DEADLINE UPDATES

'25
—
'26

First-year Application Trends

Through **February 1**

common app

First-year application trends

through **February 1**

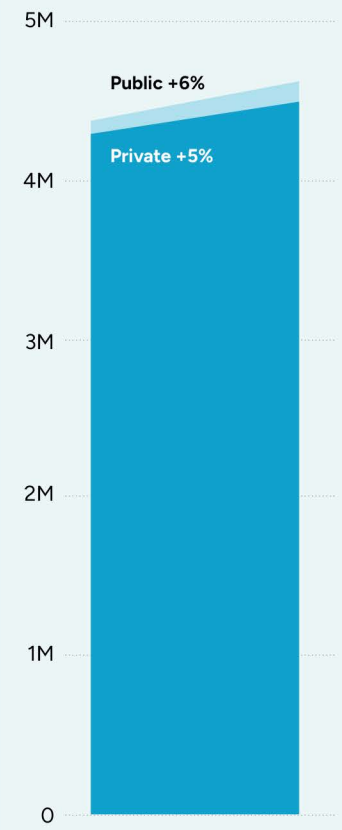
'25 — '26

Applications

9,188,630
total applications

913
returning members

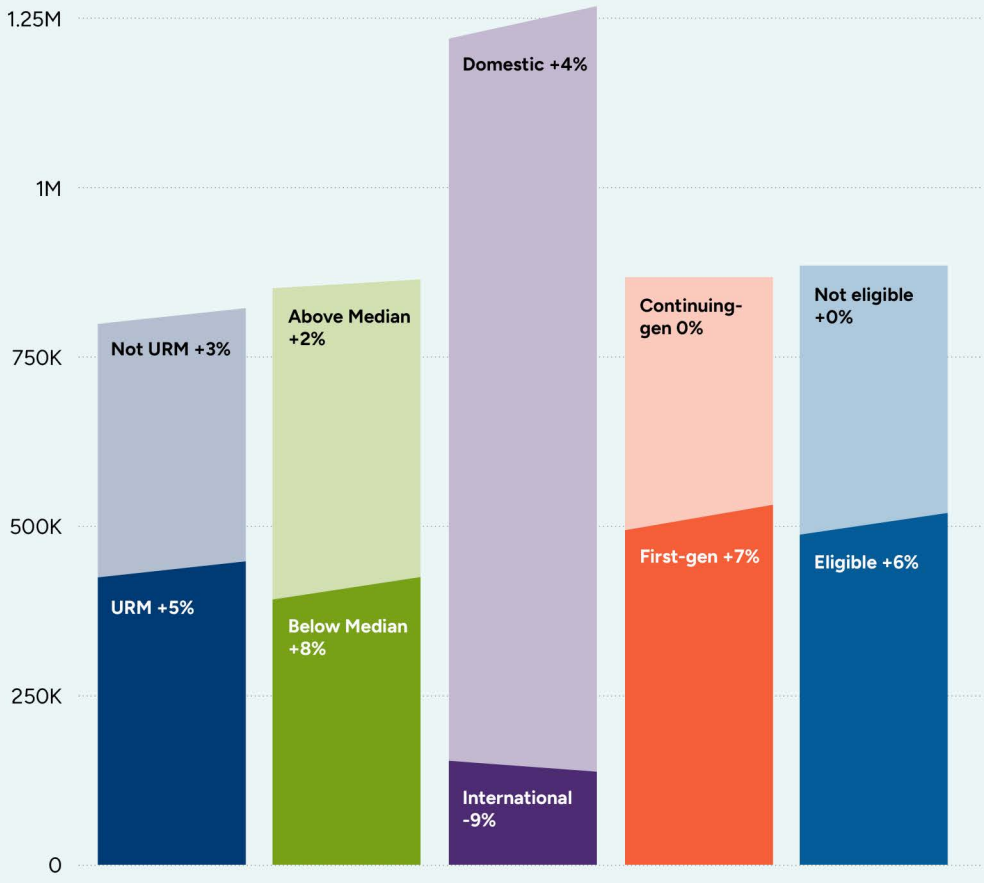
- **Member Type**
  Applications to public and private members grew at similar rates compared to 2024-25 (6% and 5% respectively)



Applicants

1,401,214
applicants

- **Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity** (URM) applicants increased by 5%.
- Growth in applicants from **below-median income** ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 8% since 2024-25.
- **International applicants** declined while domestic applicants increased by 4%
- **First-generation applicants** increased by 7% since 2024-25.
- Growth was faster for students reporting **eligibility for a Common App fee waiver** (6%) compared to those not reporting fee waiver eligibility (0%).



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

common app

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

February 12, 2026

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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, February 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 913 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 February 1, 2026, 1,401,214 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 913 returning members, an increase of 2% from 1,368,306 at this point in 2024–25.
    a. Application volume to returning members through February 1 rose 5% from 2024–25 (8,715,557) to 2025–26 (9,188,630). Applicants had also applied to more members through February 1 in 2025–26 than in 2024–25 (up 3% from 6.37 to 6.56 applications per applicant).
2. **Low-income applicants' growth outpaces their peers:** Growth was faster for students reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver (6% vs. less than 1%). 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 8% growth compared to this point in 2024–25 (versus 2%).
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 (9%) and applicants identifying as Two or More Races (7%) saw the fastest growth compared to the prior season. Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity[1] (URM) increased by 5% compared to this point in 2024-25.
4. **First-generation applicants continue to grow:** Applicants identifying as first-generation grew by 7% compared to this point during 2024-25, while continuing-generation applicants decreased by less than 1%.
5. **The growth rate in applicants was slowest from metropolitan areas.** Compared to this point during the 2024-25 application cycle, the number of applicants from Rural areas (9%), small towns (8%), and micropolitan (7%) areas grew faster than in Metropolitan areas (3%), 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 nearly twice the rate (8%) of the next fastest-growing region, driven by substantial growth in

[1] We use the term underrepresented minority (URM) in alignment with conventions employed by the National Science Foundation. In this report, applicants identifying as Black or African American, Latinx, American Indian or Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander are classified as URM applicants.

Texas (8%) and Oklahoma (13%). Mississippi was the fastest-growing state compared to this point last season, exhibiting 28% growth.

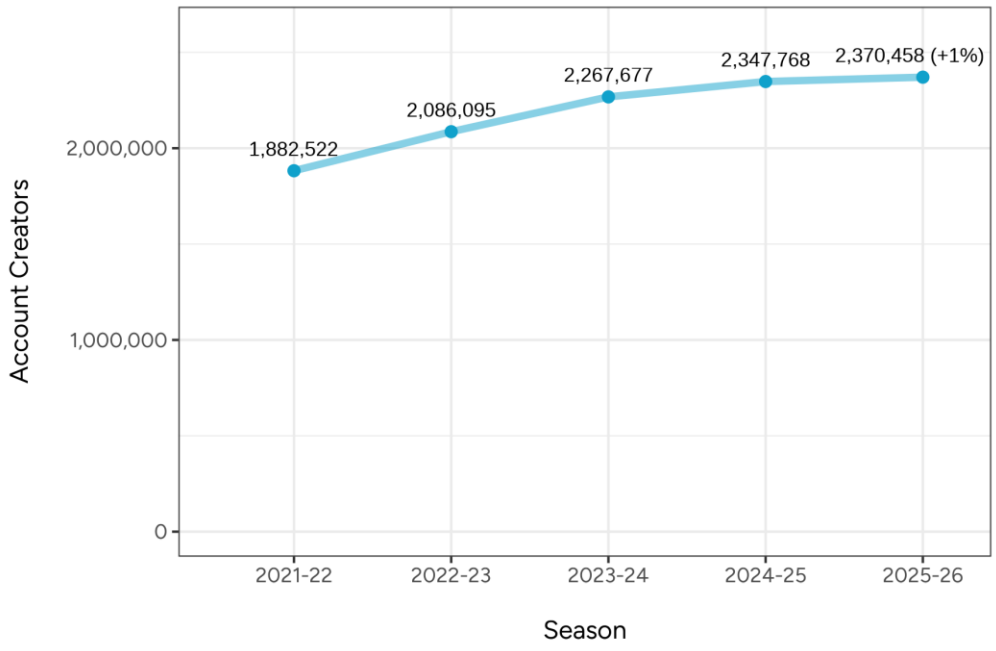
7. **The number of international applicants declined compared to this point in the 2024-25 application cycle:** The number of international applicants decreased by 9% . There was a pronounced drop in applicants from Asia (-9%) and Africa (-16%), with notable declines in applicants from India (-14%) and Ghana (-34%). Applicants from the Americas, meanwhile, increased by 3% compared to this point in 2024-25, with notable increases in applicants from Honduras (54%) and Venezuela (136%).
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 5%. 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 (6% and 5%, respectively).** This differs from trends observed at this time last season, when applications to public institutions grew at 5 times the rate of applications to private institutions. Applications grew at the slowest rate at the Most Selective institutions that had admit rates below 25% (3% growth compared to 6% to 7% growth in applications to all other selectivity bands).

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 February 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 February 1 has grown from 2,347,768 in 2024–25 to 2,370,458 in 2025–26—an increase of 1%. In general, we see consistent growth in platform use at this point in the season compared to prior years, with a 2% increase in the number of applicants, a 5% increase in the number of applications, and a 3% increase in the number of applications per applicant, although the growth rate among account creators and applicants is slower than it was at this point last season.[2]

Figure 1. Growth in first-year accounts created by students intending to enroll in the following academic year since 2021–22



[2] The slowing growth rate among account creators and applicants on our platform may reflect broader projected declines in the number of high school graduates in the United States beginning in 2025 as well as the decline in international applicants discussed below.

Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants since 2021–22

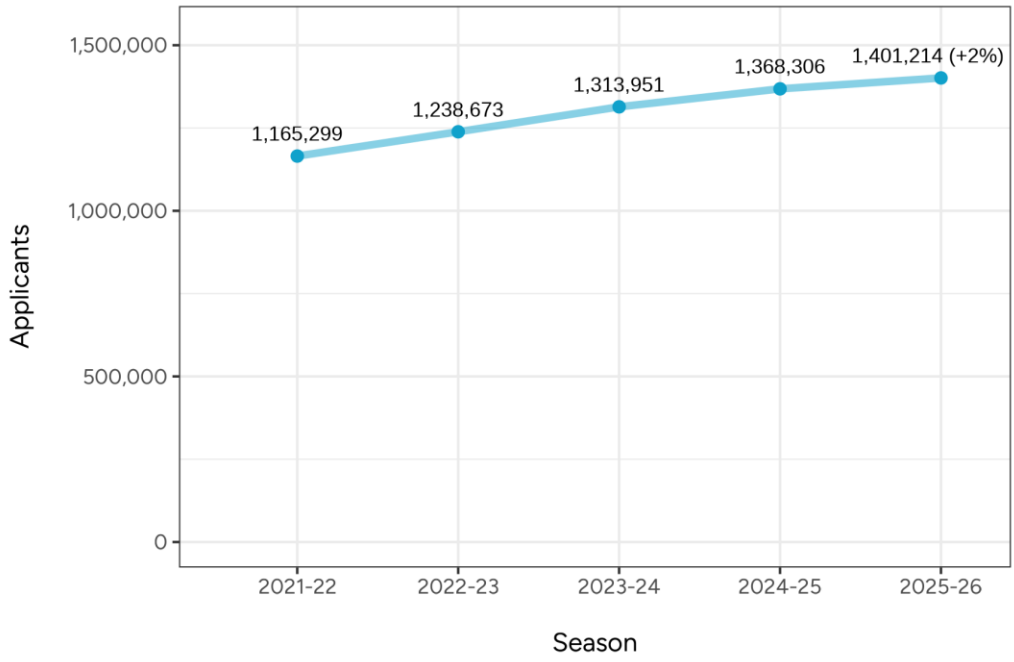


Figure 3. Growth in first-year applications since 2021–22

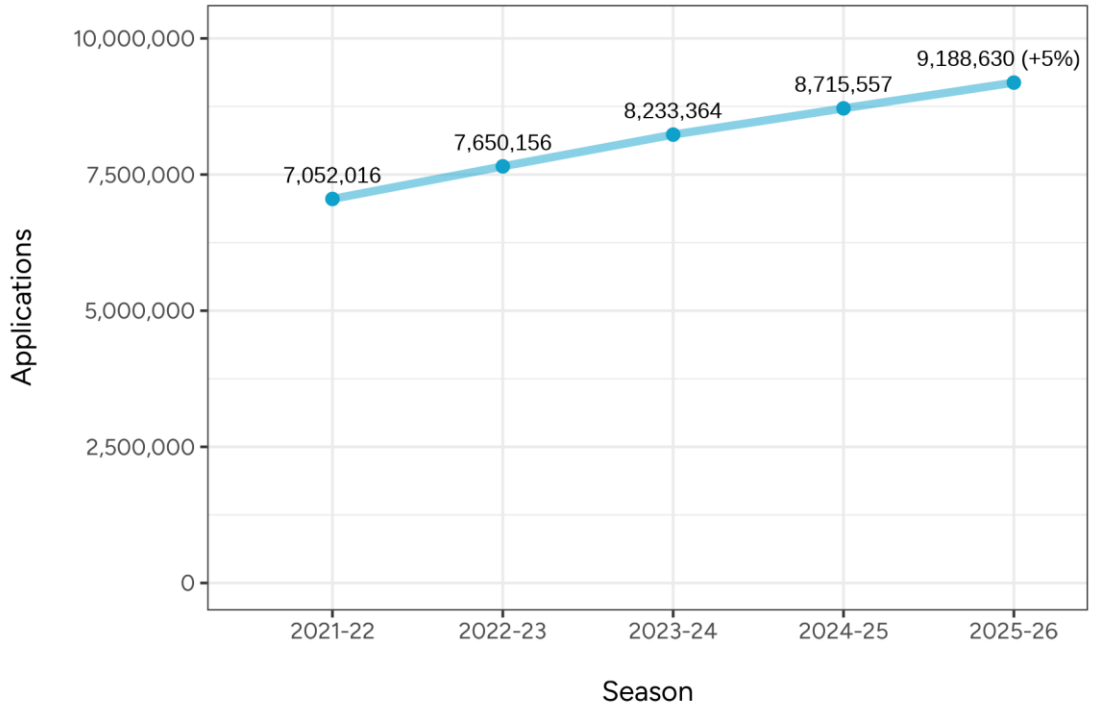
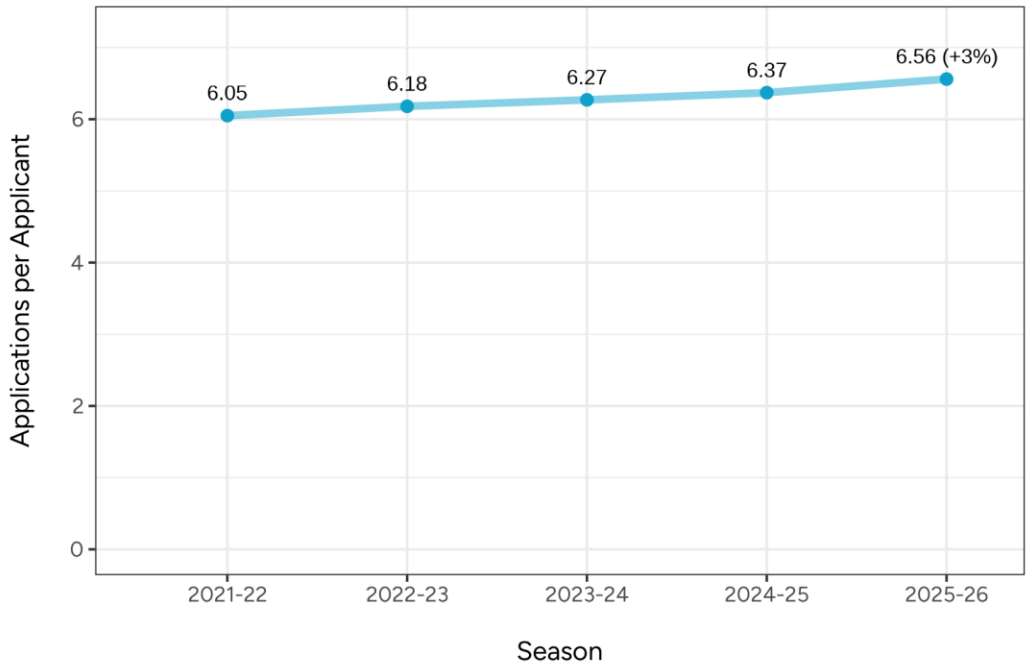


Figure 4. Growth in first-year applications per applicant since 2021–22



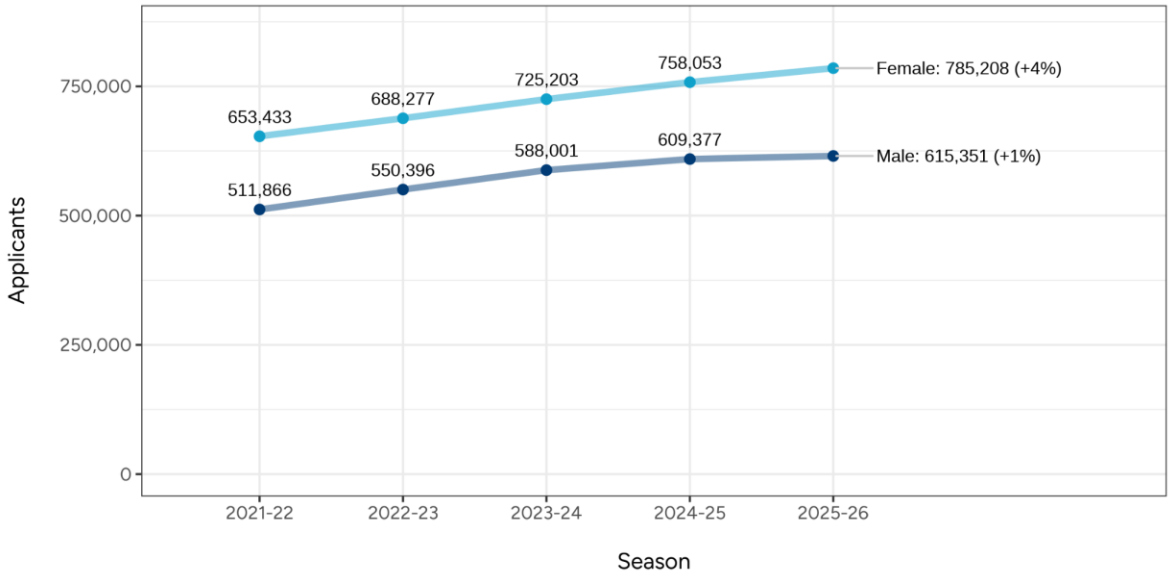
Applicant demographic trends

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 4% compared to this point in 2024–2025, while Male applicants had a growth rate of 1%.

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.[3] 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 5% since 2024–25 (versus 3% 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.

[3] See our discussion of Figures 22 and A14 through A22 for additional analyses related to application trends by race/ethnicity as they relate to members of varying selectivity bands.

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

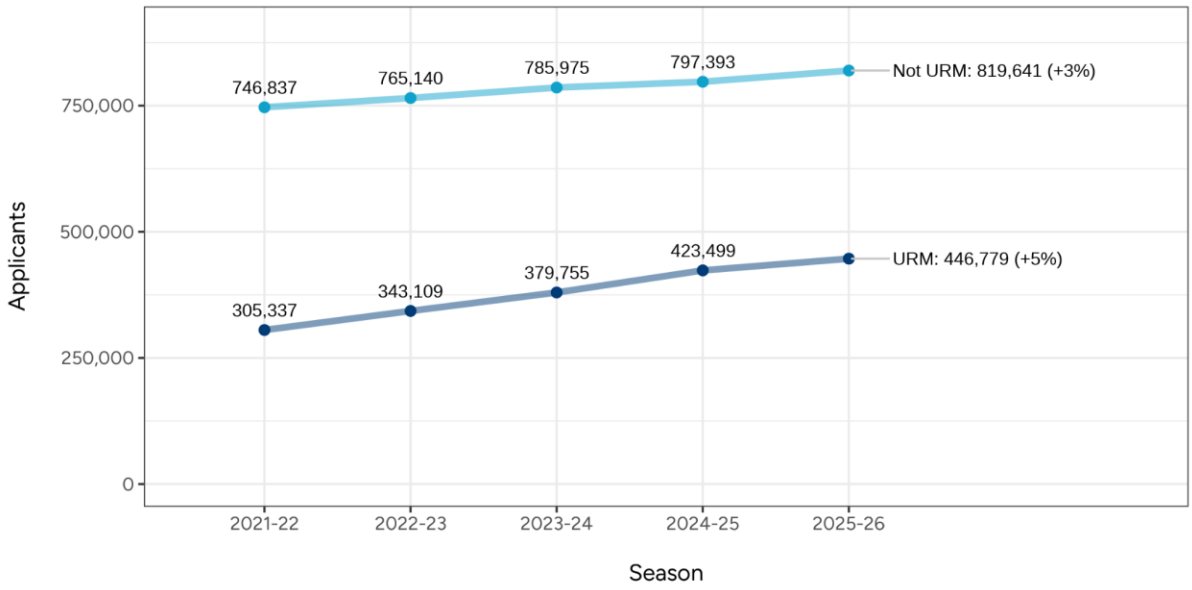


Figure 7. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by federal race/ethnicity groupings since 2021–22

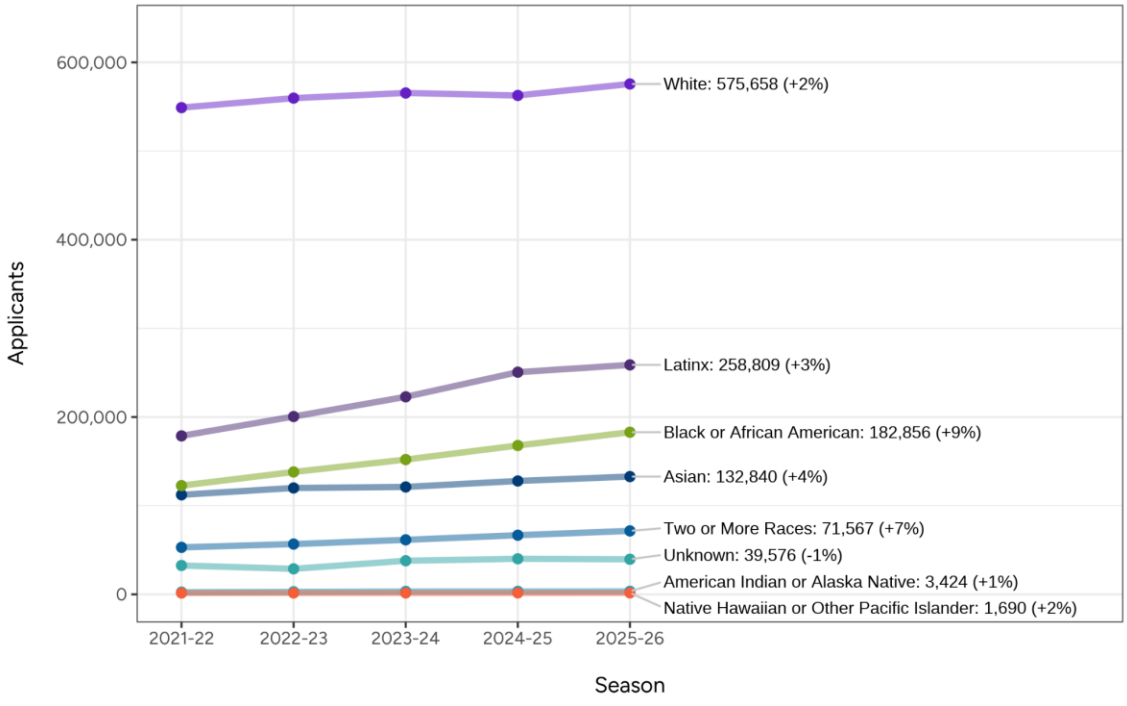


Figure 7 examines applicant growth trends across federal race/ethnicity groupings, revealing that this growth is fastest for applicants identifying as Black or African American (9%) or Two or More Races (7%). The share of domestic applicants

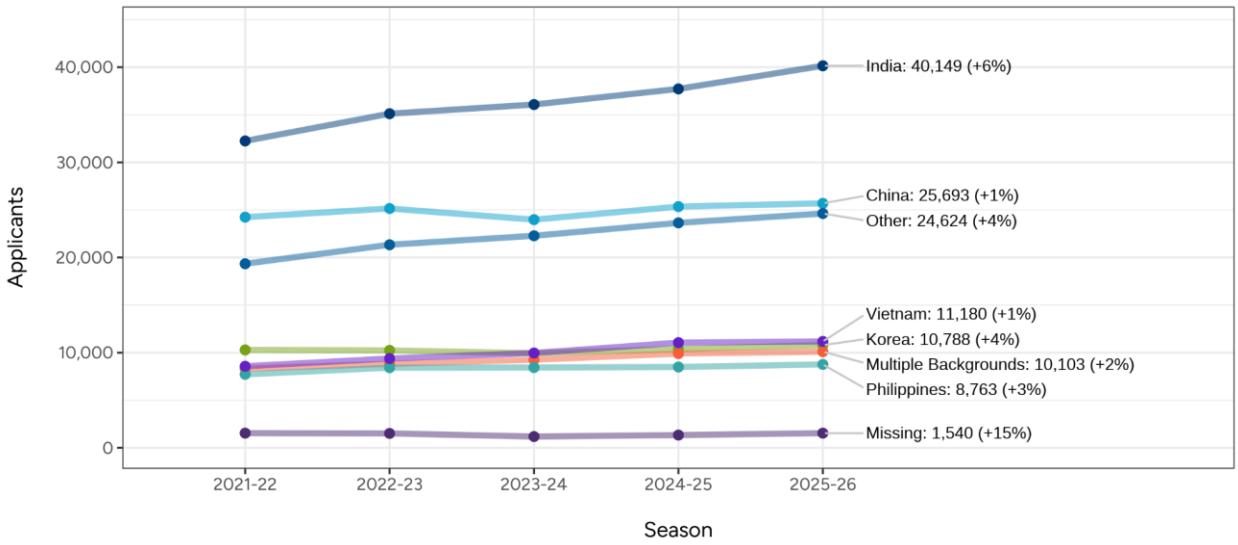
identifying as White at this point in the season declined from 46.1% in 2024–25 to 45.5% in 2025–26, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–2014 season.[4]

The share of students reporting Unknown race/ethnicity declined compared to this point in the season in 2024–25, with 3.3% of students reporting Unknown in 2024–25 and 3.1% 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 was fastest among Asian applicants who do not report a detailed background (15%). Among those reporting a detailed background, Asian applicants identifying their background in India (6%), Korea (4%), and Other (4%) grew at the fastest rate. Corresponding plots for each of the other federal race/ethnicity groups can be found in the Appendix (Figures A1–A5).[5]

[4] 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).
[5] For those interested in learning more on this subject, we reported on a variety of additional trends and correlations using these detailed background data in a two-part research brief series in the 2022–23 season (Unpacking applicant race and ethnicity, part one and part two).

Figure 8. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by detailed Asian backgrounds since 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 7% compared to this point last season, while the number of continuing-generation applicants declined by less than 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).[6]

[6] For more detail on this topic, see our three research briefs from the 2023–24 season addressing trends, definitions, complexities, and outcomes associated with different parental education levels.

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

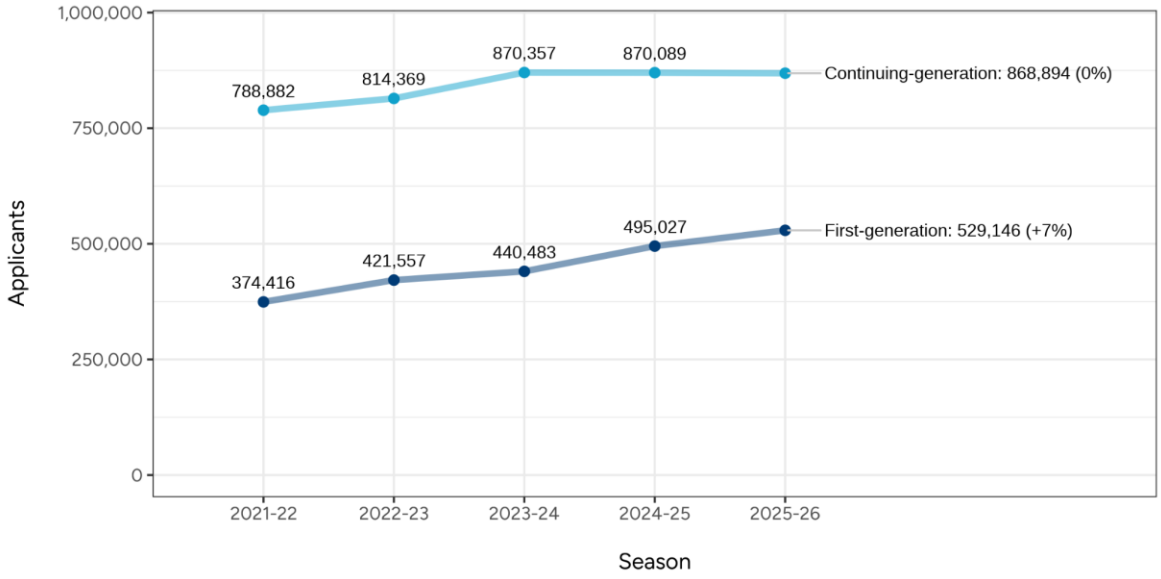


Figure 10. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2021–22

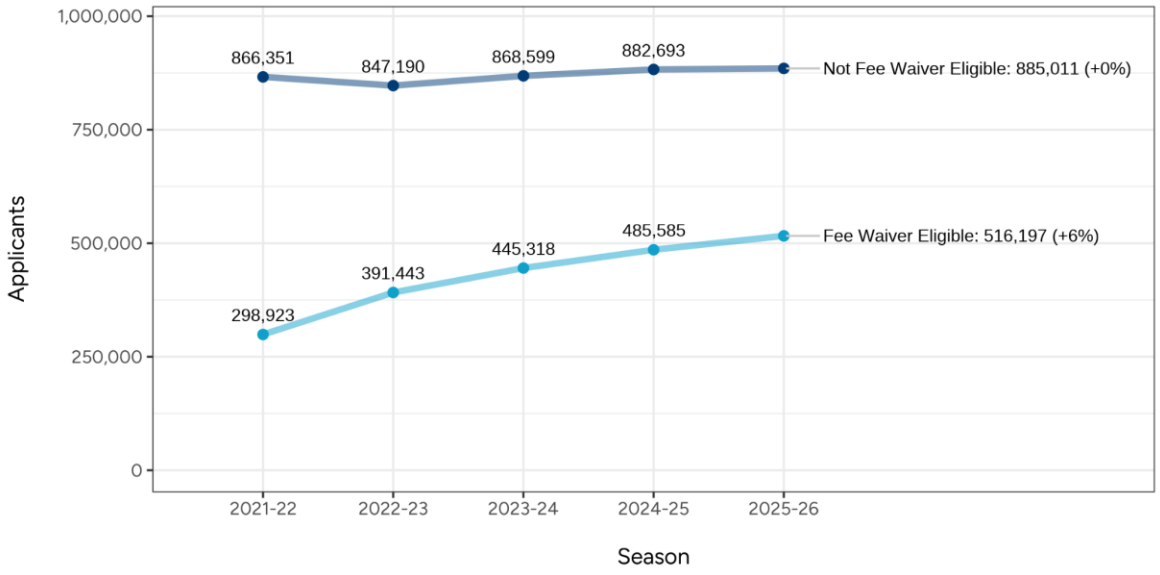
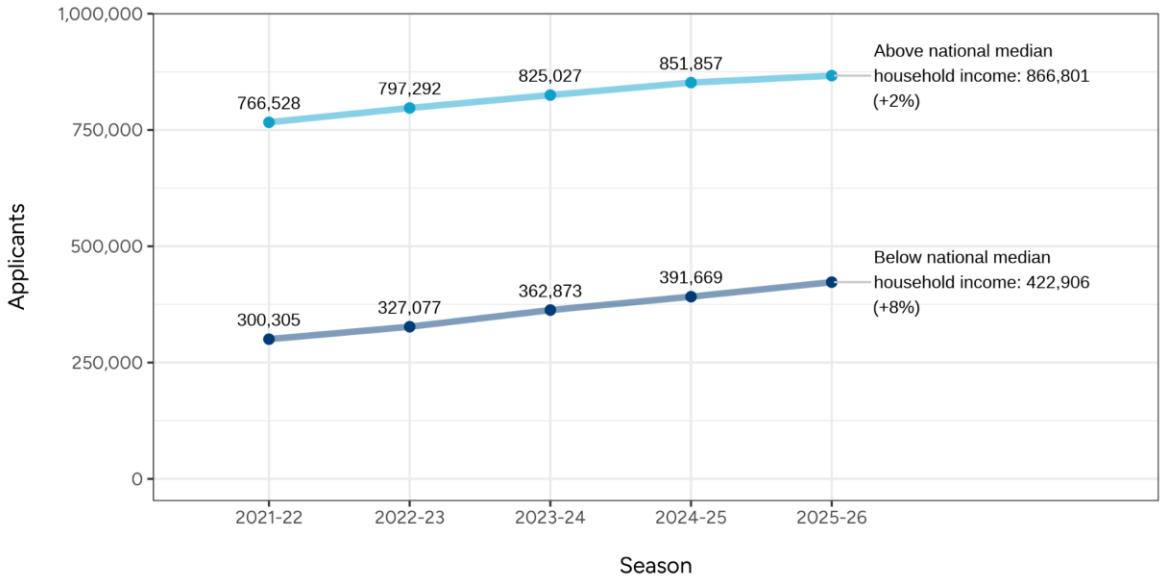


Figure 10 similarly tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status.[7] Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver have grown at a faster rate compared to those that did not report fee waiver eligibility (6% versus less than 1%) through this point in the season since 2024–25.

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

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.[8] As shown in Figure 11, applicants coming from below-median income ZIP codes increased at a faster pace than their above-median income peers at 8% since this point of the season in 2024–25 (vs. 2% 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

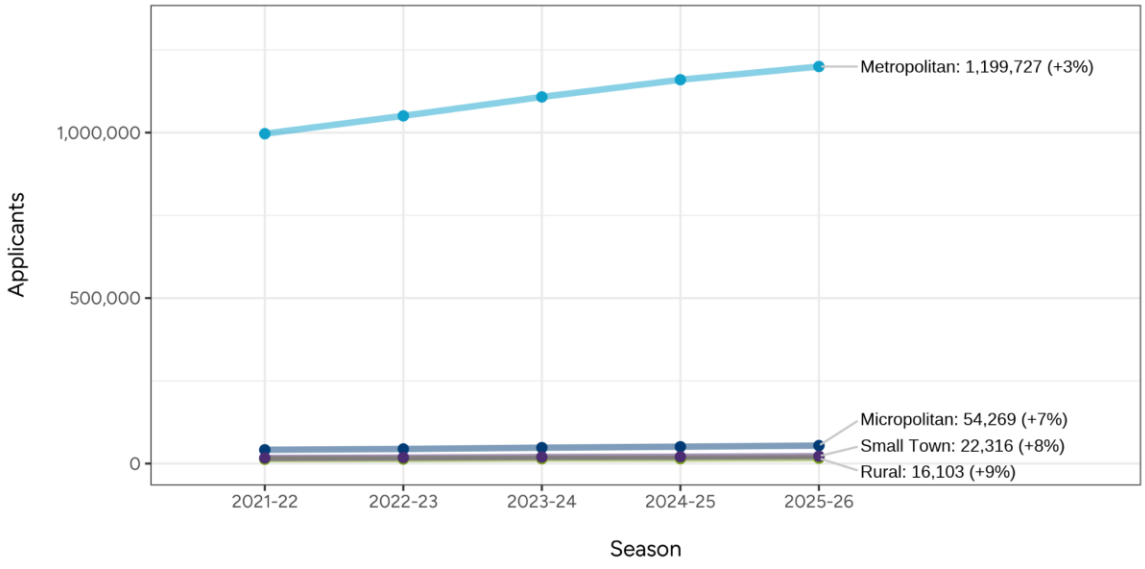
[8] We use the American Community Survey 5-year estimates on household income, both nationally and by ZIP Code Tabulation Areas. To account for the roughly two-year lag in data availability of ACS survey data, we use ACS data from two years prior to a given season for our calculations (e.g., we use the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

United States, Figure 12 tracks applicant ZIP code urbanicity classifications.[9] Overall growth rates since 2024–25 were higher among applicants from Rural (9%), Small Town (8%), and Micropolitan (7%) urbanicity types compared to Metropolitan (3%), 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 continues to outpace other large states in applicant growth (8%), although the growth rate has slowed compared to this point last season when the state exhibited 36% year-over-year growth. Buoyed by this growth in Texas as well as growth in Oklahoma (13% growth since 2024-25), the growth rate in applicants from the Southwestern region (8%) again outpaced growth from other regions (Figure 13). Mississippi saw the fastest growth rate in applicants of any state compared to this time last season (28%).

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



[9] 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

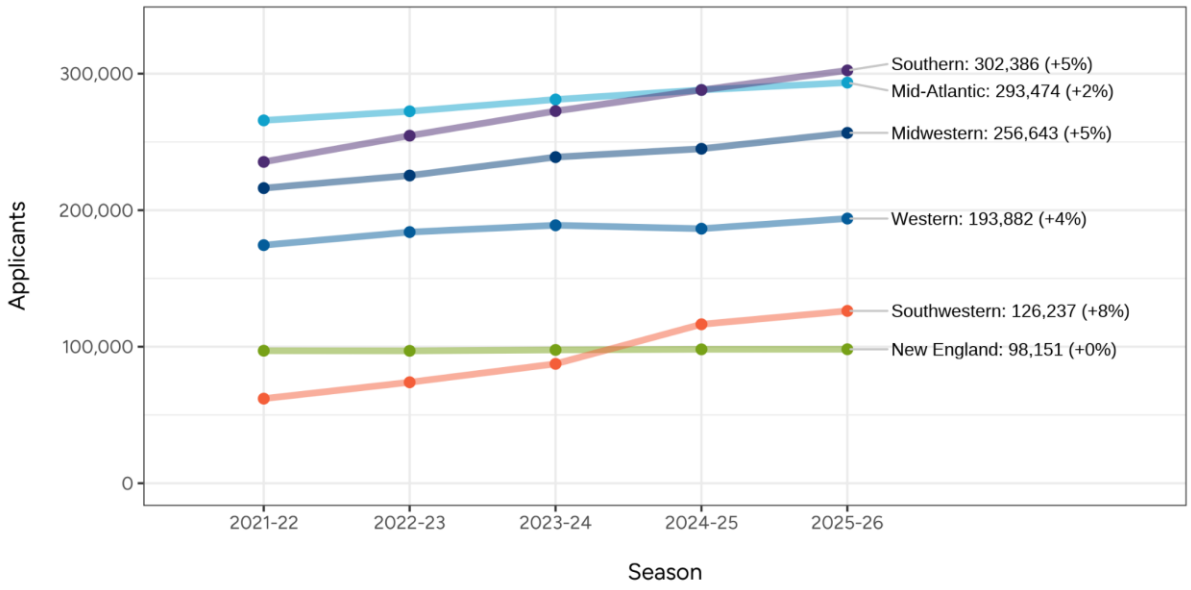


Figure 14. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing states since 2021–22

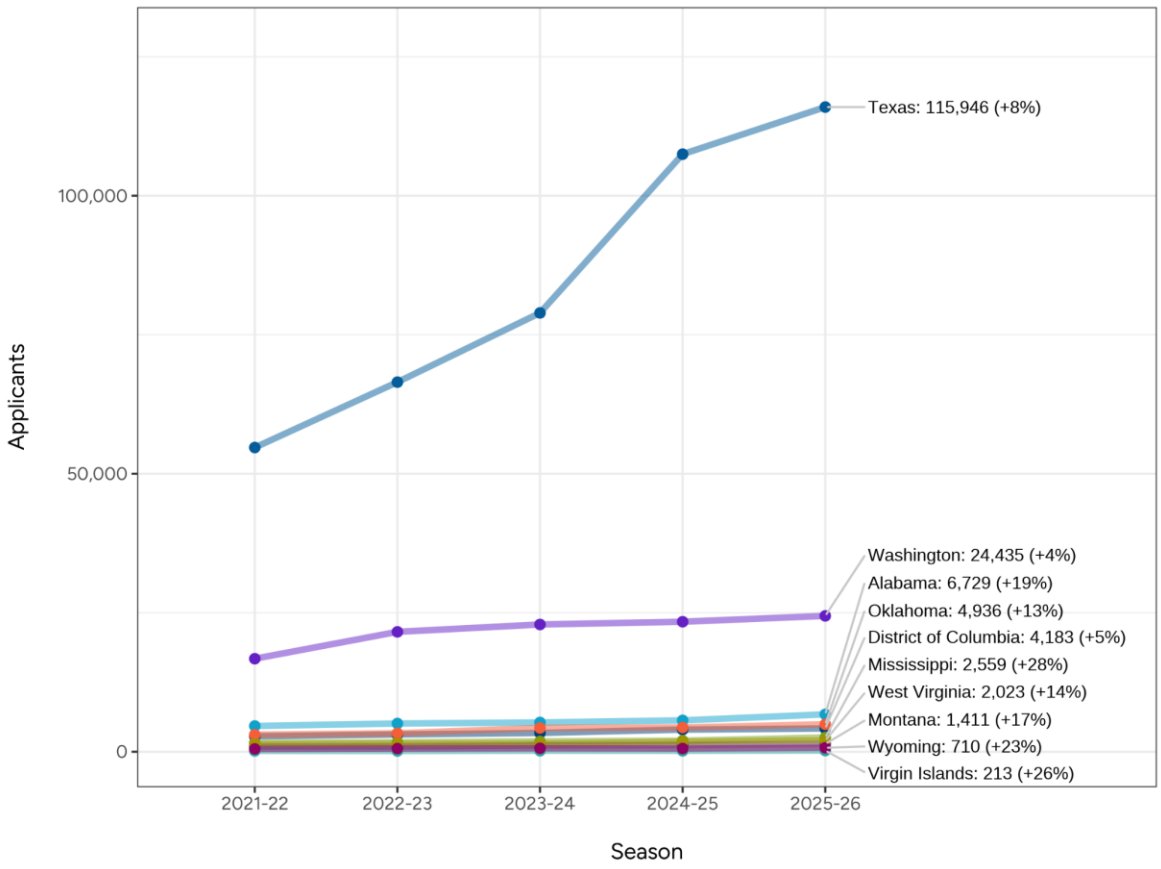


Figure 15. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume states as of 2025–26

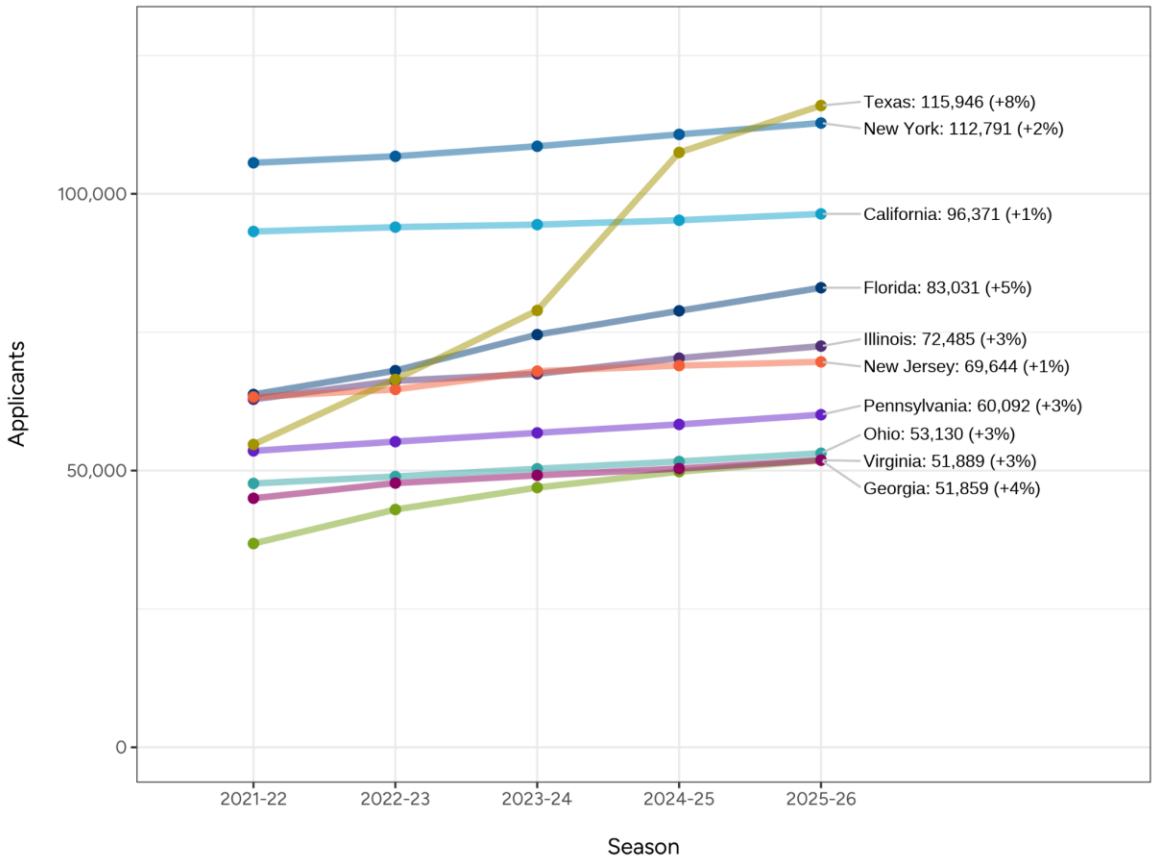


Figure 16 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 17 shows the growth in applicants by region of the world for those international applicants.[10] For 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, noted 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 continues a trend documented in our three previous deadline updates this season. The number of applicants from Asia, the largest region in terms of international applicant volume, fell 9% compared

[10] 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.

with this point in 2024-25 after several years of sustained growth. This decline was driven by a 14% 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 notable drops in applications from Ghana (-34%), Nigeria (-16%), and Ethiopia (-29%). Of the ten countries with the greatest numbers of international applicants on Common App to date this season, only two saw growth in the number of applicants compared to 2024-25 (Uzbekistan and applicants reporting citizenship in multiple countries).

The decrease in international applicants was not universal, however. Figure 17 shows that the number of applicants from the Americas grew by 3% compared to this point during the 2024-25 season, fueled by growth in applicants from Honduras (54%) and Venezuela (136%).

Figure 16. Growth in first-year applicants by international status since 2021–22

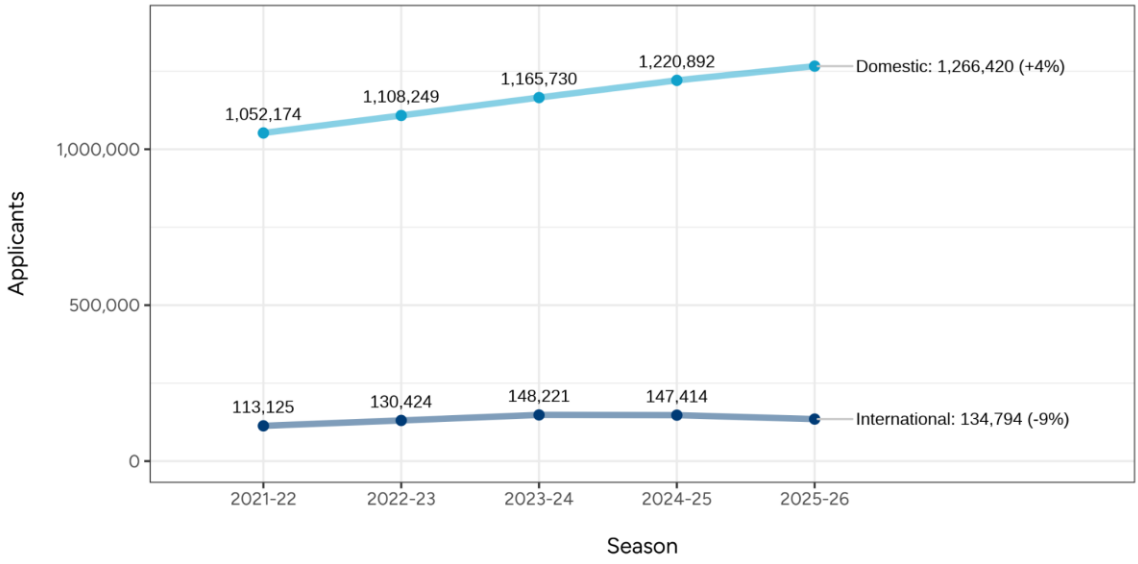


Figure 17. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2021–22

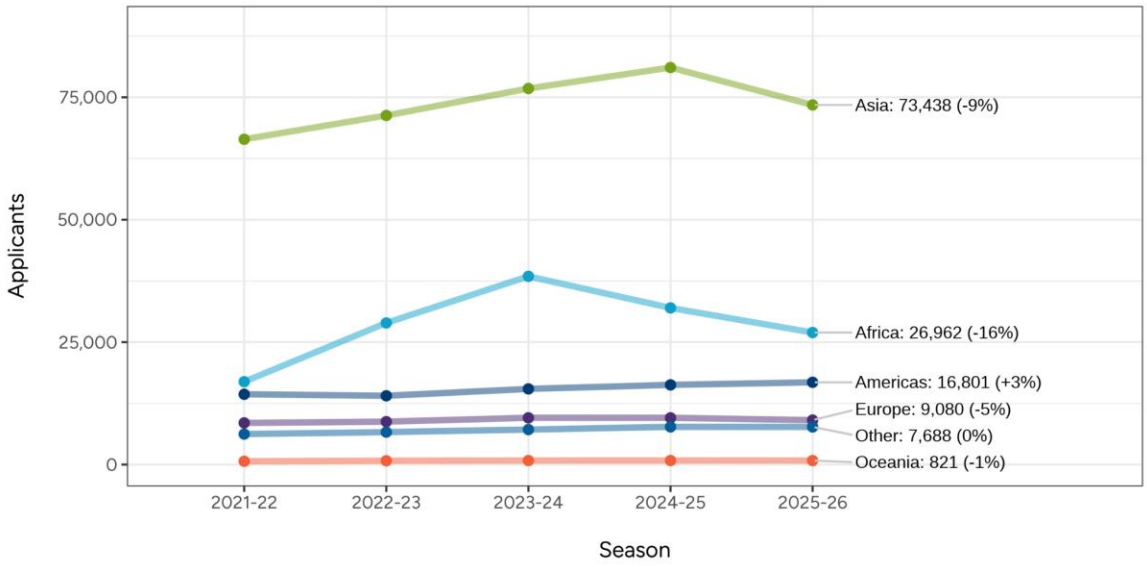


Figure 18. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2021–22

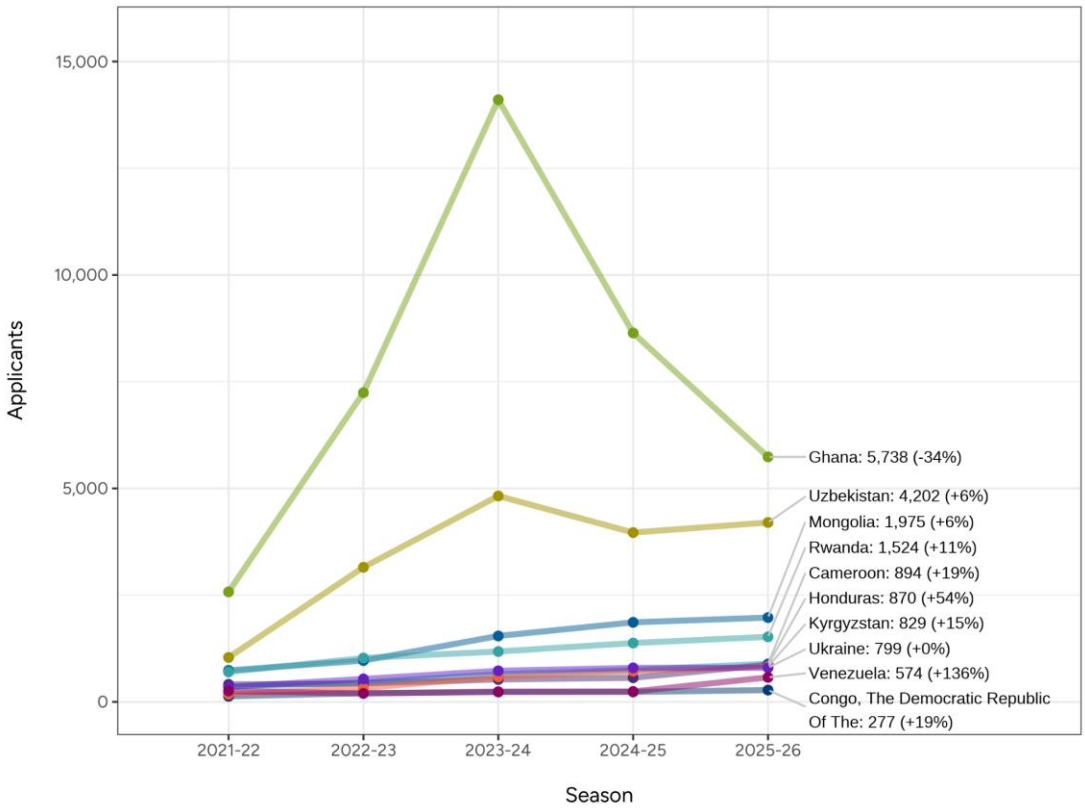
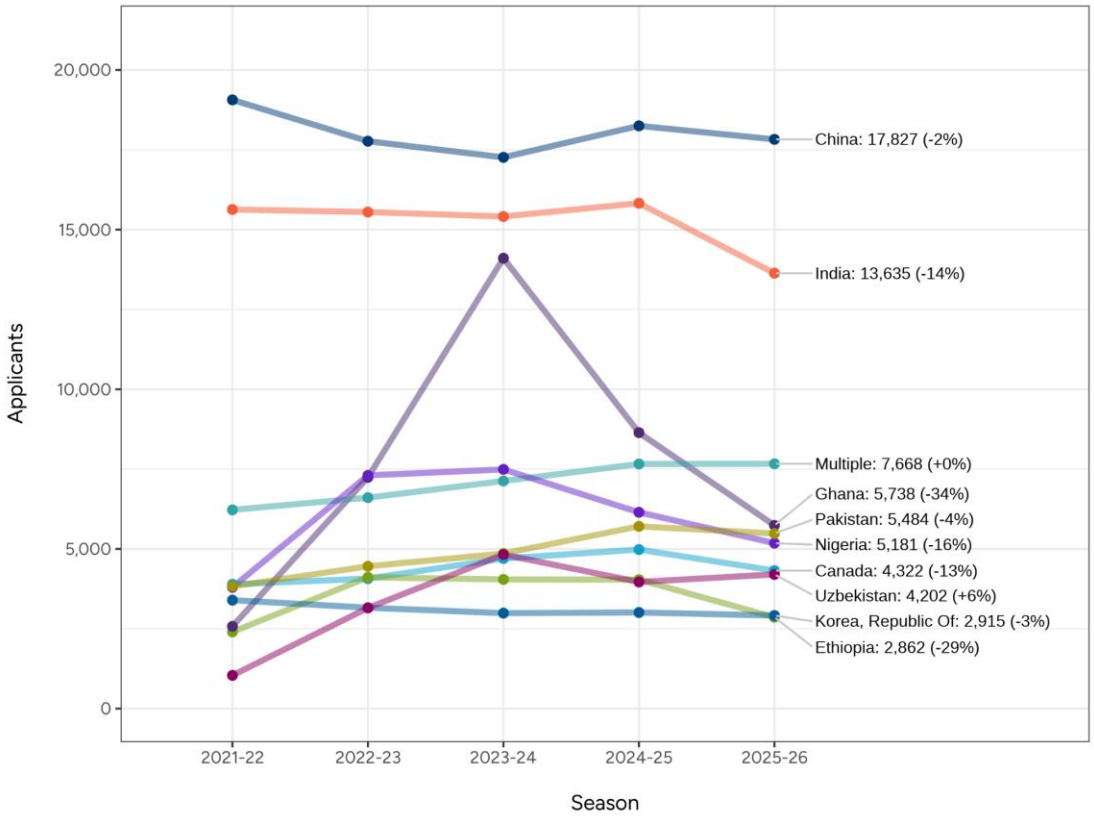


Figure 19. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume countries of citizenship as of 2025–26

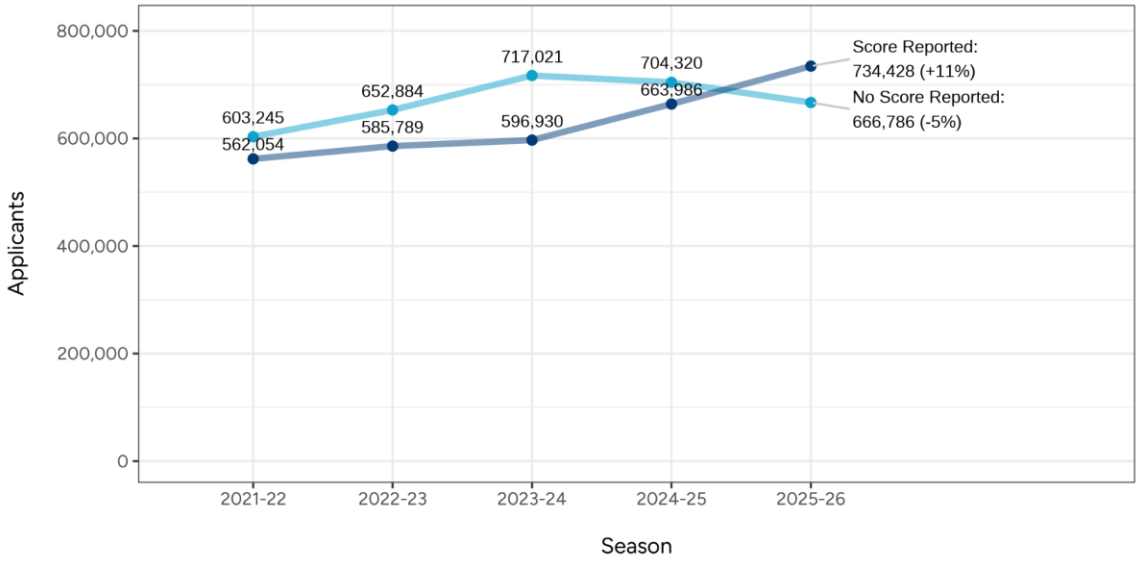


Trends in applicants' test score reporting behaviors

As reported previously, 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 5% since this time during the 2024–25 season. While the majority of applicants opted not to report a test score through February 1 during the 2024-25 application cycle, score reporters outnumbered non-reporters by a considerable margin this season. Nonetheless, 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.

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 6% and 5%, respectively, compared with this time in the 2024-25 application cycle. Growth rates in applications were lowest for institutions with admit rates below 25% (3% growth compared to 2024-25), while all other selectivity bands saw between 6% and 7% growth. (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).[11] In general, we do not observe any appreciable changes from ongoing historical trends at this point in the season with three noteworthy exceptions. First, applications from Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander students declined for institutions with admit rates below 50% (Figure A18). Second, the number of applications from students who do not report a race or ethnicity decreased to Most Selective (7% decrease) and Highly Selective (3% decrease) institutions after two years of growth (see Figure A20). Finally, Figure A22 illustrates that the number of international applications declined across all selectivity bands, with especially large drops for institutions with admit rates at or above 75% (-19%) and those with admit rates between 50 and 74% (-19%).

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).[12] 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, 63.5% of members saw an increase or stable application volume versus this time last season, while 36.5% of members saw a decrease in application volume.

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

[12] 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.

Figure 21. Growth in applications by member institution type since 2021–22

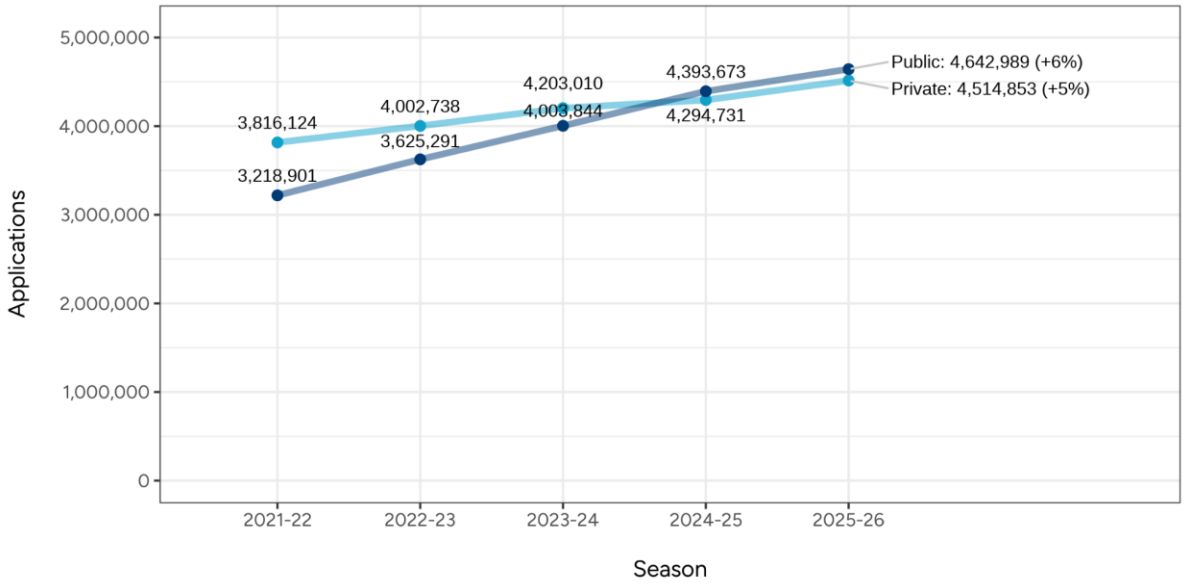


Figure 22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket since 2021–22

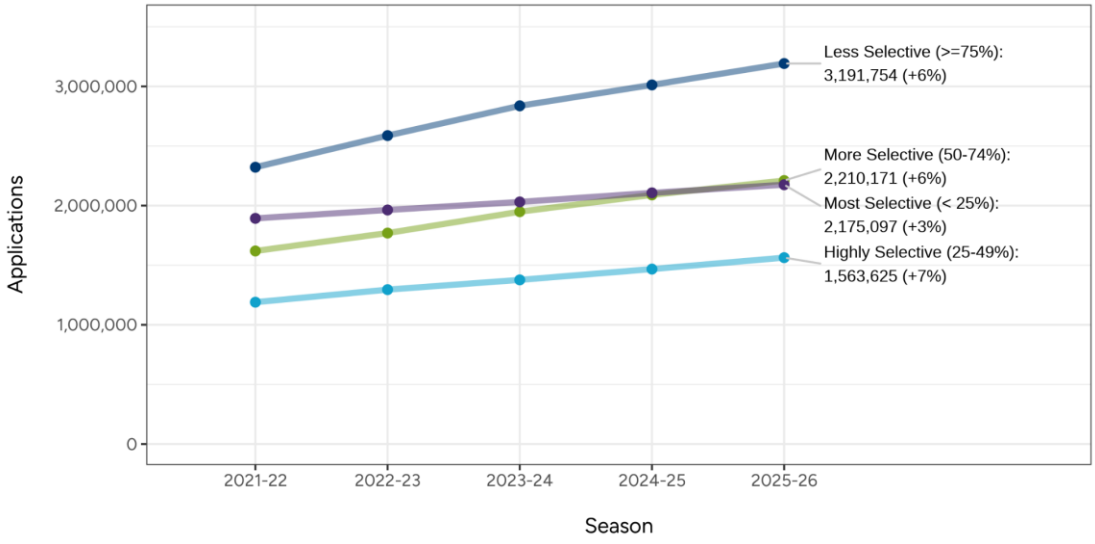


Figure 23 is similar to Figure 21 in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have applied only to public members, only to private members, or to both public and private members. The majority of applicants (62%) applied to both public and private institutions, up from 61% at this point in the 2024-25 season. Figure 24 similarly looks at the applicant level, but now examines applicants who apply only to members in-state, only to members out-of-state, or both. 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

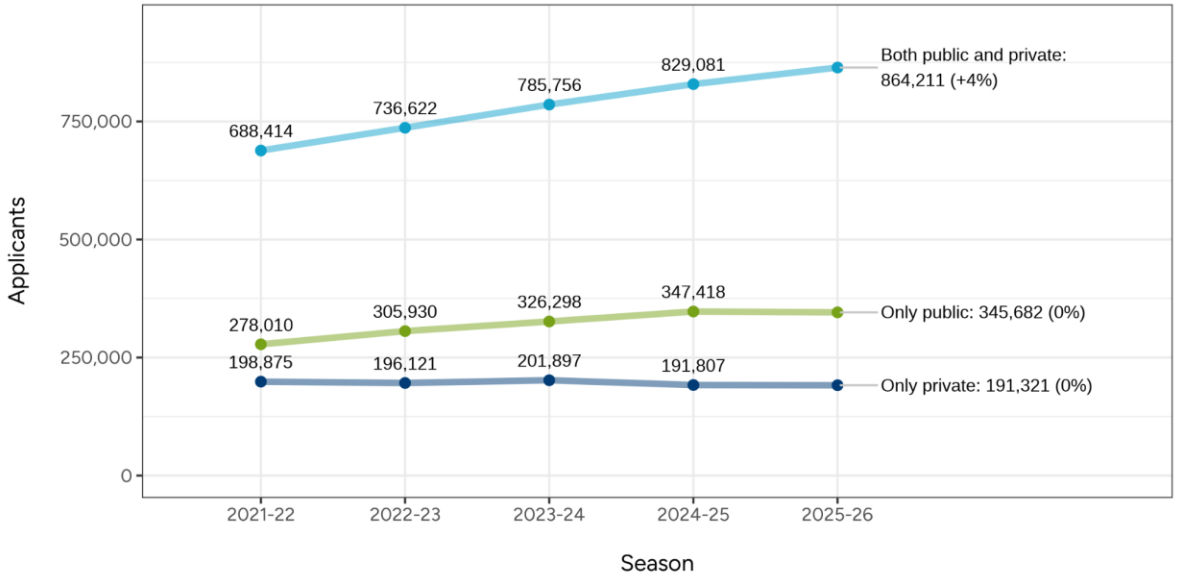
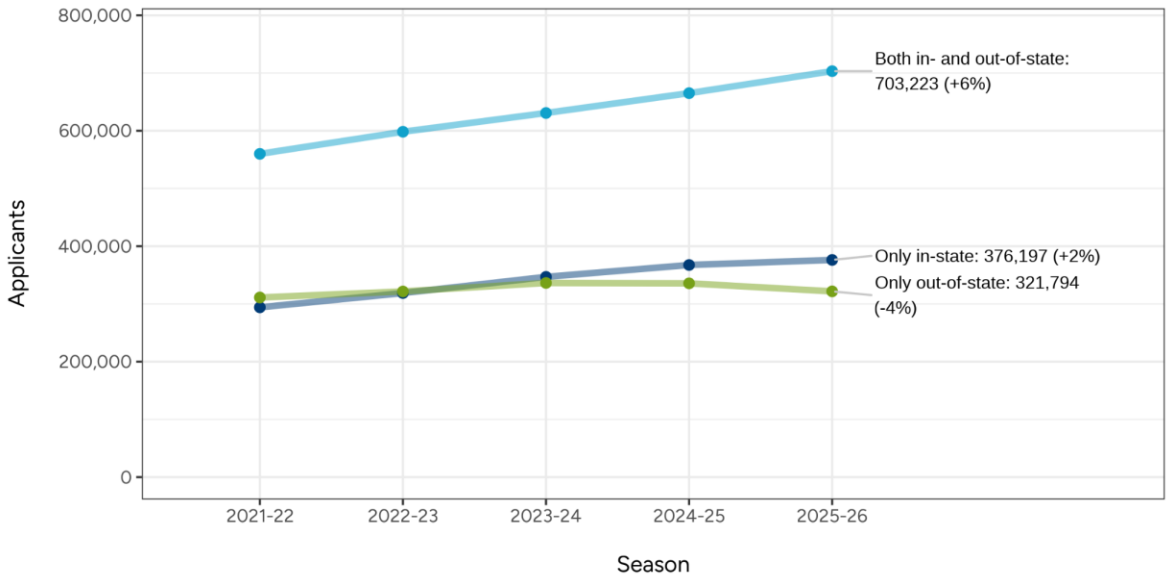


Figure 24. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2021–22



Appendix

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

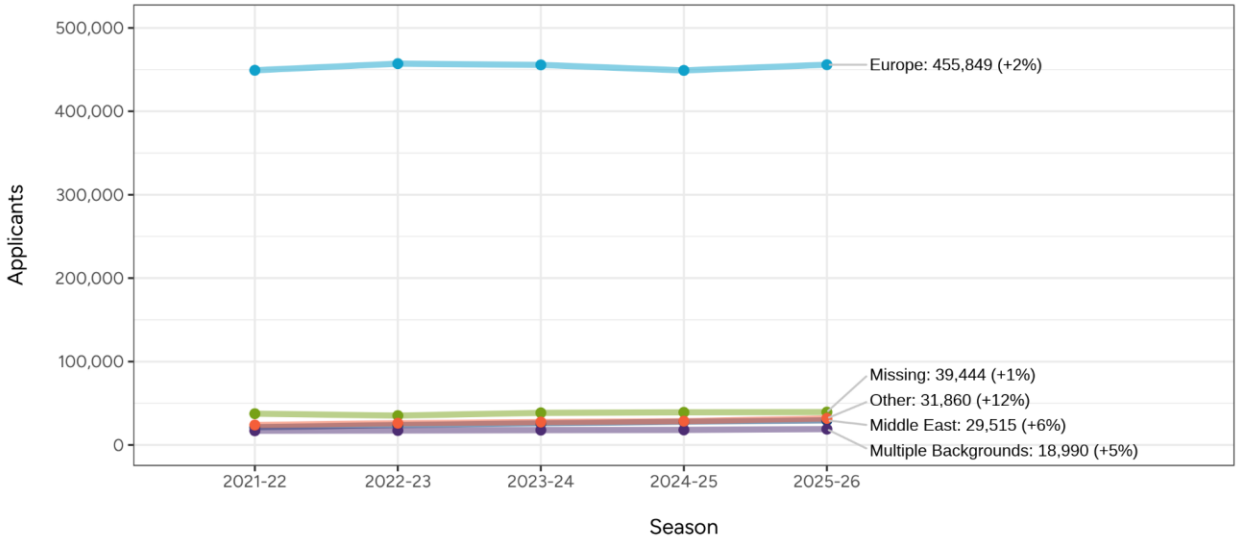


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2021–22

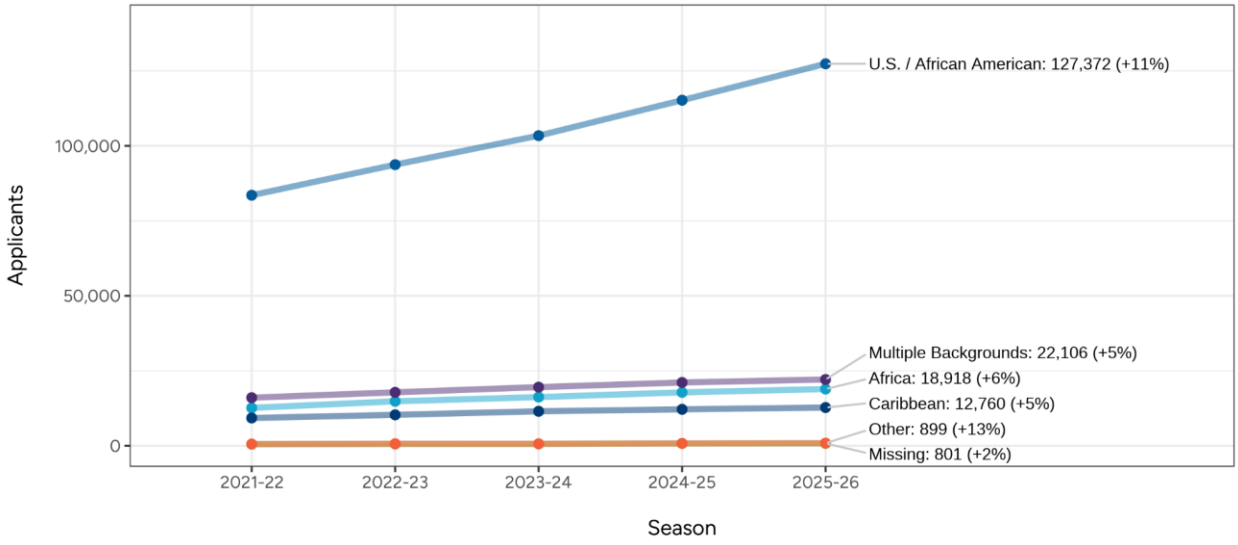


Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2021–22

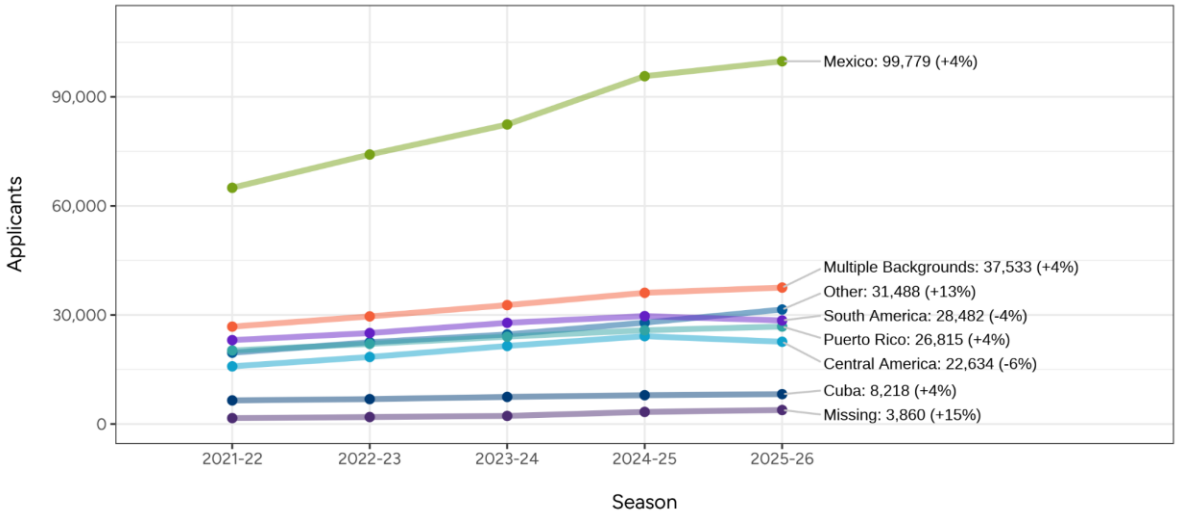


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2021–22

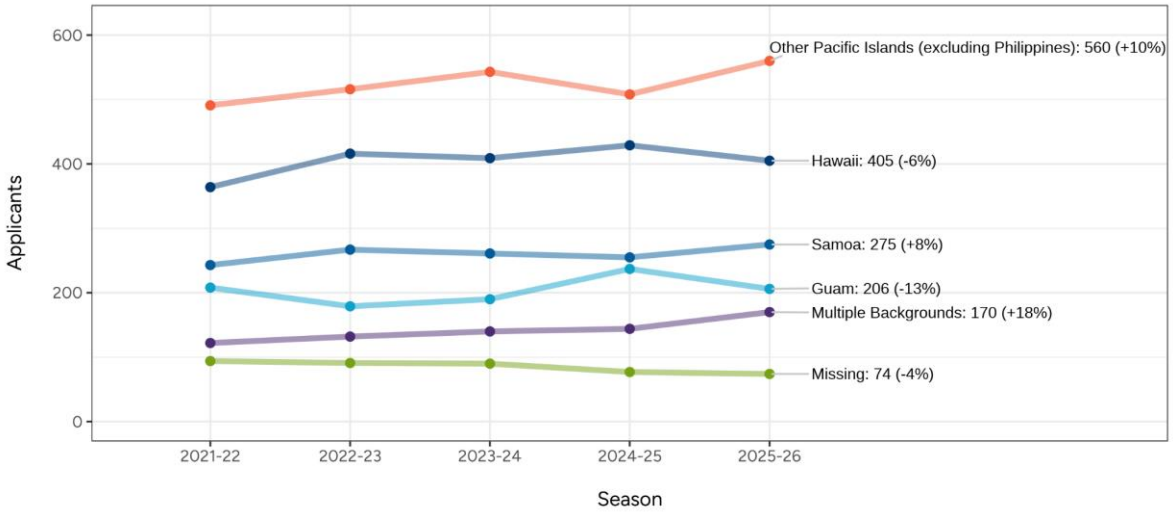


Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2021–22

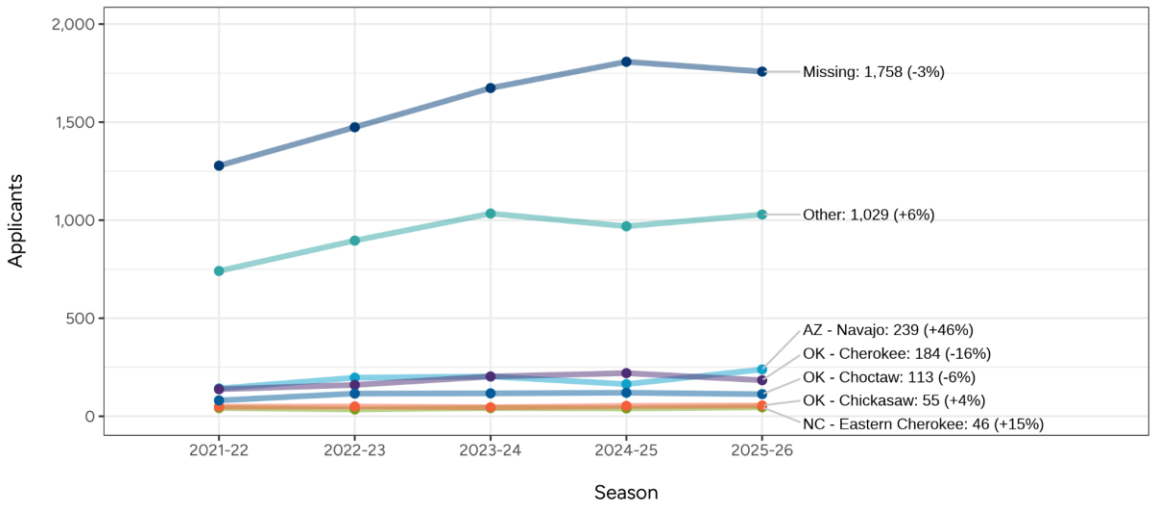


Figure A6. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, first-generation applicants only

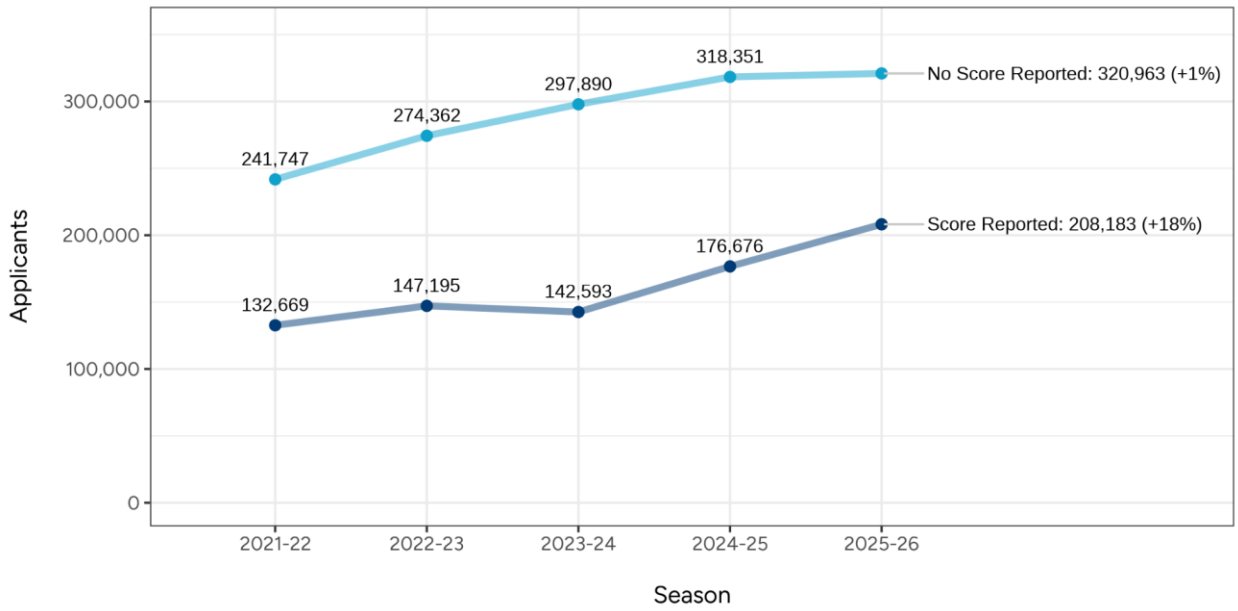


Figure A7. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, continuing-generation applicants only

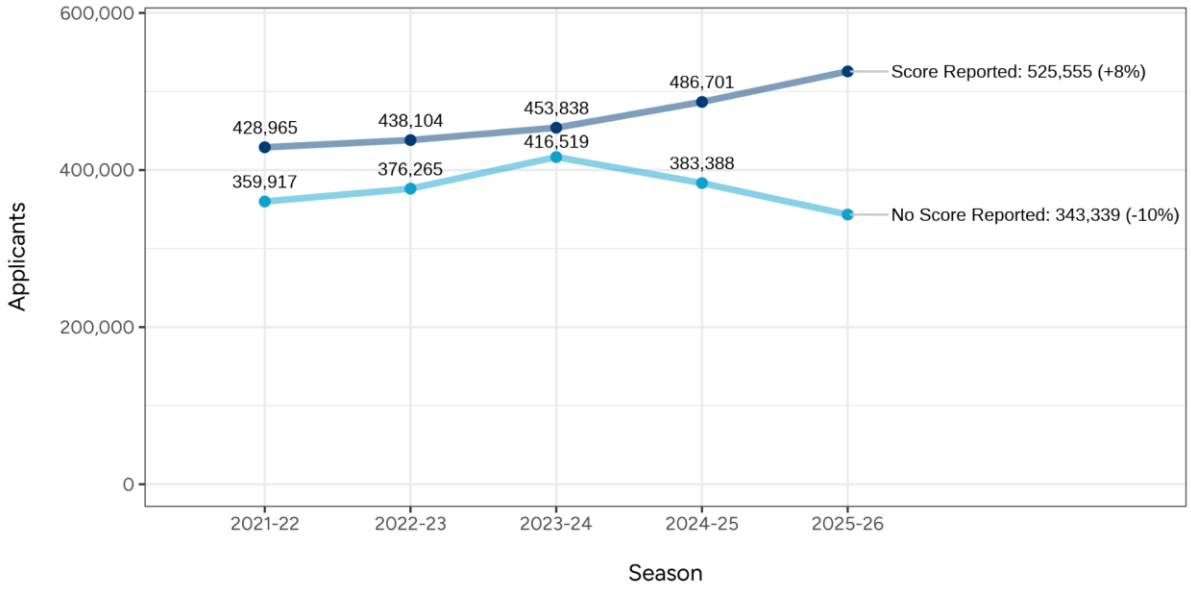


Figure A8. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, URM applicants only

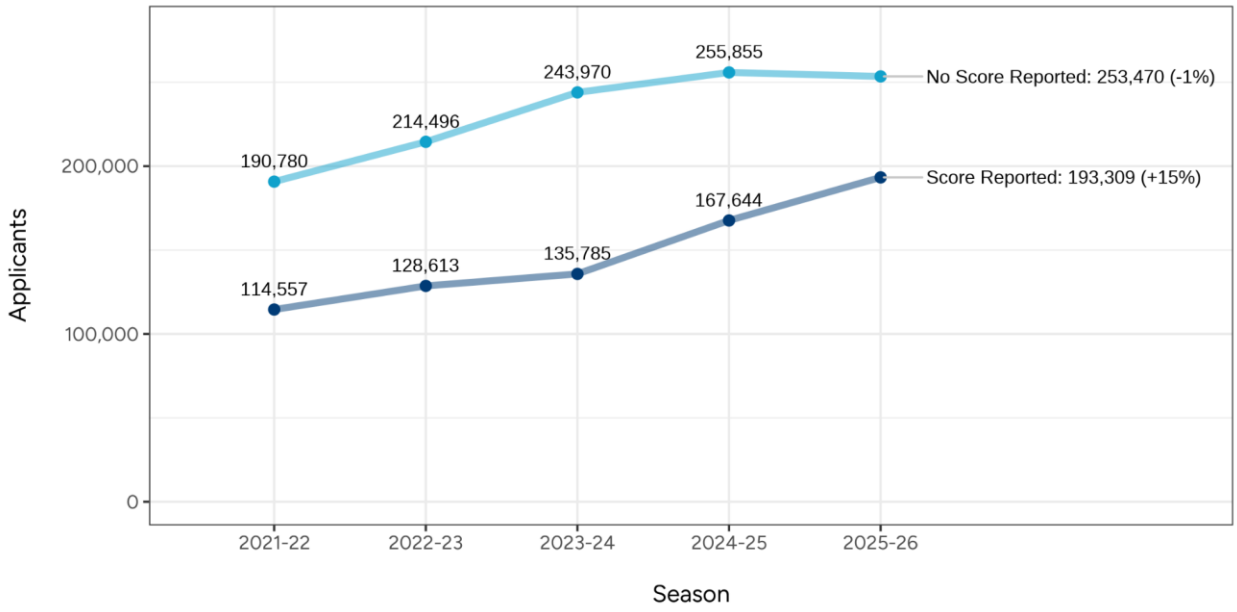


Figure A9. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, non-URM applicants only

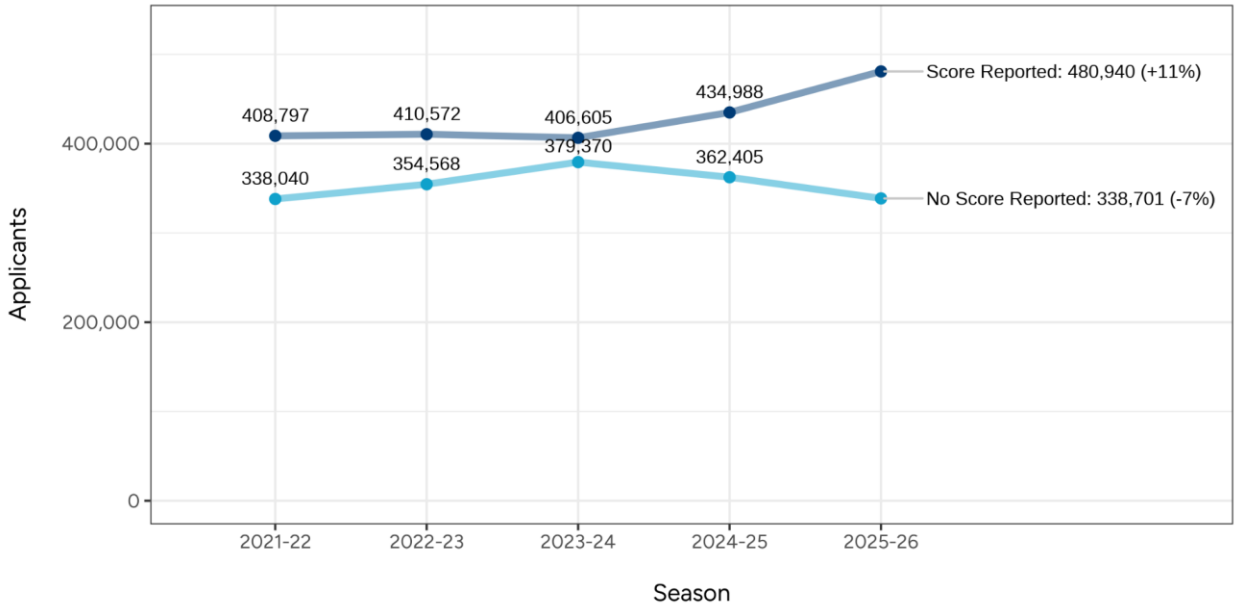


Figure A10. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, fee-waiver-eligible applicants only

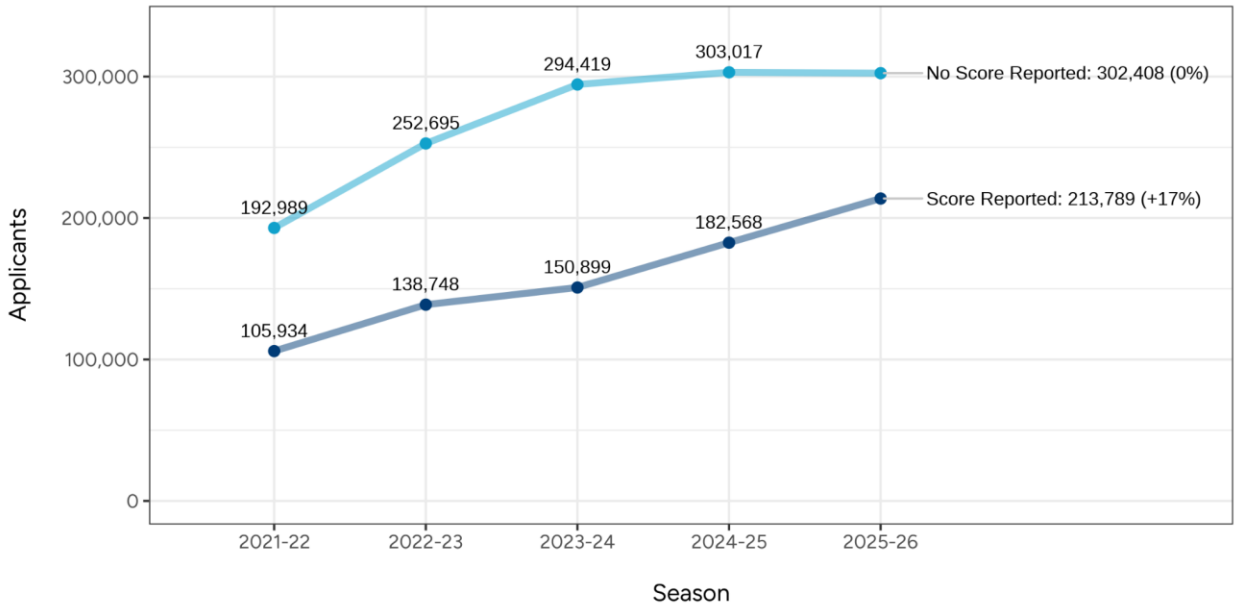


Figure A11. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, fee-waiver-ineligible applicants only

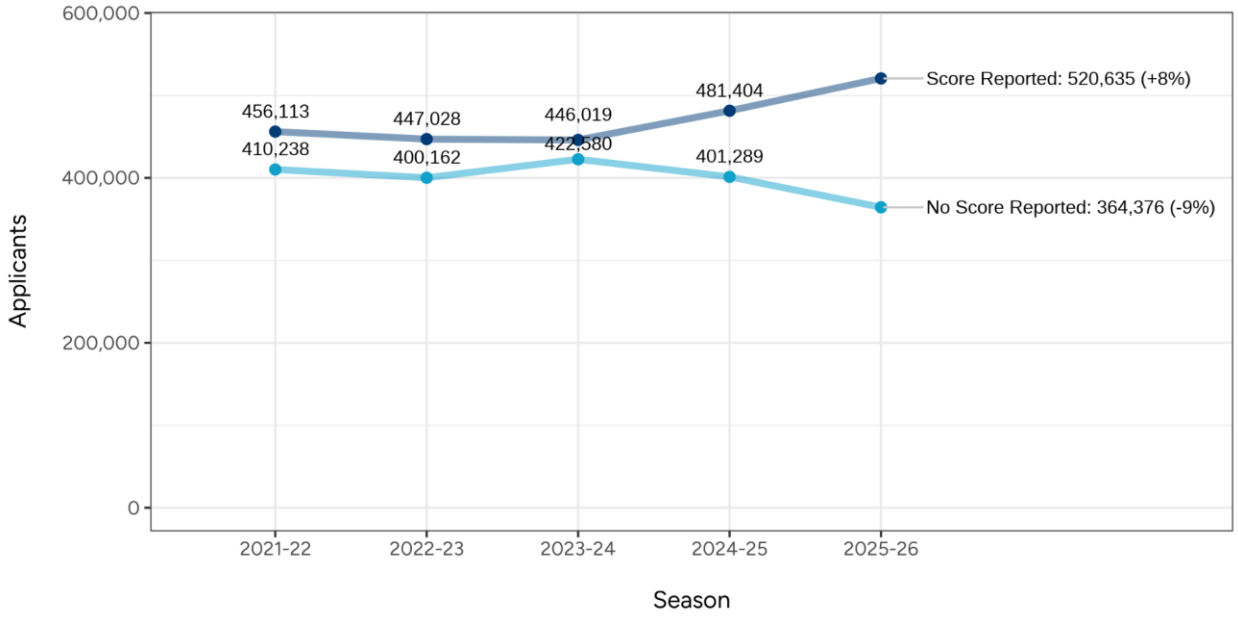


Figure A12. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, applicants from ZIP codes below national median income only

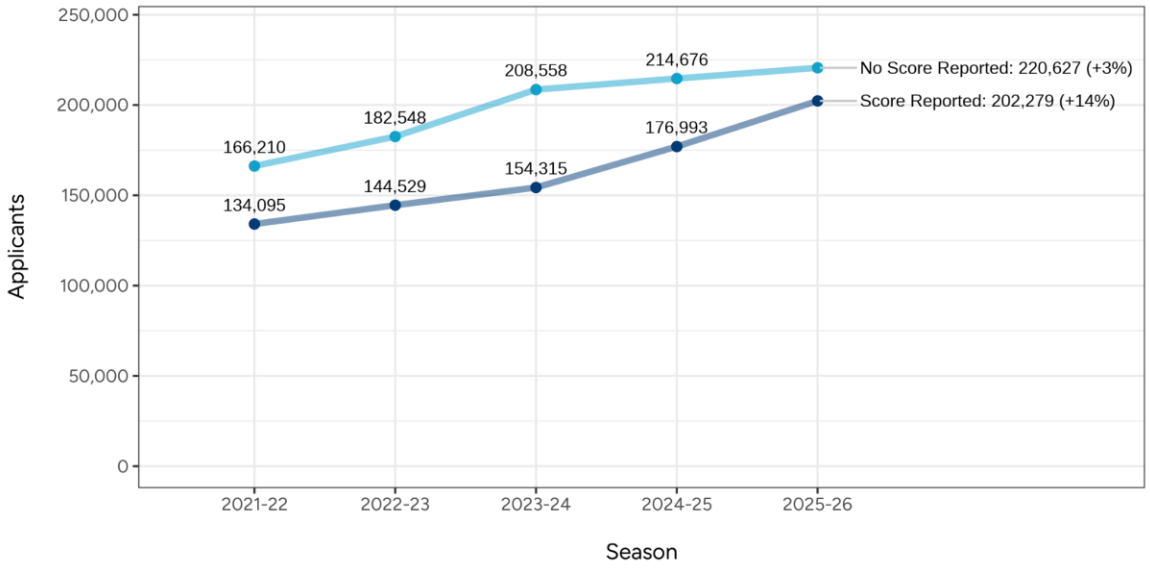


Figure A13. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2021–22, applicants from ZIP codes above national median income only

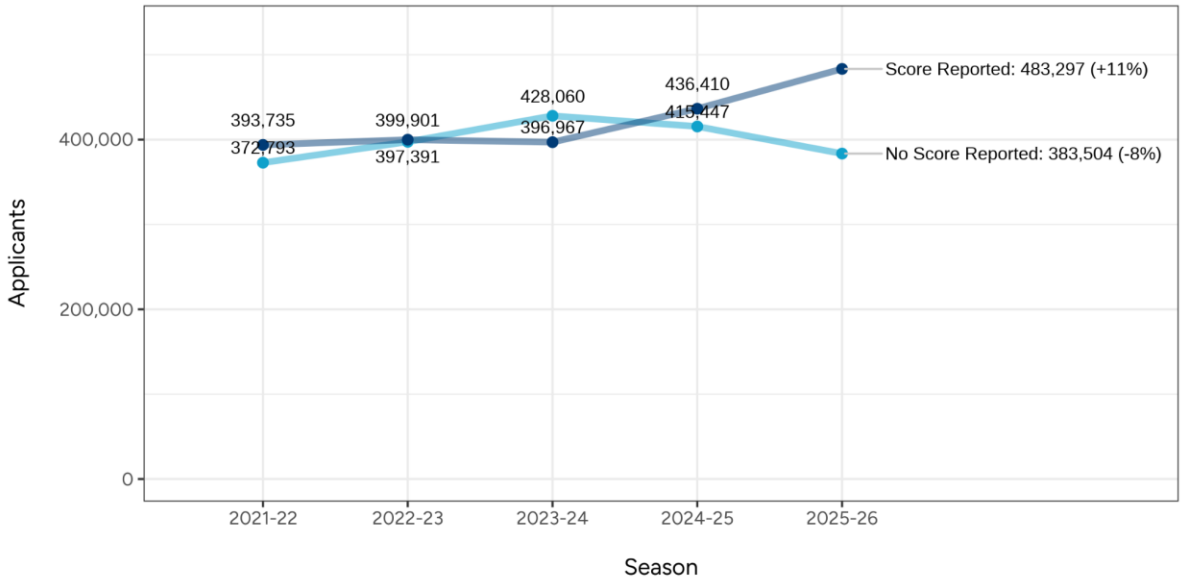


Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among White applicants since 2021–22

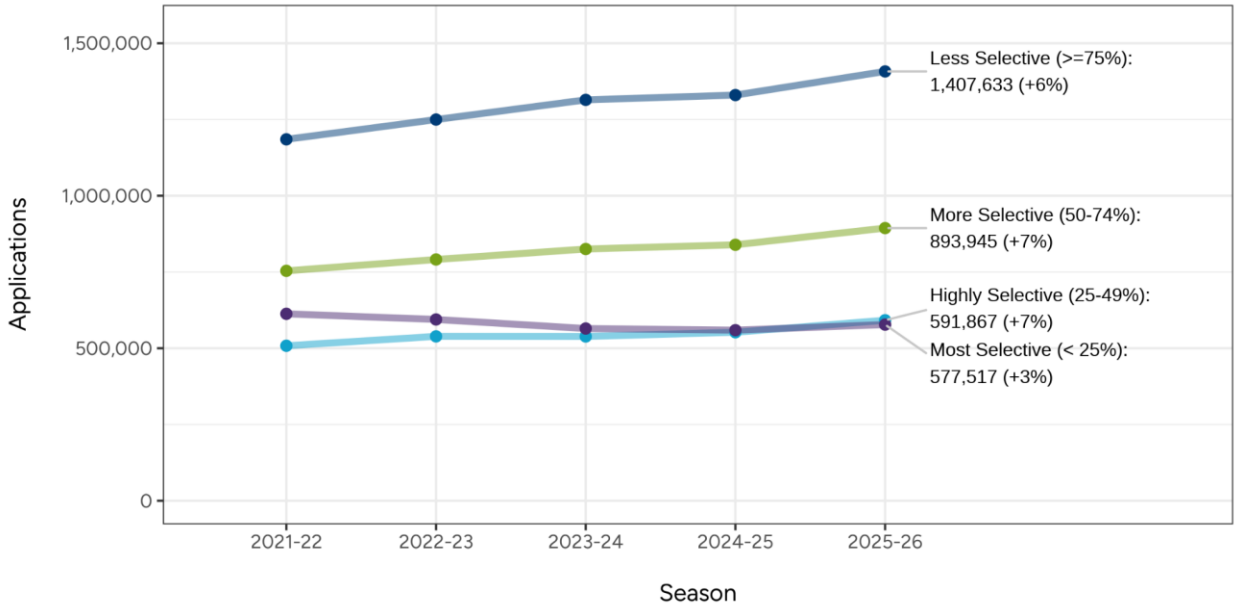


Figure A15. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Black or African American applicants since 2021–22

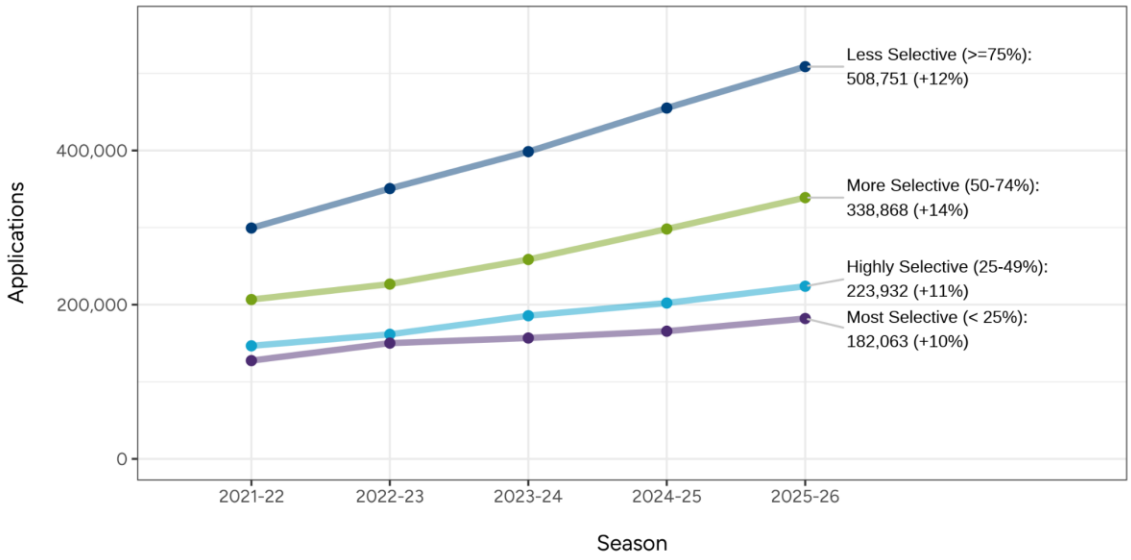


Figure A16. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Asian applicants since 2021–22

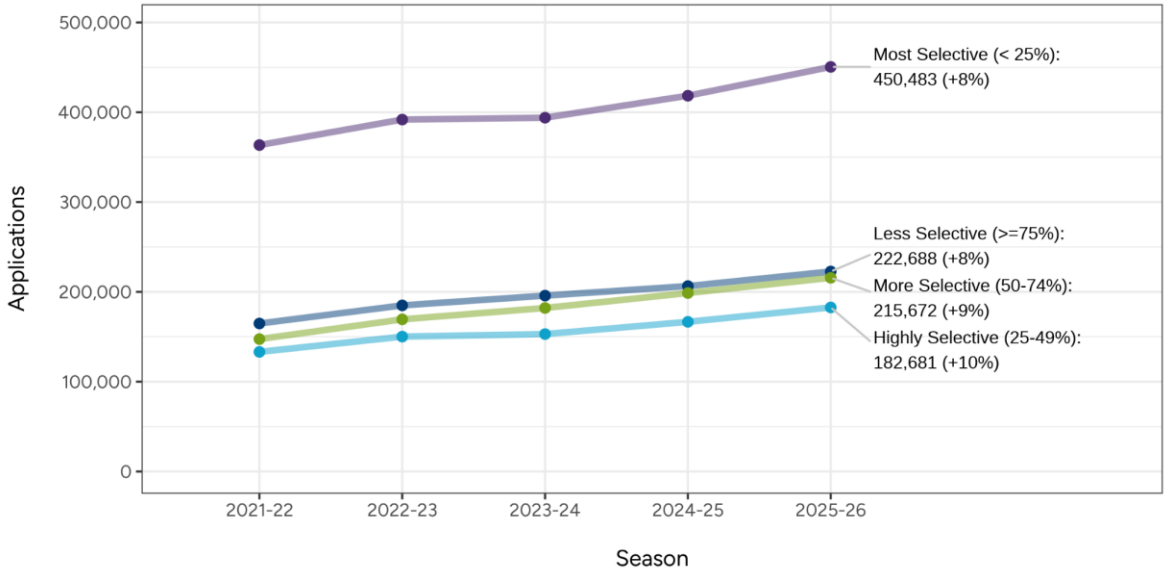


Figure A17. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Latinx applicants since 2021–22

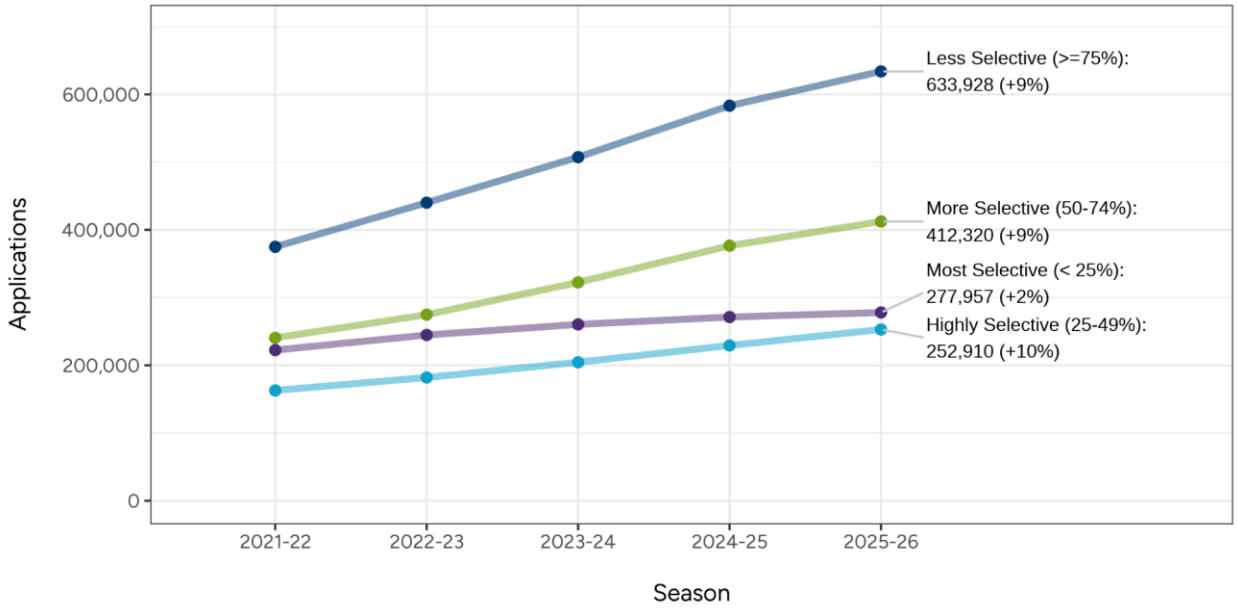


Figure A18. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2021–22

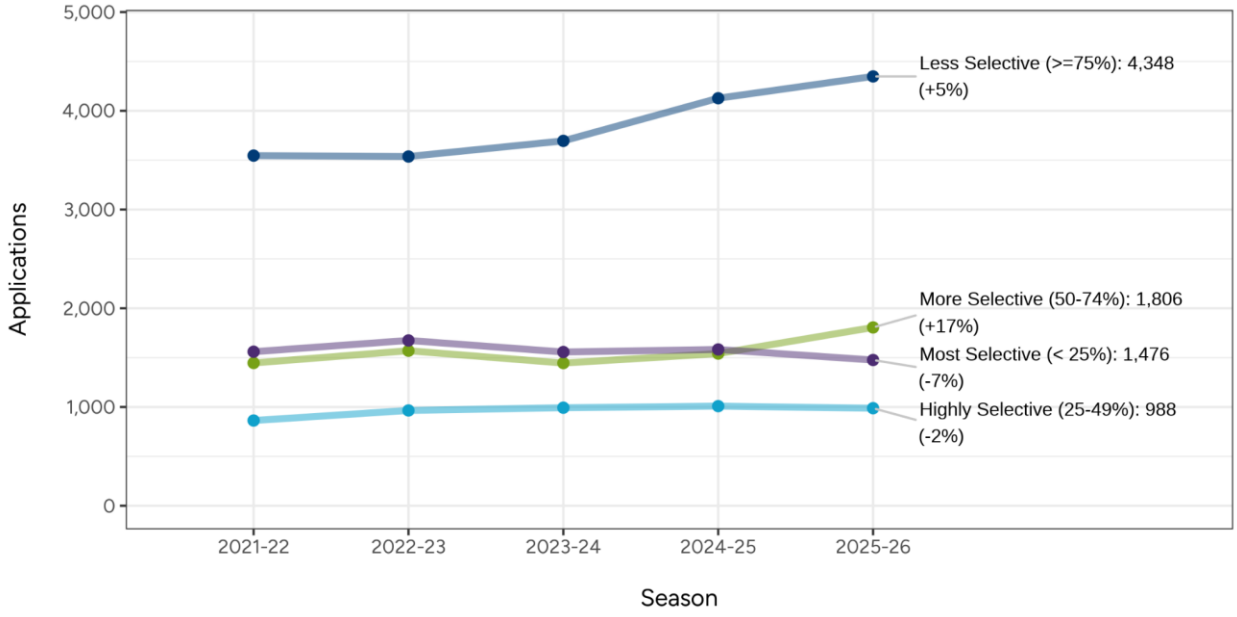


Figure A19. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among American Indian or Alaska Native applicants since 2021–22

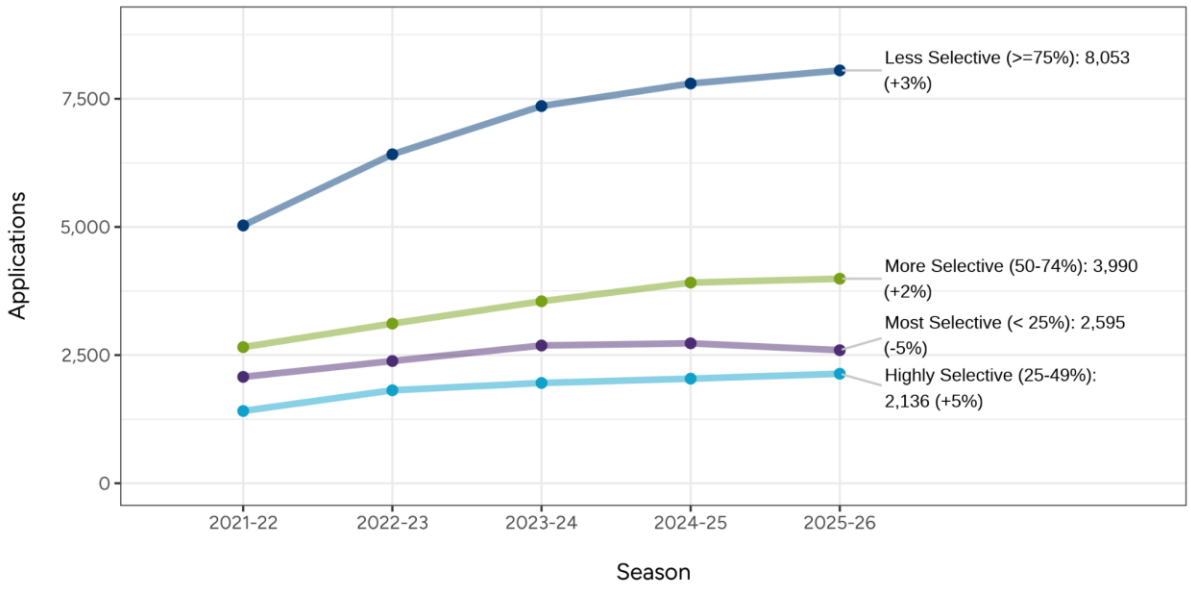


Figure A20. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2021–22

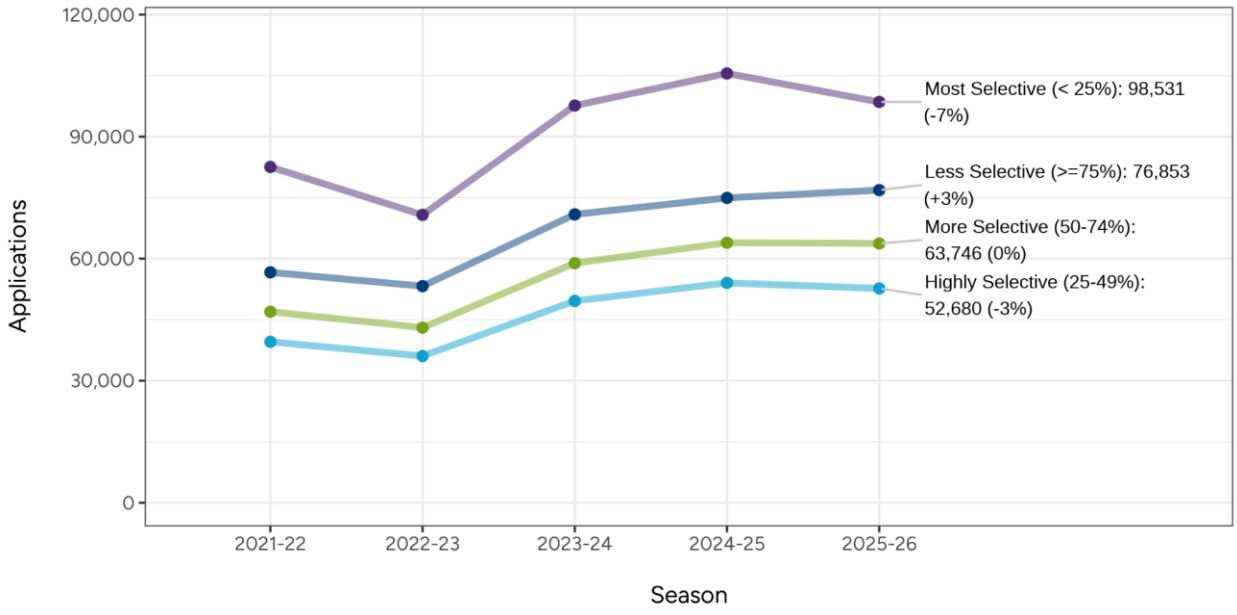


Figure A21. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among Two or More race/ethnicity applicants since 2021–22

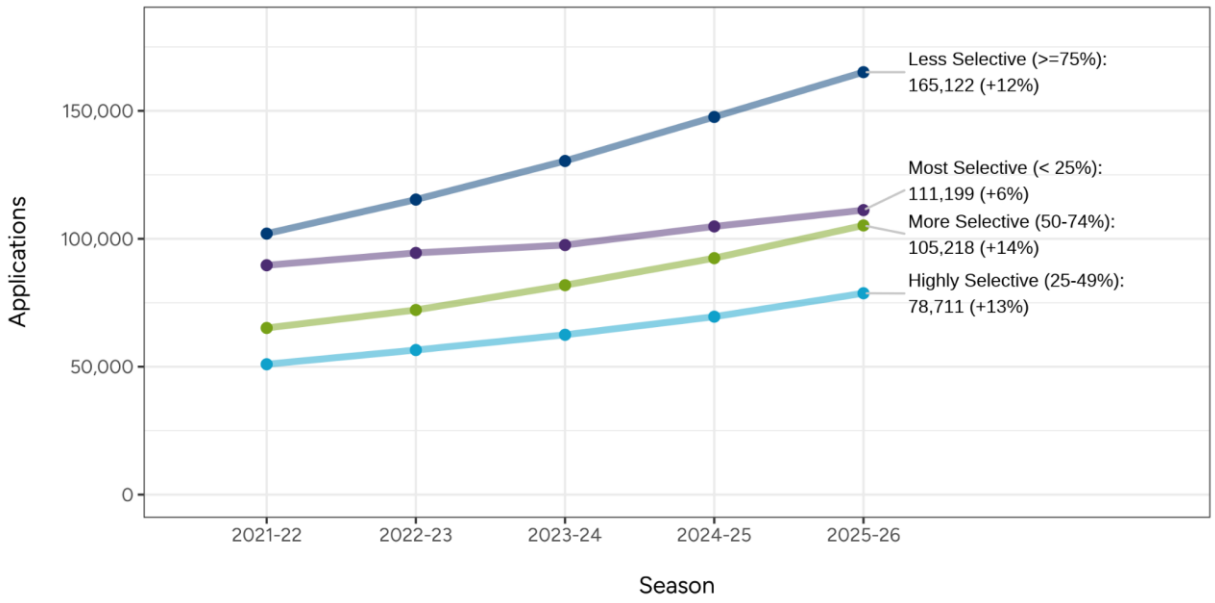


Figure A22. Growth in applications by member selectivity bracket among International applicants since 2021–22

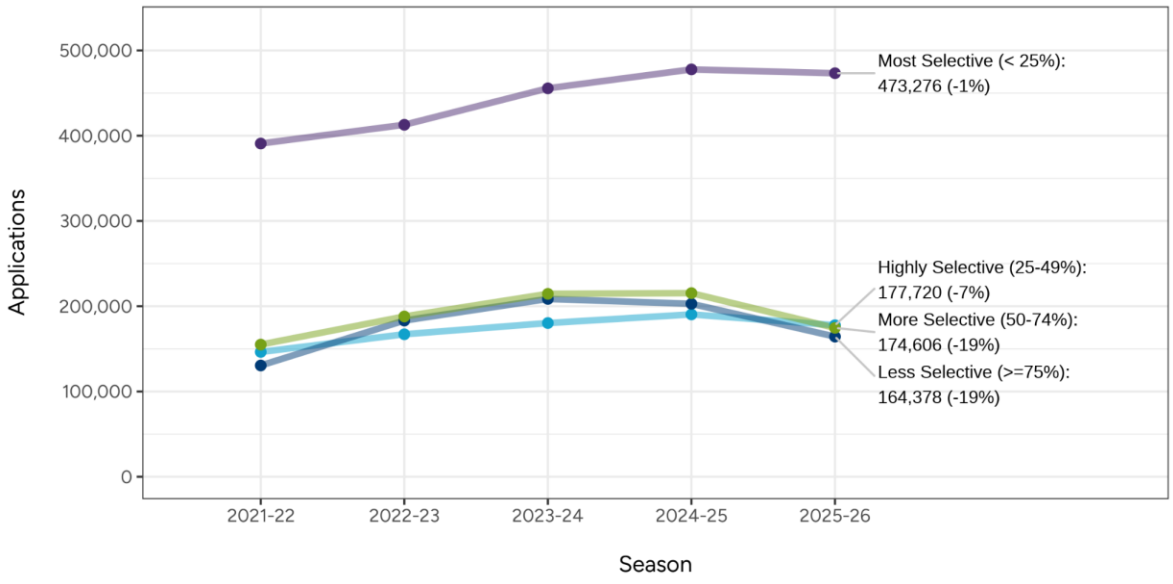


Figure A23. Growth in applications by deadline decision type since 2021–22

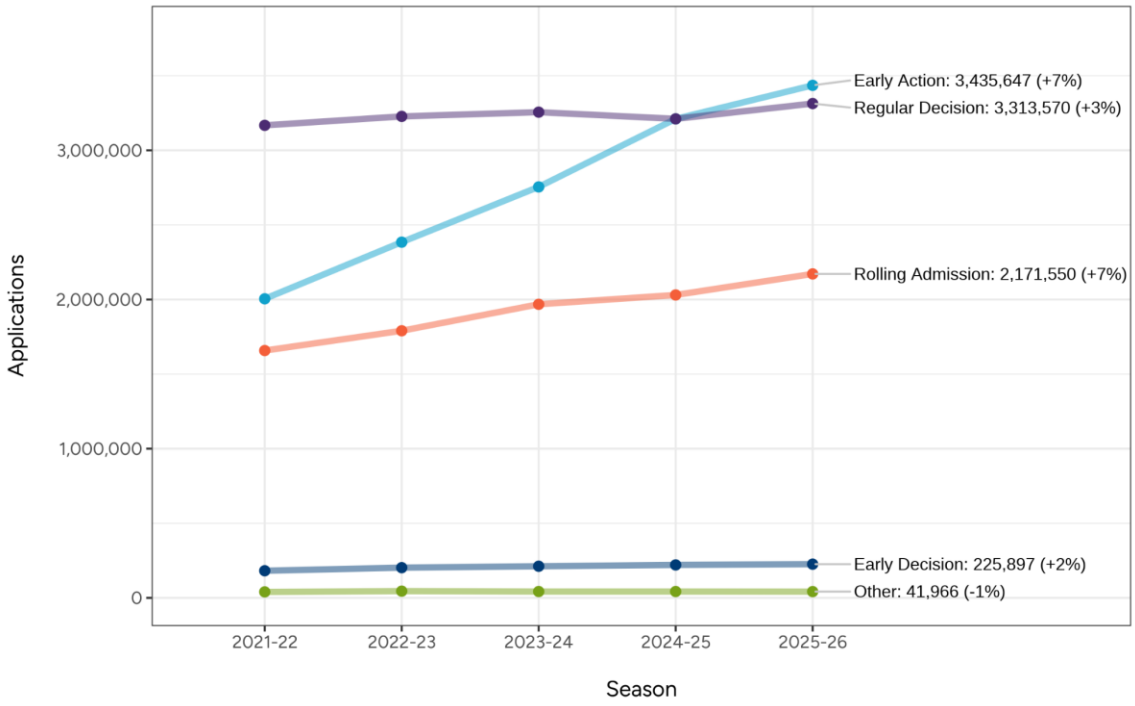


Figure A24. Growth in first-year applicants' deadline participation behavior since 2021–22

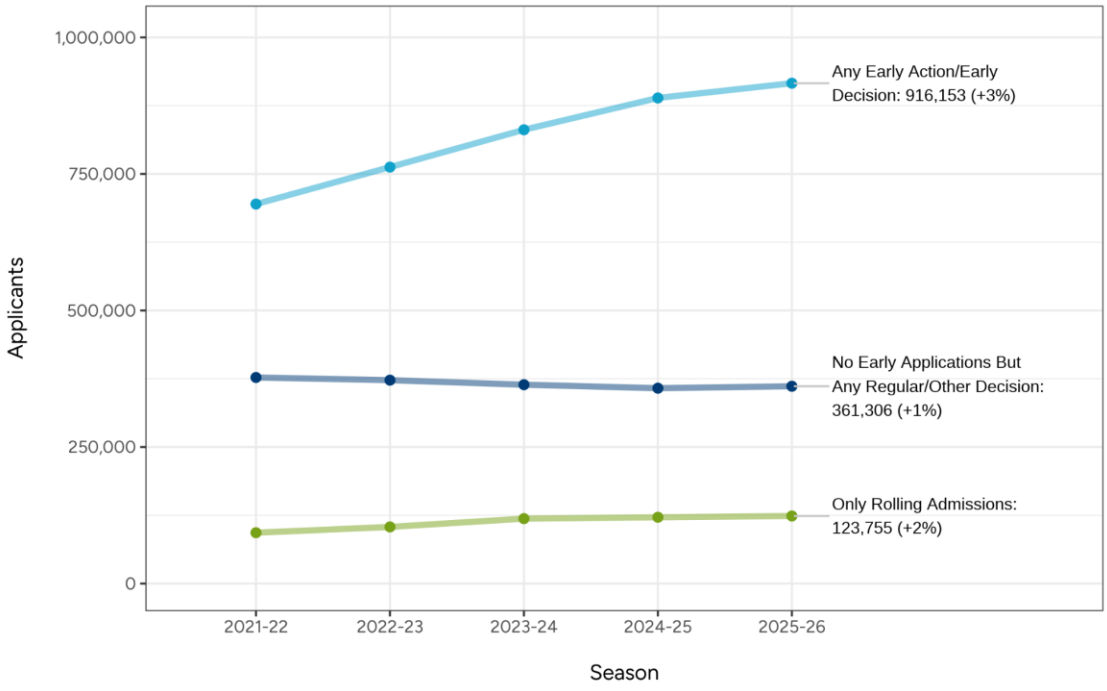


Table B1. Applicant counts by state since 2021–22

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Alabama	4,635	5,081	5,271	5,643	6,729
Alaska	896	914	974	1,015	1,101
American Samoa	21	20	22	23	20
Arizona	7,122	8,371	8,047	8,036	9,963
Arkansas	2,192	2,180	2,200	2,424	2,814
Armed Forces Americas	16	23	17	23	15
Armed Forces Europe	421	434	434	460	455
Armed Forces Pacific	255	244	319	282	277
California	93,195	93,979	94,430	95,222	96,371
Colorado	26,580	27,235	28,485	29,362	30,733
Connecticut	25,832	26,204	26,274	26,582	26,206
Delaware	4,625	5,006	5,336	5,276	5,386
District of Columbia	2,776	3,097	3,386	3,984	4,183
Florida	63,743	68,052	74,555	78,856	83,031
Georgia	36,814	42,957	46,929	49,804	51,859
Guam	205	230	247	261	280
Hawaii	3,601	3,773	3,778	3,853	3,889
Idaho	1,799	2,107	2,030	2,033	2,194
Illinois	62,874	66,210	67,473	70,312	72,485
Indiana	22,844	24,136	25,704	27,673	28,643
Iowa	2,576	2,597	3,043	3,217	3,615
Kansas	3,240	2,945	3,472	3,621	3,948
Kentucky	6,874	7,468	7,869	8,257	9,121
Louisiana	11,581	11,919	12,293	13,336	14,384
Maine	6,053	5,384	5,526	5,438	5,833
Maryland	34,417	36,130	37,425	39,121	39,681
Massachusetts	48,150	48,099	48,442	48,638	48,803
Michigan	31,725	33,645	36,515	36,679	37,869
Minnesota	17,621	18,191	19,403	19,660	22,612
Mississippi	1,609	1,716	1,859	2,001	2,559
Missouri	9,166	9,563	10,256	10,714	11,696
Montana	926	961	1,142	1,206	1,411
Nebraska	1,983	1,941	3,513	2,732	2,731
Nevada	3,553	3,879	4,129	4,397	4,831
New Hampshire	7,481	7,632	7,607	7,446	7,413
New Jersey	63,290	64,657	67,959	68,965	69,644
New Mexico	1,992	1,977	2,053	2,169	2,541
New York	105,609	106,779	108,593	110,734	112,791
North Carolina	40,472	43,517	45,920	49,567	48,655
North Dakota	431	462	476	537	567
Northern Mariana Islands	23	38	23	36	40
Ohio	47,672	48,923	50,328	51,640	53,130
Oklahoma	3,070	3,325	4,280	4,367	4,936
Oregon	10,808	11,260	12,047	12,812	13,502
Pennsylvania	53,558	55,223	56,813	58,337	60,092
Puerto Rico	1,361	1,419	1,387	1,514	1,484
Rhode Island	6,362	6,507	6,630	6,679	6,641
South Carolina	13,779	14,589	15,983	16,886	19,331
South Dakota	732	729	865	861	948
Tennessee	10,888	11,541	12,797	13,362	14,828
Texas	54,713	66,476	78,923	107,475	115,946
Utah	8,427	9,073	10,075	4,236	4,402
Vermont	3,191	3,153	3,165	3,306	3,255
Virgin Islands	151	132	181	169	213
Virginia	44,994	47,737	49,139	50,361	51,889
Washington	16,731	21,564	22,889	23,383	24,435
West Virginia	1,350	1,426	1,460	1,778	2,023
Wisconsin	13,285	13,940	15,604	14,808	15,629
Wyoming	502	570	621	578	710

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	1,290,272	1,351,915	1,413,084	1,461,357	1,505,876	646,652	728,100	788,524	863,818	931,615
Midwestern	611,206	650,380	687,911	700,648	730,978	829,146	916,045	1,023,830	1,102,843	1,163,184
New England	823,381	857,279	877,300	857,757	916,937	272,402	286,814	304,171	315,986	316,068
Southern	568,281	591,377	652,591	676,115	725,316	1,100,429	1,255,206	1,395,466	1,550,731	1,650,349
Southwestern	103,718	112,530	128,336	154,447	169,393	83,940	103,193	126,889	190,959	203,432
Western	419,266	439,257	443,788	444,407	466,353	286,332	335,933	364,964	369,336	378,341

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	304,345	321,043	326,746	331,068	344,452	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	134,799	147,195	165,167	172,966	175,606
Connecticut	138,024	147,639	165,291	159,170	169,467	62,510	68,866	80,615	88,161	84,780
District of Columbia	70,231	79,179	87,945	96,695	90,051	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	162,286	165,161	186,727	192,449	197,273	265,341	296,028	328,646	377,025	416,412
Georgia	84,422	90,209	95,331	102,251	120,416	120,985	139,651	151,983	175,149	177,715
Illinois	214,161	228,316	236,921	248,201	251,664	132,515	153,923	169,678	182,419	206,439
Indiana	73,300	76,118	81,263	88,311	91,579	129,362	136,806	158,409	177,809	190,699
Iowa	22,301	23,221	24,513	22,840	28,548	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	8,262	9,108	10,267	10,660	10,097	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	46,516	43,069	49,522	51,511	55,514	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	39,569	42,535	45,820	45,448	52,103	20,098	19,576	19,503	19,062	20,298
Maryland	66,548	69,999	76,703	80,807	82,052	99,705	123,732	131,704	145,299	153,501
Massachusetts	491,123	504,456	505,725	508,035	539,584	102,216	109,628	113,083	118,431	120,398
Michigan	28,660	32,579	39,196	41,061	43,157	182,082	196,861	226,421	238,020	240,012
Minnesota	40,598	43,849	52,297	49,065	58,228	35,259	38,046	40,744	43,794	56,725
Missouri	48,396	51,136	52,525	52,843	51,750	24,519	29,106	33,211	38,215	40,523
New Hampshire	40,259	41,075	44,550	40,520	42,766	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	104,502	113,762	120,080	121,802	130,879	81,167	91,320	105,354	115,250	127,917
New York	701,534	717,713	736,214	757,545	792,783	211,443	248,872	266,638	289,522	303,926
North Carolina	117,693	126,064	139,776	148,318	147,763	201,700	225,938	259,212	280,487	257,007
Ohio	141,084	148,778	148,602	145,100	150,116	198,859	218,155	233,259	245,966	243,948
Oregon	31,451	32,338	31,490	30,496	28,632	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	347,457	371,262	392,142	404,508	410,111	219,390	227,935	245,998	266,241	297,426
Rhode Island	90,834	97,261	93,476	86,452	94,736	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	19,938	22,072	26,599	24,856	26,752	114,419	132,919	154,531	167,543	187,877
Tennessee	67,615	69,637	68,965	68,904	79,546	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	97,405	104,539	119,940	146,368	160,092	60,579	75,802	95,239	153,257	161,054
Vermont	23,572	24,313	22,438	18,132	18,281	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	53,388	56,831	64,795	65,513	70,376	222,574	245,967	259,812	277,578	297,617
Washington	37,326	38,980	38,256	37,989	39,327	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	32,600	35,509	40,226	40,736	42,329	64,898	74,192	79,396	83,983	85,019

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	573,856	635,471	692,686	748,248	798,950	487,686	514,353	557,441	584,717	644,044
Midwestern	664,237	730,666	810,160	850,464	922,863	353,129	389,261	432,071	449,877	442,629
New England	275,198	291,962	311,748	314,079	333,044	199,712	214,848	227,902	234,318	235,985
Southern	403,829	468,220	524,612	560,936	571,274	397,690	448,053	502,548	550,241	591,647
Southwestern	38,474	41,711	52,352	83,712	84,846	97,908	119,240	142,374	191,782	206,995
Western	366,296	419,262	445,318	454,867	480,777	83,484	83,985	86,462	78,907	88,871

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	405,807	442,919	463,647	493,176	504,073	464,650	481,246	481,582	493,105	483,885
Midwestern	183,931	195,653	207,012	225,745	240,777	236,149	247,436	258,691	273,655	280,227
New England	84,685	94,137	96,430	95,529	101,511	535,169	542,145	544,335	528,809	561,271
Southern	401,899	436,605	479,607	516,916	567,573	463,467	491,485	539,122	597,669	643,375
Southwestern	24,634	28,017	32,720	37,462	46,507	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	88,949	97,800	97,672	98,717	103,184	166,869	174,143	179,300	181,252	171,862

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	25,313	25,450	26,113	31,203	42,149	45,155	46,169	46,635	41,643	46,885
Colorado	130,510	142,330	158,747	166,616	172,659	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	57,367	61,228	71,209	72,546	76,376	57,237	64,009	76,446	81,339	79,802
Florida	36,596	39,380	47,473	50,860	56,946	94,861	104,075	119,673	128,566	130,622
Georgia	18,606	24,128	26,897	29,576	35,045	55,416	70,408	73,838	86,969	89,614
Illinois	120,921	132,884	137,743	145,428	154,336	84,099	95,742	104,739	108,729	115,752
Indiana	88,578	89,603	105,969	117,870	138,426	89,214	96,360	105,476	115,018	109,603
Iowa	30,697	34,019	37,154	41,928	51,065	9,478	9,513	11,403	10,593	9,231
Kansas	14,084	16,773	22,216	23,146	24,450	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	29,521	36,421	41,598	43,810	49,172	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	27,337	27,283	27,507	26,491	31,289	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	55,983	77,265	85,520	93,267	101,724	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	103,624	111,969	118,064	122,384	128,888	92,127	101,265	103,547	107,991	109,946
Michigan	111,709	123,379	143,192	146,120	149,576	16,500	19,177	25,214	25,530	26,124
Minnesota	50,169	55,093	59,117	62,279	79,151	11,924	13,142	19,041	16,542	18,601
Missouri	31,644	36,996	40,738	45,247	45,960	10,212	13,206	15,322	15,815	16,186
New Hampshire	42,885	44,618	47,028	45,016	46,974	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	104,873	114,438	130,118	140,272	153,543	35,893	41,258	49,268	50,368	51,289
New York	194,339	211,172	229,115	258,090	268,903	275,932	290,250	307,581	309,752	345,862
North Carolina	105,007	120,627	139,893	141,169	113,328	36,276	39,677	43,206	46,668	43,646
Ohio	160,538	178,500	189,457	190,760	200,199	112,591	120,333	127,019	135,859	123,633
Oregon	70,397	81,435	84,392	88,331	90,552	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	212,369	226,150	240,205	248,592	266,501	122,645	126,408	139,194	154,662	173,046
South Carolina	19,225	21,869	31,067	33,825	40,061	71,445	81,230	96,293	101,124	113,478
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,133	13,232	13,596	12,184	15,294
Texas	25,571	26,612	33,685	60,866	59,528	81,414	99,213	121,177	169,037	180,816
Virginia	125,400	143,288	152,671	161,575	164,417	48,181	50,931	56,463	61,919	63,123
Washington	33,790	50,369	48,275	48,064	49,980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	14,576	16,758	17,118	20,494	22,997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	32,546	37,564	43,218	42,543	42,609	11,444	13,697	15,001	12,967	13,201

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	74,309	82,139	81,789	83,953	90,439	159,568	167,285	172,209	174,269	164,979
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	183,772	185,033	199,897	217,740	243,394	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	64,730	72,784	83,124	93,002	100,976	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	42,284	47,416	46,869	43,640	49,591	355,091	353,178	349,996	352,145	371,245
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	144,887	159,500	166,100	179,841	182,164	294,608	301,678	296,213	295,853	296,055
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	57,026	55,828	52,990	54,569	56,939	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	129,470	138,167	146,842	148,728	160,784	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	21.3	15.2	16.5	47.0
Control				
Private	23.8	15.7	15.1	45.4
Public	14.9	15.7	20.5	49.0
Control and Carnegie Classification				
Private Baccalaureate	29.7	16.9	16.4	37.0
Private Master's	21.5	17.5	12.5	48.5
Public Master's	14.7	16.0	18.7	50.7
Private Doctoral	14.5	12.7	17.5	55.4
Public Doctoral	14.8	16.2	23.2	45.8
Acceptance Rate				
< 25%	16.7	22.2	26.4	34.7
25-50%	22.6	14.3	19.0	44.0
50-75%	23.9	15.8	14.6	45.7
>= 75%	20.6	14.8	15.9	48.7
Test Requirement				
Not Required	21.1	15.6	16.5	46.7
Required	25.6	5.1	15.4	53.8
Enrollment Size				
Under 2500	28.5	14.9	13.6	43.1
2500 - 10000	16.9	15.6	16.2	51.2
Over 10000	14.1	17.5	23.7	44.6
MSI Status				
MSI	16.2	11.8	16.9	55.1
Not an MSI	22.2	16.4	16.6	44.8
Region				
International	23.1	2.6	12.8	61.5
Mid-Atlantic	24.6	15.2	14.3	46.0
Midwestern	19.3	16.0	20.1	44.7
New England	17.8	20.3	20.3	41.5
Southern	21.8	9.7	15.2	53.3
Southwestern	25.0	21.4	7.1	46.4
Western	20.7	19.6	14.1	45.7

Note:

Selectivity calculated as undergraduates admitted as a percent of applications

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Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.