4#	15.1#	9

North Richland Hills (pop. 8,662)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 161,295	— 40	9		\$ 2,205,378	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,835	— 4	23	\$ 84,898	\$ 70,042	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,722	15	21	\$ 7,140#	\$ 6,011#	19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.0	— 9	6	24.1#	23.6#	2

White Settlement (pop. 11,513)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 69,524	— 69	— 26	\$ 540,810	\$ 440,888	23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,701	1	63	\$ 49,017	\$ 33,507	46
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,484	— 1	25	\$ 3,393#	\$ 2,674#	27
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.2	1	28	28.9#	25.2#	15

GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA

(Galveston; pop. 168,600 ')

Retail sales		— 1	— 2			— 3
Apparel stores		— 12	3			— 7
Automotive stores		3	— 5			— 2
Drugstores		— 2	— 5			— 2
Food stores		— 2	— 8			— 5
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers		14	33			— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,660,974	— 63	— 57	\$ 23,787,222	\$ 12,514,254	90
Bank debits (thousands) †	\$ 2,674,752	10	12			5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 110,638	5	10	\$ 105,471#	\$ 99,477#	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.8	6	5	24.2#	24.3#	**
Nonfarm employment (area)	57,600	2	**	55,734#	56,867#	— 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,150	5	2	10,767#	10,627#	1
Percent unemployed (area)	5.1	— 2	31	5.2#	3.2#	62

Dickinson (pop. 4,715)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,773	1	25	\$ 78,376	\$ 58,860	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,524	7	17	\$ 6,398#	\$ 5,740#	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.3	— 1	19	24.6#	20.6#	19

GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)

Retail sales	— 5†	— 3	**			— 3
Apparel stores	— 13†	— 14	3			— 8
Food stores	1†	**	— 7			— 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 133,131	— 7	7	\$ 802,017	\$ 839,623	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,374,238	— 61	— 55	\$ 13,041,937	\$ 7,794,295	67
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 130,872	4	7	\$ 769,935	\$ 775,902	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 70,154	13	10	\$ 65,390#	\$ 62,801#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.8	**	2	23.5#	24.4#	— 4

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change			Percent change		
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
La Marque (pop. 13,969)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,066	30	- 6	\$ 97,292	\$ 105,205	- 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 81,006	108	- 55	\$ 4,447,650	\$ 1,757,093	153
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,971	7	24	\$ 95,820	\$ 87,322	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,506	13	11	\$ 10,004#	\$ 8,783#	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.4	8	16	19.2#	20.2#	- 5
TEXAS CITY (pop. 38,276 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 39,169	14	- 8	\$ 216,636	\$ 221,329	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 205,730	- 80	- 64	\$ 6,297,635	\$ 2,962,866	113
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 36,603	- 2	17	\$ 227,053	\$ 206,765	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 15,655	1	8	\$ 16,351#	\$ 15,789#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.1	- 3	11	27.8#	25.7#	8
HOUSTON SMSA						
(Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, and Montgomery; pop. 1,836,700 ')						
Retail sales		- 6	9			3
Apparel stores		- 15	- 2			1
Automotive stores		2	5			**
Eating and drinking places		- 7	10			4
Food stores		- 9	15			2
Furniture and household-appliance stores		25	21			11
General-merchandise stores		- 13	9			7
Liquor stores		- 6	2			11
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers		**	23			**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 30,834,139	- 13	- 6	\$ 259,713,787	\$ 242,394,798	7
Bank debits (thousands) †	\$ 95,462,412	11	23			16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,516,772	6	7	\$ 2,394,367#	\$ 2,188,389#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	39.1	7	15	36.8#	35.0#	5
Nonfarm employment (area)	808,100	1	3	796,050#	761,434#	5
Manufacturing employment (area)	142,500	2	**	141,134#	137,600#	3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	87	18	2.3#	1.9#	21
Angleton (pop. 9,131)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,609	60	31	\$ 82,102	\$ 70,584	16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 115,869	- 45	111	\$ 1,031,546	\$ 1,844,060	- 44
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,893	- 21	**	\$ 108,815	\$ 88,991	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,094	- 1	3	\$ 13,940#	\$ 12,746#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.7	- 15	- 4	15.1#	13.7#	10
Baytown (pop. 45,263 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 52,864	13	4	\$ 291,796	\$ 279,446	4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,269,675	- 22	146	\$ 8,041,265	\$ 4,681,859	72
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 50,694	- 12	1	\$ 353,325	\$ 336,754	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 32,962	1	3	\$ 33,100#	\$ 31,638#	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	- 15	- 2	21.3#	21.3#	**
Bellaire (pop. 19,872 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 456,492	83	63	\$ 1,727,098	\$ 1,551,820	11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 109,350	405	346	\$ 448,439	\$ 458,263	- 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 44,286	- 10	12	\$ 277,714	\$ 222,662	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 24,406	3	12	\$ 23,631#	\$ 20,583#	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.1	- 11	**	23.5#	21.7#	8
Clute (pop 4,463 ')						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 7,217	- 89	217	\$ 377,347	\$ 3,784,680	- 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,714	1	9	\$ 22,662	\$ 22,870	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,431	7	7	\$ 2,386#	\$ 2,236#	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.9	1	4	18.9#	20.6#	- 8
Conroe (pop. 9,192)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,247	10	- 15	\$ 161,670	\$ 171,653	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 44,100	- 85	- 67	\$ 855,247	\$ 721,650	19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 29,750	13	48	\$ 167,194	\$ 184,290	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 18,467	- 1	18	\$ 18,896#	\$ 16,087#	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	15	25	17.6#	16.7#	5

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
Dayton (pop. 3,367)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 70,000	...	198	\$ 176,791	\$ 208,051	— 15
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 5,652	— 17	— 1	\$ 36,565	\$ 35,220	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,241	— 3	13	\$ 4,605#	\$ 4,223#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.8	— 9	— 10	15.7#	16.4#	— 4
Deer Park (pop. 4,865)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 14,224	**	15	\$ 78,890	\$ 73,839	6
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 1,921,374	686	41	.....	\$ 2,974,586	.....
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 9,932	12	39	\$ 70,342	\$ 48,138	46
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,642	7	36	\$ 4,133#	\$ 3,797#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	26.6	5	4	83.0#	23.8#	39
Freeport (pop. 11,619)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 27,557	3	— 14	\$ 165,700	\$ 171,104	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 766,250	.....	209	\$ 1,177,800	\$ 1,224,762	— 4
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 22,887	— 13	8	\$ 153,911	\$ 133,846	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 14,104	— 3	— 7	\$ 14,995#	\$ 14,964#	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.2	— 11	14	20.4#	18.0#	13
HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)						
Retail sales.....	— 5††	— 4	10	.....	.....	4
Apparel stores.....	— 16††	— 15	— 2	.....	.....	1
Automotive stores.....	3††	5	6	.....	.....	**
Eating and drinking places.....	— 1††	— 7	10	.....	.....	4
Food stores.....	— 6††	— 10	19	.....	.....	1
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers.....	— 4††	1	23	.....	.....	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 23,861,933	— 8	— 12	\$ 207,459,906	\$ 201,126,757	3
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 6,990,926	**	23	\$ 41,190,823	\$ 35,643,313	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 2,181,984	9	7	\$ 2,079,266#	\$ 1,901,437#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	40.1	— 2	16	39.5#	37.4#	6
Humble (pop. 1,711)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 8,104	20	7	\$ 89,790	\$ 89,473	1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 72,425	— 73	.....	\$ 732,162	\$ 232,389	241
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 7,373	7	51	\$ 40,953	\$ 30,250	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,880	7	34	\$ 5,181#	\$ 4,306#	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.0	4	21	15.7#	13.9#	13
Katy (pop. 1,569)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 85,028	92	.....	\$ 1,284,526	\$ 263,349	350
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,381	— 24	17	\$ 29,372	\$ 19,760	49
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 3,461	— 9	21	\$ 3,572#	\$ 2,927#	22
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.5	— 22	— 9	16.4#	18.4#	22
La Porte (pop. 7,500 ')						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 104,500	276	365	\$ 406,192	\$ 564,998	— 28
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,409	— 11	— 23	\$ 30,540	\$ 29,894	2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,311	1	29	\$ 4,279#	\$ 3,355#	28
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.4	— 22	— 44	14.3#	17.7#	— 19
Liberty (pop. 6,127)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 13,201	38	11	\$ 62,630	\$ 67,723	— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 39,596	— 24	191	\$ 537,918	\$ 562,596	— 4
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 13,869	— 10	5	\$ 89,927	\$ 85,484	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 10,978	— 3	3	\$ 12,055#	\$ 11,530#	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.9	— 4	2	14.7#	14.6#	1
Pearland (pop. 1,430)						
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 6,569	— 13	62	\$ 41,103	\$ 28,468	44
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,279	4	15	\$ 4,499#	\$ 4,050#	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.3	— 8	40	18.2#	18.5#	— 2
Richmond (pop. 4,500 ')						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 7,947	34	4	\$ 39,715	\$ 34,990	14
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 130,950	36	144	\$ 1,159,979	\$ 536,100	116
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 7,301	— 7	14	\$ 53,227	\$ 51,015	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 10,076	13	5	\$ 10,101#	\$ 10,033#	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.2	— 11	12	10.4#	10.0#	4

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
Rosenberg (pop. 13,000 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,733	35	14	\$ 83,143	\$ 86,937	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 103,850	— 33	— 73	\$ 1,093,222	\$ 943,293	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 11,624	9	9	\$ 11,320#	\$ 10,864#	4
South Houston (pop. 7,253)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,253	— 3	— 5	\$ 65,210	\$ 68,051	— 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,082	— 7	14	\$ 65,783	\$ 59,839	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,412	**	5	\$ 7,337#	\$ 6,816#	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.9	— 5	7	17.9#	17.7#	1
Tomball (pop. 2,025 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 49,629	7	...	\$ 263,978	.....	.....
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 36,750	— 80	.....	\$ 401,987	.....	.....
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,582	7	112	\$ 66,160	\$ 39,339	68
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,023	— 4	— 35	\$ 7,223#	\$ 10,873#	— 34
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.7	10	224	18.2#	7.5#	143
LAREDO SMSA (Webb; pop. 79,300 ')						
Retail sales	.....	— 8	6	.....	.....	11
Apparel stores	.....	— 18	— 3	.....	.....	4
General-merchandise stores	.....	— 2	9	.....	.....	10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 206,875	— 1	— 20	\$ 2,094,585	\$ 1,385,696	51
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$ 810,204	3	19	.....	.....	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 38,690	6	10	\$ 38,232#	\$ 34,043#	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	2	11	21.0#	20.3#	3
Nonfarm employment (area)	25,150	**	4	24,867#	23,675#	5
Manufacturing employment (area)	1,330	**	2	1,380#	1,300#	6
Percent unemployed (area)	8.7	38	— 16	8.9#	9.8#	— 9
LAREDO (pop. 71,512 ')						
Retail sales	— 5†	— 8	7	.....	.....	11
Apparel stores	— 13†	— 18	— 3	.....	.....	4
Postal receipts*	\$ 74,658	20	— 1	\$ 401,350	\$ 379,267	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 206,875	— 1	— 20	\$ 2,094,585	\$ 1,385,696	51
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 66,642	— 6	19	\$ 410,223	\$ 352,381	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 38,419	4	10	\$ 38,635#	\$ 34,393#	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.3	— 6	11	21.2#	20.5#	3
Nonfarm placements	493	20	— 6	2,524	3,336	— 24
LUBBOCK SMSA (Lubbock; pop. 198,600 ')						
Retail sales	.....	— 5	14	.....	.....	2
Apparel stores	.....	20	19	.....	.....	13
Automotive stores	.....	— 1	11	.....	.....	— 2
Furniture and household-appliance stores	.....	4	23	.....	.....	14
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	.....	12	36	.....	.....	5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,566,040	— 2	— 22	\$ 17,024,071	\$ 12,926,225	32
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$ 4,708,940	11	30	.....	.....	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 157,013	1	3	\$ 151,618#	\$ 145,622#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	30.1	10	23	27.3#	24.5#	13
Nonfarm employment (area)	64,400	**	2	64,517#	63,217#	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,900	**	1	7,154#	6,842#	5
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	50	— 6	3.2#	3.1#	3
LUBBOCK (pop. 170,025 ')						
Retail sales	— 5†	— 5	14	.....	.....	2
Apparel stores	— 13†	20	19	.....	.....	13
Automotive stores	1†	— 1	11	.....	.....	— 2
Furniture and household-appliance stores	8†	4	23	.....	.....	14
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	1†	12	36	.....	.....	5
Postal receipts*	\$ 846,381	23	23	\$ 1,865,587	\$ 1,725,574	8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,562,940	**	— 16	\$ 16,812,996	\$ 12,657,565	33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 320,735	1	31	\$ 2,092,009	\$ 1,776,848	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 141,456	1	2	\$ 145,722#	\$ 140,029#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.3	2	29	28.3#	25.0#	13

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
Slaton (pop. 6,568)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,632	60	9	\$ 30,518	\$ 31,647	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,100	— 95	— 99		\$ 260,160	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,624	— 13	12	\$ 35,784	\$ 32,481	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,144	3	8	\$ 4,458#	\$ 4,086#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	— 7	2	15.6#	15.6#	**

McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA
(Hidalgo; pop. 177,100 ')

Retail sales		— 11	1			6
Apparel stores		— 19	13			6
Automotive stores		— 12	— 3			6
Drugstores		— 9	18			8
Food stores		— 11	— 1			9
Gasoline and service stations		— 7	3			7
General-merchandise stores		— 14	16			1
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers		4	11			— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,321,899	48	70	\$ 9,553,368	\$ 9,487,763	1
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$ 1,553,100	— 1	8			14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 88,135	3	6	\$ 88,679#	\$ 83,696#	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.9	1	6	17.7#	16.4#	8
Nonfarm employment (area)	44,950	— 5	4	47,942#	44,309#	8
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,900	33	29	5,767#	4,547#	27
Percent unemployed (area)	6.9	28	6	5.5#	5.7#	— 4

Alamo (pop. 4,121)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,504	26	...	\$ 66,833		...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,600	— 23	— 66	\$ 27,375	\$ 80,702	— 66
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,512	— 35	4	\$ 18,154	\$ 15,136	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,599	8	24	\$ 1,677#	\$ 1,403#	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.6	— 31	— 14	21.7#	21.3#	2

Donna (pop. 7,612 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,491	37	— 3	\$ 36,824	\$ 33,675	9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 14,100	114	— 45	\$ 176,669	\$ 293,065	— 40
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,322	— 32	— 17			
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,046	— 42	— 33		\$ 4,794#	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.7	— 14	— 9			

EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,047	32	6	\$ 131,623	\$ 125,718	5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 171,080	— 13	56	\$ 3,600,655	\$ 4,151,362	— 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,080	2	6	\$ 155,786	\$ 134,431	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 15,398	10	26	\$ 14,850#	\$ 13,985#	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	**	— 3	21.0#	19.0#	11
Nonfarm placements	355	40	38	1,796	1,723	4

Elsa (pop. 3,847)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 9,600	104	— 44	\$ 49,435		
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,863	— 3	21	\$ 22,730	\$ 17,132	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,077	10	15	\$ 2,181#	\$ 1,940#	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.4	— 3	11	21.4#	17.4#	23

McALLEN (pop. 35,411 ')						
Retail sales	— 5†	— 13	— 1			7
Postal receipts*	\$ 59,955	29	2	\$ 319,182	\$ 311,664	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 863,800	132	136	\$ 3,378,955	\$ 2,282,196	48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 44,364	— 16	— 5	\$ 386,472	\$ 312,354	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 32,342	2	6	\$ 35,177#	\$ 31,605#	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.6	— 15	— 6	19.4#	19.6#	— 1
Nonfarm placements	435	— 13	— 53	3,015	4,777	— 37

Mercedes (pop. 11,843 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,013	26	27	\$ 45,992	\$ 43,679	5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,094	41	— 64	\$ 533,965	\$ 841,168	— 37
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,708	6	6	\$ 44,403	\$ 44,805	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,389	4	— 8	\$ 4,564#	\$ 4,757#	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	6	17	19.4#	18.8#	3

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change	
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968	
Mission (pop. 14,081)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,718	14	- 7	\$ 71,591	\$ 72,816	- 2	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 111,700	341	416	\$ 318,550	\$ 901,392	- 65	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,212	2	38	\$ 101,799	\$ 91,155	12	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,164	7	19	\$ 12,141#	\$ 10,862#	12	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	2	21	16.7#	16.4#	2	
PHARR (pop. 15,279 *)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,485	32	- 8	\$ 61,576	\$ 58,711	5	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 68,035	- 63	- 4	\$ 668,461	\$ 401,182	67	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,442	- 1	19	\$ 39,167	\$ 32,444	21	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,827	7	25	\$ 6,550#	\$ 5,415#	21	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	- 4	- 3	12.0#	12.1#	- 1	
San Juan (pop. 4,371)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,177	33	- 13	\$ 24,436	\$ 25,392	- 4	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 40,687		503	\$ 124,592	\$ 72,667	71	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,149	- 14	12	\$ 20,675	\$ 19,005	9	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,119	- 4	4	\$ 3,402#	\$ 3,420#	- 1	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	- 13	12	12.1#	11.2#	8	
Weslaco (pop. 15,649)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,162	37	27	\$ 105,140	\$ 91,420	15	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 10,603	- 88	- 86	\$ 683,276	\$ 359,105	90	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,270	- 12	15	\$ 80,456	\$ 71,608	12	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,488	2	16	\$ 12,642#	\$ 11,575#	9	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	- 11	3	12.7#	12.1#	5	
MIDLAND SMSA (Midland; pop. 65,200 *)							
Retail sales		2	16				17
Apparel stores		- 13	7				10
Automotive stores		15	29				23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 861,280	57	- 32	\$ 3,959,076	\$ 5,673,070	- 30	
Bank debits (thousands) †	\$ 1,889,364	- 2	**				15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 133,078	3	2	\$ 131,315#	\$ 127,470#	3	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.4	- 1	1	14.7#	13.1#	12	
Nonfarm employment (area) ^b	63,700	5	3	60,834#	58,967#	3	
Manufacturing employment (area) ^b	5,090	7	4	4,849#	4,852#	**	
Percent unemployed (area) ^b	4.1	32	- 5	2.8#	3.2#	- 13	
MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)							
Retail sales	- 5†	2	16				17
Apparel stores	- 13†	- 18	7				10
Automotive stores	1†	15	29				23
Postal receipts*	\$ 158,183	14	3	\$ 905,800	\$ 912,697	- 1	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 861,280	57	- 32	\$ 3,959,076	\$ 5,673,070	- 30	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 149,085	- 13	2	\$ 991,320	\$ 840,710	18	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 130,816	5	4	\$ 129,819#	\$ 123,963#	5	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	- 13	1	15.2#	13.5#	13	
Nonfarm placements	908	26	12	4,451	4,323	3	
ODESSA SMSA (Ector; pop. 83,200 *)							
Retail sales		2	6				10
Apparel stores		- 26	- 1				12
Automotive stores		7	9				11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 866,254	348	366	\$ 5,573,120	\$ 2,744,578	103	
Bank debits (thousands) †	\$ 1,607,640	14	21				18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 75,979	4	13	\$ 75,182#	\$ 65,577#	15	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	12	8	19.9#	19.4#	3	
Nonfarm employment (area) ^b	63,700	5	3	60,834#	58,967#	3	
Manufacturing employment (area) ^b	5,090	7	4	4,849#	4,852#	**	
Percent unemployed (area) ^b	4.1	32	- 5	2.8#	3.2#	- 13	

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change			Percent change		
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
ODESSA (pop. 80,338)						
Retail sales	— 5†	2	6			10
Apparel stores	— 13†	— 26	— 1			12
Automotive stores	1†	7	9			11
Postal receipts*	\$ 140,312	22	4	\$ 723,149	\$ 702,224	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 866,254	348	366	\$ 5,573,120	\$ 2,744,578	103
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 123,420	— 5	20	\$ 760,048	\$ 644,113	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 77,202	2	14	\$ 78,477#	\$ 66,212#	19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	— 5	3	19.4#	19.5#	— 1
Nonfarm placements	1,007	6	115	5,526	2,871	92

SAN ANGELO SMSA
(Tom Green; pop. 75,200 *)

Retail sales	— 13	**				4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 642,709	— 21	— 11	\$ 3,192,831	\$ 6,105,273	— 48
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$ 1,226,052	14	13			13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 71,672	10	9	\$ 65,838#	\$ 62,663#	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.9	8	8	17.4#	16.2#	7
Nonfarm employment (area)	23,550	1	**	23,275#	22,984#	1
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,600	1	— 7	3,704#	3,735#	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.1	41	8	3.0#	2.9#	3

SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)

Retail sales	— 5†	— 13	**			4
Postal receipts*	\$ 159,389	22	11	\$ 852,174	\$ 833,082	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 642,709	— 21	— 11	\$ 3,192,831	\$ 6,105,273	— 48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 94,216	— 2	13	\$ 566,584	\$ 504,500	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 70,955	13	9	\$ 64,925#	\$ 61,785#	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	— 7	8	17.5#	16.3#	7

SAN ANTONIO SMSA
(Bexar and Guadalupe; pop. 837,100 *)

Retail sales	— 7	**				3
Apparel stores	— 28	— 11				4
Automotive stores	— 3	1				1
Eating and drinking places	— 6	— 11				— 5
General-merchandise stores	— 13	3				23
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers		31	14			— 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,954,249	31	— 17	\$ 48,962,362	\$ 77,111,740	— 37
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$ 16,755,768	12	14			10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 619,118	3	6	\$ 608,068#	\$ 566,249#	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.5	11	10	25.3#	24.8#	2
Nonfarm employment (area)	281,900	**	1	280,467#	274,350#	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	31,250	1	**	31,846#	31,019#	3
Percent unemployed (area)	5.1	38	16	3.4#	3.3#	3

SAN ANTONIO (pop. 726,660 *)

Retail sales	— 6††	— 6	— 1			1
Apparel stores	**††	— 28	— 11			4
Automotive stores	9††	— 3	**			**
Eating and drinking places	1††	— 6	— 11			— 5
General-merchandise stores	— 12††	— 13	3			24
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers		6††	34	16		— 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,367,616	12	8	\$ 7,945,179	\$ 7,443,754	7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,380,669	44	— 14	\$ 42,526,734	\$ 73,539,897	— 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,286,438	— 1	14	\$ 7,556,509	\$ 6,856,628	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 589,924	4	6	\$ 578,822#	\$ 540,455#	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.6	— 3	10	26.0#	25.4#	2

Schertz (pop. 2,867 *)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,958	42	23	\$ 17,689	\$ 18,330	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 143,300	46				
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 699	— 1	17	\$ 4,275	\$ 3,798	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 1,119	3	— 14	\$ 1,110#	\$ 1,135#	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.6	**	33	7.7#	6.8#	13

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
Seguin (pop. 14,299)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,926	16	6	\$ 120,541	\$ 113,463	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 83,590	— 39	— 8	\$ 3,122,810	\$ 777,372	302
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,552	7	15	\$ 113,787	\$ 101,787	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 17,960	3	9	\$ 17,857#	\$ 17,173#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	6	8	12.7#	11.8#	8

SHERMAN-DENISON SMSA *
(Grayson; pop. 80,500 *)

Retail sales		— 9	— 15			8
Apparel stores		— 12	— 2			**
Automotive stores		— 9	— 22			1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 7,943,591	1,188	483	\$ 12,843,392	\$ 4,641,478	177
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$ 1,023,624	6	17			10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 57,036	— 7	2	\$ 60,382#	\$ 54,441#	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	10	9	16.2#	16.4#	— 1

DENISON (pop. 25,766 *)

Postal receipts*	\$ 42,041	19	19	\$ 213,932	\$ 185,988	15
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 257,686	— 26	— 56	\$ 2,612,379	\$ 1,969,099	33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 29,222	2	14	\$ 172,221	\$ 156,989	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 21,130	6	10	\$ 20,712#	\$ 18,404#	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.1	— 2	5	16.6#	17.0#	— 2
Nonfarm placements	315	116	— 4	1,157	1,070	8

SHERMAN (pop. 30,660 *)

Postal receipts*	\$ 49,948	— 1	6	\$ 304,853	\$ 287,927	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 7,568,905		957	\$ 10,002,013	\$ 2,541,729	294
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 50,229	2	25	\$ 292,009	\$ 252,775	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 29,242	6	9	\$ 29,027#	\$ 25,999#	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	3	14	19.9#	19.4#	3
Nonfarm placements	236	51	— 42	1,338	1,622	— 18

TEXARKANA SMSA
(Bowie, Texas and Miller, Ark.; pop. 100,000 \$)

Retail sales		3	— 17			— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 272,620	— 54	16	\$ 3,903,546	\$ 3,973,073	— 2
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$ 1,572,516	5	13			13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 74,504	1	18	\$ 71,547#	\$ 62,678#	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	2	— 2	22.0#	22.2#	— 1
Nonfarm employment (area)	43,000	**	**	43,575#	42,009#	4
Manufacturing employment (area)	14,820	— 1	2	15,577#	13,594#	15
Percent unemployed (area)	3.9	30	34	3.0#	2.6#	15

TEXARKANA (pop. 50,006 *)

Retail sales	— 5†	3	— 17			— 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 106,439	37	5	\$ 571,085	\$ 557,730	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 261,620	— 54	21	\$ 3,795,366	\$ 3,801,788	**
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 116,135	— 1	13	\$ 703,170	\$ 626,175	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 63,710	5	20	\$ 60,024#	\$ 51,869#	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.4	— 4	— 5	23.6#	24.1#	— 2

TYLER SMSA
(Smith; pop. 99,100 *)

Retail sales		— 3	1			8
Apparel stores		— 12	10			8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 702,715	16	68	\$ 6,493,541	\$ 3,422,181	90
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$ 2,327,928	5	32			20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 100,000	11	15	\$ 93,206#	\$ 84,951#	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.5	1	20	22.6#	20.6#	10
Nonfarm employment (area)	37,800	1	5	37,100#	35,250#	5
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,210	4	11	10,797#	9,627#	12
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	55	3	2.4#	2.7#	— 11

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change					Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	
TYLER (pop. 51,230)						
Retail sales	— 5†	— 3	1			8
Apparel stores	— 13†	— 12	10			8
Postal receipts*	\$ 145,979	9	9	\$ 859,320	\$ 850,958	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 702,715	18	68	\$ 6,466,241	\$ 3,190,435	103
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 168,840	— 9	32	\$ 1,012,979	\$ 844,892	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 91,788	14	15	\$ 85,446#	\$ 78,183#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.5	— 12	19	23.7#	21.4#	11
Nonfarm placements	530	47	— 24	2,523	3,422	— 26
WACO SMSA (McLennan; pop. 148,400 *)						
Retail sales		— 14	— 6			6
Apparel stores		— 16	20			3
Automotive stores		— 9	— 10			3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,916,779	9	— 15	\$ 10,476,917	\$ 9,741,920	8
Bank debits (thousands) †	\$ 2,904,480	8	15			11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 117,929	6	3	\$ 113,897#	\$ 115,511#	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.4	6	17	23.7#	21.1#	12
Nonfarm employment (area)	59,300	**	**	58,667#	57,767#	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	13,170	**	— 4	12,825#	12,925#	— 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.9	26	4	4.3#	3.8#	13
McGregor (pop. 4,642)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,100	— 76	— 80	\$ 162,775	\$ 47,003	246
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,853	**	6	\$ 29,971	\$ 37,105	— 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,314	**	11	\$ 8,100#	\$ 7,535#	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.0	— 1	— 5	7.4#	9.8#	— 24
WACO (pop. 103,462)						
Retail sales	— 5†	— 14	— 6			6
Apparel stores	— 13†	— 16	20			3
Automotive stores	1†	— 9	— 10			3
Postal receipts*	\$ 334,868	6	13			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,860,979	9	— 16	\$ 9,748,542	\$ 9,435,259	3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 205,977	**	15	\$ 1,242,393	\$ 1,115,195	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 98,026	6	2	\$ 97,996#	\$ 100,067#	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.0	— 1	18	25.2#	22.2#	14
WICHITA FALLS SMSA (Archer and Wichita; pop. 132,200 *)						
Retail sales		— 7	**			1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 569,189	— 69	— 29	\$ 8,943,389	\$ 6,779,508	32
Bank debits (thousands) †	\$ 2,138,328	2	3			9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 114,974	— 1	8	\$ 116,490#	\$ 111,726#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.5	3	— 3	19.3#	18.4#	5
Nonfarm employment (area)	50,400	1	1	50,084#	49,209#	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,170	3	5	5,124#	4,692#	9
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	43	7	2.2#	2.3#	— 4
Burkburnett (pop. 7,621)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 15,875		**	\$ 153,276	\$ 194,065	— 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,668	12	11	\$ 48,604	\$ 48,494	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,582	11	1	\$ 5,170#	\$ 4,837#	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.9	5	4	18.9#	20.3#	— 7
Iowa Park (pop. 5,152 *)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 11,166	6		\$ 56,298	\$ 17,902	214
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,000	— 7	5	\$ 24,146	\$ 21,786	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,187	11	12	\$ 3,858#	\$ 3,598#	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	— 12	— 5	12.6#	12.1#	4
WICHITA FALLS (pop. 115,340 *)						
Retail sales	— 5†	— 7	**			1
Postal receipts*	\$ 170,172	12	1	\$ 1,004,313	\$ 966,241	4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 158,997	— 2	2	\$ 1,040,569	\$ 954,623	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 102,744	6	8	\$ 100,530#	\$ 96,365#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	— 3	— 4	20.5#	19.6#	5

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change				Percent change	
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY (Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo; pop. 326,800 ²)						
Retail sales	— 1†	— 12	— 3			2
Apparel stores	**†	— 22	8			6
Automotive stores	9†	— 13	— 5			1
Drugstores	— 11†	— 11	6			3
Food stores	— 9†	— 8	2			6
Gasoline and service stations	5†	— 7	— 1			4
General-merchandise stores	— 12†	— 14	16			— 1
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	6	— 7	— 16			— 12
Postal receipts*	\$	26	4			2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$	3	50			9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$	— 8	8			10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$	**	4			6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	— 1	8	17.9#	16.9#	6

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF NON-SMSA CITIES, WITH DATA

ALBANY (pop. 2,174)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,000	...	...	\$ 80,008	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,191	4	6	\$ 19,221	\$ 17,866	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,340	7	2	\$ 4,181#	\$ 3,990#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.1	**	2	9.3#	8.9#	4

ALICE (pop. 20,861)

Postal receipts*	\$ 29,213	35	— 1	\$ 145,848	\$ 148,629	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 169,479	171	150	\$ 5,206,785	\$ 780,057	567
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 35,692	10	63	\$ 165,191	\$ 143,157	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 20,720	6	**	\$ 19,952#	\$ 20,021#	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	8	67	16.3#	13.7#	19

ALPINE (pop. 4,740)

Postal receipts*	\$ 9,984	50	11	\$ 46,929	\$ 46,143	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 37,200	202	42	\$ 146,465	\$ 472,419	— 69
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,462	— 11	6	\$ 28,654	\$ 26,721	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,974	— 4	— 17	\$ 5,517#	\$ 5,763#	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	— 5	19	10.2#	9.3#	10

ANDREWS (pop. 13,450 ²)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,675	26	3	\$ 64,087	\$ 65,979	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,400	— 16	...	\$ 498,370	\$ 312,651	59
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,377	— 2	15	\$ 47,427	\$ 43,273	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,045	— 5	3	\$ 7,749#	\$ 7,142#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	1	10	12.2#	12.1#	1

ATHENS (pop. 10,260 ²)

Postal receipts*	\$ 22,627	41	7	\$ 113,220	\$ 103,947	9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 347,205	312	497	\$ 1,014,925	\$ 542,290	87
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,992	— 3	15	\$ 76,823	\$ 66,767	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 11,091	— 4	7	\$ 11,449#	\$ 10,333#	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	— 1	4	13.3#	12.9#	3

BARTLETT (pop. 1,540)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,200	— 16	— 10	\$ 11,497	\$ 11,597	— 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,056	— 18	10	\$ 6,764	\$ 5,917	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,564	**	— 7	\$ 1,666#	\$ 1,535#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.1	— 16	9	8.0#	7.8#	3

BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)

Postal receipts*	\$ 22,975	8	— 6	\$ 122,254	\$ 121,489	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 811,100	...	958	\$ 1,250,108	\$ 850,681	47
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,114	2	6	\$ 145,020	\$ 132,181	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 28,313	**	4	\$ 29,385#	\$ 27,978#	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	8	2	9.7#	9.3#	4
Nonfarm placements	100	75	67	454	474	— 4

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change	
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 21,513	32	6	\$ 109,032	\$ 110,522	—	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 78,887	— 1	81	\$ 593,712	\$ 880,797	—	33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,398	— 5	21	\$ 101,501	\$ 86,448		17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,871	**	— 3	\$ 16,762#	\$ 16,899#		— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	— 3	27	12.0#	10.2#		18
Nonfarm placements	85	— 18	— 17	555	545		2
BELLVILLE (pop. 2,218)							
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 45,900	— 29	...	\$ 328,692	\$ 282,444		16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,173	**	8	\$ 36,289	\$ 35,099		3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,118	— 2	6	\$ 6,140#	\$ 6,099#		1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	2	6	11.8#	11.4#		4
BELTON (pop. 10,000 *)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,669	4	— 1	\$ 79,741	\$ 95,476		— 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 122,900	50	109	\$ 478,590	\$ 511,710		— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,308	3	7	\$ 11,537#	\$ 10,286#		12
BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 48,505	16	3	\$ 268,781	\$ 259,968		3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 360,321	802	84	\$ 827,105	\$ 1,003,148		— 18
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 58,916	5	32	\$ 320,778	\$ 267,916		20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 29,416	6	13	\$ 30,247#	\$ 26,513#		14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.7	6	20	21.1#	20.1#		5
Nonfarm placements	209	13	— 42	1,051	1,385		— 24
BONHAM (pop. 9,506 *)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,205	28	— 4	\$ 54,680	\$ 55,517		— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 181,250	92	...	\$ 549,250	\$ 264,900		107
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,474	— 13	16	\$ 65,110	\$ 59,398		10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,789	4	16	\$ 10,609#	\$ 9,483#		12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	— 12	2	12.3#	12.5#		— 2
BORGER (pop. 20,911)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 26,995	25	— 16	\$ 147,309	\$ 159,412		— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 28,600	— 19	— 2	\$ 173,880	\$ 316,000		— 45
Nonfarm placements	103	21	12	533	604		— 12
BRADY (pop. 5,338)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,814	— 20	8	\$ 44,285	\$ 43,850		1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 24,325	— 28	**	\$ 274,602	\$ 227,175		21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,669	8	21	\$ 56,119	\$ 48,022		17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,873	6	5	\$ 7,669#	\$ 7,130#		8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	4	18	14.7#	18.5#		9
BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,454	38	2	\$ 90,383	\$ 87,169		4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 73,808	27	— 70	\$ 1,387,638	\$ 672,216		106
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,890	2	28	\$ 107,112	\$ 93,383		15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,170	— 5	6	\$ 17,270#	\$ 16,046#		8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	3	17	12.4#	11.6#		7
BROWNFIELD (pop. 10,286)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,309	59	13	\$ 82,012	\$ 87,553		— 6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,653	10	39	\$ 138,076	\$ 118,315		17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,391	**	12	\$ 13,243#	\$ 14,918#		22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	37	30	15.1#	15.2#		— 1
BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)							
Retail sales							
Apparel stores	— 13†	— 11	11				14
Postal receipts*	\$ 42,081	33	14	\$ 213,479	\$ 210,107		2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 55,850	— 35	10	\$ 754,102	\$ 500,026		51
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,366	— 5	29	\$ 145,588	\$ 123,704		18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,128	4	12	\$ 14,652#	\$ 13,570#		8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	— 8	18	19.3#	18.2#		9
Nonfarm placements	115	— 3	— 7	688	836		— 18

For an explanation of symbols see p. 281.

City and item	Percent change				Percent change	
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
BRYAN (pop. 33,141 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 50,818	12	21	\$ 278,179	\$ 252,985	8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 448,914	- 79	- 65	\$ 5,654,357	\$ 5,188,486	9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 59,660	- 5	29	\$ 369,236	\$ 291,840	27
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 36,791	12	24	\$ 33,267#	\$ 27,858#	22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.6	- 10	5	22.3#	21.4#	4
Nonfarm placements	297	- 7	2	1,755	1,699	3
CALDWELL (pop. 2,204 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,368	67	21	\$ 23,876	\$ 23,456	1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,712	- 7	14	\$ 21,868	\$ 19,883	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,872	**	2	\$ 4,889#	\$ 4,546#	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.1	- 7	8	9.0#	8.6#	5
CAMERON (pop. 5,640)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,574	15	13	\$ 49,261	\$ 52,788	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 382,206	\$ 144,475	165
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,548	15	35	\$ 40,893	\$ 34,487	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,634	2	17	\$ 6,324#	\$ 5,762#	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	10	17	12.9#	11.8#	9
CASTROVILLE (pop. 1,800 ')						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 31,800	48	...	\$ 164,320	\$ 14,177	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,312	- 7	38	\$ 7,848	\$ 6,171	27
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,545	8	34	\$ 1,482#	\$ 1,260#	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	- 9	9	11.1#	9.7#	14
CISCO (pop. 4,499)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,986	14	- 4	\$ 38,140	\$ 40,177	- 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,906	- 4	- 15	\$ 25,448	\$ 28,867	- 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,315	5	7	\$ 4,247#	\$ 3,848#	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	- 6	- 21	11.9#	14.6#	- 18
COLLEGE STATION (pop. 18,590 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 32,098	- 28	6	\$ 217,527	\$ 204,392	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 21,596	- 88	- 88	\$ 2,359,666	\$ 1,272,685	85
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,700	- 13	1	\$ 51,908	.....	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,616	- 1	4	\$ 6,519#	.....	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	- 13	- 3	16.0#	.....	...
COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,944	21	10	\$ 42,381	\$ 44,568	- 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,451	5	16	\$ 33,969	\$ 31,517	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,540	6	5	\$ 6,759#	\$ 6,742#	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	7	13	9.9#	9.2#	6
COPPERAS COVE (pop. 10,202 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,275	84	28	\$ 49,107	\$ 42,432	16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 223,031	62	98	\$ 908,785	\$ 603,406	50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,999	- 9	29	\$ 20,558	\$ 15,814	32
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,225	7	35	\$ 2,274#	\$ 1,852#	23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	- 12	- 1	18.3#	17.1#	7
CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 68,266	27	52	\$ 239,708	\$ 192,321	25
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 115,082	- 92	- 32	\$ 2,056,145	\$ 1,247,510	65
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 27,275	- 4	8	\$ 175,892	\$ 171,981	2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 24,348	3	12	\$ 24,745#	\$ 22,546#	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	- 5	- 3	14.1#	15.0#	- 6
Nonfarm placements	225	14	5	1,088	1,021	7
CRANE (pop. 3,796)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 15,312	...	- 4	\$ 65,714	\$ 127,350	- 48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,328	- 12	8	\$ 14,058	.....	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,078	**	- 3	\$ 2,109#	.....	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	- 5	...	.....	.....	...
CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 43,890	- 42	132	\$ 805,294	\$ 862,862	122
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,842	- 12	22	\$ 30,172	\$ 27,479	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,879	- 8	- 12	\$ 3,289#	\$ 3,298#	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.4	- 2	30	18.0#	16.6#	8

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
DECATUR (pop. 3,563)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 29,000	— 26	867	\$ 115,502	\$ 137,002	— 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,782	— 1	25	\$ 29,124	\$ 26,485	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,966	— 1	**	\$ 5,181 #	4,762 #	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	2	17	11.3 #	11.2 #	1
DEL RIO (pop. 23,290 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 80,146	44	14	\$ 153,830	\$ 149,067	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 248,147	— 42	52	\$ 1,084,197	\$ 1,392,438	— 22
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,318	— 9	10	\$ 111,067	\$ 104,532	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 18,846	1	— 4	\$ 19,694 #	\$ 19,356 #	2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	— 6	14	11.2 #	10.8 #	4
DIMMITT (pop. 4,500 ')						
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,767	— 2	41	\$ 90,206	\$ 72,442	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,896	4	22	\$ 9,047 #	\$ 6,715 #	35
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.4	6	12	19.7 #	21.2 #	— 7
EAGLE LAKE (pop. 3,565)						
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,271	— 16	22	\$ 27,417	\$ 26,055	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,272	— 3	12	\$ 5,636 #	\$ 5,396 #	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	— 12	8	9.6 #	9.5 #	1
EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,659	52	25	\$ 94,701	\$ 84,411	12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 327,905	574	812	\$ 1,395,830	\$ 1,960,229	— 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,139	— 10	10	\$ 53,042	\$ 52,481	1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,419	12	19	\$ 5,238 #	\$ 4,827 #	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.0	— 10	— 2	20.2 #	21.5 #	— 6
EDNA (pop. 5,038)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,408	14	15	\$ 45,486	\$ 45,567	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,314	— 88	— 79	\$ 319,696	\$ 477,851	— 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,839	— 7	54	\$ 44,896	.....	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,319	— 3	4	\$ 7,331 #	.....	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	— 6	49	12.0 #	.....	.....
EL CAMPO (pop. 7,700)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,438	60	11	\$ 100,783	\$ 95,699	5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 156,404	91	.....	\$ 929,607	.....	.....
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,942	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,808	4	8	\$ 14,325 #	.....	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,550	2	20	\$ 67,621	\$ 58,018	17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 184,350	216	298	\$ 448,265	\$ 287,930	56
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,223	— 6	27	\$ 82,509	\$ 72,376	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 11,531	5	11	\$ 10,369 #	\$ 10,108 #	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.1	— 8	15	15.2 #	14.3 #	6
FRIONA (pop. 3,149 ')						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 46,700	— 40	— 58	\$ 573,100	\$ 665,300	— 14
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,803	— 14	96	\$ 106,855	\$ 67,958	57
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,026	10	7	\$ 6,135 #	\$ 5,785 #	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	37.1	— 14	98	34.3 #	28.8 #	47
GATESVILLE (pop. 5,180 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,576	61	3	\$ 49,878	\$ 47,404	5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,458	— 7	18	\$ 50,271	\$ 43,179	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,307	2	10	\$ 8,248 #	\$ 7,252 #	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	— 7	8	12.1 #	12.0 #	1

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and Item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
GEORGETOWN (pop. 5,218)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,029	34	18	\$ 56,860	.....	...
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 30,750	- 29	- 78	\$ 566,588	\$ 348,500	68
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 7,325	- 16	23	\$ 45,885	\$ 37,006	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 8,063	1	10	\$ 8,177#	\$ 7,581#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.9	- 18	10	11.2#	10.2#	10
GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,535	34	11	\$ 37,992	\$ 37,364	2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 85,060	- 86	244	\$ 406,895	\$ 156,478	160
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 6,345	9	23	\$ 33,518	\$ 23,849	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,868	- 9	12	\$ 5,833#	\$ 5,144#	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.4	7	8	11.5#	11.2#	3
GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,920	71	15	\$ 44,516	\$ 45,625	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 89,885	132	275	\$ 268,565	\$ 488,175	- 39
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 5,761	- 16	3	\$ 33,239	\$ 32,176	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,005	6	- 4	\$ 4,887#	\$ 4,850#	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.2	- 17	4	15.6#	13.3#	17
Nonfarm employment (area)*.....	34,800	- 1	3	34,984#	33,609#	4
Manufacturing employment (area)*.....	10,040	1	4	10,060#	9,112#	10
Percent unemployed (area)*.....	3.4	31	**	2.5#	2.7#	- 7
GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,372	3	- 5	\$ 20,464	\$ 23,604	- 13
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 6,910	- 13	5	\$ 37,907	\$ 31,871	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,581	3	- 29	\$ 4,244#	\$ 4,998#	- 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.8	- 16	50	17.9#	13.1#	37
GRAHAM (pop. 9,326 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,871	7	84	\$ 78,854	\$ 76,157	4
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 48,295	415	19	\$ 760,815	\$ 681,540	20
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 14,203	12	30	\$ 76,044	\$ 66,865	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 11,446	2	2	\$ 11,261#	\$ 10,595#	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.0	7	25	13.5#	12.6#	7
GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,099	- 3	111	\$ 47,713	\$ 30,522	56
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 2,659	- 19	8	\$ 18,714	\$ 15,087	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 3,611	8	8	\$ 3,643#	\$ 3,112#	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.2	- 20	1	10.2#	9.7#	5
GREENVILLE (pop. 22,134 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 47,757	24	17	\$ 248,667	\$ 232,092	7
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 520,730	105	164	.....	.....	.....
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 31,411	- 11	- 1	\$ 196,945	\$ 183,687	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 21,981	4	- 9	\$ 21,616#	\$ 20,081#	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.0	- 11	8	18.1#	18.5#	- 2
Nonfarm placements.....	129	- 6	- 45	871	1,046	- 17
HALLETTSVILLE (pop. 2,803)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 4,300	- 75	- 79	\$ 230,966	\$ 248,210	- 7
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 3,524	- 6	6	\$ 22,574	\$ 21,548	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 6,811	1	6	\$ 7,015#	\$ 6,785#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	6.2	- 5	2	6.4#	6.3#	2
HALLSVILLE (pop. 1,015 ')						
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 1,083	- 5	45	\$ 7,172	\$ 5,915	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 1,235	- 4	3	\$ 1,317#	\$ 1,436#	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.3	**	33	10.8#	8.9#	21

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change	
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968
HASKELL (pop. 4,016)							
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 16,700	...	87	\$ 337,950	\$ 129,200		162
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,907	22	1	\$ 27,683	\$ 26,784		3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,011	8	3	\$ 5,367#	\$ 5,285#		2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.2	22	2	10.2#	10.0#		2
HENDERSON (pop. 11,477 ')							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 20,374	20	4	\$ 104,297	\$ 110,246		5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 91,150	2	48	\$ 484,250	\$ 548,000		12
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 15,712	3	25	\$ 90,476	\$ 80,500		12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 17,173	5	8	\$ 17,267#	\$ 15,300#		13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.2	3	15	10.4#	10.5#		1
HEREFORD (pop. 12,175 ')							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 24,909	47	10	\$ 112,777	\$ 132,537		15
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 348,100	91	26	\$ 2,166,400	\$ 1,864,120		16
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 39,547	6	47	\$ 288,356	\$ 180,588		32
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 17,462	4	25	\$ 18,769#	\$ 15,831#		19
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	26.6	1	17	24.9#	22.3#		12
HONDO (pop. 4,992)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 7,722	46	45	\$ 37,224	\$ 35,640		5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 12,075	78	4	\$ 376,440	\$ 254,855		48
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,572	19	16	\$ 29,122	\$ 24,083		21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,617	4	10	\$ 4,553#	\$ 4,208#		8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.6	21	3	12.8#	11.4#		12
JACKSONVILLE (pop. 10,509 ')							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 32,991	19	17	\$ 181,928	\$ 163,830		11
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 6,500	420	83	\$ 252,050	\$ 1,565,308		84
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 20,657	5	16	\$ 123,276	\$ 105,991		16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 14,104	9	15	\$ 13,393#	\$ 12,241#		9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.3	3	4	18.6#	17.3#		7
JASPER (pop. 5,120 ')							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 16,411	16	5	\$ 87,058	\$ 88,588		2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 34,900	897	110	\$ 379,473	\$ 332,110		14
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 16,298	6	21	\$ 102,572			
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 9,818	2	**	\$ 10,340#			
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.8	10	16	19.8#			
JUNCTION (pop. 2,514 ')							
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 2,768	2	13	\$ 16,496	\$ 14,630		13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,368	**	6	\$ 4,345#	\$ 3,856#		13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.6	6	7	7.6#	7.6#		**
KARNES CITY (pop. 3,000 ')							
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 52,900	...	650	\$ 85,270	\$ 86,350		1
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,506	17	9	\$ 24,123	\$ 21,923		10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,434	6	1	\$ 4,543#	\$ 4,109#		11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.8	19	**	10.7#	10.8#		1
KILGORE (pop. 10,500 ')							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 23,554	15	10	\$ 123,410	\$ 118,510		4
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 1,043,250	772	319	\$ 1,815,920	\$ 808,028		63
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 15,593	12	19	\$ 95,239	\$ 86,147		12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 12,093	7	11	\$ 14,223#	\$ 13,434#		6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.0	3	27	13.2#	12.7#		4
Nonfarm employment (area)*.....	34,800	1	3	34,984#	33,609#		4
Manufacturing employment (area)*.....	10,040	1	4	10,060#	9,112#		10
Percent unemployed (area)*.....	3.4	31	**	2.5#	2.7#		7

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
KILLEEN (pop. 30,400 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 59,102	— 5	— 6	\$ 370,418	\$ 357,469	4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 596,585	12	— 30	\$ 3,925,491	\$ 2,931,218	34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,951	— 6	69	\$ 196,857	\$ 120,983	62
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,088	19	41	\$ 15,111#	\$ 12,605#	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.2	— 11	31	26.4#	19.0#	39
KINGSVILLE (pop 31,160 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 32,886	13	20	\$ 175,299	\$ 169,952	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 83,775	— 46	— 91	\$ 1,392,685	\$ 2,076,015	— 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,356	— 3	27	\$ 120,310	\$ 106,275	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,895	— 5	— 9	\$ 18,704#	\$ 18,237#	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.4	2	38	12.7#	11.7#	9
KIRBYVILLE (pop. 2,021 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,075	— 1	— 3	\$ 32,818	\$ 34,227	— 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,733	— 3	12	\$ 17,172	\$ 15,307	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,798	2	10	\$ 4,819#	\$ 4,253#	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.9	— 3	8	7.1#	7.2#	— 1
LAMESA (pop. 12,438)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,204	41	11	\$ 92,174	\$ 97,771	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,600	— 63	— 91	\$ 262,100	\$ 194,923	34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,654	— 4	17	\$ 134,192	\$ 112,907	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,104	— 2	16	\$ 20,411#	\$ 17,168#	19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	2	3	12.4#	12.7#	— 2
Nonfarm placements	90	— 31	58	616	496	24
LAMPASAS (pop. 5,670 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,299	84	45	\$ 45,355	\$ 46,169	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 47,700	— 55	...	\$ 486,100	\$ 388,992	29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,817	— 2	21	\$ 59,601	\$ 50,508	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,160	1	12	\$ 8,716#	\$ 7,723#	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	— 5	9	13.7#	13.0#	5
LEVELLAND (pop. 12,073 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 26,580	30	61	\$ 125,051	\$ 79,636	57
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 32,475	— 59	— 74	\$ 526,250	\$ 1,264,995	— 58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,775	8	48	\$ 118,927	.....	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 18,772	— 1	78	\$ 19,244#	.....	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	8	— 14	.....	.....	.....
LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,572	8	— 10	\$ 54,306	\$ 60,572	— 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,392	— 15	1	\$ 68,880	\$ 63,407	1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,708	**	— 4	\$ 10,081#	\$ 10,077#	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	— 11	6	12.3#	12.3#	**
LLANO (pop. 2,656)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,656	21	5	\$ 27,185	\$ 29,029	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 9,000	...	20	\$ 43,942	\$ 69,800	— 37
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,081	— 10	— 9	\$ 28,311	\$ 25,559	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,884	7	8	\$ 4,570#	\$ 4,418#	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	— 12	— 14	12.3#	11.5#	7
LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,695	36	— 1	\$ 37,871	\$ 40,170	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 94,813	...	75	\$ 402,092	\$ 295,945	36
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,838	— 5	12	\$ 42,372	\$ 39,868	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,916	1	5	\$ 8,165#	\$ 7,541#	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	— 4	6	10.3#	10.4#	— 1

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
LONGVIEW (pop. 52,242 ')						
Retail sales						
Automotive stores	1†	- 10	7			**
Postal receipts*	\$ 109,964	37	15	\$ 560,939	\$ 518,069	7
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 616,000	4	- 59	\$ 6,138,000	\$ 7,176,200	- 14
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 89,467	- 6	21	\$ 572,162	\$ 491,229	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 48,766	3	17	\$ 50,826#	\$ 44,505#	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.9	- 6	8	22.5#	21.8#	3
Nonfarm employment (area)².....	34,800	- 1	3	34,984#	33,609#	4
Manufacturing employment (area)².....	10,040	1	4	10,060#	9,112#	10
Percent unemployed (area)².....	3.4	31	**	2.5#	2.7#	- 7
LUFKIN (pop. 20,765 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 51,881	3	3	\$ 271,005	\$ 261,776	3
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 211,450	- 34	- 90	\$ 2,269,922	\$ 4,993,032	- 55
Nonfarm placements	99	115	21	381	435	- 12
MCCAMEY (pop. 3,375 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,279	23	39	\$ 22,891	\$ 20,266	13
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 2,064	2	11	\$ 13,618	\$ 12,379	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 1,739	- 3	7	\$ 1,954#	\$ 1,842#	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.7	2	5	13.8#	13.4#	3
MARBLE FALLS (pop. 2,161)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 74,378	.....	...
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,478	16	53	\$ 28,768	\$ 18,306	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 3,432	10	21	\$ 3,340#	\$ 2,743#	23
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.2	14	30	14.2#	13.6#	4
MARSHALL (pop. 29,445 ')						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 763,605	104	188	\$ 2,577,236	\$ 3,353,092	- 23
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 28,299	6	22	\$ 171,993	\$ 152,395	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 30,793	3	1	\$ 31,034#	\$ 28,834#	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.2	6	13	11.0#	10.5#	5
Nonfarm placements	244	22	- 42	1,598	1,987	- 20
MEXIA (pop. 7,621 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,067	53	4	\$ 54,056	\$ 55,130	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 78,560	575	...	\$ 349,698	\$ 189,134	85
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 7,997	6	20	\$ 46,340	\$ 38,968	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 6,739	4	3	\$ 6,786#	\$ 6,219#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.5	4	12	13.6#	13.5#	1
MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,287	18	16	\$ 197,468	.....	...
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 64,236	- 89	- 73	\$ 926,681	\$ 2,268,425	- 59
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 28,128	- 7	9	\$ 170,335	\$ 154,739	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 19,377	15	13	\$ 17,520#	\$ 16,144#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.6	- 12	- 3	19.6#	19.1#	3
Nonfarm placements	147	37	- 29	624	971	- 36
MONAHANS (pop. 9,476 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,113	14	- 1	\$ 68,406	\$ 71,870	- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 43,600	150	- 20	\$ 234,910	\$ 123,935	90
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 12,130	- 2	17	\$ 76,929	\$ 67,759	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 8,249	- 2	15	\$ 8,473#	\$ 7,649#	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.5	- 1	1	18.1#	17.6#	3
MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,002	55	19	\$ 86,570	\$ 80,753	7
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 121,275	394	13	\$ 337,777	\$ 338,314	**
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 17,612	- 3	14	\$ 109,537	\$ 91,025	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 11,033	5	14	\$ 10,432#	\$ 9,665#	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.6	- 4	- 1	20.3#	18.7#	11

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,128	62	- 29	\$ 18,155	\$ 16,961	7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,000	- 91	...	\$ 75,251	\$ 28,004	169
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,556	- 3	- 6	\$ 19,426	\$ 19,651	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,504	00	- 3	\$ 2,599#	\$ 2,672#	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.1	6	- 2	14.9#	14.7#	1
MULESHOE (pop. 4,945 *)						
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,442	- 12	22	\$ 78,467	\$ 70,184	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,637	- 1	51	\$ 11,905#	\$ 8,322#	43
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	8	- 18	12.9#	16.1#	- 20
NACOGDOCHES (pop. 18,076 *)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 35,515	8	8	\$ 209,813	\$ 193,729	8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 425,207	54	- 71	\$ 2,218,100	\$ 4,865,007	- 54
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 32,390	2	25	\$ 183,123	\$ 156,706	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 30,046	3	7	\$ 29,265#	\$ 26,617#	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	- 1	13	11.8#	11.8#	...
Nonfarm placements	52	- 2	- 37	452	489	- 8
NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 28,536	14	- 5	\$ 161,244	\$ 165,615	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 280,434	24	134	\$ 1,389,847	\$ 1,853,263	2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,905	- 3	...	\$ 122,477	...	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 19,427	2	...	\$ 19,177#	...	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	- 4	...	12.2#	...	...
OLNEY (pop. 4,200 *)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,000	500	- 15	\$ 21,602	\$ 40,403	- 47
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,436	13	15	\$ 37,744	\$ 30,895	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,211	11	- 22	\$ 4,890#	\$ 5,223#	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	10	34	15.4#	12.1#	27
PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,446	27	- 2	\$ 124,721	\$ 125,295	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 121,200	- 7	252	\$ 513,240	\$ 497,082	3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,423	2	24	\$ 103,264	\$ 91,320	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 20,323	5	15	\$ 20,030#	\$ 17,802#	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	1	12	10.3#	10.2#	1
Nonfarm placements	43	- 19	...	312	...	...
PAMPA (pop. 24,664)						
Retail sales	- 5†	3	- 9	...	...	- 9
Automotive stores	1†	5	- 10	...	...	- 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 42,412	32	11	\$ 210,434	\$ 212,389	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 35,424	- 2	35	\$ 211,984	\$ 184,888	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 23,773	3	10	\$ 23,252#	\$ 22,047#	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	- 4	22	18.2#	16.6#	10
Nonfarm placements	160	14	- 25	745	812	- 8
PARIS (pop. 20,977)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 83,237	19	6	\$ 210,713	\$ 195,546	8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 233,433	15	- 75	\$ 2,006,817	\$ 2,208,010	- 9
Nonfarm placements	156	8	- 22	886	1,233	- 28

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
PECOS (pop. 15,592 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,566	65	22	\$ 89,589	\$ 83,762	7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,915	1	41	\$ 128,926	\$ 110,045	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 12,284	2	16	\$ 12,869#	\$ 10,901#	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.7	4	22	19.7#	19.8#	— 1
Nonfarm placements	85	— 20	— 31	501	519	— 3
PLAINVIEW (pop. 21,703 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 35,874	17	— 1	\$ 214,793	\$ 213,864	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 46,050	— 25	— 97	\$ 1,522,750	\$ 7,336,950	— 79
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 48,017	— 6	9	\$ 315,950	\$ 297,424	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 26,141	5	5	\$ 27,713#	\$ 27,572#	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.5	— 5	9	22.2#	20.9#	6
Nonfarm placements	265	39	39	1,128	1,411	— 20
PLEASANTON (pop. 5,053 ')						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 500	...	...	\$ 531,942	\$ 353,451	50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,882	9	32	\$ 33,237	\$ 28,536	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,487	— 5	9	\$ 4,513#	\$ 4,338#	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	7	20	14.6#	13.1#	11
QUANAH (pop. 4,570 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,286	39	8	\$ 31,991	\$ 34,738	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 15,000	...	...	\$ 15,000	\$ 357,008	— 96
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,103	12	— 2	\$ 38,624	\$ 34,338	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,919	25	24	\$ 6,508#	\$ 6,100#	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	— 2	— 14	12.0#	11.2#	7
RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,965	34	— 6	\$ 49,881	\$ 53,421	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 9,800	— 52	— 75	\$ 192,500	\$ 343,725	— 44
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,040	— 8	13	\$ 48,681	\$ 46,319	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,477	4	— 5	\$ 9,636#	\$ 10,528#	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	— 10	21	10.0#	8.7#	15
Nonfarm placements	58	— 5	— 23	315	436	— 28
REFUGIO (pop. 4,944)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,169	43	12	\$ 37,615	\$ 38,263	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 73,504	\$ 329,403	— 78
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,252	— 11	9	\$ 26,344	\$ 26,311	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,845	— 2	— 10	\$ 8,326#	\$ 9,328#	— 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.4	— 10	21	6.2#	5.6#	11
ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,524	19	2	\$ 40,552	\$ 41,470	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 89,400	117	...	\$ 192,080	\$ 94,025	104
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,110	1	34	\$ 43,376	\$ 33,772	28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,677	— 1	10	\$ 5,749#	\$ 5,152#	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	3	19	15.1#	13.1#	15
SAN MARCOS (pop. 17,500 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,221	24	5	\$ 139,014	\$ 134,454	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 160,990	— 41	24	\$ 1,923,488	\$ 2,610,837	— 26
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,474	— 9	21	\$ 114,059	\$ 102,513	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,204	7	13	\$ 14,486#	\$ 13,467#	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	— 12	9	15.9#	15.3#	4

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Jun 1969	Percent change		Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
		Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,368	— 4	— 22	\$ 22,735	\$ 25,973	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 11,671	— 29	— 42	\$ 67,271	\$ 85,141	— 21
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 7,853	— 3	22	\$ 48,380	\$ 35,320	23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 6,254	3	5	\$ 6,141#	\$ 5,449#	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.3	— 4	14	14.1#	18.0#	8
SILSBEE (pop. 8,447 ')						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 40,109	— 24	152	\$ 188,614	\$ 1,095,148	— 88
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 10,751	5	26	\$ 63,142	.....	.....
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 9,981	— 4	7	\$ 9,493#	.....	.....
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.6	— 1	21	18.4#	.....	.....
SNYDER (pop. 13,850)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,687	24	9	\$ 103,056	\$ 97,525	6
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 61,500	150	176	\$ 279,750	\$ 471,871	— 41
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 13,239	— 2	9	\$ 92,015	\$ 86,516	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 18,436	3	8	\$ 19,647#	\$ 17,581#	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.8	1	2	9.2#	9.7#	— 5
SONORA (pop. 2,619)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 6,650	.....	.....	\$ 135,501	\$ 26,053	420
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 8,511	13	25	\$ 19,324	\$ 16,546	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 4,961	6	12	\$ 4,688#	\$ 4,212#	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.7	7	12	8.2#	7.8#	5
STEPHENVILLE (pop. 7,359)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,796	9	2	\$ 86,691	\$ 87,291	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 199,200	368	— 62	\$ 951,700	\$ 1,089,650	— 13
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 11,896	— 11	5	\$ 78,484	\$ 66,287	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 12,118	3	9	\$ 12,089#	\$ 11,056#	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.0	— 10	— 6	13.0#	12.0#	8
STRATFORD (pop. 2,500 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,985	110	19	\$ 19,805	\$ 18,845	5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 57,250	— 20	196	\$ 264,252	\$ 269,095	— 2
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 15,134	— 9	30	\$ 81,384	\$ 67,788	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 5,944	— 3	12	\$ 6,039#	\$ 5,621#	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	30.1	— 13	12	26.7#	23.7#	18
SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 12,158 ')						
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,138	12	7	\$ 142,805	\$ 142,230	**
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 163,363	268	86	\$ 1,060,018	\$ 809,596	31
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 22,939	**	23	\$ 138,066	\$ 121,616	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 18,015	3	7	\$ 17,678#	\$ 16,713#	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.5	— 3	16	15.6#	14.5#	8
SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,227	13	— 15	\$ 95,791	\$ 108,885	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 11,430	— 78	— 10	\$ 586,094	\$ 383,250	53
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 15,410	— 5	31	\$ 100,215	\$ 86,450	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 13,408	13	25	\$ 12,685#	\$ 10,953#	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.6	— 5	7	15.9#	15.6#	2
Nonfarm placements.....	117	34	— 37	520	872	— 40

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

City and item	Percent change			Jan-Jun 1969	Jan-Jun 1968	Percent change Jan-Jun 1969 from Jan-Jun 1968
	Jun 1969	Jun 1969 from May 1969	Jun 1969 from Jun 1968			
TAHOKA (pop. 3,600 ')						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 118,803	\$ 68,404	66
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 4,468	5	46	\$ 84,818	\$ 27,922	28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 6,538	— 4	7	\$ 7,671#	\$ 6,977#	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.0	11	36	8.5#	5.8#	47
TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 18,814	25	— 10	\$ 71,558	\$ 78,392	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 208,667	— 15	275	\$ 1,577,914	\$ 1,720,190	— 8
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 12,156	— 6	23	\$ 76,994	\$ 64,469	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 22,387	**	12	\$ 22,787#	\$ 20,299#	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	6.5	— 6	10	6.7#	6.3#	6
Nonfarm placements.....	19	— 14	— 46	121	167	— 28
TEMPLE (pop. 34,730 ')						
Retail sales.....	— 5†	— 6	— 1	.....	.....	17
Furniture and household-appliance stores.....	8†	20	29	.....	.....	**
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 67,878	8	12	\$ 392,746	\$ 358,898	9
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 875,197	149	204	\$ 4,921,860	\$ 2,928,148	68
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 47,562	— 1	9	\$ 290,243	\$ 256,167	13
Nonfarm placements.....	278	15	— 6	1,405	1,414	— 1
UVALDE (pop. 14,000 ')						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 16,658	— 10	— 15	\$ 96,527	\$ 108,357	— 11
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 79,150	— 56	...	\$ 912,248	.....	...
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 20,168	— 7	20	\$ 120,427	\$ 102,601	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 11,144	— 1	7	\$ 11,171#	\$ 10,646#	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.6	— 5	11	21.5#	19.2#	12
VERNON (pop. 13,385 ')						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 17,174	25	— 18	\$ 87,494	\$ 94,949	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 76,375	429	— 66	\$ 458,340	\$ 497,035	— 8
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 25,533	23	14	\$ 187,785	.....	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 24,958	9	**	\$ 23,933#	.....	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.0	20	16	11.5#	.....	...
Nonfarm placements.....	78	— 33	— 54	482	618	— 22
VICTORIA (pop. 37,000 ')						
Retail sales.....	— 5†	— 2	— 5	.....	.....	— 4
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 70,483	20	7	\$ 371,168	\$ 370,943	**
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 268,940	27	— 47	\$ 2,489,215	\$ 2,150,918	16
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 80,913	— 5	11	\$ 519,180	\$ 476,077	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 95,500	— 1	— 1	\$ 96,549#	\$ 93,995#	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.1	— 5	10	10.7#	10.1#	6
Nonfarm placements.....	502	20	— 1	2,821	2,878	— 2
WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 17,674	16	— 6	\$ 104,256	\$ 102,725	1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 578,715	245	807	\$ 1,887,968	\$ 465,805	188
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 20,004	4	11	\$ 18,970#	\$ 17,077#	11

For an explanation of symbols see p. 231.

BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

(All figures are for Texas unless otherwise indicated.)

All indexes are based on the average months for 1957-1959 except where other specification is made; all except annual indexes are adjusted for seasonal variation unless otherwise noted. Employment estimates are compiled by the Texas Employment Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The symbols used below impose qualifications as indicated here: *—preliminary data subject to revision; r—revised data; #—dollar totals for the calendar year to date; §—dollar totals for the fiscal year to date; †—employment data for wage and salary workers only.

	June 1969	May 1969	June 1968	Year-to-date average	
				1969	1968
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY					
Texas business activity (index)	243.7	243.8	204.1	243.8	209.6
Wholesale prices in U.S. (unadjusted index)	113.2	112.8	108.7	111.9	108.2
Consumer prices in U.S. (unadjusted index)	127.6	126.8	120.9	125.9	119.7
Income payments to individuals in U.S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate)	\$ 746.2*	\$ 740.3*	\$ 685.9 ^r	\$ 732.6	\$ 671.1
Business failures (number)	34	28	43	29	40
Business failures (liabilities, thousands)	\$ 2,894	\$ 9,641	\$ 6,177	\$ 6,697	\$ 3,819
Newspaper linage (index)	129.1	128.1	115.6	126.6	123.6
Sales of ordinary life insurance (index)	239.5	239.9	212.4	233.2	214.5
TRADE					
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores	59.6*	62.4*	59.6 ^r	62.2	62.6
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores	27.3*	33.6*	28.5 ^r	30.0	26.7
PRODUCTION					
Total electric-power use (index)	238.0*	230.6*	228.9 ^r	236.1	216.5
Industrial electric-power use (index)	220.3*	218.4*	206.4 ^r	220.2	195.6
Crude-oil production (index)	122.5*	116.4*	115.0 ^r	110.7	114.5
Average daily production per oil well (bbl.)	16.7	15.8	15.4	15.4	15.7
Crude-oil runs to stills (index)	142.8	139.2	137.1	133.4	132.9
Industrial production in U.S. (index)	173.9*	172.7*	165.8 ^r	171.4	163.1
Texas industrial production—total (index)	175.5*	173.0*	165.0 ^r	170.8	163.6
Texas industrial production—total manufactures (index)	197.0*	197.7*	187.3 ^r	194.4	184.5
Texas industrial production—durable manufactures (index)	212.6*	217.7*	202.9 ^r	214.9	197.1
Texas industrial production—nondurable manufactures (index)	186.6*	184.4*	176.8 ^r	180.8	174.1
Texas industrial production—mining (index)	133.2*	125.6*	122.4 ^r	123.6	125.7
Texas industrial production—utilities (index)	234.3*	234.3*	218.7 ^r	240.6	213.0
Urban building permits issued (index)	170.5	202.9	156.1	192.4	162.3
New residential building authorized (index)	142.6	152.8	156.2	161.2	144.9
New nonresidential building authorized (index)	213.6	300.5	147.9	245.5	190.1
AGRICULTURE					
Prices received by farmers (unadjusted index, 1910-14=100)	275	269	240	261	243
Prices paid by farmers in U.S. (unadjusted index, 1910-14=100)	375	374	354	370	351
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U.S. prices paid by farmers	73	72	68	71	69
FINANCE					
Bank debits (index)	275.7	275.0	221.9	272.8	226.7
Bank debits, U.S. (index)	325.1	316.9	275.3	310.1	259.3
Reporting member banks, Dallas Federal Reserve District					
Loans (millions)	\$ 6,270	\$ 6,042	\$ 5,404	\$ 6,082	\$ 5,227
Loans and investments (millions)	\$ 8,772	\$ 8,538	\$ 7,873	\$ 8,750	\$ 7,719
Adjusted demand deposits (millions)	\$ 3,277	\$ 3,358	\$ 3,160	\$ 3,334	\$ 3,124
Revenue receipts of the state comptroller (thousands)	\$173,673	\$352,830	\$178,815	\$ 235,563	\$ 214,918
Federal Internal Revenue collections (thousands)	\$1,047,526	\$769,374	\$793,231	\$6,826,690	\$5,917,862
Securities registrations—original applications					
Mutual investment companies (thousands)	\$	\$ 29,491	\$ 37,186	\$	\$ 357,135
All other corporate securities					
Texas companies (thousands)	\$	\$ 22,793	\$ 9,940	\$	\$ 126,024
Other companies (thousands)	\$	\$ 93,219	\$ 35,989	\$	\$ 176,437
Securities registrations—renewals					
Mutual investment companies (thousands)	\$	\$ 30,310	\$ 16,525	\$	\$ 161,146
Other corporate securities (thousands)	\$	\$ 2,744	\$ 129	\$	\$ 14,696
LABOR					
Total nonagricultural employment in Texas (index)	144.1*	144.1*	138.3 ^r	143.2	135.7
Manufacturing employment in Texas (index)	149.1*	150.0*	148.1 ^r	148.5	144.2
Average weekly hours—manufacturing (index)	100.9*	101.2*	101.2 ^r	101.0	101.2
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing (index)	143.6*	144.9*	139.1 ^r	142.7	137.4
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands)	3,589.7*	3,558.3*	3,439.3 ^r	3,523.4	3,346.7
Total manufacturing employment (thousands)	727.5*	725.0*	722.7 ^r	718.2	697.3
Durable-goods employment (thousands)	409.8*	412.1*	406.3 ^r	407.4	389.1
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands)	317.8*	312.9*	316.4 ^r	310.7	308.2
Total civilian labor force in selected labor-market areas (thousands)	3,356.2	3,303.1	3,228.5	3,280.8	3,135.4
Nonagricultural employment in selected labor-market areas (thousands)	3,130.3	3,114.8	3,015.0	3,096.5	2,969.7
Manufacturing employment in selected labor-market areas (thousands)	619.2	611.6	607.6	613.9	590.3
Total unemployment in selected labor-market areas (thousands)	124.9	88.5	115.8	89.0	84.1
Percent of labor force unemployed in selected labor-market areas	3.7	2.7	3.6	2.7	2.7

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