Deadline updates, 2023–2024: First-year application trends through Feb 1

February 14, 2024

Authors

Data Analytics and Research

Brian Heseung Kim*
Elyse Armstrong*
Laurel Eckhouse
Mark Freeman
Rodney Hughes
Trent Kajikawa

Marketing and Branding

Michelle Sinofsky

*corresponding author(s)

Press inquiries

Emma Steele
esteele@commonapp.org

Introduction

Each year, Common App releases an ongoing series of "Deadline Update" research briefs to share detailed and timely insights about the state of first-year college applications and year-over-year trends up to a specific point in the application season (in this case, February 1). We time these briefs to capture activity around major college application deadlines on the first of each month from November through March.

By analyzing and disseminating up-to-date application activity, we bring attention to developing trends in applicant race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geographic residence, and to the types of institutions to which they

apply. We hope to empower enrollment leaders, counselors, and other stakeholders with these data insights as we strive, together, to increase the accessibility of the college admissions process in alignment with our Next Chapter goals.

Note: As Common App membership has consistently grown over time, and to better benchmark against pre-pandemic norms, we focus these deadline updates on the 834 institutions that have maintained Common App membership since 2019–20 ("returning members"). That said, trends observed here may still partially be the result of new members bringing new applicants onto the platform each year.

At a glance

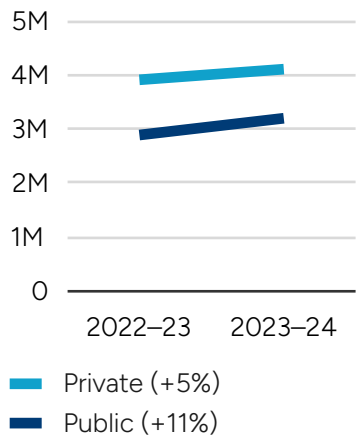
7,327,247
applications

1,285,065
applicants

834
returning members
since 2019

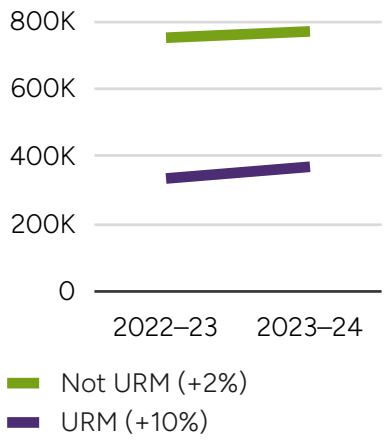
Member type

Applications to public members (11%) grew more than those to private members since 2022–23 (5%)



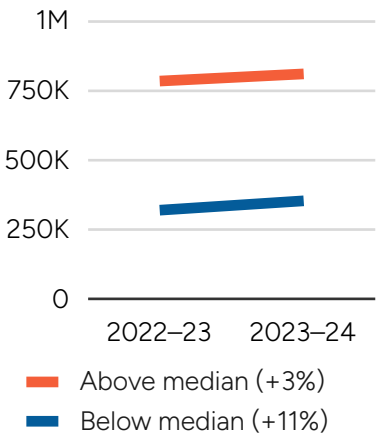
Underrepresented minority applicants

Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM) increased by 10%



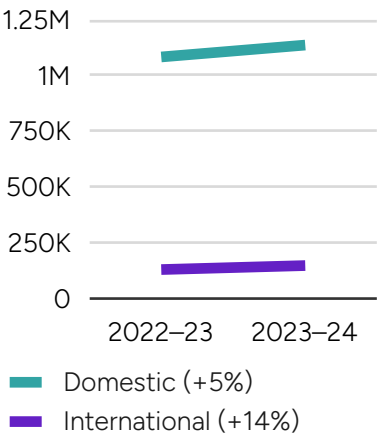
Below-median income

Growth in applicants from below median income ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 11% since 2022–23 (versus 3%)



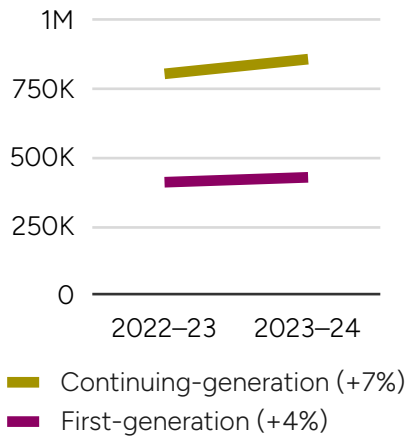
International applicants

International applicants continue to outpace growth in domestic applicants at 14% since 2022–23



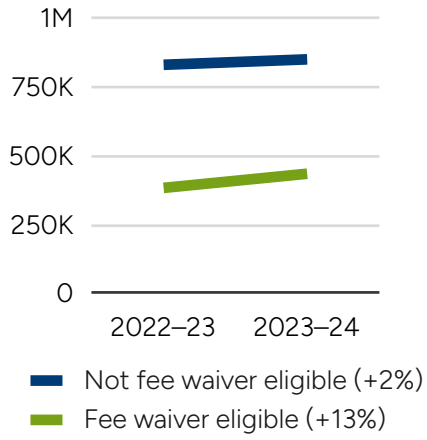
First-generation status

First-generation ("first-gen") applicants increased by 4% since 2022–23



Fee waiver eligibility

Students reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver increased at over four times the rate of students not reporting fee waiver eligibility (13% vs. 2%)



Contents

Key findings

1. Through February 1, 2024, 1,285,065 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 834 returning members (an increase of 6% from 1,213,888 in 2022–23).
    a. Total application volume to returning members through February 1 rose 7% from 2022–23 (6,818,541) to 2023–24 (7,327,247). Applicants were also applying to slightly more members in 2023–24 than in 2022–23 (+1% from 5.62 to 5.70 applications per applicant).

2. Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM)[1] increased by 10% in 2023–24, driven largely by growth in applicants identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (12%), Latinx (11%) and Black or African American (10%). We provide breakouts by student detailed race/ethnicity backgrounds, as well.

3. While earlier deadline updates this season showed relatively faster growth among first-generation ('first-gen') applicants, we now see first-generation applicants through February grew at a slower rate of 4% while continuing-gen applicants grew by 7% from 2022–23 to 2023–24. That being said, growth remains faster for students reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver, who increased at six times the rate of students not reporting fee waiver eligibility (13% vs. 2%). This is also true of growth in applicants from below-median income ZIP-codes, who continued to outpace their peers at 11% since 2022–23 (versus 3%).

4. In terms of domestic geographic trends, we see that growth in applicants is roughly equal across rural, small town, and micropolitan urbanicities (ranging from 8% to 9%) with slower growth in metropolitan areas (5%). Growth was by far the fastest in the Southwestern region (17%). Nebraska (83%), Oklahoma (28%), and Texas (17%) were the fastest growing states.

5. In terms of international geographic trends, growth in the number of international applicants (applicants who report exclusive, active citizenship for a country outside the U.S.) continues to outpace growth in domestic applicants at 14% since 2022–23 (versus 5%). This growth is fastest among applicants with citizenship in Ghana (96%), Mongolia (59%), and Uzbekistan (52%).

6. Applications to public members (11%) grew more than those to private members since 2022–23 (5%). Growth in applications since 2022–23 was slowest for the most selective institutions (defined as having admit rates below 25%) at 3% and highest for less selective institutions (admit rates >= 75%) at 10%.

[1] We use the term underrepresented minority (URM) in alignment with conventions employed by the National Science Foundation. In this report, applicants identifying as Black or African American, Latinx, American Indian or Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander are classified as URM applicants.

Overall platform trends

Beginning our review of season-to-date data with overall platform usage trends, Figures 1–4 display the overall number of accounts created by students intending to enroll in the following academic year (e.g., 2024–25 for students in the 2023–24 application season), the number of account creators that have submitted at least one application at this point in the season ("applicants"), the total number of applications submitted, and the average number of applications submitted per applicant. Each point in each plot tracks the indicated metric for one season through February 1, and the final season in each plot is additionally labeled with the percent growth in that metric between 2022–23 and the current season.

For example, in Figure 1, we see that the number of account creators through February 1 has grown from 2,087,832 in 2022–23 to 2,274,523 in 2023–24 – an increase of 9%. In general, we see that there is consistent and considerable growth in platform use by this point in the season. Note: Thanks to reader feedback, we have shifted our reported percent growth statistics in each plot throughout this report to focus on growth since the prior year (i.e., 2022–23 to 2023–24) rather than growth since the last pre-pandemic season.

Figure 1. Growth in first-year accounts created by students intending to enroll in the following academic year since 2019–20

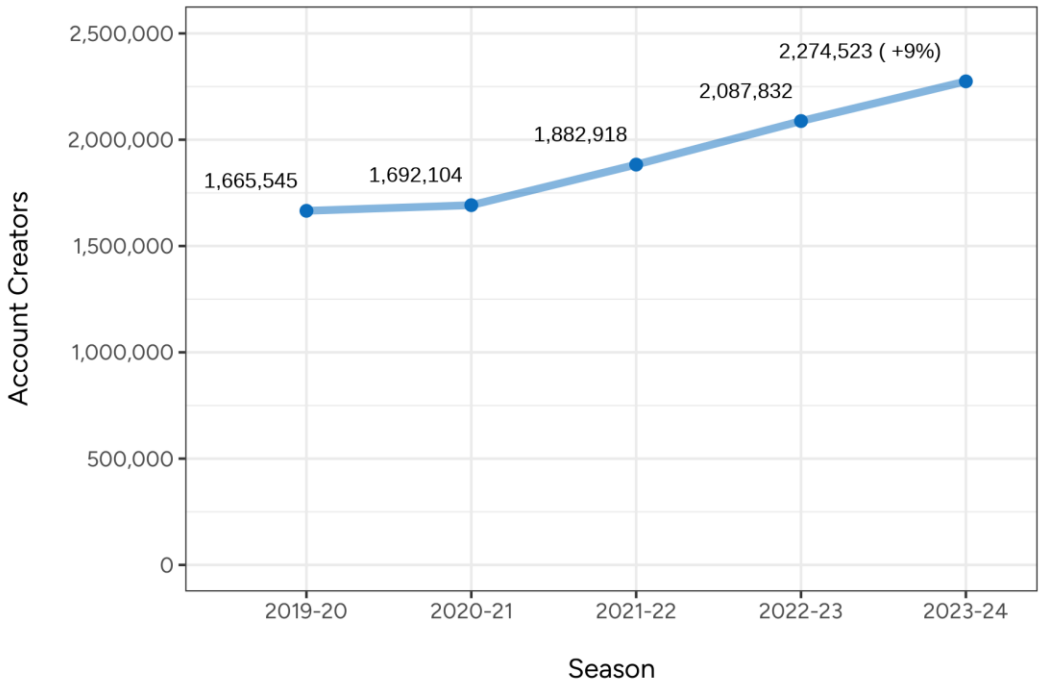


Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2019–20

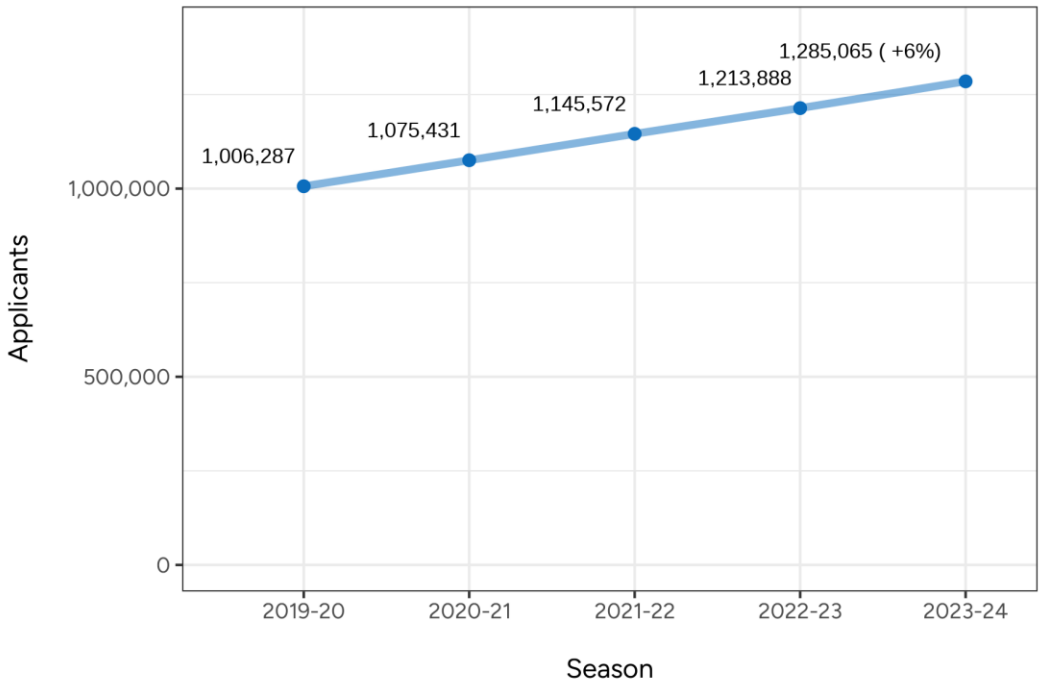


Figure 3. Growth in first-year applications since 2019–20

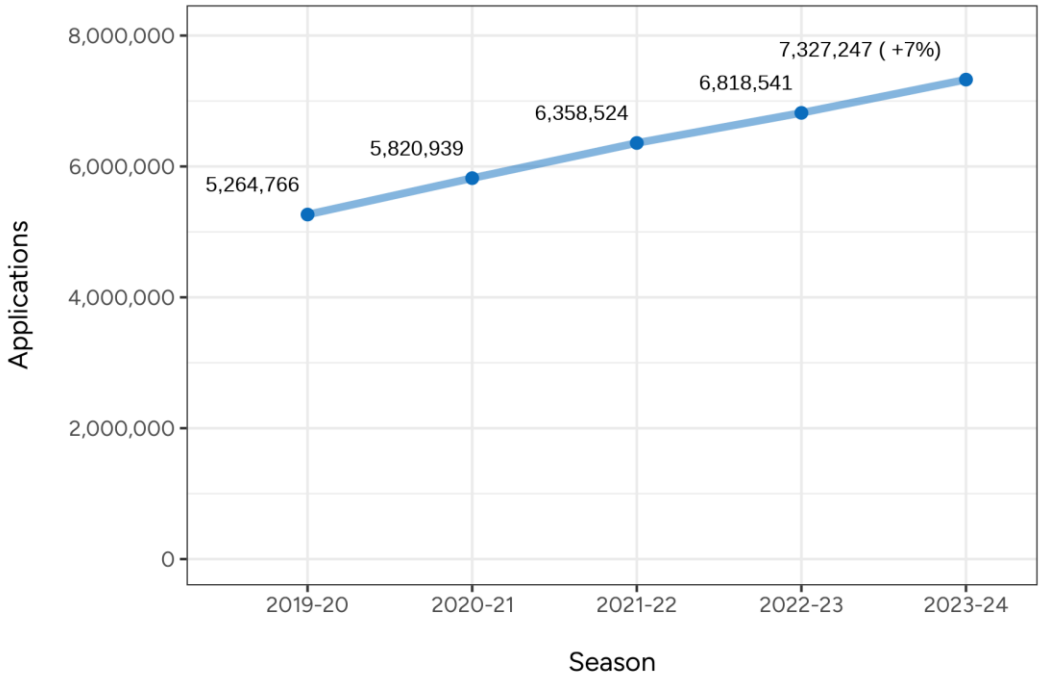
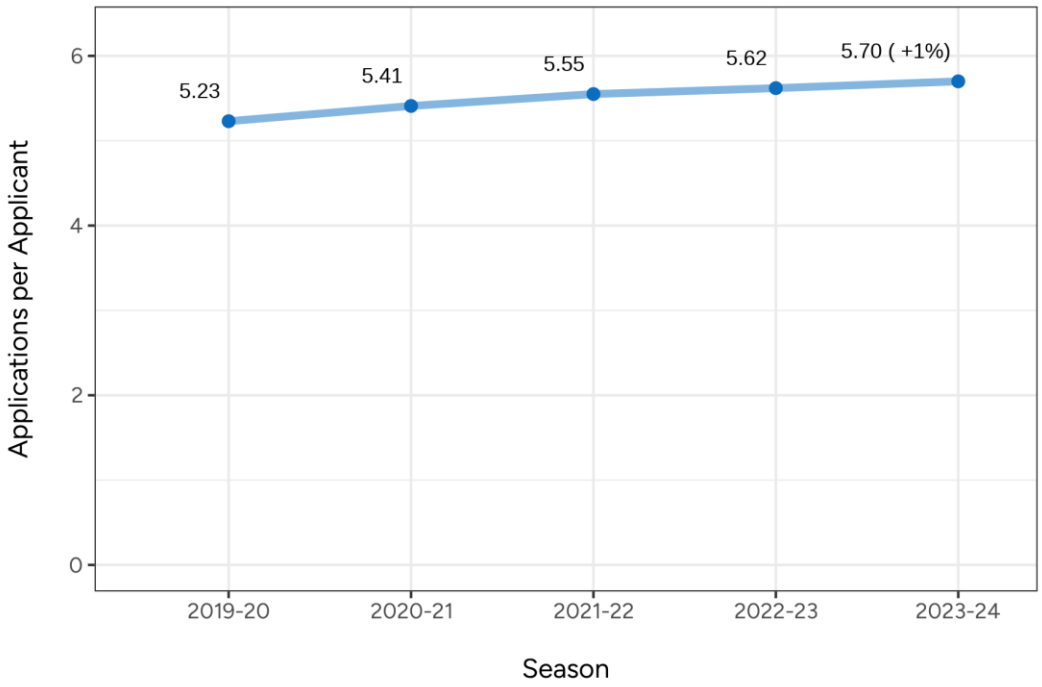


Figure 4. Growth in first-year applications per applicant since 2019–20



Applicant demographic trends

Though the trends above reveal broad growth in the use of Common App over time, the primary value in these timely updates lies in disaggregating these trends by student demographics and other key application characteristics, as facilitated by our extensive data warehouse.

Trends by student race/ethnicity

Given member interest in the potential effects of the United States Supreme Court decision on race-conscious admissions, we begin our deeper dive into application trends by looking across applicant underrepresented minority status (URM) in Figure 5.[2] Consistent with results from our previous reports on the diversification of the Common App applicant pool, we see that the number of applicants identifying as URM is growing at a pace that exceeds that of their non-URM peers at 10% since 2022–23 (versus 2%), even though the raw number of these students remains smaller. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has increased from 30.8% in 2022–23 to 32.4% in 2023–24 (not pictured). Note that all plots shown here regarding student race/ethnicity (Figures 5–7) focus exclusively on domestic applicants (i.e., excluding citizens of countries besides the United States) in alignment with federal reporting practices in higher education.

[2] See our discussion of Figure 21 below for additional analyses related to application trends by race/ethnicity as they relate to members of varying selectivity bands.

Figure 5. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by underrepresented minority status since 2019–20

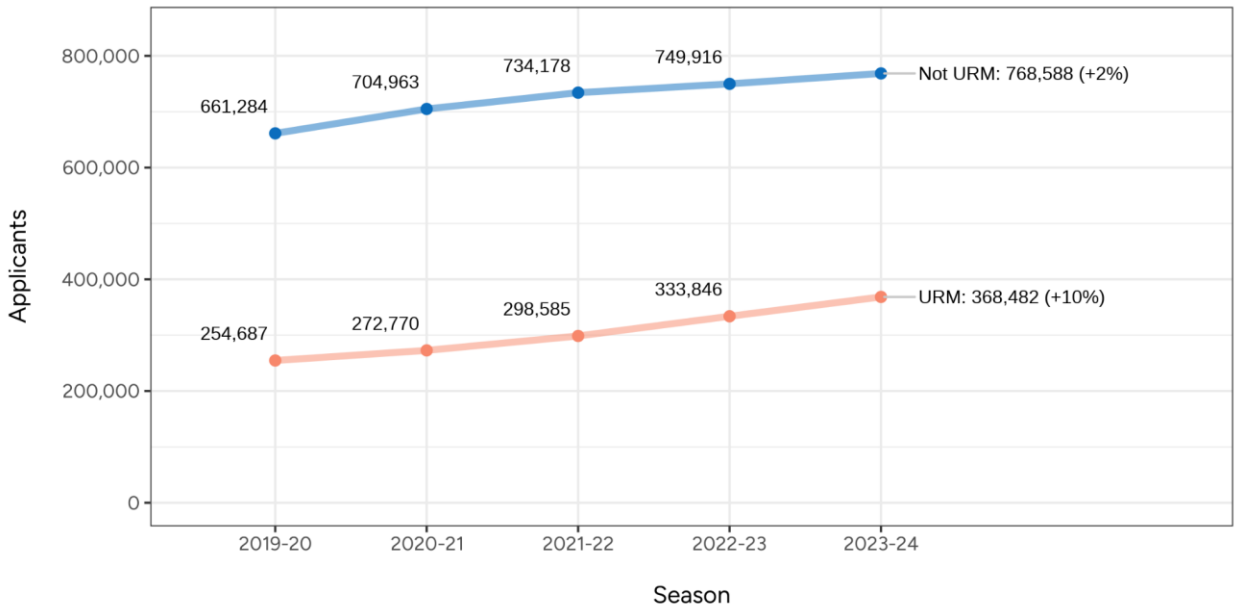
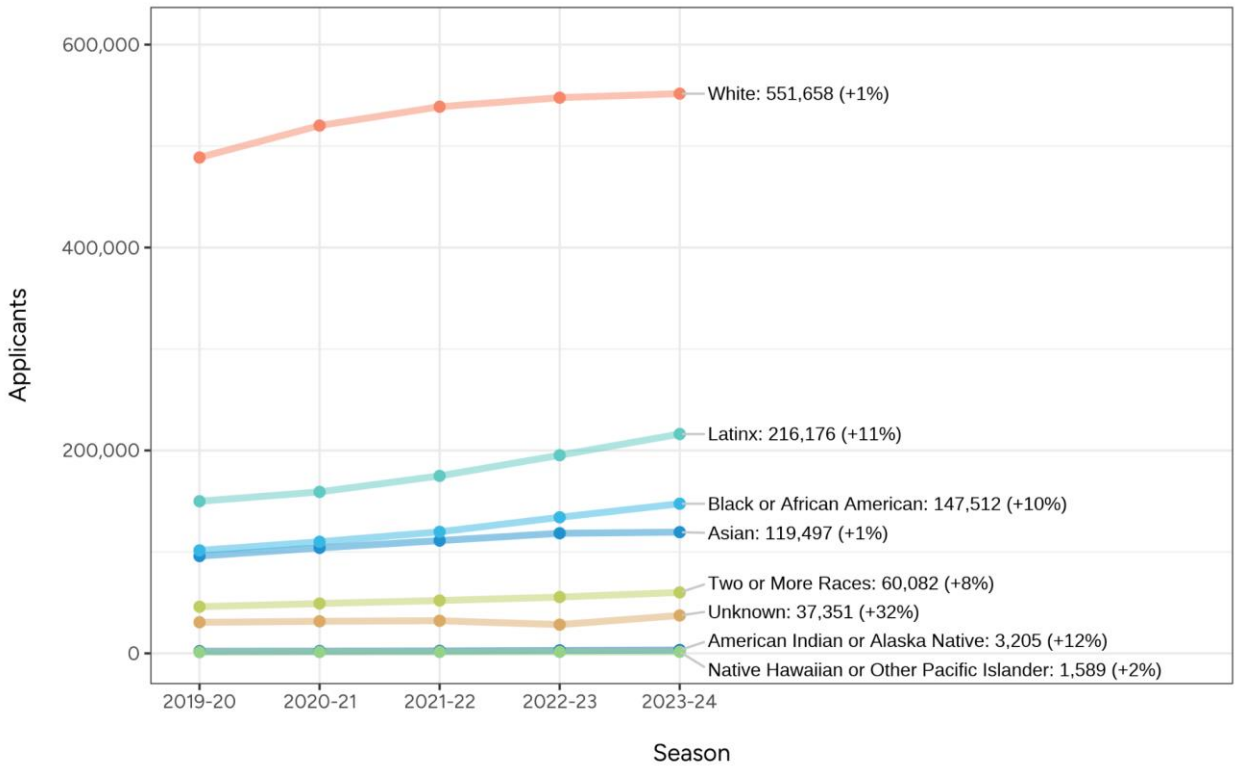


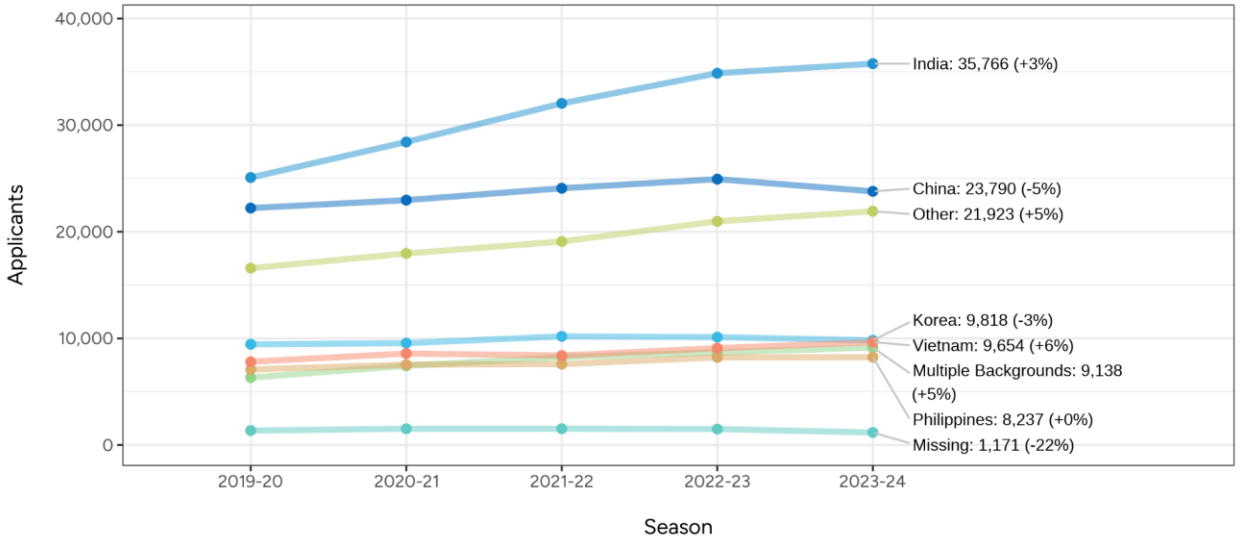
Figure 6. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by standard race/ethnicity groupings since 2019–20



We can, moreover, examine applicant growth trends across standard race/ethnicity groupings in Figure 6, revealing that this growth among URM groups is fastest for applicants identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (12%), Latinx (11%), and Black or African American (10%). Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 12.4% in 2022–23 to 13.0% in 2023–24 (not pictured). This may be related to growth of URM student representation in high schools, as well as increasing momentum from our MSI member recruitment initiatives. While the plurality of applicants identify as White, the share of domestic applicants identifying as White has declined from 50.5% in 2022–23 to 48.5% in 2023–24, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–2014 season. While there is a higher increase in reporting Unknown since 2022–23, this may be driven more by the anomalous decrease in reporting Unknown last year; the trend over all five seasons is otherwise fairly consistent. **These data together suggest that there have been no meaningful deviations from pre-existing trends over the past decade in race/ethnicity reporting or population growth after the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling**. We intend to conduct a more in-depth analysis on this subject at season-end.

The Common Application prompts students to share more detailed background information within each standard race/ethnicity group (e.g., identifying as Asian with background in China). We are thus able to break out each of the standard race/ethnicity groupings shown above into these more detailed backgrounds. For visual clarity, we focus only on the five most prevalent detailed backgrounds within each standard race/ethnicity group (with the rest combined into an "Other" category). Figure 7 below shows, as an example, growth in first-year applicants across detailed Asian backgrounds, revealing that growth is fastest among Asian applicants identifying their background in Vietnam (+6%), Other (+5%), Multiple Backgrounds (+5%), and India (+3%). Corresponding plots for each of the other standard race/ethnicity groups can be found in the Appendix (Figures A1–A5).

Figure 7. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by detailed Asian backgrounds since 2019–20



For those interested in learning more on this subject, we reported on a variety of additional trends and correlations using these detailed background data in a two-part research brief series last season (Unpacking applicant race and ethnicity, part one and part two).

Trends by student socioeconomic status

In addition to student race/ethnicity, we can also examine multiple dimensions of student socioeconomic status. We display applicant trends by first-generation status in Figure 8. While earlier deadline updates this season have shown relatively faster growth among first-generation ('first-gen') applicants, we see by February that the percentage growth of first-generation students is now slower than that of continuing-generation students. This may reflect a dynamic where more first-generation applicants are applying earlier in the season, leading to this reversal by later in the season. For these purposes, we define a first-generation college student as a student whose parents have not obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher (regardless of when the degree was received, whether the student lives with adults other than their parents, and institutional country or type). For more detail on this topic, see our first of three briefs taking an in-depth look at first-generation status definitions and implications.

Figure 8. Growth in first-year applicants by first-generation status since 2019–20

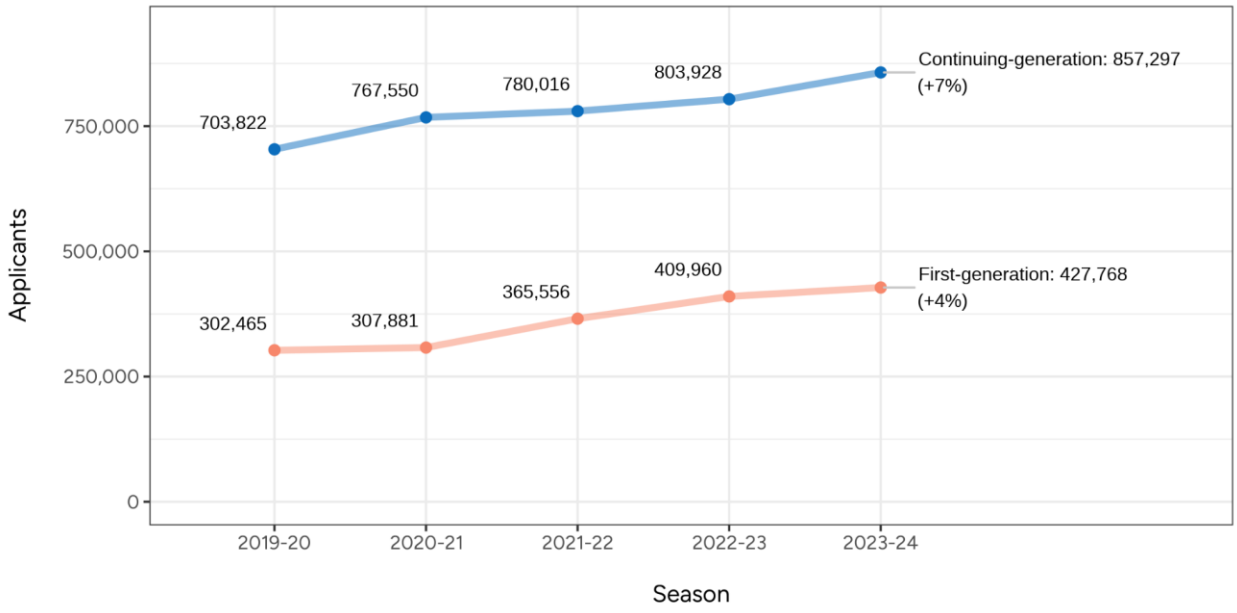


Figure 9. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2019–20

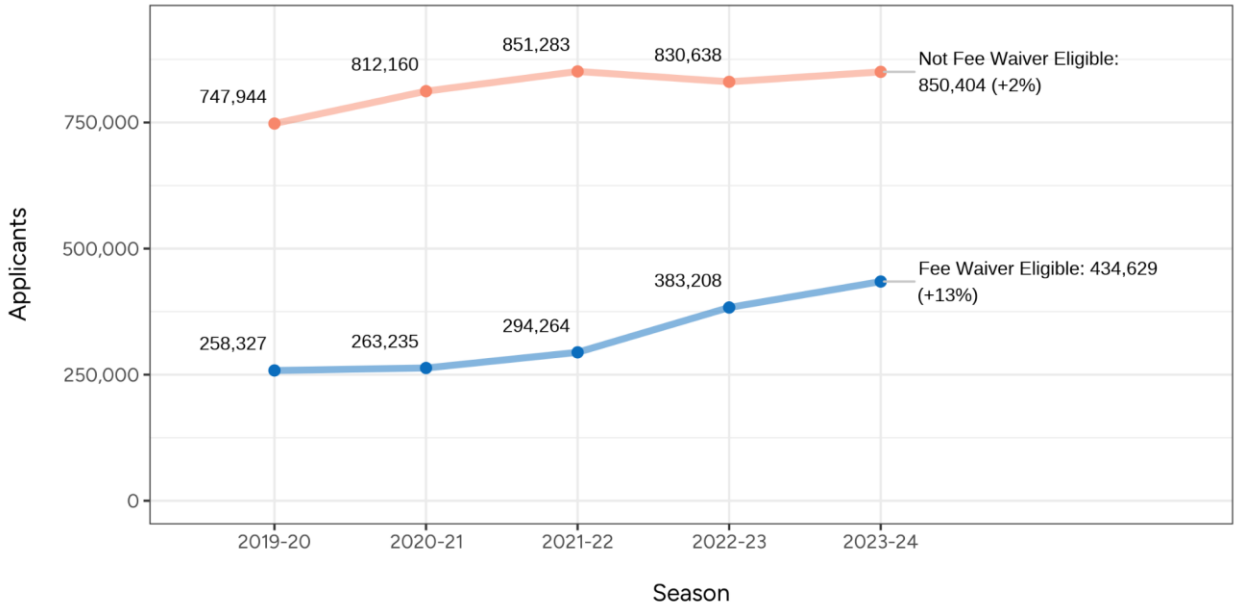
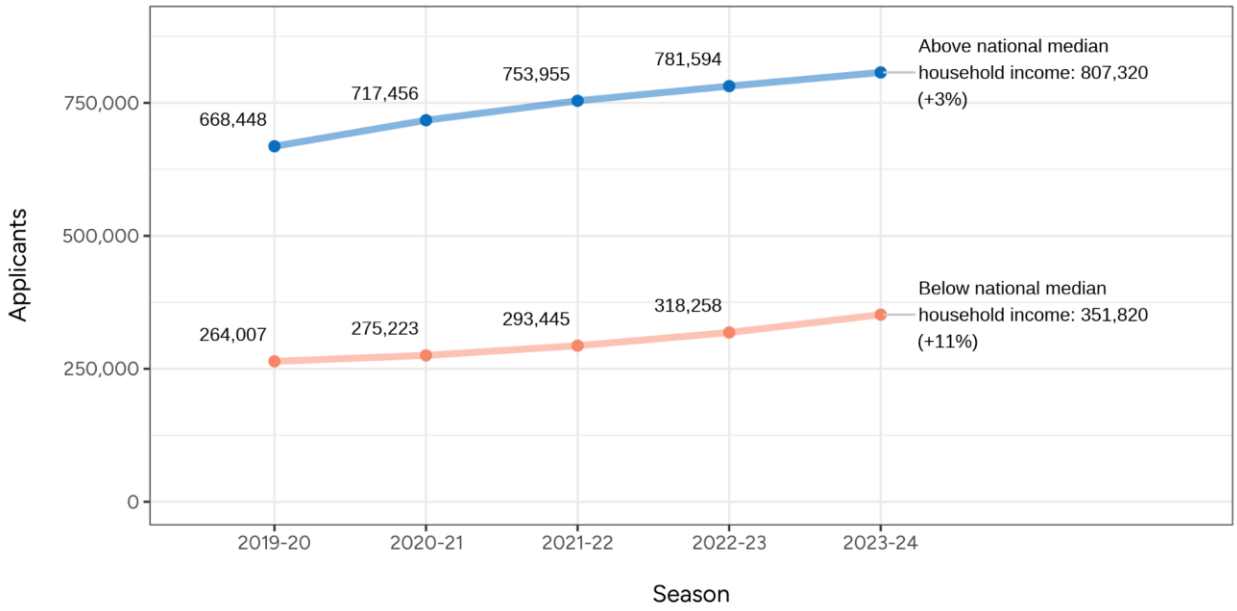


Figure 9 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status. (more information on exact eligibility criteria descriptions are available online). Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver have grown at over six times the rate as other applicants (+13% versus 2%) through this point in the season since 2022–23.

While Common App does not explicitly collect applicants' household income information, we supplement our understanding of the socioeconomic characteristics of applicants by examining characteristics of the communities in which they reside from the U.S. Census (for students residing in the United States). In alignment with broader higher education research practices, our past research work, and our Next Chapter strategic plan, we track the number of applicants residing in a ZIP-code with a median household income above or below the national median household income in Figure 10.[3] As we see here, growth in the number of applicants coming from below-median income ZIP-codes is increasing at a faster pace than their peers at +11% since 2022–23.

[3] We use the American Community Survey 5-year estimates on household income, both nationally and by ZIP-Code Tabulation Areas. To account for the roughly two-year lag in data availability of ACS survey data, we use ACS data from two years prior to a given season for our calculations (e.g., we use the 2016–2020 ACS to map onto applicants in the 2022–2023 application season). We exclude students residing outside the United States, or who live in ZIP-codes without a median household income estimate from the ACS.

Figure 10. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP-code median household income relative to national median household income since 2019–20



Trends by student geography

Though Common App membership continues to expand across the country, Common App use still varies substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 11 tracks applicant ZIP-code urbanicity classifications,[4] while Figure 12 tracks applicant state-regions. Overall growth since 2019–20 seems to be roughly parallel for all urbanicity types at 8-9%, with the exception of Metropolitan growing at a slower rate (5%). However, the growth rate in Southwestern (+17%) states far outpaced that of other regions over the same timeframe.

[4] Per the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, a Metropolitan area is a region with an urban center containing a population of at least 50,000. A Micropolitan area is a region with an urban center containing a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000.

Figure 11. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP-code urbanicity since 2019–20

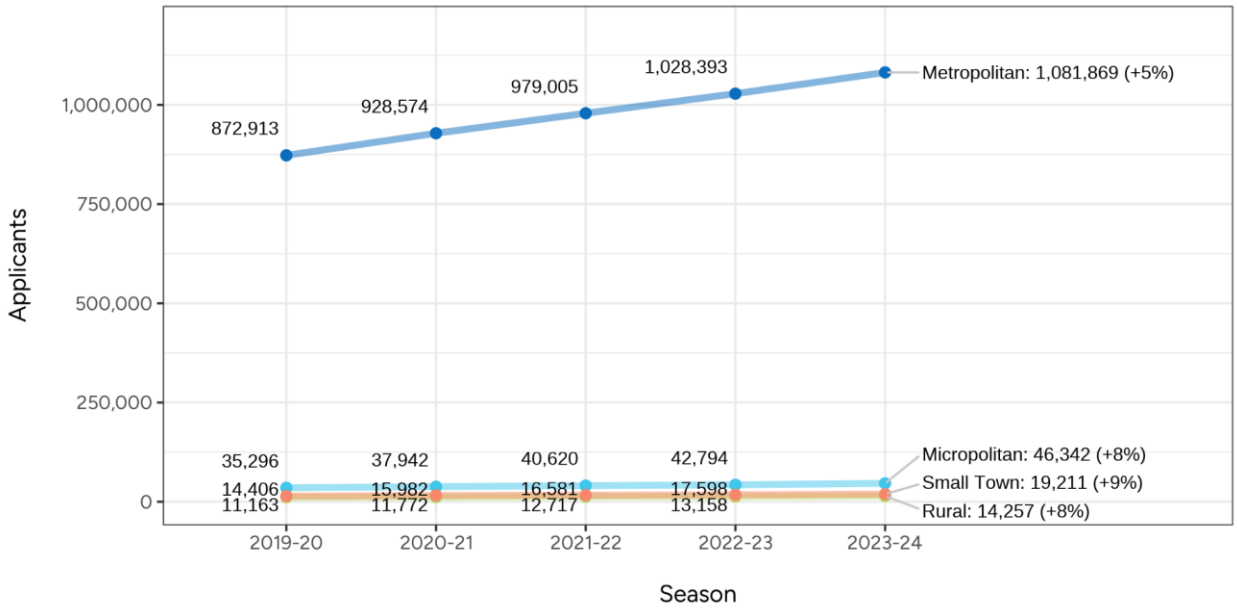
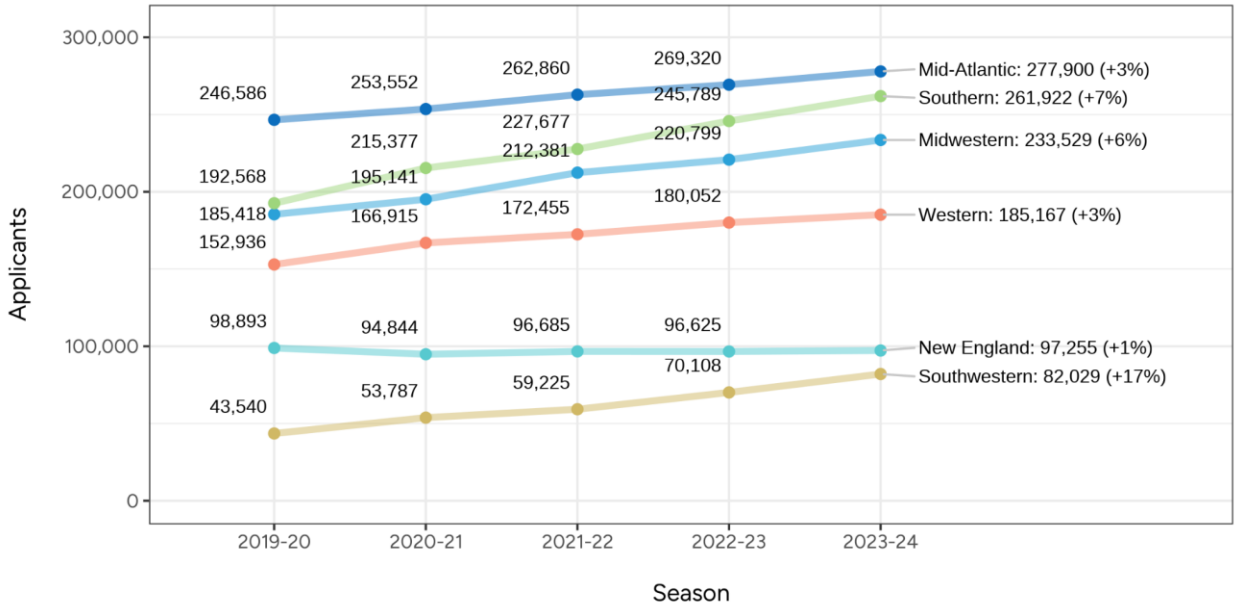


Figure 12. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by United States region since 2019–20



We can also examine state-by-state growth in applicants over time. For visual clarity, Figure 13 shows applicant trends among the ten fastest-growing states since 2019–20, while Figure 14 shows applicant trends among the ten states with the most applicants overall as of 2023–24. We exclude from these visualizations any state or territory with fewer than 100 applicants in any one season. For those interested in seeing these statistics for every state, we have included an exhaustive table in the Appendix (Table A1).

Figure 13. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing states since 2019–20

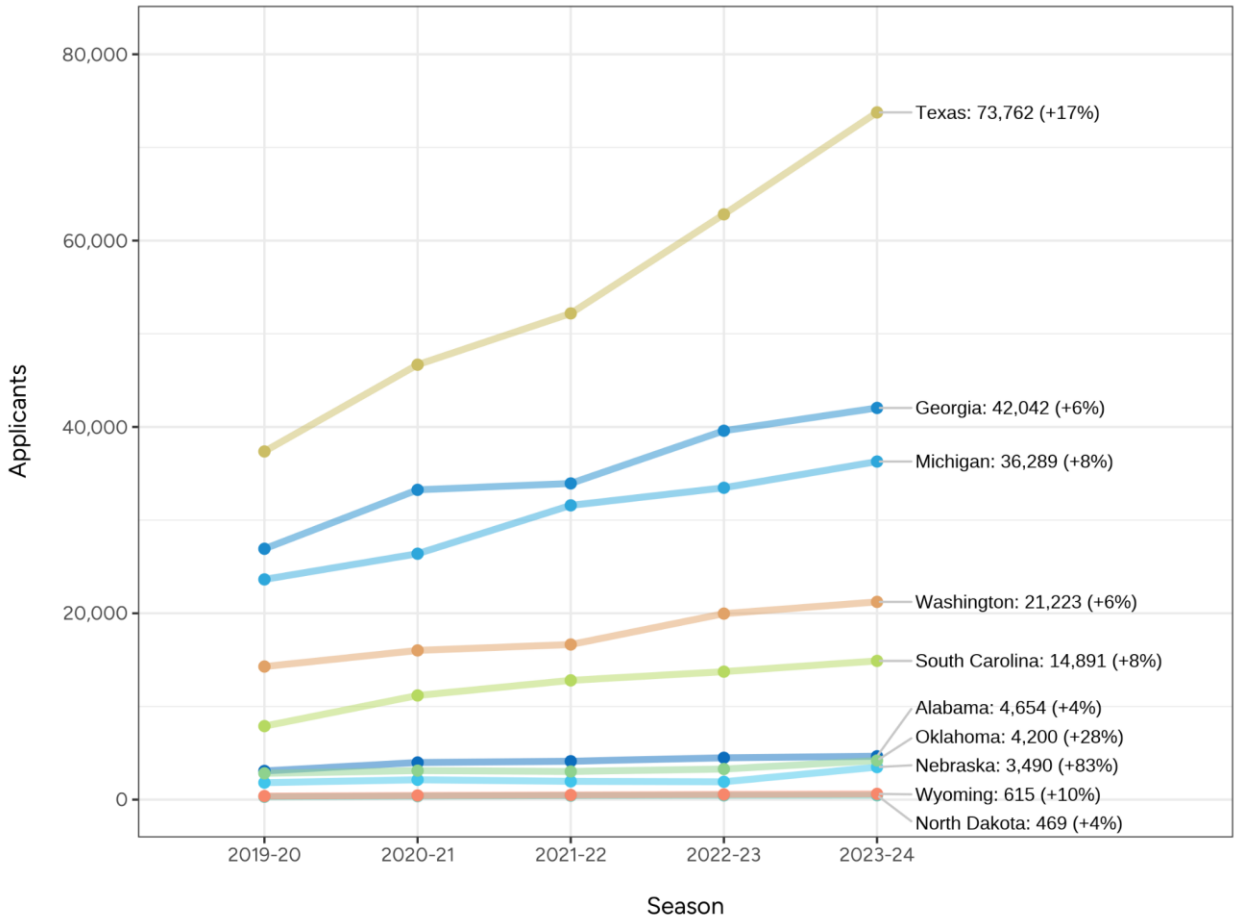


Figure 14. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest volume states as of 2023–24

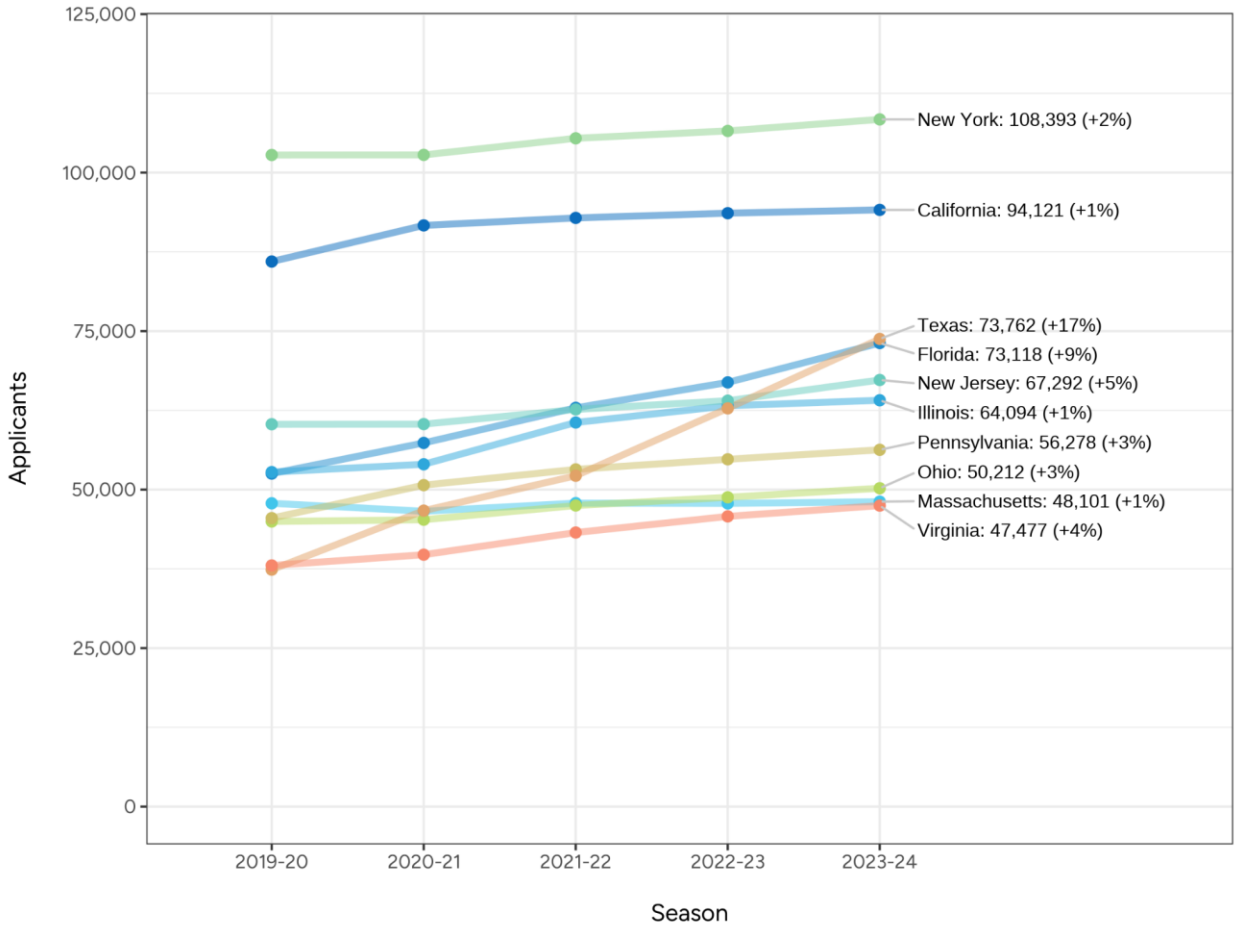


Figure 15 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants are those who have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 16 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the world.[5] For a more granular view at a country-by-country level, Figure 17 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2019–20. Lastly, Figure 18 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2023–24.

[5] We use country regional classifications per the United Nations Statistics Division methodology. Students with multiple citizenships (not including a U.S. citizenship) or who indicate being stateless are grouped into the "Other" category.

Figure 15. Growth in first-year applicants by international status since 2019–20

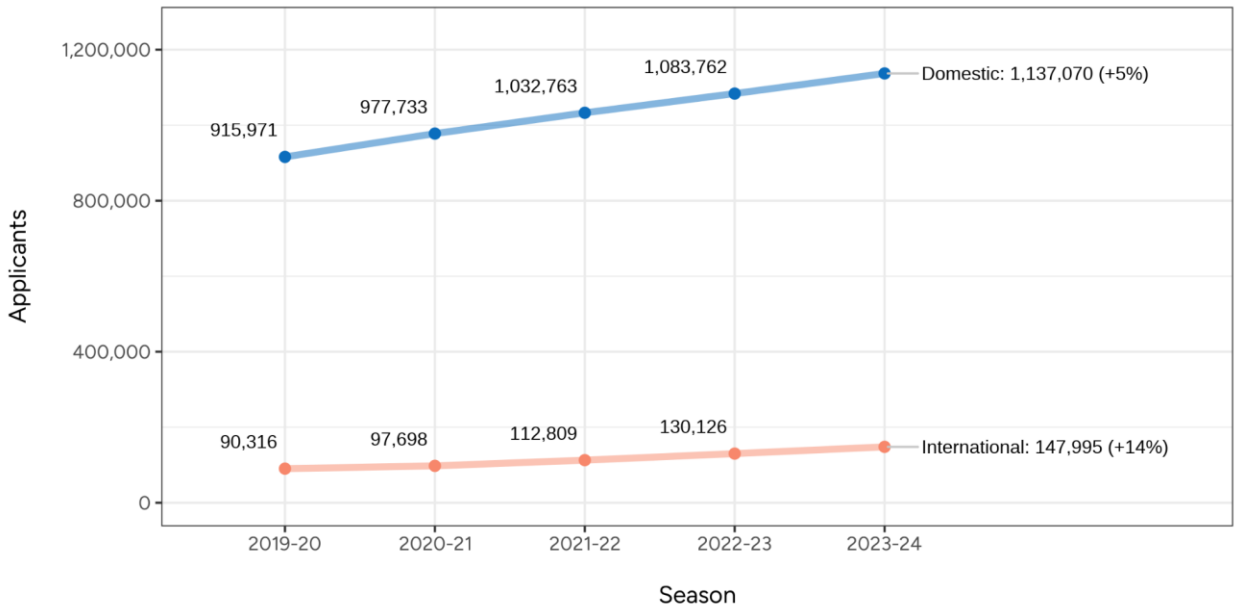


Figure 16. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2019–20

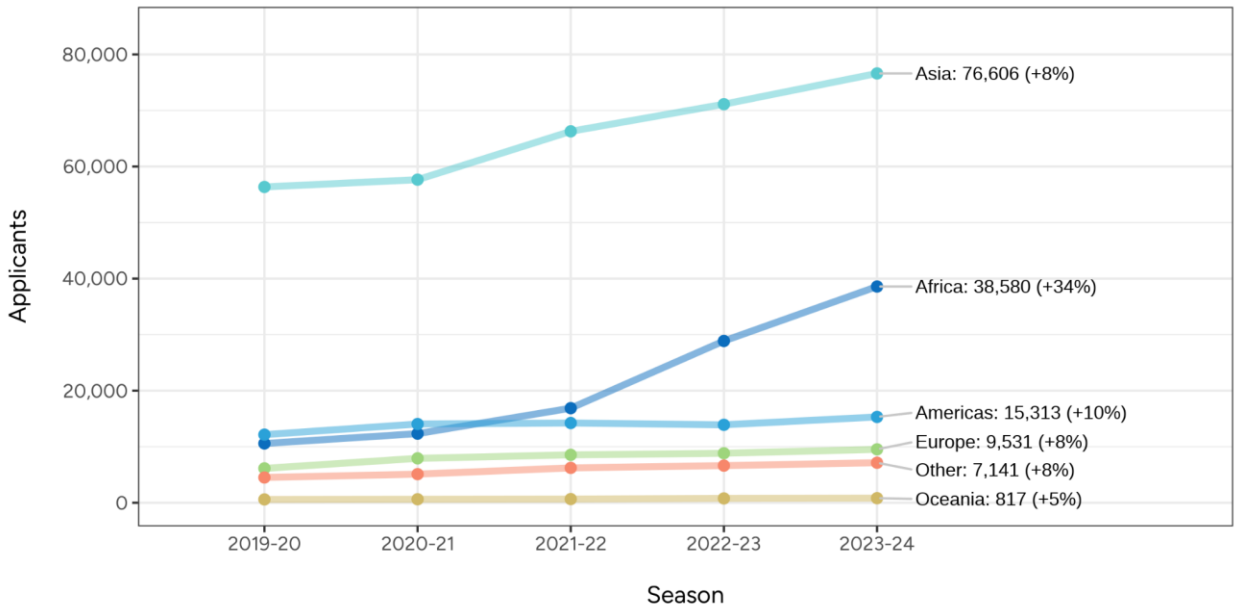


Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing countries of citizenship since 2019–20

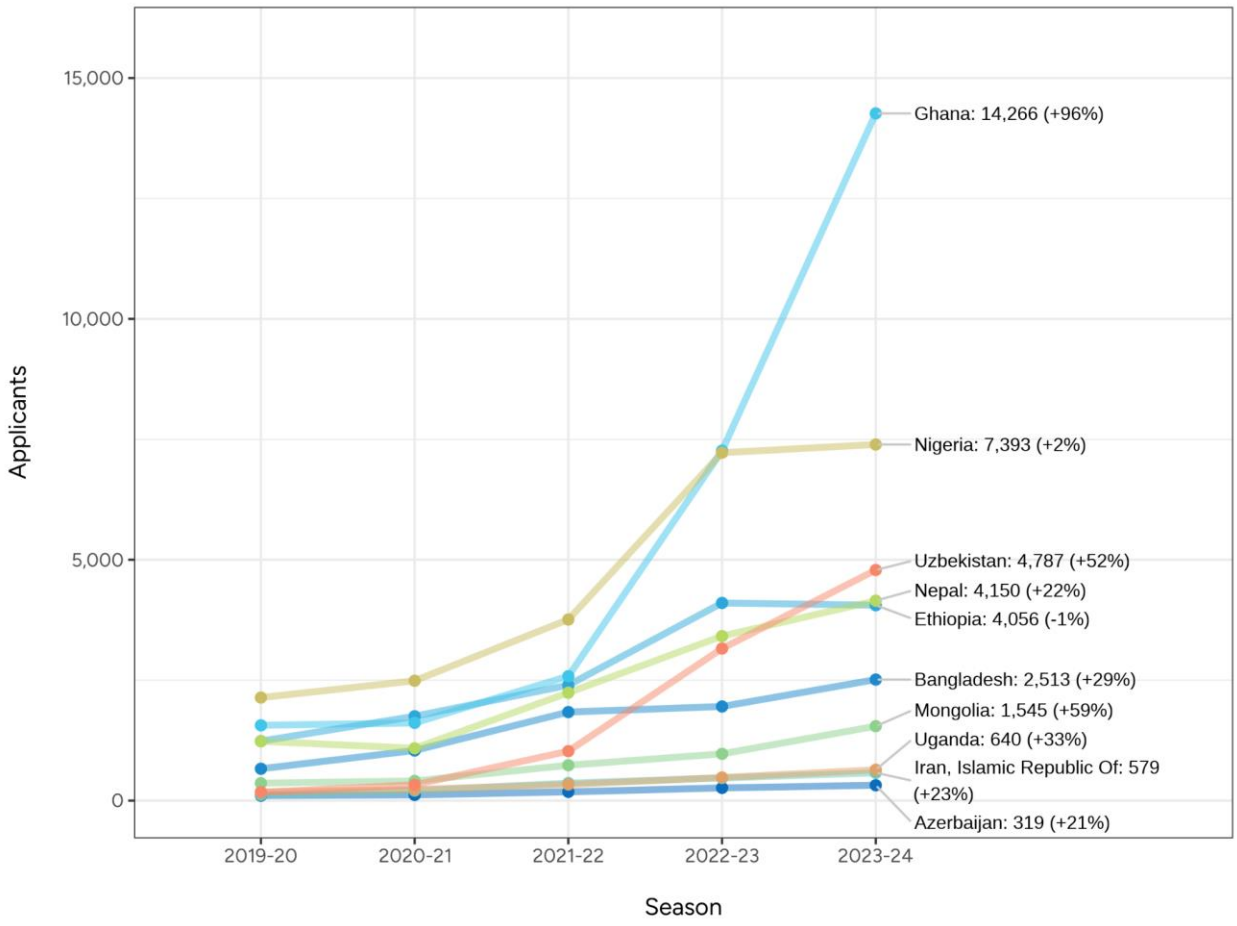
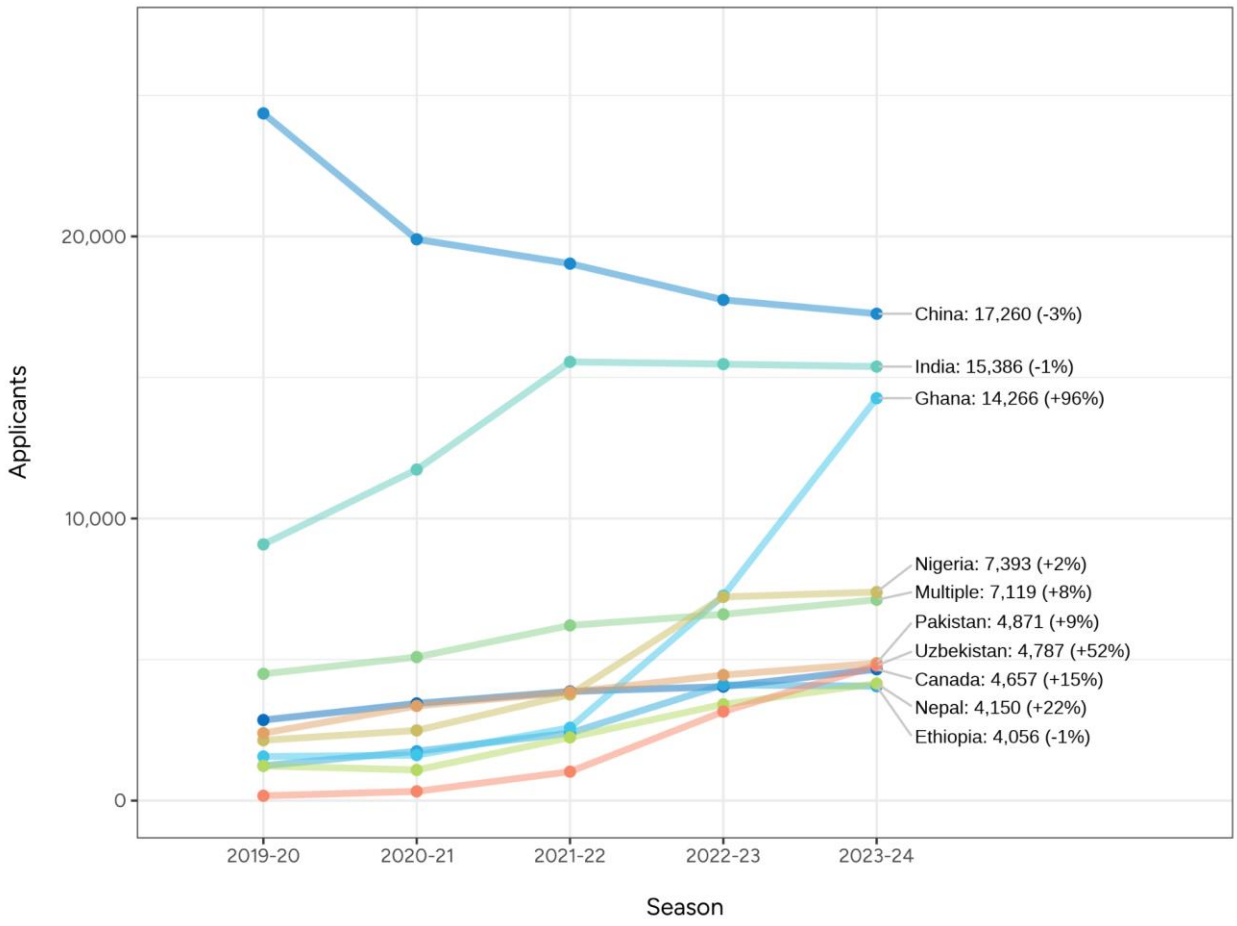


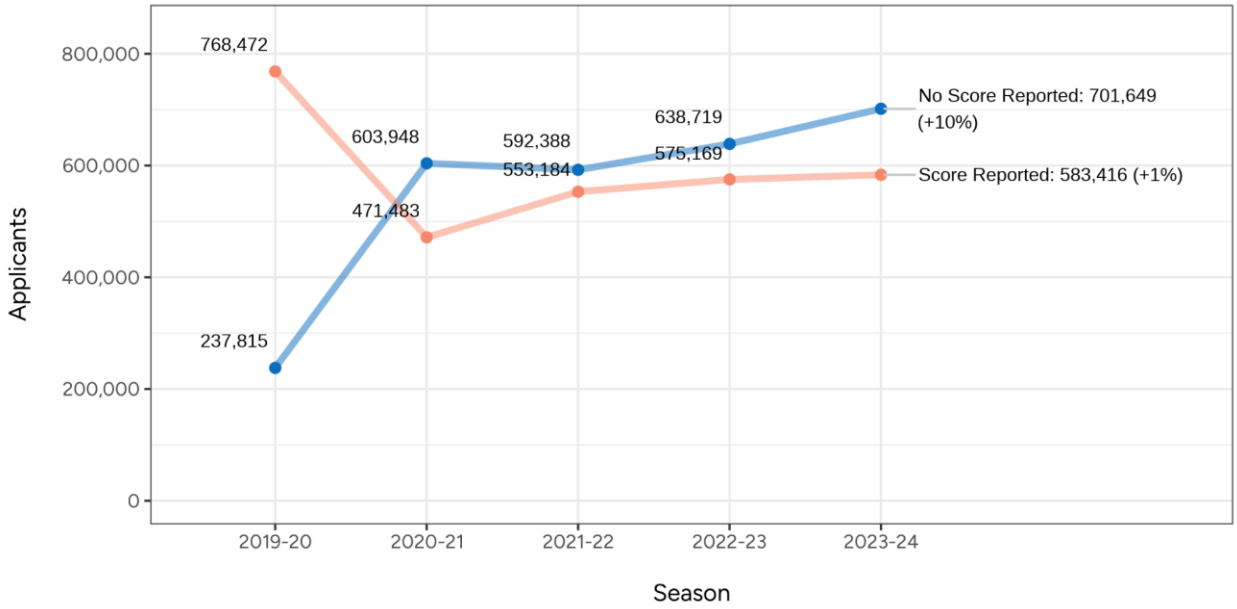
Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2023–24



Trends in applicants' test score reporting behaviors

As reported in the past, the share of Common App members requiring standardized test scores since 2019–20 has changed dramatically — from about 55% to just 5% in 2021–22. This season, just 4% of members require a test score to submit an application. In Figure 19, we show that the number of applicants reporting and not reporting a test score has been diverging since 2021, with more and more students choosing not to report than to report. Growth is meaningfully faster over the past year for students not reporting test scores, possibly signaling that this dynamic may accelerate going forward. We will continue to monitor this trend throughout the application season.

Figure 19. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2019–20



Trends by member characteristics

Finally, we close this research brief by showing how trends in applications to our domestic members have changed over time through this point in the season. Figure 20 charts the number of applications sent at this point in the season to public and private members, while Figure 21 charts the number of applications sent at this point in the season to members of varying selectivity bands (as measured by their undergraduate admit rates reported in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System). While growth across groups was roughly parallel between 2019–20 and 2020–21, growth since then seems to be greater as selectivity decreases. For example, growth was fastest among Less Selective institutions (admit rate >= 75%) throughout this window at 10%, followed by More Selective (admit rate between 50–74%) at 8%. Note that members without publicly available selectivity data are omitted from Figure 21.

To better examine trends in applicants' application portfolios over time by race/ethnicity, especially as we track potential impacts of the United States Supreme Court decision on race-conscious admissions on student application behavior and college aspirations, we have also included in the Appendix versions of Figure 21 broken out by applicant race/ethnicity groups (e.g., the number of applications Black or African American students submitted to members of varying selectivity bands). In general, we do not observe any appreciable changes from ongoing historical trends that have been in place since roughly the 2020–21 season. The only exception to this is what seems to be a leveling-off of Asian applicants' applications to the most selective (admit rate <25%) members. We intend to examine these trends in more detail in a brief focused on the subject at season-end when all data for the year are in.

To support members' efforts to benchmark what they are observing individually against broader trends, we also provide tables of application trends by member characteristics in the Appendix (Tables A2–A5).

Figure 20. Growth in applications by member institution type since 2019–20

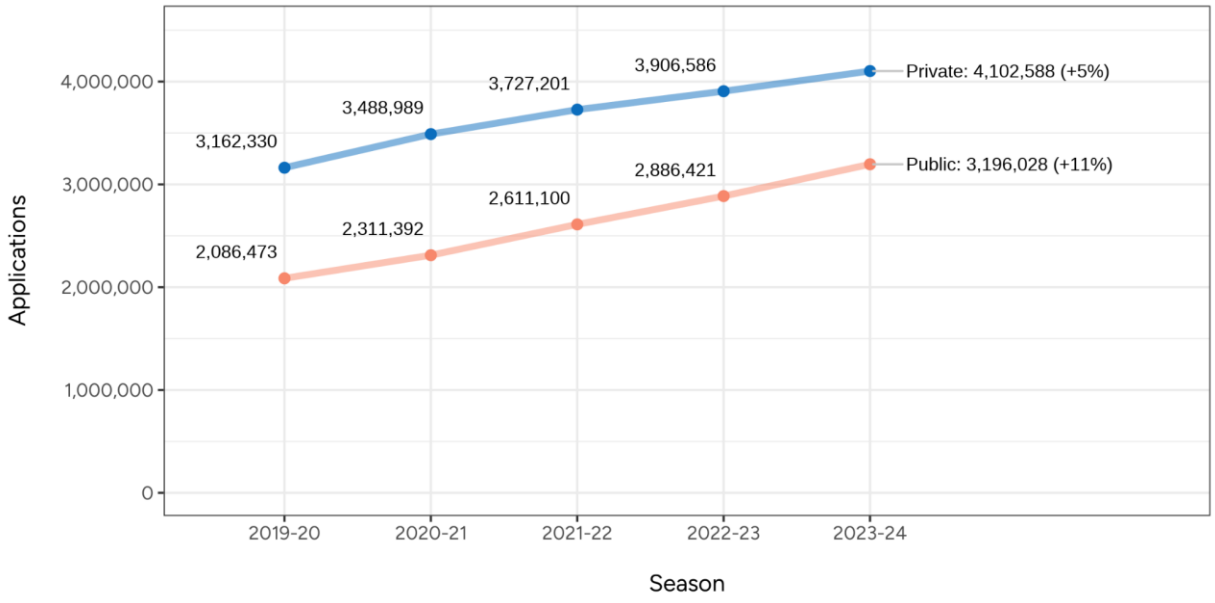


Figure 21. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket since 2019–20

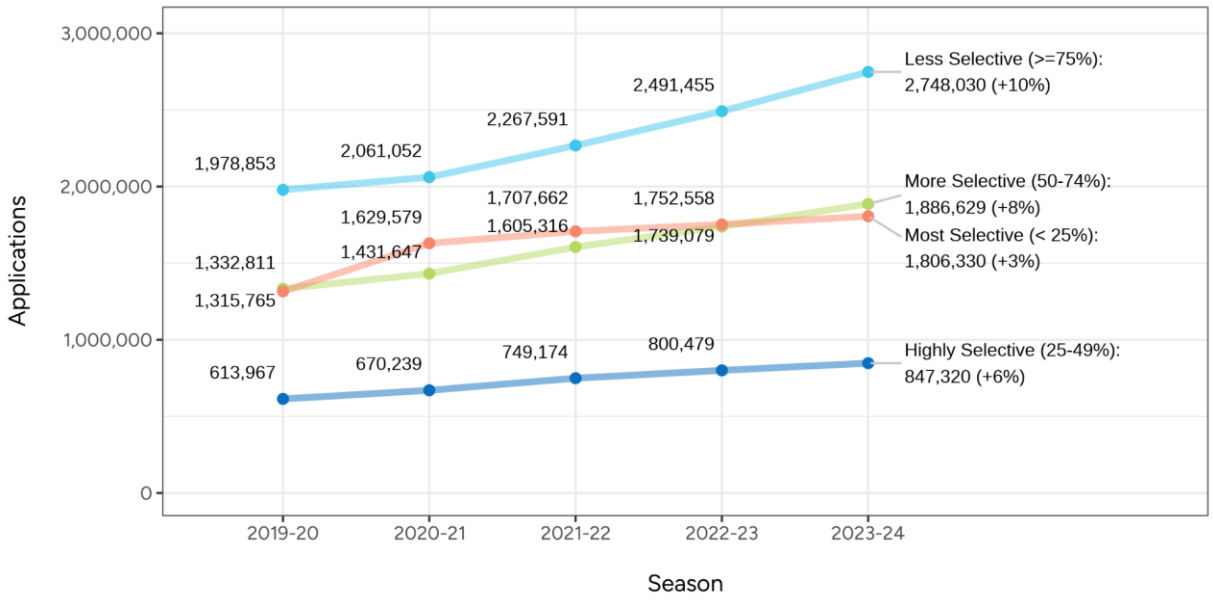


Figure 22 is similar to Figure 20, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied to both public and private members. Importantly, because applicants will have sent relatively few applications by the earlier deadlines (e.g., November and January), we see a relatively high share of applicants applying to only one or the other; by season end, we see that typically about 60% of applicants apply to both. Figure 23 similarly looks at the applicant level, but now examines applicants who apply only to members in-state, only to members out-of-state, or both.

Figure 22. Growth in applicants by public and private application behavior since 2019–20

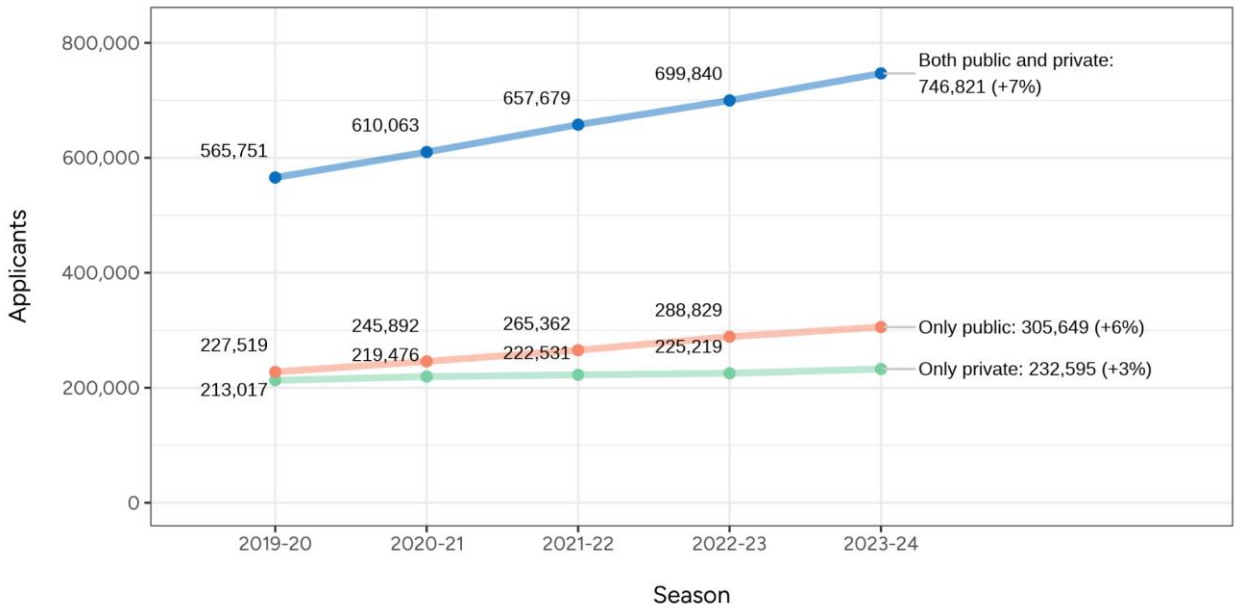
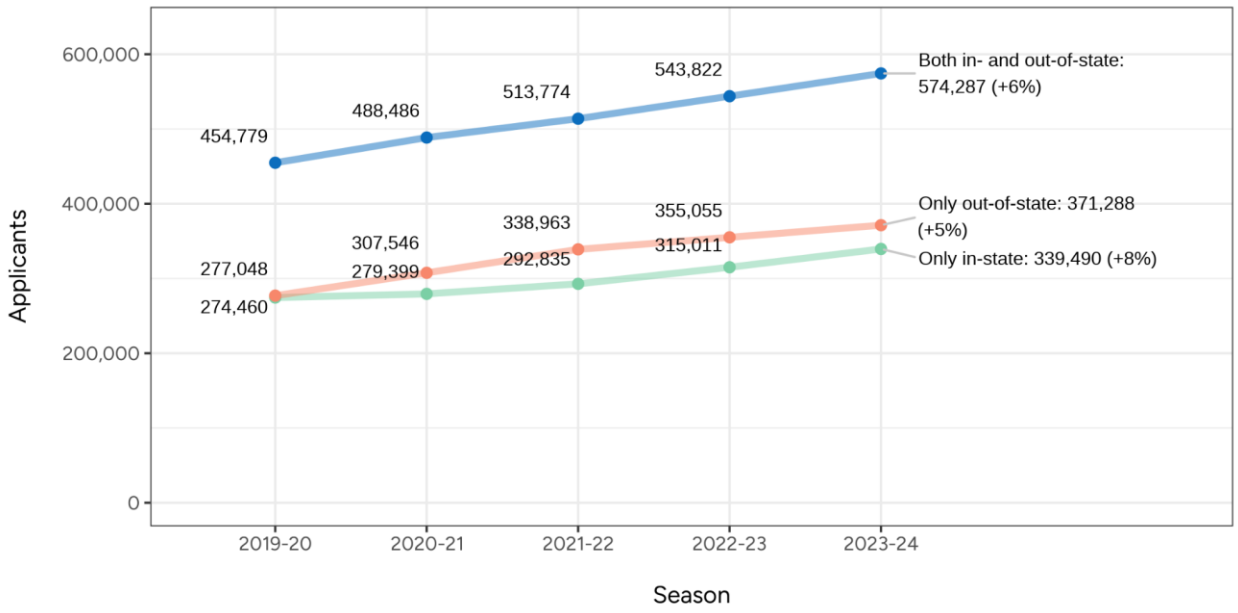


Figure 23. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2019–20



Appendix

Figure A1. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed White backgrounds since 2019–20

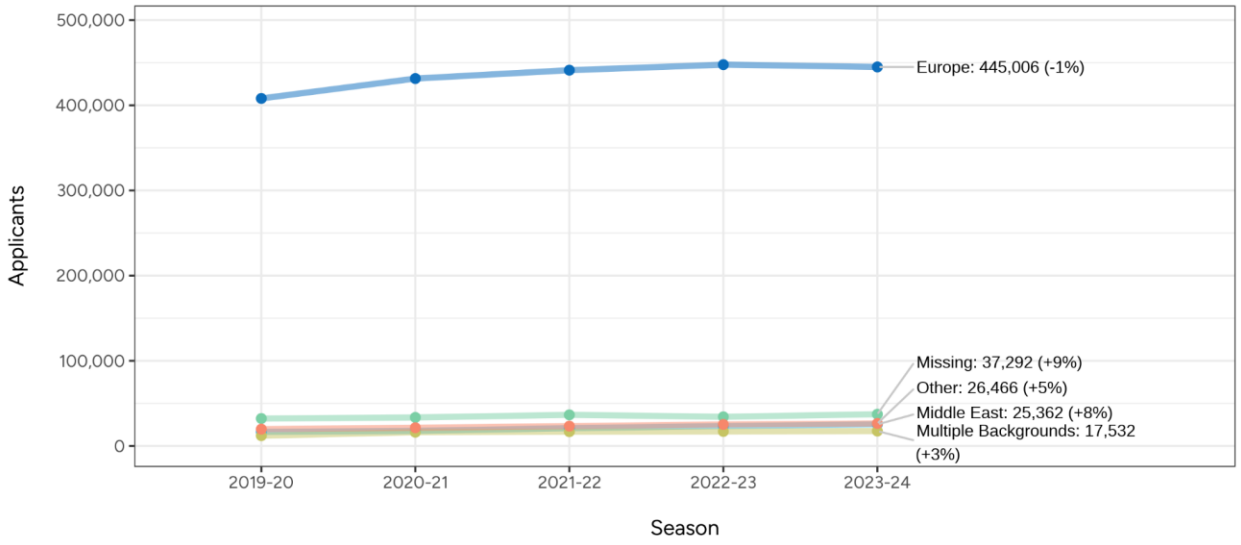


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2019–20

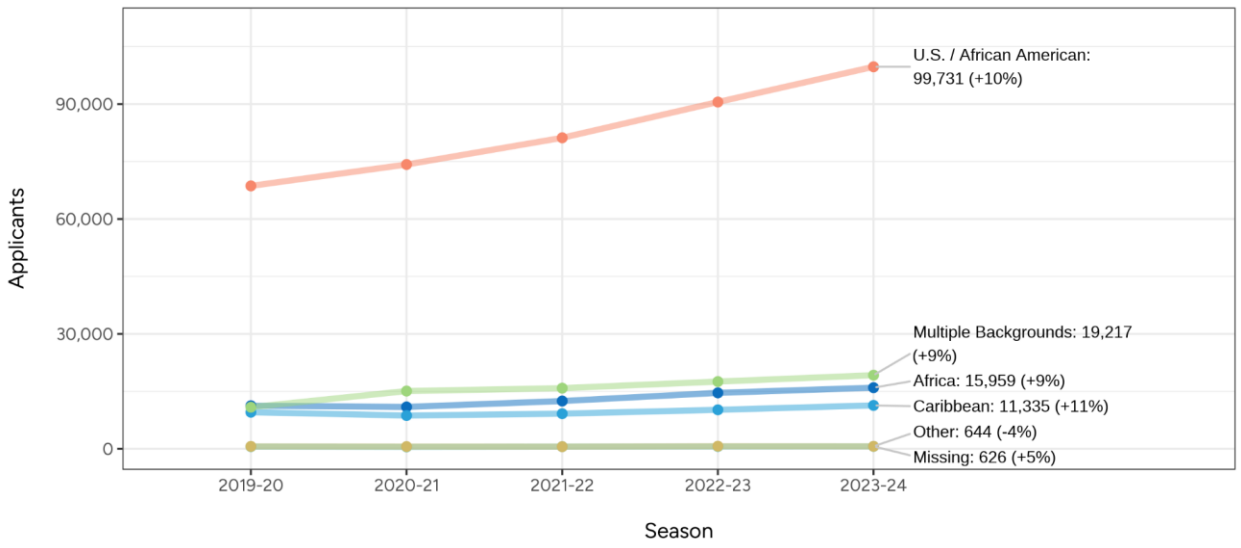


Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2019–20

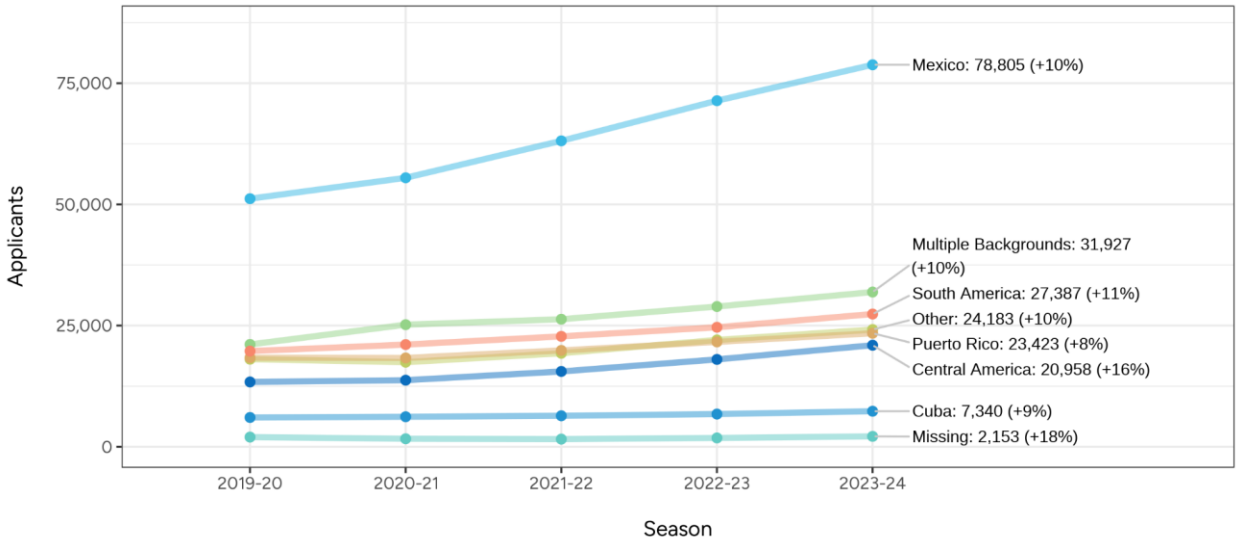


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2019–20

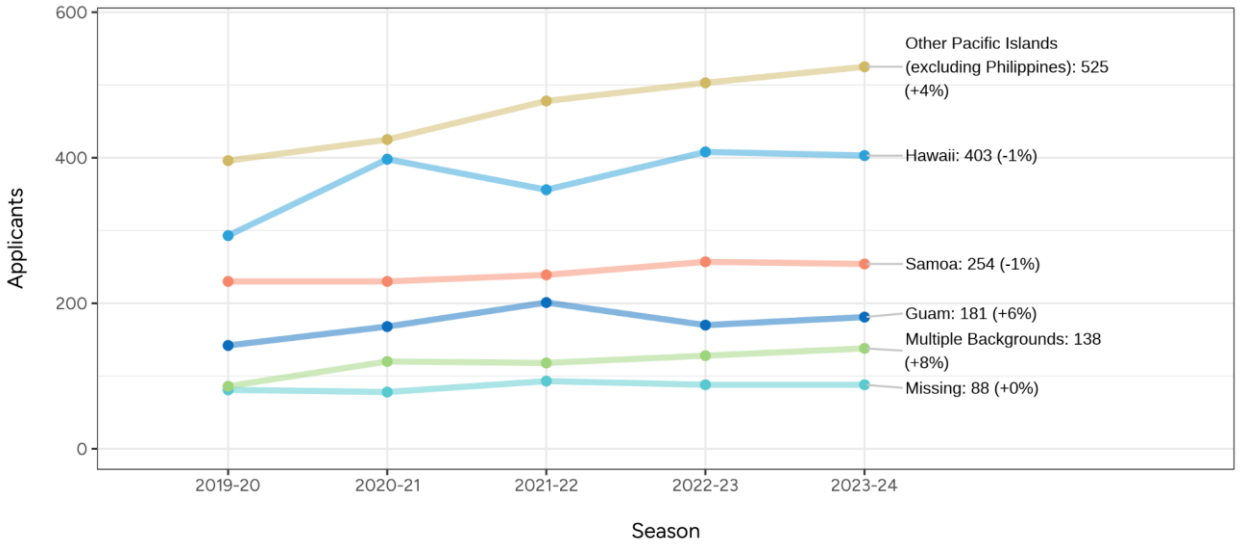


Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2019–20

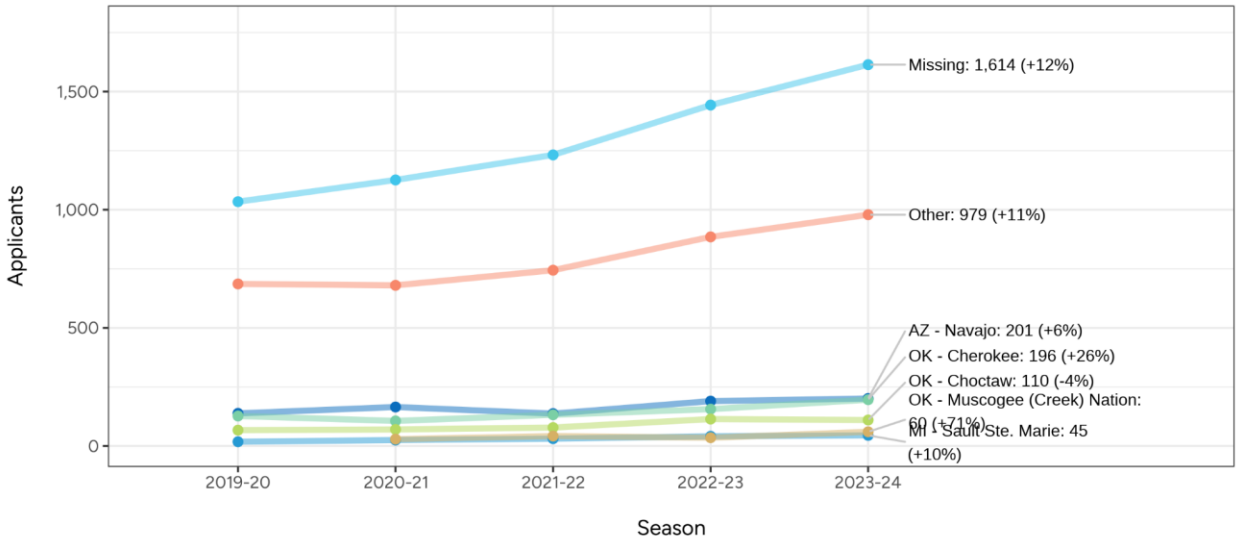


Figure A6. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among White applicants since 2019–20

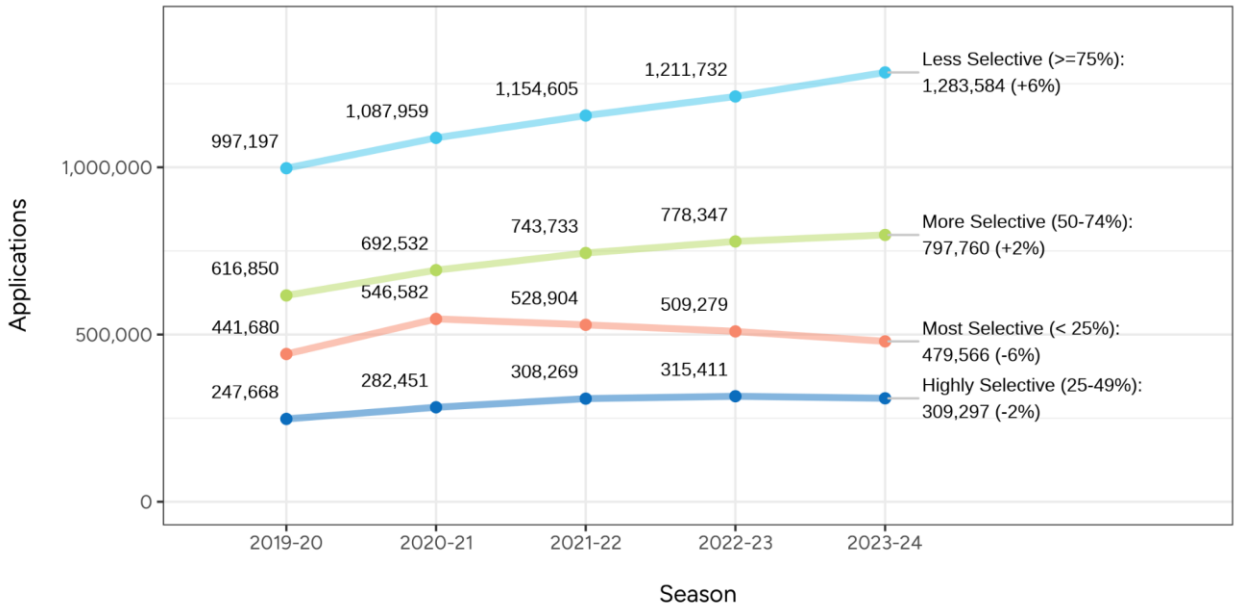


Figure A7. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Black or African American applicants since 2019–20

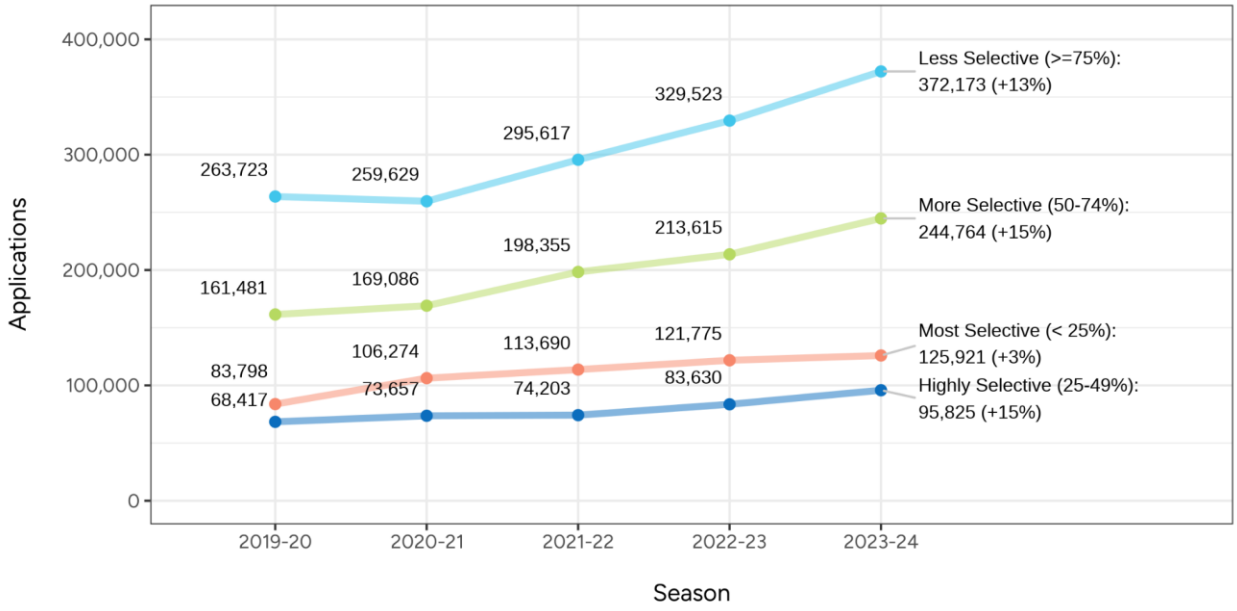


Figure A8. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Asian applicants since 2019–20

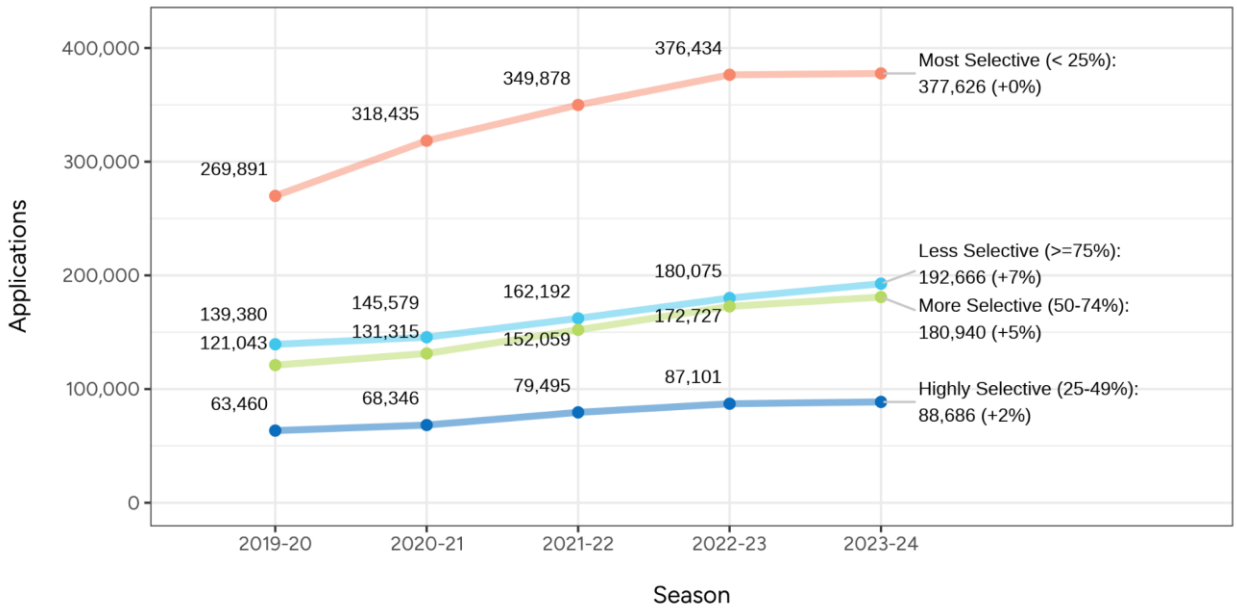


Figure A9. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Latinx applicants since 2019–20

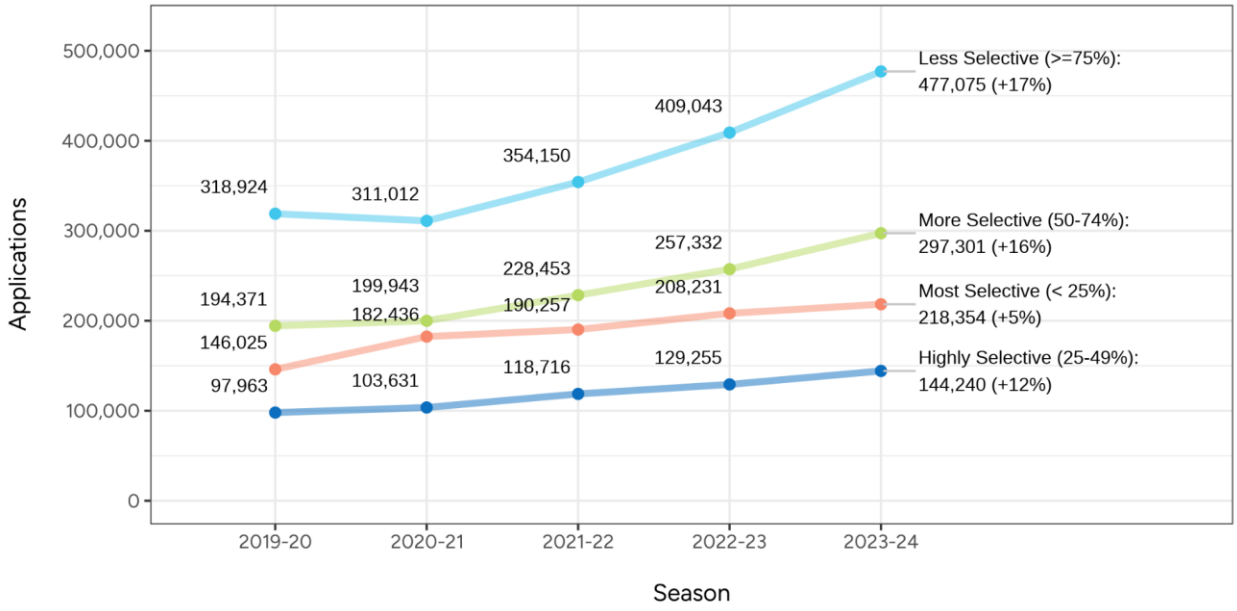


Figure A10. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2019–20

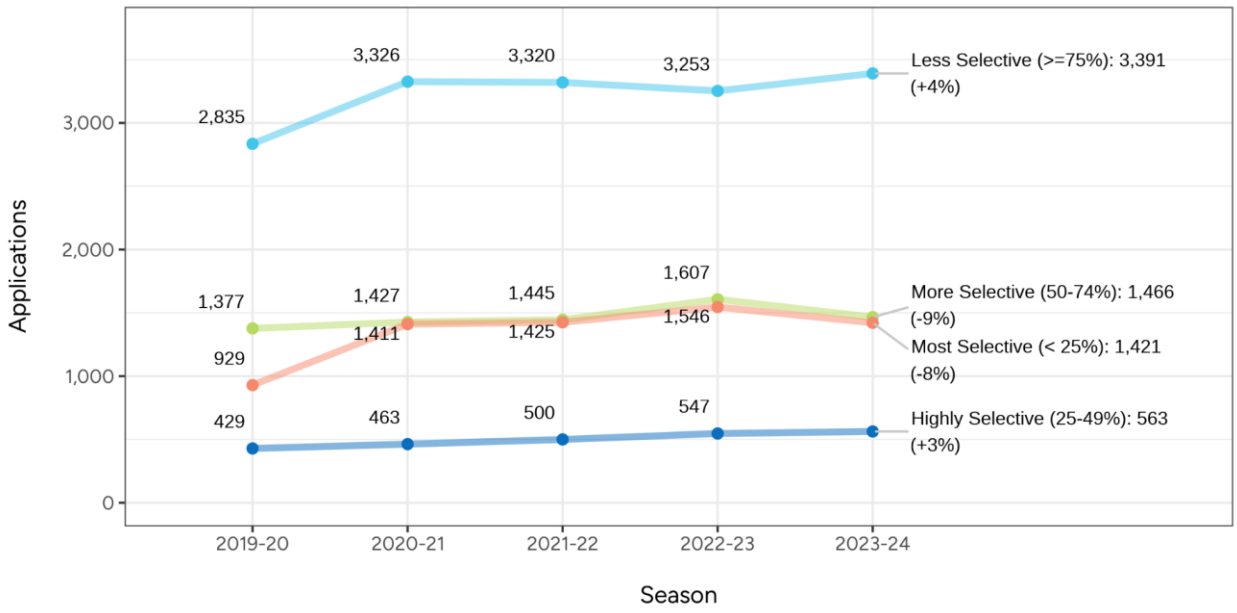


Figure A11. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among American Indian or Alaska Native applicants since 2019–20

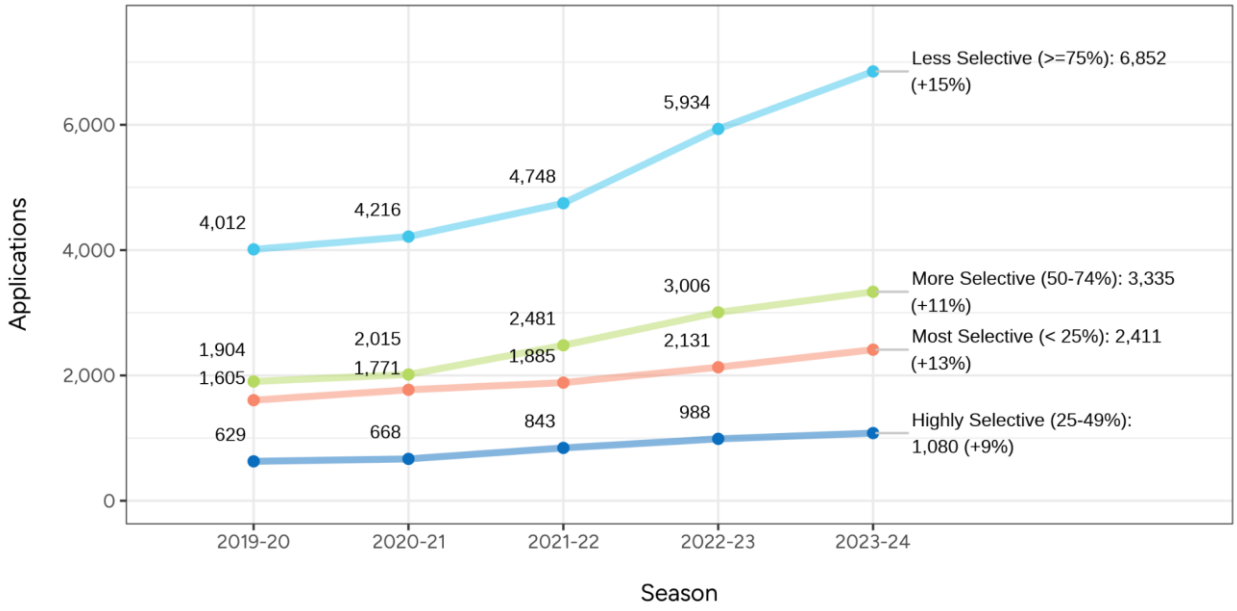
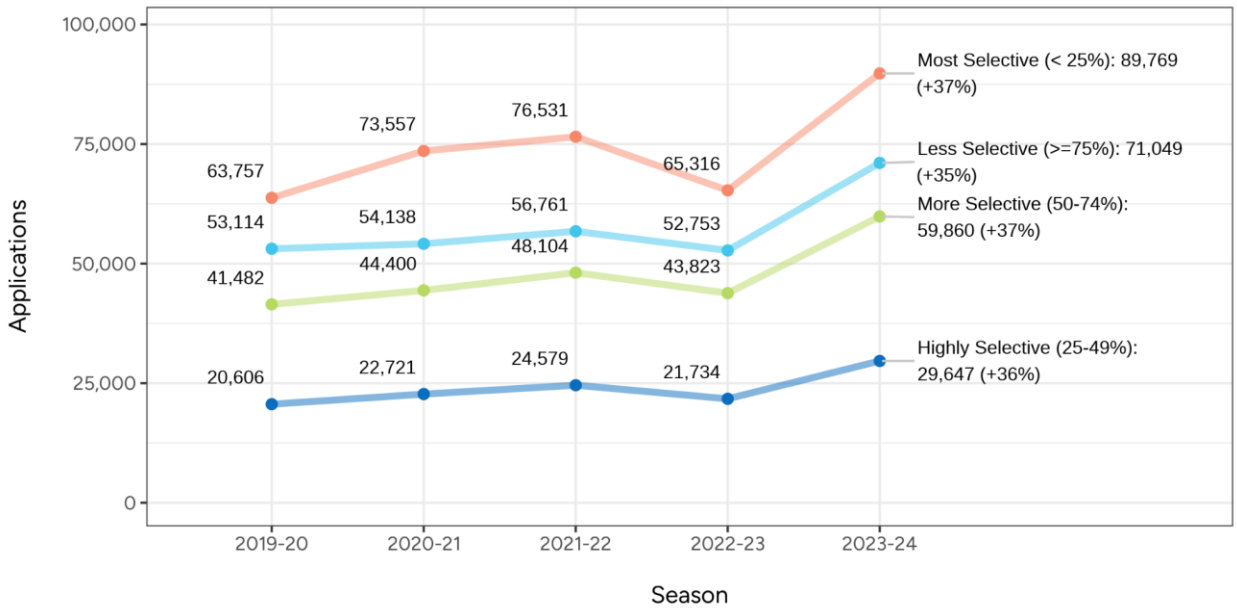


Figure A12. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2019–20



Note: While these trends seem anomalous from the 2022–2023 and 2023–2024 seasons, note that the number of applicants choosing not to disclose their race/ethnicity (see our discussion of Figure 6 in the main text) tracks precisely with the trends shown above. Put another way, there was an anomalous dip in these applicants in 2022–2023 that fully explains the dip we see in the figure above; removing this year of data (or tracking applications per applicant, which we will do in the deep-dive brief later this season) reveals straight-line trends since 2020–2021.

Figure A13. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Two or More race/ethnicity applicants since 2019–20

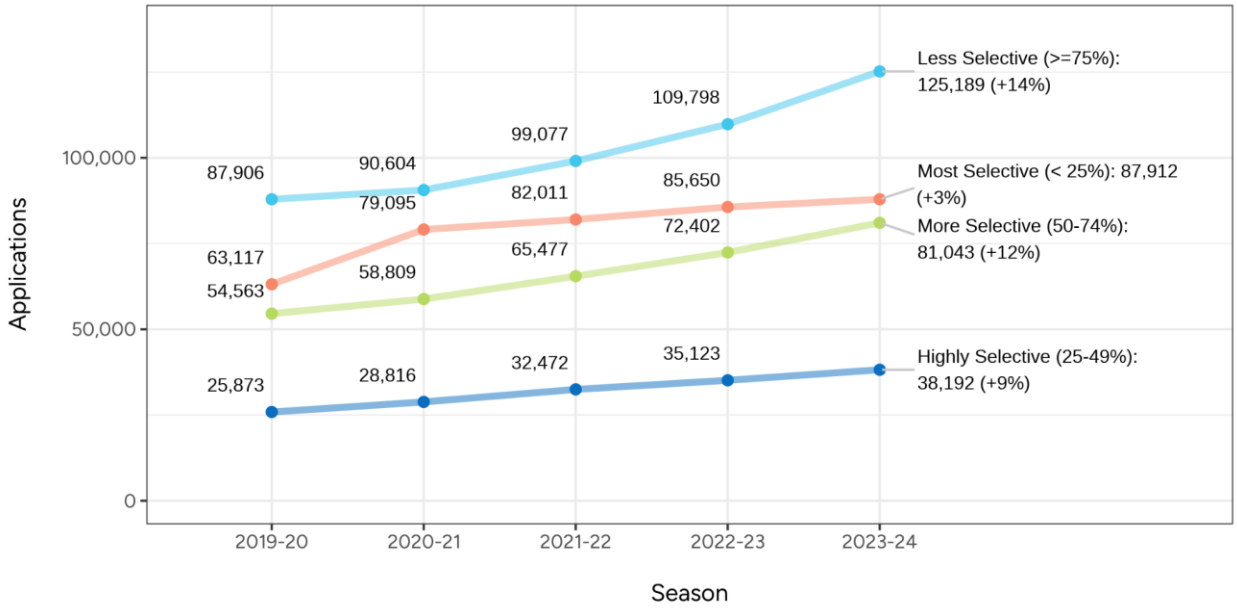


Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among International applicants since 2019–20

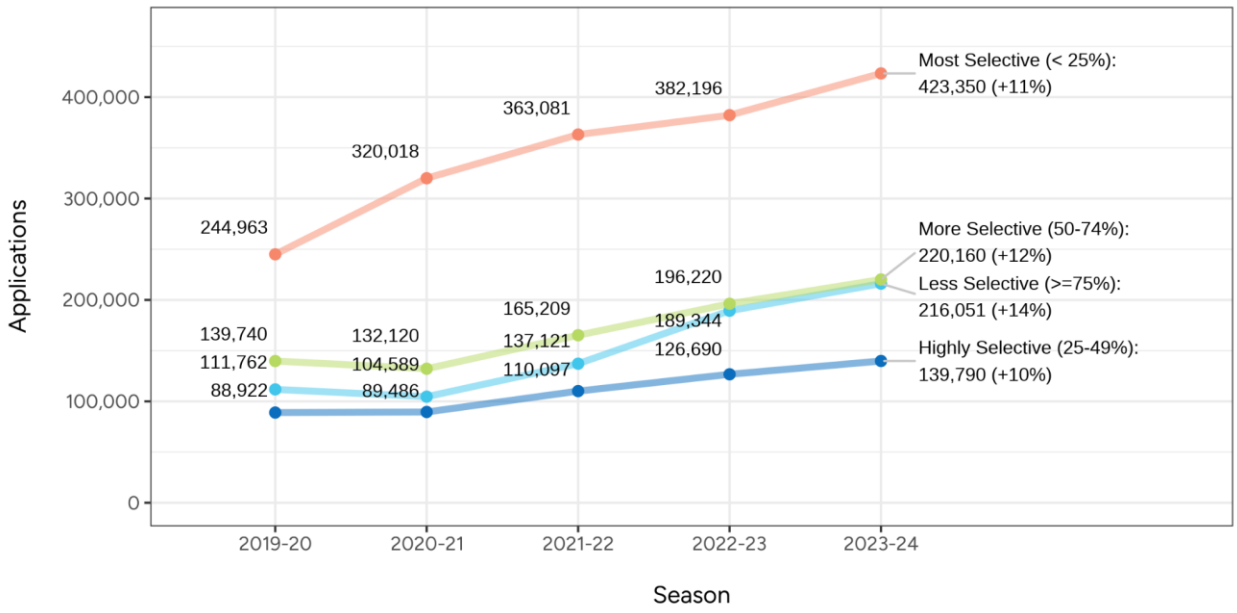


Table A1. Applicant counts by state since 2019–20

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Alabama	3,077	3,981	4,121	4,490	4,654
Alaska	793	833	878	884	949
American Samoa	25	23	21	20	22
Arizona	5,920	6,753	7,056	8,258	7,931
Arkansas	1,854	2,187	2,166	2,154	2,176
Armed Forces Americas	11	24	15	23	16
Armed Forces Europe	381	415	408	419	425
Armed Forces Pacific	246	249	248	234	311
California	85,973	91,672	92,853	93,602	94,121
Colorado	19,948	23,640	25,359	25,812	27,151
Connecticut	26,931	25,618	25,770	26,158	26,225
Delaware	4,749	4,595	4,599	4,978	5,294
District of Columbia	2,383	2,505	2,744	3,050	3,326
Florida	52,525	57,365	62,901	66,910	73,118
Georgia	26,921	33,251	33,937	39,591	42,042
Guam	178	221	202	227	243
Hawaii	3,283	3,626	3,574	3,718	3,739
Idaho	1,646	1,749	1,777	2,078	1,993
Illinois	52,765	53,994	60,588	63,222	64,094
Indiana	21,076	20,849	22,610	23,904	25,421
Iowa	2,164	2,638	2,551	2,577	3,019
Kansas	2,608	3,665	3,208	2,923	3,435
Kentucky	5,619	6,627	6,595	7,243	7,526
Louisiana	10,544	11,499	11,537	11,863	12,246
Maine	6,292	5,867	6,050	5,382	5,525
Maryland	29,465	31,044	32,768	34,370	35,756
Massachusetts	47,840	46,584	47,865	47,824	48,101
Michigan	23,636	26,394	31,584	33,470	36,289
Minnesota	14,268	15,938	17,458	18,000	19,232
Mississippi	1,423	1,614	1,586	1,669	1,787
Missouri	8,337	9,238	9,094	9,501	10,182
Montana	788	849	917	942	1,128
Nebraska	1,822	2,130	1,959	1,910	3,490
Nevada	2,825	3,485	3,519	3,839	4,100
New Hampshire	7,923	7,321	7,467	7,607	7,610
New Jersey	60,311	60,330	62,643	64,026	67,292
New Mexico	1,491	1,807	1,851	1,850	1,891
New York	102,777	102,792	105,413	106,574	108,393
North Carolina	36,824	39,172	40,012	42,948	45,393
North Dakota	302	370	420	453	469
Northern Mariana Islands	21	27	23	38	23
Ohio	44,974	45,249	47,490	48,790	50,212
Oklahoma	2,824	3,112	3,021	3,284	4,200
Oregon	9,534	10,017	10,719	11,044	11,860
Pennsylvania	45,505	50,706	53,191	54,780	56,278
Puerto Rico	1,238	1,423	1,354	1,410	1,385
Rhode Island	6,631	6,244	6,351	6,503	6,624
South Carolina	7,886	11,180	12,799	13,735	14,891
South Dakota	1,711	1,182	727	724	862
Tennessee	9,711	10,952	10,958	11,564	12,788
Texas	37,371	46,681	52,187	62,820	73,762
Utah	7,329	7,557	8,412	9,065	10,065
Vermont	3,276	3,210	3,182	3,151	3,170
Virgin Islands	158	157	148	132	176
Virginia	38,038	39,736	43,231	45,776	47,477
Washington	14,283	16,014	16,647	19,964	21,223
West Virginia	1,010	1,375	1,317	1,389	1,416
Wisconsin	10,107	11,431	12,704	13,260	14,656
Wyoming	381	447	497	561	615

Note:
Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Note:
Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Table A2. Application trends by member region and institutional control

	Private					Public				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mid-Atlantic	1,114,827	1,223,851	1,275,808	1,339,405	1,401,763	470,284	479,487	548,425	606,421	659,165
Midwestern	485,762	520,023	563,812	599,469	638,076	551,077	619,007	703,967	769,460	862,849
New England	676,466	756,976	820,942	855,676	876,568	239,581	243,727	263,994	278,795	295,525
Southern	435,092	495,101	546,036	563,463	617,523	615,551	708,303	803,953	899,859	1,005,634
Southwestern	73,692	88,415	101,047	108,921	123,756	28,851	37,920	47,894	61,963	76,528
Western	376,491	404,623	419,556	439,652	444,902	181,129	222,948	242,867	269,923	296,327

Note:
Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.
Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

Table A3. Application trends by member state and institutional control

	Private					Public				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
California	276,238	297,823	304,599	321,293	327,492	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	124,857	131,179	138,083	147,849	165,893	57,454	55,519	62,518	68,903	80,681
District of Columbia	73,421	76,775	70,248	79,255	88,111	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	112,748	125,965	155,300	156,143	175,691	165,577	182,526	226,372	235,935	262,256
Georgia	68,213	76,309	84,437	90,294	95,525	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	157,187	161,814	173,241	184,717	194,405	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	64,906	67,447	70,915	73,546	77,716	99,896	106,583	122,157	131,513	153,281
Iowa	18,025	18,802	22,372	23,327	24,505	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	6,355	7,440	7,880	8,732	9,954	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	46,997	50,837	46,528	43,113	49,636	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	37,474	37,577	39,884	42,880	46,184	19,812	19,294	20,102	19,593	19,542
Maryland	60,928	68,085	66,579	70,093	76,942	26,257	24,671	25,897	29,212	32,553
Massachusetts	382,801	443,111	488,192	501,967	503,322	88,472	88,342	93,785	101,507	104,258
Michigan	20,904	23,395	27,437	30,842	37,654	122,051	151,608	177,871	192,350	220,462
Minnesota	31,578	36,677	39,549	42,714	51,242	30,352	30,491	35,268	38,081	40,819
Missouri	39,894	47,336	48,298	51,083	52,535	21,359	22,906	24,526	29,141	33,311
New Hampshire	35,487	40,041	40,283	41,158	44,767	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	93,574	96,158	104,540	113,903	120,383	65,687	54,778	64,001	72,643	84,295
New York	592,706	658,169	692,632	711,566	730,835	195,522	189,629	211,466	248,976	266,877
North Carolina	87,015	102,296	109,671	116,171	127,403	152,033	173,353	192,685	215,144	246,666
Ohio	116,371	125,814	138,937	146,693	147,087	161,212	179,104	198,884	218,318	233,603
Oregon	29,276	28,975	31,463	32,394	31,617	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	294,075	324,664	341,656	364,588	385,492	150,770	177,954	213,085	219,335	236,578
Rhode Island	77,963	84,816	90,864	97,366	93,713	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	11,186	13,984	16,344	16,990	20,127	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	56,213	67,015	67,147	69,046	68,466	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	69,164	83,973	95,215	101,857	116,603	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	17,884	20,252	23,636	24,456	22,689	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	41,278	46,365	53,411	56,903	65,032	125,242	133,781	142,731	154,239	159,802
Washington	34,273	36,067	37,336	39,026	38,380	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	28,245	29,657	32,720	35,379	39,889	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note:
Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.
Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

Table A4. Application trends by member region and selectivity group

	Less Selective (>=75%)					More Selective (50-74%)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mid-Atlantic	572,197	570,756	623,620	669,941	736,919	447,541	455,629	502,068	532,856	561,380
Midwestern	477,565	507,930	567,047	621,819	701,263	309,846	337,495	384,835	420,020	458,677
New England	277,405	258,526	273,103	291,482	308,341	203,126	210,226	231,713	250,162	268,421
Southern	344,454	371,210	418,402	480,357	537,315	213,622	256,380	300,217	334,173	379,162
Southwestern	28,255	34,127	43,915	55,418	65,285	48,734	60,636	69,856	78,969	95,632
Western	278,977	318,503	341,504	372,438	398,907	109,942	111,281	116,627	122,899	123,357

Note:
Selectivity calculated as undergraduates admitted as a percent of applications
Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.
Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

	Highly Selective (25-49%)					Most Selective (<=25%)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mid-Atlantic	224,104	237,383	243,732	269,348	286,508	339,356	437,408	452,314	470,609	472,492
Midwestern	63,658	75,043	86,687	88,915	91,177	184,170	216,674	227,105	236,156	247,691
New England	57,637	58,919	64,312	73,483	72,505	376,087	471,339	514,131	517,697	521,014
Southern	231,286	259,682	309,030	319,722	347,275	259,589	314,524	320,514	326,847	357,230
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	137,184	165,174	166,945	174,456	180,023

Note:
Selectivity calculated as undergraduates admitted as a percent of applications
Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.
Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

Table A5a. Application trends by member state and selectivity group (Less and More Selective)

	Less Selective (>=75%)					More Selective (50-74%)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
California	33,412	27,674	27,592	27,792	29,096	85,381	86,417	88,435	95,091	94,813
Colorado	78,814	97,385	99,603	107,314	122,238	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	54,448	47,487	48,486	52,168	61,370	73,266	72,717	79,467	88,555	104,941
Florida	60,789	63,547	77,296	85,079	101,769	52,889	63,095	80,260	77,807	86,412
Georgia	35,749	39,538	41,594	54,503	54,842	27,670	30,759	37,299	38,871	42,692
Illinois	54,737	50,390	56,970	62,026	64,254	53,764	55,292	59,280	64,185	71,228
Indiana	79,446	82,019	86,460	90,261	107,676	66,053	70,532	81,881	87,952	95,258
Iowa	24,106	25,460	31,331	34,806	37,923	7,338	6,967	8,908	8,801	10,547
Kansas	11,112	14,126	14,089	16,786	22,264	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	18,860	21,002	22,878	29,868	34,426	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	26,194	24,867	26,478	26,179	26,013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	54,722	51,476	52,526	57,362	63,179	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	105,713	99,360	109,282	119,133	123,680	83,076	83,595	89,298	98,295	101,213
Michigan	67,685	79,745	102,641	112,421	130,811	14,437	17,308	20,634	24,418	30,737
Minnesota	15,409	16,815	18,263	20,400	22,145	33,289	32,603	37,453	40,591	48,120
Missouri	20,191	22,778	24,362	29,291	33,947	14,919	15,853	17,397	20,848	22,136
New Hampshire	43,808	41,375	42,892	44,654	47,085	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	91,905	81,595	96,211	106,311	121,890	39,067	36,045	38,748	43,746	46,967
New York	200,283	188,332	200,795	218,732	239,607	276,117	280,038	299,897	316,808	333,018
North Carolina	87,318	94,160	103,235	116,476	129,966	26,864	30,770	38,643	46,447	56,199
Ohio	158,491	167,441	180,911	200,179	215,636	67,804	80,021	90,946	97,434	100,516
Oregon	59,136	67,594	73,793	81,385	84,607	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	218,462	243,064	267,796	281,083	304,499	76,876	84,137	105,122	112,190	118,723
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34,376	47,292	50,237	55,456	64,396
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36,112	42,112	47,881	64,054	73,299
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,381	58,835	67,833	77,087	93,426
Virginia	92,235	92,109	102,793	111,524	121,249	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	29,269	30,755	31,720	33,245	31,464	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	12,673	13,766	14,579	16,765	17,154	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	20,714	21,911	23,665	24,697	29,144	49,972	56,646	65,430	72,489	76,651

Note:
Selectivity calculated as undergraduates admitted as a percent of applications
Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.
Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

Table A5b. Application trends by member state and selectivity group (Highly and Most Selective)

	Highly Selective (25-49%)					Most Selective (<=25%)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
California	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	131,339	157,606	159,639	167,586	172,892
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	164,647	181,849	224,116	229,192	249,766	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	44,894	45,680	49,231	57,449	56,831	237,238	302,509	333,953	328,341	325,524
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York	107,513	112,275	121,216	134,259	138,743	204,315	267,153	282,190	290,743	286,344
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	50,504	56,805	65,300	66,732	63,905	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	69,348	73,590	78,630	80,981	85,265	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note:
Selectivity calculated as undergraduates admitted as a percent of applications
Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.
Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.