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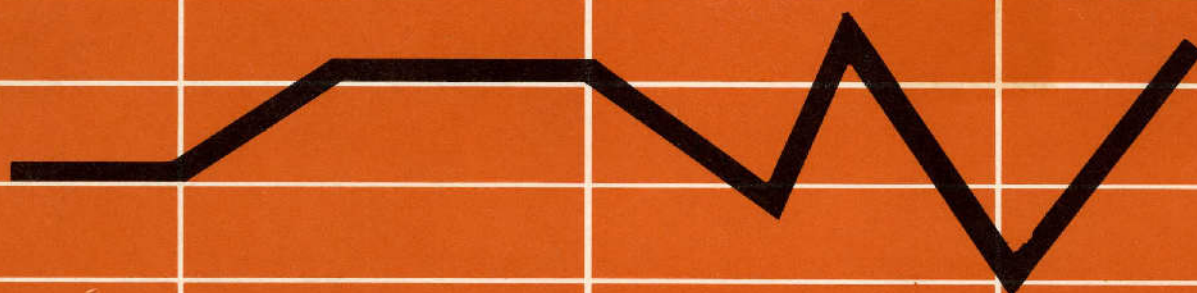
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ANNUAL ISSUE

TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW



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

TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW VOL. XLI, NO. 2, FEBRUARY 1967

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THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

by Francis B. May

After rising 4% in November, the seasonally adjusted index of Texas business activity dropped 2% in December to close the year at a level of 172.9%. This was a value 3.1% above December 1965. It placed the index 54.4% above its low point of 112.0% at the beginning of the current cyclical expansion in February 1961.

During 1966 the index of Texas business activity rose from a January value of 168.0% of its average monthly value during the 1957-59 base period to an all-time peak of 183.1% in August. After August, weakening of the forces that had fueled the expansion became apparent as the index declined to 168.7% in October, almost the same as its January level. The November upsurge was followed by a December drop in value. Inspection of a chart of the index affirms that most of the 9% increase in the 1966 monthly average over 1965 was due to the strong rise from January to August.

December was the 70th month of this long period of prosperity. It is exceeded in length only by the 80-month expansion that began in June 1938 and reached its peak in February 1945. It was followed by a brief, eight-month recession that ended in October 1945. This tremendous expansion resulting from World War II stands unparalleled in the economic history of this country. Despite the outlook for a slower rate of growth during 1967, the current upswing seems to have a good chance of becoming the longest in history.

The 26 business cycles that occurred during the period 1854-1961 averaged 49 months in duration. Their average

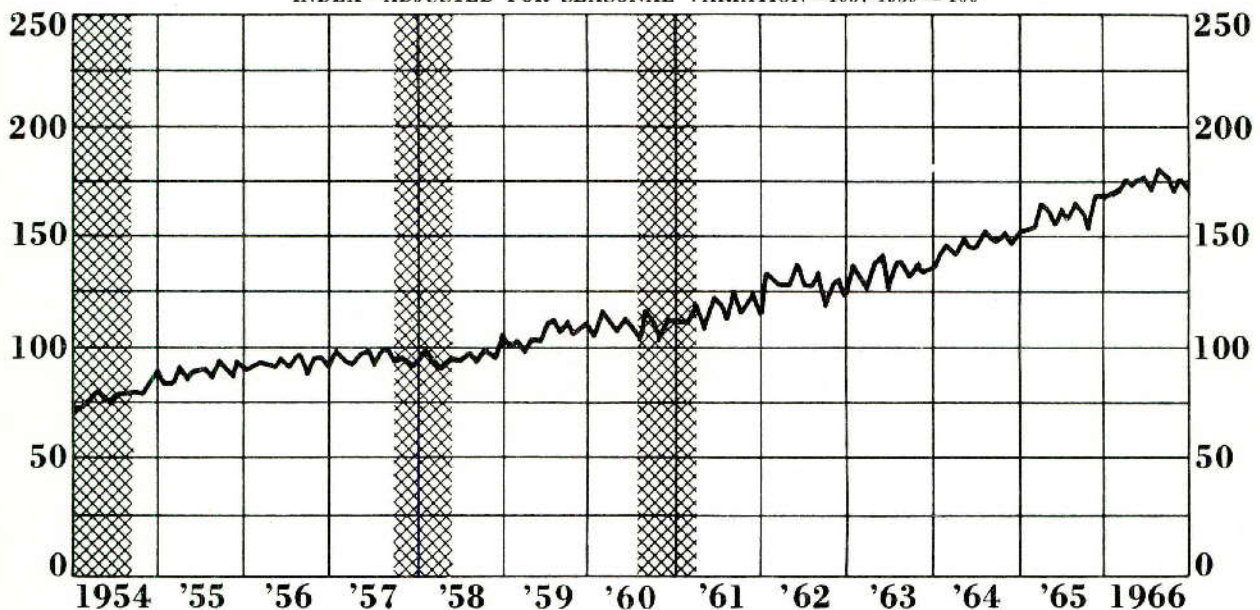
length is the same regardless of whether the measurement is from the bottom of one recession to the bottom of the next or from peak to peak. Averaging the lengths of upswings and downswings shows that periods of expansion averaged 30 months in duration, 11 months more than the 19-month length of cyclical contractions. The length of periods of expansion is affected by the inclusion of war-time upswings. There were four of these due to the Civil War, World War I, World War II, and the Korean War. They averaged 54 months in length.

If the war cycles are excluded, the length of a cycle drops from 49 months to 46. Durations of expansion and contraction are more nearly equal. Expansions average 26 months in duration while periods of contraction average 20 months. This comparison is for all peacetime business cycles since December 1854. We have no cyclical reference dates prior to this period.

If we consider only the three peacetime cycles since World War II, excluding the Korean War cycle, the character of the business cycle changes again. The cycles are shorter (42 months in length), and the periods of expansion average much longer than those of contraction: 32-month expansions followed by mild ten-month recessions. Including the Korean War with its 45-month expansion followed by a 13-month recession serves mainly to lengthen the average duration of upswing from 32 to 36 months. Recessions remain at about ten months' duration. This is a remarkable record of long periods of prosperity followed by short, mild recessions. It has

TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-1959 = 100



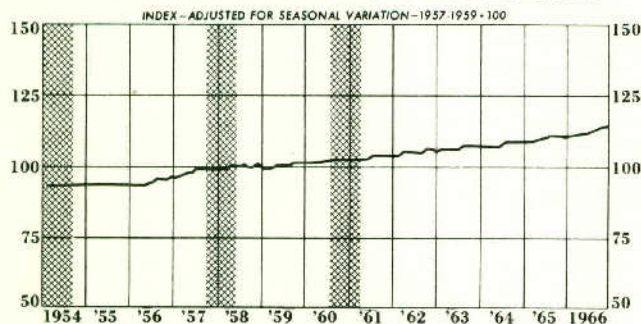
NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: Based on bank debits reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and adjusted for seasonal variation and changes in the price level by the Bureau of Business Research.

resulted in an amazing growth of our national and state economies.

As measured by gross national product, growth from 1945 to 1966 has been from a level of \$214 billion to \$746 billion. If the influence of inflation is removed by restating the value of gross national product in constant prices, the 1945 total becomes \$355 billion and 1966 becomes \$649 billion. Prices for 1958 have been used to reduce the data to a constant-price base. Changes in the value of output in constant dollars are due to changes in the physical volume of goods and services produced. This means that there was an 83% increase in output between the end of World War II and 1966. This is a tremendous growth of production. It has been matched by an equal growth in income and wealth of the people.

When 1965 ended there was concern among economists that 1966 would see the end of the business expansion. There were good reasons for these expectations. Prices were rising. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices, which had been stable for the preceding six years, began to rise in mid-1964. The rise continued, accelerating during the first third of 1965, slowing at mid-year, then accelerating again during the final quarter.

CONSUMER PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES



The consumer price index, which had been rising at a moderate rate of 1.2% a year, began to rise more rapidly. These were clear signs of the kind of inflationary forces that historically appear near the end of cyclical upswings.

INDEXES OF CONSUMER PRICES, UNITED STATES

(Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-59=100)

	Percent change			
	Dec 1966	Nov 1966	Year-to-date average 1966	Year-to-date average 1966 from 1965
All items	114.7	114.6	113.1	** + 3
Food	114.8	114.8	114.2	** + 5
Housing	113.0	112.6	109.6	** + 3
Apparel and upkeep	112.3	112.0	111.1	** + 2
Transportation	113.8	114.5	112.7	- 1 + 1
Health and recreation	120.8	120.8	118.9	** + 3

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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

In order to slow the development of these inflationary tendencies, the Federal Reserve Banks, with the consent of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, in December 1965 raised the discount rate from 4% to 4½%. This action, designed to reduce the supply of credit, aroused concern that it would overcorrect the imbalances in the economy and bring on a general recession in business activity. The consumer price index continued its rapid rise in 1966. The wholesale price index rose during the first quarter.

In order to exert more countervailing pressure to contain the forces of inflation, the Federal Reserve Board warned member banks against making loans of a speculative nature. It also cautioned banks to adhere to their historical loans-to-deposits ratios. Further, it resorted to open-market operations, selling government securities in order to reduce bank deposits and shorten the available supply of loanable funds. The result of these actions in the face of a rising demand for credit was to reduce the relative availability of credit and to cause a rise in interest rates on loans of all kinds. Net borrowed reserves of the Federal Reserve System member banks rose to a peak of more than \$500 million in late September 1966. This was the highest volume of net borrowed reserves since mid-1959. Member banks were strapped for funds. Bank loans, which had been rising steadily since early 1960, peaked at \$309.8 billion in August, declined in September, and remained on a plateau through November. The money supply (demand deposits plus currency outside banks) reached a peak of \$171.1 billion in June and declined thereafter. Interest rates on four-to-six months prime commercial paper rose from 3.97% in 1964 to 6.00% by mid-December. FHA new-home mortgage yields rose from 5.45% in 1964 to 6.63% by the end of October of 1966.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR 20 SELECTED TEXAS CITIES

(Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-59=100)

City	Percent change			
	Dec 1966	Nov 1966	Year-to-date average 1966	Year-to-date average 1966 from 1965
Abilene	143.7	144.7	143.2	- 1 + 5
Amarillo	163.6	160.5	166.8	+ 2 + 4
Austin	185.2	198.3	183.5	- 7 + 5
Beaumont	178.8	182.3	178.4	- 2 + 9
Corpus Christi	140.5	136.1	136.6	+ 3 + 3
Corsicana	129.7	149.8	137.3	- 13 + 6
Dallas	191.6	207.0	195.9	- 7 + 12
El Paso	126.4	126.7	122.8	** - 1
Fort Worth	132.5	137.6	135.2	- 4 + 6
Galveston	101.5	101.7	110.7	** - 2
Houston	191.0	184.8	186.5	+ 3 + 8
Laredo	191.0	193.7	173.6	- 1 + 8
Lubbock	135.6	132.1	156.6	+ 3 + 1
Port Arthur	108.3	119.1	111.2	- 9 + 6
San Angelo	144.2	148.8	141.2	- 3 + 6
San Antonio	161.0	163.3	161.8	- 1 + 6
Texarkana	187.3	194.4	177.4	- 4 + 12
Tyler	143.3	143.7	142.7	** + 2
Waco	146.8	149.7	149.9	- 2 + 6
Wichita Falls	126.5	124.7	135.0	+ 1 + 8

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

Industries whose sales require extensive financing, such as homebuilding and automobiles, were affected by the credit shortage and the high cost of borrowing money. There was a decline in new housing starts to the lowest levels in two decades. Although a general business recession did not occur, homebuilders experienced a real depression. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of private nonfarm housing starts dropped from 1,735,000 in December 1965 to a low of 819,000 in October 1966. This represented a drop in the value of new units put in place from an annual rate of \$20.8 billion to \$16.6 billion. Automobile sales were not so severely affected, but their volume of movement into the hands of consumers was below year-earlier levels. Business in Texas, as measured by the index of Texas business activity, showed a slackening of activity similar to that on the national level of economic activity.

The effects of these national currents on different segments of the Texas economy varied. Production of crude oil rose during the year. Starting at 99.0% of the 1957-59 average monthly rate of production in January, the index rose to 106.9% in June and declined slowly to 102.2% in September. Production rose again during the fourth quarter, closing the year at 104.0% in December.

A comparison of Texas crude-oil production with that of other leading producing states is shown below.

LEADING OIL-PRODUCING STATES JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1966*

State	January-November 1966 Production (thousands of barrels)	Percent change	
		January-November 1966 from January-November 1965	
California	314,348	+ 8.9	
Louisiana	614,369	+ 14.0	
New Mexico	112,462	+ 8.5	
Oklahoma	204,687	+ 10.5	
Texas	982,299	+ 7.2	
Wyoming	120,887	- 1.9	
United States	2,776,974	+ 7.0	

*Source: *World Oil*, January 1967.

These six states produced a total of 2,349,052,000 barrels of oil. This was 84.6% of the United States total for this 11-months period. Texas and Louisiana, the two leading producers, accounted for 57.5% of the total. Louisiana had the largest percentage increase in output, 14.0%. Of the 182,044,000-barrel increase in output over the first 11 months of 1965, Louisiana took the largest portion, 75,634,000 barrels. Texas was second with a 65,550,000-barrel increase.

At the year's end there was a general expectation that total demand for petroleum products in 1967 would be 3.0% to 3.5% higher than in 1966. This is not as good as the 5% increase during 1966 but still is encouraging.

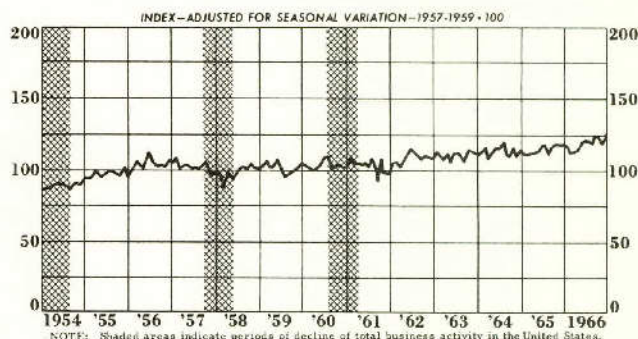
Seasonally adjusted crude oil runs to stills rose 6% in December. At 126.3% of average monthly runs during the 1957-59 base period, the index was at an all-time high. The index was above the corresponding 1965 value during every month of the year, averaging 4% above 1965. This high level of operation was in response to an unusually high level of demand for petroleum products. Demand for gasoline, the industry's principal product, was above the corresponding 1965 month in each of the months of this year. Kerosine demand was up strongly over that of

1965. Distillate and residual fuel-oil demand both increased over that of 1965.

Despite the high levels of demand for refinery products, supply of crude petroleum exceeded demand, resulting in an increase in crude-oil inventories. Crude stocks amounted to 249.1 million barrels on December 23, up 12.4% over the corresponding 1965 level. This oversupply, if it continues, will cause an erosion of crude prices.

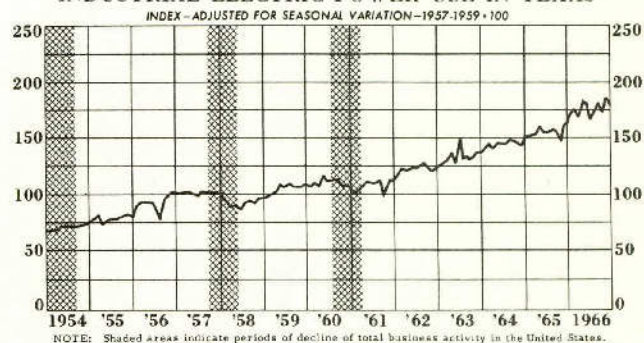
Seasonally adjusted total electric power use declined 1% in December. This index rose from a January value of 176.7% of average monthly consumption during the 1957-59 base period to an all-time peak of 207.1% in August, declining to 190.7% in October but rising again in November. The 1966 average of the index was 9%

CRUDE OIL RUNS TO STILLS IN TEXAS



above that of 1965. Industrial power consumption is closely related to industrial production. Since much of the equipment used in oil production is electrically powered, some of this large increase in industrial power consumption was caused by the high level of petroleum production.

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER USE IN TEXAS



The seasonally adjusted index of urban building permits issued in December declined 25%. Most of the decline was caused by a sharp drop in nonresidential permits. Residential permits declined only 4%. After some of the spectacular declines in residential permits in August and September, a 4% decline seems minor. The housing industry has borne the brunt of the hardships suffered by the construction industry this year as a result of tight money and high interest rates. In January the index of residential permits was at a comfortable, if not spectacular, 113.0% of its average monthly value during 1957-59. It rose to 117.9% in February and rose again to 119.0% in March, making a good showing for the first quarter. The course of this index is shown by the following quarterly values for the year.

Quarter	Average value of index	Percentage change from preceding quarter
1	116.6	- 2.5
2	101.5	- 13.0
3	81.1	- 20.1
4	71.6	- 11.7

The 2.5% decline in the first quarter of 1966 was from a good fourth quarter in 1965. The real recession did not become apparent until the second quarter. Third-quarter results showed the worst drop with the index reaching a low of 64.0% in September.

Nonresidential construction authorized in 1966, despite the December decline, was at the highest level in history. The average value of this index of 195.1% of 1957-59 was 14% above the 1965 average of 171.6%. Every year since 1963 has seen this index improve over the preceding year. Total building construction authorized in 1966 averaged lower than in 1965 because of the depressing effects of the decline in residential building.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings averaged 4% above 1965. After a long decline this index has begun to show some improvement from the low annual average of 76.4% of 1957-59 in 1962.

Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment in December was virtually unchanged from its November level. During 1966 the index averaged 4% above that of 1965, reflecting a high level of employment in the state. Manufacturing employment rose 1% in December. It averaged 6% above 1965, indicating a high level of manufacturing activity in the state during the year.

The seasonally adjusted index of total unemployment declined 12% in December. This index averaged 17% below 1965 during 1966.

Data from the Texas Employment Commission show that December unemployment ranged from 1.7% of the civilian labor force in the Houston labor market area to 9.9% in Laredo. The statewide figure was 2.6%.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing in December were virtually unchanged from November after seasonal factors were taken into account. They averaged 4% above 1965. This increase in 1966 average earnings was due to increased hourly earnings because average weekly hours worked was the same as in 1965. The average level of the consumer price index in 1966 was 113.1% of 1957-59, up 2.9% over 1965. This rise in the cost of living consumed 3% of the gain in weekly income of Texas manufacturing workers, leaving a 1% gain in real purchasing power.

A glance at local barometers of business activity in 20 Texas cities shows that the average values of the indexes were above those of 1965 in 18 cities. Only two, El Paso and Galveston, showed declines. Gains ranged from 12% in Dallas and Texarkana to 1% in Lubbock.

Prospects for 1967 are that the business slowdown will continue. It has been called a "Japanese recession" because it is characterized by a slowing of the rate of growth, not a downturn in general business activity. Some indicators, notably residential construction, have declined but housing currently is improving. With a war in progress and increasing federal expenditures producing budgetary deficits that are inflationary, a downturn in

SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

(Indexes—Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-59=100)

Index	Percent change				
	Dec 1966	Nov 1966	Year-to-date average from		Year-to-date average 1966 from 1965
			Dec 1966	Nov 1966	
Texas business activity	172.9	176.1	174.1	- 2	+ 9
Crude petroleum production	104.0*	103.8*	103.0	**	+ 7
Crude oil runs to stills	126.3	119.6	120.2	+ 6	+ 4
Total electric power use	195.5*	197.6*	190.6	- 1	+ 9
Industrial electric power use	183.0*	186.3*	174.1	- 2	+ 10
Bank debits	183.1	186.5	184.3	- 2	+ 12
Ordinary life insurance sales	192.8	209.2	183.3	- 8	+ 9
Building construction authorized	105.3	140.4	133.5	- 25	- 2
New residential	83.4	71.1	92.7	- 4	- 16
New nonresidential	150.6	253.1	195.1	- 40	+ 14
Total industrial production	150.5*	149.3*	145.5	+ 1	+ 8
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S. W. district	81.7	87.2	82.1	- 6	+ 4
Total nonfarm employment	124.5*	124.6*	122.7	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment	128.2*	127.5*	125.1	+ 1	+ 6
Total unemployment	69.4	79.1	78.7	- 12	- 17
Insured unemployment	55.2	50.5	53.8	+ 9	- 34
Average weekly earnings—					
manufacturing	127.5*	127.3*	125.4	**	+ 4
Average weekly hours—					
manufacturing	101.1*	101.3*	101.9	**	**

*Preliminary.

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

general business activity is unlikely. There will be a continued advance in general activity, interest rates will ease somewhat but will remain high, and money will not be so tight. A 2.5% advance in the consumer price index is expected.

CORRECTION

The 1966 population estimates for Texas counties, with average annual growth rates, 1960-1966, published on page 13 of the January 1967 issue of TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW, incorrectly recorded Crane County twice and omitted Cottle County from the table. The correct estimates for those counties are shown below:

Counties	Enumerated population April 1, 1960	Estimated population April 1, 1966	Difference, 1960-66	Average annual percent change, 1960-66
Cottle	4207	3876	-331	-1.4
Crane	4699	4250	-449	-1.7

Ed.

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, 1966

by Stanley A. Arbingast

Value added by manufacture and employment in factories reached all-time highs in Texas in 1966. Capital spending for new and expanded plants probably reached a record high, too, although accurate estimates are not available at this time.

The Texas Employment Commission estimated that 618,300 persons were working in Texas manufacturing plants on December 31, 1966; this was a 6% gain over December 31, 1965. Employment in durable-goods manufacture was up 8%, and workers in the nondurables category increased by 3%.

An estimate of \$10.1 billion for value added by manufacture for Texas in 1967 was recently released by the U. S. Department of Commerce. This is \$1.6 billion above the department's estimate of \$8.5 billion for 1966.

The expansive character of manufacturing in Texas is to a considerable degree the result of expanding markets and of the productive capacity of Texas farms, forests and mines. The latter is most important because most Texas factories are raw-materials oriented. The significance of mineral raw materials to the industries of the state is highlighted by the fact that their value reached almost \$5.1 billion last year.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE, TEXAS AND THE DALLAS AND HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1963 AND 1967

Area	Value added (millions of dollars)		Percent increase
	1963	1967*	
Texas	7,054	10,110	43
Dallas SMSA	1,165	1,660	42
Houston SMSA	1,890	2,880	52

*Estimated.
Source: Abstracted from U. S. Department of Commerce, *U. S. Industrial Outlook*, pp. 205-206.

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS

Employment in the manufacture of foods and kindred products increased by only 1% during the past year, but food processing still was the leading employer of factory workers in Texas. At the end of December, the industry employed 83,400 workers, according to estimates of the Texas Employment Commission. This was 8,000 more than the transportation equipment industry, its nearest rival, and about 30,000 more than were employed in the manufacture of apparel, or of nonelectrical machinery, or of chemicals. Workers in food processing make up about 12% of the labor force in Texas manufacturing plants in contrast with approximately 10% for the U.S.

Because food processing is becoming highly automated, it is unlikely that employment will expand here greatly in the future. However, it does not take many new plants as large as the new Campbell Soup factory at Paris or

the Anheuser-Busch brewery in Houston to cause a significant increase in employment.

Among important developments in the brewing industry in Texas during the year was the purchase of the Carling Brewery at Fort Worth by the Miller Brewing Company of Milwaukee. Miller plans to expand annual capacity from 300,000 to 800,000 barrels by the beginning of 1969. Among the major brewers that have purchased or built plants in Texas during the past ten years are Miller, Anheuser-Busch, Hamm, Falstaff, and Schlitz. Record shipments are expected again in 1967 because of population increase, especially in the number of persons of legal consuming age.

Texans rank high in per capita consumption of soft drinks, and this segment of the food-processing industry expects another record year. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that nearly half of all soft drinks are consumed by persons in the 10-to-29-age category, and this group is expanding in number. Despite increases in total production of canned and bottled soft drinks, there has been a downward trend in the number of plants, because there are economies in large-scale production.

Sizable new food-processing factories announced during the year include the 200-employee confectionery specialty plant of Hollywood Brands, Inc., at Sulphur Springs; Poultry Packers of Texas, at Lufkin; the processing facility of National Shrimp, Inc., at Brownsville; the vegetable packing and processing plant of Veg-Pack, at Edinburg; and the large Union Starch and Refining Company plant at Dimmitt, which will produce starch, gluten meal, grain-sorghum sugars, oil, and oil meal.

The largest expansion announced was for the Maxwell House Division of General Foods at Houston. This expansion has been estimated to cost \$10 million.

CONTAINERS

Texas food processors are a major market for containers made of glass, metal, wood, fiber, paper, and plastic. The U.S. Department of Commerce estimated recently that 80% of the total output of metal cans, 75% of the glass containers, and 25% of the fiber and folding boxes were used by the nation's food manufacturers. Other major users include the pharmaceutical, chemical and refining industries. Since the manufacture of food, chemicals, and petroleum products are three of the most important industries in the state, there has been noticeable expansion in the number of container plants in operation here.

Advance orders in some segments of the paperboard-box industry declined near the end of 1966. Demand for corrugated boxes is generally regarded by economists as a fairly reliable indicator of slackening or increasing prosperity. However, most executives in the industry feel that it is too early to assess the long-range effects of the drop in orders at year's end.

ESTIMATES OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN TEXAS

Industry	Employment (thousands) Dec ^a 1966	Percent change	
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL.....	3,126.2	+ 1	+ 4
MANUFACTURING	618.3	+ 1	+ 6
Durable goods	325.4	**	+ 8
Lumber and wood products	19.2	+ 1	- 4
Furniture and fixtures	13.9	- 1	+ 5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	25.8	**	- 5
Primary metal industries	32.0	**	+ 6
Fabricated metal products	40.3	**	+ 2
Machinery, except electrical	53.3	+ 1	+ 3
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	43.1	**	+ 7
Transportation equipment	75.3	+ 1	+ 24
Other durable goods, including ordnance	22.5	**	+ 18
Nondurable goods	292.9	**	+ 3
Food and kindred products	83.4	**	+ 1
Textile mill products	8.1	- 2	+ 7
Apparel and other finished textile products	50.6	- 1	+ 5
Paper and allied products	12.7	- 1	+ 3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	35.3	+ 1	+ 5
Chemicals and allied products	54.3	- 1	+ 5
Petroleum refining and related industries	36.2	**	**
Leather and leather products	3.2	+ 3	+ 3
Other nondurable goods	9.1	**	+ 12
NONMANUFACTURING	2,517.9	+ 2	+ 4
Mining	105.4	**	- 3
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	99.7	**	- 3
Metal, coal, and other mining.....	5.7	- 2	- 8
Contract construction	188.2	- 1	**
Transportation, communication, and utilities	240.7	+ 1	+ 3
Interstate railroads	33.6	**	+ 1
Other transportation	119.6	+ 2	+ 3
Communication	44.7	**	+ 6
Public utilities	42.8	**	+ 1
Trade	799.7	+ 6	+ 4
Wholesale trade	219.5	+ 1	+ 4
Retail trade	580.2	+ 6	+ 4
Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment	32.1	- 1	- 2
General merchandise	142.7	+ 21	+ 7
Food stores	86.1	+ 1	+ 4
Automotive dealers and service stations	90.4	- 1	+ 3
Apparel and accessories	40.5	+ 17	+ 3
Other retail trade	188.4	+ 2	+ 4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	162.9	**	+ 5
Banking	39.3	**	+ 5
Insurance	69.9	**	+ 5
Real estate and other finance	53.7	**	+ 6
Service and miscellaneous	449.1	**	+ 4
Hotels and lodging places	36.5	- 2	+ 6
Laundries, cleaning, and dyeing plants	39.5	**	+ 3
Other services and miscellaneous.....	373.1	**	**
Government	571.9	+ 1	+ 6
Federal government	153.4	+ 1	+ 9

^aPreliminary.

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

Source: Texas Employment Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

A new development in the Texas container industry during 1966 was a soaring demand for ammunition boxes. The need for ammunition boxes was so great that several new box factories were established, and others already in operation were expanded substantially. Typical of such expansions was that of United Ammunition Container Corporation, at Atlanta, where employment was doubled after the company received a contract for 1.6 million containers for 105 mm shells. One company, Baxter Lumber Company, of Centerville, Iowa, found the Texas market so promising that it established two ammunition-box plants in Texas during the year, one at Marshall and one at Texarkana.

APPAREL

Employment in the manufacture of apparel increased by 5% in 1966 and reached 50,600 in December. This was slightly above 8% of the labor force employed in Texas manufacturing. Apparel-producing industries employed about 1,400,000 United States workers in 1966; 40% of these were concentrated in three states—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Texas is among the states which each year account for a higher percentage of the national apparel-industry work force; in 1966 Texas' share was roughly 3.6%.

One of the major reasons for the sizable expansion in the number of Texas workers employed in this industry was an upsurge in orders for apparel items by the Department of Defense. A considerable number of Texas apparel plants specialize in output of work clothing and gloves, and several of these have been successful in securing federal contracts for various defense items, especially uniforms. For example, one company, Brownwood Manufacturing Company, of Brownwood, was awarded contracts of such size that it was necessary for the company to secure additional space and to expand employment by several hundred workers. Although orders for apparel placed by the Department of Defense may have reached a peak during 1966, demand is likely to remain high during 1967.

Many new apparel factories were established in Texas during the year, most of them outside of the major cities, because of the availability in smaller communities of suitable manufacturing space, and because of the number of women eager to supplement family income by taking a job. Some Texas communities of fewer than 2,500 residents have literally been kept alive because garment plants have been established in them. There has been a significant increase in the number of garment plants operating in West Texas, in such locations as Quanah, Childress, McLean, Pampa, Sweetwater, and San Angelo. The heaviest concentration, however, still remains in four regions—Dallas-Fort Worth and the area north and east of that metropolitan zone, the city of San Antonio, the city of El Paso, and the belt of communities along the Rio Grande from Brownsville to Del Rio.

TEXTILES

Texas employment in the textiles manufacturing category increased by 7% during the year. Again, military orders accounted for a substantial portion of the increase. Duck, sheeting, drill, twill, and denim are among

specialties of Texas mills, and these are products for which the military has needs.

Some of the employment increase is due to the opening of new yarn mills at Lubbock and in the nearby High Plains area at Ralls, Abernathy, and Spur. A new yarn mill at Lorenzo is scheduled to open early this year. About 60 to 70 persons will be employed in the manufacture of cotton yarns in medium- to heavy-gauge ranges.

Texas Technological College at Lubbock has a textile engineering program and laboratory, and its staff for this program in conjunction with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas has been active in promoting new mills near the source of the raw material—cotton. Another project in which the textile engineering staff is participating actively is research on the development of a fabric blend of wool, cotton, and mohair. Cooperating with Texas Tech are a number of interested persons in West Texas including Tom Wallace, president of El Dorado Woolens, Inc. If the project is successful, El Dorado Woolens will take the blended yarns and weave them into fabrics. Organizations assisting with the project include the Wool and Mohair Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Koratron Corporation of San Francisco, developers of a permanent-press process.

El Dorado Woolens has launched an aggressive campaign recently to manufacture and market high-style woolen garments for women. A plant to manufacture the garments from cloth woven at El Dorado has been established at Sonora. Plans call for production of a new menswear line in the near future.

LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Lumber

The Texas wood-products industry was affected adversely by the downturn in home building which began in May. Data collected by the Bureau of Business Research from reporting cities for the January-through-May period indicated there were 16,571 single-family dwelling-unit permits issued for the first five months; however, the number of permits issued for the last seven months totaled only 14,223. There was a corresponding drop in the number of permits issued for two-family dwellings and in the number of apartment units.

Employment in the lumber industry was down by 4% from December 31 of the preceding year. Decrease in demand, however, may not have been entirely responsible for the drop in employment, for sawmills are being automated rapidly, and there is a noticeable trend toward centralization and merger. Fewer but more efficient mills result from this trend.

In general, wood-using industries, other than those producing for construction, had a good year, and their outlook for 1967 is promising. In Texas these include plants producing wood furniture, broom and mop handles, building felt, wood containers, plywood, charcoal, particle board, cooperage, posts and poles, railroad ties, and paper and pulp. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports that exports of lumber and other wood products increased substantially in 1966. Further gains in export are expected in 1967.

Paper and Allied Products

The paper industry had a good year in 1966, and 1967 is expected to be even better. Growth in paper output

parallels closely the growth in disposable personal income and in gross national product. Spending for new capacity doubled within the last three years, and a substantial amount of the expenditure has been in Texas. Two new mills are under construction; one is being built by Southland in Harris County, and a very large new linerboard mill north of Orange is being built by Owens-Illinois. In addition, modernization and expansion programs are underway at mills in Evadale, Pasadena, and Lufkin. At Evadale, Eastex, Inc., is spending \$33 million to expand capacity to 1,150 tons of pulping capacity per day. Pulping capacity per 24-hour period in Texas increased from 665 tons in 1946 to 3,200 tons in 1965.

Texas pulpwood output has been increased to support mill expansion. Pulpwood production rose by 5% between 1964 and 1965. Leading producing counties include: Angelina, Cass, Hardin, Jasper, Liberty, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Polk, San Augustine, Shelby, Trinity, and Tyler. Further increases in production can be expected as new forest management technologies are applied and as demand continues to increase. One major new source of raw material for pulp mills is the wood-chip residue from sawmills. Like the meatpacker who tries to utilize every part of a hog except the squeal, the Texas lumber industry attempts to utilize 100% of a tree.

Furniture

Last year was the best on record in the nation for manufacture of furniture. Increases in the number of persons in the family-formation age class, increase in exports, and increases in income all contribute to the highly favorable outlook for 1967. Employment in Texas furniture factories increased by 5% during the past year.

Most Texas furniture factories use wood as the major raw material for their operations but there is increasing use of metal and plastic. One local wood-product raw material gaining favor is particle board. Another Texas particle-board plant is slated for construction this year in Hardin County.

STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS

Because of a slowdown in the pace of construction, Texas employment in the stone, clay, and glass industry declined by 5% during 1966. This percentage drop in employment was similar to the drop in lumber and wood products, an industry which is also heavily dependent on the rate of construction expenditures.

The outlook for 1967 is for output and employment at about current levels, except that some highway construction projects scheduled to begin this year may be delayed because of a restriction on the availability of federal funds.

Cement, structural clay products, and gypsum producers generally operated somewhat below capacity; manufacture of all three is important in Texas.

Largest of expansions in the cement category is the one underway by Alpha Portland Cement Company at its plant at Echo near Orange. Annual capacity is to be tripled from 700,000 barrels per year to 2,400,000 barrels per year.

An interesting development in the ceramics industry was the announcement that Ceramic Southern, Inc., would build a plant at Marshall to make porcelain insulators. The owners expect that 150 persons will be employed.

PRIMARY METALS

Employment in Texas primary-metals production increased from 30,100 to 32,000, or approximately 6%, during 1966. Economists are generally agreed that the outlook for the industry in 1967 is for continued expansion, although at a slower rate. Productivity is improving so rapidly that it is unlikely that employment will increase greatly in Texas unless new plants are established.

Steel

Construction on one large new primary-metals plant, U.S. Steel's mill on a tract in Chambers and Harris Counties, is expected to get underway before the end of 1967. Armco Steel Corporation has delayed construction on its proposed wide-flange structural steel unit until 1968, because Congress has suspended the 7% business tax credit on new investment until that year. This new unit, expected to cost \$70 million, will expand employment by 400 at Armco's Houston plant. Armco has completed construction of two electric furnaces recently, and a third furnace is scheduled for construction soon. New barge and unloading facilities will be built this year, and the pollution-abatement program, on which the company has already spent \$7 million, will be expanded.

George Wilson, president of Lone Star Steel Company, announced recently that the firm had begun a multi-million-dollar expansion of its Morris County mill. This expansion is for production of deep-well petroleum casing and tubing. The company does not now manufacture these products.

Steel production in the United States was above the 1965 record. Data on Texas production are not available, but it was at least close to an all-time high. Raw steel is made in Texas at six locations: Houston, Lone Star, Longview, Fort Worth, Pampa, and Vinton (El Paso). Of these six, Houston and Lone Star are by far the largest production centers. Major Texas products include: hot rolled sheets; hot rolled strip; reinforcing bars; other hot rolled bars and light shapes; cold finished bars; heavy structural shapes; plates; skelp; pipe and tubing wire rods; plain wire; wire products; and blooms, billets, and slabs. Thirteen of the 25 major steel-product categories were manufactured in the state in 1965, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, a substantial increase from the limited production of the early forties.

The steel industry in Texas has expanded for the most part in response to growing and changing markets in the Southwest but also as a result of the large modernization and decentralization programs being undertaken by the major companies, such as U.S. Steel and Armco. New technologies, especially the basic-oxygen furnace, are revolutionizing the industry, and installation costs for such equipment are high. Interestingly and perhaps significantly for Texas, the basic-oxygen furnace may become a major source of chemicals derived from the carbon monoxide liberated during the steel-making process. However, because scrap is the raw material for

electric furnaces, most steel companies operating in the Southwest will probably continue to rely on them rather than on basic-oxygen furnaces.

Aluminum

Production and shipments of aluminum also set records in 1966. Manufacturers were hard pressed to keep up with defense orders. In Texas, where use has been accelerated because of a price advantage over copper, there were several important developments in aluminum manufacture. Reynolds Metals began installation of the largest rotary kiln in the industry at its San Patricio Reduction Plant at Gregory, near Corpus Christi. When completed early this year, the kiln will be capable of removing the moisture from approximately 2 million pounds of alumina per day. Alcoa announced that facilities for the production of powdered aluminum would be installed at its Rockdale smelter, which employs about 1,200 persons. Also, continuous-casting equipment for manufacturing electrical conductor redraw rod will be installed there this year. The rod will be finished at other Alcoa plants or customer fabricating plants, where it will be drawn into wire conductors for a variety of uses.

Magnesium

Demand for magnesium in the commercial and military markets was high during the year and is expected to increase during 1967. Heavy demand for this lightweight metal product prompted Dow Chemical to begin a modernization program on electrolytic cells at its gigantic Freeport plant, the largest in the nation. When it is completed, annual production capacity at the plant will be increased from 100,000 tons to 120,000 tons.

Other Metals

Markets for slab zinc, copper, lead, cadmium, antimony, tin, ferroalloys, and other products of Texas smelters expanded during the year and are expected to continue their growth in 1967.

FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

Texas employment in this manufacturing category increased by only 2% during the past year. This is rather surprising because fabricated metal products are usually in great demand during national emergencies. Products manufactured here include metal cans, hand tools, hardware, enameled iron and metal sanitary ware, nonelectrical heating equipment, fabricated structural iron and steel, metal doors, ornamental metal work, metal stampings, fabricated wire products, fabricated pipe and pipe fittings, steel springs, and valves. Sheet metal and electroplating shops are also included in this Standard Industrial Classification Code category.

Largest of the new plants announced during 1966 is a steel fabrication facility for which a site at Liberty was purchased by Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company. The date for beginning construction has not been announced.

NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Manufacture of nonelectrical machinery was not especially dynamic in Texas during 1966; employment rose by only 3%. The market for oil-industry machinery remained fairly stable even if the oil industry in the

Southwest had its best year for some time. Other than oil-industry equipment, for which Houston is the world's largest manufacturing center, Texas-made products in this category include irrigation equipment, farm machinery, combustion engines, construction equipment, mining machinery, elevators, hoists, industrial cranes, conveyors, dies, jigs, and several other types of machinery used for various purposes.

Although the United States demand for oil-industry equipment has not been active in recent years, manufacturers have exported substantial amounts. The gas-welding and cutting-machinery factory of Victor Equipment Company at Denton was the only sizable new plant added in Texas this past year. However, expansion and modernization programs at those facilities already in place were numerous. The outlook for the industry is for steady but not dynamic growth.

ELECTRICAL-MACHINERY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Employment in this important Texas industry reached 43,100 in 1966. This was a 7% increase. A record year in 1967 is forecast for the industry, and there will probably be considerable expansion in Texas. It is expected that all companies will continue to earmark large outlays for research and development during 1967.

Electronics

A substantial amount of Texas employment in the electrical-machinery category is in the fast-growing electronics segment. Competition is becoming so intense in the electronics industry that some companies are diversifying their output as a hedge.

One Texas company that has been particularly successful is Texas Instruments. Even though the company has a large amount of military business, more than half of its output is for the domestic market. However, Texas Instruments did make a temporary cutback in production at its Dallas plant early in 1967. Company officials said that the cutback resulted from a slowdown in orders.

Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., Varo, Inc., and Collins Radio are other large Texas firms which are well established in electronics manufacture. There are literally dozens of others, many of them having fewer than 20 employees.

Two companies have announced plans to construct new plants in 1967. Sprague Electric Company of North Adams, Massachusetts, will build a factory at Wichita Falls to manufacture electronic components, and the company expects to employ between 750 and 1,000 workers. A facility to manufacture various types of solid-state circuits for the electronics industry will be opened at Laredo by Transatron Electronics Corporation of Wakefield, Massachusetts. The Texas electronics industry is concentrated mainly in the Dallas-Fort Worth industrial complex of North Texas and in Houston, where employment has increased recently because of proximity to NASA. The focus of the industry will undoubtedly remain in those two areas. However, it is significant that the two Massachusetts firms which are building new Texas plants have chosen to build in cities the size of Wichita Falls and Laredo. The electronics industry is essentially footloose because it can operate successfully in almost any location if an ample and trainable labor

supply is available. End products of the industry typically are low in bulk and high in value. Transportation to markets is not a problem. However, electronics industries often find it desirable to locate in communities which have good air-transportation facilities and in which there is a strong vocational training program at the secondary school or junior college levels. It is also often advantageous for them to be located near a four-year college with an engineering program so that the company may have access to consultants in solving research, design, and production problems. For example, Texas Instruments opened a research and development facility in Austin near The University of Texas campus in December.

Other Electrical-Equipment Manufacture

Although electronics manufacture accounts for the bulk of value added by manufacture and for the largest percentage of employment in the Texas electrical-equipment industry, there are other types of products manufactured by a considerable number of firms. Factory output includes such diversified products as electric water heaters, electric light fixtures, refrigerators, fans, ovens and ranges, television receivers, conduits, phonograph records, broadcast equipment, intercom systems, lampbulb components, batteries, and X-ray equipment, as well as many others. The outlook for manufacturers of these items is promising as long as disposable income continues to increase.

BUSINESS MACHINES AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

The most significant development in this manufacturing category was the announcement that International Business Machines would begin construction of a factory at Austin. Typesetters and composing equipment will be made in the 200,000-square-foot plant which is expected to employ 500 persons with expansion to 2,000 later. IBM already has a punch-card manufacturing plant at Sherman.

Most of the large Texas cities have factories which manufacture business forms of various types, but several smaller communities, generally within 50 to 100 miles of a large metropolitan center, also have plants specializing in mass production of different types of office forms. These communities include Paris, Denison, Denton, Ennis, and Nacogdoches.

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

Aircraft

From December 31, 1965, through December 31, 1966, employment in the transportation-equipment industry jumped from 60,700 to 75,300, a 24% increase. This rise was overwhelmingly in the military-aircraft segment because of the war in Vietnam. The big three in military-aircraft manufacture in Texas, Bell Helicopter, General Dynamics, and Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., all have large backlogs of orders. And expectations are that employment will expand considerably again next year. In fact, it seems possible that transportation equipment could surpass food processing as the leading employer of manufacturing workers in the state.

Not all plane-building contracts held by the three major companies are military contracts; some are com-

mercial. Although no data are readily available on the backlog of commercial orders, the largest of these are held by Bell Helicopter.

In an address delivered in Fort Worth in early January, Gordon M. Bain, vice president of General Dynamics, estimated that combined spending by his company and Bell Helicopter in the Dallas-Fort Worth area would total \$462 million this year and would be \$90 million greater than in 1966.

Of this amount, \$181 million would be for payrolls, and the other \$281 million would be spent locally for goods and services. Combined employment of these two firms and Ling-Temco-Vought during 1966 was estimated to be approximately 46,000, or about 61% of the total number of transportation-equipment manufacturing workers in the state.

Each of the three major companies launched plant-expansion programs during the past year and so did many of the supporting firms such as Menasco, a manufacturer of hydraulic aircraft equipment, and Skyline Industries, which makes aircraft hardware. Outside the immediate Fort Worth area, General Dynamics has plans to establish an overhaul and modification center for B-58 bombers at Waco.

Encouraging to LTV is the long-range prospect of sizable subcontracts from Boeing on the 747 and SST planes. Neither are close to the production stage as yet. LTV's biggest contract is for the A7A attack plane. Total contracts for this plane may eventually reach \$2 billion. Other major contracts at present are for the XC-142A triservice vertical take-off and landing transport, and for the Scout rocket.

General Dynamics is the prime contractor for the F-111 fighter plane. President Johnson in his budget request to Congress asked that \$1.7 billion be set aside for various versions of this craft.

The President also requested funds for an unspecified number of UH1 Iroquois and Hueycobras. Both are manufactured by Bell Helicopter.

Mooney Aircraft, Inc., of Kerrville, a manufacturer of business aircraft and of aircraft parts, now has several hundred employees at its Kerrville plant and has opened a branch operation at San Angelo. Increasing popularity of flying for business and recreational purposes has resulted in a rapidly expanding market for small aircraft. Mooney appears to be establishing a base strong enough to allow for rapid expansion when necessary.

Snow Aeronautical Corporation at Olney is expanding production of agricultural airplanes. This company was recently merged into Rockwell-Standard and now operates as a division of that corporation.

Automobile Assembly

Payrolls at the two Texas automobile assembly plants increased during the year, but employment remained fairly stable because there was a slight decline from the number of units assembled in 1965, the record year. There is good reason to believe that 1967 will be another good year for the automobile and truck industry; production should continue at a high rate even though there may be a slight decline below 1966 output. The Department of Commerce expects that the increase in disposable income will result in more two- and three-car families

and that there will be an especially noticeable rise in sales of pickup trucks and campers.

Other Transportation Equipment

Other transportation equipment products include railroad cars, trailers, boats, and ships. Sales of boats and trailers continue at high level in Texas, and most manufacturers of these products have expanded the number of units built.

The Vietnam War effort has caused a space problem for owners of steamships lines which freight supplies to the armed forces. As a result, there is demand for more vessels. Litton Industries has surveyed the Bayport area near Houston as a possible location for a plant to build a new type of mass-produced war vessel.

ORDNANCE

Several Texas firms are busy manufacturing various ordnance items contracted for by the Department of Defense. R. G. Le Tourneau, Inc., of Longview had over \$30.5 million in defense contracts in mid-January. These contracts were primarily for 750-pound bombs and for bomb-fin assemblies. Other firms with large ordnance contracts include the A. O. Smith Corporation, which makes bomb casings at Waco; Thiokol Chemical Corporation at Marshall; the Lone Star Ammunition Plant in Texarkana, operated by Day and Zimmermann; Baifield Industries, which manufactures weapon systems, at Carrollton in Dallas County; and American Manufacturing Company of Texas at Fort Worth, which normally specializes in producing equipment for the oil industry. Many smaller Texas firms also hold contracts, some of them of substantial size.

Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Company, Inc., has expanded employment to almost 1,500 at the Pantex Plant, which it operates in Carson County near Amarillo. This is the only Texas plant which produces for the Atomic Energy Commission on a large scale.

The size and the number of orders for ordnance items are, of course, affected by the needs of the Department of Defense. Therefore, it is difficult to make a forecast of outlook. At the moment, there seems to be little reason to be pessimistic.

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Chemicals

Capital investment in the Texas chemical industry remained high during 1966 but employment increased only 5% because manufacturing facilities for chemical production are highly automated. National increase in employment was also at the 5% rate, the highest since 1962.

The findings of a recent survey of the chemical industry reported in the McGraw-Hill *Marketing News Letter* for January 1967 indicate national output of chemicals should reach \$43.5 billion this year, up by \$3.5 billion from 1966. The McGraw-Hill survey also showed that new capital investment in the industry should reach about \$3 billion, up slightly from the 1966 total of about \$2.9 billion. Research on synthesizing new compounds and development of improved products have spurred the rapid growth of chemicals manufacture; chemical companies are expected to spend at least \$1 billion again in 1967 for this purpose.

Data on total new chemical capital investment in Texas during 1966 are not available, but it is believed to have been well above \$600 million—most of it for expansions rather than for new plants. For example, new investment in the Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange area during the past year has been estimated to have exceeded \$175 million. Indications are that capital spending will remain high during this year. Capital investment for facilities already in operation are greater by far than for any other Texas manufacturing industry.

The list of products to be manufactured at new plants and at those expanded during 1966 is long. However, some representative products include: ethylbenzene, para-formaldehyde, polyisoprene, benzene, toluene, xylene, polypropylene, methyl ethyl ketone, polyethylene, polybutadiene, neoprene rubber, chrome lignosulfonate, ammonia, phthalic anhydride, mercaptans, methionine, methanol, hydrogen, terephthalic acid, cyclohexane, ethylene, nitric acid, and morpholine.

SYNTHETIC SODA ASH PRODUCTION. TEXAS AND UNITED STATES

Location and company	Production (tons per year)
Corpus Christi	
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	250,000
Freeport	
Dow Chemical	120,000
Total, Texas	370,000
Other United States production	4,935,000
Total, United States	5,305,000

Source: *Chemical Week*, Volume 98, Number 10, p. 54, March 5, 1966. Used by permission.

Plastics

Plastics and fertilizers are the most dynamic segments of the industry and new records for both will probably be set in 1967. Sales in the plastic segment of the nation's chemical manufacturing industry rose to 12.6 billion pounds in 1966, and production reached 13.25 billion pounds.

Texas is a major producer of the raw materials for plastics, and it can be expected that new factories and factory expansions will be numerous. Importantly, increasing amounts of the output of Texas manufacturers of plastic is being marketed to plastics-fabricating industries in the Southwest. Products manufactured in Texas from plastics made in the state include: fiberglass, irrigation pipe, containers, printed circuit boards, aircraft parts, dishes, thermal cups, counter tops, furniture, transistor parts, toys, capsules, air-flow louvers and controls, fishing lures, visors, wading pools, notebook covers, bottle caps, and cafeteria trays.

REFINING

Petroleum refining output in 1966 rose less than 4% in Texas according to a report published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas in early January. Employment on December 31 was slightly below that for the same date in 1965. No new refineries were built, but modernization and expansion projects were numerous. An example of a multimillion-dollar expansion is the one underway at Mobil Oil Company's Beaumont refinery, where an expansion and rebuilding program is estimated to cost \$80 million; this project is probably the largest of its type ever undertaken by any refiner in the state. On the other hand, one major refiner, Humble Oil and Refining Company, canceled plans to build a catalytic cracking unit at its Baytown refinery because labor, engineering, and

INDEXES OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES, 1957-1966

Item	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966#	Percent increase 1966 over 1957	Average growth rate per year (percent)
1. Total shipments (billions of dollars)	23.2	23.2	26.3	26.6	27.3	29.4	30.8	33.6	36.0	38.9	67.7	6.0
2. Production index (1957-59=100)	94.4	95.8	109.8	116.6	123.4	136.1	148.6	159.6	173.3	190.4	101.7	8.2
3. Assets (billions of dollars)	20.2	21.5	23.3	24.3	25.9	27.1	28.7	31.7	35.4	37.9	87.6	7.3
4. Capital expenditures for new plant and equipment (billions of dollars)	1.72	1.32	1.23	1.60	1.62	1.56	1.61	1.97	2.59	2.97	73.7	7.7
5. Wholesale price index (1957-59=100)	99.6	100.4	100.0	100.2	99.1	97.5	96.3	96.7	97.4	97.7	-1.9	-0.3
6. Total employment (thousands)	810.0	794.1	809.2	823.2	828.2	848.5	865.2	877.1	902.3	946.9	16.9	1.8
7. Average weekly wage, production workers (dollars)	89.93	93.20	99.36	103.25	106.81	110.24	112.88	116.48	121.09	124.53	38.4	3.7
8. Funds for research and development (millions of dollars)	616.0	666.0	739.0	804.0	877.0	924.0	989.0	1,054.0	1,138.0#	1,229.0	99.5	8.0

#Estimated.

Source: Information Service, Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., November 1966.

materials costs had risen. Humble did announce construction of a research laboratory, which is to be completed in 1967 at Baytown, and at Humble's King Ranch Gas Plant in Kleberg County, construction has begun on a new low-temperature-absorption unit. New fractionation facilities to increase the recovery level of ethane and propane are also being added at the Kleberg County plant. Total cost of these additions is estimated to be \$19 million. Another large expansion project undertaken during 1966 was American Oil Company's program to increase capacity at its Texas City refinery to 240,000 barrels daily.

The rate of increase in refining for 1967 may not be as high as in 1966, because of the inventory situation; stocks are accumulating faster than market demands. However, population increase and a continued high level for automobile sales should cause 1967 to be a prosperous year for refiners.

ETHYLENE OXIDE PLANTS, TEXAS AND UNITED STATES

Location and company	Process*	Capacity (millions of pounds per year)
Beaumont		
Houston Chemical	SD	80
Freeport		
Dow Chemical	DOP	n.a.
Longview		
Texas Eastman	Shell	85
Orange		
Allied Chemical	SD	85
Port Neches		
Jefferson Chemical	SD	250
Seadrift		
Union Carbide	UCC	400
Texas City		
Union Carbide	UCC	220
Total, Texas		1,020
Other United States production capacity ..		1,900
Total, United States		2,920

*Processes: UCC—Union Carbide Corporation; SD—Scientific Design; Shell—Shell Oil Company; DOP—Direct Oxidation Process; n.a.—not available.

Source: *Chemical Week*, Volume 98, Number 10, p. 30, March 5, 1966. Used by permission.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

Reprints of "Population Estimates for Texas Counties, April 1, 1966," prepared by the Population Research Center, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas, which appeared in the January 1967 issue of the *Texas Business Review*, are available from the Bureau of Business Research. Single copies may be had for the asking; multiple copies, for two cents each.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY

The Bureau of the Census estimated that the population of Texas reached 10,752,000 on July 1, 1966. This was 1,171,000 more than were counted on April 1, 1960. Texas now ranks fourth among the states in population.

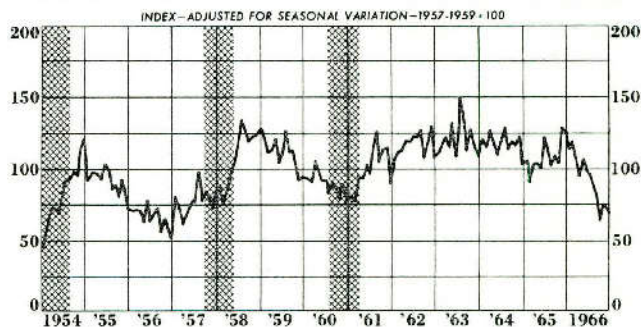
Problems in the management of almost 11 million people—the human resources of Texas—deserve to receive more attention than has been given to them. Texans typically concern themselves more with such matters as management problems in the conservation of natural resources and in the management of technological resources. But, when manufacturers choose a location for a new plant in 1967, their decision is influenced to a high degree by the educational level and skills of the labor force.

A promising beginning in upgrading the quality of training available for technicians and managers in Texas has been made but much still needs to be accomplished if the state is to continue to compete successfully for new industry.

NEW PUBLICATION

International Population Census Bibliography: Asia
By Population Research Center, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas. \$4.00
Bureau of Business Research
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas 78712

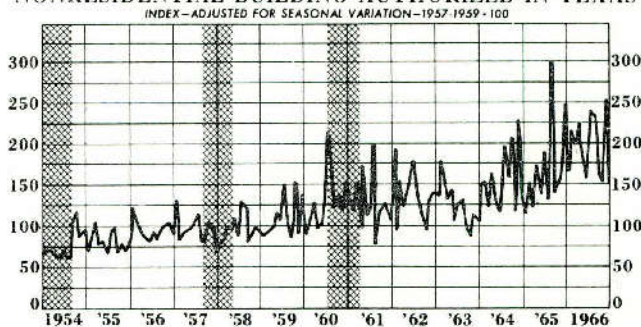
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS*



* 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*



* Excludes additions, alterations, and repairs.

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

TEXAS BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN DECEMBER 1966

by Donald E. Robertson

The total value of building construction authorized in Texas in December fell 29% from the total authorized in November. This decline was a result primarily of decreased new construction in the state. The value of new construction authorized was down 31%, while authorizations for additions, alterations, and repairs were down only 7%.

The big drop in new construction was caused by a 42% decline in nonresidential building construction, a category which had shown unusual strength all year. But only two types of nonresidential building construction registered gains from November. Nonhousekeeping buildings construction was up 59% as a result of a 66% increase from November to December in the construction of hotels, motels, and tourist courts. The other type of nonresidential construction activity marking a month-to-month advance was hospital and other institutional buildings construction. That type of construction registered a 70% increase.

The remaining types of nonresidential construction showed declines, ranging from a 2% drop for stores and mercantile buildings to a 90% drop for amusement buildings. Within this range were several sizable month-to-month decreases. Church construction was down 30%; industrial building activity was down 39%; commercial garage construction was down 74%; and the office-bank building category reflected a 63% decline. Rounding out the decreases in the nonresidential category were a 58% fall in the value of permits issued for the construction of educational buildings and a 46% drop in works and utilities activity.

Residential construction authorizations were down 4% from November, the net result of a 9% decrease in one-family building construction and a 14% increase in multiple-family dwellings construction. Apartment building construction activity increased 26% from the November level, accounting for the gain in multiple-family dwellings construction.

The additions, alterations, and repairs category was down 7% from its November level, perhaps reflecting the fact that home owners are reluctant to begin major additions and repairs during the winter Christmas season. Permits for work on housekeeping dwellings were down 23% in value from the November level, although a 7% increase was registered in the value of permits issued for work on other private buildings.

The index of total construction reflected a 25% drop from its November reading, going from 140.4% of the 1957-59 base period value to 105.3%. This December index value is the lowest since September 1962, when a 104.9% value was recorded. Despite the low December mark, the average for 1966 for this index was 133.5%—below the average for 1965 but above the 1964 average.

Many analysts feel that residential construction's low mark has been reached and that homebuilding activity will increase in 1967. This may be true, but the index of residential construction for December certainly gave

no cause for optimism. The index fell to 68.4%, the second lowest value of 1966 and, with the exception of September's 64.0%, the second lowest value of this index since March 1957. The yearly average of the index failed to even reach the 1957-59 base period value of 100 as it totaled only 92.7%.

The index of nonresidential construction authorized reflected a 40% November-to-December decrease, with the index value falling to 150.6% of the 1957-59 base period value. Despite this decrease, the average for the year illustrated the fact that 1966 was a good year for nonresidential construction in the state. The 12-month average for the index was 195.1%.

The receipt of December construction totals completes the picture for 1966 construction activity in Texas. Total construction for 1966 was \$1,620,725,000, less than 1% below the \$1,627,145,000 recorded for 1965. New construction in the state during 1966 was about unchanged

ESTIMATED VALUES OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS

Classification	Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1966	Percent change	
			Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
ALL PERMITS	88,589	1,620,725	- 29	**
New construction	76,794	1,425,655	- 31	**
Residential				
(housekeeping)	30,895	643,024	- 4	- 14
One-family dwellings	23,854	491,475	- 9	- 16
Multiple-family dwellings	7,041	151,549	+ 14	- 6
Nonresidential				
buildings	45,899	782,631	- 42	+ 14
Nonhousekeeping buildings				
(residential)	828	18,486	+ 59	- 27
Amusement buildings	368	33,789	- 90	+ 38
Churches	2,336	41,115	- 30	+ 8
Industrial buildings	4,241	99,760	- 39	+ 20
Garages (commercial and private)	297	13,248	- 33	+ 96
Service stations	902	16,405	- 17	+ 1
Hospitals and institutions	7,120	57,818	+ 70	+ 10
Office-bank buildings	2,399	100,554	- 63	**
Works and utilities	1,456	24,905	- 46	- 52
Educational buildings	16,816	236,805	- 58	+ 58
Stores and mercantile buildings	8,541	120,291	- 2	+ 7
Other buildings and structures	601	19,455	- 65	- 13
Additions, alterations, and repairs	11,795	195,070	- 7	- 2
METROPOLITAN vs. NONMETROPOLITAN†				
Total metropolitan	77,437	1,363,059	- 28	+ 2
Central cities	62,547	1,071,939	- 32	+ 4
Outside central cities	14,890	291,070	- 1	- 8
Total nonmetropolitan	11,152	257,666	- 35	- 13
10,000 to 50,000 population	6,133	148,942	- 42	- 11
Less than 10,000 population	5,019	108,724	- 23	- 17

†As defined in 1960 Census.

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

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

from the 1965 totals, but there were significant changes in certain categories of construction. Residential construction was off 14% from the year earlier, but this decrease was offset by an increase of 14% in nonresidential building construction.

All kinds of residential construction during 1966 suffered setbacks from a year earlier. The value of apartment buildings erected in the state totaled \$133,230,000, less than 1% below the \$133,597,000 noted for 1965. And that is the brightest spot in the residential construction picture for 1966. One-family dwelling construction was down 16%; two-family dwellings, down 27%; and the 3- and 4-family dwellings category was down 43% from 1965.

The past year generally was a good one for nonresidential construction in the state. Nonhousekeeping building construction was down 27% from last year; works and utilities construction was down 52%; and the category "other nonresidential buildings" was down 30%. However, all the other categories made sizable increases from their 1965 totals. Amusement building construction was up 38%; church construction reflected an 8% gain; and a 20% increase was reflected in the value of industrial buildings authorized. Commercial garage construction was 351% above its 1965 total, while private garage construction noted a 4% increase. Varying increases were made in the construction of service stations and repair garages, hospitals, educational buildings, stores and mercantile buildings, and structures other than buildings such as outdoor swimming pools, parking lots, drive-in theaters, stadiums, and grandstands.

A separation of permits into metropolitan and non-metropolitan categories reveals that 84.1% of Texas construction activity during 1966 occurred in the metropolitan areas of the state. For 1965, the breakdown was 81.7% for metropolitan areas and 18.3% for the non-metropolitan areas. Of course, there is some inexactness in this breakdown in that a considerable amount of construction occurs in rural areas without the issuance of permits and thus is not reflected in construction permit data. However, it does appear that the urban areas of the state dominate the Texas construction picture and are increasing in that dominance.

Most forecasters expect that building activity during much of 1967 will continue at a rate not far above or

below that recorded during 1966. Some feel that the boom in nonresidential construction is now drawing to a close and that any advance in the construction industry will come in the residential category. Certainly this category of construction is ready for a renewed thrust, and if credit loosens during 1967 it may well break out of its doldrums.

While the immediate or short-run outlook for residential construction may not be overly optimistic, the long-run outlook points to dramatic increases in the remaining years of the twentieth century. A report recently released by a major building materials manufacturer notes that within a little more than 30 years, United States population is projected to reach 332 million. To provide adequate housing for these people the construction industry will have to build 60 million more houses and apartments. At some point in the next few years, the 1966 level of about 1.2 million housing starts will have to nearly double to meet that demand.

In the public construction category, forecasters look for 1967 to be the first year in some time in which the value of construction put in place for publicly owned facilities will fail to register a substantial gain. Although new public construction expenditures in 1967 may just edge above the 1966 total in physical value terms, a decline is indicated because of rising construction costs. Nationally, expenditures for educational buildings are expected to level off and the outlays for hospital construction are expected to remain at about the 1965-66 levels. Whether this will be the case in Texas as well is questionable. The heavy additions to school and college classroom capacity which took place the past few years has erased acute shortages, but several Texas cities are still experiencing suburban housing development which will require new and larger schools. Too, the effect of Medicare on the state's hospital and medical plant is yet uncertain.

TEXAS RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION
(Values in thousands of dollars)

Year	One-family units		Two-family units		Apartment units		Grand total	
	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number
1958	\$669,226	61,558	\$ 7,568	1,250	\$ 58,895	9,827	\$730,489	72,635
1959	877,690	60,184	7,970	1,324	41,671	7,716	727,331	69,174
1960	544,195	47,040	6,080	989	35,430	7,109	585,705	55,138
1961	585,190	49,581	8,224	1,066	30,041	13,390	673,455	64,037
1962	587,057	47,075	8,519	1,250	187,856	32,986	783,432	81,311
1963	558,218	42,010	13,534	1,809	239,760	39,218	811,512	83,032
1964	563,858	40,931	14,808	1,982	209,584	32,829	788,250	75,742
1965	557,218	38,370	16,908	2,159	138,227	21,233	712,353	61,762
1966	474,632	30,794	12,082	1,376	136,573	20,970	623,287	53,140

NEW RESIDENTIAL AND NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION, TEXAS, 1957-1966

Year	New construction (percent of total new construction)	
	residential	nonresidential
1957	57.4	42.6
1958	65.0	35.0
1959	63.0	37.0
1960	54.1	45.9
1961	57.6	42.4
1962	59.3	40.7
1963	62.2	37.8
1964	56.2	43.8
1965	52.1	47.9
1966	45.1	54.9

PUBLICATION

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TEXAS RETAIL SALES IN DECEMBER AND THE YEAR OF 1966

by Robert B. Williamson

Texas retail sales rose 7% during 1966 to reach a total for the year of more than \$16.4 billion. The 7% growth rate was essentially the same as that shown for national retail sales, according to the preliminary national estimates for 1966.

As 1966 came to a close, the growth trend in Texas retail sales continued to hold at the average rate of gain registered for the year. Reflecting record Christmas sales in the state, the December total for Texas retail sales rose to nearly \$1.7 billion, or 7% above the total for December 1965. This was better than the December sales picture for the nation. National retail sales in December showed a gain of less than 4% from the year before. December 1966 sales benefited from the fact that the total number of selling days in the month was one more than the number in December 1965, with the extra day coming in the week before Christmas. If allowance is made for the difference in selling days this December compared with a year earlier, the adjusted year-to-year growth rates for December 1966 would be lower for both the state and the nation.

The 1966 Christmas sales volume in Texas apparently did not begin to show much year-to-year growth until the week immediately before Christmas. That this was the pattern is indicated by statements of individual merchants and by weekly department store sales data reported for major Texas cities by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. Warm weather early in December and the consumers' knowledge that they had an extra shopping day in the last week before Christmas probably affected consumer attitudes in a way that contributed to the slow start for the Christmas sales rush. However, these factors do not appear to fully explain the fact that both Texas and national retail sales in December reflect a tapering in the year-to-year growth rates if allowance is made for trading-day differences between December 1965 and December 1966. Consumers' uncertainties about the general economy and their personal income prospects and more restrictive credit supplies are other reported conditions that probably tended to discourage Christmas buying in 1966.

Major types of stores reporting the best year-to-year sales gains in Texas during the month of December were furniture and household appliance stores, department stores, and apparel stores. These categories also were among those reporting the best gains throughout the nation. Despite press reports during the Christmas shopping season that sales of the more expensive items of home equipment, such as color television sets and stereo sound equipment, were running below expectations in both Texas and the nation, the final December sales totals for furniture and home appliance stores registered above-average gains from the previous December of 11% in Texas and 7% in the nation as a whole. The specialized home appliance stores in Texas, including

those that sell television sets and radios and phonographs, apparently had an even better sales gain.

Department store sales during December recorded a 5% gain from a year ago in Texas and a slightly greater gain in the nation as a whole. Apparel stores reported a 4% sales gain from a year earlier in both Texas and the nation. If only the Christmas shopping season during the four weeks between Thanksgiving and Christmas Day is considered, available national data indicate that the year-to-year sales gains of department stores and apparel stores were even higher, higher in fact than the gains for furniture and appliance stores during the same period. It is interesting to observe that Texas men apparently had larger additions to their wardrobes than did the women in the state during this past Christmas season. December sales of men's and boys' clothing stores in Texas were up 7% from a year earlier, while sales by women's ready-to-wear stores in the state were up 5%.

Grocery store sales in Texas during December, although reflecting a larger-than-normal gain from November, were about the same volume as in December 1965. In contrast, liquor store sales in the state registered a gain of 7% from a year ago. The major sales declines from December 1965 to December 1966 in both Texas and the nation occurred at automotive stores and at lumber, building material, and hardware stores.

For all of 1966, the 7% retail sales gain in Texas was led by a 9% growth in the sales of nondurable-goods stores. Durable-goods stores in the state achieved a modest annual sales gain of 2%. This was similar to the national pattern in that nondurable goods likewise showed a greater gain than did durable goods in the nation as a whole. The kinds of retail stores that had the greatest sales gains in Texas last year are indicated by the accompanying table on retail sales trends by kinds of business and they include the miscellaneous "other retail stores" group with such diverse types as office, store, and school supply dealers and jewelry stores being among the leaders in this group. Other leading groups in Texas in terms of their rates of growth in sales during 1966 were furniture and home appliance stores, general merchandise stores (led by the department store category), and apparel stores. These same types of stores also were among the sales leaders nationally during 1966.

The major types of stores that were the laggards in sales growth in Texas last year were motor vehicle dealers and gasoline and service stations. Both of these groups

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES IN TEXAS
(Millions of dollars)

Type of Store	Percent changes				
	Dec 1966 p*	Jan-Dec 1966	Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
Total	1,683.0	16,441.0	+24	+7	+7
Durable goods#	508.0	5,850.0	+3	+1	+2
Nondurable goods	1,175.0	10,591.0	+37	+10	+9

pPreliminary.

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

#Contains automotive stores, furniture stores, and lumber, building material, and hardware stores.

reported that their 1966 sales totals were about unchanged from 1965. Some other groups in the state that reported 1966 sales gains substantially below the 7% average increases were drugstores, eating and drinking places, and lumber, building material, and hardware stores. Sales of the last-mentioned group were held down mainly by the small sales growth for lumber and building materials stores. The farm implement dealers in this group reported a strong sales gain during 1966. Three of the major store groups which had lagging sales growth rates in Texas last year correspond to national groups which also had relatively weak sales trends during 1966. The corresponding national groups were automotive stores, gasoline service stations, and lumber, building material, and hardware stores. On the other hand, the other three groups which exhibited comparatively weak sales trends in Texas—drugstores, food stores, and eating and drinking places—showed average or better sales gains nationally during 1966.

The greatest 1966 growth rates in Texas retail sales according to location were the gains of 12% and 10%, respectively, for the North Texas cities of Texarkana and Sherman and the increases of 11% and 8%, respectively, for McAllen and Brownsville in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Among the state's largest cities, the highest rate of gain was 5%, and this rate was reported by Houston, San Antonio, Austin, and El Paso.

Supporting the relatively good 7% growth in Texas retail sales during 1966 was a personal income increase for the state tentatively estimated at around 8%, or about the same as the 1965 rate of gain. Total employment in Texas rose approximately 4% last year while average income per employee is believed to have also increased about 4%. The personal income total indicated for Texas in 1966 is between \$26.5 billion and \$27.0 billion. A rise in the volume of consumer credit being made available in Texas undoubtedly was another major factor contributing to the growth in the state's retail sales. Indicative of the probable expansion of new consumer credit in the state, the number of credit reports made by credit bureaus in Texas increased an estimated 5% from 1965 to 1966.

The accelerated rise in consumer prices during 1966 probably tended to reduce the physical volume of retail goods demanded by consumers, but the effect of the rising prices on the dollar volume of sales probably was mixed, varying according to type of product. The national consumer price index in December 1966 was 3.3% higher than in December 1965 to reflect the steepest December-to-December increase in ten years. The rate of increase in consumer prices in Texas appeared to be similar to the national increase.

Consumer attitudes and spending plans suggested a slowing in automobile and major home appliance sales throughout the nation during the early part of 1967. Automobile sales trends already had weakened in the latter part of 1966, and some of the large appliance and television set manufacturers had scheduled cutbacks in production and employment to below previously planned levels. In addition, the President in January proposed a 6% surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes which, if enacted, would provide another restraining influence on future retail sales. On the other hand, higher

RETAIL SALES TRENDS BY KINDS OF BUSINESS

Kinds of business	Number of reporting establishments	Percent change			
		Normal seasonal*		Actual	
		Dec from Nov	Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
DURABLE GOODS					
Automotive stores	300	+ 4	- 2	- 5	+ 1
Furniture & household appliance stores	178	+25	+40	+11	+ 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	229	-15	- 6	- 8	+ 4
NONDURABLE GOODS					
Apparel stores	267	+77	+71	+ 4	+ 6
Drugstores	190	+41	+43	+ 1	+ 2
Eating and drinking places	189	+ 4	+ 4	+ 1	+ 4
Food stores	362	+15	+19	**	+ 3
Gasoline and service stations	587	+ 9	+ 5	+ 4	**
General merchandise stores	282	+94	+86	+ 1	+ 6
Other retail stores	280	+52	+41	+ 4	+ 8

*Average seasonal change from preceding month to current month.

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

minimum wages scheduled for 1967, scheduled and proposed increases in social security benefits, and labor contract negotiations in several major industries this year could lead to offsetting increases in personal incomes and retail sales. Despite the current indications of weakness in consumer demands in the important automobile and home appliance sectors, recent production forecasts by U. S. Department of Commerce staff experts for all of 1967 project a slight increase in the value of domestic car production and fairly strong gains, although below those for 1966, for consumer electronics products and other household furniture and appliances.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Donald E. Robertson, managing editor of the *Texas Business Review* since June 1966, resigned as of February 8 to accept a position in Houston. Later he will enter the graduate school of business at Stanford University, where he will work toward a doctoral degree with majors in marketing and accounting. Mr. Robertson was also coeditor of *Texas Industrial Expansion*, and he was in charge of the Bureau of Business Research radio series.

The staff of the Bureau is grateful to Mr. Robertson for his many contributions to the organization during the brief time that he served. We wish him well.

Beginning with the March issue of the *Review*, the duties of managing editor have been assumed by Mrs. Graham Blackstock, chief editor of The University of Texas Press for the past six years. Mrs. Blackstock, who holds a Ph.D. degree in English from the University of Michigan, is the wife of Leo Blackstock, professor of business law.

S. A. A.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES IN TEXAS

Yield and Market Value

Crop and seasonal group for fresh market	Acres for harvest			Yield per acre			Production			Price per cwt. ¹		Value	
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	Average 1960-64	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
				(cwt.)	(cwt.)	(cwt.)	(thousands of cwt.)	(thousands of cwt.)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(thousand of dollars)	(thousand of dollars)	
Snap beans, early spring	1,080	1,000	900	24	27	22	26	27	20	10.60	9.70	286	194
Snap beans, late fall	420	400	400	21	25	25	9	10	10	9.50	19.50	95	195
Beets, winter	1,980	1,700	1,800	95	95	85	189	162	153	6.40	4.20	1,037	643
Broccoli, winter ²	2,540	2,900	2,400	37	35	35	99	102	84	8.16	13.40	832	1,126
Cabbage, winter	21,000	19,400	18,000	116	145	135	2,406	2,813	2,430	3.24	3.79	9,104	9,199
Cantaloupes, spring	6,820	12,200	9,500	103	85	45	679	1,037	428	7.70	7.10	7,985	3,039
Cantaloupes, midsummer	5,620	7,000	6,900	55	45	45	307	315	310	5.80	8.80	1,827	2,728
Carrots, winter ²	83,780	80,000	27,000	125	140	115	4,228	4,200	3,100	3.42	4.94	14,370	15,327
Carrots, early fall ²	4,900	5,400	6,600	135	200	210	896	1,080	1,386	4.05	4.50	4,374	6,237
Cauliflower, winter ²	1,960	1,800	1,400	58	60	55	114	96	77	11.88	13.66	1,140	1,052
Sweet corn, early spring	10,740	9,500	7,200	39	35	42	411	332	302	6.10	5.80	2,025	1,752
Cucumbers, early spring	2,300	2,600	1,900	45	40	50	102	104	95	6.40	6.30	666	598
Cucumbers, early fall	1,500	2,000	1,900	63	70	70	96	140	133	6.50	5.60	910	745
Honeydew melons, spring	1,210	2,400	1,100	128	130	45	156	312	50	6.90	7.90	2,153	395
Lettuce, winter	6,420	8,300	6,100	108	80	85	691	664	518	3.60	6.00	2,390	3,108
Lettuce, early fall	2,360	2,400	2,500	188	200	125	434	480	312	5.40	5.60	2,592	1,747
Onions, early spring	22,800	23,100	16,300	129	130	95	2,942	3,003	1,648	3.95	7.50	11,862	11,610
Onions, late spring	1,400	600	500	61	60	30	69	36	15	6.40	5.10	230	76
Onions, early summer	4,120	4,300	6,000	233	215	215	953	924	1,290	5.10	5.80	4,712	7,482
Green peppers, spring	1,180	1,200	900	32	100	70	97	120	63	14.00	14.90	1,680	939
Green peppers, fall	4,100	3,600	3,700	90	105	90	365	378	333	11.30	11.60	4,271	3,863
Spinach, winter	7,080	6,900	6,500	40	33	30	285	262	195	8.10	10.60	2,122	2,067
Tomatoes, early spring	11,900	6,700	4,000	55	55	27	652	368	108	7.30	9.60	2,686	1,026
Tomatoes, late spring	5,460	6,000	6,000	47	47	41	259	282	246	6.40	8.60	1,805	2,116
Tomatoes, late fall	1,000	1,300	1,800	49	60	60	49	78	90	13.40	9.00	1,045	810
Watermelons, early summer	82,000	82,000	82,000	58	60	55	4,752	4,920	4,510	1.15	1.35	5,653	6,088
Total for fresh market	245,670	244,500	223,300	..	..	..	21,271	22,245	17,806	..	..	87,867	84,162
Total processed	23,200	24,350	31,100	..	..	..	2,408	2,827	2,474	..	..	4,342	6,373
TOTAL COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES	273,870	268,850	254,400	..	..	..	23,679	24,572	20,280	..	..	92,199	90,535
Potatoes, early spring	1,300	4,100	3,000	103	65	70	130	266	210	..	..	..	..
Potatoes, late spring	6,000	6,300	8,100	77	90	95	458	587	770	..	..	..	..
Potatoes, early summer	11,400	11,600	18,700	180	180	185	2,049	2,088	3,460	..	..	..	..
Potatoes, all	18,600	22,000	29,800	142	133	149	2,636	2,921	4,440	5.00	2.74	14,646	12,272
Sweetpotatoes	14,900	16,000	13,000	74	80	75	1,112	1,280	975	5.12	4.70	6,554	4,582
Strawberries, early spring ⁴	840	600	600	3,240	3,200	3,200	27	19	19	24.1	26.0	462	499
TOTAL ALL CROPS	308,210	307,450	297,300	..	..	..	27,454	28,792	25,714	..	..	113,861	107,888

¹All fresh market vegetables are priced on an f.o.b. basis. ²Includes some quantities processed. ³Includes some quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value. ⁴Yield in pounds, price in cents per pound.

Source: Crop & Livestock Reporting Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS



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 is available.

The cities have been grouped according to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. In Texas all 22 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, 1966, prepared by the Population Research Center, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas—the fact designated by footnote (1). Cities are listed under their appropriate SMSA's; all other cities are listed alphabetically. The population shown after the city name is the 1960 Census figure, with the exceptions of those marked (r), which are estimates officially recognized by the Texas Highway Department, and that given for Pleasanton, which is a combination of the 1960 Census figures for Pleasanton and North Pleasanton. Since the SMSA and city population estimates have different sources, it is not surprising that they are sometimes inconsistent, as is the case here with the Odessa SMSA (Ector County) and Odessa.

Retail sales data are reported here only when a minimum of five stores report in the given retail area sales category. The first column shows an average percent change from the preceding month, indicated by (†). This is the normal statewide seasonal change in sales by that kind of business—except in the cases of Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio, where the dagger is omitted because the normal seasonal changes given are for each of these cities individually. The second column shows the percent change in actual sales reported for the month, and the third column shows the percent change in actual sales from the same month a year ago. A large variation between the normal seasonal change and the reported change indicates an abnormal sales month.

Additional symbols used in this table include:

(*) Indicates cash received during the four-week postal accounting period ended Dec. 30, 1966.

(‡) Money on deposit in individual demand deposit accounts on the last day of the month.

(§) Data for Texarkana, Texas, only.

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

(||) Annual rate basis.

(#) Monthly averages.

City and item	Percent change			Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change Jan-Dec-1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
	Dec 1966	Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			
ABILENE SMSA (Jones and Taylor; pop. 121,343 ¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 974,928	+472	+ 69	\$ 13,861,356	\$ 16,724,798	— 17
Bank debits (thousands)||.....	\$ 1,948,952	+ 4	+ 3	.....	.....	+ 9
Nonfarm employment (area).....	38,250	+ 1	+ 2	36,983	36,050	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area).....	4,380	— 1	+ 5	4,216	4,041	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area).....	2.7	— 18	— 13	3.6	4.6	— 22
<hr/>						
ABILENE (pop. 110,049r)						
Retail sales.....	+ 25†	+ 39	+ 11	.....	.....	+ 4
Apparel stores.....	+ 77†	+ 66	+ 10	.....	.....	+ 8
Automotive stores.....	+ 4†	+ 21	+ 8	.....	.....	+ 2
General merchandise stores.....	+ 94†	+ 87	**	.....	.....	— 2
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 199,557	+ 43	+ 6	\$ 1,821,168	\$ 1,748,795	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 974,928	+477	+ 69	\$ 13,782,981	\$ 16,518,898	— 17
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 145,805	+ 8	+ 1	\$ 1,526,179	\$ 1,505,280	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....	\$ 76,486	+ 7	+ 2	\$ 71,333#	\$ 69,481#	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	23.7	+ 4	**	22.8#	21.7#	+ 5
<hr/>						
ALAMO: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA						
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AMARILLO SMSA (Potter and Randall; pop. 169,527 ¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 2,937,585	+224	+ 29	\$ 39,704,346	\$ 35,196,677	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands)||.....	\$ 4,371,024	+ 7	— 1	.....	.....	+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area).....	58,600	+ 2	+ 4	57,483	55,975	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area).....	7,340	+ 1	+ 76	7,186	4,675	+ 51
Percent unemployed (area).....	2.7	— 13	+ 54	3.0	4.0	— 25

City and item	Percent change					
	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			
AMARILLO (pop. 155,205r)						
Retail sales	+ 25f	- 2	- 15			- 2
Apparel stores	+ 77f	+ 65	- 3			+ 3
Automotive stores	+ 4f	- 17	- 21			- 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 413,235	+ 36	+ 6	\$ 3,918,957	\$ 3,714,601	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,991,285	+232	+ 38	\$ 34,900,732	\$ 32,335,312	+ 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 360,005	+ 8	- 2	\$ 4,159,982	\$ 3,874,509	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 138,762	+ 8	**	\$ 130,273#	\$ 130,742#	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	32.3	+ 5	**	31.9#	29.7#	+ 7
Canyon (pop. 6,755r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,592	+ 71	- 15	\$ 126,375	\$ 119,137	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,300	- 75	- 96	\$ 2,108,894	\$ 2,773,365	- 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,347	- 7	- 5	\$ 106,089	\$ 99,471	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,393	- 2	- 5	\$ 7,334#	\$ 7,437#	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	- 3	- 1	14.4#	13.4#	+ 7
ALPINE (pop. 4,740)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,135	+ 48	- 2	\$ 82,751	\$ 78,761	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 40,188	- 10	+ 14	\$ 417,078	\$ 311,835	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,313	+ 3	+ 4	\$ 47,087	\$ 45,078	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,075	- 1	+ 4	\$ 4,886#	\$ 4,721#	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	+ 5	+ 4	9.7#	9.6#	+ 1
ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,269	+136	+ 21	\$ 125,652	\$ 121,808	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 600	- 89	- 98	\$ 837,778	\$ 908,769	- 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,015	- 5	- 19	\$ 79,916	\$ 78,382	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,375	- 3	**	\$ 7,165#	\$ 7,361#	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.0	- 6	- 20	11.2#	10.7#	+ 5
ANGLETON: see HOUSTON SMSA						
ARANSAS PASS: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA						
ARLINGTON: see FORT WORTH SMSA						
ATHENS (pop. 7,086)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,202	+ 32	**	\$ 204,156	\$ 189,277	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 50,500	+226	- 29	\$ 1,803,645	\$ 2,759,236	- 35
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,434	- 2	+ 1	\$ 155,014	\$ 150,448	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,052	+ 32	+ 27	\$ 10,574#	\$ 9,190#	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	**	- 9	15.1#	16.4#	- 8
AUSTIN SMSA (Travis; pop. 256,581¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,511,828	- 42	- 7	\$ 79,351,818	\$ 66,762,736	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 4,502,172	**	+ 13			+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area)	106,000	+ 2	+ 8	\$ 101,050	\$ 95,383	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	7,020	- 1	+ 4	7,060	6,750	+ 5
Percent unemployed (area)	2.1	- 16	+ 5	2.6	3.1	- 16
AUSTIN (pop. 212,000r)						
Retail sales	+ 25f	+ 22	- 3			+ 5
Apparel stores	+ 77f	+ 68	+ 1			+ 9
Automotive stores	+ 4f	- 8	- 17			- 3
Eating and drinking places	+ 4f	- 5	- 4			**
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 25f	+ 42	+ 13			+ 12
General merchandise stores	+ 94f	+112	+ 4			+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 15f	- 9	- 4			+ 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 720,655	+ 21	+ 1	\$ 7,882,957	\$ 7,358,474	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,381,828	- 44	- 9	\$ 79,442,818	\$ 66,096,036	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 356,490	- 1	+ 10	\$ 4,257,025	\$ 3,935,491	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 195,094	+ 6	+ 5	\$ 185,854#	\$ 175,844#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.6	- 4	+ 2	23.0#	22.4#	+ 3

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,001	+ 32	+ 8	\$ 232,218	\$ 208,619	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 135,550	+ 92		\$ 1,957,551		
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,880	+ 6	+ 7	\$ 229,920	\$ 235,341	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 28,287	+ 2	+ 1	\$ 26,474#	\$ 25,889#	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.0	+ 3	+ 6	9.1#	9.1#	**
Nonfarm placements	77	+ 8	+ 8	917	1,091	- 16
BAYTOWN: see HOUSTON SMSA						
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA						
(Jefferson and Orange; pop. 322,259 ¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 487,677	- 72	- 70	\$ 25,433,731	\$ 28,941,427	- 12
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 5,447,916	- 1	+ 9			+ 11
Nonfarm employment (area)	114,900	+ 2	+ 2	114,158	111,733	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,800	**	+ 3	34,608	34,233	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	3.7	- 12	- 12	4.0	5.3	- 25
BEAUMONT (pop. 127,500r)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 41	+ 1			+ 4
Apparel stores	+ 77†	+119	+ 4			+ 8
Automotive stores	+ 4†	+ 1	- 7			+ 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 238,891	+ 57	+ 1	\$ 2,101,453	\$ 2,010,176	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 308,876	- 77	- 75	\$ 14,342,246	\$ 15,774,633	- 9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 315,364	+ 6	+ 8	\$ 3,492,485	\$ 3,092,054	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 125,898	+ 1	+ 4	\$ 118,599#	\$ 114,673#	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	30.3	+ 4	+ 3	29.5#	27.0#	+ 9
Groves (pop. 17,304)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,530	+ 91	+ 8	\$ 133,426	\$ 115,073	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 11,600	- 87	- 83	\$ 2,175,631	\$ 1,671,450	+ 30
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,909	+ 27	+ 15	\$ 88,830	\$ 79,047	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,876	- 3	- 29	\$ 4,425#	\$ 5,549#	- 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	+ 23	+ 50	20.2#	14.5#	+ 39
Nederland (pop. 15,274r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,252	+139	+ 30	\$ 173,775	\$ 151,270	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 78,603	- 11	- 31			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,733	+ 5	+ 4	\$ 86,322	\$ 77,247	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,363	+ 2	+ 9	\$ 4,994#	\$ 4,735#	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	+ 1	- 4	17.4#	16.3#	+ 7
Orange (pop. 25,605)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 47,637	+ 13	+ 11	\$ 419,704	\$ 389,230	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 32,898	+ 8	- 59	\$ 1,991,477	\$ 2,041,606	- 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 49,745	+ 15	+ 23	\$ 466,706	\$ 404,414	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 28,392	- 4	- 1	\$ 27,585#	\$ 26,093#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.6	+ 15	+ 27	16.9#	15.6#	+ 8
Nonfarm placements	133	- 34	- 18	2,313	2,081	+ 11
Port Arthur (pop. 66,676)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 7	- 2			+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 107,027	+ 88	+ 8	\$ 791,606	\$ 776,296	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 47,442	- 74	- 65	\$ 4,645,562	\$ 5,292,729	- 12
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 78,207	**	- 2	\$ 911,721	\$ 832,153	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 46,088	+ 3	+ 6	\$ 43,753#	\$ 43,259#	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.6	**	- 7	20.9#	19.2#	+ 9
Port Neches (pop. 8,696)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,723	+ 76	+ 9	\$ 127,766	\$ 115,366	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,709	- 93	- 79	\$ 840,818	\$ 1,629,422	- 43
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,422	- 3	+ 6	\$ 143,813	\$ 153,701	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,857	+ 14	**	\$ 7,947#	\$ 6,817#	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	- 11	+ 1	20.4#	22.8#	- 11
BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 26,469	+ 82	+ 15	\$ 196,173	\$ 183,794	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 12,555	- 93	+104	\$ 1,442,831	\$ 1,439,624	**
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,633	- 2	- 1	\$ 147,839	\$ 139,435	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,272	- 16	+ 5	\$ 15,543#	\$ 15,246#	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.6	- 8	- 14	9.6#	9.2#	+ 4
Nonfarm placements	98	- 14	+ 5	1,361	1,298	+ 5

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
BELTON (pop. 8,163)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,874	+ 95	+ 24	\$ 155,802	\$ 150,637	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 25,600	+230	- 51	\$ 1,104,889	\$ 972,686	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,296	+ 3	- 11	\$ 8,752#	\$ 8,956#	- 2
BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 13	- 1			+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 58,881	+ 51	+ 4	\$ 628,023	\$ 488,209	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 112,910	- 20	+ 11	\$ 2,364,330	\$ 6,825,534	- 65
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 44,195	- 2	- 1	\$ 519,417	\$ 466,501	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 26,916	+ 2	+ 1	\$ 26,590#	\$ 24,607#	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.9	- 2	- 2	19.6#	19.0#	+ 3
Nonfarm placements	160	- 23	- 1	2,582	2,601	- 3
BISHOP: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA						
BONHAM (pop. 7,357)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,636	+137	+ 20	\$ 113,129	\$ 112,875	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 24,600	- 44	+ 37			...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,971	- 20	- 17	\$ 111,991	\$ 102,719	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,231	+ 2	+ 6	\$ 8,637#	\$ 8,170#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	- 18	- 20	12.9#	12.6#	+ 2
BORGER (pop. 20,911)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 35,438	+ 66	+ 2	\$ 276,880	\$ 275,123	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,050	- 42	- 84	\$ 1,230,061	\$ 1,165,475	+ 6
Nonfarm placements	69	- 26	- 49	\$ 1,382	\$ 2,124	- 35
BRADY (pop. 5,338)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,809	+ 83	+ 3	\$ 82,113	\$ 77,905	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 44,250	+ 13	+ 97	\$ 1,366,477	\$ 262,465	+421
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,737	+ 2	- 10	\$ 90,140	\$ 79,917	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,374	+ 2	- 9	\$ 7,567#	\$ 7,430#	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	+ 3	- 2	11.9#	10.7#	+ 11
BRENNHAM (pop. 7,740)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,138	+ 99	+ 19	\$ 163,417	\$ 151,977	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,805	- 98	+ 3	\$ 1,492,661	\$ 2,017,244	- 26
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,050	+ 13	+ 6	\$ 186,017	\$ 155,484	+ 7
BROWNFIELD (pop. 10,286)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,260	+128	+ 15	\$ 166,313	\$ 153,758	+ 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,161	+ 25	- 42	\$ 247,936	\$ 377,869	- 34
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,484	+ 13	- 2	\$ 14,830#	\$ 13,955#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.1	+ 15	- 46	16.6#	27.7#	- 40
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA						
(Cameron; pop. 141,778 ¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 323,935	+ 20	+ 16	\$ 7,731,298	\$ 9,358,902	- 17
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 1,550,328	+ 1	- 3			+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area)	37,600	+ 1	+ 3	37,133	35,613	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,470	**	+ 13	6,145	5,258	+ 17
Percent unemployed (area)	5.3	- 17	- 18	6.5	7.5	- 13
BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 9	- 3			+ 8
Automotive stores	+ 4†	**	- 9			+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 65,022	+ 50	+ 16	\$ 577,051	\$ 511,214	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 206,310	+ 49	+ 13	\$ 3,978,637	\$ 6,462,952	- 38
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 46,519	+ 2	- 5	\$ 512,343	\$ 469,970	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,391	+ 2	- 3	\$ 23,501#	\$ 21,915#	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.2	+ 2	- 5	21.8#	21.5#	+ 1
Nonfarm placements	520	+ 3	- 5	6,546	7,684	- 15

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
Harlingen (pop. 41,207)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 19	- 2			+ 5
Automotive stores	+ 4†	+ 4	- 7			+ 4
Food stores	+ 15†	+ 13	- 4			+ 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 15†	+ 34	+ 17			+ 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 69,249	+ 69	+ 9	\$ 555,531	\$ 515,266	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 82,600	- 5	- 13	\$ 3,115,500	\$ 2,110,415	+ 48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 45,412	- 3	**	\$ 577,450	\$ 568,103	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 35,609	+ 56	+ 43	\$ 24,907#	\$ 23,528#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	- 17	- 19	23.6#	23.0#	- 1
Nonfarm placements	563	+ 6	+ 6	5,673	5,912	- 4
La Feria (pop. 3,047)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,074	+102	+ 3	\$ 33,185	\$ 38,957	- 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 800	- 76	- 63	\$ 51,321	\$ 60,541	- 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,569	+ 31	- 30	\$ 21,526	\$ 23,877	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,638	- 2	- 6	\$ 1,661#	\$ 1,667#	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 36	- 27	12.9#	14.3#	- 10
Los Fresnos (pop. 1,289)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,624	+ 90	+ 14	\$ 20,341	\$ 19,063	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,436	+ 9	- 6	\$ 20,167	\$ 21,291	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,314	+ 3	- 7	\$ 1,341#	\$ 1,447#	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 10	+ 4	14.6#	14.1#	+ 4
Port Isabel (pop. 3,575)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,920	+103	- 17	\$ 46,008	\$ 45,074	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 775	+ 55	- 89	\$ 146,186	\$ 135,005	+ 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,238	- 8	+ 17	\$ 24,969	\$ 20,412	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,035	+ 12	+ 41	\$ 1,587#	\$ 1,265#	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	- 12	- 9	16.0#	16.3#	- 2
San Benito (pop. 16,422)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,726	+154	+ 4	\$ 126,187	\$ 120,217	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,700	- 44	- 64	\$ 344,531	\$ 620,310	- 44
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,505	+ 20	+ 6	\$ 75,336	\$ 76,294	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,501	+ 5	+ 2	\$ 6,223#	\$ 6,001#	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	+ 19	- 1	12.2#	12.7#	- 4
BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,026	+ 35	+ 4	\$ 384,656	\$ 440,071	- 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 50,138		+ 33	\$ 849,841	\$ 4,313,237	- 80
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,197	- 2	- 28	\$ 247,276	\$ 258,217	- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,151	+ 2	- 1	\$ 14,060#	\$ 13,895#	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.6	- 3	- 28	17.6#	18.6#	- 5
Nonfarm placements	73	- 54	- 30	1,530	1,594	- 4
BRYAN (pop. 27,542)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 51,954	+ 42	+ 1	\$ 452,790	\$ 411,683	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 184,200	+ 45	- 55			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 48,464	+ 19	+ 21			
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 30,561	+ 38	+ 26			
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.9	- 7	- 5			
Nonfarm placements	244	- 19	+ 12	3,375	3,703	+ 5
CALDWELL (pop. 2,202r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,284	+ 82	- 6	\$ 45,400	\$ 41,409	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,167	- 2	- 2	\$ 38,658	\$ 34,582	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,632	+ 1	- 1	\$ 4,600#	\$ 4,242#	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.2	- 4	- 2	8.4#	8.2#	+ 2
CAMERON (pop. 5,640)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,689	+124	+ 12	\$ 96,256	\$ 90,506	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,400	- 43	- 79	\$ 130,154	\$ 256,918	- 49
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,248	+ 13	+ 7	\$ 75,261	\$ 65,923	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,700	+ 2	+ 11	\$ 6,120#	\$ 5,579#	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	+ 17	- 4	12.3#	11.8#	+ 4

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change	
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
CANYON: see AMARILLO SMSA							
CARROLLTON: see DALLAS SMSA							
CISCO (pop. 4,499)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,428	+ 15	- 14	\$ 67,183	\$ 69,879	- 4	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,638	- 4	- 1	\$ 53,387	\$ 48,831	+ 9	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,018	- 5	+ 4	\$ 3,962#	\$ 3,643#	+ 9	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.5	- 5	- 8	18.5#	13.4#	+ 1	
CLEBURNE: see FORT WORTH SMSA							
CLUTE: see HOUSTON SMSA							
COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 28,730	+ 19	+ 1	\$ 350,141	\$ 316,215	+ 11	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 201,240	+ 348	+ 495	\$ 2,516,565	\$ 1,780,659	+ 41	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,247	+ 10	+ 1	\$ 83,516	\$ 72,567	+ 15	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,910	+ 6	+ 8	\$ 4,789#	\$ 4,214#	+ 13	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.2	+ 8	- 6	17.6#	17.3#	+ 2	
COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,401	+ 83	- 2	\$ 91,859	\$ 90,117	+ 1	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,506	+ 13	- 14	\$ 72,802	\$ 65,749	+ 11	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,067	+ 2	- 4	\$ 7,009#	\$ 6,035#	+ 16	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	+ 12	- 15	10.3#	10.9#	- 6	
CONROE: see HOUSTON SMSA							
COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,291	+ 92	+ 6	\$ 67,769	\$ 66,468	+ 2	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 17,100	+ 877	- 62	\$ 308,775	\$ 2,854,828	- 89	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,775	+ 40	+ 48	\$ 22,501	\$ 22,375	+ 1	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,264	**	- 14	\$ 1,270#	\$ 1,628#	- 22	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.3	+ 45	+ 64	17.8#	14.0#	+ 27	
CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA (Nueces; pop. 278,535¹)							
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,790,970	- 24	- 30	\$ 38,498,606	\$ 28,728,174	+ 34	
Bank debits (thousands) †	\$ 3,743,664	+ 5	+ 3			+ 7	
Nonfarm employment (area)	84,500	**	+ 4	82,900	81,167	+ 2	
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,410	- 1	**	10,482	10,403	+ 1	
Percent unemployed (area)	8.4	- 17	**	8.7	5.1	- 27	
Aransas Pass (pop. 6,956)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,728	+ 75	+ 10	\$ 79,068	\$ 75,804	+ 4	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,324	- 2	+ 4	\$ 64,592	\$ 59,940	+ 8	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,539	+ 1	+ 23	\$ 5,602#	\$ 5,092#	+ 10	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	- 4	- 15	11.7#	11.8#	- 1	
Bishop (pop. 3,825r)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,647	+ 109	+ 19	\$ 47,199	\$ 44,276	+ 7	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 364,308	\$ 392,100	- 7	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,711	+ 89	+ 33	\$ 27,555	\$ 26,304	+ 5	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,566	- 8	+ 1	\$ 2,626#	\$ 2,987#	+ 10	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	+ 51	+ 29	10.6#	11.2#	- 6	
CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 204,850r)							
Retail sales	+ 26†	+ 88	+ 4			+ 1	
Drug stores	+ 41†	+ 48	- 6			+ 3	
General merchandise stores	+ 94†	+ 103	+ 5			+ 7	
Postal receipts*	\$ 370,536	+ 57	+ 9	\$ 3,192,517	\$ 2,967,175	+ 8	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,641,987	- 25	- 27	\$ 34,506,271	\$ 27,853,847	+ 24	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 290,784	+ 10	+ 3	\$ 8,251,694	\$ 3,055,880	+ 6	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 153,882	+ 11	+ 4	\$ 138,859#	\$ 133,793#	+ 8	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.0	+ 6	- 1	23.6#	23.0#	+ 3	

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
Robstown (pop. 10,266)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,114	+ 88	**	\$ 127,923	\$ 121,259	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 114,900	+192	+215	\$ 737,023	\$ 493,927	+ 49
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,602	+ 6	- 1	\$ 155,202	\$ 147,553	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,924	- 7	- 8	\$ 10,338#	\$ 10,117#	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	+ 14	- 1	14.9#	14.5#	+ 8
Sinton (pop. 6,008)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,387	+ 57	+ 11	\$ 114,832	\$ 107,218	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,090	+243	- 67	\$ 349,741	\$ 475,681	- 26
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,182	+ 10	- 3	\$ 69,386	\$ 61,945	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,123	+ 2	- 3	\$ 5,236#	\$ 5,333#	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	+ 13	+ 3	13.3#	11.6#	+ 15
CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 49	+ 4			+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 110,920	- 2	- 29	\$ 537,030	\$ 602,539	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 56,566	- 46	- 93	\$ 4,708,661	\$ 5,702,143	- 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,132	- 1	- 2	\$ 237,088	\$ 264,032	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 23,901	+ 3	+ 2	\$ 22,687#	\$ 22,070#	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.8	**	- 6	12.7#	12.0#	+ 6
Nonfarm placements	252	- 21	+ 8	2,799	2,993	- 6
CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 54,945	+ 9	+ 15	\$ 804,449	\$ 861,353	- 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,459	- 5	**	\$ 44,336	\$ 40,139	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,097	- 4	**	\$ 3,224#	\$ 3,001#	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	- 3	- 3	13.9#	13.4#	+ 4
DALLAS SMSA (Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Ellis; pop. 1,334,101 ¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,213,805	- 10	- 23	\$321,727,311	\$334,020,680	- 4
Bank debits (thousands)†	\$ 62,495,196	- 6	+ 12			+ 16
Nonfarm employment (area)	591,000	+ 1	+ 6	\$ 570,208	\$ 538,842	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	135,950	**	+ 7	\$ 133,339	\$ 122,375	+ 9
Percent unemployed (area)	1.9	- 17	- 27	2.6	3.4	- 24
Carrollton (pop. 9,832r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,866	+ 50	+ 19	\$ 155,799	\$ 129,951	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 201,550	- 24	- 32	\$ 9,571,965	\$ 4,948,359	+ 94
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,385	+ 7	- 29	\$ 104,523	\$ 89,483	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,932	- 3	+ 11	\$ 3,833#	\$ 3,283#	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.2	+ 10	- 37	27.4#	27.1#	+ 1
DALLAS (pop. 679,684)						
Retail sales	+ 31	+ 22	**			**
Apparel stores	+ 66	+ 57	+ 3			- 3
Automotive stores	+ 7	- 17	- 17			- 13
Eating and drinking places	+ 3	+ 11	- 6			- 2
Florists	+ 66	+ 37	+ 13			+ 9
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 14	+ 18	+ 8			+ 3
Gasoline and service stations	+ 13	+ 2	+ 13			+ 3
General merchandise stores	+ 66	+ 73	- 10			+ 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 7	+ 1	- 6			+ 3
Office, store, and school supply dealers		+ 27	- 13			+ 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,092,833	+ 7	+ 3	\$ 46,037,645	\$ 43,705,497	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 12,945,400	- 12	- 9	\$176,146,500	\$184,897,740	- 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,748,629	+ 14	+ 10	\$ 59,703,569	\$ 55,163,939	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,694,130	+ 16	+ 7	\$ 1,454,555#	\$ 1,405,040#	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	43.7	+ 7	+ 5	41.2#	39.4#	+ 5
Denton (pop. 26,344)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 78,044	+ 53	+ 10	\$ 718,312	\$ 622,371	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 137,300	- 61	- 96	\$ 11,307,082	\$ 14,295,474	- 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 33,029	- 5	- 6	\$ 433,681	\$ 420,448	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,975	- 2	- 5	\$ 25,272#	\$ 23,336#	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	- 3	- 6	17.2#	18.2#	- 5
Nonfarm placements	102	- 5	- 36	1,918	2,511	- 24

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Percent change			Percent change		
	Dec 1966	Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
Ennis (pop. 10,250r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,621	+ 80	+ 5	\$ 160,223	\$ 167,991	- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 51,650	...	- 17	.....	.....	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,246	+ 16	+ 12	\$ 99,002	\$ 92,053	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,665	- 4	- 3	\$ 7,528#	\$ 7,457#	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	+ 15	+ 12	13.1#	12.3#	+ 7
Garland (pop. 50,622r)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	- 11	- 18	.....	.....	+ 4
Automotive stores	+ 4†	- 19	- 22	.....	.....	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 100,144	+ 77	+ 13	\$ 792,236	\$ 731,543	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 618,269	- 35	- 69	\$ 14,989,323	\$ 18,913,861	- 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 43,171	- 5	+ 2	\$ 503,531	\$ 461,404	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 21,275	+ 7	- 1	\$ 20,124#	\$ 20,012#	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.1	- 7	+ 5	25.0#	23.2#	+ 8
Grand Prairie (pop. 40,150r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 69,915	+ 41	+ 7	\$ 509,964	\$ 473,798	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 554,111	- 41	- 67	\$ 15,010,643	\$ 16,824,804	- 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,094	- 3	- 7	\$ 247,440	\$ 243,909	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 12,892	+ 6	- 2	\$ 12,915#	\$ 11,949#	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.3	- 2	- 7	19.2#	20.6#	- 7
Irving (pop. 60,136r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 108,142	+ 46	+ 5	\$ 893,440	\$ 798,321	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,271,335	**	+ 40	\$ 25,985,714	\$ 28,314,275	- 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 44,711	+ 5	- 2	\$ 534,428	\$ 490,696	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,482	+ 17	+ 7	\$ 22,944#	\$ 20,618#	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.7	- 4	- 4	23.4#	24.2#	- 3
Justin (pop. 622)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,420	+ 47	+ 1	\$ 11,642	\$ 10,565	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 106,007	\$ 96,504	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 916	+ 1	- 29	\$ 12,703	\$ 13,327	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 994	- 5	+ 5	\$ 802#	\$ 838#	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	+ 1	- 35	16.3#	15.9#	+ 3
McKinney (pop. 13,763)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 26,234	+ 47	+ 19	\$ 232,319	\$ 191,911	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 548,419	...	...	\$ 3,196,445	\$ 1,524,036	+110
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,732	- 17	- 8	\$ 145,643	\$ 142,588	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 12,369	+ 4	+ 33	\$ 10,826#	\$ 10,831#	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	- 18	- 19	13.7#	13.1#	+ 5
Nonfarm placements	51	- 48	- 50	1,463	1,550	- 6
Mesquite (pop. 27,526)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 89,005	+ 81	+ 8	\$ 312,973	\$ 258,176	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 618,463	+ 16	+153	\$ 9,415,144	\$ 7,049,272	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,532	+ 17	+ 3	\$ 154,344	\$ 129,105	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,621	+ 7	+ 2	\$ 7,854#	\$ 6,967#	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.5	+ 14	- 3	19.7#	18.6#	+ 6
Midlothian (pop. 1,521)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 318,104	\$ 498,215	- 36
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,237	+ 3	- 1	\$ 14,265	\$ 13,743	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,709	**	+ 8	\$ 1,573#	\$ 1,503#	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.0	**	- 6	9.1#	9.1#	**
Pilot Point (pop. 1,254)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	.....	.....	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,499	- 19	- 5	\$ 18,581	\$ 16,613	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,149	- 5	+ 13	\$ 1,919#	\$ 1,735#	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.1	- 21	- 13	9.8#	9.6#	+ 2

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1966	Percent change Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			
Plano (pop. 10,102r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,034	+ 53	+ 29	\$ 149,180	\$ 114,594	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 202,226	+ 9	- 67	\$ 8,965,641	\$ 6,682,244	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,233	- 3	+ 6	\$ 64,025	\$ 51,593	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,903	+ 4	+ 6	\$ 3,844#	\$ 3,191#	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.4	- 4	- 1	16.7#	16.4#	+ 2
Richardson (pop. 34,390r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 111,165	+105	+ 25	\$ 760,039	\$ 638,475	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 610,997	- 17	- 65	\$ 20,593,061	\$ 14,512,024	+ 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 33,258	- 19	+ 28	\$ 347,070	\$ 300,283	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,815	+ 5	+ 1	\$ 13,564#	\$ 12,801#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	29.5	- 15	+ 27	25.6#	23.2#	+ 10
Seagoville (pop. 3,745)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,601	+ 59	+ 41	\$ 90,599	\$ 67,622	+ 34
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,580	+453	+ 6	\$ 298,500	\$ 495,833	- 40
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,876	+ 3	+ 29	\$ 52,157	\$ 42,545	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,112	+ 23	+ 28	\$ 2,310#	\$ 1,967#	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	- 12	+ 5	22.8#	21.5#	+ 6
Waxahachie (pop. 12,749)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,409	+ 57	+ 18	\$ 245,074	\$ 235,841	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 52,150	- 77	- 63	\$ 1,219,716	\$ 1,746,868	- 30
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,052	+ 12	+ 10	\$ 158,328	\$ 150,802	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 11,138	- 8	- 4	\$ 11,023#	\$ 10,322#	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	+ 14	+ 9	14.4#	14.7#	- 2
Nonfarm placements	200	+170	+488	1,240	828	+ 50
DAYTON: see HOUSTON SMSA						
DEER PARK: see HOUSTON SMSA						
DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,634	+144	+ 24	\$ 261,033	\$ 239,016	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 35,950	- 77	- 42	\$ 1,675,304	\$ 1,565,562	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,576	+ 4	- 3	\$ 176,188	\$ 174,598	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 17,884	- 3	+ 2	\$ 17,615#	\$ 16,519#	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	+ 4	- 5	10.0#	10.7#	- 7
DENISON (pop. 25,766r)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 31	+ 9			+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 45,833	+ 85	+ 7	\$ 346,497	\$ 341,773	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 73,648	- 50	- 66	\$ 2,112,574	\$ 2,795,343	- 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 21,366	+ 10	**	\$ 240,933	\$ 224,796	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 18,005	+ 5	+ 1	\$ 17,263#	\$ 16,347#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	+ 9	+ 1	14.0#	13.8#	+ 1
Nonfarm placements	183	- 19	+ 13	2,618	2,116	+ 24
DENTON: see DALLAS SMSA						
DONNA: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA						
EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,265	+ 47	+ 17	\$ 145,195	\$ 128,574	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 76,972	- 55	- 19	\$ 1,222,409	\$ 1,018,534	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,030	+ 23	+ 12	\$ 88,435	\$ 76,407	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,032	+ 10	- 3	\$ 4,870#	\$ 4,618#	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.6	+ 14	+ 15	18.3#	16.6#	+ 10

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Percent change				Percent change	
	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			

EDINBURG: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

EDNA (pop. 5,038)

Postal receipts*	\$ 9,043	+ 55	+ 5	\$ 82,547	\$ 79,200	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 315,246	\$ 318,073	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,797	+ 28	+ 11	\$ 80,961	\$ 75,744	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,850	- 5	+ 1	\$ 7,117#	\$ 6,988#	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	+ 20	+ 7	11.4#	10.9#	+ 5

**EL PASO SMSA
(El Paso; pop. 352,637¹)**

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,955,563	- 72	- 62	\$ 56,826,607	\$ 57,462,336	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 5,068,052	**	+ 2	.....	.....	+ 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	106,900	+ 1	+ 9	102,358	95,542	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	19,750	- 1	+ 13	18,867	16,827	+ 12
Percent unemployed (area)	4.1	- 2	- 13	4.4	5.8	- 24

EL PASO (pop. 276,687)

Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 24	+ 7	.....	.....	+ 5
Apparel stores	+ 77†	+ 66	+ 7	.....	.....	+ 8
Automotive stores	+ 4†	- 4	+ 12	.....	.....	+ 5
Food stores	+ 15†	+ 9	- 1	.....	.....	**
Postal receipts*	\$ 587,372	+ 48	+ 3	\$ 5,089,600	\$ 4,862,518	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,955,563	- 72	- 62	\$ 56,789,857	\$ 57,375,850	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 472,371	+ 9	**	\$ 4,866,956	\$ 4,764,455	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 209,367	+ 5	+ 5	\$ 198,292#	\$ 199,427#	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.3	+ 7	**	24.6#	23.8#	+ 3

ENNIS: see DALLAS SMSA

EULESS: see FORT WORTH SMSA

FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)

Postal receipts*	\$ 18,128	+105	- 9	\$ 102,856	\$ 100,246	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,800	- 28	- 87	\$ 610,000	\$ 1,127,580	- 46
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,793	- 11	+ 6	\$ 88,672	\$ 77,403	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,082	+ 5	+ 14	\$ 7,779#	\$ 7,194#	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	- 14	- 3	11.5#	10.9#	+ 6

**FORT WORTH SMSA
(Johnson and Tarrant; pop. 640,414)**

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 7,729,222	+ 16	- 18	\$132,432,747	\$121,790,080	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 14,301,816	+ 3	+ 6	.....	.....	+ 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	263,800	+ 1	+ 7	252,533	238,675	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	76,350	**	+ 18	71,756	62,263	+ 15
Percent unemployed (area)	2.0	- 20	- 26	2.8	3.8	- 26

Arlington (pop. 53,024r)

Retail sales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel stores	+ 77†	+ 64	+ 1	.....	.....	+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 187,362	+ 30	+ 8	\$ 1,290,151	\$ 1,080,602	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,134,550	+ 21	- 5	\$ 22,234,190	\$ 32,376,554	**
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 64,816	+ 15	+ 17	\$ 684,534	\$ 585,658	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 26,841	+ 1	+ 3	\$ 26,468#	\$ 25,051#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	29.2	+ 15	+ 14	25.9#	23.9#	+ 8

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Percent change					
	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Percent change	
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
Cleburne (pop. 15,381)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 34,914	+ 37	+ 11	\$ 276,141	\$ 251,853	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 286,900	+394	- 9	\$ 1,923,413	\$ 3,052,864	- 37
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,569	+ 8	+ 4	\$ 178,193	\$ 166,811	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,135	+ 5	+ 2	\$ 13,043#	\$ 12,833#	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	+ 4	+ 3	13.7#	13.0#	+ 5
Eules (pop. 10,500r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,961	+ 87	+ 53	\$ 123,341	\$ 106,477	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 114,100	- 86	- 30			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,320	- 22	+ 15	\$ 122,190	\$ 86,217	+ 42
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,714	+ 15	+ 27	\$ 3,784#	\$ 2,940#	+ 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.1	- 31	- 6	32.7#	30.1#	+ 9
FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)						
Retail sales	+ 31	+ 26	- 3			+ 2
Apparel stores	+ 70	+ 69	- 7			- 1
Food stores	+ 11	+ 10	- 6			+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 11	+ 39	- 15			- 17
Gasoline and service stations	+ 6	+ 4	+ 11			**
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 12	- 17	- 4			+ 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,330,907	+ 12	+ 3	\$ 13,397,331	\$ 12,646,311	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,549,146	+ 11	- 2	\$ 74,200,132	\$ 63,091,090	+ 40
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,146,876	+ 15	+ 2	\$ 12,569,204	\$ 11,531,477	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 471,778	+ 9	+ 4	\$ 430,819#	\$ 424,481#	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	30.4	+ 11	**	29.2#	27.2#	+ 7
Grapevine (pop. 4,659r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,248	+ 57	+ 37	\$ 88,853	\$ 71,901	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 41,500	+177	+194	\$ 846,641	\$ 831,004	+ 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,394	- 4	- 7	\$ 56,313	\$ 51,295	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,001	- 4	+ 7	\$ 4,022#	\$ 3,599#	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	- 2	- 13	14.1#	14.3#	- 1
North Richland Hills (pop. 8,662)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 486,782	+ 4	+110	\$ 3,650,376	\$ 2,719,703	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,726	+ 14	- 3	\$ 122,342	\$ 95,632	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,964	- 12	+ 4	\$ 5,284#	\$ 4,331#	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.2	+ 21	- 16	23.3#	22.3#	+ 4
White Settlement (pop. 11,513)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,000	- 67	- 91	\$ 741,999	\$ 974,065	- 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,724	+ 10	+ 33	\$ 27,623	\$ 21,072	+ 31
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,719	+ 14	- 41	\$ 1,569#	\$ 1,354#	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	+ 7	+ 30	17.3#	16.7#	+ 4
FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,394	+ 47	- 10	\$ 109,928	\$ 105,298	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 12,125	- 85	- 89	\$ 819,440	\$ 752,685	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,992	- 17	- 4	\$ 141,407	\$ 126,596	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,880	- 4	+ 3	\$ 10,079#	\$ 9,254#	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	- 11	- 7	14.0#	13.7#	+ 2
FRIONA (pop. 3,049r)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 25,300		+ 43	\$ 353,031	\$ 599,100	- 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,250	- 11	- 7	\$ 102,738	\$ 92,323	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,941	+ 5	- 19	\$ 5,572#	\$ 5,439#	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.1	- 11	+ 4	13.4#	17.1#	+ 8

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change	
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA (Galveston; pop. 161,854 ¹)							
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 744,633	- 17	- 17	\$ 17,256,750	\$ 13,676,369		+ 26
Bank debits (thousands)||.....	\$ 1,826,016	- 4	- 4				+ 1
Nonfarm employment (area).....	56,100	+ 1	+ 3	54,783	54,908		**
Manufacturing employment (area).....	9,960	**	- 2	10,131	10,305		- 2
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.2	- 14	- 32	4.7	5.7		- 18
La Marque (pop. 13,969)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 25,297	+ 95	+ 11	\$ 184,242	\$ 162,805		+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 68,150	+ 4	+ 95	\$ 788,870	\$ 1,774,675		- 56
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 11,659	**	+ 16	\$ 127,015	\$ 126,393		**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 7,733	+ 6	+ 12	\$ 7,208#	\$ 6,482#		+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.6	- 1	+ 8	17.7#	19.7#		- 10
GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)							
Retail sales.....	+ 25†	+ 13	- 14				+ 3
Apparel stores.....	+ 77†	+ 89	- 7				- 3
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 159,806	+ 49	- 3	\$ 1,503,991	\$ 1,461,281		+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 222,883	- 46	- 72	\$ 11,841,703	\$ 7,405,259		+ 53
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 107,807	+ 10	- 7	\$ 1,288,411	\$ 1,267,066		+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 66,206	+ 15	+ 2	\$ 58,878#	\$ 60,783#		- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.8	**	- 5	22.0#	20.8#		+ 6
GARLAND: see DALLAS SMSA							
GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 10,279	+ 59	- 34	\$ 84,407	\$ 90,887		- 7
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 7,106	+ 10	+ 1	\$ 77,011	\$ 76,768		**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 6,853	+ 1	+ 4	\$ 6,609#	\$ 6,500#		+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.5	+ 11	- 1	11.7#	11.8#		- 1
GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 9,828	+ 90	+ 13	\$ 65,347	\$ 63,223		+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 16,250	+358	+230	\$ 318,118	\$ 504,613		- 37
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 5,037	+ 1	+ 14	\$ 53,153	\$ 45,002		+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,236	- 2	+ 3	\$ 4,830#	\$ 4,391#		+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.4	+ 1	+ 5	10.9#	10.3#		+ 6
GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 11,279	+ 31	- 3	\$ 117,101	\$ 106,280		+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 9,196	- 89	- 73	\$ 689,793	\$ 725,469		- 5
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 5,059	+ 15	- 1	\$ 60,752	\$ 55,969		+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 4,689	+ 4	- 15	\$ 4,927#	\$ 4,935#		**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.2	+ 17	+ 18	12.3#	11.4#		+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area).....	33,650	**	+ 3	33,204	31,538		+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area).....	8,900	**	+ 12	8,600	7,536		+ 14
Percent unemployed (area).....	2.6	- 13	- 24	3.3	4.0		- 18
GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 3,685	+190	+ 55	\$ 43,809	\$ 37,521		+ 17
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 3,956	+ 3	+ 9	\$ 51,115	\$ 48,337		+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 6,339	**	+ 5	\$ 6,195#	\$ 5,888#		+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.5	+ 4	+ 4	8.3#	8.2#		+ 1
GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)							
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 16,471	+ 72	+ 10	\$ 137,713	\$ 129,122		+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 7,150	+213	- 83	\$ 865,498	\$ 877,645		- 1
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 10,988	+ 6	- 1	\$ 126,560	\$ 120,747		+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 9,884	- 6	- 7	\$ 11,032#	\$ 10,292#		+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.9	+ 10	+ 2	11.5#	11.7#		- 2

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
		GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)				
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,918	+ 51	- 15	\$ 49,216	\$ 48,660	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,492	+ 11	+ 23	\$ 23,426	\$ 20,873	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,728	- 6	+ 8	\$ 2,478#	\$ 2,266#	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	+ 4	+ 12	9.6#	9.0#	+ 6

GRAND PRAIRIE: see DALLAS SMSA

GRAPEVINE: see FORT WORTH SMSA

GREENVILLE (pop. 22,134r)

Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 18	+ 4			+ 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 59,047	+ 21	+ 4	\$ 471,862	\$ 425,059	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	181,850	- 42	- 82	\$ 4,288,257	\$ 4,162,928	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,805	- 5	+ 11	\$ 259,801	\$ 235,995	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,799	+ 5	+ 10	\$ 16,393#	\$ 15,023#	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	- 4	+ 4	15.9#	15.7#	+ 1
Nonfarm placements	124	- 1	+ 8	1,868	1,605	+ 16

HARLINGEN: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)

Postal receipts*	\$ 20,484	+ 68	+ 2	\$ 183,561	\$ 176,575	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 44,430	+ 24	- 77	\$ 771,872	\$ 1,060,745	- 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,920	+ 5	- 3	\$ 107,189	\$ 100,595	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 21,204	- 1	+ 5	\$ 20,227#	\$ 19,904#	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	5.0	+ 4	- 7	5.3#	5.2#	+ 2

HEREFORD (pop. 9,584r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 27,201	+ 44	- 7	\$ 223,582	\$ 197,694	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 25,550	- 82	- 68	\$ 2,068,400	\$ 5,813,010	- 61
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 28,886	- 10	+ 1			
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,765	- 4	- 1			
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	- 7	- 1			

HOUSTON SMSA

(Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, and Montgomery; pop. 1,717,116¹)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 18,202,425	- 58	- 61	\$388,255,505	\$979,970,080	+ 2
Bank debits (thousands) ||	\$ 61,371,960	+ 2	+ 8			+ 12
Nonfarm employment (area)	699,900	+ 1	+ 3	678,558	659,817	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area)	123,200	**	+ 3	122,838	118,898	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	1.7	- 19	- 26	2.4	3.2	- 25

Angleton (pop. 9,131)

Postal receipts*	\$ 20,582	+160	+ 59	\$ 139,042	\$ 126,425	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,100	- 36	- 73	\$ 568,221	\$ 1,416,534	- 69
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,036	**	+ 1			
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,923	+ 1	- 4			
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	+ 4	+ 4			

Baytown (pop. 38,000r)

Retail sales						
Automotive stores	+ 4†	+ 17	+ 7			- 19
Postal receipts*	\$ 63,409	+ 67	**	\$ 513,357	\$ 484,695	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 247,872	+ 58	- 75	\$ 8,111,338	\$ 5,460,594	+ 49
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 40,539	+ 6	+ 7	\$ 469,708	\$ 426,247	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 28,773	+ 7	- 8	\$ 28,440#	\$ 28,665#	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	+ 3	+ 17	16.5#	15.0#	+ 10

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change	
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
Bellaire (pop. 21,182r)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 101,963	+ 72	**	\$ 762,999	\$ 850,894	+ 17	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 10,000	- 89	- 95	\$ 1,117,551	\$ 1,682,064	- 34	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 28,520	+ 8	+ 8	\$ 320,015	\$ 275,888	+ 16	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,297	+ 9	+ 5	\$ 16,001#	\$ 14,395#	+ 11	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.6	+ 5	+ 4	20.1#	19.3#	+ 4	
Clute (pop. 4,501)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,856	+175	+ 62				
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 7,000	- 72	- 90	\$ 372,113	\$ 388,657	- 4	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,441	+ 32	+ 58	\$ 29,041	\$ 25,223	+ 15	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,091	+ 12	+ 34	\$ 1,773#	\$ 1,684#	+ 5	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	+ 22	+ 26	16.5#	15.0#	+ 10	
Conroe (pop. 9,192)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,619	+ 37	+ 37	\$ 303,491	\$ 228,315	+ 33	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,000	- 99	- 98	\$ 1,003,250	\$ 1,823,257	- 45	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,218	+ 6	+ 5	\$ 198,905	\$ 182,498	+ 6	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,030	+ 3	- 1	\$ 13,145#	\$ 12,222#	+ 8	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	+ 4	+ 9	14.7#	15.0#	- 2	
Dayton (pop. 3,367)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,460	+ 50	+ 6	\$ 45,967	\$ 42,436	+ 8	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 10,800	- 34	- 81	\$ 308,539	\$ 660,084	- 53	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,693	+ 26	+ 13	\$ 56,833	\$ 48,513	+ 17	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,807	+ 11	+ 3	\$ 3,496#	\$ 3,553#	- 2	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.9	+ 21	+ 15	16.3#	13.8#	+ 18	
Deer Park (pop. 4,865)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,807	+ 57	- 8	\$ 121,873	\$ 103,762	+ 17	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 144,049	- 17	- 34	\$ 3,585,777	\$ 4,574,707	- 22	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,767	+ 16	+ 21	\$ 71,820	\$ 62,070	+ 16	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,665	+ 43	+ 12	\$ 3,048#	\$ 2,903#	+ 5	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	+ 3	+ 11	23.8#	21.9#	+ 9	
HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)							
Retail sales	+ 27	+ 29	+ 1			+ 5	
Apparel stores	+ 38	+ 81	+ 11			+ 9	
Automotive stores	+ 8	- 1	- 6			+ 4	
Drug stores	+ 35	+ 12	- 11			+ 3	
Eating and drinking places	+ 14	+ 8	- 9			+ 1	
Food stores	+ 14	+ 22	+ 1			+ 4	
Gasoline and service stations	+ 11	+ 14	- 13			- 4	
General merchandise stores	+ 64	+ 65	+ 15			+ 10	
Liquor stores	+ 66	+ 49	+ 7			+ 7	
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 7	- 5	- 7			- 2	
Piano and musical instrument stores		+ 51	+ 1			+ 3	
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,577,007	+ 31	+ 10	\$ 35,119,315	\$ 31,755,923	+ 11	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,599,223	- 59	- 61	\$331,644,150	\$340,333,630	- 3	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,390,107	+ 20	+ 5	\$ 56,946,524	\$ 50,845,746	+ 12	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,815,751	+ 8	- 3	\$ 1,637,818#	\$ 1,662,738#	+ 2	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	37.0	+ 14	+ 7	33.7#	30.6#	+ 10	
Humble (pop. 1,711)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,275	+ 33	+ 6	\$ 67,868	\$ 59,470	+ 14	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0						
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,417	+ 7	- 5	\$ 51,468	\$ 50,003	+ 3	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,771	+ 2	**	\$ 3,700#	\$ 3,739#	- 1	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	+ 7	- 3	13.9#	13.4#	+ 4	

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
Katy (pop. 1,569)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	284,500	+994	...	\$ 913,200	\$ 1,187,166	- 23
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	2,934	- 9	+ 5	\$ 36,741	\$ 31,675	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	2,931	+ 3	- 5	\$ 2,693#	\$ 2,901#	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.2	- 9	+ 10	13.6#	11.0#	+ 24
La Porte (pop. 7,250r)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	66,600	- 14	+269	\$ 1,094,602	\$ 1,911,708	- 43
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	4,068	+ 11	- 7	\$ 50,660	\$ 49,497	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	3,438	+ 14	- 5	\$ 3,199#	\$ 2,956#	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.1	+ 1	- 1	15.8#	17.1#	- 8
Liberty (pop. 6,127)						
Postal receipts*.....\$	11,098	+ 45	+ 2	\$ 114,900	\$ 107,240	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	63,700	+ 14	+616	\$ 710,836	\$ 690,401	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	13,078	+ 10	+ 33	\$ 136,459	\$ 114,691	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	11,077	+ 9	- 3	\$ 10,170#	\$ 9,889#	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.8	+ 8	+ 35	13.4#	12.4#	+ 8
Pasadena (pop. 58,737)						
Postal receipts*.....\$	122,471	+ 62	+ 14	\$ 857,226	\$ 744,502	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	74,062	+ 6	+ 2	\$ 837,350	\$ 774,585	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	37,518	+ 14	+ 11	\$ 34,134#	\$ 31,756#	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	25.3	+ 2	- 4	24.7#	24.4#	+ 1
Richmond (pop. 3,668r)						
Postal receipts*.....\$	9,116	+ 43	+ 19	\$ 84,505	\$ 60,174	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	18,900	- 85	+ 47	\$ 1,418,053	\$ 948,463	+ 50
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	7,308	- 20	- 15	\$ 87,598	\$ 78,733	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	10,145	+ 7	- 2	\$ 8,907#	\$ 8,645#	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.9	- 22	- 15	9.8#	9.1#	+ 8
Rosenberg (pop. 9,698)						
Postal receipts*.....\$	16,833	+ 68	- 5	\$ 145,861	\$ 138,742	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	42,375	- 52	+ 7	\$ 2,048,484	\$ 1,500,225	+ 37
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	11,000	- 1	- 9	\$ 10,398#	\$ 10,316#	+ 1
South Houston (pop. 7,253)						
Postal receipts*.....\$	18,845	+ 77	- 5	\$ 184,108	\$ 122,585	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	55,000	+251	+ 5	\$ 1,344,388	\$ 1,448,400	- 7
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	9,761	+ 10	+ 12	\$ 107,355	\$ 93,983	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	6,085	+ 4	+ 6	\$ 5,872#	\$ 5,601#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.6	+ 9	+ 5	18.3#	16.8#	+ 9
Tomball (pop. 2,025r)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	0	...	...	\$ 332,547	\$ 397,902	- 16
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	10,826	+ 34	+ 37	\$ 99,498	\$ 90,007	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	10,858	+ 16	+ 60	\$ 8,699#	\$ 6,693#	+ 43
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.9	+ 25	- 14	11.9#	14.9#	- 20
HUMBLE: see HOUSTON SMSA						
HUNTSVILLE (pop. 11,999)						
Postal receipts*.....\$	26,362	+109	+ 17	\$ 235,092	\$ 218,381	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts.....\$	13,700	- 43	+ 38	\$ 1,143,449	\$ 1,894,309	- 40
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	15,091	+ 7	+ 31	\$ 153,430	\$ 115,720	+ 33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡.....\$	12,604	+ 7	+ 12	\$ 11,696#	\$ 10,219#	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.9	+ 6	+ 19	13.3#	11.4#	+ 17

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change	
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965	
IOWA PARK: see WICHITA FALLS SMSA							
IRVING: see DALLAS SMSA							
JACKSONVILLE (pop. 10,509r)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 26,735	+ 8	**	\$ 310,809	\$ 283,060	+ 10	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 21,960	- 91	- 83	\$ 961,447	\$ 1,427,550	- 33	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,231	+ 2	+ 1	\$ 192,309	\$ 174,594	+ 10	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,851	+ 9	- 9	\$ 11,650#	\$ 10,955#	+ 6	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.2	- 1	+ 6	16.5#	16.0#	+ 3	
JASPER (pop. 5,120r)							
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 7	- 9			+ 2	
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,538	+ 7	- 4	\$ 139,157	\$ 123,297	+ 13	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 12,089	- 91	+ 47	\$ 1,130,142	\$ 531,417	+113	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,898	+ 5	+ 9	\$ 185,776	\$ 128,156	+ 6	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,460	- 2	+ 4	\$ 8,344#	\$ 8,179#	+ 2	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	+ 5	+ 2	16.3#	15.6#	+ 4	
JUSTIN: see DALLAS SMSA							
KATY: see HOUSTON SMSA							
KILGORE (pop. 10,092)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,614	+ 83	+ 4	\$ 220,250	\$ 207,634	+ 6	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 39,500	- 79		\$ 2,310,476	\$ 1,975,408	+ 17	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,303	- 2	**	\$ 170,955	\$ 156,417	+ 9	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,139	+ 1	- 9	\$ 13,461#	\$ 13,382#	+ 1	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	**	+ 10	12.7#	11.7#	+ 9	
Nonfarm employment (area)	33,650	**	+ 3	\$ 83,204	\$ 31,593	+ 5	
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,900	**	+ 12	\$ 8,600	\$ 7,535	+ 14	
Percent unemployed (area)	2.6	- 13	- 24	3.3	4.0	- 18	
KILLEEN (pop. 23,377)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 83,838	+ 76	+ 6	\$ 604,374	\$ 594,769	+ 2	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 67,639	- 13	- 58	\$ 3,942,454	\$ 10,157,302	- 61	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,477	+ 9	- 15	\$ 223,647	\$ 252,528	- 11	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,586	+ 34	+ 1	\$ 12,645#	\$ 13,654#	- 7	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	- 5	- 6	17.8#	18.5#	- 4	
KINGSLAND (pop. 150)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,330	+ 65	+ 27	\$ 22,112	\$ 18,572	+ 19	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,368	+ 42	+ 49	\$ 29,448	\$ 17,545	+ 68	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 910	- 6	- 14	\$ 1,114#	\$ 872#	+ 28	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	30.2	+ 50	+ 51	27.0#	22.1#	+ 22	
KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 32,993	+ 71	+ 3	\$ 287,414	\$ 261,902	+ 10	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 143,250	- 7	+130	\$ 2,308,008	\$ 2,817,188	- 18	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,027	+ 12	+ 10	\$ 176,025	\$ 157,619	+ 12	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,825	- 5	+ 6	\$ 17,232#	\$ 16,168#	+ 7	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	+ 12	+ 2	10.3#	9.8#	+ 5	

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
KIRBYVILLE (pop. 2,021r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,810	+ 55	+ 8	\$ 59,600	\$ 55,705	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,393	+ 5	- 26	\$ 32,298	\$ 31,023	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,268	+ 1	- 2	\$ 4,271#	\$ 3,612#	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.8	+ 5	- 28	7.5#	8.6#	- 13
LA FERIA: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA						
LA MARQUE: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA						
LAMESA (pop. 12,438)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,894	+110	+ 18	\$ 176,045	\$ 171,695	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 39,180	+ 9	+ 23	\$ 529,247	\$ 690,201	- 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,193	+ 29	- 2	\$ 214,066	\$ 192,718	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 20,557	+ 17	+ 7	\$ 17,091#	\$ 14,961#	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	+ 17	- 13	12.4#	12.8#	- 3
Nonfarm placements	49	- 32	- 4	1,031	1,033	**
LAMPASAS (pop. 5,670r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,979	+ 27	- 18	\$ 90,199	\$ 86,479	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 26,850	+ 41	- 94	\$ 1,024,203	\$ 1,060,614	- 3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,013	+ 8	**	\$ 99,093	\$ 92,700	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,500	+ 2	+ 4	\$ 7,855#	\$ 6,781#	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	+ 8	- 4	13.5#	13.7#	- 1
LA PORTE: see HOUSTON SMSA						
LAREDO SMSA (Webb; pop. 77,006 ¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 96,015	- 68	+ 11	\$ 2,990,417	\$ 3,993,289	- 25
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 623,520	- 2	+ 20			+ 12
Nonfarm employment (area)	22,650	+ 2	+ 6	21,733	20,396	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	1,220	**	- 8	1,260	1,349	- 7
Percent unemployed (area)	9.9	- 9	- 23	9.5	11.2	- 15
LAREDO (pop. 60,678)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 71,525	+ 23	+ 6	\$ 661,892	\$ 616,011	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 96,015	- 68	+ 11	\$ 2,990,417	\$ 3,993,289	- 25
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 55,531	+ 12	+ 18	\$ 567,142	\$ 506,388	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 33,301	+ 7	+ 11	\$ 30,095#	\$ 27,675#	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.7	+ 8	+ 6	18.9#	18.3#	+ 3
Nonfarm placements	493	- 5	+ 14	6,346	7,191	- 12
LIBERTY: see HOUSTON SMSA						
LLANO (pop. 2,656)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,594	+ 40	+ 5	\$ 51,440	\$ 49,019	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 281,943	\$ 155,572	+ 81
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,596	- 20	+ 7	\$ 48,784	\$ 45,464	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,610	- 6	+ 3	\$ 4,487#	\$ 4,385#	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.1	- 19	+ 2	10.9#	10.4#	+ 5
LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,663	+ 63	- 7	\$ 75,347	\$ 72,433	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 650	- 23	- 98	\$ 496,114	\$ 326,985	+ 62
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,052	+ 1	- 6	\$ 74,644	\$ 69,366	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,452	+ 2	- 1	\$ 6,198#	\$ 5,972#	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 3	**	12.1#	11.7#	+ 3

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			
LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	- 5	- 3			+ 3
Automotive stores	+ 4†	- 15	- 1			+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 96,891	+ 44	- 12	\$ 898,304	\$ 834,551	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 276,000	- 73	- 68	\$ 12,937,400	\$ 15,380,500	- 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 69,766	- 5	- 5	\$ 346,636	\$ 784,593	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 42,168	+ 3	- 10	\$ 43,134#	\$ 44,514#	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.1	- 4	+ 6	19.6#	17.7#	+ 11
Nonfarm employment (area)	33,650	**	+ 3	\$ 33,204	\$ 31,538	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,900	**	+ 12	\$ 3,600	\$ 7,535	+ 14
Percent unemployed (area)	2.6	- 13	- 24	8.3	4.0	- 18

LOS FRESNOS: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

LUBBOCK SMSA
(Lubbock; pop. 181,591¹)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,751,156	+350	- 11	\$ 61,836,399	\$ 47,179,420	+ 31
Bank debits (thousands) †	\$ 2,998,260	- 4	- 13			+ 5
Nonfarm employment (area)	64,000	+ 1	+ 3	61,667	59,008	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	7,080	- 1	- 1	7,212	6,742	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.1	- 9	+ 7	3.8	4.6	- 17

LUBBOCK (pop. 155,200r)

Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 39	- 6			**
Postal receipts*	\$ 346,305	+ 42	+ 6	\$ 3,222,381	\$ 3,082,848	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,743,731	+350	- 11	\$ 61,348,995	\$ 46,462,148	+ 32
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 336,802	+ 16	- 14	\$ 3,452,535	\$ 3,314,181	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 150,416	+ 8	- 1	\$ 141,162#	\$ 186,649#	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.9	+ 12	- 14	24.3#	24.0#	+ 1

Slaton (pop. 6,568)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,216	+198	+ 33	\$ 63,489	\$ 61,548	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,425	+ 75	...	\$ 455,579	\$ 520,974	- 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,418	+ 33	- 19	\$ 56,453	\$ 62,001	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,197	- 19	- 11	\$ 4,240#	\$ 3,871#	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	+ 34	- 27	13.2#	13.4#	- 1

LUFKIN (pop. 17,641)

Postal receipts*	\$ 47,457	**	+ 6	\$ 472,214	\$ 434,249	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 138,073	- 31	+ 7	\$ 3,828,121	\$ 3,695,074	+ 4
Nonfarm placements	102	- 42	+ 67	1,009	765	+ 32

McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA
(Hidalgo; pop. 182,008¹)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,189,896	+106	+ 90	\$ 12,085,320	\$ 11,725,843	+ 3
Nonfarm employment (area)	49,000	+ 3	+ 1	44,667	43,392	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,080	+ 7	+ 30	3,403	3,527	- 3
Percent unemployed (area)	5.8	- 5	- 12	6.3	7.6	- 17

Alamo (pop. 4,121)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 18,400	+721	...			...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,945	- 13	...			...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,402	+ 10	...			...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.4	- 21	...			...

Donna (pop. 7,522)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,253	+ 95	+ 15	\$ 61,996	\$ 57,748	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 27,750	+127	- 4	\$ 655,265	\$ 395,800	+ 66
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,131	- 2	+ 2	\$ 34,730	\$ 31,777	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,537	**	+ 13	\$ 4,263#	\$ 3,754#	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.3	- 1	- 9	8.2#	8.5#	- 4

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change	
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
Edinburg (pop. 18,706)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 21,708	+ 35	+ 6	\$ 203,810	\$ 185,819	+ 10	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 123,450	+132	+ 48	\$ 1,659,154	\$ 2,955,747	- 44	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,688	- 1	+ 3	\$ 213,046	\$ 196,462	+ 8	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,911	+ 4	+ 24	\$ 11,327#	\$ 10,304#	+ 10	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.1	- 7	- 11	19.0#	19.2#	- 1	
Nonfarm placements	296	+ 8	- 8	2,914	2,624	+ 11	
Elsa (pop. 3,847)							
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,865	+ 56	+ 36	\$ 31,133	\$ 627,726	- 95	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,725	+ 10	+ 7	\$ 32,433	\$ 38,626	- 16	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,573	- 12	- 2	\$ 1,636#	\$ 1,673#	- 2	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.4	+ 13	+ 5	19.7#	22.7#	- 13	
McALLEN (pop. 35,411r)							
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 16	**				+ 11
Automotive stores	+ 4†	- 5	- 12				+ 9
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 25†	+ 32	+ 21				+ 28
Postal receipts*	\$ 66,940	+ 36	+ 7	\$ 547,850	\$ 507,297	+ 8	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 165,135	+ 22	- 26	\$ 4,716,965	\$ 4,694,807	**	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 44,631	+ 29	+ 10	\$ 468,237	\$ 420,000	+ 11	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 27,465	+ 12	+ 7	\$ 26,392#	\$ 23,453#	+ 12	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.6	+ 14	+ 6	17.9#	18.0#	- 1	
Nonfarm placements	745	- 3	+109	8,181	5,670	+ 44	
Mercedes (pop. 10,943)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,966	+ 62	+ 6	\$ 85,917	\$ 83,560	+ 3	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 672,082	+810	...	\$ 1,020,437	\$ 238,489	+260	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,614	+ 11	+ 9	\$ 80,530	\$ 81,407	- 1	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,103	- 6	- 4	\$ 4,375#	\$ 4,324#	+ 1	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	+ 17	+ 11	18.4#	18.9#	- 3	
Mission (pop. 14,081)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,433	+ 45	- 5	\$ 134,512	\$ 130,448	+ 3	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 40,984	- 84	+ 69	\$ 775,705	\$ 610,026	+ 27	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,739	+ 15	+ 10	\$ 151,635	\$ 144,734	+ 5	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,895	+ 9	+ 1	\$ 9,293#	\$ 8,885#	+ 5	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.4	+ 11	+ 13	16.8#	16.4#	- 1	
Pharr (pop. 15,279r)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,315	+ 42	+ 2	\$ 115,470	\$ 101,049	+ 14	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 80,330	+119	- 33	\$ 2,419,875	\$ 661,386	+266	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,623	+ 11	+ 15	\$ 60,416	\$ 55,078	+ 10	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,707	+ 12	+ 13	\$ 5,003#	\$ 4,594#	+ 9	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	+ 10	+ 1	12.1#	12.1#	**	
San Juan (pop. 4,371)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,925	+109	- 2	\$ 42,842	\$ 33,900	+ 10	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,400	- 52	+ 23	\$ 110,714	\$ 149,575	- 26	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,699	- 4	+ 1	\$ 32,551	\$ 28,330	+ 15	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,621	+ 7	+ 1	\$ 2,452#	\$ 2,288#	+ 7	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.8	- 7	- 1	13.3#	12.5#	+ 6	
Weslaco (pop. 15,649)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,900	+ 60	+ 2	\$ 153,631	\$ 148,963	+ 3	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 49,200	...	- 61	\$ 891,073	\$ 1,224,655	- 27	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,147	+ 32	+ 22	\$ 116,239	\$ 109,281	+ 6	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,216	- 7	- 11	\$ 8,966#	\$ 8,393#	+ 7	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.7	+ 38	+ 30	12.9#	13.1#	- 2	

MISSION: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
McCAMEY (pop. 3,350r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,981	- 10	- 47	\$ 40,201	\$ 42,045	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0					
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,908	+ 5	- 7	\$ 22,680	\$ 22,580	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,683	- 6	+ 5	\$ 1,794#	\$ 1,648#	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	+ 8	- 11	12.7#	13.7#	- 7
McGREGOR: see WACO SMSA						
McKINNEY: see DALLAS SMSA						
MARSHALL (pop. 25,715r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 48,248	+ 41	+ 9	\$ 429,886	\$ 398,386	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 81,187	+ 64	- 85	\$ 2,544,729	\$ 2,432,419	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 24,142	+ 8	+ 16	\$ 254,913	\$ 285,811	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 27,416	+ 7	+ 13	\$ 25,056#	\$ 23,090#	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	+ 10	+ 3	10.2#	10.2#	**
Nonfarm placements	390	- 1	+ 22	4,336	3,066	+ 41
MERCEDES: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA						
MESQUITE: see DALLAS SMSA						
MEXIA (pop. 7,621r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,965	+ 40	+ 5	\$ 97,041	\$ 89,197	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 63,468	- 81	+ 408	\$ 494,511	\$ 274,002	+ 80
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,629	+ 2	+ 6	\$ 63,688	\$ 57,669	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,717	+ 3	+ 7	\$ 5,479#	\$ 5,122#	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	+ 2	**	11.7#	11.3#	+ 4
MIDLAND SMSA (Midland; pop. 68,230¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 495,600	+ 67	- 9	\$ 13,759,165	\$ 14,000,025	- 2
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 1,542,792	**	- 2			- 5
Nonfarm employment (area)	69,800	**	+ 2	58,517	56,717	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,110	+ 1	+ 8	4,959	4,428	+ 12
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	- 17	+ 12	3.4	3.8	- 11
MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)						
Postal receipts	\$ 195,783	+ 49	+ 2	\$ 1,511,420	\$ 1,389,719	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 495,600	+ 67	- 9	\$ 13,759,165	\$ 14,000,025	- 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 137,123	+ 14	- 3	\$ 1,536,269	\$ 1,626,683	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 123,833	+ 8	+ 4	\$ 113,738#	\$ 111,404#	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	+ 10	- 6	13.5#	14.6#	- 8
Nonfarm placements	453	- 30	- 29	9,075	8,351	+ 9
MIDLOTHIAN: see DALLAS SMSA						
MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,470	+ 48	+ 36	\$ 277,212	\$ 218,174	+ 27
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 36,800	- 75	- 85	\$ 3,119,173	\$ 2,660,935	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,646	- 7	+ 12	\$ 218,313	\$ 170,542	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,574	+ 7	+ 11	\$ 13,658#	\$ 12,140#	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	- 8	+ 6	15.7#	14.1#	+ 11
Nonfarm placements	148	- 6	+ 6	2,110	1,416	+ 49
MONAHANS (pop. 9,252r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,703	+108	- 2	\$ 154,979	\$ 149,564	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 130,200	+985	+ 52	\$ 906,555	\$ 1,373,719	- 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,971	- 9	- 7	\$ 122,156	\$ 121,316	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,037	+ 2	- 6	\$ 7,683#	\$ 7,578#	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	- 10	- 3	15.9#	16.1#	- 1

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Percent change			Percent change		
	Dec 1966	Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,223	+ 76	+ 20	\$ 153,690	\$ 143,711	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 43,150	- 14	- 47	\$ 1,623,191	\$ 1,924,279	- 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,502	+ 2	+ 1	\$ 141,963	\$ 136,088	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,494	+ 4	- 7	\$ 8,982#	\$ 8,733#	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.1	+ 2	+ 3	15.8#	15.6#	+ 1
NACOGDOCHES (pop. 15,450r)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,827	+ 27	+ 12	\$ 332,372	\$ 301,081	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 81,622	+ 28	- 94	\$ 10,456,449	\$ 3,854,658	+171
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 27,245	+ 2	+ 12	\$ 303,063	\$ 280,913	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 20,913	**	**	\$ 22,094#	\$ 20,024#	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.6	+ 5	+ 10	13.8#	14.1#	- 2
Nonfarm placements	90	- 36	- 15	1,419	1,305	+ 9
NEDERLAND: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA						
NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 44,565	+ 60	+ 16	\$ 296,109	\$ 277,491	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 37,624	- 65	- 58	\$ 2,790,614	\$ 2,331,924	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,223	+ 21	+ 7	\$ 185,923	\$ 168,116	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,664	- 1	- 2	\$ 15,114#	\$ 13,791#	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	+ 24	+ 9	12.3#	12.3#	**
NORTH RICHLAND HILLS: see FORT WORTH SMSA						
ODESSA SMSA (Ector; pop. 89,437 ¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 236,483	+ 3	- 52	\$ 11,191,228	\$ 13,384,702	- 16
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 1,251,564	+ 2	+ 6	.....	.....	+ 12
Nonfarm employment (area)	59,300	**	+ 2	\$ 58,517	\$ 56,717	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,110	+ 1	+ 8	4,959	4,423	+ 12
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	- 17	+ 12	3.4	3.8	- 11
ODESSA (pop. 86,937r)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 77	+ 2	.....	.....	+ 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 25†	+ 53	+ 8	.....	.....	+ 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 153,743	+ 58	+ 5	\$ 1,359,525	\$ 1,258,060	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 236,483	+ 3	- 52	\$ 11,191,228	\$ 13,384,702	- 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 109,722	+ 12	+ 4	\$ 1,241,199	\$ 1,112,501	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 65,691	+ 2	- 2	\$ 64,278#	\$ 61,405#	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	+ 12	+ 6	19.4#	18.2#	+ 7
Nonfarm placements	330	- 13	- 7	4,706	5,379	- 13
OLNEY (pop. 3,872)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,090	+456	- 86	\$ 576,300	\$ 361,150	+ 60
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,016	+ 4	- 13	\$ 63,598	\$ 57,913	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,989	- 2	- 6	\$ 5,252#	\$ 5,015#	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	+ 6	- 9	12.1#	11.5#	+ 5
ORANGE: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA						
PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 40,201	+111	+ 5	\$ 248,792	\$ 238,062	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 29,150	+ 10	- 75	\$ 1,321,327	\$ 2,332,923	- 53
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,169	- 2	- 26	\$ 163,960	\$ 162,096	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,273	+ 1	- 2	\$ 16,983#	\$ 16,024#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	- 1	- 26	9.7#	10.1#	- 4
PAMPA (pop. 24,664)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 33	+ 3	.....	.....	- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 47,407	+ 63	+ 6	\$ 407,320	\$ 390,169	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 59,273	- 47	- 51	\$ 1,406,428	\$ 1,566,168	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 32,239	+ 14	+ 3	\$ 347,970	\$ 325,889	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 20,241	- 4	- 3	\$ 19,895#	\$ 20,264#	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	+ 16	+ 6	17.6#	16.0#	+ 9
Nonfarm placements	117	- 23	- 23	1,736	1,780	- 2

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change	
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
PARIS (pop. 20,977)							
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 37	- 14				+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 41,075	+ 41	+ 3	\$ 375,154	\$ 360,678		+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 164,527	- 95	- 53	\$ 9,394,371	\$ 4,371,390		+115
Nonfarm placements	120	- 41	- 5	1,809	1,810		**
PASADENA: see HOUSTON SMSA							
PECOS (pop. 12,728)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,543	+ 44	+ 7	\$ 160,825	\$ 164,311		- 2
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,889	+ 7	- 16	\$ 199,251	\$ 206,779		- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,846	+ 3	- 9	\$ 10,598#	\$ 10,715#		- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	+ 1	- 9	18.8#	19.3#		- 3
Nonfarm placements	39	- 62	- 73	1,160	951		+ 22
PHARR: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA							
PILOT POINT: see DALLAS SMSA							
PLAINVIEW (pop. 23,703r)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 52,587	+ 66	- 6	\$ 423,672	\$ 405,293		+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 166,550	+103	- 61	\$ 4,233,040	\$ 8,159,500		- 48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 46,812	- 12	- 19	\$ 579,572	\$ 562,906		+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 30,664	- 5	- 16	\$ 31,447#	\$ 30,785#		+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	- 9	- 14	18.2#	18.4#		- 1
Nonfarm placements	167	- 28	- 18	2,980	3,604		- 17
PLANO: See DALLAS SMSA							
PLEASANTON (pop. 5,053r)							
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 14,000	- 28	- 89	\$ 312,590	\$ 909,210		- 66
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,041	+ 4	+ 8	\$ 47,508	\$ 40,198		+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,096	**	- 1	\$ 3,961#	\$ 3,700#		+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	+ 2	+ 5	12.0#	10.9#		+ 10
PORT ARTHUR: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA							
PORT ISABEL: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA							
PORT NECHES: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA							
QUANAH (pop. 4,564)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,310	+ 66	+ 2	\$ 68,925	\$ 67,294		+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 30,200	+ 25	+907	\$ 983,653	\$ 84,005		...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,532	+ 8	- 13	\$ 66,322	\$ 59,462		+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,890	+ 6	+ 4	\$ 5,407#	\$ 5,199#		+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	+ 4	- 19	12.3#	11.4#		+ 8
RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,119	+ 84	+ 2	\$ 97,306	\$ 95,761		+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,500	+533	- 90	\$ 146,150	\$ 973,640		- 85
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,842	- 13	- 3	\$ 97,539	\$ 97,293		**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,714	+ 9	+ 20	\$ 8,236#	\$ 8,486#		- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	- 14	- 12	11.9#	11.3#		+ 5
Nonfarm placements	52	+ 49	+ 2	530	506		+ 5
RICHARDSON: see DALLAS SMSA							

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965

RICHMOND: see HOUSTON SMSA

ROBSTOWN: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,674	+ 74	+ 2	\$ 76,220	\$ 71,860	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 9,628	+109	- 55	\$ 381,677	\$ 384,487	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,259	+ 4	**	\$ 60,175	\$ 58,084	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,226	+ 3	+ 3	\$ 7,266#	\$ 6,902#	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.9	+ 5	- 2	8.3#	8.5#	- 2

ROSENBERG: see HOUSTON SMSA

SAN ANGELO SMSA
(Tom Green; pop. 74,127¹)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 216,825	- 84	- 14	\$ 9,869,538	\$ 8,934,740	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands) †	\$ 982,700	- 3	- 1	.....	.....	+ 9
Nonfarm employment (area)	22,500	**	+ 4	22,071	20,808	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,590	- 3	+ 13	3,603	3,087	+ 17
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	- 11	- 11	3.4	4.7	- 28

SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)

Postal receipts*	\$ 162,295	+ 51	+ 15	\$ 1,448,023	\$ 1,282,440	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 216,825	- 84	- 14	\$ 9,869,538	\$ 8,934,740	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 78,504	+ 2	- 4	\$ 903,860	\$ 881,660	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 59,202	+ 6	+ 3	\$ 55,608#	\$ 53,261#	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 1	- 5	16.3#	15.7#	+ 4

SAN ANTONIO SMSA
(Bexar and Guadalupe; pop. 838,572¹)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 7,113,354	+ 90	+ 23	\$ 94,254,899	\$ 78,460,018	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands) †	\$ 11,669,148	**	+ 1	.....	.....	+ 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	247,800	+ 1	+ 4	241,675	232,717	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	27,625	- 1	- 2	27,858	27,950	**
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	- 21	- 23	4.3	5.8	- 26

SAN ANTONIO (pop. 655,006r)

Retail sales	+ 23	+ 19	+ 7	.....	.....	+ 5
Apparel stores	+ 57	+ 46	+ 5	.....	.....	+ 7
Automotive stores	+ 7	+ 16	+ 12	.....	.....	+ 1
Eating and drinking places	+ 7	+ 4	+ 3	.....	.....	+ 9
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 34	+ 55	- 2	.....	.....	+ 8
Gasoline and service stations	+ 6	+ 12	- 2	.....	.....	- 3
General merchandise stores	+ 44	+ 17	+ 3	.....	.....	+ 9
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 6	- 9	+ 20	.....	.....	+ 22
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,419,635	+ 33	**	\$ 12,786,210	\$ 12,283,117	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,691,818	+ 96	+ 27	\$ 85,693,488	\$ 72,242,230	+ 19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 987,755	+ 19	- 1	\$ 11,337,086	\$ 10,371,172	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 487,813	+ 2	+ 2	\$ 475,819#	\$ 454,618#	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.6	+ 9	- 4	23.9#	22.8#	+ 5

Schertz (pop. 2,281)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,350	+123	- 1	\$ 31,339	\$ 30,267	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 645	+ 7	- 7	\$ 7,568	\$ 7,626	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,067	- 3	- 10	\$ 1,086#	\$ 1,143#	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.1	+ 8	**	6.9#	6.7#	+ 3

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change	
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965	
Seguin (pop. 14,299)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,746	+ 51	+ 1	\$ 209,998	\$ 190,093	+ 10	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 79,070	+ 4	+ 58	\$ 1,740,005	\$ 1,714,841	+ 1	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,652	**	- 10	\$ 199,516	\$ 187,283	+ 7	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,672	- 1	- 4	\$ 15,369#	\$ 15,704#	+ 1	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	+ 2	- 6	12.6#	11.9#	+ 6	

SAN BENITO: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

SAN JUAN: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 23,994	+ 51	+ 8	\$ 228,383	\$ 195,628	+ 17	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 333,950	+172	+ 16	\$ 7,033,148	\$ 5,712,880	+ 23	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,869	+ 3	+ 4	\$ 161,075	\$ 137,589	+ 17	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,719	- 1	+ 12	\$ 15,377#	\$ 13,248#	+ 16	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	+ 2	- 5	10.6#	10.4#	+ 2	

SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,898	+ 61	- 1	\$ 48,475	\$ 48,930	- 1	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 17,875	...	...	\$ 174,264	\$ 95,904	+ 82
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,900	- 1	- 4	\$ 66,274	\$ 68,788	+ 13	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,480	+ 2	+ 1	\$ 5,182#	\$ 4,600#	+ 13	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	- 1	- 6	12.8#	12.3#	**	

SCHERTZ: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA

SEAGOVILLE: see DALLAS SMSA

SEGUIN: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA

SHERMAN (pop. 30,660r)							
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 31	+ 9	.....	.....	+ 10
Automotive stores	+ 4†	- 3	+ 11	.....	.....	+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 60,645	+ 38	- 8	\$ 550,728	\$ 533,960	+ 3	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 244,111	- 59	- 68	\$ 7,450,915	\$ 6,177,261	+ 21	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 38,517	- 4	- 8	\$ 464,991	\$ 435,221	+ 7	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 27,357	+ 11	+ 3	\$ 24,536#	\$ 22,392#	+ 7	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	- 10	- 8	19.0#	19.1#	- 1	
Nonfarm placements	137	- 29	- 3	2,186	2,031	+ 8	

SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)							
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,600	- 57	- 50	\$ 667,186	.....	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,924	+ 15	+ 6	\$ 62,049	\$ 56,744	+ 9	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,758	+ 8	+ 19	\$ 6,119#	\$ 5,823#	+ 9	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	+ 10	- 3	10.2#	10.1#	+ 1	

SINTON: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

SLATON: see LUBBOCK SMSA

SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)							
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,067	+ 74	+ 9	\$ 33,310	\$ 31,157	+ 23	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 50,697	\$ 31,667	+ 60
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,588	+ 9	+ 2	\$ 19,089	\$ 15,847	+ 20	
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,602	**	+ 8	\$ 2,473#	\$ 2,398#	+ 3	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.3	+ 9	- 5	7.8#	6.6#	+ 18	

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Dec 1966	Percent change		Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Percent change
		Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965			Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
SNYDER (pop. 13,850)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 34,825	+700	- 64	\$ 1,299,627	\$ 960,415	+ 35
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 17,196	+ 83	- 2	\$ 165,830	\$ 162,846	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 19,674	- 1	- 2	\$ 18,442#	\$ 18,837#	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.4	+ 33	**	9.0#	8.7#	+ 3
SOUTH HOUSTON: see HOUSTON SMSA						
SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 24,820	+ 20	- 2	\$ 259,598	\$ 241,097	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 347,150	+ 39	- 22	\$ 3,570,807	\$ 2,492,882	+ 43
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 21,544	+ 17	+ 34	\$ 214,236	\$ 178,701	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 17,389	+ 5	+ 14	\$ 15,275#	\$ 13,755#	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.2	+ 13	+ 18	14.1#	13.0#	+ 8
STEPHENVILLE (pop. 7,359)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 28,093	+ 93	+ 24	\$ 160,840	\$ 153,352	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 36,950	+ 72	- 24	\$ 2,819,725	\$ 1,941,225	+ 45
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 9,826	- 5	+ 3	\$ 118,548	\$ 101,371	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 10,577	+ 1	+ 5	\$ 10,048#	\$ 9,312#	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.2	- 6	- 8	11.8#	10.9#	+ 8
STRATFORD (pop. 1,380)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 3,757	+ 74	- 3	\$ 33,293	\$ 31,852	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 0	...	...	\$ 333,772	\$ 507,200	- 34
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 3,481	- 16	- 5	\$ 99,278	\$ 84,289	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 5,893	+ 10	- 6	\$ 5,652#	\$ 5,444#	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.0	- 16	+ 3	17.5#	15.6#	+ 12
SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 27,131	+ 97	+ 10	\$ 223,801	\$ 208,410	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 7,250	- 98	- 89	\$ 914,865	\$ 679,645	+ 35
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 16,223	+ 15	- 1	\$ 166,204	\$ 149,085	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 10,782	+ 6	- 4	\$ 10,096#	\$ 9,750#	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.6	+ 6	**	16.4#	15.3#	+ 7
Nonfarm placements.....	132	- 4	+ 21	1,819	2,168	- 16
TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 15,436	+ 36	- 6	\$ 152,251	\$ 133,220	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 102,875	+ 54	+521	\$ 999,706	\$ 1,333,240	- 25
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 11,321	+ 4	+ 18	\$ 132,899	\$ 122,597	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 18,416	- 2	+ 7	\$ 16,934#	\$ 16,078#	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.3	+ 7	+ 12	7.8#	7.6#	+ 3
Nonfarm placements.....	15	- 32	- 65	381	424	- 10
TEMPLE (pop. 34,730r)						
Retail sales.....	+ 25†	+ 39	+ 2	.....	.....	- 1
Apparel stores.....	+ 77†	+125	+ 3	.....	.....	- 3
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	+ 25†	+ 26	- 19	.....	.....	- 2
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 73,705	+ 18	+ 1	\$ 706,823	\$ 673,677	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 66,865	- 6	- 39	\$ 3,769,967	\$ 5,363,454	- 30
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 37,681	**	+ 3	\$ 448,920	\$ 438,968	+ 2
Nonfarm placements.....	164	- 13	+ 4	2,714	2,694	+ 1
TERRELL (pop. 13,803)						
Postal receipts*.....	\$ 18,393	+ 60	- 8	\$ 145,555	\$ 147,311	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 32,480	- 63	- 26	\$ 1,252,365	\$ 1,367,920	- 8
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 12,372	+ 1	+ 3	\$ 141,111	\$ 126,023	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.....	\$ 10,795	+ 3	+ 2	\$ 10,028#	\$ 9,333#	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.9	- 2	+ 1	14.1#	13.5#	+ 4
TEXARKANA SMSA						
(Bowie, excluding Miller, Ark.; pop. 67,206 ¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	\$ 685,170	+295	+271	\$ 6,924,934	\$ 4,249,434	+ 63
Bank debits (thousands).....	\$ 1,145,472	+ 4	+ 12	.....	.....	+ 7
Nonfarm employment (area).....	37,900	+ 1	+ 11	85,254	32,675	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area).....	9,850	+ 1	+ 36	5,396	6,766	+ 24
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.1	+ 3	- 33	3.8	6.2	- 39

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Percent change				Percent change	
	Dec 1966	Dec 1966	Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966
		from Nov 1966	from Dec 1965		from Jan-Dec 1965	
TEXARKANA (pop. 50,006r)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 5	+ 2			+ 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 102,653	+ 32	- 8	\$ 1,040,493	\$ 987,629	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 684,670	+297	+294	\$ 6,446,226	\$ 3,830,889	+ 68
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 90,123	+ 2	+ 9	\$ 980,842	\$ 846,193	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,722	+ 3	+ 9	\$ 23,852#	\$ 21,552#	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.4	- 2	- 2	21.6#	20.4#	+ 6
TEXAS CITY: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA						
TOMBALL: see HOUSTON SMSA						
TYLER SMSA (Smith; pop. 99,142 ¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 188,980	- 46	- 60	\$ 8,295,116	\$ 10,449,506	- 21
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 1,638,888	+ 6	+ 2			+ 6
Nonfarm employment (area)	34,550	+ 2	+ 4	33,876	32,854	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	9,600	+ 1	+ 11	9,314	8,459	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	- 9	- 6	3.3	4.3	- 23
TYLER (pop. 51,230)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 27	+ 4			+ 1
Apparel stores	+ 77†	+ 80	+ 3			+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 179,646	+ 42	- 4	\$ 1,467,557	\$ 1,396,621	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 185,930	- 39	- 56	\$ 7,887,266	\$ 10,051,356	- 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 131,113	+ 7	- 1	\$ 1,512,353	\$ 1,441,245	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 82,968	+ 7	+ 7	\$ 77,045#	\$ 74,443#	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.6	+ 8	- 7	19.7#	19.4#	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	457	- 25	- 14	8,650	7,514	+ 15
UVALDE (pop. 10,293)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,777	+ 55	+ 10	\$ 159,315	\$ 146,959	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 56,194	+ 49	- 39	\$ 1,153,527	\$ 1,772,768	- 35
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,765	+ 10	+ 3	\$ 182,258	\$ 160,341	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,680	- 5	+ 3	\$ 9,709#	\$ 9,351#	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	+ 14	+ 4	18.3#	17.2#	+ 9
VERNON (pop. 12,141)						
Postal receipts*	\$ 21,860	+ 60	- 21	\$ 177,022	\$ 181,856	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,425	- 98	- 98	\$ 633,010	\$ 1,115,853	- 43
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,916	+ 8	- 2	\$ 211,763	\$ 194,309	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 22,349	+ 7	+ 2	\$ 20,578#	\$ 19,935#	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	+ 7	- 4	10.3#	9.8#	+ 5
Nonfarm placements	46	- 41	- 19	986	1,005	- 2
VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 15	+ 9			+ 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 72,225	+ 49	+ 6	\$ 666,706	\$ 624,232	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 322,150	+154	- 22	\$ 6,706,458	\$ 3,878,304	- 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 80,766	+ 1	**	\$ 965,338	\$ 920,012	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 101,234	+ 11	+ 2	\$ 93,203#	\$ 91,205#	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	- 4	**	10.4#	10.1#	+ 3
Nonfarm placements	393	- 28	- 19	6,430	7,513	- 14
WACO SMSA (McLennan; pop. 155,413 ¹)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 548,039	- 34	- 87	\$ 15,542,629	\$ 23,638,569	- 34
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 1,996,548	- 5	- 1			+ 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	56,100	+ 1	+ 3	54,567	53,242	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	12,600	**	+ 11	11,993	11,120	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	- 18	- 13	4.4	4.8	- 8
McGregor (pop. 4,642)						
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,968	...	- 56	\$ 358,049	\$ 135,175	+165
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,599	+ 12	- 19	\$ 61,859	\$ 69,710	- 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,661	+ 1	+ 12	\$ 7,035#	\$ 6,543#	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.3	+ 9	- 26	8.8#	10.7#	- 18

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

City and item	Percent change			Percent change		
	Dec 1966	Dec 1966 from Nov 1966	Dec 1966 from Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966	Jan-Dec 1965	Jan-Dec 1966 from Jan-Dec 1965
WACO (pop. 103,462)						
Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 48	+ 9			- 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 25†	+ 27	+ 24			+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 304,951	+ 34	- 1	\$ 2,848,871	\$ 2,763,608	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 530,696	- 84	- 87	\$ 14,319,736	\$ 22,184,919	- 35
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 160,723	+ 6	- 1	\$ 1,889,768	\$ 1,717,979	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 95,244	**	+ 1	\$ 90,790#	\$ 89,351#	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	+ 5	- 8	20.8#	19.8#	+ 8

WAXAHACHIE: see DALLAS SMSA

WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)

Postal receipts*	\$ 24,194	+ 84	+ 18	\$ 184,877	\$ 166,861	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 31,575	+ 59	- 70	\$ 1,706,355	\$ 1,932,228	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 15,725	**	+ 1	\$ 15,192#	\$ 14,588#	+ 4

WESLACO: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

WHITE SETTLEMENT: see FORT WORTH SMSA

WICHITA FALLS SMSA
(Archer and Wichita; pop. 128,508¹)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 323,602	- 67	- 42	\$ 15,692,717	\$ 11,785,438	+ 33
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 2,023,944	+ 9	- 4			+ 6
Nonfarm employment (area)	49,900	**	+ 4	48,971	46,758	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,390	+ 2	+ 8	4,259	4,183	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.7	**	**	3.0	3.9	- 23

Iowa Park (pop. 5,152^r)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,000	+ 38	- 24	\$ 669,565	\$ 800,870	+123
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,494	+ 11	- 14	\$ 41,069	\$ 43,296	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 3,827	+ 2	- 12	\$ 3,985#	\$ 4,268#	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	+ 9	- 3	10.3#	10.1#	+ 2

WICHITA FALLS (pop. 101,724)

Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 29	- 2			+ 1
Automotive stores	+ 4†	- 3	- 14			- 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 219,642	+ 66	+ 3	\$ 1,705,161	\$ 1,618,213	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 303,602	- 68	- 43	\$ 14,558,402	\$ 11,091,676	+ 31
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 156,371	+ 12	- 7	\$ 1,847,355	\$ 1,738,667	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 103,557	+ 9	- 10	\$ 97,847#	\$ 100,836#	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.9	+ 7	+ 1	18.8#	17.2#	+ 9

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY
(Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo; pop. 340,415¹)

Retail sales	+ 25†	+ 16	+ 1			+ 9
Apparel stores	+ 77†	+ 76	+ 14			+ 18
Automotive stores	+ 4†	+ 2	- 6			+ 9
Drug stores	+ 41†	+ 34	+ 4			+ 7
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 4	+ 1			+ 2
Food stores	+ 15†	+ 14	- 4			+ 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 25†	+ 25	+ 21			+ 13
Gasoline and service stations	+ 9†	+ 13	+ 6			- 1
General merchandise stores	+ 94†	+ 79	+ 6			+ 12
Postal receipts*		+ 58	+ 7			+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts		+ 68	+ 38			- 9
Bank debits (thousands)		+ 6	+ 3			+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡		+ 13	+ 12			+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	+ 2	- 5	17.9	18.0	- 1

For an explanation of symbols, please see p. 46.

BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

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

	Dec 1966	Nov 1966	Dec 1965	Year-to-date average	
				1966	1965
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY					
Texas business activity, index	172.9	176.1	167.7	174.1	160.3
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in SW District, index	81.7	87.2	79.2	82.1	78.6
Wholesale prices in U. S., unadjusted index	105.9	105.9	104.1	105.9	102.5
Consumers' prices in U. S., unadjusted index	114.7	114.6	111.0	113.1	109.9
Income payments to individuals in U. S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate)	\$ 601.5*	\$ 598.5*	\$ 558.2r	\$ 580.4	\$ 534.5
Business failures (number)	32	39	58	46	59
Business failures (liabilities, thousands)	\$ 3,546	\$ 2,510	\$ 7,144	\$ 6,228	\$ 6,090
Newspaper lineage, index	121.4	117.8	117.8	118.5	114.8
Ordinary life insurance sales, index	192.8	209.2	176.7	183.3	168.3
TRADE					
Total retail sales (millions)	\$ 1,683.0*	\$ 1,353.0*	\$ 1,573.0r	\$ 16,441.0#	\$ 15,396.0#
Durable-goods sales (millions)	\$ 508.0*	\$ 495.0*	\$ 501.0r	\$ 5,850.0#	\$ 5,709.0#
Nondurable-goods sales (millions)	\$ 1,175.0*	\$ 858.0*	\$ 1,072.0r	\$ 10,591.0#	\$ 9,687.0#
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores, index	59.0*	63.7*	59.5r	64.8	65.4
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores, index	38.3*	33.7*	38.0r	30.3	30.5
PRODUCTION					
Total electric power use, index	195.5*	197.6*	178.3r	190.6	174.3
Industrial electric power use, index	183.0*	186.3*	167.1r	174.1	157.8
Crude oil production, index	104.0*	103.8*	98.9r	103.0	96.2
Average daily production per oil well (bbl.)	14.5	14.2	13.8	14.2	13.2
Crude oil runs to stills, index	126.3	119.6	118.8	120.2	115.7
Industrial production in U. S., index	158.7*	158.6*	149.0r	156.0	143.4
Texas industrial production—total, index	150.5*	149.3*	138.2r	145.5	134.3
Texas industrial production—manufactures, index	167.9*	166.6*	156.6r	161.5	148.1
Texas industrial production—durable manufactures, index	183.7*	180.9*	165.4r	174.8	156.6
Texas industrial production—nondurable manufactures, index	157.4*	157.1*	149.0r	152.7	142.3
Texas industrial production—mining, index	117.9*	117.1*	106.4r	114.8	107.7
Building construction authorized, index	105.3	140.4	167.5	133.5	135.7
New residential building authorized, index	68.4	71.1	125.2	92.7	110.0
New nonresidential building authorized, index	150.6	253.1	249.7	195.1	171.6
AGRICULTURE					
Prices received by farmers, unadjusted index, 1910-14=100	240	241	256	261	250
Prices paid by farmers in U. S., unadjusted index, 1910-14=100	337	337	324	334	321
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U. S. prices paid by farmers	71	72	79	78	78
FINANCE					
Bank debits, index	183.1	186.5	174.6	184.3	164.3
Bank debits, U. S., index	221.9	212.2	192.3	206.9	178.7
Reporting member banks, Dallas Federal Reserve District:					
Loans (millions)	\$ 4,931	\$ 4,855	\$ 4,762	\$ 4,819	\$ 4,566
Loans and investments (millions)	\$ 7,156	\$ 7,111	\$ 6,980	\$ 7,016	\$ 6,684
Adjusted demand deposits (millions)	\$ 3,152	\$ 3,010	\$ 2,928	\$ 2,899	\$ 2,844
Revenue receipts of the State Comptroller (thousands)	\$ 147,786	\$ 182,495	\$ 127,528	\$ 169,815	\$ 158,212
Federal internal revenue collections (thousands)	\$ 303,301	\$ 537,318	\$ 271,486	\$ 2,049,303	\$ 1,837,927
Securities registrations: Original applications:					
Mutual investment companies (thousands)	\$ 2,985	\$ 27,675	\$ 17,500	\$ 41,520	\$ 48,389
All other corporate securities:					
Texas companies (thousands)	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,915	\$ 1,902	\$ 10,907	\$ 8,367
Other companies (thousands)	\$ 2,280	\$ 6,327	\$ 5,216	\$ 15,437	\$ 31,055
Securities registrations: Renewals:					
Mutual investment companies (thousands)	\$ 3,502	\$ 29,898	\$ 9,711	\$ 56,571	\$ 45,204
Other corporate securities (thousands)	\$ 61	\$ 0	\$ 797	\$ 2,053	\$ 2,853
LABOR					
Manufacturing employment in Texas, index†	128.2*	127.5*	121.3r	125.1	118.0
Total nonagricultural employment in Texas, index†	124.5*	124.6*	119.4r	122.7	117.7
Average weekly hours—manufacturing, index†	101.1*	101.3*	102.1r	101.9	101.7
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing, index†	127.5*	127.3*	123.8r	125.4	120.2
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands)†	3,136.2*	3,097.4*	3,008.1r	3,029.2	2,912.9
Total manufacturing employment (thousands)†					
Durable-goods employment (thousands)†	618.3*	617.5*	584.9r	606.2	571.1
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands)†	325.4*	324.2*	301.7r	316.8	292.6
Total manufacturing employment (thousands)†	292.9*	293.3*	283.2r	289.4	278.9
Total nonagricultural labor force in selected labor market areas					
(thousands)	2,980.9	2,974.3	2,879.3	2,920.3	2,838.9
Employment in selected labor market areas (thousands)	2,828.9	2,798.8	2,707.2	2,740.5	2,629.8
Manufacturing employment in selected labor market areas					
(thousands)	529.7	529.7	494.5	517.3	482.8
Total unemployment in selected labor market areas (thousands)	77.4	91.8	92.3	95.3	120.1
Percent of labor force unemployed in selected labor market areas	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.2

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