



## **Types of Admission Plans**

### **Early Action**

Many colleges offer this option. The student applies by an early deadline date, November 1 in most cases, and receives notification early (generally between mid-December and early February), but is not bound to accept. The student may apply elsewhere. He/she does not have to notify the college/university until the common reply date of May 1st.

### **Restrictive Early Action**

This restricts applications to a single early choice, in essence eliminating the option of applying Early Decision and Early Action elsewhere.

### **Early Decision I & II**

For this option the student must have a very solid understanding of the college by mid- September. He/she must realize that if he/she receives an offer of admission in mid-December, he/she is obligated to accept and to pay the deposit. The student, parents, and counselor all sign an agreement on the Early Decision application. The deadline for filing Early Decision I for some, but not all, schools is November 1st. It is the student's responsibility to check deadlines.

### **Regular Admission**

Deadlines for application filing of January 1 and 15, February 1 and 15, and March 1 are the most commonly used. The student is notified by April 15. Under this plan, the student must respond by May 1st.

### **Rolling Admission**

This plan tends to be used by state universities. The institution reads, processes, and notifies students on a rolling basis as applications come in. Then, when the desired size of a class is reached (that is, when the desired number of offers of admission has been extended—usually three or four times the desired class size), admission closes. If the student is applying to a school that utilizes Rolling Admission, it is in his/her best interest to apply as early as possible.