

DEADLINE UPDATES

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'26

First-year Application Trends

2025-26 cycle

First-year application trends

2025-26 cycle

Applications

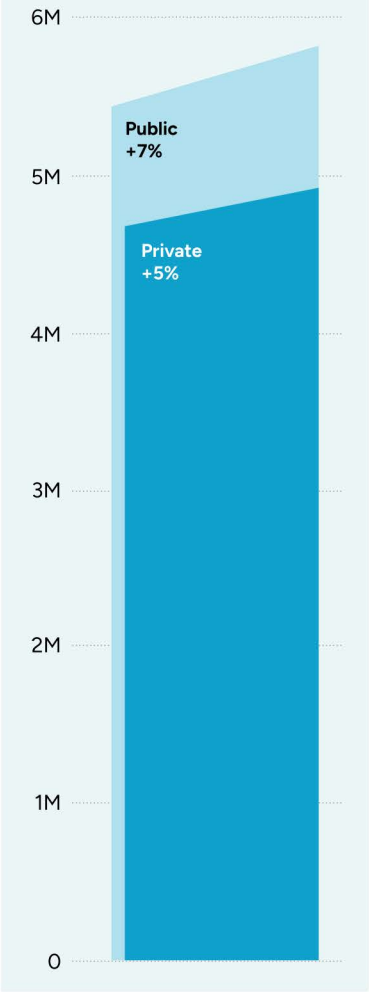
10,786,782

total applications

1,146

members

Member Type
Applications to public and private members grew at similar rates compared to 2024-25 (7% and 5% respectively)

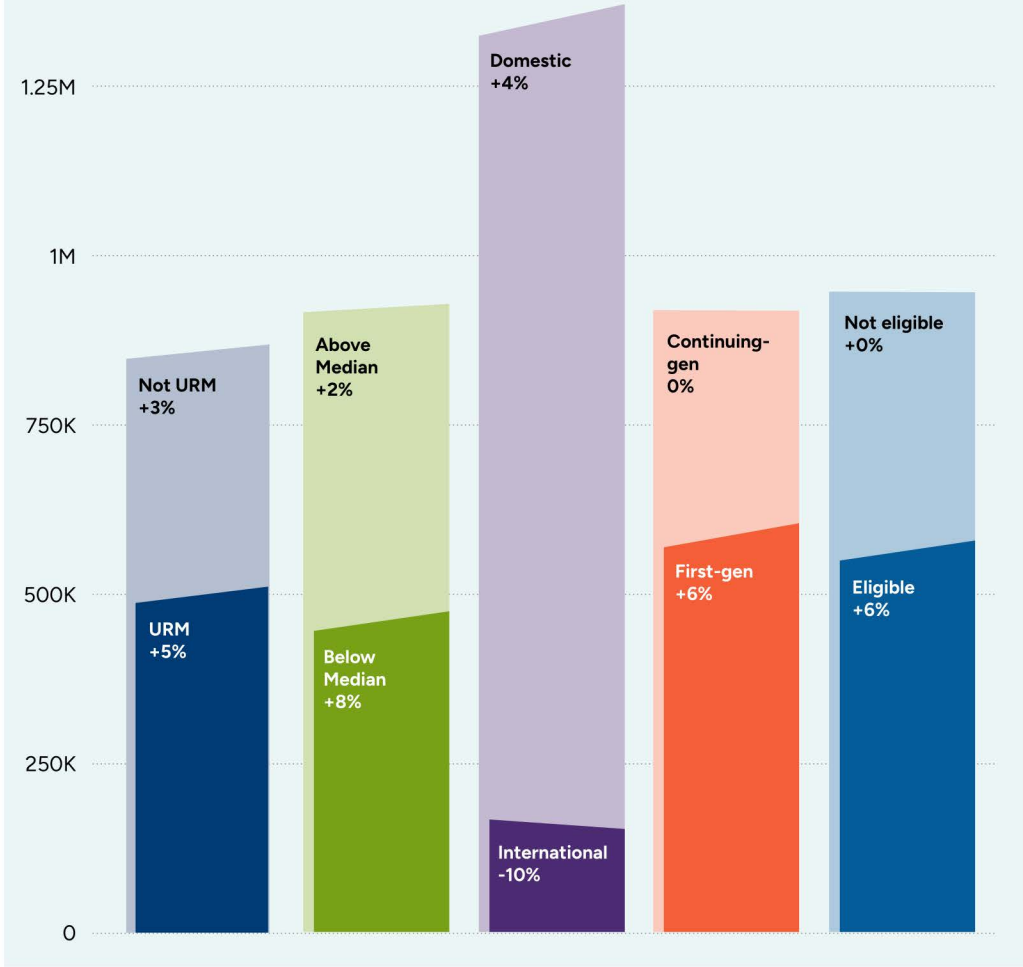


Applicants

1,527,328

applicants

- Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity (URM)** applicants increased by 5%.
- First-generation applicants** increased by 6% since 2024-25.
- Growth in applicants from **below-median income** ZIP-codes continued to outpace their peers at 8% since 2024-25.
- International applicants** declined 10% while domestic applicants increased by 4%.
- 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 2026

End-of-season report, 2025–2026: First-year application trends

August 20, 2026

A horizontal bar with a gradient from blue to green.

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Introduction

Common App started as an experiment in 1975 with 15 colleges, led by college admission officers and school counselors, to streamline the admission process for students. Over 50 years later, Common App has grown to include roughly 1,150 member institutions across the United States and around the world. As the number of members has grown, Common App reaches students in more places: in 11 states, students now can use Common App to apply to any public four-year university in their state.

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

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

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

Contents

[Key findings](#)

[Overall platform trends](#)

[Applicant demographic trends](#)

[Trends in applicants' test score reporting behaviors](#)

[Trends by member characteristics](#)

[Conclusion](#)

[Appendix](#)

Key findings

1. **Applicant and application counts are up:** 1,527,328 distinct first-year applicants applied to 1,146 member institutions, an increase of 2% from 1,495,475 applicants in 2024–25.
 - a. Total application volume rose 6% from 10,157,068 in 2024–25 to 10,786,782 in 2025–26. Applicants also applied to more members in 2025–26 than in 2024–25 (up 4% from 6.79 to 7.06 applications per applicant). The count of member institutions increased 4% from 1,097 in 2024–25 to 1,146 in 2025–26.
2. **Low-income applicants are up:** Growth was faster for students reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver than those who were not eligible (6% vs. 0%). 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% since 2024–25 (versus 2%).
3. **Black or African American applicants and applicants identifying as Two or More Races are the fastest-growing groups by race or ethnicity:** Applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity¹ (URM) increased by 5% in 2025–26, with fastest growth for applicants identifying as Black or African American (8%) and applicants identifying as Two or More Races (7%).
4. **First-generation applicants continue to grow:** Applicants identifying as first-generation grew at a rate of 6%, while continuing-generation applicants declined by less than 1% from 2024–25 to 2025–26.
5. **The number of international applicants decreased from 2024–25:** The number of international applicants decreased by 10%. There was a pronounced drop in applicants from Asia (-11%) and Africa (-17%), with notable declines in applicants from India (-15%) and Ghana (-34%). Applicants from the Americas, meanwhile, increased by 5% compared to 2024–25,
6. **The growth rate in applicants was slowest from metropolitan areas.** Compared to the 2024–25 application cycle, the number of applicants from small towns (9%), Rural areas (8%), and micropolitan (7%) areas grew faster

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.

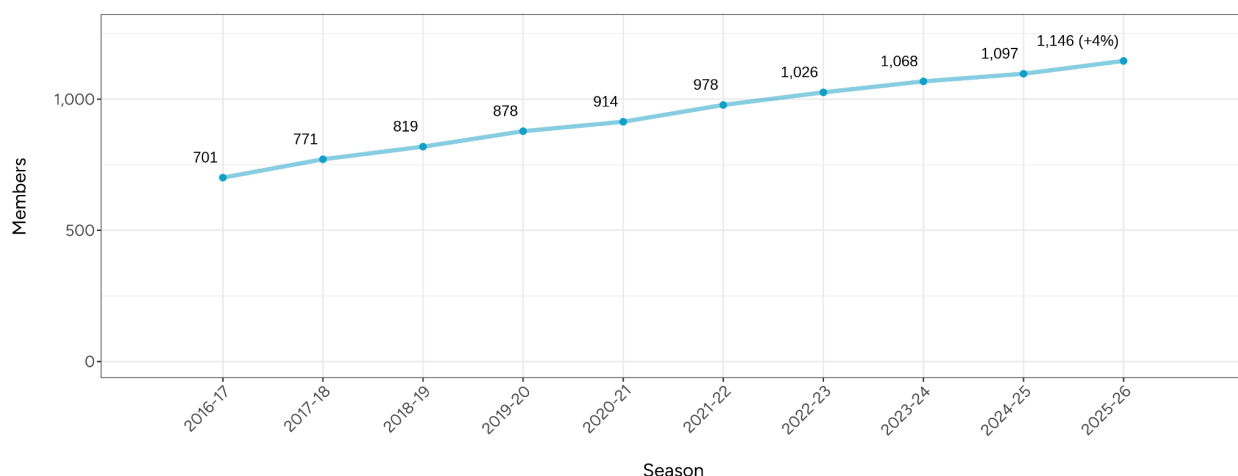
than in Metropolitan areas (3%), though the overwhelming majority of applicants on the platform still hail from Metropolitan areas.

7. **The Southwest continues to be the fastest-growing region among domestic applicants:** The Southwestern region grew at nearly twice the rate (9%) of the next fastest-growing region, driven by substantial growth in Texas (9%). Mississippi was the fastest-growing state compared to last season, exhibiting 28% growth.
8. **Applicants reporting a test score outnumber those who did not:** The number of applicants reporting a test score grew by 11% from 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 remained less likely to report a score.
9. **Applications to public members (7%) grew at a faster rate than those to private members since 2024–25 (5%).** Furthermore, growth in applications was slowest for the most selective institutions (defined as having admit rates below 25%) at 3% and between 5-8% higher for all other selectivity levels.

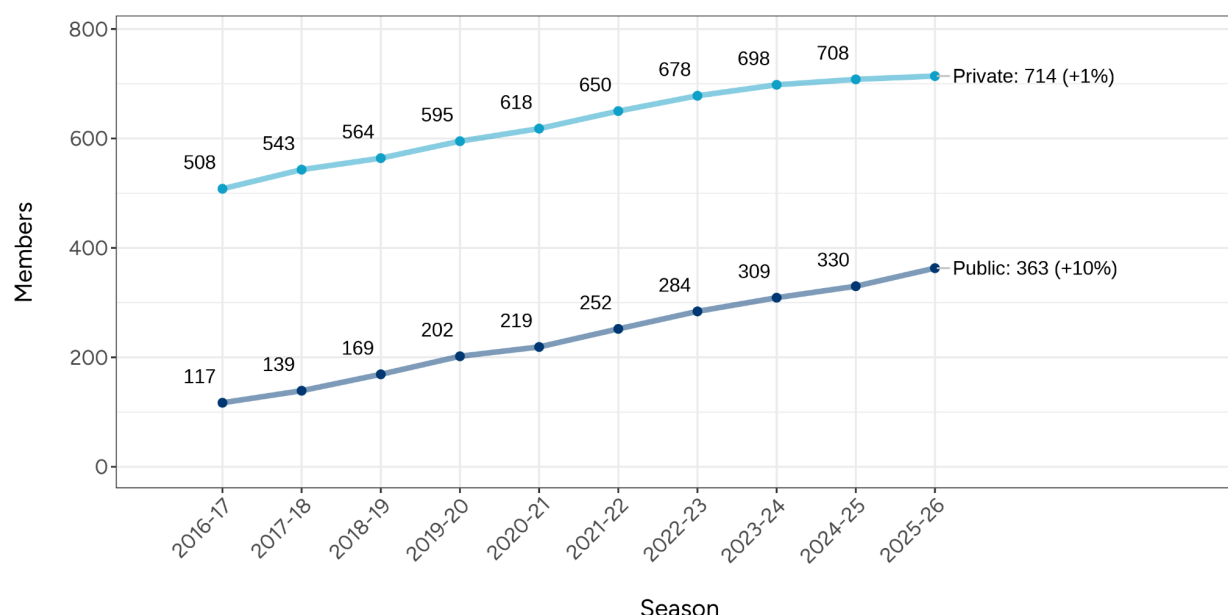
Overall platform trends

Beginning our review of end-of-season data with an illustration of the number of Common App member institutions, Figures 1 and 2 display the total number of Common App member institutions receiving applications in each season and the number of member institutions separated by public or private control. Each point in each plot in this report tracks the indicated metric for a full season, with the final season in each plot additionally labeled with the annual growth rate since 2024–25. Figure 1 charts growth in the number of member institutions receiving applications from 1,097 in 2024–25 to 1,146 in 2025–26, an increase of 4%. Looking over the broader timespan, this number increased 63.5% from 701 in 2016–17. Figure 2 illustrates that the number of public members grew 10% from 330 in 2024–25 to 363 in 2025–26, and the number of private members grew 1% from 708 in 2024–25 to 714 in 2025–26.² Over the full decade, the number of private institutions grew 40.6% between 2016–17 and 2025–26, and the number of public institutions more than tripled (210% growth) from 117 in 2016–17 to 363 in 2025–26. Though not illustrated here, the number of states with public flagship institutions on the Common App platform has also increased from 21 in 2016–17 to 48 in 2025–26, demonstrating the increased geographic diversity of our membership.

Figure 1. Growth in member institutions receiving applications since 2016–17



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

Figure 2. Growth in member institutions by public or private control since 2016–17

Continuing with overall platform usage trends, Figures 3-6 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 submitted at least one application (“applicants”), the total number of applications submitted, and the average number of applications submitted per applicant. In general, we see that there is consistent and considerable growth in platform use measured by account creators (77%), applicants (70%), applications (154%), and applications per applicant (49%) since 2016–17, although the year-over-year growth rates in account creators and applicants are slower than in previous seasons.

For example, in Figure 3, we see that the number of account creators who intended to enroll in a postsecondary institution in the following year decreased less than 1% from 2,564,311 in 2024–25 to 2,560,533 in 2025–26. Figure 4 illustrates that the number of individuals who submitted first-year applications increased 2% from 1,495,475 in 2024–25 to 1,527,328 in 2025–26. The growth rates among account creators and applicants are slower than the year-over-year changes we saw last year, and this is the only year-over-year decline in account creators since 2016–17. The slowing growth rates among account creators and applicants on our platform in part 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.

First-year applications increased from 10,157,068 in 2024–25 to 10,786,782 in 2025–26, an increase of 6%, as illustrated in Figure 5. Applications steadily increased throughout the ten-year period and increased more sharply after 2019–20 (concurrent with many institutions switching to test-optional). Figure 6 illustrates that applications per applicant increased 4% from 6.79 in 2024–25 to 7.06 in 2025–26.

Figure 3. Growth in account creators intending to enroll in the following academic year since 2016–17

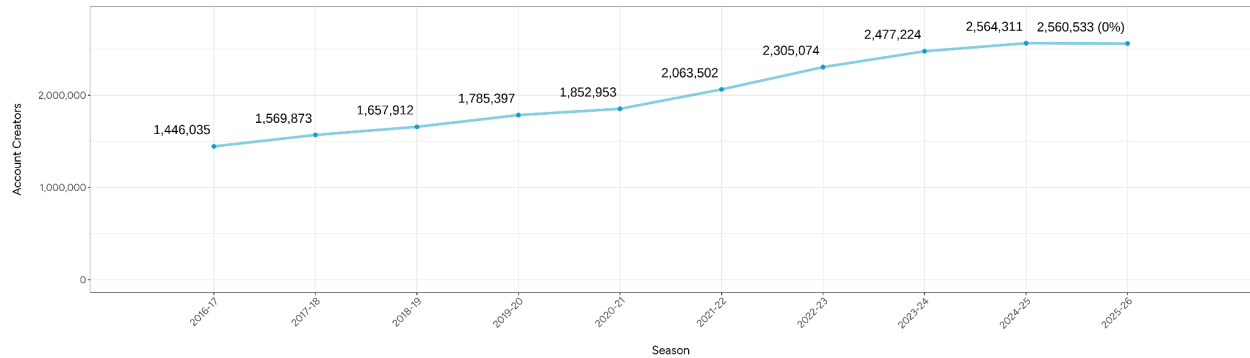


Figure 4. Growth in first-year applicants since 2016–17

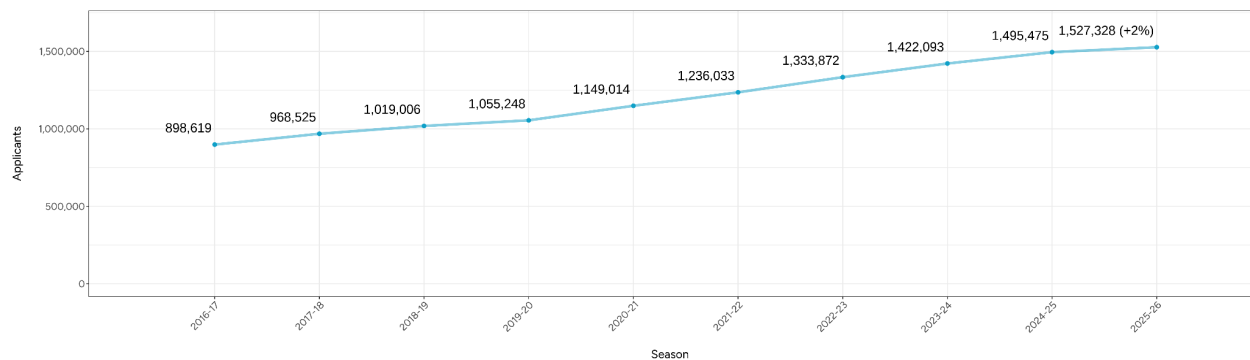


Figure 5. Growth in first-year applications since 2016–17

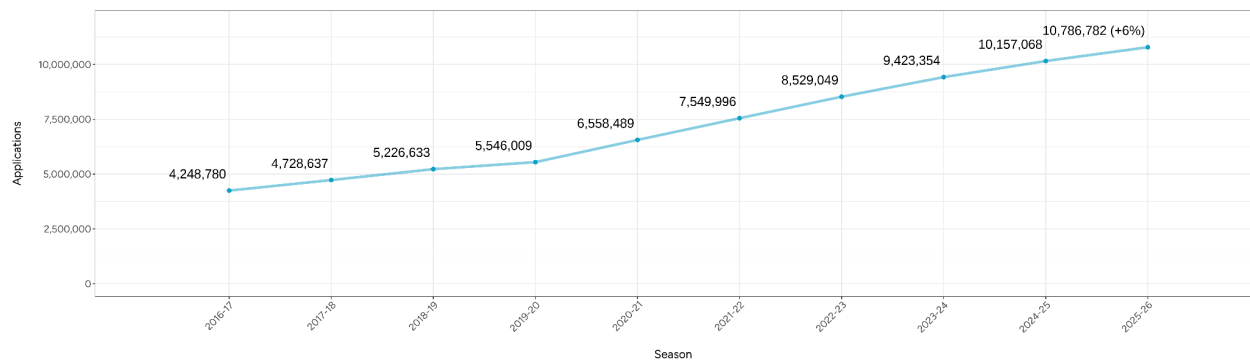
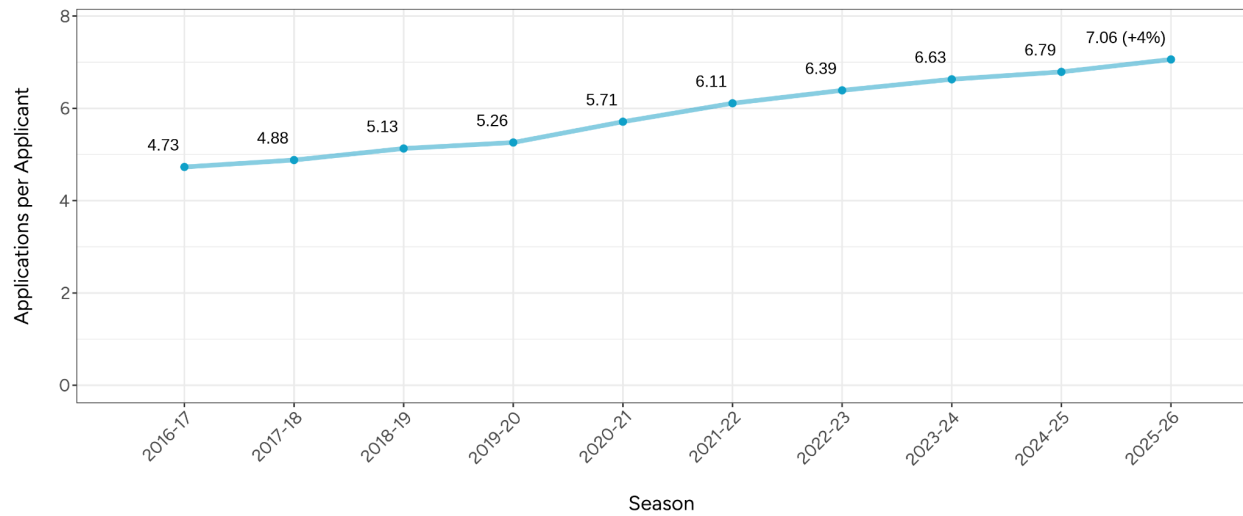


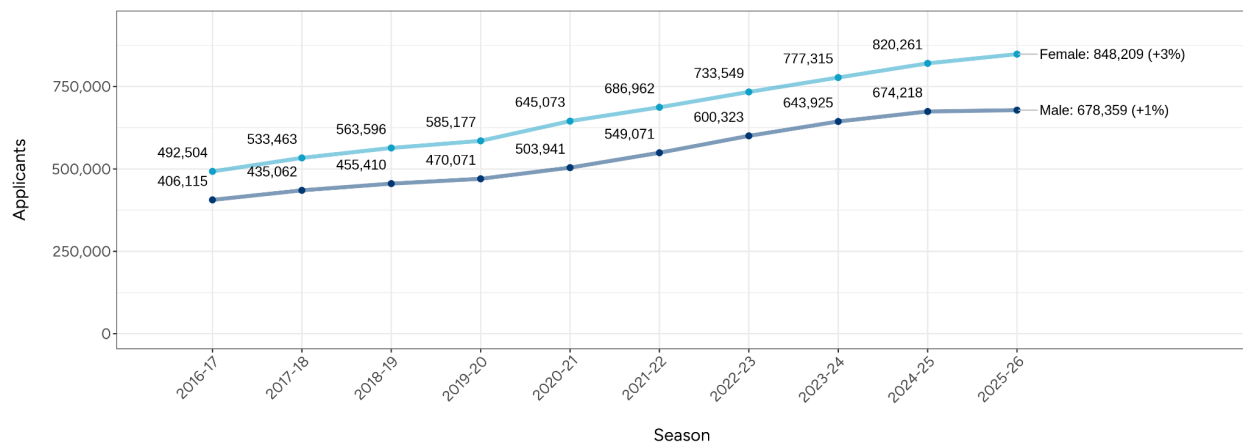
Figure 6. Growth in first-year applications per applicant since 2016–17

Applicant demographic trends

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

Trends by student legal sex

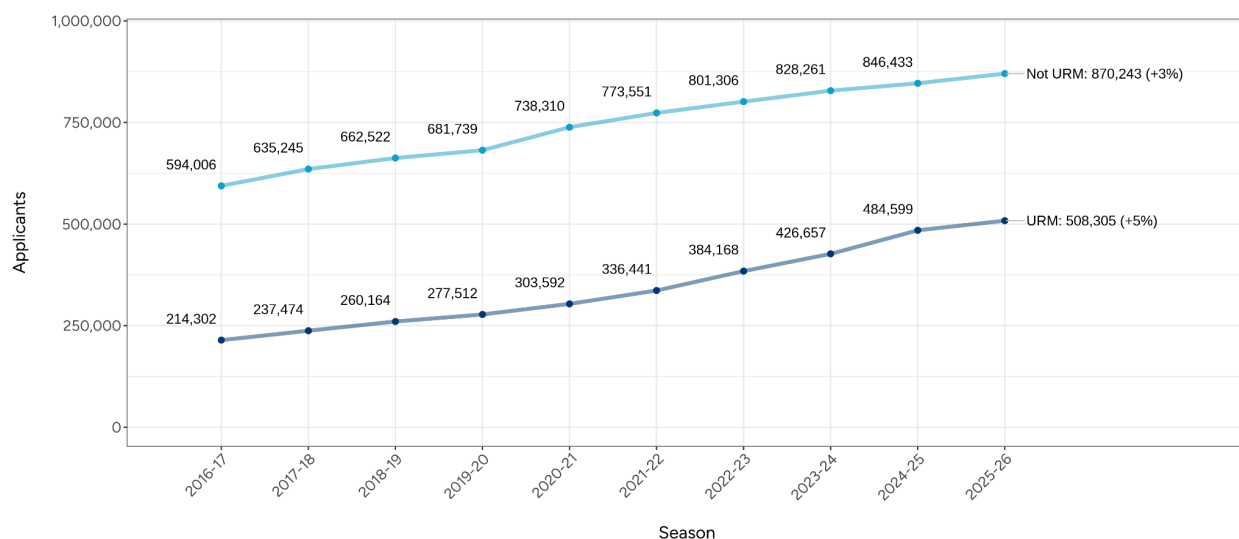
Figure 7 displays growth in applicants by legal sex since 2016–17. Female applicants accounted for a larger share of all applicants throughout the period, and had a growth rate of 3%, from 820,261 in 2024–25 to 848,209 in 2025–26. Male applicants had a growth rate of 1%, from 674,218 in 2024–25 to 678,359 in 2025–26.

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

Trends by student race/ethnicity

Consistent with [previous reports on the diversification of the Common App applicant pool](#), the number of applicants identifying as URM is growing at a pace that exceeds that of their non-URM peers, at 5% since 2024–25 (versus 3%) as illustrated in Figure 8, though the total number of URM applicants remains smaller than the number of non-URM applicants. Put another way, the share of domestic applicants identifying as URM has increased from 36.4% of the Common App applicant pool in 2024–25 to 36.9% of the total in 2025–26 (not pictured). Between 2016–17 and 2025–26, the number of URM applicants grew 137% and the number of non-URM applicants grew 47%. Plots shown here (Figures 8–10) focus exclusively on domestic applicants (i.e., excluding citizens of countries besides the United States) in alignment with federal reporting practices in higher education.

Figure 8. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by underrepresented minority status since 2016–17

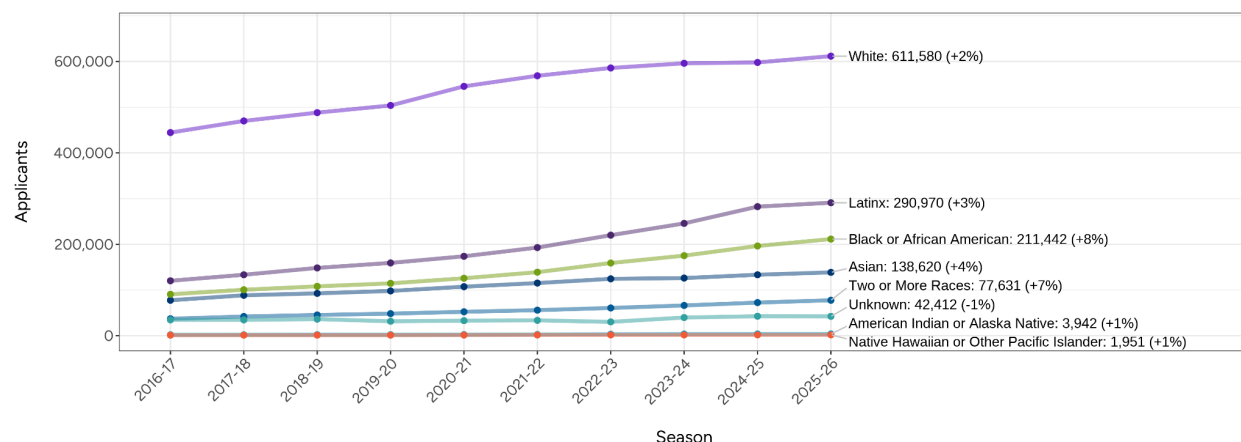


We can, moreover, examine applicant growth trends across federal race/ethnicity groupings in Figure 9, revealing that this growth is fastest for applicants identifying as Black or African American (8%), Two or More Races (7%), and Asian (4%)³. The share of domestic applicants identifying as Black or African American has increased from 14.8% of the total applicant pool in 2024–25 to 15.3% in 2025–26 (not pictured). The share of domestic applicants identifying as White has declined from

³ Common App's reporting of race and ethnicity aligns with IPEDS, and Common App will implement new race and ethnicity response options concurrently with IPEDS. Common App's race and ethnicity questions will not change for the 2026–27 application season.

44.9% in 2024–25 to 44.4% in 2025–26, a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–14 season.⁴

Figure 9. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by federal race/ethnicity groupings since 2016–17



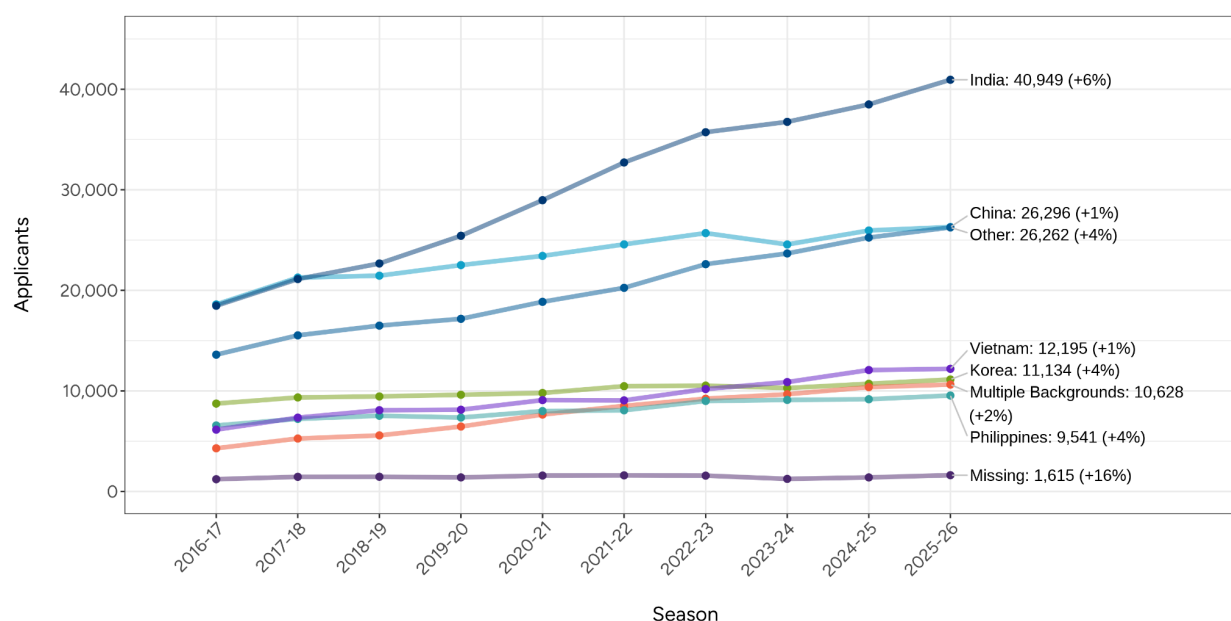
The share of students with Unknown race/ethnicity declined slightly year-over-year, with 3.2% of students reporting Unknown in 2024–25 and 3.1% in 2025–26 (not pictured).

Common App further prompts students to share more detailed background information within each standard race/ethnicity group (e.g., identifying as Asian with background in China). We are thus able to break out each of the standard race/ethnicity groupings shown above into these more detailed backgrounds. For visual clarity, we focus only on the five most prevalent detailed backgrounds within each standard race/ethnicity group (with the rest combined into an “Other” category). Figure 10 below shows, as an example, growth in first-year applicants across detailed Asian backgrounds, revealing that growth between 2024–25 and 2025–26 is fastest among Asian applicants identifying their background in India (6%), Korea (4%), Philippines (4%), and Other (4%). Corresponding plots for each of the other standard 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 10. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by detailed Asian backgrounds since 2016–17



Trends by student socioeconomic status

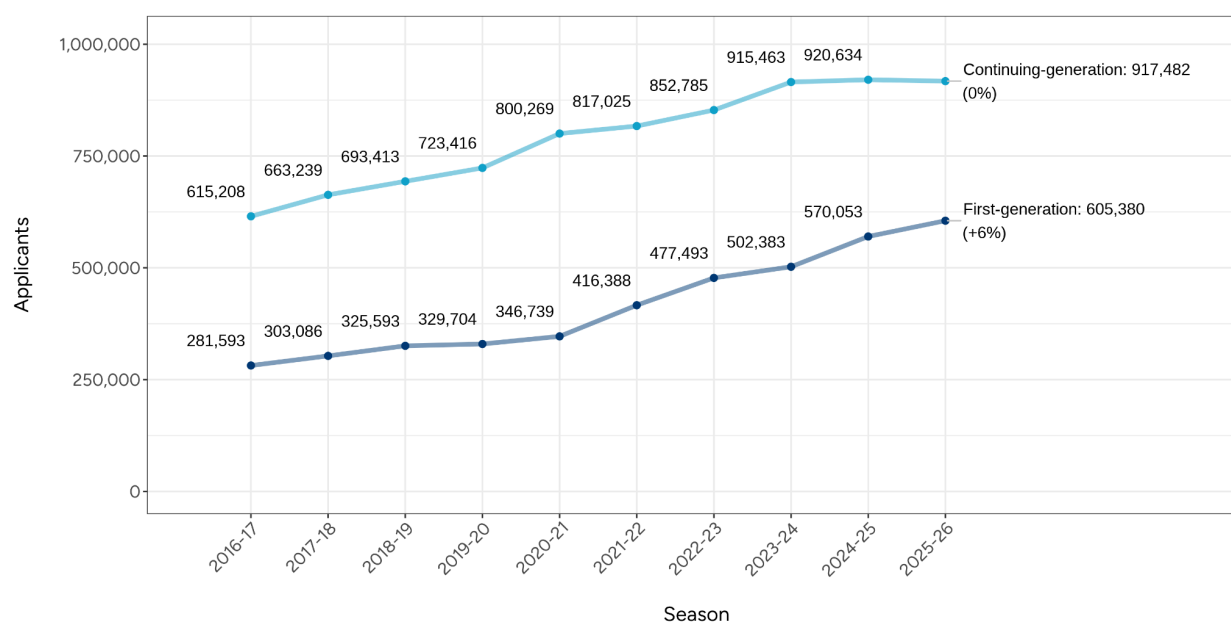
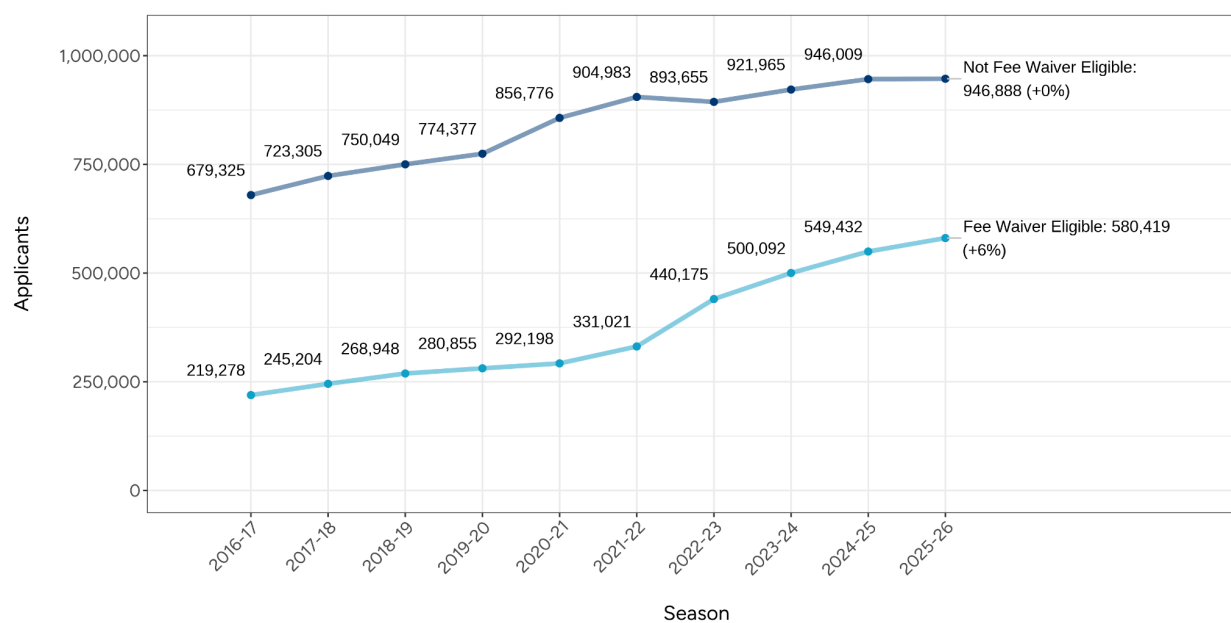
In addition to student race/ethnicity, we can also examine multiple dimensions of student socioeconomic status. We display applicant trends by first-generation (“first-gen”) status in Figure 11. For these purposes, we define a first-generation college student as a student whose parents have not obtained a Bachelor’s degree or higher (regardless of when the degree was received, or whether the student lives with adults other than their parents, or of institutional country or type).⁶

First-generation applicants grew 6% from 2024–25 to 2025–26, while continuing-generation students declined by less than 1% from the prior season.

Figure 12 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 grew at over five times the rate of other applicants (6% versus less than 1%) between the 2024–25 and 2025–26 seasons. The number of applicants reporting fee waiver eligibility also grew 165% between 2016–17 and 2025–26, compared to 39% growth for applicants not reporting fee waiver eligibility.

⁶ For more detail on this topic, see our research brief series addressing [trends](#), [definitions](#), [complexities](#), [overall outcomes](#), and [detailed outcomes](#) associated with different parental education levels.

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

Figure 11. Growth in first-year applicants by first-generation status since 2016–17**Figure 12. Growth in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2016–17**

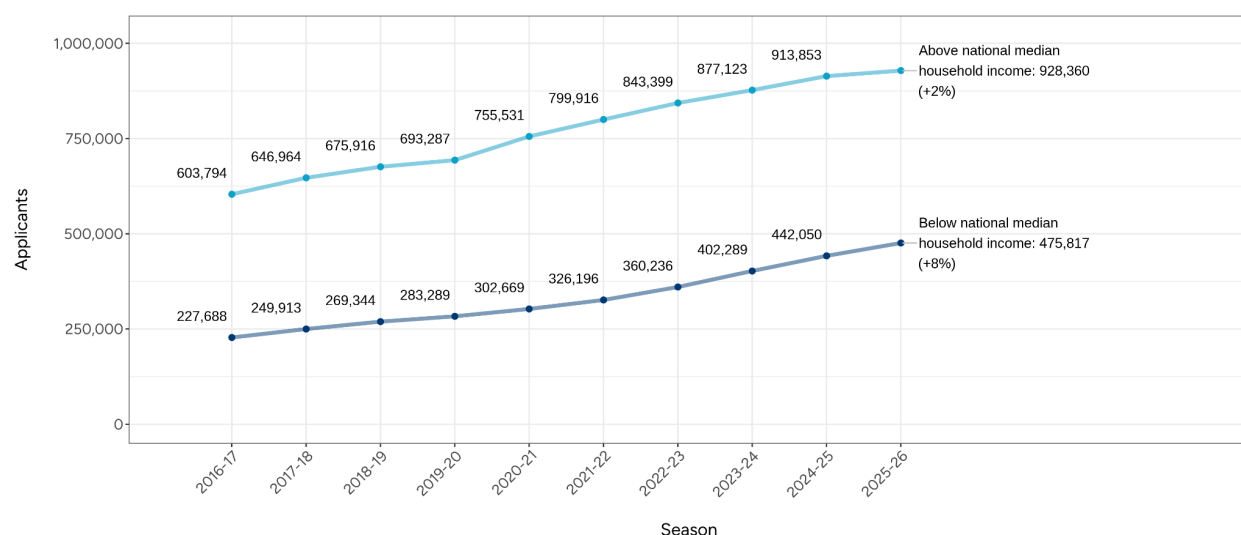
While Common App does not explicitly collect applicants' household income information, we supplement our understanding of the socioeconomic characteristics of applicants by examining characteristics of the communities in which they reside from the U.S. Census (for students residing in the United States).

End-of-season report, 2025–2026: First-year application trends

August 20, 2026

In alignment with broader higher education research practices, our past research work, and our [Next Chapter](#), we track the number of applicants residing in a ZIP-code with a median household income above or below the national median household income in Figure 13.⁸ Growth in the number of applicants coming from below-median income ZIP-codes is increasing at a faster pace than their peers at 8% since 2024–25 (vs. 2%). Applicants from below-median income ZIP codes grew 109% between 2016–17 and 2025–26, compared to 54% growth for applicants from above-median income ZIP codes during the same time period.

Figure 13. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP code median household income relative to national median household income since 2016–17



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.

Figure 14. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP code urbanicity since 2016–17

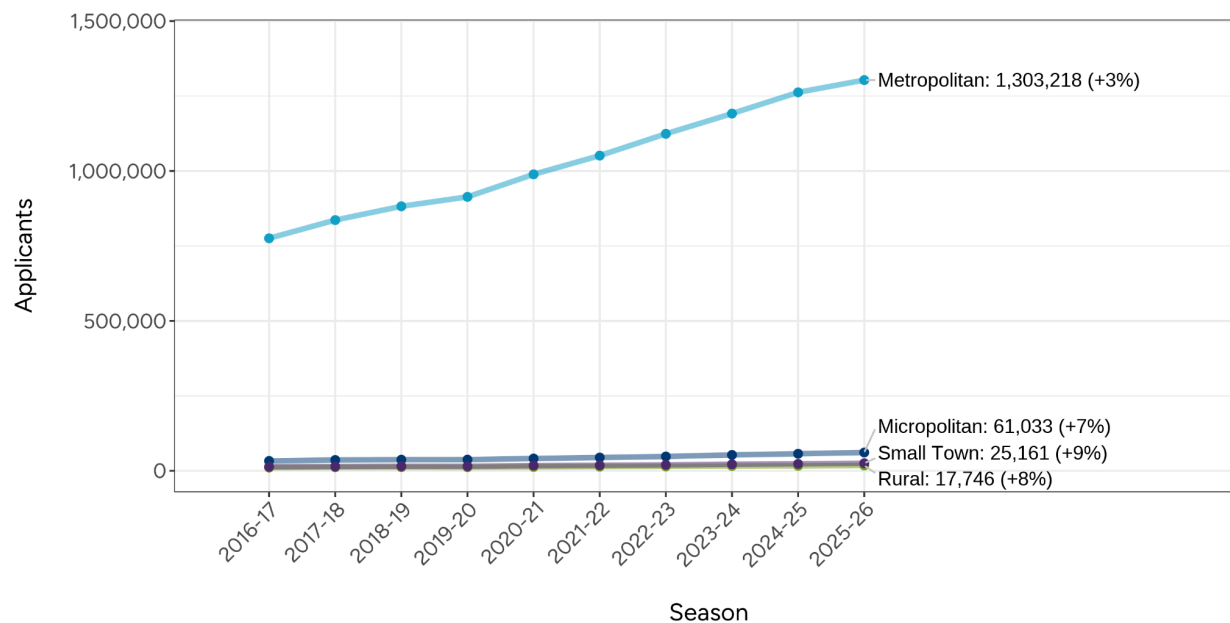
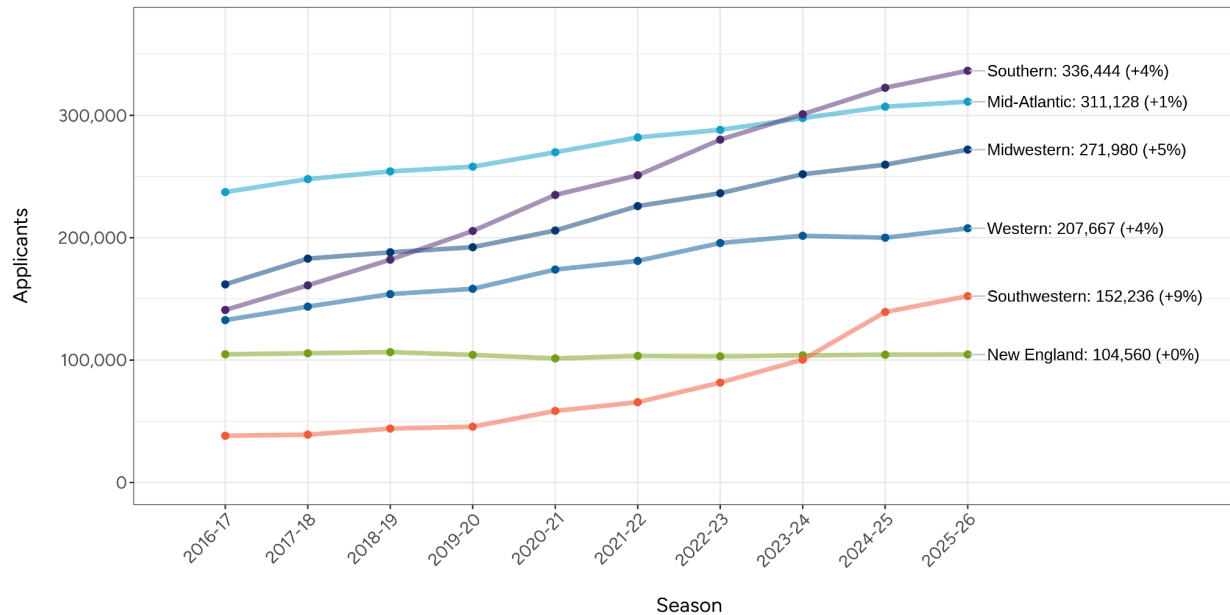


Figure 15. Growth in domestic first-year applicants by United States region since 2016–17



Trends by student geography

Though Common App membership continues to expand, Common App usage rates still vary substantially by geography. For students residing in the United States, Figure 14 tracks applicant ZIP-code urbanicity classifications,⁹ while Figure 15 tracks applicant state-regions. Overall growth since 2024–25 was highest among Small Town (9%), Rural (8%), and Micropolitan (7%) urbanicity types, with slower growth among Metropolitan areas (3%), although the overwhelming majority of applicants still come from Metropolitan ZIP codes. Driven mainly by continued growth in the state of Texas (9%, see Figure 16), the growth rate of the Southwestern (9%) region exceeded year-over-year growth in other regions.

We can also examine state-by-state growth in applicants over time. For visual clarity, Figure 16 shows applicant trends among the ten fastest-growing states since 2016–17, while Figure 17 shows applicant trends among the ten states with the most applicants overall as of 2025–26. We exclude from these visualizations any state or territory with fewer than 100 applicants in any one season. Texas added the most applicants between 2016–17 and 2025–26, likely attributable to several public member institutions joining Common App after 2019–20, in addition to growth in the number of state residents. Texas again outpaced other large states in applicant growth (9%), although the growth rate slowed compared to last season, when the state exhibited 43% year-over-year growth. Applicants from Florida also increased substantially since 2016–17, and Florida ended 2025–26 as the state with the fourth-most applicants overall. For those interested in seeing these statistics for every state, we have included an exhaustive table in the Appendix (Table B1).

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 16. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing states since 2016–17

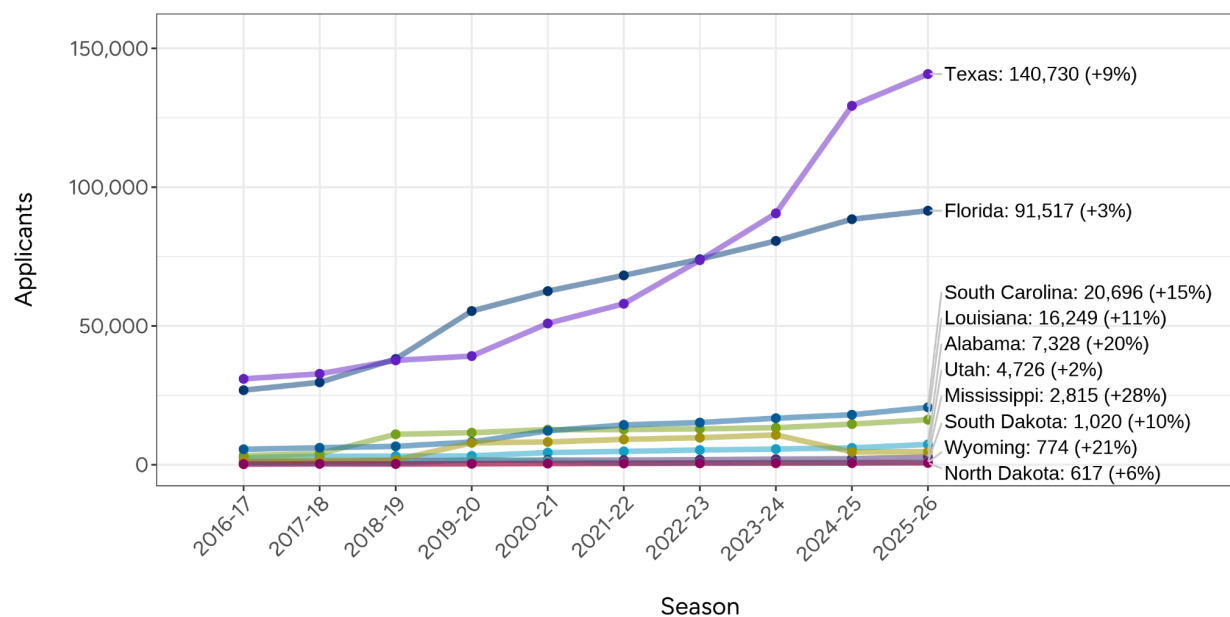


Figure 17. Growth in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume states since 2016–17

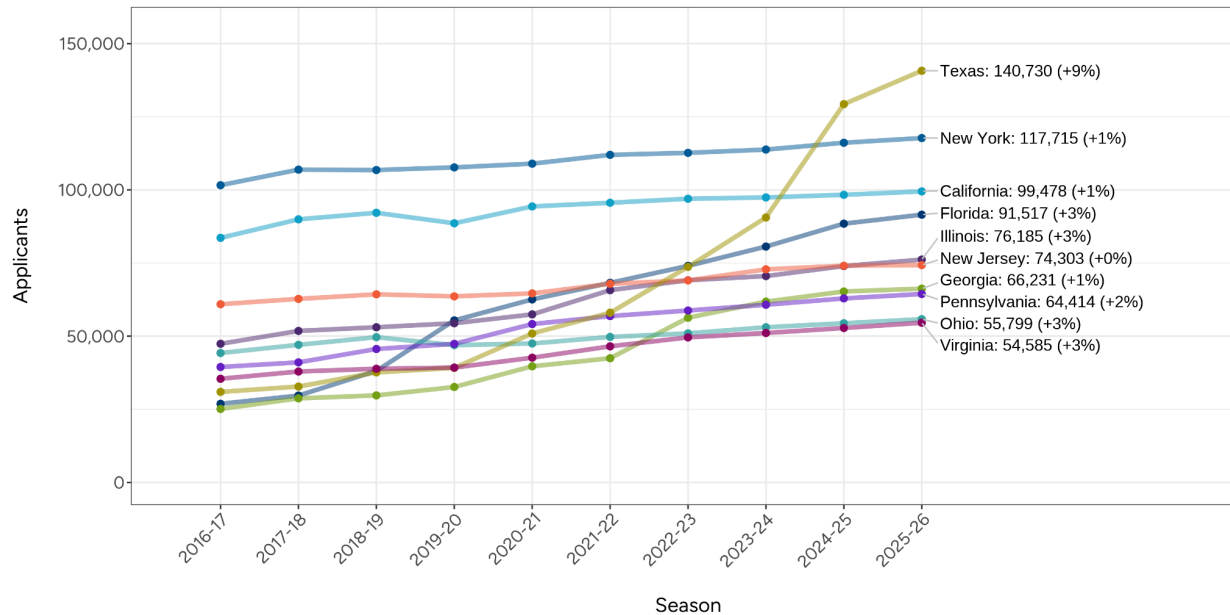


Figure 18 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants are those who have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 19 shows, for those

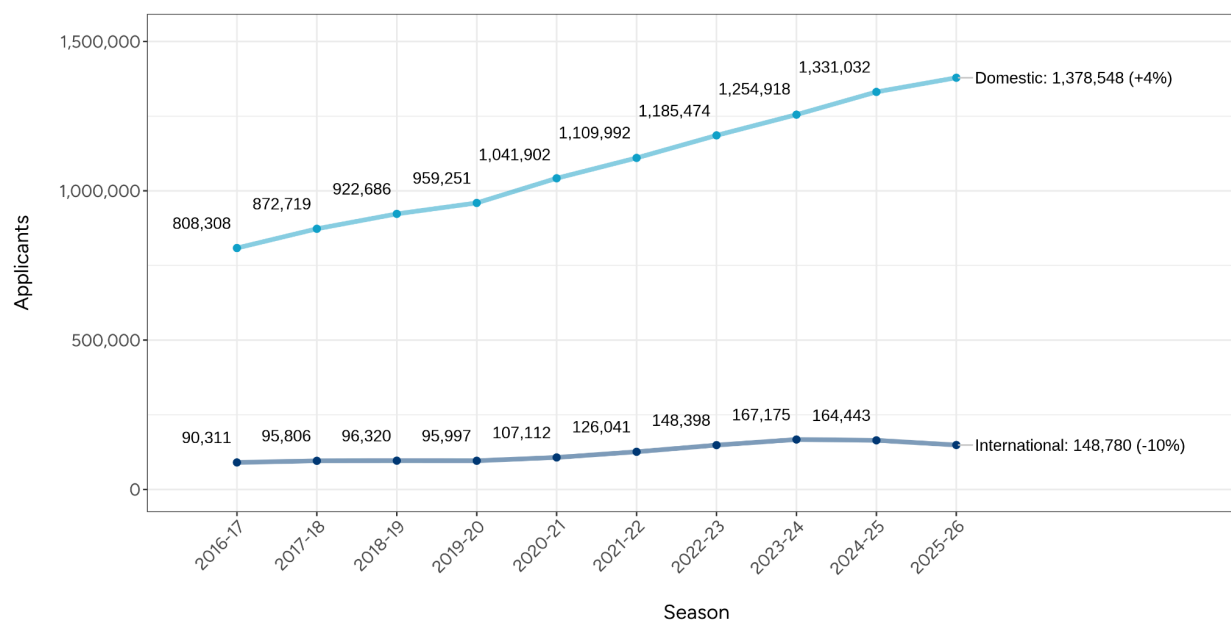
End-of-season report, 2025–2026: First-year application trends

August 20, 2026

international applicants, the growth in applicants by region of the world.¹⁰ For a more granular view at a country-by-country level, Figure 20 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2016–17. Lastly, Figure 21 shows the growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten highest-volume countries of citizenship as of 2025–26.

Figure 18 illustrates the decline in international applicants, noted in our [2024-25 End of Season Report](#), has intensified, with international applicants decreasing by 10% from last season. The number of applicants from Asia, the largest region in terms of international applicant volume, fell 11% compared to this point in 2024-25 after several years of sustained growth. This decline was driven by a 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 (-17%), with substantial drops in applications from Ghana (-34%), Nigeria (-21%), and Ethiopia (-29%). Of the ten countries with the greatest numbers of international applicants on Common App to date this season, only Kenya (29%) saw growth in the number of applicants compared to 2024-25.

Figure 18. Growth in first-year applicants by international status since 2016–17



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.

Figure 19. Growth in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2016–17

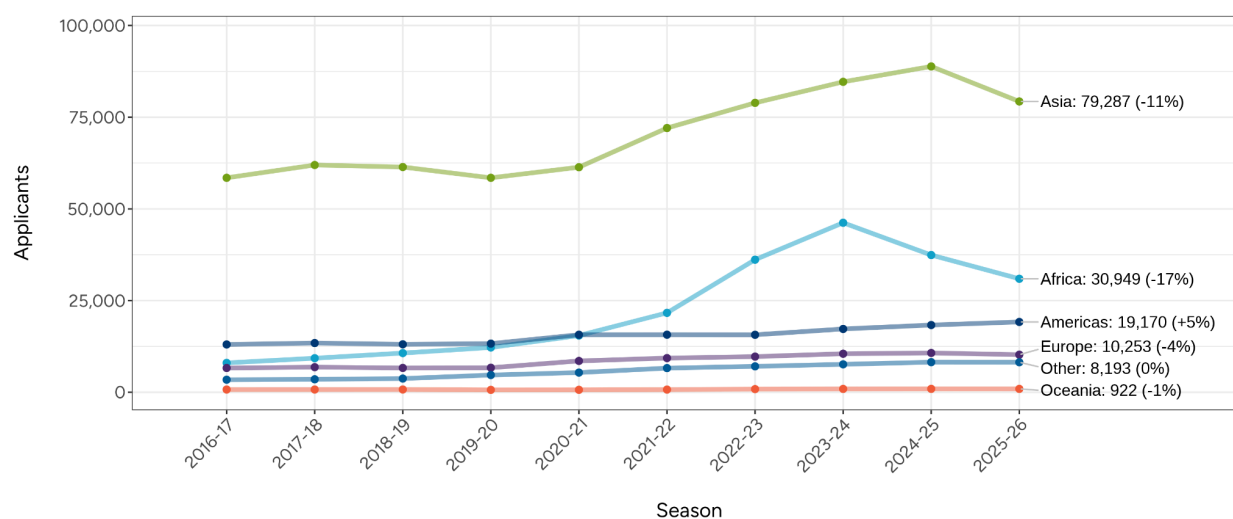


Figure 20. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2016–17

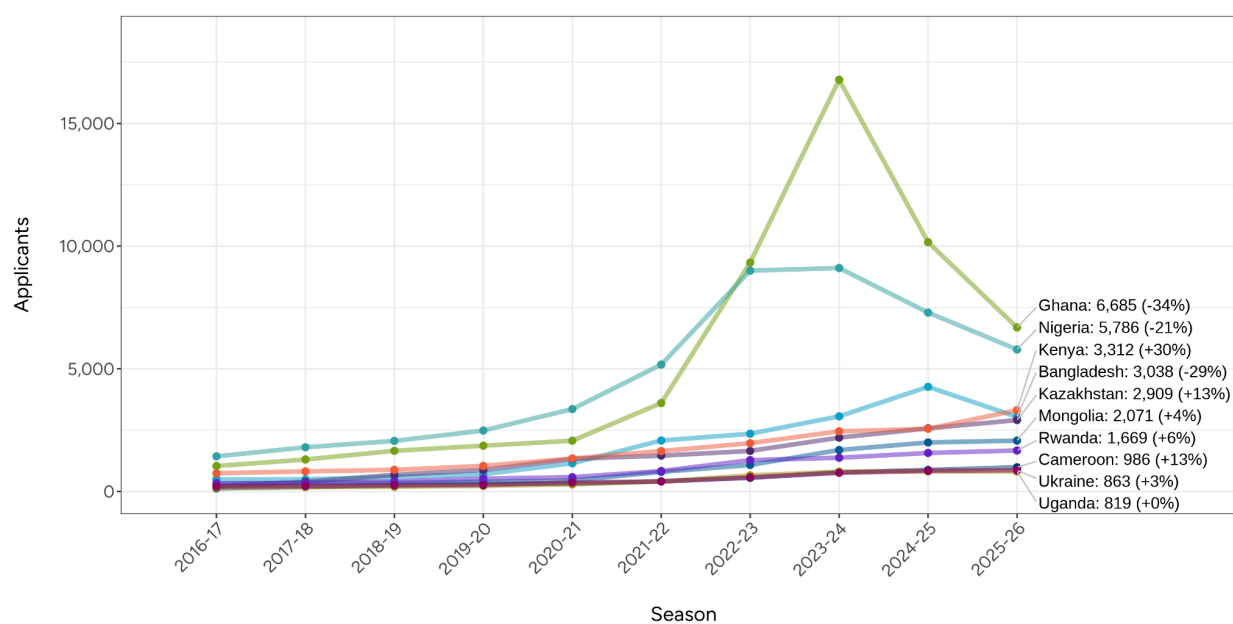
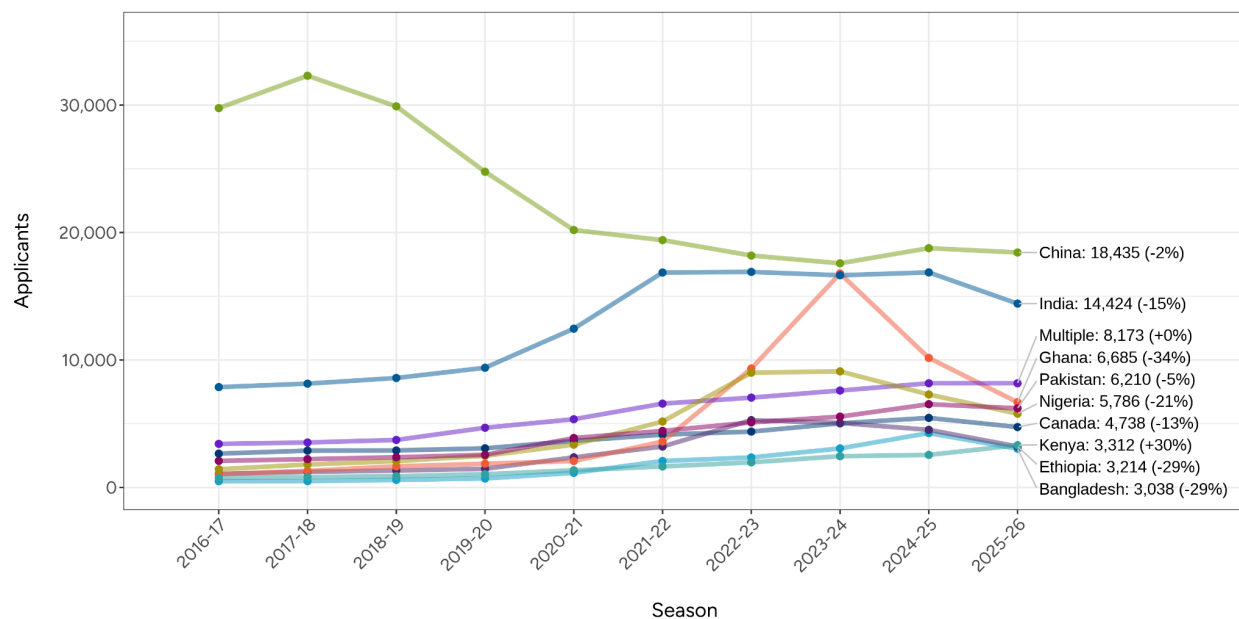


Figure 21. Growth in international first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume countries of citizenship since 2016–17

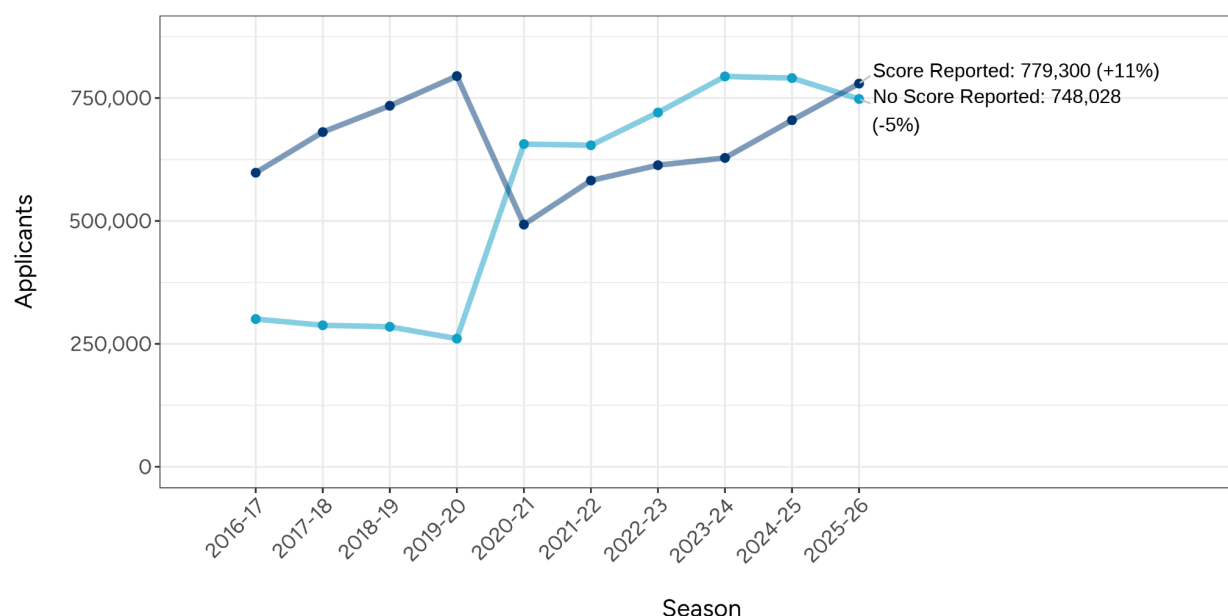


Trends in applicants' test score reporting behaviors

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. In 2025–26, 5% of members require a test score to submit an application. As shown in Figure 22, the number of applicants reporting a test score has grown faster than the number not reporting a test score, with an 11% increase among reporters, while the number of non-reporters decreased by 5% since the 2024–25 season. Applicants reporting a test score outnumbered those not reporting for the first time since the 2019–20 season, when COVID-19 disruptions to testing prompted all but 11% of Common App members to stop requiring standardized tests (the figure was at 5% of members in 2025–26).

Appendix Figures A6–A13 illustrate test score reporting disaggregated by first-generation status, URM status, fee waiver eligibility, and ZIP code-level income. Across these figures, we see that first-generation students, URM students, fee waiver eligible students, and students from below median income communities still were more likely to apply without submitting a test score. However, the number of students reporting test scores consistently grew faster than the numbers not reporting test scores across these subgroups.

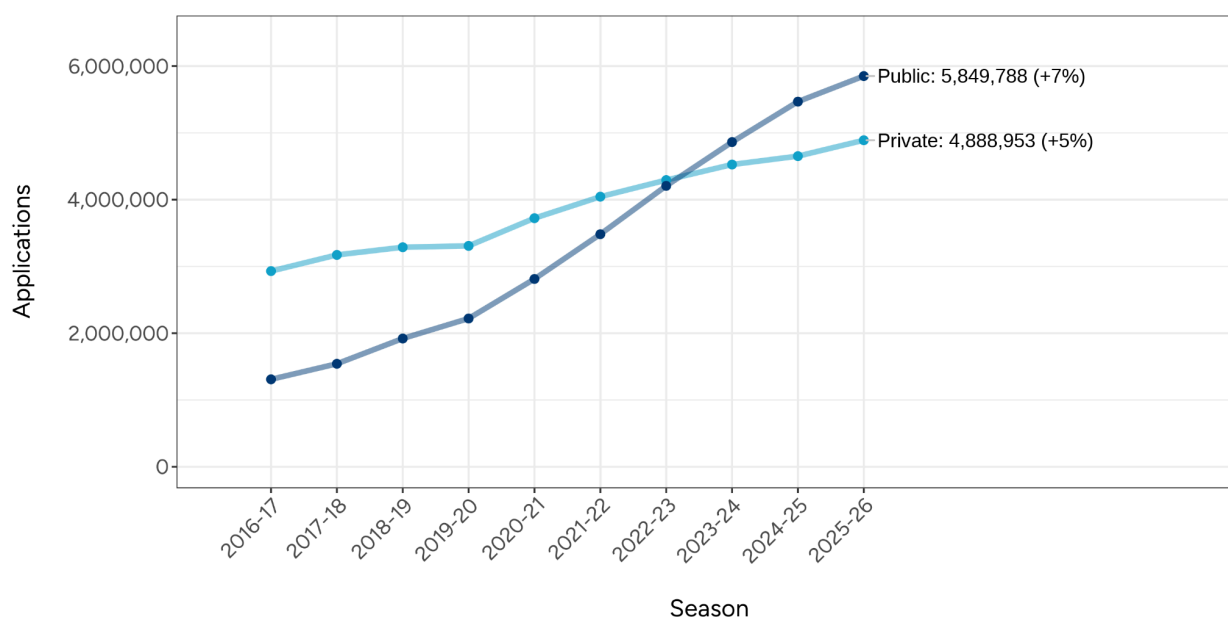
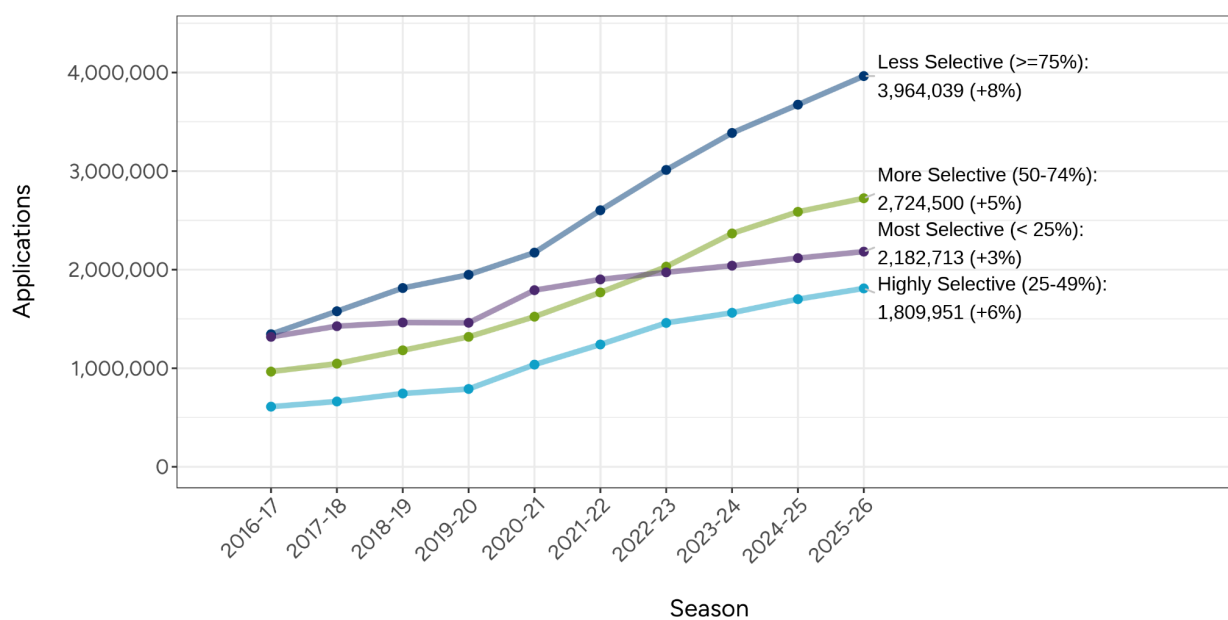
Figure 22. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2016–17



Trends by member characteristics

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

Applications to public members grew more (7%) than those to private members since 2024–25 (5%). Growth was fastest throughout the ten-year period for Highly selective institutions (197% growth from 2016–17 to 2025–26) and Less selective institutions (195% growth). Applications grew between 5% and 8% for Highly selective, More selective, and Less selective institutions between 2024–25 and 2025–26 and 3% for the Most selective institutions year-over-year. Note that members without publicly available selectivity data are omitted from Figure 24.

Figure 23. Growth in applications by member institution type since 2016–17**Figure 24. Growth in applications by member selectivity since 2016–17**

To better examine trends in applicants' application portfolios over time by race/ethnicity, especially as we continue to track potential impacts of the [United States Supreme Court decision on race-conscious admissions](#) on student application behavior and college aspirations, we have also included in the Appendix versions of Figure 24 (Figures A14–A22) broken out by applicant race/ethnicity groups (e.g., the number of applications Black or African American students

submitted to members of varying selectivity bands). Results appear largely consistent with the trends from previous seasons except for flattening or sharper declines in International applicants' applications to institutions of all selectivity levels from 2024–25 to 2025–26, as illustrated in Figure A22.¹¹

To support members' efforts to benchmark what they observe individually against broader trends, we also provide tables of application trends by member characteristics in the Appendix (Tables B2–B5). Appendix Table B6 also illustrates the proportions of returning members who had increases or decreases in enrollment since last year, both overall and by selected member characteristics. Overall, 58.7% of members saw an increase or stable application volume versus last season, while 41.3% of members saw a decrease in application volume.

Figure 25 is similar to Figure 23, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the complete application portfolios of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants in each season applied only to public members, only to private members, or to both public and private members. Figure 26 similarly looks at the applicant level, but examines applicants who apply only to members in-state, only to members out-of-state, or both. Across Figures 25 and 26, the largest increases in applicants were among applicants applying to a mix of public and private institutions (4%) and applicants applying to a mix of in-state and out-of-state institutions (6%) via the Common App. With the increase in students applying to only public institutions roughly offsetting the decline in students applying to only private institutions during the 10-year period, students applying to both public and private institutions drove most of the overall growth in applicants. These trends mirror many of the member recruitment dynamics we identified in Figures 1 and 2, with the number of public member institutions outpacing the growth in the number of private members..

¹¹ We also examined these trends in more detail in a dedicated [research brief](#) after the close of the 2023–24 season. Updates to this detailed analysis using this most recent season of data also revealed no substantive changes in trend.

Figure 25. Growth in applicants by public and private application behavior since 2016–17

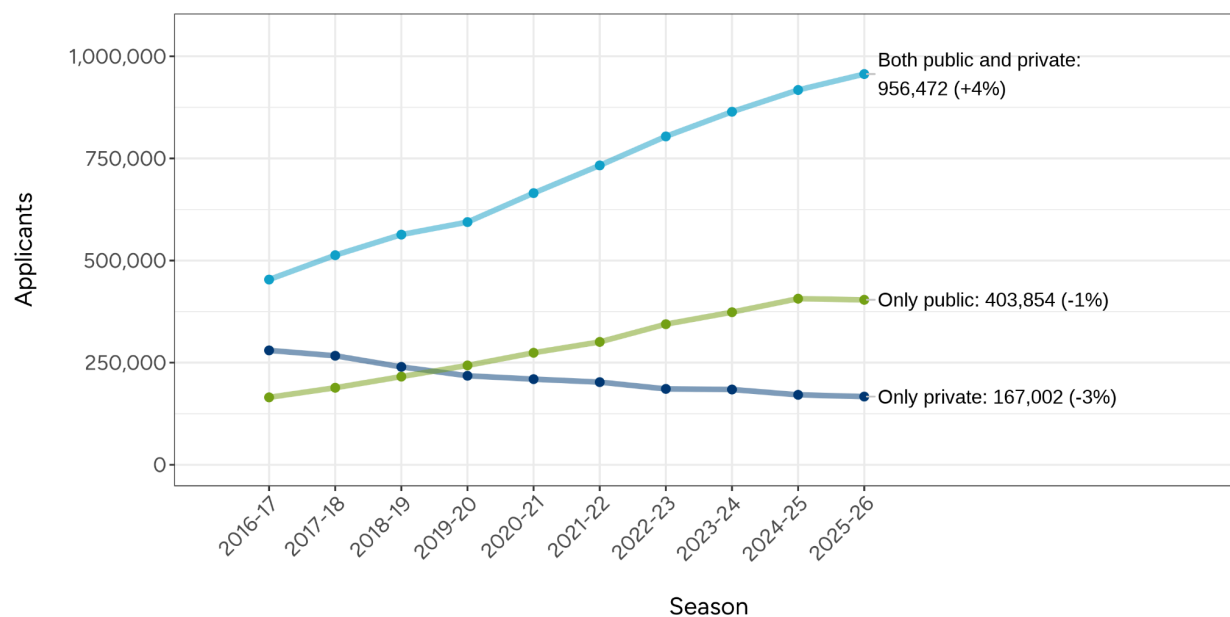
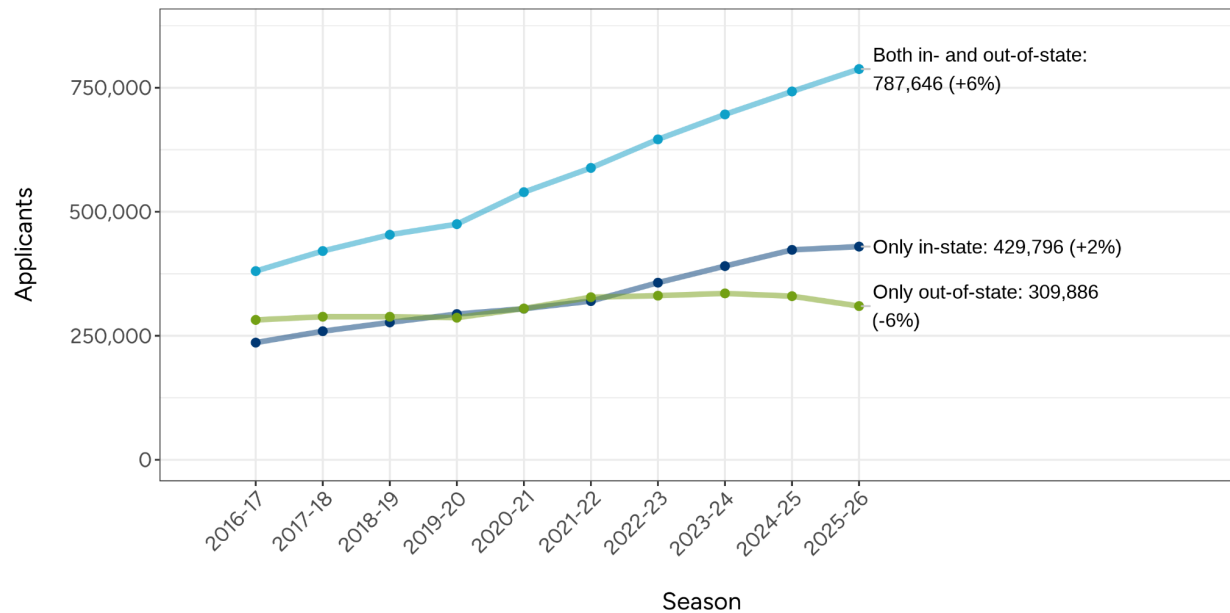


Figure 26. Growth in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2016–17



Conclusion

Illustrating trends in college application behavior over a ten-year period for all Common App members, including over 150 members joining within the last five years, provides useful insights into changes in the Common App platform as well as in higher education more broadly. Over the past season, we would highlight slowing growth in applicants, a small decline in account creators, and a decline in international applicants, in the context of high platform volume overall. We will continue to monitor these emerging trends throughout the upcoming application season, and we intend to release this ten-year, all-member report at season-end for the foreseeable future to continuously provide these data insights to our stakeholders and the public.

As we enter the 2026–27 season, our complementary Deadline Update series will again provide month-by-month applicant and application trends at key seasonal deadline intervals – focusing specifically on applicants and applications to member institutions that have been on the Common App platform for at least five years. Be on the lookout for our first release in this series in mid-November.

Appendix

Figure A1. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed White backgrounds since 2016–17

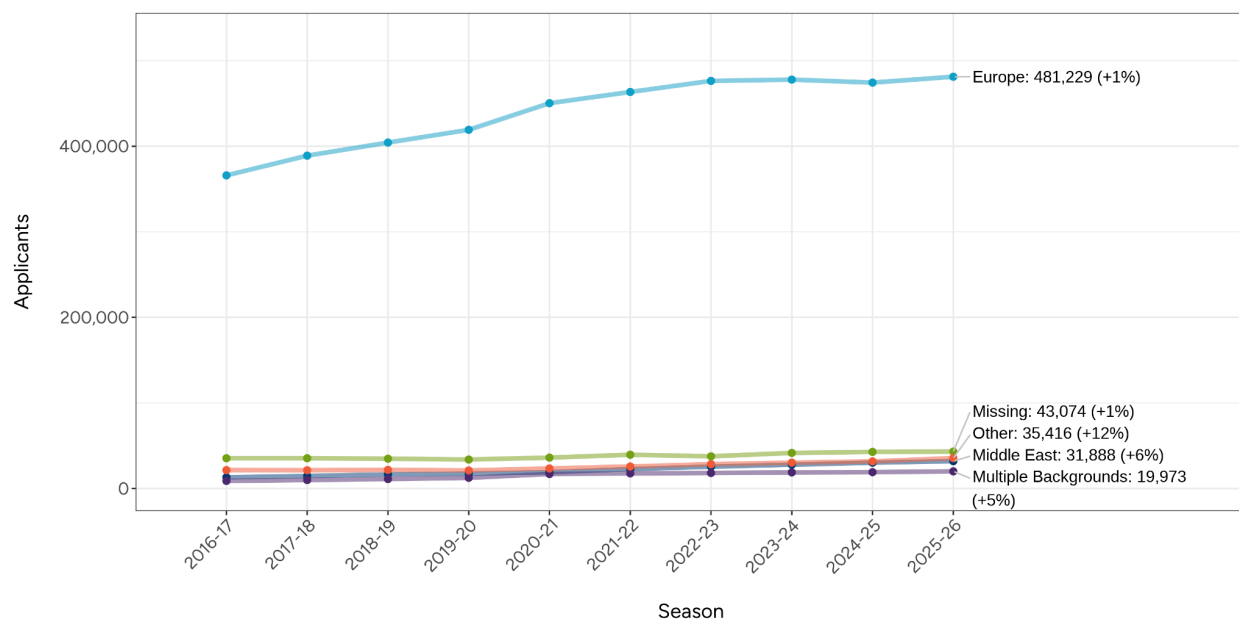


Figure A2. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2016–17

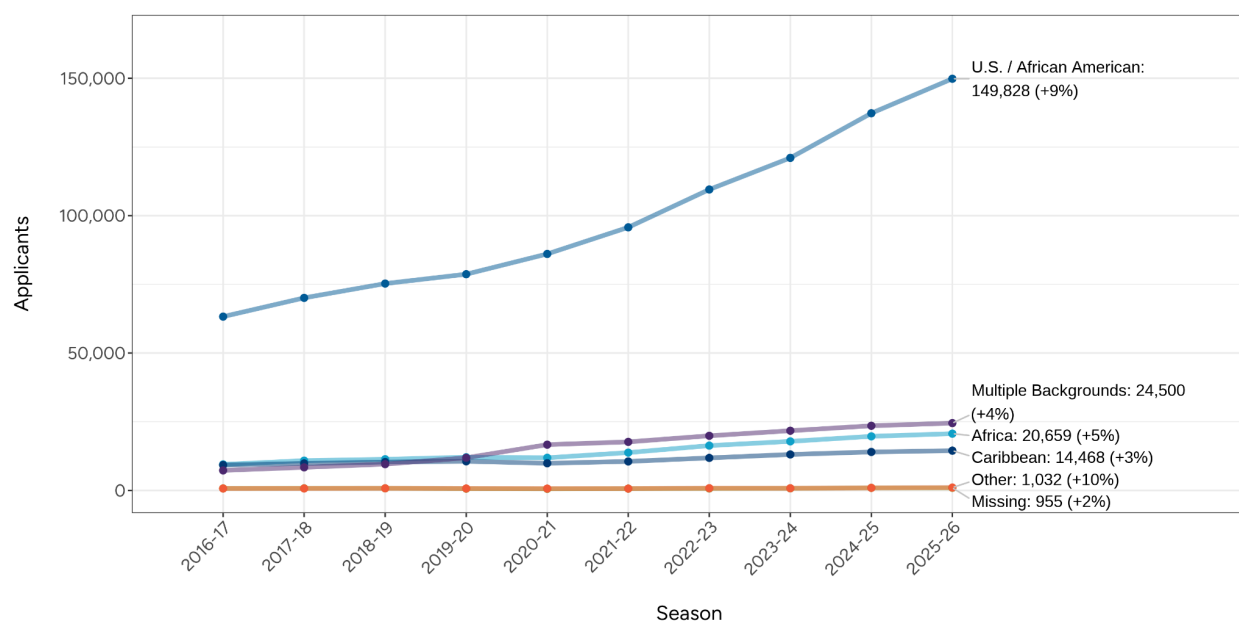


Figure A3. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2016–17

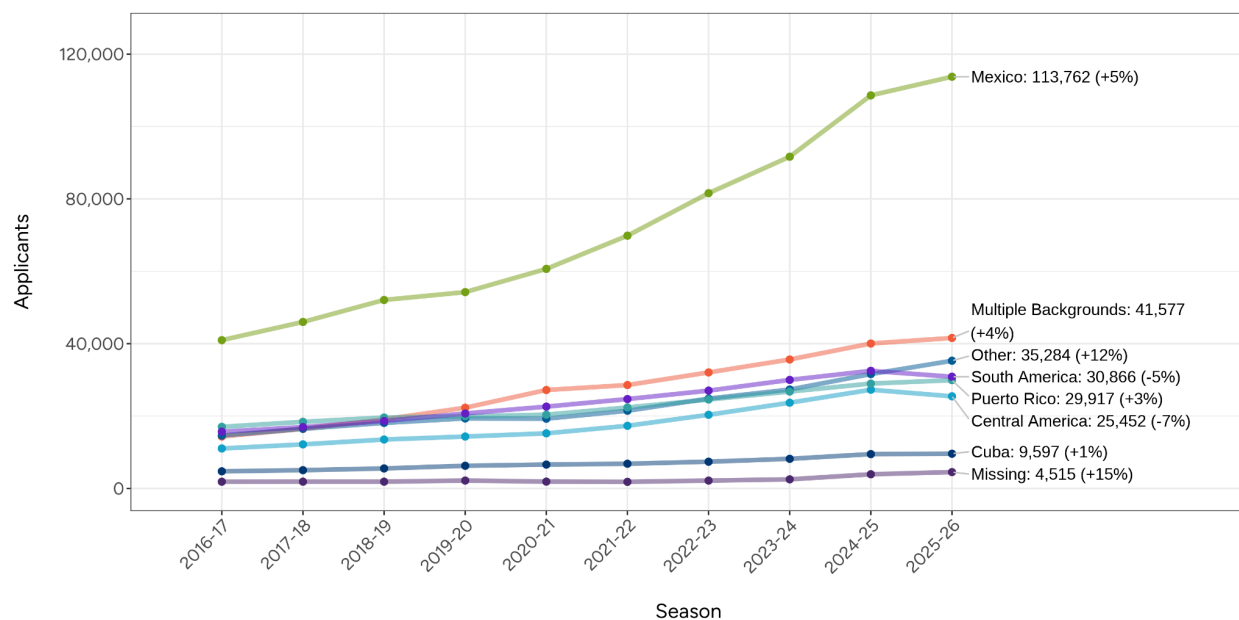


Figure A4. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2016–17

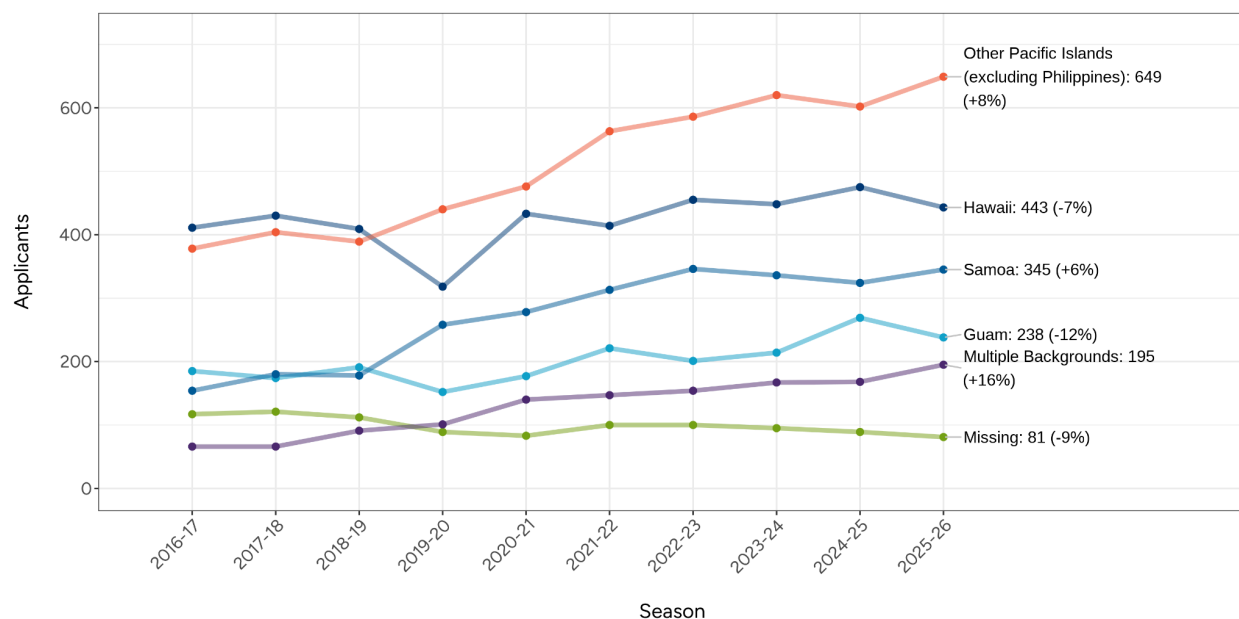


Figure A5. Growth in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2018–19

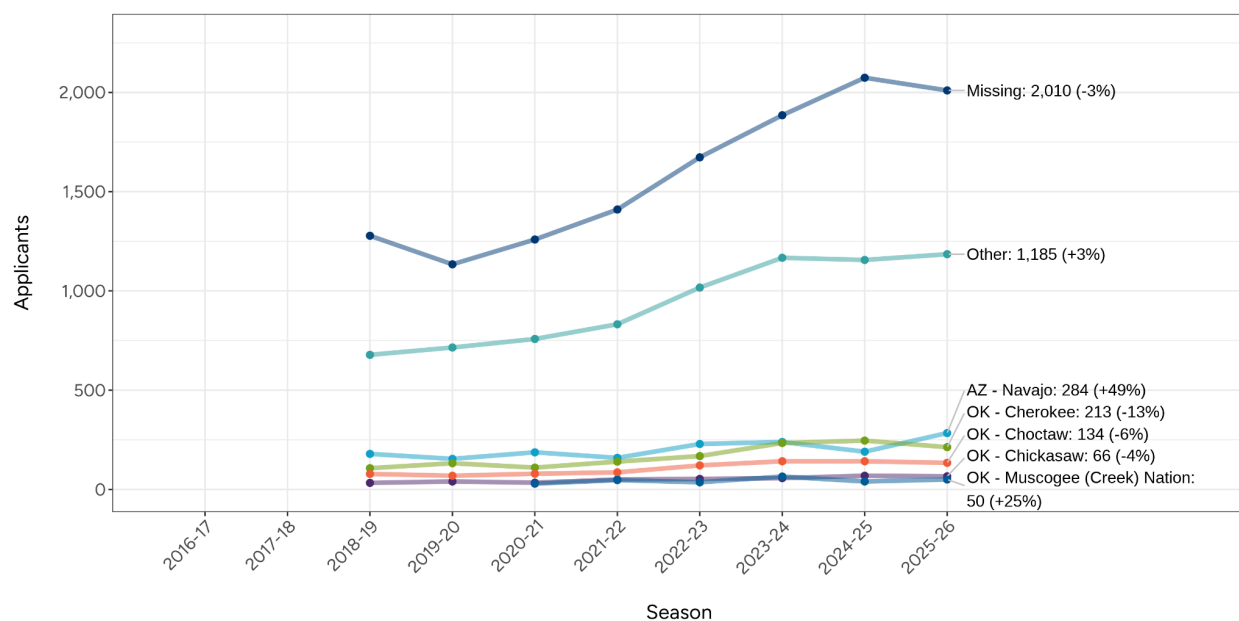


Figure A6. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2016–17, first-generation applicants only

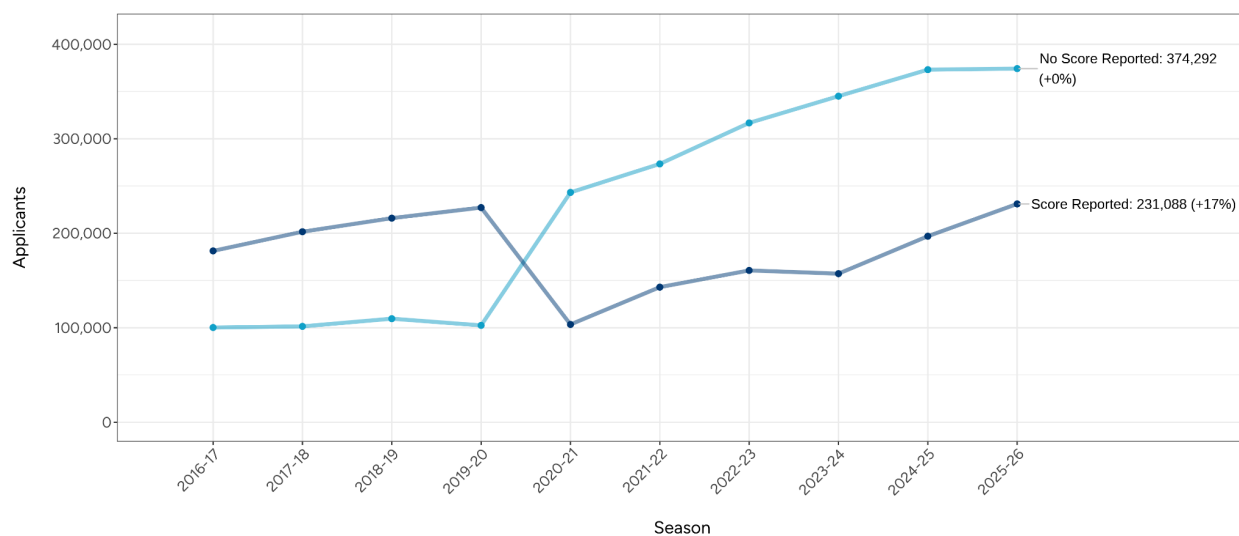


Figure A7. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2016–17, continuing-generation applicants only

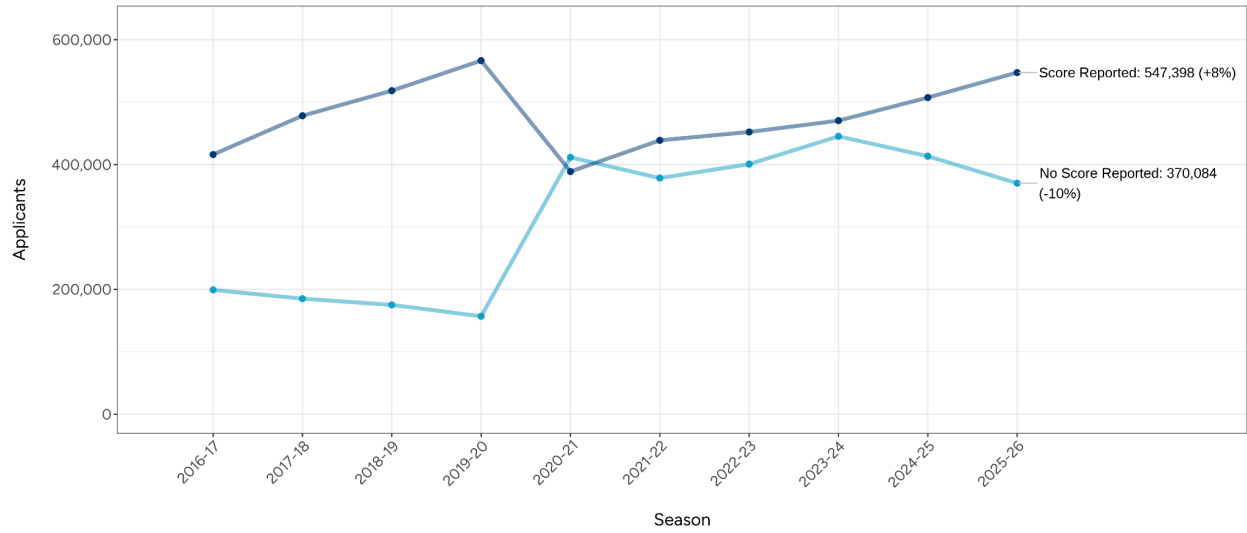


Figure A8. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2016–17, URM applicants only

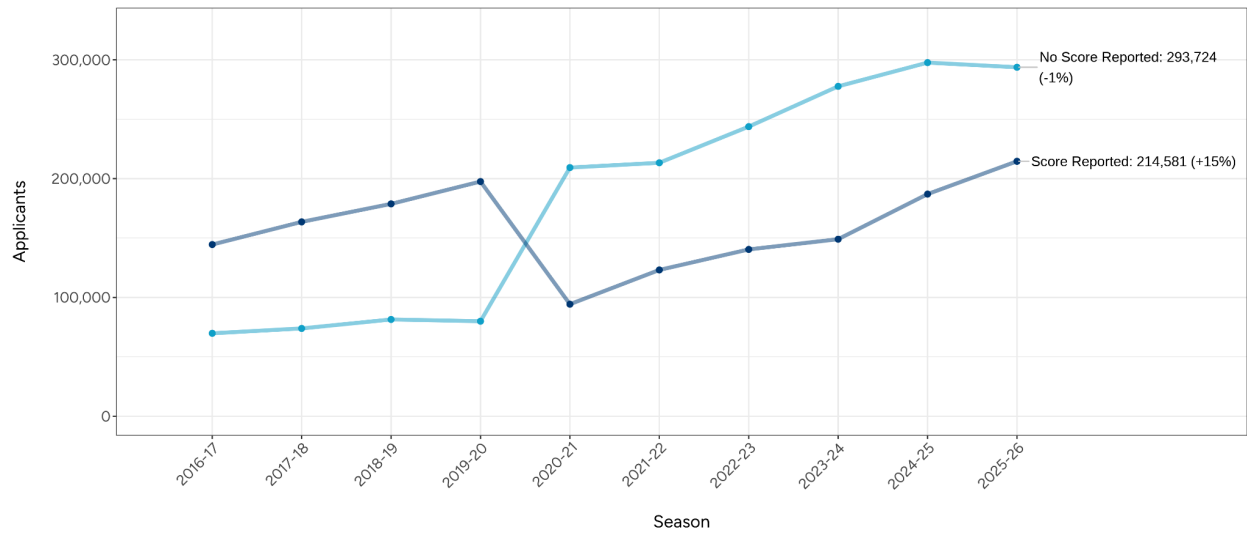


Figure A9. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2016–17, non-URM applicants only

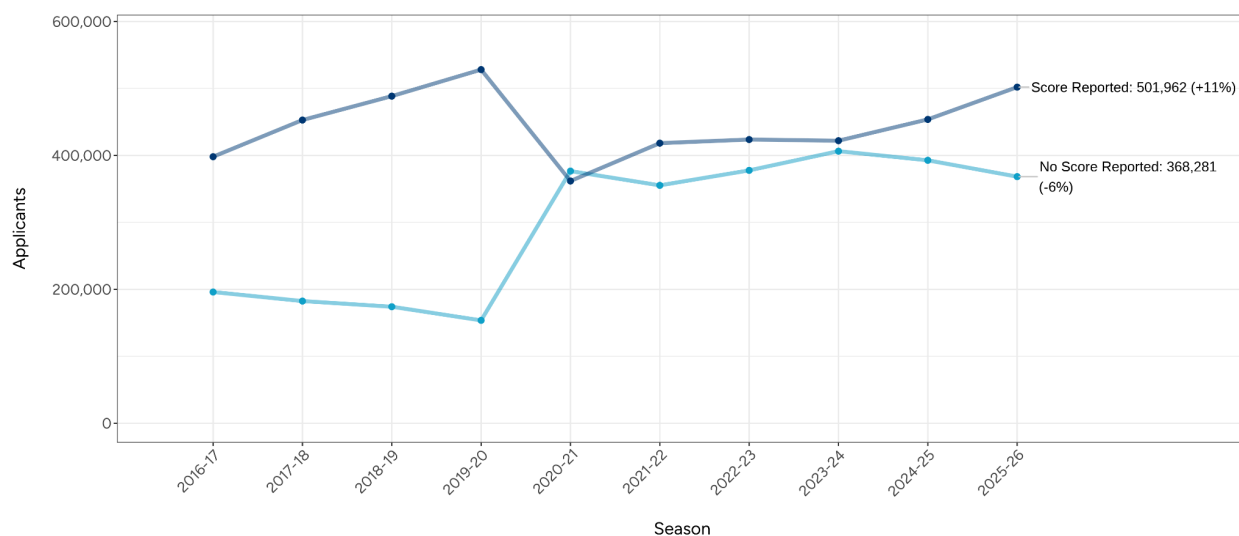


Figure A10. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2016–17, fee-waiver-eligible applicants only

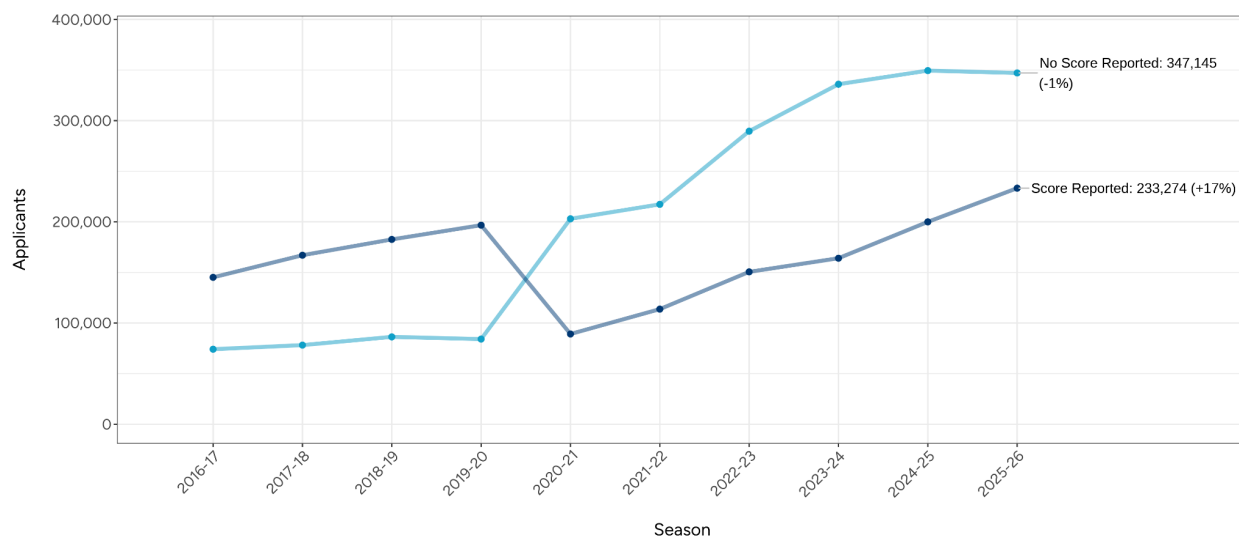


Figure A11. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2016–17, fee-waiver-ineligible applicants only

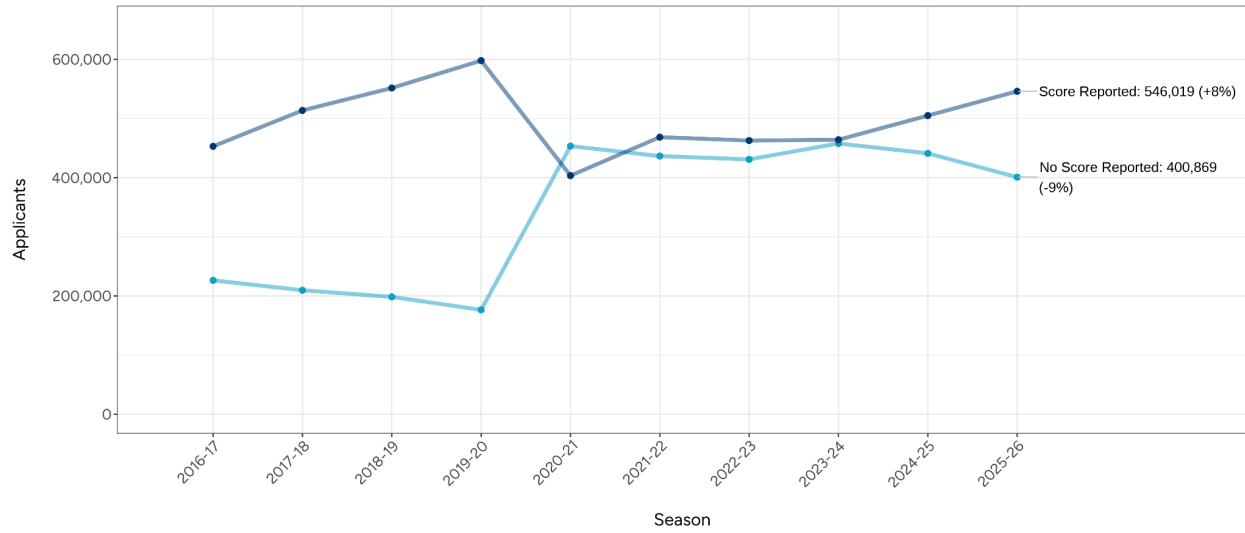


Figure A12. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2016–17, applicants from ZIP codes with household income below national median only

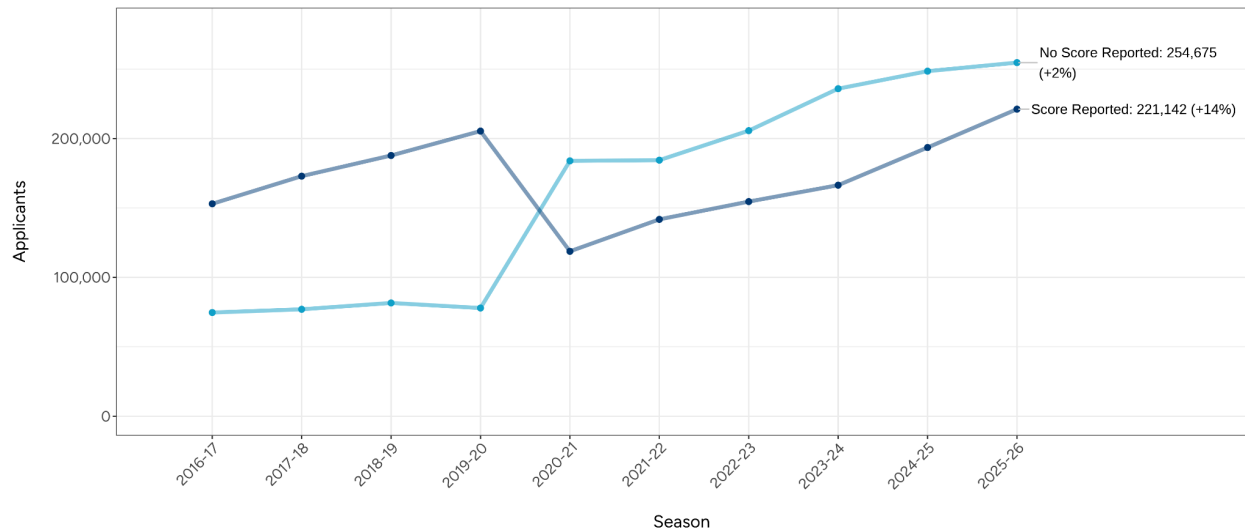


Figure A13. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2016–17, applicants from ZIP codes with household income above national median only

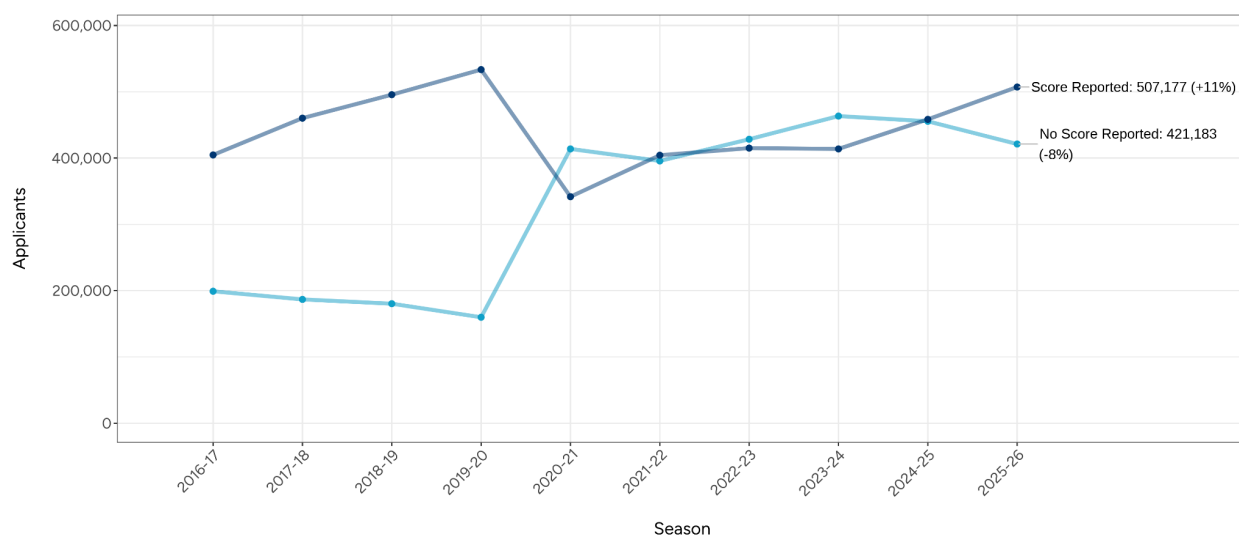


Figure A14. Growth in applications by member selectivity among White applicants since 2016–17

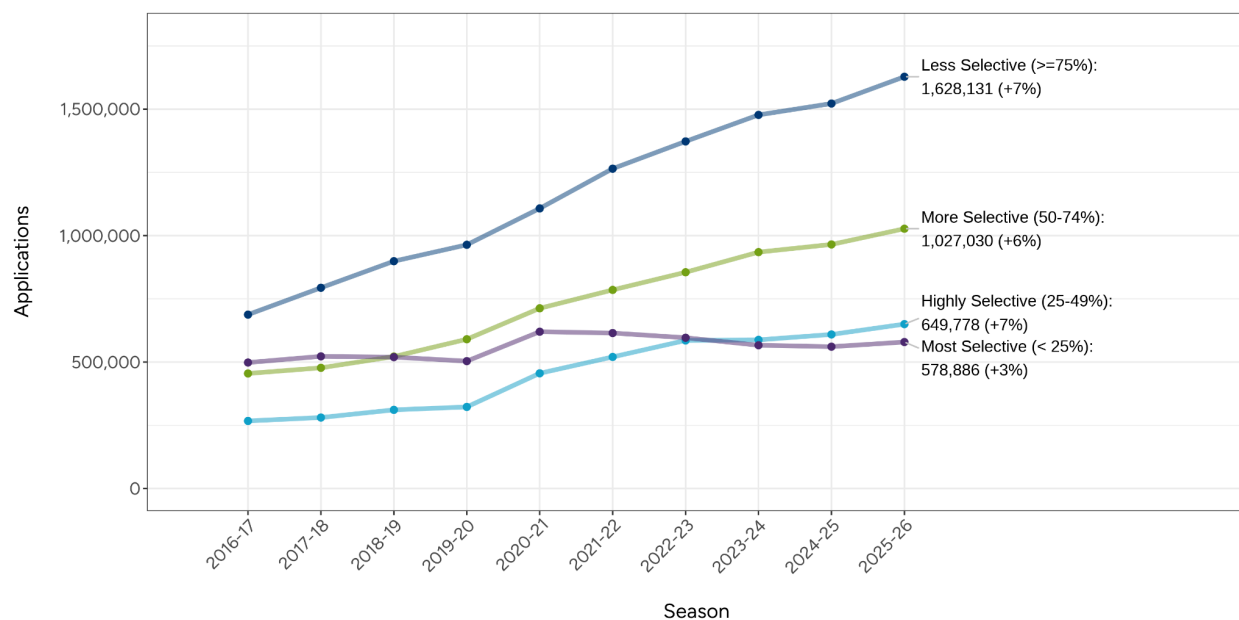


Figure A15. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Black or African American applicants since 2016–17

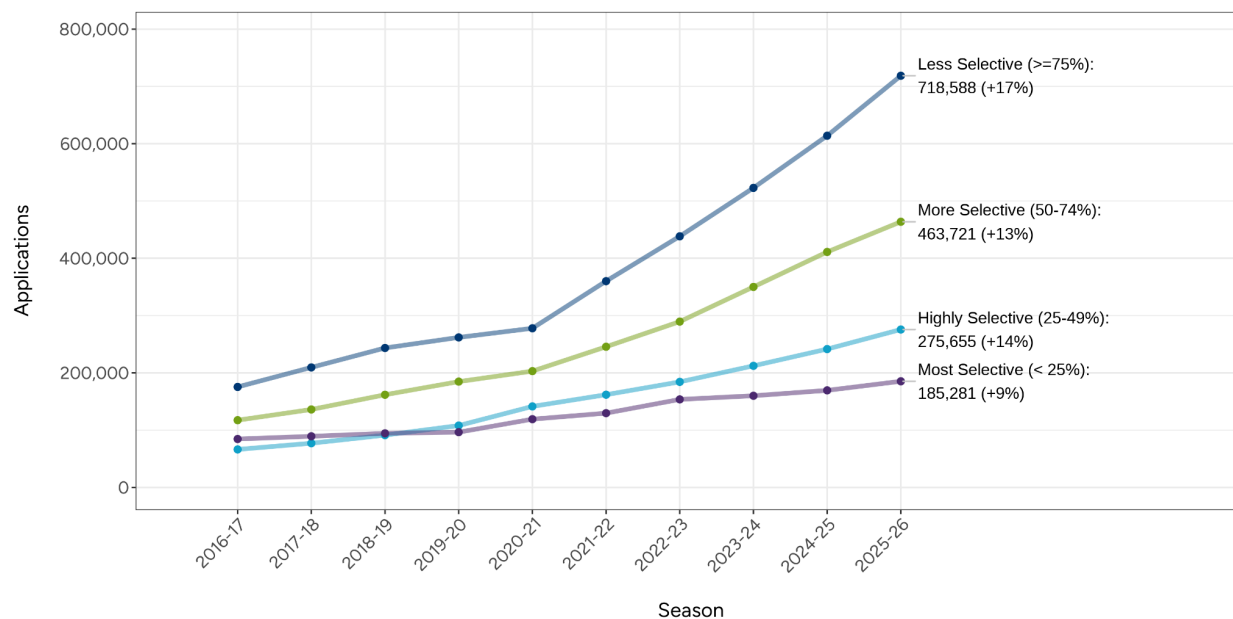


Figure A16. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Asian applicants since 2016–17

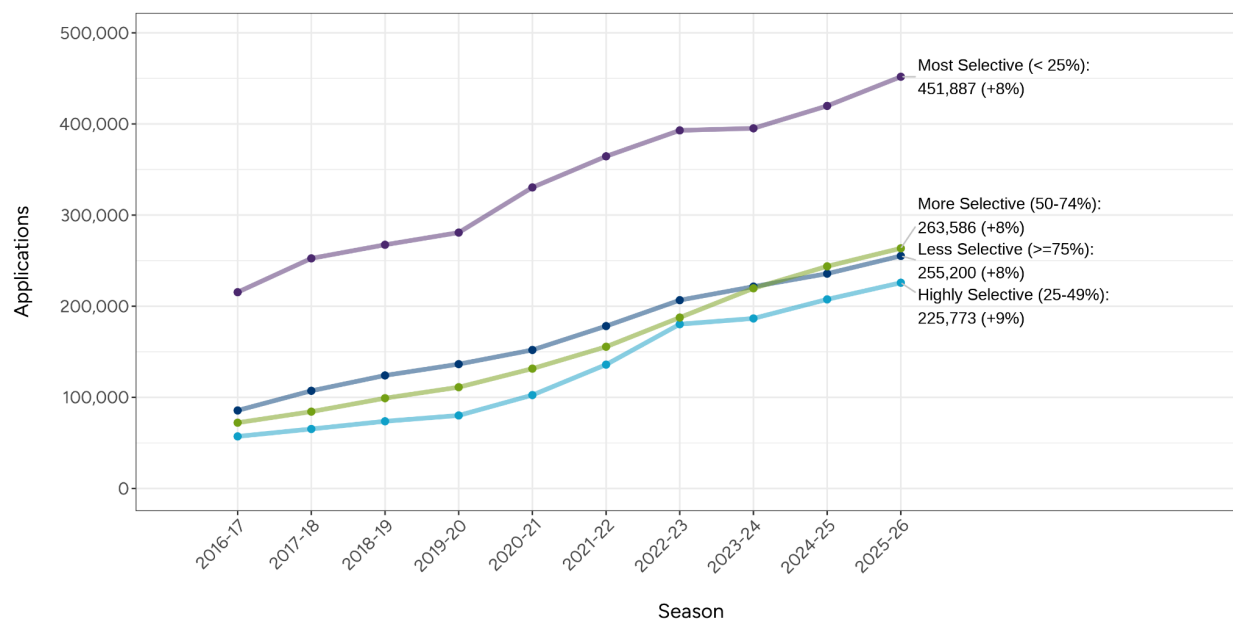


Figure A17. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Latinx applicants since 2016–17

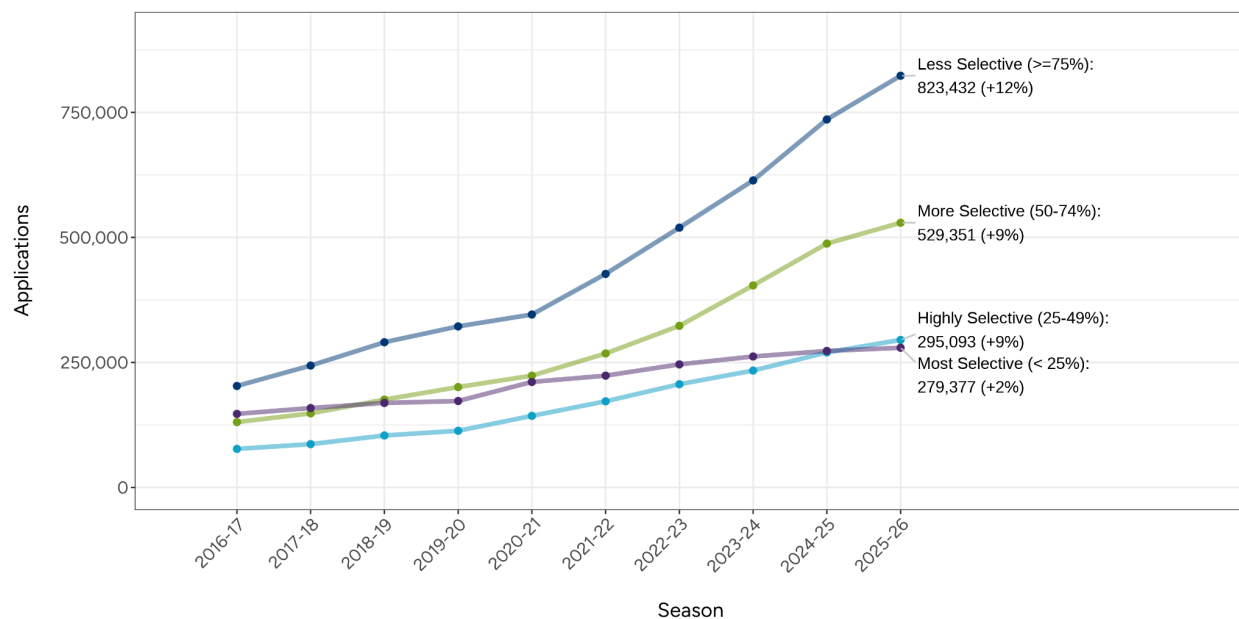


Figure A18. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2016–17

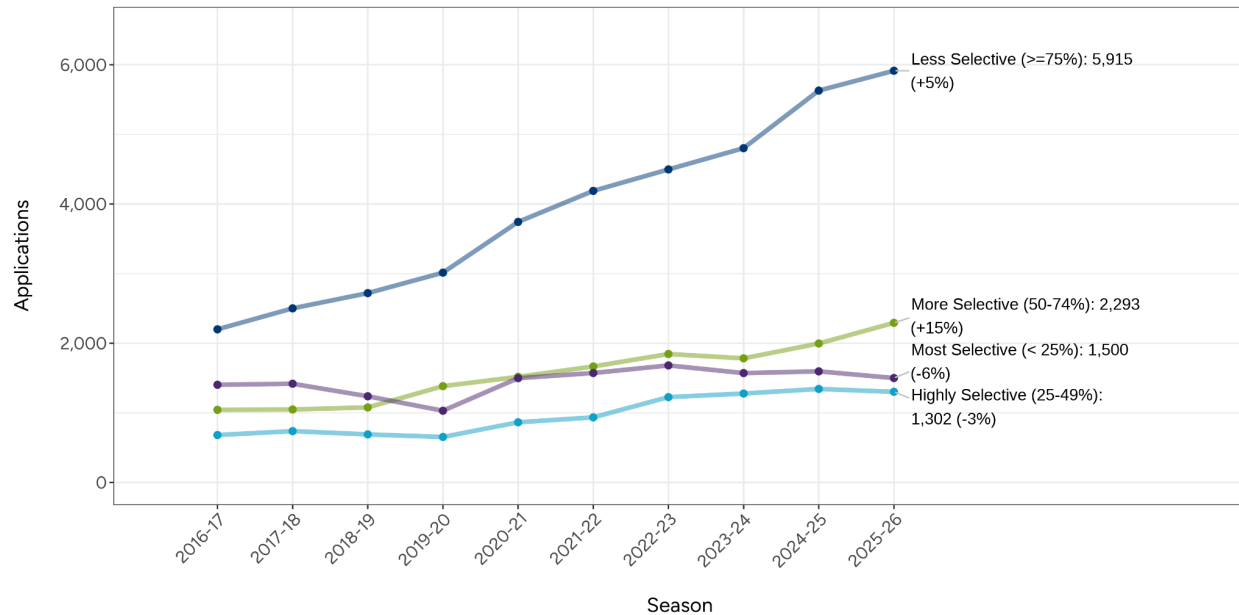


Figure A19. Growth in applications by member selectivity among American Indian or Alaska Native applicants since 2016–17

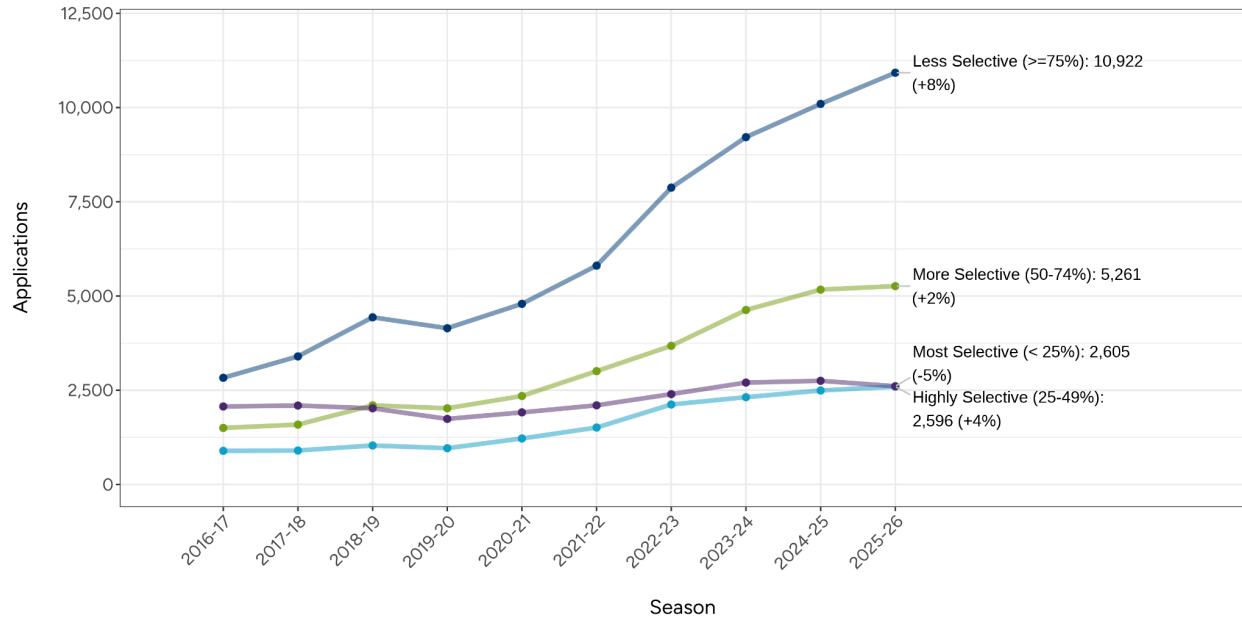
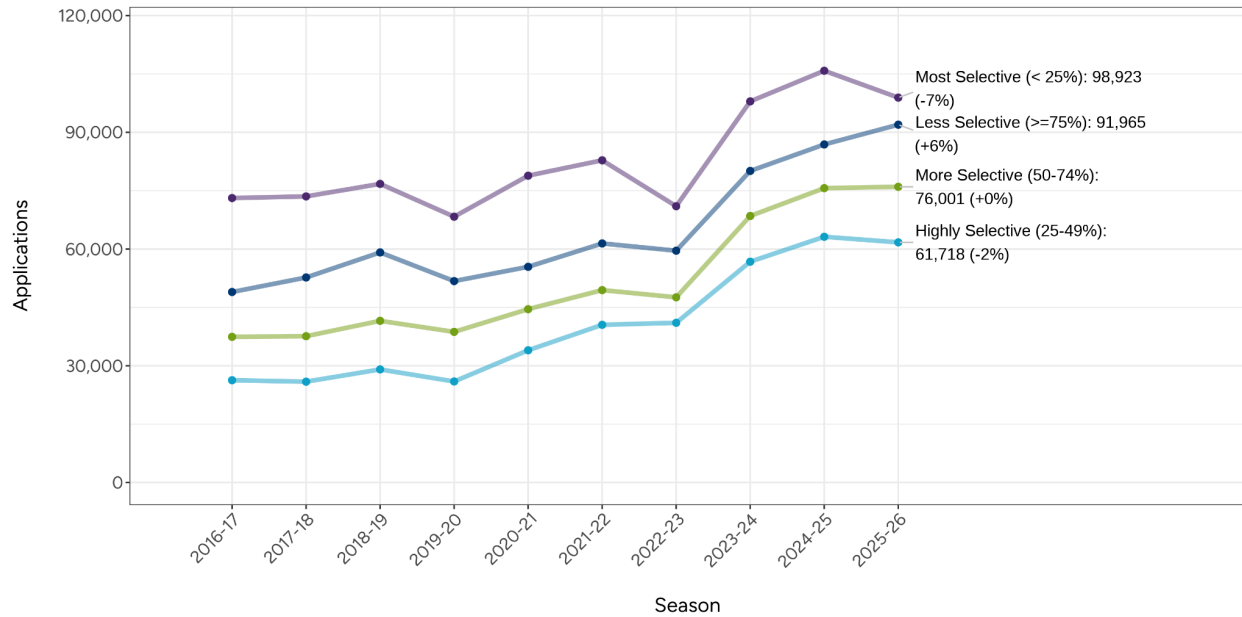


Figure A20. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2016–17



Note: There was an anomalous dip in these applicants in 2022–2023 that fully explains the dip we see in the figure above, per Figure 9 in the main text

Figure A21. Growth in applications by member selectivity among Two or More race/ethnicity applicants since 2016–17

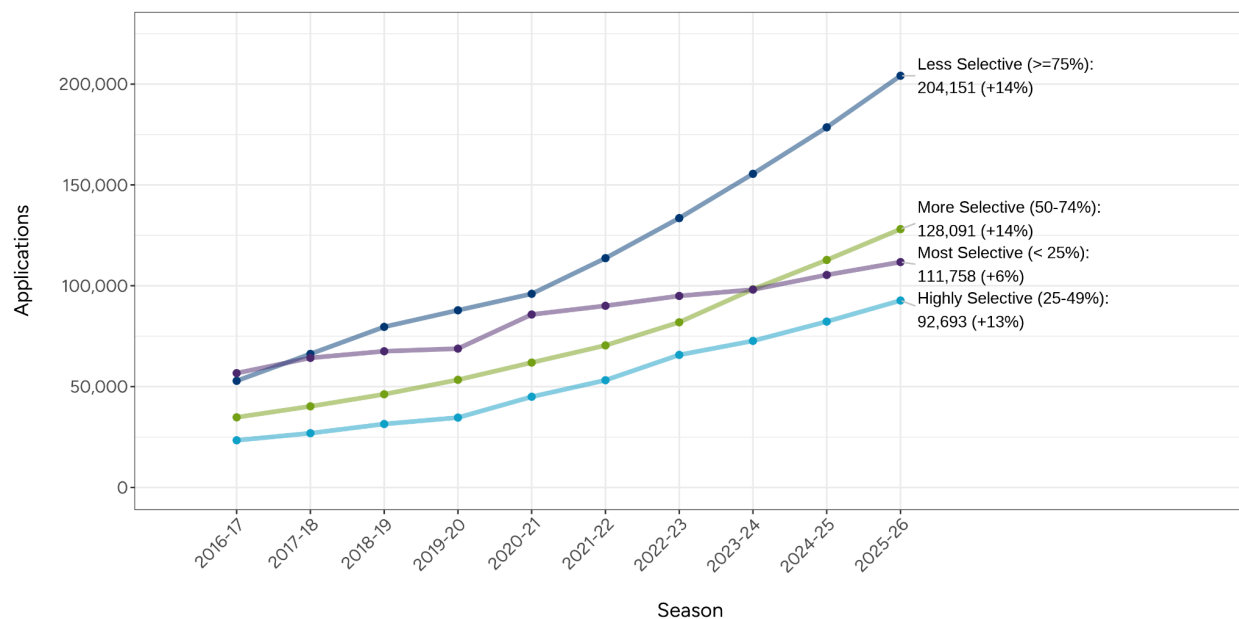


Figure A22. Growth in applications by member selectivity among International applicants since 2016–17

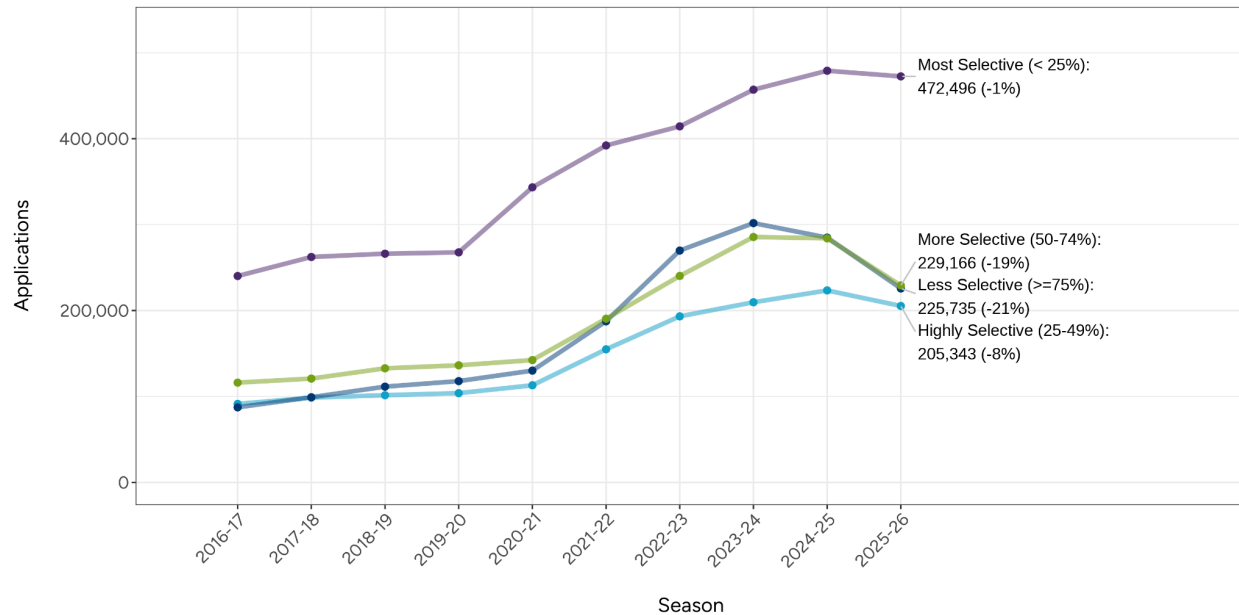


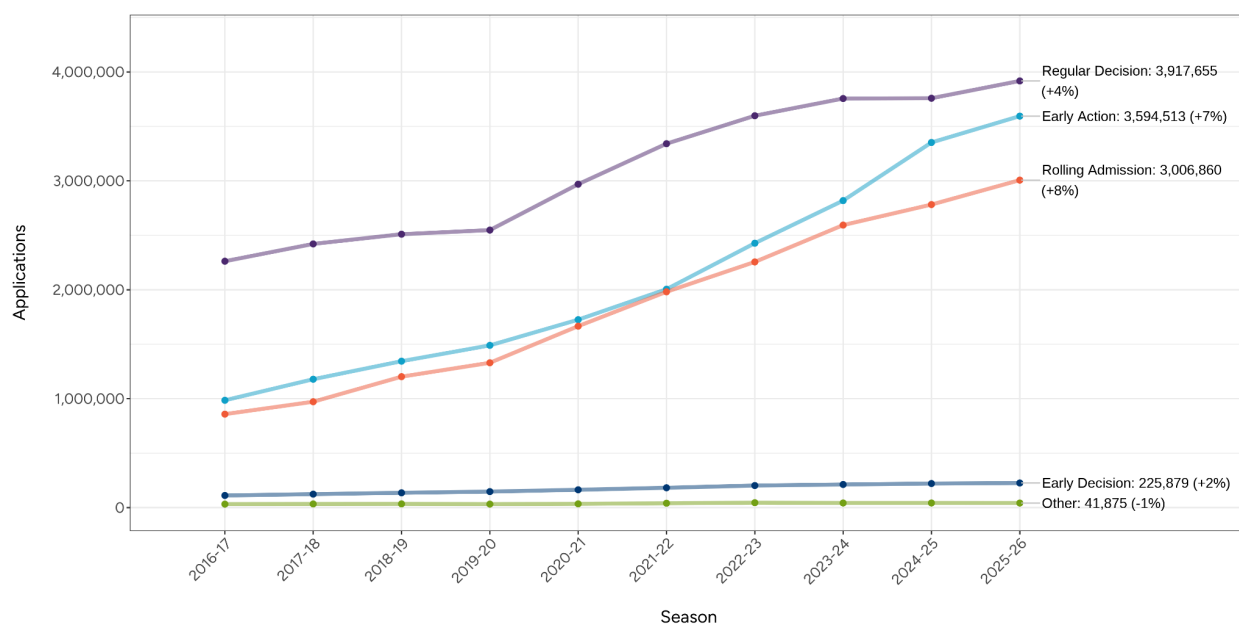
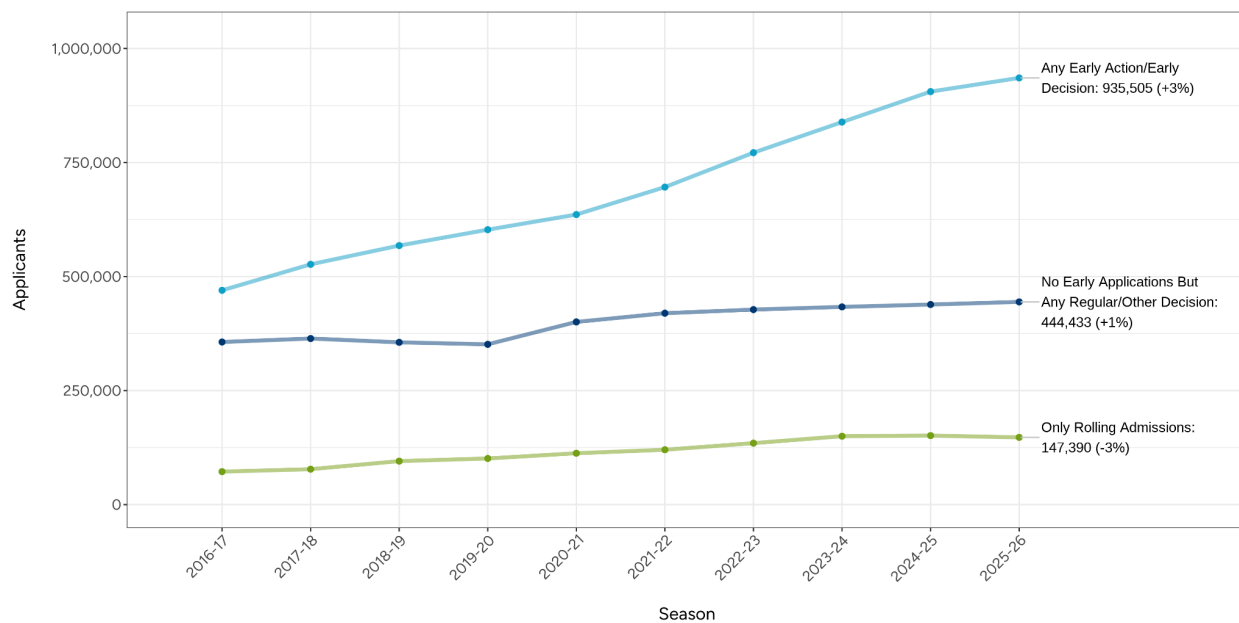
Figure A23. Growth in applications by deadline decision type since 2016–17**Figure A24. Growth in first-year applicants' deadline participation behavior since 2016–17**

Table B1a. Applicant counts by state since 2016–17

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Alabama	2,541	3,087	3,110	3,202	4,405	4,835	5,323	5,668	6,082	7,328
Alaska	733	801	784	842	910	964	1,004	1,112	1,210	1,296
American Samoa	15	16	16	32	30	32	25	34	28	28
Arizona	5,004	5,318	6,506	6,201	7,083	7,453	8,879	8,539	8,671	10,750
Arkansas	1,562	1,736	1,786	1,942	2,327	2,284	2,304	2,385	2,645	3,073
Armed Forces Americas	22	14	25	13	25	16	24	18	23	16
Armed Forces Europe	348	373	401	402	439	451	466	484	494	495
Armed Forces Pacific	212	245	214	263	280	273	269	364	331	313
California	83,597	89,933	92,178	88,580	94,344	95,594	96,974	97,420	98,322	99,478
Colorado	14,321	15,742	18,502	20,380	25,243	27,766	28,590	29,745	30,918	32,166
Connecticut	29,519	29,698	29,438	28,530	27,486	27,648	27,750	27,675	28,143	27,701
Delaware	4,725	4,924	5,012	4,904	4,809	4,844	5,187	5,572	5,616	5,649
District of Columbia	2,315	2,412	2,471	2,497	2,650	2,953	3,311	4,203	5,569	5,583
Florida	26,872	29,693	38,110	55,387	62,558	68,221	74,026	80,627	88,454	91,517
Georgia	25,116	28,745	29,750	32,620	39,699	42,448	56,288	61,800	65,267	66,231
Guam	224	222	249	195	236	232	248	267	291	302
Hawaii	3,157	3,532	3,624	3,425	3,803	3,767	3,984	3,992	4,063	4,116
Idaho	1,358	1,359	1,420	1,730	1,839	1,890	2,251	2,158	2,218	2,378
Illinois	47,389	51,792	53,045	54,411	57,438	65,727	69,103	70,535	73,954	76,185
Indiana	20,967	20,582	22,078	21,837	21,677	23,667	25,428	27,295	29,596	30,611
Iowa	1,715	1,930	1,763	2,279	2,812	2,712	2,760	3,202	3,435	3,824
Kansas	1,823	2,070	2,215	2,690	3,948	3,367	3,049	3,638	3,821	4,161
Kentucky	5,546	5,705	5,707	5,819	7,205	7,199	7,792	8,380	8,814	9,740
Louisiana	3,295	4,023	10,977	11,573	12,652	12,709	12,941	13,353	14,665	16,249
Maine	6,810	7,274	7,196	6,788	6,424	6,577	5,849	5,952	5,875	6,344
Maryland	26,935	28,223	28,501	30,511	32,988	35,815	37,551	38,957	40,992	41,646
Massachusetts	49,563	50,042	51,123	50,120	49,497	51,049	50,994	51,535	51,562	51,970
Michigan	19,973	21,437	23,744	24,442	27,380	33,280	35,805	39,019	39,509	41,049
Minnesota	9,187	16,406	13,983	14,635	16,633	18,271	18,915	20,156	20,527	23,718
Mississippi	971	1,106	1,413	1,536	1,746	1,718	1,837	2,034	2,194	2,815

Note:

Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Table B1b. Applicant counts by state since 2016–17 (Continued)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mississippi	971	1,106	1,413	1,536	1,746	1,718	1,837	2,034	2,194	2,815
Missouri	5,961	7,135	7,812	8,667	9,730	9,529	10,005	10,733	11,267	12,283
Montana	624	759	707	830	902	974	1,044	1,229	1,494	1,593
Nebraska	1,290	1,249	1,426	1,887	2,227	2,054	2,018	3,652	2,907	2,850
Nevada	2,030	2,224	2,948	3,093	3,794	3,827	4,186	4,584	4,858	5,340
New Hampshire	8,341	8,331	8,247	8,364	7,903	7,943	8,130	8,141	8,001	7,949
New Jersey	60,919	62,744	64,296	63,612	64,620	67,905	69,052	72,838	74,081	74,303
New Mexico	1,416	1,566	1,641	1,548	1,960	2,083	2,132	2,250	2,431	2,964
New York	101,602	106,919	106,788	107,686	108,966	111,971	112,662	113,785	116,113	117,715
North Carolina	27,863	36,527	38,862	38,029	40,630	41,784	45,124	47,780	51,921	51,440
North Dakota	202	350	260	319	409	451	491	505	580	617
Northern Mariana Islands	28	28	21	21	28	23	42	27	39	49
Ohio	44,242	47,039	49,656	46,938	47,497	49,739	50,951	53,039	54,415	55,799
Oklahoma	4,224	2,946	2,970	2,915	3,251	3,181	3,457	5,154	4,888	5,469
Oregon	6,237	7,281	9,621	9,854	10,389	11,338	11,793	12,606	13,610	14,335
Pennsylvania	39,457	41,045	45,611	47,367	54,132	56,854	58,763	60,732	62,901	64,414
Puerto Rico	1,124	1,454	1,341	1,299	1,476	1,422	1,461	1,439	1,568	1,557
Rhode Island	6,758	6,588	6,914	6,993	6,647	6,850	6,977	7,205	7,284	7,166
South Carolina	5,586	6,132	6,648	8,193	12,235	14,367	15,218	16,775	18,035	20,696
South Dakota	380	530	503	1,905	1,359	770	786	919	927	1,020
Tennessee	7,712	8,139	8,636	9,865	11,189	11,197	11,987	13,402	14,307	15,843
Texas	30,943	32,770	37,615	39,159	50,903	58,006	73,688	90,566	129,302	140,730
Utah	1,477	1,608	1,751	7,900	8,223	9,149	9,752	10,762	4,634	4,726
Vermont	3,714	3,638	3,581	3,415	3,408	3,364	3,350	3,361	3,490	3,430
Virgin Islands	201	167	172	188	183	179	147	221	226	261
Virginia	35,423	37,915	38,849	39,261	42,642	46,520	49,579	51,081	52,789	54,585
Washington	13,559	14,525	15,251	14,730	16,671	17,500	26,261	28,427	29,000	30,336
West Virginia	1,032	1,024	1,087	1,108	1,523	1,477	1,543	1,620	1,932	2,218
Wisconsin	7,122	10,728	9,836	10,431	12,501	14,055	14,737	16,668	15,920	16,821
Wyoming	267	328	321	401	483	534	602	651	640	774

Note:

Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Table B2. Application trends by member region and institutional control

	Private									
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mid-Atlantic	1,043,193	1,125,503	1,155,715	1,168,609	1,297,682	1,367,961	1,438,592	1,494,758	1,546,592	1,580,243
Midwestern	434,525	489,601	498,613	512,654	590,586	662,556	722,752	771,611	786,458	817,096
New England	666,266	700,352	719,639	696,136	785,704	851,271	885,264	903,346	883,469	941,097
Southern	343,700	387,206	427,913	464,117	538,930	618,980	666,537	747,492	788,304	846,906
Southwestern	72,225	73,646	80,948	77,666	91,858	108,856	123,536	147,305	184,367	218,684
Western	370,064	395,820	404,520	388,264	417,408	434,284	455,797	461,079	461,945	484,927

	Public									
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mid-Atlantic	338,981	359,233	475,664	503,244	592,274	708,626	787,932	928,905	1,039,018	1,105,013
Midwestern	370,263	459,513	523,152	578,307	677,145	886,321	1,018,934	1,171,450	1,259,531	1,332,900
New England	249,511	249,664	263,351	259,457	267,146	298,520	318,451	344,104	354,038	353,729
Southern	281,509	351,687	480,128	653,779	946,673	1,178,845	1,404,020	1,613,977	1,817,142	1,975,789
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	32,581	67,846	99,537	224,544	302,591	465,991	514,611
Western	NA	104,749	157,972	193,084	261,071	310,470	452,228	500,888	531,625	567,746

Note:

Cells with fewer than five members are omitted.

Members without available IPEDS data are omitted.

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

	Private									
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
California	272,450	294,566	301,091	283,276	304,973	312,198	329,400	335,681	339,974	353,629
Connecticut	122,289	129,941	134,597	130,311	137,342	144,780	155,737	173,508	166,548	175,530
District of Columbia	NA	72,762	72,492	77,949	82,531	74,087	86,015	90,262	98,771	93,337
Florida	87,773	95,741	112,385	124,374	145,883	182,922	187,415	209,481	214,282	219,335
Georgia	58,606	68,165	72,394	74,977	84,276	91,836	99,635	104,280	113,466	132,020
Illinois	135,678	153,661	159,252	164,829	204,979	231,671	255,800	266,629	280,329	284,800
Indiana	56,510	69,503	69,130	68,903	73,197	80,553	85,892	94,392	103,285	105,548
Iowa	17,595	19,949	19,886	19,676	21,254	25,129	26,750	27,596	25,901	32,517
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	6,825	8,465	9,175	11,039	12,564	14,022	14,739
Louisiana	39,077	45,757	51,420	49,134	53,403	49,237	46,011	52,559	55,298	60,001
Maine	31,892	37,457	38,961	38,027	38,729	40,907	44,088	47,297	46,814	53,639
Maryland	55,429	56,875	59,266	63,633	70,944	69,869	73,672	81,365	84,733	85,532
Massachusetts	377,474	395,281	401,706	391,541	458,512	504,862	516,896	516,498	519,879	551,285
Michigan	20,386	20,781	21,452	22,889	26,854	32,416	38,605	45,900	47,189	49,305
Minnesota	25,270	32,277	33,063	33,516	39,901	43,758	47,395	57,563	52,905	61,757
Missouri	41,583	42,058	36,485	40,535	48,113	49,810	54,549	56,243	56,958	55,851
New Hampshire	39,309	39,229	41,682	37,643	42,632	42,557	43,634	47,006	42,730	44,881
New Jersey	85,905	103,596	101,278	101,081	104,153	115,474	124,633	130,199	133,160	139,925
New York	558,161	597,835	616,653	619,369	692,200	739,374	757,291	774,235	797,791	825,680
North Carolina	65,748	72,462	77,619	89,490	105,428	123,376	141,284	166,795	178,367	177,533
Ohio	102,867	113,279	120,866	122,851	133,908	151,282	161,082	162,243	159,584	163,292
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,774
Oregon	30,852	30,962	31,018	30,641	30,466	33,404	34,535	34,039	33,459	31,255
Pennsylvania	274,789	294,251	305,912	306,430	347,835	368,952	396,192	417,678	430,606	433,866
Rhode Island	76,773	79,402	83,725	80,218	87,450	93,873	99,838	95,944	88,575	96,666
South Carolina	10,191	11,156	11,663	11,785	15,590	24,179	26,254	29,840	31,661	36,127
Tennessee	45,456	48,951	55,005	58,117	69,607	69,948	72,540	73,313	73,387	83,835
Texas	66,723	67,561	75,171	72,698	86,775	101,534	114,130	137,488	174,461	206,917
Vermont	18,529	19,042	18,968	18,396	21,039	24,292	25,071	23,093	18,923	19,096
Virginia	28,500	32,331	35,901	44,841	50,980	58,778	71,712	86,076	93,728	101,576
Washington	36,391	38,719	38,781	35,772	37,954	39,576	41,940	41,245	40,746	42,263
Wisconsin	25,823	28,753	28,697	29,742	31,809	35,813	39,320	44,738	44,599	47,379

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

	Public									
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81,808	92,089	109,707
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	117,477	141,046	154,634	174,190	187,192	189,800
Connecticut	64,491	65,008	63,991	62,495	60,710	67,596	73,164	85,634	93,400	89,532
Florida	NA	NA	66,874	178,242	234,543	296,221	344,402	386,416	454,144	490,414
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	115,024	132,494	184,983	223,662	253,997	271,813
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	145,078	166,207	183,065	198,847	226,517
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	101,743	108,882	132,831	155,278	179,175	203,121	218,046
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,550	46,704	51,863
Louisiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92,757
Maine	20,299	20,882	22,575	22,592	22,788	23,358	23,118	23,031	22,050	23,291
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	27,992	74,837	104,203	129,659	142,803	167,380	180,026
Massachusetts	84,778	85,582	98,549	96,552	98,858	116,332	128,643	139,517	143,636	145,363
Michigan	NA	NA	110,034	128,591	161,162	194,534	235,000	294,413	309,040	312,853
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	30,906	31,498	36,455	39,282	42,005	45,136	59,091
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64,141
Missouri	NA	15,020	18,070	23,671	26,192	28,403	33,666	37,895	42,503	45,170
New Jersey	60,680	63,820	67,785	68,595	77,599	92,440	101,569	187,139	208,784	222,420
New York	195,577	212,747	213,049	211,988	210,096	232,540	267,989	283,948	307,738	319,933
North Carolina	NA	118,282	159,004	158,853	181,416	210,751	250,468	290,231	315,669	295,885
Ohio	148,977	165,553	173,756	169,328	189,435	210,219	229,708	251,716	265,533	260,982
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38,456
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	68,973	71,946	79,874	83,454
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	147,136	162,304	196,718	242,051	251,975	271,798	299,844	327,181
South Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	103,579	119,807	139,627	162,026	175,234	200,865
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67,204	77,200
Texas	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,682	75,030	191,975	252,308	406,670	447,700
Virginia	109,340	115,795	125,059	129,085	180,706	228,905	253,103	268,369	288,119	321,144
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	106,205	116,780	117,551	124,431
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,246	23,893	25,721	36,593
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	56,325	68,748	78,994	84,805	89,096	90,457

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%)										
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mid-Atlantic	449,023	483,483	518,467	544,758	574,419	656,973	722,462	779,618	843,756	882,331
Midwestern	305,820	402,541	467,815	522,371	606,424	733,347	846,042	957,964	999,217	1,082,768
New England	290,754	293,514	313,397	303,567	292,768	317,015	339,951	366,637	366,817	383,964
Southern	139,181	184,554	243,593	271,283	318,514	449,172	543,621	652,882	724,257	779,884
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	17,717	26,272	46,094	74,044	107,884	193,140	244,055
Western	146,459	201,512	258,458	288,805	354,653	400,014	486,031	522,043	546,623	591,037

More Selective (50-74%)										
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mid-Atlantic	346,371	370,811	445,565	463,485	476,281	530,205	556,089	670,610	710,252	769,475
Midwestern	235,966	256,852	264,719	277,837	319,943	385,362	440,152	505,391	527,461	516,844
New England	176,965	177,361	177,790	179,553	188,559	210,159	225,375	238,080	244,113	245,619
Southern	105,456	133,166	176,173	271,599	378,758	446,910	552,223	640,922	720,833	776,369
Southwestern	37,785	41,344	45,723	53,590	85,600	109,766	168,954	220,327	300,232	321,144
Western	63,135	67,150	71,725	72,211	73,946	86,584	87,667	91,691	84,184	95,049

Highly Selective (25-49%)										
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mid-Atlantic	264,328	279,719	305,392	308,061	385,261	418,067	458,863	479,625	520,869	533,445
Midwestern	75,806	88,707	92,402	95,906	113,184	188,195	199,896	211,680	235,212	249,053
New England	76,594	78,849	79,752	76,176	79,313	85,540	94,713	96,822	96,481	102,869
Southern	95,061	112,006	159,571	207,589	351,111	432,720	468,588	514,627	552,493	609,876
Southwestern	18,179	19,164	20,930	19,538	23,372	25,890	78,052	93,600	124,054	132,635
Western	79,999	84,061	85,250	82,466	84,192	90,594	159,426	166,385	171,424	182,073

Most Selective (<=25%)										
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Mid-Atlantic	322,452	350,723	359,810	349,792	448,502	465,074	481,733	481,892	493,248	483,482
Midwestern	187,196	201,014	196,829	193,703	227,008	239,139	250,855	262,644	278,148	283,992
New England	371,464	399,669	410,686	394,943	490,827	535,703	542,344	544,498	528,833	560,674
Southern	285,511	309,167	326,788	365,427	435,227	466,752	496,506	543,844	602,627	646,584
Southwestern	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	135,722	147,846	147,059	137,866	165,688	167,562	174,901	180,078	182,128	173,546

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 Selective)

	Less Selective (>=75%)									
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Alabama	41,530	46,599	57,364	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	29,492	34,895	46,564	31,262	35,612	37,989	34,358	27,891	28,994	29,306
Colorado	167,970	176,828	181,941	56,716	62,973	73,834	80,621	121,618	137,058	149,921
Connecticut	79,791	81,407	84,250	69,975	74,139	75,594	70,877	62,505	65,812	69,949
Florida	54,703	59,065	64,911	11,157	11,753	14,543	29,099	35,142	43,187	46,547
Georgia	49,715	55,846	69,625	NA	NA	NA	14,173	19,604	23,372	30,089
Illinois	164,147	175,326	185,775	44,095	52,132	53,653	59,024	88,953	135,694	155,653
Indiana	121,222	136,061	157,943	63,250	66,410	72,977	77,213	82,024	96,309	99,700
Iowa	41,340	46,494	55,921	4,573	5,374	16,319	25,285	27,946	34,785	38,735
Kansas	24,769	25,477	26,412	NA	NA	NA	12,226	16,175	16,237	19,149
Kentucky	51,236	53,951	58,691	NA	NA	NA	20,513	30,115	33,243	39,811
Louisiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	32,073	30,392	35,255	28,573	29,672	30,800	30,407	30,243	31,522	31,976
Maryland	93,126	101,698	109,718	30,563	31,378	34,298	41,815	39,791	61,831	84,563
Massachusetts	151,018	154,367	159,772	93,440	93,799	107,115	105,643	106,814	125,205	137,803
Michigan	192,736	196,636	203,248	19,372	27,722	63,610	79,930	95,022	121,842	161,202
Minnesota	62,334	65,388	83,525	12,368	52,978	40,750	44,085	46,589	53,041	58,147
Missouri	44,966	49,525	50,034	11,386	19,481	23,022	28,319	33,071	35,457	41,798
New Hampshire	51,913	49,476	51,411	50,245	48,336	51,069	48,120	46,399	46,946	49,696
New Jersey	144,449	156,602	167,325	73,542	87,331	88,460	90,884	101,158	120,921	129,180
New York	261,466	293,333	300,263	198,370	209,995	216,710	216,677	214,067	228,843	245,608
North Carolina	179,237	186,275	161,536	16,801	50,822	82,743	80,562	86,507	115,214	150,607
Ohio	213,720	211,853	217,133	120,870	143,900	156,282	150,073	160,447	176,139	195,064
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	90,302	97,822	101,092	19,017	38,652	52,605	56,091	65,027	74,980	87,461
Pennsylvania	271,473	282,626	295,462	140,442	148,220	172,623	188,338	212,813	238,743	255,246
South Carolina	36,590	40,013	48,629	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,790	26,146
Tennessee	NA	22,623	27,523	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	84,701	164,347	209,476	NA	NA	NA	NA	14,815	32,702	54,365
Virginia	174,136	193,299	211,516	68,704	76,033	85,476	90,591	91,669	134,743	158,881
Washington	83,907	80,882	83,932	32,343	33,679	35,131	31,515	33,663	36,596	82,326
West Virginia	25,491	26,995	37,774	NA	NA	NA	14,531	16,013	17,102	21,801
Wisconsin	50,033	48,302	49,003	15,709	20,477	19,272	22,278	29,999	36,650	43,931

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

	More Selective (50-74%)									
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Alabama	57,449	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	49,694	40,551	43,458	46,853	45,684	47,077	47,388	48,772	50,477	45,136
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	82,688	52,996	54,045	54,018	54,569	56,206	60,396	67,451	81,009	84,971
Florida	197,607	29,487	33,442	49,332	82,029	93,198	115,885	142,520	169,966	194,349
Georgia	154,218	37,161	45,548	48,028	55,192	60,381	69,382	113,823	125,863	148,902
Illinois	127,777	47,548	49,011	53,170	57,149	74,644	96,479	108,617	117,425	122,852
Indiana	131,200	62,135	71,460	71,297	74,008	78,491	91,936	114,177	123,806	136,865
Iowa	10,458	NA	NA	9,709	9,483	9,440	11,271	11,696	13,656	12,490
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	90,675	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56,123	63,995	74,067
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	114,953	83,276	83,374	85,793	87,827	88,310	97,607	106,439	107,406	112,408
Michigan	47,514	NA	NA	NA	8,584	12,433	19,626	22,420	46,617	47,983
Minnesota	20,215	NA	9,589	10,662	11,374	11,976	13,402	14,857	22,349	18,621
Missouri	20,123	NA	6,658	8,158	10,328	10,468	12,343	15,945	18,796	19,476
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	141,149	34,769	37,473	39,556	41,137	37,136	42,084	47,626	126,841	137,969
New York	363,570	246,177	266,692	269,595	270,090	265,762	295,075	308,530	326,055	327,747
North Carolina	55,285	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37,298	44,471	53,423	57,556
Ohio	130,794	86,558	88,482	88,741	89,480	104,153	118,014	126,964	134,241	142,974
Oklahoma	19,145	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,195	18,963
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	186,573	19,770	21,255	93,338	99,064	120,621	135,879	141,341	153,509	169,527
South Carolina	125,829	9,717	10,656	11,144	44,349	65,696	74,842	85,800	99,445	107,512
Tennessee	18,577	NA	NA	NA	11,988	11,724	12,596	14,994	16,814	15,554
Texas	277,592	NA	35,519	40,258	43,255	72,125	91,655	146,962	183,621	260,018
Virginia	67,440	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,367	48,667	53,112	60,412	65,238
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	17,277	NA	NA	10,279	9,838	10,502	13,262	15,930	18,061	16,105

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

	Highly Selective (25-49%)									
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	69,742	72,478	74,144	71,268	71,949	75,575	83,286	82,734	84,954	91,832
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	NA	NA	76,330	108,178	158,954	204,688	203,565	217,637	235,994	261,436
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67,368	76,130	86,445	95,903	103,297
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
Louisiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	41,145	41,970	41,737	38,382	40,278	42,860	47,655	47,083	44,187	50,570
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	116,634	124,669	124,574	125,611	140,596	148,942	164,110	169,511	184,067	184,095
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80,587	90,798	90,216
Ohio	NA	39,820	42,259	44,132	49,928	57,395	56,258	53,428	60,143	62,009
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	75,624	79,733	104,410	101,561	109,582	133,492	142,649	150,892	153,733	164,977
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	77,748	93,389	123,834	132,431
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

	Most Selective (<=25%)									
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	130,895	143,018	142,105	131,966	158,056	160,241	168,036	172,978	174,989	165,539
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	244,391	261,340	265,128	255,801	321,577	355,211	353,285	350,052	352,157	370,950
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	192,557	209,226	216,678	214,727	278,238	295,011	302,129	296,522	296,058	295,916
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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	26.2	15.1	15.4	43.3
Control				
Private	29.9	15.0	13.4	41.7
Public	17.5	17.2	21.2	44.2
Control and Carnegie Classification				
Private Baccalaureate	33.5	17.8	13.1	35.6
Private Master's	31.4	11.9	12.7	44.1
Public Master's	19.1	16.4	21.8	42.7
Private Doctoral	18.2	16.0	16.0	49.7
Public Doctoral	14.5	19.2	24.4	41.9
Acceptance Rate				
< 25%	16.4	23.3	28.8	31.5
25-50%	29.9	13.4	15.5	41.2
50-75%	26.3	16.0	14.7	43.0
>= 75%	25.9	15.4	15.2	43.4
Test Requirement				
Not Required	26.2	15.5	15.4	42.9
Required	27.3	7.3	14.5	50.9
Enrollment Size				
Under 2500	35.3	14.1	11.2	39.4
2500 - 10000	21.4	15.9	15.9	46.8
Over 10000	14.2	18.6	26.0	41.2
MSI Status				
MSI	20.6	12.7	16.4	50.3
Not an MSI	27.2	16.3	15.7	40.7
Region				
International	28.8	3.8	3.8	63.5
Mid-Atlantic	31.9	11.9	15.7	40.4
Midwestern	24.2	20.7	16.1	38.9
New England	21.2	18.6	21.2	39.0
Southern	26.9	10.8	13.5	48.9
Southwestern	20.4	16.7	11.1	51.9
Western	25.0	17.0	17.9	40.2

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.