

TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

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

NEW INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY FOR TWENTY TEXAS CITIES *by* Francis B. May / APRIL
RETAIL SALES IN TEXAS *by* Robert M. Lockwood / SALT PRODUCTION IN TEXAS *by* Rick P. Fisher

VOL. XXXVII, NO. 6

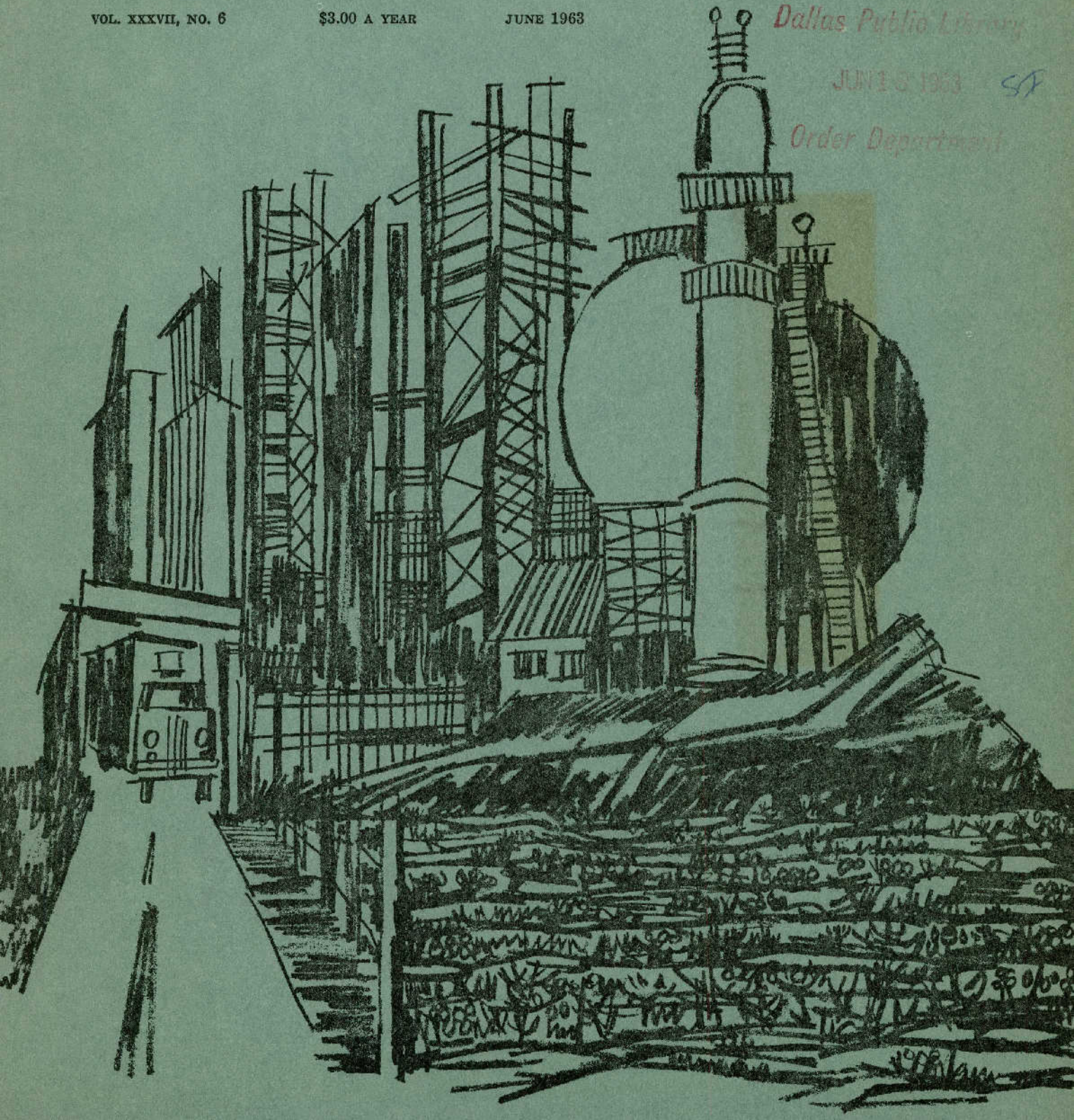
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TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW VOL. XXXVII, NO. 6 JUNE 1963

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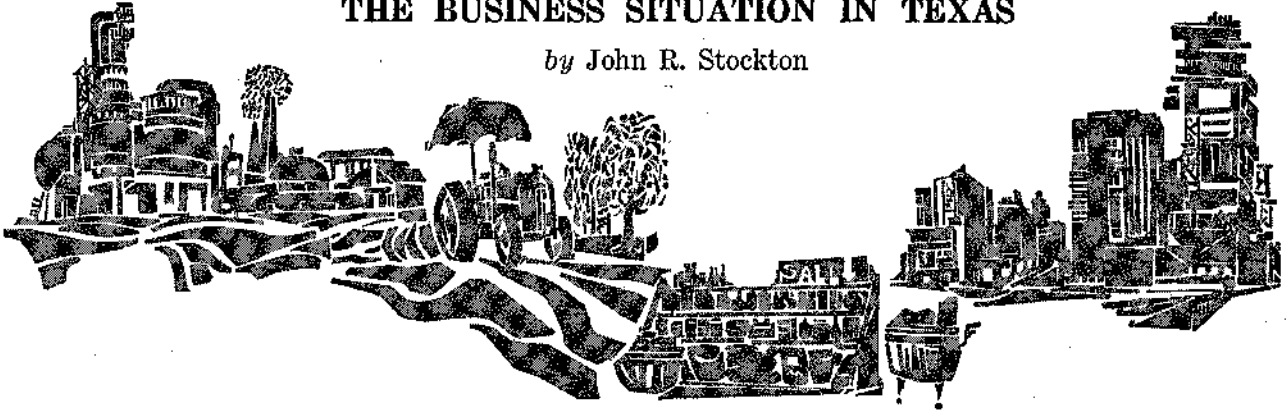
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Published monthly by the Bureau of Business Research, College of Business Administration, The University of Texas, Austin 12. Second-class postage paid at Austin, Texas. Content of this publication is not copyrighted and may be reproduced freely. Acknowledgment of source will be appreciated. Subscription, \$8.00 a year; individual copies, 25 cents.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

by John R. Stockton



BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS DURING APRIL SHOWED IN general a substantial improvement over March. The index of business activity compiled by the Bureau of Business Research from bank debits in twenty cities reported to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas rose 18% after adjustment for seasonal variation. This sharp increase carried the index to a new high, after having declined for the two previous months. The previous record of 138.3 set in January was beaten when the March level reached 139.2. The month-to-month fluctuations of this index are somewhat erratic, and it was not unexpected that the high point of January was followed by a decline in the two following months. A more significant measure of the present level of business is the average of 133.5 for the first four months of 1963, which is 4.5% higher than the average for the last quarter of 1962.

The improvement in the level of Texas business tends to parallel the rising trend of business for the country as a whole. Personal income in the United States set a new record in April, due to expanded employment. Gross National Product for the first quarter of 1963 was 1.5% higher than the last quarter of 1962. The index of in-

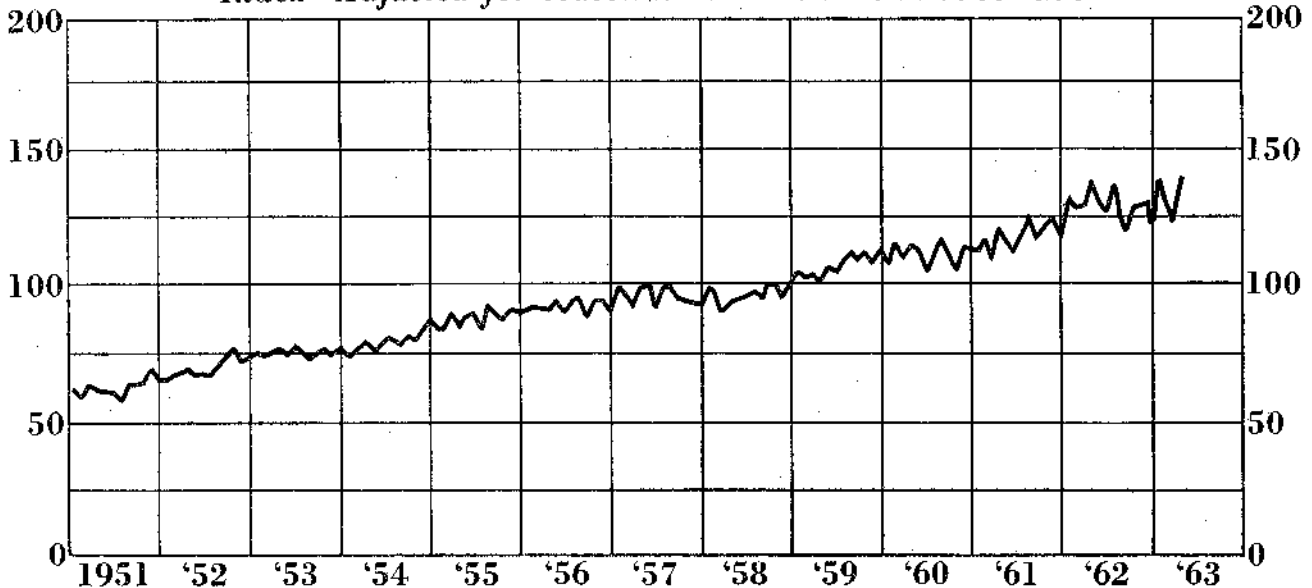
dustrial production compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in April rose to a record high of 122.4% of the 1957-59 base period. This was the third successive monthly rise in the index. There is a general feeling of optimism among business analysts with regard to the national business picture, and the barometers for Texas business generally indicate a somewhat improved prospect for the state's economy.

Consumer spending in Texas during April was 2% below March after allowance for seasonal variation. Nondurable goods stores registered an increase of 1%, but automobiles sales failed to maintain the high level of the earlier months and were chiefly responsible for the small decline in total retail sales. However, total sales for the first four months of 1963 were 3% ahead of the same period in 1962, and sales for April 1963 were 6% higher than for April 1962.

In spite of the slight slowing down in Texas automobile sales in April, the month was 14% higher than April 1962, and the first four months of 1963 were 6% ahead of the same period last year. The sales of automobile dealers in Texas have been an important contribu-

TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



tor to the improving overall business picture. Other consumer durable goods have been equally as strong a support to consumer spending as automobiles, with the result that sales of all durable goods stores are running 6% higher than last year.

Industrial activity continued strong during April, with industrial electric power consumption 9% higher than March and 12% above a year ago. Crude petroleum production rose 1% over March, and refining, as measured by crude runs to stills, increased by the same percentage. The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production in Texas, compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, rose from 113 in March to 115 in April. Manufacturing employment increased .5% in April, and average weekly hours worked increased .1 hours.

The rate at which industry is expanding is one of the most important factors in the Texas business picture, and the prospects for a healthy increase in this segment of the economy during 1963 looks favorable. No statistical data are available for capital spending plans in Texas, but national figures compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Commerce

SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS
(1957-59=100)

Index	Percent change				
	April 1963	March 1963	April 1962	Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962
Texas business activity	139.2	123.7	123.2	+ 13	+ 9
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. district	79.3	77.5	78.4	+ 2	+ 1
Crude petroleum production	92.8*	91.8r	90.9r	+ 1	+ 2
Crude oil runs to stills	110.1	108.5	107.7	+ 1	+ 2
Total electric power consumption	147.7*	134.6	130.0	+ 10	+ 14
Industrial power consumption	137.6*	125.7	123.1	+ 9	+ 12
Bank debits	133.0	123.6	123.7	+ 12	+ 8
Ordinary life insurance sales	129.6	118.0	103.3	+ 10	+ 25
Total retail sales	113.2*	115.5r	106.8r	- 2	+ 6
Durable-goods sales	119.0*	126.9r	105.8r	- 6	+ 13
Nondurable-goods sales	110.2*	109.6r	107.0r	+ 1	+ 3
Urban building permits issued	123.9	137.1	113.7	- 10	+ 9
Residential	116.7	122.7	120.1	- 5	- 3
Nonresidential	132.1	152.4	99.9	- 13	+ 32
Total industrial production	115	113	112	+ 2	+ 3
Average weekly earnings—					
manufacturing	112.8*	111.1	112.7	+ 2	**
Average weekly hours—					
manufacturing	101.3*	100.7	102.0	+ 1	- 1

Adjusted for seasonal variation.

*Preliminary.

rRevised.

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

indicate that business firms expect to spend an all-time high of \$39.1 billion during 1963. The rate of spending for the first quarter was expected to be about the same as the last quarter of 1962, but increases were expected for the subsequent quarters of 1963. Capital expenditures made in Texas have in the past been closely related to the national totals, so it is reasonable to conclude that industrial expansion will become an increasingly important element in the Texas business picture. Consumer and government spending have been the most important supports to Texas business during the past six months, and they will probably continue at close to their present levels. The increased spending on capital goods should

be a significant factor in pushing the level of business higher during the remainder of this year.

The value of construction authorized in Texas declined 10% in April after adjustment for seasonal variation. Nonresidential construction declined 13%, while residential declined only 5%. This was the second consecutive month that total construction declined, but the first four months of 1963 were 7.0% above the first four months of last year. Residential building has not made as great an advance over the first four months of last year as nonresidential, the percentages of increase being 2.5 and 10.3, respectively. The National Association of Home Builders estimates that housing starts this year for the nation as a whole will about equal last year; for the first one-third of the year housing authorized has been running a little ahead of last year in Texas. The outlook for nonresidential construction in Texas continues bright for the remainder of the year.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY INDEX
(1957-59=100)

City	April 1963	March 1963	April 1962	Percent change	
				April 1963 from March 1963	April 1963 from April 1962
Abilene	127.6	103.8	125.9	+ 17	+ 1
Amarillo	132.4	114.7	124.2	+ 15	+ 7
Austin	146.2	142.1	131.8	+ 3	+ 11
Beaumont	127.9	114.3	116.2	+ 11	+ 10
Corpus Christi	112.4	106.0	101.8	+ 6	+ 10
Corsicana	114.6	111.1	105.0	+ 3	+ 9
Dallas	159.4	125.5	124.7	+ 27	+ 23
El Paso	121.7	111.4	115.0	+ 9	+ 6
Ft. Worth	116.4	106.2	115.9	+ 10	**
Galveston	111.6	97.1	116.3	+ 15	- 4
Houston	140.8	126.7	124.9	+ 11	+ 13
Laredo	136.0	129.7	123.5	+ 5	+ 10
Lubbock	139.3	140.7	127.4	- 1	+ 9
Port Arthur	97.1	94.3	90.3	+ 3	+ 7
San Angelo	103.9	100.6	107.8	+ 3	+ 1
San Antonio	142.4	125.7	122.9	+ 13	+ 16
Texarkana	163.4	136.2	124.5	+ 20	+ 31
Tyler	127.7	117.8	116.5	+ 8	+ 10
Waco	126.7	122.0	116.6	+ 4	+ 9
Wichita Falls	118.0	106.9	115.1	+ 10	+ 3

Adjusted for seasonal variation.

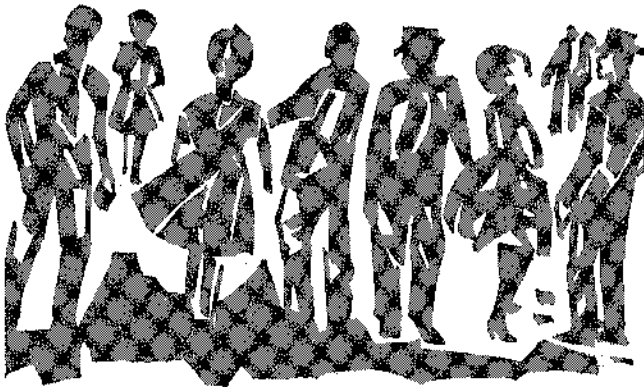
**Change is less than one-half of 1%.

Although the barometers of Texas business appear to be keeping pace with the measures of business for the country as a whole, one comprehensive measure of economic activity indicates that Texas showed less advance during 1962 than was shown by the other states. The data on per capita personal income from each state, compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, give comparable data for the economy of each state. In 1962 per capita personal income in Texas increased 2.9% over 1961, but for the United States as a whole 1962 per capita personal income was 4.1% higher than in 1961. Texas per capita income was 86.1% of the per capita personal income for the United States, the lowest this ratio has been since 1948. This ratio increased substantially between 1935, when it was 67.4%, and 1949, when it was 92.8%, but since that date, it has fluctuated at a lower level, and the trend has been slightly downward. This is disturbing evidence that the growth of the economy of Texas is falling behind the growth rate of the nation.

NEW INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

FOR TWENTY TEXAS CITIES

by Francis B. May



FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS THE BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH has published an index of business activity based upon bank debits in twenty cities selected from among the largest communities in the state. The index is adjusted for seasonal variations and price fluctuations. Removal of seasonal fluctuations makes it easier to follow the course of the business cycle. Adjustment for price variation removes the effects of inflation, showing fluctuations in sales of goods and services in constant dollar values. Removal of price effects gives a more accurate measurement of changes in the volume of real goods and services. The adjusted index is a valuable indicator of monthly variations in the level of business activity in the state.

Beginning in March of this year the Bureau has computed an index similar to the state index for each of the twenty cities included in that index. These indexes have been needed for a long while in order to make some comparisons of rates of growth in different areas of the state. Until the Bureau secured ready access to an electronic digital computer, computation of the indexes was too slow and costly to be attempted on a tight monthly schedule of publication.

The twenty cities and their populations are shown in Table 1 below.

The combined population of these cities amounted to 36.81% of total population in the state in 1950. It was 44.10% of total Texas population in 1960, a substantial increase. The growing proportion of the state's population

residing in these twenty cities is an indication of their increasing importance.

Intercity comparisons indicate that, while their combined population increased 48.84% between 1950 and 1960, some of the cities grew faster than this rate. Notable among these was El Paso with a 112.05% increase which put it in first place in intercensal growth rate. Next was Abilene, which grew 98.31% to achieve second rank in terms of growth rate. Amarillo, Lubbock, and Houston were third, fourth, and fifth highest. These rates include population growth resulting from all factors: annexations, immigration, and excess of births over deaths.

Of the four largest cities in the group—Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio—only two had intercensal growth rates above the combined rate for all twenty cities. San Antonio, with a 43.97% increase, was not far below. Fort Worth, with a 27.96% increase, had a population growth rate that was substantial although below the average.

It is notable that the four fastest growing cities in the group, Abilene, Amarillo, El Paso, and Lubbock, are in the western and northwestern parts of the state. It seems likely that pressure of a growing population will continue to cause many industries which are not directly tied to resources to move to western cities that offer plenty of space and amenities. Many space age industries are of this type. The electronics industry is a notable example.

Total population of the state rose from 7,711,194 in 1950 to 9,579,677 in 1960, a 24.23% increase. This was almost exactly half the rate of increase for the twenty cities. The long-term trend toward concentration of population into urban areas obviously continued during the decade. Thirteen of the cities had rates of increase above the state average. Of those below, Texarkana, with a 22.08% increase, was rather near the average. None of the cities experienced a decrease, although Galveston showed a very slight increase.

The average monthly values of the indexes of certain selected years are shown in Table 2. Certain national and state trends have an important bearing on the economic activity of the cities and should be considered in relation to the indexes of business activity.

The period 1953-57 was one of rapidly rising business

activity fueled by a post-World War II boom in construction and in manufacture of consumers' durables. These forces are generally considered to have spent themselves by the end of 1957. During the second period, 1957-1962, economic growth depended on replacement demand and continued population growth. Indexes of Texas and United States business activity, shown at the bottom of the table, reveal that the Texas volume grew 70.86% between 1953 and 1962, compared with 80.18% for the United States. Both of these indexes are based on bank debits adjusted for price changes. Both have an upward bias in that they show a higher growth rate than actually occurred in Gross National Product. This is because bank debits measure dollar volume of business

Table 1
RANK BY PERCENT INCREASE IN POPULATION OF
TWENTY TEXAS CITIES, 1950-1960

City*	1950	1960	Percent increase	Rank by percent increase
Abilene	45,570	90,368	98.81	2
Amarillo	74,246	137,969	85.88	3
Austin	182,469	186,545	40.83	10
Beaumont	94,614	119,175	26.76	13
Corpus Christi	108,287	167,890	54.86	7
Corsicana	19,211	20,344	5.90	19
Dallas	434,462	679,684	56.44	6
El Paso	130,485	276,637	112.05	1
Fort Worth	278,778	356,729	27.96	12
Galveston	66,568	67,175	.91	20
Houston	596,163	938,219	57.38	5
Laredo	51,910	60,678	16.89	15
Lubbock	71,747	128,691	79.37	4
Port Arthur	57,530	66,676	15.90	16
San Angelo	52,098	58,815	12.90	18
San Antonio	408,442	588,042	43.97	9
Texarkana	24,763	30,218	22.08	14
Tyler	38,968	51,352	31.78	11
Waco	84,706	97,808	15.47	17
Wichita Falls	68,042	101,724	49.50	8

*Urban place by Census definition.
Source: 1950 and 1960 U. S. Census of Population.

transactions effected by check payments. This figure includes kinds of payments which are not included in Gross National Product. Gross National Product reflects the market value of goods and services produced and sold to ultimate consumers. During the course of production and distribution, these goods may be bought and sold several times with a check payment made each time. Hence the upward bias in bank debits as a measure of business activity. Despite this bias, bank debits are a useful indicator of the course of business activity. An index of this kind is one of the few available on a state and local basis monthly. Annual data are not useful to show monthly changes in the business cycle. Changes in the business cycle are of great interest to businessmen. The National Bureau of Economic Research classifies bank debits as an indicator whose changes generally coincide with changes in the general business cycle.

In addition, correlation analysis reveals that the index of Texas business activity is closely related to total personal income in the state. This is further evidence of the usefulness of the index as an economic indicator, since personal income is a measure of the annual earnings of the state's citizens. A 1% increase in the average monthly value of the index for a given year is associated with an

increase of approximately \$161 million in annual personal income for the state.

An examination of Table 2 shows that during the two five-year intervals, 1953-57 and 1957-62, some cities experienced more rapid growth in the first period, and others forged ahead faster during the second. Business activity in Abilene in 1957 rose 48.34% over 1953; however, in 1962 it had advanced by only 32.24% over 1957. Austin, on the other hand, experienced more rapid increase during the second period, 62.27% compared with 39.85%. The

Table 2
AVERAGE MONTHLY VALUES, PERCENT INCREASES, AND
RANK BY PERCENT INCREASE OF INDEXES OF
BUSINESS ACTIVITY FOR TWENTY TEXAS CITIES
1953, 1957, AND 1962

City*	Index of business activity (1957-59=100)			Percent increase			Rank of 1953-62 increase
	1953	1957	1962	1953-57	1957-62	1953-62	
Abilene	63.48	94.09	124.42	48.34	32.24	96.15	2
Amarillo	71.49	90.37	119.71	26.41	32.47	67.45	6
Austin	64.06	89.59	145.38	39.85	62.27	126.94	1
Beaumont	91.73	101.88	116.33	11.07	13.25	25.78	18
Corpus Christi	84.63	101.57	108.35	20.02	6.68	28.03	16
Corsicana	88.46	97.82	106.70	10.58	9.08	20.62	19
Dallas	74.19	94.68	142.65	27.55	50.75	92.28	3
El Paso	71.33	90.78	112.87	27.27	24.33	58.24	8
Fort Worth	76.52	96.03	113.71	25.50	18.41	48.60	11
Galveston	89.40	107.16	104.75	19.87	-2.25	17.17	20
Houston	75.43	98.26	128.54	30.27	30.82	70.41	5
Laredo	84.89	95.58	132.63	12.59	38.76	56.24	9
Lubbock	67.36	87.16	129.04	29.39	48.06	91.67	4
Port Arthur	77.47	102.26	98.43	32.00	-3.75	27.06	17
San Angelo	78.89	95.60	110.99	21.18	16.10	40.69	13
San Antonio	74.97	98.72	124.44	25.01	32.78	65.99	7
Texarkana	99.85	93.39	130.73	-6.47	89.98	30.98	15
Tyler	74.29	98.76	115.10	32.94	16.55	54.93	10
Waco	81.82	94.10	120.28	15.01	27.82	47.01	12
Wichita Falls	82.22	93.45	110.49	13.66	18.23	34.38	14
Texas	76.5	96.0	129.0	27.15	34.88	70.86	—
United States	76.2	95.6	137.3	25.46	43.62	80.18	—

*Urban place by Census definition.
Adjusted for seasonal variation.

Source: Dallas Federal Reserve Bank and Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas.

experience of El Paso paralleled that of Abilene. Amarillo had its more rapid growth in the second period, as did Lubbock.

Among the state's large cities, Dallas grew almost twice as fast in the second period as during the first, 50.75% compared with 27.55%. Growth of Fort Worth slowed during the 1957-62 period. Houston grew at about the same rate during both periods. San Antonio grew slightly faster during the second period.

If we compared 1962 values of the index with 1953, nearly all cities experienced substantial growth. A glance at the extreme right-hand column of Table 2 shows the cities ranked by 1953-62 percentage increase in the value of the index. Austin ranks at the top, followed by Abilene, Dallas, Lubbock, Houston, Amarillo and San Antonio, in that order.

What factors account for high growth rates in some instances and lower ones in others? There is no general answer to this question, but it is well known that economic activity in an area is associated with the amount of basic industrial employment. A basic industry is one which exports goods or services beyond the confines of

the local area. Exports bring in income essential to growth and expansion. Most manufacturing is basic industry since few factories manufacture purely for local consumption. A look at increases in manufacturing employment, which reflects growth in manufacturing, will be most revealing. Table 3 shows changes in manufacturing employment in the twenty cities.

Total manufacturing employment in the state in 1950 was 372,909 and in 1960 was 540,161, according to United States Census of Population data. The intercensal

Of the four largest cities, Dallas had a percentage increase in manufacturing employment greater than the state average; Fort Worth fell below; Houston was a little below; and San Antonio was considerably below.

The extreme right-hand column of Table 3 ranks the cities by size of intercensal percentage increases in manufacturing employment. El Paso with an increase of 158.03% was number one. Lubbock was next with an increase of 121.81%. Tyler, Corpus Christi, and Amarillo, in that order, had the next largest increases.

An examination of the other tables indicates that, in general, those cities with strong gains in manufacturing employment had good gains in their economic indexes and also in population growth. As a further verification of this general fact, numerical measures of relationship were computed. These measures compare relative standing of cities by rank according to a given characteristic. The measure of relationship is called the Spearman rank coefficient of correlation.

Correlation of rank by percentage increase in manufacturing employment with rank by percentage increase in the economic index yields a high positive coefficient of correlation. This shows that strong increases in manufacturing employment are closely related with high increases in economic activity. Manufacturing is not the only basic industry, but it is a very important one. Tourism, Government, wholesaling, and financial institutions can also be basic in that they draw income from beyond the confines of the local area.

Correlation of rank by percentage increase in population with rank by percentage increase in manufacturing employment also shows a strong positive relationship. The high positive coefficient of correlation indicates that those cities with rapid increase in manufacturing employment opportunities have rapid population growth.

In summary, it is clear that growth in manufacturing employment has been a key factor in the growth of these twenty cities. Those with no growth or slow growth have generally lagged in economic progress. Future efforts to promote manufacturing should be intensified. In addition, where circumstances favor it, other basic industries such as tourism should be promoted as actively as possible. Coastal cities have a natural advantage in promotion of tourism. Cities in mountainous areas of West Texas also have scenic beauty to aid them in promoting tourism.

Table 3

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN TWENTY TEXAS CITIES AND PERCENT INCREASE, 1950-1960

City*	Number employed in manufacturing		Percent increase 1950-1960	Rank by percent increase
	1950	1960		
Abilene	1,955	3,285	68.03	6
Amarillo	3,394	5,889	73.51	5
Austin	3,253	5,249	61.36	8
Beaumont	7,869	8,726	10.89	18
Corpus Christi	4,419	7,888	73.98	4
Corsicana	1,300	1,679	29.15	15
Dallas	35,698	58,568	64.07	7
El Paso	5,282	13,629	158.03	1
Fort Worth	28,347	32,585	14.95	16
Galveston	3,582	2,584	-26.84	20
Houston	51,487	71,865	38.61	11
Laredo	889	1,004	12.94	17
Lubbock	2,329	5,166	121.81	2
Port Arthur	9,169	8,494	-7.36	19
San Angelo	1,473	2,093	42.09	10
San Antonio	16,210	20,972	29.38	14
Texarkana	1,131	1,621	34.48	12
Tyler	1,994	3,592	80.14	3
Waco	4,656	6,199	33.14	13
Wichita Falls	2,109	3,320	57.42	9
Total	186,496	268,609	41.35	—

*Urban place by Census definition.

Source: 1950 and 1960 U. S. Census of Population.

increase was 167,252, or 44.85%. The twenty selected cities had 50.01% of the manufacturing employment in 1950 and 48.80% in 1960. A look at the third column of Table 3 reveals that two cities, Galveston and Port Arthur, lost manufacturing employment between censuses. Nine of the cities had larger percentage increases in employment than the state average.

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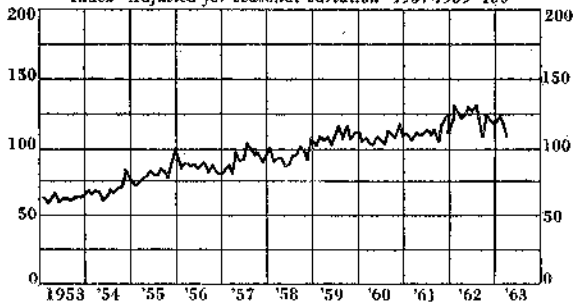
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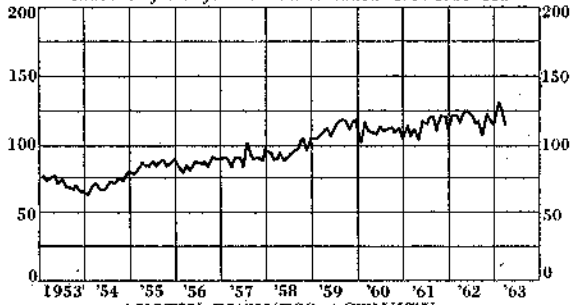
ABILENE BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



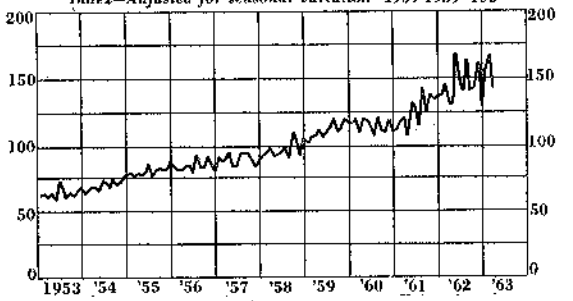
AMARILLO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



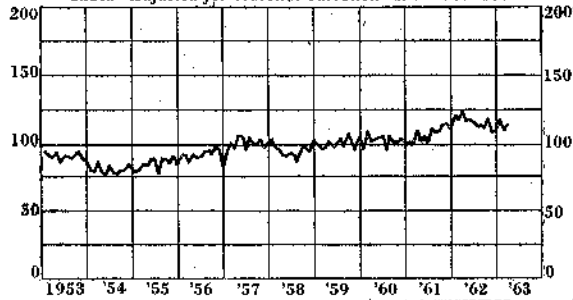
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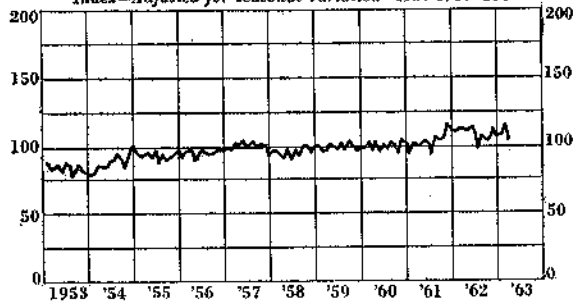
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Index—Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-1959=100



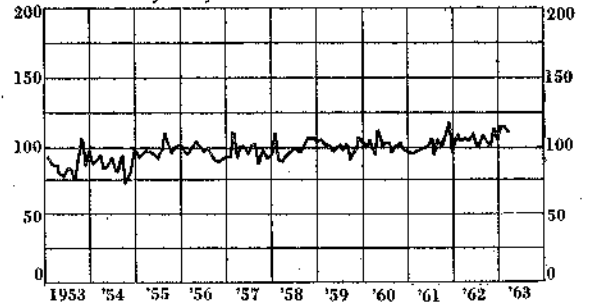
CORPUS CHRISTI BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



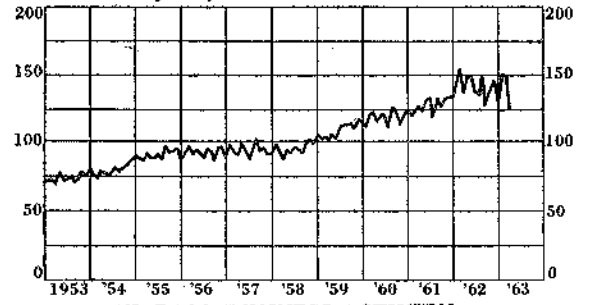
CORSICANA BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



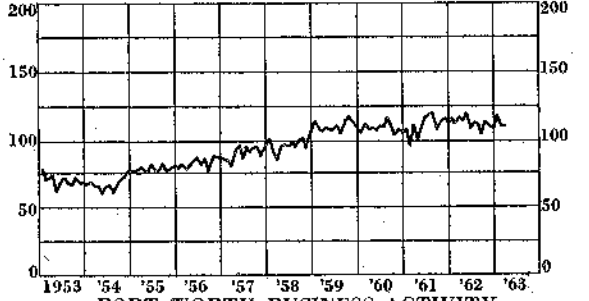
DALLAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



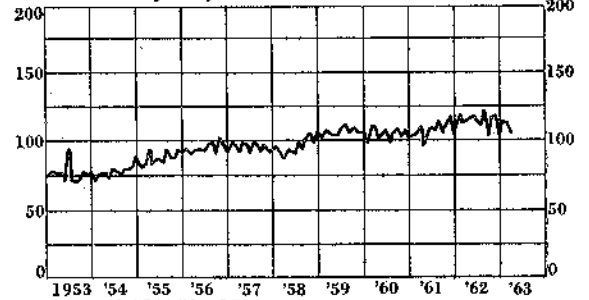
EL PASO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



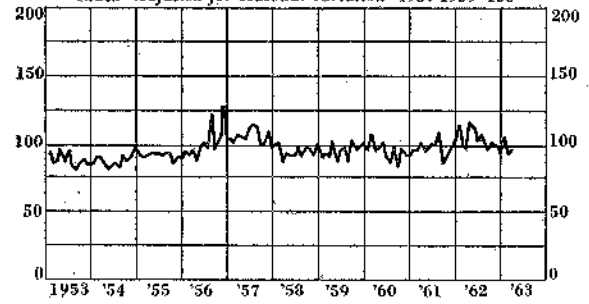
FORT WORTH BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



GALVESTON BUSINESS ACTIVITY

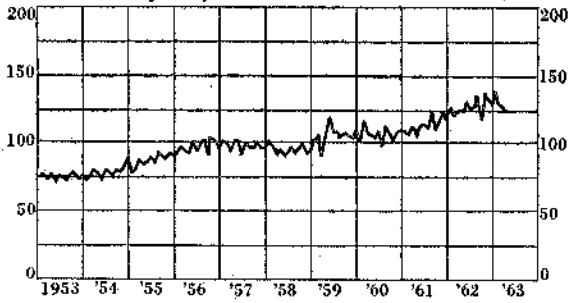
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Source: Based on bank debits reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and adjusted for seasonal variation and changes in the price level by the Bureau of Business Research.

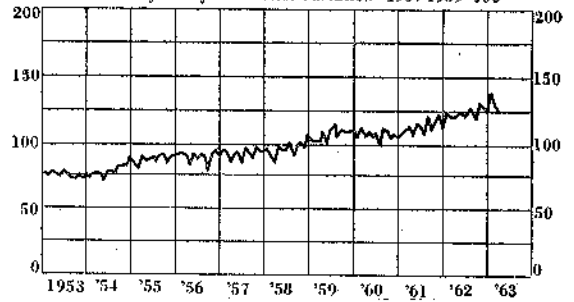
HOUSTON BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



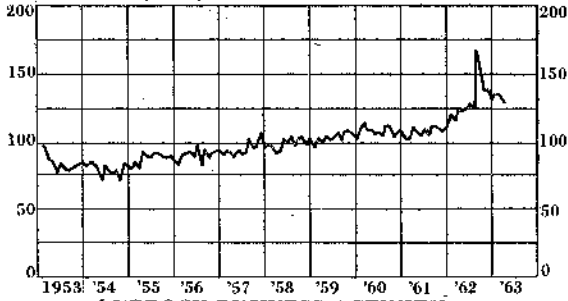
SAN ANTONIO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



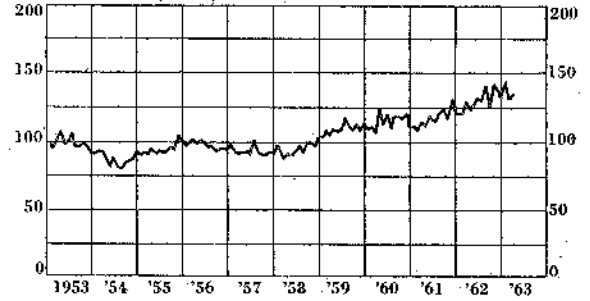
LAREDO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



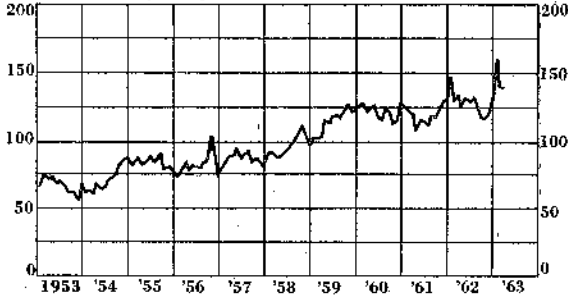
TEXARKANA BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



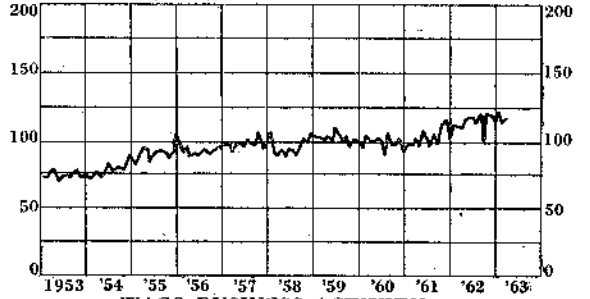
LUBBOCK BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



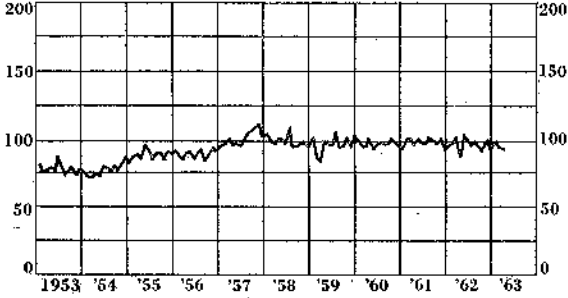
TYLER BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



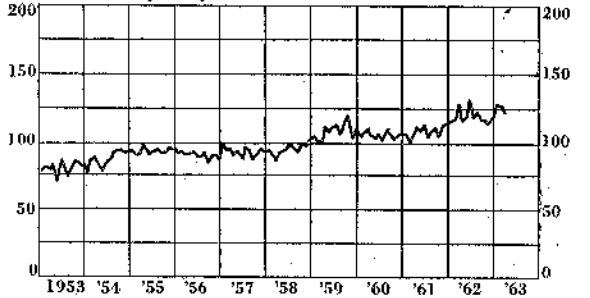
PORT ARTHUR BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



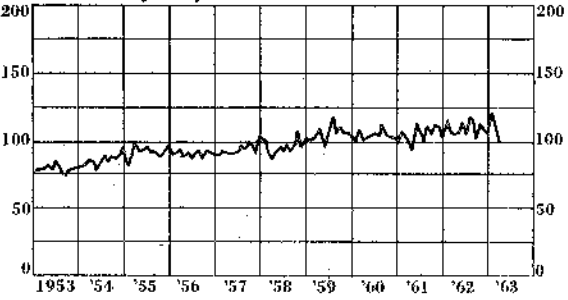
WACO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



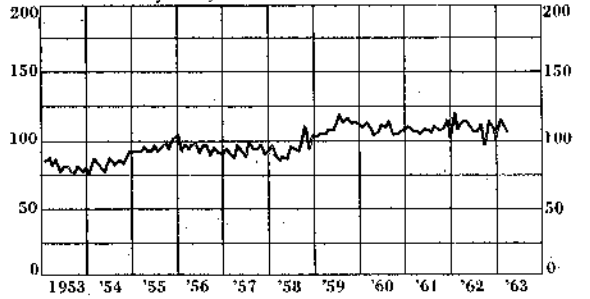
SAN ANGELO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



WICHITA FALLS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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



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.

SALT PRODUCTION IN TEXAS

by Rick P. Fisher



ACCORDING TO THE BUREAU OF MINES' LATEST NATIONAL figures, Texas was second only to Louisiana in quantity of salt produced in 1960, producing 19% of the United States total; but the state was fifth in total value of salt recovered (behind Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Louisiana). The reason for this seeming discrepancy is that the greater portion of the salt recovered in Texas was in brine, while the other four states produced larger proportions of rock salt, which brings a substantially higher price per pound than salt in brine.

To the consumer, salt is a white, granular substance, which is packaged in small cardboard cylinders. Each American consumes about 11 pounds of salt per year; yet consumption as food accounts for but 3% of the nation's total salt use. The various chemical industries use about 67% of the salt produced, most of which goes into chlorine-caustic soda and soda ash manufacture, and an increasing amount is being used each winter by state highway departments for snow and ice removal and road stabilization.

Salt is recovered in Texas by all of the major recovery methods—solar evaporation, mining, and tapping of natural and artificial brine wells. Although solar evaporation produces most of the world's salt supply, the prevailing production method employed in the United States and in Texas is recovery from natural and artificial brine wells, accounting for better than 90% of the total salt produced. The natural well operates in the same manner as any water well—a hole is drilled to the deposit, and the brine is pumped to the surface. In recovery from an artificial well, a shaft is sunk into a salt bed or dome, two concentric pipes are inserted, and hot water is pumped into the stratum. The resulting well contains a highly concentrated salt solution; the brine is then pumped out as in the case of the natural well, ready for purification, crystallization, or sale as is.

Solar evaporation of sea water and water from salt lakes, in its simplest form, consists of trapping the water in shallow ponds and allowing the sun to evaporate it until nothing remains but salt and a few impurities. This method has been in use since long before recorded history began, but it has gone through many refinements since its unannounced beginning. Today, the salt water is trapped in ponds as before, but the process does not end there; the brine is transferred from pond to pond as its salt concentration increases, and various impurities are precipitated. When the last of the water is evaporated, extremely pure solar salt remains, which is harvested mechanically and stored in open piles.

Gathering salt in rock form from deposits is by far the most primitive of recovery methods; its modern counterpart is surface mining of the same deposits. Salt deposits, which occur underground in beds and dome strata,

Table 1
SALT SOLD OR USED IN TEXAS, 1961, BY PRODUCTION METHOD

Production method	Sold		Used	
	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousand dollars)	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousand dollars)
Evaporated and rock*	368	5,998	—	—
Brine	293	662	4,030	11,022
Total	666	6,660	4,030	11,022

*Evaporated and rock salt combined to avoid disclosing individual company data.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

are also tapped by room and pillar mining, in which the salt face is reached by a shaft, and the rock salt is removed by driving gangways and panels or rooms, leaving pillars for roof support. Undercutting and blasting break up the salt, which is then mechanically loaded and hauled to the surface for processing. An excellent example of such an installation is the Klear mine at Grand Saline, in Van Zandt County. Rock salt needs no further purification; so processing amounts to crushing, screening for size, and packaging for sale.

Brine, on the other hand, if not sold or used as taken from the ground, must be purified for sale as brine or purified and evaporated to be sold as crystallized salt. The salt which the average American sprinkles on his food is refined from brine by the grainer (or vacuum) process; the purified brine is pumped into a vacuum tank and boiled, precipitating tiny, cubic salt crystals, which are removed during the process, dried and packaged. Salt for such uses as meat and fish preservation and hide tanning is produced by the open pan evaporation method, in use much longer than the grainer method,

Table 2
SALT SOLD OR USED IN THE UNITED STATES.
BY CONSUMERS OR USES, 1961

Consumer or use	Quantity (short tons)	Percent of total
Chlorine	8,798,520	80.9
Soda ash	820,550	8.7
Rubber manufacture	73,190	1.6
State and federal governments	68,620	1.5
Caustic soda	66,900	1.4
Oil	37,160	0.8
Pulp and paper	37,450	0.8
Grocery stores	32,920	0.7
Meat packers	27,330	0.6
Miscellaneous*	232,560	5.0
Total	4,695,200	100.0

*Includes, among others, soap manufacture, ceramics, ice production, metals production, and textiles.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

whereby salt is precipitated by boiling the brine at atmospheric pressure; the resulting salt is flaky rather than in small cubes and is not quite as pourable as grainer salt, even when crushed, for grainer's pourability is due to its cubic shape, unattainable with the older method. Since the open pan method is more economical than the vacuum process, and many industries do not require free-pouring salt, producers have made few moves to phase out the older process.

Very little salt, other than solar, is maintained in stockpiles because of the as yet unmeasured vastness of the resource. Even solar salt is not stored as a reserve, but merely stocked as harvested during the production season to be used during the nonproducing months. Nearly all of the salt recovered in Texas is used by consumers within the state, with many industrial users simply taking the salt in brine from the ground as they need it. Texas' principal salt producing counties are Brazoria, Chambers, and Duval; although salt is recovered in a total of ten counties in the state. In the past decade, the total value

Table 3
SALT SOLD OR USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

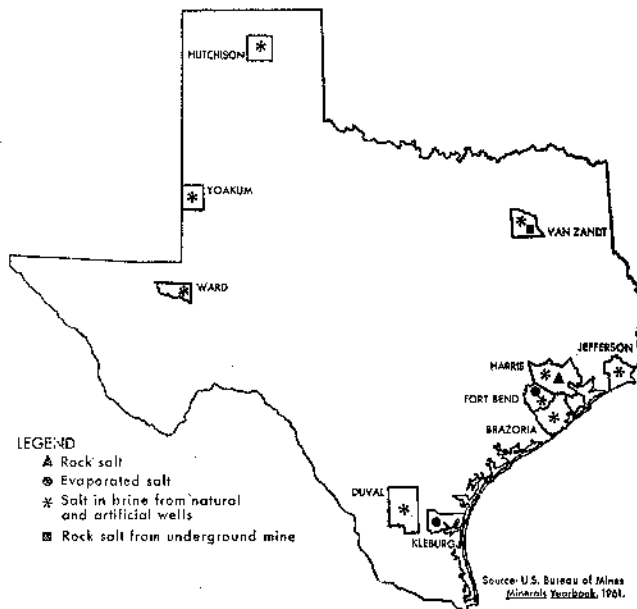
Year	Quantity (thousand short tons)	Value (thousand dollars)
1956	24,206	\$136,138
1957	23,844	148,186
1958	21,911	141,486
1959	25,160	155,839
1960	25,479	161,140

Source: United States Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, Vol. I.

of salt produced in Texas has quadrupled, because of the demands made by the rapidly expanding chemical industry in the state. A recent study has indicated that the trend of salt production correlates closely with the Gross National Product. On this basis, the Bureau of Mines predicts that salt production in Texas will be at least double its present state by 1975.

Salt is far more important to Texas' economy than is shown by production and valuation statistics, for, along with petroleum and natural gas, sulphur, water and the various forms of lime, it is a basic ingredient to many of

SALT RECOVERY IN TEXAS



the nation's chemical industries. For example, salt in original or converted form (elemental chlorine and sodium, caustic soda, soda ash, etc.) is essential to pulp and paper production, manufacture of glass containers, petroleum and natural gas refining, synthetic rubber production, and soap manufacture, to list but a few. It is obvious that the state which can offer large quantities of the basic ingredients to many and varied industries stands in a more favorable position than less fortunate locations in the competition for industrial development. Texas, with its abundant chemical resources, is such a favored state.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TEEN-AGE MARKET

by Philip R. Cateora

Assistant Professor of Marketing
 University of Southern California
 Los Angeles

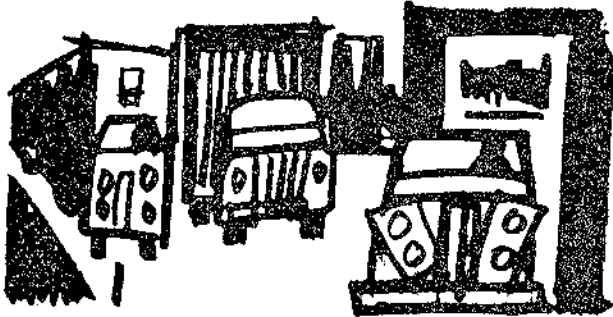
This study presents an investigation of several aspects of the teen-ager as a consumer. Emphasis is given to social as well as economic forces in the existing consumer market, and the teenager is projected in the role of the future adult consumer. \$2.00

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APRIL RETAIL SALES IN TEXAS

by Robert M. Lockwood



AFTER THE PRE-EASTER BUYING PEAK IN LATE MARCH AND early April, Texas retail sales declined slightly last month, depressing the seasonally adjusted index to 113.2% of the 1957-1959 average. The April average was 2.3 points off the 115.5% posted in March, when fairly brisk early spring buying rounded off a fairly good first quarter. The \$1,013.4 million in estimated total retail sales for the state in April was \$5.4 million below estimated total sales for the previous month.

The seasonally adjusted index of durable goods sales, which ranged between 126.2% and 127.5% during December, January, and March, dropped to the approximately 119.0% of the 1957-1959 average recorded last February. Sliding in consistent increases from 102.2% last December to 112.3% in February, the index of non-durables buying rose from the March low of 109.6% to 110.2% last month.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES

Classification	April 1963 (millions of dollars)	Jan-Apr 1963	Percent change		
			Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962	Jan-Apr 1963 from Jan-Apr 1962
TOTAL	\$1,013.4	\$3,371.7	- 1	+ 6	+ 3
Durable goods*	374.4	1,467.3	- 1	+13	+ 6
Nondurable goods	639.0	2,403.9	**	+ 3	+ 2

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

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

Although the estimated retail sales for April were down about 1% in the durable and up less than 1% in the nondurable goods category last month, both categories showed strong advances in April over the same month last year. Estimated durable goods sales in April advanced 13% over those in April a year ago, and non-durables were 3% ahead of April 1962. Total retail sales were an estimated 6% better this April than last April.

Buying trends in durable goods categories exhibited their most striking departure from normal seasonal expectations in the automotive stores category, in which

sales declined 4% compared to a normal seasonal increase of 7%. The falling off in this category, which consists largely of motor vehicle dealers, may reflect only a temporary slowdown in the new car buying rush which began with such unexpected vigor last fall and continued into the spring.

Although furniture and household appliances normally move in April about as they did in March, this durables category registered a 4% increase last month. Lumber building materials, and hardware, a category which includes farm implements, bettered its usual 3% increase by two percentage points. Both farm implements and hardware led this category, advancing 14% and 9%, respectively, over their March sales figures.

All durables were considerably ahead of their April 1962 pace, with increases over the previous year ranging from 3% in lumber and building materials through 35% for farm implements. With the single exception of furniture and household appliance sales, which held their own during the first four months of the year compared to January-April 1962, all categories of durable goods advanced over their showing in the first four months of last year. Automotive sales gained 6% and lumber, building materials, and hardware 1% over the first third of 1962.

RETAIL SALES TRENDS BY KINDS OF BUSINESS

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

Kind of business	Number of reporting establishments	Percent change			
		Normal seasonal*	Actual		
		April from March	Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962	Jan-Apr 1963 from Jan-Apr 1962
DURABLE GOODS					
Automotive stores†	239	+ 7	- 4	+14	+ 6
Furniture & household appliance stores†	175	**	+ 4	+ 8	**
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	264	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 1
NONDURABLE GOODS					
Apparel stores	294	+ 4	+18	+ 1	- 1
Drug stores	177	- 6	- 6	+ 3	+ 2
Eating and drinking places	99	- 1	- 2	+ 3	**
Food stores	333	- 4	- 6	+ 1	+ 2
Gasoline and service stations	236	- 1	+ 1	+ 5	**
General merchandise stores†	334	+ 2	+ 8	+ 2	+ 1
Other retail stores†	269	+ 3	- 2	+ 5	+ 3

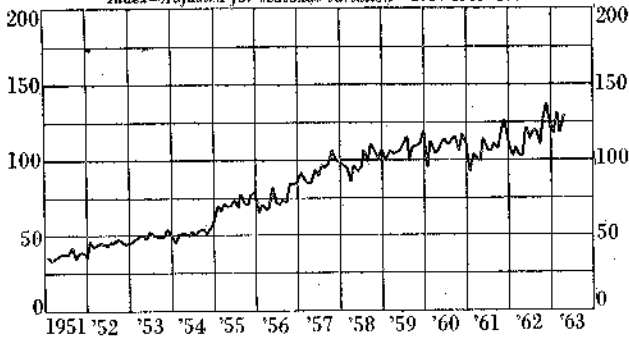
Average seasonal change from preceding month to current month.

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

†Includes kinds of business other than classification listed.

ORDINARY LIFE INSURANCE SALES IN TEXAS

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



The departure from normal in nondurables buying which was both most noteworthy and most significant last month came in apparel, which advanced 18% over the previous month, compared to an anticipated 4%. The men's and boys' clothing and family clothing subcategories led the apparel group last month, increasing by 35% and 22%, respectively, over their March showings.

Instead of a normal seasonal improvement of 2% over March, general merchandise gained 8% in April. The 6% increase in the department stores subcategory of general merchandise more than offset a 3% decline in country general store sales.

Drugs performed as expected, falling off 6% from the previous month. Food store sales, normally down 4% in April, declined by 6%, largely as a result of the performance of the groceries-without-meat subcategory. Eating and drinking places performed a percentage point worse than the 1% decline normally anticipated for that group of retail outlets.

Gasoline and service stations, instead of their seasonal expectation of an April showing 1% worse than March, rose 1% last month. Other retail outlets, a category which includes florists, nurseries, jewelry stores, liquor stores,

CREDIT RATIOS IN DEPARTMENT AND APPAREL STORES

Classification	Number of reporting stores	Ratio of credit-sales to net sales*		Ratio of collections to outstandings†	
		April 1963	April 1962	April 1963	April 1962
ALL STORES	47	77.0	73.6	38.2	36.7
BY CITIES					
Austin	6	67.6	66.9	41.9	41.5
Cleburne	3	50.3	47.0	41.0	37.1
Dallas	5	89.0	80.6	35.7	35.2
Houston	4	73.2	77.7	40.7	38.9
Waco	4	59.1	58.5	35.3	33.5
BY TYPE OF STORE					
Department stores (over \$1 million)	13	81.9	76.9	38.2	36.8
Department stores (under \$1 million)	10	59.5	58.6	34.1	35.4
Dry goods and apparel stores	5	74.1	73.3	61.3	52.7
Women's specialty shops	11	61.9	63.6	37.1	34.3
Men's clothing stores	8	72.4	72.0	36.7	36.8
BY VOLUME OF NET SALES					
\$1,500,000 and over	16	78.7	75.1	33.3	36.8
\$500,000 to \$1,500,000	13	64.1	63.5	37.1	37.0
\$250,000 to \$500,000	6	61.5	61.9	36.4	38.5
Less than \$250,000	12	57.1	54.5	30.0	30.1

*Credit sales divided by net sales.

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

and office, store, and school supply outlets, normally improves its March showing by about 3% in April. Last month, however, this miscellaneous group sold about 2% less than in the previous month.

Every nondurables group improved in April over the same month a year ago, with increases ranging from the 1% recorded in apparel and food to the 5% improvement registered in gasoline and service station and other retail outlet sales.

Although the apparel, eating and drinking places, and gasoline and service station categories failed to gain or declined up to 1% in the first third of the year compared to January-April 1962, the remaining categories increased their sales from 1% to 3%.

The approximately 1% decrease in total United States retail sales, after adjustment for seasonal variations and trading day differences, paralleled the decrease in the seasonally adjusted index of estimated total retail sales in Texas. Against the national decline of about 1% in both durable and nondurable categories, the seasonally adjusted nondurable goods buying index in Texas declined, about 6% in April and the nondurables index increased slightly. On the national level, however, the only category which actually increased was automobile sales. All others either declined or maintained their approximate March levels. These figures suggest, though not conclusively, of course, that national retail sales performance may be depending somewhat more heavily on automobile sales than is retail trade in Texas.

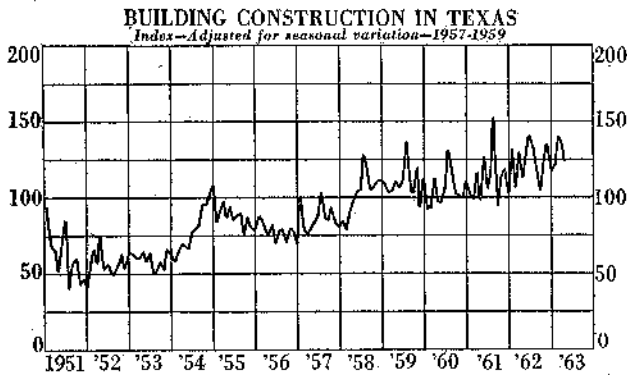
POSTAL RECEIPTS

City	March 30-April 26, 1963	Percent change	
		March 2-March 29, 1963	March 30-April 27, 1962
Alice	\$17,408	+ 2	+ 7
Angleton	7,889	+ 3	- 17
Bellaire	39,744	+ 6	+ 40
Brownfield	10,644	- 1	+ 19
Childress	5,521	**	+ 3
Coleman	6,912	- 10	+ 40
Cuero	6,966	- 22	+ 25
Eagle Pass	7,556	- 2	+ 15
El Campo	10,622	- 1	+ 19
Electra	4,279	- 4	+ 11
Freeport	17,270	+ 4	+ 22
Gainesville	14,213	- 26	+ 29
Galena Park	6,022	- 18	+ 45
Gilmer	5,084	+ 3	+ 23
Gonzales	5,162	- 24	- 27
Groves	6,262	- 3	+ 25
Hillsboro	7,814	- 6	+ 24
Huntsville	11,385	- 28	+ 16
Hurst	8,714	**	+ 41
Kenedy	3,878	- 11	+ 13
Kerrville	14,976	+ 11	+ 25
La Grange	4,790	- 5	+ 19
Lake Jackson	5,291	- 26	+ 3
Marlin	7,777	- 1	+ 14
Navasota	5,601	+ 21	+ 8
Pittsburg	4,406	+ 10	+ 15
Port Lavaca	9,975	- 2	+ 24
Richardson	38,179	- 10	+ 41
Taft	2,359	+ 9	+ 31
Yoakum	16,275	+ 36	+ 37

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

APRIL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS

by James J. Kelly



AFTER MAINTAINING A RECORD PERFORMANCE IN THE FIRST quarter of 1963, total building authorizations in Texas declined sharply in April. The index of total construction authorized in the state dropped to 123.9% of the 1957-59 base period from the high levels of 139.5 and 137.1 it had reached in February and March of this year. Even at the level of 123.9, the index in April closely approximated the level it had averaged for the year 1962.

Estimated dollar value of building permits issued in Texas declined 14% from the estimated value for the previous month. Dollar estimates are not adjusted for seasonal variation. The index, after seasonal factors are taken into account, showed a decline of 10% from March. The April value of authorizations was slightly above \$133 million. The total dollar estimate for the first four months of 1963 was almost \$550 million, a 7% increase over the cumulative value for the first four months of 1962.

The index and the dollar estimates constitute a report of the intentions of the construction industry in the state. There are intangible factors which must be considered in dealing with building permit data. A permit is not an expenditure; it is merely an authorization to build issued by a municipality. For any of a number of reasons, the construction authorized may never be started, although this usually accounts for a very small percentage of total authorizations. As is more likely, construction may be delayed for any period of time because of bad weather or because the permit holder changes his plans. It must also be remembered that the dollar amount of building reported as authorized may vary significantly from the ultimate amount actually expended on the building. Another consideration is that many structures are built outside the jurisdiction of any permit-issuing governmental authority, and amounts expended for these structures are never reflected in the building permit data. For these reasons, reports of building permits issued can be considered as fairly conservative understatement of actual building dollars spent.

Given these limitations, the data on building permits can be used as an indication of the trend of building

construction. The current figures indicate that building in Texas in 1963 can be expected to continue at a high level.

The index of residential construction authorized in Texas declined 5% in April to 116.7% of the 1957-59 base period. The average of the index for the first three months of 1963 was 116.3, which was less than the 1962 average of the index of 117.8. Permits for residential structures are being granted in Texas at a fairly high level, and this rate of permits has been maintained fairly consistently.

Dollar amount of authorizations for construction of residences and apartments fell 11% in April to an estimated \$74.3 million. In the month-to-month comparison, decreases were shown for one-family and multiple-family

ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED

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

Classification	April 1963 (thousands of dollars)	Jan-Apr 1963	Percent change	
			Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Jan-Apr 1963 from Jan-Apr 1962
ALL PERMITS	\$133,121	\$549,661	- 14	+ 7
New construction	117,983	489,224	- 13	+ 5
Residential				
(housekeeping)	74,327	291,006	- 11	+ 2
One-family dwellings	52,886	207,344	- 13	- 10
Multiple-family dwellings	21,442	83,662	- 8	+ 60
Nonresidential buildings	43,656	198,218	- 17	+ 9
Nonhousekeeping buildings				
(residential)	1,139	7,095	- 4	+ 34
Amusement buildings	1,221	22,096	- 34	+ 641
Churches	2,695	9,781	+ 15	- 21
Industrial buildings	2,256	16,928	- 65	+ 34
Garages (commercial and private)	561	2,515	- 1	+ 6
Service stations	966	4,116	- 32	- 12
Hospitals and institutions	5,553	18,332	+ 327	- 20
Office-bank buildings	8,104	37,177	+ 167	- 16
Works and utilities	8,789	8,137	+ 1,134	- 25
Educational buildings	10,556	45,616	+ 23	+ 44
Stores and mercantile buildings	5,877	24,962	- 11	- 15
Other buildings and structures	941	6,463	- 63	- 21
Additions, alterations, and repairs	15,133	60,427	- 22	+ 30
METROPOLITAN vs. NONMETROPOLITAN†				
Total metropolitan	112,164	480,814	- 13	+ 11
Central cities	39,040	385,120	- 22	+ 10
Outside central cities	23,124	95,194	+ 2	+ 16
Total nonmetropolitan	20,957	69,337	+ 12	- 13
10,000 to 50,000 population	12,934	39,491	+ 34	- 20
Less than 10,000 population	7,973	29,846	- 12	- 3

†As defined in 1960 Census.

dwellings of 11% and 8%, respectively. Permits to build apartment buildings declined 3% in April from March. Permits authorized for residential construction in the first four months of 1963 showed a 2% increase over what they had been in the first four months of 1962. The cumulative dollar estimates for the four-month period showed increases in multiple-family dwellings (+60%) and apartment building (+58%), but permits to build one-family houses are showing a 10% decline thus far this year when compared with the first four months of 1962.

The index of nonresidential building authorized in Texas dropped 13% in April to 132.1% of the 1957-59 base period, and at this level it was 32% above what it had been in April 1962. Permits to build nonresidential structures in the state reached an extremely high level in February and remained high in March. The volume of permits issued in the first quarter of 1963 pushed the three-month average of the index to 155.4. This was a much higher level than the 1962 average of the index which was 135.7. In comparison with previous months, the April index indicates a continued high level of nonresidential construction.

The dollar value of nonresidential building permits was estimated at \$43.7 million in Texas in April. This was a 17% decline from the March estimate. Increases in April were recorded in the estimated dollar value of permits authorized for the construction of churches, schools, hospitals, office-bank buildings, garages, and works and utilities structures. Declines were recorded in the month

of April for those categories including amusement buildings, service stations, and stores and mercantile buildings.

The largest portion of the residential construction industry consists in home building. The construction of one-family homes entailed an estimated \$207.3 million in building permits for the first third of 1963. Permits were issued for the construction of apartment buildings valued at \$75.5 million. The balance of the permits issued in the residential category was for two-family and three-family or four-family dwellings which together totaled \$8.1 million.

The construction of educational buildings in the first four months of 1963 required the issuance of \$45.6 million of permits. This was 23% of the total value of nonresidential permits issued in that period. The next largest portion of nonresidential permits was for office-bank buildings which was estimated at \$37.2 million, or 18.8%. Permits were issued for stores and mercantile buildings in the amount of \$25.0 million and for amusement buildings of \$22.1 million, representing shares of 12.6% and 11.2%, respectively, for these two types of structures.

Of the total nonresidential permits, 8.5%, or \$16.9 million, was issued for the construction of industrial buildings. The construction of hospitals drew \$13.3 million in permits or 6.7% of the total nonresidential. Churches were issued \$9.8 million in permits or 4.9% of the total. Permits amounting to \$28.3 million covered all other types of nonresidential authorizations issued, and this miscellaneous category, including hotels, motels, garages, service stations, and utilities made up 14.3% of the total.

ONE-FAMILY, TWO-FAMILY, AND APARTMENT BUILDING DWELLINGS UNITS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, APRIL, 1963
(Value in thousands of dollars)

	One-family dwellings						Two-family dwellings						Apartment buildings					
	April 1963		Jan-April 1963		Percent change		April 1963		Jan-April 1963		Percent change		April 1963		Jan-April 1963		Percent change	
					Jan-Apr 1963 from Jan-Apr 1962	Jan-Apr 1963 from Jan-Apr 1962					Jan-Apr 1963 from Jan-Apr 1962	Jan-Apr 1963 from Jan-Apr 1962						
Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	
Metropolitan area	925	52	3,673	213	- 13	- 31	0	0	65	8	- 6	+ 33	865	55	975	99	+182	+106
Abilene	925	52	3,673	213	- 13	- 31	0	0	65	8	- 6	+ 33	865	55	975	99	+182	+106
Amarillo	2,094	144	7,831	501	- 21	- 28	68	3	439	43	+470	+200	350	40	2,223	186	+402	+200
Austin	2,671	142	9,639	582	+ 7	- 5	542	48	1,354	120	+ 97	+ 88	963	143	7,147	816	+ 88	+ 55
Beaumont- Port Arthur	1,180	101	3,781	355	- 13	- 21	0	0	10	2	- 50	- 50	89	16	89	16	- 49	- 20
Brownsville- Harlingen	153	27	693	98	+ 6	- 14	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
San Benito	153	27	693	98	+ 6	- 14	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
Corpus Christi	766	71	3,181	299	+ 8	+ 3	0	0	6	2	- 99	- 37	363	54	1,230	140	+117	+ 46
Dallas	12,627	913	46,221	3,435	- 17	- 21	97	12	733	90	+ 98	+137	6,315	1,349	25,760	4,773	+112	+ 79
El Paso	1,107	68	5,021	823	- 37	- 46	14	2	50	8	- 67	- 56	0	0	570	98	- 5	- 7
Fort Worth	4,459	364	17,116	1,303	- 9	- 21	118	14	203	30	+ 25	**	366	73	1,355	450	+229	+273
Galveston	575	47	2,006	157	+ 4	- 3	0	0	0	0	-	-	115	26	350	69	-	-
Houston	8,597	610	41,094	2,973	- 4	+ 2	316	64	1,095	254	+153	+243	9,463	1,135	27,905	4,461	+ 29	+ 13
Laredo	48	15	230	44	+ 29	- 6	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
Lubbock	1,994	125	6,964	451	- 17	- 22	0	0	236	36	+490	+800	360	86	338	95	- 66	- 81
Midland	554	28	2,380	142	+ 5	+ 1	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	250	40	**	**
Odessa	248	14	1,035	53	- 47	- 56	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
San Angelo	305	29	1,270	110	+ 13	+ 6	0	0	12	4	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
San Antonio	2,420	232	9,155	992	- 13	- 14	83	12	133	30	+135	+114	0	0	2,429	463	+ 24	+ 11
Texarkana	193	20	600	69	+ 21	+ 15	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	75	24	-	-
Tyler	461	29	2,370	125	- 32	- 36	4	2	4	2	-	-	250	40	1,430	275	-	-
Waco	819	64	2,624	205	+ 30	+ 27	0	0	6	2	- 33	- 75	68	13	1,737	263	+297	+209
Wichita Falls	514	42	2,661	199	- 1	- 16	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	945	152	-	-

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

LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

As a reader's guide to better utility of retail sales data, an average percent change from the preceding month has been computed for each month of the year. This percent change is marked with a dagger (†) following that figure. The next percent change represents the actual change from the preceding month. A large variation in the normal seasonal from the actual figure represents an abnormal month. The third percent change shows the change from the identical period the preceding year. Postal receipt information which is marked by an asterisk (*) indicates cash receipts received during the four-week postal accounting period ended April 26, 1963, and the percent changes from the preceding period and the comparable period in

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

City and item	Percent change		
	Apr 1963	Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962
ABILENE (pop. 90,368)			
Retail sales	— 2†	+ 2	— 3
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 4	— 23
Automotive stores	+ 7†	— 2	**
Drug stores	— 6†	— 9	— 2
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 3	— 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 51	+ 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 124,911	+ 2	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,992,497	+ 19	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 110,277	+ 10	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 78,744	+ 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	+ 3	+ 1
Employment (area)	36,750	**	— 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,330	— 2	— 11
Percent unemployed (area)	6.5	— 2	+ 30
ALPINE (pop. 4,740)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,329	— 2	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,500	— 79	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,325	— 3	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 3,744	— 3	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.9	— 1	+ 3
AMARILLO (pop. 137,969)			
Retail sales	— 2†	+ 10	+ 6
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 5	— 9
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 33	+ 30
Eating and drinking places	— 1†	— 7	— 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	+ 3	+ 17
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 9	— 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 23	+ 20
Postal receipts*	\$ 242,403	+ 3	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,879,250	— 15	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 255,104	+ 12	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 120,242	— 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.3	+ 13	+ 5
Employment (area)	53,900	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,020	**	+ 9
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	+ 8	— 13
ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,350	+ 21	+ 35
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 50,650	— 39	— 56
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,510	+ 16	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 7,064	— 3	— 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	+ 20	+ 80

City and item	Percent change		
	Apr 1963	Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962
ARANSAS PASS (pop. 6,956)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,084	+ 2	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 42,800	+171	+113
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,480	+ 2	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 6,096	— 2	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	+ 1	— 15
ARLINGTON (pop. 44,775)			
Retail sales	— 2†	— 7	— 3
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 16	+ 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	— 1	+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 59,451	— 11	+ 44
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,123,604	— 12	+ 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 40,849	+ 3	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 27,643	— 2	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	+ 4	+ 1
Employment (area)	222,200	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	52,375	+ 2	+ 5
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	— 13	— 13
ATHENS (pop. 7,086)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,078	— 6	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 106,650	+139	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,216	...	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 9,671	...	+ 16
AUSTIN (pop. 186,545)			
Retail sales	— 2†	+ 4	+ 12
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 12	+ 3
Automotive stores	+ 7†	— 9	+ 12
Drug stores	— 6†	— 8	+ 1
Eating and drinking places	— 1†	— 9	**
Food stores	— 4†	+ 4	+ 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	+ 1	+ 18
Gasoline and service stations	— 1†	+ 10	+ 18
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 20	+ 21
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 8	+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 473,077	— 1	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,804,386	— 14	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 277,046	+ 3	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡	\$ 175,723	+ 7	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.6	+ 2	— 1
Employment (area)	86,600	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,900	+ 1	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	— 12	+ 16

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)			
Postal receipts*	10,938	- 23	- 17
Bank debits (thousands)	15,074	+ 5	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	22,127	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.2	+ 6	+ 14
Nonagricultural placements	96	+ 23	**

BAYTOWN (pop. 28,159)

Retail sales			
Food stores	- 4†	- 2	- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 31,005	- 5	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	455,803	+ 2	- 67
Bank debits (thousands)	29,578	+ 16	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	26,612	- 3	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	+ 17	+ 9
Employment (area)	552,000	+ 1	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	92,100	+ 1	- 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	- 16	+ 6

BEAUMONT (pop. 119,175)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 22	- 8
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 14	- 8
Eating and drinking places	- 1†	+ 10	- 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	- 10	- 7
Gasoline and service stations	- 1†	+ 19	- 13
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 8	- 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 11	- 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 144,690	+ 2	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,908,537	+ 53	+ 43
Bank debits (thousands)	190,591	+ 5	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	106,859	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.4	+ 5	+ 7
Employment (area)	106,800	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,850	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	7.5	- 1	+ 15

BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)

Postal receipts*	\$ 13,154	- 5	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	84,585	+ 53	- 12
Bank debits (thousands)	10,739	**	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	15,046	+ 5	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	- 1	+ 5
Nonagricultural placements	124	+ 32	- 18

BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 6	- 18
Drug stores	- 6†	- 12	- 17
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 3	- 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,022	- 19	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	697,122	*+ 36	+ 27
Bank debits (thousands)	43,219	+ 15	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	26,724	- 3	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	+ 17	+ 18
Nonagricultural placements	188	+ 27	- 25

BISHOP (pop. 3,722)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,799	- 27	- 3
Bank debits (thousands)	1,320	- 3	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	2,370	- 6	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	+ 1	- 2

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
BONHAM (pop. 7,357)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	36,800	- 65	...
Bank debits (thousands)	8,711	+ 4	+ 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	7,506	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	+ 5	+ 21

BORGER (pop. 20,911)

Postal receipts*	\$ 20,140	+ 2	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	87,570	- 55	- 46
Nonagricultural placements	125	+ 19	- 48

BRADY (pop. 5,338)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,843	- 7	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	78,150	+ 1854	+ 63
Bank debits (thousands)	6,115	+ 9	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	7,302	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	+ 7	+ 2

BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)

Postal receipts*	\$ 9,694	- 1	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	69,487	- 12	- 74
Bank debits (thousands)	11,937	+ 14	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	13,786	+ 4	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	+ 12	+ 6
Nonagricultural placements	68	- 13	+ 21

BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	- 8	+ 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,521	- 20	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	291,795	- 11	+ 84
Bank debits (thousands)	33,484	- 6	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	21,031	- 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.0	- 2	+ 17
Nonagricultural placements	241	- 2	- 41

BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 18	- 3
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 20	+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 32,915	+ 12	+ 36
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	27,640	- 36	- 74
Bank debits (thousands)	16,299	- 1	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	12,848	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	**	+ 1
Nonagricultural placements	111	+ 61	- 38

BRYAN (pop. 27,542)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 24	- 11
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 5	+ 12
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 5	+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,870	- 8	+ 2
Bank debits (thousands)	26,224	- 1	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	18,695	+ 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.0	- 2	+ 7
Nonagricultural placements	271	- 11	- 13

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
CALDWELL (pop. 2,204)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,777	- 2	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	2,567	+ 15	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	3,790	- 6	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.9	+ 20	+ 8

CAMERON (pop. 5,640)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,044	+ 8	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	10,085	- 36	+ 36
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	4,691	+ 9	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	4,813	**	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.7	+ 13	+ 9

CANYON (pop. 5,864)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	158,885	+1501	+ 92
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	7,708	+ 1	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	6,872	- 7	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.0	+ 2	+ 10

CARROLLTON (pop. 4,242)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,523	+ 13	+ 86
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	324,400	+ 33	- 76
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	5,649	**	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	3,973	+ 17	+ 39
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.4	- 9	- 22

CISCO (pop. 4,499)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,594	- 7	- 3
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	3,576	+ 4	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	3,848	+ 4	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.4	+ 5	+ 5

CLEBURNE (pop. 15,381)

Retail sales			
General merchandise stores.....	+ 2†	+ 2	+ 3
Postal receipts	\$ 17,107	+ 6	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	262,090	+186	+586
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	11,472	- 2	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	12,104	+ 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.4	- 3	+ 1
Employment (area)	232,200	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	52,875	+ 2	+ 5
Percent unemployed (area).....	4.0	- 13	- 13

CLUTE (pop. 4,501)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,104	+ 42	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	10,550	- 84	- 66
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	1,805	- 2	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	1,398	- 2	- 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.3	**	+ 13

COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)

Postal receipts*	\$ 13,360	- 27	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	131,620	+312	+4782
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	3,823	**	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	3,038	- 3	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.9	+ 1	- 5

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,523	**	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	4,431	- 1	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	6,206	- 6	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.3	+ 2	- 1

COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,567	+ 35	+ 91
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	230,650	- 9	- 31
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	1,487	+ 10	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	1,546	+ 34	+ 53
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.2	- 7	- 24

CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 184,163r)

Retail sales	- 2†	**	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 8	+ 3
Automotive stores	+ 7†	**	+ 12
General merchandise stores.....	+ 2†	+ 10	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	+ 3†	- 1	+ 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 199,253	+ 5	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,163,063	- 22	+174
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	207,203	+ 3	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	118,371	+ 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.4	+ 2	+ 3
Employment (area)	63,300	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	8,730	- 1	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area).....	4.9	- 8	- 11

CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)

Postal receipts*	\$ 19,438	- 23	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	175,110	+ 35	+166
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	17,542	**	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	20,357	+ 1	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.4	+ 2	+ 7
Nonagricultural placements	191	+ 14	- 6

CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,496	+ 1	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	16,000	- 72	+ 33
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	2,943	+ 3	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	2,889	- 3	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.0	+ 6	+ 7

DALLAS (pop. 679,684)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 2	+ 4
Apparel stores	+ 5†	+ 22	+ 3
Automotive stores	- 9†	- 1	+ 14
Eating and drinking places.....	+ 2†	+ 3	+ 12
Florists	+ 10†	+ 9	- 3
Food stores	- 3†	- 11	+ 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 4†	+ 6	+ 8
Gasoline and service stations.....	- 3†	- 1	+ 4
General merchandise stores.....	+ 6†	- 4	- 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	- 1†	- 9	+ 3
Office, store, and school supply dealers	- 12†	- 25	- 23
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,789,268	- 1	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	\$20,590,363	+ 55	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	\$ 3,613,546	+ 17	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	\$ 1,297,559	+ 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	33.5	+ 16	+ 5
Employment (area)	484,500	+ 1	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	106,126	+ 1	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.6	- 10	+ 9

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
DEER PARK (pop. 4,865)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,838	+ 3	+ 81
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	195,160	+ 74	+ 83
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,777	+ 25	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	2,316	+ 10	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	+ 23	+ 22

DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 31	+ 18
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 7	+ 30
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,930	- 14	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	268,256	+ 15	- 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,288	+ 9	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	14,762	- 2	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	+ 8	- 4

DENISON (pop. 22,748)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 7	+ 37
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,520	- 5	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,968,898	+ 584	+ 808
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,350	+ 8	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	14,971	+ 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.1	+ 7	+ 11
Nonagricultural placements	159	+ 14	- 3

DENTON (pop. 26,844)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 6†	- 9	+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,277	- 2	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	572,045	- 75	+ 47
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 23,664	- 13	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	26,225	+ 3	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	- 14	- 5
Nonagricultural placements	173	+ 10†	+ 12

DONNA (pop. 7,522)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,575	- 17	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	18,650	- 52	- 40
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,407	+ 24	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	3,745	+ 2	+ 37
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	+ 24	- 9

EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,915	- 9	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	50,800	- 13	- 40
Nonagricultural placements	204	+ 67	- 7

EDNA (pop. 5,038)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,668	- 22	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	56,600	+ 129	+ 614
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,877	+ 18	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	6,105	- 3	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.0	+ 24	...

ENNIS (pop. 9,347)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	139,057	+ 56	+ 79
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,339	+ 18	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	6,896	- 3	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 21	+ 11

EULESS (pop. 2,062)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	854,784	+ 39	+ 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,530	+ 159	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	1,034	+ 22	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	32.9	+ 137	...

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
EL PASO (pop. 276,687)			
Retail sales	- 2†	+ 12	+ 4
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 50	- 5
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 20	+ 18
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 24	+ 13
Postal receipts*	\$ 318,740	- 8	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,978,740	+ 2	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 366,762	- 4	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	192,540	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.8	**	+ 2
Employment (area)	92,500	+ 1	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	15,200	+ 2	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	5.3	- 13	+ 13

FLOUR BLUFF (pop. 9,332)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,921	+ 11	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	1,909	+ 22	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.4	**	...

FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	62,750	+ 26	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,620	- 1	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	5,170	+ 1	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	**	+ 5

FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)

Retail sales	+ 1†	**	+ 13
Apparel stores	+ 12†	+ 10	- 7
Automotive stores	- 13†	**	+ 27
Drug stores	- 7†	- 7	+ 15
Eating and drinking places	+ 2†	- 4	+ 5
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 6†	+ 5	+ 20
Gasoline and service stations	**†	- 6	+ 2
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 7	+ 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 4†	+ 3	+ 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 936,760	+ 6	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	4,869,426	+ 47	- 43
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 831,414	+ 6	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	414,854	+ 3	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.5	+ 3	- 4
Employment (area)	222,200	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	52,875	+ 2	+ 5
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	- 13	- 13

FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 8	+ 28
Drug stores	- 6†	- 5	+ 7
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 2	+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,537	+ 3	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	73,000	- 32	- 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,340	- 3	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	8,393	+ 2	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	- 8	- 1

GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)

Retail sales	- 2†	+ 6	- 6
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 19	- 5
Food stores	- 4†	- 3	- 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	+ 3	- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 101,499	- 5	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	522,548	+ 15	+ 28
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 98,442	+ 8	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) \$	62,300	**	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.0	+ 7	+ 1
Employment (area)	58,500	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,510	+ 1	- 5
Percent unemployed (area)	6.4	- 9	- 11

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
GARLAND (pop. 38,501)			
Retail sales	- 2†	+ 7	+ 34
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 9	+ 40
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 13	+ 15
Postal receipts*	\$ 37,132	- 12	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,099,461	+ 17	+ 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 32,692	+ 10	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 15,770	+ 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.1	+ 5	+ 19
Employment (area)	484,500	+ 1	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	106,125	+ 1	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.6	- 10	+ 9

GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,319	- 36	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,762	+ 14	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,019	+ 1	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	+ 12	+ 6

GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,772	+ 14	+ 36
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,600	- 2	- 54
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,977	- 9	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,145	- 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.5	- 10	- 3

GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,332	+ 18	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,132	- 4	- 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,333	- 4	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.9	- 1	- 26
Employment (area)	23,550	**	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,530	- 1	- 3
Percent unemployed (area)	4.9	- 2	+ 43

GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)

Postal receipts*	\$ 1,632	- 21	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,664	- 25	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,572	- 4	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	- 27	- 21

GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,200	- 3	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,151	- 47	-
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,033	+ 3	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,323	- 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	+ 1	+ 3

GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,628	- 16	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,601	- 4	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,234	+ 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.3	- 6	+ 10

GRAND PRAIRIE (pop. 30,386)

Postal receipts*	\$ 27,081	+ 7	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 490,868	- 48	- 62
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,504	+ 20	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,768	- 2	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.7	+ 18	+ 22
Employment (area)	484,500	+ 1	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	106,125	+ 1	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.6	- 10	+ 9

GRAPEVINE (pop. 2,821)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,942	- 20	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 12,500	+ 210	-
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,470	+ 23	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,051	- 2	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	+ 18	+ 12

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
GREENVILLE (pop. 19,087)			
Retail sales	- 2†	- 10	+ 21
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 9	+ 88
Drug stores	- 6†	- 6	- 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	- 18	+ 23
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,436	- 6	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 246,085	+ 102	+ 235
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,444	+ 5	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,689	- 1	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	+ 7	+ 34
Nonagricultural placements	119	+ 116	+ 32

HALE CENTER (pop. 2,196)

Postal receipts*	\$ 1,886	- 40	- 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 31,250	+ 468	+ 37
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,773	- 9	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,492	- 13	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.9	+ 3	- 10

HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 1	+ 10
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 1	+ 19
Food stores	- 4†	- 7	- 6
Gasoline and service stations	- 1†	- 1	- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 35,075	+ 3	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 133,350	- 44	- 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 34,427	+ 2	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 19,566	+ 2	- 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.4	+ 3	+ 43
Nonagricultural placements	394	+ 12	- 34

HEMPSTEAD (pop. 1,505)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,078	+ 3	+ 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,733	+ 19	+ 39
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,159	+ 2	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	+ 24	+ 33

HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 12	+ 7
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 27	+ 11
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 22	- 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,853	- 17	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 86,295	- 16	+ 50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,973	- 3	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 16,547	- 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	5.7	- 2	- 10

HEREFORD (pop. 7,652)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,964	+ 10	+ 55
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 285,780	- 56	+ 124
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,835	- 13	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,206	- 6	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	- 8	+ 2

HUMBLE (pop. 1,711)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,500	- 85	- 99
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,751	+ 4	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,948	- 3	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	+ 3	+ 3

IOWA PARK (pop. 3,295)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 128,850	+ 362	+ 74
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,852	+ 3	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,857	- 2	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	+ 3	+ 23

IRVING (pop. 45,985)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 22	+ 21
Postal receipts*	\$ 34,291	- 42	+ 41
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,538,972	- 6	+ 65

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	Apr 1968	Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)			
Retail sales	- 3†	**	+ 5
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 17	+ 4
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 4	+ 7
Drug stores	- 5†	- 11	- 5
Eating and drinking places	- 4†	- 1	+ 2
Food stores	- 2†	- 7	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 5†	- 7	+ 7
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	+ 8	+ 17
General merchandise stores	+ 1†	+ 9	+ 6
Liquor stores	- 3†	- 10	+ 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 10†	+ 7	+ 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,041,278	**	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 29,556,774	- 49	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,276,780	+ 4	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,516,810	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.2	+ 3	+ 6
Employment (area)	552,000	+ 1	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	92,100	+ 1	- 8
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	- 16	+ 6

JACKSONVILLE (pop. 9,590)

Postal receipts*	\$ 21,065	+ 17	+ 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 117,500	+ 168	+ 490
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,947	+ 4	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,427	+ 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	+ 4	+ 6

JASPER (pop. 4,889)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 5	+ 14
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 2	+ 28
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,435	+ 17	+ 26
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 35,822	+ 59	- 65
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,664	+ 13	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,040	+ 19	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 20	+ 24

JUSTIN (pop. 622)

Postal receipts*	\$ 805	- 1	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,000	...	- 89
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,365	- 21	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 775	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.3	- 16	**

KATY (pop. 1,569)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 32,250	+ 15	+ 940
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,012	+ 3	+ 40
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,188	- 6	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.8	+ 7	+ 14

KERMIT (pop. 10,465)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 6†	- 7	+ 5
Postal receipts	\$ 5,248	+ 3	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 38,821	- 74	- 62

KILGORE (pop. 10,092)

Postal receipts*	\$ 13,651	- 12	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 69,800	- 18	+ 39
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,901	+ 7	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,298	- 3	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 8	- 1
Employment (area)	28,560	**	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,580	- 1	- 3
Percent unemployed (area)	4.9	- 2	+ 48

KILLEEN (pop. 23,377)

Postal receipts*	\$ 38,862	+ 13	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,124,326	+ 173	+ 362
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,255	- 3	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,125	**	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	- 7	+ 8

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change		
	Apr 1968	Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 14	- 20
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,907	- 27	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 183,060	+ 16	- 35
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,339	+ 3	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,288	+ 23	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	+ 7	+ 27

KIRBYVILLE (pop. 1,660)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,588	- 5	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,177	- 1	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,268	- 2	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.9	- 5	- 25

LA FERIA (pop. 3,047)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,488	+ 8	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 10,700	+ 485	- 6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,641	+ 15	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,308	- 3	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	+ 20	+ 23

LA MARQUE (pop. 13,969)

Postal receipts*	\$ 9,871	- 11	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 226,750	+ 81	+ 97
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,070	+ 22	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,895	+ 1	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.6	+ 21	+ 33
Employment (area)	58,500	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,510	+ 1	- 5
Percent unemployed (area)	6.4	- 9	- 11

LAMESA (pop. 12,438)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 11	- 17
Drug stores	- 6†	- 17	- 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,633	- 3	- 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,578	+ 1	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 17,555	- 9	- 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 10	+ 15
Nonagricultural placements	72	+ 81	- 58

LAMPASAS (pop. 5,061)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,442	- 3	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 45,500	- 80	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,413	+ 5	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,482	- 1	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	+ 4	+ 10

LA PORTE (pop. 4,512)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 43,060
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,334	+ 13	+ 39
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,843	+ 1	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	+ 12	+ 13

LAREDO (pop. 60,678)

Postal receipts*	\$ 43,651	+ 16	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 142,929	+ 135	+ 332
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 37,216	+ 6	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 26,469	+ 6	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.4	+ 4	+ 7
Employment (area)	18,650	**	...
Manufacturing employment (area)	1,260	**	...
Percent unemployed (area)	10.1	- 19	...
Nonagricultural placements	433	+ 58	- 39

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1963	Percent change	
		Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962
LEVELLAND (pop. 10,153)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,936	- 22	+ 28
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	146,650	- 22	- 69
Bank debits (thousands) \$	12,080	- 4	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	12,085	- 10	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.4	+ 8	- 5

LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 12	- 9
General merchandise stores.....	+ 2†	+ 15	+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,046	- 7	- 20
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	90,300	- 46	- 55

LLANO (pop. 2,656)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,416	- 12	+ 27
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,200	- 70	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,938	**	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,787	- 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.8	+ 3	+ 2

LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)

Retail sales			
Food stores	- 4†	- 5	+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,262	+ 1	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	7,350	- 49	- 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,006	- 15	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,814	+ 8	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.4	- 16	+ 28

LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material,			
and hardware stores.....	+ 3†	+ 19	+ 15
Postal receipts*	\$ 60,469	+ 6	+ 28
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	854,100	- 74	- 89
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 50,619	+ 2	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	88,278	+ 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.3	+ 1	+ 5
Employment (area)	23,550	**	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	5,580	- 1	- 3
Percent unemployed (area).....	4.9	- 2	+ 48

LOS FRESNOS (pop. 1,289)

Postal receipts*	\$ 1,099	+ 8	+ 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,034	- 10	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,236	+ 8	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.2	- 12	+ 6

LUBBOCK (pop. 128,691)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 44	- 1
Automotive stores	+ 7†	**	+ 18
Furniture and household			
appliance stores	**†	- 18	- 1
General merchandise stores.....	+ 2†	+ 1	- 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 195,977	- 8	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,762,522	+ 7	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 216,941	- 10	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	127,474	- 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.3	- 7	+ 8
Employment (area)	54,500	+ 1	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	6,050	**	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.8	- 5	- 10

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1963	Percent change	
		Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962
LUFKIN (pop. 17,641)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 17	+ 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,006	+ 11	+ 38
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	886,880	+ 86	+ 53
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 26,968	- 10	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	28,221	+ 7	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.9	- 12	+ 11
Nonagricultural placements	98	+145	- 18

McALLEN (pop. 32,728)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	+ 4	**
Automotive stores	+ 4†	+ 20	+ 11
Food stores	+ 7†	**	+ 2
Food stores			
Furniture and household	- 4†	- 7	+ 1
appliance stores			
Gasoline and service stations.....	**†	+ 24	+ 7
Postal receipts*	- 1	+ 1	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	\$ 81,297	- 8	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 163,200	- 23	- 47
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	\$ 31,561	+ 2	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	\$ 26,374	+ 3	+ 7
Nonagricultural placements	14.0	+ 2	+ 8
Nonagricultural placements	358	+ 11	- 56

McCAMEY (pop. 3,375)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,797	- 8	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,866	- 5	- 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,818	+ 4	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.2	- 4	- 2

McGREGOR (pop. 4,642)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,000	**	- 95
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,067	+ 15	+ 31
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,465	- 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.8	+ 16	+ 17

McKINNEY (pop. 13,763)

Postal receipts*	\$ 13,349	- 6	+ 38
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	68,835	- 58	+ 40
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,467	+ 1	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	9,362	- 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.3	+ 2	+ 11
Nonagricultural placements	181	+ 42	- 2

MARSHALL (pop. 23,846)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	- 2†	+ 8	- 2
Automotive stores	+ 4†	+ 29	- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,449	+ 7	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	132,539	+189	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,727	+ 6	- 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	22,884	+ 2	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.6	+ 5	- 21
Nonagricultural placements	214	+ 45	+ 18

MESQUITE (pop. 27,526)

Retail sales			
Eating and drinking places.....	- 1†	+ 1	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,015	- 3	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	911,882	+ 27	+ 19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,971	+ 49	+ 42
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	6,881	+ 12	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.8	+ 42	+ 48
Employment (area)	484,500	+ 1	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	106,125	+ 1	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.6	- 10	+ 9

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962
MERCEDES (pop. 10,940)			
Postal receipts*	8,122	+ 25	+ 71
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	27,084	- 11	+ 62
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	5,627	- 12	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	3,754	+ 1	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.1	- 13	+ 12

MEXIA (pop. 6,121)

Postal receipts*	5,997	- 7	+ 35
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	4,184	+ 10	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	4,585	- 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.8	+ 13	+ 10

MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	- 6†	**	+ 12
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	+ 23	- 3
Postal receipts	102,890	+ 5	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,057,737	- 47	+ 58
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	146,202	+ 3	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	100,688	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.4	+ 7	+ 9
Employment (area)	57,000	- 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,140	**	+ 51
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.3	- 18	**
Nonagricultural placements	775	+ 26	+ 2

MIDLOTHIAN (pop. 1,521)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	10,690	- 56	+ 76
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	1,105	- 3	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	1,754	- 3	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.5	- 6	- 1

MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)

Postal receipts*	19,243	+ 39	+ 36
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	35,480	- 68	- 65
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	12,829	+ 6	+ 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	12,329	+ 3	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.7	+ 18	+ 13
Nonagricultural placements	129	+ 54	+ 24

MISSION (pop. 14,081)

Postal receipts*	8,974	- 4	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	48,345	+ 17	+ 35
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	11,207	+ 4	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	8,245	- 6	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.8	+ 6	+ 22

MONAHANS (pop. 8,567)

Postal receipts*	10,785	+ 20	+ 32
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	58,950	- 2	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	10,258	+ 5	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	7,536	+ 2	- 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.5	+ 6	+ 19

MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)

Postal receipts*	1,185	- 21	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,000	**	- 91
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	2,249	+ 5	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	2,169	**	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.4	+ 3	- 2

NACOGDOCHES (pop. 12,674)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 3	- 6
Postal receipts*	17,203	+ 9	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	43,480	- 67	- 33
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	19,552	- 7	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	18,177	- 1	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.8	- 8	+ 7
Nonagricultural placements	94	- 15	- 22

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962
NEDERLAND (pop. 12,036)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	140,201	- 27	- 65
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	6,132	+ 25	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	4,194	+ 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.8	+ 21	+ 12

NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)

Postal receipts*	21,758	+ 10	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	133,425	- 34	+ 133
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	12,765	- 3	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	12,297	- 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.4	- 3	+ 16

NORTH RICHLAND HILLS (pop. 8,662)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	850,960	+ 39	...
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	2,921	+ 20	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	1,610	+ 8	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.6	+ 10	...

ODESSA (pop. 80,338)

Retail sales			
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	+ 3	- 9
Postal receipts*	75,458	- 21	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	427,312	- 39	- 48
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	78,296	+ 4	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	75,951	+ 3	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.5	+ 1	- 7
Employment (area)	57,000	- 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,140	**	+ 51
Percent unemployed (area).....	3.8	- 18	**
Nonagricultural placements	539	+ 5	- 23

ORANGE (pop. 25,605)

Postal receipts*	26,627	- 3	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	415,945	+ 491	+ 26
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	28,519	+ 5	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	26,068	+ 3	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.4	+ 2	- 6
Employment (area)	196,800	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,850	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area).....	7.5	- 1	+ 15
Nonagricultural placements	201	+ 31	+ 2

PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)

Postal receipts*	13,476	+ 6	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	142,300	+ 31	- 1
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	10,530	+ 2	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	15,427	- 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.3	+ 4	- 5

PAMPA (pop. 24,664)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 15	+ 45
Eating and drinking places.....	- 1†	+ 4	+ 2
Food stores	- 4†	- 6	- 12
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	+ 3†	+ 22	+ 21
Postal receipts*	24,811	- 14	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	105,750	- 14	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	26,298	+ 6	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	22,271	- 4	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.9	+ 12	**
Nonagricultural placements	190	+ 88	- 12

Local Business Conditions

City and Item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
PARIS (pop. 20,977)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 7	+ 56
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	- 83	- 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,579	+ 37	+ 57
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 182,030	+ 55	- 40
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,277	- 3	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,667	- 3	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	+ 1	+ 5
Nonagricultural placements	74	- 14	- 48

PASADENA (pop. 58,737)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 4	+ 11
Apparel stores	+ 4†	**	- 17
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 3	+ 81
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 6	- 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 45,921	+ 6	+ 31
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,998,250	+172	+ 48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 51,453	+ 10	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 25,890	+ 6	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.0	+ 7	+ 2

PECOS (pop. 12,728)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,264	+ 15	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 49,900	+ 14	- 69
Nonagricultural placements	72	- 4	- 1

PHARR (pop. 14,106)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,113	- 7	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 23,925	- 83	- 87
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,653	+ 4	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,737	+ 5	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	- 2	**

PILOT POINT (pop. 1,254)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,363	+ 5	+ 59
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,458	- 5	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	+ 8	+ 37

PLAINVIEW (pop. 18,735)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 34	+ 51
Postal receipts*	\$ 23,393	- 10	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 763,250	+396	+335
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 85,603	+ 3	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 23,549	- 4	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.7	+ 7	+ 7
Nonagricultural placements	312	+ 25	+ 22

PLANO (pop. 3,695)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,948	+ 16	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 515,356	+135	+135
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,914	- 27	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,183	- 7	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	- 26	**

PORT ISABEL (pop. 3,575)

Postal receipts*	\$ 1,649	- 41	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,675	+ 89	- 51
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,031	- 12	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,035	- 12	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	- 13	- 6

PORT NECHES (pop. 8,696)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,224	- 25	- 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 124,750	- 21	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,944	- 7	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,717	- 3	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.4	- 2	+ 1

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
PORT ARTHUR (pop. 66,676)			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 7	- 11
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 12	+ 20
Eating and drinking places	- 1†	- 17	- 3
Food stores	- 4†	- 6	- 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	+ 5	+ 11
Gasoline and service stations	- 1†	+ 14	- 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 63,634	+ 33	+ 32
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 520,045	+ 51	+ 97
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 61,763	- 2	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 46,297	+ 13	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.0	- 8	+ 12
Employment (area)	106,300	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,850	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	7.5	- 1	+ 15

RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,338	+ 35	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 47,200	+124	+255
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,646	+ 2	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,391	- 3	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.0	+ 6	+ 1
Nonagricultural placements	63	+ 66	- 64

ROBSTOWN (pop. 10,266)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,755	- 24	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 163,100	+377	+229
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,313	+ 3	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,682	- 2	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	+ 7	+ 9

ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,338	- 11	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 49,556	+122	+122
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,072	- 6	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,964	**	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.2	- 9	+ 6

SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 11	- 7
Jewelry stores	†	+ 49	+ 52
Postal receipts*	\$ 36,813	+ 3	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 410,563	- 30	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 54,624	+ 8	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 46,946	**	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 6	+ 4
Employment (area)	19,909	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,250	+ 3	+ 9
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	- 6	**

SAN JUAN (pop. 4,371)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,183	- 16	- 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,500	+137	- 57
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,016	+ 10	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,975	- 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	+ 14	+ 24

SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,712)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,737	- 1	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 33,850	- 26	+735
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,056	+ 4	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,035	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	+ 6	+ 9

SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,095	+ 18	+ 52
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,241	+ 4	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,350	- 2	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 6	+ 21

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change			
	Apr 1963	Apr 1968		Apr 1962
		from Mar 1963	from Apr 1967	
SAN ANTONIO (pop. 587,718)				
Retail sales	— 7†	— 1	+ 5	
Apparel stores	**†	+ 20	+ 5	
Automotive stores	— 17†	— 7	+ 19	
Drug stores	— 4†	— 7	— 1	
Eating and drinking places	— 1†	— 3	+ 8	
Food stores	— 2†	— 4	— 6	
Furniture and household appliance stores	— 4†	— 4	**	
Gasoline and service stations	— 5†	+ 11	+ 20	
General merchandise stores	— 3†	+ 1	+ 2	
Jewelry stores	...†	+ 9	— 1	
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	— 4†	— 7	— 9	
Nurseries	...†	— 23	— 15	
Stationery stores	...†	— 2	+ 6	
Postal receipts*	\$ 842,674	— 1	+ 8	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,469,948	— 39	— 82	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 782,655	+ 10	+ 15	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 423,597	+ 2	+ 4	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.3	+ 3	+ 10	
Employment (area)	210,500	+ 1	+ 1	
Manufacturing employment (area)	25,025	**	+ 3	
Percent unemployed (area)	5.0	— 9	+ 11	

SEAGOVILLE (pop. 3,745)*

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,775	— 2	+ 35
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 23,767	— 35	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,760	+ 16	+ 42
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,625	+ 6	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	+ 9	+ 26

SEGUIN (pop. 14,299)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,362	— 14	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 93,257	+ 14	+ 69
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,872	— 1	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 15,053	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	— 2	— 1

SHERMAN (pop. 24,988)

Retail sales	— 2†	+ 7	— 3
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 44	— 3
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 3	— 12
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	+ 14	+ 17
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 11	+ 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	**	— 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 42,860	+ 24	+ 47
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 462,980	+ 63	+ 64
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 27,963	— 6	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 19,396	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	— 6	+ 7
Nonagricultural placements	204	+ 47	+ 28

SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,135	+ 1	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 67,540	+ 31	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,596	+ 8	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,587	— 1	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	+ 8	+ 11

SINTON (pop. 6,008)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,772	+ 27	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 7,050	— 93	— 56
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,173	+ 11	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,671	— 4	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	+ 17	**

SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,331	— 1	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,300	— 96	— 92
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,218	— 8	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,394	+ 3	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.2	— 9	+ 11

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Percent change			
	Apr 1963	Apr 1968		Apr 1962
		from Mar 1963	from Apr 1967	
SLATON (pop. 6,568)				
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,242	+ 6	— 1	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 74,600	+ 546	+ 58	
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,023	— 2	+ 17	
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,781	— 1	+ 11	
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	+ 2	+ 7	
Employment (area)	54,500	+ 1	+ 7	
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,050	**	+ 6	
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	— 6	+ 10	

SNYDER (pop. 13,850)

Postal receipts	\$ 12,911	— 10	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,700	— 78	— 62
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,611	— 20	— 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 17,474	— 2	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.9	— 18	— 23

SOUTH HOUSTON (pop. 7,253)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 142,572	+ 81	+ 158
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,117	+ 8	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,429	+ 10	+ 33
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	**	— 4

SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,300	— 17	+ 41
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 145,950	— 48	+ 94
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,997	+ 5	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,634	— 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	+ 5	+ 23

SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,709	— 14	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 96,900	— 47	— 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,030	**	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,023	— 2	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	+ 2	+ 4
Nonagricultural placements	93	+ 11	— 38

TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 44	+ 22
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,407	+ 6	+ 26
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 28,695	— 30	— 46
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,919	+ 9	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,433	— 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.9	+ 10	+ 3
Nonagricultural placements	24	— 38	— 64

TEMPLE (pop. 30,419)

Retail sales	— 2†	+ 7	+ 10
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 25	— 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	+ 15	+ 40
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 19	+ 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 46,278	+ 13	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 417,130	— 25	+ 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 27,879	— 5	+ 9
Nonagricultural placements	266	+ 61	**

TERRELL (pop. 13,803)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,050	+ 40	+ 76
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 112,644	+ 2	— 65
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,597	+ 3	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,502	+ 1	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	+ 3	+ 5
Nonagricultural placements	75	+ 74	— 13

TOMBALL (pop. 1,713)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 11,090	— 39	— 65
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,932	+ 31	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,298	— 15	— 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	+ 43	+ 27

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1963	Percent change	
		Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962
TEXARKANA, TEX. (pop. 30,218)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 9	+ 86
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	- 4	+ 12
Postal receipts*‡	\$ 59,681	- 7	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts§	\$ 304,768	- 33	+ 94
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 68,835	+ 17	+ 31
End-of-month deposits (thousands)¶	\$ 18,169	- 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	+ 4	+ 16
Employment (area)	31,700	**	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,520	**	+ 3‡
Percent unemployed (area)	5.9	- 5	- 8

TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)

Postal receipts*	\$ 24,225	+ 6	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts §	\$ 282,836	- 70	- 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 26,060	+ 18	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	\$ 15,154	+ 7	- 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.3	+ 16	+ 21
Employment (area)	58,500	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,510	+ 1	- 5
Percent unemployed (area)	6.4	- 9	- 11

TYLER (pop. 51,230)

Retail sales	- 2†	+ 14	+ 13
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 6	- 6
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 12	+ 80
Postal receipts	\$ 116,422	+ 2	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts §	\$ 957,120	+ 14	- 32
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 104,569	+ 6	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	\$ 67,262	- 8	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.4	+ 3	+ 2
Employment (area)	31,600	+ 1	...
Manufacturing employment (area)	7,650	+ 2	...
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	- 11	...
Nonagricultural placements	812	+ 8	- 7

UVALDE (pop. 10,293)

Postal receipts*	\$ 9,381	+ 13	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts §	\$ 65,653	- 69	+ 137
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,080	+ 34	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	\$ 9,143	+ 8	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.1	+ 31	+ 19

VERNON (pop. 12,141)

Postal receipts*	\$ 14,922	+ 82	+ 44
Building permits, less federal contracts §	\$ 54,800	- 35	- 50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,749	+ 8	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	\$ 18,797	- 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	+ 9	+ 7
Nonagricultural placements	90	+ 137	+ 53

VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 4	+ 1
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 12	+ 2
Food stores	- 4†	- 5	- 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	+ 19	+ 28
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 26	- 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,518	- 1	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts §	\$ 549,251	- 35	+ 133
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 62,934	- 2	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	\$ 81,897	+ 4	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	- 4	+ 3
Nonagricultural placements	539	+ 31	- 5

WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,221	+ 12	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts §	\$ 77,165	+ 127	+ 76
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	\$ 13,774	+ 1	- 4

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1963	Percent change	
		Apr 1963 from Mar 1963	Apr 1963 from Apr 1962
WACO (pop. 103,462*)			
Retail sales	- 2†	+ 2	+ 8
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 22	+ 6
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 9	- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 197,360	+ 7	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts §	\$ 1,297,208	+ 51	- 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 123,017	- 2	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	\$ 70,510	- 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	+ 1	+ 7
Employment (area)	51,000	+ 1	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,230	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	- 6	+ 9

WAXAHACHIE (pop. 12,749)

Postal receipts*	\$ 33,502	+ 9	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts §	\$ 88,295	+ 175	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,584	+ 7	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	\$ 9,887	- 4	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 6	+ 13
Nonagricultural placements	85	+ 9	- 35

WESLACO (pop. 15,649)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,690	+ 7	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts §	\$ 62,390	- 2	- 75
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,696	+ 1	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	\$ 7,383	+ 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 2	+ 6

WICHITA FALLS (pop. 101,724)

Retail sales	- 2†	- 5	+ 10
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 22	+ 13
Automotive stores	+ 7†	- 18	+ 9
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	- 5	+ 12
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 26	+ 16
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 36	- 10
Postal receipts	\$ 145,677	+ 17	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts §	\$ 722,029	- 43	- 18
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 125,868	+ 8	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	\$ 100,773	+ 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	+ 6	- 2
Employment (area)	45,350	+ 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,000	+ 2	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	- 17	- 5

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

Retail sales	- 2†	+ 2	+ 11
Apparel stores	+ 4†	+ 15	+ 4
Automotive stores	+ 7†	+ 8	+ 19
Drug stores	- 6†	- 1	+ 8
Food stores	- 4†	- 6	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	**†	+ 32	+ 17
Gasoline and service stations	- 1†	**	- 2
General merchandise stores	+ 2†	+ 12	- 20
Jewelry stores	...†	+ 4	- 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	+ 3	+ 26
Office, store, and school supply dealers	...†	- 28	- 11
Postal receipts*	...	- 5	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts §	...	- 14	- 28
Bank debits (thousands)	...	**	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ¶	...	+ 1	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	+ 2	+ 14

BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

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

	Apr. 1963	Mar 1963	Apr. 1962	Year-to-date average	
				1963	1962
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY					
Texas business activity, index.....	139.2	123.7	128.2	133.5	130.0
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in SW District, index.....	79.3	77.5	78.4	76.5	76.6
Ordinary life insurance sales, index.....	129.6	118.0	103.8	124.1	104.9
Wholesale prices in U. S., unadjusted index.....	99.8	99.0	100.4	100.1	100.7
Consumers' prices in U. S., unadjusted index.....	106.2	106.2	105.2	106.1	104.9
Income payments to individuals in U. S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate).....	\$ 455.8*	\$ 453.2r	\$ 438.3	\$ 453.1	\$ 433.6
Business failures (number).....	41	51	44	50	36
Newspaper linage, index.....	101.4	105.6	102.5	105.5	102.8
TRADE					
Total retail sales, index, 1957-59=100.....	113.2*	115.5r	106.8r		
Durable-goods sales, index, 1957-59=100.....	119.0*	126.9r	105.3r		
Nondurable-goods sales, index, 1957-59=100.....	110.2*	109.6r	107.0r		
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores....	77.0*	76.0*	73.6r	71.3	70.6
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores..	38.2*	38.0*	36.7r	39.1	39.6
PRODUCTION					
Total electric power consumption, index.....	147.7*	134.6	130.0	138.8	128.1
Industrial electric power consumption, index.....	137.6*	125.7	123.1	129.5	120.7
Crude oil production, index.....	92.8	91.8r	90.9r	91.2	91.1
Crude oil runs to stills, index.....	110.1	108.5	107.7	110.8	106.1
Industrial production in U. S., index.....	122.4*	120.6r	117.7	120.4	116.3
Texas industrial production—total index.....	115	113	112r	114	110
Texas industrial production—manufacturing index.....	130	129	124	129	122
Texas industrial production—durable goods, index.....	123	122	119r	122	116
Texas industrial production—nondurable goods, index.....	135	134	128r	134	126
Texas mineral production, index.....	96	93r	95	95	95
Average daily production per oil well.....	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.3
Construction authorized, index, 1957-59=100.....	123.9	137.1	113.7	130.3	120.7
Residential building, 1957-59=100.....	116.7	122.7	120.1	116.4	113.6
Nonresidential building, 1957-59=100.....	132.1	152.4	99.9	149.6	135.6
AGRICULTURE					
Prices received by farmers, unadjusted index, 1910-14=100.....	265	266	260	265	259
Prices paid by farmers in U. S., unadjusted index, 1910-14=100.....	311	310	307	311	305
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U. S. prices paid by farmers..	85	86	85	85	85
FINANCE					
Bank debits, index.....	\$ 138.9	\$ 123.6	\$ 128.7	\$ 133.7	\$ 130.8
Bank debits, U. S., index.....	\$ 148.5	\$ 146.2r	\$ 138.9	\$ 147.0	\$ 134.0
Reporting member banks, Dallas Reserve District:					
Loans (millions).....	\$ 3,578	\$ 3,557	\$ 3,298	\$ 3,539	\$ 3,276
Loans and investments (millions).....	\$ 5,757	\$ 5,693	\$ 5,343	\$ 5,689	\$ 5,290
Adjusted demand deposits (millions).....	\$ 2,854	\$ 2,865	\$ 2,829	\$ 2,892	\$ 2,887
Revenue receipts of the State Comptroller (thousands).....	\$152,624	\$121,477	\$143,659	\$129,874	\$125,131
Federal internal revenue receipts (thousands).....	\$426,168	\$211,970	\$389,286	\$369,261	\$348,795
LABOR					
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands).....	2,686.7*	2,656.4r	2,623.6r	2,652.5	2,592.1
Total manufacturing employment (thousands).....	504.5*	502.2r	501.3r	501.3	498.0
Durable-goods employment (thousands).....	248.0*	245.3r	241.6r	244.9	239.4
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands).....	256.5*	256.9r	259.7r	256.4	258.6
Total nonagricultural labor force in 18 labor market areas (thousands)	2,422.0	2,411.0	2,325.0	2,411.2	2,323.7
Employment in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	2,255.6	2,239.3	2,166.3	2,234.0	2,153.4
Manufacturing employment in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	401.5	398.8	393.7	398.0	391.9
Total unemployment in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	104.1	115.4	96.8	119.2	110.1
Percent of labor force unemployed in 18 labor market areas..	4.3	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.7
Average weekly hours—manufacturing, index.....	101.3*	100.7	102.0	100.5	100.3
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing, index.....	112.8*	111.1	112.7	111.1	110.7

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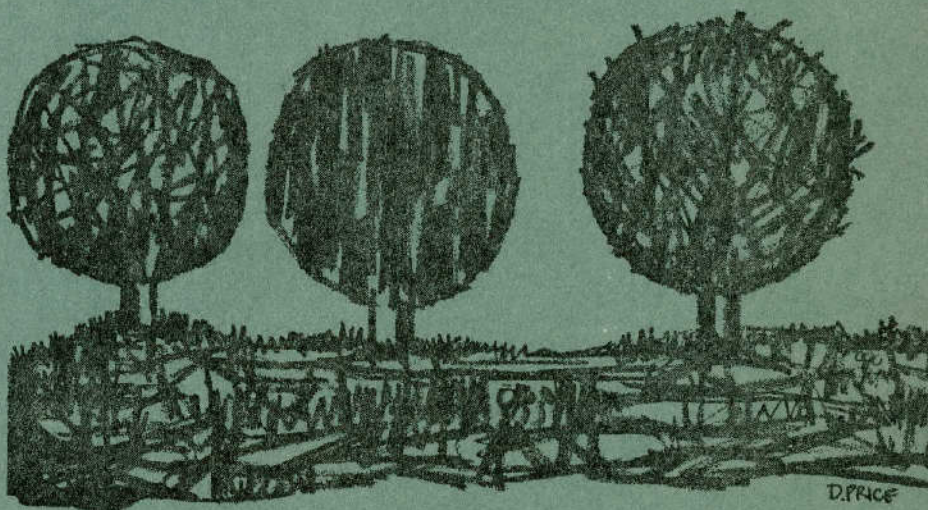
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