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60	11	03/23/1962	Memo	To H.R. Haldeman from Sophie Telfer re: Memo of 3/12/1962 requesting California ranking and slippage figures. 1 page.
60	11	n.d.	Memo	To Richard Nixon from Hugh Flournoy re: "Slippage" and relative rankings. 14 pages.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Nixon for Governor

fill

To: Bob Haldeman

Date: 23 March 1962

From: Sophie Telfer ST

Subject: Your memorandum of 3/12/62 requesting California ranking and slippage figures

Distribution:

I am enclosing a copy of the work just finished by Hal Griffin on the ranking of the states and California's position there in.

I am also enclosing carbon copies of an HIF memorandum to RN and a one-page summary of ranking and slippage figures (originals of which were sent to RN some weeks ago).

Memorandum

To: RN

From: Hugh Flournoy

Subject: "Slippage" and Relative Rankings

Attached are some specific areas where the State has either fallen in the last couple of years, or is abnormally below its population ranking. In checking through many areas of statistics, however, I have one general reservation about the use of this material. There are many more significant areas where the state shows first, or very well, than there are where we are seriously deficient. If the present Administration is charged for the fault in specific areas, they can counterattack and claim the credit for the state's achievements. On balance, they have the heavier ammunition and the better case. Unfortunately, California has apparently succeeded in spite of the Governor and his administration, in maintaining creditable progress in most areas of development.

1. Highway fatalities: California is 1st. Over the last 10 years highway fatalities here have gone up about 25%, compared with a 10% increase in the United States as a whole. (Several states -- among them, Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan -- had fewer fatalities in 1959 than they had in 1950 in spite of great increases in traffic.)
2. Tax Collections: California is 1st in total state and local tax collections -- and we have the largest budget in the nation.
3. Government Employees: California is 5th in the number of state and local government employees per 10,000 population. We had 370 such employees in 1960; the national average was 311; and the state of Ohio managed to carry on its state and local government operations with only 284.
4. Infant Mortality: California is 20th in dealing with the problem of infant mortality as evidenced by a rate of 24.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, contrasted with 19.6 deaths in Nebraska.
5. Education: California ranked 27th in percentage of its young men who pass the selective service mental test -- with a failure rate of 18.0% contrasted with Iowa's 5.6%.
6. Teacher-Pupil Ratio: California is 46th.
7. Crime Prevention: California is 19th in crime prevention; our rate of 1976 major crimes per 100,000 population in 1960 was almost twice as high as NY's rate and three times that of Pennsylvania.
8. Public Welfare Expenditures: California is 1st in public welfare expenditures.
9. Per Capita Personal Income: From 1957 to 1959, California dropped from 4th to 5th in per capita personal income.
10. Unemployment: From 1959 to 1960, the unemployment rate increased from 4.8% to 5.8% while the national average held steady at 5.9%.

TAXES

In Federal Internal revenue collections, California ranked 2nd in 1960 with \$6,754,000,000. New York had \$15,348,000,000.

In total state taxes alone, per capita, California ranked 6th in 1960 with \$135.16.

In total tax revenue 1960, California leads the nation with \$2,124,369,000. New York was second with \$1,961,008.

In fiscal year 1961, California led the nation in the following tax categories:

Sales Tax-----\$1,307,169,000 (Pa. 2nd with \$731,841,000.)
Property Tax----\$ 129,421,000 (Mich. 2nd with \$55,261,000.)

California was second to Pennsylvania in license taxes, with \$186,020,000.

California was second to New York in income taxes with \$269,653,000.

California was second to New York in corporate income taxes with \$273,361,000.

California was second to New York in death and gift taxes with \$76,777,000.

In total revenue from state taxes as percent of personal income, 1960, California ranked 27th with 4.9%. U. S. average was 4.5%.

In per capita property tax revenue of state and local governments, 1960, California ranked 3rd with \$133.38 behind New Jersey and Massachusetts. U. S. average was \$91.15.

In per capita total tax collections of state and local governments, California ranked 2nd in 1960 with \$278.18. U. S. average was \$200.67. New York was first.

In per capita general revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1960, California ranked 3rd with \$327.87, behind Nevada and New York. U. S. average was \$241.87.

In per capita total general revenue of state and local governments, 1960, California ranked 4th with \$373.67. U. S. average was \$280.62. Only Wyoming, Nevada, and Alaska ranked higher.

Per capita state tax collections, 1961, California ranked 5th with \$141.55. U. S. average was \$106.03. Only Hawaii, Washington, Delaware, and Nevada were higher.

HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

California ranks 41st nationally in 1960 in amount spent per capita by state government on highways, with \$35.37. National average is \$40.98.

California ranks 29th in amount spent by state and local governments per capita in 1959 with \$52.65. National average was \$54.39.

California ranks 1st in 1959 motor vehicle licenses in force, with 8,155,000.

California leads the nation, 1960, in motor vehicle registrations, with 7,799,000.

California in 1959 led the nation in motor vehicle deaths with 3,712.

California ranks second to Texas in existing road mileage, 1959, with 143,558 miles.

In employment by state and local government in the field of highways, California ranks 48th, with only 21.5 employees per 10,000 population. National average is 27.8.

NATURAL RESOURCES

California ranks 9th in amount spent per capita by state governments on natural resources with \$10.17. National average is \$4.83.

California ranks second to Alaska in total forest land with 42,541,000 acres.

California ranks tenth in commercial forest land with 17,317,000 acres.

In 1959, California ranked third in mineral production to Texas and Louisiana, with a value of \$1,433,486,000. Principal products, in order, were petroleum, cement, natural gas, sand and gravel. California leads the nation in production of cement and sand and gravel.

California ranks third in crude petroleum production to Texas and Louisiana, with a value in 1960 of \$304,356,000.

FIRE PROTECTION

In employment by state and local governments in the field of fire protection, California ranks 8th, with 10.5 employees per 10,000 population. National average is 6.8.

POWER AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

California ranks 2nd to Washington (1959) in both developed and undeveloped water power, with 3,789,000 kilowatts developed, and 10,300,000 undeveloped.

California ranks first nationally in number of gas customers, with 4,331,700, and first in gas revenues with \$555,000,000. (1959)

California ranks first in electric energy, 1959, with 59,194,000,000 kilowatt hours.

EDUCATION

California ranks ninth nationally in amount spent by state government per capita on education, with \$79.11. National average is \$50.46.

In amount spent per capita by state and local governments on education, California ranks third to Alaska and Delaware with \$150.51. National average is \$98.00.

In state and local government employees in the field of education, California ranks 12th, with 165.6 per 10,000 population. National average is 140.8.

In fall, 1961, California led the nation in total degree credit students in institutions of higher education with 499,505.

In 1961, California ranked 9th in percentage of students enrolled in public institutions, as against those in private institutions, with 83.8%.

Even though California had by far the highest enrollment in higher education of any state, she ranked seventh in number of scholarships awarded through institutions with 12,599. New York was first with 21,381, and Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and Texas also led California in scholarships. (1961)

In average amount of scholarships awarded through institutions, California ranked 14th with \$388. National average was \$341. (1961)

California ranked third in number of NDEA loans, with 7,215. California ranked fourth in average amount of NDEA loans with \$533. National average was \$434.

In estimated expenditures of colleges and universities for student higher education, per person, in the population 18-24 years of age, California ranked only 15th with \$170. National average was \$147.

In state and local funds provided for student higher education, per capita California ranked third with \$15.17. National average was only \$7.50.

In percent of population 5-17 enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, California ranked second to Nevada with 97.4% in 1961-2.

In number of instructional staff members in public elementary and secondary schools, California led the nation in 1961-2 with 137,750. In number of classroom teachers, California also led the nation with 124,250.

In estimated annual salaries of total instructional staff and classroom teachers, 1961-2, California placed second only to Alaska, with \$7,025. U. S. average was \$5,527.

In total expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, California led the nation with \$1,600,000,000, in 1961-2.

In total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in Average Daily Attendance, California ranked only 9th, with \$471.98 in 1961-2. U. S. average was \$414.00. This represented a drop from 4th place in both 1959-60, and 1960-61.

In public school revenue from state and local sources as percent of personal income, 1960, California ranked 25th with 3.8%. U. S. average was 3.7%. This represented a drop from 8th place in 1958.

In public school revenue from the state, 1960-61, as percent of personal income, California ranked 25th with 1.6%.

In state and local expenditures for all public education as percent of expenditures for all purposes, 1960, California ranked 18th with 33.0%. U. S. average was 30.2%.

In per capita expenditures of state and local governments for all public education, 1960, California ranked 2nd with \$149.51. U. S. average was \$104.00.

In per capita expenditures of state and local governments for local schools, 1960, California ranked 4th with \$110.24. National average was \$84.27.

Estimated revenue from state sources per pupil enrolled in public schools, 1960-61, California ranked 13th with \$189.00. National average was \$160.00. New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan all led California.

Estimated revenue from state sources per pupil in Average Daily Attendance, 1961-62, California ranked 15th with \$215.00. National Average was \$194. This represented a drop from 10th place in 1960-61.

In percent increase in estimated average salary of instructional staff, 1951-52 to 1961-62, California ranked 10th, with 76.0%.

Education (continued)

In percent increase of average salary of instructional staff, 1951-52 to 1961-62, California ranked 10th, with 76.0%.

In percent increase of average salary of instructional staff, 1960-61 to 1961-62, California ranked 21st with 4.3%. U. S. average was 4.9%.

In estimated average daily attendance as percent of public school enrollment, 1961-62, California ranked 34th with 88.6%. U. S. average is 89.3%.

California leads the nation in estimated public elementary and secondary school enrollment, 1961-62, with 3,825,000.

In pupil-teacher ratio in public elementary and secondary schools, 1960, California ranks 44th in the nation with 28.1. National average is 25.7.

In per capita expenditures for state institutions of higher education, 1960, California ranked 6th with \$29.27. U. S. average was \$15.99.

In estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools received from the federal government 1961-62, California ranked 35th with 3.2%. National average was 3.7%.

In percent of population 14 years and older unable to read and write, California ranked 21st with 2.2% in 1950.

In percent of secondary school classroom teachers with less than standard certificates, Fall 1961, California ranked a miserable 42nd with 7.4%. National average was only 4.3%. Elementary school, Calif--41st--10.4%. U.S. only 7.4%.

STATE EXPENDITURES--GENERAL

California ranks second in the nation in total amount of general expenditure of state and local governments, with \$5,715,000,000. New York was first with \$5,828,000,000. (1959)

In per capita total general expenditure of state and local governments, California ranks third to Wyoming and Nevada, with \$390.42. U.S. average was \$277.19. New York was \$353.30 Pennsylvania was only \$238.11.

In total amount of debt outstanding, California ranks second to New York, with \$6,036,000,000. (1959).

In per capita amount of debt outstanding, California ranks 9th with \$412.34. National average was \$363.51.

In general expenditures by state government, California led the nation, 1959, with \$2,887,900,000, and again in 1960, with \$3,050,525,000. New York was second in

STATE EXPENDITURES--(CONTINUED)

both years, with budgets of about 10% less.

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In per capita state expenditures for all purposes, 1960, California ranked 12th, with \$194.09. U. S. average was \$152.49.

In per capita total debt outstanding at end of Fiscal year 1960, California ranked 13th, with \$132.84. National average was \$87.34.

AGRICULTURE

California leads the nation in irrigated land in farms, 1959, with 7,386,748 acres.

California ranks 18th in number of farms, 1959, with 99,260.

California ranks 9th in total acreage in farms, with 36,861,000.

California ranks first in total value of farms, 1959, with \$18,863,000,000.

California ranks 3rd in average value per farm, \$105,762.

California ranks 4th in average value per acre, \$375.99.

California ranks first nationally in value of all farm products sold, 1959, with \$2,816,707,000.

California led the nation in field crops, vegetables, fruits and nuts, horticultural specialties, and poultry and poultry products. It ranked 3rd in dairy products, and 4th in livestock and livestock products.

California ranks first in farm income, 1960, with \$3,186,800,000.

FISHERIES

California ranks first in value of fish catch, 1960, with \$47,474,000.

HOUSING

California ranks second to New York in number of housing units, 1960, with 5,464,886.

California leads the nation in percent of units with sound plumbing facilities, with 85.7%.

In percent of housing units which are owner occupied, California ranks 41st, with only 58.4%. National average is 61.9%.

In percent of dwelling units in good condition, 1950, California ranked 1st, with 86.0%.

VOTING

In votes cast in 1960 presidential election as % of number of persons of voting age, 1960, California ranked only 29th, with 70.6%.

PERSONAL INCOME

In 1960, California ranked sixth in per capita personal income, with \$2,741. Delaware, District of Columbia, Connecticut, New York, and Nevada were all higher. This represented a climb for California from eighth in 1958.

In percent increase of total personal income, California ranks fifth for the period 1929 to 1959 with 641%, and fifth for the period 1950 to 1959 with 108%. Florida, New Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona all surpassed California in both categories. However, from 1959 to 1960 California's increase was only 6%, ranking it in eighth place.

In increase in per capita personal income, 1959 to 1960, California's growth was only 3%, ranking it in an 18-way tie for 18th place. The U. S. average was 3%.

In increase in per capita personal income, 1950 to 1960, California's growth rate was 49.0%—making it 26th.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

California leads the nation in paid civilian employment in the federal government, 1960, climbing from third behind New York and Pennsylvania, in 1939. Total federal employment in 1960 was 239,464 in California, 139,710 of which were defense workers.

In 1960, California led the nation in employment by all government, with 869,000. New York had 864,000.

In 1960, California led the nation in employment by state government, with 136,000. New York had 121,000.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT - (CONTINUED)

California placed second to New York in 1960 in employment by legal government. New York had 560,000, and California had 494,000.

California ranks fourth in employment of state and local governments per 10,000 population, 1960, with 370.0. Only Wyoming, Nevada, and Montana had higher rates of employment.

California leads the nation in payrolls of state and local government, 1960, with \$293,138,000. New York's was \$276,654,000.

In Average monthly earnings of government employees, California ranks second to Alaska with \$506. Alaska's average was \$610, and the national average \$399.

In total state payroll, California leads the nation with \$64,297,000.

BUSINESS, TRADE, AND MANUFACTURING

California leads the nation in defense expenditures, with \$6,409,000,000 in 1960. Texas was second with \$2,143,000,000.

In 1960, California ranked 3rd in business failures as a percentage of concerns in business. Out of 224,999 business concerns, 2,534 failed for a percentage of 1.13. National percentage was only 0.57%. California's percentage was exceeded by New York and Oregon.

In number of manufacturing establishments, California ranks second with 28,329, and third in number of employees with 1,211,000. California ranks second in yearly payroll with \$6,832,000,000. (1958 figures)

California in 1958 ranked third in expenditures for new plants and equipment behind Pennsylvania and Ohio with \$742,331,000.

California ranked second in 1958 in total retail sales, with \$19,947,936,000 against New York's \$20,793,319,000.

In total wholesale sales in 1958, California also ranked second, with \$25,906,000,000 against New York's \$54,894,000,000.

In per capita retail sales, 1960, California ranked third with \$1,404. Only Nevada and Delaware were higher. National average was \$1,212. This represented a climb from sixth place in 1958. However, retail sales declined, per capita, from \$1,447 in 1959.

In 1960, California led the nation in value of construction contracts with \$4,947,000,000. New York was second with \$3,963,000,000.

POPULATION

California ranks second in population to New York, with 15,717,204. New York's population was 16,782,304.

In percent change in total population, 1950 to 1960, California ranked 5th, with 48.5%. National Average was 18.5%. California was surpassed only by Florida, Nevada, Alaska, and Arizona.

In percent of population classified as urban, California rose from 5th place in 1950, with 80.7%, to 3rd place in 1960, with 86.4%.

In percent of total population 65 years of age and older, California ranks 30th, with 8.4%.

In 1959, California had the 13th highest divorce rate in the nation, with 3.2 per 1,000 population. National average was 2.2.

HEALTH

California ranks second to New York in both number of hospitals and number of beds. New York has 485 hospitals and 230,182 beds. California has 445 hospitals and 123,466 beds.

California ranks 14th in number of patients in public hospitals for mental diseases, by rate per 100,000 population, 1958. California's rate was 96.5 per 100,000 against a national average of 78.9.

California ranks sixth in per capita amount spent by state and local governments on health and hospitals, with \$30.15 in 1959. National average was \$21.78.

In employment of state and local governments in the field of health and hospitals, California ranks eighth with 43.6 employees per 10,000 population. National average is 36.5.

In the field of sanitation, California ranks 34th, with 4.9 employees of state and local government per 10,000 population. National average is 7.8.

As of Dec. 1, 1959, California ranked 23rd in percent of population covered by voluntary hospital insurance, with 69.1%. National average is 73.0%. California ranked 21st in percent covered by surgical insurance, with 66.8% (national 66.8%); and the state ranked 14th in percent covered by medical insurance, with 54.7%, (national 47.2%).

In infant deaths per 1,000 live births, California dropped from 15th in 1958 with 24.3 to 20th in 1959 with 24.2.

HEALTH - (CONTINUED)

California ranks 23rd nationally in amount spent by state government per capita on hospitals, with \$8.99. National average is \$9.85. California ranks 16th nationally in amount spent by state government per capita on health, with \$1.96. National average is \$1.76.

CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

In 1960, California led the nation in total offenses, with 310,465. New York had only 175,374.

In rate of criminal offenses per 100,000 population, California was second only to sparsely populated Nevada. California had a crime rate of 1,976.5, to Nevada's 1,993.1. By contrast, New York's crime rate was only 1,045.0 and Pennsylvania's was 688.2. National crime rate per 100,000 population was 1,037.9.

California leads the nation in prisoners present in federal and state prisons, 1959, with 19,299. New York was second with 16,821.

In the field of police protection, California ranks ninth in employment of state and local governments with 19.6 employees per 10,000 population. National average is 16.9.

California ranked fifth in 1960 in amount spent by state government per capita on corrections, with \$3.70. National average was \$2.42.

LABOR

In December, 1961, California ranked fourth in the nation in average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, with \$111.78. National average is \$96.63. Only Ohio, Nevada, and Michigan were higher than California. In December, 1960, California 3rd with \$106.²⁷, surpassed only by Nevada and Michigan.

California ranks fifth in the nation in average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, December, 1961, with \$2.76. National average is \$2.38.

In December, 1961, California ranked 18th nationally in average weekly hours of production workers in manufacturing industries, counting from the states with the least average hours on up. Average hours in California were 40.5 against a national average of 40.6. In New York the average production worker worked an average 39.5 hour week.

LABOR - (CONTINUED)

In 1960, California ranked 4th in number of work stoppages and 6th in number of man days idle during the year. New York and Pennsylvania ranked 1st and second in each category. The 4th place ranking in work stoppages represented a climb from 7th in 1958. In 1960 California had 292 work stoppages involving 104,000 workers, and 855,000 man hours lost.

PUBLIC WELFARE

California leads the nation in federal expenditures for veterans, with \$524,713,000 in 1960. New York was second with \$496,777,000.

In federal grants to state and local governments in 1960, California led the nation with \$529,104,000. New York ran a close second with \$519,082,000.

California ranks second in amount of benefits given for old age, survivors, and disability insurance, 1960, with \$872,832. New York was first with \$1,206,515.

California ranks tenth in average contribution rate of unemployment insurance, as percent of wages, 1959, with 2.04%. National Average was 1.71%.

California ranks second in unemployment insurance contributions collected, and benefits paid, 1960. Contributions were \$285.8 million, and benefits paid were \$386.0 million. New York was first in each category.

California ranks second in workmen's compensation payments, 1959, with \$136,495,000. New York was first.

California ranks first in federal grants to the states for public assistance, 1960, with \$221,327,000. Breakdown was \$136,130,000 for old age assistance, \$72,970,000 for aid to dependent children, \$7,690,000 for aid to the blind, and \$4,537,000 for aid to the disabled.

California ranks first in number of recipients of old age assistance, with 254,373. New York is second with 221,902. (1960)

California ranks first in recipients of aid to dependent children, with 79,344 families receiving aid, 283,341 total recipients, and 222,433 children recipients. New York was second in each category.

California
~~California~~ ranks second in recipients of aid to the blind, with 13,619. New York had 17,865.

California ranks only 11th in recipients of aid to the permanently disabled, 1960, with 10,927. New York led with 36,550.

In the field of general assistance, California was 4th in number of recipients with 40,511.

California ranks first in total amount of public assistance, 1960, with \$482,659,000 to New York's \$336,305,000.

In average monthly payments of old age assistance, California ranks fourth with \$93.67. National average was \$69.15. (1960)

In average monthly payments of aid to dependent children, California ranked third in 1960 with \$167.88 per family, and fourth in payments per recipient with \$47.01. National averages were \$114.84 and \$30.06 respectively.

In average monthly payments of aid to the blind, California ranked third in 1960 with \$107.90. National average was \$73.17.

In average monthly payments of aid to the permanently or totally disabled, California ranked ninth with \$95.05. National average was \$67.63.

In average monthly payments of general assistance, California ranked 22nd in 1960 with \$60.42. National average was \$71.59.

California ranks fifth in per capita expenditures by state and local government for public welfare, with \$34.61. National average is \$22.79. Only Louisiana, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Washington surpass California.

California ranks sixth nationally in amount spent by state government per capita on public welfare, with \$27.66. National average is \$20.74. (1960)