First-year Application Trends

Through **December 1**

'25 — '26

common app

First-year application trends
through **December 1**

'25 — '26
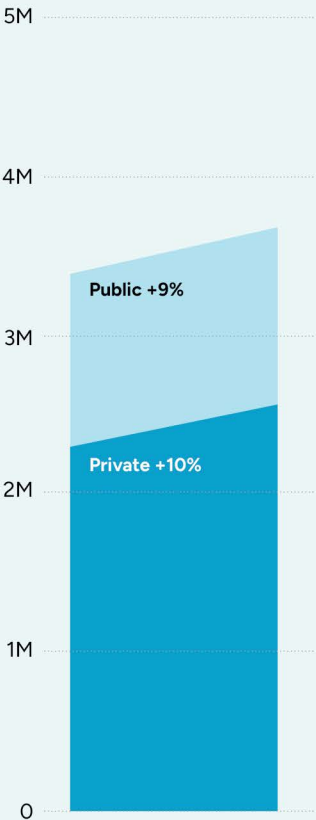
☐ Applications

6,237,325
total applications

916
returning members

■ **Member Type**
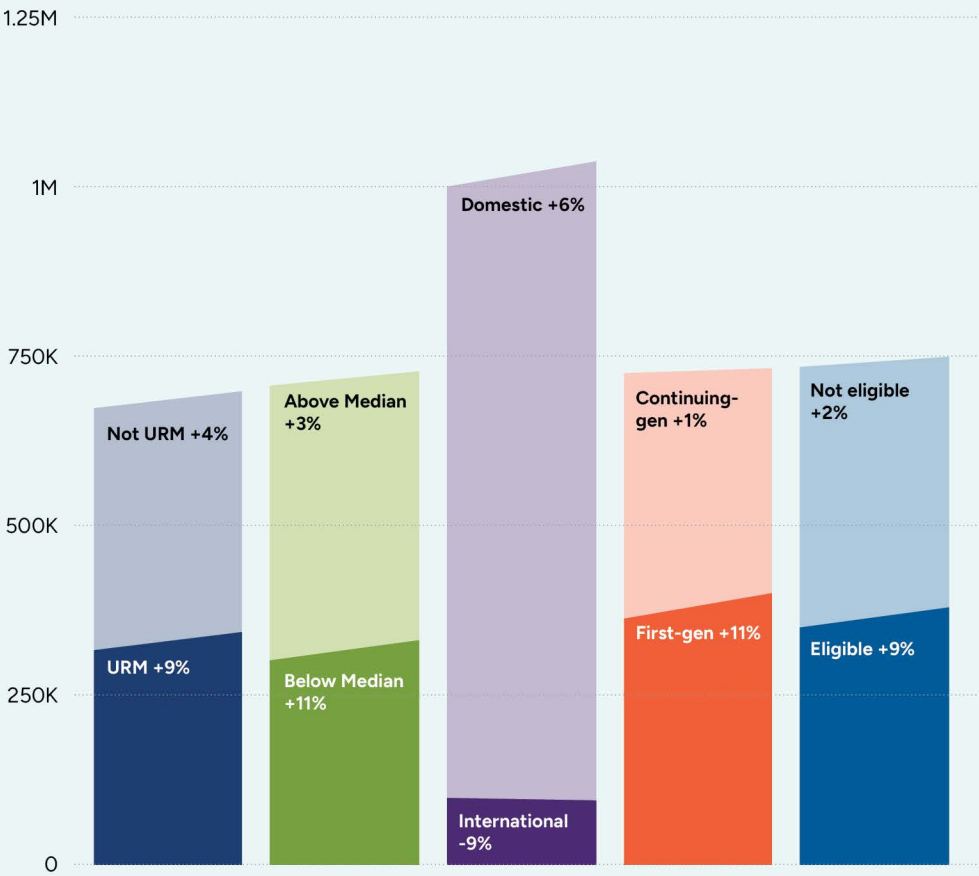Applications to public and private members grew at similar rates compared to 2024-25 (9% and 10% respectively)

⚇ Applicants

1,158,805
applicants

■ **Underrepresented minority race/ ethnicity** (URM) applicants increased by 9%.

■ Growth in applicants from **below-median income** ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 11% since 2024-25.

■ **International applicants** declined, while growth in domestic applicants increased by 6%.

■ **First-generation applicants** increased by 11% since 2024-25.

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

Applications chart

- 5M
- 4M
- 3M
- 2M
- 1M
- 0

Public +9%
Private +10%

Applicants chart

- 1.25M
- 1M
- 750K
- 500K
- 250K
- 0

Not URM +4% / URM +9%
Above Median +3% / Below Median +11%
Domestic +6% / International -9%
Continuing-gen +1% / First-gen +11%
Not eligible +2% / Eligible +9%

Each category shows trends from 2024-25 to 2025-26 season.   © Common App 2025

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Deadline update, 2025–2026:
First-year application trends through December 1

December 11, 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, December 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 up-to-date application activity, we bring attention to trends in applicant race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geographic residence, and the types of institutions to which students apply. We hope to empower enrollment leaders, counselors, and other stakeholders with these insights as we strive together to increase the accessibility of the college admissions process in alignment with our Next Chapter.

Notes: As Common App membership has grown over time, we focus deadline updates on institutions that have maintained Common App membership for the five most recent years ("returning members"), or 916 institutions. That said, trends observed here may still partially result from new members bringing new applicants onto the platform each year

Contents

Key findings

1. **Applicant and application counts grew:** Through December 1, 2025, 1,158,805 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 916 returning members, an increase of 4% from 1,110,937 at this point in 2024–25.

   a. Application volume to returning members through December 1 rose 9% from 2024–25 (5,717,566) to 2025–26 (6,237,325). Applicants had also applied to more members through December 1 in 2025–26 than in 2024–25 (up 5% from 5.15 to 5.38 applications per applicant).

2. **Low-income applicants' growth outpaces their peers:** 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 peers from above-median income ZIP codes at 11% growth compared to this point in 2024–25 (versus 3%).

3. **Black or African American applicants and applicants identifying as Two or More Races are growing at the fastest rates:** Black or African American applicants (13%) and applicants identifying as Two or More Races (10%) saw the fastest growth compared to the prior season. Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity[1] (URM) increased by 9% compared to this point in 2024-25.

4. **First-generation applicants continue to grow:** Applicants identifying as first-generation grew by 11% compared to this point during 2024-25, while continuing-generation applicants increased by only 1%.

5. **The growth rate in applicants was greatest from rural areas.** Compared to this point during the 2024-25 application cycle, the number of applicants from Rural areas grew 13% relative to only 5% growth among applicants from Metropolitan areas, though the overwhelming majority of applicants on the platform still hail from Metropolitan areas.

6. **The Southwest continues to be the fastest-growing region among domestic applicants:** The Southwestern region grew at twice the rate (12%) of the next fastest-growing region, driven by substantial growth in Texas (11%) and Oklahoma (14%). Arizona and Mississippi were the fastest-growing states compared to this point last season, each exhibiting 32% growth.

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[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.

7. **The number of international applicants declined compared to this point in the 2024-25 application cycle:** The number of international applicants decreased by 9% (compared to a 4% year-over-year increase in international applicants at this time during 2024-25). There was a pronounced drop in applicants from Asia (-10%) and Africa (-16%), with notable declines in applicants from India (-15%) and Ghana (-40%). Declines in applications from international applicants were largest at institutions with admit rates between 50% and 74% (-18%) and those with admit rates of 75% or greater (-16%).

8. **Growth rates among applicants reporting test scores continue to exceed the rate among those not reporting a score:** The number of applicants reporting a test score grew by 11% compared to this time during the 2024-25 application cycle, while the number of applicants who did not report a test score decreased by 2%. First-generation applicants, applicants identifying as URM, applicants eligible for a Common App fee waiver, and those from below-median income ZIP codes were less likely to report a score.

9. **Applications to public and private institutions grew at similar rates (9% and 10%, respectively).** This differs from trends observed through December 1, 2024, when the growth rate among applications to public institutions doubled that of private institutions. Applications also grew at similar rates across institution selectivity. Application growth rates ranged from 7% for Most Selective institutions (with admit rates below 25%) to 11% for Highly Selective institutions (with admit rates between 25% and 49%).

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., 2026–27 for students in the 2025–26 application season), the number of account creators that have submitted at least one application ("applicants"), the total number of applications submitted, and the average number of applications submitted per applicant at this point in the season. Each point in each plot tracks the indicated metric for one season through December 1, and the final point in each plot is additionally labeled with the percent growth in that metric between 2024–25 and the current season.

For example, in Figure 1, we see that the number of account creators through December 1 has grown from 2,133,842 in 2024–25 to 2,178,522 in 2025–26—an increase of 2%. In general, we see consistent growth in platform use at this point in the season compared to prior years, with a 4% increase in applicants, a 9% increase in applications, and a 5% increase in applications per applicant.

Figure 1. Growth in first-year accounts created by students intending to enroll in the following academic year since 2021–22
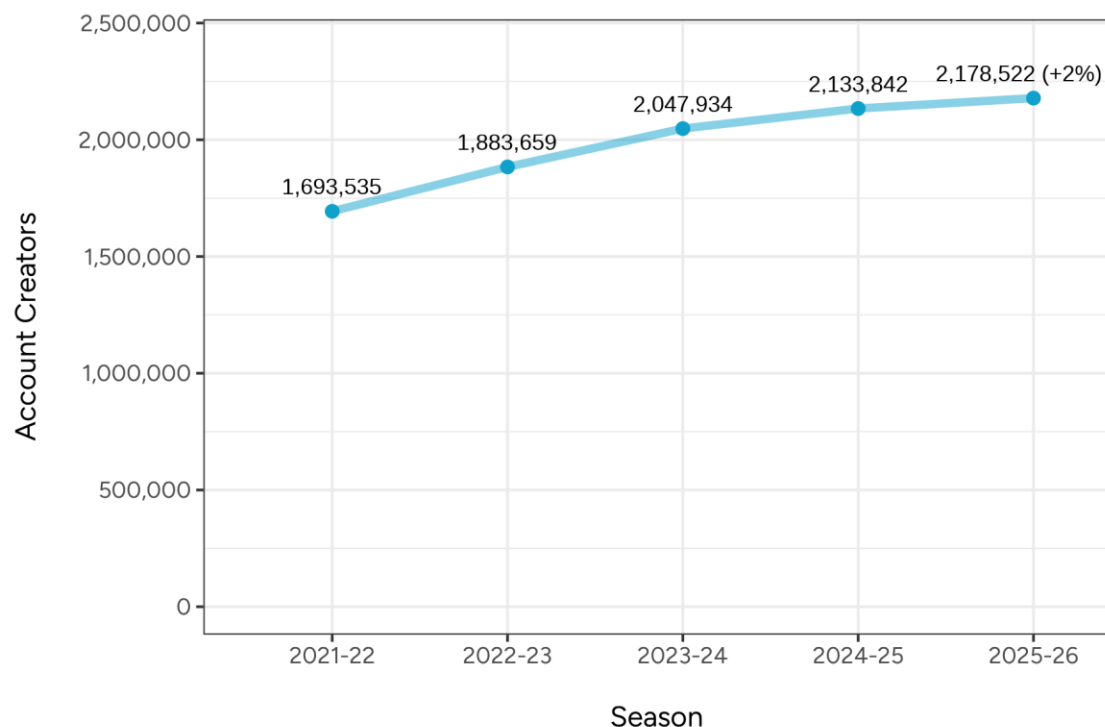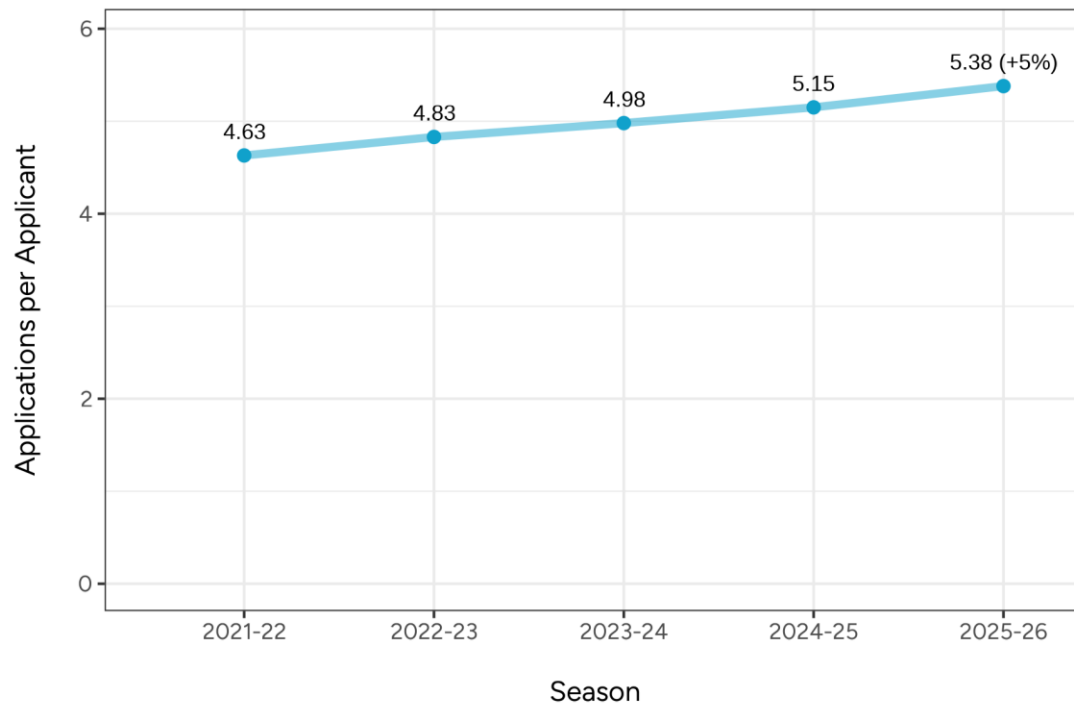
Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2021–22
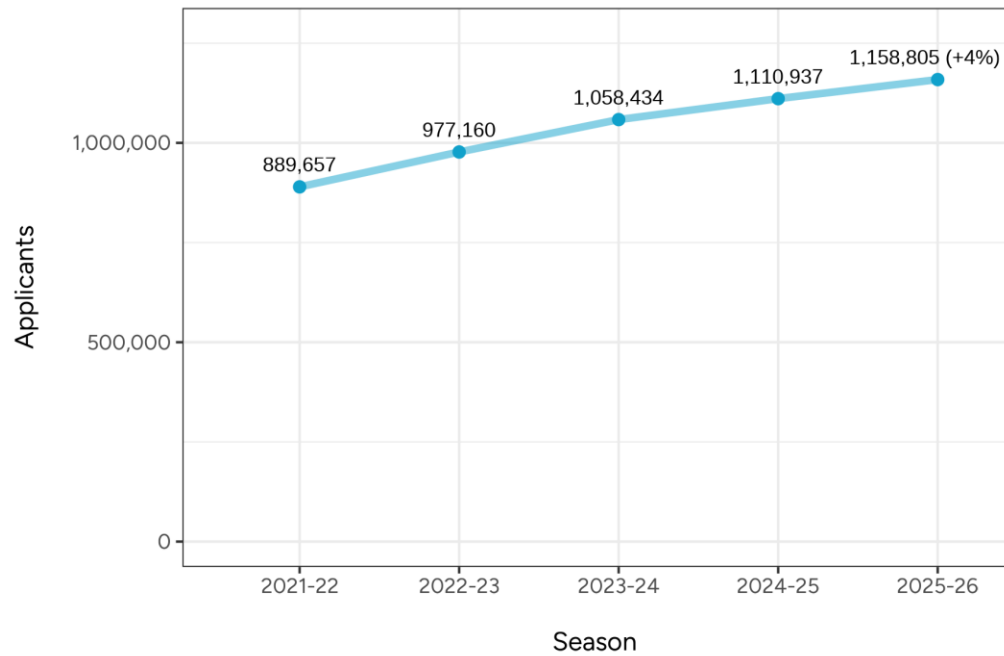
Figure 3. Growth in first-year applications since 2021–22
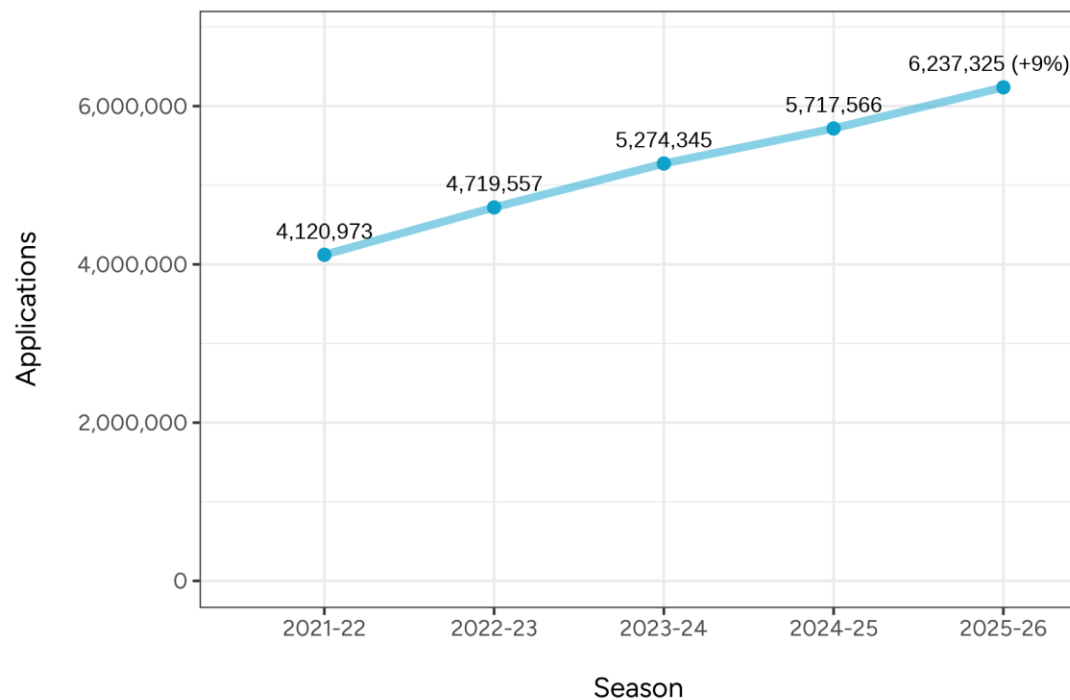
**Figure 4. Growth in first-year applications per applicant since 2021–22**

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 2021–22. Female applicants accounted for a larger share of all applicants throughout the period, and had a growth rate of 5% compared to this point in 2024–2025, while Male applicants had a growth rate of 3%.

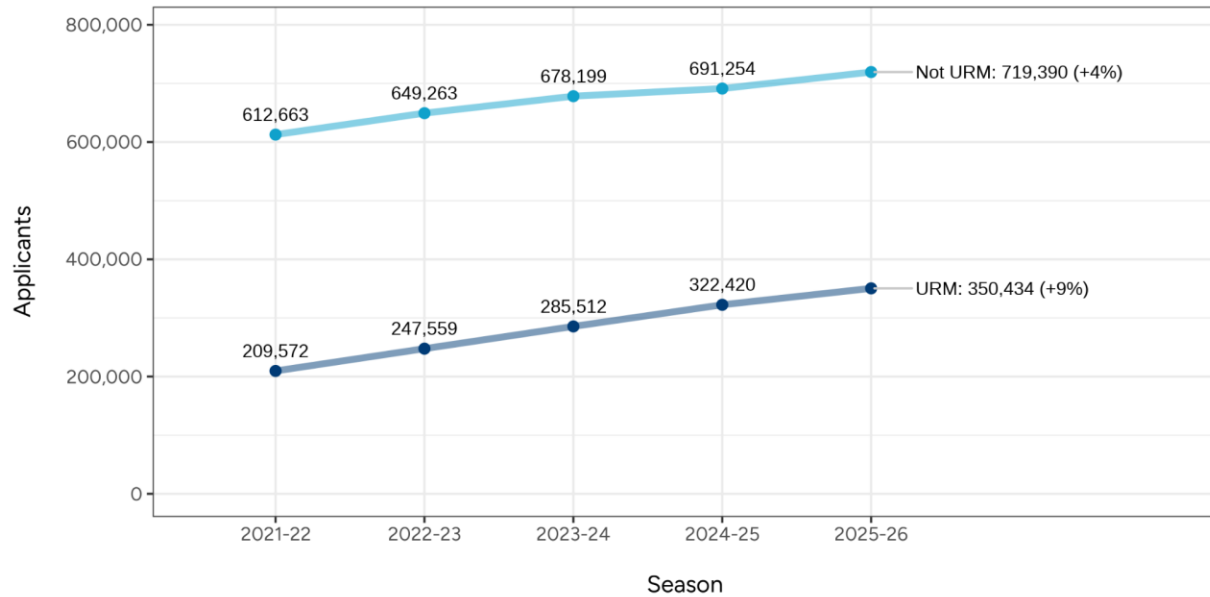**Figure 5. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by sex since 2021–22**
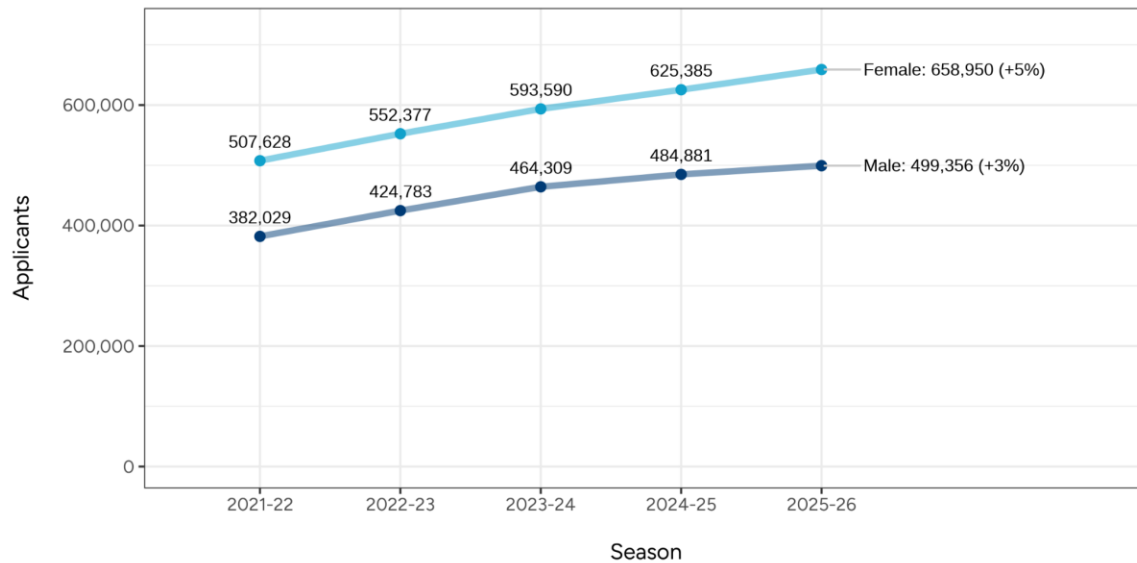
Trends by student race/ethnicity

Given member interest in the impact 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 growth in the number of applicants identifying as URM continues to outpace that of their non-URM peers at 9% since 2024–25 (versus 4% for applicants not identifying as URM), though the number of these students remains smaller. 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.

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Figure 6. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by underrepresented minority status since 2021–22

Figure 7. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by federal race/ethnicity groupings since 2021–22
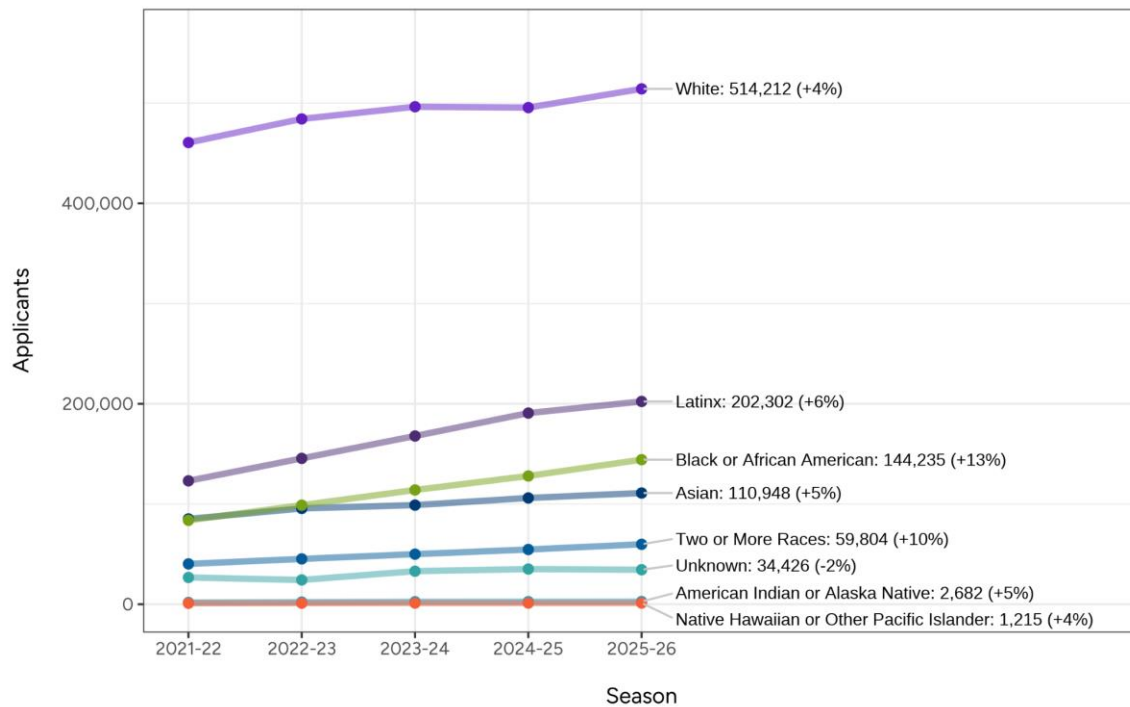

Figure 7 examines applicant growth trends across federal race/ethnicity groupings, revealing that this growth is fastest for applicants identifying as Black or African

American (13%) or Two or More Races (10%). The share of domestic applicants identifying as White at this point in the season declined from 48.9% in 2024–25 to 48.1% in 2025–26, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–2014 season.[3]

The share of students reporting Unknown race/ethnicity declined compared to this point in the season in 2024–25, with 3.5% of students reporting Unknown in 2024–25 and 3.2% in 2025–26 (not pictured). Taken together, these data suggest that there have been no meaningful deviations from pre-existing trends over the past decade in race/ethnicity reporting or population growth on the Common App platform after the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, aligning with our prior research brief on the subject following the end of the 2024–25 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 India (7%), Other (6%), and Korea (5%). The number of Asian applicants that did not report a detailed background also rose by 18%. Corresponding plots for each of the other federal race/ethnicity groups can be found in the Appendix (Figures A1–A5).[4]

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[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).

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Figure 8. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by detailed Asian backgrounds since 2021–22
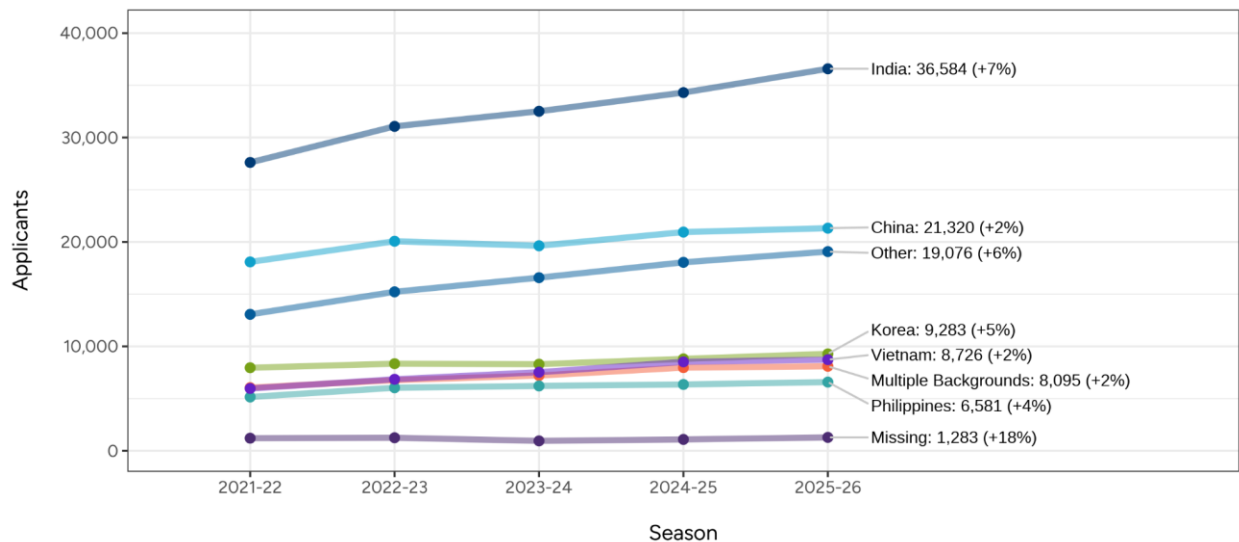
Trends by student socioeconomic status

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 strong growth at 11% compared to this point last season, while the number of continuing-generation applicants grew by just 1%. 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]

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[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.

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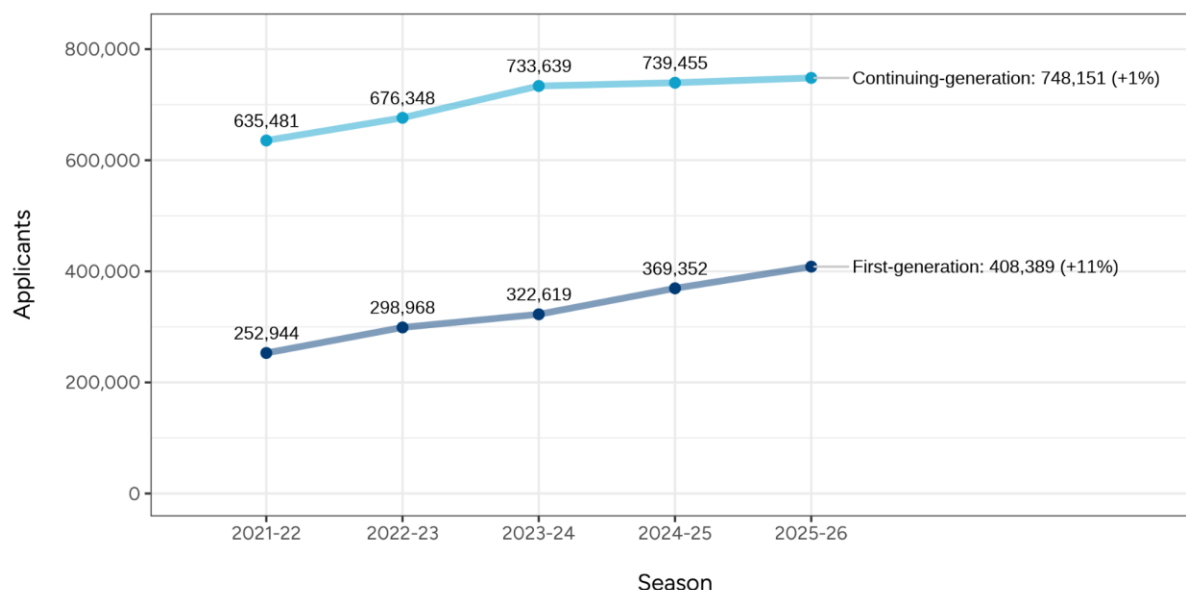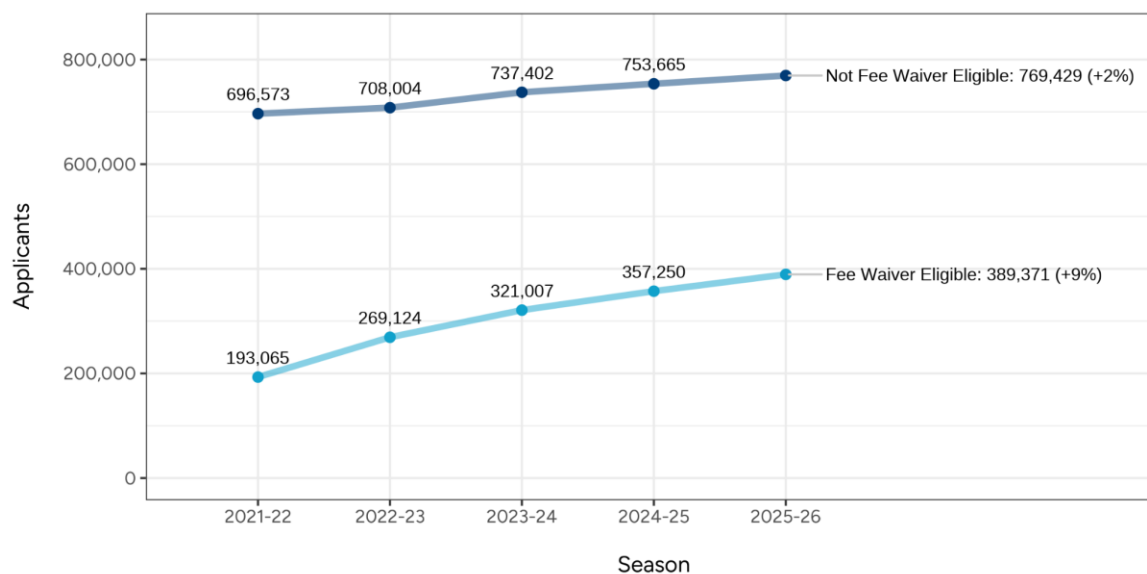**December 11, 2025**

Figure 9. Growth in first-year applicants by first-generation status since 2021–22

Figure 10. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2021–22

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 four times the rate of other applicants (9% versus 2%) through this point in the season since 2024–25.

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

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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 11% since this point of the season in 2024–25 (vs. 3% for applicants from above-median ZIP codes).

Figure 11. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP code median household income relative to national median household income since 2021–22
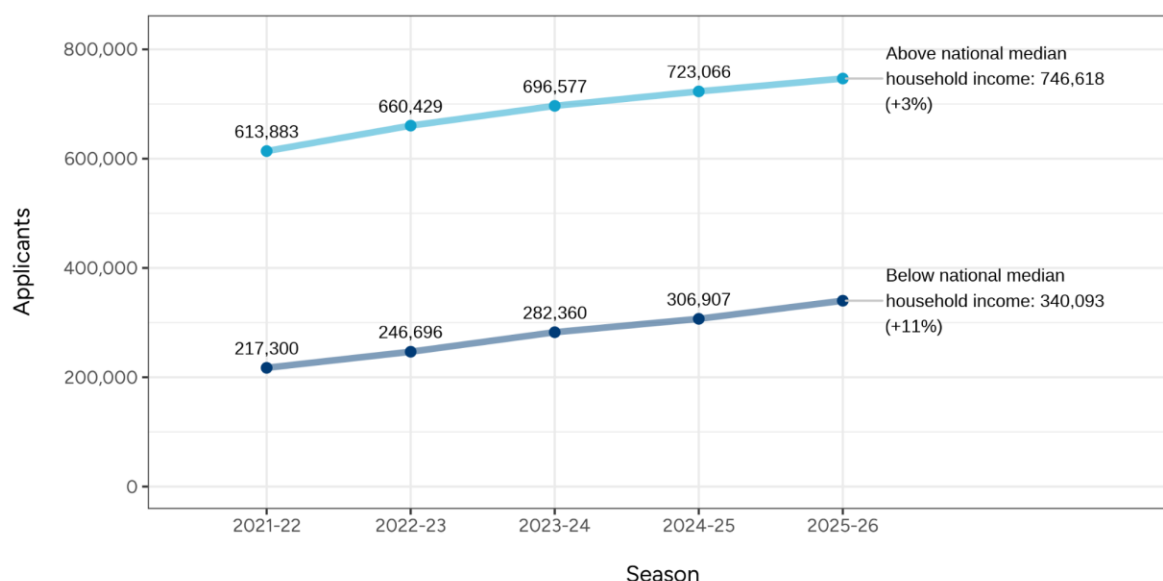
Trends by student geography

Though Common App membership continues to expand across the country, Common App use still varies substantially by geography. For students residing in the

[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 2019–2023 ACS to map onto applicants in the 2025–2026 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.

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United States, Figure 12 tracks applicant ZIP code urbanicity classifications.[8] Overall growth since 2024–25 was about twice as high among applicants from Rural (13%), Small Town (10%), and Micropolitan (9%) urbanicity types compared to Metropolitan (5%), although the overwhelming majority of applicants still come from Metropolitan ZIP codes.

We also examine growth in applicants over time across different regions (Figure 13) and states (Figures 14 and 15) in the United States. For visual clarity, Figure 14 shows applicant trends among the ten fastest-growing states since 2021–22, while Figure 15 shows applicant trends among the ten states with the most applicants overall as of this point in 2025–26. 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).

Texas, which surpassed New York as the state with the greatest number of applicants on the platform in 2024-25 (Figure 15), continues to outpace other large states in applicant growth (11%). Driven by this growth in Texas as well as growth in Oklahoma (14% growth since 2024-25), the growth rate in applicants from the Southwestern region (12%) again outpaced growth from other regions (Figure 13). Arizona and Mississippi saw the fastest growth rate in applicants compared to this time last season (32%).

Figure 12. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP code urbanicity since 2021–22

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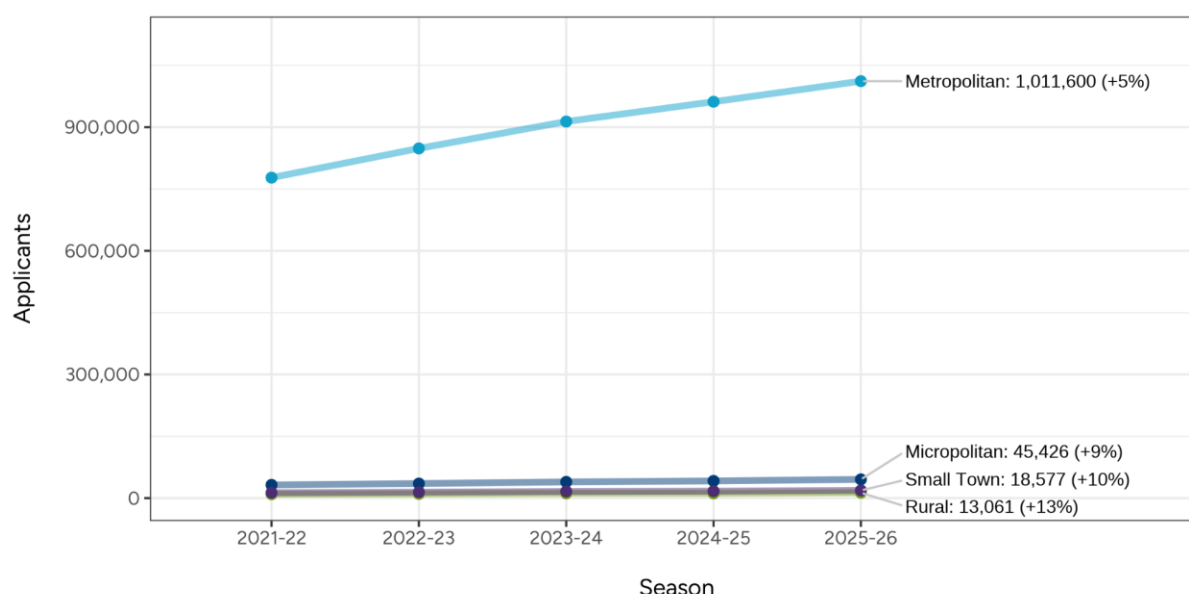
[8] Per the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, a Metropolitan area is a region with an urban center containing a population of at least 50,000. A Micropolitan area is a region with an urban center containing a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000.

Figure 13. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by United States region since 2021–22
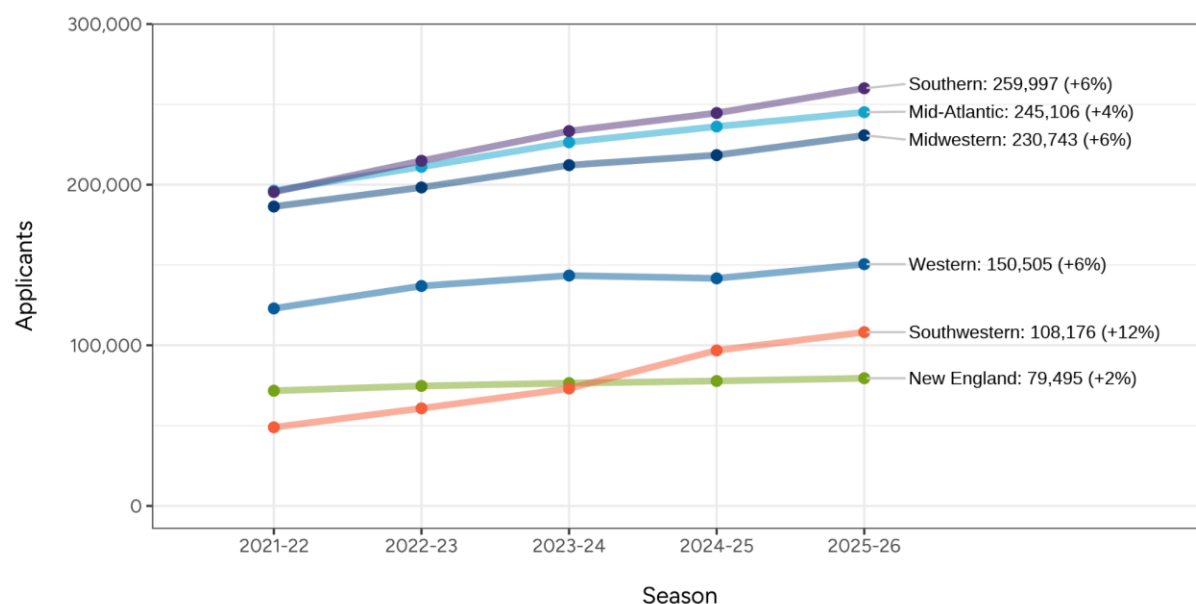
Figure 14. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing states since 2021–22
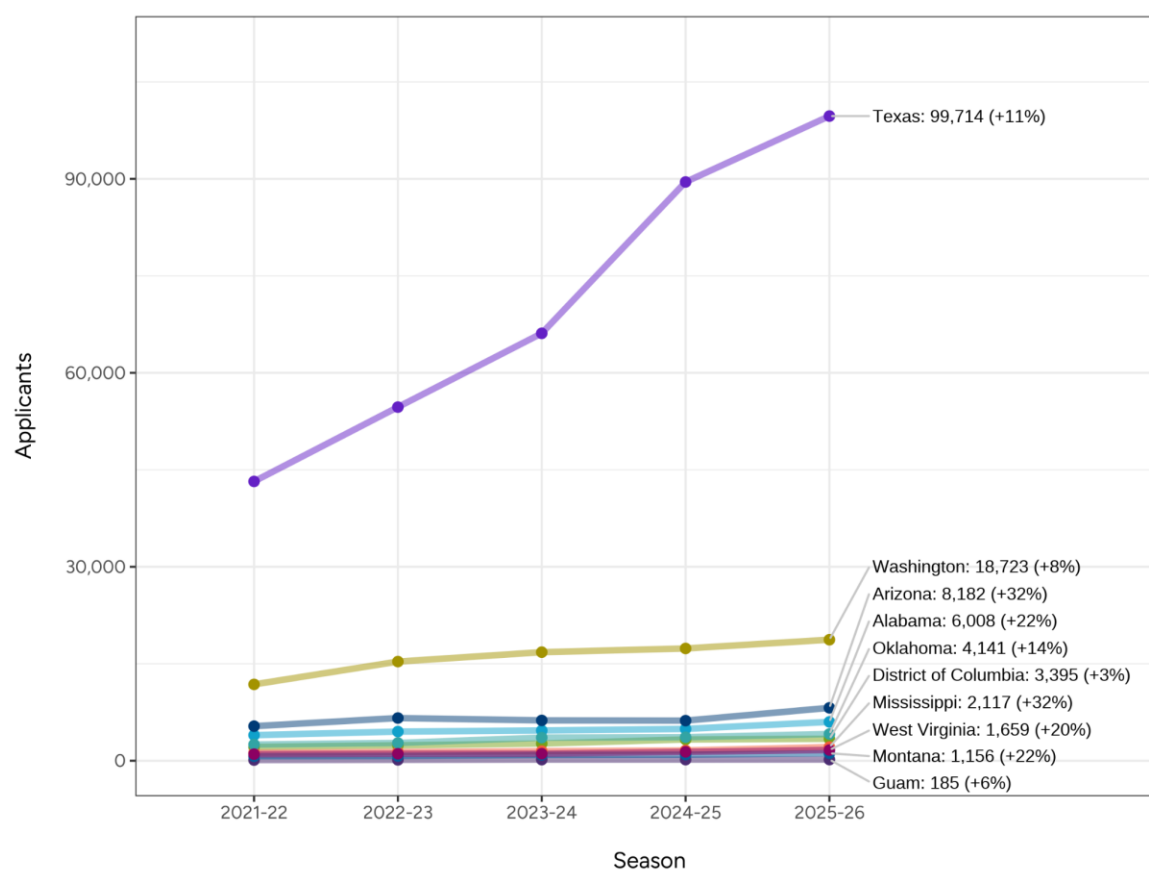
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Figure 15. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume states as of 2025–26

Figure 16 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the Un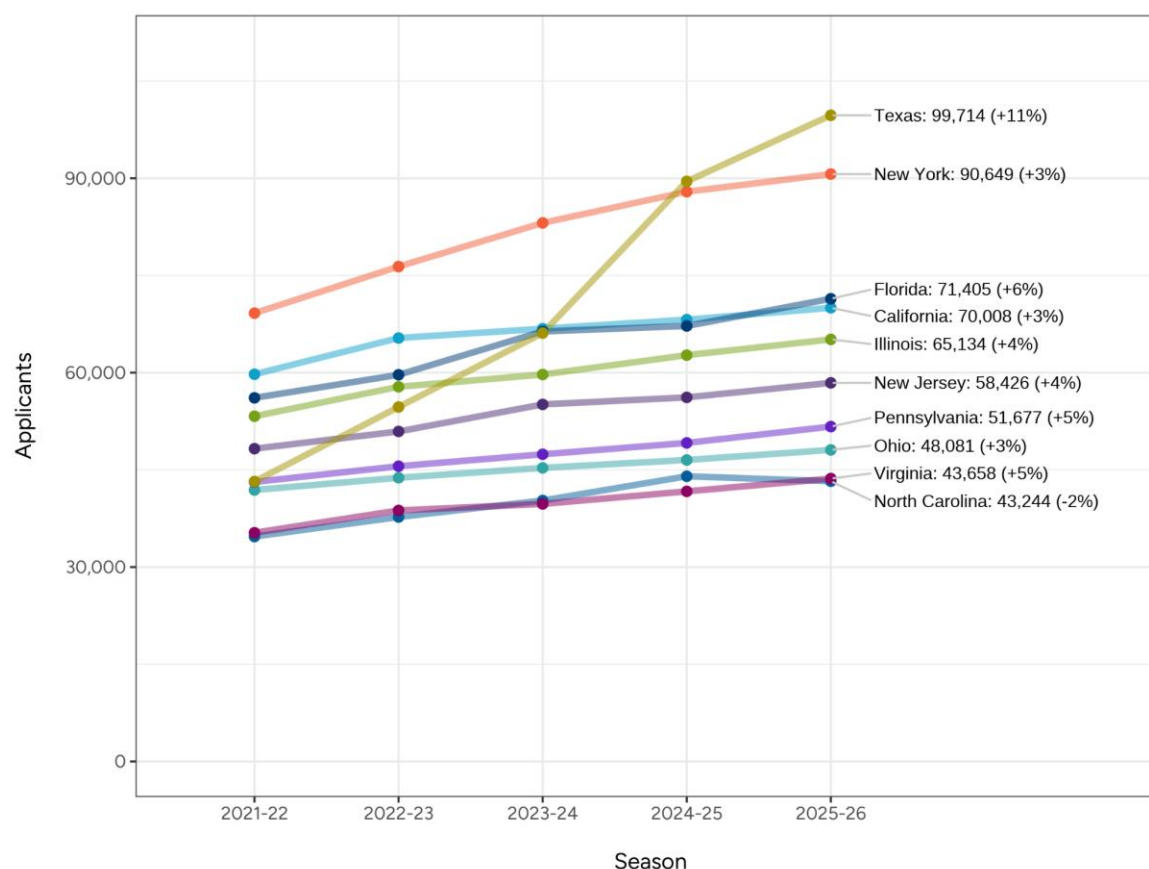ited States. Figure 17 shows the growth in applicants by region of the world for those international applicants.[9] For a more granular view at a country-by-country level, Figure 18 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2021–22. Lastly, Figure 19 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten highest-volume countries of citizenship as of this point in the 2025–26 season.

The decline in international applicants, acknowledged in our 2024-25 End of Season Report, has intensified, with international applicants decreasing by 9% compared to this time during the 2024-25 application cycle. This drop mirrors the 9% decrease in international applicants documented in this season's November 1 deadline update. The number of applicants from Asia, the largest region in terms of international

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[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.

applicant volume, fell by 10% compared to this point in 2024-25 after several years of sustained growth. This decline was driven by a substantial 15% drop in applicants from India, which has historically had the second-most international applicants on the platform of any country behind China. Applicants from Africa also decreased considerably (-16%), with a precipitous drop in applications from Ghana (-40%). Of the ten countries with the greatest numbers of international applicants on Common App to this point in the season, only two saw growth in the number of applicants compared to 2024-25 (Uzbekistan and applicants reporting citizenship in multiple countries).

Figure 16. Growth in first-year applicants by international status since 2021–22
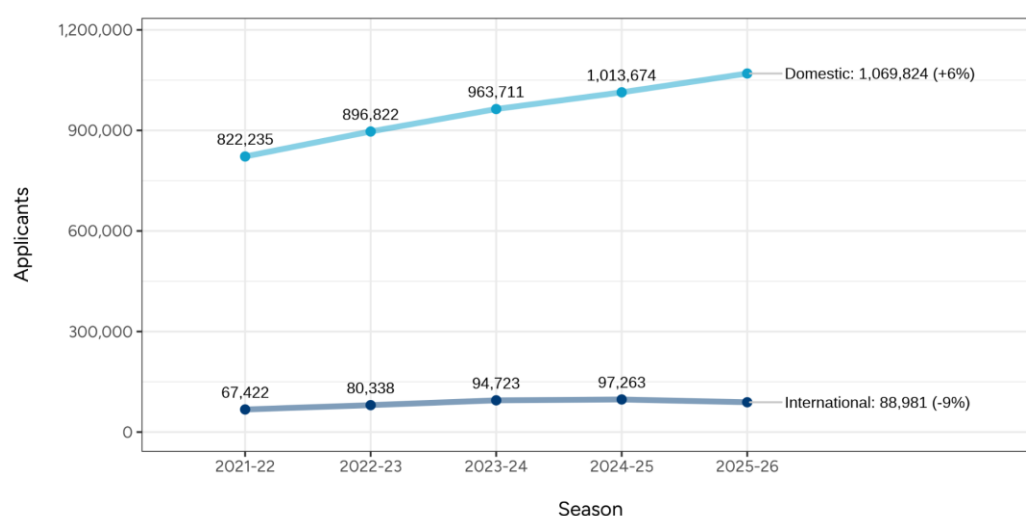
Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2021–22
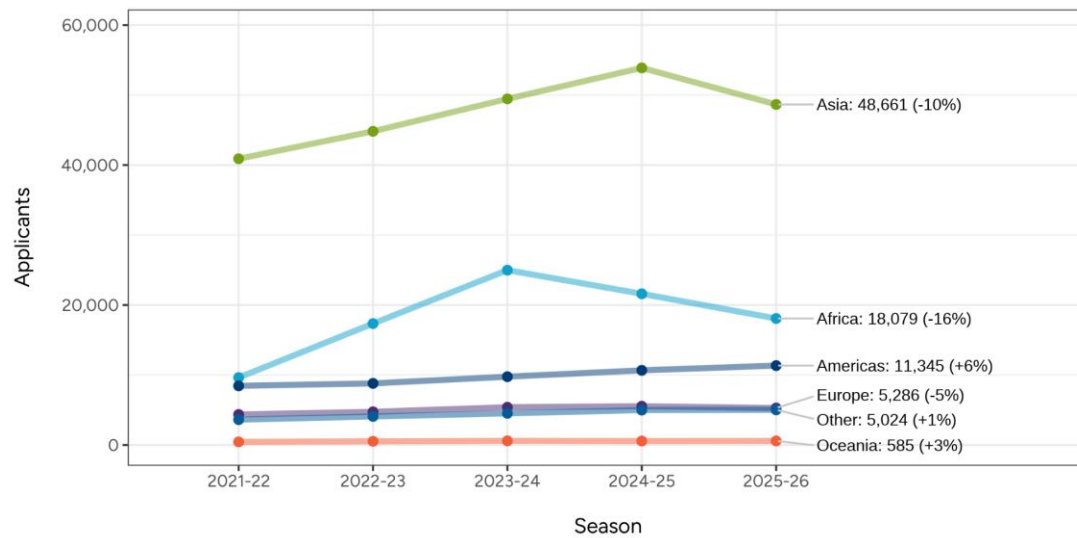
Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2021–22

Figure 19. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume countries of citizenship as of 2025–26

China: 14,112 (-1%)
India: 9,663 (-15%)
Multiple: 5,012 (+1%)
Nigeria: 3,944 (-11%)
Ghana: 3,624 (-40%)
Pakistan: 3,239 (-6%)
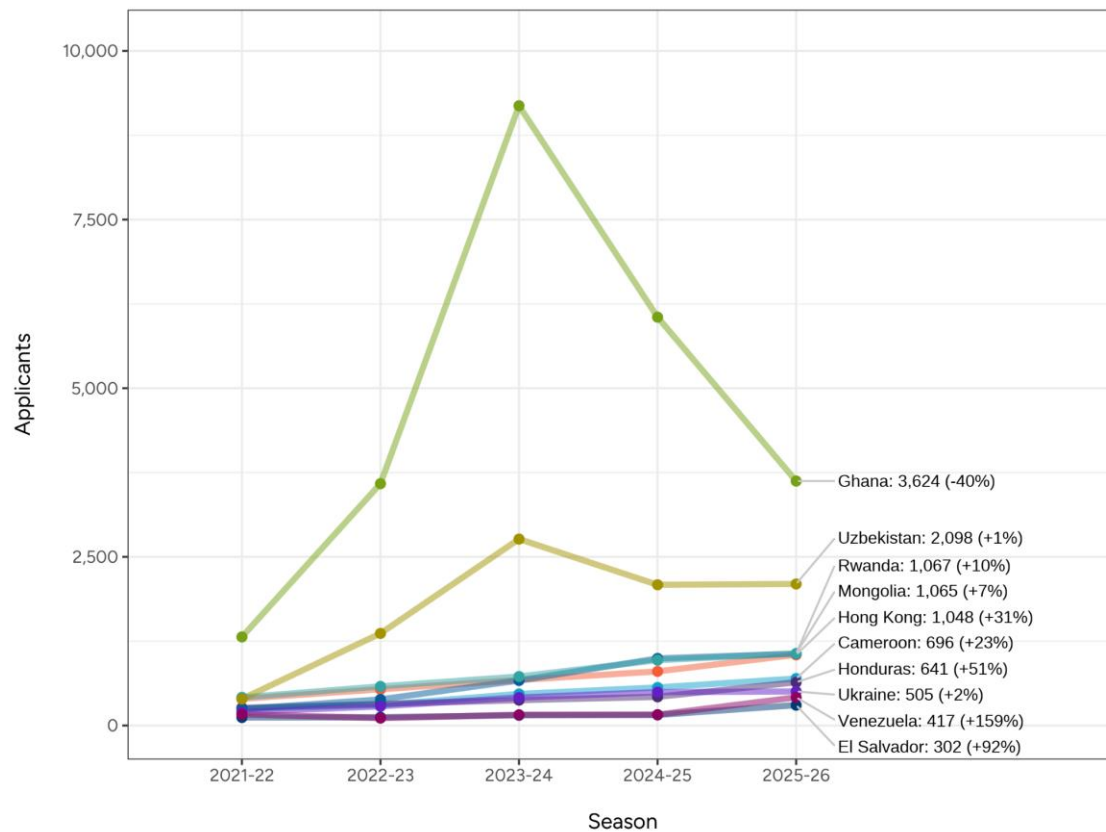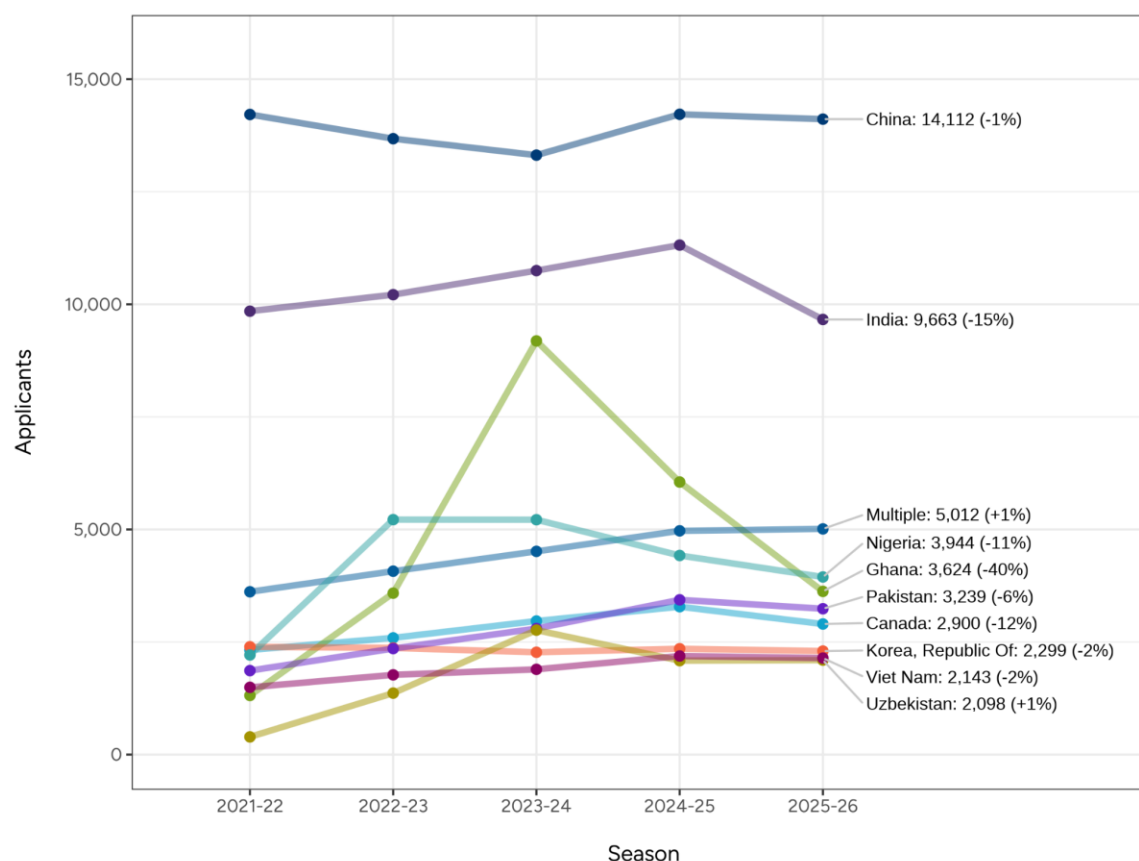Canada: 2,900 (-12%)
Korea, Republic Of: 2,299 (-2%)
Viet Nam: 2,143 (-2%)
Uzbekistan: 2,098 (+1%)

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 (essentially unchanged from last season). Figure 20 shows that the number of applicants reporting a test score continues to grow, with an 11% increase among reporters, while the number of non-reporters has decreased by 2% since this time during the 2024–25 season. Put differently, 23,263 more applicants reported a test score than applicants who did not by December 1 of the 2024-25 application cycle. This year, that gap has quadrupled, with 97,153 more applicants reporting test scores than not. It is worth noting that, while applicants reporting test scores have historically outnumbered those who do not early in the season, these trends tend to reverse by season's end, with a greater share of applicants ultimately not reporting test scores.

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Appendix Figures A6–A13 illustrate test score reporting disaggregated by first-generation status, URM status, fee waiver eligibility, and ZIP code-level income. These figures show that first-generation students, URM students, fee waiver eligible students, and students from ZIP codes below the national median income were less likely to submit a test score. However, the number of students reporting test scores consistently grew faster than the number not reporting test scores across all groups.

Figure 20. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22
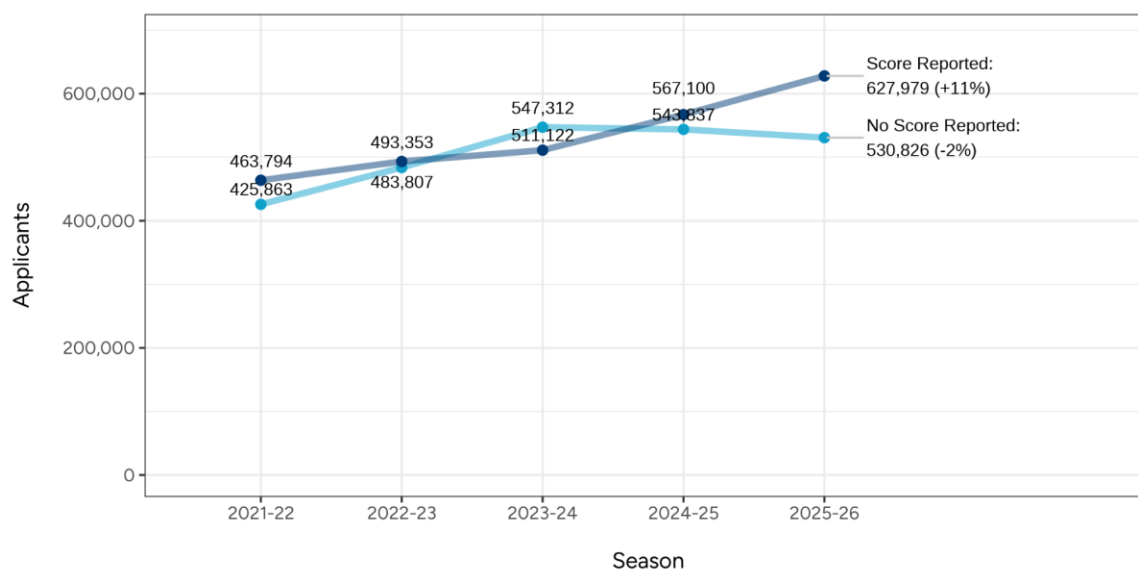
Trends by member characteristics

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). Applications to public and private institutions grew by 9% and 10% respectively compared to this time during the 2024-25 application cycle. Growth rates in applications by selectivity band ranged from 7% for Most Selective institutions (with admit rates below 25%) to 11% for Highly Selective institutions (with admit rates between 25% and 49%). (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).[10] In general, we do not observe any appreciable changes from ongoing historical trends at this point in the season with two notable exceptions. First, the number of applications to the Most Selective institutions (those with admit rates below 25%) fell by 5% among students who do not report a race or ethnicity after two years of growth (see Figure A20). Second, Figure A22 illustrates that the number of international applications declined across most selectivity bands, with especially large drops for institutions with admit rates at or above 75% (-16%) and those with admit rates between 50 and 74% (-18%). By contrast, the number of international applications to Most Selective members saw a 2% increase compared to this point during 2024-25.

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).[11] Appendix Table B6 also illustrates the proportions of returning members who had increases or decreases in application volume since last year, both overall and by selected member characteristics. Overall, 72% of members saw an increase or stable application volume versus this time last season, while 28% of members saw a decrease in application volume.

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[10] We also examined these trends in more detail in a dedicated [research brief](#) after the close of the 2023–24 season.

[11] In addition to the data in this report, all Common App members have access to filterable data charts in the Analytics section of the member Control Center. Members who use Common App's custom platform can also create benchmark groups of 10 to 20 members to contextualize their data against selected peer institutions.

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Figure 21. Growth in applications by member institution type since 2021–22
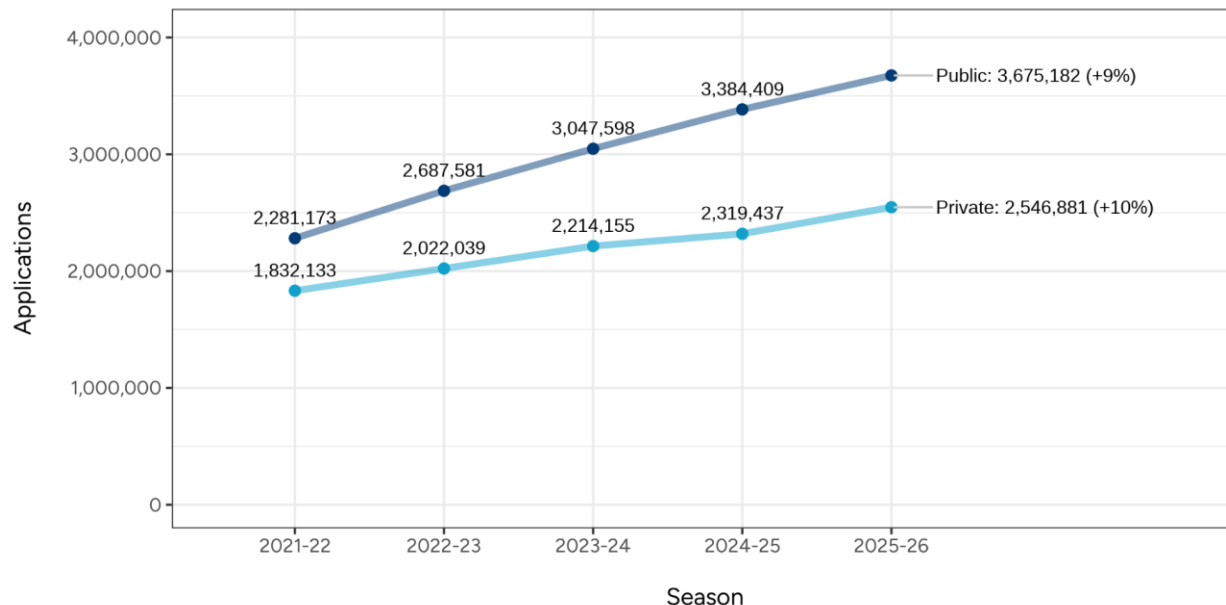
Figure 22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket since 2021–22
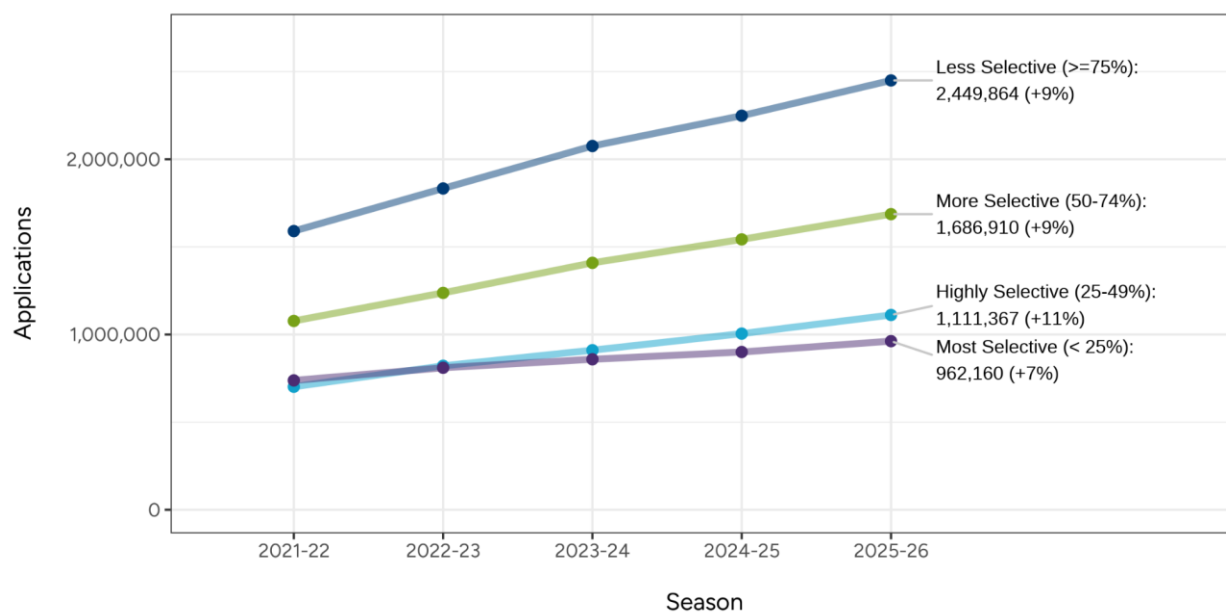
Figure 23 is similar to Figure 21, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied to both public and private members. More than half (58%) of applicants applied to both public and private institutions, up from 56% at this point in the season in 2024-25. Figure 24 similarly

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looks at the applicant level, but now examines applicants who apply only to members in-state, only to members out-of-state, or both. As with the 2024-25 end of season report, we see that the number of applicants applying only to out-of-state institutions declined compared to this point in 2024-25 with a greater number of applicants applying to in-state institutions only or both in- and out-of-state institutions.

Figure 23. Growth in applicants by public and private application behavior since 2021–22
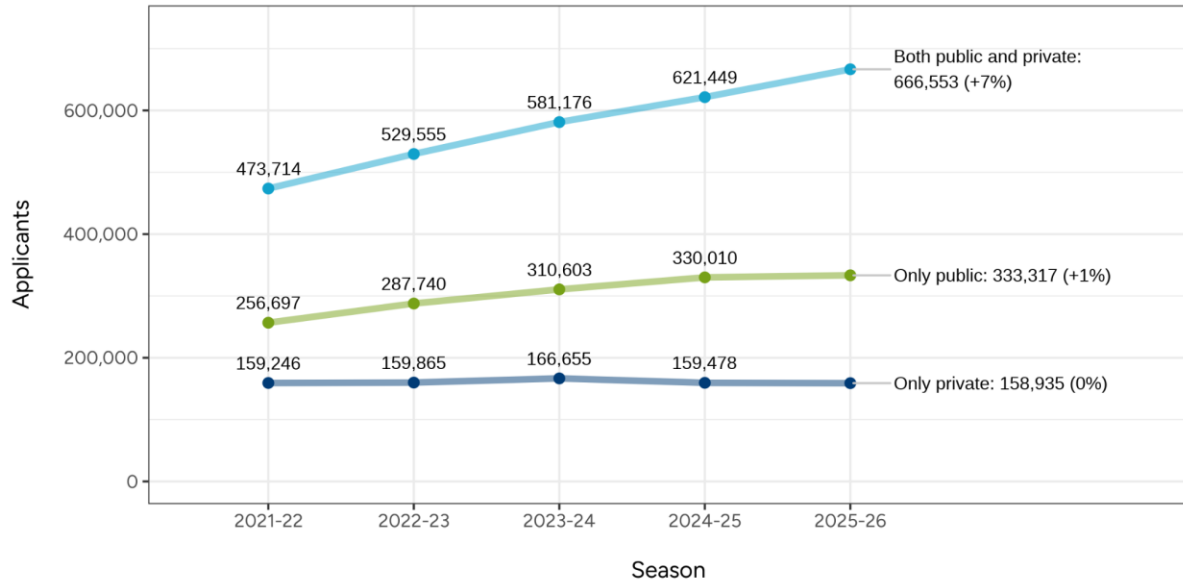
Figure 24. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2021–22
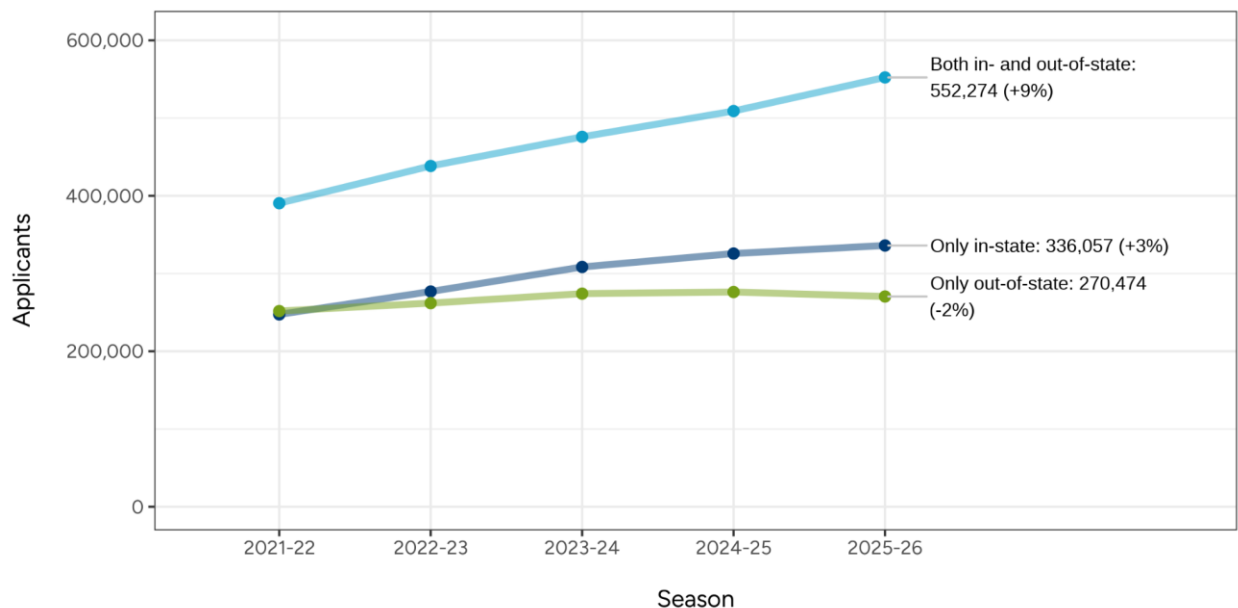
Deadline update, 2025–2026: First-year application trends through December 1
December 11, 2025

Appendix

Figure A1. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed White backgrounds since 2021–22

Europe: 410,093 (+3%)
Missing: 35,010 (+2%)
Other: 27,529 (+14%)
Middle East: 24,813 (+8%)
Multiple Backgrounds: 16,767 (+7%)
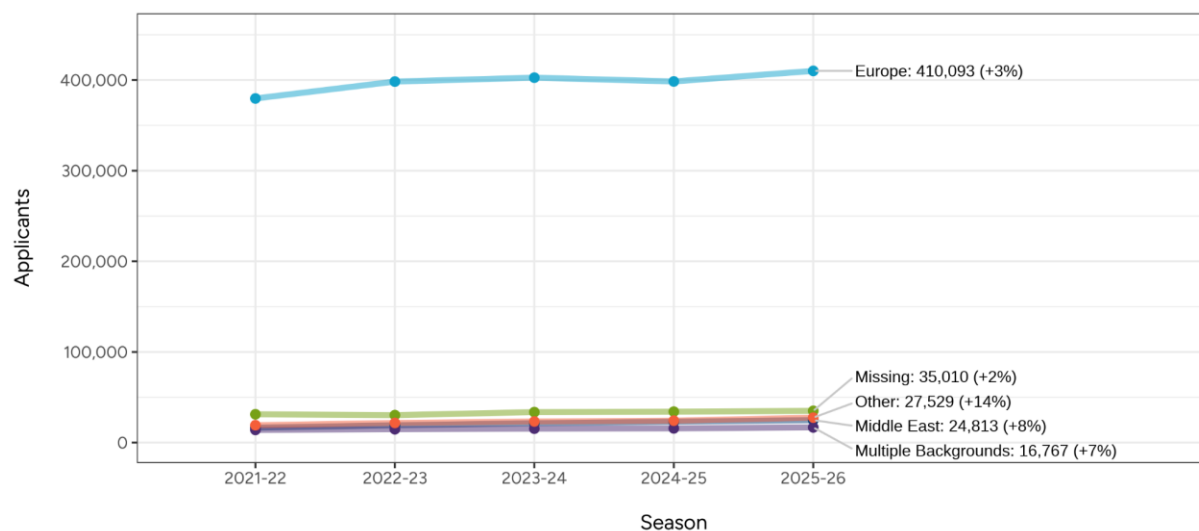
Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2021–22
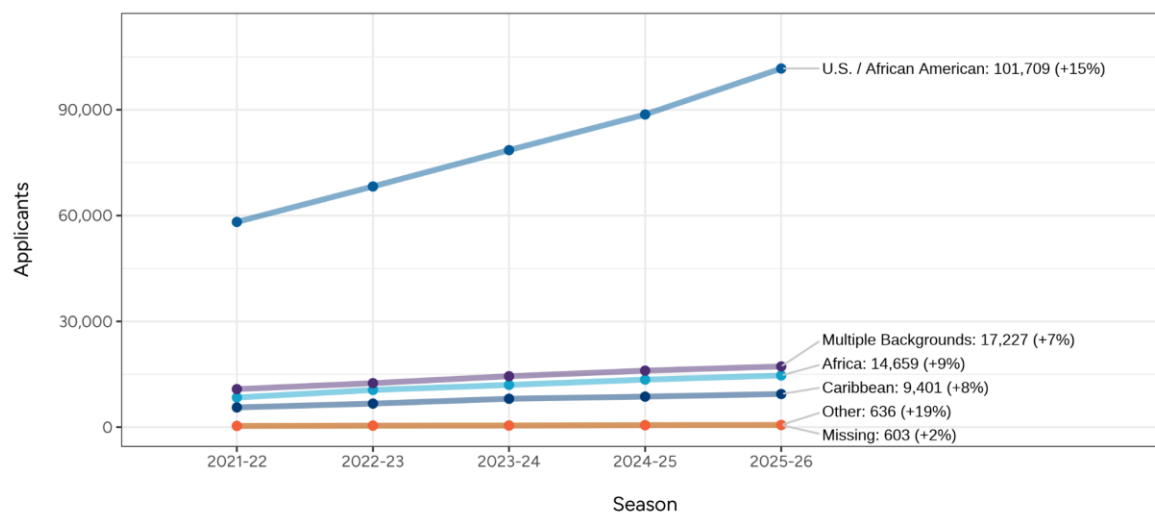
U.S. / African American: 101,709 (+15%)
Multiple Backgrounds: 17,227 (+7%)
Africa: 14,659 (+9%)
Caribbean: 9,401 (+8%)
Other: 636 (+19%)
Missing: 603 (+2%)

Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2021–22

Mexico: 76,778 (+8%)
Multiple Backgrounds: 29,795 (+5%)
Other: 23,664 (+16%)
South America: 23,474 (-1%)
Puerto Rico: 21,067 (+8%)
Central America: 17,381 (-3%)
Cuba: 7,120 (+4%)
Missing: 3,023 (+21%)
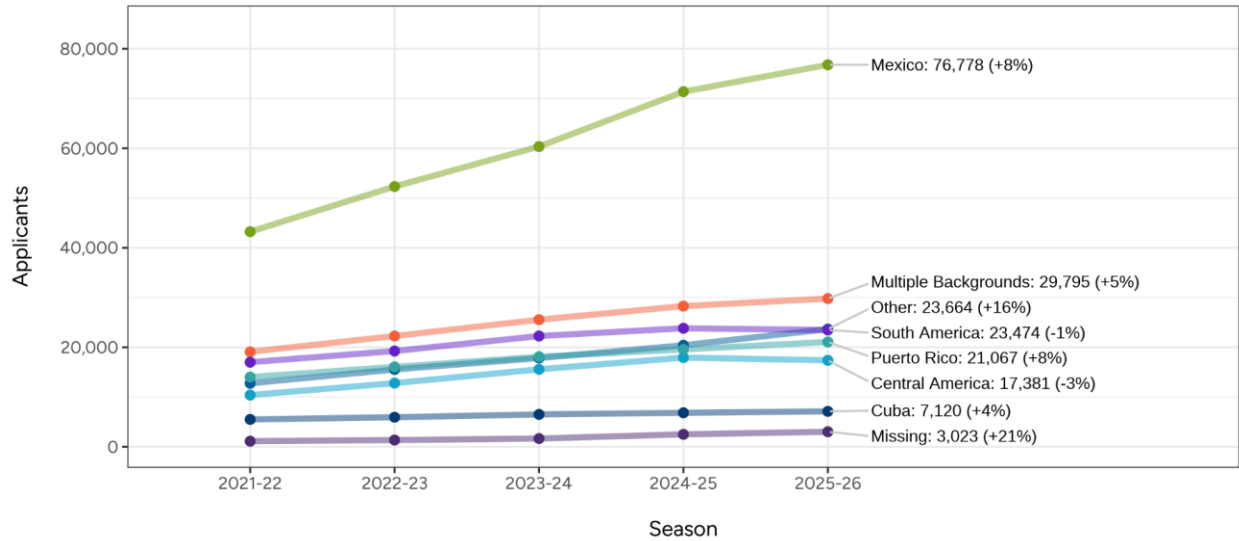
Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2021–22
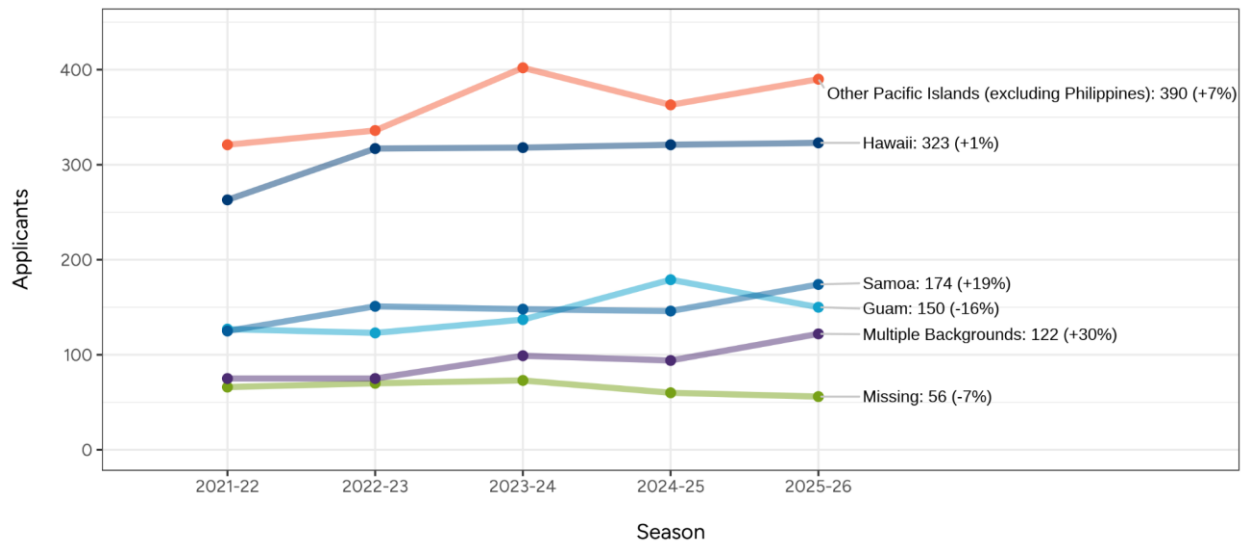
Other Pacific Islands (excluding Philippines): 390 (+7%)
Hawaii: 323 (+1%)
Samoa: 174 (+19%)
Guam: 150 (-16%)
Multiple Backgrounds: 122 (+30%)
Missing: 56 (-7%)

Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2021–22
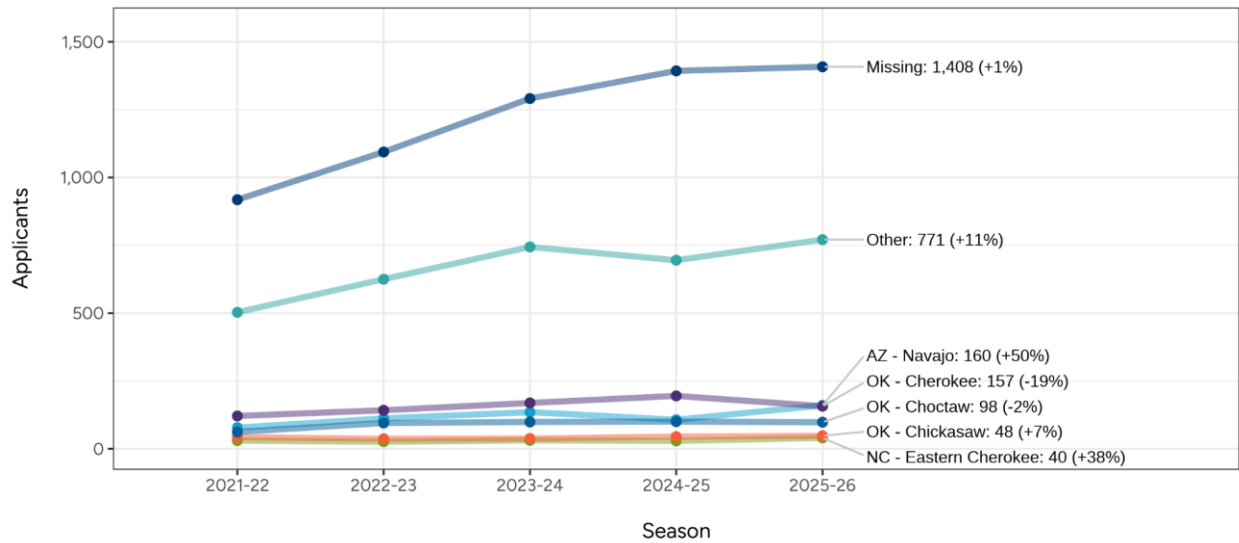
Figure A6. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, first-generation applicants only
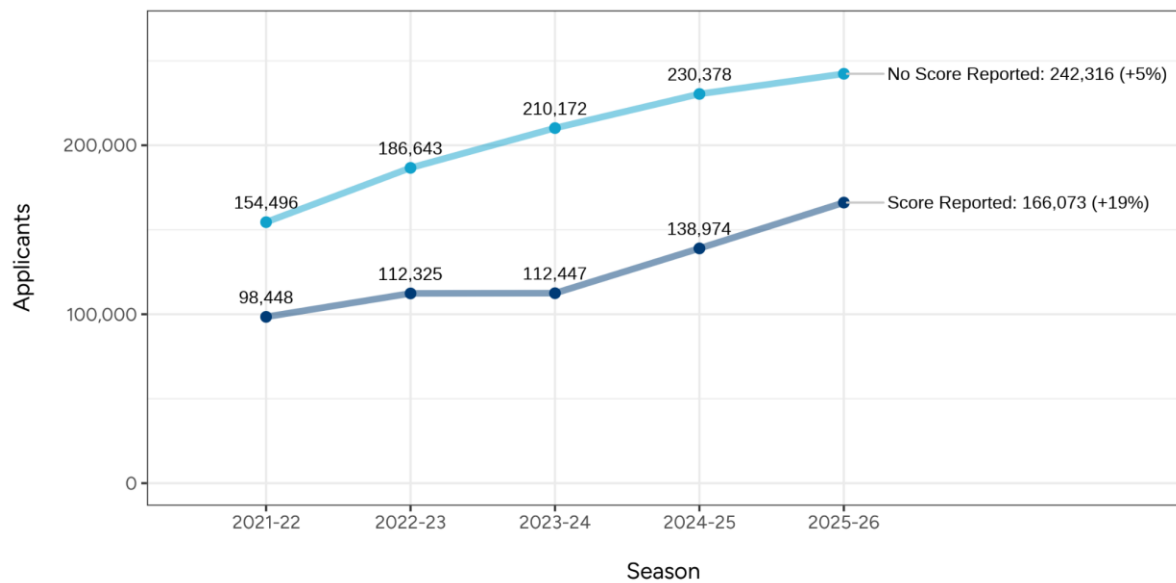
Figure A7. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, continuing-generation applicants only
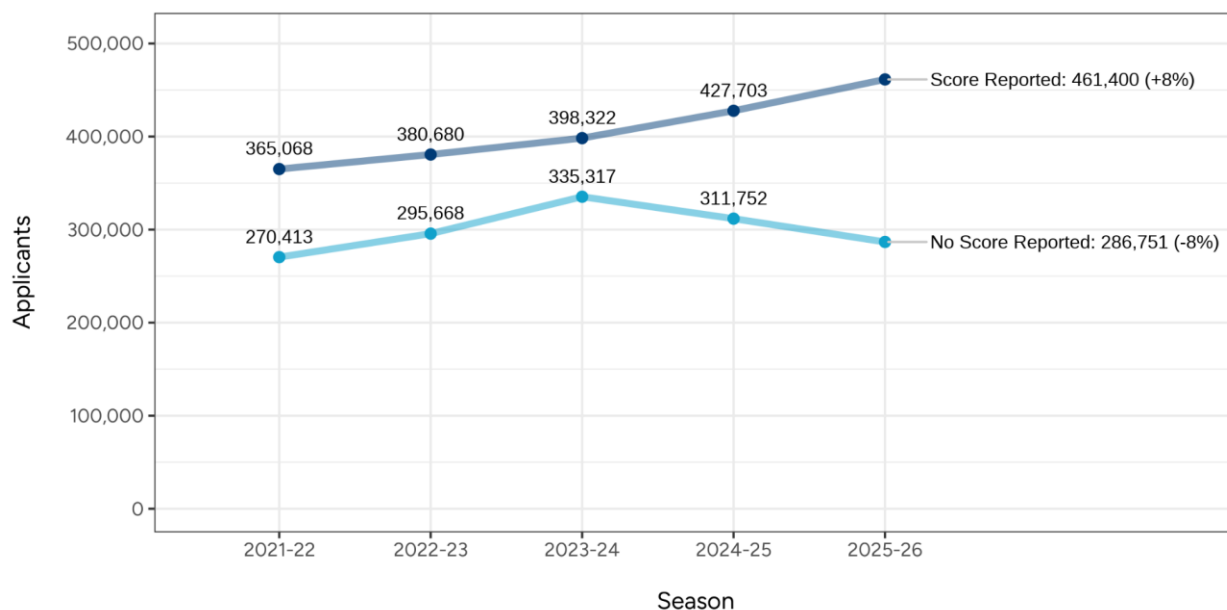
Figure A8. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, URM applicants only
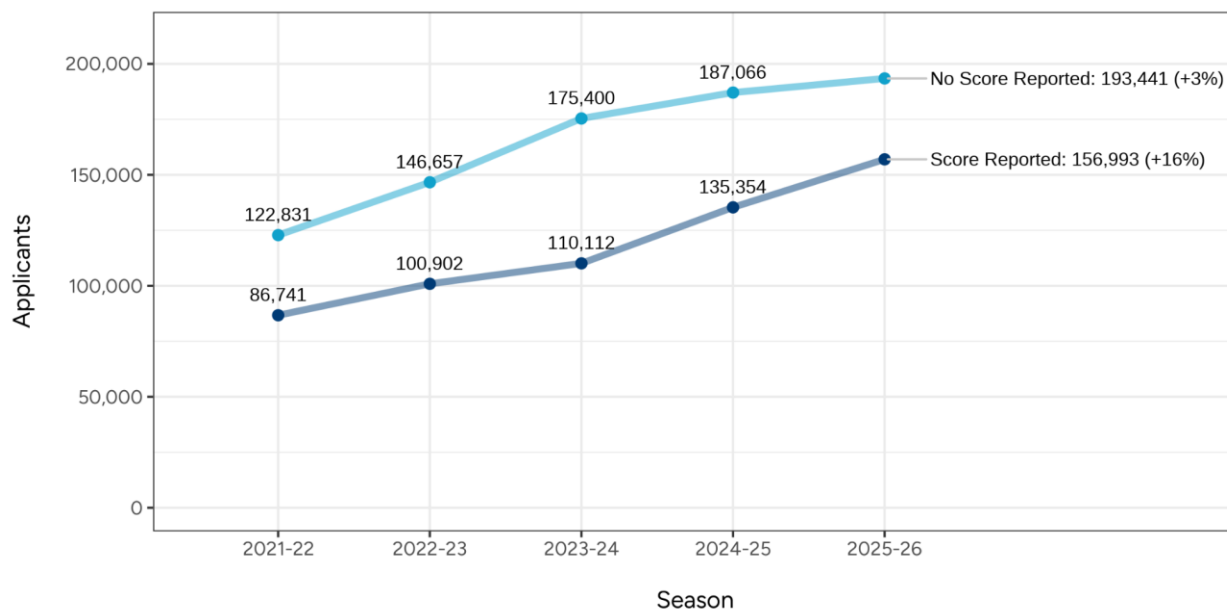
Figure A9. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, non-URM applicants only
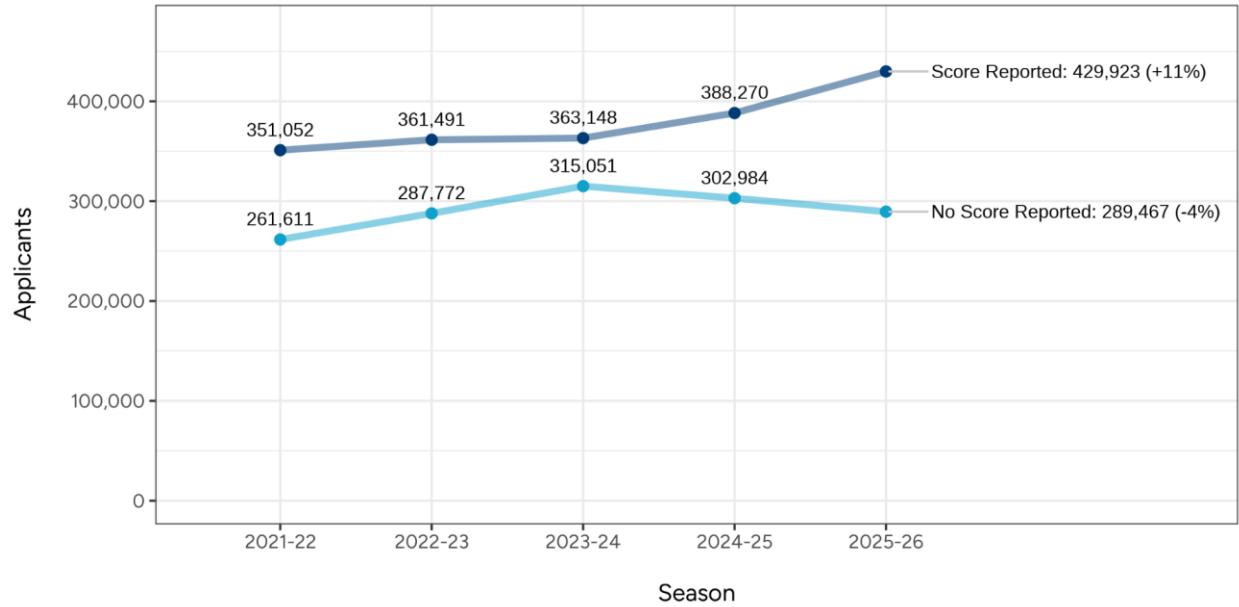
Figure A10. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, fee-waiver-eligible applicants only
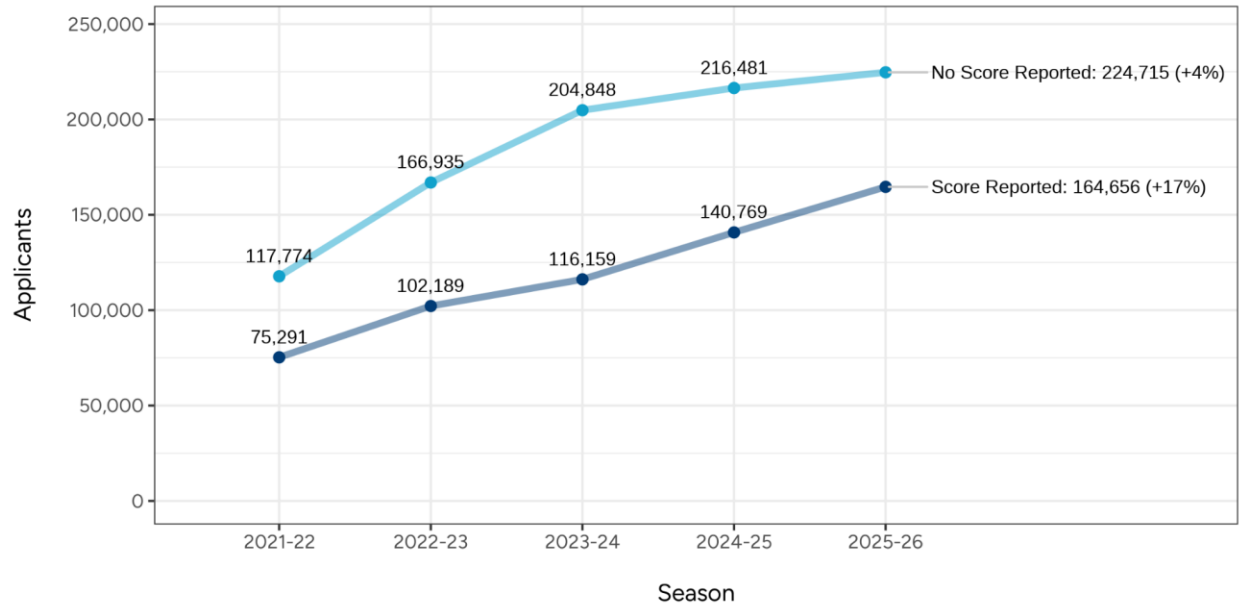
Figure A11. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, fee-waiver-ineligible applicants only
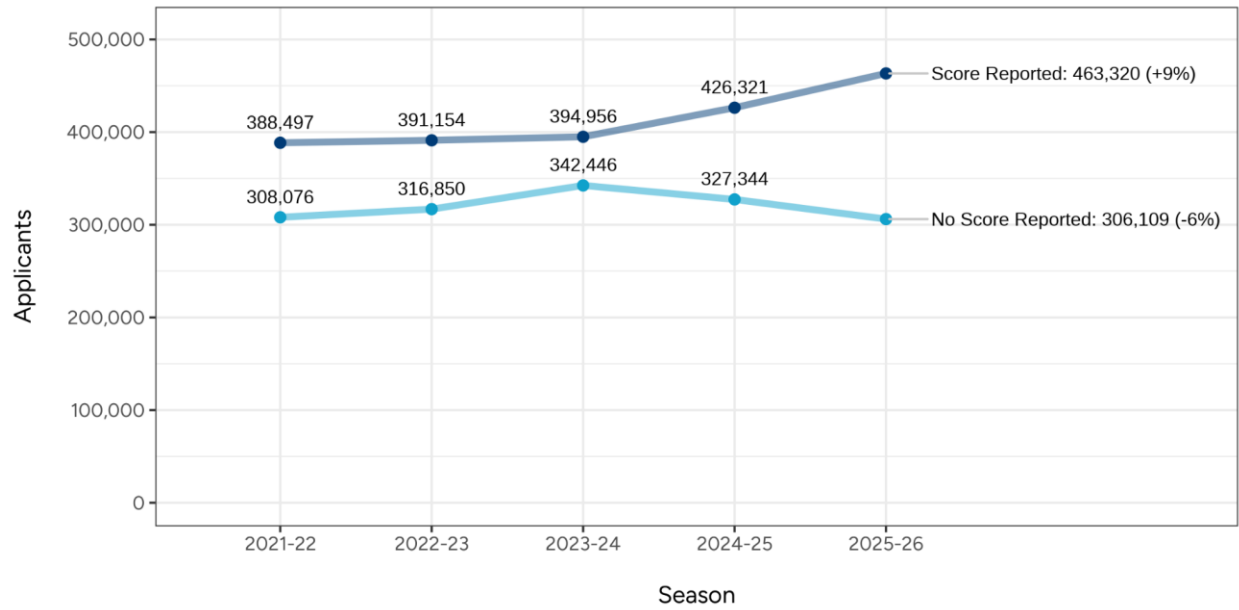
Figure A12. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, applicants from ZIP codes below national median income only
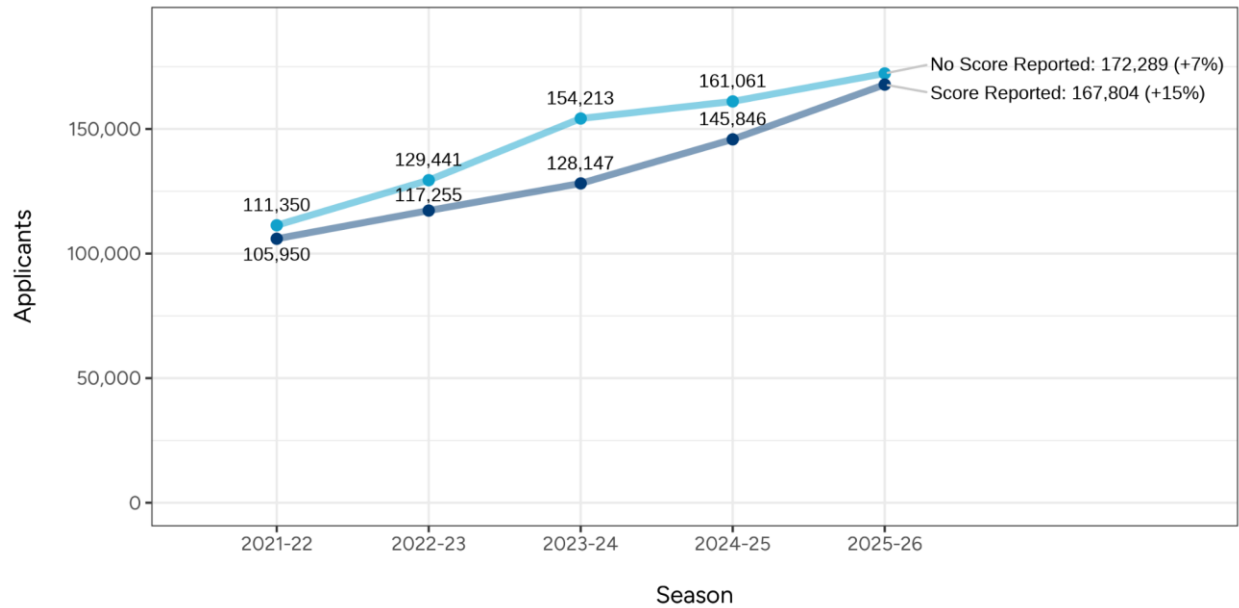
Figure A13. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, applicants from ZIP codes above national median income only
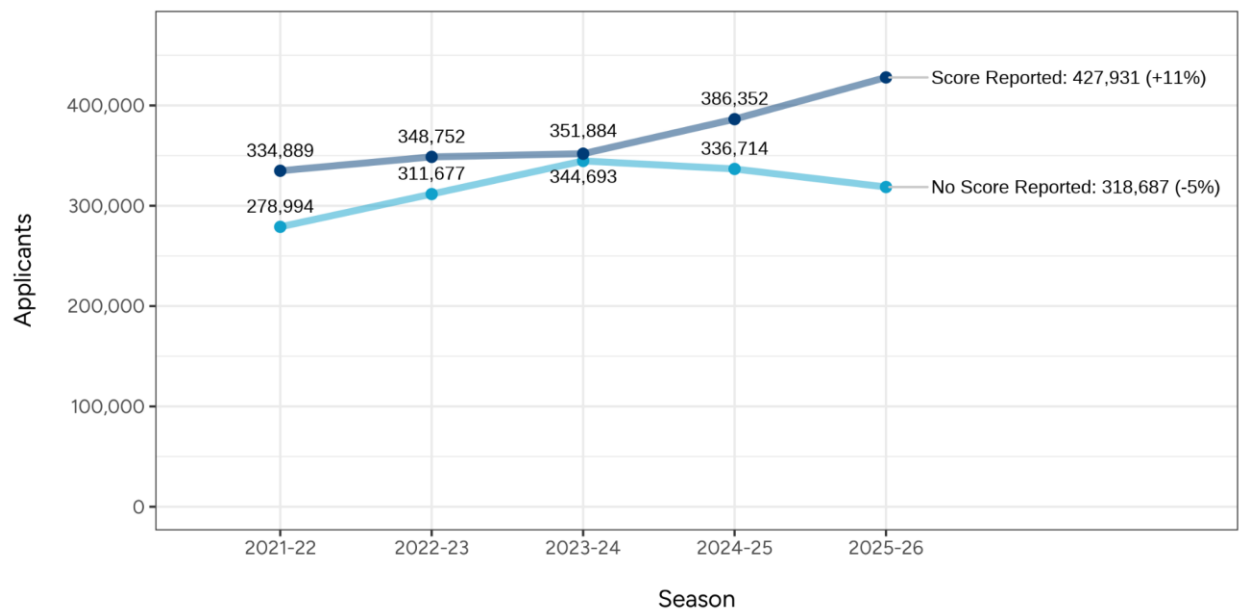
Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among White applicants since 2021–22
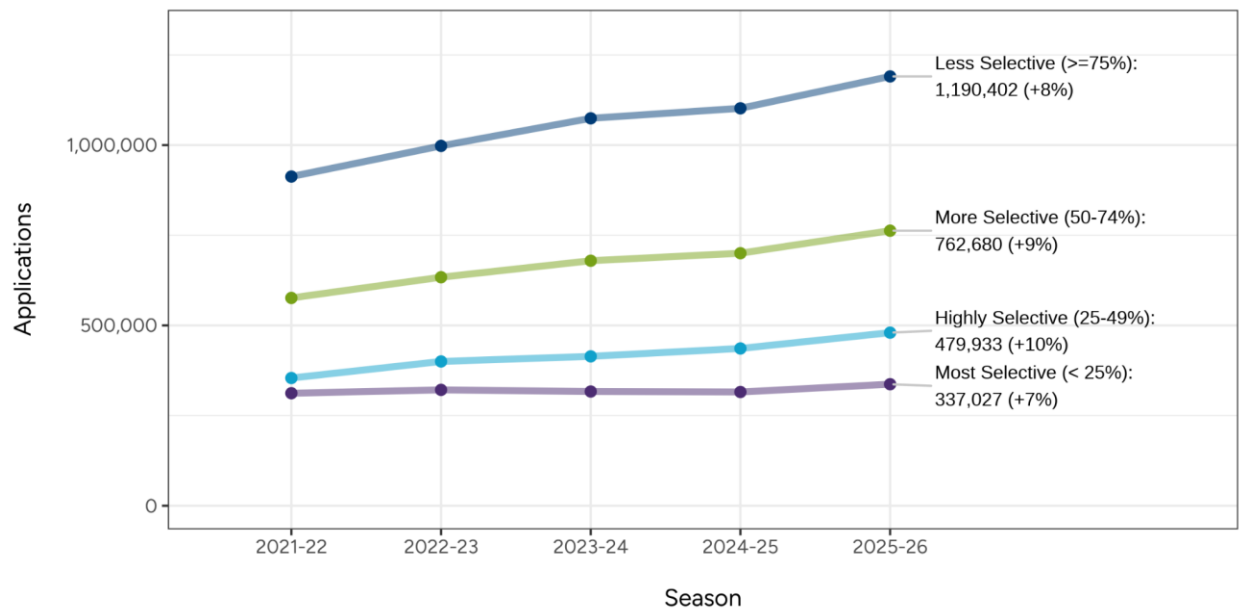
Figure A15. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Black or African American applicants since 2021–22

Less Selective (>=75%): 358,316 (+17%)

More Selective (50-74%): 238,787 (+20%)

Highly Selective (25-49%): 155,783 (+17%)

Most Selective (< 25%): 94,981 (+18%)
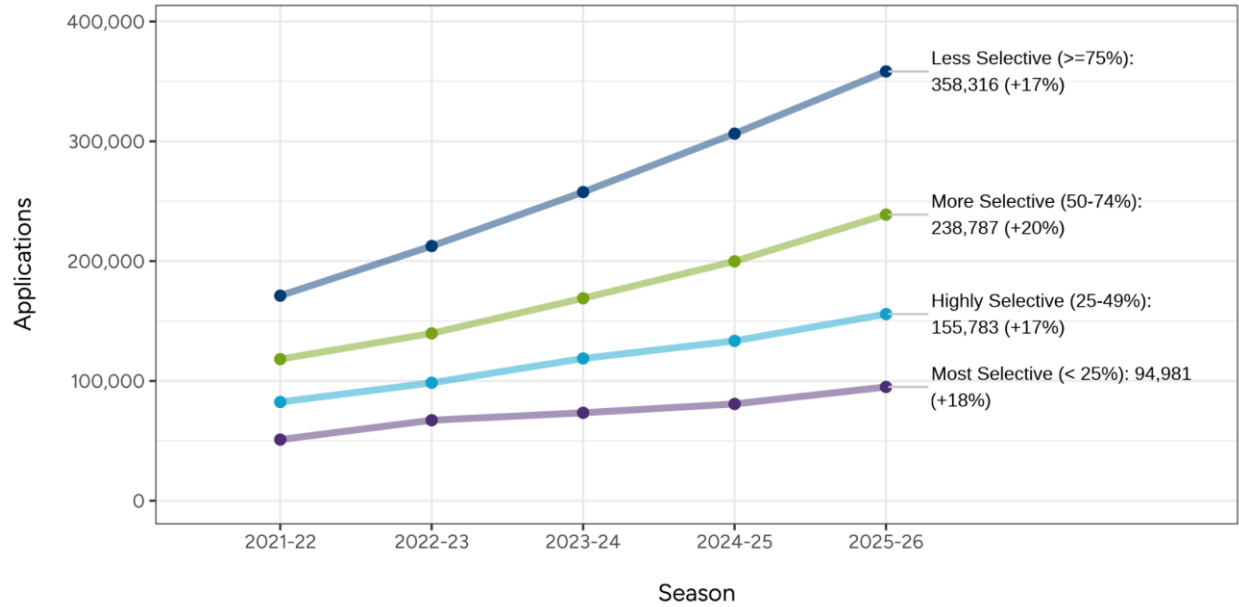
Figure A16. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Asian applicants since 2021–22
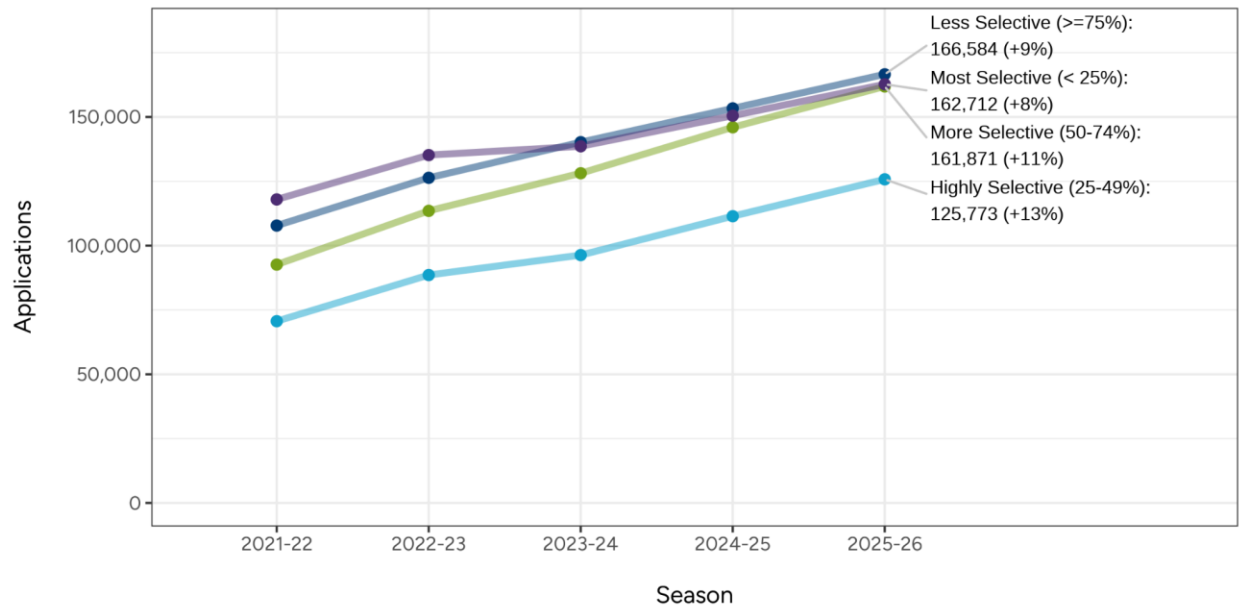
Less Selective (>=75%): 166,584 (+9%)

Most Selective (< 25%): 162,712 (+8%)

More Selective (50-74%): 161,871 (+11%)

Highly Selective (25-49%): 125,773 (+13%)

Figure A17. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Latinx applicants since 2021–22
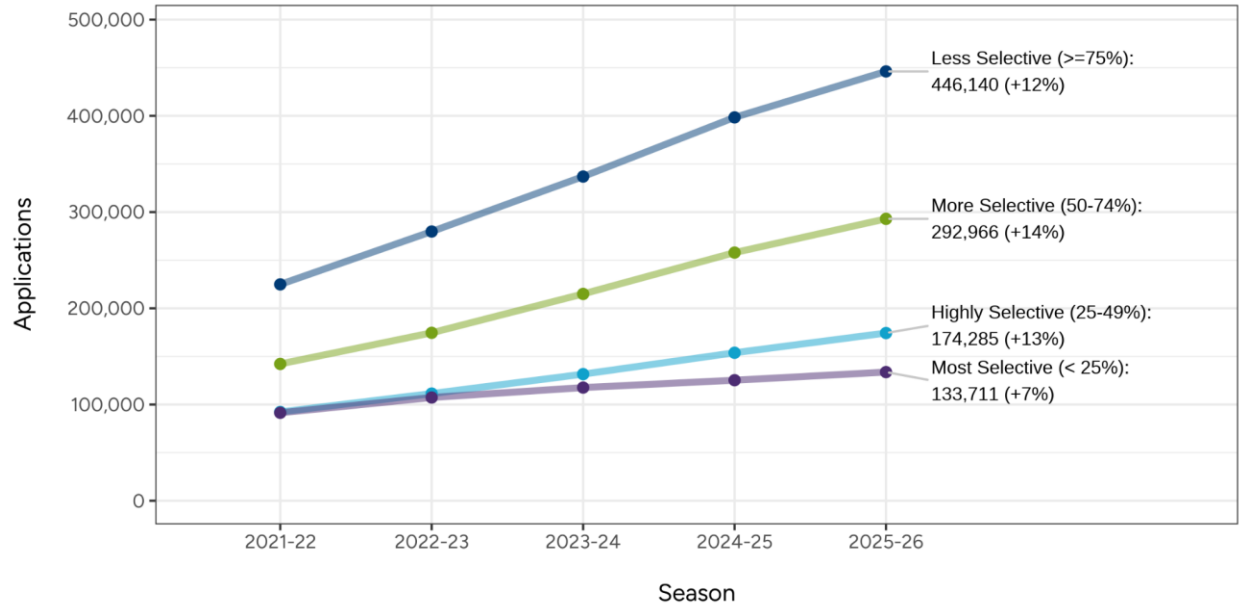
Figure A18. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2021–22
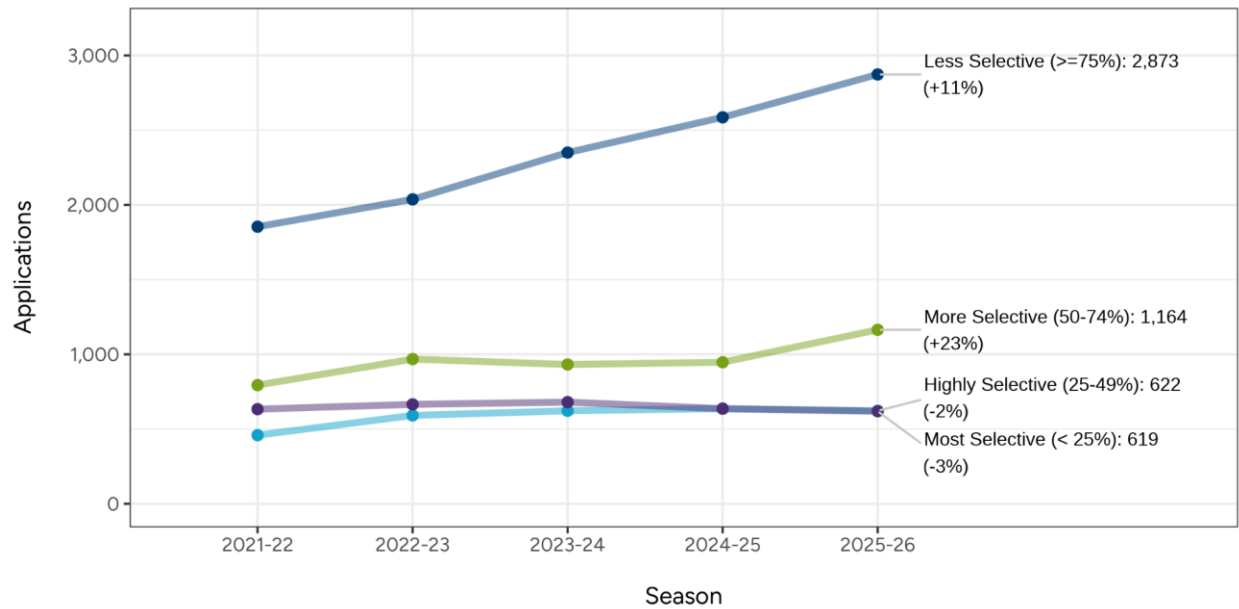
Figure A19. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among American Indian or Alaska Native applicants since 2021–22
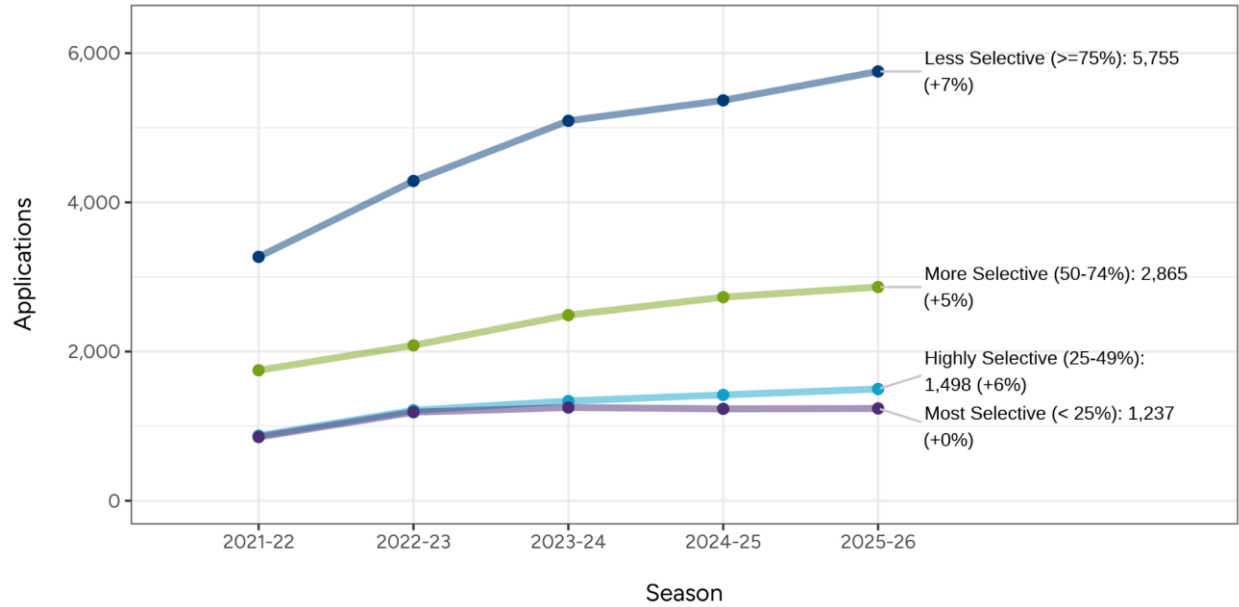
Figure A20. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2021–22
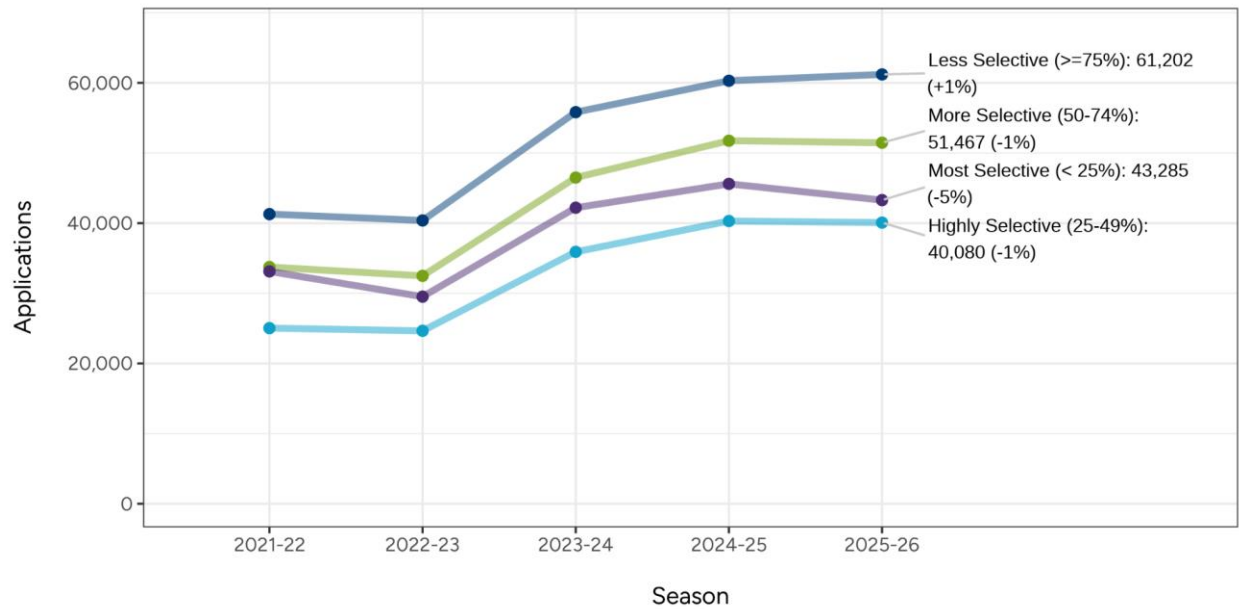
Figure A21. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Two or More race/ethnicity applicants since 2021–22

Less Selective (>=75%): 126,359 (+15%)

More Selective (50-74%): 81,051 (+18%)

Highly Selective (25-49%): 56,329 (+18%)

Most Selective (< 25%): 51,832 (+12%)
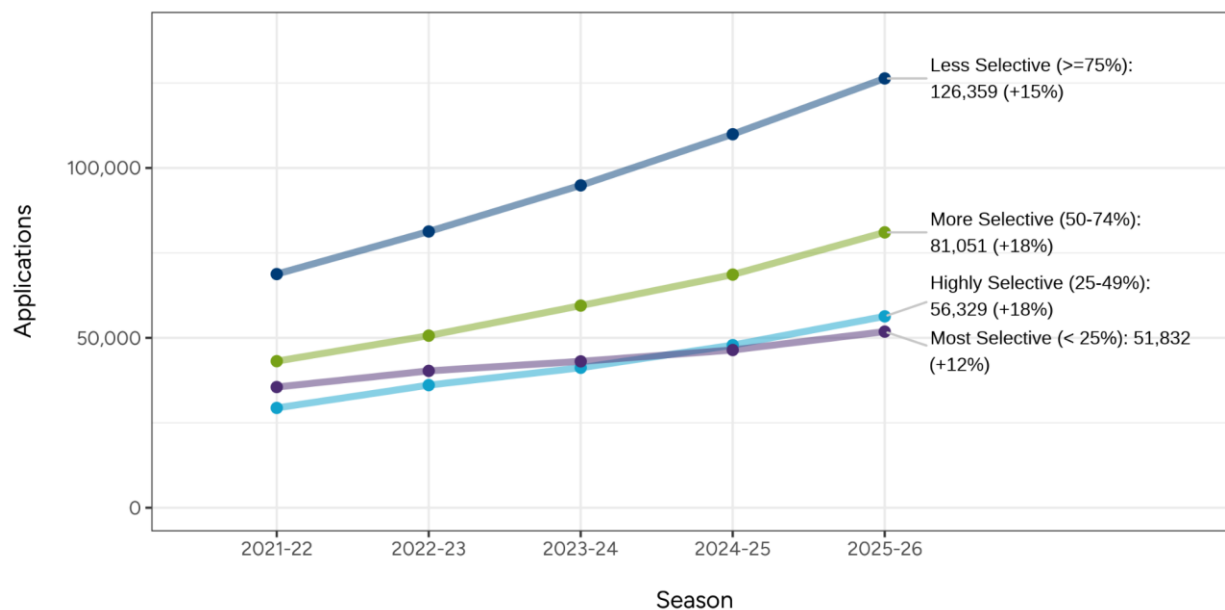
Figure A22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among International applicants since 2021–22
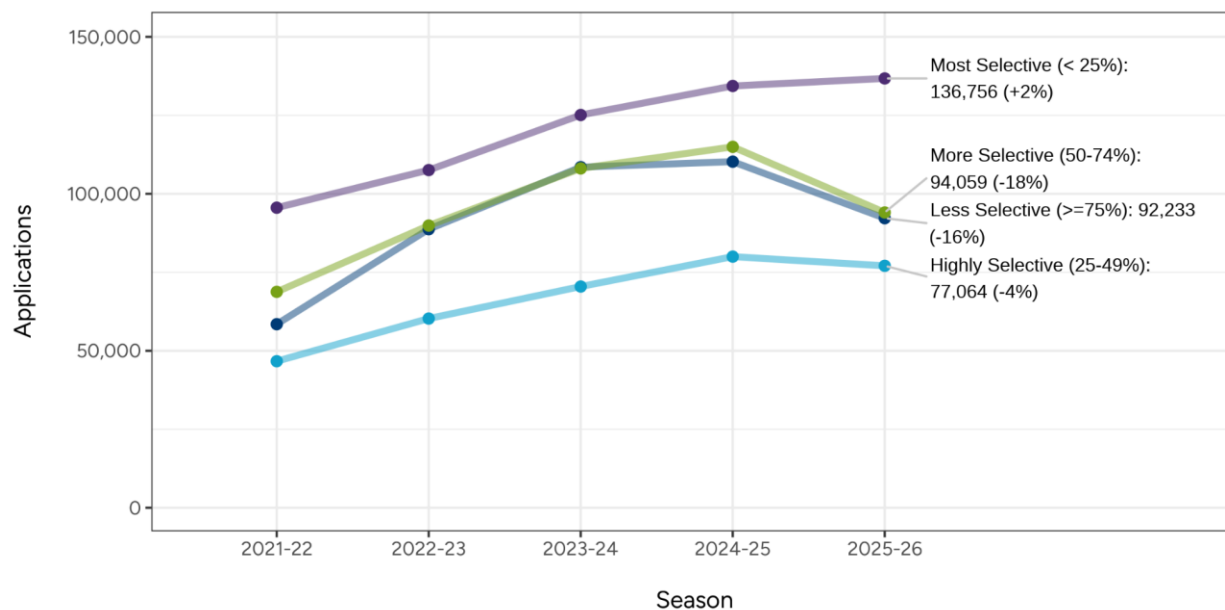
Most Selective (< 25%): 136,756 (+2%)

More Selective (50-74%): 94,059 (-18%)

Less Selective (>=75%): 92,233 (-16%)

Highly Selective (25-49%): 77,064 (-4%)

Figure A23. Growth in applications by deadline decision type since 2021–22
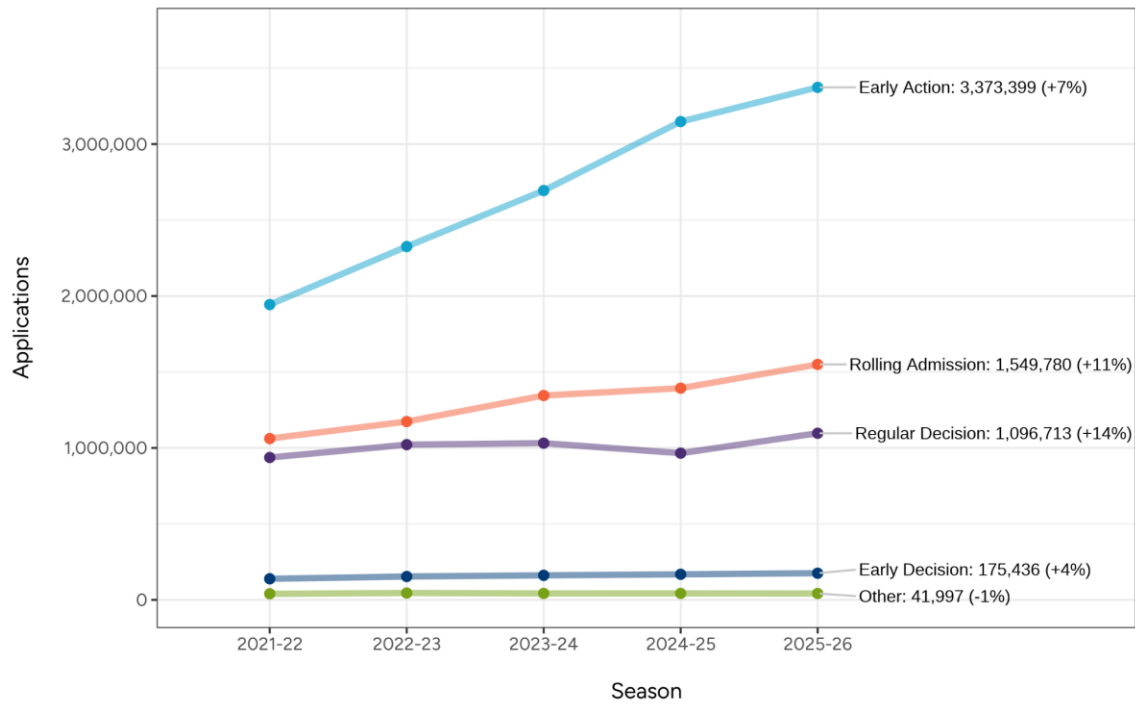
Figure A24. Growth in first-year applicants' deadline participation behavior since 2021–22
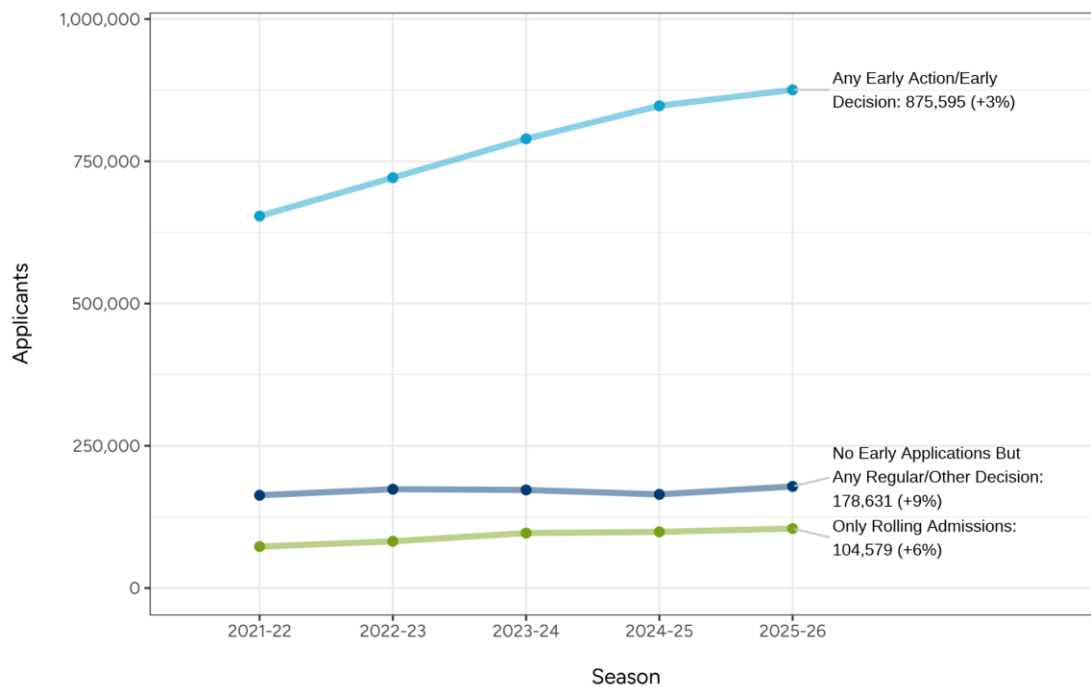
Table B1. Applicant counts by state since 2021–22

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Alabama	3,962	4,513	4,678	4,927	6,008
Alaska	586	595	670	667	766
American Samoa	NA	11	10	14	11
Arizona	5,349	6,605	6,241	6,206	8,182
Arkansas	1,798	1,799	1,831	2,009	2,368
Armed Forces Americas	11	14	13	13	NA
Armed Forces Europe	303	314	322	339	340
Armed Forces Pacific	168	145	212	189	186
California	59,753	65,344	66,785	68,181	70,008
Colorado	23,435	24,289	25,688	26,417	27,932
Connecticut	20,080	21,322	21,897	22,293	22,265
Delaware	3,597	3,846	4,294	4,062	4,323
District of Columbia	2,125	2,391	2,655	3,287	3,395
Florida	56,114	59,672	66,360	67,207	71,405
Georgia	28,405	34,430	39,001	40,949	42,778
Guam	107	138	175	175	185
Hawaii	2,484	2,824	2,839	2,897	3,079
Idaho	1,358	1,654	1,637	1,611	1,783
Illinois	53,273	57,824	59,716	62,700	65,134
Indiana	20,905	22,287	23,658	25,481	26,482
Iowa	2,023	2,078	2,467	2,612	3,065
Kansas	2,864	2,585	3,078	3,195	3,551
Kentucky	6,170	6,793	7,146	7,418	8,325
Louisiana	7,748	8,349	8,778	9,807	11,466
Maine	4,585	4,171	4,368	4,269	4,653
Maryland	28,876	30,815	32,600	34,184	35,251
Massachusetts	34,803	36,257	36,897	37,945	39,008
Michigan	27,854	30,170	33,181	33,527	34,890
Minnesota	14,384	15,170	16,433	16,694	19,536
Mississippi	1,230	1,367	1,491	1,598	2,117
Missouri	7,891	8,259	8,965	9,313	10,348
Montana	698	730	900	944	1,156
Nebraska	1,661	1,637	3,190	2,409	2,408
Nevada	2,592	2,949	3,134	3,428	3,837
New Hampshire	5,564	5,912	6,040	6,001	6,123
New Jersey	48,266	50,929	55,099	56,188	58,426
New Mexico	1,425	1,496	1,575	1,648	1,953
New York	69,181	76,379	83,109	87,923	90,649
North Carolina	34,709	37,724	40,271	44,013	43,244
North Dakota	331	355	375	420	455
Northern Mariana Islands	16	25	15	25	19
Ohio	41,891	43,782	45,305	46,527	48,081
Oklahoma	2,514	2,756	3,576	3,637	4,141
Oregon	6,999	7,886	8,840	9,706	10,454
Pennsylvania	43,135	45,562	47,406	49,159	51,677
Puerto Rico	971	1,088	1,119	1,252	1,241
Rhode Island	4,543	4,805	4,962	4,887	4,972
South Carolina	12,227	13,023	14,252	14,959	17,582
South Dakota	596	575	706	724	773
Tennessee	9,582	10,247	11,621	12,051	13,414
Texas	43,202	54,702	66,110	89,520	99,714
Utah	7,373	8,069	9,200	3,576	3,815
Vermont	2,140	2,237	2,305	2,397	2,474
Virgin Islands	96	82	119	116	144
Virginia	35,294	38,743	39,744	41,678	43,658
Washington	11,809	15,337	16,794	17,367	18,723
West Virginia	1,020	1,084	1,097	1,377	1,659
Wisconsin	11,207	12,004	13,415	12,857	13,826
Wyoming	375	453	484	455	555

Note:

Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Table B2. Application trends by member region and institutional control

	Private					Public				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mid-Atlantic	531,859	586,547	649,038	703,891	772,291	397,887	498,391	566,736	643,315	713,287
Midwestern	374,497	407,920	444,096	454,490	487,362	625,343	711,824	808,533	886,142	956,301
New England	324,227	361,745	380,723	383,803	432,044	166,226	185,909	202,596	213,607	222,032
Southern	343,923	366,078	424,436	438,210	479,053	828,631	970,072	1,097,944	1,219,231	1,325,601
Southwestern	62,104	68,847	80,912	98,767	114,887	58,234	76,459	96,176	143,285	160,962
Western	195,523	230,902	234,950	240,276	261,244	204,852	244,926	275,613	278,829	296,999

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				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
California	123,147	154,892	158,821	164,476	176,745	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	104,911	116,566	134,723	139,848	146,442
Connecticut	57,428	66,521	79,424	80,871	90,065	39,018	47,333	56,618	61,724	60,567
District of Columbia	26,330	35,803	40,750	53,708	52,748	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	112,803	118,114	137,688	140,874	147,500	216,931	242,888	275,887	299,436	333,964
Georgia	44,269	47,487	54,137	58,800	71,699	83,621	100,730	112,478	130,594	135,017
Illinois	122,425	135,381	145,226	153,428	157,460	89,428	111,303	126,722	139,890	163,312
Indiana	50,325	52,943	56,501	60,372	64,337	100,379	108,715	126,767	144,397	156,813
Iowa	11,577	12,211	13,344	12,340	16,433	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	6,409	7,021	8,064	8,139	7,917	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	32,294	28,976	35,859	36,533	39,942	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	12,532	13,955	15,592	15,316	19,832	13,358	13,426	13,600	13,263	14,840
Maryland	27,048	29,967	34,656	36,580	40,465	74,007	91,194	100,809	111,868	121,476
Massachusetts	197,898	217,231	221,079	226,965	254,212	55,639	63,325	67,310	72,981	78,444
Michigan	21,999	24,949	31,202	33,107	35,725	137,590	153,519	178,972	192,081	197,330
Minnesota	23,229	25,690	31,347	30,450	37,157	26,233	28,617	30,641	33,145	44,430
Missouri	19,686	22,074	23,156	23,926	23,259	19,108	22,859	26,224	30,803	34,377
New Hampshire	13,614	14,753	16,682	15,529	17,193	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	48,512	53,266	62,036	64,342	71,117	44,513	54,185	64,777	72,534	86,813
New York	266,177	287,004	316,593	342,762	384,362	98,846	159,571	187,758	221,521	233,780
North Carolina	58,530	66,003	78,624	85,238	80,102	147,940	170,045	198,800	219,065	201,930
Ohio	92,516	98,459	102,599	99,689	108,538	157,655	178,291	193,259	207,854	211,448
Oregon	17,625	19,216	17,901	18,836	18,341	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	163,792	180,507	195,003	206,499	223,599	154,833	164,937	181,329	200,029	231,041
Rhode Island	33,972	39,772	39,232	38,054	42,958	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	14,373	16,367	20,096	18,725	21,290	97,855	112,840	132,448	145,102	166,592
Tennessee	34,810	37,511	37,786	35,572	46,143	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	57,759	63,531	75,036	93,032	108,029	39,691	54,379	70,521	112,439	124,837
Vermont	8,783	9,513	8,714	7,068	7,784	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	34,558	37,787	44,144	45,719	50,987	144,936	170,715	182,244	202,748	223,422
Washington	22,846	23,947	23,955	23,998	25,729	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	25,203	28,145	31,428	31,829	33,695	47,241	54,816	59,011	63,223	65,858

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 (>=75%)					More Selective (50-74%)				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mid-Atlantic	343,126	398,744	458,788	513,022	568,163	286,240	330,914	380,336	415,133	475,377
Midwestern	514,386	578,633	654,858	696,545	769,514	257,202	288,049	324,190	343,527	348,081
New England	163,037	181,736	201,807	209,131	230,774	121,551	139,279	152,741	159,024	167,518
Southern	291,844	348,930	397,290	436,788	451,235	293,475	339,249	389,329	427,940	470,618
Southwestern	24,868	29,128	37,643	59,181	65,882	70,794	89,003	107,380	146,430	164,158
Western	252,897	296,060	325,263	333,883	364,296	48,099	51,027	54,946	50,845	61,158

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.

	Highly Selective (25-49%)					Most Selective (<=25%)				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mid-Atlantic	195,780	238,396	261,772	300,485	321,296	102,507	114,032	111,678	115,356	116,831
Midwestern	115,898	130,752	142,722	158,914	176,164	110,283	119,809	128,089	138,863	144,096
New England	37,017	45,383	48,593	50,574	59,849	168,269	180,681	179,550	178,065	195,164
Southern	296,466	331,209	376,500	408,911	458,002	289,704	315,315	357,751	383,148	423,527
Southwestern	17,700	20,562	24,831	28,704	37,197	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	39,034	55,006	55,973	57,353	58,859	60,345	73,735	74,381	77,024	73,930

Note:

Selectivity calculated as undergraduates admitted as a percent of applications

Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.

Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

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

	Less Selective (>=75%)					More Selective (50-74%)				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
California	14,076	14,730	15,525	18,829	26,828	20,999	23,369	24,784	22,957	28,405
Colorado	101,716	112,947	129,690	135,427	143,839	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	34,829	40,691	48,803	51,716	56,051	35,231	43,048	54,071	57,062	58,258
Florida	26,522	28,992	35,328	37,464	42,574	64,393	72,689	87,374	92,399	96,953
Georgia	11,366	16,234	19,491	21,931	26,415	36,856	48,452	53,171	63,148	66,285
Illinois	84,805	99,380	105,720	114,231	122,830	58,811	67,501	76,405	79,125	87,287
Indiana	72,828	74,837	89,193	100,521	117,537	65,666	72,610	79,443	88,194	85,882
Iowa	23,262	26,420	29,824	33,911	41,438	6,572	6,553	7,599	7,197	6,846
Kansas	11,325	12,991	17,989	18,745	20,424	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	24,500	30,108	34,685	36,750	42,832	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	17,961	18,398	19,040	18,216	22,458	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	37,962	52,021	61,609	68,363	77,266	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	54,376	61,106	67,704	73,257	81,460	54,008	62,673	65,349	69,942	74,526
Michigan	87,184	98,419	117,568	123,020	128,280	12,779	14,887	20,204	20,704	22,031
Minnesota	36,831	40,615	43,977	46,818	61,602	7,341	8,309	12,057	11,121	13,076
Missouri	25,124	28,940	32,161	36,269	38,310	7,346	9,641	11,275	12,046	12,949
New Hampshire	27,347	29,912	33,068	32,350	34,705	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	62,987	70,431	84,688	91,649	105,648	18,758	23,022	28,749	30,615	35,112
New York	98,812	120,270	144,687	171,790	183,075	140,874	172,260	197,284	211,964	245,203
North Carolina	79,905	92,785	110,642	117,007	91,852	28,919	32,162	35,771	39,144	36,802
Ohio	129,703	147,047	159,484	161,953	174,385	85,258	92,992	99,549	109,040	102,331
Oregon	41,954	51,879	55,466	60,249	64,086	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	139,053	151,536	162,157	175,382	195,718	87,988	92,540	105,431	118,132	135,247
South Carolina	13,568	15,996	23,321	25,797	31,765	61,857	70,943	84,272	89,254	102,784
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,769	12,167	12,892	11,876	11,910
Texas	15,365	18,097	23,566	41,572	45,311	57,557	72,769	90,029	127,583	141,857
Virginia	81,018	98,729	107,205	118,829	122,402	36,058	39,365	42,944	48,437	49,217
Washington	21,421	31,459	31,355	31,813	34,182	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	10,344	12,344	12,964	15,691	18,397	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	26,154	30,812	34,608	33,985	34,928	7,499	9,299	10,626	9,221	9,362

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%)				
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
California	32,456	47,584	48,718	50,401	52,244	55,616	69,209	69,794	72,289	69,268
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	143,194	148,161	165,036	177,765	200,137	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	41,530	51,600	60,846	69,987	78,396	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
Kansas	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	15,100	18,824	19,623	18,372	25,469	129,959	137,808	135,512	138,184	151,015
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	57,940	78,721	90,272	107,505	112,871	66,308	73,695	70,365	71,343	75,107
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	30,902	31,497	31,346	32,110	36,478	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	68,532	76,127	82,390	84,697	98,348	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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	17.1	10.5	14.3	58.1
Control				
Private	19.2	11.3	14.1	55.4
Public	10.0	9.6	16.1	64.3
Control and Carnegie Classification				
Private Baccalaureate	23.1	15.4	13.1	48.4
Private Master's	18.0	9.0	13.0	60.0
Public Master's	12.0	12.0	10.7	65.3
Private Doctoral	10.8	9.0	16.9	63.3
Public Doctoral	8.5	9.2	19.7	62.7
Acceptance Rate				
< 25%	9.7	16.7	25.0	48.6
25-50%	16.7	10.7	16.7	56.0
50-75%	19.4	10.5	13.4	56.7
>= 75%	16.3	9.9	13.7	60.1
Test Requirement				
Not Required	17.2	10.7	14.3	57.8
Required	15.4	7.7	12.8	64.1
Enrollment Size				
Under 2500	24.5	11.1	11.1	53.4
2500 - 10000	11.9	10.3	15.9	61.9
Over 10000	8.5	11.3	19.8	60.5
MSI Status				
MSI	12.5	5.1	17.6	64.7
Not an MSI	17.3	11.9	14.1	56.7
Region				
International	25.6	5.1	5.1	64.1
Mid-Atlantic	17.4	11.6	14.3	56.7
Midwestern	15.5	13.1	15.1	56.3
New England	13.4	6.7	16.8	63.0
Southern	19.4	7.9	13.3	59.4
Southwestern	17.9	7.1	14.3	60.7
Western	17.4	14.1	14.1	54.3

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.