

Deadline updates, 2024–2025: First-year application trends through November 1

November 20, 2024

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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 through a specific point in the application season — in this case, November 1. We time these briefs to capture activity for major college application deadlines on the first of each month from November to March.

By analyzing and disseminating up-to-date application activity, we bring attention to developing trends in applicant race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geographic residence, early decision applications, and the types of institutions to which students apply. We hope to empower enrollment leaders, counselors, and other stakeholders with these data insights as we strive, together, to increase the accessibility of the college admissions process in alignment with our [Next Chapter](#).

Note: As Common App membership has consistently grown over time, we focus deadline updates on institutions that have maintained Common App membership for the five most recent years (“returning members”), or 863 institutions. That said, trends observed here may still partially result from new members bringing new applicants onto the platform each year.

Nov 1 deadline

4,017,250
applications

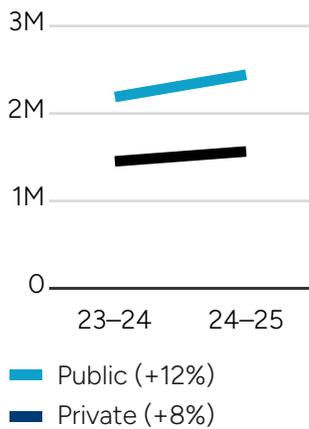
904,860
applicants

863
returning members*

*institutions who have maintained membership since 2020

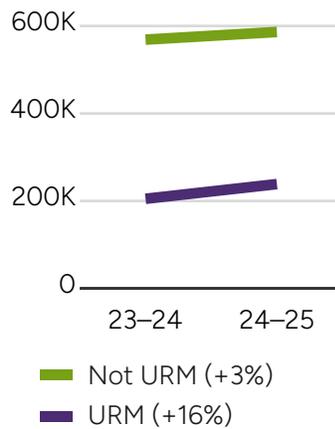
Member type

Applications to public members (12%) grew more than those to private members since 2023–24 (8%)



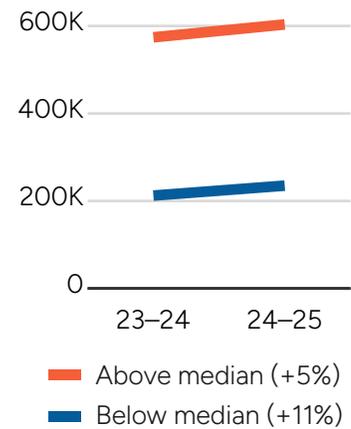
Underrepresented minority applicants

Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM) increased by 16%



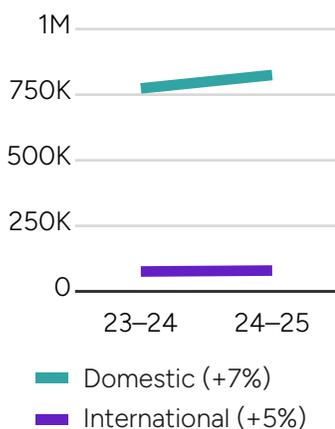
Below-median income

Growth in applicants from below median income ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 11% since 2023–24 (versus 5%)



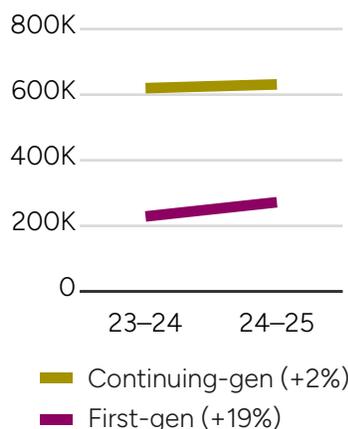
International applicants

International applicant growth trails growth in domestic applicants since 2023–24



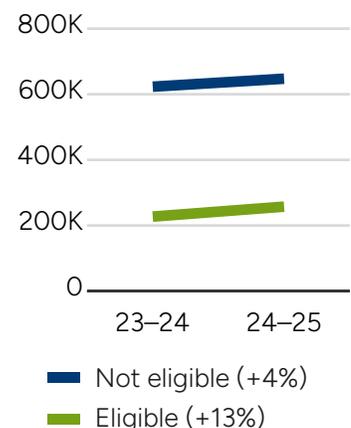
First-generation status

First-generation (“first-gen”) applicants increased by 19% since 2023–24



Fee waiver eligibility

Students reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver increased at over three times the rate of students not reporting fee waiver eligibility (13% vs. 4%)



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Key findings

1. **Applicant and application counts are up:** Through November 1, 2024, 904,860 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 863 returning members, an increase of 6% from 850,165 in 2023–24.
 - a. Total application volume to returning members through November 1 rose 10% from 2023–24 (3,648,726) to 2024–25 (4,017,250). Applicants were also applying to slightly more members in 2024–25 than in 2023–24 (up 3% from 4.29 to 4.44 applications per applicant).
2. **Latinx, Black or African American, and American Indian or Alaska Native applicants among the fastest growing:** Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity¹ (URM) increased by 16% in 2024–25, with fastest growth for applicants identifying as Latinx (17%) Black or African American (15%), and American Indian or Alaska Native (6%). We provide breakouts by student detailed race/ethnicity backgrounds, as well.
3. **First-generation applicants are substantially up:** Applicants identifying as first-generation grew at a substantial rate of 19%, while continuing-gen applicants grew by 2% from 2023–24 to 2024–25.
4. **Low-income applicants are up:** Growth was also faster for students reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver, which increased at over three times the rate of students not reporting fee waiver eligibility (13% vs. 4%). This is also true of growth in applicants from below-median income ZIP codes, who continued to outpace their above-median income peers at 11% since 2023–24 (versus 5%).
5. **Domestic growth in applicants was fastest in the Southwest and among metropolitan and micropolitan urbanities:** In terms of domestic geographic trends, growth was by far the fastest in the Southwestern region (29%). Growth in applicants was roughly equal across metropolitan and micropolitan urbanities (ranging from 7% to 8%) with slower growth in small town and rural areas. West Virginia (33%) and Texas (32%) were the fastest growing states since 2023–24 and applicants from the District of Columbia grew 29%.

¹We 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.

6. **Domestic applicant growth exceeds growth in international applicants for the first time since 2019:** In terms of international geographic trends, growth in the number of international applicants (applicants who report exclusive, active citizenship for a country outside the U.S.) slightly trailed growth in domestic applicants at 5% since 2023–24 (versus 7% for domestic applicants). Growth is fastest among applicants with citizenship in Bangladesh (51%), Rwanda (41%), and Kazakhstan (30%). Additionally, the rapid growth in applicants from Africa since at least 2020–21 exhibited a downturn this season (-9% over the past year), and applicants from China are up (9% over the past year) for the first time since 2021–22.
7. **Applicants reporting test scores by this point in the season outpaces those not reporting for the first time since 2021:** Year-over-year growth in the number of applicants reporting test scores by this point in the season outpaced those not reporting test scores for the first time since the 2021–22 season. This is despite only a nominal change in the share of members with a test score requirement this season (up from 4% in 2023–24 to 5% this season).
8. **Applications to public members (12%) grew more than those to private members since 2023–24 (8%).** Since 2023–24, growth in applications was slowest for the most selective institutions (defined as having admit rates below 25%) at 5% and uniformly higher for all other selectivity levels at between 11-12%.

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., 2025–26 for students in the 2024–25 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 2023–24 and the current season.

For example, in Figure 1, we see that the number of account creators through November 1 has grown from 1,862,156 in 2023–24 to 1,959,536 in 2024–25 – an increase of 5%. In general, we see that there is consistent and considerable growth in platform use by this point in the season, with a 6% increase in applicants, a 10% increase in applications, and a 3% increase in applications per applicant.

Figure 1. Growth in first-year accounts created by students intending to enroll in the following academic year since 2020–21

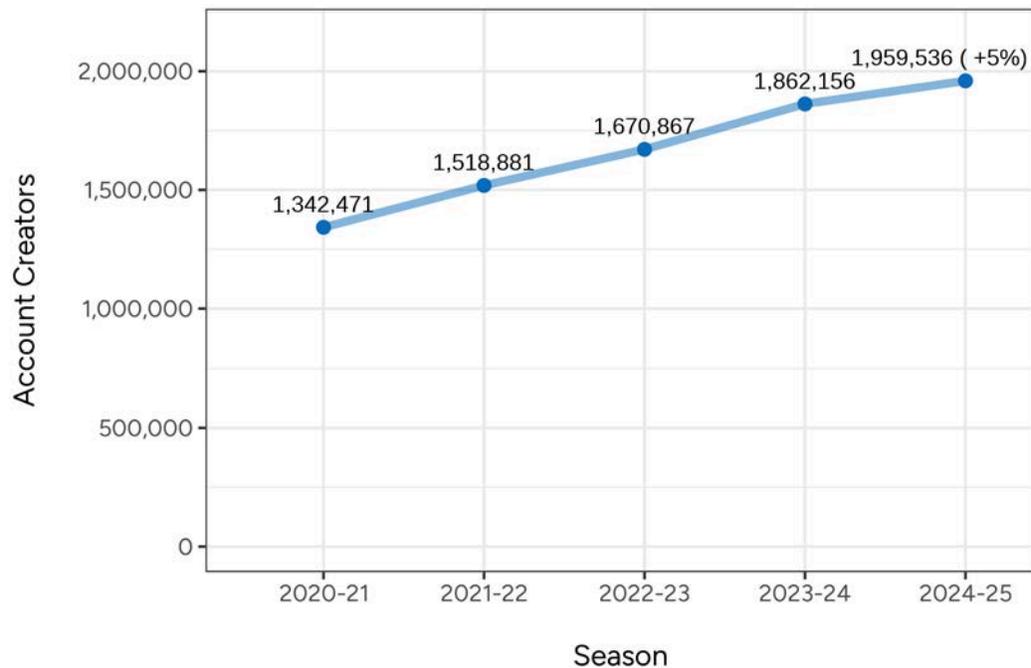


Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2020–21

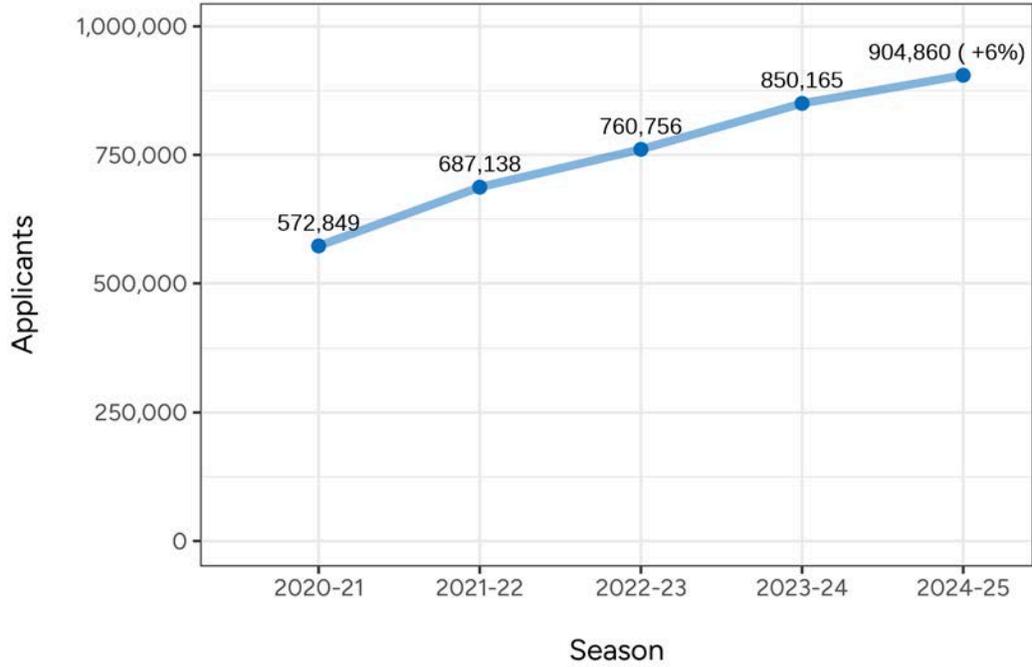


Figure 3. Growth in first-year applications since 2020–21

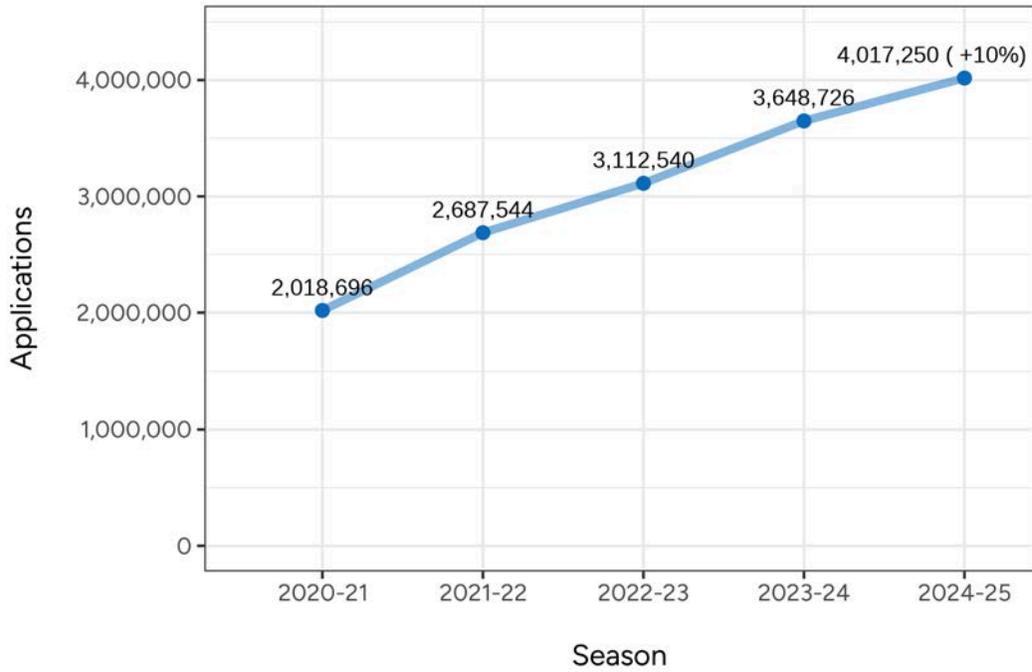
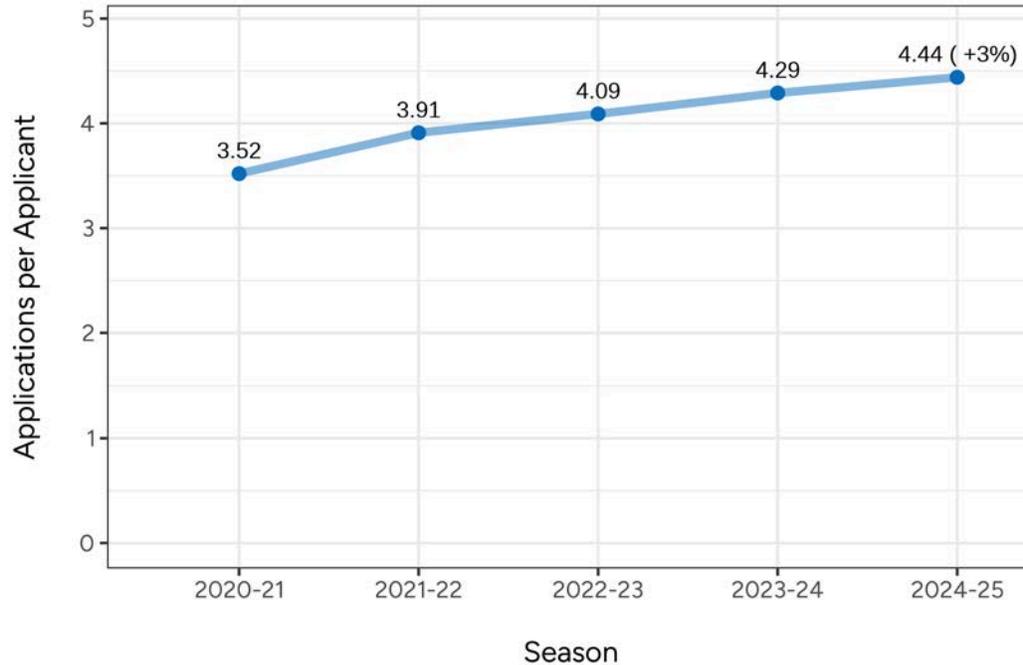


Figure 4. Growth in first-year applications per applicant since 2020–21



Applicant demographic trends

Though the trends above reveal broad growth in the use of Common App over time, the primary value in these timely updates lies in disaggregating these trends by student demographics and other key application characteristics.

Trends by student legal sex

Figure 5 displays growth in applicants by legal sex since 2020–21. Students self-identify their sex as male, female, or X (added in 2023–2024). Female applicants accounted for a larger share of all applicants throughout the period, and female applicants had higher growth since 2023–24 relative to male applicants (at 7% vs. 5%). Students identifying as X grew 32%, from 397 to 525, between 2023–24 and 2024–25.

Figure 5. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by sex since 2020–21

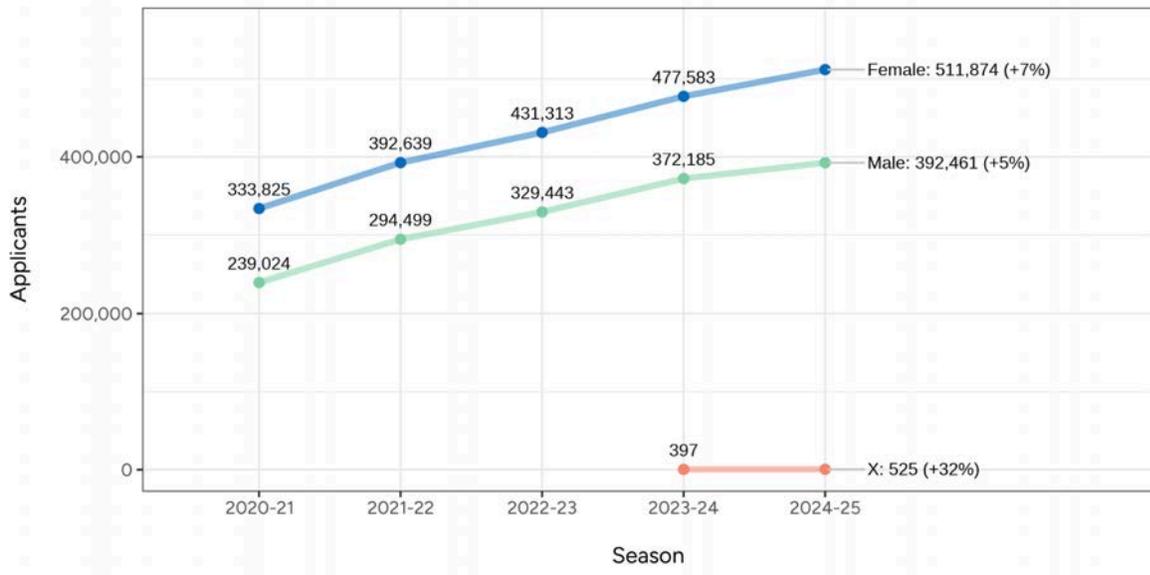
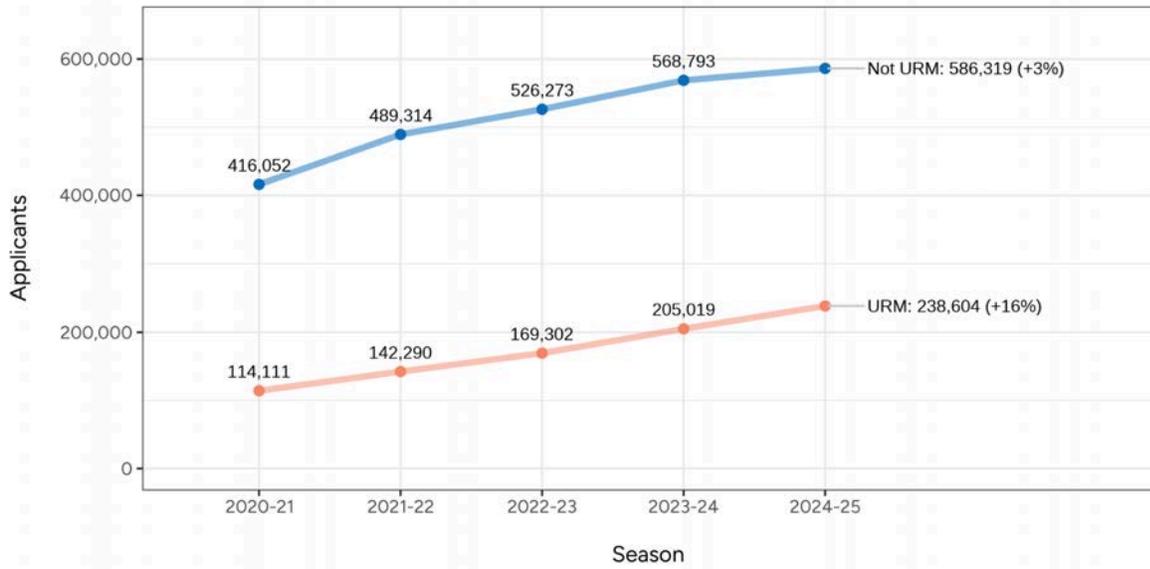


Figure 6. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by underrepresented minority status since 2020–21



Trends by student race/ethnicity

Given member interest in the continuing 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

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(URM) in Figure 6.² Consistent with results from our [previous reports on the diversification of the Common App applicant pool](#), we see that the number of applicants identifying as URM is growing at a pace that exceeds that of their non-URM peers at 16% since 2023–24 (versus 3%), even though the number of these students remains smaller. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has increased from 26.5% in 2023–24 to 28.9% in 2024–25 (not pictured). Note that all plots shown here regarding student race/ethnicity (Figures 6–8) focus exclusively on domestic applicants (i.e., excluding citizens of countries besides the United States) in alignment with federal reporting practices in higher education.

Figure 7. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by federal race/ethnicity groupings since 2020–21

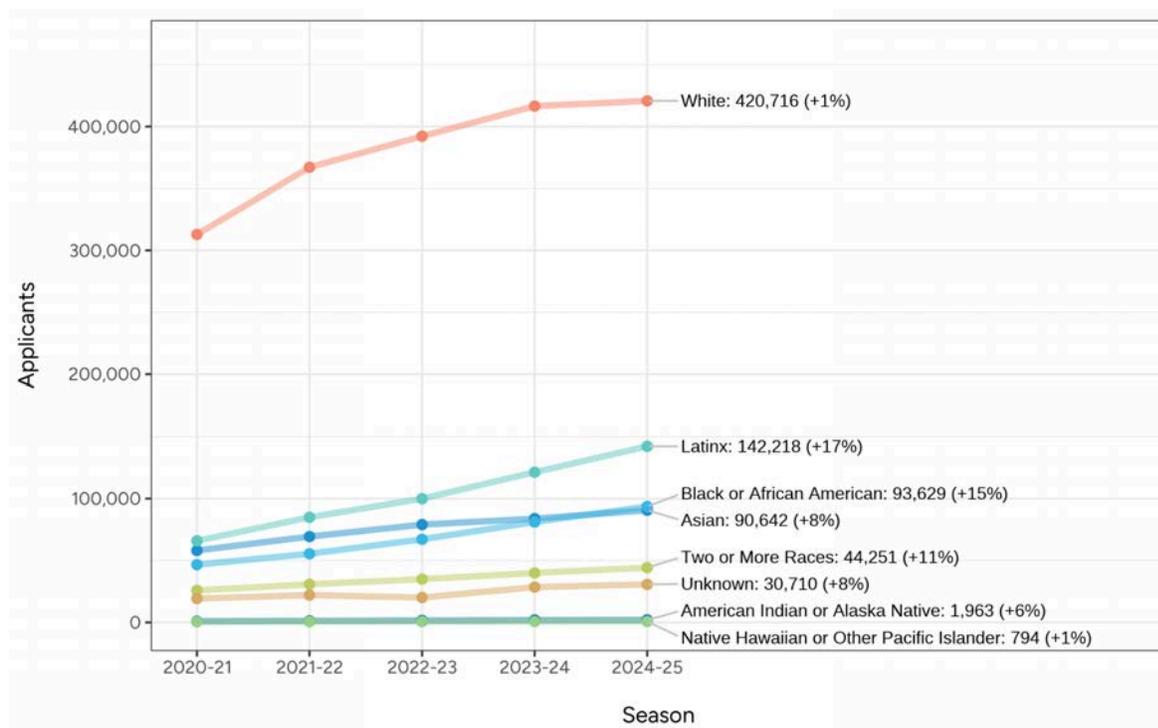


Figure 7 examines applicant growth trends across federal race/ethnicity groupings, revealing this growth among URM groups is fastest for applicants identifying as Latinx (17%), Black or African American (15%), and American Indian or Alaska Native (6%). Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 10.5% in 2023–24 to 11.4% in 2024–25 (not pictured). While the majority of domestic applicants identify as White, the share of domestic applicants identifying as White has declined from 53.8% in 2023–24 to

² See our discussion of Figures 22 and A14 through A22 for additional analyses related to application trends by race/ethnicity as they relate to members of varying selectivity bands.

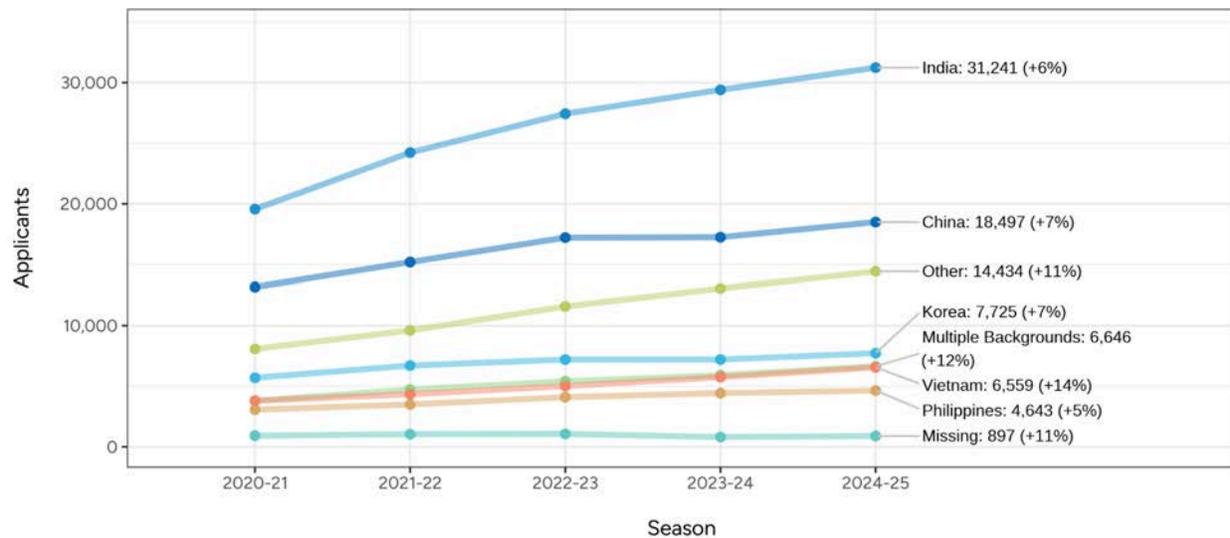
51.0% in 2024–25, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–2014 season (when the share of applicants identifying as White as of November 1 was 67.9%). The share of students reporting Unknown race/ethnicity is virtually unchanged from 2023–24, with 3.7% of students reporting Unknown in 2023–24 and 2024–25 (not pictured).

These data together suggest that there have been no meaningful deviations from pre-existing trends over the past decade in race/ethnicity reporting or population growth after the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, aligning with our recent [research brief on the subject](#) following the end of the 2023–24 application season.

The Common Application prompts students to share more detailed background information within each federal race/ethnicity group (e.g., identifying as Asian with background in China). We are thus able to break out each of the federal 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 federal race/ethnicity group (with the rest combined into an “Other” category). Figure 8 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 (14%), Multiple Backgrounds (12%), Other (11%), China (7%), and Korea (7%). Corresponding plots for each of the other federal race/ethnicity groups can be found in the Appendix (Figures A1–A5).³

³ For those interested in learning more on this subject, we reported on a variety of additional trends and correlations using these detailed background data in a two-part research brief series in the 2022–23 season (Unpacking applicant race and ethnicity, [part one](#) and [part two](#)).

Figure 8. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by detailed Asian backgrounds since 2020–21



Trends by student socioeconomic status

In addition to student race/ethnicity, we can also examine multiple dimensions of student socioeconomic status. We display applicant trends by first-generation status in Figure 9. The number of first-generation applicants grew at a pace that exceeded that of their continuing-generation peers at 19% since 2023–24 (versus 2%); for these purposes, we define a first-generation college student as having parents who have not obtained a Bachelor’s degree or higher (regardless of when the degree was received, whether the student lives with adults other than their parents, and institutional country or type).⁴

⁴ For more detail on this topic, see our three research briefs from the 2023–24 season addressing [trends](#), [definitions](#), and [complexities](#) around parental education.

Figure 9. Growth in first-year applicants by first-generation status since 2020–21

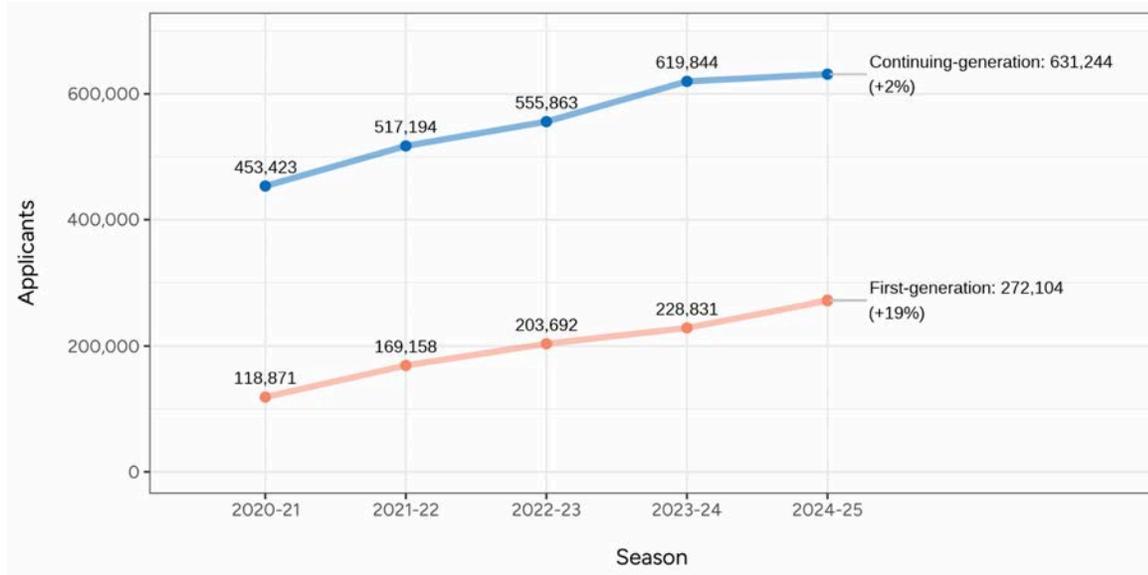


Figure 10. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2020–21

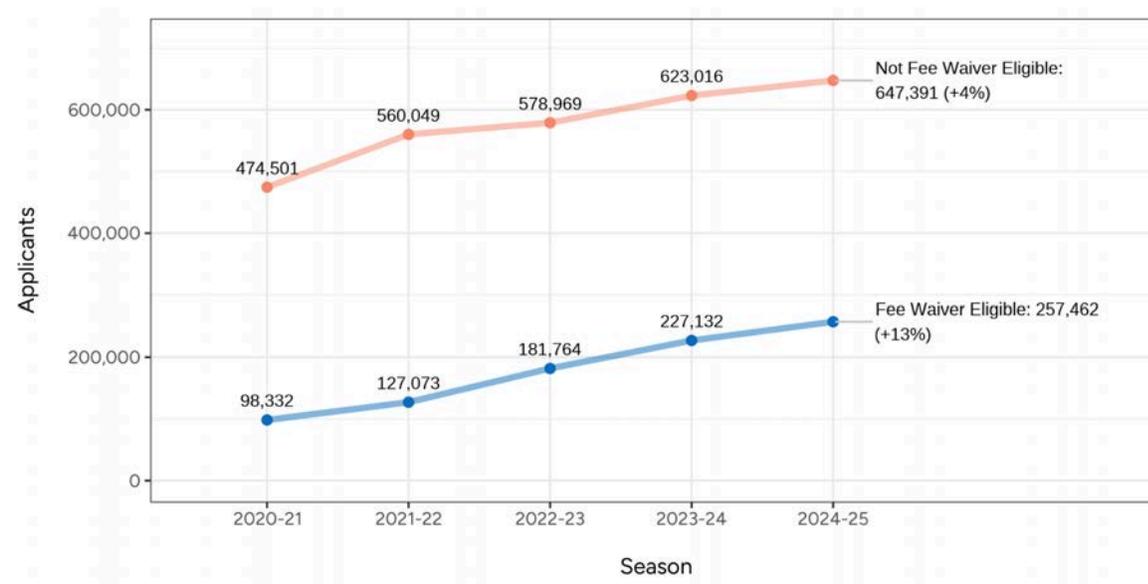
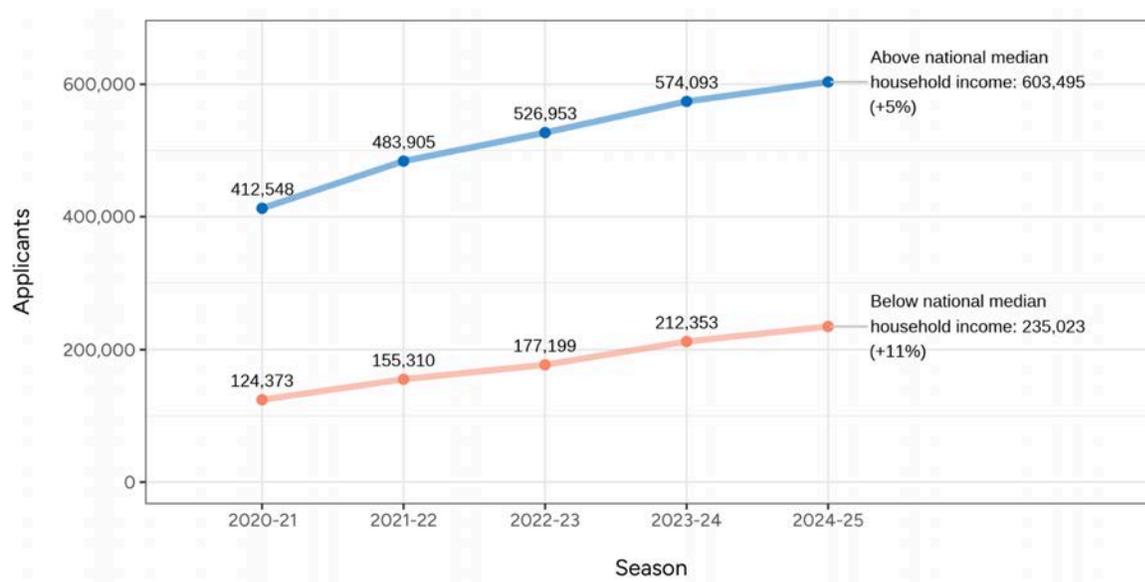


Figure 10 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status.⁵ Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver have grown at over three times the rate as other applicants (13% versus 4%) through this point in the season since 2023–24.

⁵ More information on exact eligibility criteria descriptions are [available online](#).

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.⁶ As shown in Figure 11, applicants coming from below-median income ZIP codes increased at a faster pace than their above-median income peers at +11% since 2024–25 (vs. 5%).

Figure 11. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP code median household income relative to national median household income since 2020–21

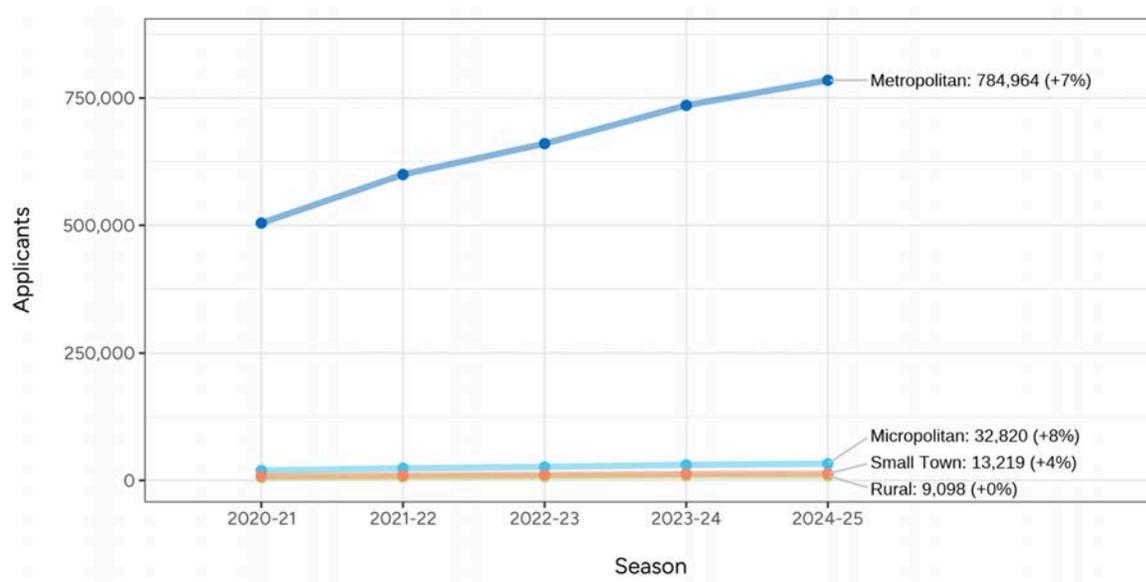


⁶ We use the American Community Survey 5-year estimates on household income, both nationally and by ZIP Code Tabulation Areas. To account for the roughly two-year lag in data availability of ACS survey data, we use ACS data from two years prior to a given season for our calculations (e.g., we use the 2018–2022 ACS to map onto applicants in the 2024–2025 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.

Trends by student geography

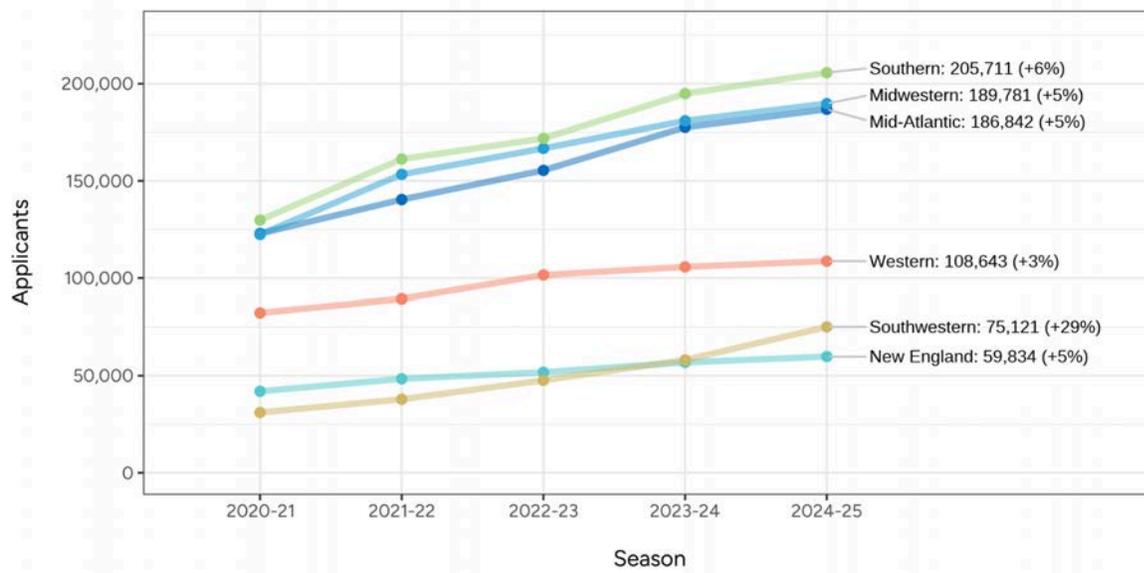
Though Common App membership continues to expand across the country, Common App use still varies substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 12 tracks applicant ZIP code urbanicity classifications,⁷ while Figure 13 tracks applicant state-regions. Overall growth since 2023–24 was highest among Micropolitan (8%) and Metropolitan (7%) urbanicity types, with slower growth among Small Town and Rural areas. The growth rate in Southwestern (29%) states far outpaced the growth rate in other regions over the same timeframe.

Figure 12. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP code urbanicity since 2020–21



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 United States region since 2020–21



We also examine state-by-state growth in applicants over time. For visual clarity, Figure 14 shows applicant trends among the ten fastest-growing states since 2020–21 (note that Nebraska is still among the fastest-growing states since 2020–21, despite a 28% decline since 2023–24), while Figure 14 shows applicant trends among the ten states with the most applicants overall as of 2024–25. 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 B1).

Figure 14. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing states since 2020–21

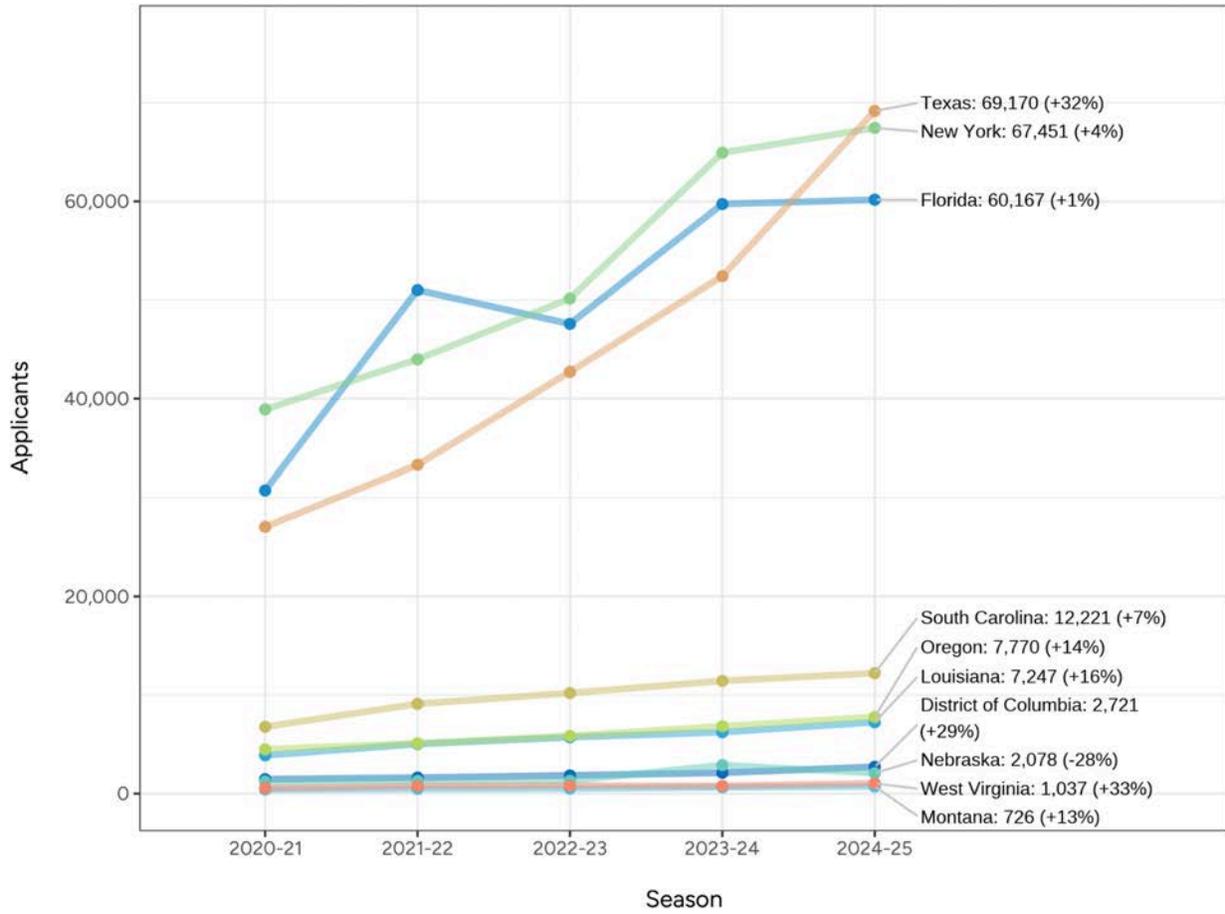


Figure 15. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest volume states as of 2024–25

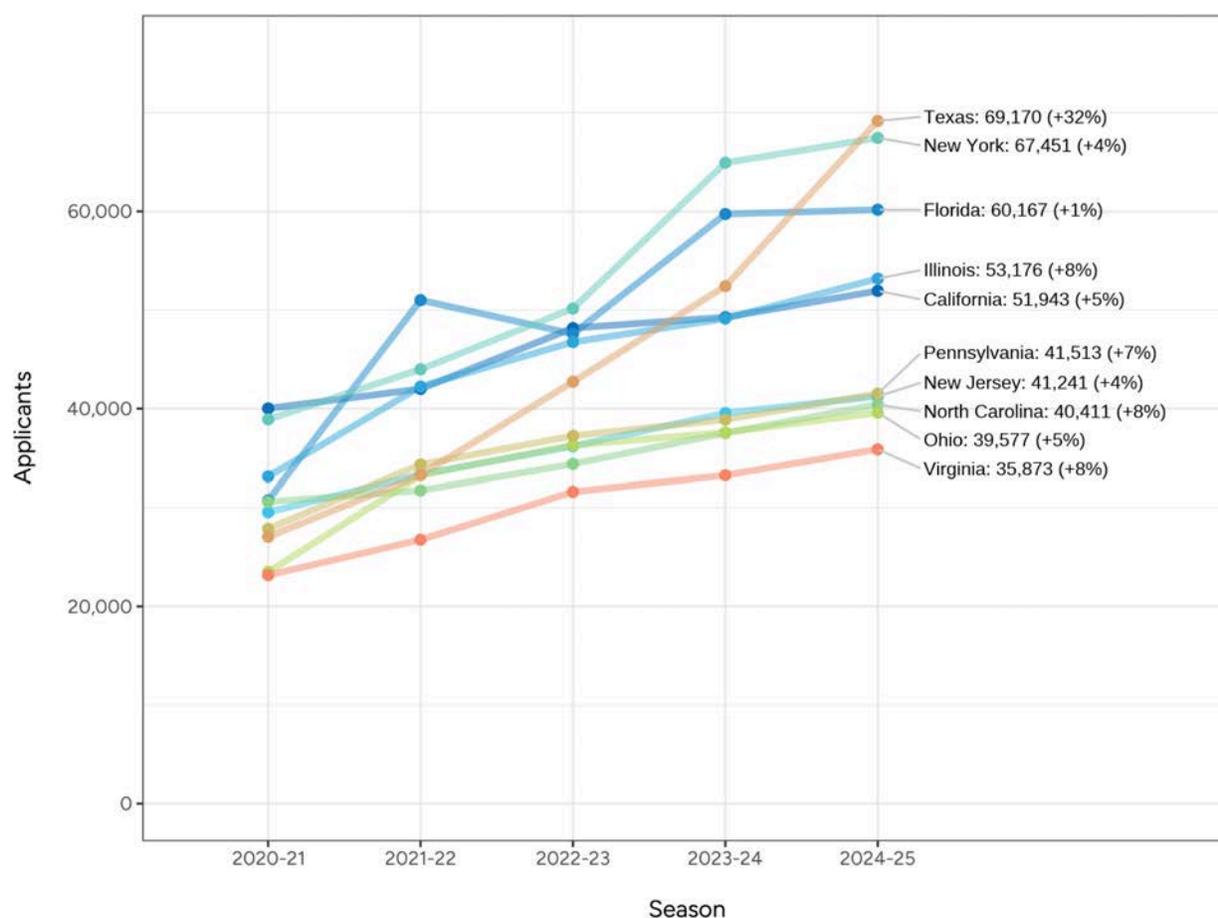


Figure 16 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 17 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the world.⁸ For a more granular view at a country-by-country level, Figure 18 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2020–21. Lastly, Figure 19 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2024–25. Two trends of note: the rapid growth in applicants from Africa since at least 2020–21 has seen its first downturn this season (-9% growth over the past year), and applicants from China are up for the first time since 2021–22.

⁸ 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 16. Growth in first-year applicants by international status since 2020–21

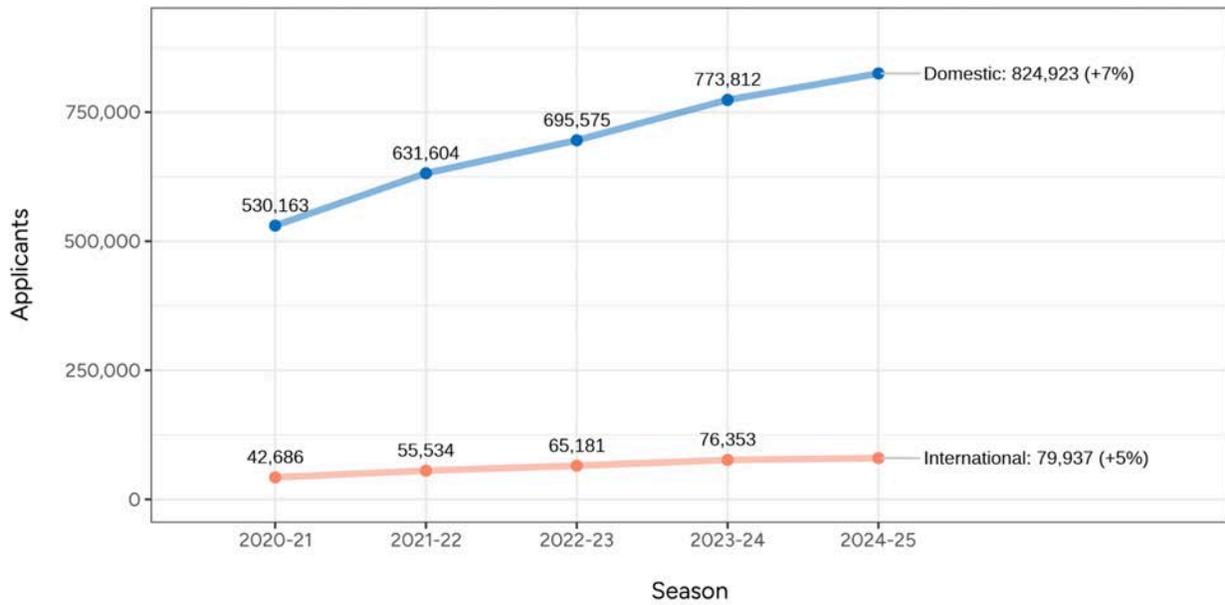


Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2020–21

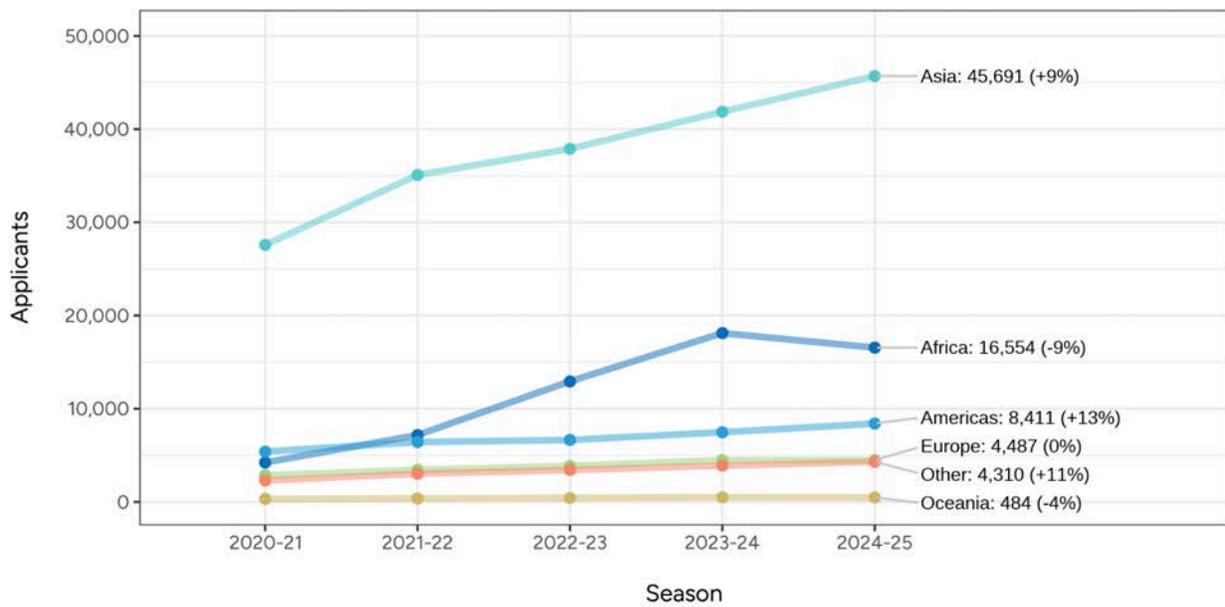


Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing countries of citizenship since 2020–21

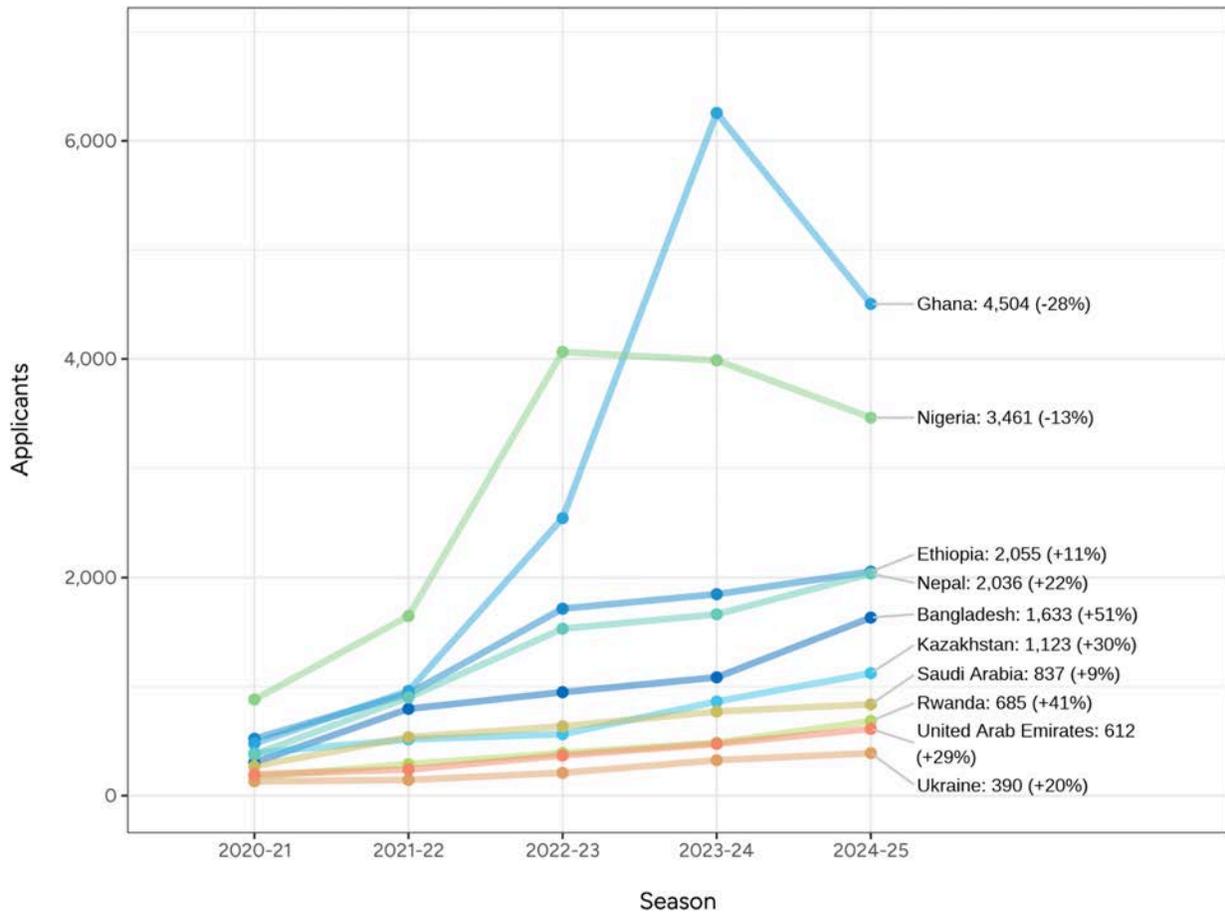
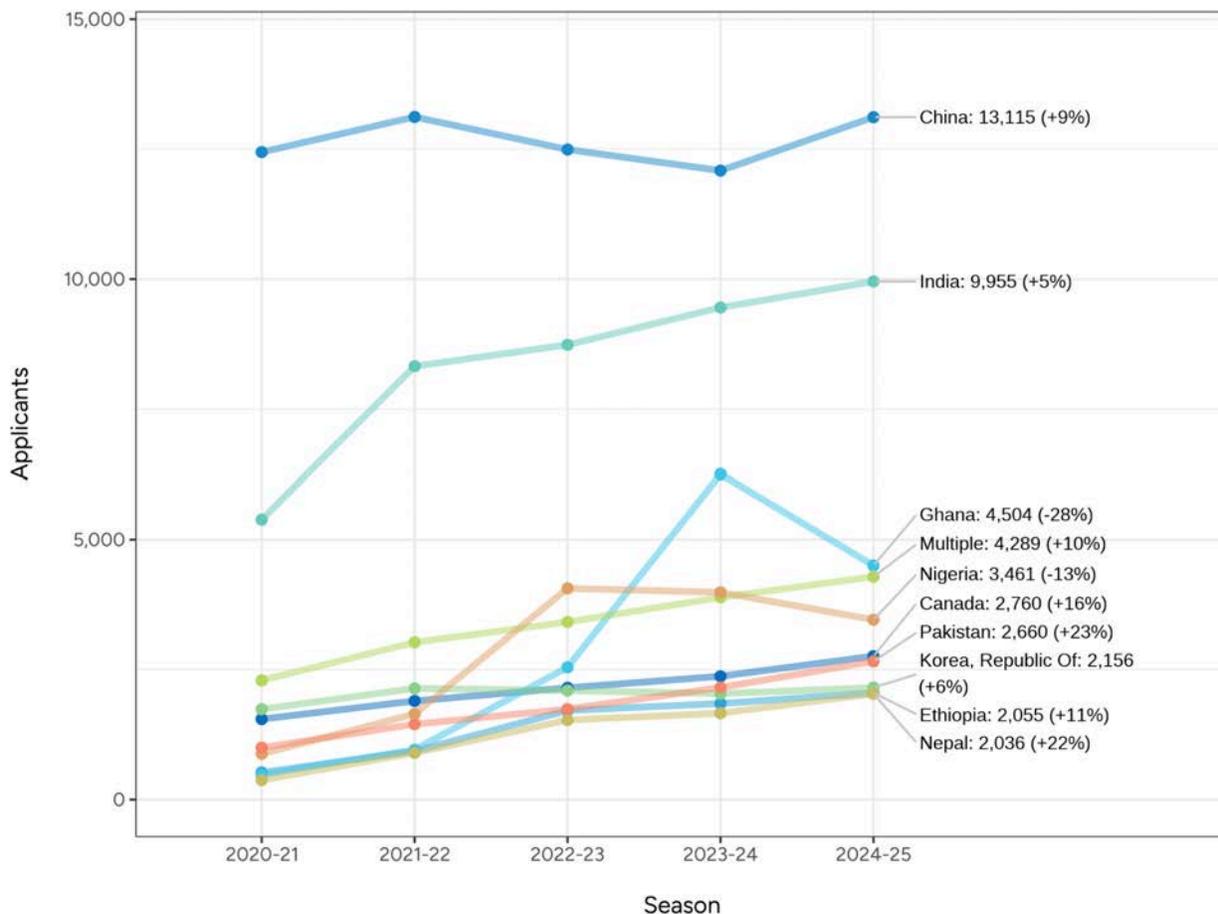


Figure 19. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2024–2025

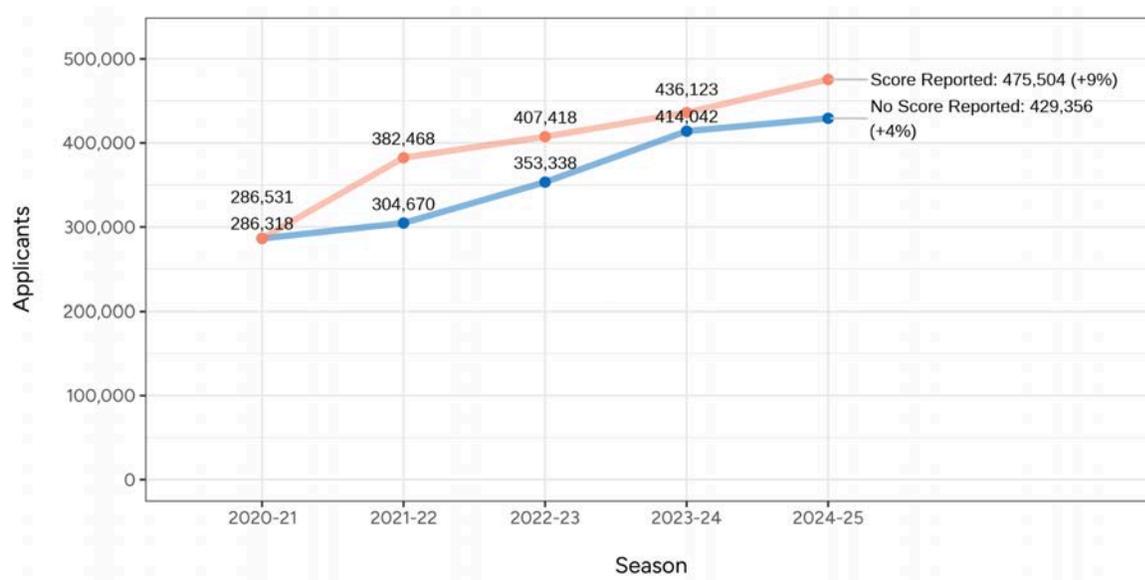


Trends in applicants’ test score reporting behaviors

As reported in the past, the share of Common App members requiring standardized test scores has changed dramatically over the past decade — from about 55% in 2019–20 to an all-time low of just 4% in 2023–24. This season, 5% of members require a test score to submit an application. In Figure 20, we show that the number of applicants reporting a test score nonetheless grew faster than the number not reporting a test score at 9% growth vs. 4% since 2023–24. This reversed two seasons of faster growth in the number of applicants not reporting a test score between 2022–23 and 2023–24. We will continue to monitor this trend throughout the application season. See Appendix Figures A6–A13 for illustrations of test score reporting disaggregated by first-generation status, URM status, fee waiver eligibility, and ZIP code-level income.

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Figure 20. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21



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 21 charts the number of applications sent at this point in the season to public and private members, while Figure 22 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). Most Selective institutions (admit rate < 25%) had the slowest application growth between 2023–24 and 2024–25 at 5%, while applications to other institution types grew between 11% and 12% (note that members without publicly available selectivity data are omitted from Figure 22).

To better examine trends in applicants' application portfolios over time by race/ethnicity, especially as we track potential impacts of the [United States Supreme Court decision on race-conscious admissions](#) on student application behavior and college aspirations, we have also included in the Appendix versions of Figure 22 broken out by applicant race/ethnicity groups (e.g., the number of applications Black or African American students submitted to members of varying selectivity bands). In general, we do not observe any appreciable changes from ongoing historical trends that have been in place since the 2020–21 season.⁹

⁹ We also examined these trends in more detail in a dedicated [research brief](#) after the close of the 2023–24 season.

To support members' efforts to benchmark what they observe individually against broader trends, we also provide tables of application trends by member characteristics in the Appendix (Tables B2–B5).

Figure 21. Growth in applications by member institution type since 2020–21

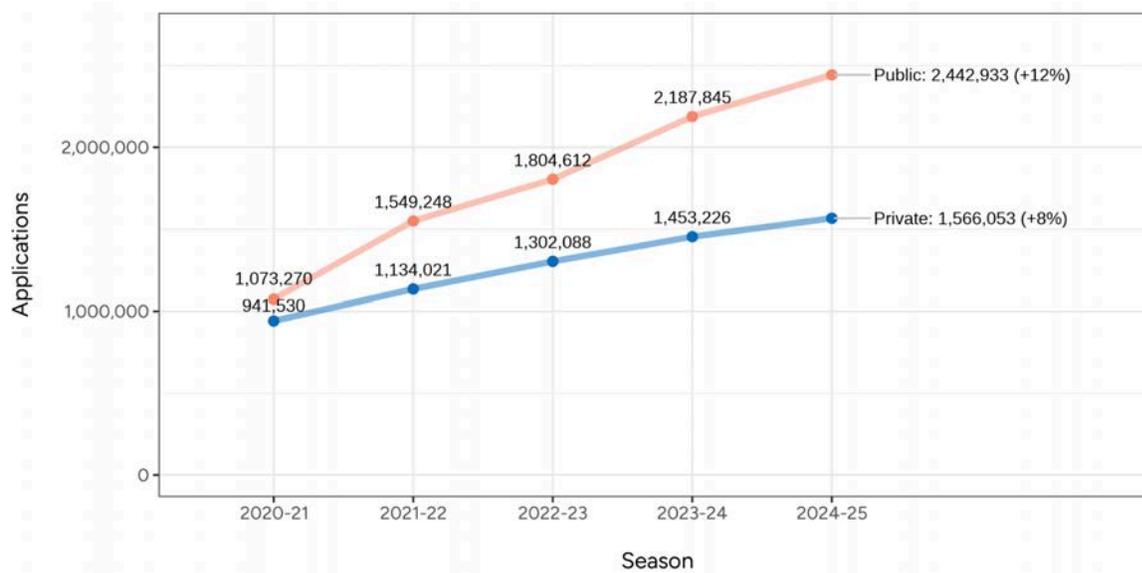


Figure 22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket since 2020–21

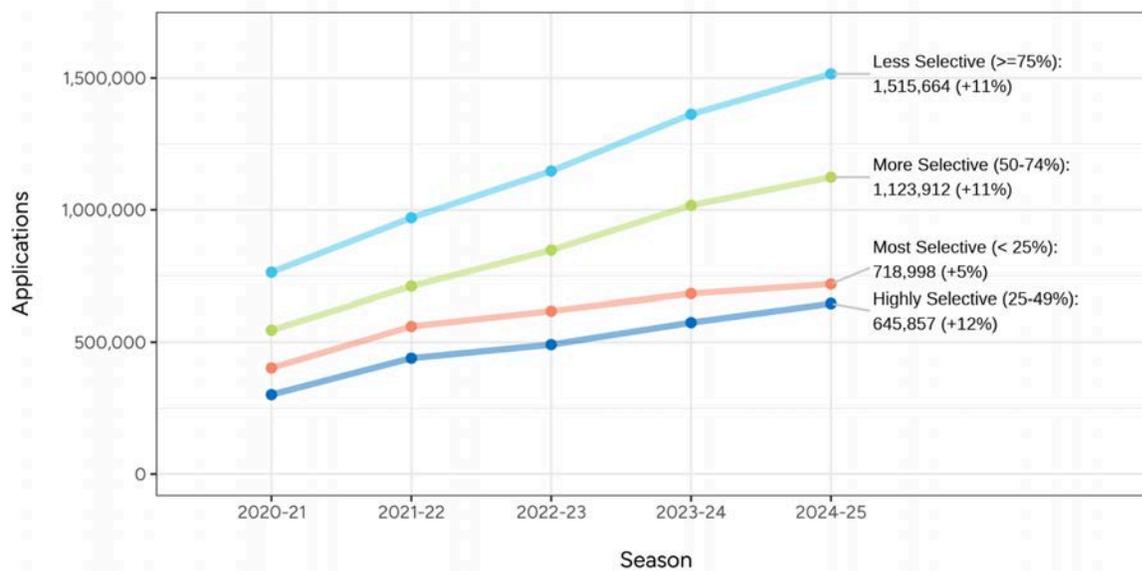


Figure 23 is similar to Figure 21, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied to both public and private

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members. Importantly, because applicants will have sent relatively few applications by November 1, 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 24 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 23. Growth in applicants by public and private application behavior since 2020–21

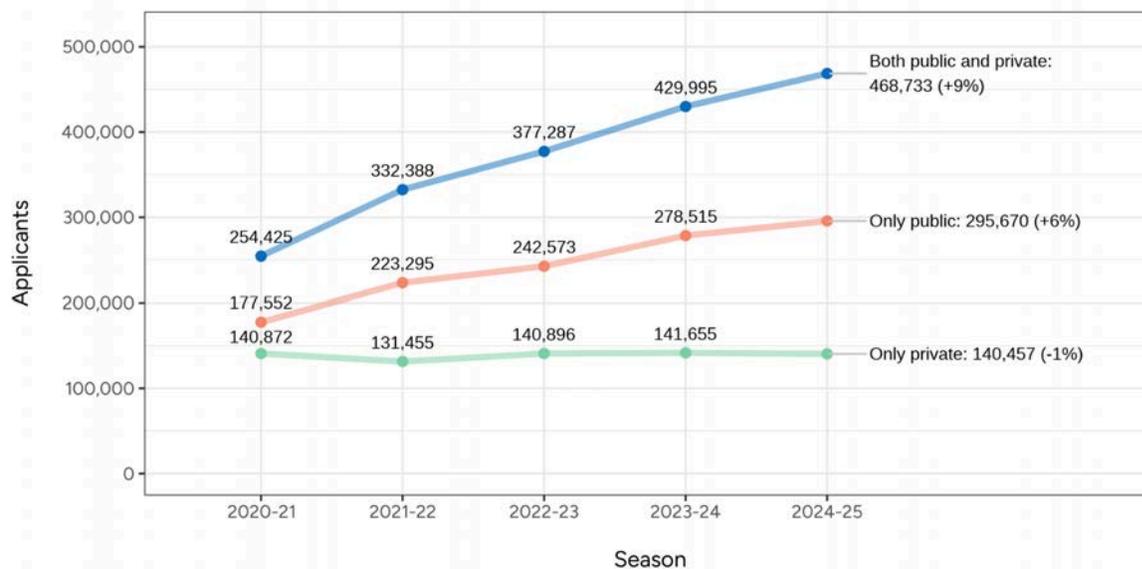
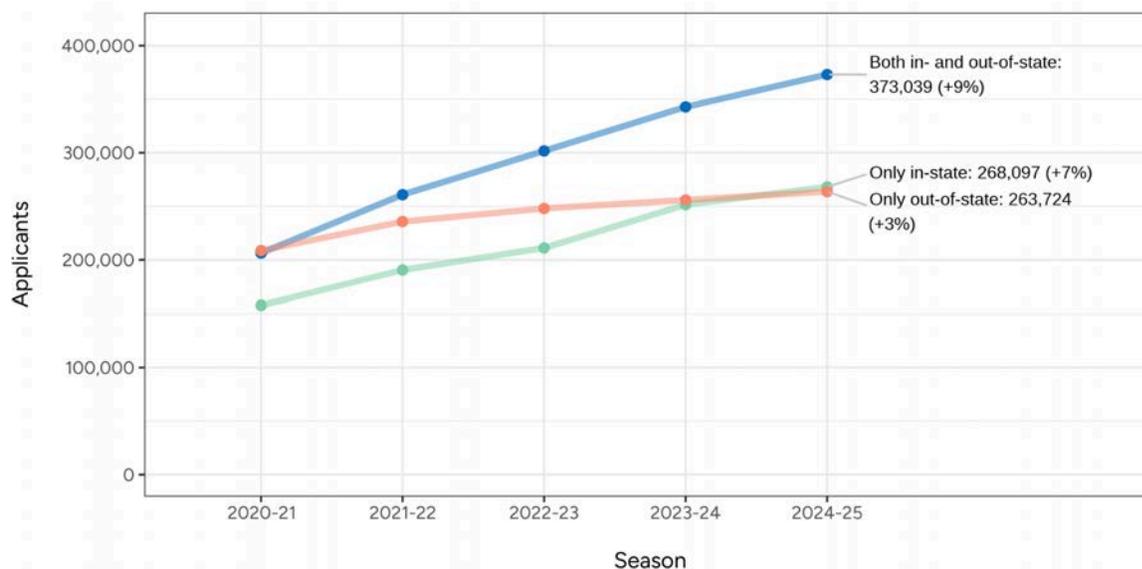


Figure 24. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2020–21



Appendix

Figure A1. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed White backgrounds since 2020–21

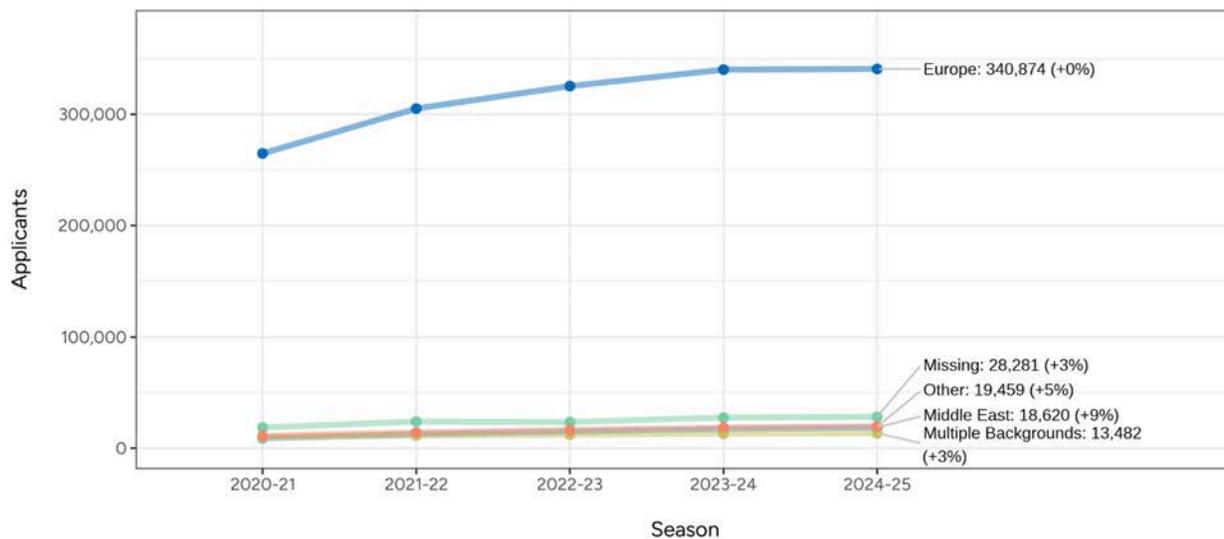


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2020–21

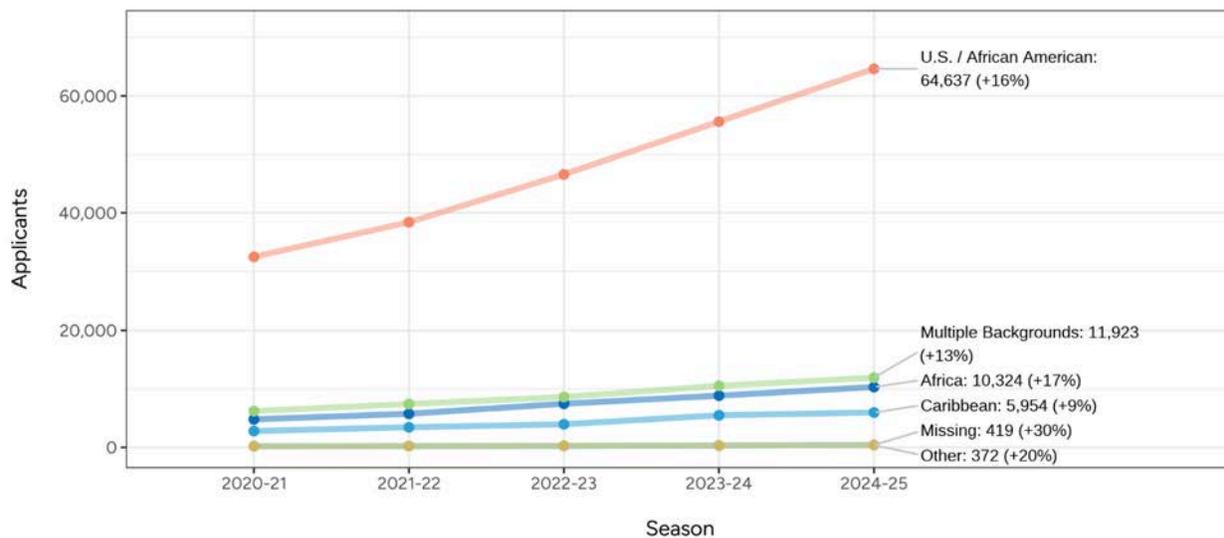


Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2020–21

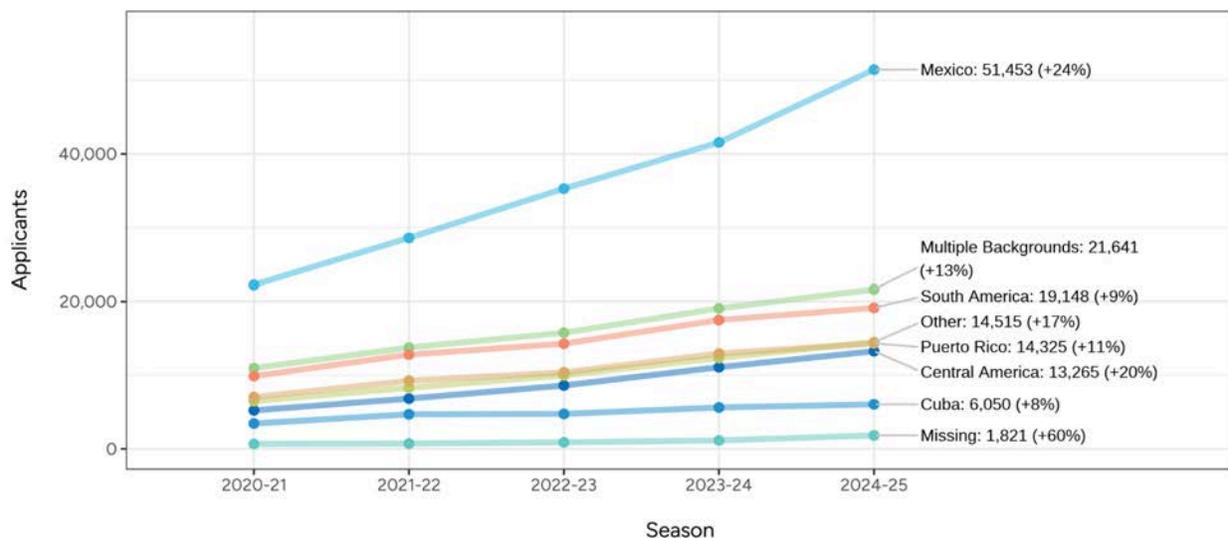


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2020–21

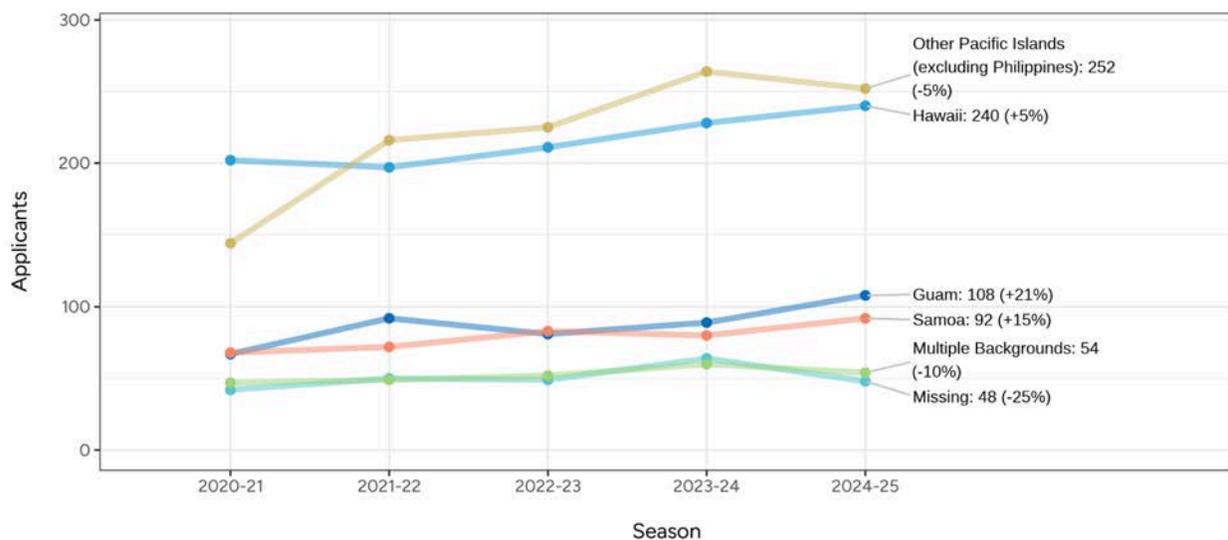


Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2020–21

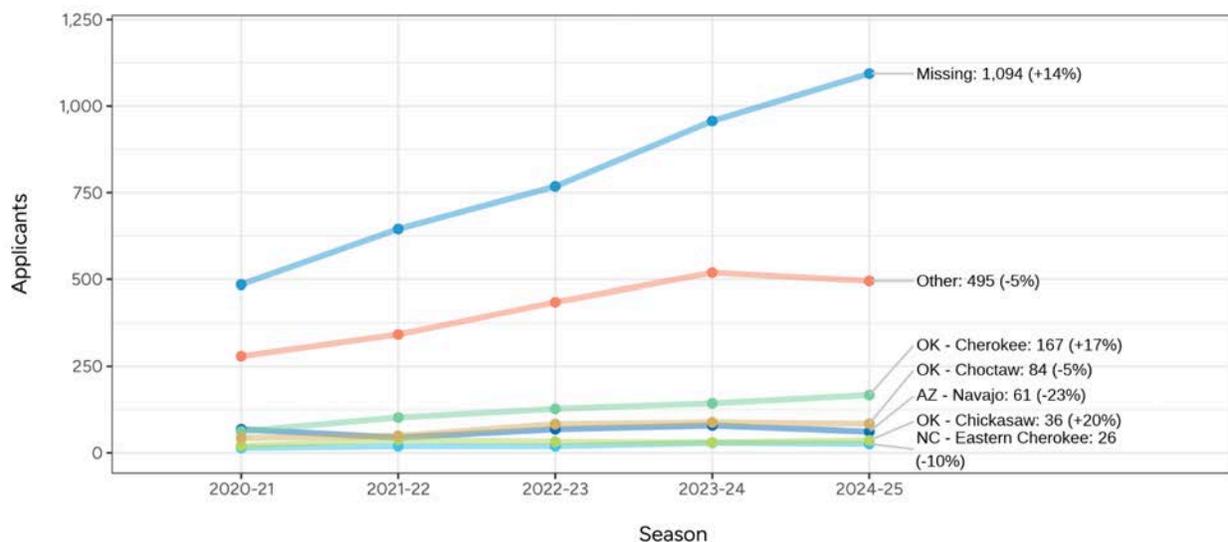


Figure A6. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, first-generation applicants only

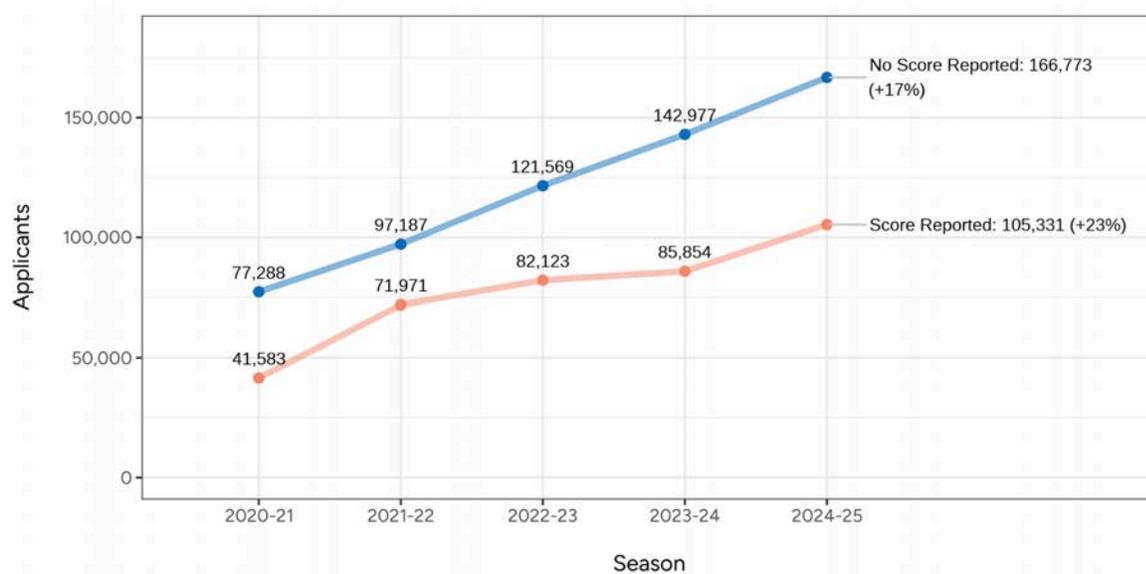


Figure A7. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, continuing-generation applicants only

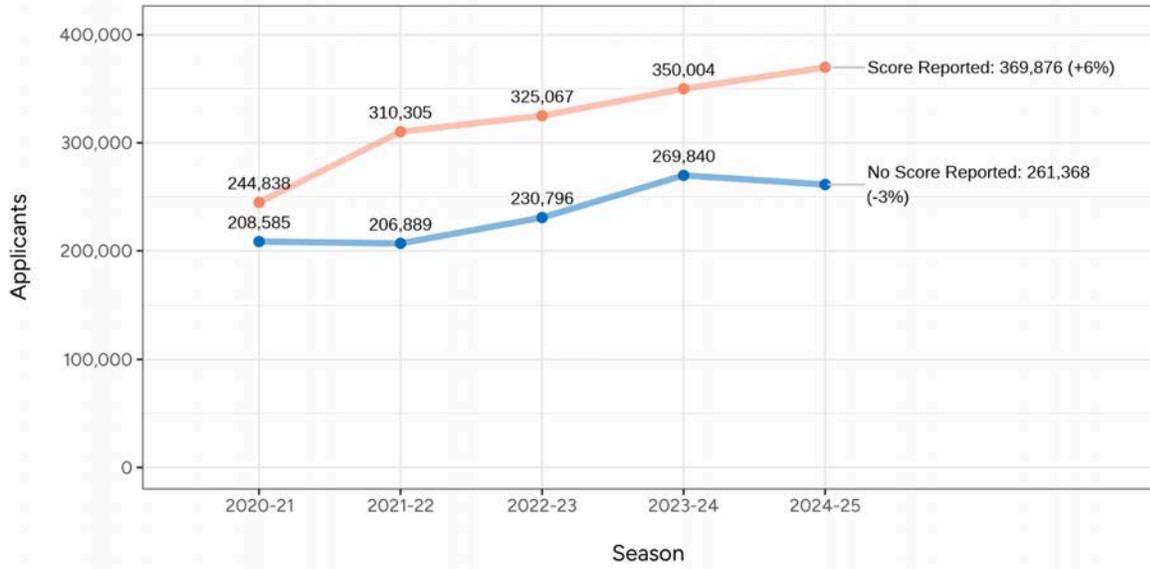


Figure A8. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, URM applicants only

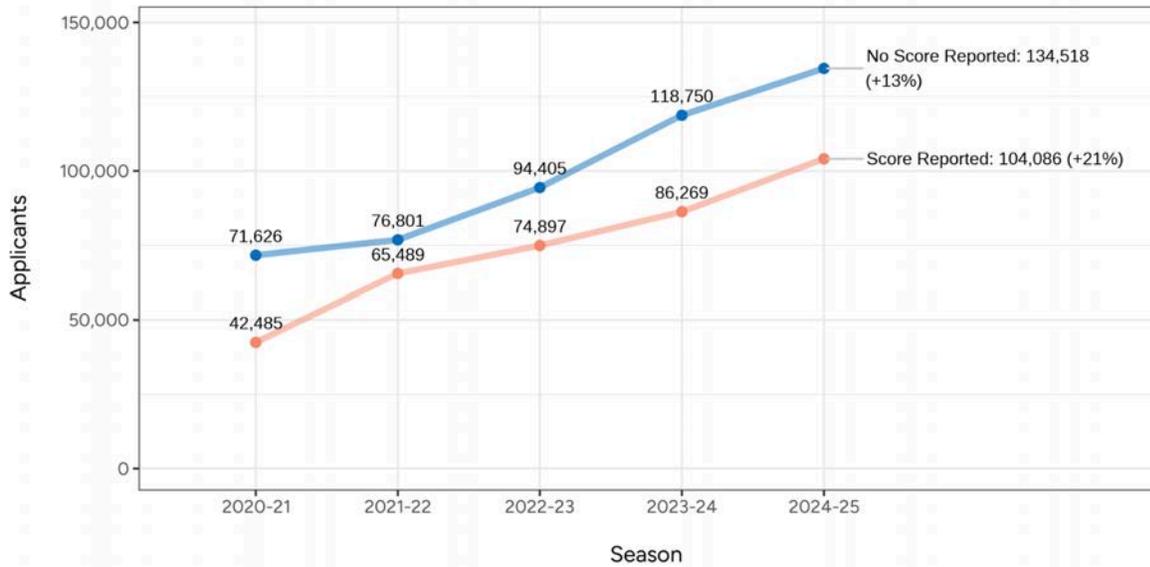


Figure A9. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, non-URM applicants only

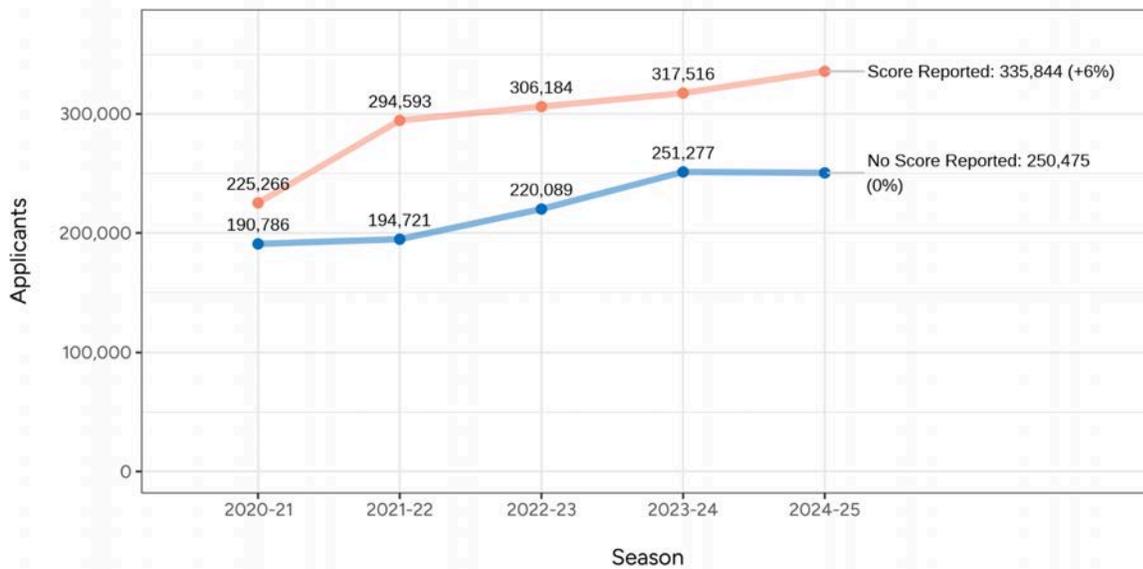


Figure A10. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, fee-waiver-eligible applicants only

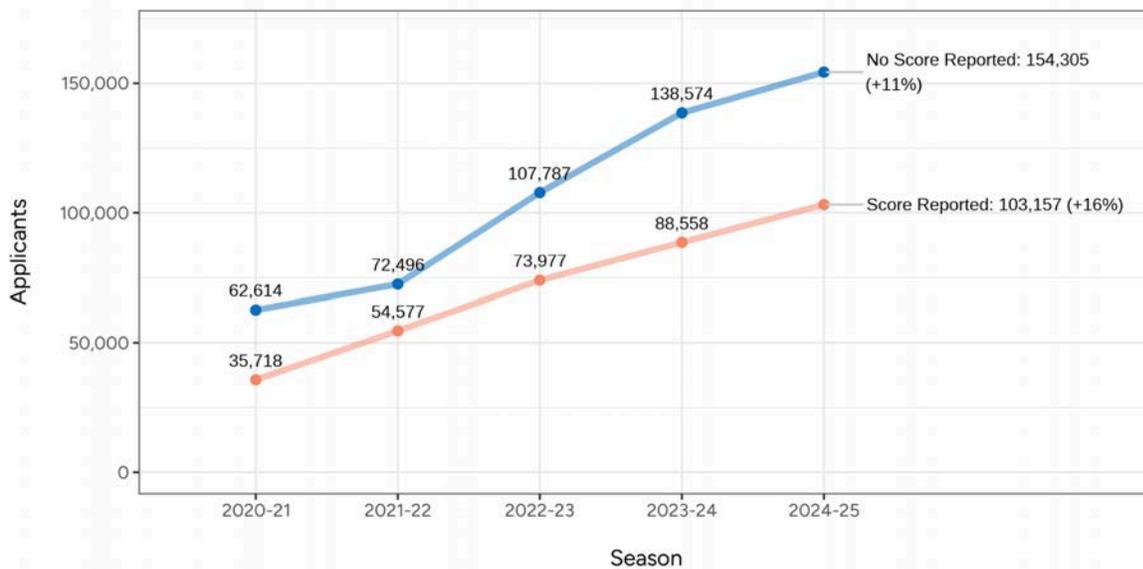


Figure A11. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, fee-waiver-ineligible applicants only

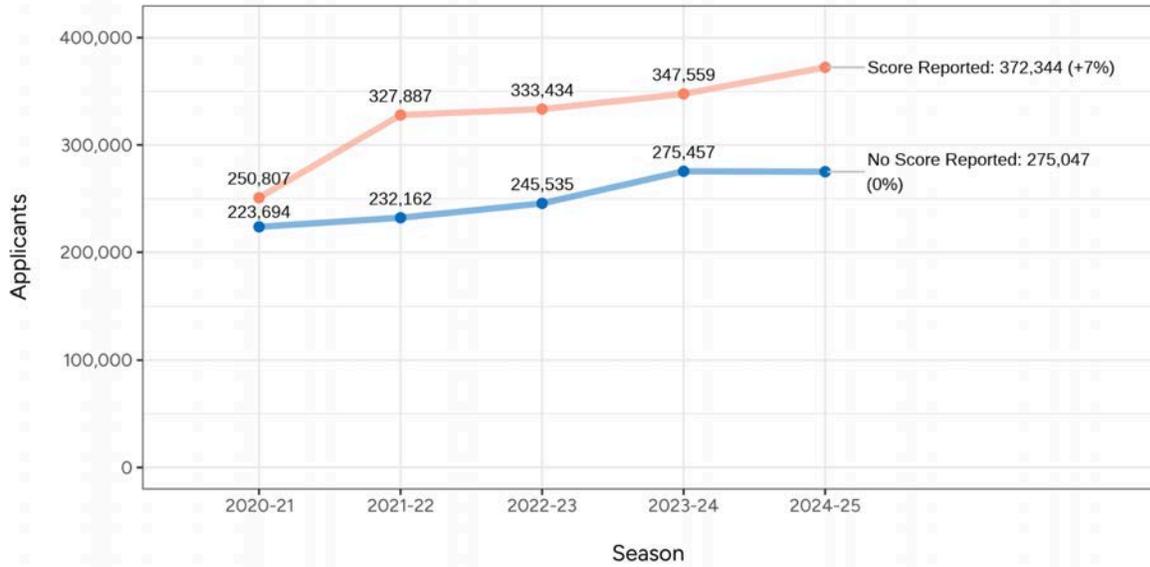


Figure A12. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, applicants from ZIP codes below national median income only

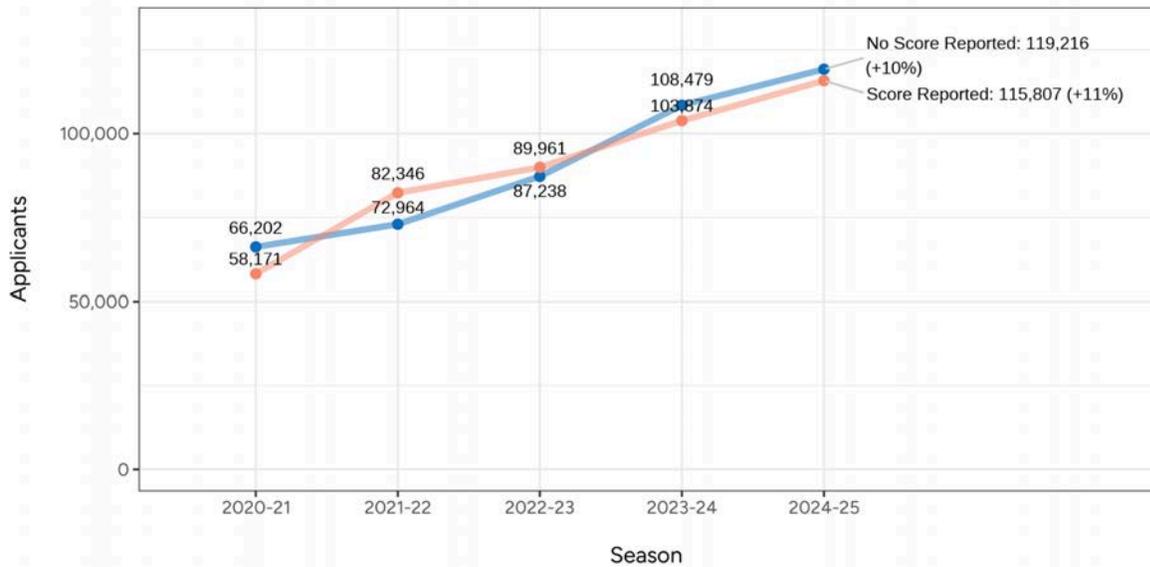


Figure A13. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, applicants from ZIP codes above national median income only

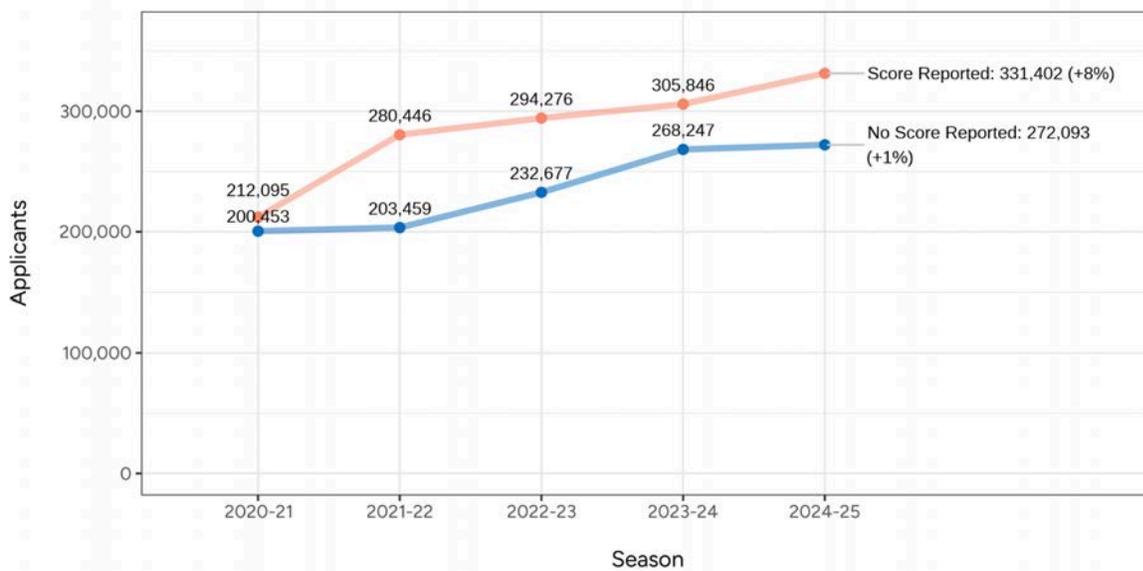


Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among White applicants since 2020–21

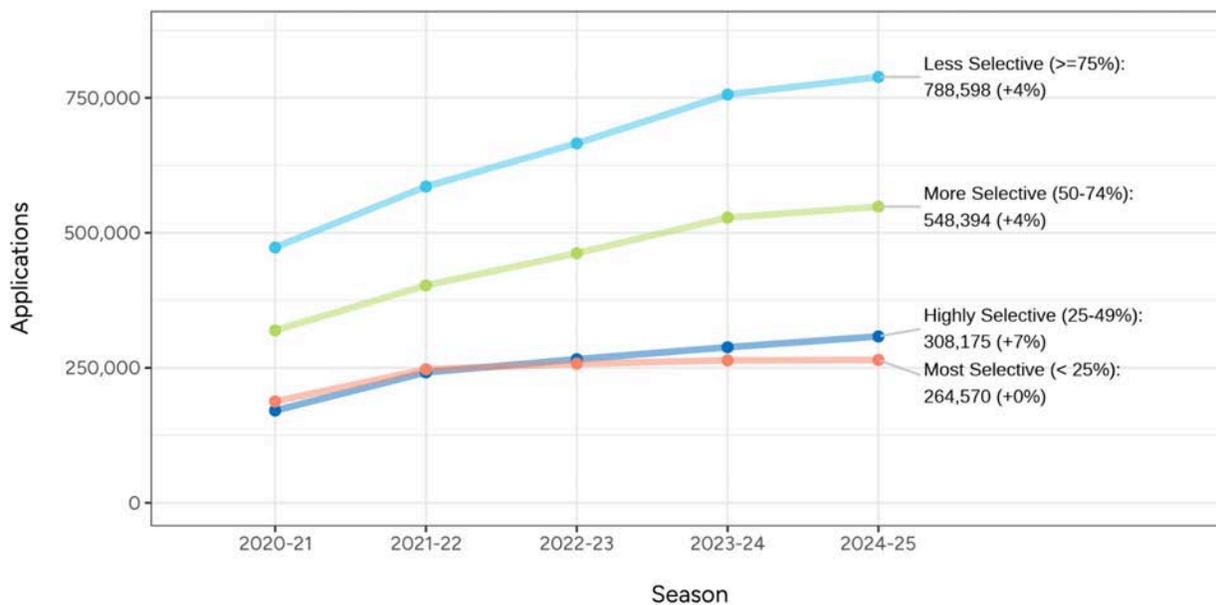


Figure A15. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Black or African American applicants since 2020–21

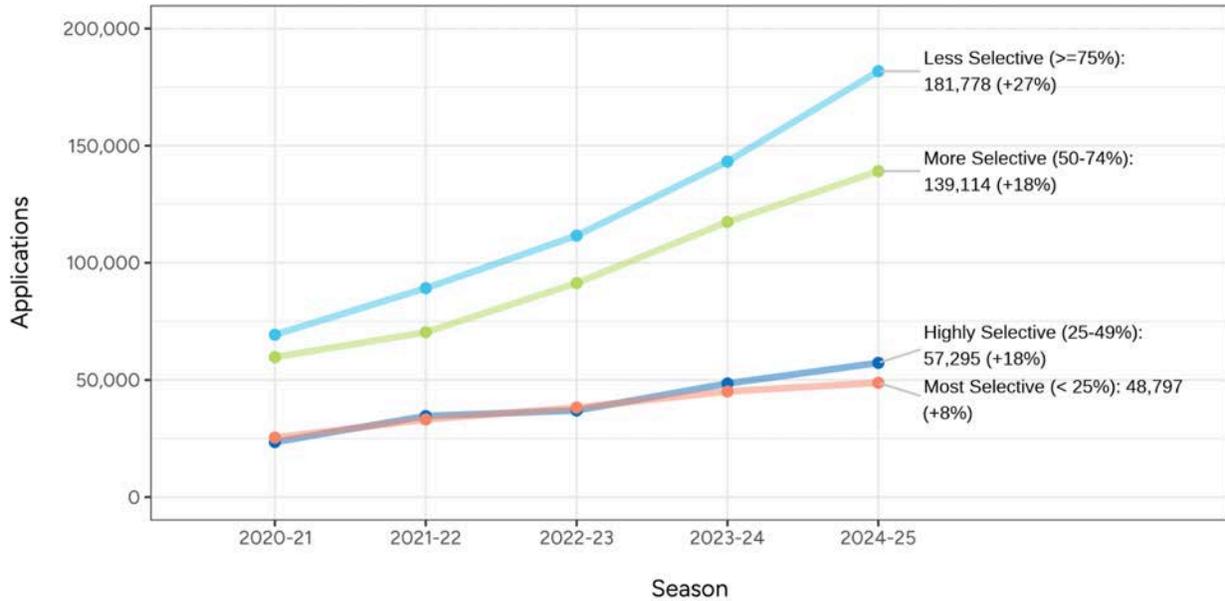


Figure A16. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Asian applicants since 2020–21

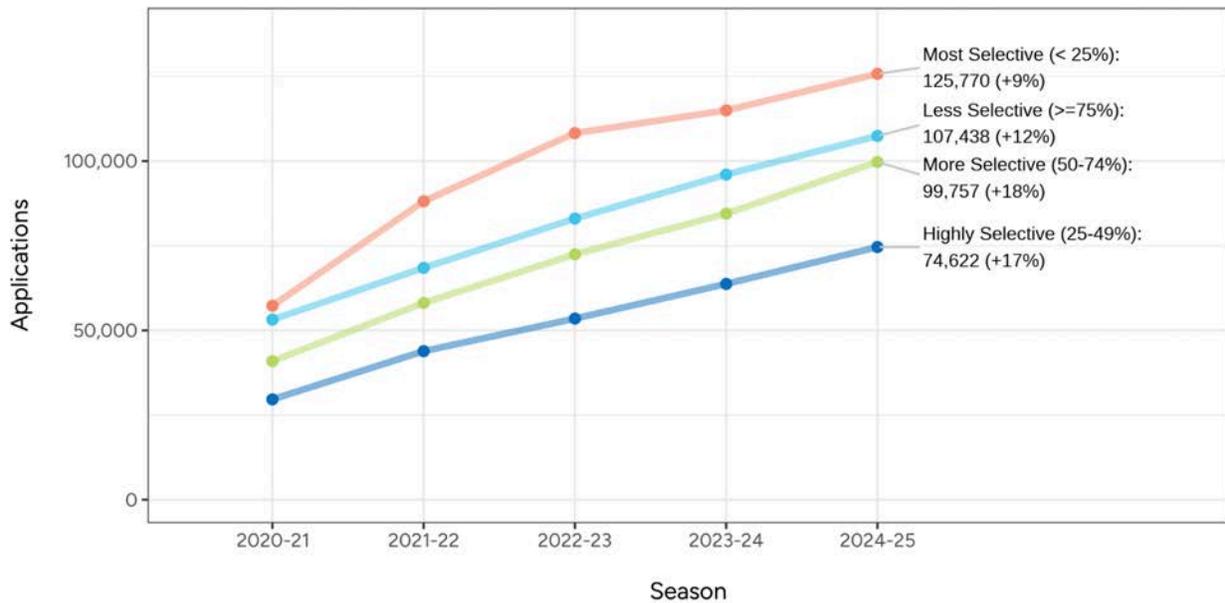


Figure A17. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Latinx applicants since 2020–21

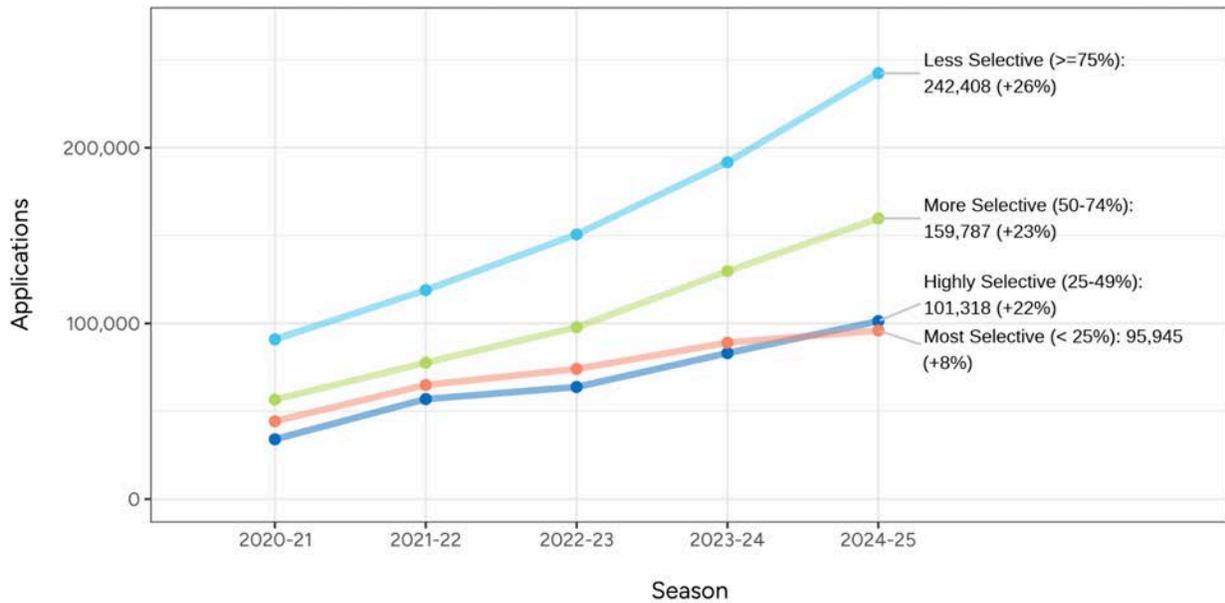


Figure A18. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2020–21

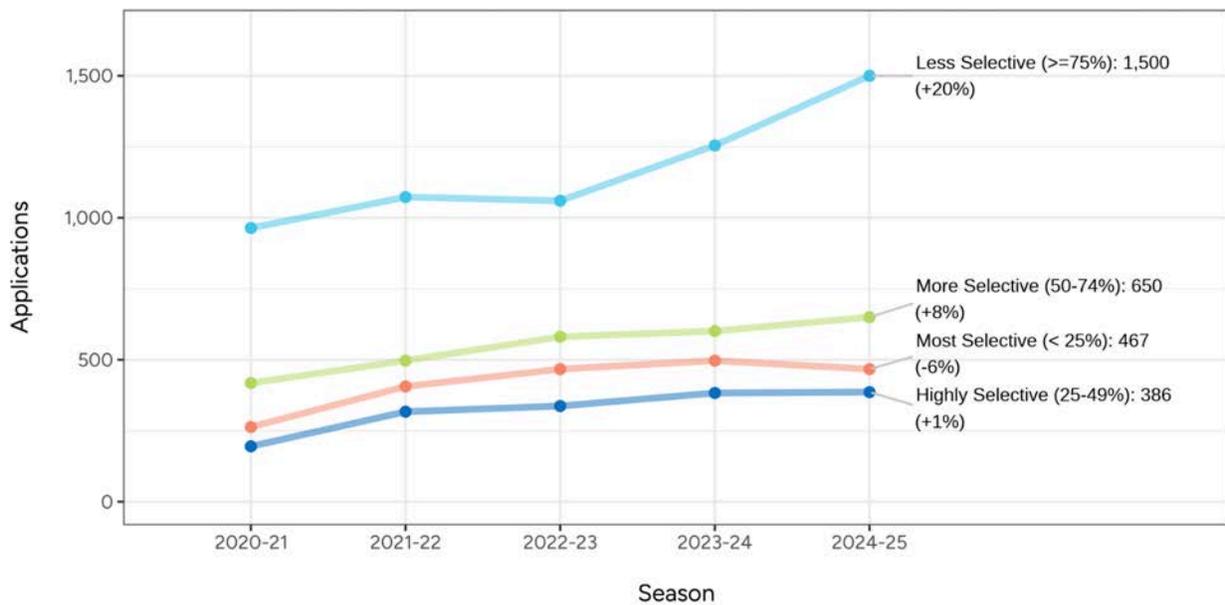


Figure A19. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among American Indian or Alaska Native applicants since 2020–21

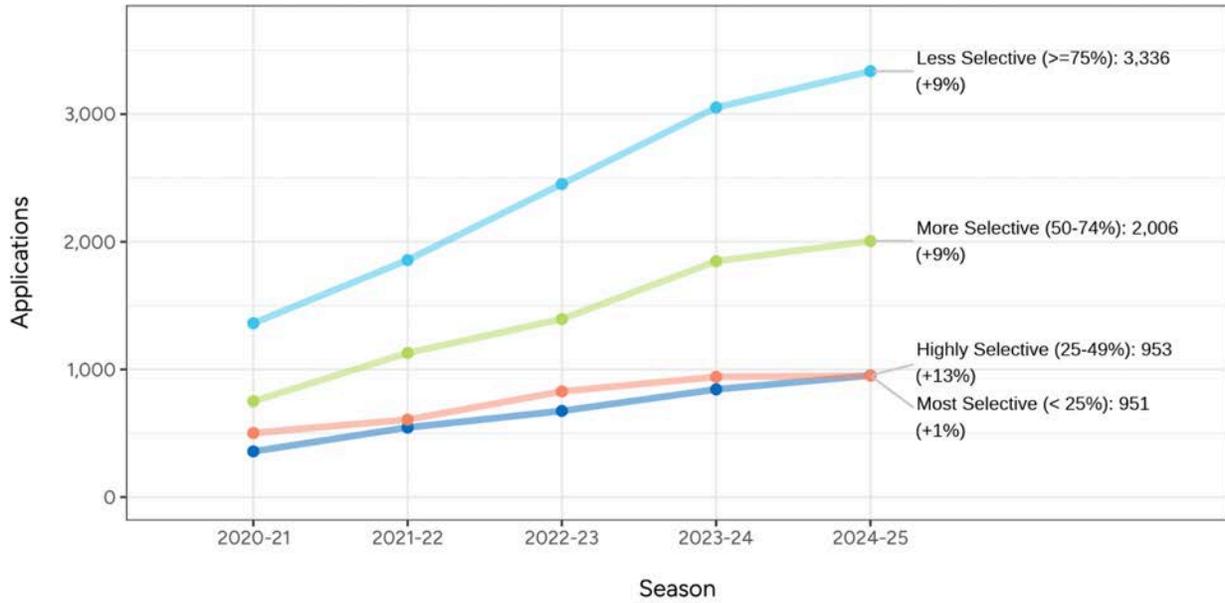
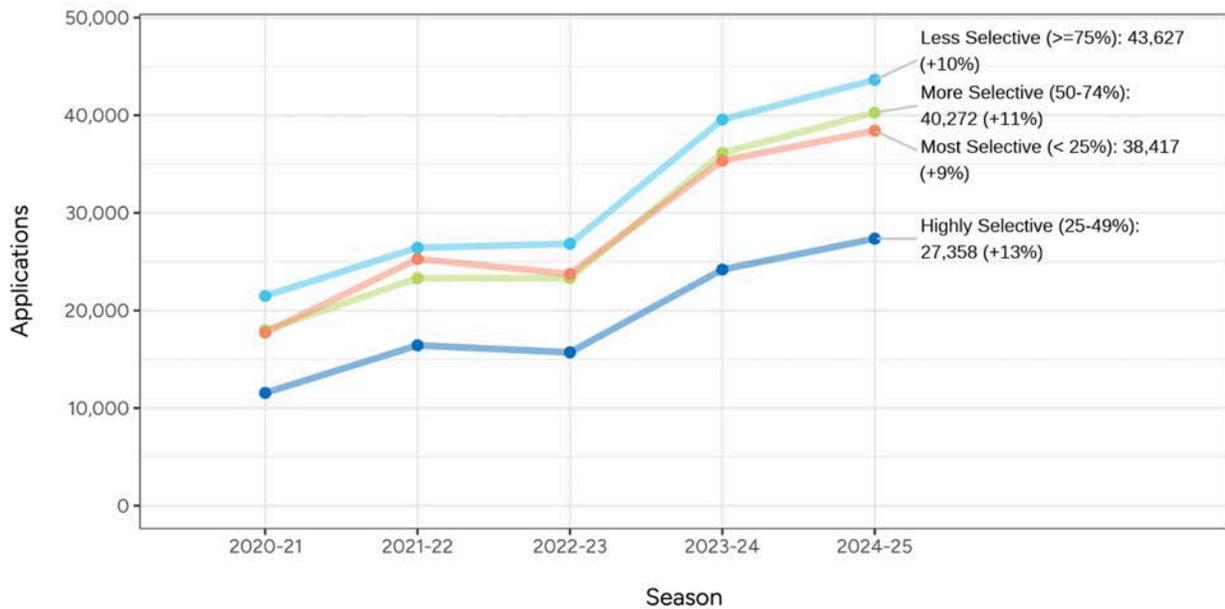


Figure A20. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2020–21



Note: There was an anomalous dip in these applicants in 2022–2023 that fully explains the dip we see in the figure above, per Figure 6 in the main text.

Figure A21. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Two or More race/ethnicity applicants since 2020–21

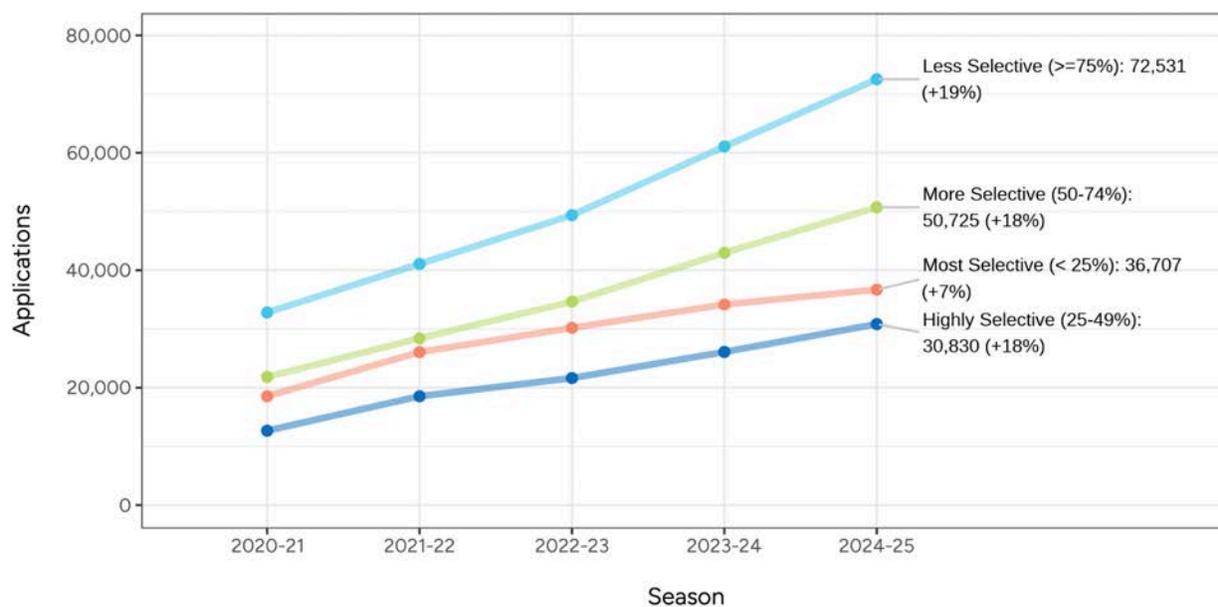


Figure A22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among International applicants since 2020–21

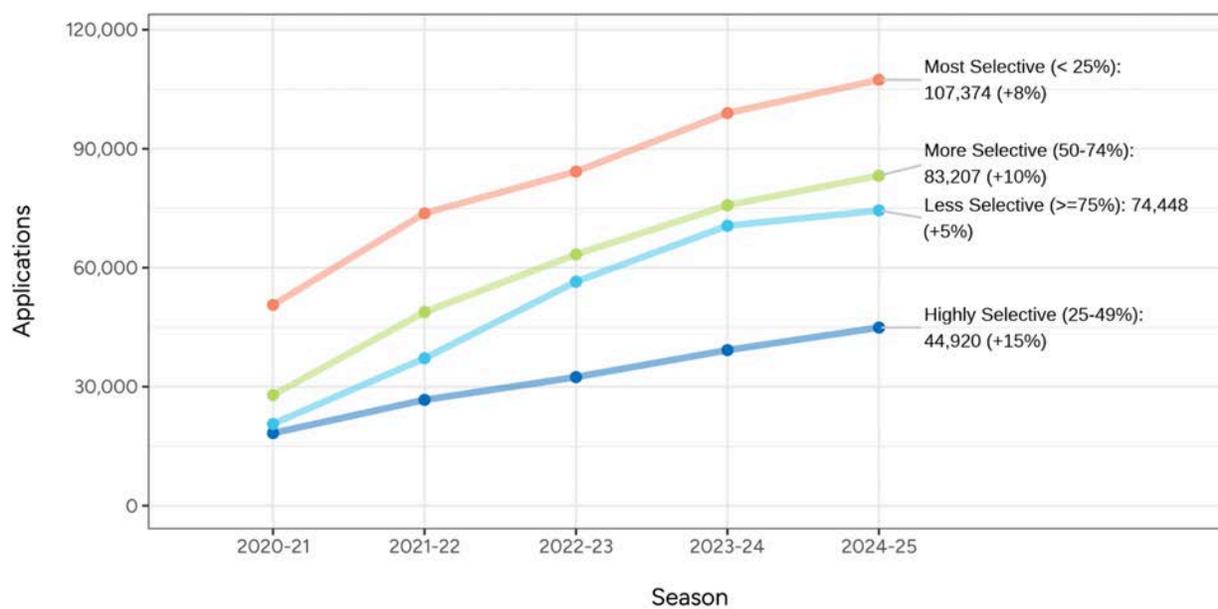


Table B1. Applicant counts by state since 2020–21

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Alabama	2,660	3,155	3,644	3,910	4,104	Mississippi	863	988	1,079	1,230	1,337
Alaska	291	371	397	449	469	Missouri	5,523	6,033	6,475	7,039	7,523
Arizona	3,674	4,060	5,314	4,906	4,956	Montana	420	487	515	642	726
Arkansas	1,250	1,462	1,474	1,488	1,641	Nebraska	1,216	1,288	1,300	2,896	2,078
Armed Forces Americas	16	NA	10	10	13	Nevada	1,804	1,746	2,024	2,160	2,396
Armed Forces Europe	193	224	229	242	246	New Hampshire	2,725	3,260	3,647	3,826	3,968
Armed Forces Pacific	110	123	97	143	134	New Jersey	29,542	33,333	36,189	39,544	41,241
California	40,015	41,994	48,161	49,263	51,943	New Mexico	865	978	1,015	1,080	1,162
Colorado	18,280	20,652	21,631	22,701	23,548	New York	38,905	43,984	50,143	64,928	67,451
Connecticut	11,619	12,778	13,482	17,157	17,978	North Carolina	30,600	31,743	34,393	37,517	40,411
Delaware	2,446	2,641	3,166	3,575	3,401	North Dakota	192	250	273	296	327
District of Columbia	1,462	1,624	1,848	2,117	2,721	Northern Mariana Islands	NA	NA	17	11	14
Florida	30,738	50,999	47,578	59,729	60,167	Ohio	23,500	33,248	36,290	37,583	39,577
Georgia	20,206	21,152	24,191	26,437	28,354	Oklahoma	1,881	2,137	2,382	3,115	3,148
Guam	85	66	82	113	113	Oregon	4,496	5,100	5,849	6,837	7,770
Hawaii	1,704	1,619	1,885	1,910	2,034	Pennsylvania	27,864	34,336	37,237	38,889	41,513
Idaho	702	906	1,101	1,116	1,102	Puerto Rico	736	760	836	906	1,052
Illinois	33,128	42,228	46,748	49,128	53,176	Rhode Island	2,045	2,529	2,764	2,918	2,939
Indiana	17,441	19,394	20,690	22,136	23,722	South Carolina	6,778	9,106	10,200	11,434	12,221
Iowa	1,367	1,588	1,607	1,993	2,152	South Dakota	601	430	420	558	587
Kansas	2,115	2,286	2,115	2,370	2,782	Tennessee	7,084	8,005	8,564	10,059	10,596
Kentucky	3,789	4,293	4,876	5,116	5,401	Texas	27,055	33,290	42,716	52,419	69,170
Louisiana	3,884	5,032	5,720	6,234	7,247	Utah	3,461	4,612	5,107	5,302	2,109
Maine	1,814	2,301	2,383	2,533	2,672	Vermont	1,470	1,607	1,735	1,854	1,908
Maryland	21,873	23,630	25,902	27,551	29,373	Virgin Islands	70	56	61	75	90
Massachusetts	22,282	25,923	27,739	28,555	30,369	Virginia	23,170	26,761	31,602	33,249	35,873
Michigan	18,479	25,017	27,365	30,643	31,104	Washington	7,122	7,507	9,119	9,961	11,142
Minnesota	9,767	11,297	12,263	13,616	14,057	West Virginia	555	751	796	779	1,037
Mississippi	863	988	1,079	1,230	1,337	Wisconsin	8,162	9,173	10,016	11,501	11,266
Missouri	5,523	6,033	6,475	7,039	7,523	Wyoming	216	250	326	327	314

Note:

Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Table B2. Application trends by member region and institutional control

	Private					Public				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mid-Atlantic	245,218	300,491	344,215	391,591	442,342	171,874	248,579	311,768	409,339	455,215
Midwestern	209,834	256,708	282,857	316,151	333,030	294,838	452,960	520,308	600,632	667,463
New England	169,139	204,722	234,866	250,393	259,797	63,056	79,972	90,180	114,192	122,340
Southern	170,743	213,620	233,057	274,160	288,723	408,857	599,381	677,406	822,647	925,462
Southwestern	38,813	47,466	53,412	63,837	76,067	24,340	36,581	51,486	67,206	96,195
Western	107,783	111,014	153,681	157,094	166,094	110,305	131,775	153,464	173,829	176,258

Note:

Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.

Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

Table B3. Application trends by member state and institutional control

	Private					Public				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
California	67,739	67,528	107,941	109,249	115,499	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55,462	63,415	71,324	83,372	86,233
Connecticut	30,818	33,464	39,622	49,214	51,875	10,459	12,025	13,881	33,659	37,770
District of Columbia	20,452	17,668	24,894	29,217	43,210	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	57,927	82,940	86,437	102,830	108,943	78,356	182,631	161,388	220,027	244,457
Georgia	20,528	24,742	28,346	32,386	36,099	51,320	63,948	75,854	83,519	97,659
Illinois	59,993	77,235	84,620	93,646	101,848	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	36,490	40,398	42,745	46,065	50,110	75,632	88,038	97,835	114,715	129,562
Iowa	5,348	6,848	7,435	8,398	8,157	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	3,282	3,877	4,373	5,068	5,363	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	14,496	14,522	13,804	18,749	19,367	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	3,942	4,966	6,068	6,773	6,837	3,993	5,469	6,326	6,947	7,171
Maryland	13,114	14,201	16,588	19,731	21,760	44,669	52,393	59,064	63,249	70,994
Massachusetts	106,513	132,122	147,901	151,587	161,527	21,821	28,135	32,802	33,585	36,623
Michigan	12,564	16,556	18,655	24,890	26,179	58,925	119,418	134,228	157,768	171,290
Minnesota	13,789	16,836	18,924	23,843	23,865	16,847	19,764	22,267	24,045	26,792
Missouri	10,509	12,488	14,314	15,453	16,279	10,556	13,415	16,394	19,175	23,743
New Hampshire	5,967	6,622	7,594	9,027	8,490	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	13,171	21,666	27,054	33,479	32,277	12,458	16,252	21,707	26,376	31,752
New York	111,426	136,344	150,789	175,742	198,140	35,674	43,520	79,844	150,488	163,883
North Carolina	29,181	35,826	41,576	48,223	49,207	109,675	125,354	144,113	172,786	190,627
Ohio	52,174	63,999	71,007	73,836	75,495	62,589	114,744	138,230	152,228	167,506
Oregon	8,692	9,222	10,283	11,473	13,563	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	87,055	110,612	124,890	133,422	146,955	59,451	114,546	125,788	140,504	158,577
Rhode Island	19,029	23,637	28,478	28,818	27,331	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	5,943	7,533	8,328	10,134	9,792	47,787	70,481	90,224	107,570	119,601
Tennessee	17,741	19,210	20,463	21,602	21,427	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	36,905	44,957	50,168	60,362	72,873	13,177	21,381	33,010	45,398	69,883
Vermont	2,870	3,911	5,203	4,974	3,737	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	19,377	21,050	25,141	29,683	32,518	66,264	76,585	98,069	105,652	120,285
Washington	9,403	9,511	10,071	10,152	11,086	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	14,507	16,924	19,421	23,000	23,893	NA	42,218	47,456	51,458	56,560

Note:

Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.

Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

Deadline updates, 2024–2025: First-year application trends through November 1
November 14, 2024

Table B4. Application trends by member region and selectivity group

	Less Selective (>=75%)					More Selective (50-74%)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mid-Atlantic	145,614	177,352	209,670	253,013	290,184	130,437	176,191	219,138	288,048	315,301
Midwestern	262,123	348,422	401,157	473,536	514,784	142,378	199,091	226,434	252,444	276,121
New England	57,254	71,267	83,862	104,768	111,171	67,778	85,150	99,972	119,155	130,202
Southern	143,836	188,656	235,868	285,902	330,968	137,001	172,502	209,240	251,750	275,935
Southwestern	12,830	21,465	30,813	39,016	55,291	32,476	39,482	48,001	60,258	80,288
Western	141,835	162,706	185,732	206,226	213,266	35,320	38,433	44,305	45,454	46,065

Note:

Selectivity calculated as undergraduates admitted as a percent of applications

Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.

Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

	Highly Selective (25-49%)					Most Selective (<=25%)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mid-Atlantic	83,567	112,553	135,954	166,757	193,278	57,071	82,369	90,453	92,208	97,777
Midwestern	53,305	67,305	71,609	77,538	85,893	45,689	93,026	102,103	111,129	121,490
New England	7,236	8,669	11,048	11,011	10,654	99,765	119,352	129,918	129,416	129,815
Southern	127,673	215,279	230,236	270,149	301,359	170,645	236,009	234,336	288,072	305,478
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	15,343	16,682	20,466	22,039	23,267	25,481	24,837	56,520	57,060	59,268

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 B5a. Application trends by member state and selectivity group (Less and More Selective)

	Less Selective ($\geq 75\%$)					More Selective (50-74%)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
California	6,636	6,920	7,280	7,581	10,110	26,259	25,341	30,237	30,875	31,146
Colorado	65,857	72,898	80,524	92,095	94,639	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	10,771	11,841	13,830	25,104	27,424	19,926	22,986	27,789	45,762	51,259
Florida	16,921	27,523	31,923	42,242	54,624	22,087	33,729	34,782	42,806	43,821
Georgia	5,445	6,475	9,182	10,721	12,212	16,282	18,975	24,695	25,830	32,472
Illinois	30,843	42,927	48,071	52,038	59,329	22,829	30,315	34,718	40,482	42,931
Indiana	56,680	61,380	65,117	78,838	88,102	47,107	56,433	62,960	69,063	77,396
Iowa	12,644	18,970	22,396	26,155	29,990	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	11,054	14,023	19,441	23,267	25,184	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	5,243	7,132	8,330	9,278	9,405	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	19,831	20,649	24,903	28,976	32,827	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	21,737	28,192	33,397	38,121	43,145	24,322	30,580	37,370	37,806	42,910
Michigan	51,294	72,773	83,029	101,460	108,014	5,565	7,768	9,307	13,259	13,421
Minnesota	8,642	9,783	11,266	13,265	14,340	18,388	22,696	25,640	29,886	31,703
Missouri	13,794	17,183	20,476	23,449	27,338	2,792	3,710	4,839	5,915	6,623
New Hampshire	8,680	11,018	12,982	15,513	15,556	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	16,598	22,712	28,940	35,665	41,511	6,242	7,626	10,239	12,747	14,196
New York	29,868	35,189	46,234	72,515	85,112	58,879	70,399	94,517	141,117	150,543
North Carolina	42,396	49,654	57,536	69,404	73,928	33,291	38,174	45,956	57,301	62,445
Ohio	56,083	85,402	105,177	119,112	124,604	38,000	67,966	77,216	80,161	91,558
Oregon	25,499	29,180	35,278	38,770	43,184	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	75,887	95,249	105,894	111,232	125,812	33,486	68,177	73,820	86,253	98,523
South Carolina	9,208	19,693	23,733	30,071	32,035	26,747	32,731	38,267	47,434	53,152
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,007	29,170	41,246	52,188	54,473
Texas	8,013	13,743	20,972	28,342	42,860	24,222	29,495	36,122	45,649	63,213
Virginia	28,630	34,336	47,712	55,367	64,759	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	6,775	6,570	6,981	6,987	7,432	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	13,193	17,203	19,211	23,528	23,760	4,514	5,513	6,999	7,945	7,069

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 B5b. Application trends by member state and selectivity group (Highly and Most Selective)

	Highly Selective (25-49%)					Most Selective (<=25%)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
California	13,675	14,531	17,860	17,721	18,812	21,060	20,605	52,442	52,928	54,945
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	53,849	114,266	106,611	130,193	145,622	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
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	6,058	6,891	8,794	9,095	8,574	76,195	94,581	101,116	100,125	103,478
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	27,610	32,653	44,259	66,320	78,931	30,743	41,623	45,623	46,278	47,437
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	15,753	30,780	37,709	41,967	42,939	20,977	30,347	32,487	33,570	37,241
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
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.