

# Deadline updates, 2023–2024: First-year application trends through Jan 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, January 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

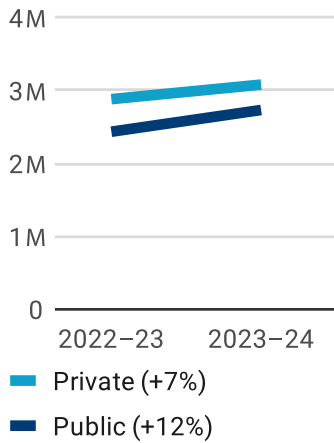
**5,836,529**  
applications

**1,153,033**  
applicants

**834**  
returning members  
since 2019

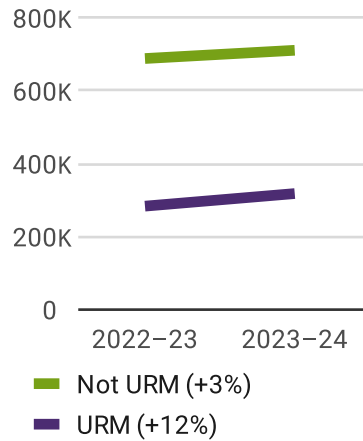
## Member type

Applications to public members (12%) grew more than those to private members since 2022–23 (7%)



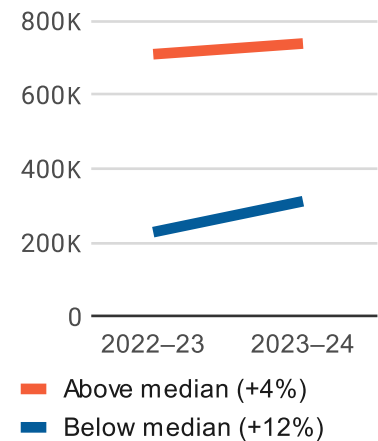
## Underrepresented minority applicants

Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM) increased by 12%



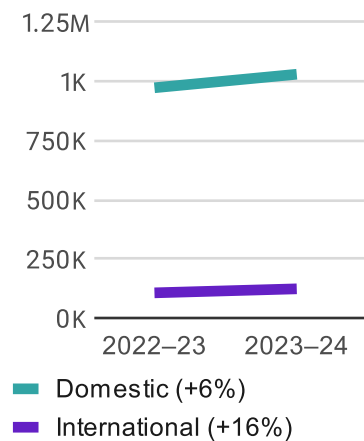
## Below-median income

Growth in applicants from below median income ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 12% since 2022–23 (versus 4%)



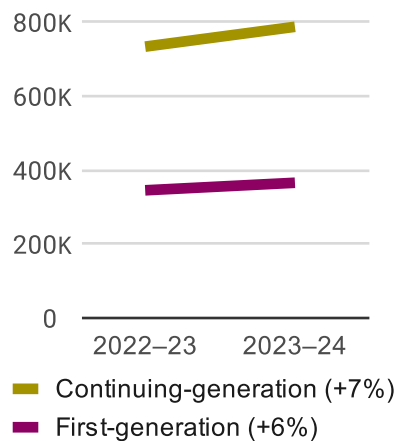
## International applicants

International applicants continue to outpace growth in domestic applicants at 16% since 2022–23



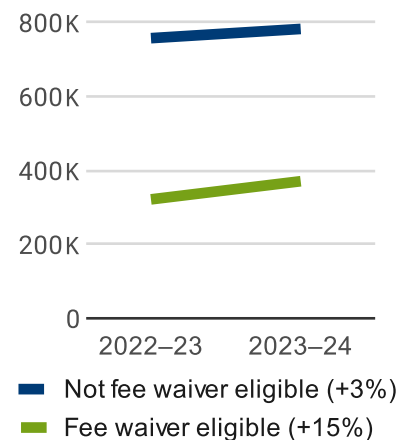
## First-generation status

First-generation (“first-gen”) applicants increased by 6% 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 (15% vs. 3%)



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## Key findings

1. Through January 1, 2024, 1,153,033 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 834 returning members (an increase of 7% from 1,079,027 in 2022–23).
  - a. Total application volume to returning members through January 1 rose 9% from 2022–23 (5,335,987) to 2023–24 (5,836,529). Applicants were also applying to slightly more members in 2023–24 than in 2022–23 (+2% from 4.95 to 5.06 applications per applicant).
2. Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM)<sup>1</sup> increased by 12% in 2023–24, driven largely by growth in applicants identifying as Black or African American (12%) and Latinx (13%). We provide breakouts by student detailed race/ethnicity backgrounds, as well.
3. First-generation ("first-gen") applicants and continuing gen applicants increased at virtually the same rate (7% for first-gen applicants and 8% for continuing-. gen) from 2022–23 to 2023–24. Students reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver increased at five times the rate of students not reporting fee waiver eligibility (15% vs. 3%). Lastly, growth in applicants from below-median income ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 12% since 2022–23 (versus 4%).
4. In terms of domestic geographic trends, we see that growth in applicants is roughly equal across urbanicity levels, though growth was by far the fastest in the Southwestern region (18%). Nebraska (91%) and Texas (18%) were the fastest growing states.
5. In terms of international geographic trends, growth in the number of international applicants (applicants who report citizenship for a country outside the U.S.) continues to outpace growth in domestic applicants at 16% since 2022–23 (versus 6%). This growth is fastest among applicants with citizenship in Ghana (122%), Mongolia (73%), Uzbekistan (75%), and Ukraine (36%).
6. Applications to public members (12%) grew more than those to private members since 2022–23 (7%). Growth in applications since 2019–20 was slowest for the most selective institutions (defined as having admit rates below 25%) and highest for less selective institutions (admit rates  $\geq$  75%).

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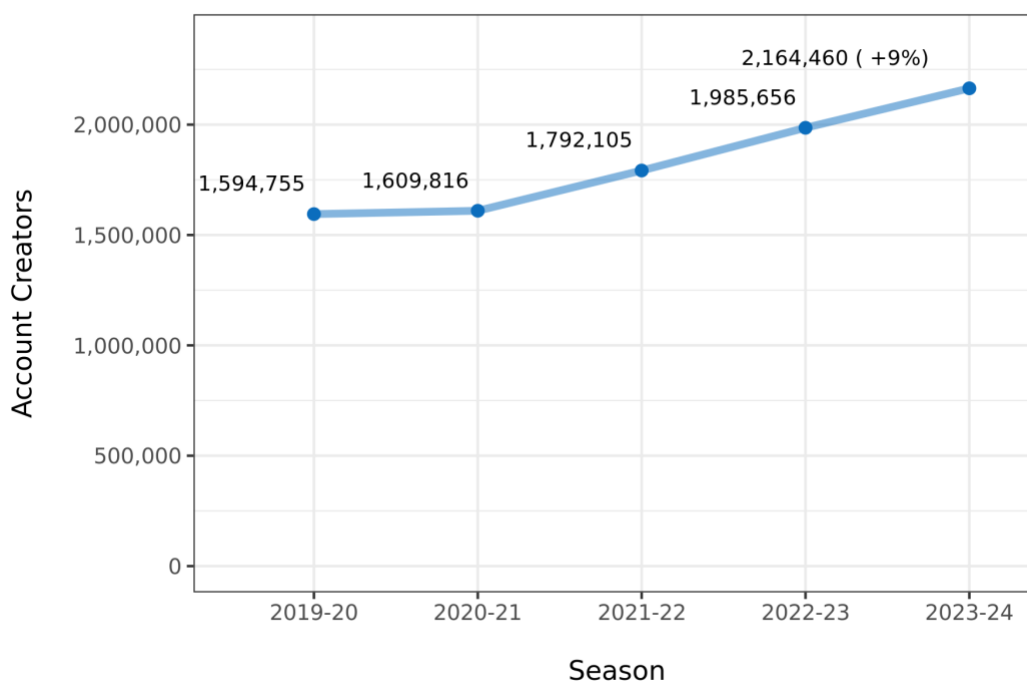
<sup>1</sup> We use the term underrepresented minority (URM) in alignment with conventions employed by the [National Science Foundation](#). In this report, applicants identifying as Black or African American, Latinx, Native American or Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander are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

## Overall platform trends

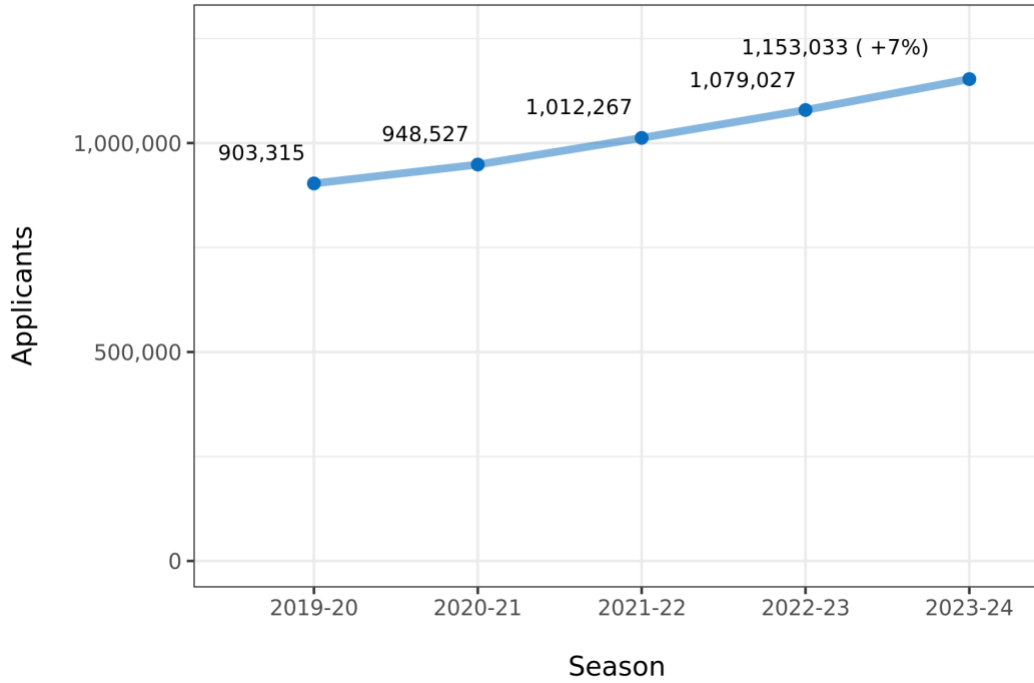
Beginning our review of season-to-date data with overall platform usage trends, Figures 1–4 display the overall number of accounts created by students intending to enroll in the following academic year (e.g., 2024–25 for students in the 2023–24 application season), the number of account creators that 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 January 1, and the final season in each plot is additionally labeled with the percent growth in that metric between 2019–20 and the current season.

For example, in Figure 1, we see that the number of account creators through January 1 has grown from 1,985,656 in 2022–23 to 2,164,460 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.

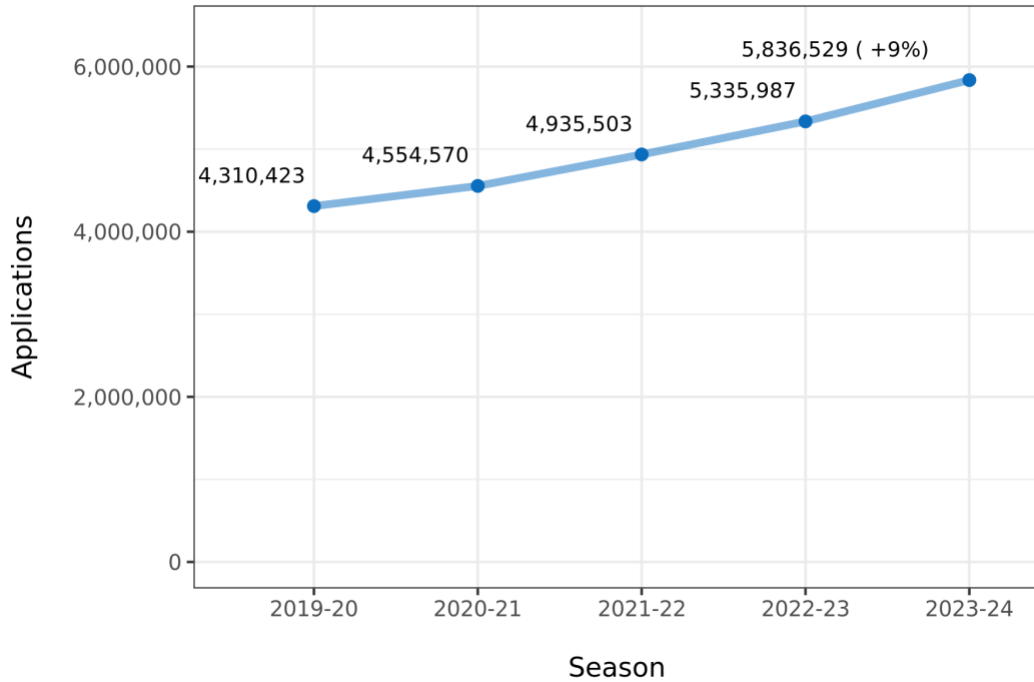
**Figure 1. Growth in first-year accounts created by students intending to enroll in the following academic year since 2019–20**



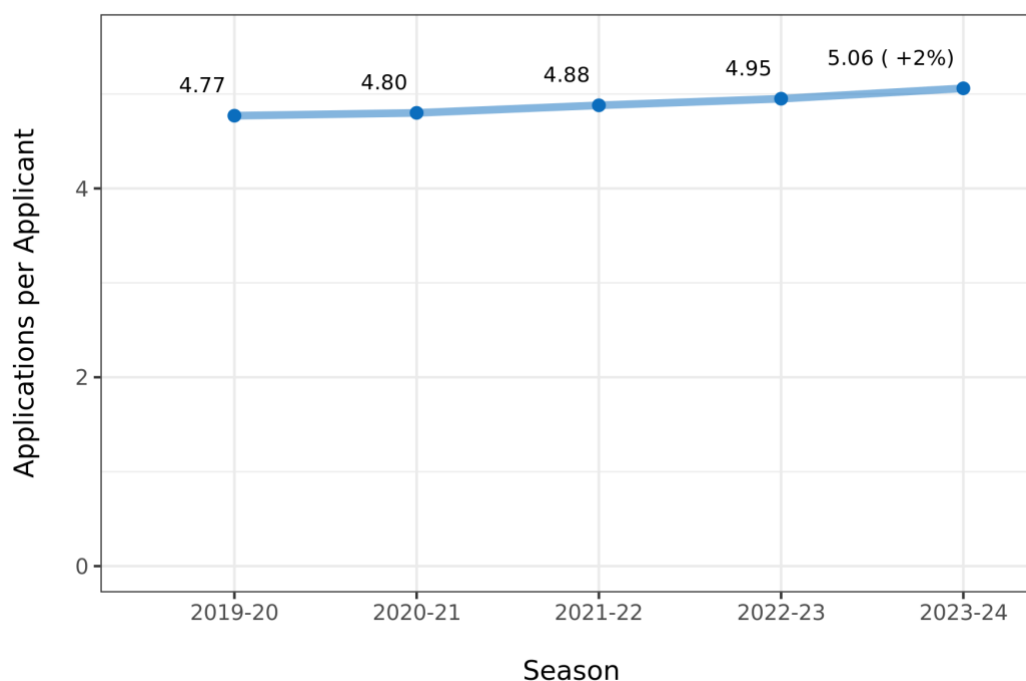
**Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2019–20**



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



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



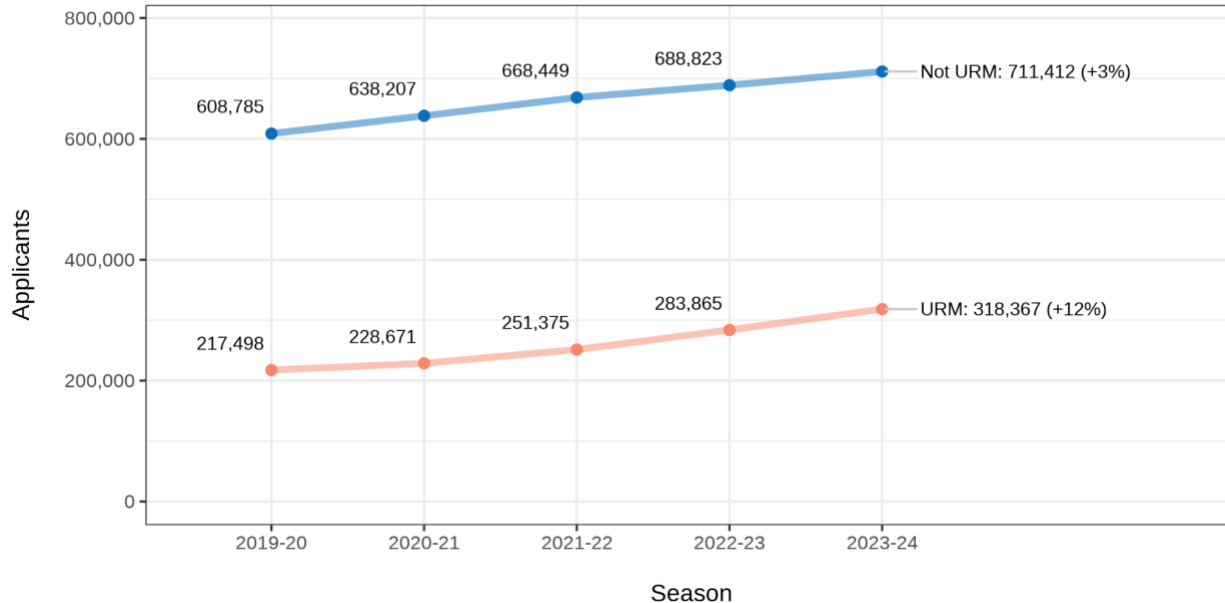
## Applicant demographic trends

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.

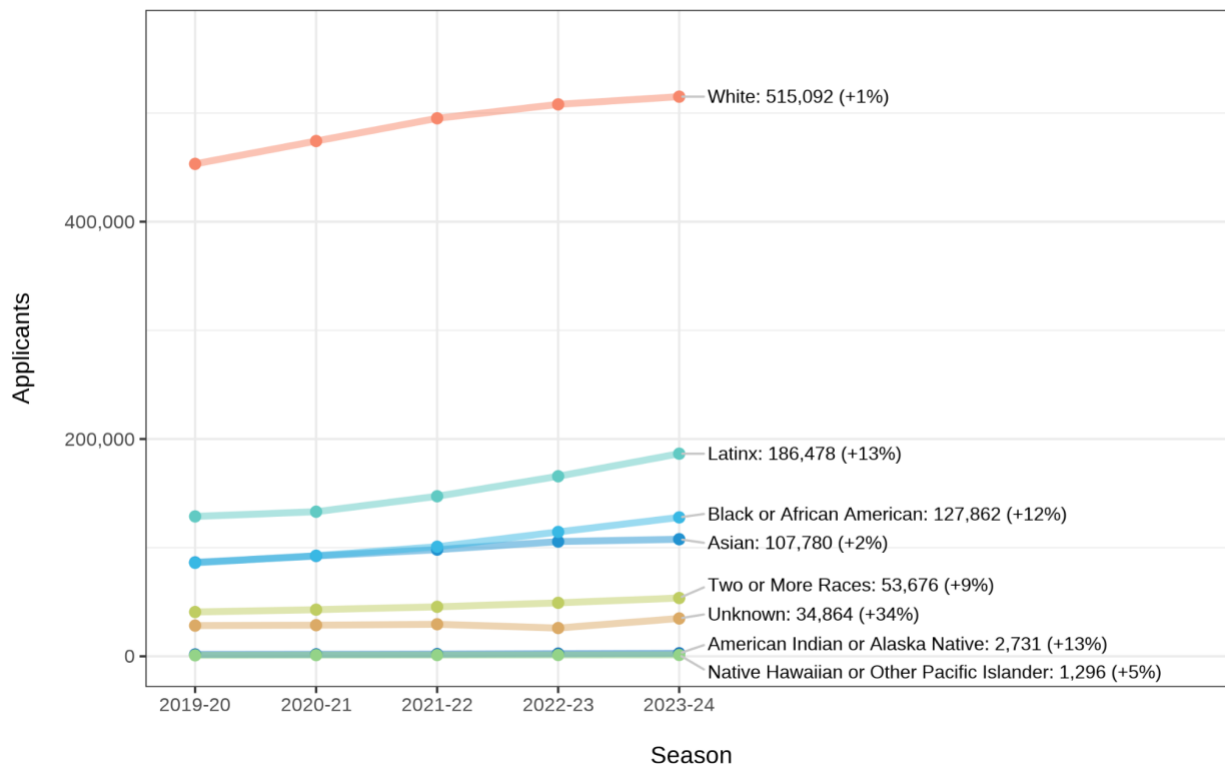
### Trends by student race/ethnicity

Given considerable concern regarding the potential repercussions 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. 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 their peers at 12% since 2022–23 (versus 3%), even though the raw number of these students remains smaller. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has increased from 29.2% in 2022–23 to 30.9% 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 common reporting practices in higher education.

**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**



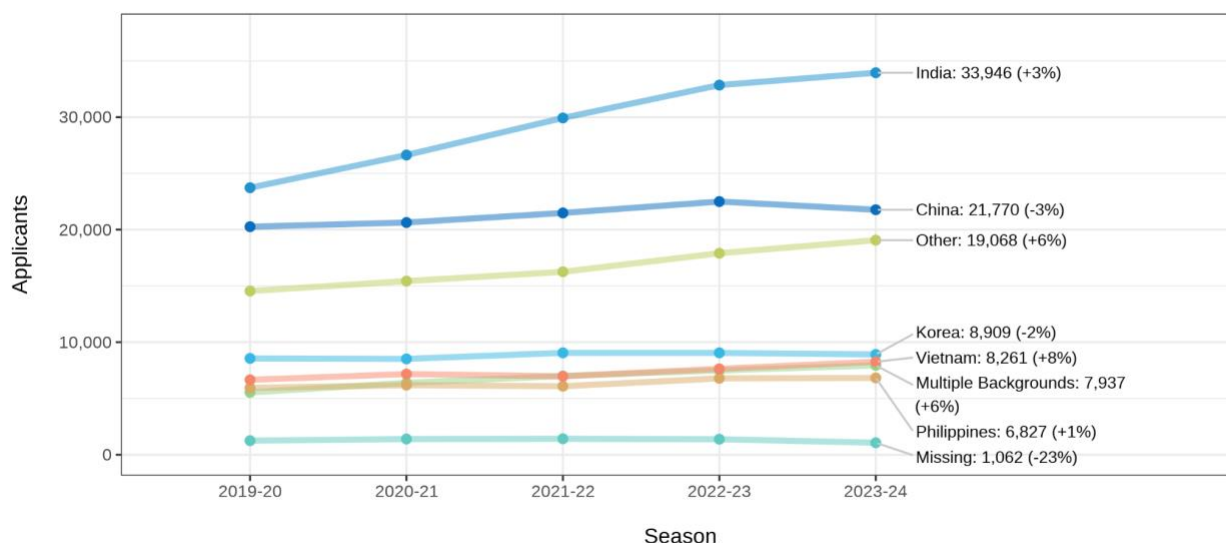
We can, moreover, examine applicant growth trends across standard race/ethnicity groupings in Figure 6, revealing that this growth among URM groups is fastest for applicants identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (13%), Latinx (13%), and Black or African American (12%). Put another way, the share of



domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 11.8% in 2022–23 to 12.4% in 2023–24 (not pictured). While the majority of applicants identify as White, the share of domestic applicants identifying as White has declined from 52.2% in 2022–23 to 50% 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 despite the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

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 popular 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 (+8%), Other (+6%), Multiple Backgrounds (+6%), 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**



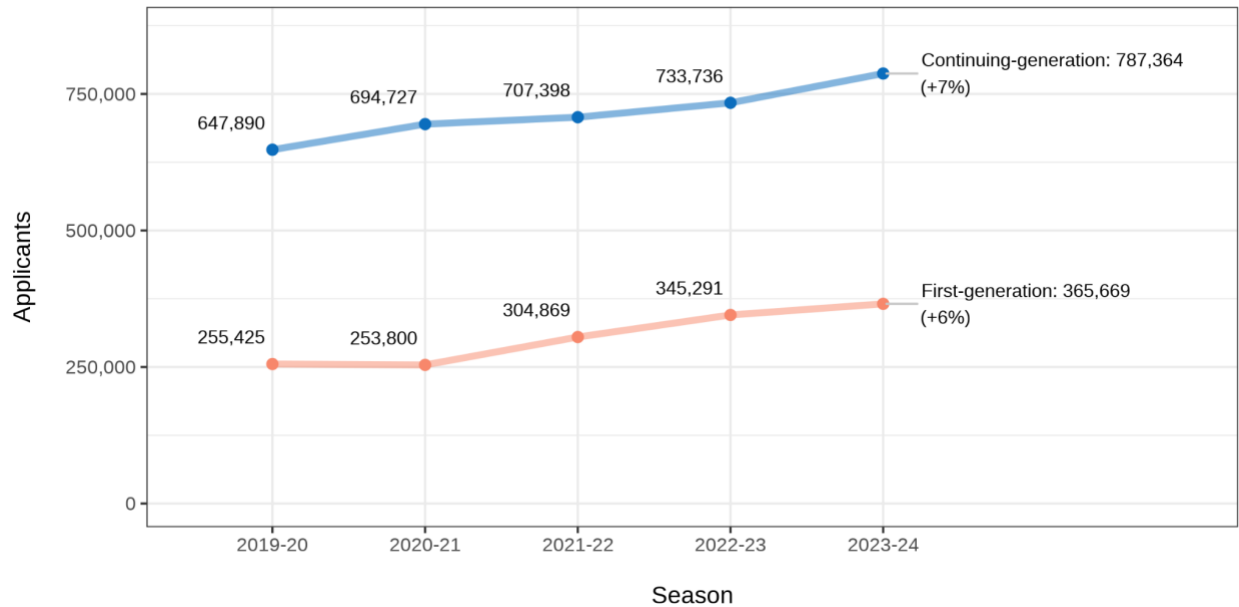
For those interested in learning more on this subject, we reported on a variety of additional trends and correlations using these detailed background data in a two-part research brief series last season ([Unpacking applicant race and ethnicity, part one](#) and [part two](#)).

### 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. In prior years, the year-over-year percentage growth of first-generation students has substantially outpaced that of continuing-generation students, whereas this season the growth rate in the number of first-generation and continuing-generation applicants are virtually the same. 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 timing, household structure, and institution type/location). For more detail on this topic, see our [first or 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**

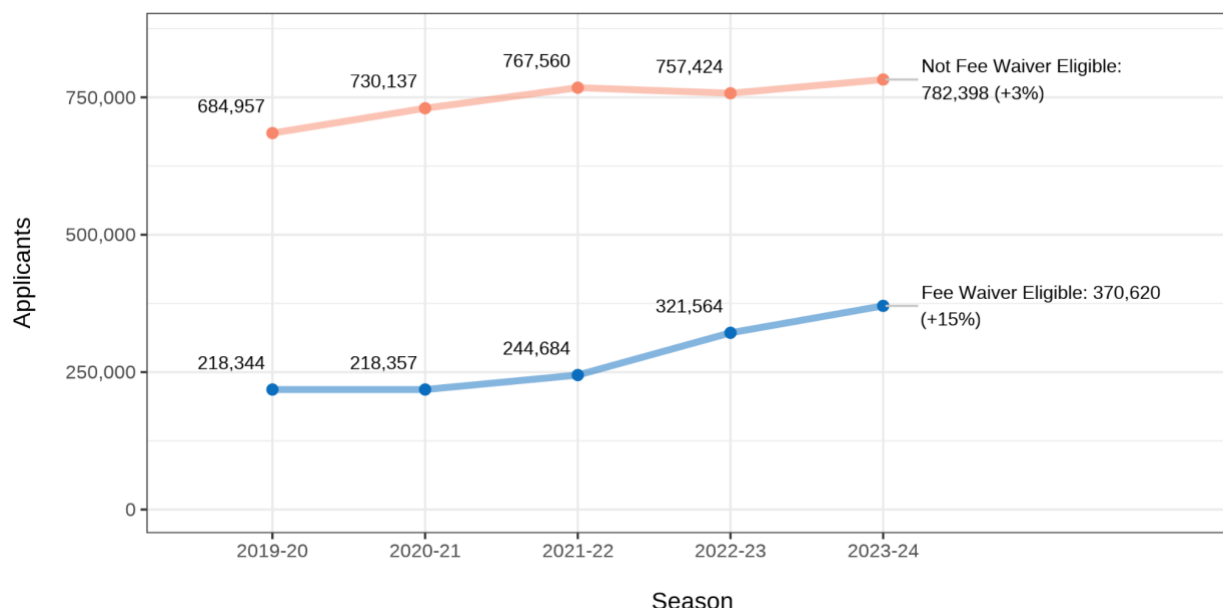
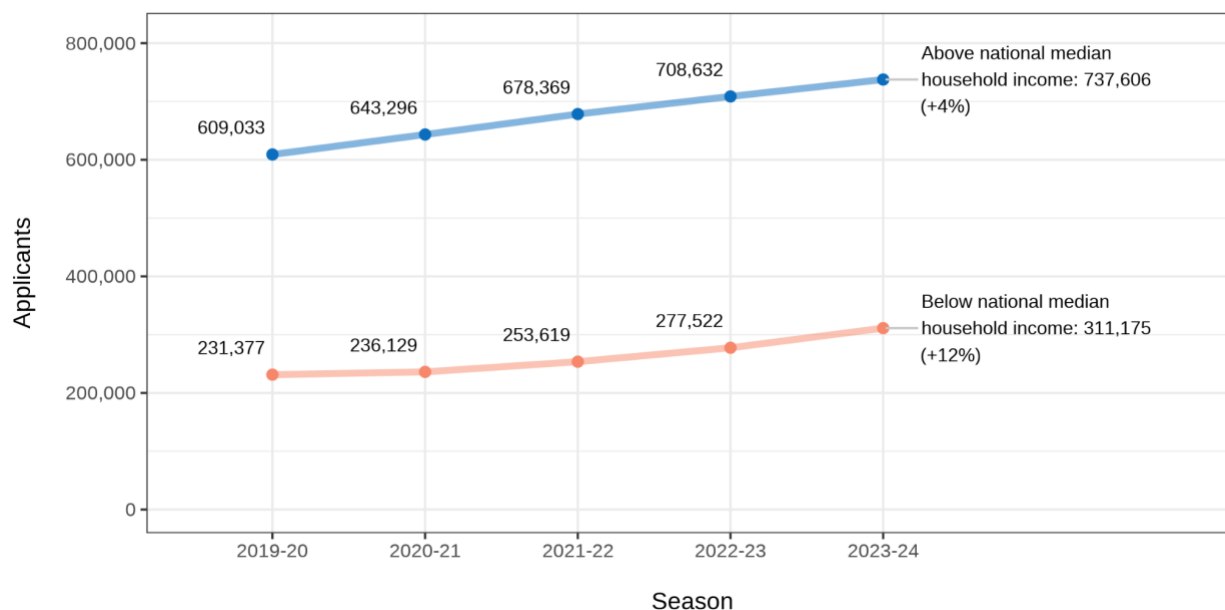


Figure 9 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status. (more information on exact [eligibility criteria descriptions are available online](#)). Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver have grown at over four times the rate as other applicants (+15% versus 3%) 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 +12% since 2022–23.

<sup>2</sup> 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**

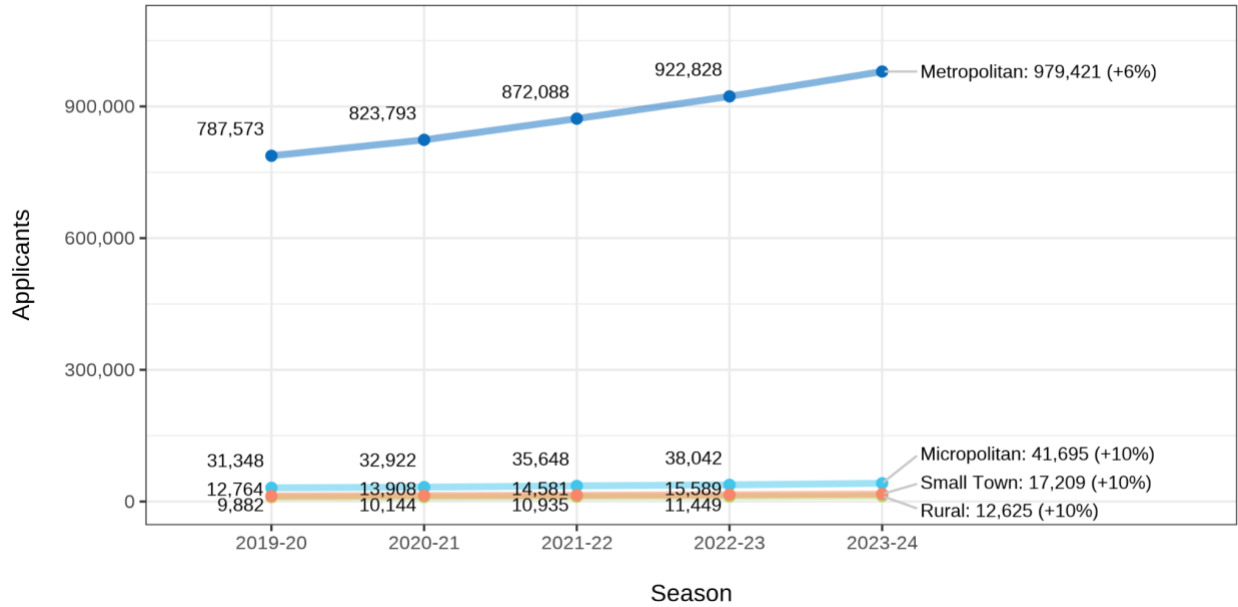


### Trends by student geography

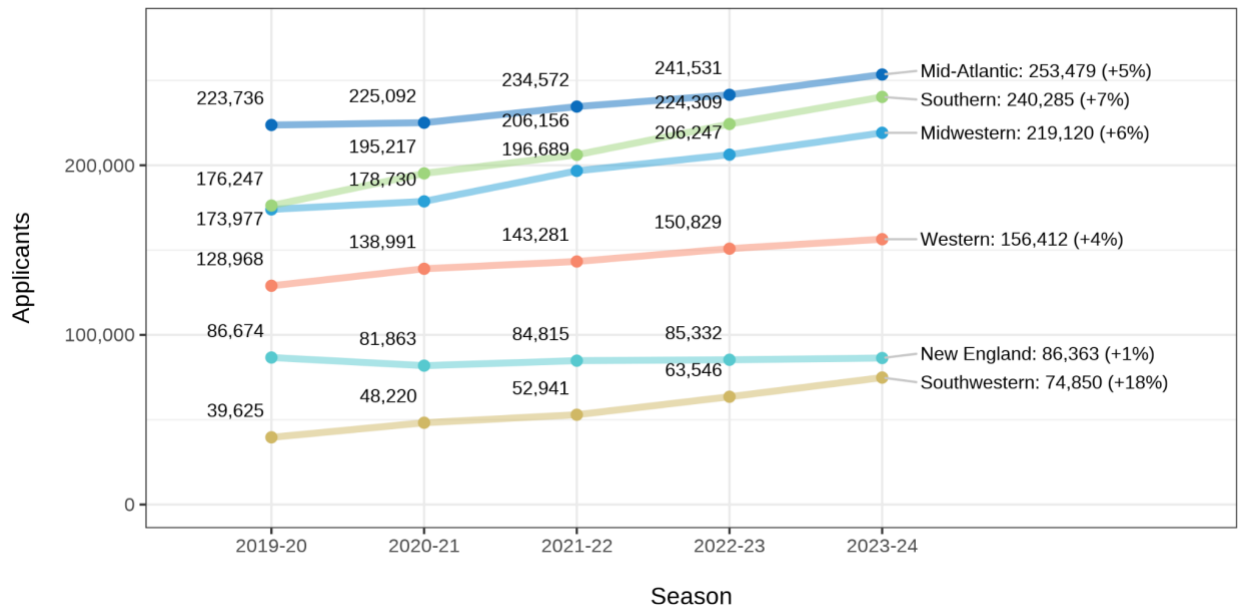
Though Common App membership continues to grow across the country, Common App use still varies substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 11 tracks applicant ZIP-code urbanicity classifications,<sup>3</sup> while Figure 12 tracks applicant state-regions. Overall growth since 2019–20 seems to be roughly parallel for all urbanicity types at 10%, with the exception of Metropolitan growing at a slower rate (5%). However, the growth rate in Southwestern (+18%) states far outpaced that of other regions over the same timeframe.

<sup>3</sup> 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

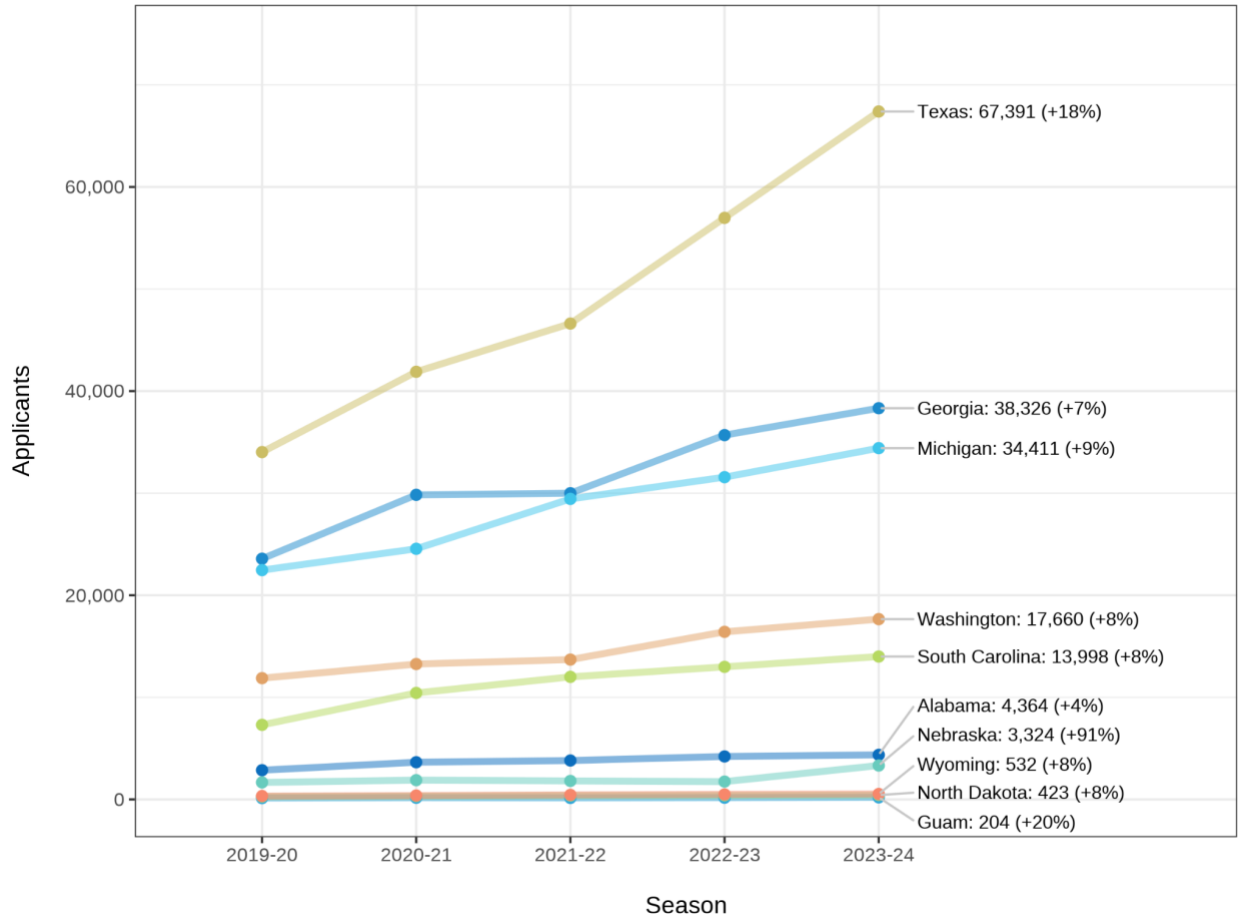


Figure 14. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest volume states as of 2023–24

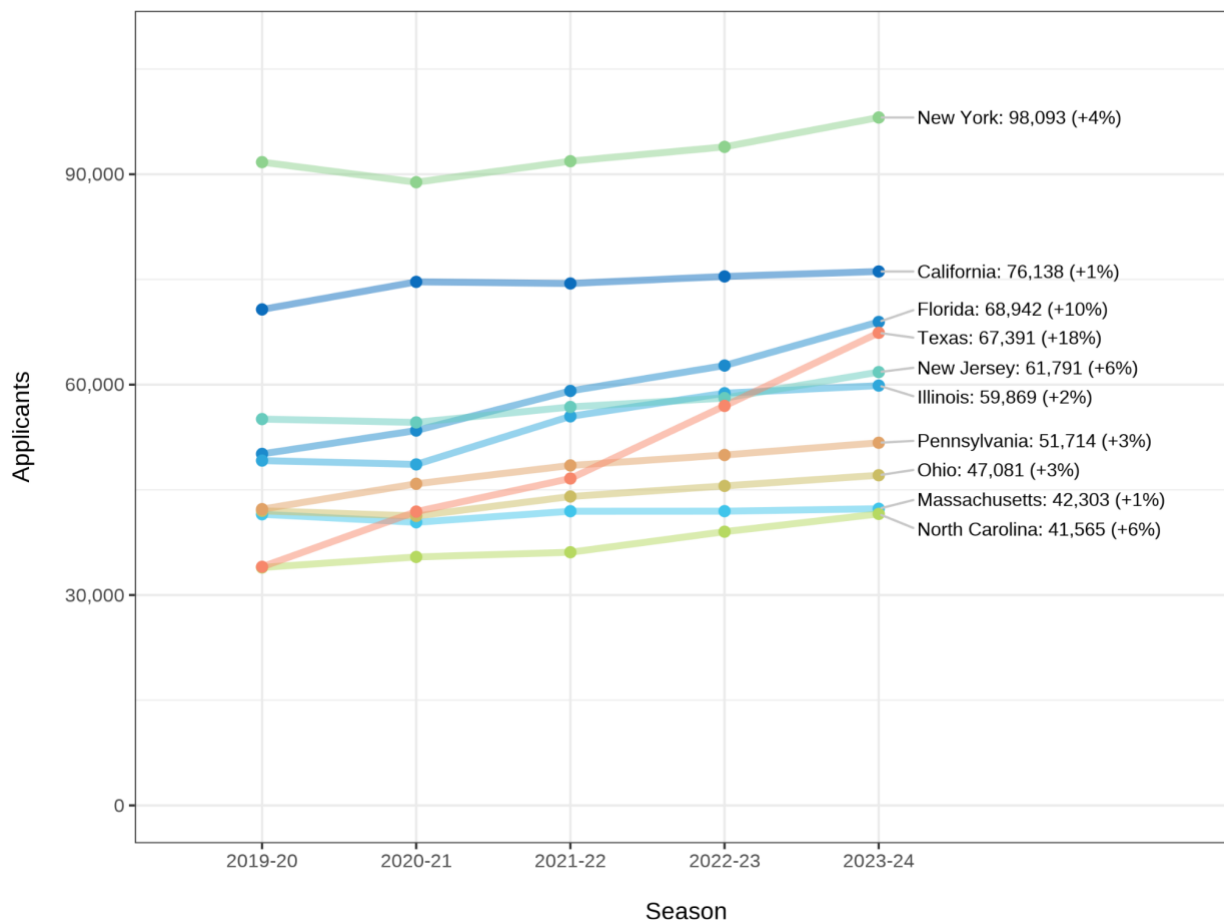
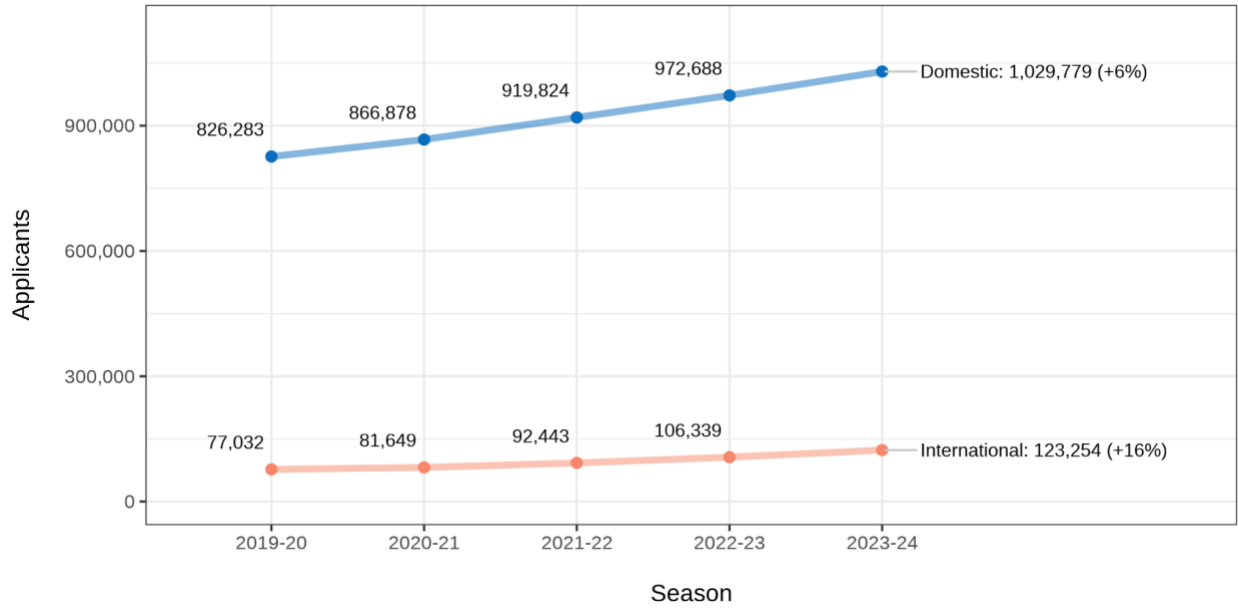


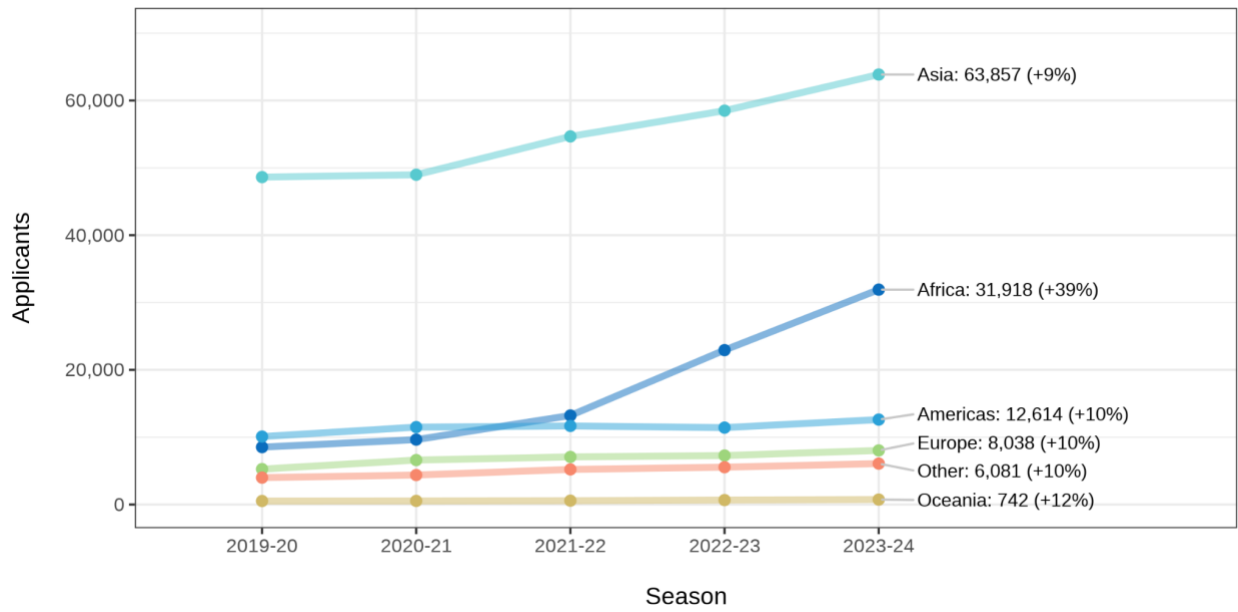
Figure 15 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants are those who have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 16 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the world.<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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**

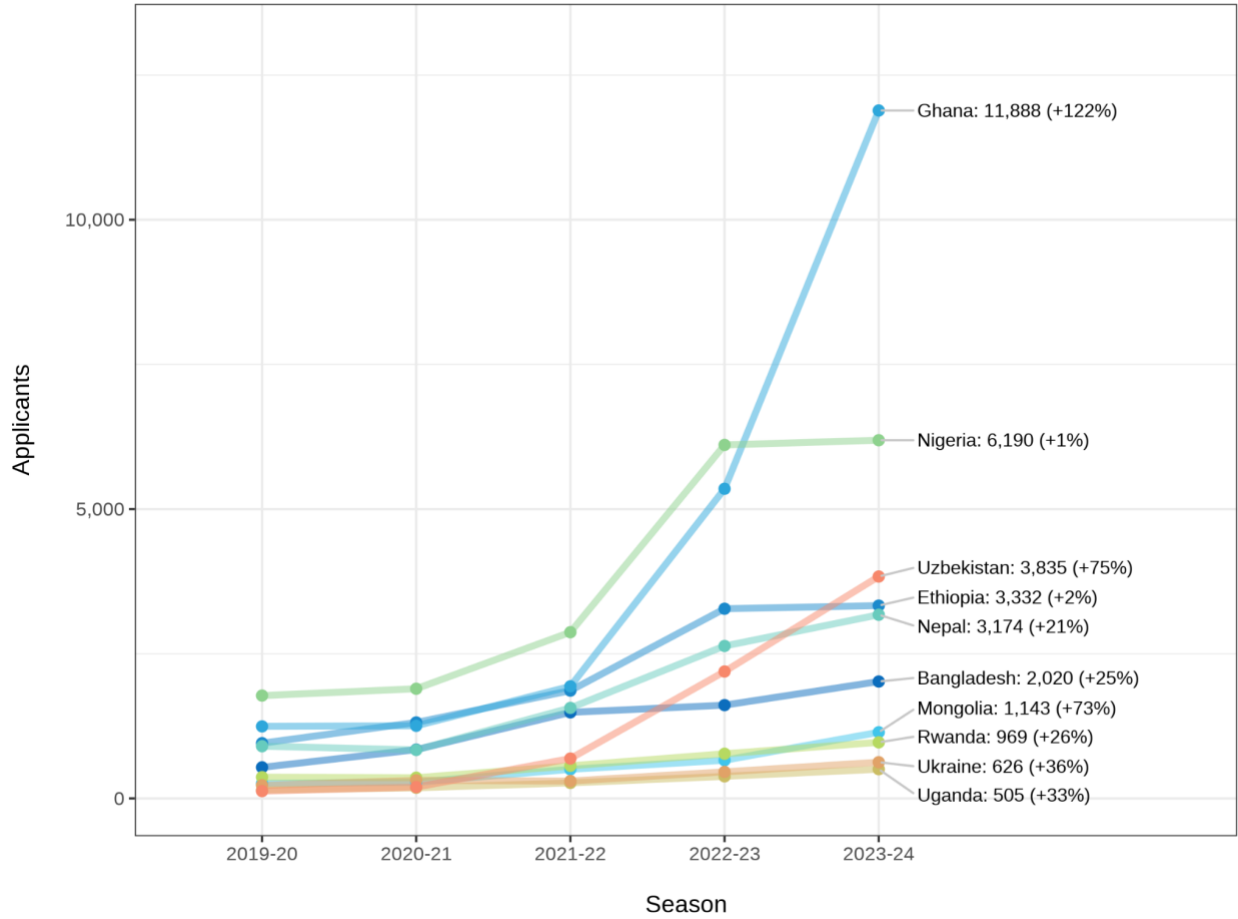


**Figure 16. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2019–20**

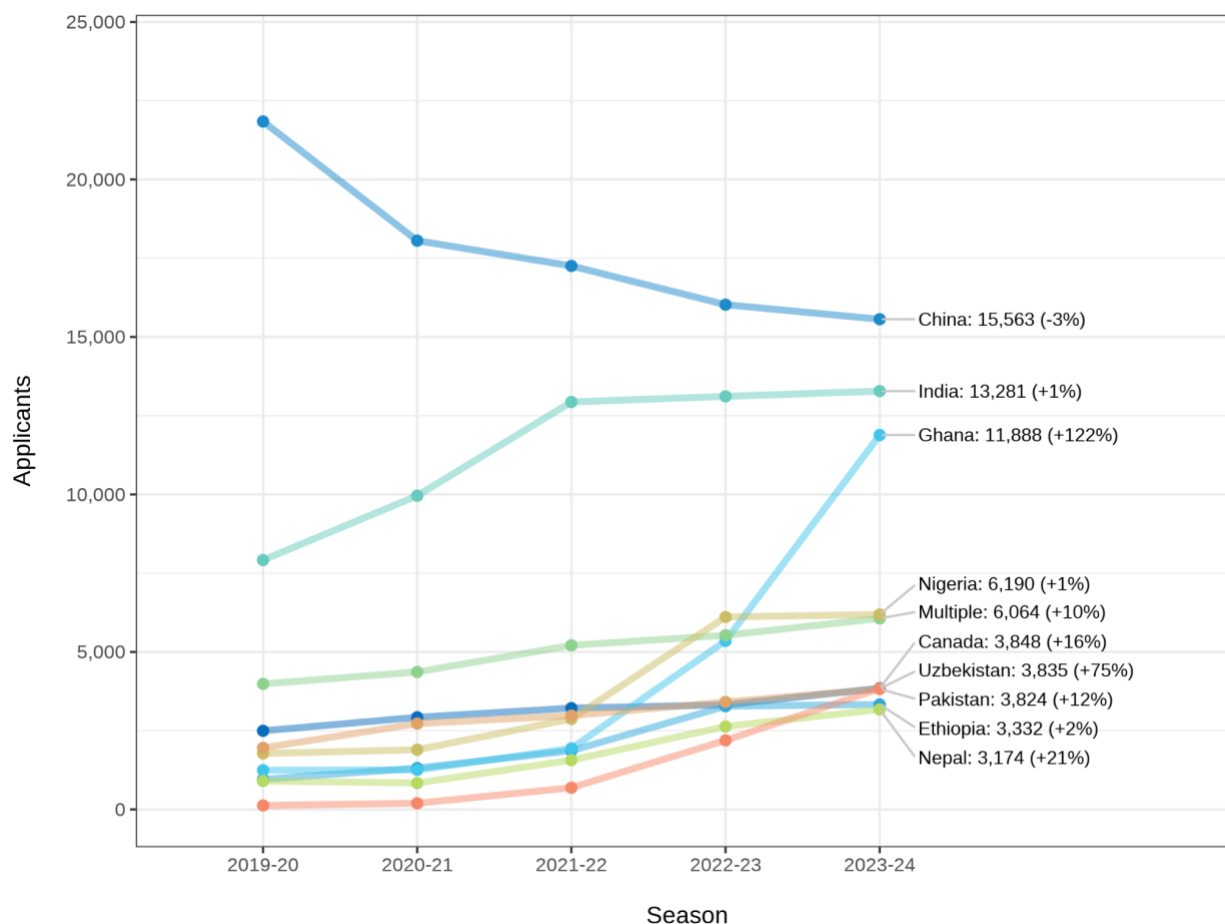




**Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing countries of citizenship since 2019–20**



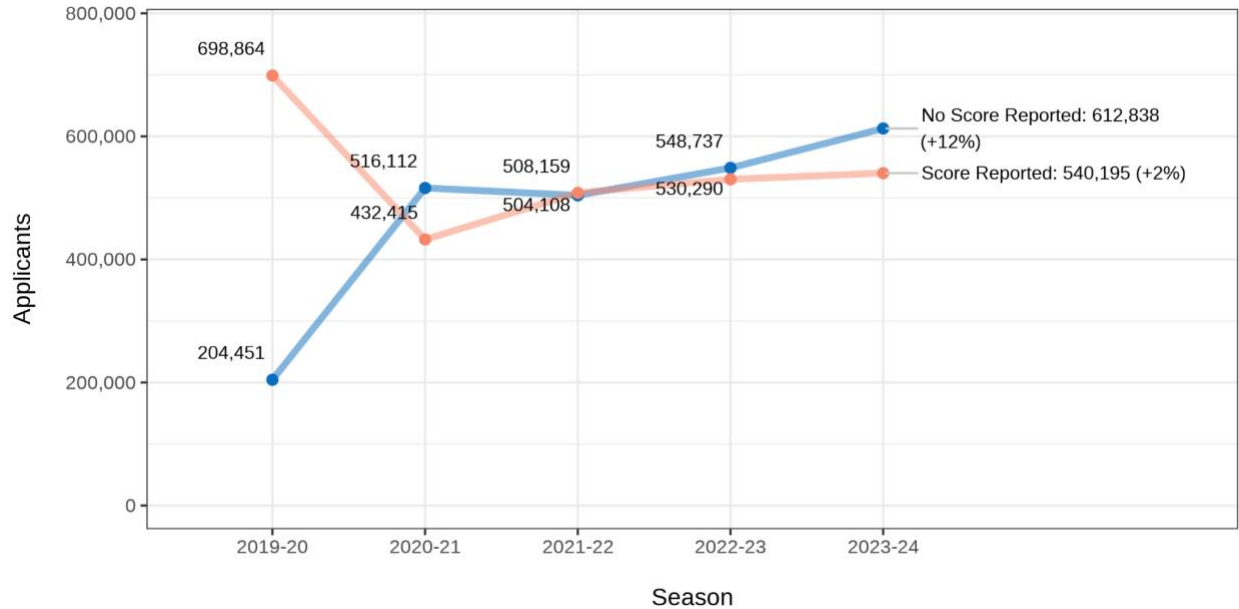
**Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2023–24**



## 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 slightly more students choosing not to report than to report for the first time since major testing accessibility disruptions in the 2020–21 season. Growth is meaningfully faster over the past year for students not reporting test scores, indicating that this dynamic may accelerate going forward. More students are not reporting test scores than reporting this year, and 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**

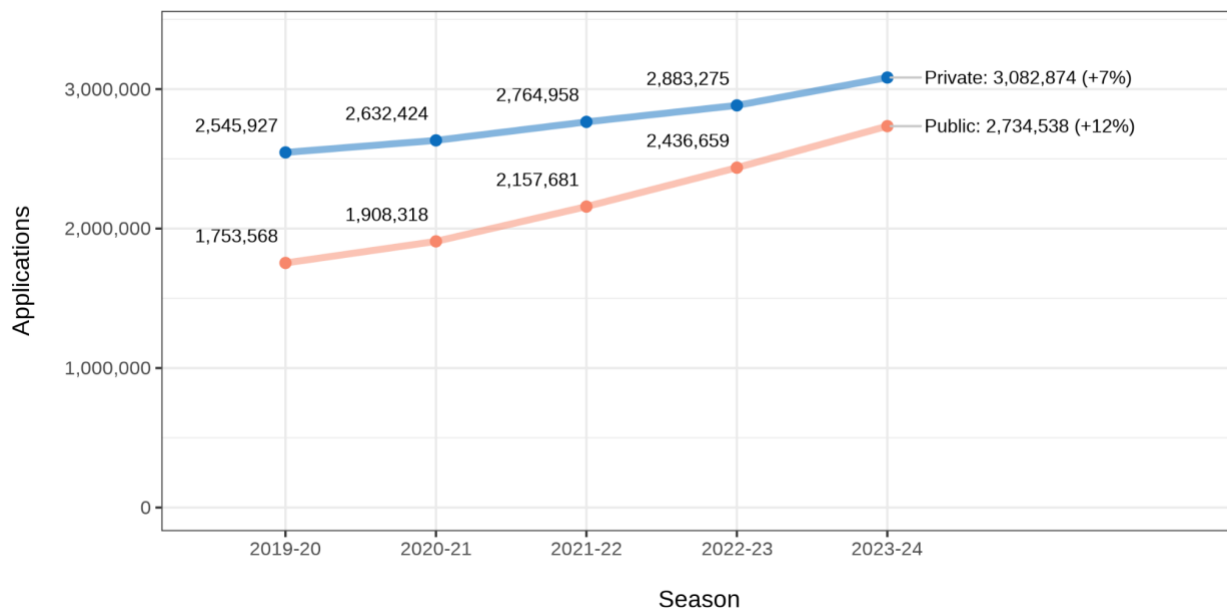


### Trends by member characteristics

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  $\geq 75\%$ ) throughout this window at 13%, followed by More Selective (admit rate between 50–74%) at 10%. Note that members without publicly available selectivity data are omitted from Figure 21.

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**

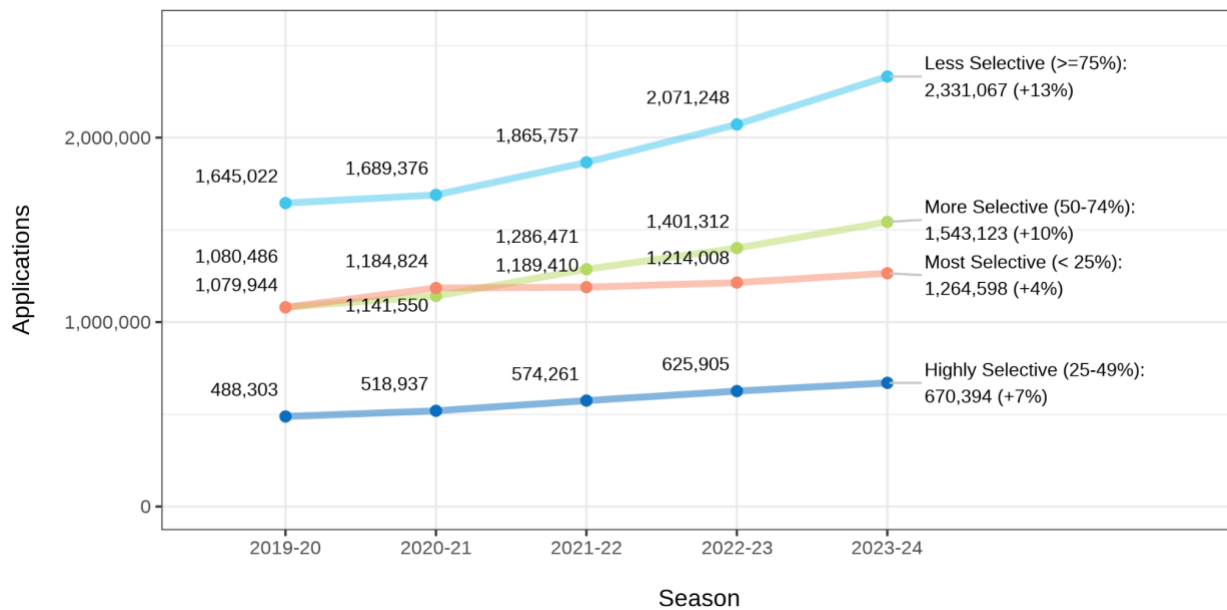
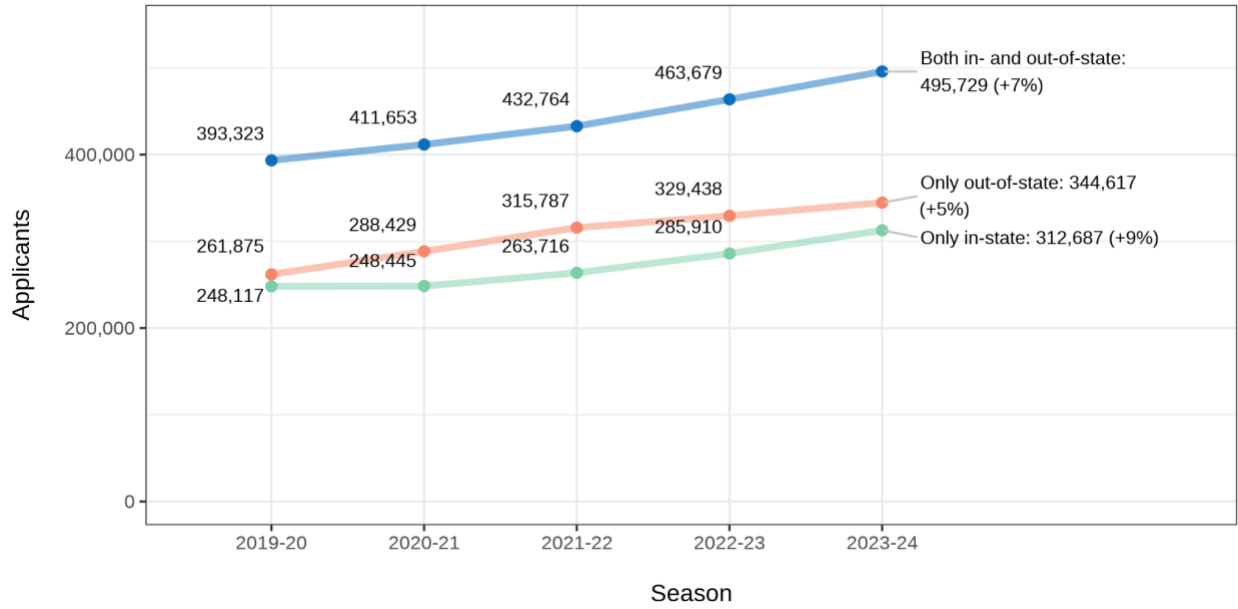
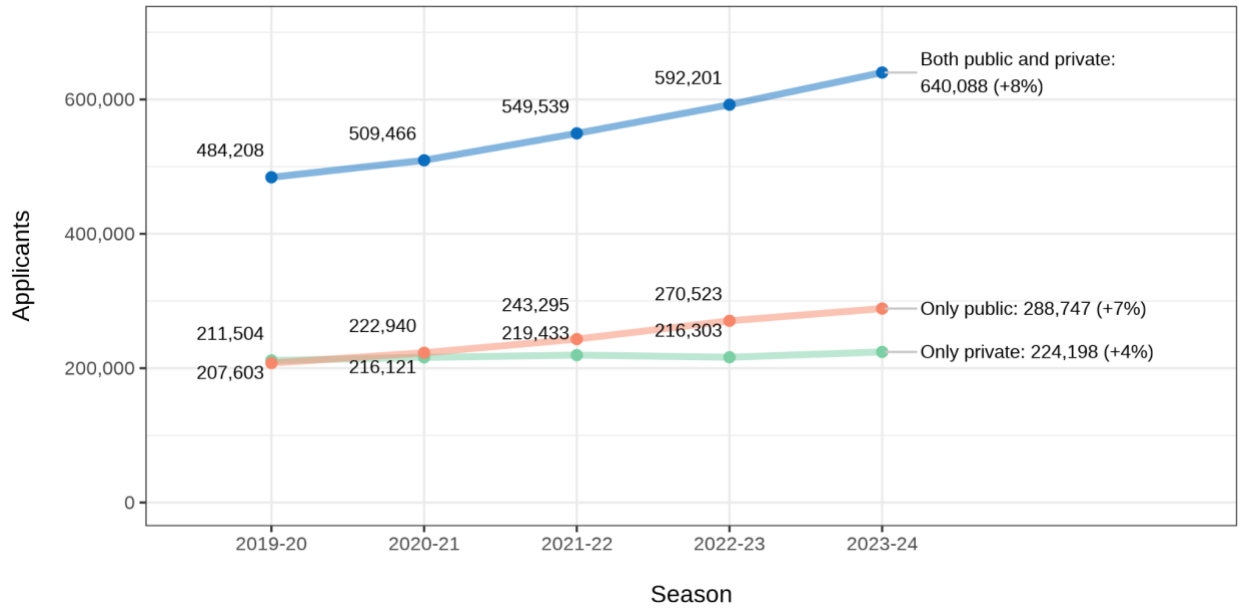


Figure 22 is similar to Figure 20, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied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

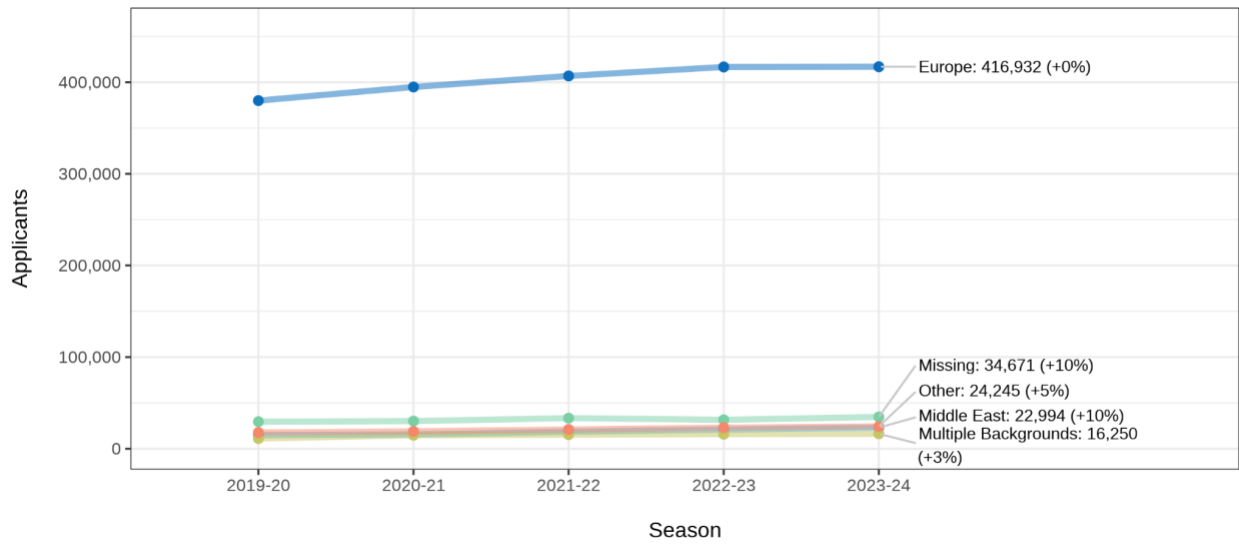


**Figure 23. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2019–20**

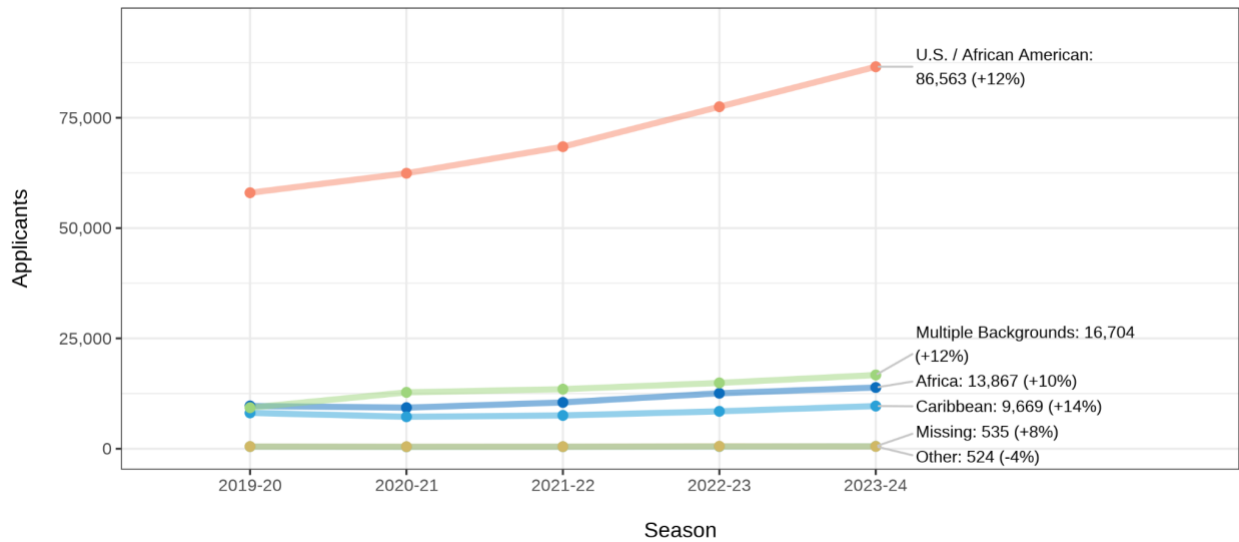


## Appendix

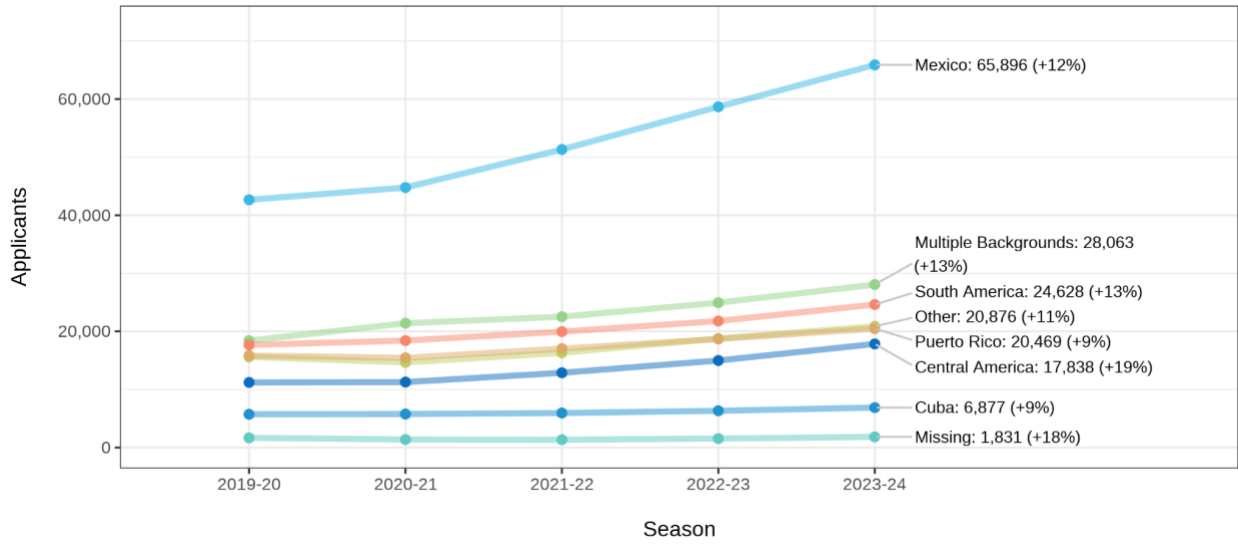
**Figure A1. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed White backgrounds since 2019–20**



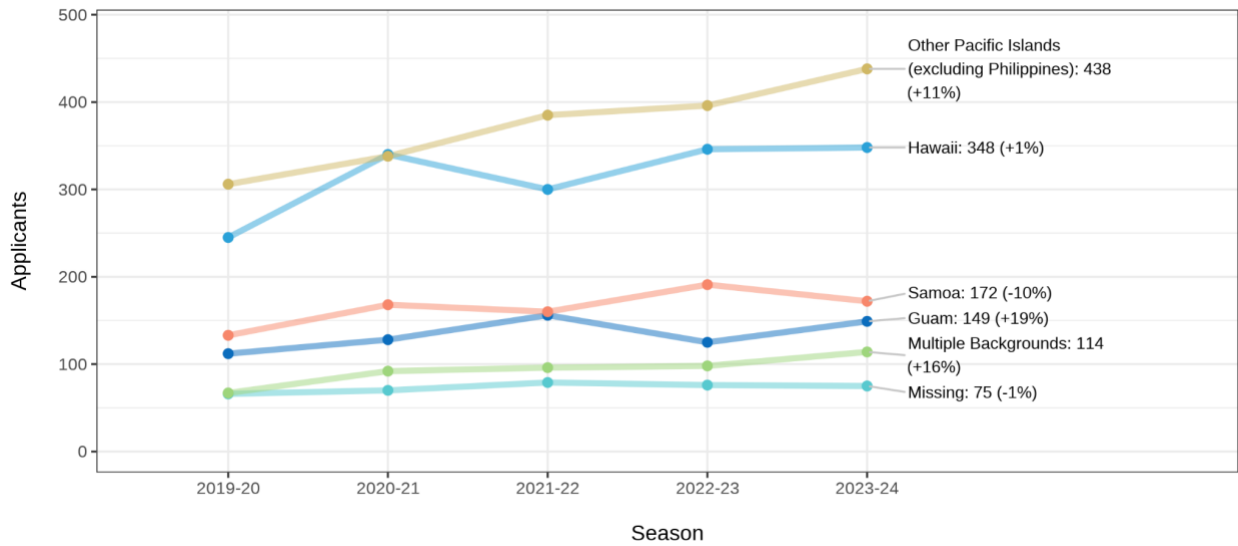
**Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2019–20**



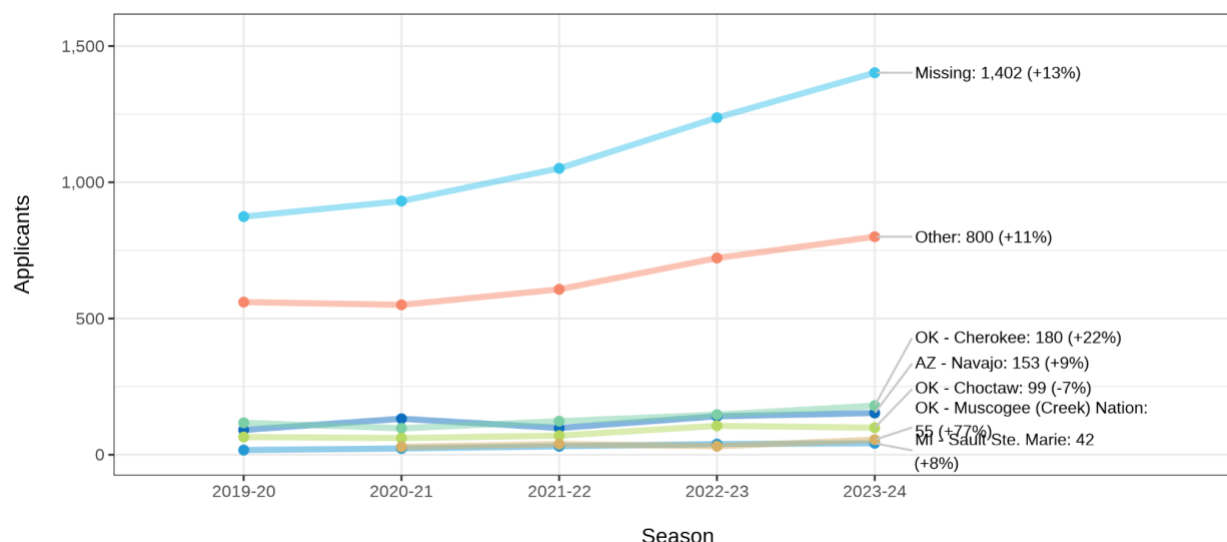
**Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2019–20**



**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**



**Table A1. Applicant counts by state since 2019–20**

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Alabama	2,862	3,643	3,810	4,208	4,364
Alaska	638	643	701	703	766
American Samoa	10	18	11	15	14
Arizona	5,236	5,869	6,118	7,259	6,900
Arkansas	1,714	1,982	1,973	1,953	1,988
Armed Forces Americas	11	23	13	19	14
Armed Forces Europe	328	369	352	353	365
Armed Forces Pacific	191	208	196	185	254
California	70,726	74,657	74,423	75,429	76,138
Colorado	18,494	21,716	23,340	23,959	25,342
Connecticut	24,183	22,537	23,045	23,718	24,004
Delaware	4,186	3,937	4,011	4,316	4,700
District of Columbia	2,148	2,240	2,419	2,679	2,921
Florida	50,124	53,458	59,107	62,723	68,942
Georgia	23,575	29,837	29,997	35,690	38,326
Guam	131	164	146	170	204
Hawaii	2,759	3,061	2,967	3,146	3,173
Idaho	1,456	1,452	1,538	1,820	1,797
Illinois	49,172	48,625	55,481	58,776	59,869
Indiana	20,200	19,648	21,416	22,730	24,179
Iowa	1,976	2,340	2,285	2,324	2,724
Kansas	2,472	3,378	3,007	2,730	3,235
Kentucky	5,346	6,214	6,271	6,892	7,179
Louisiana	9,340	9,979	10,397	10,662	11,111
Maine	5,635	5,088	5,364	4,803	4,925
Maryland	27,091	28,153	29,671	31,209	32,849
Massachusetts	41,513	40,373	41,950	41,960	42,303
Michigan	22,465	24,551	29,439	31,568	34,411
Minnesota	13,356	14,746	16,213	16,804	18,042

Note:  
Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Missouri	7,917	8,508	8,465	8,827	9,531
Montana	705	734	791	803	987
Nebraska	1,667	1,888	1,812	1,744	3,324
Nevada	2,439	3,003	2,980	3,310	3,555
New Hampshire	6,807	6,115	6,345	6,536	6,615
New Jersey	55,089	54,613	56,821	58,086	61,791
New Mexico	1,249	1,523	1,556	1,598	1,619
New York	91,728	88,867	91,864	93,908	98,093
North Carolina	33,931	35,428	36,101	39,031	41,565
North Dakota	275	324	374	392	423
Northern Mariana Islands	16	20	16	29	16
Ohio	42,009	41,277	44,045	45,558	47,081
Oklahoma	2,638	2,819	2,797	3,025	3,852
Oregon	7,524	7,489	8,243	8,715	9,652
Pennsylvania	42,250	45,861	48,477	49,968	51,714
Puerto Rico	1,115	1,293	1,187	1,259	1,263
Rhode Island	5,807	5,197	5,506	5,703	5,868
South Carolina	7,303	10,429	12,006	12,987	13,998
South Dakota	1,572	1,066	658	654	782
Tennessee	9,271	10,348	10,402	11,034	12,240
Texas	34,024	41,896	46,615	56,970	67,391
Utah	6,618	6,520	7,863	8,562	9,674
Vermont	2,729	2,553	2,605	2,612	2,648
Virgin Islands	129	128	122	106	148
Virginia	33,194	34,452	36,630	39,559	40,962
Washington	11,879	13,261	13,698	16,416	17,660
West Virginia	887	1,169	1,155	1,214	1,226
Wisconsin	9,479	10,610	11,778	12,369	13,660
Wyoming	332	383	445	493	532

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	895,439	889,037	922,933	956,281	1,022,292	384,815	381,120	438,031	504,167	562,509
Midwestern	403,205	401,124	437,398	471,078	505,452	475,966	524,086	595,274	659,000	747,074
New England	550,780	579,705	604,465	611,374	640,438	185,373	183,461	204,393	219,926	236,163
Southern	375,286	420,065	459,686	476,912	530,962	537,493	610,443	683,001	778,621	873,340
Southwestern	62,904	74,458	75,367	81,437	93,763	24,612	32,221	40,735	53,788	66,892
Western	258,313	268,035	265,109	286,193	289,967	145,309	176,987	196,247	221,157	248,560

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	183,625	188,373	179,395	196,935	200,854	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	99,501	98,755	100,390	108,626	123,341	45,661	42,927	50,383	57,173	67,294
District of Columbia	50,111	51,073	42,530	53,260	57,975	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	100,088	109,973	135,830	137,552	156,340	153,182	164,842	206,195	217,087	243,417
Georgia	57,174	64,094	70,254	76,069	81,960	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	126,945	117,879	125,955	139,246	144,707	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	59,011	54,330	63,947	66,176	70,419	86,236	89,334	101,890	111,370	130,876
Iowa	13,638	13,338	15,811	16,560	17,372	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	5,474	6,402	6,791	7,531	8,806	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	38,829	41,014	37,635	33,988	41,041	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	34,889	28,837	30,724	31,844	31,334	16,267	15,519	16,593	16,243	16,208
Maryland	46,932	43,519	44,013	46,728	56,535	21,919	20,198	21,069	23,956	27,375
Massachusetts	317,459	359,069	378,406	369,305	379,338	63,582	62,499	68,240	75,053	77,960
Michigan	18,268	20,474	24,062	26,855	33,631	103,094	127,490	146,292	161,507	186,738
Minnesota	21,924	25,862	27,984	30,492	37,323	28,731	28,919	33,527	36,010	38,546
Missouri	33,792	33,685	31,596	34,142	36,288	19,253	20,267	21,631	25,725	29,592
New Hampshire	26,334	28,053	24,831	25,133	30,815	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	80,236	82,203	87,936	95,082	102,447	53,232	42,759	50,540	57,785	68,739
New York	487,555	483,788	510,097	506,078	533,457	149,872	137,730	154,551	202,504	227,044
North Carolina	72,097	78,868	82,953	89,350	101,247	127,611	139,532	155,276	176,924	204,081
Ohio	97,141	101,696	110,585	116,796	119,697	142,791	154,382	173,281	192,863	208,761
Oregon	20,376	19,638	21,104	22,568	21,600	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	230,522	228,454	238,258	255,133	271,878	132,042	152,713	182,489	188,061	204,313
Rhode Island	57,485	50,751	53,143	59,092	59,411	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	9,424	12,116	13,953	14,580	17,363	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	51,934	62,135	61,244	62,697	62,347	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	59,028	70,800	70,535	75,880	87,968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	15,112	14,240	16,971	17,374	16,199	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	35,684	41,064	46,292	49,672	56,683	106,532	114,399	108,268	121,443	123,559
Washington	25,045	26,543	27,366	28,523	28,353	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	25,114	26,098	28,493	31,184	34,815	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 ( $\geq 75\%$ )					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	475,028	463,758	506,030	547,292	619,857	358,451	356,158	395,840	410,754	444,187
Midwestern	421,040	441,378	494,352	546,528	624,790	264,080	280,927	318,919	350,585	385,032
New England	217,128	198,185	211,620	228,154	246,968	158,171	159,178	176,545	195,279	211,515
Southern	290,266	309,205	346,948	404,264	457,161	182,678	218,152	257,216	291,075	333,098
Southwestern	24,246	29,212	37,698	47,880	56,923	40,196	48,810	56,971	65,604	79,477
Western	217,314	247,638	269,109	297,130	325,368	76,910	78,325	80,980	88,015	89,814

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 ( $\leq 25\%$ )				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mid-Atlantic	160,847	162,465	162,494	192,437	207,286	284,478	286,150	294,696	307,622	310,649
Midwestern	46,474	53,589	61,326	62,664	66,156	146,287	147,798	156,242	168,526	174,702
New England	42,677	39,844	42,742	46,321	45,642	316,836	364,693	376,651	360,265	371,111
Southern	216,454	240,655	281,077	294,576	320,090	222,032	261,226	256,068	263,863	292,134
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92,185	101,672	90,571	99,320	100,712

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 ( $\geq 75\%$ )					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	24,125	19,570	19,430	19,206	20,464	57,756	58,951	58,937	65,958	66,933
Colorado	65,556	80,375	83,011	90,411	105,778	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	44,223	38,289	38,782	42,723	51,059	60,602	58,935	65,407	74,752	89,098
Florida	53,206	53,188	65,444	72,439	88,041	44,540	51,994	67,415	66,225	74,539
Georgia	28,586	32,621	33,865	45,754	46,555	21,710	23,051	28,150	29,507	34,151
Illinois	44,115	38,673	44,671	50,011	52,651	45,458	45,488	48,386	52,487	59,007
Indiana	71,550	72,906	76,258	80,096	96,848	55,073	56,722	65,740	71,709	77,422
Iowa	20,515	21,712	26,985	30,216	33,566	6,220	5,823	7,515	7,402	8,591
Kansas	10,019	12,305	12,628	14,582	19,983	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	17,272	19,268	20,963	27,066	31,422	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	21,714	20,091	21,810	21,679	21,711	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	44,491	40,875	41,727	46,330	52,333	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	78,302	72,676	81,270	88,736	94,658	60,596	59,654	63,185	70,871	72,924
Michigan	59,618	70,464	89,406	99,035	117,392	12,981	15,287	17,884	21,140	27,186
Minnesota	13,399	14,490	15,689	17,352	19,042	30,959	30,358	34,999	37,701	44,040
Missouri	18,193	20,128	21,640	25,955	30,231	13,478	13,961	15,038	17,913	18,998
New Hampshire	34,763	31,988	33,224	35,251	38,287	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	75,161	66,272	77,776	85,557	100,971	31,424	27,181	29,007	32,882	36,645
New York	160,568	145,381	154,999	173,327	199,849	220,391	218,245	236,120	238,528	259,165
North Carolina	77,029	80,971	88,090	100,264	113,494	23,096	25,777	32,450	39,672	47,115
Ohio	142,224	147,250	160,700	179,452	195,668	58,319	67,154	76,157	82,321	86,026
Oregon	40,981	47,113	52,660	59,851	63,473	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	189,129	206,225	226,502	236,996	260,191	63,628	68,720	85,902	92,454	97,886
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31,819	43,807	47,899	53,047	61,610
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,717	38,415	43,297	59,183	68,343
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39,112	47,383	55,411	64,131	77,739
Virginia	70,528	69,816	77,361	86,569	94,464	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	21,876	23,298	23,985	25,070	24,075	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	10,730	11,619	12,411	14,391	14,936	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	19,242	19,922	21,572	22,893	26,204	39,814	44,325	50,905	57,272	60,919

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	87,904	96,137	85,238	94,290	95,518
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	155,524	169,633	209,166	215,975	237,177	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	33,573	33,038	35,037	38,137	38,717	208,347	255,995	267,025	246,429	250,748
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	77,861	75,013	82,263	98,204	106,579	178,607	182,879	191,266	198,523	194,908
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	38,731	41,120	46,414	47,286	46,210	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	50,584	52,619	54,876	57,128	59,762	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.