

Deadline update, 2024–2025: First-year application trends through December 1

December 9, 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, December 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.

Dec 1 deadline

5,393,569
applications

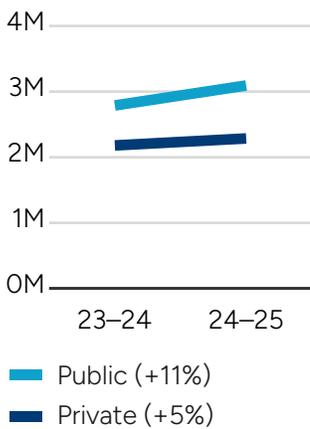
1,101,927
applicants

863
returning members*

*institutions who have maintained membership since 2020

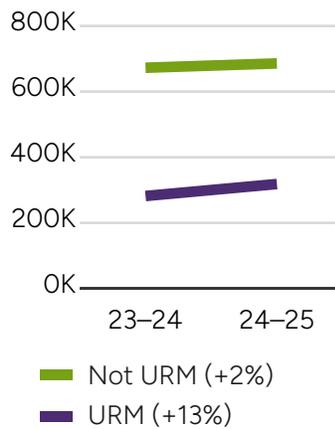
Member type

Applications to public members (11%) grew more than those to private members since 2023–24 (5%)



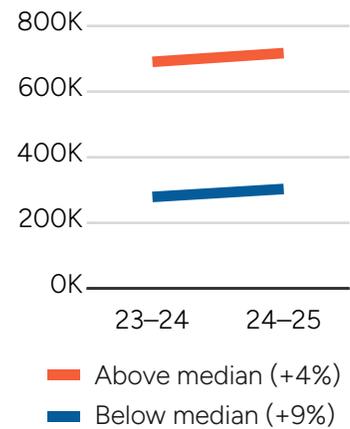
Underrepresented minority applicants

Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM) increased by 13%



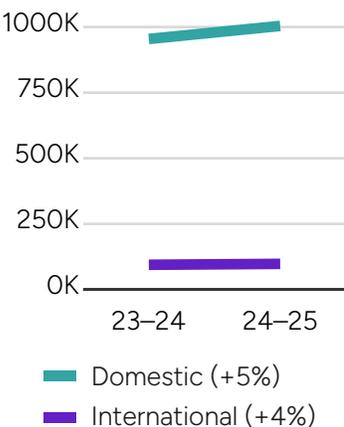
Below-median income

Growth in applicants from below median income ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 9% since 2023–24 (versus 4%)



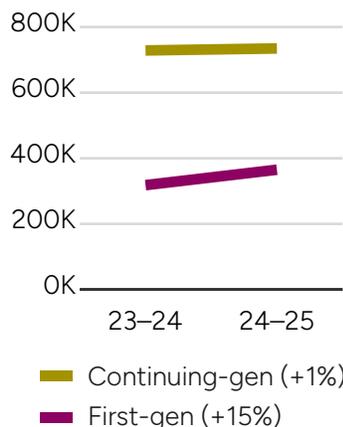
International applicants

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



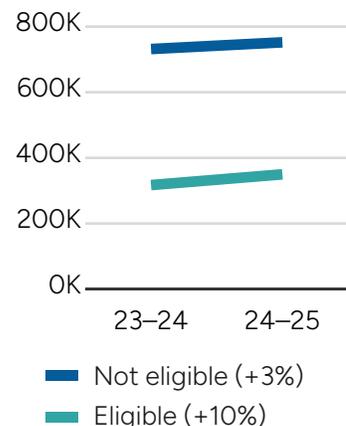
First-generation status

First-generation (“first-gen”) applicants increased by 15% 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 (10% vs. 3%)



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Key findings

1. **Applicant and application counts are up:** Through December 1, 2024, 1,101,927 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 863 returning members, an increase of 5% from 1,048,873 in 2023–24.
 - a. Total application volume to returning members through December 1 rose 8% from 2023–24 (4,982,119) to 2024–25 (5,393,569). Applicants were also applying to slightly more members in 2024–25 than in 2023–24 (up 3% from 4.75 to 4.89 applications per applicant).
2. **Latinx and Black or African American applicants are among the fastest growing:** Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity¹ (URM) increased by 13% in 2024–25, with fastest growth for applicants identifying as Latinx (14%) and Black or African American (12%). 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 15%, while continuing-gen applicants grew by 1% 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 (10% vs. 3%). This is also true of growth in applicants from below-median income ZIP codes, who continued to outpace their above-median income peers at 9% since 2023–24 (versus 4%).
5. **Domestic growth in applicants was fastest in the Southwest and among metropolitan and micropolitan urbanities:** The Southwestern region experienced the fastest growth (32%). Growth in applicants was roughly equal across metropolitan, micropolitan, and small town urbanicity types (ranging from 4% to 6%). We observed no growth in Rural areas. Texas (35%) and West Virginia (26%) were the fastest growing states since 2023–24 and applicants from the District of Columbia grew 24%.
6. **Rate of domestic applicant growth exceeds growth in international applicants for the first time since 2019:** Growth in the number of

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.

international applicants (applicants who report exclusive, active citizenship for a country outside the U.S.) slightly trailed growth in domestic applicants at 4% since 2023–24 (versus 5% for domestic applicants). Growth is fastest among applicants with citizenship in Bangladesh (50%), Mongolia (48%), and Myanmar (38%). Additionally, the rapid growth in applicants from Africa since at least 2020–21 exhibited a downturn this season (-12% over the past year), while applicants from China are up (7% over the past year)

7. **Approximately half of applicants have reported test scores by this point in the season:** Year-over-year growth in the number of applicants reporting test scores by this point in the season greatly outpaced (9% to 1%) those not reporting test scores for the first time since the 2021–22 season, closing the gap between reporters and non-reporters. As of December 1st, 555,691 applicants have reported test scores and 546,236 have not. 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 (11%) grew at a faster rate than those to private members since 2023–24 (5%).** Furthermore, 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 8-11%.

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 December 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 December 1 has grown from 2,048,833 in 2023–24 to 2,135,935 in 2024–25 – an increase of 4%. In general, we see that there is consistent and considerable growth in platform use by this point in the season, with a 5% increase in applicants, a 8% 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

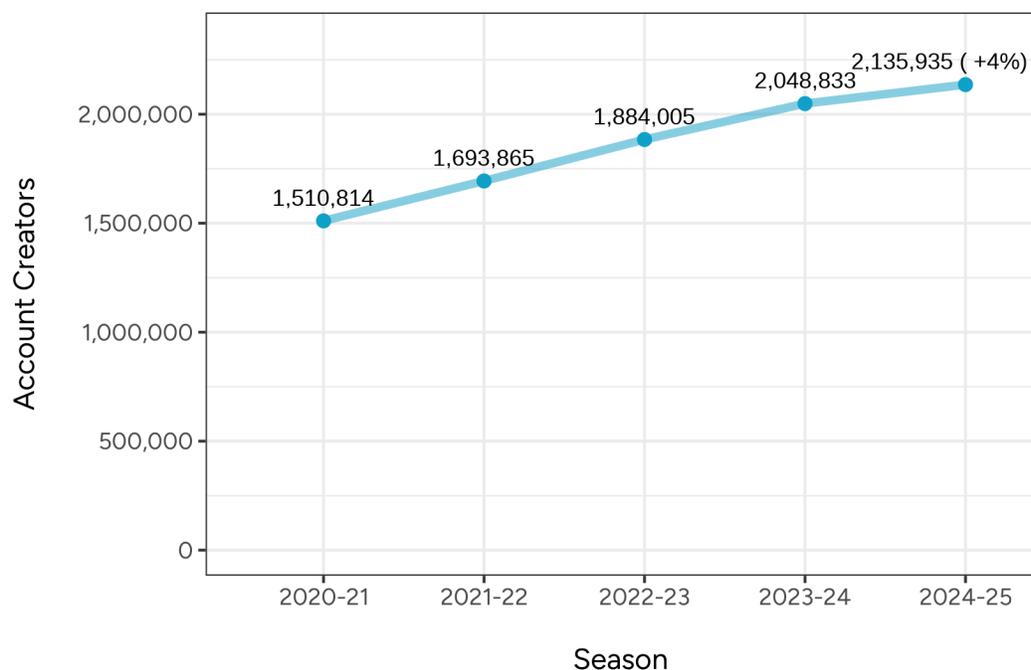


Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2020–21

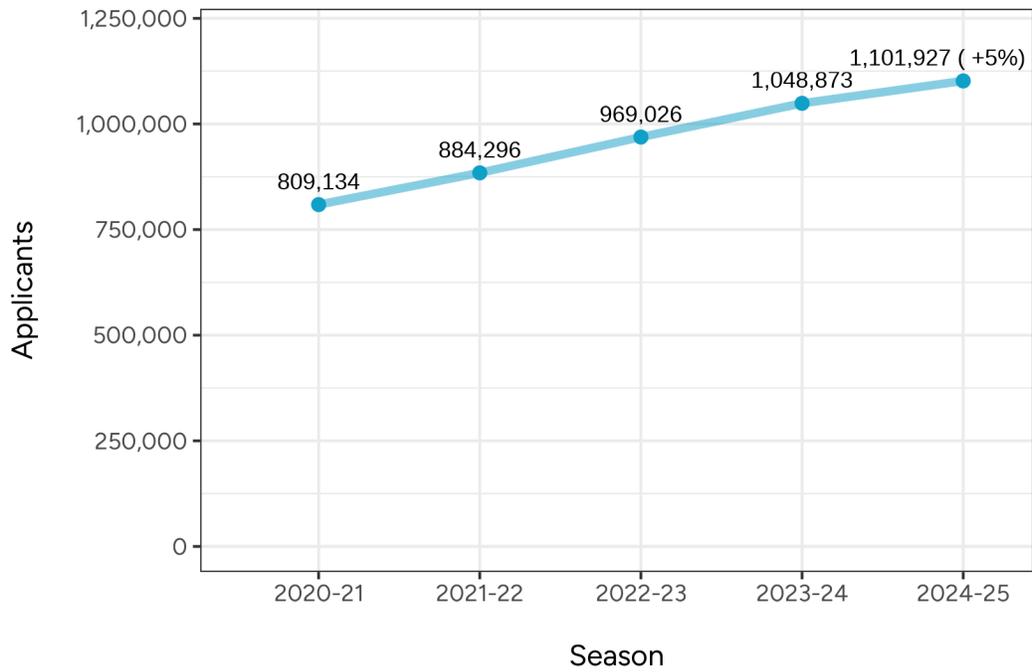
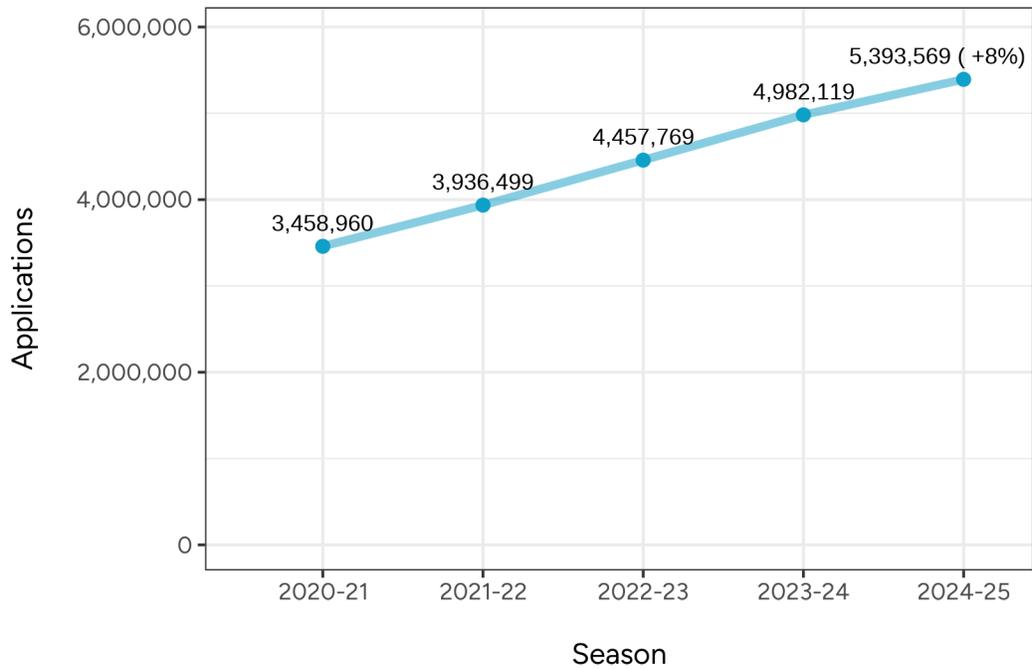
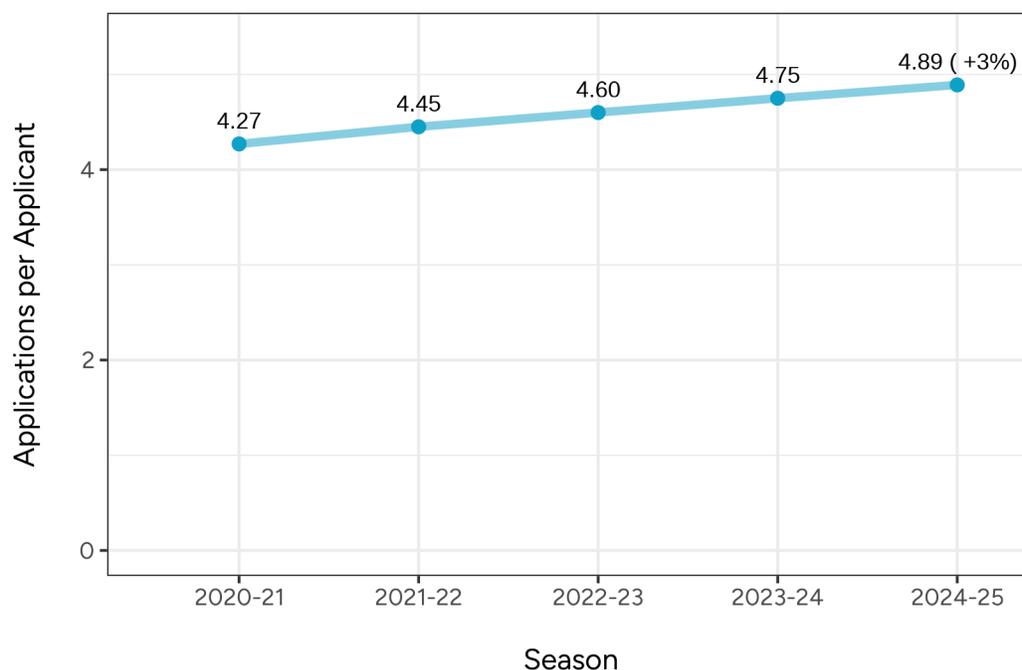


Figure 3. Growth in first-year applications since 2020–21



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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 and male applicants shared a growth rate of 5% since 2023–2024. Students identifying as X grew 25%, from 531 to 666, between 2023–24 and 2024–25.

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

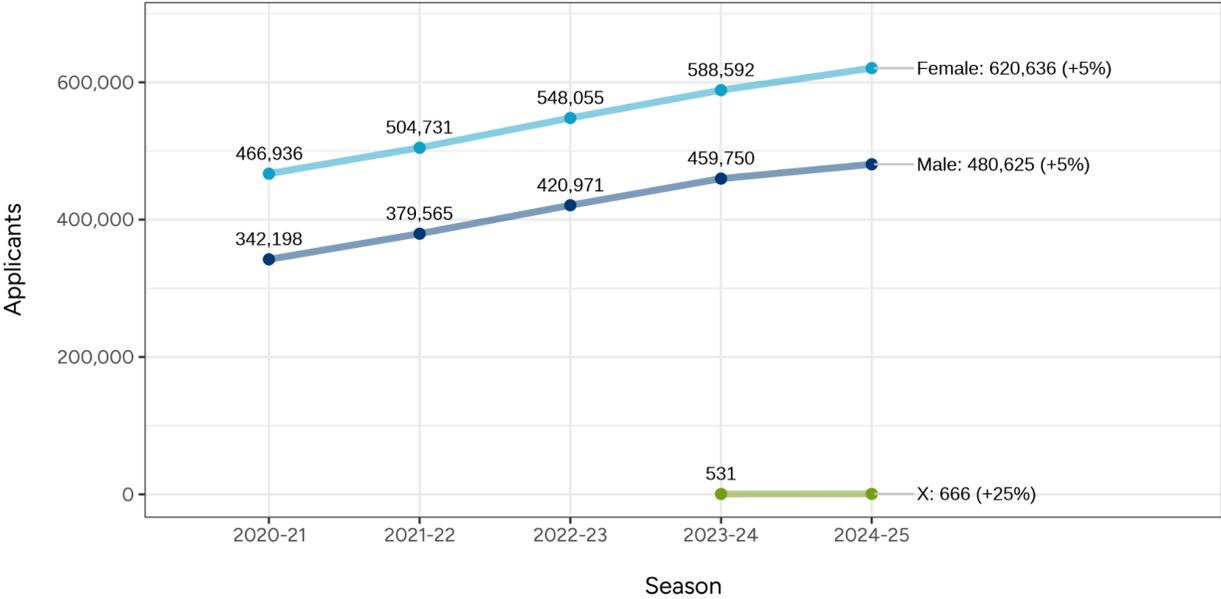
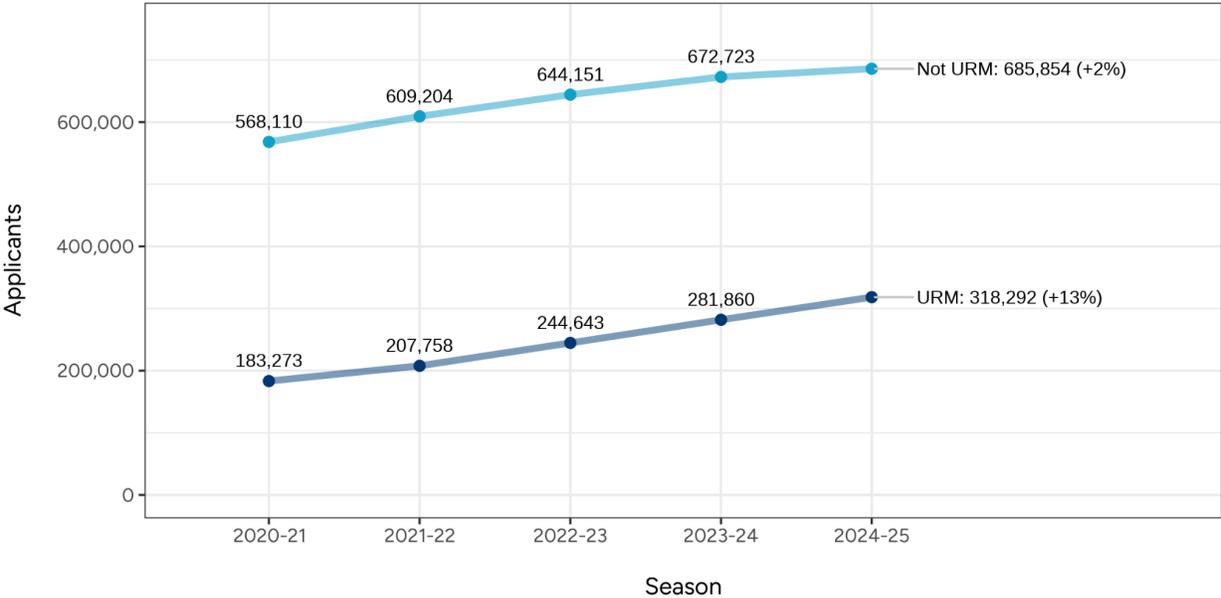


Figure 6. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by underrepresented minority status since 2020–21



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

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into application trends by looking across applicant underrepresented minority status (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 13% since 2023–24 (versus 2%), even though the number of these students remains smaller. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has increased from 29.5% in 2023–24 to 31.7% 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

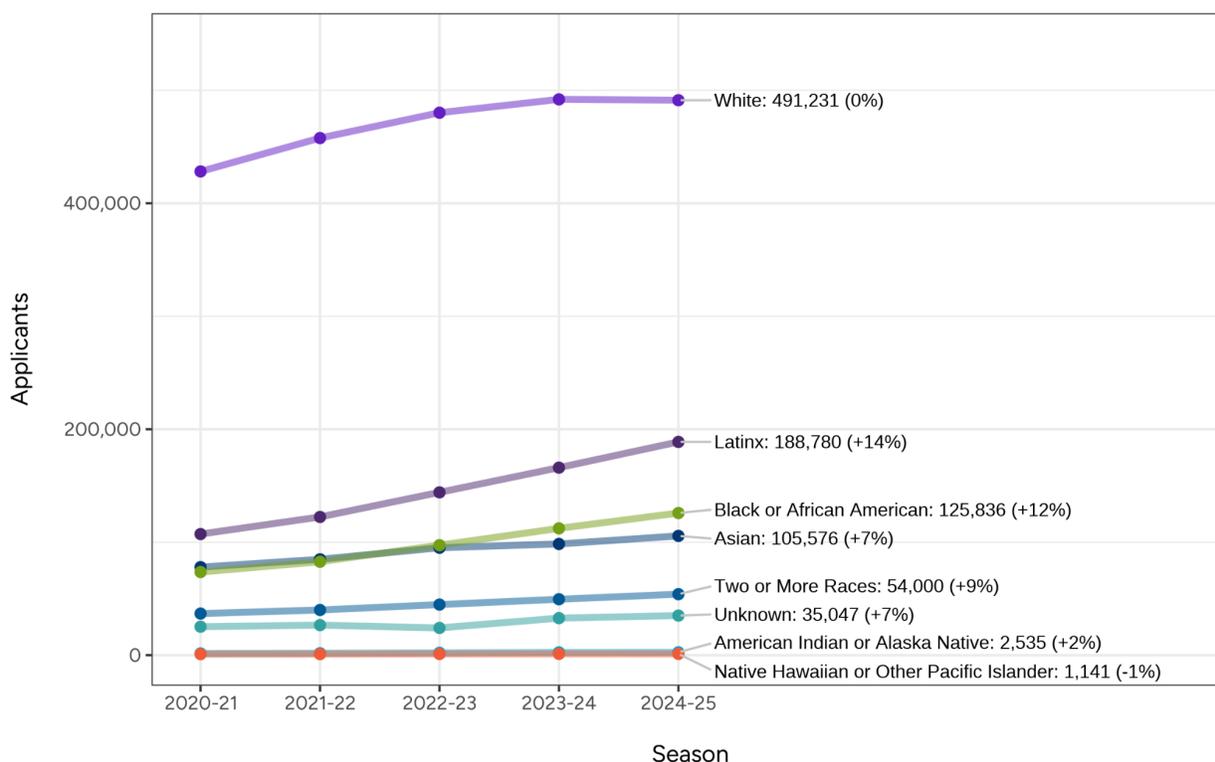


Figure 7 examines applicant growth trends across federal race/ethnicity groupings, revealing this growth among URM groups is fastest for applicants identifying as Latinx (14%), Black or African American (12%), and Asian (7%). Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased

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.

from 11.8% in 2023–24 to 12.5% 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 51.5% in 2023–24 to 48.9% in 2024–25, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–2014 season³ (when the share of applicants identifying as White as of December 1 was 67.9%).

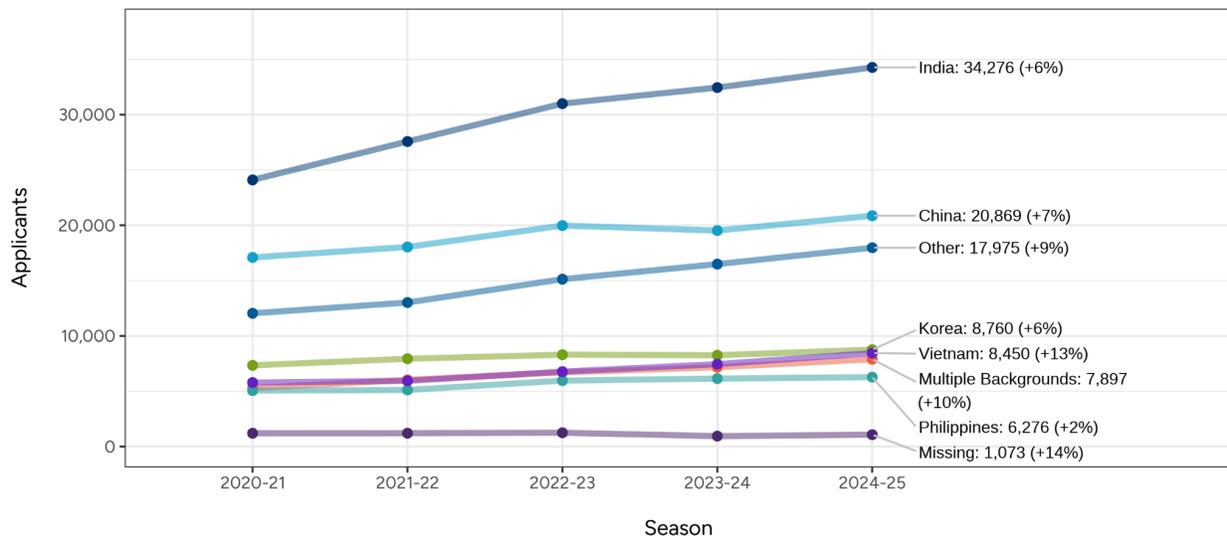
The share of students reporting Unknown race/ethnicity increased only slightly from 2023–24, with 3.4% of students reporting Unknown in 2023–24 and 3.5% in 2024–25 (not pictured). These data together suggest that there have been no meaningful deviations from pre-existing trends over the past decade in 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 (13%), Multiple Backgrounds (10%), and Other (9%). Corresponding plots for each of the other federal race/ethnicity groups can be found in the Appendix (Figures A1–A5).⁴

³ This trend of White students exhibiting declines as a percentage share of the total applicant pool on the platform for the last several years relative to other racial / ethnic groups mirrors declines in relative White first-year student enrollment observed over the last several Fall enrollment periods (National Student Clearinghouse [current enrollment report](#)).

⁴ 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. There is slowing annual growth for continuing generation students (1%), relative to the recent trend for this demographic group. In contrast, first-generation students continue to exhibit steady, strong growth at 15%. 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).⁵

⁵ 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

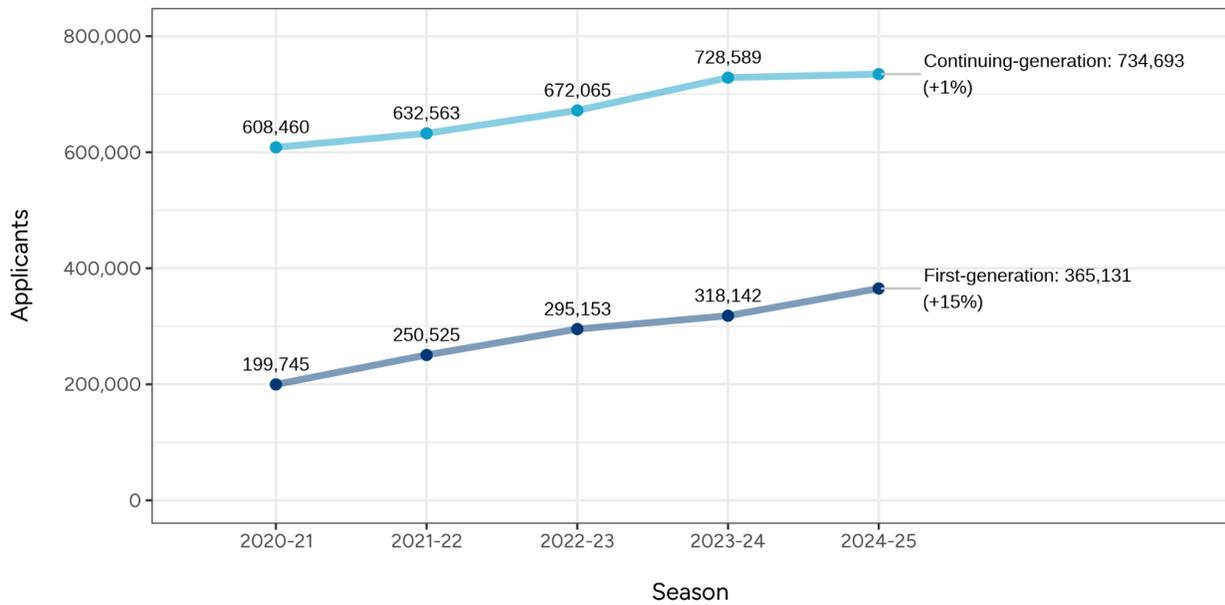


Figure 10. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2020–21

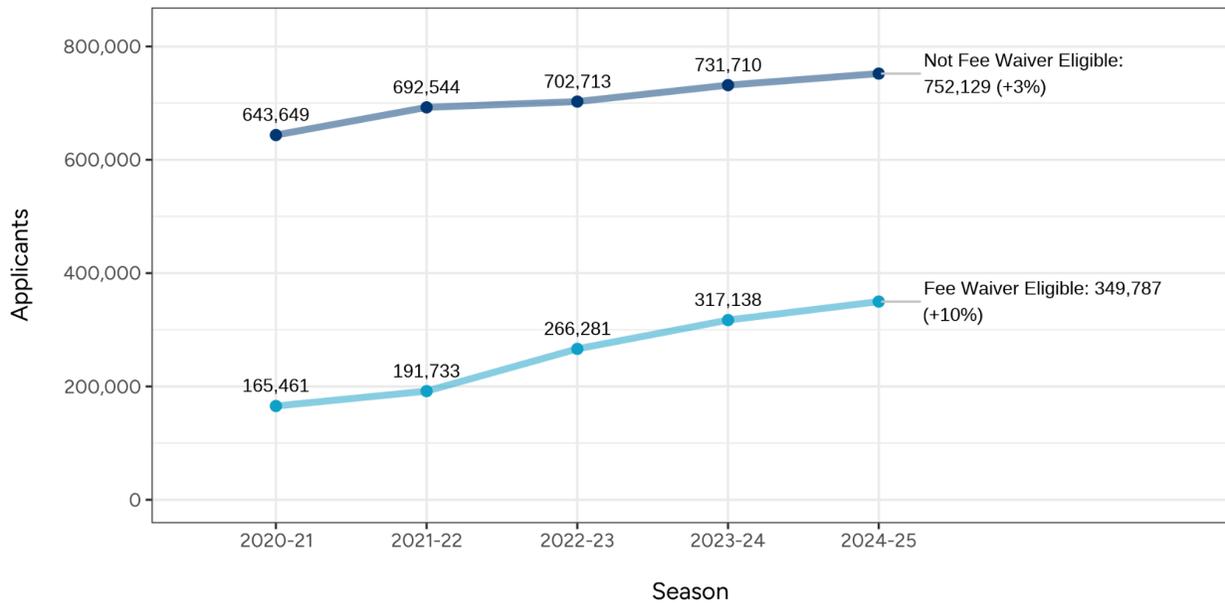


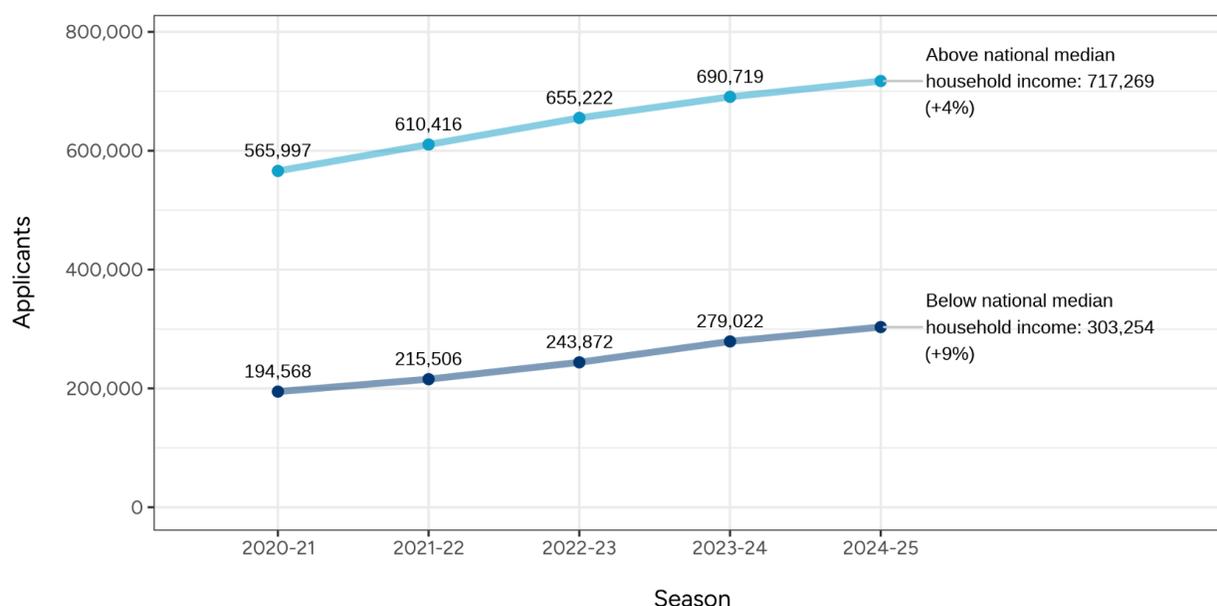
Figure 10 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status.⁶ Applicants reporting

⁶ More information on exact eligibility criteria descriptions are [available online](#).

eligibility for the Common App fee waiver have grown at over three times the rate as other applicants (10% versus 3%) through this point in the season since 2023–24.

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.⁷ 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 +9% since 2024–25 (vs. 4%).

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

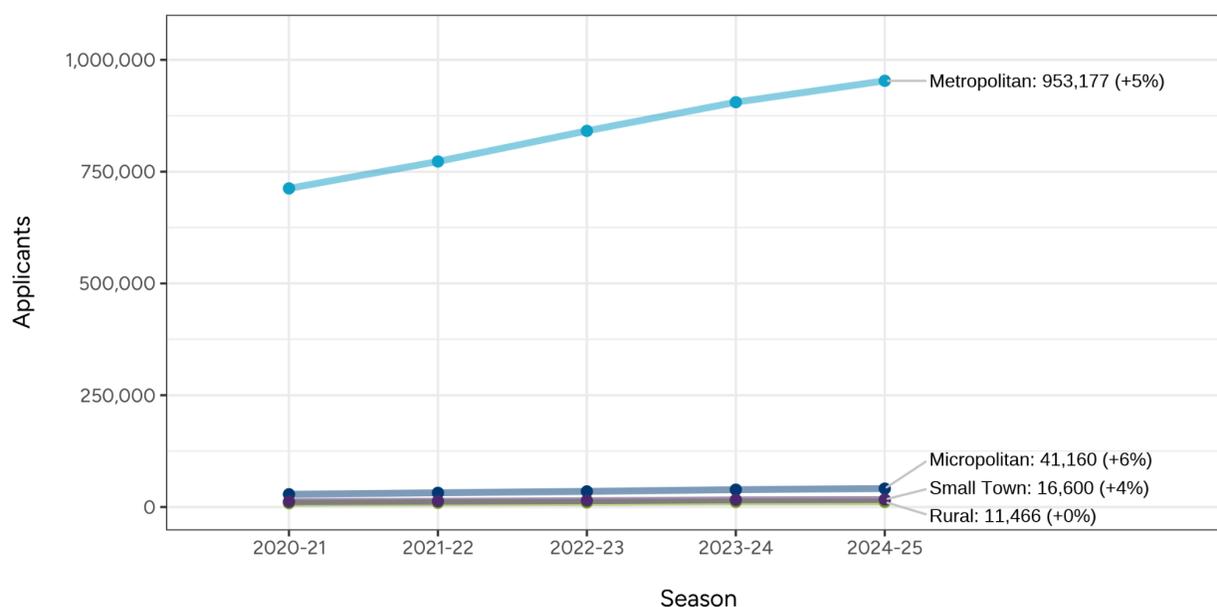


⁷ We use the American Community Survey 5-year estimates on household income, both nationally and by ZIP Code Tabulation Areas. To account for the roughly two-year lag in data availability of ACS survey data, we use ACS data from two years prior to a given season for our calculations (e.g., we use the 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

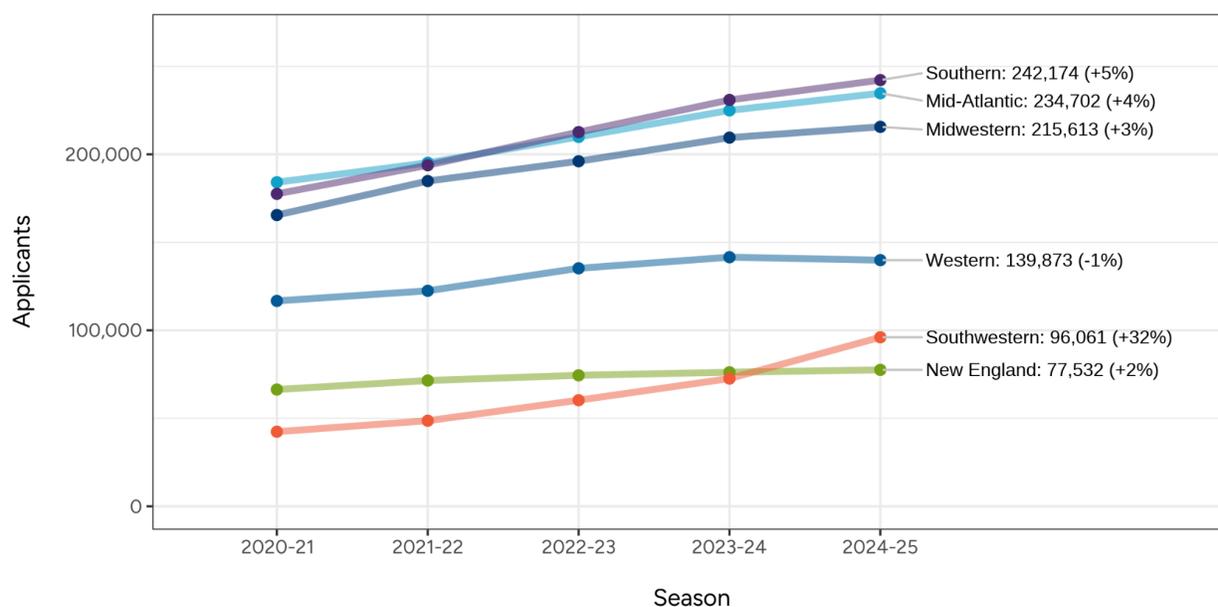
Though Common App membership continues to expand across the country, Common App use still varies substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 12 tracks applicant ZIP code urbanicity classifications,⁸ while Figure 13 tracks applicant state-regions. Overall growth since 2023–24 was highest among Micropolitan (6%) and Metropolitan (4%) urbanicity types, with no growth among Rural areas. Driven mainly by rapid growth in the state of Texas (35%), the growth rate of the Southwestern (32%) region far outpaced other regions.

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



⁸ 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, while Figure 15 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

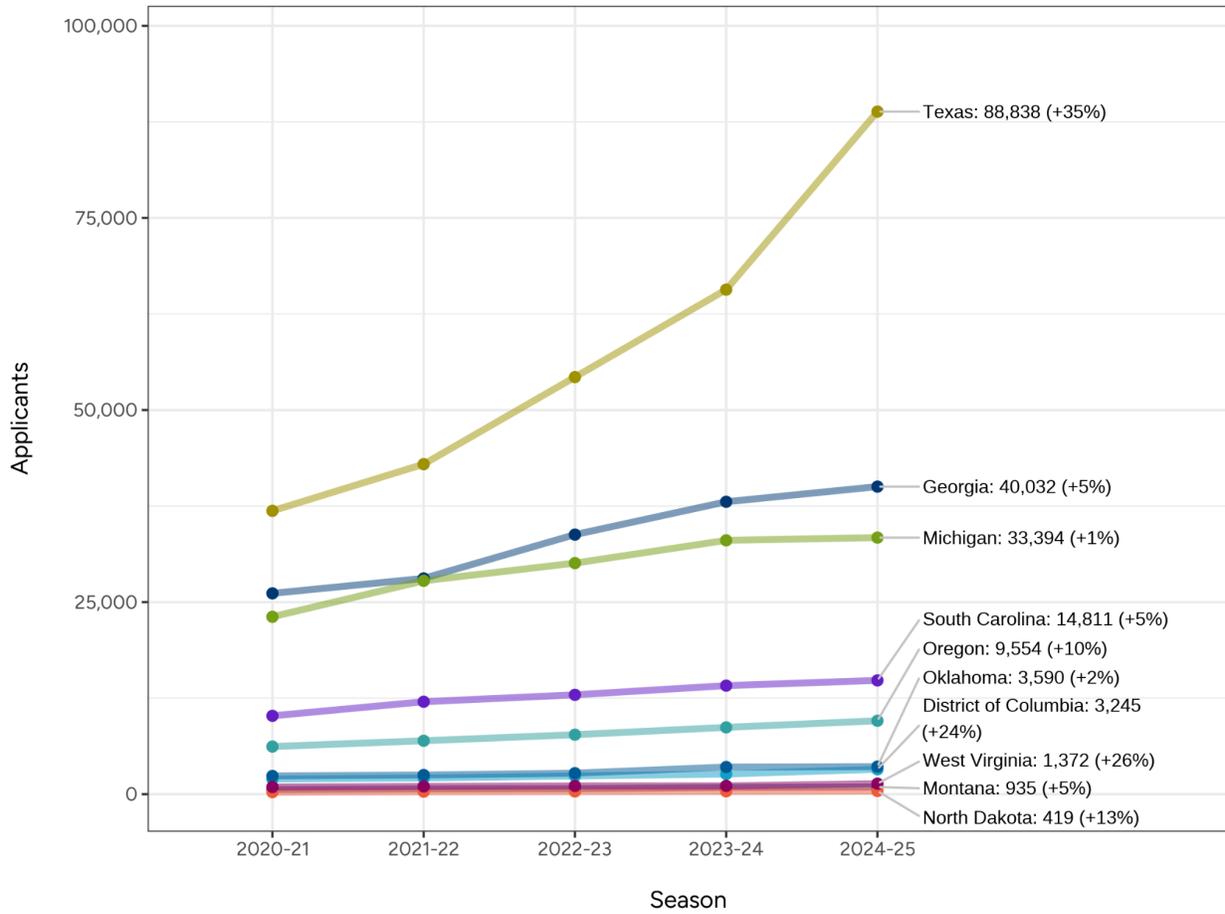


Figure 15. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest volume states as of 2024–25

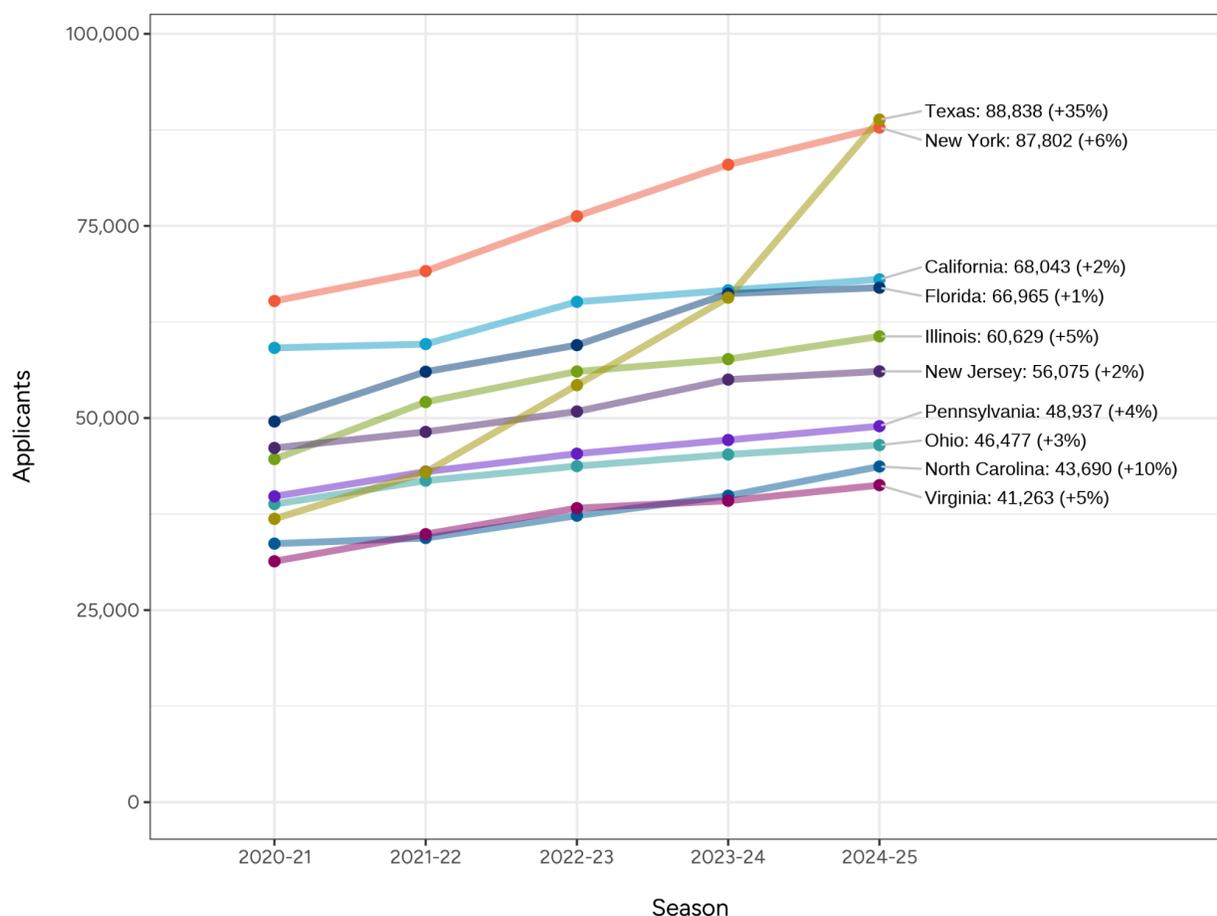


Figure 16 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 17 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the world.⁹ For 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 (12% decline over the past year), and applicants from China are up for the first time since 2021–22.

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

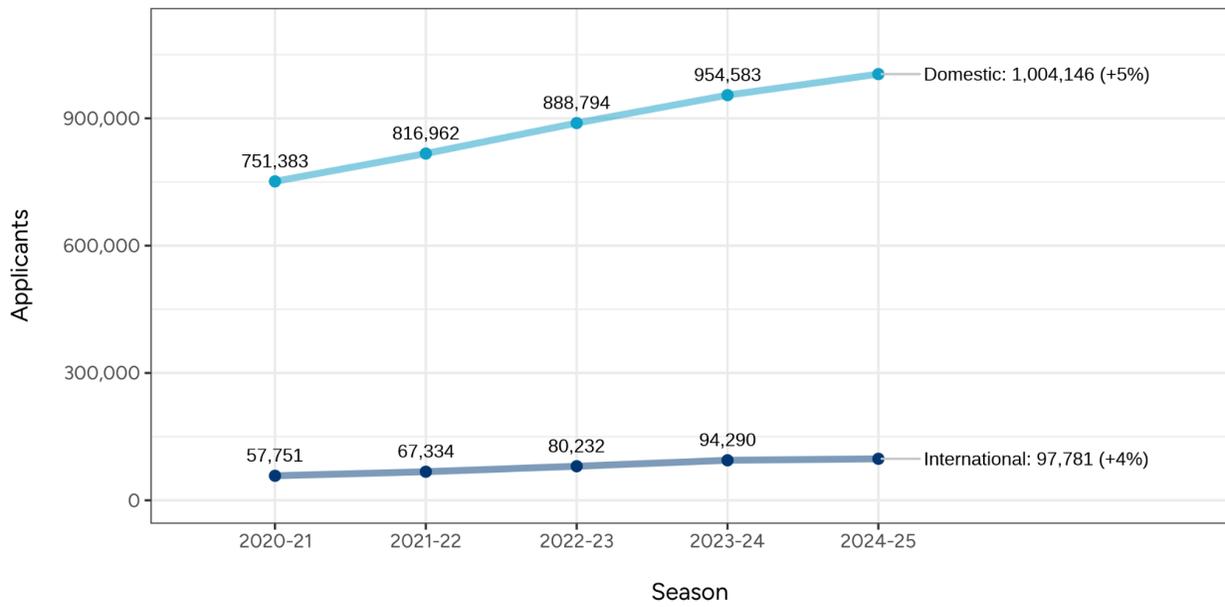


Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2020–21

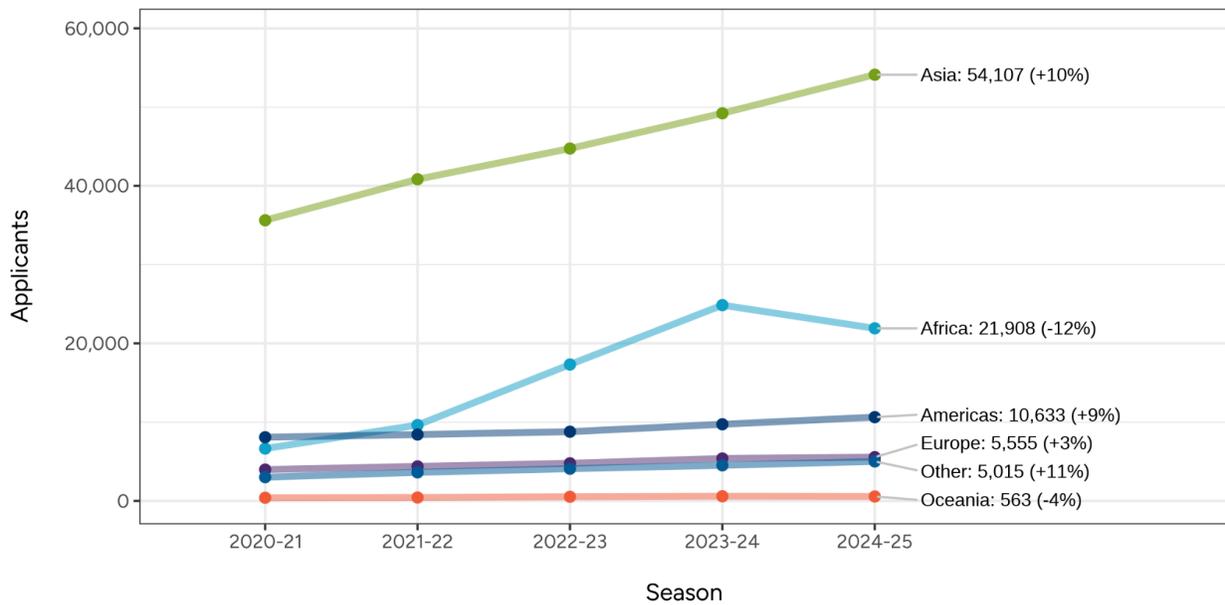
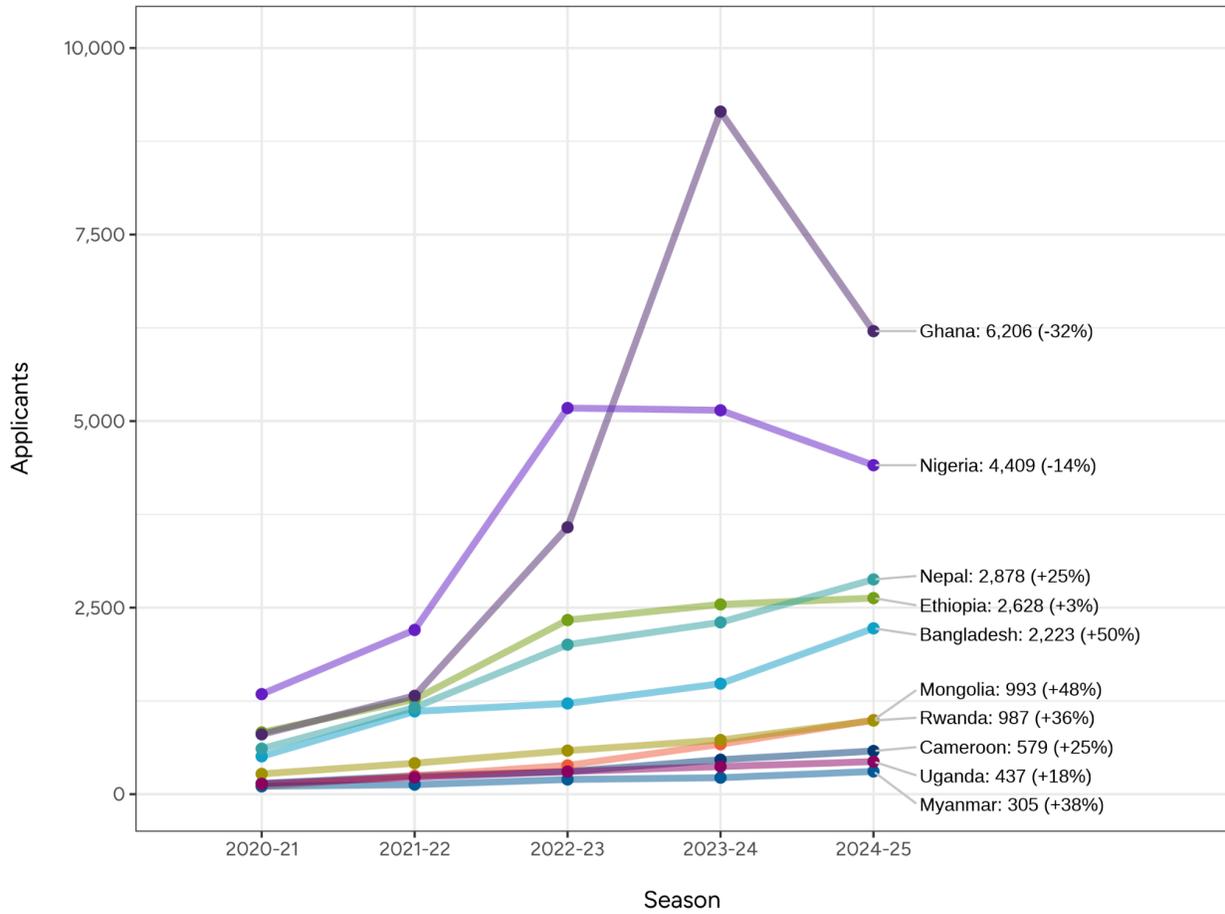
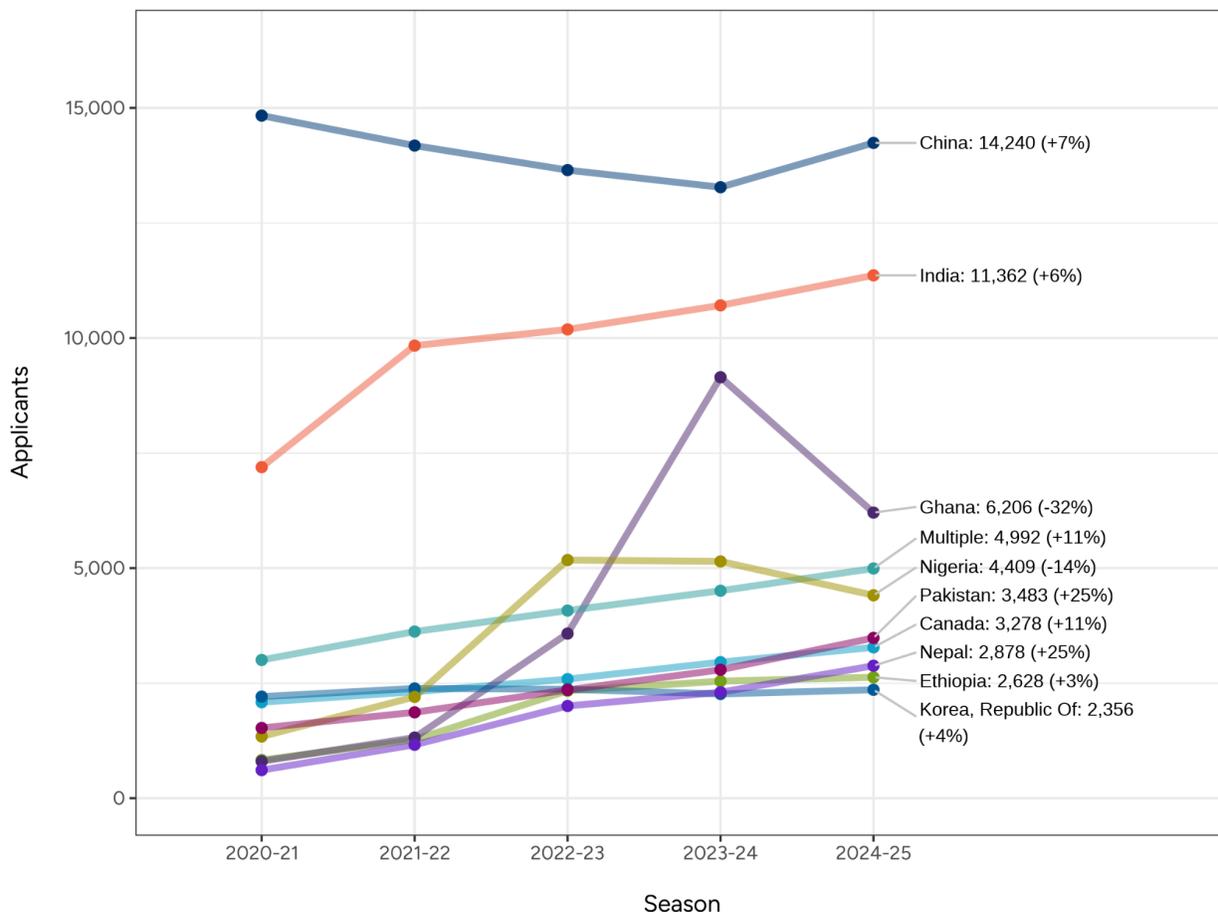


Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing countries of citizenship since 2020–21



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

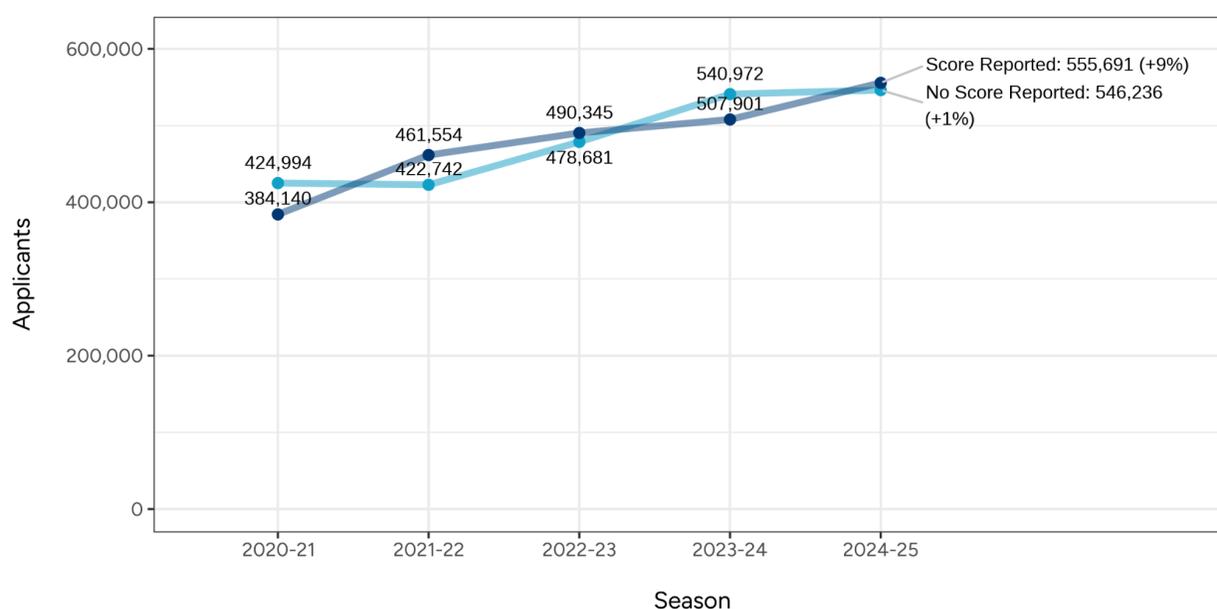


Trends in applicants’ test score reporting behaviors

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. 1% 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.

In our November deadline update, there were 46,148 more students reporting test scores than not reporting. In this update, the gap has narrowed to 9,455. We see that first-generation students, URM students, fee waiver eligible students, and students from below median income communities were more likely to apply without submitting a test score. However, the number of students reporting test scores consistently grew faster than the numbers not reporting test scores within these subgroups. Appendix Figures A6–A13 illustrate test score reporting disaggregated by first-generation status, URM status, fee waiver eligibility, and ZIP code-level income.

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



Trends by member characteristics

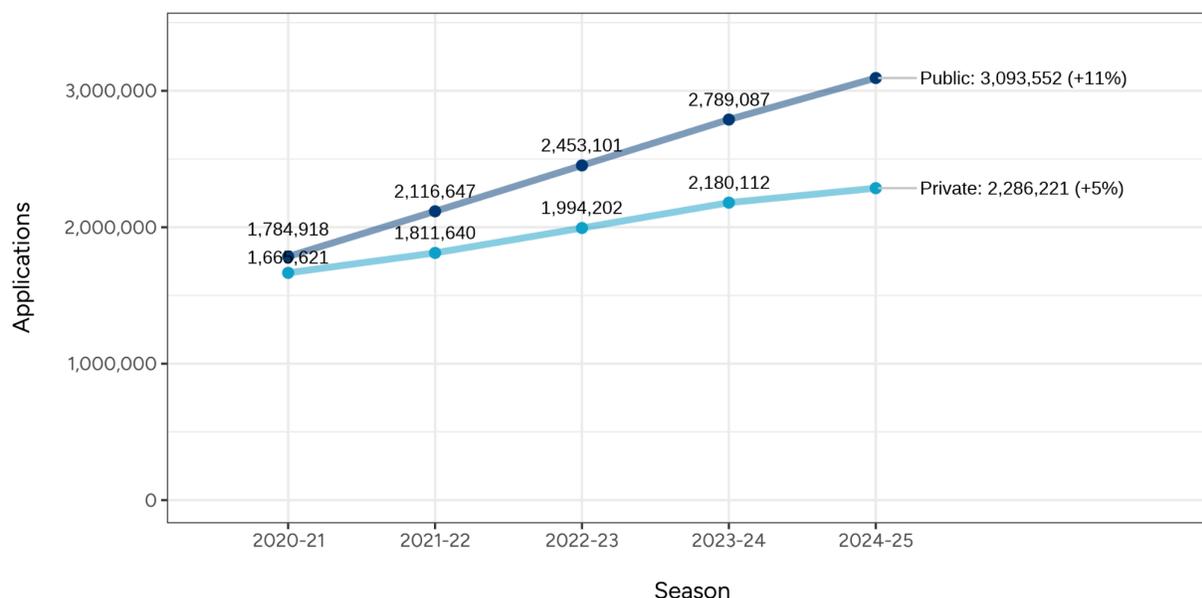
We close this report by showing how trends in applications to our domestic members have changed over time through this point in the season. Figure 21 charts the number of applications sent at this point in the season to public and private members, while Figure 22 charts the number of applications sent 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). Public institution applications grew by 11%, while private institution applications grew by 5%. 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 9% and 11% (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 Appendix Figures A14 to A22 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.¹⁰

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



¹⁰ We also examined these trends in more detail in a dedicated [research brief](#) after the close of the 2023–24 season.

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

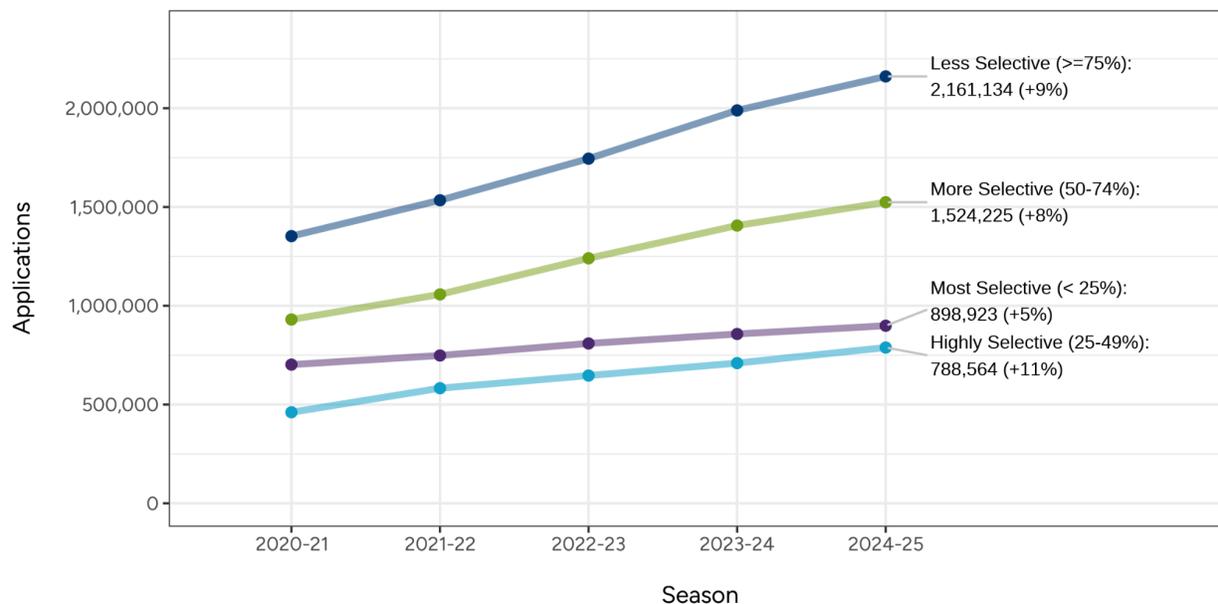


Figure 23 is similar to Figure 21, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied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

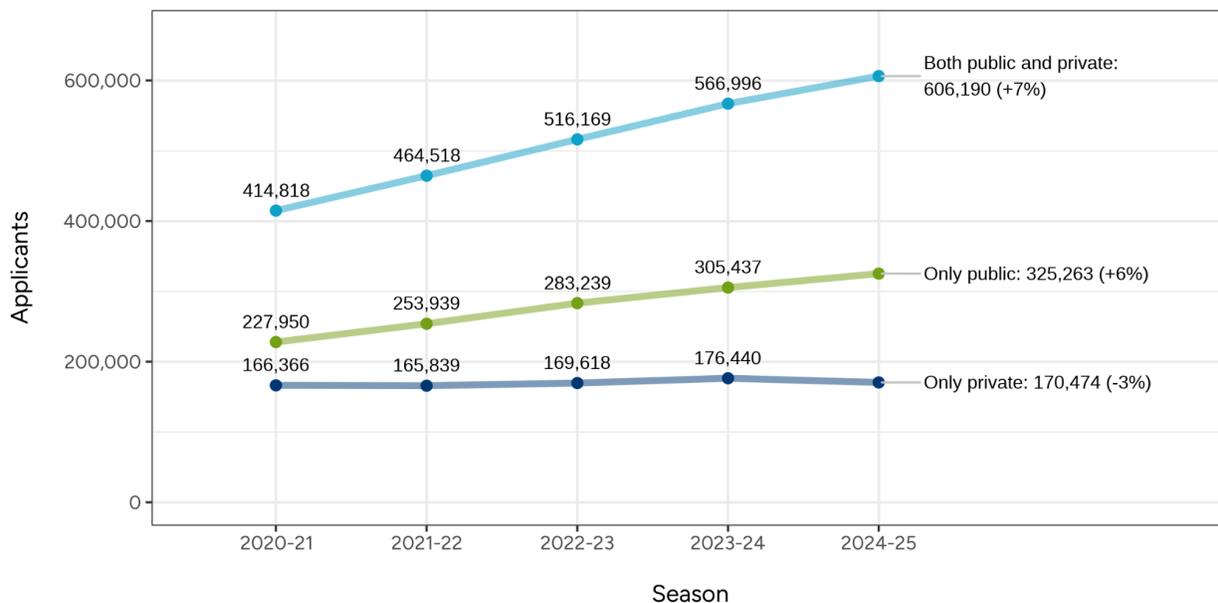
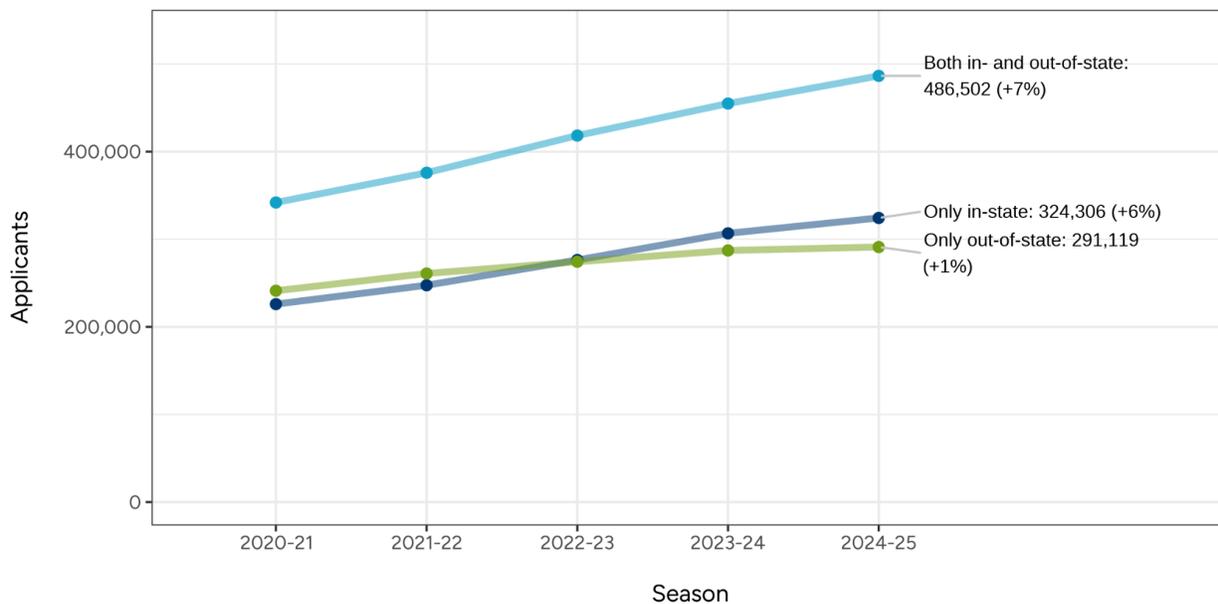


Figure 24. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2020–21



Appendix

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

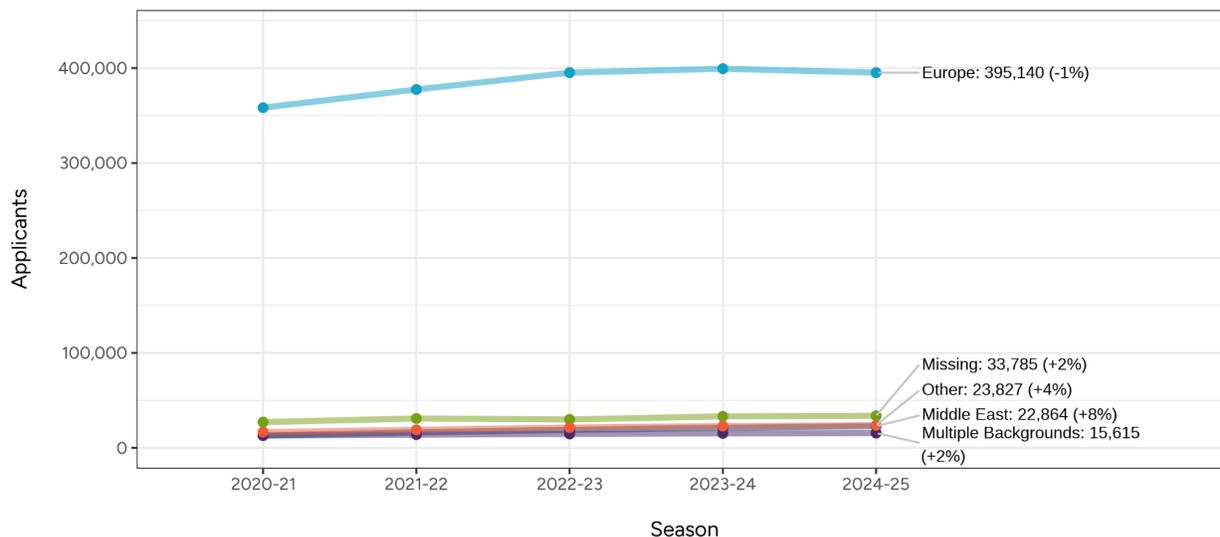
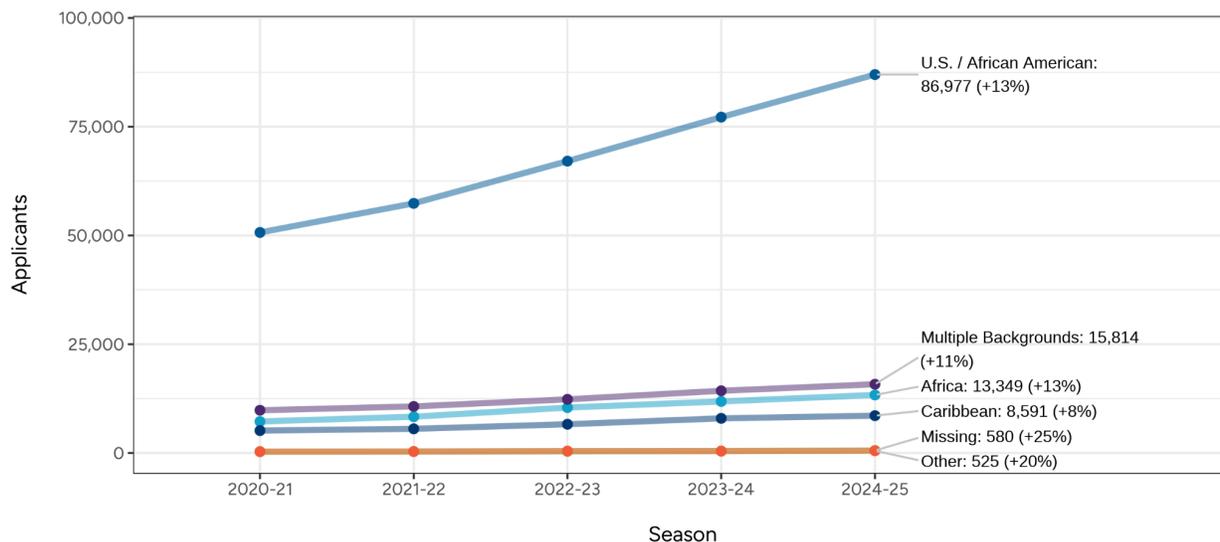


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2020–21



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

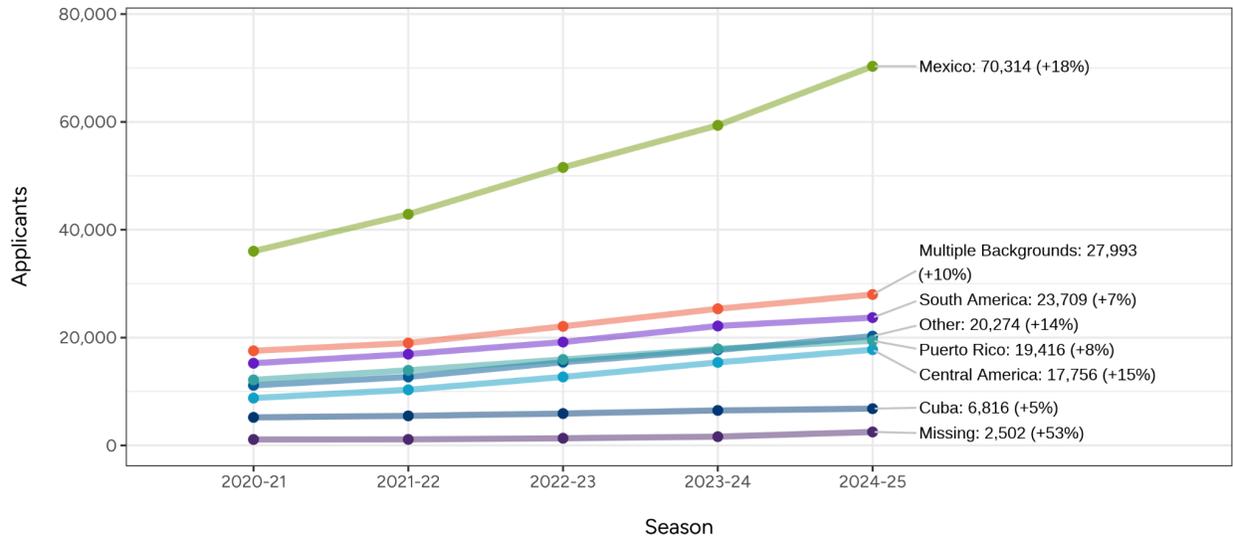


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2020–21

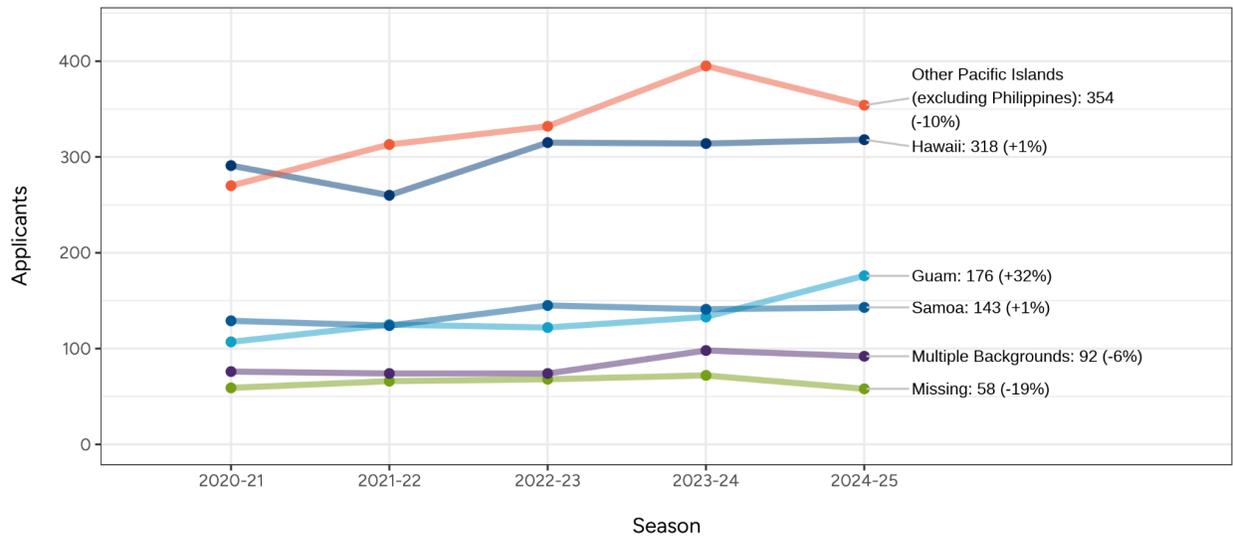


Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2020–21

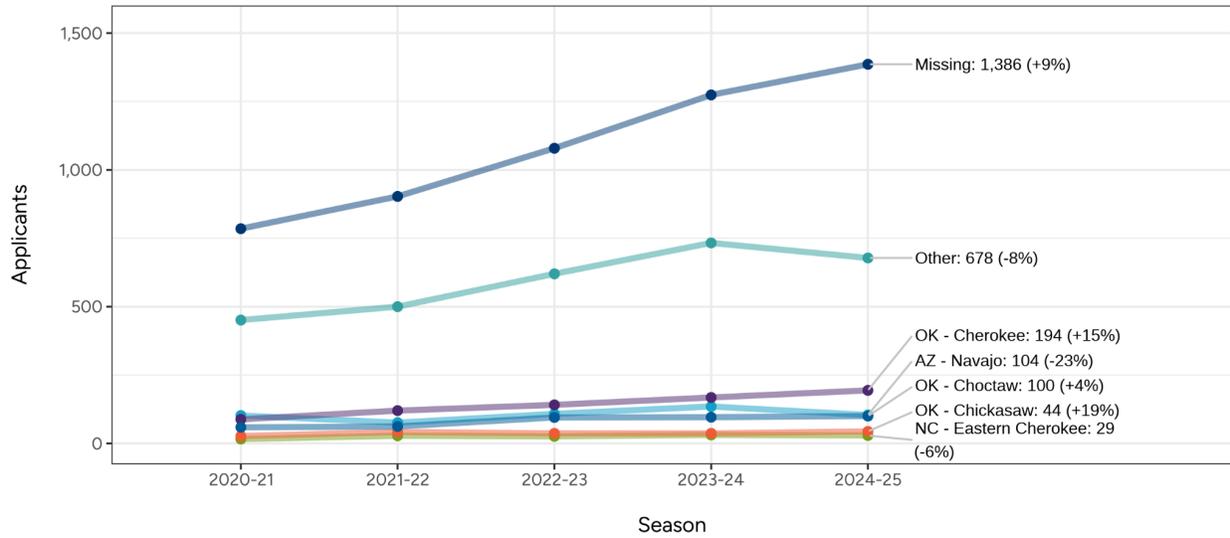


Figure A6. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, first-generation applicants only

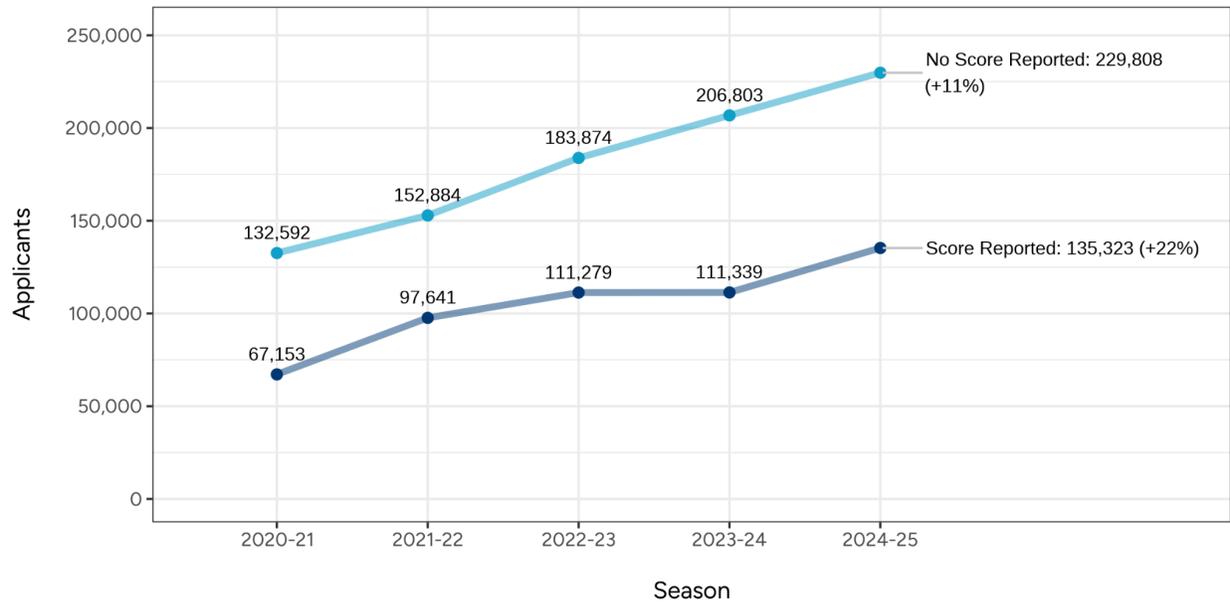


Figure A7. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, continuing-generation applicants only

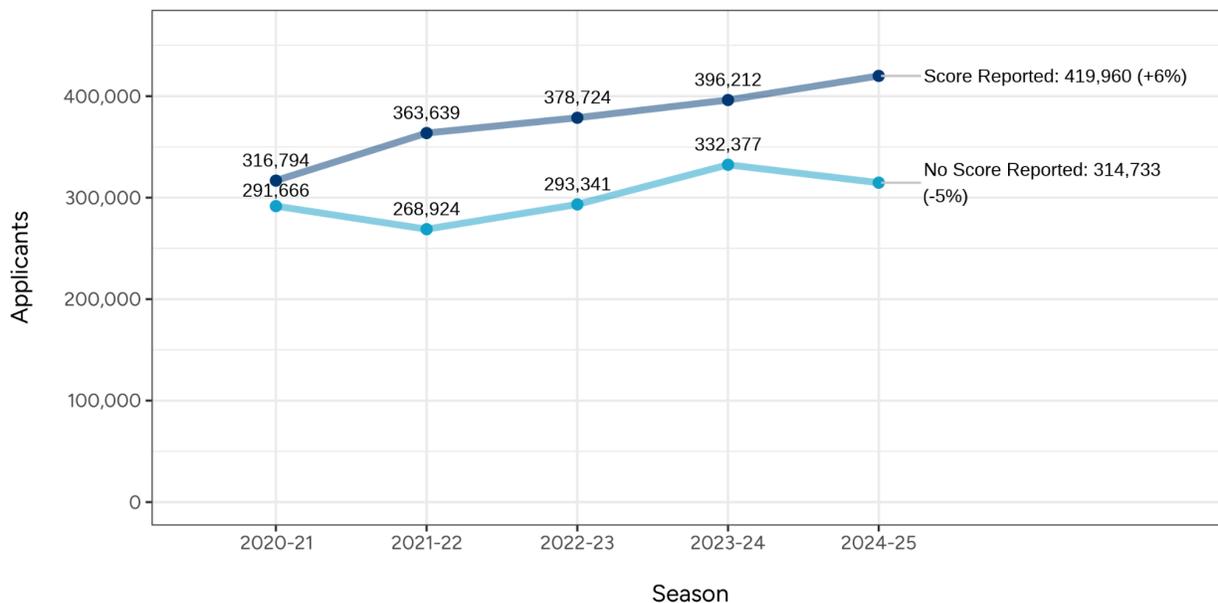


Figure A8. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, URM applicants only

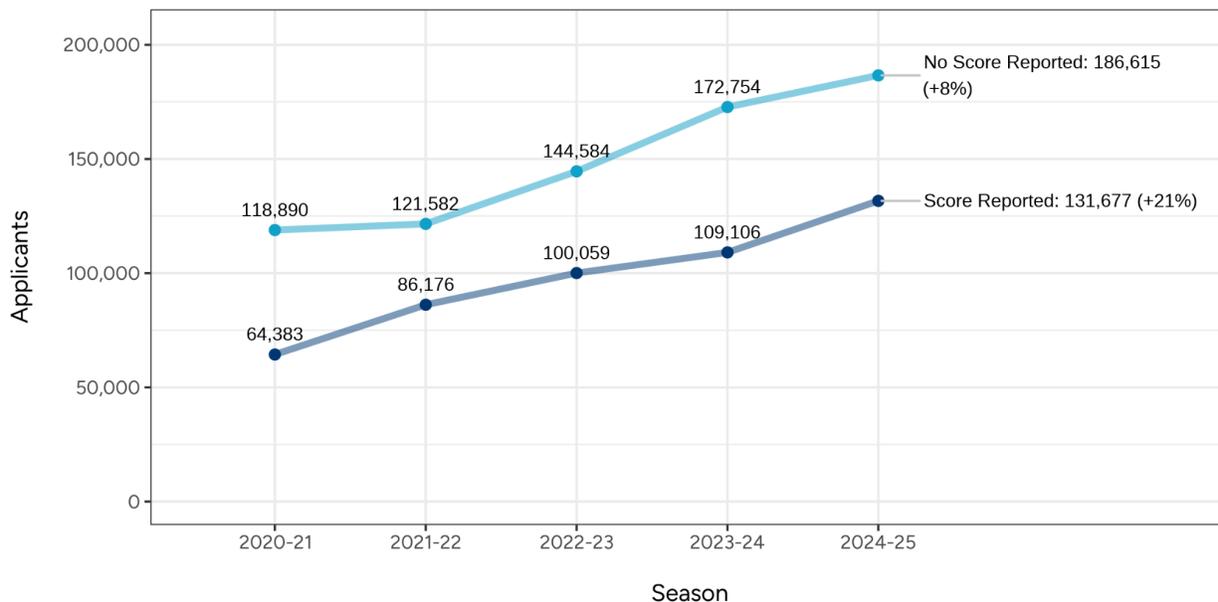


Figure A9. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, non-URM applicants only

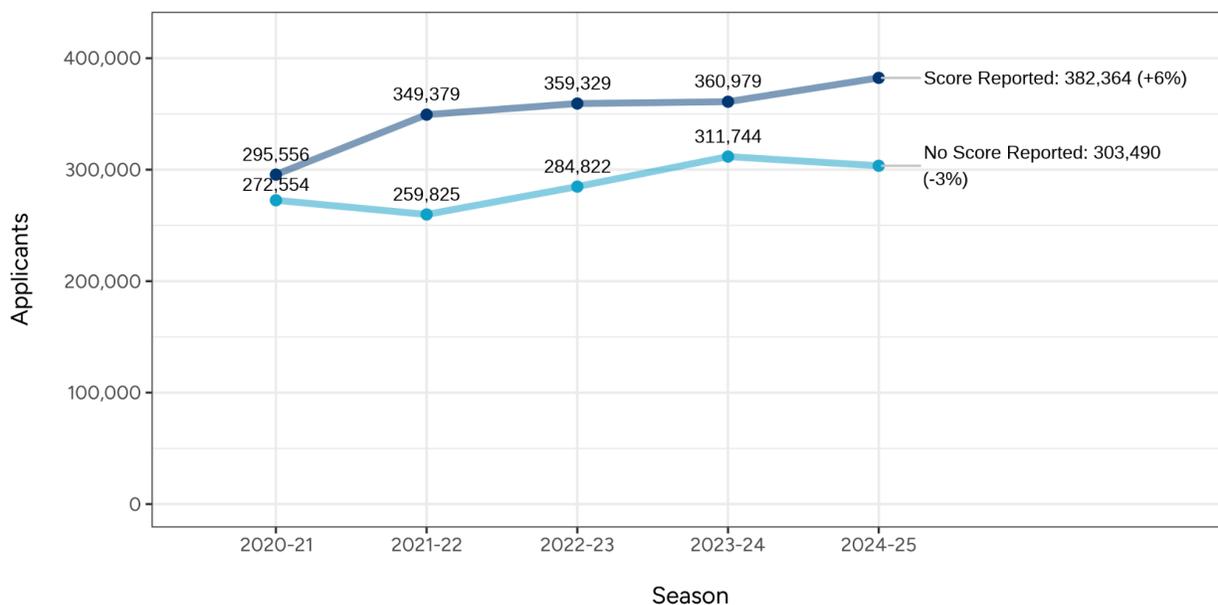
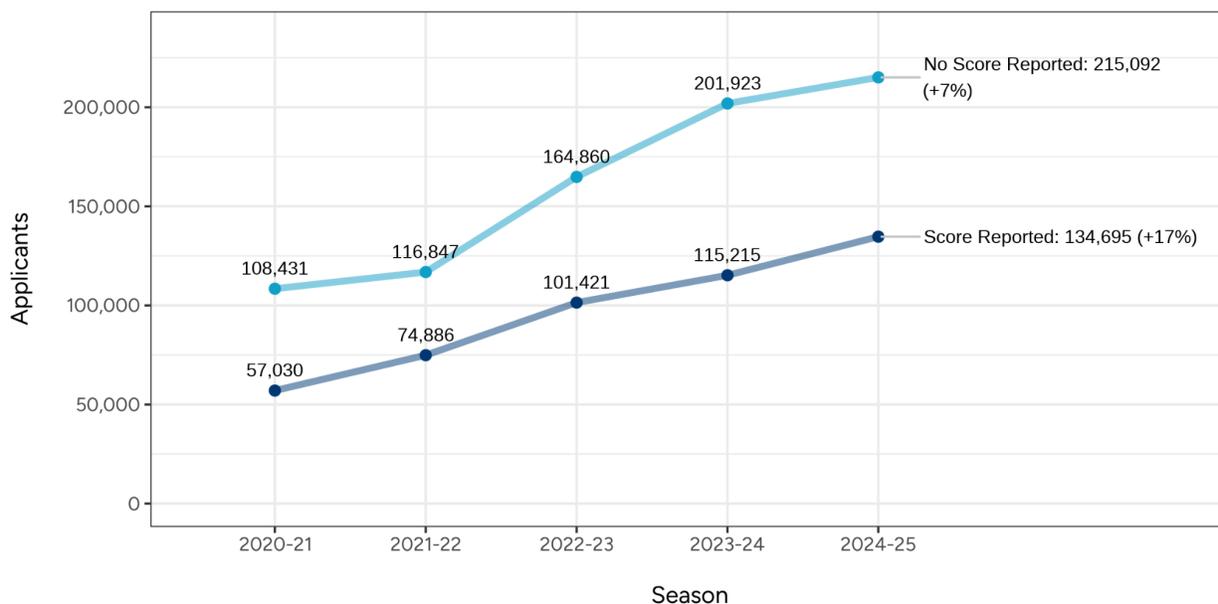


Figure A10. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, fee-waiver-eligible applicants only



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

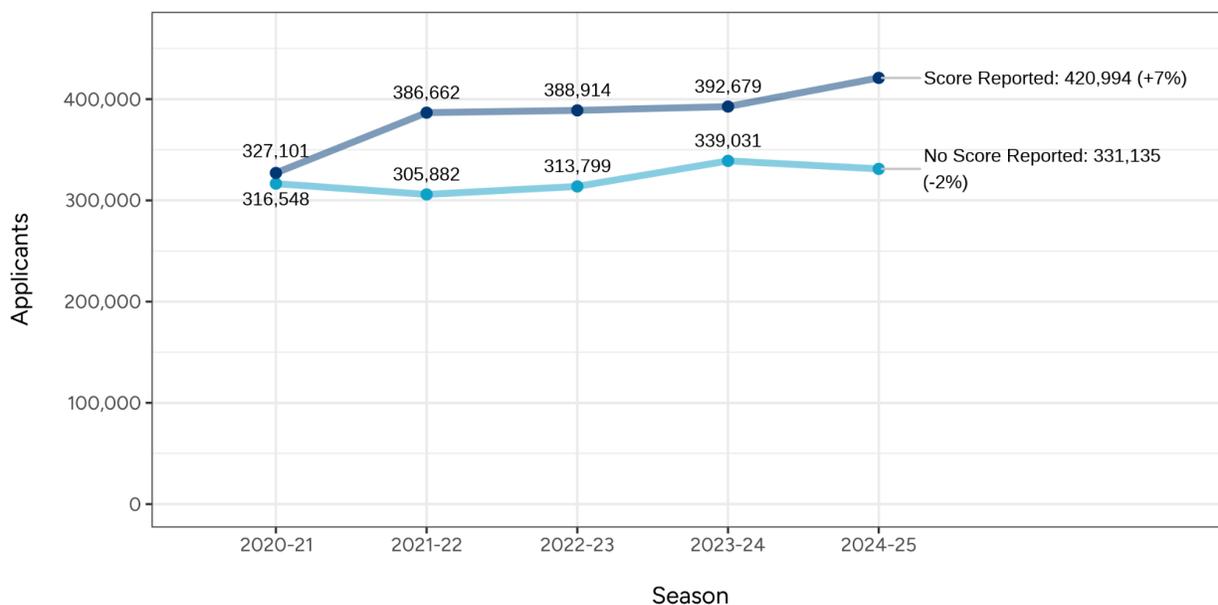


Figure A12. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, applicants from ZIP codes below national median income only

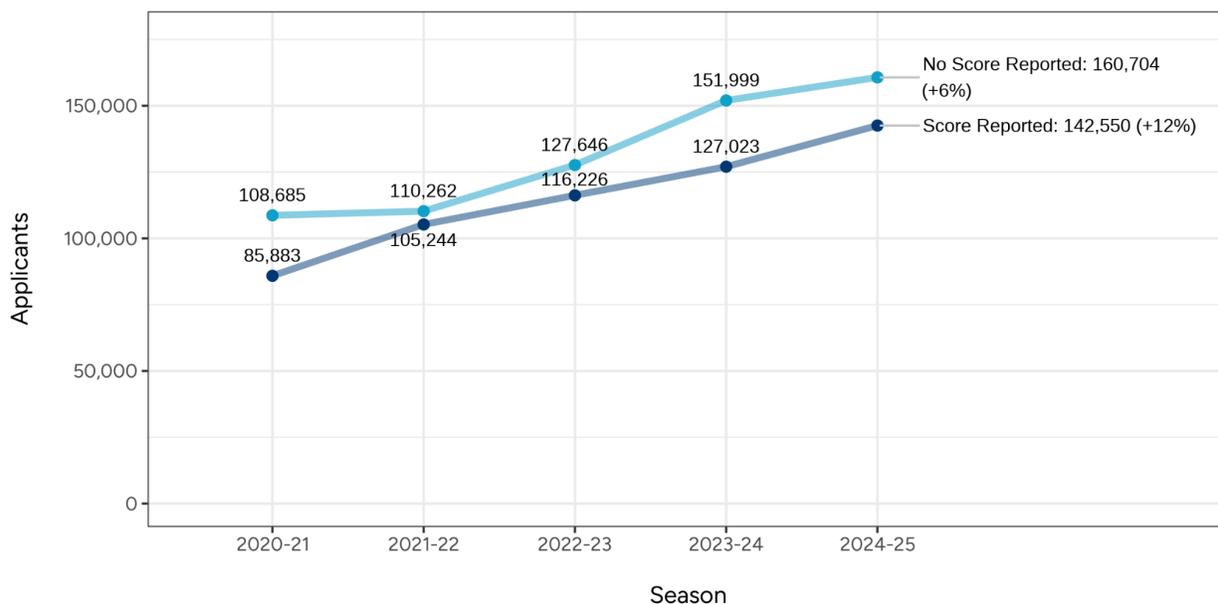


Figure A13. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, applicants from ZIP codes above national median income only

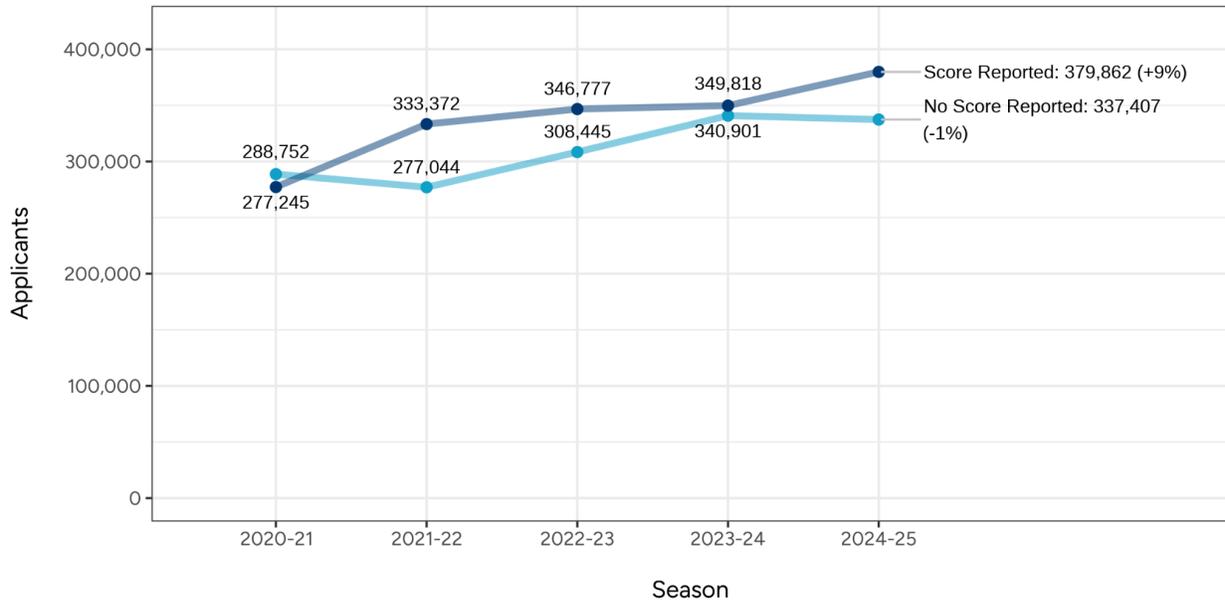
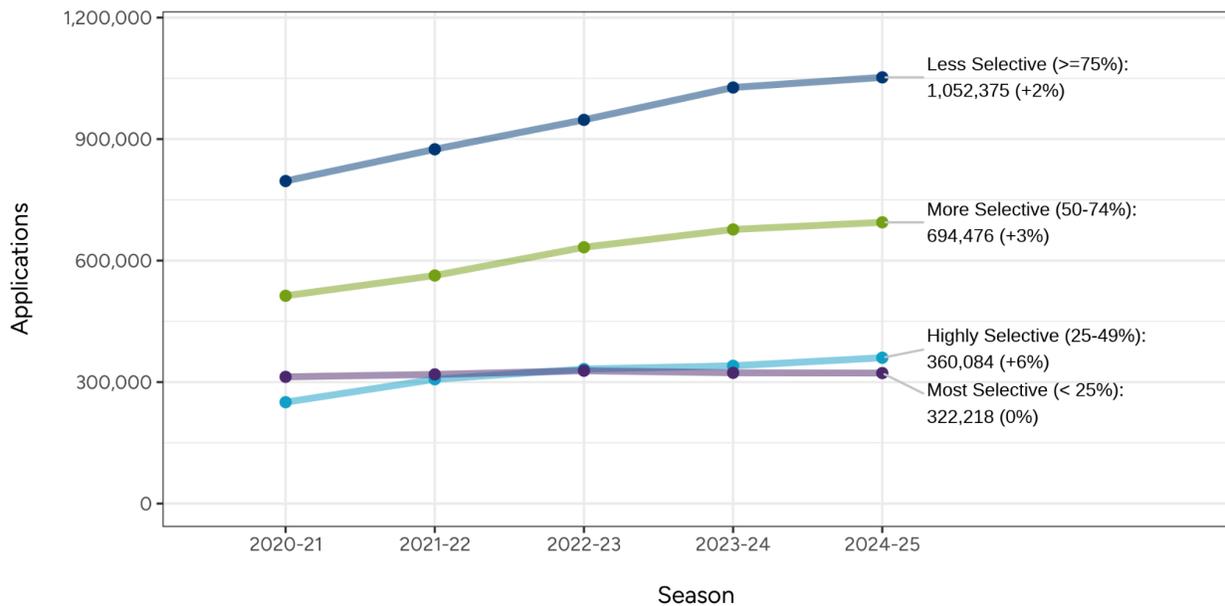


Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among White applicants since 2020–21



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

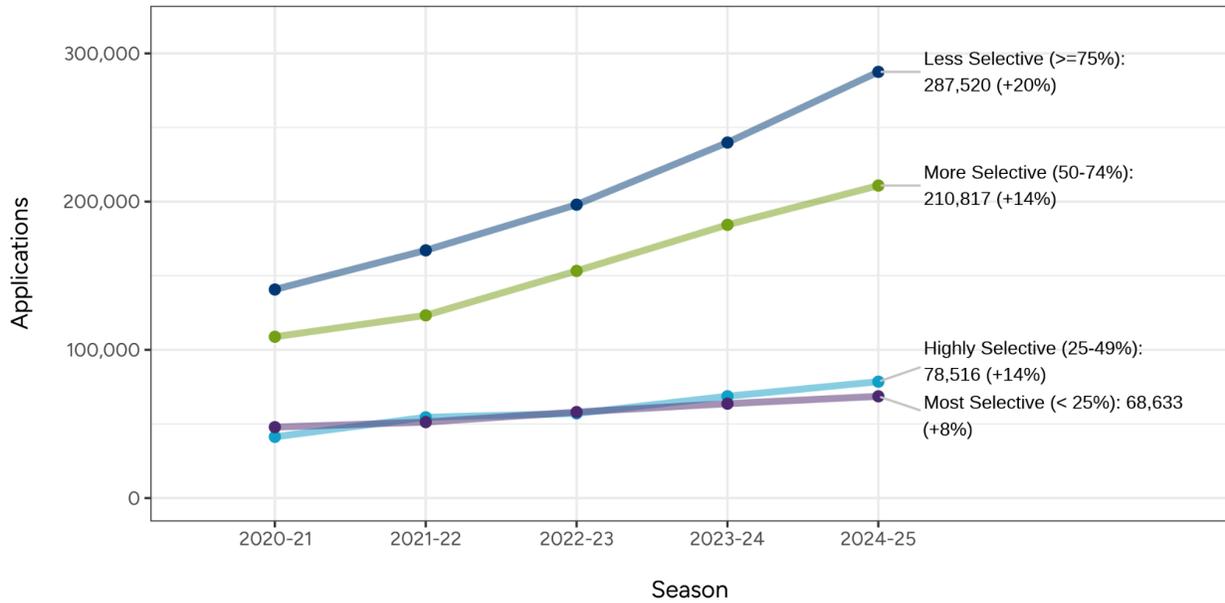
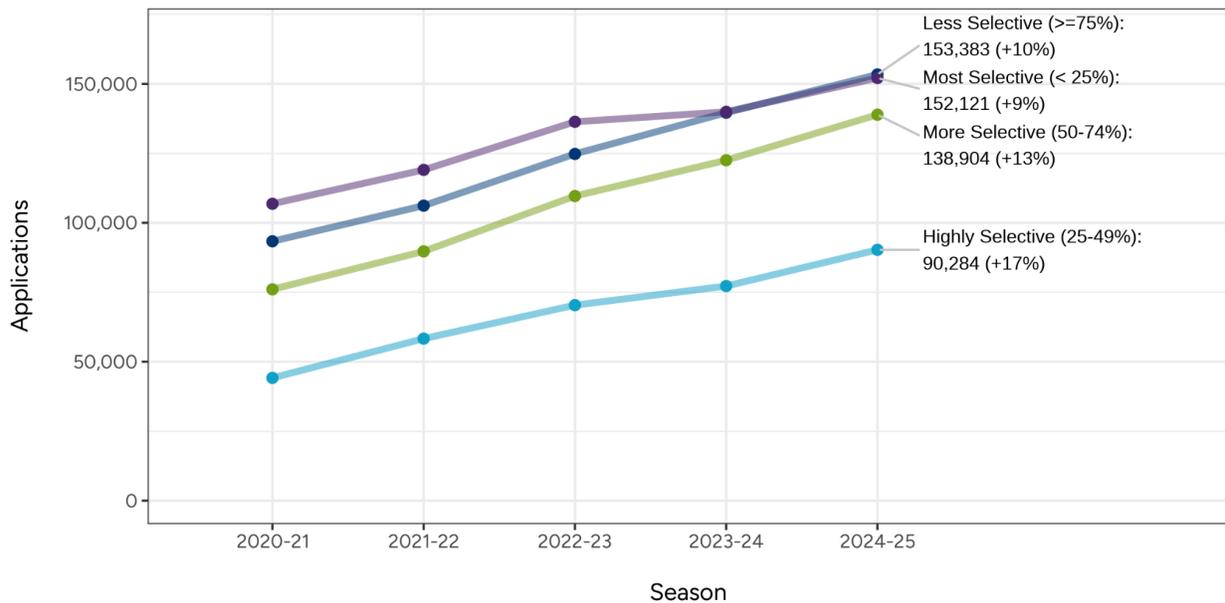


Figure A16. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Asian applicants since 2020–21



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

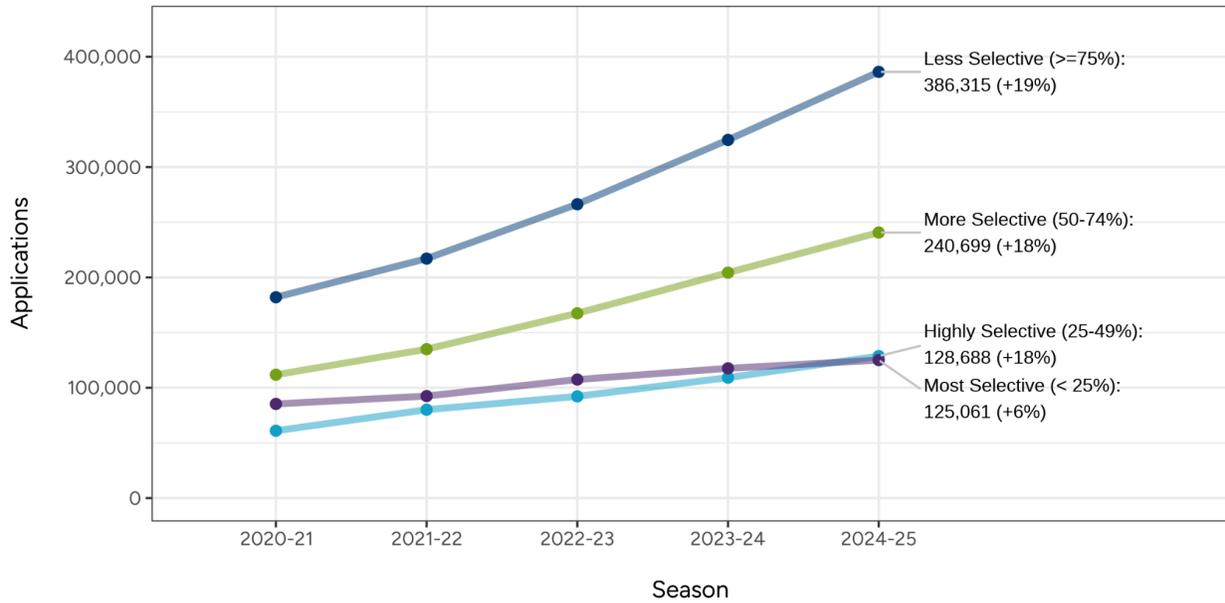
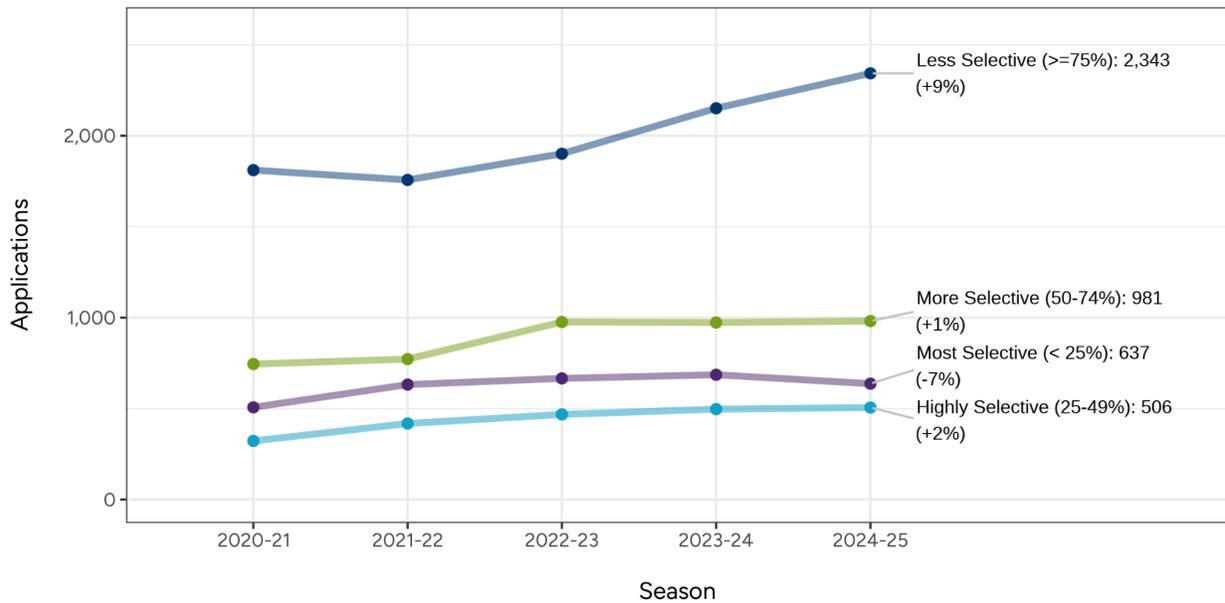


Figure A18. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2020–21



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

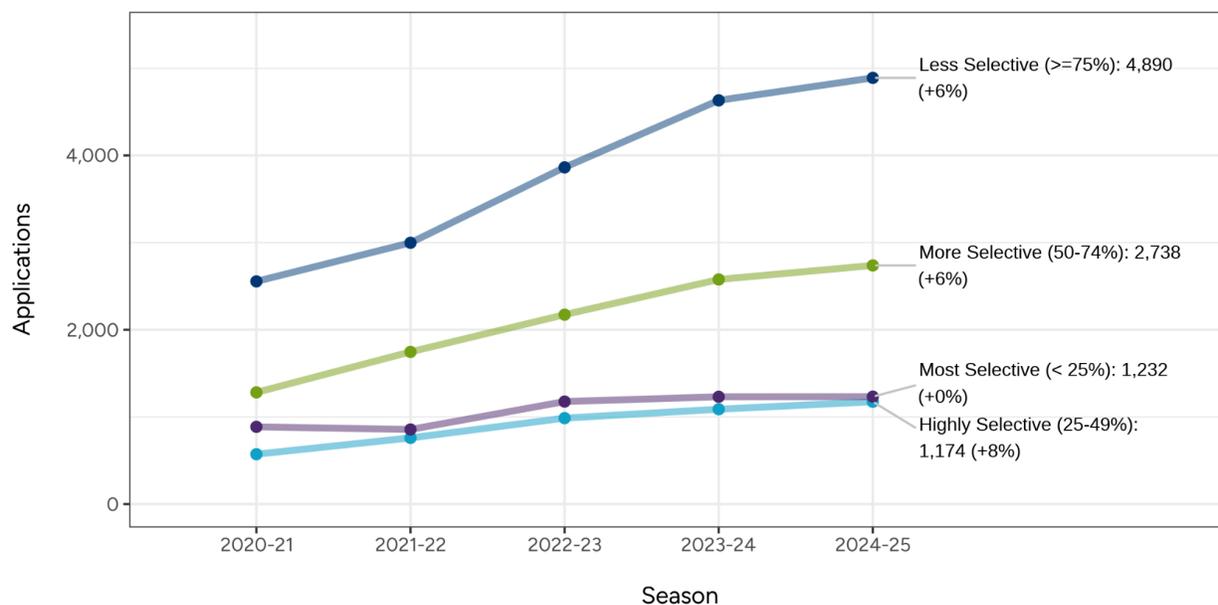
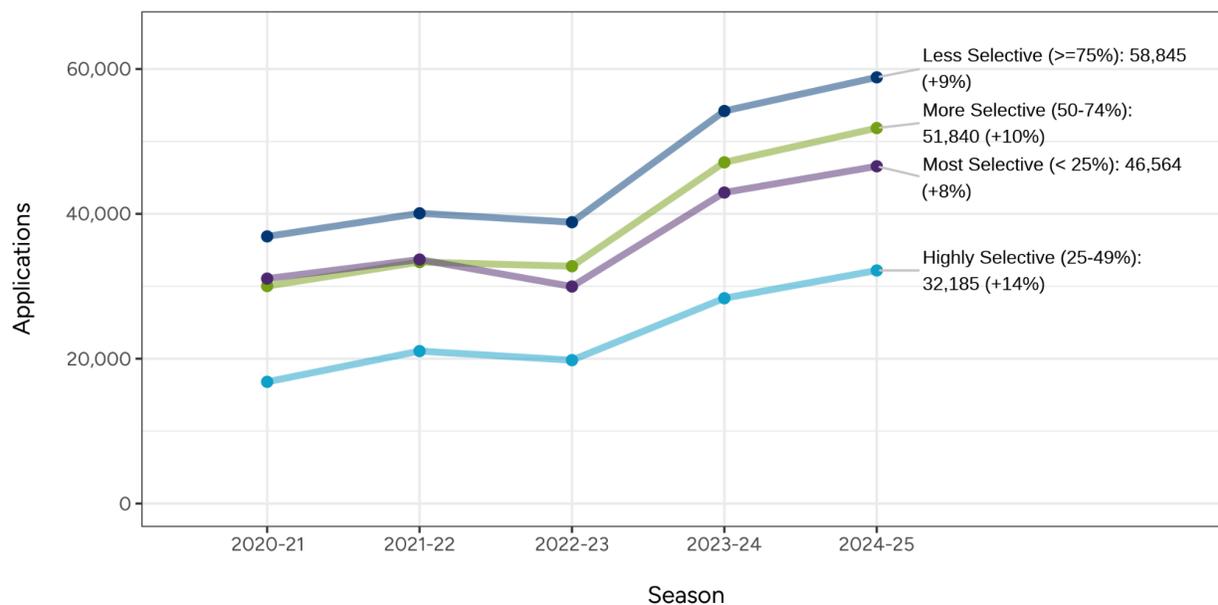


Figure A20. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2020–21



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.

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

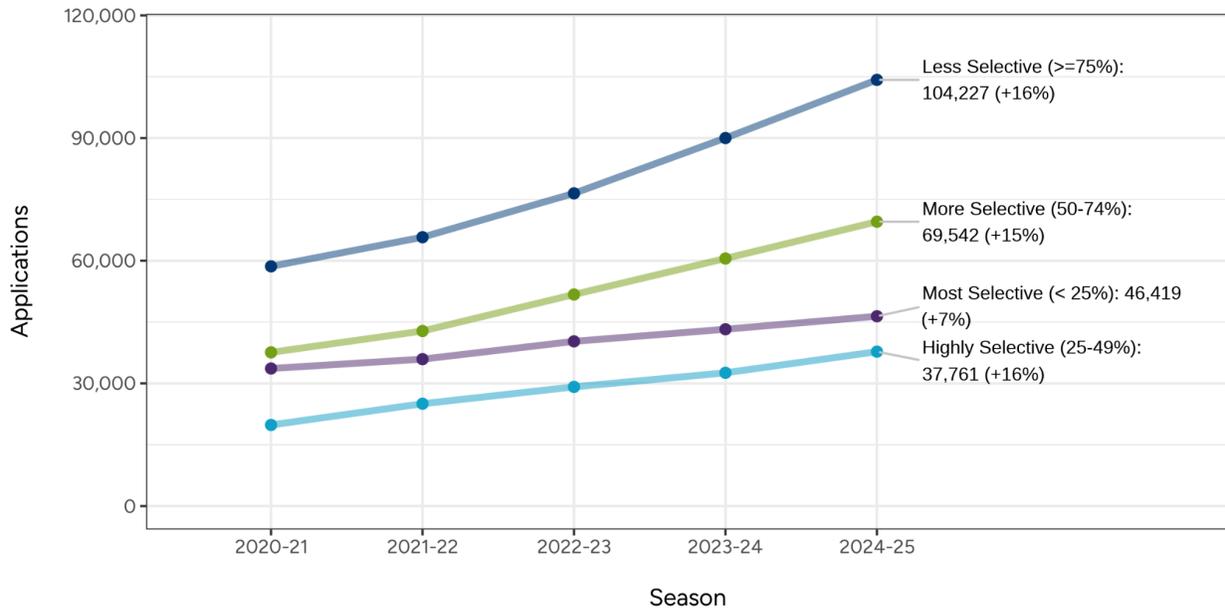


Figure A22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among International applicants since 2020–21

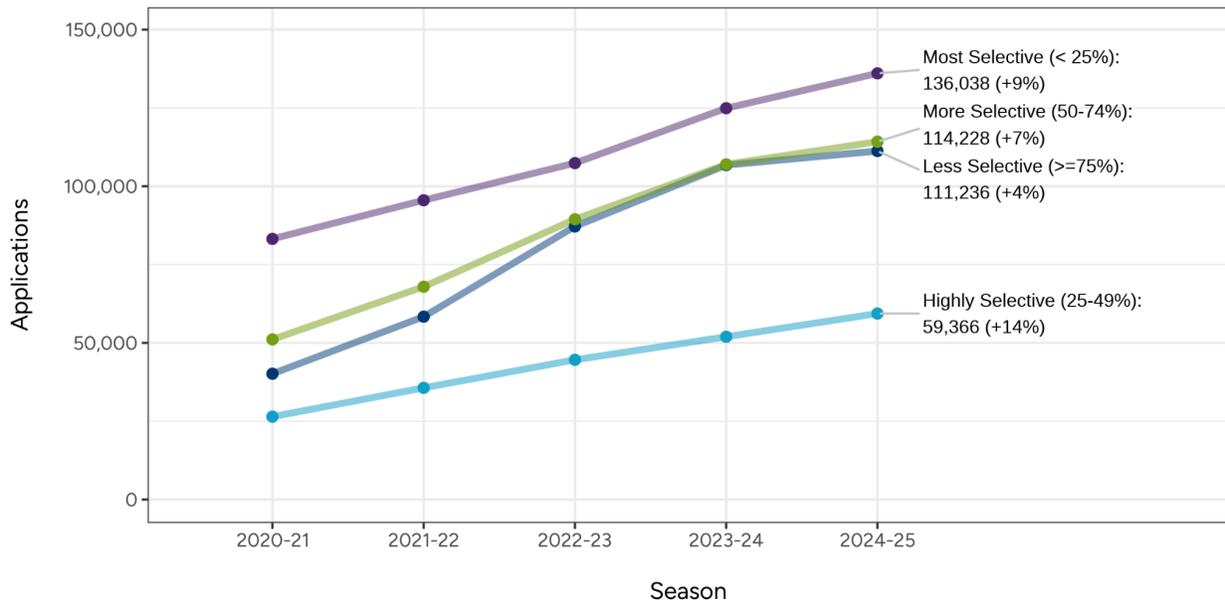


Figure A23. Growth in applications by deadline decision type since 2020-21

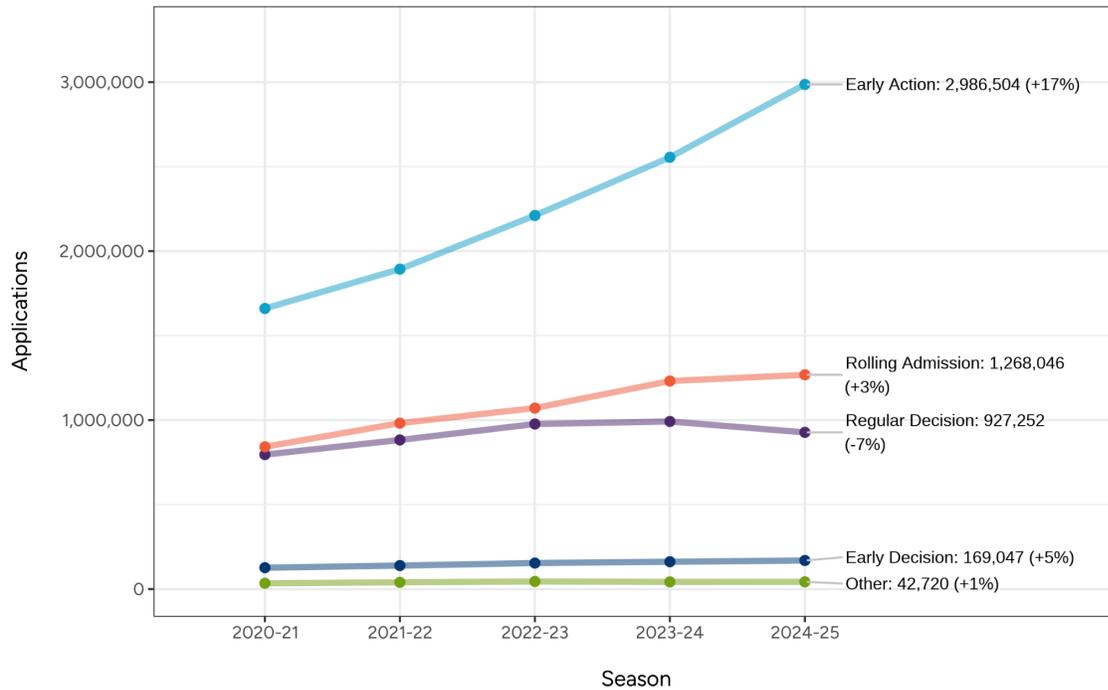
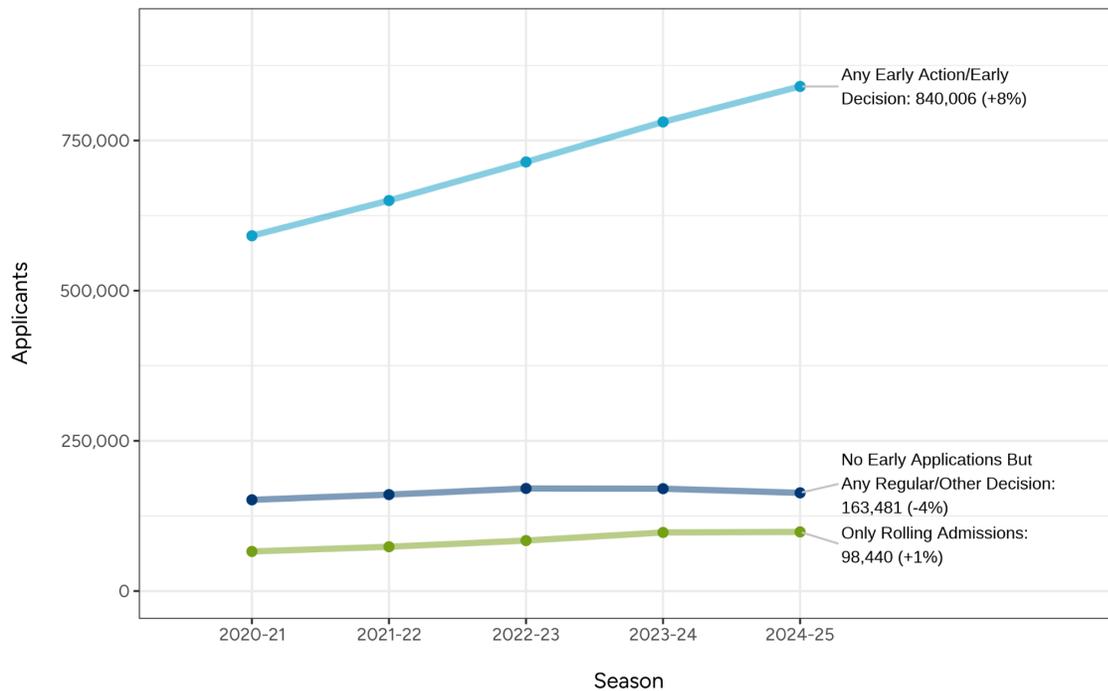


Figure A24. Growth in first-year applicants deadline participation behavior since 2020-21



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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	3,526	3,781	4,277	4,526	4,679	Mississippi	1,185	1,221	1,349	1,467	1,580
Alaska	508	578	588	658	643	Missouri	7,698	7,864	8,226	8,913	9,278
American Samoa	14	NA	11	10	14	Montana	608	693	717	887	935
Arizona	4,962	5,321	6,568	6,213	6,171	Nebraska	1,702	1,654	1,628	3,182	2,402
Arkansas	1,786	1,791	1,792	1,816	2,003	Nevada	2,583	2,582	2,937	3,112	3,400
Armed Forces Americas	21	11	14	13	13	New Hampshire	5,153	5,551	5,901	6,032	5,992
Armed Forces Europe	300	299	308	314	338	New Jersey	46,101	48,192	50,850	54,999	56,075
Armed Forces Pacific	174	167	142	212	185	New Mexico	1,343	1,397	1,474	1,559	1,630
California	59,127	59,624	65,120	66,624	68,043	New York	65,233	69,121	76,263	82,979	87,802
Colorado	21,075	23,234	24,090	25,446	26,135	North Carolina	33,651	34,382	37,293	39,883	43,690
Connecticut	18,699	20,054	21,308	21,879	22,271	North Dakota	268	329	354	371	419
Delaware	3,338	3,592	3,830	4,267	3,998	Northern Mariana Islands	13	16	24	15	25
District of Columbia	1,968	2,114	2,370	2,625	3,245	Ohio	38,796	41,847	43,745	45,256	46,477
Florida	49,549	56,028	59,487	66,191	66,965	Oklahoma	2,377	2,496	2,737	3,535	3,590
Georgia	26,137	28,085	33,782	38,057	40,032	Oregon	6,197	6,953	7,740	8,694	9,554
Guam	138	106	137	174	177	Pennsylvania	39,801	43,018	45,357	47,139	48,937
Hawaii	2,556	2,477	2,787	2,808	2,853	Puerto Rico	1,017	967	1,087	1,119	1,253
Idaho	1,220	1,351	1,637	1,622	1,588	Rhode Island	4,045	4,535	4,797	4,960	4,881
Illinois	44,655	52,084	56,058	57,661	60,629	South Carolina	10,198	12,033	12,932	14,127	14,811
Indiana	19,001	20,770	22,133	23,489	25,132	South Dakota	960	594	573	704	725
Iowa	2,014	2,012	2,068	2,455	2,605	Tennessee	9,139	9,510	10,160	11,548	11,965
Kansas	3,128	2,854	2,580	3,064	3,186	Texas	36,878	42,952	54,286	65,670	88,838
Kentucky	6,032	6,158	6,777	7,125	7,398	Utah	5,936	7,363	8,064	9,192	3,570
Louisiana	6,771	7,715	8,311	8,754	9,791	Vermont	2,013	2,137	2,233	2,303	2,396
Maine	4,109	4,581	4,168	4,365	4,262	Virgin Islands	100	95	81	118	112
Maryland	26,575	28,093	30,044	31,723	33,280	Virginia	31,356	34,883	38,270	39,236	41,263
Massachusetts	32,338	34,615	36,027	36,641	37,730	Washington	11,432	11,778	14,362	15,610	16,313
Michigan	23,089	27,775	30,074	33,038	33,394	West Virginia	936	1,014	1,080	1,086	1,372
Minnesota	12,844	14,366	15,145	16,417	16,668	Wisconsin	9,908	11,184	11,935	13,324	12,790
Mississippi	1,185	1,221	1,349	1,467	1,580	Wyoming	343	374	450	481	452

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	495,928	528,806	583,619	645,299	701,501	323,731	381,369	469,573	532,487	601,612
Midwestern	332,236	367,786	397,811	432,685	441,793	479,104	556,141	620,799	705,848	771,319
New England	295,141	323,753	361,141	380,148	384,131	137,679	161,459	181,057	197,413	207,856
Southern	295,392	334,904	353,619	408,453	422,541	638,153	772,686	889,201	1,013,101	1,127,107
Southwestern	52,276	60,428	66,569	77,870	94,299	39,275	53,893	73,915	93,994	139,372
Western	194,648	195,963	231,443	235,657	241,956	166,976	191,099	218,556	246,244	246,286

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	127,685	123,346	155,048	159,063	165,555	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85,077	92,695	103,344	119,004	122,897
Connecticut	56,177	57,453	66,532	79,465	81,016	30,113	39,024	47,337	56,635	61,778
District of Columbia	31,874	26,340	35,814	40,768	53,823	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	84,688	111,042	115,455	134,614	138,596	163,202	216,960	232,277	264,188	284,468
Georgia	39,265	44,281	47,496	54,158	58,932	68,046	81,156	97,266	107,384	125,337
Illinois	106,670	119,044	129,148	138,602	146,370	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	46,121	48,542	50,966	53,627	57,254	82,445	94,777	104,404	122,536	137,774
Iowa	9,345	11,581	12,219	13,351	12,414	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	5,889	6,412	7,024	8,075	8,187	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	35,313	32,300	28,979	35,875	36,637	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	11,264	12,537	13,965	15,609	15,442	12,016	13,360	13,427	13,604	13,290
Maryland	27,192	27,060	29,974	34,675	36,641	53,043	60,989	67,648	72,406	80,702
Massachusetts	175,288	197,373	216,592	220,420	226,873	44,389	50,857	58,465	62,103	67,091
Michigan	17,805	21,463	24,262	30,846	31,930	116,958	134,881	150,404	174,547	187,884
Minnesota	21,095	22,998	25,450	31,062	30,158	22,283	26,239	28,623	30,651	33,190
Missouri	18,363	19,605	21,989	23,053	23,892	17,421	19,113	22,863	26,238	30,849
New Hampshire	13,227	13,621	14,757	16,689	15,585	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	39,895	48,526	53,282	62,063	64,490	37,682	44,513	54,187	64,800	72,617
New York	242,734	262,991	284,075	312,853	339,760	85,924	98,858	159,586	187,811	221,687
North Carolina	49,927	53,268	59,695	70,323	75,914	126,011	141,019	161,713	188,695	211,950
Ohio	83,146	91,692	97,661	101,712	98,837	139,491	157,667	178,331	193,306	208,100
Oregon	16,236	17,628	19,226	17,916	18,909	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	154,233	163,889	180,474	194,940	206,787	123,467	151,317	159,644	175,398	193,679
Rhode Island	32,370	33,980	39,777	39,241	38,116	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	10,839	12,465	13,071	15,625	14,344	82,603	96,686	111,090	129,674	142,790
Tennessee	35,175	34,817	37,519	37,808	35,697	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	49,187	56,379	61,782	72,834	89,661	24,439	35,349	51,830	68,334	108,503
Vermont	6,815	8,789	9,518	8,724	7,099	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	30,937	34,570	37,796	44,176	45,865	108,480	123,277	142,636	151,163	167,227
Washington	22,323	23,078	24,319	24,392	24,460	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	23,025	25,323	28,045	31,139	31,574	NA	47,247	52,249	56,314	60,909

Note:

Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.

Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

Table B4. Application trends by member region and selectivity group

	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
Mid-Atlantic	309,375	337,823	379,916	433,078	483,813	271,224	293,400	352,913	408,711	443,451
Midwestern	412,649	476,043	529,550	604,920	639,156	221,846	254,699	281,961	311,541	331,692
New England	147,498	163,021	181,868	202,198	207,871	123,699	140,925	164,082	180,764	191,367
Southern	237,851	277,947	330,474	385,939	435,550	220,341	261,571	309,026	356,853	383,873
Southwestern	22,821	33,272	46,217	57,466	85,017	42,427	50,607	61,176	74,752	102,584
Western	222,334	246,008	276,741	305,594	309,727	50,943	56,425	71,145	73,534	71,258

	Highly Selective (25-49%)					Most Selective ($\leq 25\%$)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mid-Atlantic	129,215	162,226	191,622	208,796	242,335	109,043	115,722	127,517	125,744	131,979
Midwestern	68,074	80,301	84,608	90,960	99,977	106,793	110,305	119,846	128,146	139,165
New England	13,508	14,922	18,198	17,892	17,147	147,593	165,765	177,475	176,079	174,983
Southern	208,942	277,241	297,142	331,113	360,992	265,477	289,766	304,731	346,138	368,579
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	21,874	24,588	28,823	28,721	29,982	66,216	59,758	73,055	73,748	76,452

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 (>=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	15,403	15,973	17,168	18,672	21,714	33,983	34,056	47,726	49,471	48,363
Colorado	96,822	103,232	113,378	128,709	132,060	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	29,253	32,823	38,518	46,895	49,354	41,074	47,189	57,149	70,850	76,854
Florida	30,179	39,321	45,763	58,219	67,094	35,908	46,341	49,080	56,941	56,221
Georgia	9,106	10,618	15,171	18,841	21,294	28,126	35,136	46,047	48,718	58,510
Illinois	55,178	66,110	73,459	77,182	83,200	43,779	50,167	54,439	60,943	62,812
Indiana	65,124	68,761	72,508	87,172	96,125	53,556	62,417	68,692	74,470	83,109
Iowa	18,656	24,124	27,492	30,899	34,991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	22,227	24,807	30,442	35,405	37,476	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	15,892	17,744	18,040	18,605	17,868	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	34,993	35,626	40,126	46,152	50,437	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	49,382	55,971	63,330	70,239	75,296	49,271	54,466	64,324	67,010	71,203
Michigan	66,609	86,112	96,627	115,503	121,345	9,118	10,505	12,782	17,119	16,916
Minnesota	12,933	14,035	15,742	17,545	18,360	25,782	29,907	32,943	38,211	39,299
Missouri	23,263	25,330	29,561	32,865	36,457	4,800	5,628	7,169	8,820	9,309
New Hampshire	25,267	27,351	29,914	33,070	32,372	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	53,744	63,237	70,777	85,050	91,304	16,939	18,515	22,684	28,430	31,117
New York	88,977	95,531	114,271	136,432	164,230	135,494	151,583	188,429	216,234	231,279
North Carolina	55,352	61,526	70,617	81,754	91,474	40,798	47,066	56,328	67,057	72,496
Ohio	119,836	133,366	150,348	165,819	167,517	72,940	81,354	89,468	93,127	103,393
Oregon	35,889	40,791	48,071	51,679	54,618	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	127,315	139,117	150,256	159,796	171,991	78,099	86,882	92,597	106,568	119,766
South Carolina	20,341	25,604	29,828	38,388	41,243	42,086	46,741	52,060	61,951	67,084
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31,977	37,047	51,495	61,910	63,286
Texas	15,943	23,932	34,636	45,043	70,656	31,380	37,354	45,885	56,479	81,438
Virginia	50,848	59,859	71,272	76,796	84,235	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	13,236	12,949	13,973	13,999	14,657	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	20,701	25,878	27,899	31,480	31,301	6,713	7,897	9,538	10,755	9,278

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	16,739	18,007	21,390	21,458	22,960	61,303	55,027	68,529	69,158	71,695
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	104,963	146,695	152,352	169,523	182,127	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	9,871	10,269	12,679	13,074	12,451	111,004	127,430	134,579	131,999	134,823
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York	45,728	51,973	70,916	81,187	97,761	58,459	62,762	70,045	66,811	68,177
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	31,076	49,405	54,900	60,014	60,703	40,408	38,798	41,141	42,503	46,471
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.