March 1968

TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas

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THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

Robert H. Ryan

Business barometers, such as those which appear monthly inside the back cover of the *Texas Business Review*, serve much the same purpose as meteorologists' barometers. That is, they indicate with some accuracy current conditions. Like measures of the weather, they may also point toward conditions to come, but their forecasting value is seldom unmistakably clear and sometimes not clear at all. These economic indicators suggest, with their accompanying uncertainties, that Texas business entered the new year at a high level of activity and with rather good assurance of stability.

In January industrial production in the state continued its long-term gains. Building authorizations remained high, and retail sales were strong. Employment, which clearly concerns more Texans than any other business indicator, was scarcely below the level of the booming Christmas season. Nevertheless, none of these barometers registered notable increases, a fact which made it the more remarkable that the Index of Texas Business Activity showed a striking upward movement.

Though the Texas economy at least sustained its strong position in January, it is not clear at all that business at large improved by 13 percent from December to January, as the Index of Texas Business Activity (charted below) indicates. This index, which measures bank clearings adjusted for seasonal variation and for changes in wholesale prices, is subject to occasional nonsignificant fluctuations from month to month when financial activity is temporarily stimulated by the coincidence of several economic factors. Suffice it to say that the sharp upturn in the business-activity index for January cannot be attributed to any comparable gain in actual business apparent at this time. If any remarkable shift in Texas businesss actually is under way, it probably cannot be identified with certainty until mid-April.

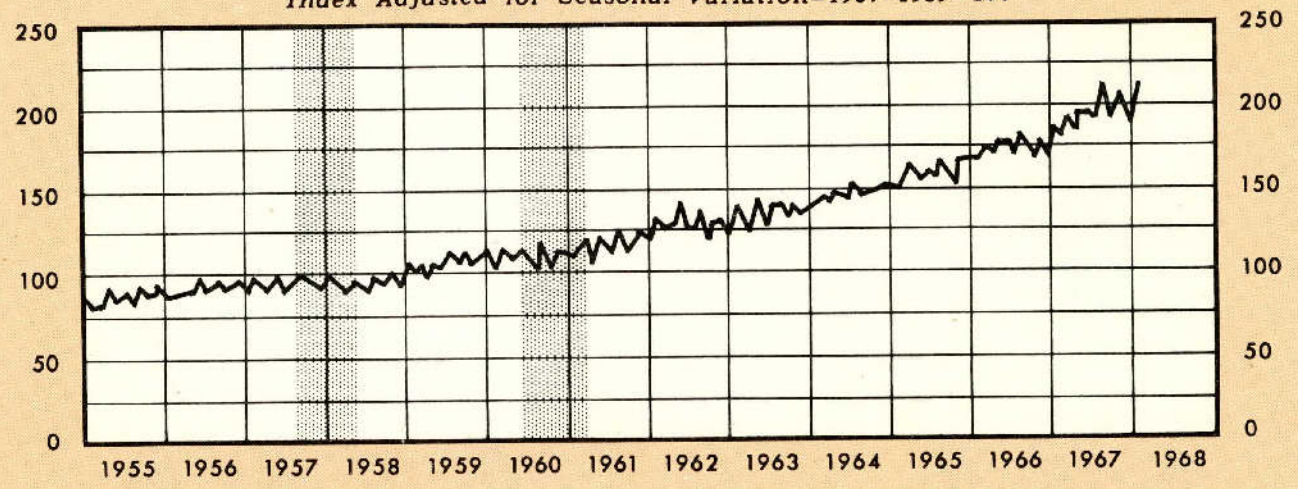
The Index of Business Activity rose sharply not only in the state as a whole but also in Texas' largest cities: Houston, +9 percent from December to January; Dallas, +17 percent; and San Antonio, +13 percent.

Nationally, January marked the beginning of the eighth year of economic expansion since the upturn that began in 1961. The acceleration of this growth, which began both nationally and in Texas around the middle of 1967, appears to be extending into the new year, with the continuing stimuli of government spending and renewed confidence in the construction industry. Although evidence of labor shortages still persists in some areas and in certain occupational lines, the competition for labor may not be quite as high as it was in 1966. In Texas the seasonally adjusted index of unemployment was up 5 percent from December 1967 to January 1968, but this change represents little more than a rebound from the exceptionally high level of business and employment registered during the 1967 holiday season. Unemployment continues to be a problem mainly among marginal workers, those without marketable skills or experience.

Total nonfarm employment in Texas during January held remarkably close to its high December level, according to Texas Employment Commission estimates. The month-to-month change in the number of wage and salary workers was from 3,378,000 in December to 3,318,000 in January. Of that decline of 60,000 workers, cutbacks in retailing employment accounted for 46,000 of the newly jobless. Not surprisingly, the heaviest influence was that of department stores, which laid off some 30,000 Christmas-rush workers, most of whom were initially hired on a

TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959 = 100



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

temporary basis. In other areas of business there were some gains in employment from December to January. The number of manufacturing workers in Texas was virtually unchanged, with increases in some industries (for example, transportation equipment) being offset by small seasonal declines in food processing, apparel manufacturing, and lumber and wood-product manufacturing. In contrast with the strength of the employment pattern for manufacturing, distributive industries, and services, employment in Texas agriculture continued to fall in January. Some seasonal drop from December to January is to be expected in farming, but this January's farm work force was 16,000 fewer than that of January 1967.

Unemployment during January remained remarkably low in most major Texas cities (1.7 percent in Austin and Dallas, 1.8 percent in Fort Worth and Houston). Only in Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange and in the Rio Grande Valley labor-market areas — Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, and Laredo—was unemployment greater than 5 percent of the civilian labor force.

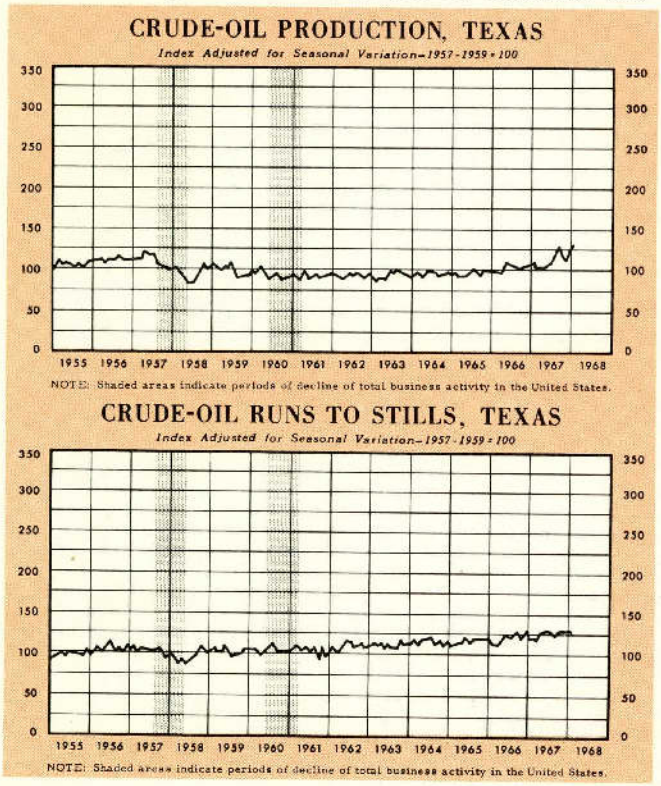
Average weekly earnings in Texas manufacturing industries declined slightly from $116.62 in December to $112.96 in January, a change due to a two-hour cutback in average weekly hours worked rather than to a drop in hourly earnings. In fact, the average hourly rate for manufacturing workers was up from $2.77 in December to $2.81 in January.

The most serious and most basic economic problem continues to be the rise in prices of goods and services, which has resulted chiefly from increasing production costs rather than from underproduction. Labor costs continued to rise during 1967 faster than productivity; in fact, increases in productivity were lower than they have been in most years since World War II. About the only relief from the upward pressure on the cost of living was a slight decrease in retail food prices during 1967, a reflection of the decline in farm prices. Prices received by Texas farmers for all farm products broke sharply in 1967 to register a twelve-month average of 241 index points, down from 261 the preceding year and the lowest average value since 1956 (1910-1914=100). But farmers were nearly alone in their depressed condition. Manufacturing workers earned more than ever before in 1967, a gain of more than 29 percent over their 1957-1959 average earnings. It was the sharp wage increases in manufacturing industries and in distribution costs that were largely responsible for raising the Consumer Price Index for the nation to new record highs in ten of the twelve months of 1967.

Money during the past year has been much more readily available to borrowers than it was during 1966. Nevertheless, interest rates have continued to climb even higher than they were during the tight money market of the year before last. Corporate requirements for new funds and the expectation of further monetary inflation have prompted new security offerings, and the high yields indicated for many of these offerings have tended to increase interest rates generally.

The construction industry has recovered from its 1966 setback and in Texas is running well ahead of early-1967 levels. In January the value of urban building permits issued was 40 percent higher than the total for January 1967, though down a fraction from December, since slightly fewer new homes were projected for immediate construction during the winter months.

Nationally mortgage lending by savings institutions and other lenders appears to have continued its increase into



SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

(Indexes — Adjusted for seasonal variation — 1957-1959 = 100)

Index	Jan 1968	Dec 1967	Jan 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
Texas business activity	215.6 *	190.7 r	185.9	+ 13	+ 16
Crude-petroleum production	131.8 *	125.4 *	106.3 r	+ 5	+ 24
Crude-oil runs to stills	128.2	130.6	117.4	— 2	+ 9
Total electric-power use	219.3 *	216.7 *	195.5 r	+ 1	+ 12
Industrial electric-power use	193.0 *	195.9 *	179.7 r	— 1	+ 7
Bank debits	230.9	203.7	197.4	+ 13	+ 17
Building authorized	151.4	155.7 r	107.9 r	— 3	+ 40
New residential	122.4	147.2 r	88.5 r	— 17	+ 38
New nonresidential	205.4	157.9 r	131.5 r	+ 30	+ 56
Total industrial production	163.7 *	163.1 *	152.9 r	**	+ 7
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. district	80.3	81.8	80.9	— 2	— 1
Total nonfarm employment	135.6 *	134.1 *	129.3 r	+ 1	+ 5
Manufacturing employment	141.0 *	140.8 *	132.7 r	**	+ 6
Total unemployment	69.5	66.5	68.4	+ 5	+ 2
Insured unemployment	48.8	47.6	54.2	+ 3	— 10
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing	131.7 *	134.3 *	125.0	— 2	+ 5
Average weekly hours—manufacturing	97.8 *	101.1 *	100.0	— 3	— 2

* Preliminary.

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

r Revised.

the final months of 1967 and probably the beginning of 1968. In Texas 1968 began with a considerable show of strength in both residential and nonresidential building categories. Industrial buildings and churches, especially in and around the larger cities, were being scheduled for construction at particularly high rates. In the residential category both one-family homes and multiple-family structures were being projected in much higher volume than a year earlier. During January 1968, in fact, more residential building permits were issued in Texas than in any past January, though the month was somewhat lower than last year's average month. January permits for one-family homes and for apartment buildings were higher in the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area than in the Houston SMSA, but together those two cities and their environs accounted for well over one third of the new housing units authorized for the entire state, leaving out of account the rural areas, where building permits are not issued. A more detailed analysis of the construction situation is given in "Building Review, January 1968," in this issue.

Texas industrial production in January continued to show slightly more strength than national industrial production, according to Federal Reserve System economists. During the last decade manufacturing has expanded much more rapidly in Texas than in the nation as a whole. (Texas utilities, too, have shown extraordinary impetus.) Output of durable manufactured goods in Texas, for example, was 109 percent higher this January than during the 1957-1959 base period. The comparable increase for the entire nation was only 68 percent. The more rapid growth in Texas reflects this state's increasing concentration of metal and machine industries, transportation-equipment manufacturing, and particularly the making of electric and electronic equipment in Texas.

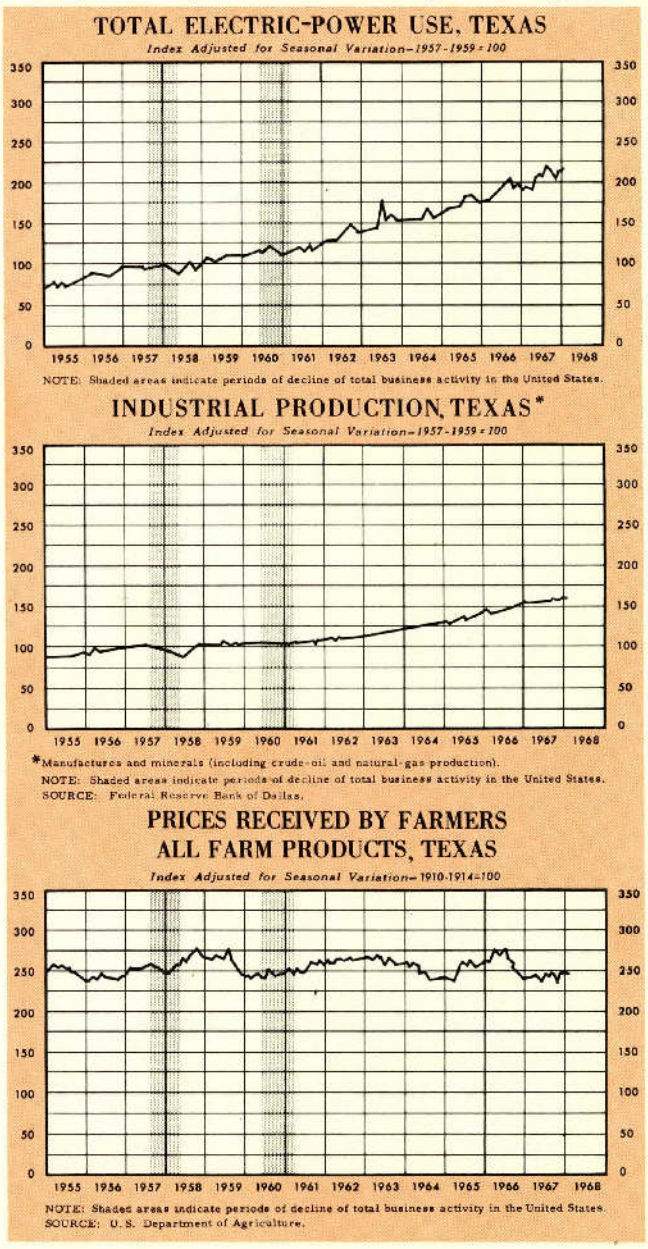
Even the petroleum-production industry has contributed to the overall growth of the Texas industrial economy during the past few months, and for the first time in several years. Activity in this still vitally important sector of the Texas economy has been depressed by a long-term cost-price squeeze. Growing strength in petroleum prices since mid-1967 has resulted in the best January on record for the Texas oil industry, at least in terms of production. The average daily flow per well during January was as high as any monthly production average since September 1957. Another part of the energy-producing sector that moved upward to a new January record this year was electric-power consumption, now more than twice as high as in 1960. Although precisely comparable measures of natural-gas consumption and electric-power consumption are not available, it is fairly clear that the electric-power industry in Texas has increased its sales much more rapidly than have natural-gas utilities. The use of electric power in industrial plants in Texas has gained rapidly, but considerably less rapidly than electric-power use in homes and commercial buildings.

As Texas population and production grow, however, virtually all energy industries, and other phases of the economy as well, will be due for impressive expansion.

BUSINESS-ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR 20 SELECTED TEXAS CITIES

Index	Jan 1968	Dec r 1967	Jan 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
Abilene	142.3	120.2	152.8	+ 18	— 7
Amarillo	198.7	169.2	170.3	+ 17	+ 17
Austin	235.8	228.8	186.7	+ 3	+ 26
Beaumont	193.6	170.0	176.0	+ 14	+ 10
Corpus Christi	159.0	152.9	140.5	+ 4	+ 13
Corsicana	176.2	130.1	142.9	+ 35	+ 23
Dallas	253.1	215.9	208.7	+ 17	+ 21
El Paso	147.8	117.0	130.7	+ 26	+ 13
Fort Worth	159.0	152.5	138.0	+ 4	+ 15
Galveston	139.3	114.0	120.6	+ 22	+ 16
Houston	231.2	212.9	203.4	+ 9	+ 14
Laredo	202.0	178.7	179.2	+ 13	+ 13
Lubbock	167.1	134.8	163.4	+ 24	+ 2
Port Arthur	111.2	114.2	108.8	— 3	+ 2
San Angelo	172.5	142.1	150.8	+ 21	+ 14
San Antonio	195.5	173.6	172.2	+ 13	+ 14
Texarkana	237.8	214.4	207.1	+ 11	+ 15
Tyler	163.4	140.0	152.0	+ 17	+ 8
Waco	171.1	169.3	159.7	+ 1	+ 7
Wichita Falls	146.6	126.7	142.7	+ 16	+ 3

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



MARKET-STRUCTURE CHANGES IN THE LIVESTOCK-MEAT INDUSTRY

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TEXAS

Raymond A. Dietrich*

During the last several decades pronounced changes have occurred, in Texas and in the nation generally, in the number, type, size, and location of firms in the livestock-meat industry.[1] Cattle feeding has increased sharply with the advent of large-scale commercial feedlots. The slaughtering industry is decentralizing and moving toward the area of production. Packing-house branches have become less prominent in the meat industry, and meat-merchant wholesalers (jobbers) are increasing in size. Large-volume grocery chains and affiliated grocery-retailing organizations have been increasing in number and size, as the number and relative volume of business handled by small independent retailers has been declining.

Changes in Cattle Feeding

Increased cattle feeding within the last fifteen years has been characterized by the advent of large-scale commercial feedlots, a movement in cattle feeding toward the West and the Southwest, and a wider dispersion of cattle-feeding activity within the United States. While the number of cattle on feed in the United States almost tripled between 1950 and 1967 (Table 1), the number on feed in the Southern Plains (Texas and Oklahoma) quadrupled. Other areas experiencing rapid growth in cattle feeding include Arizona, California, Colorado, and the Northern Plains states.

Texas annually produces large quantities of basic resources necessary for cattle feeding. These include relatively large supplies of feed grains—specially grain sorghum—a substantial amount of roughage, large volumes of feeder cattle and calves, and generally adequate supplies of water. The availability of necessary basic resources, a rapidly growing population, rising incomes, and shifting tastes and preferences in the Southern Plains suggest that cattle feeding will continue to expand in Texas.

The size of feedlots in the Midwest, the West, and the Southern Plains varies significantly (Table 2).[2] Farmer-feeders with less than 1,000-head capacity held almost two thirds of the January 1 cattle on feed in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas in 1967. Small feedlots in the Southern Plains and the Western states accounted for 16 percent or less of the numbers on feed. Large commercial feedlots with 1,000-or-more-head capacity were most prevalent in California and Arizona, where they

Table 1. CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED, SELECTED AREAS, JANUARY 1, 1950, 1960, AND 1967

Region and state	1950 1,000 head	1960 1,000 head	1967 1,000 head	Percentage change 1950-67 Percent	Percentage distribution in U.S. 1950 Percent	1967 Percent
Southern Plains	216	317	844	290.7	4.9	7.5
Texas	161	248	674	318.6	3.6	6.0
Oklahoma	55	69	170	209.1	1.3	1.5
North Central Region[1]	3,376	4,848	7,142	111.6	76.9	63.3
Corn Belt[2]	1,996	2,866	3,866	93.7	45.5	34.3
Northern Plains[3]	909	1,312	2,385	162.4	20.7	21.1
Other North Central	471	670	891	89.2	10.7	7.9
Western Region[4]	710	1,925	2,774	290.7	16.2	24.6
Arizona	59	265	370	527.1	1.3	3.3
Colorado	206	404	615	198.5	4.7	5.5
California	196	665	984	402.0	4.5	8.7
Other Western States	249	591	805	223.3	5.7	7.1
Other states	88	445	519	489.8	2.0	4.6
United States	4,390	7,535	11,279	156.9	100.0	100.0

1. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.
2. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.
3. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.
4. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, and Nevada.

Source: *Cattle on Feed*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service, selected issues.

Table 2. CATTLE ON FEED AND NUMBER OF FEEDLOTS, BY SIZE OF FEEDLOT, TEXAS AND SELECTED AREAS, JANUARY 1, 1967

Item	Lot capacity: Under 1,000 head — No. of feedlots	Under 1,000 head — Cattle on feed (thousands)	Under 1,000 head — No. of feedlots	Under 1,000 head — Cattle on feed (thousands)	Total no. of feedlots	Average head per feedlot: Under 1,000 head	Over 1,000 head
Southern Plains	3,200	101	328	743	3,428	32	2,265
Texas	1,500	64	278	610	1,778	43	2,194
Oklahoma	1,700	37	50	133	1,650	22	2,660
South Dakota	10,081	347	19	43	10,100	34	2,263
Nebraska	22,044	794	336	514	22,380	36	1,529
Kansas	12,907	275	93	311	13,000	21	3,344
Western Region[1]	4,698	434	744	2,340	5,442	92	3,145
Colorado	940	190	87	425	1,027	202	4,885
Arizona	22	5	65	365	87	227	5,615
California	231	14	300	970	531	61	3,233
Other Western	3,505	225	292	580	3,797	64	1,986
16 States[2]	52,830	1,951	1,520	3,951	54,350	37	2,599

1. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.
2. Includes eleven Western states, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Source: *Cattle on Feed*, Mt. An. 2-1 (1-67), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service, January 1967.

* Assistant professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

[1] D. E. Butz and G. L. Baker, Jr., *The Changing Structure of the Meat Economy* (Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, Boston, 1960), pp. 24-93; R. A. Dietrich, W. F. Williams, and J. E. Miller, *The Texas-Oklahoma Meat Industry* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics Report 39, Economic Research Service, July, 1963), pp. 3-27; W. F. Williams and T. T. Stout, *Economics of the Livestock-Meat Industry* (Macmillian Co., New York, 1964), pp. 426-442.

[2] Comparable data were not available for much of the North Central Region.

held 98 percent of the cattle on feed. The average number of cattle per feedlot with 1,000-or-more capacity was highest in Arizona and Colorado, with approximately 5,000 head on feed; it was lowest in Kansas, with 21 head per lot of 1,000-or-less capacity.

The number, size, and lot capacity of feedlots has changed significantly in Texas since 1955. Texas feedlots with 1,000-or-more-head capacity increased from 61 in 1955 to 278 in 1967 (Table 3). The capacity of these lots increased from 160,000 head to 1,042,000 head.

Cattle and calves on feed in the Southern Plains are lighter than those on feed in the North Central and Western states (Table 4). During July 1, 1965, and January 1, 1966, 25 percent or more of the cattle on feed in the North Central and Western states weighed in excess of 900 pounds. Only 15 percent of the cattle and calves on feed in the Southern Plains, during the same feeding period, however, weighed in excess of 900 pounds. The Southern Plains, traditionally, consumes substantial quantities of calf or baby beef. This consumption pattern is reflected by the weight ranges of cattle on feed and average weights of steers and heifers sold out of first hand for slaughter at Fort Worth and Oklahoma City. The average weights of steers and heifers, grading U.S. Good or higher, and sold out of first hand for slaughter at fourteen selected markets in the United States for 1964 was almost 1,100 pounds (Table 5). This compares with about 900 pounds of steers and heifers sold out of first hand for slaughter at Fort Worth.

Table 3. SIZE AND CAPACITY OF TEXAS CATTLE FEEDLOTS, JANUARY 1, 1955-1967
(In thousands of head)

Year	1,000-or-more head		Less than 1,000 head	
	Number	Total capacity	Number	Total capacity
1955	61	160	1,400	NA
1960	120	350	1,750 a	NA
1965	234	805	1,500 a	NA
1967	278	1,042	1,500	NA

a Estimated by authorities in the livestock and cattle-feeding industry.
Source: "Texas Cattle on Feed," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service, selected issues.

Table 4. CATTLE AND CALVES ON FEED BY WEIGHT GROUPS, JULY 1, 1965, AND JANUARY 1, 1966, TEXAS AND SELECTED AREAS

Month, year, and area	Under 500 lbs.	500-699 lbs.	700-899 lbs.	900-1099 lbs.	1,100 lbs. and over	Total	Total cattle and calves on feed
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 head
July 1, 1965:							
Southern Plains	15.0	37.8	32.6	13.9	.7	100.0	439
Texas	16.4	39.0	30.5	13.5	.6	100.0	354
Oklahoma	9.4	32.9	41.2	15.3	1.2	100.0	85
Iowa	1.3	17.3	50.3	23.9	7.2	100.0	1,596
Nebraska	1.2	17.0	50.4	25.9	5.5	100.0	883
California	6.0	29.4	41.5	20.3	2.8	100.0	1,029
North Central Region[1]	1.8	19.9	49.0	24.4	4.9	100.0	4,614
Western Region[2]	5.1	25.4	43.4	22.5	3.6	100.0	2,255
Total 32 States[3]	3.7	22.7	46.1	23.3	4.2	100.0	7,515
January 1, 1966:							
Southern Plains	19.2	38.8	26.4	14.1	1.5	100.0	655
Texas	19.8	39.9	25.7	13.5	1.1	100.0	526
Oklahoma	17.0	34.1	29.5	16.3	3.1	100.0	129
Iowa	22.1	24.9	30.3	17.8	4.9	100.0	1,642
Nebraska	10.5	19.7	37.3	26.0	6.5	100.0	1,227
California	11.5	26.5	34.8	24.5	2.7	100.0	952
North Central Region[1]	18.8	25.2	32.0	19.7	4.3	100.0	6,088
Western Region[2]	13.2	25.7	34.1	23.7	3.5	100.0	2,672
Total 32 States[3]	17.4	26.4	32.1	20.3	3.8	100.0	9,820

1. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.
2. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.
3. Includes North Central states, Western states, Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania.

Source: *Cattle on Feed*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service, selected issues.

Table 5. AVERAGE WEIGHT OF STEERS AND HEIFERS SOLD OUT OF FIRST HAND FOR SLAUGHTER AT FORT WORTH AND SELECTED MARKETS, DECEMBER 1964

Market	Steers[1]	Heifers[1]	Steers and heifers[1]
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Fort Worth	1,036	719	903
Oklahoma City	1,058	844	943
Chicago	1,162	949	1,127
Denver	1,117	938	1,026
Kansas City	1,098	901	1,058
Omaha	1,117	959	1,056
Total 14 markets[2]	1,122	943	1,071

1. Includes steers and heifers grading U.S. Good or higher.
2. The fourteen markets include Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, Sioux Falls, South St. Joseph, South St. Paul, and West Fargo.

Changes in Livestock Marketing

Livestock marketing too has undergone much change since 1950. These changes include the declining importance of the terminal markets, the rise of auction marketing in the early 1950's, and the more recent increase in direct marketing.

The predominant change in livestock marketing since 1950 has been the decline of the terminal markets (Table 6). The proportion of slaughter livestock bought by packers on terminal markets declined from 1950 to 1964 as follows: cattle, 75 percent to 37 percent; calves, 57 percent to 19

Table 6. PERCENT OF PACKER LIVESTOCK PURCHASES THROUGH DIFFERENT MARKET OUTLETS, SELECTED YEARS

Year and market	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
Terminal markets				
1950 a	74.9	56.7	57.4	39.9
1960	45.8	25.4	35.4	30.3
1962	42.6	23.3	35.4	29.3
1964	36.5	18.8	28.6	23.8
Direct, country dealers, etc.				
1960	38.6	42.5	54.0	61.0
1962	38.6	31.0	49.4	59.6
1964	44.6	31.7	57.7	63.1
Auction markets				
1960	15.6	32.1	10.6	8.7
1962	18.8	45.7	15.2	11.1
1964	18.9	49.5	13.7	13.1

a Percentages for these years are based on federally inspected slaughter purchased at terminal public markets.
Source: National Commission on Food Marketing, *Organization and Competition in the Livestock and Meat Industry*, Washington, D.C. Technical Study No. 1, June 1966.

percent; sheep, 57 percent to 29 percent; and hogs, 40 percent to 24 percent. The most important source of slaughter livestock for packers in 1964 was producers and country dealers. Auction markets also supplied substantial volumes of slaughter supplies in 1964.

Increased direct marketing has considerable impact on other segments of the livestock-meat economy, including producers, livestock marketing firms, and meat packers.[3] Producers selling livestock direct avoid some of the marketing costs such as yardage, commission charges, and feed at organized markets. Transportation costs paid by the producers may also be reduced, depending on the distances to packing plants, buying stations, and public markets.

Increased direct marketing has also had an influence on price reporting by the Market News Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and has raised questions concerning the "true price" for livestock. Although the price reports issued by the Market News Service include country selling, most of the firms and individuals buying and selling livestock still rely heavily on price reports originating from terminal markets. If an increasing proportion of slaughter animals by-pass organized markets in the future, live-animal prices may eventually be based directly on prices reported for meat sold at wholesale.

Increasing numbers of finished cattle from commercial feedlots are being sold directly to packers on a liveweight, consignment, or carcass basis. The National Commission on Food Marketing reported that feedlots with 1,000-head-or-more capacity in fifteen selected states[4] sold 71 percent of their finished cattle on a liveweight basis directly to packers in 1964. Less than 11 percent were sold through auctions or terminal markets. The Commission also reported that more than 13 percent of the total were sold on some form of carcass basis. Feedlots in Texas sold 76 percent of their finished cattle directly to packers on a liveweight basis in 1964. Feedlots in Texas sold almost 17 percent on some form of carcass basis, with grade and yield and also carcass weight accounting for about 7 percent of the total. These direct methods of selling appear to be becoming more important as increasing proportions of slaughter cattle originate from feedlots.

Changes in the Meat Industry

Meat Packers

The number, type, size, and location of slaughtering plants have changed dramatically in the United States since 1955. Total slaughtering plants decreased 8 percent in the United States from 1955 to 1965 (Table 7).

Slaughtering plants in this report include all establishments with an output of 300,000 pounds or more liveweight annually regardless of whether slaughter was a primary function. They decreased in all major regions except the Mountain region.

Decreasing numbers of slaughter plants, along with a decline in the concentration of slaughter among the four largest firms, indicates that medium-sized firms are becoming more prominent in the slaughter industry (Table 8). That is, firms with a national network of slaughter establishments are accounting for a smaller proportion of total slaughter. Medium-sized plants, on the other hand, are accounting for an increasing share of the commercial slaughter and are apparently realizing economies which are not inherent in larger firms. Such economies or diseconomies often center around management, labor, procurement, and distribution. Economies in procurement are being realized by constructing new plants near concentrated areas of production.

Numbers of slaughtering firms accounting for 95 percent of the federally inspected cattle increased about 14 percent from 1958 to 1964 (Table 9). Numbers of firms accounting for 95 percent of the federally inspected calf, lamb, and hog slaughter declined. The fact that cattle production increased more than hog production between

Table 7. MEATPACKING PLANTS: SPECIALIZATION BY SPECIES SLAUGHTERED, BY CENSUS REGIONS, AND TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA, MARCH 1, 1965, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1955-1965[1]

Region and state	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, & lambs	Cattle and calves	Cattle, calves, and hogs	Cattle, calves, sheep, & lambs	Hogs	Hogs, sheep, and lambs	Sheep and lambs	Total
Number of Plants Slaughtering Various Species								
South Central[2]	116	82	342	7	37	2	2	588
Texas	50	33	121	5	3	0	0 a	212
Oklahoma	17	16	37	1	3	0	0	74
North Central[3]	240	244	417	53	64	1	6	1,025
North Atlantic[4]	196	105	127	95	40	0	1	564
South Atlantic[5]	59	25	204	9	38	0	0	335
Mountain[6]	133	17	38	18	2	0	9	217
Pacific[7]	127	50	15	35	1	0	0	228
United States	871	523	1,143	217	182	3	18	2,957
Percentage Change 1955-1965								
South Central	—23.7	70.8	14.1	16.7	105.6	b	b	5.5
Texas	—24.2	43.5	—4.7	150.0	b	0	0	—2.8
Oklahoma	240.0	45.4	—28.8	b	200.0	0	0	7.2
North Central	2.1	.4	—6.1	—35.4	23.1	—66.7	20.0	—3.7
North Atlantic	.5	—30.0	—24.4	—26.4	—9.1	0	0	—17.8
South Atlantic	—15.7	—24.2	—16.7	28.6	65.2	0	0	—11.4
Mountain	12.7	30.8	—9.5	63.6	100.0	0	b	17.3
Pacific	—31.0	61.3	—59.5	16.7	b	0	0	—19.1
United States	—8.7	—1.0	—14.3	—18.1	31.9	0	260.0	—8.1

1. Includes all plants with an output of 300,000 pounds or more liveweight annually regardless of whether slaughtering is a primary function. These figures, therefore, also include retailers, wholesale meat distributors, and others who slaughter 300,000 pounds or more liveweight annually.
2. Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
3. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas.
4. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia.
5. Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
6. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.
7. Washington, Oregon, and Califiornia.

a. One large slaughter plant in Central West Texas is generally considered by the meat trade to be a specialized sheep-and-lamb slaughter plant.
b. No plants indicated for 1955.
c. No plants indicated for 1965.

Source: Number of livestock slaughter plants, March 1, 1955, and March 1, 1965, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service, June 1955 and June 1965.

[3]See *Marketing and Transportation Situation* (U.S. Department of Agriculture, MTS-161, May 1966), pp. 14-17, for a more detailed discussion of these changes.

[4]Includes Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 8. PERCENT OF U.S. COMMERCIAL MEAT PRODUCTION ACCOUNTED FOR BY LARGEST COMPANIES, BY RANK, IN 1950, 1955, 1960, AND 1964[1]

Year	Beef and veal		Pork, including lard		Lamb and mutton		Total meat	
	1-4	5-8	1-4	5-8	1-4	5-8	1-4	5-8
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1950	33.5	3.5	40.6	10.6	64.9	6.9	37.9	7.2
1955	31.4	4.7	38.2	15.0	61.4	6.6	35.2	9.3
1960	24.2	4.2	33.7	15.8	54.1	7.0	29.3	9.5
1964	23.7	4.2	34.1	14.2	55.8	4.3	28.7	8.4

1. Ranked according to red-meat sales in 1963. Largest 4 companies include Armour, Morrell, Swift, and Wilson. Companies in second group include Hormel, Hygrade, Oscar Mayer, and Rath.

Source: National Commission on Food Marketing, *Organization and Competition in the Livestock and Meat Industry*. Technical Study No. 1 (Washington, D.C., June 1966).

Table 9. NUMBER OF U.S. SLAUGHTERING AND PROCESSING FIRMS PRODUCING 95 PERCENT OF THE FEDERALLY INSPECTED OUTPUT AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1958-1964

Type of firm	1958	1964	Percentage change
Slaughtering firms	Number	Number	Percent
Cattle	210	239	13.8
Calves	64	59	—7.8
Lambs	21	20	—4.8
Hogs	70	68	—2.9
Total firms[1]	217	252	16.1
Processing firms	238	250	5.0

1. Numerous firms slaughter more than one species.

Source: National Commission on Food Marketing, *Organization and Competition in the Livestock and Meat Industry*, Technical Study No. 1 (Washington, D.C., June 1966).

1958 and 1964 is probably the primary reason for the larger number of cattle-slaughter firms in 1964.[5] However, average output per firm among those producing 95 percent of federally inspected output rose about 30 percent for both cattle and hogs during the 1954-1964 period.

The percentage of total U.S. commercial slaughter under federal inspection increased from 1950 to 1964 for all species slaughtered with the exception of sheep and lamb. Changes in the proportion of federally inspected slaughter (FIS) to total commercial slaughter from 1950 to 1964 by species were: cattle, 73 to 82 percent; calves, 59 to 66 percent; and hogs, 82 to 86 percent. Federally inspected sheep slaughter declined from 91 percent of the total in 1950 to 89 percent in 1964. Numbers of federally inspected slaughter plants, however, increased 25 percent in the United States from 1955 to 1965 (Table 10). While numbers of federally inspected slaughter plants increased in all major census regions during the 1955-1965 period, they increased most in the South Central Region, where FIS plants increased almost 70 percent in Texas from 1955 to 1965. Generally larger percentage increases in numbers of plants acquiring federal-inspection status relative to increases in federally inspected slaughter suggest that most of the slaughter plants qualifying for federal inspection are primarily medium-sized establishments. Such firms often seek federal-inspection status so they can merchandise meat and meat products in interstate commerce. Large national firms ordinarily possess established brands or trade marks on which they often rely for merchandising much of their fresh-meat and processed-meat items. Smaller FIS packers, who generally do not possess established packer trademarks, ordinarily rely on such terms as "U.S. Choice" and "U.S. Good" to compete with firms which possess established brands.

Specialization by FIS plants is becoming more pronounced as plants specializing in cattle, calf, and hog slaughter almost doubled in numbers from 1955 to 1965 (Table 10). However, the degree of specialization is not evident for total slaughter plants, including federally inspected and nonfederally inspected plants, compared to FIS plants, as shown in Tables 7 and 10. These results indicate that the degree of specialization by nonfederally inspected plants is somewhat lower than that of federally inspected plants.

FIS plants specializing in cattle and calf slaughter more than tripled in the South Central Region and more than doubled in Texas and Oklahoma during the 1955-1965 period. It is interesting to note that FIS hog slaughter increased considerably more in the South Central Region than in any other region. However, even with such a large percentage incease, only six FIS specialized hog-slaughter plants were operating in the South Central Region during 1965.

[5]National Commission on Food Marketing, *Organization and Competition in the Livestock and Meat Industry*, Technical Study No. 1 (Washington, D.C., June 1966), p. 15.

Table 10. FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEATPACKING PLANTS: SPECIALIZATION BY SPECIES SLAUGHTERED, BY CENSUS REGIONS, AND TEXAS, MARCH 1, 1965 AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1955-1965[1]

Region and state[2]	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, & lambs	Cattle and calves	Cattle, calves, and hogs	Cattle, calves, sheep, & lambs	Hogs	Hogs, sheep, and lambs	Sheep and lambs	Total
Number of Plants Slaughtering Various Species								
South Central	19	26	22	5	6	2	0	80
Texas	11	14	7	4	1	0	0 a	37
North Central	34	117	36	6	37	1	2	233
North Atlantic	17	28	8	29	12	0	0	94
South Atlantic	3	10	11	3	6	0	0	33
Mountain	16	9	6	10	2	0	1	44
Pacific	19	44	4	18	1	0	0	86
United States	108	234	87	71	64	3	3	570
Percentage Change 1955-1965								
South Central	—13.6	225.0	22.2	66.7	500.0	b	0	53.8
Texas	10.0	133.3	40.0	300.0	b	0	0	68.2
North Central	—37.0	84.1	24.1	—68.4	146.7	0	—50.0	28.0
North Atlantic	0	55.6	—42.9	3.6	—14.3	0	0	3.3
South Atlantic	—25.0	100.0	0	b	100.0	0	0	43.5
Mountain	6.7	125.0	—14.3	233.3	b	0	0	51.7
Pacific	—45.7	109.5	100.0	—10.0	b	0	0	10.3
United States	—26.5	96.6	7.4	—2.7	93.9	200.0	200.0	25.3

1. Includes all plants with an output of 300,000 pounds or more liveweight annually regardless of whether slaughtering is a primary function. These figures, therefore, include retailers, wholesale meat distributors, and others who slaughter 300,000 pounds or more liveweight annually.
2. The regions are defined in footnotes to Table 7.
a. One large slaughter plant in Central West Texas is generally considered by the meat trade to be a specialized sheep and lamb slaughter plant.
b. No plants indicated for 1955.

Source: *Number of Livestock Slaughter Plants*, March 1, 1955, and March 1, 1965, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service, June 1955 and June 1965.

Prepared-Meat Plants

Processing or prepared-meat plants, concentrated primarily in the North Central and North Atlantic Regions, are becoming increasingly more important in most regions of the United States (Table 11). The total number of prepared-meat plants was about the same in 1963 as in 1954. Total and average sales, however, increased about one third, indicating that the average output per plant has increased sharply.

Although the numbers of plants and average sales increased at about the same rate in Texas, this dual growth did not occur in many other areas. Numbers of prepared-meat plants increased 5 percent in the Pacific Region, but total and average sales increased about 50 percent. Prepared-meat plants, however, appear to be decreasing in importance in the Mountain Region, where both numbers and total sales decreased during the 1954-1963 period.

Packer Branch Houses[6]

Packer branch houses decreased both in numbers and in total and average sales in most major census regions from 1954 to 1963 (Table 12). Sales per packer branch declined more than 8 percent in the United States from 1954 to 1963, when total sales of packer branches decreased relatively more than did numbers.

Indications are that packer branches will probably continue declining in numbers and sales, since national and regional packers are merchandising an increasing proportion of their products on a direct basis. Sales of packer branches, in most areas, are oriented primarily to pork and prepared-meat items. Packing-house branches in the Texas-Oklahoma area merchandise primarily fresh and cured-pork products, but some also sell beef, veal, and lamb.

Meat-Merchant Wholesalers[7]

Meat-merchant wholesalers increased more, relatively, in numbers and volume of sales from 1954 to 1963 than did any other type of meat handler. Similar growth occurred during the 1948-1958 period.[8] Meat-merchant wholesalers increased almost 20 percent in the United States from 1954 to 1963 (Table 13). They also increased 45 percent in the Mountain states and more than 30 percent in the West Coast Region. Numbers in the South Central Region increased about 14 percent, but less than 10 percent in both Texas and Oklahoma, where packers are performing many of the wholesaling functions.

Total sales of meat-merchant wholesalers increased substantially more than numbers during 1954-1963, thereby increasing the average sales per wholesaler (Table 13). The largest increase in average sales occurred in the North Central, Mountain, and Pacific Regions. Numerous firms in these areas have acquired federal-inspection status and are merchandising meat throughout the United States. It is interesting to note that in 1963 about 45 percent of the U.S. wholesaler sales occurred in the North Atlantic

[6]Nonslaughtering establishments which process and distribute fresh and processed meat and are affiliated with National Packers.

[7]Nonslaughtering firms which are primarily buyers of carcasses and sellers of primal cuts. These firms are known as "breakers" or "jobbers" and specialize in selling wholesale cuts.

[8]Dietrich et al., *The Texas-Oklahoma Meat Industry*, p. 23. (See footnote 2.)

Table 11. MEAT-PROCESSING (PREPARED-MEAT) PLANTS: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, TOTAL AND AVERAGE SALES, BY CENSUS REGIONS AND TEXAS, FOR 1963, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES, 1954-1963

Region and state[2]	Number of Plants 1963	Number of Plants Percentage change 1954-63	Total sales[1] 1963	Total sales[1] Percentage change 1954-63	Average Sales[1] 1963	Average Sales[1] Percentage change 1954-63
	Number	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
South Central	132	.1	120,878	20.7	916	19.9
Texas	55	7.8	59,271	15.4	1,078	7.1
North Central	427	3.9	745,680	23.7	1,746	19.0
North Atlantic	456	0	759,865	34.0	1,666	33.9
South Atlantic	140	—.7	166,051	23.8	1,186	24.7
Mountain	25	—16.7	17,637	—6.7	705	11.9
Pacific	155	5.4	291,523	53.1	1,881	45.3
United States	1,335	1.4	2,101,634	30.2	1,574	28.4

1. The 1954 sales were adjusted to represent 1963 prices by the Consumer Price Index, 1957-1959 = 100.
2. The regions are defined in footnotes to Table 7.

Source: *Census of Manufactures*, Industry Statistics.

Table 12. PACKER BRANCH HOUSES: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, TOTAL AND AVERAGE SALES, BY CENSUS REGIONS, FOR 1963, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES, 1954-1963

Region and state[2]	Number of Plants 1963	Number of Plants Percentage change 1954-63	Total Sales[1] 1963[3]	Total Sales[1] Percentage change 1954-63	Average Sales[1] 1963[3]	Average Sales[1] Percentage change 1954-63
	Number	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
South Central	89	—20.5	345,173	—27.9	3,878	—9.3
North Central	122	—8.3	396,983	—30.5	3,254	—24.2
North Atlantic	195	—20.4	937,870	—25.1	4,810	—5.9
South Atlantic	124	—2.4	495,740	—4.3	3,998	—2.0
Mountain	12	33.3	34,240	7.0	2,853	—19.7
Pacific	35	—7.9	235,932	5.8	6,741	14.8
United States	577	—13.1	2,445,938	—20.5	4,239	—8.5

1. The 1954 sales were adjusted to represent 1963 prices by the Consumer Price Index, 1957-1959 = 100.
2. The regions are defined in footnotes to Table 7.
3. Preliminary.

Source: *Census of Business*, Wholesale Trade.

Table 13. MEAT-MERCHANT WHOLESALERS[1]: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, TOTAL AND AVERAGE SALES, BY CENSUS REGIONS, TEXAS, FOR 1963, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES, 1954-1963

Region and state[2]	Number of plants 1963	Number of plants Percentage change 1954-63	Total sales[3] 1963	Total sales[3] Percentage change 1954-63	Average sales[3] 1963	Average sales[3] Percentage change 1954-63
	Number	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
South Central	604	14.4	367,686	37.3	609	20.1
Texas	259	6.6	174,951	31.6	675	23.4
North Central	1,307	13.5	1,466,231	86.3	1,122	64.3
North Atlantic	1,909	14.6	2,330,922	50.4	1,221	31.3
South Atlantic	471	29.0	346,996	60.0	737	24.1
Mountain	181	44.8	118,738	117.0	656	49.8
Pacific	698	34.0	740,084	89.0	1,060	41.1
United States	5,170	18.7	5,370,657	64.4	1,039	38.5

1. Meat-merchant wholesalers are generally referred to by the meat trade as jobbers, hotel and restaurant supply houses, breakers, or frozen-meat handlers.
2. The regions are defined in footnotes to Table 7.

Source: *Census of Business*, Wholesale Trade.

3. The 1954 sales were adjusted to represent 1963 prices by the Consumer Price Index, 1957-59 = 100.

Region. That area is generally regarded as a beef-deficit area. The regional concentration of meat-merchant wholesaler sales was similar to that for prepared-meat plants; the North Atlantic and North Central Regions accounted for more than 70 percent of the merchant-wholesaler sales during 1963.

Changes in Food Retailing

The changing structure of the food-retailing industry, including innovations in buying and selling at the retail level, has sent reverberations throughout the slaughtering, processing, and distributing industries. Supermarkets, stores with $500,000 or more sales annually, accounted for about 70 percent of the grocery sales in the United States in 1963, compared with 40 percent in 1952 (Table 14). Stores with sales under $500,000 annually are receiving a smaller share of the grocery business each year (Table 14).

The number of grocery stores declined more than 12 percent in the United States from 1954 to 1963 (Table 15). This decline can be attributed to the smaller number of stores associated with firms of one to three stores, since stores associated with larger firms increased in numbers between 1954 and 1963.

Numbers of grocery stores in Texas followed a pattern similar to that of the United States (Table 15). Total numbers of stores in the Southern Plains declined 17 percent from 1954 to 1963, but stores associated with firms of four or more stores increased 80 percent. Total deflated sales of retailers increased 25 percent during the 1954-1963 period, while deflated sales per store rose more than 50 percent. The rapid expansion of firms with eleven or more stores in Texas is indicative of a growing population and of rapidly expanding metropolitan areas.

Although grocery retailing is an industry with a large number of units, the majority of the sales within that industry are concentrated among a small proportion of the stores. In 1963, 11 percent of the grocery stores accounted for almost 70 percent of the total grocery sales (Table 16).

The upsurge in numbers of large-volume retailers has influenced the buying as well as the selling policies of retailers. Many large-volume retailers have had to extend their buying activities over a larger area to secure adequate supplies of fresh meat consistent with their prevailing weight, quality, and quantity specifications.

The growth of affiliated independents and chains becomes clear when grocery sales are analyzed by type of retailers (Table 17). Affiliated independent grocers have expanded more in relation to sales than any other type of retailer within the last two decades. Sales by affiliated retailers increased from 29 percent of the total grocery sales in 1947 to 49 percent in 1963. This rapid growth of affiliated independents represents an effort by independent retailers to affiliate with buying groups in order to purchase commodities on a basis comparable to chains and other large-volume retailers. Sales by unaffiliated independents and chains have provided a contrasting parallel since 1947. Both groups accounted for approximately 35

Table 14. GROCERY-STORE SALES, BY SIZE OF STORE, UNITED STATES, 1952-1963

Year	Small[1]	Superette[2]	Supermarket[3]	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1952	39	22	39	100.0
1954	34	20	46	100.0
1956	29	19	52	100.0
1958	25	17	58	100.0
1960	20	15	65	100.0
1963	18	13	69	100.0

1. Sales of less than $150,000 a year.
2. Sales from $150,000 to $500,000 a year.
3. Sales of $500,000 or more a year.

Source: *Progressive Grocer*, Grocery Business Annual Report, 1964.

Table 15. NUMBER AND SALES OF GROCERY STORES, BY SIZE OF FIRM, IN THE UNITED STATES, AND IN TEXAS, 1954 AND 1963

Item	United States		Texas	
Number, size of firm, and year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1954				
1 to 3 stores	260,364	93.2	16,044	94.0
4 to 10 stores	2,171	.8	229	1.3
11 or more stores	16,905	6.0	802	4.7
Total	279,440	100.0	17,075	100.0
1963				
1 to 3 stores	220,760	90.2	12,981	87.2
4 to 10 stores	2,789	1.1	357	2.4
11 or more stores	21,289	8.7	1,552	10.4
Total	224,838	100.0	14,890	100.0
Sales, size of firm, and year	1,000 Dollars	Percent	1,000 Dollars	Percent
1954				
1 to 3 stores	19,502,204	56.6	1,252,757	63.4
4 to 10 stores	1,365,760	4.0	116,438	5.9
11 or more stores	13,552,800	39.4	605,543	30.7
Total	34,420,764	100.0	1,974,738	100.0
1963				
1 to 3 stores	25,307,245	48.2	1,467,859	51.9
4 to 10 stores	2,537,677	4.8	186,311	6.6
11 or more stores	24,721,033	47.0	1,174,832	41.5
Total	52,565,955	100.0	2,829,002	100.0

Source: *Census of Business*, Retail Trade.

Table 16. RETAIL GROCERY STORES: DISTRIBUTION OF STORES AND SALES VOLUME, BY SALES CLASSIFICATION, UNITED STATES, 1954 AND 1963

Sales size	1954		1963	
	Stores	Sales volume	Stores	Sales volume
Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
5,000,000 and over	NA	NA	.1	2.1
2,000,000 - 4,999,000	NA	NA	1.8	21.7
1,000,000 - 1,999,000	2.3 a	32.6 a	4.6	29.0
500,000 - 999,000	2.8	16.1	5.0	16.1
300,000 - 499,000	2.9	9.0	4.1	7.0
100,000 - 299,000	15.1	19.8	17.5	12.9
50,000 - 99,000	20.7	11.7	20.2	6.3
30,000 - 49,000	18.8	5.9	16.3	2.8
20,000 - 29,000	13.8	2.7	10.5	1.1
10,000 - 19,000	14.4	1.7	11.9	.8
5,000 - 9,000	6.8	.4	5.7	.2
Less than 5,000	2.4	.1	2.3	.. b
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a. Percentage figures in this classification for 1954 are for $1,000,000 and over and not $1,000,000-$1,999,000.
b. Less than .05 percent.
Source: *Census of Business*, Retail Trade.

percent of the grocery business in 1947. However, the movement from an unaffiliated to affiliated status by many independent retailers has drastically decreased the total sales volume of unaffiliated grocers, while sales by chains, which represented 41 percent of the total in 1963, have been increasing at a fairly even rate since 1947.

Implications of Structural Changes

Dramatic changes are taking place and will continue to take place in the livestock-meat industry. It is evident from the foregoing discussion that (1) the cattle-feeding industry is expanding rapidly in the Northern Plains, the Southern Plains, and the Western states; (2) medium-sized, more specialized, and more federally inspected slaughtering plants are accounting for a large proportion of the total slaughter; (3) large-volume retail and affiliated stores dominate meat merchandising at the retail level; and (4) meat-merchant wholesalers are expanding in numbers and sales volume, but packer branch houses are declining in numbers and relative sales volume.

Increasing per capita incomes and population growth have been a major factor for increasing the demand for grain-fed beef. These trends are expected to continue. Texas annually produces abundant supplies of feed and feeder animals. Recent research findings show that the Southern Plains area is favorably located for shipping surplus fed beef to the South and the Southeast. Implications of these results are that Texas cattle feedlot operations will continue expanding both in numbers and in size.

Specialized cattle-slaughtering facilities have increased in Texas during the last decade. More medium- or large-volume, federally inspected, more specialized, and lower-cost plants may be required as cattle feeding expands in the Southern Plains. Small-volume packers, who are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with large-volume packers, will probably decline in numbers and in relative sales volume.

Numbers and sales of packinghouse branches may continue to decline. Numbers and sales of processors or prepared-meat plants, however, may continue to increase.

Meat-merchant wholesalers (commonly called jobbers or breakers), historically, have been most prevalent in meat-deficit areas. The sales volume of meat jobbers or

Table 17. GROCERY-STORE SALES, BY TYPE OF RETAILERS, UNITED STATES 1947-1963

Year	Chains[1]	Unaffiliated Independents[2]	Affiliated Independents[3]	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1947	37	34	29	100.0
1953	36	25	39	100.0
1956	37	19	44	100.0
1958	39	16	45	100.0
1963	41	10	49	100.0

1. An operator of 11 or more retail stores.
2. Independents: Operators of 10 or fewer retail stores.
3. Cooperative Retailers: Retailers (generally independents) who are stockholder members of cooperative wholesale buying groups, such as Certified Grocers, Associated Grocers, or Voluntary Group Retailers, retailers who belong to voluntary merchandising groups sponsored by wholesalers and who operate under a common name such as IGA, Red & White, Spartan, Super Value, Clover Farms, etc.

Source: *Progressive Grocer*, Grocery Business Annual Report, 1964.

Building Review, January 1968

Robert B. Williamson

Building construction authorized in Texas during January registered a moderate seasonally adjusted decline from December but continued to show a very large growth compared with a year earlier. The seasonally adjusted Index of Building Construction Authorized in Texas, which is derived from data on the total value of building permits issued in Texas cities, stood in January at 151.4 percent of the 1957-1959 base-period average. This level represented a decline of 3 percent from December but was 40 percent higher than in January 1967.

The sag from December in the total authorizations rate reflected a decline of 17 percent in the seasonally adjusted index of residential authorizations. The latter decline may have been caused partly by bad weather conditions, which seem to have had an especially adverse effect on residential building schedules during December and January. Nonresidential building permits, on the other hand, showed a large seasonally adjusted gain of 30 percent from December.

Both residential and nonresidential building authorizations recorded very high year-to-year growth rates in Texas during January. Residential building permits were up 38 percent from January 1967, while the nonresidential authorizations were up by an even greater margin, or 56 percent. Over the same twelve-month interval total authorizations in the standard metropolitan statistical areas of the state grew relatively faster than those in nonmetropolitan areas while the building permits in the SMSA central cities grew even faster.

Within the nonresidential building category for Texas as a whole, the types of construction that accounted for the largest dollar increases from a year ago during January were, in order, works and utilities, hospitals and other institutional buildings, churches, and industrial buildings. The largest year-to-year declines occurred in the authorizations for educational buildings and for service stations and repair garages.

Some very large individual nonresidential authorizations were issued during January. Two permits of around $5 million each were issued for telephone-plant additions in Houston and San Antonio. Hospital buildings valued at approximately $3 million each were approved in both Corpus Christi and Plainview. And, although the values

(Continued from Column 1)

breakers in the Southern Plains will probably increase relatively more than will numbers. Small breakers are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with specialized hotel and restaurant suppliers and may decline in numbers and sales.

Further growth in cattle feeding, more specialized shipper-type beef slaughterers in the Texas Panhandle, and other far-reaching innovations in meat handling and retailing are anticipated as the livestock-meat industry adjusts to a rapidly changing economic environment.

of individual church authorizations were generally smaller, some fairly large church additions were approved in Austin, Dallas, and San Antonio. The largest permit issued for an industrial building in a reporting unit during January was a $4-million permit issued to a Houston newspaper. Other major nonresidential building projects receiving approval were a $3.6-million building at the Texas Woman's University in Denton and a $2.3-million student-union building at The University of Texas at El Paso.

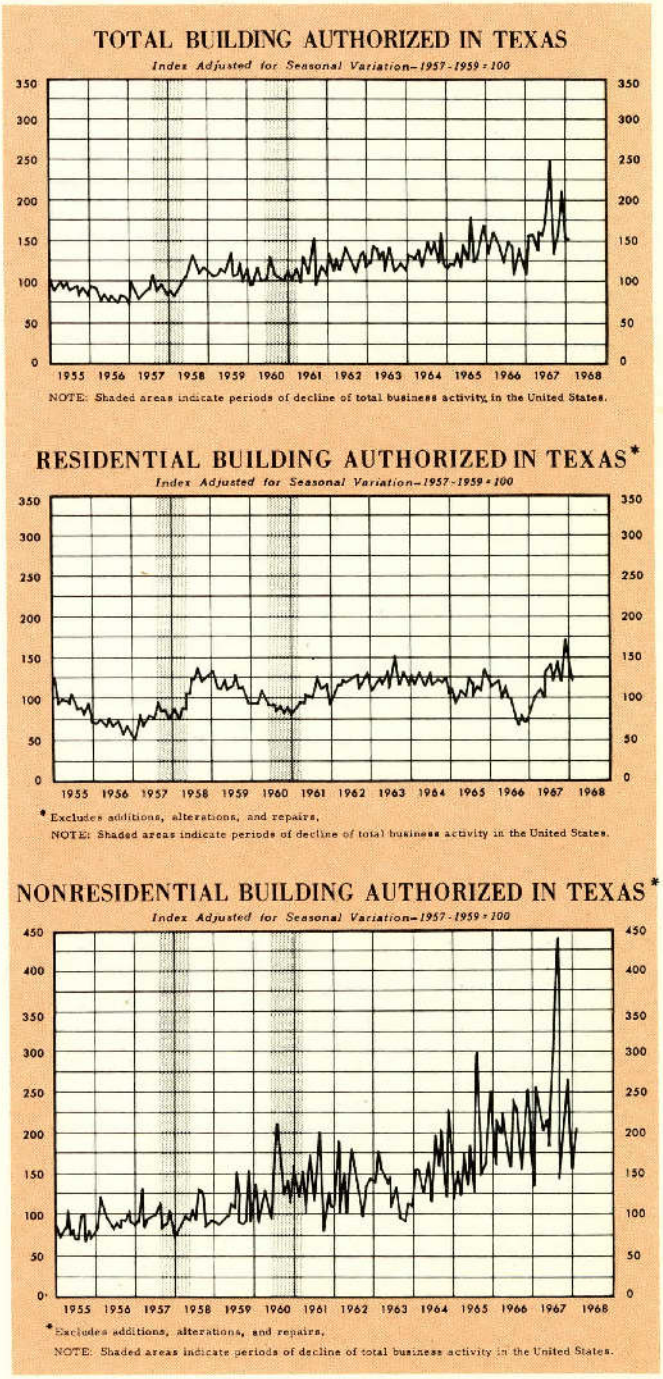
The greatest gains in residential authorizations over the twelve-month interval from January 1967 to January 1968 were for three- and four-family dwellings and apartment buildings, although all major types of residential buildings showed gains. The year-to-year increases in the values of authorizations for the different categories of new residential construction were 6 percent for one-family dwellings, 16 percent for two-family or duplex-type dwellings, 515 percent for three- and four-family dwellings, and 177 percent for apartment buildings. Townhouse-type dwellings have become increasingly popular in Texas urban centers. Depending upon the nature of the separating walls used in the townhouses, they are classified as either one-family or multiple-family dwellings in the authorizations statistics.

Some of the greatest growth rates for single-family dwellings in Texas during January were recorded in the East Texas standard metropolitan statistical areas of Texarkana and Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, the two SMSA's of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and the San Angelo SMSA in West Texas. The largest absolute year-to-year increases in single-family residential authorizations were recorded in the Dallas and Fort Worth SMSA's. Duplex authorizations showed significant gains in the Austin and San Antonio areas. Apartment approvals registered their largest year-to-year increases in the state's three most populous standard metropolitan statistical areas, Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio. Five individual apartment projects valued at more than $1 million each were included among the apartment buildings authorized in Texas during January. The largest was a $2.3-million complex to provide 250 dwelling units in El Paso. The others were valued around $1 million apiece and each will contain between 120 and 150 units. One each of these four very large apartment projects will be located in the cities of Corpus Christi, Fort Worth, San Antonio, and Waco.

National trends in residential authorizations during January parallel those for the state. The seasonally adjusted number of housing units authorized throughout the nation during January reflected a decline of 16 percent from December but was 18 percent larger than a year earlier.

Mortgage credit supplies and interest rates may have begun to ease during February. Up until February average interest rates on conventional first mortgages for new homes were still increasing in the Southwest region and in the nation as a whole. The average rate for the Southwest was 7.00 percent on February 1, compared with 6.95 percent in January and 6.75 percent a year earlier. The national average of 6.75 percent on February 1 reflected increases from a 6.70-percent level the previous month and a 6.60-percent rate in February 1967. Later reports point to a possible reversal of the trend toward higher mortgage rates. When savings deposits at savings and loan associations failed to decrease as previously expected, mortgage rates charged by savings and loan associations were reduced in some areas of the nation during February.

Unusually rainy weather has prevailed over most of Texas since early December and has slowed actual building activity within the state. The bad weather also may have reduced the flow of building authorizations, since any appreciable holdup of work in progress will tend to slow the rate at which builders request permits for new projects. Texas cities with record or near-record rainfall



levels during January included Abilene, Amarillo, Austin, San Antonio, and Wichita Falls. Dallas, Fort Worth, and some other cities had near-normal rainfall amounts in December and January, but builders in these cities report that they have experienced serious construction delays because of the frequency and spacing of the rains. Most types of building work from foundation pouring to roofing have ben adversely affected by the wet weather, and it appears likely that the unusually bad weather will last through most of the winter. The official long-range forecast for the period from February 15 to March 15 has called for moderate to heavy precipitation in all areas of the state and below-normal temperatures in all except the El Paso area.

Basic economic conditions favor the prospect of an overall growth in Texas building during 1968, and this prospect is reinforced by recent reports which indicate that the backlog of planned building construction in Texas at the start of the year was larger than the backlog at the beginning of 1967. Although public buildings, and especially those sponsored by the federal government, showed the greatest backlog increases, such gains were indicated for all of the major categories of both private and public building construction.

ESTIMATED VALUES OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS

Classification	Jan 1968	Jan r 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
	(thousands of dollars)			
ALL PERMITS	154,547	109,787	+ 20	+ 41
New construction	141,615	96,581	+ 24	+ 47
Residential (housekeeping)	71,802	51,903	+ 8	+ 38
One-family dwellings)	43,608	41,320	+ 20	+ 6
Multiple-family dwellings	28,194	10,583	— 6	+ 166
Nonresidential buildings.	69,813	44,678	+ 45	+ 56
Hotels, motels, and tourist courts	2,774	1,363	— 30	+ 104
Amusement buildings .	729	115	— 76	+ 534
Churches	6,235	2,585	+106	+ 141
Industrial buildings ..	8,973	7,008	+ 62	+ 28
Garages (commercial and private)	1,328	324	+347	+ 310
Service stations	839	1,835	— 2	— 54
Hospitals and institutions	8,247	1,911	— 10	+ 332
Office-bank buildings ..	3,597	3,498	+ 57	+ 3
Works and utilities ..	14,388	852	+425	+1,589
Educational buildings..	12,298	16,496	+ 38	— 25
Stores and mercantile buildings	9,307	7,692	+ 28	+ 21
Other buildings and structures	1,098	999	+ 1	+ 10
Additions, alterations, and repairs	12,932	13,206	— 10	— 2
METROPOLITAN vs. NONMETROPOLITAN†				
Total metropolitan	136,662	95,195	+ 19	+ 44
Central cities	110,474	71,611	+ 31	+ 54
Outside central cities	26,188	23,584	— 13	+ 11
Total nonmetropolitan	17,885	14,592	+ 24	+ 23
10,000 to 50,000 population	11,240	9,890	+ 40	+ 14
Less than 10,000 population	6,645	4,702	+ 3	+ 41

r Revised.

† As defined in 1960 Census and revised in 1968.

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

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

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, APRIL 1, 1967*

Prepared by Population Research Center
Department of Sociology
The University of Texas at Austin

CURRENT TRENDS**

The population of Texas as a whole increased at a lower rate during the 1960-1967 period than it did during the 1950-1960 decade, a trend it shares in common with the great majority of other states. The average annual percent growth for the 1950-1960 decade was 2.2; the estimated rate for 1960-1967 is 1.8.[6] The state had an absolute average annual increase of 186,848 between 1950 and 1960, while the corresponding figure for 1960-1967 was 179,832. These absolute figures indicate that the increase in each of the seven years of the 1960-1970 decade was approximately 7,000 fewer persons than the absolute average annual increase over the 1950-1960 decade. Although this decline may be partly attributable to changes in migration patterns, the major reason unquestionably is the fall in the birth rate in recent years.

One of the interesting and important differences between the 1960-1967 period and the 1950-1960 decade is that in the latter period only 44 percent of the counties gained absolutely in population, whereas over the period from 1960 to 1967, 66 percent gained (Table 3). Thus, more counties are gaining population in this decade than in the last, even though the rate of increase for the state as a whole is decelerating (2.2 percent vs. 1.8 percent). This indicates that an important change has developed in the variation in rates of growth for the counties between these two periods. For example, it may be noted (Table 3) that for 1960-1967, 94 percent of the gaining counties were in the range of gain 0.0 to 3.0; for 1950-1960, 82 percent were in this range. The remaining 6 percent of the gaining counties in 1960-1967 had an increase of 4.0 or over, contrasted with 18 percent of the counties in 1950-1960 gaining 4.0 or over. Although there were more gaining counties in 1960-1967, more of them were within a low range of gain (0.0 to 3.9) than the fewer gaining counties in the 1950-1960 decade.

For the losing counties the contrast between the proportions in a low range of loss, -0.0 to -1.9, for the 1960-1967 period and the 1950-1960 decades is equally pronounced. In the 1950-1960 decade 64.3 percent of the losing counties lost between -0.0 and -1.9 percent; for 1960-1967, 85.1 percent of the losing counties were within this low range.

These factors jointly considered account for the overall deceleration of average annual gain in spite of the fact that a larger proportion of the counties in the 1960-1967 period record a gain in population. A greater proportion of the gaining counties in the 1960-1967 period are in a low range of growth compared with the 1950-1960 decade, as well as a greater proportion in a low range of loss. For 1950-1960, 72 percent of the counties fall within a range of from +3.9 to —1.9; and 91 percent of the counties in the 1960-1967 period fall within this range.

This slowing down of the overall growth rate is necessarily reflected in the state's standard metropolitan statistical areas. Over the 1950-1960 decade the average annual growth of the total SMSA population was 3.5 percent. For the 1960-1967 period this rate had dropped to 2.2 percent. Only one SMSA lost population in the 1950-1960 decade, whereas six show a loss over the 1960-1967 period (Table 2). In addition sixteen of the state's twenty-three SMSA's (Sherman-Denison was added this year) had lower average annual rates of growth for 1960-1967 than they had for 1950-1960. In other words, while the

(Continued p. 78)

* Comments and inquiries regarding the estimates should be addressed to the Population Research Center, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin.

**This section was written by Dr. Betty J. Maynard, assistant professor of sociology and research associate with the Population Research Center at The University of Texas.

Table 1

1967 POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR TEXAS COUNTIES, WITH AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES, 1960-1967

County	Enumerated population, April 1, 1960	Estimated population, April 1, 1967	Difference, 1960-1967	Average annual percent change, 1960-1967
TEXAS TOTAL	9,579,677	10,838,502	1,258,825	1.8
Anderson	28,162	31,197	3,035	1.5
Andrews	13,450	9,492	−3,958	−4.9
Angelina	39,814	46,730	6,916	2.3
Aransas	7,006	9,462	2,456	4.3
Archer	6,110	6,343	233	.5
Armstrong	1,966	2,328	362	2.4
Atascosa	18,828	20,822	1,994	1.4
Austin	13,777	14,529	752	.8
Bailey	9,090	9,960	870	1.3
Bandera	3,892	4,263 **	371	1.3
Bastrop	16,925	17,611	686	.6
Baylor	5,893	5,935	42	.1
Bee	23,755	24,868	1,113	.7
Bell	94,097	114,131	20,034	2.7
Bexar	687,151	822,377	135,226	2.6
Blanco	3,657	4,011 *	354	1.3†
Borden	1,076	936	−140	−2.0
Bosque	10,809	11,574 **	765	1.0
Bowie	59,971	70,413	10,442	2.3
Brazoria	76,204	102,810	26,606	4.2
Brazos	44,895	47,875	2,980	.9
Brewster	6,434	7,220	786	1.6
Briscoe	3,577	3,694	117	.5
Brooks	8,609	9,248	639	1.0
Brown	24,728	26,797	2,069	1.1
Burleson	11,177	10,519	−658	−.9
Burnet	9,265	10,689	1,424	2.0
Caldwell	17,222	18,382	1,160	.9
Calhoun	16,592	19,826	3,234	2.5
Callahan	7,929	9,430 **	1,501	2.5†
Cameron	151,098	139,124	−11,974	−1.2
Camp	7,849	8,400	551	1.0
Carson	7,781	8,956 **	1,175	2.0
Cass	23,496	24,642	1,146	.7
Castro	8,923	11,486	2,563	3.6
Chambers	10,379	11,870	1,491	1.9
Cherokee	33,120	34,622	1,502	.6
Childress	8,421	7,622 *	−799	−1.4†
Clay	8,351	8,429	78	.1
Cochran	6,417	6,904	487	1.0
Coke	3,589	3,352	−237	−1.0
Coleman	12,458	11,588	−870	−1.0
Collin	41,247	57,374	16,127	4.7
Collingsworth	6,276	5,564	−712	−1.7
Colorado	18,463	19,069	606	.5
Comal	19,844	22,699	2,855	1.9
Comanche	11,865	13,296 **	1,431	1.6†
Concho	3,672	3,625	−47	−.2
Cooke	22,560	25,064	2,504	1.5
Coryell	23,961	29,308 **	5,347	2.9
Cottle	4,207	3,608	−599	−2.2
Crane	4,699	4,260	−439	−1.4
Crockett	4,209	4,060	−149	−.5
Crosby	10,347	11,450	1,103	1.4
Culberson	2,794	3,408 *	614	2.8†
Dallam	6,302	6,350	48	.1
Dallas	951,527	1,209,887	258,360	3.4
Dawson	19,185	18,913	−272	−.2
Deaf Smith	13,187	19,425 **	6,238	5.5
Delta	5,860	6,065 *	205	.5
Denton	47,432	70,829 **	23,397	5.7†
De Witt	20,683	20,274	−409	−.3
Dickens	4,963	4,648	−315	−.9
Dimmit	10,095	9,524	−571	−.8
Donley	4,449	4,518	69	.2
Duval	13,398	14,247 **	849	.9†
Eastland	19,526	18,907	−619	−.5
Ector	90,995	88,194	−2,801	−.4
Edwards	2,317	2,465	148	.9
Ellis	43,395	47,203	3,808	1.2
El Paso	314,070	349,144	35,074	1.5
Erath	16,236	17,511 *	1,275	1.1†
Falls	21,263	19,756	−1,507	−1.1
Fannin	23,880	25,467	1,587	.9
Fayette	20,384	19,662 *	−722	−.5†
Fisher	7,865	7,898 **	33	.1†
Floyd	12,369	13,272	903	1.0
Foard	3,125	2,624	−501	−2.5
Fort Bend	40,527	50,406	9,879	3.1
Franklin	5,101	5,764	663	1.7
Freestone	12,525	12,125	−400	−.5
Frio	10,112	12,173	2,061	2.6
Gaines	12,267	13,165	898	1.0
Galveston	140,364	166,016	25,652	2.4
Garza	6,611	5,820	−791	−1.8
Gillespie	10,048	11,755 *	1,707	2.2†
Glasscock	1,118	1,513	395	4.3
Goliad	5,429	5,417	−12	−.0
Gonzales	17,845	18,108	263	.2
Gray	31,535	27,684	−3,851	−1.9
Grayson	73,043	80,957	7,914	1.5
Gregg	69,436	77,542	8,106	1.6
Grimes	12,709	12,468	−241	−.3
Guadalupe	29,017	30,114	1,097	.5
Hale	36,798	39,811	3,013	1.1
Hall	7,322	7,358	36	.1
Hamilton	8,488	8,281 *	−207	−.4†
Hansford	6,208	7,274 **	1,066	2.3†
Hardeman	8,275	7,619	−656	−1.2
Hardin	24,629	30,574	5,945	3.1
Harris	1,243,158	1,540,574	297,416	3.1
Harrison	45,594	45,014	−580	−.2
Hartley	2,171	3,134 *	963	5.2
Haskell	11,174	9,694	−1,480	−2.0
Hays	19,934	23,868	3,934	2.6
Hemphill	3,185	3,712 **	527	2.2
Henderson	21,786	27,104	5,318	3.1
Hidalgo	180,904	180,596	−308	−.0
Hill	23,650	23,281	−369	−.2
Hockley	22,340	22,255	−85	−.1
Hood	5,443	5,734 *	291	.7†
Hopkins	18,594	21,703	3,109	2.2
Houston	19,376	20,884	1,508	1.1
Howard	40,139	39,371	−768	−.3
Hudspeth	3,343	2,941	−402	−1.8
Hunt	39,399	45,396	5,997	2.0
Hutchinson	34,419	26,275	−8,144	−3.8
Irion	1,183	1,171 **	−12	−.1
Jack	7,418	7,174	−244	−.5
Jackson	14,040	14,316	276	.3
Jasper	22,100	26,321	4,221	2.5
Jeff Davis	1,582	1,539	−43	−.4
Jefferson	245,659	253,057	7,398	.4
Jim Hogg	5,022	4,990	−32	−.1
Jim Wells	34,548	33,396	−1,152	−.5
Johnson	34,720	44,368	9,648	3.5
Jones	19,299	19,736	437	.3
Karnes	14,995	14,326	−669	−.7
Kaufman	29,931	32,737	2,806	1.3
Kendall	5,889	6,864 *	975	2.2†
Kenedy	884	952 *	68	1.1
Kent	1,727	822 *	−905	−10.1
Kerr	16,800	21,714	4,914	3.6
Kimble	3,943	4,310 **	367	1.3†
King	640	562 **	−78	−1.9
Kinney	2,452	2,343	−109	−.6
Kleberg	30,052	27,988	−2,064	−1.0
Knox	7,857	7,349	−508	−1.0
Lamar	34,234	37,040	2,806	1.1

Table 1—Continued

County	Enumerated population, April 1, 1960	Estimated population, April 1, 1967	Difference, 1960-1967	Average annual percent change, 1960-1967
Lamb	21,896	21,832	—64	—.0
Lampasas	9,418	8,993 *	—425	—.7
La Salle	5,972	5,805	—167	—.4
Lavaca	20,174	20,219	45	.0
Lee	8,949	8,922	—27	—.0
Leon	9,951	10,463	512	.7
Liberty	31,595	35,057	3,462	1.5
Limestone	20,413	21,892	1,479	1.0
Lipscomb	3,406	3,945	539	2.1
Live Oak	7,846	7,264	—582	—1.1
Llano	5,240	6,283 *	1,043	2.6†
Loving	226	122 **	—104	—8.6
Lubbock	156,271	175,839	19,568	1.7
Lynn	10,914	10,513	—401	—.5
McCulloch	8,815	9,456 *	641	1.0
McClennan	150,091	151,871	1,780	.2
McMullen	1,116	1,091 **	—25	—.3
Madison	6,749	8,116	1,367	2.6
Marion	8,049	8,398	349	.6
Martin	5,068	5,042 **	—26	—.1
Mason	3,780	3,890 **	110	.4†
Matagorda	25,744	30,923	5,179	2.6
Maverick	14,508	20,061	5,553	4.6
Medina	18,904	20,794	1,890	1.4
Menard	2,964	2,867	—97	—.5
Midland	67,717	66,487	—1,230	—.3
Milam	22,263	20,607	—1,656	—1.1
Mills	4,467	4,705 **	238	.7†
Mitchell	11,255	11,391 **	136	.2†
Montague	14,893	15,778	885	.8
Montgomery	26,839	42,409	15,570	6.4
Moore	14,773	13,386	—1,387	—1.4
Morris	12,576	11,717	—859	—1.0
Motley	2,870	2,651 **	—219	—1.1
Nacogdoches	28,046	30,713	2,667	1.3
Navarro	34,423	34,873	450	.2
Newton	10,372	11,477 *	1,105	1.4†
Nolan	18,963	17,686	—1,277	—1.0
Nueces	221,573	232,940	11,367	.7
Ochiltree	9,380	10,067	687	1.0
Oldham	1,928	2,451 **	523	3.4
Orange	60,357	72,470	12,113	2.6
Palo Pinto	20,516	25,384	4,868	3.0
Panola	16,870	16,950	80	.1
Parker	22,880	28,301	5,421	3.0
Parmer	9,583	11,338	1,755	2.4
Pecos	11,957	12,281	324	.4
Polk	13,861	14,844 *	983	1.0†
Potter	115,580	109,324	—6,256	—.8
Presidio	5,460	6,774	314	.8
Rains	2,993	3,436 **	443	2.0
Randall	33,913	57,999	24,086	7.5
Reagan	3,782	3,617	—165	—.6
Real	2,079	2,167	88	.6
Red River	15,682	16,396	714	.6
Reeves	17,644	15,214	—2,430	—2.1
Refugio	10,975	10,525	—450	—.6
Roberts	1,075	1,115	40	.5
Robertson	16,157	15,562	—595	—.6
Rockwall	5,878	6,385	507	1.2
Runnels	15,016	13,262	—1,754	—1.8
Rusk	36,421	35,690	—731	—.3
Sabine	7,302	8,076	774	1.4
San Augustine	7,722	8,147	425	.8
San Jacinto	6,153	6,982	829	1.8
San Patricio	45,021	47,234	2,213	.7
San Saba	6,381	6,850	469	1.0
Schleicher	2,791	2,804 **	13	.1†
Scurry	20,369	15,076	—5,293	—4.3
Schackelford	3,990	3,710	—280	—1.0
Shelby	20,479	21,620	1,141	.8
Sherman	2,605	3,400 **	795	3.8

Table 1—Continued

County	Enumerated population, April 1, 1960	Estimated population, April 1, 1967	Difference, 1960-1967	Average annual percent change, 1960-1967
Smith	86,350	99,881	13,531	2.1
Somervell	2,577	2,548	—29	—.2
Starr	17,137	19,941	2,804	2.2
Stephens	8,885	8,568 *	—317	—.5
Sterling	1,177	1,133	—44	—.5
Stonewall	3,017	3,023 *	6	.0†
Sutton	3,738	3,985	247	.9
Swisher	10,607	12,416	1,809	2.2
Tarrant	538,495	616,973	77,478	1.9
Taylor	101,078	98,693	—2,385	—.3
Terrell	2,600	2,299	—301	—1.8
Terry	16,286	17,034	748	.6
Throckmorton	2,767	2,539	—228	—1.2
Titus	16,785	17,512	727	.6
Tom Green	64,630	75,210	10,580	2.2
Travis	212,136	258,406	46,270	2.8
Trinity	7,539	7,725	186	.3
Tyler	10,666	11,987	1,321	1.7
Upshur	19,793	21,753	1,960	1.3
Upton	6,239	4,178	—2,061	—5.7
Uvalde	16,814	18,539	1,725	1.4
Val Verde	24,461	26,389	1,928	1.1
Van Zandt	19,091	21,101	2,010	1.4
Victoria	46,475	57,515	11,040	3.0
Walker	21,475	24,525	3,050	1.9
Waller	12,071	14,926	2,855	3.0
Ward	14,917	13,110	—1,807	—1.8
Washington	19,145	19,895	750	.5
Webb	64,791	75,863	11,072	2.2
Wharton	38,152	40,482	2,330	.8
Wheeler	7,947	7,172	—776	—1.5
Wichita	123,528	120,451	—3,077	—.4
Wilbarger	17,748	16,767	—981	—.8
Willacy	20,084	15,730	—4,354	—3.5
Williamson	35,044	37,229	2,185	.9
Wilson	13,267	14,392	1,125	1.2
Winkler	13,652	9,804	—3,848	—4.7
Wise	17,012	20,151	3,139	2.4
Wood	17,653	19,932	2,279	1.7
Yoakum	8,032	7,735	—297	—.5
Young	17,254	15,634	—1,620	—1.4
Zapata	4,393	4,470	77	.2
Zavala	12,696	14,367	1,671	1.8

NOTE: *Method II is the intermediate estimate.
**Method III is the intermediate estimate.
†Method I estimate within 1.0 of this figure.

(Continued from p. 76)

growth rates of both the state as a whole and the SMSA's are slowing down, the SMSA's are decelerating in rate of population growth more rapidly than is the state, though the growth rate for the SMSA's (2.2 percent) is 0.4 percentage points greater than that for the state (1.8 percent) as a whole. With 71 percent of the state's total population now residing in the twenty-three SMSA's, this discrepancy is not likely again to approach the 1.3 percentage-point difference between SMSA's and the state total, as occurred in the 1950-1960 decade. The obvious conclusion from a consideration of these facts is that the population growth of Texas counties during the current decade shows considerably less variation than that of the previous ten-year period.

The Texas *farm labor* force consisted of 201,000 persons during the week of January 21-27, 1968, compared with 221,000 for the corresponding period last year and 196,000 in February 1968. Of the 201,000 employed in January 1968, 162,000 were family workers and 39,000 were hired (SRS-USDA).

METHODOLOGY

Population estimates for Texas counties have been prepared by the Population Research Center of The University of Texas at Austin every year since 1960.[1] Methods for making these estimates have varied during this time. In the most recent years three methods have been used, methods based respectively on the scholastic census, vital statistics, and passenger-car registrations.[2] These three methods, and an innovation by which the U.S. Bureau of the Census yearly estimate for the total population of Texas was used, constituted the bases for generating the 1966 estimates. The same procedure has been followed his year for estimating the population of Texas counties and the standard metropolitan statistical areas.

As in the previous years in which these three methods have been used, Method I, based on the scholastic census, has produced the more reliable estimate. It tends to yield county estimates intermediate between those resulting from Method II (based on vital statistics), which tends to produce the lowest county estimates, and those from Method III (based on car registrations), which tends to produce the highest county estimates.

This year Method II produced the smallest estimate for 226 counties. Method III produced the largest estimate for 221 counties and Method I produced the intermediate estimate for 208 counties. In addition to the 208 times that Method I produced the intermediate estimate, for 24 additional counties the average annual growth rate for the Method I estimate differed from the rate of the intermediate estimate (Method II or III) by less than one percent. This means that for 91 percent of the counties the estimate resulting from Method I was either intermediate or variant only minimally from the intermediate growth rate.

The innovation of using the U.S. Bureau of the Census total Texas population estimate as instituted last year has been followed again this year, and for the same reasons. The Population Research Center's state total, produced by summing the county estimates, has consistently produced a total state estimate that is appreciably lower than that arrived at by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.[3] Since the Bureau of the Census has access to superior sources of data (that is, school enrollment figures rather than scholastic census), the Population Research Center's state figure has been brought into congruence with the Bureau's state total. After preparation of the estimates in the usual manner for each county and selection of the intermediate figure, each county figure was multiplied by an adjustment factor in order to produce a congruence of the overall state total between the estimates of the Bureau of the Census and those of the Population Research Center. The adjustment factor for the 1967 data is 1.02773320. This factor is generated by taking the July 1 provisional state estimate for 1967 issued by the Bureau, adjusting it to make it consistent with the April 1 data of the Population Research Center, and calculating the ratio of the Bureau of Census figure and the Population Research Center state total. As a result of this adjustment almost 300,000 people have been added to the 254 county estimates of the Population Research Center. Because of this adjustment only the 1966 and the 1967 estimates can be compared. Comparisons of the 1966 and 1967 estimates with any prior estimates are not valid.

DESCRIPTION OF METHODS

Method I. The Method I estimates in Tables 1 and 2 are based on the following formula: $M=L+[(H)(I)]+(J-K)$. Each variable in this formula is described below:

A = Number of potential scholastics for year X. For example, the potential scholastics for 1967 (year X in this case) are persons born during 1960, plus persons 0-10 enumerated in the 1960 federal census.

B = Number of potential scholastics dying between birth or 1960 and year X. If A_1 is a particular potential scholastic cohort, the number of deaths of A_1 persons up to year X is subtracted. For example, suppose A_1 is persons 2 years of age in the 1960 federal census and X is 1964. Then the deaths of A_1 are the number of persons 2 years of age who died in 1960, plus the number 3 years of age who died in 1961, plus 4-year-olds who died during 1962, plus 5-year-olds who died during 1963. B is thus the number in cohort A_1 dying between 1960 and 1963 (inclusive), plus the number in A_2 dying between 1960 and 1963. etc.

C = Number of persons 6-17 years of age enumerated in the 1960 federal census.

$$D = \frac{A - B}{C}$$

E = Number of persons enumerated in scholastic census for 1960.

F = D x E, giving expected number of scholastics in year X with no net migration of scholastics.

G = Actual number of scholastics enumerated in scholastic census for year X.

H = G — F, the increase or decrease of scholastics attributable to migration.

I = Migration multiplier, which is taken as the ratio of the total population to the number of persons 6-17 years of age in 1960.

J = Number of resident births between 1960 and year X (for example, when X is 1967, it is the number of births during 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966).

K = Number of resident deaths between 1960 and year X.

L = Resident 1960 population according to the federal census of 1960.

M = Estimated population for year X.

The crucial factor in the estimation formula is the migration multiplier. The first step taken in the computation of a migration multiplier for each Texas county is to determine the 1960 potential number of persons 6-17 years of age (henceforth referred to as scholastics), given the age composition of the county's population in 1950, and the births and deaths in the county during the 1950-1960 decade. In this instance the 1960 potential number of scholastics is all persons 0-7 years of age in 1950 plus all persons born between April 1, 1950, and April 1, 1954. Subtraction of the estimated number of deaths of potential scholastics from the total yields the expected number of scholastics in 1960. The difference between the number of expected scholastics in 1960 and the number of persons 6-17 years of age enumerated in the 1960 federal census is indicative of net migration. For example, if the 1960 expected number of scholastics in a county is 150, but the number of persons 6-17 years of age enumerated in the 1960 federal census is 200, then the estimate of net migration of scholastics over the decade 1950-1960 is 50.

Since the total net migration over the years 1950-1960 is known for each county, the division of total net migration by the estimate of scholastic net migration yields a migration multiplier for each county (referred to as the "obtained" migration multiplier). For example, if the 1950-1960 total net migration is 500 and the estimated scholastic net migration is 125, then the obtained migration multiplier is 4.00 (that is, a gain of one scholastic from migration represents a gain of four migrants of all ages). In most cases this operation yields a plausible multiplier. However, the problem case is the county with a very small migration. To illustrate, if a county gained only two scholastics from migration, it may have lost a few persons as far as total migration is concerned. In such a case, it is not possible to compute a migration multiplier. Then there may be cases when a county gained three scholastics from migration but gained 30 from total migration. In such a case, the obtained migration multiplier would be 10.00, but this extremely high value is likely to reflect nothing more than minor errors in the estimates of deaths of potential scholastics, inaccuracies in the 1950 federal census enumeration, and/or inaccuracies in the enumeration of the 1960 federal census.

Rather than use extremely high or extremely low obtained migration multipliers for some counties (most of which have a very small population), it was decided to compute a state total (the sum of all counties) of estimated scholastic net migration and total net migration. The division of the latter by the former yields a state obtained migra-

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[1]See "Population Estimates for Texas Counties, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Urbanized Areas, April 1, 1961," *Texas Business Review*, XXXVI (January 1962), pp. 7-8; "Population Estimates for Texas Counties, 1961 and 1962," *Texas Business Review*, XXXVII (April 1963), pp. 79-88; "Population Estimates for Texas Counties, 1963," *Texas Business Review*, XXXVIII (March 1964), pp. 69-72; "Population Estimates for Texas Counties, 1964," *Texas Business Review*, XXXIX (March 1965), pp. 76-79; "Population Estimates for Texas Counties, 1965," *Texas Business Review*, XL (March 1966), pp. 88-91; and "Population Estimates for Texas Counties, April 1, 1966," *Texas Business Review*, XLI (January 1967), pp. 12-15.

[2]Part of the data necessary for the preparation of these estimates was supplied through the cooperation of the Texas Education Agency, the Texas State Department of Health, and the Texas Highway Department. These agencies, however, are not to be held responsible for the estimates presented here.

[3]U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1966, with Provisional Estimates for July 1, 1967." *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates*, Series P-25, No. 380.

Table 2

1967 POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR TEXAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, WITH AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES, 1960-1967*

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Enumerated population, April 1, 1960	Estimated population, April 1, 1967	Difference, 1960-1967	Av. annual per. change 1960-1967
Total	6,611,665	7,704,751	1,093,086	2.2
Abilene[1]	120,377	118,429	—1,948	—.2
Amarillo[2]	149,493	167,323	17,830	1.6
Austin[3]	212,136	258,406	46,270	2.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange[4]	306,016	325,527	19,511	.9
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito[5]	151,098	139,124	—11,974	—1.2
Corpus Christi[6]	266,594	280,174	13,580	.7
Dallas[7]	1,119,410	1,424,415	305,005	3.4
El Paso[8]	314,070	349,144	35,074	1.5
Fort Worth[9]	573,215	660,341	87,126	2.0
Galveston-Texas City[10]	140,364	166,016	25,652	2.4
Houston[11]	1,418,323	1,771,256	352,933	3.2
Laredo[12]	64,791	75,863	11,072	2.2
Lubbock [13]	156,271	175,839	19,568	1.7
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg[14]	180,904	180,596	—308	—.0
Midland[15]	67,717	66,487	—1,230	—.3
Odessa[16]	90,995	88,194	—2,801	—.4
San Angelo[17]	64,630	75,210	10,580	2.2
San Antonio[18]	716,168	852,491	136,323	2.5
Sherman-Denison[19]	73,043	80,957	7,914	1.5
Texarkana, Texas[20]	59,971	70,413	10,442	2.3
Tyler[21]	86,350	99,881	13,531	2.1
Waco[22]	150,091	151,871	1,780	.2
Wichita Falls[23]	129,638	126,794	—2,844	—.3

*1967 population estimates for SMSA's are the intermediate-method estimate for the county comprising the SMSA. In the case of SMSA's containing two or more counties, estimates by all three methods were summed independently for each county and the intermediate total for each county was used as the SMSA estimate. Method I proved to be the intermediate for all counties except Denton in the Dallas SMSA.

Counties in each SMSA (italicized counties have been added since 1960): [1]Jones and Taylor; [2]Potter and Randall; [3]Travis; [4]Jefferson and Orange; [5]Cameron; [6]Nueces and *San Patricio;* [7]Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, *Kaufman,* and *Rockwall;* [8]El Paso; [9]Johnson and Tarrant; [10]Galveston; [11]*Brazoria, Fort Bend,* Harris, *Liberty,* and *Montgomery;* [12]Webb; [13]Lubbock; [14]*Hidalgo;* [15]Midland; [16]Ector; [17]Tom Green; [18]Bexar and *Guadalupe;* [19]*Grayson;* [20]Bowie (excluding Miller, Arkansas); [21]Smith; [22]McLennan; [23]Archer and Wichita.

tion multiplier of 4.35, which corresponds very closely to the 1960 ratio of the total population of the state to the number of persons 6-17 years of age, the ratio being 4.26. Further analysis of 1960 census figures revealed that the ratio of total intercounty migrants (persons who in 1960 did not reside in the same county as 1955) to intercounty migrants 6-17 years of age is 4.25.[4]

These comparisons suggest a fairly close relationship between the obtained migration multiplier and the ratio of the total population to persons 6-17 years of age. Further substantiation is found by inspection of the two figures for individual counties. Generally, counties with a high obtained migration multiplier also have a high age ratio, and the reverse also is generally true. Moreover, there is generally a close agreement between the age ratio and the obtained migration multiplier in counties with a large population, where minor errors are least likely to create extremely high or extremely low obtained migration multipliers. Finally, in a large proportion of the counties the ratio of the total population to persons 6-17 years of age is between 3.35 and 5.35, values within 1.00 of the obtained migration

[4]See U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population: 1960.* PC(1)-45D (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962), Table 100. Figure on migrants of less than five years of age were estimated (by assuming the same proportion of migrants as among the 5-9 age group), and figures for the 6-17 age group were estimated from census data on age groups 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF TEXAS COUNTIES ACCORDING TO AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1960-1967

Average annual percent growth	Number of counties	Percent distribution of counties
Gains:		
6.0 and over	2	0.8
4.0 to 5.9	8	3.1
2.0 to 3.9	49	19.3
0.0 to 1.9	108	42.5
Subtotal gaining counties	167	65.7
Losses:		
—1.9 to —0.0	74	29.1
—3.9 to —2.0	7	2.8
—5.9 to —4.0	4	1.6
Over —6.0	2	0.8
Subtotal losing counties	87	34.3
Grand Total	254	100.0

multiplier for the state as a whole. All of these observations clearly suggest that the use of the ratio of the total population to persons 6-17 years of age as the migration multiplier is justified.

Although the major question in the use of Method I is the migration multiplier, several other possible sources of inaccuracy exist. The formula assumes the accuracy of the 1960 federal census and each annual scholastic census for the years 1960-1967. It further assumes the reliability of the following vital statistics for the years considered: deaths of potential scholastics, total deaths, and total births.

Although minor changes may be made in the future, the basic features of the estimation formula of Method I will be retained in making annual population estimates up to the year of the next federal census, 1970.

Method II. The second method generates a 1967 estimate based on the ratio of the 1960 census population to the 1959 number of resident births and deaths times the 1966 number of resident births and deaths. The formula for a Method II estimate is: $P_{67} = [P_{60}/(B_{59} + D_{59})](B_{66} + D_{66})$, where P_{67} is the 1967 population estimate, P_{60} is the 1960 census population, B_{59} is the number of resident births in 1959, D_{59} is the number of resident deaths in 1959, B_{66} is the number of resident births in 1966, and D_{66} is the number of resident deaths in 1966.

Method II assumes that the numbers of resident births and deaths registered for a county are reliable, and it further assumes that neither the birth rate nor the death rate of the county has changed substantially between the census year and the estimate year.

Method III. Estimates based on the third method are computed by multiplying the ratio of the 1960 census population to the number of 1960 passenger-car registrations times the number of 1967 passenger-car registrations.[5] The formula for the Method III estimate is: $P_{67} = (P_{60}/C_{60})C_{67}$, where P_{67} is the 1967 estimate, P_{60} is the 1960 census population, C_{60} is the number of passenger cars registered in 1960, and C_{67} is the number of passenger cars registered in 1967.

Method III assumes that the ratio between passenger cars and population remains constant. It also assumes either no irregularities in registration (persons registering their cars in a county where they are not residents) or no change in either the amount or kind of such irregularities.

[5]The actual registration year 1960 was from April 1, 1959, to March 31, 1960, and actual registration year 1967 was from April 1, 1966, to March 31, 1967.

[6]Most of the growth figures reported in this paper are reduced to an average annual basis. The average annual percent growth (PR) is computed as follows:

$$PR = \frac{(P_2 - P_1)/T}{(P_2 + P_1)/2} 100.$$

where PR is the average annual percent growth, P_1 is the population size at the beginning of the period, P_2 is the population size at the end of the period, and T is the number of years in the period. This formula gives a much more realistic average annual growth rate than does the simple interest formula:

$$PR = \frac{(P_2 - P_1)/T}{P_1} 100.$$

COWS AND HEIFERS 2 YEARS AND OLDER JANUARY 1 AND CALVES BORN 1961-1967, TEXAS AND THE U.S.

Year	TEXAS			UNITED STATES[1]		
	Cows & heifers 2 yrs. & older Jan. 1	Calves born as % of cows 2 yrs. & older Jan. 1[2]	Calves born	Cows & heifers 2 yrs. & older Jan. 1	Calves born as % of cows 2 yrs. & older Jan. 1[2]	Calves born
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head
1961-65	5,402	..	4,469	48,976	..	42,325
1961	4,984	83	4,137	46,598	86	40,180
1962	5,100	86	4,386	47,654	87	41,441
1963	5,509	82	4,517	48,968	86	42,268
1964	5,726	81	4,638	50,441	87	43,809
1965	5,692	82	4,667	51,219	86	43,928
1966	5,589	84	4,695	50,420	86	43,526
1967[3]	5,670	86	4,876	49,883	87	43,647

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, and the Texas Department of Agriculture, Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.
1. Includes all fifty states.
2. Not strictly a calving rate. Figure represents calves born expressed as percentage of January 1 inventory of cows and heifers 2 years old and over.
3. Preliminary.

LAMB CROP, 1966 AND 1967, TEXAS, OTHER STATES, THE UNITED STATES

	Breeding ewes 1 year and older January 1			Lambs saved per 100 ewes 1 year and older—Jan. 1[1]		Lambs saved[1]		
	5-year average 1961-65	1966	1967	1966	1967	5-year average 1961-65	1966	1967
	1,000 head			Number				1,000 head
Texas	3,833	3,158	3,190	82	75	2,814	2,590	2,392
13 Western states	14,097	12,134	11,816	91	88	12,415	10,993	10,384
35 native states	5,837	4,707	4,392	104	106	6,043	4,882	4,649
Alaska	7	9	10	67	70	5.2	6.0	7.0
United States	19,941	16,850	16,218	94	93	18,463	15,881	15,040

1. Lambs living July 1 or sold before July 1 in the native states and lambs docked or branded in the Western states.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, and the Texas Department of Agriculture, Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

PRODUCTION OF ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT[1]

By States

Crop and state	PRODUCTION					
	1,000 boxes[2]			Equivalent tons		
	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967	Average 1961-65	1966	Indicated 1967
ORANGES						
EARLY, MIDSEASON, AND NAVEL VARIETIES[3]						
California	13,740	17,400	10,000	515,200	652,000	375,000
Florida						
All	45,620	78,200	56,400	2,053,000	3,519,000	2,538,000
Temple	3,660	5,000	4,400	164,600	225,000	198,000
Other	41,960	73,200	52,000	1,888,400	3,294,000	2,340,000
Texas	655	1,700	1,000	29,454	76,500	45,000
Arizona	768 a	860	900	28,800 a	32,200	33,800
Louisiana	59	b	b	2,660	b	b
Total above varieties	60,842	98,160	68,300	2,629,114	4,279,700	2,991,800
VALENCIAS						
California	15,960	20,000	10,000	598,600	750,000	375,000
Florida	40,940	66,300	42,000	1,842,000	2,984,000	1,890,000
Texas	297	1,100	900	13,365	49,500	40,500
Arizona	1,240	3,050	2,800	46,500	114,000	105,000
Total Valencia	58,437	90,450	55,700	2,500,465	3,897,500	2,410,500
ALL ORANGES	29,700	37,400	20,000	1,113,800	1,402,000	750,000
California						
Florida	86,560	144,500	98,400	3,895,000	6,503,000	4,428,000
Texas	952	2,800	1,900	42,819	126,000	85,500
Arizona	2,008 a	3,910	3,700	75,300 a	146,200	138,800
Louisiana	59	b	b	2,660	b	b
U.S. All Oranges	119,279	188,610	124,000	5,129,579	8,177,200	5,402,300
GRAPEFRUIT	31,620	43,600	32,500	1,343,600	1,853,000	1,381,000
Florida, All						
Seedless	21,780	30,100	22,500	925,400	1,279,000	956,000
Pink	8,420	11,500	9,000	357,800	489,000	382,000
White	13,360	18,600	13,500	567,600	790,000	574,000
Other	9,840	13,500	10,000	418,200	574,000	425,000
Texas	1,814	5,600	2,800	72,560	224,000	112,000
Arizona	2,720	1,680	3,000	87,080	53,800	96,000
California, All	3,764	5,000	4,400	122,980	163,400	143,500
Desert Valleys	2,104	2,700	2,600	67,340	86,400	83,200
Other Areas	1,660	2,300	1,800	55,640	77,000	60,300
U.S. All Grapefruit	39,918	55,880	42,700	1,626,220	2,294,200	1,732,500

1. Crop year begins with bloom of year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. Includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.
2. Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: oranges—California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; other states, 90 lbs.; grapefruit—California Desert valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.
3. Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. Includes small quantities of tangerines in Texas and Louisiana.
a. Includes small quantities of tangerines prior to the 1964-1965 season.
b. Production too small to warrant quantitative estimate.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, and Texas Department of Agriculture, Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (table modified by Bureau of Business Research).

BUSINESS ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR TWENTY TEXAS CITIES

ABILENE BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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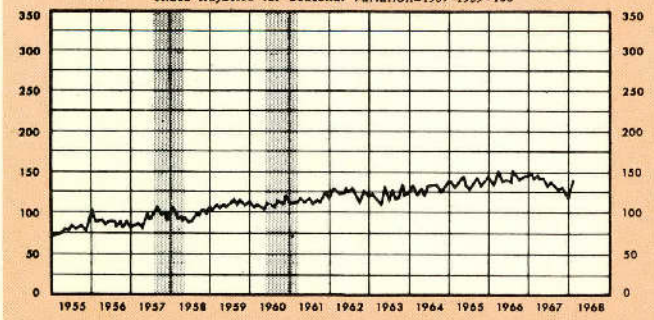
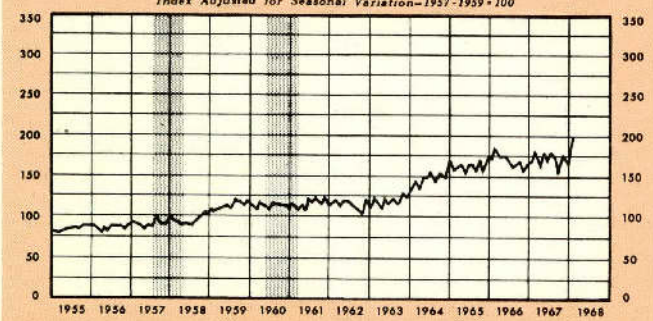


NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: Based on bank debits reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and adjusted for seasonal variation and changes in the price level by the Bureau of Business Research.

AMARILLO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

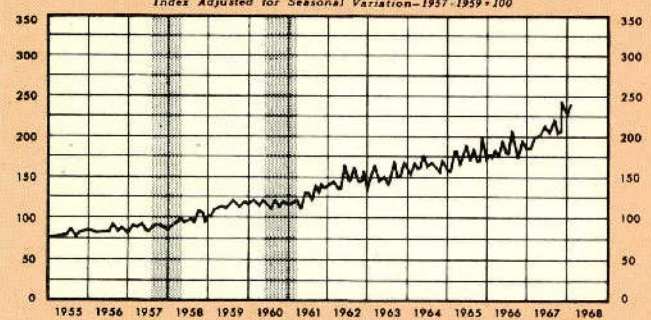
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

AUSTIN BUSINESS ACTIVITY

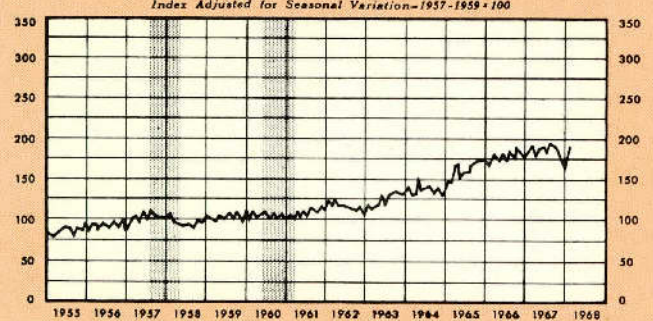
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

BEAUMONT BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

CORPUS CHRISTI BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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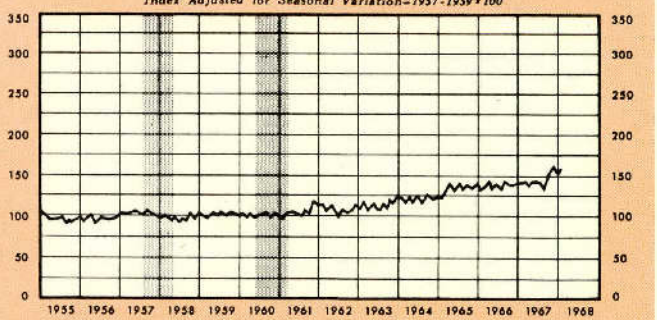
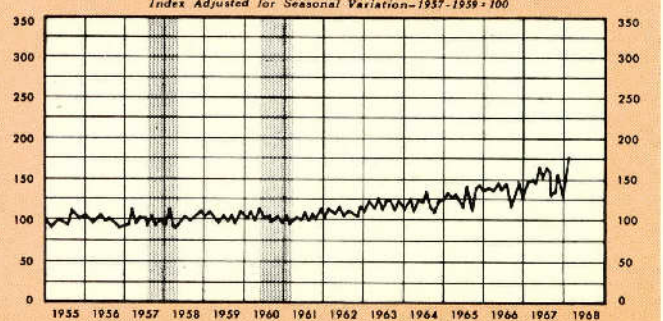


NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: Based on bank debits reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and adjusted for seasonal variation and changes in the price level by the Bureau of Business Research.

CORSICANA BUSINESS ACTIVITY

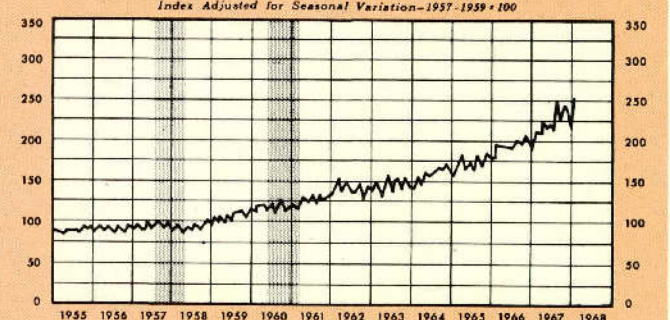
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

DALLAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

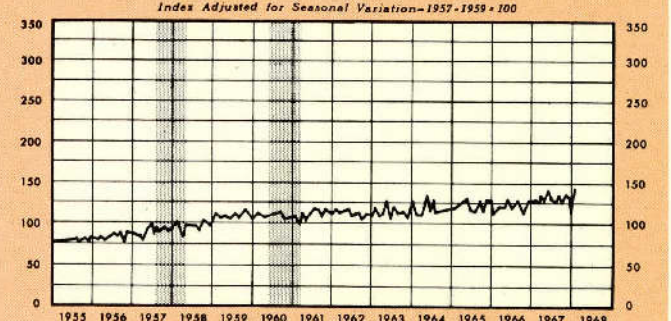
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

EL PASO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



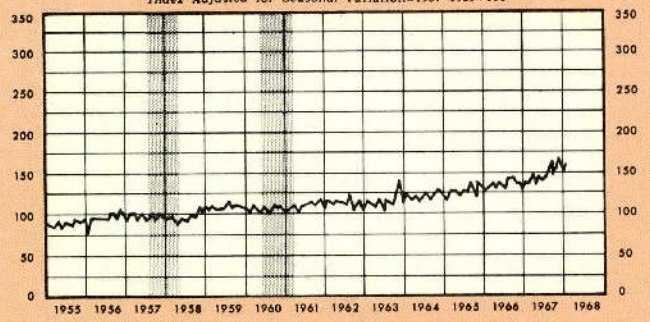
NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: Based on bank debits reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and adjusted for seasonal variation and changes in the price level by the Bureau of Business Research.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR TWENTY TEXAS CITIES

(continued)

FORT WORTH BUSINESS ACTIVITY

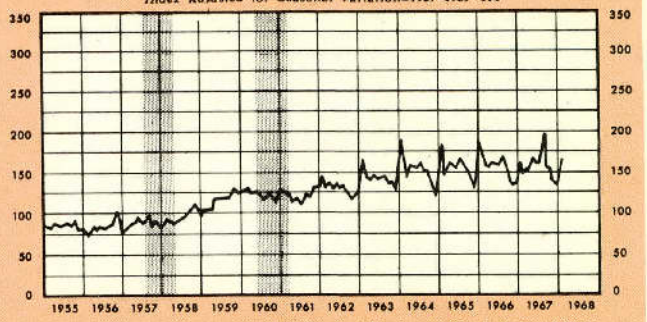
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

LUBBOCK BUSINESS ACTIVITY

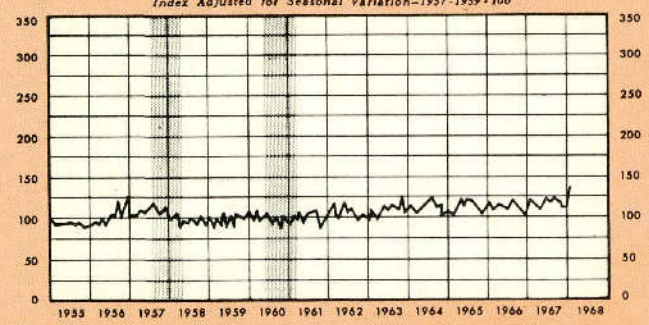
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

GALVESTON BUSINESS ACTIVITY

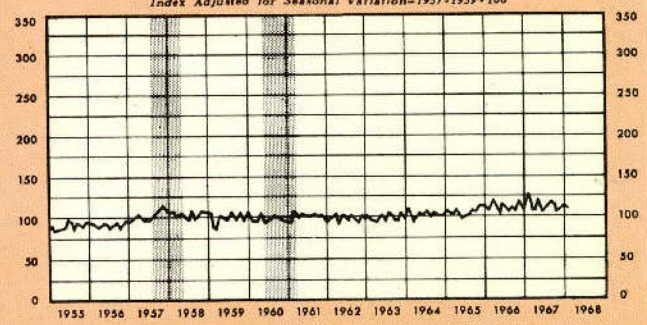
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

PORT ARTHUR BUSINESS ACTIVITY

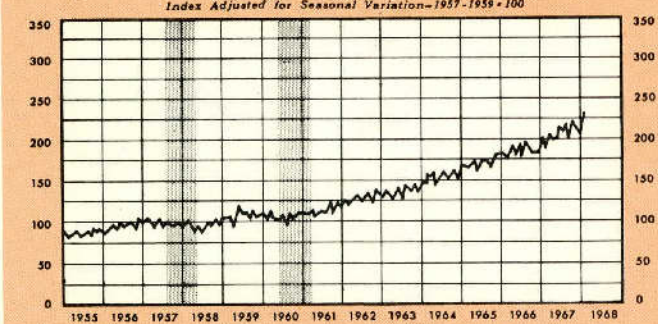
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

HOUSTON BUSINESS ACTIVITY

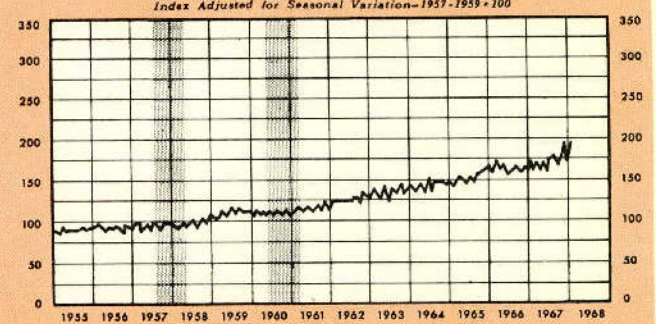
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

SAN ANTONIO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

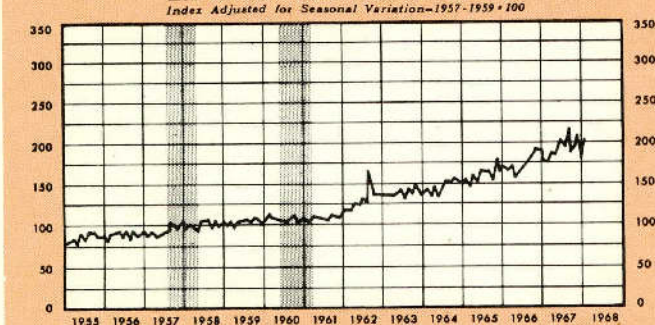
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

LAREDO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

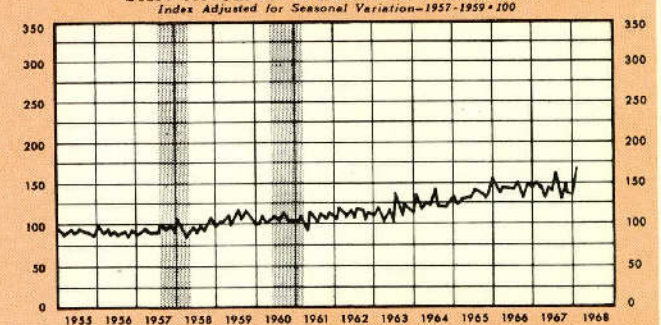
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



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

SAN ANGELO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation–1957-1959 = 100



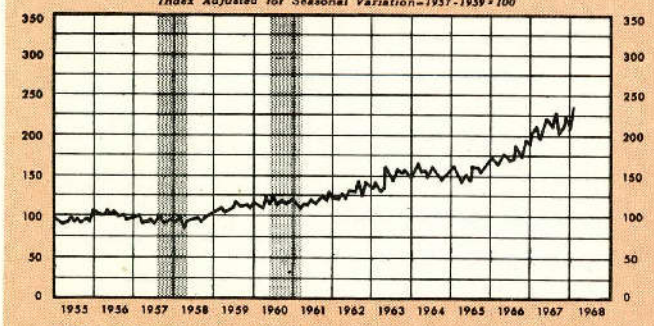
NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: Based on bank debits reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and adjusted for seasonal variation and changes in the price level by the Bureau of Business Research.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR TWENTY TEXAS CITIES

(continued)

TEXARKANA BUSINESS ACTIVITY

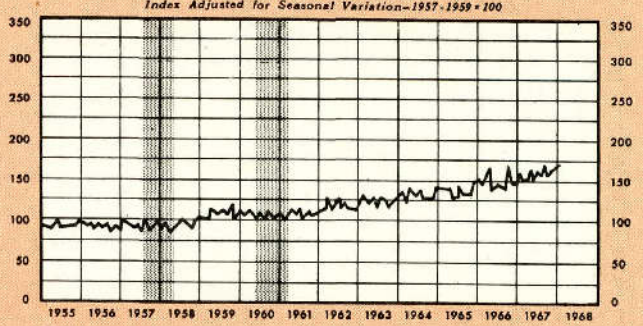
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959 = 100



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

WACO BUSINESS ACTIVITY

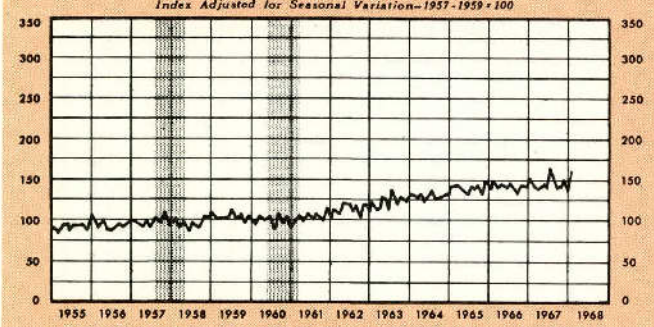
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959 = 100



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

TYLER BUSINESS ACTIVITY

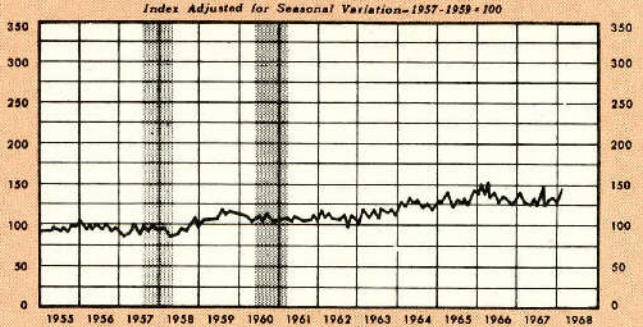
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959 = 100



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

WICHITA FALLS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959 = 100



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

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES

Type of store	January 1968 p* (millions of dollars)	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
Total	1,447.0	— 17	10
Durable goods #	509.0	— 7	12
Nondurable goods	938.0	— 22	9

p Preliminary.

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

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

ELECTRIC-POWER CONSUMPTION

Use	Jan * 1968	Dec * 1967	Jan r 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
	Thousands of kilowatt hours				
Commercial	1,145,968	1,141,289	1,058,090	**	+ 8
Industrial	4,296,346	4,360,002	4,001,647	— 1	+ 7
Residential	1,835,155	1,597,176	1,444,786	+ 15	+ 27
Other	175,117	169,852	141,750	+ 3	+ 24
TOTAL	7,452,586	7,268,319	6,646,273	+ 3	+ 12

* Preliminary based on reports of 10 electric power companies reported to the Bureau of Business Research and leveled to Federal Power Commission preliminary data.

r Revised to preliminary Federal Power Commission data.

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

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED LABOR-MARKET AREAS

Labor-market area	Jan * 1968	Dec r 1967	Jan r 1967	Anticipated March 1968
Abilene	37,530	38,405	37,085	37,635
Amarillo	59,015	60,055	59,750	59,105
Austin	110,260	111,875	103,960	111,325
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	113,300	113,400	108,100	113,800
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	37,640	38,410	37,020	38,030
Corpus Christi	86,350	87,040	84,140	86,670
Dallas	622,900	633,730	590,030	630,040
El Paso	106,890	107,400	106,420	107,790
Fort Worth	273,300	278,000	256,100	275,100
Galveston-Texas City	57,390	58,185	54,240	57,450
Houston	736,710	746,970	713,350	744,050
Laredo	23,265	23,130	22,490	23,425
Longview-Kilgore-Gladewater	33,280	33,520	33,005	33,405
Lubbock	63,280	64,095	62,615	63,160
McAllen	43,960	45,190	42,670	44,490
Midland-Odessa	58,785	59,640	58,650	58,940
San Angelo	22,715	23,050	22,120	22,760
San Antonio	265,380	266,720	257,090	269,900
Texarkana	41,065	41,710	37,865	41,185
Tyler	34,550	34,880	34,680	34,855
Waco	56,285	57,045	55,465	56,950
Wichita Falls	49,120	50,115	49,005	49,370
Total, labor-market areas	2,932,970	2,972,565	2,825,850	2,962,435
Total, Texas	3,889,000	3,949,300	3,731,000	3,919,000

* Preliminary.

r Revised.

Source: Texas Employment Commission.

TEXAS MANPOWER TRENDS: HOURS AND EARNINGS*

Industry	Av. Weekly Earnings			Av. Weekly Hours			Av. Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.† 1968	Dec. 1967	Jan. 1967	Jan.† 1968	Dec. 1967	Jan. 1967	Jan.† 1968	Dec. 1967	Jan. 1967
FOR TEXAS									
MANUFACTURING—TOTAL	$112.96	$116.62	$107.27	40.2	42.1	41.1	$2.81	$2.77	$2.61
Durable goods	116.28	122.40	110.66	40.8	43.1	41.6	2.85	2.84	2.66
Lumber and wood products	75.83	80.35	74.27	39.7	43.2	42.2	1.91	1.86	1.76
Furniture and fixtures	79.04	90.29	79.20	38.0	41.8	39.8	2.08	2.16	1.99
Stone, clay, and glass products	91.73	96.70	90.98	39.2	41.5	40.8	2.34	2.33	2.23
Primary metal industries	131.65	132.72	126.35	41.4	42.0	41.7	3.18	3.16	3.03
Fabricated metal products	114.12	121.33	113.78	41.2	43.8	43.1	2.77	2.77	2.64
Machinery, except electrical	118.94	126.85	118.43	41.3	44.2	43.7	2.88	2.87	2.71
Oil-field machinery	131.35	137.81	128.04	42.1	44.6	44.0	3.12	3.09	2.91
Transportation equipment	143.87	154.11	132.52	41.7	44.8	40.9	3.45	3.44	3.24
Nondurable goods	108.74	109.61	102.87	39.4	40.9	40.5	2.76	2.68	2.54
Food and kindred products	95.11	96.98	93.41	40.3	41.8	41.7	2.36	2.32	2.24
Meat packing	101.18	101.82	101.09	40.8	41.9	43.2	2.48	2.43	2.34
Textile-mill products	79.73	79.65	76.36	41.1	41.7	42.9	1.94	1.91	1.78
Broad-woven goods	82.37	82.71	79.12	41.6	42.2	43.0	1.98	1.96	1.84
Apparel and other finished textile products	61.23	65.60	60.80	34.4	37.7	38.0	1.78	1.74	1.60
Paper and allied products	121.09	129.47	116.76	41.9	44.8	41.7	2.89	2.89	2.80
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	109.29	114.52	103.14	37.3	38.3	38.2	2.93	2.99	2.70
Chemicals and allied products	151.06	149.94	148.33	41.5	42.0	42.5	3.64	3.57	3.49
Petroleum refining and related industries	168.09	156.71	147.97	43.1	41.9	40.1	3.90	3.74	3.69
Leather and leather products	68.30	71.21	59.21	40.9	42.9	38.7	1.67	1.66	1.53
NONMANUFACTURING									
Mining	142.38	139.73	137.69	42.5	42.6	43.3	3.35	3.28	3.18
Crude petroleum and natural gas	144.58	141.53	139.97	42.4	42.5	43.2	3.41	3.33	3.24
Sulphur	154.51	148.16	157.32	42.1	41.5	45.6	3.67	3.57	3.45
Public utilities	120.39	119.99	113.32	40.4	40.4	39.9	2.98	2.97	2.84
Wholesale trade	114.09	115.60	109.65	42.1	42.5	42.5	2.71	2.72	2.58
Retail trade	74.23	73.70	68.82	37.3	37.6	37.0	1.99	1.96	1.86
FOR THE MAJOR MARKETS									
AMARILLO									
Manufacturing—total	93.41	94.23	92.10	38.6	39.1	39.7	2.42	2.41	2.32
Durable goods	95.11	94.17	94.30	39.3	39.4	41.0	2.42	2.39	2.30
Nondurable goods	91.72	94.43	90.01	37.9	38.7	38.3	2.42	2.44	2.35
AUSTIN									
Manufacturing—total	87.69	89.69	82.42	39.5	40.4	40.4	2.22	2.22	2.04
Durable goods	84.85	86.53	75.99	40.6	41.6	41.3	2.09	2.08	1.84
Nondurable goods	90.53	93.60	88.31	38.2	39.0	39.6	2.37	2.40	2.23
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE									
Manufacturing—total	152.07	143.51	129.65	41.1	40.2	37.8	3.70	3.57	3.43
Durable goods	134.21	123.88	121.34	38.9	38.0	38.4	3.45	3.26	3.16
Nondurable goods	158.80	151.66	132.75	41.9	41.1	37.5	3.79	3.69	3.54
CORPUS CHRISTI									
Manufacturing—total	134.82	137.17	125.40	42.0	43.0	41.8	3.21	3.19	3.00
Durable goods	109.89	114.63	111.35	40.4	42.3	42.5	2.72	2.71	2.62
Nondurable goods	152.14	152.77	135.38	43.1	43.4	41.4	3.53	3.52	3.27
DALLAS									
Manufacturing—total	108.54	114.97	100.61	40.5	42.9	40.9	2.68	2.68	2.46
Durable goods	117.03	126.98	107.16	41.5	44.4	40.9	2.82	2.86	2.62
Nondurable goods	90.86	92.63	88.32	38.5	40.1	40.7	2.36	2.31	2.17
EL PASO									
Manufacturing—total	68.02	69.72	74.69	35.8	36.5	38.7	1.90	1.91	1.93
Durable goods	90.04	91.68	99.20	36.9	38.2	40.0	2.44	2.40	2.48
Nondurable goods	63.72	64.62	66.64	35.6	36.1	38.3	1.79	1.79	1.74
FORT WORTH									
Manufacturing—total	126.24	133.15	120.38	41.8	43.8	41.8	3.02	3.04	2.88
Durable goods	134.73	141.32	128.59	42.5	44.3	42.3	3.17	3.19	3.04
Nondurable goods	95.80	103.74	94.24	39.1	42.0	40.1	2.45	2.47	2.35
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY									
Manufacturing—total	170.83	162.96	151.16	42.6	42.0	41.3	4.01	3.88	3.66
Durable goods	178.61	161.36	119.57	44.1	42.8	35.8	4.05	3.77	3.34
Nondurable goods	168.80	163.44	158.84	42.2	41.8	42.7	4.00	3.91	3.72
HOUSTON									
Manufacturing—total	134.09	137.34	130.36	42.3	43.6	42.6	3.17	3.15	3.06
Durable goods	126.42	133.48	123.97	42.0	44.2	42.6	3.01	3.02	2.91
Nondurable goods	143.56	142.86	138.98	42.6	42.9	42.5	3.37	3.33	3.27
LUBBOCK									
Manufacturing—total	92.67	92.64	91.37	43.1	43.7	43.1	2.15	2.12	2.12
Durable goods	92.29	93.06	94.16	41.2	42.3	44.0	2.24	2.20	2.14
Nondurable goods	93.07	92.41	87.99	45.4	45.3	41.9	2.05	2.04	2.10
SAN ANTONIO									
Manufacturing—total	88.75	89.88	85.90	40.9	42.0	41.7	2.17	2.14	2.06
Durable goods	90.92	91.38	86.17	41.9	42.5	43.3	2.17	2.15	1.99
Nondurable goods	86.62	89.02	85.68	40.1	41.6	40.8	2.16	2.14	2.10
WACO									
Manufacturing—total	103.63	99.88	92.03	40.8	40.6	40.9	2.54	2.46	2.25
Durable goods	127.75	121.09	108.63	43.9	43.4	42.6	2.91	2.79	2.55
Nondurable goods	82.89	81.53	79.80	38.2	38.1	39.7	2.17	2.14	2.01
WICHITA FALLS									
Manufacturing—total	87.74	87.78	86.32	39.7	39.9	41.3	2.21	2.20	2.09
Durable goods	96.56	99.12	99.54	40.4	41.3	42.0	2.39	2.40	2.37
Nondurable goods	76.05	72.96	72.09	38.8	38.0	40.5	1.96	1.92	1.78

* Figures cover production workers in manufacturing and mining industries only and nonsupervisory employees in other industry divisions. Earnings averages include premium pay for overtime, holidays, and for late-shift work

† Preliminary—subject to revisions upon receipt of additional reports.

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

LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Statistical data compiled by: Mildred Anderson, Constance Cooledge, and Margaret Tannich, statistical assistants, *and Doris Dismuke and Mary Gorham,* statistical technicians.

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

The cities have been grouped according to standard metropolitan statistical areas. In Texas all twenty-three SMSA's are defined by county lines; the counties included are listed under each SMSA. The populations shown for the SMSA's are estimates for April 1, 1966, prepared by the Population Research Center, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin. The population shown after the city name is the 1960 Census figure, unless otherwise indicated. Cities in SMSA's are listed alphabetically under their appropriate SMSA's; all other cities are listed alphabetically as main entries.

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

Symbols used in this table include:

(a) Population Research Center data, April 1, 1967.

(†) Average statewide percent change from preceding month.

(††) Average individual-city percent change from preceding month.

(r) Estimates officially recognized by Texas Highway Department.

(rr) Estimate for Pleasanton: combination of 1960 Census figures for Pleasanton and North Pleasanton.

(*) Cash received during the four-week postal accounting period ended January 12, 1968.

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

(§) Data for Texarkana, Texas, only.

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

(||) Annual rate basis, seasonally adjusted.

(#) Monthly averages.

(X) Sherman-Denison SMSA: a new standard metropolitan statistical area, for which not all categories of data are now available.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CITIES INCLUDED IN MARCH 1968 ISSUE OF *TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW*

ABILENE (ABILENE SMSA)
ALAMO (McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA)
ALBANY
ALPINE
AMARILLO (AMARILLO SMSA)
ANDREWS
ARANSAS PASS (CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA)
ARLINGTON (FORT WORTH SMSA)
AUSTIN (AUSTIN SMSA)
BAY CITY
BAYTOWN (HOUSTON SMSA)
BEAUMONT (BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA)
BEEVILLE
BELLAIRE (HOUSTON SMSA)
BELLVILLE
BELTON
BIG SPRING
BISHOP (CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA)
BONHAM
BORGER
BRADY
BRENHAM
BROWNFIELD
BROWNSVILLE (BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA)
BROWNWOOD
BRYAN
CALDWELL
CAMERON
CANYON (AMARILLO SMSA)
CARROLLTON (DALLAS SMSA)
CASTROVILLE
CISCO
CLEBURNE (FORT WORTH SMSA)
CLUTE (HOUSTON SMSA)
COLORADO CITY
CONROE (HOUSTON SMSA)
COPPERAS COVE
CORPUS CHRISTI (CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA)
CORSICANA
CRANE
CRYSTAL CITY
DALLAS (DALLAS SMSA)
DAYTON (HOUSTON SMSA)
DECATUR
DEER PARK (HOUSTON SMSA)
DEL RIO

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CITIES INCLUDED IN MARCH 1968 ISSUE OF *TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW (Continued)*

DENISON (SHERMAN-DENISON SMSA)
DENTON (DALLAS SMSA)
DICKINSON (GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA)
DONNA (McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA)
EAGLE LAKE
EAGLE PASS
EDINBURG (McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA)
EL PASO (EL PASO SMSA)
ELSA (McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA)
ENNIS (DALLAS SMSA)
EULESS (FORT WORTH SMSA)
FORT STOCKTON
FORT WORTH (FORT WORTH SMSA)
FREDERICKSBURG
FRIONA
GALVESTON (GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA)
GARLAND (DALLAS SMSA)
GATESVILLE
GIDDINGS
GLADEWATER
GOLDTHWAITE
GRAHAM
GRANBURY
GRAND PRAIRIE (DALLAS SMSA)
GRAPEVINE (FORT WORTH SMSA)
GREENVILLE
GROVES (BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA)
HARLINGEN (BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA)
HASKELL
HENDERSON
HEREFORD
HONDO
HOUSTON (HOUSTON SMSA)
HUMBLE (HOUSTON SMSA)
HUNTSVILLE
IOWA PARK (WICHITA FALLS SMSA)
IRVING (DALLAS SMSA)
JACKSONVILLE
JASPER
JUNCTION
JUSTIN (DALLAS SMSA)
KARNES CITY
KATY (HOUSTON SMSA)
KILGORE
KILLEEN
KINGSLAND
KINGSVILLE
KIRBYVILLE
LA FERIA (BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA)
LA MARQUE (GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA)
LAMESA
LAMPASAS
LANCASTER (DALLAS SMSA)
LA PORTE (HOUSTON SMSA)
LAREDO (LAREDO SMSA)
LEVELLAND
LIBERTY (HOUSTON SMSA)
LITTLEFIELD
LLANO
LOCKHART
LONGVIEW
LOS FRESNOS (BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA)
LUBBOCK (LUBBOCK SMSA)
LUFKIN
McALLEN (McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA)
McCAMEY
McGREGOR (WACO SMSA)
McKINNEY (DALLAS SMSA)
MARBLE FALLS
MARSHALL
MERCEDES (McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA)
MESQUITE (DALLAS SMSA)
MIDLAND (MIDLAND SMSA)
MIDLOTHIAN (DALLAS SMSA)
MINERAL WELLS
MISSION (McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA)
MONAHANS
MOUNT PLEASANT
MUENSTER
MULESHOE
NACOGDOCHES
NEDERLAND (BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA)
NEW BRAUNFELS
NORTH RICHLAND HILLS (FORT WORTH SMSA)
ODESSA (ODESSA SMSA)
OLNEY
ORANGE (BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA)
PALESTINE
PAMPA
PARIS
PASADENA (HOUSTON SMSA)
PECOS
PHARR (McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA)
PILOT POINT (DALLAS SMSA)
PLAINVIEW
PLEASANTON
PORT ARANSAS
PORT ARTHUR (BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA)
PORT ISABEL (BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA)
PORT NECHES (BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA)
QUANAH
RAYMONDVILLE
REFUGIO
RICHARDSON (DALLAS SMSA)
RICHMOND (HOUSTON SMSA)
ROBSTOWN (CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA)
ROCKDALE
ROSENBERG (HOUSTON SMSA)
SAN ANGELO (SAN ANGELO SMSA)
SAN ANTONIO (SAN ANTONIO SMSA)
SAN BENITO (BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA)

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CITIES INCLUDED IN MARCH 1968 ISSUE OF *TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW (Continued)*

SAN JUAN (McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA)
SAN MARCOS
SAN SABA
SCHERTZ (SAN ANTONIO SMSA)
SEAGOVILLE (DALLAS SMSA)
SEGUIN (SAN ANTONIO SMSA)
SHERMAN (SHERMAN-DENISON SMSA)
SILSBEE
SINTON (CORPUS CHRSTI SMSA)
SLATON (LUBBOCK SMSA)
SMITHVILLE
SNYDER
SONORA
SOUTH HOUSTON (HOUSTON SMSA)
STEPHENVILLE
STRATFORD
SULPHUR SPRINGS
SWEETWATER
TAYLOR
TEMPLE
TERRELL (DALLAS SMSA)
TEXARKANA (TEXARKANA SMSA)
TEXAS CITY (GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA)
TOMBALL (HOUSTON SMSA)
TYLER (TYLER SMSA)
UVALDE
VERNON
VICTORIA
WACO (WACO SMSA)
WAXAHACHIE (DALLAS SMSA)
WEATHERFORD
WESLACO (McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA)
WHITE SETTLEMENT (FORT WORTH SMSA)
WICHITA FALLS (WICHITA FALLS SMSA)

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF SMSA's AND CITIES WITHIN EACH SMSA, WITH DATA

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
ABILENE SMSA (Jones and Taylor; pop. 118,429 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 15	— 7
Apparel stores	...	— 51	+ 8
Automotive stores	...	+ 8	— 18
General-merchandise stores	...	— 41	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 484,997	— 58	— 68
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,694,004	+ 1	— 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	37,550	+ 2	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,300	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	+ 20	— 3
ABILENE (pop. 110,049 r)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 15	— 7
Apparel stores	— 46†	— 51	+ 8
Automotive stores	— 5†	+ 8	— 18
General-merchandise stores	— 54†	— 41	— 5
Postal receipts*	$ 189,194	+ 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 479,997	— 58	— 68
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 143,847	+ 17	— 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 76,922	— 6	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.7	+ 14	— 12
AMARILLO SMSA (Potter and Randall; pop, 167,323 a)			
Retail sales	...	+ 1	+ 21
Automotive stores	...	+ 21	+ 27
General-merchandise stores	...	— 56	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,401,868	+ 68	+ 37
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,773,168	+ 5	+ 14
Nonfarm employment (area)	59,000	+ 2	— 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,270	+ 2	— 6
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	+ 6	+ 6
AMARILLO (pop. 155,205 r)			
Retail sales	— 18†	+ 1	+ 21
Automotive stores	— 5†	+ 21	+ 27
Postal receipts*	$ 373,474	+ 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,898,068	+ 36	+ 33
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 441,870	+ 18	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 134,204	— 4	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	38.7	+ 17	+ 17
Canyon (pop. 6,755 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,318	+ 12	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 503,800	...	+ 56
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,338	— 5	— 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,307	+ 3	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	— 5	— 23
AUSTIN SMSA (Travis; pop. 258,406 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 26	+ 15
Apparel stores	...	— 47	+ 5
Automotive stores	...	— 1	+ 25
Eating and drinking places	...	+ 2	**
Food stores	...	— 13	+ 7
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 23	+ 7
General-merchandise stores	...	— 60	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 7,409,681	— 16	+ 44
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,711,388	+ 2	+ 25
Nonfarm employment (area)	110,300	+ 2	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	9,540	+ 11	+ 36
Percent unemployed (area)	1.7	**	— 29

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
AUSTIN (pop. 245,295 r)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 26	+ 15
Apparel stores	— 46†	— 47	+ 5
Automotive stores	— 5†	— 1	+ 25
Eating and drinking places	— 4†	+ 2	**
Food stores	— 11†	— 13	+ 7
Furniture and household-appliance stores	— 21†	— 23	+ 7
General-merchandise stores	— 54†	— 60	+ 30
Postal receipts*	$ 775,782	+ 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 7,406,681	— 15	+ 45
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 481,146	+ 8	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 239,114	+ 8	+ 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.1	+ 2	+ 7
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA (Jefferson and Orange; pop. 325,527a)			
Retail sales	...	— 23	+ 6
Apparel stores	...	— 65	+ 7
Automotive stores	...	+ 10	+ 8
Food stores	...	— 5	+ 5
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 23	+ 12
Gasoline and service stations	...	+ 2	+ 8
General-merchandise stores	...	— 64	+ 1
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	+ 2	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,132,006	+ 12	+ 32
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,482,476	— 1	+ 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	113,300	**	— 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,300	+ 1	+ 14
Percent unemployed (area)	5.2	+ 30	— 7
BEAUMONT (pop. 127,500 r)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 25	+ 10
Apparel stores	— 46†	— 68	+ 7
Automotive stores	— 5†	+ 9	+ 15
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	— 5†	+ 15	+ 10
Postal receipts*	$ 230,676	+ 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,416,560	+ 47	+135
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 336,756	+ 11	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 133,729	— 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	29.9	+ 8	+ 3
Groves (pop. 17,304)			
Postal receipts*	$ 16,958	+ 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 99,237	+ 8	— 54
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,781	— 1	+ 88
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,181	— 2	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.7	— 3	+ 72
Nederland (pop. 15,274 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 24,397	+ 34	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 190,253	+238	+649
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,500	+ 19	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,770	**	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.7	+ 15	— 4
ORANGE (pop. 25,605)			
Postal receipts*	$ 39,306	— 27	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 162,395	— 59	+146
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 43,710	+ 3	— 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 27,695	— 3	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	+ 4	— 4
Nonfarm placements	164	+ 12	+ 16

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
PORT ARTHUR (pop. 66,676)			
Postal receipts*	$ 77,674	— 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 195,233	— 19	— 69
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 78,848	— 5	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 47,221	+ 2	— 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	— 6	+ 7
Port Neches (pop. 8,696)			
Postal receipts*	$ 20,834	+ 25	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 53,528	— 14	+ 14
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,800	— 14	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,301	+ 2	— 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	— 17	+ 12
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA (Cameron; pop. 139,124 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 12	+ 27
Apparel stores	...	— 44	— 1
Automotive stores	...	— 3	+ 32
Drugstores	...	— 17	+ 10
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	— 24	+ 60
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 699,580	— 16	+121
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,551,672	— 3	+ 12
Nonfarm employment (area)	37,650	+ 2	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,480	**	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	5.2	+ 16	— 12
BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 19	+ 31
Automotive stores	— 5†	— 16	+ 40
Postal receipts*	$ 59,366	— 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 264,600	+ 77	+ 80
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 49,338	— 2	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 30,190	— 9	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	— 3	— 22
Nonfarm placements	426	— 3	— 14
HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 9	+ 22
Automotive stores	— 5†	+ 7	+ 26
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	— 5†	— 23	+ 68
Postal receipts*	$ 57,320	— 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 399,950	— 31	+222
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 54,630	+ 10	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 31,001	— 5	+ 30
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.6	+ 6	+ 7
Nonfarm placements	376	— 32	— 14
La Feria (pop. 3,047)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,796	— 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,620	+ 17	+ 81
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,485	+ 16	+ 45
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	+ 12	+ 31
Los Fresnos (pop. 1,289)			
Postal receipts*	$ 1,869	— 9	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,926	+ 18	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,686	— 17	+ 36
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	+ 26	— 11

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
Port Isabel (pop. 3,575)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,505	+ 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,800	— 93	— 89
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,641	— 10	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,513	— 15	+ 34
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	+ 2	— 13
SAN BENITO (pop. 16,422)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,177	+ 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 23,230	— 58	+ 87
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,769	— 4	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,711	— 3	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	— 3	— 16
CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA (Nueces and San Patricio; pop. 280,174 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 11	+ 15
Automotive stores	...	— 3	+ 5
Drugstores	...	— 17	+ 8
General-merchandise stores	...	— 49	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 7,445,077	+304	+176
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,405,200	+ 4	+ 9
Nonfarm employment (area)	86,400	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,480	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	+ 21	+ 3
Aransas Pass (pop. 6,956)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,382	— 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 48,710	— 51	+ 65
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,336	+ 15	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,371	— 9	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.7	+ 20	+ 30
Bishop (pop. 3,825 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,097	— 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,427	+ 8	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,804	— 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	+ 12	— 10
CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 204,850 r)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 21	+ 4
Drugstores	— 26†	— 17	+ 8
Postal receipts*	$ 329,256	+ 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 7,048,636	+379	+197
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 344,665	+ 12	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 154,056	— 8	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.7	+ 10	+ 5
Port Aransas (pop. 824)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 747	+ 9	— 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 861	**	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	+ 11	— 15
Robstown (pop. 10,266)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,457	— 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 112,210	+192	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,399	+ 4	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,066	+ 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.7	+ 4	— 4
Sinton (pop. 6,008)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,797	+ 55	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 11,375	+395	— 92
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,164	+ 19	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,542	— 15	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	+ 23	— 8

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
DALLAS SMSA (Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Kaufman, and Rockwall; 1,424,415 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 14	+ 18
Apparel stores	...	— 52	+ 5
Automotive stores	...	+ 5	+ 28
Drugstores	...	— 27	+ 18
Eating and drinking places	...	— 18	— 2
Florists	...	— 39	+ 35
Food stores	...	— 1	+ 14
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 29	+ 17
Gasoline and service stations	...	+ 9	+ 17
General-merchandise stores	...	— 58	+ 2
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	— 15	+ 17
Office, store, and school supply dealers	...	— 4	— 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	$29,981,612	— 20	+ 18
Bank debits (thousands)	$80,664,384	+ 4	+ 18
Nonfarm employment (area)	622,900	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	154,500	+ 4	+ 11
Percent unemployed (area)	1.7	+ 21	— 11
Carrollton (pop. 9,832 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 27,338	+ 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 317,500	— 60	+ 35
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,452	— 5	— 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,307	+ 7	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.1	— 6	— 29
DALLAS (pop. 679,684)			
Retail sales	— 28††	— 17	+ 11
Apparel stores	— 51††	— 50	+ 5
Automotive stores	— 12††	+ 5	+ 29
Florists	— 40††	— 39	— 35
Furniture and household-appliance stores	— 18††	— 28	+ 21
General-merchandise stores	— 53††	— 59	+ 2
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	— 2††	— 11	+ 3
Postal receipts*	$ 3,936,300	— 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$15,215,911	— 29	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,289,143	+ 12	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,567,275	— 16	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	50.9	+ 10	+ 12
Denton (pop. 26,844)			
Postal receipts*	$ 63,993	— 23	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 4,167,000	+ 54	+755
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 38,276	— 4	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 26,968	— 4	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	— 5	— 3
Nonfarm placements	151	+ 30	+ 6
Ennis (pop. 10,250 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,621	+ 24	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,331	+ 24	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,099	— 4	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	+ 25	— 13
Garland (pop. 50,622 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 90,192	— 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,561,560	+ 50	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 56,759	+ 21	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 24,655	— 10	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.2	+ 22	**

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
Grand Prairie (pop. 40,150 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 71,456	− 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,594,864	+ 16	− 26
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 24,723	+ 8	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,814	**	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.1	+ 5	+ 5
Irving (pop. 60,136 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 99,734	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,981,940	+ 7	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 61,729	+ 13	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 27,317	**	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.1	+ 8	+ 10
Lancaster (pop. 7,501)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 84,800	+ 3	− 34
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,373	− 3	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,775	+ 8	+ 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	− 6	− 17
McKinney (pop. 13,763)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,736	− 39	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 641,270	− 9	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,047	+ 25	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,649	+ 1	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	+ 22	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	110	+ 6	+ 39
Mesquite (pop. 27,526)			
Postal receipts*	$ 41,425	+ 20	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 924,430	+ 86	− 36
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,106	− 2	− 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,697	+ 4	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	− 5	− 37
Midlothian (pop. 1,521)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 21,800	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,494	+ 1	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,719	− 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	**	+ 13
Pilot Point (pop. 1,254)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,608	− 2	− 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,021	− 2	− 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	+ 2	− 5
Richardson (pop. 34,390 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 98,881	− 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,316,723	− 63	+ 61
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 37,413	+ 28	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 18,037	− 2	+ 26
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.6	+ 24	− 23
Seagoville (pop. 3,745)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,379	− 35	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,322	+ 43	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,953	**	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	29.7	+ 42	+ 16
Terrell (pop. 13,803)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,033	− 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 74,500	+147	− 16
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,104	− 11	− 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,929	− 4	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	− 8	− 15

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
Waxahachie (pop. 12,749)			
Postal receipts*	$ 22,356	+ 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 20,750	− 38	− 87
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,739	+ 8	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,838	+ 2	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	+ 9	− 1
Nonfarm placements	80	+ 5	− 13
EL PASO SMSA (El Paso; pop. 349,144 a)			
Retail sales	...	− 36	+ 6
Apparel stores	...	− 59	− 11
Food stores	...	− 6	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 9,884,573	+119	+ 48
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,689,500	+ 18	+ 11
Nonfarm employment (area)	106,900	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	18,270	+ 3	− 8
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	+ 14	+ 8
EL PASO (pop. 276,687)			
Retail sales	−18†	− 36	+ 6
Apparel stores	− 46†	− 59	− 11
Food stores	− 11†	− 6	+ 10
Postal receipts*	$ 498,857	− 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 9,884,573	+119	+ 48
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 521,300	+ 18	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 200,930	− 10	− 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	29.5	+ 18	+ 13
FORT WORTH SMSA (Johnson and Tarrant; pop. 660,341 a)			
Retail sales	...	− 12	+ 14
Apparel stores	...	− 49	+ 18
Automotive stores	...	− 3	+ 14
Drugstores	...	− 26	+ 5
Eating and drinking places	...	**	+ 3
Gasoline and service stations	...	+ 15	+ 32
General-merchandise stores	...	− 56	− 5
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	− 21	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 7,769,691	− 38	− 20
Bank debits (thousands)	$16,222,668	− 5	+ 11
Nonfarm employment (area)	273,300	+ 3	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	90,550	**	+ 15
Percent unemployed (area)	1.8	+ 20	− 10
Arlington (pop. 75,000 r)			
Retail sales	− 18†	− 1	+ 25
Postal receipts*	$ 140,730	− 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,366,750	− 44	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 74,183	+ 4	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 32,249	− 1	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.4	+ 2	− 4
Cleburne (pop. 15,381)			
Postal receipts*	$ 33,482	+ 5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 19,150	− 91	− 91
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 17,045	+ 7	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,623	− 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	+ 7	+ 5
Euless (pop. 10,500 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,320	− 21	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 240,150	+ 73	+ 20
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,109	+ 3	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,884	− 5	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.4	+ 23	+ 18

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)			
Retail sales	— 25††	— 22	+ 4
Apparel stores	— 35††	— 52	+ 20
Eating and drinking places	— 1††	+ 1	— 3
Gasoline and service stations	— 6††	+ 16	+ 34
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 9††	— 21	— 7
Postal receipts*	$ 1,225,120	— 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,554,348	— 39	— 32
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,357,461	+ 2	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 471,427	— 9	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.0	+ 2	+ 6
Grapevine (pop. 4,659 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,457	— 8	...
Builindg permits, less federal contracts	$ 94,542	— 43	+ 73
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,736	+ 14	— 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,303	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 10	— 12
North Richland Hills (pop. 8,662)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 124,130	+ 21	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,630	+ 20	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,605	+ 3	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.2	+ 18	**
White Settlement (pop. 11,513)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,375	— 99	— 91
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,190	+ 5	+ 72
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,632	+ 1	+ 47
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.8	— 1	+ 16
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA (Galveston; pop. 166,016 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 22	+ 10
Apparel stores	...	— 57	+ 7
Automotive stores	...	— 13	+ 20
Drugstores	...	— 28	+ 19
Food stores	...	— 16	— 2
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 25	+ 2
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	**	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 873,311	+ 2	— 20
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,407,428	+ 8	+ 17
Nonfarm employment (area)	57,400	+ 3	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,380	+ 2	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	3.5	+ 9	— 8
Dickinson (pop. 4,715)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,913	— 7	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,026	— 4	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.9	— 5	+ 17
GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 23	+ 11
Apparel stores	— 46†	— 51	+ 5
Food stores	— 11†	— 18	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 441,990	— 27	— 26
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 139,616	+ 15	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 63,624	— 15	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.2	+ 15	+ 7
La Marque (pop. 13,969)			
Postal receipts*	$ 24,550	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 25,800	— 2	— 55
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,357	+ 32	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,324	**	— 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.1	+ 28	+ 19

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)			
Postal receipts*	$ 45,195	+ 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 405,521	+ 81	— 8
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 36,495	+ 13	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 18,559	**	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.5	+ 2	+ 9
HOUSTON SMSA (Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, and (Montgomery; pop. 1,771,256 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 12	+ 12
Apparel stores	...	— 56	+ 3
Automotive stores	...	+ 6	+ 17
Drugstores	...	— 9	— 3
Eating and drinking places	...	— 3	+ 12
Food stores	...	— 12	+ 6
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 51	+ 9
General-merchandise stores	...	— 54	— 7
Liquor stores	...	— 46	+ 1
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	+ 6	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$40,015,059	+ 49	+ 87
Bank debits (thousands)	$71,946,000	— 3	+ 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	736,700	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	134,550	+ 3	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	1.8	+ 12	— 10
Baytown (pop. 38,000 r)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	— 5†	+ 7	+ 35
Postal receipts*	$ 57,647	+ 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 477,324	+249	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 62,407	+ 29	+ 35
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 32,911	+ 3	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.1	+ 22	+ 23
Bellaire (pop. 21,182 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 258,896	+ 18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 60,306	...	+304
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 38,508	+ 22	+ 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,757	— 7	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.5	+ 19	+ 8
Clute (pop. 4,501)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 218,100	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,179	+ 6	+ 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,076	— 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.9	+ 9	+ 27
Conroe (pop. 9,192)			
Postal receipts*	$ 30,708	— 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 243,000	— 11	+216
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 23,010	+ 13	+ 45
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 16,308	+ 5	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	+ 9	+ 20
Dayton (pop. 3,367)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 45,052	— 18	— 70
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,746	+ 24	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,677	+ 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	+ 19	— 1
Deer Park (pop. 4,865)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,098	— 34	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 212,900	+ 31	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,898	+ 92	+ 34
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,743	— 20	+ 26
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.9	+ 75	+ 6

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)			
Retail sales	— 25††	— 18	+ 11
Apparel stores	— 48††	— 55	+ 3
Automotive stores	— 14††	+ 6	+ 15
Eating and drinking places	— 12††	— 3	+ 12
Food stores	— 14††	— 11	+ 11
Liquor stores	— 49††	— 47	+ 1
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	+ 9††	+ 9	+ 17
Postal receipts*	$ 3,352,453	— 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$36,479,031	+ 57	+113
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,247,098	+ 3	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,849,740	— 11	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	38.2	+ 4	+ 2
Humble (pop. 1,711)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,518	— 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 16,000	— 74	— 57
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,159	+ 3	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,434	**	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	**	+ 5
Katy (pop. 1,569)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 58,908	...	**
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,562	+ 19	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,092	**	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	+ 19	— 1
La Porte (pop. 7,250 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 81,200	+ 35	+ 18
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,132	+ 16	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	$ 3,916	+ 7	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	+ 5	+ 7
Liberty (pop. 6,127)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,614	+ 39	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 61,315	...	+205
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,190	+ 20	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,410	+ 1	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.8	+ 15	+ 9
Pasadena (pop. 58,737)			
Postal receipts*	$ 108,808	— 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,007,011	+ 13	— 29
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 88,883	+ 9	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	$ 38,227	— 7	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.9	+ 9	+ 8
Richmond (pop. 3,668)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,341	+ 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 59,300	— 62	+277
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,432	+ 48	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,598	— 1	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	+ 47	+ 11
Rosenberg (pop. 9,698)			
Postal receipts*	$ 16,781	+ 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 92,150	— 27	— 33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,189	— 7	**
South Houston (pop. 7,253)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,202	— 22	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 183,946	+511	+152
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,693	+ 2	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,433	— 1	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.0	**	+ 2
Tomball (pop. 2,025 r)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,855	+ 12	— 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,805	+ 70	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	+ 10	— 10

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
LAREDO SMSA (Webb; pop. 75,863 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 40	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 94,085	— 69	— 84
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 678,756	+ 13	+ 12
Nonfarm employment (area)	23,150	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	1,330	+ 4	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	12.2	+ 4	+ 7
LAREDO (pop. 60,678)			
Postal receipts*	$ 61,412	— 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 94,085	— 69	— 84
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 59,706	+ 14	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 32,988	— 6	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.1	+ 15	+ 12
Nonfarm placements	455	— 9	+ 18
LUBBOCK SMSA (Lubbock; pop. 175,839 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 34	+ 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,443,705	+ 75	+ 99
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,236,412	**	+ 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	63,300	+ 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,800	+ 2	— 3
Percent unemployed (area)	2.6	**	— 30
LUBBOCK (pop. 155,200 r)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 34	+ 8
Postal receipts*	$ 320,853	+ 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,427,705	+ 73	+104
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 419,445	+ 24	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 144,895	— 7	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.4	+ 24	**
Slaton (pop. 6,568)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,472	+ 68	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 6,000	...	+ 22
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,576	+ 16	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,542	+ 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.1	+ 13	+ 3
McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA (Hidalgo; pop. 180,596 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 15	+ 16
Apparel stores	...	— 48	+ 14
Automotive stores	...	+ 4	+ 24
Food stores	...	— 10	— 4
Gasoline and service stations	...	— 2	+ 2
General-merchandise stores	...	— 47	+ 6
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	— 27	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 734,879	— 63	— 49
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,375,416	**	+ 6
Nonfarm employment (area)	43,950	+ 3	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,260	+ 2	**
Percent unemployed (area)	5.9	+ 2	+ 2
Alamo (pop. 4,121)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,410	...	— 75
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,843	+ 68	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,549	— 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.8	+ 66	+ 16
Donna (pop. 7,522)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,908	+ 17	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 135,995	...	— 66
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,562	+ 20	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,014	— 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	+ 20	+ 12

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)			
Postal receipts*	$ 24,443	+ 61	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 165,675	— 58	— 39
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 23,205	+ 42	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,096	— 2	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.3	+ 30	— 12
Nonfarm placements	407	+ 84	+ 11
Elsa (pop. 3,847)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 7,318	— 61	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,703	+ 6	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,078	— 11	+ 27
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.7	+ 11	— 14
McALLEN (pop. 35,411 r)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 12	+ 21
Automotive stores	— 5†	+ 7	+ 25
Postal receipts*	$ 65,848	+ 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 207,600	— 17	— 67
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 54,797	+ 20	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 32,448	— 3	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.9	+ 12	— 7
Nonfarm placements	453	— 22	**
Mercedes (pop. 10,943)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,548	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 15,476	— 99	+ 75
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,313	+ 7	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,814	— 2	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	+ 6	— 7
Mission (pop. 14,081)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,490	— 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 63,188	+275	+157
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 16,654	+ 21	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,463	— 12	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	+ 20	— 7
PHARR (pop. 15,279 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,568	+ 61	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 64,850	+ 24	+ 41
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,597	+ 10	— 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,512	+ 8	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	+ 2	+ 8
San Juan (pop. 4,371)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,112	— 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 14,480	+145	— 19
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,364	+ 44	+ 66
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,426	+ 12	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.1	+ 33	+ 39
Weslaco (pop. 15,649)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,514	+ 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 56,887	— 51	+ 63
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,666	+ 24	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,283	— 6	+ 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	+ 20	— 14
MIDLAND SMSA (Midland; pop. 66,487 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 19	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 673,340	+ 4	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,685,268	— 4	+ 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	58,800	+ 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,840	+ 1	— 5
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	+ 20	— 9

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 19	+ 2
Postal receipts	$ 178,868	+ 4	+ 49
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 673,340	+ 4	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 162,396	+ 10	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 123,199	— 9	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	+ 9	**
Nonfarm placements	623	+ 21	+ 11
ODESSA SMSA (Ector; pop. 88,194 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 45	+ 2
General merchandise stores	...	— 64	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 512,557	+ 96	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,237,704	**	+ 1
Nonfarm employment (area)	58,800	+ 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,840	+ 1	— 5
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	+ 20	— 9
ODESSA (pop. 86,937 r)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 45	+ 2
General merchandise stores	— 54†	— 64	— 6
Postal receipts*	$ 140,045	— 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 512,557	+ 96	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 113,056	+ 11	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 66,661	**	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.4	+ 10	+ 7
Nonfarm placements	491	+ 7	+ 45
SAN ANGELO SMSA (Tom Green; pop. 75,210 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 22	+ 3
Apparel stores	...	— 32	+ 12
Gasoline and service stations	...	— 12	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 561,818	+ 24	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 989,196	+ 1	+ 9
Nonfarm employment (area)	22,700	+ 2	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,660	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	+ 4	— 31
SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 22	+ 3
Apparel stores	— 46†	— 32	+ 12
Furniture and household-appliance stores	— 1†	— 12	— 9
Postal receipts*	$ 140,407	— 5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 561,818	+ 24	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 96,911	+ 24	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 60,999	— 7	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.4	+ 24	+ 9
SAN ANTONIO SMSA (Bexar and Guadalupe; pop. 852,491 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 20	+ 8
Apparel stores	...	— 45	+ 2
Automotive stores	...	**	+ 6
Drugstores	...	— 15	+ 2
General-merchandise stores	...	— 50	+ 6
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	+ 1	+ 51
Building permits, less federal contracts	$17,276,162	+130	+160
Bank debits (thousands)	$13,498,092	+ 3	+ 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	265,400	**	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	30,675	+ 4	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area)	3.2	+ 19	— 3

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
SAN ANTONIO (pop. 655,006 r)			
Retail sales	— 21††	— 19	+ 5
Apparel stores	— 41††	— 45	+ 2
Automotive stores	— 3††	+ 1	+ 6
General-merchandise stores	— 48††	— 50	+ 6
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	— 1††	+ 15	+ 54
Postal receipts*	$ 1,277,519	— 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$16,872,514	+137	+175
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,184,872	+ 10	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 525,388	— 4	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.6	+ 10	+ 3
Schertz (pop. 2,281)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,653	— 18	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 701	+ 27	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,116	+ 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.6	+ 21	+ 7
Seguin (pop. 14,299)			
Postal receipts*	$ 22,422	+ 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 153,541	— 10	+ 75
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 16,414	+ 9	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,331	+ 3	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	+ 6	+ 6
SHERMAN-DENISON SMSA[x] (Grayson; pop. 80,957 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 31	+ 4
Automotive stores	...	— 3	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 266,005	— 52	— 68
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 908,724	+ 10	+ 14
DENISON (pop. 25,766 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 36,225	— 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 91,028	— 38	— 56
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 28,029	+ 17	+ 31
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,784	— 8	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	+ 19	+ 21
Nonfarm placements	134	+ 22	— 35
SHERMAN (pop. 30,660 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 52,109	— 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 160,977	— 60	— 73
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 49,205	+ 17	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 26,337	— 6	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.7	+ 17	— 4
Nonfarm placements	135	— 4	+ 22
TEXARKANA SMSA (Bowie, excluding Miller, Ark.; pop. 70,413 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 36	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 393,975	+133	+138
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,358,244	+ 2	+ 11
Nonfarm employment (area)	41,050	+ 2	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area)	12,860	**	+ 28
Percent unemployed (area)	3.2	+ 10	— 6
TEXARKANA (pop. 50,006 r)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 37	**
Postal receipts*	$ 105,686	+ 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 355,475	+156	+114
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 112,285	+ 8	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 26,655	— 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.9	+ 7	+ 10

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
TYLER SMSA (Smith; pop. 99,881a)			
Retail sales	...	— 14	**
Apparel stores	...	— 50	+ 5
Drugstores	...	— 27	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 348,625	— 6	— 61
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,730,076	+ 2	+ 4
Nonfarm employment (area)	34,550	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	9,190	+ 3	— 5
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	+ 48	+ 6
TYLER (pop. 51,230)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 14	**
Apparel stores	— 46†	— 50	+ 5
Drugstores	— 26†	— 27	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 335,625	— 7	— 62
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 155,975	+ 21	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 78,527	— 9	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.8	+ 19	+ 4
Nonfarm placements	507	+ 10	— 5
WACO SMSA (McLennan; pop. 151,871 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 17	+ 3
Apparel stores	...	— 51	+ 9
Automotive stores	...	— 4	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,138,950	+266	+227
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,284,908	— 2	+ 4
Nonfarm employment (area)	56,300	+ 2	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	12,850	+ 2	+ 7
Percent unemployed (area)	4.3	+ 34	— 10
McGregor (pop. 4,642)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,399	+ 68	+ 70
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,921	+ 4	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	+ 71	+ 60
WACO (pop. 103,462)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 17	+ 3
Apparel stores	— 46†	— 51	+ 9
Automotive stores	— 5†	— 4	+ 4
Postal receipts*	$ 275,384	— 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,125,200	+364	+307
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 189,601	+ 1	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 105,002	+ 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.9	— 2	**
WICHITA FALLS SMSA (Archer and Wichita; pop. 126,794 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 44	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 564,645	— 27	+ 29
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,085,096	— 2	— 1
Nonfarm employment (area)	49,100	+ 2	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,520	**	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	2.1	**	— 34
Iowa Park (pop. 5,152 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,576	+ 4	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,589	— 5	— 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	+ 4	+ 15
WICHITA FALLS (pop. 115,340 r)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 44	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 548,595	— 27	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 179,238	+ 13	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 97,235	— 11	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	+ 13	+ 1

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF NON-SMSA CITIES, WITH DATA

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
ALBANY (pop. 2,174)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,008	+ 22	+ 39
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	$ 4,048	— 9	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.3	+ 22	+ 38
ALPINE (pop. 4,740)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,113	+ 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 15,270	+393	+ 8
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,739	+ 7	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 6,072	+ 5	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.6	**	— 1
ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,584	+ 39	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 4,000	— 81	— 98
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,796	+ 16	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 7,557	+ 6	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.8	+ 24	+ 19
BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)			
Postal receipts*	$ 20,206	— 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 93,000	— 54	+ 42
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 26,654	+ 13	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 29,367	— 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.7	+ 13	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	69	+ 38	— 22
BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,849	— 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 90,206	+ 2	— 55
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,435	+ 14	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 16,974	+ 2	— 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.0	+ 9	+ 10
Nonfarm placements	81	— 21	+ 4
BELLVILLE (pop. 2,218)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 58,000	— 26	+190
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,647	— 10	— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 6,334	+ 4	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover....	10.9	— 13	— 16
BELTON (pop. 8,163)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,022	+ 59	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 20,000	— 51	— 70
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 10,285	**	+ 11
BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)			
Postal receipts*	$ 55,549	+ 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 99,238	+177	— 78
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 46,278	**	— 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 27,426	— 3	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.0	+ 1	— 9
Nonfarm placements	145	+ 8	— 5
BONHAM (pop. 7,357)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,403	+ 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 57,000	+194	+ 56
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,267	+ 13	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 9,711	**	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.6	+ 12	**
BORGER (pop. 20,911)			
Postal receipts*	$ 31,739	+ 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 91,800	+721	+ 26
Nonfarm placements	91	+ 5	+ 28

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
BRADY (pop. 5,338)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,859	+ 23	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 34,000	+101	— 63
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,581	+ 17	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 6,902	— 3	— 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.7	+ 17	+ 9
BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,340	+ 30	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 146,672	— 75	+125
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 16,718	+ 11	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 16,060	— 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.4	+ 9	+ 14
BROWNFIELD (pop. 10,286)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,068	— 8	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 29,790	+ 42	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 16,849	— 8	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.3	+ 38	— 3
BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)			
Postal receipts*	$ 27,933	— 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 170,700	+192	+253
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 21,431	+ 10	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 13,385	— 3	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.9	+ 13	+ 12
Nonfarm placements	101	+ 5	**
BRYAN (pop. 27,542)			
Postal receipts*	$ 44,641	— 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 654,110	— 23	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 52,224	+ 10	+ 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 27,882	— 2	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.2	+ 10	+ 14
Nonfarm placements	272	+ 10	+ 3
CALDWELL (pop. 2,202 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,831	— 16	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,164	— 9	— 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 4,662	— 3	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.0	— 7	— 9
CAMERON (pop. 5,640)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,510	+ 59	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 24,700	...	+648
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,557	**	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 6,002	— 7	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.6	+ 2	— 2
CASTROVILLE (pop. 1,508)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,056	+ 2	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 1,335	+ 3	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.6	+ 1	**
CISCO (pop. 4,499)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,851	— 4	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,160	— 5	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 4,078	— 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.9	— 3	+ 10
COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,367	— 15	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,744	+ 36	— 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 7,353	+ 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.3	+ 31	— 12

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,764	— 5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 27,888	— 84	— 41
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,454	— 15	+ 37
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	$ 1,896	+ 21	+ 40
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.0	— 23	+ 3
CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)			
Retail sales	— 18†	— 35	— 5
Postal receipts*	$ 70,190	— 53	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 56,404	— 43	— 40
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 35,304	+ 39	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 23,984	— 7	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.0	+ 38	+ 21
Nonfarm placements	132	— 25	— 39
CRANE (pop. 3,796)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,000	— 87	+100
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,025	...	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	$ 2,812	**	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	...	...
CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 63,564	+ 30	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,379	+ 43	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	$ 3,279	— 5	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.2	+ 41	+ 12
DECATUR (pop. 3,563)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 40,000	+ 54	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,805	+ 13	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	$ 4,506	— 4	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 17	+ 5
DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 243,970	+ 32	+109
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,562	+ 16	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,398	— 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 16	+ 8
EAGLE LAKE (pop. 3,565)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,731	— 2	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,648	+ 10	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.9	— 9	**
EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)			
Postal receipts*	$ 16,239	+ 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 94,395	— 31	— 15
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,844	+ 8	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,847	— 5	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.7	+ 9	+ 20
FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,152	+ 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 81,500	+ 20	+ 50
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,802	+ 7	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,759	— 3	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	+ 8	+ 16
FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,577	— 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 29,210	— 45	— 62
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,712	+ 19	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,991	— 4	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.1	+ 18	+ 5
FRIONA (pop. 3,049 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 135,700	+ 89	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,329	+ 40	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,995	— 2	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.3	+ 34	+ 23

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,158	+ 18	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,469	**	— 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,121	**	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	**	— 7
GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,749	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,000	— 71	— 99
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,731	— 2	— 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,228	— 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	**	— 5
GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,214	— 5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 190,700	+474	+483
Bank debits (thousand)s	$ 6,192	+ 23	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,049	+ 3	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	+ 16	+ 5
Nonfarm employment (area)	33,300	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,780	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	+ 21	**
GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,123	+ 14	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,837	+ 2	— 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,840	— 6	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	+ 2	— 13
GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,405	+ 50	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 8,400	— 85	— 86
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,158	+ 19	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,326	— 4	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	+ 20	+ 2
GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,230	+ 4	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,406	— 3	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,020	— 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	— 2	+ 4
GREENVILLE (pop. 22,134 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 38,871	— 42	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 181,600	+154	— 20
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 29,686	**	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 18,372	— 12	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	+ 3	— 8
Nonfarm placements	106	— 16	— 12
HASKELL (pop. 4,016)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 400	— 98	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,385	+ 5	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,926	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	+ 4	**
HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,904	+ 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 22,250	— 29	— 40
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,818	+ 59	+ 83
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,027	— 6	— 27
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	+ 62	+147
HEREFORD (pop. 9,584 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 25,356	— 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 97,500	— 33	— 41
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 37,113	+ 15	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,890	— 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.5	+ 12	+ 10
HONDO (pop. 4,992)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 128,700	+131	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,098	+ 3	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,240	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	+ 4	+ 9

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
HUNTSVILLE (pop. 11,999)			
Postal receipts*	$ 21,645	− 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 68,900	− 49	− 87
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,471	− 7	+ 5
JACKSONVILLE (pop. 10,509 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 26,380	− 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 109,000	+758	+327
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 17,052	+ 6	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,772	+ 3	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	+ 1	− 4
JASPER (pop. 5,120 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,011	− 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 9,050	− 38	− 55
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 16,072	...	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,407	...	+ 9
JUNCTION (pop. 2,441)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 5,400	...	+ 54
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,623	+ 18	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,727	− 5	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.2	+ 19	+ 12
JUSTIN (pop. 622)			
Postal receipts*	$ 1,375	+ 13	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,143	+ 9	− 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 878	+ 6	− 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.1	+ 8	+ 1
KARNES CITY (pop. 2,693)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 36,000	...	+943
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,421	− 2	− 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,252	+ 7	− 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.0	− 5	− 14
KILGORE (pop. 10,092)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,821	− 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 81,501	+424	+143
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,216	+ 18	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,418	− 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	+ 17	− 3
Nonfarm employment (area)	33,300	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,780	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	+ 21	**
KILLEEN (pop. 34,000 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 68,755	− 14	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 20,733	**	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,555	− 7	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	− 1	+ 12
KINGSLAND (pop. 150)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,122	+111	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,280	− 14	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,578	+ 1	+ 52
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.4	− 17	− 27
KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)			
Postal receipts*	$ 23,562	− 27	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 165,275	− 17	− 69
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 21,887	+ 28	+ 34
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,071	− 8	− 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.8	+ 30	+ 37
KIRBYVILLE (pop. 2,021 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,620	**	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,669	+ 8	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,063	− 3	− 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.8	+ 10	+ 11

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
LAMESA (pop. 12,438)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,126	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 58,150	+130	+ 77
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,478	+ 3	− 10
Nonfarm placements	60	+ 7	+ 62
LAMPASAS (pop. 5,670 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,585	− 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 110,000	+289	+293
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,056	+ 16	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,589	− 8	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	+ 19	− 7
LEVELLAND (pop. 12,117 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,764	+ 34	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 509,122	+382	− 27
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 27,151	+ 36	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,929	+ 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.5	...	...
LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,560	− 23	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,302	+ 37	− 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,270	+ 4	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	+ 31	− 13
LLANO (pop. 2,656)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,533	+ 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 11,000	...	− 74
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,601	− 4	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,572	− 4	− 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	− 2	+ 3
LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,978	+ 38	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 41,050	+ 30	− 80
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,990	+ 10	− 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,709	− 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.7	+ 9	− 14
LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)			
Postal receipts*	$ 89,477	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,026,000	− 24	+ 85
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 86,338	+ 10	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 45,372	− 5	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.2	+ 8	+ 3
Nonfarm employment (area)	33,300	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,780	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	+ 21	**
LUFKIN (pop. 20,756 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 41,294	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 272,880	+ 71	+123
Nonfarm placements	68	+ 19	− 44
McCAMEY (pop. 3,350 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,353	+ 45	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,214	+ 15	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,861	+ 9	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	+ 9	+ 13
MARBLE FALLS (pop. 2,161)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,373	+ 32	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,636	+ 9	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.0	+ 31	+ 19

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
MARSHALL (pop. 25,715 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 40,271	− 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 493,720	+ 33	+142
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 28,495	+ 14	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 28,478	− 12	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 15	− 18
Nonfarm placements	202	**	− 40
MEXIA (pop. 7,621 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,495	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,653	+ 2	− 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,415	+ 3	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	+ 48	+ 25
MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)			
Postal receipts*	$ 31,521	− 20	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 119,300	− 62	− 88
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 24,870	**	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,625	− 8	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.3	**	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	107	+ 6	+ 16
MONAHANS (pop. 9,252 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,703	+ 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 27,550	...	− 22
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,409	+ 20	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,475	+ 9	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.4	+ 12	+ 6
MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,059	− 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 67,000	+262	+ 46
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 16,021	+ 26	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,881	− 2	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.4	+ 23	+ 2
MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,171	+ 44	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,558	+ 9	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,687	**	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	+ 9	− 14
MULESHOE (pop. 3,871)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,943	+ 69	− 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,627	− 6	− 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.9	+ 60	+ 10
NACOGDOCHES (pop. 15,450 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 34,211	+ 5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 247,908	+147	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 26,818	+ 3	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 28,091	+ 7	+ 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	**	− 20
Nonfarm placements	105	+ 62	− 28
NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)			
Postal receipts*	$ 23,712	− 49	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 322,737	+ 82	+144
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,668	+ 6	− 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,870	**	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.1	+ 6	− 13
OLNEY (pop. 4,200 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 25,000	...	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,783	+ 17	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,138	+ 6	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 17	**

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)			
Postal receipts*	$ 24,557	− 27	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 59,282	− 38	− 39
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,858	+ 2	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 18,048	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	**	+ 15
PAMPA (pop. 24,664)			
Postal receipts*	$ 39,352	− 2	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 34,613	+ 9	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 22,455	− 6	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.0	+ 12	− 4
Nonfarm placements	83	+ 14	− 40
PARIS (pop. 20,977)			
Postal receipts*	$ 38,187	+ 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 113,599	− 67	− 68
Nonfarm placements	200	− 2	+ 31
PECOS (pop. 12,728)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,983	− 6	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 25,568	+ 47	+ 42
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,918	− 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.3	+ 44	+ 28
Nonfarm placements	81	+ 12	+ 65
PLAINVIEW (pop. 23,703 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 48,202	+ 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,522,800	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 71,019	+ 23	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 31,025	− 5	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.7	+ 18	− 6
Nonfarm placements	163	− 31	+ 4
PLEASANTON (pop. 5,053 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,000	− 93	− 63
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,132	+ 20	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,413	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	+ 21	+ 5
QUANAH (pop. 4,564)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,098	+ 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 332,000	+592	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,987	**	− 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,168	− 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	**	**
RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,617	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 44,650	+157	+ 86
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,155	− 16	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,328	− 6	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	− 13	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	60	− 2	− 19
REFUGIO (pop. 4,944)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,055	− 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 306,400	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,168	+ 18	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,685	− 3	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.3	+ 21	+ 12
ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,419	+ 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 28,735	+363	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,810	**	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,087	− 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.6	**	+ 10

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)			
Postal receipts*	$ 20,063	− 20	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 142,500	− 19	− 47
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 17,822	+ 12	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,228	+ 14	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	+ 6	+ 7
SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,565	− 44	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 32,750	...	+719
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,531	− 3	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,367	− 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	− 2	+ 3
SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 6,300	...	− 9
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,908	+ 58	+ 54
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,594	+ 33	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	+ 18	+ 22
SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,066	− 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 164,500	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,283	+ 34	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,523	− 7	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	+ 38	+ 7
SNYDER (pop. 13,850)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 30,000	− 20	+ 65
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 17,576	− 2	− 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,302	+ 2	− 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	− 2	**
SONORA (pop. 2,619)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,596	+ 19	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,400	− 8	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.4	+ 15	+ 12
STEPHENVILLE (pop. 7359)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,397	+ 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 121,500	+ 22	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,228	+ 15	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,077	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 14	+ 2
STRATFORD (pop. 1,380)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,097	+ 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 37,300	− 51	− 21
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,792	+ 11	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,213	− 7	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.9	+ 8	+ 17
SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	− 5†	+ 15	+ 22
Postal receipts*	$ 19,837	− 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 69,389	+ 37	− 86
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 21,624	+ 8	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 20,319	**	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.8	+ 7	− 2
SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)			
Postal receipts*	$ 23,162	+ 23	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,000	− 88	− 82
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 20,278	+ 49	− 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,480	+ 31	+ 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.0	+ 22	− 16
Nonfarm placements	118	**	+ 5

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1967	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Jan 1967
TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,961	− 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 21,400	− 69	+240
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,876	+ 16	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 20,493	− 4	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.4	+ 17	− 11
Nonfarm placements	10	− 58	− 29
TEMPLE (pop. 34,730 r)			
Retail sales	− 18†	− 24	+ 11
Eating and drinking places	− 4†	− 9	**
Postal receipts*	$ 69,871	− 17	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 218,180	+ 78	− 59
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 43,840	+ 3	+ 11
Nonfarm placements	184	+ 1	+ 2
UVALDE (pop. 10,293)			
Postal receipts*	$ 17,177	+ 12	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 130,485	+ 94	+213
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,407	+ 10	− 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,185	+ 3	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	+ 9	− 16
VERNON (pop. 12,141)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,872	− 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 21,725	+ 19	− 35
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 23,800	− 4	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 23,584	− 6	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	− 2	+ 7
Nonfarm placements	63	+ 31	− 15
VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)			
Retail sales	− 18†	− 20	+ 13
Automotive stores	− 5‡	− 4	+ 31
Postal receipts*	$ 61,924	− 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 289,300	+ 31	− 57
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 91,934	+ 14	− 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 93,954	− 5	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	+ 15	− 7
Nonfarm placements	381	− 8	**
WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)			
Postal receipts*	$ 21,198	− 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 43,350	− 28	− 32
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 16,896	− 4	+ 7
LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY (Cameron, Willacy and Hidalgo; pop. 335,450 a)			
Retail sales	− 18†	− 14	+ 21
Apparel stores	− 46†	− 47	+ 9
Automotive stores	− 5†	**	+ 27
Drugstores	− 26†	− 16	+ 7
Food stores	− 11†	− 10	+ 2
Furniture and household-appliance stores	− 21†	− 35	+ 33
Gasoline and service stations	− 1†	− 1	+ 1
General-merchandise stores	− 54†	− 46	+ 7
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	− 5†	− 25	+ 48
Building permits, less federal contracts	...	− 48	− 17
Bank debits (thousands)	...	+ 12	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	...	− 5	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	+ 8	− 8

BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

(All figures are for Texas unless otherwise indicated.)

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

	Jan 1968	Dec 1967	Jan 1967
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY			
Texas business activity (index)	215.6 *	190.7 r	185.9
Wholesale prices in U.S. (unadjusted index)	107.1 *	106.8 r	106.2
Consumer prices in Houston (unadjusted index)	116.7	.....	113.0
Consumer prices in U.S. (unadjusted index)	118.6	118.2	114.7
Income payments to individuals in U.S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate)	$ 651.2 *	$ 649.3 *	$ 610.4 r
Business failures (number)	44	32	34
Business failures (liabilities, thousands)	$ 4,617	$ 2,164	$ 3,788
Newspaper linage (index)	127.1	125.8	119.5
Ordinary-life-insurance sales (index)	196.7	206.2	161.9
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. District (index)	80.3	81.8	80.9
TRADE			
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores	62.3 *	59.6 *	62.4 r
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores	35.5 *	37.7 *	33.9 r
PRODUCTION			
Total electric-power use (index)	219.3 *	216.7 *	195.5 r
Industrial electric-power use (index)	193.0 *	195.9 *	179.7 r
Crude-oil production (index)	131.8 *	125.4 *	106.3 r
Average daily production per oil well (bbl.)	15.7	14.8	14.8
Crude-oil runs to stills (index)	128.2	130.6	117.4
Industrial production in U.S. (index)	161.2 *	161.8 *	158.2 r
Texas industrial production—total (index)	163.7 *	163.1 *	152.9 r
Texas industrial production—total manufactures (index)	183.1 *	185.4 *	172.5 r
Texas industrial production—durable manufactures (index)	209.4 *	212.0 *	195.5 r
Texas industrial production—nondurable manufactures (index)	165.6 *	167.7 *	157.1 r
Texas industrial production—mining (index)	126.4 *	121.4 *	117.0 r
Texas industrial production—utilities (index)	211.9 *	211.9 *	190.5 r
Building authorized (index)	151.4	155.7 r	107.9 r
New residential building authorized (index)	122.4	147.2 r	88.5 r
New nonresidential building authorized (index)	205.4	157.9	131.5 r
AGRICULTURE			
Prices received by farmers (unadjusted index, 1910-1914=100)	246	247	241
Prices paid by farmers in U.S. (unadjusted index, 1910-1914=100)	346	345	340
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U.S. prices paid by farmers	71	72	71
FINANCE			
Bank debits (index)	230.9	203.7	197.4
Bank debits, U.S. (index)	255.2	244.1	222.0
Reporting member banks, Dallas Federal Reserve District			
Loans (millions)	$ 5,145	$ 5,218	$ 4,826
Loans and investments (millions)	$ 7,668	$ 7,728	$ 7,053
Adjusted demand deposits (millions)	$ 3,060	$ 3,278	$ 2,911
Revenue receipts of the state comptroller (thousands)	$186,230	$145,951	$181,687
Federal Internal Revenue collections (thousands)	$247,056	$348,167	$249,321
Securities registrations—original applications			
Mutual investment companies (thousands)	$ 28,177	$ 17,994	$ 15,850
All other corporate securities			
Texas companies (thousands)	$ 7,477	$ 36,086	$ 7,694
Other companies (thousands)	$ 12,275	$ 19,863	$ 7,074
Securities registrations renewals			
Mutual investment companies (thousands)	$ 9,408	$ 10,865	$ 20,452
Other corporate securities (thousands)	$ 3,106	$ 351	$ 586
LABOR			
Manufacturing employment in Texas (index)	141.0 *	140.8 *	132.7 r
Total nonagricultural employment in Texas (index)	135.6 *	134.1 *	129.3 r
Average weekly hours—manufacturing (index)	97.8 *	101.1 *	100.0
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing (index)	131.7 *	134.3 *	125.0
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands)	3,318.4 *	3,378.3 *	3,163.7 r
Total manufacturing employment (thousands)	679.2 *	679.1 *	639.1 r
Durable-goods employment (thousands)	374.1 *	371.6 *	341.3 r
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands)	305.1 *	307.5 *	297.8 r
Total nonagricultural labor force in selected labor-market areas (thousands)	3,075.6	3,097.6	2,983.1
Employment in selected-market areas (thousands)	2,933.0	2,962.5	2,819.4
Manufacturing employment in selected labor-market areas (thousands)	578.4	567.5	534.2
Total unemployment in selected labor-market areas (thousands)	80.9	70.2	85.2
Percent of labor force unemployed in selected labor-market areas	2.6	2.3	2.9

Texas 90

An Economic Profile of Texas to 1990

by

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With the urgent recommendation of Governor Connally this educational research publication was prepared by the Bureau of Business Research under the sponsorship of the Coordinating Board for the Texas College and University System, and developed with the advice and cooperation of the Planning Agency Council for Texas and its agency representatives.

It presents a series of economic forecasts from the present to the year 1990, with a series of charts and tables presenting data on various facets of the Texas economy—population, the work force, industry in its varied forms, natural resources, and agriculture and ranching. These facts are useful guidelines for those interested in measuring the future growth potential of Texas.

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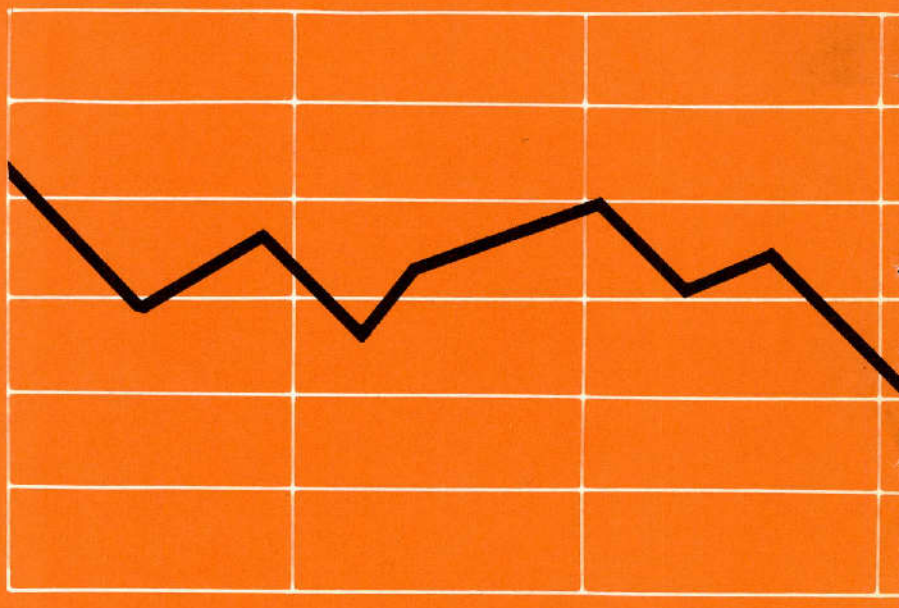
(Texas residents add 2-percent sales tax)



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