

Deadline updates, 2023–2024: first-year application trends through November 1

November 15, 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, November 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 (herein referred to as “returning members”) to provide a more direct year-over-year comparison.

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Key findings

1. Through November 1, 2023, 836,679 distinct first-year applicants planning to enroll in the 2024–25 academic year had applied to 834 returning members (an increase of 41% from 592,390 in 2019–20).
 - a. Total application volume to returning members through November 1 rose 65% from 2019–20 (2,028,507) to 2023–24 (3,353,516). Applicants were also applying to slightly more members in 2023–24 than in 2019–20 (17% from 3.42 to 4.01 applications per applicant).
2. Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM)¹ increased by 67% over 2019–20, driven largely by growth in applicants identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (86%) and Black or African American (70%). We provide breakouts by student detailed race/ethnicity backgrounds, as well.
3. When examining applicant trends by socioeconomic status, first-generation (“first-gen”) applicants increased by 67%, about twice the rate of continuing-generation applicants over the same period. Students reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver increased at about four times the rate of students not reporting fee waiver eligibility (100% vs. 28%). Lastly, growth in applicants from lower-income ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 52% since 2019–20 (versus 34%).
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 (109%). Nebraska (140%), Texas (118%), South Carolina (116%), Alabama (79%), and North Dakota (79%) 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 87% since 2019–20 (versus 38%). This growth is fastest among applicants with citizenship in Ghana (1,066%), Bangladesh (514%), Nepal (470%), Ethiopia (369%), and Nigeria (347%).
6. Applications to public members (82%) grew more than those to private members since 2019–20 (47%). Growth in applications since 2019–20 was slowest for those most selective institutions (admit rates below 25%) and highest for more selective institutions (admit rates between 50% and 74%).

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, 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 November 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 November 1 has grown from 1,371,492 in 2019–20 to 1,862,719 in 2023–24 – an increase of 36%. In general, we see that there is consistent and considerable growth in platform use across all metrics by this point in the season.

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

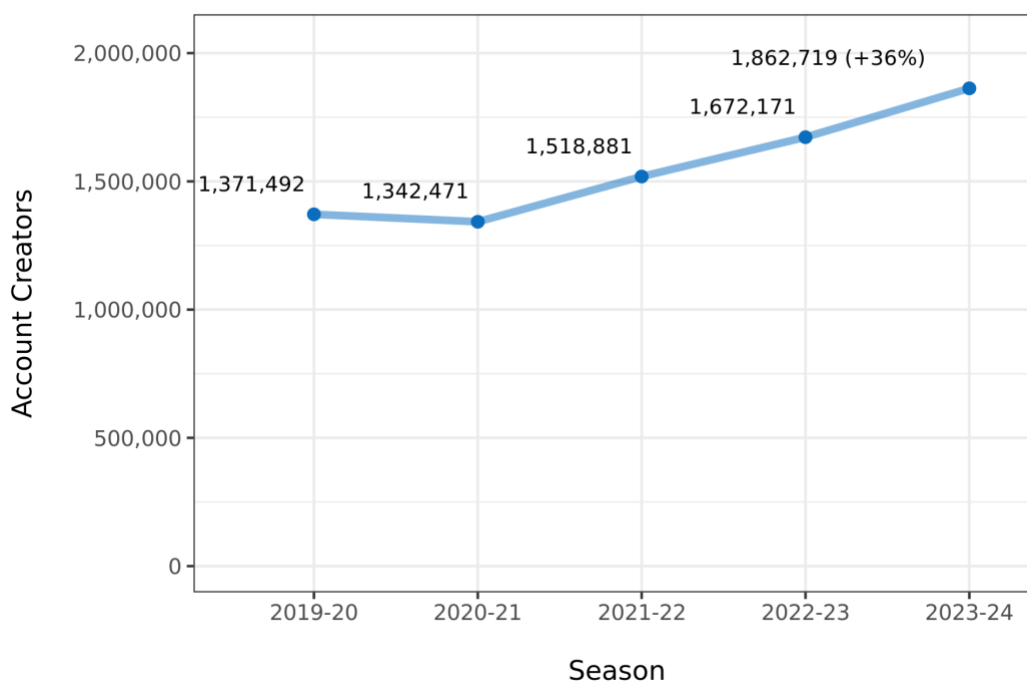


Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2019–20

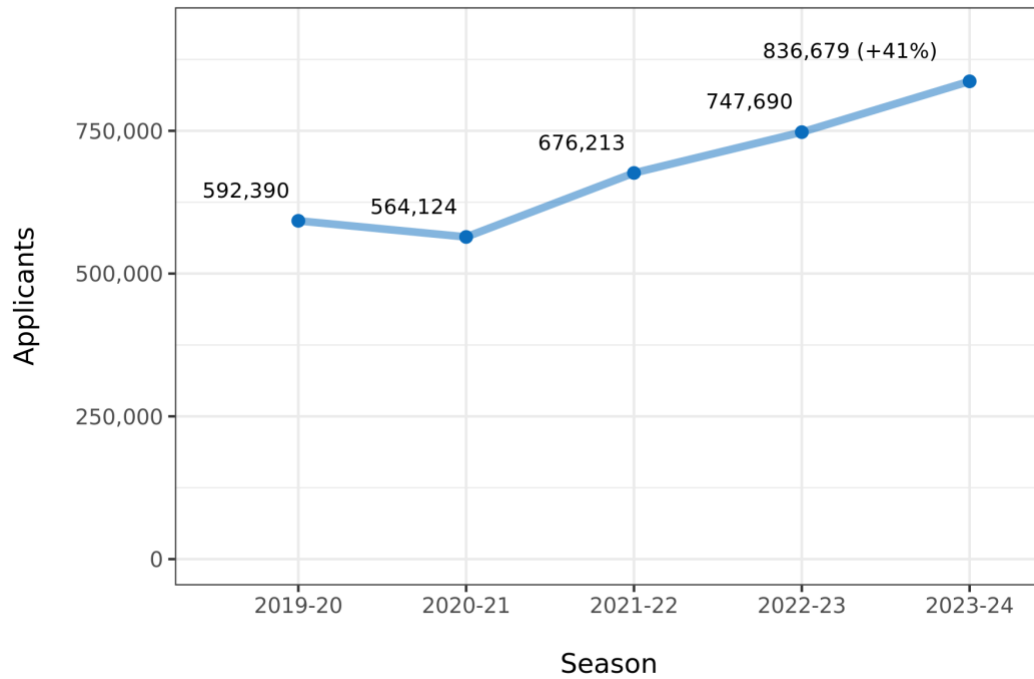


Figure 3. Growth in first-year applications since 2019–20

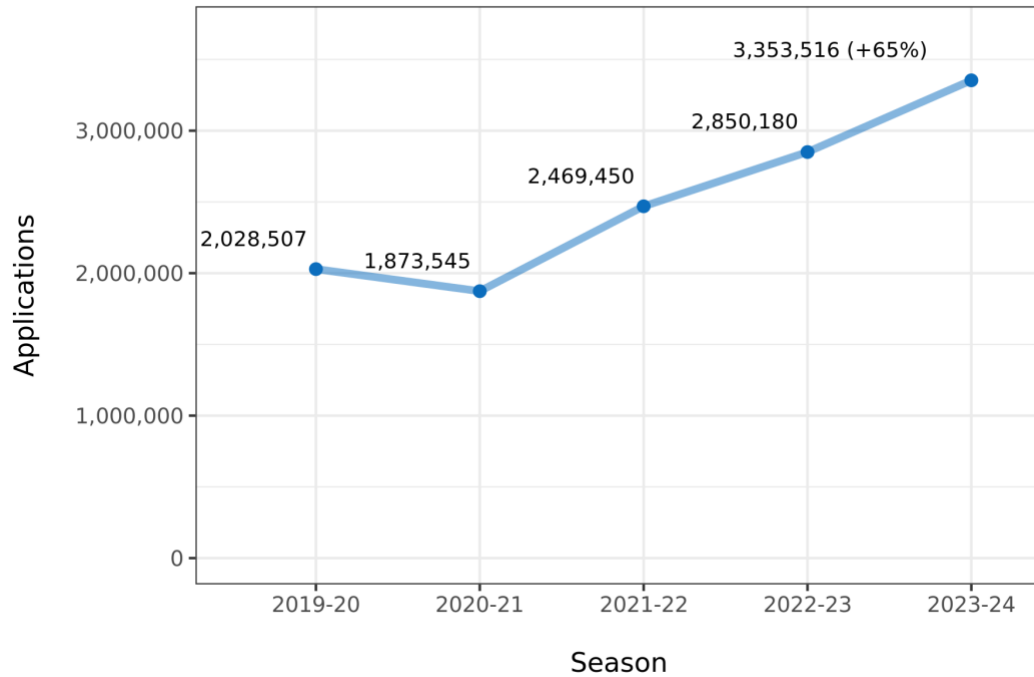
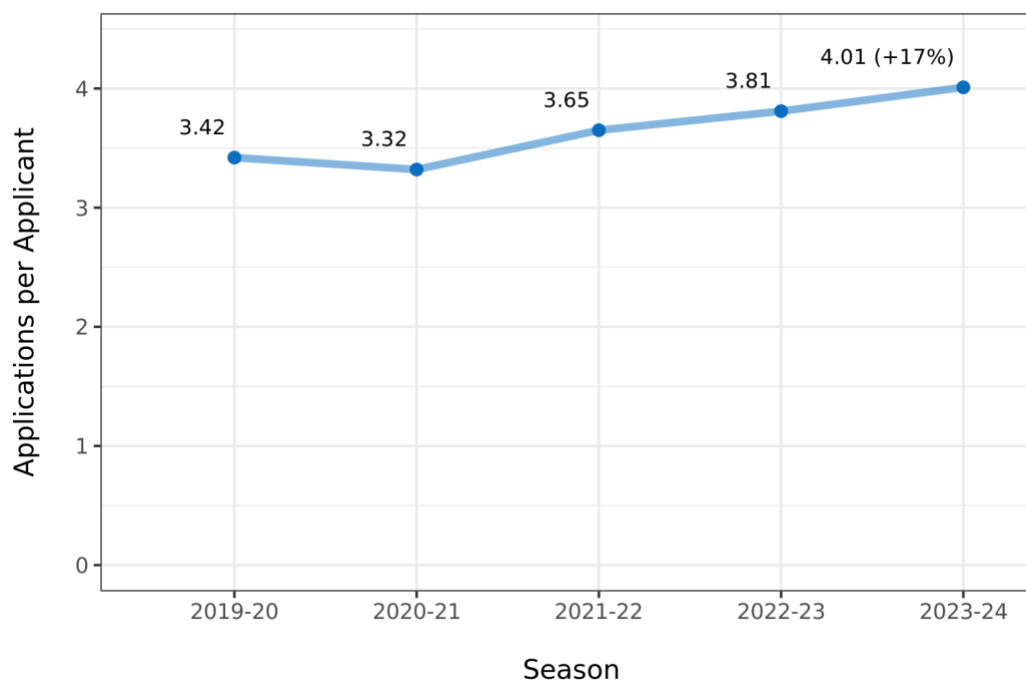


Figure 4. Growth in first-year applications per applicant since 2019–20



Applicant demographic trends

Though the trends above reveal broad 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)² 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 far exceeds their peers at 67% since 2019–20 (versus 30%), even though the raw number of these students remains smaller. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has steadily increased from 21.7% in 2019–20 to 26.3% 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.

² 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.

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

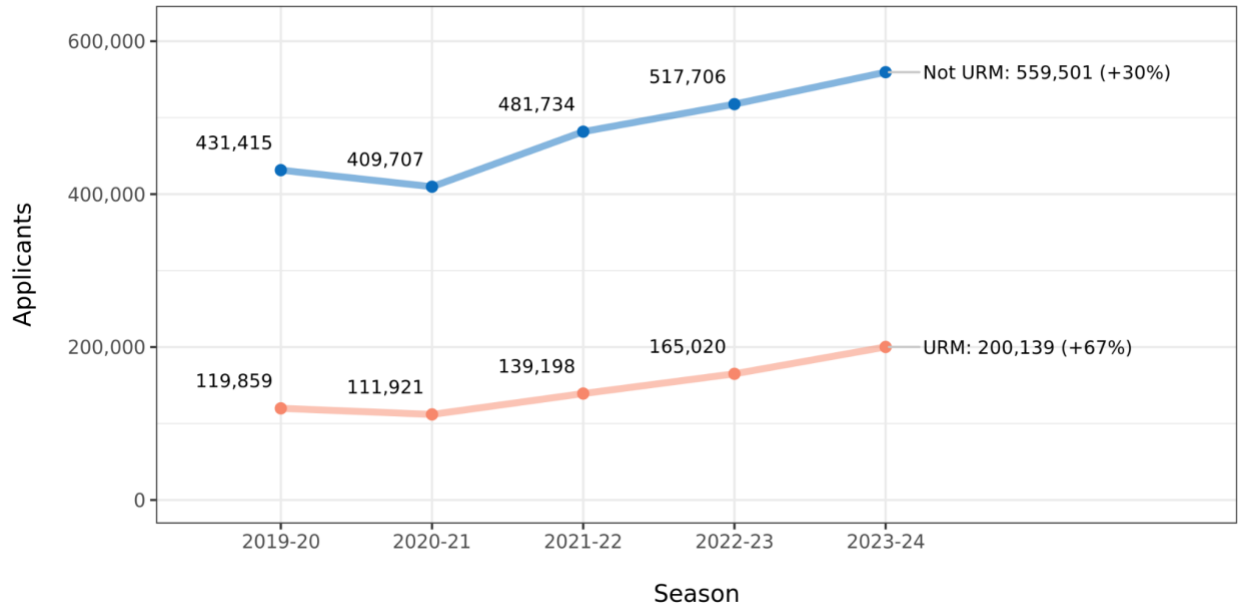
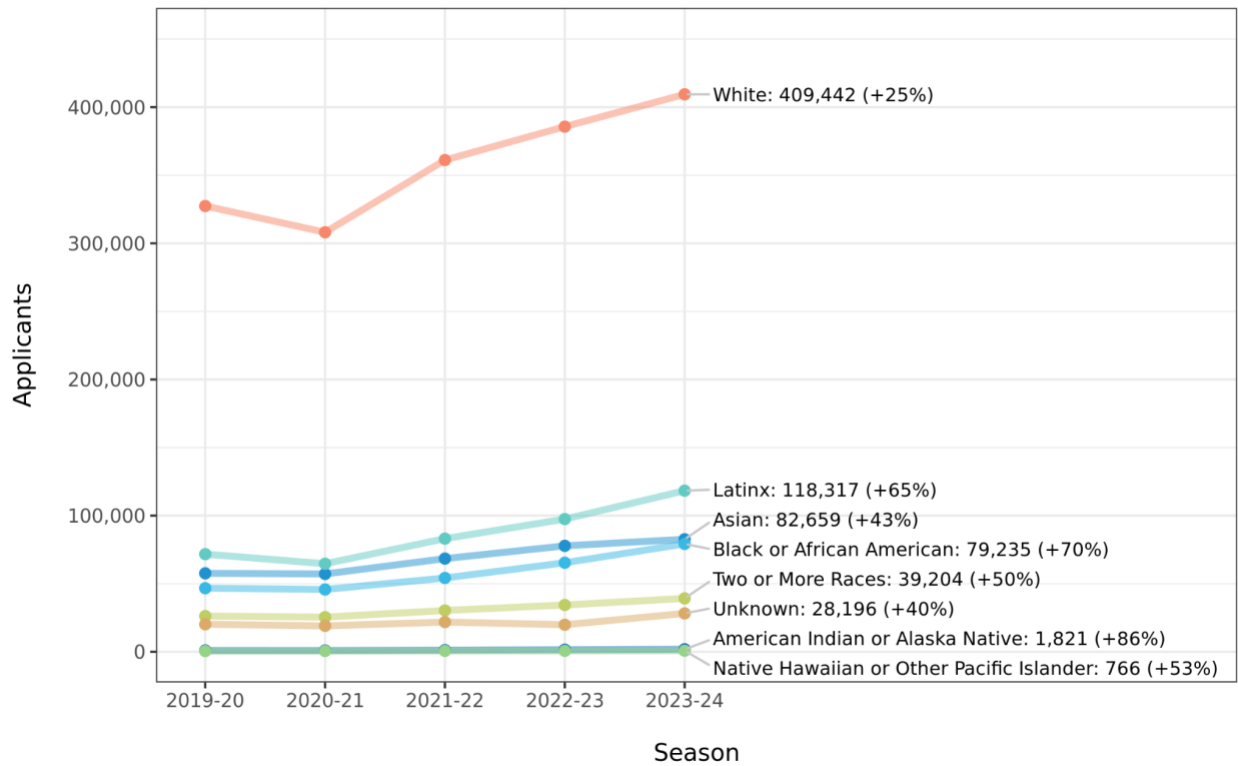


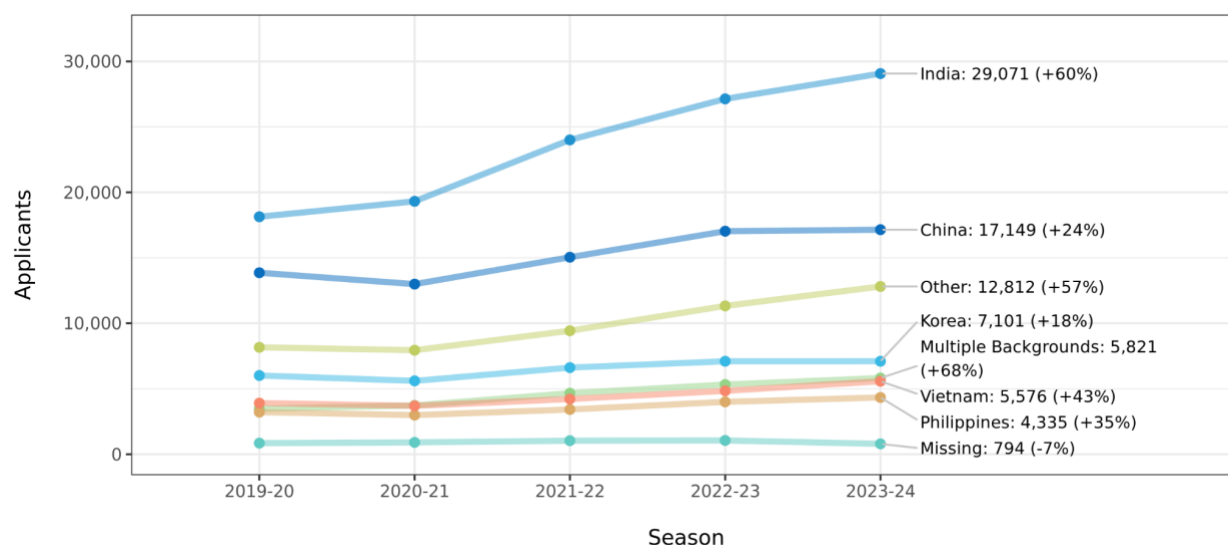
Figure 6. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by standard race/ethnicity groupings since 2019–20



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 (+86%) and Black or African American (70%). Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has steadily increased from 8.47% in 2019–20 to 10.4% in 2023–24 (not pictured). While the majority of applicants identify as White, the share of domestic applicants identifying as White has steadily declined from 59.4% in 2019–20 to 53.9% in 2023–24. In general, these data together suggest that there have been no major differences from pre-existing trends 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 India (+60%), China (+24%) and Other (+57%). 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. For example, we display applicant trends by first-generation status in Figure 8, showing that the growth in the number of first-generation applicants (+67%) at this point in the season has substantially outpaced the growth in the number of continuing-generation applicants since 2019–20 (+34%). 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). Please be on the lookout for an in-depth, three-part research brief series to be released later this season 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

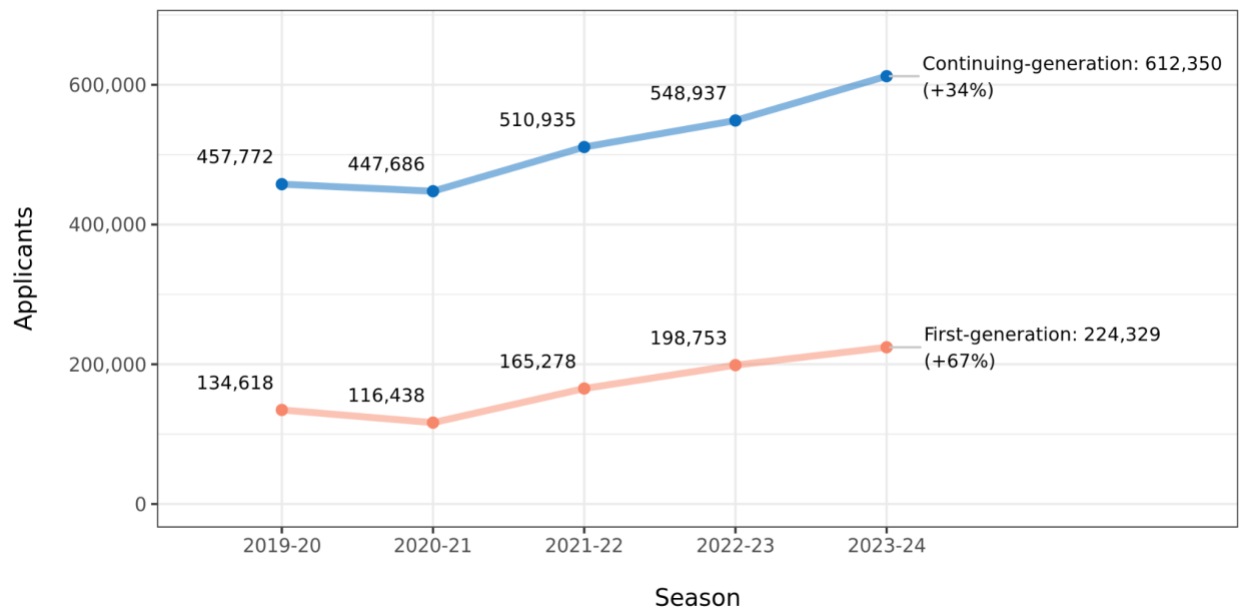


Figure 9. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2019–20

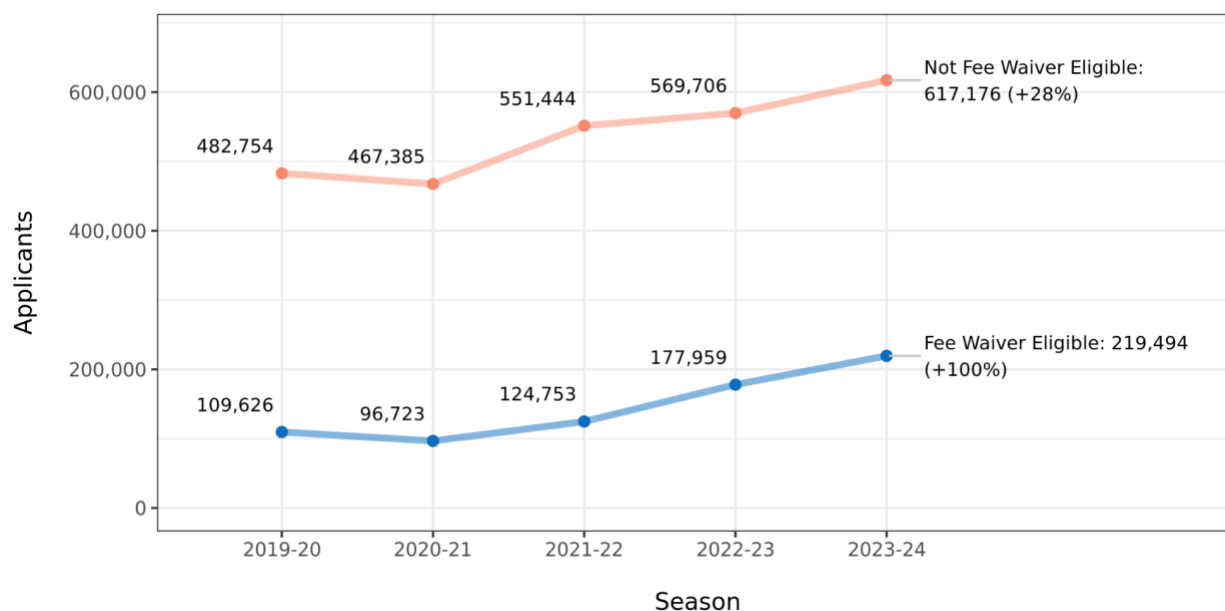
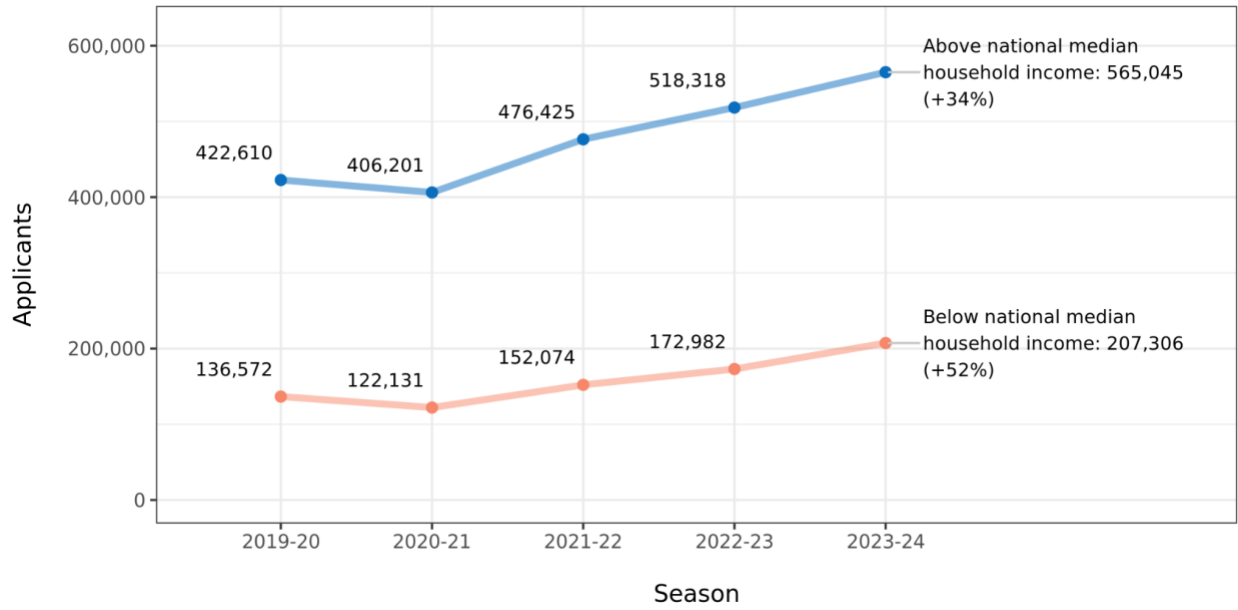


Figure 9 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, commonly used to indicate low-income status among our users (more information on exact [eligibility criteria descriptions are available online](#)). Applicants eligible for the Common App fee waiver have grown at nearly four times the rate as other applicants (+100% versus 28%) through this point in the season since 2019–20.

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 10.³ As we see here, growth in the number of applicants coming from below-median income ZIP-codes is increasing at a somewhat faster pace than their peers at +52% since 2019–20.

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.

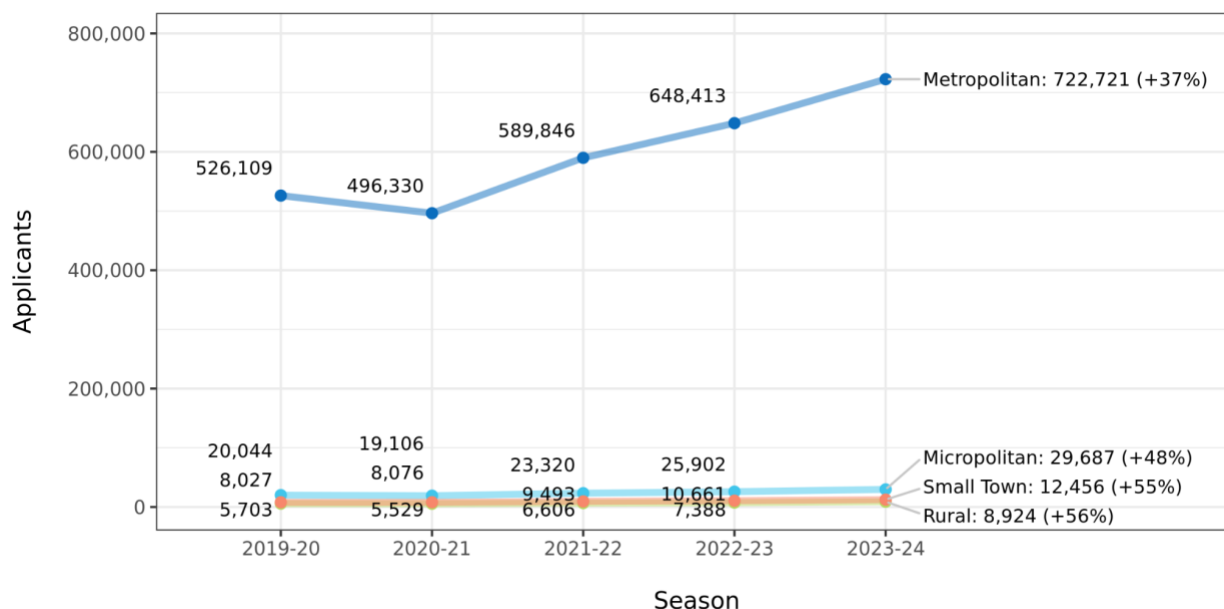
Figure 10. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP-code median household income relative to national median household income since 2019–20



Trends by student geography

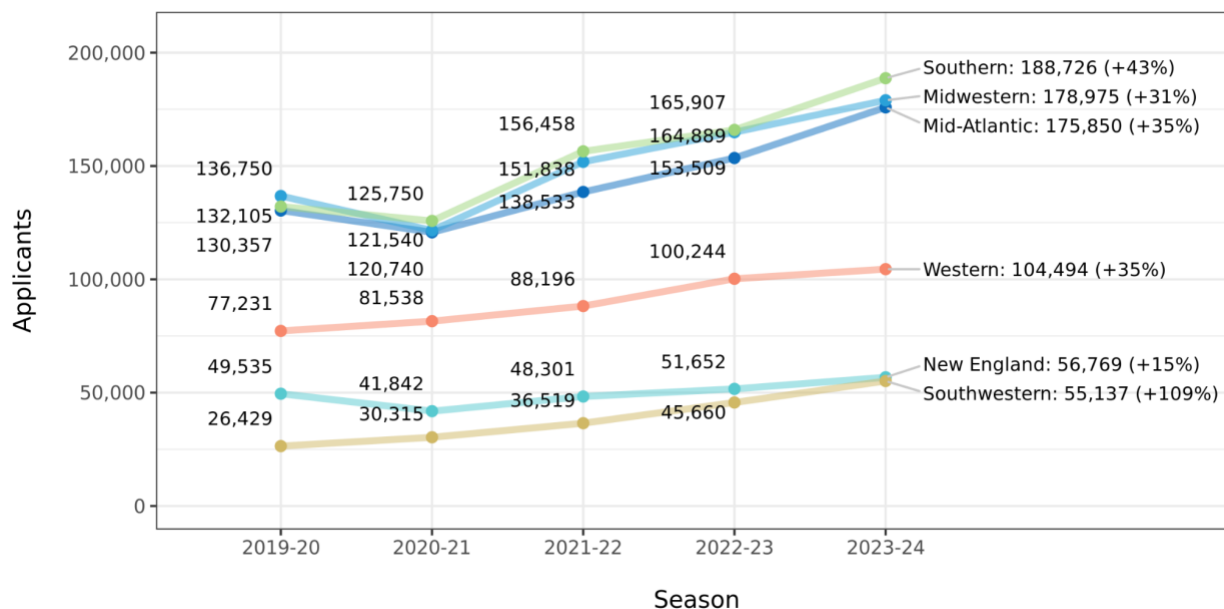
Though Common App membership continues to grow across the country, Common App use still varies substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 11 tracks applicant ZIP-code urbanicity classifications,⁴ while Figure 12 tracks applicant state-regions. Interestingly, overall growth since 2019–20 seems to be roughly parallel for all urbanicity types between 48% and 56%, with the exception of Metropolitan growing at a slower rate (37%). However, growth in Southwestern (+109%) states far outpaced other regions over the same timeframe.

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



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



We can additionally 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

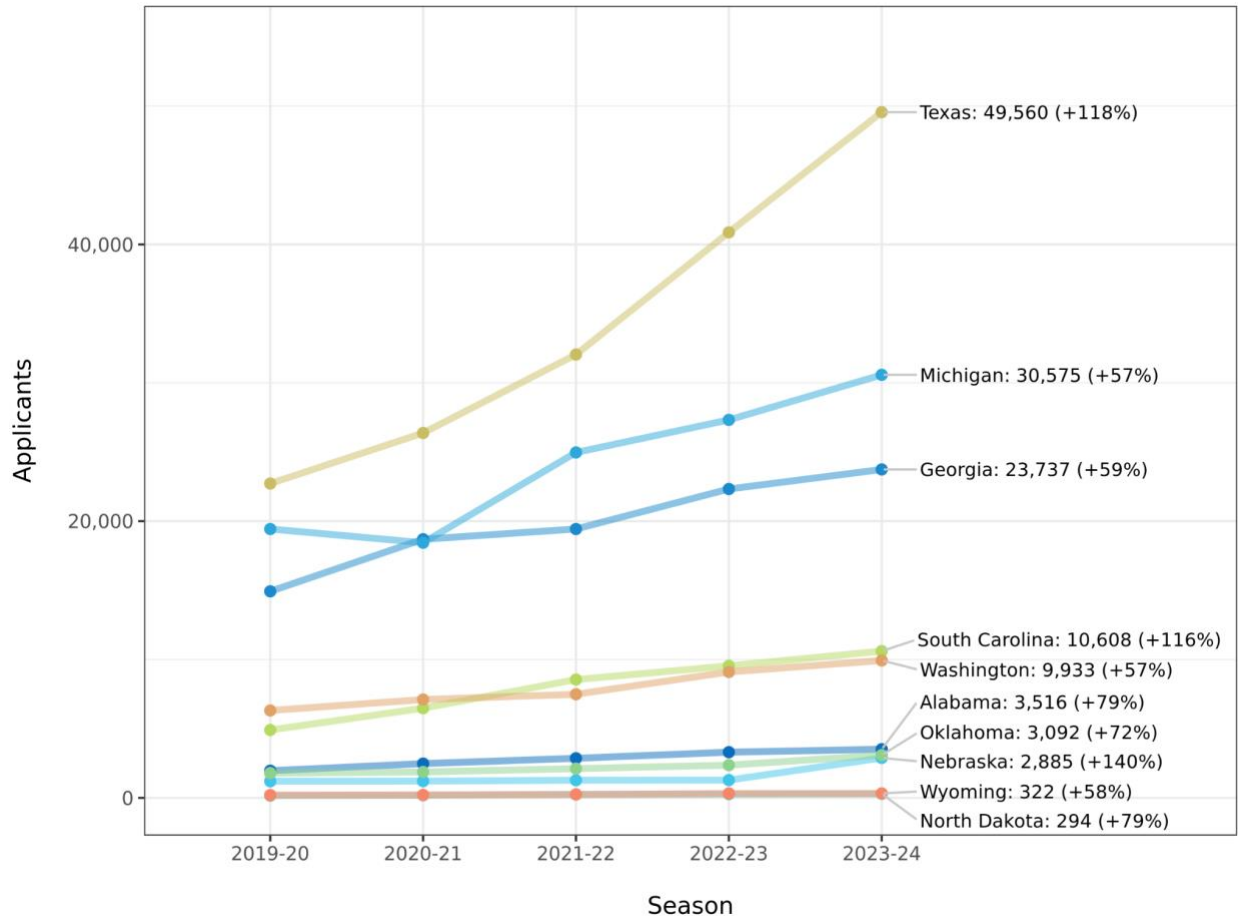


Figure 14. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest volume states as of 2023–24

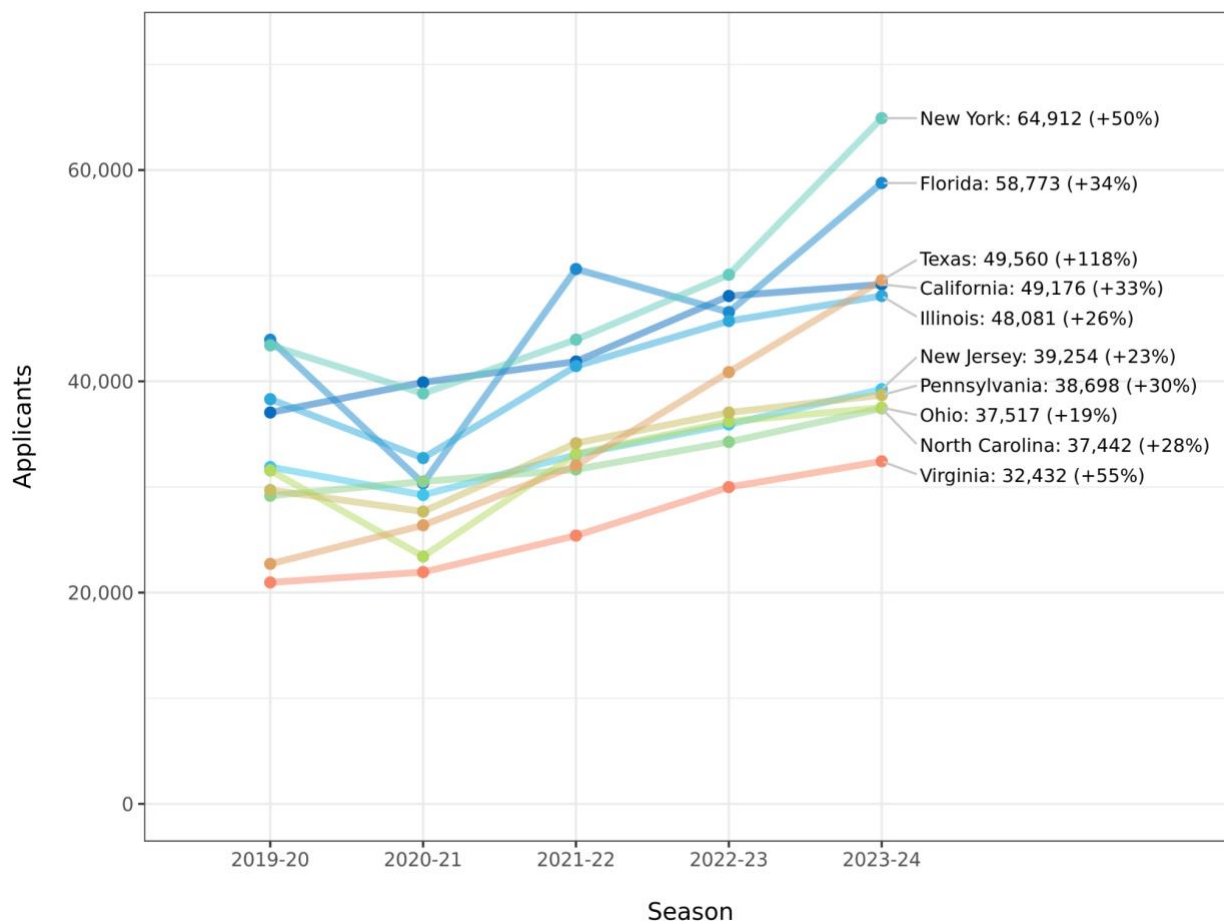


Figure 15 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants are those who have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 16 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the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

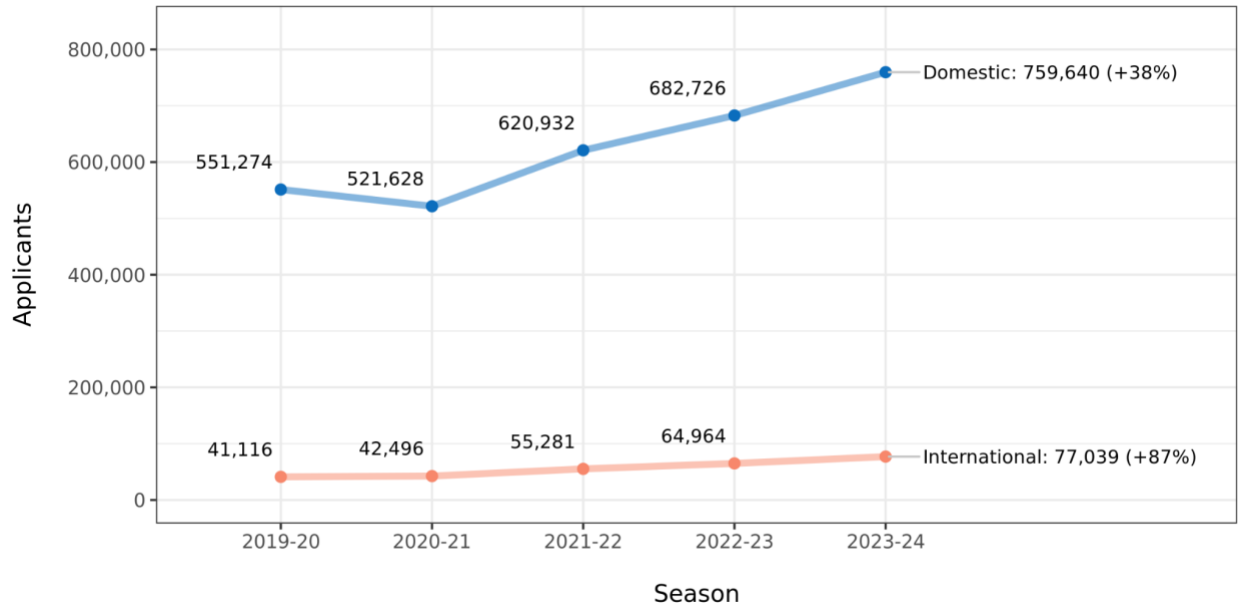


Figure 16. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2019–20

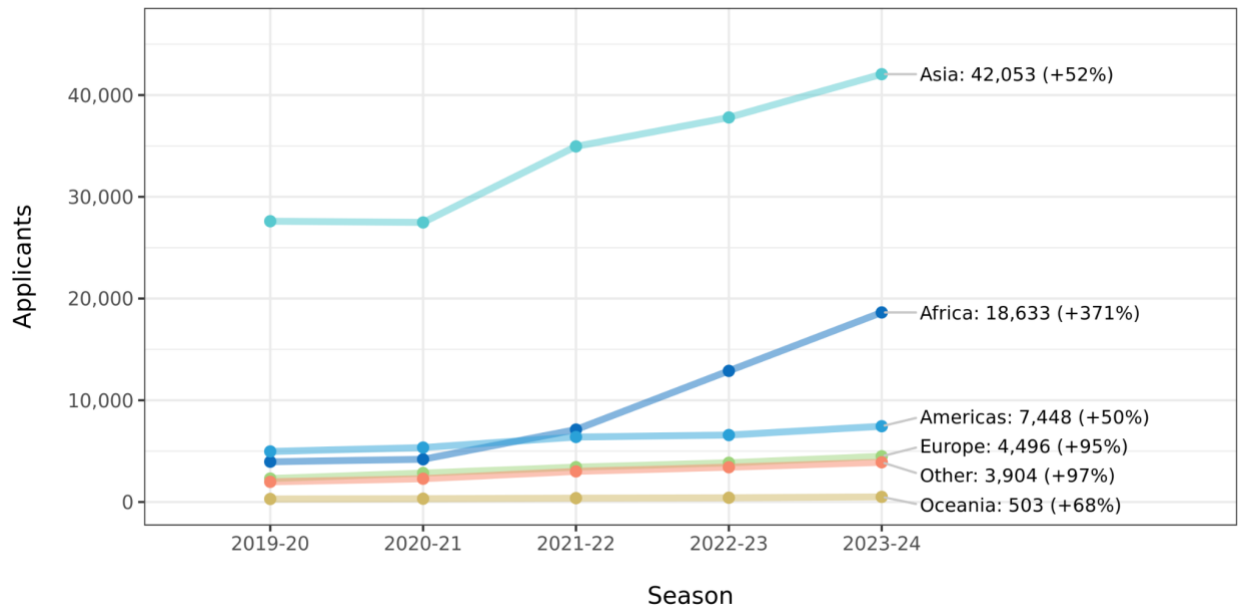


Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing countries of citizenship since 2019–20

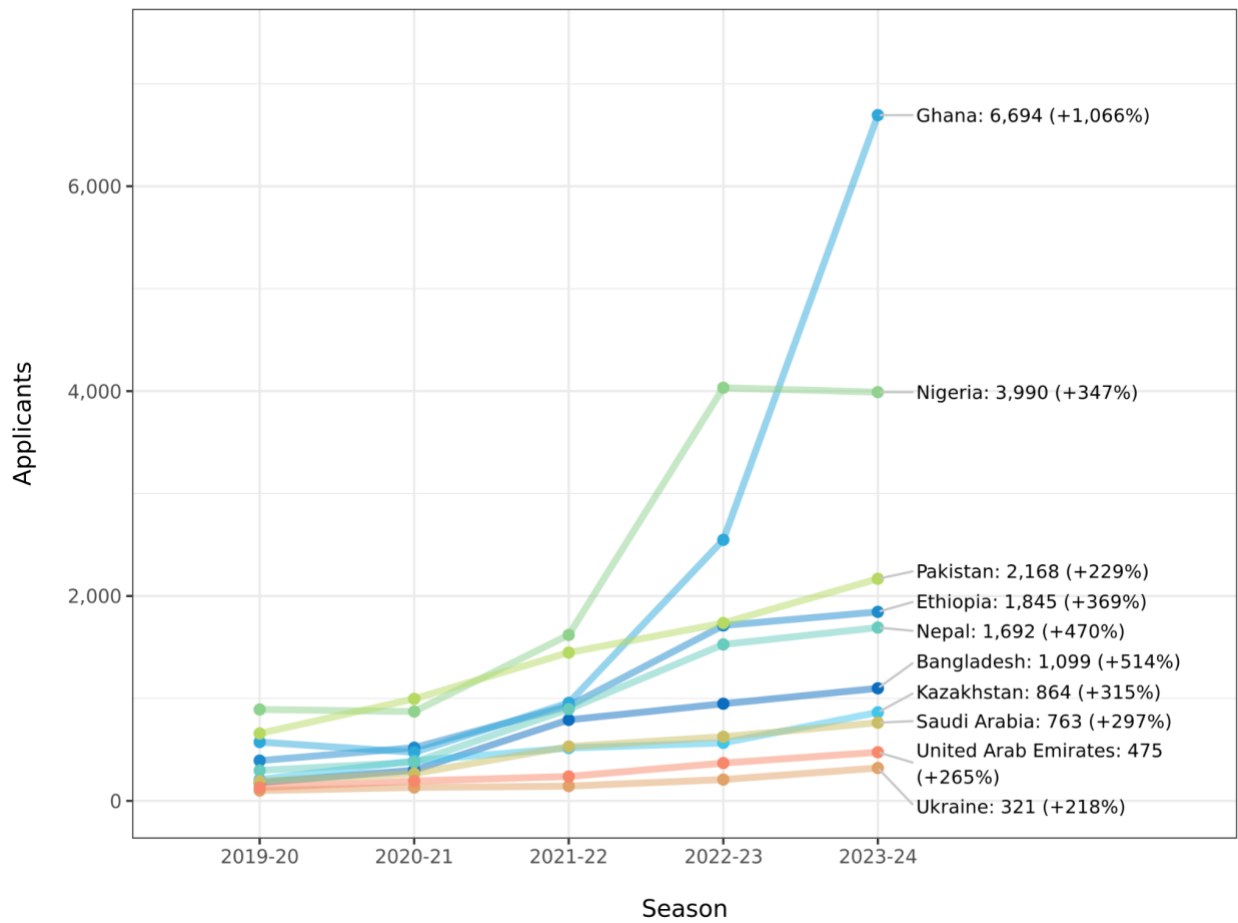
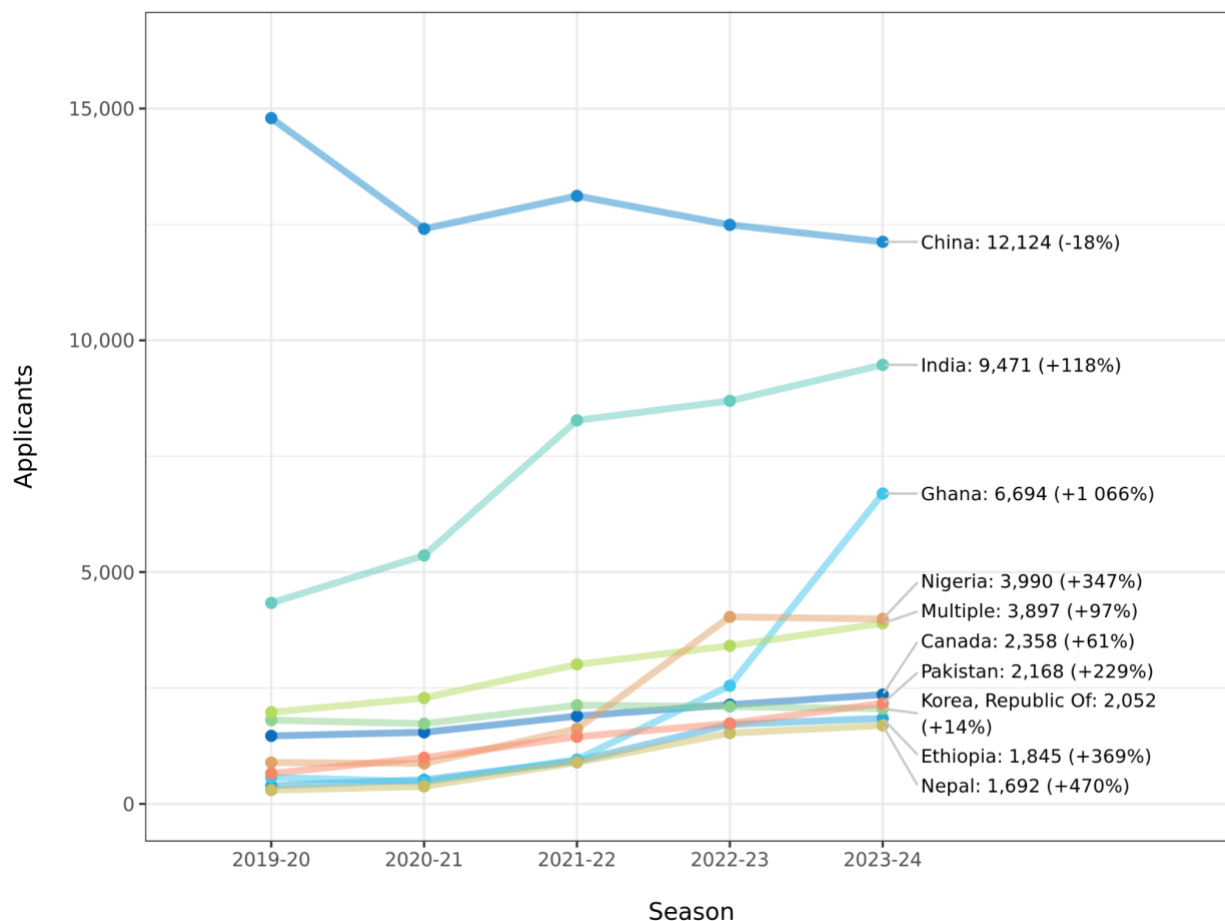


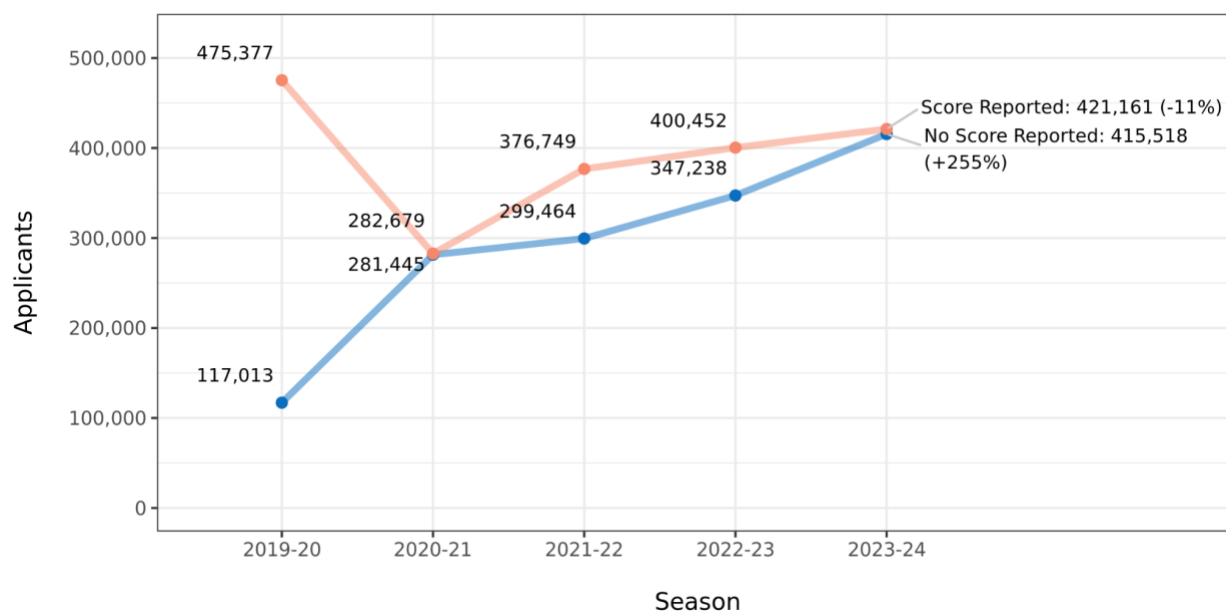
Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2023–24



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 18, we show that the number of applicants reporting and not reporting a test score is converging, with approximately the same number of applicants reporting test scores as those who do not. 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 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

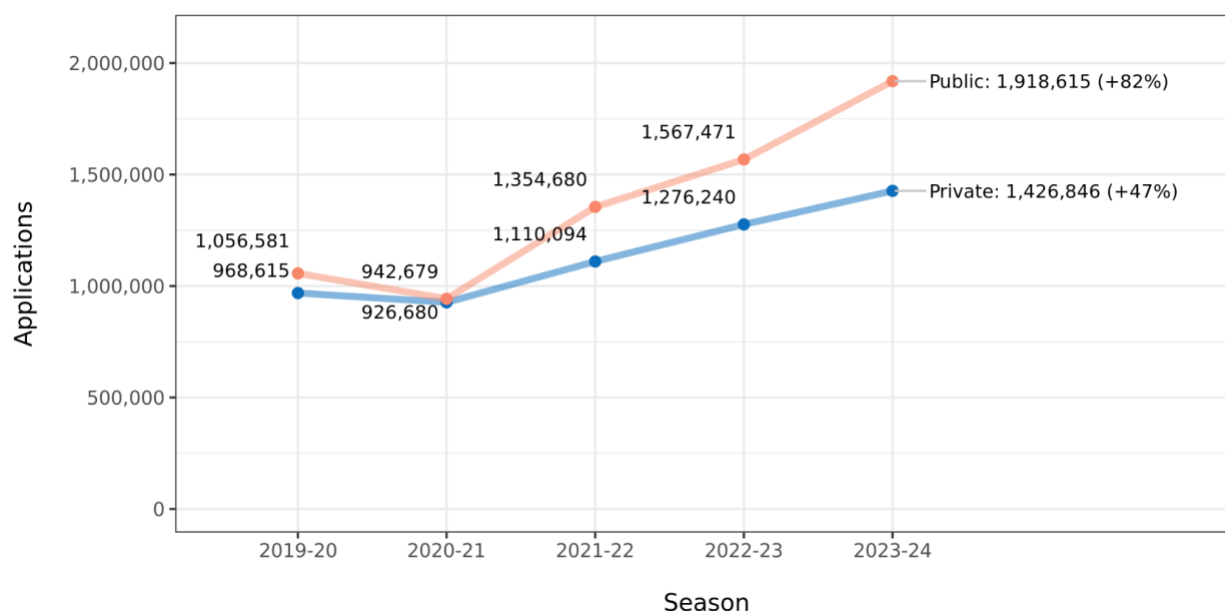


Figure 21. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket since 2019–20

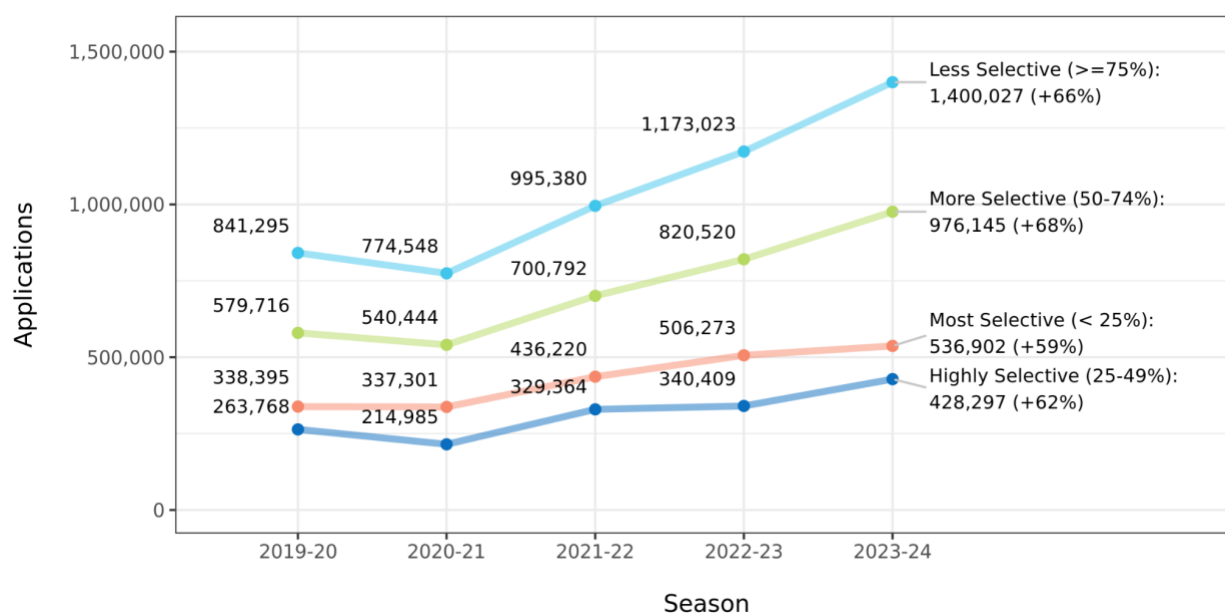


Figure 22 is similar to Figure 20, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied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

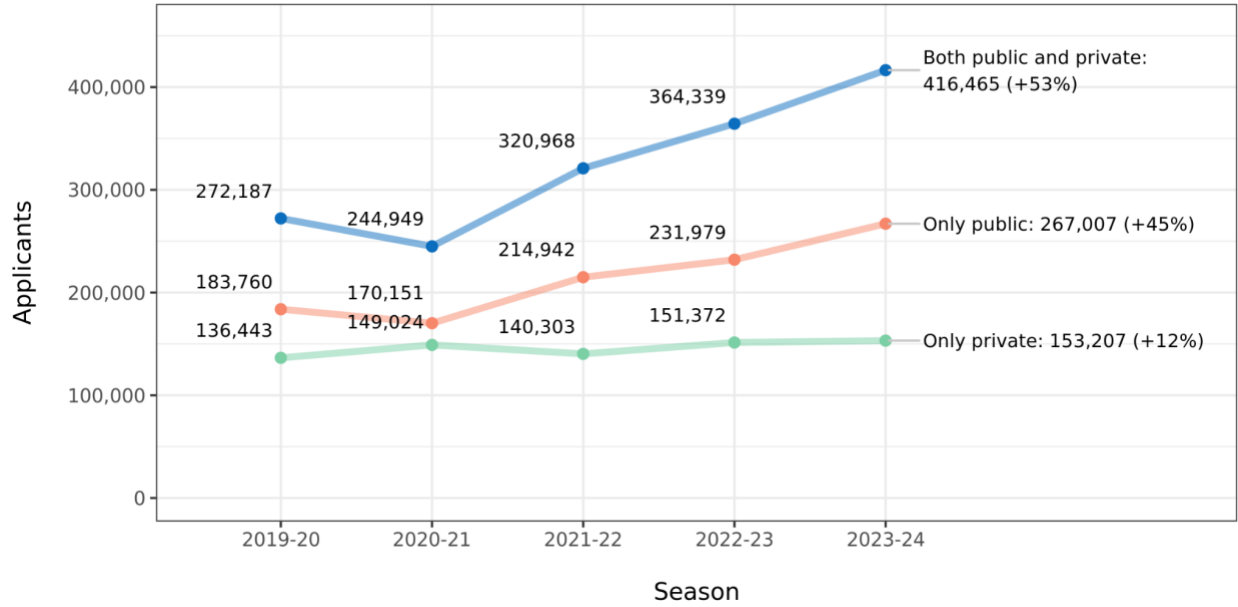
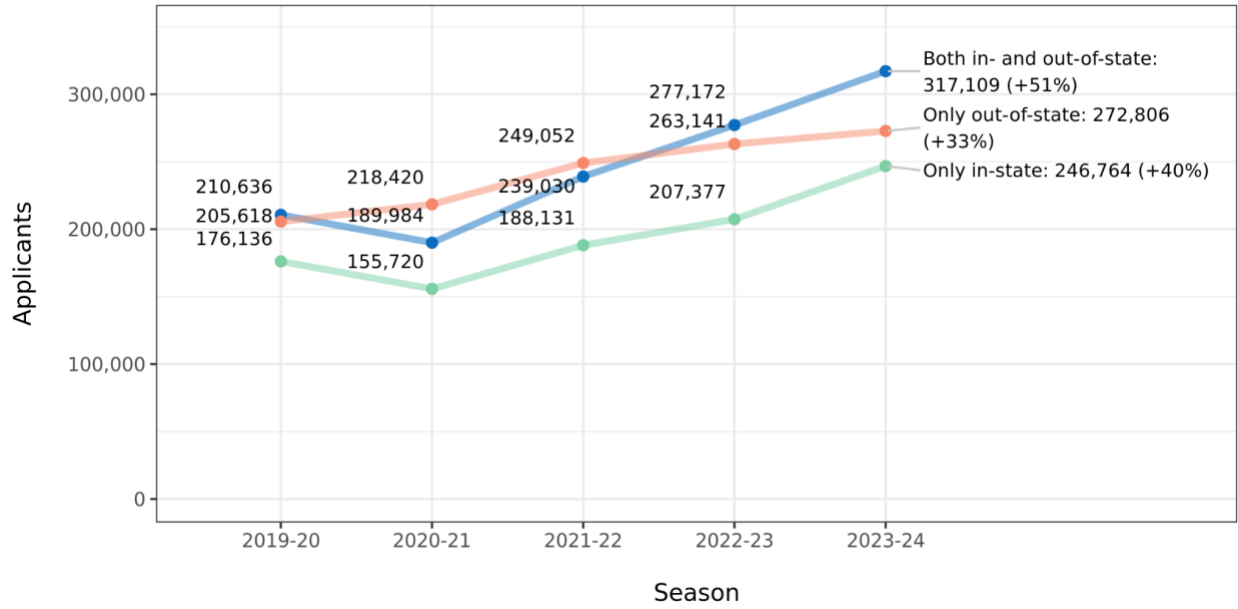


Figure 23. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2019–20



Appendix

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

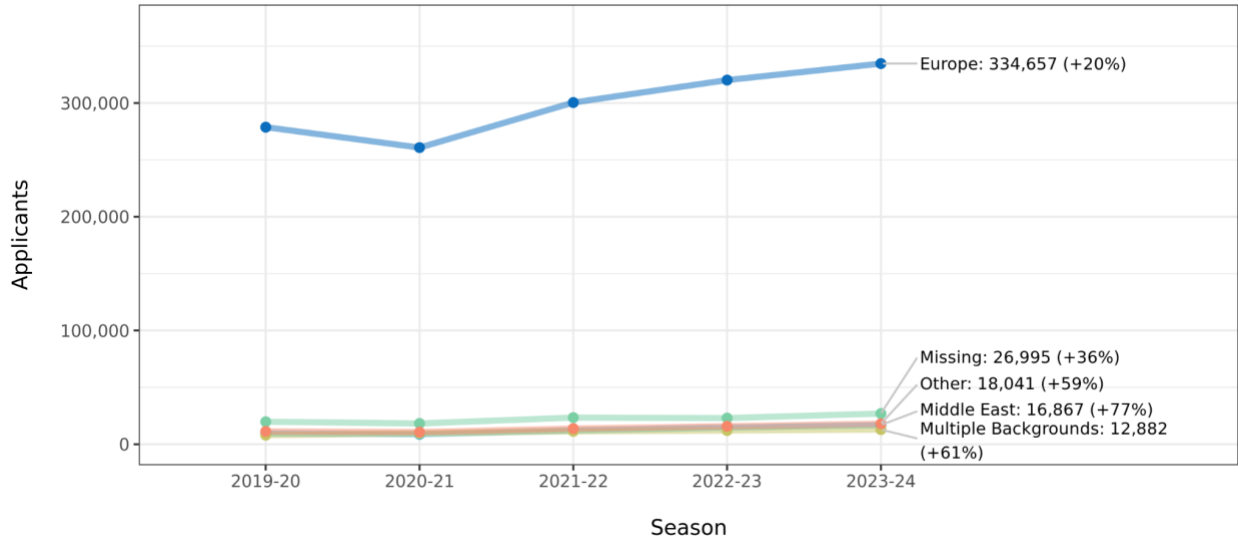


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2019–20

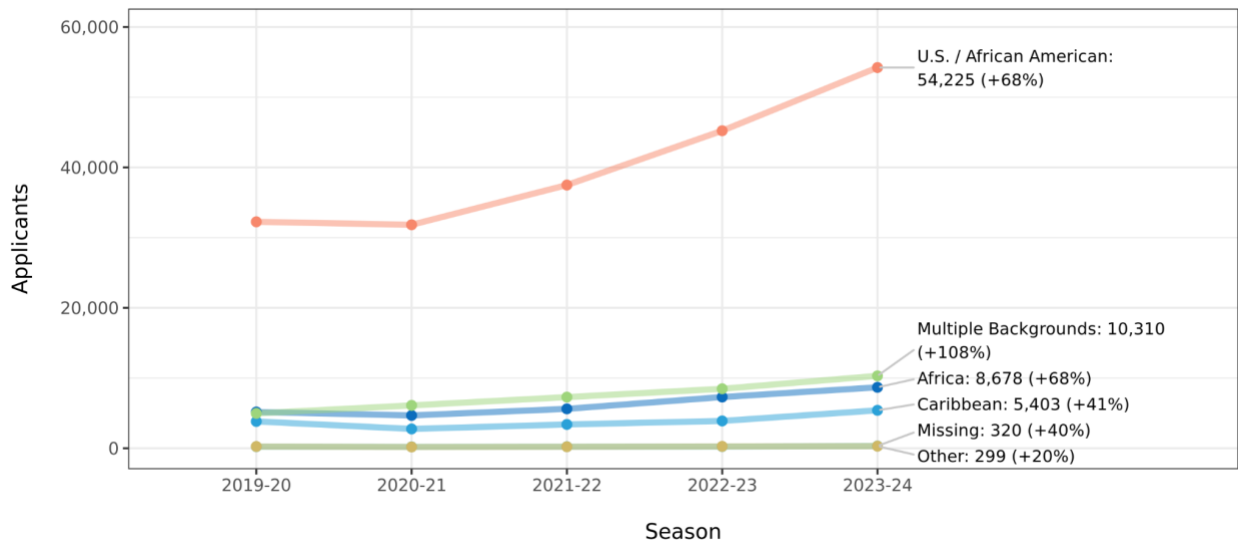


Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2019–20

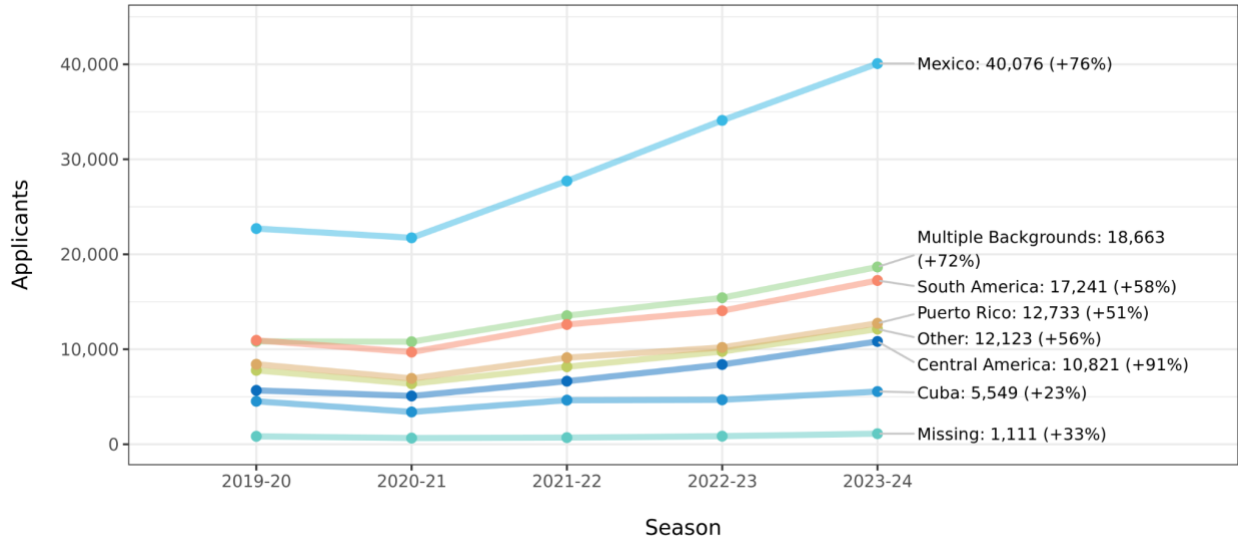


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2019–20

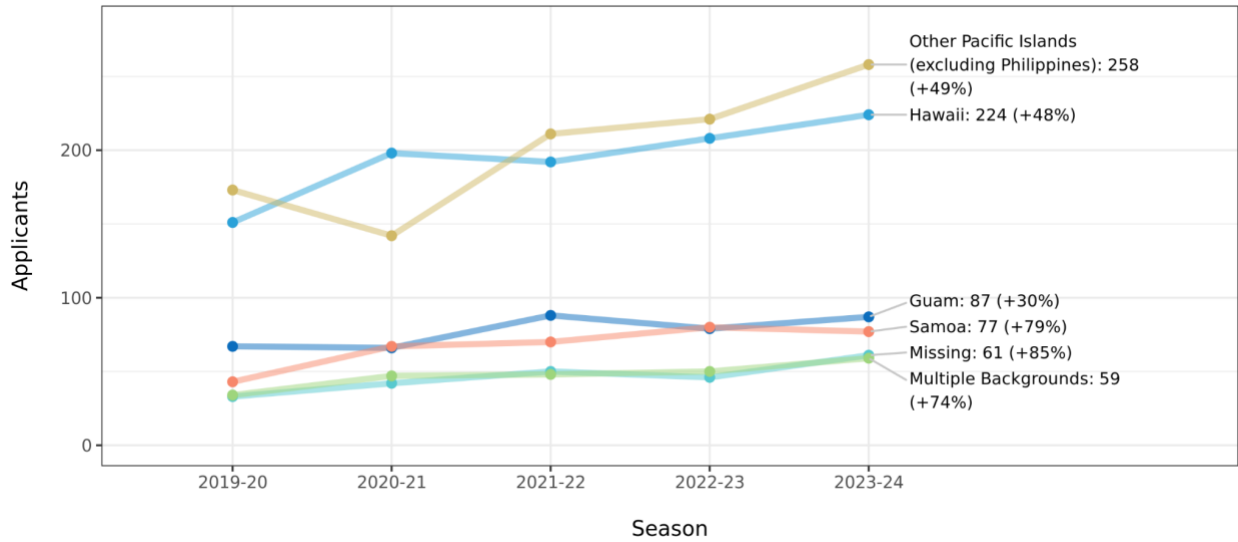


Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2019–20

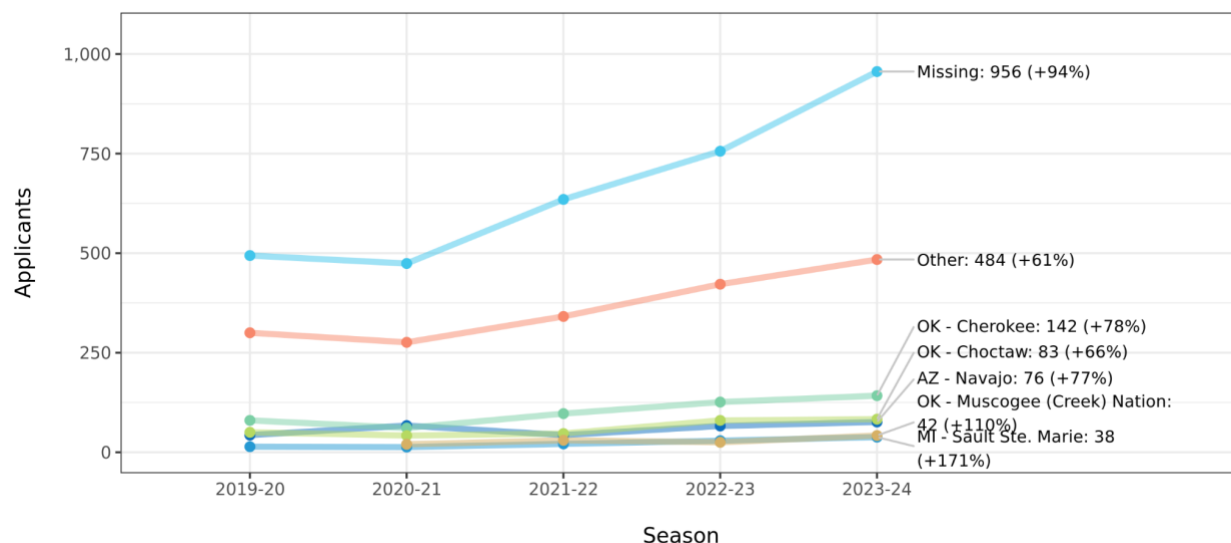


Table A1. Applicant counts by state since 2019–20

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Alabama	1,963	2,478	2,861	3,303	3,516
Alaska	310	288	367	390	446
Arizona	3,439	3,658	4,028	5,261	4,854
Arkansas	1,227	1,240	1,450	1,461	1,468
Armed Forces Americas	NA	15	NA	10	NA
Armed Forces Europe	189	192	219	225	240
Armed Forces Pacific	94	109	120	96	136
California	37,049	39,902	41,875	48,079	49,176
Colorado	15,170	17,716	19,685	20,551	21,684
Connecticut	13,591	11,591	12,738	13,459	17,146
Delaware	2,779	2,437	2,630	3,156	3,570
District of Columbia	1,421	1,439	1,610	1,816	2,076
Florida	43,936	30,345	50,632	46,551	58,773
Georgia	14,927	18,693	19,433	22,323	23,737
Guam	66	85	66	82	111
Hawaii	1,496	1,699	1,610	1,877	1,910
Idaho	921	698	899	1,098	1,112
Illinois	38,306	32,736	41,442	45,711	48,081
Indiana	18,337	17,391	19,317	20,614	22,074
Iowa	1,324	1,358	1,579	1,603	1,981
Kansas	1,988	2,101	2,271	2,100	2,351
Kentucky	3,450	3,540	4,043	4,703	4,868
Louisiana	4,829	3,863	5,002	5,689	6,205
Maine	2,366	1,811	2,301	2,377	2,525
Maryland	20,356	20,298	22,333	24,585	26,360
Massachusetts	26,110	22,217	25,879	27,693	28,498
Michigan	19,432	18,441	24,964	27,320	30,575
Minnesota	9,741	9,729	11,208	12,159	13,495
Mississippi	835	858	981	1,055	1,186
Missouri	5,832	5,512	6,007	6,449	7,022
Montana	422	418	486	511	641
Nebraska	1,200	1,209	1,277	1,284	2,885
Nevada	1,429	1,796	1,731	2,013	2,154
New Hampshire	3,234	2,719	3,254	3,634	3,822
New Jersey	31,889	29,240	33,053	35,923	39,254
New Mexico	690	830	914	963	1,017
New York	43,405	38,850	43,946	50,091	64,912
North Carolina	29,167	30,522	31,653	34,263	37,442
North Dakota	164	189	247	269	294
Northern Mariana Islands	NA	NA	NA	17	11
Ohio	31,564	23,423	33,139	36,198	37,517
Oklahoma	1,793	1,873	2,113	2,364	3,092
Oregon	4,872	4,490	5,091	5,835	6,836
Pennsylvania	29,712	27,671	34,147	37,046	38,698
Puerto Rico	724	735	758	831	907
Rhode Island	2,460	2,035	2,523	2,759	2,919
South Carolina	4,905	6,481	8,550	9,544	10,608
South Dakota	540	598	427	418	556
Tennessee	7,131	7,032	7,906	8,490	9,959
Texas	22,719	26,372	32,042	40,872	49,560
Utah	5,530	3,453	4,609	5,103	5,300
Vermont	1,774	1,469	1,606	1,730	1,859
Virgin Islands	71	70	56	61	73
Virginia	20,962	21,938	25,397	29,986	32,432
Washington	6,316	7,108	7,486	9,099	9,933
West Virginia	540	553	738	769	771
Wisconsin	7,492	7,984	8,876	9,664	10,988
Wyoming	204	213	249	323	322

Note:
Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

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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	276,222	244,190	298,589	342,215	390,013	168,898	136,754	205,257	263,806	359,185
Midwestern	211,848	197,020	238,432	263,471	296,386	349,334	288,621	441,131	507,000	585,733
New England	178,118	168,813	204,273	234,466	250,283	73,668	63,056	79,972	90,230	114,295
Southern	169,418	170,167	210,410	229,020	268,968	363,525	338,160	487,278	536,613	660,890
Southwestern	35,355	38,813	47,466	53,448	63,946	13,448	18,001	25,287	34,603	43,973
Western	97,654	107,677	110,924	153,620	157,250	87,708	98,087	115,755	135,219	154,539

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	62,311	67,685	67,496	107,948	109,413	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	34,660	30,818	33,464	39,650	49,348	13,688	10,459	12,025	13,885	33,679
District of Columbia	20,349	20,452	17,668	24,911	29,270	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	60,054	57,586	81,465	84,397	100,331	123,551	69,304	162,058	136,597	188,504
Georgia	20,127	20,528	24,742	28,366	32,457	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	58,931	47,889	60,100	66,575	74,868	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	37,567	36,490	40,398	42,768	46,135	74,458	75,632	88,038	97,881	114,792
Iowa	5,922	5,376	6,872	7,392	8,340	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	3,120	3,147	3,682	4,160	4,866	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	15,539	14,496	14,522	13,814	18,796	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	4,771	3,942	5,038	6,099	6,819	5,604	3,993	5,469	6,330	6,970
Maryland	14,598	13,114	14,201	16,605	19,791	13,119	11,928	12,316	15,037	17,504
Massachusetts	104,708	106,187	131,601	147,417	151,153	27,358	21,821	28,135	32,830	33,617
Michigan	12,019	12,387	16,279	18,242	24,310	81,295	58,579	118,787	133,655	157,038
Minnesota	10,914	13,529	16,530	18,565	23,492	18,242	16,847	19,764	22,281	24,082
Missouri	11,071	10,509	12,488	14,328	15,515	11,745	10,556	13,415	16,402	19,222
New Hampshire	6,205	5,967	6,622	7,597	9,087	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	20,402	13,171	21,666	27,084	33,577	14,702	10,079	13,007	17,674	21,754
New York	123,971	112,185	136,913	151,645	177,182	45,035	35,674	43,520	79,875	150,576
North Carolina	29,925	28,950	35,524	41,078	47,733	99,948	109,675	125,354	144,163	172,890
Ohio	55,460	51,873	63,417	70,431	73,610	94,973	62,589	114,744	138,280	152,430
Oregon	8,844	8,692	9,222	10,300	11,522	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	96,888	85,268	108,110	121,970	130,193	75,319	59,451	114,546	125,847	140,605
Rhode Island	23,916	19,029	23,637	28,494	28,870	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	4,088	5,898	7,344	8,184	9,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee	17,164	17,565	18,969	20,150	21,276	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	33,170	36,905	44,957	50,194	60,457	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	3,858	2,870	3,911	5,209	5,006	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	16,585	19,377	21,050	25,153	29,791	51,358	57,733	64,043	80,853	88,027
Washington	7,368	9,351	9,453	9,968	10,057	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	15,409	14,507	16,924	19,432	23,041	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

	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	61,286	51,778	63,104	85,216	114,071	50,998	50,944	67,234	74,784	76,404
Midwestern	22,401	26,406	33,856	34,743	38,909	75,585	44,104	91,081	99,574	108,504
New England	13,827	11,739	13,760	17,919	18,298	82,384	95,985	114,861	124,301	124,069
Southern	155,082	112,889	204,649	184,879	236,491	106,393	116,775	133,898	146,307	165,311
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,124	25,701	25,115	56,932	57,603

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.

	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	193,144	159,797	218,701	257,080	318,330	139,144	117,832	153,966	187,870	239,060
Midwestern	277,720	252,140	329,339	381,550	452,055	184,899	162,294	224,135	253,450	281,441
New England	77,619	56,510	70,342	83,415	101,204	77,634	67,395	84,898	98,688	120,557
Southern	164,664	162,686	207,621	253,794	305,026	106,325	115,532	150,965	179,870	222,090
Southwestern	13,809	16,539	23,519	30,789	37,257	28,994	33,179	41,389	47,888	59,500
Western	114,339	126,876	145,858	166,395	186,155	42,720	44,212	45,439	52,754	53,497

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	7,293	6,696	6,877	6,159	6,479	30,515	31,567	30,555	37,556	37,754
Colorado	38,260	45,613	49,832	55,279	66,425	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	15,715	10,106	11,105	13,160	21,893	24,284	20,591	23,722	28,475	49,030
Florida	35,222	26,007	41,257	44,991	59,712	24,637	24,118	38,206	37,995	45,414
Georgia	12,206	12,830	14,380	19,983	20,282	10,966	10,682	13,360	15,186	18,886
Illinois	25,128	17,735	24,504	28,711	31,655	23,761	19,885	24,786	28,173	33,299
Indiana	59,656	58,668	63,450	67,522	81,811	44,698	45,119	54,363	60,618	66,224
Iowa	13,018	12,342	18,560	21,902	25,613	3,497	2,955	4,287	4,199	4,974
Kansas	6,892	NA	NA	9,755	13,507	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	8,626	7,904	10,169	15,423	18,439	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	7,425	5,165	7,076	8,233	9,094	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	22,631	19,831	20,649	24,919	29,009	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	29,382	21,628	27,915	33,370	37,380	28,340	23,217	29,384	35,285	35,982
Michigan	42,145	48,420	67,953	77,443	94,641	8,826	8,150	12,087	14,301	19,499
Minnesota	7,963	8,031	9,057	10,502	12,251	19,577	17,666	20,701	23,142	27,167
Missouri	11,095	10,482	13,396	16,376	19,644	7,865	6,817	8,396	10,149	10,912
New Hampshire	11,232	8,680	11,018	12,987	15,543	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	20,270	15,394	21,192	27,286	34,003	9,049	6,577	7,787	10,325	14,924
New York	40,731	32,683	38,072	51,454	83,326	71,836	58,928	70,981	91,361	130,361
North Carolina	55,171	57,593	65,962	75,893	90,750	16,555	17,679	21,350	26,886	35,181
Ohio	87,009	66,047	96,414	118,031	132,399	43,154	27,735	56,372	63,815	66,765
Oregon	24,424	27,946	32,145	38,448	41,735	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	105,368	88,459	135,235	149,719	167,356	33,296	28,792	48,676	55,763	59,231
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,706	26,279	32,042	37,502	45,539
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,985	22,983	29,152	41,310	52,346
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,535	32,577	40,684	47,176	58,663
Virginia	29,975	32,653	37,069	49,261	57,948	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	6,671	8,481	8,462	8,971	8,736	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	5,626	5,252	6,646	8,695	9,433	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	12,177	11,295	12,899	14,268	17,680	32,655	33,099	41,939	47,694	50,991

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	17,014	21,280	20,883	52,850	53,459
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	123,746	76,765	164,060	138,008	183,709	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	12,565	10,726	12,334	16,103	16,804	61,757	72,415	90,090	95,463	94,579
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	26,609	25,275	29,428	42,588	67,090	29,830	30,973	41,952	46,117	46,981
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	19,938	20,428	25,065	26,502	26,543	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	21,522	12,255	23,021	24,960	25,887	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.