

DEADLINE UPDATES

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First-year Application Trends

through **February 1**

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

February 13, 2025

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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, February 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.

First-year application trends

through February 1

Applications

8,289,409

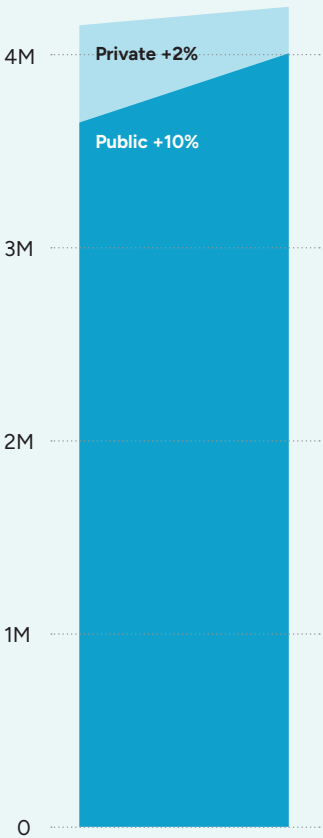
total applications

863

returning members*

Member Type

Applications to public members (10%) grew at a faster rate than those to private members since 2023–24 (2%).



Applicants

1,358,794

applicants

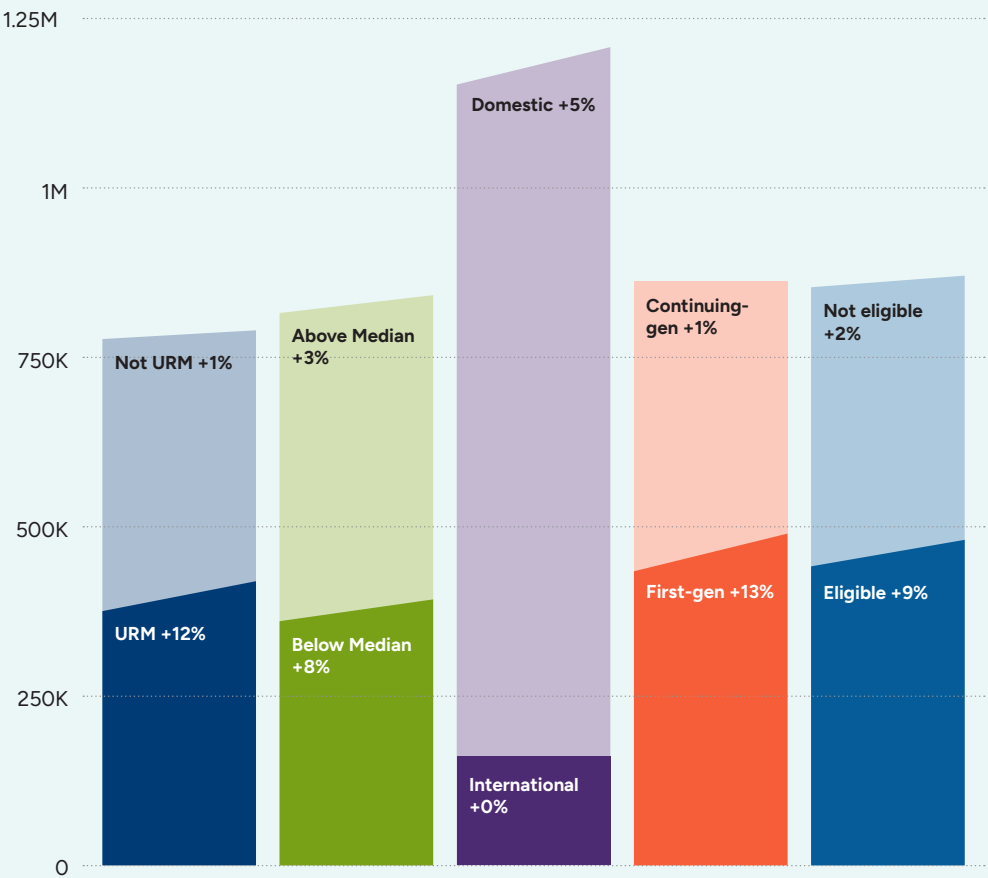
Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM) applicants increased by 12%.

First-generation applicants increased by 13% since 2023–24.

Growth in applicants from **below-median income** ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 8% since 2023–24.

Growth was faster for students reporting **eligibility for a Common App fee waiver** (9%) compared to those not reporting fee waiver eligibility (2%).

International applicant growth stagnated, while growth in domestic applicants increased by 5%.



*Institutions who have maintained membership since 2020
Each category shows trends from 2023–24 to 2024–25 season. © Common App 2025

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Key findings

1. **Applicant and application counts are up:** Through February 1, 2025, 1,358,794 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 863 returning members, an increase of 4% from 1,303,576 in 2023–24.
 - a. Total application volume to returning members through February 1 rose 6% from 2023–24 (7,840,232) to 2024–25 (8,289,409). Applicants were also applying to slightly more members in 2024–25 than in 2023–24 (up 1% from 6.01 to 6.10 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 12% in 2024–25, with fastest growth for applicants identifying as Latinx (13%) and Black or African American (10%). 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 13%, 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 (9% 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 8% since 2023–24 (versus 3%).
5. **Domestic growth in applicants was fastest in the Southwest and among metropolitan and micropolitan urbanities:** 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 18%.
6. **Rate of domestic applicant growth exceeds growth in international applicants for the first time since 2019:** This season, growth in the number of international applicants (applicants who report exclusive, active citizenship for a country outside the U.S.) stagnated while growth in domestic applicants increased by 5%. Growth is fastest among applicants

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.

with citizenship in Bangladesh (44%), Kyrgyzstan (24%), and Mongolia (21%). Additionally, the rapid growth in applicants from Africa since at least 2020–21 exhibited a downturn this season (-16% over the past year), while applicants from China are up (6% over the past year).

7. **Test score reporting applicants are up for the first time since 2021–22, outpacing non-reporters:** Through this point in the season, the number of applicants not reporting any test scores has remained largely unchanged compared to the same time last season, while the number of applicants reporting test scores has increased by 11%. This marks the first time since the 2021–22 season that the growth rate of test score reporters has surpassed that of non-reporters. As of February 1st, 659,385 applicants have reported test scores, while 699,409 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 (10%) grew at a faster rate than those to private members since 2023–24 (2%).** Furthermore, growth in applications was slowest for the most selective institutions (defined as having admit rates below 25%) at 4% and between 6–7% higher for all other selectivity levels.

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 February 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 February 1 has grown from 2,268,448 in 2023–24 to 2,353,139 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 4% increase in applicants, a 6% increase in applications, and a 1% 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

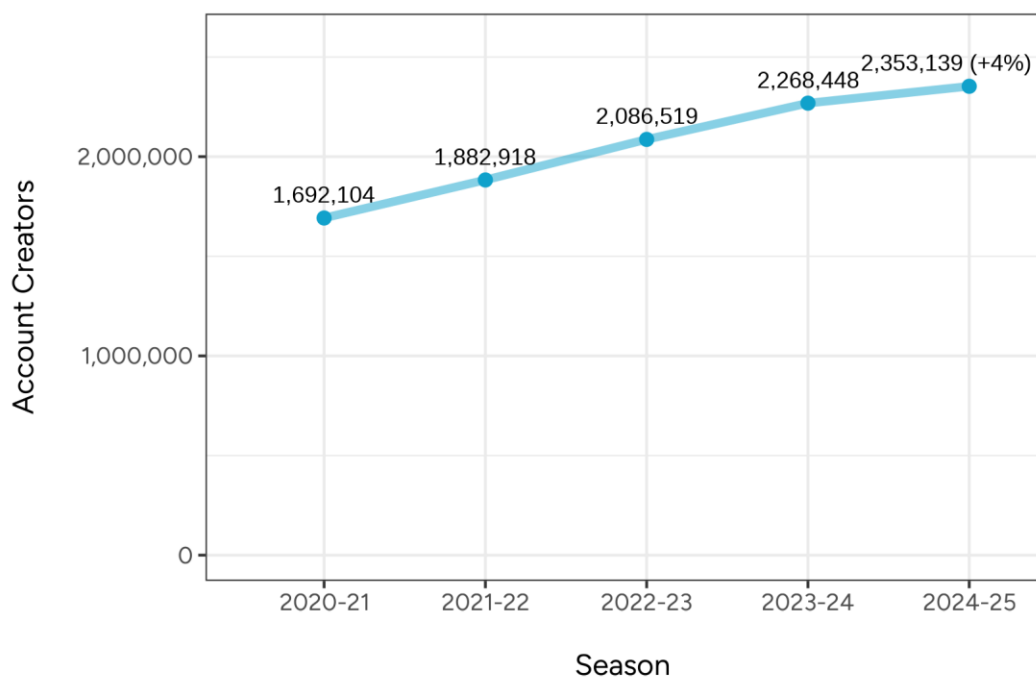


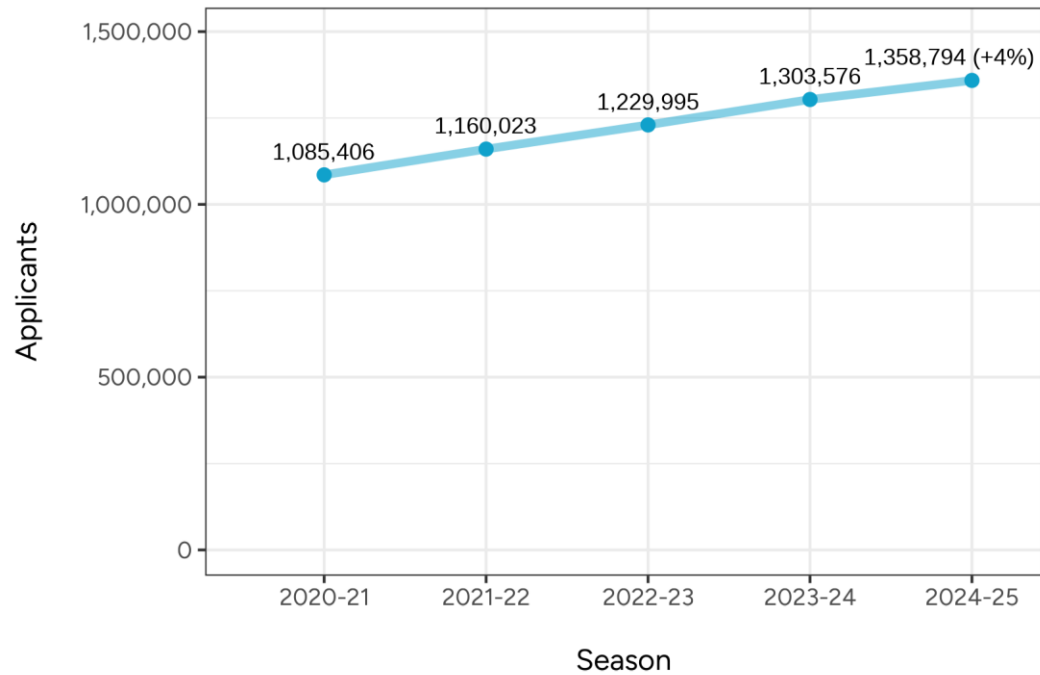
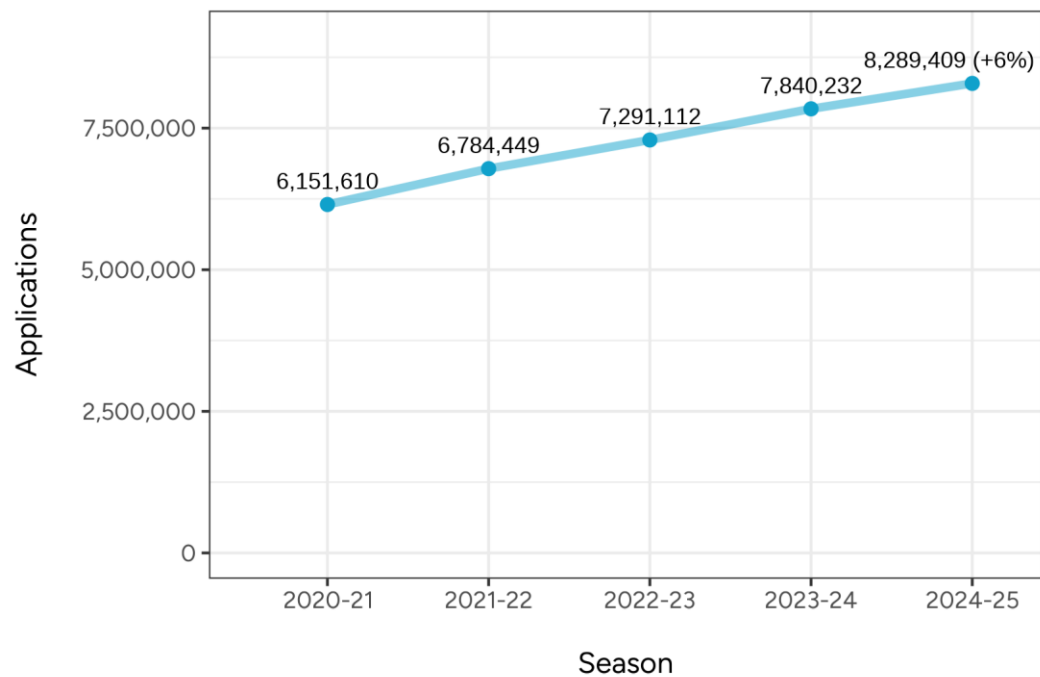
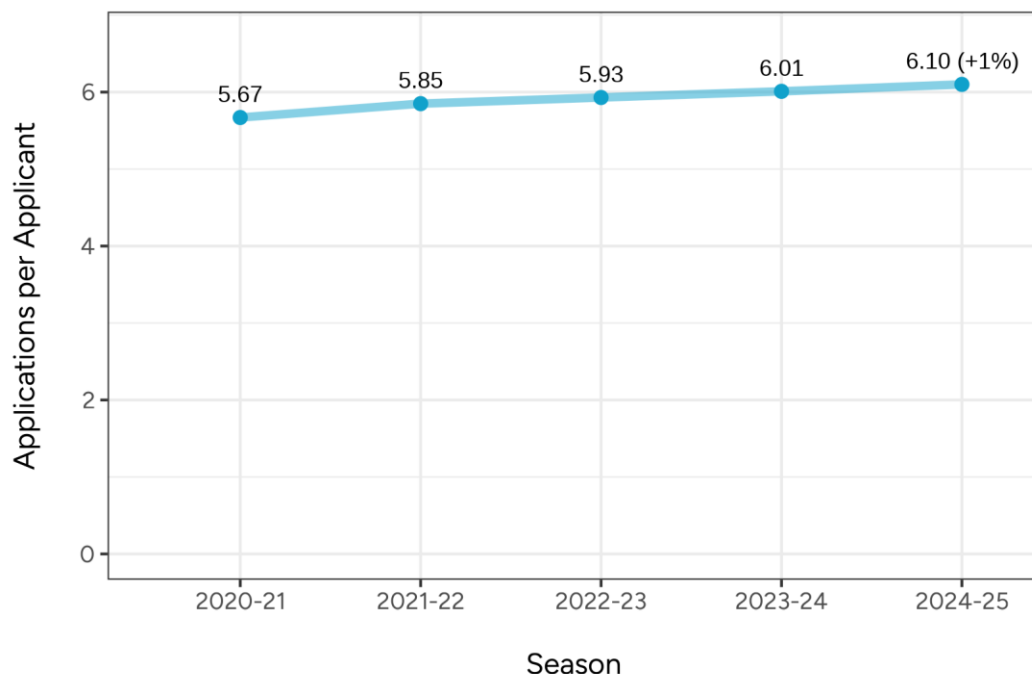
Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2020–21**Figure 3. Growth in first-year applications since 2020–21**

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

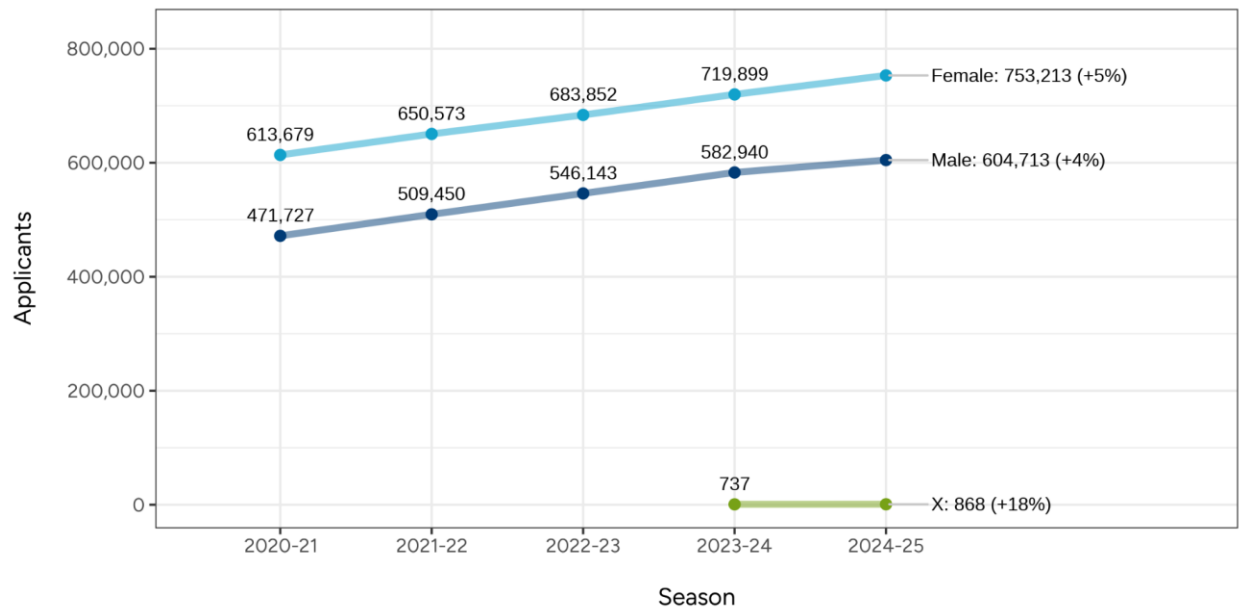


Applicant demographic trends

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 18%, from 737 to 868, 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 12% since 2023–24 (versus 1%), even though the number of these students remains smaller. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has increased from 32.5% in 2023–24 to 34.6% 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.

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.

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

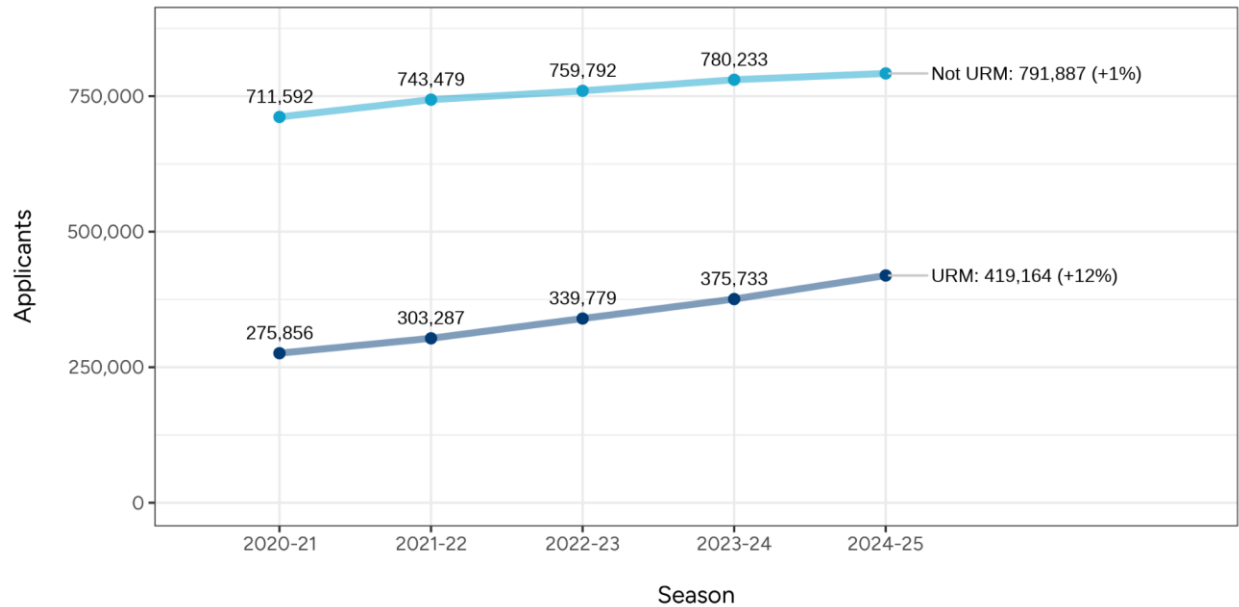
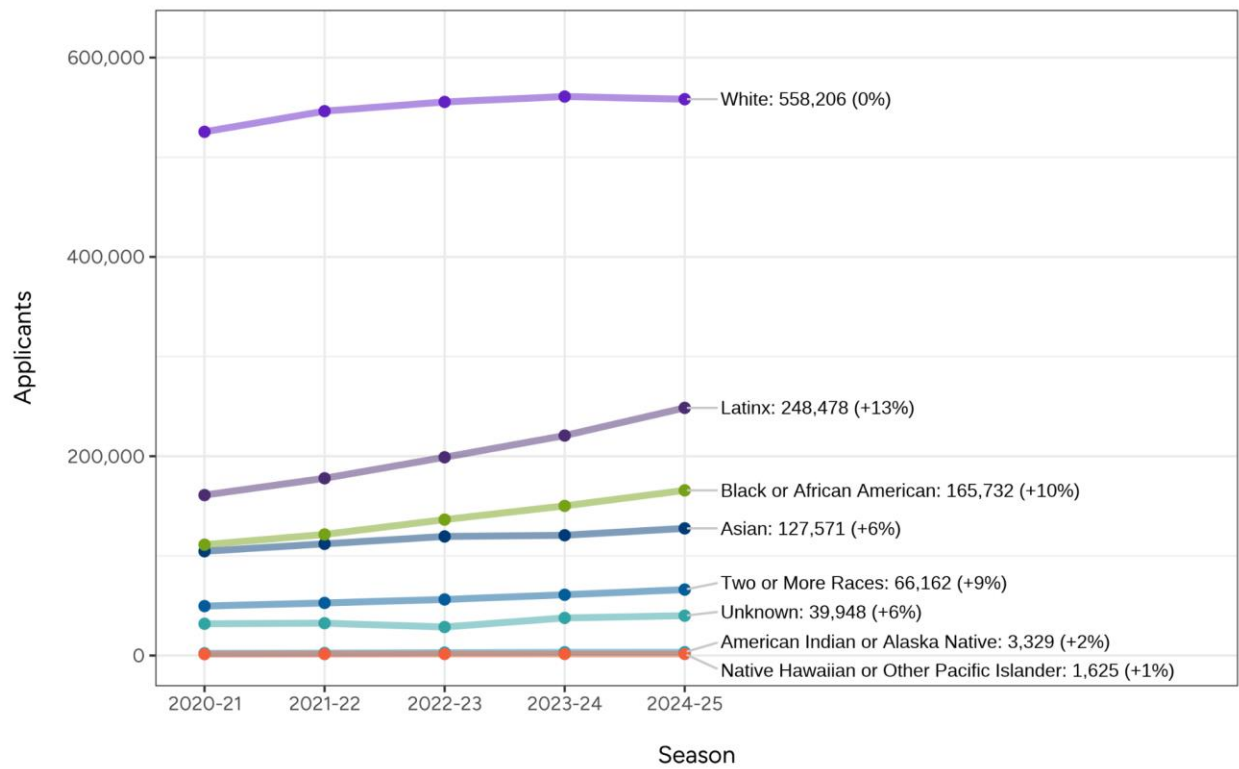


Figure 7. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by federal race/ethnicity groupings since 2020–21



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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 (10%), and Two or More Races (9%). The share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 13% in 2023–24 to 13.7% in 2024–25 (not pictured). The share of domestic applicants identifying as White has declined from 48.5% in 2023–24 to 46.1% in 2024–25, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–2014 season³.

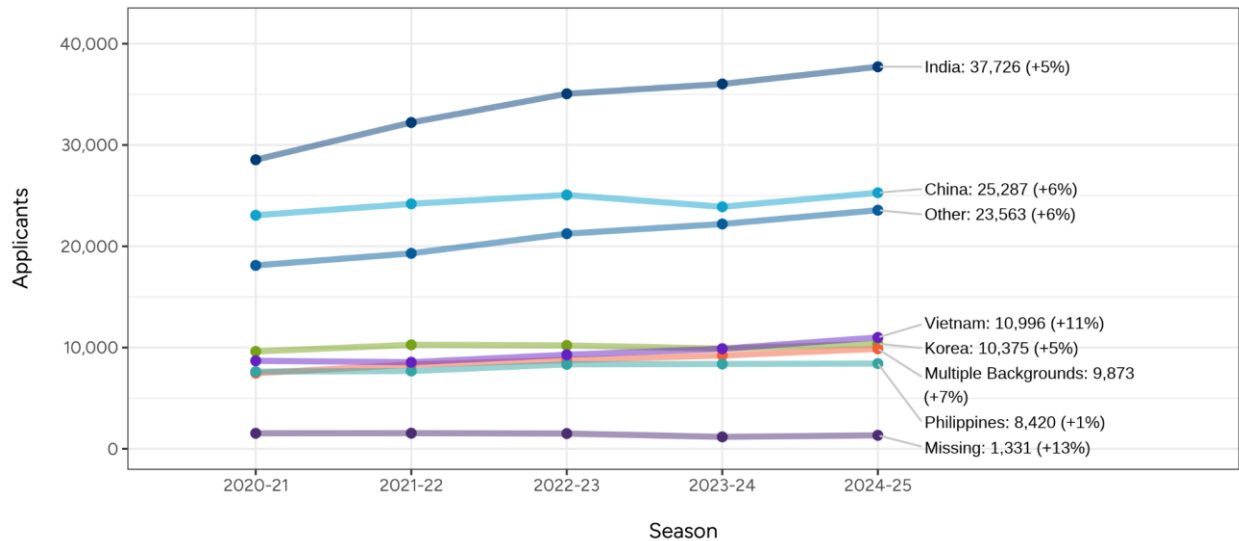
The share of students reporting Unknown race/ethnicity increased only slightly from 2023–24, with 3.26% of students reporting Unknown in 2023–24 and 3.3% in 2024–25 (not pictured). These data together suggest that there have been no meaningful deviations from pre-existing trends over the past decade 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 (11%), Multiple Backgrounds (7%), China (6%), and Other (6%). 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 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 13%, 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

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

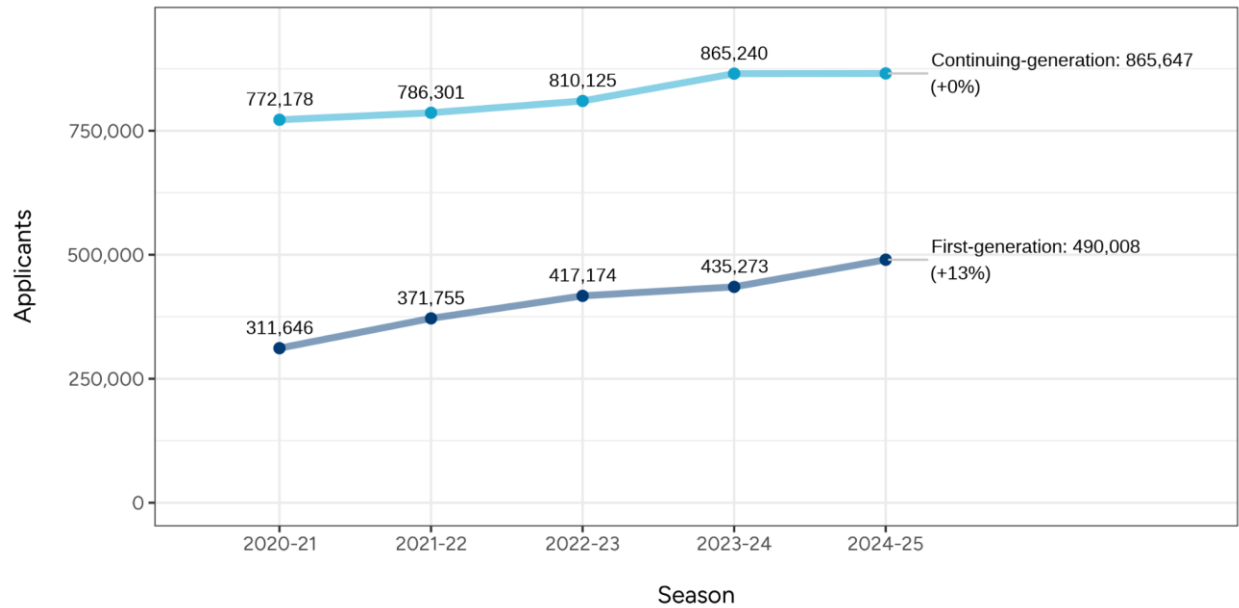


Figure 10. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2020–21

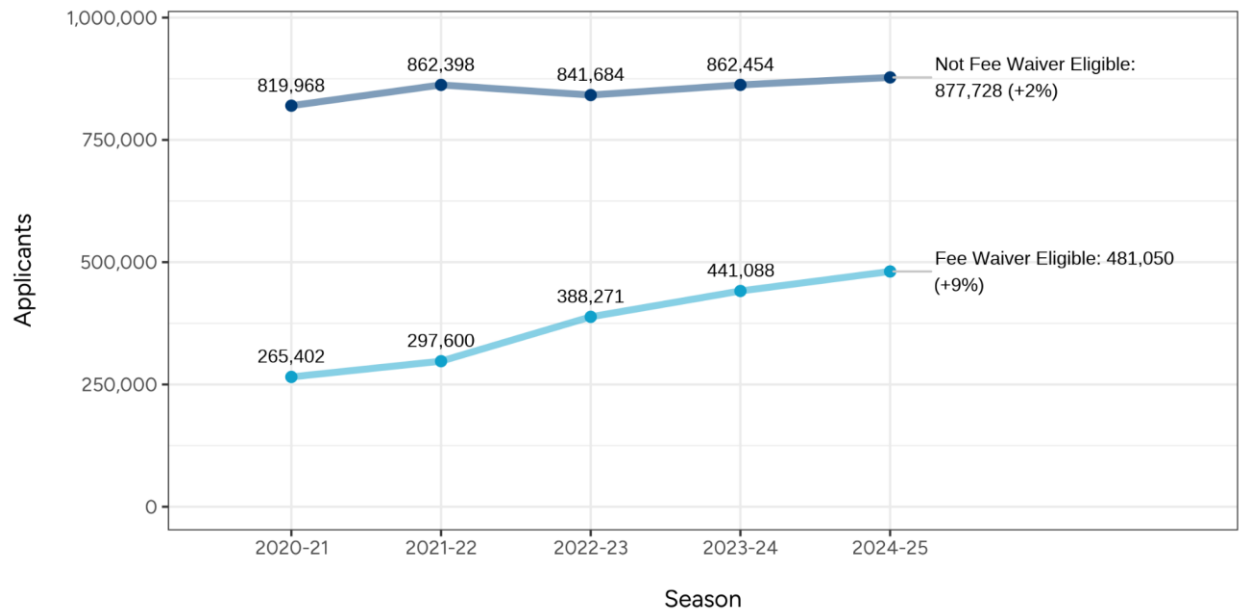
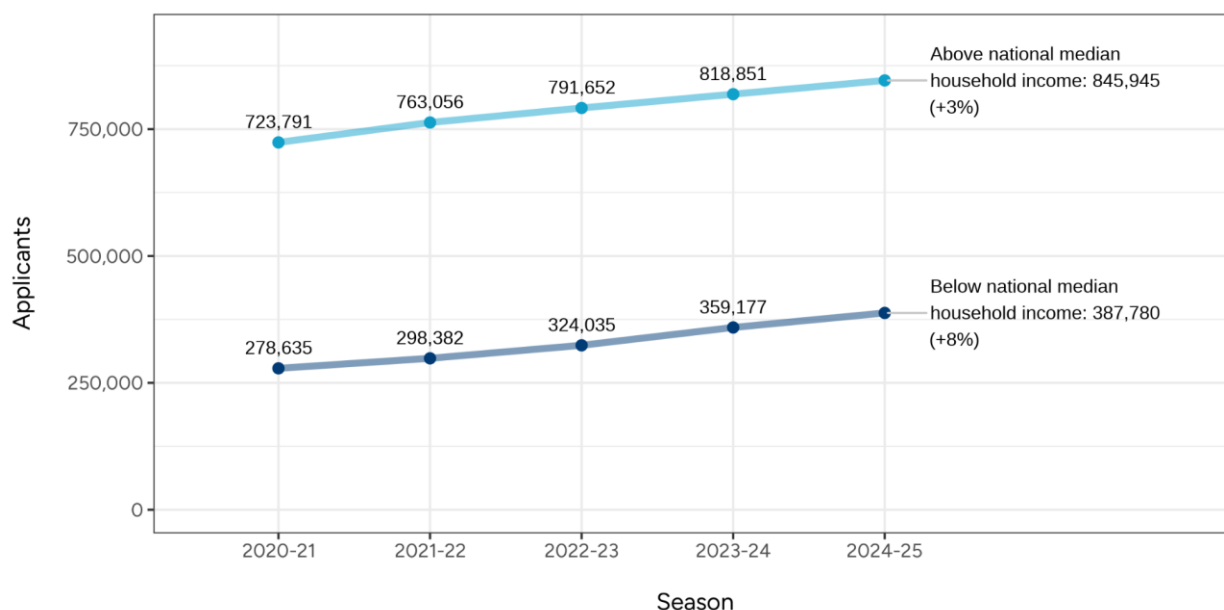


Figure 10 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status.⁶ Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver have grown at about five times the rate of other applicants (9% versus 2%) through this point 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 8% since 2024–25 (vs. 3%).

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



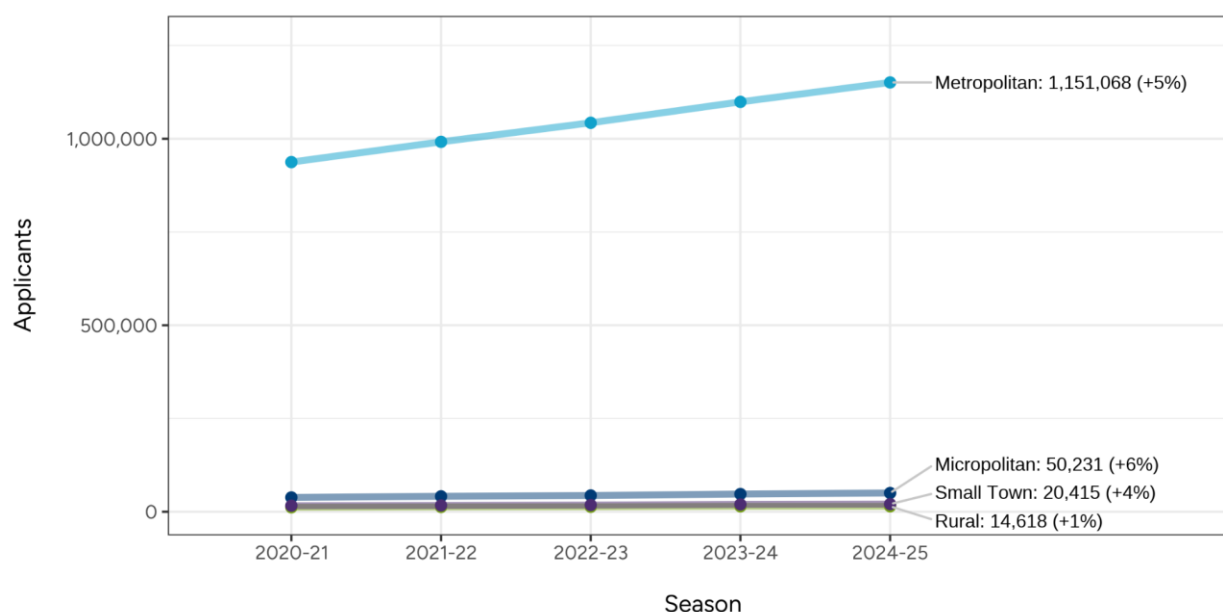
⁶ More information on exact eligibility criteria descriptions are [available online](#).

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

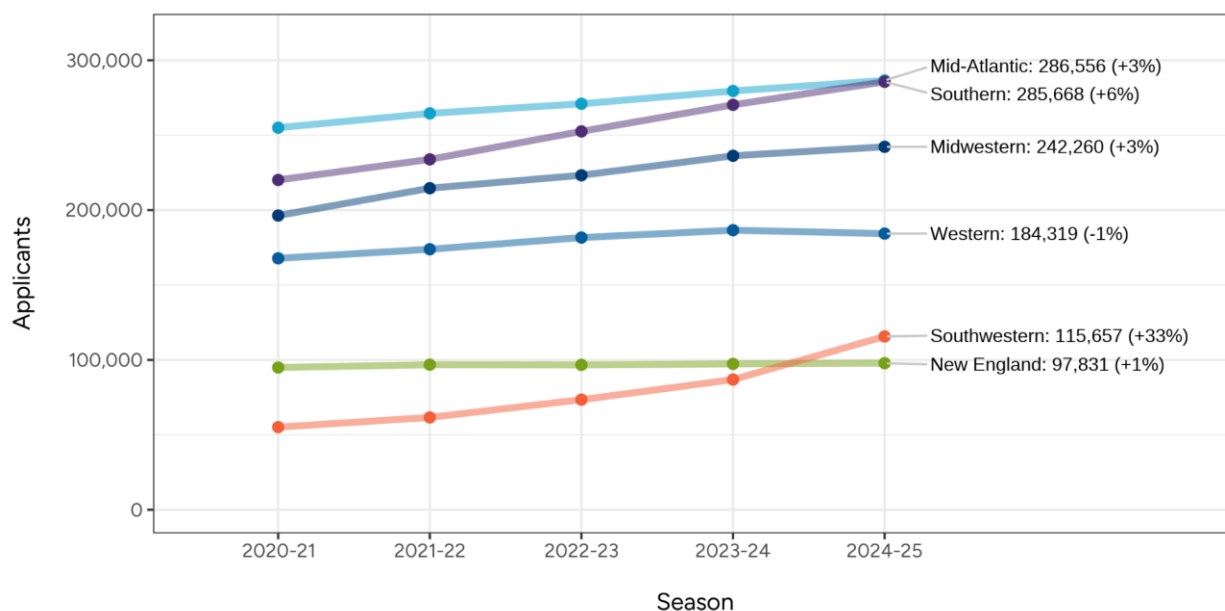
Though Common App membership continues to expand across the country, Common App use still varies substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 12 tracks applicant ZIP code urbanicity classifications,⁸ while Figure 13 tracks applicant state-regions. Overall growth since 2023–24 was highest among Micropolitan (6%) and Metropolitan (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



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

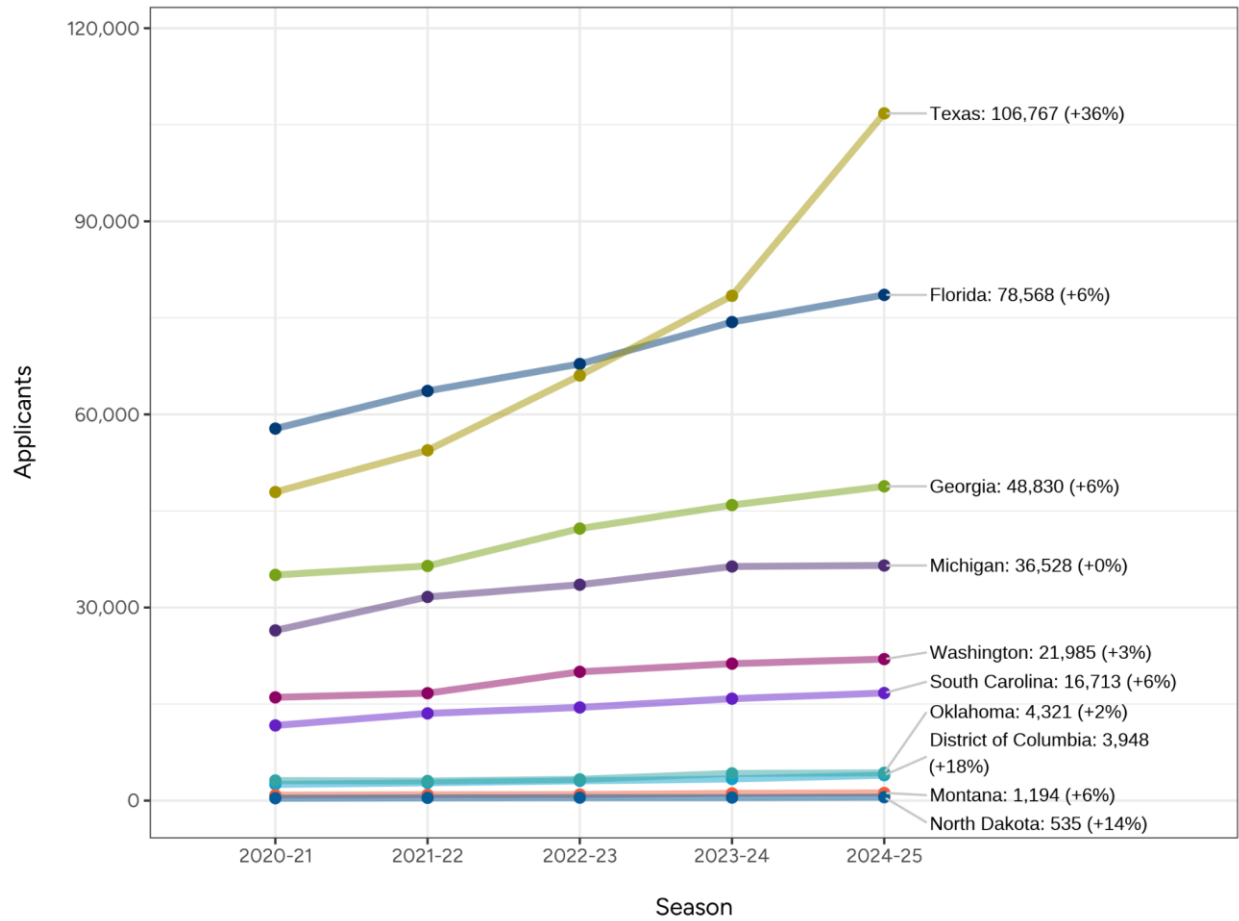


Figure 15. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest volume states as of 2024–25

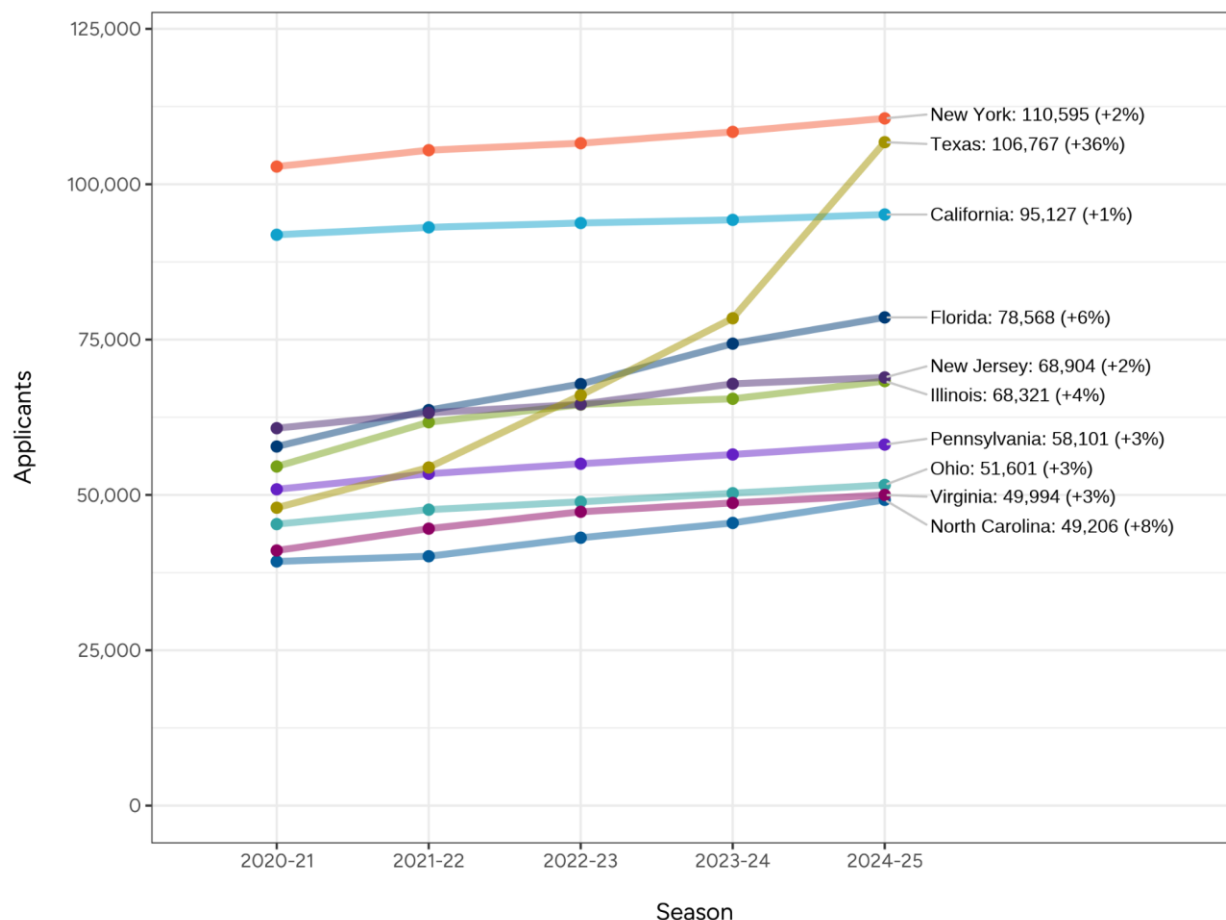


Figure 16 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 17 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the world.⁹ For 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. 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 (16% 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

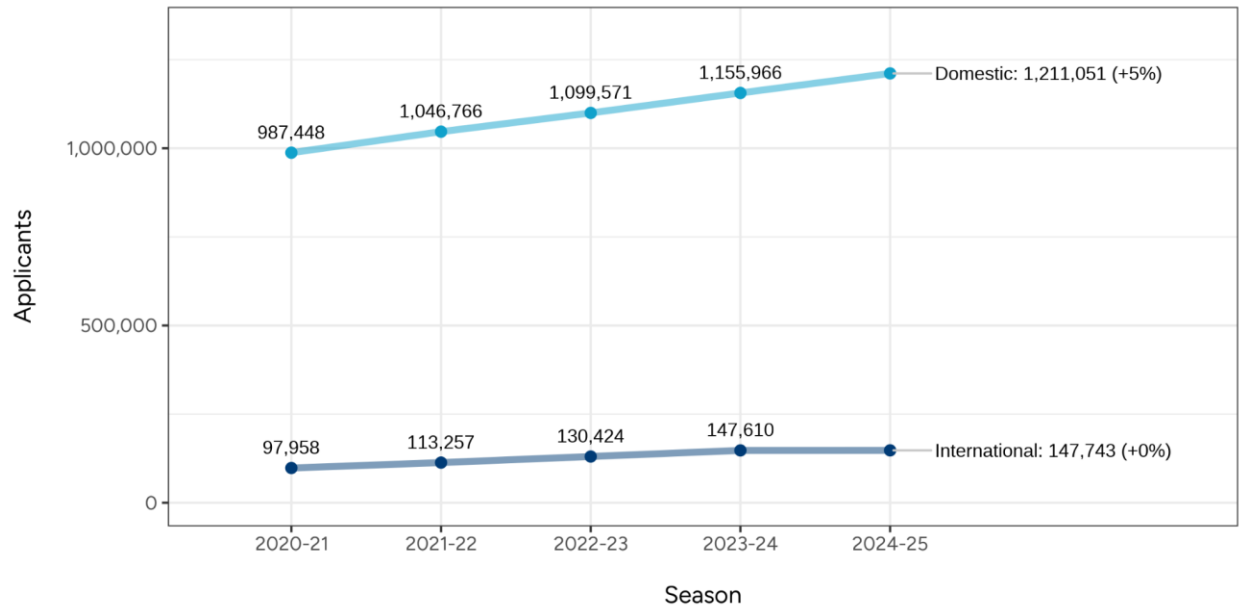


Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2020–21

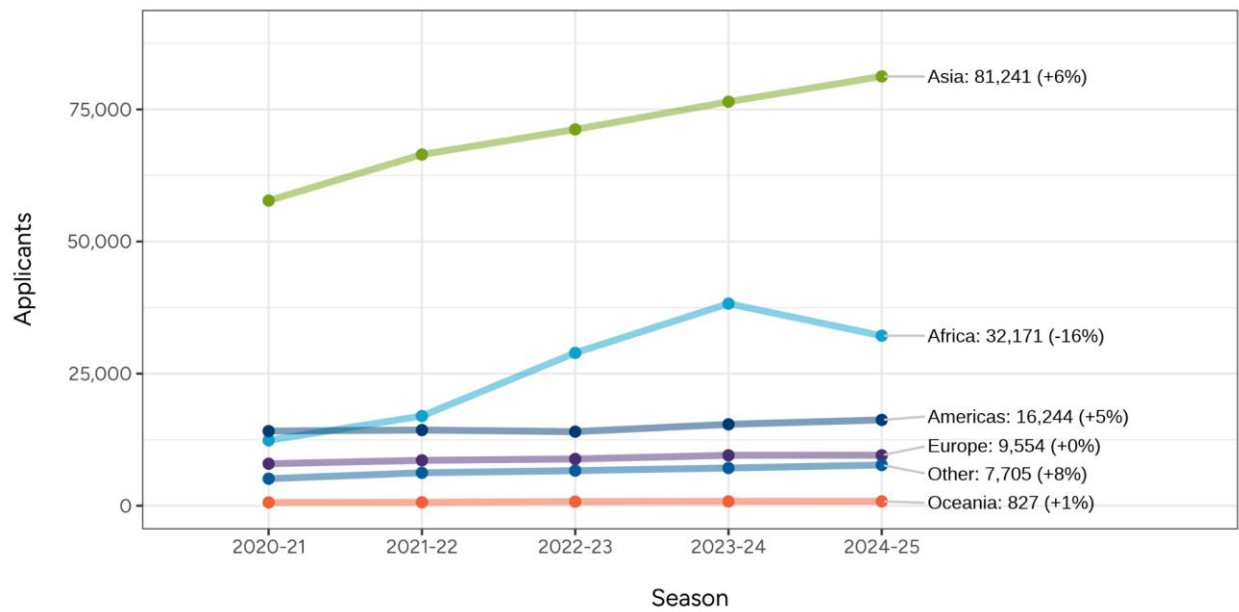


Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest growing countries of citizenship since 2020–21

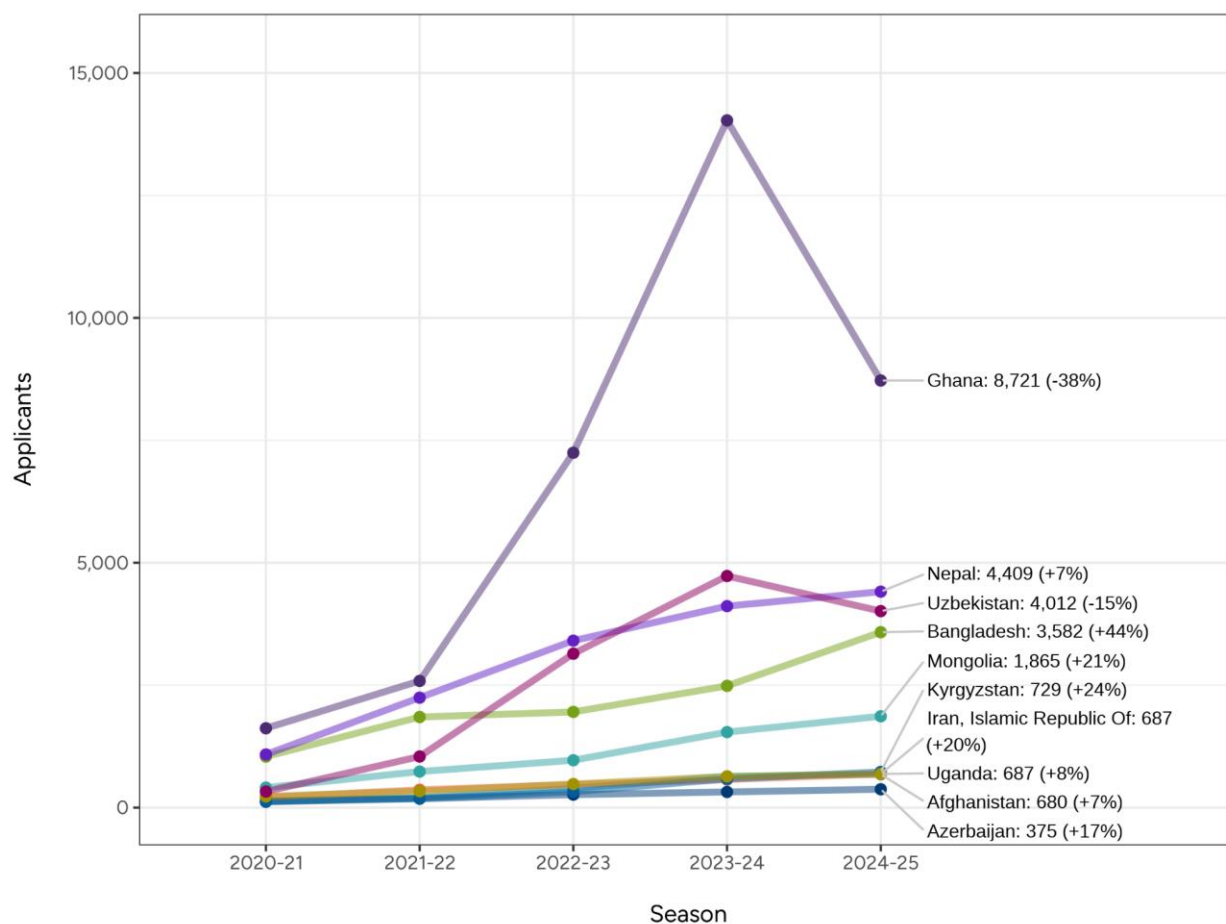
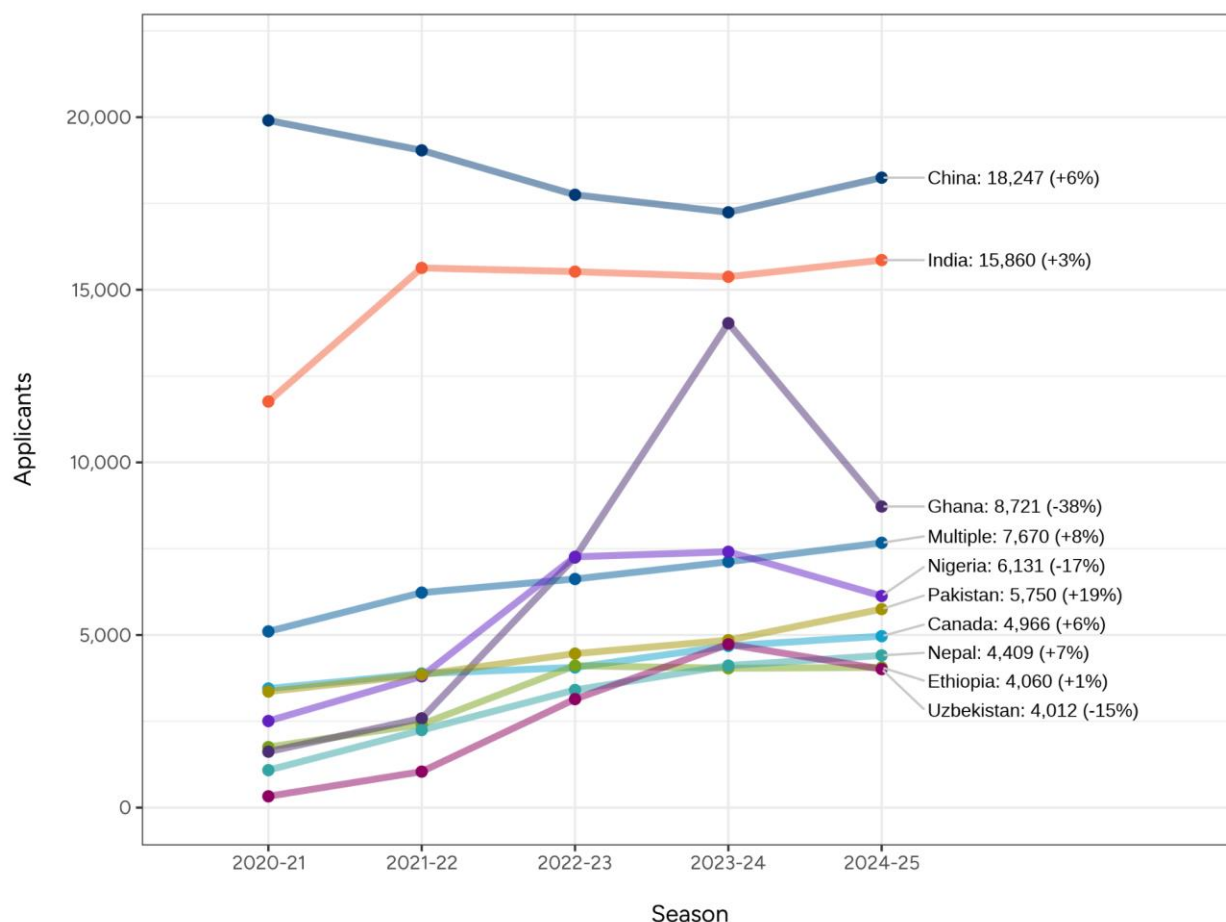


Figure 19. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest volume countries of citizenship as of 2024–2025



Trends in applicants' test score reporting behaviors

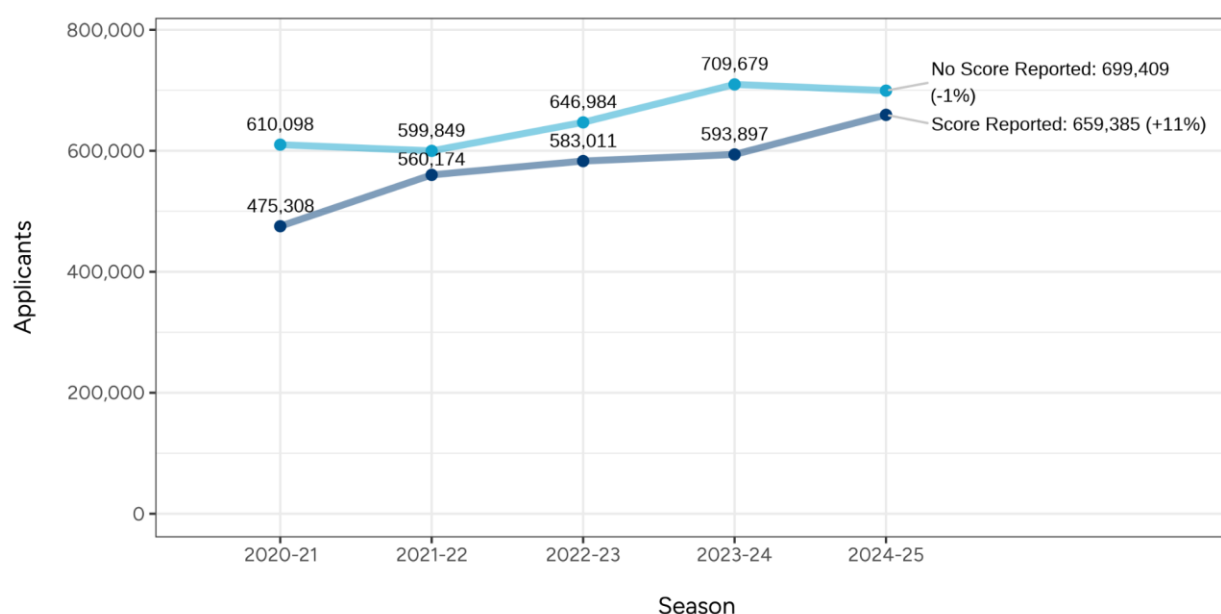
As reported in the past, the share of Common App members requiring standardized test scores has changed dramatically over the past decade — from about 55% in 2019–20 to an all-time low of just 4% in 2023–24. This season, 5% of members require a test score to submit an application. In Figure 20, the number of applicants reporting a test score has grown faster than the number not reporting a test score, with an 11% 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 test score reporters than non-reporters. However, by January, this reversed, with 6,162 more non-reporting applicants. This gap has now widened further, with 40,024 more students opting

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not to report test scores as of February 1. 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



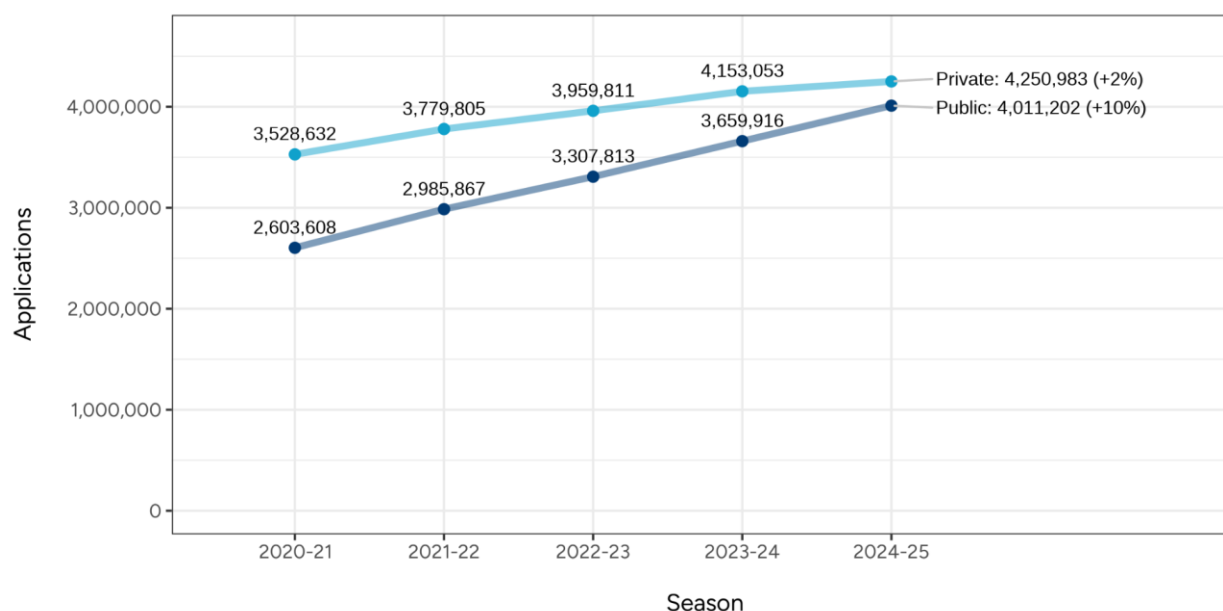
Trends by member characteristics

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 10%, while private institution applications grew by 2%. Most Selective institutions (admit rate < 25%) had the slowest application growth between 2023–24 and 2024–25 at 4%, while applications to other institution types grew between 6% and 7% (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



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

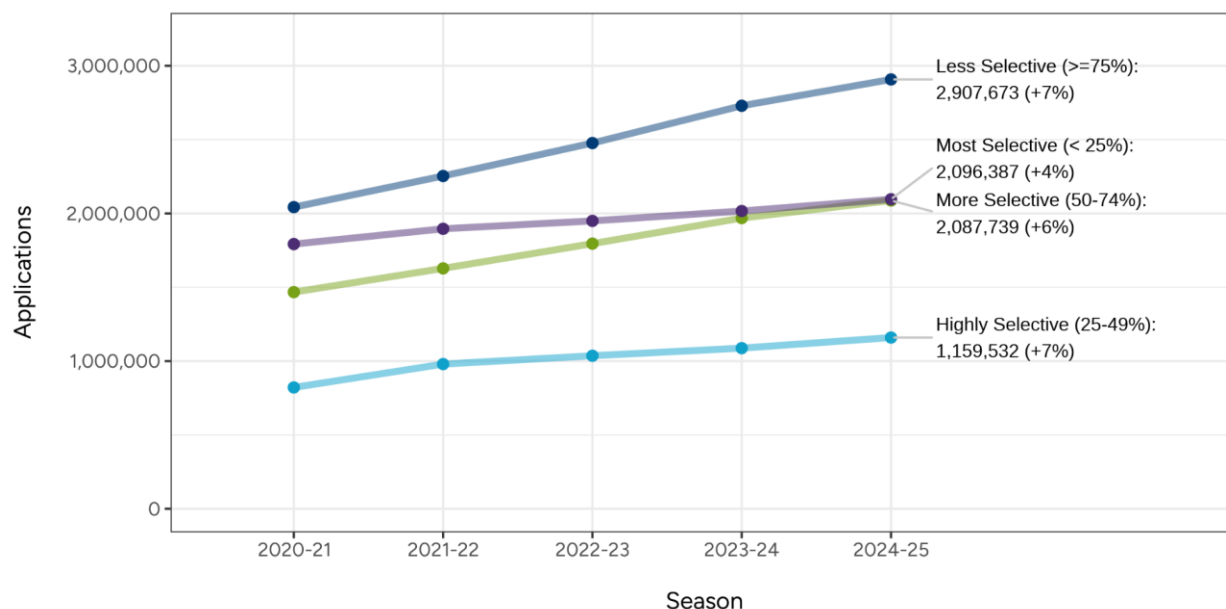


Figure 23 is similar to Figure 21, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied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

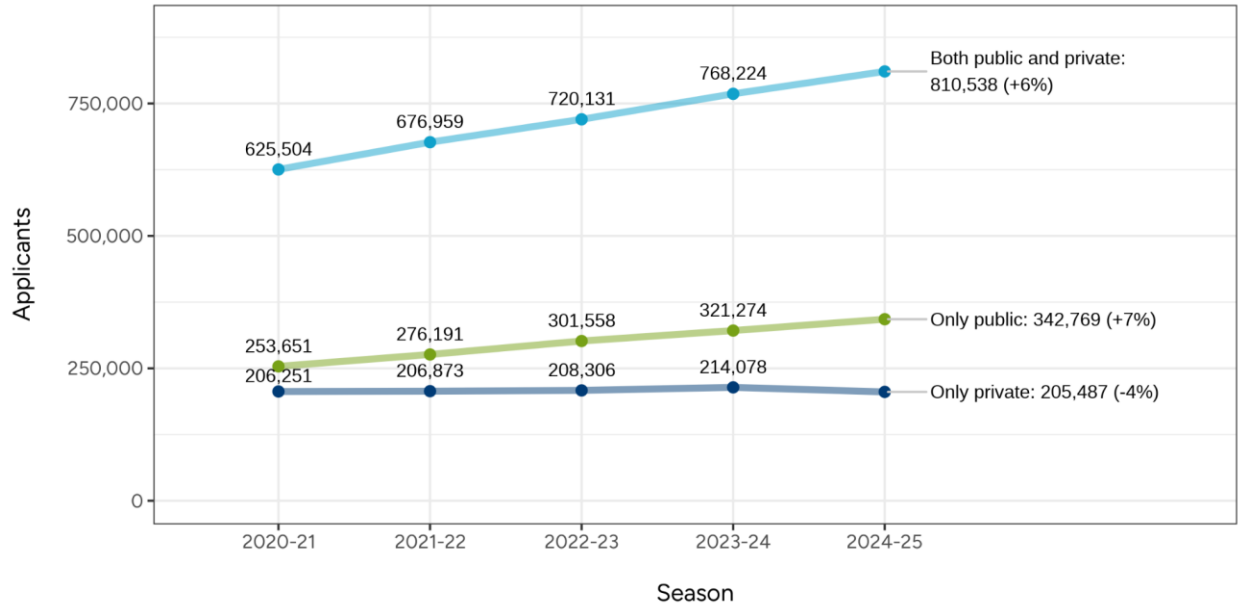
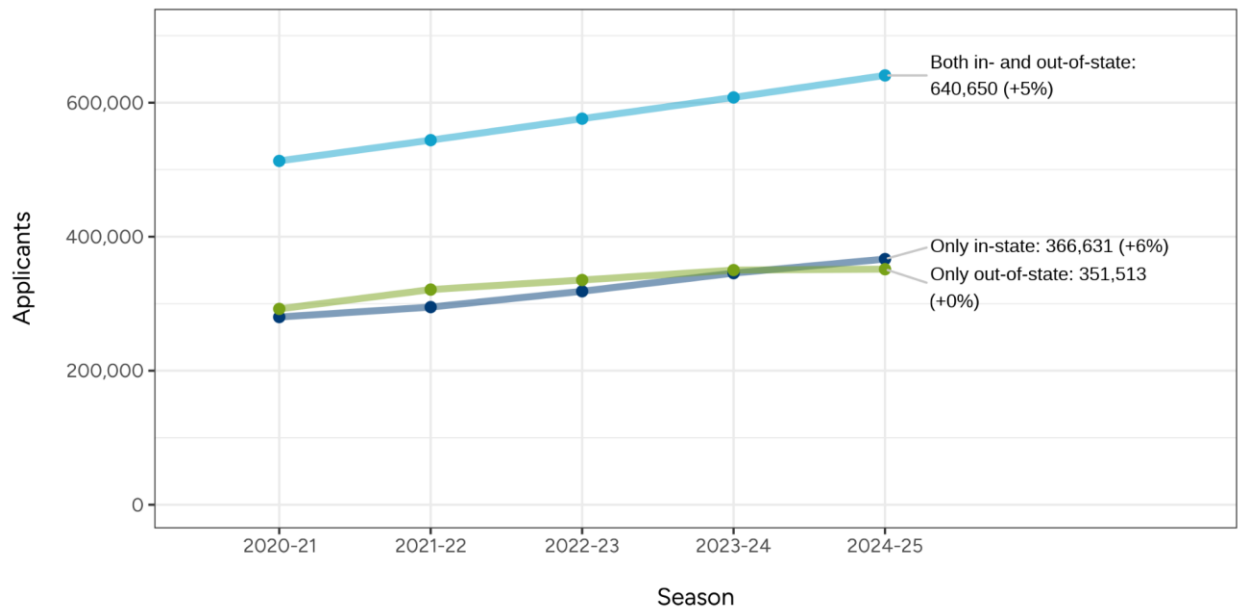


Figure 24. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2020–21



Appendix

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

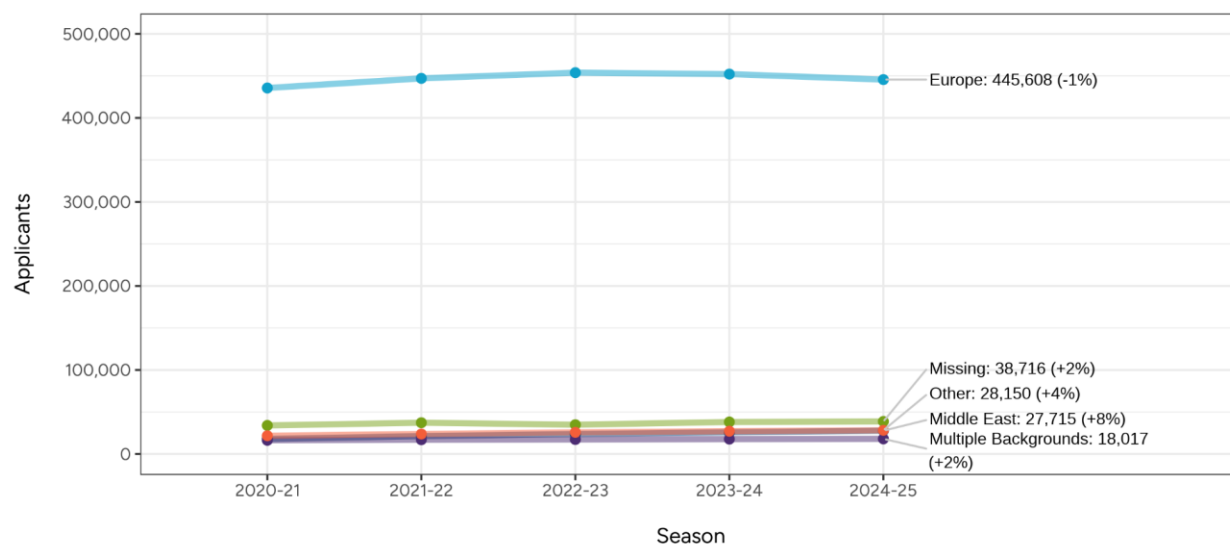


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2020–21

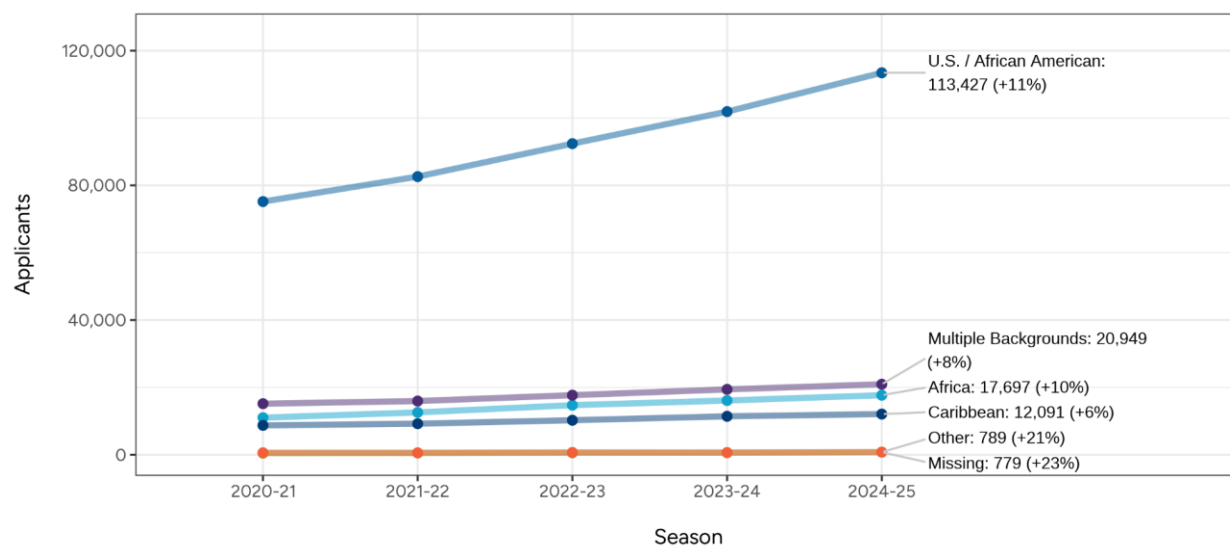


Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2020–21

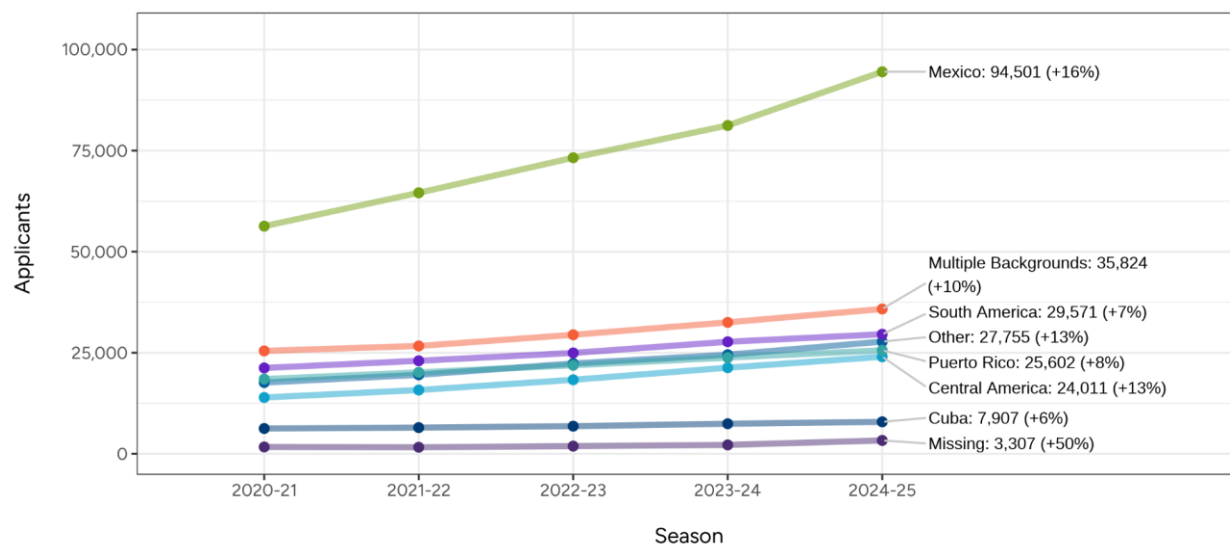
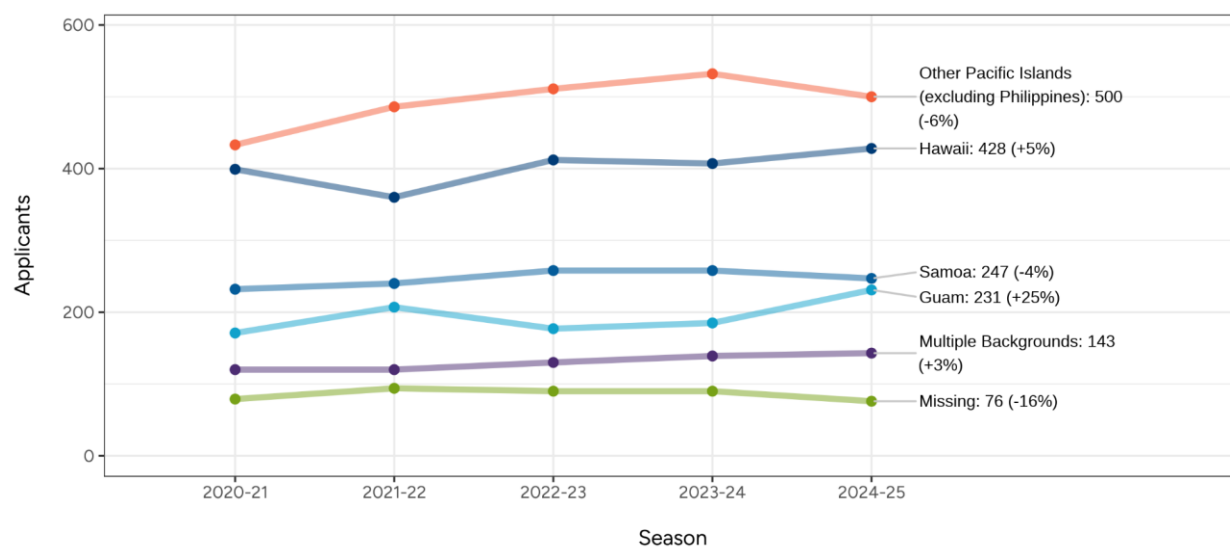


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2020–21



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

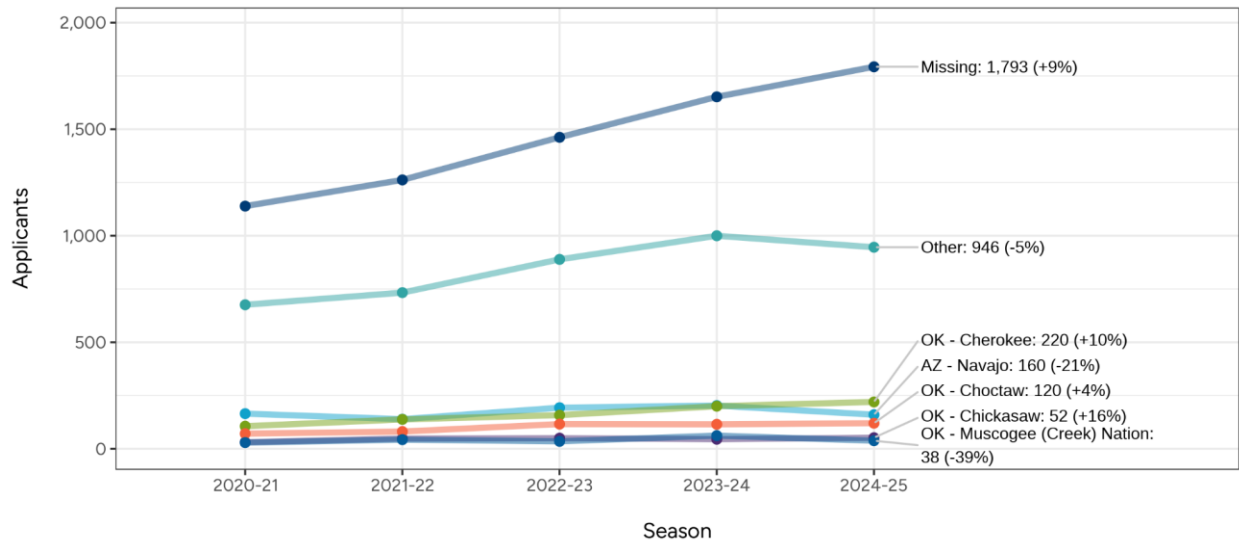


Figure A6. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, first-generation applicants only

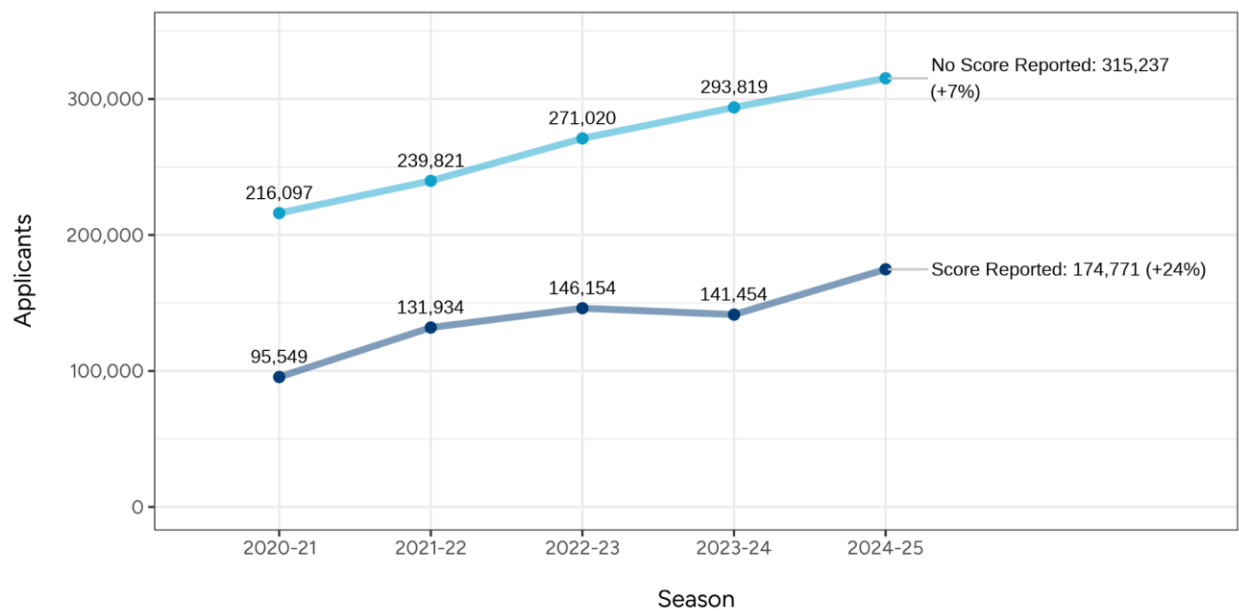


Figure A7. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, continuing-generation applicants only

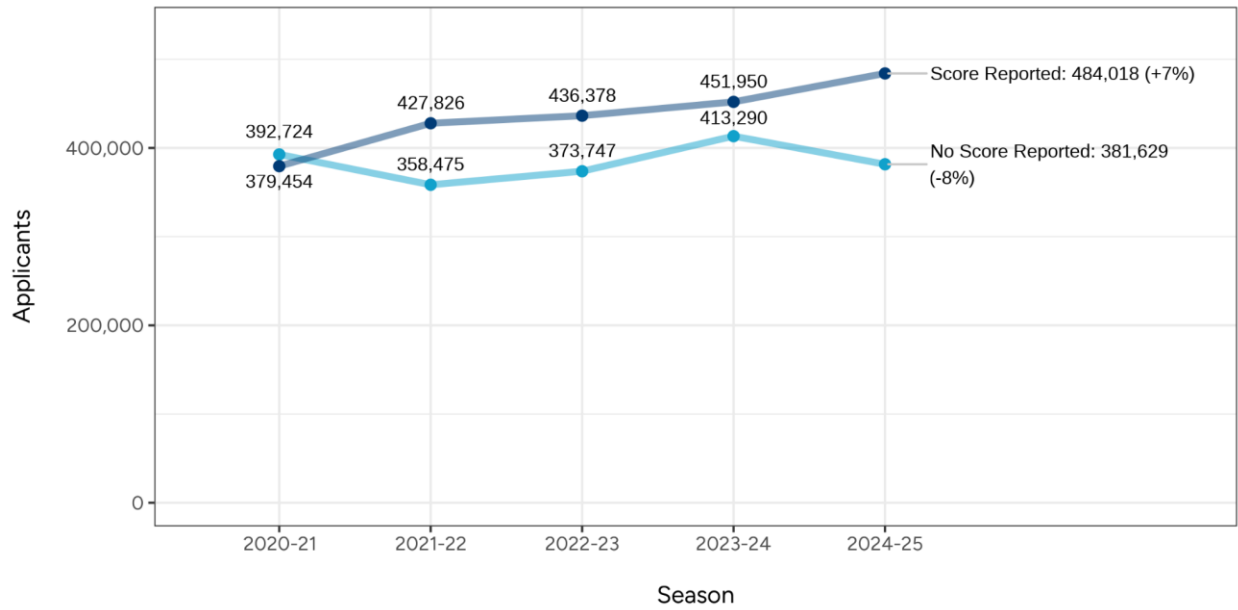


Figure A8. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, URM applicants only

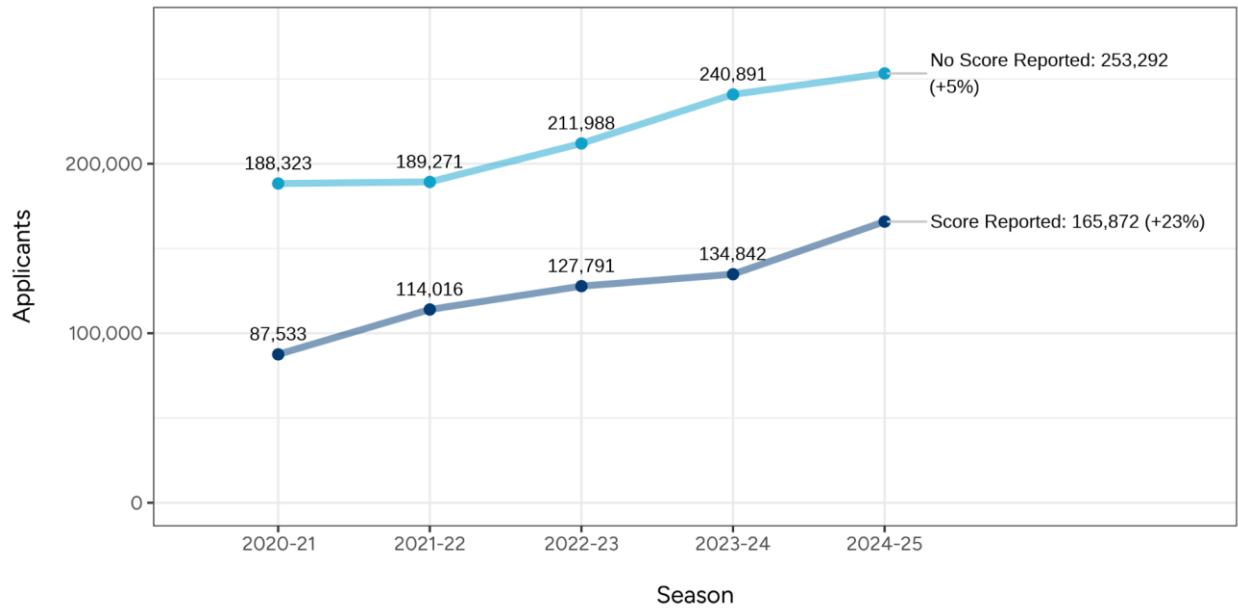


Figure A9. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, non-URM applicants only

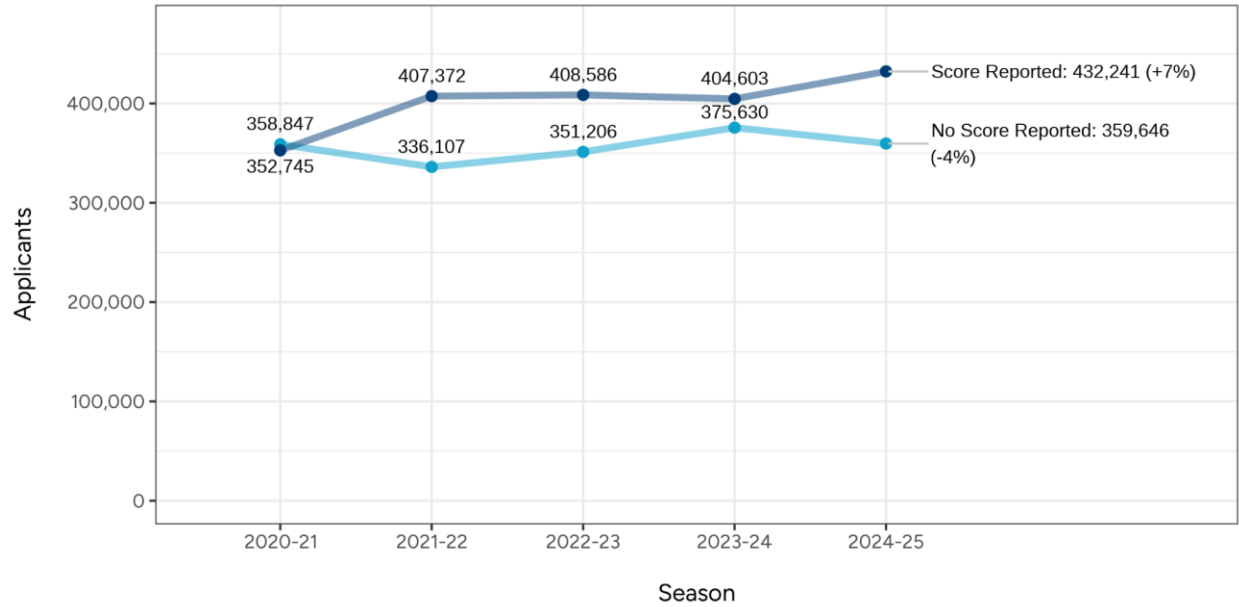


Figure A10. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, fee-waiver-eligible applicants only

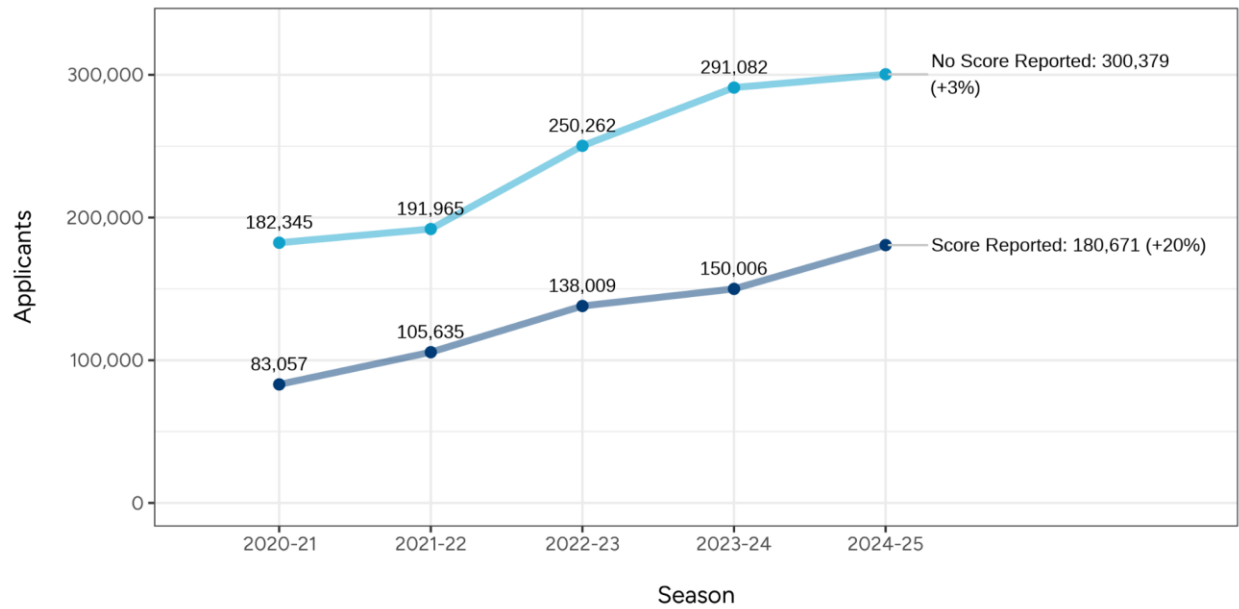


Figure A11. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, fee-waiver-ineligible applicants only

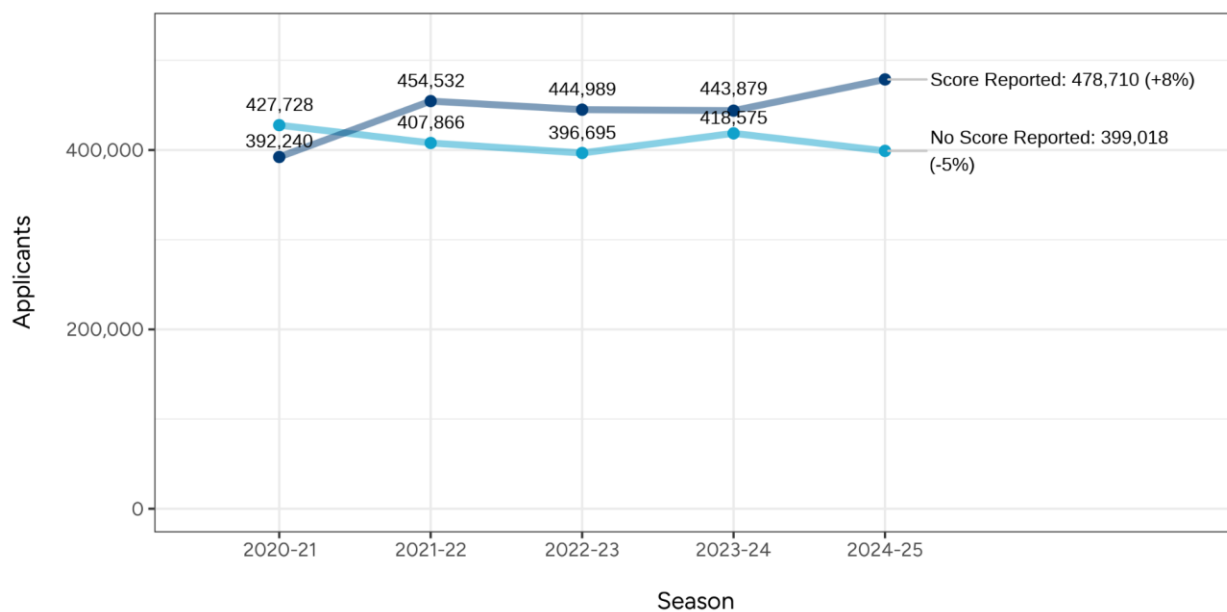
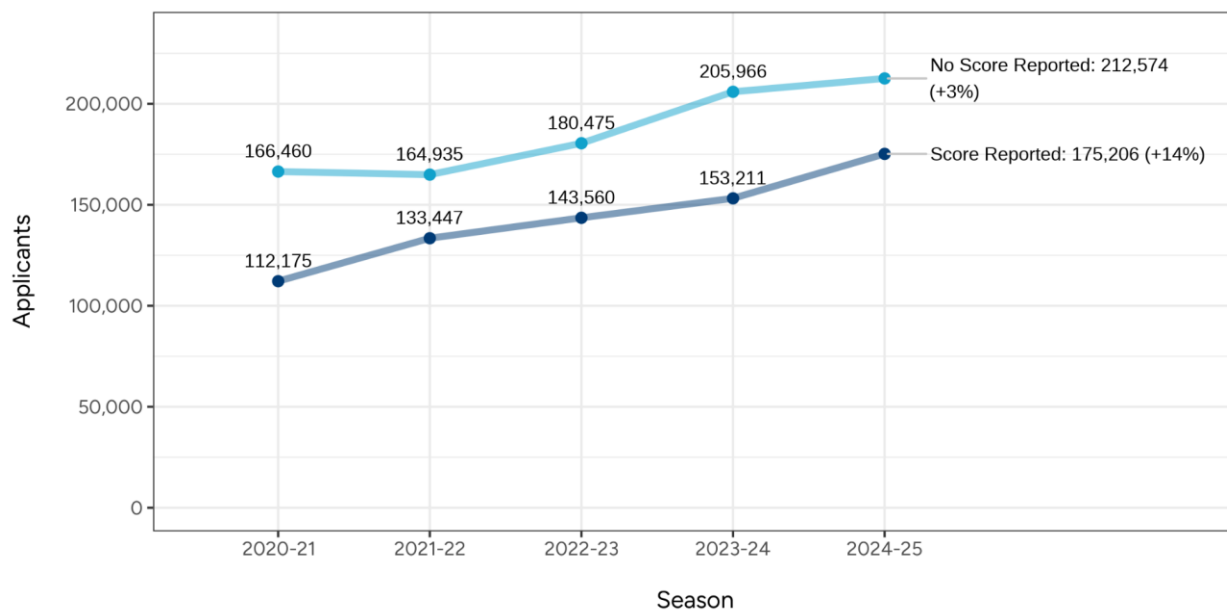


Figure A12. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, applicants from ZIP codes below national median income only



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

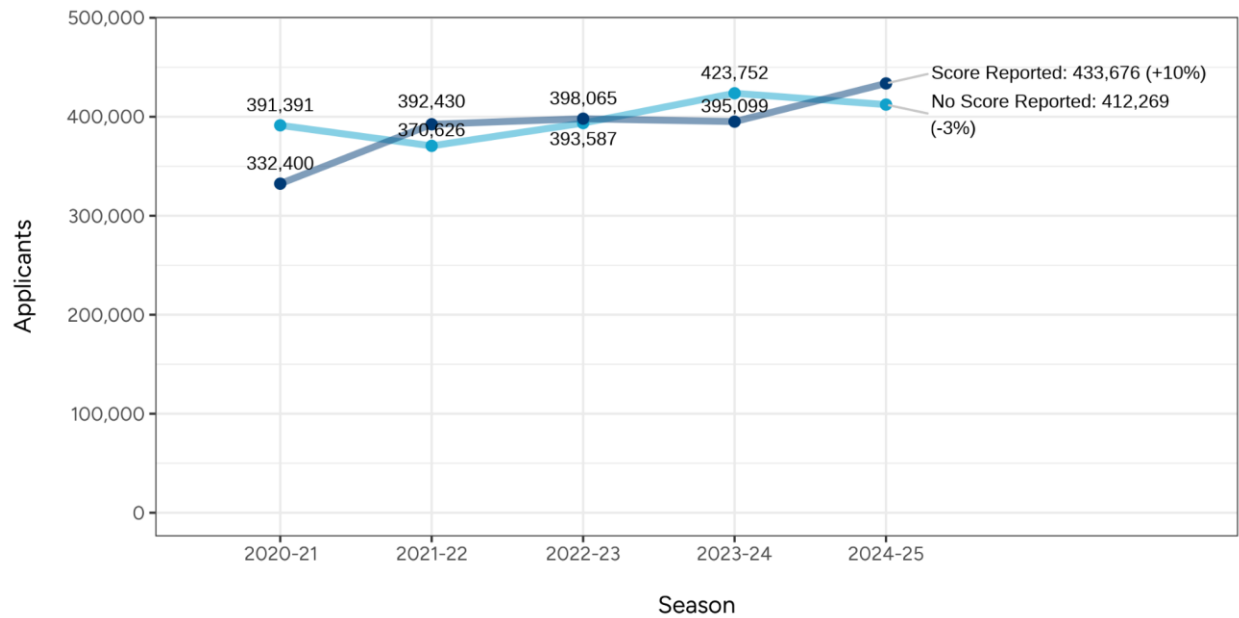
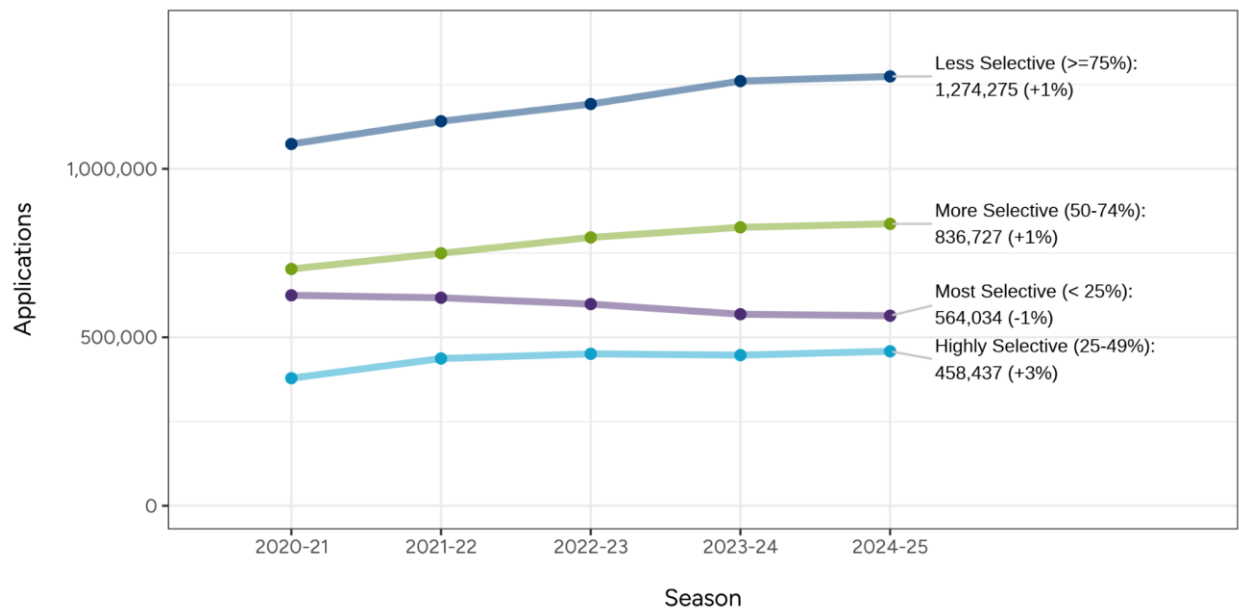


Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among White applicants since 2020–21



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

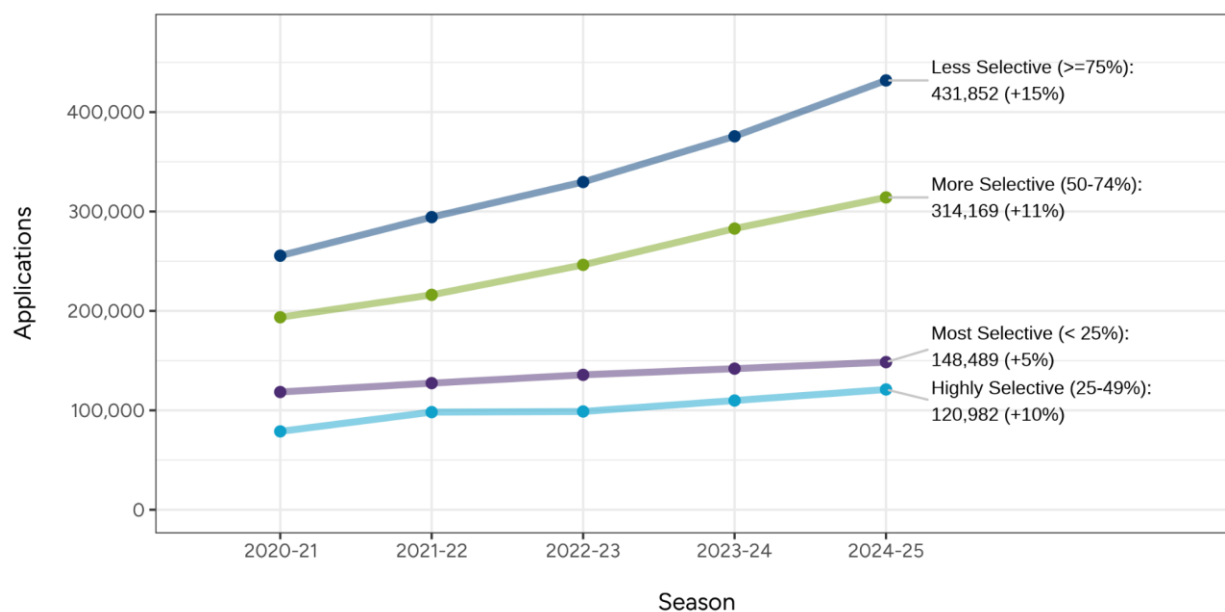
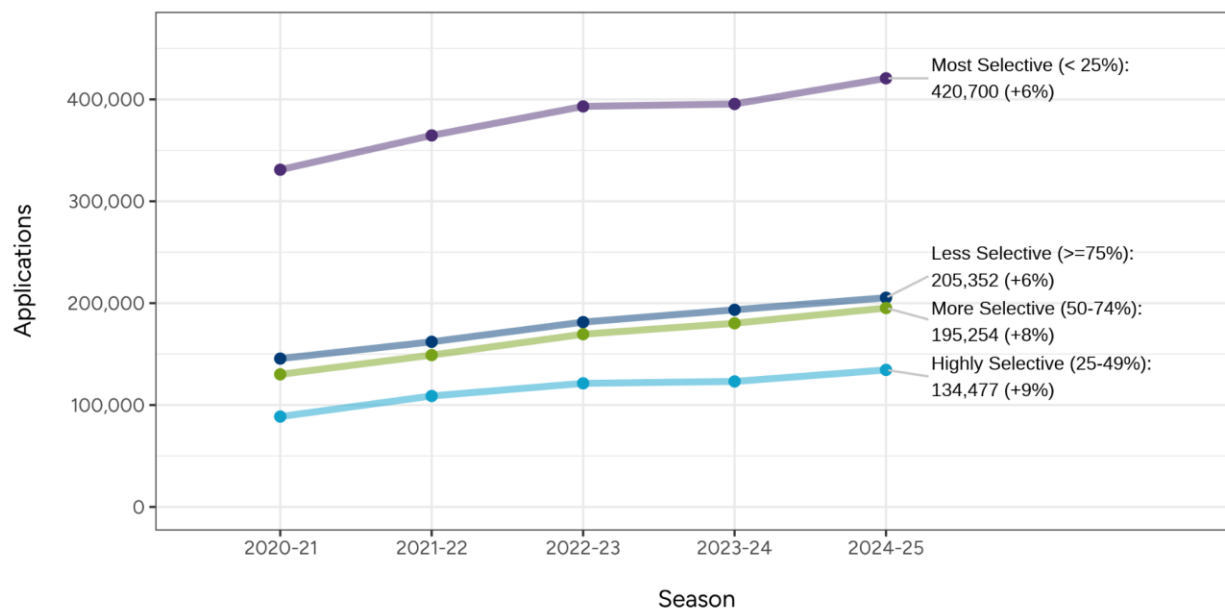


Figure A16. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Asian applicants since 2020–21



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

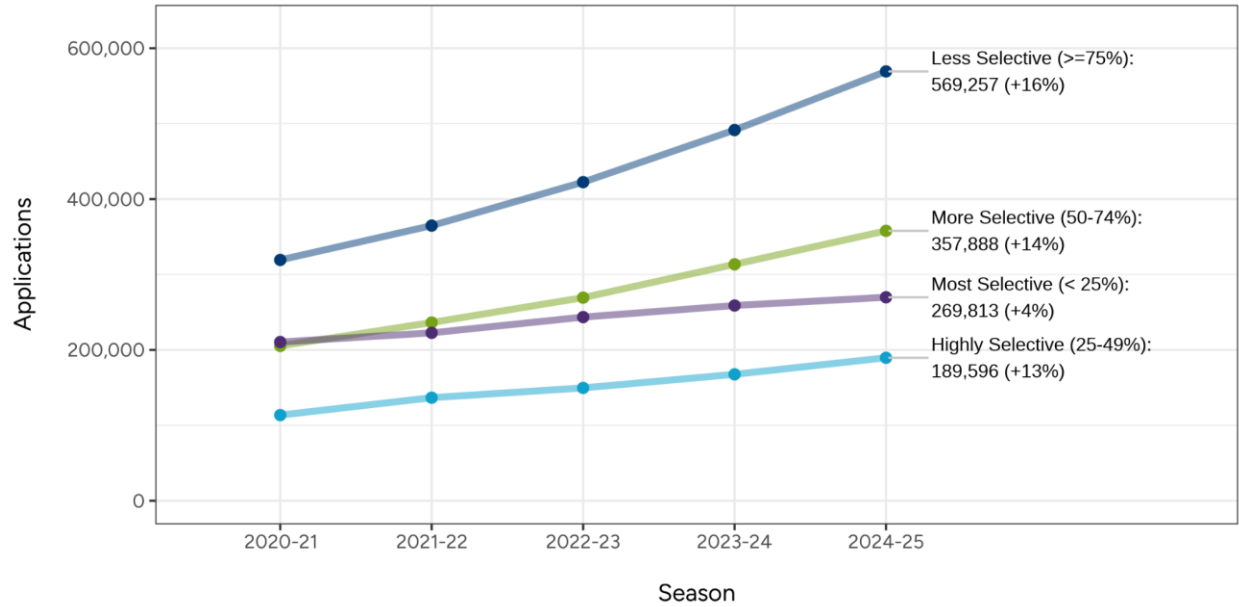
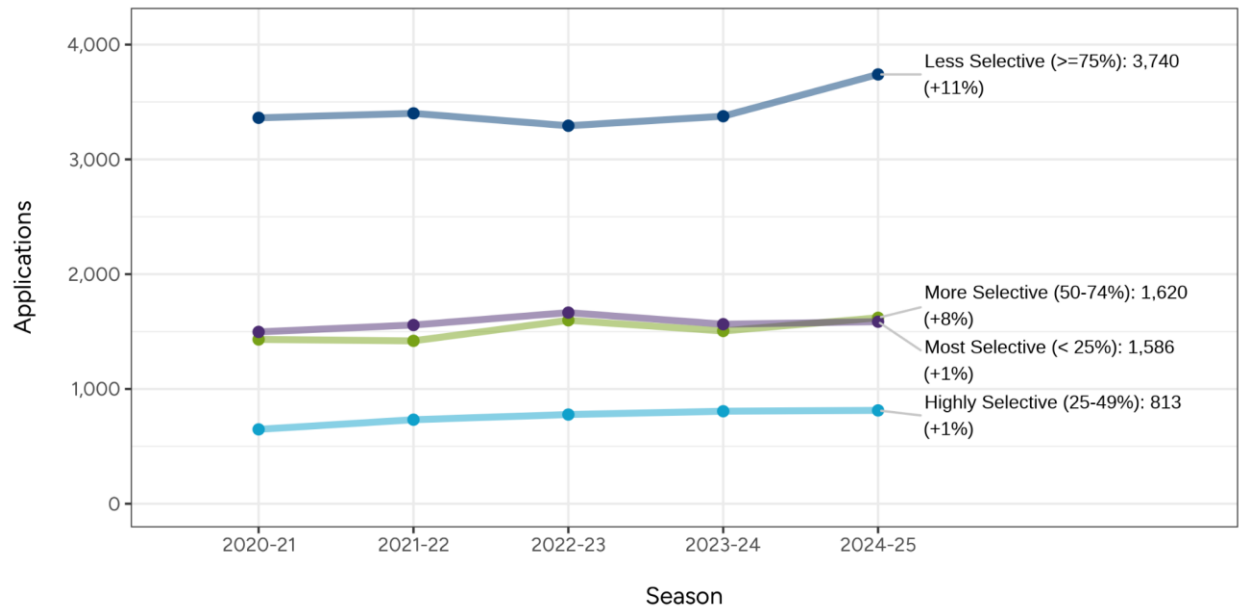


Figure A18. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2020–21



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

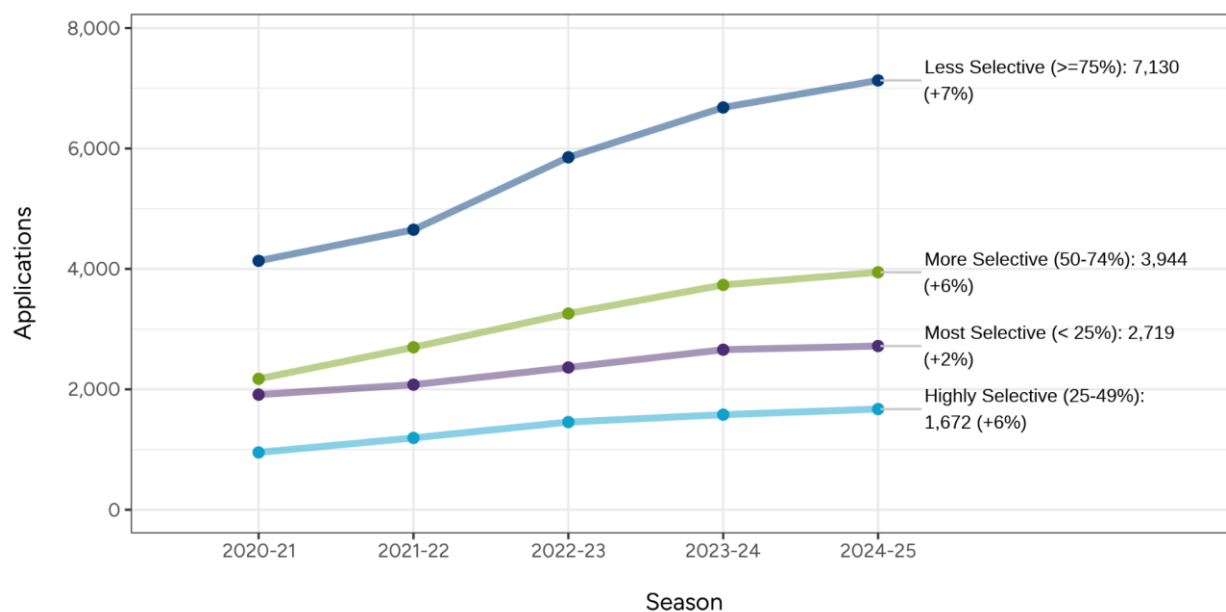
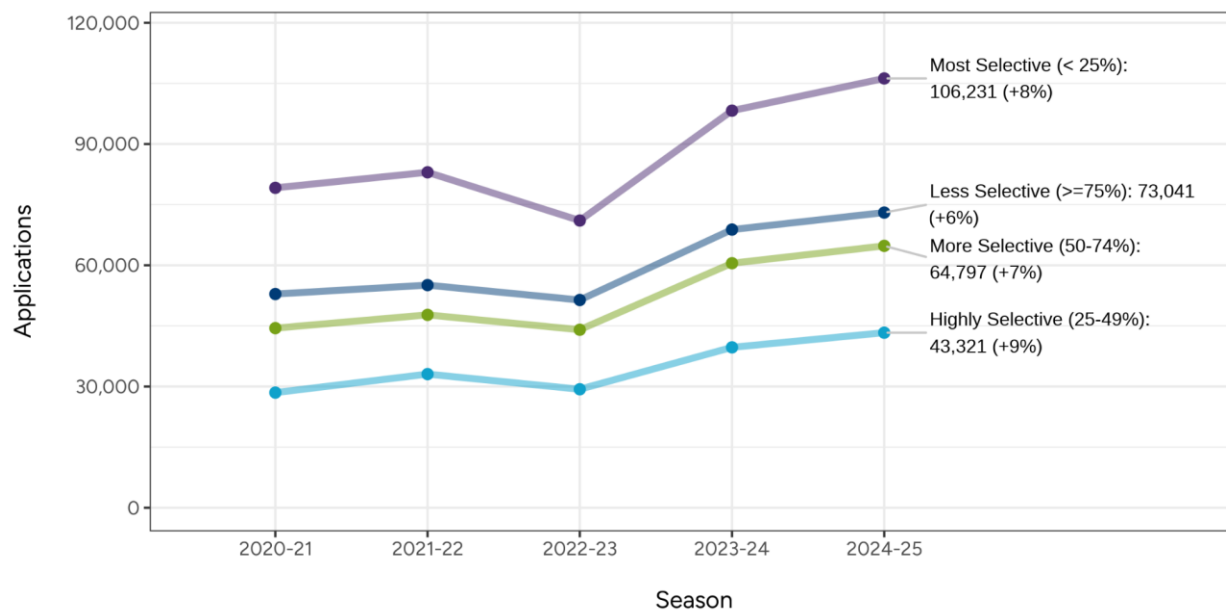


Figure A20. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2020–21



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

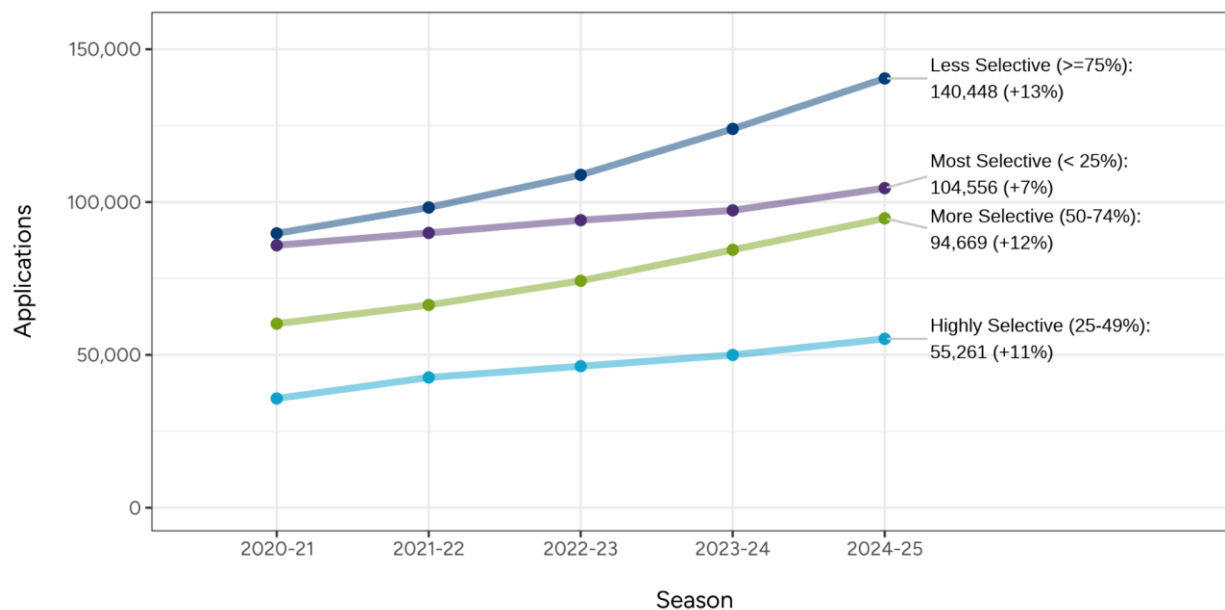
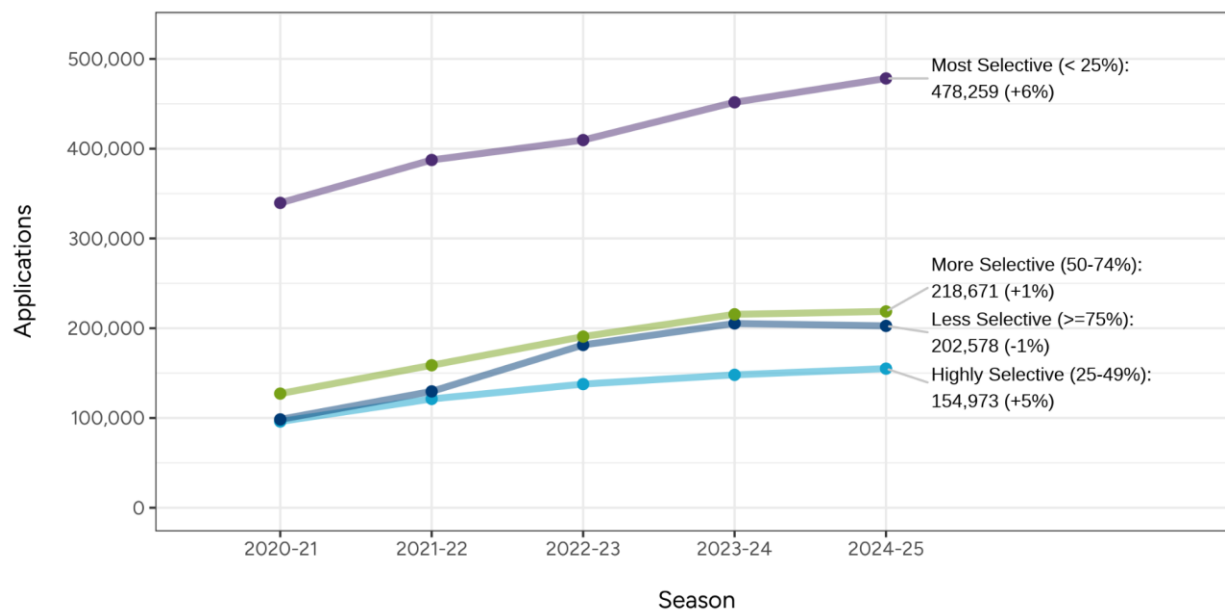


Figure A22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among International applicants since 2020–21



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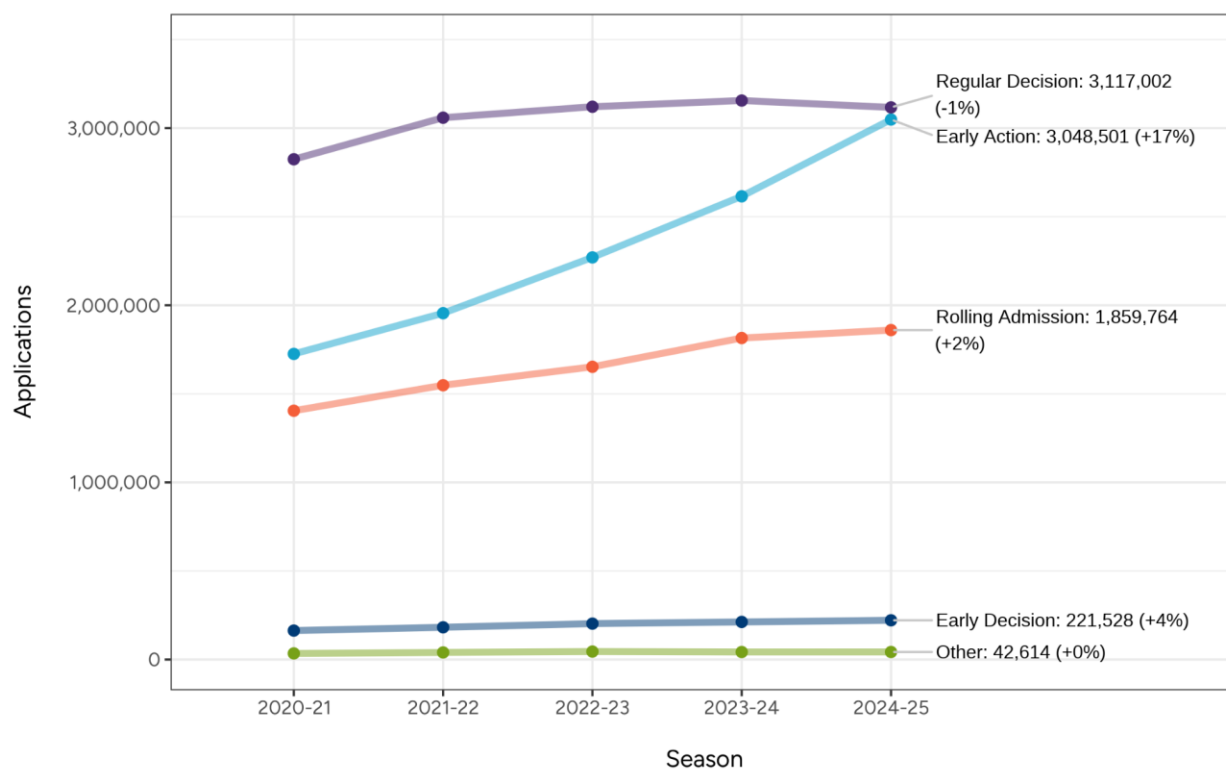
Figure A23. Growth in applications by deadline decision type since 2020-21

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

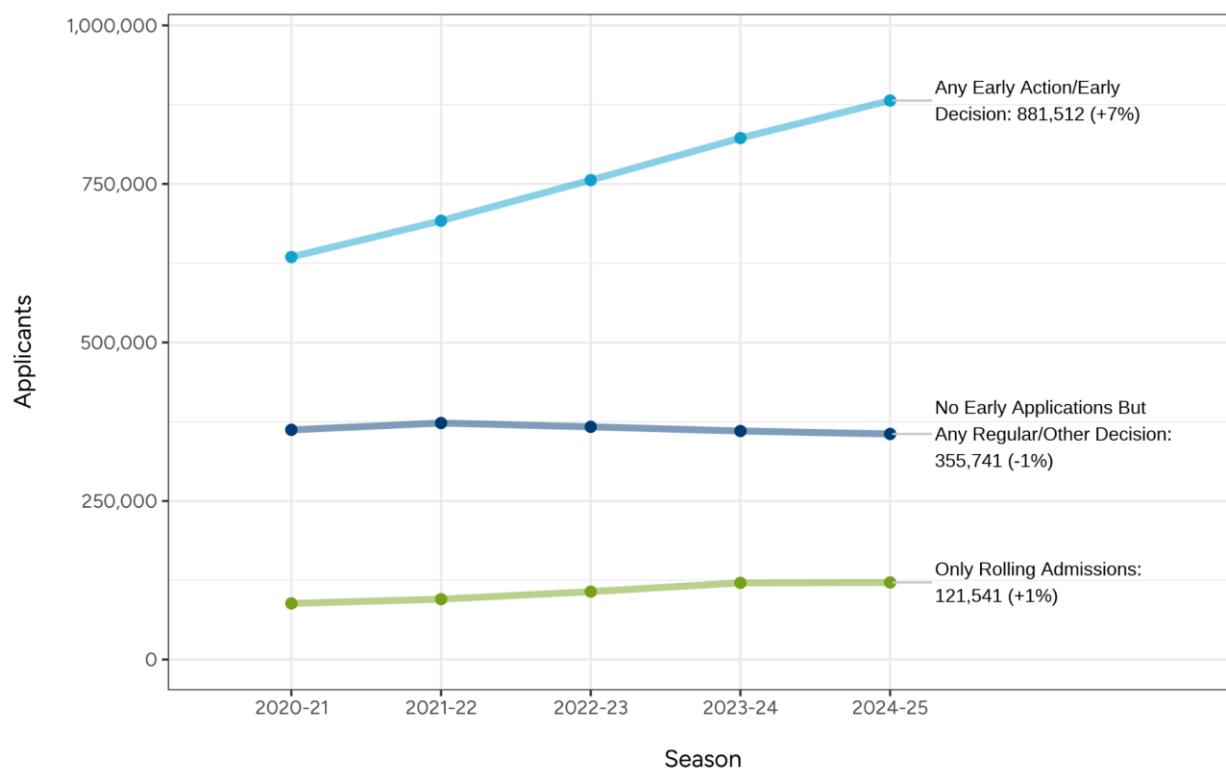


Table B1. Applicant counts by state since 2020–21

| | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Alabama | 4,216 | 4,438 | 4,848 | 5,111 | 5,389 |
| Alaska | 839 | 885 | 897 | 954 | 992 |
| American Samoa | 23 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 23 |
| Arizona | 6,777 | 7,095 | 8,334 | 8,007 | 7,991 |
| Arkansas | 2,209 | 2,185 | 2,171 | 2,189 | 2,419 |
| Armed Forces Americas | 24 | 16 | 23 | 17 | 23 |
| Armed Forces Europe | 419 | 419 | 431 | 429 | 457 |
| Armed Forces Pacific | 255 | 254 | 238 | 316 | 276 |
| California | 91,864 | 93,059 | 93,761 | 94,263 | 95,127 |
| Colorado | 24,249 | 26,414 | 27,048 | 28,244 | 29,076 |
| Connecticut | 25,641 | 25,804 | 26,181 | 26,251 | 26,563 |
| Delaware | 4,601 | 4,610 | 4,988 | 5,310 | 5,183 |
| District of Columbia | 2,515 | 2,763 | 3,075 | 3,358 | 3,948 |
| Florida | 57,795 | 63,648 | 67,840 | 74,345 | 78,568 |
| Georgia | 35,059 | 36,457 | 42,264 | 45,918 | 48,830 |
| Guam | 224 | 202 | 229 | 247 | 264 |
| Hawaii | 3,638 | 3,594 | 3,741 | 3,752 | 3,820 |
| Idaho | 1,753 | 1,788 | 2,087 | 2,001 | 2,006 |
| Illinois | 54,575 | 61,697 | 64,539 | 65,472 | 68,321 |
| Indiana | 20,895 | 22,695 | 23,982 | 25,503 | 27,302 |
| Iowa | 2,647 | 2,566 | 2,585 | 3,035 | 3,206 |
| Kansas | 3,680 | 3,229 | 2,939 | 3,455 | 3,614 |
| Kentucky | 6,860 | 6,861 | 7,456 | 7,852 | 8,241 |
| Louisiana | 11,513 | 11,557 | 11,887 | 12,270 | 13,326 |
| Maine | 5,862 | 6,048 | 5,384 | 5,525 | 5,434 |
| Maryland | 31,814 | 33,575 | 35,155 | 36,461 | 38,145 |
| Massachusetts | 46,644 | 47,943 | 47,850 | 48,161 | 48,415 |
| Michigan | 26,439 | 31,647 | 33,540 | 36,375 | 36,528 |
| Minnesota | 15,992 | 17,597 | 18,164 | 19,384 | 19,642 |
| Mississippi | 1,623 | 1,599 | 1,697 | 1,831 | 1,982 |

Note:

Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

| | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Missouri | 9,254 | 9,137 | 9,533 | 10,199 | 10,678 |
| Montana | 852 | 919 | 950 | 1,128 | 1,194 |
| Nebraska | 2,144 | 1,978 | 1,933 | 3,502 | 2,723 |
| Nevada | 3,497 | 3,543 | 3,863 | 4,108 | 4,377 |
| New Hampshire | 7,329 | 7,471 | 7,624 | 7,602 | 7,440 |
| New Jersey | 60,742 | 63,210 | 64,588 | 67,876 | 68,904 |
| New Mexico | 1,878 | 1,966 | 1,955 | 2,031 | 2,150 |
| New York | 102,845 | 105,476 | 106,604 | 108,423 | 110,595 |
| North Carolina | 39,295 | 40,130 | 43,109 | 45,490 | 49,206 |
| North Dakota | 374 | 429 | 461 | 471 | 535 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 27 | 23 | 38 | 23 | 36 |
| Ohio | 45,307 | 47,628 | 48,895 | 50,276 | 51,601 |
| Oklahoma | 3,124 | 3,051 | 3,308 | 4,226 | 4,321 |
| Oregon | 10,021 | 10,729 | 11,059 | 11,873 | 12,629 |
| Pennsylvania | 50,906 | 53,413 | 55,016 | 56,505 | 58,101 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,424 | 1,358 | 1,413 | 1,386 | 1,514 |
| Rhode Island | 6,248 | 6,353 | 6,501 | 6,626 | 6,676 |
| South Carolina | 11,683 | 13,550 | 14,478 | 15,836 | 16,713 |
| South Dakota | 1,185 | 729 | 726 | 862 | 861 |
| Tennessee | 11,017 | 11,063 | 11,669 | 12,916 | 13,419 |
| Texas | 47,939 | 54,418 | 66,043 | 78,433 | 106,767 |
| Utah | 7,561 | 8,418 | 9,068 | 10,064 | 4,225 |
| Vermont | 3,211 | 3,187 | 3,153 | 3,167 | 3,303 |
| Virgin Islands | 157 | 150 | 131 | 178 | 166 |
| Virginia | 41,059 | 44,574 | 47,286 | 48,706 | 49,994 |
| Washington | 16,041 | 16,689 | 20,012 | 21,278 | 21,985 |
| West Virginia | 1,392 | 1,344 | 1,419 | 1,446 | 1,772 |
| Wisconsin | 11,786 | 13,251 | 13,857 | 15,503 | 14,721 |
| Wyoming | 450 | 500 | 567 | 618 | 574 |

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 | 1,228,208 | 1,280,573 | 1,344,001 | 1,404,734 | 1,456,105 | 542,156 | 621,137 | 683,780 | 739,399 | 804,179 |
| Midwestern | 550,789 | 600,975 | 636,801 | 673,241 | 685,020 | 635,778 | 729,201 | 795,251 | 889,476 | 955,311 |
| New England | 758,714 | 822,863 | 856,706 | 876,752 | 859,386 | 243,727 | 263,994 | 278,640 | 295,291 | 306,979 |
| Southern | 497,352 | 554,261 | 573,213 | 629,845 | 655,000 | 882,766 | 1,029,188 | 1,153,539 | 1,288,149 | 1,436,798 |
| Southwestern | 88,415 | 101,047 | 108,828 | 123,479 | 148,168 | 57,292 | 75,371 | 99,355 | 123,389 | 183,901 |
| Western | 405,154 | 420,086 | 440,262 | 445,002 | 447,304 | 241,889 | 266,976 | 297,248 | 324,212 | 324,034 |

Note:

Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.

Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

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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 | 298,059 | 304,768 | 321,437 | 327,269 | 333,096 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Colorado | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 112,488 | 119,868 | 131,108 | 146,409 | 152,061 |
| Connecticut | 131,179 | 138,083 | 147,695 | 165,386 | 159,570 | 55,519 | 62,518 | 68,871 | 80,633 | 88,251 |
| District of Columbia | 76,775 | 70,248 | 79,206 | 87,985 | 96,888 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Florida | 127,540 | 159,052 | 161,116 | 181,985 | 188,872 | 207,417 | 265,382 | 279,793 | 311,118 | 356,565 |
| Georgia | 76,309 | 84,437 | 90,228 | 95,368 | 102,465 | 105,844 | 117,289 | 134,785 | 145,541 | 168,489 |
| Illinois | 190,994 | 208,287 | 219,849 | 228,502 | 239,397 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Indiana | 67,447 | 70,915 | 73,498 | 77,569 | 84,463 | 106,583 | 122,157 | 131,440 | 153,145 | 169,949 |
| Iowa | 18,738 | 22,322 | 23,245 | 24,538 | 22,985 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Kentucky | 7,740 | 8,268 | 9,113 | 10,273 | 10,702 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Louisiana | 50,837 | 46,528 | 43,079 | 49,539 | 51,657 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Maine | 37,501 | 39,597 | 42,582 | 45,868 | 45,783 | 19,294 | 20,102 | 19,580 | 19,512 | 19,099 |
| Maryland | 68,085 | 66,579 | 70,027 | 76,745 | 80,985 | 72,412 | 81,433 | 88,078 | 92,140 | 102,528 |
| Massachusetts | 444,925 | 490,400 | 503,609 | 504,815 | 508,475 | 88,342 | 93,785 | 101,437 | 104,159 | 109,213 |
| Michigan | 23,778 | 27,966 | 31,709 | 38,653 | 39,581 | 152,319 | 178,899 | 193,288 | 221,487 | 233,417 |
| Minnesota | 37,260 | 40,254 | 43,486 | 51,903 | 48,730 | 30,491 | 35,268 | 38,054 | 40,756 | 43,873 |
| Missouri | 47,336 | 48,298 | 51,028 | 52,391 | 52,839 | 22,906 | 24,526 | 29,114 | 33,220 | 38,266 |
| New Hampshire | 40,041 | 40,283 | 41,100 | 44,581 | 40,666 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| New Jersey | 96,158 | 104,540 | 113,804 | 120,131 | 122,048 | 69,706 | 81,177 | 91,329 | 105,387 | 115,362 |
| New York | 657,310 | 691,742 | 709,844 | 727,771 | 751,055 | 189,629 | 211,466 | 248,906 | 266,689 | 289,788 |
| North Carolina | 102,746 | 110,235 | 116,972 | 128,083 | 136,369 | 173,353 | 192,685 | 215,057 | 246,489 | 271,841 |
| Ohio | 126,609 | 140,102 | 147,757 | 147,494 | 144,079 | 179,104 | 198,884 | 218,212 | 233,312 | 246,269 |
| Oregon | 28,975 | 31,463 | 32,356 | 31,514 | 30,614 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Pennsylvania | 329,880 | 347,464 | 371,120 | 392,102 | 405,129 | 177,954 | 213,085 | 219,222 | 236,341 | 256,566 |
| Rhode Island | 84,816 | 90,864 | 97,295 | 93,517 | 86,602 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| South Carolina | 14,170 | 16,757 | 17,285 | 20,477 | 18,740 | 98,130 | 112,279 | 130,077 | 150,340 | 163,818 |
| Tennessee | 67,477 | 67,639 | 69,668 | 69,009 | 69,144 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Texas | 83,973 | 95,215 | 101,773 | 116,357 | 141,649 | 38,054 | 52,008 | 71,958 | 91,736 | 146,162 |
| Vermont | 20,252 | 23,636 | 24,425 | 22,585 | 18,290 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Virginia | 46,365 | 53,411 | 56,857 | 64,845 | 65,721 | 174,396 | 192,435 | 209,757 | 220,870 | 234,351 |
| Washington | 36,362 | 37,697 | 39,565 | 38,912 | 38,643 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Wisconsin | 29,657 | 32,720 | 35,351 | 39,819 | 40,432 | 53,484 | 64,908 | 70,847 | 75,958 | 81,130 |

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 | 524,542 | 563,568 | 604,510 | 655,788 | 707,867 | 488,648 | 522,026 | 567,082 | 622,234 | 649,357 |
| Midwestern | 540,295 | 611,211 | 666,571 | 745,677 | 776,857 | 307,142 | 350,494 | 381,179 | 416,080 | 436,023 |
| New England | 264,705 | 277,392 | 294,905 | 314,439 | 314,982 | 208,136 | 230,025 | 250,265 | 266,906 | 278,846 |
| Southern | 346,079 | 396,442 | 457,035 | 519,690 | 572,012 | 306,344 | 350,339 | 403,075 | 453,377 | 483,244 |
| Southwestern | 33,648 | 46,724 | 62,124 | 75,784 | 113,932 | 58,896 | 68,335 | 81,585 | 96,950 | 133,281 |
| Western | 333,471 | 358,157 | 391,573 | 417,877 | 422,023 | 98,075 | 106,526 | 112,256 | 113,081 | 106,988 |

| | 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 | 294,875 | 339,545 | 361,754 | 370,362 | 391,695 | 460,901 | 474,857 | 492,391 | 493,339 | 508,959 |
| Midwestern | 111,066 | 128,524 | 133,029 | 137,523 | 148,404 | 224,663 | 236,238 | 247,541 | 258,827 | 274,419 |
| New England | 44,451 | 49,744 | 54,666 | 53,455 | 49,666 | 484,099 | 528,676 | 534,509 | 536,185 | 521,859 |
| Southern | 291,959 | 371,259 | 389,078 | 421,011 | 457,423 | 434,128 | 463,583 | 475,344 | 521,745 | 578,034 |
| Southwestern | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Western | 50,642 | 55,943 | 60,180 | 59,305 | 60,295 | 164,319 | 165,915 | 172,986 | 178,306 | 180,564 |

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 | 28,607 | 29,477 | 30,631 | 32,021 | 36,895 | 73,513 | 74,875 | 79,668 | 79,990 | 75,770 |
| Colorado | 128,228 | 134,082 | 143,849 | 158,304 | 163,445 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Connecticut | 53,903 | 55,798 | 59,786 | 70,395 | 71,211 | 66,301 | 72,155 | 80,869 | 95,775 | 104,107 |
| Florida | 46,028 | 57,350 | 65,017 | 79,075 | 91,887 | 54,065 | 66,032 | 68,749 | 77,396 | 77,935 |
| Georgia | 14,881 | 17,390 | 22,612 | 25,970 | 28,696 | 48,632 | 52,930 | 67,051 | 68,306 | 81,137 |
| Illinois | 82,247 | 94,914 | 100,240 | 102,504 | 107,608 | 64,019 | 71,907 | 77,054 | 83,369 | 86,347 |
| Indiana | 78,709 | 83,213 | 86,731 | 103,567 | 112,781 | 73,842 | 85,128 | 91,374 | 99,131 | 108,704 |
| Iowa | 26,059 | 32,154 | 35,736 | 38,890 | 43,682 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Kentucky | 27,232 | 29,913 | 36,898 | 42,553 | 44,770 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Maine | 25,434 | 26,848 | 26,569 | 26,725 | 25,838 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Maryland | 51,476 | 52,526 | 57,333 | 63,117 | 67,699 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Massachusetts | 99,318 | 106,667 | 116,179 | 122,007 | 126,060 | 88,859 | 97,061 | 107,444 | 110,130 | 114,871 |
| Michigan | 85,306 | 109,813 | 120,264 | 139,782 | 143,262 | 12,393 | 14,359 | 17,625 | 22,661 | 22,133 |
| Minnesota | 18,392 | 19,838 | 22,311 | 24,372 | 24,802 | 36,547 | 41,907 | 45,555 | 53,389 | 53,667 |
| Missouri | 30,189 | 32,071 | 37,760 | 41,554 | 45,214 | 6,716 | 7,718 | 9,848 | 11,998 | 12,264 |
| New Hampshire | 41,375 | 42,892 | 44,625 | 47,036 | 45,048 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| New Jersey | 90,121 | 105,315 | 114,992 | 130,579 | 139,574 | 32,283 | 35,474 | 40,726 | 48,867 | 51,285 |
| New York | 180,404 | 187,842 | 202,224 | 218,258 | 249,120 | 286,060 | 309,803 | 331,755 | 352,319 | 355,573 |
| North Carolina | 71,139 | 79,281 | 90,122 | 101,772 | 108,684 | 54,676 | 63,618 | 74,198 | 85,881 | 91,310 |
| Ohio | 152,150 | 165,353 | 183,164 | 198,052 | 197,876 | 96,107 | 107,669 | 115,517 | 118,510 | 128,733 |
| Oregon | 62,048 | 67,081 | 74,907 | 78,168 | 79,231 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Pennsylvania | 196,252 | 211,593 | 223,512 | 236,102 | 243,429 | 110,437 | 123,056 | 127,447 | 141,970 | 158,111 |
| South Carolina | 26,151 | 33,937 | 38,603 | 49,246 | 52,447 | 48,468 | 51,408 | 56,862 | 67,787 | 72,618 |
| Tennessee | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 42,160 | 47,929 | 64,005 | 73,034 | 73,958 |
| Texas | 25,515 | 35,778 | 48,890 | 61,523 | 97,475 | 43,349 | 50,086 | 60,367 | 72,436 | 105,480 |
| Virginia | 83,681 | 96,131 | 108,057 | 114,767 | 119,713 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Washington | 22,539 | 22,323 | 23,963 | 23,035 | 23,279 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Wisconsin | 26,495 | 32,198 | 33,768 | 39,243 | 39,190 | 9,942 | 11,914 | 13,979 | 15,111 | 13,063 |

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 | 38,652 | 41,286 | 44,497 | 43,402 | 45,413 | 156,751 | 158,609 | 166,126 | 171,211 | 173,550 |
| Colorado | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Connecticut | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Florida | 142,655 | 188,630 | 190,697 | 205,868 | 223,913 | 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 | 29,512 | 31,746 | 35,759 | 34,829 | 32,110 | 315,269 | 348,498 | 345,408 | 341,676 | 344,341 |
| 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 | 114,196 | 124,613 | 135,738 | 139,840 | 151,396 | 266,279 | 280,950 | 289,033 | 284,043 | 284,754 |
| 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 | 75,715 | 99,709 | 107,166 | 114,591 | 114,688 | 124,032 | 124,477 | 130,173 | 133,370 | 143,061 |
| 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 | 30.0 | 15.0 | 15.7 | 39.3 |
| Control | | | | |
| Private | 34.7 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 33.6 |
| Public | 15.2 | 11.5 | 18.0 | 55.3 |
| Control and Carnegie Classification | | | | |
| Private Baccalaureate | 40.1 | 18.9 | 14.3 | 26.7 |
| Private Master's | 33.0 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 35.1 |
| Public Master's | 20.0 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 43.3 |
| Private Doctoral | 27.3 | 14.3 | 17.4 | 41.0 |
| Public Doctoral | 10.9 | 8.5 | 17.1 | 63.6 |
| Acceptance Rate | | | | |
| < 25% | 22.1 | 14.7 | 22.1 | 41.2 |
| 25-50% | 30.4 | 17.4 | 13.0 | 39.1 |
| 50-75% | 32.6 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 38.1 |
| >= 75% | 29.0 | 14.8 | 16.2 | 39.9 |
| Test Requirement | | | | |
| Not Required | 30.2 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 38.4 |
| Required | 25.8 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 64.5 |
| Enrollment Size | | | | |
| Under 2500 | 40.3 | 16.9 | 12.7 | 30.1 |
| 2500 - 10000 | 28.6 | 16.2 | 16.9 | 38.3 |
| Over 10000 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 20.7 | 60.4 |
| MSI Status | | | | |
| MSI | 22.9 | 12.8 | 10.1 | 54.1 |
| Not an MSI | 30.6 | 15.6 | 16.8 | 37.1 |
| Region | | | | |
| International | 41.0 | 10.3 | 12.8 | 35.9 |
| Mid-Atlantic | 29.9 | 15.4 | 20.1 | 34.6 |
| Midwestern | 30.8 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 36.2 |
| New England | 39.3 | 16.2 | 12.0 | 32.5 |
| Southern | 23.4 | 14.3 | 12.3 | 50.0 |
| Southwestern | 4.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 88.0 |
| Western | 30.0 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 36.7 |

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.