



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY  
**VANCOUVER**

# **WSU Vancouver Campus Profile**

## **2025**

**September 1, 2025**

# WSU Vancouver Campus Profile

2025

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**Note:** WSU prohibits discrimination based on specific protected categories, including, but not limited to, race, national origin, and sex. Campus profile information may not be used for discriminatory purposes.

## **Introduction**

The Washington State University Vancouver Campus Profile is provided to inform the campus community about the student population as well as to allow tracking of educational benchmarks and other institutional measures.

Most of the profile's content is based upon data provided by the WSU Office of Institutional Research. Additional summary data are available to university employees through an interactive dashboard interface within the myWSU portal (OBIEE Reporting).

This report is produced by the Office of Academic Affairs, Washington State University Vancouver.

## **Note**

All figures represent data available through June 2025. In some cases, information presented in the 2025 Profile has been revised to reflect adjustments that occurred to data sources subsequent to publishing of previous editions.

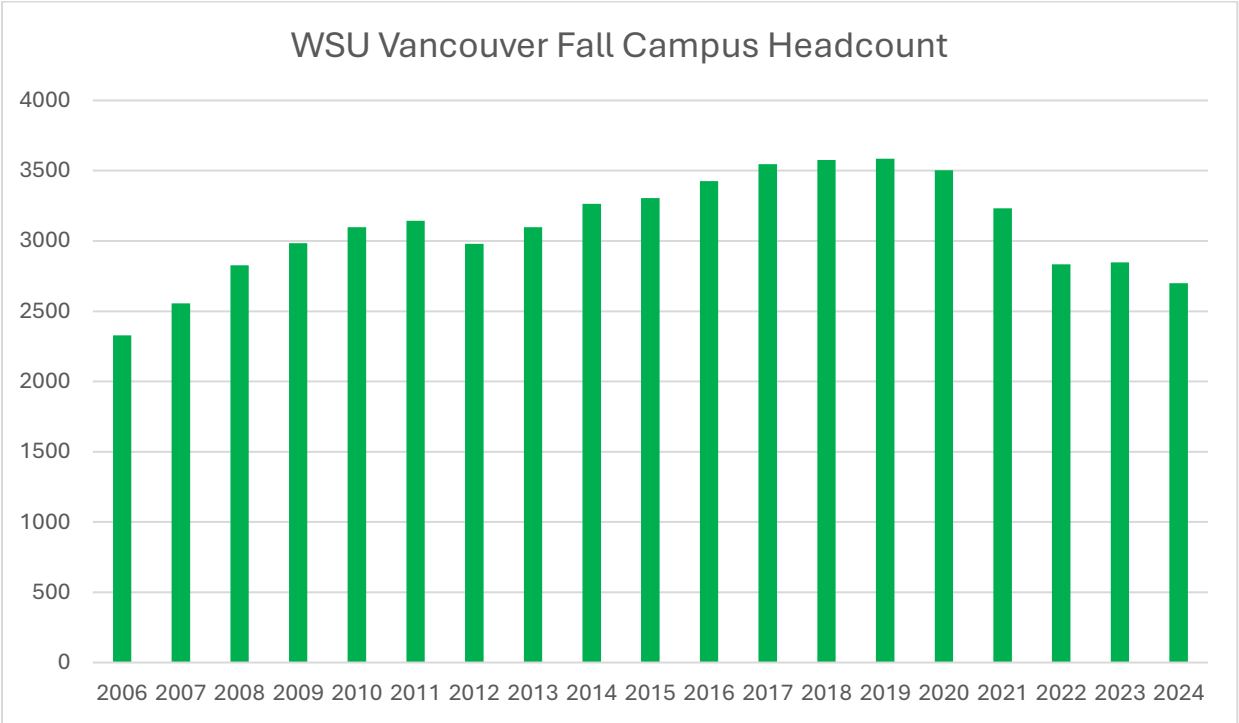
Please direct questions to:

Mark Stephan, Ph.D.

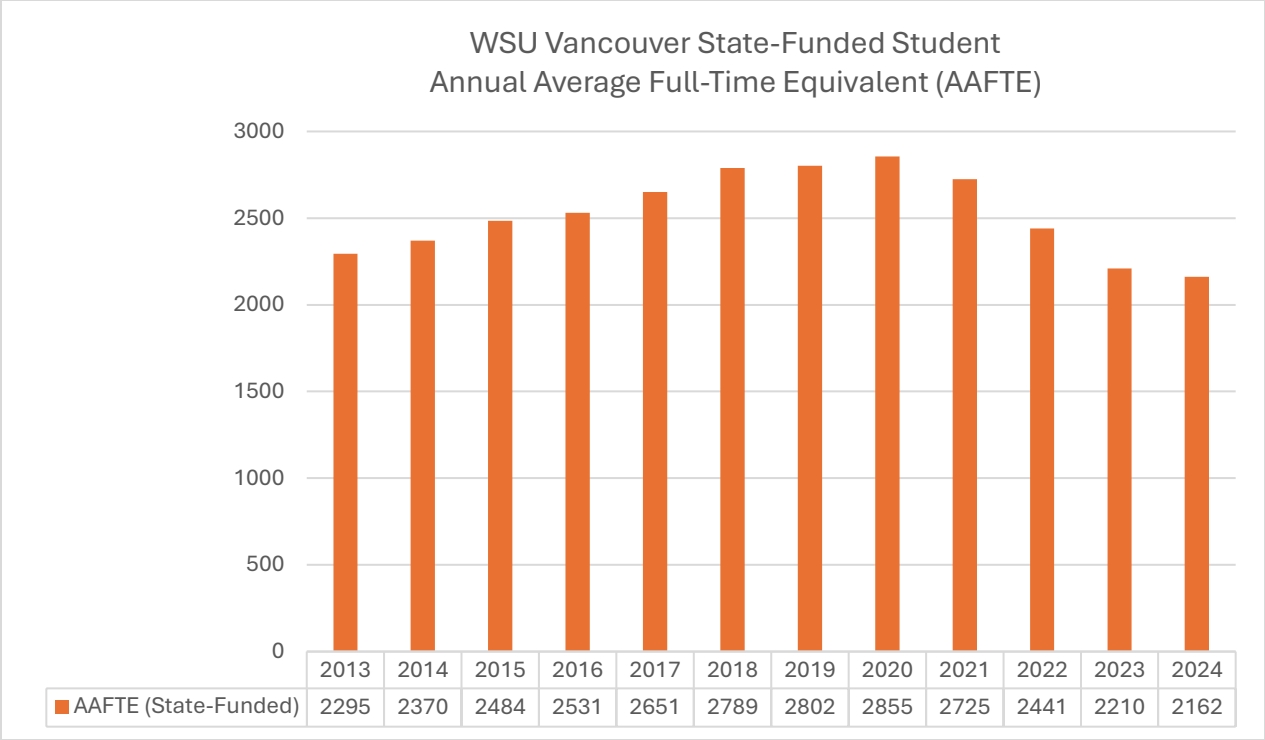
Analyst for the Office of Academic Affairs

stephanm@wsu.edu

# Part One – Student Headcount

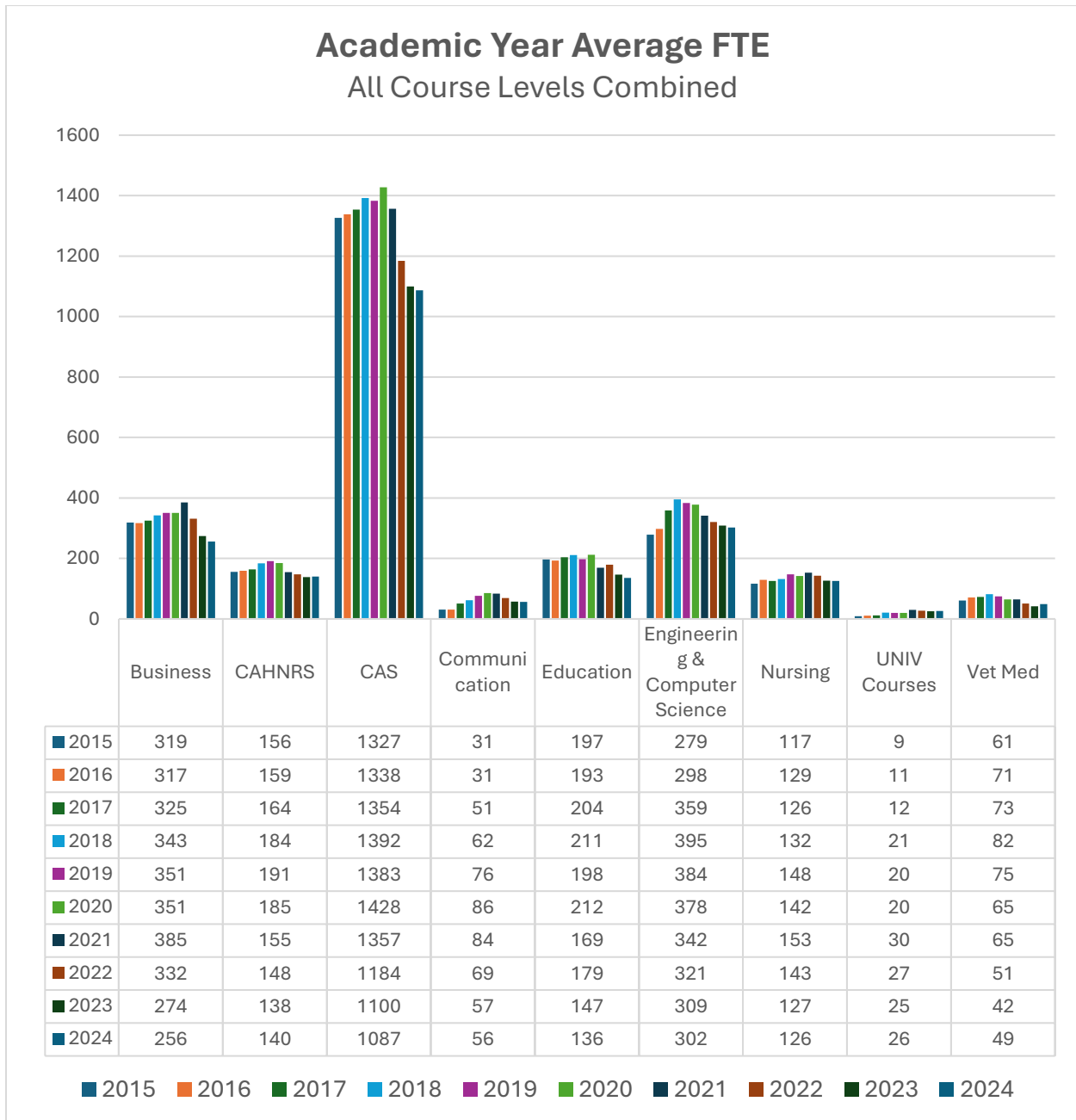


**Figure 1** | Fall campus headcount increased from 2329 to 3585 between 2006 and 2019. The past five years have seen enrollment declines, resulting in a fall headcount of 2596 in Fall 2024. The most dramatic losses occurred between 2020 and 2022. The shifts in numbers since 2022 have flattened.

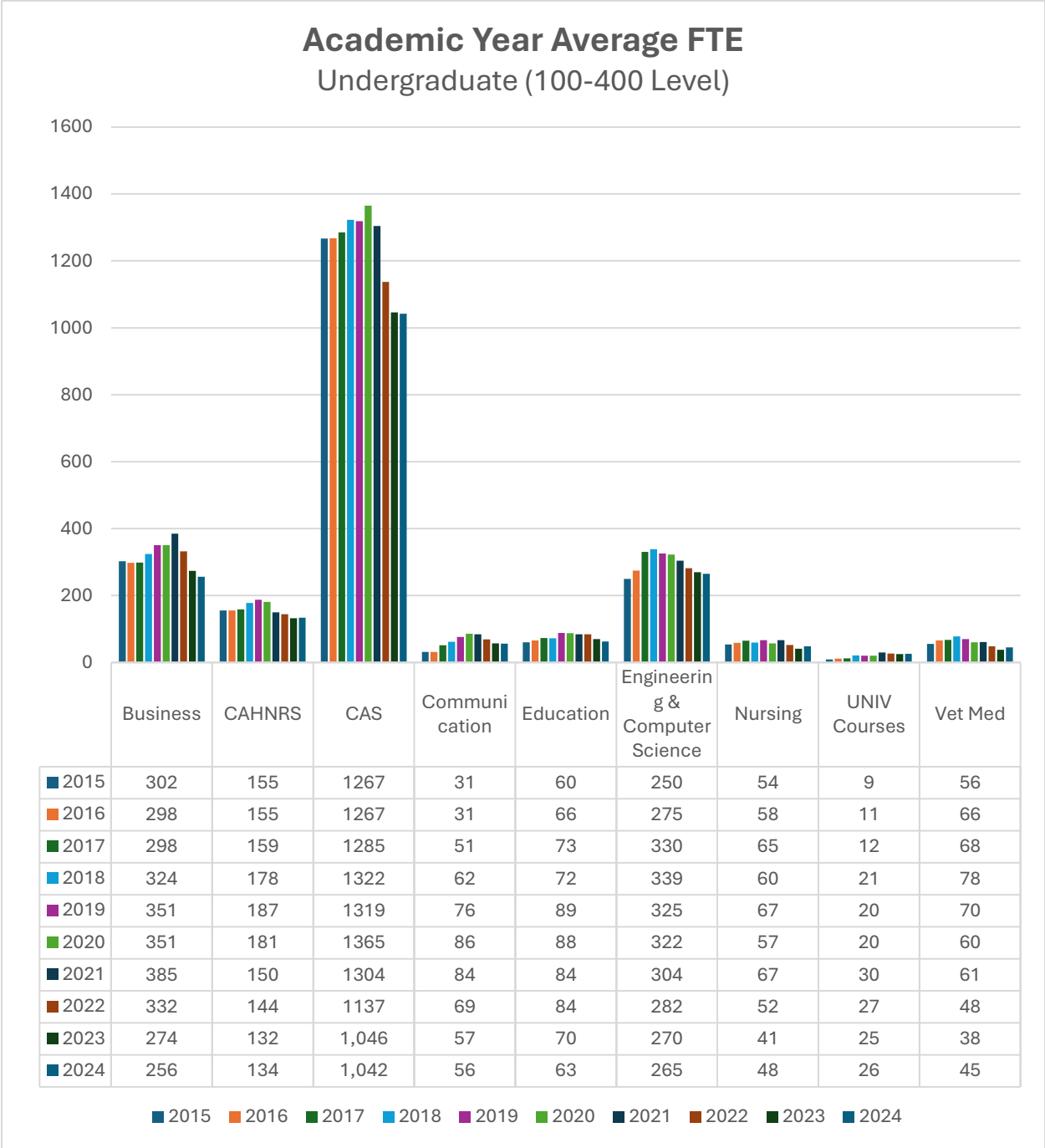


**Figure 2 |** The figure includes only *state-funded* AAFTE. This is a measure of a student's instructional enrollment over an academic year, typically derived from the total student credit hours in a term. One AAFTE is generally equivalent to 30 student credit hours in undergraduate courses or 20 in graduate courses.

## Part Two – Student Full-Time Equivalent

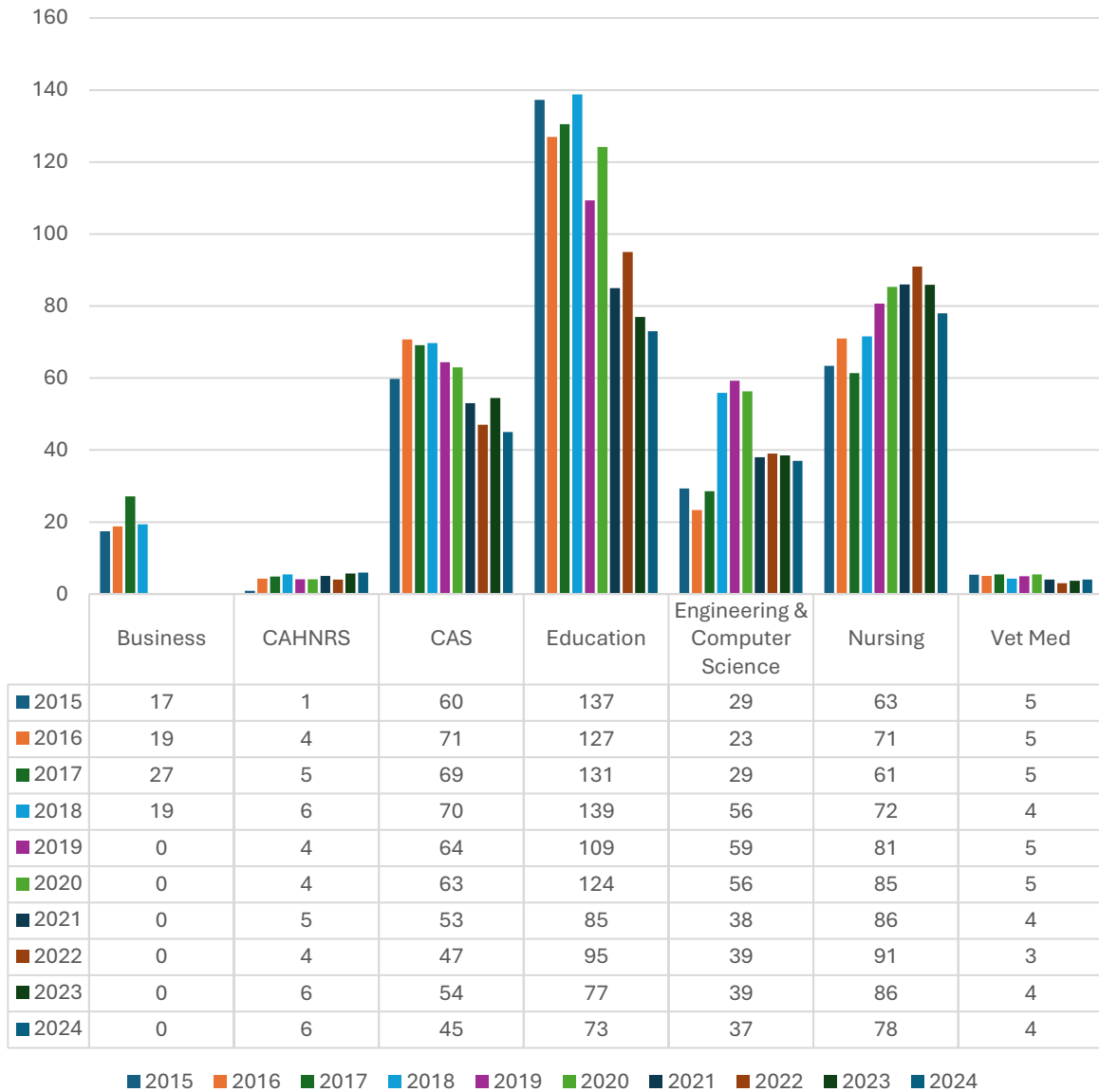


**Figure 3** | AAFTE broken down by academic unit demonstrates widespread, though not uniform, declines in the recent past.



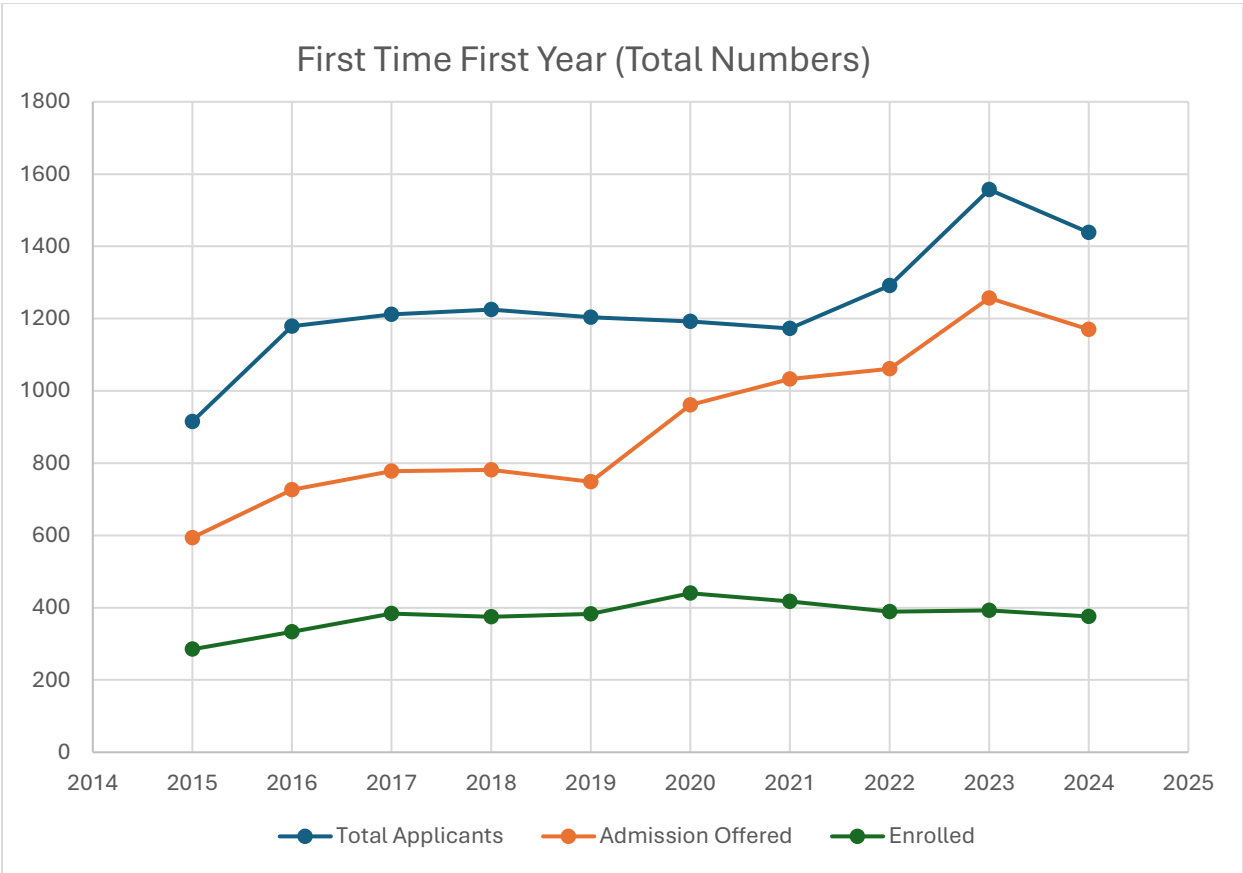
**Figure 4** | Undergraduate AAFTE has declined across academic units in the past three years.

## Academic Year Average FTE Graduate 500-800 Level

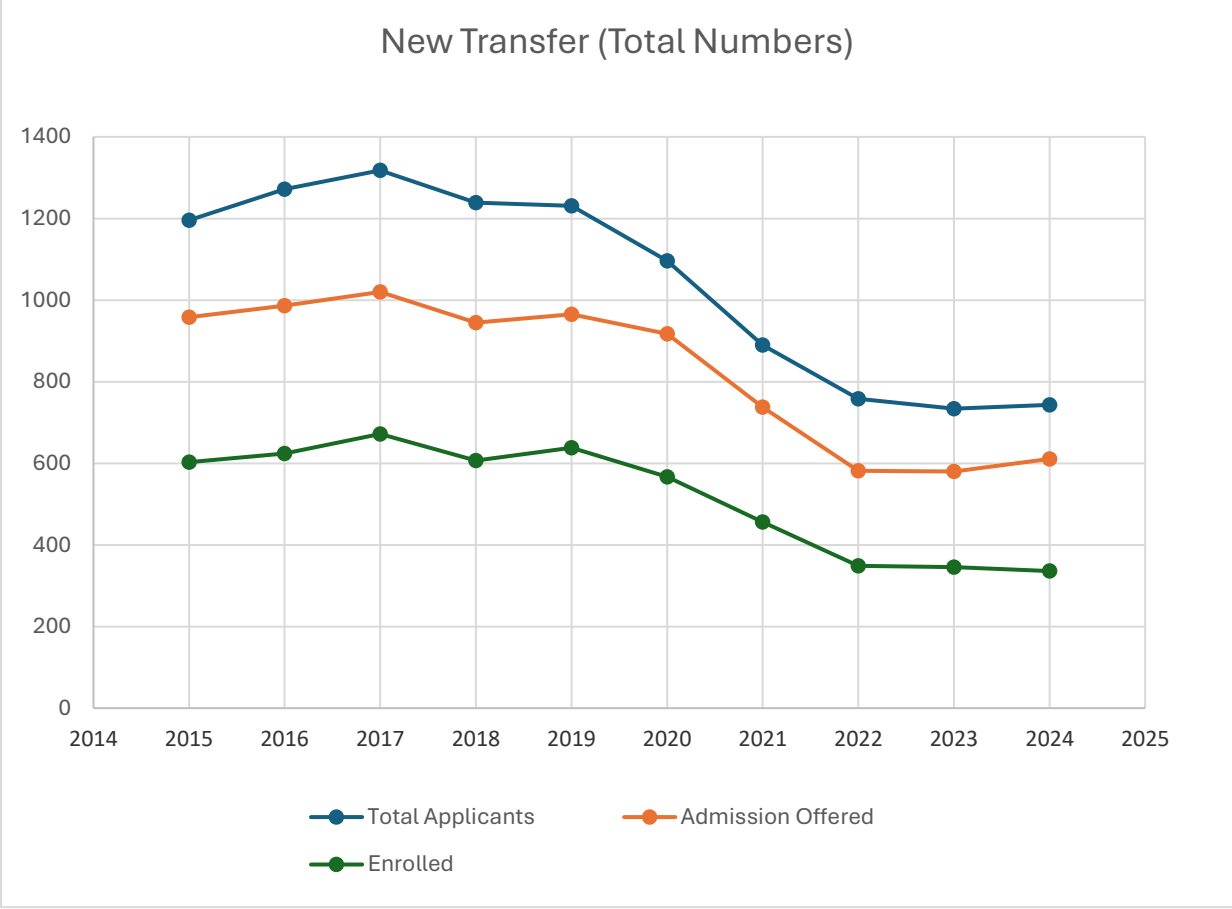


**Figure 5** | Graduate AAFTE has decreased for most academic units in recent years. Business had no graduate enrollment starting in AY19 due to the cessation of the MBA program. Graduate enrollment in Nursing reached an all-time high in AY2022.

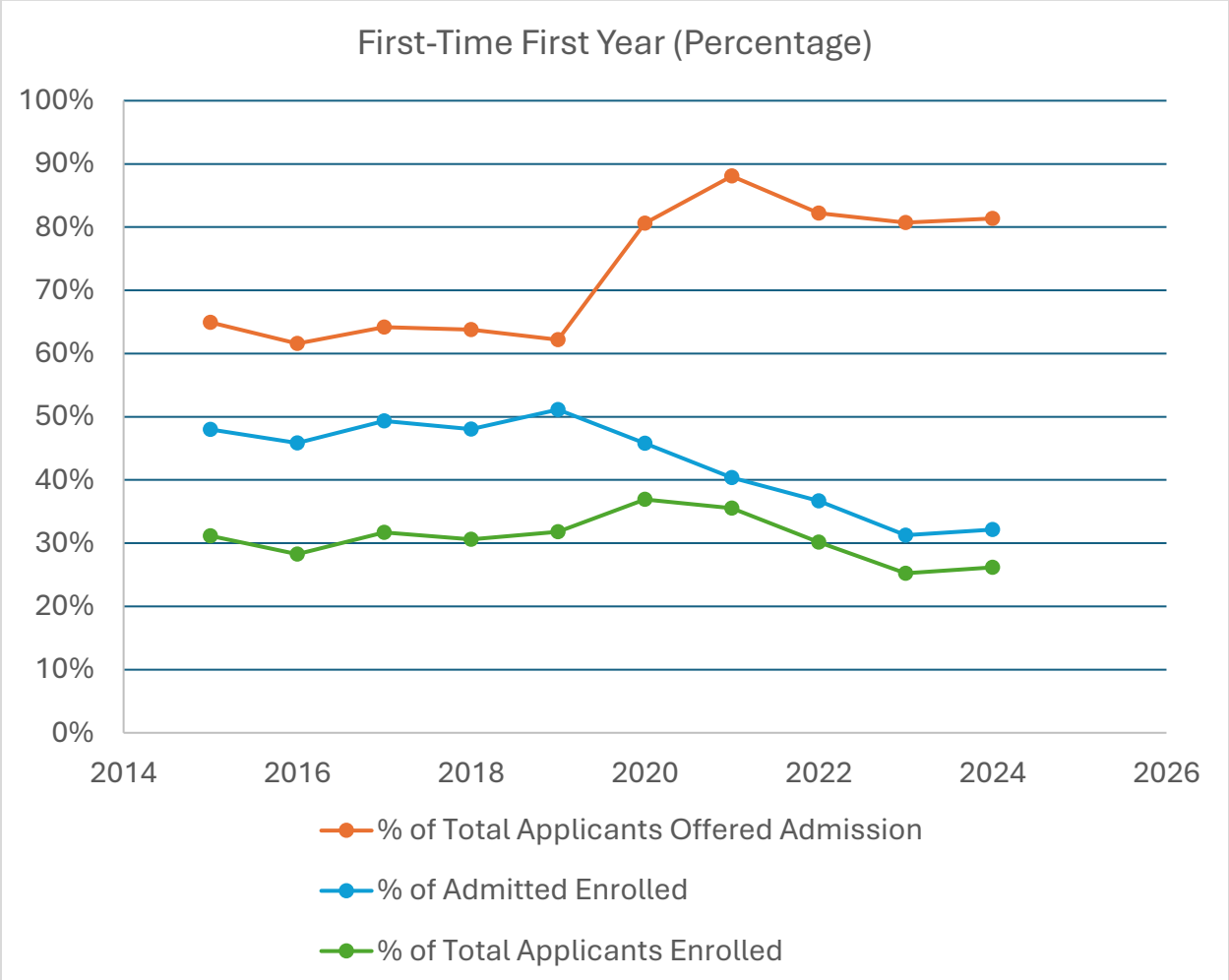
### Part Three – Student Profile: First Years and Transfers



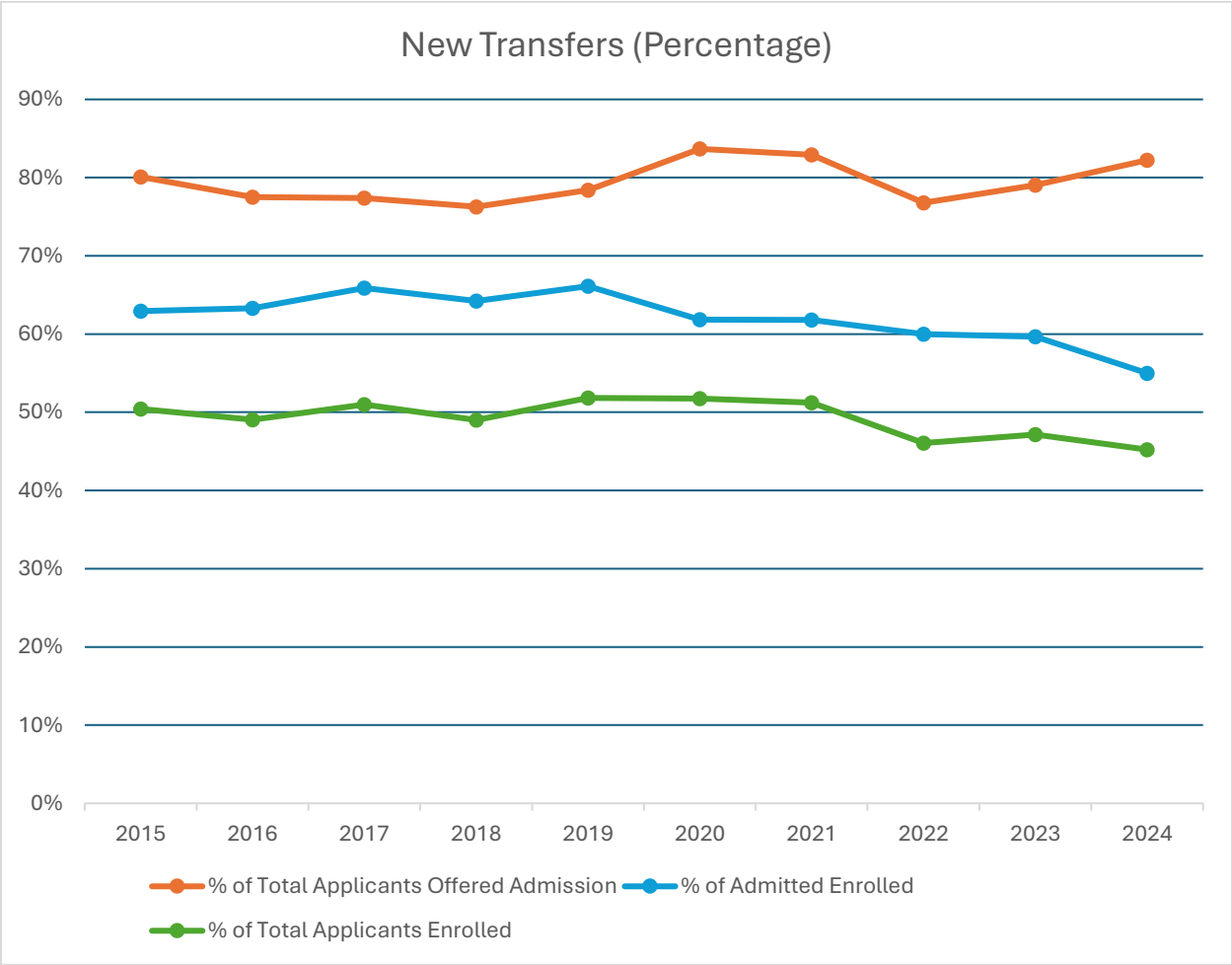
**Figure 6** | Fall First Year application numbers reached an all-time high for the fall 2023 term. Importantly, the number of enrolled first year students has declined somewhat from 440 in 2020 to 376 in 2024.



**Figure 7** | Fall transfer applications reached their peak of 1318 in 2017, remained somewhat high even in 2020 (1096), but then declined rapidly after this. The last two years (2023 and 2024) remained steady with 2022 and avoided substantial declines.

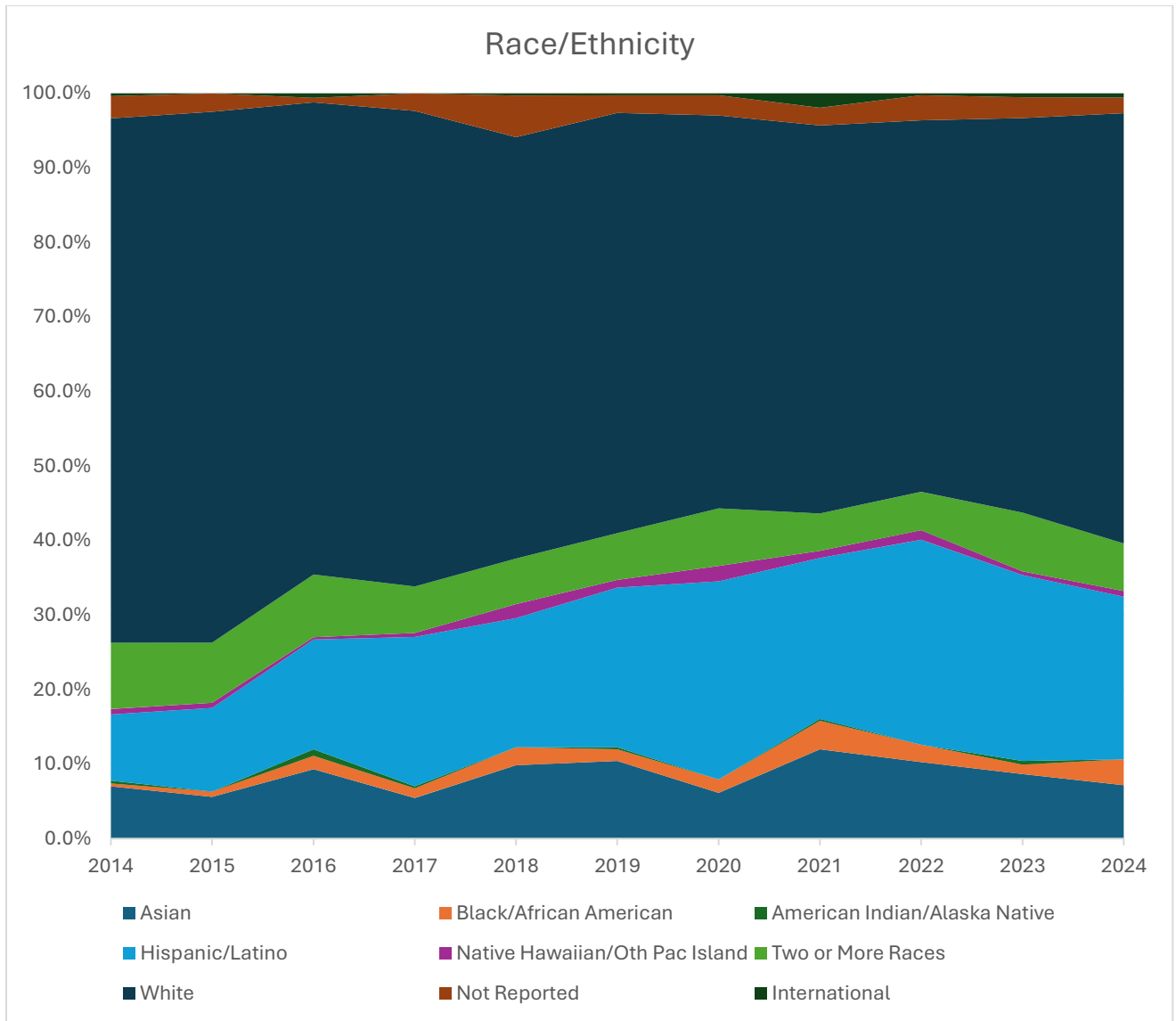


**Figure 8** | The percentage of applicants offered admission rose in 2020 and 2021 and have remained relatively steady for the last three years. The labels above can be described as the total number of admitted students divided by the total applicants (Orange), the total number of enrolled students divided by the number of admitted students (Blue), and the total number of enrolled students divided by the number of total applicants (Green). The significant increase in applicants between 2019 and 2021 coincided with the inclusion of WSU in the Common Application. This coincidence may explain some of the increase.

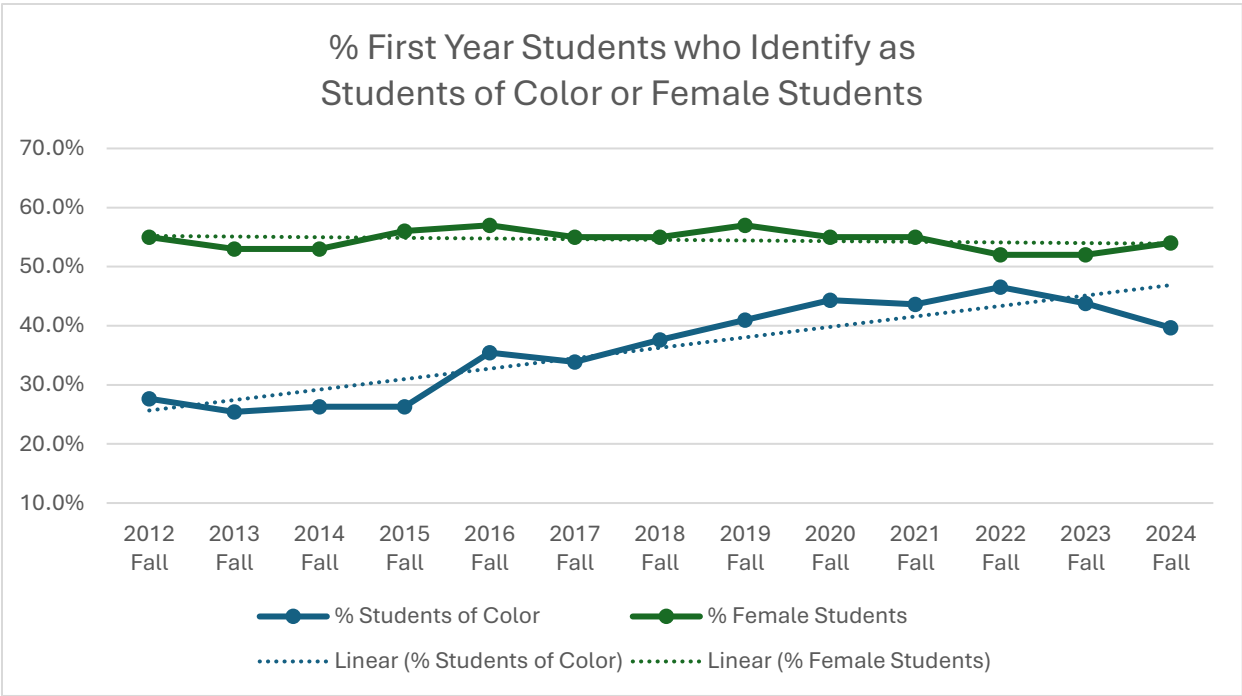


**Figure 9** | The percentage of applicants offered admission has fluctuated in recent years, increasing between 2018 and 2020, decreasing between 2020 and 2022, and increasing again between 2022 and 2024. The labels above can be described as the total number of admitted students divided by the total applicants (Orange), the total number enrolled students divided by the number of admitted students (Blue), and the total number of enrolled students divided by the number of total applicants (Green).

## New Freshman Profile: Demographics

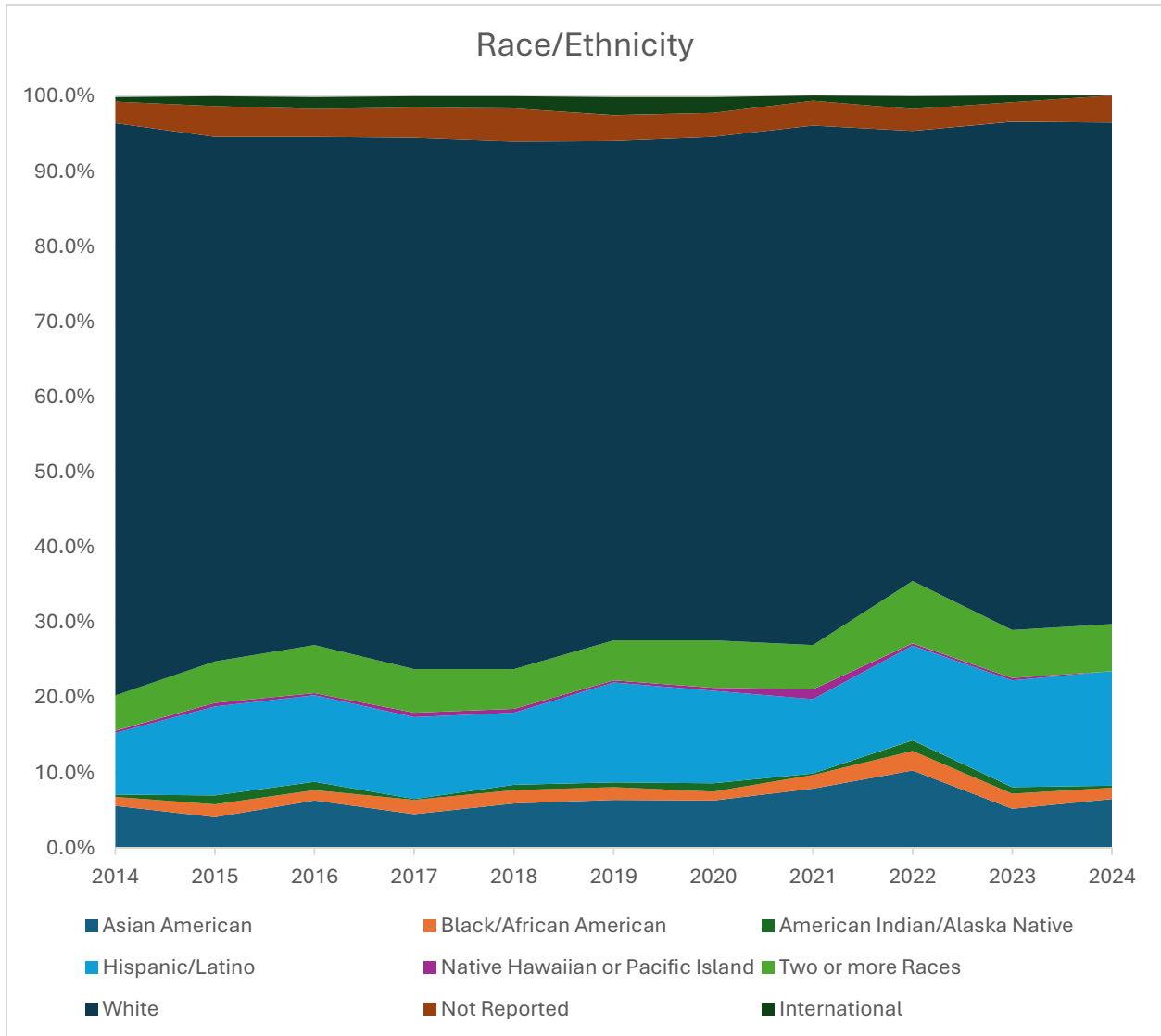


**Figure 10** | 2024 percentages for individual race/ethnicity groups: Asian American 7.2%, Black/African American 3.5%, American Indian/Alaska Native <1%, Hispanic/Latino 21.8%, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander <1%, Two or more Races 6.4%, White 57.7%, Not Reported 2.1%, International <1%.) New students depicted are Summer/Fall admits only and correspond to census day enrollment.

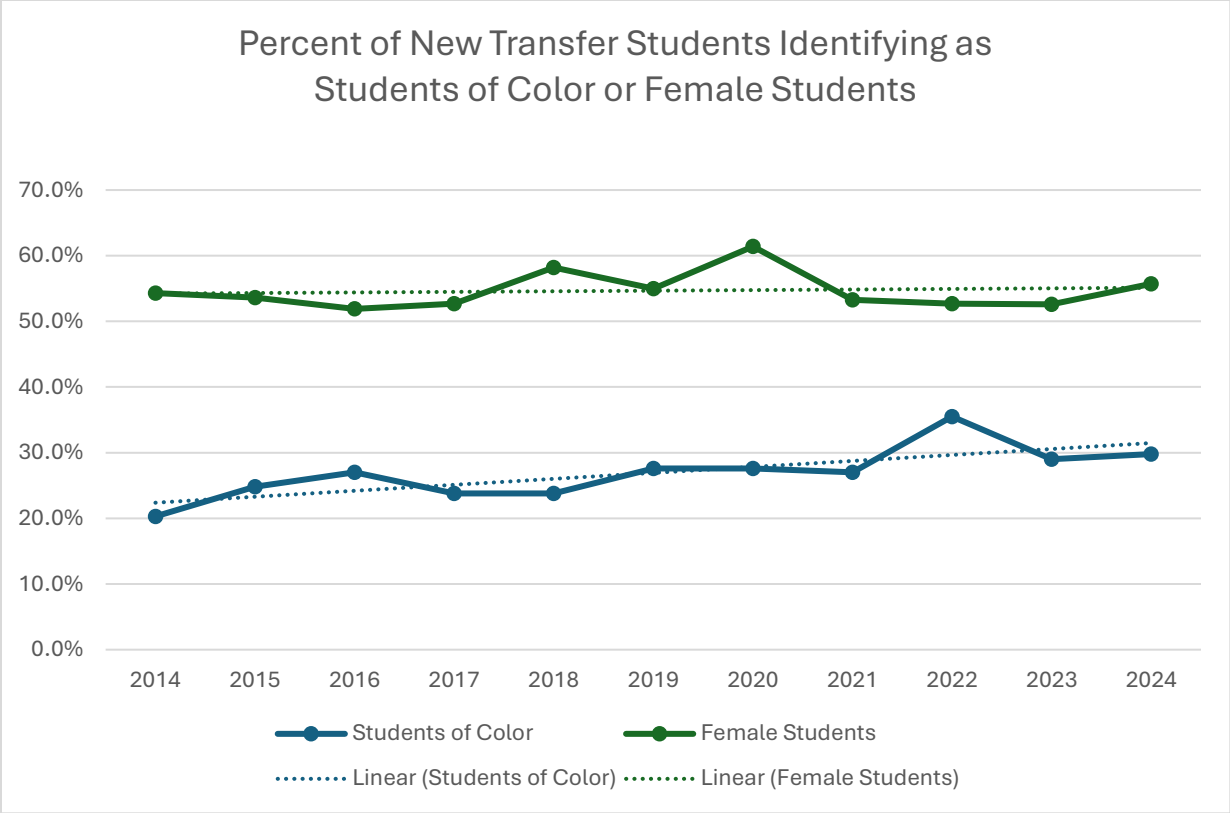


**Figure 11** | From 2012 to 2022, the percentage of fall first year students identifying as students of color increased from 27.6% to 46.5%, then dropped to 39.6% by 2024. The percentage of first year females has stayed near 55% over the past decade. The grouping “Students of Color” includes Asian American, Black/African American, American Indian/Native Alaskan, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and students of two or more races. New students depicted are Summer/Fall admits only and correspond to census day enrollment.

## New Transfer Profile: Demographics

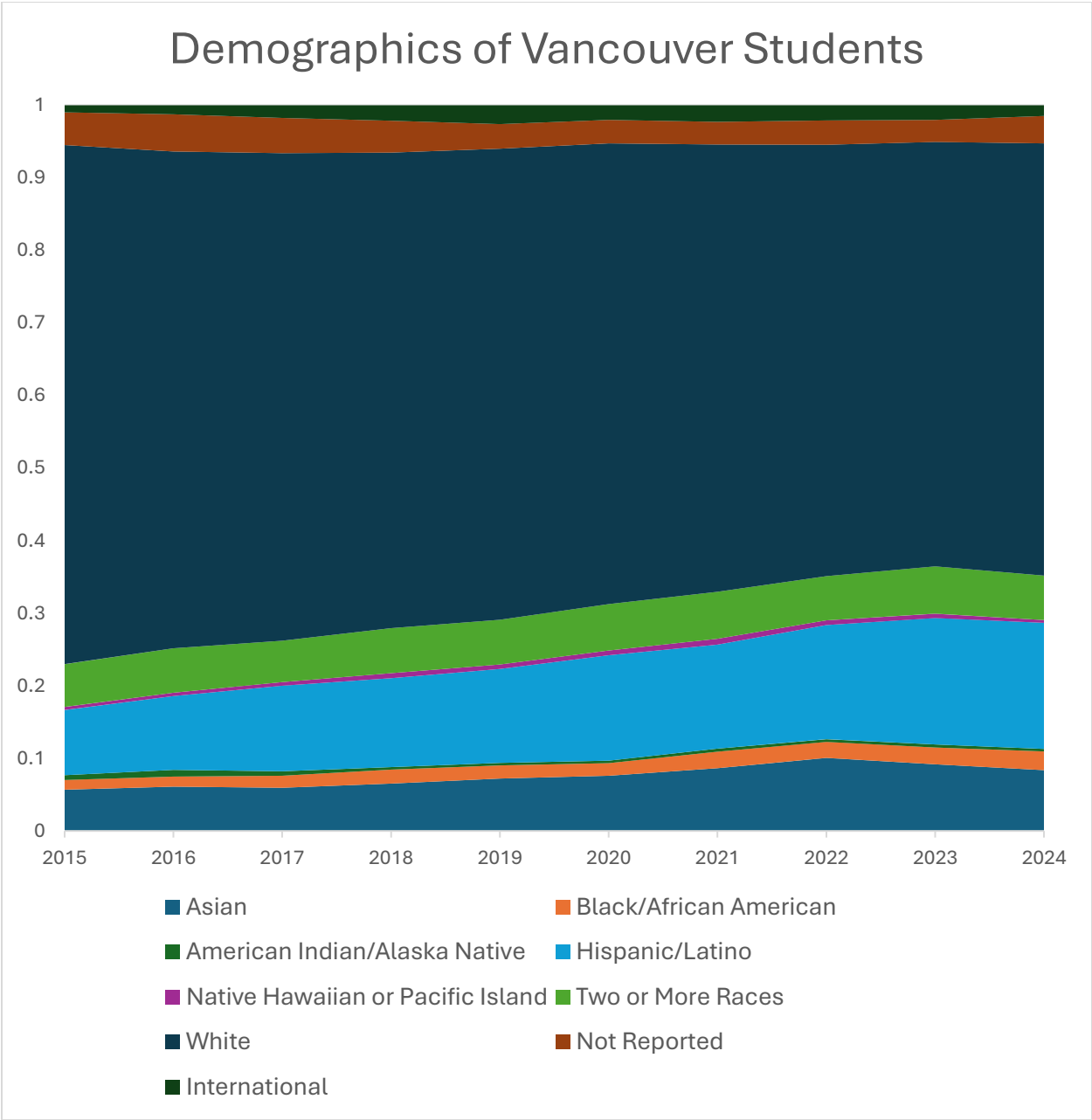


**Figure 12** | 2024 Percentages for individual race/ethnicity groups: Asian American 6.54%, Black/African American 1.5%, American Indian/Alaska Native <1%, Hispanic/Latino 15%, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 0%, Two or more Races 6.3%, White 66.7%, Not Reported 3.6%, International 0%.)

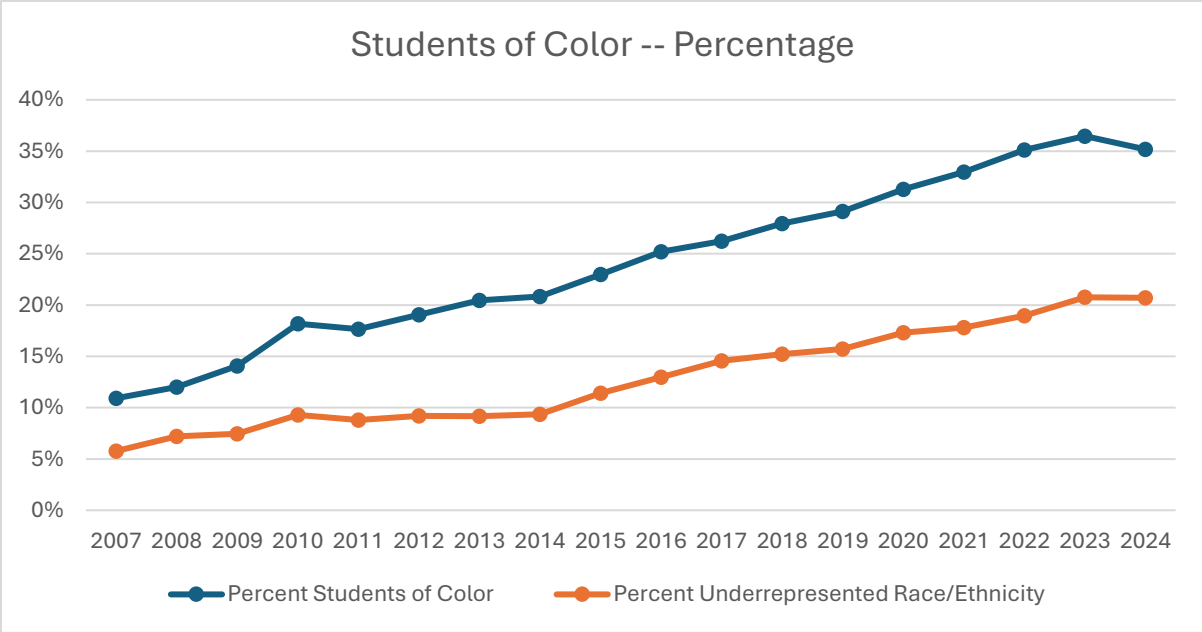


**Figure 13** | From 2014 to 2022, the percentage of fall new transfers identifying as students of color increased from 20.3% to 35.5%, then fell slightly in 2023 and 2024. The percentage of transfer females have hovered between 51.9% and 61.4% between 2014 and 2024. The highest percentage of 61.4% percent occurred in 2020. New transfer students depicted are Summer/Fall admits only and correspond to census day enrollment. The grouping “Students of Color” includes Asian American, Black/African American, American Indian/Native Alaskan, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and students of two or more races.

# Part Four – Student Demographics



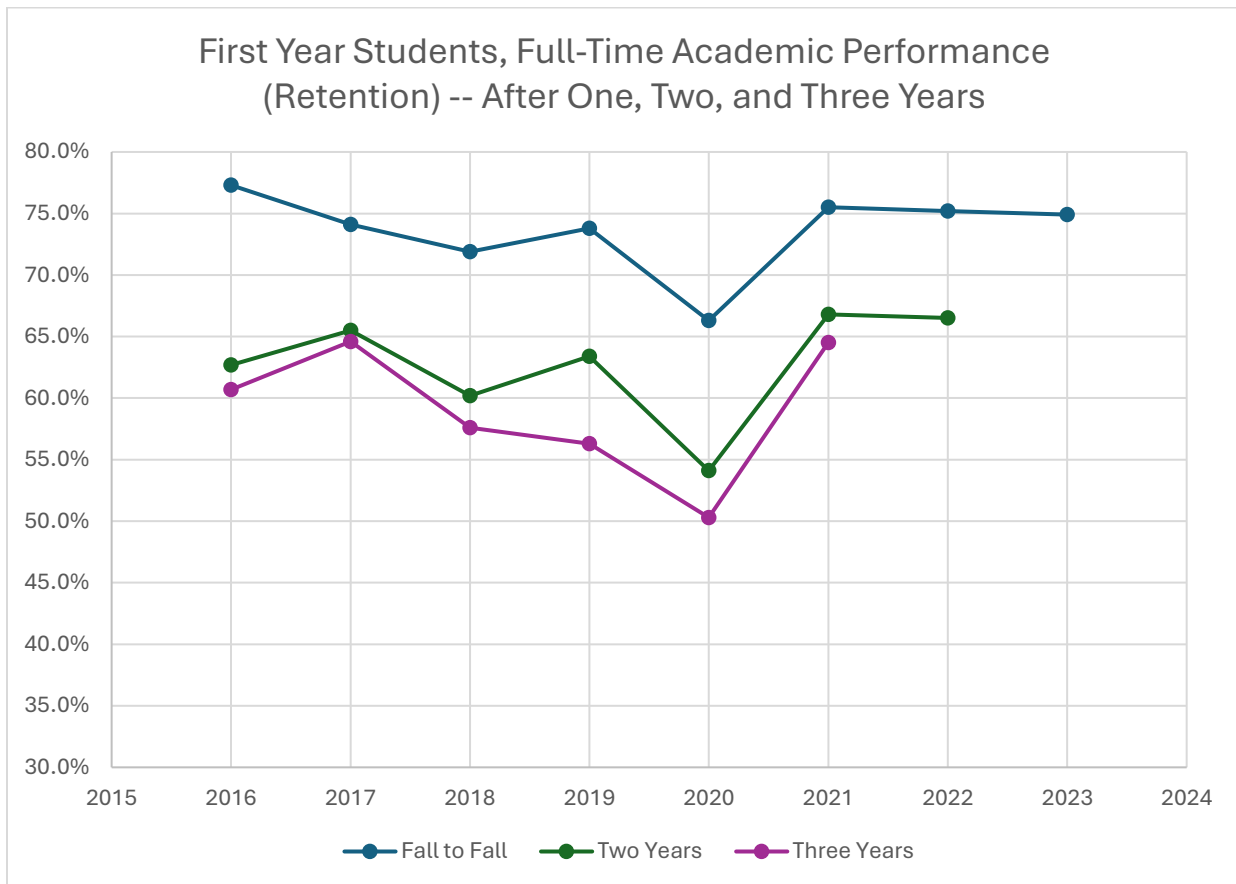
**Figure 14** | 2024 Percentages for individual race/ethnicity groups: Asian American 8%, Black/African American 3%, American Indian/Alaska Native <1%, Hispanic/Latino 17%, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander <1%, Two or more Races 6%, White 60%, Not Reported 4%, International 1%.



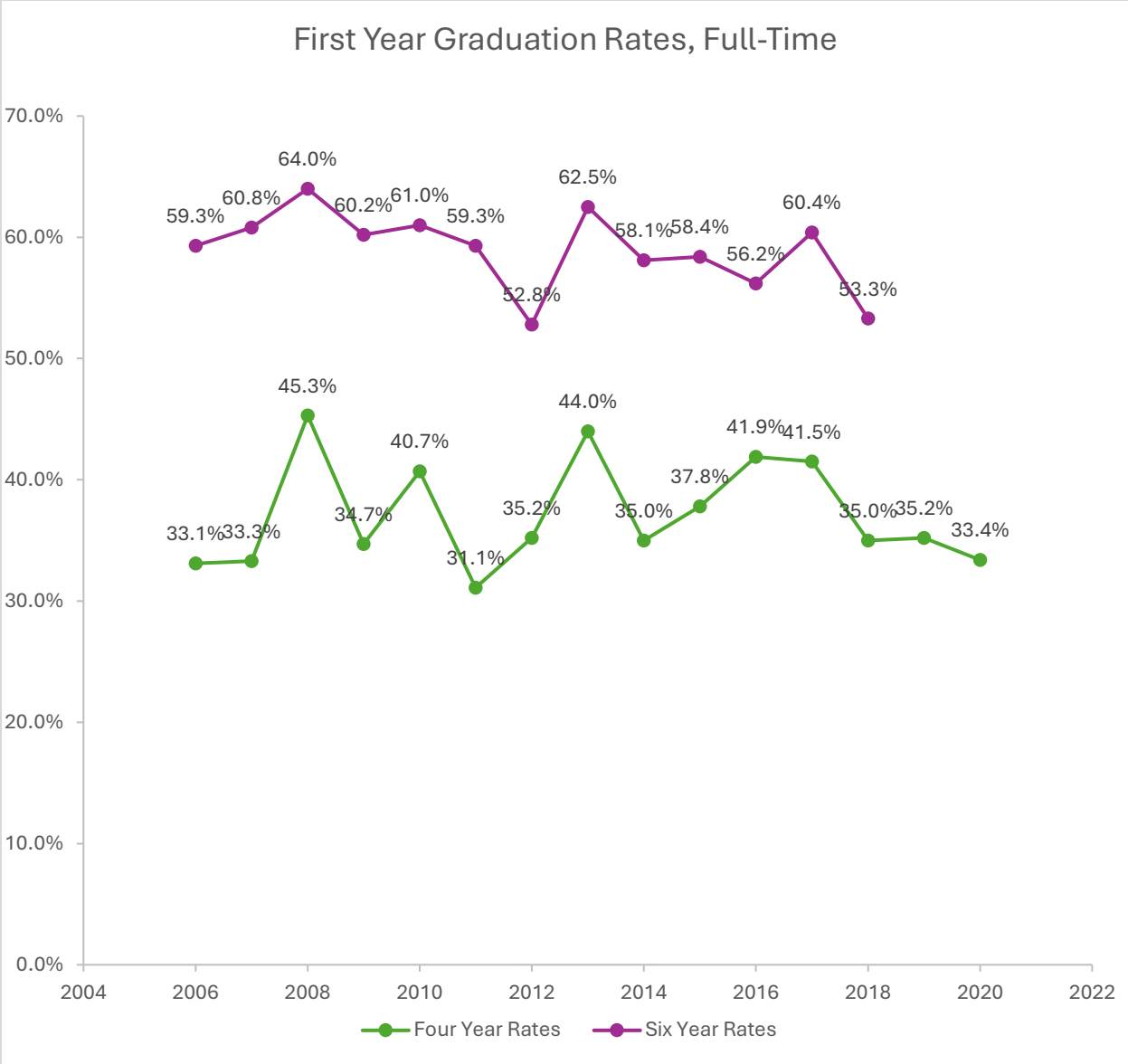
**Figure 15** | From 2015 to 2024, the percentage of students identifying as students of color increased from 23% to a high of 36% in 2023, dropping down slightly to 35% in 2024. Trends were quite similar for the percentage of students who identify in underrepresented racial or ethnic categories. The grouping “Students of Color” includes Asian American, Black/African American, American Indian/Native Alaskan, Asian, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and students of two or more races. Underrepresented categories include: Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. New students depicted are Summer/Fall admits only and correspond to census day enrollment.

## Part Five – Retention and Graduation Indicators

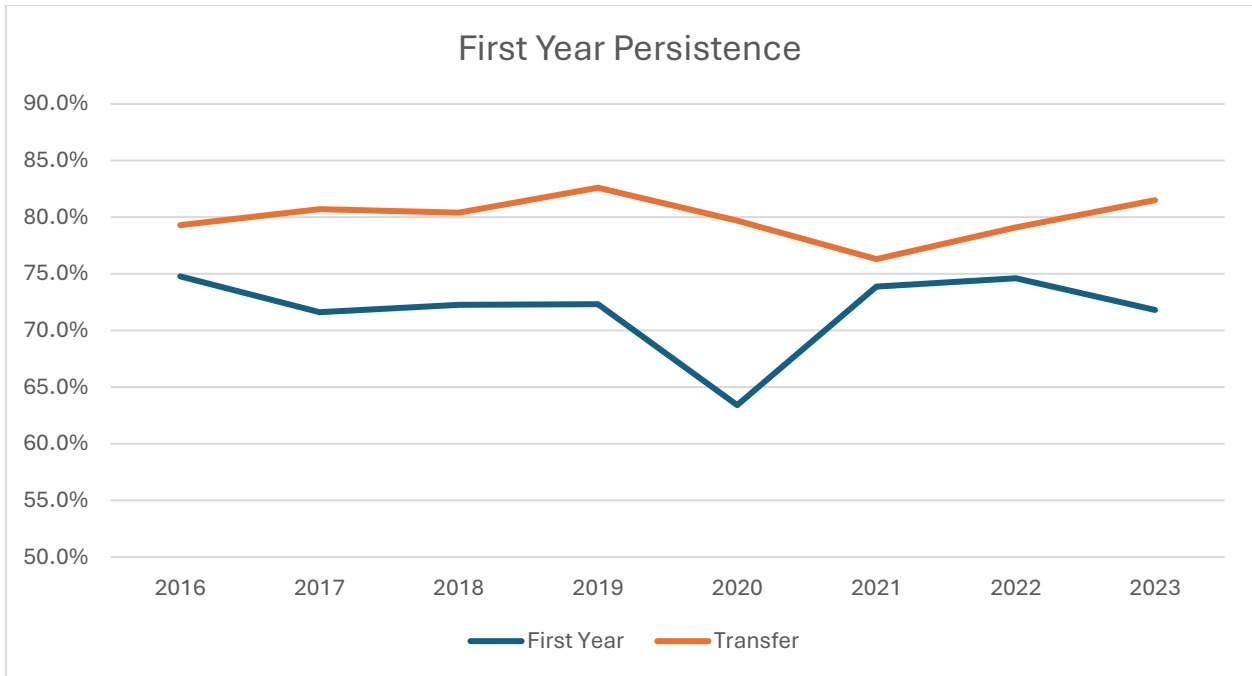
### New Student Performance Institutional Comparison Group



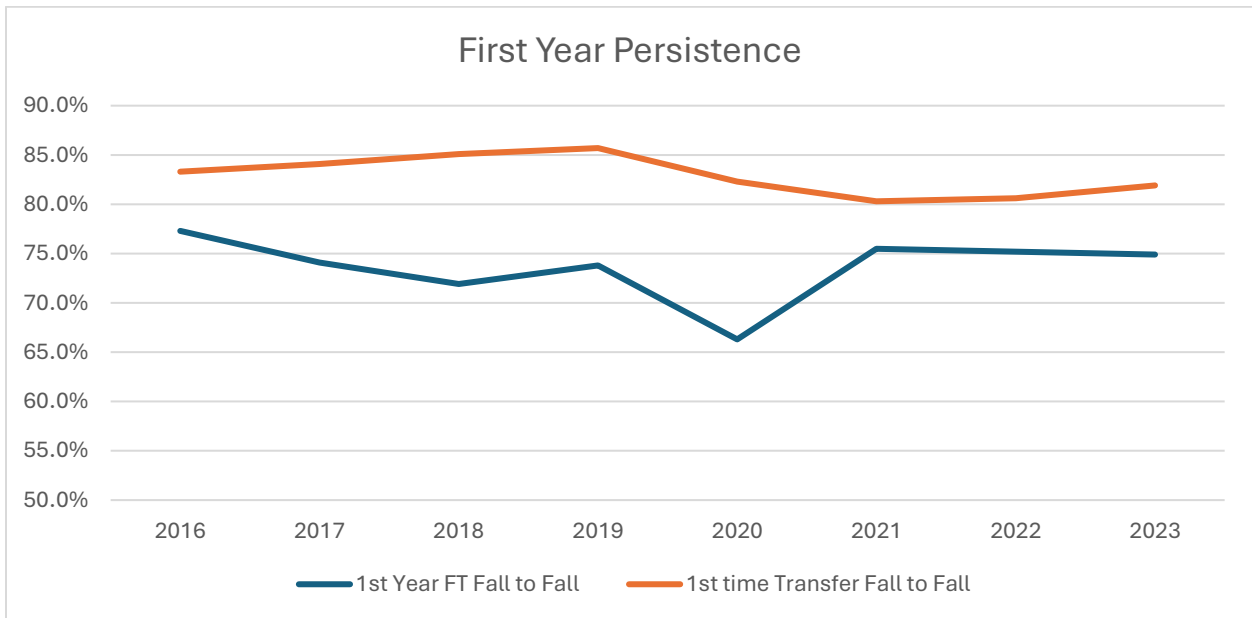
**Figure 16** | After reaching an all-time low for the entering class of 2020, First-time full-time student retention rebounded for classes entering in 2021, 2022, and 2023. The cohort who entered in 2020 have lower retention levels in their second and third years as well. Small classes are vulnerable to fluctuations. First-time full-time student data are used as a benchmark to compare across universities. This population makes up a small percentage of WSU Vancouver’s students.



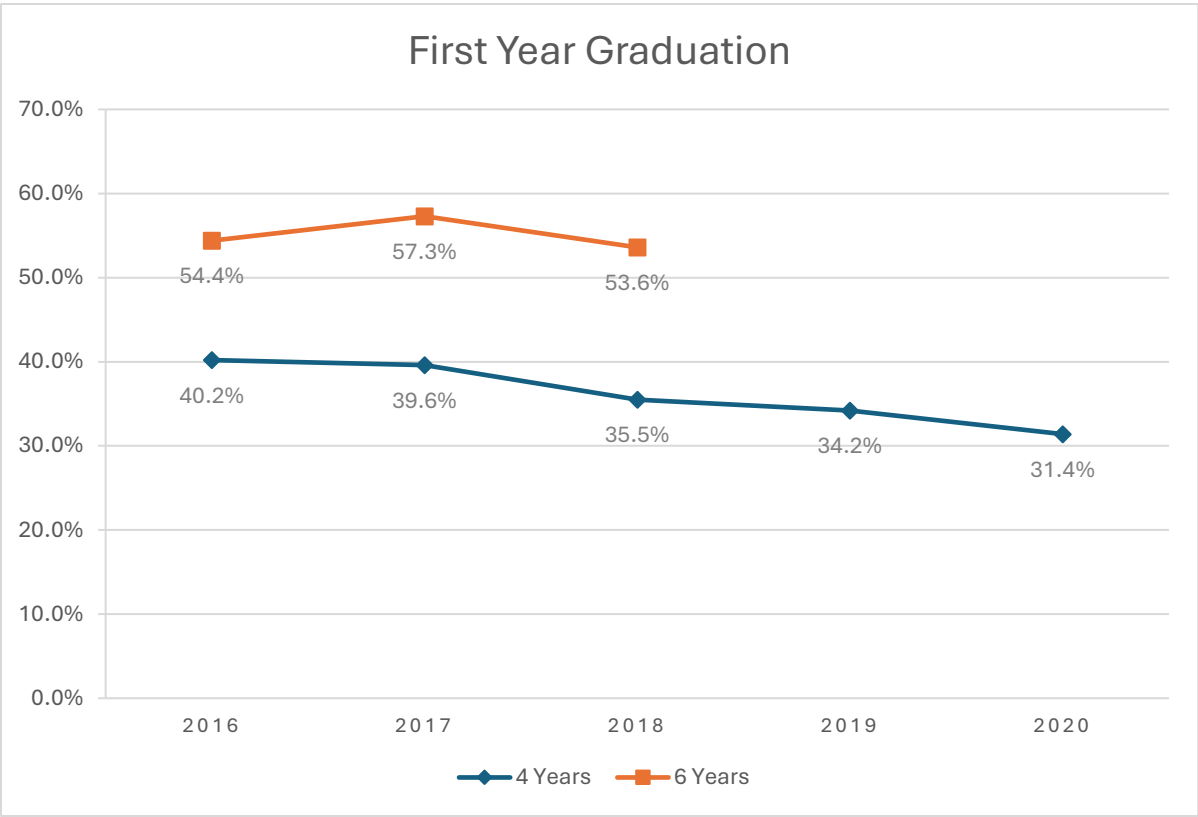
**Figure 17** | Graduation rates for all students admitted during fall term, full-time only. All rates are cumulative for students (e.g., all students included in the 4<sup>th</sup> Year Rates are also included in the 6<sup>th</sup> Year Rates) and the years given are for the year a cohort of students began their education at WSUV. For example, for the group of students admitted in 2014, 35% of them graduated in four years, and a total of 58.1% of them graduated in six years. Further, for the group of students admitted in 2020, 33.4% of them graduated in four years and we do not yet have data for six-year rates. We will have that information in spring of 2026.



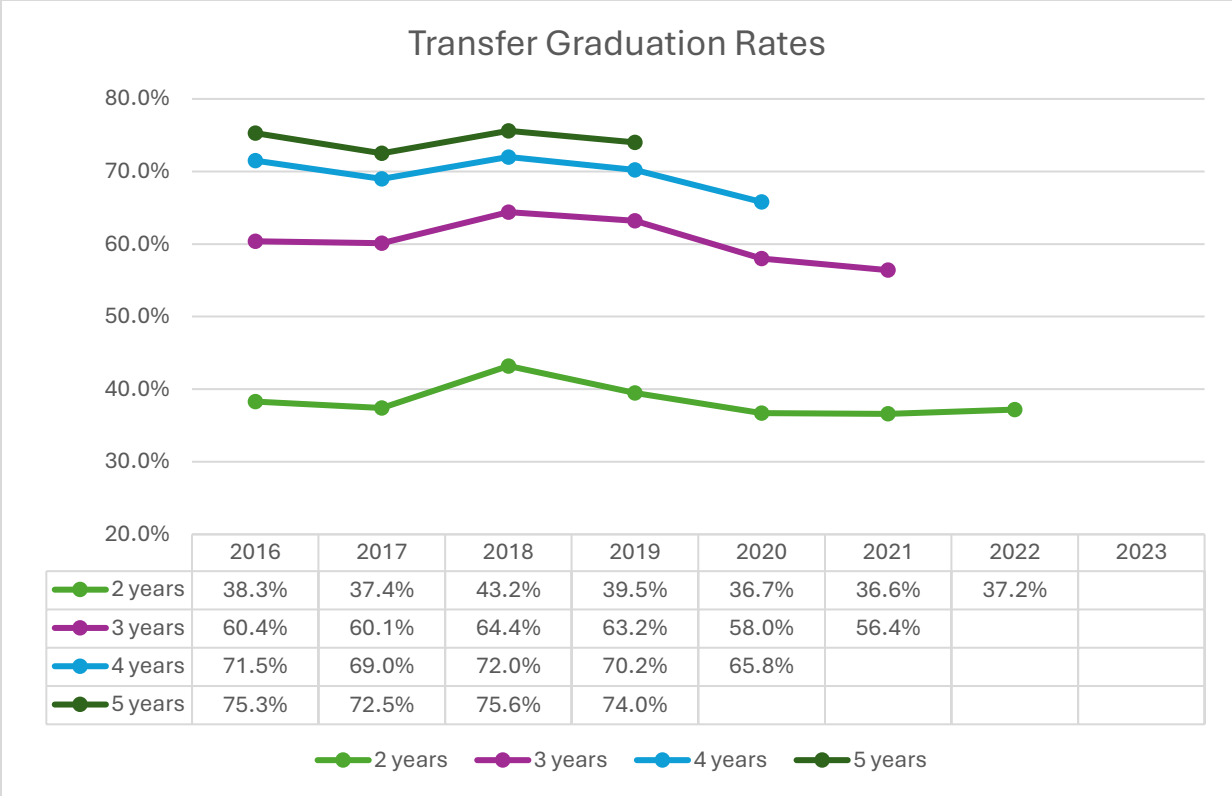
**Figure 18** | Retention rates for all students admitted during fall term, including both part- and full-time.



**Figure 19** | Retention rates for all students admitted during fall term, full-time students only.

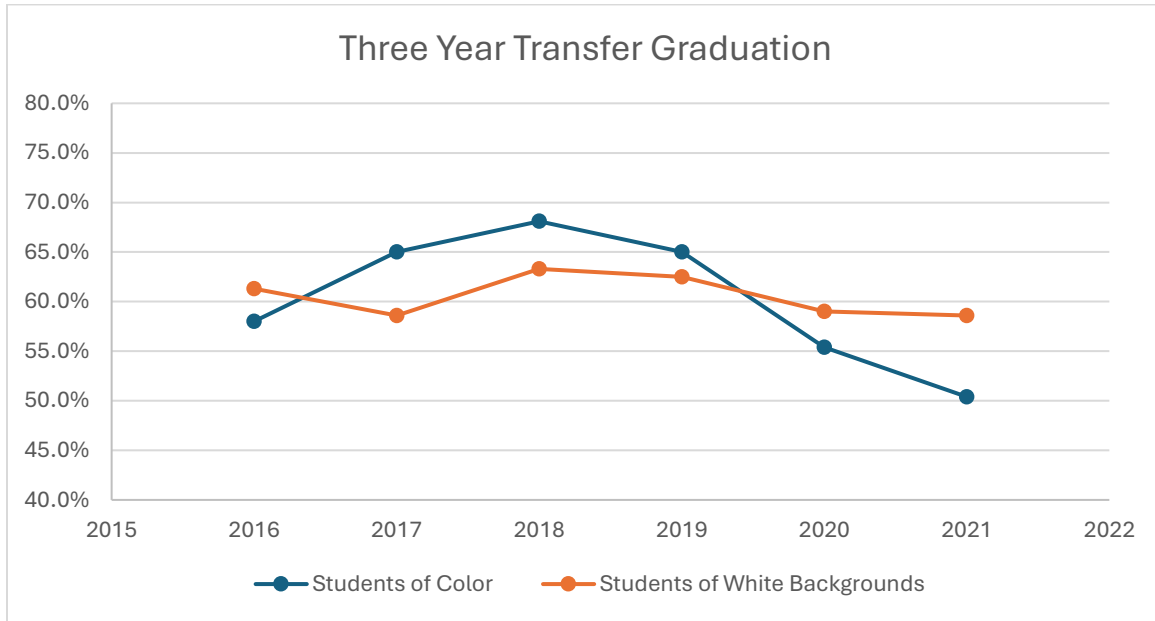


**Figure 20** | Four-year and Six-year graduation rates for First Year students, both full-time and part-time. These are cohort analyses. Of the cohort who started in 2016, 40.2% of them graduated in up to four years. Of the cohort who started in 2020, 31.4% of them graduated in up to four years. In a similar vein, of the cohort who started in 2017, 57.3% of them graduated in six years (or less).

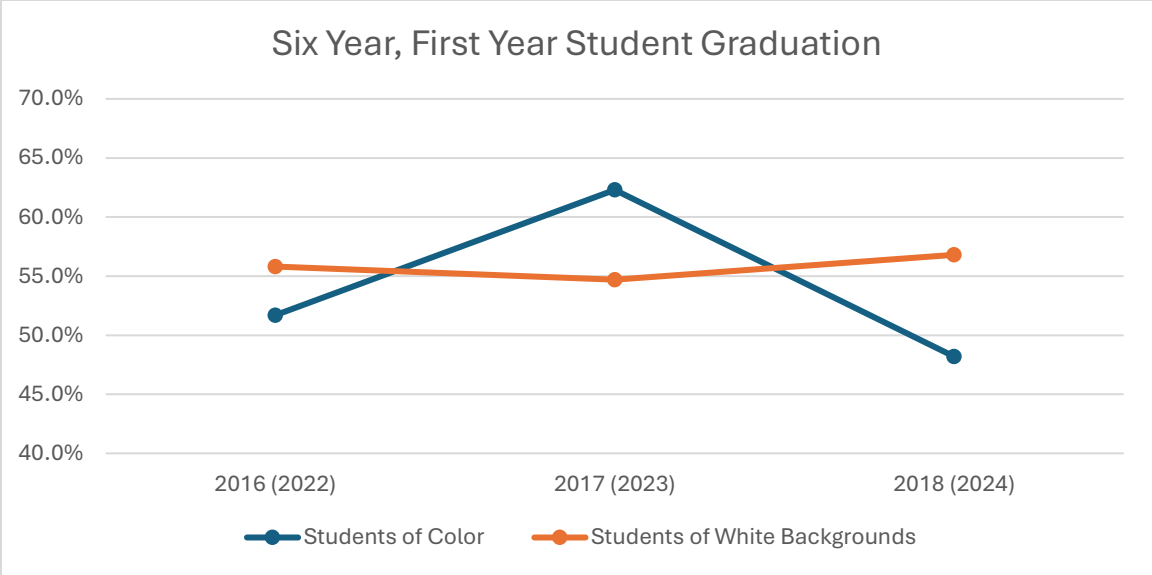


**Figure 21** | Graduation rates for all transfer students admitted during fall term, including both part- and full-time. These rates should not be used to compare to other schools. Institutional metrics generally represent only first-time/full-time students. All rates are cumulative for students (e.g., all students included in the 2-year rates are also included in the 5-year rates) and the years given are for the year a cohort of students began their education at WSUV. For example, for the group of students admitted in 2018, 43.2% of them graduated in two years, 64.4% of them graduate in three years, and a total of 75.6% of them graduated in five years. Further, for the group of students admitted in 2022, 37.2% of them graduated in two years and we do not yet have data for this cohort beyond that point.

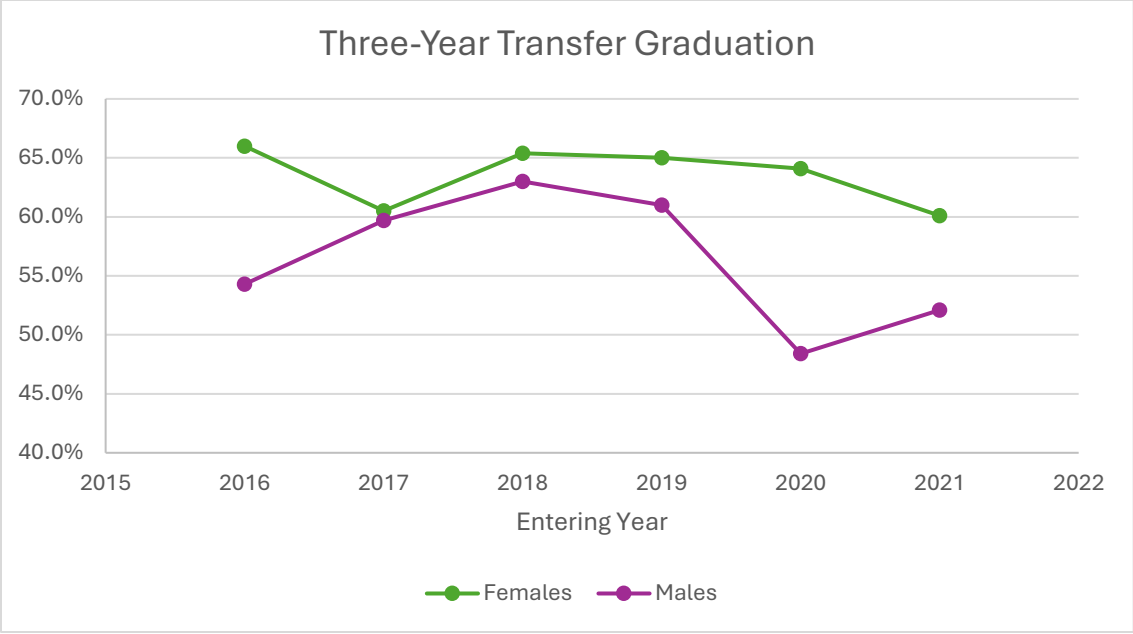
## New Student Academic History



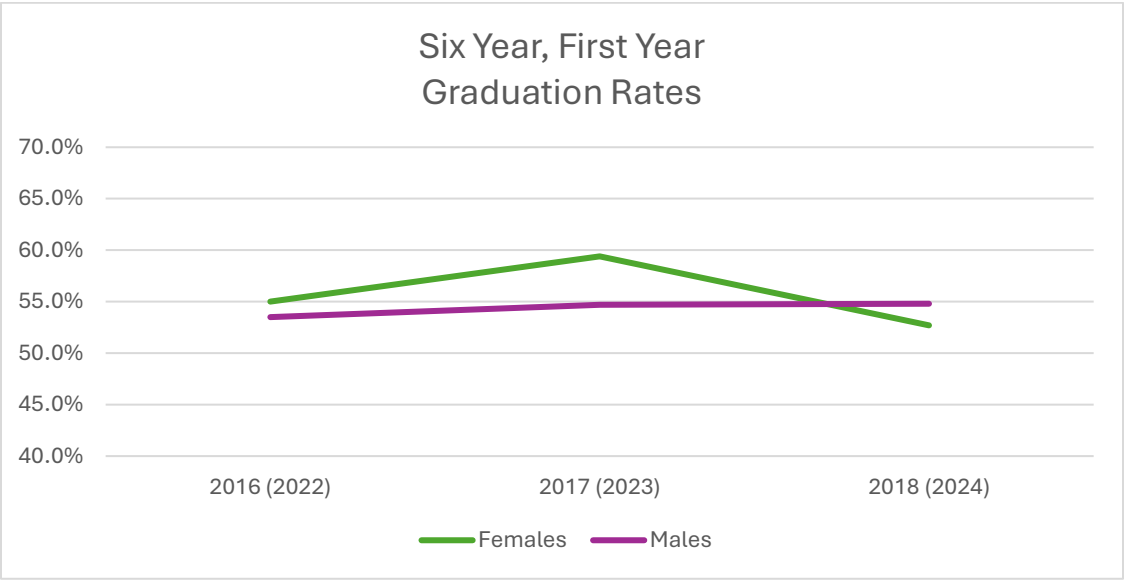
**Figure 22** | Graduation rate disparities between students of color (Asian American, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races) who are transfers and White transfer students averaged a small difference in these years, with fluctuations in which group had the higher rate.



**Figure 23** | Graduation rate disparities between students of color (Asian American, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic/Latino, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races) and White students averaged 2% for students admitted as first year students over the past five years.

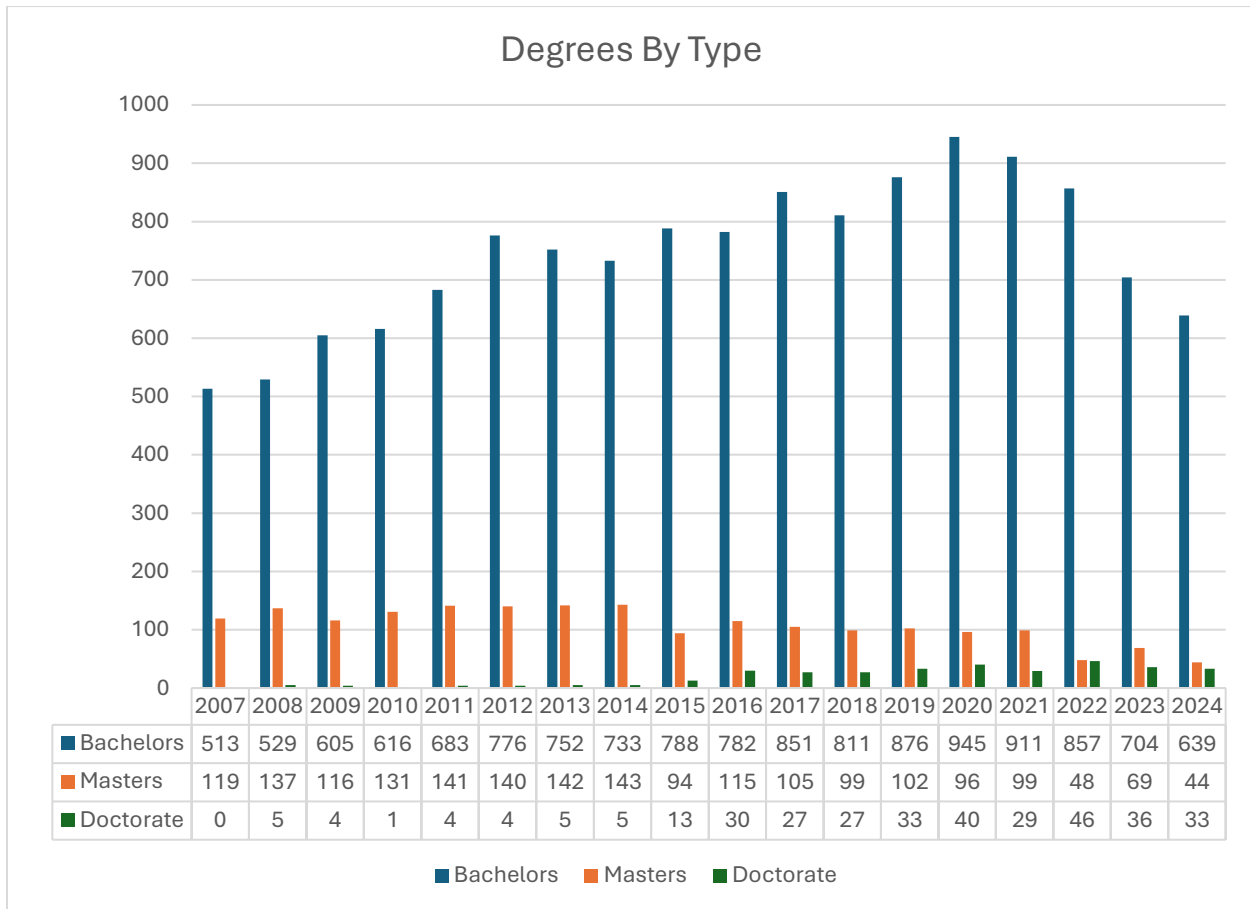


**Figure 24** | Graduation rate disparities between female students and male students persisted and grew during the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021.

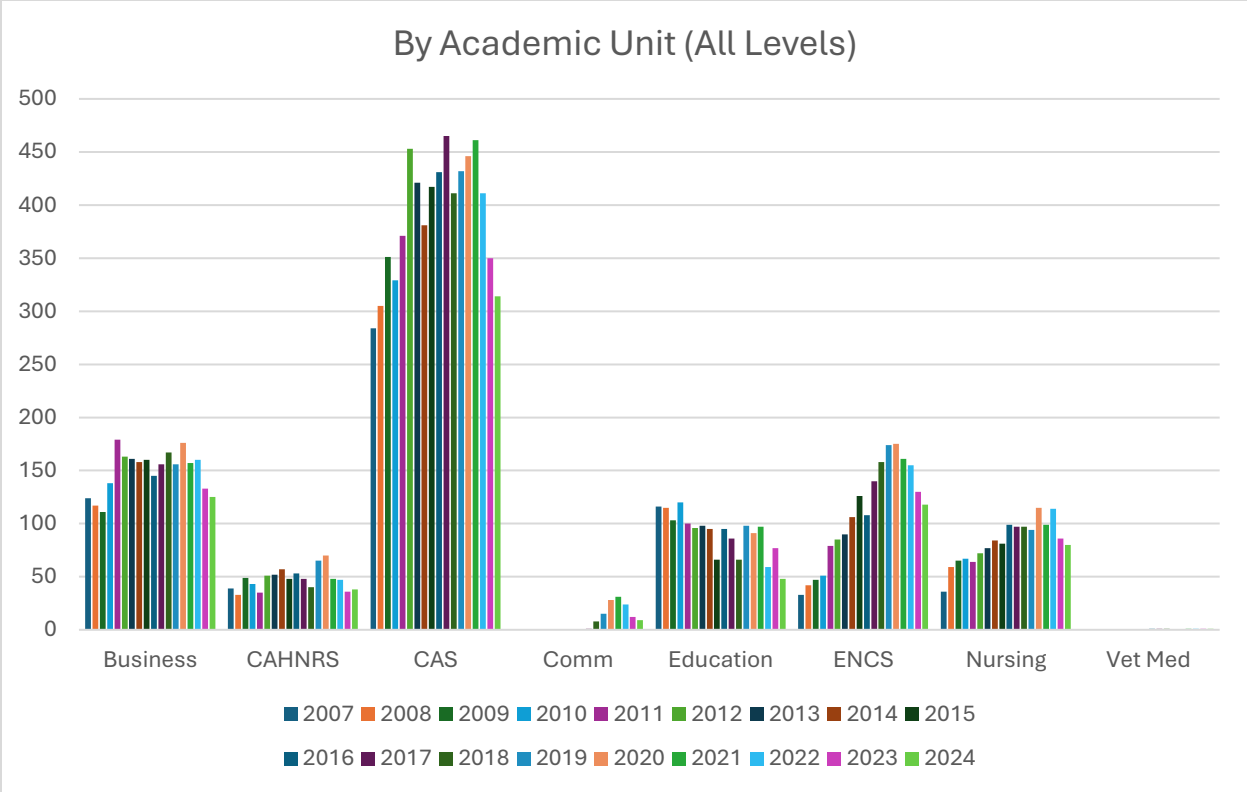


**Figure 25** | Graduation rate disparities between female students and male students varied over time. Female students during the pandemic periods of 2022-2023 graduated at higher rates than their male counterparts, but the 2018 female cohort saw a dip in 2024.

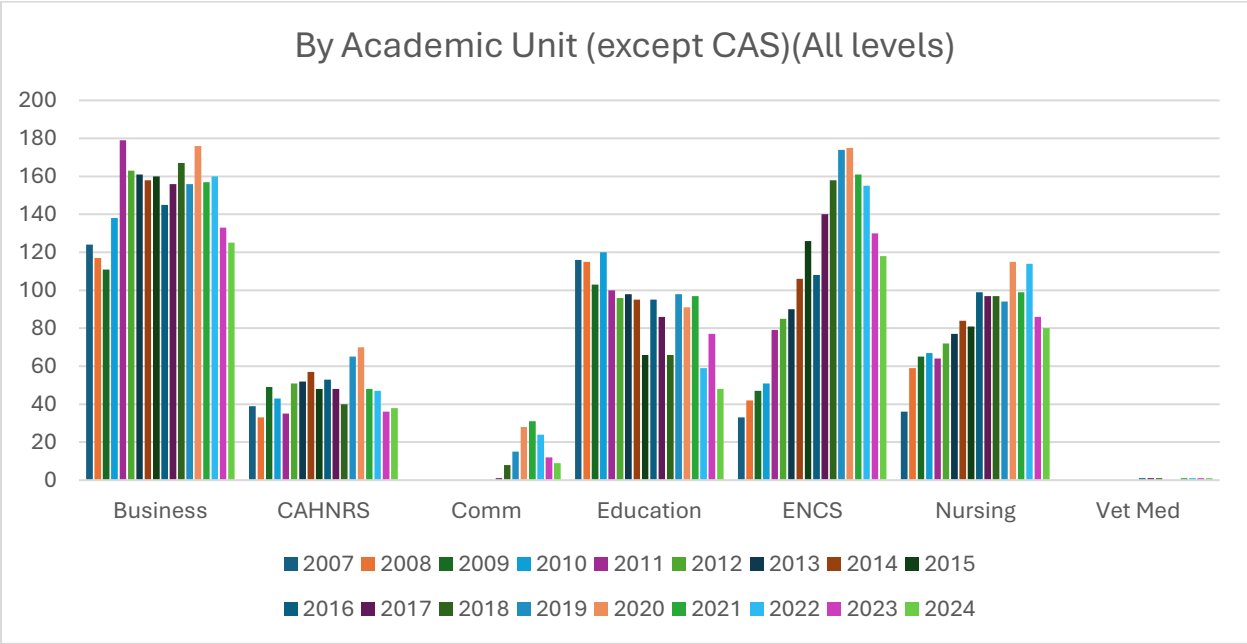
## Part Six: Degrees



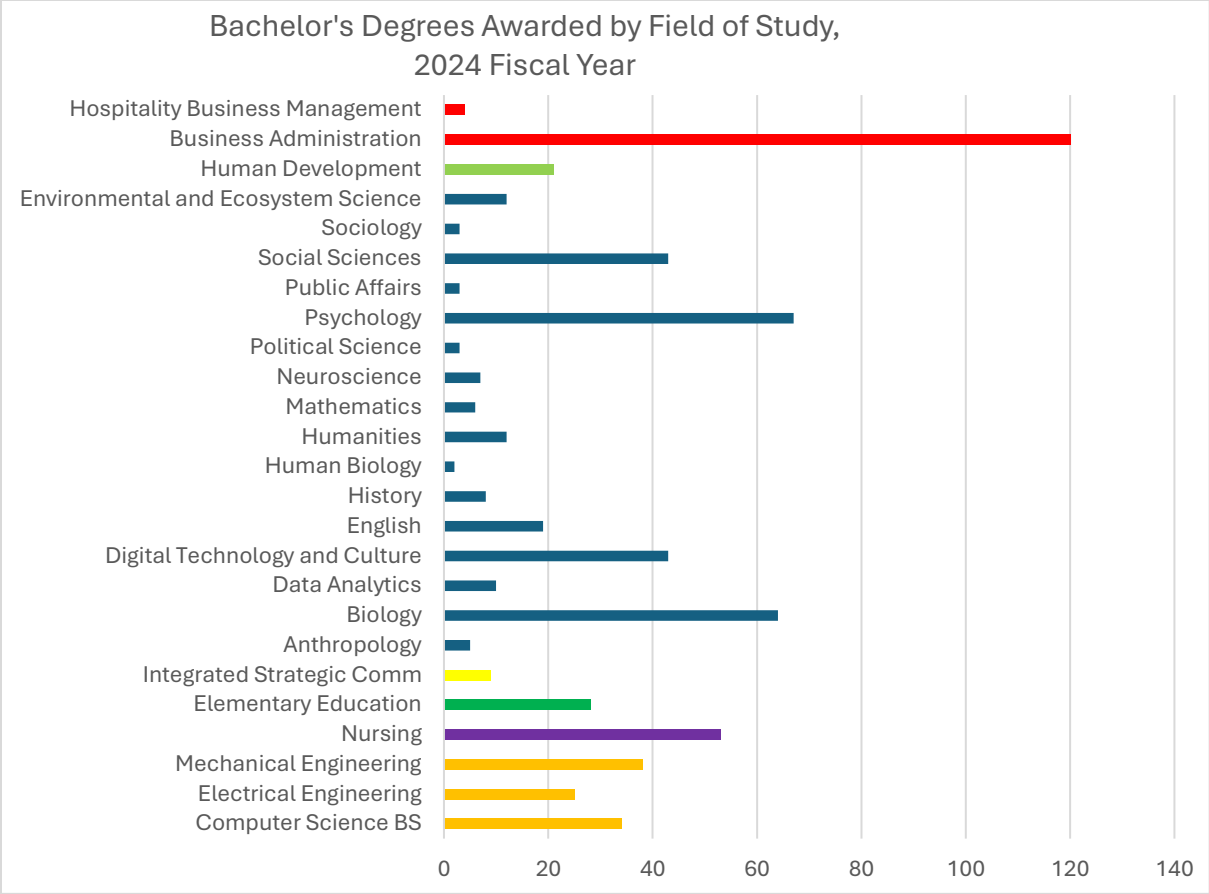
**Figure 26** | 716 total degrees were awarded in FY 2024, down from the peak of 1081 in FY 2020. An all-time high number (46) of doctorates were awarded in 2022. Doctorates include EdD, DNP, and PhD.



**Figure 27** | Degrees awarded broken down by Academic Unit.

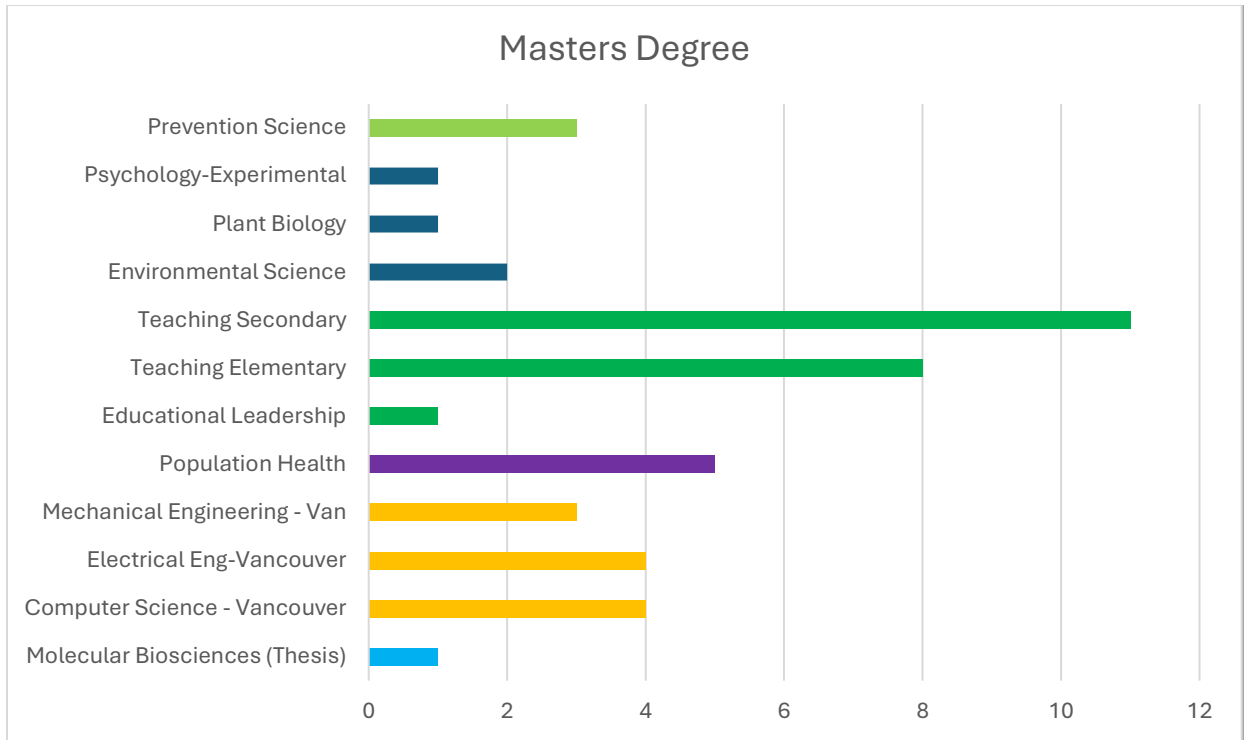


**Figure 28** | Degrees awarded broken down by Academic Unit. CAS is not included for a better visual understanding of the changes over time in other academic units.

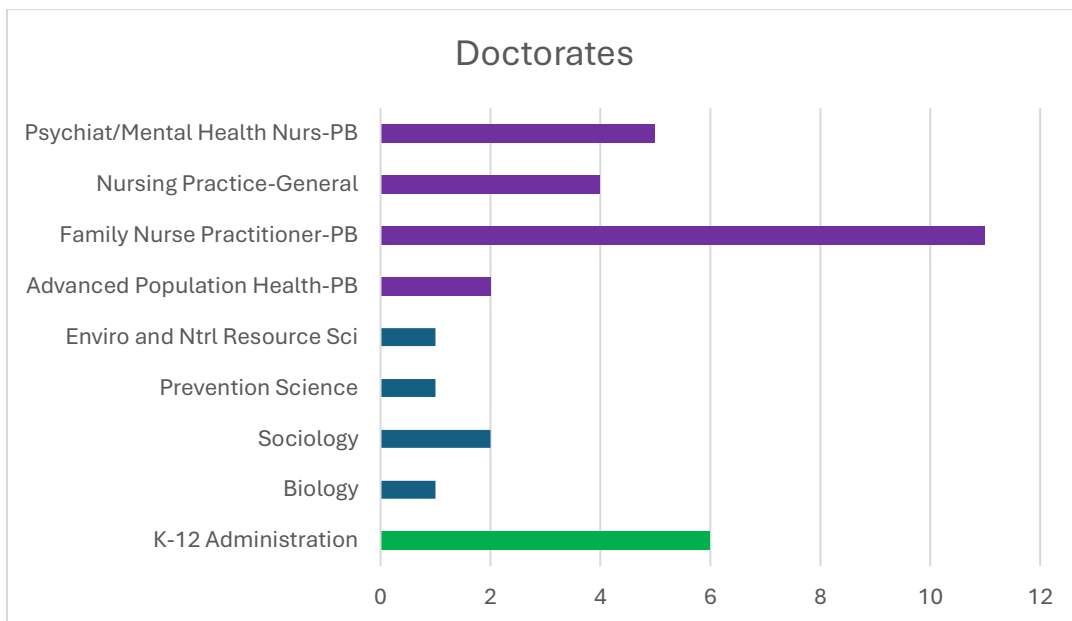


**Figure 29** | The degree most awarded to undergraduates in FY 2024 was a BA in Business Administration (120). The BA in Business Administration has a number of majors underneath the title. The degree most awarded otherwise was in Psychology (67).



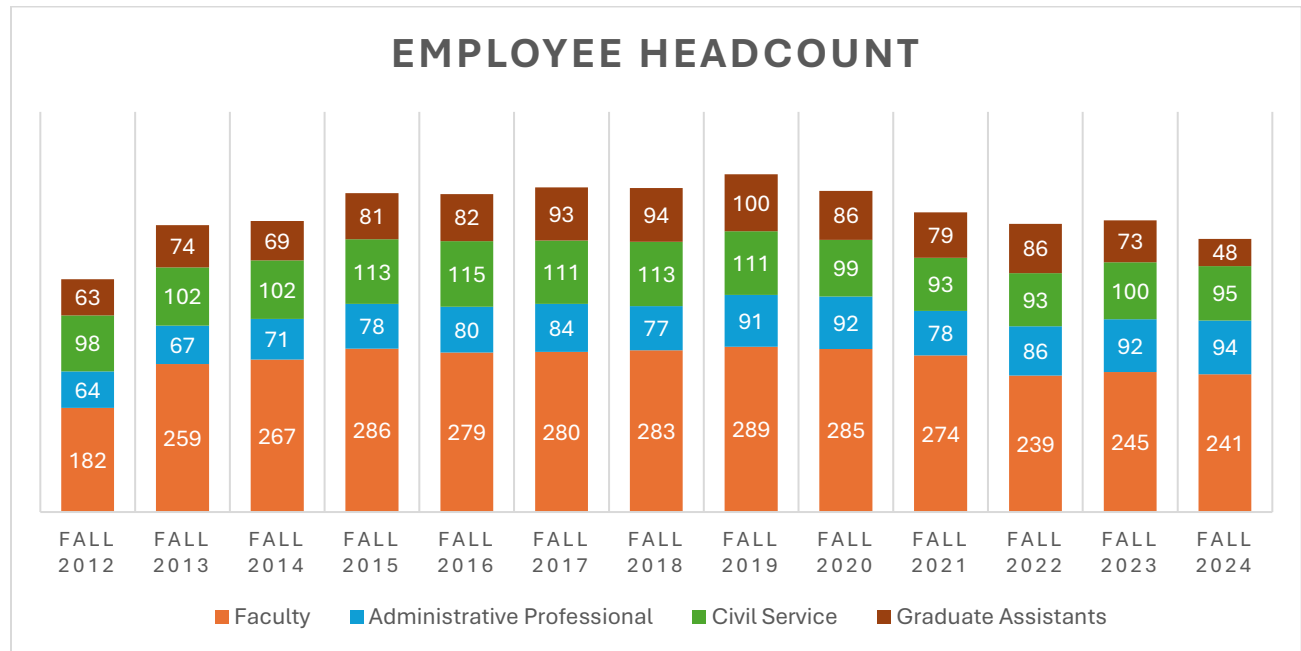


**Figure 30** | For graduate students in master’s programs, the degree most awarded was a Masters in Teaching (20).



**Figure 31** | For graduate students in doctorate programs, the degree most awarded was a Doctorate in Nursing Practice (11). PB = Post Baccalaureate.

## Part Seven: Employee Headcount and Full-Time Equivalent



**Figure 32** | The number of WSU Vancouver Employees peaked in Fall 2019 at 591. There were 478 Employees in Fall 2024.

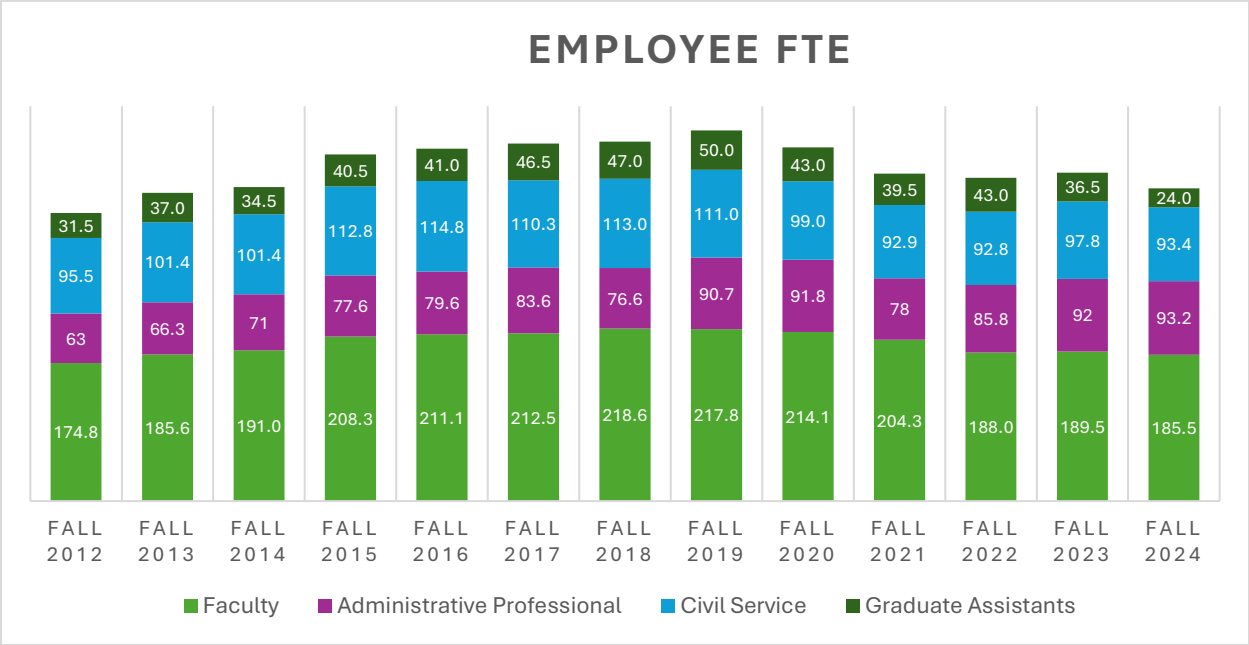
### Further Note

Faculty: Tenure-track, Career-track, Lecturer, and Adjunct.

Administrative Professionals: Examples include Academic Advisors, Admissions Counselors, Coordinators, Fiscal Analysts, and Campus Directors who aren't Faculty.

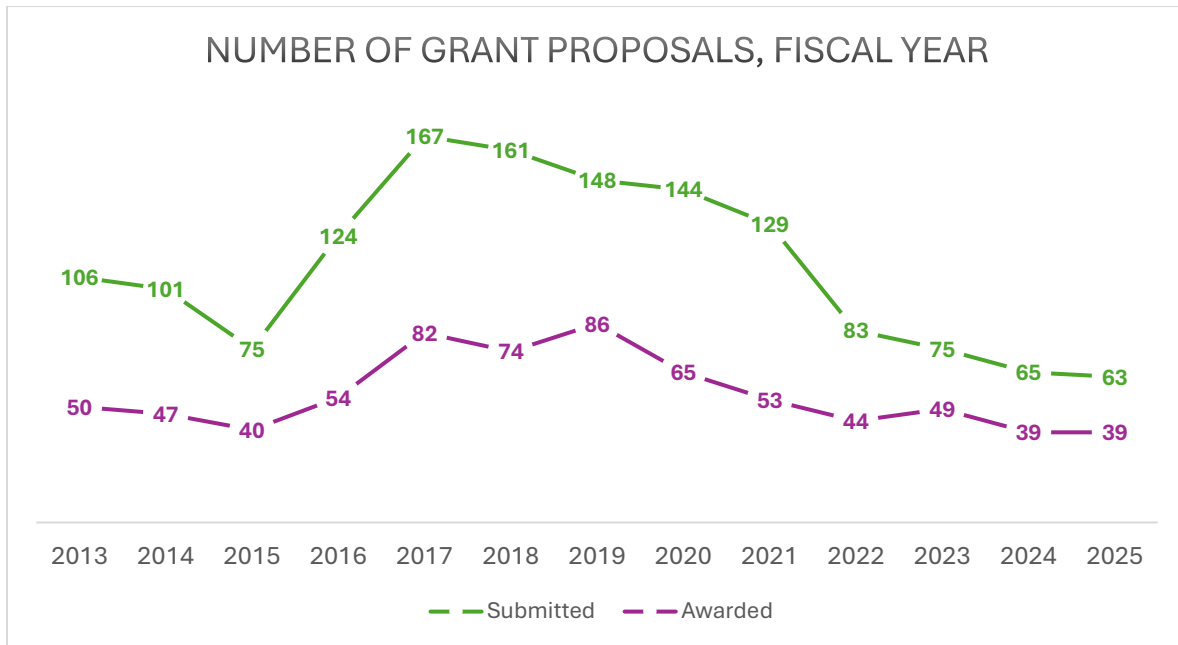
Civil Service: Examples include Administrative Assistants, IT professionals, Facilities workers, and Lab Assistants.

Graduate Assistants: Teaching Assistants and Research Assistants.

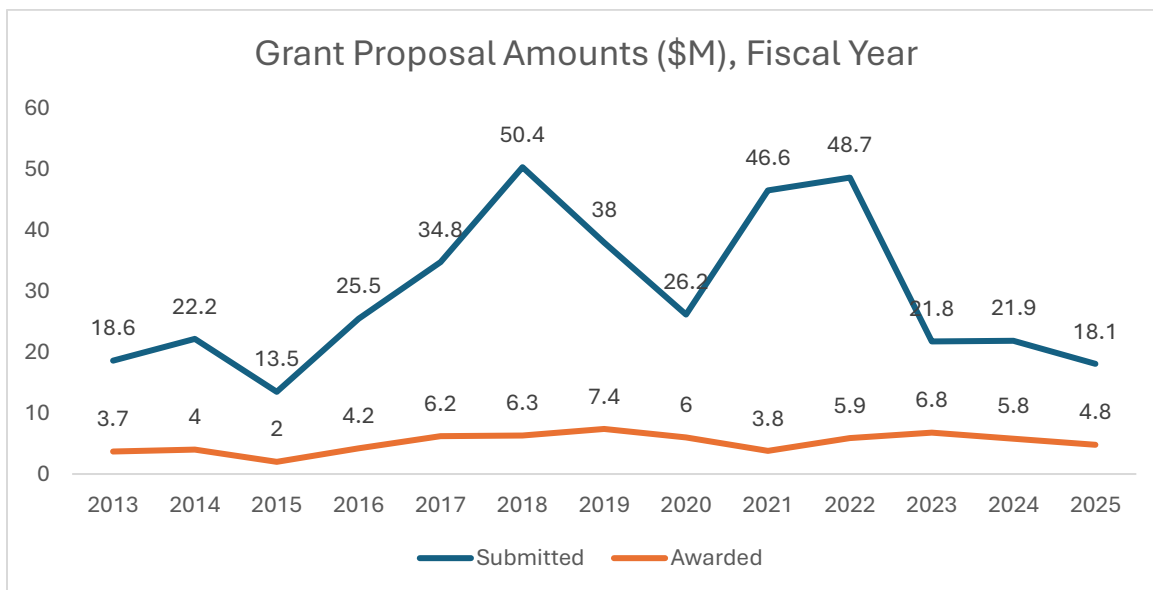


**Figure 33** | Employee FTE peaked in Fall 2019 at 469.5. In Fall 2024, Employee FTE was 396.1.

## Part Eight: Faculty Grants and Contracts



**Figure 34** | Thirty-nine (39) grant proposals were awarded to WSU Vancouver faculty in FY 2024. The numbers for 2025 are “to date” and will be finalized at the end of the fiscal year.



**Figure 35** | Yearly dollar amounts for awarded grants have fluctuated between \$5 million and \$7 million in recent years. The numbers for 2025 are “to date” and will be finalized at the end of the fiscal year.