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# TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW



A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas

Bureau of Business Research • The University of Texas at Austin

# TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

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# THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

Robert B. Williamson

Business activity in Texas was at a record high during April. The seasonally adjusted index of Texas business activity stood at a record 225.6 percent of the 1957-1959 base-period average and reflected increases of 14 percent from the preceding month and 22 percent from the same month a year earlier. For the first four months of 1968 the index of Texas business activity averaged 15 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1967. Texas cities matching or exceeding this high growth rate during the first four months of 1968 included the major cities of Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio.

The nonfarm employment index for Texas, another general measure of business conditions in the state, also rose to a record level during April. The actual employment total in Texas, including agricultural workers, was nearly 4.3 million persons during April. This also was a record high and 3.9 percent higher than a year earlier. The corresponding growth rate in national employment during April was 2.3 percent. Unemployment in the state declined to only 2.4 percent of the civilian labor force. The comparable unemployment percentage for the nation was 3.2 percent, and on a seasonally adjusted basis the national unemployment rate during April matched the January rate as the lowest in fourteen years. Unemployment percentages in the state's major labor markets during April varied from highs of around 6 percent to 8 percent in the south along the Mexican border, to less than 2 percent in such major metropolitan areas as Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston.

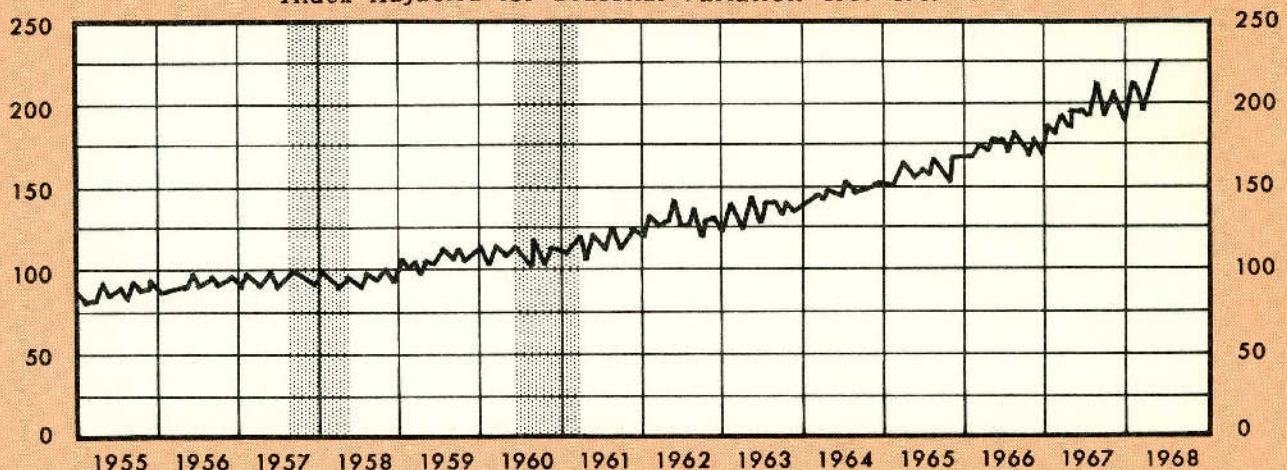
Evidence of a high and rising level of general business activity in Texas was found in almost all of the economic

barometers for April. The only significant weaknesses were in durable-goods manufacturing and crude-oil production. Gains in oil refining and other types of nondurable-goods manufacturing offset these weaknesses, however, and the April seasonally adjusted index of total industrial production in the state was practically unchanged from March and was within 1 percent of the record high reached in February. Overall stability was characteristic also of industrial output trends for the nation as a whole during April.

The major weaknesses in durable-goods manufacturing in Texas during April appear to have occurred in the manufacture of nonelectrical machinery (principally oil-field machinery), fabricated metals, and transportation equipment. Incomplete information suggests that activity slackened somewhat in the production of both aircraft and automobiles within the state. Nationally, automobile assemblies showed a seasonally adjusted decline of 4 percent during April. Automobile assemblies that were scheduled for May would more than make up for the April decline, however. Automobile manufacturers are reported to have raised their second-quarter production schedules as a hedge against the possibility of a national steel strike when steel-industry labor contracts come up for renewal on August 1. If steel workers do not strike, or if consumer demand sags, the scheduled increase in car production could leave the industry with a price-depressing glut of 1968 models. Texas durable-goods manufacturing industries showing evidence of increases in activity during April included the group making stone, clay, and glass products and the primary-metals industries. The former category was benefiting from the state's construction boom

## TEXAS BUSINESS ACTIVITY

*Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959 = 100*



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

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

and the latter from the nationwide stockpiling of steel as protection against the possibility of a steel strike.

Crude-oil production in Texas registered a seasonally adjusted decline of 2 percent during April to continue the irregular downtrend from the record peak reached last summer when the Arab-Israeli War reduced Middle Eastern oil supplies. Allowable oil-production rates set by the Texas Railroad Commission for May and June indicate that actual output will decline further. Permissible production was set at 45.7 percent of capacity for May and 45.2 percent for June, compared with a 46.7-percent rate allowed in April. On the other hand, the seasonally adjusted level of output may show only a small decline for May and probably will register an increase for June, since Texas oil output is normally subject to a spring decline which is fairly pronounced during the latter month.

Leading indicators of building activity in Texas maintained their upward trend during April. The seasonally adjusted indexes of urban building permits showed gains from March and from a year earlier for both residential and nonresidential buildings. The average level of residential authorizations during the first four months of 1968 was 43 percent higher than during the corresponding period of 1967. Nonresidential building authorizations displayed less strength during the first four months of 1968, however, registering a 6-percent decline from the same period of last year. Homebuilding throughout the country has enjoyed a strong, if somewhat uneven, recovery ever since its 1966 slump, and the seasonally adjusted rate of housing starts in the nation during April was at a four-year high. On the other hand, recent increases in interest rates and other evidence of a tightening of credit supplies suggest the emergence of conditions reminiscent of the 1966 credit crunch, when a shortage of mortgage money was largely responsible for a sharp decline in the level of homebuilding. In recognition of the rising level of interest rates, both the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration on May 7 raised the maximum interest rate on loans that they agree to guarantee or insure after that date. The increase was from 6 percent to 6.75 percent. Prospects for continued high levels of nonresidential building were reinforced by a late-April report of a private survey which revealed that business firms throughout the nation plan to increase their expenditures for new plant and equipment during 1968 by 8 percent. This is a somewhat larger increase than was projected by a government survey made in late January and February.

Government expenditures also have contributed to the current boom in Texas business activity. The impact of federal government expenditures for defense procurement and other purposes on Texas and national business conditions is fairly well known. Not so well known, perhaps, are the facts that purchases of goods and services by state and local governments in the United States are nearly as large as purchases by the federal government and that they have been growing at a faster rate during the past decade. In the six months ended March 31, 1968, state and local government purchases throughout the nation were 11 percent higher than a year earlier. Texas state government expenditures during the first eight months of the state's current fiscal year (September 1, 1967 to April 30,

**SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS**  
(Indexes—Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-1959 = 100)

Index	Apr 1968	May 1968	Year-to-date average 1968	Percent change	
				Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Year-to-date average 1968 from 1967
Texas business activity	225.6 *	197.2 r	213.1	+ 14	+ 15
Crude-petroleum production	111.3 *	114.1 *	113.8	- 2	+ 10
Crude-oil runs to stills	131.6	128.9	130.6	+ 2	+ 9
Total electric-power use	218.8 *	208.4 *	214.3	+ 5	+ 8
Industrial electric-power use	195.1 *	182.5 *	190.0	+ 7	+ 4
Bank debits	244.5	213.4	230.1	+ 15	+ 17
Ordinary-life-insurance sales	209.7	202.9	208.7	+ 3	+ 17
Building construction authorized	170.5	143.5	159.9	+ 19	+ 15
New residential	143.3	125.3	141.6	+ 14	+ 43
New nonresidential	206.3	174.1	189.8	+ 18	- 6
Total industrial production	166.8 *	167.1 *	166.5	**	+ 8
Miscellaneous freight car-loadings in S.W. district	88.6	84.9	84.0	+ 4	- 1
Total nonfarm employment	137.4 *	136.6 *	136.7	+ 1	+ 5
Manufacturing employment	143.6 *	141.8 *	142.1	+ 1	+ 6
Total unemployment	64.6	62.0	65.1	+ 4	- 5
Insured unemployment	40.1	42.3	44.3	- 5	- 14
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing	138.0 *	137.3 *	136.0	+ 1	+ 8
Average weekly hours—manufacturing	101.3 *	101.9 *	100.8	- 1	**

\* Preliminary.

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

r Revised.

**PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES**  
(Unadjusted)

Type of store	Apr 1968 p* (millions of dollars)	Percent change		
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967	Jan-Apr 1968 from Jan-Apr 1967
Total	1,560.0	- 2	+14	+11
Durable goods#	567.0	- 8	+20	+17
Nondurable goods	993.0	**	+11	+ 8

p Preliminary.

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

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

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

1968), at \$1.6 billion, were 14 percent higher than a year earlier. Corresponding revenues of less than \$1.5 billion showed an increase of only 10 percent. The largest dollar increase in Texas state government spending was for education. Among the major functions receiving the greatest relative increases in spending were the public-welfare function and the eleemosynary and correctional function (which includes schools for the handicapped and the prison system), both of which had increases of 25 percent. A special session of the Texas Legislature was called to meet in June to consider new sources of revenue to meet the growing requirements of state programs.

The personal-income total for Texas undoubtedly has moved upward in response to the increases in the state's business activity and employment, although comprehensive, up-to-date income data for the state are not available. It has been pointed out that total employment in Texas was at another record high in April, and evidence indicated a continuing general advance in average earnings. The seasonally adjusted index of average weekly earnings in Texas manufacturing, for example, was at a new record high in April for the third month in a row.

Texas retail sales declined moderately during April, but the significance of the decrease is difficult to appraise in the absence of reliable seasonal adjustment factors for all of the sales categories. It appears likely, however, based on the information that is available, that the retail-sales level still would have shown a decline after proper allowance for all seasonal influences. The monthly changes in sales for most of the individual categories, however, were not far different from the normal seasonal changes. For the nation as a whole, April retail sales registered a moderate seasonally adjusted decline from the peak reached in March, but the adjusted level for April was still the second highest on record. Consumers throughout the nation have stepped up their plans to purchase new automobiles, major household goods, and houses, according to a government survey released in late May.

The boom in Texas and national business activity has been accompanied by an intensification of inflationary pressures. Wholesale prices in the United States rose during April to a level 2.9 percent higher than that of a year earlier. The national average of wholesale prices of farm products led the rise with a year-to-year increase of 4.2 percent. In contrast, the index of prices received by Texas farmers during April was only 1.3 percent higher than the year-earlier level. Consumer prices have been showing even greater increases in Texas and the nation than have wholesale prices; if the pace of recent advances should continue, the rise in consumer prices for 1968 would exceed the 4-percent increase recorded during the Korean War year of 1951.

Some relief from severe inflationary pressures and tightening credit conditions is promised by the possibility of a federal government tax increase coupled with a budget cut. Final congressional action has been delayed, however, by a sharp division of opinion on how large the budget cut should be.

Despite a prolonged period of general prosperity, pockets of serious unemployment and poverty continue to exist in the United States. A new study by the U.S. Bureau of

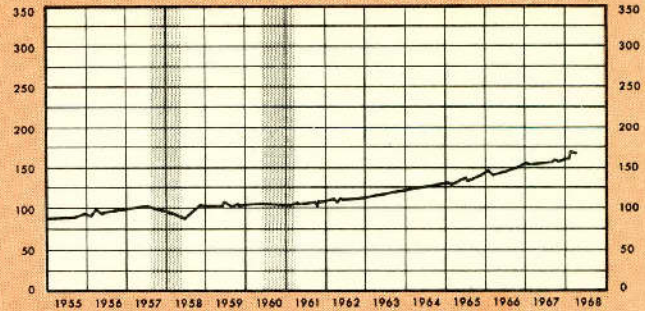
**GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, STATE OF TEXAS**  
(Thousands of dollars)

	Sep 1-Apr 30		Percent change
	1968	1967	
Highway maintenance and construction	333,372	344,440	- 3
Eleemosynary and correctional .....	73,447	58,647	+25
Educational .....	738,947	646,507	+14
Public welfare .....	245,933	195,976	+25
State cost, teacher retirement .....	47,158	41,179	+15
All other .....	164,450	115,210	+43
Total expenditures .....	1,603,307	1,401,959	+14

Source: State Comptroller of Public Accounts.

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, TEXAS\***

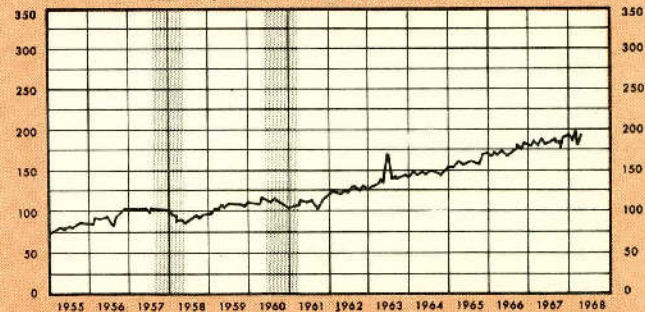
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation-1957-1959=100



\*Manufactures and minerals (including crude-oil and natural-gas production).  
NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.  
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

**INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC-POWER USE, TEXAS**

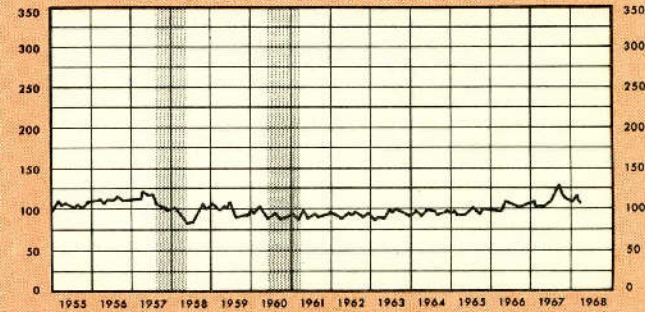
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation-1957-1959=100



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

**CRUDE-OIL PRODUCTION, TEXAS**

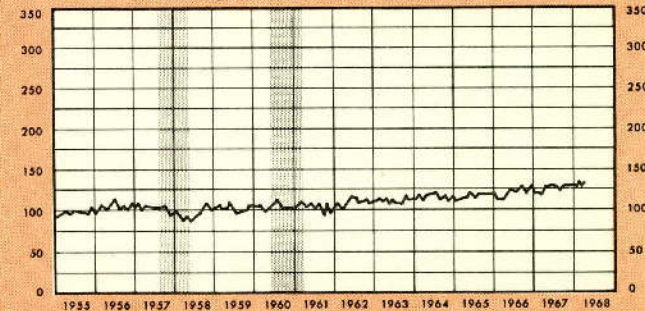
Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation-1957-1959=100



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

**CRUDE-OIL RUNS TO STILL, TEXAS**

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation-1957-1959=100



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

Labor Statistics covering the nation's twenty largest standard metropolitan statistical areas during the year 1967 revealed that over one third of all the nation's jobless and over 40 percent of the unemployed nonwhites lived in these twenty areas. The unemployment rates for nonwhites in these areas averaged approximately double the prevailing rate for the entire labor force of the nation. One third of all the nonwhite teenagers in the labor force of the twenty SMSA's were classed as unemployed, a rate three times that for the white teenagers. Conditions in the Texas SMSA's included in the study, Dallas and Houston, were considerably better than the averages for all of the twenty areas. Even so, available data for Houston revealed that the unemployment rate for nonwhites in the Houston area was more than twice as high as the rate for white workers, a disparity about the same as that reported for all of the twenty areas taken together.

In summary, the business situation in Texas is generally one of strength and is better than that for the nation as a whole. The main economic problems, aside from those associated with chronic structural unemployment, stem from excessive demands and are principally inflation and shortages of credit. Fortunately, these problems can be alleviated by appropriate fiscal policies which the Congress undoubtedly will authorize if the public becomes sufficiently concerned.

**BUSINESS-ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR 20 SELECTED TEXAS CITIES**  
(Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-1959 = 100)

Index	Apr * 1968	Mar r 1968	Percent change		
			Year-to-date average 1968	Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Year-to-date average 1968 from 1967
Abilene	145.8	121.4	135.7	+ 20	- 7
Amarillo	190.1	169.8	189.5	+ 12	+ 12
Austin	230.3	203.0	229.7	+ 13	+ 16
Beaumont	201.7	184.0	191.9	+ 10	+ 5
Corpus Christi	159.6	148.9	158.4	+ 7	+ 13
Corsicana	167.1	178.5	170.1	- 6	+ 16
Dallas	283.6	224.8	250.9	+ 26	+ 17
El Paso	140.0	127.6	136.0	+ 10	+ 4
Fort Worth	171.8	158.1	164.8	+ 9	+ 18
Galveston	132.3	130.9	132.8	+ 1	+ 17
Houston	245.3	212.6	231.9	+ 15	+ 15
Laredo	206.9	195.2	202.1	+ 6	+ 11
Lubbock	164.0	143.5	159.3	+ 14	+ 3
Port Arthur	16.3	113.1	113.5	+ 3	+ 1
San Angelo	153.0	137.6	154.6	+ 11	+ 7
San Antonio	189.4	176.1	193.5	+ 8	+ 17
Texarkana	240.9	203.6	229.0	+ 18	+ 12
Tyler	161.4	144.4	156.7	+ 12	+ 8
Waco	192.0	160.7	173.5	+ 19	+ 11
Wichita Falls	149.3	123.0	139.4	+ 21	+ 5

\* Preliminary.

r Revised.

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.

**Texas Broiler Chicks**

During the week ending April 6, 1968, broiler chicks placed in Texas numbered 3,473,000, according to the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Placements were 8 percent below the same week last year but 1 percent above the previous week.

**RETAIL-SALES TRENDS BY KIND OF BUSINESS**  
(Unadjusted)

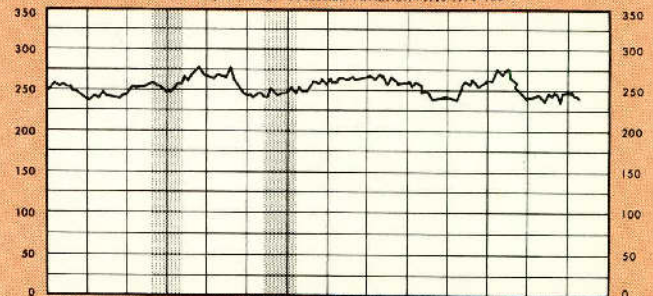
Kind of business	Number of reporting stores	Percent change			
		Normal seasonal	April from 1968	Actual from 1968	Jan-Apr from 1967
<b>DURABLE GOODS</b>					
Automotive stores†	323	-10	-12	+19	+18
Motor-vehicle dealers	192		-15	+19	+18
Furniture and household-					
appliance stores†	159	-10	-11	+11	+15
Furniture stores	98		- 6	+13	+14
Lumber, building-material,					
and hardware dealers	205	+ 9	+ 8	+27	+16
Farm-implement					
dealers	19		-11	+21	+15
Hardware stores	51		+20	+16	+11
Lumber and building-material dealers	135		+ 9	+30	+17
<b>NONDURABLE GOODS</b>					
Apparel stores	306	n.r.	+16	+26	+ 7
Family clothing stores	53		+19	+20	+ 4
Men's and boys' clothing					
stores	60		+24	+26	+14
Shoe stores	51		+23	+47	+10
Women's ready-to-wear					
stores	119		+11	+26	+ 6
Other apparel stores	23		+11	+50	+15
Drugstores	207	- 2	- 1	+ 9	+ 6
Eating and drinking					
places†	127	- 5	- 4	+ 5	+ 3
Restaurants	77		- 5	+ 5	+ 4
Food stores†	258	- 5	- 7	+ 1	+ 6
Groceries (without					
meats)	58		- 1	+ 2	+ 4
Groceries (with meats)	185		- 8	+ 1	+ 7
Gasoline and service stations	860	- 6	+ 9	+11	+13
General-merchandise					
stores	273	n.r.	+ 8	+20	+ 9
Dry-good stores	101		+ 7	+14	+ 2
Department stores	42		+ 7	+17	+11
Full-line stores	130		+12	+30	+11
Other retail stores†	255	- 8	- 5	+14	+ 8
Florists	44		+31	+40	+13
Nurseries	12		+13	+23	- 4
Jewelry stores	39		+ 2	+11	+ 9
Liquor stores	34		- 8	+ 3	+ 5
Office, store, and					
school-supply dealers	36		- 4	+10	+ 7

\* Percent change of current month's seasonal average from preceding month's seasonal average.

† Includes kinds of business other than classifications listed. n.r. Not reliable because of Easter date fluctuations.

**PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS**  
**ALL FARM PRODUCTS, TEXAS**

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1910-1914=100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States. SOURCE: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

# THE LIMESTONE AND LIME INDUSTRIES OF TEXAS, PART II

Bennie W. Bock, II\*

The Texas limestone industry, discussed in Part I of this study,<sup>1</sup> is basic to the lime industry. Though the two products have some common uses, lime, with its own peculiar qualities, has many separate functions, and the Texas lime industry faces serious problems.

## Uses of Lime

The list of uses for lime runs almost interminably. The originally small number of uses for lime, including mortar, plaster, and medicinal disinfectant, has grown today to include more than 7,000. Lime is seldom recognized, however, in the final stage of product development, since it is normally a primary material to be compounded with other substances.

The traditional pattern in use of lime within the United States has altered throughout the last few years, in a trend which was begun about fifty years ago to adapt to the development in industrial technology. Demand continues to change within each market. Generally, chemical markets account for the largest percentage of lime utilization, although in 1966 the metallurgical market appeared to be gaining at the expense of the chemical segment (Table 1). It is significant also that approximately 74 percent of the total chemical lime produced within the United States in 1966 originated with captive plants, while in 1965 captive plants accounted for approximately 90 percent of the chemical lime requirements. Total chemical lime sold or used dropped 4 percent from 1965 to 1966, a decline probably largely attributable to captive-plant decreases. Long-term changing trends are illustrated by shifts in the use of lime for construction, agriculture, and chemical uses. From 1900 to 1910 construction or building lime represented 75 percent of the industry's total sales, while agricultural and chemical lime shared almost equally the remaining 25 percent. In this early period no refractory lime of significance was recorded. As of 1966, however, the markets in order of national importance were chemicals (34%), metallurgy (28.5%), refractory plants (12.2%), construction (8.3%), water treatment (5.6%), pulp and paper (5.3%), sugar (3.2%), waste and sewage treatment (2.1%), and agriculture (1.1%). This seems to be the normal pattern for the last several years, allowing for a 3- to 5-percent variation.

Some of the various categories of lime use merit consideration because of economic value, and the great amount consumed.

*Agricultural limes.* Although most of the acid-neutralizer agents for soils are now limestone in finely granulated form, and not lime, many areas seem to prefer the use of lime even today. Secondary markets for agricultural limes include hydrated lime, for conditioning poultry-house litters, for whitewashing dairy barns, and for preparing composts

and mulches. Lime has still another agricultural use as a base ingredient in some fertilizers.

*Construction limes.* Since the greatest demand for lime in the building industry is for stucco, plaster, and mortar, it is natural that the industry would consider plasticity the most valuable quality. In the United States over 75 percent of all building limes are dolomitic, because most dolomitic producers have concentrated their efforts on supplying the building industry. On the other hand, most high-calcium producers have tried to gain the chemical segment of the market.

*Highways and soil stabilization.* Lime's natural plasticity prepares it to be also one of the more valuable materials in stabilizing soil used in highway construction, airport runways, parking lots, foundations for large buildings, slope protection, and pond bottoms. A chemical reaction called "pozzolonic" causes the lime to form a bond with the soil.<sup>2</sup> The type of soil stabilized, its moisture content, and the presence or absence of certain other minerals in the soil all determine the advisability of soil stabilization by means of lime.

Lime for soil stabilization has proved to be an especially valuable material in highway construction in areas where sound soils are scarce. Although other additives such as coal, tar, calcium chloride, cement, and common salt have been investigated, lime seems to react best with any weak soil.<sup>3</sup> Since 1958, when specifications for the interstate highway program became more rigid, the general public has been increasingly aware of the desirability of quality-built highways. The result in Texas, and in bordering states, has been the growth of a new industry based on this one quality of lime. The Bureau of Mines reported that soil stabilization accounted for most increased production and use of construction lime in Texas during 1965.<sup>4</sup> Whereas construction lime comprised approximately 23 percent of total sales and use during 1961, and 10 percent in 1957, in 1965 the figure was 28 percent.

Lime has been used also in the construction of oil and gas pipelines, because it creates an effective barrier to ground-water seepage, thus inhibiting structural damage to pipe and coating, and minimizing the susceptibility of the pipe to cracking because of reduction of the oxygen supply in the contraction of the soil.<sup>5</sup>

*Chemical uses.* In most cases where lime is used in the chemical industry it serves as a raw material along with other similar substances to yield a final product. Some important end products in the manufacture of chemical substances with lime are acetylene, alkalis, insecticides, fungicides, and bleaches.

<sup>2</sup>Sukree Kampananonda, "An Investigation of Some Effects of Lime Stabilization" (unpublished dissertation, The University of Texas, Austin, 1959), p. 5.

<sup>3</sup>Guillermo Corrales, "An Investigation of the Unconfirmed Compressive Strength of Soil-Lime Mixture" (unpublished thesis, The University of Texas, Austin, 1961), p. 10.

<sup>4</sup>*Minerals Yearbook*, Vol. III, *Area Reports, Domestic 1965: Texas*, p. 774.

<sup>5</sup>Roger G. Martin, "Soil Stabilization for Underground Corrosion" (unpublished thesis, The University of Texas, Austin, 1965), p. 80.

\*Mr. Bock, a graduate of the College of Business of The University of Texas at Austin, is currently studying at the Law School of St. Mary's University, in San Antonio, from which he will receive his J.D. degree in August of this year.

<sup>1</sup>*Texas Business Review*, Vol. 42, No. 5 (May 1968), pp 132-141.

*Metallurgical uses.* The primary-metal industries in Texas provide a large market for lime flux in the metallurgical field. The fluxing of steel is the largest single market for lime, with plants in El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Lone Star, and Longview. Other primary-metals industries which use large amounts are the reduction of magnesium and aluminum. Steel and gray-iron foundries are located in the major metropolitan areas, while primary smelting of aluminum takes place at Gregory, Point Comfort, and Rockdale. Magnesium is smelted at Brazosport.

*Paper products.* Lime markets are often found in the pulp and paper, paperboard, and general paper industry. Evadale, Texas, has one pulp mill, operated by Eastex, Inc. Other paper mills are located in the Beaumont-Port

Arthur-Orange Standard Statistical Metropolitan Area, in Lufkin, and at Pasadena, in the Houston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. A new mill will be built in North-east Texas near Atlanta. Paperboard mills are located in these general areas and in Dallas. Paper bags are produced in these same areas and also in other cities.

*Sanitation and filter systems.* One of the more common uses for lime has been treatment of water, sewage, and industrial wastes. In municipal and industrial water softening, lime and soda ash remove bicarbonates from the water.<sup>6</sup> Demand should increase with the new government programs emphasizing water and air purification. Lime

<sup>6</sup>Supote Tiyaoporn, "Effects of Limestone on Water Softening" (unpublished thesis, The University of Texas, Austin, 1964), p. 59.

TABLE 1  
LIME SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY USES (1965 and 1966)  
(Thousand short tons)

Use	1965			1966		
	Open market	Captive	Total	Open market	Captive	Total
Agriculture	217	(1)	217	199	(1)	199
Construction						
Finishing lime	365	W	365	263	W	263
Mason's lime	444	W	444	499	W	499
Soil stabilization	509	...	509	573	...	573
Other	76	...	76	74	...	74
Undistributed <sup>2</sup>	...	84	84	...	103	103
Total <sup>3</sup>	1,393	84 <sup>4</sup>	1,477	1,409	103	1,512 <sup>4</sup>
Chemical and other industrial: Alkalies (ammonium, potassium, and sodium compounds)	15	3,491	3,506	15	3,274	3,290
Brick, sand-lime, slag, and silica	23	...	23	20	...	20
Calcium carbide	597	W	597	455	W	455
Glass	301	...	301	435	...	435
Other chemical uses <sup>4</sup>	674	1,337	2,011	687	1,238	1,925
Total <sup>3</sup>	1,610	4,828 <sup>1</sup>	6,438	1,612	4,512	6,125 <sup>1</sup>
Metallurgical uses						
Aluminum	114	W	114	135	W	135
Copper smelting	126	236	362	117	307	424
Magnesium	W	113	113	W	W	128
Ore concentration <sup>5</sup>	55	W	55	60	...	60
Steel flux	2,695 <sup>r</sup>	158	2,853 <sup>r</sup>	3,657	384	4,041
Metallurgy (other) <sup>6</sup>	3,036	708	3,742 <sup>2</sup>	4,024	973	5,125 <sup>2</sup>
Total <sup>3</sup>	6,026	1,215	7,239	7,993	1,664	9,913
Refractory lime (deadburned dolomite)	2,099	77 <sup>3</sup>	2,176	1,872	321	2,193 <sup>3</sup>
Other uses						
Paper and pulp	856	32	888	896	98	994
Sewage and trade-wastes treatment	238	29	267	310	54	365
Sugar	37	587	625	30	545	575
Water softening and treatment	962	1	964	1,095	<sup>7</sup>	1,095 <sup>5</sup>
Total <sup>3</sup>	2,093	649	2,744	2,331	697	3,029
Grand total <sup>3</sup>	13,438	6,853	20,291	15,416	7,297	22,971

r Revised.

W Withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data. For this reason the totals are not fully representative.

1 Included with open-market agricultural lime to avoid disclosing confidential data.

2 Includes finishing and mason's.

3 Data may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

4 Includes alcohol, calcium carbonate (precipitated), coke and gas, food and food by-products, insecticides, medicine and drugs, explosives, oil-well drilling, paint, petrochemicals, petroleum refining, rubber, tanning, miscellaneous unspecified uses, and items indicated by symbol W.

5 Includes flotation, cyanidation, and bauxite purification.

6 Includes wire drawing and various metallurgical uses, and items indicated by symbol W.

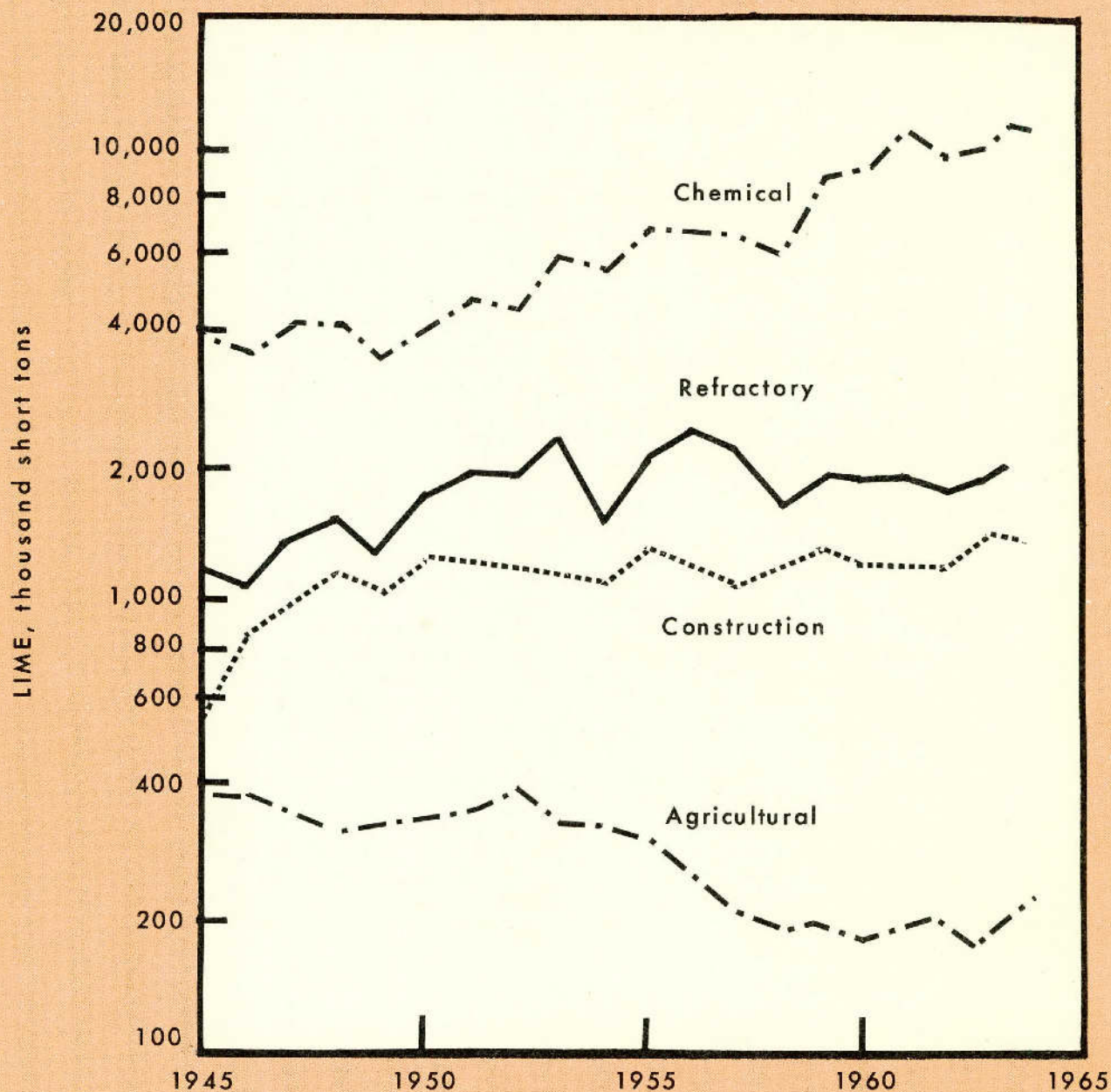
7 Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals and Metals: Lime*, Vol. I-II, p. 501.



Figure 1

TRENDS IN MAJOR USES OF LIME



Source: MINERAL REPORTS, LIME, VOL. I, (Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1965), p. 602.

acts as an acid neutralizer to break down oil emulsions and recover marketable by-products. Some of the Texas industries creating wastes to be treated are copper, pharmaceuticals, cotton textiles, beet sugar, pulp and paper, citrus canning, petroleum refining, and steel.

*Miscellaneous uses.* Ceramic producers utilize lime to manufacture glassware. An average glass contains about 70 parts sand, 18 parts soda ash, and 12 parts lime. Other markets for lime include animal glue, gelatine, varnish, water-soluble paints, paint pigments, petroleum refining, conditioning of petroleum drilling muds, lubricating grease, scouring agents, and, in lesser degree, leather tanning.

#### Characteristics of the Lime Industry

Lime is both a primary raw material and a consumer good. Quickly reactive to water and carbon dioxide, and hence very perishable, lime is never manufactured for stockpile. Storage, handling and transportation, disposition of by-product carbon dioxide, and sludge are among the many problems in the lime industry. Productive capacity continues to be a basic subject for research, as do new methods of extraction and new uses.

Although the lime industry is dynamic, plants in the United States have declined in number during the last sixty years. For example, in 1966, 208 plants were in production, a decrease of 4 plants from 1965. The number of Texas plants operating lime kilns in 1968 was 13 (Figure 2). The lime producer is concerned with some of the basic problems of the limestone operator, either because the lime processor has inherited them from his supplier, or because he too produces limestone, along with lime. Competition from substitute materials has made inroads in the construction and agricultural markets. In some chemical uses, however, few if any substitutes for lime are known. Thus the operator of both limestone and lime kilns is charged with anticipating the demand "mix" of future markets to economically proportion his production of limestone, quicklime, and hydrate. Obviously, each of these three products competes directly or indirectly with the others.

The transportation and storage problem represents a disadvantage to the processor, who must provide for the extra expense of bagging certain limes. Quicklime is stored in multiwalled, waterproofed bags or watertight containers, to prevent the danger of uncontrolled hydration, while hydrated lime is stored in airtight containers to prevent air-slaking. Slaking damage is prevalent everywhere. The operator is constantly aware of the dangers inherent in both products.

Perishability represents a large problem in transportation costs for both processor and consumer. The fact that the cost of lime is relatively small is the only safeguard the operator has in securing profits from the calcination process. Thus the necessity of low-cost production cannot be overemphasized. But high transportation costs limit the operator's market to areas within economical distance.

Normally quicklime is shipped in sizes ranging from pulverized to lumps eight inches in diameter. Most lump and pebble lime is sorted as it is taken from the kiln and shipped in bulk lot in covered cars, box cars, and container cars. Hydrated lime, shipped in bags, is in pulverized form. Self-unloading bulk trailers, utilizing pneumatic methods, are becoming more important throughout the United States, especially in the Southwest. In some cases lime in slurry form is transported via pipeline, or by pneumatic transports which carry the lime to a central tank for mixing. A special kraft paper is often used in lining cars in which lime products are to be shipped. Oil is important in retarding slaking of deadburned dolomite: the oil is sprayed on top of the lime before shipment.

Rapidly changing technology may eliminate some basic and economically significant uses of lime. It may also develop some new uses.

#### The Outlook

Throughout the last few years the Southwest, led by Texas, has expanded its production of lime, as the national industry grew. The total cumulative increase in lime sold or used by producers in Texas from 1959 to 1966 (Table 2) is approximately 69.7 percent.

*Limestone.* Crushed limestone has faced the cost-price squeeze, always a critical problem to producers. Naturally, the national averages for stone of all types do not reflect the specific price situation in Texas and the Southwest. The prices of the important varieties of stone, those in which the most tonnage and value are sold, usually increase slightly, as a result of inflationary pressures. Certainly the degree of activity in the construction industry and the continuation of highway programs utilizing limestone and limestone products, especially lime, are factors in the outlook for the limestone industry. One source estimates that the proportion of concrete work poured on the job in house construction will decrease with increasing use of precast concrete units, including wall panels, manufactured in the plants and transported to the building site. An increase is forecast for lightweight concrete products, exposed aggregate panels, prepressed concrete, and aerated concrete.

TABLE 2  
TEXAS QUICKLIME AND HYDRATE LIME SOLD OR USED BY PRODUCERS

Year	Quicklime	Percent of total	Hydrate	Percent of total	Total (thousand tons)	Value (thousands)	Percent annual change, sold or used
1959	414.1	51.2	394.7	48.8	809.0	8,530	17.14
1960	433.3	52.8	388.0	47.2	821.4	9,087	1.53
1961	412.0	52.2	377.5	47.8	789.7	8,703	— 3.86
1962	585.2	55.9	461.0	44.1	1,047.0	11,999	32.58
1963	571.5	50.5	559.7	49.5	1,131.2	13,026	8.04
1964	764.3	56.6	586.1	43.4	1,350.0	17,201	19.34
1965	716.6	53.6	621.4	46.4	1,338.0	19,663	— .89
1966	763.0	51.8	710.0	48.2	1,473.0	18,696	10.08

TOTAL AVERAGE PERCENT INCREASE 1959-1966 ..... 11.33

Source: United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook: Area Reports, Metals and Minerals*, p. 11.

Figure 2

DISTRIBUTION OF LIME AND DEADBURNED DOLOMITE PLANTS IN TEXAS



Source: Peter U. Rodda, W.L. Fisher, W.R. Payne, and D.A. Schofield, LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE RESOURCES, LOWER CRETACEOUS ROCKS, TEXAS, (Bureau of Economic Geology, Austin, The University of Texas, 1966), p. 32.

The market for limestone flux has been hurt by increased steel imports in recent years. As technology improves the self-fluxing furnace even more extensive declines in the demand for limestone flux should occur.

Within the economics of plants and quarry operations, the improvements in off-the-road trucks for hauling and transporting limestone, more efficient quarrying and blasting techniques, and portable plants will increase competition. Greater use of automatic and push-button controls and closed-circuit television systems to control all phases of processing also will intensify the competitive situation.

Two important problems have been the noise of quarry operations and air pollution from stone dust. Greater efforts in all industries to reduce air and water pollution without excessive federal or state governmental legislation may help the lime industry in solving its pollution problem.

Acutely attuned to the success of the limestone industry is the cement industry. Inextricably connected with consumer and industrial construction and the money market, this industry has experienced erratic movements in the past. Overcapacity is usually the biggest problem within the industry itself.<sup>7</sup>

*Lime.* Despite the national trend to decline, in the Southwest, and in Texas especially, lime plants have increased in number, and with their enlarged productive capacity can exploit growing highway and construction markets for soil-stabilizing lime. Most operators limit shipments to a 400-mile radius of the plant, although a few practice limited shipments to markets over 1,000 miles distant. Long shipments are usually made only with a type of lime unobtainable locally. This procedure is followed especially with highly hydrated lime, used for soil stabilization, which until recently had not been produced in large quantities in the Southwest area.

Low profit margins and highly competitive price structures have characterized the industry during most of its life. Lime prices have not increased at the average annual inflation rate of 2 percent since 1949. Consequently, a modest attrition in prices in the following years will be possible if rising inflation continues.

Chemical and industrial limes have grown nationally over the long term, while agricultural lime has decreased. Yet, as in the past, many chemical and industrial complexes—for example, steel and pulp and paper manufactures—depend upon the lime producer for a steady and reliable supply of lime to use in their manufacturing and fabricating processes. When the supply was inadequate these industrial concerns built lime plants for captive production, although many continued to purchase lime in the open market.

The outlook in 1968 is favorable for the lime industry. Lime continued to break records in 1967, as in every year since 1963, with the highway program resulting in increased output and value. Round Rock White Lime Company added a heavy-media separation unit to its dolomitic plant, and the Clifstone Chemical Lime Company, Inc., built a new 200-ton-per-day lime plant five miles southwest

of Clifton, which will produce lime for use in water purification, and in the paper, steel-processing, aluminum, magnesium, and chemical industries.<sup>8</sup> The national markets are growing and new uses for lime products appear to be in the making. Steel, however, which has been a large user of lime, still threatens the lime industry by building captive lime plants. This development does not seem as prevalent in the Southwest as in the more heavily industrial steel sections. Nationally steel has increased its use of lime as a result of the conversion of basic oxygen furnaces.

Labor costs, however, continue to plague the producer. Automation has significantly decreased labor requirements. Overproduction and overcapacity are not problems as yet. Estimated reserve capacity for 1964 was 7 percent, whereas for 1967 it was approximately 10 percent on the national average. The national outlook for soil stabilization and for pulp and paper, according to many reports, appears very favorable. Another forecast shows that by the year 1975 lime production within the United States will have reached the 22-billion-ton mark.<sup>9</sup> On the basis of this forecast, and the assumption that the production of lime in Texas will remain stable at the experienced rate of 8 to 10 percent of the national total, the state total, with no unforeseen developments, should rise correspondingly.

The forecast of the future for agricultural limestone indicates that a substantial increase in the use of agstone was recorded during 1964, when the nation's farmers and ranchers increased consumption by 4 percent, reaching a total of 27 million tons. Very significantly, most agronomists agree that the stone being applied represents only 33 percent of the ideal needed.<sup>10</sup>

As the petrochemical industry of the Gulf Coast region grows, the demand for limestone as a primary ingredient of innumerable chemical processes will grow correspondingly. Directly related to this increased need is the future of the long-range shell reserves for coastal captive lime plants. Already some of the large coastal industrial interests, including Parker Brothers of Houston, have committed themselves to purchase land along the Balcones Escarpment, which has been proved to contain the necessary high-grade limestone for the chemical industry. As these coastal-shell supplies dwindle, the Gulf Coast consumer is forced to make a choice between importing supplies from Louisiana and Mexico, buying from Balcones open-market plants, or beginning captive operations along the Balcones Fault Line. Apparently, several consumers have made this choice on a long-term basis, choosing to purchase land themselves. Currently, several producers along the Fault Line may eventually be faced with a limited amount of urban expansion which could result in a decrease of resources available to meet future demands.

Even though the Southwest is becoming more industrialized, the volume of agricultural limestone used is still significant. It is more significant because of the fact that within the last few years agstone has largely replaced lime, because its precipitation is slower in rate and more evenly spread throughout the soil, thus maintaining potency in the soil longer than lime. Agstone thus requires less frequent application; it is also cheaper and easier to handle

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 69.

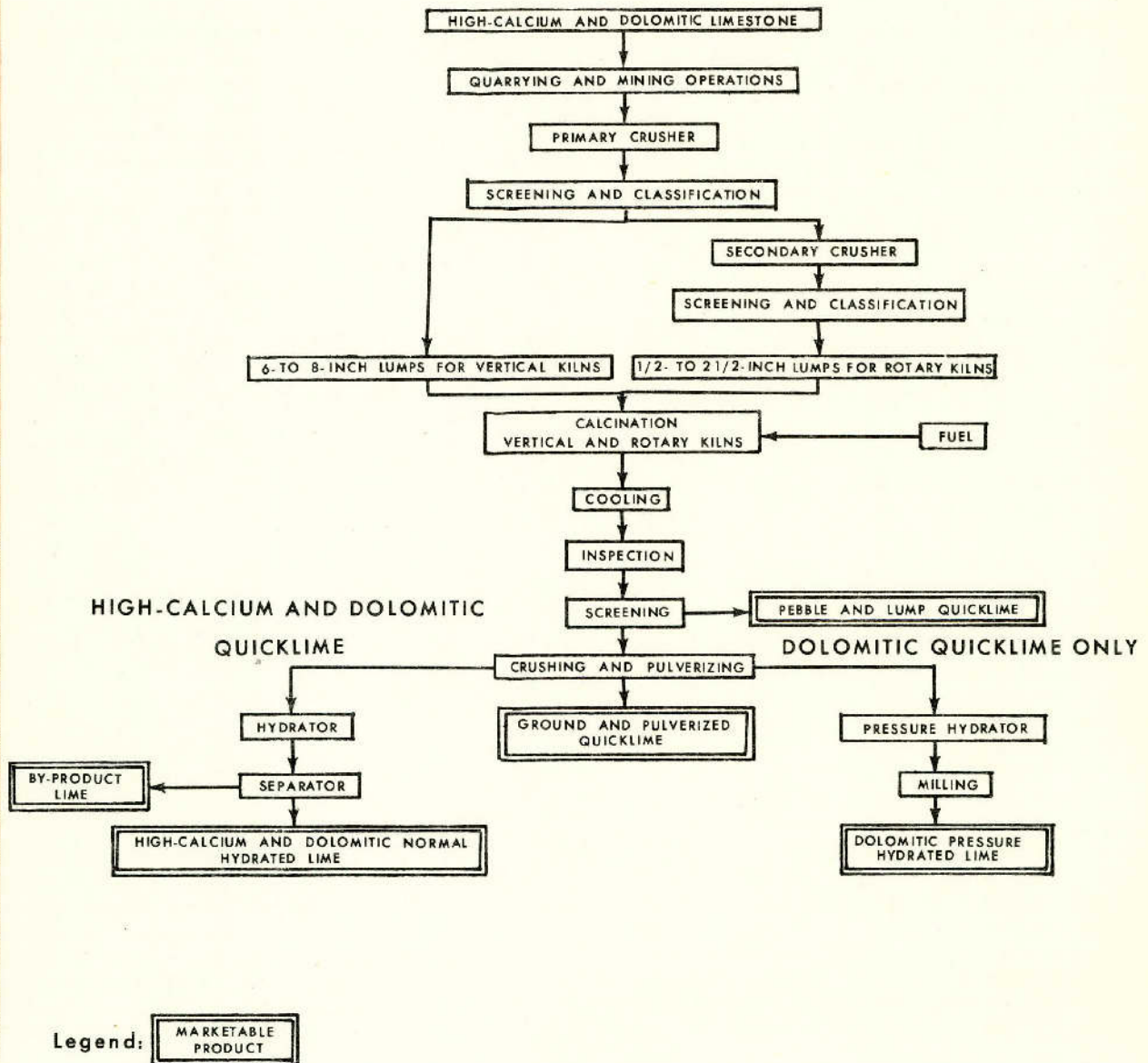
<sup>8</sup>*Mineral Industry Surveys, Area Report IV-208*, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior (Washington, D.C., December 22, 1966), p. 7.

<sup>9</sup>*Pit and Quarry*, Vol. 58, No. 7 (January 1966), p. 87.

<sup>10</sup>*Rock Products*, Vol. 69, No. 1, pp. 57-79.

Figure 3

GENERALIZED FLOWSHEET FOR PRODUCTION OF LIME



Source: Peter U. Rodda, W.L. Fisher, W.R. Payne, and D.A. Schofield, LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE RESOURCES, LOWER CRETACEOUS ROCKS, TEXAS, Bureau of Economic Geology, Austin, The University of Texas, 1966), p. 38.

(Concluded from p. 170)

than is lime. The one disadvantage is that aglimestone requires more unit volume per acre than does lime. Application costs may run slightly higher in using aglimestone. The economical production of aglime and its contribution to the Southwestern economy, however, cannot be overlooked. As a by-product of the milling process it utilizes finegrade limestone from the crushing operations. Most authorities agree that production of aglimestone amounts to less than 10 percent of the total volume from any one typical limestone quarry and crushing operation. But as agriculture moves toward automated operations and as it effectively utilizes currently idle land, through scientific fertilizer and water application, limestone may increase its markets in this field.

Within Texas recent expansion of the lime capacity in existing plants and the construction of new plants has often been due primarily to the inception of the use of hydrated lime for soil stabilization. The average annual increase in 1966 over the period 1959-1966 was 11.33 percent. Texas is a vast state. Its highways are now considered by many authorities to be the best in the United States. Much more expansion of the road system is probably imminent, within Texas, but, significantly for producers and suppliers, also in states immediately surrounding Texas. Some of these states have few resources presently discovered, or capable of supplying high-calcium limestone for hydrate-lime production.

The problem of increased urbanization is not a minor one. It entails various subordinate conflicts: air and water pollution; diminishing resource base, due either to private home ownership or to a worked-out mineral section; rising prices for land around the plant and quarry, which means increased state and county taxes.

If a plant and quarry operator is to be equipped to handle all of these factors, if his supporting industries expect to move and profit with change, then each must be attuned acutely to the present trends of the Texas and the national economy. These producers must be knowledgeable in the possible economic conditions which could prevail in the future. These conditions set the tempo of progress and determine any operator's economic destiny. Only aware, innovative managers and consumers can shape the limestone and lime industry into the viable segment of the Texas economy for which it has potential.

## BUILDING REVIEW, APRIL

John R. Stockton

The total value of construction authorized in Texas in April, adjusted for seasonal variation, increased 19 percent over the March total. This sharp rise brought the first four months of 1968 to a level 15 percent higher than the level of the same period of last year. April showed a gain of 27 percent over the same month last year.

The most striking feature of the construction data for the first four months of 1968 has been the improvement in residential building. A year ago residential construction was still being restrained by the shortage of money, but credit restrictions were less serious for nonresidential building. The first four months of 1968 have seen residential construction increase 43 percent over the first four months of 1967.

Nonresidential building in April 1968 was 6 percent above that for April 1967, but April is the first month of this year to reach a higher value than that of the same month last year. The year 1967 was the best year on record for nonresidential construction, and 1968 to date is running only 6 percent below the same period of last year. In other words, nonresidential building was a stabilizing influence during the credit squeeze on residential construction, and now that residential building is increasing, the total volume of construction is showing very strong gains.

On a national scale the increase in residential building follows a pattern similar to that in Texas. Preliminary estimates of privately owned housing starts in April, after adjustment for seasonal variation, increased 8 percent from the previous month. In the last six months private housing starts in the United States were 40 percent above those of the corresponding six-month period a year ago.

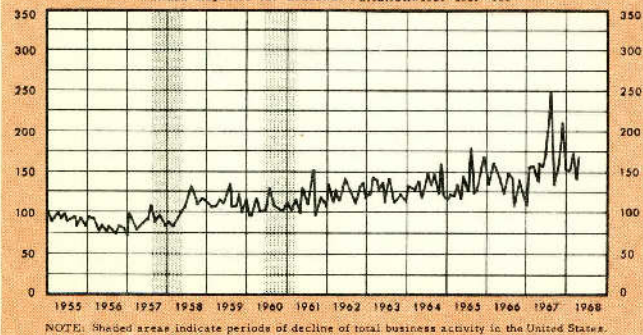
The resurgence of residential building has come about in spite of rising mortgage rates. Reports from various parts of Texas indicate that increases in the rate of interest have not deterred borrowers from going ahead with their plans to purchase homes. The demand for housing has been sufficient to keep the loan demand heavy, and there is some evidence that the fear of further rate increases may be contributing to the rise in the number of loan applications.

Increasing interest rates are part of the rising inflationary pressures present in the economy. Prospects for balancing the federal budget do not seem bright, with both the tax increase and a cut in expenditures in doubt. Prospects for an early end of the Vietnam War also are not promising. Under these conditions a continuation of the inflationary spiral seems probable. If the federal deficit continues it seems inevitable that the result will be a financial crisis that could have a devastating effect on the building industry.

A tremendous increase in building would result, it appears, if the war in Vietnam could be ended. Not only is the demand for residential construction strong, but the solutions for problems in the cities all call for large amounts of construction. The longer these problems are postponed the greater is the backlog of projects to be undertaken. Some estimates indicate that the gap between needed housing in the United States and actual construction in 1968 will be as high as 200,000 dwellings.

### TOTAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959=100



One of the most significant developments in building during the first four months of 1968 has been the upsurge in apartment building. Apartments have constituted an increasing percentage of the residential-building volume since 1961, but in the first four months of this year the percentage of total residential permits accounted for by apartments was one-third higher than for the year 1967, the highest percentage up to that time.

The table below gives the total value of permits for apartment houses and the percentage ratio of this amount to the total for residential construction over the past ten years. By 1964 there was some concern that apartment building had exceeded demand, and in the following year the amount spent on the construction of apartments dropped substantially below the levels of the three previous years. The strong recovery which occurred in 1967 has continued to gain momentum up to date in 1968.

The continued strength shown by apartment construction raises some interesting questions as to the reasons for this trend. Some analysts of the building market believe that the shift represents a fundamental change in the American pattern of living.

#### ESTIMATED VALUE OF APARTMENTS AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS, 1959 TO APRIL 1968

Year	Value of permits for apartments (thous. dollars)	Percent of total value of residential permits
1959	40,881	5.8
1960	35,061	5.7
1961	79,454	11.5
1962	189,417	23.6
1963	235,378	28.3
1964	205,181	25.3
1965	133,597	18.0
1966	133,230	20.7
1967	226,891	26.9
1968	377,394*	35.8

\*Annual rate based on January through April.

The nonresidential category of building in Texas registered an increase in April over March, with all but three of the subgroups increasing. Two of these groups, amusement buildings and commercial garages, are relatively small. The only major category of nonresidential building to decline was industrial buildings, down 67 percent from March.

#### ESTIMATED VALUES OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS

Classification	Apr 1968 (thousands of dollars)	Jan-Apr 1968	Percent change	
			Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Jan-Apr 1968 from Jan-Apr 1967
ALL PERMITS	182,021	672,191	12	16
New construction	159,410	603,810	10	17
Residential (house-keeping)	91,225	351,417	7	42
One-family dwellings	61,154	213,288	14	11
Multiple-family dwellings	30,071	138,129	- 5	147
Nonresidential				
buildings	68,185	252,393	14	- 5
Hotels, motels, and tourist courts	4,464	14,466	13	380
Amusement buildings	657	4,425	- 63	45
Churches	3,367	14,770	24	24
Industrial buildings	3,774	30,991	- 67	- 38
Garages (commercial and private)	986	6,761	- 55	198
Service stations	1,489	5,084	4	- 20
Hospitals and institutions	4,544	19,510	42	148
Office-bank buildings	5,201	31,548	6	13
Works and utilities	4,120	23,420	85	59
Educational buildings	26,953	60,546	69	- 31
Stores and mercantile buildings	10,361	35,418	13	- 10
Other buildings and structures	2,269	5,454	150	- 59
Additions, alterations, and repairs	22,611	68,381	26	8
METROPOLITAN # vs. NONMETROPOLITAN #†				
Total metropolitan	160,441	590,636	16	15
Central cities	114,326	445,757	10	18
Outside central cities	46,115	144,879	31	9
Total nonmetropolitan	21,580	81,555	- 9	24
10,000 to 50,000 population	11,981	50,283	- 21	39
Less than 10,000 population	9,599	31,272	14	5

† As defined in 1960 Census and revised in 1968.

# Standard metropolitan statistical area.

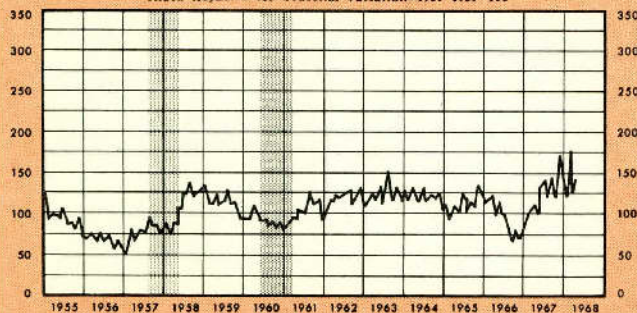
Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

For the first four months of 1968 the 5-percent loss from the same period of last year in nonresidential construction was due to substantial declines in several major groups. Industrial buildings, educational buildings, and stores and mercantile buildings suffered the largest declines among the larger categories. Office and bank buildings showed an increase of 13 percent over last year, continuing a trend that has been prevalent in all parts of the country.

The general trend of construction in Texas was decidedly upward in April, as it has been all through 1968. In spite of rising building costs and interest rates, demand for building remains strong. The question now is how much higher interest rates builders will pay, but as long as credit is available the higher cost appears not to be having a depressing effect on construction.

#### RESIDENTIAL BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS\*

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959=100



\* Excludes additions, alterations, and repairs.

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

# LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

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

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

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

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

normal seasonal change and the reported change indicates an abnormal sales month.

Symbols used in this table include:

- (a) Population Research Center data, April 1, 1967.
- (b) Separate employment data for the Midland and Odessa SMSA's are not available, since employment figures for Midland and Ector Counties, composing one labor-market area, are recorded in combined form.
- (c) Separate employment data for Gladewater, Kilgore, and Longview are not available, since employment figures for Gregg County, composing one labor-market area, are recorded in total.
- (†) 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 May 3, 1968.
- (‡) Money on deposit in individual demand deposit accounts on the last day of the month.
- (§) Data for Texarkana, Texas, only.
- (\*\*) Change is less than one half of 1 percent.
- (|) Annual rate basis, seasonally adjusted.
- (≠) Monthly averages.
- (X) Sherman-Denison SMSA: a new standard metropolitan statistical area, for which not all categories of data are now available.
- (nr) Not reliable due to Easter date fluctuations.

## ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CITIES INCLUDED IN JUNE 1968 ISSUE OF TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW

Abilene (Abilene SMSA)  
 Alamo (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)  
 Albany  
 Alice  
 Alpine  
 Amarillo (Amarillo SMSA)  
 Andrews  
 Aransas Pass (Corpus Christi SMSA)  
 Arlington (Fort Worth SMSA)  
 Athens  
 Austin (Austin SMSA)  
 Bay City  
 Baytown (Houston SMSA)  
 Beaumont (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA)  
 Beeville  
 Bellaire (Houston SMSA)  
 Bellville  
 Belton  
 Big Spring  
 Bishop (Corpus Christi SMSA)  
 Bonham  
 Borger  
 Brady  
 Brenham

Brownfield  
 Brownsville (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA)  
 Brownwood  
 Bryan  
 Burkburnett (Wichita Falls SMSA)  
 Caldwell  
 Cameron  
 Canyon (Amarillo SMSA)  
 Carrollton (Dallas SMSA)  
 Castroville  
 Cleburne (Fort Worth SMSA)  
 Clute (Houston SMSA)  
 Colorado City  
 Conroe (Houston SMSA)  
 Copperas Cove  
 Corpus Christi (Corpus Christi SMSA)  
 Corsicana  
 Crane  
 Crystal City  
 Dallas (Dallas SMSA)  
 Dayton (Houston SMSA)  
 Decatur  
 Deer Park (Houston SMSA)  
 Del Rio  
 Denison (Sherman-Denison SMSA)

Denton (Dallas SMSA)  
 Dickinson (Gaveston-Texas City SMSA)  
 Dimmitt  
 Donna (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)  
 Eagle Lake  
 Eagle Pass  
 Edinburg (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)  
 Edna  
 El Paso (El Paso SMSA)  
 Elsa (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)  
 Ennis (Dallas SMSA)  
 Eules (Fort Worth SMSA)  
 Farmers Branch (Dallas SMSA)  
 Fort Stockton  
 Fort Worth (Fort Worth SMSA)  
 Fredericksburg  
 Freeport (Houston SMSA)  
 Friona  
 Galveston (Galveston-Texas City SMSA)  
 Garland (Dallas SMSA)  
 Gatesville



# ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CITIES INCLUDED IN JUNE 1968 ISSUE OF TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW (Continued)

Georgetown Giddings Gladewater Goldthwaite Graham Granbury Grand Prairie (Dallas SMSA) Grapevine (Fort Worth SMSA) Greenville Groves (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA) Hallettsville Hallsville Harlingen (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA) Haskell Henderson Hereford Hondo Houston (Houston SMSA) Humble (Houston SMSA) Iowa Park (Wichita Falls SMSA) Irving (Dallas SMSA) Jacksonville Jasper Junction Justin (Dallas SMSA) Katy (Houston SMSA) Kilgore Killeen Kingsland Kingsville Kirbyville La Feria (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA) La Marque (Galveston-Texas City SMSA) Lamesa Lampasas Lancaster (Dallas SMSA) La Porte (Houston SMSA) Laredo (Laredo SMSA) Liberty (Houston SMSA) Littlefield Llano Lockhart Longview Los Fresnos (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA)	Lubbock (Lubbock SMSA) Lufkin McAllen (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) McCamey McGregor (Waco SMSA) McKinney (Dallas SMSA) Marble Falls Marshall Mercedes (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) Mesquite (Dallas SMSA) Mexia Midland (Midland SMSA) Midlothian (Dallas SMSA) Mineral Wells Monahans Mount Pleasant Muenster Muleshoe Nacogdoches Nederland (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA) North Richland Hills (Fort Worth SMSA) Odessa (Odessa SMSA) Olney Orange (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA) Palestine Pampa Paris Pasadena (Houston SMSA) Pecos Pharr (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) Pilot Point (Dallas SMSA) Plainview Pleasanton Port Aransas Port Arthur (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA) Port Isabel (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA) Port Neches (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA) Quanah Raymondville	Refugio Richmond (Houston SMSA) Robstown (Corpus Christi SMSA) Rockdale Rosenberg (Houston SMSA) San Angelo (San Angelo SMSA) San Antonio (San Antonio SMSA) San Benito (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA) San Juan (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) San Marcos San Saba Schertz (San Antonio SMSA) Seagoville (Dallas SMSA) Seguin (San Antonio SMSA) Sherman (Sherman-Denison SMSA) Silsbee Sinton (Corpus Christi SMSA) Slaton (Lubbock SMSA) Smithville Snyder Sonora South Houston (Houston SMSA) Stephenville Stratford Sulphur Springs Sweetwater Tahoka Taylor Temple Terrell (Dallas SMSA) Texarkana (Texarkana SMSA) Texas City (Galveston-Texas City SMSA) Tomball (Houston SMSA) Tyler (Tyler SMSA) Uvalde Vernon Victoria Waco (Waco SMSA) Waxahachie (Dallas SMSA) Weatherford Weslaco (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA) White Settlement (Fort Worth SMSA) Wichita Falls (Wichita Falls SMSA)
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## ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF SMSA's AND CITIES WITHIN EACH SMSA, WITH DATA

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>ABILENE SMSA</b>			
(Jones and Taylor; pop. 118,429 a)			
Retail sales .....	...	- 2	**
Apparel stores .....	...	14	40
Automotive stores .....	...	2	- 6
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers .....	...	24	4
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	737,794	- 14	228
Bank debits (thousands)    .....	\$ 1,862,844	6	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †..	\$ 94,354	3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover ....	20.0	5	1
Nonfarm employment (area) .....	37,150	**	**
Manufacturing employment (area) ..	4,090	- 4	- 4
Percent unemployed (area) .....	3.1	**	- 9

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>ABILENE (pop. 110,049 r)</b>			
Retail sales .....	-	4†	- 2
Apparel stores .....	nr	14	40
Automotive stores .....	-	10†	2
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers .....	9†	24	4
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 140,802	- 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	705,294	- 18	221
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 136,921	14	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †..	\$ 71,596	4	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	23.3	14	9

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>AMARILLO SMSA</b>			
(Potter and Randall; pop. 167,323 a)			
Retail sales .....	...	4	8
Automotive stores .....	...	6	22
General-merchandise stores .....	...	6	- 13
Building permits, less federal contracts \$ 1,456,616		- 34	- 70
Bank debits (thousands)    .....	\$ 4,809,996	3	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 134,846	1	- 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	35.9	2	26
Nonfarm employment (area) .....	59,700	1	**
Manufacturing employment (area) .....	5,650	3	- 1
Percent unemployed (area) .....	3.0	3	25

### AMARILLO (pop. 155,205 r)

Retail sales .....	- 4†	4	9
Automotive stores .....	- 10†	6	22
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 330,705	**	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$ 1,311,412		- 40	- 73
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 397,684	9	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 124,653	**	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	38.3	8	32

### Canyon (pop. 6,755 r)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 10,928	- 24	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$ 145,204		232	42
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 8,632	12	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 7,166	1	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	14.5	12	12

## AUSTIN SMSA

(Travis; pop. 258,406 a)

Retail sales .....	...	- 7	10
Apparel stores .....	...	4	21
Eating and drinking places .....	...	- 5	4
Food stores .....	...	- 15	- 10
Furniture and household-appliance stores .....	...	- 10	25
General-merchandise stores .....	...	1	21
Building permits, less federal contracts \$11,139,136		34	31
Bank debits (thousands)    .....	\$ 5,785,776	17	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 254,012	7	38
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	23.5	10	- 16
Nonfarm employment (area) .....	113,200	**	4
Manufacturing employment (area) .....	9,760	**	36
Percent unemployed (area) .....	1.6	**	**

### AUSTIN (pop. 245,295 r)

Retail sales .....	- 4†	- 8	10
Apparel stores .....	nr	4	21
Food stores .....	- 5†	- 15	- 10
Furniture and household-appliance stores .....	- 10†	- 10	25
General merchandise stores .....	nr	1	21
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 812,371	- 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$11,139,136		35	31
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 473,922	14	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 264,934	7	38
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	22.2	5	- 12

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA</b>			
(Jefferson and Orange; pop. 325,527a)			
Retail sales .....	...	- 13	5
Apparel stores .....	...	18	43
Automotive stores .....	...	- 22	2
Drugstores .....	...	- 2	- 5
Furniture and household-appliance stores .....	...	- 8	- 1
Gasoline and service stations .....	...	17	18
General-merchandise stores .....	...	1	9
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers .....	...	6	2
Building permits, less federal contracts \$ 2,859,111		41	24
Bank debits (thousands)    .....	\$ 5,575,332	1	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 220,237	- 1	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	25.1	2	8
Nonfarm employment (area) .....	113,700	1	1
Manufacturing employment (area) .....	34,900	1	6
Percent unemployed (area) .....	4.0	- 7	3

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

Retail sales .....	- 4†	- 12	3
Apparel stores .....	nr	16	41
Automotive stores .....	- 10†	- 21	**
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 173,737	- 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$ 2,048,674		53	33
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 326,455	4	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 123,029	- 4	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	31.2	6	16

### Groves (pop. 17,304)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 11,667	- 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$ 144,130		- 25	84
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 11,299	8	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 5,637	3	23
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	24.4	5	- 1

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

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 12,072	- 18	...
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 7,675	3	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 5,936	**	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	15.5	**	7

### ORANGE (pop. 25,605)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 34,817	6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$ 125,936		61	122
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 39,589	10	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 26,456	- 12	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	16.8	11	14
Nonfarm placements .....	183	26	- 12

### PORT ARTHUR (pop. 66,676)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 55,774	- 17	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$ 433,523		42	3
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 80,337	- 2	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 46,140	- 1	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	20.8	- 1	6

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

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 14,714	- 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$ 83,418		- 12	- 78
Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 13,519	5	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands) † ..	\$ 7,117	2	- 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	23.0	6	19

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA</b> (Cameron; pop. 139,124 a)			
Retail sales .....	...	- 5	12
Apparel stores .....	...	12	49
Automotive stores .....	...	- 9	10
Drugstores .....	...	- 9	1
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers .....	...	13	48
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	933,322	40	228
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,574,472	12	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 74,368	- 2	26
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.9	12	- 6
Nonfarm employment (area)	38,900	2	3
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,570	- 1	- 5
Percent unemployed (area)	5.6	14	- 11

### BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)

Retail sales .....	- 4†	- 2	7
Postal receipts* \$	50,776	- 6	17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	724,197	116	287
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 42,427	9	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 27,931	- 2	24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.0	10	- 19
Nonfarm placements	621	55	29

### HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)

Retail sales .....	- 4†	- 11	9
Postal receipts* \$	53,370	- 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	142,945	- 42	158
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 51,396	5	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 27,987	- 7	25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	5	2
Nonfarm placements	530	- 2	- 2

### La Feria (pop. 3,047)

Postal receipts* \$	2,692	- 22	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,555	137	- 68
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,242	4	26
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,885	**	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	8	8

### Los Fresnos (pop. 1,289)

Postal receipts* \$	1,559	- 14	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,633	16	71
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,519	- 6	35
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	19	21

### Port Isabel (pop. 3,575)

Postal receipts* \$	3,654	- 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	36,000	**	109
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,013	19	44
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,261	- 1	47
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.9	23	1

### SAN BENITO (pop. 16,422)

Postal receipts* \$	9,660	- 5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	26,625	- 39	92
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,079	9	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,131	- 4	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	11	**

## CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA

(Nueces and San Patricio; pop. 280,174 a)

Retail sales .....	...	- 4	21
Automotive stores .....	...	- 9	19
General-merchandise stores .....	...	11	28
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	4,511,045	60	53
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,385,328	3	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 192,628	1	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.8	4	8
Nonfarm employment (area)	86,600	1	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,540	6	**
Percent unemployed (area)	3.1	- 3	- 18

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>Aransas Pass (pop. 6,956)</b>			
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 6,014	- 10	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	24,960	- 90	- 60
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,919	27	54
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,249	- 1	- 17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.0	26	64

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

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 3,378	- 21	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,499	17	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,370	- 5	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	23	3

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

Retail sales .....	- 4†	- 1	20
Automotive stores .....	- 10†	- 8	19
General-merchandise stores .....	nr	11	29
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 293,007	- 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	3,991,831	99	70
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 319,622	5	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 147,082	**	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.1	5	12

### Port Aransas (pop. 824)

Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 894	30	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,062	21	33
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	16	3

### Robstown (pop. 10,266)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 10,667	- 22	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	143,390	148	- 42
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,463	11	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 9,504	1	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	13	6

### Sinton (pop. 6,008)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 7,234	- 42	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	108,351	51	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,715	4	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,329	3	19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	1	8

## DALLAS SMSA

(Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Kaufman, and Rockwall; pop. 1,424,415 a)

Retail sales .....	...	3	22
Apparel stores .....	...	18	29
Automotive stores .....	...	- 4	29
Drugstores .....	...	- 2	12
Eating and drinking places .....	...	- 4	9
Food stores .....	...	- 2	4
Furniture and household-appliance stores .....	...	- 21	7
Gasoline and service stations .....	...	7	9
General-merchandise stores .....	...	13	18
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers .....	...	20	44
Office, store, and school supply dealers .....	...	- 11	- 9
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	39,126,941	7	28
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 86,947,428	11	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 1,895,884	**	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	46.0	10	7
Nonfarm employment (area)	637,100	1	8
Manufacturing employment (area)	159,900	1	15
Percent unemployed (area)	1.4	**	- 22

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>Carrollton (pop. 9,832 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 18,044	- 41	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 714,500	4	7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,530	2	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,885	1	23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.6	- 6	- 15
<b>DALLAS (pop. 679,684)</b>			
Retail sales	- 3††	1	17
Apparel stores	nr	18	29
Automotive stores	- 4††	- 2	39
Eating and drinking places	6††	- 3	10
Furniture and household-appliance stores	9††	- 21	5
General-merchandise stores	nr	14	20
Lumber, building-material, and hardware stores	2††	20	40
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,440,134	- 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$21,423,182	8	69
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,984,674	17	29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,607,085	- 1	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	52.0	15	18
<b>Denton (pop. 26,844)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 70,516	4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 818,010	- 18	7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 42,847	24	31
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,947	- 7	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	7	23
Nonfarm placements	196	24	4
<b>Ennis (pop. 10,250 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,829	- 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 102,100	70	63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,114	6	- 11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,525	- 4	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	8	- 21
<b>Farmers Branch (pop. 13,441)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 918,968	- 62	- 22
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,063	2	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,373	10	27
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.5	**	- 6
<b>Garland (pop. 50,622 r)</b>			
Retail sales	- 4†	- 4	16
Postal receipts*	\$ 84,196	- 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,745,180	- 7	67
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 58,688	- 6	41
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,343	5	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.5	- 10	25
<b>Grand Prairie (pop. 40,150 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 61,396	21	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,847,545	108	- 44
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 28,116	23	40
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,194	- 5	26
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	21	8
<b>Irving (pop. 60,136 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 88,731	9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,488,195	14	79
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 60,363	14	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 28,234	9	25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.7	7	- 4
<b>Lancaster (pop. 7,501)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 119,550	27	98
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,379	7	26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,522	**	29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	6	- 1

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>McKinney (pop. 13,763)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,362	11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 123,200	48	165
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,011	11	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,363	- 3	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	9	- 8
Nonfarm placements	177	31	53
<b>Mesquite (pop. 27,526)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 29,435	- 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 567,925	- 28	- 87
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,443	16	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,719	5	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.3	14	- 10
<b>Midlothian (pop. 1,521)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 133,960	341	58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,452	- 20	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,639	- 3	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	- 11	4
<b>Pilot Point (pop. 1,254)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,854	17	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,924	- 8	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	19	18
<b>Seagoville (pop. 3,745)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,495	- 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 13,810	38	13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,742	19	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,336	1	40
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.7	8	- 14
<b>Terrell (pop. 13,803)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,014	9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 148,100	- 65	85
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,343	2	- 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,352	- 4	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	4	- 3
<b>Waxahachie (pop. 12,749)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 28,394	- 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 117,668	57	- 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,456	6	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,794	2	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	5	- 3
Nonfarm placements	93	21	7
<b>EL PASO SMSA (El Paso; pop. 349,144 a)</b>			
Retail sales	...	18	21
Apparel stores	...	39	22
Automotive stores	...	29	34
Food stores	...	- 5	- 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,654,849	**	- 9
Bank debits (thousands)‡	\$ 5,659,056	5	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 200,754	**	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.2	5	6
Nonfarm employment (area)	108,300	1	**
Manufacturing employment (area)	19,600	7	- 4
Percent unemployed (area)	3.8	- 5	3
<b>EL PASO (pop. 276,687)</b>			
Retail sales	- 4†	18	21
Apparel stores	nr	39	22
Automotive stores	- 10†	29	34
Food stores	- 5†	- 5	- 1
Postal receipts*	\$ 445,971	- 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,654,349	**	- 9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 458,181	- 3	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 207,780	2	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.8	**	13

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>FORT WORTH SMSA</b> (Johnson and Tarrant; pop. 660,341 a)			
Retail sales .....	..	- 4	37
Apparel stores .....	..	13	39
Automotive stores .....	..	- 11	46
Drugstores .....	..	- 1	9
Eating and drinking places .....	..	- 3	10
Furniture and household-appliance stores .....	..	- 3	5
Gasoline and service stations .....	..	15	26
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers .....	..	22	44
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$18,223,489	29	53
Bank debits (thousands)	\$17,951,340	1	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 552,151	- 1	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	32.3	1	8
Nonfarm employment (area)	275,400	**	5
Manufacturing employment (area)	92,325	1	14
Percent unemployed (area)	1.8	- 5	- 18
<b>Arlington (pop. 75,000 r)</b>			
Retail sales .....	- 4†	- 7	41
Apparel stores .....	nr	6	45
Postal receipts*	\$ 144,770	- 5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,705,328	57	88
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 82,176	9	45
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 34,075	- 1	32
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.8	9	10
<b>Cleburne (pop. 15,381)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,852	18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 212,920	91	428
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,596	**	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 14,425	3	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	- 1	6
<b>Eules (pop. 10,500 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,456	2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 489,831	- 65	63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,515	**	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,121	2	29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	31.9	- 4	20
<b>FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)</b>			
Retail sales .....	- 1††	- 1	18
Apparel stores .....	nr	15	39
Automotive stores .....	- 9††	- 8	55
Gasoline and service stations .....	- 6††	15	27
Lumber, building material, and hardware stores .....	9††	2	6
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,162,881	- 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 9,198,208	59	51
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,333,030	5	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 468,686	**	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	34.1	5	18
<b>Grapevine (pop. 4,659 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,905	- 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 157,214	**	76
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,520	- 6	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,155	1	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.0	- 6	27
<b>North Richland Hills (pop. 8,662)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 275,298	- 31	12
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,521	18	23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 6,213	- 3	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.9	11	9
<b>White Settlement (pop. 11,513)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 142,278	31	999
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,686	5	81
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,708	2	37
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.4	2	31

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA</b> (Galveston; pop. 166,016 a)			
Retail sales .....	..	- 3	12
Apparel stores .....	..	15	8
Automotive stores .....	..	- 6	17
Drugstores .....	..	7	25
Food stores .....	..	- 16	- 5
Furniture and household-appliance stores .....	..	- 8	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,849,808	- 13	130
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,223,984	- 15	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 101,154	6	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.6	- 16	- 3
Nonfarm employment (area)	58,000	1	5
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,510	1	5
Percent unemployed (area)	2.8	- 3	- 22
<b>Dickinson (pop. 4,715)</b>			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,548	13	47
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,768	**	31
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.0	15	16
<b>GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)</b>			
Retail sales .....	- 4†	- 7	12
Apparel stores .....	nr	13	5
Food stores .....	- 5†	- 17	- 6
Postal receipts*	\$ 127,001	- 10	..
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 688,224	- 44	48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 126,740	- 4	27
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 64,073	4	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.2	- 7	16
<b>La Marque (pop. 13,969)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,173	5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 746,584	694	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,972	- 26	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,754	- 3	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.9	- 29	- 2
<b>TEXAS CITY (pop. 32,065)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,726	- 17	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 415,000	- 48	39
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 34,348	6	3
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 15,614	- 1	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.2	5	1
<b>HOUSTON SMSA</b> (Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, and Montgomery; pop. 1,771,256 a)			
Retail sales .....	..	- 5	12
Apparel stores .....	..	15	21
Automotive stores .....	..	- 9	19
Drugstores .....	..	- 3	- 2
Eating and drinking places .....	..	- 8	5
Food stores .....	..	- 8	2
Furniture and household-appliance stores .....	..	- 15	14
General-merchandise stores .....	..	11	- 3
Liquor stores .....	..	- 10	1
Lumber, building-material, and hardware stores .....	..	5	21
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$43,675,640	5	44
Bank debits (thousands)	\$77,906,592	3	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 2,143,996	- 3	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	35.9	2	3
Nonfarm employment (area)	752,000	1	5
Manufacturing employment (area)	137,000	1	6
Percent unemployed (area)	1.7	**	- 11

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>Baytown (pop. 38,000 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 44,463	- 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 612,555	- 25	10
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 60,344	22	40
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 31,301	- 1	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	23.0	21	32
<b>Bellaire (pop. 21,182 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 239,440	- 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 25,395	- 86	34
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 38,039	7	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 20,988	1	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.9	1	...
<b>Clute (pop. 4,501)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,113	- 28	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 3,520,600	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,096	11	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,419	7	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.0	5	4
<b>Conroe (pop. 9,192)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 29,370	- 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 96,900	- 36	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,583	1	23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,537	2	23
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	16.6	1	2
<b>Dayton (pop. 3,367)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 14,009	- 14	834
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,507	- 8	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,096	- 3	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.9	- 3	- 4
<b>Deer Park (pop. 4,865)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,257	- 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 455,960	25	- 28
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,767	**	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,813	11	29
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	22.4	4	- 13
<b>Freeport (pop. 11,619)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,601	- 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 800,047	...	716
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,031	7	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,095	- 9	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.9	10	1
<b>HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)</b>			
Retail sales	- 3††	- 2	10
Apparel stores	nr	16	22
Automotive stores	- 9††	- 8	20
Food stores	- 2††	- 7	3
General-merchandise stores	nr	13	- 4
Lumber, building-material, and hardware stores	3††	5	26
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,387,785	- 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 33,100,542	- 9	47
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,199,612	8	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,873,790	- 3	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	39.1	7	14
<b>Humble (pop. 1,711)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,405	1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 8,000	- 94	- 70
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,077	9	26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,346	- 4	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.7	6	12
<b>Katy (pop. 1,569)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,000	- 99	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,360	9	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,712	- 10	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.1	17	- 1

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>La Porte (pop. 7,250 r)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 201,990	288	100
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,567	...	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,185	...	- 5
<b>Liberty (pop. 6,127)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,052	5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 123,850	- 11	104
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,192	- 20	27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,349	- 4	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.7	- 17	16
<b>Pasadena (pop. 58,737)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 81,172	- 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 787,165	- 12	- 63
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 89,220	12	28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 38,728	- 4	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	27.0	9	11
<b>Richmond (pop. 3,668)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,738	- 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 97,100	- 30	5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,180	24	36
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,789	- 4	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.1	34	21
<b>Rosenberg (pop. 9,698)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,539	- 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 103,650	3	- 59
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,757	- 4	7
<b>South Houston (pop. 7,253)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,101	- 10	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,302	2	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,127	4	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	17.7	- 2	- 6
<b>Tomball (pop. 2,025 r)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 12,600	...	- 90
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,352	- 1	- 24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,016	**	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	6.9	- 3	- 33
<b>LAREDO SMSA (Webb; pop. 75,863 a)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 323,005	130	- 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 702,180	4	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 34,244	2	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.7	4	10
Nonfarm employment (area)	23,900	2	3
Manufacturing employment (area)	1,180	- 12	- 8
Percent unemployed (area)	7.8	- 27	- 13
<b>LAREDO (pop. 60,678)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 60,289	1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 323,005	130	- 13
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 61,508	8	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 34,655	1	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.4	7	8
Nonfarm placements	650	36	25
<b>LUBBOCK SMSA (Lubbock; pop. 175,839 a)</b>			
Retail sales	...	- 8	8
Automotive stores	...	- 11	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,421,954	60	- 64
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,830,736	10	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 145,764	4	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.8	10	5
Nonfarm employment (area)	63,200	**	1
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,810	- 1	- 2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.7	4	- 27

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>LUBBOCK (pop. 155,200 r)</b>			
Retail sales	— 4†	— 8	8
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 11	6
Postal receipts*	\$ 297,557	9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,421,454	63	— 64
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 277,381	5	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 136,642	— 2	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.1	7	7

### Slaton (pop. 6,568)

Postal receipts*	\$ 5,297	6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 500	— 98	— 99
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,078	— 6	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 4,114	2	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	— 3	8

### McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA (Hidalgo; pop. 180,596 a)

Retail sales	...	— 6	14
Apparel stores	...	15	30
Automotive stores	...	— 13	13
Drug stores	...	— 1	2
Food stores	...	— 6	— 6
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	**	24
Gasoline and service stations	...	4	10
General-merchandise stores	...	— 2	23
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	10	48
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,069,755	29	— 52
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,350,960	1	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 85,013	8	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	1	— 6
Nonfarm employment (area)	45,700	3	6
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,840	19	12
Percent unemployed (area)	5.5	2	4

### Alamo (pop. 4,121)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 4,985	135	— 89
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,584	14	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 1,446	— 2	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	10	15

### Donna (pop. 7,522)

Postal receipts*	\$ 4,786	— 30	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	98,775	...	339
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,297	25	2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 4,618	— 7	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.3	32	— 2

### EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)

Postal receipts*	\$ 20,123	7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 247,540	98	— 86
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 21,829	2	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 14,198	9	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	3	16
Nonfarm placements	231	— 9	11

### Elsa (pop. 3,847)

Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 33,787	56	292
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,102	20	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 1,894	— 6	25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.0	23	— 4

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>McALLEN (pop. 35,411 r)</b>			
Retail sales	— 4†	— 10	13
Apparel stores	nr	17	35
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 17	7
Postal receipts*	\$ 46,748	— 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 382,800	— 23	101
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 56,961	8	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 31,917	6	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.1	9	3
Nonfarm placements	1,028	22	1

### Mercedes (pop. 10,943)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,889	9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 83,517	49	110
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,559	25	46
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 4,391	— 6	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.6	35	24

### PHARR (pop. 15,279 r)

Postal receipts*	\$ 7,403	— 28	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 72,150	44	64
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,822	12	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 5,753	9	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	7	12

### San Juan (pop. 4,371)

Postal receipts*	\$ 3,587	— 3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 31,600	858	11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,154	12	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 3,381	— 6	29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	17	— 3

### Weslaco (pop. 15,649)

Retail sales			
Food stores	— 5†	— 6	— 7
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,556	— 19	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 42,951	1	9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,781	10	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 11,749	2	24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.2	10	9

### MIDLAND SMSA

(Midland; pop. 66,487 a)

Retail sales	...	— 4	9
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 483,900	— 65	— 43
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,563,732	— 3	2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 127,893	1	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.3	— 5	— 4
Nonfarm employment (area) b	58,600	1	1
Manufacturing employment (area) b	4,840	**	— 6
Percent unemployed (area) b	2.7	— 18	— 18

### MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)

Retail sales	— 4†	— 6	9
Postal receipts	\$ 142,511	— 2	26
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 483,900	— 65	— 43
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 137,297	5	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 122,988	**	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	4	4
Nonfarm placements	720	5	6

### ODESSA SMSA

(Ector; pop. 88,194 a)

Retail sales	...	**	13
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 434,471	— 36	— 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,283,364	7	3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	\$ 66,177	4	2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.7	7	3
Nonfarm employment (area) b	58,600	1	1
Manufacturing employment (area) b	4,840	**	— 6
Percent unemployed (area) b	2.7	— 18	— 18

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>ODESSA (pop. 86,937 r)</b>			
Retail sales	— 4†	**	13
Postal receipts	\$ 117,513	6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 434,471	— 36	— 24
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 110,289	13	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 67,212	2	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.9	11	10
Nonfarm placements	496	12	26

### SAN ANGELO SMSA (Tom Green; pop. 75,210 a)

Retail sales	— 4	15	
Automotive stores	— 11	17	
Gasoline and service stations	— 5	3	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,846,733	385	620
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,008,600	3	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 62,959	4	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	2	— 1
Nonfarm employment (area)	22,950	1	3
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,660	— 2	— 3
Percent unemployed (area)	2.5	— 11	— 26

### SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)

Retail sales	— 4†	— 4	15
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 11	17
Furniture and household-appliance stores	— 6†	— 5	3
Postal receipts*	\$ 125,613	— 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,846,733	385	620
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 83,331	11	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 62,078	5	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	11	7

### SAN ANTONIO SMSA (Bexar and Guadalupe; pop. 852,491 a)

Retail sales	— 11	22	
Apparel stores	— 24	40	
Automotive stores	— 20	24	
Drugstores	— 3	13	
Eating and drinking places	— 4	11	
General-merchandise stores	— 14	23	
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	— 15	34	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$10,642,364	15	48
Bank debits (thousands)	\$13,450,032	— 1	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 572,606	2	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.8	— 2	2
Nonfarm employment (area)	272,700	2	7
Manufacturing employment (area)	30,900	**	10
Percent unemployed (area)	2.6	— 21	— 21

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

Retail sales	— 4††	— 2	18
Apparel stores	nr	24	40
Automotive stores	— 13††	— 20	24
Eating and drinking places	— 2††	— 4	11
General-merchandise stores	nr	14	23
Lumber, building-material, and hardware stores	— 4††	— 15	34
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,320,991	8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$10,233,541	17	76
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,130,500	5	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 536,834	**	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.3	4	9

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>Schertz (pop. 2,281)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,622	— 9	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 638	7	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,071	2	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.2	4	1

### Seguin (pop. 14,299)

Postal receipts*	\$ 18,864	6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 153,486	59	— 83
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,080	23	55
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,257	— 3	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	24	39

### SHERMAN-DENISON SMSA\* (Grayson; pop. 80,957 a)

Retail sales	— 7	20	
Apparel stores	— 19	21	
Automotive stores	— 12	24	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,218,191	68	— 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 920,784	4	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 54,663	3	na
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.1	4	13

### DENISON (pop. 25,766 r)

Retail sales	— 4†	— 9	24
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 11	31
Postal receipts*	\$ 29,176	— 12	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 557,611	43	167
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 26,861	4	38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 18,342	**	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	4	33
Nonfarm placements	165	— 6	6

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

Retail sales	— 14	15
Automotive stores	— 10†	— 14
Postal receipts*	47,126	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 660,580	97
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 42,916	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,656	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	8
Nonfarm placements	264	63

### TEXARKANA SMSA (Bowie, excluding Miller, Ark.; pop. 70,413 a)

Retail sales	— 1	12	
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,318,656	669	839
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,493,304	14	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 61,258	— 3	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.1	16	10
Nonfarm employment (area)	42,200	1	7
Manufacturing employment (area)	13,620	3	22
Percent unemployed (area)	2.0	— 26	— 23

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

Retail sales	— 4†	1	12
Postal receipts*	\$ 87,935	— 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,300,506	698	834
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 109,478	16	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 26,724	— 2	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.5	18	12



## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>TYLER SMSA</b> (Smith; pop. 99,881a)			
Retail sales .....		- 13	16
Apparel stores .....		- 3	28
Drugstores .....		- 4	12
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	638,905	- 24	52
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,751,760	1	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 83,888	- 2	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.7	1	**
Nonfarm employment (area)	35,650	2	3
Manufacturing employment (area)	9,730	2	1
Percent unemployed (area)	2.2	- 12	- 27

### TYLER (pop. 51,230)

Retail sales .....	- 4†	- 13	16
Apparel stores .....	nr	- 3	28
Drugstores .....	- 2†	- 4	12
Postal receipts	\$ 144,452	7	20
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	596,565	- 26	47
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 143,629	9	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 78,243	- 2	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.8	8	11
Nonfarm placements	664	14	18

### WACO SMSA

(McLennan; pop. 151,871 a)

Retail sales .....		- 19	4
Apparel stores .....		14	38
Automotive stores .....		- 29	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,282,014	- 23	84
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,573,316	12	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 116,819	2	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.3	10	12
Nonfarm employment (area)	57,300	2	4
Manufacturing employment (area)	13,290	7	11
Percent unemployed (area)	3.5	6	- 8

### McGregor (pop. 4,642)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	39,000	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,913	- 8	29
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,530	1	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	- 8	23

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>WACO (pop. 103,462)</b>			
Retail sales .....		- 4†	- 19
Apparel stores .....	nr	14	38
Automotive stores .....	- 10†	- 29	- 3
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,146,518	- 29	121
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 202,578	13	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 99,298	- 1	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.4	15	13

### WICHITA FALLS SMSA

(Archer and Wichita; pop. 126,794 a)

Retail sales .....		4	6
Furniture and household-appliance stores .....		- 3	- 17
General-merchandise stores .....		3	15
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,571,870	127	8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,279,292	18	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 113,522	**	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.1	18	10
Nonfarm employment (area)	49,300	2	1
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,720	2	3
Percent unemployed (area)	2.0	- 13	- 35

### Burkburnett (pop. 7,621)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	80,230	...	30
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,041	12	1
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 4,450	- 11	- 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.9	16	- 3

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

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,400	- 91	- 38
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,483	- 17	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,546	- 3	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	- 18	12

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

Retail sales .....	- 4†	4	6
Furniture and household-appliance stores .....	- 10†	- 3	- 17
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,490,240	115	7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 173,037	19	23
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 96,829	- 1	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.4	19	20

## ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF NON-SMSA CITIES, WITH DATA

### ALBANY (pop. 2,174)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,757	6	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 3,863	- 3	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.5	8	5

### ALICE (pop. 20,861)

Retail sales .....	- 4†	- 16	10
Postal receipts*	\$ 21,803	- 16	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	147,571	- 57	98

### ALPINE (pop. 4,740)

Postal receipts*	\$ 6,603	- 18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	17,839	- 95	7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,431	1	26
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 5,670	- 4	24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	**	- 1

### ANDREWS (pop. 11,135)

Postal receipts*	\$ 8,177	- 21	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	185,400	634	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 7,686	14	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 7,192	3	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	14	34

### ATHENS (pop. 7,086)

Postal receipts*	\$ 15,013	- 18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	20,100	- 81	- 81
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,483	...	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 10,168	...	10

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

Postal receipts*	\$ 17,665	- 20	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	41,100	- 88	- 82
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 21,239	5	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands) †	\$ 27,212	- 3	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.2	8	16
Nonfarm placements	77	- 37	8

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,120	— 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 22,620	— 71	— 65
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,817	8	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,178	1	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.4	8	**
Nonfarm placements	104	3	18
<b>BELLVILLE (pop. 2,218)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 17,650	— 62	160
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,729	— 7	— 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,886	— 3	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	— 5	— 13
<b>BELTON (pop. 8,163)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,620	— 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 90,960	— 59	152
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,475	1	15
<b>BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 40,457	— 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 494,347	831	150
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 47,432	13	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,924	— 5	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.4	14	16
Nonfarm placements	230	56	24
<b>BONHAM (pop. 7,357)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,912	— 26	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 79,300	100	— 35
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 9,999	12	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,475	**	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	12	12
<b>BORGER (pop. 20,911)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 22,559	— 21	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 10,775	— 65	186
Nonfarm placements	153	59	21
<b>BRADY (pop. 5,338)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,749	— 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,300	— 94	— 95
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,658	15	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,143	1	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	12	10
<b>BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,152	— 5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 110,389	21	— 76
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,194	7	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,965	— 1	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	7	4
<b>BROWNFIELD (pop. 10,286)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,167	— 2	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,603	11	29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 15,410	— 1	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	10	13
<b>BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,990	1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,476	— 68	— 77
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,960	2	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,954	4	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.4	1	9
Nonfarm placements	157	7	— 3

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>BRYAN (pop. 32,891 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 36,635	— 18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 593,755	— 49	— 11
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 50,381	11	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 26,929	**	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.5	9	7
Nonfarm placements	301	30	— 23
<b>CALDWELL (pop. 2,202 r)</b>			
Postal receipts	\$ 3,568	— 5	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,994	43	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,956	— 15	— 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	54	19
<b>CAMERON (pop. 5,640)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,045	— 35	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 20,500	30	503
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,069	14	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,683	— 3	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	14	4
<b>CASTROVILLE (pop. 1,508)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,600	— 30	— 30
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,135	25	37
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,282	— 2	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.5	25	22
<b>COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,589	9	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,933	1	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,656	— 3	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.8	5	4
<b>COPPERAS COVE (pop. 4,567)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 52,776	— 82	— 41
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,430	— 31	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,916	— 9	34
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	— 32	— 25
<b>CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,919	— 18	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 117,193	— 80	— 78
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 27,777	— 9	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 22,856	3	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.8	— 10	20
Nonfarm placements	186	37	**
<b>CRANE (pop. 3,796)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 24,450	36	— 58
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,392	13	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,550	— 4	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	...	...
<b>CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 28,216	— 48	8
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,631	1	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,209	— 6	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	5	5
<b>DECATUR (pop. 3,563)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,782	23	41
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,088	4	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	17	25

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>DEL RIO (pop. 18,612)</b>			
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 23,702	2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	216,733	116	323
Bank debits (thousands) .....	18,443	17	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	19,436	**	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.5	16	19

### DIMMITT (pop. 2,935)

Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 10,340	- 17	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	6,228	- 10	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	18.9	- 10	7

### EAGLE LAKE (pop. 3,565)

Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 5,055	38	53
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	5,007	- 9	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.5	47	46

### EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 12,979	- 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	107,105	- 93	- 56
Bank debits (thousands) .....	9,475	19	26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	4,818	1	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	23.7	26	17

### EDNA (pop. 5,038)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 8,664	33	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	85,786	350	279
Bank debits (thousands) .....	7,123	31	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	6,800	- 6	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.2	36	7

### FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 15,752	68	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	44,650	- 64	171
Bank debits (thousands) .....	9,711	1	32
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	9,298	4	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.8	- 1	20

### FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 9,079	- 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	47,100	28	- 22
Bank debits (thousands) .....	12,756	16	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	10,155	3	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.3	17	12

### FRIONA (pop. 3,049 r)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	200,600	622	566
Bank debits (thousands) .....	11,327	12	60
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	5,847	8	27
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	24.1	12	36

### GATESVILLE (pop. 4,626)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 7,601	- 9	...
Bank debits (thousands) .....	7,458	5	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	7,379	4	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.4	2	3

### GEORGETOWN (pop. 5,218)

Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 6,061	6	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	7,759	4	28
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.9	31	14

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

JUNE 1968

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)</b>			
Postal receipts* .....	\$ 6,313	- 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	45,613	93	57
Bank debits (thousands) .....	4,970	17	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	4,997	- 5	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.7	18	10

### GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 6,593	- 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	80,950	83	66
Bank debits (thousands) .....	5,133	6	- 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	4,795	**	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.9	5	- 10
Nonfarm employment (area) c .....	33,700	1	2
Manufacturing employment (area) c	9,150	3	5
Percent unemployed (area) c .....	2.3	- 8	- 12

### GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 2,670	- 49	...
Bank debits (thousands) .....	4,806	5	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	4,047	11	- 27
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.0	1	43

### GRAHAM (pop. 8,505)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 12,084	- 8	...
Bank debits (thousands) .....	12,446	17	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	10,504	- 2	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover .....	14.1	16	- 3

### GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 4,607	- 3	...
Bank debits (thousands) .....	2,532	2	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	2,920	- 9	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.9	4	- 3

### GREENVILLE (pop. 22,134 r)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 35,138	- 9	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	373,482	...	78
Bank debits (thousands) .....	35,605	36	57
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	18,502	- 2	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.7	34	47
Nonfarm placements .....	204	32	26

### HALLETTSVILLE (pop. 2,808)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	150,100	...	200
Bank debits (thousands) .....	3,445	- 10	3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	6,788	- 1	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	6.1	- 9	**

### HALLSVILLE (pop. 684)

Bank debits (thousands) .....	\$ 790	- 5	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	1,250	2	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.7	- 5	...

### HASKELL (pop. 4,016)

Building permits, less federal contracts \$	1,600	- 41	- 80
Bank debits (thousands) .....	4,231	5	36
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	5,113	- 2	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.8	9	24

### HENDERSON (pop. 9,666)

Postal receipts* .....	\$ 16,199	- 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts \$	93,350	36	- 63
Bank debits (thousands) .....	13,233	13	50
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†.. \$	15,372	**	- 26
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.3	12	102

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## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>HEREFORD (pop. 9,584 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 21,818	- 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 293,850	- 48	52
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 31,207	12	23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,015	**	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	23.4	15	20
<b>HONDO (pop. 4,992)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 71,700	717	207
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,151	3	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,308	4	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.8	2	4
<b>JACKSONVILLE (pop. 10,509 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 27,927	- 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 525,158	- 40	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,313	5	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 12,194	**	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.0	5	1
<b>JASPER (pop. 5,120 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 14,557	4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 137,500	273	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,684	...	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,101	...	26
<b>JUNCTION (pop. 2,441)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 26,000	4	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,554	18	28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,855	7	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	8.2	15	14
<b>JUSTIN (pop. 622)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 869	- 20	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,016	10	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 814	- 5	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.6	12	7
<b>KILGORE (pop. 10,092)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,024	- 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 97,400	- 66	95
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 14,670	6	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 13,699	1	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.9	4	- 3
Nonfarm employment (area) c	33,700	1	2
Manufacturing employment (area) c	9,150	3	5
Percent unemployed (area) c	2.3	- 8	- 12
<b>KILLEEN (pop. 34,000 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 54,223	- 3	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 22,048	16	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 12,980	- 2	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.1	14	11
<b>KINGSLAND (pop. 150)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,767	- 33	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,465	11	29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,747	19	23
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.4	1	11
<b>KINGSVILLE (pop. 25,297)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,195	- 21	...
Building permits, less federal contract	\$ 364,185	246	19
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,561	10	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 18,506	**	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.8	8	11

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>KIRBYVILLE (pop. 2,021 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,286	- 10	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,706	15	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,348	3	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	7.6	12	15
<b>LAMESA (pop. 12,438)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 17,037	- 1	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 5,400	- 77	- 75
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,953	- 5	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,775	- 7	- 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	11.7	**	19
Nonfarm placements	131	47	18
<b>LAMPASAS (pop. 5,670 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,855	3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 61,366	- 29	- 27
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,714	19	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,606	3	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	14.0	18	12
<b>LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 7,584	- 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,200	- 93	200
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,594	24	47
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,722	- 8	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.7	29	33
<b>LLANO (pop. 2,656)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,891	3	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 30,000	154	233
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,473	29	28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,225	- 5	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.4	31	32
<b>LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,203	- 24	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 81,785	157	266
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,725	6	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,683	4	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.7	5	11
<b>LONGVIEW (pop. 40,050)</b>			
Retail sales	- 4†	- 7	26
Postal receipts*	\$ 78,119	- 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 871,500	- 54	99
Nonfarm employment (area) c	33,700	1	2
Manufacturing employment (area) c	9,150	3	5
Percent unemployed (area) c	2.3	- 8	- 12
<b>LUFKIN (pop. 20,756 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 36,616	- 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 121,953	- 90	- 38
Nonfarm placements	80	5	- 5
<b>MCCAMEY (pop. 3,350 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,124	35	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 18,000	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,126	2	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 1,866	- 1	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.6	7	- 6
<b>MARBLE FALLS (pop. 2,161)</b>			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,532	26	42
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,661	- 3	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.7	30	20

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>MARSHALL (pop. 25,715 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 35,176	- 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 167,251	- 88	- 57
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,410	3	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 27,593	**	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	9	13
Nonfarm placements	432	38	35
<b>MEXIA (pop. 7,621 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 8,015	- 16	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 15,000	- 46	- 57
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 6,650	12	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,100	- 3	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	13	5
<b>MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 30,671	- 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 874,000	382	209
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 28,686	20	45
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,355	**	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.1	19	32
Nonfarm placements	140	- 25	13
<b>MONAHANS (pop. 9,252 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,924	- 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 2,250	- 68	- 92
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,586	8	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 7,685	**	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.1	8	19
<b>MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,465	5	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 44,350	- 52	1
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 15,501	14	29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 9,008	- 4	- 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	18	38
<b>MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 1,649	- 36	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 13,000	...	271
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,349	24	36
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,697	- 4	28
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	23	3
<b>MULESHOE (pop. 3,871)</b>			
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 10,405	4	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,592	3	- 12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.7	7	25
<b>NACOGDOCHES (pop. 15,450 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 29,604	- 26	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 331,231	- 63	189
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 25,101	- 3	- 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 25,124	**	21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	- 4	- 18
Nonfarm placements	67	67	- 48
<b>OLNEY (pop. 4,200 r)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 8,300	...	- 98
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,334	23	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,795	- 4	- 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	26	14
<b>PALESTINE (pop. 13,974)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 19,552	- 11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 87,005	- 60	- 9
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 16,892	2	31
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,468	**	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	4	24

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

JUNE 1968

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>PAMPA (pop. 24,664)</b>			
Retail sales	- 4†	- 17	11
Postal receipts*	\$ 33,276	11	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 120,850	- 7	5
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 33,143	9	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 22,572	1	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.7	9	10
Nonfarm placements	168	56	1
<b>PARIS (pop. 20,977)</b>			
Retail sales	- 4†	- 3	14
Postal receipts*	\$ 34,973	6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 238,979	- 12	- 7
Nonfarm placements	225	8	32
<b>PECOS (pop. 12,728)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 11,556	- 14	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,217	9	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,709	- 1	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.3	10	11
Nonfarm placements	92	35	19
<b>PLAINVIEW (pop. 23,703 r)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 29,112	- 33	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,645,200	239	...
Nonfarm placements	301	27	2
<b>PLEASANTON (pop. 5,053 r)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 41,900	- 72	7
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,300	7	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,302	- 4	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	9	14
<b>QUANAH (pop. 4,564)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 5,849	12	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 8,000	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,395	1	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,852	- 1	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	8	**
<b>RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 10,112	47	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 126,300	86	231
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,237	14	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,005	- 7	26
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.5	19	- 4
Nonfarm placements	85	35	8
<b>REFUGIO (pop. 4,944)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 4,390	- 54	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 4,718	35	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 3,431	- 2	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	5.9	34	11
<b>ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 6,139	- 15	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 23,000	54	40
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,672	- 4	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,217	- 2	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	- 6	**
<b>SAN MARCOS (pop. 12,713)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 20,057	- 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,433,730	...	739
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,361	6	38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 14,128	13	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	- 1	29

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## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,692	- 4	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 21,890	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 5,770	21	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,511	7	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	17	6
<b>SILSBEE (pop. 6,277)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 167,665	- 80	299
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 8,815	1	54
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 8,608	- 1	37
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	...	18
<b>SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,933)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 3,244	- 23	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 68,000	750	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 1,800	2	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 2,503	- 8	- 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.3	4	28
<b>SNYDER (pop. 13,850)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,018	- 7	26
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 66,621	- 54	547
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 12,442	3	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,395	- 2	- 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.5	2	16
<b>SONORA (pop. 2,619)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,000	- 80	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 2,528	3	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 4,205	10	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.5	1	4
<b>STEPHENVILLE (pop. 7359)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 16,746	33	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 230,450	172	323
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,628	5	23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,314	3	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	7	13
<b>STRATFORD (pop. 1,380)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 2,672	- 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 84,950	882	- 35
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,054	- 16	28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 5,542	- 5	- 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.3	- 14	37
<b>SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 9,160)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 21,510	- 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 136,850	- 13	- 94
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 20,690	1	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 16,686	2	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	1	1
<b>SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,336	- 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 193,450	531	745
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 13,938	9	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 10,881	14	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	4	13
Nonfarm placements	187	53	50
<b>TAHOKA (pop. 3,012)</b>			
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,400	- 98	- 98
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 3,901	- 3	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 6,662	- 5	...

For an explanation of symbols see p. 174.

## Local Business Conditions

City and item	Apr 1968	Percent change	
		Apr 1968 from Mar 1968	Apr 1968 from Apr 1967
<b>TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 12,393	- 8	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 1,467,960	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 11,347	12	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 19,959	- 3	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.7	14	- 7
Nonfarm placements	27	- 13	50
<b>TEMPLE (pop. 34,730 r)</b>			
Retail sales	- 4†	- 2	14
Apparel stores	nr	21	35
Furniture and household appliance stores	- 10†	- 32	21
Postal receipts*	\$ 56,172	- 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 934,583	14	346
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 43,717	9	17
Nonfarm placements	303	49	21
<b>UVALDE (pop. 10,293)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 25,713	48	...
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 19,760	36	41
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 11,011	3	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.9	32	21
<b>VERNON (pop. 12,141)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 13,965	- 14	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 139,100	313	523
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 18,023	...	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 22,552	...	8
Nonfarm placements	128	42	86
<b>VICTORIA (pop. 33,047)</b>			
Retail sales	- 4†	- 15	5
Automotive stores	- 10†	- 19	22
Postal receipts*	\$ 59,200	- 2	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 376,695	18	84
Bank debits (thousands)	\$ 82,818	14	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 93,645	- 1	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.6	14	2
Nonfarm placements	556	11	1
<b>WEATHERFORD (pop. 9,759)</b>			
Postal receipts*	\$ 15,966	- 7	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	\$ 149,700	83	- 91
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	\$ 17,452	4	20
<b>LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY</b> (Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo; pop. 335,450 a)			
Retail sales	- 4	- 6	13
Apparel stores	nr	14	35
Automotive stores	- 10	- 12	11
Drugstores	- 2	- 6	1
Eating and drinking places	- 5	- 3	2
Food stores	- 5	- 9	- 3
Furniture and household- appliance stores	- 10	2	23
Gasoline and service stations	- 6	3	8
General-merchandise stores	nr	- 2	23
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	9	12	48
Postal receipts	...	- 6	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	...	32	- 15
Bank debits (thousands)	...	8	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	...	**	22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	7	1

# BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

(All figures are for Texas unless otherwise indicated.)

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

	Apr 1968	Mar 1968	Apr 1967	Year-to-date average	
				1968	1967
<b>GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY</b>					
Texas business activity (index).....	225.6 *	197.2 r	185.6	213.1	185.8
Wholesale prices in U.S. (unadjusted index).....	108.4 *	108.2 r	105.3	108.0	105.8
Consumer prices in Houston (unadjusted index).....	118.0	---	113.6	117.4	113.3
Consumer prices in U.S. (unadjusted index).....	119.9	119.5	115.3	119.3	115.0
Income payments to individuals in U.S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate).....	\$ 670.1 *	\$ 666.5 *	\$ 616.5 r	\$ 661.7	\$ 613.8
Business failures (number).....	37	41	57	40	45
Business failures (liabilities, thousands).....	\$ 2,524	\$ 4,081	\$ 6,185	\$ 3,464	\$ 5,611
Newspaper linage (index).....	120.8	123.1	125.8	126.1	120.8
Ordinary-life-insurance sales (index).....	209.7	202.9	174.2	208.7	177.7
Miscellaneous freight carloadings in S.W. District (index).....	88.6	84.9	89.8	84.0	84.8
<b>TRADE</b>					
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores.....	62.8 *	62.9 *	64.0 r	63.1	63.8
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores.....	33.2 *	38.3 *	33.0 r	35.4	34.6
<b>PRODUCTION</b>					
Total electric-power use (index).....	218.8 *	208.4 *	206.2	214.3	197.6
Industrial electric-power use (index).....	195.1 *	182.5 *	186.6 r	190.0	182.5
Crude-oil production (index).....	111.3 *	114.1 *	101.8 r	113.8	103.2
Average daily production per oil well (bbl.).....	15.6	16.1	14.1	15.9	14.5
Crude-oil runs to stills (index).....	131.6	128.9	125.2	130.6	119.7
Industrial production in U.S. (index).....	162.7 *	162.7 *	156.5 r	162.1	156.9
Texas industrial production—total (index).....	166.8 *	167.1 *	154.6 r	166.5	153.5
Texas industrial production—total manufactures (index).....	190.4 *	189.8 *	175.3 r	188.1	173.9
Texas industrial production—durable manufactures (index).....	213.4 *	217.2 *	190.8 r	212.9	192.9
Texas industrial production—nondurable manufactures (index).....	175.1 *	171.5 *	165.0 r	171.6	161.3
Texas industrial production—mining (index).....	124.4 *	126.3 *	114.9 r	126.5	115.3
Texas industrial production—utilities (index).....	206.6 *	206.6 *	205.2 r	210.2	197.6
Building construction authorized (index).....	170.5	143.5	134.4 r	159.9	138.7
New residential building authorized (index).....	143.3	125.3	97.7 r	141.6	99.1
New nonresidential building authorized (index).....	206.3	174.1	195.1 r	189.8	201.8
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
Prices received by farmers (unadjusted index, 1910-1914=100).....	241	244	238	244	241
Prices paid by farmers in U.S. (unadjusted index, 1910-1914=100).....	353	350	341	349	340
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U.S. prices paid by farmers.....	68	70	70	70	71
<b>FINANCE</b>					
Bank debts (index).....	244.5	213.4	195.4	230.1	196.6
Bank debts, U.S. (index).....	259.8	250.0	227.0	254.2	221.4
Reporting member banks, Dallas Federal Reserve District					
Loans (millions).....	\$ 5,228	\$ 5,212	\$ 4,863	\$ 5,181	\$ 4,826
Loans and investments (millions).....	\$ 7,713	\$ 7,705	\$ 7,169	\$ 7,686	\$ 7,097
Adjusted demand deposits (millions).....	\$ 3,112	\$ 3,107	\$ 2,836	\$ 3,104	\$ 2,933
Revenue receipts of the state comptroller (thousands).....	\$212,983	\$175,723	\$213,421	\$ 199,993	\$ 181,804
Federal Internal Revenue collections (thousands).....	\$593,812	\$721,078	\$314,266	\$4,481,386	\$3,662,439
Securities registrations—original applications					
Mutual investment companies (thousands).....	\$ 61,900	\$ 30,395	\$ 19,645	\$ 279,604	\$ 156,463
All other corporate securities					
Texas companies (thousands).....	\$ 14,835	\$ 5,107	\$ 6,756	\$ 105,409	\$ 35,639
Other companies (thousands).....	\$ 14,640	\$ 8,311	\$ 6,250	\$ 127,879	\$ 44,428
Securities registrations renewals					
Mutual investment companies (thousands).....	\$ 11,937	\$ 2,516	\$ 8,395	\$ 117,718	\$ 97,745
Other corporate securities (thousands).....	\$ 2,581	\$ 801	\$ 3,087	\$ 10,906	\$ 6,518
<b>LABOR</b>					
Manufacturing employment in Texas (index).....	143.6 *	141.8 *	135.4 r	142.1	134.2
Total nonagricultural employment in Texas (index).....	137.4 *	136.6 *	130.8 r	136.7	130.2
Average weekly hours—manufacturing (index).....	101.3 *	101.9 *	101.5 r	100.8	100.9
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing (index).....	138.0 *	137.3 *	128.2 r	136.0	126.2
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands).....	3,391.3 *	3,352.0 *	3,229.3 r	3,351.1	3,191.8
Total manufacturing employment (thousands).....	694.2 *	686.4 *	654.5 r	685.7	647.8
Durable-goods employment (thousands).....	386.6 *	378.6 *	350.0 r	378.8	346.0
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands).....	307.6 *	307.8 *	304.5 r	306.9	301.8
Total nonagricultural labor force in selected labor-market areas (thousands).....	3,150.5	3,111.1	3,018.3	3,106.1	2,997.3
Employment in selected labor-market areas (thousands).....	2,985.3	2,958.1	2,846.4	2,954.1	2,831.0
Manufacturing employment in selected labor-market areas (thousands).....	593.6	585.2	543.6	584.6	540.3
Total unemployment in selected labor-market areas (thousands).....	72.8	75.9	81.1	76.9	83.5
Percent of labor force unemployed in selected labor-market areas.....	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.8

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