

First-year Application Trends

End of Season Report

End-of-season report, 2024–2025: First-year application trends

August 13, 2025

A horizontal bar with a gradient from blue to green.

Authors

Data Analytics and Research

Rodney Hughes *

Elyse Armstrong

Mark Freeman

Walter Herring

Trent Kajikawa

Brian Heseung Kim

Sarah Nolan

Song Park

* Corresponding author(s)

Press inquiries

Emma Steele

esteele@commonapp.org

Introduction

Common App started as an experiment in 1975 with 15 colleges, led by college admission officers and school counselors, to streamline the admission process for students. Now, entering its fiftieth year, Common App has grown to include roughly 1,100 member institutions across the United States and around the world. Much of this growth occurred after 2014, when the organization, in an effort to increase access, equity, and integrity in the college admissions process, opened its membership to all accredited, not-for-profit, undergraduate four year degree-granting institutions.

In this annual report, we share season-end statistics for this most recent year of first-year applicant and application data, with context going back for a full decade, to bring attention to trends in applicants' race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geography, and the types of institutions to which they apply. We offer this report as a complement to our Deadline Update series, which reports on these same statistics at critical moments and deadlines throughout the application season.

Importantly, this report includes **all institutional members** active in each application season, whereas the Deadline

Updates focus on the more specific subset of **returning institutional members** each year over a shorter time period (though many of the overarching trends and patterns analyzed here and in our Deadline Updates remain identical when examining either group). With this powerful landscape view of college applications over the past decade, we hope to empower enrollment leaders, counselors, and other stakeholders with these data insights to increase the accessibility of the college admissions process in alignment with our [Next Chapter](#).

First-year application trends through August 1

Applications

10,193,579

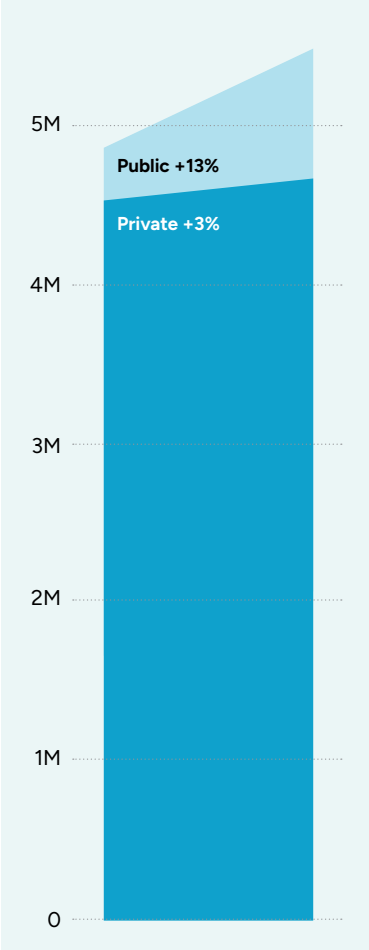
total applications

1,097

members

Member Type

Applications to public members (13%) grew at a faster rate than those to private members since 2023–24 (3%).



Applicants

1,498,199

applicants

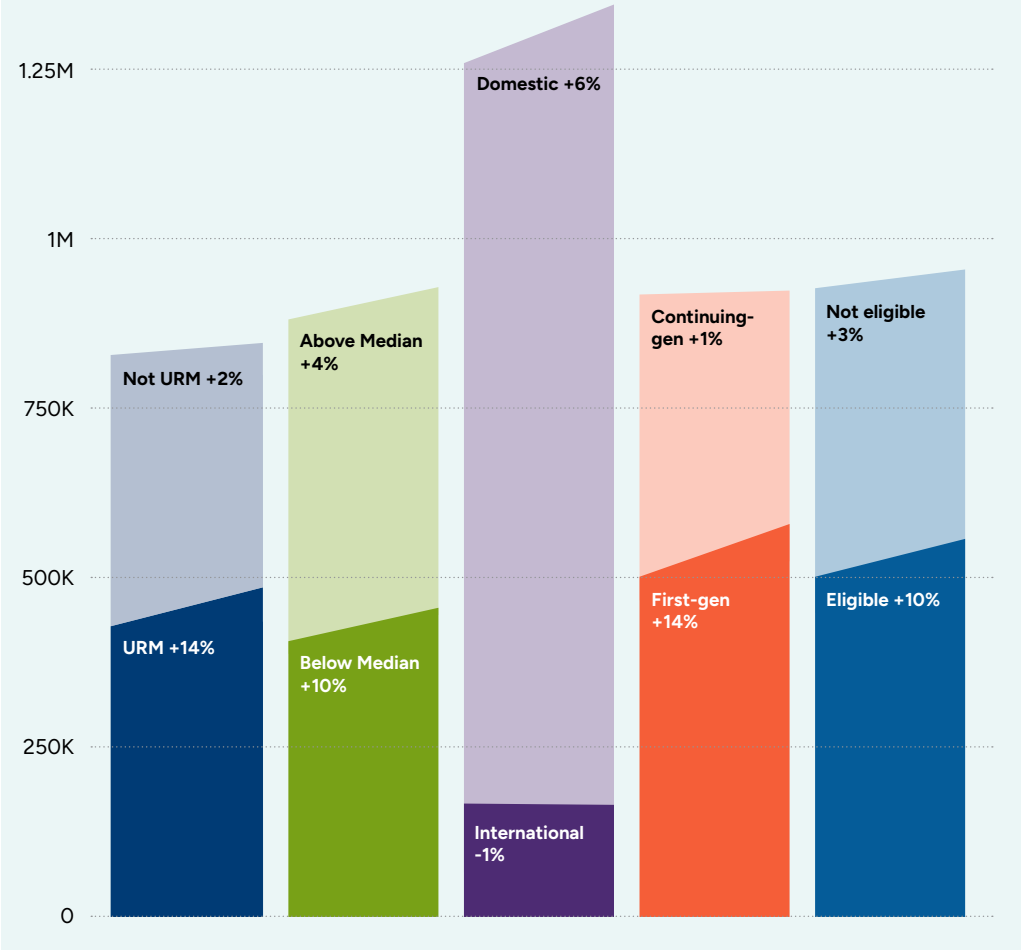
Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM) applicants increased by 14%.

Growth in applicants from **below-median income** ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 10% since 2023-24.

International applicant growth stagnated, while growth in domestic applicants increased by 6%.

First-generation applicants increased by 14% since 2023-24.

Growth was faster for students reporting **eligibility for a Common App fee waiver** (10%) compared to those not reporting fee waiver eligibility (3%).



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Key findings

1. **Applicant and application counts are up:** 1,498,199 distinct first-year applicants applied to 1,097 member institutions, an increase of 5% from 1,423,466 applicants in 2023–24.
 - a. Total application volume rose 8% from 9,447,544 in 2023–24 to 10, in 2024–25, surpassing 10 million applications for the first time. Applicants also applied to slightly more members in 2024–25 than in 2023–24 (up 2% from 6.64 to 6.80 applications per applicant). Member institutions increased 3% from 1,068 in 2023–24 to 1,097 in 2024–25.
2. **Latinx and Black or African American applicants are among the fastest-growing groups by race or ethnicity:** Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity¹ (URM) increased by 14% in 2024–25, with fastest growth for applicants identifying as Latinx (15%) and Black or African American (12%).
3. **First-generation applicants are substantially up:** Applicants identifying as first-generation grew at a substantial rate of 14%, while continuing-gen applicants grew 1% from 2023–24 to 2024–25.
4. **Low-income applicants are up:** Growth was faster for students reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver (10% vs. 3%). This is also true of growth in applicants from below-median income ZIP codes, who continued to outpace their peers from above-median income ZIP codes at 10% since 2023–24 (versus 4%).
5. **Geographically, domestic growth in applicants was fastest in the Southwest and among metropolitan and micropolitan urbanities:** The Southwestern region experienced the fastest growth (39%). Growth in applicants was roughly equal across metropolitan, micropolitan, and small town urbanicity types (between 6% and 7%). Applicants from rural areas grew 3%. Texas (43%) was the fastest growing state since 2023–24 and overtook New York and California to be the top state by applicant count.
6. **The rate of domestic applicant growth exceeds growth in international applicants for the first time since 2019:** The number of international applicants (applicants who report exclusive, active citizenship for a country

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.

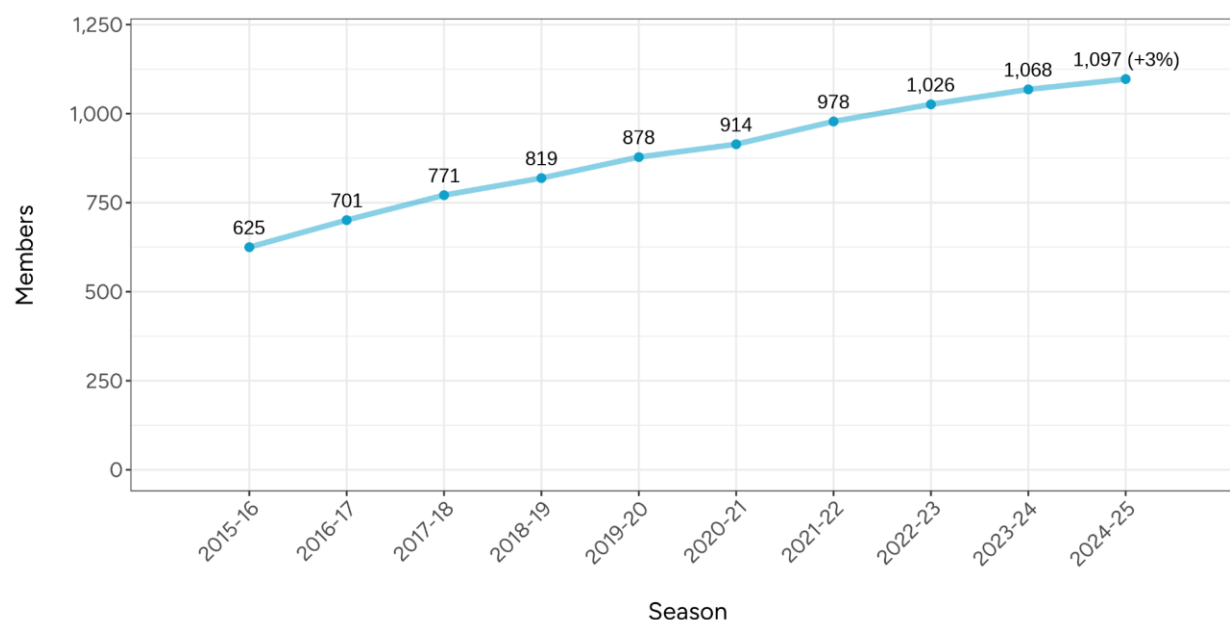
outside the U.S.) declined by 1% while domestic applicants increased by 6%. Growth is fastest among applicants with citizenship in Bangladesh (41%), Mongolia (18%), and Kazakhstan (17%). Additionally, the rapid growth in applicants from the African continent since at least 2020–21 exhibited a downturn this season (-19% over the past year), while applicants from China are up (7% over the past year).

7. **Growth in applicants reporting test scores outpace non-reporters for the first time since 2021–22:** The number of applicants not reporting any test scores decreased less than 1%, while the number of applicants reporting test scores increased by 12%. This marks the first time since the 2021–22 season that the growth rate of test score reporters surpassed the growth 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 (13%) grew at a faster rate than those to private members since 2023–24 (3%).** Furthermore, growth in applications was slowest for the most selective institutions (defined as having admit rates below 25%) at 4% and between 9-10% higher for all other selectivity levels.

Overall platform trends

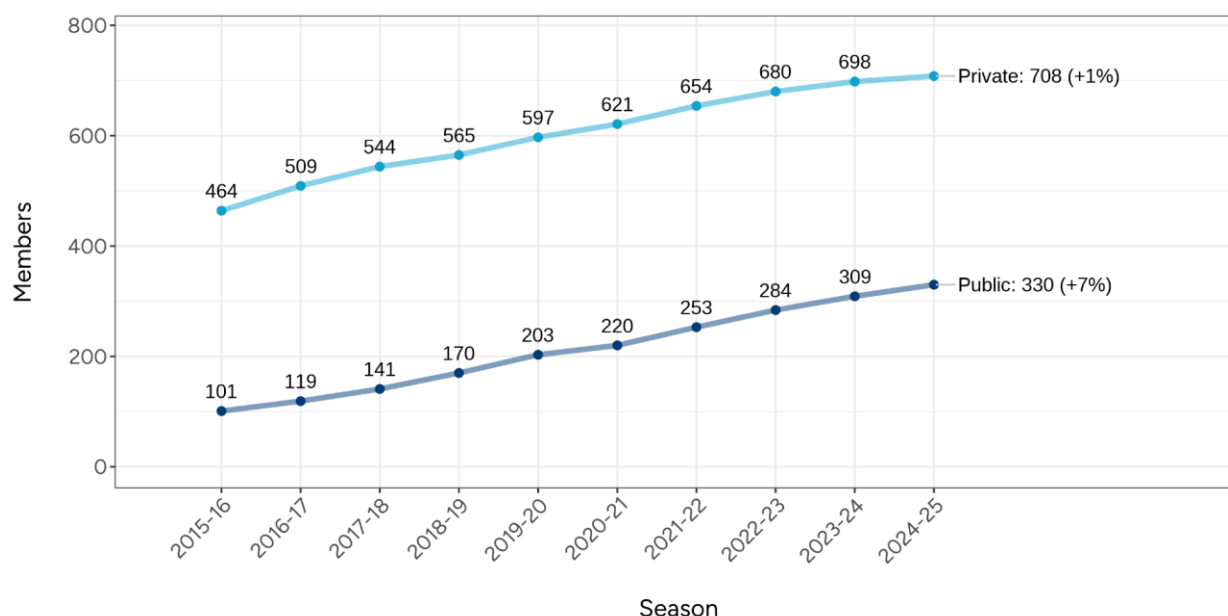
Beginning our review of end-of-season data with an illustration of the number of Common App member institutions, Figures 1 and 2 display the total number of Common App member institutions receiving applications in each season and the number of member institutions separated by public or private control. Each point in each plot in this report tracks the indicated metric for a full season, with the final season in each plot additionally labeled with the annual growth rate since 2023–24. Figure 1 charts growth in the number of member institutions receiving applications from 1,068 in 2023–24 to 1,097 in 2024–25, an increase of 3%. Looking over the broader timespan, this number increased 75.5% from 625 in 2015–16. Figure 2 illustrates that the number of public members grew 7% from 309 in 2023–24 to 330 in 2024–25, and the number of private members grew 1% from 698 in 2023–24 to 708 in 2024–25.² Over the full decade, the number of private institutions grew 52.6% between 2015–16 and 2024–25, and the number of public institutions more than tripled (227% growth) from 101 in 2015–16 to 330 in 2024–25. Though not illustrated here, the number of states with public flagship institutions on the Common App platform has also increased from 18 in 2015–16 to 48 in 2024–25, demonstrating the increased geographic diversity of our membership.

Figure 1. Growth in member institutions receiving applications since 2015–16



² We collect control information from the National Center for Education Statistics' Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The remaining institutions do not have control information in IPEDS, and the majority of these are international members.

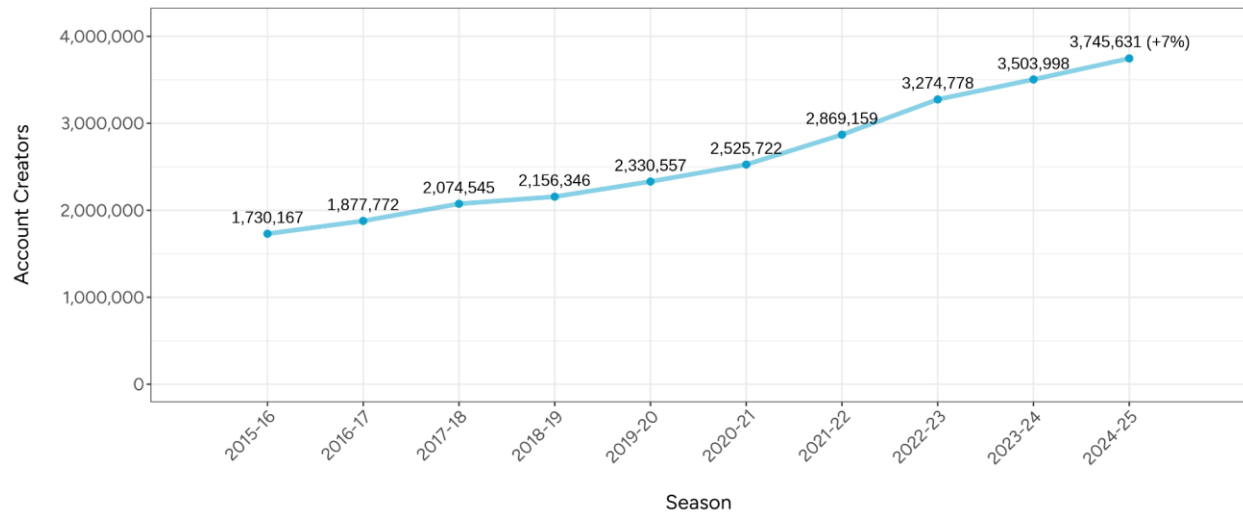
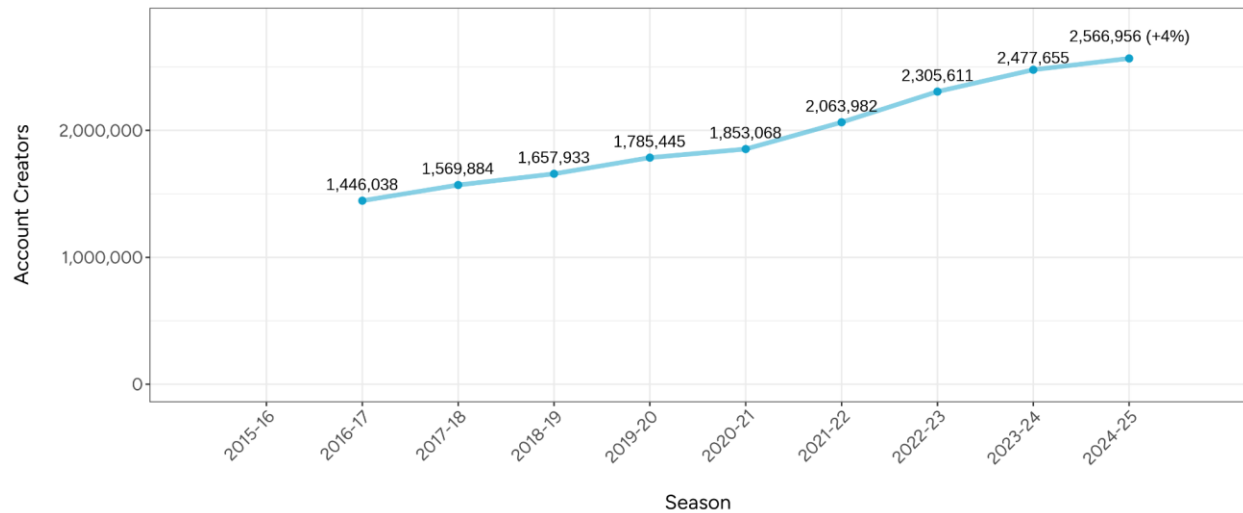
Figure 2. Growth in member institutions by public or private control since 2015–16



Continuing with overall platform usage trends, Figures 3a-6 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. **In general, we see that there is consistent and considerable growth in platform use measured by account creators (116%), applicants (79%), applications (161%), and applications per applicant (46%) since 2015–16.**

For example, in Figure 3a, we see that the number of account creators has grown from 3,503,998 in 2023–24 to 3,745,631 in 2024–25 – an increase of 7%.³ Common App began in 2016–17 to distinguish account creators who intended to enroll in a postsecondary institution in the following year, and Figure 3b illustrates growth among this group, specifically; the number of account creators intending to enroll in the following academic year increased 4% from 2,477,655 in 2023–24 to 2,566,956 in 2024–25. Figure 4 illustrates that the number of individuals who submitted first-year applications increased 5% from 1,423,466 in 2023–24 to 1,498,199 in 2024–25.

³ As noted in figure titles, Figures 8-10 and 13-17 include domestic applicants only, and Figures 19-21 include international applicants only. All other remaining figures include both domestic and international applicants.

Figure 3a. Growth in account creators since 2015–16**Figure 3b. Growth in account creators intending to enroll in the following academic year since 2016–17⁴**

⁴ Because we did not begin collecting students' intended enrollment year until the 2016–17 season, seasons before this point are omitted from the plot.

Figure 4. Growth in first-year applicants since 2015–16

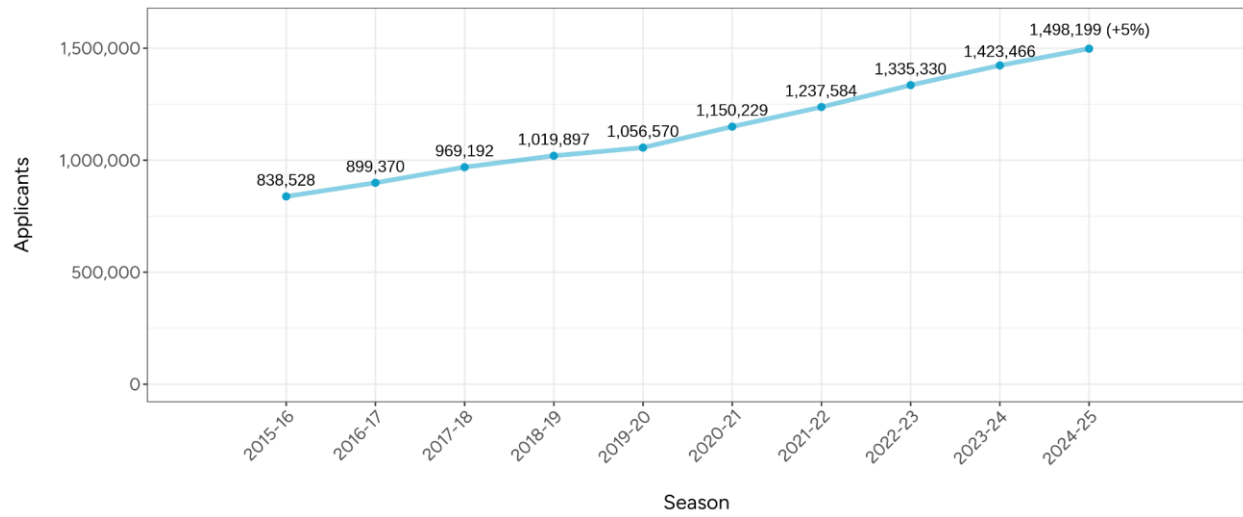


Figure 5. Growth in first-year applications since 2015–16

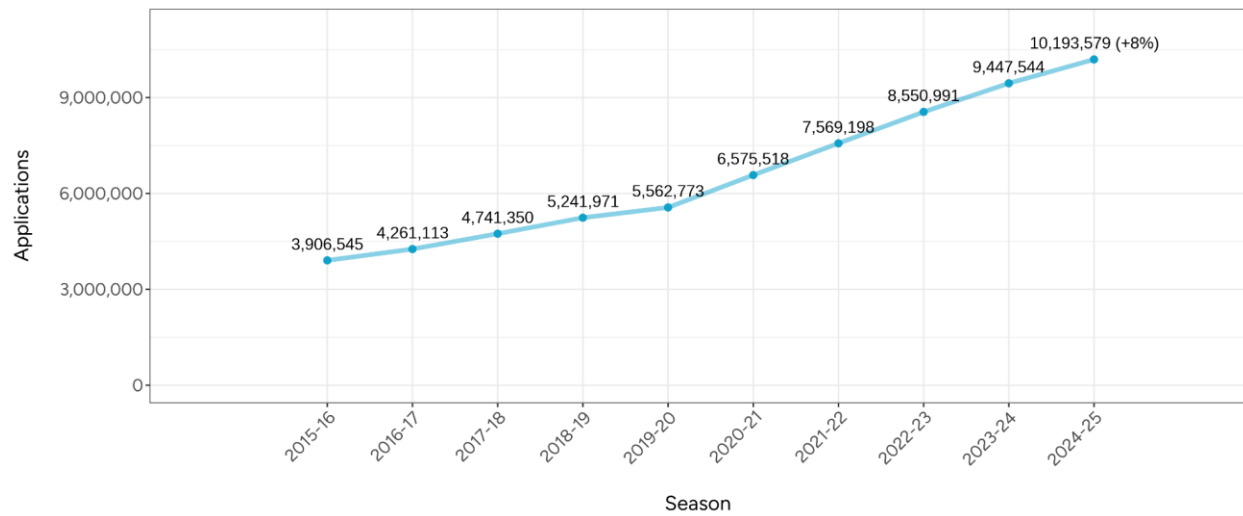
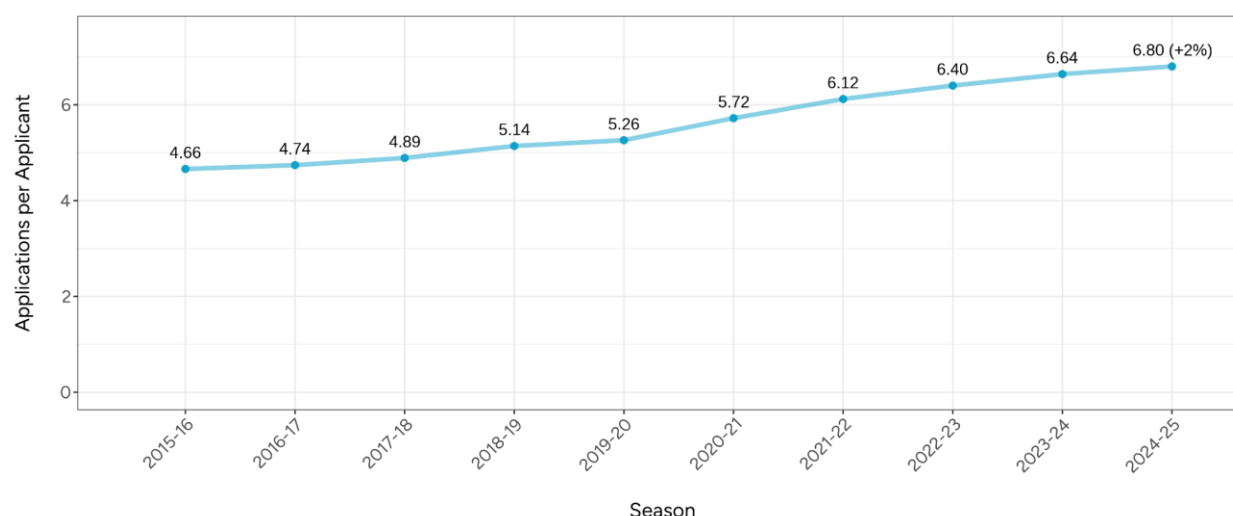


Figure 6. Growth in first-year applications per applicant since 2015–16

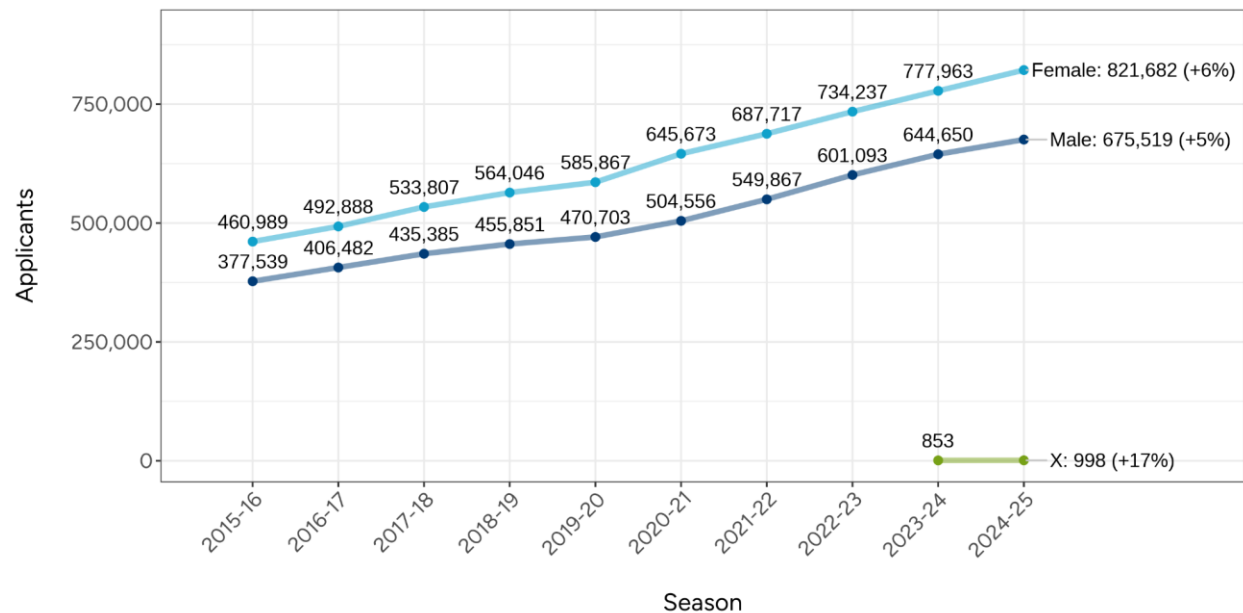
First-year applications increased from 9,447,544 in 2023–24 to 10,193,579 in 2024–25, an increase of 8%, as illustrated in Figure 5. Applications steadily increased throughout the ten-year period and increased more sharply after 2019–20 (concurrent with many institutions switching to test-optional). Figure 6 illustrates that applications per applicant increased 2% from 6.64 in 2023–24 to 6.80 in 2024–25.

Applicant demographic trends

Though the trends above reveal broad growth in the use of Common App over time, an additional value of this end-of-season report lies in disaggregating these trends by student demographics and other key application characteristics.

Trends by student legal sex

Figure 7 displays growth in applicants by legal sex since 2015–16. Students self-identify their sex as male, female, or X (added in 2023–24). Female applicants accounted for a larger share of all applicants throughout the period, and had a growth rate of 6%, from 777,963 in 2023–24 to 821,682 in 2024–25. Male applicants had a growth rate of 5%, from 644,650 in 2023–24 to 675,519 in 2024–25. Students identifying as X grew 17%, from 853 to 998, between 2023–24 and 2024–25.

Figure 7. Growth in first-year applicants by sex since 2015–16

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 at applicant underrepresented minority status (URM) in Figure 8.⁵ Consistent with [previous reports on the diversification of the Common App applicant pool](#), the number of applicants identifying as URM is growing at a pace that exceeds that of their non-URM peers, at 14% since 2023–24 (versus 2%), though the total number of URM applicants remains smaller than the number of non-URM applicants. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has increased from 34.0% of the Common App applicant pool in 2023–24 to 36.4% of the total in 2024–25 (not pictured). Between 2015–16 and 2024–25, the number of URM applicants grew 150% and the number of non-URM applicants grew 52%. Plots shown here (Figures 8-10) exclude citizens of countries besides the United States in alignment with federal reporting practices in higher education.

⁵ See our discussion of Figures 24 and A14 through A22 for additional analyses related to application trends by race/ethnicity as they relate to members of varying selectivity bands.

Figure 8. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by underrepresented minority status since 2015–16

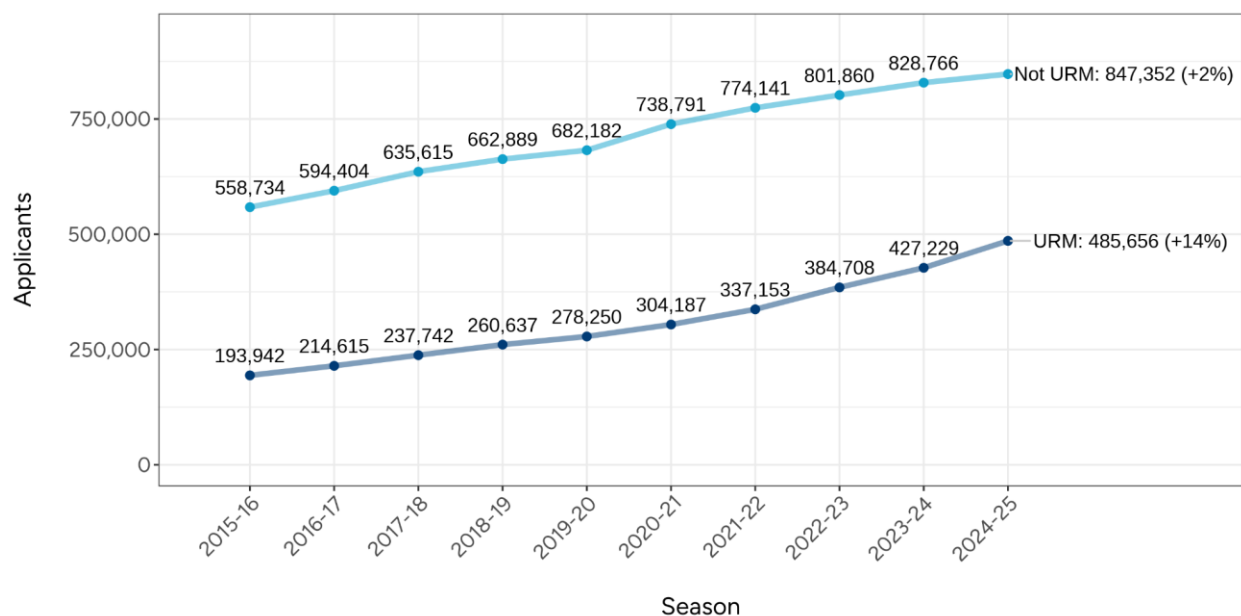
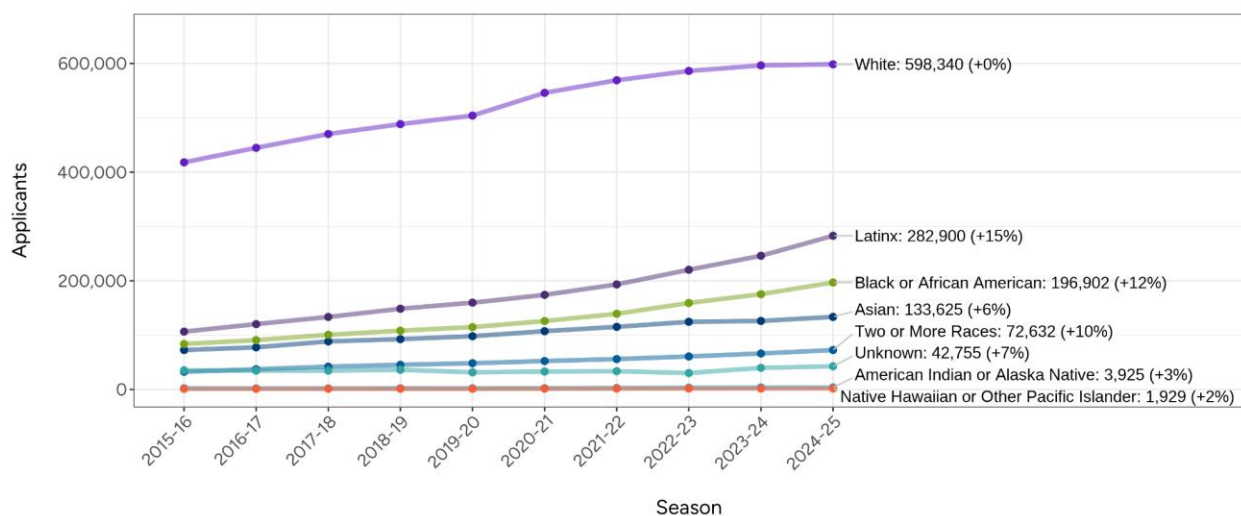


Figure 9. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by federal race/ethnicity groupings since 2015–16



We can, moreover, examine applicant growth trends across federal race/ethnicity groupings in Figure 9, revealing that this growth among URM groups is fastest for applicants identifying as Latinx (15%), Black or African American (12%), and Two or More Races (10%). The share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 14.0% of the total applicant pool in 2023–24 to 14.8% in 2024–25 (not pictured). The share of domestic applicants identifying as White

has declined from 47.5% in 2022–23 to 44.9% in 2023–24, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–14 season.⁶

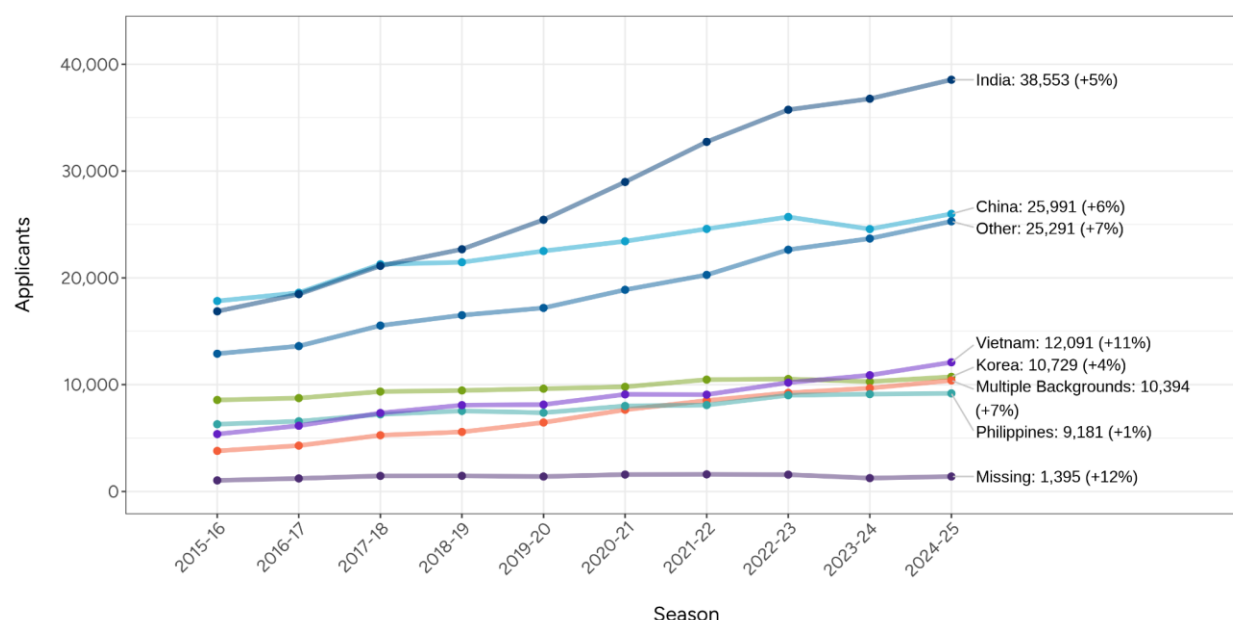
The share of students with Unknown race/ethnicity did not change year-over-year, with 3.2% of students reporting Unknown in 2023–24 and 2024–25 (not pictured). These data together suggest that there have been no meaningful deviations from pre-existing trends over the past decade in race/ethnicity reporting or population growth after the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, aligning with our [research brief on the subject](#) following the end of the 2023–24 application season. Updates to this detailed analysis using this most recent season of data also revealed no substantive changes in trend.

Common App further prompts students to share more detailed background information within each standard race/ethnicity group (e.g., identifying as Asian with background in China). We are thus able to break out each of the standard 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 standard race/ethnicity group (with the rest combined into an “Other” category). Figure 10 below shows, as an example, growth in first-year applicants across detailed Asian backgrounds, revealing that growth between 2023–24 and 2024–25 is fastest among Asian applicants identifying their background in Vietnam (11%), Multiple Backgrounds (7%), Other (7%), and China (6%). Corresponding plots for each of the other standard race/ethnicity groups can be found in the Appendix (Figures A1–A5).⁷

⁶ 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](#)).

⁷ 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 10. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by detailed Asian backgrounds since 2015–16



Trends by student socioeconomic status

In addition to student race/ethnicity, we can also examine multiple dimensions of student socioeconomic status. We display applicant trends by first-generation (“first-gen”) status in Figure 11. For these purposes, we define a first-generation college student as a student whose parents have not obtained a Bachelor’s degree or higher (regardless of when the degree was received, or whether the student lives with adults other than their parents, or of institutional country or type).⁸ First-generation applicants grew 14% from 2023–24 to 2024–25, while continuing-generation students grew 1% from the prior season.

⁸ For more detail on this topic, see our three research briefs from the 2023–24 season addressing [trends](#), [definitions](#), and [complexities](#) around parental education.

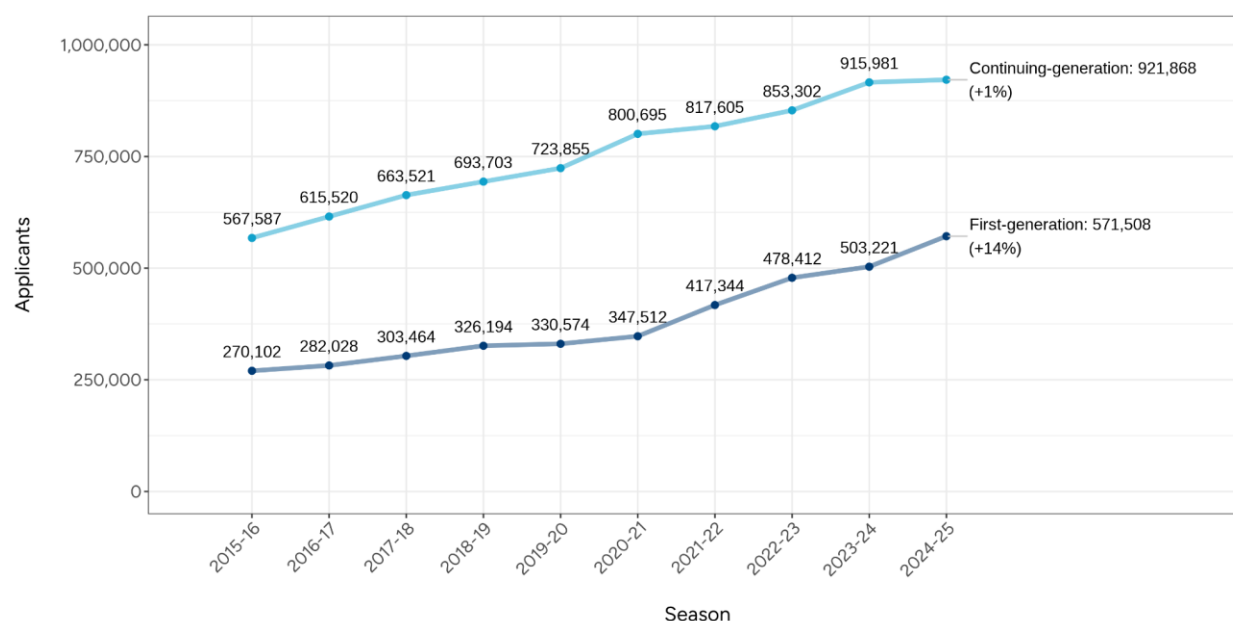
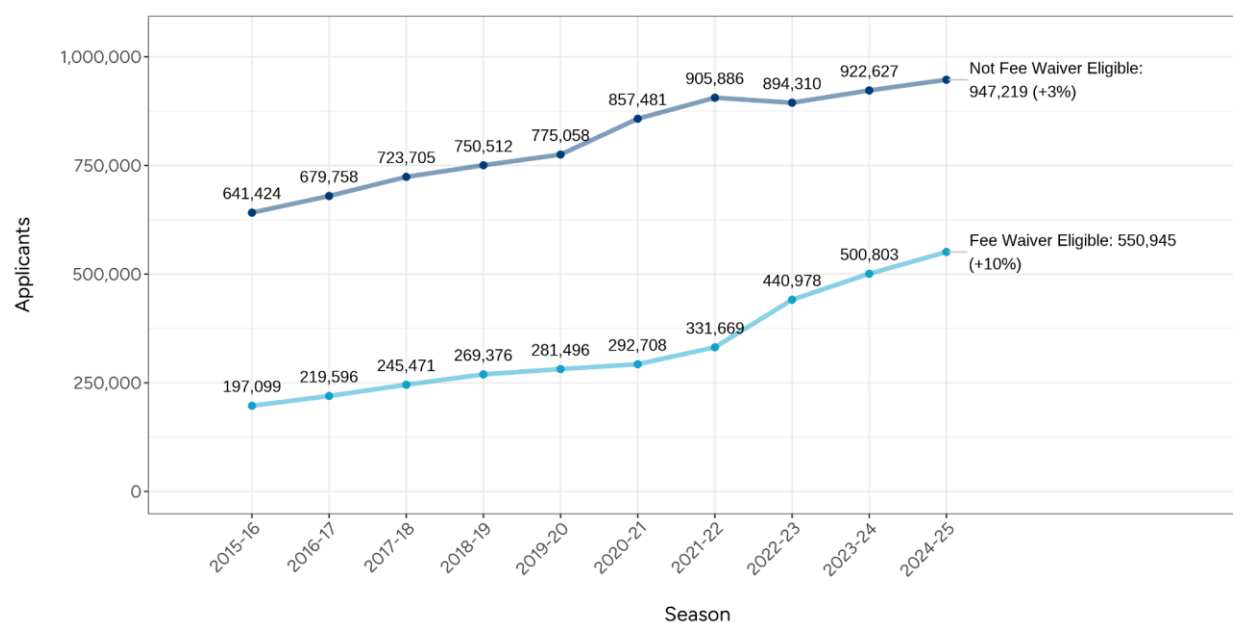
Figure 11. Growth in first-year applicants by first-generation status since 2015–16**Figure 12. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2015–16**

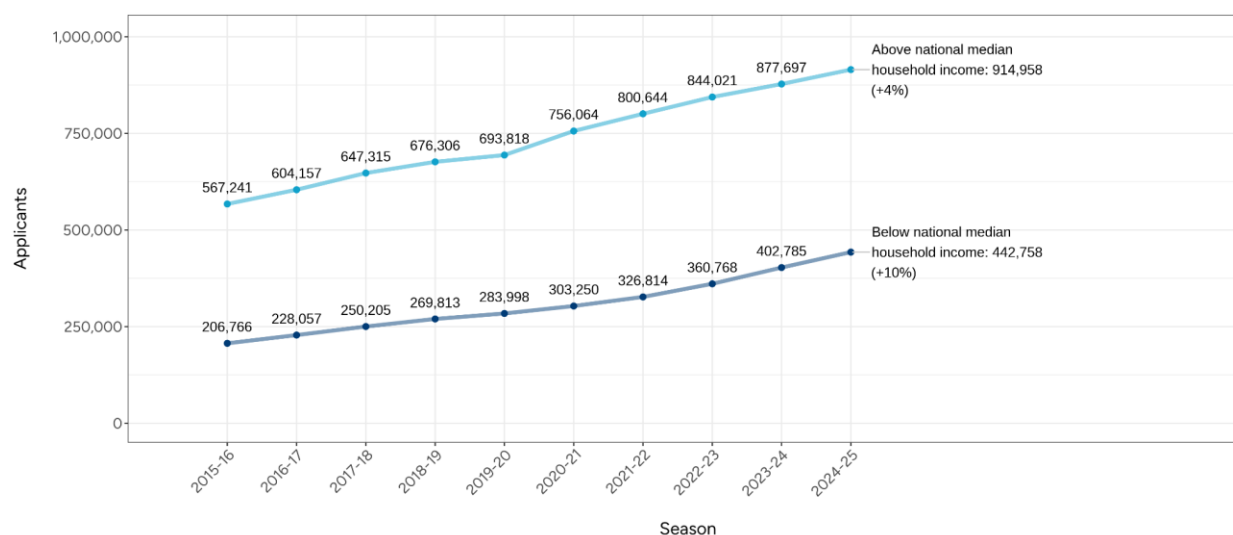
Figure 12 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status.⁹ Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver grew at over three times the rate of other applicants (10% versus 3%) between the 2023–24 and 2024–25 seasons. The

⁹ More information on exact eligibility criteria descriptions are [available online](#).

number of applicants reporting fee waiver eligibility also grew 180% between 2015–16 and 2024–25, compared to 48% growth for applicants not reporting fee waiver eligibility.

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 in Figure 13.¹⁰ As we see here, growth in the number of applicants coming from below-median income ZIP-codes is increasing at a faster pace than their peers at 10% since 2023–24 (vs. 4%). Applicants from below-median income ZIP codes grew 114% between 2015–16 and 2024–25, compared to 61% growth for applicants from above-median income ZIP codes during the same time period.

Figure 13. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP code median household income relative to national median household income since 2015–16

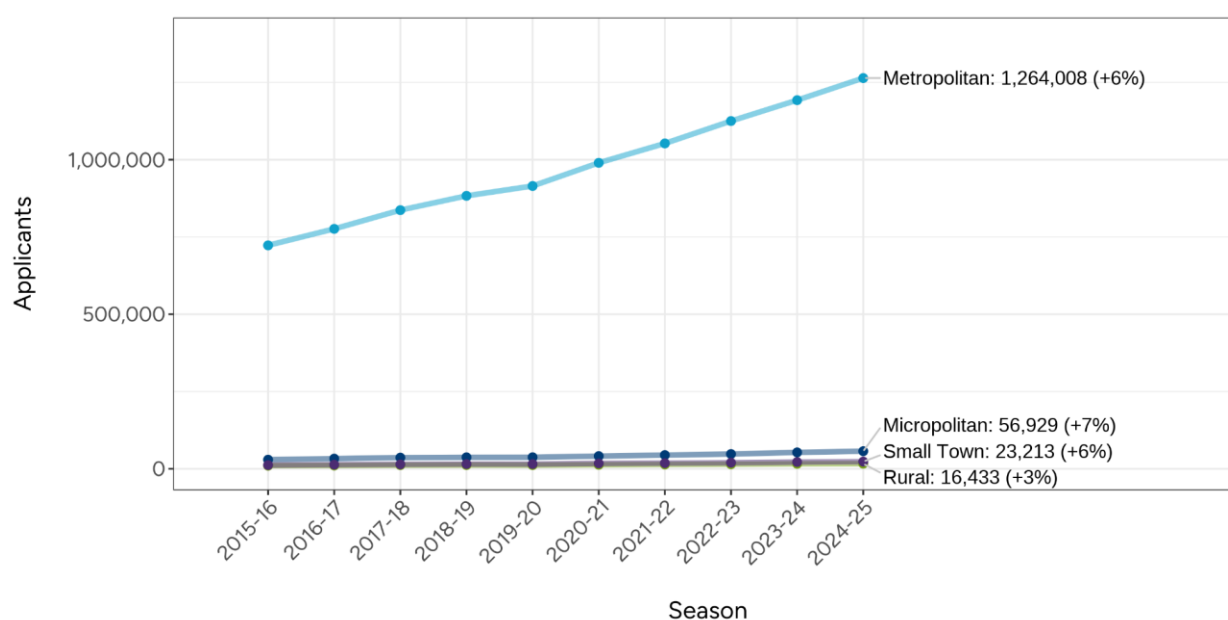


¹⁰ We use the American Community Survey 5-year estimates on household income, both nationally and by ZIP Code Tabulation Areas. To account for the roughly two-year lag in data availability of ACS survey data, we use ACS data from two years prior to a given season for our calculations (e.g., we use the 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

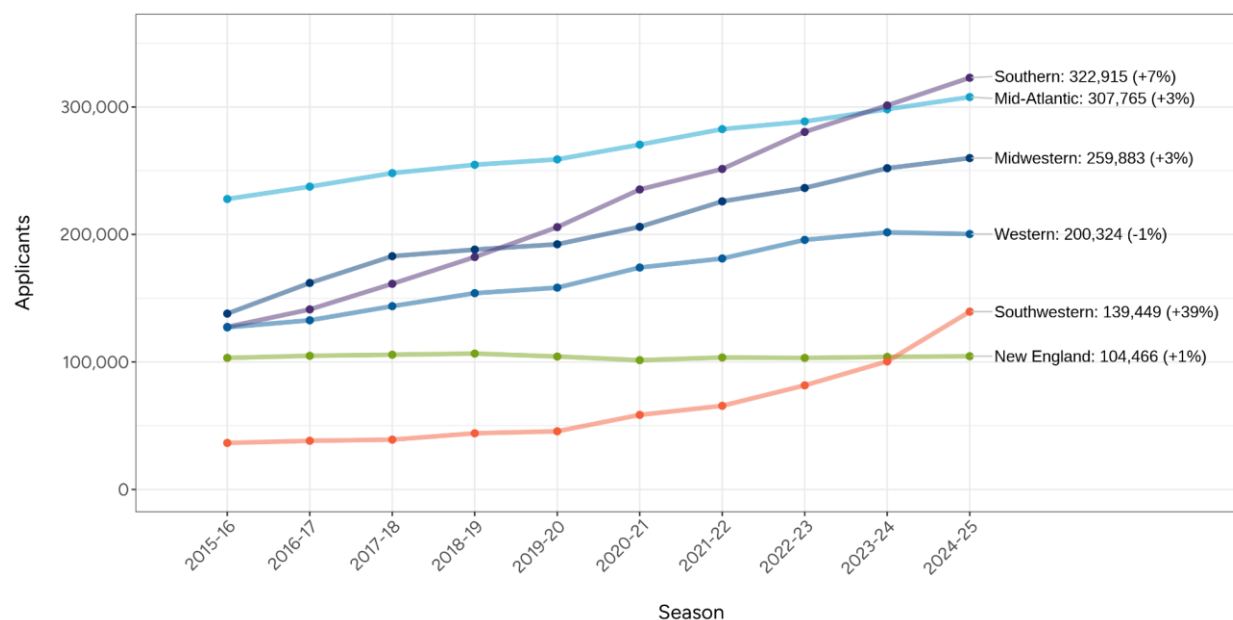
Though Common App membership continues to expand, Common App usage rates still vary substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 14 tracks applicant ZIP-code urbanicity classifications,¹¹ while Figure 15 tracks applicant state-regions. Overall growth since 2023–24 was highest among Micropolitan (7%), Metropolitan (6%), and Small Town (6%) urbanicity types, with slower growth among Rural areas (3%). Driven mainly by rapid growth in the state of Texas (43%, see Figure 16), the growth rate of the Southwestern (39%) region far outpaced other regions.

Figure 14. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP code urbanicity since 2015–16



¹¹ 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 15. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by United States region since 2015–16



We can also examine state-by-state growth in applicants over time. For visual clarity, Figure 16 shows applicant trends among the ten fastest-growing states since 2015–16, while Figure 17 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. Texas added the most applicants between 2015–16 and 2024–25, likely attributable to several public member institutions joining Common App after 2019–20. Texas became the state with the most applicants overall for the first time in 2024–25. Applicants from Florida also increased substantially since 2015–16, and Florida ended 2024–25 as the state with the fourth-most applicants overall. For an overview of applicant trends for every state, see Appendix Table B1.

Figure 16. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing states since 2015–16

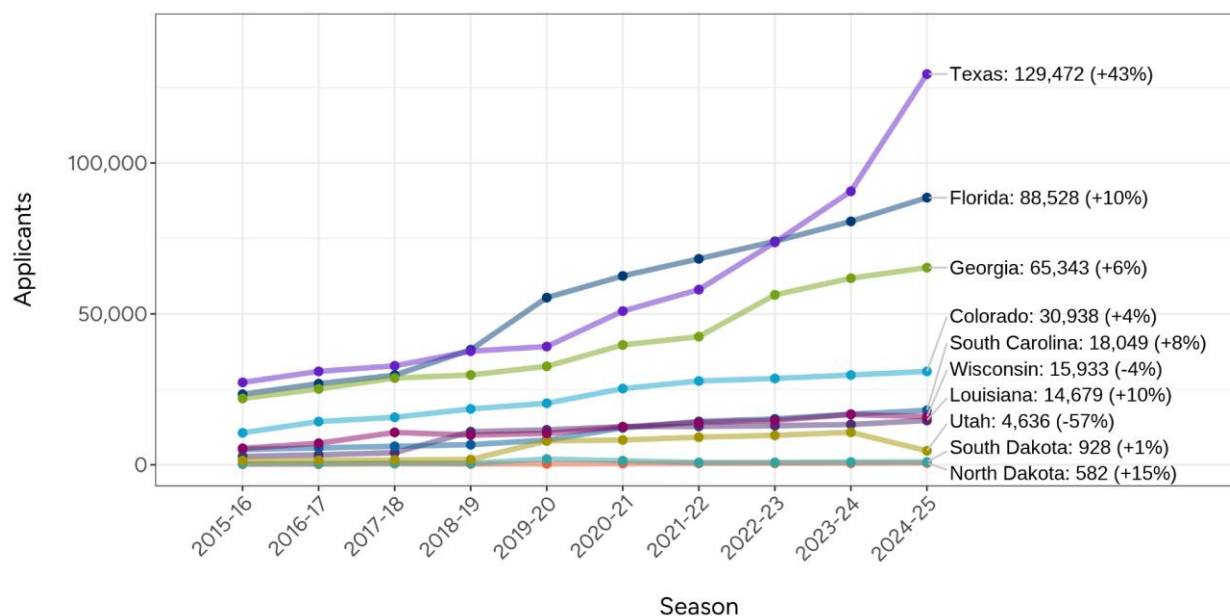


Figure 17. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume states since 2015–16

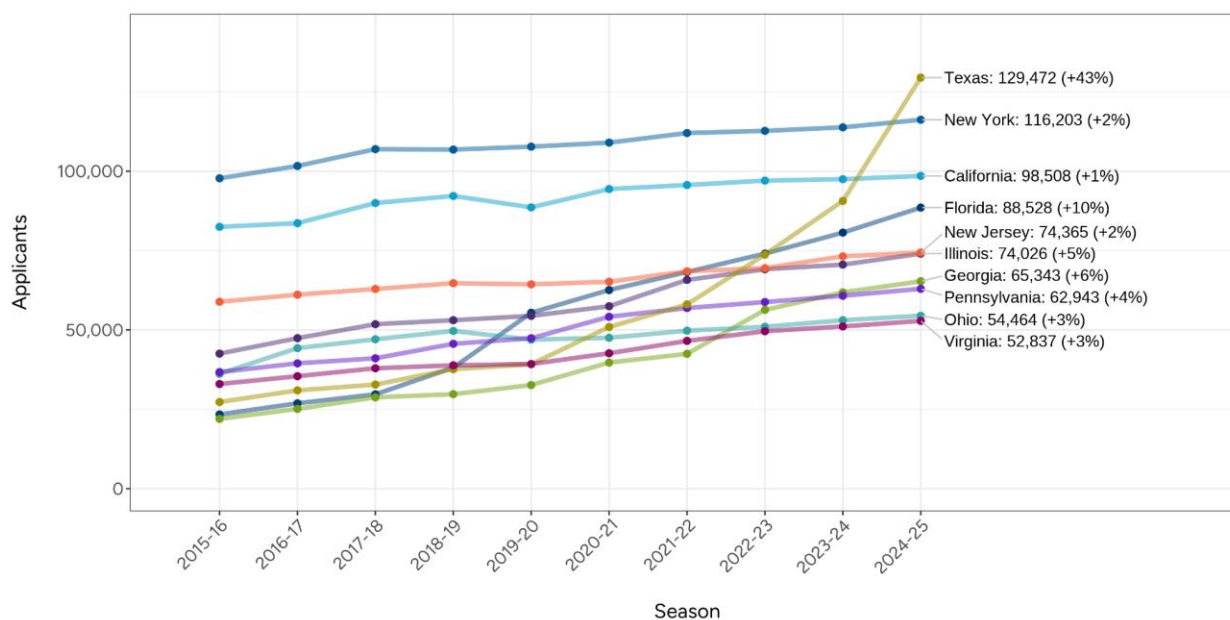
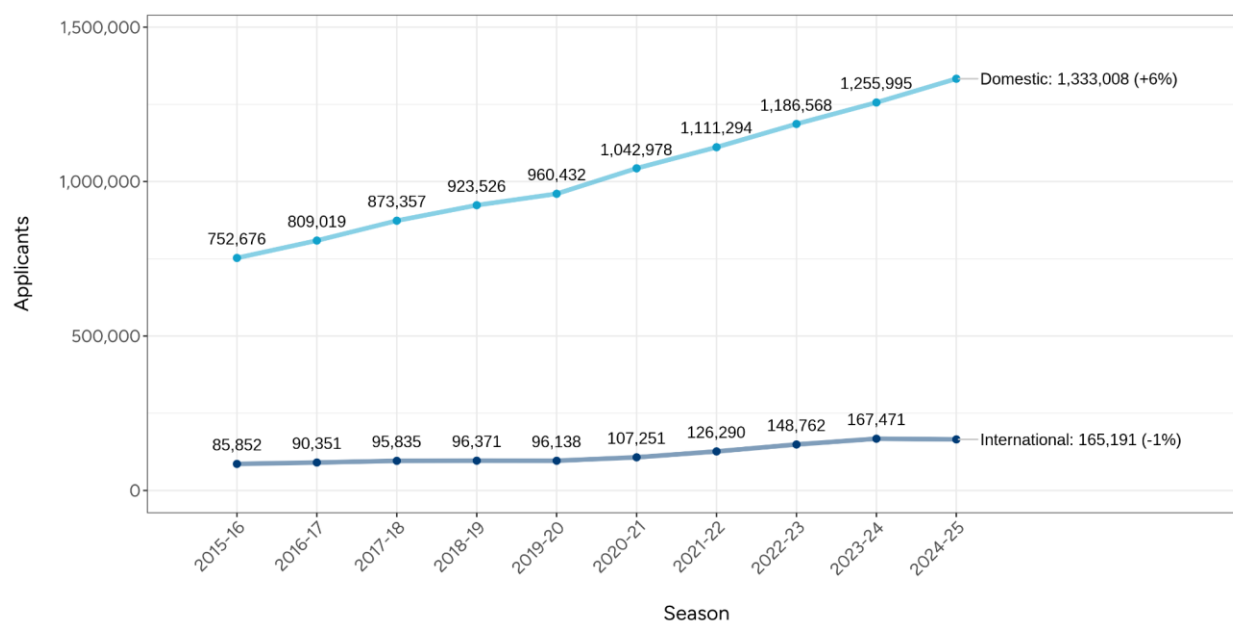


Figure 18 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants are those who have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 19 shows, for those

international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the world.¹² For a more granular view at a country-by-country level, Figure 20 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2015–16. Lastly, Figure 21 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten highest-volume countries of citizenship as of 2024–25. Figure 18 illustrates that international applicants declined (-1% between 2023–24 and 2024–25) for the first time since 2019–20, a sharp contrast compared to the 13% growth we saw in the 2023–2024 season over the 2022–2023 season. After growing rapidly since 2020–21, applicants from the African continent declined 19% between 2023–24 and 2024–25, as illustrated in Figure 19. Figure 20 shows that Ghana (-39% since 2023–24) and Nigeria (-20%) contributed the most to this decline, but these were still the two fastest-growing countries for applicant growth between 2015–16 and 2024–25. Between 2015–16 and 2023–24, growth in India roughly offset the decline in applicants from China, but China (7% growth between 2023–24 and 2024–25) saw growth for the first time since 2017–18 and still had the most applicants overall (Figure 21).

Figure 18. Growth in first-year applicants by international status since 2015–16



¹² 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 19. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2015–16

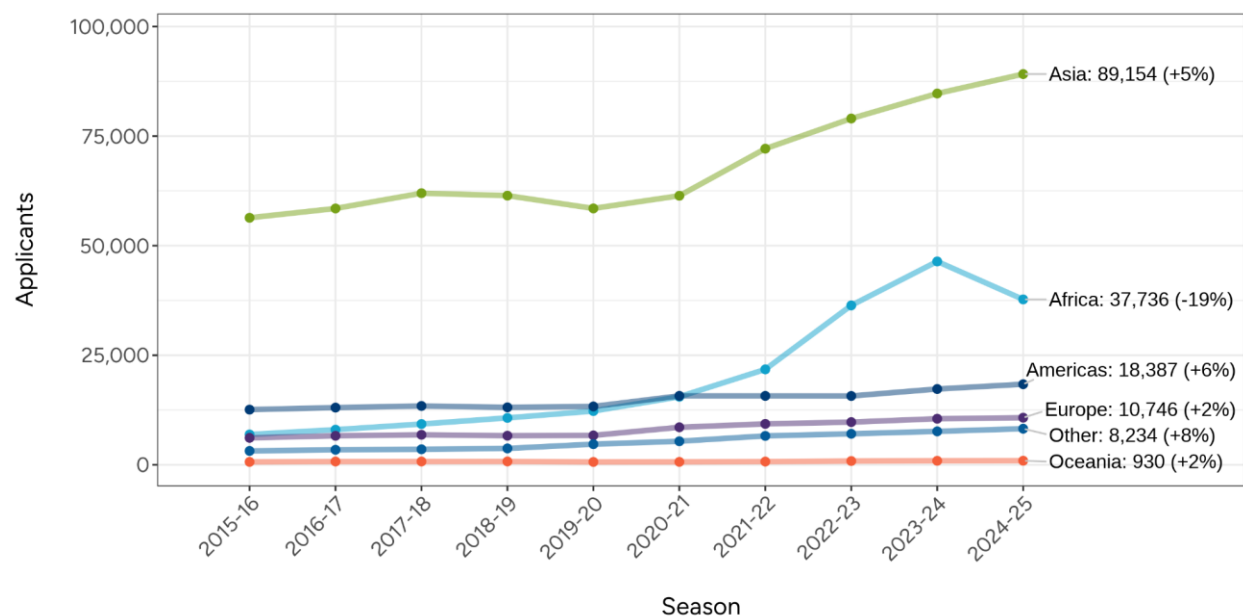


Figure 20. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2015–16

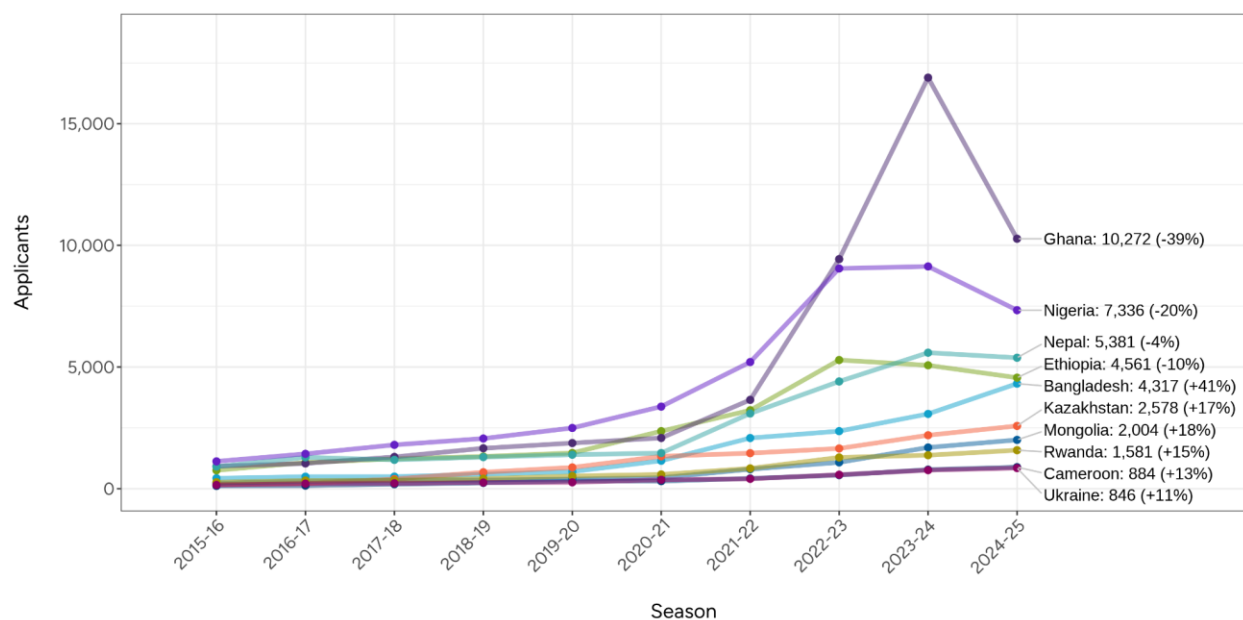
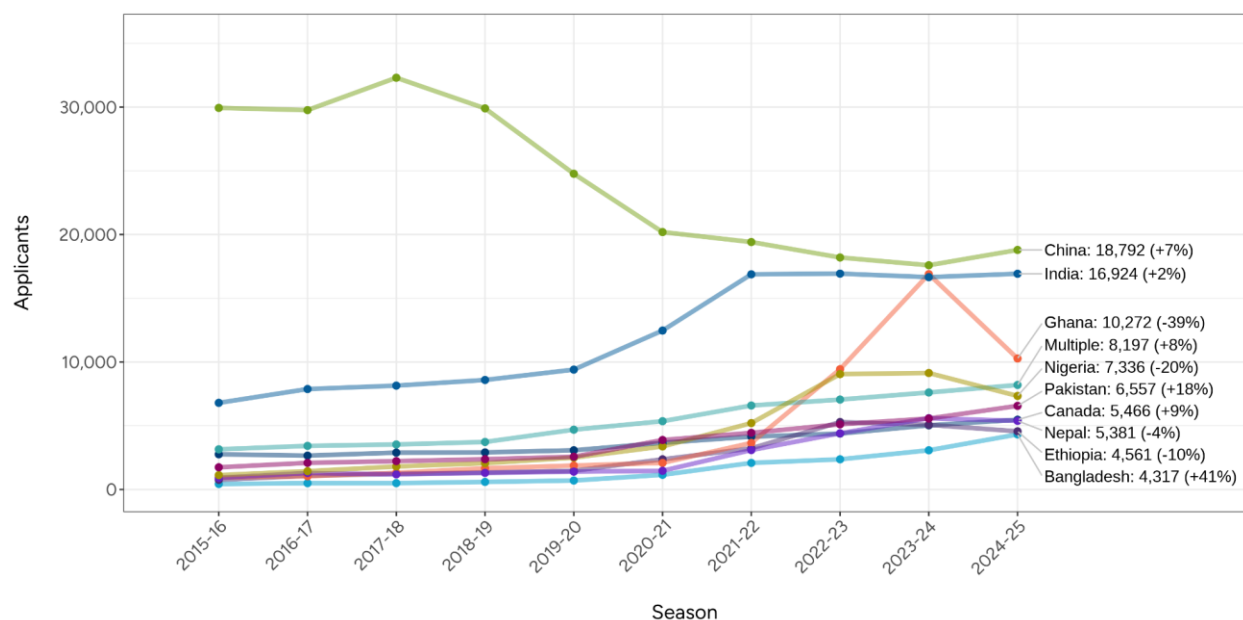


Figure 21. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume countries of citizenship since 2015–16

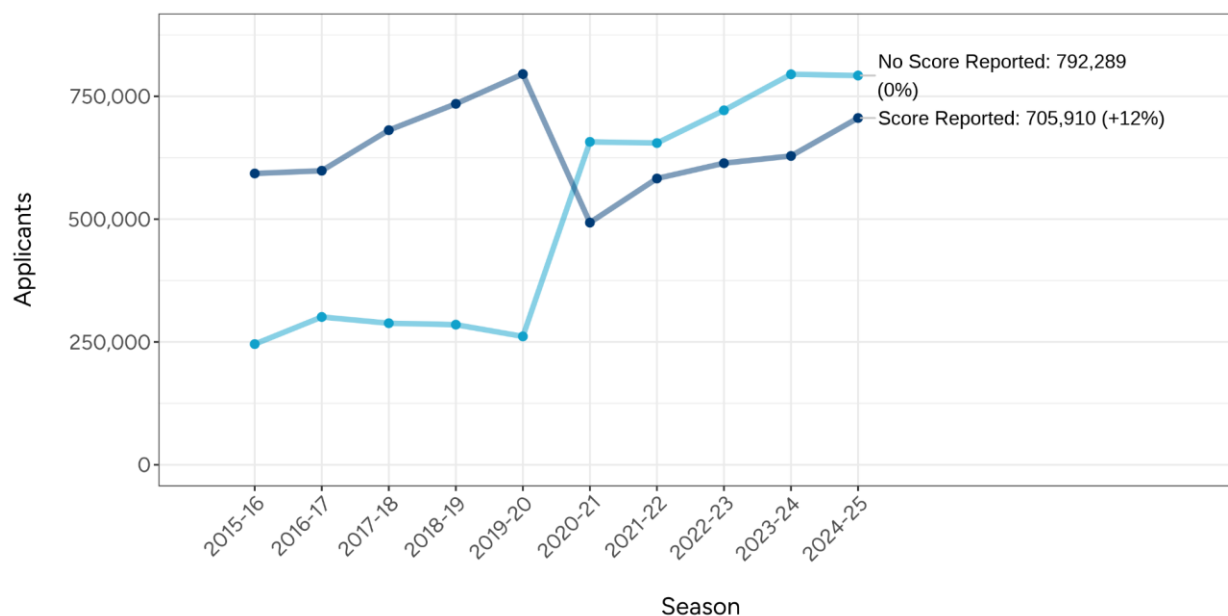


Trends in applicants' test score reporting behaviors

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 22, the number of applicants reporting a test score has grown faster than the number not reporting a test score, with a 12% increase among reporters, while the number of non-reporters has decreased by less than 1% since the 2023–24 season. This reversed two seasons of faster growth in the number of applicants not reporting a test score in 2022–23 and 2023–24.

Appendix Figures A6–A13 illustrate test score reporting disaggregated by first-generation status, URM status, fee waiver eligibility, and ZIP code-level income. Across these figures, 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.

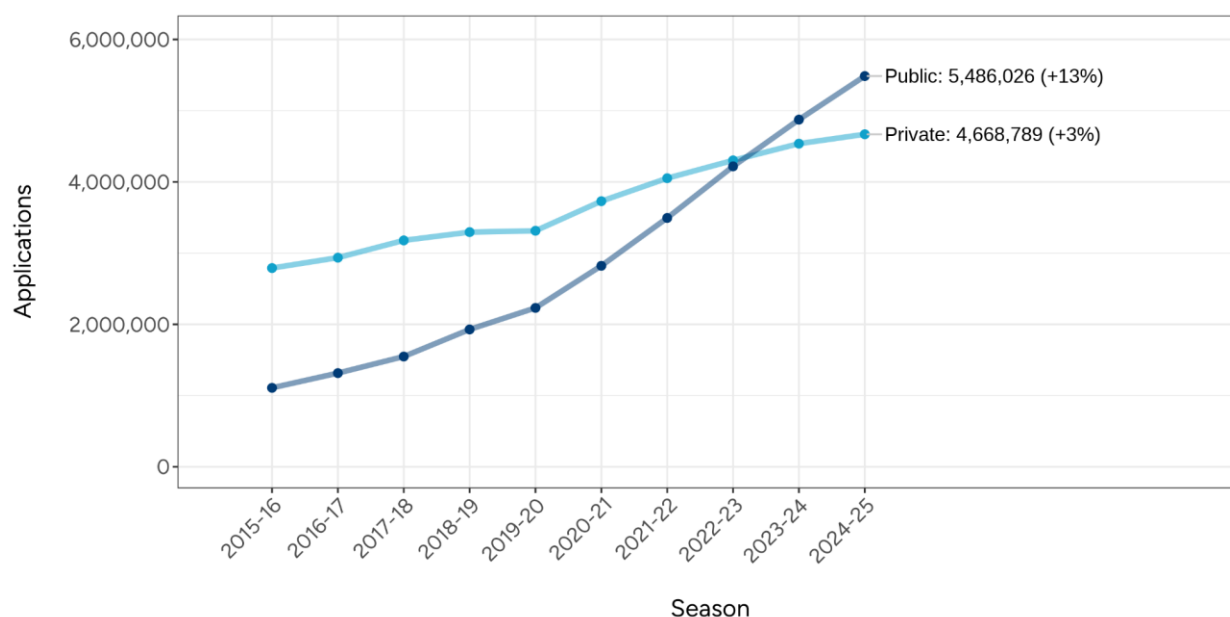
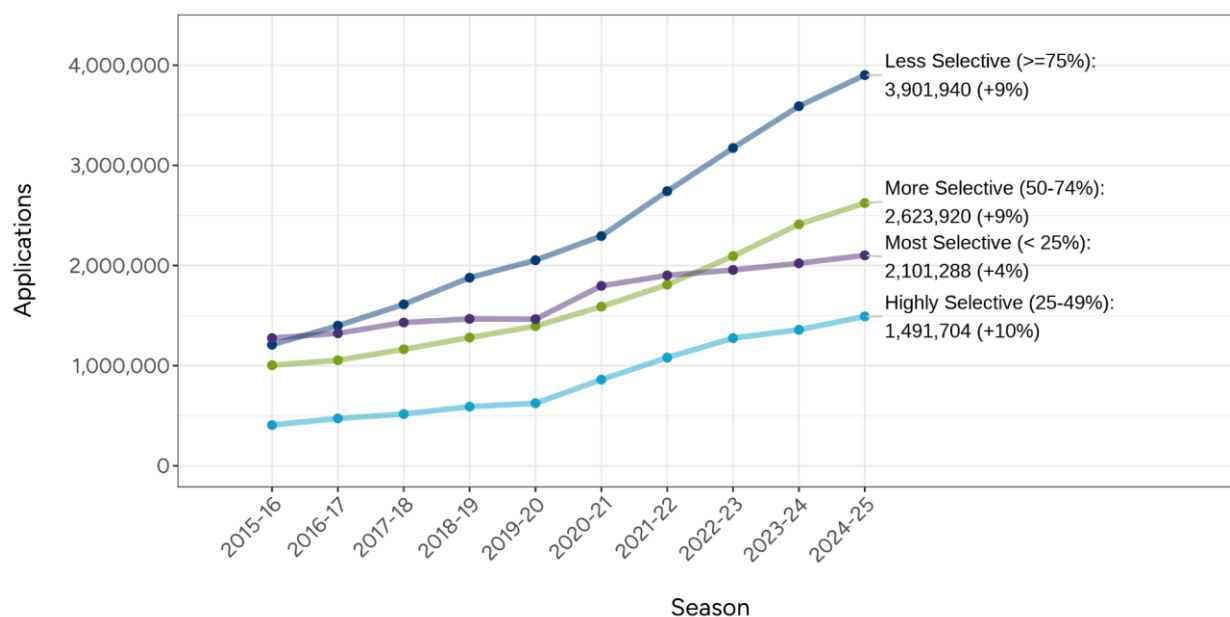
Figure 22. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2015–16



Trends by member characteristics

We close this report by showing how trends in applications to our domestic members have changed over time. Figure 23 charts the number of applications sent during each season to public and private members, while Figure 24 charts the number of applications sent during each season to members of varying selectivity bands, as measured by their undergraduate admit rates reported in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. Most selective institutions admitted fewer than 25 percent of applicants, Highly selective institutions admitted between 25 and 49 percent of applicants, More selective institutions admitted between 50 and 74 percent of applicants, and Less selective institutions admitted 75 percent of applicants or more.

Applications to public members grew more (13%) than those to private members since 2023–24 (3%) after applications to public members exceeded applications to private members for the first time in 2023–24. Growth was fastest throughout the ten-year period for Highly selective institutions (266% growth from 2015–16 to 2024–25) and Less selective institutions (223% growth). Applications grew between 9% and 10% for Highly selective, More selective, and Less selective institutions between 2023–24 and 2024–25 and 4% for the Most selective institutions year-over-year. Note that members without publicly available selectivity data are omitted from Figure 24.

Figure 23. Growth in applications by member institution type since 2015–16**Figure 24. Growth in applications by member selectivity since 2015–16**

To better examine trends in applicants' application portfolios over time by race/ethnicity, especially as we continue to track potential impacts of the [United States Supreme Court decision on race-conscious admissions](#) on student application behavior and college aspirations, we have also included in the Appendix versions of Figure 24 (Figures A14–A22) 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). Results appear largely

consistent with the trends from previous seasons except for a decline or flattening in International applicants' applications to Less selective and More selective institutions from 2023–24 to 2024–25, as illustrated in Figure A22.¹³

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, 54.5% of members saw an increase or stable application volume versus last season, while 45.5% of members saw a decrease in application volume.

Figure 25 is similar to Figure 23, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the complete application portfolios of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants in each season applied only to public members, only to private members, or to both public and private members. Figure 26 similarly looks at the applicant level, but examines applicants who apply only to members in-state, only to members out-of-state, or both. Across Figures 25 and 26, the largest increases in applicants were among applicants applying to only public institutions (9%) or a mix of public and private institutions (6%), and applicants applying to only in-state institutions (8%) or a mix of in-state and out-of-state institutions (7%) via the Common App. Applications to public institutions grew 395% between 2015–16 and 2024–25, compared to 67% growth in applications to private institutions. With students applying to only public institutions and students applying to only private institutions roughly replacing each other during the 10-year period, students applying to both public and private institutions drove most of the overall growth in applicants. These trends mirror many of the member recruitment dynamics we identified in Figures 1 and 2.

¹³ We also examined these trends in more detail in a dedicated [research brief](#) after the close of the 2023–24 season. Updates to this detailed analysis using this most recent season of data also revealed no substantive changes in trend.

Figure 25. Growth in applicants by public and private application behavior since 2015–16

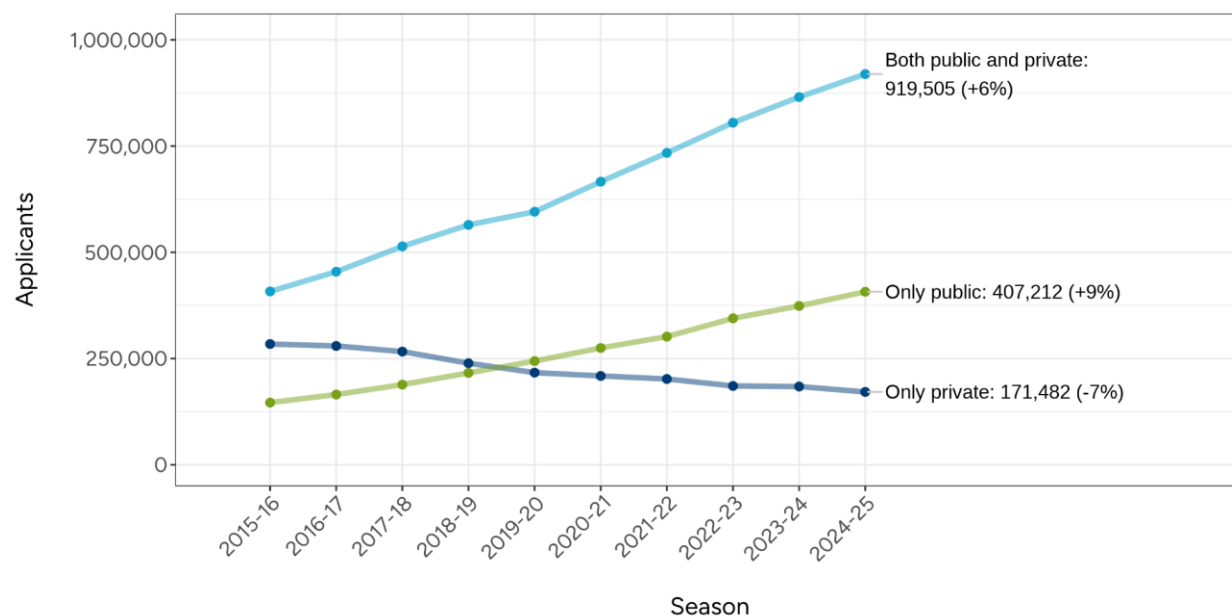
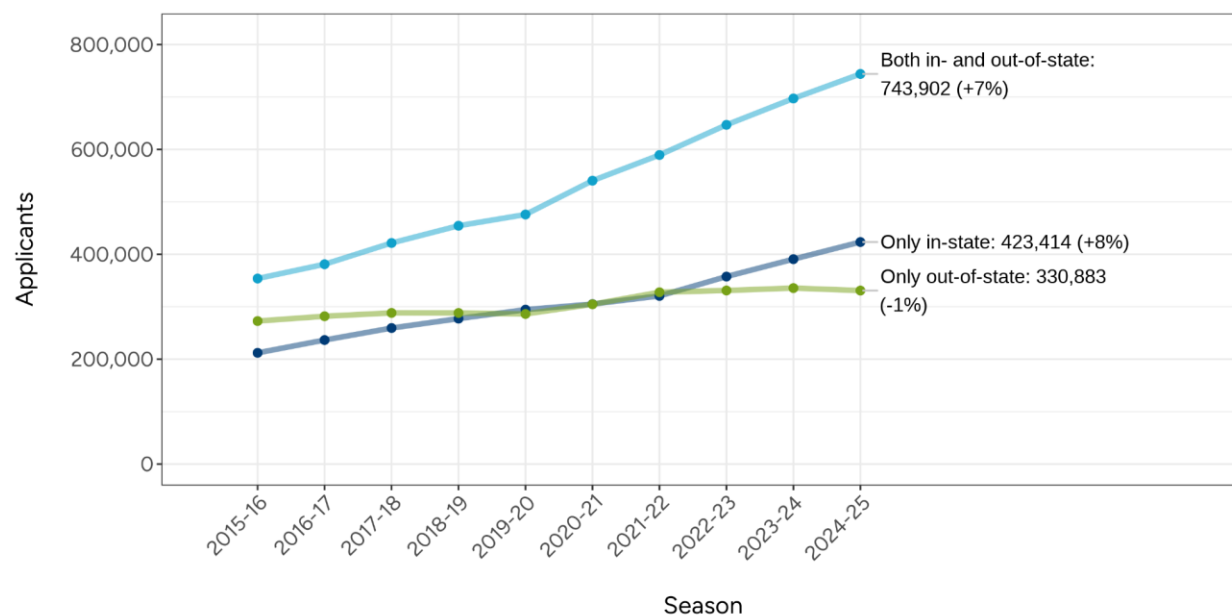


Figure 26. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2015–16



Conclusion

Illustrating trends in college application behavior over a ten-year period for all Common App members, including several members joining within the last five years, provides useful insights into changes in the Common App platform as well as in higher education more broadly. We would highlight in particular the noteworthy overall increases in applicants and applications, increases in the numbers of first-generation applicants and applicants with fee waiver eligibility, increases in applicants from the Southern and Southwestern regions of the United States, and increasing applications to public and less-selective institutions. We intend to release this ten-year, all-member report at season-end for the foreseeable future to continuously provide these data insights to our stakeholders and the public.

As we embark on our fiftieth anniversary season in 2025–26, our complementary Deadline Update series will again provide month-by-month applicant and application trends at key seasonal deadline intervals – focusing specifically on applicants and applications to member institutions that have been on the Common App platform for at least five years. Be on the lookout for our first release in this series in mid-November.

Appendix

Figure A1. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed White backgrounds since 2015–16

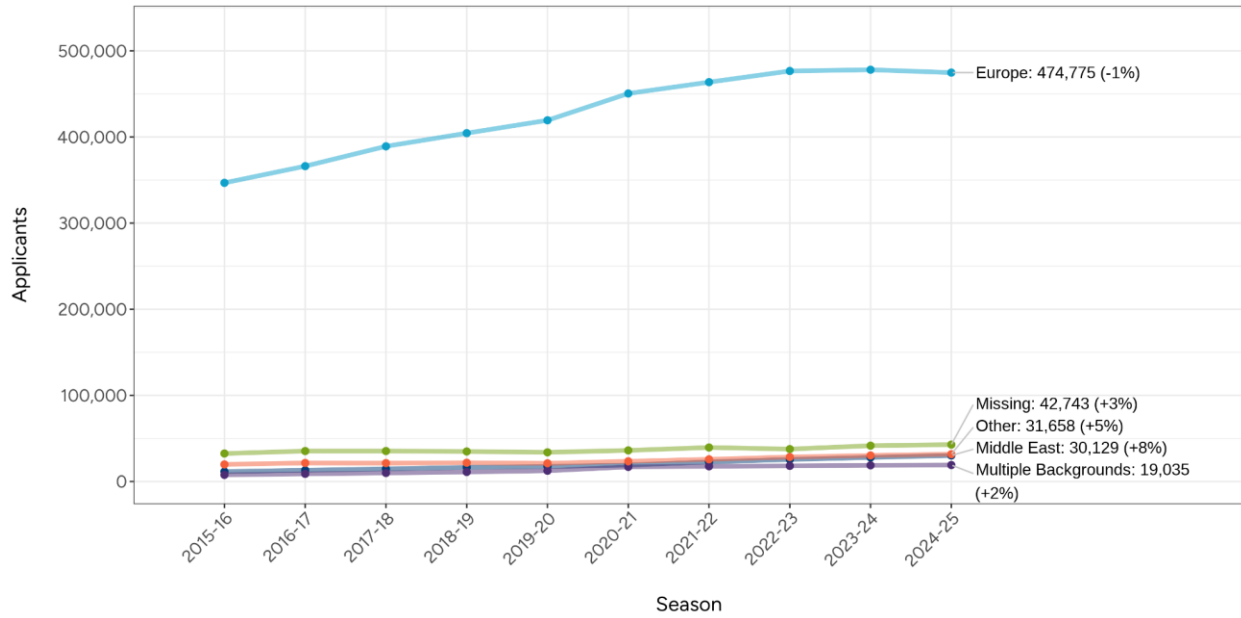


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2015–16

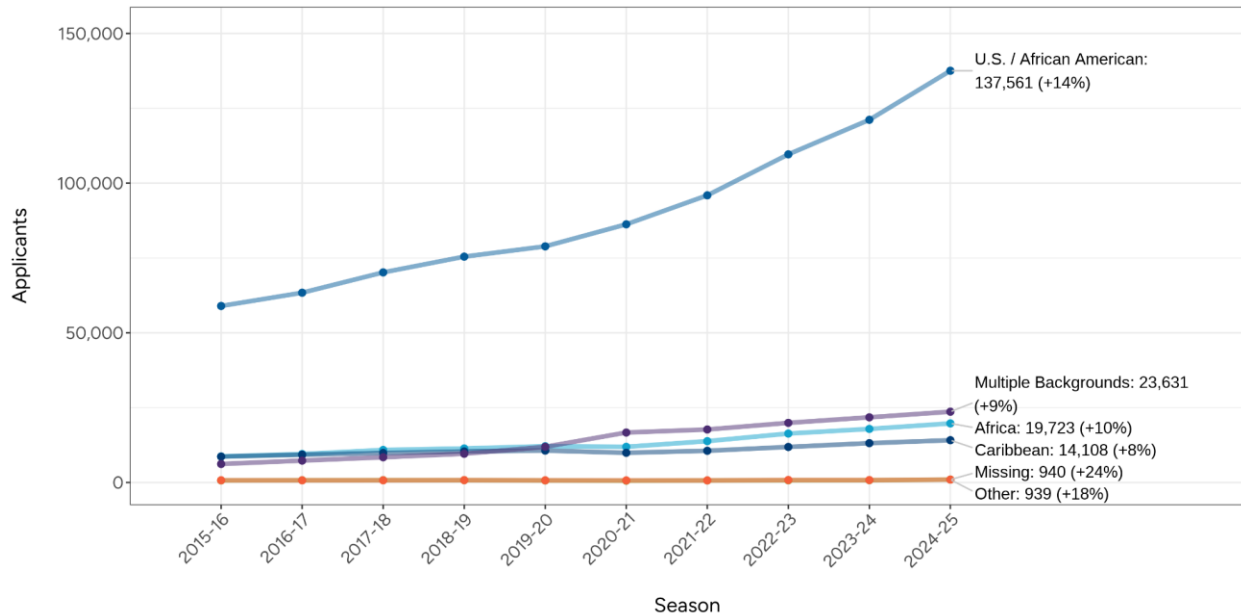


Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2015–16

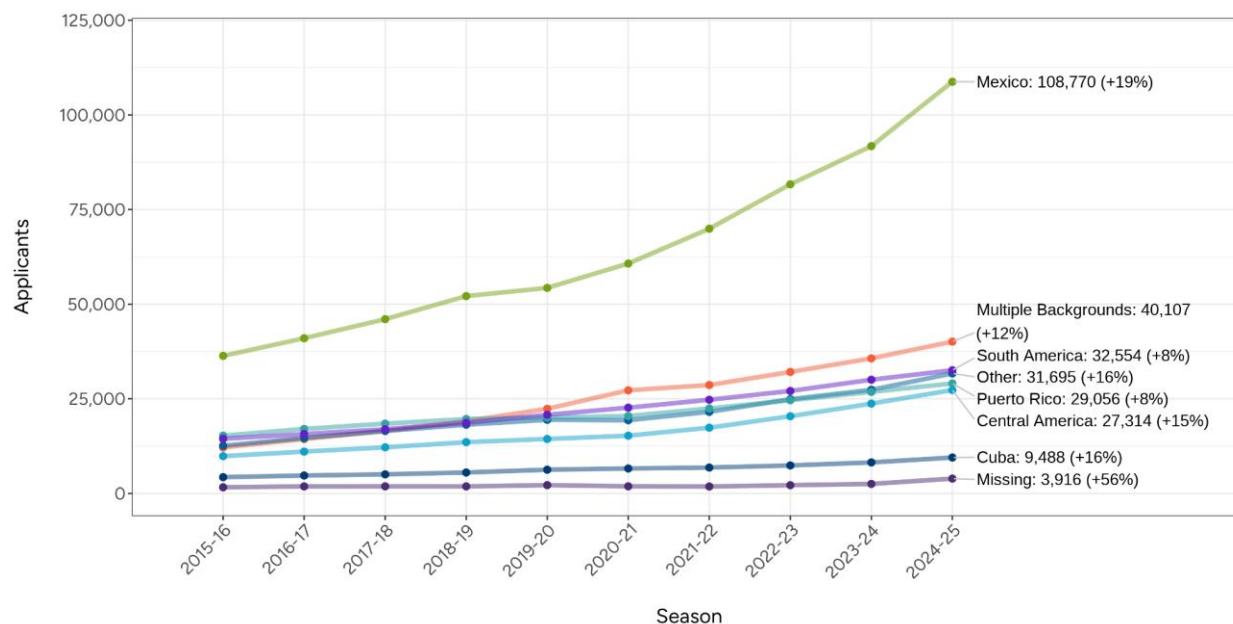


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2015–16

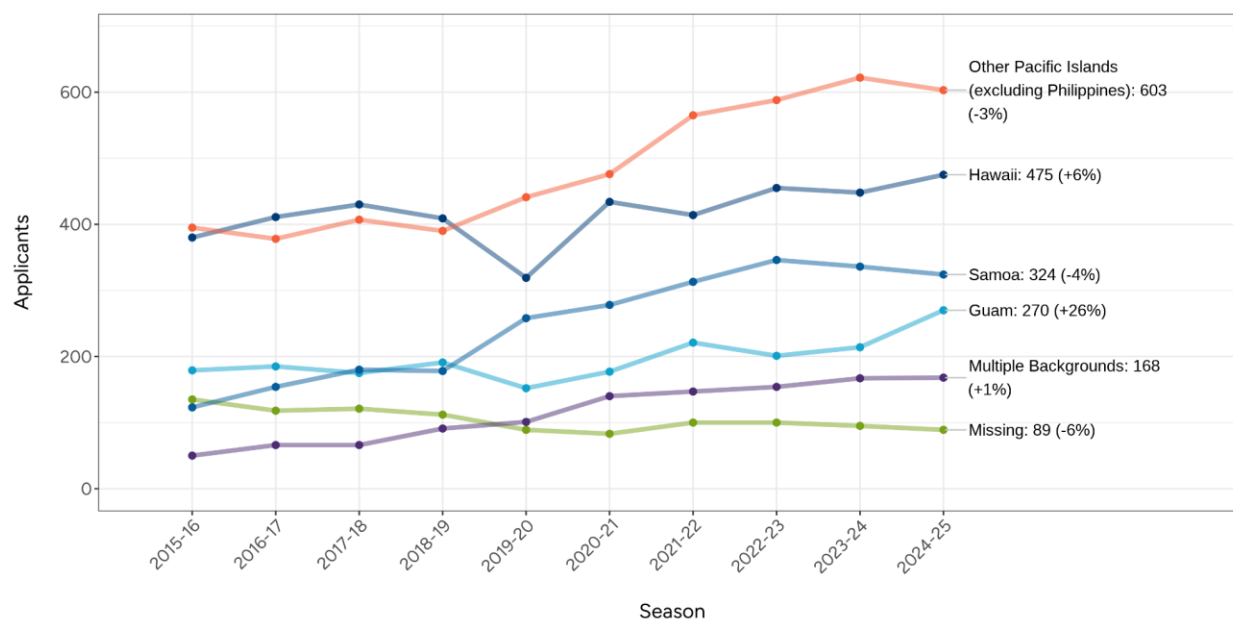


Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2018–19

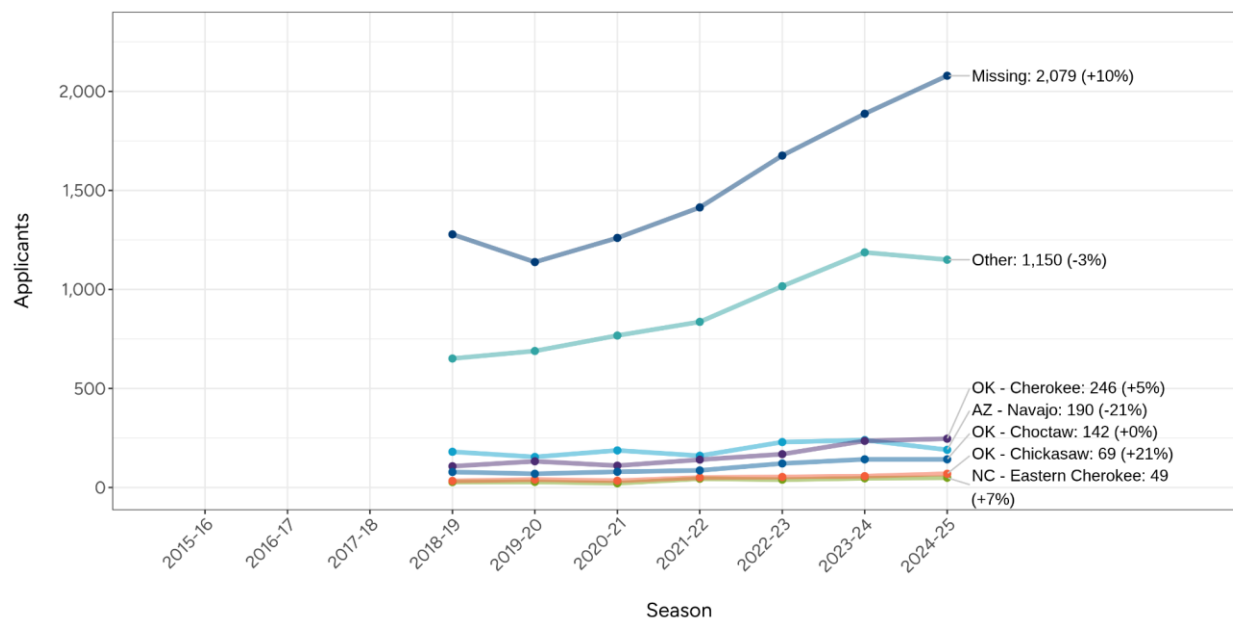


Figure A6. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2015–16, first-generation applicants only

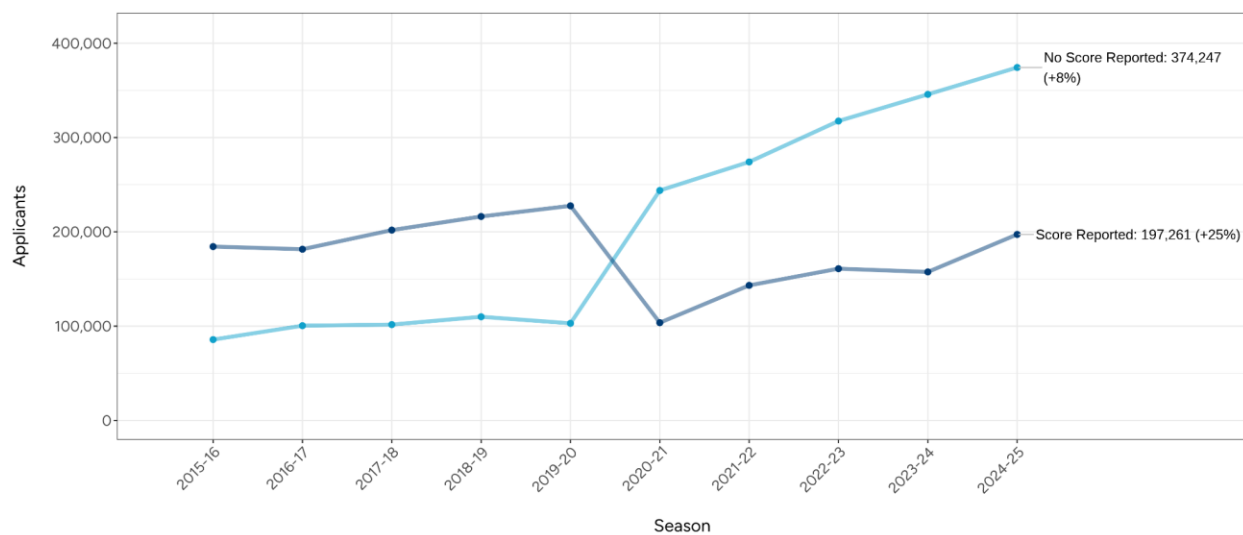


Figure A7. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2015–16, continuing-generation applicants only

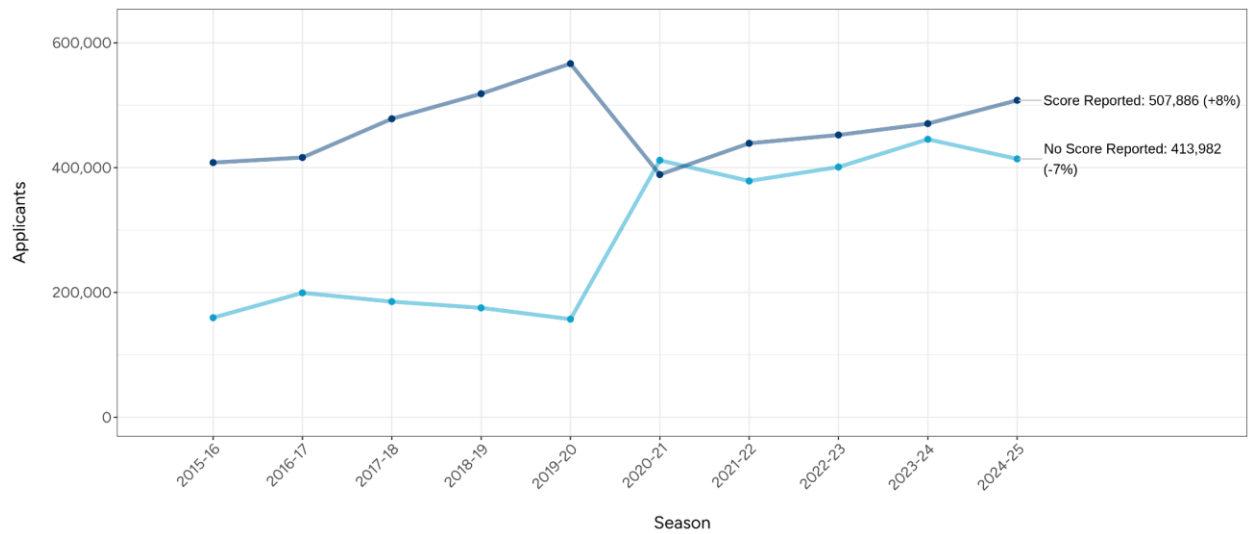


Figure A8. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2015–16, URM applicants only

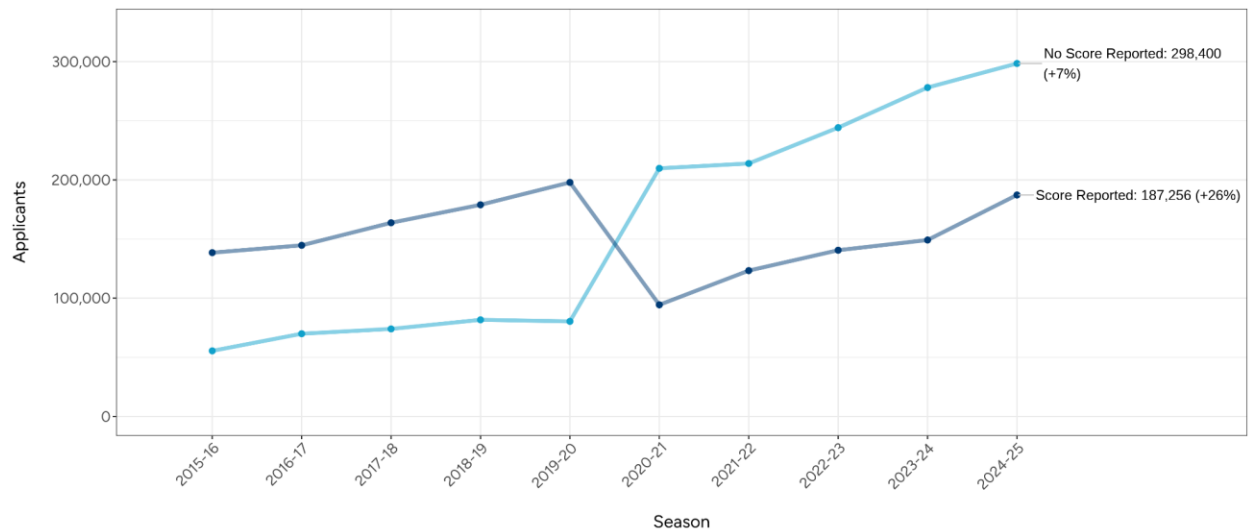


Figure A9. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2015–16, non-URM applicants only

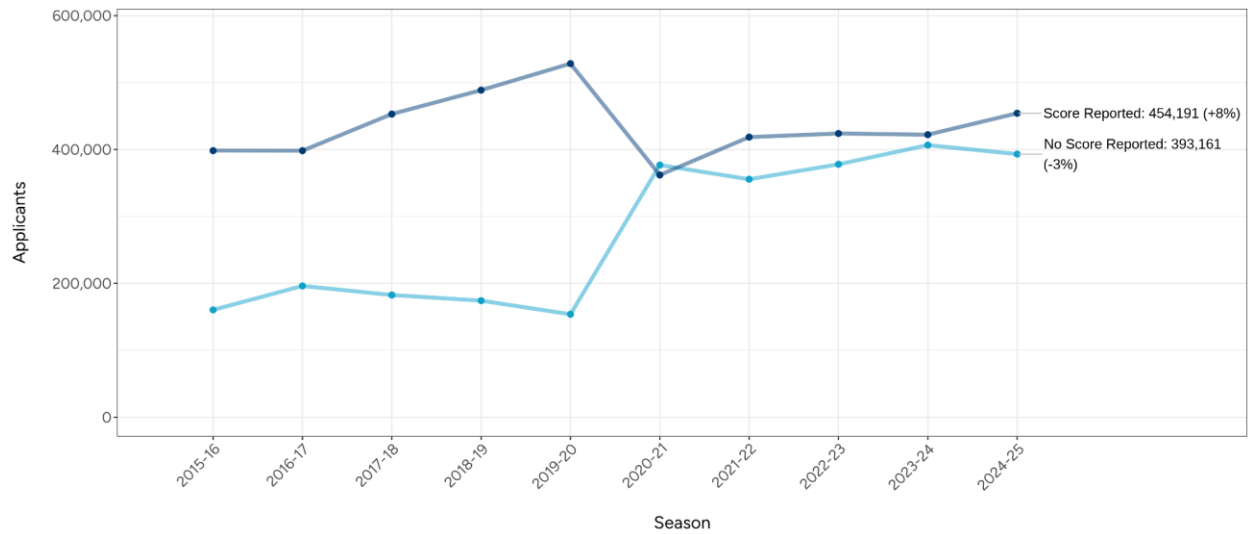


Figure A10. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2015–16, fee-waiver-eligible applicants only

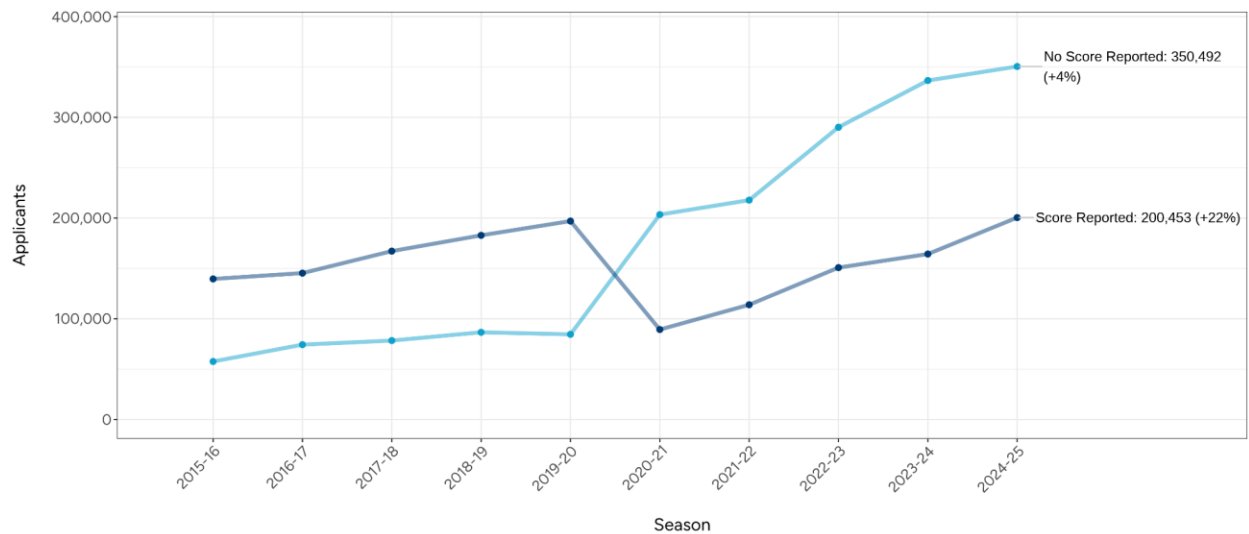


Figure A11. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2015–16, fee-waiver-ineligible applicants only

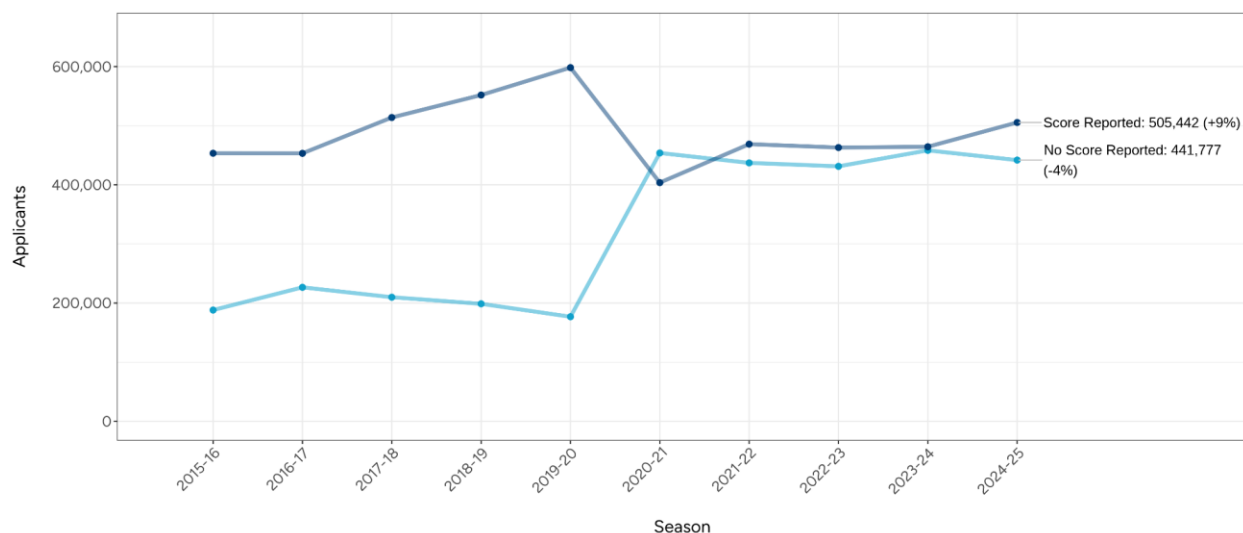


Figure A12. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2015–16, applicants from ZIP codes with household income below national median only

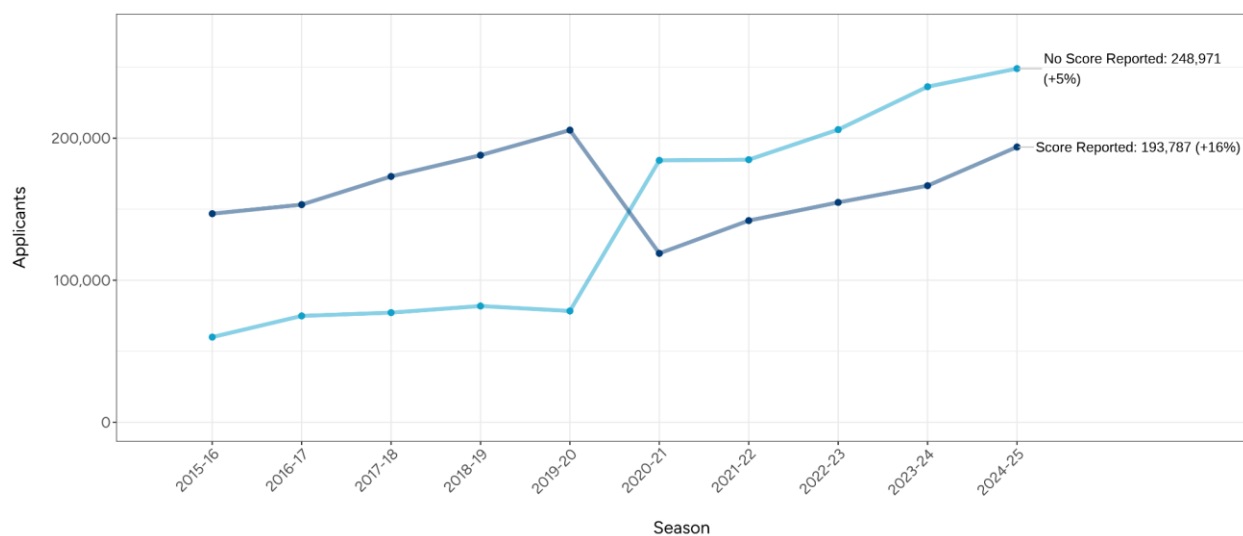


Figure A13. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2015–16, applicants from ZIP codes with household income above national median only

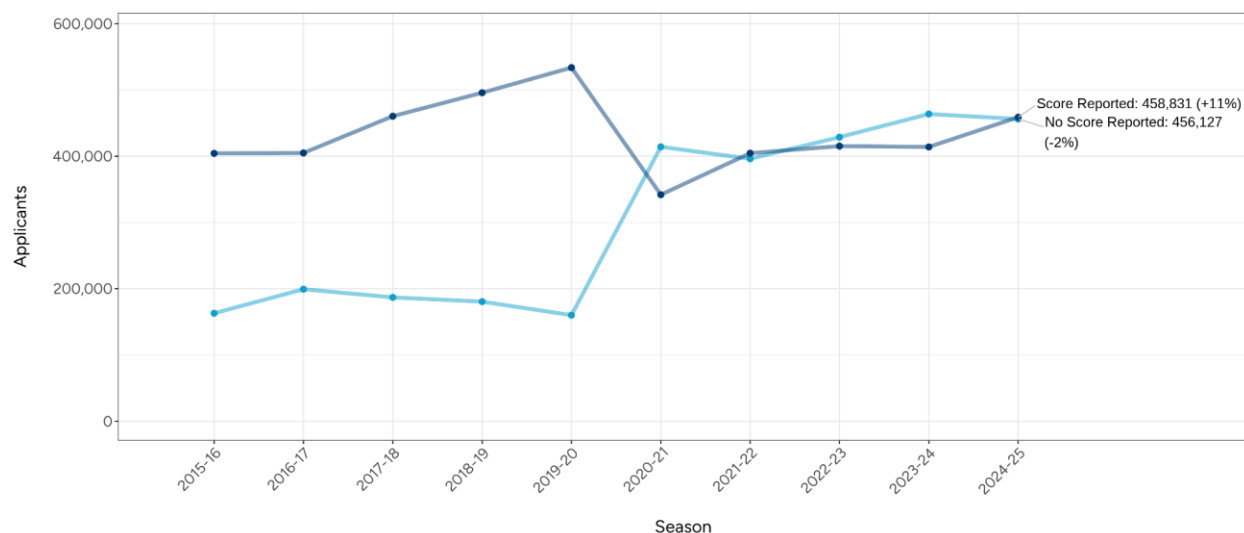


Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity among White applicants since 2015–16

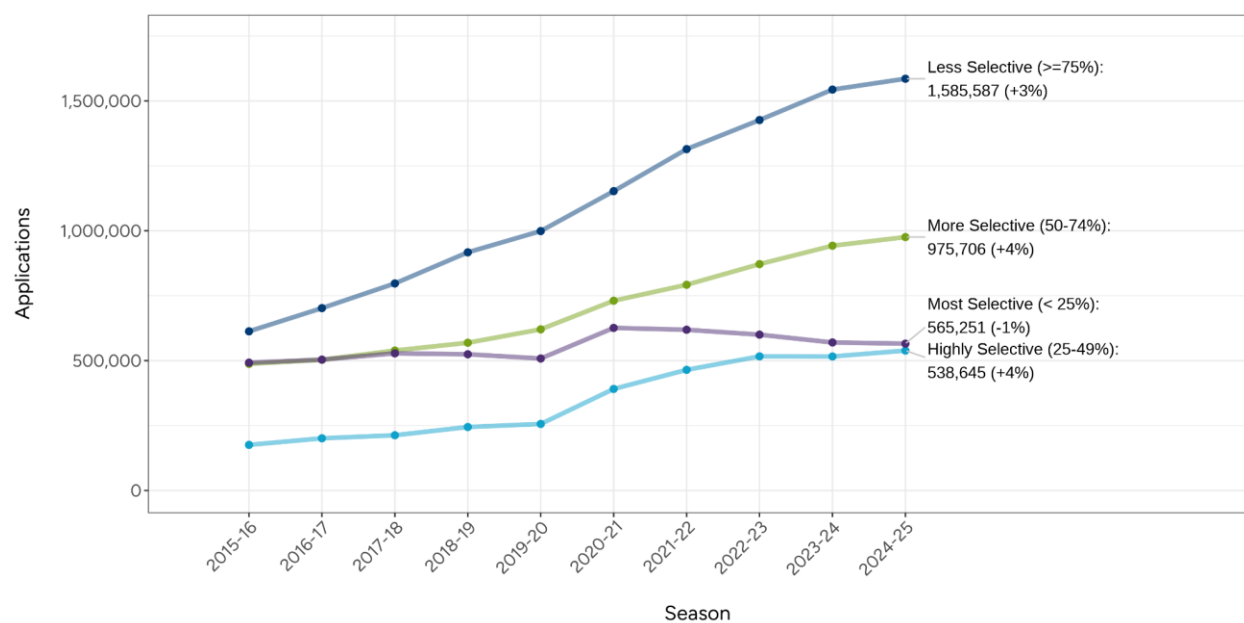


Figure A15. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Black or African American applicants since 2015–16

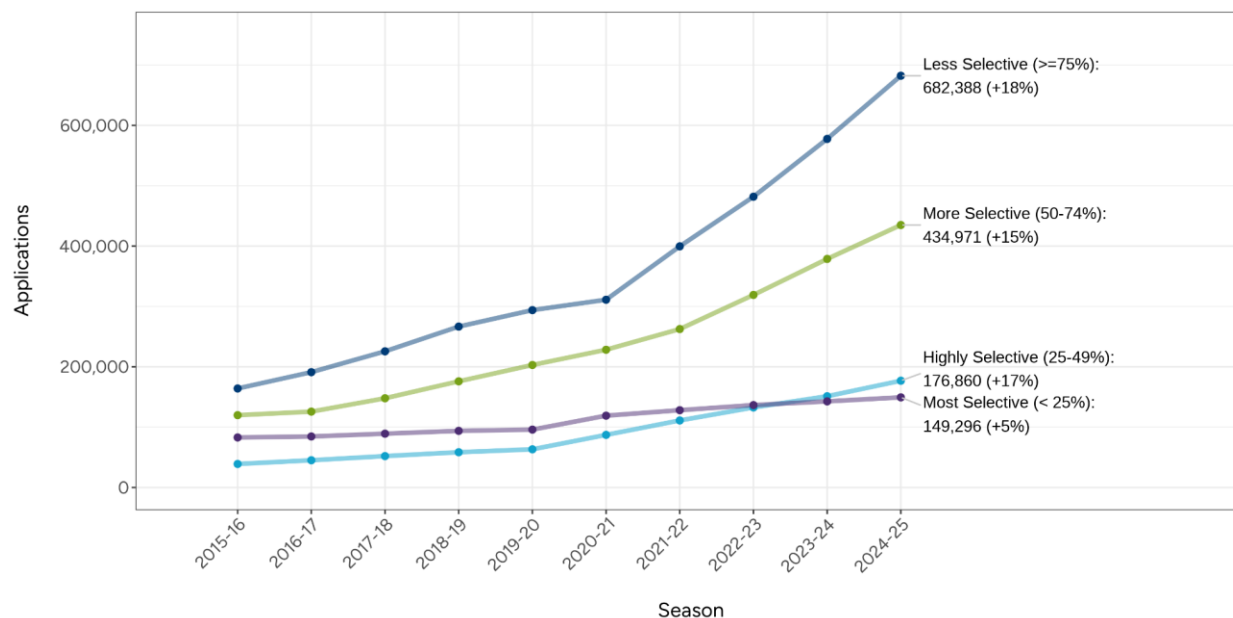


Figure A16. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Asian applicants since 2015–16

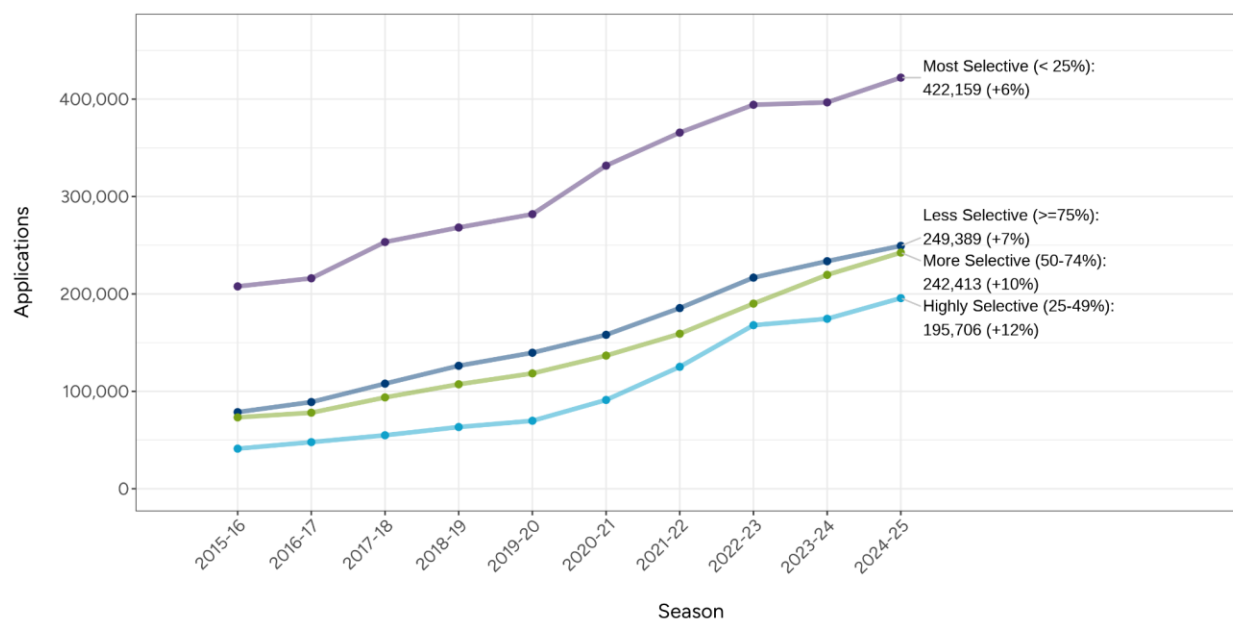


Figure A17. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Latinx applicants since 2015–16

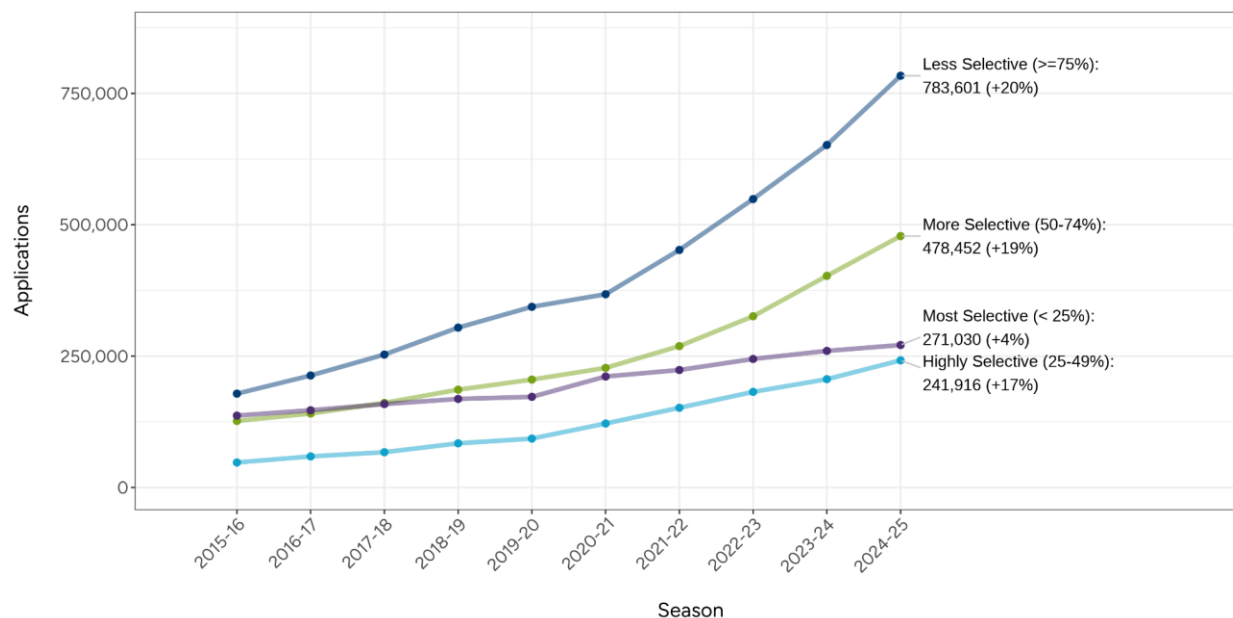


Figure A18. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2015–16

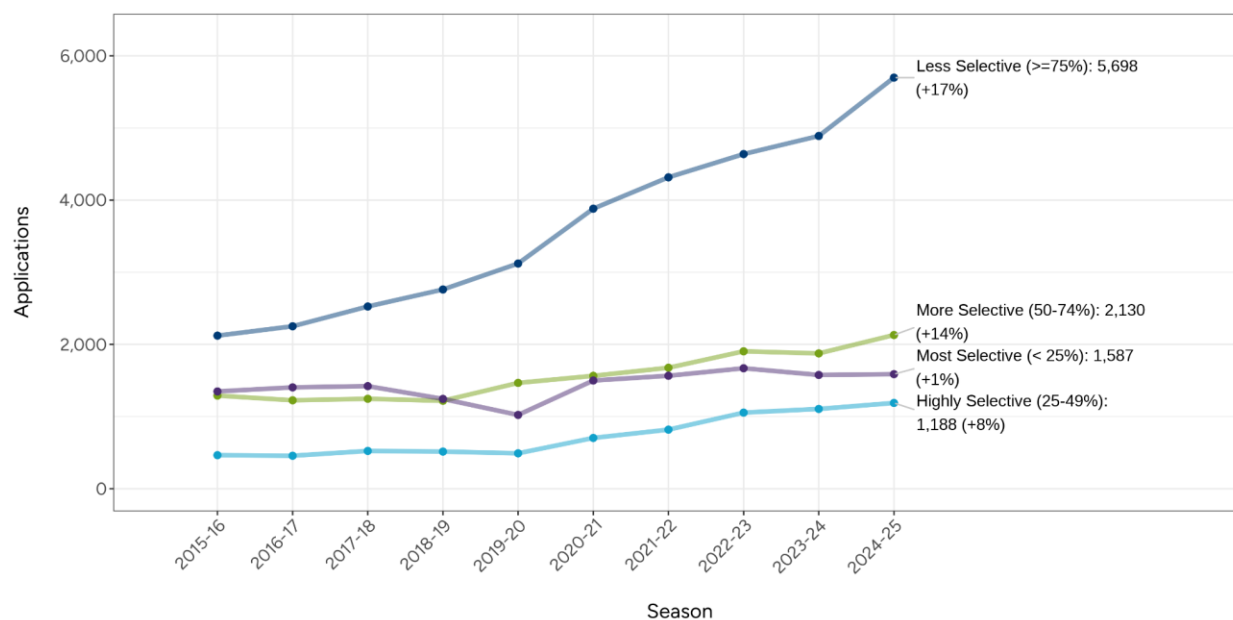


Figure A19. Growth in applications by member selectivity among American Indian or Alaska Native applicants since 2015–16

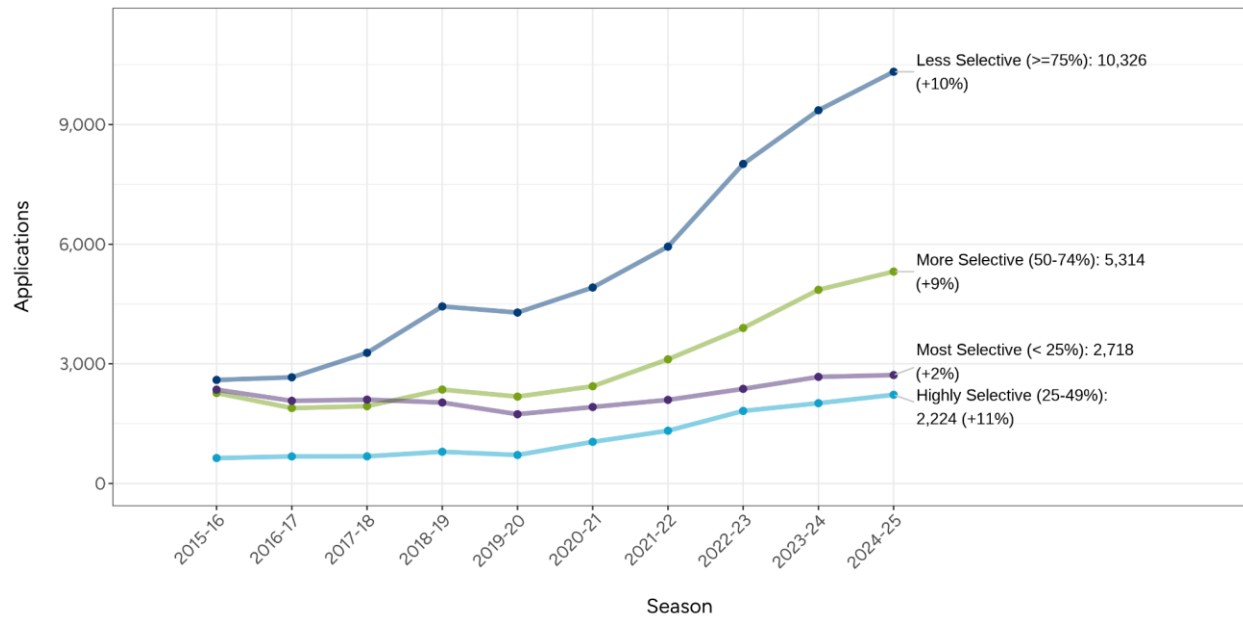
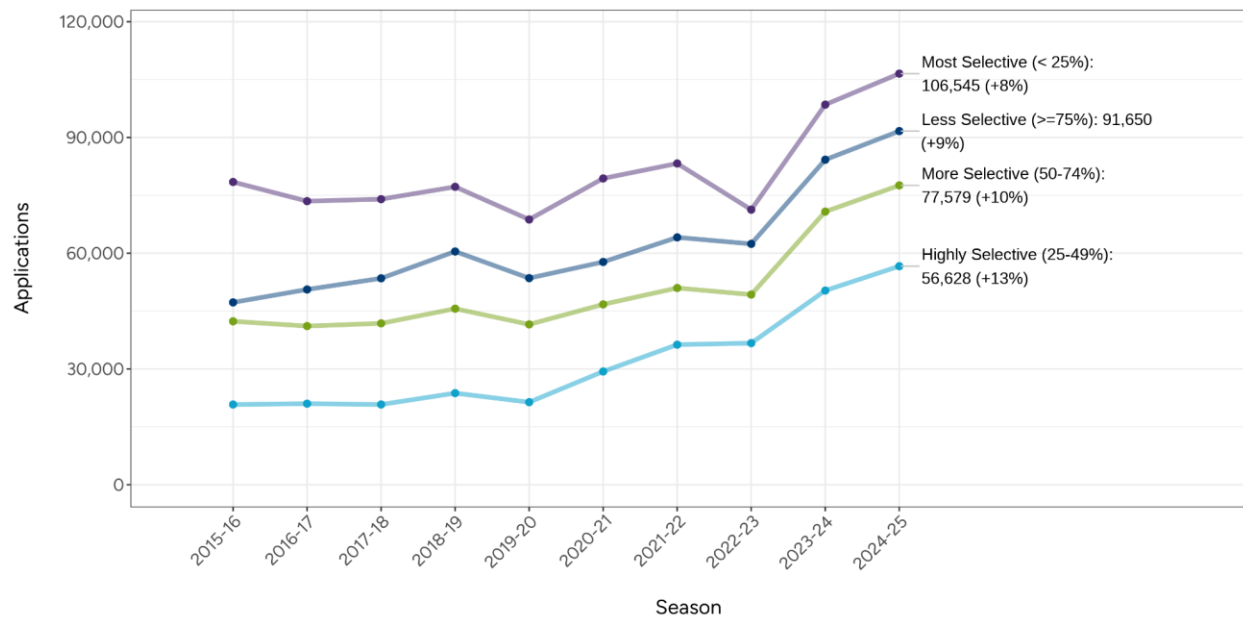


Figure A20. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2015–16



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

Figure A21. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Two or More race/ethnicity applicants since 2015–16

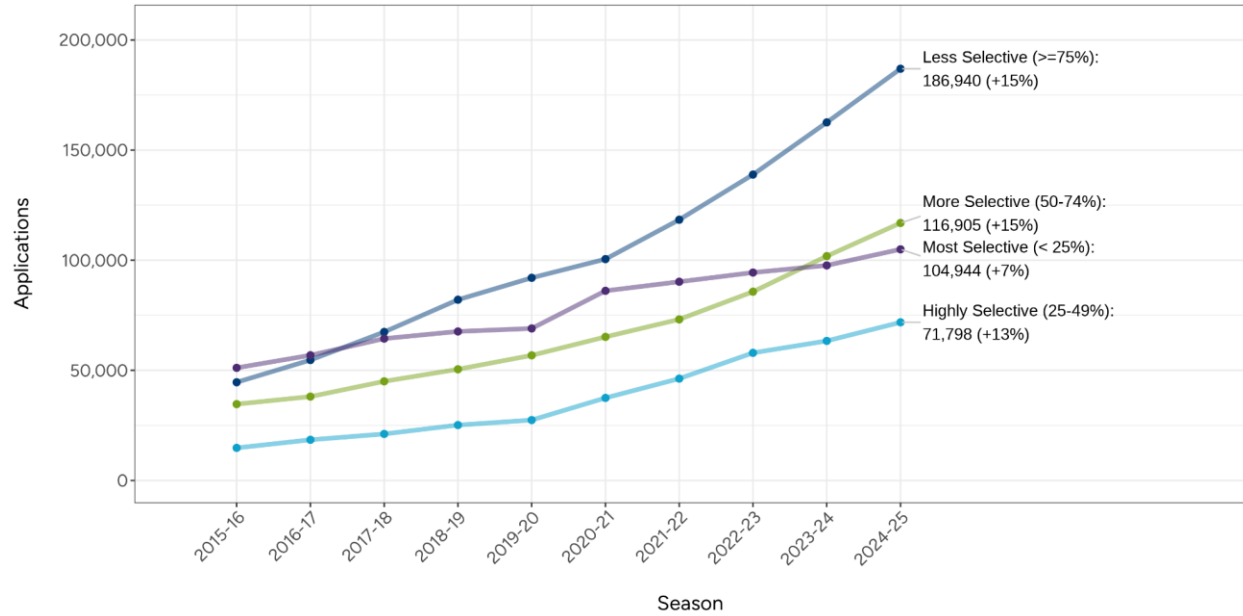


Figure A22. Growth in applications by member selectivity among International applicants since 2015–16

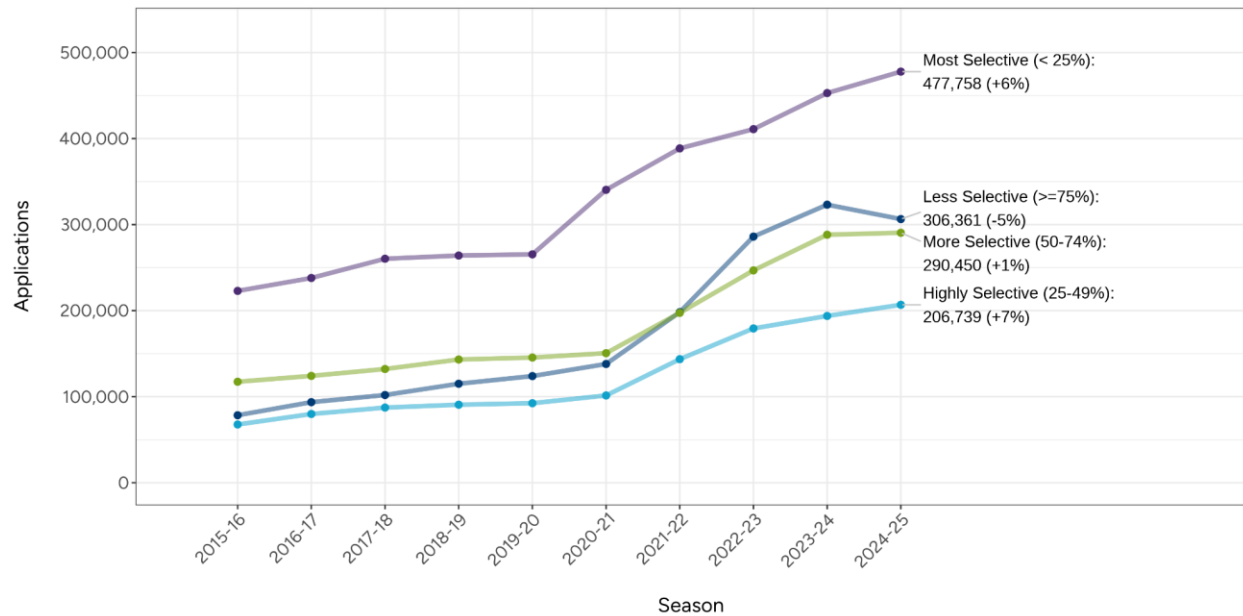


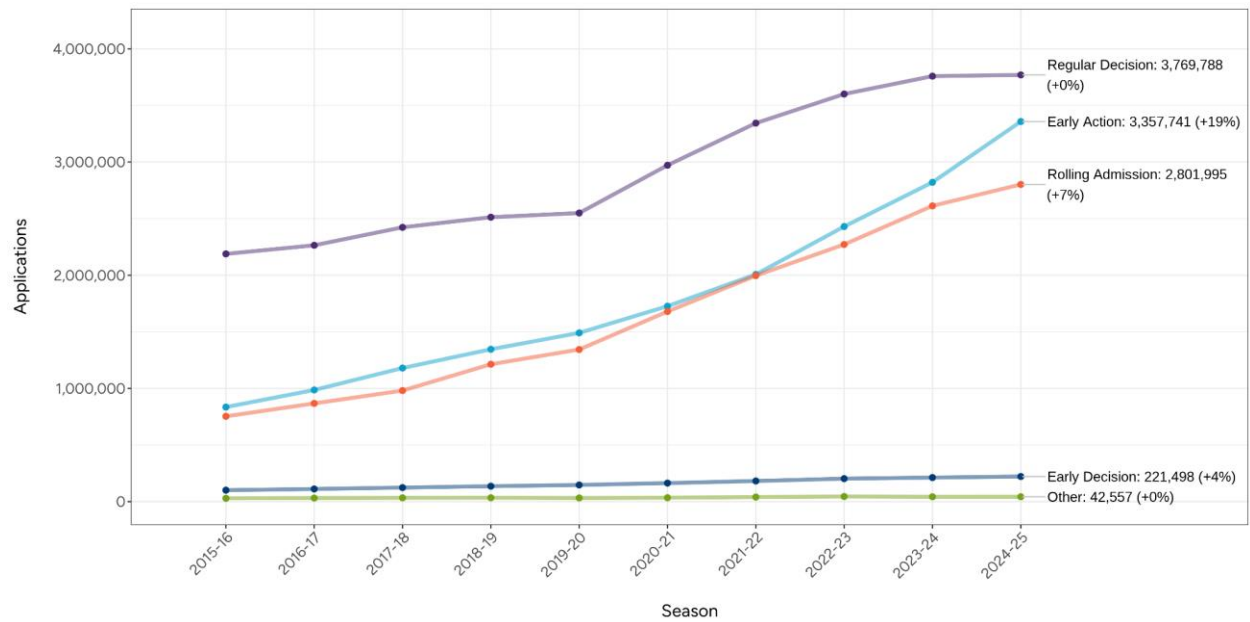
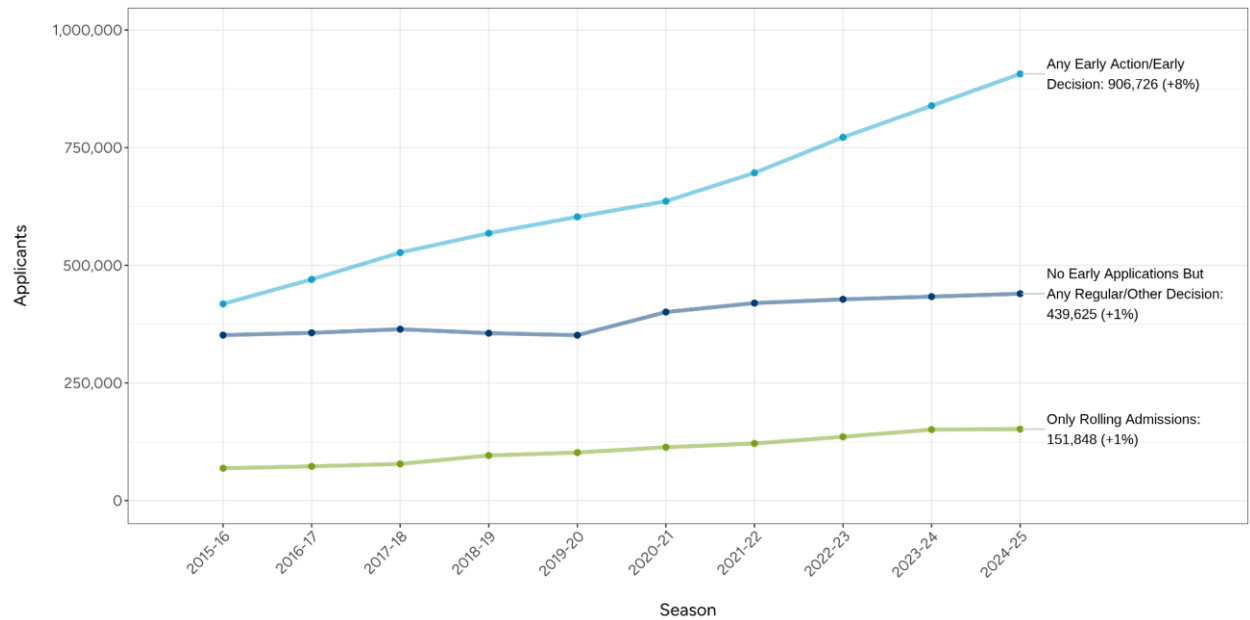
Figure A23. Growth in applications by deadline decision type since 2015–16**Figure A24. Growth in first-year applicants' deadline participation behavior since 2015–16**

Table B1a. Applicant counts by state since 2015–16

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Alabama	2,239	2,545	3,092	3,115	3,209	4,407	4,839	5,328	5,672	6,092
Alaska	661	733	802	785	843	912	964	1,005	1,112	1,212
American Samoa	12	15	16	16	32	30	32	25	34	28
Arizona	4,730	5,006	5,321	6,507	6,201	7,086	7,456	8,884	8,543	8,689
Arkansas	1,493	1,562	1,736	1,788	1,943	2,331	2,285	2,304	2,387	2,648
Armed Forces Americas	23	22	14	25	13	25	16	24	18	23
Armed Forces Europe	371	348	373	401	403	439	450	467	484	499
Armed Forces Pacific	206	212	245	214	264	280	273	269	365	331
California	82,468	83,627	89,973	92,198	88,601	94,375	95,644	97,032	97,474	98,508
Colorado	10,584	14,324	15,747	18,503	20,381	25,249	27,769	28,597	29,749	30,938
Connecticut	28,462	29,529	29,704	29,448	28,535	27,492	27,662	27,756	27,689	28,159
Delaware	4,673	4,726	4,924	5,012	4,905	4,812	4,844	5,188	5,572	5,617
District of Columbia	2,216	2,316	2,412	2,471	2,498	2,650	2,953	3,310	4,204	5,572
Florida	23,372	26,882	29,705	38,124	55,400	62,569	68,245	74,044	80,645	88,528
Georgia	21,974	25,130	28,757	29,765	32,638	39,717	42,465	56,307	61,820	65,343
Guam	191	224	222	249	195	236	232	248	267	293
Hawaii	2,995	3,157	3,532	3,624	3,427	3,805	3,772	3,988	3,998	4,069
Idaho	1,451	1,358	1,359	1,420	1,731	1,841	1,891	2,251	2,162	2,222
Illinois	42,539	47,403	51,798	53,057	54,429	57,457	65,754	69,120	70,568	74,026
Indiana	15,018	20,968	20,586	22,080	21,843	21,680	23,677	25,429	27,298	29,613
Iowa	1,529	1,717	1,930	1,765	2,278	2,811	2,712	2,759	3,207	3,439
Kansas	1,818	1,820	2,069	2,216	2,691	3,948	3,367	3,051	3,639	3,822
Kentucky	4,634	5,553	5,707	5,716	5,827	7,208	7,200	7,797	8,386	8,818
Louisiana	2,781	3,295	4,024	10,978	11,577	12,654	12,712	12,944	13,357	14,679
Maine	6,773	6,818	7,282	7,199	6,788	6,425	6,579	5,856	5,956	5,886
Maryland	26,351	26,939	28,232	28,505	30,527	32,999	35,829	37,560	38,966	41,029
Massachusetts	49,004	49,636	50,103	51,155	50,160	49,523	51,084	51,045	51,578	51,632
Michigan	18,548	19,988	21,447	23,752	24,447	27,398	33,291	35,819	39,028	39,544
Minnesota	8,152	9,191	16,406	13,985	14,637	16,634	18,273	18,921	20,161	20,549
Mississippi	952	974	1,106	1,415	1,536	1,747	1,721	1,839	2,036	2,199

Note:

Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Table B1b. Applicant counts by state since 2015–16 (Continued)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mississippi	952	974	1,106	1,415	1,536	1,747	1,721	1,839	2,036	2,199
Missouri	5,574	5,972	7,149	7,824	8,674	9,744	9,551	10,022	10,746	11,288
Montana	673	625	759	707	831	903	974	1,046	1,230	1,494
Nebraska	1,122	1,290	1,249	1,426	1,887	2,228	2,056	2,019	3,652	2,908
Nevada	2,095	2,030	2,225	2,949	3,095	3,795	3,829	4,187	4,587	4,873
New Hampshire	8,250	8,346	8,337	8,248	8,365	7,907	7,944	8,134	8,144	8,006
New Jersey	58,882	61,094	62,905	64,715	64,358	65,177	68,476	69,454	73,188	74,365
New Mexico	1,373	1,418	1,567	1,642	1,549	1,961	2,084	2,136	2,254	2,433
New York	97,758	101,633	106,939	106,804	107,722	108,995	112,012	112,705	113,812	116,203
North Carolina	26,405	27,872	36,531	38,867	38,028	40,633	41,795	45,133	47,788	51,957
North Dakota	178	202	350	260	318	409	451	491	506	582
Northern Mariana Islands	34	28	28	21	21	28	23	42	27	39
Ohio	36,188	44,264	47,052	49,676	46,954	47,514	49,761	50,981	53,053	54,464
Oklahoma	6,308	4,226	2,949	2,971	2,917	3,254	3,184	3,460	5,160	4,896
Oregon	6,074	6,240	7,284	9,623	9,855	10,392	11,341	11,797	12,614	13,625
Pennsylvania	36,726	39,475	41,065	45,628	47,388	54,146	56,886	58,784	60,755	62,943
Puerto Rico	984	1,127	1,454	1,341	1,299	1,477	1,422	1,461	1,439	1,568
Rhode Island	7,034	6,762	6,592	6,916	6,996	6,649	6,854	6,983	7,207	7,287
South Carolina	5,079	5,588	6,133	6,652	8,198	12,238	14,372	15,214	16,775	18,049
South Dakota	340	381	529	503	1,905	1,359	770	786	919	928
Tennessee	7,025	7,916	8,306	8,802	10,044	11,425	11,481	12,244	13,608	14,413
Texas	27,293	30,957	32,787	37,643	39,188	50,924	58,041	73,728	90,629	129,472
Utah	1,391	1,478	1,608	1,751	7,901	8,226	9,151	9,754	10,763	4,636
Vermont	3,657	3,720	3,648	3,584	3,418	3,409	3,367	3,358	3,369	3,496
Virgin Islands	195	201	167	172	188	183	179	148	263	468
Virginia	32,967	35,425	37,923	38,854	39,265	42,647	46,540	49,585	51,096	52,837
Washington	13,478	13,561	14,530	15,258	14,734	16,679	17,515	26,276	28,444	29,057
West Virginia	845	1,032	1,024	1,087	1,109	1,523	1,477	1,543	1,623	1,934
Wisconsin	5,449	7,128	10,731	9,838	10,431	12,500	14,061	14,741	16,675	15,933
Wyoming	269	267	327	321	401	484	534	603	651	641

Note:

Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Table B2. Application trends by member region and institutional control

	Private									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mid-Atlantic	998,736	1,043,798	1,125,889	1,156,493	1,169,359	1,298,436	1,369,236	1,440,097	1,496,546	1,550,127
Midwestern	398,934	435,545	490,343	500,074	514,343	593,080	664,778	725,173	775,180	791,119
New England	650,097	670,638	705,368	724,562	699,409	788,581	855,678	891,038	908,787	889,527
Southern	323,580	343,700	387,206	427,914	464,133	538,955	617,694	665,261	746,154	787,955
Southwestern	53,446	72,246	73,708	81,023	77,765	91,961	108,997	123,754	147,592	184,995
Western	365,726	370,405	396,207	404,899	388,668	418,324	435,358	457,150	462,785	465,066

	Public									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mid-Atlantic	325,590	342,998	363,349	481,027	510,851	598,710	715,757	794,578	936,437	1,048,158
Midwestern	247,236	370,263	459,513	523,155	578,319	677,173	886,534	1,019,215	1,171,652	1,260,988
New England	244,544	249,511	249,664	263,353	259,461	267,153	298,575	318,515	344,156	354,412
Southern	231,398	283,580	353,755	482,587	656,797	950,222	1,182,871	1,408,869	1,618,748	1,823,459
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,581	67,852	99,564	224,599	302,647	466,627
Western	NA	NA	104,749	157,972	193,091	261,085	310,540	452,349	500,980	532,382

Note:

Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.

Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

Table B3a. Application trends by member state and institutional control: Private

	Private									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
California	266,688	272,791	294,953	301,470	283,680	305,467	312,748	329,950	336,515	342,178
Connecticut	120,406	122,289	129,941	134,597	130,313	137,354	144,848	155,799	173,577	166,857
District of Columbia	NA	NA	72,762	72,493	77,952	82,534	74,106	86,049	90,287	98,909
Florida	85,216	87,773	95,741	112,386	124,381	145,891	182,971	187,476	209,529	214,607
Georgia	49,327	58,606	68,165	72,394	74,978	84,280	91,855	99,661	104,314	113,649
Illinois	125,164	136,030	154,020	159,701	165,448	205,495	232,080	256,310	267,382	281,455
Indiana	50,577	56,510	69,503	69,131	68,904	73,205	80,590	85,919	94,413	103,445
Iowa	16,972	17,116	19,356	19,510	19,429	20,959	24,831	26,405	27,614	26,003
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,825	8,467	9,181	11,047	12,567	14,054
Louisiana	NA	39,077	45,757	51,420	49,136	53,404	49,251	46,022	52,568	55,409
Maine	30,290	31,892	37,457	38,961	38,029	38,734	40,936	44,138	47,332	47,027
Maryland	56,864	55,429	56,875	59,266	63,634	70,949	69,904	73,704	81,400	84,880
Massachusetts	366,874	381,789	400,221	406,501	394,736	461,288	509,025	522,324	521,584	525,001
Michigan	18,946	20,386	20,781	21,453	22,890	26,856	32,435	38,629	45,919	47,885
Minnesota	24,864	25,270	32,277	33,063	33,519	39,904	43,787	47,426	57,592	53,029
Missouri	40,812	42,202	42,637	37,445	41,486	49,887	51,331	56,159	58,467	58,599
New Hampshire	39,606	39,309	39,229	41,683	37,643	42,637	42,582	43,664	47,032	42,850
New Jersey	80,820	85,905	103,596	101,278	101,081	104,159	115,518	124,681	130,236	133,358
New York	530,268	557,834	597,496	616,595	619,339	692,217	739,575	757,546	774,415	799,244
North Carolina	64,579	65,748	72,462	77,619	89,492	105,432	123,422	141,345	165,741	176,958
Ohio	94,775	103,395	113,676	121,291	123,208	134,393	151,755	161,618	162,732	160,296
Oregon	34,313	30,852	30,962	31,018	30,641	30,470	33,418	34,555	34,049	33,554
Pennsylvania	261,367	275,721	294,976	306,747	307,206	348,558	369,928	397,328	419,189	432,204
Rhode Island	75,852	76,773	79,402	83,725	80,220	87,456	93,904	99,876	95,968	88,703
South Carolina	10,004	10,191	11,156	11,663	11,785	15,590	22,700	24,743	29,389	31,696
Tennessee	46,107	45,456	48,951	55,005	58,120	69,612	69,974	72,574	73,340	73,565
Texas	47,629	66,744	67,623	75,246	72,797	86,878	101,669	114,342	137,773	175,068
Vermont	17,069	18,586	19,118	19,095	18,468	21,112	24,383	25,237	23,294	19,089
Virginia	25,516	28,500	32,331	35,901	44,842	50,981	58,809	71,742	86,120	93,909
Washington	35,796	36,391	38,719	38,781	35,772	38,366	40,070	42,711	42,093	41,483
Wisconsin	20,270	25,823	28,753	28,698	29,744	31,810	35,832	39,340	44,748	44,674

Table B3b. Applicant trends by member state and institutional control: Public

	Public									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81,819	92,192
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117,485	141,067	154,664	174,214	187,374
Connecticut	63,654	64,491	65,008	63,991	62,496	60,710	67,606	73,170	85,645	93,477
Florida	NA	NA	NA	66,874	178,243	234,546	296,271	344,460	386,481	454,589
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	115,027	132,521	185,020	223,697	254,324
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	145,112	166,245	183,101	199,060
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	101,746	108,883	132,859	155,313	179,201	203,337
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,560	46,759
Maine	19,165	20,299	20,882	22,575	22,593	22,788	23,368	23,125	23,044	22,093
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	27,992	74,845	104,228	129,678	142,828	167,544
Massachusetts	80,713	84,778	85,582	98,551	96,553	98,862	116,353	128,683	139,532	143,809
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	110,034	128,593	161,171	194,586	235,071	294,475	309,421
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	30,906	31,501	36,465	39,292	42,012	45,193
Missouri	NA	NA	15,020	18,071	23,674	26,194	28,417	33,685	37,903	42,558
New Jersey	63,084	64,697	67,936	73,148	76,195	84,010	99,439	108,084	194,083	214,763
New York	182,153	195,577	212,747	213,049	211,990	210,099	232,577	268,030	283,968	308,010
North Carolina	NA	NA	118,282	159,004	158,855	181,422	210,781	250,498	290,272	315,981
Ohio	NA	148,977	165,553	173,756	169,328	189,439	210,255	229,777	251,756	265,818
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68,986	71,956	79,998
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	147,136	162,309	196,730	242,114	252,041	271,836	300,239
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	103,579	119,820	139,649	162,044	175,365
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	71,694
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,685	75,055	192,022	252,362	407,234
Virginia	87,128	109,340	115,795	125,059	129,086	180,717	228,948	253,142	268,414	288,376
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	106,233	116,795	117,722
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,250	23,895	25,752
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56,328	68,761	79,010	84,819	89,199

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

	Most Selective (<=25%)									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mid-Atlantic	317,845	333,525	362,577	370,825	360,723	461,053	475,025	492,575	493,258	508,368
Midwestern	183,454	187,196	201,014	196,829	193,705	227,020	239,232	250,965	262,747	278,738
New England	356,078	364,889	392,721	403,616	387,993	484,589	529,185	534,689	536,208	521,388
Southern	269,391	285,511	309,167	326,788	365,437	435,243	465,279	477,287	523,491	579,273
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	132,538	135,722	147,586	146,227	136,760	164,645	166,373	173,416	178,776	181,002

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.

	Less Selective (>=75%)									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mid-Atlantic	444,479	467,967	503,605	541,041	572,918	599,915	679,426	743,503	800,733	866,044
Midwestern	212,174	316,495	381,936	459,516	512,079	595,820	726,189	837,041	964,603	1,007,625
New England	289,736	304,276	306,206	325,375	316,983	305,636	331,729	356,716	384,673	381,738
Southern	111,807	147,595	201,674	277,302	330,632	392,375	534,806	643,989	772,688	862,829
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,132	40,848	68,915	105,747	144,081	242,950
Western	147,410	157,558	213,062	268,534	302,268	359,760	401,413	486,993	524,187	540,754

	More Selective (50-74%)									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mid-Atlantic	366,004	383,779	412,571	487,694	505,868	532,743	580,464	624,874	748,335	793,090
Midwestern	197,888	221,358	273,672	270,535	286,732	329,135	391,631	447,384	498,074	524,371
New England	204,233	206,402	207,768	208,407	205,993	217,791	240,180	259,205	274,245	285,659
Southern	106,865	114,591	135,980	171,755	256,610	342,057	398,586	507,469	589,023	648,710
Southwestern	43,422	41,932	43,841	46,811	47,109	64,652	77,309	128,041	171,015	236,265
Western	86,404	85,895	89,386	95,482	92,178	102,934	120,629	127,094	130,332	135,825

	Highly Selective (25-49%)									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Mid-Atlantic	195,998	201,525	210,485	237,960	239,196	301,574	347,184	370,423	382,932	417,186
Midwestern	49,951	78,129	90,364	93,467	96,414	113,994	189,442	202,994	214,322	233,731
New England	44,594	44,582	47,714	49,152	46,547	46,335	51,784	57,610	56,403	53,889
Southern	66,915	79,583	94,140	132,740	166,253	317,509	399,622	435,766	470,009	515,007
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	106,806	139,097
Western	43,840	46,140	50,535	52,250	50,069	51,369	56,742	121,161	127,509	132,794

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

	Less Selective (>=75%)									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Alabama	43,725	49,137	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	36,110	41,143	36,245	35,973	40,038	42,334	39,147	32,466	33,534	35,049
Colorado	174,866	186,875	59,856	70,778	78,012	89,924	98,979	132,658	146,390	157,626
Connecticut	80,651	80,848	64,939	69,842	73,466	74,823	71,037	62,489	64,680	69,522
Florida	90,470	104,411	15,686	17,925	18,774	21,991	47,100	56,169	68,597	77,101
Georgia	47,732	54,159	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,483	21,691	27,693
Illinois	174,029	185,197	41,102	50,911	55,898	57,453	62,786	92,293	143,298	164,139
Indiana	126,587	141,671	20,186	64,193	68,238	75,725	80,789	84,976	99,269	104,217
Iowa	43,514	48,176	4,714	6,172	6,975	17,991	27,037	29,543	36,253	40,513
Kentucky	52,431	55,095	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,980	30,559	33,754	40,574
Louisiana	67,884	79,113	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60,116
Maine	31,104	29,580	27,091	28,573	29,321	30,302	29,806	29,600	30,861	31,078
Maryland	110,976	119,958	44,447	44,281	44,910	47,669	58,629	55,744	77,397	101,221
Massachusetts	169,056	171,708	99,774	106,329	106,282	119,817	118,440	119,273	140,322	155,077
Michigan	202,532	208,985	16,164	16,457	24,446	60,481	77,445	92,615	123,078	159,469
Minnesota	27,621	28,119	8,914	9,281	18,875	18,011	18,184	20,394	22,660	25,565
Missouri	47,369	50,383	NA	NA	19,038	23,315	29,066	33,932	36,243	43,045
New Hampshire	51,918	49,524	49,419	50,245	48,336	51,069	48,121	46,403	46,954	49,709
New Jersey	151,765	161,499	74,655	77,847	91,486	94,032	98,861	108,075	128,421	136,368
New York	249,533	283,767	181,781	194,541	207,381	215,261	215,230	210,006	220,862	235,431
North Carolina	163,510	170,820	NA	NA	44,657	75,122	73,075	77,651	105,499	138,070
Ohio	221,962	223,412	82,675	125,931	149,193	160,582	154,429	166,100	181,495	200,974
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	90,652	98,294	20,847	19,017	38,652	52,605	56,091	65,028	74,994	87,478
Pennsylvania	279,687	289,803	137,639	145,192	153,269	177,703	193,152	219,500	246,111	263,359
South Carolina	66,513	70,012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29,600	43,507	52,388
Tennessee	17,889	25,186	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,077
Texas	123,297	218,555	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,410	32,139	56,540	86,475
Virginia	177,261	196,393	48,878	68,959	76,393	85,885	91,102	92,588	135,878	161,745
Washington	74,052	71,131	25,140	25,054	25,639	25,024	22,585	24,224	25,834	71,621
West Virginia	24,500	26,202	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,950
Wisconsin	49,438	47,861	NA	15,709	20,477	19,272	22,028	29,645	36,249	43,425

Table B5b. Application trends by member state and selectivity group (More Selective)

	More Selective (50-74%)									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	68,896	69,699	72,818	76,341	74,318	76,165	77,721	82,534	83,705	79,117
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	64,377	64,380	66,111	67,124	67,025	68,915	74,951	83,349	98,666	106,949
Florida	21,270	22,719	26,421	38,962	59,568	67,107	84,340	104,875	126,875	141,952
Georgia	35,361	37,444	45,900	48,748	56,132	61,505	71,088	116,252	127,882	150,872
Illinois	35,172	41,084	45,604	50,172	54,388	72,319	90,733	103,066	110,929	116,621
Indiana	59,931	61,192	69,632	68,551	70,436	75,548	89,033	109,716	118,479	131,575
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	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	89,869	91,781	91,860	93,215	92,365	95,089	103,605	113,725	114,727	119,795
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,071	14,722	18,267	22,483	34,821	35,157
Minnesota	NA	9,873	43,692	33,401	37,277	38,175	43,809	47,466	57,085	56,011
Missouri	NA	NA	4,952	5,801	7,749	7,997	9,538	12,218	14,974	15,598
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	33,428	34,481	37,434	39,347	40,760	36,632	41,602	46,972	126,485	139,137
New York	261,974	278,144	299,037	302,638	302,911	309,079	342,455	361,502	382,110	383,694
North Carolina	15,930	16,371	20,580	32,668	50,269	58,466	68,219	84,559	102,096	110,275
Ohio	76,282	81,794	84,030	85,665	86,570	99,942	114,239	122,726	127,585	138,061
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35,857	40,306
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	20,927	22,318	23,172	94,995	101,483	120,825	135,256	141,390	155,486	172,237
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	34,608	49,594	52,655	58,062	69,079	73,803
Tennessee	NA	21,950	24,454	29,825	37,730	44,263	50,450	66,721	75,468	76,736
Texas	NA	NA	28,072	31,715	32,014	48,111	57,847	105,324	131,843	191,850
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	10,280	10,090	10,859	13,687	16,459	18,669	16,643

Table B5c. Application trends by member state and selectivity group (Highly Selective)

	Highly Selective (25-49%)									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	38,952	41,144	38,871	39,123	41,705	44,983	43,840	46,149	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	NA	79,253	112,644	164,027	212,491	230,118	245,565	267,921	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
Louisiana	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	32,889	33,481	31,197	30,076	32,549	36,359	35,245	32,811	30,384	30,641
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	105,475	106,928	109,587	116,824	127,080	138,649	141,772	154,357	94,270	98,197
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	39,376	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52,364	54,452	NA	38,390
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	50,762	75,632	73,053	79,048	103,947	111,934	118,937	119,884	48,129	48,157
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
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table B5d. Application trends by member state and selectivity group (Most Selective)

	Most Selective (<=25%)									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	127,493	130,895	142,758	141,273	130,860	157,012	159,047	166,549	171,672	173,845
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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
Louisiana	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	227,560	237,816	254,392	258,057	248,847	315,321	348,591	345,489	341,632	344,100
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	174,396	182,529	198,350	204,817	203,601	266,407	281,086	289,171	283,983	284,368
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	87,703	93,967	101,881	105,553	100,322	124,054	124,503	130,209	133,364	142,954
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
West Virginia	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	31.3	14.2	13.3	41.2
Control				
Private	36.7	16.2	13.2	33.9
Public	17.2	12.0	14.9	55.8
Control and Carnegie Classification				
Private Baccalaureate	42.0	18.9	12.2	26.9
Private Master's	34.5	16.6	12.2	36.7
Public Master's	26.4	14.2	17.0	42.5
Private Doctoral	28.1	12.4	18.5	41.0
Public Doctoral	9.6	10.2	13.8	66.5
Acceptance Rate				
< 25%	22.1	16.2	20.6	41.2
25-50%	27.4	17.9	9.5	45.2
50-75%	34.0	12.6	15.4	37.9
>= 75%	30.2	15.3	13.2	41.2
Test Requirement				
Not Required	31.7	14.7	13.7	39.9
Required	22.4	4.1	6.1	67.3
Enrollment Size				
Under 2500	42.5	16.6	10.5	30.4
2500 - 10000	27.3	16.9	16.0	39.8
Over 10000	11.3	7.9	16.7	64.0
MSI Status				
MSI	25.6	5.4	8.9	60.1
Not an MSI	31.7	16.8	14.8	36.8
Region				
International	42.0	2.0	6.0	50.0
Mid-Atlantic	30.2	14.9	18.3	36.6
Midwestern	33.0	16.3	15.2	35.5
New England	41.0	22.1	9.8	27.0
Southern	26.2	11.9	10.5	51.4
Southwestern	8.3	0.0	4.2	87.5
Western	33.6	14.5	14.5	37.3

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.