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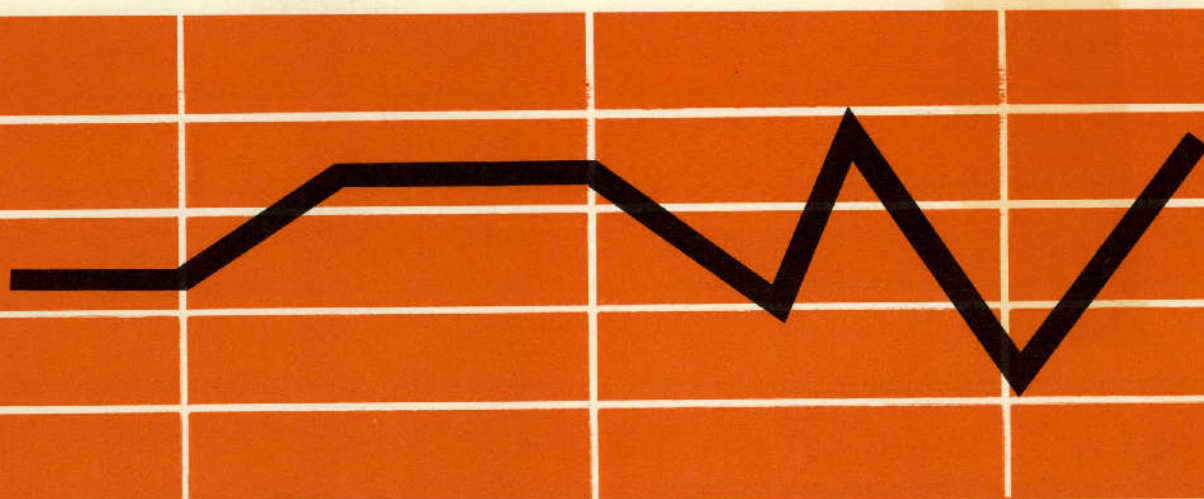
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TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

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

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THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

Robert B. Williamson

Texas business resumed its upward trend during October. The seasonally adjusted index of Texas business activity had shown a downward adjustment in September following a sharp rise to a record peak the preceding month. The October index, at 200.8 percent of the 1957-1959 average, was the second-highest level on record and reflected increases of 5 percent from September and 19 percent from a year earlier.

Industrial production in Texas during October moved counter to the improvement in general business, according to early indications. This would be the second consecutive decline in the state's industrial output. Industrial electric-power use in Texas was down a seasonally adjusted 5 percent in October, while crude-oil production showed a seasonally adjusted decline of 2 percent to continue a downward movement begun in September. These changes paralleled those for national industrial production, which also showed a seasonally adjusted decline for the second consecutive month during October. Major adverse influences at the national level included strikes in automobile manufacturing and other industries as well as cutbacks in crude-oil production.

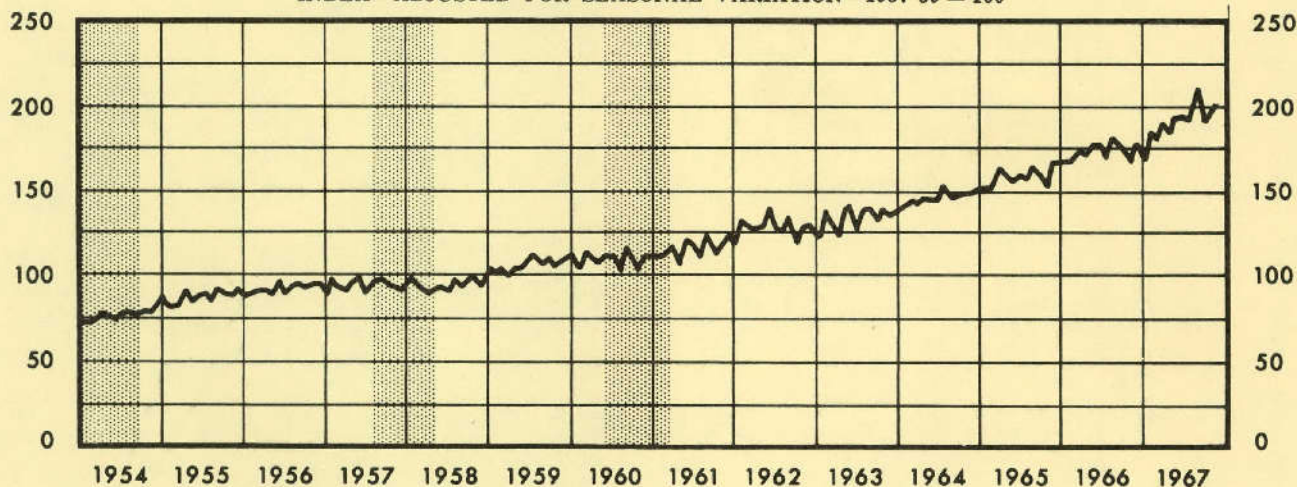
During the first half of November automobile production rose sharply as a result of the settlement of the strike at Ford Motor Company plants. On the other hand, oil production was expected to register another seasonally adjusted decline during November, at least in Texas. Oil-production allowables in the state were down to 40.8 percent of maximum permissible output during November, compared with 42.8 percent in October and the recent high of 54.0 percent in August. This downward adjustment is in response to a large upturn in world oil production since the Arab-Israeli war of last summer.

Agriculture has not contributed to the growth of Texas business for several months. The cumulative value of farm marketings in Texas during the first nine months of 1967 reflected a decline of 10 percent from a year earlier, while receipts from Texas crops were down by more than 20 percent. These losses are considerably sharper than the corresponding declines shown for the nation as a whole. In 1968 national farm marketings will rise about 2 percent to a new record high, according to forecasts by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The state's rapidly expanding building industry has been a major contributor to the growth in Texas business during October and throughout the year. Texas building permits during October, although below the peak reached in August, showed substantial seasonally adjusted gains from the previous month and from a year earlier. The total value of Texas building permits during the first ten months of 1967 was up 16 percent from a year ago. Residential permits, led by apartment authorizations, showed a gain of 21 percent, while nonresidential building permits increased 15 percent in value. The growth in nonresidential authorizations has been fairly widespread among the major types of both private and public building. The recovery in Texas homebuilding during 1967 is in keeping with the national pattern. Housing starts and housing units authorized by building permits continued to show seasonally adjusted gains throughout the nation during October. Both homebuilding and total construction activity are expected to register good gains throughout the nation during 1968, if credit conditions permit, according to recently released government and private forecasts. Also, a recent survey indicates a national gain of 5 percent in total business spending for new plant and equipment during 1968.

TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-59 = 100



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

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

Federal government spending increases, largely for military purposes, have provided a sizable stimulus to economic activity in both Texas and the nation as a whole during 1967. A further substantial rise in federal government spending is expected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, even after allowance is made for present prospects of a cutback of \$3 billion to \$4 billion in expenditures from previously planned levels. Without a general tax increase, the federal government's budget deficit could be around \$20 billion or more in the current fiscal year. Prospects for congressional approval of the administration's requested 10-percent surtax had been dim, but the prospects for approval appeared brighter as of late November. Besides the expected increases in the regular government budget, proposals before Congress would raise social-security benefits and taxes by significant amounts over the next two years.

Monetary developments during November pointed to the possibility that monetary and fiscal-policy restraints on Texas and national business activity during the coming months would be somewhat greater than previously anticipated. After international payments difficulties caused the British government to devalue the pound and the Bank of England to raise its discount rate to 8 percent during the weekend of November 18, the Federal Reserve System raised its basic discount rate to 4.5 percent from 4 percent to reduce United States losses of short-term capital as a result of the British actions. Increases in American commercial bank rates and other interest rates followed.

SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS
(Indexes — Adjusted for seasonal variation — 1957-59 = 100)

Index	Percent change				
	Oct 1967	Sep 1967	Year-to-date average 1967	Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Year-to-date average 1967 from 1966
Texas business activity	200.8	191.4	192.6	+ 5	+ 11
Crude-petroleum production	115.1 *	118.0 *	111.1	- 2	+ 8
Crude-oil runs to stills	130.2	125.7	124.3	+ 4	+ 4
Total electric-power use	195.7 *	204.4 *	203.0	- 4	+ 7
Industrial electric-power use	181.1 *	189.7 *	183.3	- 5	+ 7
Bank debts	213.0	203.3	204.1	+ 5	+ 11
Ordinary-life-insurance sales	218.0	199.7	191.6	+ 9	+ 7
Building construction					
authorized	160.7	127.1	158.3	+ 26	+ 17
New residential	139.2	116.4	118.7	+ 20	+ 22
New nonresidential	201.9	139.6	225.6	+ 45	+ 16
Total industrial production	158.4 *	159.9 *	155.6	- 1	+ 7
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. district	81.0	78.1	82.1	+ 4	+ 1
Total nonfarm employment	132.1 *	132.0 *	130.9	**	+ 5
Manufacturing employment	134.8 *	133.8 *	133.0	+ 1	+ 4
Total unemployment	67.4	74.6	73.4	- 10	- 8
Insured unemployment	49.9	47.1	49.1	+ 6	- 9
Average weekly earnings—					
manufacturing	132.1 *	130.8 *	128.5	+ 1	+ 3
Average weekly hours—					
manufacturing	100.5 *	100.4 *	101.0	**	- 1

* Preliminary

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

Reflecting the mixed pattern of changes in basic economic activity and especially the effects of the automobile strike, retail sales, on a seasonally adjusted basis, declined in both Texas and the nation during October. Various kinds of durable and nondurable goods stores in Texas reported seasonally adjusted sales declines, but the greatest decrease was a seasonally adjusted decline of nearly one-fifth in automotive store sales.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES

Type of store	Oct 1967 p* (mil. of dollars)	Percent change		
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966	Jan-Oct 1967 from Jan-Oct 1966
Total	1,438.0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Durable goods†	557.0	+11	+ 6	+ 2
Nondurable goods	881.0	**	+ 1	+ 4

p Preliminary.

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

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

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

Consumer prices have continued to rise during 1967. Available October figures show the consumer price index 2.6 percent higher than a year earlier. The U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics has forecast that consumer prices will rise by more than 3 percent in 1968 even if Congress passes a general tax increase to reduce inflationary pressures.

Total gross national product in 1968 is expected to rise by about 8 percent, led by federal government spending and private construction outlays, according to one early forecast for next year released by a highly regarded private research department. Consumer spending will account for a large dollar increase, but its percentage rate of gain is expected to be below that of total gross national product if a tax increase is in effect by early next year.

BUSINESS-ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR 20 SELECTED TEXAS CITIES
(Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-59=100)

Index	Percent change				
	Oct 1967	Sep 1967	Year-to-date average 1967	Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Year-to-date average 1967 from 1966
Abilene	127.0	125.7	137.9	+ 1	- 4
Amarillo	167.9	154.2	169.5	+ 9	+ 1
Austin	210.0	203.5	205.0	+ 3	+ 13
Beaumont	192.6	194.0	187.9	- 1	+ 6
Corpus Christi	154.7	131.1	141.7	+ 18	+ 4
Corsicana	136.7	132.2	150.5	+ 3	+ 10
Dallas	246.5	226.7	224.1	+ 9	+ 15
El Paso	136.4	127.6	133.1	+ 7	+ 9
Fort Worth	158.3	148.1	146.2	+ 7	+ 8
Galveston	117.5	120.5	117.1	- 2	+ 4
Houston	223.4	204.5	207.9	+ 9	+ 12
Laredo	196.7	189.7	191.8	+ 4	+ 13
Lubbock	152.0	157.5	161.6	- 3	**
Port Arthur	113.3	116.1	112.1	- 2	+ 1
San Angelo	148.4	132.0	145.2	+ 12	+ 4
San Antonio	176.7	168.2	169.6	+ 5	+ 5
Texarkana	210.3	204.2	210.6	+ 3	+ 21
Tyler	144.6	141.6	147.3	+ 2	+ 3
Waco	160.5	157.5	158.4	+ 2	+ 5
Wichita Falls	132.3	125.8	132.3	+ 5	- 3

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

CONCENTRATION AND COMPETITION IN TEXAS BANKING

William S. Townsend*

I. Introduction

An analysis of the market structure of the Texas banking system should make it possible to ascertain the extent of competition in relevant banking markets. These markets will be classified according to the predominant borrower size, and degree of concentration for each banking market will be ascertained, the implication being that relatively high concentration in relevant markets constitutes weak competition.

Economic theory suggests that competition engenders socially desirable performance, that is, a relatively high output at minimum prices. Adequate competition in the commercial banking system is desirable because of the important role played by banks in the American economy.

The commercial banking system functions importantly in supplying credit for economic expansion and in implementing monetary policy. Because of these vital functions commercial banking is considered to be an industry closely related to the public interest, an industry which must be regulated so as to promote the public interest. Unfortunately the public interest has often been associated with the existence of a large number of competitors regardless of whether competition is adequate in relevant banking markets.

The belief that competition is a function solely of the number of competitors is often implicit in state regulation of commercial banking (for example, Texas). This view holds that concentration is tantamount to monopoly power and hence constitutes a threat to the public interest.

Critics of branch banking contend that branching, by enhancing concentration, engenders monopolistic power. In line with this reasoning, Article XVI, Section 16, of the Texas Constitution prohibits branching:

THE LEGISLATURE SHALL, BY GENERAL LAWS, AUTHORIZE THE INCORPORATION OF CORPORATE BODIES WITH BANKING AND DISCOUNTING PRIVILEGES, AND SHALL PROVIDE FOR A SYSTEM OF STATE SUPERVISION, REGULATION, AND CONTROL OF SUCH BODIES WHICH WILL ADEQUATELY PROTECT AND SECURE THE DEPOSITORS AND CREDITORS THEREOF.

SUCH BODY CORPORATE SHALL NOT BE AUTHORIZED TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS AT MORE THAN ONE PLACE WHICH SHALL BE DESIGNATED IN ITS CHARTER.¹

The rationale for prohibiting branch banking is that branching, by increasing the size of the average bank (and by reducing the number of competitors), undermines competition. This misconception is fostered, in part, by an unfounded association of bigness *per se* with monopoly power. Professor Edward S. Mason states: "Many facets of business size that are important to the structure and functioning of the economy have little to do with the extent of monopoly. And clearly monopoly may constitute a serious problem irrespective of size."² Thus, a local

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1. Vernon's *Constitution of the State of Texas*, III, 170-171.
2. Edward S. Mason, *Economic Concentration and the Monopoly Problem* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1957), p. 19.

market may be highly concentrated and monopolistic even though the local firm is relatively small. It is necessary, therefore, to classify relevant banking markets in order to ascertain the extent of concentration in such markets.

II. Relevant Banking Markets

In general, bank competition is more significant in granting credit than in holding deposits for customers.³ We should measure concentration, therefore, in terms of credit markets, such markets being classified according to the predominant borrower size—large, medium, and small.⁴

Large borrowers, because of their widely known credit standing, have access to the national market for funds. Medium-size borrowers are assumed to be limited largely to the banking markets within Texas, whereas small borrowers are assumed to be limited to the banking facilities of their immediate communities.

Statewide concentration has been measured by the percentage of total commercial bank deposits in Texas held by the three, five, and ten largest banks in the state. At the end of 1960 the three largest banks held 21 percent, the five largest banks held 28 percent, and the ten largest banks held 37 percent of all bank deposits in Texas.⁵

TABLE 1
BANKING CONCENTRATION IN METROPOLITAN CENTERS
(1963)

City	Metropolitan population a (1960)	Number of Banks	Percentage of deposits held by	
			Three Largest Banks	Five Largest Banks
Amarillo	149,493	5	90	100
Austin	212,136	8	84	95
Corpus Christi	221,573	10	80	90
Dallas	1,083,601	36	81	87
El Paso	314,070	9	89	96
Fort Worth	573,215	21	79	84
Houston	1,243,158	55	70	74
Lubbock	156,271	6	81	99
San Antonio	687,151	26	64	74
Waco	150,091	7	87	94
Wichita Falls	129,638	4	94	..

a These are 1960 Bureau of Census reports or estimates for January 1, 1963, where there are evidences of significant change since the census was taken.

Source: Computed from *Texas Banking Red Book*, 1964 Edition; *Texas Almanac*, 1964-1965.

The position of the medium-size borrower, according to Professor Alhadeff, is largely dependent on the market structure in the metropolitan centers. A survey of eleven metropolitan centers in Texas reveals that concentration on the average is greater in the smaller metropolitan areas than in the larger metropolitan centers (Table 1). As measured by deposits of the five largest

3. Clifton H. Kreps, Jr., "Characteristics of Local Banking Competition," in Deane Carson (ed.), *Banking and Monetary Studies* (Homewood: Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1963), p. 323.

4. This is the model employed by Professor Alhadeff in his study of California banking (David A. Alhadeff, *Monopoly and Competition in Banking* [Berkeley: University of California Press, 1954]). See also David A. Alhadeff, "Bank Mergers: Competition versus Banking Factors," *Southern Economic Journal* (January 1963), p. 218.

5. *Polk's Bank Directory*, March 1961.

6. David A. Alhadeff, *Monopoly and Competition in Banking*, p. 48.

banks, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio had the four lowest concentration ratios (respectively, 87 percent, 84 percent, 74 percent, and 74 percent). Similar ratios for Amarillo, Lubbock, and Wichita Falls were above 98 percent; Waco had a ratio of 94 percent.

In analyzing small-borrower markets, again we find a similar relationship between population size and concentration ratios. The cities and towns in Texas were grouped according to population, and the number of banks for each size group was ascertained (Table 2).

According to Table 2 competition in towns with less than 25,000 population appears to be weak because of relatively fewer alternatives available to prospective borrowers. No town with a population of less than 25,000 had more than three banks; most towns with a population between 5,000 and 25,000 had only two banks. Most towns with a population of less than 5,000 had only one bank. Even more significant, perhaps, is the number of towns with less than 5,000 population which had no banking facilities; out of 2,981 such communities in Texas 82 percent had no banking facilities.

In general these data indicate that approximately 44 percent of the banks in Texas operate in monopolistic markets while 26 percent operate in duopolistic markets. Only 30 percent of the banks operate in markets with three or more banks. Most of the banks operating in monopolistic markets are banks located in communities with less than 5,000 population—banks in such communities comprising 90 percent of the banks operating in one-bank towns.

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF BANKS IN TEXAS
ACCORDING TO POPULATION AREAS (1963)
(Towns with 1,000 to 100,000 population)

Towns with population of:	Number of towns in each size-group having:					
	No Bank	One Bank	Two Banks	Three Banks	Four Banks	Five Banks
1,000 or less	2,274	196	..	..	..	..
1,001- 2,500	96	167	15	..	..	..
2,501- 5,000	18	92	22	1	..	..
5,001- 7,500	6	19	27	1	..	..
7,501- 10,000	1	5	22	4	..	..
10,001- 15,000	..	6	30	3	..	..
15,001- 25,000	..	4	9	9	..	..
25,001- 50,000	..	..	8	11	1	..
50,001- 75,000	..	..	2	5	2	2
75,001-100,000	..	..	..	..	1	1

Source: Compiled from *Texas Banking Red Book*, 1964 Edition; *Texas Almanac*, 1964-1965.

Since the assets of a bank provide a rough indication of a bank's capacity to "produce" credit and the loans outstanding its actual "production" of credit, the loan-asset ratio should indicate whether banks are restricting their output and thereby undermining potential growth of their communities.

It is important, therefore, to measure bank performance in terms of two relevant criteria: the rate of interest on loans and loan-asset ratios.

Lack of appropriate Texas data necessitates the use of Eleventh Federal Reserve District member-bank data. Such data, nevertheless, should provide us with a reliable

TABLE 3
EARNINGS ON LOANS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LOANS BY SIZE OF BANK, 1954-1963
(Member banks, Eleventh Federal Reserve District)

Banks with average deposits (millions of dollars)	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Average
Under 1	7.55	7.42	7.44	7.73	8.06	7.60	8.41	7.92	8.24	7.97	7.83
1-2	6.80	6.95	6.84	7.29	7.23	7.95	7.68	7.62	7.52	7.75	7.29
2-5	6.61	6.53	6.62	7.12	7.02	7.07	7.35	7.26	7.45	7.58	7.07
5-10	6.28	6.36	6.49	6.74	6.78	6.99	7.17	6.98	7.11	7.22	6.82
10-25	5.97	6.06	6.11	6.60	6.51	6.75	6.91	6.79	7.11	7.35	6.62
25-50	5.46	5.40	5.61	5.88	6.08	6.23	6.53	6.29	6.60	6.34	6.05
50-100	4.92	5.06	5.20	5.55	5.55	5.68	5.93	5.76	5.91	6.13	5.57
Over 100	4.35	4.46	4.64	4.99	5.10	5.41	6.65	5.61	5.46	5.69	5.13

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, *Operating Ratios of Member Banks, Eleventh Federal Reserve District, 1955-1964*.

III. Relevant Criteria of Bank Performance

An analysis of bank performance made in order to ascertain whether performance is a function of bank size would help in evaluating the social desirability of maintaining a banking system composed of a large number of small banks.

The pricing policy of commercial banks is best described by Eli Clemens' multiple-product, price-discriminating model.⁷ Bernard Shull has made application of this model to commercial banking, showing that banks diversify into several product markets, exploiting the most profitable market before expanding into less profitable ones.⁸ *Ipsa facto*, strong markets are exploited at low profit margins and weak markets are exploited at high profit margins.

7. Eli W. Clemens, "Price Discrimination and the Multiple-Product Firm," *The Review of Economic Studies*, 19 (1950-1951), 1-11.

8. Bernard Shull, "Commercial Banks as Multiple-Product Price-Discriminating Firms," in Deane Carson (ed.), *Banking and Monetary Studies*.

sample of Texas banks, since the latter comprise the majority of Eleventh District member banks.

In general the size of the average bank in each community is related to the size of that community, the average bank being small in small communities and increasing with community size. Small communities are not able to support large banks; on the other hand, many small banks operate in metropolitan areas. To the extent that small banks operate in the metropolitan centers, the performance of smaller banks should be improved, a priori, because of greater competition in the metropolitan centers.

On the basis of earnings on loans as an indicator of the rates of interest charged, data for Eleventh District member banks indicate that small banks charge higher rates of interest than large banks (Table 3). In every year of the period under study the rate of earnings on loans was negatively correlated with bank size. As an average for

the 1954-1963 period, banks in the smallest deposit-size group (under \$1 million) earned almost three percentage points more on loans than banks in the largest deposit-size group (over \$100 million).

These data reflect, in part, the fact that, on the average, small banks make small loans and large banks make large loans. It is questionable, however, whether discrepancies noted are due solely to differences in the loan-size mix of small and large banks; they may be partially explained by the nature of the markets served by these banks.⁹

A bank which lends as much of its resources as possible while making proper provisions for liquidity is clearly serving its community to a greater extent than a bank which restricts its output and, in so doing, undermines potential growth of its community. As previously stated, loan-asset ratios should provide us with some indication of the degree to which banks are adequately serving their local communities.¹⁰

In analyzing the loan-asset ratios of member banks of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District we find that banks in the largest deposit-size group (over \$100 million) had the highest average ratio (Table 4). This high average ratio is the result of a rapid loan expansion during the period under study, the increase in the loan-asset ratio being 33 percent.

average for the period under consideration. A small increase (22 percent) in the loan-asset ratio was noted for banks in this deposit-size group.

In general the data show that a high loan-asset ratio is a positive function of bank size, excluding the two smallest deposit-size groups. Bank size is associated also with expansion of loan-asset ratios. Banks in the four smallest deposit-size groups had a loan-asset-ratio increase of less than 30 percent, whereas the increment for banks in the four largest deposit-size groups was above 33 percent.

IV. Summary and Conclusions

This analysis of relevant banking markets reveals that concentration is significantly higher in local (small-borrower) markets than in the metropolitan centers of the state.

The analysis of earnings on loans indicates a negative correlation between bank size and interest rates charged. Both the absolute level and the expansion of loan-asset ratios were associated with bank size, the larger banks, on the average, having greater loan-asset ratios and larger increments in their ratios during the 1954-1963 period.

Competition in local markets is largely a function of alternatives available to prospective borrowers; we must conclude, therefore, that competition is absent or weak

TABLE 4
LOANS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ASSETS BY SIZE OF BANK, 1954-1963
(Member banks, Eleventh Federal Reserve District)

Banks with average deposits (millions of dollars)	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Average
Under 1	36.5	38.1	39.4	38.2	38.0	39.2	39.3	41.3	39.0	48.5	39.2
1-2	33.7	33.9	34.9	33.5	35.6	35.7	35.6	36.7	37.7	41.2	35.9
2-5	30.4	31.1	32.9	31.3	33.3	33.3	34.2	35.9	37.1	39.4	33.9
5-10	30.7	32.5	33.3	32.7	33.8	34.4	35.7	37.6	37.7	39.9	34.8
10-25	31.6	34.4	36.0	35.9	36.8	37.4	40.4	40.4	41.6	43.3	37.8
25-50	29.6	33.1	35.8	36.5	36.5	38.4	39.9	40.9	41.3	43.7	37.6
50-100	35.2	36.6	38.6	39.5	41.4	42.5	44.7	43.0	43.3	47.0	41.2
Over 100	34.8	38.7	40.9	41.4	40.9	43.3	45.3	44.4	45.8	45.8	42.1

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, *Operating Ratios of Member Banks, Eleventh Federal Reserve District, 1955-1964*.

Banks in the second-largest deposit-size group (\$50 million-\$100 million) had the second-highest loan-asset ratio average for the period. Again we find a significant increase in the loan-asset ratio during the 1954-1963 period, the increase being 34 percent.

A relatively high loan-asset ratio is also noted for banks in the smallest deposit-size group (under \$1 million), the average ratio for this group being exceeded only by banks in the two largest deposit-size groups. Despite this relatively high ratio, banks in this group had the smallest increase in the loan-asset ratio for the period, the increase being 19 percent.

Banks in the second-smallest deposit-size group (\$1 million-\$2 million) had the third-smallest loan-asset ratio

9. Professors Schweiger and McGee found that, on the average, rates charged on installment cash loans were somewhat higher in unit-banking areas than in branch-banking areas (Irving Schweiger and John S. McGee, "Chicago Banking," *Journal of Business* [July 1961], p. 211).

10. We are implicitly assuming, of course, a constant loan demand which may not necessarily hold in some cases; that is, differences in loan-asset ratios may also be a function of differences in demand for loans faced by different groups of banks under consideration.

in bankless and one-bank towns. Many of these communities, however, cannot support a unit bank; the only feasible solution seems to be branch banking. Branch banking, by increasing competition in local markets, would improve performance appreciably. The pricing policy of branch banks is such that like rates of interest for the same type of loans are common throughout the entire branch system. This policy in effect transfers competition from the metropolitan centers to outlying areas. The study by the New York State Banking Department found that "only a few branch banks reported any divergences of loan rates between head office and out-of-town branches."¹¹ Apropos of the loan-asset ratio, a recent study has concluded that "the ratio of loans-to-assets of unit banks in branch-banking states is considerably higher than that of unit banks in unit-banking states."¹²

11. New York State Banking Department, *Branch Banking, Bank Mergers and the Public Interest* (1964), p. 146.

12. Paul M. Horvitz and Bernard Shull, "The Impact of Branch Banking on Bank Performance," *The National Banking Review*, 2 (December 1964), p. 179.

CHANGES IN CONDITION OF WEEKLY-REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN THE DALLAS DISTRICT

Item	Percent change*	
	Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
Net loans and discounts.....	**	+ 3
Valuation reserves	- 1	+ 2
Gross loans and discounts.....	**	+ 3
Commercial and industrial loans.....	**	**
Agricultural loans, excluding CCC certificates of interest	**	+ 20
Loans to brokers and dealers for purchasing or carrying		
U.S. government securities	- 13	...
Other securities	- 3	+ 44
Loans to nonbank financial institutions		
Sales finance, personal finance, factors, and other business credit companies....	+ 20	+ 47
Other	- 1	+ 2
Real-estate loans	**	+ 7
Loans to domestic commercial banks.....	- 15	+ 2
Loans to foreign banks.....	+ 5	- 3
Consumer installment loans	**	+ 4
Other loans	**	- 3
Total investments	**	+ 16
Total U.S. government securities.....	- 2	+ 14
Treasury bills	- 18	+235
Treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	...	-100
Treasury notes and U.S. government bonds maturing within 1 year.....	- 1	+ 11
1 year to 5 years.....	+ 5	+ 21
After 5 years	- 10	- 28
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		
Tax warrants and short-term notes and bills	**	+139
All other	+ 2	+ 12
Other bonds, corporate stocks, and securities		
Participation certificates in federal- agency loans	+ 2	+ 72
All other	+ 1	+ 5
Cash items in process of collection.....	- 6	**
Reserves with Federal Reserve Bank.....	**	+ 21
Currency and coin	+ 2	+ 4
Balances with banks in the United States....	+ 5	+ 6
Balances with banks in foreign countries....	- 12	+ 26
Other assets	**	+ 5
TOTAL ASSETS	**	+ 7
Total deposits	e	+ 8
Total demand deposits	**	+ 8
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	+ 1	+ 7
States and political subdivisions	- 8	- 5
U.S. government	- 12	+ 83
Banks in the United States.....	**	+ 10
Foreign		
Governments, official institutions, central banks, international institutions ..	+ 24	+ 3
Commercial banks	- 13	+ 5
Certified and officers' checks, etc.....	- 7	+ 3
Total time and savings deposits.....	- 1	+ 7
Individuals, partnerships, and corporations		
Savings deposits	**	- 5
Other time deposits	- 2	+ 23
States and political subdivisions	+ 1	- 11
U.S. government (including postal savings)	- 4	+ 34
Banks in the United States	+ 43	+150
Foreign:		
Governments, official institutions, central banks, international institutions ..	+188	+188
Commercial banks	- 42	- 55
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities		
for borrowed money	+ 11	+ 11
Other liabilities	- 12	- 6
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	+ 1	+ 5
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	**	+ 7

* Percentage of comparisons are based on week ending nearest the close of the calendar month.

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

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

According to Professor Bain the barrier to entry exerts a significant influence on the performance of competitors:

IN THE MOST GENERAL TERMS, THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER TO ENTERING AN INDUSTRY DETERMINES HOW FAR ABOVE A DEFINED COMPETITIVE LEVEL ESTABLISHED FIRMS CAN PERSISTENTLY RAISE THEIR SELLING PRICES WITHOUT ATTRACTING NEW COMPETITION. IF THE BARRIER TO ENTRY IS LOW, THEY CAN ONLY SLIGHTLY EXCEED A COMPETITIVE SELLING PRICE WITHOUT SETTING IN THE COURSE THE POTENTIALLY CORRECT EFFECTS OF THE ENTRY OF MORE COMPETITORS; IF IT IS VERY HIGH, THEY CAN PERHAPS ATTAIN A FULLY MONOPOLISTIC PRICE, SUBSTANTIALLY ABOVE THE COMPETITIVE COST LEVEL WITHOUT INDUCING ENTRY; IF IT IS MODERATE, THEY CAN ONLY RAISE THEIR PRICES SOME MODERATE AMOUNT ABOVE THE COMPETITIVE LEVEL WITHOUT INDUCING NEW ENTRY AND ITS POSSIBLE EFFECTS ON INDUSTRY PRICE AND OUTPUT."

Branch banking offers a solution to the problem of local monopolies because the barrier to entry is lower in markets where branching is allowed. In banking the legal barrier is more significant than the economic barrier. In granting or refusing a charter, authorities consider the needs and convenience of the community to be served. Charters are often denied because of insufficient "need," which may actually mean insufficient business to support an additional bank. Professor Alhadeff contends that the "need" barrier is neither necessary nor sufficient to prevent abuses which might result if easier entry is allowed in banking. He states that "any abuse which the need barrier may prevent is an incidental by-product of restricting the total number of entrants."¹⁴

The legal barrier to entry is lower where branching is permitted because a branch which cannot be supported by the local community may be closed without seriously impairing the welfare of that community. Public regulation, being cognizant of this fact, is much more liberal in granting branch applications and may even adopt a policy of experimentation.¹⁵ A recent study gives support to this belief; it was found that statewide branching states had approximately twice as many entries as unit-banking states.¹⁶

This study has dealt with the Texas banking system, the objective being to ascertain the extent of competition in relevant banking markets and the implications of such competition on commercial bank performance. Theoretical and empirical evidence seems to indicate that the Texas banking structure could become more viable and competitive with the adoption of branch banking. The greatest impact would be felt by local markets—more competitive rates of interest on loans and perhaps an inducement to make "bankable" loans which might otherwise not be made. The issue is essentially whether we wish to enhance competition in local markets where it is presently weak and, in so doing, engender more socially desirable performance in our banking system.

13. Joe S. Bain, *Industrial Organization* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1959), p. 242.

14. David A. Alhadeff, "Quarterly Journal of Economics" (May 1962), p. 248.

15. Bernard Shull and Paul M. Horvitz, "Branch Banking and the Structure of Competition," *The National Banking Review*, 1 (March 1964), p. 338.

16. *Ibid.*, p. 337. See also Irving Schweiger and John S. McGee, "Chicago Banking," *JB*, pp. 349-356.

TEXAS BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN OCTOBER

Francis B. May

A strong resurgence of building construction authorized in Texas lifted the seasonally adjusted index of total construction authorized from its September low of 127.1 percent of its 1957-59 average value to 160.7 percent in October. At this level the index was 26 percent above that of September and 51 percent above its very depressed level of 106.2 percent in October of last year. It was the highest October value of the index in its history, representing a 28-percent gain over its previous peak in October 1965.

The January-October total of construction authorized amounted to \$1.6 billion, up 16 percent over the corresponding period of 1966. Availability of long-term capital for investment in mortgages plus strong demand have resulted in a boom. Part of this strong rise in construction activity represents catch-up on projects deferred during the severe credit shortage that occurred last year, reaching its worst stage during the third quarter. Net borrowed reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System reached the highest levels since 1959 during that period, exceeding half a billion dollars.

With adjustment for seasonal factors residential construction authorized in October rose. The 139.2-percent value of the index was 20 percent above that for the previous month, in which all components of construction activity authorized by building permits dropped substantially, in large part because of the effects of Hurricane Beulah. A major portion of the rise in total value of construction permits issued in October was due to increased authorizations for one-family dwellings. Building permits for duplexes and three-to-four family dwellings also rose. Permits issued for construction of apartments declined in value.

Residential construction authorized during January-October had a total value of \$698.9 million, up 21 percent over the corresponding 1966 period. A 14-percent increase in permits for one-family dwellings contributed a substantial part of the total increase in value of permits for the first ten months of this year. Value of permits for multiple-family dwellings was 42 percent above the first ten months of 1967 with duplexes showing a 45-percent increase, three-to-four-family dwellings a 67-percent increase, and apartment buildings a 41-percent increase.

Construction of one-family homes is the most important segment of total residential construction, representing 72 percent of the total for January-October. Permits for multiple-family dwellings represented the remaining 28 percent with value of duplexes contributing 2 percent, three-to-four-family dwellings 1 percent, and apartments 25 percent. The availability of mortgage money for families at reasonable rates is essential to continuance of the present high rates of total construction activity.

The seasonally adjusted index of permits issued for nonresidential construction rose 45 percent in October over the previous month. Covering permits issued for office buildings and other large construction projects, this index is particularly subject to large changes in value. The October value of 201.9 percent was the highest for

any October in the history of the index. It was 29 percent above the October 1965 high of 156.1 percent.

A large rise in value of permits issued for hotels, motels, and tourist courts contributed to the October strength in value of nonresidential permits. Increases in value of permits for amusement buildings, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, office-bank buildings, and public works also contributed to the rise.

Total value of nonresidential permits for the first ten months was 15 percent above the January-October 1966 value. Of the \$756.8 million of permits issued for this period, the \$200.3 million for construction of educational buildings was the largest single component. The 11-percent increase in the January-October total of permits for educational buildings contributed substantially to the overall increase in nonresidential permits.

ESTIMATED VALUES OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS

Classification	Oct 1967 (thousands of dollars)	Jan-Oct 1967	Percent change	
			Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Jan-Oct 1967 from Jan-Oct 1966
ALL PERMITS	158,674	1,627,890	+ 20	+ 16
New construction . .	143,582	1,455,723	+ 22	+ 18
Residential (house- keeping)	73,700	698,884	+ 13	+ 21
One-family dwellings	50,297	502,230	+ 14	+ 14
Multiple-family dwellings	23,403	196,654	+ 12	+ 42
Nonresidential buildings	69,882	756,839	+ 33	+ 15
Hotels, motels, and tourist courts	5,538	25,219	+460	+ 50
Amusement buildings	2,189	14,209	+306	- 52
Churches	2,558	31,763	+ 9	- 10
Industrial buildings	6,825	118,275	+ 2	+ 34
Garages (com- mercial and private)	1,801	6,587	+427	- 47
Service stations	1,090	14,747	+ 16	+ 2
Hospitals and institutions	11,293	72,027	+ 53	+ 55
Office-bank buildings	7,558	84,806	+ 82	- 7
Works and utilities	8,111	40,168	+343	+ 94
Educational buildings	12,307	200,339	- 29	+ 11
Stores and mercantile buildings	9,096	130,776	+ 8	+ 27
Other buildings and structures	1,016	17,923	+ 11	+ 3
Additions, alterations, and repairs	15,092	172,107	+ 5	+ 1
METROPOLITAN vs. NONMETROPOLITAN†				
Total metropolitan	130,941	1,387,068	+ 17	+ 18
Central cities . .	102,644	1,064,701	+ 24	+ 16
Outside central cities	28,297	322,367	- 3	+ 23
Total nonmetropolitan	27,733	240,762	+ 39	+ 5
10,000 to 50,000 population	14,941	134,973	+ 28	+ 2
Less than 10,000 population	12,792	105,789	+ 56	+ 9

† As defined in 1960 Census and revised in 1966.
Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The second-largest component of January-October non-residential permits was store and mercantile-building permits, which totaled \$130.8 million. The 27-percent gain in this group of structures also aided the rise in non-residential permits.

A comparison of construction authorized during the January-October period in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas shows that total metropolitan permits issued increased 18 percent over those of the first ten months of last year. Nonmetropolitan permits increased 5 percent. Within metropolitan areas construction authorized in the central cities increased 16 percent. Authorizations outside the central cities increased 23 percent. The flight to the suburbs has not been reversed by efforts to make living in the central cities more attractive.

Value of nonmetropolitan building permits authorized during the January-October period increased most in areas of less than 10,000 population, rising 9 percent, compared with a rise of only 2 percent for areas of 10,000 to 50,000 population. The term "metropolitan" refers to a standard metropolitan statistical area. These are defined by the Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. They are units used in classifying cities and their surrounding urbanized, densely populated areas for the decennial censuses of population. The definition of a standard metropolitan statistical area involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population to constitute the central city and to identify the county in which it is located as the central county; and second, economic and social relationships and contiguous counties which are metropolitan in character. There are twenty-three metropolitan areas in Texas, although the twenty-third, the Sherman-Denison SMSA, is too new for statistical reporting.

Analysis of building permits issued in the metropolitan areas for one-family, two-family, and apartment-building dwelling units shows that during the January-October period thirteen of the twenty-two (not including the Sherman-Denison SMSA) had increases in value of permits issued for one-family dwellings. The Galveston-Texas City area had the largest increase, 47 percent. Austin was a close second with a 45-percent increase.

Value of building permits for duplexes authorized during the January-October period was above the corresponding 1966 period in seven of the metropolitan areas. The 878-percent increase for El Paso was the largest in the state. Dallas was next with a 220-percent increase.

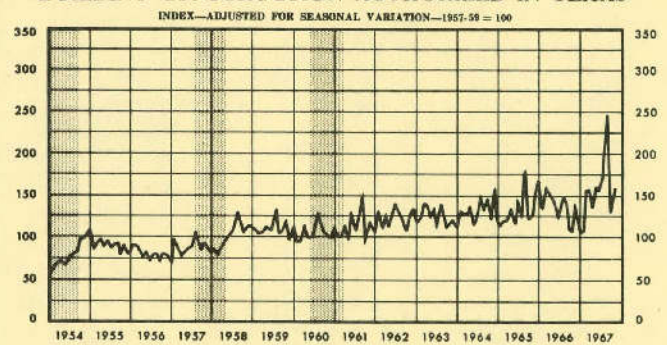
Permits issued for the construction of apartment buildings during the first ten months of the year were above the 1966 level in fourteen of the metropolitan areas. Abilene led with a 1,509-percent increase. Wichita Falls was second with a 603-percent increase.

Nationally the housing construction outlook is good, assuming continued availability of mortgage money. Housing starts increased in October for the fourth consecutive month. They were 4.7 percent above starts during the preceding month after seasonal adjustment and 76 percent above those for October 1966. The Commerce Department has forecast a \$6.5-billion rise in construction spending in 1968, barring credit stringency. Of this increase, \$3.7 billion would represent an increase in spending on new homes.

A substantial body of opinion among economists holds that there will be a shortage of credit for homebuilding

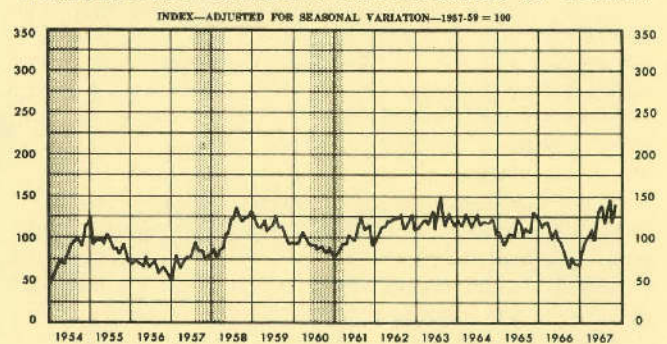
next year unless Congress enacts a tax bill that will substantially increase revenues of the federal government. The belief is that without new taxes the federal deficit will be so large that government borrowing to cover it will place a severe strain on capital markets. Interest rates on government borrowing will be high enough to siphon money away from savings and loan associations, which offer lower rates. Devaluation of the pound from an official rate of \$2.80 to \$2.40 and an increase in the discount rate to 8 percent by Great Britain have forced an increase in the discount rate charged by Federal Reserve banks in this country. These developments put upward pressure on all interest rates. The Federal Reserve System may continue to supply sufficient funds at higher rates to meet the needs of business, but continued inflation may force the system to reduce the availability of funds.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS



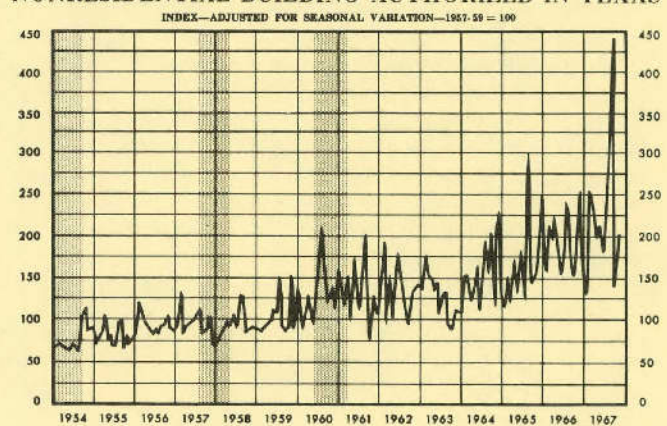
NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS*



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
* Excludes additions, alterations, and repairs.

NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS*



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
* Excludes additions, alterations, and repairs.

The Commercial Banking Industry In Texas Changes In Structure, Deposits, and Assets 1956-1965

Lawrence L. Crum *

In Texas, as in any state, the commercial banks are of paramount importance in the complex of institutions which provide financial services to the public. Commercial banks differ from other financial institutions in that they are general-purpose, multifunctional institutions rather than specialists in a fairly limited range of financial activities. By definition commercial banks are institutions which accept demand deposits (checking accounts) and make loans to the general public. In the course of extending credit they create demand deposits, the most important type of money in use today. In addition, savings facilities, fiduciary and agency services, and numerous other services of a financial nature are provided by the commercial banks.

The substantial growth which has taken place in the Texas economy since the middle of the 1950's could hardly have occurred on the same scale without a viable banking mechanism. Important changes in the banking structure and in the volume and composition of assets and deposits of Texas banks during 1956 through 1965 are noted and discussed in this article. In spite of some inflexibility in the banking structure, caused by the absolute prohibition of branch banking, the long-run growth in population and income of the state has been accompanied by notable growth in the number of banking offices. This banking expansion has necessarily taken the form of new unit banks.

Banking-Structure Characteristics and Changes

The essential characteristics of the banking structure in Texas at the end of 1965 are considered here, together with a review of major developments in the structure over the decade from the end of 1955 to the end of 1965. At the close of this period the 1,142 commercial banks operating in Texas were very unevenly distributed over the 254 counties in the state, as the accompanying table reveals. For easier analysis of this distribution of banks the state has been divided into eight regions on the basis of geographical characteristics. (See the regional map and accompanying footnote.)

Only 8 Texas counties had *no banking office* on December 31, 1965; they were equally distributed among four of the regions of the state. In the High Plains, the counties involved were Glasscock and Hartley; in the North Central Plains, Borden and King; in the Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau region, Loving and Real; and in the South Texas Plains, Kenedy and McMullen. Residents and business and other organizations in these sparsely populated areas had access to banking facilities—in most instances apparently without substantial inconvenience to them—in adjoining areas, just as their counterparts in no-bank towns of counties containing some banks had access to reasonably proximate banking facilities in most instances.

The number of no-bank counties in Texas declined by two over the decade from the end of 1955 to the end of 1965. One new bank was chartered in each of two counties which had no banks at the end of 1955—Kent County in the North Central Plains and Hudspeth County in the

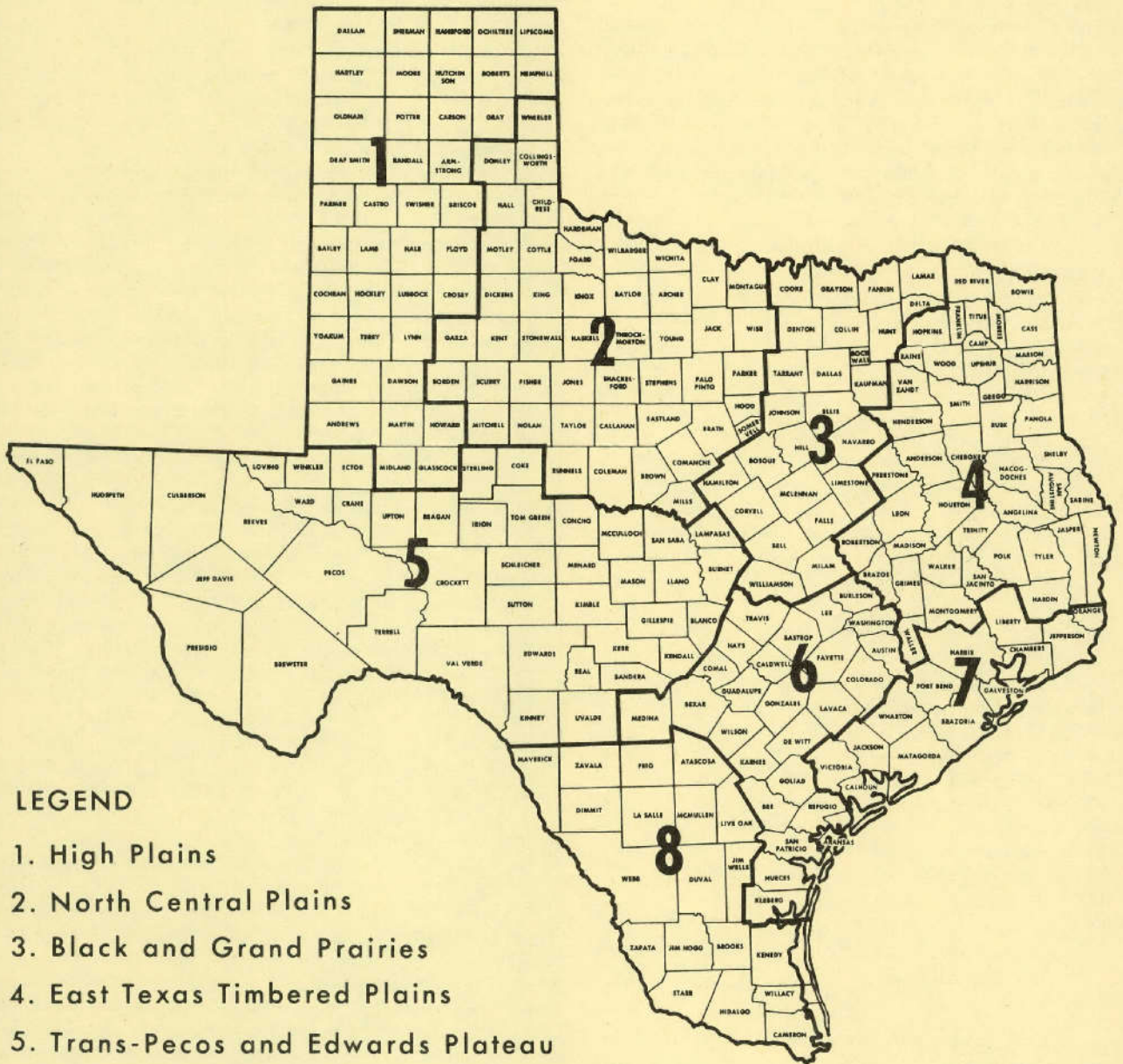
Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau region. The former addition is not difficult to understand, since population in the county increased (it rose by about 11 percent over the decade, while in most counties in the North Central Plains population declined over the period). But the advent of a bank in Hudspeth County, which adjoins El Paso County at the western extremity of the state, is not amenable to explanation in terms of population change (since population of the county actually declined by more than a third over the 1956-65 period of analysis). The secular population decline and meager growth in income of Hudspeth County undoubtedly help to explain the lack of effort to retain a bank there when the new one in question became involved in management difficulties and was ultimately closed by banking authorities in 1966.

Some 40 counties which were one-bank counties at the close of 1955 remained in that category at the end of 1965. In more than half of the instances of stability in banking facilities at the one-bank level over the 1956-1965 decade, population of the relevant county showed decline. The greatest concentration of counties which had only one bank in both 1955 and 1965 was to be found in the Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau region. Next to these 14 one-bank counties, the largest number (8) were located in the North Central Plains. There were 7 one-bank counties in both 1955 and 1965 in the High Plains region, 6 in the South Texas Plains, 3 in the East Texas Timbered Plains, and 2 in the South Central Prairies. The Black and Grand Prairies and the Gulf Coastal Prairies contained no counties with only one bank in 1965. One-bank-county designations suggest local banking monopolies, but since local banking markets do not necessarily coincide with county boundaries, it is not necessarily true that most of the residents and organizations in one-bank counties are without practical (reasonably proximate) alternative sources of banking services. In many of these cases an alternative banking office is located in an adjacent county within short traveling distance.

During the decade extending from the mid 1950's to the mid 1960's 10 counties in Texas ceased to be one-bank counties as an additional bank or banks opened for business. In 9 of these instances the county involved acquired only one additional bank. These counties were Andrews, Castro, and Yoakum in the High Plains region, Stephens in the North Central Plains, Sabine and San Jacinto in the East Texas Timbered Plains, Llano in the Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau region, and Calhoun and Chambers in the Gulf Coastal Prairies. In Pecos County, in the Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau region, the number of banks rose from one to three, or by 200 percent, over the 1956-1965 period of analysis. This represented the highest rate of increase in banking offices in Texas counties over the decade. Besides the 100-percent increases in the other former one-bank counties, there were also 100-percent increases in the number of banks in 5 other Texas counties, 3 of them in the High Plains. Finally, there were increases of over 100 percent in the number of banks in the 2 principal

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REGIONAL DIVISIONS of TEXAS



This regional division of the State is that used by William H. Baughn and David Townsend in *Condition and Income of Texas Commercial Banks: The Effects of Size and Location, 1956 and 1958*, Studies in Banking and Finance No. 3, Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas, 1960. The eight regions were developed from appropriate combinations of the twelve crop-reporting districts in Texas established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

metropolitan counties of Texas. Harris County experienced an increase of 107 percent in the number of banks (44 new banks), and Dallas County, 106 percent (35 new banks) over the 1956-1965 decade.

Altogether, 73 of the 254 counties in Texas showed a rise in the number of banks located therein during 1956-1965. Most of these counties showed some population increase. Though increase in number of banking offices by counties, generally speaking, is correlated with county population increases, the extent of the relationship varies considerably. In the 6 Texas counties which showed decline in number of banks over the 1956-1965 period, population also showed notable decline. These counties were Collingsworth, Donley, and Hardeman in the North Central Plains; Falls and Hill in the Black and Grand Prairies; and San Saba in the Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau region.

Population per Banking Office

It is not surprising that the largest absolute increases in number of banks in Texas counties during 1956 through 1965 occurred in the most populous counties—Harris, Dallas, Bexar, and Tarrant (the respective locations of Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, and Fort Worth, the largest cities in the state). Here and in 5 of the 10 next most populous counties, the percentage increase in number of banks was greater than the growth rate of population, so that the number of people per banking office declined. Six of these large counties with faster growth in banking offices than in population (viz., the four most populous Texas counties and Jefferson and Lubbock Counties) showed a decline in number of people per bank of at least 15 percent. In Harris County estimated population showed a 39-percent increase, compared with the aforementioned 107-percent increase in number of banks; so number of people per bank declined by 33 percent. For Dallas County, with a 47-percent increase in estimated population and a 106-percent gain in number of banks, the number of people per bank decreased by 29 percent. In 16 Texas counties other than the 6 large ones named above, the number of banks also grew at a sufficiently faster rate than estimated population during 1956 through 1965 to result in a decline in number of people per bank of 15 percent or more.

At least in relatively populous areas, a decrease in the number of persons per banking office suggests improved access of the public to banking facilities. Increase in the number of banking offices at a faster rate than population, emphasized in the paragraph above, is not of course the only factor which can cause a decline in number of people per bank. It may also be caused by an increase in number of banks in the face of a decline in population (or no change in population), by a fall in population while number of banks remain unchanged, or by a lesser rate of decline in number of banks than in population. The instances in which these other causal influences were operative to produce at least a 15-percent decrease in number of people per bank in Texas counties during the period of 1956 through 1965 are discussed below.

In 12 Texas counties such decline took place because of increase in number of banks while population decreased. This was true in the following relatively populous locales: Wichita County (which contains Wichita Falls) in the North Central Plains; Hidalgo and Cameron counties, ad-

joining areas in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, included in the South Texas Plains region; and Nueces County (containing Corpus Christi) in the South Central Prairies. Two other counties in the South Central Prairies and 3 counties in each of two other geographical regions—viz., the High Plains and Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau—exhibited bank increases in the face of population decline such as to effect at least a 15-percent decrease in number of persons per bank. Some 16 Texas counties had no change in number of banks but realized a decrease of 15 percent or more in population from the end of 1955 through 1965. Hence these counties (more than half of them in the North Central Plains) also showed a decline in population per banking office of 15 percent or more.

In all, 50 counties in Texas showed a decrease in number of persons per bank of at least 15 percent during the decade of analysis. During the period some 83 counties experienced a decrease in population per bank of less than 15 percent, so that the total number of Texas counties for which there was any decrease in population per bank was 133.

Fewer Texas counties showed some increase than showed decrease in population per bank during 1956 through 1965. The former counties numbered 107. Two of these counties, situated adjacent to each other in the Gulf Coastal Prairies, were among the 20 most populous counties in the state. Thus Galveston County, eleventh-ranking—with an estimated population in early 1966 of over 161,800—realized a 23-percent growth rate in population for the ten-year period ranging from the mid-1950's to the mid-1960's, but the number of banks in the county rose only 11 percent; accordingly, there was a 10-percent rise in population per banking office. Brazoria County, with an estimated population of 98,300 in early 1966 (nineteenth among Texas counties) had a population growth rate for the ten-year period of 60 percent, compared with a rate of increase in number of banks of 56 percent; hence people per bank rose by about 3 percent. The counties showing the greatest percentage increase in population per bank were Coryell (Black and Grand Prairies), Culberson (Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau), Randall (High Plains), and Aransas (South Central Prairies); in the latter two instances population per bank more than doubled over the decade of analysis. The most common reason for increase in population density per banking office in Texas over the time span from the middle 1950's to the middle 1960's was population growth without any increase in number of banks.

Since number of people per bank declined in more Texas counties than it increased during the ten-year period of analysis, and since the counties with such decreases included most of the populous counties, the state as a whole showed some decline—about 4 percent—in the population per banking office. But Texas has been typified by a relatively high ratio of population per banking office during the entire postwar era. At the end of 1965, after a decade of considerable growth in the number of banking offices, there were over 8,900 persons per banking office in Texas, compared with a national average of about 6,600 persons per banking office. In a few of the metropolitan counties of the state the number of persons per bank still exceeds 25,000, which is high even in comparison with the figures for metropolitan counties in other states prohibiting branch banking.

**NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL BANKS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN TEXAS
COUNTIES, DECEMBER 31, 1955, AND DECEMBER 31, 1965, AND
SELECTED RELATED DEPOSIT DATA**

Counties by region	Number of banks ¹		Total deposits ¹ (thousands)		Percent of deposit change 1955-65	Estimated per capita deposits 1965 ²
	1955	1965	1955	1965		
HIGH PLAINS						
Andrews	1	2	\$ 6,259	\$ 13,731	119	\$1,360
Armstrong	1	1	1,401	2,065	47	870
Bailey	2	2	7,813	13,542	73	1,270
Briscoe	2	2	3,930	7,922	102	2,170
Carson	3	3	6,477	11,410	76	1,510
Castro	1	2	5,021	10,869	116	980
Cochran	1	1	4,005	6,405	60	900
Crosby	3	3	11,516	15,093	81	1,320
Dallam	2	2	9,882	14,463	46	2,270
Dawson	2	2	14,812	31,415	112	1,580
Deaf Smith	2	2	9,896	26,230	165	1,410
Floyd	2	2	11,650	17,488	50	1,250
Gaines	2	2	7,152	11,610	62	860
Glasscock	0	0	...	...	...	...
Gray	3	3	23,134	36,886	59	1,300
Hale	5	6	36,050	59,144	64	1,390
Hansford	2	2	7,419	11,221	51	1,620
Hartley	0	0	...	...	...	...
Hemphill	2	2	4,044	5,104	26	1,460
Hockley	3	4	14,242	26,364	85	1,130
Howard	2	4	29,299	44,644	52	1,110
Hutchinson	2	4	17,411	28,715	65	1,000
Lamb	6	6	22,738	34,418	51	950
Lipscomb	4	4	4,702	11,457	144	3,010
Lubbock	7	10	186,679	341,833	83	1,880
Lynn	3	3	11,040	16,286	48	1,480
Martin	1	1	4,140	6,077	47	1,190
Midland	3	4	90,560	202,792	124	2,970
Moore	2	3	7,208	16,773	133	1,210
Ochiltree	2	2	8,815	17,761	101	1,740
Oldham	1	1	1,054	2,805	166	1,210
Parmer	3	3	7,202	15,938	121	1,390
Potter	4	7	152,053	267,004	76	2,340
Randall	1	1	5,028	11,583	130	210
Roberts	1	1	1,246	1,623	30	1,410
Sherman	1	1	4,386	7,606	73	2,350
Swisher	2	4	10,012	22,823	128	1,720
Terry	2	2	16,703	24,229	46	1,400
Yoakum	1	2	4,802	8,410	75	1,040

NORTH CENTRAL PLAINS

Archer	1	1	2,190	2,690	23	430
Baylor	2	2	6,826	11,993	76	1,970
Borden	0	0	...	...	...	...
Brown	4	4	\$ 15,628	\$ 23,090	48	\$ 840
Callahan	2	3	6,694	10,797	61	1,160
Childress	2	2	7,997	11,904	41	1,510
Clay	2	2	5,201	6,885	32	870
Coleman	3	3	11,237	16,506	47	1,370
Collingsworth	4	3	6,325	8,533	35	1,490
Comanche	4	4	8,044	16,979	111	1,280
Cottle	1	1	4,643	4,309	—7	1,110
Dickens	1	1	4,780	5,212	9	1,080
Donley	4	3	6,441	10,489	63	2,320
Eastland	5	5	14,951	20,327	36	1,090
Erath	3	3	12,354	24,148	95	1,440
Fisher	2	2	5,335	8,283	40	1,030
Foard	1	1	2,862	2,638	—8	940
Garza	1	1	5,084	9,174	30	1,530
Hall	4	4	8,496	14,189	68	1,840
Hardeman	4	3	7,081	13,042	84	1,640
Haskell	3	3	8,035	9,377	17	900
Hood	2	2	2,367	3,749	58	680
Jack	3	3	7,191	7,614	4	1,070
Jones	4	4	15,099	19,128	27	960
Kent	0	1	...	1,363	...	...

Counties by region	Number of banks ¹		Total deposits ¹ (thousands)		Percent of deposit change 1955-65	Estimated per capita deposits 1965 ²
	1955	1965	1955	1965		
King	0	0	...	...	...	...
Knox	2	2	7,057	6,753	—4	910
Mills	2	2	3,633	7,061	94	1,570
Mitchell	2	2	7,649	11,506	50	1,030
Montague	4	5	14,753	25,313	72	1,560
Motley	1	1	2,917	3,433	18	1,270
Nolan	3	3	16,108	21,979	36	1,250
Palo Pinto	6	6	14,911	26,506	78	1,110
Parker	3	3	18,670	30,432	63	1,130
Ruess	6	6	16,466	19,090	16	1,400
Scurry	2	2	19,679	30,563	55	1,890
Shackelford	2	2	5,653	5,691	1	1,540
Somervell	1	1	1,640	1,976	20	760
Stephens	1	2	9,130	11,591	27	1,390
Stonewall	1	1	4,074	4,648	14	1,630
Taylor	6	8	83,629	156,331	87	1,540
Throckmorton	2	2	2,533	3,695	42	1,310
Wheeler	4	4	7,237	9,384	30	1,210
Wichita	6	9	155,776	277,717	78	2,270
Wilbarger	3	3	21,028	35,483	69	1,990
Wise	5	6	7,899	16,889	114	880
Young	4	4	16,508	19,648	19	1,230

BLACK AND GRAND PRAIRIES

Bell	8	11	54,506	96,691	77	830
Bosque	5	5	6,085	13,785	127	1,250
Collin	10	12	24,851	45,906	85	840
Cooke	4	4	16,437	24,304	48	990
Coryell	4	5	7,615	16,752	120	520
Dallas	33	68	2,194,767	4,121,558	88	3,540
Delta	3	3	4,116	6,056	47	980
Denton	7	10	27,360	67,795	148	1,010
Ellis	11	11	29,814	48,856	64	1,050
Falls	8	6	13,025	16,901	30	880
Fannin	7	7	14,535	22,764	57	920
Grayson	10	12	65,530	114,724	75	1,450
Hamilton	3	3	6,463	11,766	82	1,360
Hill	9	7	14,941	18,761	26	820
Hunt	7	8	26,654	55,091	107	1,250
Johnson	6	6	20,284	36,283	79	850
Kaufman	7	7	19,645	38,362	95	1,160
Lamar	4	5	20,661	35,324	71	980
Limestone	6	6	9,171	15,969	74	780
McLennan	12	14	132,089	217,783	65	1,460
Milam	5	5	18,709	28,786	54	1,430
Navarro	9	9	33,059	46,471	41	1,290
Rockwall	2	2	2,875	5,698	98	980
Tarrant	19	31	730,631	1,164,724	59	1,950
Williamson	12	12	27,460	39,799	45	1,100

EAST TEXAS TIMBERED PLAINS

Anderson	5	5	16,463	24,852	51	810
Angelina	3	5	25,668	50,859	98	1,100
Bowie	4	6	37,555	63,888	70	950
Brazos	4	5	21,056	48,238	129	1,000
Camp	2	2	4,034	6,794	68	780
Cass	6	6	9,656	16,757	74	690
Cherokee	6	6	21,026	28,180	34	820
Franklin	1	1	2,207	3,665	66	640
Freestone	5	5	7,300	9,822	35	800
Gregg	6	7	67,348	105,690	57	1,380
Grimes	6	6	8,663	12,282	42	990
Hardin	3	4	9,545	16,439	72	550
Harrison	5	5	25,555	36,613	43	820
Henderson	5	6	9,147	21,026	130	780
Hopkins	2	3	11,529	22,786	98	1,070
Houston	6	6	8,736	12,396	42	610

Counties by region	Number of banks ¹		Total deposits ¹ (thousands)		Percent of deposit change 1955-65	Estimated per capita deposits 1965 ²
	1955	1965	1955	1965		
Jasper	2	4	9,710	20,823	114	810
Leon	5	5	5,288	7,861	49	740
Madison	2	2	4,739	10,987	132	1,360
Marion	1	1	2,397	4,016	68	500
Montgomery	3	3	16,414	29,005	77	760
Morris	3	4	6,916	12,354	79	1,030
Nacogdoches	6	7	17,353	33,769	95	1,120
Newton	1	1	2,614	3,170	21	280
Panola	2	2	10,866	14,897	37	890
Polk	3	3	7,718	15,084	95	1,000
Rains	2	2	1,860	3,598	165	1,120
Red River	3	3	6,257	11,618	86	720
Robertson	4	5	7,951	12,414	56	800
Rusk	4	4	20,734	29,905	44	830
Sabine	1	2	1,689	6,104	261	800
San Augustine	2	2	4,873	8,513	75	1,060
San Jacinto	1	2	1,016	2,263	123	330
Shelby	5	5	10,757	23,509	119	1,090
Smith	7	8	82,911	144,970	75	1,460
Titus	3	3	10,715	21,693	102	1,290
Trinity	2	2	3,885	6,089	56	820
Tyler	3	3	4,409	9,393	113	810
Upshur	4	4	7,925	12,579	59	590
Van Zandt	6	6	9,921	14,968	51	720
Walker	3	3	9,316	23,275	150	950
Waller	3	3	7,350	9,533	30	640
Wood	5	5	13,642	19,771	45	1,020

TRANS-PECOS AND EDWARDS PLATEAU

Bandera	2	2	3,336	5,120	53	1,190
Blanco	2	2	2,816	5,277	91	1,350
Brewster	1	1	4,012	7,368	84	1,010
Burnet	3	3	3,956	8,469	114	820
Coke	2	2	4,230	5,113	21	1,450
Concho	2	2	2,890	3,400	18	880
Crane	1	1	2,550	3,408	34	800
Crockett	1	1	5,190	9,494	83	2,010
Culberson	1	1	1,687	2,307	37	710
Ector	2	4	37,428	96,268	157	1,080
Edwards	1	1	1,123	2,116	88	830
El Paso	7	11	235,367	365,970	55	1,040
Gillespie	3	3	8,613	18,536	115	1,640
Hudspeth	0	1	...	153	...	...
Irion	1	1	3,204	4,473	40	3,870
Jeff Davis	1	1	926	1,259	36	860
Kendall	2	2	4,550	6,661	46	950
Kerr	2	2	14,786	23,706	61	1,120
Kimble	2	2	2,834	4,156	47	980
Kinney	1	1	776	913	18	390
Lampasas	3	3	7,670	11,150	45	1,160
Llano	1	2	3,362	7,347	119	1,230
Loving	0	0	...	...	...	...
McCulloch	3	3	7,326	9,280	27	1,040
Mason	2	2	2,880	5,450	89	1,440
Menard	2	2	2,787	4,684	68	1,550
Pecos	1	3	5,956	13,593	128	1,070
Presidio	1	1	3,467	4,261	23	750
Reagan	1	1	3,129	5,133	64	1,590
Real	0	0	...	...	...	...
Reeves	2	2	14,385	18,781	31	1,150
San Saba	3	2	4,116	5,632	34	800
Schleicher	1	1	2,770	3,790	37	1,340
Sterling	1	1	2,844	3,609	27	3,250
Sutton	1	1	4,615	6,632	44	1,750
Terrell	1	1	1,561	2,269	45	900
Tom Green	3	5	56,785	108,939	92	1,470
Upton	2	2	6,415	7,166	12	1,650
Uvalde	2	3	8,856	15,936	80	890

Counties by region	Number of banks ¹		Total deposits ¹ (thousands)		Percent of deposit change 1955-65	Estimated per capita deposits 1965 ²
	1955	1965	1955	1965		
Val Verde	2	2	12,786	22,299	74	810
Ward	2	2	8,654	13,841	60	1,050
Winkler	2	3	5,791	13,760	138	1,230

SOUTH CENTRAL PRAIRIES

Aransas	1	1	2,901	5,049	74	580
Austin	6	6	15,072	24,133	60	1,650
Bastrop	4	4	8,503	11,474	35	660
Bee	3	3	13,019	21,531	65	870
Bexar	16	29	544,393	1,042,445	91	1,290
Burleson	4	4	5,687	10,218	80	940
Caldwell	3	4	9,430	16,198	72	910
Colorado	5	5	20,258	28,154	39	1,470
Comal	2	2	11,140	15,984	43	720
DeWitt	8	8	21,994	30,690	40	1,510
Fayette	8	9	17,933	27,711	54	1,410
Goliad	1	1	3,380	5,028	49	920
Gonzales	3	4	9,737	15,191	56	840
Guadalupe	6	6	20,346	25,352	25	850
Hays	3	3	9,838	16,941	72	720
Karnes	4	4	10,064	13,566	35	940
Kleberg	2	3	12,542	22,441	79	770
Lavaca	4	4	12,562	14,633	16	720
Lee	4	4	5,757	12,343	114	1,370
Medina	4	5	8,466	13,651	61	670
Nueces	9	15	144,329	266,494	85	1,150
Refugio	2	2	12,724	13,237	4	1,240
San Patricio	7	9	22,485	33,401	49	720
Travis	6	9	182,020	420,154	131	1,640
Washington	5	5	16,605	31,781	91	1,620
Wilson	4	4	5,920	10,945	85	770

GULF COASTAL PRAIRIES

Brazoria	9	14	40,532	92,592	128	940
Calhoun	1	2	10,075	24,648	146	1,260
Chambers	1	2	3,276	9,395	187	810
Fort Bend	6	7	24,205	37,041	53	760
Galveston	9	10	163,574	179,055	9	1,110
Harris	41	85	1,971,463	3,707,040	88	2,480
Jackson	3	3	14,059	22,015	57	1,560
Jefferson	8	13	197,816	355,804	80	1,410
Liberty	6	6	20,066	35,042	75	1,030
Matagorda	3	3	21,770	36,077	66	1,150
Orange	3	5	27,477	58,848	114	850
Victoria	3	4	84,226	142,916	70	2,560
Wharton	5	6	38,700	41,646	8	1,050

SOUTH TEXAS PLAINS

Atascosa	5	5	7,779	11,646	50	570
Brooks	1	1	3,600	6,540	82	690
Cameron	7	9	63,865	110,584	73	780
Dimmit	2	2	2,731	4,695	72	480
Duval	2	2	2,782	7,881	183	570
Frio	2	2	3,745	8,730	133	740
Hidalgo	14	15	66,963	116,546	74	640
Jim Hogg	1	1	2,790	3,397	22	690
Jim Wells	5	6	18,466	34,890	89	1,040
Kenedy	0	0	...	...	...	...
La Salle	1	1	1,570	2,733	74	460
Live Oak	2	2	4,228	7,647	81	990
McMullen	0	0	...	...	...	...
Maverick	1	1	6,087	8,891	46	460
Starr	1	1	3,239	5,451	68	270
Webb	2	2	30,242	58,012	92	750
Willacy	2	2	8,797	14,146	61	850
Zapata ³	0	1	...	1,484	...	380
Zavala	2	2	2,535	3,650	44	270

Sources: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

¹Does not include data for the small number of private or unincorporated banks in Texas.

²Population estimates used in the computation are those for April 1, 1966, prepared by the Population Research Center, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas.

³This county was not actually without a banking office in 1955, since it did at that time contain a small unincorporated bank (for which deposit data were unavailable).

A description of banking-structure changes in unit-banking Texas from the end of 1955 through 1965 should emphasize that the number of new banks formed—a total of 207—exceeded that in any other state in the United States for the same period of time. The highest rate of growth in new banks, however, was that for Florida, which, like Texas, is a rapidly growing state with statutory prohibition of branch banking. Florida banks increased in number by more than 86 percent while Texas banks increased in number at a 22-percent rate for the ten-year period from the end of 1955 to the end of 1965.

In areas of expanding economic activity where branch banking is not permitted, increase in banking facilities to meet existing and anticipated customer needs takes the form of impressive increase, even in the short time span of a few years, in the number of separately incorporated banks. In states authorizing branch banking many of the new banking offices would appear instead as *de novo* branches of existing banks. But where branch banking is prohibited the motivation for established banks to attain more intensive service coverage of existing market areas and expand into developing market areas as economic growth proceeds is accommodated to a considerable extent through "affiliate" relationships which the established banks foster with new banks. A relatively high proportion of the new banks chartered in Texas during 1956 through 1965, particularly in the 20 most populous counties (150 of the 207 new banks chartered then are located in these counties), appeared as "affiliates" of existing banks. Some of these "affiliates" would probably be converted to branches of the larger banks involved in the relationships if Texas law were eventually modified to permit some branching.

Besides "affiliate" relationships through which some banks in Texas are associated with others, there are a limited number of more formal interrelationships among Texas banks (often among banks in the same economic region) predicated on controlling-stock ownership in the multiple banking units by a single individual, family, or business organization. In the United States as a whole such "chain" and "group" systems are the subject of considerable bank-market-structure analysis by economists and others at the present time.

Deposit Features and Developments

In total commercial-bank deposits, Texas currently ranks fifth in the nation, following New York, California, Illinois, and Pennsylvania (in descending order). Banks in Texas held deposits aggregating \$17.88 billion at the end of 1965, compared with slightly less than \$10 billion for fifth-rank position in the nation at the end of 1955. This represents a 79-percent increase in Texas bank deposits over the ten-year period, compared with a growth rate of 73 percent in the United States as a whole.

As is true with respect to number of banks, the dollar volume of total bank deposits is greatest in the most densely populated, highest-income counties of Texas—Harris, Dallas, Bexar, and Tarrant. At the end of 1965, though, Dallas County continued to exceed Harris County in deposits (reflecting the traditional position of Dallas as the principal financial center of the Southwestern United States), while remaining behind Harris County, as it did at the end of 1955, in population, income, and number of banks. Tarrant County continued to lead Bexar County in bank deposits, as well as number of banks, while esti-

ated population figures and some estimated income measures show Bexar County ranking higher than Tarrant County at the end of 1965. Together, the four most populous, highest-income counties held over 56 percent of the total commercial-bank deposits in the state on December 31, 1965 (compared with over 54 percent ten years earlier).

In other Texas counties, as in the four major metropolitan counties, high ranking in total bank deposits is associated with high income and population ranking in the state. Few of the counties with comparatively high total deposits are among the leading Texas counties in per capita deposits, however. Besides Dallas County, with per capita deposits of about \$3,540 at the end of 1965 (which ranked it second in the state in this regard, after rural Irion County—in the Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau region—with about \$3,870) and Harris County, with approximately \$2,480, only three other counties which were among the twenty leading counties in terms of total deposits at the end of 1965 also were leaders in per capita deposits. They were Potter and Midland Counties (with per capita holdings of about \$2,340 and \$2,970, respectively) in the High Plains and Wichita County (with per capita deposits of about \$2,270) in the North Central Plains. Somewhat smaller than Midland County in population (near 56,000 residents in December 1965, compared with around 68,000 in Midland County) and considerably smaller in total deposits (\$143 million compared with \$203 million), Victoria County, in the same region as Harris County (Gulf Coastal Prairies) had about \$2,560 of bank deposits per capita at the end of 1965—a noteworthy figure. Most of the highest-per-capita-deposit counties, however, were rather sparsely populated areas. The greatest concentration of these low-population counties with high per capita deposits (in each instance over \$2,000) was to be found in the High Plains and Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau regions.

Per capita deposits in the Texas banking system were about \$1,669 at the end of 1965, compared with per capita deposits in the entire banking system of the United States of about \$1,712. The differential in favor of national per capita deposits had not changed appreciably from that prevailing at the end of 1955, when Texas per capita deposits were about \$1,119 compared with a national figure of approximately \$1,163.

In most Texas counties bank deposits per capita rose significantly over the decade extending from December 31, 1955, through December 31, 1965. For some 34 relatively low-population counties, this measure of economic well-being and reliance on commercial banking institutions as depositories showed an increase of at least 100 percent. Seven of these counties are situated in the North Central Plains, 7 are in the East Texas Timbered Plains, and 6 are in the South Texas Plains; the others are scattered over the other regions of Texas, except the Gulf Coastal Prairies. The largest proportion of these counties experienced appreciable bank-deposit growth though population declined. In 3 Gulf Coastal Prairies counties in the general vicinity of Houston—Wharton, Fort Bend, and Galveston—per capita deposits declined during 1956 through 1965, since population increased at a greater rate than did deposits. This was also the case in Lamb and Randall Counties in the High Plains, Jack County in the North Central Plains, and Aransas County in the South Central Prairies.

The greatest growth in bank-deposit volume among the 254 counties in Texas over the 1956-1965 period being analyzed took place in Dallas County, as might be expected. In Harris County the deposit growth rate was the same as in Dallas County (88 percent), but the dollar increase in deposits amounted to slightly over \$1.7 billion, compared with more than \$1.9 billion in Dallas County. The Houston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, consisting of Harris, Brazoria, Fort Bend, Liberty, and Montgomery Counties, realized an increase in bank deposits of \$1.83 billion (from \$2.07 billion to \$3.90 billion) over the decade being analyzed. The Dallas Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, comprising (in 1965) Dallas, Collin, Denton, and Ellis Counties, sustained a \$2.01-billion increase in bank deposits (from almost \$2.28 billion to \$4.28 billion) for the period.

Virtually all counties in Texas showed some increase in bank-deposit volume over the 1956-1965 period. About 62 percent of them realized an increase in deposits of 50 percent or more, and 44 counties showed deposit growth of more than 100 percent. These latter counties with the highest rates of deposit growth included two of the large-deposit counties in the state—Travis and Midland. The highest concentration of counties in which bank deposits more than doubled over the period was to be found in the High Plains and East Texas Timbered Plains sections of the state. In general, these were relatively small rural counties whose economic growth was apparently related to business and economic development in a nearby metropolitan area; the Amarillo and Houston areas were of particular significance in this instance. The modest deposit base (as of December 31, 1955) for most of these counties helps, of course, to explain the high rate of growth which the dollar increase in deposits through 1965 represents. The highest rate of deposit growth in the state for the 1956-1965 period covered was that for Sabine County, in the East Texas Timbered Plains—261 percent. (Expansion in the wood-processing industry and construction of Toledo Bend Dam in that county contributed substantially to the bank-deposit growth.) Among the lowest rates of deposit increase for Texas counties during the period was that for one of the metropolitan (albeit smaller metropolitan) counties—Galveston, where the increase rate was 9 percent.

Amount of total deposits is the criterion usually used in measuring the size of banks. An interesting trend regarding bank size in Texas is that the number of very small banks—those with less than \$2 million of deposits—is declining (it fell from 332 or about 36 percent of banks in the state at the end of 1955 to 240 or about 21 percent of all banks in the state at the end of 1965). The median deposit size of insured commercial banks in Texas (insured banks—those under the protection of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—comprise over 99 percent of Texas banks) was about \$4.82 million in 1965, while that of insured commercial banks in the nation as a whole was about \$5.12 million. Thus the "average-size" commercial bank in Texas is still smaller than that in the nation generally.

One of the most important trends in commercial banking in Texas and elsewhere since the middle 1950's has been the steady rise in the ratio of time deposits to total deposits. In insured commercial banks in Texas the ratio of all time deposits to total deposits increased from about

13.9 percent at the end of 1955 to 36.7 percent on December 31, 1965. In the United States as a whole the ratio being discussed increased from 26.2 percent to 44.6 percent over the same time period. Thus, in the Texas banking system the rate of increase in time deposits as a proportion of total deposits was more than double that for the entire system of insured commercial banks in the United States. The rise in the time-deposit ratio, generally speaking, has induced bankers to increase the share of their assets held in longer-term loans and securities.

Asset Changes in Texas Banks

On the basis of composite data for insured commercial banks in the state, the "typical" Texas bank at the end of 1965 was one which allocated its assets about as follows: cash and balances with other banking institutions, 21 percent; loans and discounts, 50 percent; United States government securities, 15 percent; other securities, 11 percent; other assets 3 percent. It should be recognized, of course, that percentages computed from data for the aggregate of insured banks in Texas mask substantial differences in asset composition among individual banks.

The ratio of loans and discounts to total assets has risen significantly in most Texas banks since the middle 1950's, when it was about 39 percent. As the Texas economy has expanded and become more diversified, the opportunities for banks to make loans which satisfy their liquidity and other requisites have increased. Moreover, changes in the composition of bank funds, mentioned previously, in competitive influences affecting bank policies, and in the philosophy of bank services since the middle 1950's are of substantial importance to an explanation of the rise in the ratio of loans to total assets for the

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER

Account	September 1-October 31		Percent change
	1967	1966	
TOTAL	\$309,582,102	\$279,164,092	+ 11
Ad valorem, inheritance, and poll taxes	3,275,929	2,775,549	+ 18
Natural and casinghead gas-production taxes ...	13,155,952	12,676,095	+ 4
Gas-severance beneficiary tax	27,640,138	22,823,485	+ 21
Other gross receipts and production taxes	7,625,624	7,867,824	- 3
Insurance companies and other occupation taxes..	667,866	580,360	+ 15
Limited sales, excise, and use tax	17,886,912	15,594,754	+ 15
Motor-fuel taxes (net) ...	45,510,234	43,227,826	+ 5
Cigarette tax and licenses..	22,044,148	21,939,607	**
Alcoholic-beverage taxes and licenses	11,377,319	10,269,024	+ 11
Automobile and other sales taxes	9,111,256	8,306,061	+ 10
All licenses and fees.....	17,823,590	15,928,770	+ 12
Franchise taxes	807,334	681,679	+ 18
Mineral leases, land sales, rentals, and bonuses ...	3,960,924	2,340,259	+ 69
Oil and gas royalties ...	3,841,634	2,832,399	+ 36
Interest earned	8,399,794	7,136,510	+ 18
Unclassified receipts	4,370,764	3,905,435	+ 12
Other miscellaneous revenue	2,130,756	2,102,299	+ 1
Federal aid for highways..	37,175,931	33,571,179	+ 11
Federal aid for public welfare	41,258,236	33,498,120	+ 23
Other federal aid	30,258,244	30,206,469	**
Donations and grants	1,259,517	900,388	+ 40

** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.
Source: State Comptroller of Public Accounts.

aggregate of Texas banks. For most banks in the state today loans provide the largest share of total income obtained from operations.

In comparison with banks in most other states, Texas banks, as a group, still have a relatively low ratio of loans to total assets. In the United States as a whole loans constituted about 54 percent of the assets of insured commercial banks at the end of 1965. For the entire system of insured banks, the share of total assets in the form of United States government securities was 16 percent, while that for other securities (mainly "municipals") was 12 percent. These latter percentages were not notably different from those for the aggregate of insured banks in Texas at the end of 1965. (Ten years earlier, though, the proportions of total assets held in the form of federal securities and other securities were considerably higher for aggregate insured banks in the country than for insured banks in Texas; they were 29 percent and 8 percent, respectively, for the overall system and 23 percent and 6 percent, respectively, for Texas banks.) In 1965, as in 1955, the ratio of cash and balances with other banks to total assets was higher for insured banks in Texas than for those in the nation generally. The ratio was 21 percent for Texas in 1965, as noted earlier (it was 30 percent in 1955), and the 5-percentage-point differential over the 1965 ratio for the United States as a whole (the difference was 8 percentage points in 1955) approximately counter-balanced the difference between loan ratios (that is, loans to total assets) for Texas and the nation as a whole in 1965.

The adaptation of banks to economic changes as well as their contributions to economic transition and development are perceptible, to some extent, in major changes in their loan composition. Probably the most dramatic changes in the overall bank loan composition in Texas since the end of 1955 have been the rise in the proportion of consumer loans and the decline in the proportion of agricultural loans. Thus consumer loans represented 22.0 percent of gross total loans of insured banks in Texas at the end of 1965 (total loans were then \$4.21 billion), but 26.1 percent of total loans at the end of 1965 (when that total was \$10.12 billion). Agricultural loans (excluding farm real-estate loans) fell from 11.6 percent to 6.6 percent of total loans over the period. Commercial and industrial loans declined as a percentage of total bank loans in Texas from 45.7 percent at the end of 1959 to 42.2 percent at the end of 1965. (The earliest date for which commercial and industrial loan data comparable with 1965 are available is 1959.) Real-estate loans increased somewhat in relative importance among total loans in Texas banks, from 9.7 percent to 11.1 percent, between year-end 1955 and year-end 1965. Most real-estate loans of banks are installment loans, as are about three quarters of their aggregate consumer loans. The increase since the middle 1950's in the proportion of installment loans to total bank loans reflects also substantial increases in the volume of "term loans" (loans for more than a year) to the developing business firms served by Texas banks.

To a considerable extent the trends in the composition of bank lending in Texas since the mid-1950's have been

similar to those in the United States as a whole. In both areas, consumer loans have increased in relative importance, while commercial and industrial loans and agricultural loans have declined in relative significance. (For each of these loan categories the ratio to total loans was lower for all insured banks, though, than for Texas insured banks at the end of 1965; specifically, for comparison with the ratios for Texas, mentioned earlier, the national ratios were: consumer loans, 22.1 percent of total loans, commercial and industrial loans, 34.7 percent, and agricultural loans, 4.0 percent.) One interesting divergence between Texas and the entire nation in bank-loan trends since 1955 has been that real-estate loans have declined slightly in importance in the nation, while increasing in importance in Texas. But at the end of 1965, the percentage of real-estate loans to total loans of insured banks was about 24 percent in the nation, compared with 11 percent in Texas.

Though space in this article does not permit a discussion of bank lending by areas within the state, it might be mentioned that high rates of increase in bank loans are usually to be found in those metropolitan or other locations having high rates of deposit growth. Detailed analysis of loan and other banking developments in Texas over the period 1956 through 1965, including changes in bank profitability and capital status, will be contained in a forthcoming monograph by the writer.

Some Observations on Texas Banking in the Years Ahead

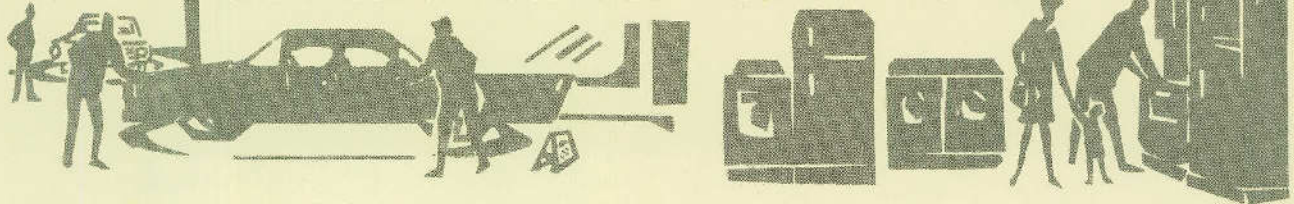
Reflecting a reasonably high correlation with population and income growth, the increase in number of banking offices in Texas will likely continue to be highly concentrated in metropolitan areas—especially in the suburban portion of such areas in the years ahead. Growth in the dollar amount of total deposits in the state, which is closely related to the state's pattern of income growth, will obviously also continue to be concentrated principally in the metropolitan areas.

A considerable portion of the new banks which may be expected to begin operations in Texas in the next few years will likely be in lieu of *de novo* branch offices which would appear if Texas law permitted some branching. Though the issue is fraught with political and other problems of long standing, branch banking may eventually be authorized in Texas on a limited scale (most likely in the major metropolitan centers).

The ratio of time deposits to total deposits at Texas banks will remain high (by previous standards) and may, in fact, be expected to continue to increase somewhat, though liquidity, yield, and cost constraints in banking would seem to forestall substantial further increase in the ratio in the next few years. The future importance of time deposits in the total deposit mix of commercial banks will depend in part on whether federal banking regulations continue to permit the commercial banks to pay a rate of interest on their time deposits which renders them competitive with alternative savings and liquid-investment media available to the public. A continued high time-deposit ratio will enable commercial banks to develop somewhat further their installment lending to the public.

HEMISFAIR — APRIL 6-OCTOBER 6, 1968 — SAN ANTONIO

LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS



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

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

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

Retail-sales data are reported here only when a minimum total of fifteen stores report; separate categories of retail stores are listed only when a minimum of five stores report in those categories. The first column presents current data for the various categories. Percentages shown for retail sales are average statewide percent changes from the preceding month. This is the normal seasonal change in sales by that kind of business—except in the cases of Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio, where the dagger (†) is replaced by another

symbol (††) because the normal seasonal changes given are for each of these cities individually. The second column shows the percent change from the preceding month in data reported for the current month; the third column shows the percent change in data from the same month a year ago. A large variation between the normal seasonal change and the reported change indicates an abnormal sales month.

Symbols used in this table include:

- (a) Population Research Center data, April 1, 1966.
- (†) Average statewide percent change from preceding month.
- (††) Average individual-city percent change from preceding month.
- (r) Estimates officially recognized by Texas Highway Department.
- (rr) Estimate for Pleasanton: combination of 1960 Census figures for Pleasanton and North Pleasanton.
- (*) Cash received during the four-week postal accounting period ended October 20, 1967.
- (‡) Money on deposit in individual demand deposit accounts on the last day of the month.
- (§) Data for Texarkana, Texas, only.
- (**) Change is less than one half of 1 percent.
- (||) Annual rate basis, seasonally adjusted.
- (#) Monthly averages.

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966

ABILENE SMSA			
(Jones & Taylor; pop. 121,343 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 298,486	- 64	- 55
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 1,681,116	- 3	- 14
Nonfarm employment (area)	37,800	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,210	**	- 4
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	- 12	- 6

ABILENE (pop. 110,049 r)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	- 12	- 20
Automotive stores	+ 40†	- 15	- 40
Postal receipts*	\$ 188,433	- 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 295,486	- 64	- 56
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 124,735	+ 7	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 74,214	+ 4	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	+ 5	- 14

ALAMO: See McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

ALBANY (pop. 2,174)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,234	+ 12	+ 31
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 4,304	**	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.0	+ 11	+ 23

AMARILLO SMSA			
(Potter & Randall; pop. 169,527 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,761,785	+ 44	- 47
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 4,333,584	+ 5	+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area)	59,400	- 2	- 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,310	- 7	- 5
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	- 3	+ 20

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966

AMARILLO (pop. 155,205 r)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 3	+ 13
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 1	+ 1
Automotive stores	+ 40†	+ 7	+ 21
Postal receipts*	\$ 292,067	+ 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,484,350	+163	+139
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 360,662	+ 16	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 135,293	+ 4	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	32.6	+ 13	+ 8

Canyon (pop. 6,755 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,099	- 34	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 277,435	- 58	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,088	+ 34	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 7,151	+ 13	- 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	+ 28	+ 24

ALPINE (pop. 4,740)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,724	- 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 118,460	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,097	+ 4	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 5,364	+ 11	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	- 7	+ 8

ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,478	+ 28	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,325	- 93	- 78
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,070	+ 11	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 7,175	+ 3	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	+ 12	+ 19

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
ARANSAS PASS: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA			
ARLINGTON: see FORT WORTH SMSA			
AUSTIN SMSA (Travis; pop. 256,581 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,076,471	- 14	+ 27
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 5,173,788	+ 6	+ 14
Nonfarm employment (area)	107,700	+ 1	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,440	+ 1	+ 18
Percent unemployed (area)	2.0	**	- 29

AUSTIN (pop. 212,000 r)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 7	+ 15
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 10	**
Eating and drinking places	- 1†	+ 6	**
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 21†	- 2	+ 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 705,602	- 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,040,471	- 14	+ 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 409,203	+ 6	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 215,011	+ 4	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.3	+ 2	+ 4

BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)

Postal receipts*	\$ 19,993	+ 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 199,500	...	+ 588
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,044	- 3	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 28,328	+ 4	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	- 4	**
Nonfarm placements	74	+ 14	+ 16

BAYTOWN: see HOUSTON SMSA

BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA

(Jefferson & Orange; pop. 322,259 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,450,648	+ 98	+ 115
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 5,746,030	+ 3	+ 6
Nonfarm employment (area)	114,200	**	- 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,000	**	- 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.9	- 5	+ 22

BEAUMONT (pop. 127,500 r)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 7	**
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 12	+ 4
Automotive stores	+ 40†	+ 7	**
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+++	+ 33	+ 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 178,587	+ 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,595,454	+ 53	+ 199
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 314,581	+ 8	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 132,760	+ 3	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.9	- 1	- 4

Groves (pop. 17,304)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,286	+ 17	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 76,743	- 3	- 62
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,188	+ 2	+ 36
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 5,249	+ 2	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.5	- 1	+ 14

ORANGE (pop. 25,605)

Postal receipts*	\$ 33,932	+ 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,259,606	+ 941	+ 853
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 38,387	+ 3	- 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 29,324	+ 10	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	- 4	- 6
Nonfarm placements	182	- 2	- 6

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
PORT ARTHUR (pop. 66,676)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	- 5	- 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 60,715	+ 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 415,125	+ 114	- 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 80,033	+ 4	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 44,919	**	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	+ 7	+ 9

PORT NECHES (pop. 8,696)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,273	+ 25	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 42,120	- 63	- 8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,768	+ 32	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 7,042	- 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.3	+ 27	+ 16

BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)

Postal receipts*	\$ 17,342	+ 42	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 83,100	**	- 75
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,214	+ 4	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 15,737	+ 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	+ 3	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	189	+ 64	+ 77

BELLVILLE (pop. 2,218)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,550	- 81	- 92
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,359	...	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 7,201	...	- 2

BELTON (pop. 8,163)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,413	- 20	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 54,500	+ 42	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 9,444	+ 6	+ 12

BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 24	+ 19
Postal receipts*	\$ 39,012	+ 16	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 25,876	+ 18	- 51
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 54,130	+ 15	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 27,561	+ 4	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.1	+ 13	+ 7
Nonfarm placements	146	- 3	- 33

BISHOP: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

BONHAM (pop. 7,357)

Postal receipts*	\$ 9,401	+ 31	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 13,400	- 5	- 63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,344	+ 21	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 9,947	+ 5	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.8	+ 17	+ 16

BORGER (pop. 20,911)

Postal receipts*	\$ 22,602	+ 28	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 45,990	+ 42	- 45
Nonfarm placements	139	- 11	+ 6

BRADY (pop. 5,338)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,729	+ 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 73,350	+ 237	- 92
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,219	+ 23	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 7,087	+ 1	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	+ 22	+ 35

Local Business Conditions

Percent change

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,082	+ 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	51,960	+229	- 84
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,121	+ 2	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 16,259	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.2	- 2	- 11

BROWNFIELD (pop. 10,286)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,763	+ 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	21,040	- 51	+247
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,094	**	- 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 14,679	+ 5	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.3	- 8	- 15

BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

(Cameron; pop. 141,778 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	336,766	+ 81	- 20
Bank debits (thousands)†..	\$ 1,443,623	+ 40	- 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	37,750	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	6,430	+ 2	**
Percent unemployed (area)	4.9	- 41	- 28

BROWNSVILLE (pop. 43,040)

Postal receipts*	\$ 56,288	+ 75	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	251,200	+103	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 46,900	+ 28	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 28,773	+ 11	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.6	+ 19	- 7
Nonfarm placements	1,639	+199	+232

HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 17	+ 11
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	**†	+ 30	+ 38
Postal receipts*	\$ 52,608	+ 62	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	66,400	+ 58	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 47,406	+ 3	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 31,615	+ 19	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.5	+ 5	- 16
Nonfarm placements	1,203	+238	+176

La Feria (pop. 3,047)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,686	+ 20	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,300	- 43	- 63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,627	- 23	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 2,201	+ 1	+ 27
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.9	- 16	- 12

Los Fresnos (pop. 1,289)

Postal receipts*	\$ 1,703	+ 94	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,166	**	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 1,878	- 8	+ 41
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.3	+ 21	- 36

Port Isabel (pop. 3,575)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,731	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	32,385	+ 96	+303
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,637	+ 18	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 2,902	+ 32	+ 55
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.4	- 3	- 14

SAN BENITO (pop. 16,422)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,980	+100	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	9,866	+777	- 91
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,352	+ 3	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 7,737	+ 4	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.0	+ 4	- 21

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

Local Business Conditions

Percent change

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 28,944	+ 25	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	23,150	- 62	- 12
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 21,081	+ 8	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 13,836	+ 3	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.6	+ 6	+ 3
Nonfarm placements	124	- 5	**

BRYAN (pop. 27,542)

Postal receipts*	\$ 39,293	+ 31	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	629,575	+119	+213
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 54,536	+ 20	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 27,684	**	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	23.6	+ 18	- 2
Nonfarm placements	326	- 30	- 23

CALDWELL (pop. 2,202 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,952	+ 34	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,178	+ 4	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 4,993	+ 2	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.7	+ 1	- 11

CAMERON (pop. 5,640)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,118	- 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	12,550	- 51	+484
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,545	+ 2	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 6,504	+ 1	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.2	- 2	+ 7

CANYON: see AMARILLO SMSA

CARROLLTON: see DALLAS SMSA

CASTROVILLE (pop. 1,508)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 963	+ 2	- 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 1,321	**	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.8	+ 4	- 12

CISCO (pop. 4,499)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,320	+ 24	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,863	+ 10	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 3,924	- 2	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.8	+ 7	+ 15

CLEBURNE: see FORT WORTH SMSA

CLUTE: see HOUSTON SMSA

COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)

Postal receipts*	\$ 30,411	- 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	273,510	+ 81	+207
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,730	+ 9	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 5,581	+ 1	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.9	+ 6	+ 3

COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,634	- 26	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,082	+ 3	- 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 6,924	+ 9	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.2	**	- 12

CONROE: see HOUSTON SMSA

COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,768	+ 22	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	131,629	+ 27	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,326	- 14	+ 61
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 1,325	+ 18	+ 35
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.6	- 16	+ 22

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA			
(Nueces and San Patricio; pop. 278,535 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,800,698	- 39	+ 81
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 4,391,232	+ 26	+ 9
Nonfarm employment (area)	86,100	**	+ 8
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,540	- 2	**
Percent unemployed (area)	3.2	- 11	+ 10

Aransas Pass (pop. 6,956)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,410	+ 28	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 30,761	+ 63	- 79
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,227	+ 37	+ 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,906	+ 8	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	+ 28	+ 87

Bishop (pop. 3,825 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,145	+233	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 30,000	+ 50	+ 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,539	+ 23	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,264	+ 4	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	+ 17	+ 3

CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 204,850 r)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 35	+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 263,001	+ 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,282,384	- 62	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 302,956	+ 18	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 152,931	+ 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.1	+ 14	+ 4

Robstown (pop. 10,266)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,958	+ 41	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 351,060	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,041	+ 7	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,092	- 1	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	+ 11	- 1

Sinton (pop. 6,008)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,219	+ 68	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 75,000	...	+119
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,445	+ 9	- 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,861	**	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	+ 11	- 19

CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	- 1	+ 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 50,998	+ 27	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 444,291	+306	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 27,227	+ 7	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 24,958	+ 3	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 5	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	221	- 10	+ 1

CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 57,003	- 13	+ 84
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,860	+ 38	+ 34
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,044	- 1	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	+ 38	+ 41

DALLAS SMSA			
(Collin, Dallas, Denton and Ellis; pop. 1,334,101 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 343,490,454	+ 64	+141
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 79,356,216	+ 5	+ 19
Nonfarm employment (area)	609,500	**	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	145,600	**	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	1.7	- 15	- 15

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
Carrollton (pop. 9,832 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,798	- 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 453,831	**	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,108	+ 12	+ 44
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,393	+ 6	+ 30
Annual rate of deposit turnover	30.1	- 3	+ 18

DALLAS (pop. 679,684)			
Retail sales	+ 12††	+ 7	+ 7
Apparel stores	+ 10††	- 11	+ 3
Automotive stores	+ 25††	+ 34	+ 34
Eating and drinking places	+ 10††	- 5	**
Florists	+ 10††	+ 16	+ 22
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 4††	- 7	+ 13
Gasoline and service stations	**††	+ 18	- 3
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 8††	+ 18	+ 22
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,027,561	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 30,655,782	+ 99	+209
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,242,708	+ 15	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,560,871	**	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	47.8	+ 14	+ 16

Denton (pop. 26,844)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 62,294	+ 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 440,725	- 25	- 79
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 39,514	+ 16	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 27,873	- 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	+ 8	- 1
Nonfarm placements	200	+ 8	+ 14

Ennis (pop. 10,250 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,457	+ 53	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,957	+ 2	- 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,234	+ 2	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	- 2	- 28

Garland (pop. 50,622 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 66,321	- 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,498,198	+ 57	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 48,787	+ 12	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 24,731	+ 4	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.1	+ 10	+ 6

Grand Prairie (pop. 40,150 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 45,488	- 18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,731,666	+ 51	+398
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,345	+ 1	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,007	+ 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.5	**	+ 5

Irving (pop. 60,136 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 68,624	- 20	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,866,296	+ 49	+138
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 51,814	+ 6	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,761	+ 7	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.0	**	- 1

Justin (pop. 622)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 972	+ 4	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,012	+ 16	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 914	+ 2	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	+ 19	+ 18

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
LANCASTER (pop. 7,501)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	52,000	- 60	+202
Bank debits (thousands)	6,272	+ 9	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	4,569	+ 11	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.3	**	- 8

McKinney (pop. 13,763)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,644	+ 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	766,925	...	+ 81
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,512	+ 30	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	12,961	**	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.5	+ 27	- 19
Nonfarm placements	123	- 26	- 23

Mesquite (pop. 27,526)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 26,332	+ 5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	694,857	+ 86	+176
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,988	+ 36	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	9,369	+ 4	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.9	+ 34	**

Midlothian (pop. 1,521)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	15,000	- 79	- 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,599	+ 16	+ 38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	1,752	+ 5	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.2	+ 13	+ 29

Pilot Point (pop. 1,254)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	20,000	+ 56	+300
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,870	+ 13	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	2,182	+ 11	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.8	+ 10	+ 2

Richardson (pop. 34,390 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 70,406	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	911,134	- 42	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 33,501	+ 13	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	20,338	+ 24	+ 33
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.9	**	- 9

Seagoville (pop. 3,745)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,183	+ 49	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	12,754	+115	- 67
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,427	+ 7	- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	2,567	+ 13	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	27.0	+ 7	- 6

Waxahachie (pop. 12,749)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,649	+ 18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	64,550	- 33	- 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,976	**	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	11,783	- 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.1	- 2	+ 4
Nonfarm placements	77	- 8	- 11

DAYTON: see HOUSTON SMSA

DEER PARK: see HOUSTON SMSA

DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,267	+ 31	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	89,292	+ 15	+ 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,960	+ 16	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	18,997	+ 5	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.0	+ 11	+ 17

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
DENISON (pop. 25,766 r)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	- 12	- 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,518	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	89,845	- 70	- 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,459	**	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	18,024	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.1	+ 5	+ 27
Nonfarm placements	182	- 19	- 30

DENTON: see DALLAS SMSA

DONNA: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

EAGLE LAKE (pop. 3,565)			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,027	- 6	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	5,645	- 6	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.3	- 3	- 9

EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,914	+ 20	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	57,025	- 39	- 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,027	+ 25	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	4,672	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	23.3	+ 23	+ 15

EDINBURG: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

EL PASO SMSA (El Paso; pop. 352,637 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	5,461,308	+ 34	+ 74
Bank debits (thousands)†.. \$	6,655,408	+ 9	+ 18
Nonfarm employment (area)	109,100	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	13,450	- 2	- 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	- 8	- 3

EL PASO (pop. 276,687)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	- 5	- 13
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 13	+ 2
Automotive stores	+ 40†	- 15	- 27
Food stores	- 3†	+ 4	- 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 406,442	+ 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	5,459,708	+ 34	+ 73
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 453,974	+ 16	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	197,492	+ 4	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	28.1	+ 12	+ 20

ENNIS: see DALLAS SMSA

EULESS: see FORT WORTH SMSA

FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,490	+ 17	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	80,245	+ 54	+ 61
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,522	- 7	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	9,041	+ 31	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.8	- 16	+ 3

FORT WORTH SMSA (Johnson and Tarrant; pop. 640,414 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	12,548,308	- 24	+ 65
Bank debits (thousands)†.. \$	15,956,496	- 2	+ 12
Nonfarm employment (area)	276,100	**	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	88,600	**	+ 16
Percent unemployed (area)	2.0	- 9	- 20

Arlington (pop. 75,000 r)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 11	+ 27
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 16	+ 16
Eating and drinking places.....	- 1†	- 1	+ 13
Postal receipts*	\$ 129,585	+ 25	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,947,009	- 44	+ 35
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 68,417	+ 6	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	31,435	+ 1	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	26.1	+ 3	- 1

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
Cleburne (pop. 15,381)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 23,427	+ 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	75,625	+ 72	- 67
Bank debits (thousands) \$	15,920	+ 4	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	14,023	+ 1	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.7	+ 4	+ 1

Eules (pop. 10,500 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,375	+ 22	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	11,598	+ 19	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,260	+ 7	+ 44
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	27.4	+ 10	- 32

FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)			
Retail sales	+ 6††	+ 8	+ 5
Apparel stores	+ 8††	- 14	- 14
Automotive stores	+ 24††	+ 36	+ 15
Eating and drinking places.....	- 2††	- 1	- 8
Food stores	- 1††	- 7	- 4
Gasoline and service stations.....	+ 2††	+ 15	- 2
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 8††	- 4	+ 4
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,145,658	+ 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	6,203,780	+ 3	+ 99
Bank debits (thousands) \$	1,211,667	+ 8	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	473,178	+ 4	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	31.4	+ 5	+ 7

Grapevine (pop. 4,659 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,155	+ 27	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	107,428	...	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,219	**	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	4,078	+ 5	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.7	- 2	- 9

North Richland Hills (pop. 8,662)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	174,100	- 79	+ 841
Bank debits (thousands) \$	10,299	- 11	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,708	+ 7	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.4	- 5	+ 6

White Settlement (pop. 11,513)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	29,250	+ 139	+ 122
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,795	+ 23	+ 99
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	2,340	+ 10	+ 45
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	25.7	+ 15	+ 36

FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,399	+ 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	20,360	- 80	- 64
Bank debits (thousands) \$	13,239	+ 9	- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	10,516	- 3	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.9	+ 11	+ 1

FRIONA (pop. 3,049 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	110,200	+ 311	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	10,335	+ 4	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,145	+ 4	- 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	24.6	+ 2	+ 3

GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA (Galveston; pop. 161,854 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,127,665	+ 48	+ 106
Bank debits (thousands) † \$	2,060,292	- 10	+ 15
Nonfarm employment (area)	57,400	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	19,580	**	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	3.5	- 15	- 8

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)			
Retail sales	9†	- 3	- 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 106,763	- 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	410,955	+ 24	+ 32
Bank debits (thousands) \$	118,888	+ 4	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	64,318	+ 4	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.5	**	+ 2

La MARQUE (pop. 13,969)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,211	+ 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	186,655	+ 82	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	12,571	+ 5	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	8,179	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.5	+ 3	+ 9

TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 32,500	+ 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	530,055	+ 62	+ 136
Bank debits (thousands) \$	23,187	+ 6	+ 32
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	14,767	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	27.0	+ 6	+ 26

GARLAND: see DALLAS SMSA

GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,464	- 17	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	9,040	+ 9	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	7,652	+ 6	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.6	+ 8	+ 8

GEORGETOWN (pop. 5,218)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	93,000	+ 296	+ 109
Bank debits (thousands) \$	6,325	+ 14	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	7,055	+ 8	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.2	+ 13	+ 12

GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,584	+ 31	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	400	- 98	- 95
Bank debits (thousands) \$	5,430	+ 8	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,241	+ 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.5	+ 7	+ 4

GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,543	- 30	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	34,175	- 78	+ 38
Bank debits (thousands) \$	5,711	+ 14	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,283	- 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.8	+ 3	- 4
Nonfarm employment (area)	33,500	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,790	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	2.4	- 23	- 8

GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,117	+ 19	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,589	- 8	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	6,118	+ 1	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.1	- 9	+ 12

GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,651	+ 20	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,750	- 58	- 99
Bank debits (thousands) \$	10,774	+ 4	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	10,443	**	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.3	+ 7	+ 13

GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,310	- 11	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	2,252	+ 16	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	2,800	**	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.6	+ 13	- 4

GRAND PRAIRIE: see DALLAS SMSA

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
GRAPEVINE: see FORT WORTH SMSA			
GREENVILLE (pop. 22,134 r)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	- 3	+ 2
Postal receipts*	\$ 39,503	+ 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,930,771	+150	+743
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 30,135	+ 7	+ 31
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 19,734	- 3	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.1	+ 2	+ 15
Nonfarm placements	170	+ 9	+ 7

GROVES: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA

HARLINGEN: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

HASKELL (pop. 4,016)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,941	+ 37	+ 37
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 5,351	+ 19	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.0	+ 22	+ 14

HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)

Postal receipts*	\$ 16,443	+ 18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 91,000	- 31	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,532	+ 18	+ 79
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 15,730	**	- 26
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.1	+ 9	+136

HEREFORD (pop. 9,584 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 22,514	+ 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 269,100	+ 20	+237
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 33,258	+ 17	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 17,736	+ 16	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	24.1	+ 7	+ 18

HONDO (pop. 4,992)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 35,400	+ 5	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,917	+ 3	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 4,357	+ 4	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.0	+ 2	+ 8

HOUSTON SMSA

(Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty and Montgomery; pop. 1,717,116 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$35,022,246	+ 13	+ 25
Bank debits (thousands)†..	\$73,391,316	+ 5	+ 19
Nonfarm employment (area)	729,900	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	130,500	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	1.9	- 14	- 5

Angleton (pop. 9,131)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,600	+ 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 89,200	- 69	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,355	+ 38	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 12,424	- 8	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.7	...	+ 14

Baytown (pop. 38,000 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 38,467	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 387,188	- 52	+166
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 59,191	+ 7	+ 42
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 30,291	- 2	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	23.2	+ 6	+ 24

Bellaire (pop. 21,182 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 247,900	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 139,939	+421	**
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 30,421	**	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 19,023	**	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.1	- 1	- 8

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
Clute (pop. 4,501)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,659	+ 59	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,306	+313	- 53
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,382	+ 4	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 2,076	+ 3	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.9	+ 3	+ 11

Conroe (pop. 9,192)

Postal receipts*	\$ 35,782	+ 76	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 60,900	- 67	+ 31
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,765	+ 3	+ 32
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 15,193	+ 6	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.9	**	+ 14

Dayton (pop. 3,367)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 50,000	+ 59	+396
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,722	+ 8	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 4,503	+ 10	+ 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.0	- 1	**

Deer Park (pop. 4,865)

Postal receipts*	\$ 9,404	- 22	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,424	+ 3	- 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 3,582	+ 10	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.0	- 5	- 19

HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)

Retail sales	+ 8††	- 3	- 5
Apparel stores	+ 4††	+ 8	+ 5
Automotive stores	+ 27††	+ 1	- 15
Eating and drinking places	+ 4††	- 4	- 9
Food stores	+ 3††	- 10	- 1
Gasoline and service stations	- 4††	- 4	+ 31
General merchandise stores	+ 7††	- 4	- 17
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 10††	**	+ 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,994,639	+ 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$28,219,231	+ 10	+ 9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,713,303	+ 12	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 1,900,271	**	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	35.9	+ 10	+ 6

Humble (pop. 1,711)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,195	+ 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 25,800	- 31	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,262	+ 10	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 4,165	**	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.1	+ 11	+ 6

Katy (pop. 1,569)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 73,000	+219	+216
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,904	+ 30	+ 34
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 3,332	+ 24	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.5	+ 14	+ 20

La Porte (pop. 7,250 r)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 130,000	- 19	+306
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,768	- 1	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 3,481	+ 14	+ 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.5	- 11	+ 4

Liberty (pop. 6,127)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,562	- 16	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 133,611	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,423	+ 12	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 10,916	+ 6	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.2	+ 7	+ 9

Pasadena (pop. 58,737)

Postal receipts*	\$ 74,055	+ 29	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,687,600	+ 21	+252
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 83,129	+ 22	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 39,719	+ 4	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	25.6	+ 16	+ 12

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
Richmond (pop. 3,668)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,497	+ 54	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 979,300	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,034	- 2	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,937	+ 20	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.6	- 10	- 11

Rosenberg (pop. 9,698)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,481	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 93,373	+ 10	+275
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,873	+ 1	+ 8

South Houston (pop. 7,253)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,870	+ 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 62,715	+ 3	+ 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,161	+ 2	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,310	**	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	**	- 7

Tomball (pop. 2,025 r)			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,857	- 3	- 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,301	**	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.8	- 6	- 36

HUMBLE: see HOUSTON SMSA

HUNTSVILLE (pop. 11,999)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,971	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 146,000	+ 38	+188
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 17,276	- 1	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,828	+ 9	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.6	- 10	- 7

IOWA PARK: see WICHITA FALLS SMSA

IRVING: see DALLAS SMSA

JACKSONVILLE (pop. 10,509 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,371	+ 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 24,250	- 66	- 60
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,917	+ 4	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,792	**	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.2	+ 2	- 2

JASPER (pop. 5,120 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,372	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 39,050	...	- 31
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,832	+ 10	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,423	+ 4	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	+ 5	+ 13

JUNCTION (pop. 2,441)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 33,000	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,804	+ 39	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,789	+ 9	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	+ 33	+ 21

JUSTIN: see DALLAS SMSA

KARNES CITY (pop. 2,693)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 15,500	...	+287
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,375	+ 22	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,154	+ 6	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	+ 17	**

KATY: see HOUSTON SMSA

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
KILGORE (pop. 10,092)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,712	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 28,460	- 75	- 59
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,773	+ 5	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,899	+ 4	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	**	- 11
Nonfarm employment (area)	33,500	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,790	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	2.4	- 23	- 8

KILLEEN (pop. 23,377)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 57,109	+ 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 618,899	+101	+427
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,457	**	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 12,571	+ 2	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	- 1	- 14

KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,567	- 28	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 285,225	- 52	+126
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,979	+ 7	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 19,163	+ 7	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	+ 4	+ 12

KIRBYVILLE (pop. 2,021 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,186	- 18	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,567	+ 34	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,217	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.3	+ 35	+ 11

LA FERIA: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

LA MARQUE: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA

LAMESA (pop. 12,438)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,343	+ 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 15,600	- 10	- 18
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,172	+ 7	- 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,106	- 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 9	- 19
Nonfarm placements	62	- 19	- 30

LAMPASAS (pop. 5,670 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,045	+ 18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 12,000	- 88	- 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,807	+ 15	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,726	+ 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 15	+ 4

LANCASTER: see DALLAS SMSA

LA PORTE: see HOUSTON SMSA

LAREDO SMSA (Webb; pop. 77,006 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 169,645	- 49	+314
Bank debits (thousands)†	\$ 640,980	+ 4	+ 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	22,950	**	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	1,230	- 2	- 4
Percent unemployed (area)	7.4	- 12	+ 2

LAREDO (pop. 60,678)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 50,386	+ 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 169,645	- 49	+314
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 52,084	+ 8	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 32,333	+ 5	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	+ 9	+ 6
Nonfarm placements	525	+ 4	+ 11

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
LEVELLAND (pop. 12,117 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,148	+ 38	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	37,800	- 94	- 91
Bank debits (thousands)	16,988	- 7	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	12,436	+ 16	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.6	- 13	- 2

LIBERTY: see HOUSTON SMSA

LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)

Postal receipts*	\$ 9,072	+ 42	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	13,600	...	- 46
Bank debits (thousands)	10,168	+ 9	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	10,075	+ 15	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.0	+ 7	- 3

LLANO (pop. 2,656)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,189	+ 35	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	4,868	- 6	- 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	4,988	- 3	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.6	- 6	- 23

LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,264	- 27	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	53,947	+ 47	+315
Bank debits (thousands)	6,556	- 3	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	7,587	**	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.4	- 5	- 15

LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)

Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 40†	- 16	- 27
Postal receipts*	\$ 72,958	+ 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	589,500	- 38	- 62
Bank debits (thousands)	77,802	+ 9	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	43,689	+ 4	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.8	+ 10	+ 14
Nonfarm employment (area)	33,500	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,790	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	2.4	- 23	- 8

LUBBOCK SMSA (Lubbock; pop. 181,591 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,786,437	+209	- 45
Bank debits (thousands)†.. \$	3,998,928	+ 6	+ 12
Nonfarm employment (area)	62,600	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,820	- 3	- 6
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	- 17	- 12

LUBBOCK (pop. 155,200 r)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 6	+ 10
Automotive stores	+ 40†	+ 21	+ 17
Postal receipts*	\$ 289,017	+ 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,773,357	+239	- 45
Bank debits (thousands)	289,861	+ 17	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	142,152	**	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	24.5	+ 13	+ 8

Slaton (pop. 6,568)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,632	+ 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,430	- 93	- 96
Bank debits (thousands)	6,132	+ 32	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	4,292	+ 9	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.9	+ 21	- 36

LUFKIN (pop. 20,756 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 33,801	+ 16	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	166,000	+ 55	- 19
Nonfarm placements	78	+ 22	- 35

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA (Hidalgo; pop. 182,008 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	637,990	+202	+ 65
Bank debits (thousands)†.. \$	1,435,560	+ 27	+ 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	42,400	+ 2	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,190	+ 6	+ 29
Percent unemployed (area)	5.5	- 15	+ 4

Alamo (pop. 4,121)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	1,790	+ 13	- 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	1,856	+ 4	+ 33
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.0	+ 7	- 31

Donna (pop. 7,522)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,169	+125	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	6,375	+811	+211
Bank debits (thousands)	3,160	...	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	4,795	...	+ 4

EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)

Postal receipts*	\$ 23,041	+126	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	61,269	+293	- 7
Bank debits (thousands)	17,497	+ 29	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	14,058	+ 2	+ 33
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.1	+ 21	- 25
Nonfarm placements	417	+141	+127

Elsa (pop. 3,847)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	13,618	...	+236
Bank debits (thousands)	2,900	- 12	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) .. \$	2,116	- 42	+ 27
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.1	- 4	- 42

McALLEN (pop. 35,411 r)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 64	+ 29
Postal receipts*	\$ 42,238	+ 18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	261,355	+ 80	+164
Bank debits (thousands)	38,695	+ 5	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	28,701	+ 4	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.5	+ 4	- 4
Nonfarm placements	559	- 24	+ 78

Mercedes (pop. 10,943)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,399	+ 46	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	15,400	+112	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands)	7,228	+ 3	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	5,079	- 16	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.6	+ 20	- 8

Mission (pop. 14,081)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,562	+ 46	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	24,583	+ 66	- 38
Bank debits (thousands)	12,511	+ 17	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	10,148	+ 1	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.9	+ 19	+ 5

PHARR (pop. 15,279 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,367	+ 44	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	42,451	+ 64	- 63
Bank debits (thousands)	4,252	- 6	- 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	4,538	+ 16	- 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.1	+ 37	- 5

San Juan (pop. 4,371)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,264	+ 55	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	4,749	+ 67	+ 40
Bank debits (thousands)	2,776	+ 19	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	2,731	- 2	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.1	+ 20	- 12

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
Weslaco (pop. 15,649)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,943	+ 35	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	207,590	...	+381
Bank debits (thousands) \$	10,758	+ 4	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	11,495	**	+ 28
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.3	+ 7	- 9

MISSION: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

McCAMEY (pop. 3,350 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,435	+ 4	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	2,149	+ 9	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	1,788	- 9	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.8	+ 7	+ 9

McGREGOR: see WACO SMSA

McKINNEY: see DALLAS SMSA

MARSHALL (pop. 25,715 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 34,940	+ 27	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	249,438	+ 3	+ 68
Bank debits (thousands) \$	23,604	+ 2	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	27,366	+ 1	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.4	**	+ 13
Nonfarm placements	401	+ 22	+ 8

MERCEDES: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

MESQUITE: see DALLAS SMSA

MEXIA (pop. 7,621 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,949	+ 12	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	91,500	+408	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	6,786	+ 15	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	6,178	**	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.2	+ 14	+ 8

MIDLAND SMSA

(Midland pop. 68,230 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,141,455	+ 61	+221
Bank debits (thousands) †.. \$	1,789,428	+ 9	+ 14
Nonfarm employment (area)	59,800	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,160	**	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	2.2	- 21	- 31

MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)

Postal receipts	\$ 118,950	- 21	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,141,455	+ 61	+221
Bank debits (thousands) \$	141,364	+ 14	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	123,002	+ 1	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.9	+ 12	+ 5
Nonfarm placements	737	+ 4	+ 5

MIDLOTHIAN: see DALLAS SMSA

MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)

Postal receipts*	\$ 23,555	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	332,200	+380	+ 70
Bank debits (thousands) \$	23,744	**	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	16,019	+ 5	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.2	- 2	+ 17
Nonfarm placements	165	+ 6	+ 9

MONAHANS (pop. 9,252 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,811	+ 30	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	7,956	- 21	- 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	7,023	- 1	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.5	- 20	- 19

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,862	+ 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	81,522	+134	- 13
Bank debits (thousands) \$	14,838	+ 10	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	10,539	+ 5	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.4	+ 5	+ 13

MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,022	+ 23	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	3,624	+ 12	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	2,549	+ 6	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.6	+ 9	+ 16

NACOGDOCHES (pop. 15,450 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 37,427	+ 57	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	223,390	- 60	+450
Bank debits (thousands) \$	27,699	- 6	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	25,855	- 2	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.7	- 7	- 12
Nonfarm placements	84	- 37	- 30

NEDERLAND: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA

NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)

Postal receipts*	\$ 23,013	+ 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	152,753	**	- 27
Bank debits (thousands) \$	16,427	- 4	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	15,757	+ 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.7	- 7	+ 13

NORTH RICHLAND HILLS: see FORT WORTH SMSA

ODESSA SMSA

(Ector; pop. 89,437 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	686,751	+ 37	+172
Bank debits (thousands) †.. \$	1,947,624	+ 4	+ 7
Nonfarm employment (area)	59,800	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,160	**	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	2.2	- 21	- 31

ODESSA (pop. 86,937 r)

Retail sales	+ 9†	- 6	- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 100,131	+ 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	686,751	+ 37	+172
Bank debits (thousands) \$	108,736	+ 9	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	68,319	+ 4	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.5	+ 4	+ 3
Nonfarm placements	578	+ 12	+ 23

OLNEY (pop. 4,200 r)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	7,000	- 62	+180
Bank debits (thousands) \$	5,224	+ 12	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	5,175	- 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.8	+ 18	- 9

ORANGE: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA

PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)

Postal receipts*	\$ 18,643	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	113,740	+ 93	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands) \$	15,716	+ 6	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †.. \$	17,659	+ 6	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.0	+ 3	- 3

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
PAMPA (pop. 24,664)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	- 1	- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 29,435	- 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 73,150	+ 48	+104
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 29,932	- 5	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 23,101	+ 8	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.2	- 9	- 6
Nonfarm placements	160	- 17	- 5

PARIS (pop. 20,977)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 28,371	- 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 923,710	+185	+327
Nonfarm placements	205	+ 2	- 1

PASADENA: see HOUSTON SMSA

PECOS (pop. 12,728)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,292	+ 3	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,394	+ 74	+ 25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 11,000	+ 14	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	23.7	+ 66	+ 19
Nonfarm placements	91	+ 1	- 25

PHARR: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

PILOT POINT: see DALLAS SMSA

PLAINVIEW (pop. 23,703 r)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,558	+ 16	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 48,650	- 81	- 87
Nonfarm placements	301	+ 4	- 4

PLANO: see DALLAS SMSA

PLEASANTON (pop. 5,053 rr)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,800	+190	- 84
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,730	+ 19	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 4,382	+ 14	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.8	+ 10	- 5

PORT ARTHUR: see BEAUMONT-PORT-ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA

PORT ISABEL: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

QUANAHA (pop. 4,564)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,804	+ 5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 11,500	- 38	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,808	+ 14	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 5,367	+ 3	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.8	+ 11	- 11

RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,817	- 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,000	...	- 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,446	**	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 11,618	+ 4	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.8	+ 4	- 26
Nonfarm placements	253	+488	+566

RICHARDSON: see DALLAS SMSA

RICHMOND: see HOUSTON SMSA

ROBSTOWN: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

ROSENBERG: see HOUSTON SMSA

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

DECEMBER 1967

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
SAN ANGELO SMSA			
(Tom Green; pop. 74,127 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 546,468	+262	- 68
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 979,188	+ 9	+ 13
Nonfarm employment (area)	22,700	- 1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,750	- 1	+ 1
Percent unemployed (area)	2.7	- 25	+ 8

SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)			
Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 1	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 2†	- 2	- 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 126,229	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 546,468	+262	- 68
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 83,445	+ 15	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 60,758	+ 4	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.8	+ 13	+ 8

SAN ANTONIO SMSA			
(Bexar and Guadalupe; pop. 838,572 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$11,835,746	+ 60	+102
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$12,457,440	+ 1	+ 7
Nonfarm employment (area)	259,400	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	29,075	**	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	3.3	- 15	- 6

SAN ANTONIO (pop. 655,006 r)			
Retail sales	+ 4††	+ 14	+ 14
Apparel stores	+ 2††	+ 8	+ 14
Automotive stores	+ 10††	+ 41	+ 34
Eating and drinking places	+ 2††	- 1	+ 4
Florists	...	- 8	- 18
Gasoline and service stations	- 1††	+ 15	+ 5
General merchandise stores	+ 7††	+ 5	+ 19
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 11††	+ 43	+ 18
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,109,535	+ 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$10,513,101	+ 51	+ 99
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,023,155	+ 7	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 523,118	+ 4	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	23.9	+ 6	+ 2

Schertz (pop. 2,281)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,621	- 24	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 689	+ 19	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 993	- 2	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.2	+ 21	+ 22

Seguin (pop. 14,299)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,392	+ 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,023,395	+332	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,247	+ 15	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 16,597	+ 3	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.9	+ 14	+ 8

SAN BENITO: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

SAN JUAN: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,313	- 23	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 51,700	- 68	- 94
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,864	+ 30	+ 38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 15,856	+ 17	+ 30
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.2	+ 21	+ 21

SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,616	+ 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 10,000	- 80	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,109	+ 21	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 5,784	+ 8	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.3	+ 18	**

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
SCHERTZ: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA			
SEAGOVILLE: see DALLAS SMSA			
SEGUIN: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA			
SHERMAN (pop. 30,660 r)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 40†	+ 35	+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 44,288	+ 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	730,293	+ 2	- 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 43,210	+ 19	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	26,189	+ 6	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.4	+ 17	**
Nonfarm placements	185	**	- 3

SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	61,250	- 31	- 25
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,006	+ 10	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	6,927	- 1	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.3	+ 8	+ 3

SINTON: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

SLATON: see LUBBOCK SMSA

SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,589	- 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	434,650	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,547	- 13	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	2,708	**	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	6.9	- 14	- 4

SNYDER (pop. 13,850)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	46,800	- 47	- 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,072	+ 12	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	19,377	+ 5	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.9	+ 9	+ 5

SOUTH HOUSTON: see HOUSTON SMSA

STEPHENVILLE (pop. 7,359)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,431	- 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	130,200	+ 32	+527
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,886	+ 7	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	10,609	+ 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.5	+ 5	+ 2

STRATFORD (pop. 1,380)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,695	+ 16	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	41,700	...	- 10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,145	+ 40	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	6,927	+ 6	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.3	+ 26	- 15

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)			
Retail sales			
Automotive stores	+ 40†	+ 10	+ 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,708	- 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	119,000	- 8	- 50
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,758	+ 3	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	19,833	+ 3	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.7	**	- 13

SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)

Postal receipts*	\$ 19,480	+ 59	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	24,180	- 14	- 64
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,272	+ 9	- 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	10,373	+ 3	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.6	+ 9	- 15
Nonfarm placements	164	+ 20	+ 5

TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,848	- 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	185,625	+236	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,191	**	- 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	21,423	**	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	6.8	- 1	- 28
Nonfarm placements	25	**	- 37

TEMPLE (pop. 34,730 r)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 6	+ 5
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 14	- 4
Eating and drinking places.....	- 1†	- 2	+ 1
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 21†	+ 19	+ 30
Postal receipts*	\$ 58,832	+ 21	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	312,542	- 77	+ 82
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 45,628	+ 9	+ 6
Nonfarm placements	241	+ 3	+ 13

TERRELL (pop. 13,803)

Postal receipts*	\$ 14,100	+ 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	110,300	+ 22	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,356	+ 3	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	15.0	+ 3	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	\$ 11,430	**	+ 1

TEXARKANA SMSA

(Bowie, excluding Miller, Ark.; pop. 67,206 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	377,720	+ 5	+ 17
Bank debits (thousands)†|| .....	\$ 1,290,792	+ 1	+ 23
Nonfarm employment (area)	41,150	**	+ 12
Manufacturing employment (area)	12,560	+ 1	+ 33
Percent unemployed (area)	2.7	**	- 10

TEXARKANA (pop. 50,006 r)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 6	+ 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 98,603	+ 31	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	357,140	+ 51	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands)†|| .....	\$ 103,481	+ 8	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†\$. \$	25,470	+ 1	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	24.0	+ 3	+ 7

TEXAS CITY: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA

TOMBALL: see HOUSTON SMSA

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966
TYLER SMSA (Smith; pop. 99,142 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,419,875	+214	+206
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 1,645,032	- 3	+ 3
Nonfarm employment (area)	34,950	**	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	9,700	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.0	- 20	- 20

TYLER (pop. 51,230)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 9	+ 10
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 7	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,404,275	+211	+218
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 127,294	+ 2	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 79,501	+ 4	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.6	**	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	466	- 24	- 30

UVALDE (pop. 10,293)

Postal receipts*	\$ 11,542	+ 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 77,233	+ 22	- 51
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,210	+ 34	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,963	- 2	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.7	+ 36	+ 25

VERNON (pop. 12,141)

Postal receipts*	\$ 13,817	- 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,429,100	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,318	+ 12	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 23,622	+ 4	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	+ 9	- 5
Nonfarm placements	67	- 8	- 25

VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 10	+ 6
Postal receipts	\$ 57,557	+ 45	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 277,000	- 72	+ 66
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 86,163	+ 13	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 92,840	- 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	+ 15	+ 2
Nonfarm placements	550	- 3	+ 5

WACO SMSA

(McLennan; pop. 155,413 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 797,291	- 80	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 2,388,264	+ 9	- 5
Nonfarm employment (area)	56,400	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	12,610	**	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	3.4	- 8	- 13

McGregor (pop. 4,642)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 35,100	+ 36	+ 91
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,934	- 8	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,079	+ 6	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.1	- 11	+ 12

WACO (pop. 103,462)

Retail sales	+ 9†	- 5	- 7
Apparel stores	+ 14†	- 16	- 3
Automotive stores	+ 40†	- 6	- 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 240,307	+ 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 756,266	- 81	+ 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 177,184	+ 6	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 99,004	**	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.6	+ 4	- 12

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Oct 1967	Percent change	
		Oct 1967 from Sep 1967	Oct 1967 from Oct 1966

WAXAHACHIE: see DALLAS SMSA

WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,493	- 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 40,914	- 44	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,114	+ 2	+ 12

WESLACO: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

WHITE SETTLEMENT: see FORT WORTH SMSA

WICHITA FALLS SMSA

(Archer and Wichita; pop. 128,508 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 498,343	- 73	- 75
Bank debits (thousands)||	\$ 2,045,160	**	+ 1
Nonfarm employment (area)	50,000	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,520	- 2	+ 5
Percent unemployed (area)	2.2	- 12	- 15

Iowa Park (pop. 5,152 r)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 45,725	...	+154
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,202	- 1	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,643	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	**	+ 6

WICHITA FALLS (pop. 115,340 r)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 9	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 385,518	- 79	- 80
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 149,009	+ 7	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 96,897	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	+ 7	+ 3

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY

(Cameron, Willacy and Hidalgo; pop. 340,415 a)

Retail sales	+ 9†	+ 88	+ 16
Apparel stores	+ 14†	+ 20	- 3
Automotive stores	+ 40†	+ 70	+ 17
Drugstores	+ 5†	+ 20	+ 10
Food stores	- 3†	**	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	+ 21†	+ 79	+ 90
Gasoline and service stations	+ 2†	+ 16	+ 9
General merchandise stores	+ 16†	+ 86	+ 43
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	***†	+ 39	+ 40
Postal receipts*	...	+ 54	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	...	+148	+ 22
Bank debits (thousands)	...	+ 11	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	...	+ 7	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.8	+ 12	- 10

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 341.

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Walker, Ernest W.: "Securities Registrations in Texas" (Nov.).
Williamson, Robert B.: "The Business Situation in Texas" (Jan., July, Dec.); "Texas Foreign Trade" (Jan.); "Texas Retail Sales" (Feb.); "Texas Building Construction" (Mar., May, Oct.).

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

	Oct 1967	Sep 1967	Oct 1966	Year-to-date average	
				1967	1966
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY					
Texas business activity (index)	200.8	191.4	168.7	192.6	174.0
Wholesale prices in U.S. (unadjusted index).....	106.1	106.2	106.2	106.0	105.8
Consumers' prices in Houston (unadjusted index).....	115.6	....	112.4	114.1	111.2
Consumer prices in U.S. (unadjusted index).....	117.5	117.1	114.5	115.9	112.8
Income payments to individuals in U.S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate).....	\$ 636.0 *	\$ 634.4 *	\$ 597.5 r	\$ 622.5	\$ 578.7
Business failures (number).....	31	38	47	41	48
Business failures (liabilities, thousands).....	\$ 3,035	\$ 3,479	\$ 9,120	\$ 4,795	\$ 6,868
Newspaper lineage (index).....	118.5	120.6	115.2	121.0	118.3
Ordinary-life-insurance sales (index).....	218.0	199.7	186.5	191.6	179.7
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. District (index).....	81.0	78.1	79.9	82.1	81.6
TRADE					
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores	65.5 *	64.8 *	66.2 r	63.1	64.3
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores	37.1 *	32.2 *	36.7 r	33.5	33.4
PRODUCTION					
Total electric-power use (index).....	195.7 *	204.4 *	189.6 r	203.0	189.0
Industrial electric-power use (index).....	181.1 *	189.7 *	173.2 r	183.3	171.2
Crude-oil production (index).....	115.1 *	118.0 *	104.0 r	111.1	102.8
Average daily production per oil well (bbl.).....	14.8	15.3	14.2	14.9	14.2
Crude-oil runs to stills (index).....	130.2	125.7	124.3	124.3	119.7
Texas industrial production—total (index)	158.4 *	159.9 *	149.1 r	155.6	145.3
Texas industrial production—total manufactures (index).....	176.9 *	177.2 *	167.0 r	172.7	162.2
Texas industrial production—durable manufactures (index)	198.8 *	199.2 *	184.4 r	198.5	177.0
Texas industrial production—nondurable manufactures (index).....	162.3 *	162.6 *	155.4 r	158.9	152.4
Texas industrial production—mining (index)	124.2 *	127.9 *	115.9 r	122.0	114.4
Texas industrial production—utilities (index)	195.8 *	199.8 *	186.9 r	202.6	184.0
Building construction authorized (index).....	160.7	127.1	106.2	158.3	135.7
New residential building authorized (index).....	139.2	116.4	75.4	118.7	97.3
New nonresidential building authorized (index).....	201.9	139.6	152.3	225.6	193.8
AGRICULTURE					
Prices received by farmers (unadjusted index, 1910-14 = 100)...	234	243	246	240	265
Prices paid by farmers in U.S. (unadjusted index, 1910-14 = 100)	345	344	337	342	333
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U.S. prices paid by farmers	68	71	73	70	80
FINANCE					
Bank debits (index)	213.0	203.3	179.2	204.1	184.2
Bank debits, U.S. (index).....	242.2	235.5	210.2	229.0	204.9
Reporting member banks, Dallas Federal Reserve District					
Loans (millions)	\$ 5,049	\$ 5,023	\$ 4,895	\$ 4,920	\$ 4,804
Loans and investments (millions).....	\$ 7,590	\$ 7,585	\$ 7,084	\$ 7,297	\$ 6,993
Adjusted demand deposits (millions).....	\$ 3,181	\$ 3,031	\$ 2,898	\$ 3,023	\$ 2,862
Revenue receipts of the state comptroller (thousands).....	\$165,599	\$143,983	\$139,878	\$ 180,346	\$ 170,750
Federal Internal Revenue collections (thousands).....	\$282,797	\$399,416	\$153,482	\$1,405,798	\$1,270,299
Securities registrations—original applications					
Mutual investment companies (thousands).....	\$ 20,605	\$ 25,168	\$ 4,750	\$ 45,773	\$ 10,860
All other corporate securities					
Texas companies (thousands)	\$ 5,410	\$ 9,970	\$ 125	\$ 15,380	\$ 5,592
Other companies (thousands)	\$ 21,221	\$ 32,263	\$ 2,627	\$ 53,484	\$ 6,831
Securities registrations renewals					
Mutual investment companies (thousands).....	\$ 5,722	\$ 20,642	\$ 6,021	\$ 26,364	\$ 23,171
Other corporate securities (thousands).....	\$ 1,711	31	\$ 1,945	\$ 1,742	\$ 1,992
LABOR					
Manufacturing employment in Texas (index)†.....	134.8 *	133.8 *	130.6 r	133.0	127.3
Total nonagricultural employment in Texas (index)†.....	132.1 *	132.0 *	127.2 r	130.9	124.5
Average weekly hours—manufacturing (index)†.....	100.5 *	100.4 *	101.0 r	101.0	102.1
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing (index)†.....	132.1 *	130.8 *	127.4 r	128.5	125.0
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands)†.....	3,281.5 *	3,279.2 *	3,160.3 r	3,233.3	3,089.7
Total manufacturing employment (thousands)†.....	652.1 *	651.2 *	632.0 r	644.5	617.3
Durable-goods employment (thousands)†.....	354.9 *	353.2 *	335.2 r	347.5	325.3
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands)†.....	297.2 *	298.0 *	296.8 r	297.0	292.0
Total nonagricultural labor force in selected labor-market areas (thousands)†	3,055.2	3,076.9	2,946.4	3,040.8	2,908.8
Employment in selected labor market areas (thousands)†...	2,910.8	2,907.0	2,783.9	2,865.9	2,725.8
Manufacturing employment in selected labor-market areas (thousands)†	561.9	562.5	526.8	551.2	514.8
Total unemployment in selected labor-market areas (thousands)†	75.9	88.8	80.9	89.8	97.5
Percent of labor force unemployed in selected labor-market areas†	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.4

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Texas 90
An Economic Profile of Texas to 1990

by
Robert H. Ryan
Grady D. Bruce
John R. Stockton
Stanley A. Arbingast

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

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

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(Texas residents add 2-percent sales tax)