



UNITED STATES COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY ADMISSION PLANS

ROLLING

Students are evaluated for admission soon after the school has received a completed application. A complete application includes: the application form, transcript, test scores (if needed), and letters of recommendation (if requested). Some colleges and universities with rolling admission have a final application deadline. There is no limit to the number of Rolling Admissions schools to which you can apply. It's best to complete applications for rolling admission schools early in the application cycle. The longer you wait the more likely spaces will be filled.

EARLY ACTION (EA)

Students usually apply to EA colleges and universities between late October and late November. Students will usually receive a decision by mid-December. Some schools will accept, deny and defer EA applicants while others will only accept or deny, or accept or defer. Accepted students have until May 1st to accept or turn down the offer of admission.

RESTRICTED EARLY ACTION (REA) SOMETIMES CALLED SINGLE-CHOICE EARLY ACTION

Students usually apply to these colleges or universities between late October and late November. The schools that have adopted a REA policy prohibit applicants from also applying EA or early decision (ED) to another college or university. An exception is that students are generally permitted to apply to public colleges/universities or to foreign universities. If accepted under this plan, students have until May 1st to accept or turn down the offer of admission. Applicants are usually asked to sign a statement stipulating that they agree to submit only one early application.



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EARLY DECISION (ED)

Students usually apply between mid-October and mid-November. Students can only apply to ONE ED college under an early decision plan. ED is a contract between the student and the school. The student agrees in writing that he or she will attend the school if accepted. Students are usually notified by mid to late December whether they have been accepted, denied or deferred. Some schools will accept, deny and defer ED applicants while others will only accept or deny, or accept or defer. Students who are accepted MUST accept the offer of admission and withdraw all their other applications. Students who are deferred are not bound by the ED agreement.

EARLY DECISION II (EDII)

Students apply to a college or a university - usually in January. Students need to check the deadlines for the schools they are applying to because deadlines vary. Students can only apply to ONE college under an Early Decision II plan. EDII is a contract between the student and the school. Students agree in writing that he or she will attend the school if accepted. Students are usually notified by mid-February whether they have been accepted, denied or deferred. Some schools will accept, deny or defer ED applicants while others will only accept or deny, or accept or defer. Students who are accepted MUST accept the offer of admission and withdraw all their other applications. Students who are deferred are not bound by the EDII agreement.

Since ED acceptance is binding, students applying ED and their families should fully understand the financial aid policies of the school they are applying to.

REGULAR DECISION

Students apply to as many colleges or universities as they want usually at the beginning of January. Offers of admission are usually sent out between the middle of March and early April. Students have until May 1st to accept or decline offers of admission. Students are only permitted to submit a matriculation fee to one college or university.

EARLY ADMISSION

Mature, responsible high school juniors who have exhausted their high school's course offerings and taken standardized tests may apply for college admission during their junior year of high school. Students under age 17 should speak to the school directly to discuss housing, resources and services. Not every college or university offers this option.

The above are general descriptions of U.S. college admission plans. Details may vary between schools. Students should check with the schools they are applying to for the most up-to-date information regarding admission plans offered, restrictions and deadlines.