

DEADLINE UPDATES

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First-year Application Trends

through March 1

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

March 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, March 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 March 1

Applications

8,535,903

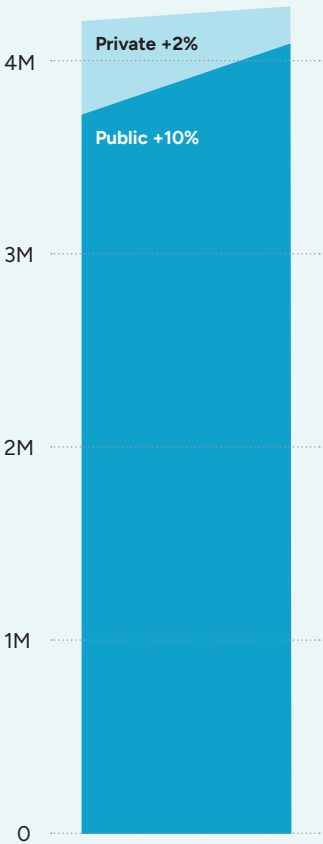
total applications

863

returning members*

Member Type

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

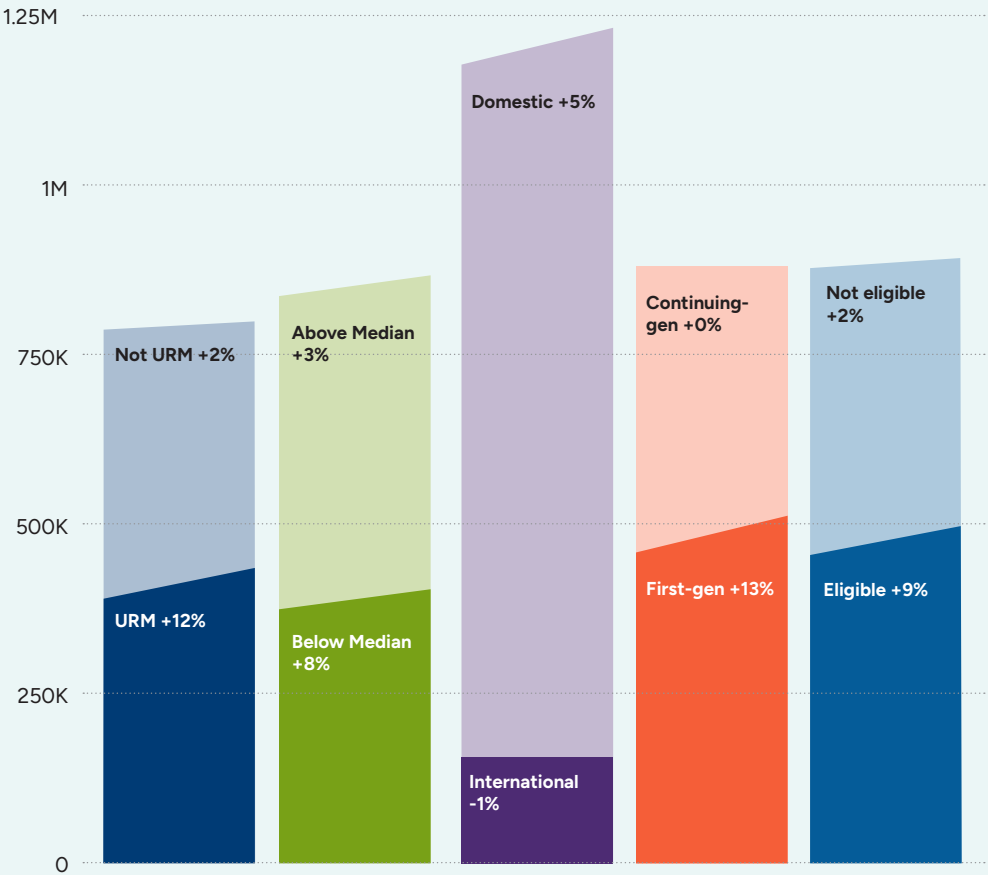


Applicants

1,390,256

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 March 1, 2025, 1,390,256 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 863 returning members, an increase of 4% from 1,333,019 in 2023–24.
 - a. Total application volume to returning members through March 1 rose 6% from 2023–24 (8,072,316) to 2024–25 (8,535,903). Applicants were also applying to slightly more members in 2024–25 than in 2023–24 (up 1% from 6.06 to 6.14 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 (34%). 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 (37%) was the fastest growing state since 2023–24, and applicants from the District of Columbia grew 18%.
6. **The rate of domestic applicant growth exceeds growth in international applicants for the first time since 2019:** This season, the number of international applicants (applicants who report exclusive, active citizenship for a country outside the U.S.) declined by 1% while domestic applicants increased by 5%. Growth is fastest among applicants with citizenship in

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.

Bangladesh (44%), Kyrgyzstan (28%), Mongolia (21%), and Iran (21%). Additionally, the rapid growth in applicants from Africa since at least 2020–21 exhibited a downturn this season (-17% 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 decreased by 1%, 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. 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 March 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 March 1 has grown from 2,323,727 in 2023–24 to 2,409,595 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

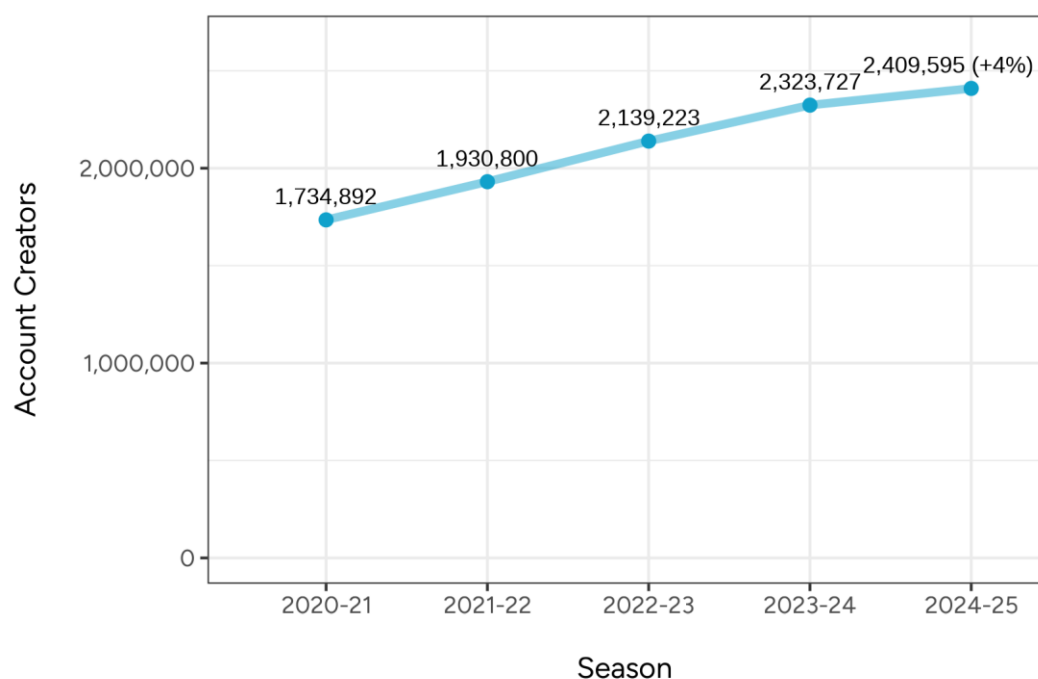


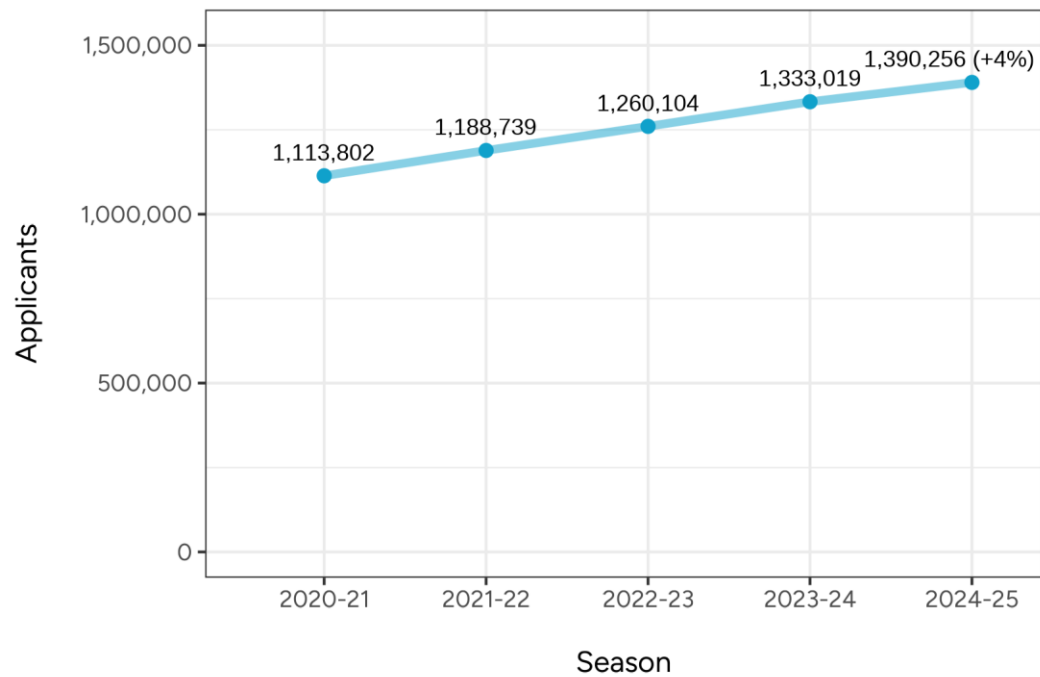
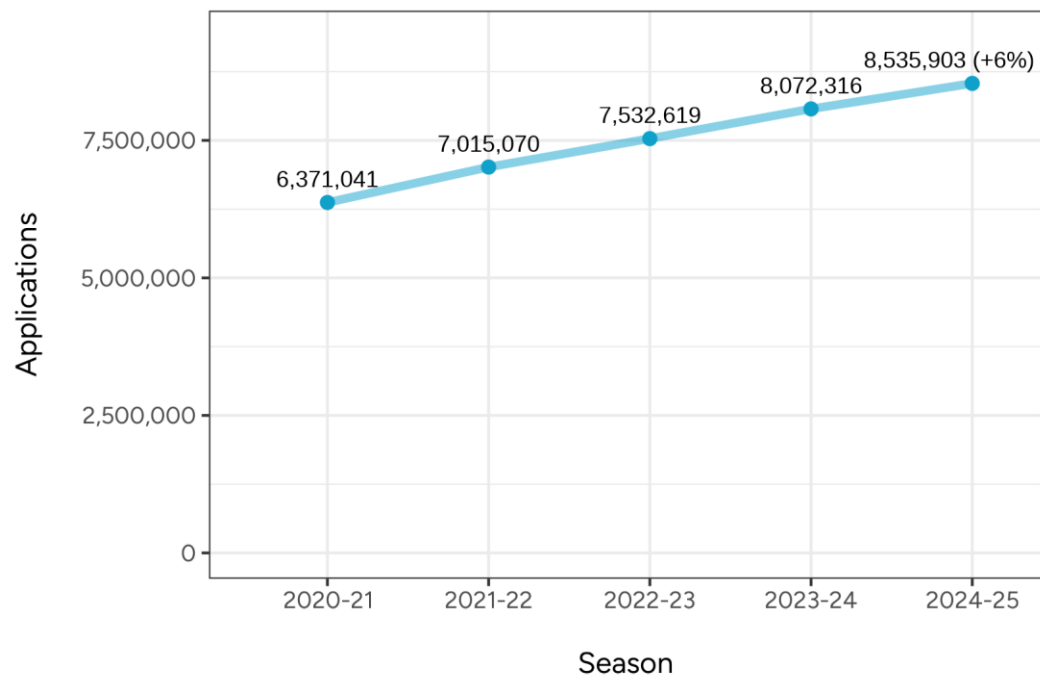
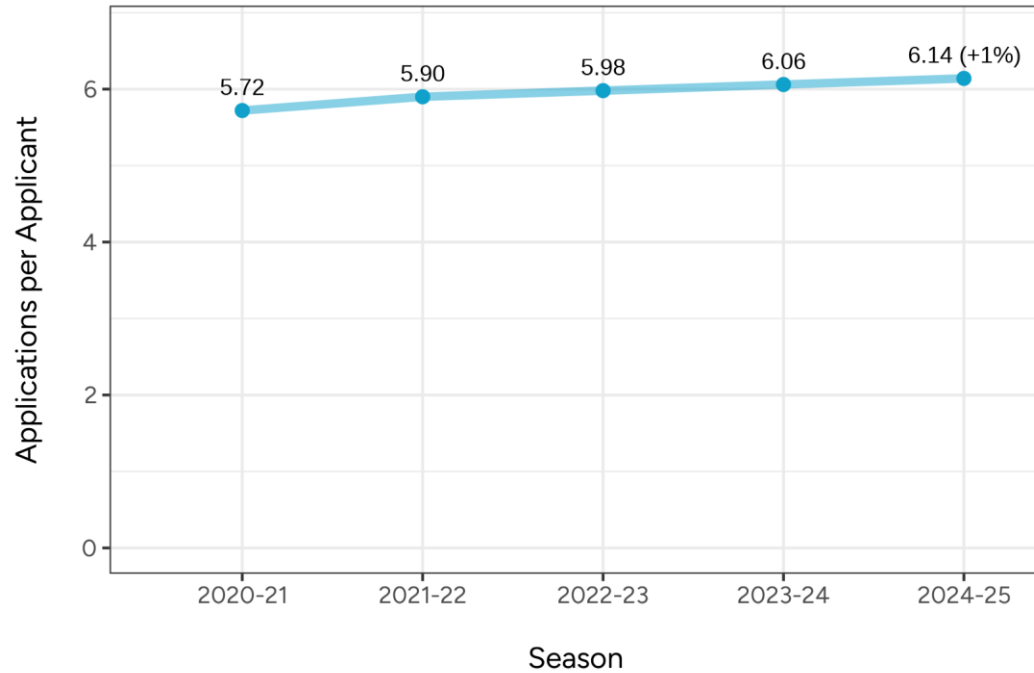
Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2020–21**Figure 3. Growth in first-year applications since 2020–21**

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



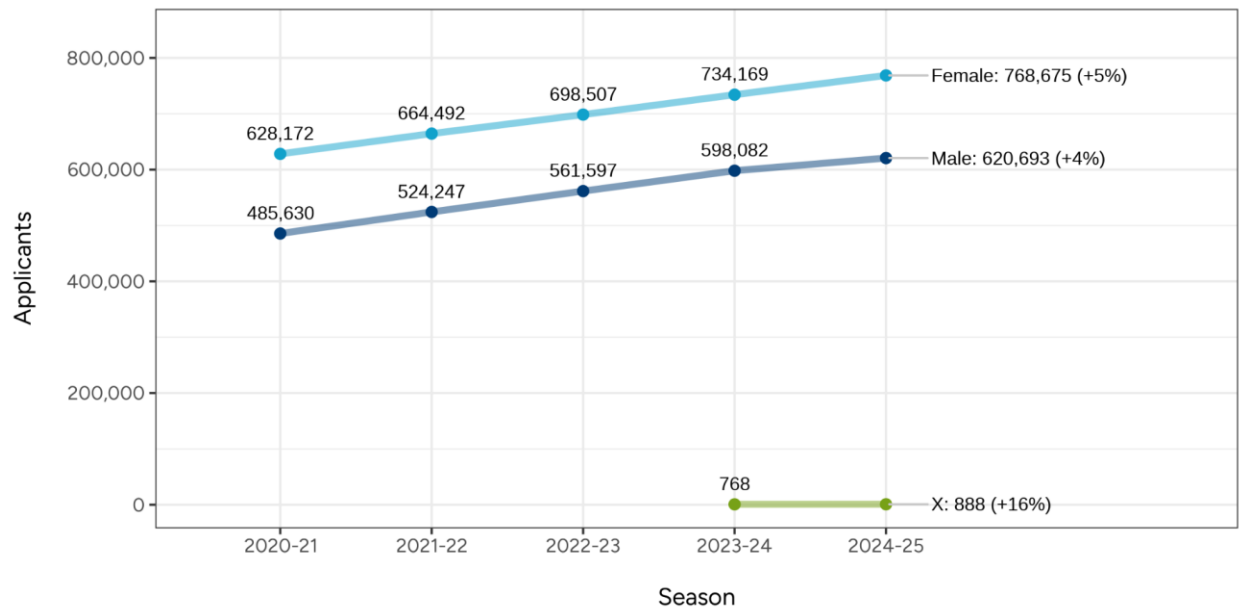
Applicant demographic trends

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 16%, from 768 to 888, 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 2%), even though the number of these students remains smaller. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has increased from 33% in 2023–24 to 35.1% 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

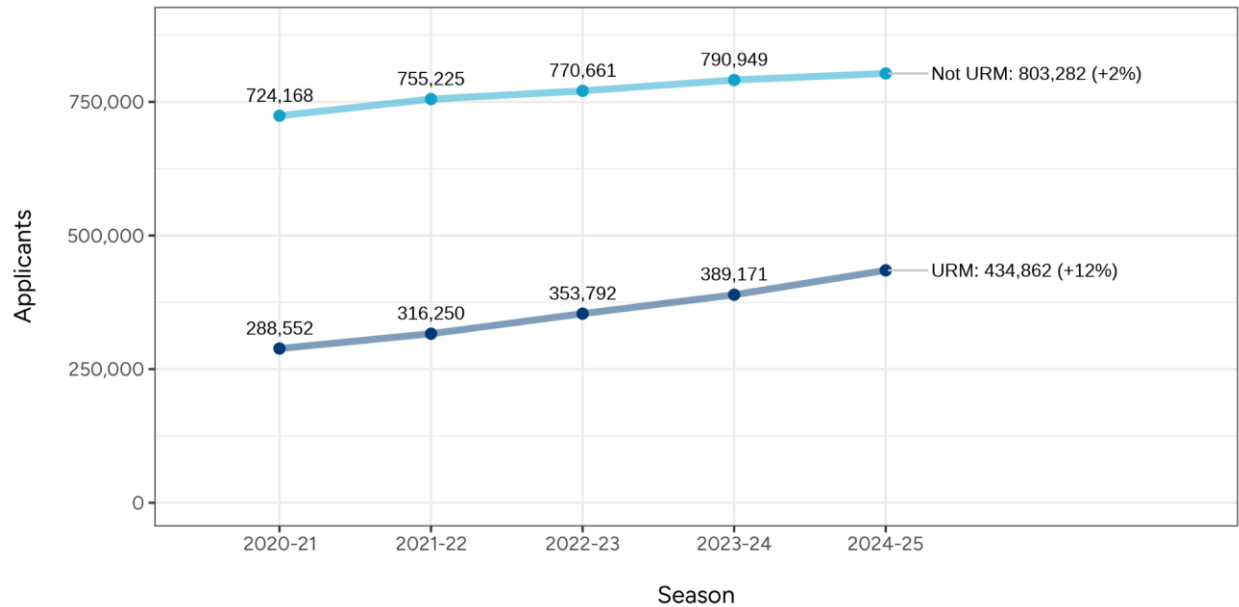
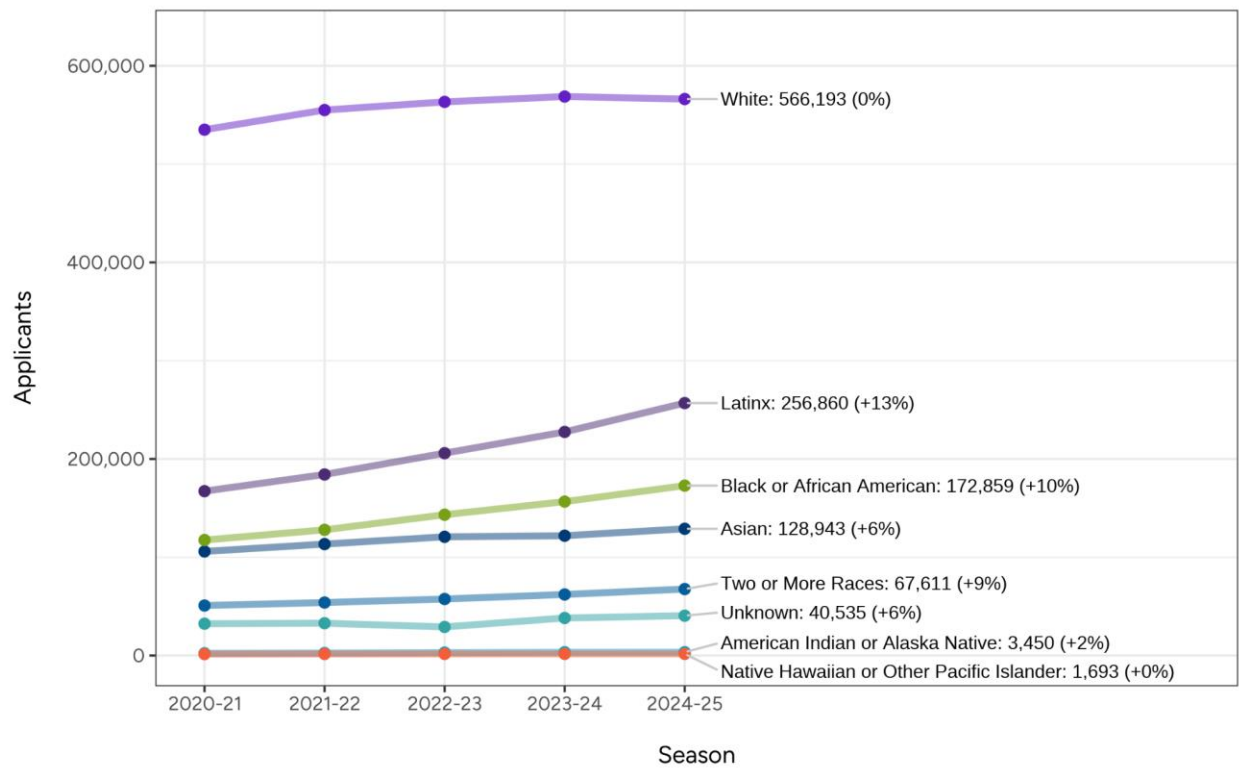


Figure 7. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by federal race/ethnicity groupings since 2020–21



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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%). The share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 13.3% in 2023–24 to 14% in 2024–25 (not pictured). The share of domestic applicants identifying as White has declined from 48.2% in 2023–24 to 45.7% in 2024–25, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–2014 season³.

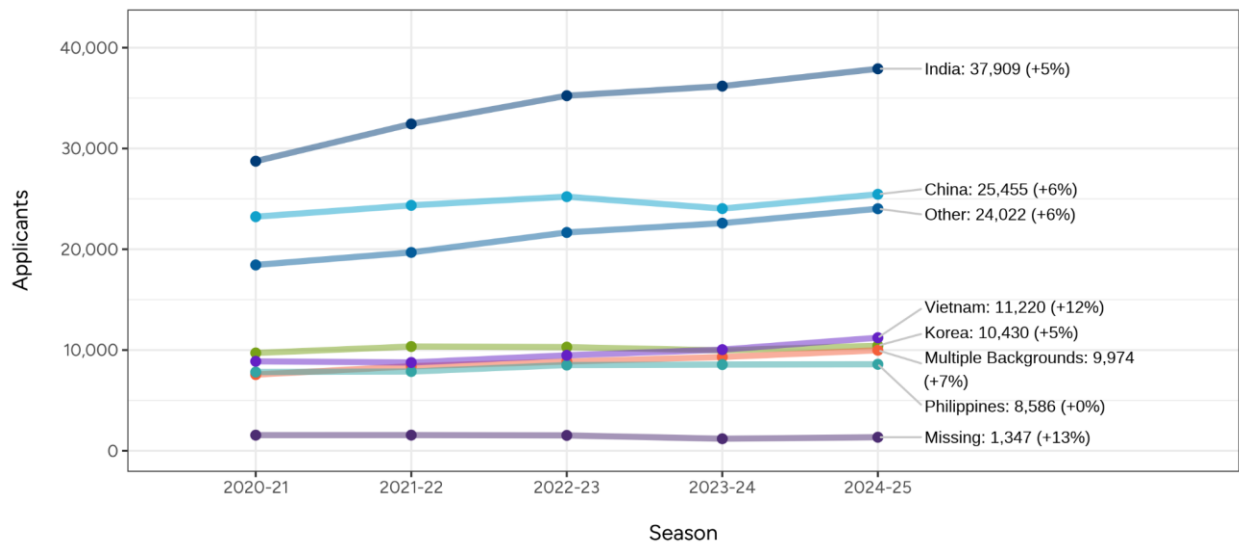
The share of students reporting Unknown race/ethnicity increased only slightly from 2023–24, with 3.2% of students reporting Unknown in 2023–24 and 3.3% in 2024–25 (not pictured). These data together suggest that there have been no meaningful deviations from pre-existing trends over the past decade in 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 (12%), 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

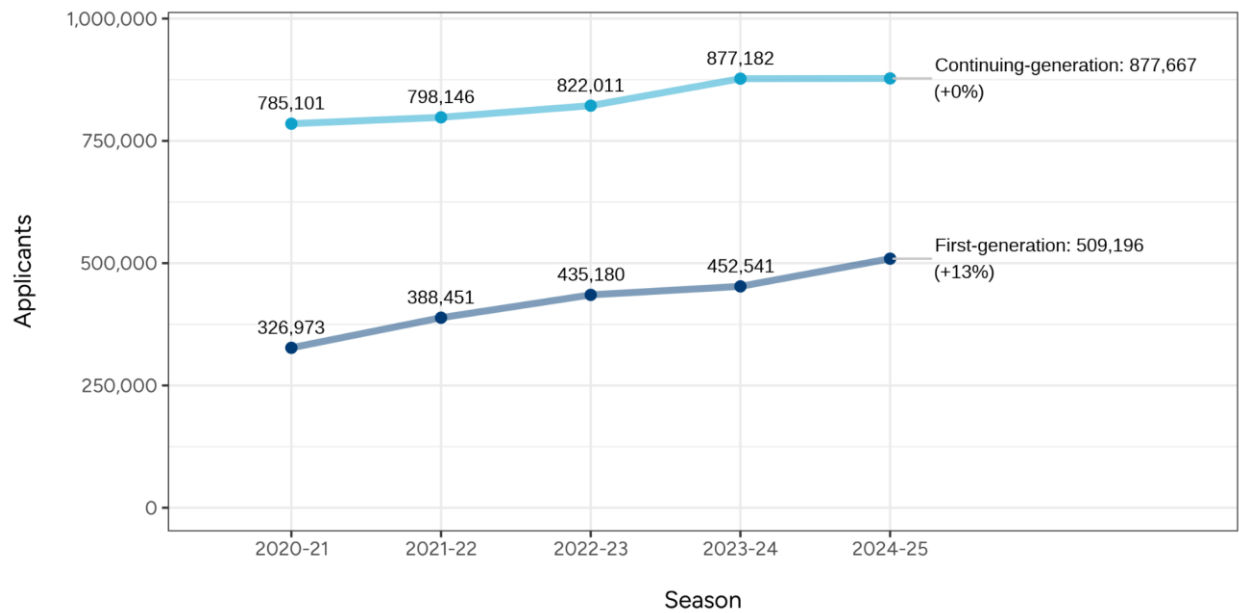
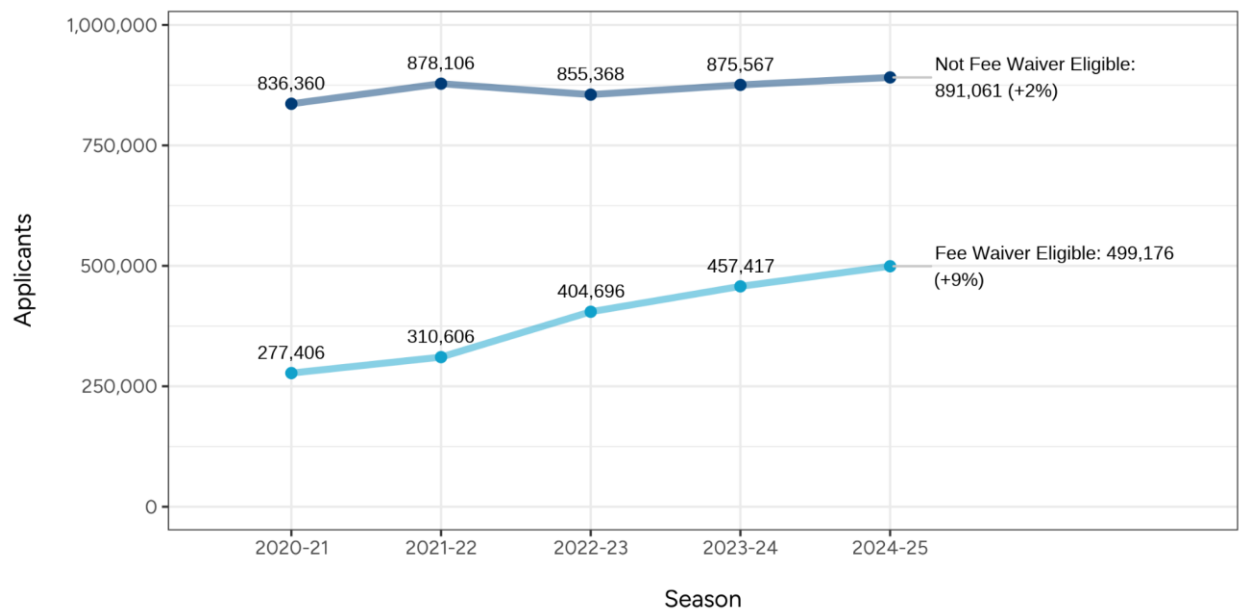


Figure 10. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2020–21

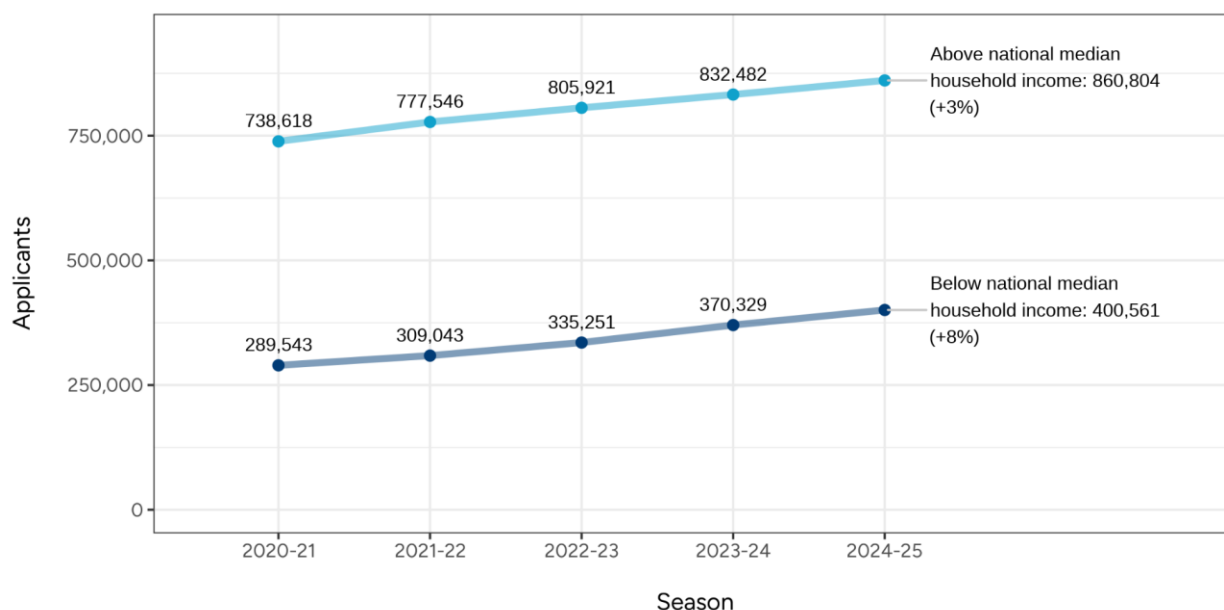


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Figure 10 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status.⁶ Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver have grown at about five times the rate 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



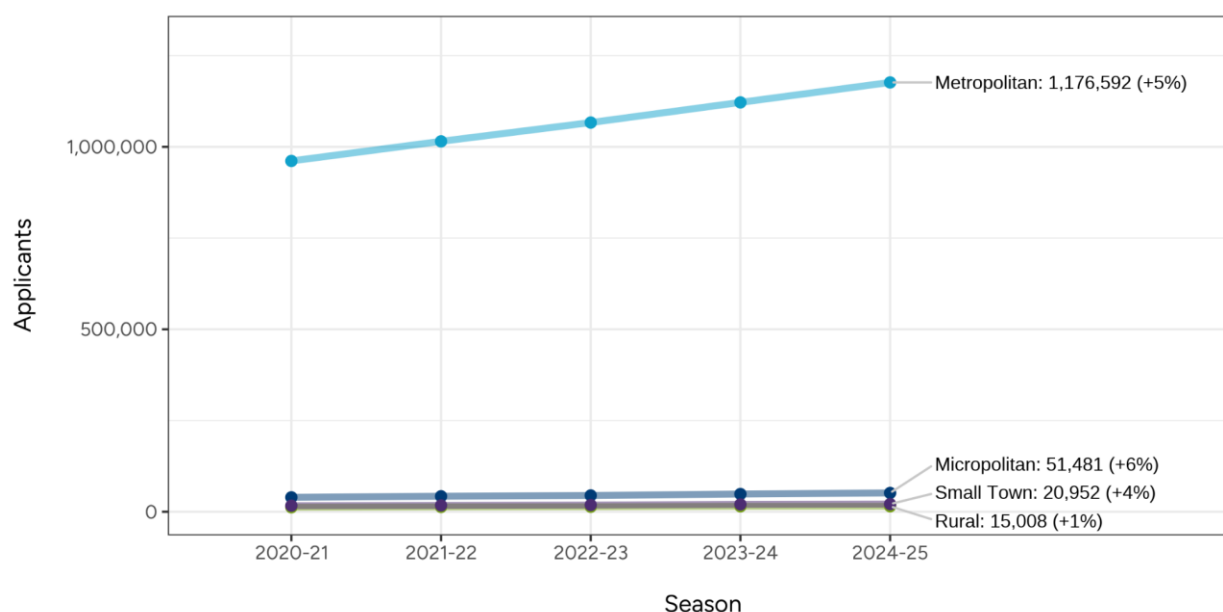
⁶ More information on exact eligibility criteria descriptions are [available online](#).

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

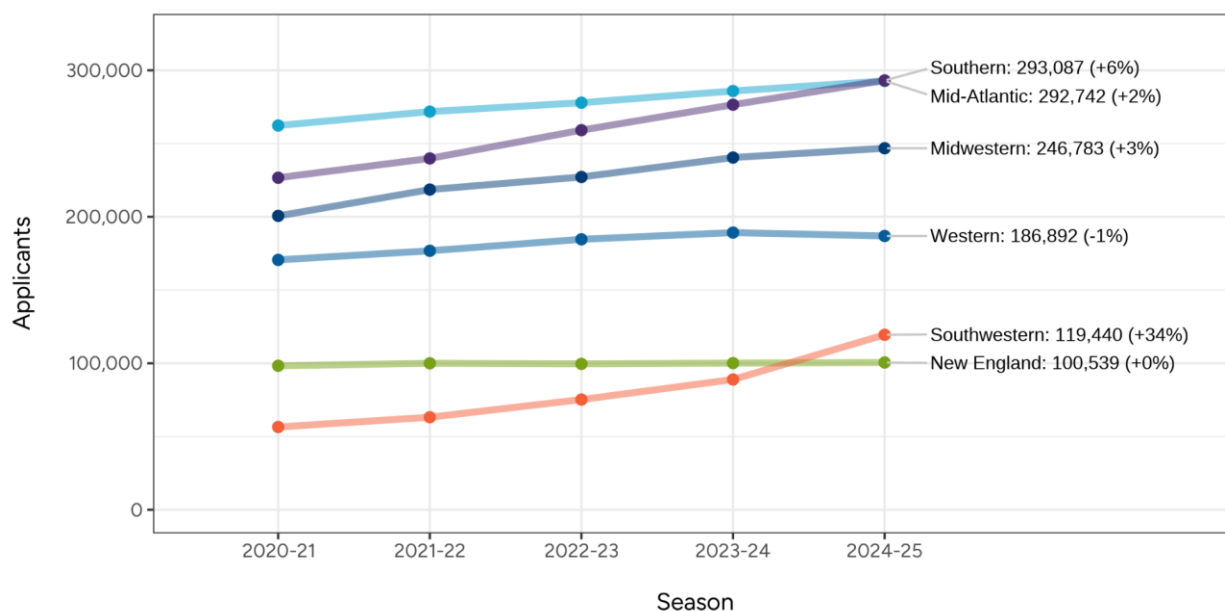
Though Common App membership continues to expand across the country, Common App use still varies substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 12 tracks applicant ZIP code urbanicity classifications,⁸ while Figure 13 tracks applicant state-regions. Overall growth since 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 (37%), the growth rate of the Southwestern (34%) 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

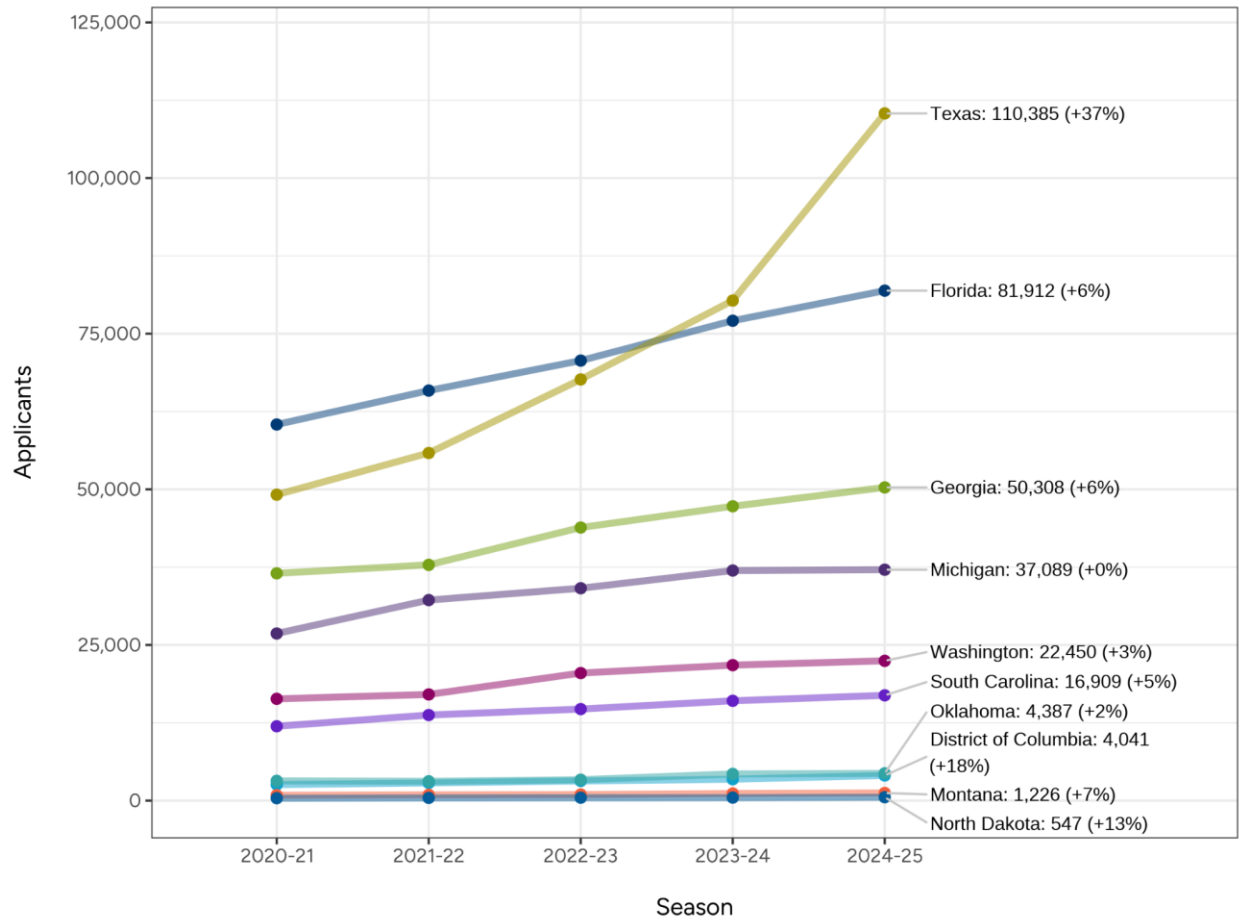


Figure 15. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume states as of 2024–25

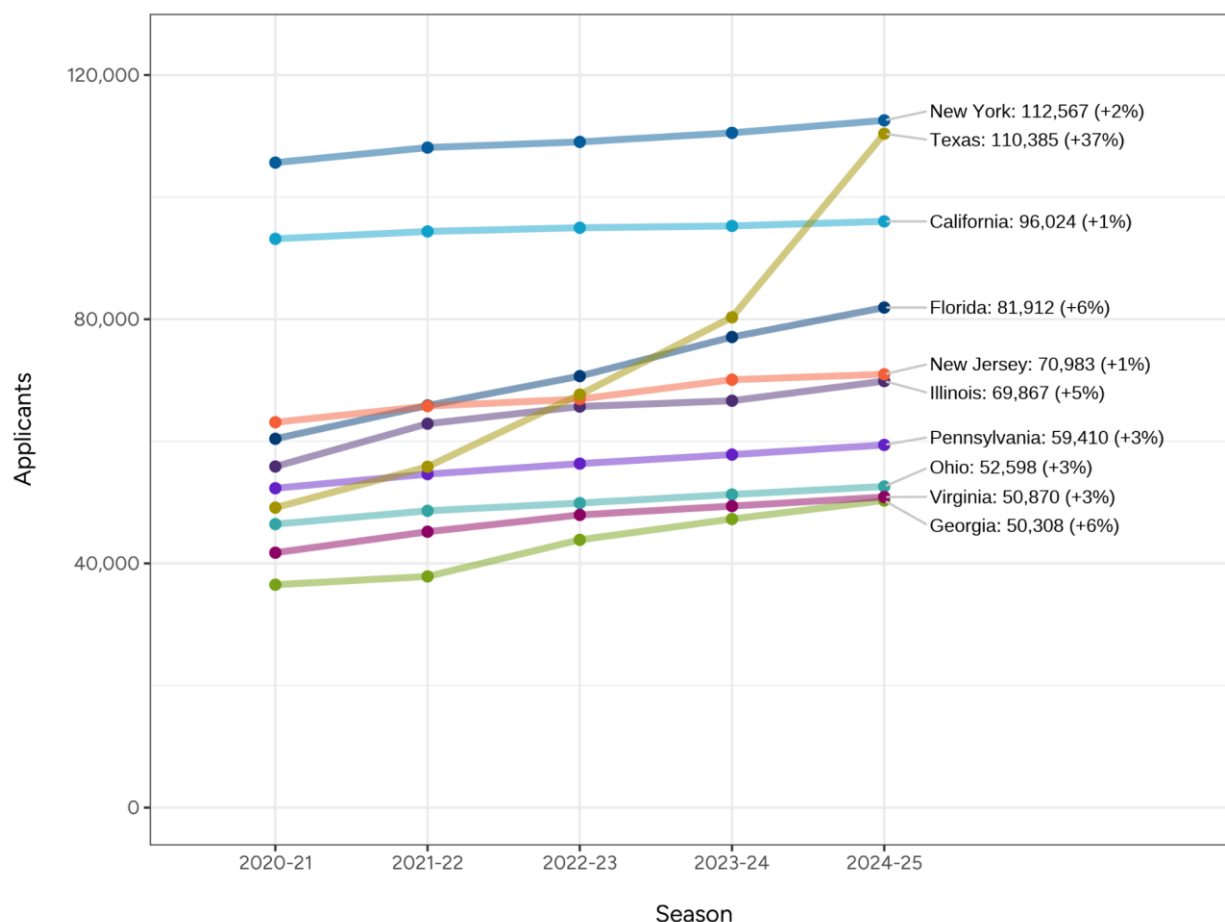


Figure 16 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 17 shows, for those international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the world.⁹ For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

⁹ We use country regional classifications per the [United Nations Statistics Division](#) methodology. Students with multiple citizenships (not including a U.S. citizenship) or who indicate being stateless are grouped into the “Other” category.

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

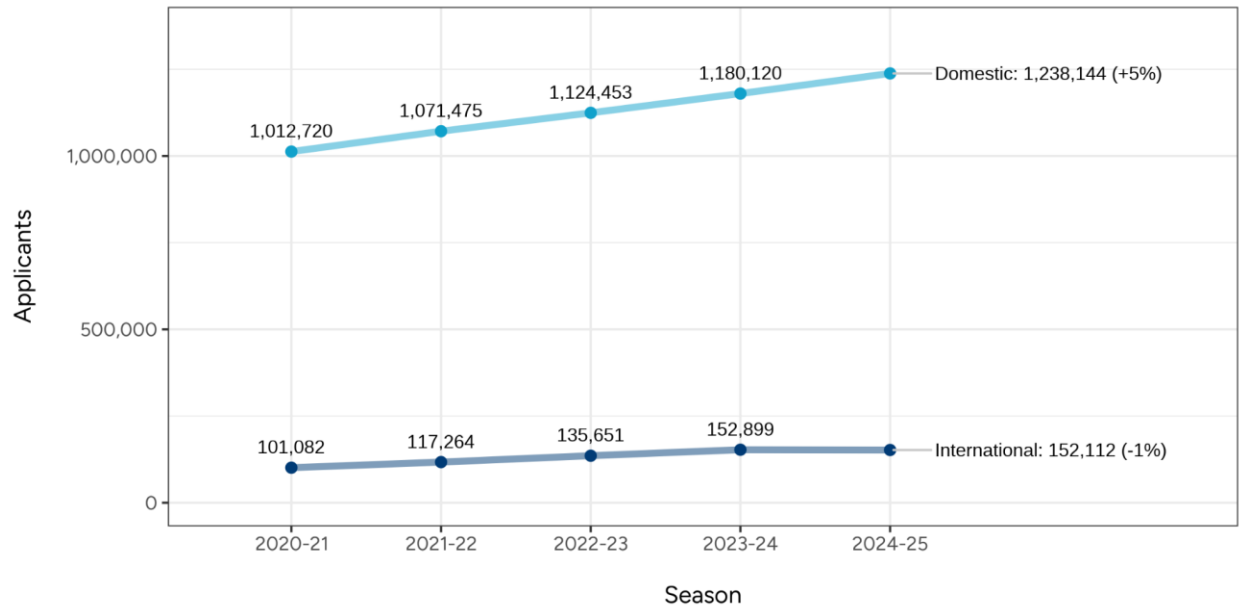


Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2020–21

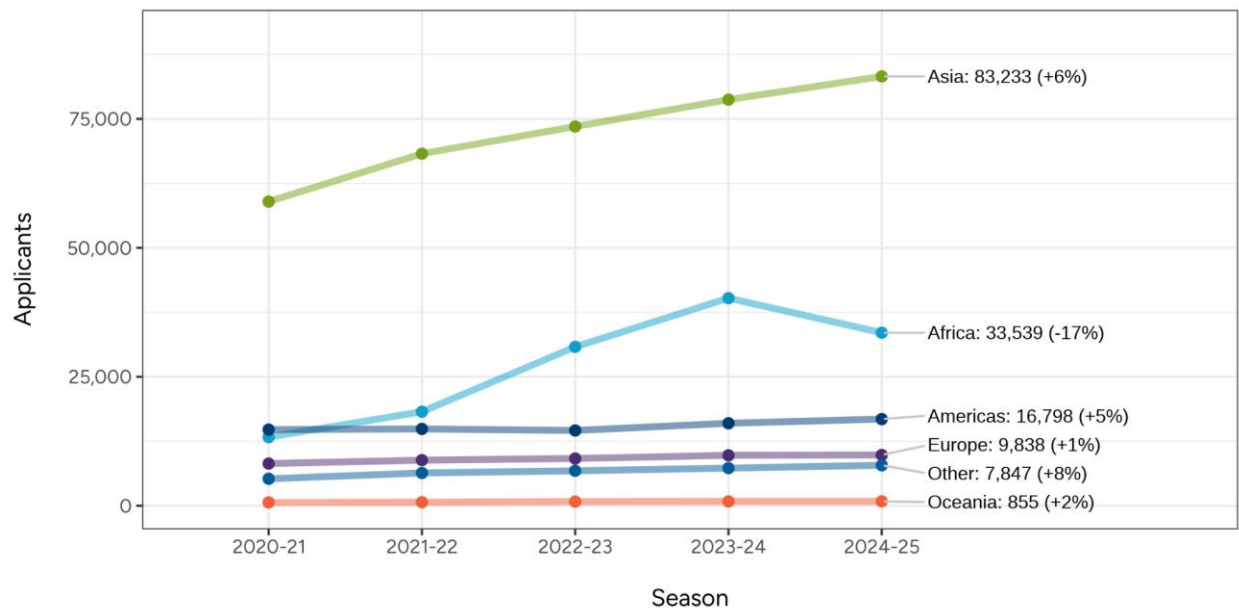
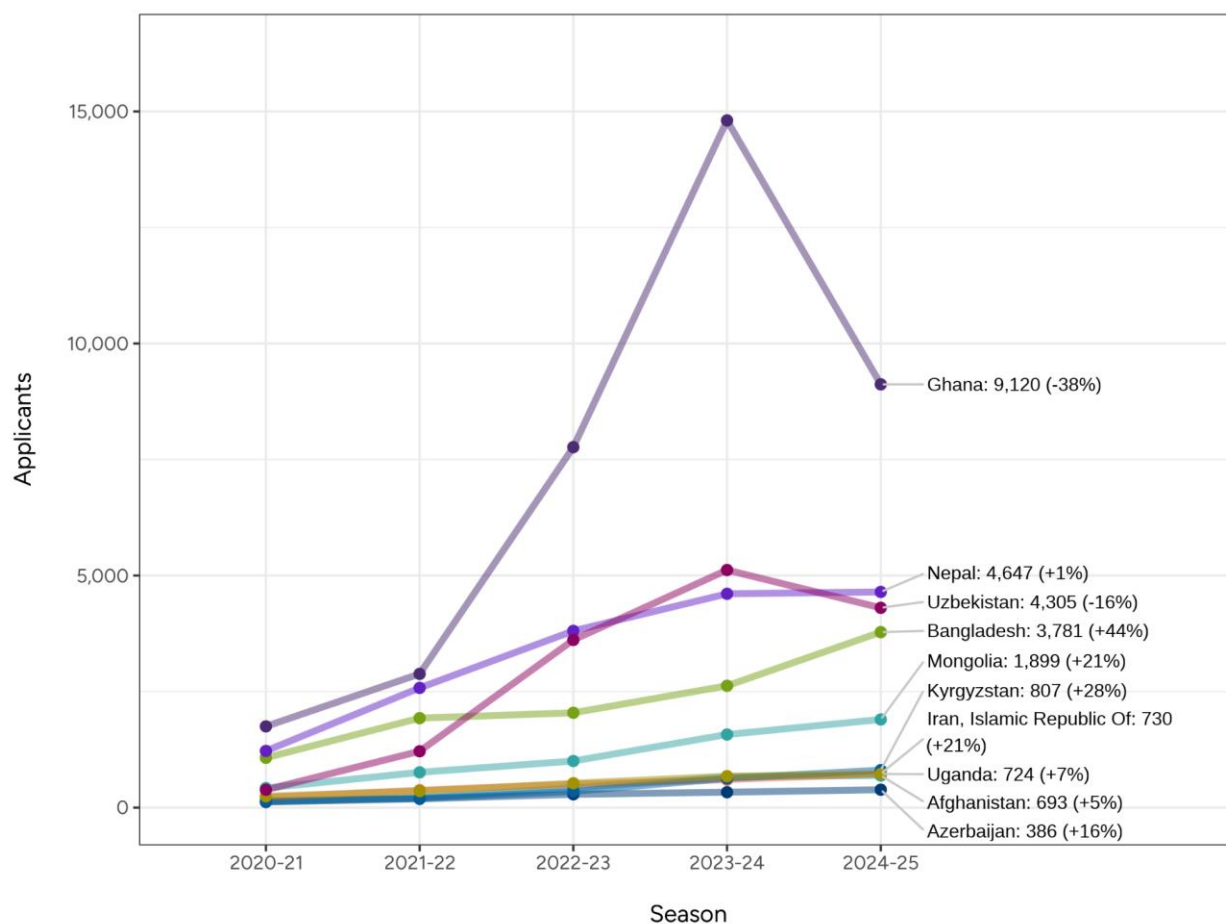
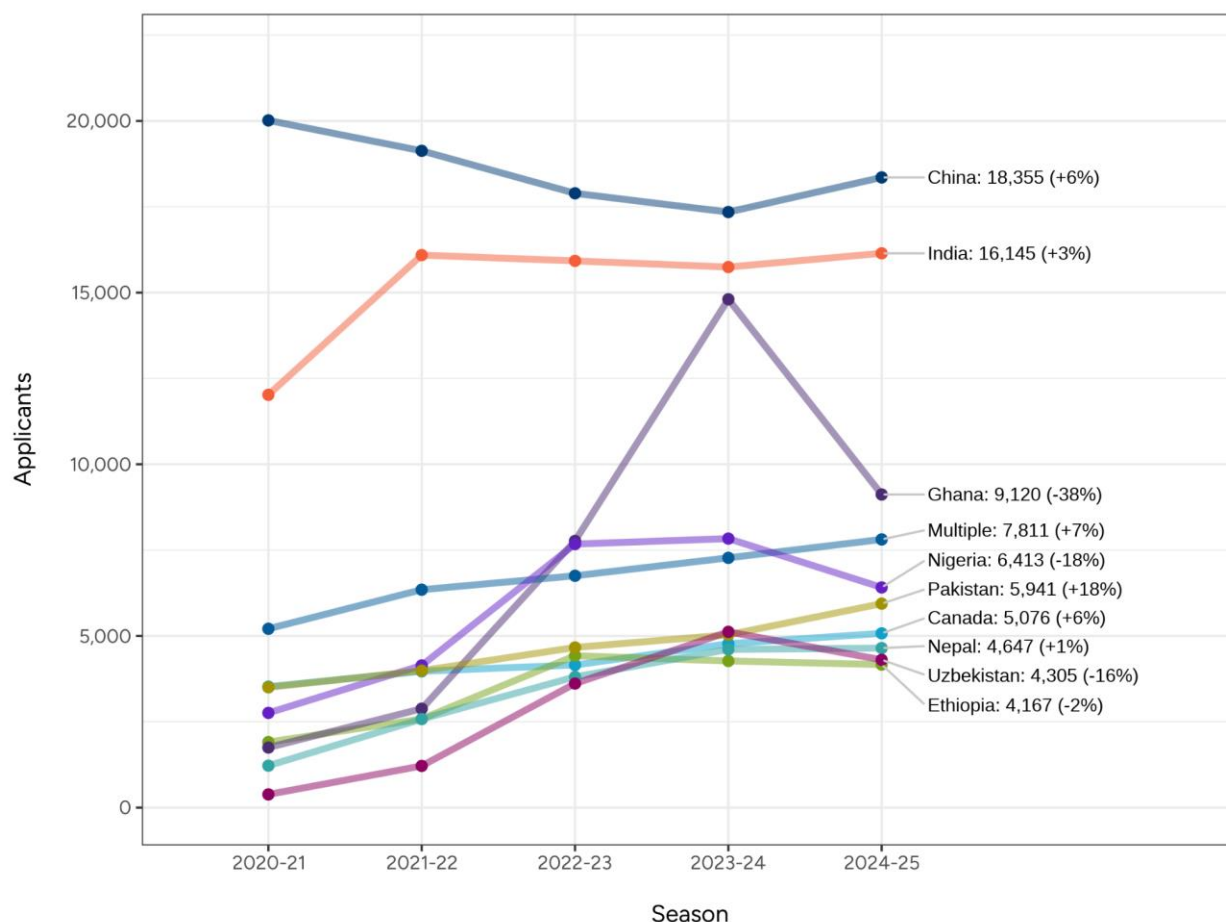


Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2020–21



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



Trends in applicants' test score reporting behaviors

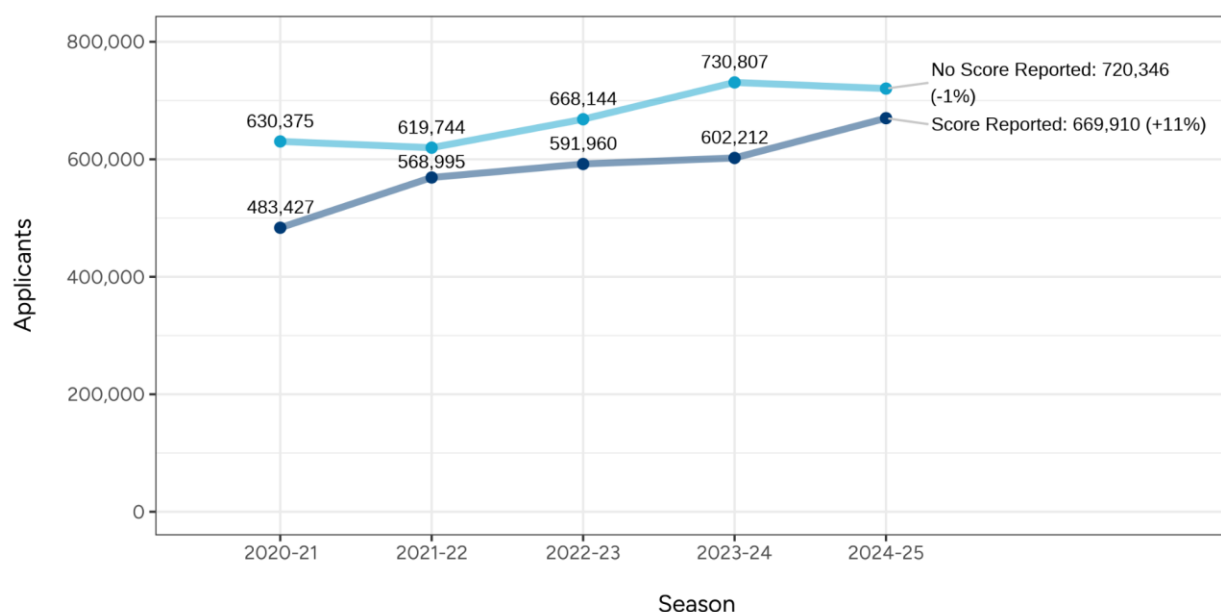
As reported in the past, the share of Common App members requiring standardized test scores has changed dramatically over the past decade — from about 55% in 2019–20 to an all-time low of just 4% in 2023–24. This season, 5% of members require a test score to submit an application. In Figure 20, the number 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 decreased by 1% 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 50,436 more students not

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reporting test scores as of March 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



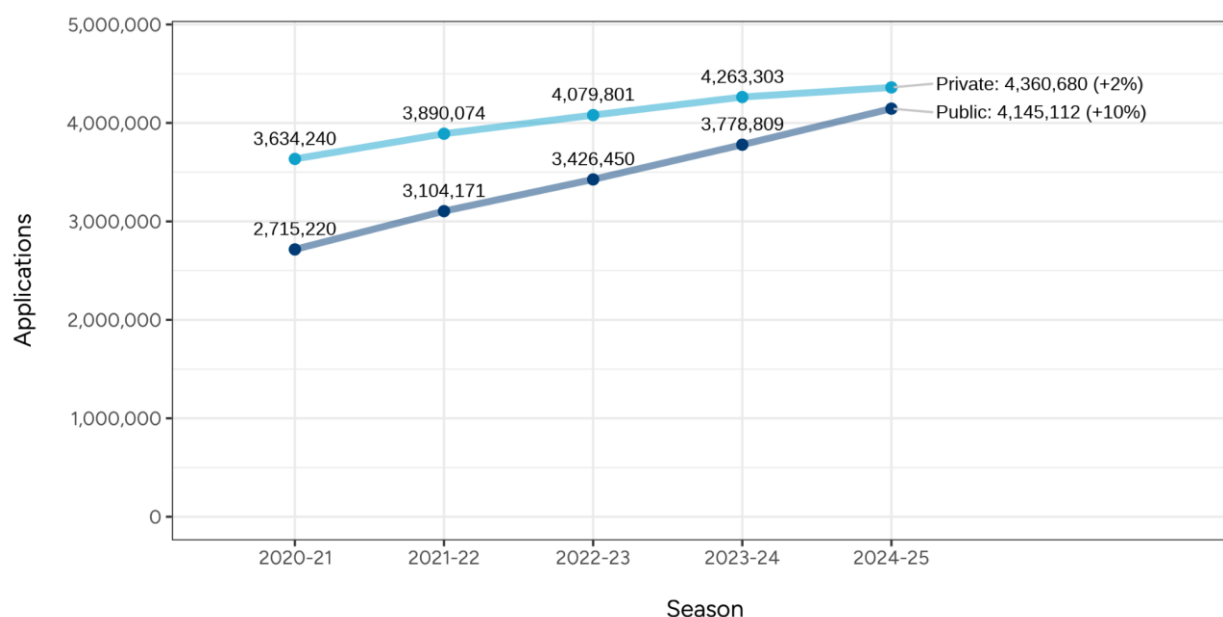
Trends by member characteristics

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, 54.9% of members saw an increase or stable application volume versus last season, while 45.1% 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

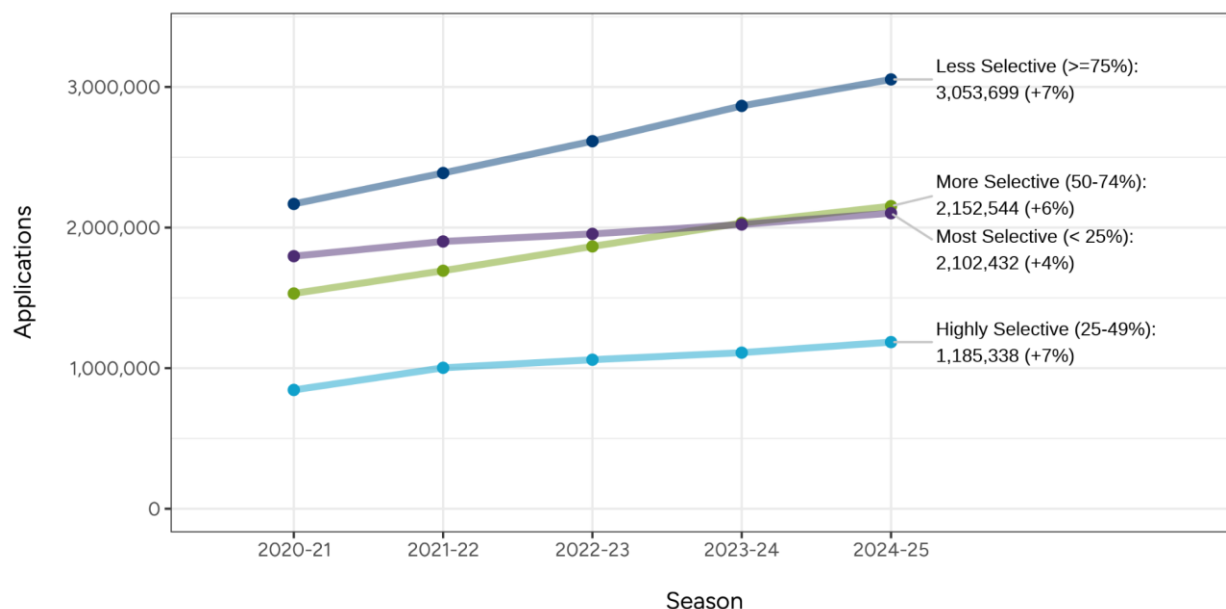


Figure 23 is similar to Figure 21, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied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

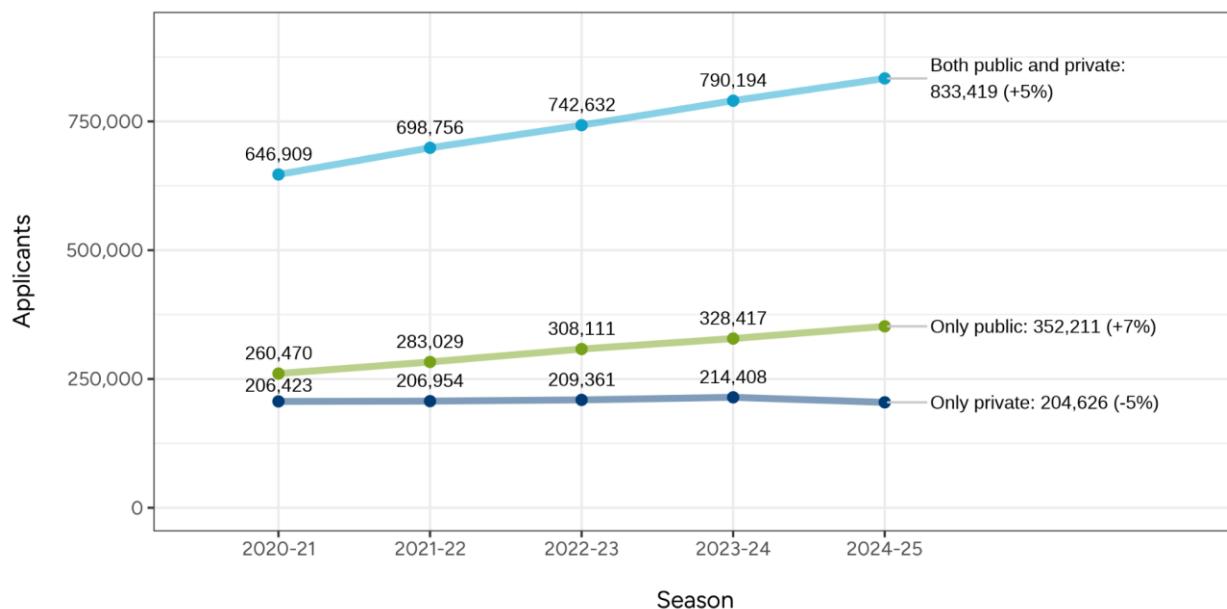
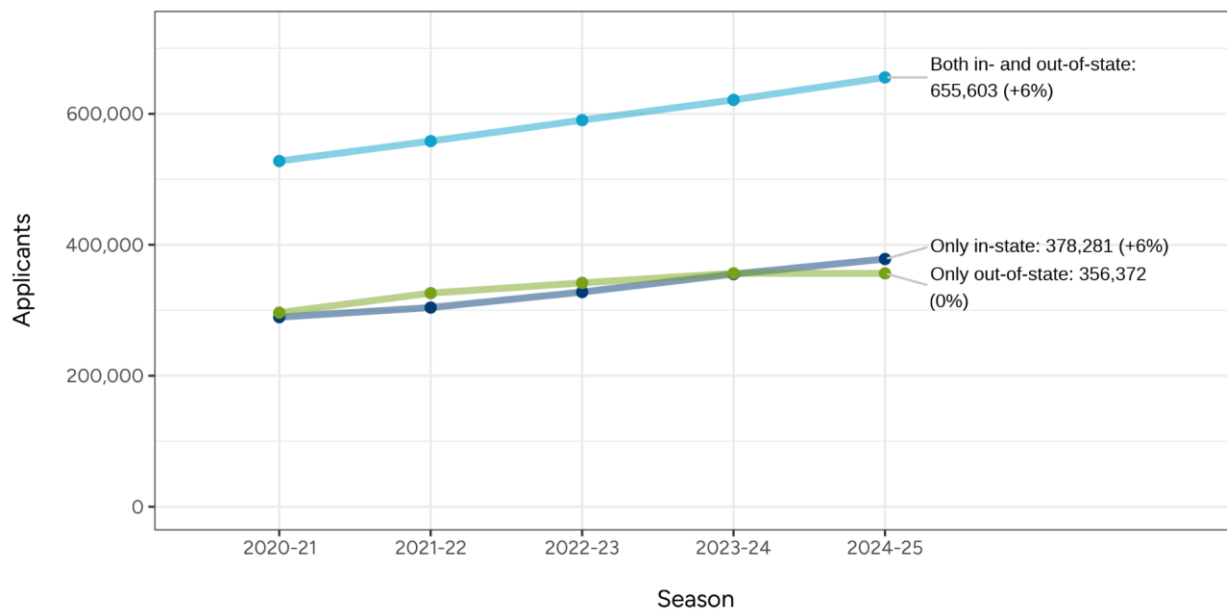


Figure 24. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2020–21



Appendix

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

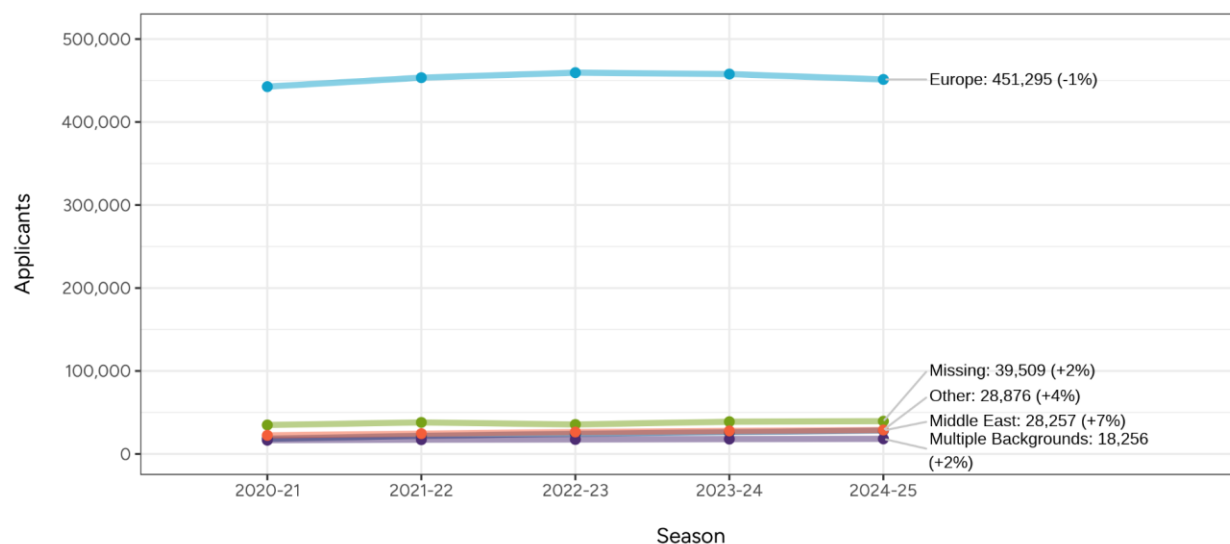


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2020–21

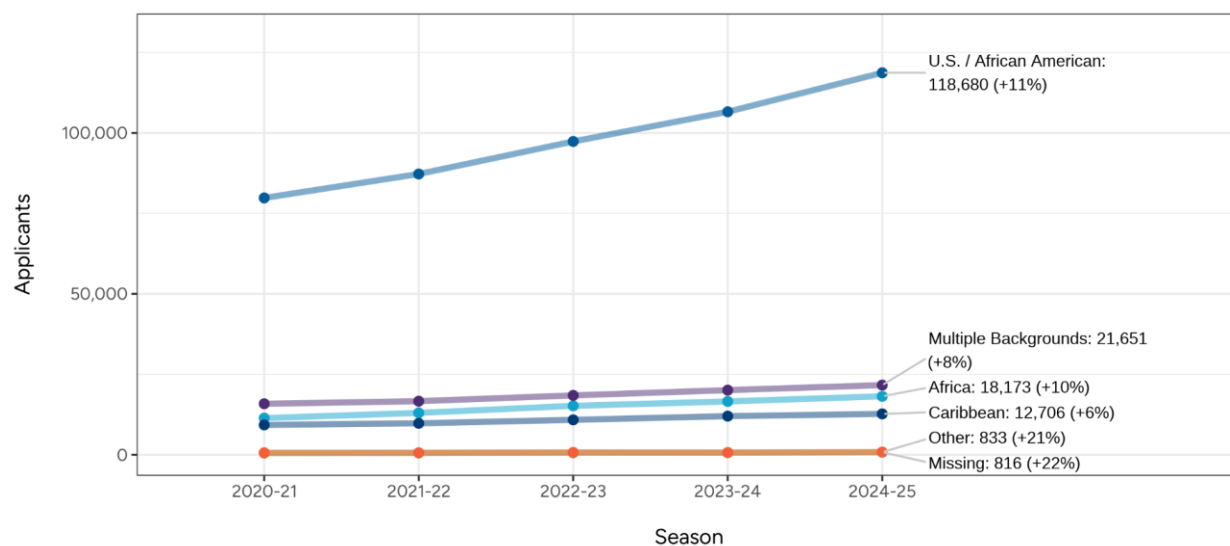


Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2020–21

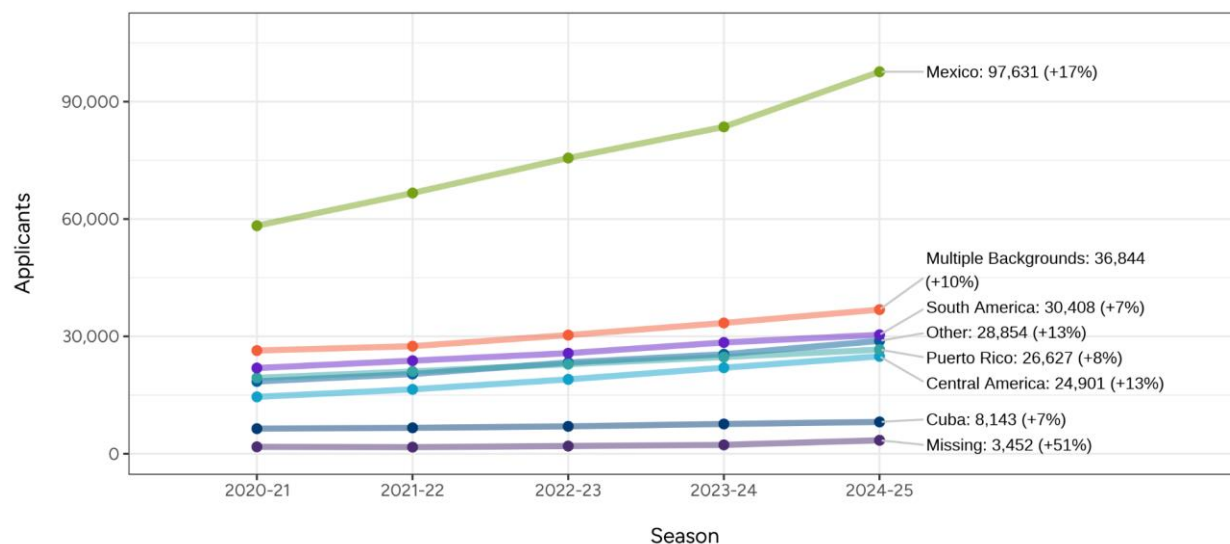


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2020–21

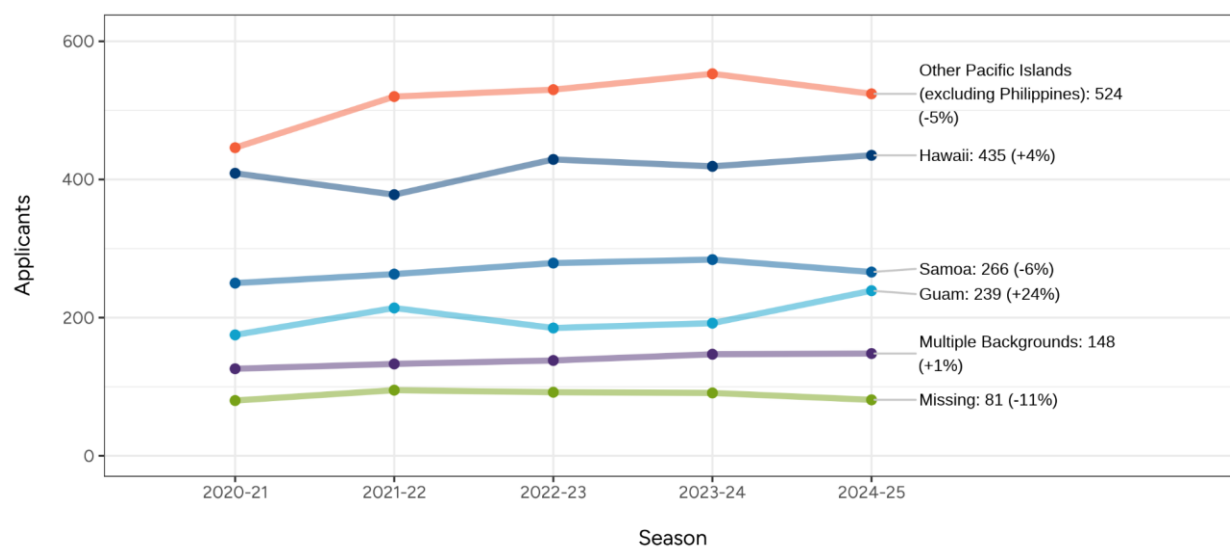


Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2020–21

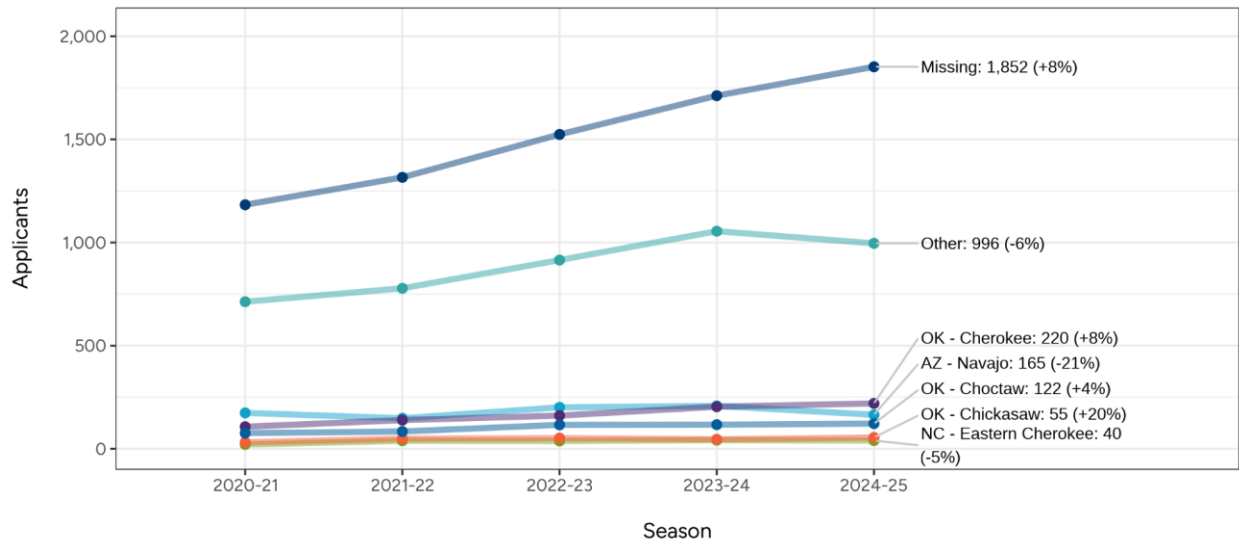
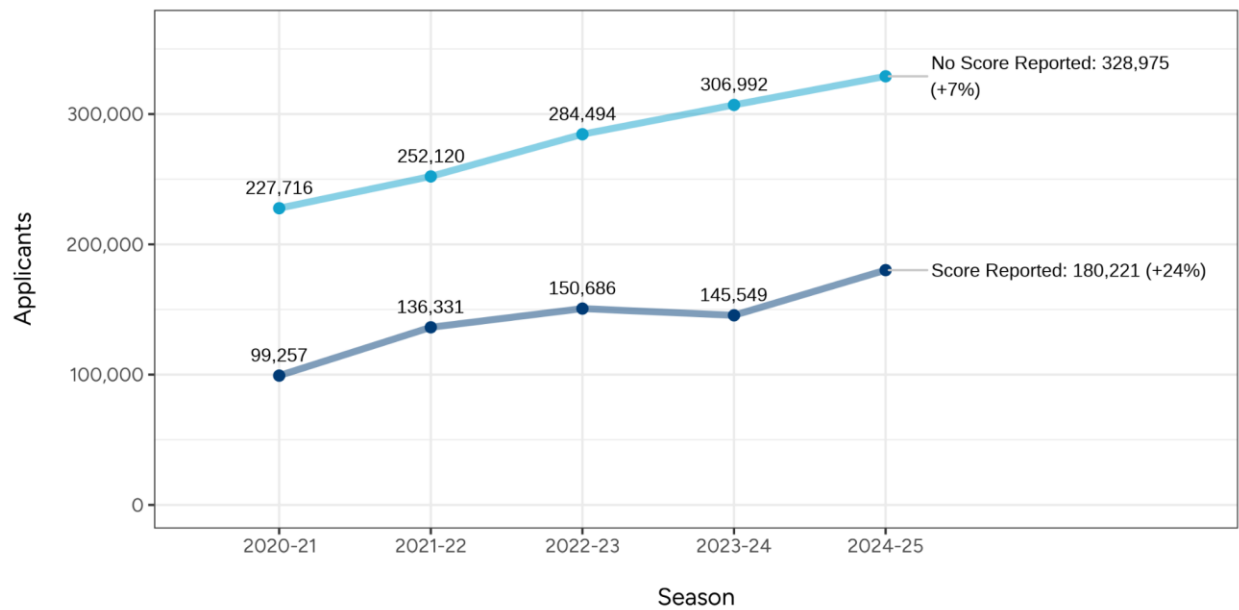


Figure A6. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, first-generation applicants only



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

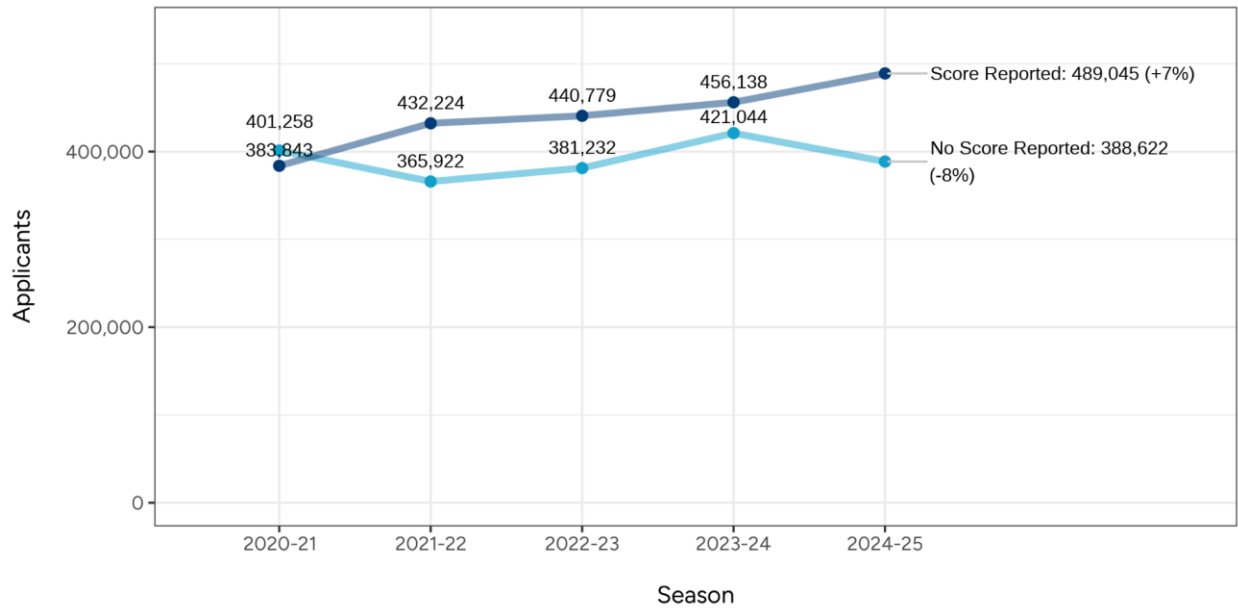


Figure A8. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, URM applicants only

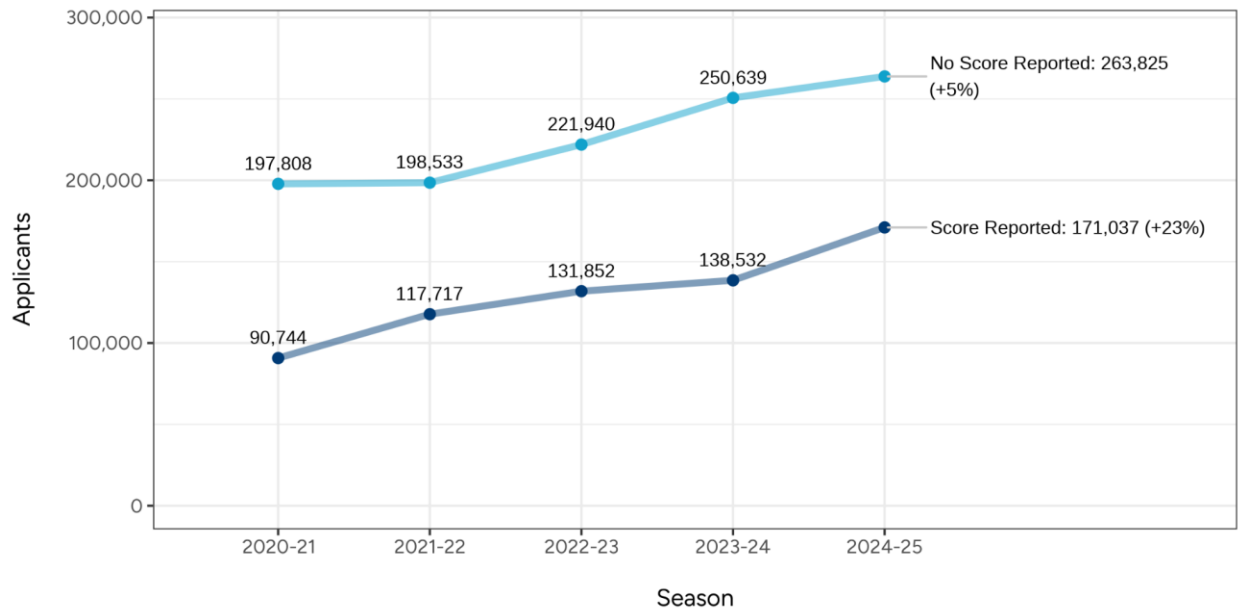


Figure A9. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, non-URM applicants only

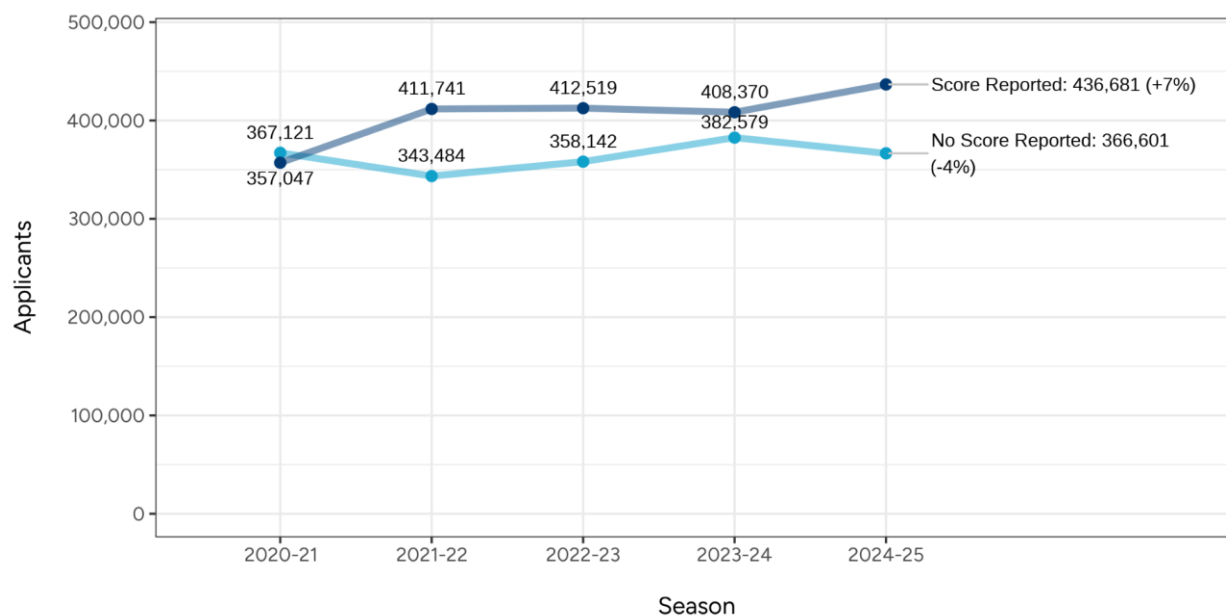


Figure A10. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, fee-waiver-eligible applicants only

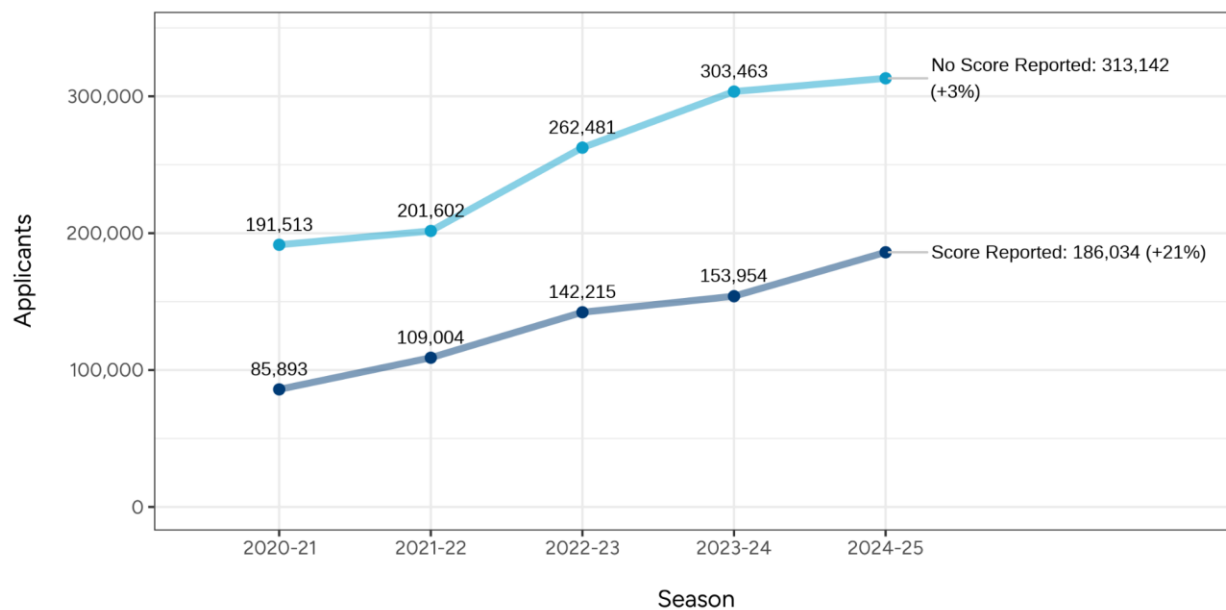


Figure A11. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, fee-waiver-ineligible applicants only

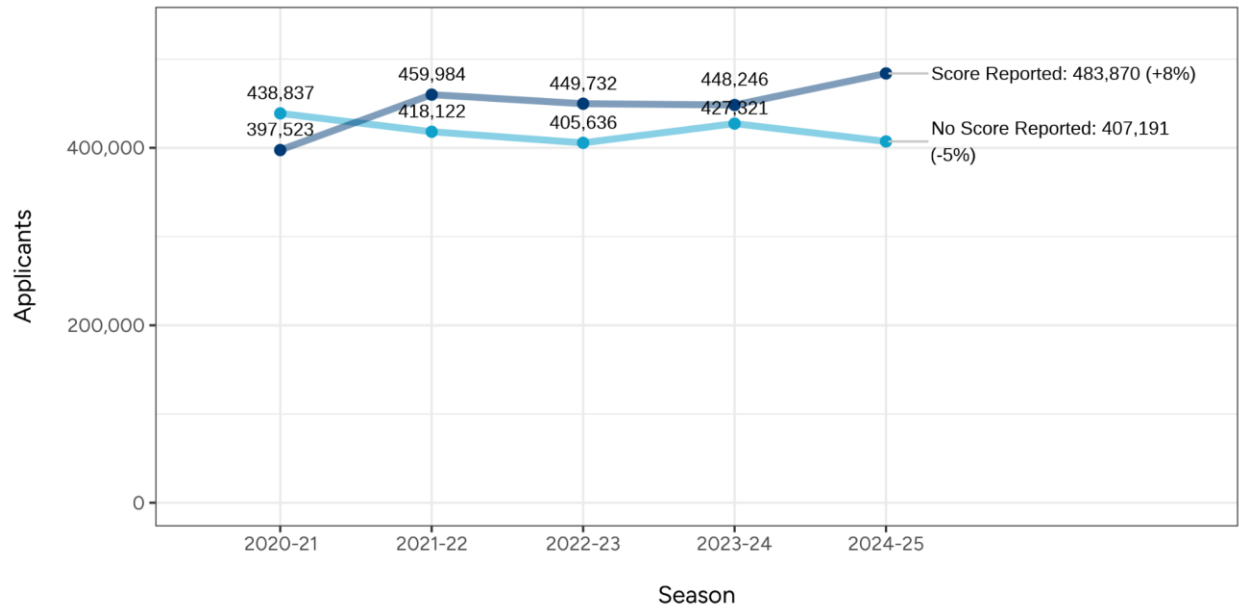
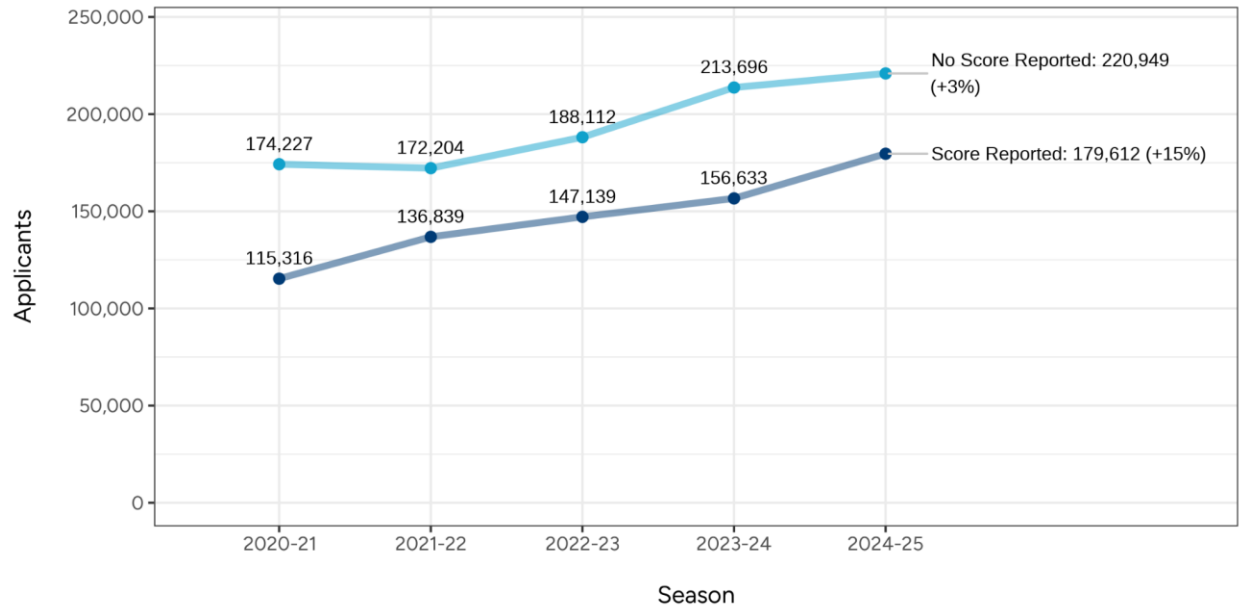


Figure A12. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2020–21, applicants from ZIP codes below national median income only



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

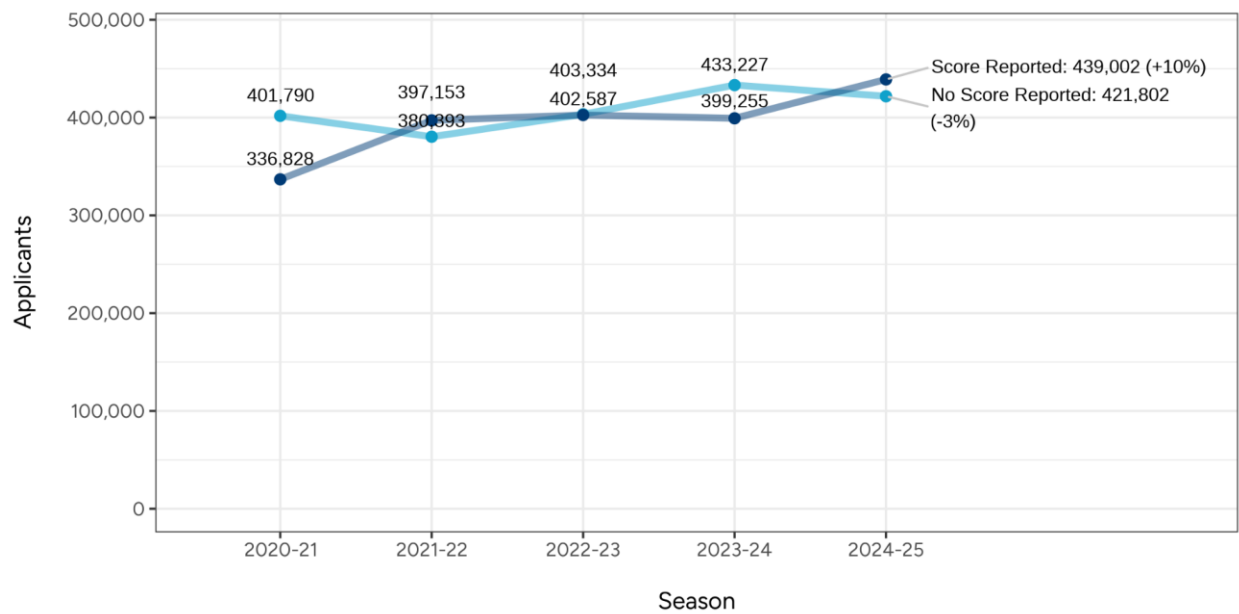


Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among White applicants since 2020–21

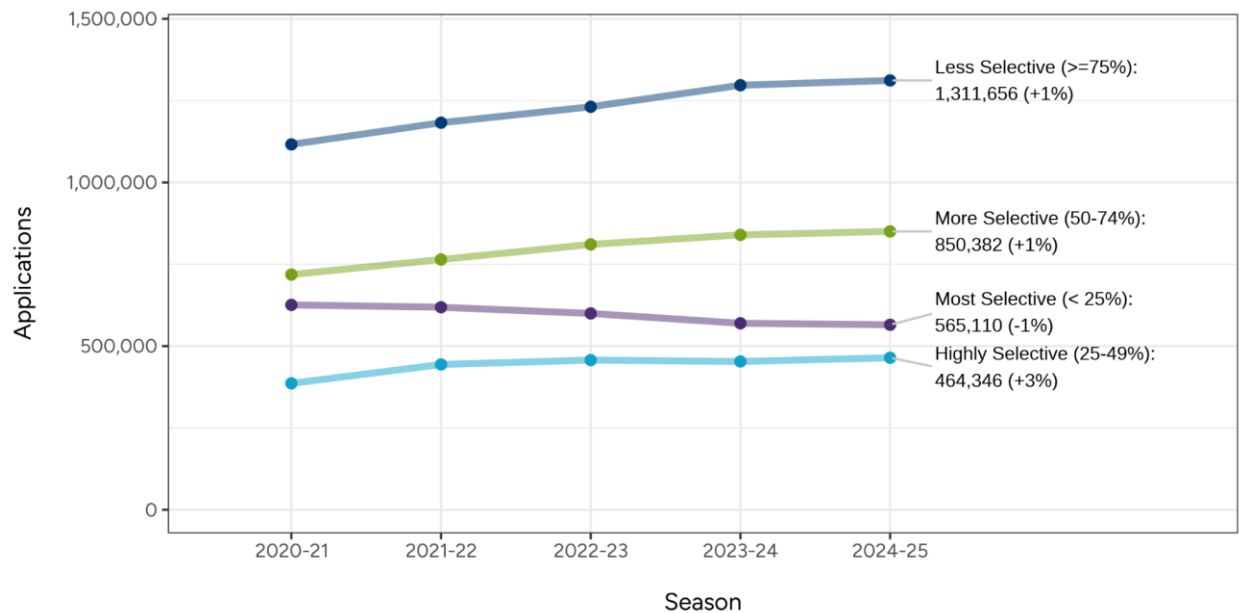


Figure A15. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Black or African American applicants since 2020–21

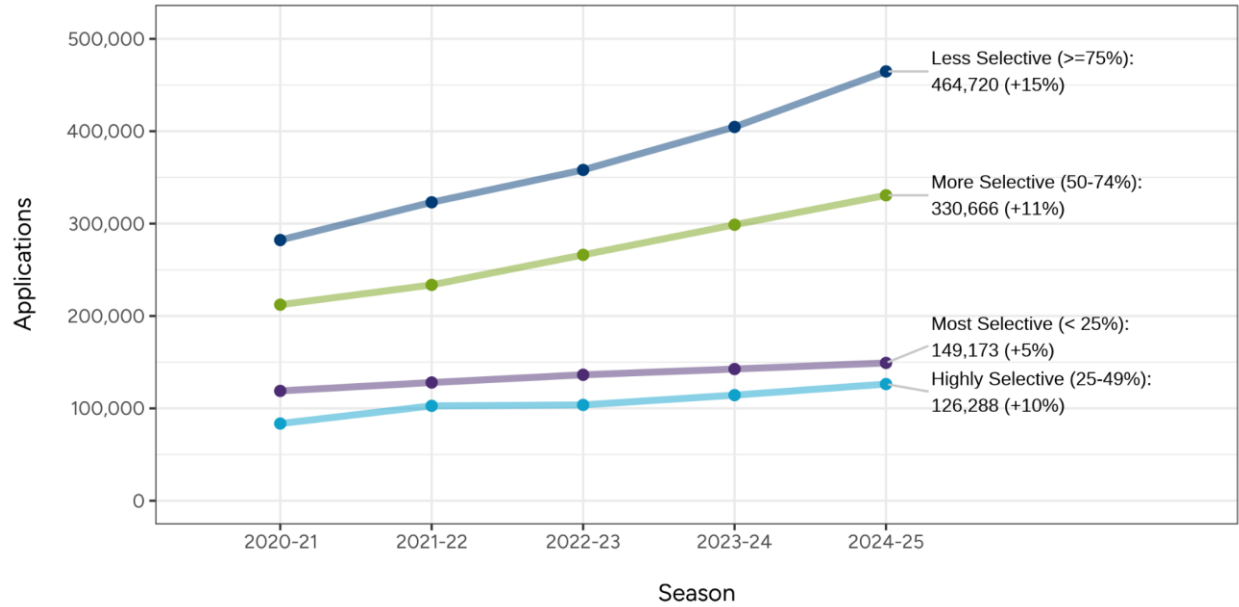
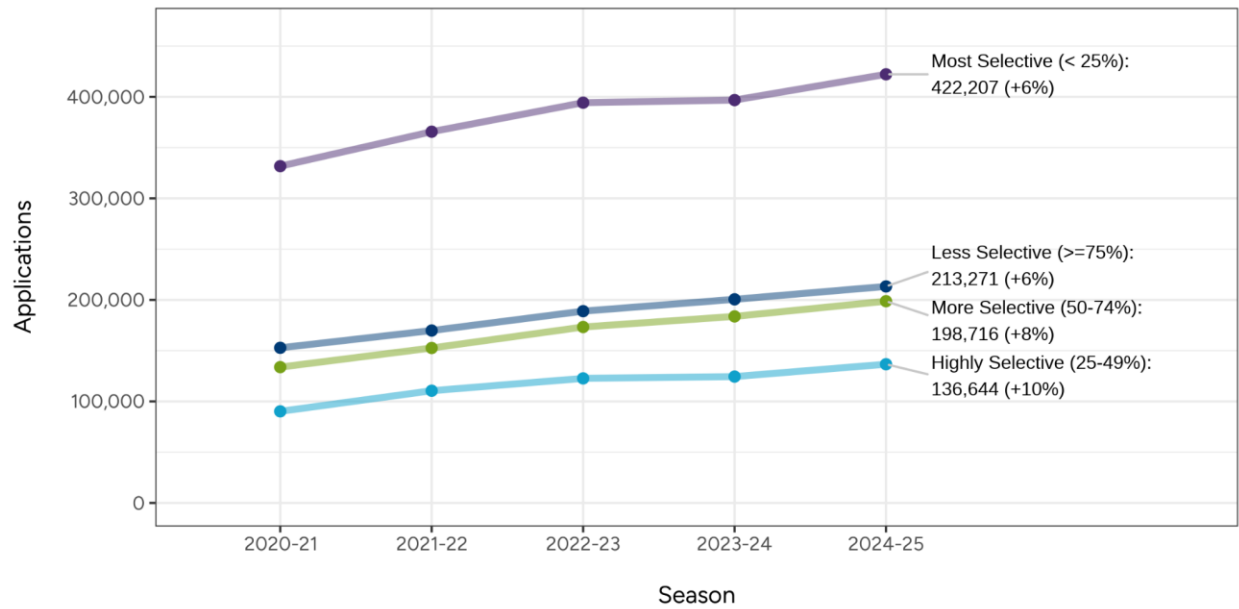


Figure A16. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Asian applicants since 2020–21



**Deadline update, 2024–2025: First-year application trends through March 1
March 13, 2025**

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

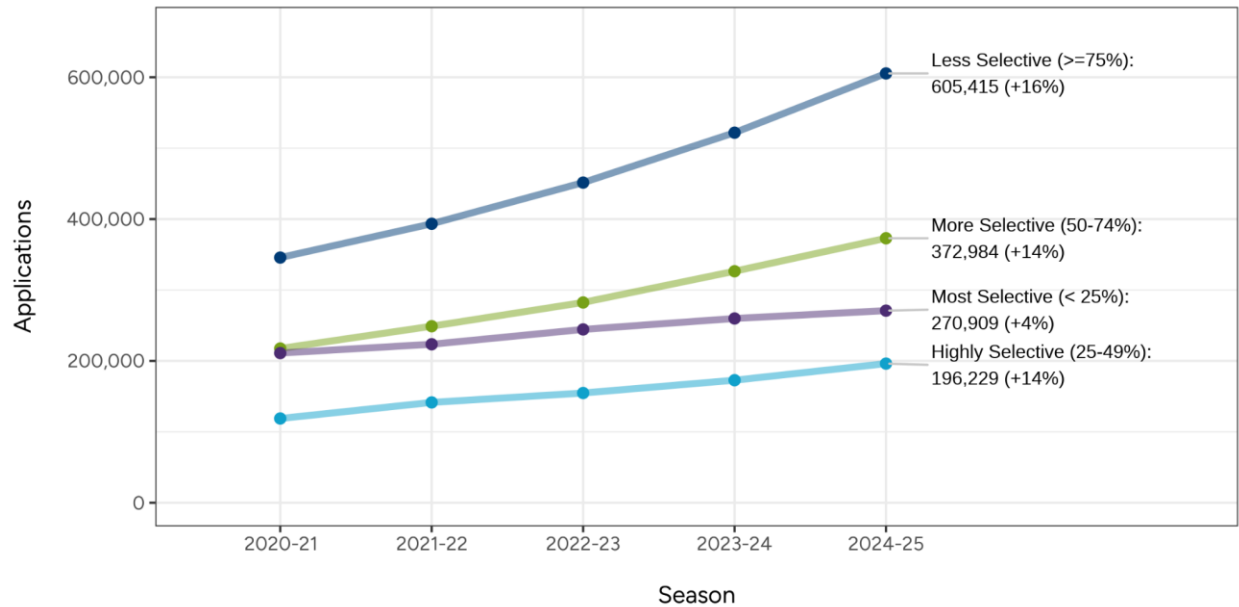
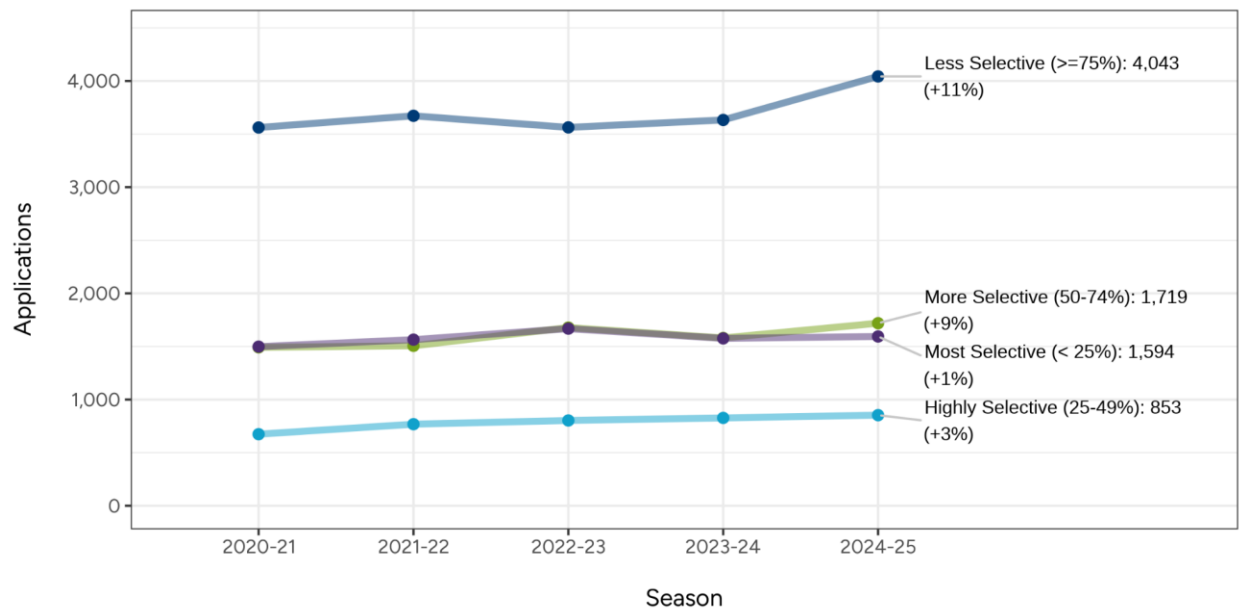


Figure A18. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2020–21



**Deadline update, 2024–2025: First-year application trends through March 1
March 13, 2025**

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

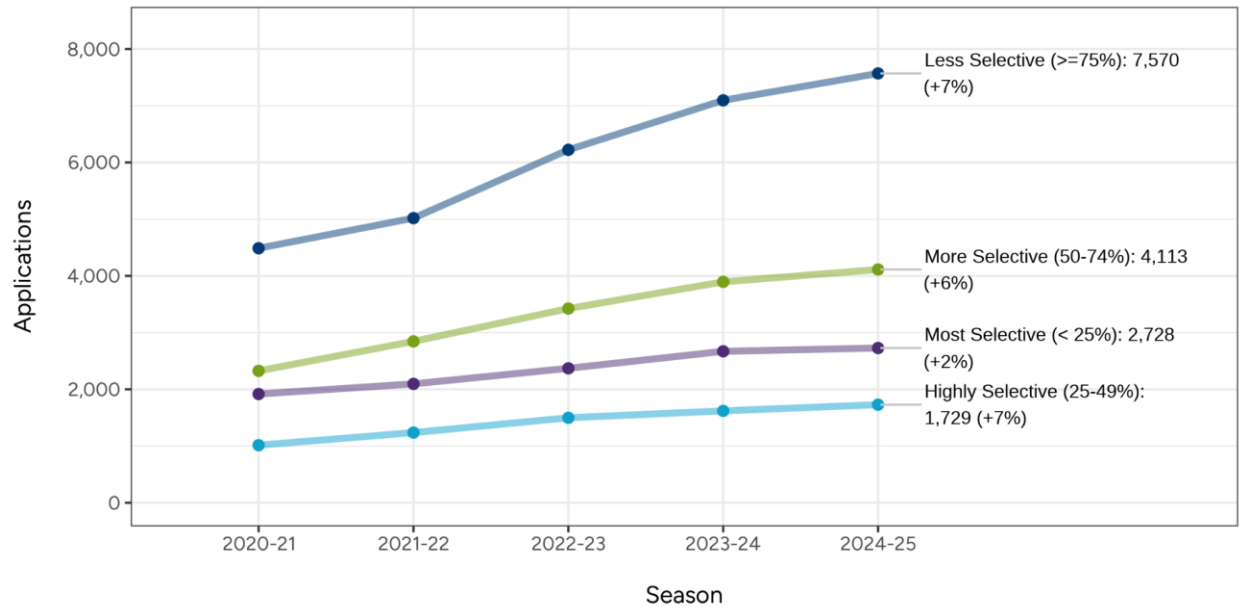
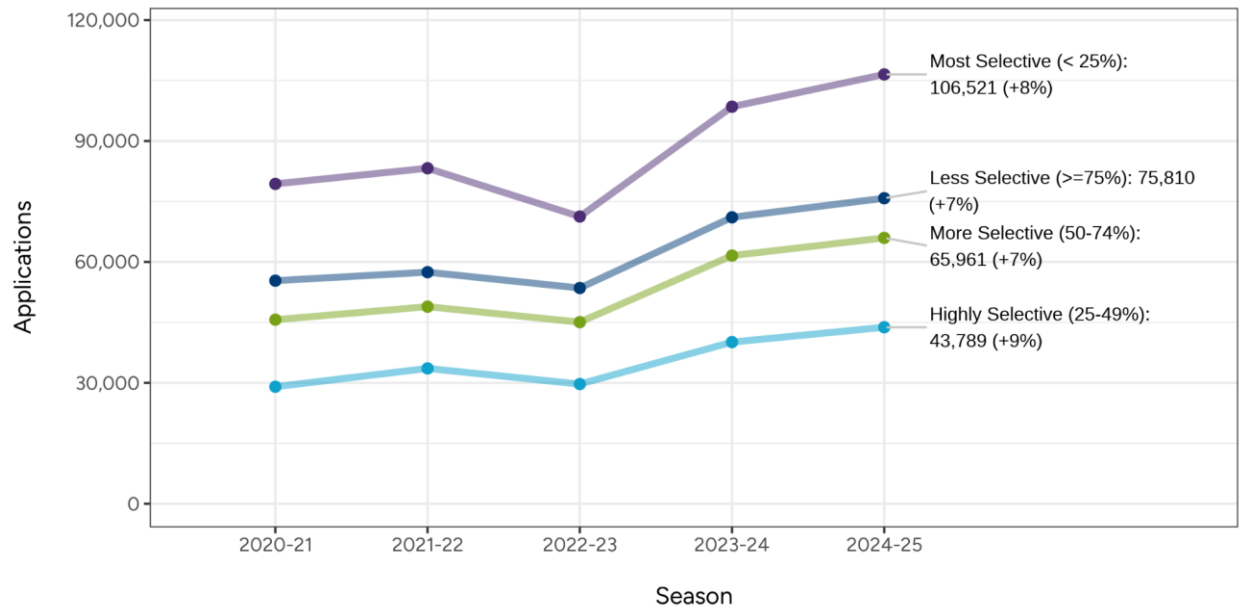


Figure A20. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2020–21



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 March 1 March 13, 2025

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

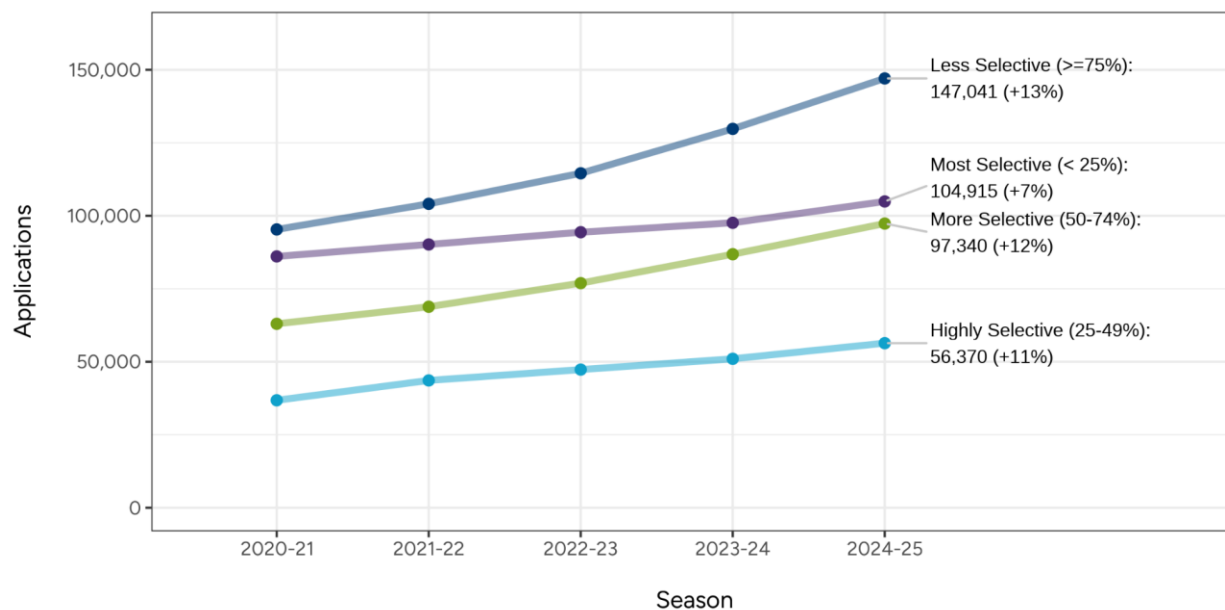
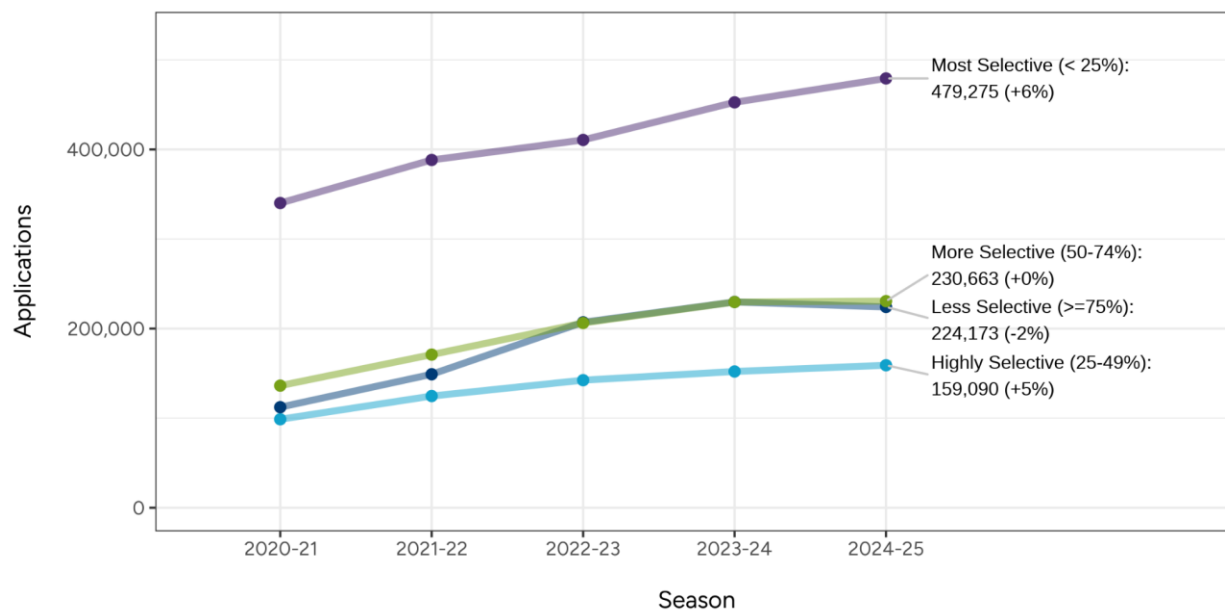


Figure A22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among International applicants since 2020–21



**Deadline update, 2024–2025: First-year application trends through March 1
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Figure A23. Growth in applications by deadline decision type since 2020–21

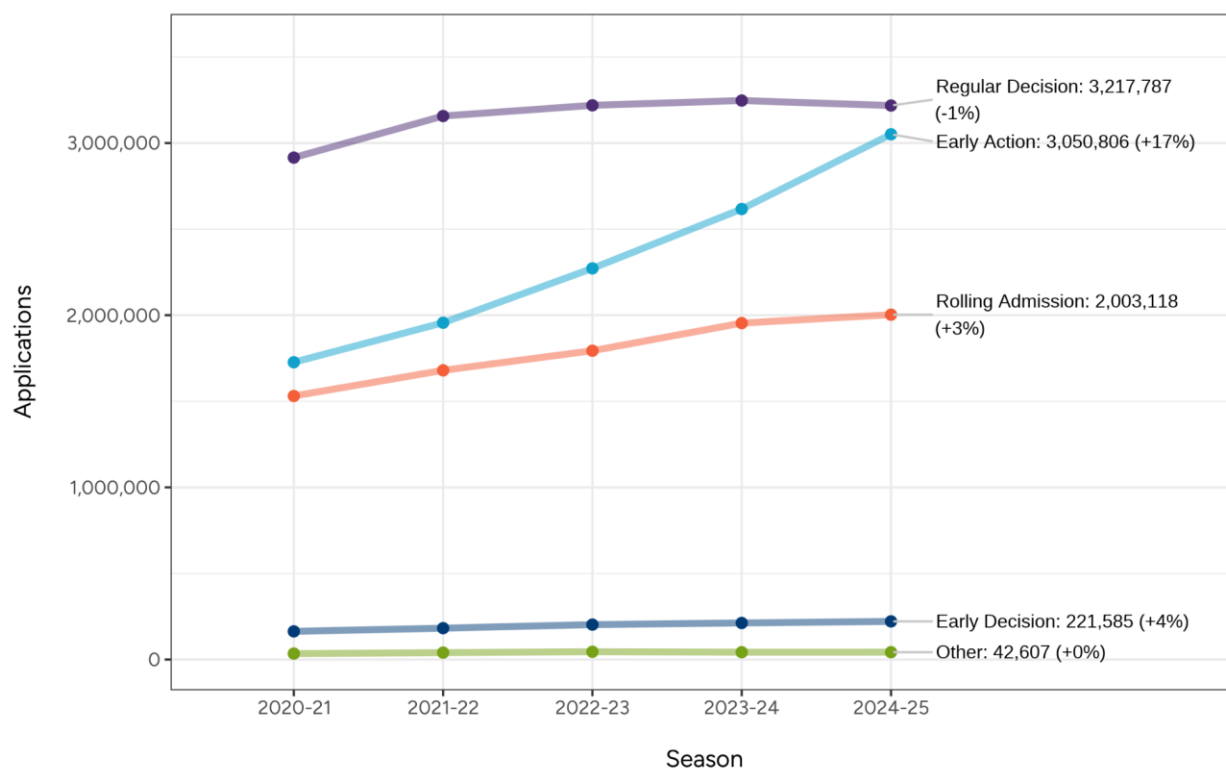


Figure A24. Growth in first-year applicants deadline participation behavior since 2020–21

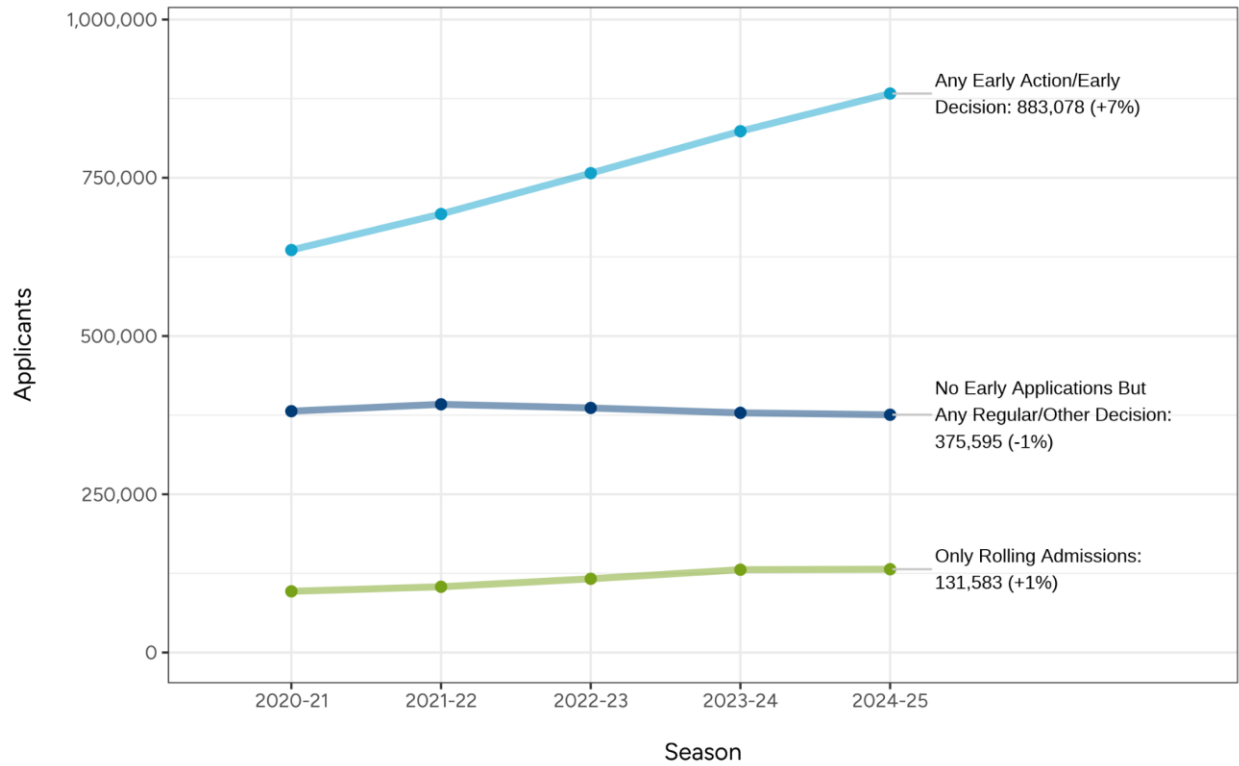


Table B1. Applicant counts by state since 2020–21

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Alabama	4,312	4,505	4,917	5,185	5,484
Alaska	872	926	942	987	1,025
American Samoa	27	25	20	29	25
Arizona	6,927	7,225	8,487	8,136	8,139
Arkansas	2,266	2,219	2,216	2,236	2,470
Armed Forces Americas	25	16	23	17	23
Armed Forces Europe	430	429	441	446	468
Armed Forces Pacific	269	261	247	334	282
California	93,168	94,380	94,983	95,280	96,024
Colorado	24,540	26,755	27,404	28,575	29,417
Connecticut	26,359	26,454	26,738	26,765	27,073
Delaware	4,699	4,710	5,060	5,399	5,326
District of Columbia	2,572	2,840	3,156	3,434	4,041
Florida	60,413	65,862	70,677	77,083	81,912
Georgia	36,508	37,867	43,862	47,280	50,308
Guam	232	215	237	255	276
Hawaii	3,720	3,668	3,828	3,819	3,888
Idaho	1,793	1,840	2,137	2,041	2,051
Illinois	55,873	62,886	65,689	66,647	69,867
Indiana	21,187	22,975	24,277	25,909	27,701
Iowa	2,719	2,626	2,649	3,100	3,295
Kansas	3,794	3,287	2,978	3,511	3,664
Kentucky	7,059	7,025	7,618	8,028	8,414
Louisiana	11,871	12,003	12,149	12,544	13,683
Maine	6,107	6,280	5,570	5,713	5,595
Maryland	32,342	34,194	35,797	36,980	38,691
Massachusetts	48,549	49,816	49,538	49,783	50,003
Michigan	26,843	32,211	34,111	36,958	37,089
Minnesota	16,245	17,829	18,417	19,628	19,908
Mississippi	1,678	1,638	1,723	1,888	2,033

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Missouri	9,447	9,278	9,685	10,372	10,857
Montana	869	935	981	1,147	1,226
Nebraska	2,180	2,006	1,959	3,551	2,775
Nevada	3,590	3,634	3,958	4,204	4,483
New Hampshire	7,572	7,655	7,810	7,796	7,621
New Jersey	63,124	65,764	66,917	70,092	70,983
New Mexico	1,909	2,010	1,995	2,073	2,198
New York	105,651	108,117	109,041	110,527	112,567
North Carolina	39,933	40,790	43,684	46,027	49,907
North Dakota	388	438	470	483	547
Northern Mariana Islands	27	23	38	25	37
Ohio	46,432	48,617	49,882	51,294	52,598
Oklahoma	3,178	3,106	3,359	4,287	4,387
Oregon	10,203	10,937	11,264	12,052	12,957
Pennsylvania	52,312	54,624	56,343	57,821	59,410
Puerto Rico	1,451	1,395	1,429	1,407	1,536
Rhode Island	6,405	6,528	6,675	6,816	6,876
South Carolina	11,942	13,747	14,700	16,033	16,909
South Dakota	1,241	744	746	881	884
Tennessee	11,200	11,218	11,846	13,069	13,567
Texas	49,139	55,835	67,650	80,323	110,385
Utah	7,795	8,643	9,287	10,271	4,309
Vermont	3,298	3,255	3,245	3,240	3,371
Virgin Islands	167	160	140	198	188
Virginia	41,751	45,189	47,946	49,390	50,870
Washington	16,349	17,053	20,485	21,761	22,450
West Virginia	1,443	1,392	1,465	1,494	1,821
Wisconsin	12,085	13,583	14,137	15,821	15,004
Wyoming	469	509	575	631	585

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	1,266,025	1,318,694	1,386,695	1,441,510	1,493,539	571,414	650,248	712,701	767,774	834,870
Midwestern	569,243	622,209	660,324	696,447	707,885	656,473	753,132	817,841	914,374	982,114
New England	776,802	841,254	874,771	892,592	875,316	257,759	278,181	292,661	309,291	320,811
Southern	519,705	576,808	597,613	654,061	677,098	918,096	1,065,967	1,190,968	1,323,190	1,478,232
Southwestern	90,566	103,347	111,849	126,251	151,604	61,612	80,960	105,435	130,761	195,764
Western	411,899	427,762	448,549	452,442	455,238	249,866	275,683	306,844	333,419	333,321

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	301,812	308,837	325,721	330,843	336,773	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	114,630	122,028	133,575	148,610	154,331
Connecticut	134,155	141,242	151,825	169,183	163,278	57,657	64,599	70,504	82,622	90,389
District of Columbia	82,209	73,719	85,499	89,819	98,312	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	137,469	168,533	170,948	192,160	197,619	224,185	282,967	298,020	328,533	376,939
Georgia	80,072	87,827	94,371	98,786	105,832	108,815	120,166	138,214	148,763	172,043
Illinois	197,808	215,407	227,748	235,832	247,517	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	69,214	72,906	75,561	79,681	86,509	107,735	123,245	132,573	154,543	171,197
Iowa	19,784	23,557	24,697	26,027	24,195	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	8,046	8,579	9,512	10,687	11,137	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	52,265	48,042	44,740	51,142	53,398	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	38,194	40,412	43,459	46,692	46,612	21,019	21,506	21,103	21,030	20,376
Maryland	69,507	68,224	71,840	78,434	82,463	73,477	82,539	89,467	93,404	103,994
Massachusetts	455,876	501,894	513,831	513,478	517,698	96,218	102,700	110,088	112,590	117,699
Michigan	24,979	29,372	33,286	40,503	41,460	157,160	185,134	199,815	228,762	241,910
Minnesota	38,265	41,381	44,725	53,775	49,956	30,934	35,742	38,497	41,196	44,469
Missouri	48,323	49,370	52,474	53,960	54,138	24,094	25,982	30,748	35,007	40,028
New Hampshire	41,333	41,282	42,171	45,610	41,519	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	100,621	109,732	119,057	124,964	127,904	78,220	91,000	100,622	114,796	124,583
New York	674,952	710,184	728,662	745,805	769,697	200,064	220,809	257,616	274,754	298,060
North Carolina	104,587	112,362	118,955	130,354	138,476	177,701	197,836	219,522	250,029	276,289
Ohio	130,550	145,073	153,460	152,135	148,953	184,991	204,997	224,053	239,436	251,017
Oregon	29,768	32,397	33,366	32,656	32,149	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	338,736	356,835	381,637	402,488	415,163	186,911	221,629	228,726	245,752	267,474
Rhode Island	86,523	92,435	98,670	94,720	87,611	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	14,775	17,554	17,843	21,096	19,265	101,167	114,364	132,557	152,363	165,737
Tennessee	68,470	68,626	70,970	70,125	70,048	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	85,837	97,071	104,201	118,634	144,610	41,929	57,078	77,520	98,436	157,250
Vermont	20,721	23,989	24,815	22,909	18,598	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	49,305	56,729	60,717	68,781	69,274	177,437	195,256	212,941	223,899	238,896
Washington	37,456	39,005	41,050	40,315	39,978	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	30,809	34,320	36,798	41,349	41,878	55,177	66,917	71,649	76,833	81,889

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	562,497	603,963	645,291	695,286	748,472	513,807	545,200	593,465	644,231	670,797
Midwestern	564,610	638,562	694,485	774,512	808,047	317,552	362,666	394,028	429,388	448,027
New England	289,224	302,201	320,126	338,966	338,622	214,617	236,535	256,365	271,608	284,150
Southern	369,703	421,323	482,286	544,257	600,164	322,982	367,750	421,666	470,722	501,627
Southwestern	36,605	50,691	66,445	80,935	122,352	61,507	71,468	85,286	100,980	138,801
Western	345,337	371,169	405,843	431,415	436,042	100,372	109,225	115,029	115,427	109,142

	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	298,536	342,892	365,883	373,800	397,590	461,013	475,008	492,561	493,378	508,992
Midwestern	112,887	130,944	134,730	139,202	150,192	226,902	239,073	250,707	262,614	278,768
New England	44,977	50,390	55,145	53,763	50,217	484,541	529,134	534,635	536,314	521,991
Southern	308,159	386,513	405,058	436,606	473,045	435,136	465,118	477,053	523,296	579,292
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	50,992	56,314	60,658	59,711	60,901	164,459	166,153	173,253	178,519	180,839

Note:

Selectivity calculated as undergraduates admitted as a percent of applications

Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.

Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

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

	Less Selective ($\geq 75\%$)					More Selective (50-74%)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
California	30,824	31,723	32,954	34,126	39,048	74,696	76,265	81,049	80,964	76,607
Colorado	130,044	136,036	146,035	160,252	165,802	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	57,832	59,755	64,432	74,985	75,710	67,369	73,315	81,854	96,897	105,313
Florida	51,394	63,158	71,228	84,988	98,821	60,473	72,758	75,409	84,245	85,543
Georgia	16,456	18,969	24,390	27,728	30,522	53,402	57,439	72,320	72,926	86,026
Illinois	86,551	99,736	104,477	107,352	114,550	68,123	76,105	81,734	87,452	90,967
Indiana	80,701	85,382	88,988	105,766	115,182	74,747	86,004	92,274	100,392	109,542
Iowa	27,629	34,174	37,952	41,087	46,018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	29,070	31,869	38,877	44,376	46,719	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	27,545	28,737	28,633	28,722	27,570	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	53,416	54,705	59,873	65,478	70,071	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	113,347	122,022	130,639	136,234	140,334	93,249	101,444	111,414	112,675	117,785
Michigan	88,465	113,611	124,179	143,828	148,217	13,127	15,404	18,845	24,091	23,480
Minnesota	19,146	20,691	23,293	25,375	25,945	37,218	42,649	46,242	54,694	54,344
Missouri	31,685	33,686	39,694	43,721	47,228	7,164	8,341	10,629	12,888	13,053
New Hampshire	44,012	44,783	46,921	49,133	46,808	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	100,266	116,890	126,088	141,544	150,303	35,113	38,908	44,168	52,137	54,645
New York	194,751	203,253	217,328	232,416	264,074	297,837	320,653	342,227	362,722	365,093
North Carolina	74,949	83,892	93,685	105,506	112,953	56,791	66,046	76,816	87,671	93,321
Ohio	159,493	173,318	191,456	206,087	205,083	98,361	110,595	118,494	121,006	130,793
Oregon	63,631	68,976	76,899	80,113	82,019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	207,677	222,676	235,236	247,893	255,657	115,113	128,119	133,647	148,174	164,538
South Carolina	28,090	34,977	40,315	50,389	53,479	49,033	52,044	57,391	68,441	73,215
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,068	48,930	65,193	74,066	74,936
Texas	28,252	39,427	52,884	66,260	105,446	45,448	52,574	63,284	75,713	110,199
Virginia	88,047	100,510	113,104	119,740	126,087	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	23,391	23,321	25,111	24,079	24,195	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	27,835	33,851	35,307	40,762	40,570	10,530	12,746	14,684	15,998	13,813

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	38,832	41,431	44,716	43,546	45,663	156,855	158,834	166,392	171,418	173,820
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	156,668	201,806	204,561	219,463	237,613	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	29,832	32,270	36,077	35,052	32,516	315,300	348,560	345,445	341,676	344,371
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	116,056	126,013	137,563	141,363	153,834	266,372	281,074	289,160	284,058	284,756
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	77,222	101,292	109,077	116,191	116,788	124,049	124,498	130,207	133,393	143,096
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	30.1	15.0	15.5	39.4
Control				
Private	34.9	16.5	15.0	33.6
Public	15.2	11.5	17.5	55.8
Control and Carnegie Classification				
Private	40.1	18.9	14.3	26.7
Baccalaureate				
Private Master's	33.0	16.0	16.0	35.1
Public Master's	20.0	18.3	16.7	45.0
Private Doctoral	28.0	13.7	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	15.3	14.0	38.1
>= 75%	29.2	14.6	16.0	40.1
Test Requirement				
Not Required	30.3	15.3	15.9	38.4
Required	25.0	6.2	3.1	65.6
Enrollment Size				
Under 2500	40.3	16.9	12.7	30.1
2500 - 10000	29.0	16.2	16.2	38.6
Over 10000	8.9	10.1	20.7	60.4
MSI Status				
MSI	22.9	12.8	9.2	55.0
Not an MSI	30.7	15.6	16.7	37.1
Region				
International	41.0	10.3	12.8	35.9
Mid-Atlantic	29.9	15.9	19.2	35.0
Midwestern	30.8	16.3	16.7	36.2
New England	39.3	16.2	12.0	32.5
Southern	24.0	13.6	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.