

# TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

A Monthly Summary of the Business and the Economic Conditions in Texas

BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH : THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

OCTOBER 1962

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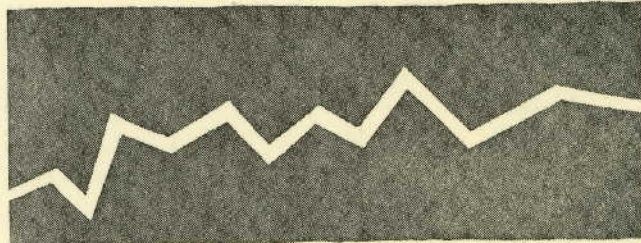


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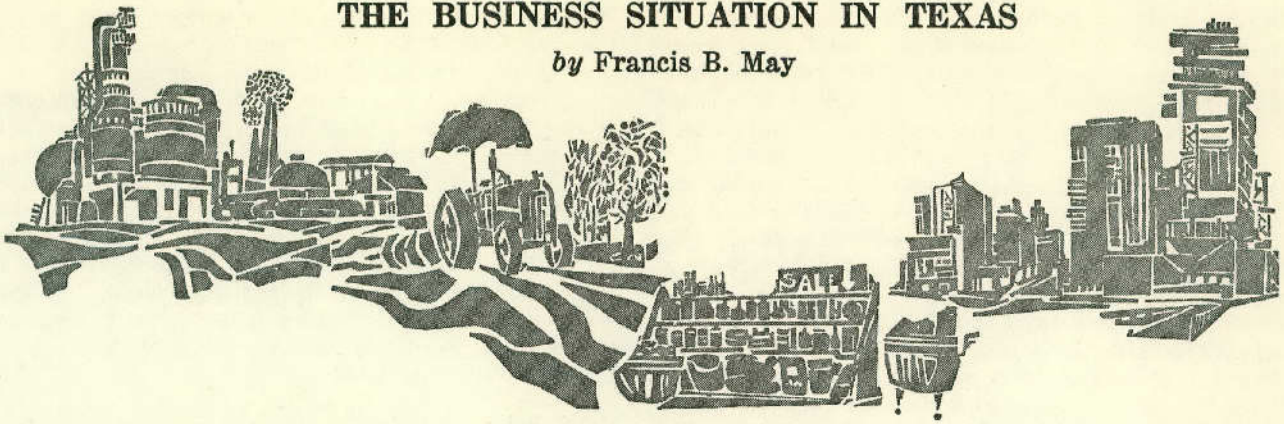
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# THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

by Francis B. May



THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDEX OF TEXAS BUSINESS activity rose 7% in August. At 135.4% of the 1957-59 average, the index was 8% above its August 1961 value. It was the second highest value of the index in its history, just 2% below the all-time high of 137.1% reached in May of this year. This sharp rise after two months decline in the index is encouraging. There is strength enough in the state's economy to keep the index moving upward.

Seasonally adjusted miscellaneous freight carloadings increased 4% in August. At 76.6% of the 1957-59 average the index was 19% below its August 1961 value. Nationally, total cars of revenue freight loaded in August fell below August 1961.

August crude petroleum production in the state declined 2% after seasonal adjustment. The value of the index was 94.3% of the 1957-59 average, 3% above August 1961. February 1960 was the last month in which this index reached 100% of the base period average monthly production. It reached a low of 88.3% in March of this year.

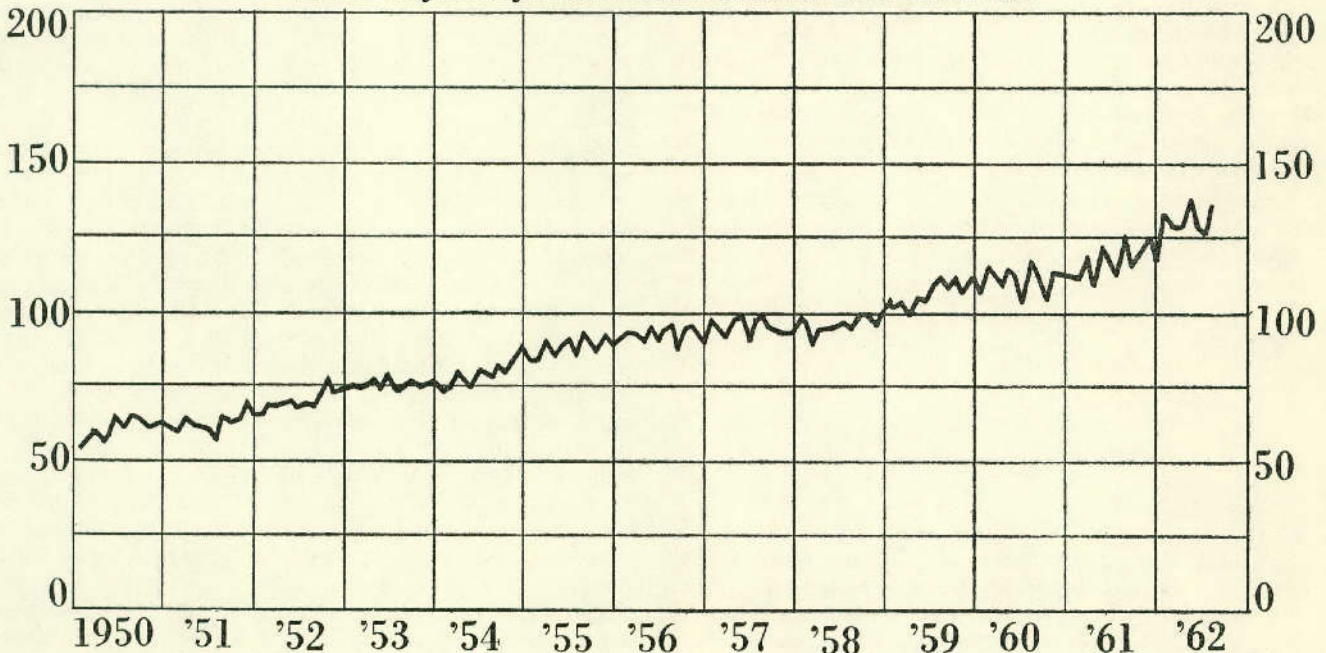
Examination of the table below will reveal how tightly production in the state has been prorated for the past several years.

## NUMBER OF PRODUCING DAYS ALLOWED

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
January	16	12	12	10	9	9
February	15	11	11	10	8	8
March	18	9	12	10	10	8
April	16	8	11	9	9	8
May	16	8	12	8	8	8
June	15	8	10	8	8	8
July	13	9	9	8	8	8
August	13	11	9	8	8	8
September	13	12	9	8	8	8
October	12	11	9	8	8	8
November	12	11	9	8	8	—
December	12	12	10	9	9	—
Total	171	122	123	104	101	81

## TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

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





With only 81 producing days allowed in the first ten months of the year, it seems almost certain that there will be fewer than a hundred producing days allowed during 1962. During the first six months of this year, domestic crude oil production rose 1.2%. Texas production declined 1%. Louisiana production gained 11.9%. The decline in Texas production amounted to an average of 26,210 barrels a day. Louisiana increased output an average of 138,122 barrels a day, according to *World Oil*. Production in the North Louisiana district fell 1% during this period. South Louisiana, which contains the prolific offshore fields, was responsible for the gain in output. Louisiana is now the second largest state in crude oil production, producing 235.3 million barrels in the first half of the year. California has dropped from second to third place. Texas is still the largest producing state with 469.9 million barrels total production in the first six months of 1962.

Seasonally adjusted crude runs to stills declined 1% in August to a value of 111.7% of the 1957-59 average. At this level the index was 7% above August 1961. After rising during the second quarter, the index began a gradual decline in July. It is 3% below the June high of 115.4%. Refiners are still trying to bring the supply of gasoline into better balance with demand in order to end price wars. September gasoline demand is expected to be 3% above September 1961. This should reduce inventories if runs to stills are not excessive.

Forecasts of demand for refined products in 1975 indicate that domestic refining capacity must be increased from the current 10,500,000 barrels a day to 16,500,000. Current capacity is about 1,000,000 barrels a day in excess of requirements. If additional capacity is built too rapidly, there will be a continuation of price distress with its depressing effect on earnings. Changes in the number and types of automobiles will affect future gasoline demand. If the expected shift in consumer demand toward larger automobiles takes place, mileage per gallon should decline, accelerating demand growth.

Total electric power consumption rose 3% after seasonal adjustment to a value of 141.2% of the 1957-59 average month's consumption. This was a level 14% above August 1961. Domestic and commercial consumption gave the primary impetus to total power output. Industrial consumption rose 1% after seasonal adjustment to a level 13% above August 1961.

Insured unemployment in the state was 2.6% of average covered employment, somewhat below the 3.7% average for the nation. A comparison with neighboring states follows:

	Percentage of insured unemployment
Arkansas	3.9
Louisiana	3.9
New Mexico	3.2
Oklahoma	3.7
Texas	2.6
U. S.	3.7

Although national economic barometers continue to turn in a mixed performance, there is less feeling that a recession next year is certain. This is conditioned partly by an absence of severe weakness in the economy. In-

dustrial production for the entire country, which rose to a record 119% of the 1957-59 average output in July, held at that level in August. Personal income set a record again in August by rising to \$442.8 billion on a seasonally adjusted annual basis. Housing starts rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,521,000 units. Retail sales dropped a little in August but were still near their all-time high value of \$19.7 billion reached in July. Investment in new plant and equipment this year is expected to be \$37.2 billion, up 8% from 1961. Many of the so-called early indicators of cyclical declines are pointing downward but others are horizontal or rising. There are no certain signs of depression. Absence of these signs is inducing some mild optimism.

#### Retail Sales

After falling to 115.3% of the 1957-59 average monthly volume in July, Texas retail sales rose 3% in August. The data are seasonally adjusted. Increases in sales of both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the overall rise.

Sales of consumer durable goods rose 1% in August after seasonal adjustment. All categories of durables experienced greater than seasonal increases in sales.

Sales of motor vehicle dealers usually rise 1% in August. Actual sales rose 3% to a level 23% above August 1961. Nationally, automobile sales have been better in 1962 than in any year since 1955. Sales of domestically produced automobiles totaled 7.1 million in that year. Sales for 1962 are estimated at 6.5 million. Only 100,000 foreign automobiles were sold in this country in 1955 compared with 300,000 for 1962. Estimates of sales of domestically produced cars in 1963 cluster around the figure of 5.95 million. Estimates of sales of foreign produced automobiles cluster around the figure around the figure of 300,000. The reduction in sales expectations for 1963 is based upon the assumption that there will be a mild recession. It remains to be seen whether there will be a recession and how deep it will be. The most pessimistic forecasts expect nothing worse than a saucer-shaped depression in economic barometers similar to the 1960-61 decline. Strong automobile sales this year have been a supporting factor in the economy. If the 1963 models meet with a good response, they will bolster the economy next year.

August sales of furniture and household appliances rose 6% instead of the usual 1%. They were 13% below the August 1961 level. Since housing starts rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,521,000 in August, sales of household furnishings should continue at good levels. These are national estimates, but housing starts in Texas tend to run at levels influenced by much the same economic factors as national data. Housing starts have been at good levels for the past six months. Building permits for single-family dwellings in Texas for the first eight months of this year are 5% above the like 1961 period.

Sales of lumber, building material and hardware stores in August rose 4% instead of the usual 1%. Sales of hardware stores rose 12%. Lumber and building material sales rose 5%. Sales of farm implements declined 12% but were 11% above August 1961.

August sales of nondurable goods rose 3% after seasonal adjustment. The rise was due primarily to greater



than seasonal improvement in sales of drugstores, restaurants, food stores, gasoline and service stations, and general merchandise stores. Sales of apparel stores rose less than seasonally: 7% instead of the usual 14% .

If Texas retail sales continue at the January-August average monthly volume for the remainder of the year, they will total \$12.05 billion. Sales of durables will total \$4.48 billion, and sales of nondurables will total \$7.57 billion. Texas is a major market for consumer goods.

Nationally, retail sales declined slightly in August, falling 0.5% below the all-time high of \$19.7 billion in July. A drop in sales of durables offset a rise in sales of nondurables to a record \$13.4 billion.

Retail sales volume is closely related to the volume of personal income which is high. Of each dollar of personal income, fifty-two cents goes for purchases of consumer goods, both durable and nondurable. Another twenty-nine cents goes for services, including housing, household operation and transportation.

Size and age composition of the total population have an important bearing on the volume and composition of retail sales. Rapid growth of the teen-age market has increased sales of records, sporting goods, and certain kinds of clothing. The rise in numbers in this age group is a result of high post-World War II birth rates. This demographic characteristic seems to be undergoing an important change. For the past five years the birth rate has been declining slowly from a high of 25.2 per thousand of population to 23.6 in 1961. The latest report from the National Vital Statistics Division of the Public Health Service shows that births for the first six months of 1962 were 3.1% less than for the first six months of 1961. Total births in the January-June period of this year were 2,013,000 compared with 2,077,000 in the like 1961 period. The total is still large but not growing. Markets affected by these figures will find that their growth rate has declined. Texas birth rates, though above the national average, have been influenced by this trend, declining from a high of 28.3 in 1954 to 26.2 per thousand population in 1959. Total births in the state declined from 121,796 for the first six months of 1961 to 117,776 for the first half of 1962, a 3.3% fall. These data have long-range implications with respect to the amount and kind of growth in Texas markets, educational expenditures and so on.

### Building Construction

Total urban building permits issued in August declined 6% after adjustment for seasonal variation. A strong rise in residential permits was more than offset by a decline in nonresidential permits. For the first eight months of this year, the cumulative value of permits was 13% above the comparable 1961 period.

The August value of the seasonally adjusted index of residential permits was 4% above July. At 127.1% of the 1957-59 base period, the index was even with its August 1961 value. There were increases in permits for all categories of residential structures over July.

Cumulative permits for the first eight months of 1962 for residential buildings were 20% above the comparable 1961 figure. Total value of these permits was \$570.6 million, compared with \$477.2 million in 1961.

Cumulative permits for one-family dwellings amounted

to \$443.0 million for the January-August period, up 5% over the first eight months of 1961.

Permits for multiple-family dwellings for January-August of this year amounted to \$127.6 million, up 127% over the first eight months of 1961. Of this total, \$118.0 million or 92% was for apartment buildings. The decline in the national birth rate which has been evident for the past several years is one reason for the growth in numbers of apartment dwellers. Families with children prefer single-family dwellings. The return migration from the suburbs to the central city is another factor in the growth in numbers of apartment dwellers. Increases in the number of older persons who like specially designed apartments has also aided the trend. Increases in building costs and land values also favor the apartment builder. Costs per square foot of living space in apartments are lower. Services furnished by apartment owners are another important encouragement to apartment dwellers.

Seasonally adjusted permits for nonresidential structures declined substantially in August. For some time this index has been substantially affected in its monthly variations by the timing of issuance of permits for large office buildings in major cities in the state. Total value of office-bank building permits was \$24.0 million in July, falling to a minuscule \$3.8 million in August. A contract

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

Index	Aug 1962	Jul 1962	Aug 1961	Percent change	
				Aug 1962 from Jul 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
Texas business activity.....	135.4	126.1	125.5	+ 7	+ 8
Miscellaneous freight carload- ings in S.W. district.....	76.6	73.4	94.3	+ 4	- 19
Crude petroleum production.....	94.3*	95.9*	91.4	- 2	+ 3
Crude oil runs to stills.....	111.7	113.3	104.2	- 1	+ 7
Total electric power consumption.....	141.2*	136.8r	123.8r	+ 3	+ 14
Industrial power consumption.....	128.4*	127.1r	118.7r	+ 1	+ 13
Bank debits.....	136.1	126.6	125.6	+ 8	+ 3
Ordinary life insurance sales.....	119.9	120.5	110.4	**	+ 9
Total retail sales.....	118.7*	115.8r	118.0r	+ 3	+ 5
Durable-goods sales.....	135.6*	134.4r	121.0r	+ 1	+ 12
Nondurable-goods sales.....	110.1*	106.5r	109.0r	+ 3	+ 1
Urban building permits issued.....	123.2	131.9	152.3	- 7	- 19
Residential.....	127.1	122.3	126.6	+ 4	**
Nonresidential.....	110.2	149.2	198.1	- 26	- 44
Total industrial production.....	113	118r	109	**	+ 4
Average weekly earnings manufacturing.....	111.5*	111.7r	109.3	**	+ 2
Average weekly hours- manufacturing.....	100.7*	101.4r	100.5	- 1	**

Adjusted for seasonal variation.

\*Preliminary.

rRevised.

\*\*Change is less than one-half of one percent.

for one large building would have made all of the difference in the index for the two months. In July, office-bank building permits amounted to half the total value of non-residential permits for that month. Factory buildings are often built outside the city limits in areas where no permits are required.

Cumulative value of permits for hotels, motels and tourist courts for the January-August period was \$10.8 million, down 34% from the \$16.2 million of the like 1961 period. The boom in motel building in Texas seems to have passed its peak.

# Education For Business

by JOHN ARCH WHITE

Dean, College of Business Administration  
The University of Texas

THIS YEAR MARKS THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF EDUCATION for business on the campus of The University of Texas. The programs, faculty, facilities, and student body reflect the tremendous growth and the great improvement of educational standards from those in evidence in 1912. In that year a school of business training was established in the College of Arts with one professor assisted by a tutor. Courses offered numbered five and students, 45. In 1962 a total teaching staff of 125 taught over 100 courses on the undergraduate and graduate levels to 3,676 students.

The rapid changes in business, especially the increasing acceleration of change, are of great concern to educators. How does the collegiate business school train the young man and young woman of today for leadership responsibilities in the 1980's? Certainly, business practices of today will have no applicability 20 years from now. The Common Market and all of its implications, many of which cannot be foreseen, may be replaced by an even greater economic union for trade and business cooperation. The ever-increasing sophistication of labor union leadership in its approaches to bargaining raises questions about labor-management relations in the near and more remote future. Government regulation of business increases yearly. How can private enterprise best survive and flourish in this changing environment? The electronic revolution, with new applications to business emerging almost every day, leads one to question the validity of almost everything in any curriculum proposal, regardless of how well conceived.

How do you train the 1962 student for business leadership in the 1980's? After much study, this faculty has reshaped the program for the B.B.A. degree, hoping to accomplish these objectives:

1. Provide an improved and increased core in "general education" to equip the business graduate (as far as this is possible in four years) with that common core of knowledge which should be the possession of every educated man.
2. Provide professional education for business that embodies a minimum amount of vocationalism and devotes its primary attention to the analytical aspects of business problems. In meeting this objective, it was determined that the program should give attention to "entry" requirements for business but should not allow training to meet these requirements to squeeze out the education which can provide the basis for rapid advancement in business.

Training for future leadership in business, then, should be attempted through broad programs emphasizing analytical thinking, developing independent problem solving

ability, and above all, training the student to keep on learning for himself, to be adaptable.

## Current Requirements for the B.B.A. Degree

The four-year undergraduate program has been redesigned in an effort to provide as much of the "common core" of education as possible in a bachelor's degree. This expansion is at the expense of the "major" or specialized area of work for the degree. A brief resume of the degree requirements is as follows:

1. General education consisting of required and elective work in the arts and sciences, totaling 60 semester hours, or 50% of the total required for the degree. The required work includes English and the language arts, mathematics, physical science, and social science including economics. The elective work must include at least 6 hours of advanced work, preferably from mathematics, natural sciences, economics, psychology, philosophy, or sociology.
2. A business core of 36 hours includes work in the tool subjects of accounting, statistics, and law and in the functional areas of finance, management, and marketing.
3. An area of concentration (12 areas provided) of 15 hours provides some specialized study in depth.
4. Nine hours of advanced electives to complete the 120 hour degree requirement.

## Computer Teaching Program

The advent of the electronic digital computer has resulted in a revolution in business methods. Not only has the time needed for production of reports and analyses been reduced by several orders of magnitude but the nature of analyses has changed significantly. This is the result of increased speed in the performance of arithmetic operations. Another dimension is added by the ability of the computer to perform simple logical functions. Combination of these two characteristics, speed and logic, has made it possible to apply mathematical decision processes to business problems. As a result, a new science of decision-making called operations research has sprung into being and won wide acceptance. Most practical business problems in the area of operations research require the use of digital computer for their solution.

All of these new developments have resulted in an increased emphasis on electronic data processing in modern business. This in turn has made it imperative that any first-rate college of business administration offer effective instruction in this rapidly growing field. It is also evi-

dent that the efficiency of the instruction depends upon the availability of adequate equipment. Although the new University Computer Center will serve well our graduate students and research needs, the problem of preparing our under-graduates to function properly in an electronic age still remains.

For these reasons, a digital computer (IBM 1620) has been ordered on a lease basis. This computer is scheduled for installation early this fall. Our programs have already been adjusted for full use of the computer in our undergraduate and first-year graduate courses. It is believed that this will open the way for the adoption of the newest methods in quantitative analysis by our faculty.

TABLE 1  
DEGREES HELD BY FACULTY MEMBERS  
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Terminal degree held	Associate Assistant			Total
	Professor	professor	professor	
Doctor of Philosophy	21	13	6	40
Doctor of Business Administration	1	—	5	6
Doctor of Education	1	2	—	3
Master of Business Administration—Certified Public Accountant	—	2	3	5
Master of Business Administration	1	—	4	5
Master of Arts	1	—	1	2
Bachelor of Laws and Logic	3	—	1	4
Total	28	17	20	65

The widest use of the computer will be in Statistics 432, Elementary Business Statistics. For many years students in this course have been taught the use of the rotary calculator, and problem work is assigned on the assumption that students can use these machines. It is expected that the same use will be made of the computer; that is, all students will be expected to make use of the computer in solving the long problems in time series analysis and multivariate analysis that are now worked on the calculator. With a computer available, it will not be necessary in problems involving intricate calculations to sacrifice realism in order to avoid the necessity of making inordinate demands for computations with a desk calculator.

The basic objective of the work with the computer will be to familiarize students with the principles of its use in business management. This requires actual use of the computer, including programming it in some of the relatively simple but powerful programming languages now available, such as FORTRAN. It appears that the basic first course in business statistics will be the most efficient vehicle for giving all students an introduction to the computer, since the course is required of all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration, and a large percentage of the work in this course can be done on the computer.

Additional proficiency in the use of the computer can be acquired in a special course, Statistics 333, Electronic Data Processing. Students who elect this course will receive sufficient training to take positions in the computer installation of a business or governmental agency. It is not intended that Statistics 432 give this type of training but rather that it be limited to introducing the machines and giving students a basic knowledge of their use in business.

All of this means that we can take it for granted that students who enroll in our graduate courses can program basic problems on the computer. It will then be possible to engage in types of analysis the scope of which demands too much computation to be practical without the

TABLE 2  
DEGREES GRANTED IN BUSINESS  
ADMINISTRATION  
1961-1962

Degrees	Total
Bachelor of Business Administration	
Men	558
Women	69
Total	627
Master of Business Administration	43
Master of Professional Accounting	5
Doctor of Philosophy	21
Total	696

computer. Problems of simulation, experimental design, and multivariate analysis can be taken up at length and in more detail than has been practicable.

The possession of adequate computing equipment will also be a positive factor in recruiting new faculty. It means that they can freely use the most up-to-date methods of analysis in their teaching.

Today, the computer is as necessary in business education as the particle accelerator is to the teaching of modern physics. Without it, the heights of excellence toward which we are climbing would become more distant. With it the way will be smoother and shorter.

#### Faculty Goes Back to School

New developments in business administration have literally sent the faculty back to school to learn the latest advanced management techniques. Faculty members have grouped themselves in classes studying mathematics for modern business and programming languages for the computer. Others have been engaged in research to improve both course content and teaching effectiveness. Studies are being made leading to a broader comprehension of the total business world and in utilizing principles of the behavioral sciences and applying these in a new area of organization behavior.

In addition to the internal seminars, each summer several faculty members attend seminars in new developments in business administration held at other universities under the financial sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. These seminars, both internal and external, along

with internships in industry for younger faculty members and consulting engagements for other members of the teaching staff, are keeping the college faculty abreast of new developments in business administration.

### Quest of Teaching Excellence

The two essentials in any first-class educational program are (1) able and willing students and (2) excellent teaching by a highly qualified staff. Selection of students has improved to the point at which practically every student admitted to the College is able to complete successfully a rather high-standard degree program. Standards of achievement for our students have been raised. It is well to set high standards, but these high standards increase the responsibility of the teaching faculty to aid students in achieving them. This responsibility has been recognized by the faculty, and every effort is being made to achieve excellence in teaching.

TABLE 3  
SOURCE OF DEGREES HELD BY FACULTY  
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Source	Number	Percent
Southwest		
The University of Texas	24	37
Other	1	2
South	8	12
Middle West	21	32
East	7	11
Far West	4	6
	—	—
Total	65	100
	—	—

Jack G. Taylor, an ex-student and a former faculty member of this College, has reinforced the faculty's quest for excellence in teaching by creating an annual award of \$1,000 to be made to that faculty member selected as most deserving. This award, together with the recognition for outstanding teaching which students and colleagues will bestow upon the recipient, will be sought by all faculty members.

### Honors Plan for Superior Students

In order to provide the fullest opportunity for superior students to exploit their potential for academic achievement, an Honors Plan was established three years ago. The first class was registered in September 1960. Some of the objectives of this Honors Plan are:

1. To provide an opportunity for able students with a keen interest in scholarship to realize more fully their academic potential.
2. To provide a superior undergraduate preparation for graduate work in business and related subjects.
3. To attract a greater number of academically talented students to The University of Texas and to the College of Business Administration.
4. To increase the quantitative and analytical content of the undergraduate business curriculum.

It is the belief of the faculty that this plan offers an unusual opportunity for a well-rounded education and for the fullest development of the analytical and problem solving abilities of its students. Students participating in

the plan are selected very carefully on the basis of test scores and standing in high school and personal interviews. The first class will graduate in June 1964.

### Advisory Council, Business Administration Foundation

An Advisory Council was established by the College over two years ago. This Council consists of leading businessmen of the state. The objectives of the Council are:

1. To consult with and advise the Dean of the College of Business Administration and the faculty on education-industry activities such as alumni organizations, business conferences, adult training programs, collection of cases and other instructional materials, and business research.
2. To provide another avenue of direct liaison between the faculty and the business community to promote understanding, cooperation and mutual gain through such activities as consulting engagements, faculty interest in practical business problems, guest classroom lecturers from industry, and direct contact with students on the part of business executives.
3. To provide a means of expression of the points of view of both the businessman and the academician as they relate to business education and business research.
4. To promote the objectives of the College of Business Foundation through fund-raising activities and through advice relative to the utilization of such funds.

The chairman of the Council for the past year has been Dr. Watrous H. Irons, president, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. Carl J. Thomsen, vice president, Texas Instruments Incorporated, Dallas, has served as vice chairman. Upon the retirement of these two officers this month, a new chairman and vice chairman will be elected.

### Bureau of Business Research

The citizens of the state of Texas have a right to be proud of the Bureau of Business Research in this College. This Bureau is a service agency for the people of Texas. By collecting and interpreting business and economic statistics and publishing studies on business and industry, the Bureau has made available a large body of information useful in planning and building a more resilient economy.

Each year, hundreds of teachers, graduate students, researchers, and businessmen visit or correspond with the Bureau in their search for technical and statistical information. The answers to their queries are usually drawn from the bureau library, one of the most extensive collections of business and economic literature in Texas. The Bureau also receives numerous inquiries forwarded to it by other state agencies which do not have available the necessary sources of information.

With new quarters in the Business-Economics Building, the Bureau now has adequate space to permit persons to come to the office and do research in the Bureau library files.

In addition to this continuing program of collecting and disseminating economic data, financed by state appropriation, the Bureau undertakes a limited amount of special research under contract with outside agencies such as chambers of commerce and state and federal agencies. Results of all research work are made available to the public through Bureau publications.



# Automation of Banking Operations

by WILLIAM F. STAATS

Lecturer in Finance, College of Business Administration  
The University of Texas

OUT OF THE RAPID GROWTH OF POPULATION AND STEADY expansion of economic activity have emerged factors which have presented commercial bankers with serious operational problems. One of these is the important problem of accomplishing efficiently the routine operations associated with check handling procedures and related accounting processes. This facet of commercial bank operations has become increasingly burdened beneath a greatly increased work-load in recent years. Currently, approximately 90% of the dollar value of money transfers in the United States is made by check. It is believed that some 13 billion checks are now written annually, up from 8 billion in 1952. By 1970, it is estimated that at least 28 billion checks will be written each year. The effort expended in handling this volume is indeed great since each check passes through an average of two and one-third banks during the clearing process and is handled up to twenty times.

Bankers have come to realize that if they are to be able to increase or maintain profits in the face of rising costs (including increasing clerical wage rates) while providing the necessary service function of check clearing and handling, they must develop means by which to accomplish more efficiently the operations concerned with check handling and accounting.

Since most checks pass through several processes in more than one bank, standardization of the check instruments and of the basic system procedures must be achieved before optimal results can be expected from mechanization of bank operations. In April 1954, the American Bankers Association appointed a technical committee on the mechanization of check handling for the purpose of investigating the various possibilities of automation which might be adopted in standardized form by the banking industry.

The technical committee realized that before further steps could be taken in the total program of check-handling automation, a system of check standardization had to be developed and accepted. The committee decided that the key to an industry-wide automated system must be a common machine language which could be encoded on checks in a uniform position. After considering numerous machine language systems, the committee finally approved the magnetic ink character recognition (MICR) language in July 1956. However, it was not until 1958 that the numerous problems associated with the development of this new system were solved through cooperative efforts of committees representing both the banking system and the business-machine manufacturing industry.

The magnetic ink character recognition system as adopted utilizes magnetic ink printing of modified arabic characters and special symbols illustrated in Figure 1. The magnetic ink characters are placed in a "clear band"

at the bottom of the checks to facilitate handling and to reduce the rate of rejections from the system by machines because of mutilation of the checks. Experience indicated that the bottom edge of the check is less subject to mutilation than any of the other edges. The clear band is defined as the area of the check which must be kept free of all magnetic ink printing except the approved MICR characters. This region consists of the bottom ten-sixteenths of an inch of the checks. Keeping the clear band free of extraneous magnetic ink printing facilitates operation of the reading mechanism of the machines handling the checks.

Within the clear band region are 42 spaces available for magnetic-ink characters. In these 42 spaces are placed numbers designating the issuing bank's routing symbol and transit number, the customer's account number as well as the amount of the check and process control numbers. The characters which are printed before the check is used are located on the left side of the check. These preprinted symbols include the routing number, the transit number, and the customer's account number. Routing symbols and transit numbers are specified for each bank, and they appear on all checks issued by the bank. Each account kept at a bank is identified with a specific account number.

Twelve spaces at the far right of the clear band are reserved for encoding the amount for which the check was written. These twelve spaces provide for the start symbol, 10 digits for the numerical amount, and the stop symbol. The amount-code appears at the right so as to be in close proximity to the amount figures as written on the check by the maker. In most cases the amount code is postprinted as a part of proof operations by proof machines.

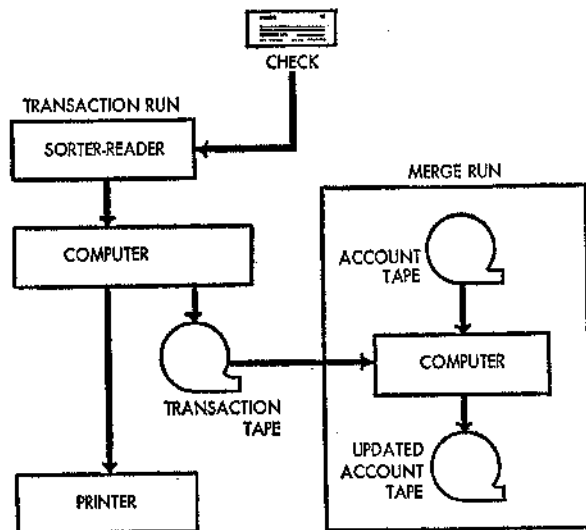
Immediately to the left of the amount the process control code is postprinted. Thus, all preprinted characters are on the left side of the check and the postprinted characters are located on the right side. Figure 1 illustrates placement of the MICR characters on a check.

On the basis of information encoded, checks may be handled automatically throughout the check-clearing procedures as well as through the demand-deposit accounting process. Should human assistance be required by the automated system, the MICR common language has an added advantage in that it may be read by both man and machines.

Although mechanized bank systems do not eliminate the actual procedures of check handling, such systems do make it possible for these procedures to be accomplished faster and at less cost than manual methods. For example, check transporting, proving, sorting, and posting operations continue; however, high-speed machines supplant human hands, eyes, and simple mental processes.

The key to automation of bank operations lies in the devices which are able to read and recognize the magnetic characters printed on checks. As MICR characters pass over the reading head of these devices, electrical signals are produced. Because of the differing shapes of the various characters, unique signals are produced for each character. After the signal is produced by the character at the reading head, it is analyzed by built-in recognition circuits. The circuit signal produced by the number or symbol being read is then compared to the circuit signals for all characters. A "comparison" device looks at all of the circuits and then decides which character is being read. Another subsystem of the reading device is a timing unit which tells the recognition or comparison unit when to make a decision on each character being read.

FIGURE 1  
A MAGNETIC TAPE SYSTEM



Under optimal conditions, a reading assembly would be able to read accurately all of the standard magnetic ink characters. Optimal conditions include perfect printing of the numbers and symbols in the correct positions on checks, perfect condition of the check instruments (i.e., no mutilation of checks in the clear band), and adequate time for the mechanism to decide on each character. In actual operating situations, however, optimal conditions cannot always be expected to exist. For example, faulty printing processes may result in variations from ideal characters and the effort to reduce operating time of the reading device limits the time available for the machine to read and recognize characters. Because of these factors, it is necessary to introduce into the reading systems certain programs which permit accurate and rapid performance under less than optimal operating conditions.<sup>1</sup>

The first of these to be discussed is the correlation-ratio measurement. The correlation-ratio is a measure of the similarity of the various characters in the common magnetic ink character recognition language. It can be seen from Figure 1 that a great deal of similarity exists between the two characters, "3" and "8." As might be

<sup>1</sup>Much of the following technical material has been adapted from *Common Language Magnetic Ink Character Recognition* (Burroughs Corporation, 1958).

expected, whenever either of these two numbers is examined by the reading head, there is an indication for both of them from the recognition circuits. However, the two numbers are not completely identical, and the recognition circuits must be programmed to differentiate between them. In reading an "8," the eight circuit must be producing a higher output than the "3" circuit is producing at the instant when the timing unit calls for a decision. The circuits for both numbers would be activated; however, the "3" circuit would have an output about 50% as great as that of the "8" circuit. Between the two characters, "3" and "8," there would exist a correlation ratio of about 50%.

If the "3" and "8" characters are the most similar in the language, none of the other combinations of any two characters would have a higher correlation ratio than 50%. Therefore, the maximum correlation ratio for the system would be 50%.

A tolerance level is also built into the system to facilitate its efficient operation. Tolerance is defined as the permissible variation from the ideal character and its relation to the reading devices. As mentioned earlier, any of a number of factors may cause variations in the form of the printed characters and in their placement on the face of the checks. For example, excessive amounts of ink may be transferred to the checks in the printing process, resulting in wider lines or a thicker deposit of ink. Other imperfections may occur such as void places in which a portion of a character is not completely inked or ragged edges of characters resulting from a smearing of the freshly printed symbols. These imperfections may cause different signals to be produced with the result that the reading head has a more difficult time deciding which character is being read.

Of course, signal distortions can be caused by improper placement of the code on the face of the checks. The MICR characters may be printed in such a fashion that they are not parallel to the edge of the checks. In addition, failure to place the printed numbers and symbols precisely within the clear band may result in signal distortion. The tolerance of the system enables the recognition mechanism to perform its function in spite of deviations from ideal electrical signals.

Also programmed into the reading-recognition system is a "rejection level" which involves the point of decision for character recognition devices in accepting or rejecting circuit outputs for specific characters. The rejection level may be viewed as the correlation ratio adjusted so as to take into consideration a tolerance factor.

For illustration, assume as in an earlier example that a correlation ratio of 50% exists between the "3" and the "8." The rejection level may then be specified as 50%. In this case no allowance for tolerance is made and items would be rejected as unreadable when the correlation ratio is exceeded. This would result in a large number of rejected items and inefficient operation of the system. A more efficient system results if the rejection level is moved higher than the correlation ratio, thereby allowing for a certain degree of tolerance.

If, in the case of the "3" and "8," the rejection level is placed at 60%, the "3" circuit output may approach 60% of the output of the "8" circuit without the item being rejected. On the other hand, if the "3" circuit output exceeded 60% of the "8" circuit output, the item would



be rejected. The rejection level improves the efficiency of the system provided a reasonable tolerance level is used.

The reading assembly is the key link in automated check handling processes. Currently, all reading devices in the automated systems use magnetic ink character recognition. However, in some circles, especially among optical scanner manufacturers, there is speculation that optical scanning processes might replace the currently used MICR system. Optical scanning devices utilize photoelectric cells to distinguish between light and dark areas and thus "read" printed matter. Electrical circuits are activated in the reading process by the photoelectric cells and the pattern formed by the activated circuits is analyzed by a recognition device which decides which character is being read.

While optical scanning may be incorporated into bank automated systems in the future, it is very doubtful that MICR reading devices will be replaced anytime soon. Magnetic ink character recognition systems are cheaper and more efficient than optical scanning systems. For example, MICR processes are two to four times as fast as optical scanners and have a rejection rate of less than 3% compared to over 5% for the latter. In addition, magnetic ink is not affected by overprinting or by non-magnetic ink marks made on checks. However, since such marks increase dark areas, they may cause photoelectric cells to produce incoherent circuit patterns in the optical scanning devices. A final major reason mitigating against the use of optical scanners in banking mechanization is that the MICR common language is already established and systems which are compatible with this language are in use. Therefore, it does not seem probable that another system will soon be able to replace the MICR system in bank automation.

While some differences exist among automated check handling systems developed by different business machine manufacturers, all of their systems are basically similar with most differences occurring in the method of operation and in the capacity or capability of the machines in the systems. Therefore, the following discussion is concerned with a basic bank mechanization system and does not attempt to investigate specifically the contributions made by any one of the machine manufacturers.

As MICR-coded checks are deposited by customers in a bank, they are fed into a proof-inscriber along with "on us" checks which are drawn on the bank and presented for payment through other channels such as the local clearinghouse and the Federal Reserve System. The operator of the machine inscribes the amount of the check and the appropriate process control numbers in magnetic ink in the standard form and position on the face of the checks. The encoding of these items is the only manual recording operation required in the complete system. These magnetic ink characters are the basis for subsequent mechanized operations.

In addition to the inscribing function, the proof-inscribers also accomplish the conventional proofing operations of listing, distributing, accumulating, and balancing. The machine also carries out the very elementary process of endorsing checks.

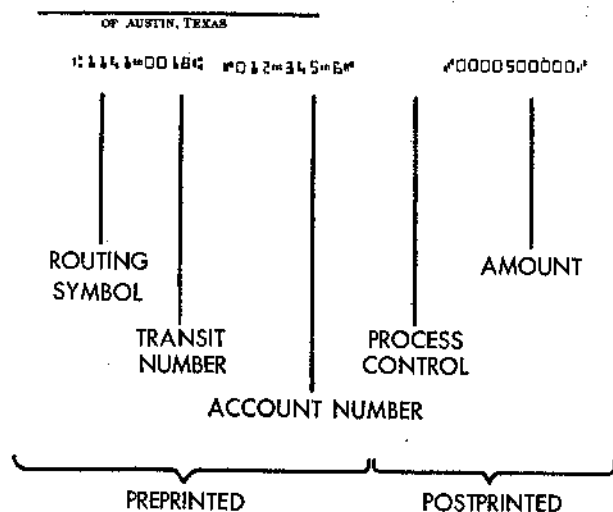
From the proof-inscriber checks move to a high-speed sorter-reader machine, which is the heart of the automated bank system. Using the reading-recognition device previously discussed, this machine is able to read the

information encoded on checks and to sort the checks into any desired grouping. Sorter-readers are quite versatile and can be programmed to sort items on the basis of commands fed in manually or fed in electronically from the computer with which they function.

As a general procedure, items are sorted into larger block control groups and then into ledger controls. Finally, checks are fine-sorted by accounts on the basis of the account number code. At this point data are fed into computers. The sorter-reader machines may be programmed to provide paper tape listings of all items for control purposes.

FIGURE 2

## A MAGNETIC INK IMPRINTED CHECK



Checks which are to be routed to other banks or clearing facilities may be regrouped by sorters using the transit number and routing symbol code to make sorting decisions which are based on the program stored in the computer.

It is not possible to differentiate precisely between check-handling procedures and demand-deposit accounting processes, for in an automated system these two functions merge. However, although the handling procedures and accounting functions occur in part simultaneously, we may arbitrarily assume that the actual demand-deposit accounting processes begin as the data are read from the face of the checks and fed into the computer by the sorter-reader.

There are several means employed by the various manufacturers of automated bank systems to convey data from checks into "hard copy" accounting reports. In several cases intermediate forms such as punched cards, punched paper tape, or magnetic tape are used. Information read from checks is fed into computers and the computers are programmed to produce the desired intermediary forms. Figure 2 illustrates such a system. In this type of arrangement the initial output is a transaction tape which later must be merged with tapes containing account balances in order for the latter to be updated. Then the updated tape must be run again to produce hard copy account forms (statements and

ledgers) if these were not printed as a by-product of the updating operation. The computer may be programmed to produce ledger totals or other control data on punched cards or in some other output form.

Another manufacturer's system produces hard copy reports and statements directly from checks using magnetic ink character recognition throughout the process. In this system the machines take fine-sorted source documents (MICR-coded checks, deposit slips, and control items) and produce hard-copy records without the use of intermediary data forms. Ledger sheets are automatically put into the record-processor, the hard copy is quickly produced, and the updated ledgers deposited in order after the operation. Greater speed results since the hard copy is produced with fewer operations.

All systems provide for exceptions such as stop payment and insufficient funds notices, thereby giving the machines more versatility in performing accounting operations. For illustration, if a customer orders payment on a check stopped, the system operator informs the machines by means of a punched card or MICR-coded control slip, depending upon the type of system involved. The computer is then able to take appropriate action on the basis of the program previously stored in it.

In all systems the computers may be programmed to provide statistical reports on account activity, account profitability, and many other reports for management analysis.

The benefits which automation holds for commercial bankers are obvious. With the application of electronic systems the banking industry can achieve two objectives simultaneously. The first of these is that automation provides the only means with which bankers will be able to "tame their paper tiger"—efficiently and rapidly handling the increasing load of checks and the accompanying accounting problems. Secondly, the new systems should enable bankers to cut expenses and obtain greater profits without decreasing their services or increasing their service charges.

Of course, commercial banks must be willing to make the necessary expenditures in order to achieve these benefits—and automated systems are not inexpensive. A complete system manufactured by one corporation lists for \$220,400, while a system made and sold by another manufacturer carries a much higher list price. It should be noted, however, that many banks prefer to lease equipment necessary for their automated systems. In view of the long-run economies which automation provides, these prices are definitely not prohibitive for large banks with sufficient volume of check handling and deposit account activity.

The costs cited indicate that advanced electronic automated systems are advantageous primarily for the larger banks. Figures compiled from a survey conducted in the Third Federal Reserve District by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia confirm that banks with larger volumes of business have led in adopting the more advanced equipment. The same survey indicates that larger banks are leading the way in adopting magnetic ink check coding which is necessary for the most efficient automated systems.

More recently, however, smaller banks have begun to develop methods by which they are able to obtain the

advantages of automation. One such method which is finding increasing favor among smaller banks is that of forming data processing corporations which are jointly owned by several banks. These data processing firms provide automated check handling and accounting services for the cooperating banks. Favorable rulings by many state and national banking authorities on the legality of such cooperation have given added impetus to the movement.

Two of the earlier data processing cooperatives were established in Texas. The first of these involves several banks in San Antonio, and the second concerns three banks in the Texas City-La Marque area. In both instances the processing centers are established in central locations. All check clearings along with pertinent customer records and control data are transferred from the banks to the central processing centers after the close of business each day. The actual data processing is accomplished during the night and the updated records are returned to the banks prior to opening the next morning.

The anticipated results of automation within the banking industry will not come overnight. The principal hindrance to industry-wide automation will probably come from small banks which see little to gain from mechanization and therefore are reluctant to take even the basic step of magnetic imprinting of their checks because of the added expense involved. The expanded use of cooperative data processing systems will hasten the development of automation among all banks; however, cooperatives will not be able to encourage rural banks to participate in mechanizing operations. All the cooperation which the banking industry as a whole actually needs from the small banks is for them to imprint magnetically their transit numbers and routing symbols. It is possible that eventually the cost of magnetic ink imprinted checks can be reduced so that such checks necessary to the efficient functioning of automated systems will cost no more than conventional checks. Then small banks will probably take this basic, essential step.

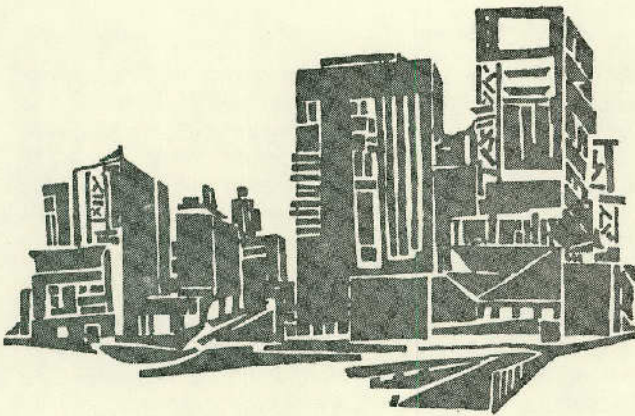
In addition to the practical problems involved in the reluctance of some banks to establish automated systems is the fact that progressive innovations have traditionally found slow acceptance among bankers. However, the banking industry has undergone some fundamental changes in recent years, and this has contributed to the steady progress which is being made toward automation.

It is practically certain that all banks (except possibly those in one-bank rural towns) eventually will find it imperative that they provide mechanized facilities for both competitive and economic reasons. This fact seems to be more widely recognized for it is apparent that increasing numbers of banks are participating in the movement toward automation. For illustration, the Federal Reserve System recently reported that the number of checks coded with the magnetic ink character recognition common language was three times as great today as it was one year earlier. The latest Federal Reserve System survey showed that 68.3% of all checks currently cleared through the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their branches had magnetic imprints. On the basis of current trends it seems to be only a matter of time before most progressive banks will be enjoying the economies associated with automated banking systems.



# School Construction and Population Waves

by CHARLES O. BETTINGER



CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SCHOOL FACILITIES IN TEXAS IN 1961 amounted to \$88,517,000 as reported in local building permit information. The peak of school construction came in 1960 when a total of \$104,444,000 was spent. As localities have grown in population from migration and natural increase, the problems of providing adequate educational facilities have steadily mounted.

Metropolitan areas have had the most trouble in providing money for new school construction. More specifically, the suburbs rather than the central cities of metropolitan areas are burdened most heavily with the problem of maintaining facilities to match rapid growth due to interstate and intrastate migration. Mesquite, located on the outskirts of Dallas, is a notable illustration of a city which spiraled in population from 1,696 in 1950 to 27,526 in 1960. In the school year of 1961-62, the city added approximately 2,000 more pupil stations, a figure which is seven times the total population in that age group in 1950 (according to the 1950 Census, a total of only 298 children were between the ages of 4 years and 15 years). By 1960 the population characteristics of Mesquite had changed drastically from those of 1950. The median age of the total population in 1960 was 22.4 years of age, nearly seven years younger than that of 29.2 years in 1950. Almost one-half of the population was less than 18 years old (12,082 of 27,526 in 1960). Because of such circumstances, the reason for concern in some communities is obvious. Many suburban localities such

as Mesquite find themselves with big city problems and without the necessary organization and funds to deal with the situations which arise. Financing of additional municipal and school district funds in these smaller areas is more difficult and expensive than that of the larger cities for several reasons. For example, the cost of interest on bonds is necessarily higher for these growing cities because the business risk associated with these bonds is greater than it is in central cities. This means higher cost of financing because businessmen need greater inducement to enter this type of money market. The fact that nearly half of the population in many of these suburban cities is of or near school age means that the remaining half must bear the burden of these higher costs. Taxation in such areas mounts quickly from the nominal amount collected in a small town to the rather substantial rates imposed by cities with preponderant need for expanded city facilities.

Growing suburban areas are not the only communities faced with population problems in relation to schools. On the other side of the picture are the rural areas which are steadily declining in population. With the migration of the younger component of the area, these school districts are left with excessive facilities and mounting per student costs. The rural areas, therefore, are faced with the problem of maintaining the existing facilities and curriculum rather than facing the situation of population growth.

The need for a statewide plan which recognizes these special problems is growing. Planning of future school construction will probably be centralized at the state level. Such a planning agency if established might concentrate on future educational requirements of local areas and assist in developing a flexible plan for these areas and the state as a whole. At the state level, coordination could be developed between school districts so that the educational needs of the entire state are more adequately forecast and more efficiently satisfied.

Much of this type of work is currently being performed by the Texas Education Agency through its many programs of assistance to the individual school districts. The Minimum Foundation Plan is a first step toward a statewide plan based on this concept. One of the shortcomings of this plan is that it is concerned primarily with current



needs of localities as expressed in terms of current student enrollment and current ability of communities to secure financing. More attention on the future needs and characteristics of communities should be included in a comprehensive plan which would also take into consideration future school facility needs. In administering such a plan, the inevitable problem of accurate and adequate data probably will continue. The shortcomings of future economic and demographic forecasts also loom as a difficulty in such a system, although these forecasts seem to be the only reasonable approach to the situation.

#### School Construction as an Economic Factor—

Educational construction in the 1960's should continue to be a major component of total building activity and

#### ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED

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

Classification	Aug 1962 (thousands of dollars)	Jan-Aug 1962	Percent change	
			Aug 1962 from Jul 1962	Jan-Aug 1962 from Jan-Aug 1961
ALL PERMITS .....	\$122,222	\$1,060,114	- 9	+ 12
New construction .....	106,408	952,104	- 11	+ 13
Residential				
(housekeeping) ....	78,531	570,558	+ 10	+ 20
One-family dwellings	50,470	442,986	+ 2	+ 5
Multiple-family dwellings .....	23,061	127,572	+ 33	+127
Nonresidential buildings .....	32,872	331,546	- 38	+ 4
Nonhousekeeping buildings				
(residential) ....	624	10,972	- 77	- 37
Amusement buildings	163	5,578	+ 25	- 17
Churches .....	3,230	27,109	- 7	+ 12
Industrial buildings.	3,764	26,909	- 13	+ 22
Garages (commercial and private) .....	426	4,128	- 6	- 7
Service stations ....	1,161	9,201	+ 9	+ 21
Hospital and institutions .....	1,651	31,315	- 54	- 24
Office-bank buildings	3,761	113,766	- 34	+ 90
Works and utilities.	887	15,064	- 11	- 11
Educational buildings .....	9,589	58,357	+245	- 11
Stores and mercantile buildings .....	6,031	62,603	- 11	- 19
Other buildings and structures .....	1,585	16,544	- 35	- 29
Additions, alterations, and repairs .....	15,819	108,010	+ 9	+ 3

a stimulus to the economy of Texas. To measure the economic effect of school construction is difficult because it varies so greatly from place to place and from year to year. The total dollar valuation of the building permits for schools may be used as an indication of the relative importance to given areas or to the state as a whole. As shown earlier, total educational construction for the state in the past two years has fluctuated around the \$100 million mark.

A survey by the U. S. Department of Labor reveals that educational construction ranks high in providing jobs. While the use of averages is a little misleading when getting down to specific projects, on a statewide basis the U. S. average would probably correlate closely with that of Texas when the labor requirements for school

construction are compared. On the basis of labor requirements per \$1,000 of educational construction, the U. S. Department of Labor reveals that an average of 212 hours of employment was required. In light of the \$100 million reached by total building permits for schools in 1960, it would appear that nearly 21,200,000 hours of employment were created by Texas' new school construction in 1960. Of the 212 man-hours per \$1,000 construction, 84 were classified as on-site labor and 128 were classified as off-site. Of the on-site labor, 63% was classified as skilled, 30% as semiskilled or unskilled, and 7% as nonmanual. The data which concerned average total man-hours per \$1,000 is more representative of the Texas area than cost data for the United States. This is due primarily to the fact that labor costs in the Southwest are substantially lower than the U. S. average especially as a percentage of the total costs. Still, school construction has an influence upon the economy of the state to a considerable degree and will continue to grow in importance with the increase in the state's population.

#### Demographic Influence

A factor other than migration which is just as important as the question of population growth is the question of the demographic characteristics of the population, specifically that of age composition of the state and its local components. In Mesquite the average age of the city's population dropped seven years in a decade. By and large the age-group changes within a ten-year period are not nearly so pronounced as in this illustration, and where such changes will occur, many might be expected primarily on the basis of the location of the community. For example, the population of the smaller cities on the outskirts of metropolitan areas might be expected to become younger as immigration occurs. Likewise the population of the larger and more limited-boundary cities might be expected to grow older as new growth prospects diminish. Naturally, this change in age characteristic generates the problem of providing adequate facilities for changing age groups.

Variations in the birth rate in the nation and in the state add to the erratic timing of school construction. During the 1946-1948 period, the birth rate increased considerably. Six years later, as these babies grew to school age, a demanding bulge hit the elementary schools. Some areas had to establish temporary quarters and arrange special school sessions so that the available facilities would accommodate this age group. This bulge in addition to the already growing population in Texas set off a rush of new school construction focussed at this level. New accommodations were built to meet this influx of students, and many areas found that they had satisfied their elementary school requirements for a two-or-three-year period. This was true because the natural birth rate diminished slightly after the 1946-1948 period. Since that time elementary school construction has progressed at a rate more consistent with that of the overall population growth.

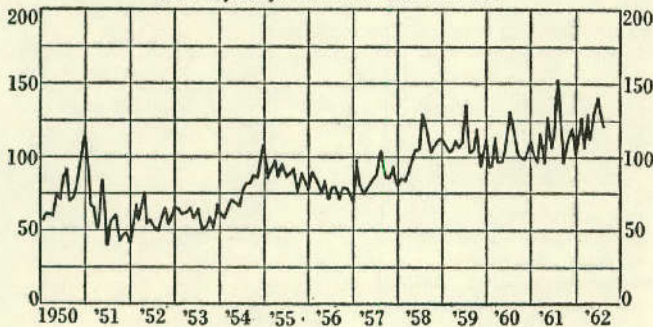
In 1958 the first of the postwar babies began putting the pressure on junior high school facilities. Since 1958 emphasis was necessarily placed on the construction of additional junior high schools. For example, the Dallas Independent School District added over 4,500 new pupil stations at the junior high school level in the 1961-62



school year. This was done at a total cost of nearly \$5 million. Permanent facilities are therefore still being built as the last of the three-year bulge fills the junior high schools.

At present, the first of this postwar group of children is emerging from the junior high schools and entering the high schools with the result that the junior high school will have more teaching space in the next two years than any other level. On the other hand, high school construction has been started in the areas which were able to foresee the need for these facilities, and much more construction at this level will be required within the next two or three years. This has imposed an additional burden upon the areas concerned. The cost per student of adequate teaching facilities increases in the upper levels as specialized studies such as the natural

**BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS**  
Index—Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-1959



sciences require additional rooms and special equipment. Also, additional construction is inevitably needed because physical training and interscholastic athletic events require large amounts of specialized space.

The postwar population explosion will, of course, roll on into higher education. Fortunately for this state, the colleges and universities have been able to accommodate the students who desire to continue their education. Additional facilities at this level have been somewhat better planned than at the lower levels. One major reason for this is that geographic location of university facilities is less important. The public schools must be located where the people live. On the other hand the problem of population concentration and intrastate migration have little bearing upon university enrollment. The University of Texas is a good example of this with its location in Austin, a relatively small city. Still The University of Texas grows, drawing students from all parts of the state.

It is easy to see the distinct difference in the planning required for the institutions of higher education from those of elementary and secondary education. The latter is much more complex and requires much more extensive planning on a statewide basis. School financing for areas which are susceptible to rapid growth and expansion because of their location near metropolitan areas constitutes a special problem. This is the basis for proposals for federal assistance to be granted for school construction: an administrative plan similar to the Hill-Burton Act for hospital construction. This would involve locating areas of greatest need and granting federal funds on this basis. At any rate much of the pressure would be taken off the school districts which in many instances simply do not

have the staff to cope with the problem of demographic forecasting, nor the ability to plan with any great efficiency the type of construction, the location and the facilities which will be needed in the future. Texas' dynamic school construction problem requires a systematic approach which will probably come only from a duly-constituted centralized agency.

Although not involved in planning and directing statewide educational construction, the Texas Education Agency offers many services to the individual school districts. Already established is a Minimum Foundation Plan which attempts to assure minimum educational standards after the schools have been built and are operational. At this point, however, planning is a little late for some communities. Further expansion into the area of school construction would be virtually impossible without a state plan initiated by the Texas Legislature. To insure that the people of the state are getting their value received for each dollar spent on school construction, such a plan is badly needed. Once proper planning is initiated, concentration can then be placed upon improving the overall system which is properly coordinated within the state. Only in this manner can the people of Texas avoid the struggle to maintain school buildings for their growing population while at the same time working to improve their educational curriculums.

**POSTAL RECEIPTS**

City	Percent change		
	Jul 21-Aug 17 1962	Jul 21-Aug 17 1962	Jul 21-Aug 17 1962
		from Jun 23-Jul 20 1962	from Jul 22-Aug 18 1961
Angleton	\$ 6,124	-15	+33
Bellaire	27,020	-13	-14
Borger	15,461	-13	-4
Brownfield	11,314	+10	+25
Childress	5,833	+6	+33
Coleman	4,514	-37	-18
Cuero	4,103	-31	-34
Eagle Pass	6,184	-18	+12
El Campo	9,169	-4	+4
Electra	3,932	-20	+1
Freeport	18,400	+35	+22
Gainesville	18,124	+4	+12
Galena Park	4,670	-1	**
Gilmer	3,915	-36	-7
Gonzales	7,064	+12	-15
Groves	5,410	-8	+18
Hillsboro	7,341	-8	-12
Huntsville	9,598	-18	+17
Hurst	5,298	-25	+7
Irving	25,984	-1	+10
Kenedy	3,269	-12	-9
Kermit	6,123	-29	-9
Kerrville	14,038	**	+19
La Grange	4,077	-32	+9
Lake Jackson	5,212	-3	+10
Marlin	8,385	+19	+31
Navasota	4,282	-28	+11
Pasadena	36,100	+9	+20
Pecos	11,596	-21	-4
Pittsburg	3,251	...	+8
Port Lavaca	8,365	-1	+19
Richardson	22,819	-1	+21
San Juan	1,781	-31	+5
Taft	2,334	-14	-13
Weatherford	9,573	-2	+1
Yoakum	11,600	+8	+6

\*\*Percent change is less than one-half of one percent.





# LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

As a reader's guide to better utility of retail sales data, an average percent change from the preceding month has been computed for each month of the year. This percent change is marked with a dagger (†) following that figure. The next percent change represents the actual change from the preceding month. A large variation in the normal seasonal from the actual figure represents an abnormal month. The third percent change shows the change from the identical period the preceding year. Postal receipt information which is marked by an asterisk (\*) indicates cash receipts received during the four-week postal accounting period ended August 17, 1962, and the percent changes

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

City and Item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>ABILENE (pop. 90,368)</b>			
Retail sales .....	+ 3†	+ 1	- 1
Apparel stores .....	+ 14†	+ 27	- 7
Automotive stores .....	+ 1†	- 9	**
Drug stores .....	+ 1†	- 2	+ 5
General merchandise stores .....	+ 9†	+ 7	- 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores .....	+ 1†	+ 13	- 26
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 97,666	- 12	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,467,647	+ 9	- 26
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 106,266	- 8	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ ..	\$ 72,087	- 1	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	17.6	- 5	+ 1
Employment (area) .....	36,850	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	4,790	**	+ 23
Percent unemployed (area) .....	5.3	- 2	- 16
<b>ALICE (pop. 20,861)</b>			
Retail sales .....			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores .....	+ 1†	- 2	- 32
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 14,429	- 25	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	159,650	- 28	- 55
<b>ALPINE (pop. 4,740)</b>			
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 4,365	- 23	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	22,300	- 87	+ 86
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 3,104	+ 11	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ ..	\$ 4,010	**	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	9.3	+ 11	- 1
<b>AMARILLO (pop. 137,969)</b>			
Retail sales .....	+ 3†	+ 4	+ 6
Apparel stores .....	+ 14†	+ 10	+ 26
Automotive stores .....	+ 1†	+ 17	+ 18
Drug stores .....	+ 1†	+ 8	- 10
Eating and drinking places .....	+ 4†	+ 1	+ 5
Furniture and household appliance stores .....	+ 1†	+ 3	- 13
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores .....	+ 1†	- 13	+ 35
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 193,578	- 4	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,580,000	+ 32	- 58
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 230,687	- 2	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ ..	\$ 115,731	- 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	23.6	- 1	- 2
Employment (area) .....	52,200	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	5,560	**	+ 15
Percent unemployed (area) .....	3.8	- 14	- 27

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)</b>			
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 6,915	- 11	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	143,445	+ 252	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 5,509	- 6	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ ..	\$ 5,786	- 5	- 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	11.2	- 1	+ 42
<b>ARANSAS PASS (pop. 6,956)</b>			
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 3,884	- 18	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	61,124	+ 51	+ 242
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 6,117	+ 16	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ ..	\$ 5,952	+ 7	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	12.7	+ 9	- 4
<b>ARLINGTON (pop. 44,775)</b>			
Retail sales .....			
Apparel stores .....	+ 14†	- 15	+ 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores .....	+ 1†	+ 7	- 20
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 44,543	- 8	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,102,115	+ 101	- 49
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 36,361	+ 2	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ ..	\$ 24,619	**	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	17.8	- 1	- 12
Employment (area) .....	218,400	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	48,425	- 3	- 7
Percent unemployed (area) .....	5.3	+ 8	- 10
<b>ATHENS (pop. 7,086)</b>			
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 8,673	- 12	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 9,763	+ 2	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ ..	\$ 8,173	- 3	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	14.1	+ 1	+ 8
<b>BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)</b>			
Retail sales .....			
Automotive stores .....	+ 1†	- 21	- 14
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 11,652	- 9	+ 8
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 16,565	+ 25	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) ‡ ..	\$ 23,271	+ 8	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	9.3	+ 21	+ 8

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>AUSTIN (pop. 186,545)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 10	+ 7
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 6	- 10
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 5	+ 35
Drug stores	+ 1†	- 1	- 5
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 1	+ 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 1†	+ 30	- 8
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	+ 7	- 6
General merchandise stores	+ 9†	+ 19	+ 19
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 6	- 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 336,260	+ 1	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,584,293	+ 17	- 28
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 299,970	+ 18	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 146,186	- 12	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.0	+ 19	+ 11
Employment (area)	83,700	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,900	+ 1	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	3.7	**	- 20

## BAYTOWN (pop. 28,159)

Retail sales			
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 6	+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 23,732	- 12	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 735,975	+ 6	+ 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 26,789	- 5	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 24,149	+ 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	- 4	+ 18
Employment (area)	529,700	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	96,250	**	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	4.1	+ 5	- 13

## BEAUMONT (pop. 119,175)

Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 7	+ 4
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 1	- 8
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 4	+ 16
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 12	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 1†	+ 7	- 32
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	+ 9	- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 107,844	- 12	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,619,520	+ 109	+ 39
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 170,202	- 3	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 90,204	**	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	- 2	+ 1
Employment (area)	107,000	- 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,225	- 2	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	6.9	- 7	- 1

## BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 3	- 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,617	- 20	- 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 46,370	+ 28	- 62
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,875	+ 10	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,929	+ 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	+ 6	+ 10

## BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)

Retail sales	+ 3†	- 5	+ 7
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 20	- 17
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,403	- 4	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 587,029	- 43	+ 202
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 42,840	+ 6	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 26,927	- 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.0	+ 6	+ 4

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>BISHOP (pop. 3,722)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,612	+ 2	+ 40
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 14,000	+ 367	- 63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,371	+ 9	- 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,802	+ 18	- 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	- 2	- 4

## BONHAM (pop. 7,357)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,314	+ 3	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,492	+ 11	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	- 4	- 8

## BRADY (pop. 5,338)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,202	- 16	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 13,325	- 49	- 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,373	+ 13	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,423	+ 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	+ 10	+ 10

## BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,282	- 41	- 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 69,551	- 36	- 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,940	+ 10	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,729	+ 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	+ 9	+ 22

## BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 1†	- 2	+ 51
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 2	+ 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 26,782	- 21	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 152,621	- 69	- 55
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 53,385	+ 47	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 24,115	+ 9	- 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	30.3	+ 33	+ 23

## BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)

Postal receipts*	\$ 20,756	- 18	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 113,488	+ 377	- 82
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,227	**	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,966	+ 8	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	- 2	- 3

## BRYAN (pop. 27,542)

Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 10	+ 15
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 7	+ 33
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 5	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 33	+ 14
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,593	+ 5	- 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 275,399	+ 54	- 53
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 23,314	+ 3	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 17,332	+ 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.2	+ 7	+ 9

## CALDWELL (pop. 2,204)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,274	- 9	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,674	+ 16	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,702	**	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	+ 14	+ 21



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>CAMERON (pop. 5,640)</b>			
Postal receipts*	4,889	+ 16	+ 41
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	9,300	- 65	- 69
Bank debits (thousands)	5,186	+ 17	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,148	+ 7	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	+ 13	+ 19

## CANYON (pop. 5,864)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	76,646	- 41	...
Bank debits (thousands)	6,500	- 5	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,933	- 2	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	- 4	...

## CARROLLTON (pop. 4,242)

Postal receipts*	4,962	+ 1	+ 35
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	289,700	+ 936	- 13
Bank debits (thousands)	5,677	+ 3	+ 47
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	3,683	+ 23	+ 52
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	- 7	+ 11

## CISCO (pop. 4,499)

Postal receipts*	4,533	+ 9	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands)	3,322	- 7	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	3,685	**	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.3	- 5	+ 13

## CLEBURNE (pop. 15,381)

Postal receipts*	13,370	- 12	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	123,372	+ 53	+ 84
Bank debits (thousands)	11,553	- 7	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	11,874	+ 4	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	- 8	+ 14
Employment (area)	218,400	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	48,425	- 3	- 7
Percent unemployed (area)	5.3	+ 8	- 10

## CLUTE (pop. 4,501)

Postal receipts*	2,523	+ 93	+ 45
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	25,120	- 79	- 53
Bank debits (thousands)	2,137	+ 10	+ 52
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,714	+ 7	+ 30
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	+ 8	+ 3

## COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)

Postal receipts*	13,756	- 4	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	3,503	- 13	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	2,649	+ 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	- 11	- 3

## COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)

Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 8	- 13
Postal receipts*	4,566	- 13	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	4,614	- 1	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,951	- 1	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	3.2	**	+ 10

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)</b>			
Postal receipts*	2,521	- 21	+ 44
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	293,050	+ 173	+ 224
Bank debits (thousands)	1,517	+ 12	+ 40
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,066	+ 3	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	+ 12	+ 9

## CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 167,690)

Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 10	+ 12
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 2	- 1
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 13	+ 17
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 4	+ 24
Postal receipts*	162,143	- 16	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,794,352	+ 10	- 76
Bank debits (thousands)	215,053	+ 10	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	107,341	- 4	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.5	+ 11	**
Employment (area)	65,900	**	- 12
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,780	+ 2	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	5.4	- 7	- 22

## CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)

Postal receipts*	23,521	+ 12	+ 40
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	76,300	- 85	+ 111
Bank debits (thousands)	17,932	+ 11	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	19,336	+ 1	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	+ 9	**

## CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)

Postal receipts*	2,666	- 16	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	232,400	- 53	+ 1062
Bank debits (thousands)	2,577	- 9	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	3,306	+ 10	+ 32
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	- 16	- 5

## DALLAS (pop. 679,684)

Retail sales	+ 4†	+ 9	+ 7
Apparel stores	+ 24†	+ 14	- 7
Automotive stores	+ 2†	+ 1	+ 37
Eating and drinking places	+ 3†	+ 6	+ 1
Food stores	+ 3†	- 5	+ 6
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 3†	+ 13	+ 7
General merchandise stores	+ 5†	+ 30	**
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 7	- 9
Nurseries	...†	+ 53	- 3
Office, store, and school supply dealers	+ 6†	+ 24	+ 5
Postal receipts*	2,294,919	+ 2	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	14,431,170	- 56	- 23
Bank debits (thousands)	3,414,338	+ 6	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,230,352	- 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	31.6	+ 7	+ 4
Employment (area)	459,300	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	105,325	**	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area)	3.9	+ 5	- 22

## DEER PARK (pop. 4,865)

Postal receipts*	5,320	+ 5	+ 26
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	151,375	+ 47	+ 123
Bank debits (thousands)	3,003	- 11	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,660	- 10	+ 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	- 5	- 16

## Local Business Conditions

City and Item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)</b>			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 1†	- 1	- 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 12	- 7
Postal receipts*	10,768	- 23	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	73,188	- 35	+140
Bank debits (thousands) \$	10,829	+ 3	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	14,112	+ 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	- 4	+ 7

## DENISON (pop. 22,748)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 1†	- 5	+ 15
Drug stores	+ 1†	+ 4	- 21
Postal receipts*	17,896	- 21	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	230,905	+ 76	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands) \$	17,817	+ 2	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	15,051	+ 2	- 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	+ 1	+ 25

## DENTON (pop. 26,844)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 13	- 3
Drug stores	+ 1†	- 5	- 14
Postal receipts*	31,111	+ 2	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	340,950	- 22	- 72
Bank debits (thousands) \$	22,913	+ 4	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	22,525	+ 1	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	+ 3	+ 6

## DONNA (pop. 7,522)

Postal receipts*	2,500	- 31	- 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	23,300	+462	- 23
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,472	+ 9	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	2,869	+ 5	- 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	+ 6	+ 11

## EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)

Postal receipts*	9,117	- 20	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	341,850	- 14	- 23
Bank debits (thousands) \$	13,246	+ 25	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	9,079	+ 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.4	+ 13	+ 6

## EDNA (pop. 5,038)

Postal receipts*	3,879	- 40	- 36
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	43,074	- 88	- 25
Bank debits (thousands) \$	6,552	+ 27	+ 52
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	6,491	+ 11	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	+ 21	+ 43

## EL PASO (pop. 276,687)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 8†	+ 1	- 7
Automotive stores	+ 14†	- 6	+ 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 24	- 8
Postal receipts*	263,154	- 3	**
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,374,755	- 16	- 59
Bank debits (thousands) \$	337,631	+ 1	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	173,031	- 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.2	+ 5	- 9
Employment (area)	93,800	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	15,890	**	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area)	4.9	- 2	+ 4

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>ENNIS (pop. 9,347)</b>			
Bank debits (thousands) \$	6,966	- 10	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	6,554	- 2	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	- 8	+ 12

## FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)

Bank debits (thousands) \$	6,199	+ 11	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,235	**	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	+ 9	+ 4

## FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 3†	+ 6	- 1
Automotive stores	+ 9†	- 3	- 14
Drug stores	+ 1†	+ 14	+ 34
Eating and drinking places	+ 1†	+ 1	- 3
Food stores	+ 3†	+ 5	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 4†	- 2	+ 2
Gasoline and service stations	+ 16†	+ 20	- 43
General merchandise stores	- 1†	- 1	+ 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 21†	+ 13	- 15
Postal receipts*	754,015	+ 4†	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,844,947	+ 7	+ 5
Bank debits (thousands) \$	864,307	- 26	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	389,549	+ 4	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.2	- 3	+ 3
Employment (area)	218,400	+ 4	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	43,425	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	5.8	- 3	- 7
		+ 8	- 10

## FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	+ 3†	+ 9	- 13
General merchandise stores	+ 1†	+ 1	- 13
Postal receipts*	+ 9†	+ 11	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	4,862	- 22	- 2
Bank debits (thousands) \$	37,650	- 59	- 89
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,379	+ 15	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	3,855	+ 3	- 4
	12.9	+ 11	+ 12

## GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 3†	+ 10	+ 6
Automotive stores	+ 14†	+ 12	- 11
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 22	+ 22
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 1†	+ 4	+ 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 1	- 19
Postal receipts*	73,134	+ 1†	- 23
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	73,184	- 14	- 9
Bank debits (thousands) \$	925,127	- 77	+143
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	96,336	- 6	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	63,453	+ 1	+ 6
Employment (area)	18.4	- 5	- 9
Manufacturing employment (area)	52,500	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	10,860	+ 1	+ 2
	8.9	- 1	- 2

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>GARLAND (pop. 38,501)</b>			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores .....	+ 1†	- 14	+ 16
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 27,618	- 31	- 20
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,698,927	+ 27	- 26
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 32,329	+ 10	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 17,411	+ 7	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	28.0	+ 5	+ 7
Employment (area) .....	459,800	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	105,325	**	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area) .....	8.9	+ 5	- 22

## GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 2,922	- 32	- 38
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 5,614	+ 11	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 6,118	+ 4	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	11.2	+ 6	+ 2

## GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 3,990	+ 9	+ 53
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 3,263	+ 19	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 3,944	**	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	9.9	+ 15	+ 15

## GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 6,093	...	- 5
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 3,427	- 8	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 5,622	+ 1	+ 45
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	7.3	- 8	- 20
Employment (area) .....	28,450	- 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	5,570	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area) .....	4.7	+ 15	+ 24

## GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 1,720	- 6	+ 3
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 3,406	+ 9	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 3,480	+ 3	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	11.9	+ 5	+ 13

## GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 7,684	- 26	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	105,664	+1177	+ 30
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 9,817	- 1	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 10,416	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	10.7	**	+ 2

## GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 2,937	- 20	- 22
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 1,416	- 6	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 1,934	- 1	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	8.7	- 5	+ 2

## GRAND PRAIRIE (pop. 30,386)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 23,894	- 1	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,372,576	+ 91	+ 36
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 19,808	- 4	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 10,762	- 1	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	22.0	- 8	+ 5
Employment (area) .....	459,800	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	105,325	**	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area) .....	8.9	+ 5	- 22

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>GRAPEVINE (pop. 2,821)</b>			
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 3,565	- 4	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	78,200	+123	+189
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 2,899	- 1	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 2,731	- 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	12.4	**	+ 14

## GREENVILLE (pop. 19,087)

Retail sales .....	+ 3†	+ 5	+ 7
Apparel stores .....	+ 14†	- 8	+ 22
Drug stores .....	+ 1†	+ 3	+ 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores .....	+ 1†	+ 28	- 17
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 18,822	- 19	- 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	370,140	+ 94	+198
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 15,134	+ 6	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 14,192	+ 11	- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	13.5	- 2	+ 19

## HALE CENTER (pop. 2,196)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 1,700	- 26	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	50,000	+ 91	- 12
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 2,680	- 3	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 3,474	- 5	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	9.0	+ 6	+ 11

## HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores .....	+ 1†	- 12	**
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 27,720	-12	- 21
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	72,550	- 66	- 75
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 102,749	+ 89	+ 34
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 35,723	+ 3	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	35.0	+ 63	+ 19

## HEMPSTEAD (pop. 1,505)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 3,524	- 11	- 13
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 1,272	- 6	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 2,057	+ 4	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	7.6	- 8	- 5

## HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores .....	+ 14†	+ 18	- 18
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 8,236	- 32	- 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	58,885	+ 19	- 43
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 6,738	**	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 16,447	+ 1	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	4.9	- 2	- 9

## HEREFORD (pop. 7,652)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 9,535	**	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	237,425	+ 11	+ 72
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 18,842	- 11	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 12,874	- 5	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	13.1	- 13	- 3



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 4	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 26†	+ 2	- 11
Automotive stores	**†	- 3	+ 21
Drug stores	+ 1†	- 10	- 10
Eating and drinking places	+ 2†	+ 5	+ 5
Food stores	**†	+ 3	- 3
Gasoline and service stations	- 1†	+ 3	+ 5
General merchandise stores	+ 6†	+ 17	+ 2
Liquor stores	+ 2†	+ 5	+ 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 9†	+ 16	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,603,112	- 1	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$30,722,966	+ 25	+ 32
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,175,752	+ 4	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,397,531	**	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.2	+ 5	+ 3
Employment (area)	529,700	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	96,250	**	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	4.1	+ 5	- 13

## HUMBLE (pop. 1,711)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,650	+ 23	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,658	**	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,786	- 2	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 3	+ 11

## IOWA PARK (pop. 3,295)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 224,700	+ 57	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,279	- 4	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,111	+ 8	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	- 6	+ 5

## JACKSONVILLE (pop. 9,590)

Postal receipts*	\$ 13,260	- 18	- 37
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 24,150	- 6	- 75
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,660	- 3	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,396	**	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	- 1	+ 14

## JASPER (pop. 4,889)

Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 18	+ 14
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 24	+ 25
Drug stores	+ 1†	+ 5	+ 23
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,759	+ 12	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 61,025	+1316	**

## JUSTIN (pop. 622)

Postal receipts*	\$ 604	- 21	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 8,500	...	+ 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,302	+ 1	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 726	- 4	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.0	+ 6	+ 1

## KATY (pop. 1,569)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,968	+ 34	+ 39
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,711	- 5	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	+ 30	+ 22

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>KILGORE (pop. 10,092)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,279	- 39	- 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 90,300	- 14	- 46
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,703	+ 5	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,050	- 1	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	+ 5	+ 7
Employment (area)	28,460	- 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,570	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	+ 15	+ 24

## KILLEEN (pop. 23,377)

Postal receipts*	\$ 29,835	- 16	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 652,856	+ 80	+173
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,023	- 1	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 8,339	- 4	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.4	**	+ 10

## KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 34	+ 17
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,334	- 7	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,551,325	+1381	+4064
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,189	+ 4	- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 13,347	+ 6	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	**	- 10

## KIRBYVILLE (pop. 1,660)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,578	+ 7	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,528	+ 20	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,055	- 3	+ 33
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	+ 21	...

## LA FERIA (pop. 3,047)

Postal receipts*	\$ 1,612	- 42	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,350	+164	+234
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,483	+122	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,335	+ 47	+ 31
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.3	+ 64	- 4

## LA MARQUE (pop. 13,969)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,437	- 24	- 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 8,296	- 1	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,813	+ 3	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 17.4	+ 2	+ 19
Employment (area)	52,500	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,830	+ 1	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.9	- 1	- 2

## LAMESA (pop. 12,433)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,180	**	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 272,761	+173	- 55
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,143	- 6	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 15,363	- 2	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	- 1	- 5

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>LAMPASAS (pop. 5,061)</b>			
Postal receipts*	5,405	+ 4	- 8
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	104,500	+1000	+515
Bank debits (thousands)	8,188	- 1	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	6,708	+ 3	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	+ 3	+ 18

## LA PORTE (pop. 4,512)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	407,675	+762	+1355
Bank debits (thousands)	3,637	- 9	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	2,709	- 9	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	- 4	+ 4

## LAREDO (pop. 60,678)

Postal receipts*	29,499	- 17	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	33,420	- 55	- 87
Bank debits (thousands)	39,469	+ 24	+ 49
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	27,197	+ 3	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	+ 20	+ 23
Employment (area)	18,500	**	...
Manufacturing employment (area)	1,270	**	...
Percent unemployed (area)	6.0	- 18	...

## LEVELLAND (pop. 10,153)

Postal receipts*	7,395	- 23	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	10,313	- 17	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	9,480	- 17	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	- 11	- 10

## LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)

Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 18	+ 17
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	+ 8	+ 9
General merchandise stores	+ 9†	+ 16	+ 4
Postal receipts*	5,586	- 20	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	104,650	- 34	...

## LLANO (pop. 2,656)

Postal receipts*	2,119	- 37	- 6
Bank debits (thousands)	5,274	+ 42	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	4,462	+ 13	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	+ 27	+ 19

## LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)

Postal receipts*	3,416	- 20	**
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	28,300	+ 49	+ 39
Bank debits (thousands)	5,387	+ 13	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,943	+ 7	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 7	**

## LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 25	+ 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 2	- 10
Postal receipts*	48,371	+ 2	+ 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	794,700	- 88	- 60
Bank debits (thousands)	51,573	+ 1	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	89,058	+ 4	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	- 1	+ 9
Employment (area)	28,450	- 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,570	**	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	+ 15	+ 24

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>LOS FRESNOS (pop. 1,289)</b>			
Postal receipts*	957	- 19	+ 20
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	16,750	+ 91	+ 66
Bank debits (thousands)	5,221	+138	+ 53
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,835	+ 2	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.6	+ 81	+ 51

## LUBBOCK (pop. 128,691)

Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 12	+ 13
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 1	+ 11
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 14	+ 30
Postal receipts*	158,461	- 4	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,326,530	+ 22	+ 6
Bank debits (thousands)	183,349	- 8	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	115,522	- 5	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	- 5	- 2
Employment (area)	50,600	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,000	**	+ 14
Percent unemployed (area)	4.1	- 5	- 23

## LUFKIN (pop. 17,641)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 1†	- 8	+ 31
Postal receipts*	22,184	- 3	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	83,250	- 75	- 66
Bank debits (thousands)	27,687	- 25	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	28,618	+ 2	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	- 26	- 8

## McALLEN (pop. 32,728)

Retail sales	+ 3†	**	+ 8
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 3	**
Automotive stores	+ 1†	- 1	+ 29
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	+ 2	+ 9
Postal receipts*	22,375	- 26	- 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	161,620	- 56	- 19
Bank debits (thousands)	26,717	- 9	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	24,761	+ 7	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	- 8	- 14

## McCAMEY (pop. 3,375)

Postal receipts*	2,267	- 35	- 17
Bank debits (thousands)	1,685	+ 9	- 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	1,814	+ 3	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 5	- 8

## McGREGOR (pop. 4,642)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,500	- 68	- 64
Bank debits (thousands)	4,342	+ 35	+ 61
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	5,318	+ 6	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	+ 31	+ 46

## McKINNEY (pop. 13,763)

Postal receipts*	9,049	- 16	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	58,375	- 39	- 87
Bank debits (thousands)	10,233	+ 3	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	9,778	**	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 4	- 2

## MARSHALL (pop. 23,846)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 14	- 13
Postal receipts*	21,958	+ 7	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	126,664	- 31	- 37
Bank debits (thousands)	16,626	- 7	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	21,982	+ 1	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.1	- 7	- 2



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>MERCEDES (pop. 10,940)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,881	- 24	- 16
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	85,875	- 69	- 85
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,492	+ 66	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,860	+ 18	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.4	+ 46	+ 12

## MESQUITE (pop. 27,526)

Retail sales			
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 14	+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,194	- 13	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	677,409	+ 16	- 75
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,203	- 9	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,095	- 16	+ 26
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	- 3	- 6
Employment (area)	459,800	**	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area)	105,325	**	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area)	3.9	+ 5	- 22

## MEXIA (pop. 6,121)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,341	+ 29	+ 42
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	6,500	- 95	- 67
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,083	+ 4	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,652	+ 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	+ 4	+ 14

## MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)

Retail sales			
Drug stores	+ 1†	+ 8	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	824,405	+ 63	- 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 129,101	+ 7	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 98,536	+ 2	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	+ 17	+ 11
Employment (area)	54,600	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	2,740	- 1	+ 17
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	- 2	+ 11

## MIDLOTHIAN (pop. 1,521)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	23,000	+269	+ 96
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,265	+ 28	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,533	+ 11	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	+ 24	+ 6

## MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 35	+ 57
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,588	- 27	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,522	+ 5	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 11,697	+ 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	+ 3	+ 14

## MISSION (pop. 14,081)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,588	- 22	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	103,724	+217	+ 94
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,043	+ 20	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,957	+ 6	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	+ 13	- 10

## MONAHANS (pop. 8,567)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,956	- 30	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	46,100	- 36	+ 50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,452	+ 7	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,668	- 4	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	+ 7	- 1

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## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 928	- 50	- 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	670,000	...	+198
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,325	+ 2	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,040	+ 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	**	+ 6

## NACOGDOCHES (pop. 12,674)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 6	+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,919	+ 9	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	101,482	+1008	+ 14
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,408	+ 10	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 16,968	+ 4	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 8	+ 13

## NEDERLAND (pop. 12,036)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,194	- 2	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,734	- 4	- 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.4	+ 11	+ 66

## NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)

Postal receipts*	\$ 18,264	+ 8	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	54,620	- 61	- 18
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,902	- 4	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 12,790	+ 2	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	- 7	- 13

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

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	172,732	- 70	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,501	+ 80	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 982	+ 25	...

## ODESSA (pop. 80,338)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 3†	+ 7	- 14
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 23	+ 7
Furniture and household			
appliance stores	+ 1†	+ 20	- 31
General merchandise stores	+ 9†	+ 19	- 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 64,950	- 12	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,000,829	- 18	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 74,815	- 9	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 60,658	- 11	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 4	+ 1
Employment (area)	54,600	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	2,740	- 1	+ 17
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	- 2	+ 11

## ORANGE (pop. 25,605)

Postal receipts*	\$ 23,152	+ 4	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	323,095	- 46	+ 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 30,433	+ 5	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 23,171	+ 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.0	+ 5	+ 7
Employment (area)	107,000	- 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,225	- 2	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	6.9	- 7	- 1

## PAMPA (pop. 24,664)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 3†	+ 17	+ 2
Eating and drinking places	+ 1†	+ 13	+ 7
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 2	+ 12
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 13	+ 1
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores			
	+ 1†	+ 30	- 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,651	- 21	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	176,818	+133	+ 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,624	+ 3	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 20,754	**	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	+ 2	+ 1

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,136	- 13	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 58,274	- 75	- 66
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,137	+ 8	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,834	**	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	+ 8	+ 13
<b>PARIS (pop. 20,977)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 3†	+ 14	+ 21
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 20	- 9
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 15	+ 31
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,255	- 15	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 178,548	- 31	- 60
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,016	- 1	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 19,933	**	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	- 8	+ 2
<b>PHARR (pop. 14,106)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,481	- 9	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 57,460	+ 218	+ 93
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,669	+ 32	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,113	+ 26	+ 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	+ 15	- 2
<b>PILOT POINT (pop. 1,254)</b>			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,129	+ 6	+ 44
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,458	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	- 5	+ 33
<b>PLAINVIEW (pop. 18,735)</b>			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 1†	- 20	- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,140	- 9	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 241,700	- 39	- 59
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 30,694	- 7	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 23,704	- 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	- 4	- 4
<b>PLANO (pop. 3,695)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,094	- 37	- 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 474,034	+ 36	- 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,776	+ 14	- 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,224	+ 1	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	+ 14	- 25
<b>PORT ARTHUR (pop. 66,676)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 8†	- 1	- 7
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 13	- 17
Automotive stores	+ 1†	- 4	+ 1
Food stores	+ 1†	+ 9	- 6
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 1†	- 11	- 15
Gasoline and service stations	- 2†	+ 11	- 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 45,465	- 4	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,635,794	+ 255	+ 254
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 65,182	+ 5	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 43,527	- 3	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.3	+ 5	**
Employment (area)	107,000	- 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,225	- 2	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	6.9	- 7	- 1
<b>PORT ISABEL (pop. 3,575)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,030	- 26	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,200	- 50	+ 440
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,374	+ 16	+ 38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,404	+ 6	+ 96
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	+ 10	- 30

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>PORT NECHES (pop. 8,696)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,014	- 5	+ 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 78,610	- 73	- 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,168	- 13	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,213	+ 7	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	- 16	- 10
<b>RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)</b>			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	- 44	+ 43
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,214	- 18	- 32
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 14,000	- 63	- 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,072	+ 87	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,823	+ 20	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.2	+ 44	+ 8
<b>ROBSTOWN (pop. 10,266)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,514	- 10	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 95,900	+ 79	+ 245
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,313	+ 71	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,079	+ 14	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.3	+ 51	**
<b>ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,786	- 6	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 21,493	- 5	- 54
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,145	+ 7	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,025	+ 5	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.4	+ 6	+ 1
<b>SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 3†	- 8	- 4
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 22	- 1
General merchandise stores	+ 9†	- 27	+ 1
Jewelry stores		+ 29	+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 64,006	- 16	- 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 628,354	- 16	- 71
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 58,111	- 2	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 47,669	- 1	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	- 3	+ 5
Employment (area)	19,850	- 1	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,150	+ 1	+ 10
Percent unemployed (area)	5.5	+ 8	+ 12
<b>SAN ANTONIO (pop. 587,718)</b>			
Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 6	+ 2
Apparel stores	+ 13†	+ 17	- 16
Automotive stores	+ 2†	+ 2	+ 19
Drug stores	**†	- 2	- 3
Eating and drinking places	+ 4†	+ 3	**
Food stores	+ 3†	+ 6	- 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 2†	+ 8	+ 9
Gasoline and service stations	- 4†	+ 9	+ 6
General merchandise stores	+ 8†	+ 11	- 7
Jewelry stores		+ 27	- 29
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 4†	- 12	- 12
Stationery stores		+ 13	+ 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 713,207	+ 3	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,796,394	- 55	- 37
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 718,492	+ 3	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 407,976	+ 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.0	+ 1	+ 3
Employment (area)	297,300	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	24,975	**	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	- 6	- 13



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)</b>			
Postal receipts*	9,898	- 5	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	262,930	+399	+632
Bank debits (thousands) \$	8,201	+ 14	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	8,601	+ 1	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.5	+ 7	+ 12

## SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)

Postal receipts*	4,191	+ 77	+ 86
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,032	+ 3	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	4,782	+ 1	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.2	+ 1	+ 1

## SEAGOVILLE (pop. 3,745)

Postal receipts*	4,360	+ 3	+124
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	4,350	+ 89	+ 21
Bank debits (thousands) \$	2,220	- 3	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	1,409	**	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.9	- 2	- 1

## SEGUIN (pop. 14,299)

Postal receipts*	9,523	- 11	- 8
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	85,285	- 4	- 60
Bank debits (thousands) \$	10,643	- 1	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	15,304	+ 4	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.5	- 4	+ 4

## SHERMAN (pop. 24,988)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 1†	- 1	+ 33
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 1†	+ 28	- 9
Postal receipts*	27,489	- 5	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	334,942	- 27	- 40
Bank debits (thousands) \$	27,858	+ 4	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	20,093	+ 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.9	- 1	+ 1

## SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)

Postal receipts*	7,211	- 5	+ 14
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,077	- 5	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,456	- 1	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.9	- 4	- 1

## SINTON (pop. 6,008)

Postal receipts*	7,301	+ 6	+ 33
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	44,800	- 34	+193
Bank debits (thousands) \$	6,879	+ 23	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	6,057	+ 24	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.1	+ 4	+ 3

## SLATON (pop. 6,568)

Postal receipts*	8,537	- 9	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	37,500	+240	- 16
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,344	+ 4	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,580	- 3	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.0	+ 8	+ 12
Employment (area)	50,800	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,000	**	+ 14
Percent unemployed (area)	4.1	- 5	- 23

## SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)

Postal receipts*	1,600	- 24	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,100	- 89	+223
Bank debits (thousands) \$	1,358	- 3	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	2,354	+ 3	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.0	- 4	+ 4

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>SNYDER (pop. 13,850)</b>			
Postal receipts	12,042	- 1	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	26,700	- 57	- 50
Bank debits (thousands) \$	13,136	+ 2	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	15,462	- 6	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.9	+ 5	+ 3

## SOUTH HOUSTON (pop. 7,523)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	23,925	- 96	- 78
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,899	+ 27	+ 49
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	3,363	+ 1	+ 31
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.6	+ 28	+ 15

## SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 14	+ 33
Postal receipts*	9,644	+ 7	+ 27
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	43,875	- 44	- 39
Bank debits (thousands) \$	11,074	+ 4	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	12,488	- 1	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.6	+ 3	+ 6

## SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)

Postal receipts*	15,013	+ 35	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	285,600	+8562	+609
Bank debits (thousands) \$	12,382	+ 13	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	9,824	- 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.9	+ 15	+ 20

## TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 1†	+ 1	+ 15
Postal receipts*	8,173	+ 2	+ 16
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	84,616	+118	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands) \$	10,459	+ 43	+ 32
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	13,746	+ 13	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.7	+ 35	+ 21

## TEMPLE (pop. 30,419)

Retail sales			
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 42	+ 6
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 1†	+ 44	+ 23
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 1†	+ 21	+ 8
Postal receipts*	39,115	- 3	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	820,495	+200	+104
Bank debits (thousands) \$	32,505	+ 17	+ 30

## TERRELL (pop. 13,803)

Postal receipts*	7,872	- 14	+ 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	26,650	- 53	- 64
Bank debits (thousands) \$	8,484	+ 10	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	7,437	- 5	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.4	+ 15	+ 5

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

Retail sales			
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 1†	- 18	+ 50
Postal receipts*†	59,539	+ 2	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	220,760	+ 35	+ 33
Bank debits (thousands) \$	61,723	+ 5	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	17,193	- 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover \$	20.2	+ 6	+ 24
Employment (area)	30,800	**	+ 7
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,500	+ 1	+ 41
Percent unemployed (area)	6.5	- 2	- 16

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)</b>			
Retail sales			
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	+ 1†	+ 1	- 14
Postal receipts*.....\$	19,289	- 15	- 5
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	367,013	+ 62	- 17
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	24,945	+ 11	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	15,278	+ 4	+ 27
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.0	+ 12	- 9
Employment (area).....	62,500	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area).....	10,860	+ 1	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area).....	8.9	- 1	- 2

## TOMBALL (pop. 1,713)

Bank debits (thousands).....\$	7,019	+ 6	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	6,390	+ 13	+ 26
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.0	- 1	- 7

## TYLER (pop. 51,230)

Retail sales.....	+ 8†	+ 8	+ 1
Apparel stores.....	+ 14†	+ 2	- 4
Automotive stores.....	+ 1†	**	+ 11
Postal receipts.....\$	85,556	+ 1	**
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,880,920	+ 56	+ 77
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	99,542	+ 2	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	621,172	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.1	+ 3	+ 10

## UVALDE (pop. 10,293)

Postal receipts*.....\$	5,943	- 30	- 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	24,328	- 71	- 53
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	11,945	- 9	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	9,258	+ 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.7	- 8	+ 15

## VERNON (pop. 12,141)

Postal receipts*.....\$	9,931	- 25	- 10
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	138,400	- 25	- 52
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	13,689	+ 8	- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	19,107	+ 1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.7	+ 6	- 2

## VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)

Retail sales.....	+ 3†	+ 11	+ 1
Automotive stores.....	+ 1†	+ 13	+ 5
Food stores.....	+ 1†	+ 11	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	+ 1†	- 9	- 5
Postal receipts*.....\$	36,082	+ 3	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	392,893	+ 3	- 7
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	66,441	+ 6	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	76,732	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.5	+ 5	+ 6

## WAXAHACHIE (pop. 12,749)

Postal receipts*.....\$	13,523	+ 7	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	88,775	- 35	+ 121
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	8,969	+ 8	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	9,508	+ 11	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.9	+ 8	+ 10

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Aug 1962	Percent change	
		Aug 1962 from July 1962	Aug 1962 from Aug 1961
<b>WACO (pop. 97,808)</b>			
Retail sales			
Apparel stores.....	+ 14†	+ 7	- 3
Florists.....	...	+ 14	+ 10
General merchandise stores.....	+ 9†	+ 18	- 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	+ 1†	+ 12	+ 11
Postal receipts*.....\$	154,242	- 4	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,152,202	+ 32	+ 48
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	120,597	+ 2	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	71,098	+ 8	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.6	- 1	+ 12
Employment (area).....	48,900	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area).....	10,470	**	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area).....	4.5	- 6	- 17

## WESLACO (pop. 15,649)

Retail sales			
Food stores.....	+ 1†	+ 7	+ 4
Postal receipts*.....\$	8,566	**	- 25
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	47,349	- 31	+ 82
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	12,810	+ 70	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	9,217	+ 17	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.0	+ 49	+ 17

## WICHITA FALLS (pop. 101,724)

Retail sales.....	+ 3†	+ 9	+ 4
Apparel stores.....	+ 14†	+ 3	- 12
Automotive stores.....	+ 1†	+ 14	+ 22
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	+ 1†	+ 12	- 12
General merchandise stores.....	+ 9†	+ 1	- 13
Postal receipts.....\$	107,906	- 8	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	963,340	+ 67	- 35
Bank debits (thousands).....\$	119,742	+ 3	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..\$	98,863	- 1	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.2	+ 4	+ 9
Employment (area).....	45,950	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area).....	3,980	**	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area).....	4.2	- 9	- 9

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

Retail sales.....	+ 3†	**	+ 10
Apparel stores.....	+ 14†	+ 4	**
Automotive stores.....	+ 1†	- 1	+ 10
Drug stores.....	+ 1†	+ 8	+ 3
Eating and drinking places.....	+ 4†	+ 4	+ 6
Food stores.....	+ 1†	+ 10	+ 5
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	+ 1†	+ 5	- 10
Gasoline and service stations.....	- 2†	- 3	**
General merchandise stores.....	+ 9†	- 13	- 41
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores.....	+ 1†	- 27	+ 12
Office, store, and school supply dealers.....	...	+ 10	- 25
Postal receipts*.....	...	- 19	- 8
Building permits, less federal contracts.....	...	- 40	- 46
Bank debits (thousands).....	...	+ 62	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	...	+ 9	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	24.2	+ 33	+ 15



# BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

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

	Aug 1962	July 1962	Aug 1961	Year-to-date average	
				1962	1961
<b>GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY</b>					
Texas business activity, index.....	135.4	126.1	125.5	130.7	116.7
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in SW District, index.....	76.6	73.4	94.3	76.4	94.0
Ordinary life insurance sales, index.....	119.9	120.5	110.4	112.0	104.1
Wholesale prices in U. S., unadjusted index.....	100.5	100.4	100.1	100.5	100.4
Consumers' prices in Houston, unadjusted index.....	104.6	.....	102.5	104.6	102.1
Consumers' prices in U. S., unadjusted index.....	105.5	105.5	104.3	105.1	104.0
Income payments to individuals in U. S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate).....	\$ 442.8*	\$ 441.9r	\$ 418.3	\$ 437.4	\$ 411.5
Business failures (number).....	58	34	57	41	52
Newspaper lineage, index.....	109.0	103.3	103.4	103.9	99.7
<b>TRADE</b>					
Total retail sales, index.....	118.7*	115.3r	113.0	.....	.....
Durable-goods sales, index.....	135.5*	134.4r	121.0	.....	.....
Nondurable-goods sales, index.....	110.1*	106.5r	109.0	.....	.....
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores....	70.4*	73.4*	72.1r	73.1	73.3
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores..	31.2*	35.8*	31.3r	37.4	38.2
<b>PRODUCTION</b>					
Total electric power consumption, index.....	141.2*	136.8r	123.8r	131.9	117.4
Industrial electric power consumption, index.....	128.4*	127.1r	113.7r	123.5	108.5
Crude oil production, index.....	94.3*	95.9*	91.4	92.8	92.3
Crude oil runs to stills, index.....	111.7	113.3	104.2	109.6	105.7
Industrial production in U. S., index (1957=100).....	118.6	118.7	113.0	116.7	107.0
Texas industrial production—total index.....	113	113r	109	111	106
Texas industrial production—manufacturing index.....	123	123r	116	122	114
Texas industrial production—durable goods, index.....	118	118r	111	116	108
Texas industrial production—nondurable goods, index.....	127	126r	121	126	118
Texas mineral production, index.....	99	101	98	97	97
Average daily production per oil well.....	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.9
Construction authorized, index.....	123.2	131.9	152.3	126.0	114.1
Residential building, index.....	127.1	122.3	126.6	118.4	99.3
Nonresidential building, index.....	110.2	149.2	198.1	139.9	137.5
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
Prices received by farmers, unadjusted index, 1910-14=100.....	261	263	262	260	252
Prices paid by farmers in U. S., unadjusted index, 1910-14=100.....	305	305	301	305	301
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U. S. prices paid by farmers..	86	86	87	85	84
<b>FINANCE</b>					
Bank debits, index.....	136.1	126.6	125.6	131.3	117.1
Bank debits, U. S., index.....	136.8	137.6	124.3	135.6	122.4
Reporting member banks, Dallas Reserve District:					
Loans (millions).....	\$ 3,341	\$ 3,352	\$ 3,058	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,010
Loans and investments (millions).....	\$ 5,346	\$ 5,381	\$ 5,003	\$ 5,318	\$ 4,902
Adjusted demand deposits (millions).....	\$ 2,845	\$ 2,877	\$ 2,790	\$ 2,870	\$ 2,742
Revenue receipts of the State Comptroller (thousands).....	\$136,915	\$108,633	\$ 93,809	\$130,386	\$109,198
Federal internal revenue receipts (thousands).....	\$482,883	\$176,694	\$360,126	\$353,050	\$303,903
<b>LABOR</b>					
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands).....	2,573.0	2,566.2r	2,531.6	2,545.8	2,511.2
Total manufacturing employment (thousands).....	495.9	494.2r	487.6	490.9	482.2
Durable-goods employment (thousands).....	240.1	239.9r	233.2	237.0	229.5
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands).....	255.8	254.3	254.4	253.9	252.7
Total nonagricultural labor force in 18 labor market areas (thousands)	2,363.9	2,369.3	2,341.0	2,341.0	2,326.7
Employment in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	2,186.0	2,187.5	2,140.4	2,167.2	2,123.4
Manufacturing employment in 18 labor market areas (thousands)	397.3	399.8	379.8	394.3	384.0
Total unemployment in 18 labor market areas (thousands).....	109.9	109.7	125.2	108.8	130.1
Percent of labor force unemployed in 18 labor market areas.....	4.6	4.6	5.3	4.6	5.6



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