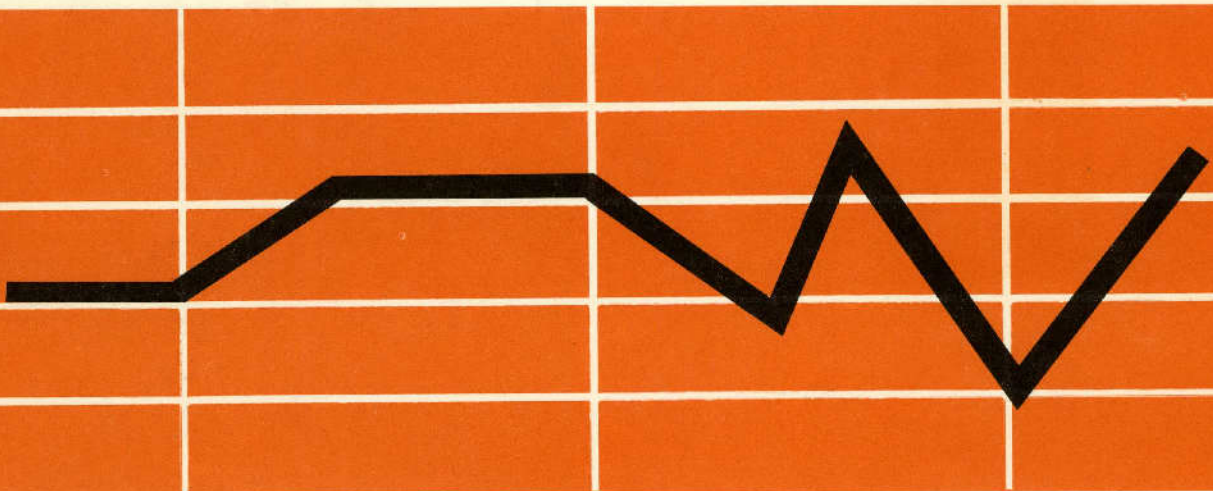


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# TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY



*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 H. Ryan

Texas' fast-growing economy faltered slightly in July, when the Index of Texas Business Activity dipped 2 percent. Even this second consecutive monthly decline left the index at a level of 191.1, only marginally below the all-time peak registered in May and still 12 percent higher than in July 1966.

In spite of some growth since 1966, the Texas index, charted below, has not traced the profile of a boom. Its increase has been tentative enough to suggest some month-to-month uncertainty as to the future. For the past year this barometer of Texas business has alternately risen and fallen, as if its balance were exceptionally sensitive to crosscurrents in the economy.

Recent trends in Texas employment may help explain some of the unsteadiness of business expansion. Employment in defense-oriented industries has grown, but under constant threat of peace. Other industries have mostly been much less dynamic. The work force engaged in the making of ordnance and related products moved upward from 5,300 in early 1966 to more than 8,000 by 1967. Payrolls in transportation-equipment manufacturing, largely aircraft production, have been expanded from 61,000 at the beginning of 1966 to about 80,000 by mid-1967. Similarly, Texas electrical-equipment makers, also heavily involved in defense production, have taken on many additional workers in the past year.

On the other hand, some Texas manufacturers that supply fewer defense needs have actually cut back employment from 1966 to 1967. Notable among these are lumber and wood industries and producers of stone, clay, and glass goods; both these industry groups, depressed early this year by the lag in construction, now seem due for some recovery.

Unemployment, both nationally and in Texas, is headed downward again. Of the nationwide gain in employment since last year, however, 40 percent has been due to enlarged government payrolls. In Texas about 26 percent of the June-to-June employment increase was in government. By June 1967 government work forces accounted for 18 percent of all nonfarm employment in Texas. During the past decade government employment in the state has grown at almost exactly the same rate as total employment, but federal employment has shown a relative decline in the past five years (from 36 percent of all government employment to 27 percent).

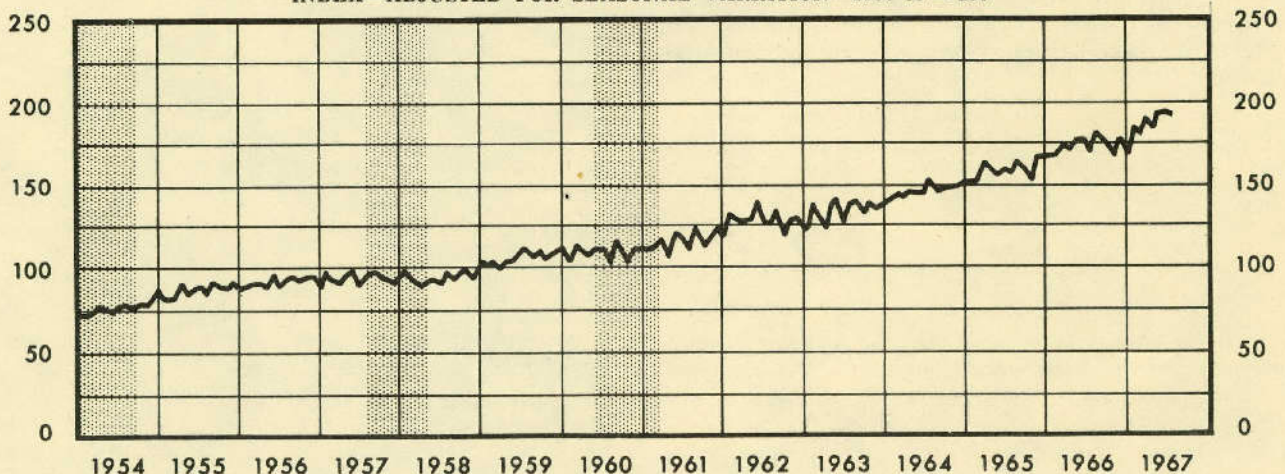
Retail trade in Texas fell an estimated 3 percent from June to July, mainly because of a sharp decline (-10 percent) in sales of durable-goods stores. Nevertheless, retailing continues to register substantial increases in employment. From June to June, work forces in Texas retail stores grew from 553,000 to 590,000, in spite of the trend toward self-service in most new retail businesses.

With consumers' incomes continuing to rise, the blackest eminence on retailers' horizons is the proposed income-tax increase. Purchases of durable goods, in particular, are often deferrable; thus, a sudden cut in customers' discretionary income is likely to discourage them for the moment from major purchase commitments.

Automobile sales are especially susceptible to short-range shifts in consumers' spending patterns, and there is some belief that dealers' promotional efforts this summer may have cut into demand that would otherwise have been realized after the beginning of the new-model year. Demand for 1968 models, at least initially, will not generally be weakened by held-over stocks of 1967 models. On August 1, with 1968 models already in production,

## 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.

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

Index	July * 1967	June r 1967	Percent change		
			Year-to-date average 1967	July 1967 from June 1967	Year-to-date average 1967 from 1966
Abilene	139.9	129.6	142.0	+ 8	**
Amarillo	178.3	168.8	171.7	+ 6	+ 1
Austin	201.7	204.4	201.7	- 1	+ 12
Beaumont	182.8	190.5	184.9	- 4	+ 6
Corpus Christi	141.8	144.0	141.3	- 2	+ 4
Corsicana	166.0	150.7	153.4	+ 10	+ 9
Dallas	215.5	222.2	216.3	- 3	+ 12
El Paso	129.3	134.2	132.6	- 4	+ 9
Fort Worth	145.4	142.8	142.0	+ 2	+ 7
Galveston	116.5	123.0	116.0	- 5	+ 3
Houston	211.0	217.1	204.7	- 3	+ 11
Laredo	194.6	202.1	188.0	- 4	+ 14
Lubbock	162.8	161.2	158.7	+ 1	- 3
Port Arthur	106.1	103.7	111.3	+ 2	**
San Angelo	161.9	139.4	145.9	+ 16	+ 3
San Antonio	175.2	162.4	167.6	+ 8	+ 4
Texarkana	211.0	212.7	208.9	- 1	+ 21
Tyler	165.6	143.5	147.9	+ 15	+ 2
Waco	158.9	161.4	156.5	- 2	+ 5
Wichita Falls	129.5	123.9	131.0	+ 5	- 6

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

\* Preliminary.

r Revised.

factory stocks of 1967 cars equalled just 43 days' supply. On the forty-fourth day, September 14, the first 1968 models will be unwrapped in dealers' showrooms.

Consumer reaction to the higher prices on 1968 automobiles cannot yet be assessed definitively, but shoppers seem certain to enter showrooms with slightly more caution during coming months, especially as they become conscious of the scheduled April 1 drop in excise taxes. Threats of an automobile strike and news stories calling attention to Detroit's high wage structure may already have made the public increasingly aware of the long inflationary trend in automobile prices, which have consistently risen faster than most other consumer prices. In the long range, the factory price of a new American-made car (without delivery costs or dealer's mark-up) has about equalled per capita personal income. That is, the car-buying power of the average consumer has not improved very much. These figures indicate the historical pattern:

Year	Average new car factory price	Per capita personal income in Texas
1941	\$ 679.21	\$ 524
1946	921.39	1,028
1951	1,356.44	1,340
1956	1,677.23	1,686
1961	1,855.73	1,993
1966	2,046.91*	2,491

\*Preliminary.

From these data it is evident that the average Texan's purchasing power in the automobile market has increased by 57 percent in 26 years; on the other hand, his ability to buy consumer goods and services at large has increased by 116 percent. (Increased taxes and forced savings have taken an expanding bite from personal income, and actual buying power has increased less than these figures would suggest.)

Most Texas business indicators showed considerable strength as summer wore on, though some of the gains

were due to special short-range influences. Electric-power use continued its long-continuing upward bent, which owes more to increasing commercial and residential consumption than to industrial use. This July set a new all-time high in electric-power volume, for the air-conditioning load was the heaviest on record.

Texas crude-oil output, too, was up from June to July, by 11 percent after seasonal adjustment. The Railroad Commission authorized additional flow to offset the loss of Middle East supplies. Producers, however, were not unreservedly pleased. They charge that federal policy assumes they can be expected to maintain surplus capacity for use when foreign supplies temporarily fail. This assumption has already proved unrealistic. In August and September the Commission set a maximum production level, a "paper allowable," equal to 4.07 million barrels daily, 54 percent of the state's nominal potential. Yet producers were able to come up with only some 3.3 million barrels a day, according to preliminary estimates. Many wells were not in condition to increase substantially their flow, and a short-lived emergency may not give producers enough time to recover fully the costs of field work required to upgrade their wells' capacity.

Texas taxpayers, though, cannot fail to benefit from the Suez bottleneck, for collections of the 4.6 percent tax on crude oil marketed have already increased significantly, and revenue will be \$26 million above budget expectations if crisis-level production allowables continue through the remainder of 1967.

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

Index	July 1967	June 1967	Year-to-date average 1967	Percent change	
				July 1967 from June 1967	Year-to-date average 1967 from 1966
Texas business activity	191.1	194.1 r	189.0	- 2	+ 9
Crude-petroleum production	120.8 *	108.5 *	107.0	+ 11	+ 4
Crude-oil runs to stills	127.9	128.0	123.3	**	+ 4
Total electric-power use	220.1 *	205.5 *	203.7	+ 7	+ 10
Industrial electric- power use	183.8 *	182.6 *	182.4	+ 1	+ 7
Bank debits	203.5	206.3	200.3	- 1	+ 10
Ordinary-life-insurance sales	183.9	195.5	185.2	- 6	+ 5
Building construction authorized	171.0	158.1	150.0	+ 8	+ 5
New residential	117.0	138.5	112.1	- 16	+ 5
New nonresidential	261.0	182.2	210.1	+ 43	+ 6
Total industrial production	158.6 *	154.8 *	153.7	+ 2	+ 6
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. district	76.4	79.8 r	83.1	- 4	+ 1
Total nonfarm employment	131.9 *	131.1 *	130.4	+ 1	+ 6
Manufacturing employment	134.0 *	133.3 *	132.5	+ 1	+ 5
Total unemployment	79.6	88.4	73.3	- 10	- 9
Insured unemployment	47.2	44.9	48.8	+ 5	- 10
Average weekly earnings— manufacturing	128.6 *	127.4 *	127.3	+ 1	+ 2
Average weekly hours— manufacturing	101.2 *	100.7 *	101.0	**	- 1

\* Preliminary

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

r Revised.

# THE NONWHITES OF TEXAS\*

R. L. Skrabanek<sup>1</sup>

An estimated 1,365,000 nonwhite persons are currently living in Texas, constituting a rapidly growing and expanding market which is attracting the attention of leading retailers in the state. And well they should, for nonwhites residing within the boundaries of Texas outnumber the *total* number of people living in each of fifteen different states in the nation.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, the state's nonwhite population is increasing at a rapid rate, with Texas ranked third in total number of nonwhite persons, being exceeded only by New York and California.

## Importance of the Nonwhites

What is happening within the nonwhite population is important to Texas retailers and manufacturers in many ways. Rapid changes are taking place among this particular group. A person's skin color has been a determinant of where he could live, what occupations he could enter, and the amount of political power he could exercise. In more recent times, however, the sphere of influence of nonwhites has been rapidly broadening. A new type of nonwhite middle class—influential, confident, and growing—is beginning to appear, and as it develops, its earnings are rising and its buying power is increasing. More and more Texas retailers are studying the market patterns for goods and services among nonwhites, having developed a healthy respect for their increased buying power and market demands.

This article is concerned first with nonwhite people and second with statistics relative to them. Consideration of the nonwhite population from this point of view makes it a most important subject for Texas business people in general, as well as for the development of private and public facilities and programs.

## Who Are the Nonwhites?

The term "nonwhite population" as used in this article is defined as it is used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It includes Negroes, American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Asian Indians, and Malaysians. It should be noted that persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Of the 1,204,846 persons in Texas who were classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as nonwhites in 1960, a total of 1,187,125 were Negroes; 5,750 were Indians; 4,053 were Japanese; 4,172 were Chinese; 1,623 were

Filipinos; and 2,123 represented other groups smaller in number. Since Negroes comprise 98.5 percent of all nonwhite persons in Texas, the terms "nonwhite" and "Negro" may be used for all practical purposes as synonymous terms in the state.

## Growth and Geographic Distribution

The 1,365,000 nonwhites residing in Texas in 1967 represent a rapid increase in numbers from the 183,000 in 1860; the 622,000 in 1900, and the 985,000 in 1950, with an increase of more than 200,000 occurring between 1950 and 1960. In 1966 nonwhites made up 12.5 percent of the state's total population.

In general, the eastern part of Texas has a dense population of nonwhites, but the western and southern sections have a sparse population of nonwhites. No county west of Bexar County had more than 20,000 nonwhites in 1960 (Figure 1), and none west of Travis County had a nonwhite population greater than 15 percent of the total population (Figure 2). Traditionally, East Texas has been more heavily populated by nonwhites than have other sections of the State. This concentration developed because nonwhites were brought into the region to provide much of the labor connected with the cotton culture. Since agriculture in other sections of the state did not require as much labor, few nonwhites settled outside of East Texas. With the advent of agricultural mechanization and technology and with a major change from cotton farming in East Texas to the livestock industry and other types of agriculture, many nonwhites have migrated away from the area. Furthermore, because agriculture in Texas has become highly mechanized and fewer farm workers are required, nonwhites in search of occupational opportunities have migrated to counties with large cities or to other states.

The distribution of nonwhites among counties in Texas varies considerably. In 1960 two counties had more than 100,000 nonwhite residents (Harris, 249,473; and Dallas, 140,266). At the other extreme are 120 counties, each having fewer than 500 nonwhite residents, and three (Borden, Kenedy, and McMullen) with no nonwhite residents.

These differences in head count result, of course, in great variations in nonwhite population percentages in different counties. In 1960 nonwhites constituted a majority of the residents in three counties (Marion, San Jacinto, and Waller), but made up less than 1 percent of the population in 62 counties. In 35 counties more than one of every four persons were nonwhite.

## Components of Change in Nonwhites

An increase of 220,186 nonwhites was recorded in Texas between 1950 and 1960. During this same census decade slightly more than half of the state's counties

\* This is a condensed version of a larger publication by R. L. Skrabanek and J. S. Hollingsworth, *The Nonwhite Population of Texas* (Texas A&M University Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 1059, November 1966), which may be obtained in limited number upon request from the Agricultural Information Department, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

<sup>1</sup> Professor of Sociology, Texas A&M University.

<sup>2</sup> Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming.

experienced a net loss of nonwhites (Figure 3). A total of 132 counties lost in nonwhite population, in 16 their numbers declining one-half or more. On the other hand, of the 122 counties which experienced net gains within this period, 32 counties more than doubled their numbers of nonwhites, and 52 increased by at least 50 percent.

Between 1950 and 1960 there were 360,183 nonwhite births in Texas and 111,570 deaths. Thus, the natural increase for the decade was 248,613. However, a net *out* migration from Texas of 28,427 nonwhites during this same period reduced the net gain to 220,168.

Approximately 20 percent of all Texas-born nonwhites living in 1960 resided in a state other than Texas. In

this year California had 130,000 Texas-born nonwhites; Oklahoma, 18,000; Arizona, 11,000; Illinois, 9,000; Louisiana, 9,000; and Michigan, 7,000.

At the same time, 83,000 nonwhites residing in Texas in 1960 were born in Louisiana; 12,000, in Arkansas; 9,000, in Oklahoma; 7,000, in Mississippi; and 5,000, in Alabama.

### Residential Distribution

The traditional economic heritage of nonwhites in Texas, particularly that of the Negro, has been agricul-

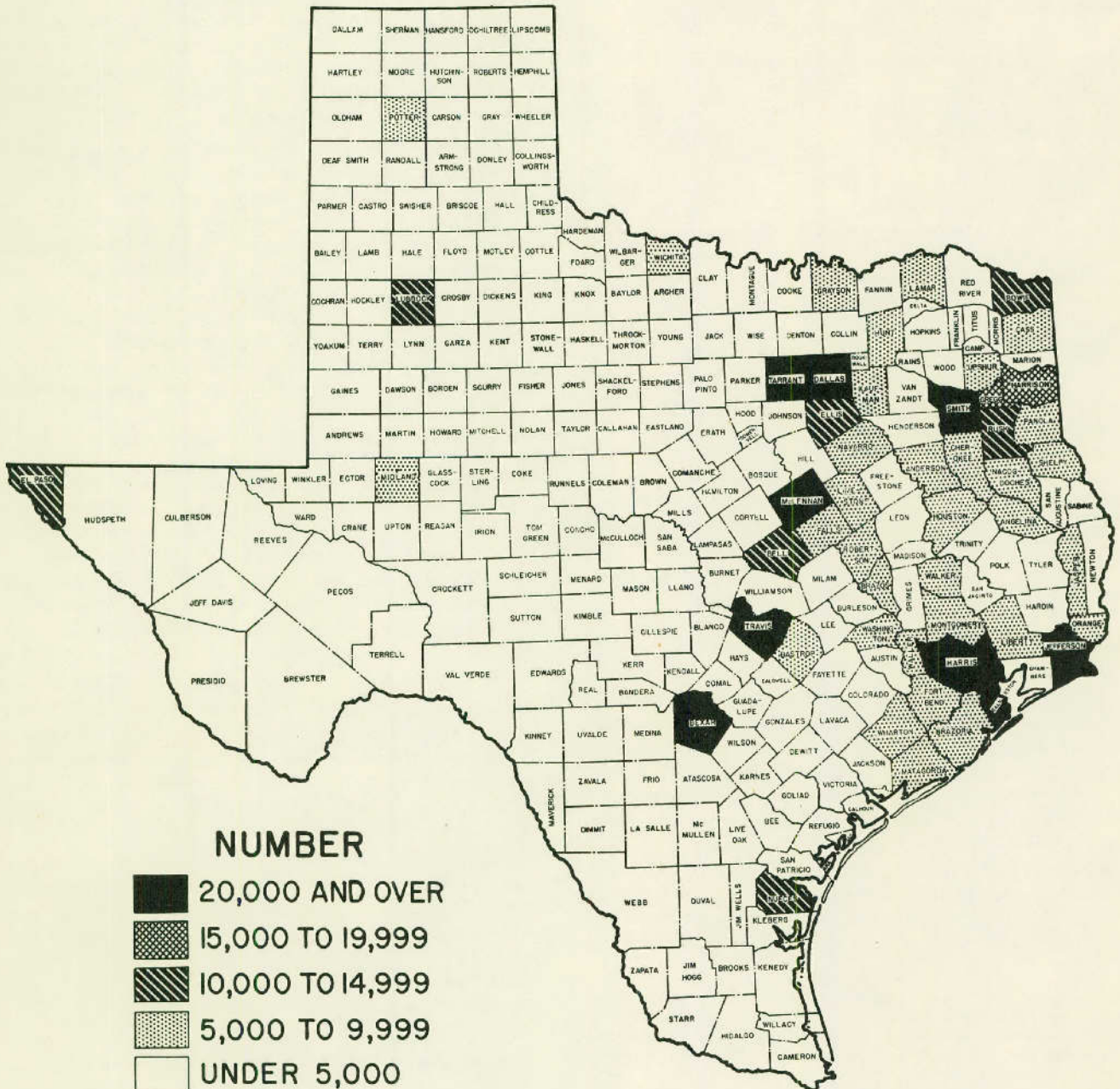


Figure 1. Nonwhite population of Texas counties by number, 1960.

tural. Yet nonwhites have become increasingly urban and, like the whites, metropolitan in their residence.

In 1960, 75 percent of the Texas nonwhite population resided in cities; 20 percent lived in rural nonfarm areas; and 5 percent made their homes on farms. Their residential distribution was essentially the same as that of the white population, which had 75 percent in cities, 18 percent in rural nonfarm areas, and 7 percent on farms. The proportions of whites and nonwhites living in Standard Metropolitan Areas also are about the same—these being 64 and 65 percent, respectively. During the 1950-1960 decade nonwhites migrated to Texas SMSA's at a faster rate than whites.

### Sex and Age Composition

A higher ratio of females to males is one of the more important features of Texas' nonwhite population. In 1960 there were only 94.5 nonwhite males per 100 nonwhite females in the state. This ratio is substantially higher for whites (98.7 males per 100 females) in Texas but about the same as for the nation's nonwhites (94.3).

Previous to 1920 males outnumbered females in the nonwhite population, but since 1920 females have outnumbered males by an increasingly wider margin. The major reasons for increasing female numerical predominance in Texas are the longer life expectancies of women and the different migration rates by the two sexes into and out of the state.

Life among nonwhites in Texas begins with an excess of males, as it does elsewhere in the nation. For every 100 nonwhite girls born in the state between 1950 and 1960, 102.8 nonwhite boys were born. The difference in numbers of boys and girls at birth is offset by higher death rates for males at all age levels throughout their life span and through higher out-of-state migration for

males. Thus, the sex ratio of 102.8 at birth drops to 100.4 at ages fifteen to nineteen. Then at ages twenty to twenty-four there are more nonwhite females than males, and women predominate numerically during the remaining years of life. This predominance increases with each advance to a successively older age group, so that finally at eighty-five years of age and older there are only 77.1 males per 100 females, and at one hundred years of age and over there are 57.3 men per 100 women. The census listed 67 nonwhite males and 117 nonwhite females who were one hundred years of age or older in 1960.

Table 1  
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEXAS NONWHITE AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 1960

Age	Nonwhites		Whites	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5	172,719	14.3	989,300	11.8
5 to 14	272,649	22.6	1,737,566	20.7
15 to 19	94,095	7.8	652,334	7.8
20 to 29	153,767	12.8	1,096,513	13.1
30 to 49	278,842	23.2	2,148,475	25.8
50 to 64	144,972	12.0	1,093,054	13.0
65 and older	87,802	7.3	657,589	7.8
Total	1,204,846	100.0	8,374,831	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population: 1960*, Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 17.

Age distributions of the nonwhite and white populations of Texas are different in some respects. Nonwhites have proportionately more young people, and whites have higher proportions of older people. For example, approximately 45 percent of all nonwhite persons in Texas in 1960 were under twenty years of age while only 40 percent of all whites were less than twenty years old (Table 1). On the other hand, only 19 percent of all nonwhites were fifty years of age or older while 21 percent of all whites were past fifty. As a result of these different age distributions, the median age of all

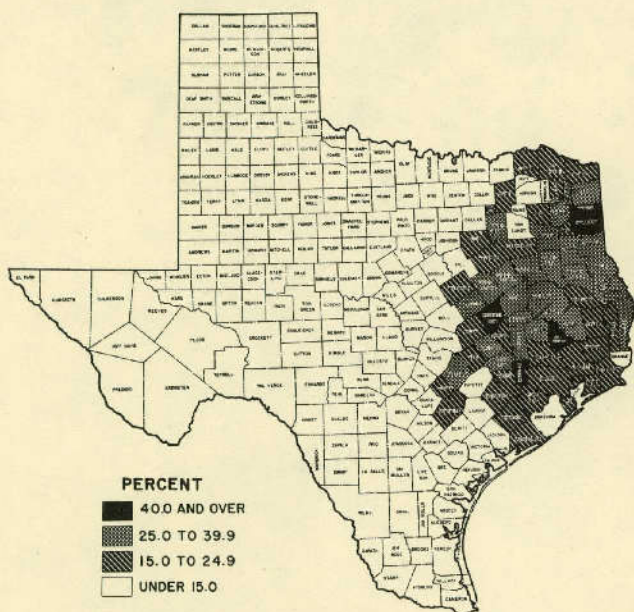


Figure 2. Nonwhite population of Texas counties in percentages, 1960.

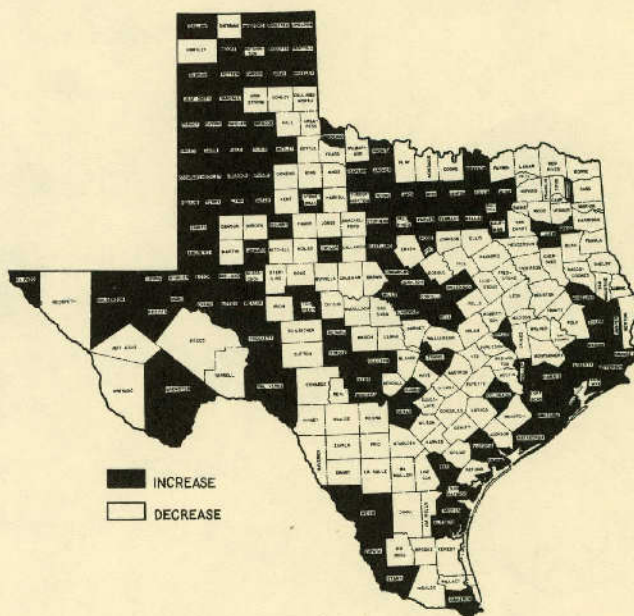


Figure 3. Changes in the nonwhite population of Texas counties, 1950-1960.

nonwhites in Texas in 1960 was 24.1 years as contrasted to 27.4 for all whites.

One way of comparing the age distributions of two different groups is by computing their dependency ratios, which show the relationship between the number of persons in the nonproductive ages with those of working age. It may be generally assumed that the most productive years in the United States are the forty-five

years between the ages of twenty and sixty-five. The number of persons under fifteen, plus those sixty-five and over, per 1,000 persons in the most productive years indicates the burden of support borne by the productive members of a given population.

Texas nonwhites in 1960 had 974 persons in the dependent ages for every 1,000 in the productive ages. This figure contrasts sharply with only 780 persons in the dependent ages for every 1,000 in the productive ages among whites during the same year. Furthermore, the dependency ratio is increasing among nonwhites at a rapid rate, there being in 1950 only 686 persons in dependent ages per 1,000 in the productive ages.

### Education

Nonwhites in Texas who were twenty-five years of age and older in 1960 had completed 8.1 years of schooling. This is considerably below the median of 10.8 years of school completed by whites in Texas but essentially the same as for nonwhites in the nation as a whole (8.2 years).

Approximately one fourth of the adult nonwhites in Texas in 1960 had not attended school beyond the fourth grade; 60 percent attended no more than 8 years; about one fifth graduated from high school; and 4 percent were college graduates. By comparison, the proportionate shares of white adults who had finished high school and college were more than twice as great as among nonwhite adults.

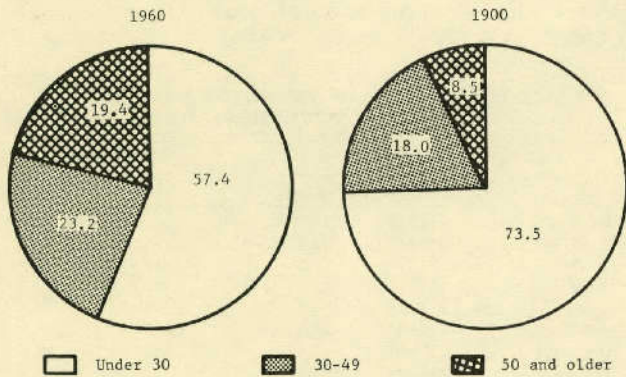


Figure 4. Age distribution of the nonwhite population of Texas, 1900 and 1960.

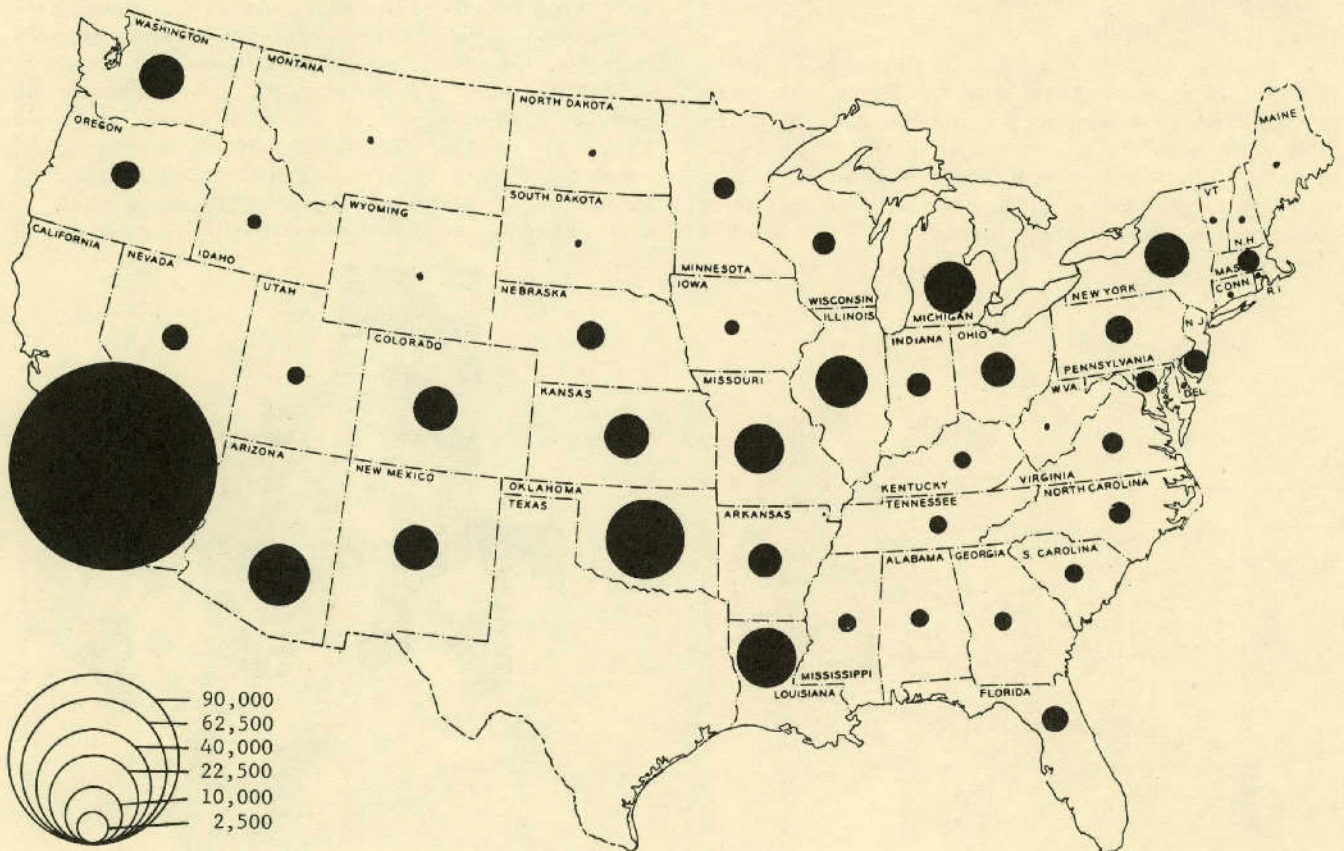


Figure 5. State of residence (excluding Texas) of nonwhites born in Texas, 1960.



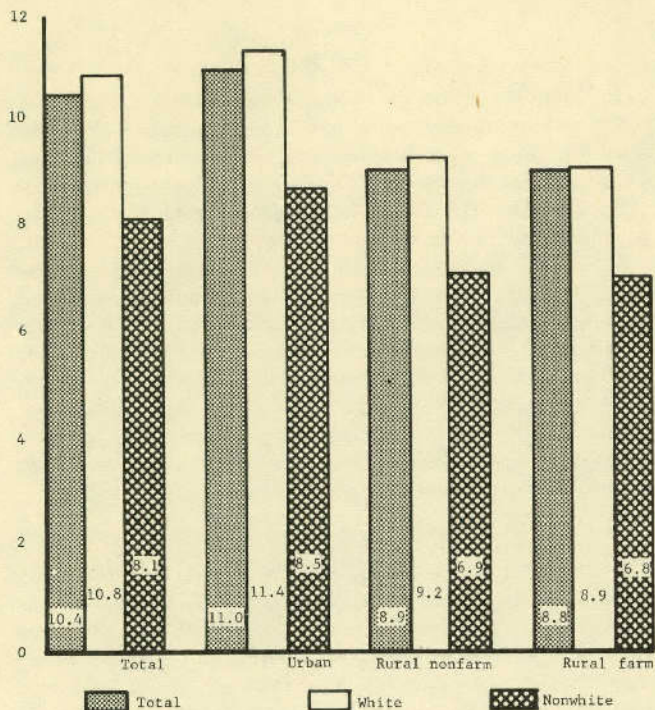


Figure 6. Median years of school completed by persons in Texas twenty-five years old and older, by color and residence.

Some improvement is being made in the educational attainment levels of nonwhites in the state. However, the gap in educational levels between whites and nonwhites has remained virtually unchanged, with whites completing 2.8 years more of education than nonwhites in 1940 and 2.7 years more in 1960.

### Occupation

In 1960 almost three fifths (57 percent) of the nonwhite population in Texas fourteen years of age and older were in the labor force. The proportion of whites in the labor force was approximately the same (55 percent). However, there was considerable difference in the occupational distribution patterns of whites and nonwhites.

Texas nonwhites were heavily concentrated in four occupational categories in 1960: service workers, craftsmen and operatives, private household workers, and laborers. Approximately 87 percent of all employed nonwhites were in these four occupational categories. On the other hand, almost 80 percent of all employed whites were in professional and managerial, clerical and sales, and craftsmen and operative occupations in 1960.

Comparisons of occupations of nonwhites and whites by sex reveal some major differences. Approximately one half of the nonwhite employed females were private household workers, and an additional one fourth were service workers. Among white females the leading occu-

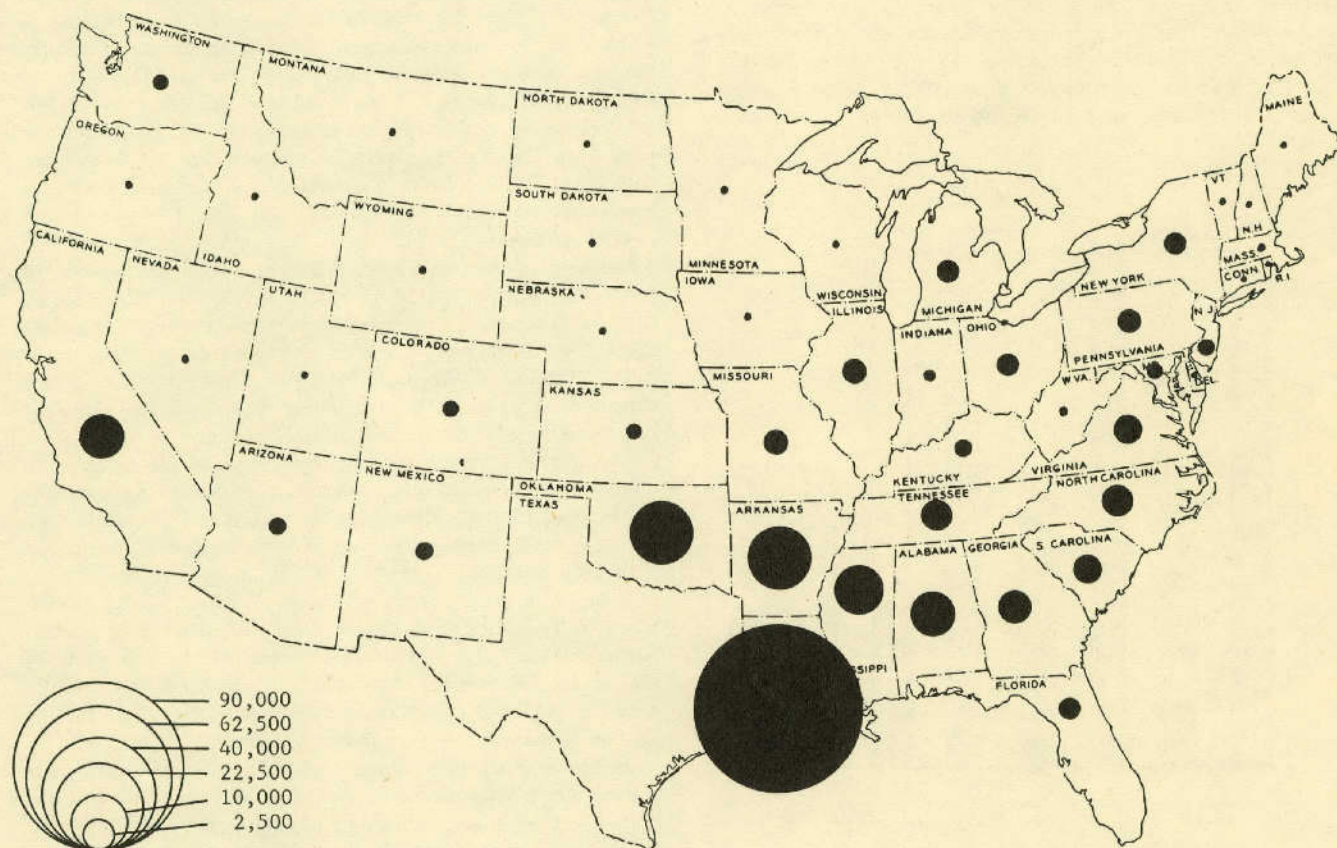


Figure 7. State of birth (excluding Texas) of nonwhites residing in Texas, 1960.

pations were clerical and sales workers (46 percent) and professional and managerial positions (21 percent). Non-white males were chiefly employed as laborers, craftsmen and operatives, and service workers, with approximately 86 percent being in these occupations. By comparison, white males were mainly employed as craftsmen and operatives and in professional and managerial positions.

### Income

The median income of Texas nonwhite families in 1959 was \$2,591. This was slightly less than half the median income of white families in the state but also slightly above the family incomes of nonwhite families in the South as a whole.

Despite the marked increase in incomes between 1949 and 1959, approximately six out of every ten nonwhite families had less than \$3,000 in money income in 1959. By comparison, fewer than three out of ten white families had less than \$3,000 in money income during the same year. Median family incomes for nonwhites varied a great deal by residence classification, being \$1,430 in rural farm areas, \$1,684 in rural nonfarm, and \$2,915 in urban areas.

### Marital Status

In 1960 approximately 62 percent of all nonwhites fourteen years of age and older in Texas were married, 22 percent single, 11 percent widowed, and 5 percent divorced. By comparison, whites had a higher proportion married but smaller proportions in the other three categories. Approximately 70 percent of the whites fourteen years of age and over were married, 20 percent single, 7 percent widowed, and 3 percent divorced.

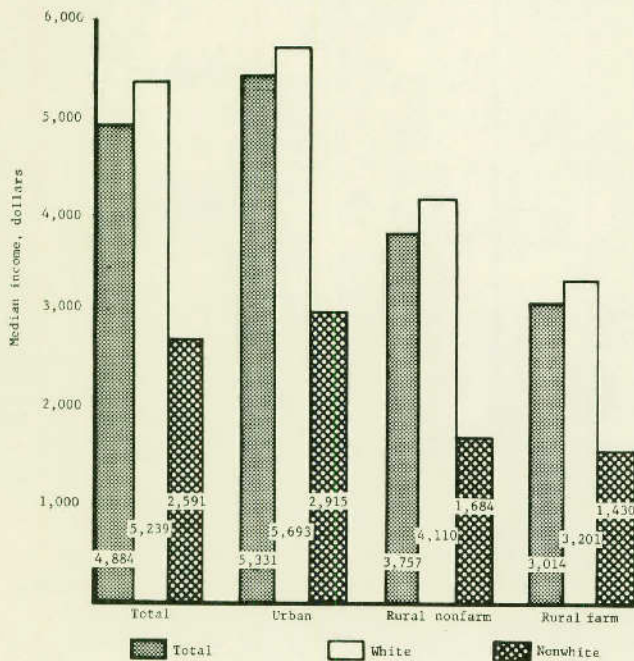


Figure 8. Median incomes, 1959, of Texas families, by color and residence, 1960.

### Housing

In 1960 nonwhites in Texas lived in 324,933 dwelling units. Approximately one half (50.2 percent) of these dwelling units were owner-occupied, and the other half (49.8 percent) were renter-occupied. Among whites in the state, two thirds of the dwelling units were owner-occupied and one-third renter-occupied.

When the census is taken the census enumerator rates every dwelling unit as being either sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated. Based on this classification, in 1960, approximately one half of the dwelling units occupied by nonwhites were classified as sound. Three out of ten were deteriorating, and two out of ten were dilapidated. Approximately four fifths of the dwelling units occupied by whites were considered sound; one out of six were deteriorating, and one out of sixteen were dilapidated.

### Nonwhite Projections to 1970

Computed projections indicate an April 1970 nonwhite population for Texas of approximately 1,455,000. This is an increase of approximately 250,000 between 1960 and 1970. The expected rate of population increase for Texas nonwhites is 20.8 percent as compared to 22.4 percent for the 1950-1960 decade. Nonwhites are expected to constitute 12.4 percent of the 1970 Texas population as compared to 12.6 percent in 1960.

Major changes are expected in the nonwhite age distribution by 1970. Their numbers between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five will increase from approximately 171,000 in 1960 to 255,000 in 1970. This represents a 49-percent increase. Also expected is a relatively large increase in aged persons. Projections for nonwhites sixty-five years of age and older indicate a growth from 88,000 to 121,000—a 38-percent increase by 1970. A slower rate than the average rate of growth for all nonwhites between 1960 and 1970 is expected for persons at all age levels between thirty and sixty and also for youngsters less than five years old.

Because of the expected different rates of growth of nonwhite persons in the productive years of life relative to the expected increases for persons in the dependent ages, the dependency ratio is expected to increase from 974 in 1960 to 1,061 in 1970. Thus, Texas nonwhites are expected to have 1,061 persons in the dependent ages of life for every 1,000 in the productive ages in 1970.

The current trend toward increased predominance in numbers of females over males is expected to continue to 1970. By 1970 there are expected to be only 94.2 males per 100 females among the nonwhites as compared with 94.5 in 1960.

A large part of the nonwhite population growth taking place in Texas is expected to occur in urban and metropolitan areas. By 1970 approximately 80 percent of the state's nonwhite population is expected to live in urban areas, with 70 percent residing in standard metropolitan areas.

As these projected changes develop and the nonwhite population grows in size, new opportunities leading to higher earnings and increased buying power will be opening. Thus, Texas retailers stand to gain a great deal by studying the market patterns and demands for goods and services among this particular market, which is ever-increasing.

# COTTON'S PLACE IN THE ECONOMY OF TEXAS

William F. Harris\*

Wild, or native, cotton, often called "flax wool," was used by the Indians in Texas at the time of Cabeza de Vaca in 1530. Spanish missionaries at San Antonio were found to be cultivating the wild variety for use in 1745. Cotton, as we know it today, came to Texas as a possession of Colonel J. E. Groce, one of "the original three hundred" who came to Texas with Stephen F. Austin in the year 1821. In 1826 Colonel Groce exported 100 bales of cotton from Harrisburg (Houston) to New Orleans after moving the cotton by ox cart from his land just south of Hempstead. Since this beginning cotton has been the number-one cash crop in the state. The value derived from Texas cotton production since 1821 (an estimated 300 million bales of cotton lint) is estimated at \$29.5 billion at the farm level. During the calendar year 1965 Texas cash receipts from cotton lint and cottonseed were \$633.7 million, which represents 47.2 percent of the cash receipts from crops.

Of the total state area, some 170 million acres, about 3 percent is devoted to the production of cotton. Texas had some 121,726 cotton farms, or 22 percent of the national total of 600,000 in 1966. With the passage of the years the number of farms has decreased as the individual farm size has increased. The acreage devoted to cotton in the state has generally represented 40 percent of the total acreage devoted to cotton in the nation.

With 20 percent of the nation's cotton farms and 40 percent of its cotton acreage, on which is produced 30 to 34 percent of the nation's cotton, Texas can well be considered the nation's number-one cotton state. Twenty-six percent of the nation's cotton gins are located in Texas. Twenty-seven percent of the cottonseed-oil mills are located in the state to convert the seed into by-products. Over 27 percent of the nation's cotton merchants and shippers have their headquarters in the state, and

60 percent of the cotton exported from the United States passes through the Texas Gulf ports on its way to foreign mills. Some 40 percent of the nation's cotton compresses, which provide the functions of compressing and storing the cotton in bales on its way to the spinner, are located in the state. Texas falls behind other states in relation to the number of textile mills and apparel manufacturers, but each year the size of these two segments within the state increases.

The Field Seed Certification Law of 1924, administered by the Texas Department of Agriculture, assures the farmer of a good source of reliable cottonseed for planting. Producers of foundation, registered, or certified cottonseed receive field inspections and have their cottonseed passed for germination and purity before they can obtain or use the official Texas tags on bags of cottonseed sold to the grower for seed. During the 1964-1965 season these seedmen employed 1,924 workers with an annual payroll of \$4.6 million.

The farmer is the grower or producer of the raw cotton for the textile industry and the cottonseed crushing industry. The farmer's main role is to make decisions such as these: whether to grow cotton, which variety to plant, which land to grow cotton on, when to plant, whether to fertilize, which type of cultivation to utilize and how often, which kind of insecticide to use and how often. These are but a few issues that must be decided during a season. From the *U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Texas* it was estimated that the commercial cotton farms in the state hired 74,900 seasonal workers and 22,400 regular workers, and paid out \$103,405,000 for hired labor.

After the grower has harvested his cotton he takes it to the gin for separation into lint and seed. During the 1965-1966 season over 1,280 active gins in the state acted as service centers for the local cotton-producing communities. The local gin purchases the seed at the time of ginning except when the grower desires the return of a part of his seed for planting purposes for the next season. Some gins also purchase the cotton (in bale form) or merchandise cotton to other purchasers. Texas gins often sample the bale for the owner or for government classing purposes. Such services as assistance in obtaining field and harvest labor and harvesting equipment, furnishing trailers for seed cotton, trailer maintenance, and seed storage at the gin are often provided by the gins in the state. Gins often arrange or furnish transportation of the bale to the cotton compress or warehouse after ginning. They also sell such items as cottonseed for planting, fertilizers, insecticides, defoliant, even gin trash as mulch, to their cotton-producing customers and others in the local community.

The average gin in the state represents a \$174,000 investment for an estimated total of \$224 million in Texas during the 1965-1966 season. These gins employed some 19,000 workers during the ginning season. The gin employee in the Lower Rio Grande Valley often follows

("Nonwhites of Texas," cont.)

TABLE 2. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN TEXAS, BY COLOR AND SEX, 1960

Occupation	Nonwhites			Whites		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Percent					
Professional and managerial .....	7.1	5.6	9.2	23.4	24.5	20.8
Farmers and farm managers .....	2.1	2.3	0.4	4.9	6.7	0.7
Clerical and sales .....	4.0	4.2	3.7	24.2	14.7	46.2
Craftsmen and operatives .....	21.6	31.6	7.4	30.8	39.2	11.3
Private household workers .....	21.4	0.9	50.3	1.6	0.1	5.1
Service workers .....	22.8	20.2	26.8	7.3	4.5	14.0
Farm laborers and foremen .....	5.1	7.7	1.5	3.5	4.3	1.5
Laborers, other than farm .....	15.9	26.5	0.7	4.3	6.0	0.4
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population: 1960*, Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 58.

the season, moving to a job in a gin plant in the northern part of the state when all the cotton has been ginned in the south. The Texas gins during the 1965-1966 season spent an estimated \$21 million for labor, \$5 million for electricity, \$3 million for gas-water and fuels, \$1.3 million for supplies, \$11.2 million for gin maintenance and parts, over \$3 million for insurance, and \$1.3 million in taxes. All of these expenditures benefit the local community and the economy of the state. In addition several millions are spent annually by the gins for such items as bagging and ties, new equipment, fire protection, and other general, administrative, and miscellaneous items—all of which benefit the local communities and the state.

The baled cotton from the numerous gins moves to the cotton compresses or to warehouses located throughout the state. These firms perform various services for the owners of the cotton bales. The owner can be a grower, a ginner, a local merchant, a shipper, a mill, or the Commodity Credit Corporation. The services performed are compression (reducing the bale size by increasing the density), sampling for the U.S. Department of Agriculture or merchant classing (the basis for future transactions), weighing in (basis for future transaction when combined with class), insuring against fire and theft, and shipping to the intermediate point or to the final destination. All of these services result in employment, and thus contribute to the benefit of the local community and the economy of the state. Some 6,000 estimated full-time employees plus some 10,000 part-time employees (during peak-load period) are employed by

the state's compresses and warehouses. The annual payroll for the compresses and warehouses amounted to over \$34 million during the 1965-1966 season. The total estimated value of the state's cotton compresses and warehouses exceeded \$297 million. In addition, the compresses and warehouses spend millions of dollars annually for power, supplies, equipment, insurance, and taxes, which in turn create employment.

By the time the cotton bale leaves a compress or warehouse for its trip to the spinner it usually has come into the possession of the cotton merchant-shipper, who has classified the cotton into even running lots which are usable by the textile mills in the production of fabrics. There are some 100 cotton-merchandising firms in Texas, which employ over 1,400 persons. These cotton-merchandising firms during the 1964-1965 season had an annual payroll of more than \$7 million. They spent an average of over \$46 million for transportation, \$10 million for compression, and over \$8 million for storage and carrying costs on the cotton they merchandised. Altogether they spent over \$86 million on the merchandising of cotton in the state during the 1964-1965 season.

The transportation of the cotton bales from the gin to the mill door via the intermediate stops is paid for by the owners as the cotton moves through the merchandising system, with the largest portion being paid by the cotton shipper. Some 63 percent of the total cost of transportation paid by the Texas cotton shippers during the 1964-1965 season was for ocean transportation, because 60 percent of the cotton handled by these shippers

Table 1  
PLANTED COTTON ACREAGE, CROP OF 1966-1967, BY CROP-REPORTING DISTRICTS AND FOR COUNTIES WITH OVER 50,000 PLANTED ACRES

District and county	Planted acreage	District and county	Planted acreage
<b>District 1-N</b>		<b>District 4 (cont.)</b>	
Floyd .....	64,700	Hunt .....	50,800
Hale .....	105,600	Williamson .....	72,700
Others .....	136,700	Others .....	441,000
District total .....	307,000	District total .....	778,000
<b>District 1-S</b>		<b>District 5</b>	
Bailey .....	63,600	District total .....	94,800
Crosby .....	81,200	<b>District 6</b>	
Dawson .....	131,400	District total .....	117,600
Gaines .....	63,400	<b>District 7</b>	
Hockley .....	121,400	District total .....	78,100
Lamb .....	122,300	<b>District 8</b>	
Lubbock .....	148,700	Nueces .....	72,000
Lynn .....	121,600	San Patricio .....	61,200
Martin .....	60,200	Others .....	187,600
Terry .....	96,200	District total .....	320,800
Others .....	154,400	<b>District 9</b>	
District total .....	1,164,400	Fort Bend .....	50,800
<b>District 2</b>		Wharton .....	54,400
Hall .....	62,100	Others .....	63,400
Fisher .....	51,200	District total .....	168,600
Haskell .....	78,000	<b>District 10</b>	
Jones .....	67,200	Cameron .....	110,100
Runnels .....	51,800	Hidalgo .....	110,300
Others .....	538,400	Willacy .....	57,500
District total .....	848,700	Others .....	56,600
<b>District 3</b>		District total .....	334,500
District total .....	52,500	State total .....	4,265,000
<b>District 4</b>		Source: <i>Texas Cotton, USDA-SRS, Texas</i>	
Collin .....	56,200	Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.	
Ellis .....	79,600		
Hill .....	77,700		

was exported. Some 1,104 equivalent full-time Texans were employed in the transportation of cotton. A breakdown of this figure shows this distribution of these workers: motor carriers, 117 employees; railroads, 793 employees; and longshoremen (to load the cotton on shipboard at the port of embarkation) 194 employees. The total estimated payroll during the 1964-1965 season for these employees working directly in the transportation of cotton amounted to \$10.3 million.

The Texas textile mills that produce mainly cotton goods have a total plant value of over \$19 million. These mills employ over 4,500 workers, with a payroll during the 1964-1965 season in excess of \$15 million. Many of these mills have been expanded or are in the process of expansion. In addition, several new cotton-yarn mills have been built in Texas, with others contemplated. Mill expansion or new construction will increase the number of employees and payroll in the state; and this expansion, for the most part, is directly attributable to cotton produced in the state. Over 30 percent of the textile-mill products are sold within the state. Value added by cotton textile mills in the state amounted to over \$26 million in 1964, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The fabric moves from the mills to the apparel manufacturers for cutting and sewing into cotton apparel that in 1964 totaled \$301 million in value. The apparel-manufacturing facilities in the state were valued at over \$111 million during the 1964 season. There were over 570 apparel firms in the state in 1964 and 55 percent of the fabrics they utilized was composed of cotton. Thus cotton is responsible for the direct employment of 23,000 employees with an average annual payroll of over \$80.3 million. The apparel industry in the state manufactures such items as men's and boys' furnishings and women's and misses' outerwear and sportswear.

While the lint has been moving through these various segments of the Texas cotton industry from the gin to the end consumer, the seed has been transported to the oil mills for crushing. The oil mills reduce the cottonseed to the four by-products of oil, meal, hulls, and linters. Some oil-mill cottonseed by-products are ready for consumption as end-products, while others are only raw materials for yet another industry. During the 1965-1966 season the state had some 48 active oil mills, which crushed 33 percent of the nation's cottonseed in facilities valued at over \$100 million. These oil mills employed nearly 3,000 workers during the season and had a payroll of over \$6 million. The oil mills spent over \$2 million for electricity, nearly \$1 million for taxes, and over \$3 million for oil-mill maintenance and repairs during the 1965-1966 season.

The cottonseed oil is transferred to the edible-oil users for manufacture into margarine, salad and cooking oils, and other food products. Cottonseed oil represents over 48 percent of the revenue received by the Texas oil mills from by-products. Revenue from cake and meal represented over 38 percent of the total for the 1965-1966 season. Cake and meal are used primarily as livestock feed, along with hulls, which are responsible for 4 percent of the revenue from the by-products. The revenue derived from linters represented over 6 percent of the total during

the 1965 season. Even the waste products are sold; they provided 4 percent of the total revenue from cottonseed by-products. Linters are used as a raw material in the manufacture of cellulose pulp, which, in turn, is used in the manufacture of such products as plastics and paper. Linters are also used in the felting industry for pads, upholstery, and mattresses.

In addition to all the segments of the Texas cotton industry previously mentioned, often "associated" industries depend on one or more of the major segments of the cotton industry for a substantial part of their sustenance. One of these is the aerial applicators, often called "crop dusters," who reported that over 68 percent of their 1964 business was from cotton. During the year over 100 such firms doing business in Texas employed over 450 workers with a payroll of over \$1.5 million.

The agricultural chemicals which the aerial applicators and the cotton farmers use to protect the cotton plant from insects and to defoliate or desiccate it at harvest time come from firms supplying these items. It is estimated that over 10 percent of their business in the state is from cotton. This means that cotton was responsible in 1963 for the employment of 231 Texas workers with a payroll of over \$1.2 million in the agricultural chemical industry.

Farm machinery and equipment manufacturers furnish such items as tractors, cultivators, shredders, strippers, trailers, spraying equipment, and irrigation equipment needed by farmers and others connected with the cotton industry. During the passing years the number of farms has decreased as the individual farm size has increased to an average of over 690 acres in 1964. Thus a cycle has developed, since machines must have more land to operate efficiently, and more land means increased mechanization. This associated group that produces farm equipment indicated that 37 percent of their 1963 business was due to cotton, which means that 528 workers,

Table 2  
46 COUNTIES PRODUCING MORE THAN 20,000 RUNNING  
BALES OF COTTON DURING THE 1966-1967 SEASON

County	Number of bales	County	Number of bales
Bailey	51,276	Knox	20,055
Cameron	109,133	Lamb	98,821
Castro	28,041	Lubbock	155,108
Cochran	39,949	Lynn	88,273
Collin	39,008	McLennon	20,324
Crosby	81,475	Martin	58,829
Dawson	128,284	Mitchell	35,346
Ellis	58,286	Navarro	29,765
El Paso	42,538	Nolan	29,381
Falls	21,239	Nueces	64,955
Fannin	22,910	Parmer	27,686
Fisher	44,792	Pecos	21,144
Floyd	60,743	Reeves	45,355
Fort Bend	53,813	Runnels	21,424
Gaines	80,855	San Patricio	54,971
Hale	93,276	Scurry	43,082
Hall	33,293	Swisher	25,179
Haskell	56,202	Terry	95,001
Hidalgo	95,999	Wharton	29,156
Hill	51,134	Willacy	42,780
Hockley	106,869	Williamson	38,245
Howard	54,318	Yoakum	23,002
Hunt	29,596	All others	649,804
Jones	55,761	State	3,136,429

Source: Cotton Production in the United States, Crop 1966, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

with an annual payroll of over \$2 million, was attributable to cotton.

In 1964 over 35 firms in Texas manufactured gin equipment such as stands, feeders, extractors, dryers, and lint cleaners. Included are the associated-machinery manufacturers, who supply seed scales, moisture-control devices, burners, motors, duct work, and seed houses. These firms not only manufacture the equipment, but also service, overhaul, and modernize gin plants and equipment. These firms indicated that 56 percent of all their business was due to the cotton industry. Thus 2,462 employees, with an annual payroll of \$10,670,000, owed their incomes to the cotton industry.

The manufacture of mattresses and bedsprings is big business, as over 170 of these manufacturers operated in the state in 1964. Over 60 percent indicated that they used cotton in some form in the manufacture of their products, not including the use of cotton ticking. Cotton was responsible for the employment of 2,250 workers with a payroll of over \$8.3 million in this industry.

The Texas national and state banks furnish all segments of the cotton industry with financial assistance and banking services. The banks indicated that an estimated 3 percent of their business grew out of the cotton industry. Over 930 bank employees, with a payroll of nearly \$4.6 million, were directly employed during 1964 because of the cotton industry.

The total number of employees and the sum of the estimated annual payrolls for these various segments of the Texas cotton industry show that the industry has meant employment for 174,174 workers with a payroll of over \$311,528,000 (see table below). The last group in the table, "Additional parties," includes many workers in the state who derive their jobs and incomes from the cotton grown in the state. The first and most important is the farmer who grows the cotton and his family.

Table 3  
VALUE OF COTTON LINT AND SEED BY CROP-REPORTING DISTRICT, TEXAS 1965-1966 SEASON

District	1,000 dollars
1-N	77,549
1-S	250,662
2	100,402
3	3,218
4	69,169
5	13,498
6	35,398
7	8,495
8	41,259
9	31,334
10	66,691
State total	697,670

Source: *Texas Cotton Statistics*, USDA-SRS, Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Approximately 45 percent of the total cotton farms are commercial cotton farms which are responsible for hiring the regular and seasonal workers. These commercial cotton farmers and others who grow cotton represent an estimated 110,000 farmers who are involved in the production of cotton but who are not included in the tabular total of the workers who derive their employment from the production of cotton.

There are many more employees in the state who derive their jobs and incomes as a result of cotton produced in the state. Some of these are employees working for utility, insurance, accounting, and other service firms. Others are in firms manufacturing margarine, salad and cooking oils, etc., using cottonseed by-products, in addition to livestock-feed concerns. Not to be forgotten are the wholesalers, distributors, and retailers who market the many end-products derived from cotton and cottonseed. Agriculture is a basic industry in Texas and cotton is particularly so, as can be seen from the preceding data. By any measure of economic activity, the state's cotton industry is big business and, as a result, adds tremendously to the economic advancement of Texas.

Table 4  
40 COUNTIES WITH MORE THAN 10 ACTIVE COTTON GINS DURING THE 1966-1967 SEASON

County	Number of Active Gins	County	Number of Active Gins
Bailey *	21	Howard *	12
Bell	14	Hunt	15
Cameron **	39	Jones *	16
Castro	15	Lamb *	36
Cochran	15	Lubbock **	47
Collin	20	Lynn *	26
Crosby *	21	McLennon	14
Dawson **	29	Martin *	11
Ellis *	26	Navarro	11
El Paso *	21	Nueces *	26
Falls	11	Parmer	16
Fannin	15	Reeves	14
Floyd *	22	Rannels	13
Fort Bend	18	San Patricio *	23
Gaines *	18	Swisher	14
Hale *	37	Terry *	22
Hall	13	Wharton	20
Haskell *	14	Willacy	15
Hidalgo *	30	Williamson	32
Hill *	20	All others	433
Hockley **	40	State	1,275

\* One of eighteen counties ginning between 50,000 and 100,000 bales of cotton during season.

\*\* One of four counties ginning more than 100,000 bales of cotton during season.

Source: *Cotton Production in the United States, Crop 1966*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

# Forthcoming Publications

1967-1968

## Directory of Texas Manufacturers, 1967-1968

The latest revision of the catalog of industrial firms in Texas, presented in two lists—alphabetically by firm name and geographically by city in which located; with a listing of products manufactured in Texas presented by product number, by city, and by firm name within each city; and with an index of products, presented alphabetically with Standard Industrial Classification number.

## Atlas of Texas

By Stanley A. Arbingast, Lorrin G. Kennamer, and Michael E. Bonine

A compilation of over 200 maps of Texas presenting basic economic facts, many of them in color. They are grouped in five categories: physical setting; population; transportation, education, and recreation; agriculture; and mining and manufacturing.

## Mexico's Natural Gas: The Beginning of an Industry

By Fredda Jean Bullard

Studies in Latin American Business No. 5. A comprehensive, statistical, developmental analysis of the government-owned and -controlled Petroleos Mexicanos, the official agency for the operation and promotion of Mexico's oil and gas industry, with an analysis of the impact of the industry's growth on the economy of a developing nation.

## Marble Falls: A Future Built on Natural Resources

By Charles T. Clark and James E. Willis

Another in the Bureau of Business Research series of Area Economic Studies, designed to give coherent, objective statements of local economic situations as preparation for constructive community action in encouraging civic and economic growth.

## Construction Authorized in Texas Cities, 1961-1966

The latest volume in the series of statistical summaries of building permits issued in Texas cities for stipulated periods.

## Chartbook of Texas Business, 1968

The current edition of a continually revised collection of charts and tables showing changes in the economic activities in Texas. The graphic and tabular statistical data are grouped under the categories of important economic segments: general business, industrial production, construction, labor, agriculture, and barometers for selected cities.

## Bibliography of Source Materials for Local and Regional Economic Analysis

Compiled jointly by the Bureau of Business Research and the Texas Industrial Commission.

## Proceedings of a Symposium on Marine Sciences and Industrial Potentials, June 14, 1967

Edited by Eugene B. Konecci

A compilation of papers and panel discussions on marine research and resources, with emphasis on industrial and commercial aspects, and national and international business relations and prospects.

## Texas 90

By Grady Bruce, Robert H. Ryan, John R. Stockton, and Stanley A. Arbingast

A study, requested by the Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System, forecasting the expected economic development of the state up to 1990.

## Explorations in Consumer Behavior

Edited by Montrose S. Sommers and Jerome B. Kernan

Papers read at a symposium held at The University of Texas, April 18-19, 1967, in an effort to determine the theoretical position of consumer behavior, to define it more precisely in operational terms, and to suggest the kind of effort needed to accelerate understanding of it.

## Ecological Technology: Space—Earth—Sea

Edited by Eugene B. Konecci, A. W. Petrocelli, and A. J. Shiner

Proceedings of the First Technological Transference Symposium, held February 14-15, 1966, at the Museum of History and Technology of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Presentation of papers by national experts from the fields of science, engineering, economics, law, sociology, philosophy, architecture, government, and oceanography.

## Spain's Iron and Steel Industry

By Ronald H. Chilcote

An analysis, in historical perspective, of the plants in the Spanish iron and steel industry, with discussion of their processes, production, and plans for the future.

## Canyon Reservoir: The Economic Growth of a Planned Recreation Area

By Charles T. Clark and James E. Willis

Another Area Economic Study, the second in the series analyzing Texas lake areas. The presentation includes discussions of the lake as a means of controlling floods and conserving water, and analyses of the lake area as a recreational site, with its impact on the growth of the local community and its economy.

# TEXAS BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN JULY

Stanley A. Arbingast

The seasonally adjusted index of construction authorized by permit-issuing cities in Texas leaped thirteen points to reach a 171.0 in July, the second highest peak ever reached in the history of the index. In August 1965 the index was at its all-time high of 183.6.

The adjusted index of residential construction slumped unexpectedly during the month. However, the slump was offset because the index for nonresidential structures was up 43 percent. Metropolitan areas of the state continued to pace the construction industry in percentage increase in the value of permits issued. For the January-July period building permits in the metropolitan areas were up 7 percent in valuation and those in the nonmetropolitan areas were down 4 percent. During the first seven months of 1967 building in metropolitan areas outside the central cities was 14 percent higher than construction during the same period for 1966; building in the central cities was up only 5 percent for the seven months.

Residential construction-permit valuations were 4 percent higher for the January-July 1967 period than for the same seven months of the preceding year. One-family dwellings increased only 2 percent in total valuation, but multiple-family dwellings increased 13 percent during the period of year-to-year comparison.

Residential construction in metropolitan areas has been most dynamic outside the central cities, a trend which will probably continue. Carrollton, just north of Dallas, is an example of a dynamic suburban-growth community. About 2,100 new homes have been built since 1960 in the Carrollton area and 1,000 more starts are reported to be scheduled for the very near future. Although the growth rate of residential construction in Carrollton may be somewhat more rapid than in many other Texas suburban communities, almost all of them can expect to experience substantial growth within the next few years.

Plano, Cleburne, Weatherford, Waxahachie, Richmond, Conroe, Alvin, New Braunfels, and Seguin are examples of Texas communities which can expect rapid growth within the next twenty years because of their fringe location with reference to central cities of metropolitan areas. This assumption is reinforced by recent Bureau of Census estimates of growth in metropolitan areas. Two Texas SMSA's (Houston and Dallas) were in the group of twelve metropolitan areas which had increases of more than 200,000 between 1960 and 1965 (see table).

Standard metropolitan statistical areas which during the first seven months of 1967 showed substantial percentage growth in the number of one-family residence permits issued over the same period for 1966 include Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston-Texas City, San Angelo, San Antonio, and Wichita Falls. Austin and Wichita Falls led in percentage growth in the number of one-family residence permits issued—probably because each city has been successful in attracting large new industrial plants during the past two years. The metropolitan areas which showed increases in apartment

construction for the seven-month period were Abilene, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston-Texas City, Houston, San Angelo, San Antonio, Waco, and Wichita Falls.

An apartment construction permit issued in Hurst, a suburb of Fort Worth, was the largest issued during July.

The pace of residential construction in Texas, greatly affected by tightness in the money market, is not easy to forecast for the remainder of 1967. Data released on August 16 by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development indicate that the average interest on new-home loans in the Southwest on August 1 was 6.65 percent, unchanged from the preceding month and from August 1, 1966. The average rate for the nation on August 1, 1967, was 6.50 percent. Of the five sections (Northeast, Southeast, North Central, Southwest, and West) for which data were published the Southwest (which includes Texas) was exceeded by only the West in the average percent charged. If rates stay this high it can be assumed that buyer resistance to purchase of new homes will continue. Furthermore, rising prices of construction materials, increasing land costs, and the urge by many to build homes somewhat more spacious than has been customary, mean that it takes more mortgage money to finance the average house this year than last.

Largest of the July permits for industrial buildings was that for \$14,400,000 drawn by General Dynamics for an expansion of its aircraft-manufacturing facilities in Fort Worth. This was the only permit issued during the month in which the value for an industrial building exceeded \$500,000. However, many large factories, especially chemical plants, are built outside city limits and thus are not reported officially to the Bureau of Business Research. Many such construction projects are underway currently, especially in the Gulf Coast area.

July employment in contract construction increased to an estimated 213,700. This estimate, made by the Texas Employment Commission, was 500 more than the estimate for June and was the highest employment reported for this type of work since August 1966. Contract-con-

**METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE U.S. WITH POPULATION INCREASE OF 200,000 OR MORE: 1960 TO 1965**

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Population increase, 1960 to 1965
1. Los Angeles-Long Beach, California.....	727,000
2. New York, New York.....	671,000
3. Chicago, Illinois.....	468,000
4. Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia.....	419,000
5. Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, California.....	404,000
6. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania-New Jersey.....	321,000
7. HOUSTON, TEXAS.....	278,000
8. San Francisco-Oakland, California.....	270,000
9. San Jose, California.....	243,000
10. Detroit, Michigan.....	224,000
11. San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, California.....	217,000
12. DALLAS, TEXAS.....	206,000

Source: Bureau of the Census

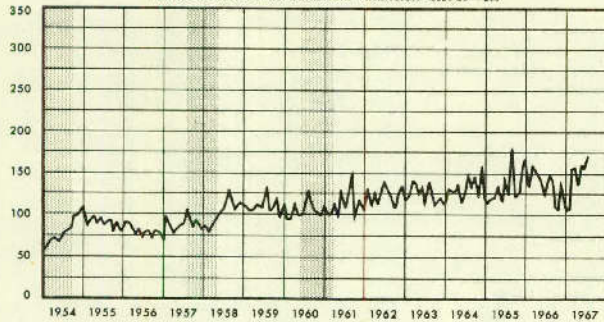


struction employment includes employment on all projects reported to the Bureau of Business Research as well as employment on projects located outside permit-issuing areas and employment in highway, street, and bridge construction. Progress on many construction projects has been slowed in Texas because of shortages in the number of skilled employees available.

*New Publication*  
**AN EVALUATION OF FINANCE LEASING**  
*by* JAMES F. JACKSON, JR.  
 Bureau of Business Research  
 Graduate School of Business  
 The University of Texas at Austin  
 \$2.50

### BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS

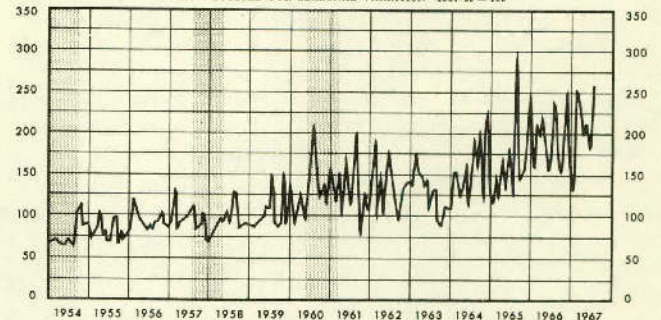
INDEX—ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION—1957-59 = 100



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

### NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS\*

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



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

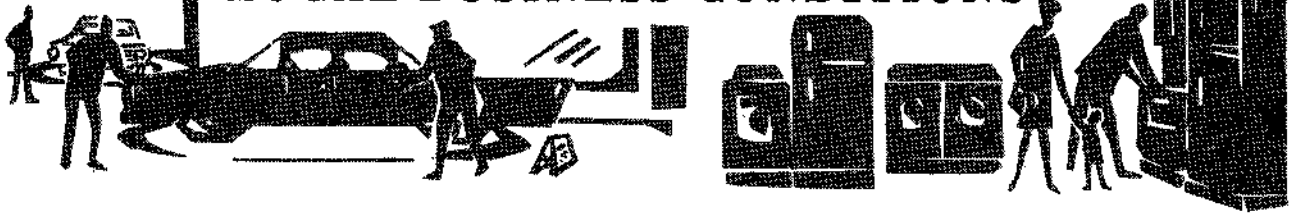
### ONE-FAMILY, TWO-FAMILY, AND APARTMENT-BUILDING DWELLING UNITS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, JULY 1967

Value in thousands of dollars

Metropolitan area	ONE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS					TWO-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS					APARTMENT-BUILDING DWELLING UNITS													
	Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	Percent change Jan-Jul 1967 from Jan-Jul 1966	Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	Percent change Jan-Jul 1967 from Jan-Jul 1966	Value	No. of units	Value	No. of units	Percent change Jan-Jul 1967 from Jan-Jul 1966									
																Jul 1967	Jan-Jul 1967	Jan-Jul 1966	Jul 1967	Jan-Jul 1967	Jan-Jul 1966	Jul 1967	Jan-Jul 1967	Jan-Jul 1966
Abilene	75	3	1,022	45	-70 -72	0	0	14	2	-72 -75	0	0	740	82	+1,509 +925									
Amarillo	400	18	4,997	231	-20 -23	0	0	269	18	...	0	0	40	8	-90 -85									
Austin	2,451	108	22,906	1,035	+32 +34	573	42	2,912	218	+35 +30	725	122	10,201	1,270	-13 -11									
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	693	40	5,532	331	-10 -17	0	0	58	4	+76 +67	47	8	1,905	218	-2 -19									
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	185	18	598	73	-35 -31	0	0	295	88	...	0	0	300	42	...									
Corpus Christi	1,361	100	9,351	704	+1 -2	0	0	0	0	-100 -100	86	8	1,756	304	+6 **									
Dallas	9,560	608	78,583	4,949	+14 +15	383	30	3,130	248	+243 +235	5,651	761	24,717	4,055	+19 +17									
El Paso	1,418	85	14,530	853	+13 +13	9	2	101	12	+531 +500	150	24	3,180	464	+116 +159									
Fort Worth	4,847	319	35,335	2,383	+22 +16	70	8	615	72	+47 +6	2,761	433	14,364	2,264	+125 +114									
Galveston-Texas City	733	52	3,925	247	+38 +24	0	0	19	6	-90 -50	0	0	400	78	+172 +550									
Houston	9,438	537	69,205	3,898	-5 -5	144	26	917	146	-28 -39	2,034	377	30,305	4,773	+16 +8									
Laredo	43	10	382	69	-30 -18	0	0	0	0	...	18	5	18	5	-74 -69									
Lubbock	814	39	6,594	320	-26 -34	217	24	928	102	-37 +2	0	0	503	76	-92 -92									
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	327	29	2,016	228	-17 -20	41	6	41	6	-20 -50	0	0	0	0	-100 -100									
Midland	538	26	3,577	173	-17 -20	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	745	112	-45 -10									
Odessa	385	19	2,055	103	-33 -33	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	70	14	-95 -94									
San Angelo	213	20	1,866	157	+17 +15	0	0	7	2	-68 -50	160	40	795	140	+203 +192									
San Antonio	2,722	271	19,491	1,753	-2 +1	49	6	464	62	+89 +72	193	57	6,663	1,051	-12 +11									
Texarkana	147	12	793	71	-26 -22	0	0	0	0	...	30	8	30	8	-72 -53									
Tyler	319	18	2,472	128	-35 -29	0	0	4	2	...	425	32	825	82	...									
Waco	276	14	2,271	129	-26 -26	0	0	115	12	+125 +100	0	0	1,924	179	+552 +171									
Wichita Falls	311	20	2,331	155	+27 +48	0	0	0	0	-100 -100	72	12	2,571	252	+393 +342									
<b>TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREAS</b>	<b>37,256</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>289,822</b>	<b>18,035</b>	<b>+4 +3</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>9,889</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>+39 +34</b>	<b>12,352</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>102,052</b>	<b>15,477</b>	<b>+15 +13</b>									
<b>TOTAL NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>46,415</b>	<b>3,284</b>	<b>-19 -21</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>+25 +33</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>6,614</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>-29 -29</b>									
<b>TOTAL FOR STATE</b>	<b>42,814</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>336,237</b>	<b>21,319</b>	<b>** -2</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>11,403</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>+37 +34</b>	<b>12,802</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>107,666</b>	<b>16,531</b>	<b>+10 +9</b>									

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

# 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 July 28, 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	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>ABILENE SMSA</b>			
(Jones & Taylor; pop. 121,343 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	288,852	— 46	— 31
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,847,436	+ 6	— 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	37,800	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,300	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	3.6	— 16	— 10

<b>ABILENE (pop. 110,049 r)</b>			
Retail sales	**†	— 7	— 12
Apparel stores	+ 6†	— 1	+ 7
Automotive stores	— 5†	— 13	— 21
General merchandise stores	+ 10†	+ 34	+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 118,588		
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	286,852	+ 8	— 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 129,766	+ 5	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 71,628	— 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.4	+ 6	— 5

**ALAMO: See McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA**

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>AMARILLO SMSA</b>			
(Potter & Randall; pop. 169,527 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,062,937	— 36	— 61
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,622,244	+ 7	+ 7
Nonfarm employment (area)	60,500	**	— 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,000	+ 1	+ 8
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	— 19	+ 7

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>AMARILLO (pop. 155,205 r)</b>			
Retail sales	**†	— 12	— 6
Automotive stores	— 5†	— 16	— 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 283,220	...	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,062,937	— 36	— 59
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 382,405	+ 10	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 126,820	**	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	36.2	+ 9	+ 12

<b>Canyon (pop. 6,755 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,534	...	— 19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,971	— 2	— 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 6,188	+ 2	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.7	**	— 14

<b>ALPINE (pop. 4,740)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,563	...	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	2,000	+208	— 96
Bank debits (thousands)	4,031	+ 7	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	4,354	+ 4	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.3	+ 4	+ 8

<b>ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,735	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	207,400	...	— 57
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,849	+ 10	— 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 7,451	— 3	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	+ 15	— 26

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>ANGLETON: see HOUSTON SMSA</b>			
<b>ARANSAS PASS: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA</b>			
<b>ARLINGTON: see FORT WORTH SMSA</b>			
<b>ATHENS (pop. 7,086)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,240	**	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 144,511	+352	+153
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,116	+ 11	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,634	+ 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.4	+ 8	- 8

### AUSTIN SMSA

(Travis; pop. 256,581 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 8,856,518	+ 19	- 7
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 5,236,272	+ 12	+ 21
Nonfarm employment (area)	106,300	- 2	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	7,730	+ 2	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	2.4	- 11	- 25

### AUSTIN (pop. 212,000 r)

Retail sales	**†	- 7	+ 3
Apparel stores	+ 6†	- 5	+ 3
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 18	+ 5
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 15	+ 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 1†	- 4	+ 2
General merchandise stores	+ 10†	- 3	+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 591,902	...	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 8,663,018	+ 17	- 9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 388,852	+ 2	+ 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 203,934	- 1	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.7	+ 1	+ 4

### BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)

Postal receipts*	\$ 17,708	...	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 62,900	- 97	- 56
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,718	- 13	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 27,112	+ 2	+ 10*
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.4	- 14	- 5
Nonfarm placements	49	+ 4	- 26

### BAYTOWN: see HOUSTON SMSA

### BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA

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

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,517,856	+ 37	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 5,551,116	**	+ 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	113,900	+ 1	- 3
Manufacturing employment (area)	34,000	+ 1	- 4
Percent unemployed (area)	5.6	- 7	+ 37

### BEAUMONT (pop. 127,500 r)

Retail sales	**†	- 10	- 3
Apparel stores	+ 6†	- 2	+ 1
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 15	- 6
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	- 22	- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 145,056	...	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,985,339	+120	+ 44
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 300,899	- 3	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 125,829	+ 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	29.0	- 6	- 1

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>Groves (pop. 17,304)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,970	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 57,732	- 46	- 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,793	- 3	+ 45
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,042	- 2	+ 25
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	25.4	- 5	+ 13

### Nederland (pop. 15,274 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,482	...	- 28
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,988	+ 4	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,585	**	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.0	**	- 12

### Orange (pop. 25,605)

Postal receipts*	\$ 29,356	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 137,922	- 54	- 18
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 40,001	+ 2	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,972	- 5	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.0	+ 2	+ 9
Nonfarm placements	186	+ 42	- 14

### Port Arthur (pop. 66,676)

Postal receipts*	\$ 55,484	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 110,824	- 46	- 51
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 71,958	+ 2	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 44,261	+ 4	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.9	+ 2	- 7

### Port Neches (pop. 8,696)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,482	...	+ 25
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 165,049	- 3	+ 52
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,471	- 7	- 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,841	- 4	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.0	- 8	- 7

### BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)

Postal receipts*	\$ 13,759	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 41,810	+ 5	- 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,797	+ 12	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,929	+ 3	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.1	+ 8	+ 11
Nonfarm placements	106	+ 3	- 12

### BELLVILLE (pop. 2,218)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 18,890	- 75	- 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,960	- 4	- 14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,426	+ 4	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.4	- 5	- 17

### BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)

Postal receipts*	\$ 38,150	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 139,059	+ 90	+138
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 37,433	- 9	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 24,763	- 2	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.0	- 8	- 5
Nonfarm placements	126	- 21	- 47

### BISHOP: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

### BONHAM (pop. 7,357)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,873	...	- 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,900	- 97	- 77
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,538	- 7	- 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,269	+ 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.2	- 7	- 31

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>BORGER (pop. 20,911)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,525	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	9,755	- 75	- 98
Nonfarm placements	91	- 21	- 12
<b>BRADY (pop. 5,338)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,330	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	53,050	+181	+839
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,015	+ 22	+ 30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,001	**	- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.2	+ 21	+ 45
<b>BREHAM (pop. 7,740)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,227	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	70,810	+719	+ 57
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,609	+ 7	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,950	+ 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.9	+ 6	+ 7
<b>BROWNFIELD (pop. 10,286)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,362	...	- 28
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,116	+ 2	- 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,562	- 11	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.8	+ 5	- 10
<b>BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA (Cameron; pop. 141,778 a)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	774,750	+164	- 48
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 1,418,496	+ 4	+ 17
Nonfarm employment (area)	38,050	+ 1	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,540	- 4	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area)	5.0	- 32	- 19
<b>BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)</b>			
Retail sales	**†	+ 24	+ 8
Automotive stores	- 5†	+ 30	+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 39,654	...	+ 12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	560,400	+226	+209
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 44,338	+ 22	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,234	+ 12	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.2	+ 15	- 1
Nonfarm placements	531	- 8	+ 4
<b>Harlingen (pop. 41,207)</b>			
Retail sales	**†	- 6	- 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 43,510	...	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	123,350	+ 99	- 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 53,328	+ 16	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 31,013	+ 30	+ 32
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.4	- 2	- 10
Nonfarm placements	468	- 28	+ 9
<b>La Feria (pop. 3,047)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,437	...	- 8
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	850	- 95	- 66
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,860	+ 21	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,981	+ 50	+ 35
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.55	+ 4	+ 5
<b>Los Fresnos (pop. 1,289)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,179	...	- 22
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	16,000	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,156	+ 35	+ 41
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,638	+ 27	+ 42
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.7	+ 19	+ 10

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>Port Isabel (pop. 3,575)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,422	...	+ 19
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	54,000	+757	- 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,359	+ 45	+ 38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,953	+ 10	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.6	+ 38	+ 9
<b>San Benito (pop. 16,422)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,510	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	20,150	- 45	+103
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,934	+ 12	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,025	+ 14	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 3	- 5
<b>BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 29,744	...	+ 28
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	279,336	- 36	+212
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,367	- 1	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 18,051	- 2	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.5	**	+ 6
Nonfarm placements	120	- 19	- 14
<b>BRYAN (pop. 27,542)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,381	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	204,036	- 46	- 26
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 56,858	+ 30	+ 34
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 27,763	- 1	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.5	+ 23	+ 18
Nonfarm placements	377	+ 20	+ 36
<b>CALDWELL (pop. 2,202 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,721	...	+ 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,245	+ 9	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,872	+ 8	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	+ 5	+ 24
<b>CAMERON (pop. 5,640)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,721	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,678	+ 10	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,238	+ 8	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 3	+ 19
<b>CANYON: see AMARILLO SMSA</b>			
<b>CARROLLTON: see DALLAS SMSA</b>			
<b>CISCO (pop. 4,499)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,177	...	- 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,692	+ 9	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,685	- 5	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	+ 9	+ 15
<b>CLEBURNE: see FORT WORTH SMSA</b>			
<b>CLUTE: see HOUSTON SMSA</b>			
<b>COLLEGE STATION (pop. 11,396)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,432	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,898	+ 52	+ 53
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,090	+ 1	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.9	+ 46	+ 48
<b>COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,798	...	- 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,698	+ 6	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,868	- 2	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	+ 8	+ 1
<b>CONROE: see HOUSTON SMSA</b>			

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,357	...	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 172,106	+157	+783
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,133	- 24	+ 63
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,218	+ 26	+ 94
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	- 42	- 5

### CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

(Nueces and San Patricio; pop. 278,535 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,209,005	- 72	**
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 4,245,660	+ 9	+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area)	86,100	**	+ 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,780	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	4.6	- 16	+ 18

### Aransas Pass (pop. 6,956)

Postal receipts	\$ 5,890	...	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 67,110	- 13	+ 91
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,239	+ 7	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,027	+ 12	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.7	- 3	+ 34

### Bishop (pop. 3,825 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,551	...	- 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,000	- 52	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,091	+ 31	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,840	+ 13	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 14	- 9

### CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 204,850 r)

Retail sales	**†	- 2	+ 7
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 7	+ 9
Eating and drinking places	- 2†	+ 9	- 4
General merchandise stores	+ 10†	+ 8	+ 0
Postal receipts*	\$ 225,139	...	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,869,732	- 75	- 3
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 293,940	+ 3	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 146,983	- 2	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.7	+ 2	- 6

### Robstown (pop. 10,266)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,050	- 83	+ 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,162	+ 35	- 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,591	- 1	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.7	+ 22	- 22

### Sinton (pop. 6,008)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,982	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 79,350	+937	+ 74
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,486	+ 71	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,828	+ 14	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	+ 49	+ 14

### CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)

Retail sales	**†	- 4	- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,005	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,074,028	+864	+545
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 28,103	+ 13	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 23,745	+ 1	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	+ 10	+ 12
Nonfarm placements	208	- 3	+ 8

### CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,604	- 4	+ 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,879	+ 1	- 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.1	- 1	+ 39

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

SEPTEMBER 1967

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>DALLAS SMSA</b>			
(Collin, Dallas, Denton and Ellis; pop. 1,334,101 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$25,883,218	- 39	- 29
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$76,435,108	+ 7	+ 11
Nonfarm employment (area)	602,300	+ 1	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	145,250	+ 1	+ 6
Percent unemployed (area)	2.5	- 11	- 14

### CARROLLTON (pop. 9,832 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 15,834	...	+ 47
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 290,700	- 6	- 94
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,289	+ 15	+ 43
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,310	- 2	+ 27
Annual rate of deposit turnover	36.6	+ 15	+ 20

### DALLAS (pop. 679,684)

Retail sales	- 3††	- 1	+ 2
Apparel stores	**††	- 4	+ 6
Automotive stores	- 7††	+ 5	+ 4
Eating and drinking places	- 2††	+ 5	+ 3
Florists	- 5††	- 16	+ 5
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 4††	+ 9	- 6
Gasoline and service stations	**††	+ 3	+ 8
General merchandise stores	+ 6††	- 1	- 5
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 9††	- 18	+ 9
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,469,750	...	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$14,634,984	- 38	+ 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,438,155	- 3	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,570,996	+ 2	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	41.9††	- 6	+ 3

### Denton (pop. 26,844)

Postal receipts*	\$ 48,198	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,327,250	- 58	114
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 34,574	+ 1	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 24,859	- 2	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	+ 1	- 5
Nonfarm placements	192	- 4	+ 37

### Ennis (pop. 10,250 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,975	...	- 5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,857	+ 3	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,444	- 6	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	- 1	- 2

### Garland (pop. 50,622 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 65,688	...	+ 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,229,914	+ 1	+ 53
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 47,111	+ 2	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 23,316	- 4	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.7	- 1	- 4

### Grand Prairie (pop. 40,150 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 38,209	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,097,050	+ 35	- 51
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 24,123	+ 4	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,054	+ 4	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.0	+ 1	**

### Irving (pop. 60,136 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 70,942	...	+ 12
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 49,879	**	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 27,357	+ 14	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.3	- 8	+ 3

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>Justin (pop. 622)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,087	...	+ 46
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 966	- 12	- 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 946	+ 16	+ 18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	- 15	- 35
<b>McKinney (pop. 13,763)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,355	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 29,843	- 75	- 97
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,601	+ 9	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,733	+ 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	+ 7	+ 21
Nonfarm placements	125	- 17	- 2
<b>Mesquite (pop. 27,526)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 24,439	...	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 543,033	- 20	- 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,227	**	- 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,340	- 8	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	- 4	- 33
<b>Midlothian (pop. 1,521)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 61,800	+286	+ 59
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,329	- 3	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,557	+ 4	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	- 4	+ 1
<b>Pilot Point (pop. 1,254)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,887	+ 5	+ 34
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,106	+ 7	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	**	+ 16
<b>Plano (pop. 10,102 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,806	...	+ 41
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 657,193	- 53	- 23
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,454	- 8	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,563	+ 24	+ 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.8	- 14	+ 12
<b>Richardson (pop. 34,390 r)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,514,622	+ 32	+131
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 34,063	+ 10	+ 33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,586	- 6	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.9	+ 6	+ 6
<b>Seagoville (pop. 3,745)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,532	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 83,538	- 6	+268
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,617	+ 8	+ 39
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,511	+ 7	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.8	+ 6	+ 29
<b>Waxahachie (pop. 12,749)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,188	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 197,516	- 75	+ 29
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,864	+ 15	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,927	+ 4	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	+ 10	+ 8
Nonfarm placements	69	- 27	- 15
<b>DAYTON: see HOUSTON SMSA</b>			
<b>DEER PARK: see HOUSTON SMSA</b>			
<b>DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,255	...	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 170,251	+ 77	+171
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,168	+ 4	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 18,226	+ 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	+ 3	+ 7

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>DENISON (pop. 25,766 r)</b>			
Retail sales	***	- 19	+ 16
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 23	+ 22
Postal receipts*	\$ 26,333	...	+ 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 123,754	- 65	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 26,991	+ 7	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,167	- 4	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.5	+ 7	+ 27
Nonfarm placements	249	- 6	- 3
<b>DENTON: see DALLAS SMSA</b>			
<b>DONNA: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA</b>			
<b>EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,772	...	+ 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 158,335	+ 57	+293
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,812	+ 7	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,657	+ 1	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.2	+ 7	+ 9
<b>EDINBURG: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA</b>			
<b>EL PASO SMSA</b>			
(El Paso; pop. 352,637 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,367,766	- 41	- 40
Bank debits (thousands)†	\$ 5,166,216	- 2	+ 7
Nonfarm employment (area)	109,400	+ 1	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	20,750	**	+ 9
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	- 20	- 11
<b>EL PASO (pop. 276,687)</b>			
Retail sales	***	- 13	- 1
Apparel stores	+ 6†	+ 3	**
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 17	- 12
Food stores	+ 2†	**	+ 4
General merchandise stores	+ 10†	- 18	+ 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 389,533	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$3,367,466	- 41	- 40
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 405,489	- 4	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 191,397	+ 2	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.7	- 4	+ 9
<b>ENNIS: see DALLAS SMSA</b>			
<b>EULESS: see FORT WORTH SMSA</b>			
<b>FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,200	- 77	+122
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,716	+ 17	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,239	+ 20	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	+ 7	+ 9
<b>FORT WORTH SMSA</b>			
(Johnson and Tarrant; pop. 640,414 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$23,310,725	+159	+ 82
Bank debits (thousands)†	\$15,628,656	+ 6	+ 9
Nonfarm employment (area)	272,100	+ 1	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	85,575	+ 3	+ 15
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	- 3	- 6
<b>Arlington (pop. 53,024 r)</b>			
Retail sales	***	+ 5	+ 22
Apparel stores	+ 6†	+ 9	+ 16
Postal receipts*	\$ 104,115	...	+ 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,594,675	+ 6	+116
<b>Cleburne (pop. 15,381)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 152,930	+ 85	+ 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,372	+ 8	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,375	- 2	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	+ 7	+ 1

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>Eules (pop. 10,500 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,701	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 202,368	- 76	- 7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,819	+ 5	- 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,831	+ 19	+ 32
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.5	+ 1	- 31
<b>FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)</b>			
Retail sales	- 2††	+ 1	**
Apparel stores	+ 20††	+ 15	+ 2
Automotive stores	- 5††	- 8	+ 4
Food stores	+ 2††	+ 2	- 2
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 4††	- 11	- 2
Gasoline and service stations	+ 1††	- 4	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	- 3††	- 5	- 3
Postal receipts*	\$ 995,177	...	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,341,398	+ 376	+ 55
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,156,732	**	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 454,985	+ 4	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	31.1	- 3	+ 7
<b>Grapevine (pop. 4,659 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,150	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 77,659	- 37	+ 87
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,502	+ 5	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,239	+ 7	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	+ 4	- 5
<b>North Richland Hills (pop. 8,662)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,983,272	+ 208	+ 603
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,177	- 7	+ 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,478	+ 22	+ 26
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.8	- 11	- 3
<b>White Settlement (pop. 11,513)</b>			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,598	+ 3	+ 59
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,168	+ 4	+ 45
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	- 1	+ 25
<b>FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,756	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 13,250	- 4	+ 508
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,937	+ 9	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,430	+ 5	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	+ 6	+ 9
<b>FRIONA (pop. 3,049 r)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,800	- 38	- 20
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,077	+ 28	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,122	- 7	- 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.5	+ 31	+ 20
<b>GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA (Galveston; pop. 161,854 a)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,950,354	+ 25	+ 132
Bank debits (thousands)†	\$ 2,071,332	- 8	+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area)	56,500	+ 1	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,380	**	**
Percent unemployed (area)	5.5	+ 22	- 7
<b>GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)</b>			
Retail sales	**†	- 12	- 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 116,722	...	+ 32
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 602,773	- 8	+ 108
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 116,180	- 1	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 62,249	+ 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.7	- 4	**

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>LA MARQUE (pop. 13,969)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 133,200	+ 53	+ 48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,711	+ 9	+ 28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,733	+ 5	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.9	+ 2	+ 3
<b>TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 28,620	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 614,381	+ 82	+ 203
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 33,973	- 4	+ 38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,030	+ 2	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.3	- 9	+ 31
<b>GARLAND: see DALLAS SMSA</b>			
<b>GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,361	...	- 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,578	+ 7	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,168	+ 4	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	+ 4	+ 11
<b>GEORGETOWN (pop. 5,218)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 44,200	...	+ 129
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,053	+ 23	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,846	+ 4	+ 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	+ 22	+ 20
<b>GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 10,200	- 80	- 18
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,493	+ 3	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,040	+ 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	+ 2	+ 18
<b>GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,329	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,899	**	- 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,516	- 1	- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	- 2	- 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	33,050	**	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	8,730	**	- 5
Percent unemployed (area)	3.1	- 14	- 9
<b>GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,241	...	- 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,883	- 11	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,991	+ 1	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	- 13	+ 15
<b>GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,408	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 10,500	- 89	- 83
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,797	+ 3	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,153	+ 3	- 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	+ 1	+ 21
<b>GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,263	...	+ 21
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,231	+ 2	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,695	+ 3	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.1	- 1	+ 4
<b>GRAND PRAIRIE: see DALLAS SMSA</b>			
<b>GRAPEVINE: see FORT WORTH SMSA</b>			

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>GREENVILLE (pop. 22,134 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,039	...	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 210,230	...	- 54
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 29,333	+ 4	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,663	- 1	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	+ 2	+ 16
Nonfarm placements	111	- 9	- 29

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

**HARLINGEN: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA**

### HEREFORD (pop. 9,584 r)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 274,900	+ 8	- 33
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 23,023	+ 15	- 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,009	- 28	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.9	+ 17	- 17

### HOUSTON SMSA

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

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$57,801,180	+ 27	+ 91
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$71,289,396	+ 2	+ 13
Nonfarm employment (area)	725,500	+ 1	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area)	132,800	+ 1	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.4	- 20	- 11

### Angleton (pop. 9,131)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 48,975	...	+ 58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,813	...	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,495	...	**

### Baytown (pop. 38,000 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 37,136	...	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 835,163	+ 37	- 53
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 57,701	+ 15	+ 52
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 28,991	- 1	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.8	+ 14	+ 53

### Bellaire (pop. 21,182 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 193,158	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 412,534	+248	+389
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 29,721	+ 2	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 18,556	+ 9	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.1	- 3	- 7

### Clute (pop. 4,501)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,654	...	+ 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 93,140	+ 33	+119
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,371	- 2	+ 45
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,268	+ 6	+ 26
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.3	- 6	+ 14

### Conroe (pop. 9,192)

Postal receipts*	\$ 23,246	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 65,200	+ 74	- 16
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 21,570	+ 19	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,670	+ 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	+ 19	+ 25

### Dayton (pop. 3,367)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 13,847	- 77	- 31
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,005	- 13	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,745	**	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.0	- 11	- 2

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>Deer Park (pop. 4,865)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,384	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 366,350	+ 55	+ 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,898	+ 13	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,192	+ 10	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.2	+ 6	+ 3

### HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)

Retail sales	- 1††	- 3	+ 1
Apparel stores	+ 2††	+ 6	+ 10
Automotive stores	- 4††	- 17	+ 1
Drugstores	**††	+ 1	- 5
Eating and drinking places	- 3††	+ 1	- 10
Food stores	**††	- 1	- 10
Gasoline and service stations	- 3††	+ 6	+ 1
General merchandise stores	+ 2††	+ 6	+ 17
Liquor stores	+ 3††	- 5	+ 4
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	**††	- 12	- 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$52,605,817	+ 36	+113
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,329,315	- 4	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,773,470	- 1	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	35.9	- 6	+ 9

### Humble (pop. 1,711)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,354	...	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 214,000	+520	- 72
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,859	- 7	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,403	+ 11	+ 19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	- 14	+ 1

### Katy (pop. 1,569)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 17,000	+461	- 86
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,956	**	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,462	+ 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	- 1	+ 4

### La Porte (pop. 7,250 r)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 106,000	+100	- 67
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,020	+ 12	+ 23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,953	- 19	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.2	+ 15	+ 18

### Pasadena (pop. 58,737)

Postal receipts*	\$ 63,226	...	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 826,476	- 77	+ 58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 76,877	+ 4	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 36,140	- 2	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.3	+ 1	+ 9

### Richmond (pop. 3,668)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,318	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 65,040	- 66	- 32
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,512	+ 16	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,169	+ 9	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.2	+ 7	- 6

### Rosenberg (pop. 9,698)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,842	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 81,250	- 65	- 53
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,106	+ 8	+ 13

### South Houston (pop. 7,253)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,969	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 126,230	...	- 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,197	- 1	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,544	+ 7	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.4	- 3	- 7



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>Tomball (pop. 2,025 r)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	18,000	- 74	- 19
Bank debits (thousands) \$	6,664	+ 7	- 22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	9,843	+ 2	+ 42
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.2	+ 5	- 34

**HUMBLE: see HOUSTON SMSA**

### HUNTSVILLE (pop. 11,999)

Postal receipts* \$	19,256	...	+ 15
Bank debits (thousands) \$	17,981	+ 6	+ 35
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	11,111	- 8	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.7	+ 6	+ 30

**IOWA PARK: see WICHITA FALLS SMSA**

**IRVING: see DALLAS SMSA**

### JACKSONVILLE (pop. 10,509 r)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	124,400	+209	- 53
Bank debits (thousands) \$	18,503	+ 5	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	11,549	+ 3	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.5	+ 8	+ 9

### JASPER (pop. 5,120 r)

Postal receipts* \$	11,412	...	+ 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	17,100	- 89	+ 14
Bank debits (thousands) \$	13,172	+ 4	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	8,572	+ 2	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.6	+ 2	+ 3

**JUSTIN: see DALLAS SMSA**

**KATY: see HOUSTON SMSA**

### KILGORE (pop. 10,092)

Postal receipts* \$	17,404	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	52,450	- 89	- 80
Bank debits (thousands) \$	13,798	+ 3	- 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	13,239	+ 8	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.0	- 3	- 2
Nonfarm employment (area) .....	33,050	**	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area) .....	8,730	**	- 5
Percent unemployed (area) .....	3.1	- 14	- 9

### KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)

Postal receipts* \$	19,238	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	168,937	- 74	+ 10
Bank debits (thousands) \$	18,662	+ 3	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	16,216	- 27	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.7	+ 5	+ 6

### KIRBYVILLE (pop. 2,021 r)

Postal receipts* \$	3,813	...	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	2,402	+ 8	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	4,113	+ 3	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.1	+ 6	- 3

**LA FERIA: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA**

**LA MARQUE: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA**

### LAMESA (pop. 12,438)

Postal receipts* \$	14,194	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	42,600	+ 54	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	12,619	- 7	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	14,794	- 6	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.9	- 4	- 12
Nonfarm placements .....	76	- 25	- 24

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>LAMPASAS (pop. 5,670 r)</b>			
Postal receipts* \$	5,999	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	34,250	- 29	- 2
Bank debits (thousands) \$	9,307	+ 10	+ 7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	7,321	- 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.2	+ 9	+ 9

**LA PORTE: see HOUSTON SMSA**

### LAREDO SMSA

(Webb; pop. 77,006 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	214,600	- 32	+109
Bank debits (thousands) † \$	646,596	- 2	+ 17
Nonfarm employment (area) .....	22,800	**	+ 6
Manufacturing employment (area) .....	1,290	- 1	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area) .....	7.9	- 25	- 7

### LAREDO (pop. 60,678)

Postal receipts* \$	45,994	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	214,600	- 32	+109
Bank debits (thousands) \$	52,332	- 5	+ 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	33,107	+ 4	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.4	- 6	+ 3
Nonfarm placements .....	604	+ 27	+ 16

### LEVELLAND (pop. 12,117 r)

Postal receipts* \$	10,133	...	+ 15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	24,288	- 62	- 68
Bank debits (thousands) \$	14,879	+ 7	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	9,588	- 1	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.5	+ 11	+ 13

**LIBERTY: see HOUSTON SMSA**

### LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)

Postal receipts* \$	7,428	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	5,500	+633	- 93
Bank debits (thousands) \$	8,062	+ 15	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	7,703	- 9	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.0	+ 20	+ 19

### LLANO (pop. 2,656)

Postal receipts* \$	3,549	...	- 16
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands) \$	4,956	+ 17	+ 16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	5,038	+ 9	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.3	+ 10	+ 7

### LOCKHART (pop. 6,034)

Postal receipts* \$	5,043	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	27,296	- 72	+403
Bank debits (thousands) \$	7,260	+ 26	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † \$	7,270	+ 2	+ 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.1	+ 26	- 15

### LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)

Retail sales .....	**†	- 8	+ 5
Automotive stores .....	- 5†	- 9	+ 7
Postal receipts* \$	62,793	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	831,600	- 40	+107
Nonfarm employment (area) .....	33,050	**	- 1
Manufacturing employment (area) .....	8,730	**	- 5
Percent unemployed (area) .....	3.1	- 14	- 9

**LOS FRESNOS: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA**

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>LUBBOCK SMSA</b> (Lubbock; pop. 181,591 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,394,199	- 31	- 87
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,727,896	+ 4	+ 4
Nonfarm employment (area)	61,900	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,800	**	- 7
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	- 24	**
<b>LUBBOCK (pop. 155,200 r)</b>			
Retail sales	**†	- 4	+ 5
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 4	+ 11
Postal receipts*	\$ 234,890	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,353,349	- 32	- 87
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 256,098	**	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 132,224	+ 1	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.3	- 2	+ 5
<b>Slaton (pop. 6,568)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,231	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 16,100	+276	+544
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,708	+ 15	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,296	- 10	- 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	+ 17	+ 25
<b>LUFKIN (pop. 20,756 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,980	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 127,700	+ 7	- 41
Nonfarm placements	62	- 37	- 17
<b>McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA</b> (Hidalgo; pop. 182,008 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 596,948	- 31	- 44
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,323,888	**	+ 11
Nonfarm employment (area)	41,800	**	+ 5
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,420	- 5	+ 32
Percent unemployed (area)	6.4	- 4	+ 7
<b>Alamo (pop. 4,121)</b>			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,844	**	+ 65
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,364	+ 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	+ 2	+ 65
<b>Donna (pop. 7,522)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,950	...	+ 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,162	+ 11	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,413	+ 1	+ 15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.7	+ 10	+ 10
<b>Edinburg (pop. 18,706)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 218,433	+116	+161
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,120	+ 6	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 12,492	+ 6	+ 24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.9	- 3	- 11
Nonfarm placements	201	- 27	+ 26
<b>Elsa (pop. 3,847)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 6,600	+ 36	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,068	- 15	- 15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)	\$ 1,468	- 6	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	- 14	- 18

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>McALLEN (pop. 35,411 r)</b>			
Retail sales	**†	- 11	- 3
Apparel stores	+ 6†	+ 20	+ 10
Postal receipts*	\$ 38,630	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 202,100	- 65	- 60
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 40,869	+ 1	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 27,610	+ 1	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	- 2	+ 7
Nonfarm placements	808	- 22	+ 7
<b>Mercedes (pop. 10,943)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,446	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 43,000	+ 58	- 32
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,700	+ 2	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,894	+ 21	+ 16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.0	- 8	- 2
<b>Mission (pop. 14,081)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 9,852	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,435	- 58	- 65
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,990	- 2	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,450	+ 6	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	- 10	- 14
<b>Pharr (pop. 15,279 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,451	...	+ 30
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 45,530	+ 94	+ 70
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,616	- 4	+ 21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,179	+ 6	+ 35
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.2	- 7	- 6
<b>San Juan (pop. 4,371)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,742	...	+ 52
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,600	- 45	- 63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,666	- 34	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,797	+ 4	+ 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	- 38	- 22
<b>Weslaco (pop. 15,649)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,148	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 54,250	+ 8	- 17
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,141	+ 8	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,349	+ 4	+ 23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	+ 4	- 5
<b>MISSION: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA</b>			
<b>McCAMEY (pop. 3,350 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,941	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,305	+ 20	+ 33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,757	+ 12	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.6	+ 12	+ 41
<b>McGREGOR: see WACO SMSA</b>			
<b>McKINNEY: see DALLAS SMSA</b>			
<b>MARSHALL (pop. 25,715 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,204	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 582,898	+312	- 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 26,469	+ 17	+ 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 26,843	+ 3	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.0	+ 20	+ 9
Nonfarm placements	444	- 4	+ 37
<b>MERCEDES: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA</b>			
<b>MESQUITE: see DALLAS SMSA</b>			

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>MEXIA (pop. 7,621 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,380	...	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,500	- 63	+413
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,580	+ 8	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 5,941	+ 4	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.6	+ 5	+ 4

### MIDLAND SMSA

(Midland pop. 68,230 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,684,700	+251	+303
Bank debits (thousands)‖	\$ 1,678,116	+ 6	+ 1
Nonfarm employment (area)	60,200	+ 2	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,340	+ 1	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	- 20	+ 5

### MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)

Retail sales	**†	+ 5	- 7
Postal receipts	\$ 129,925	- 12	+ 24
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,684,700	+251	+303
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,28,627	- 1	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 119,451	+ 3	+ 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.1	+ 3	- 1
Nonfarm placements	508	- 9	- 31

### MIDLOTHIAN: see DALLAS SMSA

### MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)

Postal receipts*	\$ 23,743	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 132,086	- 68	- 56
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,906	+ 2	+ 29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 15,245	+ 1	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.1	- 2	+ 21
Nonfarm placements	100	- 12	- 53

### MONAHANS (pop. 9,252 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,675	...	+ 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 41,710	- 12	+ 1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,812	+ 1	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 7,568	+ 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.3	- 6	+ 13

### MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,608	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 31,600	- 80	+360
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,485	+ 10	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 9,490	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.3	+ 10	+ 17

### MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,119	...	+ 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,425	+ 13	+ 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 2,444	+ 7	+ 20
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.4	+ 4	+ 11

### NACOGDOCHES (pop. 15,450 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 22,580	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 182,405	+ 23	- 73
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 30,932	+ 15	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 25,042	+ 14	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.8	+ 5	32
Nonfarm placements	51	+ 9	- 41

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

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966

### NORTH RICHLAND HILLS: see FORT WORTH SMSA

### ODESSA SMSA

(Ector; pop. 89,437 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 747,013	+ 34	+ 64
Bank debits (thousands)‖	\$ 1,139,664	- 9	- 4
Nonfarm employment (area)	60,200	+ 2	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,340	+ 1	+ 4
Percent unemployed (area)	4.0	- 20	+ 5

### ODESSA (pop. 86,937 r)

Retail sales	**†	- 4	- 3
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 1†	+ 7	- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 92,988	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 74,793	+ 34	+ 64
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 95,299	- 9	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 62,568	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.5	- 9	- 3
Nonfarm placements	353	- 16	+ 3

### OLNEY (pop. 4,200 r)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,000	...	- 95
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,995	- 2	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 5,561	- 1	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.9	- 4	+ 3

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

### PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)

Postal receipts*	\$ 18,178	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 47,935	- 59	- 64
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,759	+ 1	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 16,452	- 5	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.8	+ 5	- 2

### PAMPA (pop. 24,664)

Retail sales	**†	- 10	- 9
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 14	- 12
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,614	...	+ 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 69,800	- 85	- 67
Nonfarm placements	204	- 3	+ 6

### PARIS (pop. 20,977)

Retail sales	**†	- 3	**
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 16	- 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,977	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 299,288	+122	- 19
Nonfarm placements	150	- 13	+ 15

### PASADENA: see HOUSTON SMSA

### PECOS (pop. 12,728)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,763	- 7	- 17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 9,516	- 5	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.4	- 8	- 17
Nonfarm placements	81	+ 1	+ 9

### PHARR: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

### PILOT POINT: see DALLAS SMSA

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>PLAINVIEW (pop. 23,703 r)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	178,500	- 26	+ 318
Bank debits (thousands) .....	42,189	+ 7	+ 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	23,924	+ 1	- 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.2	+ 7	+ 24
Nonfarm placements .....	270	+ 2	- 11

PLANO: see DALLAS SMSA

### PLEASANTON (pop. 5,053 rr)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	74,150	+ 88	+ 150
Bank debits (thousands) .....	4,252	+ 7	+ 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	3,786	- 3	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.2	+ 9	+ 2

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

PORT ISABEL: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

PORT NECHES: see BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA

### QUANAH (pop. 4,564)

Postal receipts* .....	4,352	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands) .....	4,501	- 27	- 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	5,624	- 3	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.5	- 26	- 14

### RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)

Postal receipts* .....	5,883	...	+ 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	10,300	- 50	- 31
Bank debits (thousands) .....	11,427	+ 3	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	12,725	+ 32	+ 47
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.3	- 17	- 37
Nonfarm placements .....	51	+ 13	+ 31

RICHARDSON: see DALLAS SMSA

RICHMOND: see HOUSTON SMSA

ROBSTOWN: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

ROSENBERG: see HOUSTON SMSA

### SAN ANGELO SMSA

(Tom Green; pop. 74,127 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,263,769	- 64	+ 341
Bank debits (thousands)   .....	993,552	+ 9	+ 8
Nonfarm employment (area) .....	22,750	+ 1	+ 3
Manufacturing employment (area).....	3,380	**	+ 2
Percent unemployed (area) .....	3.7	- 21	- 3

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)</b>			
Retail sales .....	***	+ 8	+ 2
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 105,051	...	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,263,769	- 64	+ 341
Bank debits (thousands) .....	86,103	+ 15	+ 10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	55,981	+ 1	+ 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.5	+ 12	+ 9

### SAN ANTONIO SMSA

(Bexar and Guadalupe; pop. 838,572 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	6,404,974	- 39	- 13
Bank debits (thousands)   .....	\$12,932,232	+ 10	+ 11
Nonfarm employment (area) .....	258,600	**	+ 4
Manufacturing employment (area).....	28,950	+ 1	+ 3
Percent unemployed (area) .....	4.5	+ 18	- 4

### SAN ANTONIO (pop. 655,006 r)

Retail sales .....	**††	- 5	+ 2
Apparel stores .....	- 1††	- 9	+ 10
Automotive stores .....	- 1††	- 19	+ 1
Eating and drinking places .....	+ 6††	**	+ 10
Furniture and household appliance stores .....	- 1††	- 9	+ 3
Gasoline and service stations.....	+ 3††	+ 6	- 6
General merchandise stores .....	- 2††	+ 1	+ 10
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores .....	+ 3††	- 31	- 2
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 1,098,284	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	6,028,863	- 35	- 6
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 1,034,681	+ 7	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	529,237	+ 5	+ 13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	24.1	+ 3	+ 3

### Schertz (pop. 2,281)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 1,703	...	+ 7
Bank debits (thousands) .....	564	- 6	- 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	979	+ 1	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	6.9	- 4	+ 3

### Seguin (pop. 14,299)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 16,500	...	+ 47
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	84,886	- 58	- 58
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 15,194	+ 2	- 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	16,195	+ 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.4	+ 1	- 12

SAN BENITO: see BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA

SAN JUAN: see McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA

### SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 16,243	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	310,021	...	- 91
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 16,073	+ 10	+ 19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	12,571	**	+ 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.4	+ 5	+ 12

### SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 3,932	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	58,297	+ 332	+ 176
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 6,022	+ 4	+ 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	5,561	+ 6	+ 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.4	- 1	+ 20

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966

SCHERTZ: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA

SEAGOVILLE: see DALLAS SMSA

SEQUIN: see SAN ANTONIO SMSA

### SHERMAN (pop. 30,660 r)

Retail sales	***†	- 13	- 5
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 19	- 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 34,857	...	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 709,192	+ 50	+ 96
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 43,180	+ 10	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 24,732	+ 3	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.2	+ 7	+ 13
Nonfarm placements	152	+ 15	+ 6

### SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,643	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 48,805	- 35	- 63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,337	- 2	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 6,505	- 1	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.8	- 3	+ 3

SINTON: see CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

SLATON: see LUBBOCK SMSA

### SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 83,000	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,686	+ 6	- 18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 3,162	+ 22	+ 37
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.0	- 3	- 33

### SNYDER (pop. 13,850)

Postal receipts	\$ 12,271	- 19	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 80,700	- 48	+ 896
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,156	- 3	+ 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 18,315	+ 3	+ 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.1	- 5	+ 3

SOUTH HOUSTON: see HOUSTON SMSA

### STEPHENVILLE (pop. 7,359)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,329	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 90,400	- 28	- 18
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,567	+ 6	+ 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 10,469	+ 3	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.3	+ 2	- 2

### STRATFORD (pop. 1,380)

Postal receipts*	\$ 2,321	...	- 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,100	- 66	+ 58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,713	+ 45	+ 36
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 5,677	+ 2	+ 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.7	+ 40	+ 28

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

SEPTEMBER 1967

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966

### SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,683	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 34,850	- 80	- 84
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,227	- 2	+ 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 18,733	**	+ 28
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.3	- 5	- 14

### SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 12,800	- 77	- 75
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,562	+ 5	+ 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 9,539	- 4	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.5	+ 8	+ 8
Nonfarm placements	115	- 7	- 23

### TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,050	...	36
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 19,535	- 15	- 85
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,070	+ 32	+ 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 19,197	+ 6	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.4	+ 25	- 8
Nonfarm placements	27	**	**

### TEMPLE (pop. 34,730 r)

Retail sales	***†	- 9	+ 8
Eating and drinking places.....	- 2†	+ 9	+ 8
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 1†	+ 2	- 41
Postal receipts*	\$ 51,199	...	- 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 263,673	- 71	- 75
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 43,103	+ 8	+ 9
Nonfarm placements	247	- 5	- 12

### TERRELL (pop. 13,803)

Postal receipts*	\$ 12,378	...	+ 31
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 93,280	+ 63	+ 156
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,252	+ 6	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 10,333	**	+ 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.4	+ 12	+ 3

## TEXARKANA SMSA

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

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 407,556	- 21	+ 241
Bank debits (thousands)†..	\$ 1,275,756	- 2	+ 24
Nonfarm employment (area)	40,560	+ 2	+ 16
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,880	+ 4	+ 44
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	- 9	- 14

### TEXARKANA (pop. 50,006 r)

Retail sales	***†	**	+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 81,211	...	- 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 396,556	- 11	+ 344
Bank debits (thousands)†..	\$ 101,276	+ 1	+ 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†..	\$ 26,623	+ 7	+ 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	25.7	+ 3	+ 18

TEXAS CITY: see GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA

TOMBALL: see HOUSTON SMSA

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>TYLER SMSA</b>			
(Smith; pop. 99,142 a)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,262,955	+ 71	+ 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,895,100	+ 19	+ 13
Nonfarm employment (area)	34,750	**	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	9,780	- 1	- 1
Percent unemployed (area)	3.0	- 12	- 17

### TYLER (pop. 51,230)

Retail sales	**†	- 22	- 9
Apparel stores	+ 6†	+ 3	+ 14
Postal receipts	\$ 96,159	- 29	- 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 745,655	+ 8	- 14
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 148,854	+ 17	+ 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 78,354	+ 2	+ 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.0	+ 14	+ 12
Nonfarm placements	712	- 9	- 10

### UVALDE (pop. 10,293)

Postal receipts*	\$ 10,510	...	+ 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 75,703	- 19	+ 4
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,458	+ 2	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 10,127	+ 2	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.5	+ 1	+ 3

### VERNON (pop. 12,141)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 248,965	+907	+444
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,543	- 13	+ 3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 21,238	- 4	+ 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	- 13	- 2
Nonfarm placements	63	- 44	+ 2

### VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)

Retail sales	**†	- 3	+ 8
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 12	+ 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 339,470	22	- 32
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 82,907	- 1	+ 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 92,931	+ 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	- 4	+ 4
Nonfarm placements	442	- 7	- 21

## WACO SMSA

(McLennan; pop. 155,413 a)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,161,285	+ 11	+ 34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,214,648	- 5	+ 10
Nonfarm employment (area)	53,900	- 3	- 2
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,270	- 9	- 7
Percent unemployed (area)	4.2	- 21	- 7

### McGregor (pop. 4,642)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,500	- 79	- 66
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,041	+ 14	+ 27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 7,638	**	+ 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	+ 13	+ 13

### WACO (pop. 103,462)

Retail sales	**†	- 5	+ 4
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 8	+ 4
General merchandise stores	+ 10†	+ 4	+ 5
Postal receipts*	\$ 209,618		
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,140,335	+ 22	+ 99
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 166,919	**	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 94,983	+ 4	+ 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	- 1	+ 1

For an explanation of symbols, see p. 264.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jul 1967	Percent change	
		Jul 1967 from Jun 1967	Jul 1967 from Jul 1966
<b>WAXAHACHIE: see DALLAS SMSA</b>			
<b>WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,726	...	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 55,200	- 42	+ 39
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 16,803	+ 4	+ 13

## 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	\$ 3,550,041	+ 25	+155
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,031,612	+ 10	- 2
Nonfarm employment (area)	50,200	+ 2	+ 1
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,710	**	+ 9
Percent unemployed (area)	2.9	- 19	- 17

### Iowa Park (pop. 5,152 r)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 9,000	- 53	- 47
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,064	- 9	- 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 3,762	**	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	- 10	- 3

### WICHITA FALLS (pop. 115,340 r)

Retail sales	**†	- 4	+ 6
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 4	+ 8
Postal receipts*	\$ 135,006	+ 2	- 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,523,641	+ 25	+156
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 148,561	+ 3	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 95,109	+ 1	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.9	+ 1	+ 3

## LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY

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

Retail sales	**†	- 5	- 3
Apparel stores	+ 8†	+ 20	+ 7
Automotive stores	- 5†	- 14	- 4
Drugstores	+ 1†	- 3	- 2
Eating and drinking places	- 2†	- 14	- 22
Food stores	+ 2†	+ 8	- 4
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 1†	**	+ 11
Gasoline and service stations	+ 2†	**	- 8
General merchandise stores	+ 10†	+ 3	- 15
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores	+ 3†	- 4	- 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	...	+ 17	- 47
Bank debits (thousands)	...	+ 11	+ 8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	...	+ 13	+ 22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	+ 2	- 6

# 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.

	July 1967	June 1967	July 1966	Year-to-date average	
				1967	1966
<b>GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY</b>					
Business activity (index) .....	191.1	194.1r	170.6	189.0	173.0
Wholesale prices in U.S. (unadjusted index).....	106.5*	106.3r	106.4	106.0	105.5
Consumer prices in Houston (unadjusted index).....	114.3	.....	111.6	113.6	110.8
Consumer prices in U.S. (unadjusted index).....	116.5	116.0	113.3	115.4	112.3
Income payments to individuals in U.S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate).....	\$ 627.1*	\$ 622.6*	\$ 584.7r	\$ 617.6	\$ 572.3
Business failures (number).....	26	47	48	43	48
Business failures (liabilities, thousands).....	\$ 2,027	\$ 5,473	\$ 5,107	\$ 4,864	\$ 7,332
Newspaper linage (index).....	120.1	119.1	121.3	121.2	118.2
Ordinary-life-insurance sales (index).....	183.9	195.5	169.9	185.2	175.9
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. District (index).....	76.4	79.8r	81.6	83.1	82.1
<b>TRADE</b>					
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores	61.2*	62.1*	62.3r	62.6	64.0
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores .....	28.6*	33.0*	28.5r	33.1	33.4
<b>PRODUCTION</b>					
Total electric-power use (index).....	220.1*	205.5*	199.3r	203.7	185.1
Industrial electric-power use (index).....	183.8*	182.6*	173.0r	182.4	169.7
Crude-oil production (index).....	120.8*	108.5*	106.6r	107.0	102.5
Average daily production per oil well (bbl.).....	15.7	14.4	14.1	14.6	14.2
Crude-oil runs to stills (index).....	127.9	128.0	123.7	123.3	118.3
Industrial production in U.S. (index).....	156.3*	155.3*	157.2r	156.3	154.2
Texas industrial production—total (index) .....	158.6*	154.8*	147.1r	153.7	144.4
Texas industrial production—total manufactures (index).....	172.9*	172.3*	163.2r	170.9	160.3
Texas industrial production—durable manufactures (index) .....	192.0*	191.8*	175.4r	190.8	174.8
Texas industrial production—nondurable manufactures (index)..	160.2*	159.3*	155.1r	157.6	150.7
Texas industrial production—mining (index) .....	127.7*	119.2*	115.7r	119.0	113.8
Texas industrial production—utilities (index) .....	214.8*	210.1*	189.6r	183.9	206.9
Building construction authorized (index).....	171.0	158.1	149.4	150.0	142.5
New residential building authorized (index).....	117.0	138.5	95.5	112.1	107.1
New nonresidential building authorized (index).....	261.0	182.2	238.8	210.1	198.9
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
Prices received by farmers (unadjusted index, 1910-14 = 100) ..	239	239	275	239	269
Prices paid by farmers in U.S. (unadjusted index, 1910-14 = 100)	345	343	334	341	331
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U.S. prices paid by farmers .....	69	70	82	70	81
<b>FINANCE</b>					
Bank debits (index) .....	203.5	206.3	181.5	200.3	182.5
Bank debits, U.S. (index).....	231.6	229.9	208.5	223.9	201.5
Reporting member banks, Dallas Federal Reserve District					
Loans (millions) .....	\$ 5,002	\$ 5,015	\$ 4,857	\$ 4,886	\$ 4,773
Loans and investments (millions).....	\$ 7,425	\$ 7,332	\$ 7,102	\$ 7,192	\$ 6,959
Adjusted demand deposits (millions).....	\$ 3,017	\$ 2,964	\$ 2,877	\$ 2,983	\$ 2,830
Revenue receipts of the state comptroller (thousands).....	\$160,193	\$149,365	\$149,343	\$185,723	\$177,482
Federal Internal Revenue collections (thousands).....	\$113,648	\$757,116	\$ 68,265	\$113,648	\$ 68,265
Securities registrations—original applications					
Mutual investment companies (thousands).....	\$ 10,752	\$ 42,209	\$ 6,750	\$255,324	\$247,181
All other corporate securities					
Texas companies (thousands) .....	\$ 19,352	\$ 4,032	\$ 4,182	\$ 63,515	\$ 42,155
Other companies (thousands) .....	\$ 30,146	\$ 13,221	\$ 5,146	\$ 97,785	\$ 69,424
Securities registrations renewals					
Mutual investment companies (thousands).....	\$ 4,905	\$ 17,608	\$ 10,607	\$135,569	\$126,094
Other corporate securities (thousands).....	\$ 171	\$ 1,464	\$ 759	\$ 7,653	\$ 7,202
<b>LABOR</b>					
Manufacturing employment in Texas (index).....	131.9*	133.3*	130.3r	132.5	126.3
Total nonagricultural employment in Texas (index).....	134.0*	131.1*	125.1	130.4	123.6
Average weekly hours—manufacturing (index).....	101.2*	100.7*	101.4r	101.0	102.4
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing (index).....	128.6*	127.4*	123.7r	127.3	124.5
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands).....	3,276.3*	3,260.3*	3,107.2r	3,214.8	3,047.0
Total manufacturing employment (thousands).....	653.1*	650.5*	635.1r	641.7	611.4
Durable-goods employment (thousands) .....	353.6*	350.6*	337.2r	345.0	321.6
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands).....	299.5*	299.9*	297.9r	296.7	289.9
Total nonagricultural labor force in selected labor-market areas (thousands) .....	3,079.1	3,087.1	2,934.6	3,028.5	2,893.6
Employment in selected labor-market areas (thousands)...	2,888.0	2,873.7	2,735.1	2,849.3	2,706.2
Manufacturing employment in selected labor-market areas (thousands) .....	561.2	557.4	527.6	546.5	509.9
Total unemployment in selected labor-market areas (thousands) .....	102.3	115.5	106.1	91.1	100.8
Percent of labor force unemployed in labor-market areas .....	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.5

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### TEXAS INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

The Bureau of Business Research compiles a monthly report on progress made by Texas industry, for the purpose of keeping all those interested in the manufacturing segment of the Texas economy informed as to industrial expansion in this state.

This publication lists by city, identified with the Standard Statistical Metropolitan Area in which it may be located, all new industrial plants and all expansions of manufacturing firms which have occurred or which have been ascertained since each previous issue. It includes also reports of mergers and new addresses and other significant changes of status. Whenever possible other selected items of information are given for each company listed: name of responsible corporate official, capital investment, number of employees, floor space, nature of the product or products (with Standard Industrial Classification number).

The information comes from local sources, principally newspapers and Chambers of Commerce, and is used ultimately in updating the Bureau's annual *Directory of Texas Manufacturers*.

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