

End-of-season report, 2023–2024: First-year application trends

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Authors

Data Analytics and Research

Rodney Hughes *
Elyse Armstrong
Mark Freeman
Trent Kajikawa
Brian Heseung Kim
Tara Nicola
Sarah Nolan

Marketing and Branding

Michelle Sinofsky

*Corresponding author

Press inquiries

Emma Steele
esteele@commonapp.org

Introduction

Common App started as an experiment in 1975 with 15 colleges, led by college admission officers and school counselors to streamline the admission process for students. Now, almost 50 years later, Common App has grown to include over 1,000 member institutions across the United States and around the world. Much of this growth occurred after 2014, when the organization, in an effort to increase access, equity, and integrity in the college admissions process, opened its membership to all accredited, not-for-profit, undergraduate four-year degree-granting institutions.

In this brief, we share season-end statistics for this most recent year of first-year applicant and application data, with trends going back for a full decade to bring attention to trends in applicants' race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geography, and the types of institutions to which they apply. We offer this report as a complement to our Deadline Update series, which reports on these same statistics at critical moments and deadlines throughout the application season.

Importantly, this report includes **all institutional members**, whereas the Deadline Updates include the same **returning institutional members** each year over a shorter time period (though many

of the overarching trends and patterns analyzed here and in our Deadline Updates remain identical when examining either group). We hope to empower enrollment leaders, counselors, and other stakeholders with these data insights to increase the accessibility of the college admissions process in alignment with our [Next Chapter](#).

End-of-season

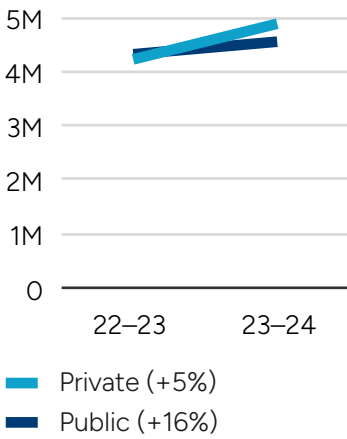
9,472,240
applications

1,425,083
applicants

1,074
member institutions

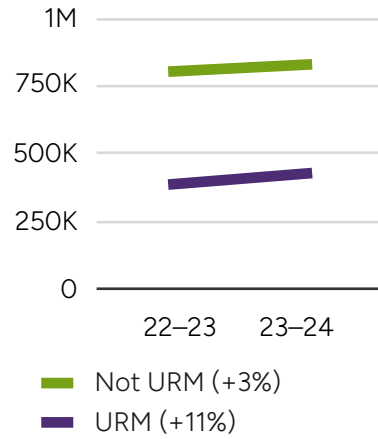
Member type

Applications to public members (16%) grew more than those to private members since 2022–23 (5%)



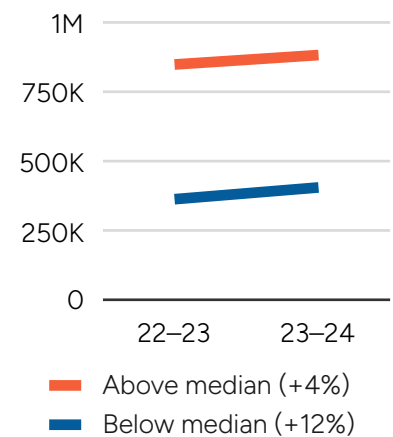
Underrepresented minority applicants

Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM) increased by 11%



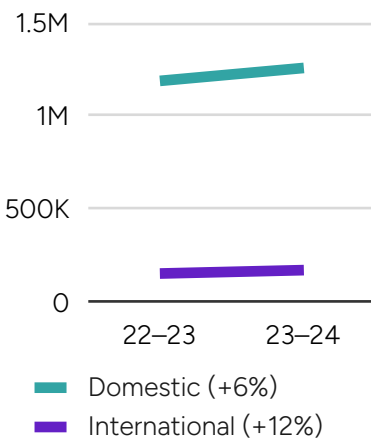
Below-median income

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



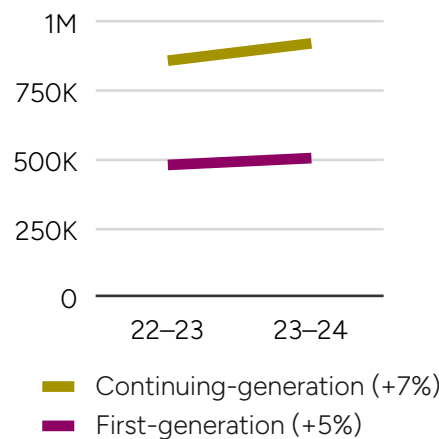
International applicants

International applicants continue to outpace growth in domestic applicants at 12% since 2022–23



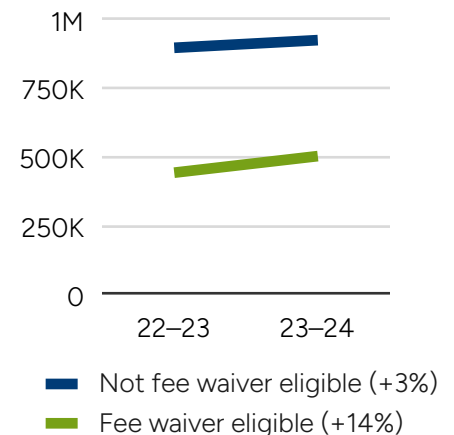
First-generation status

First-generation (“first-gen”) applicants increased by 5% 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 (14% vs. 3%)



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Key findings

1. In the 2023–24 season, 1,425,083 distinct first-year applicants (an increase of 7% from 2022–23) applied to 1,074 member institutions (up 5% from 1,026 in 2022–23). Between 2022–23 and 2023–24, total application volume to all member institutions rose 11% to 9,472,240. Applicants also applied to slightly more members (+4% from 6.41 to 6.65 applications per applicant).
2. Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM)¹ increased by 11% in 2023–24, with growth fastest among applicants identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (15%), Latinx (12%) and Black or African American (10%).
3. The number of first-generation (“first-gen”) applicants grew 5% between 2022–23 and 2023–24, slightly lower than the 7% growth among continuing-gen applicants. However, the number of first-gen applicants has more than doubled between 2014–15 and 2023–24. Growth remains faster among applicants reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver, increasing at over four times the rate of students not reporting fee waiver eligibility (14% vs. 3%). This is also true of growth in applicants from below-median income ZIP-codes (12% versus 4% for above-median applicants).
4. Growth in applicants was strong and roughly equal across rural, small town, and micropolitan locales (ranging from 9% to 11% year-over-year) with 6% growth in metropolitan locales. Growth was fastest in the Southwestern region (23%). Nebraska (81%), Oklahoma (49%), and Texas (23%) were the fastest growing states since 2023–24. Applicants from the District of Columbia also grew 27.1% over the prior year.
5. Growth in the number of international applicants (applicants who report exclusive, active citizenship for a country outside the U.S.) continues to outpace growth in domestic applicants at 12% since 2022–23 (versus 6%). Growth was fastest since 2022–23 among applicants with citizenship in Haiti (102%), Ghana (80%), and Mongolia (57%).
6. Applications to public members (16%) grew more than those to private members since 2022–23 (5%). For the first time, applications to public members exceeded applications to private members in 2023–24. Growth in applications since 2022–23 was slowest for the Most selective (admit rates < 25%) institutions at 3% and highest for More selective (admit rates 50-74%) institutions at 15%.

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

Overall platform trends

Beginning our review of end-of-season data with an illustration of the number of Common App member institutions, Figures 1 and 2 display the total number of Common App member institutions and the number of member institutions separated by public or private control. Figure 1 charts growth in the number of member institutions from 1,026 in 2022–23 to 1,074 in 2023–24, an increase of 5%. Looking over the broader timespan, this number nearly doubled from 547 in 2014–15 (a 96.3% increase). Figure 2 illustrates that the number of public members grew 8% from 284 in 2022–23 to 308 in 2023–24, and the number of private members grew 2% from 678 in 2022–23 to 692 in 2023–24. Over the full decade, the number of private institutions grew 65.6% between 2014–15 and 2023–24, and the number of public institutions nearly quadrupled (295% growth) from 78 in 2014–15 to 308 in 2023–24. Though not illustrated here, the number of states with public flagship institutions on the Common App platform has also increased from 16 in 2014–15 to 48 in 2023–24, demonstrating the increased geographic diversity of our membership as well.

Figure 1. Growth in member institutions since 2014–15

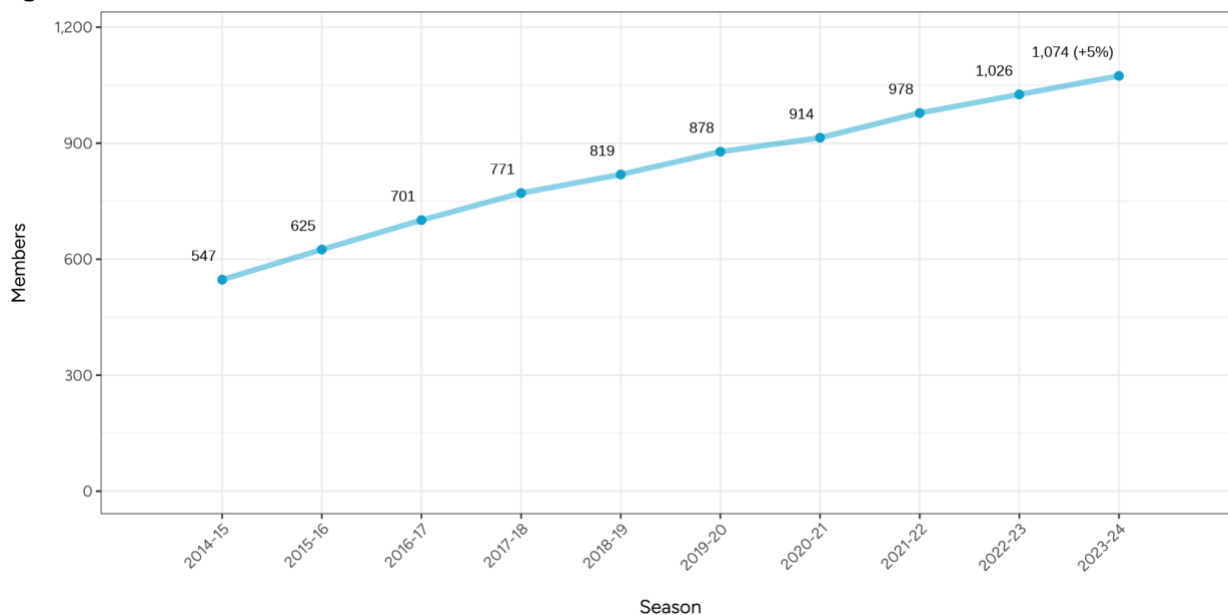
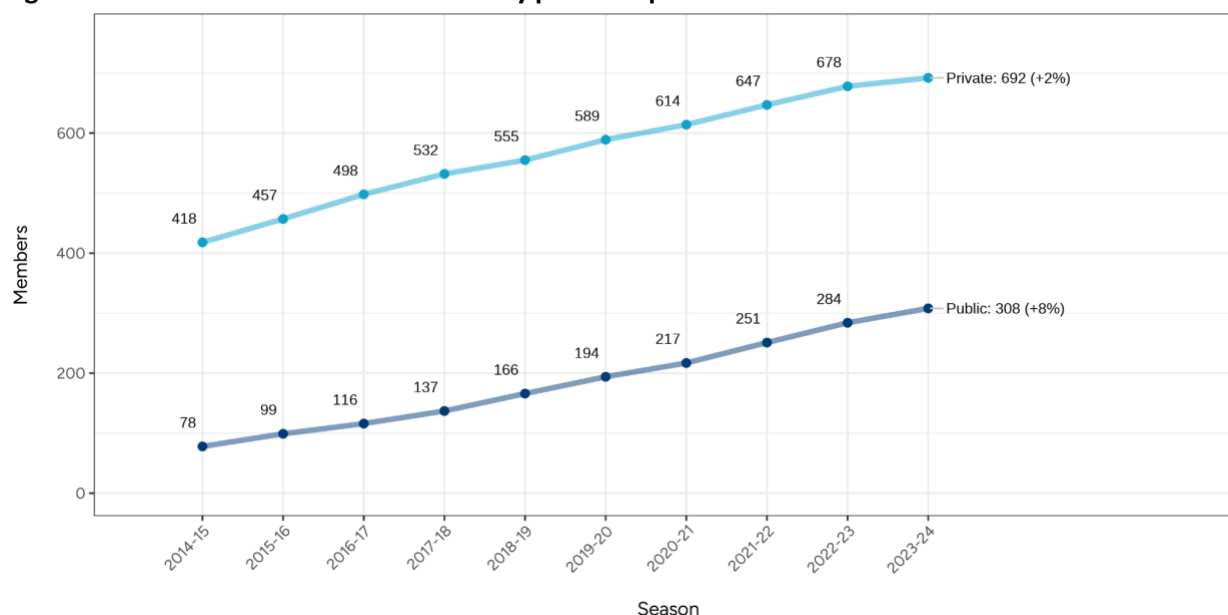


Figure 2. Growth in member institutions by public or private control since 2014–15

Continuing with overall platform usage trends, Figures 3a-6 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 a full season, with the final season in each plot additionally labeled with the annual growth rate since 2022–23. **In general, we see that there is consistent and considerable growth in platform use measured by account creators (+141%), applicants (+85%), applications (+171%), and applications per applicant (+46%) since 2014–15.**

For example, in Figure 3a, we see that the number of account creators has grown from 3,278,001 in 2022–23 to 3,510,149 in 2023–24 – an increase of 7%. Common App began in 2015–16 to distinguish account creators who intended to enroll in a postsecondary institution in the following year, and Figure 3b illustrates growth among this group, specifically; the number of account creators intending to enroll in the following academic year increased 8% from 2,306,642 in 2022–23 to 2,479,974 in 2023–24.² Figure 4 illustrates that the number of individuals who submitted first-year applications increased 7% from 1,337,038 in 2022–23 to 1,425,028 in 2023–24.

² Because we did not begin collecting students’ intended enrollment year until the 2016–17 season, seasons before this point are omitted from the plot.

Figure 3a. Growth in account creators since 2014–15

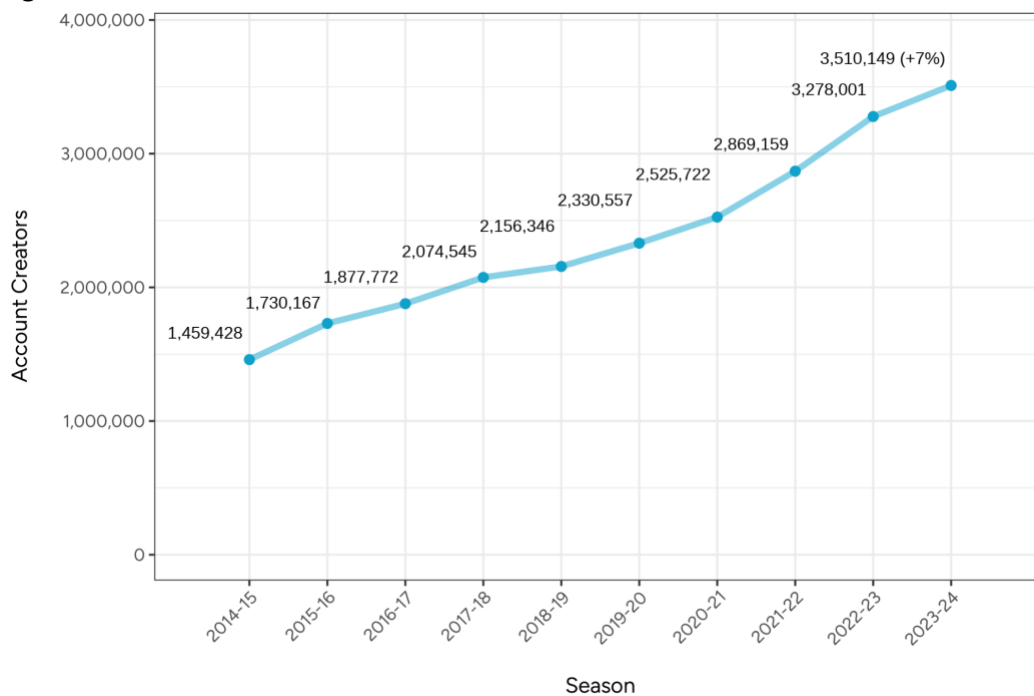
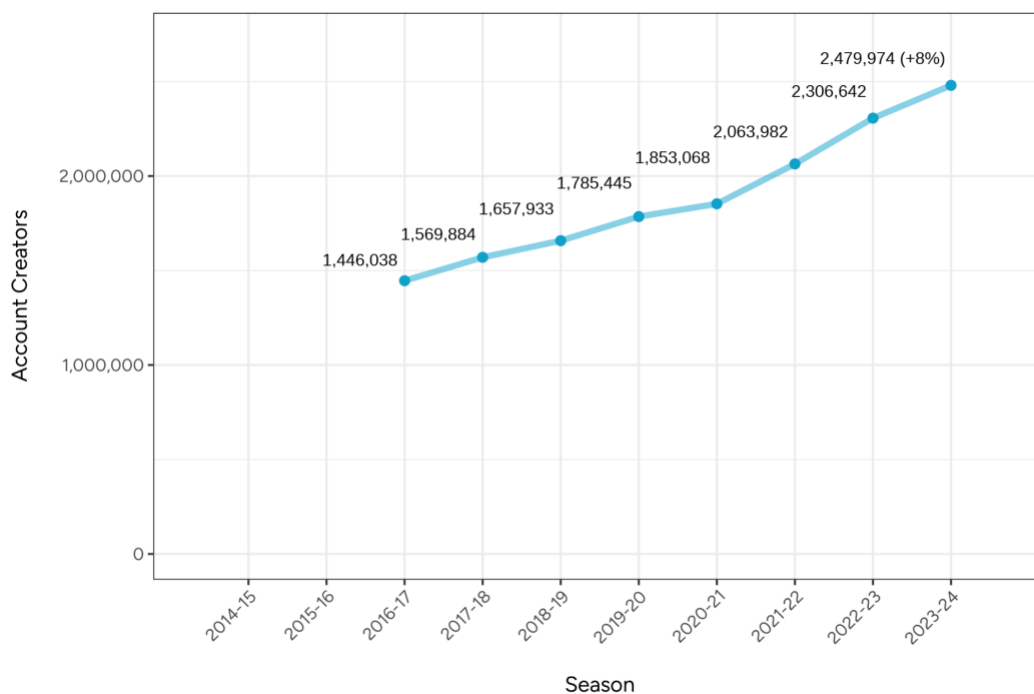


Figure 3b. Growth in first-year account creators intending to enroll in the following academic year since 2016–17³



³ Because we did not begin collecting students' intended enrollment year until the 2016–17 season, seasons before this point are omitted from the plot.

Figure 4. Growth in first-year applicants since 2014–15

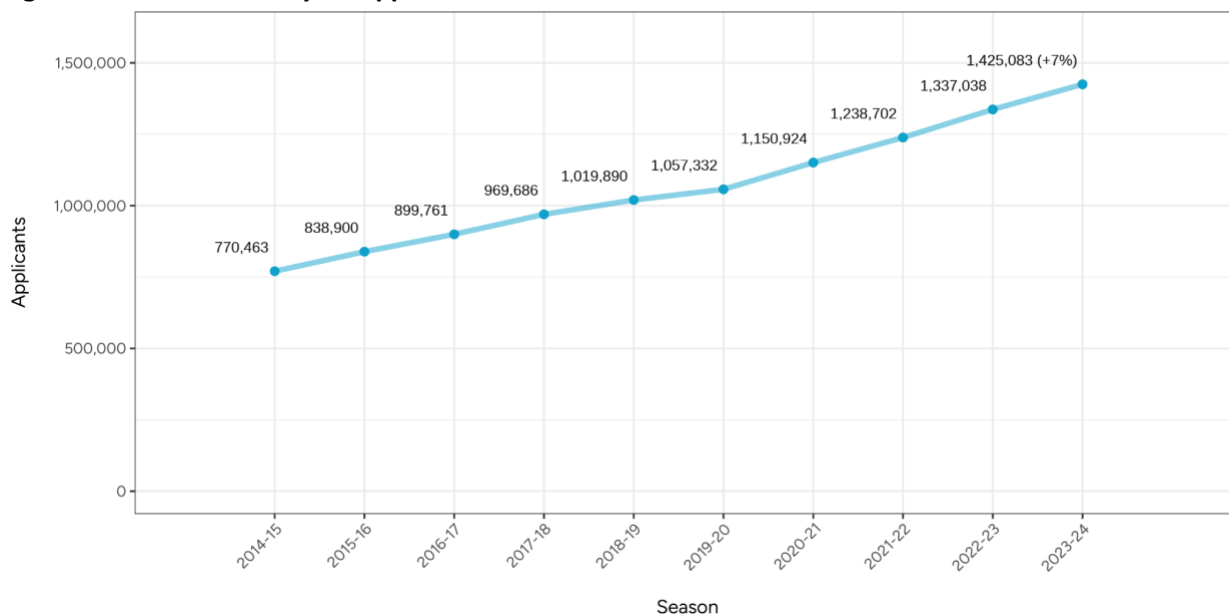


Figure 5. Growth in first-year applications since 2014–15

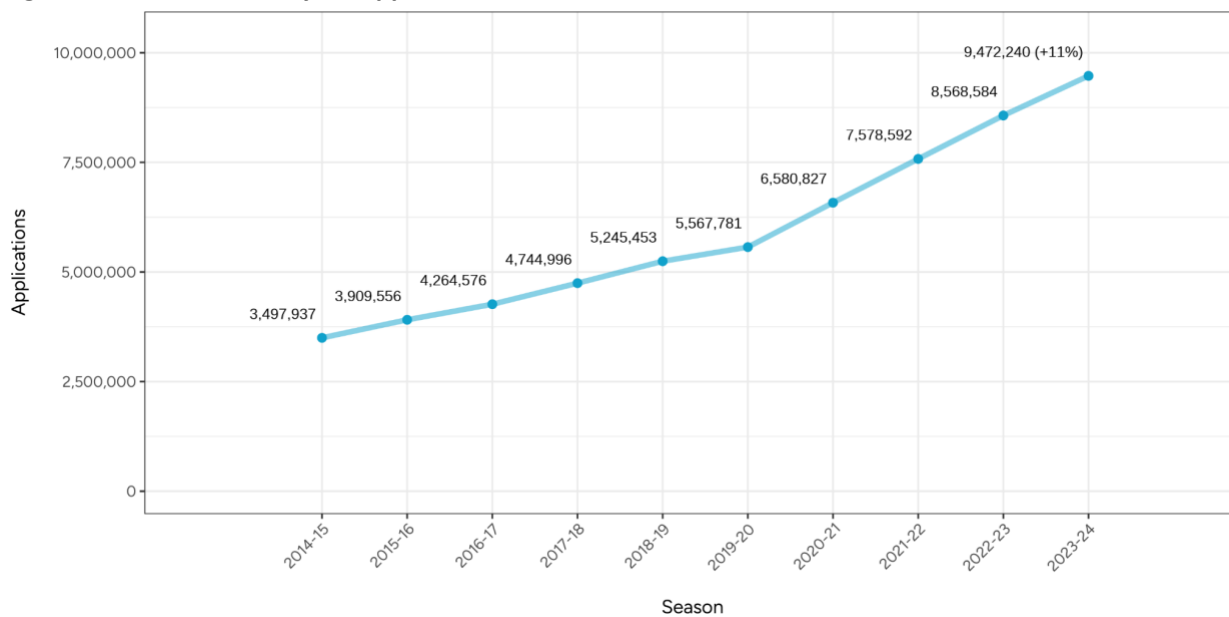
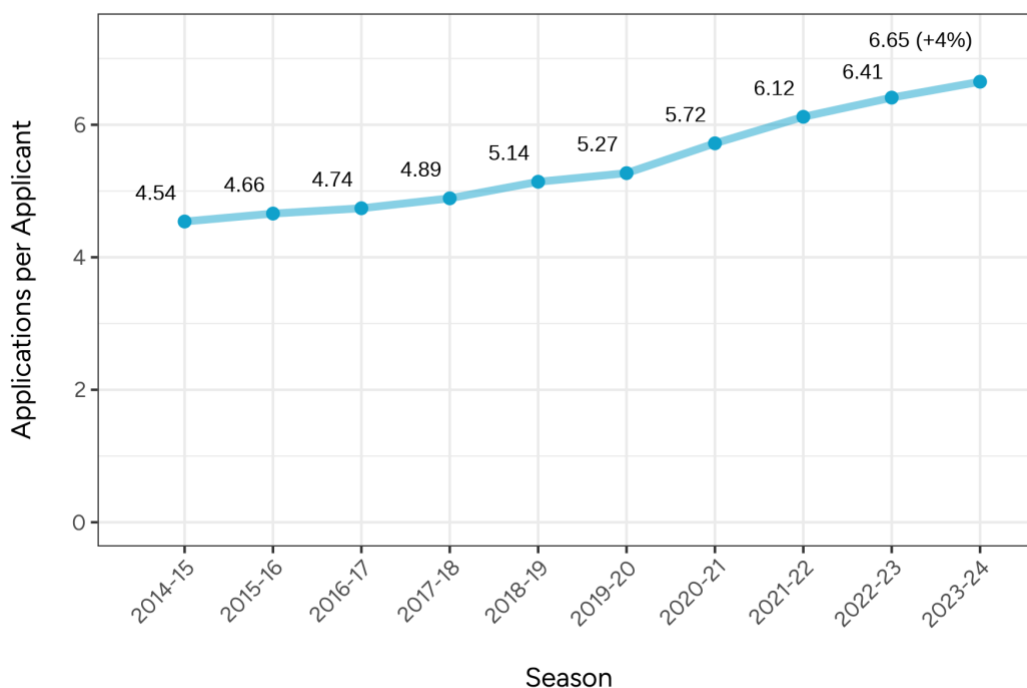


Figure 6. Growth in first-year applications per applicant since 2014–15



First-year applications increased from 8,568,584 in 2022–23 to 9,472,240 in 2023–24, an increase of 11%, as illustrated in Figure 5. Applications steadily increased throughout the ten-year period and increased more sharply after 2019–20. Figure 6 illustrates that applications per applicant increased 4% from 6.41 in 2022–23 to 6.65 in 2023–24.

Applicant demographic trends

Though the trends above reveal broad growth in the use of Common App over time, an additional value of this end-of-season report 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

We begin our deeper dive into application trends by looking at applicant underrepresented minority status (URM) in Figure 7.⁴ Consistent with [previous reports](#) on the diversification of the Common App applicant pool, the number of applicants identifying as URM is growing at a pace that exceeds that of their non-URM peers, at 11% since 2022–23 (versus 3%), though the raw number of these students remains smaller. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has increased from 32.4% of the Common App applicant pool in 2022–23 to 34.0% of the total in 2023–24 (not pictured). Between 2014–15 and 2023–24, the number of URM applicants grew 155% and the number of non-URM applicants grew 59%. Plots shown here (Figures 7-9) exclude citizens of countries besides the United States in alignment with federal reporting practices in higher education.

⁴ See our discussion of Figure 23 below for additional analyses related to application trends by race/ethnicity across varying selectivity bands.

Figure 7. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by underrepresented minority status since 2014–15

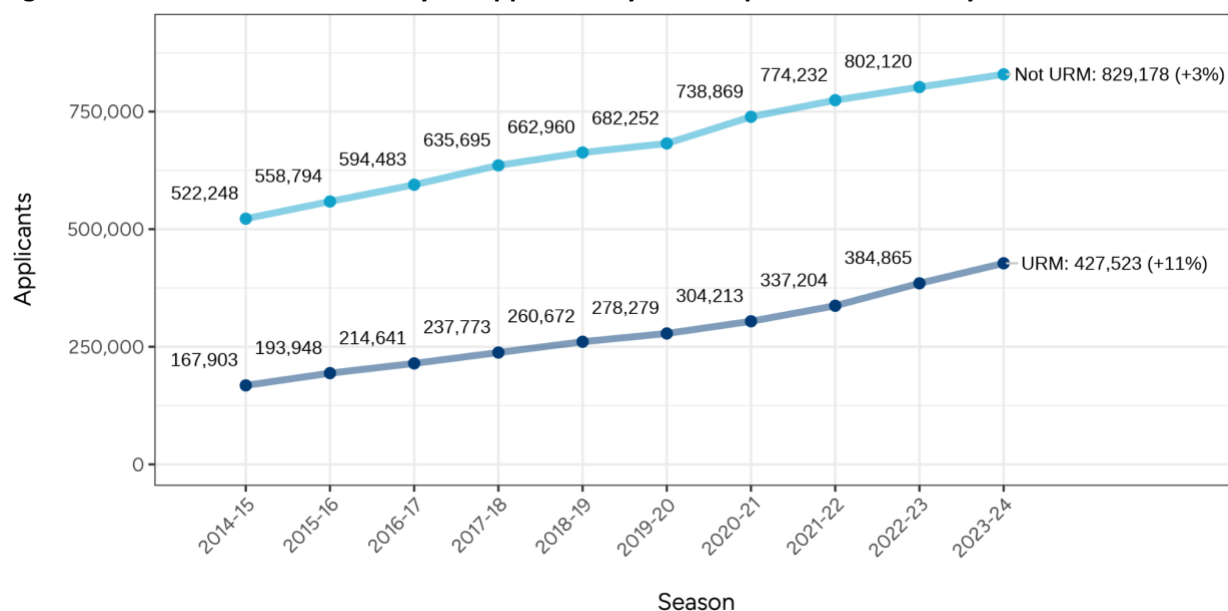
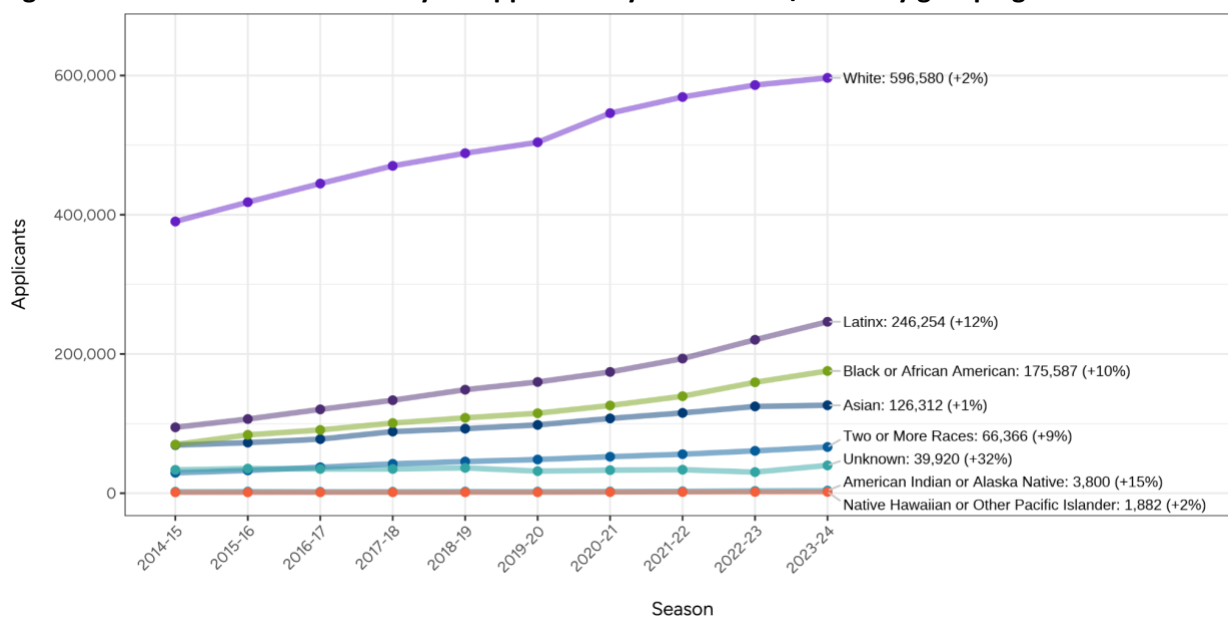


Figure 8. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by federal race/ethnicity groupings since 2014–15

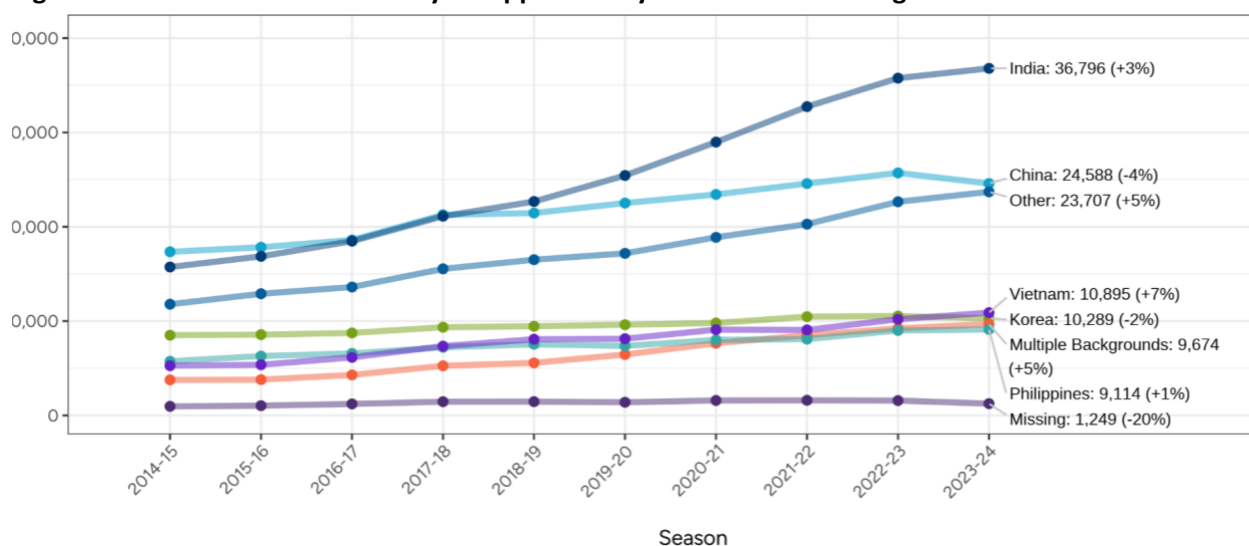


We can, moreover, examine applicant growth trends across federal race/ethnicity groupings in Figure 8, revealing that this growth among URM groups is fastest for applicants identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (15%), Latinx (12%), and Black or African American (10%). Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 13.4% of the total applicant pool in 2022–23 to 14.0% in 2023–24 (not pictured). This may be related to national growth in this demographic, as well as to increasing momentum from our [recruitment initiatives among minority-serving institutions](#) (MSIs). While the plurality of applicants identify as White, the share of domestic applicants identifying as White has declined from 49.4% in 2022–23 to 47.5% in 2023–24, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–14 season (when

White applicants comprised 56.6% of the total). While there is a slightly higher increase in those 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. Looking across the longer time-trend, growth in URM student groups has been considerable and consistent since 2014–2015, with the largest growth among students identifying as Latinx (160%), Black or African American (151%), or American Indian or Alaska Native (80.7%). For more details on student race/ethnicity reporting and application trends specifically following the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling, please see our recent [research brief](#).

Common App further prompts students to share more detailed background information within each standard race/ethnicity group (e.g., identifying as Asian with background in China). We are thus able to break out each of the standard race/ethnicity groupings shown above into these more detailed backgrounds. For visual clarity, we focus only on the five most prevalent detailed backgrounds within each standard race/ethnicity group (with the rest combined into an “Other” category). Figure 9 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 (+7%), Multiple Backgrounds (+5%), Other (+5%), and India (+3%). Corresponding plots for each of the other standard race/ethnicity groups can be found in the Appendix (Figures A1-A5).

Figure 9. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by detailed Asian backgrounds since 2014–15



For those interested in learning more, we report on a variety of additional trends and correlations using these detailed background data in a two-part research brief series published in 2022 ("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 (“first-gen”) status in Figure 10. For these purposes, we define a first-generation college student as a student whose parents have not obtained a Bachelor’s degree or higher (regardless of when the degree was received, or whether the student lives with adults other than their parents, or of institutional country or type). The percentage growth of first-gen students was slower than that of continuing-generation students between 2022–23 and 2023–24 (5% growth for first-gen applicants compared to 7% growth for continuing-generation

applicants), but the number of first-gen applicants increased 108% between 2014–15 and 2023–24, from 241,884 to 504,003, compared to 74.3% growth for continuing-generation applicants. For an in-depth exploration of first-generation status, varying definitions for the construct, and a closer look at more detailed parental education groupings, see our “First-generation status in context” research brief series ([part one](#), [part two](#), and [part three](#)).

Figure 10. Growth in first-year applicants by first-generation status since 2014–15

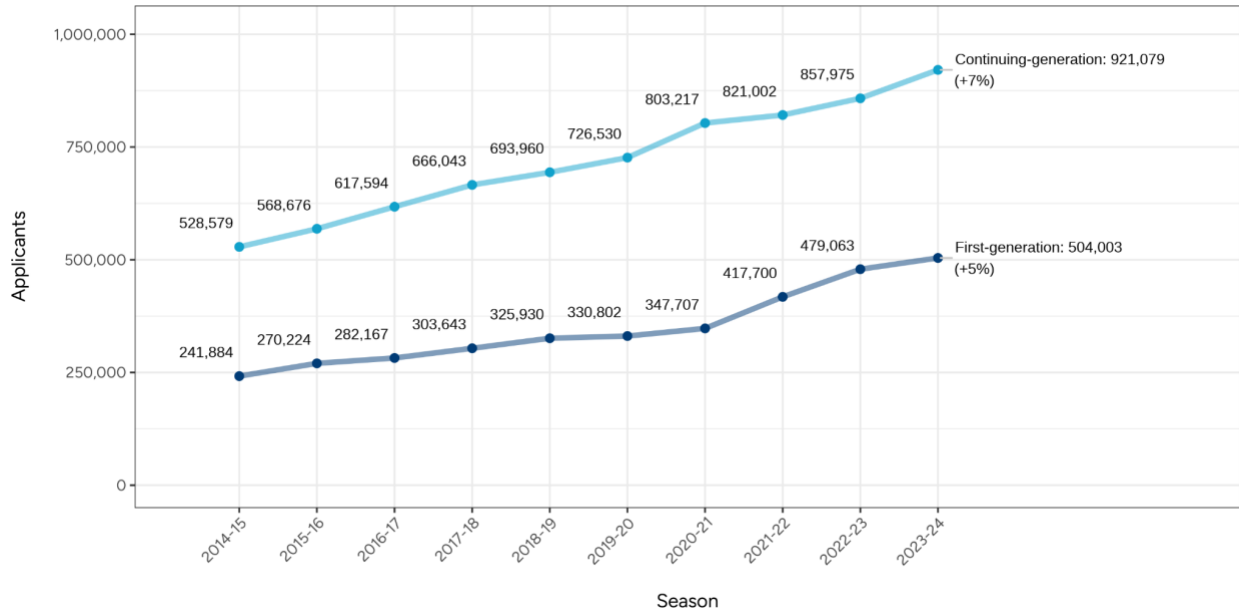


Figure 11. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2014–15

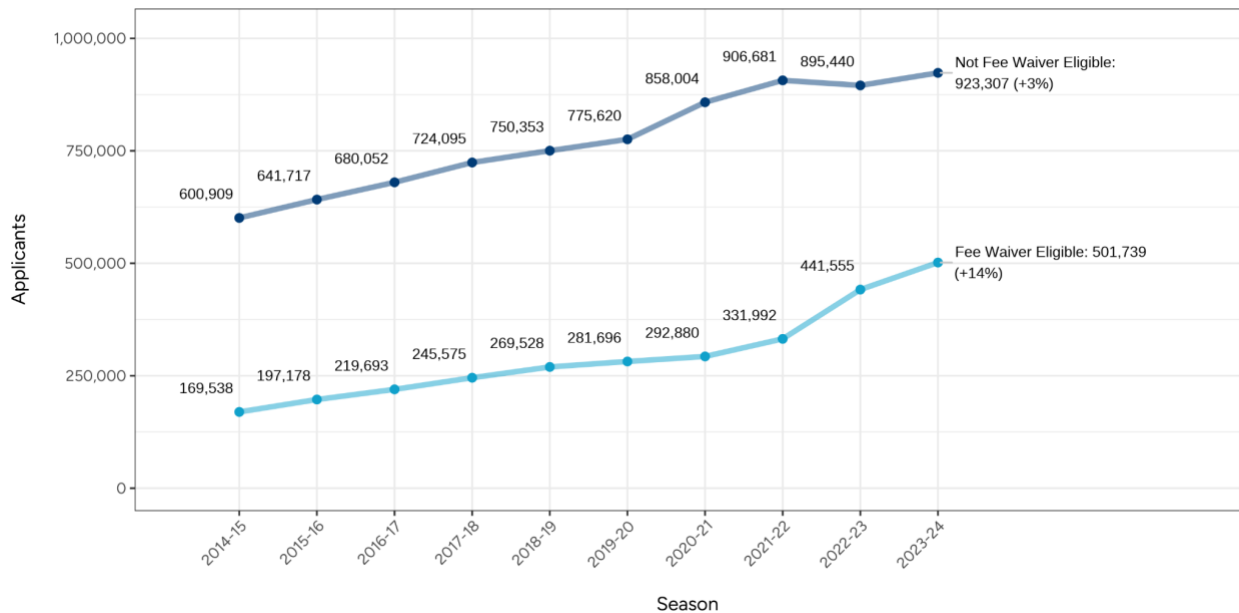
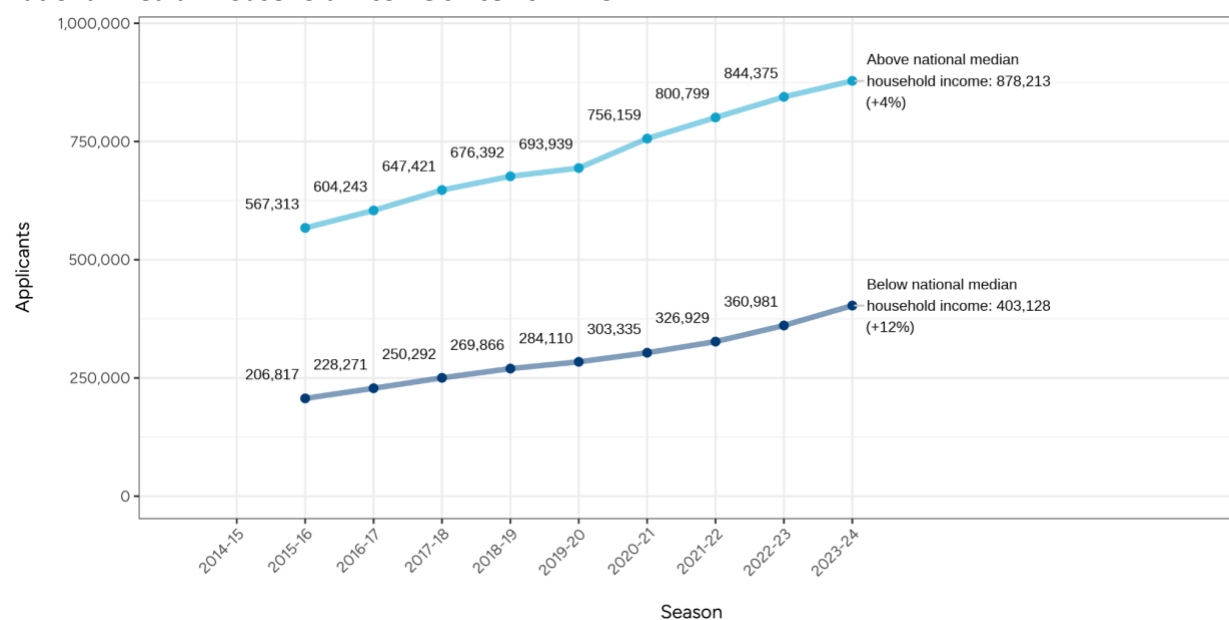


Figure 11 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status (more information on exact [eligibility criteria descriptions is available](#) here). Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver grew at over four times the rate of other applicants (+14% versus 3%) between the 2022–23 and 2023–24 seasons. The number

of applicants reporting fee waiver eligibility also grew 196% between 2014–15 and 2023–24, compared to 54% growth for applicants not reporting fee waiver eligibility.

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 residing in a ZIP-code with a median household income above or below the national median household income in Figure 12.⁵ 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. Applicants from below-median income ZIP codes grew 95% between 2014–15 and 2023–24, compared to 55% growth for applicants from above-median income ZIP codes during the same time period.

Figure 12. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP-code median household income relative to national median household income since 2014–15⁶



Trends by student geography

Though Common App membership continues to expand, Common App usage rates still vary substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 13 tracks applicant ZIP-

⁵ We use the American Community Survey five-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 2022–23 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. At this time, we do not have Census data prior to the matching 2015–16 application season; as such, the 2014–15 season is omitted from plots requiring Census data.

⁶ At this time, we do not have Census data prior to the matching 2015–16 application season; as such, the 2014–15 season is omitted from plots requiring Census data.

code urbanicity classifications,⁷ while Figure 14 tracks applicant state-regions. Overall growth since 2022–23 seems to be roughly parallel for all urbanicity types at 9–11%, starting from smaller initial values, with metropolitan areas growing at a rate of 6%. Notably, the growth rate in Southwestern (+23%) states far outpaced that of other regions in the 2023–24 season.

⁷ 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 13. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP-code urbanicity since 2014–15⁸

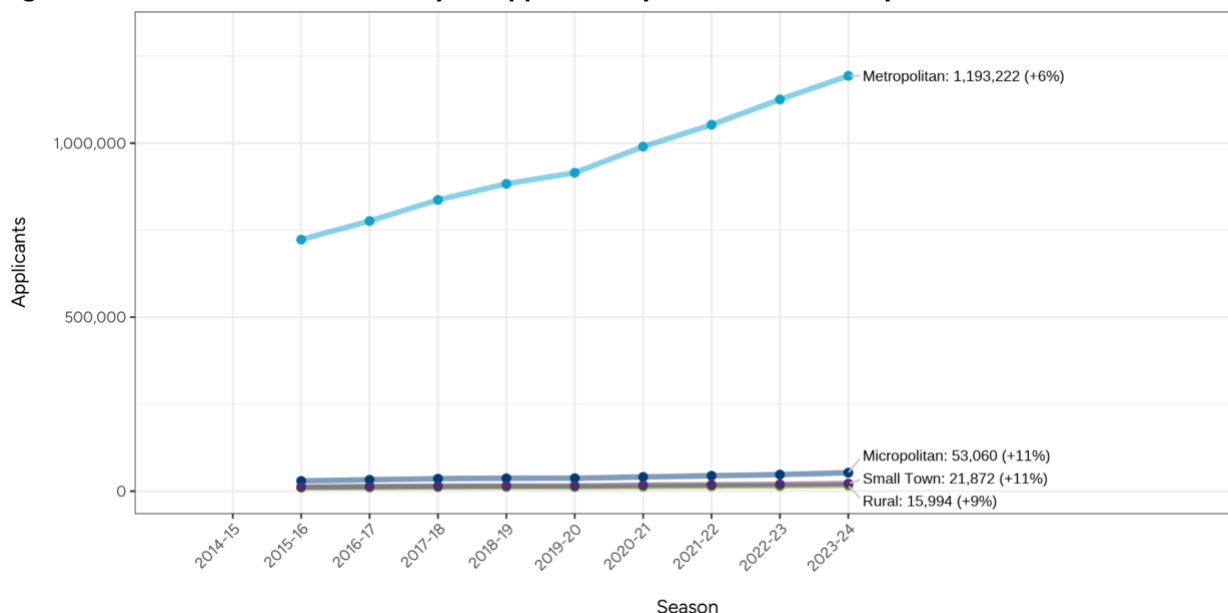
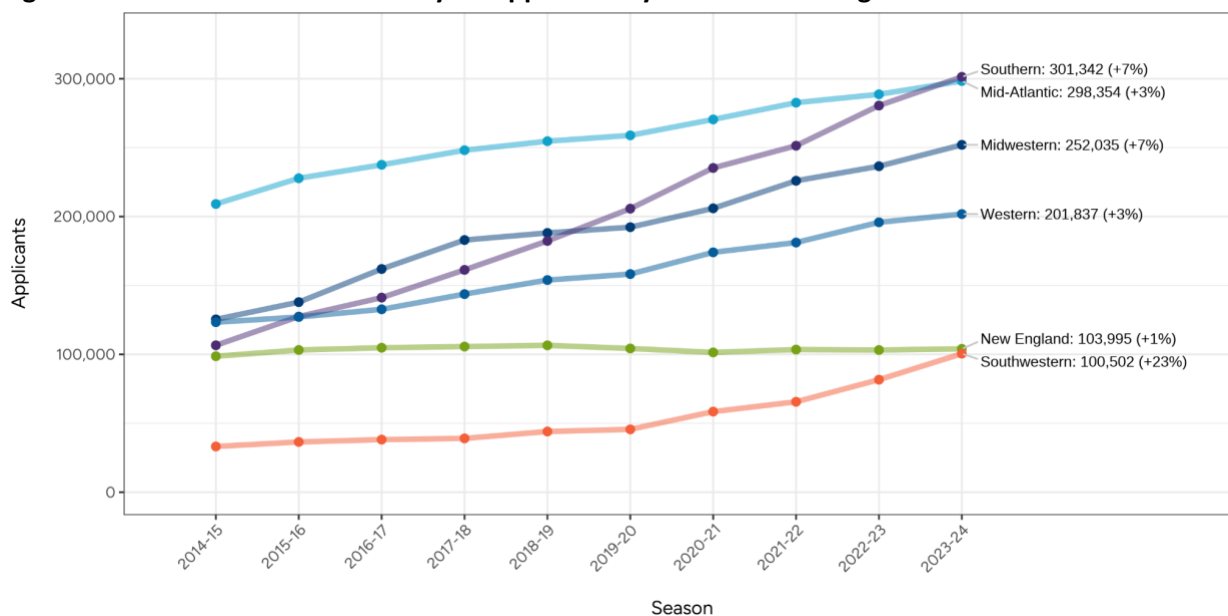


Figure 14. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by United States region since 2014–15



We can also examine state-by-state growth in applicants over time. For visual clarity, Figure 15 shows applicant trends among the ten fastest-growing states since 2014–15, while Figure 16 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. Texas added the most applicants between 2014–15 and 2023–24, likely attributable to several public member institutions joining Common App after 2019. Texas rose to the state with the third-most applicants as of 2023–24 and potentially is on track to surpass California in the coming seasons. Florida’s increase in

⁸ At this time, we do not have Census data prior to the matching 2015–16 application season; as such, the 2014–15 season is omitted from plots requiring Census data.

applicants since 2014–15 nearly matched Texas’ rise, and Florida ended 2023–24 as the state with the fourth-most applicants overall. For an overview of applicants trends for every state, see Appendix Table A1.

Figure 15. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing states since 2014–15

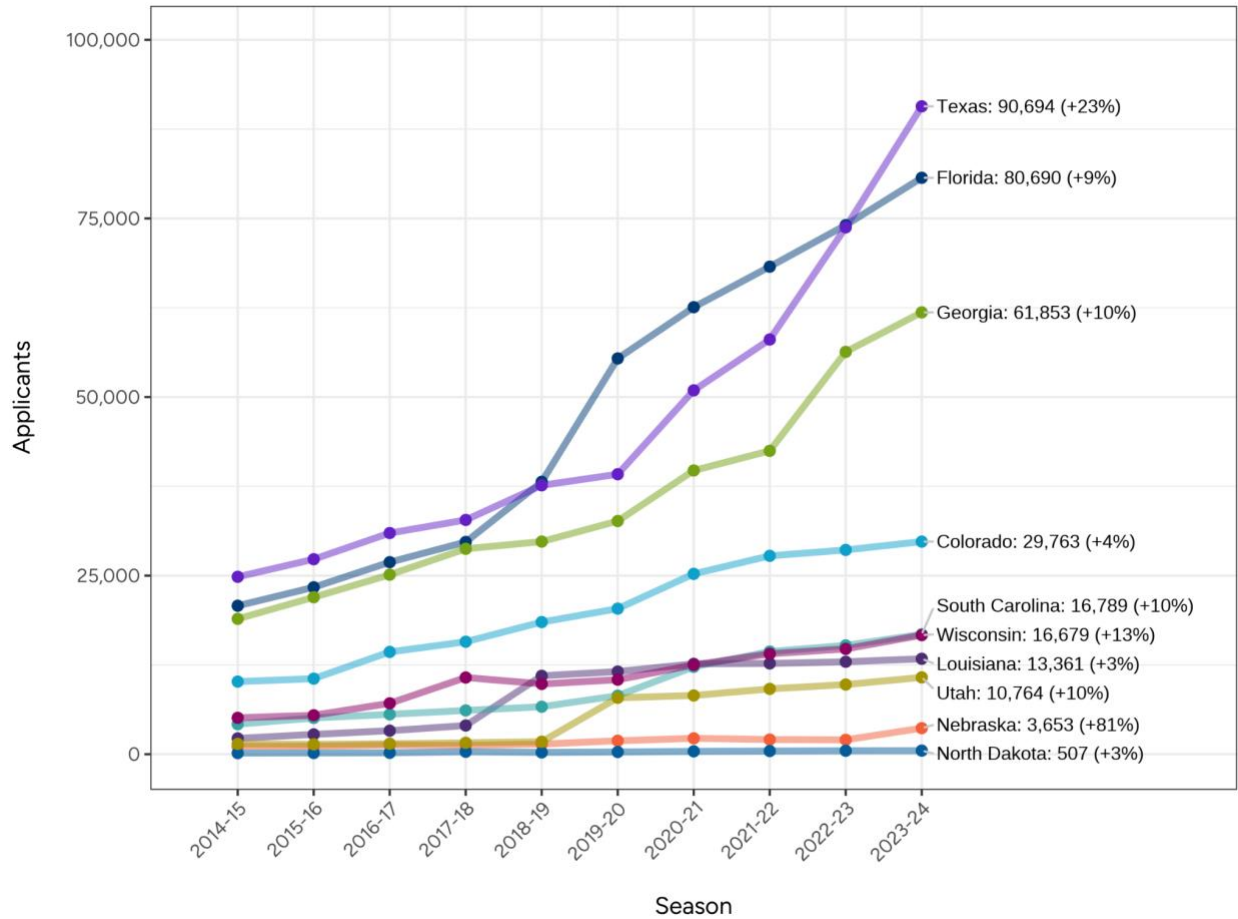


Figure 16. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest volume states as of 2023–24

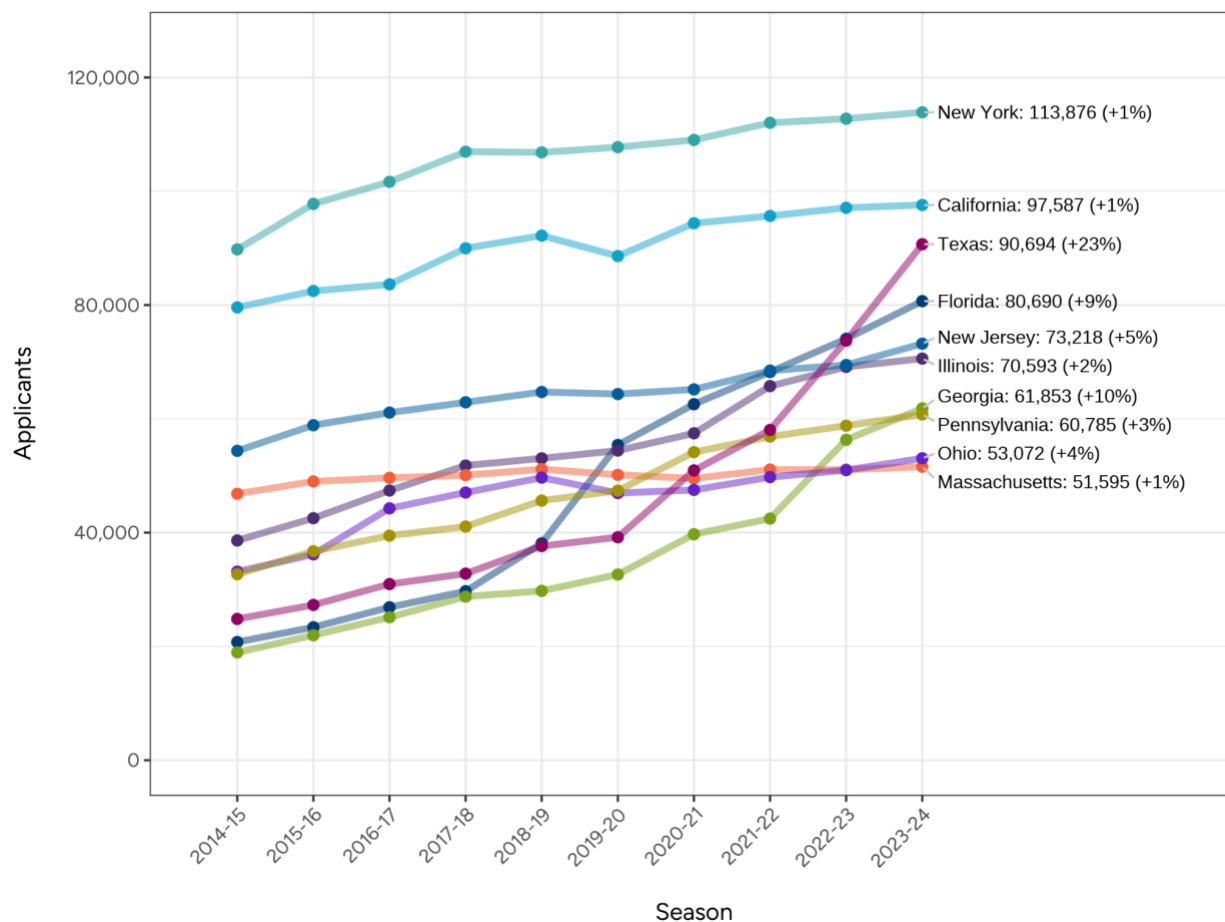


Figure 17 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants are those who have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 18 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the world.⁹ For a more granular view at a country-by-country level, Figure 19 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2014–15. Lastly, Figure 20 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2023–24. In particular, Figure 18 illustrates especially high growth in applicants from Asia and Africa since 2019–20, and Figure 20 illustrates that, while the number of applicants from China has declined each season since 2017–18, China still had the largest number of applicants in 2023–24. That being said, growth in India has roughly offset the decline in China over the same time period, leaving Asia with an overall positive trend since 2014–15.

⁹ 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 17. Growth in first-year applicants by international status since 2014–15

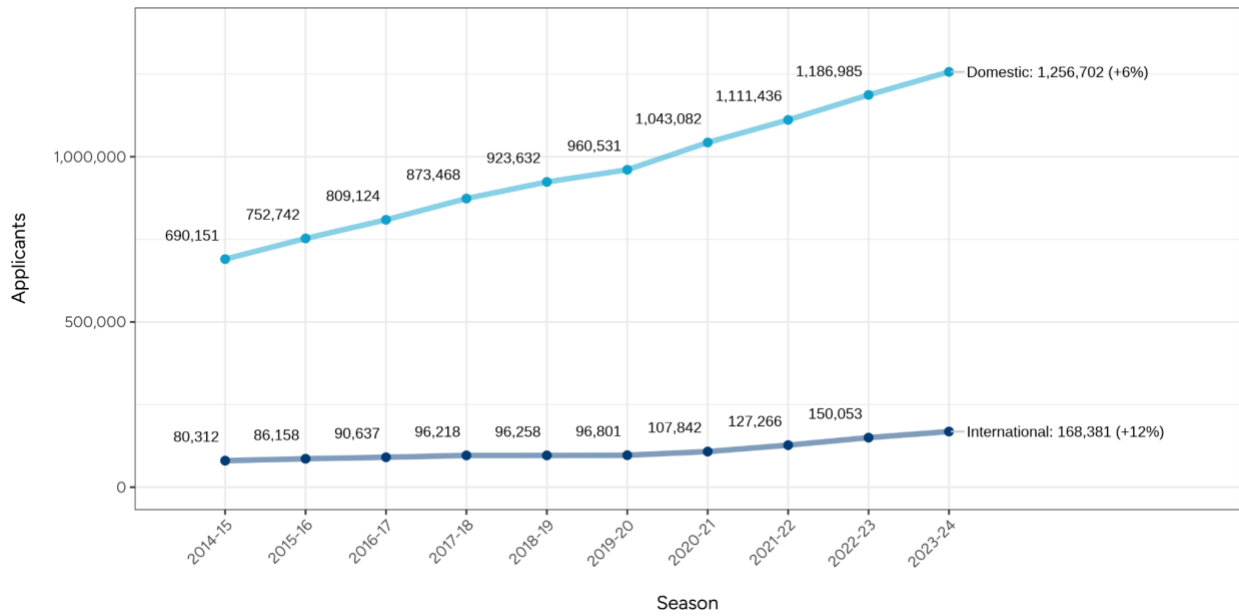


Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2014–15

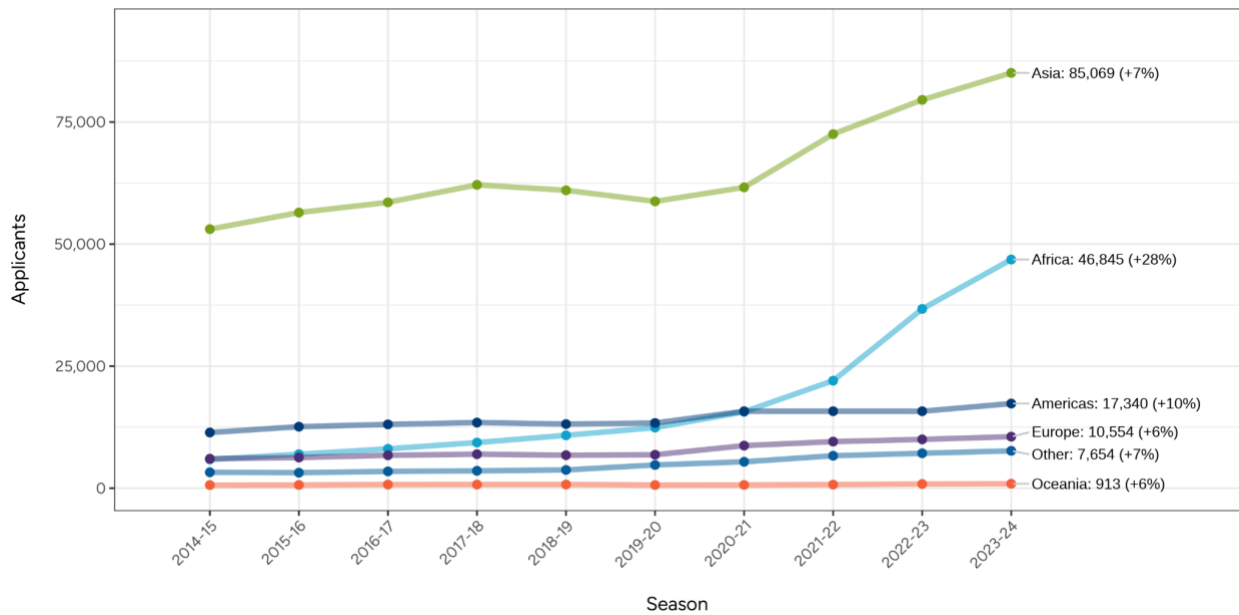


Figure 19. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing countries of citizenship since 2014–15

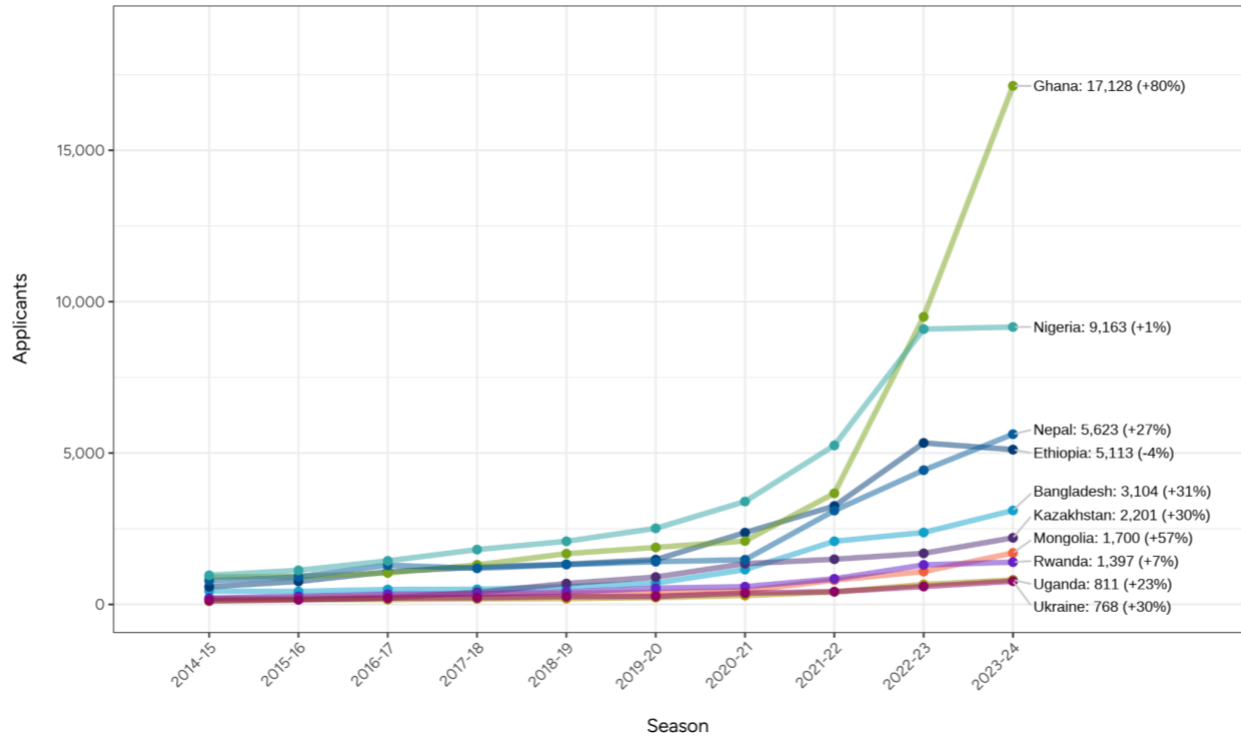
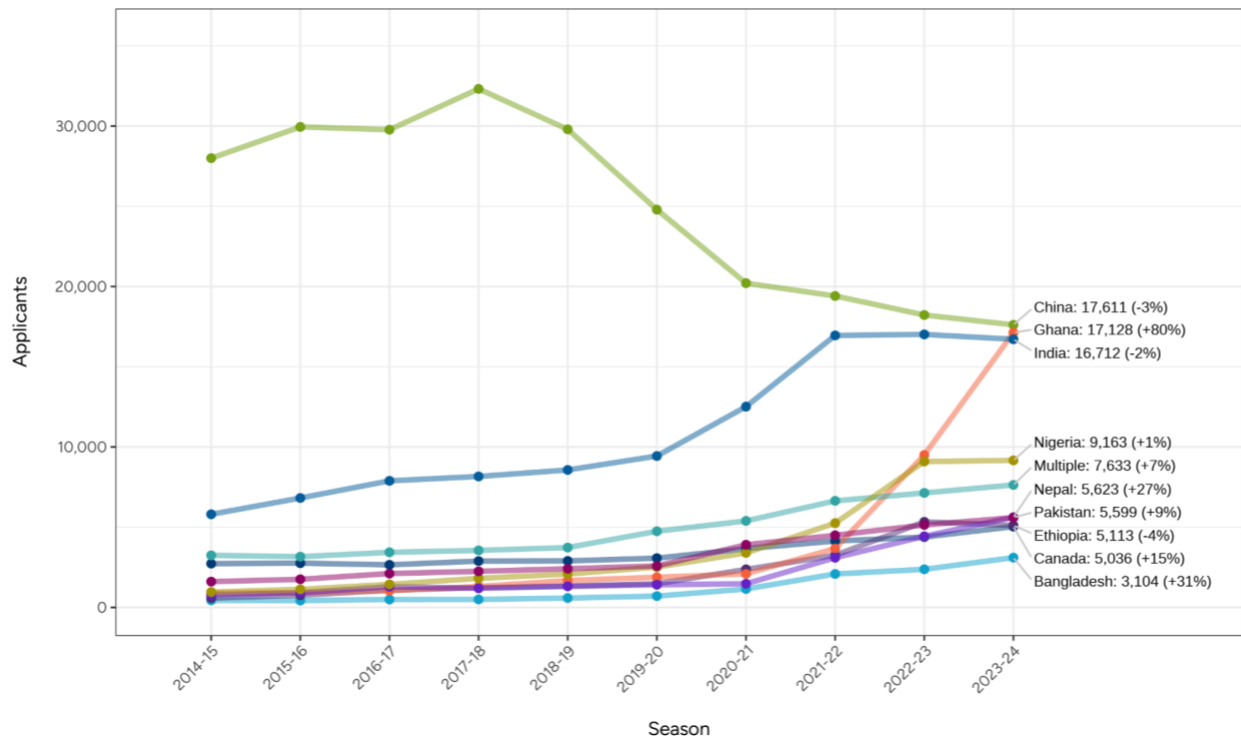


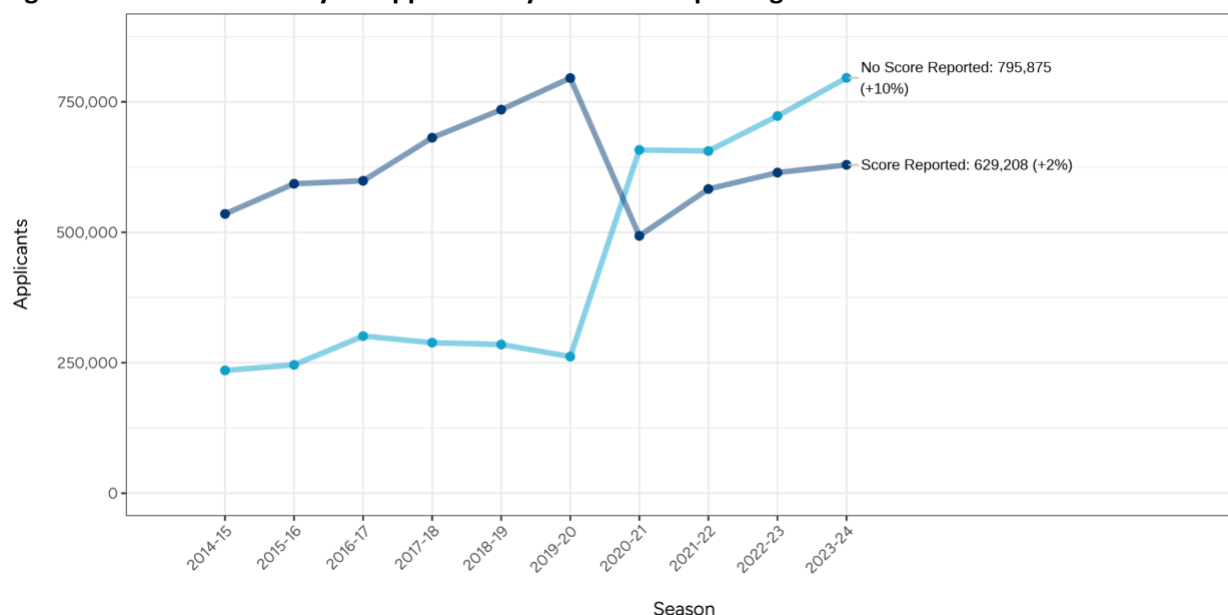
Figure 20. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2023–24



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. In the 2023–24 season, only 4% of members required a test score to submit an application. In Figure 21, we show that the number of applicants not reporting a test score has been increasing faster than the number of applicants reporting a test score since 2021, with students increasingly choosing not to report.* Growth is meaningfully faster over the past year for students not reporting test scores, but with several institutions again requiring test scores for admission for the 2024–25 application cycle, we will continue to monitor this trend going forward.

Figure 21. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2014–15



Trends by member characteristics

We close this report by showing how trends in applications to our domestic members have changed over time through this point in the season. Figure 22 charts the number of applications sent during each season to public and private members, while Figure 23 charts the number of applications sent during each season to members of varying selectivity bands, as measured by their undergraduate admit rates reported in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. Most selective institutions admitted fewer than 25 percent of applicants, Highly selective institutions admitted between 25 and 49 percent of applicants, More selective institutions admitted between 50 and 74 percent of applicants, and Less selective institutions admitted 75 percent of applicants or more.

Applications to public members grew more (+16%) than those to private members since 2022–23 (+5%) and, for the first time in 2023–24, applications to public members exceeded applications to private members. While growth across groups was roughly parallel between 2014–15 and 2020–21 for More selective, Highly selective, and Most

*Note: In the initial version of this report published on August 22, 2024, there was an error in the interpretation of this data indicating the opposite dynamic was occurring. We have corrected that error in-text as of August 26, 2024.

selective, growth was faster throughout the period for Less selective institutions and since 2020–21 seems to be greater as selectivity decreases. For example, growth was fastest among More selective institutions between 2022–23 and 2023–24 at 15%, followed by Less selective at 12%. Note that members without publicly available selectivity data are omitted from Figure 23.

To better examine trends in applicants' application portfolios over time by race/ethnicity, especially as we continue to track potential impacts of the [United States Supreme Court decision on race-conscious admissions](#) on student application behavior and college aspirations, we have also included in the Appendix versions of Figure 23 broken out by applicant race/ethnicity groups (e.g., the number of applications Black or African American students submitted to members of varying selectivity bands). In general, and in alignment with our [recent deep-dive research brief on the subject](#), we do not observe any appreciable changes from ongoing historical trends. The only exception is what seems to be a leveling-off of Asian applicants' applications to the Most selective members.

Figure 22. Growth in applications by member institution type since 2014–15

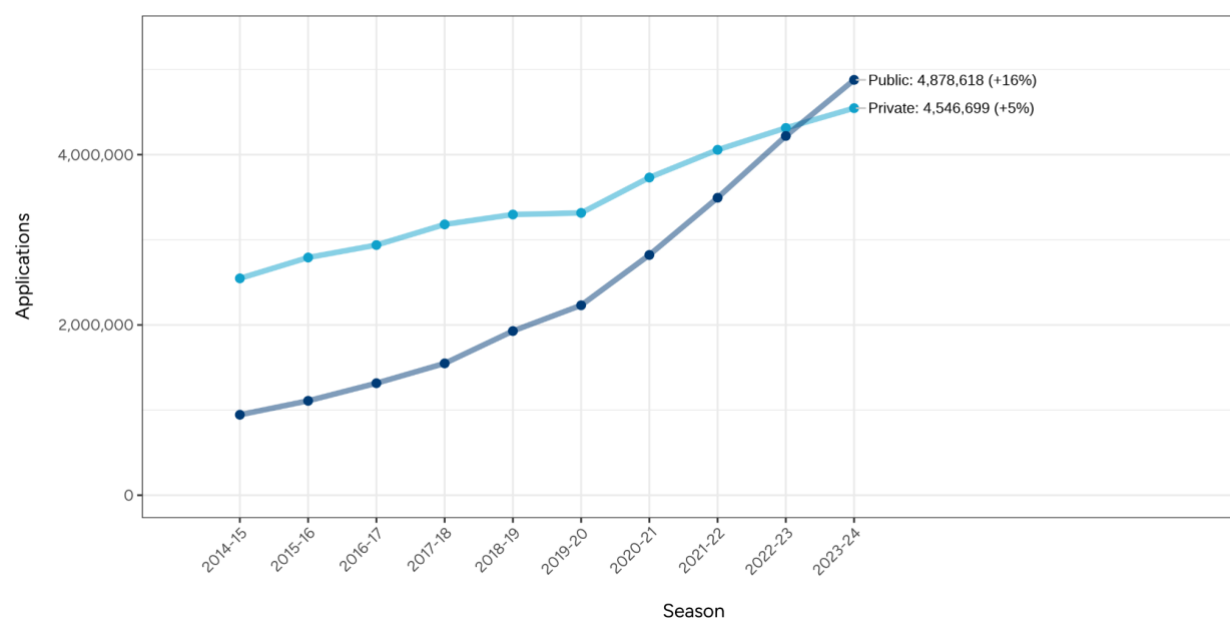


Figure 23. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket since 2014–15

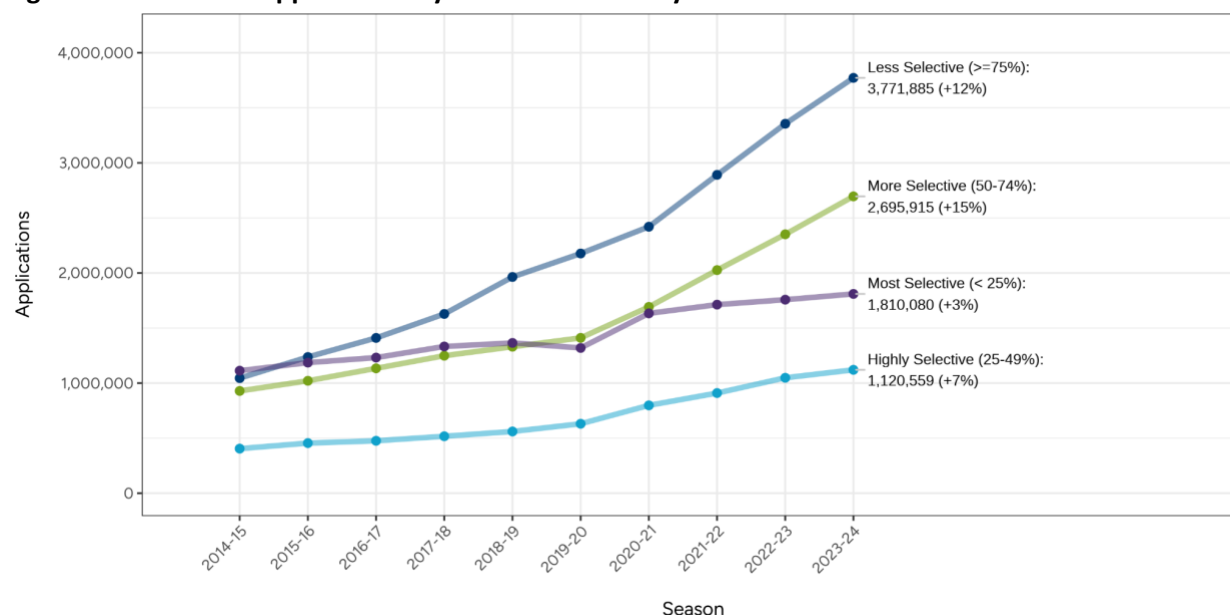


Figure 24 is similar to Figure 22, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the complete application portfolios of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants in each season applied only to public members, only to private members, or to both public and private members. Figure 25 similarly looks at the applicant level, but examines applicants who apply only to members in-state, only to members out-of-state, or both. Across Figures 24 and 25, the largest increases in applicants were among applicants applying to a mix of public and private institutions (+8%) or only public institutions (+8%), and applicants applying to a mix of in-state and out-of-state institutions (+8%) or only in-state institutions (+9%) via the Common App. Applications to public institutions grew 416% between 2014–15 and 2023–24, compared to 78.5% growth in applications to private institutions. With students applying to only public institutions and students applying to only private institutions roughly replacing each other during the 10-year period, students applying to both public and private institutions drove most of the overall growth in applicants. These trends mirror many of the member recruitment dynamics we identified in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 24. Growth in applicants by public and private application behavior since 2014–15

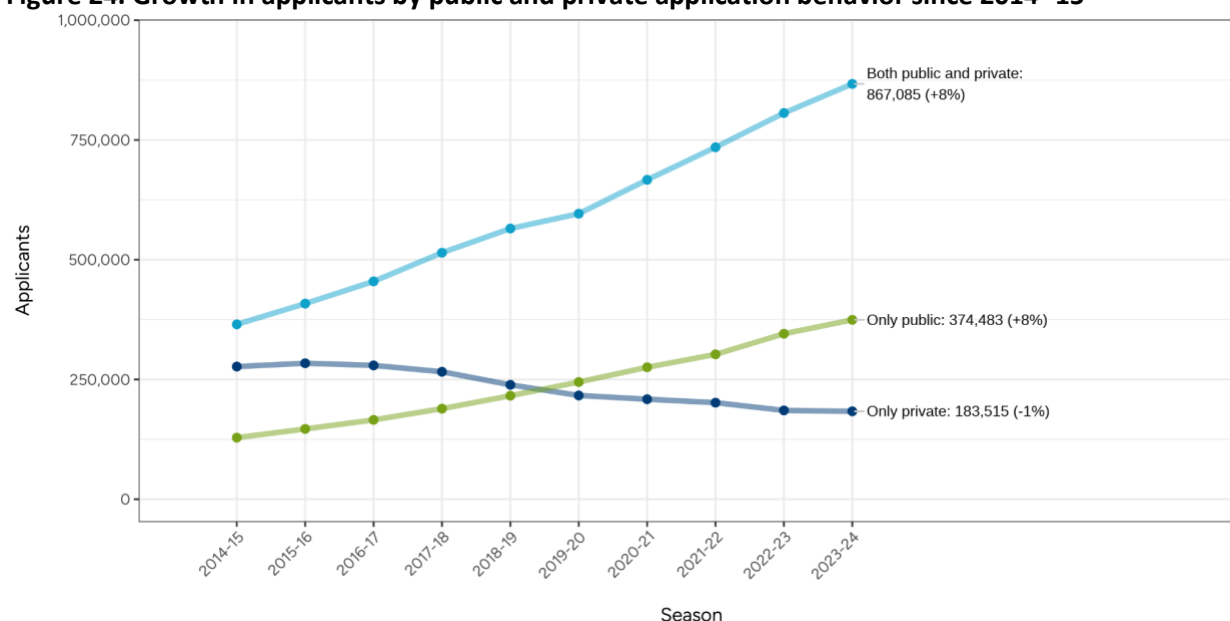
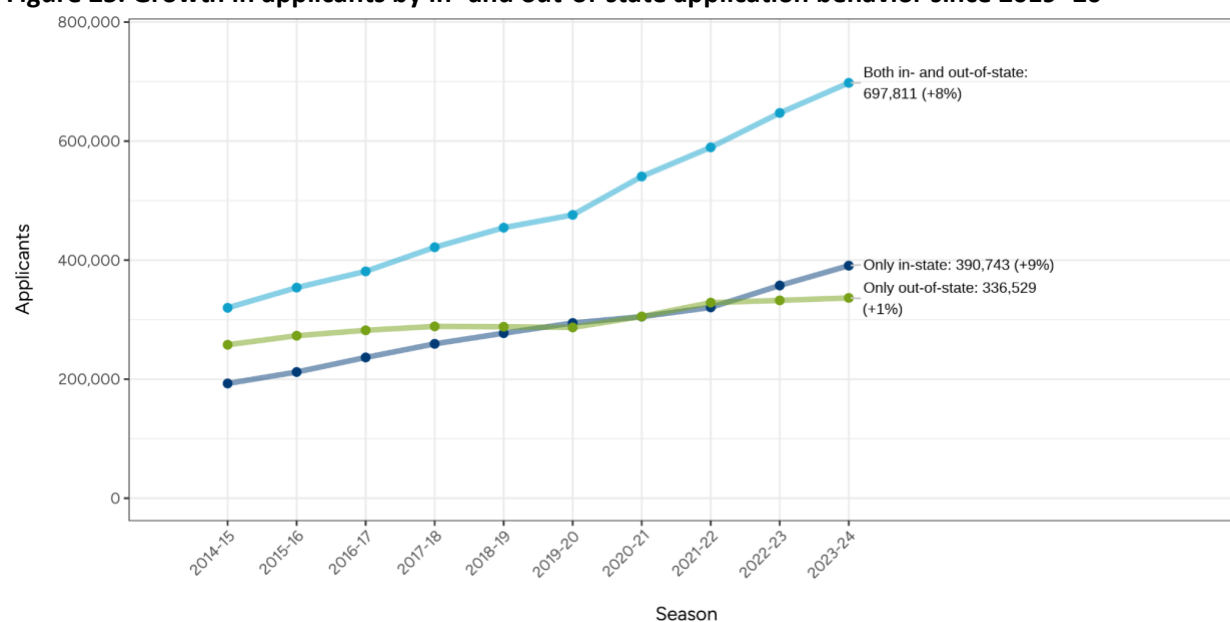


Figure 25. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2019–20



Conclusion

Illustrating trends in college application behavior over a ten-year period for all Common App members, including several members joining within the last five years, provides useful insights into changes in the Common App platform as well as in higher education more broadly. We would highlight in particular the noteworthy overall increases in applicants and applications, increases in the share of applicants from underrepresented minority (URM) racial and ethnic groups and with fee waiver eligibility, and increasing applications to public and less-selective institutions. We intend to release this ten-year, all-member

report at season-end for the foreseeable future to continuously provide these data insights to our stakeholders and the public.

As we embark on the 2024–25 season, our complementary Deadline Update series will again provide month-by-month applicant and application trends at key seasonal deadline intervals – focusing specifically on applicants and applications to member institutions that have been on the Common App platform for at least five years. Be on the lookout for our first release in this series in mid-November.

Appendix

Figure A1. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed White backgrounds since 2014–15

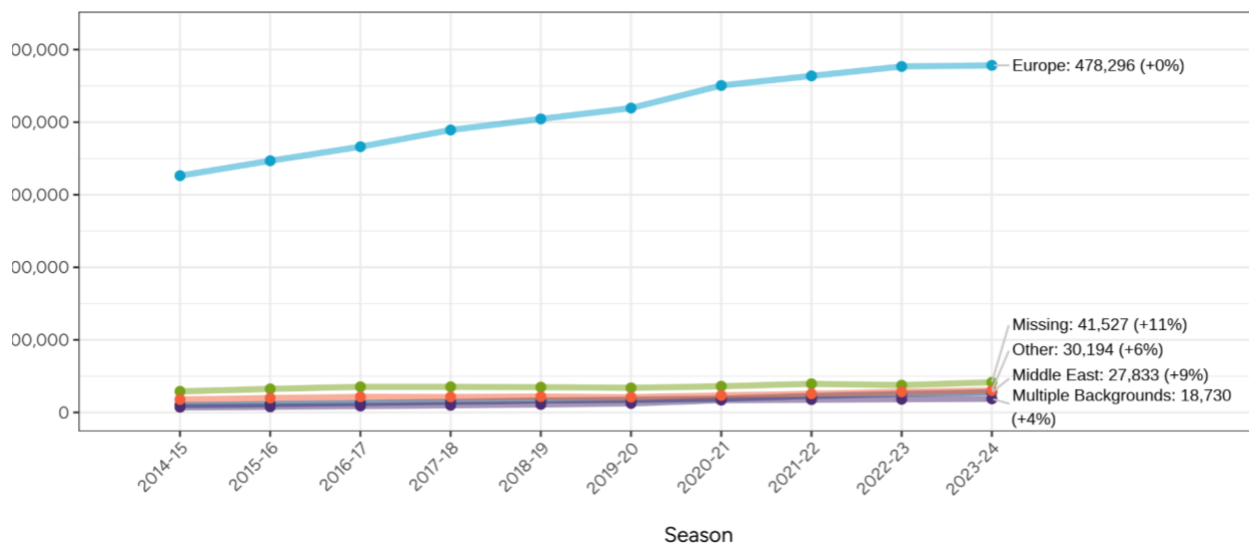


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2014–15

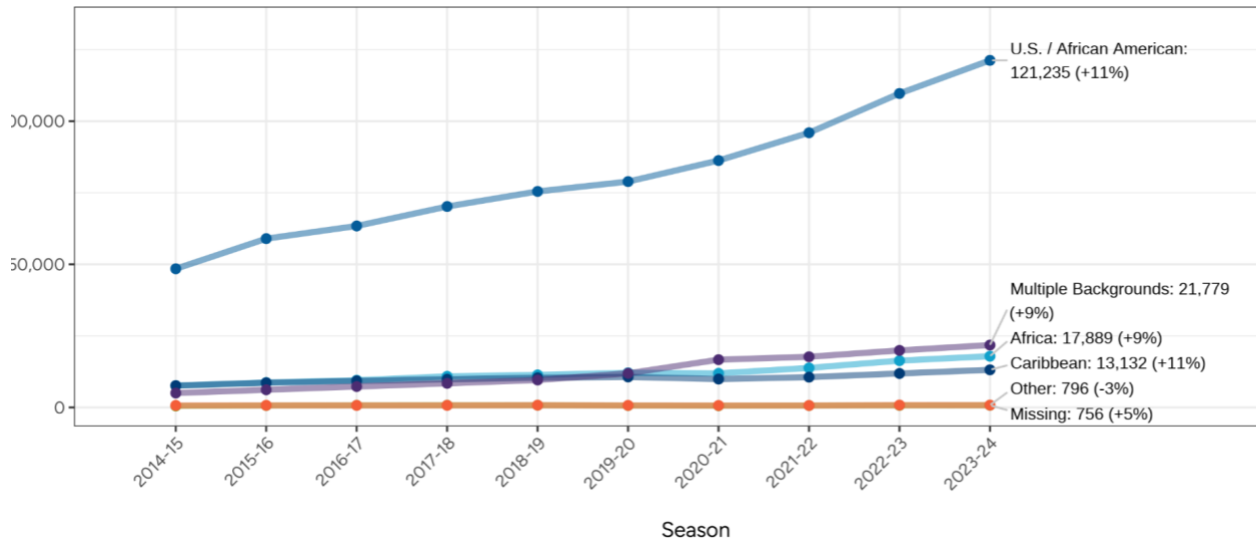


Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2014–15

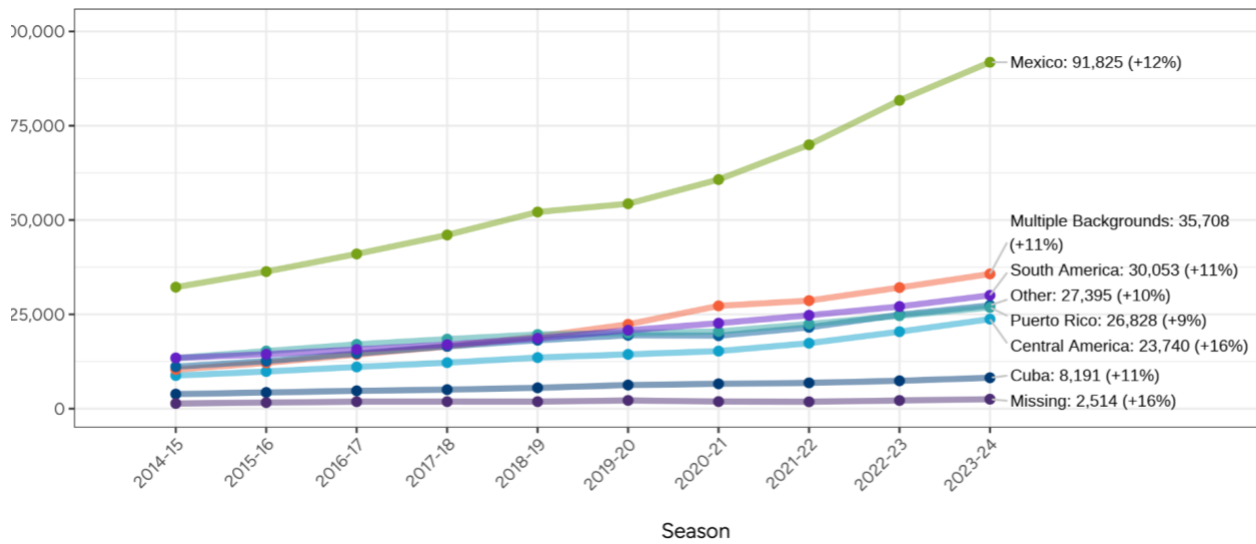


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2014–15

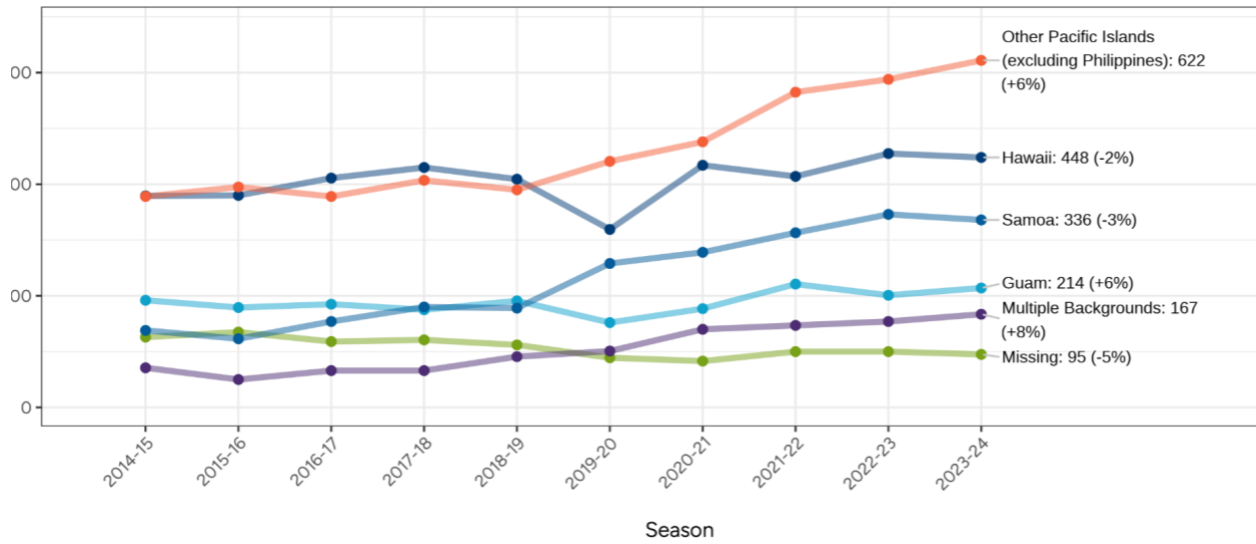
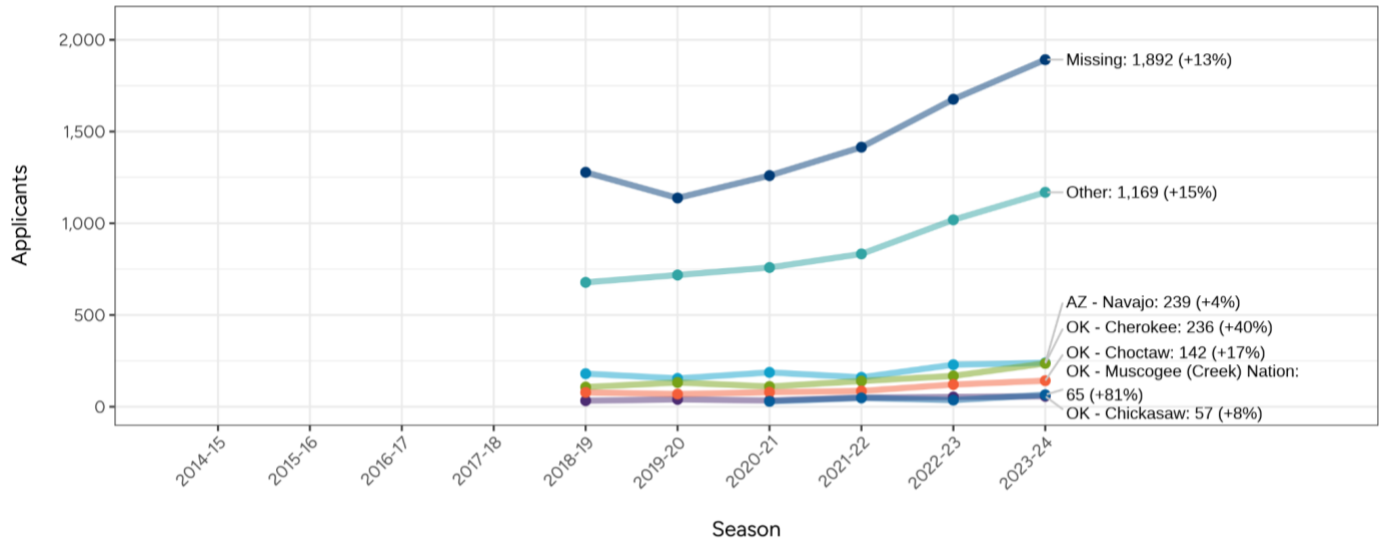


Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2014–15¹⁰



¹⁰ The detailed options provided for American Indian or Alaska Native background changed in 2018–19, making comparisons to prior years not possible.

Figure A6. Growth in applications by member selectivity among White applicants since 2014–15

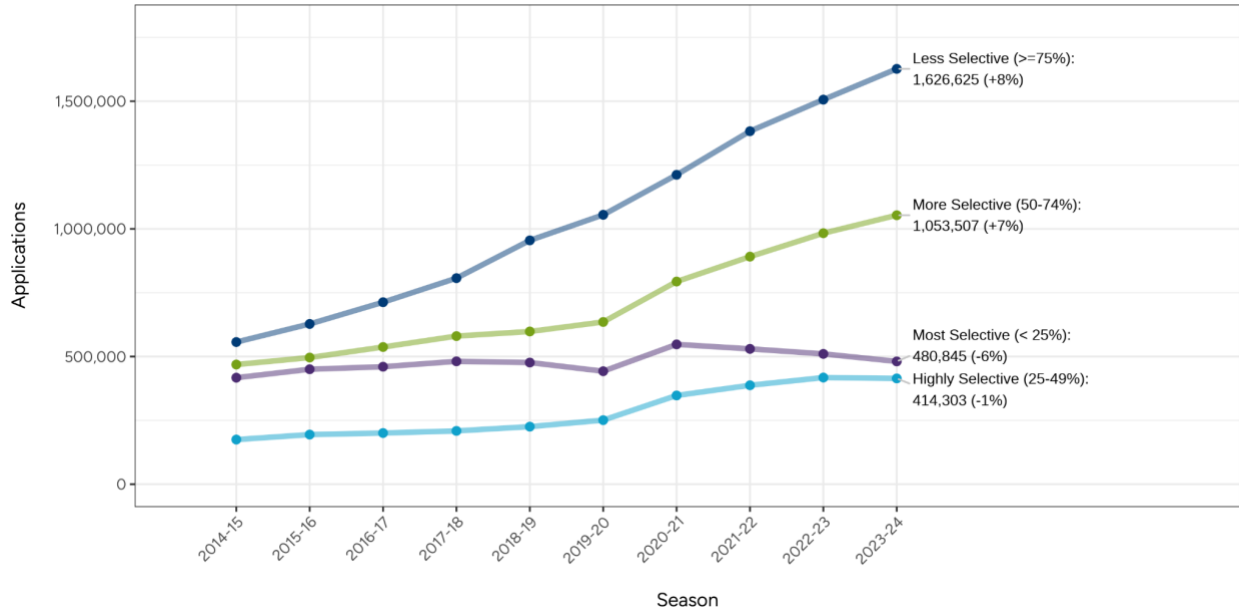


Figure A7. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Black or African American applicants since 2014–15

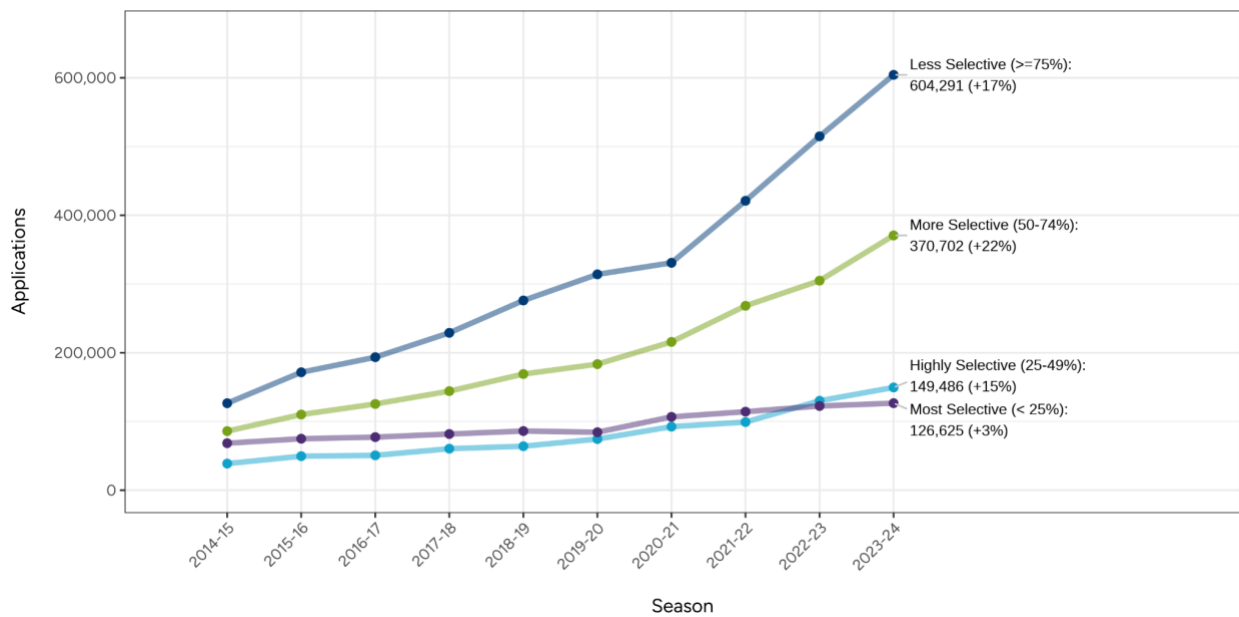


Figure A8. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Asian applicants since 2014–15

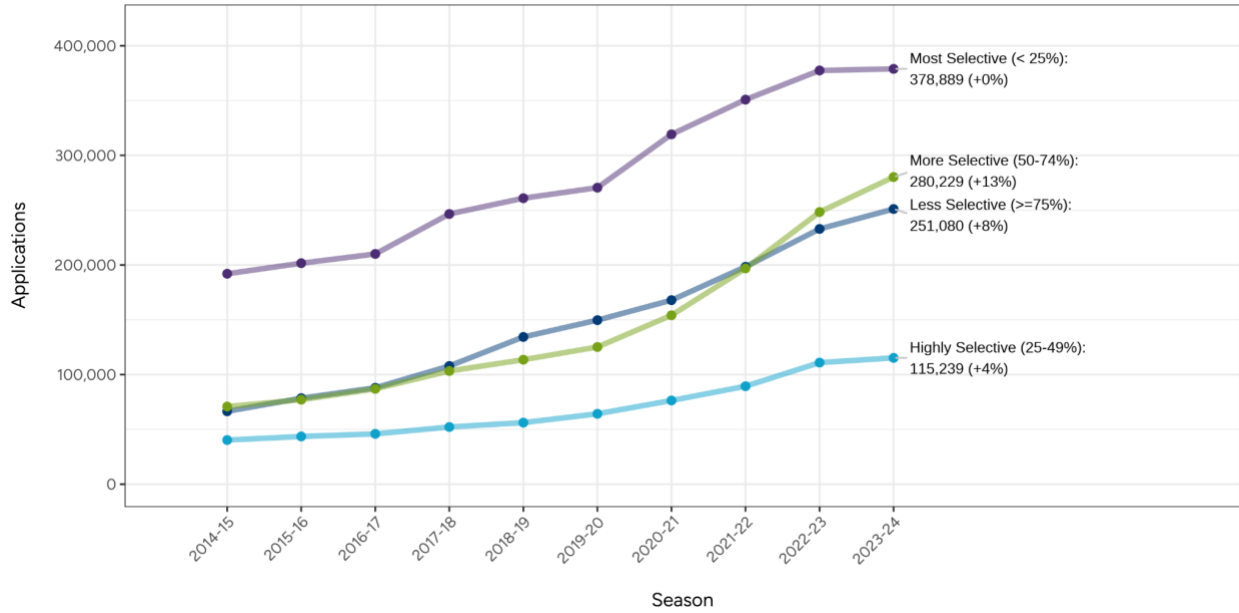


Figure A9. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Latinx applicants since 2014–15

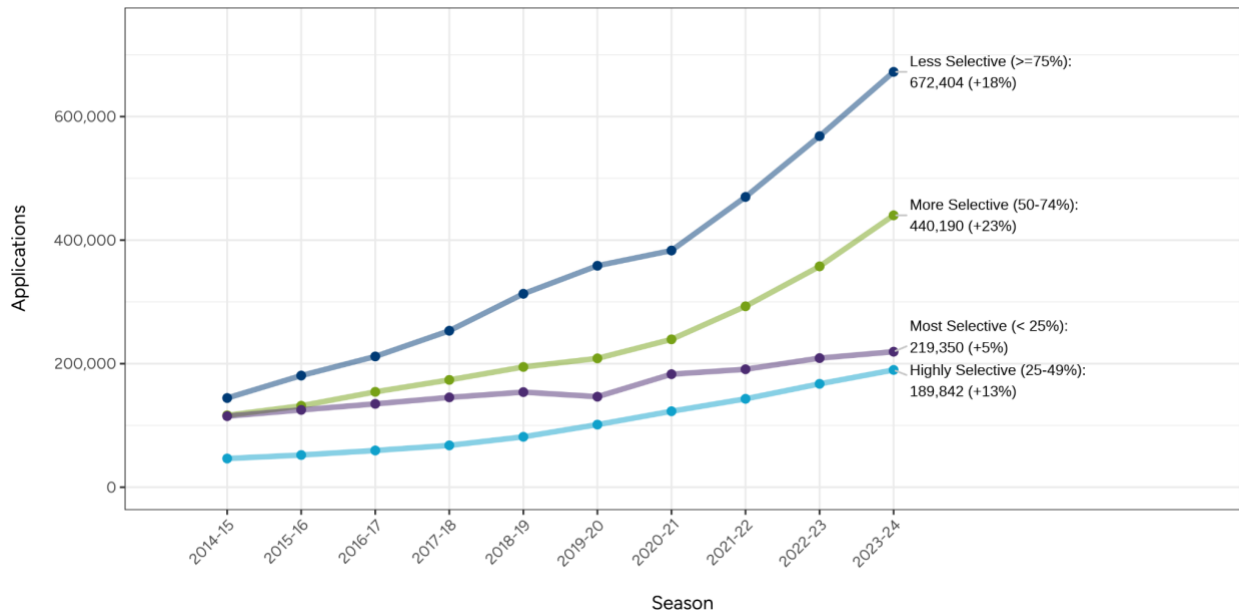


Figure A10. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2014–15

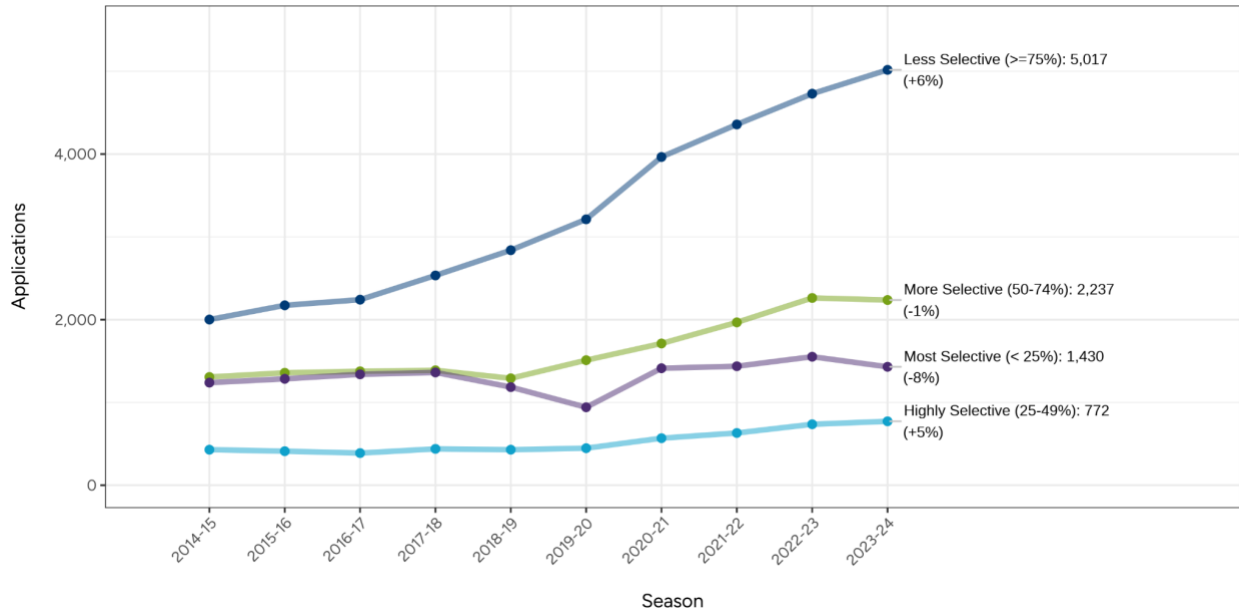


Figure A11. Growth in applications by member selectivity among American Indian or Alaska Native applicants since 2014–15

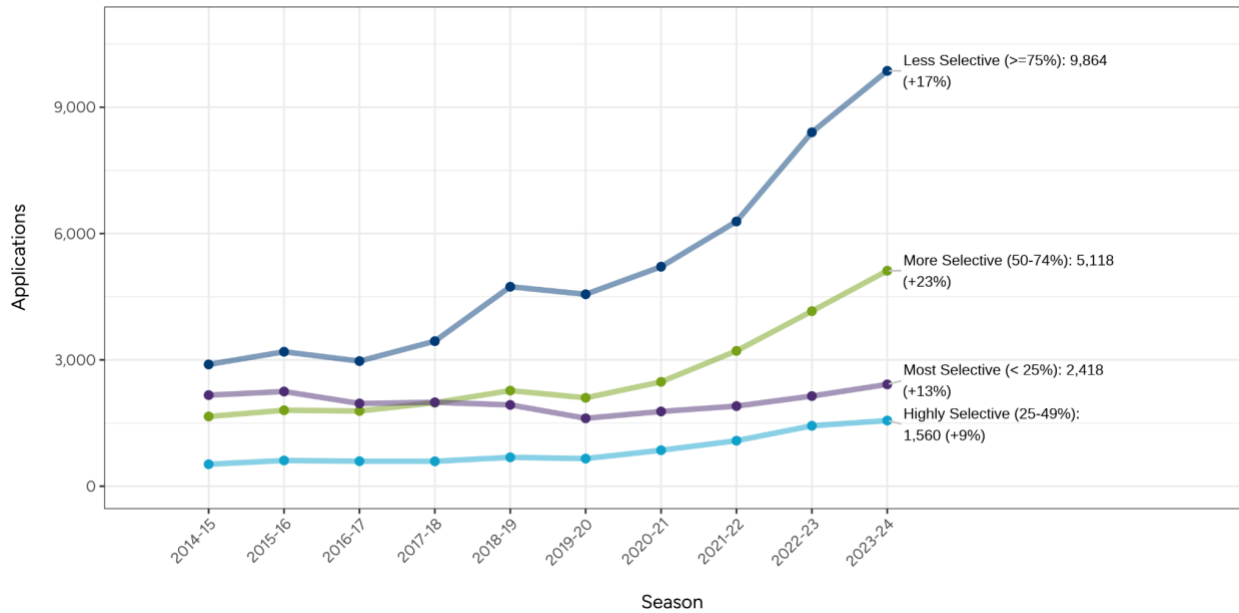
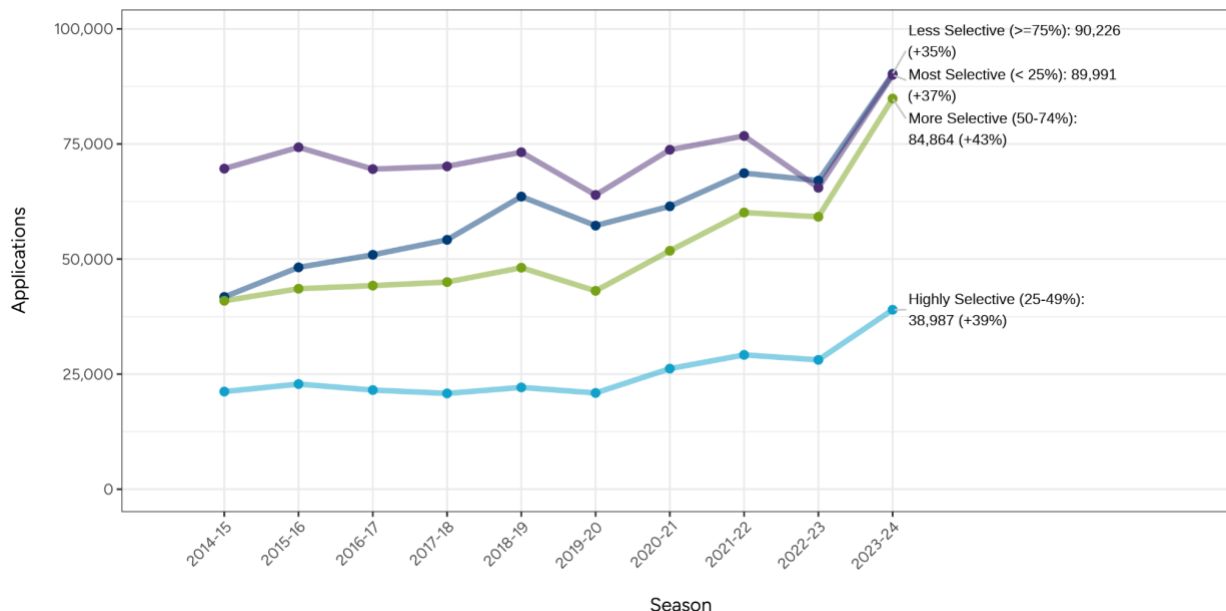


Figure A12. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2014–15



Note: While the trends in Figure A12 perhaps appear anomalous in the 2022–23 and 2023–24 seasons, note that the number of applicants choosing not to disclose their race/ethnicity (see our discussion of Figure 8 in the main text) tracks precisely with the overall trends in "Unknown" applicants shown above. Put another way, there was an anomalous dip in these applicants in 2022–23 that explains the dip we see in Figure A12; removing this year of data (or tracking applications per applicant, which we did at season-end in a deep-dive [brief](#)) reveals straight-line trends since 2020–21.

Figure A13. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Two or More race/ethnicity applicants since 2014–15

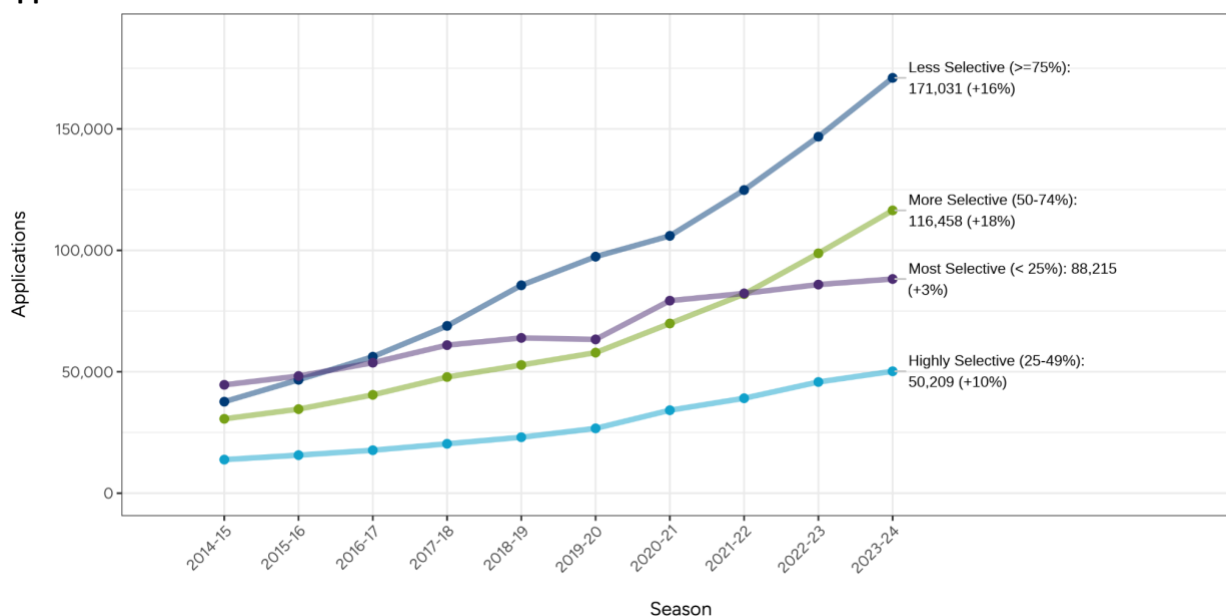


Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity among International applicants since 2014–15

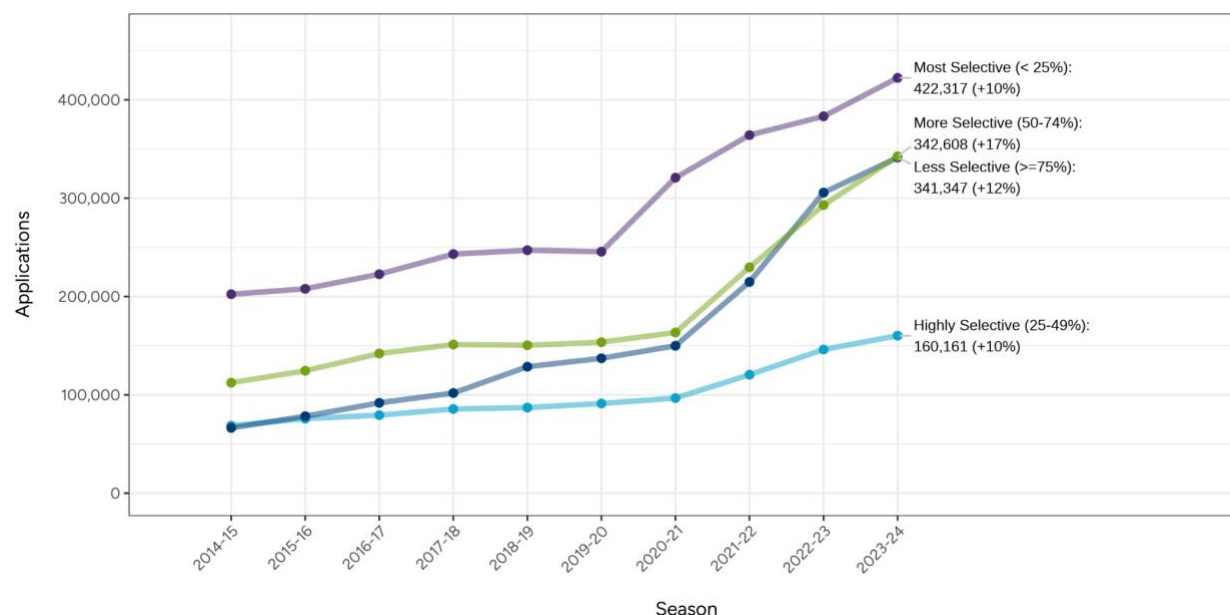


Table A1a. Applicant counts by state since 2014–15

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Alabama	1,980	2,239	2,545	3,093	3,115	3,209	4,407	4,839	5,328	5,678
Alaska	680	662	735	802	785	843	912	964	1,005	1,113
American Samoa	NA	12	15	16	16	32	30	32	25	34
Arizona	4,688	4,731	5,007	5,324	6,507	6,202	7,086	7,456	8,885	8,550
Arkansas	1,339	1,493	1,562	1,736	1,788	1,943	2,331	2,285	2,304	2,391
Armed Forces Americas	18	23	22	14	25	13	25	16	24	18
Armed Forces Europe	315	375	350	376	403	403	439	453	468	485
Armed Forces Pacific	190	206	212	245	214	265	280	273	269	365
California	79,590	82,474	83,634	89,981	92,206	88,604	94,380	95,660	97,100	97,587
Colorado	10,169	10,584	14,324	15,747	18,503	20,381	25,250	27,771	28,600	29,763
Connecticut	27,158	28,463	29,531	29,705	29,449	28,537	27,492	27,662	27,764	27,702
Delaware	4,416	4,673	4,726	4,924	5,012	4,905	4,812	4,845	5,188	5,574
District of Columbia	1,877	2,216	2,316	2,412	2,471	2,498	2,650	2,953	3,313	4,210
Federated States of Micronesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	20,784	23,373	26,886	29,709	38,131	55,403	62,575	68,248	74,064	80,690
Georgia	18,954	21,974	25,133	28,758	29,766	32,644	39,720	42,470	56,323	61,853
Guam	186	191	224	222	249	195	236	232	248	267
Hawaii	2,852	2,995	3,158	3,534	3,625	3,427	3,805	3,773	3,990	4,000
Idaho	1,443	1,451	1,358	1,361	1,420	1,731	1,842	1,892	2,251	2,164
Illinois	38,624	42,543	47,408	51,798	53,060	54,431	57,461	65,756	69,139	70,593
Indiana	13,993	15,018	20,968	20,587	22,081	21,843	21,681	23,677	25,435	27,306
Iowa	1,523	1,529	1,717	1,930	1,765	2,278	2,812	2,712	2,763	3,208
Kansas	1,598	1,818	1,820	2,069	2,216	2,691	3,948	3,367	3,051	3,640
Kentucky	4,404	4,634	5,554	5,707	5,716	5,827	7,209	7,200	7,801	8,389
Louisiana	2,222	2,781	3,297	4,024	10,978	11,577	12,654	12,712	12,944	13,361
Maine	6,044	6,777	6,827	7,297	7,208	6,794	6,434	6,586	5,860	5,966
Maryland	24,643	26,352	26,940	28,236	28,506	30,528	32,999	35,829	37,568	38,988
Massachusetts	46,835	49,006	49,637	50,104	51,157	50,162	49,523	51,085	51,059	51,595
Michigan	16,462	18,550	19,990	21,448	23,754	24,449	27,398	33,297	35,832	39,048
Minnesota	7,396	8,156	9,192	16,409	13,987	14,639	16,635	18,275	18,925	20,167

Note:

Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Table A1b. Applicant counts by state since 2014–15 (Continued)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mississippi	786	952	974	1,106	1,415	1,537	1,748	1,721	1,839	2,036
Missouri	4,809	5,574	5,974	7,150	7,825	8,674	9,748	9,558	10,027	10,750
Montana	721	674	625	759	707	831	903	974	1,046	1,231
Nebraska	1,116	1,122	1,290	1,249	1,426	1,888	2,228	2,056	2,020	3,653
Nevada	1,913	2,095	2,030	2,225	2,950	3,095	3,795	3,829	4,189	4,589
New Hampshire	8,013	8,250	8,349	8,337	8,248	8,365	7,907	7,944	8,136	8,152
New Jersey	54,378	58,884	61,098	62,907	64,719	64,360	65,180	68,481	69,475	73,218
New Mexico	1,383	1,373	1,418	1,567	1,642	1,549	1,961	2,084	2,136	2,255
New York	89,782	97,771	101,654	106,954	106,830	107,749	109,018	112,034	112,748	113,876
North Carolina	17,443	26,406	27,876	36,537	38,874	38,037	40,640	41,802	45,150	47,817
North Dakota	162	178	202	350	260	318	409	451	493	507
Northern Mariana Islands	26	35	28	28	21	21	28	23	42	27
Ohio	33,151	36,188	44,267	47,053	49,677	46,954	47,514	49,763	50,990	53,072
Oklahoma	5,635	6,308	4,226	2,950	2,971	2,917	3,254	3,184	3,461	5,162
Oregon	5,894	6,074	6,243	7,284	9,624	9,856	10,392	11,341	11,803	12,624
Pennsylvania	32,701	36,727	39,476	41,065	45,631	47,391	54,148	56,887	58,798	60,785
Puerto Rico	1,114	984	1,127	1,454	1,341	1,300	1,477	1,422	1,462	1,440
Rhode Island	6,925	7,034	6,762	6,592	6,916	6,996	6,649	6,854	6,986	7,209
South Carolina	4,207	5,079	5,590	6,135	6,652	8,201	12,241	14,374	15,233	16,789
South Dakota	331	340	382	530	503	1,908	1,361	771	786	920
Tennessee	6,268	7,025	7,916	8,306	8,802	10,044	11,426	11,484	12,246	13,614
Texas	24,834	27,297	30,964	32,794	37,648	39,193	50,934	58,054	73,752	90,694
Utah	1,446	1,391	1,478	1,608	1,751	7,902	8,226	9,152	9,756	10,764
Vermont	3,670	3,657	3,720	3,648	3,584	3,419	3,410	3,367	3,360	3,371
Virgin Islands	200	195	201	167	172	188	183	179	149	263
Virginia	29,539	32,969	35,426	37,924	38,858	39,269	42,648	46,543	49,594	51,115
Washington	13,431	13,478	13,563	14,533	15,260	14,735	16,680	17,517	26,285	28,469
West Virginia	615	845	1,032	1,024	1,087	1,109	1,523	1,478	1,545	1,624
Wisconsin	5,099	5,455	7,131	10,741	9,844	10,434	12,502	14,063	14,746	16,679
Wyoming	282	269	267	327	321	401	484	534	603	651

Note:

Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Table A2. Application trends by member region and institutional control

	Private									
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mid-Atlantic	904,043	999,896	1,045,373	1,127,408	1,158,137	1,170,630	1,299,583	1,370,346	1,442,399	1,499,127
Midwestern	356,914	399,256	435,867	490,664	500,297	514,855	593,731	666,961	728,993	780,055
New England	617,310	650,097	670,638	705,368	724,562	699,409	788,581	855,678	891,708	910,370
Southern	261,339	323,580	343,888	387,405	428,340	464,628	539,522	619,803	669,445	745,234
Southwestern	50,704	53,446	72,246	73,708	81,023	77,765	91,961	108,997	123,849	147,672
Western	356,652	365,726	370,405	396,207	404,899	388,668	418,324	435,429	457,658	464,241
	Public									
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mid-Atlantic	280,020	325,590	342,998	363,349	481,027	510,851	598,710	715,801	794,904	937,331
Midwestern	205,427	247,236	370,263	459,513	523,155	578,319	677,173	886,534	1,019,718	1,172,692
New England	231,125	244,544	249,511	249,664	263,353	259,461	267,153	298,575	318,645	344,366
Southern	177,388	231,398	283,580	353,755	482,587	656,797	950,222	1,182,871	1,409,368	1,619,784
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,581	67,852	99,564	224,710	302,936
Western	NA	NA	NA	104,749	157,972	193,091	261,085	310,540	452,574	501,509

Note:

Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.

Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

Table A3a. Application trends by member state and institutional control: Private

	Private									
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
California	258,560	266,688	272,791	294,953	301,470	283,680	305,467	312,819	330,367	337,750
Connecticut	115,051	120,406	122,289	129,941	134,597	130,313	137,354	144,848	155,928	173,889
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	72,762	72,493	77,952	82,534	74,106	86,089	90,365
Florida	72,271	85,216	87,773	95,741	112,386	124,381	145,891	182,971	187,580	209,800
Georgia	35,486	49,327	58,606	68,165	72,394	74,978	84,280	91,855	99,706	104,427
Illinois	107,821	125,164	136,030	154,020	159,701	165,448	205,495	232,080	257,035	268,343
Indiana	43,418	50,577	56,510	69,503	69,131	68,904	73,205	80,590	85,985	94,551
Iowa	15,380	16,972	17,116	19,356	19,510	19,429	20,959	24,831	26,460	27,724
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,825	8,467	9,181	11,055	12,597
Louisiana	NA	NA	39,077	45,757	51,420	49,136	53,404	49,251	46,050	52,629
Maine	27,627	30,290	31,892	37,457	38,961	38,029	38,734	40,936	44,195	47,511
Maryland	52,598	56,864	55,429	56,875	59,266	63,634	70,949	69,904	73,758	81,517
Massachusetts	357,484	366,874	381,789	400,221	406,501	394,736	461,288	509,025	522,685	522,390
Michigan	17,111	18,946	20,386	20,781	21,453	22,890	26,856	33,371	39,916	47,525
Minnesota	21,694	24,864	25,270	32,277	33,063	33,519	39,904	43,787	47,467	57,740
Missouri	39,641	40,812	42,202	42,637	37,445	41,486	50,007	51,828	56,881	58,834
New Hampshire	35,959	39,606	39,309	39,229	41,683	37,643	42,637	42,582	43,715	47,135
New Jersey	71,171	80,820	85,905	103,596	101,278	101,081	104,159	115,518	124,756	130,376
New York	483,345	531,428	559,409	599,015	618,239	620,610	693,364	740,685	759,417	777,031
North Carolina	60,845	64,579	65,936	72,661	78,045	89,987	105,999	124,006	142,155	166,126
Ohio	85,080	94,775	103,395	113,676	121,291	123,208	134,393	151,755	161,756	163,031
Oregon	33,817	34,313	30,852	30,962	31,018	30,641	30,470	33,418	34,583	34,132
Pennsylvania	242,881	261,367	275,721	294,976	306,747	307,206	348,558	369,928	397,590	418,816
Rhode Island	63,685	75,852	76,773	79,402	83,725	80,220	87,456	93,904	99,925	96,088
South Carolina	9,126	10,004	10,191	11,156	11,663	11,785	15,590	24,186	27,813	31,432
Tennessee	44,140	46,107	45,456	48,951	55,005	58,120	69,612	69,974	72,635	73,502
Texas	45,190	47,629	66,744	67,623	75,246	72,797	86,878	101,669	114,426	137,977
Vermont	17,504	17,069	18,586	19,118	19,095	18,468	21,112	24,383	25,260	23,357
Virginia	24,957	25,516	28,500	32,331	35,901	44,842	50,981	58,809	71,798	82,124
Washington	36,176	35,796	36,391	38,719	38,781	35,772	38,366	40,070	42,743	42,172
Wisconsin	20,529	20,592	26,145	29,074	28,921	30,065	32,170	36,265	39,674	45,119

Table A3b. Application trends by member state and institutional control: Public

	Public									
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81,857
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117,485	141,067	154,708	174,344
Connecticut	61,383	63,654	64,491	65,008	63,991	62,496	60,710	67,606	73,190	85,688
Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA	66,874	178,243	234,546	296,271	344,584	386,718
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	115,027	132,521	185,090	223,868
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	145,112	166,317	183,270
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	101,746	108,883	132,859	155,377	179,348
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,596
Maine	NA	19,165	20,299	20,882	22,575	22,593	22,788	23,368	23,140	23,077
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,992	74,845	104,228	129,710	142,904
Massachusetts	72,543	80,713	84,778	85,582	98,551	96,553	98,862	116,353	128,747	139,626
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	110,034	128,593	161,171	194,586	235,192	294,743
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30,906	31,501	36,465	39,316	42,043
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	15,020	18,071	23,674	26,194	28,417	33,716	37,968
New Jersey	52,797	63,084	64,697	67,936	73,148	76,195	84,010	99,439	108,130	194,209
New York	157,956	182,153	195,577	212,747	213,049	211,990	210,099	232,621	268,161	284,908
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	118,282	159,004	158,855	181,422	210,781	250,572	290,447
Ohio	NA	NA	148,977	165,553	173,756	169,328	189,439	210,255	229,873	251,933
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69,017	72,043
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	147,136	162,309	196,730	242,114	252,149	272,055
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	103,579	119,820	139,686	162,110
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,685	75,055	192,123	252,605
Virginia	75,528	87,128	109,340	115,795	125,059	129,086	180,717	228,948	253,232	268,562
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	106,287	116,924
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,263	23,935
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56,328	68,761	79,055	84,885

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 ($\geq 75\%$)										
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mid-Atlantic	356,489	433,688	455,358	493,062	599,739	637,215	674,189	772,715	847,955	919,807
Midwestern	168,064	210,171	312,053	385,235	463,104	514,658	598,133	718,959	826,129	954,592
New England	259,560	289,665	296,392	298,547	319,288	309,818	296,412	324,302	350,443	374,835
Southern	102,874	133,718	169,062	220,824	292,762	384,884	438,721	590,005	735,831	859,218
Southwestern	NA	21,615	19,834	18,764	19,625	31,075	54,529	85,167	108,368	139,020
Western	138,506	148,147	157,408	211,604	269,499	299,439	358,274	399,791	486,268	524,413
More Selective (50-74%)										
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mid-Atlantic	353,590	385,034	406,295	429,054	458,838	471,275	536,989	605,857	634,463	739,242
Midwestern	170,331	200,349	253,645	308,798	306,056	325,493	374,549	511,823	585,994	646,620
New England	199,848	201,992	210,959	213,447	213,880	212,363	225,868	248,210	266,231	284,696
Southern	82,277	106,866	116,377	142,041	186,570	235,674	359,303	432,055	501,679	593,863
Southwestern	23,162	25,264	44,278	47,486	52,031	53,314	73,152	87,582	154,190	211,697
Western	99,498	101,374	102,517	107,877	112,898	112,562	122,349	140,799	208,624	219,797
Highly Selective (25-49%)										
	2014-15	2015-16v	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mid-Atlantic	186,332	206,187	214,294	228,595	231,058	230,906	246,449	250,773	279,144	296,033
Midwestern	55,819	57,223	58,806	61,133	63,994	65,019	76,851	89,884	92,902	95,644
New England	56,962	57,904	58,892	60,667	60,557	57,989	59,468	64,957	73,788	72,534
Southern	73,525	100,116	108,424	126,849	164,954	238,996	374,953	457,470	503,856	544,606
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40,244
Most Selective ($\leq 25\%$)										
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mid-Atlantic	287,652	300,577	312,424	340,046	348,904	339,626	437,753	452,774	470,998	472,737
Midwestern	168,127	178,178	180,939	194,384	189,489	186,051	218,952	230,029	239,417	251,279
New England	331,367	344,037	352,937	380,754	391,887	376,464	471,825	514,625	517,735	520,260
Southern	180,051	214,278	233,605	251,446	264,725	259,873	314,774	320,872	327,424	357,444
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	129,049	132,538	135,722	147,846	147,060	137,869	165,703	167,642	175,162	180,514

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 Selective)

	Less Selective (>=75%)									
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
California	32,553	34,381	34,925	38,265	41,418	37,859	31,870	31,950	32,882	34,499
Colorado	40,396	46,187	56,716	62,973	73,834	80,623	114,197	125,331	137,773	155,448
Connecticut	55,071	58,196	58,525	62,962	64,580	60,429	53,956	55,618	60,351	69,234
Florida	NA	NA	14,309	17,038	28,125	69,237	79,119	96,032	105,994	122,810
Georgia	NA	24,236	30,602	37,409	40,113	46,198	50,513	58,297	101,677	127,451
Illinois	31,166	36,664	42,911	51,461	53,506	58,895	89,128	131,236	150,771	159,868
Indiana	14,252	19,581	63,487	71,900	79,221	83,996	88,436	102,580	104,709	127,260
Iowa	4,389	4,714	6,172	6,975	17,991	26,494	28,741	35,255	39,367	42,355
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,227	16,175	16,244	19,170	24,802
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,980	23,934	26,345	33,092	43,883
Maine	22,174	26,048	27,604	28,327	29,364	28,924	28,822	30,077	30,278	30,151
Maryland	42,645	44,447	44,281	44,910	47,669	58,629	55,744	77,397	101,247	111,034
Massachusetts	96,943	106,407	109,741	109,360	123,449	121,787	118,348	141,708	156,656	169,140
Michigan	12,081	13,669	14,498	21,461	56,932	72,904	86,760	115,387	151,380	192,918
Minnesota	5,217	8,311	8,603	17,324	16,572	16,580	19,357	21,814	24,344	25,973
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	13,251	16,432	22,321	26,038	28,295	34,121	39,366
New Hampshire	45,102	49,419	50,245	48,336	51,069	48,121	46,403	46,954	49,737	51,952
New Jersey	67,339	81,293	84,290	98,996	102,164	107,387	115,510	138,183	148,737	166,211
New York	147,505	190,144	204,401	219,351	226,548	227,378	219,999	236,328	255,151	274,080
North Carolina	17,065	17,734	16,801	49,821	81,525	93,870	101,598	130,544	169,338	201,502
Ohio	81,458	96,071	140,246	163,092	175,842	170,374	182,805	199,049	220,093	241,430
Oregon	28,446	28,621	25,289	44,752	58,699	61,733	70,689	81,877	94,125	97,338
Pennsylvania	93,762	111,847	116,280	123,246	216,982	236,775	276,346	314,172	335,694	360,196
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29,377	40,818	49,187	61,024
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,607	17,419
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31,564	55,984	69,041	95,169
Virginia	37,673	48,878	68,959	76,393	85,885	98,992	103,330	149,272	171,651	186,064
Washington	30,882	30,834	31,107	32,609	34,133	30,629	32,504	35,442	81,093	82,729
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14,531	16,014	17,107	21,819	25,534
Wisconsin	NA	NA	15,709	20,477	19,272	22,028	29,645	36,602	44,017	51,194

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

	More Selective (50-74%)									
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
California	80,254	81,937	82,525	85,844	90,108	87,419	89,004	91,304	98,065	97,184
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	69,218	71,120	75,697	76,615	77,367	77,633	77,448	84,013	92,578	110,202
Florida	31,888	38,865	41,238	43,896	54,016	61,615	77,846	99,274	115,128	137,114
Georgia	NA	22,429	24,356	28,806	30,242	32,300	40,687	48,101	52,918	60,322
Illinois	30,879	39,680	49,200	50,193	54,236	58,384	75,644	159,285	180,994	196,470
Indiana	56,896	60,536	61,898	65,970	65,055	67,229	72,088	85,722	109,339	118,061
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,027	8,349	10,498	10,756	12,731
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	67,218
Massachusetts	78,692	79,729	83,618	85,627	87,172	86,626	92,737	99,583	108,476	110,415
Michigan	NA	NA	11,254	12,115	12,203	15,947	20,985	27,475	34,077	48,573
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	40,945	30,305	34,350	34,082	39,024	42,323	51,772
Missouri	NA	NA	11,570	12,840	14,900	16,471	18,150	20,647	25,202	26,382
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	29,791	33,659	35,456	38,246	40,701	41,595	39,361	43,186	47,666	122,620
New York	234,578	253,508	268,620	286,706	291,951	290,764	300,170	329,050	342,703	358,816
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	26,265	29,474	34,519	43,174	53,362	63,673
Ohio	NA	62,886	67,479	70,131	70,405	70,625	83,237	96,685	103,764	108,412
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	40,295	46,719	51,230	53,195	77,958	82,437	92,564	114,934	122,290	131,019
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34,839	49,817	56,830	63,965	76,478
Tennessee	NA	NA	21,950	24,574	29,825	38,060	44,398	50,610	67,224	76,065
Texas	NA	23,335	42,558	45,779	50,466	51,808	71,165	85,300	152,023	196,162
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60,440
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	37,358	47,117	49,108	51,574	58,853	68,424	74,712	78,810

Table A5c. Application trends by member state and selectivity group (Highly Selective)

	Highly Selective (25-49%)									
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
California	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	97,119	171,772	223,472	283,936	309,006	335,550	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	47,621	45,118	46,117	49,745	57,605	56,865	44,321	45,932	47,344	48,011
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York	107,018	109,900	115,815	124,632	137,763	141,157	90,492	95,533	99,436	107,156
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	48,800	50,697	57,041	65,517	66,981	64,401	NA	41,703	44,647	46,006
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	75,640	69,576	73,783	78,866	81,238	85,418	63,521	65,397	69,258	73,492
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

Table A5d. Application trends by member state and selectivity group (Most Selective)

	Most Selective (<=25%)									
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
California	123,934	127,493	130,895	143,018	142,106	131,969	158,070	160,316	168,286	173,396
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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	210,071	215,519	225,864	242,425	246,328	237,318	302,557	334,031	328,338	325,140
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	168,726	174,396	182,529	198,549	205,771	204,558	267,479	282,627	291,136	286,899
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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.