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NEWS RELEASE

WASHINGTON STATE CENSUS BOARD
104 SMITH HALL
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS

STATE OF WASHINGTON: APRIL 1, 1959

Seattle, June 21, 1959. Today, the Washington State Census Board released official April 1, 1959, population figures for the 259 incorporated cities and towns in the state. These figures will be used to determine the per-capita basis for distributing more than \$20,000,000 of tax monies to the cities and towns during the 1960 calendar year.

The combined population of the 259 municipalities was 1,743,939 on April 1, 1959. This represents an increase of 53,540, which is more than 3 per cent greater than the number of people (1,690,399) living in the 255 incorporated places in existence on April 1, 1958.

Four new municipalities, with a total population of 25,756, were organized between April 1, 1958 and April 1, 1959. These are Black Diamond, Coulee Dam, Mattawa and Richland. Black Diamond (1,033), in southcentral King County, incorporated as a fourth-class town on February 19, 1959. Coulee Dam (1,317), principally located in Okanogan County, although its boundaries also encompass territory in Douglas and Grant Counties, incorporated as a fourth-class town on February 26, 1959. Mattawa (506), located in southwestern Grant County, incorporated as a fourth-class town on June 3, 1958. Richland (22,900), in eastern Benton County, incorporated as a first-class city on December 10, 1958.

Lynnwood (6,000), in southwestern Snohomish County, was incorporated as a third-class city on April 20 of this year. In addition, two places in King County voted to incor-

porate in elections held on June 2, 1959. These are Des Moines and Yarrow Point.

Areas of Growth and Decline: 1958 to 1959

The 255 municipalities in existence on April 1, 1958, grew 1.6 per cent, or 27,784 persons, by April 1, 1959. About 70 per cent of this net growth took place in the 129 incorporated places in Western Washington. The 126 communities in Eastern Washington accounted for about 30 per cent of the gain.

Of these 255 incorporated places, 70 increased by more than 3 per cent during the past year, and 26 decreased by more than 3 per cent. There were 159 places which remained relatively constant.

The city with the largest numerical gain in the state was Seattle, which increased by 5,000. Other large increases in Western Washington took place in Kent (2,970), Auburn (2,900), Edmonds (1,272), Tacoma (1,000), Renton (620) and Oak Harbor (556). The gains indicated for Kent, Auburn and Edmonds include substantial proportions of annexed population.

In Eastern Washington, the largest numerical growth occurred in Spokane (1,500), Yakima (1,000), Moses Lake (600) and Pasco (500). Population added by annexation contributed materially to the population gain in Yakima.

Cities and towns in Western Washington reported the largest proportional population increases. Places in the Seattle area were: Kent, 57 per cent, Issaquah, 38 per cent, Auburn, 36 per cent, Edmonds, 24 per cent and Bothell, 23 per cent. Near Tacoma, Bonney Lake and Orting increased 28 and 24 per cent, respectively. In Eastern Washington, Entiat showed the largest relative change in the state -- 63 per cent. Entiat had to relocate its site because backwaters of the Rocky Reach Dam inundated much of its territory.

Other communities which showed large percentage gains in population during the past year were: Oak Harbor (18), Winslow (12) and Woodway (12) -- in the Puget Sound area; Goldendale (14) and Stevenson (21) -- on the Columbia River; Steilacoom (10) and Tenino (18) -- between Tacoma and Olympia. In Eastern Washington, near Spokane -- Springdale, Sprague and Reardan increased 22, 16 and 13 per cent, respectively. Albion, near Pullman, gained 15 per cent.

In Western Washington, largest numerical population declines took place in Chehalis (524), Bremerton (300), Buckley (75) and Raymond (75). Colville, (186) Grand Coulee (105) and Roslyn (100) decreased significantly in Eastern Washington.

In percentages, the greatest population losses in Western Washington occurred in Yacolt (13), Rainier (11) and Chehalis (9). Large percentage decreases in Eastern Washington took place in Latah (21), Starbuck (17), Conconully (16), Grand Coulee (10), Metaline Falls (8) and Roslyn (7).

Areas of Growth and Decline: 1950 to 1959

In 1950, there were 238 incorporated places in the state, with a total population of 1,422,983, representing 59.8 per cent of the total state population of 2,378,963. The proportion of the total state population living in incorporated places has increased to 62.1 per cent of an estimated total population of 2,789,000 in 1959. Between April 1, 1950, and April 1, 1959, the number of people living within incorporated areas increased by 320,956. During this period, 22 new cities and towns incorporated, and one municipality, Lakeside, went out of existence as a separate town in 1956 by consolidating with the City of Chelan. The 1959 total population of the newly incorporated places is 62,830.

The twenty-two new cities and towns are located in only nine of the thirty-nine counties of the state. Thirteen of these places are located in three contiguous counties of Western

Washington -- nine in King County, two in Pierce County and two in Snohomish County.

One new community is in Clark County. Three of the eight new municipalities in Eastern Washington are situated in Grant County, while two are in Benton County and one each in Franklin, Okanogan and Spokane Counties.

The 237 municipalities for which comparable data are available show a net increase during the nine years since 1950 of 258,126, or 18.1 per cent. Of these 237 places, 148 increased by 3 per cent or more, and 52 decreased by 3 per cent or more. There were 37 cities and towns which showed increases or decreases of less than 3 per cent.

The largest numerical increases during the period since 1950 have occurred in the three largest cities in the state -- Seattle (112,409), Spokane (28,279) and Tacoma (14,827). Other large numerical increases took place in Moses Lake (8,921), Yakima (6,514), Pasco (4,272), Kennewick (3,730) and Wenatchee (3,828) -- all in Central Washington.

Between 1950 and 1959, several places more than doubled in size of population. In Western Washington, the largest percentage increases since 1950 were reported by Edmonds (222), Bonney Lake (160), Oak Harbor (201), Kent (150), Fircrest (129), Houghton (123), Redmond (121) and Pacific (115). Except for Fircrest, Bonney Lake and Pacific, near Tacoma, all of these places are in the Seattle area. In Eastern Washington, largest relative growth occurred in cities and towns in the central area. Percentage gains for these places are: Othello (461), Moses Lake (333), Quincy (286), Warden (216) and Connell (112).

The largest numerical declines in population occurred in Grand Coulee (1,786) and Port Townsend (1,988). Completion of construction of Coulee Dam near Grand Coulee and the closing of Fort Warden at Port Townsend contributed to these decreases.

Proportionally, places showing large population decreases in Western Washington are: Port Townsend, 30 per cent, Skykomish, 22 per cent, Rainier, 18 per cent, Eatonville, 18

per cent, Pe Ell, 17 per cent and Toledo, 17 per cent. Large relative decreases occurred in the central part of Eastern Washington. The percentage losses are: Grand Coulee (65), Elmer City (52), Coulee City (34) and Kahlotus (19). Cusick and Marcus, north of Spokane, each decreased 15 per cent. South of Spokane -- proportional losses are: Elberton (45), Farmington (21) and Latah (18). Other places in Eastern Washington showing relatively large decreases are: Conconully, 27 per cent, Pateros, 17 per cent, Cle Elum, 14 per cent and Roslyn, 12 per cent.

Population Change by Size of Place: 1950 to 1959

According to their 1950 population, the 237 municipalities for which comparable data are available in 1959 may be grouped into four categories of size. These are: (1) 20 cities of 10,000 or more, (2) 35 cities of 2,500 to 10,000, (3) 55 cities and towns of 1,000 to 2,500 and (4) 127 towns under 1,000.

Of the 20 cities which had 10,000 or more population in 1950, eighteen have gained population, while two places, Hoquiam and Vancouver, have decreased slightly. Seattle increased more than 100,000 residents -- from 467,591 in 1950, to 580,000 in 1959. More than half of this gain was due to large annexations. Four places increased between 5,000 and 30,000 residents, and ten places increased less than 5,000.

Of the 35 places whose populations ranged between 2,500 and 10,000 in 1950, thirty have gained population, while five have decreased. Two cities, Kent and Moses Lake, more than doubled in size of population. Eight other cities gained between 1,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, while twenty places gained less than 1,000.

Forty of the 55 cities and towns whose populations were between 1,000 and 2,500 in 1950 have gained during the nine years, while fourteen cities and towns have decreased. One town, Pomeroy, has remained stable. Four communities more than doubled in size.

These are: Edmonds, Fircrest, Houghton and Oak Harbor. One other place, Washougal, increased more than 1,000 residents, while eight places gained less than 100. Eight of the fourteen places which lost population decreased less than 100 people, while one place, Cle Elum, lost more than 300.

Of the 127 towns under 1,000 population in 1950, seventy-six increased, forty-eight decreased and three -- Carnation, Oakville and Springdale -- remained stable. Seven places -- Bonney Lake, Pacific and Redmond in Western Washington and Connell, Othello, Quincy and Warden in Eastern Washington -- more than doubled their population, while six places decreased 100 or more. The population of sixty-eight of these smaller towns varied less than 50 during the period since 1950.

Factors Affecting Population Change in Incorporated Places

The overall economy has regained momentum after a temporary slow-down resulting from the recent recession, so that many places which formerly showed a stable or declining population are now beginning to increase. This is true not only of the cities and towns dependent upon manufacturing and trade, such as Vancouver, but also of municipalities dependent upon agriculture, such as those located in the Columbia Basin.

Intermittently, as industrial, agricultural, military, commercial and other expansion occurs, populations often fluctuate as a result of shifts in mobility of the labor force. Response to employment opportunities changes not only the size of population but also the characteristics of the population, such as age, sex, marital status and occupational structure. Initial stages of heavy construction attract large numbers of young, unattached males who are predominantly unskilled. As the project progresses, this group is replaced by fewer and somewhat older, more highly trained construction specialists, who tend to be married men accompanied by their families. When the project is completed, still fewer numbers of

technicians take over operation and maintenance of the completed project. Almost all of these men have been married for some time and have several children. Examples of this kind of population change are communities such as Grand Coulee and Electric City. These places have experienced all of the above phases of population change and are now showing numerical decrease. During the past year, Grand Coulee decreased 10 per cent and Electric City declined 3 per cent. Ellensburg, near the Priest Rapids Dam, has shown a substantial population increase. Wenatchee is another city whose population size has been affected by construction of a dam -- the Rocky Reach project, which currently employs approximately 1,300 men.

Older people tend to predominate in some communities. This phenomenon can occur when local employment opportunities are stable or decreasing, resulting in loss to the town of young and middle-aged adults. This loss is doubly important, since population loss due to deaths might not be balanced by population gain due to births. Kittitas, Pomeroy and Wilson Creek -- in Eastern Washington, are examples of this kind of population change. Stanwood and Hoquiam show similar characteristics in Western Washington.

Expansion of facilities at military installations has contributed to population growth of varying amounts. "Nike" bases near Poulsbo and Winslow have increased their populations. Increased construction at Larson Air Base near Moses Lake has led to a somewhat larger population change. The Naval Air Base on Whidbey Island is being enlarged, with consequent effect upon population growth in Oak Harbor and Coupeville. Installation of a SAGE unit at McChord Air Base, near Tacoma, is nearing completion. About 1,500 military and civilian personnel will be required to operate this facility. The Boeing Bomarc project in Seattle, underway only a short time, now has twice as many people (13,000) working on it as there were a year ago.

Several cities and towns, which depend primarily upon logging operations, such as Twisp, have shown small declines since 1958. Twisp decreased 5 per cent.

Cities and towns in the irrigated areas in Central Washington tended to increase in population since 1958, while places in dry-land farming areas remained stable or decreased slightly. Othello (2,952) increased 166 by 1959 and Warden (1,016) increased 92. Oakesdale, Rosalia and Pomeroy remained stable.

Places primarily dependent upon mining operations, such as Metaline Falls, Northport, Roslyn and Colville have declined during the past year.

Institutional populations, which have almost all tended to increase since 1958, are an important factor in growth of some incorporated places. Educational institutions such as Washington State College in Pullman and Central Washington College of Education in Ellensburg have increased in enrollment and have contributed significantly to municipal population growth. Pullman increased 5.6 per cent, while Ellensburg grew by 3.7 per cent. Port Townsend, the site of the State Diagnostic and Training Center, increased 300 in population.

Recreational activities have affected population growth in a few communities. Westport, which has expanded its facilities for both recreational and commercial fishing, increased over 10 per cent since 1958.

More, and better, highways have contributed to increased development of areas adjacent to population centers. Aided by expanded residential construction, the trend toward suburban living has continued. With a few exceptions, the incorporated places around Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma have all shown significant growth during the past year.

Population in territory added to municipalities by annexation was an important factor in the growth of some cities and towns. The population added by annexation to incorporated

places of the state amounted to more than 8,000 persons during the past year. This growth, however, was confined to 40 of the 255 municipalities in existence in April, 1958, and was concentrated in only nineteen counties. Seven thousand of the 8,000 annexed population were located in eleven counties in Western Washington. Two places in King County reported the largest number of population added by annexation. They are Auburn (1,908) and Kent (1,722). Other large population annexations occurred in Edmonds (782), Mountlake Terrace (562), Yakima (407), Vancouver (375), Issaquah (360), Pullman (330) and Orting (242).

Comparative Size of Municipalities

The April 1, 1959, populations of cities and towns in the State of Washington range from 58 in Hatton (Adams County), to 580,000 in Seattle. The median sized city in the state has 1,030 residents -- that is, one-half of the 259 cities and towns have more than this figure, and one-half have less. The median-sized municipality is Tenino (Thurston County) with 1,030 inhabitants.

Washington State Census Board

The Washington State Census Board consists of George A. Lundberg, Chairman, University of Washington; Wallis Beasley, Washington State College; and Richard Taylor, Mukilteo. Calvin F. Schmid, Director of the Office of Population Research, University of Washington, is Executive Secretary. Dr. Schmid had charge of determining the population figures presented in this report.

WASHINGTON STATE CENSUS BOARD
Population of Incorporated Towns and Cities

State of Washington: April 1, 1959*

Town or City and County	Population		Town or City and County	Population	
	Number	Rank		Number	Rank
Aberdeen, Grays Harbor . .	20,250	12	Cathlamet, Wahkiakum . .	625	175.5
Airway Heights, Spokane . .	741	158	Centralia, Lewis	8,785	27
Albion, Whitman	273	232	Chehalis, Lewis	5,151	40
Algona, King	1,341	108	Chelan, Chelan	2,300	72
Almira, Lincoln	387	212	Cheney, Spokane	3,148	58
Anacortes, Skagit	8,640	28	Chewelah, Stevens	1,595	96
Arlington, Snohomish . . .	2,000	79	Clarkston, Asotin	6,400	34
Asotin, Asotin	766	154	Cle Elum, Kittitas	1,890	81.5
Auburn, King	11,000	24	Clyde Hill, King	1,860	85
Battleground, Clark	966	144	Colfax, Whitman	3,000	63
Beaux Arts, King	345	220	College Place, Walla W. . .	3,836	48
Bellevue, King	12,100	19	Colton, Whitman	251	241
Bellingham, Whatcom . . .	36,800	6	Colville, Stevens	3,874	46
Benton City, Benton	1,247	114	Conconully, Okanogan . . .	103	255
Bingen, Klickitat	651	168.5	Concrete, Skagit	1,031	129
Black Diamond, King	1,033	128	Connell, Franklin	985	140.5
Blaine, Whatcom.	1,800	86.5	Cosmopolis, Grays Harb. . .	1,340	109.5
Bonney Lake, Pierce	712	163	Coulee City, Grant	650	170
Bothell, King	1,776	89	Coulee Dam, Okanogan . . .	1,317	112
Bremerton, Kitsap.	28,400	8	Coupeville, Island	710	164
Brewster, Okanogan	1,002	136	Creston, Lincoln	292	227
Bridgeport, Douglas	989	139	Cusick, Pend Oreille	307	225
Buckley, Pierce	3,375	52	Darrington, Snohomish . . .	1,203	116
Bucoda, Thurston	470	194.5	Davenport, Lincoln	1,400	105
Burlington, Skagit	2,964	65	Dayton, Columbia.	3,120	59
Camas, Clark	5,500	39	Deer Park, Spokane	1,330	111
Carbonado, Pierce.	447	199	Dupont, Pierce	349	219
Carnation, King	446	200	Duvall, King	289	229
Cashmere, Chelan.	1,890	81.5	East Redmond, King	250	242
Castle Rock, Cowlitz	1,350	106.5	East Stanwood, Snohom. . .	450	198

*Lynnwood (Snohomish Co.) incorporated April 20, 1959, with a population of 6,000.

On June 2, 1959, Des Moines and Yarrow Point, both in King County, voted to incorporate.

Population of Incorporated Towns and Cities

State of Washington: April 1, 1959 (Cont'd)

Town or City and County	Population		Town or City and County	Population	
	Number	Rank		Number	Rank
East Wenatchee, Doug.	411	204	Hatton, Adams	58	259
Eatonville, Pierce	863	150	Hoquiam, Grays Harbor . .	11,100	23
Edmonds, Snohomish	6,625	33	Houghton, King	2,241	75
Elberton, Whitman	80	258	Hunts Point, King	380	213
Electric City, Grant	489	191	Ilwaco, Pacific	587	179
Ellensburg, Kittitas	8,600	29	Index, Snohomish	220	245
Elma, Grays Harbor	1,865	84	Ione, Pend Oreille	730	159
Elmer City, Okanogan	248	243	Issaquah, King	1,673	91
Endicott, Whitman	395	208	Kahlotus, Franklin	123	253
Entiat, Chelan	467	197	Kalama, Cowlitz	1,079	124
Enumclaw, King	3,264	55	Kelso, Cowlitz	8,900	26
Ephrata, Grant	7,250	31.5	Kennewick, Benton	13,836	17
Everett, Snohomish	35,375	7	Kent, King	8,186	30
Everson, Whatcom	420	202	Kettle Falls, Stevens	870	148.5
Fairfield, Spokane	373	215	Kirkland, King	5,990	36
Farmington, Whitman	190	250	Kittitas, Kittitas	521	185
Ferndale, Whatcom	1,405	103	Krupp, Grant	99	257
Fife, Pierce	1,045	127	La Center, Clark	256	238
Firecrest, Pierce	3,343	53	La Conner, Skagit	631	173
Forks, Clallam	1,066	125	La Crosse, Whitman	470	194.5
Friday Harbor, San Juan . .	755	156	Lamont, Whitman	100	256
Garfield, Whitman	726	160	Langley, Island	500	188
Gig Harbor, Pierce	1,027	131.5	Latah, Spokane	200	248
Gold Bar, Snohomish	320	224	Laavenworth, Chelan	1,600	95
Goldendale, Klickitat	2,500	71	Lind, Adams	798	153
Grand Coulee, Grant	955	145	Long Beach, Pacific	700	165
Grandview, Yakima	3,300	54	Longview, Cowlitz	23,400	10
Granger, Yakima	1,425	102	Lyman, Skagit	435	201
Granite Falls, Snohomish . .	600	178	Lynden, Whatcom	2,501	70
Hamilton, Skagit	270	235	Mabton, Yakima	969	143
Harrah, Yakima	291	228	McCleary, Grays Harbor . .	1,100	123
Harrington, Lincoln	615	177	Malden, Whitman	276	230
Hartline, Grant	217	246	Mansfield, Douglas	370	217

Population of Incorporated Towns and Cities

State of Washington: April 1, 1959 (Cont'd)

Town or City and County	Population		Town or City and County	Population	
	Number	Rank		Number	Rank
Marcus, Stevens	126	252	Olympia, Thurston	17,700	13
Marysville, Snohomish . .	2,850	67	Omak, Okanogan	4,025	44
Mattawa, Grant	506	186	Oroville, Okanogan	1,634	92
Medical Lake, Spokane . .	4,825	42	Orting, Pierce	1,576	97
Medina, King	2,295	73	Othello, Adams	2,952	66
Mesa, Franklin	260	237	Pacific, King	1,623	93
Metaline, Pend Oreille . .	500	188	Palouse, Whitman	1,020	134
Metaline Falls, Pend O. . .	575	180.5	Pasco, Franklin	14,500	16
Millwood, Spokane	1,793	88	Pateros, Okanogan	722	161
Milton, Pierce	2,144	76	Pe Ell, Lewis	651	168.5
Monroe, Snohomish	1,875	83	Pomeroy, Garfield	1,775	90
Montesano, Grays Harbor .	2,625	69	Port Angeles, Clallam . .	11,800	20
Morton, Lewis	1,200	118	Port Orchard, Kitsap. . .	3,100	61.5
Moses Lake, Grant	11,600	21	Port Townsend, Jefferson	4,900	41
Mossyrock, Lewis	330	221	Poulsbo, Kitsap.	1,610	94
Mountlake Terrace, Sno. .	9,135	25	Prescott, Walla Walla . .	253	240
Mount Vernon, Skagit . . .	7,250	31.5	Prosser, Benton	3,200	57
Moxee City, Yakima	575	180.5	Pullman, Whitman	12,300	18
Mukilteo, Snohomish	1,022	133	Puyallup, Pierce	11,450	22
Naches, Yakima	625	175.5	Quincy, Grant	3,100	61.5
Napavine, Lewis	328	222	Rainier, Thurston	272	234
Nespelem, Okanogan.	482	192	Raymond, Pacific.	3,925	45
Newport, Pend Oreille . .	1,450	101	Reardan, Lincoln.	492	190
Nooksack, Whatcom	322	223	Redmond, King	1,264	113
Normandy Park, King	3,111	60	Renton, King	16,300	15
North Bend, King	800	152	Republic, Ferry	990	137.5
No. Bonneville, Skamania .	666	167	Richland, Benton	22,900	11
Northport, Stevens.	471	193	Ridgefield, Clark.	840	151
Oakesdale, Whitman.	550	183.5	Ritzville, Adams	2,250	74
Oak Harbor, Island	3,594	51	Riverside, Ckanogan	192	249
Oakville, Grays Harbor . .	372	216	Rockford, Spokane	391	209
Odessa, Lincoln	1,200	118	Rock Island, Douglas . . .	273	232
Okanogan, Okanogan	2,100	78	Rosalia, Whitman	680	166

Population of Incorporated Towns and Cities

State of Washington: April 1, 1959 (Cont'd)

Town or City and County	Population		Town or City and County	Population	
	Number	Rank		Number	Rank
Roslyn, Kittitas	1,350	106.5	Toppenish, Yakima	5,950	37
Roy, Pierce	273	232	Tukwila, King	1,571	98
Ruston, Pierce	760	155	Tumwater, Thurston	3,845	47
St. John, Whitman	559	182	Twisp, Okanogan	750	157
Seattle, King	580,000	1	Union Gap, Yakima	2,125	77
Sedro Woolley, Skagit	3,759	49	Uniontown, Whitman	255	239
Selah, Yakima	2,975	64	Vader, Lewis	402	207
Sequim, Clallam	1,220	115	Vancouver, Clark	40,800	5
Shelton, Mason	5,650	38	Waitsburg, Walla W.	1,027	131.5
Skykomish, King	390	210	Walla Walla, Walla W.	26,000	9
Snohomish, Snohomish	3,689	50	Wapato, Yakima	4,075	43
Snoqualmie, King	1,142	120	Warden, Grant	1,016	135
Soap Lake, Grant	1,925	80	Washougal, Clark	2,802	68
South Bend, Pacific	1,800	86.5	Washtucna, Adams	376	214
South Cle Elum, Kittitas	415	203	Waterville, Douglas	990	137.5
South Prairie, Pierce	211	247	Waverly, Spokane	118	254
Spangle, Spokane	231	244	Wenatchee, Chelan	16,900	14
Spokane, Spokane	190,000	2	Westlake, Grant	368	218
Sprague, Lincoln	632	172	Westport, Grays Harb.	1,200	118
Springdale, Stevens	268	236	West Richland, Benton	1,404	104
Stanwood, Snohomish	717	162	White Salmon, Klickitat	1,484	100
Starbuck, Columbia	173	251	Wilbur, Lincoln	1,108	122
Steilacoom, Pierce	1,534	99	Wilkeson, Pierce	410	205
Stevenson, Skamania	908	147	Wilson Creek, Grant	301	226
Sultan, Snohomish	870	148.5	Winlock, Lewis	975	142
Sumas, Whatcom	628	174	Winslow, Kitsap	917	146
Sumner, Pierce	3,213	56	Winthrop, Okanogan	388	211
Sunnyside, Yakima	6,100	35	Woodland, Cowlitz	1,340	109.5
Tacoma, Pierce	158,500	3	Woodway, Snohomish	635	171
Tekoa, Whitman	1,058	126	Yacolt, Clark	403	206
Tenino, Thurston	1,030	130	Yakima, Yakima	45,000	4
Tieton, Yakima	550	183.5	Yelm, Thurston	468	196
Toledo, Lewis	500	188	Zillah, Yakima	1,128	121
Tonasket, Okanogan	985	140.5			

WASHINGTON STATE CENSUS BOARD

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University of Washington

Seattle 5, Washington



EDITOR
YAKIMA HERALD
YAKIMA, WASH.

1959 REPORT
POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES
STATE OF WASHINGTON



NEWS RELEASE

See Attached Bulletin
For Further Data

FOR RELEASE
THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
MAY 22, 1958

WASHINGTON STATE CENSUS BOARD
104 Smith Hall, University of Washington
Seattle 5, Washington

38,493 FULL-TIME AND 15,597 PART-TIME STUDENTS ENROLLED IN
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN STATE OF WASHINGTON
OVER 100,000 STUDENTS EXPECTED BY 1970

Seattle, May 22, 1958. According to a report released today by the Census Board there are 38,493 full-time students enrolled in the 27 colleges and universities in the State of Washington. The report was prepared by Dr. Calvin F. Schmid, Executive Secretary of the Census Board and Director of the Office of Population Research at the University of Washington.

Full-time students are those registered for 12 or more credit-hours. In addition to the 38,493 full-time students, there are 15,597 part-time students, making a grand total of 54,090 full- and part-time students.

GREAT FLOOD OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

WILL NOT OCCUR UNTIL 1960's

According to Dr. Schmid, the increase in college enrollment during the past few years has been relatively small. Furthermore, no great increases are expected until the 1960's. Last year in the state of Washington there were 37,849 full-time students, the year before 35,049 and three years ago, 32,267.

Most of the young people attending college at the present time, as well as during the past few years were born during the depression period when the birth rates were at an all-time low. In spite of the small reservoir of college-age population, college enrollments have maintained a relatively high level. This fact indicates that an increasingly larger proportion of the population is attending institutions of higher learning.

However, the phenomenal upsurge in the birth rate that occurred during and after World War II will soon be reflected in a great increase in college and university enrollments. The vanguard of children born at the beginning of the period of a rising birth rate are now entering high school, while behind them in ever-increasing numbers are children who were born a few years later. By 1970 the college and university campuses of the state of Washington will be crowded with well over 100,000 students.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON HAS ALMOST

ONE-THIRD OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Of the 38,493 full-time students in the state, 12,462 or 32.4 per cent, are at the University of Washington and 5,172, or 13.4 per cent, are at Washington State College. The combined enrollments of the three Colleges of Education--Western at Bellingham, Central at Ellensburg and Eastern at Cheney--are 5,305 or 13.8 per cent of the state's total. There are 5,236, or 13.6 per cent, of the full-time students attending the 10 publicly-supported junior colleges, and 10,317, or 26.8 per cent, registered at the twelve privately supported colleges and universities.

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Of the 27 colleges and universities in the state, the following are arranged in rank order on the basis of full-time students: University of Washington 12,462; Washington State College 8,172; Seattle University 2,122; Western Washington College of Education 2,012; Central Washington College of Education 1,650; Eastern Washington College of Education 1,643; College of Puget Sound 1,382; Gonzaga University 1,287; Pacific Lutheran College 1,218, and Walla Walla College 1,029.

In addition to the 12,462 full-time students, the University of Washington has 6,414 part-time students or a total enrollment of 18,876. Regular day students represent an enrollment of 15,427, while the remaining 3,449 are registered in the Extension Division. The University of Washington, like many of the other institutions, also offers classes that do not carry credit. Most classes of this kind are conducted in the evening as part of the adult education program. There are 2,002 registrants in such classes at the University of Washington.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON AND WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

LEAD IN NUMBER OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

According to the Census Board report, there are 3,547 graduate students enrolled in Washington's 27 colleges and universities. The University of Washington has 2,200, or 62.0 per cent of the total. In addition to the 2,200 students classified as graduate students there are 289 in the College of Medicine, 264 in the College of Dentistry and 312 in the College of Law. Washington State College

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has 498 graduate students, Western Washington College of Education 277, College of Puget Sound 138, Eastern Washington College of Education 112, Seattle University 40, Central Washington College of Education 18, and the remaining 20 institutions combined, 264 students. Unfortunately the definition of "graduate" varies from one institution to another so that the statistics are not strictly comparable.

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EDUCATION MAJOR FIELD OF GRADUATE STUDY

Nearly one-third, or 1,049, of all the graduate students in Washington's Colleges and Universities are majoring in Education. The physical sciences, including physics, chemistry, biochemistry, geology, and meteorology rank second with 417, or 11.8 per cent of the total number of graduate students. In addition, there are 320, or 9.0 per cent, of the graduate students specializing in various branches of engineering. This group was followed by majors in the social sciences, including psychology, sociology, political science, geography, and anthropology. This group comprises 291 students, or 8.2 per cent of the total. Among more specific major fields, business administration attracted 160 and English, 146 graduate students.

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1,042 GRADUATE DEGREES GRANTED DURING PAST YEAR

Between July 1, 1956 and June 30, 1957, 1,042 master's and doctor's degrees were granted by Washington's colleges and universities. The University of Washington conferred 703, or 67.5 per cent, and Washington State

College conferred 139, or 13.3 per cent. Master's degrees constituted over two-thirds of all graduate and professional degrees. The remaining one-third of graduate degrees were doctor's degrees.

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Only two institutions in the state grant doctoral degrees--the University of Washington and Washington State College. Between July 1, 1956 and June 30, 1957, the University of Washington granted 88.8 per cent of the doctor's degrees.