

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

December 14, 2023

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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, December 1st). As the series name implies, we time these briefs to capture activity around major college application deadlines occurring on the first of each month from November through March.

By analyzing and disseminating up-to-date application activity from our expansive data warehouse, we bring attention to developing trends in applicant race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and geographic residence, as well as 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 streamline and make the college admissions process more accessible in alignment with our broader [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 been a part of the Common App membership since 2019–20 (“returning members”) to provide a more direct year-over-year comparison. 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

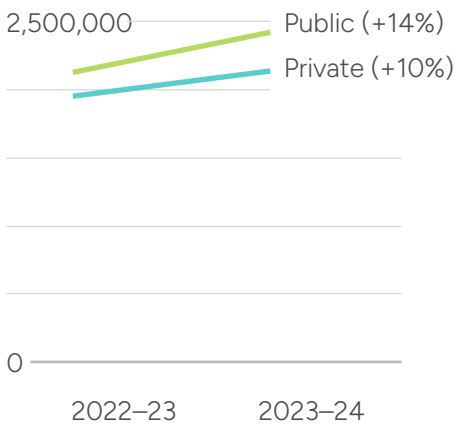
**4,576,919**  
applications

**1,030,829**  
applicants

**834**  
returning members  
since 2019

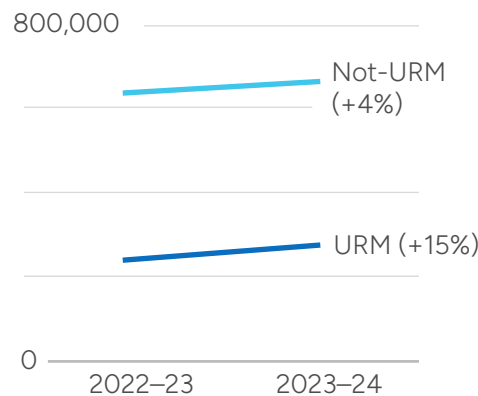
## Member type

Applications to public members (14%) grew more than those to private members since 2022–23 (10%)



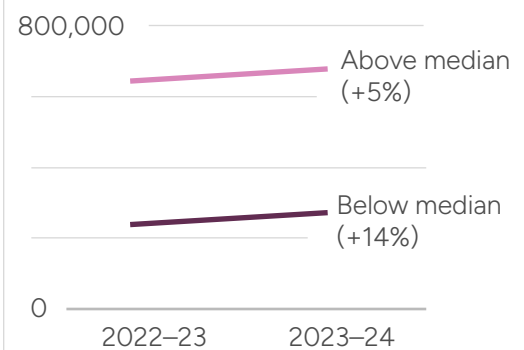
## Underrepresented minority applicants

Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM) increased by 15%



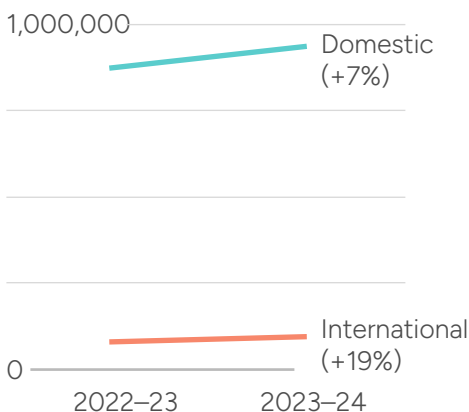
## Below-median income

Growth in applicants from below median income ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 14% since 2022–23 (versus 5%)



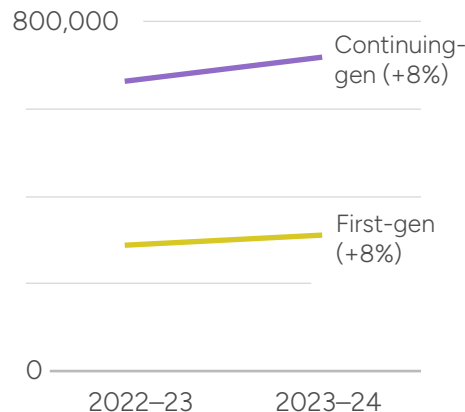
## International applicants

International applicants continue to outpace growth in domestic applicants at 19% since 2022–23



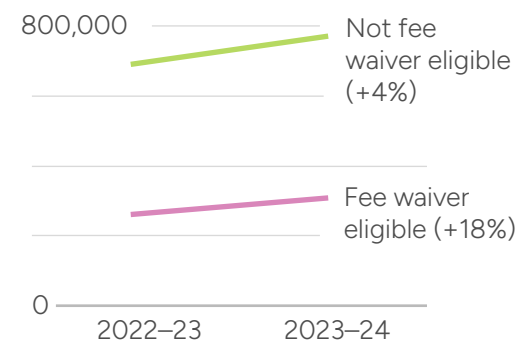
## First-generation status

First-generation (“first-gen”) applicants increased by 8% 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 (18% vs. 4%)



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## Key findings

1. Through December 1, 2023, 1,030,829 distinct first-year applicants planning to enroll in the 2024–25 academic year had applied to 834 returning members (an increase of 8% from 952,378 in 2022–23).
  - a. Total application volume to returning members through December 1 rose 12% from 2022–23 (4,093,702) to 2023–24 (4,576,919). Applicants were also applying to slightly more members in 2023–24 than in 2022–23 (+3% from 4.30 to 4.44 applications per applicant).
2. Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM)<sup>1</sup> increased by 15% in 2023–24, driven largely by growth in applicants identifying as Black or African American (15%) and Latinx (15%). We provide breakouts by student detailed race/ethnicity backgrounds, as well.
3. First-generation ("first-gen") applicants and continuing-generation applications increased at the same rate, 8%, from 2022–23 to 2023–24. Students reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver increased at over four times the rate of students not reporting fee waiver eligibility (18% vs. 4%). Lastly, growth in applicants from below median income ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 14% since 2022–23 (versus 5%).
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 regions (19%). Nebraska (98%), Oklahoma (29%), and Texas (19%) 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 far outpace growth in domestic applicants at 19% since 2022–23 (versus 7%). This growth is fastest among applicants with citizenship in Ghana (173%), Mongolia (76%), Ukraine (46%), Kazakhstan (40%), and Morocco (35%).
6. Applications to public members (14%) grew more than those to private members since 2022–23 (10%). Growth in applications since 2019–20 was slowest for the most selective institutions (admit rates below 25%) and highest for less selective institutions (admit rates  $\geq$  75%).

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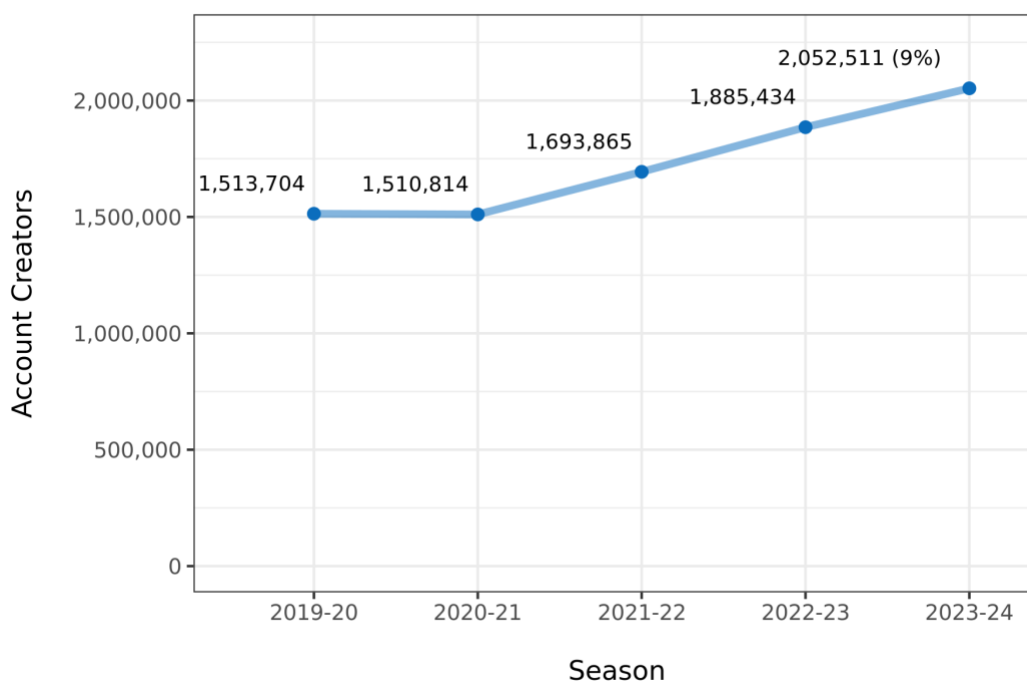
<sup>1</sup> We use the term underrepresented minority (URM) in alignment with conventions employed by the [National Science Foundation](#). In this report, applicants identifying as Black or African American, Latinx, Native American or Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander are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

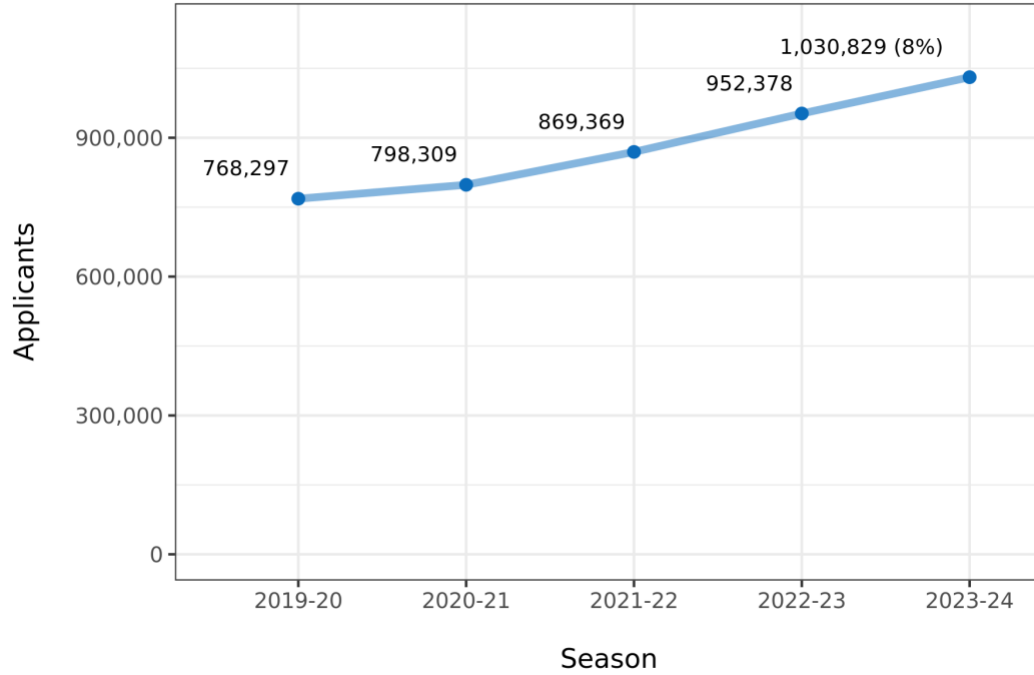
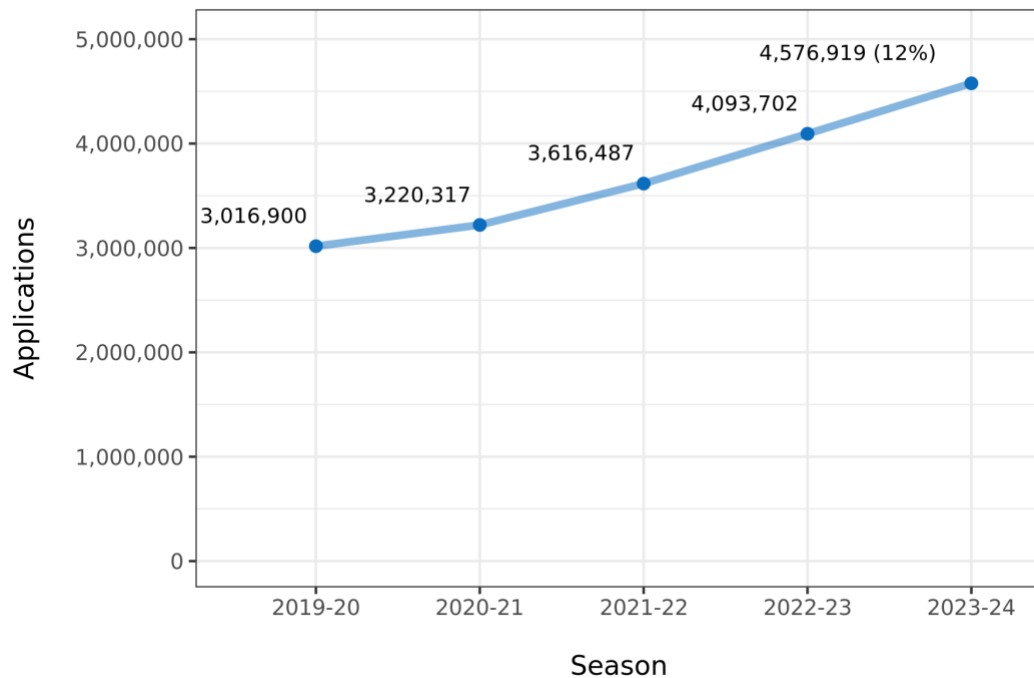
## Overall platform trends

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 December 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.

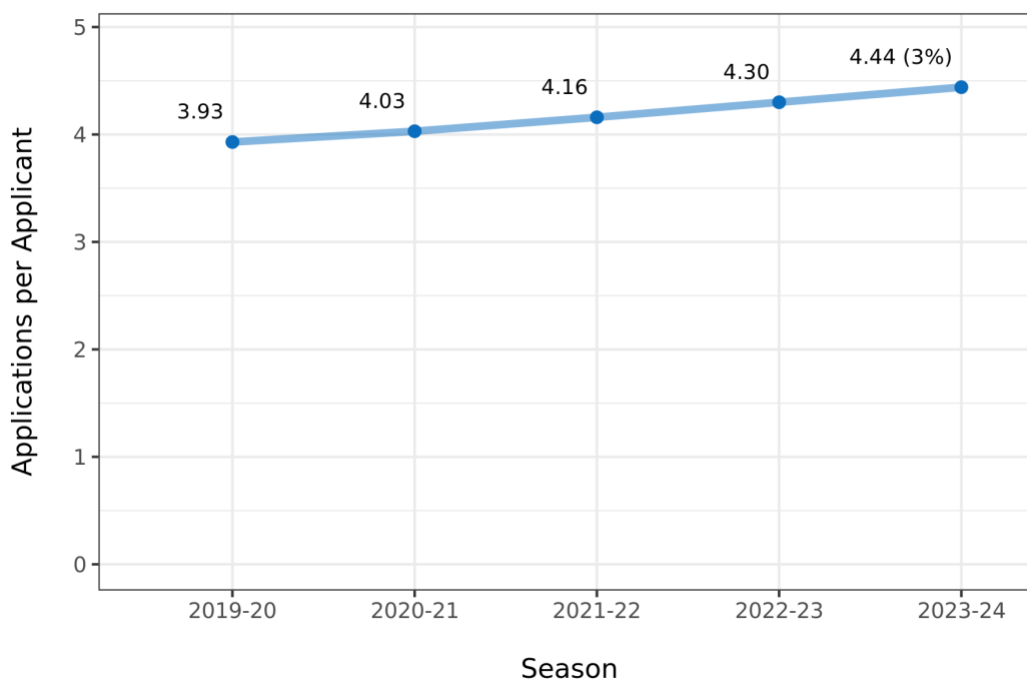
For example, in Figure 1, we see that the number of account creators by December 1 has grown from 1,885,434 in 2022–23 to 2,052,511 in 2023–24 – an increase of 9%. In general, we see that there is consistent and considerable growth in platform use across all metrics by this point in the season. Note: Thanks to reader feedback, we have decided to shift 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 pre-pandemic.

**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**



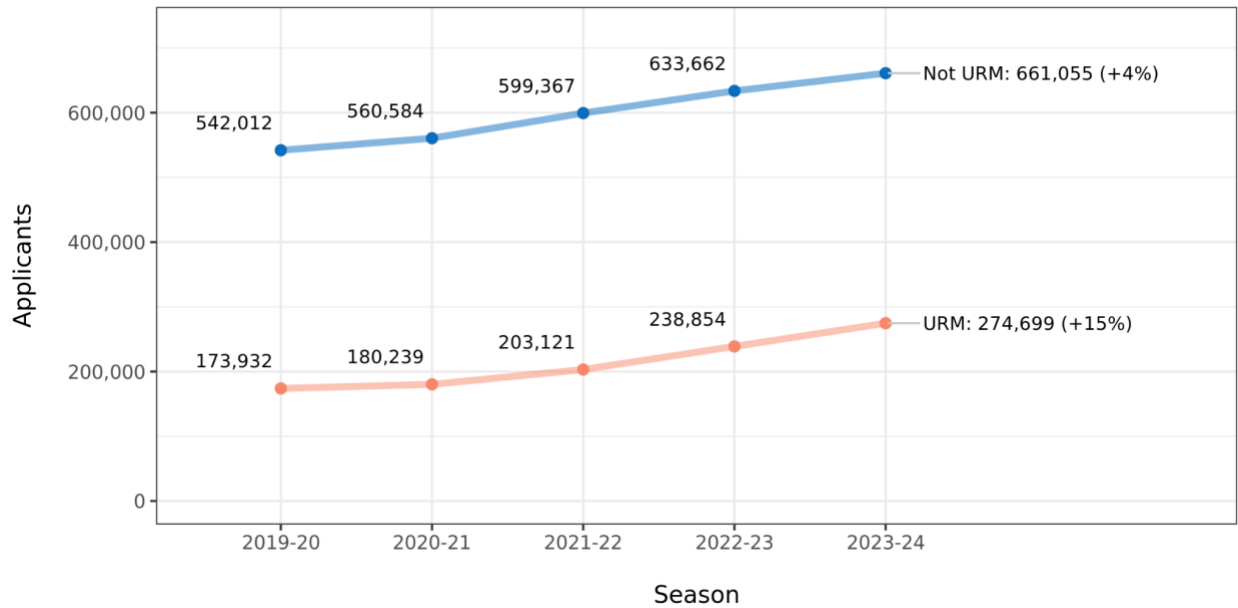
## Applicant demographic trends

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

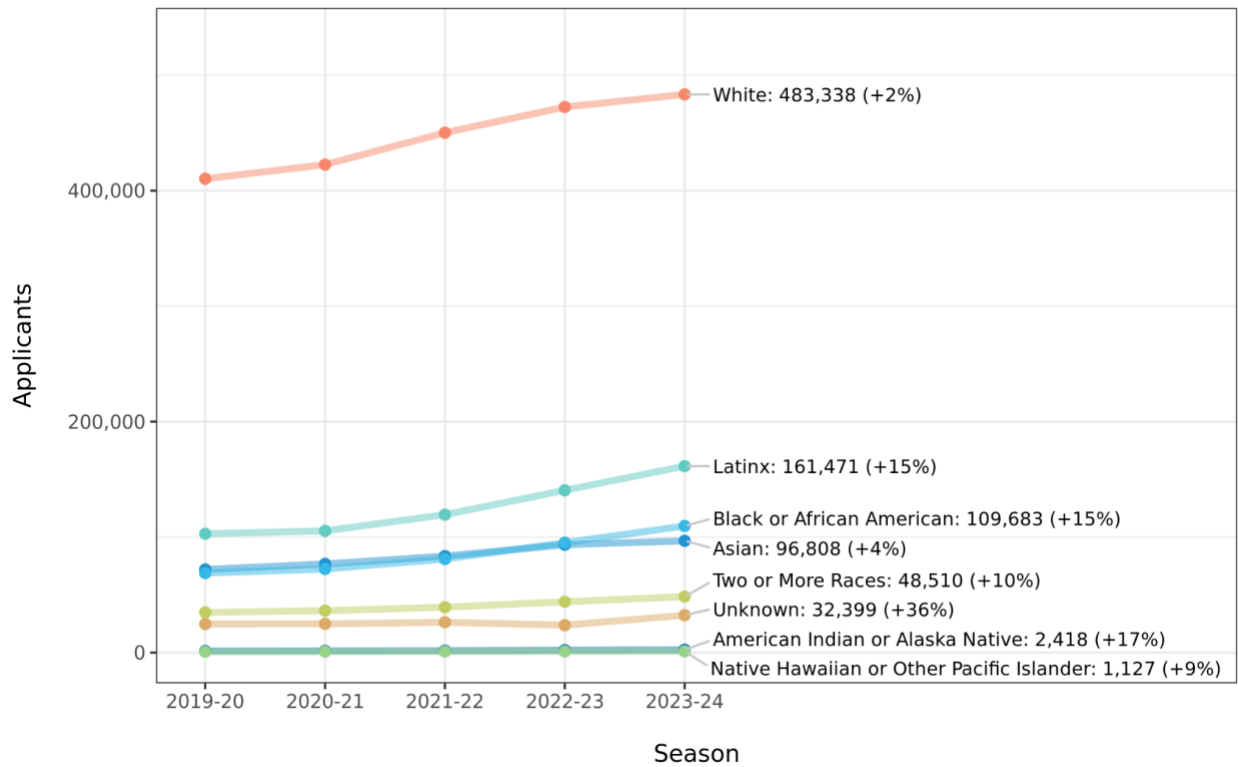
### Trends by student race/ethnicity

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 15% since 2022–23 (versus 4%), even though the raw number of these students remains smaller. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has increased from 27.4% in 2022–23 to 29.4% 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 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 (17%), Black or African American (15%), and Latinx (15%). Put

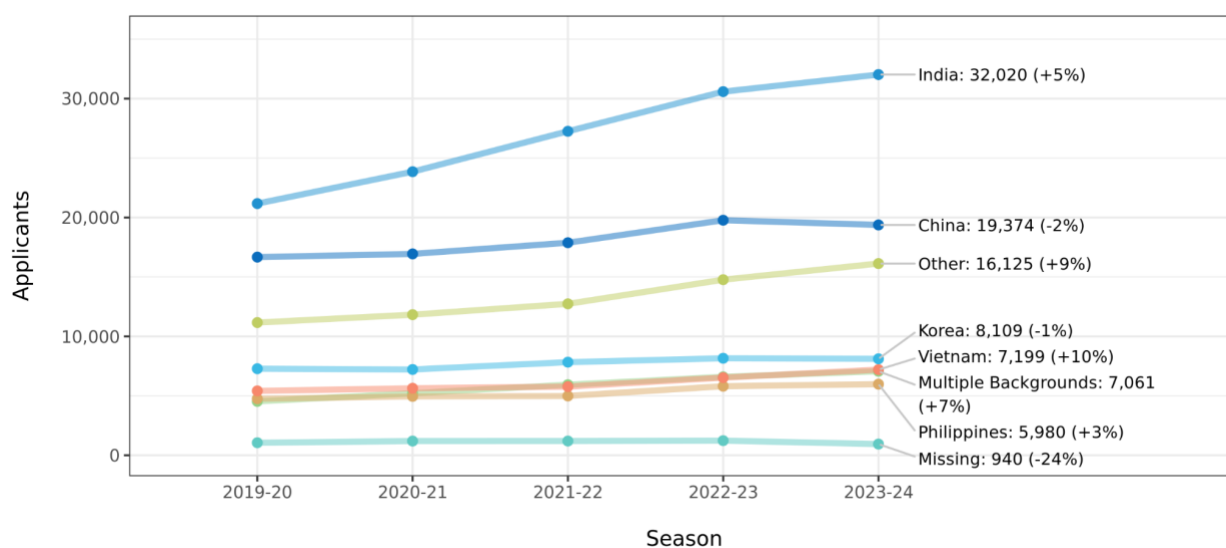
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another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 10.9% in 2022–23 to 11.7% in 2023–24 (not pictured). While the majority of applicants identify as White, the share of domestic applicants identifying as White has declined from 54.1% in 2022–23 to 51.7% in 2023–24, a continuation of a trend dating back since at least the 2013–2014 season. While there is a slightly higher increase in reporting Unknown since 2022–23, this may be driven more by the slightly anomalous decrease in reporting Unknown last year; the trend over all five seasons is otherwise fairly consistent. In general, these data together suggest that there have been no major differences from pre-existing trends over the past decade in race/ethnicity reporting or population growth despite the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling.

That being said, Common App has allowed 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 (+10%), Other (+9%), Multiple Backgrounds (+7%), and India (+5%). 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**

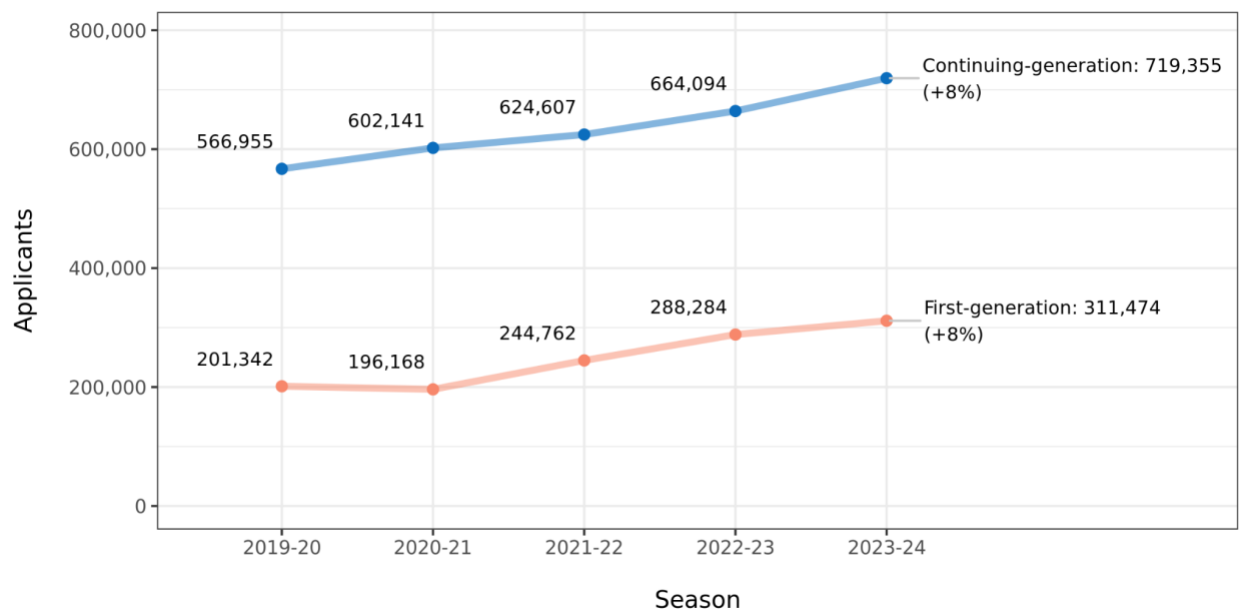


For those interested in learning more on this subject, we have reported on an enormous variety of additional trends and correlations using these detailed background data in a two-part research brief series last year (Unpacking applicant race and ethnicity, [part one](#) and [part two](#)).

## 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 continuing-generation students. However, since 2022–2023 the growth rate in the number of first-generation applicants (8%) at this point in the season matches that of continuing-generation applicants. 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). We have released the [first brief](#) of an in-depth, three-part research series taking an extremely detailed 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**

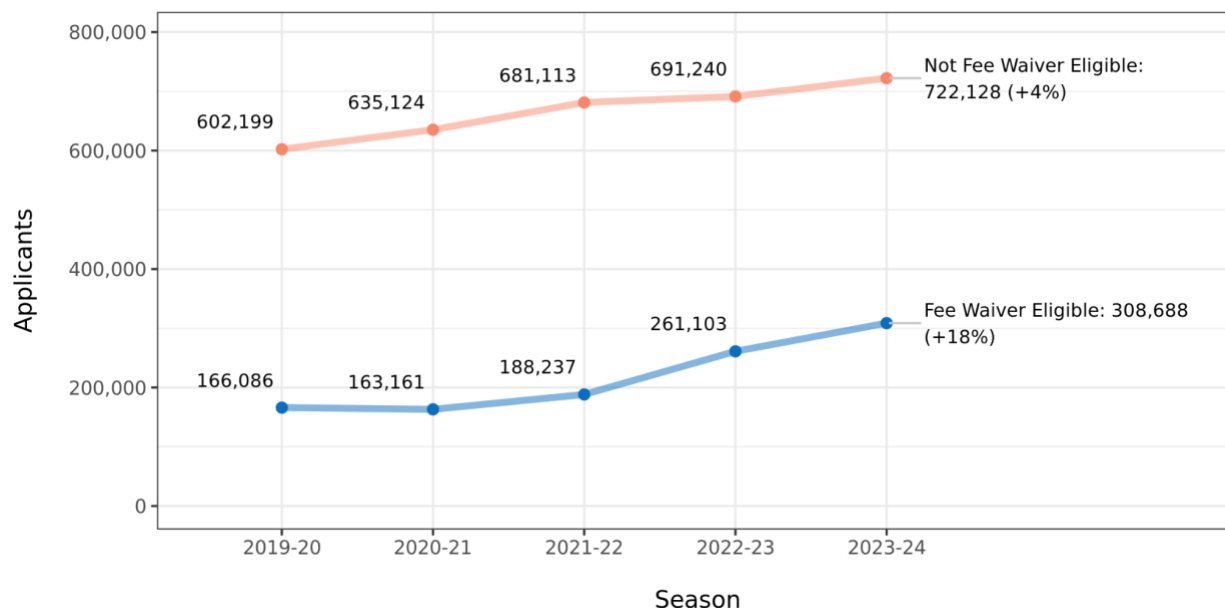
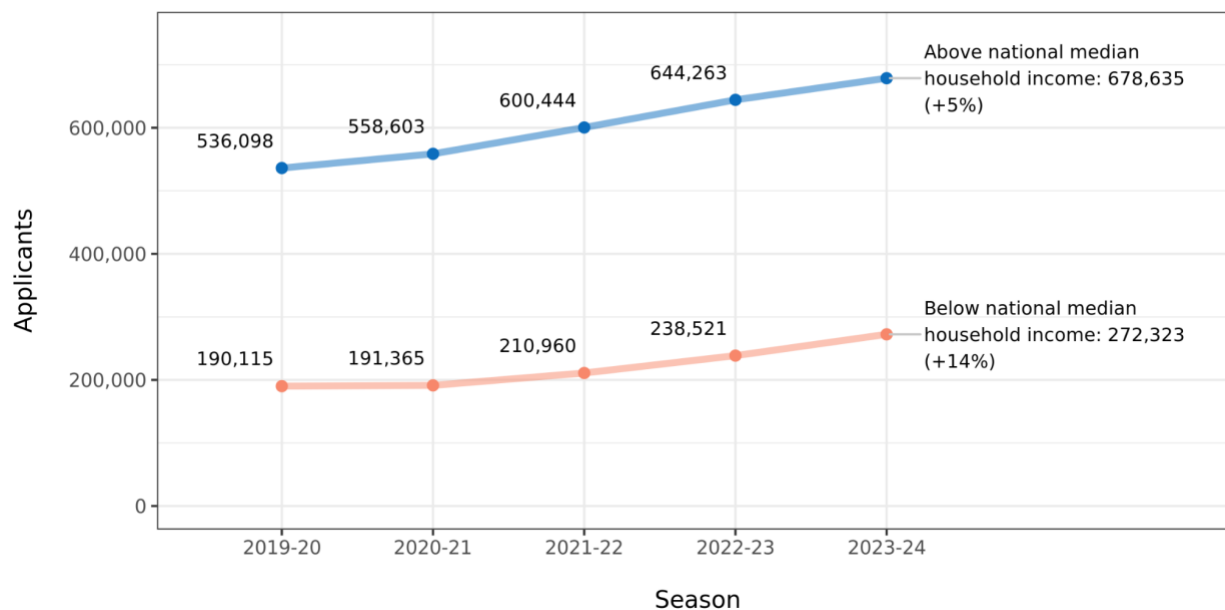


Figure 9 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, commonly used to indicate low-income status among our users (more information on exact [eligibility criteria descriptions are available online](#)). Applicants eligible for the Common App fee waiver have grown at over four times the rate as other applicants (+18% versus 4%) 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](#), we track the number of applicants coming from a ZIP-code where the median household income is 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 +14% 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**

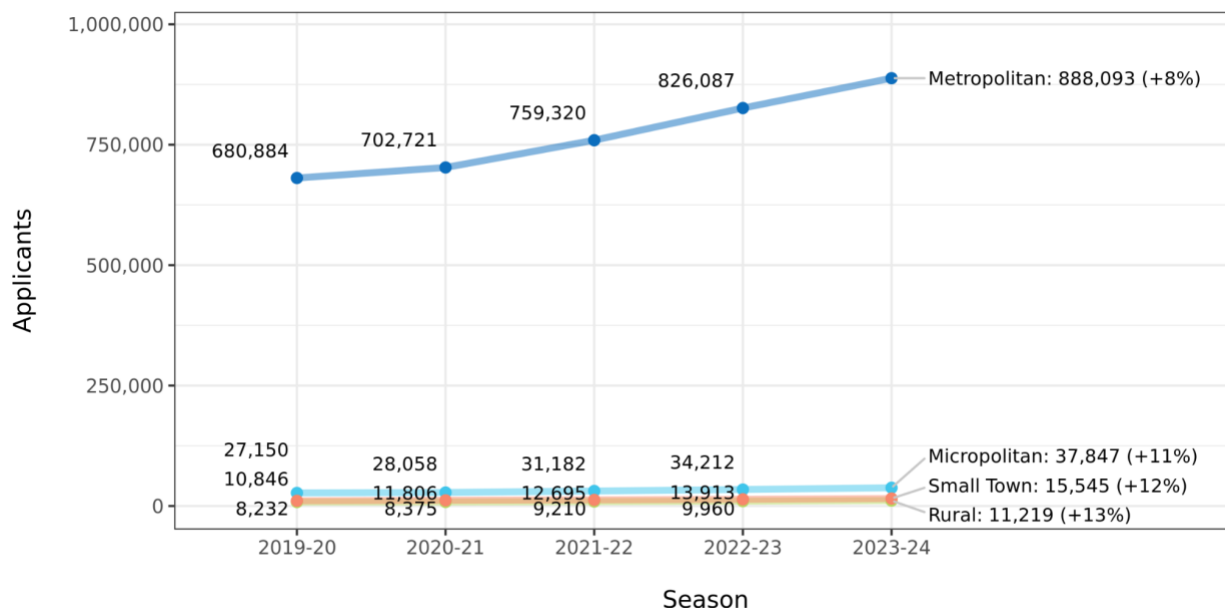


### Trends by student geography

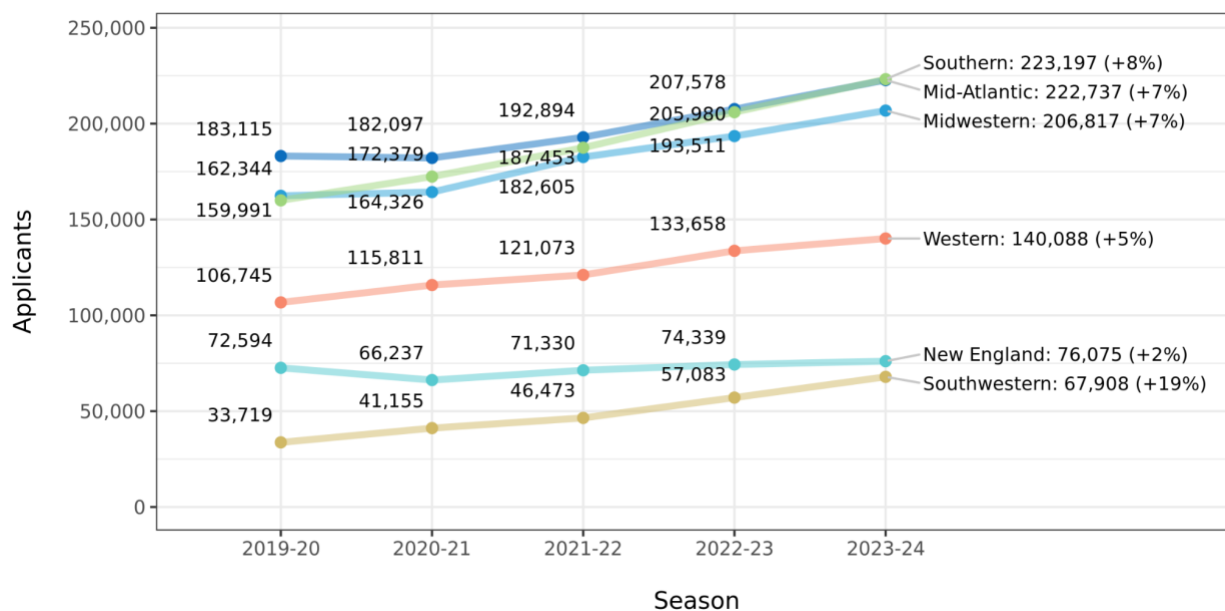
Though Common App membership continues to grow across the country, Common App use still varies substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 11 tracks applicant ZIP-code urbanicity classifications,<sup>3</sup> while Figure 12 tracks applicant state-regions. Interestingly, overall growth since 2019–20 seems to be roughly parallel for all urbanicity types between 11% and 13%, with the exception of Metropolitan growing at a slower rate (8%). However, growth in Southwestern (+19%) states far outpaced 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**

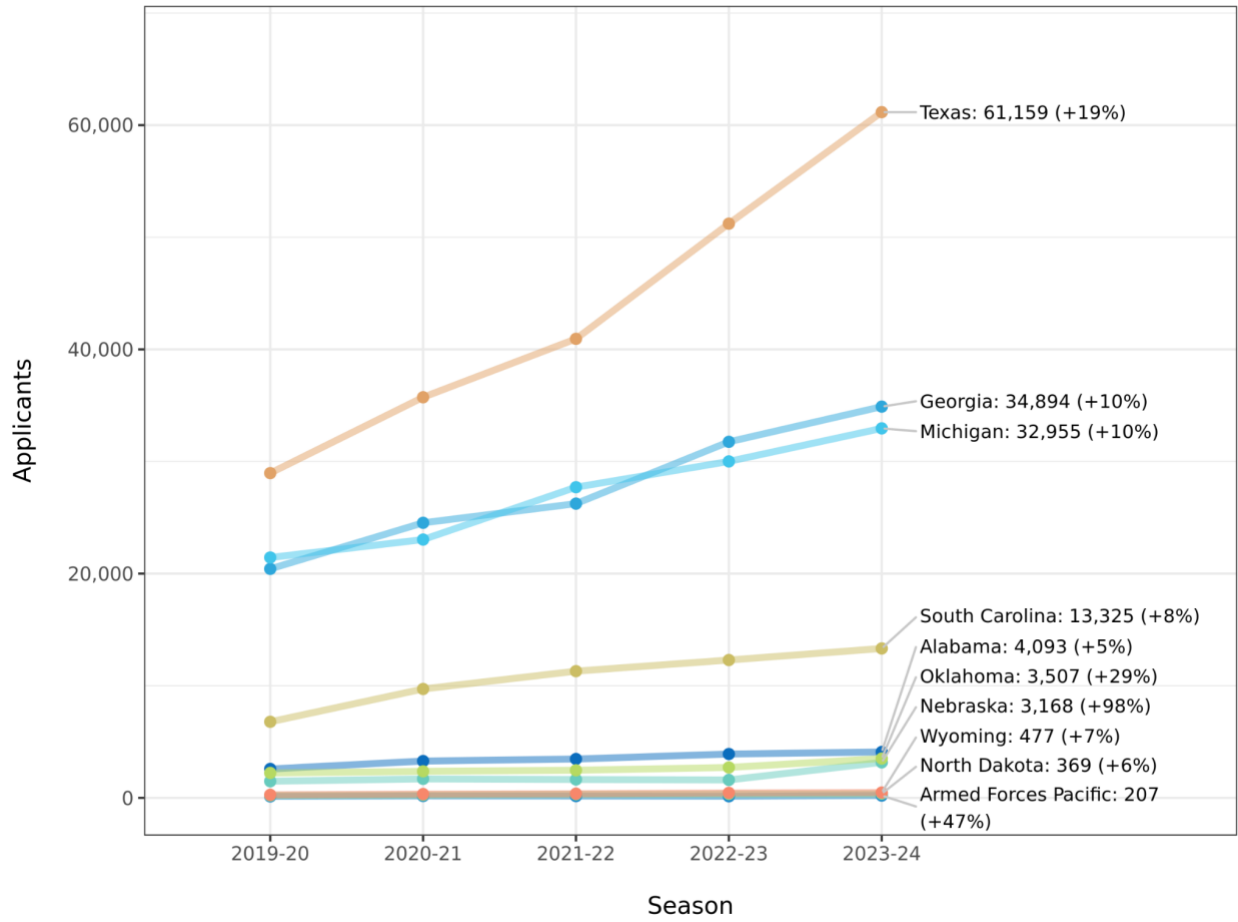


**Figure 12. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by United States region since 2019–20**



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**

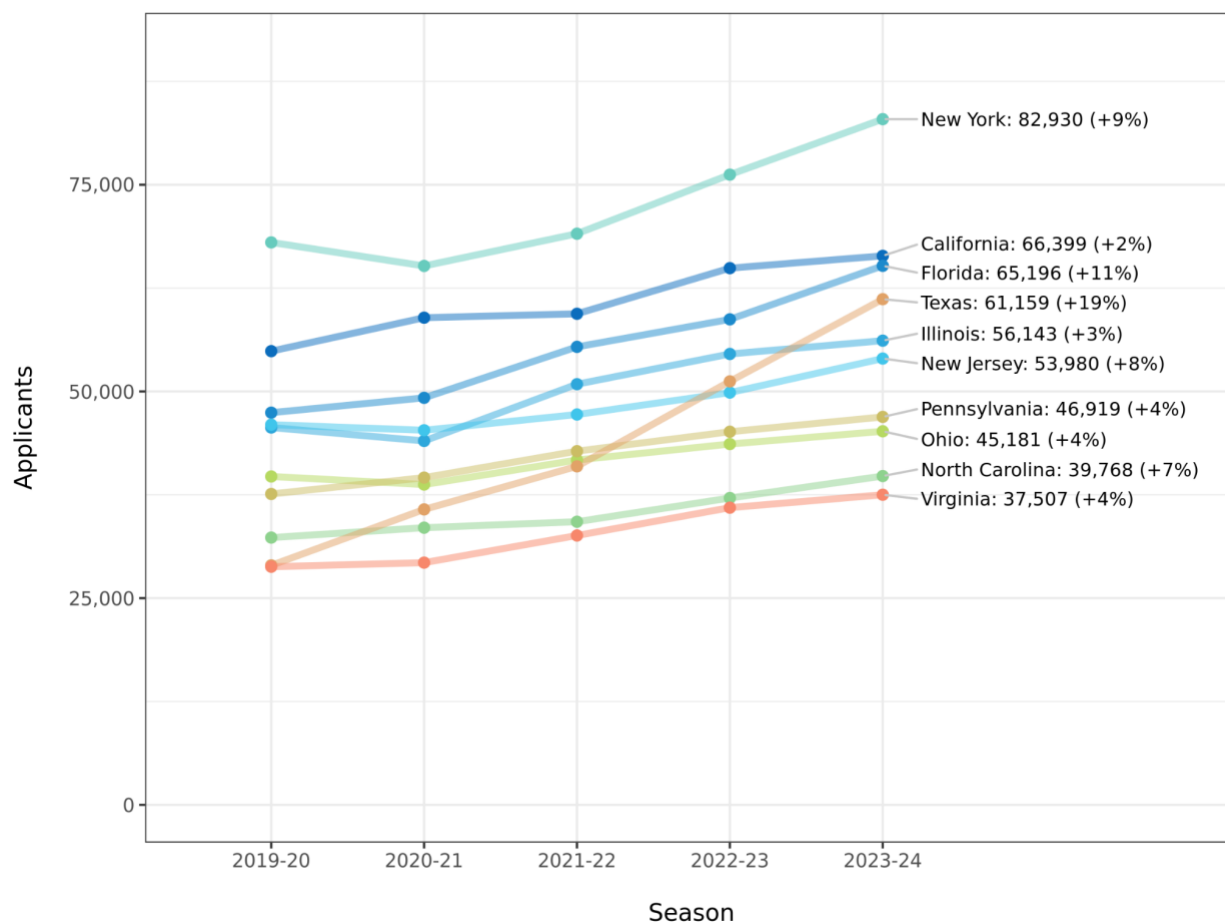
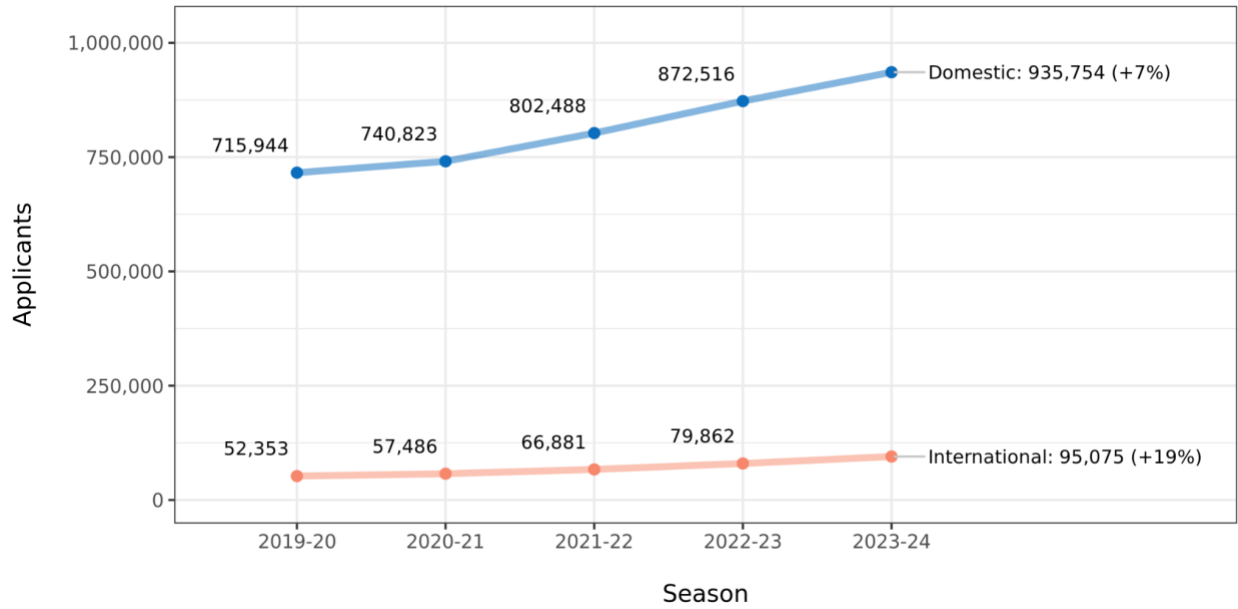


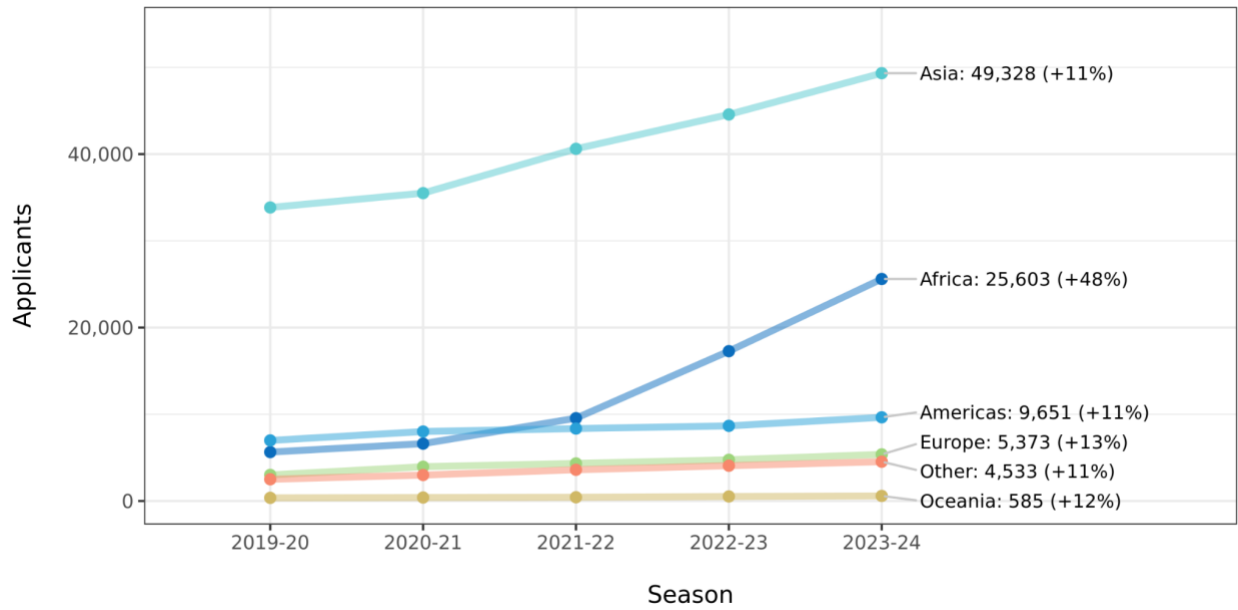
Figure 15 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants are those who have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 16 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the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

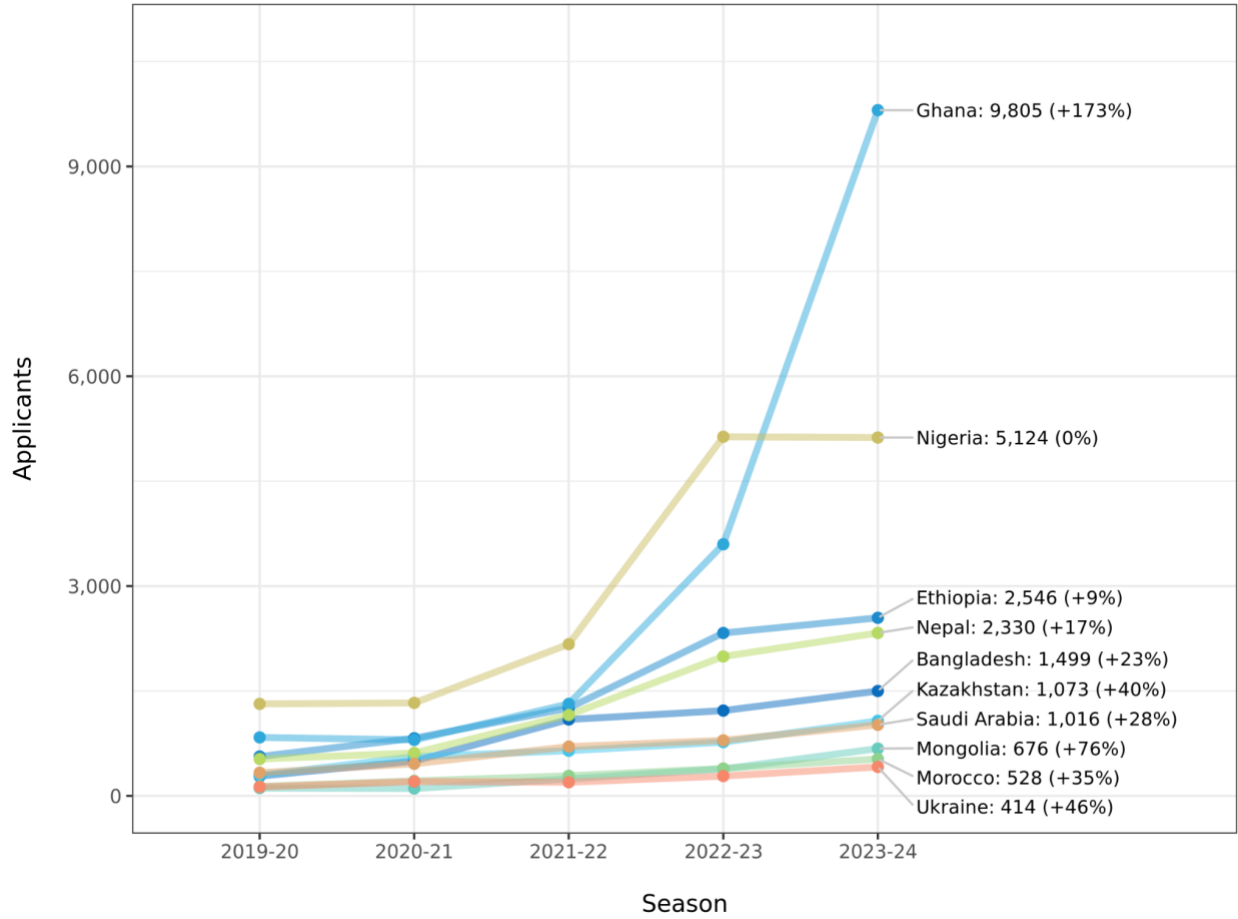


**Figure 16. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2019–20**

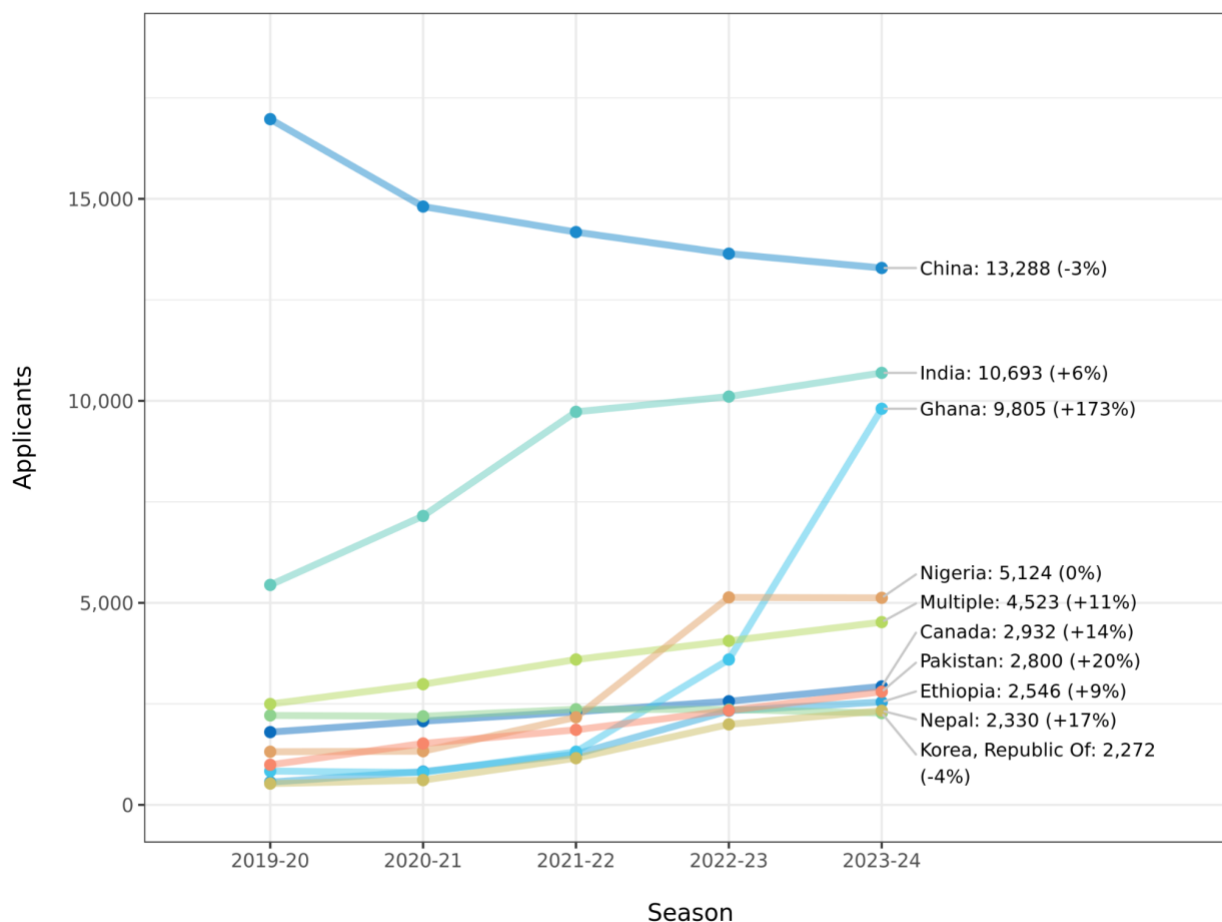




**Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing countries of citizenship since 2019–20**



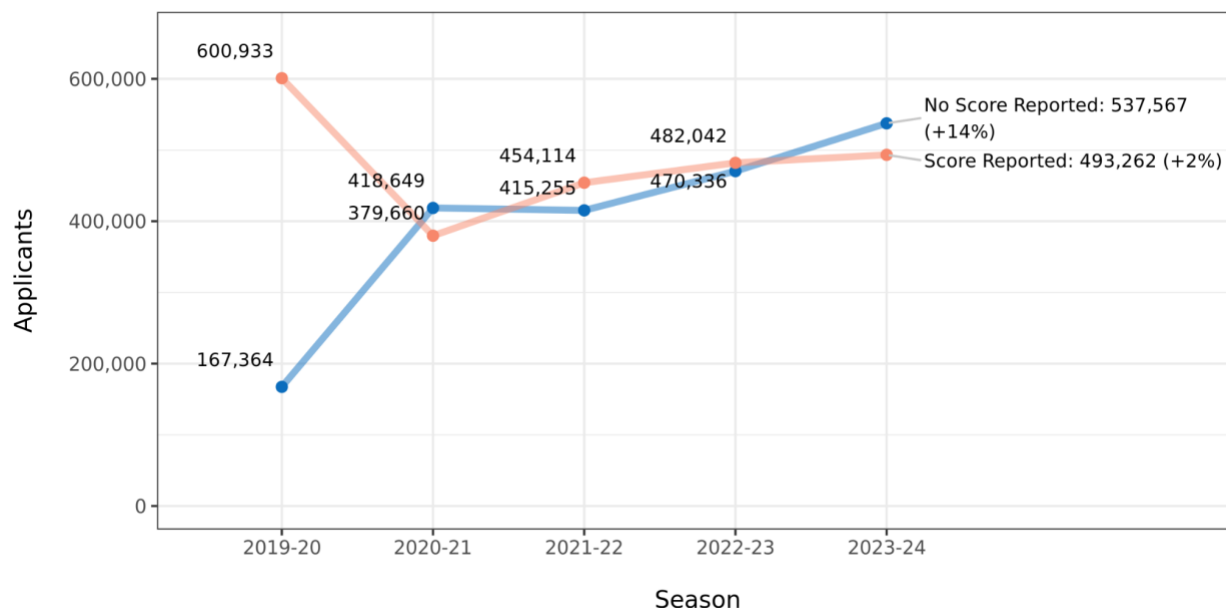
**Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2023–24**



## 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 18, we show that the number of applicants reporting and not reporting a test score has been converging, 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 this 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**

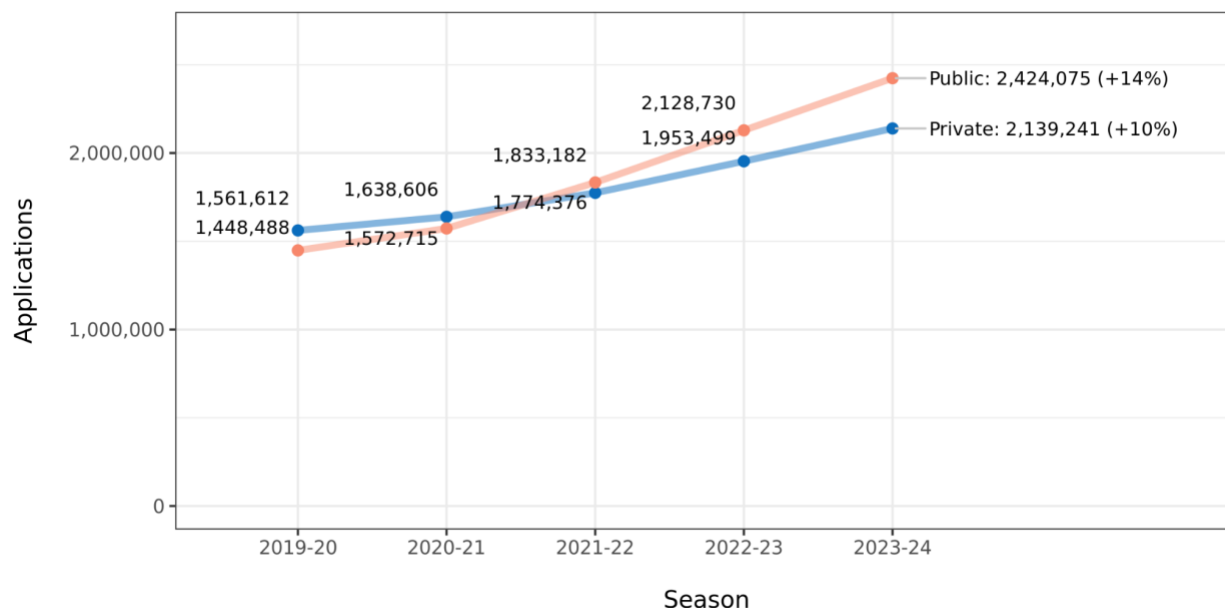


## Trends by member characteristics

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 19 charts the number of applications sent at this point in the season to public and private members, while Figure 20 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). Note that members without publicly available selectivity data are omitted from Figure 20.

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**

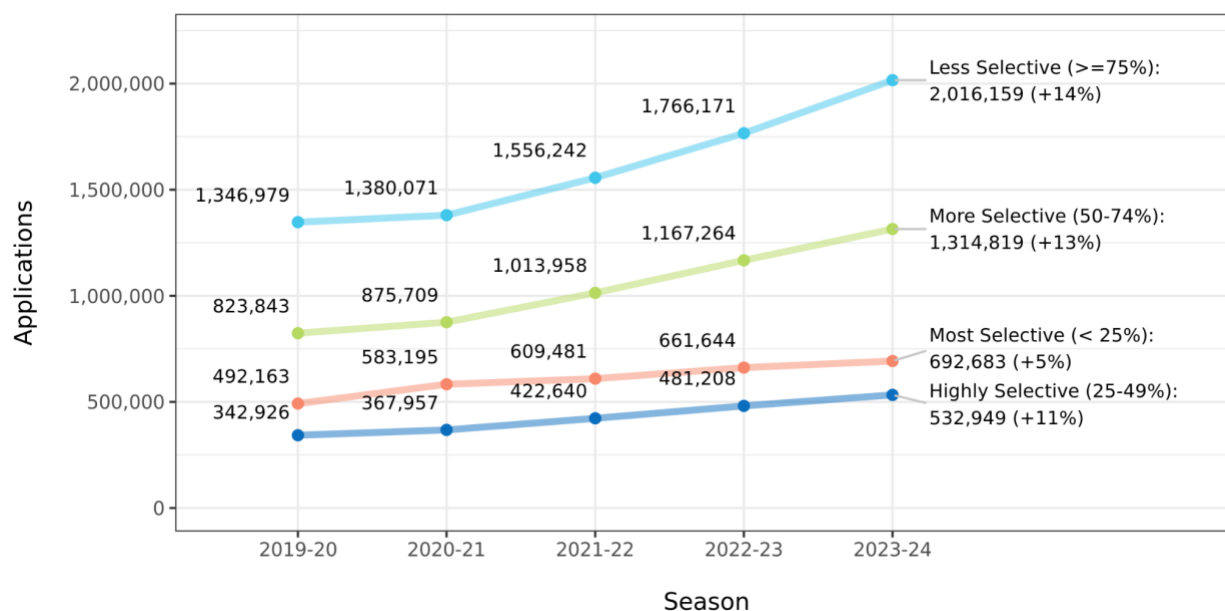
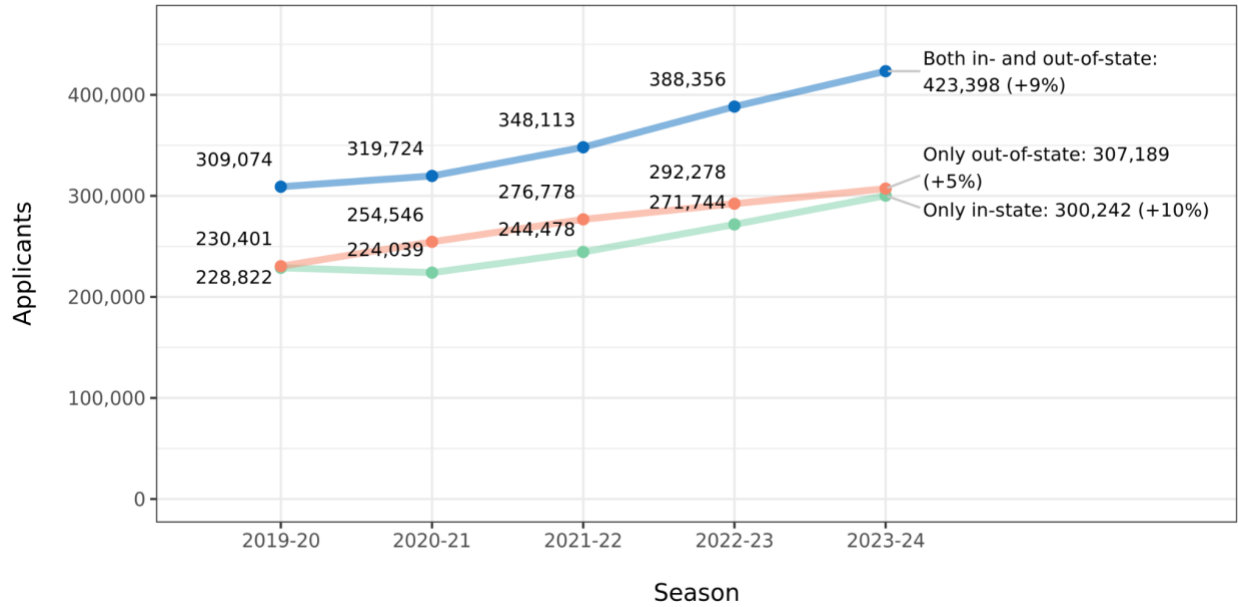


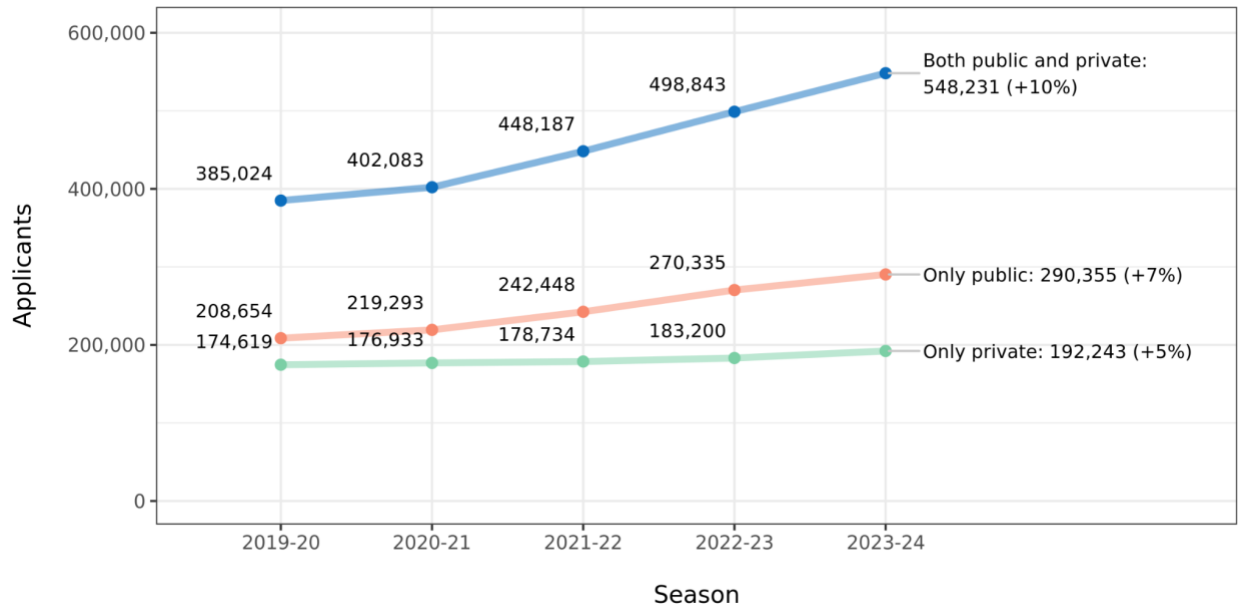
Figure 22 is similar to Figure 20, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied to both public and private members. Importantly, because applicants will have sent relatively few applications by the earlier deadlines (e.g., November and December), 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**

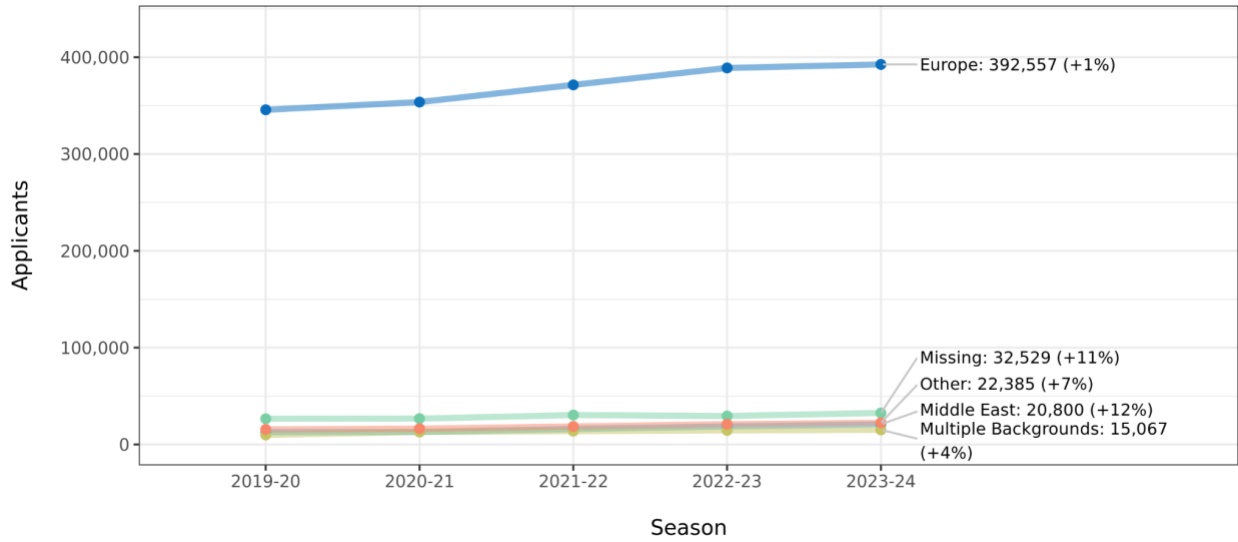


**Figure 23. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2019–20**

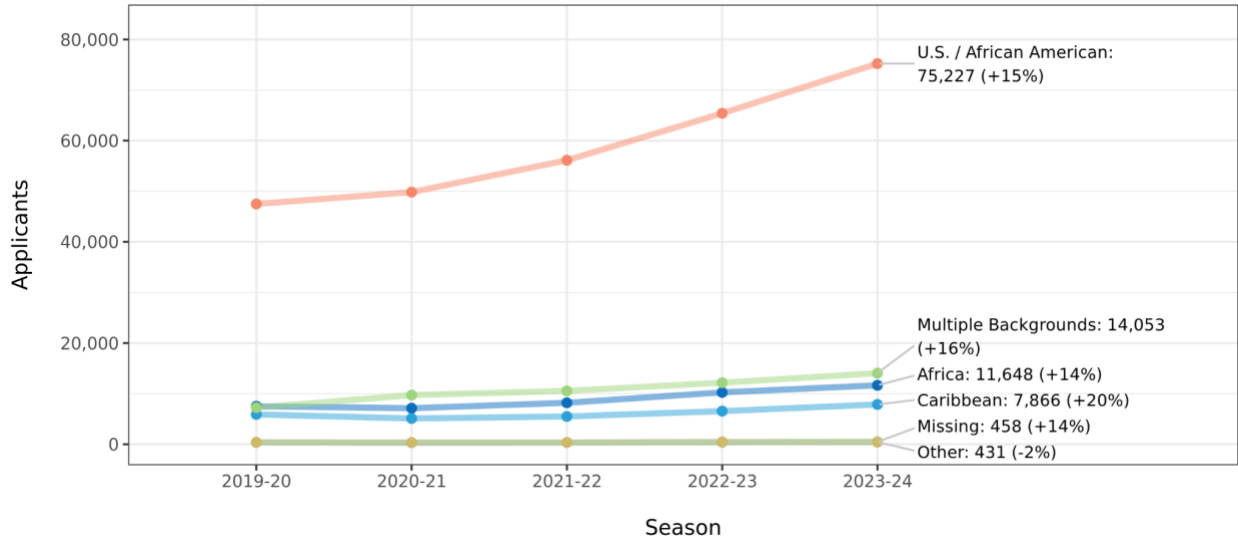


## Appendix

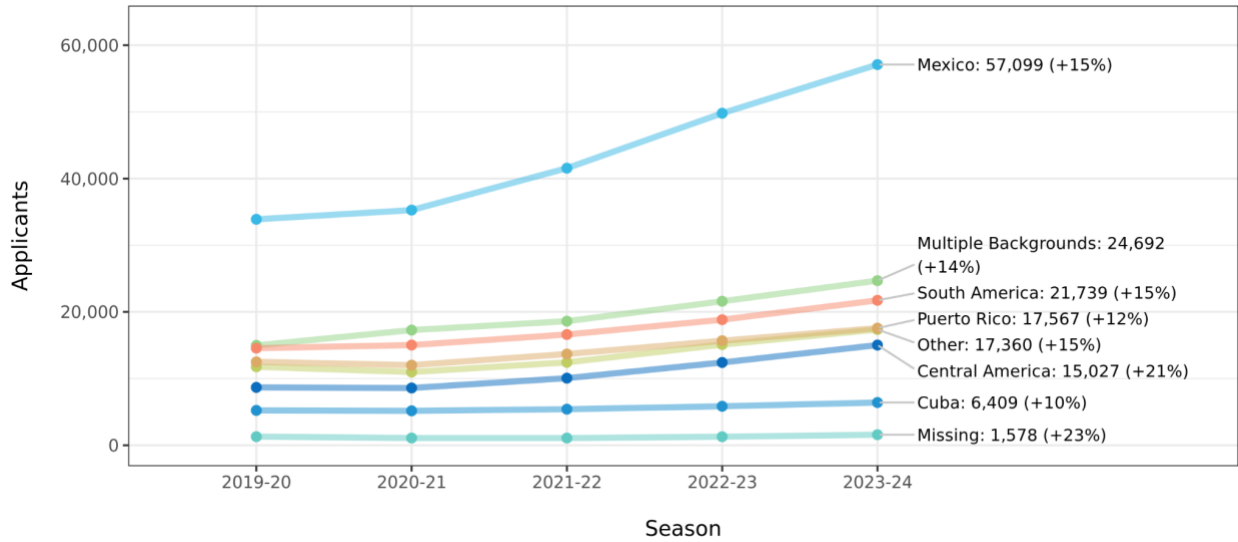
**Figure A1. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed White backgrounds since 2019–20**



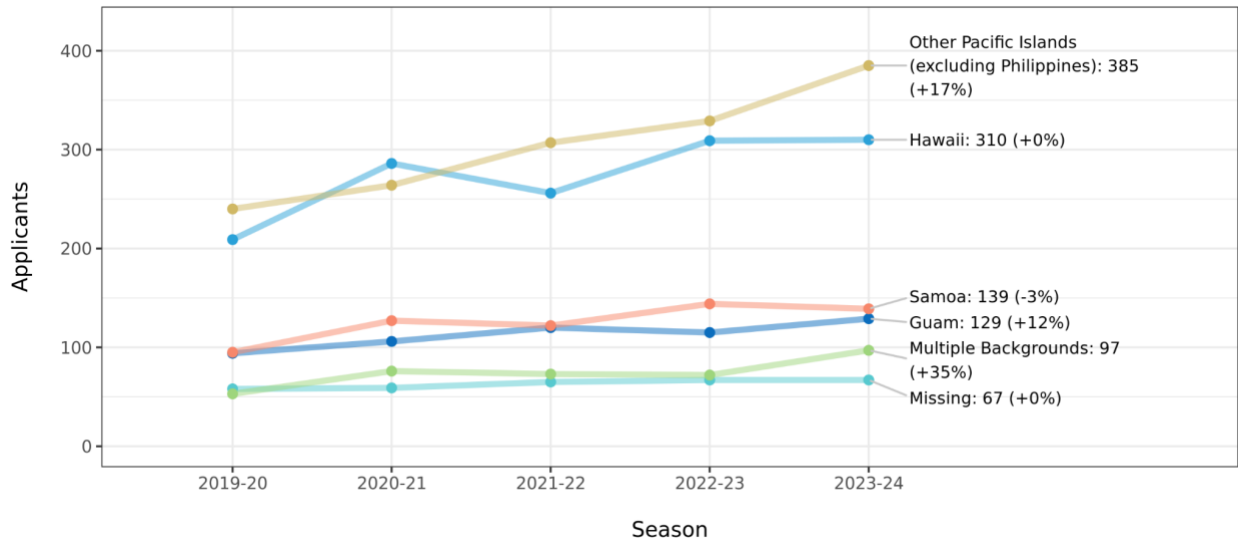
**Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2019–20**



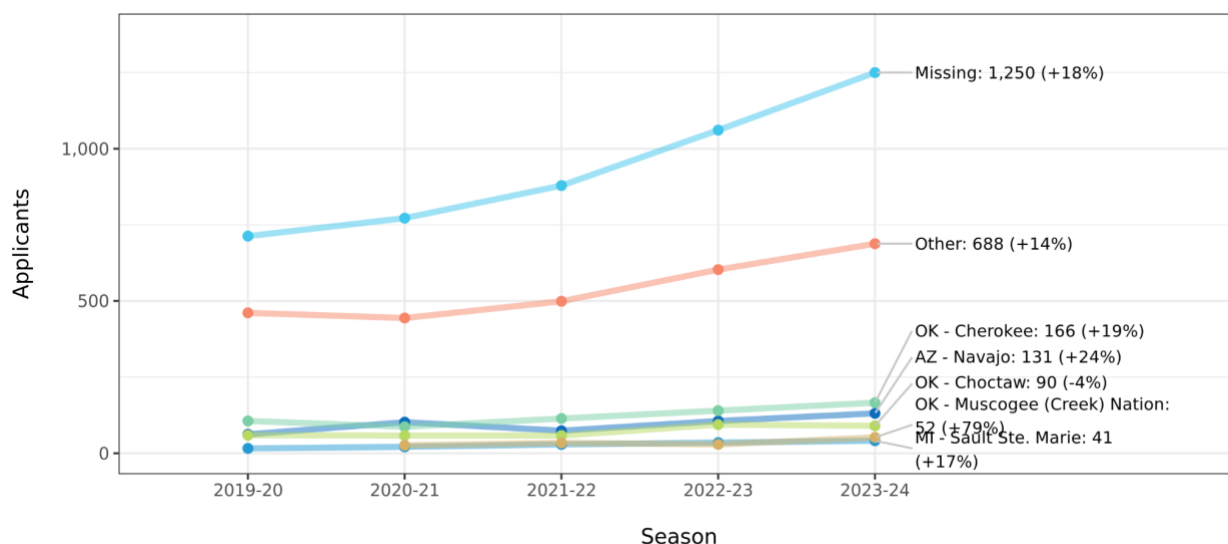
**Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2019–20**



**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	2,578	3,284	3,466	3,911	4,093
Alaska	492	499	573	578	651
American Samoa	NA	14	NA	11	10
Arizona	4,460	4,939	5,281	6,499	6,141
Arkansas	1,529	1,769	1,774	1,773	1,802
Armed Forces Americas	NA	21	10	14	12
Armed Forces Europe	263	299	286	297	305
Armed Forces Pacific	132	169	158	141	207
California	54,875	58,920	59,392	64,911	66,399
Colorado	17,541	20,497	22,227	22,964	24,415
Connecticut	20,535	18,663	20,004	21,293	21,851
Delaware	3,790	3,326	3,581	3,820	4,255
District of Columbia	1,860	1,959	2,089	2,333	2,586
Florida	47,434	49,230	55,393	58,722	65,196
Georgia	20,424	24,533	26,243	31,756	34,894
Guam	97	136	105	137	167
Hawaii	2,258	2,541	2,462	2,767	2,803
Idaho	1,270	1,216	1,344	1,628	1,612
Illinois	45,632	44,013	50,878	54,534	56,143
Indiana	19,542	18,951	20,682	22,055	23,418
Iowa	1,715	2,008	1,998	2,057	2,441
Kansas	2,300	3,108	2,831	2,559	3,047
Kentucky	5,011	5,824	5,922	6,591	6,850
Louisiana	7,087	6,752	7,688	8,280	8,721
Maine	4,669	4,110	4,580	4,166	4,360
Maryland	24,853	25,638	27,099	29,054	30,835
Massachusetts	34,582	32,276	34,546	35,982	36,565
Michigan	21,439	23,039	27,709	30,010	32,955
Minnesota	11,684	12,799	14,225	14,983	16,264
Missouri	7,348	7,676	7,820	8,198	8,890
Montana	609	606	691	708	888
Nebraska	1,483	1,694	1,639	1,600	3,168
Nevada	2,042	2,573	2,568	2,915	3,101
New Hampshire	5,912	5,135	5,542	5,879	6,033
New Jersey	45,978	45,304	47,212	49,863	53,980
New Mexico	1,003	1,286	1,295	1,381	1,440
New York	68,025	65,180	69,077	76,220	82,930
North Carolina	32,324	33,522	34,245	37,112	39,768
North Dakota	216	263	322	347	369
Northern Mariana Islands	10	13	16	24	15
Ohio	39,716	38,738	41,709	43,642	45,181
Oklahoma	2,222	2,368	2,462	2,713	3,507
Oregon	6,430	6,184	6,940	7,711	8,676
Pennsylvania	37,600	39,577	42,779	45,127	46,919
Puerto Rico	906	1,014	964	1,080	1,117
Rhode Island	4,631	4,042	4,527	4,795	4,963
South Carolina	6,785	9,713	11,303	12,294	13,325
South Dakota	1,420	958	591	573	703
Tennessee	8,457	9,053	9,401	10,049	11,416
Texas	28,965	35,732	40,942	51,216	61,159
Utah	6,271	5,930	7,361	8,062	9,195
Vermont	2,265	2,011	2,131	2,224	2,303
Virgin Islands	103	99	93	81	115
Virginia	28,801	29,293	32,580	35,946	37,507
Washington	10,113	11,402	11,732	14,298	15,536
West Virginia	730	919	993	1,052	1,062
Wisconsin	8,715	9,671	10,754	11,449	12,652
Wyoming	273	340	373	445	477

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	484,055	494,476	526,260	580,998	643,320	279,286	278,714	327,493	410,552	470,279
Midwestern	300,425	308,988	339,447	367,263	403,004	422,879	468,209	537,523	601,197	685,019
New England	280,511	294,366	322,919	360,435	379,706	142,761	137,679	161,459	181,170	197,562
Southern	270,123	294,179	329,673	347,074	399,754	458,261	509,444	600,218	692,880	790,100
Southwestern	45,001	52,276	60,428	66,623	78,016	19,487	26,595	34,703	46,420	58,108
Western	181,497	194,321	195,649	231,106	235,441	125,814	152,074	171,786	196,511	223,007

**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	119,370	127,553	123,261	154,996	159,081	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	57,502	56,177	57,453	66,580	79,676	32,375	30,113	39,024	47,365	56,675
District of Columbia	30,413	31,874	26,340	35,838	40,829	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	79,421	83,885	108,728	112,104	130,195	140,575	146,864	188,226	199,770	226,245
Georgia	36,329	39,265	44,281	47,528	54,252	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	88,357	84,554	92,232	100,375	109,991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	45,189	46,121	48,542	50,997	53,724	79,611	82,445	94,777	104,453	122,625
Iowa	9,624	9,386	11,622	12,203	13,292	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	4,886	5,681	6,121	6,716	7,839	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	33,472	35,313	32,300	29,002	35,944	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	12,453	11,264	12,696	14,082	15,758	12,940	12,016	13,360	13,436	13,631
Maryland	27,155	27,192	27,060	29,999	34,766	19,035	17,570	18,313	21,175	24,494
Massachusetts	156,080	174,513	196,380	215,674	219,422	47,770	44,389	50,857	58,510	62,153
Michigan	15,744	17,525	21,089	23,643	30,079	93,457	116,451	134,078	149,635	173,682
Minnesota	16,501	20,699	22,502	24,914	30,578	20,913	22,283	26,239	28,642	30,697
Missouri	17,731	18,363	19,605	22,012	23,127	16,849	17,421	19,113	22,878	26,300
New Hampshire	13,686	13,227	13,621	14,768	16,760	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	44,938	39,895	48,526	53,330	62,192	35,465	28,138	33,313	41,499	50,224
New York	237,161	244,748	264,367	286,044	315,572	91,358	85,924	98,858	159,639	187,930
North Carolina	45,470	49,591	52,838	59,034	69,727	115,982	126,011	141,019	161,778	188,820
Ohio	78,474	82,583	90,830	96,812	101,337	128,721	139,491	157,667	178,402	193,544
Oregon	16,811	16,236	17,628	19,256	17,989	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	144,338	150,767	159,893	175,787	189,961	109,190	123,467	151,317	159,721	175,534
Rhode Island	33,832	32,370	33,980	39,804	39,312	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	8,361	10,733	12,166	12,865	15,372	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	31,331	34,838	34,439	37,043	37,339	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	41,636	49,187	56,379	61,822	72,956	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	6,958	6,815	8,789	9,527	8,778	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	26,782	30,937	34,570	37,818	44,338	76,203	79,174	86,579	100,783	105,139
Washington	20,609	22,128	22,849	23,981	24,032	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	22,461	23,025	25,323	28,067	31,201	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	358,046	351,742	387,840	435,124	504,415	232,580	230,436	266,254	312,356	350,546
Midwestern	372,765	389,202	442,620	494,202	568,657	227,731	244,265	280,082	309,950	342,133
New England	163,339	145,383	160,802	179,989	198,412	120,357	122,388	140,171	162,174	179,772
Southern	249,575	259,168	300,596	354,701	406,849	152,881	179,195	217,329	249,181	293,240
Southwestern	19,375	24,393	32,413	41,508	49,583	35,642	42,959	50,560	58,710	71,665
Western	183,879	210,183	231,971	260,647	288,243	54,652	56,466	59,562	74,893	77,463

*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	95,193	98,332	98,580	130,913	146,902	76,487	91,502	99,666	111,387	109,535
Midwestern	32,113	39,314	46,195	47,489	52,196	89,715	103,240	106,494	115,242	123,416
New England	20,049	20,859	22,341	28,513	28,381	118,570	142,558	160,107	169,998	169,644
Southern	179,636	192,198	235,027	250,073	280,107	145,277	172,128	175,874	184,552	208,141
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56,698	66,709	60,361	73,842	74,682

*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	17,860	15,168	15,185	15,950	17,250	39,138	40,462	40,887	55,963	57,438
Colorado	59,763	73,265	76,495	84,132	98,879	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	31,271	26,673	28,680	33,694	41,068	45,398	43,654	51,332	62,022	76,771
Florida	46,021	43,294	55,752	62,131	77,528	36,475	41,498	56,838	56,397	64,284
Georgia	22,957	22,816	28,108	38,561	40,386	17,098	17,780	22,013	22,924	27,799
Illinois	36,589	31,262	37,205	42,560	45,687	38,386	37,982	40,908	44,573	51,061
Indiana	66,321	67,447	70,914	74,999	90,168	49,526	51,233	60,264	66,274	71,639
Iowa	17,107	18,218	23,537	26,782	30,124	5,186	4,744	6,347	6,188	7,219
Kansas	8,867	10,759	11,329	12,997	18,027	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	15,863	17,492	19,269	24,794	28,774	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	17,321	15,557	17,525	17,791	18,213	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	37,582	34,993	35,626	40,149	46,203	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	56,052	49,910	57,748	65,720	71,588	43,969	44,933	48,746	56,957	59,678
Michigan	52,212	62,024	80,177	89,886	107,607	11,466	13,272	15,780	18,704	24,307
Minnesota	10,992	11,917	12,945	14,533	16,055	22,844	23,635	27,568	30,095	35,158
Missouri	15,898	17,274	19,151	22,976	26,852	11,880	12,034	13,241	15,553	16,608
New Hampshire	28,308	25,267	27,351	29,930	33,107	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	52,882	47,941	56,682	63,674	77,727	20,490	17,165	18,177	22,549	27,074
New York	106,643	97,685	105,484	127,839	154,159	130,579	128,724	143,609	174,791	198,654
North Carolina	69,891	73,031	80,013	91,704	105,295	20,338	22,488	27,827	34,246	42,451
Ohio	128,154	132,441	146,373	164,964	180,854	51,088	59,772	67,485	74,039	77,784
Oregon	34,260	38,850	44,354	51,805	55,233	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	156,022	166,777	185,736	198,972	220,668	48,498	52,538	69,545	76,952	82,387
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30,231	41,329	45,877	50,969	59,315
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,116	31,912	36,988	51,552	62,084
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34,696	41,748	49,247	57,463	70,193
Virginia	58,011	56,961	64,397	74,209	81,408	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	18,638	19,914	20,426	21,508	20,856	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	8,773	9,372	10,345	12,352	12,991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	17,701	17,946	19,519	20,986	23,798	35,988	40,156	46,692	52,432	56,051

*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	52,854	61,796	55,630	69,311	70,077
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	137,500	145,957	184,364	193,346	214,628	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	16,839	17,941	18,877	24,322	24,903	86,822	105,969	121,772	127,040	125,205
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	45,743	45,287	50,688	72,068	82,711	45,554	58,976	63,444	70,985	67,978
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	27,406	29,376	34,141	35,662	35,755	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	30,136	31,391	32,456	33,765	35,205	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.