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

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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, January 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.

common app

# Jan 1 deadline

6,716,246
applications

1,228,016
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 (3%)

- Public (+11%)
- Private (+3%)
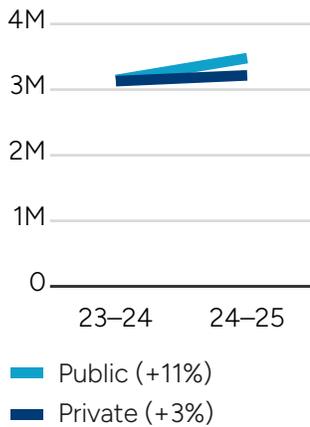
Underrepresented minority applicants

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


- Not URM (+2%)
- URM (+13%)
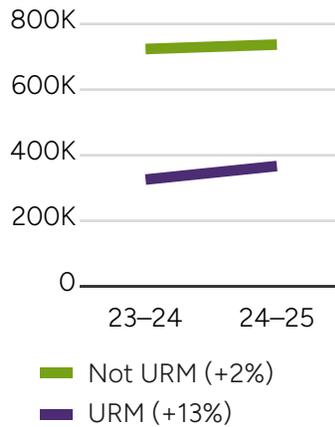
Below-median income

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


- Above median (+4%)
- Below median (+9%)
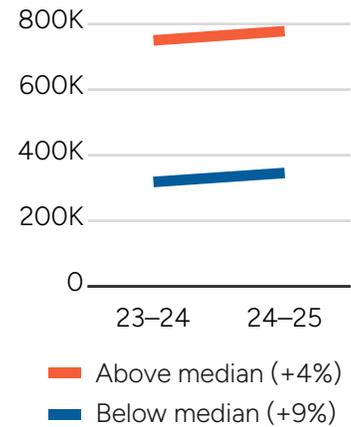
International applicants

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

- Domestic (+5%)
- International (+1%)
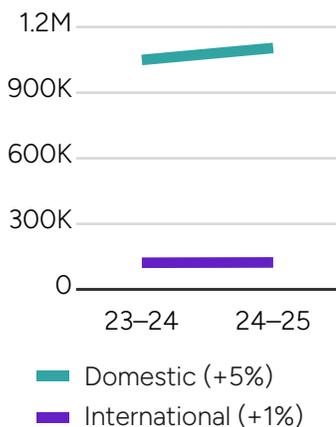
First-generation status

First-generation ("first-gen") applicants increased by 14% since 2023–24

- Continuing-gen (+0%)
- First-gen (+14%)
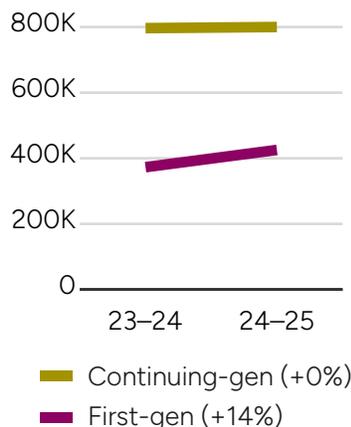
Fee waiver eligibility

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. 2%)
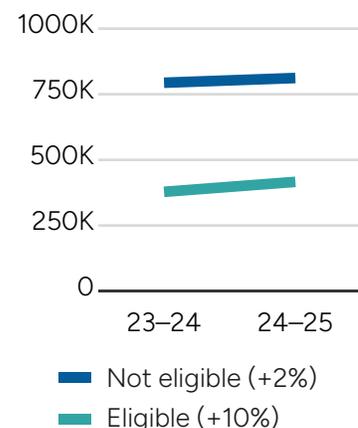
- Not eligible (+2%)
- Eligible (+10%)

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Key findings

1. **Applicant and application counts are up:** Through January 1, 2025, 1,228,016 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 863 returning members, an increase of 5% from 1,172,096 in 2023–24.

   a. Total application volume to returning members through January 1 rose 7% from 2023–24 (6,293,275) to 2024–25 (6,716,246). Applicants were also applying to slightly more members in 2024–25 than in 2023–24 (up 2% from 5.37 to 5.47 applications per applicant).

2. **Latinx and Black or African American applicants are among the fastest growing:** Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity[1] (URM) increased by 13% in 2024–25, with fastest growth for applicants identifying as Latinx (13%) 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 14%, while continuing-gen applicants did not increase 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 about five times the rate of students not reporting fee waiver eligibility (10% vs. 2%). 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 urbanicities:** The Southwestern region experienced the fastest growth (33%). Growth in applicants was roughly equal across metropolitan, micropolitan, and small town urbanicity types (ranging from 4% to 6%). Applicants from Rural areas grew 1%. Texas (36%) was the fastest growing state since 2023–24 and applicants from the District of Columbia grew 22%.

6. **Rate of domestic applicant growth exceeds growth in international applicants for the first time since 2019:** Growth in the number of

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

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international applicants (applicants who report exclusive, active citizenship for a country outside the U.S.) trailed growth in domestic applicants at 1% since 2023–24 (versus 5% for domestic applicants). Growth is fastest among applicants with citizenship in Bangladesh (45%), Mongolia (25%), and Rwanda (25%). Additionally, the rapid growth in applicants from Africa since at least 2020–21 exhibited a downturn this season (-14% over the past year), while applicants from China are up (6% over the past year).

7. **Approximately half of applicants have reported test scores by this point in the season:** Through this point in the season, the number of applicants not reporting any test scores has remained unchanged compared to the same time last season, while the number of applicants reporting test scores has increased by 10%. This marks the first time since the 2021–22 season that the growth rate of test score reporters has surpassed that of non-reporters, narrowing the gap between the two groups. As of January 1st, 610,927 applicants have reported test scores, while 617,089 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 (3%).** Furthermore, growth in applications was slowest for the most selective institutions (defined as having admit rates below 25%) at 2% and uniformly higher for all other selectivity levels at between 8-9%.

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 January 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 January 1 has grown from 2,158,915 in 2023–24 to 2,248,440 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 7% increase in applications, and a 2% 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
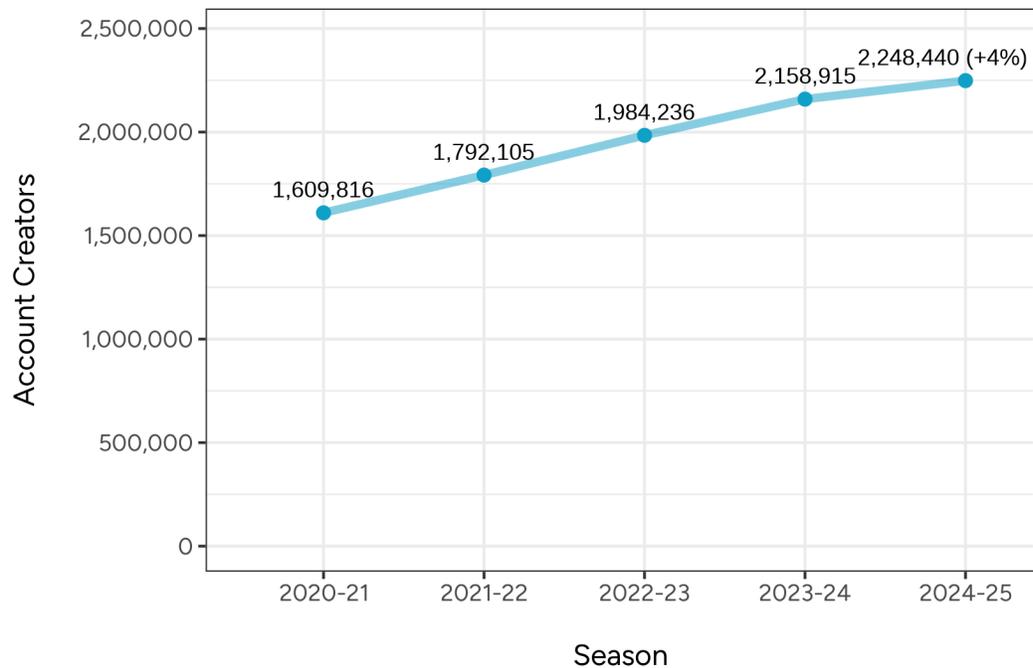
Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2020–21
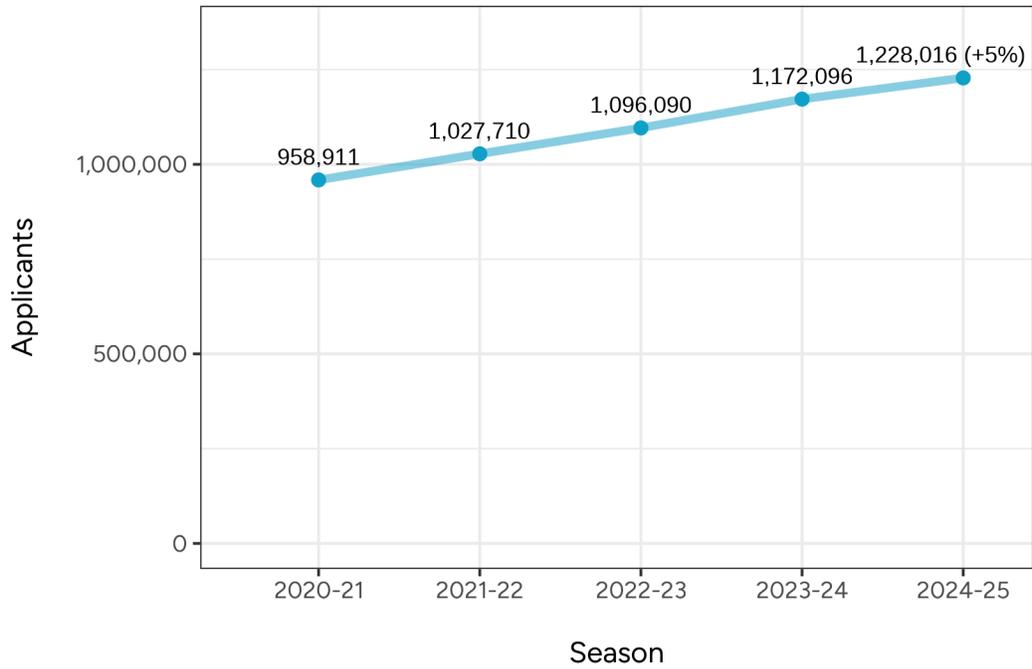
Figure 3. Growth in first-year applications since 2020–21
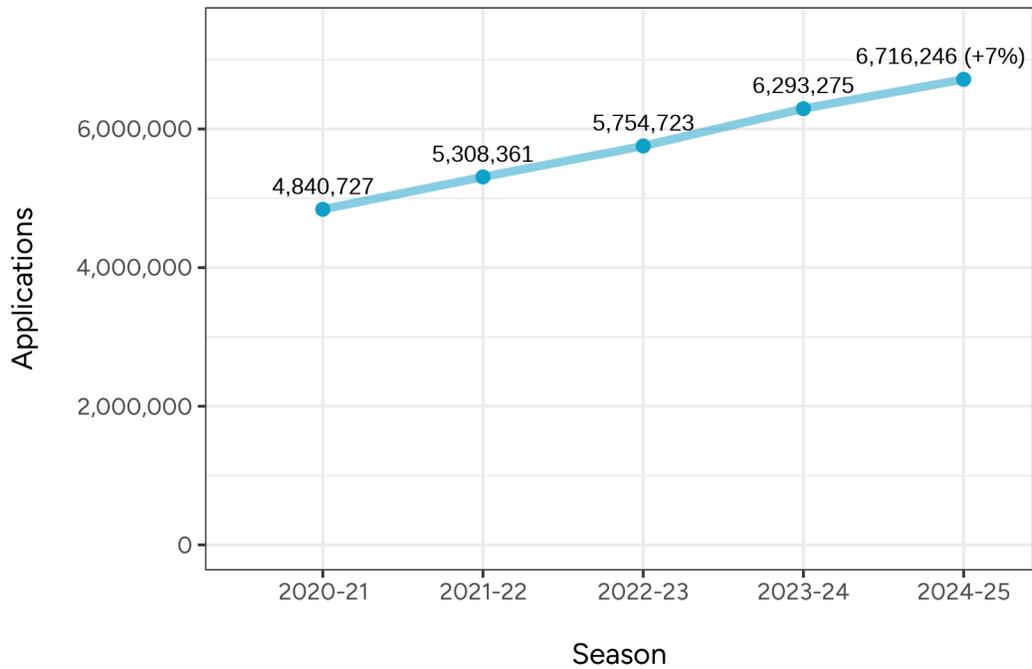
Figure 4. Growth in first-year applications per applicant since 2020–21
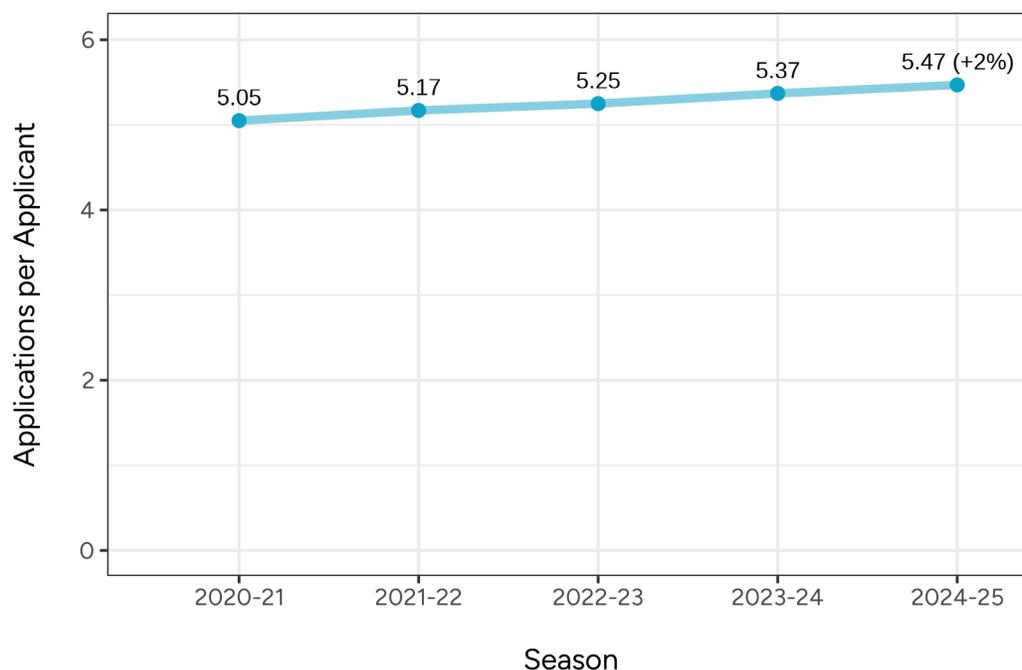
Applicant demographic trends

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 had a growth rate of 5% since 2023-2024. Male applicants had a growth rate of 4%. Students identifying as X grew 20%, from 623 to 749, between 2023–24 and 2024–25.

Figure 5. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by sex since 2020–21
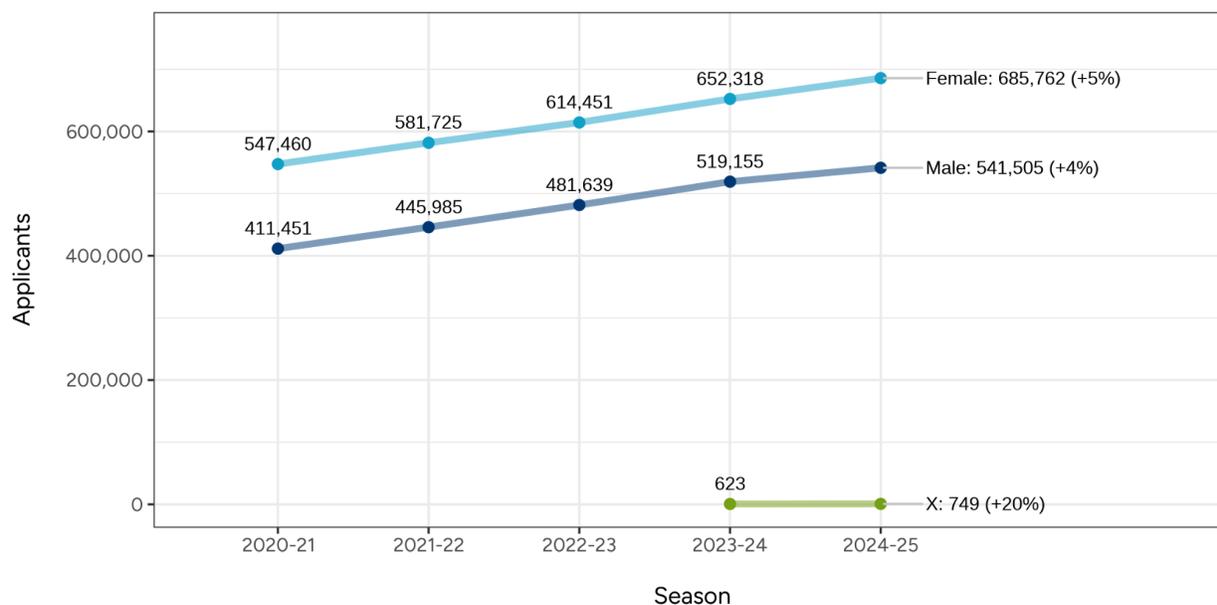
Trends by student race/ethnicity

Given member interest in the continuing repercussions of the United States Supreme Court decision on race-conscious admissions, we continue our deeper dive 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 31% in 2023–24 to 33.2% 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.

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[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.

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Figure 6. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by underrepresented minority status since 2020–21
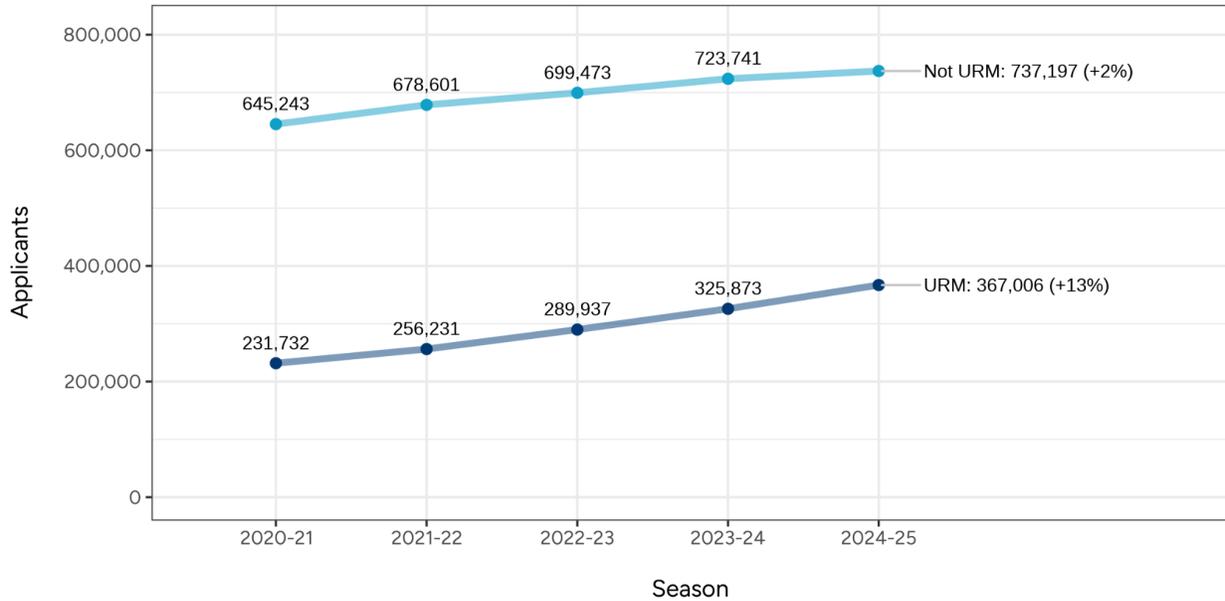
Figure 7. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by federal race/ethnicity groupings since 2020–21
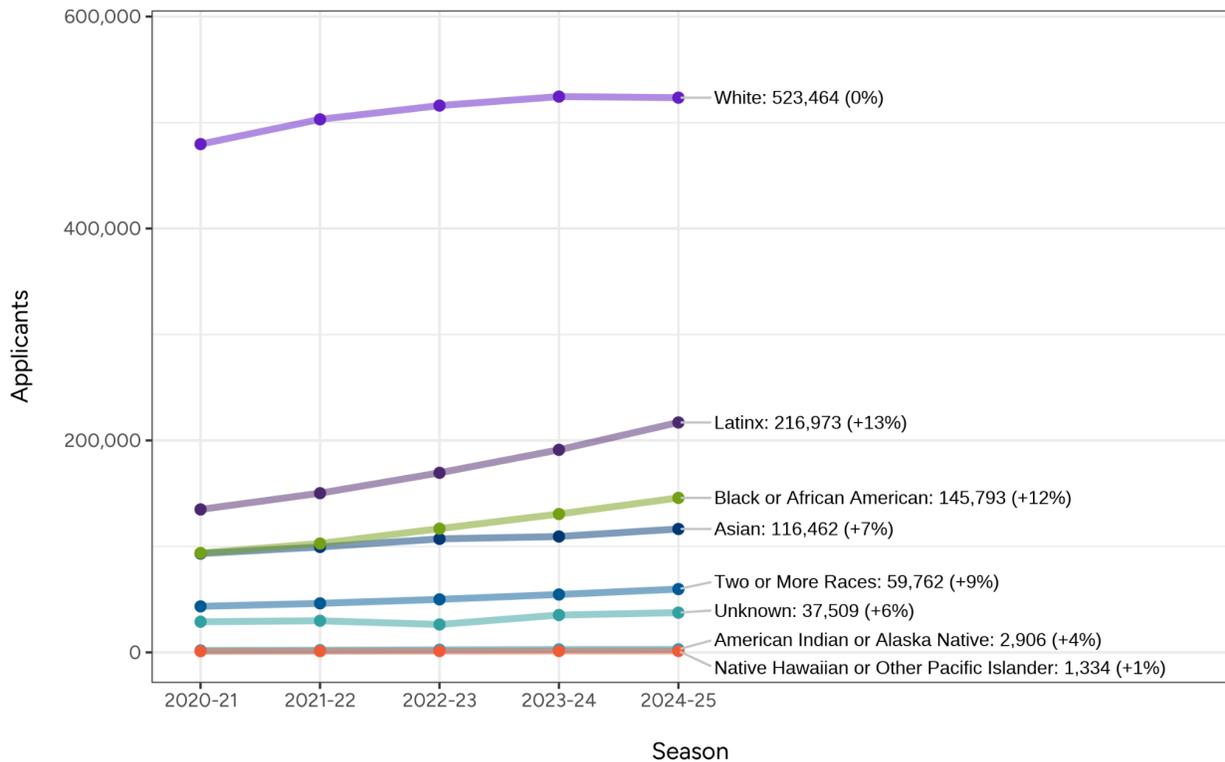
Figure 7 examines applicant growth trends across federal race/ethnicity groupings, revealing this growth among URM groups is fastest for applicants identifying as Latinx (13%), Black or African American (12%), and Two or More Races (9%). The share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 12.4% in 2023–24 to 13.2% 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 50% in 2023–24 to 47.4% in 2024–25, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–2014 season[3] (when the share of applicants identifying as White as of January 1 was 67.9%).

The share of students reporting Unknown race/ethnicity increased only slightly from 2023–24, with 3.36% of students reporting Unknown in 2023–24 and 3.4% 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 (9%), and Other (7%). Corresponding plots for each of the other federal race/ethnicity groups can be found in the Appendix (Figures A1–A5).[4]

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[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
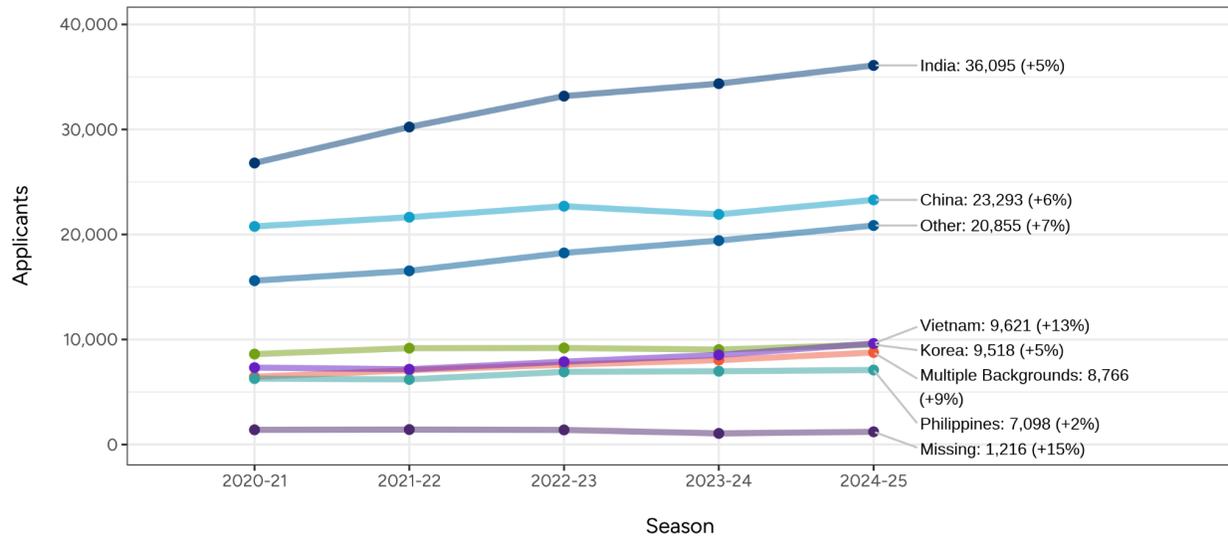
Trends by student socioeconomic status

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. First-generation students exhibit steady, strong growth at 14%, while continuing-generation students remain consistent with the prior season. 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]

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[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.

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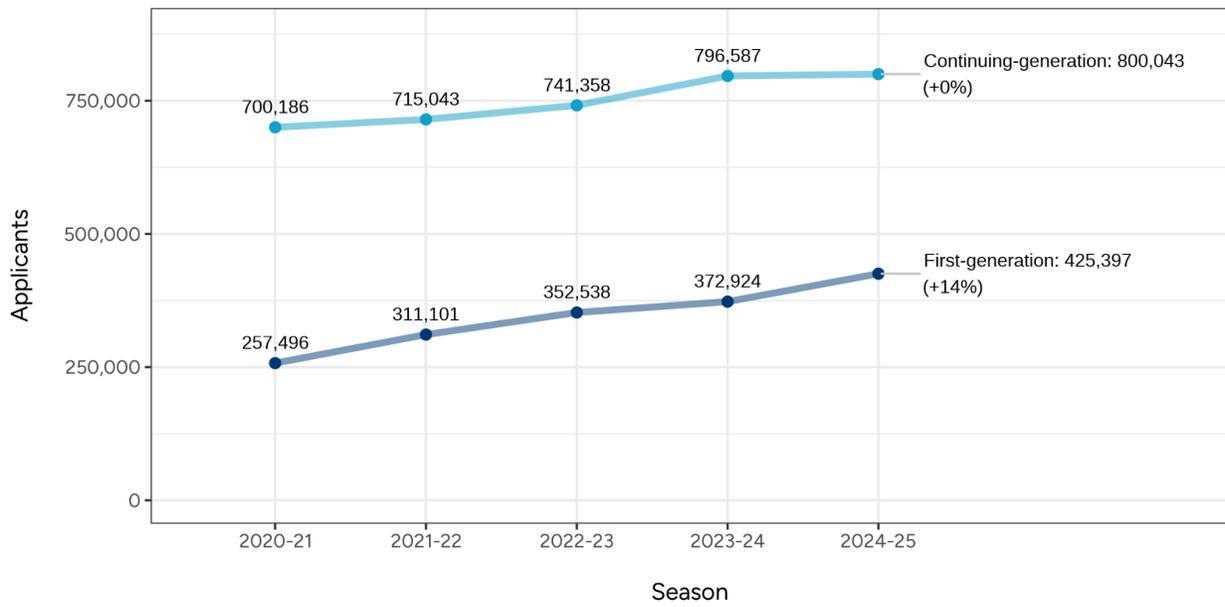

Figure 10. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2020–21
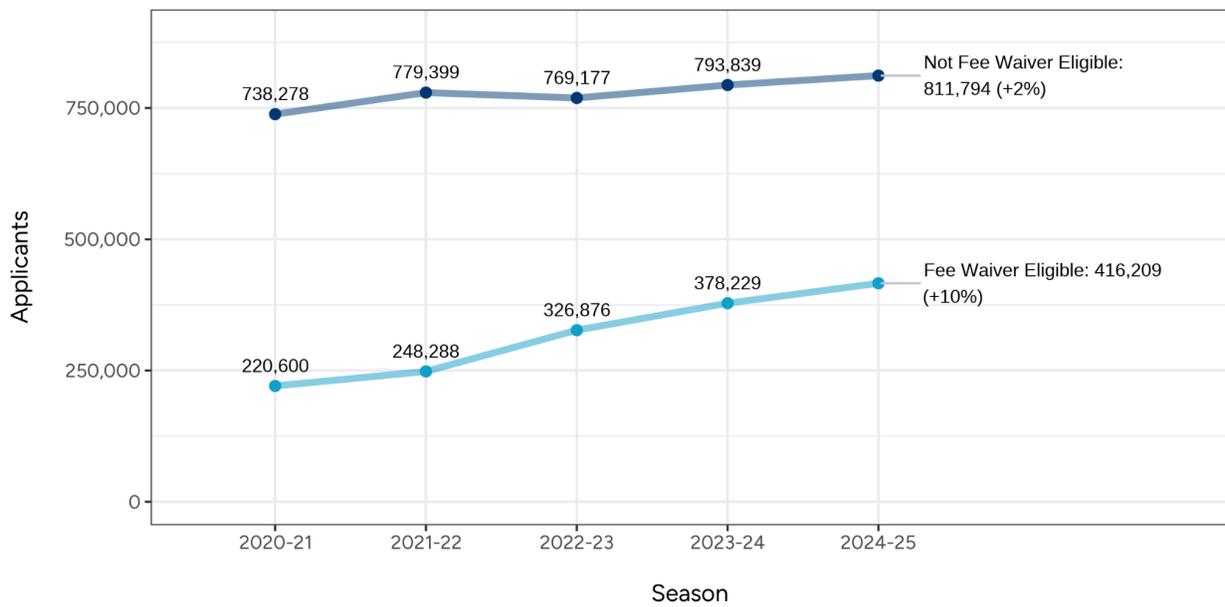
Figure 10 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status.[6] Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver have grown at about five times the rate of other applicants (10% versus 2%) through this point 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
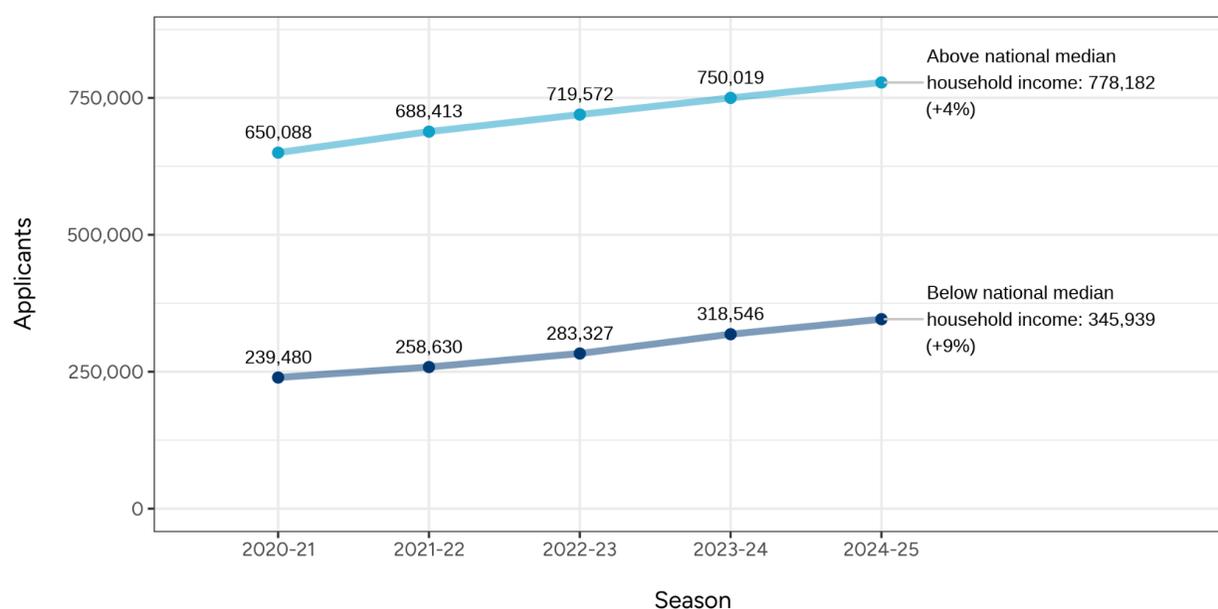
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Trends by student geography

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 (5%) urbanicity types, with slow growth among Rural areas (1%). Driven mainly by rapid growth in the state of Texas (36%), the growth rate of the Southwestern (33%) region far outpaced other regions.

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

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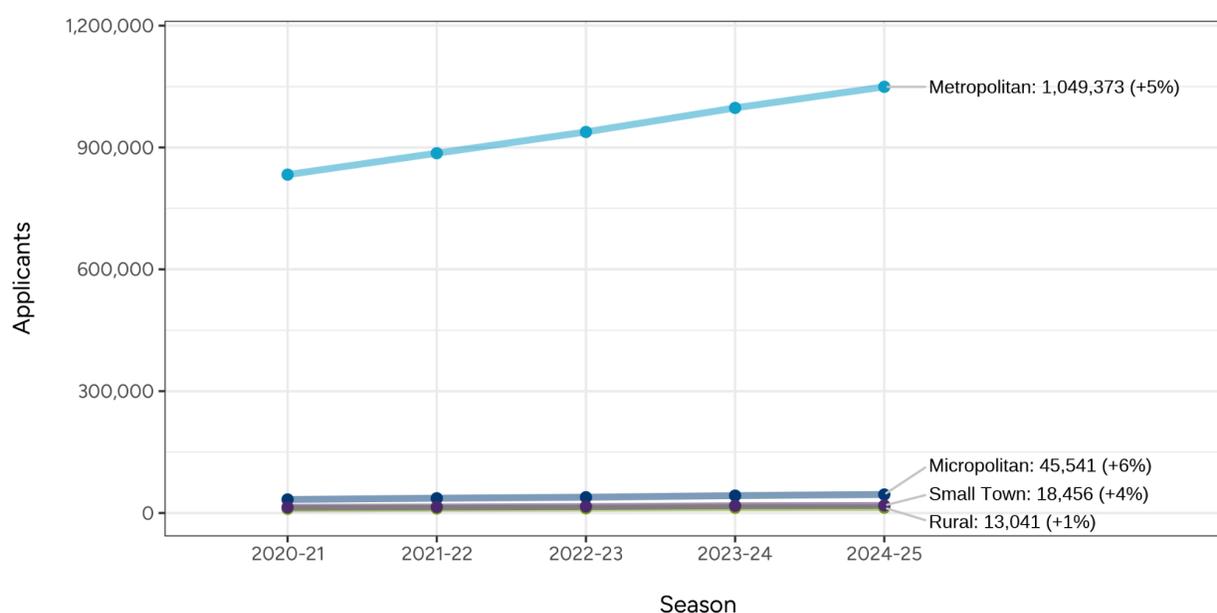
[8] Per the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, a Metropolitan area is a region with an urban center containing a population of at least 50,000. A Micropolitan area is a region with an urban center containing a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000.

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Figure 13. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by United States region since 2020–21
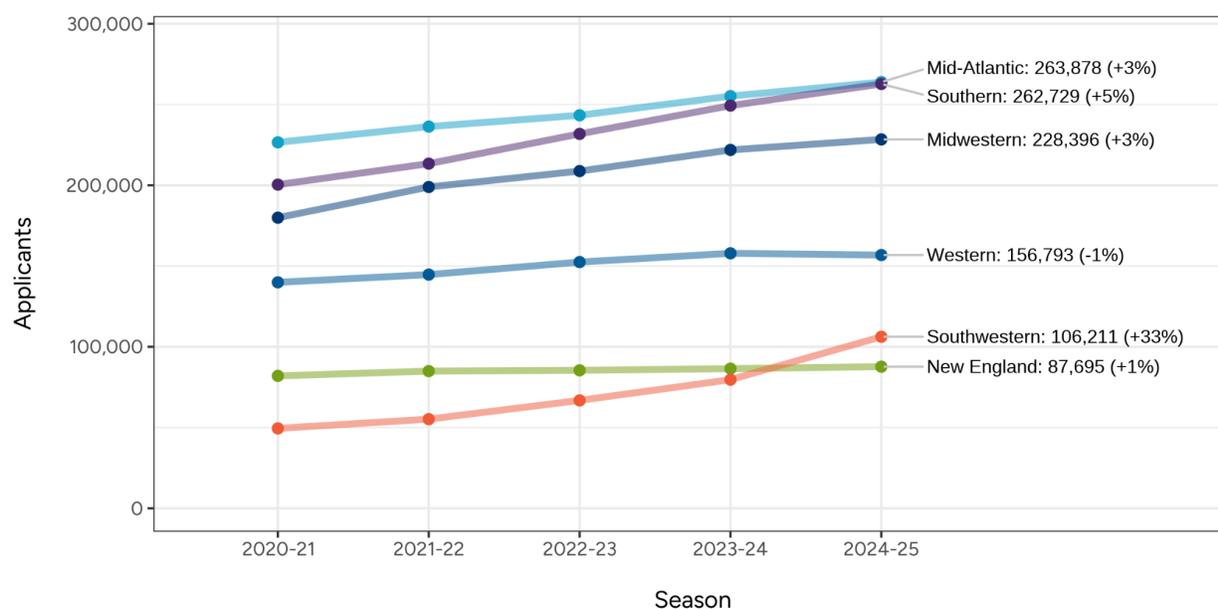
We also examine state-by-state growth in applicants over time. For visual clarity, Figure 14 shows applicant trends among the ten fastest-growing states since 2020–21, while Figure 15 shows applicant trends among the ten states with the most applicants overall as of 2024–25. We exclude from these visualizations 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
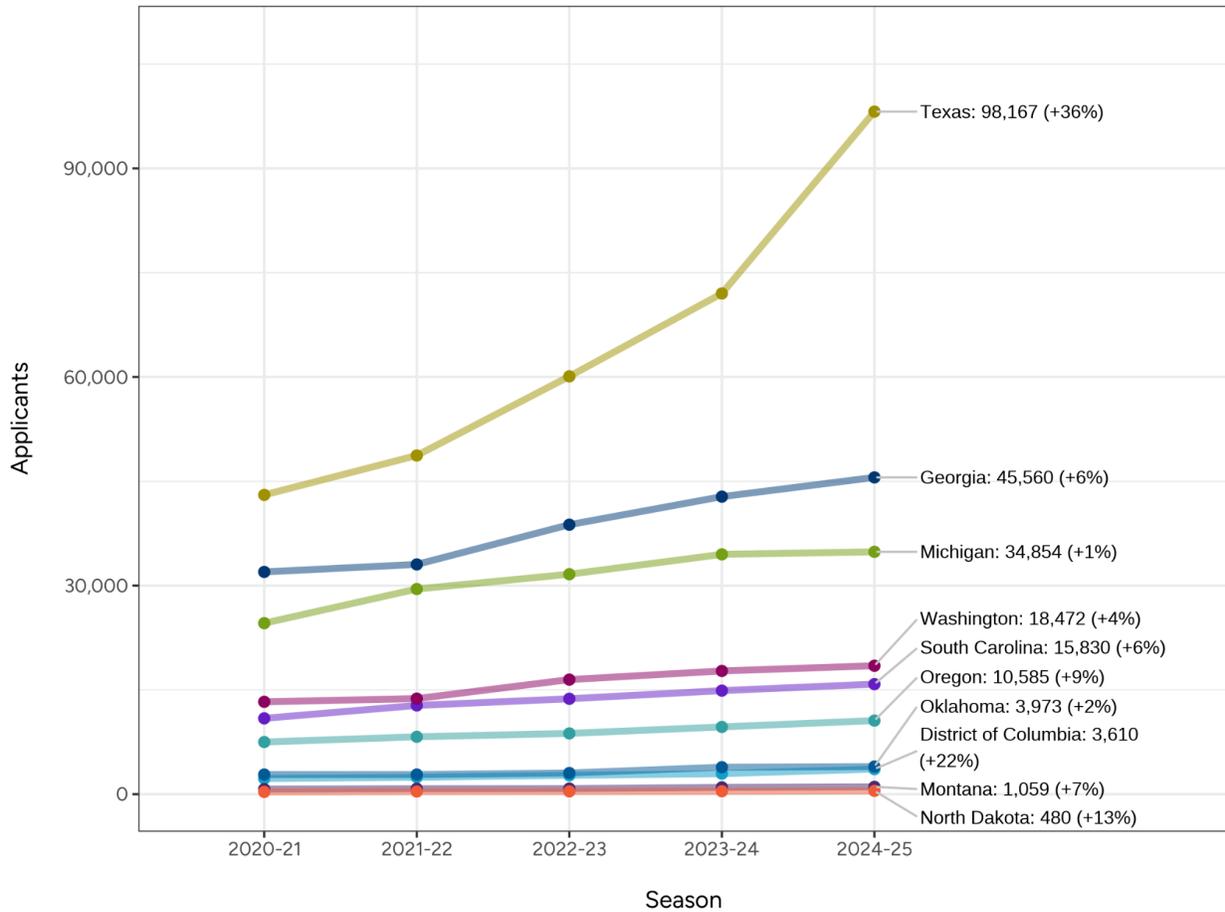
Figure 15. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest volume states as of 2024–25
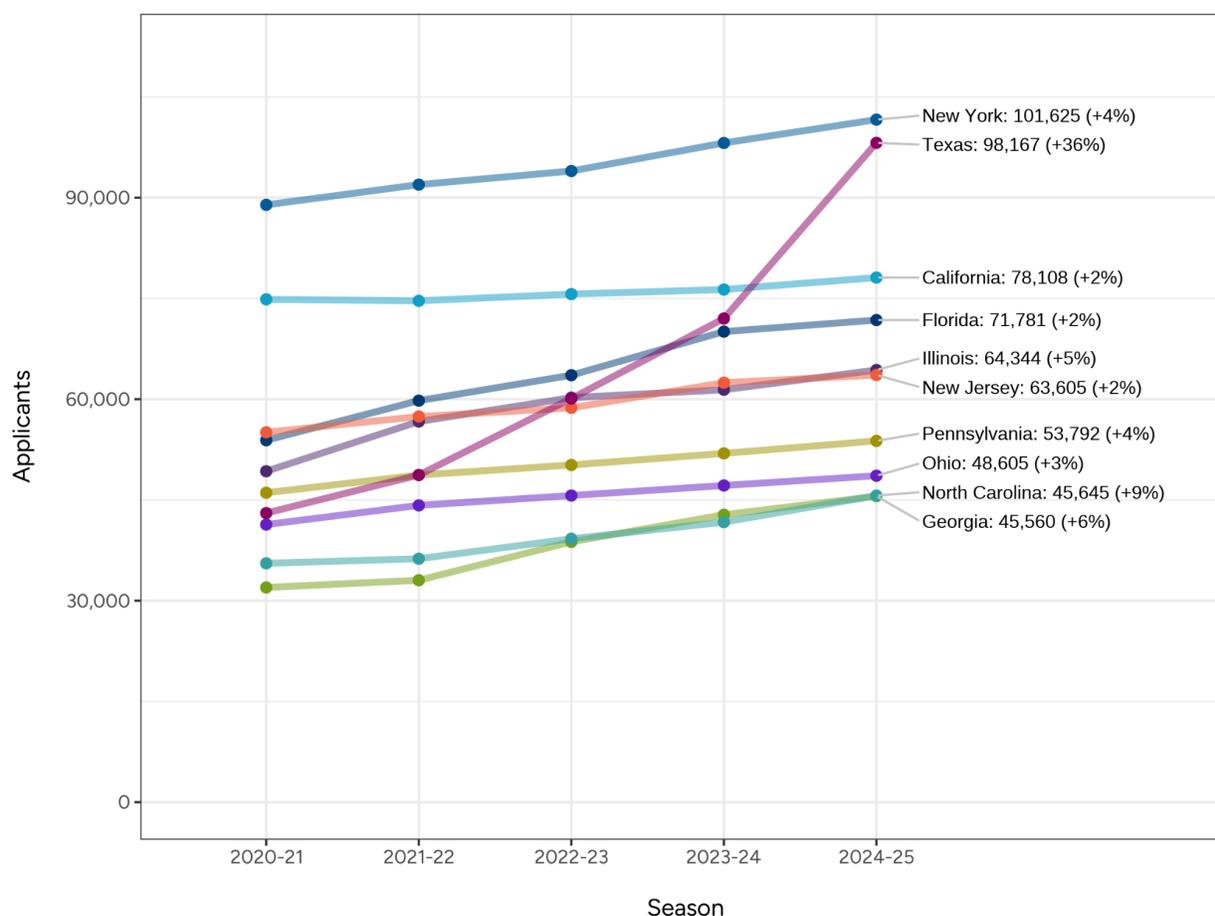
Figure 16 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 17 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the world.[9] For 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. As initially surfaced during the December Deadline Update, the rapid growth in applicants from Africa since at least 2020–21 has seen its first downturn this season (14%

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decline over the past year), and applicants from China are up for the first time since 2021–22.

Figure 16. Growth in first-year applicants by international status since 2020–21
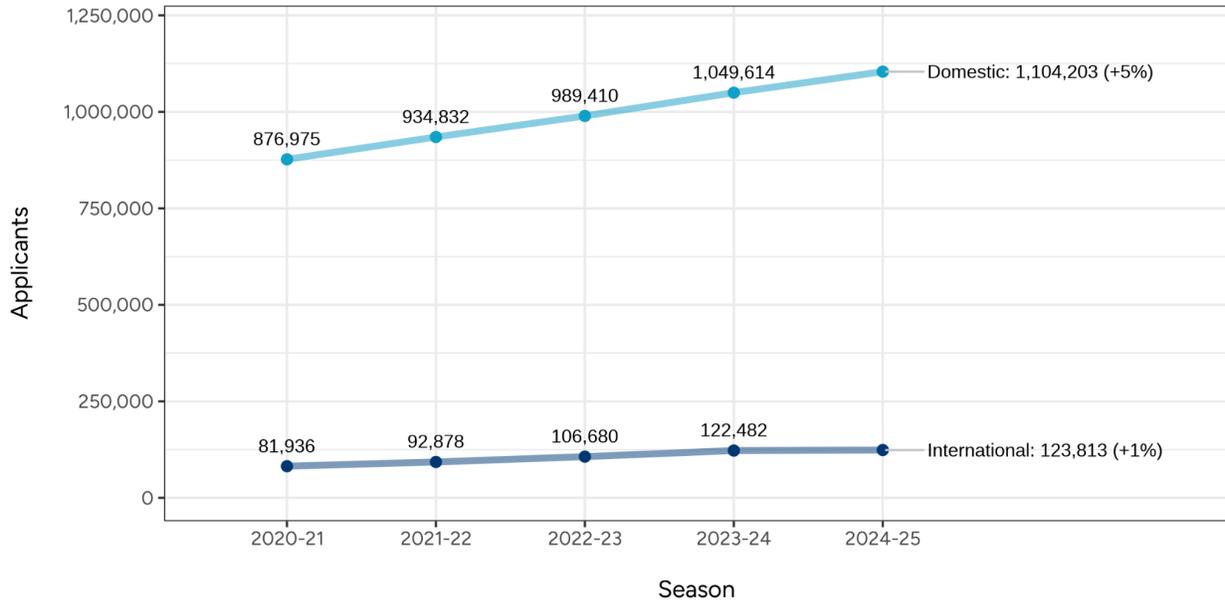
Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2020–21
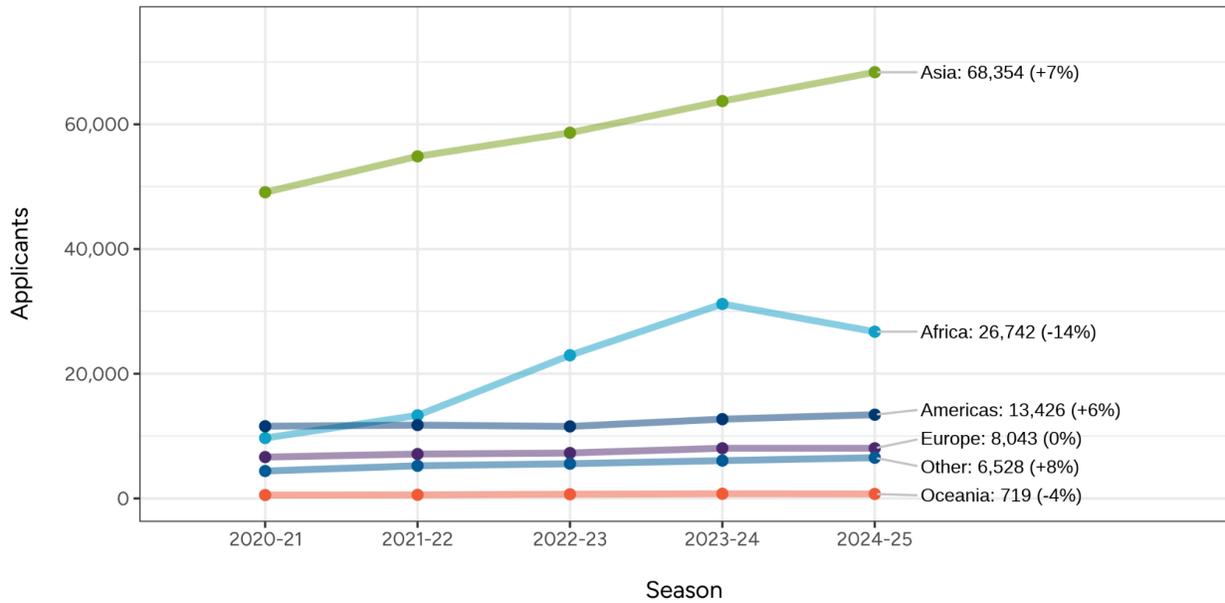
Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing countries of citizenship since 2020–21

Ghana: 7,206 (-36%)

Nepal: 3,637 (+16%)
Uzbekistan: 3,084 (-18%)
Bangladesh: 2,877 (+45%)
Mongolia: 1,418 (+25%)
Rwanda: 1,177 (+25%)
Cameroon: 649 (+18%)
Afghanistan: 568 (+1%)
Uganda: 545 (+8%)
Iran, Islamic Republic Of: 541 (+20%)
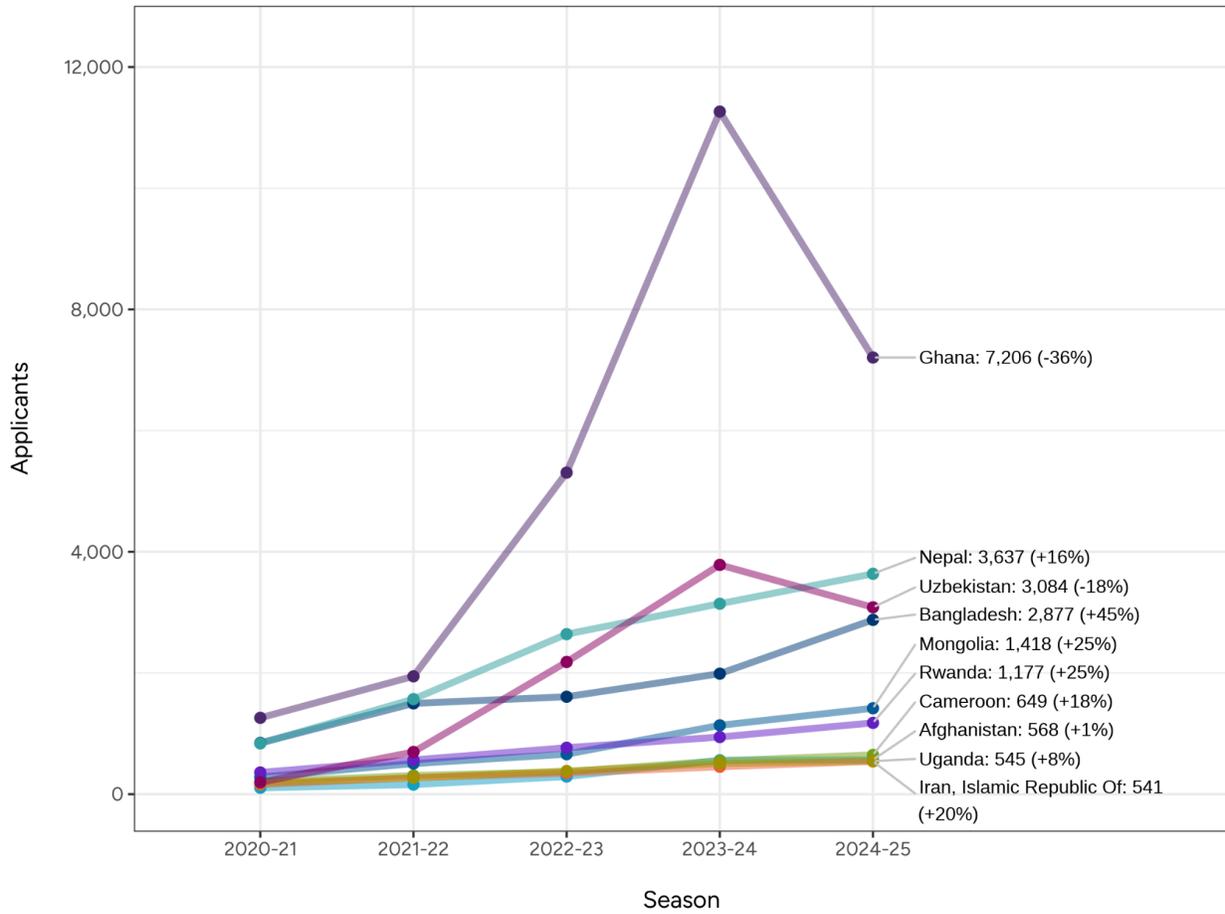
Figure 19. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2024–2025

China: 16,530 (+6%)
India: 13,840 (+4%)
Ghana: 7,206 (-36%)
Multiple: 6,496 (+7%)
Nigeria: 5,216 (-16%)
Pakistan: 4,544 (+20%)
Canada: 4,199 (+8%)
Nepal: 3,637 (+16%)
Ethiopia: 3,384 (+2%)
Uzbekistan: 3,084 (-18%)
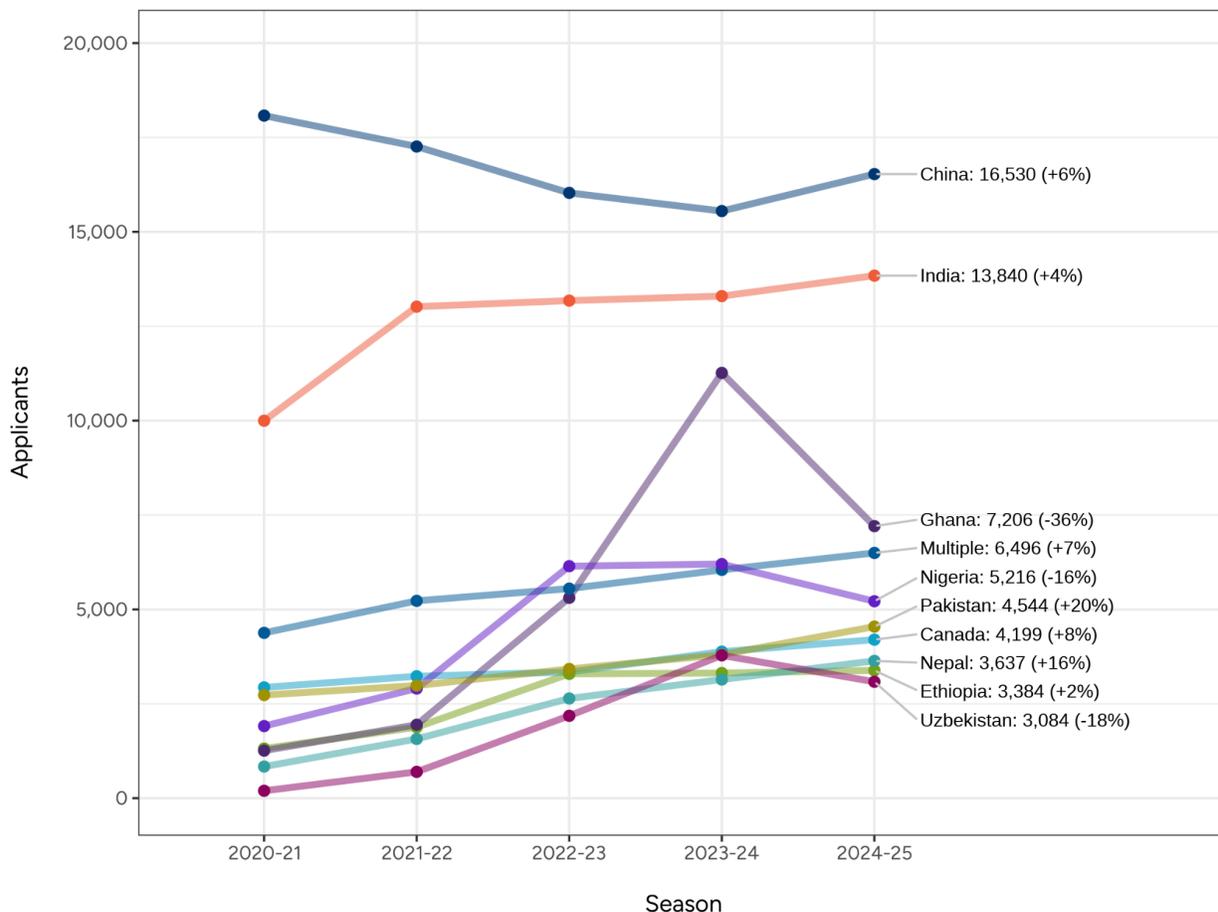
Trends in applicants' test score reporting behaviors

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, the number of applicants reporting a test score has grown faster than the number not reporting a test score, with a 10% increase among reporters while the number of non-reporters has remained steady since the 2023–24 season. 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 December deadline update, there were 9,455 more students reporting test scores than not reporting. In this update, there are now 6,162 more students not reporting test scores. 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
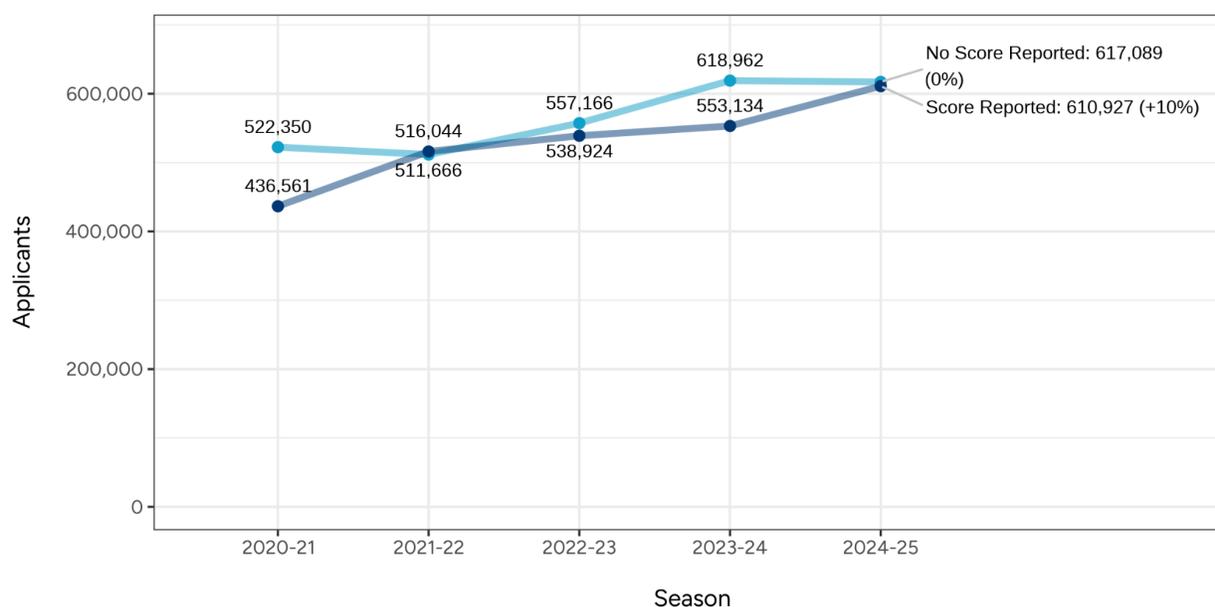
Trends by member characteristics

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 3%. Most Selective institutions (admit rate < 25%) had the slowest application growth between 2023–24 and 2024–25 at 2%, while

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applications to other institution types grew between 8% and 9% (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). Appendix Table B6 also illustrates the proportions of returning members who had increases or decreases in enrollment since last year, both overall and by selected member characteristics. Overall, 57.3% of members saw an increase in application volume versus last season, while 42.7% of members saw a decrease in application volume.

Figure 21. Growth in applications by member institution type since 2020–21
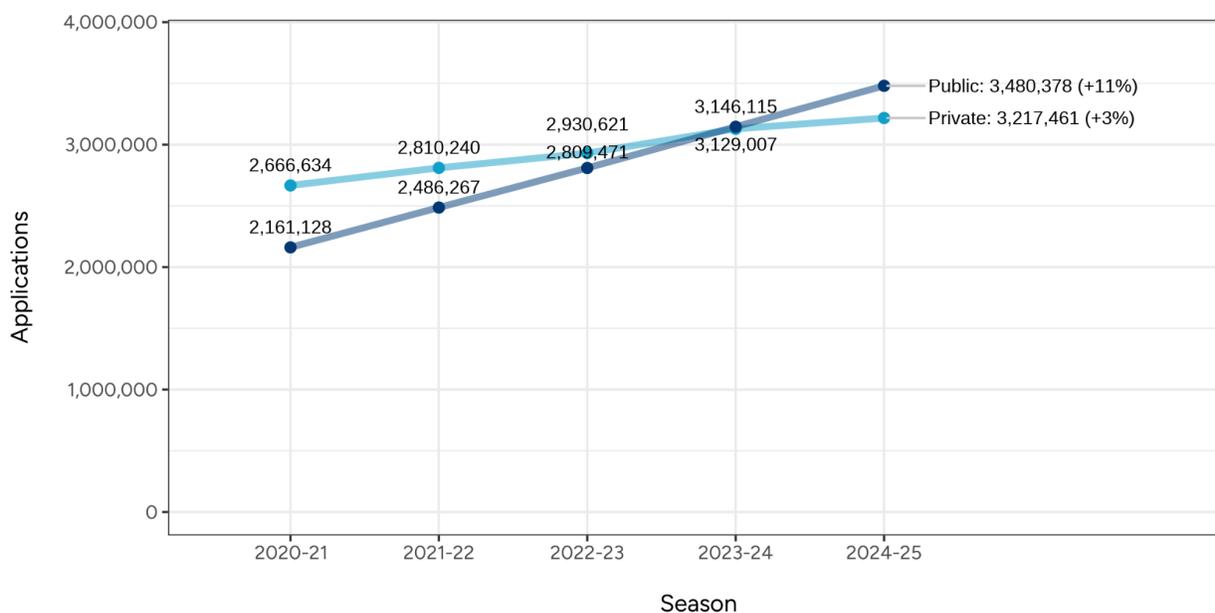
Figure 22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket since 2020–21
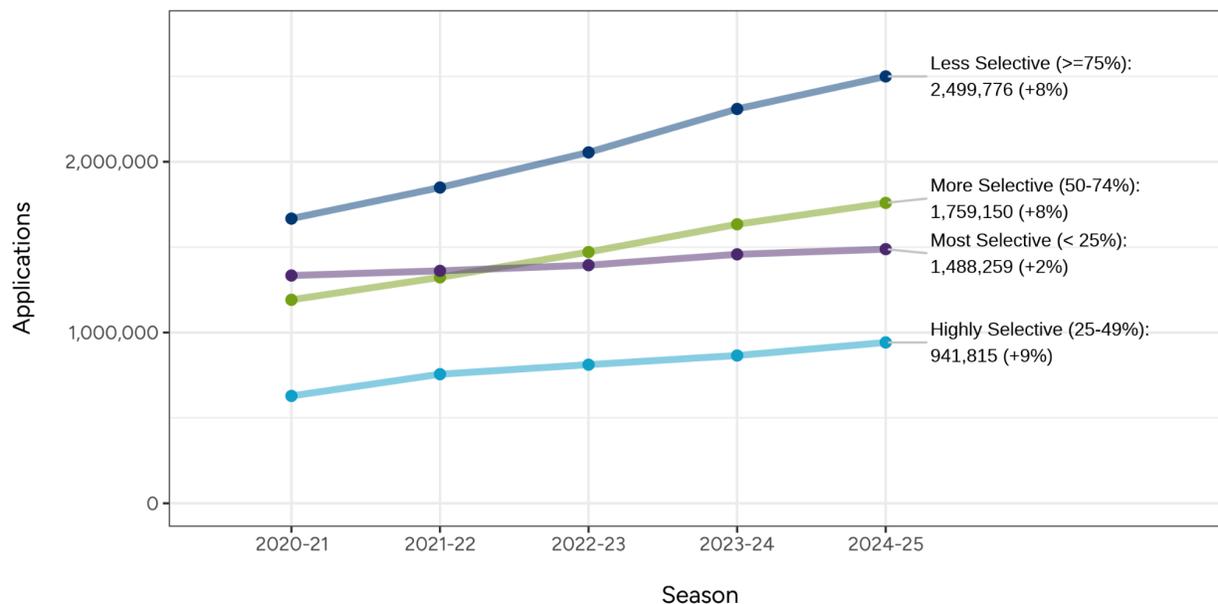
Figure 23 is similar to Figure 21, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied to both public and private members. 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
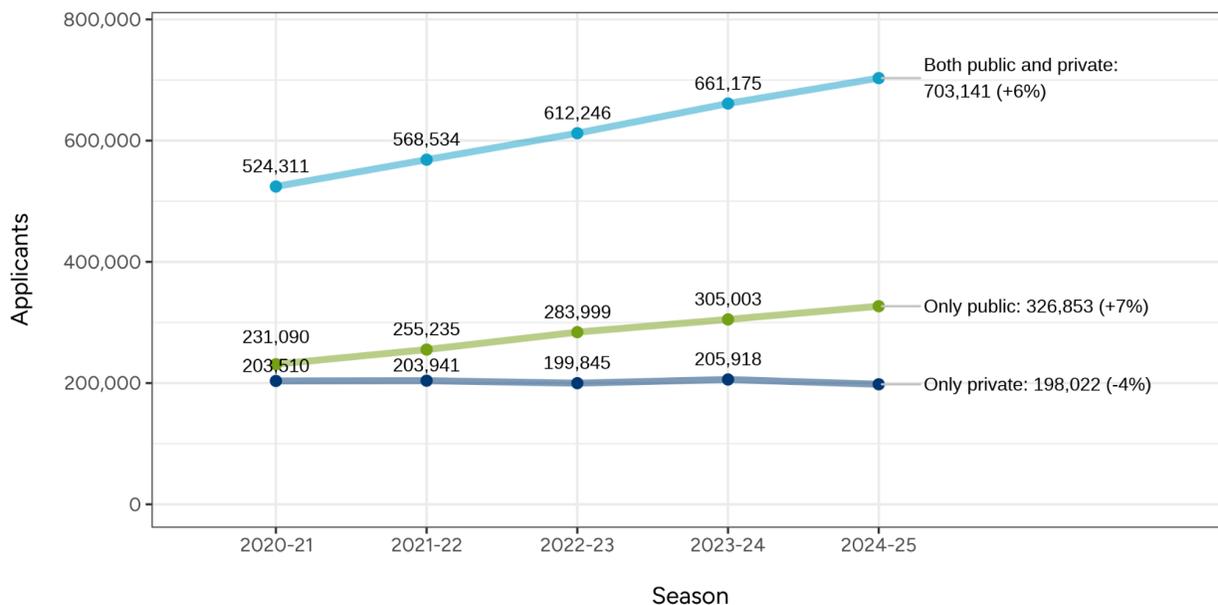
Figure 24. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2020–21
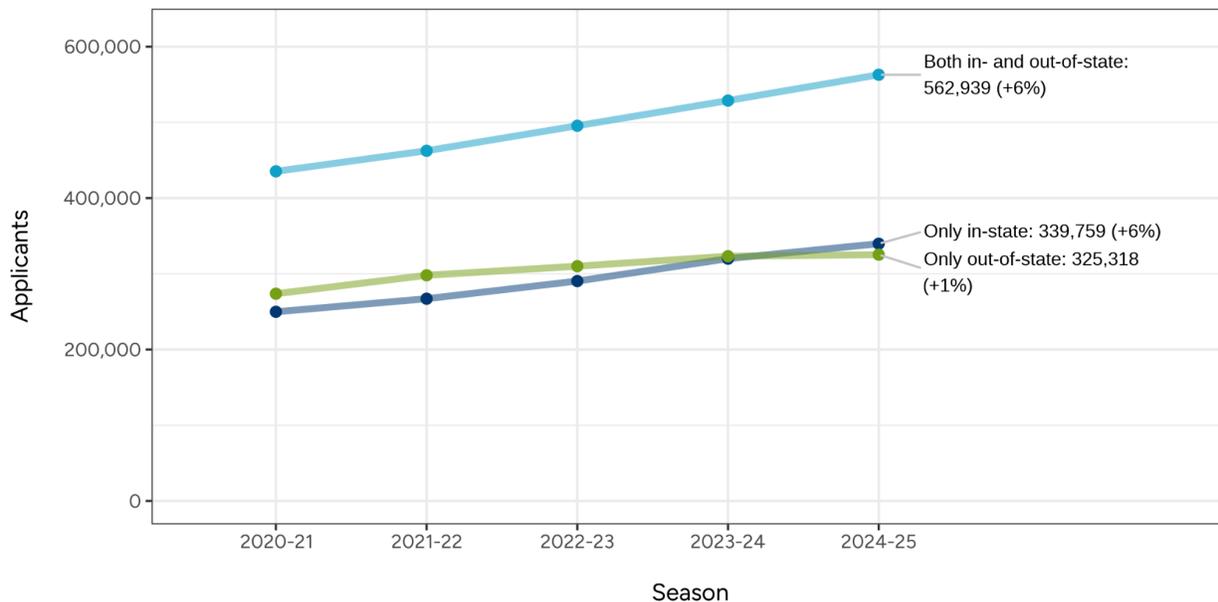
Appendix

Figure A1. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed White backgrounds since 2020–21
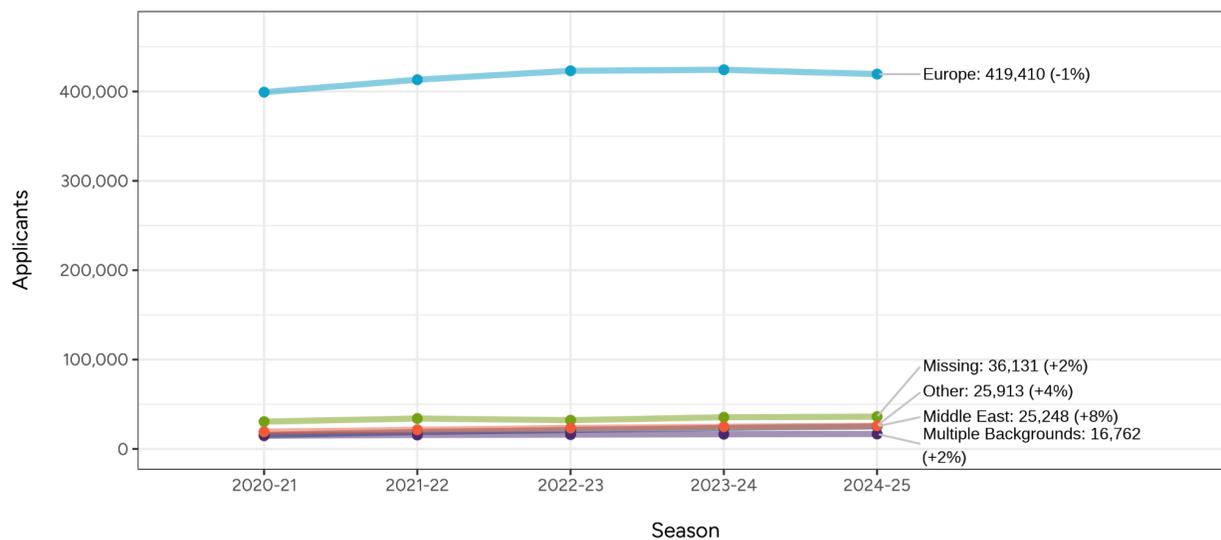
Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2020–21
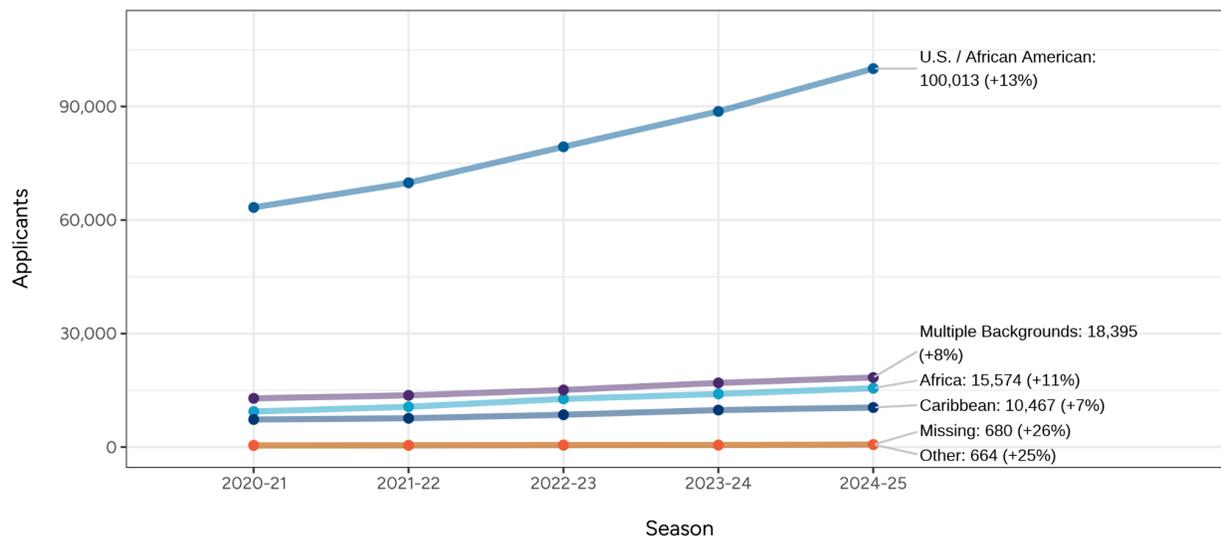
Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2020–21
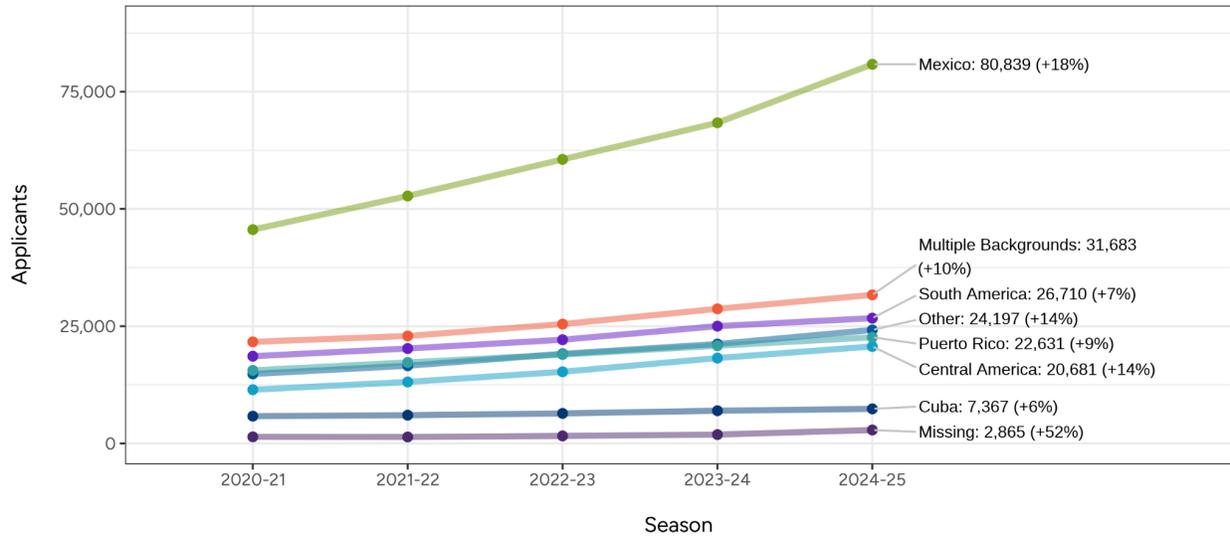
Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2020–21
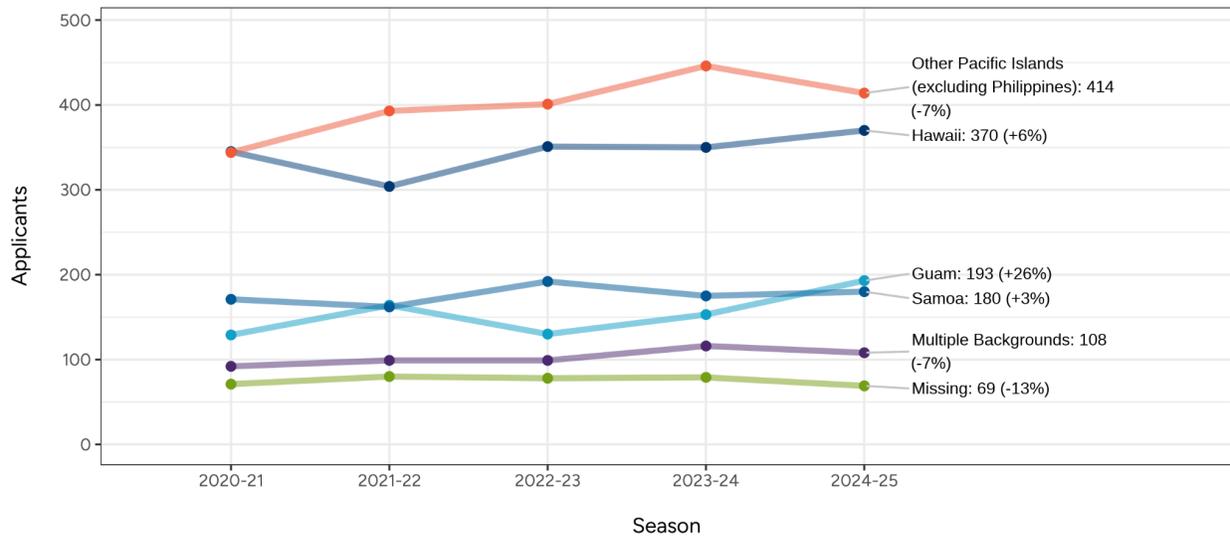
Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2020–21

Missing: 1,587 (+11%)

Other: 786 (-4%)

OK - Cherokee: 209 (+14%)
AZ - Navajo: 131 (-17%)
OK - Choctaw: 110 (+4%)
OK - Chickasaw: 49 (+14%)
OK - Muscogee (Creek) Nation: 34 (-40%)
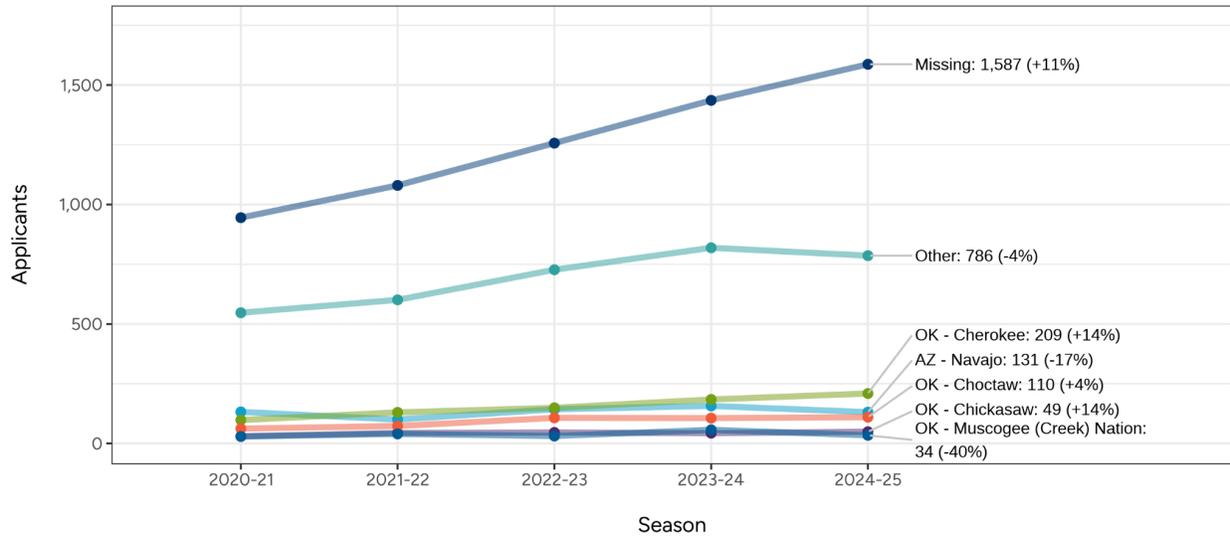
Figure A6. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, first-generation applicants only
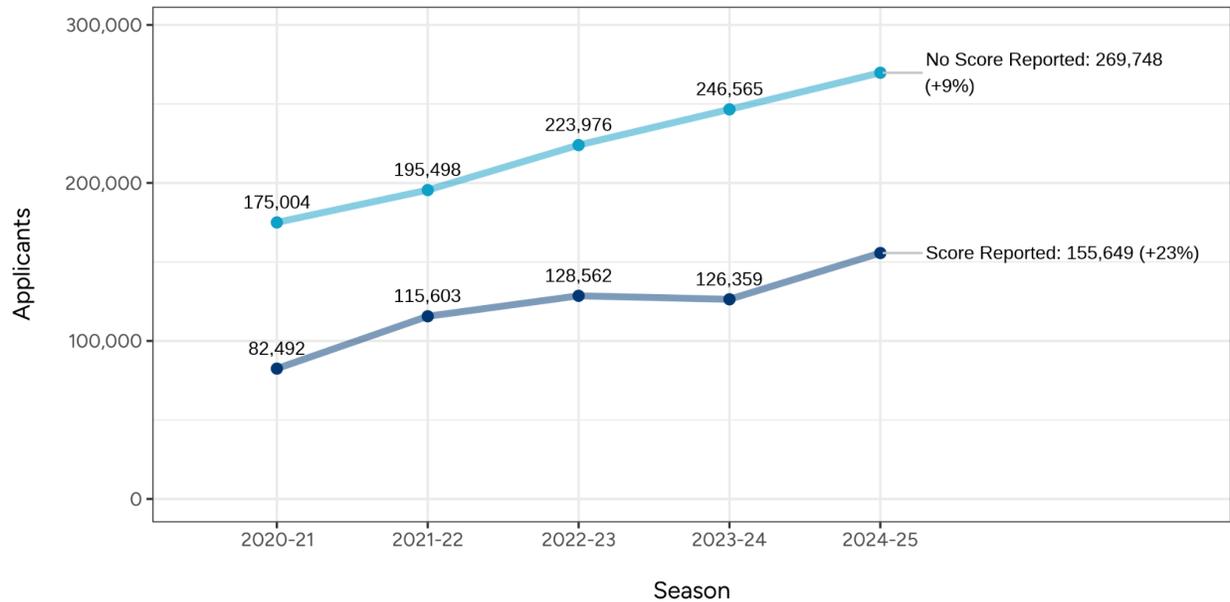
No Score Reported: 269,748 (+9%)

Score Reported: 155,649 (+23%)

Figure A7. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, continuing-generation applicants only
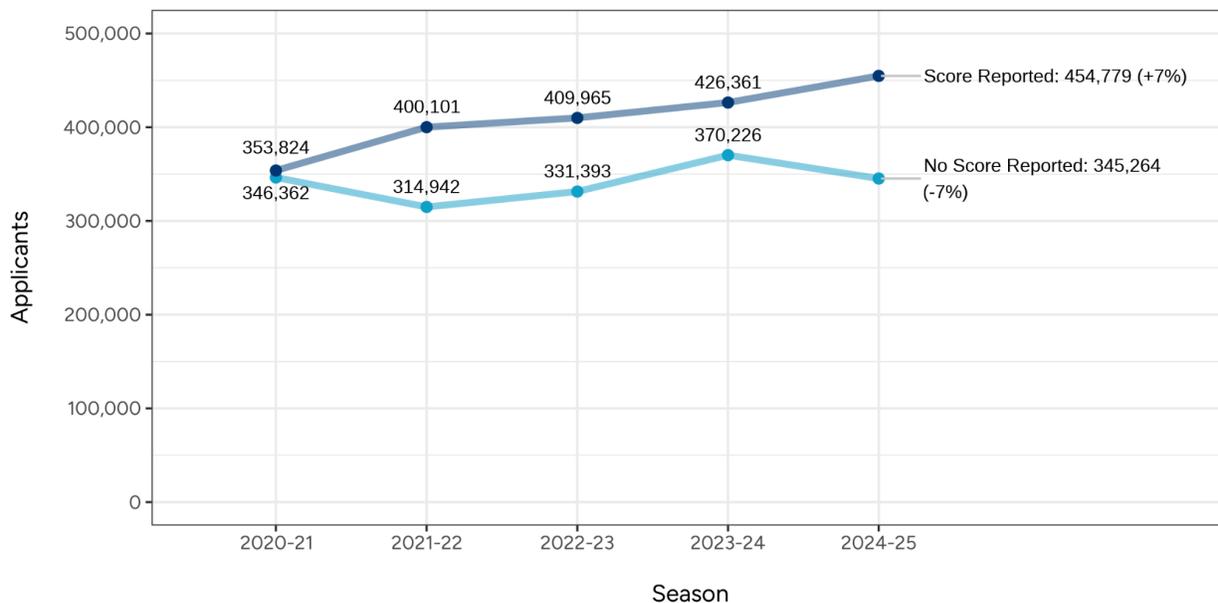
Figure A8. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, URM applicants only
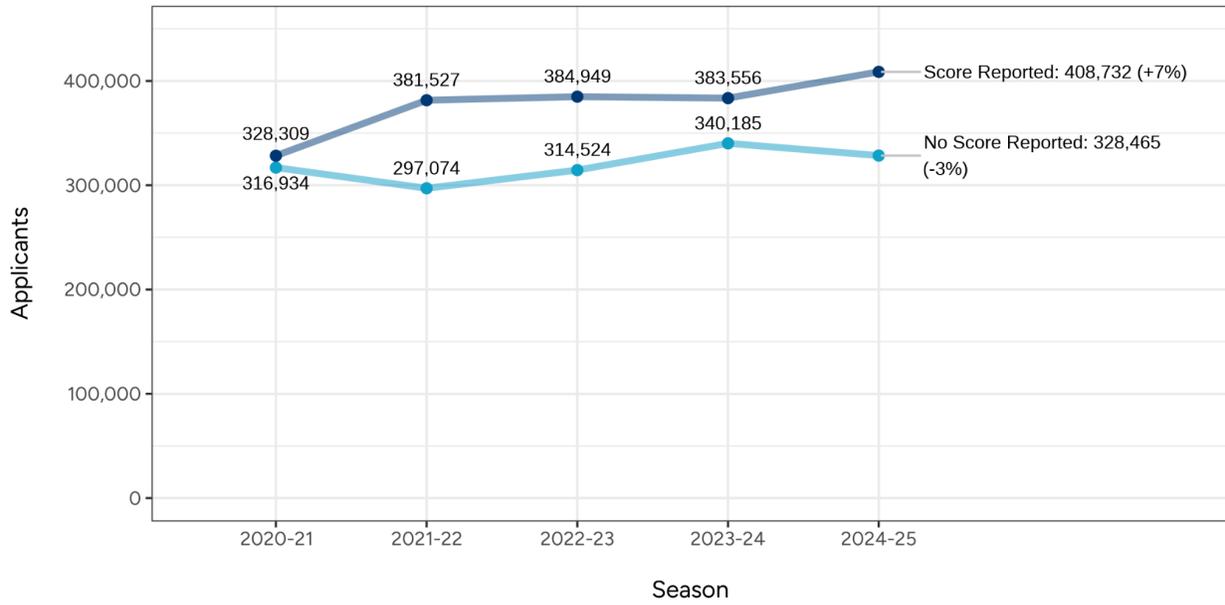
Figure A11. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, fee-waiver-ineligible applicants only
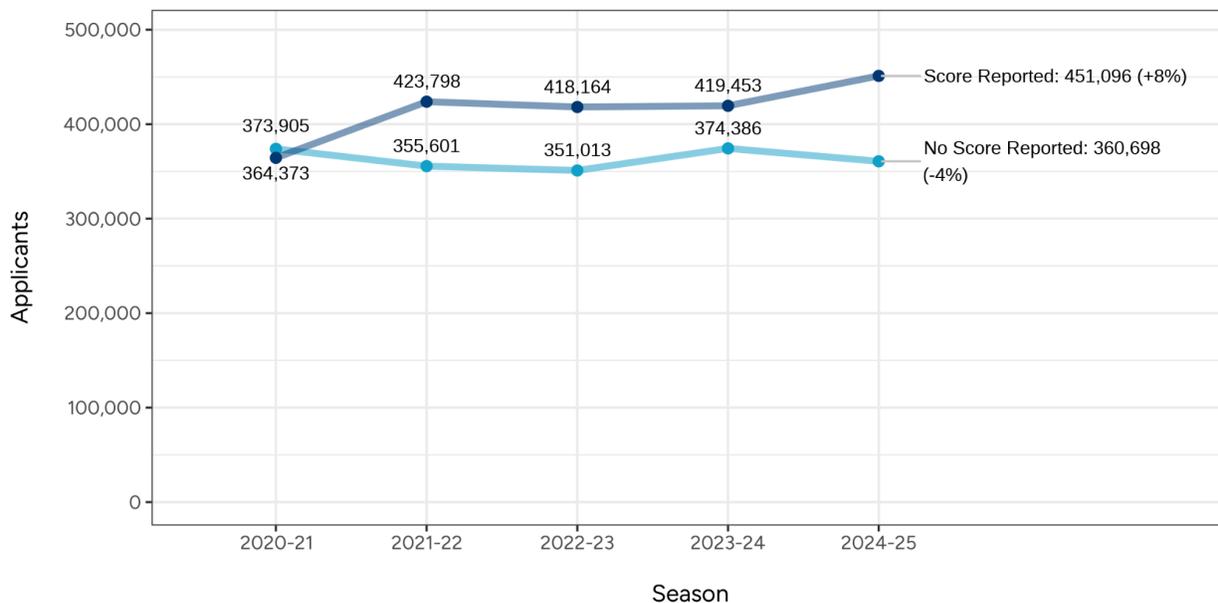
Figure A12. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, applicants from ZIP codes below national median income only
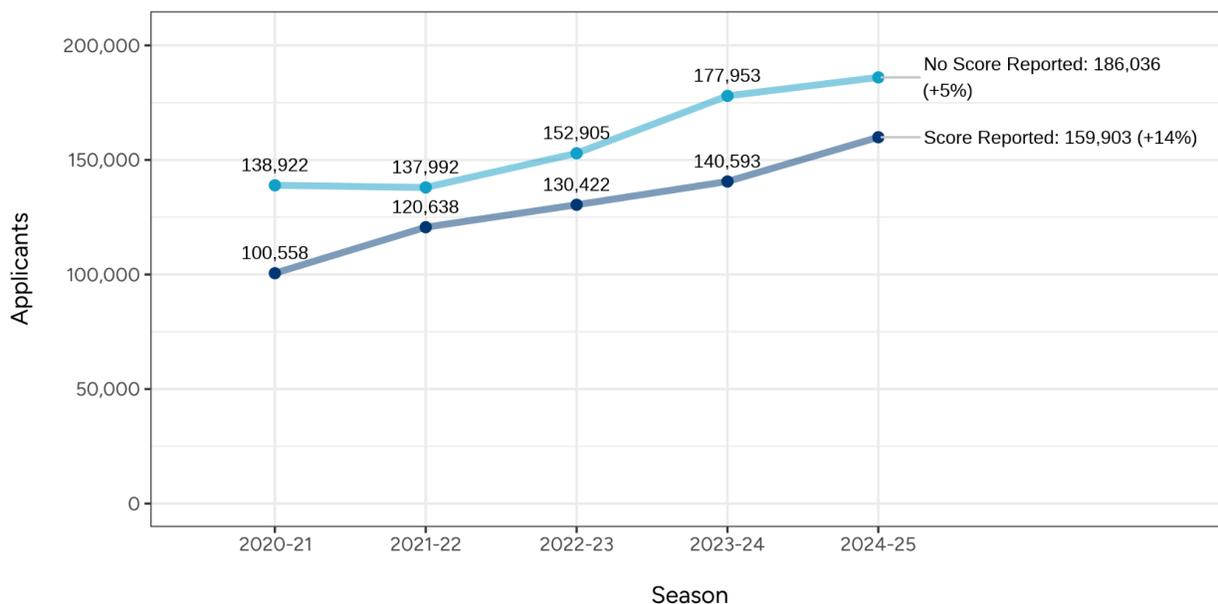
Figure A13. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, applicants from ZIP codes above national median income only
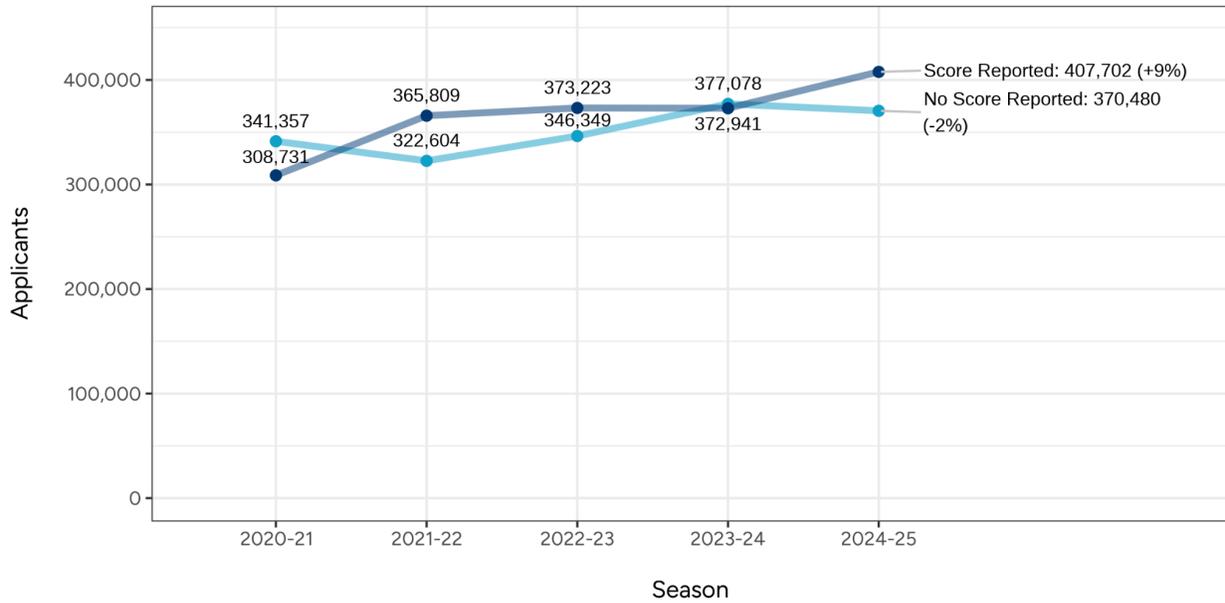
Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among White applicants since 2020–21
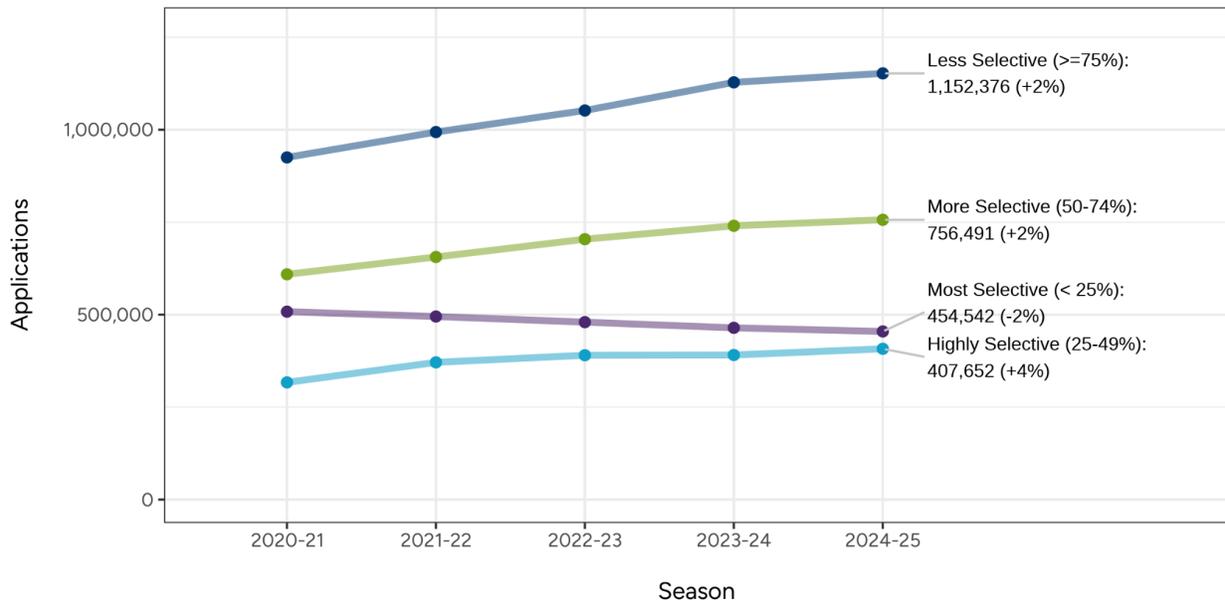
Figure A15. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Black or African American applicants since 2020–21

Less Selective (>=75%): 358,308 (+18%)

More Selective (50-74%): 258,980 (+14%)

Most Selective (< 25%): 109,636 (+4%)

Highly Selective (25-49%): 98,456 (+13%)
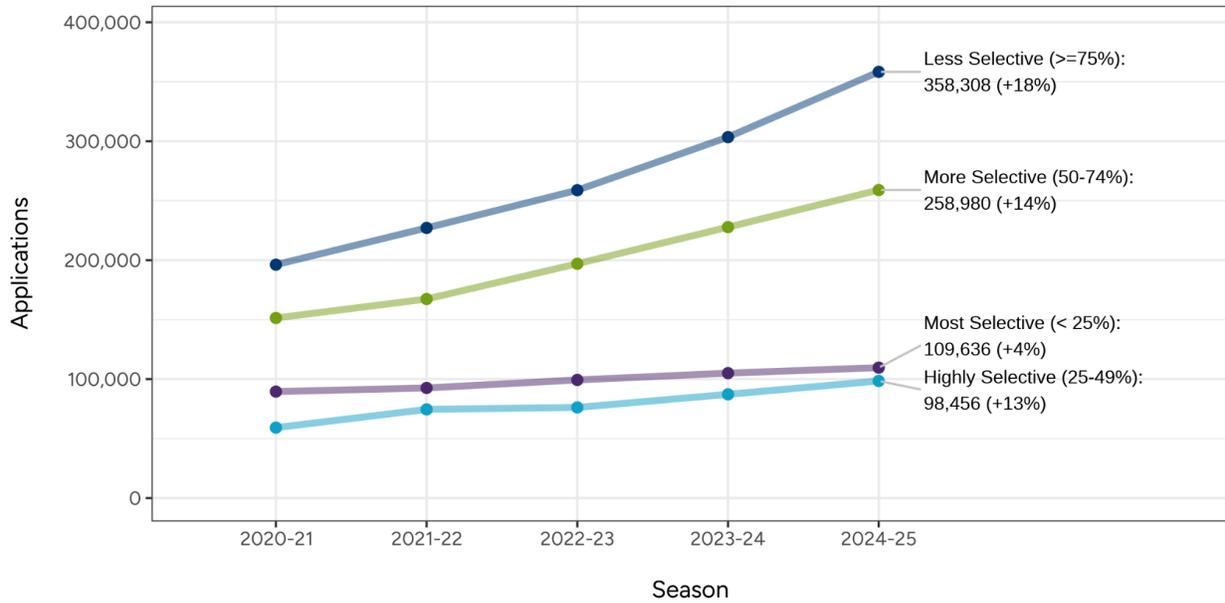
Figure A16. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Asian applicants since 2020–21
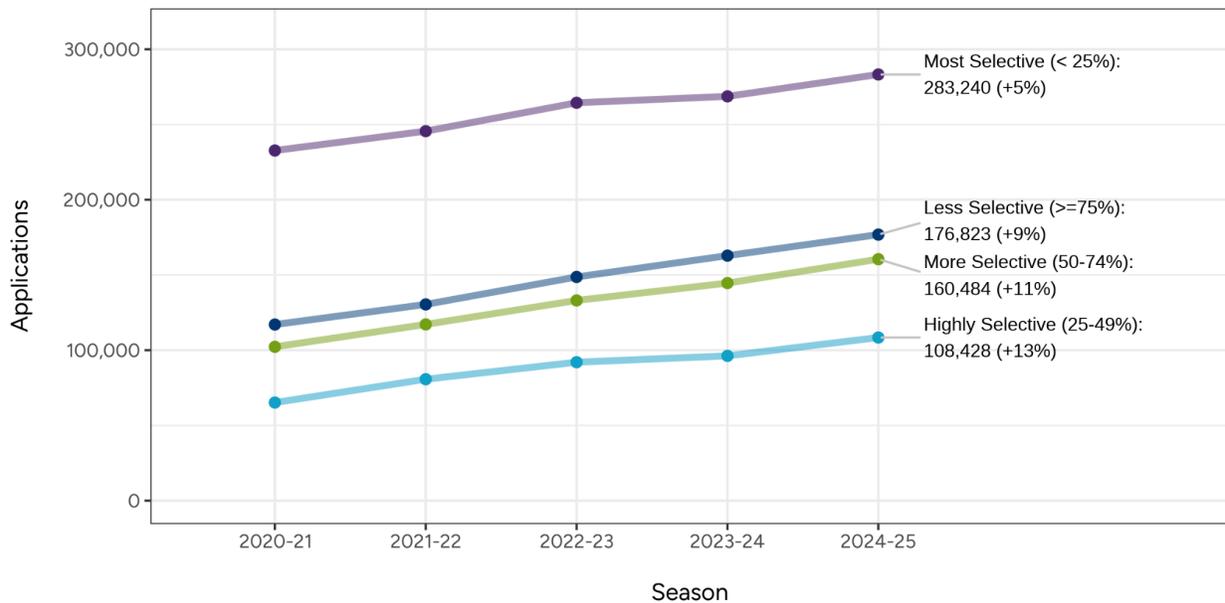
Most Selective (< 25%): 283,240 (+5%)

Less Selective (>=75%): 176,823 (+9%)

More Selective (50-74%): 160,484 (+11%)

Highly Selective (25-49%): 108,428 (+13%)

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

Less Selective (>=75%): 473,831 (+19%)

More Selective (50-74%): 293,323 (+17%)

Most Selective (< 25%): 193,032 (+3%)

Highly Selective (25-49%): 154,819 (+16%)
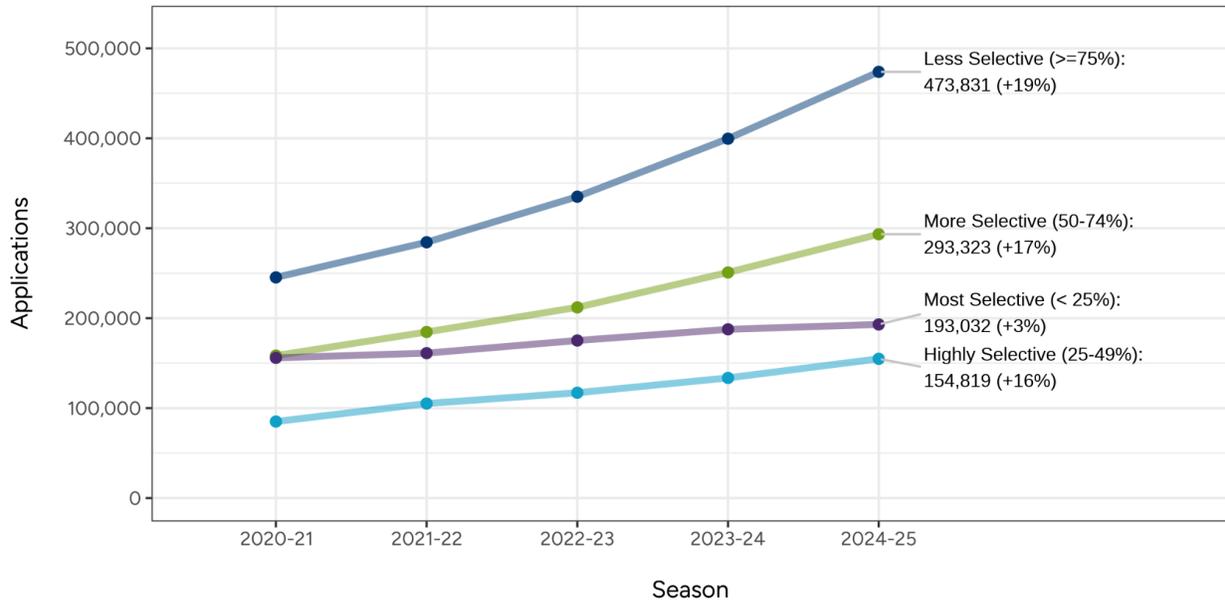
Figure A18. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2020–21
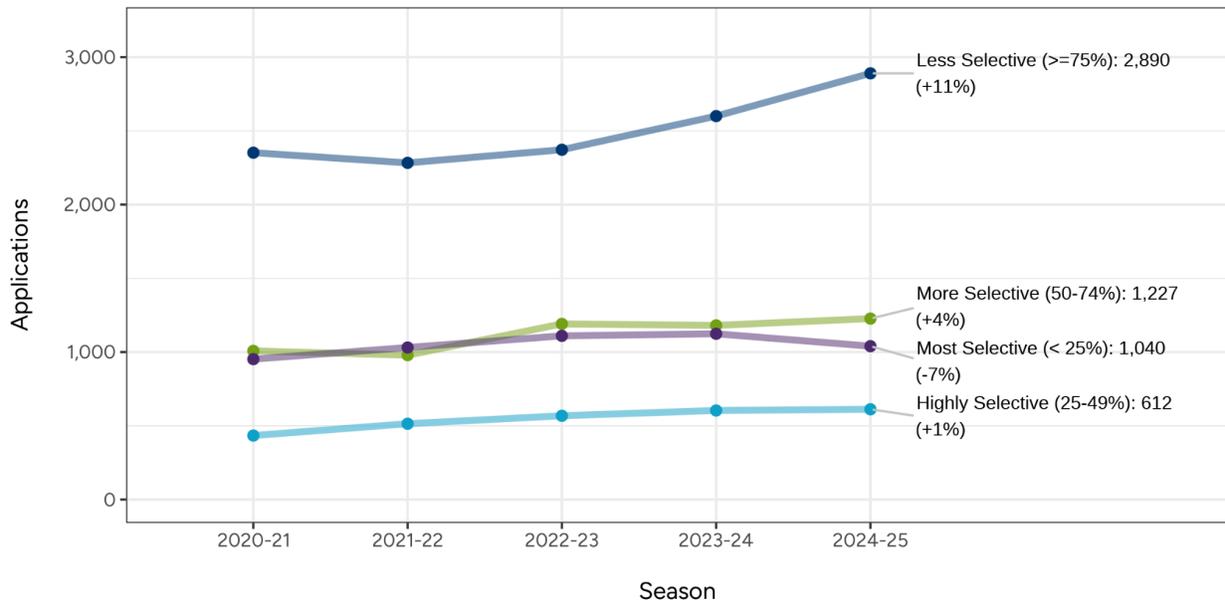
Less Selective (>=75%): 2,890 (+11%)

More Selective (50-74%): 1,227 (+4%)

Most Selective (< 25%): 1,040 (-7%)

Highly Selective (25-49%): 612 (+1%)

Figure A19. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among American Indian or Alaska Native applicants since 2020–21
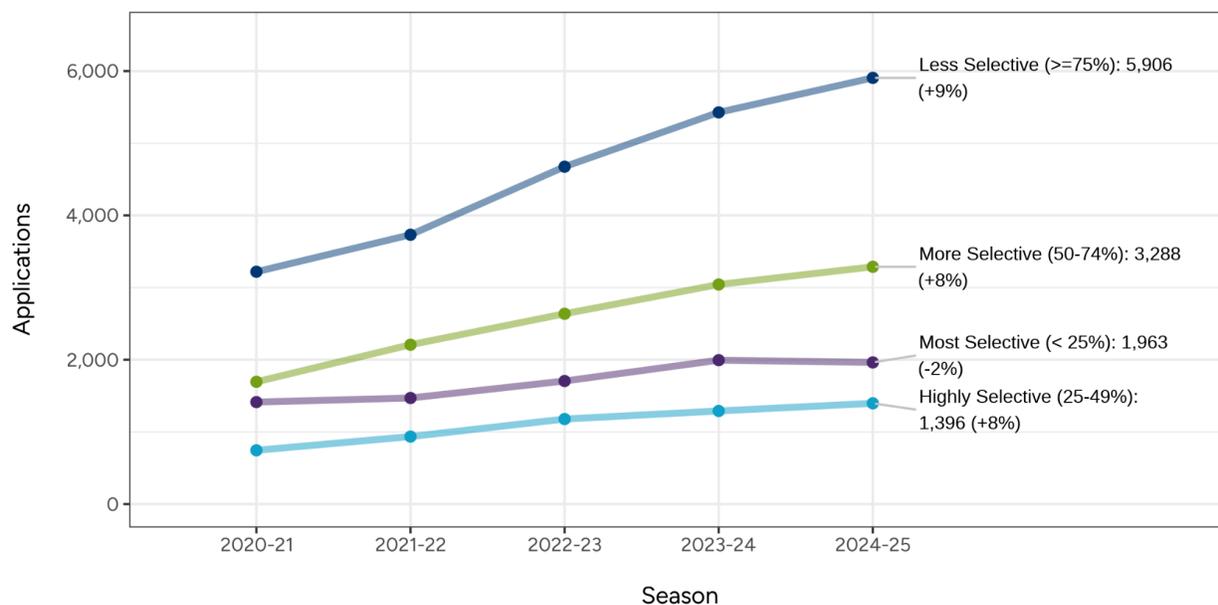
Figure A20. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2020–21
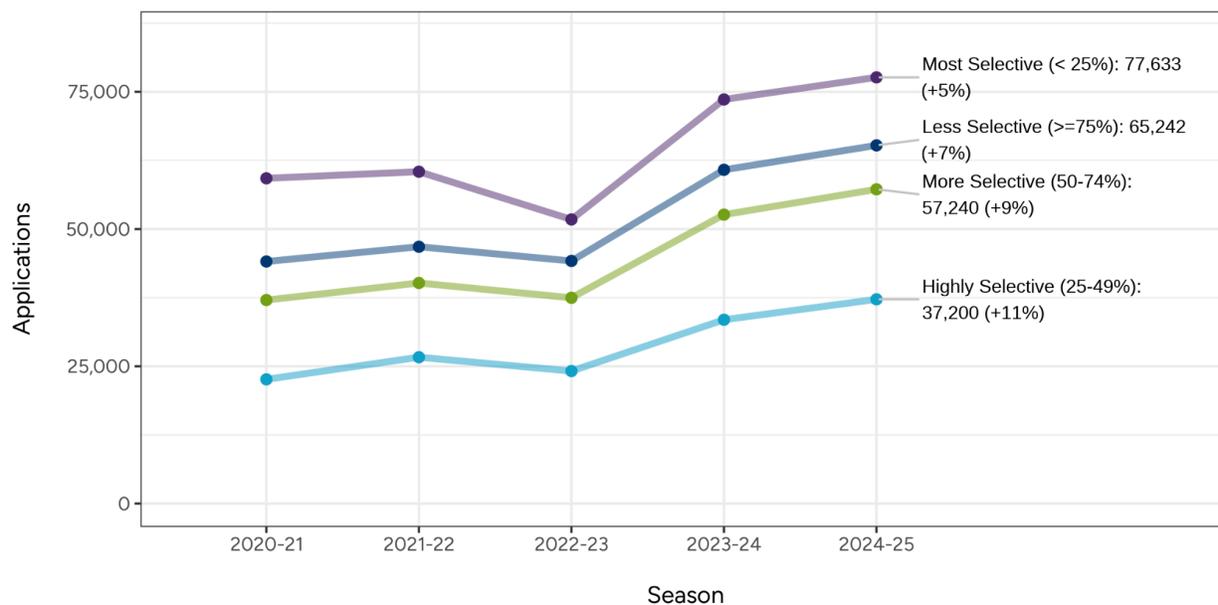
Note: There was an anomalous dip in these applicants in 2022–2023 that fully explains the dip we see in the figure above, per Figure 6 in the main text.

Deadline update, 2024–2025: First-year application trends through January 1
January 9, 2025

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

Less Selective (>=75%): 120,176 (+16%)

More Selective (50-74%): 79,747 (+14%)

Most Selective (< 25%): 75,322 (+6%)

Highly Selective (25-49%): 45,163 (+14%)
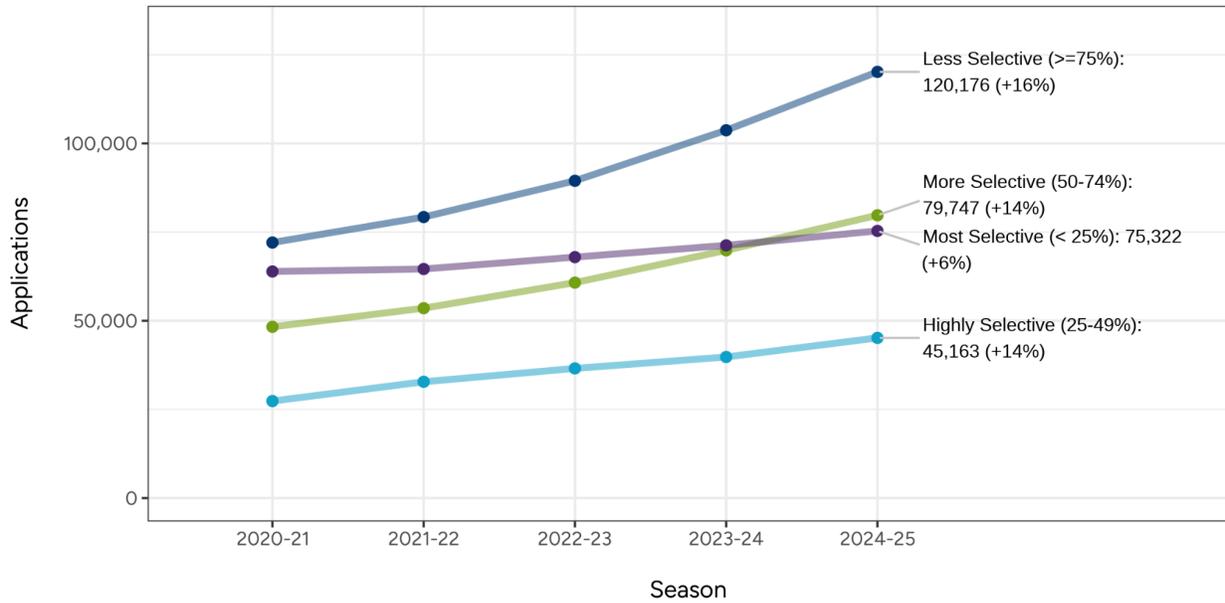
Figure A22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among International applicants since 2020–21
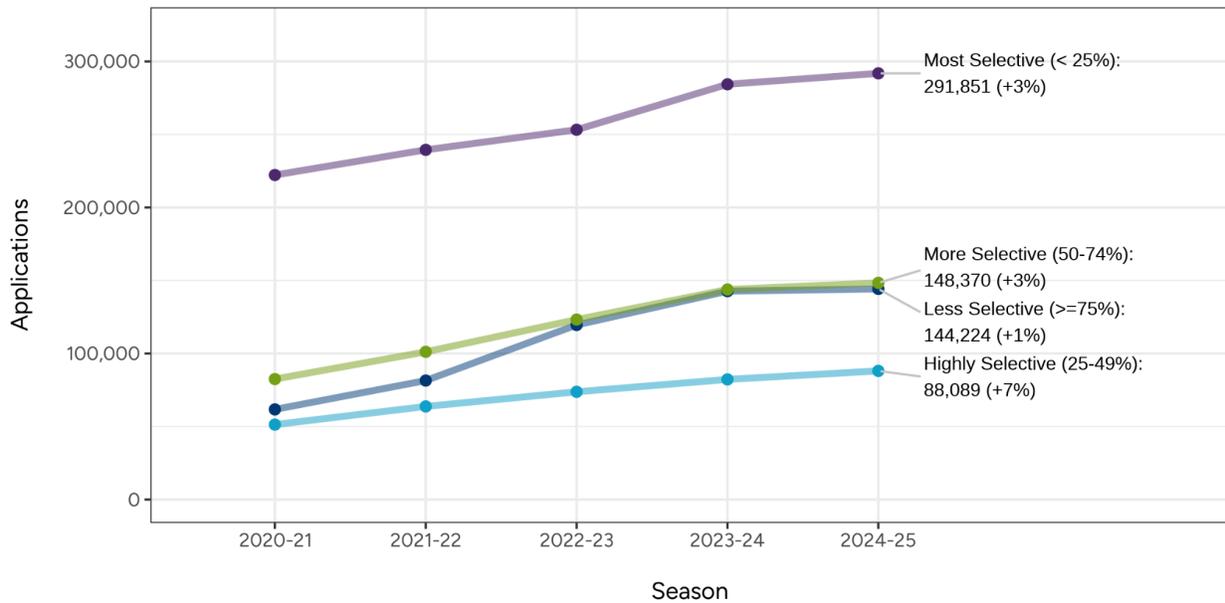
Most Selective (< 25%): 291,851 (+3%)

More Selective (50-74%): 148,370 (+3%)

Less Selective (>=75%): 144,224 (+1%)

Highly Selective (25-49%): 88,089 (+7%)

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

Early Action: 3,031,257 (+17%)

Regular Decision: 1,886,377 (-4%)

Rolling Admission: 1,555,320 (+3%)

Early Decision: 200,640 (+4%)

Other: 42,652 (+1%)

Deadline update, 2024–2025: First-year application trends through January 1
January 9, 2025
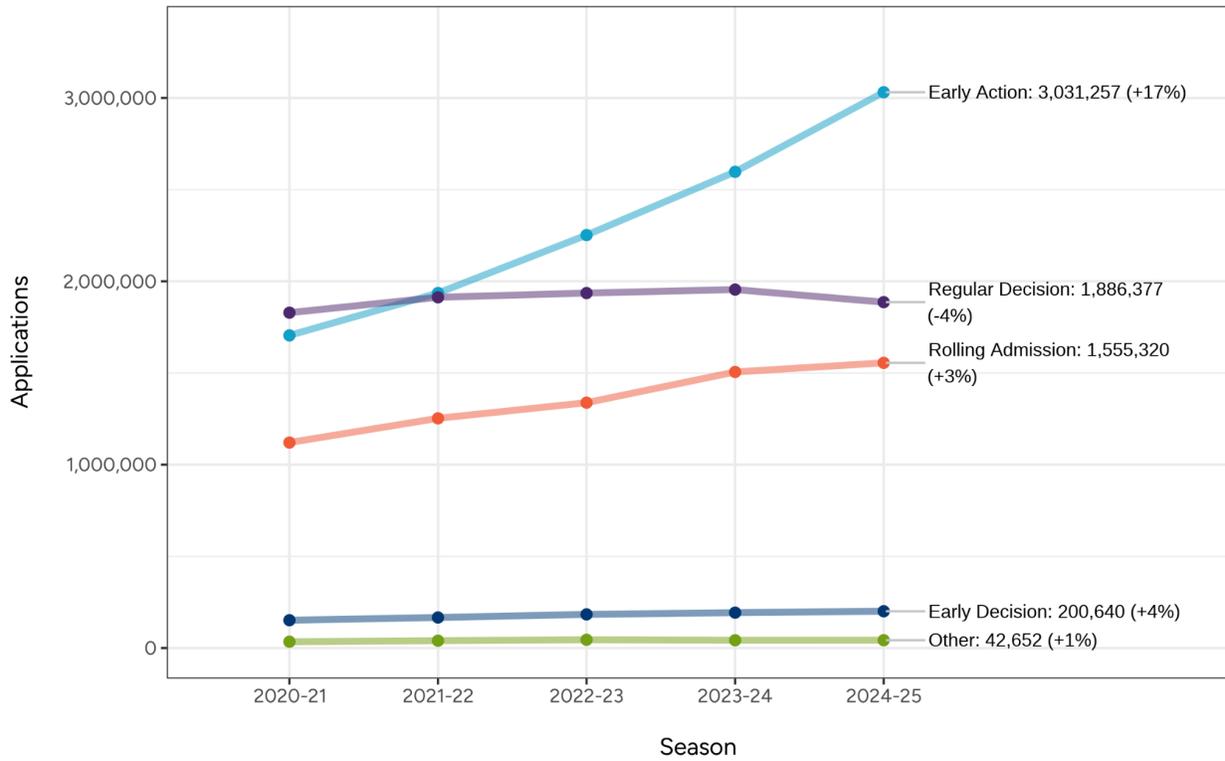
Figure A24. Growth in first-year applicants deadline participation behavior since 2020-21
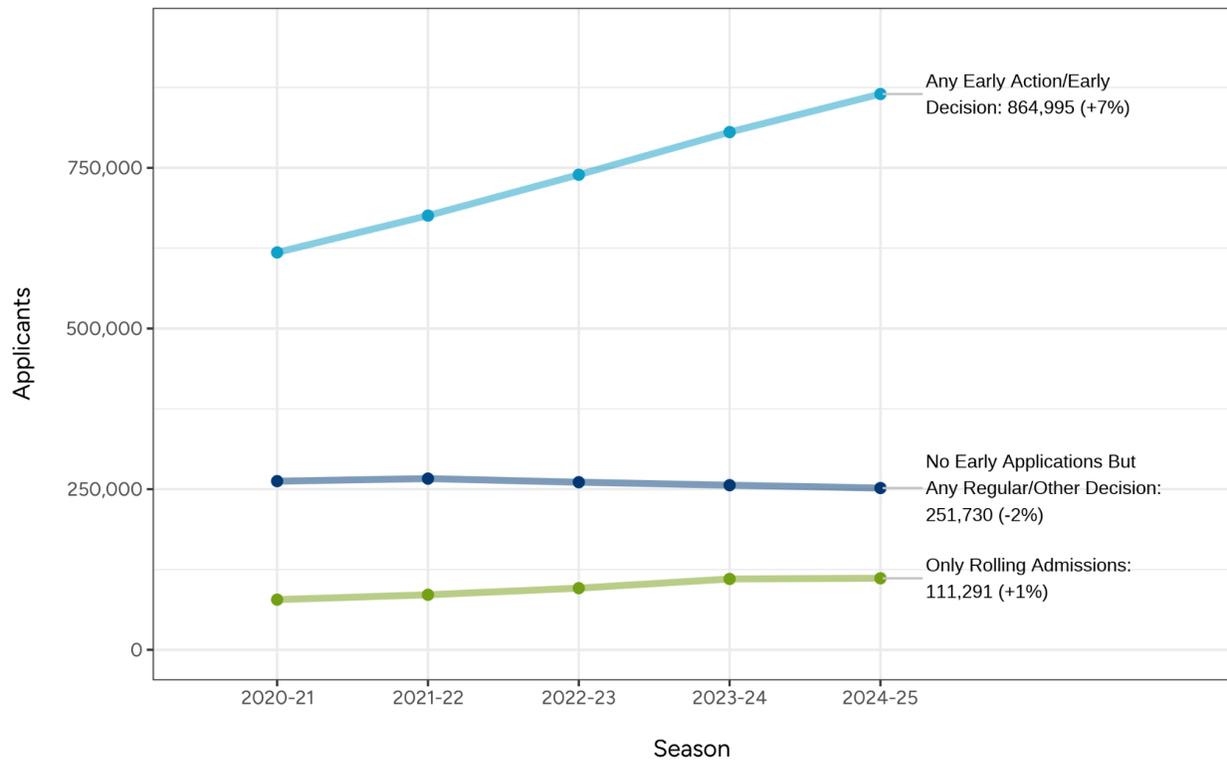
Table B1. Applicant counts by state since 2020–21

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Alabama	3,869	4,117	4,566	4,802	5,019	Mississippi	1,439	1,447	1,553	1,640	1,795
Alaska	652	707	716	771	792	Missouri	8,528	8,504	8,859	9,546	10,018
American Samoa	18	11	15	14	19	Montana	736	793	813	987	1,059
Arizona	5,892	6,155	7,329	6,971	6,983	Nebraska	1,899	1,829	1,769	3,336	2,538
Arkansas	2,004	1,992	1,968	2,002	2,207	Nevada	3,017	2,999	3,329	3,571	3,813
Armed Forces Americas	23	14	19	15	20	New Hampshire	6,130	6,356	6,554	6,610	6,595
Armed Forces Europe	373	364	364	370	392	New Jersey	55,071	57,422	58,707	62,458	63,605
Armed Forces Pacific	215	204	189	257	219	New Mexico	1,591	1,669	1,698	1,755	1,864
California	74,866	74,650	75,649	76,330	78,108	New York	88,935	91,947	93,971	98,148	101,625
Colorado	22,305	24,379	25,127	26,413	27,253	North Carolina	35,564	36,249	39,221	41,697	45,645
Connecticut	22,571	23,086	23,748	24,039	24,354	North Dakota	327	382	399	424	480
Delaware	3,945	4,021	4,324	4,708	4,468	Northern Mariana Islands	21	16	29	16	30
District of Columbia	2,249	2,440	2,712	2,955	3,610	Ohio	41,337	44,191	45,657	47,150	48,605
Florida	53,887	59,783	63,570	70,063	71,781	Oklahoma	2,829	2,830	3,048	3,881	3,973
Georgia	31,965	33,046	38,757	42,793	45,560	Oregon	7,500	8,254	8,738	9,673	10,585
Guam	168	148	170	210	211	Pennsylvania	46,069	48,706	50,205	51,931	53,792
Hawaii	3,078	2,983	3,169	3,184	3,256	Puerto Rico	1,293	1,190	1,261	1,266	1,399
Idaho	1,458	1,546	1,829	1,805	1,782	Rhode Island	5,201	5,513	5,705	5,867	5,939
Illinois	49,271	56,676	60,231	61,406	64,344	South Carolina	10,906	12,763	13,722	14,893	15,830
Indiana	19,701	21,506	22,807	24,262	25,997	South Dakota	1,069	660	655	782	802
Iowa	2,346	2,301	2,335	2,743	2,891	Tennessee	10,418	10,514	11,134	12,365	12,900
Kansas	3,395	3,029	2,748	3,254	3,392	Texas	43,041	48,712	60,092	72,011	98,167
Kentucky	6,446	6,529	7,091	7,486	7,880	Utah	6,523	7,866	8,565	9,671	3,921
Louisiana	9,992	10,419	10,687	11,136	12,012	Vermont	2,555	2,612	2,616	2,644	2,776
Maine	5,087	5,365	4,804	4,926	4,901	Virgin Islands	128	123	106	152	129
Maryland	28,902	30,496	32,040	33,589	35,250	Virginia	35,917	38,527	41,523	42,458	44,307
Massachusetts	40,437	42,019	42,003	42,378	43,130	Washington	13,286	13,745	16,479	17,726	18,472
Michigan	24,594	29,506	31,635	34,493	34,854	West Virginia	1,183	1,179	1,240	1,252	1,587
Minnesota	14,796	16,350	16,962	18,190	18,516	Wisconsin	10,884	12,253	12,916	14,399	13,741
Mississippi	1,439	1,447	1,553	1,640	1,795	Wyoming	386	448	499	536	509

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	892,749	927,041	960,400	1,025,337	1,079,711	432,947	499,059	569,616	630,778	700,408
Midwestern	428,239	470,168	505,083	537,882	545,210	537,861	617,257	681,830	770,765	838,439
New England	580,970	605,807	612,156	640,726	624,807	183,461	204,393	219,806	235,964	248,077
Southern	421,757	466,327	484,943	541,286	556,722	764,976	884,389	1,007,062	1,126,654	1,256,105
Southwestern	74,458	75,367	81,372	93,573	113,813	48,171	63,604	85,762	108,172	162,360
Western	268,461	265,530	286,667	290,203	297,198	193,712	217,565	245,395	273,782	274,989

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	188,556	179,523	197,058	200,831	208,774	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93,663	100,889	111,526	127,591	132,725
Connecticut	98,755	100,390	108,525	122,984	120,623	42,927	50,383	57,150	67,249	73,571
District of Columbia	51,073	42,530	53,224	57,880	69,038	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	111,145	138,767	141,654	161,621	159,968	186,013	239,750	254,928	286,521	313,711
Georgia	64,094	70,254	76,005	81,785	89,481	91,747	101,693	119,260	129,268	149,061
Illinois	143,638	156,907	171,215	176,020	186,705	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	54,330	63,947	66,129	70,282	67,971	89,334	101,890	111,316	130,778	145,982
Iowa	13,288	15,786	16,543	17,423	16,389	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	6,653	7,125	7,867	9,078	9,261	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	41,014	37,635	33,960	40,962	41,832	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	28,810	30,505	31,613	31,088	29,027	15,519	16,593	16,232	16,179	16,064
Maryland	43,519	44,013	46,690	56,398	58,990	59,716	67,658	73,762	78,039	87,330
Massachusetts	360,361	379,967	370,514	380,538	377,746	62,499	68,240	75,000	77,883	83,143
Michigan	20,801	24,512	27,603	34,518	35,430	128,101	147,206	162,369	187,684	200,981
Minnesota	26,356	28,578	31,148	37,912	35,994	28,919	33,527	35,986	38,484	41,638
Missouri	33,685	31,596	34,112	36,178	40,259	20,267	21,631	25,706	29,517	34,457
New Hampshire	28,053	24,831	25,103	30,694	28,142	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	82,203	87,936	94,988	102,205	105,713	55,068	64,979	73,571	86,677	96,786
New York	483,160	509,415	504,817	531,157	553,210	137,730	154,551	202,453	226,913	256,145
North Carolina	79,264	83,463	90,078	101,901	108,098	139,532	155,276	176,851	203,933	228,958
Ohio	102,366	111,577	117,763	120,091	116,500	154,382	173,281	192,785	208,488	223,578
Oregon	19,638	21,104	22,535	21,513	22,081	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	232,794	243,147	260,681	277,697	292,760	152,713	182,489	187,977	204,139	224,531
Rhode Island	50,751	53,143	59,047	59,300	56,075	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	12,264	14,299	14,827	17,650	16,248	90,728	104,627	121,733	139,240	155,293
Tennessee	62,541	61,676	63,222	62,823	63,330	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	70,800	70,535	75,829	87,806	108,390	30,969	42,678	60,986	79,557	127,982
Vermont	14,240	16,971	17,354	16,122	13,194	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	41,064	46,292	49,631	56,453	58,615	146,745	149,041	167,447	173,226	188,572
Washington	26,786	27,659	28,936	28,770	28,644	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	26,098	28,493	31,159	34,755	35,132	41,661	51,332	56,824	61,038	65,556

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 (>=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	418,860	449,327	485,827	542,174	597,856	394,359	419,882	450,562	504,799	537,009
Midwestern	469,495	533,379	586,721	665,247	700,716	257,660	293,004	321,308	352,800	373,564
New England	202,772	215,417	231,352	252,270	256,851	158,532	175,901	195,990	211,294	223,280
Southern	286,895	327,640	383,134	440,004	494,359	260,903	300,072	350,990	396,291	426,885
Southwestern	27,919	39,100	53,401	66,277	99,915	49,202	57,615	69,254	83,527	116,087
Western	261,223	284,297	314,395	343,251	350,079	70,960	76,609	83,302	85,255	82,325

	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	205,943	242,934	266,990	279,523	307,081	305,459	312,641	325,046	327,752	336,203
Midwestern	83,171	95,976	100,374	105,638	114,519	153,104	161,939	175,362	181,387	190,968
New England	29,879	32,550	31,768	31,604	29,448	372,491	385,554	372,079	380,718	362,507
Southern	259,086	325,508	346,885	376,477	410,863	378,579	396,118	409,241	453,355	479,858
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	28,602	32,006	35,796	35,573	37,059	100,988	89,783	98,230	99,512	101,609

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	19,859	20,425	20,704	22,191	26,551	51,243	50,850	56,486	57,783	56,591
Colorado	107,021	112,846	122,573	138,059	142,701	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	42,858	44,436	48,913	58,343	59,996	54,366	59,753	68,510	81,700	88,840
Florida	37,931	47,386	54,339	67,386	78,478	44,735	55,279	58,041	66,150	66,084
Georgia	11,678	13,345	18,565	22,114	24,751	39,372	42,831	55,506	57,440	69,598
Illinois	66,675	78,126	84,637	87,408	94,487	52,850	59,487	64,047	70,166	72,320
Indiana	70,206	73,777	77,276	93,529	102,515	59,422	68,221	74,447	80,550	89,039
Iowa	22,228	27,684	31,049	34,444	38,924	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	24,826	27,307	33,368	38,807	41,126	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	20,573	22,113	22,007	22,227	21,810	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	40,875	41,727	46,307	52,282	57,285	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	72,664	79,641	86,558	93,655	98,567	64,061	69,234	78,444	80,563	85,185
Michigan	75,533	95,890	106,229	125,749	131,370	10,751	12,166	14,890	19,602	19,267
Minnesota	15,687	16,999	18,848	20,853	21,466	32,959	37,836	41,122	47,598	48,744
Missouri	26,813	28,467	33,378	36,939	40,669	5,787	6,551	8,392	10,210	10,799
New Hampshire	31,988	33,224	35,226	38,245	37,656	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	73,608	86,079	93,754	109,342	118,214	25,127	27,591	31,567	38,749	41,860
New York	137,763	143,637	158,235	180,579	210,601	224,538	244,774	252,889	277,388	287,071
North Carolina	61,159	67,696	77,318	88,442	98,155	46,342	53,732	63,794	73,441	79,532
Ohio	133,525	146,701	163,879	179,657	180,779	81,549	91,148	98,840	102,389	113,418
Oregon	43,581	48,332	55,516	59,221	62,340	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	161,609	172,858	182,453	193,473	205,097	94,982	105,208	108,960	123,505	138,413
South Carolina	23,289	29,261	33,433	42,093	45,274	44,754	48,884	54,267	64,626	69,753
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38,480	43,351	59,141	68,137	69,634
Texas	20,409	29,002	41,031	52,937	84,530	35,852	41,955	51,305	62,485	91,671
Virginia	62,444	71,809	83,313	88,955	96,374	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	15,941	15,544	16,668	16,414	17,277	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	23,434	28,920	30,756	34,954	34,682	8,074	9,380	11,141	12,470	10,755

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	21,601	23,398	26,322	26,127	28,205	95,453	84,450	93,207	94,336	96,312
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	124,123	165,924	170,353	186,764	200,184	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	22,137	23,275	21,903	22,933	21,278	263,793	275,928	258,424	261,019	255,630
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	76,385	85,232	98,951	106,973	120,706	182,204	190,323	197,195	193,130	190,977
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	55,880	75,803	82,562	88,352	89,161	71,961	70,451	73,092	74,639	82,650
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.

Table B6. Percentage changes in application volume on Common App relative to prior year, by institution characteristics

Institutions	Decrease of 5% or more	Decrease less than 5%	No change to 5% increase	More than 5% increase
Overall	30.8	11.9	15.0	42.3
Control				
Private	36.5	12.4	15.1	36.1
Public	13.4	10.1	17.1	59.4
Control and Carnegie Classification				
Private Baccalaureate	43.8	14.3	12.9	29.0
Private Master's	31.0	12.8	16.6	39.6
Public Master's	15.0	18.3	21.7	45.0
Private Doctoral	30.4	11.2	16.8	41.6
Public Doctoral	11.6	6.2	14.7	67.4
Acceptance Rate				
< 25%	39.7	8.8	16.2	35.3
25-50%	30.9	8.8	19.1	41.2
50-75%	31.4	14.4	12.7	41.5
>= 75%	28.3	11.4	16.7	43.6
Test Requirement				
Not Required	30.8	12.2	15.1	41.9
Required	32.3	3.2	12.9	51.6
Enrollment Size				
Under 2500	41.7	11.3	15.5	31.5
2500 - 10000	26.6	15.2	15.2	42.9
Over 10000	13.0	7.1	16.6	63.3
MSI Status				
MSI	21.1	8.3	13.8	56.9
Not an MSI	31.7	12.3	15.9	40.1
Region				
International	43.6	12.8	5.1	38.5
Mid-Atlantic	27.6	12.1	20.1	40.2
Midwestern	31.8	15.0	13.6	39.5
New England	44.4	11.1	12.0	32.5
Southern	25.3	9.7	14.3	50.6
Southwestern	4.0	0.0	4.0	92.0
Western	30.0	11.1	18.9	40.0

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.