# business review

september 1963

FEDERAL RESERVE
BANK OF DALLAS

**contents**

# *employment in the southwest — still growing*

The Southwest is an area in which employment has risen markedly during the past decade, reflecting the continued expansion in industrial activity, trade, and services. Although its past employment growth has been noteworthy, one of the major challenges facing the Southwest is that of providing adequate job opportunities for the region's increasing population. It is estimated that, by 1970, the population in the Southwest may expand to well over 21 million persons, compared with 18 million persons in 1962, and the number of persons entering the work force in the region could increase by around one-fifth in the interim. A review of employment growth and composition during the past few years may provide an insight into the economic underpinnings of the southwestern economy and give some clues to future employment trends and developments in the area.

In the Southwest, as in the Nation, the gain in the number of workers has occurred in nonagricultural occupations, as the work force in agricultural activities has shown a gradual decline. During the 1952-62 period, total agricultural employment in the five southwestern states — Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas — decreased about one-third, while the number of wage and salary workers in nonfarming occupations rose about one-fourth. The application of production-boosting research and the mechanization of farm and ranch operations have sharply increased output per farm worker and reduced agricultural labor needs. Manpower requirements also have been reduced by a continuation of the trend toward specialization in production, with a consequent rise in the proportion of agricultural production inputs (such as fertilizer, fuel, and transport) purchased from nonfarm suppliers. Further, a wide range of attractive opportunities for employment in nonfarm occupations has served as an important inducement for rural residents, especially farm youths, to seek nonagricultural work.

Despite the rather substantial decline in agricultural employment, it is probable that some further reductions will occur in the number of persons working in primary agricultural production. Many farmers and ranchers are not fully utilizing the advanced agricultural production techniques now available, and research pointing toward additional productivity gains is likely to open new avenues.

### *nonagricultural employment*

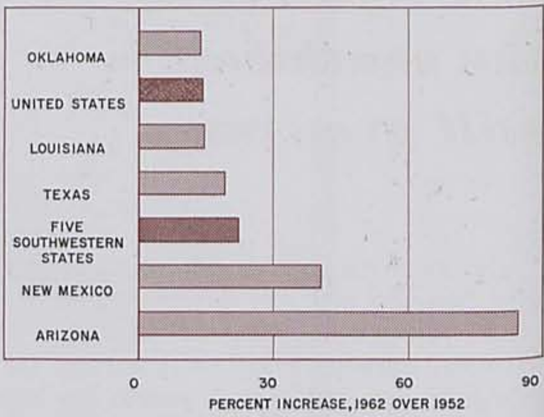
In contrast to the trend in the number of workers in basic agricultural production, nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Southwest rose 839,500 between 1952 and 1962 to 4.6 million persons. The rate of growth of such employment averaged over 2 percent per year, or almost twice that in the Nation. The relatively greater growth in nonfarm employment in the Southwest than in the Nation during the period partly reflected the smaller proportion of the region's work force engaged in the more cyclically sensitive occupations. As a result of the expansion in overall economic activity, the Southwest's share of total national nonagricultural employment rose to 8.4 percent in 1962, compared with 6.2 percent in 1952.

Growth in wage and salary employment in the Southwest during the 1952-62 period about matched the 24-percent advance in the region's population. The increase in employment, as well as in population, was mainly in the central cities of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, where job opportunities were more prevalent. Most of the population growth in the central cities was accounted for by the rapid migration from southwestern farms and ranches and the higher birth rate. However, the in-migration of persons from other states — and, to a lesser extent, from foreign countries, especially Mexico — was also significant.

The dominance of the metropolitan areas as employment centers increased substantially during the past decade. The proportion of the Southwest's total nonagricultural work force located in its 22 major metropolitan statistical areas rose from 32 percent in 1952 to approximately 70 percent by 1962. The two largest metropolitan areas in the Southwest, Houston and Dallas, accounted for over one-third of all Texas wage and salary workers in 1962. Both of these centers experienced larger increases in such workers than other sections of the State, with employment rising about 50 percent above their respective 1952 levels. The Phoenix, Arizona, metropolitan area outstripped these gains, however, by more than doubling its nonagricultural employment; and Tucson, Arizona, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, each showed a gain of more than 60 percent.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased in each of the District states between 1952 and 1962. Arizona registered the largest gain, 84 percent, while New Mexico's nonagricultural work force rose 40 percent. Although smaller rises occurred in Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas, the gain in wage and salary workers in each of these states was in excess of 10 percent. The large percentage gains in the non-

**NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INCREASES**




SOURCES: State employment agencies. U.S. Department of Labor.

agricultural work force in some of the states result from the comparison with the rather modest number of workers in these states in 1952.

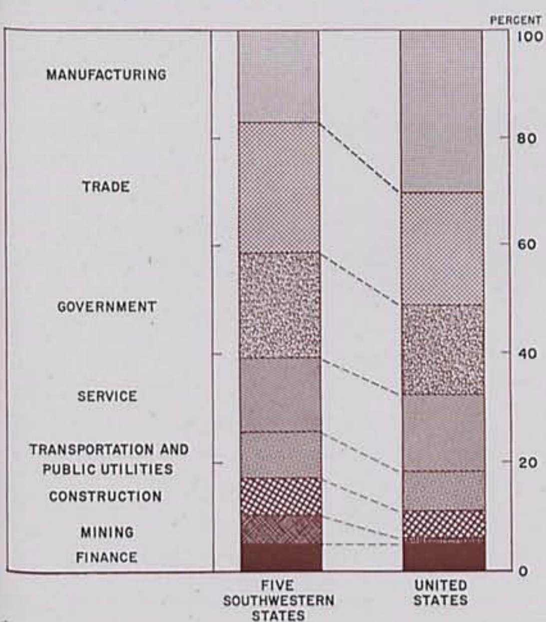
Between 1952 and 1962, Arizona and New Mexico increased their shares of total southwestern wage and salary employment, but Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas showed slight declines. Texas continued to account for the bulk of the work force, as more than half of the Southwest's workers were employed in this State—little different from 10 years earlier.

The various major categories of nonagricultural employment in the Southwest exhibited some marked differences in their growth rates between 1952 and 1962. For example, employment in finance, insurance, and real estate expanded at an average rate of 5 percent per year, but the number of workers in transportation and public utilities declined slightly. The differential rates of growth among the employment categories altered the proportion of workers engaged in the various broad occupational groupings, but most changes were relatively minor. The industry accounting for the highest proportion of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1952 was trade; the smallest proportion was accounted for by finance, insurance, and real estate. Both industries retained their relative positions in 1962.

During the 1952-62 period, the pattern of employment in the Southwest tended to become somewhat more similar to that in the Nation. Although employment in trade, government, and mining in 1962 still accounted for greater proportions of the work force in the Southwest than in the Nation, the differences between the occupational composition in the southwestern states and that in the Nation were not as great as in 1952.

The relative importance of women in the work force also has increased in the Southwest. Although current figures are not available on the sex of persons employed in the region, the number of female workers rose 35 percent from 1950 to 1960, while the number of males employed increased 10 percent — a larger gain in each instance than in the Nation. The number of new women workers hired in the five southwestern states exceeded the new men employees added to the payrolls during the period. Of course, the total number of women working in the Southwest remained much lower than men employees, and the proportion of males over 14 years of age in the labor force was double that of females. Nevertheless, in 1960, more than 30 percent of the women over 14 were working, a somewhat larger proportion than 10 years earlier.

**NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY TYPE, 1962**




SOURCES: State employment agencies. U.S. Department of Labor.

The Southwest has been fortunate in maintaining a relatively healthy employment picture, and the expanding population of working age has been fairly well absorbed into the labor force. Comparable figures which first became available in 1959 for Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas show that the unemployment rate has been much lower in these states than in the Nation. The rate of unemployment in the three states during the 1959-62 period averaged 5.0 percent of the civilian labor force, while in the Nation the average rate was 5.9 percent.

The somewhat larger proportion of the Southwest's labor force which is employed in the less cyclically sensitive industries has been a factor contributing to the relatively lower unemployment rate in the region than in the Nation. Further, the rather rapid growth in nonagricultural employment has provided southwestern job seekers with a favorable environment in which to find work.

There have, of course, been troublesome spots in the southwestern employment picture, such as periods when the importance of conventional military aircraft production waned, operations of military installations ceased or were curtailed, or adjustments occurred in the petroleum industry. A few of the smaller labor market areas in the southwestern states have had persistently high rates of unemployment of 6 percent or more, but most larger areas have maintained a healthy employment picture. Many workers in the Southwest have somewhat similar characteristics to those in the Nation who have had difficulty in finding work. The

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES


SOURCES: State employment agencies, U.S. Department of Labor.

1960 Census of Population indicates that the unemployment rate for employees with lower skills, such as laborers, was about double that for the experienced workers. Inexperienced youths had an even harder time finding a job.

### *manufacturing employment*

Southwestern manufacturing employment, comprising about 17 percent of the entire nonfarm work force, advanced to 801,000 persons during the 1952-62 period, or at a rate of slightly more than 1 percent per year. During this same time, the Nation's manufacturing employment, which comprised 30 percent of total nonfarm employment, receded fractionally. Manufacturing employment in the Southwest was not as adversely affected by recessions as that in the Nation; as mentioned earlier, this fact accounted for part of the region's more favorable growth rate in total nonagricultural employment. The number of manufacturing workers in the Southwest declined in the 1954, 1958, and 1961 recessions, but each decrease was less pronounced than in the Nation. A smaller proportion of manufacturing wage earners in the Southwest is engaged in durable goods production, a sector which usually is quite sensitive to changes in business conditions.

Despite the overall growth in the manufacturing work force in the Southwest, the trends among the various types of manufacturing employment showed divergent movements during the 1952-62 period. Declines were registered in the number of workers employed in lumber industries, textile mills, and petroleum refining, as mechanization of both production and clerical operations increased rapidly and the growth in demand for the products of such industries moderated. On the other hand, concerns engaged in manufacturing paper, food products, machinery, and instruments and in processing primary metals experienced notable gains in employment, with the total number of workers in these types of industries expanding more than 35 percent since 1952.

Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total nonagricultural employment declined slightly in the Southwest between 1952 and 1962, but the decrease was less than in the Nation. Within the manufacturing component, the number of workers in durable goods manufacturing increased slightly relative to workers in nondurable goods manufacturing and comprised about 50 percent of the total manufacturing work force by 1962. However, the proportion of workers in durable goods manufacturing in the Southwest was below the 57 percent engaged in such industries in the Nation.

The wide variety of crops that can be grown in the Southwest and the increased demand for prepared foods throughout the Nation have encouraged the food and food-processing firms to expand. These types of businesses, which tend to grow in response to sources of supply and market demands, utilized over 20 percent of the total manufacturing work force in the Southwest in 1962, a larger proportion than any other element of manufacturing. The heavy concentration of workers in food processing reflects the use of a greater amount of hand labor in comparison with other more capital-intensive manufacturing concerns.

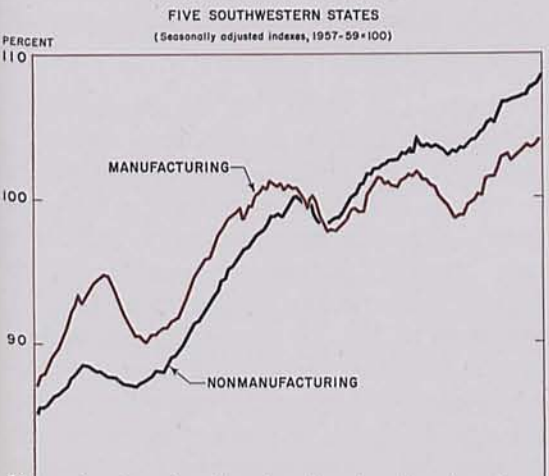
The southwestern machinery industry almost doubled its work force between 1952 and 1962 and was the second largest employer among the manufacturing industries, accounting for over 11 percent of all manufacturing employment in the region. The substantial employment gain in the machinery industry reflected the overall growth in the southwestern industrial base, as well as the modernization and mechanization that occurred in most industries. Transportation equipment and chemical manufacturers each employed about 10 percent of total manufacturing employment. Both the machinery and chemical industries draw heavily upon the southwestern petroleum industry, which is the buyer of much specialized oil field equipment and machinery and furnishes a considerable proportion of the feedstock for chemical concerns.

The value added by southwestern manufactures stresses the continued dependence of the Southwest on petroleum and petroleum products, as well as agriculture. Petroleum refining and chemicals accounted for 36 percent of the value added by all manufacturing in the Southwest in 1958, although only 17 percent of all the region's employees worked in these industries. These industries are capital-intensive ones; hence, the value added is high relative to the number of workers. Food processing is less mechanized and required over 20 percent of the employees in the Southwest in 1958 to provide 17 percent of the value added by manufactures.

**NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT**

FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(Seasonally adjusted indexes, 1957-59=100)




SOURCES: State employment agencies.
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

### *nonmanufacturing employment*

Nonmanufacturing occupations continue to employ the bulk of the work force in the Southwest and accounted for 83 percent of total nonagricultural employment last year. During the 1952-62 period, nonmanufacturing employment increased 738,000 to 3,820,000 workers, compared with a total manufacturing work force of 801,000. The gain in the number of nonmanufacturing employees represented an average rate of growth of 2.3 percent per year, or about three times the rate in the Nation. As shown in the table on the following page, employment changes in the Southwest compared favorably with those in the Nation in every major category.

Almost one-fourth of the southwestern wage and salary workers were engaged in trade employment by 1962, but employment in this sector grew at a slightly slower pace than the total nonagricultural work force. The number of workers increased in both wholesale and retail trade, but employment growth was more rapid in wholesaling.

The Southwest has increased in importance as a distribution center, and many plants, even those whose main offices are located outside the area, are opening regional parts and equipment outlets. Retail trade employment also has been increasing, but the rate of gain has been somewhat retarded by the self-service trend. The need for workers to serve the shopping needs of the expanding population will encourage further growth in trade employment, especially of part-time and women employees. The continuing movement of retail outlets into suburban areas may be another plus factor.

Among the nonmanufacturing sectors, employment by Federal, state, and local governments ranked second to trade in importance. From 1952 to 1962, total government employment rose 284,000 to a level of 895,000 persons, reflecting the increased demands made upon the traditional roles of governments as the population expanded and became concentrated in urban areas. Especially rapid gains were registered in state and local government employment. Educational workers comprised the largest sector of government employment in the Southwest and showed the most rapid growth in numbers during the 1952-62 period.

The rising importance of employment in educational work has resulted from the sharp gain in the school-age population and the greater emphasis placed upon youths' obtaining a more adequate education. This emphasis has encouraged such programs as the provision of more individual attention to the student through increased use of counselors, reductions in the pupil-teacher ratio, and special activities for the gifted student. The number of students seeking a higher education has shown an especially sharp increase, necessitating an 80-percent gain in employment in institutions of higher education between 1957 and 1962.

The number of governmental workers in police and fire protection, sanitation, and maintenance work has increased substantially, concomitant with the concentration of population in urban areas. Improved and broadened health services, such as outpatient clinics and other public health programs, have also contributed to the rise in government employment.

The number of southwestern wage earners in service industries advanced significantly between 1952 and 1962, in response to higher incomes and changing consumer expenditure patterns. Service employment in the region rose at a rate of 3.8 percent annually — a rate exceeded only by employment growth in government and in finance, insurance, and real estate.

**PERCENTAGE AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH IN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 1952-62**

| Type of employment | Five southwestern states [1] | United States |
|---|---|---|
| Total nonagricultural wage and salary workers | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1.2 | –.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 2.3 | .8 |
| Mining | .5 | –2.9 |
| Construction | 1.2 | .6 |
| Transportation and public utilities | –.3 | –.8 |
| Trade | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Finance | 4.8 | 3.0 |
| Service | 3.8 | 3.1 |
| Government | 4.1 | 3.6 |

[1] Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
NOTE. — The rate of growth is computed for the logarithmic least squares trend line according to the formula $Y=ab^x$.
SOURCES: State employment agencies.
U. S. Department of Labor.
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

The number of employees in the service sector reached about 639,000 in 1962, or 14 percent of the nonagricultural work force. Service industries could become an increasingly important source of jobs. The growth in the Southwest's economy is likely to encourage further use of a wide variety of business, legal, and similar professional services; and the consumer may continue to place greater emphasis upon services than upon goods. Since services are more personalized, this area of employment will perhaps be less susceptible to automation and other laborsaving techniques.

Construction activity in the Southwest, as measured by contract awards, rose sharply between 1952 and 1962 — more than 75 percent — but the number of wage earners in the industry increased more modestly. Advancing only about 1 percent per year during the period, construction employment in 1962 amounted to 309,000 persons, or just under 7 percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment. An increasing proportion of multifamily dwellings, expansion in commercial building and heavy engineering, and changes in construction techniques have tended to moderate the rise in construction employment.

Many materials are cut to size before being sent to the construction site, and some items are processed completely at the factory — practices which lessen the amount of labor to be done by construction workers. Such developments may tend to retard the advance in on-site construction employment but could tend to elevate employment in the manufacturing sector.

Mining, which is dominated by petroleum production, has been a significant factor in the growth of the Southwest and has retained an important place in the economy of the five states. However, mining employment in the region grew on an average of only one-half of 1 percent per year over the 1952-62 period. Most of the rise in the mining work force occurred during the early part of the period, stemming in large measure out of the Suez crisis. After the abnormal demands for petroleum subsided, there was a general decline in mining employment. Contributing to the decline were increased automation in clerical operations and a more intensive use of existing drilling equipment. Moreover, the decreased rate of growth in crude oil demand fostered a further reduction in the work force by discouraging the drilling of exploratory wells.

Despite the decline in the number of mining workers during recent years, it has been estimated that, relative to the rest of the Nation, the Southwest will continue to increase its proportion of mineral output — perhaps to more than half the total national value. This development could tend to sustain employment in the mining industry, even though capital expenditure plans make the prospects for expansion in the mining work force less favorable than in some other industries.

Finance, insurance, and real estate accounted for approximately 230,000 employees, or 5 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary workers, in the Southwest during 1962 and experienced the highest rate of employment growth among all major industries during the 1952-62 period. Averaging 5 percent annually, the expansion in the work force engaged in these occupations primarily reflected the population and income growth in the Southwest. Increases in the number of workers in insurance were especially large, as the insurance companies expanded their areas of coverage for both individuals and firms. Real estate employment also rose substantially since additional help was needed to handle property transactions occasioned by the expansion in business and homeownership. In addition, commercial banks and other financial institutions have constantly amplified their facilities and customer services.

The only major employment category registering a decline in the southwestern states during the 1952-62 period was the transportation and public utilities sector. During the period, such employment declined only three-tenths of 1 percent per year, which is a considerably smaller rate of decrease than in the Nation. Most of the decrease in this employment sector resulted from a reduction in the number of railroad employees, especially those in nonoperating capacities.

## *conclusion*

The potential for further healthy growth of employment in the Southwest seems very good. Education and skills, which are necessary keys to obtaining many jobs, have increased rapidly in the Southwest. According to the 1960 census, about 40 percent of the people of college age in the Southwest were enrolled in institutions of higher education. Moreover, there has been a rather continuous movement of new industries to the region. In order to provide adequate job opportunities, this influx of new industries will need to continue, or existing establishments will have to expand. Since the Southwest is endowed with a wide variety of resources needed by many industries and its rising population is an increasingly important market for goods and services, a sound basis exists for continued business expansion. However, future manpower requirements for the various broad nonagricultural industries are not likely to show equal growth, and employment may tend to follow somewhat the pattern of the past few years.

Southwestern manufacturing employment probably will increase further at a moderate pace during the next several years, with relatively greater growth occurring in consumer-oriented industries. Technological innovations and laborsaving techniques will tend to increase output at a faster rate than employment, and workers with greater skills will be needed. As a result, the proportion of clerical and other white-collar workers to production employees in manufacturing is likely to rise, particularly as more emphasis is placed upon research and development and other activities intended to expand sales and profits.

The nonmanufacturing industries have taken a rising proportion of new entrants into the labor force of the Southwest, and these industries are likely to be the major sources of jobs in the future. The especially promising areas of employment growth are those occupational categories which provide services or which require professional training or special skills. In contrast to the manufacturing industries, the more individual and personalized nature of the work performed limits the degree to which laborsaving mechanization can be increased in trade, service, and finance, insurance, and real estate industries. The trend toward urbanization and the rising level of personal income will continue to provide a stimulus to employment in the nonmanufacturing occupations.

JOHN D. STULIGROSS
Industrial Economist

# *district highlights*

Results of the June 29, 1963, call report indicate significant increases in assets and deposits of member banks in the Eleventh Federal Reserve District. Total assets advanced over $1.0 billion, or 8 percent, above the comparable call date last year to a level of almost $14 billion. This expansion reflects gains in both loans and investments. Primarily because of increases in borrowing by consumers and commercial and industrial concerns, loans expanded approximately 10 percent to a total of $6.3 billion. Real estate loans and loans to nonbank financial institutions also registered notable year-to-year advances.

The District's member banks continued to add tax-exempt securities to their investment portfolios. Total investments of the member banks expanded almost 8 percent between the June call dates in 1962 and 1963 to a level of $4.1 billion, principally reflecting a $177 million gain in holdings of obligations of states and political subdivisions. The $79 million advance in portfolios of U. S. Government securities was due mainly to increased holdings of long-term obligations. Total deposits rose 8 percent to $12.5 billion, largely reflecting increases of $570 million in time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations and

$134 million in the demand deposits of such accounts.

The Texas industrial production index expanded for the fourth consecutive month in July to a record 121 percent of the 1957-59 base. The 4-month period of uninterrupted rise is the longest one since early 1961. Mining output showed exceptional strength during July, advancing 3 percent; durable goods manufacturing increased 1 index point, and the outturn of nondurable goods remained virtually unchanged. Compared with a year ago, the production index increased 6 percent, with every major category showing gains in excess of 5 percent. Especially notable advances over July 1962 occurred in the output of lumber and wood products, transportation equipment, "other" durable goods, and leather and leather products.

District crude oil production, which has been trending upward since April, was 7 percent above a year earlier in the 4-week period ended August 16, compared with a 5-percent gain for the Nation. Crude runs to District refinery stills tapered off during July and early August from the record pace maintained during the first half of the year and reached a level at mid-August which was little changed from a year ago. Crude oil stocks moved upward each week during July but declined slightly in early August. However, the decline was not sufficient to relieve a threatened late-summer oversupply of crude oil, with the consequence that Texas and Louisiana have placed their September allowables below those in effect during July and August. The Texas allowable for September has been set at 28.0 percent of maximum permissible production, down from 28.5 percent in August, while Louisiana has lowered its allowable about 44,000 barrels per day.

The seasonally adjusted index of Eleventh District department store sales slipped 2 percent during July to 113 percent of the 1957-59 average but was 1 percent above July 1962. Sales in the first 3 weeks of August were 4 percent more than in the comparable 1962 period.

New car registrations in four major Texas markets rose 8 percent during July and were 22 percent above a year earlier. July registrations this year in all the market areas except San Antonio rose over the previous month. Houston posted a 20-percent rise in registrations, and Fort Worth and Dallas had gains of 5 percent and 2 percent, respectively; San Antonio showed a decline of 3 percent. In the year-to-year comparison, registrations in all four markets were 20 to 25 percent higher than in July 1962.

The first official U. S. Department of Agriculture estimate of 1963 cotton production places output in the five District states at 6.1 million bales, or one-tenth below last year's crop and slightly less than the 5-year (1957-61) average. Compared with 1962, smaller outturns are indicated for all the District states except Louisiana. The Texas crop is expected to be 12 percent smaller than a year ago. In contrast to the prospective smaller cotton production, grain sorghum output in the Southwest, at almost 259 million bushels, is indicated to be 9 percent above 1962. With respect to other major southwestern crops, larger outturns are estimated for barley, rye, rice, flaxseed, Irish potatoes, and pecans; but lower production is indicated for corn, winter wheat, oats, hay, peanuts, and sweet potatoes.

Prices received by Texas farmers and ranchers for all farm products during January-July 1963 averaged 1 percent above the corresponding period of 1962. Higher crop prices accounted for the increase, as prices for livestock and livestock products were unchanged. Cash receipts from farm marketings in the District states during the first half of 1963 amounted to nearly $1.8 billion, which is 3 percent larger than a year ago. Receipts were up 6 percent for crops and 1 percent for livestock and livestock products.

## *new member banks*

The Arlington National Bank, Arlington, Texas, a newly organized institution located in the territory served by the Head Office of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, opened for business August 2, 1963, as a member of the Federal Reserve System. The new member bank has capital of $200,000, surplus of $200,000, and undivided profits of $100,000. The officers are: Carl R. Dungan, Chairman of the Board and President, and Harold E. Patterson, Vice President and Cashier.

The Security National Bank of San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, a newly organized institution located in the territory served by the San Antonio Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, opened for business August 5, 1963, as a member of the Federal Reserve System. The new member bank has capital of $250,000, surplus of $250,000, and undivided profits of $100,000. The officers are: B. H. Cox, Chairman of the Board; J. C. Cooley, President; Wilbur L. Bradford, Vice President; and Larry Maner, Cashier.

The Community National Bank of Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas, a newly organized institution located in the territory served by the Head Office of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, opened for business August 10, 1963, as a member of the Federal Reserve System. The new member bank has capital of $200,000, surplus of $100,000, and undivided profits of $100,000. The officers are: Cam F. Dowell, Jr., Chairman of the Board; Bob A. Reaves, President; and E. M. Neilon, Vice President and Cashier.

The Northshore National Bank, Houston, Texas, a newly organized institution located in the territory served by the Houston Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, opened for business August 10, 1963, as a member of the Federal Reserve System. The new member bank has capital of $200,000, surplus of $200,000, and undivided profits of $100,000. The officers are: Dan M. Moody, Chairman of the Board and President; Frederick C. Dezendorf, Vice President; and Charlie Ray Stanley, Sr., Cashier.

The First National Bank of Bellaire, Bellaire, Texas, a newly organized institution located in the territory served by the Houston Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, opened for business August 15, 1963, as a member of the Federal Reserve System. The new member bank has capital of $300,000, surplus of $100,000, and undivided profits of $110,000. The officers are: Wm. O. Huggins, Chairman of the Board; Geo. M. Darsey, President; Fred J. MacKie, Jr., Vice President; and Jake W. Posey, Vice President and Cashier.

The Riverside National Bank of Houston, Houston, Texas, a newly organized institution located in the territory served by the Houston Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, opened for business August 16, 1963, as a member of the Federal Reserve System. The new member bank has capital of $200,000, surplus of $200,000, and undivided profits of $100,000. The officers are: Williams Thomas, Jr., Chairman of the Board; Carl M. Carroll, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Board; Edward D. Irons, President; Edward Tillmon, Executive Vice President; and Lenthon B. Clark, Cashier.

# STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

## to the

## *BUSINESS REVIEW*

September 1963

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF DALLAS

## CONDITION STATISTICS OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(In thousands of dollars)

| Item | Aug. 21, 1963 | July 24, 1963 | Aug. 22, 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Commercial and industrial loans | 1,843,608 | 1,786,072 | 1,743,551 |
| Agricultural loans | 42,352 | 43,383 | 40,076 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers for purchasing or carrying: | | | |
| U. S. Government securities | 274 | 274 | 15,274 |
| Other securities | 58,664 | 59,596 | 50,134 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying: | | | |
| U. S. Government securities | 1,701 | 2,169 | 2,288 |
| Other securities | 241,812 | 240,612 | 177,509 |
| Loans to domestic commercial banks | 66,853 | 37,477 | 100,094 |
| Loans to foreign banks | 2,247 | 3,103 | 118 |
| Loans to other financial institutions: | | | |
| Sales finance, personal finance, etc. | 99,405 | 102,593 | 91,636 |
| Savings banks, mtge. cos., ins. cos., etc. | 261,078 | 246,408 | 191,542 |
| Real estate loans | 326,316 | 315,535 | 266,348 |
| All other loans | 899,878 | 895,714 | 827,629 |
| Gross loans | 3,844,188 | 3,732,936 | 3,506,199 |
| Less reserves and unallocated charge-offs | 69,581 | 69,731 | 61,795 |
| Net loans | 3,774,607 | 3,663,205 | 3,444,404 |
| Treasury bills | 98,574 | 137,266 | 130,898 |
| Treasury certificates of indebtedness | 97,818 | 110,799 | 91,919 |
| Treasury notes and U. S. Government bonds, including guaranteed obligations, maturing: | | | |
| Within 1 year | 144,321 | 133,902 | 263,593 |
| After 1 but within 5 years | 754,374 | 716,345 | 594,629 |
| After 5 years | 421,554 | 471,020 | 479,452 |
| Other securities | 616,167 | 594,682 | 447,061 |
| Total investments | 2,132,808 | 2,164,014 | 2,007,552 |
| Cash items in process of collection | 618,574 | 608,153 | 571,071 |
| Balances with banks in the United States | 465,740 | 488,579r | 460,049 |
| Balances with banks in foreign countries | 2,489 | 2,618r | 2,164 |
| Currency and coin | 62,054 | 65,248 | 62,457 |
| Reserves with Federal Reserve Bank | 573,641 | 578,284 | 553,756 |
| Other assets | 245,594 | 232,892 | 197,999 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 7,875,507 | 7,802,993 | 7,299,452 |
| LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS | | | |
| Demand deposits | | | |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations | 3,110,793 | 3,127,462 | 3,034,183 |
| Foreign governments and official institutions, central banks, and international institutions | 5,017 | 2,513 | 5,282 |
| U. S. Government | 132,936 | 130,392 | 162,832 |
| States and political subdivisions | 172,304 | 259,748 | 223,564 |
| Banks in the United States, including mutual savings banks | 1,076,226 | 1,024,355r | 1,055,761 |
| Banks in foreign countries | 13,348 | 15,046 | 13,361 |
| Certified and officers' checks, etc. | 66,775 | 65,244r | 44,366 |
| Total demand deposits | 4,577,399 | 4,624,760 | 4,539,349 |
| Time and savings deposits | | | |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations | | | |
| Savings deposits | 1,078,544 | 1,076,652 | 952,658 |
| Other time deposits | 924,046 | 907,452 | 697,493 |
| Foreign governments and official institutions, central banks, and international institutions | 507 | 508 | 2,511 |
| U. S. Government, including postal savings | 6,187 | 6,187 | 6,712 |
| States and political subdivisions | 308,879 | 301,298 | 255,325 |
| Banks in the United States, including mutual savings banks | 14,182 | 13,391 | 6,226 |
| Banks in foreign countries | 2,400 | 2,850 | 2,350 |
| Total time and savings deposits | 2,334,745 | 2,308,338 | 1,923,275 |
| Total deposits | 6,912,144 | 6,933,098 | 6,462,624 |
| Bills payable, rediscounts, etc. | 172,085 | 101,805 | 100,575 |
| All other liabilities | 112,548 | 94,531 | 97,944 |
| Capital accounts | 678,730 | 673,559 | 638,309 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS | 7,875,507 | 7,802,993 | 7,299,452 |

r — Revised.

## CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS

(In thousands of dollars)

| Item | Aug. 21, 1963 | July 24, 1963 | Aug. 22, 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total gold certificate reserves | 553,860 | 615,127 | 587,865 |
| Discounts for member banks | 43,723 | 10,180 | 5,605 |
| Other discounts and advances | 1,710 | 0 | 840 |
| U. S. Government securities | 1,295,463 | 1,298,393 | 1,208,234 |
| Total earning assets | 1,340,896 | 1,308,573 | 1,214,679 |
| Member bank reserve deposits | 927,694 | 948,205 | 924,318 |
| Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation | 939,616 | 929,742 | 875,482 |

## RESERVE POSITIONS OF MEMBER BANKS

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Averages of daily figures. In thousands of dollars)

| Item | 5 weeks ended Aug. 7, 1963 | 4 weeks ended July 3, 1963 | 4 weeks ended Aug. 1, 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|
| RESERVE CITY BANKS | | | |
| Total reserves held | 594,640 | 590,874 | 598,199 |
| With Federal Reserve Bank | 552,616 | 548,718 | 555,036 |
| Currency and coin | 42,024 | 42,156 | 43,163 |
| Required reserves | 589,533 | 588,837 | 591,120 |
| Excess reserves | 5,107 | 2,037 | 7,079 |
| Borrowings | 12,057 | 5,446 | 3,250 |
| Free reserves | —6,950 | —3,409 | 3,829 |
| COUNTRY BANKS | | | |
| Total reserves held | 530,522 | 530,252 | 541,549 |
| With Federal Reserve Bank | 413,330 | 415,405 | 432,014 |
| Currency and coin | 117,192 | 114,847 | 109,535 |
| Required reserves | 487,262 | 485,042 | 474,914 |
| Excess reserves | 43,260 | 45,210 | 66,635 |
| Borrowings | 5,498 | 3,058 | 4,635 |
| Free reserves | 37,762 | 42,152 | 62,000 |
| ALL MEMBER BANKS | | | |
| Total reserves held | 1,125,162 | 1,121,126 | 1,139,748 |
| With Federal Reserve Bank | 965,946 | 964,123 | 987,050 |
| Currency and coin | 159,216 | 157,003 | 152,698 |
| Required reserves | 1,076,795 | 1,073,879 | 1,066,034 |
| Excess reserves | 48,367 | 47,247 | 73,714 |
| Borrowings | 17,555 | 8,504 | 7,885 |
| Free reserves | 30,812 | 38,743 | 65,829 |

## GROSS DEMAND AND TIME DEPOSITS OF MEMBER BANKS

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars)

| | GROSS DEMAND DEPOSITS | | | TIME DEPOSITS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | Total | Reserve city banks | Country banks | Total | Reserve city banks | Country banks |
| 1961: July | 7,770 | 3,832 | 3,938 | 2,757 | 1,384 | 1,373 |
| 1962: July | 8,111 | 4,032 | 4,079 | 3,291 | 1,638 | 1,653 |
| 1963: February | 8,354 | 4,007 | 4,347 | 3,706 | 1,811 | 1,895 |
| March | 8,317 | 4,051 | 4,266 | 3,783 | 1,854 | 1,929 |
| April | 8,284 | 4,016 | 4,268 | 3,836 | 1,886 | 1,950 |
| May | 8,126 | 3,979 | 4,147 | 3,907 | 1,935 | 1,972 |
| June | 8,235 | 4,067 | 4,168 | 3,948 | 1,957 | 1,991 |
| July | 8,311 | 4,088 | 4,223 | 3,975 | 1,963 | 2,012 |

## CONDITION STATISTICS OF ALL MEMBER BANKS

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(In millions of dollars)

| Item | July 31, 1963 | June 26, 1963 | July 25, 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Loans and discounts | 6,341 | 6,345 | 5,666 |
| U. S. Government obligations | 2,817 | 2,861 | 2,795 |
| Other securities | 1,282 | 1,253 | 1,076 |
| Reserves with Federal Reserve Bank | 896 | 874 | 941 |
| Cash in vault[e] | 177 | 180 | 170 |
| Balances with banks in the United States | 1,023 | 1,120 | 1,094 |
| Balances with banks in foreign countries[e] | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Cash items in process of collection | 636 | 642 | 584 |
| Other assets[e] | 331 | 355 | 303 |
| TOTAL ASSETS[e] | 13,507 | 13,636 | 12,632 |
| LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS | | | |
| Demand deposits of banks | 1,205 | 1,263 | 1,222 |
| Other demand deposits | 6,899 | 7,053 | 6,792 |
| Time deposits | 3,982 | 3,955 | 3,283 |
| Total deposits | 12,086 | 12,271 | 11,297 |
| Borrowings[e] | 129 | 65 | 123 |
| Other liabilities[e] | 131 | 143 | 124 |
| Total capital accounts[e] | 1,161 | 1,157 | 1,088 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS[e] | 13,507 | 13,636 | 12,632 |

e — Estimated.

## BANK DEBITS, END-OF-MONTH DEPOSITS AND ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEPOSITS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| Area | Debits to demand deposit accounts[1] July 1963 | Percent change from June 1963 | Percent change from July 1962 | Demand deposits[1] July 31, 1963 | Annual rate of turnover July 1963 | Annual rate of turnover June 1963 | Annual rate of turnover July 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARIZONA | | | | | | | |
| Tucson | $ 315,394 | —5 | —14 | $ 155,806 | 24.1 | 24.8 | 26.9 |
| LOUISIANA | | | | | | | |
| Monroe | 112,663 | 30 | 15 | 51,271 | 25.1 | 19.6 | 21.7 |
| Shreveport | 387,316 | 22 | 17 | 179,027 | 24.8 | 20.5 | 21.8 |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | | | |
| Roswell | 61,075 | 23 | 7 | 34,347 | 21.0 | 16.9 | 18.0 |
| TEXAS | | | | | | | |
| Abilene | 110,271 | 14 | —5 | 70,165 | 18.5 | 16.1 | 18.6 |
| Amarillo | 265,428 | 8 | 13 | 121,173 | 26.4 | 25.1 | 23.9 |
| Austin | 268,025 | 11 | 5 | 157,837 | 20.3 | 18.5 | 19.3 |
| Beaumont | 197,744 | 10 | 13 | 105,591 | 22.2 | 20.4 | 20.9 |
| Corpus Christi | 212,881 | 6 | 9 | 115,489 | 22.4 | 21.0 | 21.2 |
| Corsicana | 19,002 | 12 | 17 | 21,348 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 10.0 |
| Dallas | 3,579,712 | 7 | 11 | 1,289,500 | 32.6 | 30.7 | 29.6 |
| El Paso | 364,723 | 14 | 9 | 177,030 | 24.1 | 21.1 | 22.2 |
| Fort Worth | 889,084 | 12 | 7 | 400,831 | 26.4 | 23.4 | 25.3 |
| Galveston | 108,713 | 11 | 6 | 59,706 | 22.1 | 20.4 | 19.4 |
| Houston | 3,428,788 | 13 | 13 | 1,469,601 | 27.6 | 24.7 | 25.8 |
| Laredo | 34,019 | —4 | 7 | 23,066 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 14.8 |
| Lubbock | 210,061 | 3 | 6 | 120,450 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 19.6 |
| Port Arthur | 66,419 | 10 | 7 | 42,884 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| San Angelo | 67,829 | 30 | 12 | 50,670 | 16.2 | 12.6 | 15.0 |
| San Antonio | 775,532 | 12 | 11 | 418,304 | 22.6 | 20.3 | 20.8 |
| Texarkana[2] | 31,595 | 11 | 15 | 18,634 | 20.4 | 18.4 | 19.0 |
| Tyler | 118,169 | 27 | 22 | 68,474 | 20.3 | 16.1 | 18.5 |
| Waco | 128,399 | 11 | 8 | 70,882 | 22.4 | 20.3 | 20.8 |
| Wichita Falls | 126,930 | 8 | 9 | 102,874 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 14.6 |
| Total—24 cities | $11,879,772 | 10 | 10 | $5,324,960 | 26.4 | 24.1 | 24.6 |

[1] Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations and of states and political subdivisions.

[2] These figures include only two banks in Texarkana, Texas. Total debits for all banks in Texarkana, Texas-Arkansas, including one bank located in the Eighth District, amounted to $69,168,000 for the month of July 1963.

## DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

(Percentage change in retail value)

| Area | July 1963 from June 1963 | July 1963 from July 1962 | 7 months, 1963 from 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Eleventh District | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Corpus Christi | —2 | 6 | 3 |
| Dallas | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| El Paso | —5 | 6 | 0 |
| Houston | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| San Antonio | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Shreveport, La. | —4 | 5 | 7 |
| Waco | —2 | 1 | 3 |
| Other cities | —2 | 2 | 5 |

## INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS

Eleventh Federal Reserve District

(1957-59 = 100)

| Date | SALES (Daily average) Unadjusted | SALES (Daily average) Seasonally adjusted | STOCKS (End of month) Unadjusted | STOCKS (End of month) Seasonally adjusted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1962: July | 102 | 112 | 109 | 113r |
| 1963: February | 80 | 109 | 106 | 113 |
| March | 98 | 113 | 114 | 113 |
| April | 108 | 110 | 117 | 114 |
| May | 106 | 110 | 116 | 118 |
| June | 103 | 115 | 111 | 118 |
| July | 103 | 113 | 116p | 121p |

r — Revised.
p — Preliminary.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Seasonally adjusted indexes, 1957-59 = 100)

| Area and type of index | July 1963p | June 1963 | May 1963 | July 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TEXAS | | | | |
| Total industrial production | 121 | 119 | 119r | 115 |
| Manufacturing | 132 | 132 | 131r | 125 |
| Durable | 129 | 128 | 125 | 121 |
| Nondurable | 135 | 135 | 134 | 128 |
| Mining | 106 | 103 | 104r | 101 |
| UNITED STATES | | | | |
| Total industrial production | 127 | 126 | 124 | 119 |
| Manufacturing | 127 | 126 | 125 | 120 |
| Durable | 127 | 127 | 126r | 119 |
| Nondurable | 127 | 125 | 125r | 121 |
| Mining | 111 | 110 | 109r | 107 |
| Utilities | 143 | 141 | 139r | 134 |

p — Preliminary.
r — Revised.
SOURCES: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

## NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Five Southwestern States[1]

| Type of employment | Number of persons July 1963p | Number of persons June 1963 | Number of persons July 1962r | Percent change July 1963 from June 1963 | Percent change July 1963 from July 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total nonagricultural wage and salary workers | 4,747,800 | 4,745,800 | 4,639,000 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing | 825,700 | 823,800 | 809,400 | .2 | 2.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 3,922,100 | 3,922,000 | 3,829,600 | .0 | 2.4 |
| Mining | 242,400 | 243,400 | 244,000 | —.4 | —.7 |
| Construction | 343,400 | 335,300 | 325,400 | 2.4 | 5.5 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 396,800 | 393,900 | 392,400 | .7 | 1.1 |
| Trade | 1,132,200 | 1,129,100 | 1,116,500 | .3 | 1.4 |
| Finance | 240,900 | 240,300 | 233,000 | .2 | 3.4 |
| Service | 671,100 | 669,400 | 649,300 | .3 | 3.4 |
| Government | 895,300 | 910,600 | 869,000 | —1.7 | 3.0 |

[1] Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
p — Preliminary.
r — Revised.
SOURCE: State employment agencies.

## BUILDING PERMITS

| Area | NUMBER July 1963 | NUMBER 7 mos. 1963 | VALUATION (Dollar amounts in thousands) July 1963 | VALUATION 7 mos. 1963 | Percent change July 1963 from June 1963 | Percent change July 1963 from July 1962 | Percent change 7 months, 1963 from 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARIZONA | | | | | | | |
| Tucson | 718 | 5,006 | $ 2,890 | $ 19,708 | 20 | —70 | —29 |
| LOUISIANA | | | | | | | |
| Shreveport | 323 | 1,999 | 1,164 | 17,418 | —54 | —4 | 52 |
| TEXAS | | | | | | | |
| Abilene | 109 | 802 | 1,107 | 10,088 | —17 | —18 | —25 |
| Amarillo | 299 | 1,982 | 4,584 | 27,328 | 45 | 135 | 20 |
| Austin | 385 | 2,522 | 5,903 | 48,951 | 16 | 49 | 27 |
| Beaumont | 246 | 1,835 | 1,058 | 8,862 | —20 | 18 | —14 |
| Corpus Christi | 348 | 2,246 | 3,416 | 15,924 | 68 | 101 | 30 |
| Dallas | 2,123 | 15,683 | 17,357 | 149,642 | 11 | —48 | —7 |
| El Paso | 453 | 3,036 | 7,485 | 29,872 | 38 | 165 | 5 |
| Fort Worth | 714 | 4,369 | 3,103 | 32,936 | —67 | —13 | 12 |
| Galveston | 175 | 1,133 | 593 | 9,906 | —87 | —85 | —37 |
| Houston | 2,008 | 13,739 | 33,107 | 208,529 | 79 | 35 | —1 |
| Lubbock | 199 | 1,379 | 2,223 | 27,068 | —20 | —29 | 15 |
| Midland | 72 | 689 | 785 | 8,242 | 27 | 53 | —24 |
| Odessa | 64 | 521 | 457 | 4,488 | —19 | —63 | —28 |
| Port Arthur | 129 | 859 | 644 | 3,106 | 2 | 56 | 5 |
| San Antonio | 1,300 | 8,225 | 5,920 | 35,803 | 17 | —31 | —9 |
| Waco | 272 | 1,729 | 1,301 | 11,290 | 6 | 104 | 18 |
| Wichita Falls | 113 | 765 | 826 | 8,454 | —24 | 44 | 9 |
| Total—19 cities | 10,050 | 68,519 | $93,923 | $677,615 | 13 | —10 | —1 |

## VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

(In millions of dollars)

| Area and type | July 1963p | June 1963 | July 1962 | January—July 1963p | January—July 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES[1] | 423 | 429 | 338 | 2,820 | 2,561 |
| Residential building | 197 | 197 | 170 | 1,282 | 1,119 |
| Nonresidential building | 136 | 118 | 84 | 802 | 774 |
| Public works and utilities | 90 | 114 | 84 | 735 | 667 |
| UNITED STATES | 4,125 | 4,402 | 3,747 | 26,486 | 24,770 |
| Residential building | 1,934 | 1,966 | 1,623 | 12,020 | 10,783 |
| Nonresidential building | 1,271 | 1,458 | 1,197 | 8,491 | 7,832 |
| Public works and utilities | 920 | 978 | 926 | 5,975 | 6,156 |

[1] Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
p — Preliminary.
NOTE. — Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: F. W. Dodge Corporation.

## DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL

(In thousands of barrels)

| Area | July 1963p | June 1963p | July 1962 | Percent change from June 1963 | Percent change from July 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEVENTH DISTRICT | 3,102.8 | 3,039.7 | 2,932.2 | 2.1 | 5.8 |
| Texas | 2,677.7 | 2,622.3 | 2,536.6 | 2.1 | 5.6 |
| Gulf Coast | 510.6 | 508.7 | 471.3 | .4 | 8.3 |
| West Texas | 1,235.5 | 1,179.7 | 1,135.9 | 4.7 | 8.8 |
| East Texas (proper) | 112.9 | 110.1 | 122.7 | 2.5 | —8.0 |
| Panhandle | 104.4 | 103.4 | 100.5 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| Rest of State | 714.3 | 720.4 | 706.2 | —.9 | 1.1 |
| Southeastern New Mexico | 272.8 | 274.9 | 263.0 | —.8 | 3.7 |
| Northern Louisiana | 152.3 | 142.5 | 132.6 | 6.9 | 14.9 |
| OUTSIDE ELEVENTH DISTRICT | 4,509.2 | 4,464.3 | 4,294.2 | 1.0 | 5.0 |
| UNITED STATES | 7,612.0 | 7,504.0 | 7,226.4 | 1.4 | 5.3 |

p — Preliminary.
SOURCES: American Petroleum Institute.
U. S. Bureau of Mines.
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

## COTTON PRODUCTION

### Texas Crop Reporting Districts

(In thousands of bales — 500 pounds gross weight)

| Area | 1963, indicated August 1 | 1962 | 1961 | 1963 as percent of 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-N – Northern High Plains | 500 | 584 | 522 | 86 |
| 1-S – Southern High Plains | 1,450 | 1,730 | 1,839 | 84 |
| 2-N – Red Bed Plains | 275 | 287 | 379 | 96 |
| 2-S – Red Bed Plains | 330 | 320 | 429 | 103 |
| 3 – Western Cross Timbers | 15 | 17 | 23 | 88 |
| 4 – Black and Grand Prairies | 410 | 444 | 410 | 92 |
| 5-N – East Texas Timbered Plains | 25 | 29 | 31 | 86 |
| 5-S – East Texas Timbered Plains | 60 | 63 | 66 | 95 |
| 6 – Trans-Pecos | 260 | 251 | 287 | 104 |
| 7 – Edwards Plateau | 35 | 35 | 71 | 100 |
| 8-N – Southern Texas Prairies | 110 | 123 | 82 | 89 |
| 8-S – Southern Texas Prairies | 100 | 157 | 161 | 64 |
| 9 – Coastal Prairies | 190 | 212 | 102 | 90 |
| 10-N – South Texas Plains | 60 | 61 | 54 | 98 |
| 10-S – Lower Rio Grande Valley | 330 | 413 | 330 | 80 |
| State | 4,150 | 4,726 | 4,786 | 88 |

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

| Area | January—June 1963 | January—June 1962 | Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $ 246,414 | $ 228,401 | 8 |
| Louisiana | 121,130 | 129,379 | —6 |
| New Mexico | 75,992 | 80,111 | —5 |
| Oklahoma | 308,385 | 290,773 | 6 |
| Texas | 1,017,329 | 983,771 | 3 |
| Total | $ 1,769,250 | $ 1,712,435 | 3 |
| United States | $15,046,929 | $14,782,157 | 2 |

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## NATIONAL PETROLEUM ACTIVITY INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted indexes, 1957-59 = 100)

| Indicator | July 1963p | June 1963p | July 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|
| CRUDE OIL RUNS TO REFINERY STILLS (Daily average) | 110 | 112 | 105 |
| DEMAND (Daily average) | | | |
| Gasoline | 110 | 104 | 108 |
| Kerosene | 159 | 169 | 166 |
| Distillate fuel oil | 110 | 114 | 113 |
| Residual fuel oil | 122 | 97 | 86 |
| Four refined products | 114 | 107 | 107 |
| STOCKS (End of month) | | | |
| Gasoline | 110 | 110 | 106 |
| Kerosene | 120 | 118 | 117 |
| Distillate fuel oil | 107 | 108 | 109 |
| Residual fuel oil | 88 | 85 | 88 |
| Four refined products | 107 | 106 | 105 |

p — Preliminary.
SOURCES: American Petroleum Institute.
U. S. Bureau of Mines.
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

## CROP PRODUCTION

(In thousands of bushels)

| Crop | TEXAS 1963, estimated August 1 | TEXAS 1962 | TEXAS Average 1957–61 | FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES[1] 1963, estimated August 1 | FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES[1] 1962 | FIVE SOUTHWESTERN STATES[1] Average 1957–61 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton[2] | 4,150 | 4,726 | 4,298 | 6,105 | 6,794 | 6,146 |
| Corn | 25,032 | 32,612 | 35,820 | 36,752 | 43,654 | 53,674 |
| Winter wheat | 37,406 | 43,696 | 64,329 | 118,277 | 121,577 | 168,296 |
| Oats | 14,576 | 15,932 | 30,406 | 21,270 | 23,787 | 48,408 |
| Barley | 4,200 | 3,859 | 8,564 | 23,238 | 22,387 | 33,989 |
| Rye | 375 | 253 | 314 | 1,215 | 775 | 973 |
| Rice[3] | 16,030 | 15,801 | 12,135 | 31,778 | 31,295 | 24,309 |
| Sorghum grain | 223,119 | 201,006 | 248,304 | 258,730 | 237,074 | 281,808 |
| Flaxseed | 635 | 188 | 729 | 635 | 188 | 729 |
| Hay[4] | 1,904 | 2,278 | 2,177 | 5,786 | 6,968 | 6,440 |
| Peanuts[5] | 217,600 | 222,400 | 204,783 | 382,430 | 401,025 | 348,442 |
| Irish potatoes[6] | 2,538 | 2,524 | 2,361 | 5,836 | 5,429 | 5,260 |
| Sweet potatoes[6] | 1,050 | 1,530 | 1,173 | 5,233 | 5,738 | 5,299 |
| Pecans[5] | 40,000 | 14,000 | 32,860 | 87,000 | 33,500 | 80,340 |

[1] Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
[2] In thousands of bales.
[3] In thousands of bags containing 100 pounds each.
[4] In thousands of tons.
[5] In thousands of pounds.
[6] In thousands of hundredweight.
SOURCE: U. S. Department of Agriculture.