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

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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, March 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.

common app

At a glance

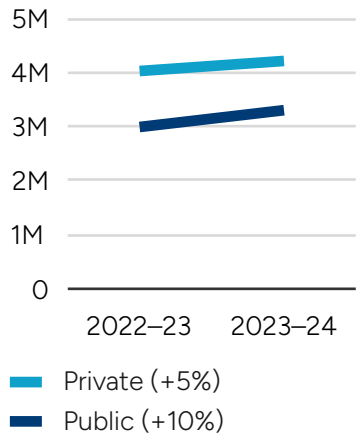
7,541,148
applications

1,313,763
applicants

834
returning members
since 2019

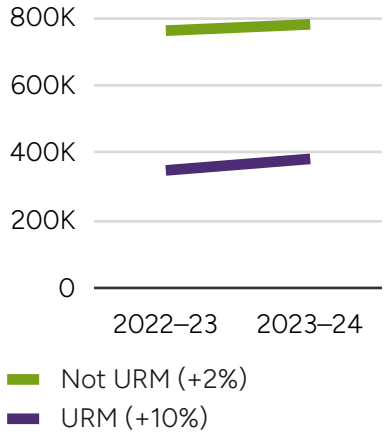
Member type

Applications to public members (10%) grew more than those to private members since 2022–23 (5%)



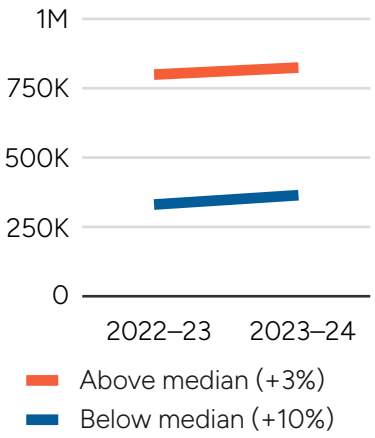
Underrepresented minority applicants

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



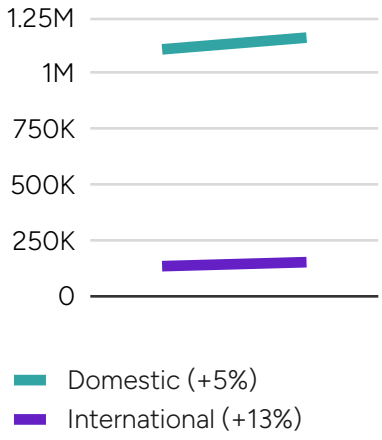
Below-median income

Growth in applicants from below median income ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 10% since 2022–23 (versus 3%)



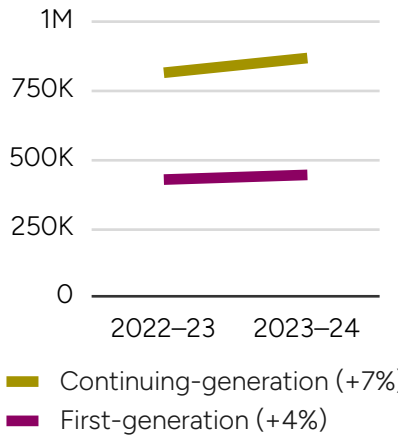
International applicants

International applicants continue to outpace growth in domestic applicants at 13% since 2022–23



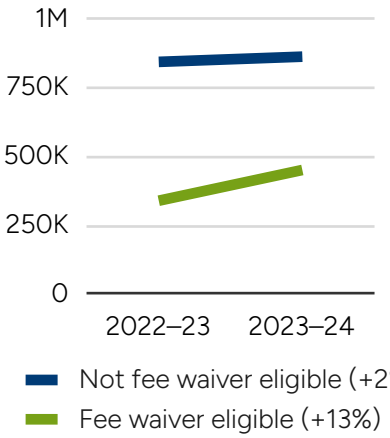
First-generation status

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 March 1, 2024, 1,313,763 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 834 returning members (an increase of 6% from 1,243,246 in 2022–23).
    a. Total application volume to returning members through March 1 rose 7% from 2022–23 (7,041,256) to 2023–24 (7,541,148). Applicants were also applying to slightly more members in 2023–24 than in 2022–23 (+1% from 5.66 to 5.74 applications per applicant).

2. Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM)[1] increased by 10% in 2023–24, with fastest growth for applicants identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (12%), Latinx (10%) and Black or African American (9%). 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 March 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 10% 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 13% since 2022–23 (versus 5%). This growth is fastest among applicants with citizenship in Ghana (93%), Afghanistan (61%), Mongolia (57%), and Uzbekistan (43%).

6. Applications to public members (10%) 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 March 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 March 1 has grown from 2,140,485 in 2022–23 to 2,329,934 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

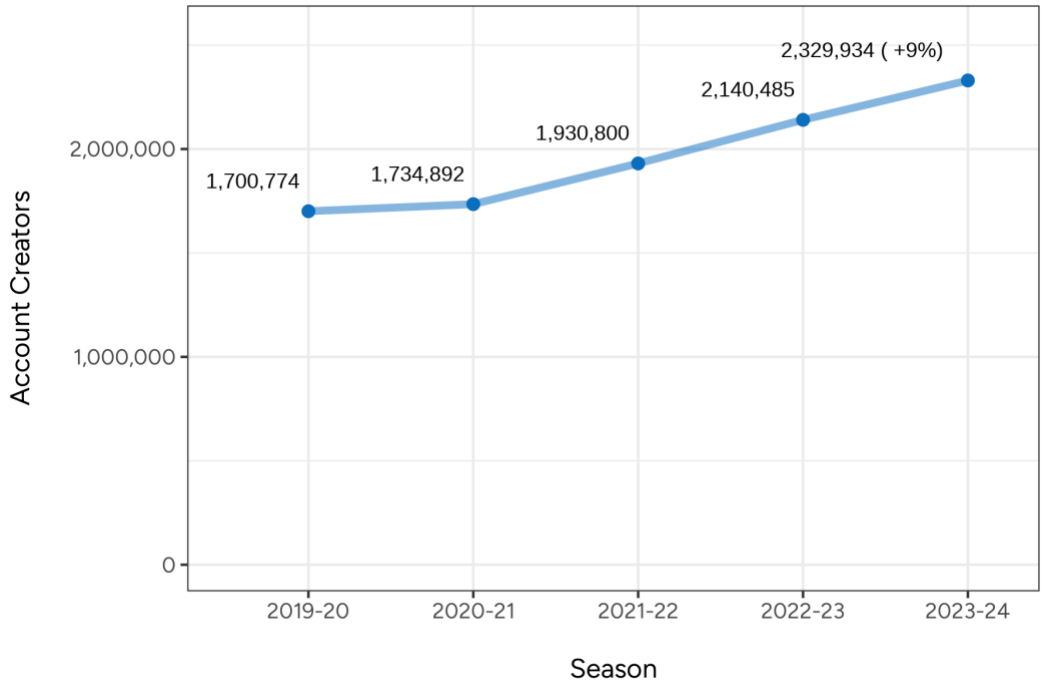


Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2019–20

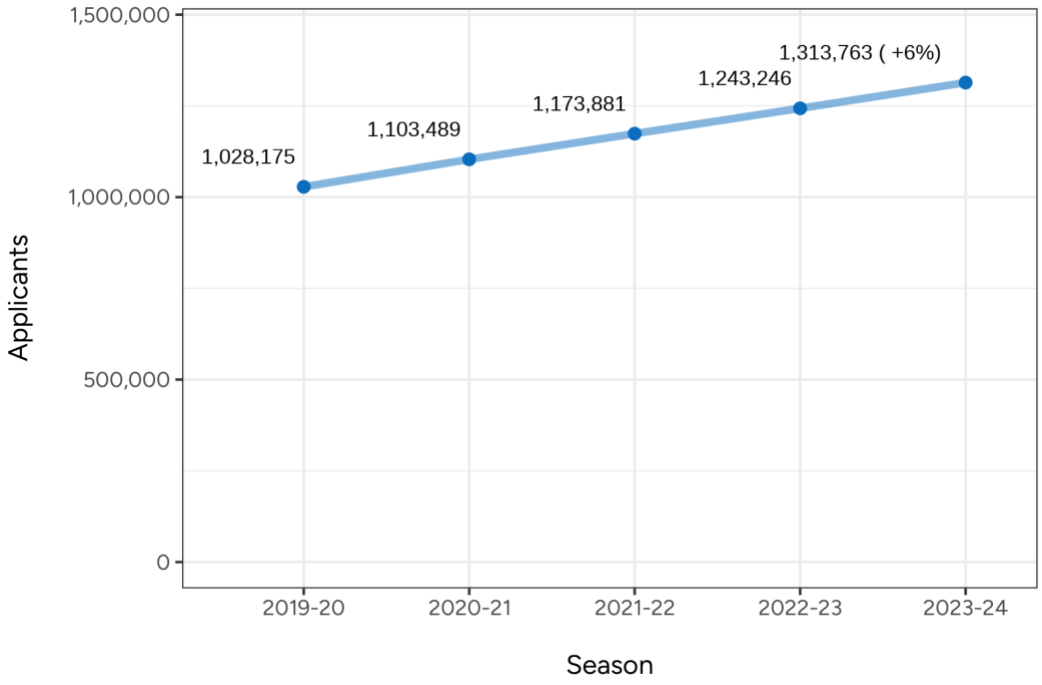


Figure 3. Growth in first-year applications since 2019–20

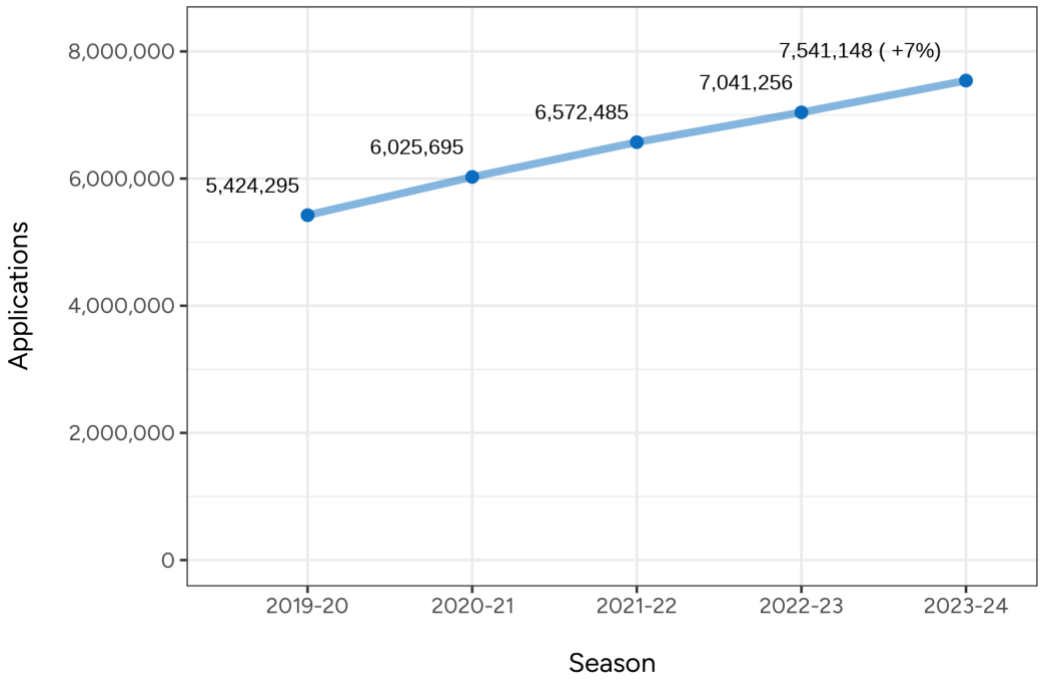
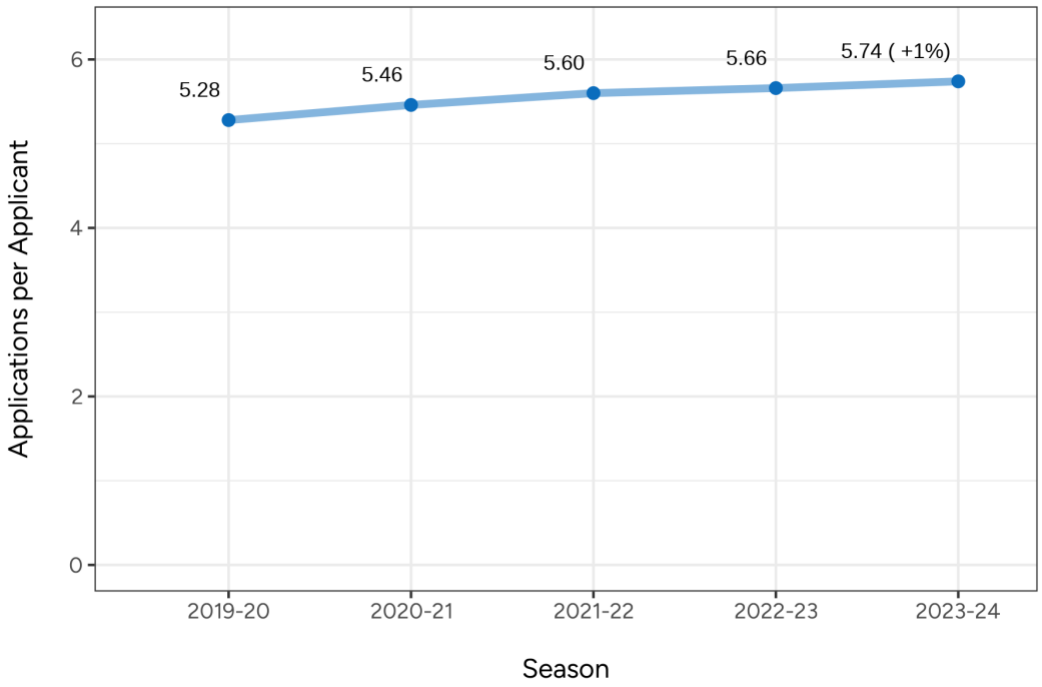


Figure 4. Growth in first-year applications per applicant since 2019–20



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 31.4% in 2022–23 to 32.9% 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

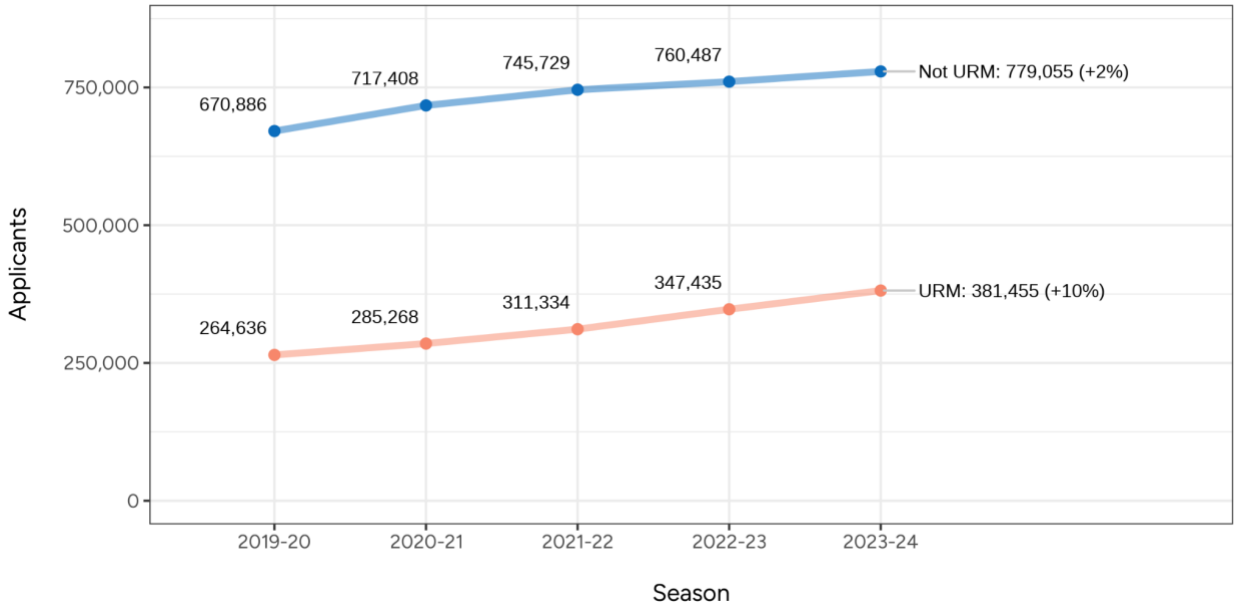
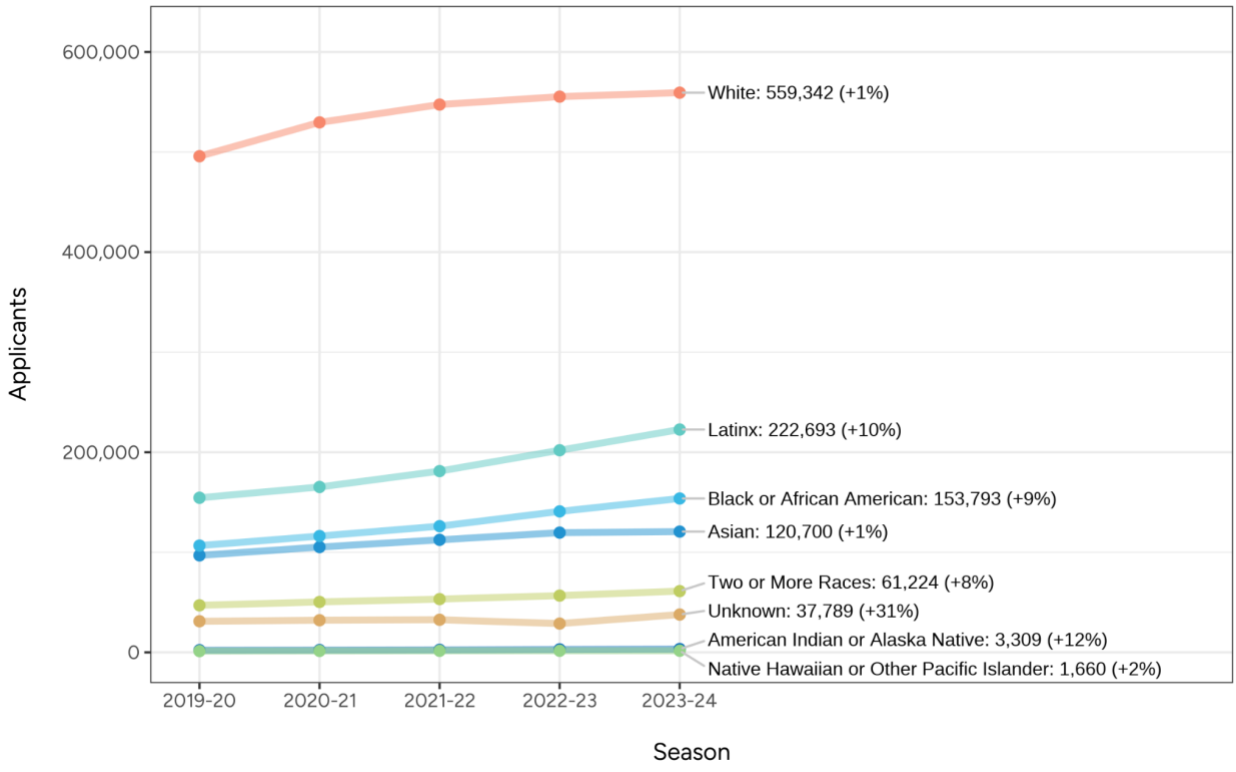


Figure 6. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by standard race/ethnicity groupings since 2019–20

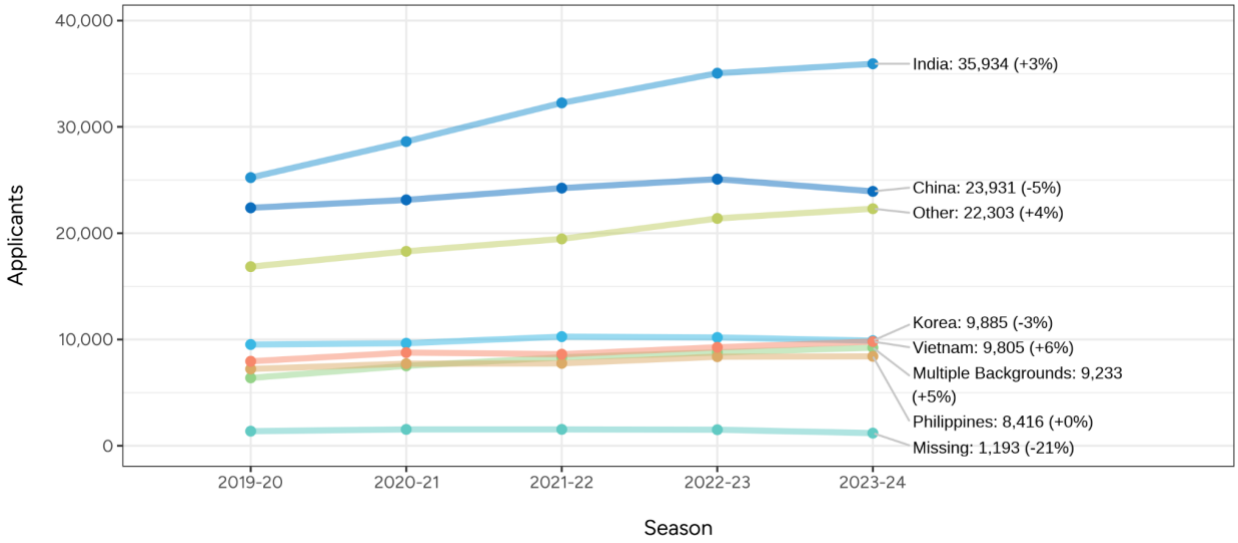


We can, moreover, examine applicant growth trends across standard race/ethnicity groupings in Figure 6, revealing that this growth among URM groups is fastest for applicants identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (12%), Latinx (10%), and Black or African American (9%). Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 12.7% in 2022–23 to

13.3% 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 50.1% in 2022–23 to 48.2% 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%), Multiple Backgrounds (+5%), Other (+4%), 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 saw in February that the percentage growth of first-generation students was 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

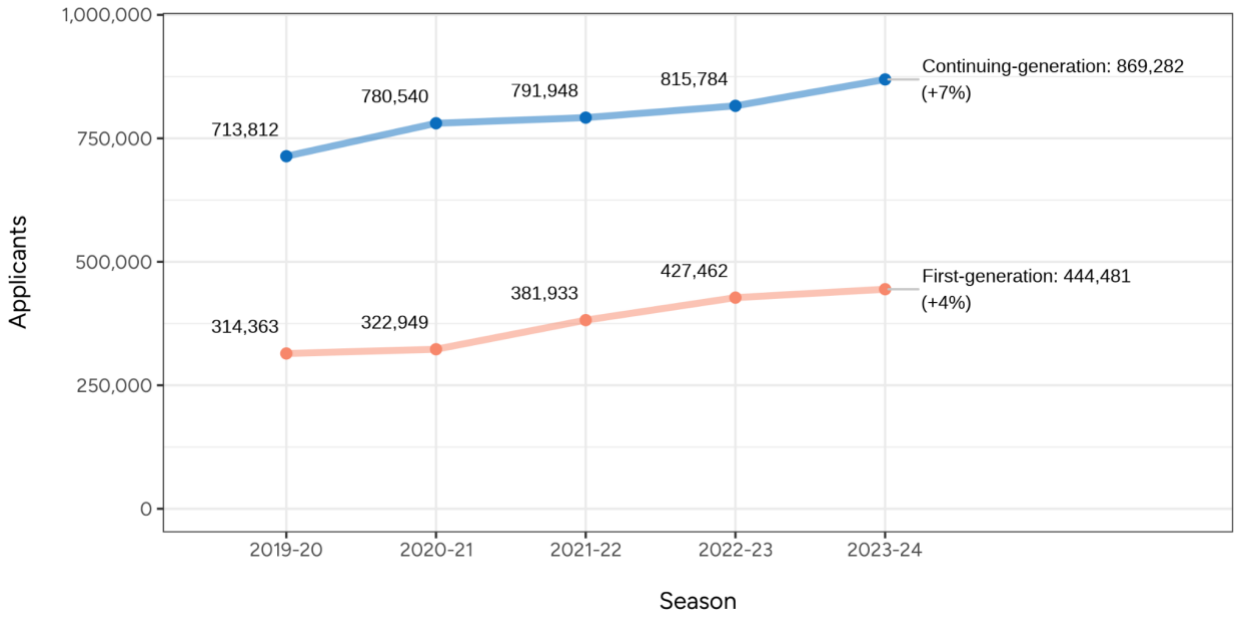


Figure 9. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2019–20

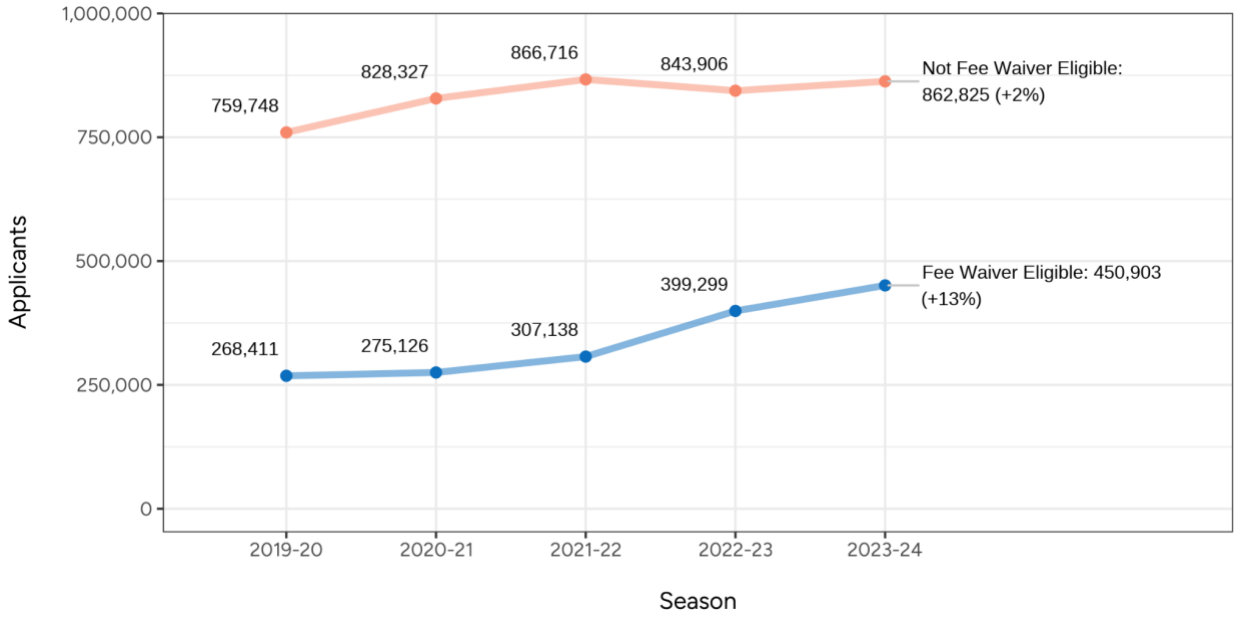
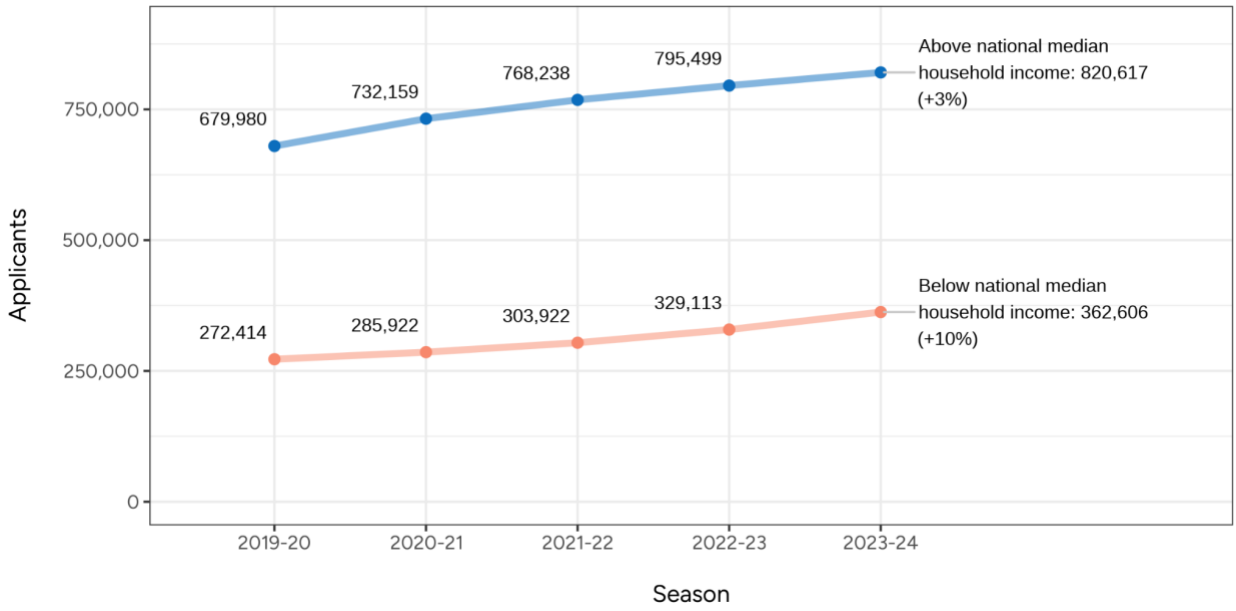


Figure 9 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status. (more information on exact eligibility criteria descriptions are available online). Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver have grown 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 +10% 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

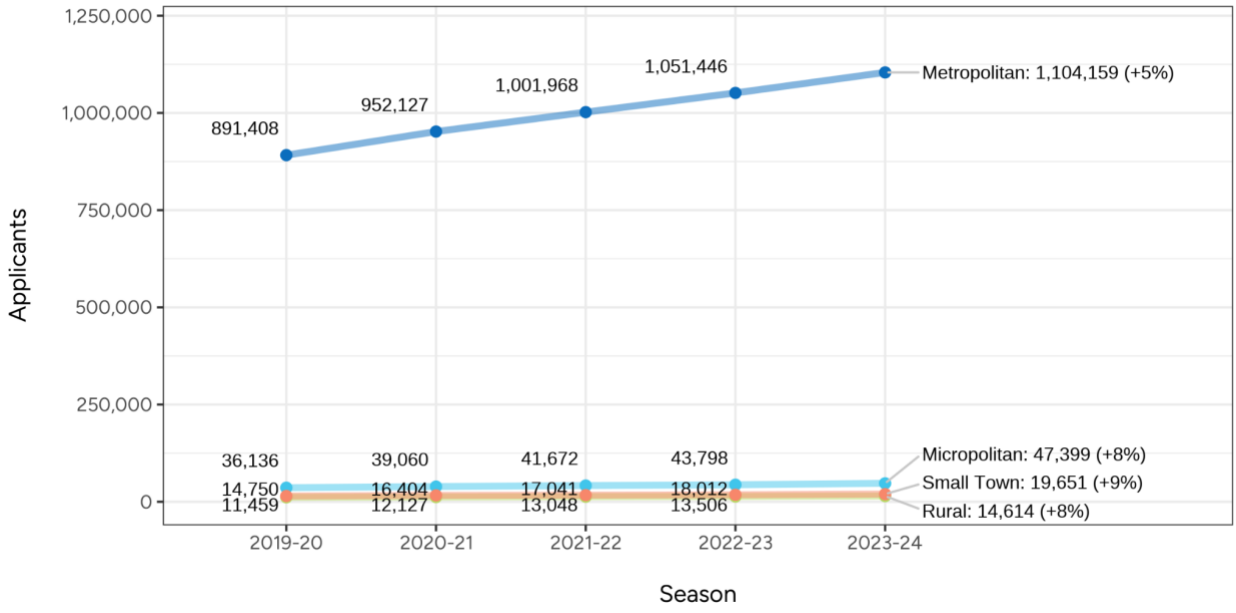
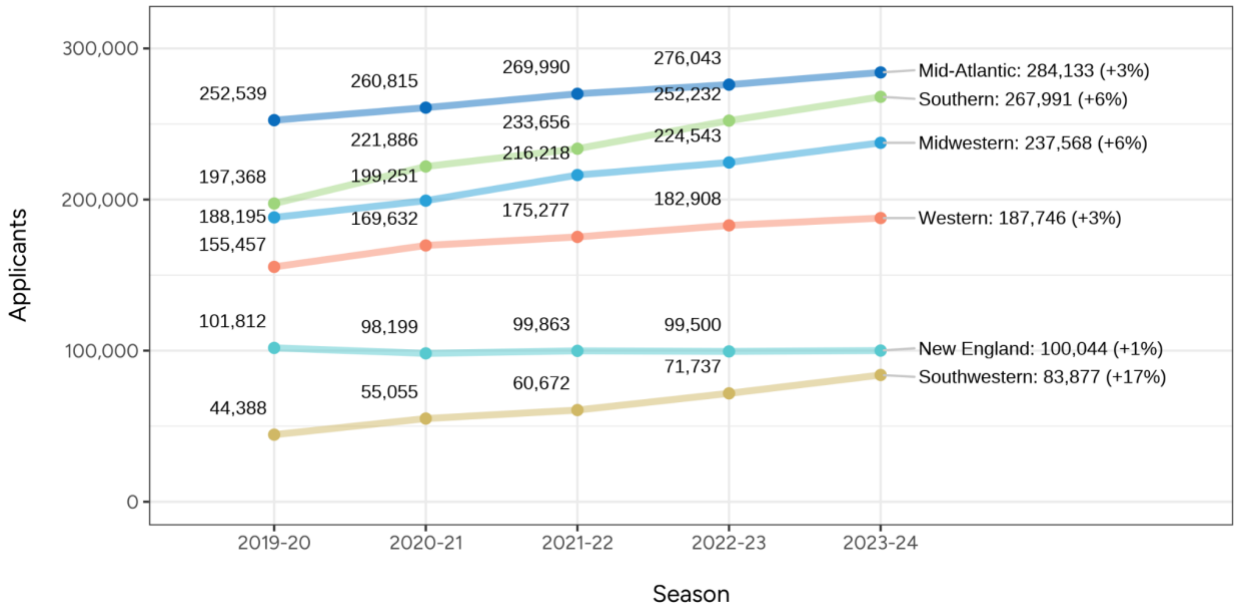


Figure 12. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by United States region since 2019–20



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

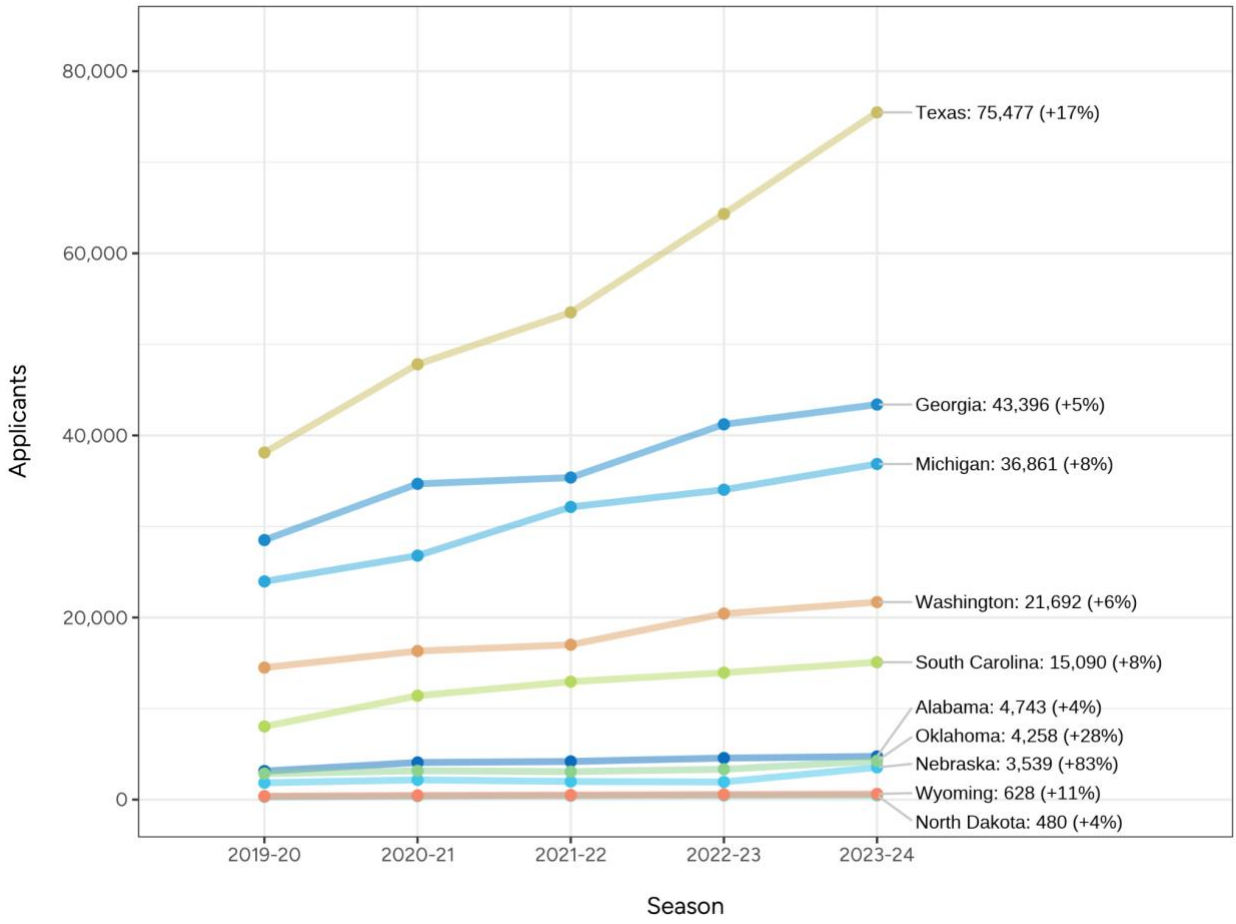


Figure 14. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest volume states as of 2023–24

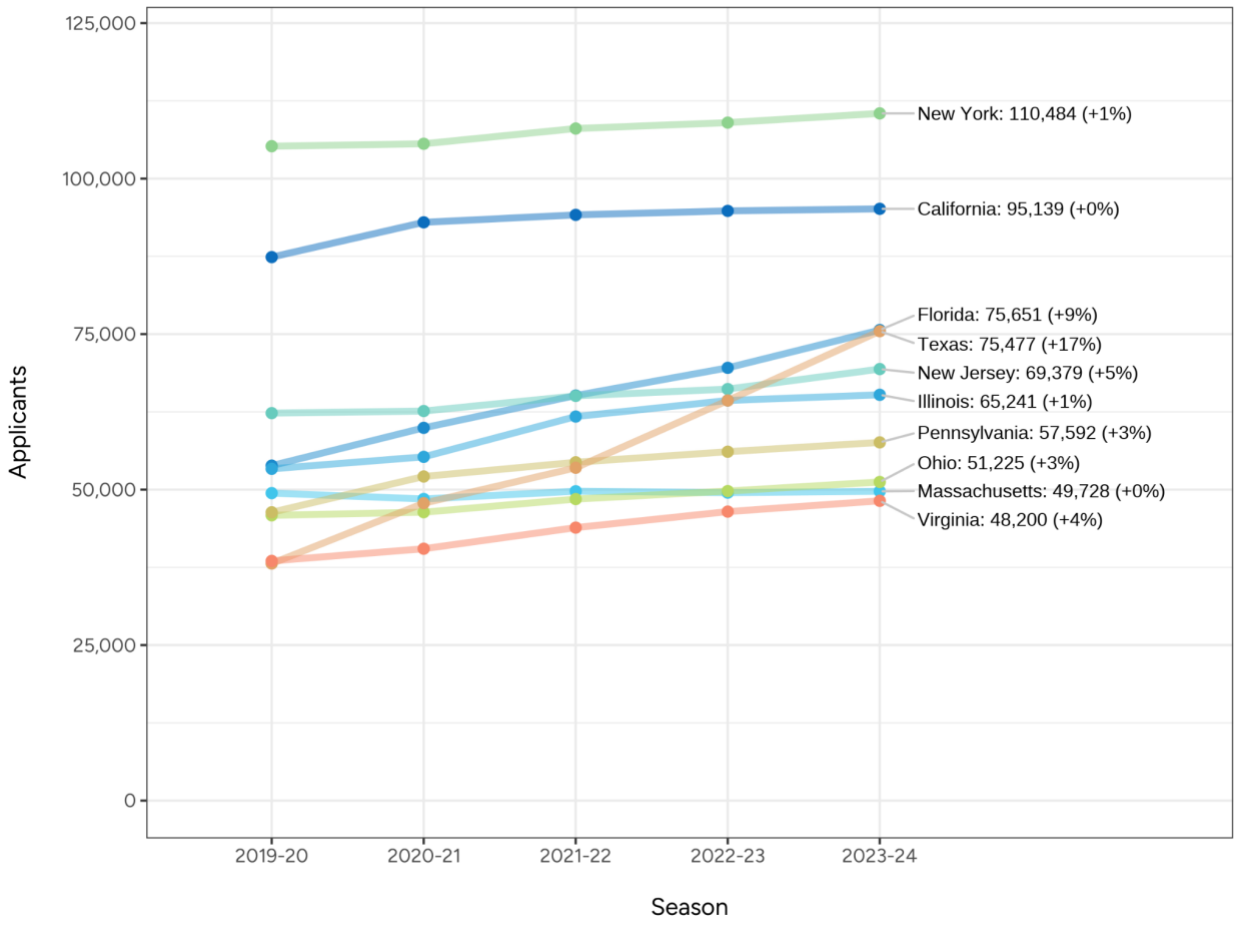


Figure 15 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants are those who have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 16 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the 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

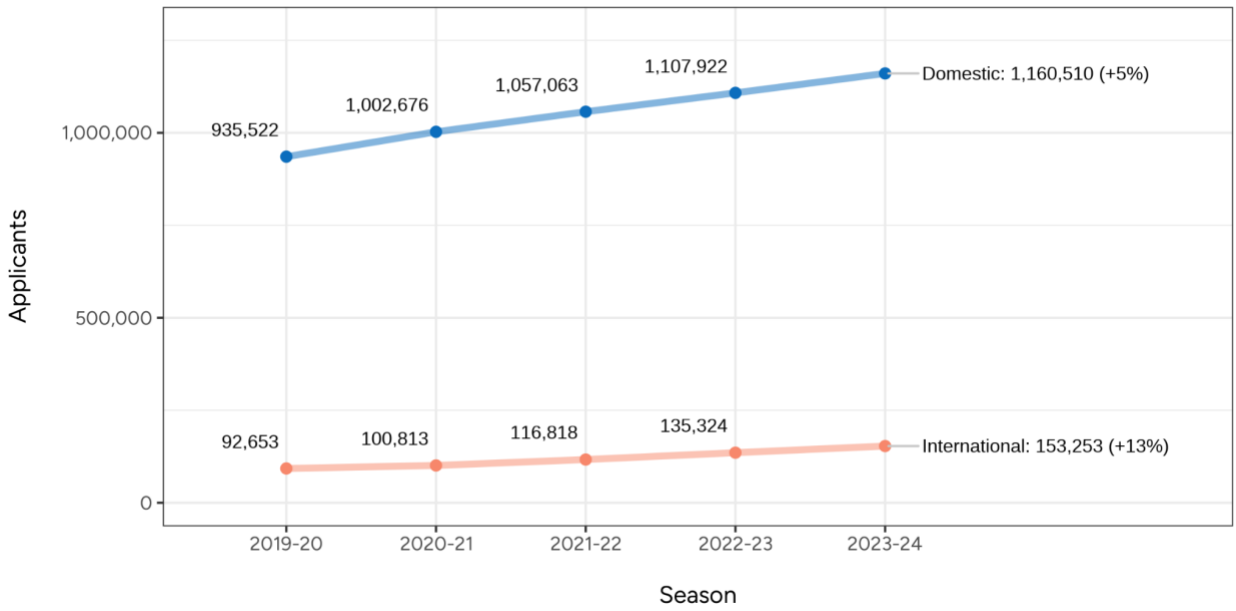


Figure 16. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2019–20

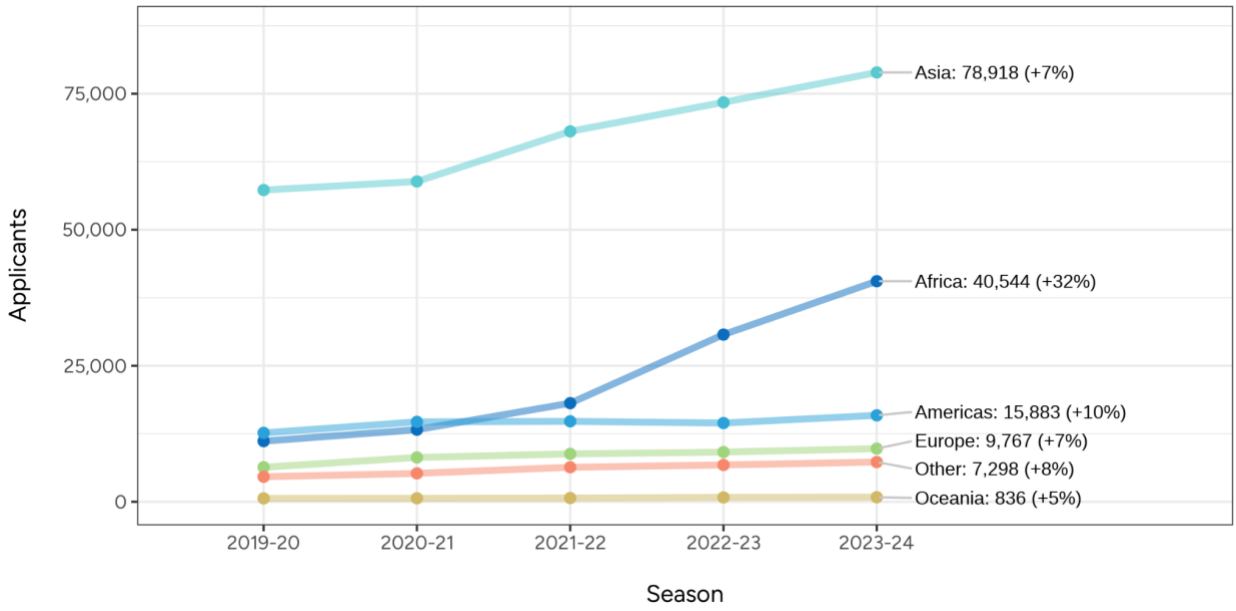


Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing countries of citizenship since 2019–20

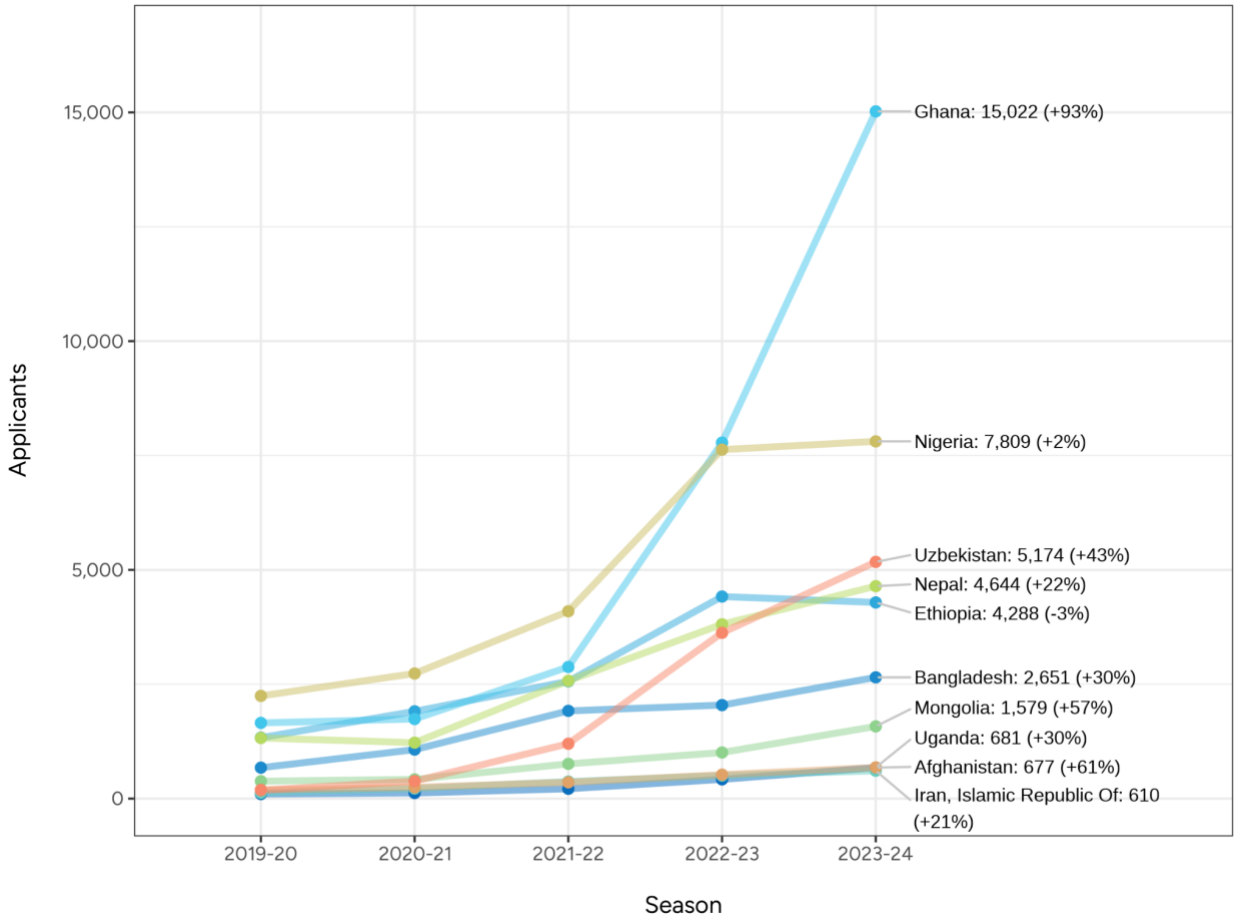
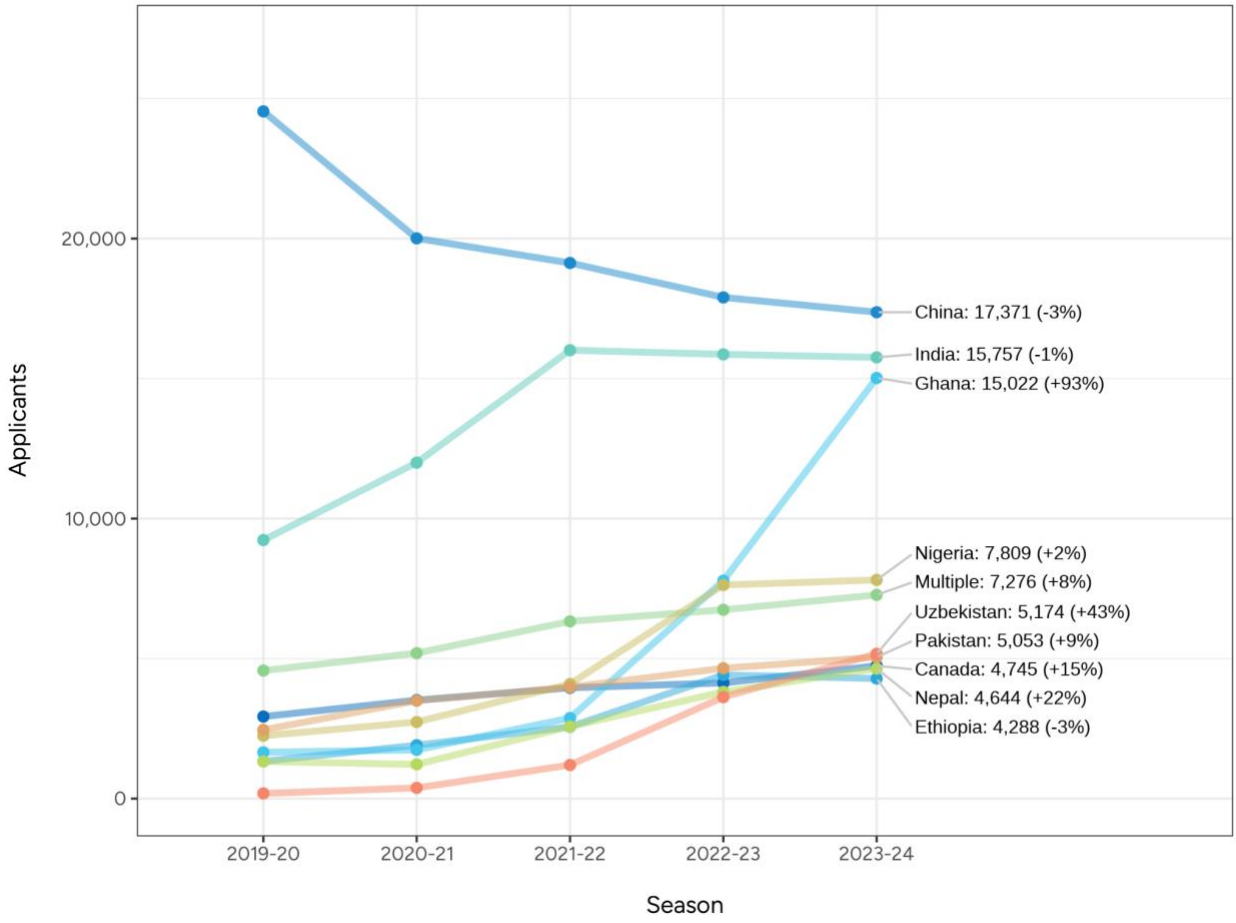


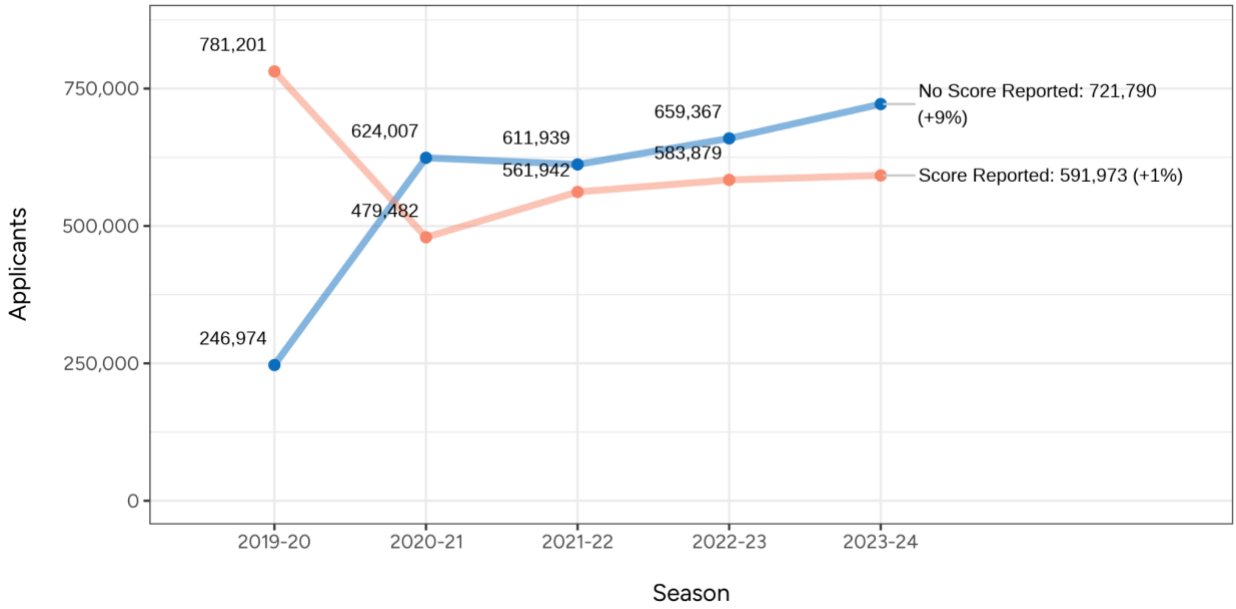
Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2023–24



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 report 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

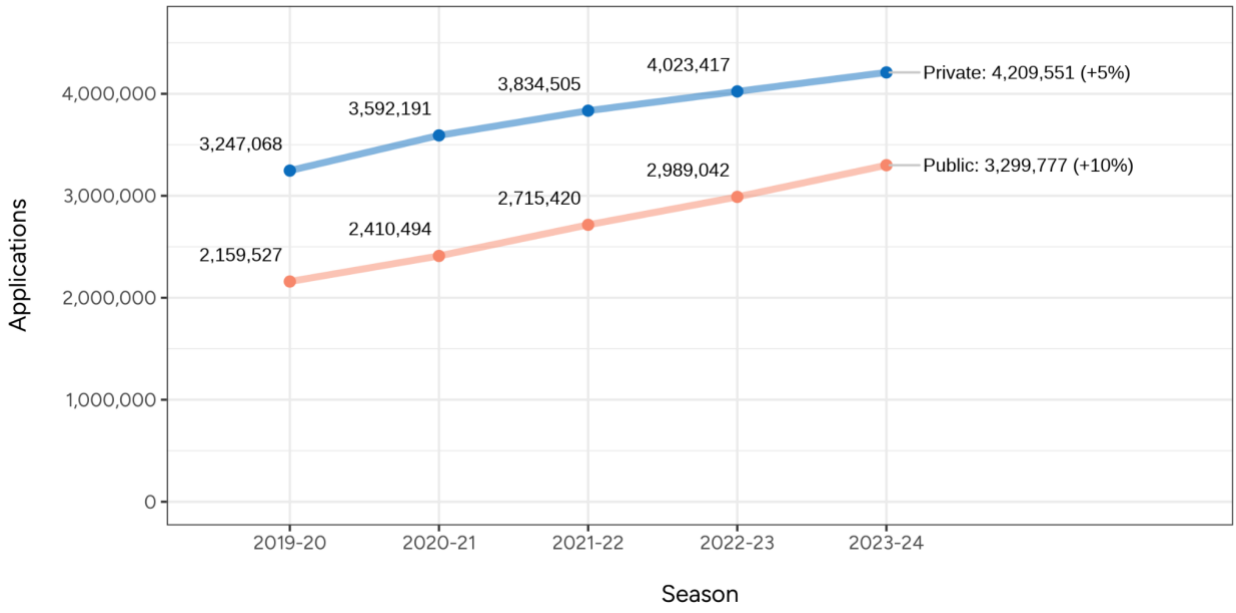


Figure 21. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket since 2019–20

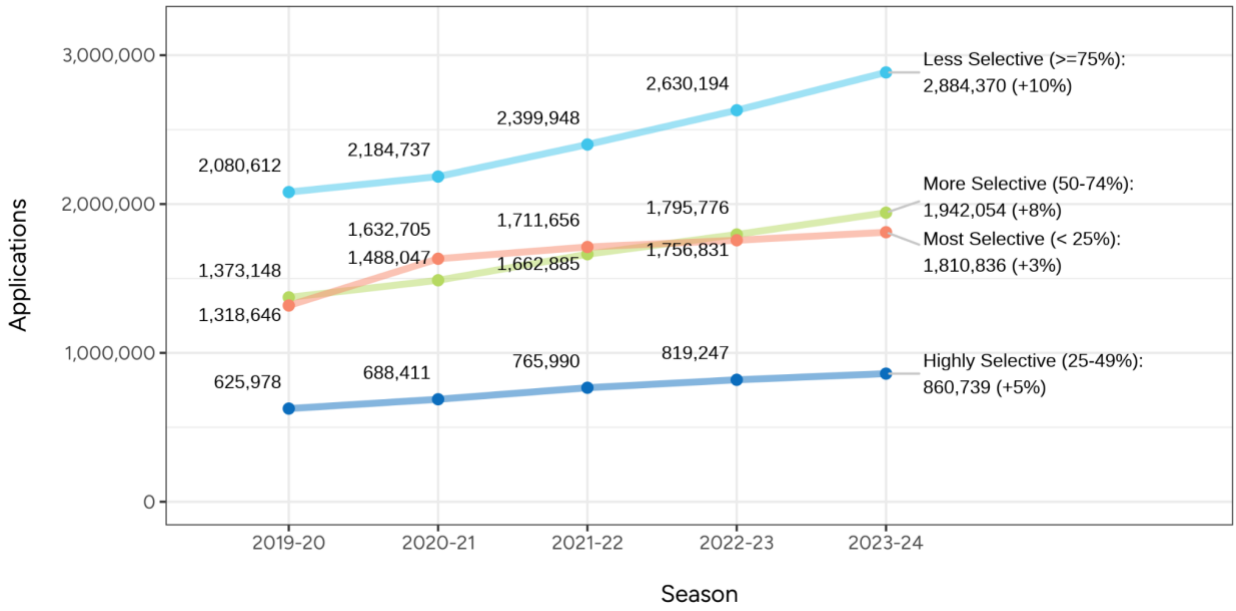


Figure 22 is similar to Figure 20, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied 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

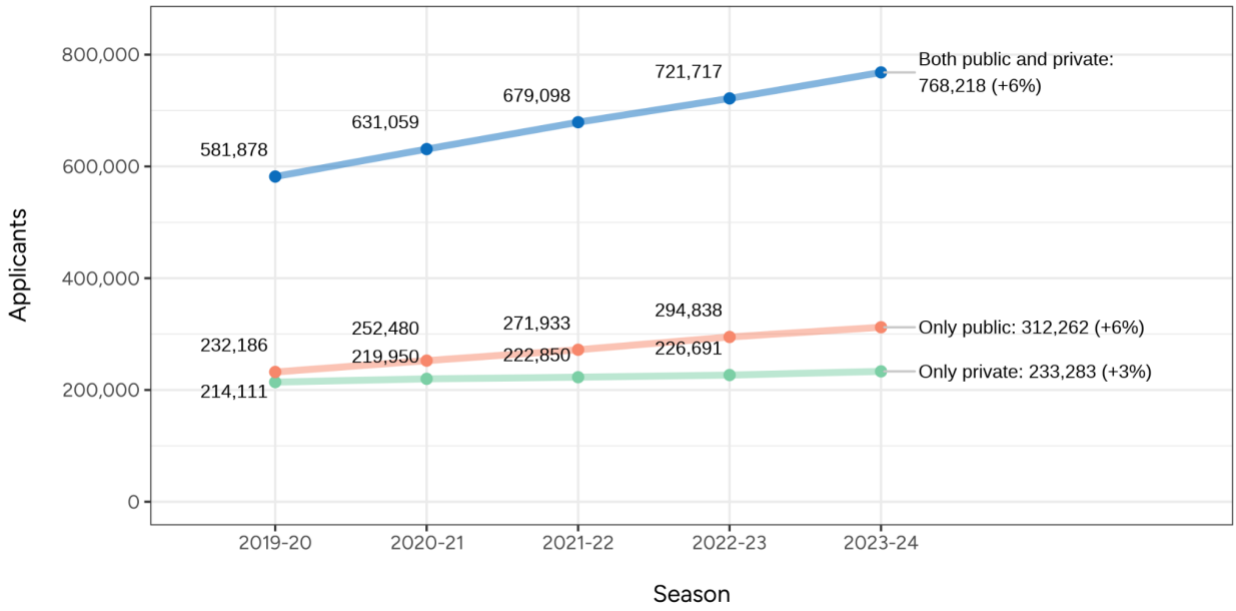
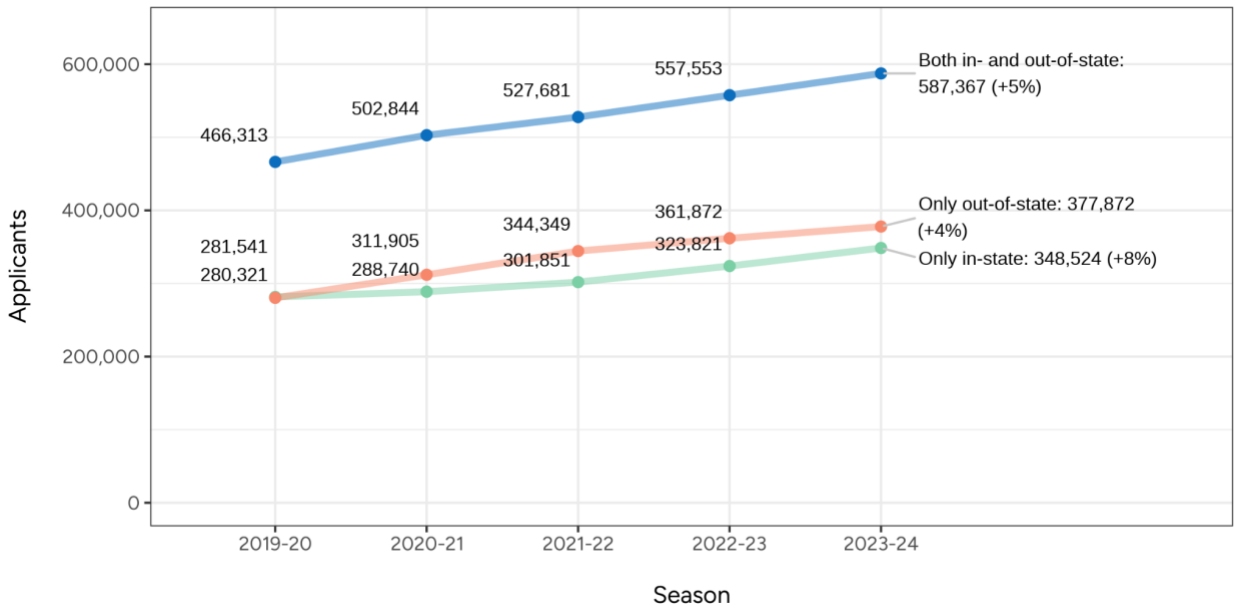


Figure 23. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2019–20



Appendix

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

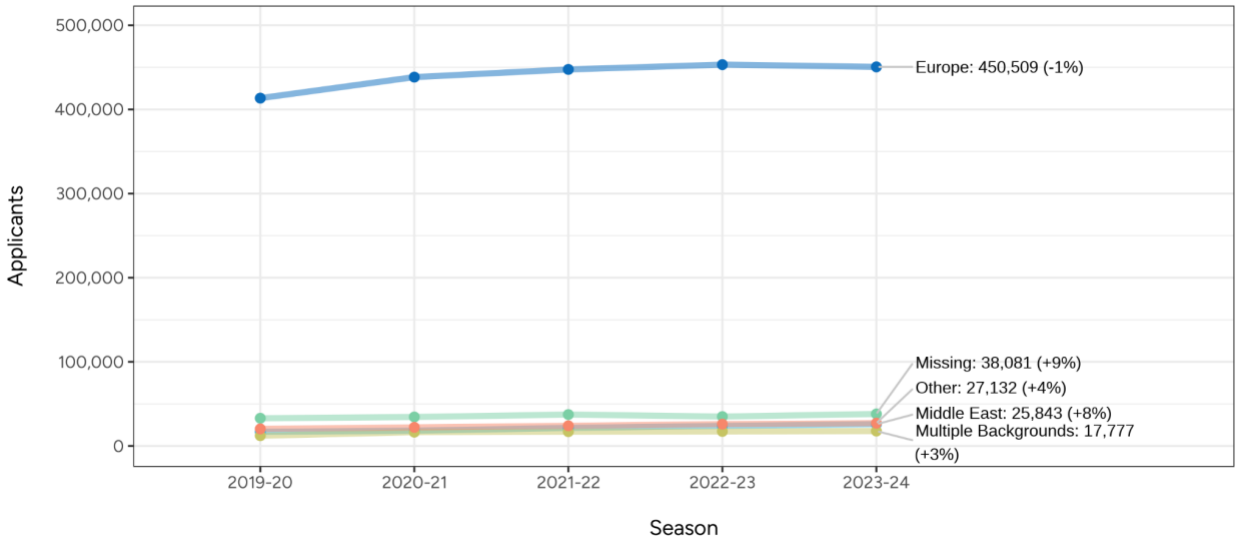


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2019–20

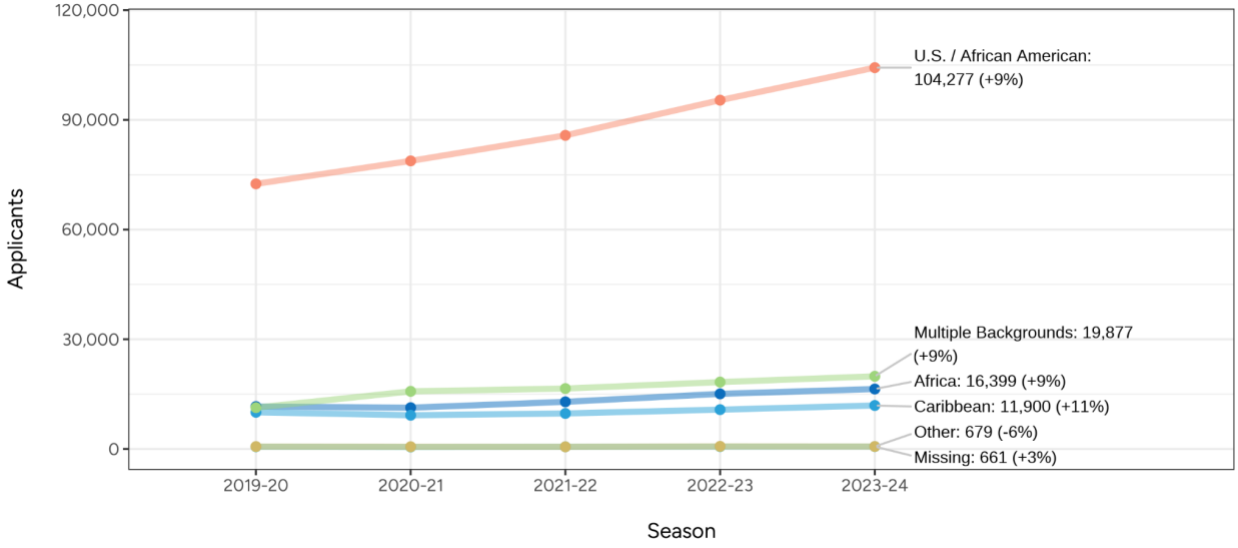


Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2019–20

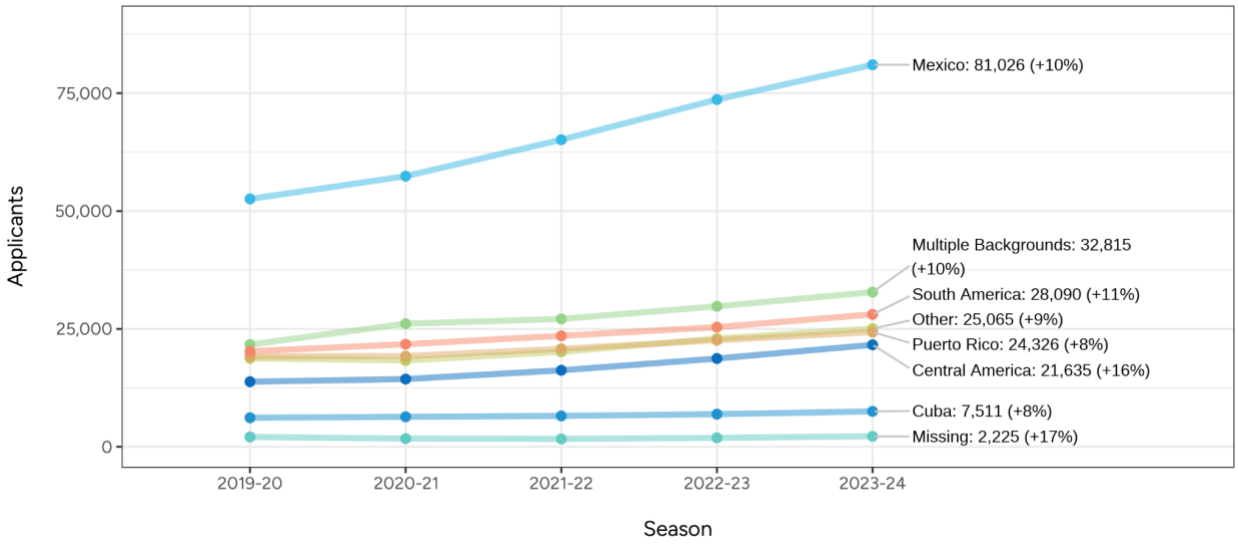


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2019–20

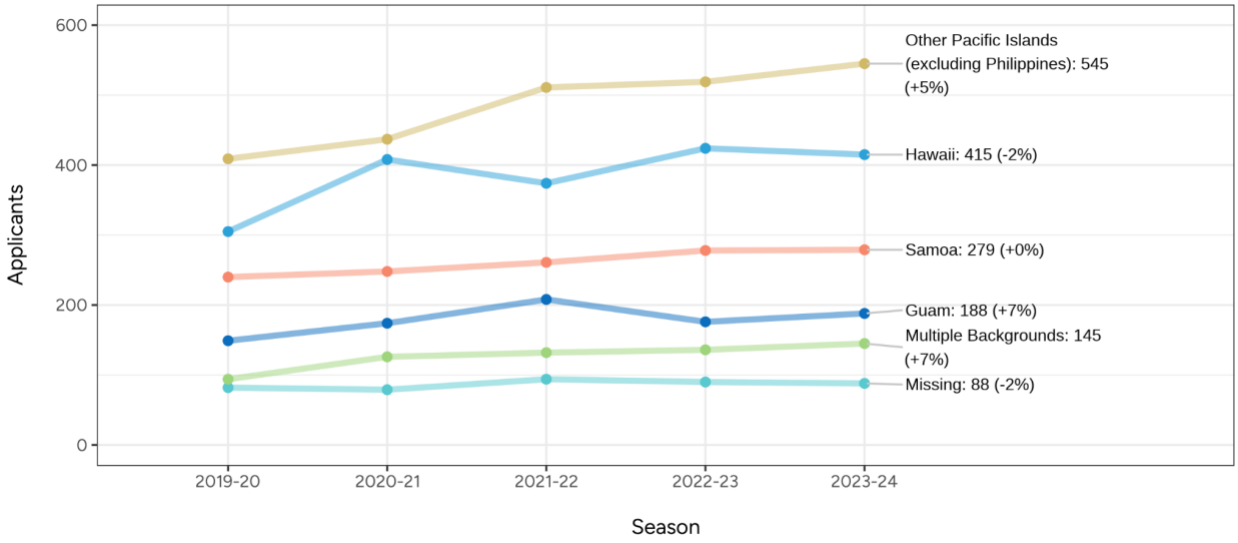


Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2019–20

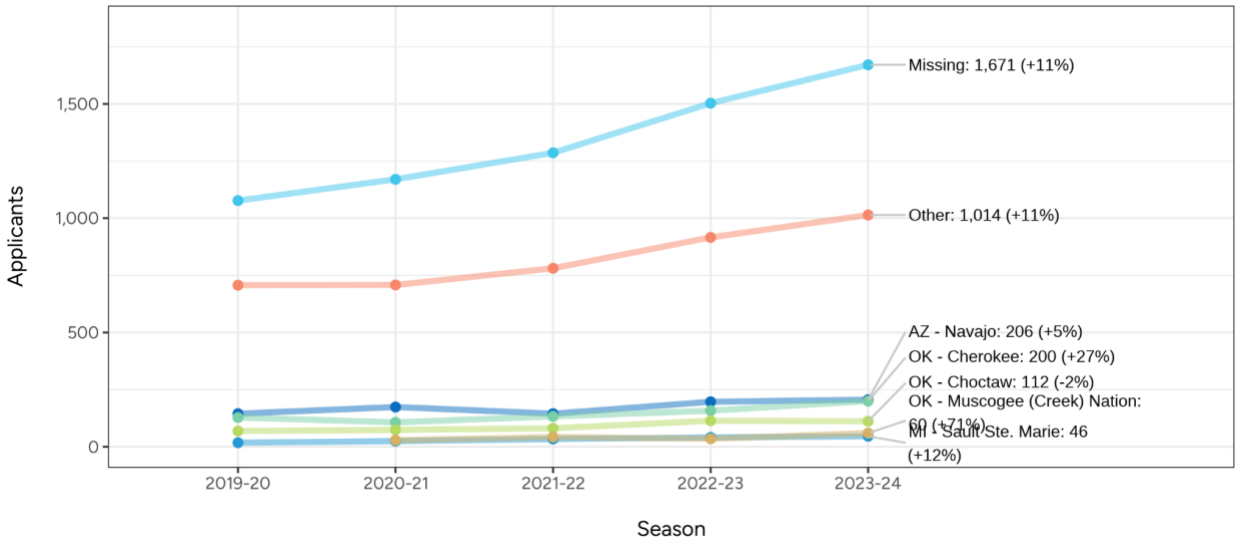


Figure A6. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among White applicants since 2019–20

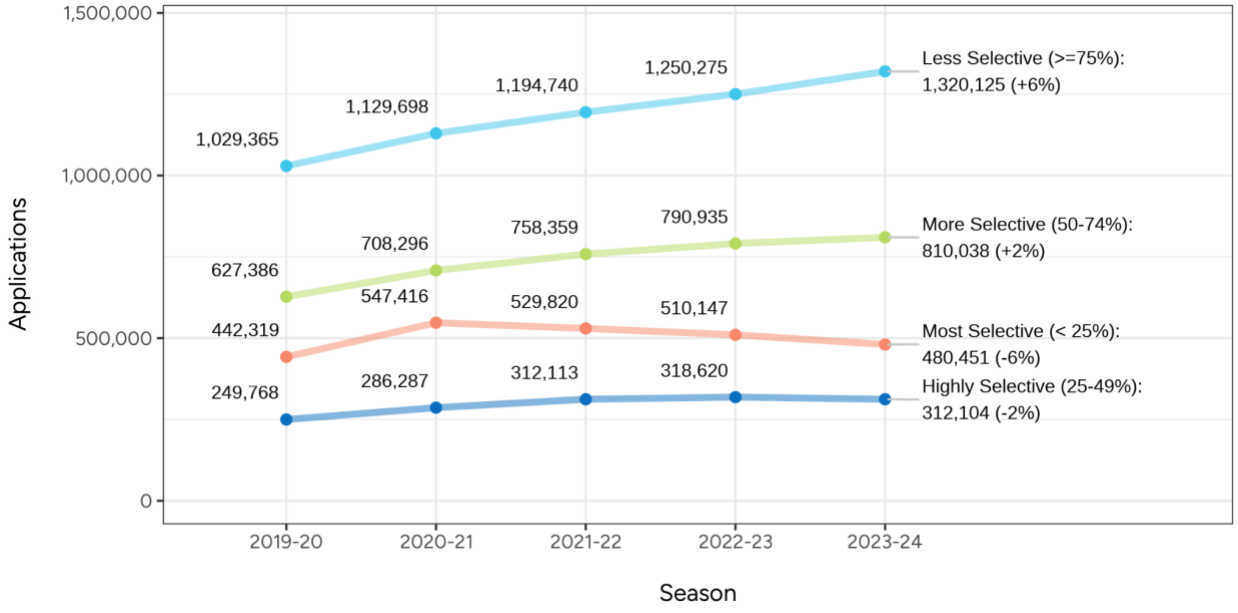


Figure A7. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Black or African American applicants since 2019–20

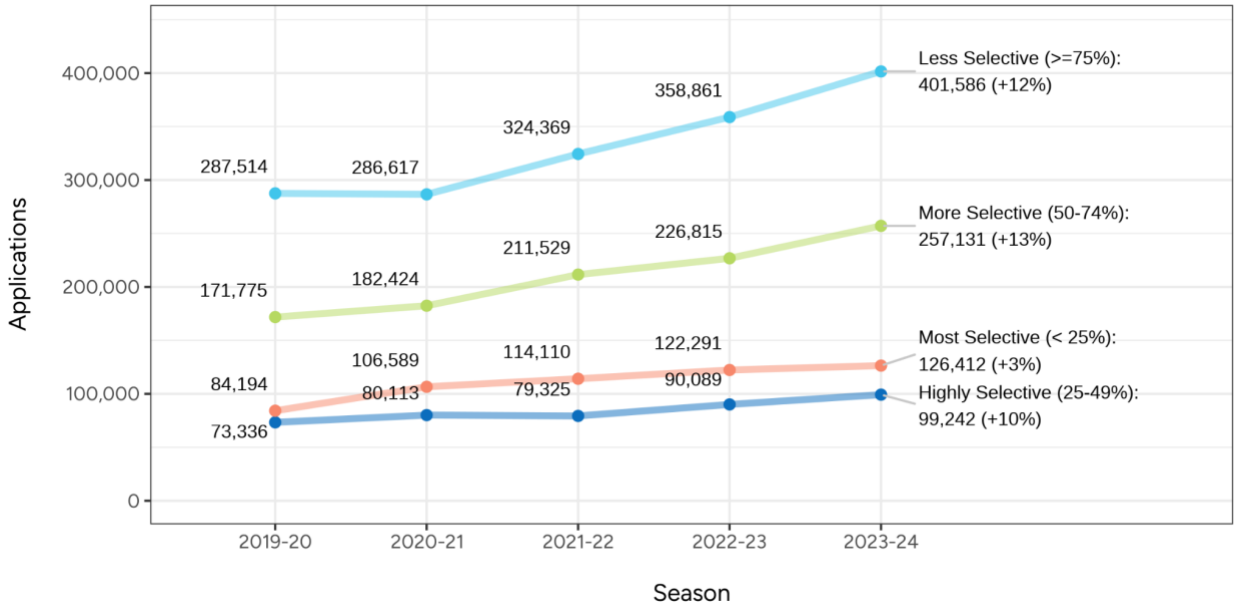


Figure A8. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Asian applicants since 2019–20

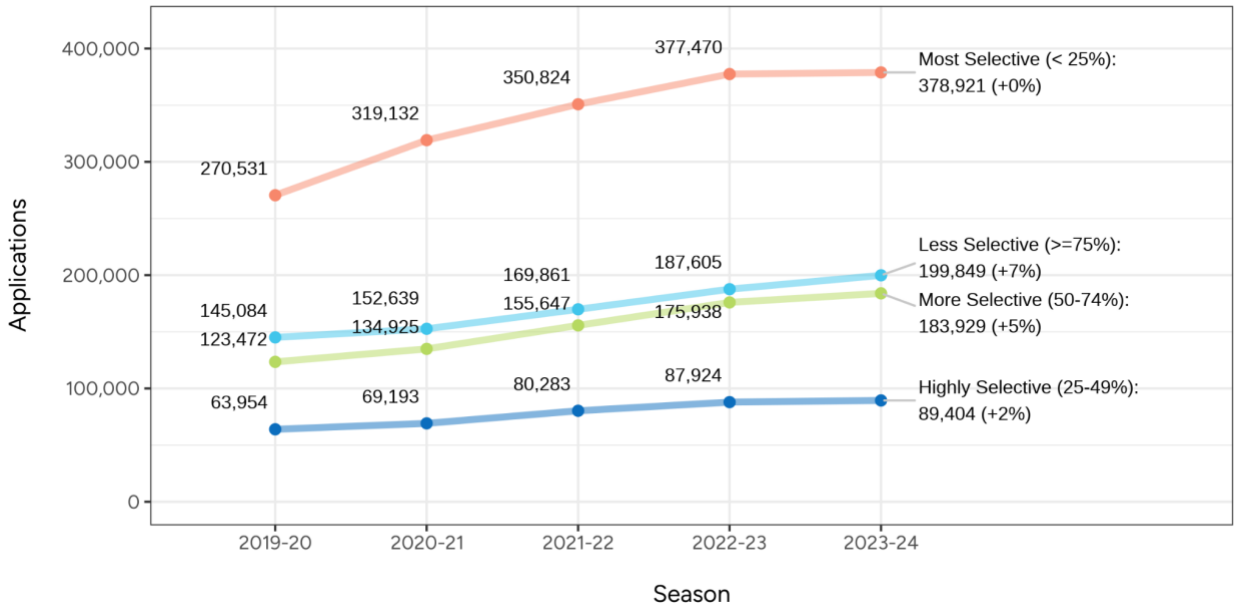


Figure A9. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Latinx applicants since 2019–20

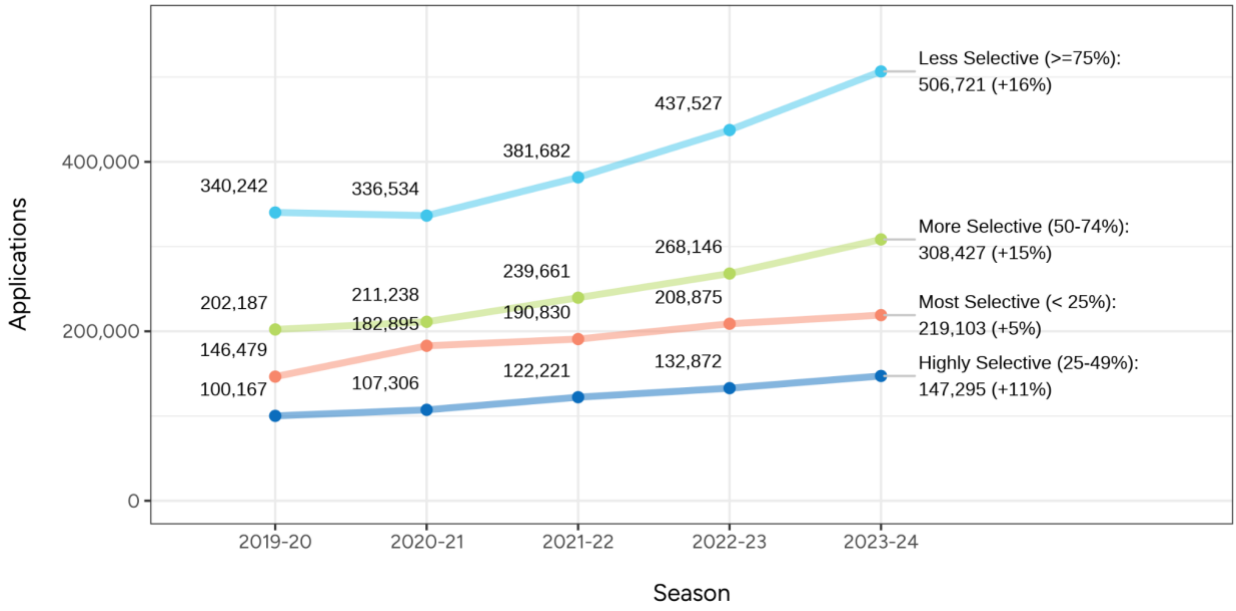


Figure A10. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2019–20

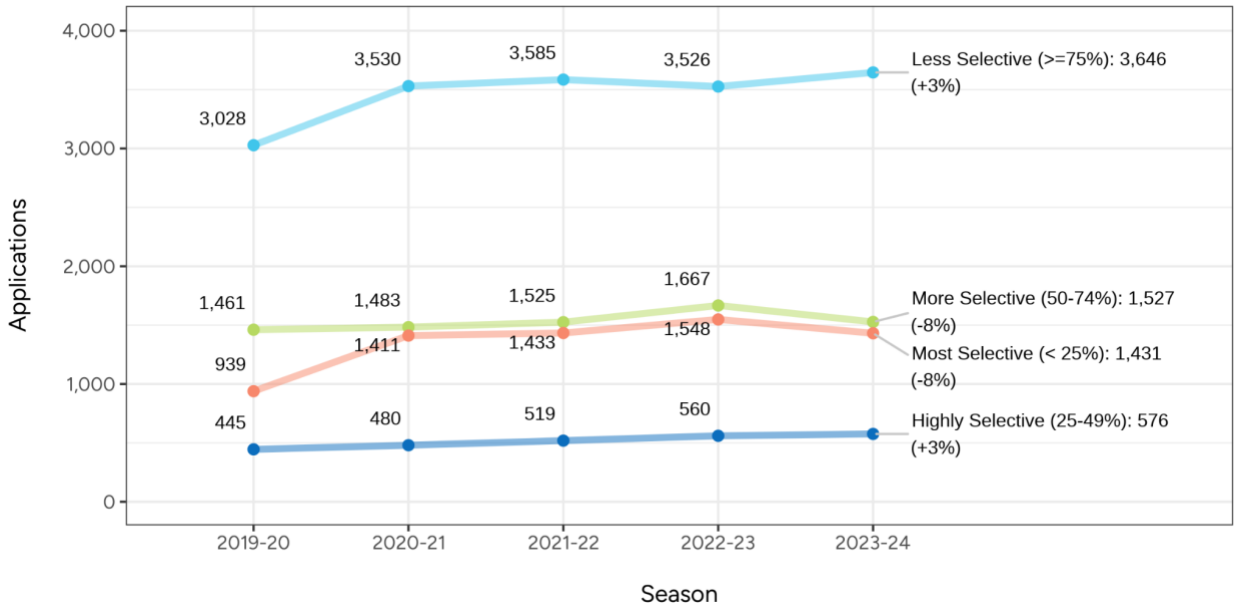


Figure A11. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among American Indian or Alaska Native applicants since 2019–20

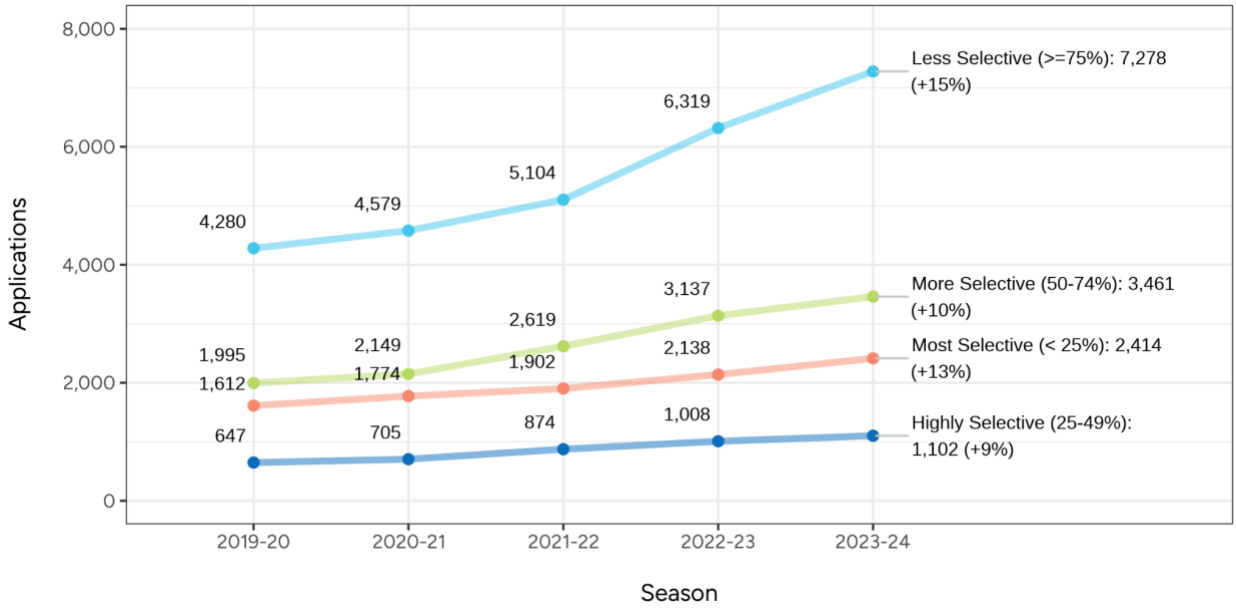
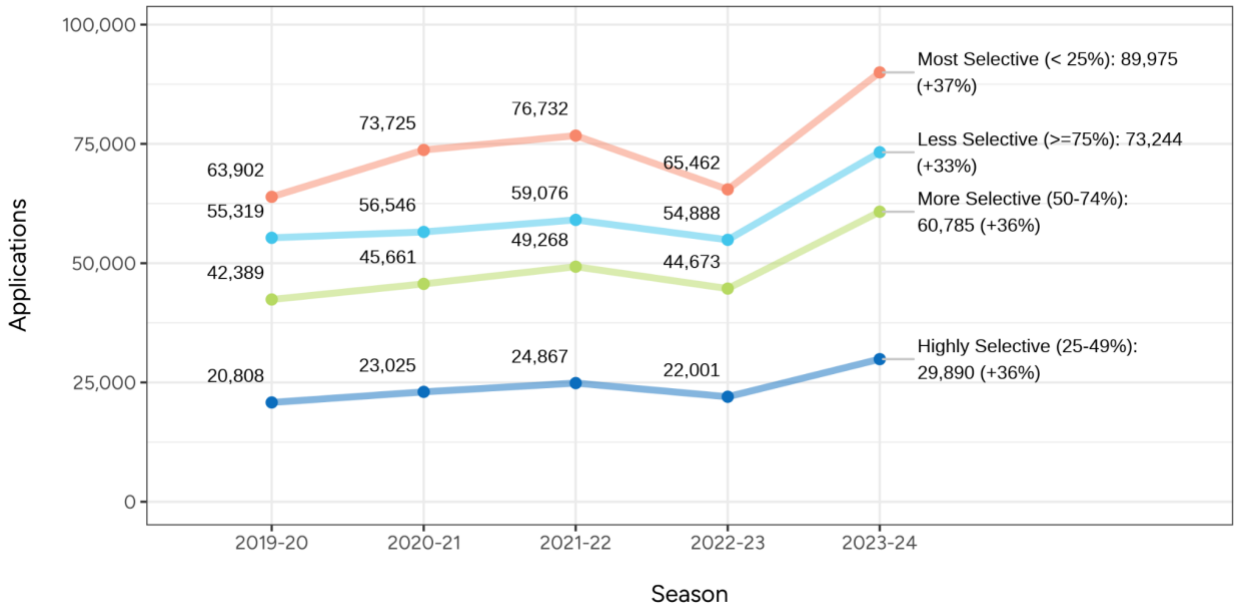


Figure A12. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2019–20



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

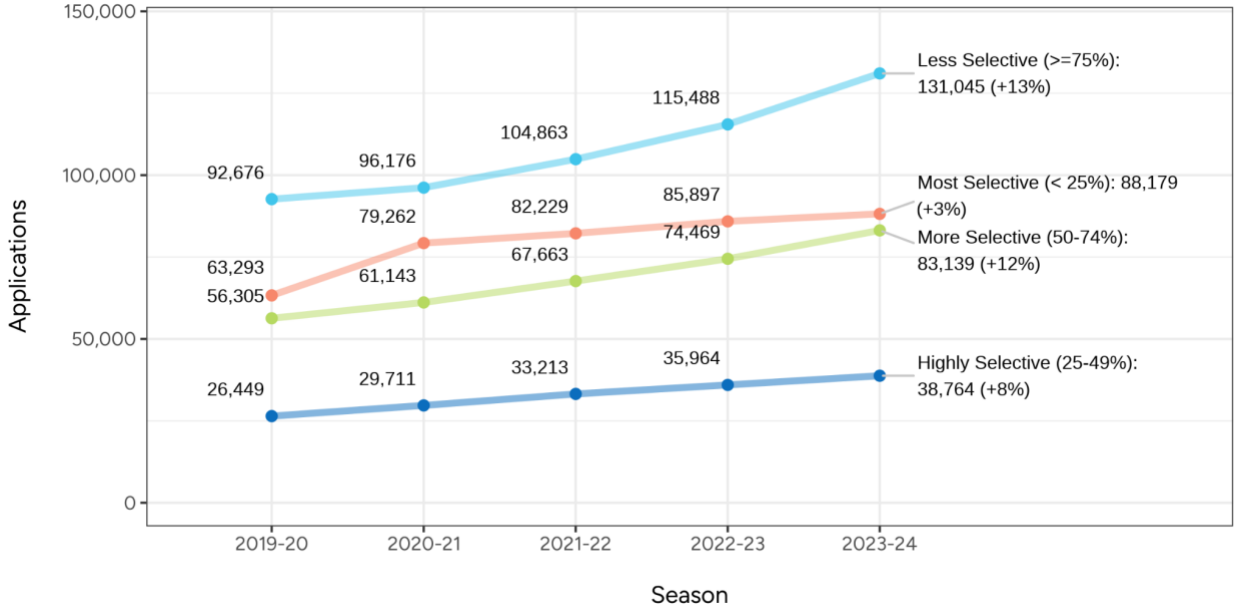


Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among International applicants since 2019–20

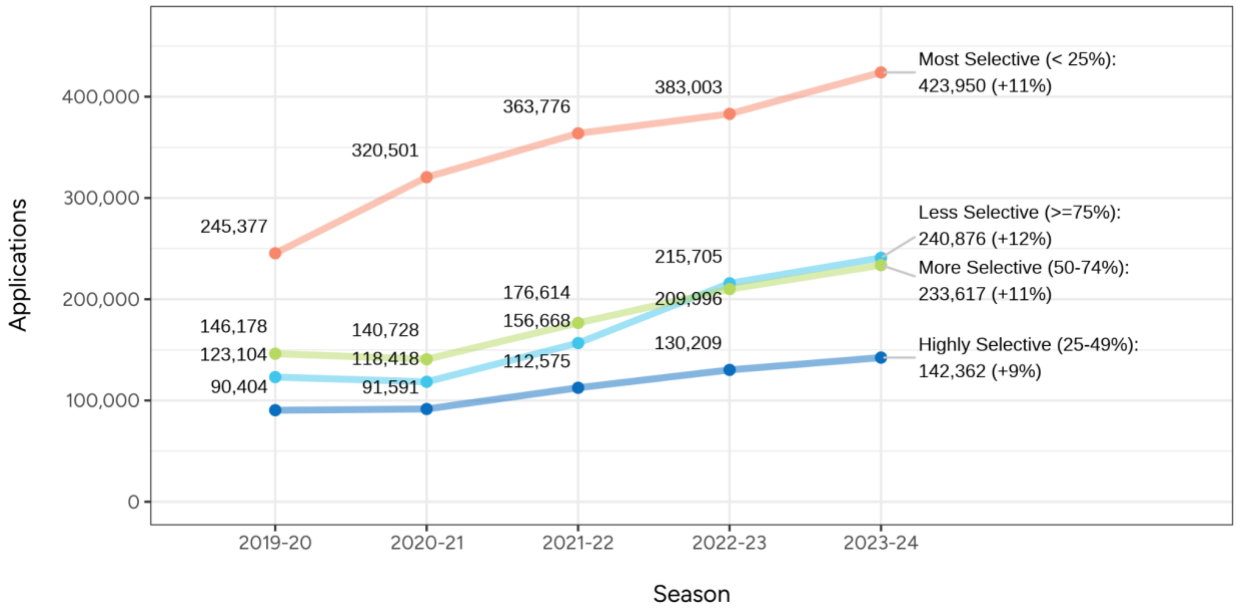


Table A1. Applicant counts by state since 2019–20

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Alabama	3,134	4,078	4,191	4,564	4,743
Alaska	816	865	918	929	981
American Samoa	30	27	24	20	29
Arizona	6,039	6,904	7,184	8,410	8,060
Arkansas	1,895	2,243	2,199	2,199	2,219
Armed Forces Americas	12	25	15	23	16
Armed Forces Europe	388	426	418	429	439
Armed Forces Pacific	252	264	254	242	326
California	87,382	92,971	94,168	94,810	95,139
Colorado	20,120	23,898	25,649	26,105	27,443
Connecticut	27,665	26,333	26,416	26,710	26,747
Delaware	4,816	4,694	4,699	5,050	5,385
District of Columbia	2,438	2,565	2,823	3,128	3,403
Federated States of Micronesia	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	53,855	59,930	65,127	69,581	75,651
Georgia	28,506	34,680	35,370	41,214	43,396
Guam	182	230	214	235	251
Hawaii	3,356	3,708	3,646	3,806	3,806
Idaho	1,686	1,788	1,829	2,128	2,034
Illinois	53,344	55,265	61,746	64,334	65,241
Indiana	21,392	21,137	22,888	24,197	25,823
Iowa	2,217	2,709	2,610	2,641	3,086
Kansas	2,637	3,779	3,266	2,961	3,493
Kentucky	5,732	6,824	6,746	7,388	7,677
Louisiana	10,812	11,856	11,981	12,124	12,524
Maine	6,513	6,110	6,282	5,570	5,712
Maryland	29,978	31,600	33,409	35,037	36,290
Massachusetts	49,434	48,494	49,741	49,511	49,728
Michigan	23,963	26,794	32,145	34,036	36,861
Minnesota	14,409	16,187	17,688	18,244	19,470
Mississippi	1,468	1,668	1,625	1,696	1,843
Missouri	8,466	9,429	9,236	9,653	10,352
Montana	799	865	934	972	1,147
Nebraska	1,851	2,167	1,988	1,936	3,539
Nevada	2,915	3,578	3,609	3,933	4,197
New Hampshire	8,071	7,564	7,652	7,792	7,802
New Jersey	62,298	62,628	65,064	66,167	69,379
New Mexico	1,516	1,833	1,890	1,882	1,923
New York	105,212	105,600	108,052	109,001	110,484
North Carolina	37,455	39,810	40,665	43,524	45,925
North Dakota	310	384	428	463	480
Northern Mariana Islands	21	27	23	38	25
Ohio	45,871	46,370	48,480	49,766	51,225
Oklahoma	2,860	3,165	3,073	3,334	4,258
Oregon	9,696	10,197	10,927	11,249	12,040
Pennsylvania	46,356	52,111	54,392	56,094	57,592
Puerto Rico	1,268	1,450	1,393	1,425	1,405
Rhode Island	6,788	6,401	6,523	6,675	6,813
South Carolina	8,030	11,410	12,954	13,940	15,090
South Dakota	1,768	1,240	742	744	883
Tennessee	9,843	11,136	11,108	11,737	12,942
Texas	38,117	47,814	53,510	64,322	75,477
Utah	7,517	7,790	8,638	9,283	10,270
Vermont	3,341	3,297	3,249	3,242	3,242
Virgin Islands	173	167	158	141	195
Virginia	38,533	40,494	43,889	46,464	48,200
Washington	14,499	16,317	17,006	20,422	21,692
West Virginia	1,056	1,427	1,364	1,437	1,463
Wisconsin	10,259	11,648	12,950	13,437	14,871
Wyoming	388	465	506	568	628

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	1,146,888	1,261,453	1,313,660	1,381,718	1,438,156	489,985	506,665	574,966	632,768	685,184
Midwestern	499,051	537,288	583,753	621,794	660,170	564,991	638,236	726,210	790,436	886,299
New England	691,241	774,863	839,034	873,469	892,024	251,448	257,759	278,181	292,809	309,528
Southern	450,407	516,773	567,585	586,786	640,536	635,992	737,522	834,162	929,084	1,033,237
Southwestern	76,031	90,566	103,347	111,950	126,532	30,460	40,397	51,321	65,573	80,879
Western	383,450	411,248	427,126	447,700	452,133	186,651	229,915	250,580	278,372	304,650

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	280,681	301,550	308,655	325,500	331,026	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	128,109	134,155	141,242	151,979	169,677	59,993	57,657	64,599	70,536	82,672
District of Columbia	77,682	82,209	73,719	85,553	89,948	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	118,858	135,631	164,269	165,413	185,200	173,325	196,184	240,807	249,396	275,187
Georgia	70,985	80,072	87,827	94,434	98,946	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	160,911	167,558	179,194	191,571	200,737	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	66,350	69,214	72,906	75,612	79,820	100,885	107,735	123,245	132,637	154,687
Iowa	18,897	19,833	23,627	24,790	25,985	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	6,560	7,720	8,153	9,102	10,344	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	47,957	52,265	48,042	44,773	51,243	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	38,121	38,299	40,732	43,786	46,990	21,170	21,019	21,506	21,115	21,063
Maryland	62,358	69,507	68,224	71,898	78,636	27,077	25,536	26,793	30,364	33,642
Massachusetts	390,928	453,832	499,354	511,892	511,650	94,367	96,218	102,700	110,156	112,687
Michigan	21,755	24,563	28,809	32,340	39,431	125,964	156,400	184,043	198,818	227,692
Minnesota	32,459	37,638	40,628	43,908	53,032	30,568	30,934	35,742	38,522	41,265
Missouri	40,533	48,323	49,370	52,532	54,108	22,374	24,094	25,982	30,775	35,105
New Hampshire	36,480	41,333	41,282	42,231	45,786	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	97,565	100,621	109,732	119,155	125,199	71,273	61,412	71,464	79,595	91,472
New York	608,243	675,976	711,192	730,513	749,031	203,588	200,064	220,809	257,688	274,963
North Carolina	88,678	104,112	111,773	118,100	129,636	156,231	177,701	197,836	219,612	250,215
Ohio	119,830	129,711	143,820	152,303	151,681	165,328	184,991	204,997	224,161	239,743
Oregon	30,000	29,768	32,397	33,401	32,756	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	300,905	333,137	350,616	374,599	395,342	155,786	186,911	221,629	228,842	246,015
Rhode Island	79,392	86,523	92,435	98,738	94,912	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	11,411	14,565	17,103	17,534	20,711	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	57,021	67,965	68,099	70,298	69,542	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	71,274	85,837	97,071	104,290	118,882	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	18,211	20,721	23,989	24,843	23,009	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	43,652	49,305	56,729	60,770	68,979	127,003	136,391	144,943	156,526	162,046
Washington	35,120	37,067	38,551	40,354	39,615	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	29,097	30,809	34,320	36,828	41,416	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	605,159	609,024	665,342	713,557	779,025	460,432	473,957	519,024	549,205	577,783
Midwestern	494,081	530,089	591,925	647,439	727,873	317,862	348,663	398,054	433,036	472,274
New England	297,703	281,774	296,639	315,638	331,248	208,691	217,849	239,353	257,232	274,486
Southern	364,477	397,532	444,752	508,433	564,825	223,899	271,868	315,695	349,615	394,087
Southwestern	29,652	36,111	46,745	58,570	68,856	51,043	62,946	72,353	81,982	98,682
Western	289,540	330,207	354,545	386,557	412,543	111,221	112,764	118,406	124,706	124,742

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	229,631	245,086	248,934	277,500	289,993	339,538	437,596	452,570	470,885	472,595
Midwestern	64,435	75,893	87,868	90,389	92,681	185,946	218,840	229,883	239,217	251,396
New England	57,860	59,313	64,764	73,739	72,651	376,423	471,778	514,574	517,801	521,094
Southern	236,453	268,436	318,525	328,079	354,935	259,713	314,638	320,704	327,221	357,552
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	137,624	165,393	167,271	174,877	180,321

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	36,277	29,943	29,865	30,126	31,200	86,374	87,545	89,798	96,432	95,791
Colorado	79,717	98,655	100,956	108,831	123,649	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	57,791	50,523	51,694	56,204	65,012	75,612	74,678	81,376	90,154	107,017
Florida	65,427	70,484	84,718	92,942	109,360	57,218	70,997	87,022	84,670	93,966
Georgia	39,087	43,630	45,359	58,876	58,857	29,509	33,080	39,327	41,572	44,856
Illinois	56,261	53,407	60,358	65,084	67,909	55,781	58,824	62,803	68,128	74,733
Indiana	81,206	84,057	88,634	92,542	109,933	66,685	71,391	82,752	88,822	96,462
Iowa	25,307	26,964	33,280	36,951	40,059	7,853	7,621	9,742	9,694	11,463
Kansas	11,606	15,004	14,955	17,690	23,272	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	20,079	22,503	24,473	31,436	35,875	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	27,872	26,944	28,347	28,213	27,925	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	56,663	53,416	54,705	59,894	65,547	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	117,012	112,939	124,018	132,940	137,152	85,541	88,215	94,148	102,796	104,292
Michigan	70,096	82,685	106,108	116,024	134,442	15,080	18,220	21,947	25,878	32,511
Minnesota	15,904	17,491	19,048	21,270	22,935	33,777	33,252	38,102	41,238	49,460
Missouri	21,132	24,026	25,707	30,813	35,752	15,557	16,665	18,503	22,326	23,645
New Hampshire	45,955	44,012	44,783	46,949	49,177	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	99,670	90,360	106,132	116,039	131,375	40,874	38,375	41,476	46,217	49,474
New York	214,710	203,300	217,304	235,001	255,077	283,858	290,840	309,263	325,901	341,964
North Carolina	91,466	98,399	108,240	120,484	134,131	28,305	32,379	40,610	48,525	57,491
Ohio	164,148	175,030	189,132	208,692	224,046	69,544	81,985	93,528	100,106	102,618
Oregon	60,653	69,235	75,758	83,455	86,687	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	227,211	255,561	280,762	295,854	319,059	79,650	88,645	109,239	116,469	122,971
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34,591	47,806	50,836	55,944	64,881
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36,941	43,022	48,885	65,251	74,344
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49,609	61,023	70,168	79,929	96,319
Virginia	96,025	97,298	107,891	117,192	127,081	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	30,076	31,675	32,896	34,500	32,628	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	13,506	14,687	15,628	17,763	18,143	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	21,380	22,649	24,673	25,642	30,021	51,062	58,151	67,386	73,198	77,538

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	131,743	157,789	159,952	168,007	173,185
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	169,538	190,334	233,336	237,197	257,061	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	45,035	45,993	49,590	57,601	56,947	237,286	302,537	334,000	328,367	325,515
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	108,788	114,576	123,008	136,318	140,513	204,475	267,324	282,426	290,981	286,440
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	50,657	56,995	65,456	66,961	64,089	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	69,454	73,707	78,780	81,152	85,421	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.