DEADLINE UPDATES

'26 — '27

First-year Application Trends

Through **November 1**

common app

First-year application trends

through **November 1**

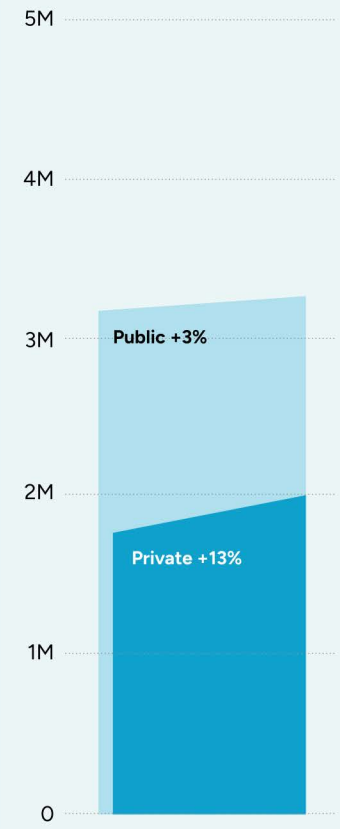
'26 — '27

Applications

5,301,045
total applications

965
returning members

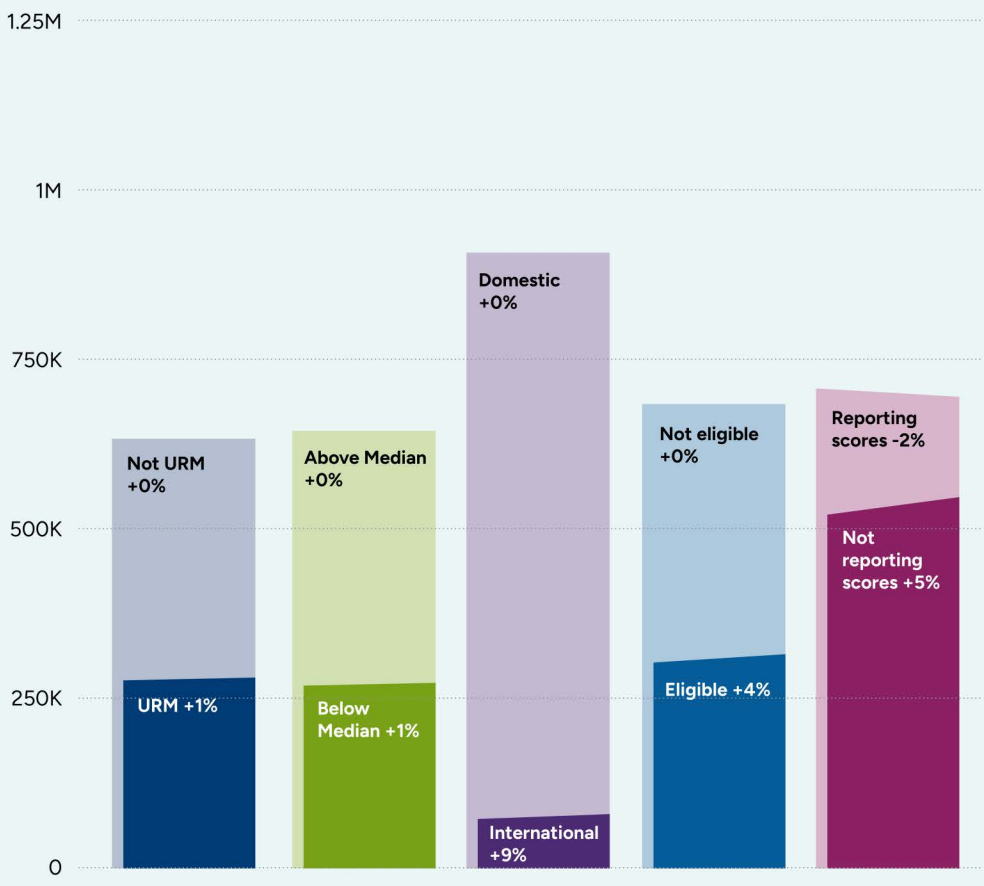
- **Member Type** Applications to private members (13%) grew at a faster rate than those to public members since 2025–26 (3%).



Applicants

992,093
applicants

- **Underrepresented minority race/ethnicity** (URM) applicants increased by 1%.
- Growth in applicants from **below-median income** ZIP codes continued to out-pace their peers at 1% since 2025-26.
- **International applicants** increased by 9%, while growth in domestic applicants remained flat.
- Growth was faster for students reporting **eligibility for a Common App fee waiver** (4%) compared to those not reporting fee waiver eligibility (0%).
- Students **not reporting test scores** increased 5% and students reporting test scores declined (-2%).



Each category shows trends from 2025-26 to 2026-27 season.

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Deadline update, 2026–27:
First-year application trends through November 1

November 17, 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, November 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 965 institutions. That said, trends observed here may still partially result from new members bringing new applicants onto the platform each year. We also note that some institutions that previously had an application deadline on November 1 moved that deadline to later in the month during the 2026-27 application cycle. Deadline changes like these could account for variation in application volume compared to prior years.

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Key findings

1. **Applicant and application counts grew; account creators decreased:** Through November 1, 2026, 992,093 distinct first-year applicants had applied to 965 returning members, a slight increase (1%) from 981,292 at this point in 2025–26. Conversely, account creators intending to enroll in college the following year decreased by 2%, to 1,980,780, from a peak of 2,012,437 at this point in 2025–26.
    a. Application volume to returning members through November 1 rose 6% from 2025–26 (4,980,983) to 2026–27 (5,301,045). Applicants had also applied to more members through November 1 in 2026–27 than in 2025–26 (up 5% from 5.08 to 5.34 applications per applicant).
2. **American Indian or Alaska Native applicants and Asian applicants were the fastest-growing groups by race or ethnicity:** American Indian or Alaska Native applicants and Asian applicants grew by 9% and 3% respectively; applicants identifying as an underrepresented minority race/ethnicity[1] (URM) increased by 1% in 2026–27.
3. **Fee waiver eligible applicant growth outpaced their non-fee waiver eligible peers:** The number of applicants reporting eligibility for a Common App fee waiver grew at a faster annual rate (+4%) than the count of ineligible applicants (+1%) through this point in the cycle.
4. **The Western region was the fastest growing region among domestic applicants:** The Western region grew significantly faster (6%) than the next-highest Mid-Atlantic (1%) region, compared to a 3% decrease in the New England region. The increase in Western applicants is driven by substantial growth in Arizona, at 80% growth since this time last year.
5. **The number of international applicants increased compared to this point during the prior season after declining in 2025-26:** While domestic applicants remained flat compared to the prior season, the number of international applicants increased by 9% (compared to a 9% year-over-year decrease in applicants at this time during 2025–26). This growth was driven in part by a pronounced increase in applicants from Europe (15%).

[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.

6. **The count of applicants reporting test scores dropped, while the count of applicants not reporting test scores increased:** The number of applicants reporting a test score decreased by 2% compared to this time during the 2025–26 reporting cycle, while the number of applicants who did not report a test score increased by 5%.
7. **Growth rates were fastest among applications to the Most Selective institutions (those with an admit rate lower than 25%) and private institutions:** Applications to Most Selective institutions grew by 14%. Applications to private institutions increased by 13%, while the number of applications to public institutions increased by 3%.
8. **The count of applicants who applied to both in- and out-of-state institutions grew the fastest:** Applicants who applied to both in- and out-of-state institutions grew by 4%, while applicants who applied to only out-of-state institutions grew slightly by 1%. By contrast, applicants who applied to only in-state institutions decreased by 3%.

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., 2027–28 for students in the 2026–27 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 November 1, and the final point in each plot is additionally labeled with the percent growth in that metric between 2025–26 and the current 2026-27 season.

For example, in Figure 1, we see that the number of account creators through November 1 has decreased from 2,012,437 in 2025–26 to 1,980,780 in 2026–27— a year over year decrease of 2%. The trajectory of account creators and applicants has slowed compared to this time last year. Notably, this is the first instance of a decline in account creators on the Common App platform since 2022–23.[2] We continue to see growth in other platform metrics at this point in the season compared to prior years, with a 1% increase in applicants, a 6% increase in applications, and a 5% increase in applications per applicant.

[2] 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.

Figure 1. Change in first-year accounts created by students intending to enroll in the following academic year since 2022–23

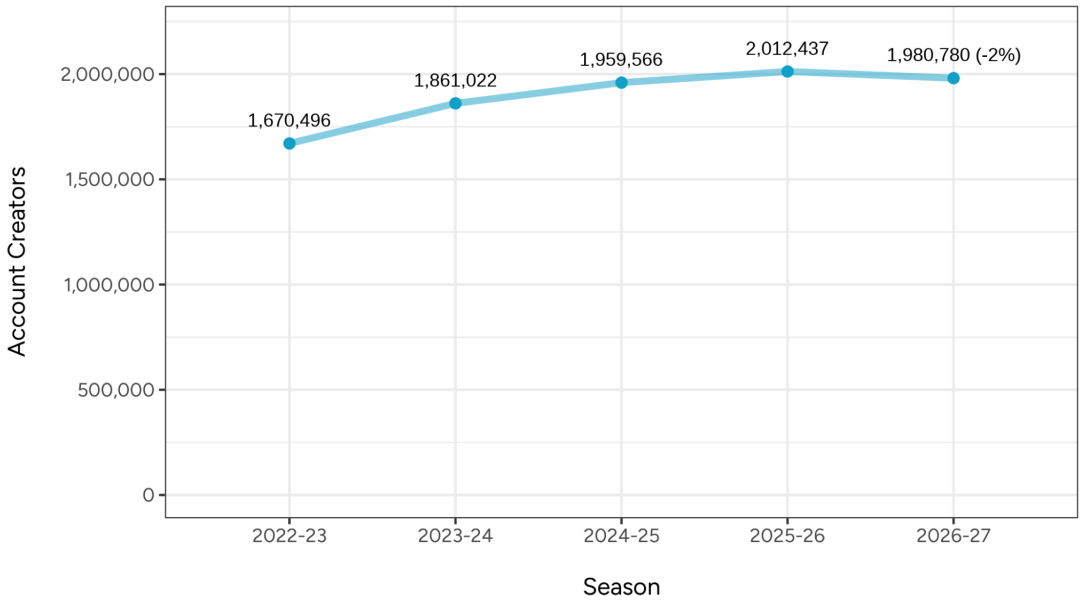


Figure 2. Change in first-year applicants since 2022–23

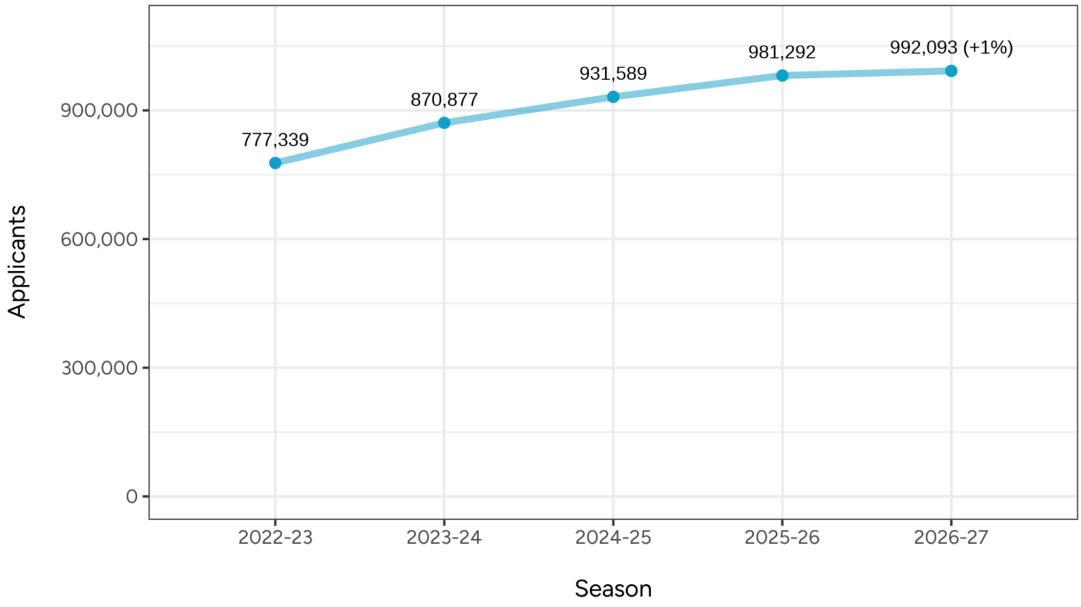


Figure 3. Change in first-year applications since 2022–23

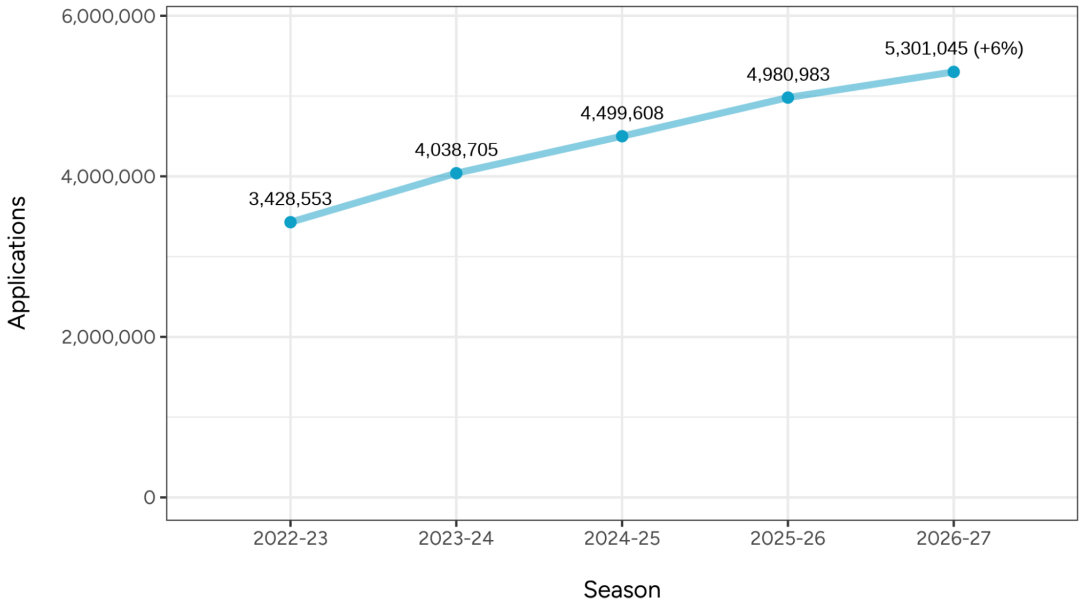
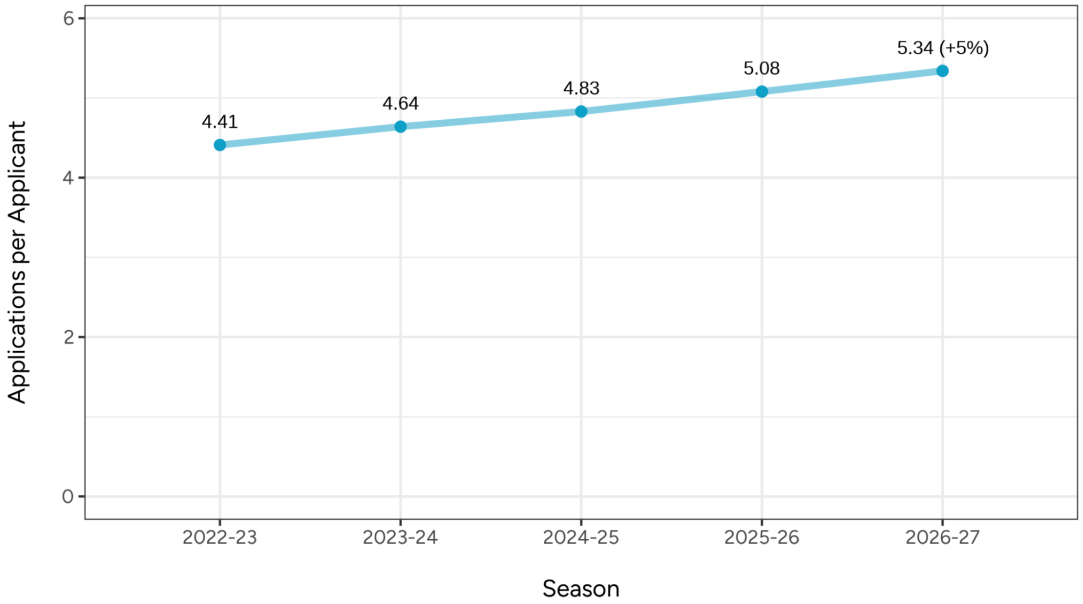


Figure 4. Change in first-year applications per applicant since 2022–23



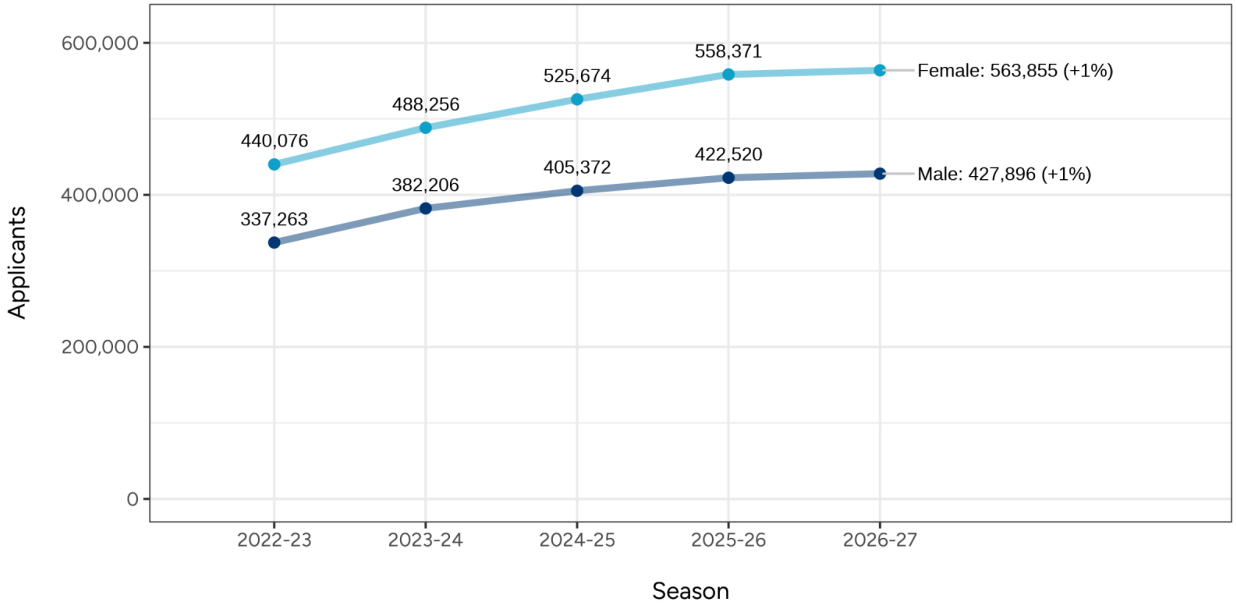
Applicant demographic trends

Though the trends above reveal shifts 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 2022–23. Female and male applicants accounted for similar growth rates through the period, with both groups showing 1% growth compared to this point in 2025-26. Female applicants continue to account for a larger share of all applicants throughout the period.

Figure 5. Change in domestic first-year applicants by legal sex since 2022–23



Trends by student race/ethnicity

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 slightly outpace that of their non-URM peers at 1% since 2025–26 (versus less than 1% 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.

Figure 6. Change in domestic first-year applicants by underrepresented minority status since 2022–23

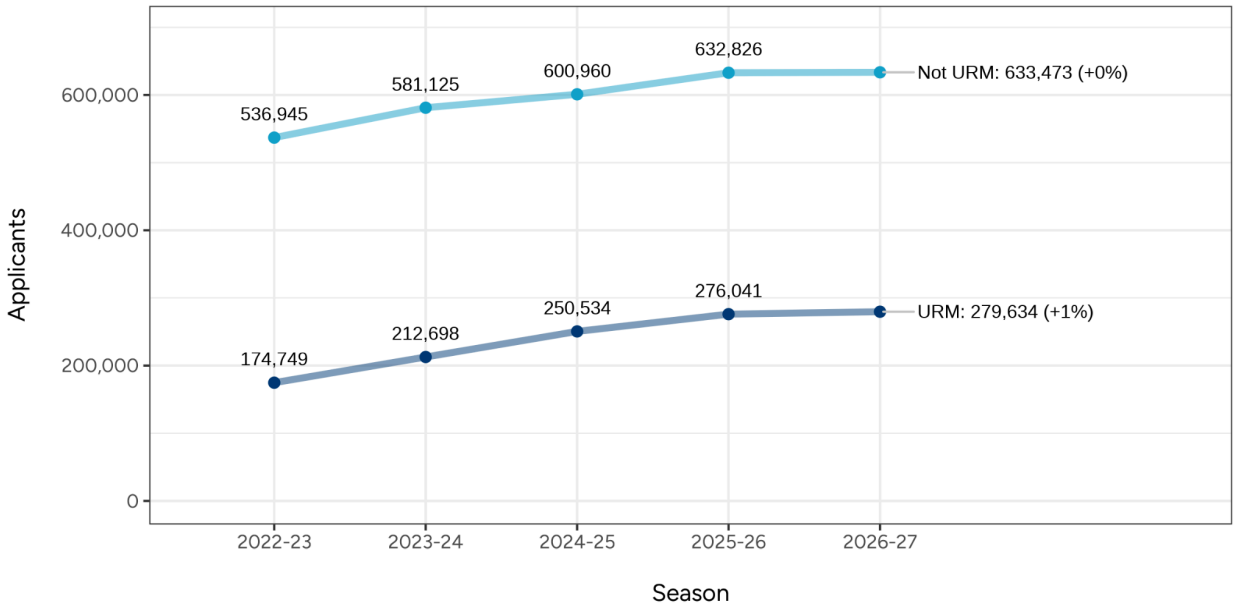


Figure 7. Change in domestic first-year applicants by federal race/ethnicity groupings since 2022–23

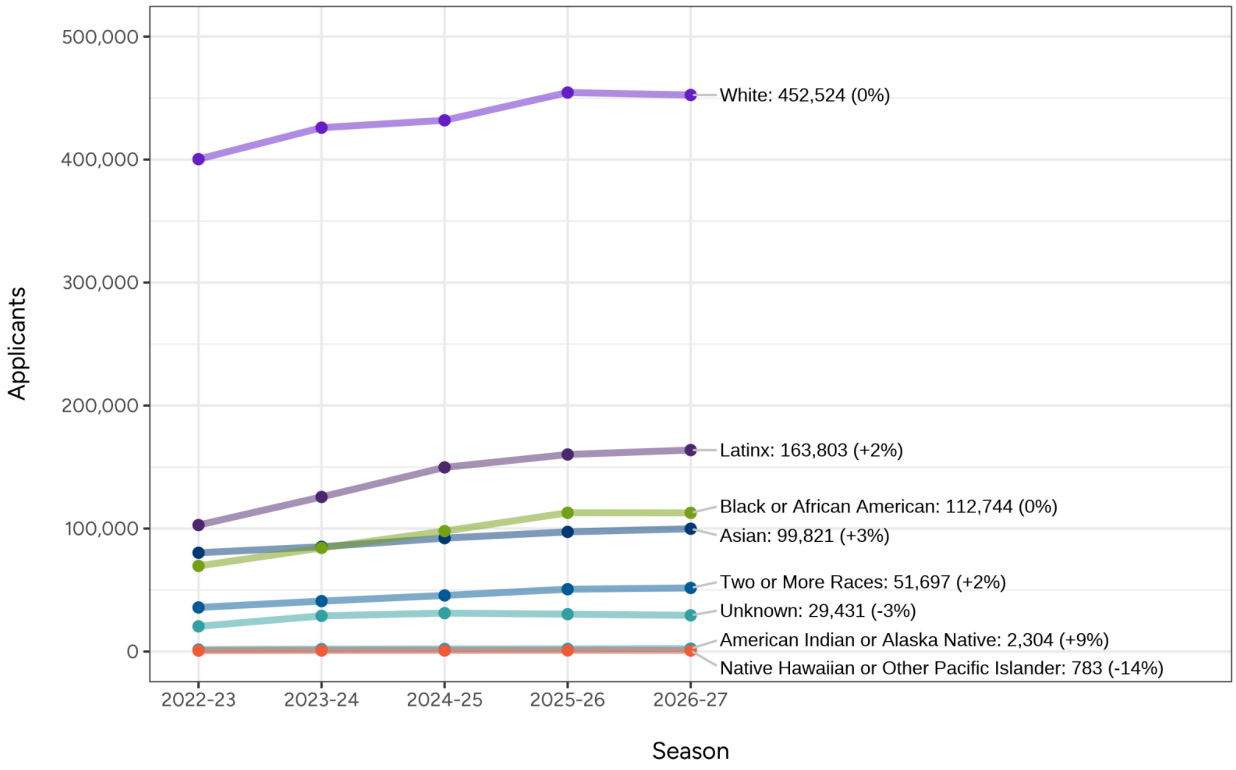


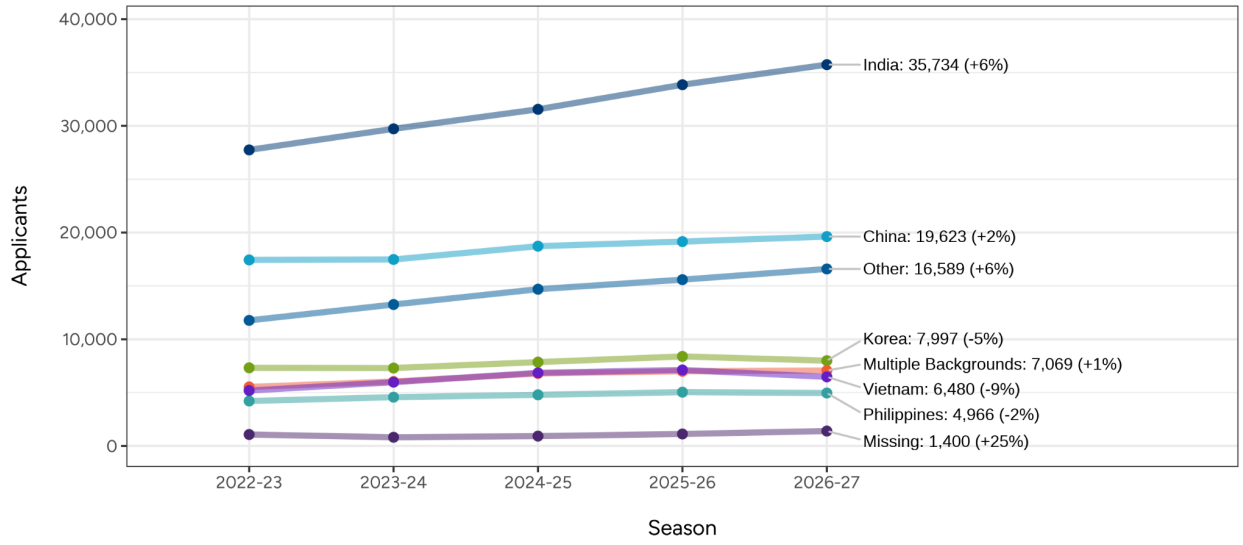
Figure 7 examines applicant growth trends across federal race/ethnicity groupings, revealing that this growth is fastest for applicants identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native (9%) or Asian (3%). The share of domestic applicants identifying as White at this point in the season declined from 50.0% in 2025-26 to 49.6% in 2026-27 (not pictured), a drop that represents the continuation of a long-term trend dating back to at least the 2013–14 season.[3]

The share of students reporting Unknown race/ethnicity declined compared to this point in the season in 2025–26, with 3.3% of students reporting Unknown in 2025–26 and 3.2% in 2026–27 (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.

[3] This trend of White students exhibiting declines as a percentage share of the total applicant pool on the platform for the last several years relative to other racial / ethnic groups mirrors declines in relative White first-year student enrollment observed over the last several Fall enrollment periods (National Student Clearinghouse current enrollment report).

The Common Application prompts students to share more detailed background information within each federal race/ethnicity group (e.g., identifying as Asian with background in China). We are thus able to break out each of the federal race/ethnicity groupings shown above into these more detailed backgrounds. For visual clarity, we focus only on the five most prevalent detailed backgrounds within each federal race/ethnicity group (with the rest combined into an "Other" category). Figure 8 below shows, as an example, growth in first-year applicants across detailed Asian backgrounds, revealing that growth is fastest among Asian applicants identifying their background in India (6%), Other (6%), and China (2%). Corresponding plots for each of the other federal race/ethnicity groups can be found in the Appendix (Figures A1–A5).[4]

Figure 8. Change in domestic first-year applicants by detailed Asian backgrounds since 2022–23



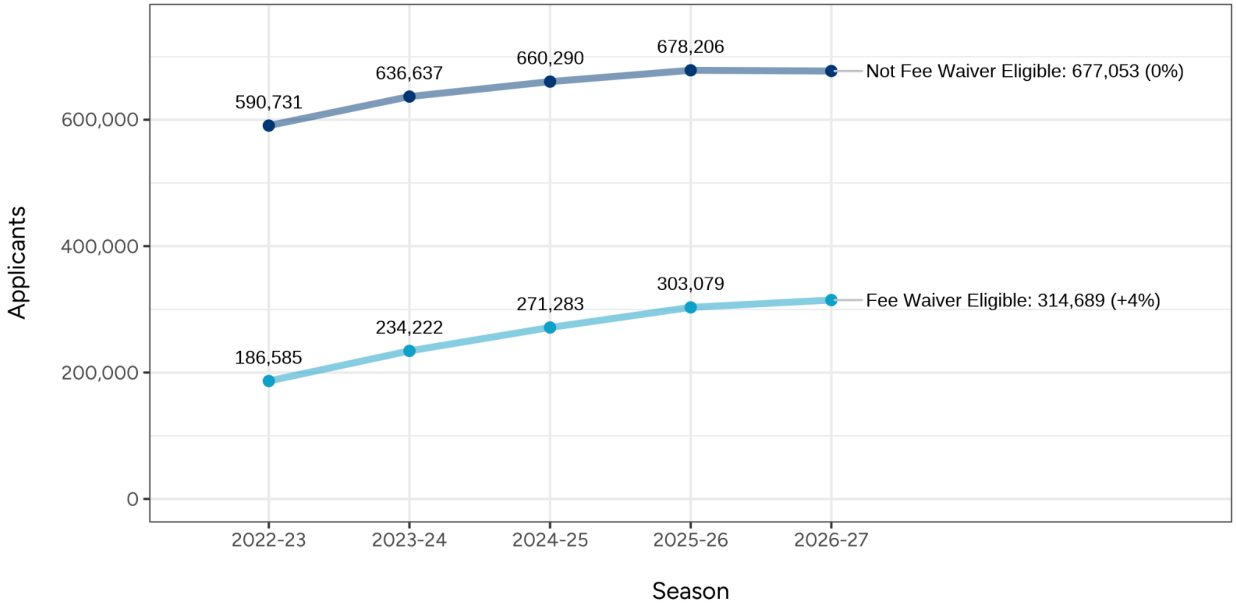
Trends by student socioeconomic status

In addition to student race/ethnicity, we examine multiple dimensions of student socioeconomic status, including Common App fee waiver eligibility, ZIP-code income status, and first-generation status.

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

Figure 9 tracks growth in applicants by self-reported Common App fee waiver eligibility, often used as a proxy for low-income status.[5] Applicants reporting eligibility for the Common App fee waiver have grown by 4%, while those not reporting eligibility remained steady through this point in the season compared to 2025–26.

Figure 9. Change in first-year applicants by Common App fee waiver eligibility since 2022–23



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.[6] As shown in Figure 10, applicants from below-median income ZIP codes increased by 1% while their above-median income peers increased by less than 1% since this point of the season in 2025–26.

[5] More information on exact eligibility criteria descriptions is available online.
[6] 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. We exclude students residing outside the United States, or who live in ZIP codes without a median household income estimate from the ACS.

Figure 10. Change in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP code median household income relative to national median household income since 2022–23

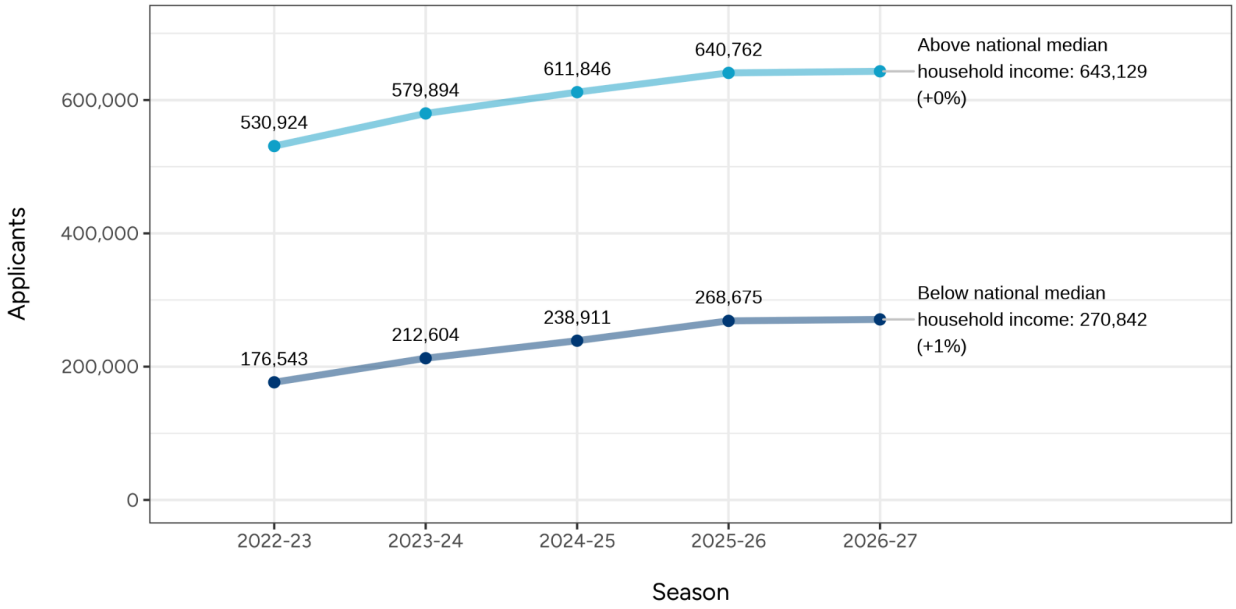
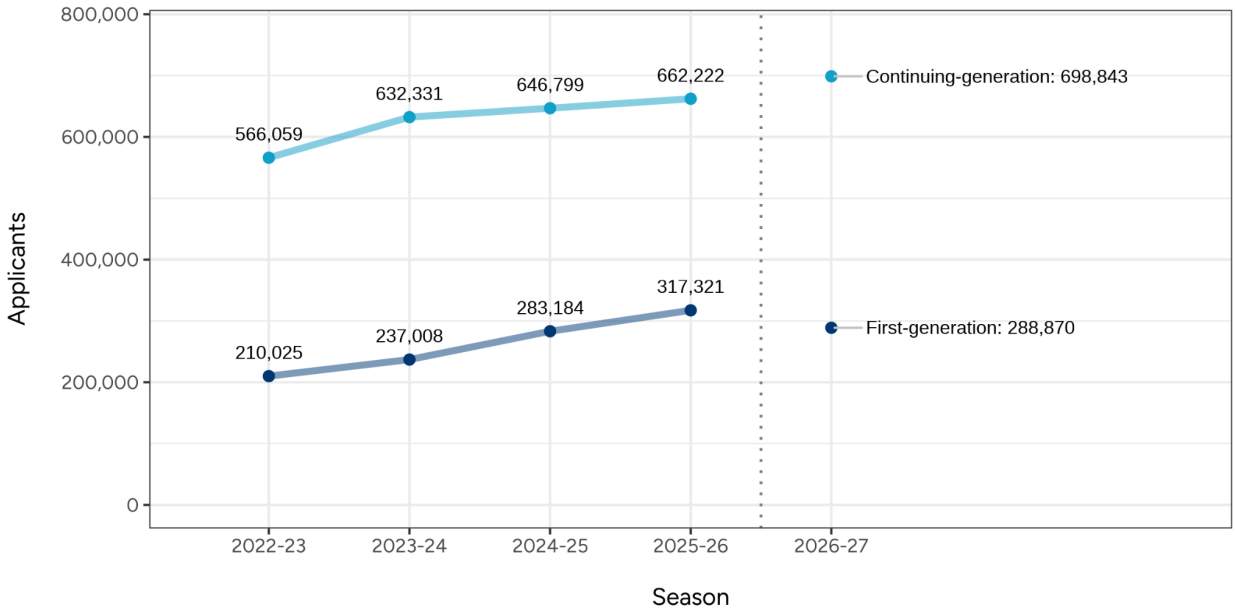


Figure 11 tracks changes in applicant first-generation college student status. For these purposes, we define a first-generation college student as having parents who have not obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher (regardless of when the degree was received, whether the student lives with adults other than their parents, and institutional country or type).[7]

Over the last year, we heard from our member institutions that there were some applicants who indicated parental education levels mapping to a first-generation status and also indicated professional parental occupation (e.g. lawyer, doctor). For the 2026–27 cycle, Common App transitioned parental education questions from a scrollable dropdown menu to radio buttons to make the full range of parental education levels more visible to students. Due to these refinements in our user interface, students appear to be more likely to report higher parental education levels. This change in data collection and student self-reporting patterns requires a reset in our year over year comparisons for students classified as first-generation.

[7] For more detail on this topic, see our series of research briefs examining the complexities of defining, tracking, and understanding first-generation college applicants.

Figure 11. Change in first-year applicants by first-generation status since 2022–23



Note: The dotted line indicates the timing of a shift in question display for first-generation status on the Common App application.

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 United States, Figure 12 tracks applicant ZIP code urbanicity classifications,[8] while Figure 13 tracks applicant state-regions. Only Metropolitan applicants saw growth since 2025-26 (1%), while Micropolitan (-1%), Rural (-1%), and Small Town (-2%) applicants all declined slightly. The overwhelming majority (92%, not pictured) of applicants still come from Metropolitan ZIP codes.

We also examine applicant growth over time across regions and states in the United States. For visual clarity, Figure 14 shows applicant trends among the ten fastest-growing states since 2022–23, while Figure 15 shows applicant trends among the ten states with the most applicants overall as of November 1, 2026. We exclude from these visualizations any state or territory with fewer than 100

[8] Per the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, a Metropolitan area is a region with an urban center containing a population of at least 50,000. A Micropolitan area is a region with an urban center containing a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000. Small town refers to an urban center with a population less than 10,000. Rural refers to areas without an urban center.

applicants in any one season. For those interested in seeing these statistics for every state, we have included an exhaustive table in the Appendix (Table B1).

Texas, which surpassed New York as the state with the most applicants on the platform in 2024-25 (Figure 15), declined by less than 1% but remains the state with the most Common App applicants. Applicant growth in the Western region (6%) outpaced growth in other regions (Figure 13), driven by a large increase in Arizona (80%), which showed the fastest growth rate compared to this time last season.

Figure 12. Change in domestic first-year applicants by ZIP code urbanicity since 2022–23

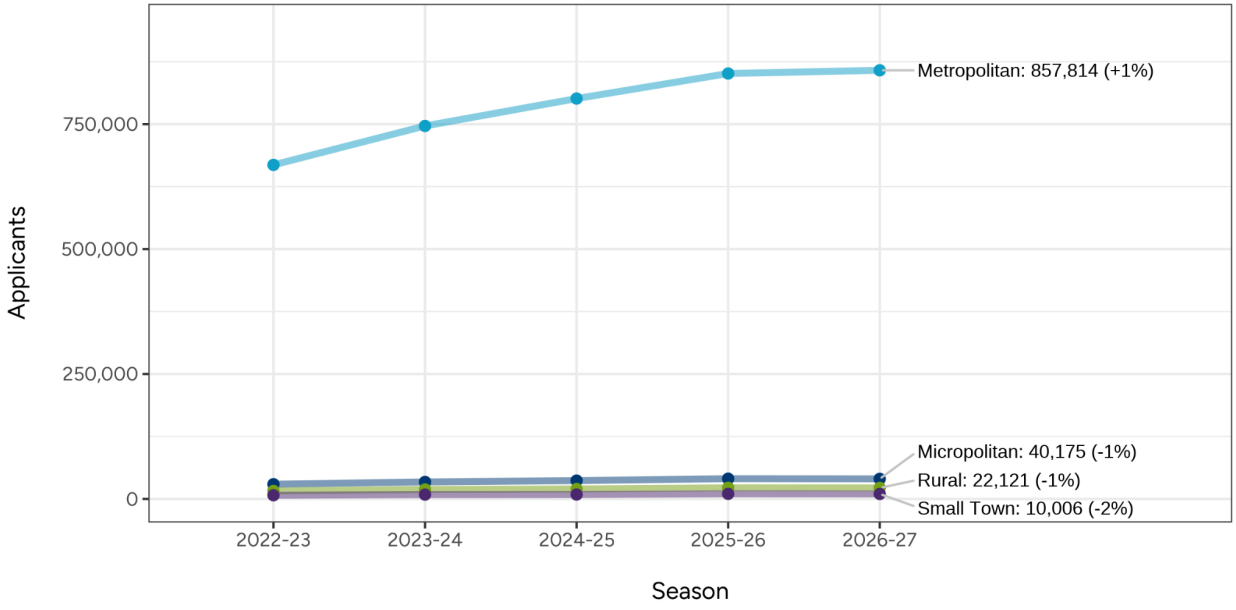


Figure 13. Change in domestic first-year applicants by United States region since 2022–23

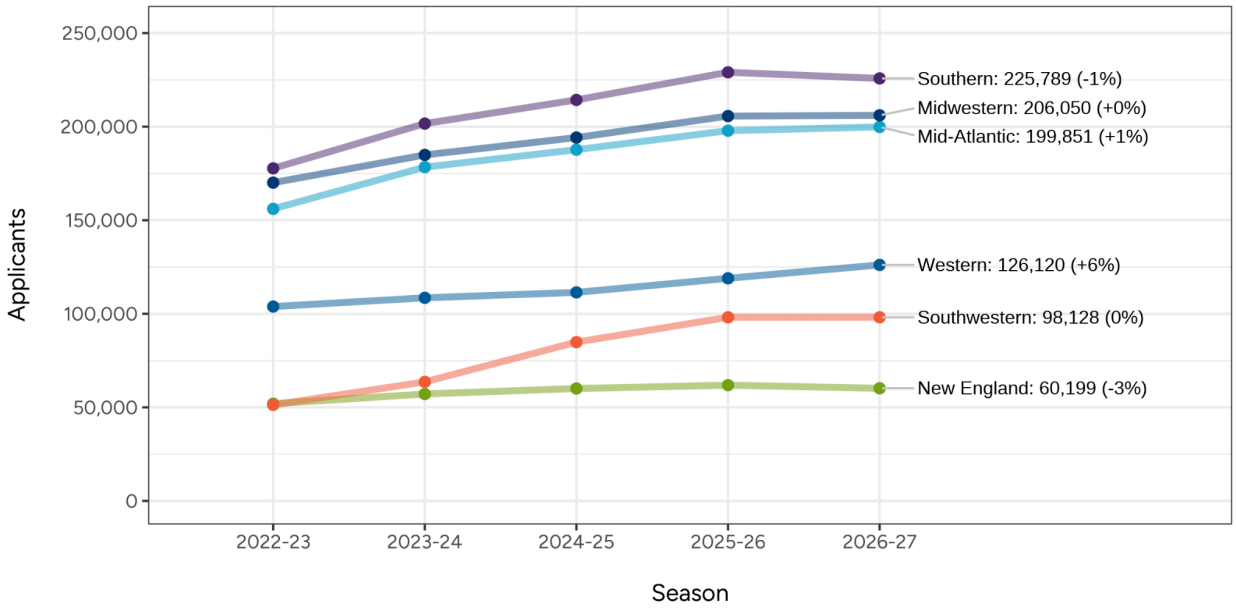


Figure 14. Change in domestic first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing states since 2022–23

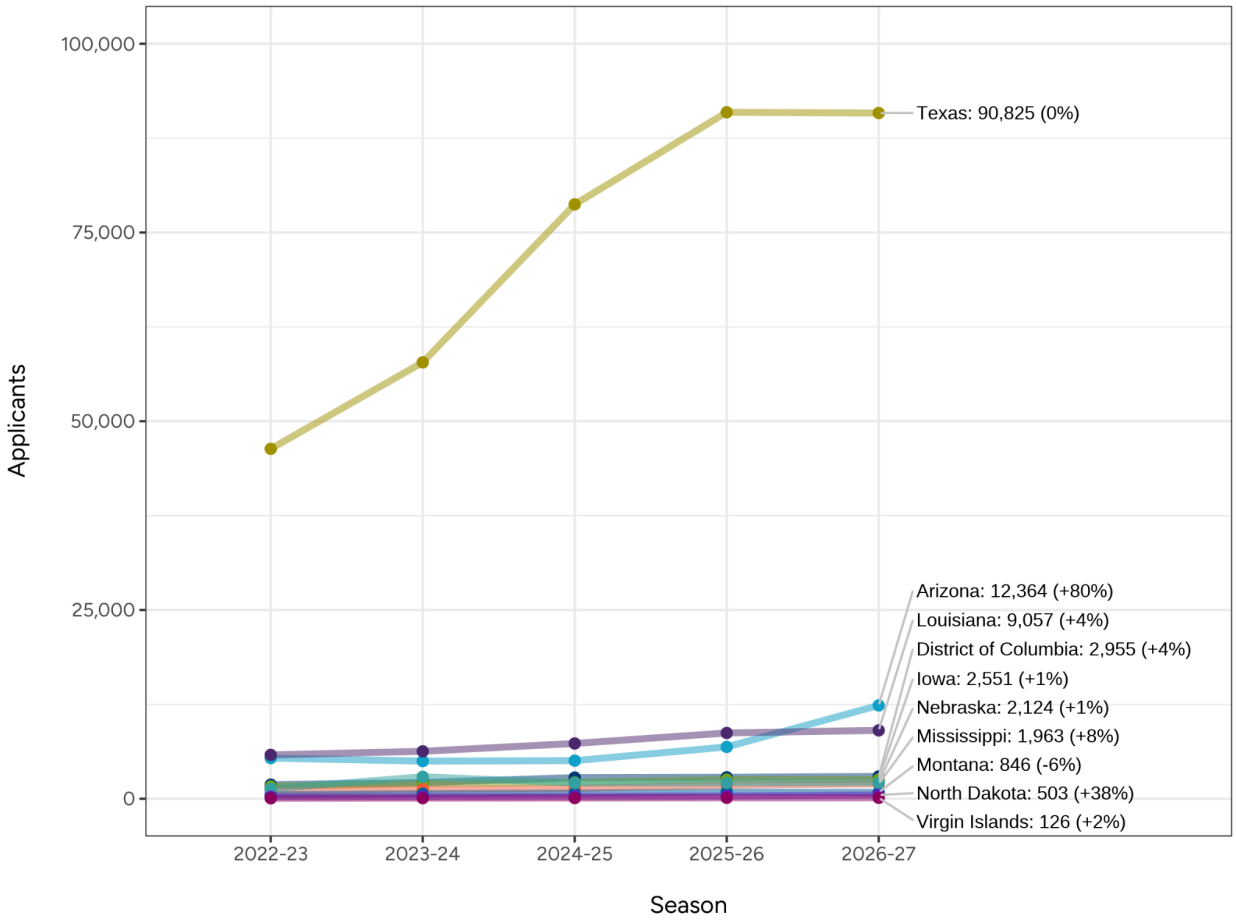


Figure 15. Change in domestic first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume states as of 2026–27

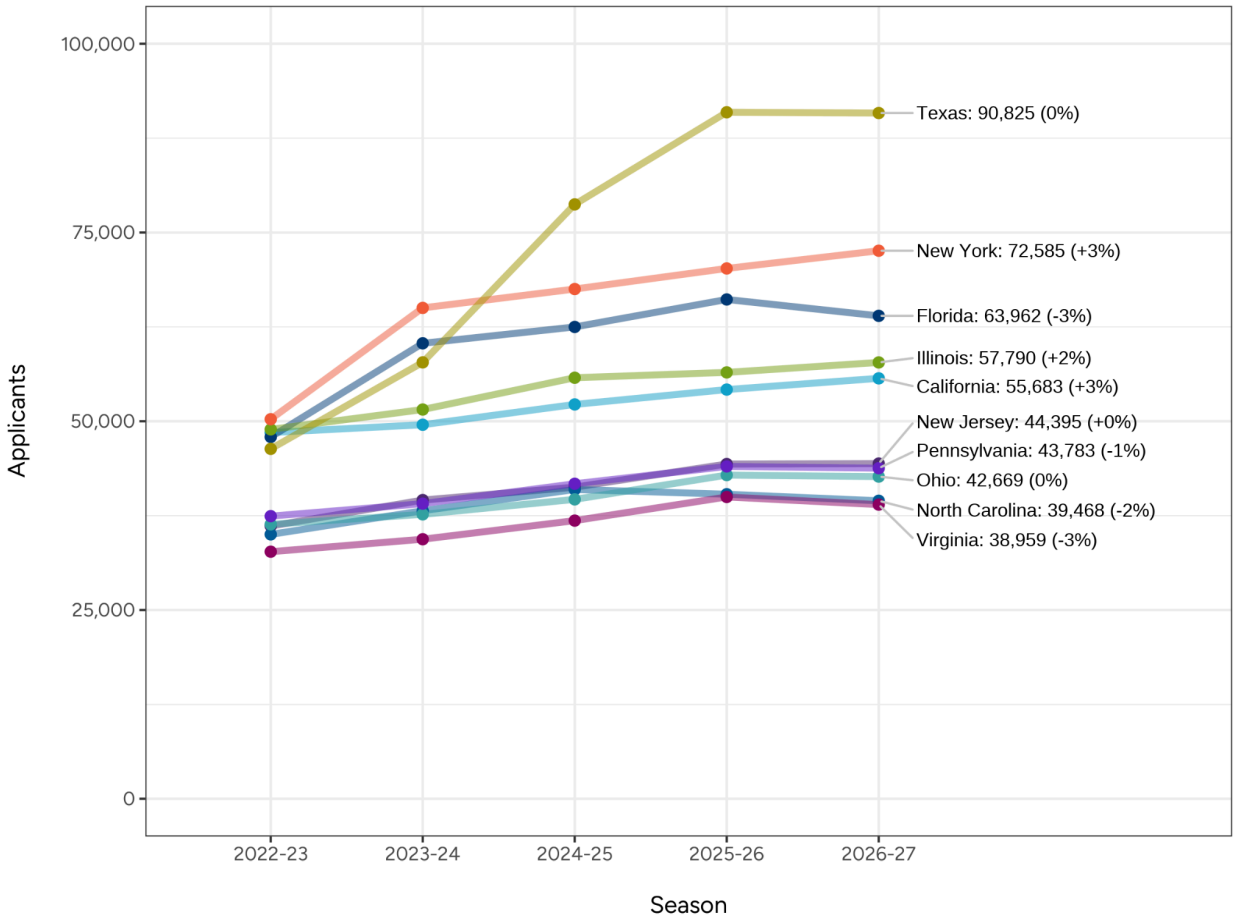


Figure 16 charts applicant growth among domestic and international applicants, where international applicants have explicitly reported active citizenship in a country besides the United States. Figure 17 shows the growth in applicants by region of the world for those international applicants.[9] For a more granular, country-by-country view, Figure 18 shows growth in applicants by country of citizenship for the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2022–23. Lastly, Figure 19 shows applicant growth by country of citizenship for the ten highest-volume countries as of this point in the current season.

The decline in international applicants, acknowledged in our 2025-26 End of Season Report, has reversed through this point in the 2026-27 season, with international applicants up 9% compared to this time in the 2025-26 application cycle. This

[9] We use country regional classifications per the United Nations Statistics Division methodology. Students with multiple citizenships (not including a U.S. citizenship) or who indicate being stateless are grouped into the "Other" category.

stands in contrast to the 9% year-over-year decrease in international applicants documented in the November 1 deadline update in 2025-26. The overall increase in international applicants was driven by a 41% increase from Pakistan, a 17% increase in applicants from India, and a 21% increase in applicants from Ghana; all of which were notable reversals of trends at this point in the 2025-26 application cycle.

Figure 16. Change in first-year applicants by international status since 2022–23

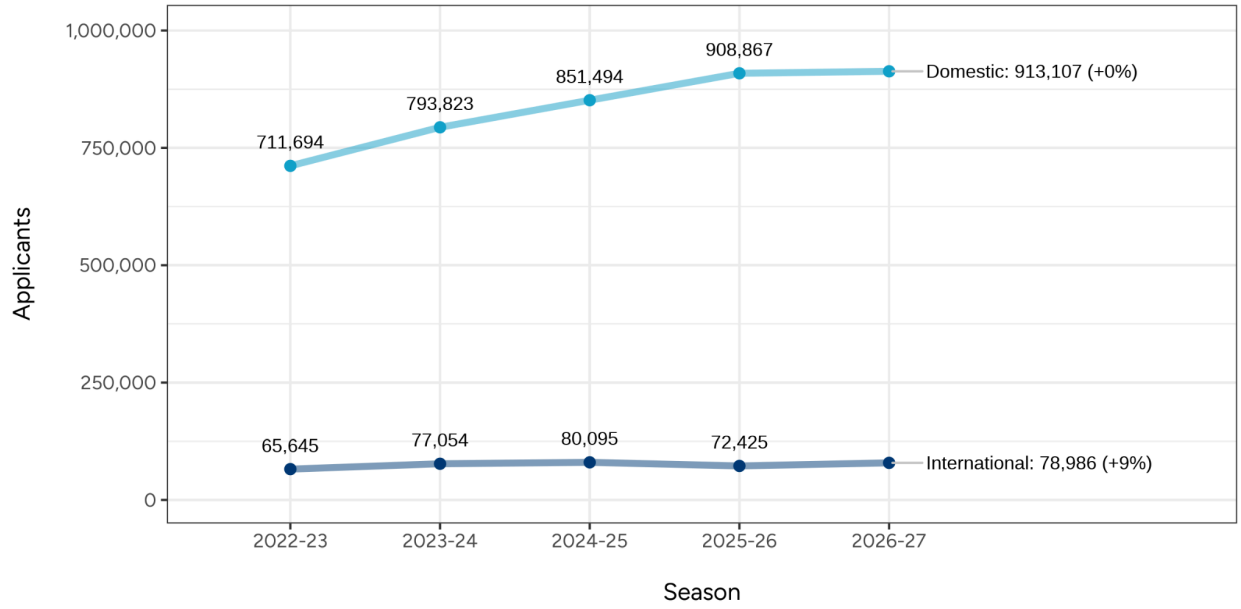


Figure 17. Change in international first-year applicants by region of citizenship since 2022–23

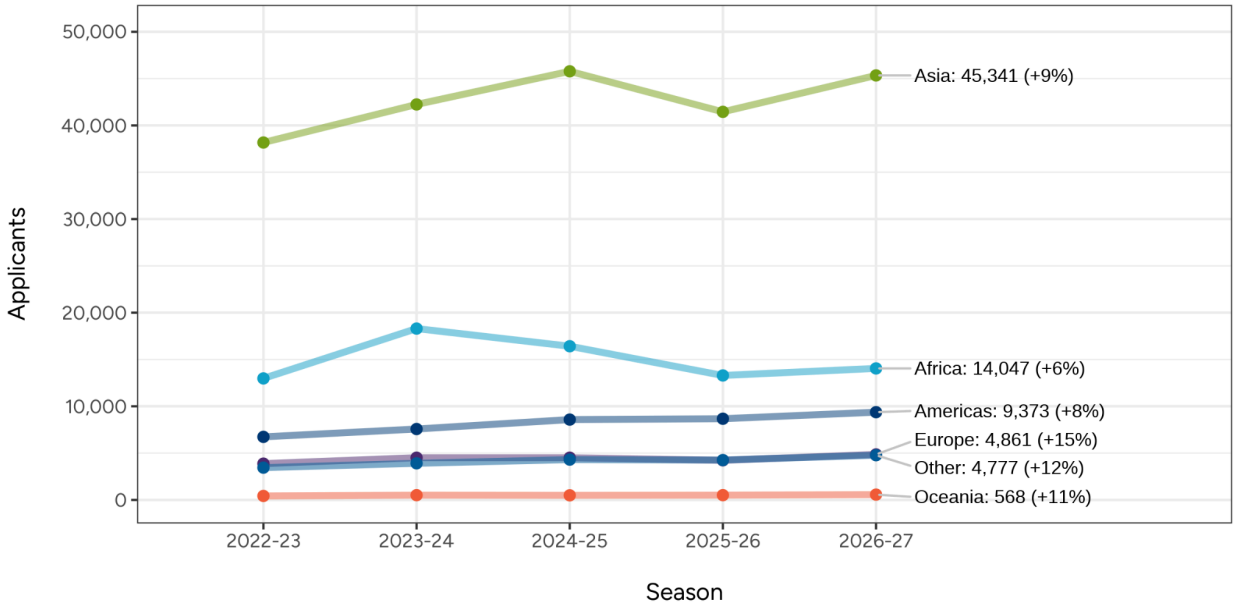


Figure 18. Change in international first-year applicants among the ten fastest-growing countries of citizenship since 2022–23

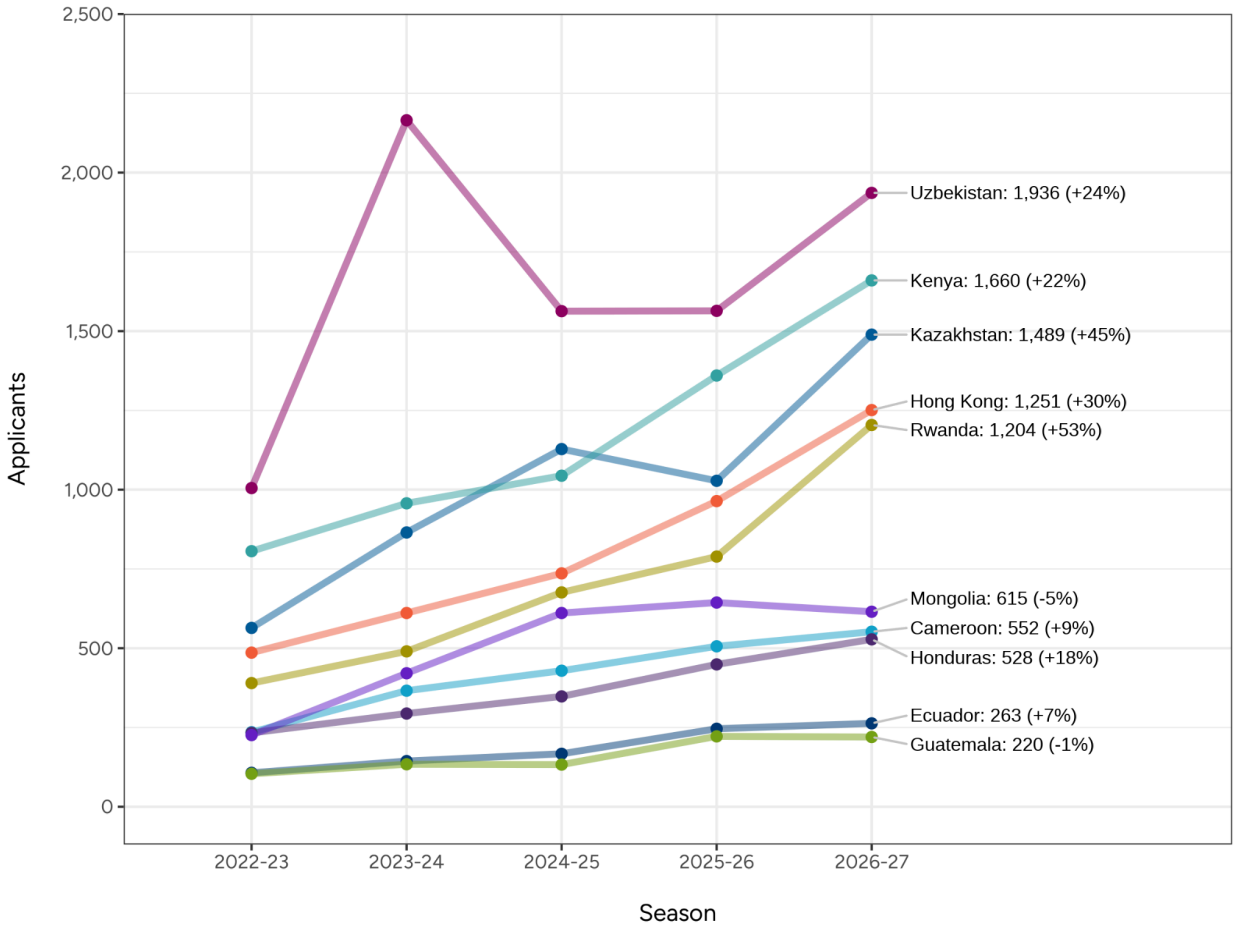
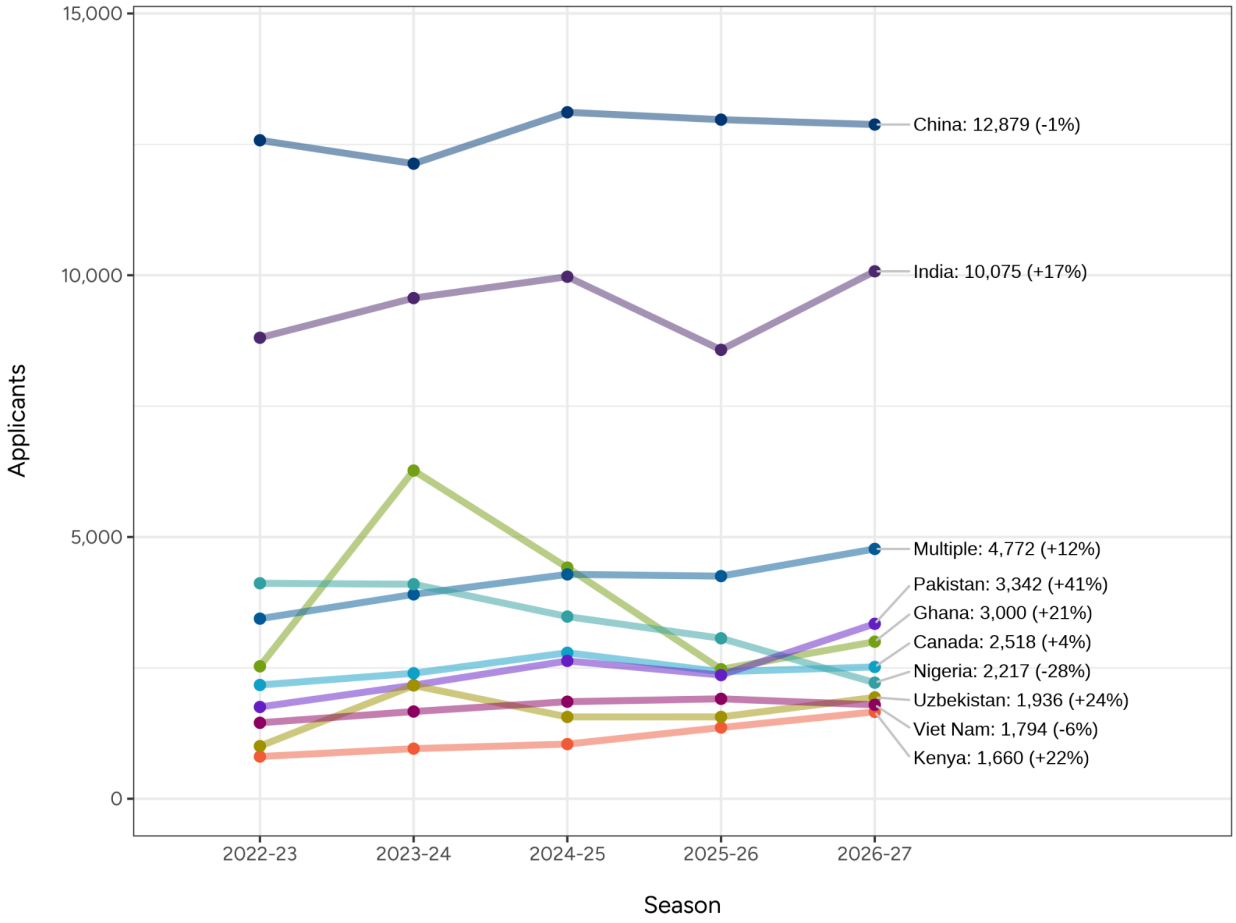


Figure 19. Change in international first-year applicants among the ten highest-volume countries of citizenship as of 2026–27



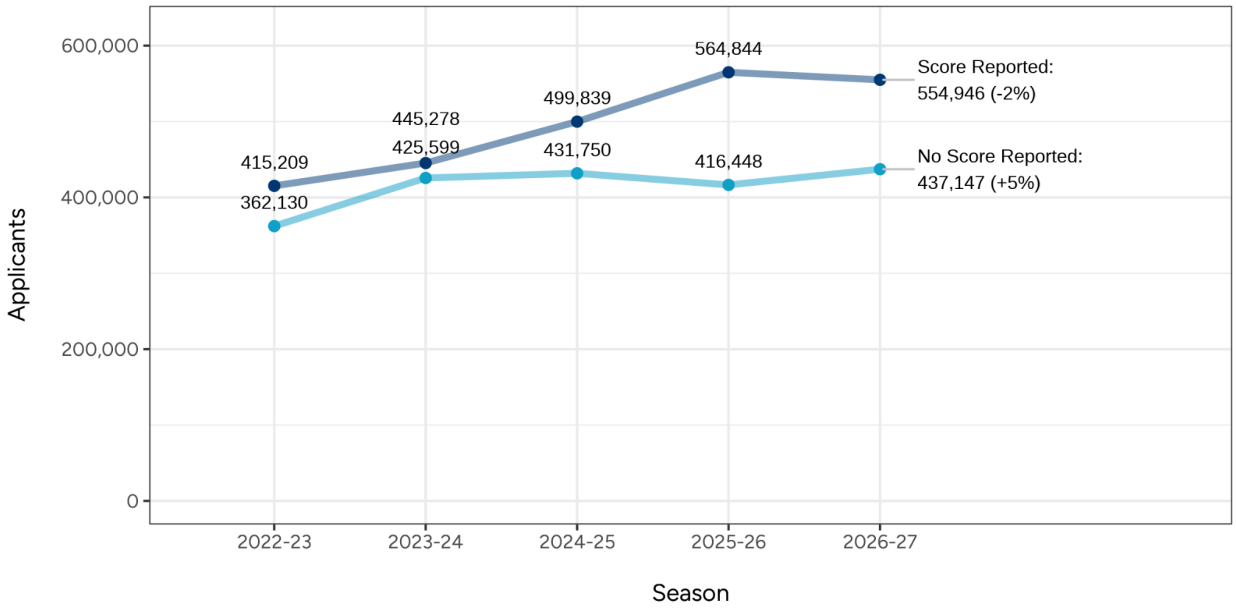
Trends in applicants' test score reporting behaviors

As reported in our 2025-26 End of Season Report, the share of Common App applicants reporting test scores has shifted dramatically over time. This season has reversed a multi-year trend of increasing score reporting through November 1, and instead saw a decrease in score reporters of 2%, with a corresponding increase in non-reporters of 5%. This season, 5% of members require a test score to submit an application (not pictured). Because patterns in standardized test reporting continue to shift across the application season, we will continue to monitor and report these ongoing findings in future updates.

Appendix Figures A6–A13 illustrate test score reporting disaggregated by URM status, fee waiver eligibility, ZIP code-level income, and first-generation status.

These figures show that first-generation students, URM students, and fee waiver eligible students continue to be less likely to submit a test score.

Figure 20. Change in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2022–23



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 both increased, with a larger annual increase for private (+13%) than for public (+3%) institutions than at this time in the 2025-26 application cycle.

Between the 2025–26 and 2026–27 application cycles, application volume grew fastest among Most Selective institutions (those admitting fewer than 25% of applicants), rising 14%. In comparison, institutions in other selectivity brackets experienced more moderate growth. (Members lacking publicly available selectivity metrics are excluded 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 and international status (e.g., the number of applications Black or African American students submitted to members of varying selectivity bands).[10] In general, we do not observe any appreciable shifts from ongoing historical trends at this point in the season, with two notable exceptions. First, applications from Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants to Less Selective and More Selective institutions decreased by 19% and 20%, respectively (Figure A18). Second, Figure A22 illustrates that the number of international applications to Most Selective and Highly Selective institutions increased by 35% and 20%, respectively.

To support members' efforts to benchmark what they observe individually against broader trends, we also provide tables of application trends by member characteristics in the Appendix (Tables B2–B5).[11] Appendix Table B6 also illustrates the proportions of returning members who had increases or decreases in application volume since last year, both overall and by selected member characteristics. Overall, 63% of members saw an increase or stable application volume compared with this time last season, while 37% saw a decrease.

[10] We also examined these trends in more detail in a dedicated research brief after the close of the 2023–24 season.
[11] In addition to the data in this report, all Common App members have access to filterable data charts in the Analytics section of the member Control Center. Members who use Common App's custom platform can also create benchmark groups of 10 to 20 members to contextualize their data against selected peer institutions.

Figure 21. Change in applications by member institution type since 2022–23

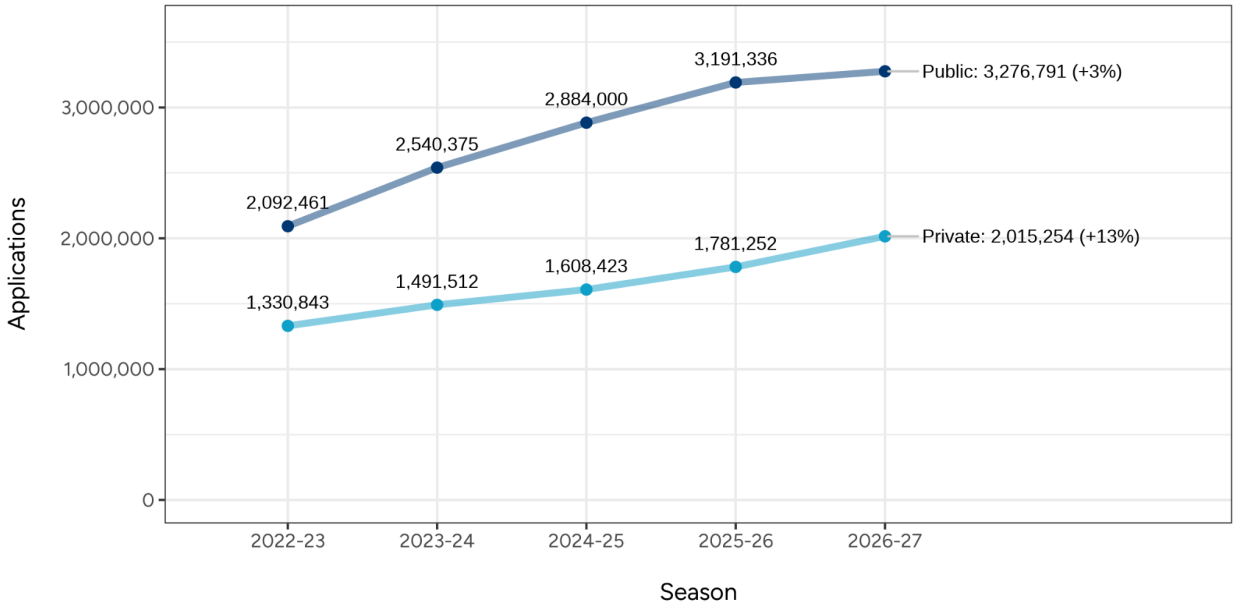


Figure 22. Change in applications by member selectivity bracket since 2022–23

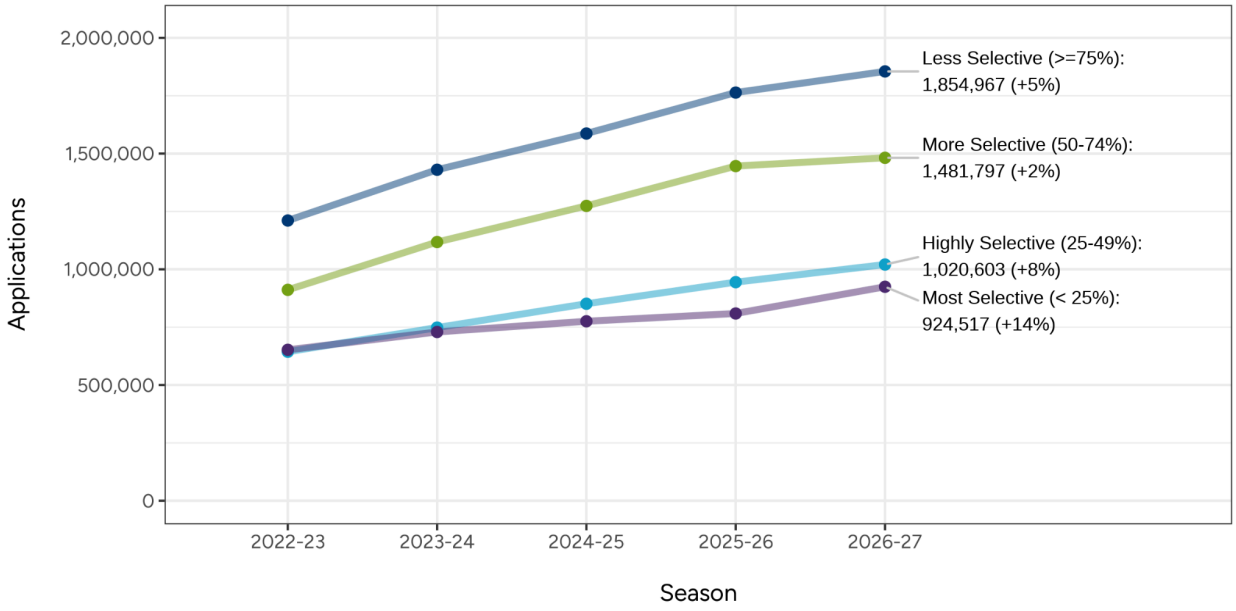


Figure 23 is similar to Figure 21, in that it examines applications to public and private members, but instead looks at the behavior of individual applicants. That is, it charts how many applicants at this point in the season have only applied to public members, only applied to private members, or applied to both public and private

members. More than half (56%) of applicants applied to both public and private institutions, up from 54% at this point in the season in 2025-26 (not pictured). Notably, the number of applicants applying to only public institutions decreased by 6% after years of growth.

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. The number of applicants applying only to in-state institutions declined 3% compared to this point in 2025-26, whereas applicants applying to both in- and out-of-state institutions (4%) and only to out-of-state institutions (1%) increased.

Figure 23. Change in applicants by public and private application behavior since 2022–23

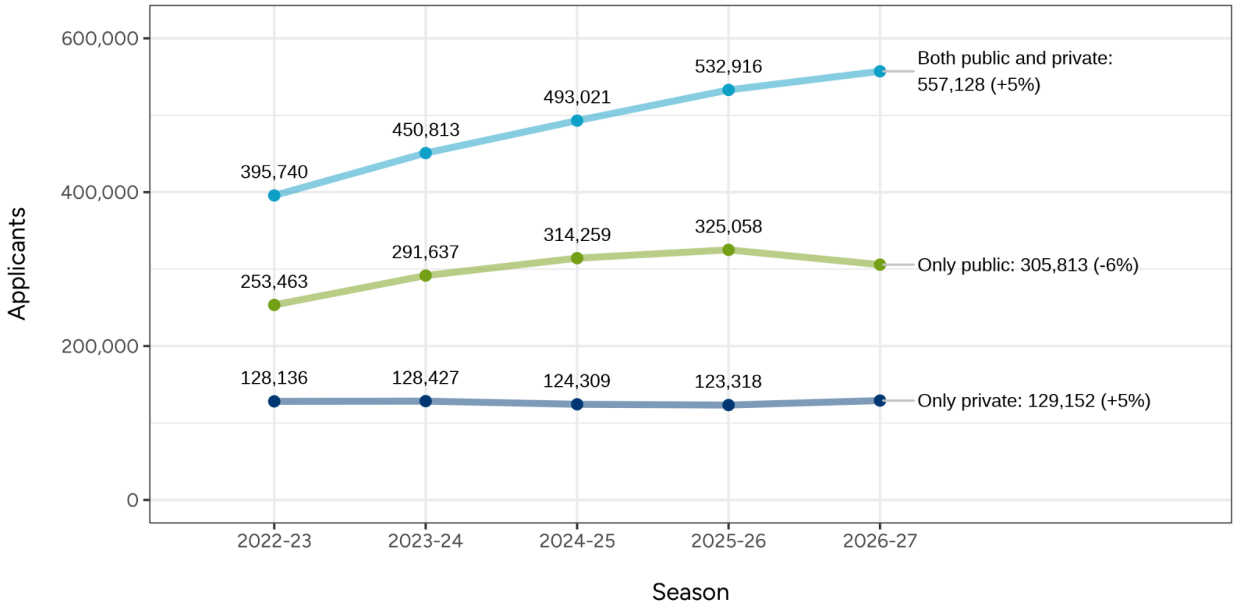
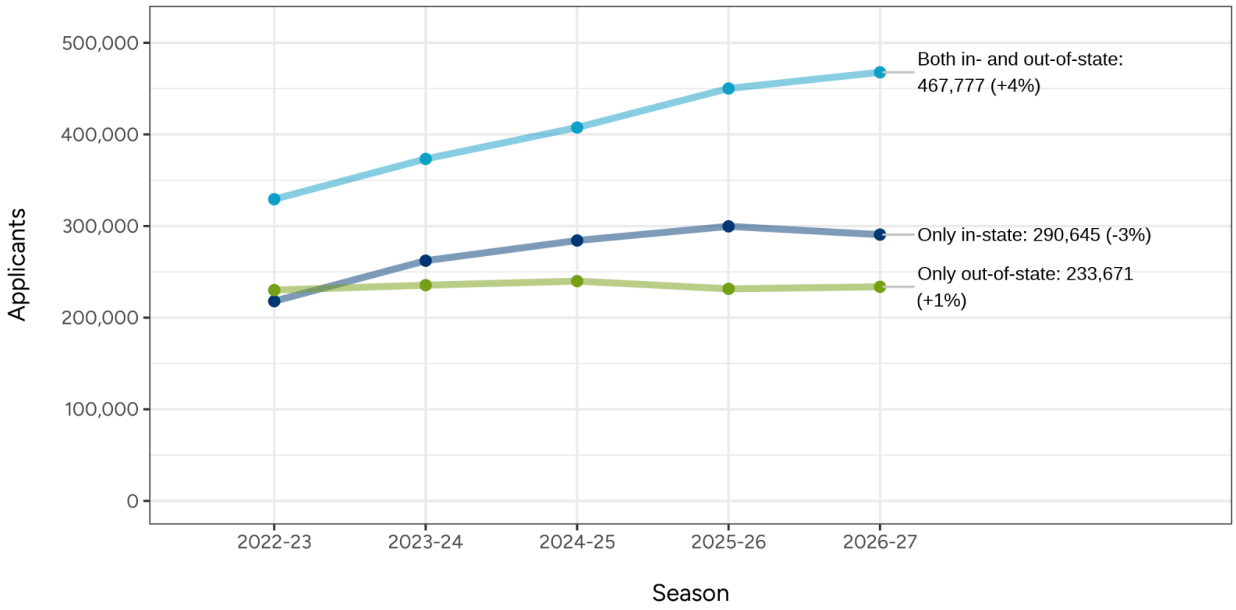


Figure 24. Change in applicants by in- and out-of-state application behavior since 2022–23



Appendix

Figure A1. Change in first-year domestic applicants by detailed White backgrounds since 2022–23

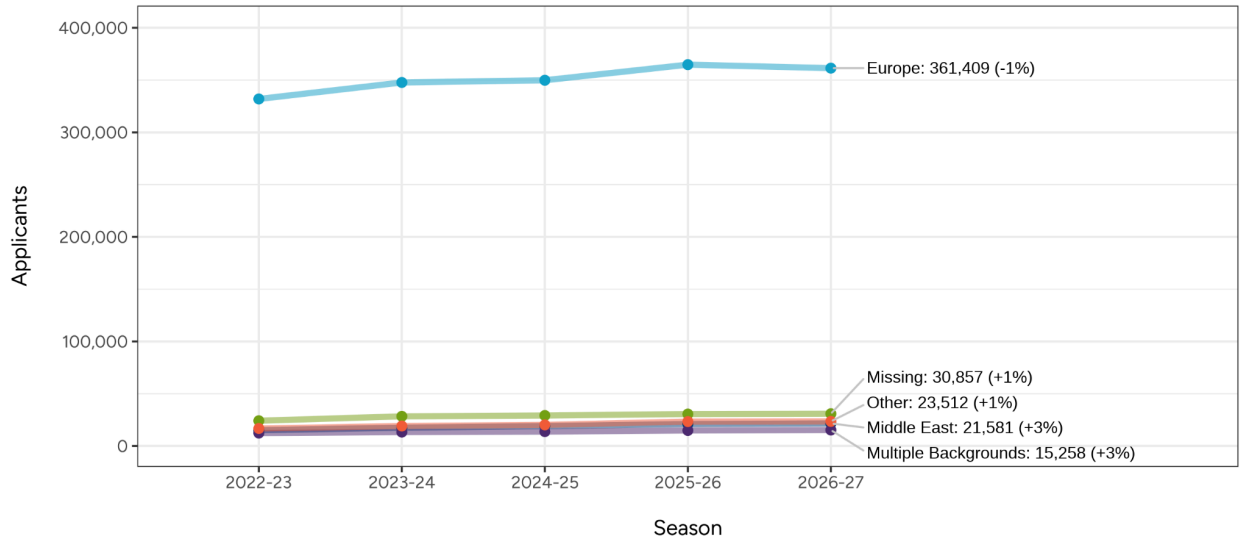


Figure A2. Change in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Black or African American backgrounds since 2022–23

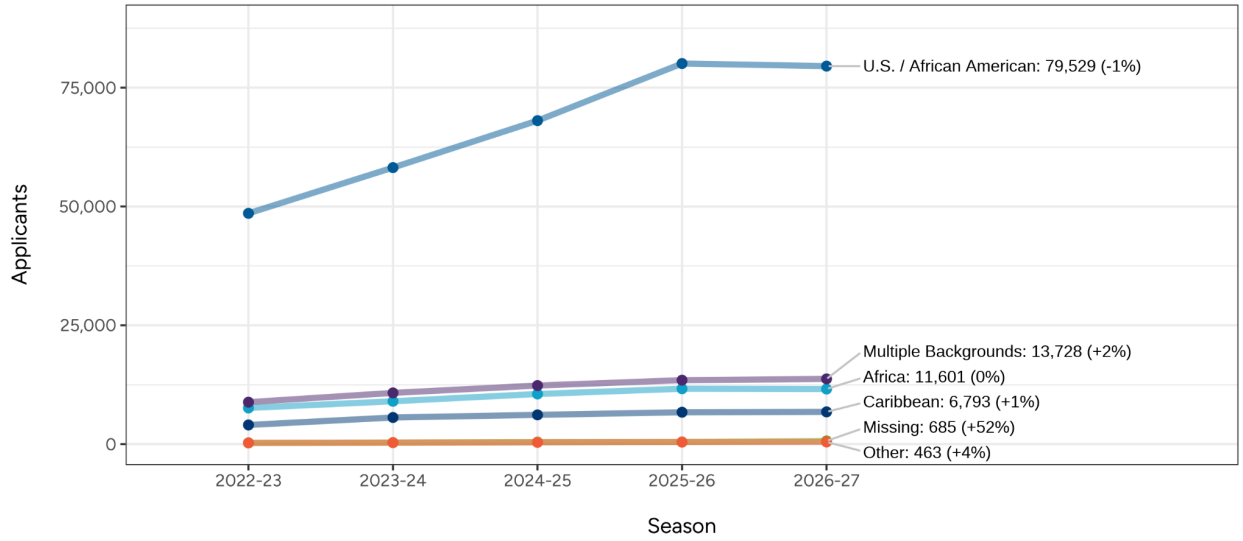


Figure A3. Change in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Latinx backgrounds since 2022–23

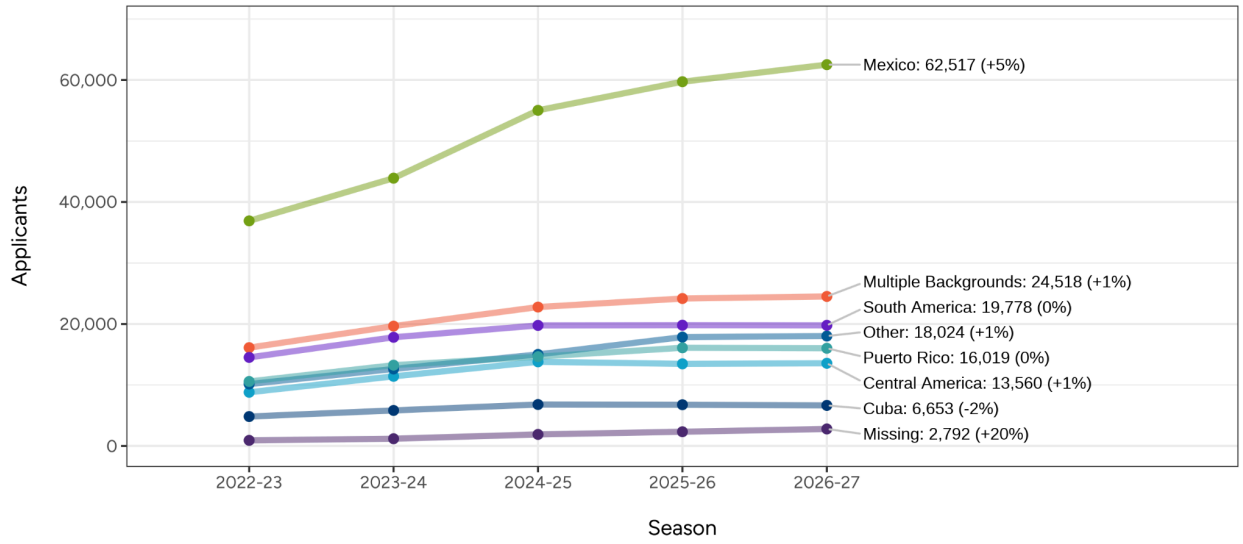


Figure A4. Change in first-year domestic applicants by detailed Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander backgrounds since 2022–23

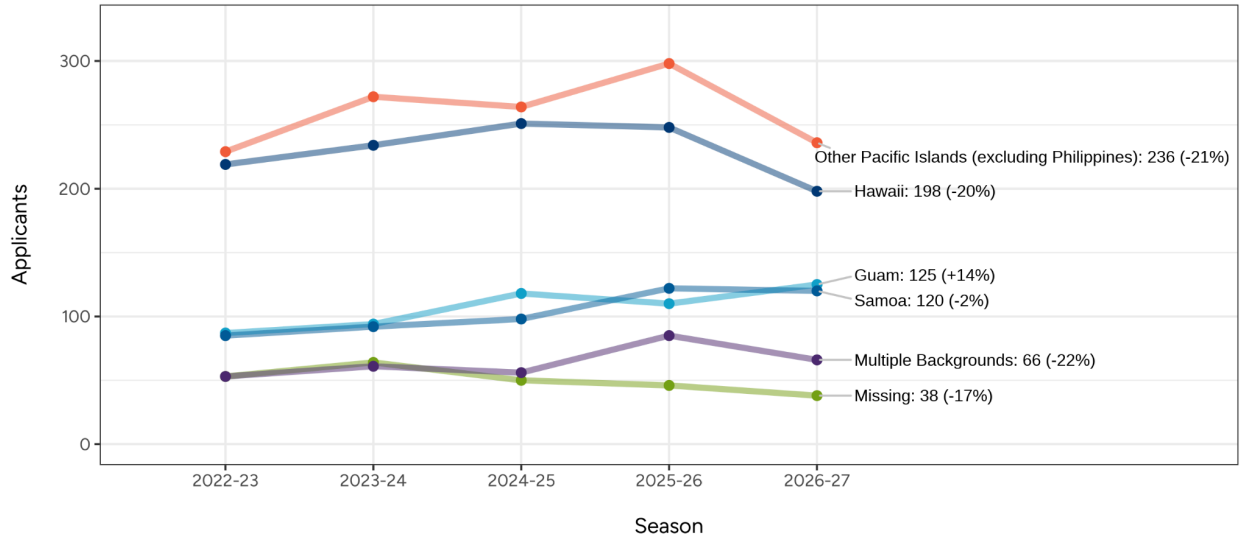


Figure A5. Change in first-year domestic applicants by detailed American Indian or Alaska Native backgrounds since 2022–23

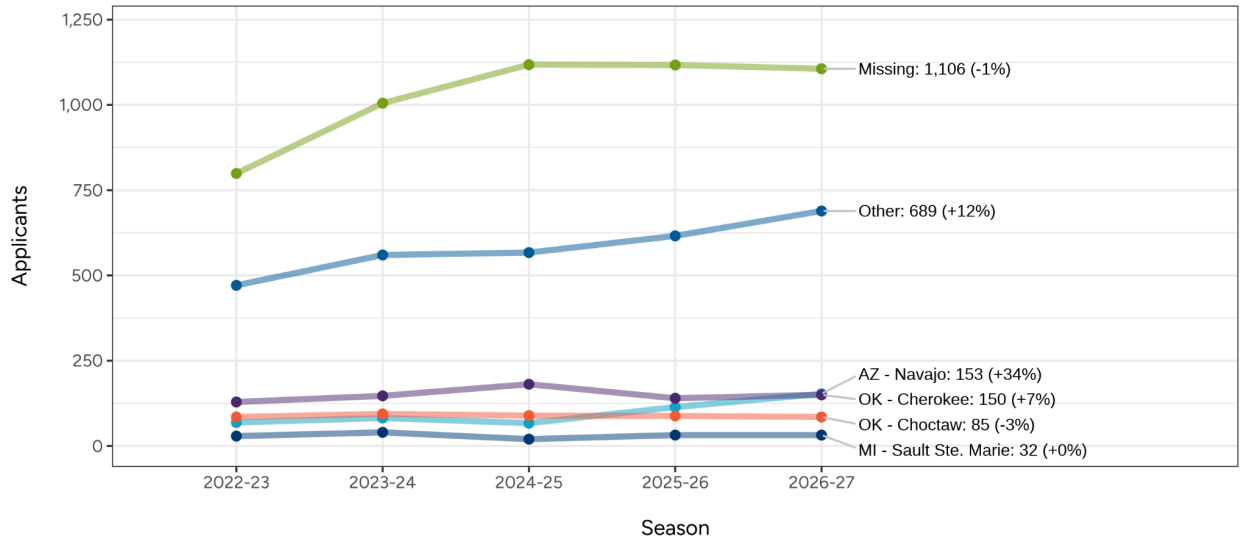


Figure A6. Change in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2022–23, URM applicants only

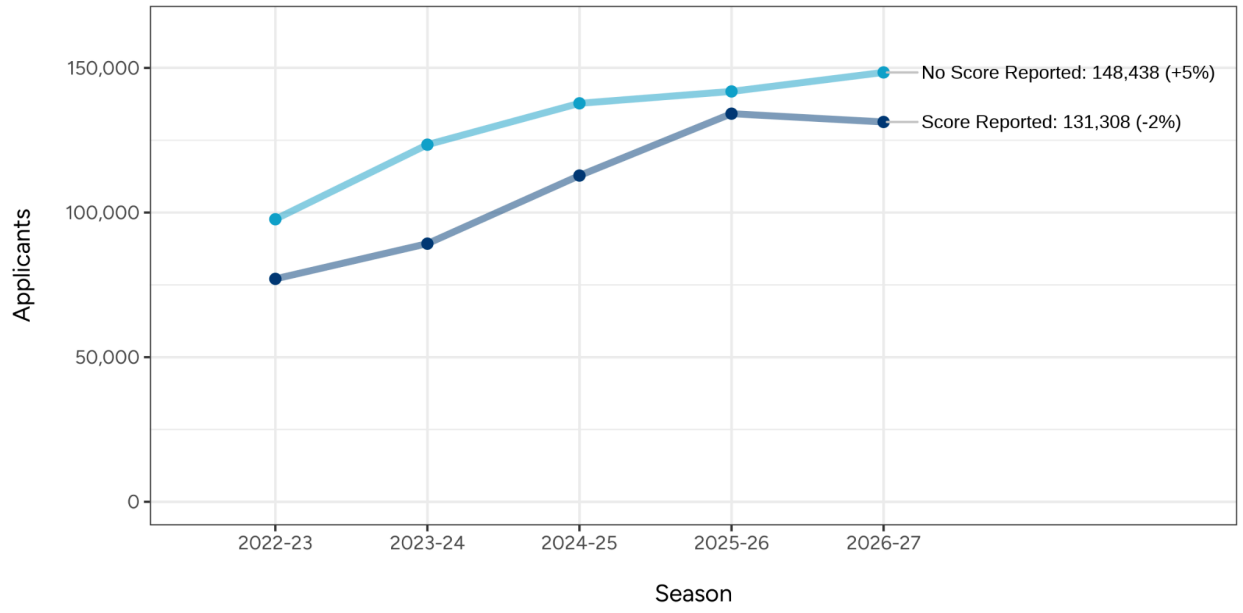


Figure A7. Change in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2022–23, non-URM applicants only

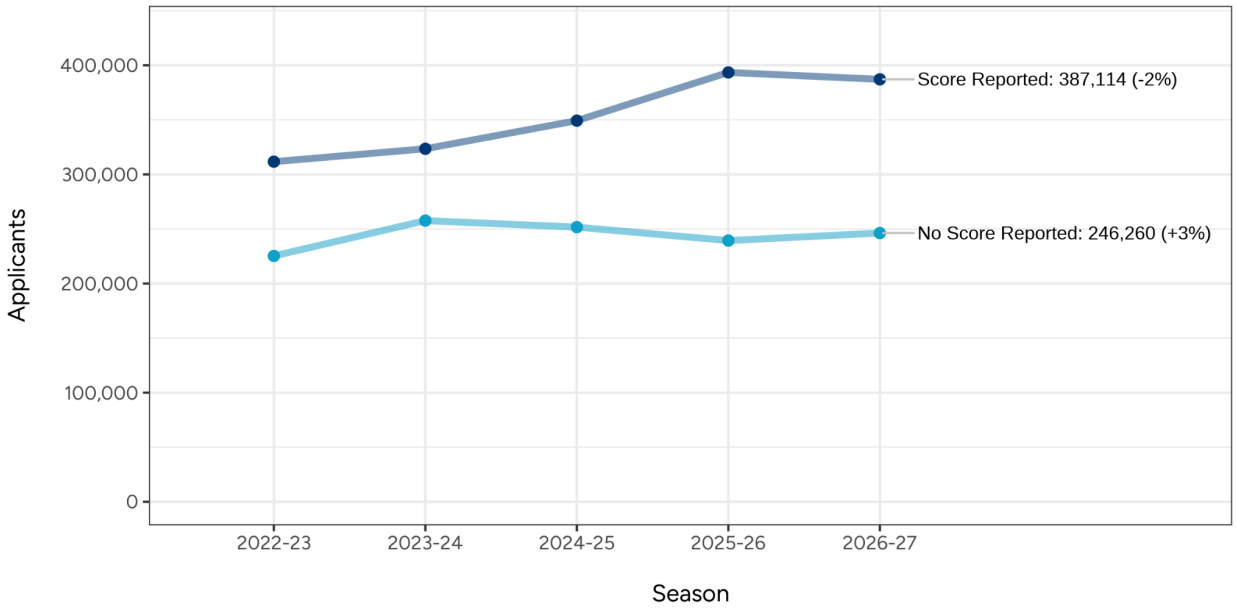


Figure A8. Change in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2022–23, fee-waiver-eligible applicants only

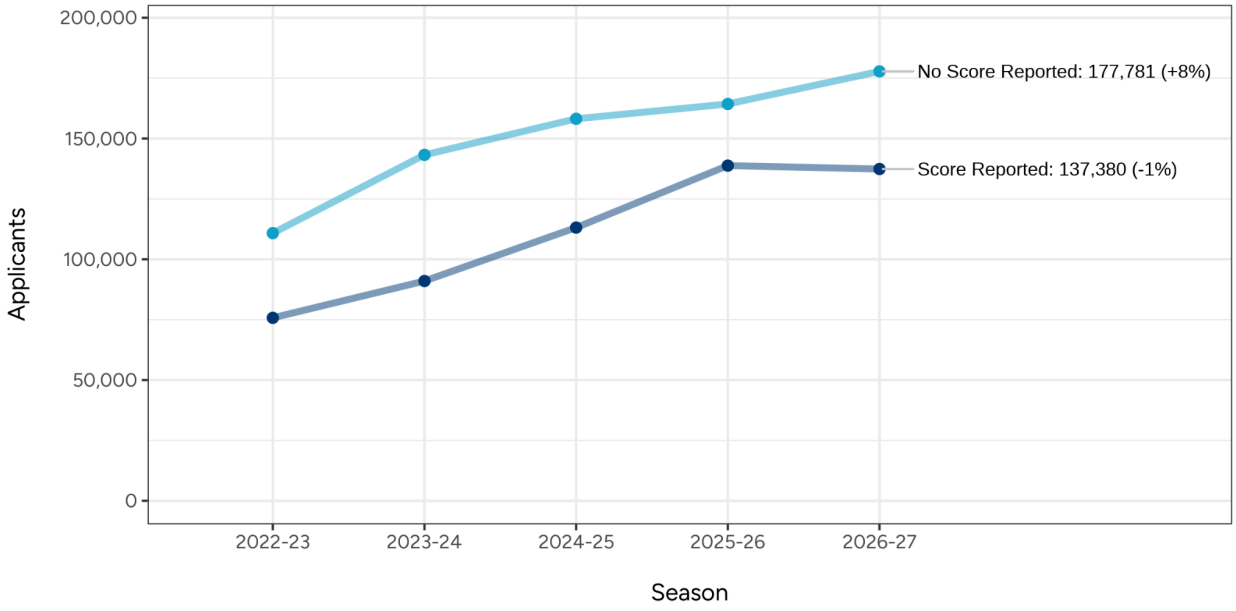


Figure A9. Change in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2022–23, fee-waiver-ineligible applicants only

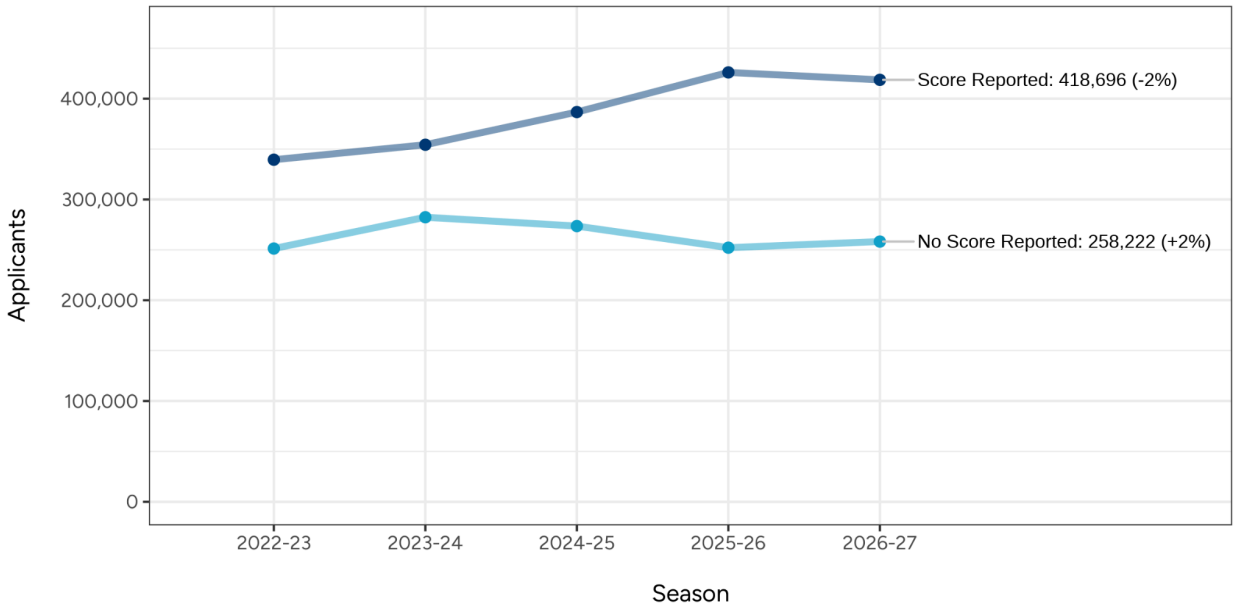


Figure A10. Change in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2022–23, applicants from ZIP codes below national median income only

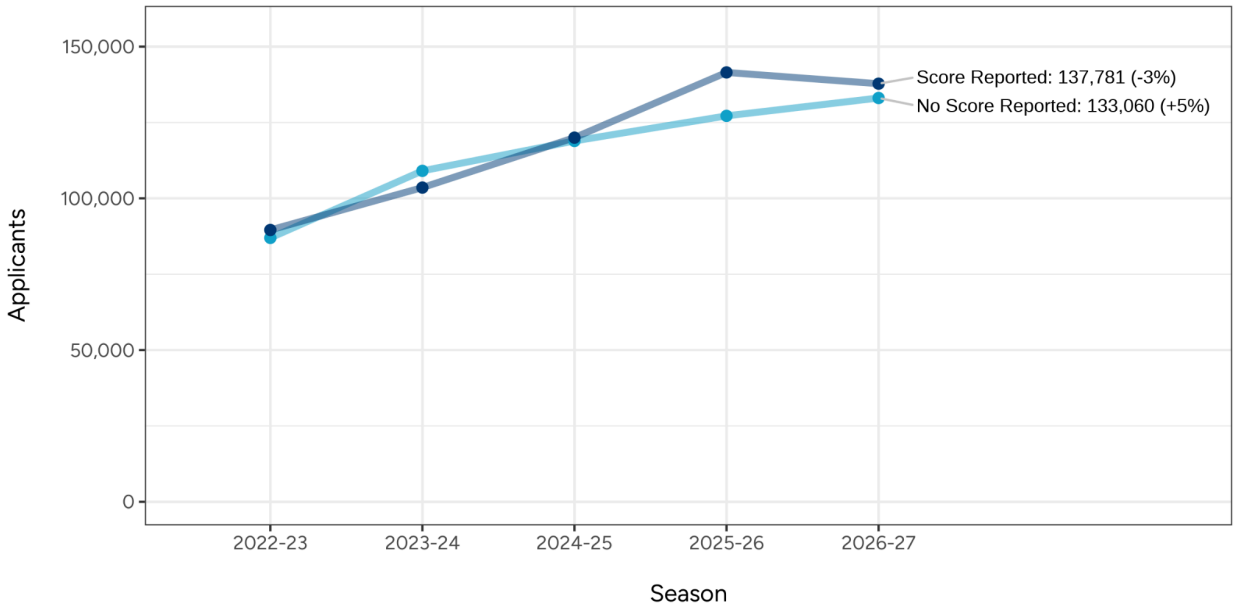


Figure A11. Change in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2022–23, applicants from ZIP codes above national median income only

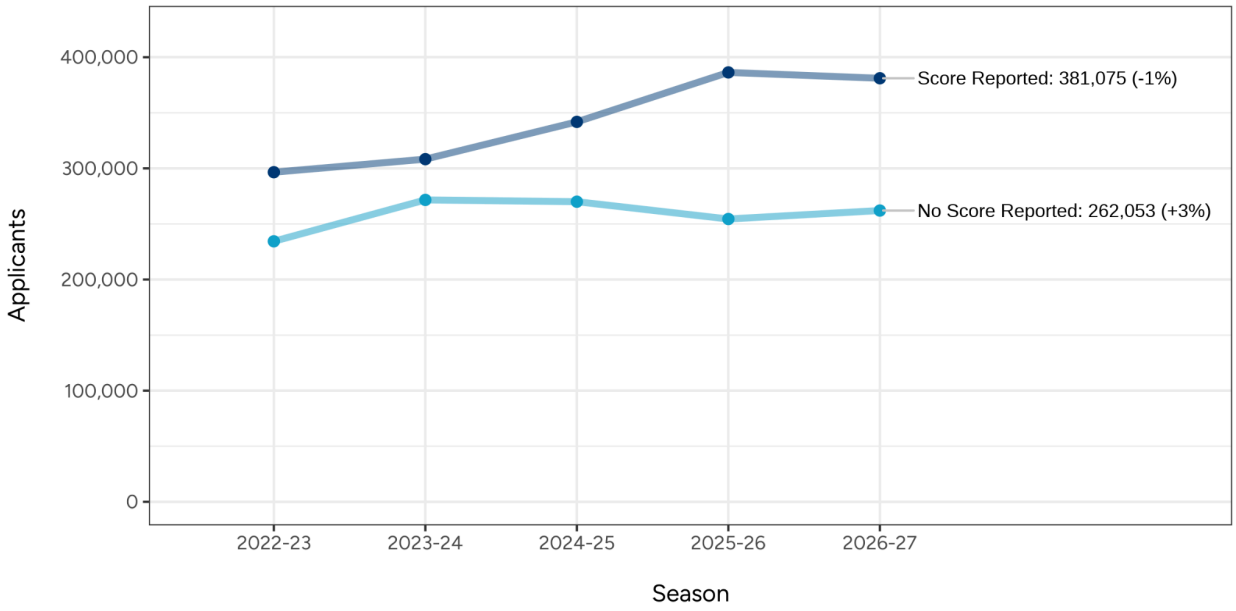
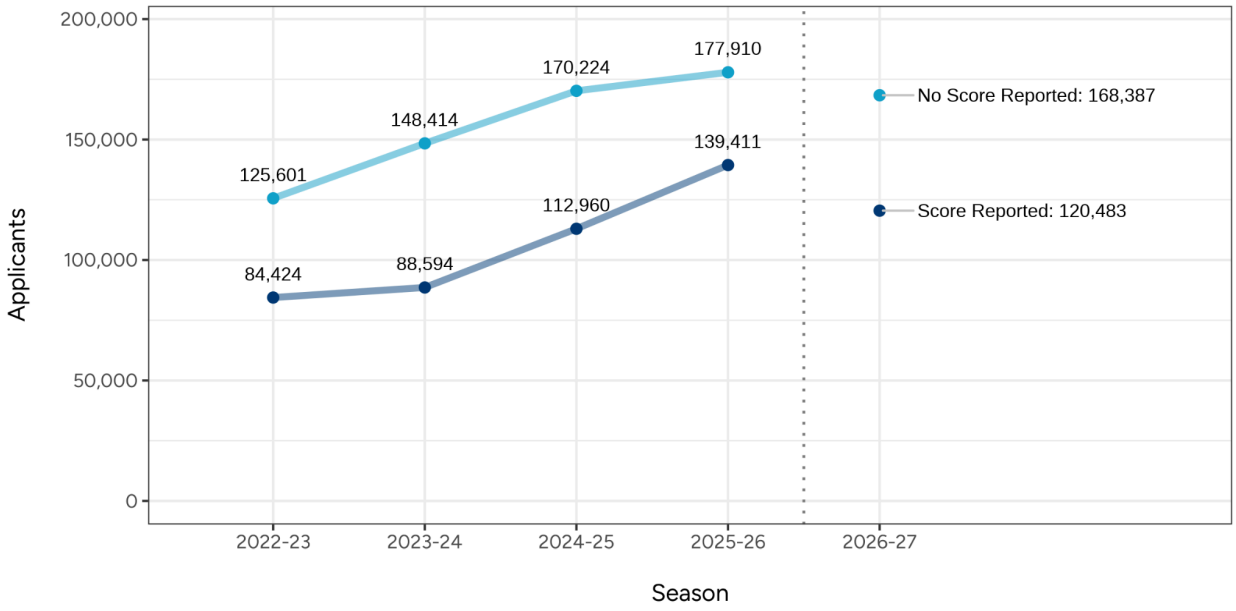


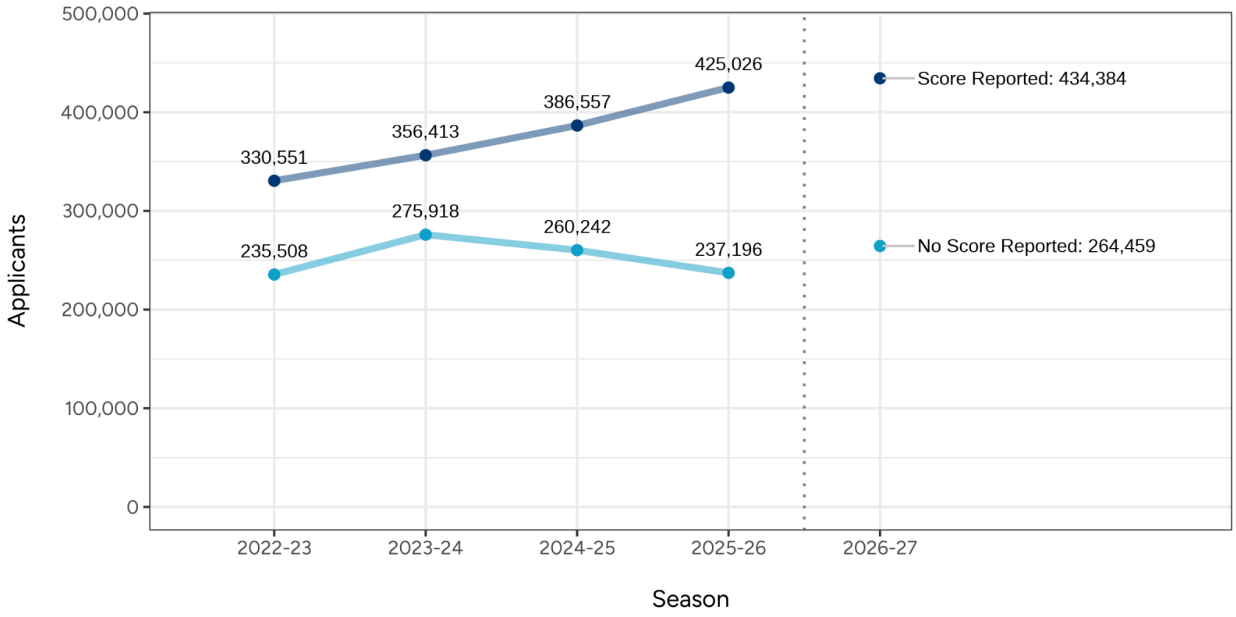
Figure A12. Change in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2022–23, first-generation applicants only



Note: the dotted line indicates the timing of a shift in question display for first-generation status on the Common App application.

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Figure A13. Change in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2022–23, continuing-generation applicants only



Note: the dotted line indicates the timing of a shift in question display for first-generation status on the Common App application.

Figure A14. Change in applications by member selectivity bracket among White applicants since 2022–23

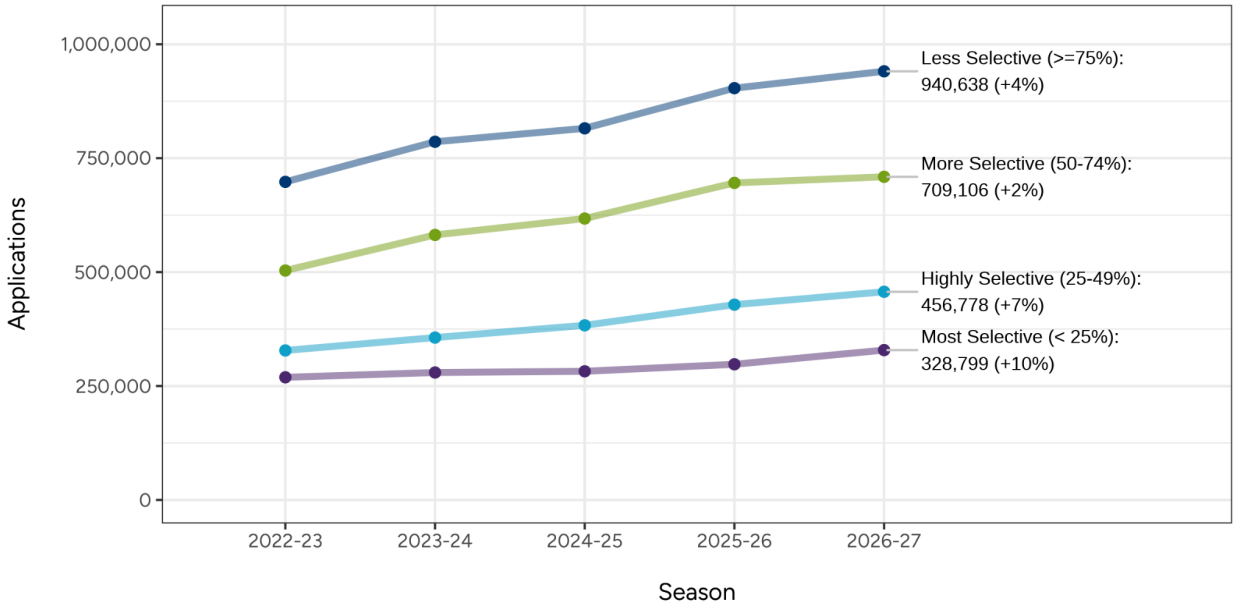


Figure A15. Change in applications by member selectivity bracket among Black or African American applicants since 2022–23

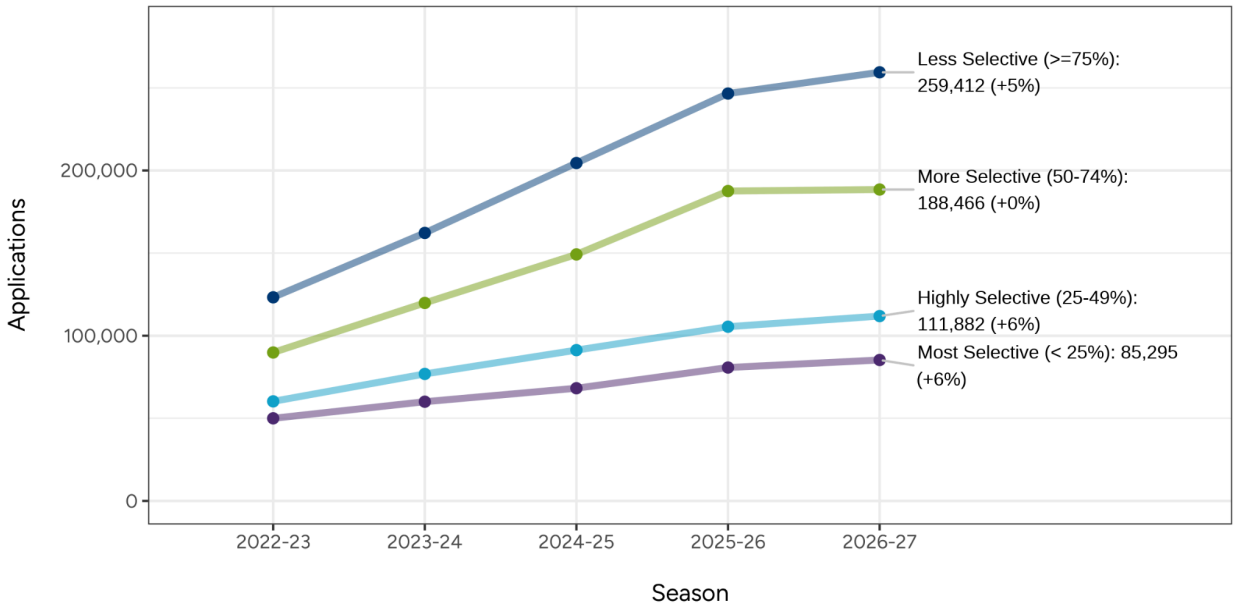


Figure A16. Change in applications by member selectivity bracket among Asian applicants since 2022–23

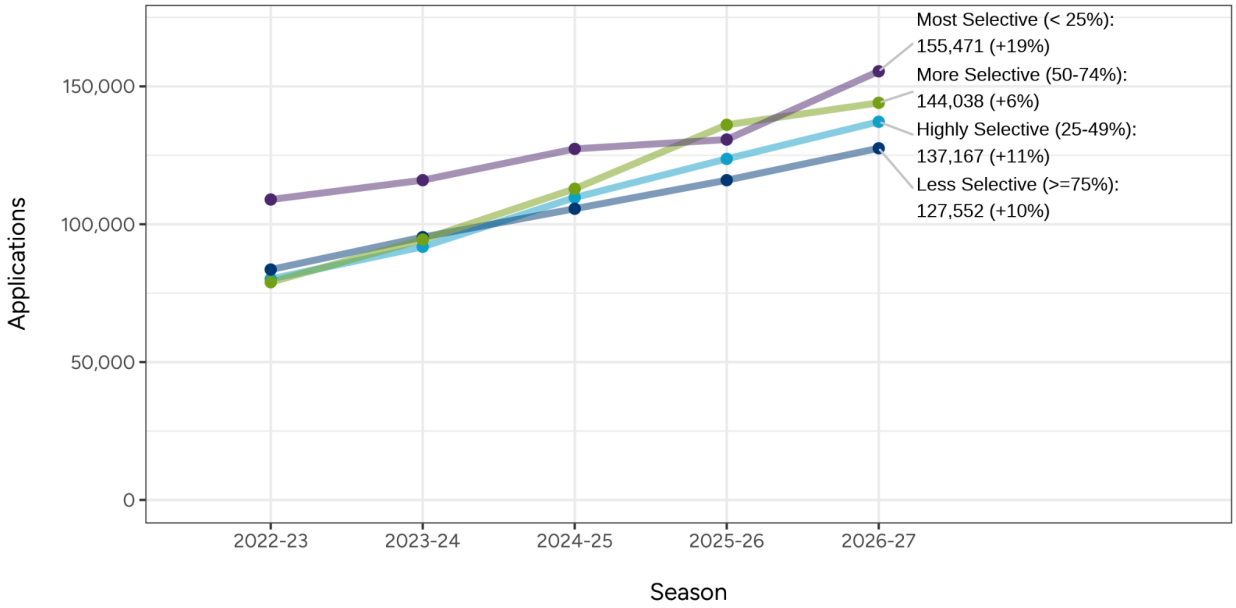


Figure A17. Change in applications by member selectivity bracket among Latinx applicants since 2022–23

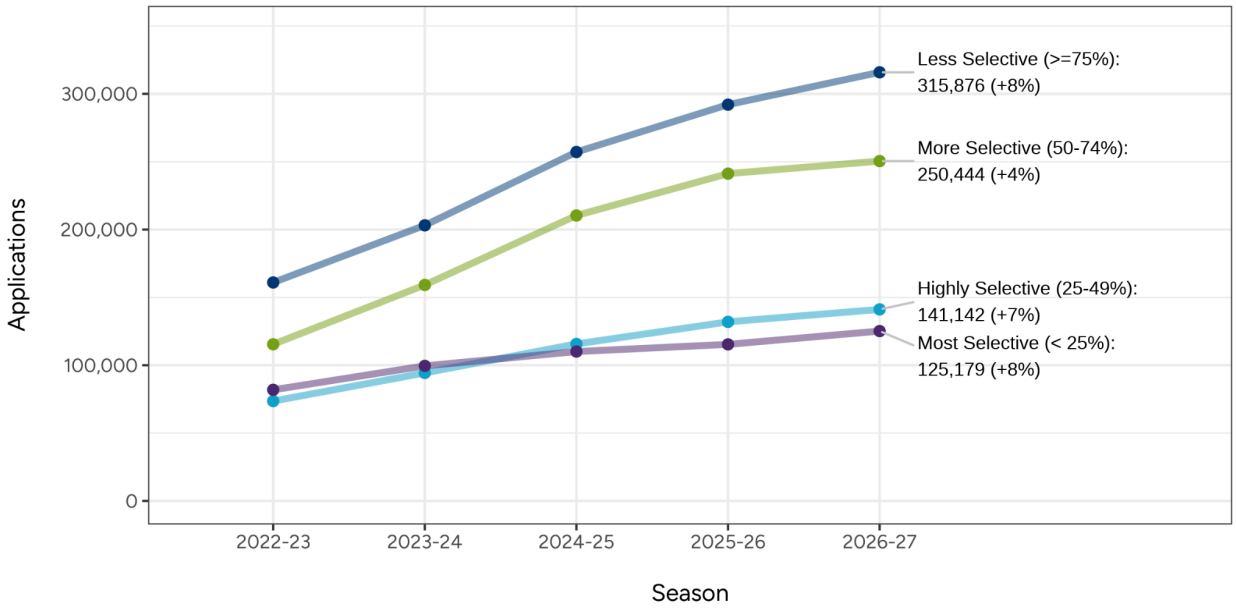


Figure A18. Change in applications by member selectivity bracket among Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander applicants since 2022–23

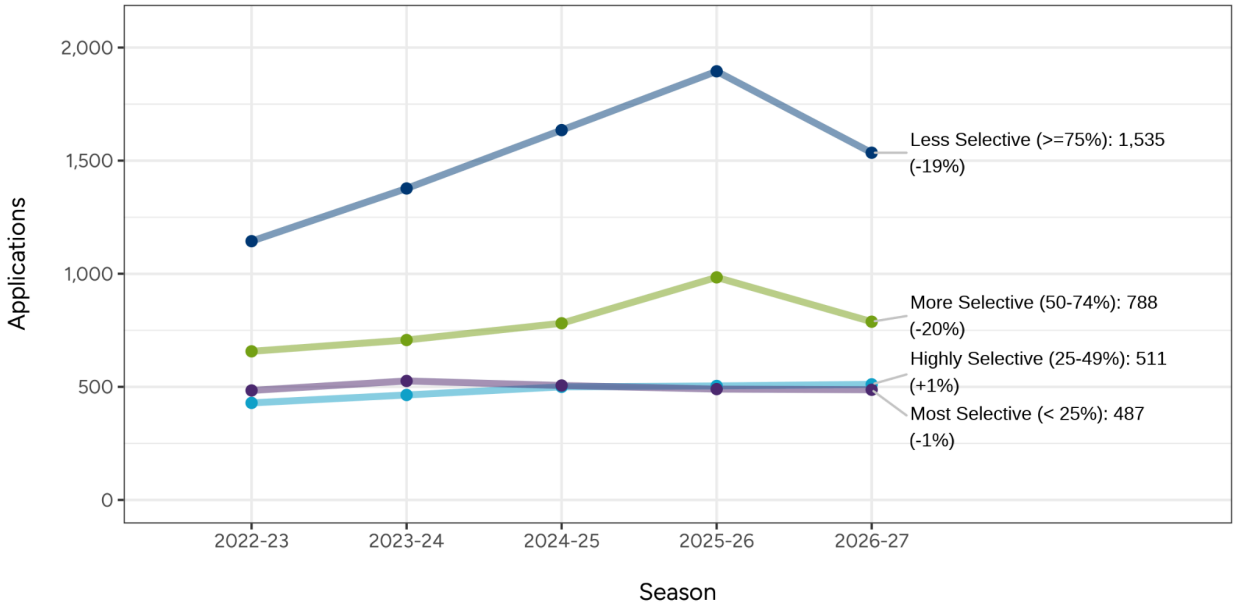


Figure A19. Change in applications by member selectivity bracket among American Indian or Alaska Native applicants since 2022–23

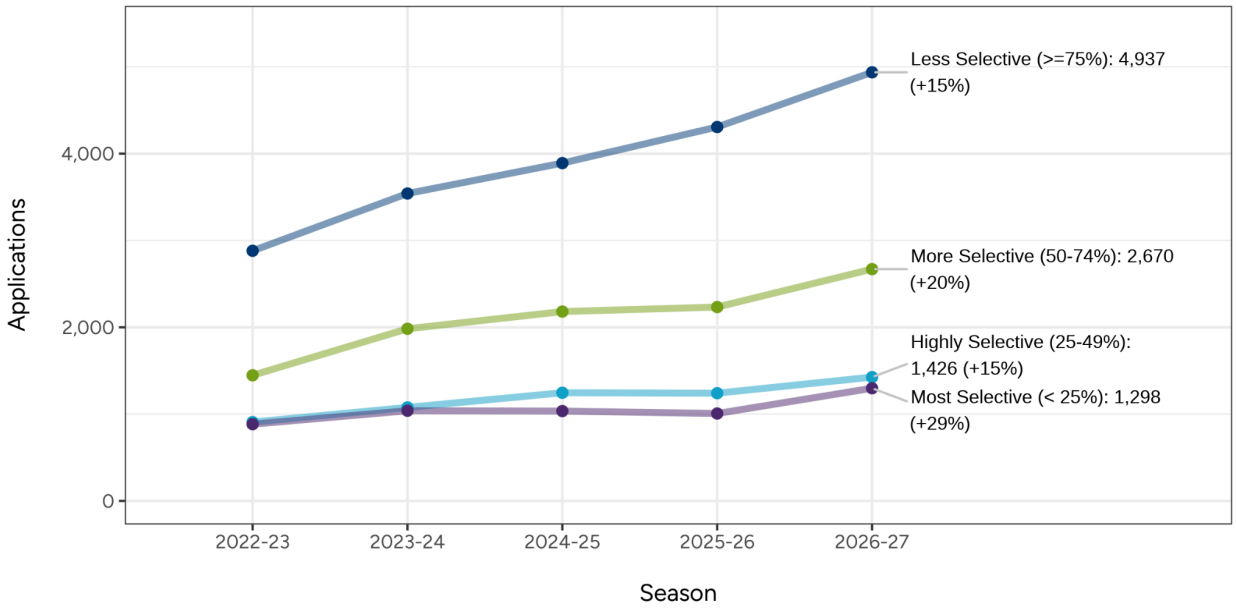


Figure A20. Change in applications by member selectivity bracket among Unknown race/ethnicity applicants since 2022–23

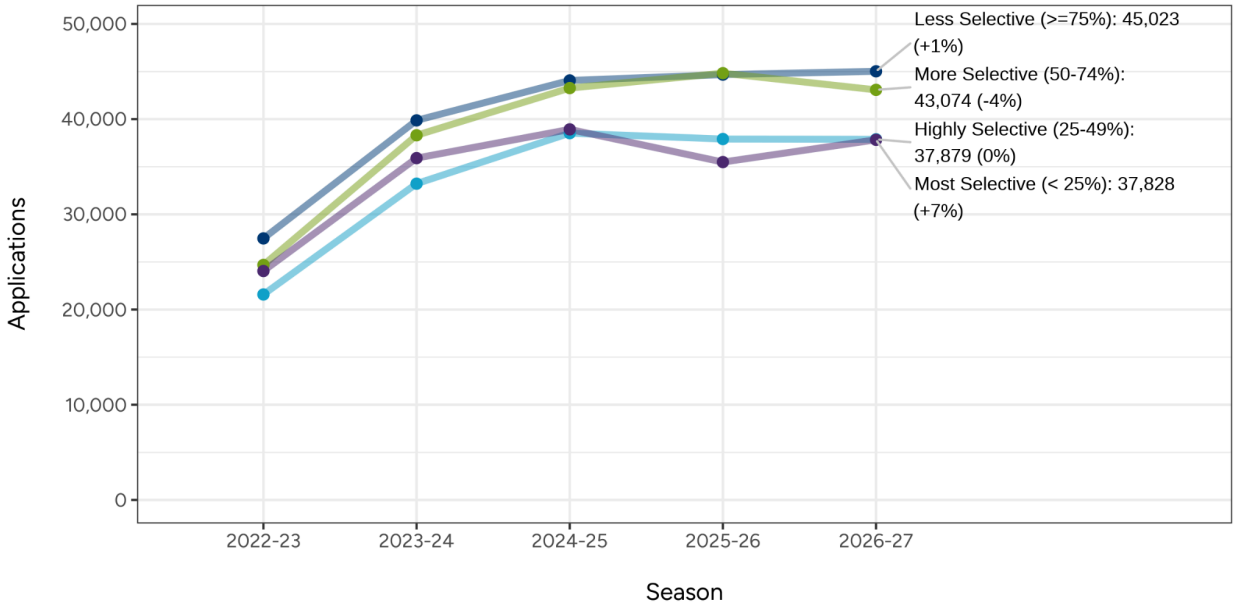


Figure A21. Change in applications by member selectivity bracket among Two or More race/ethnicity applicants since 2022–23

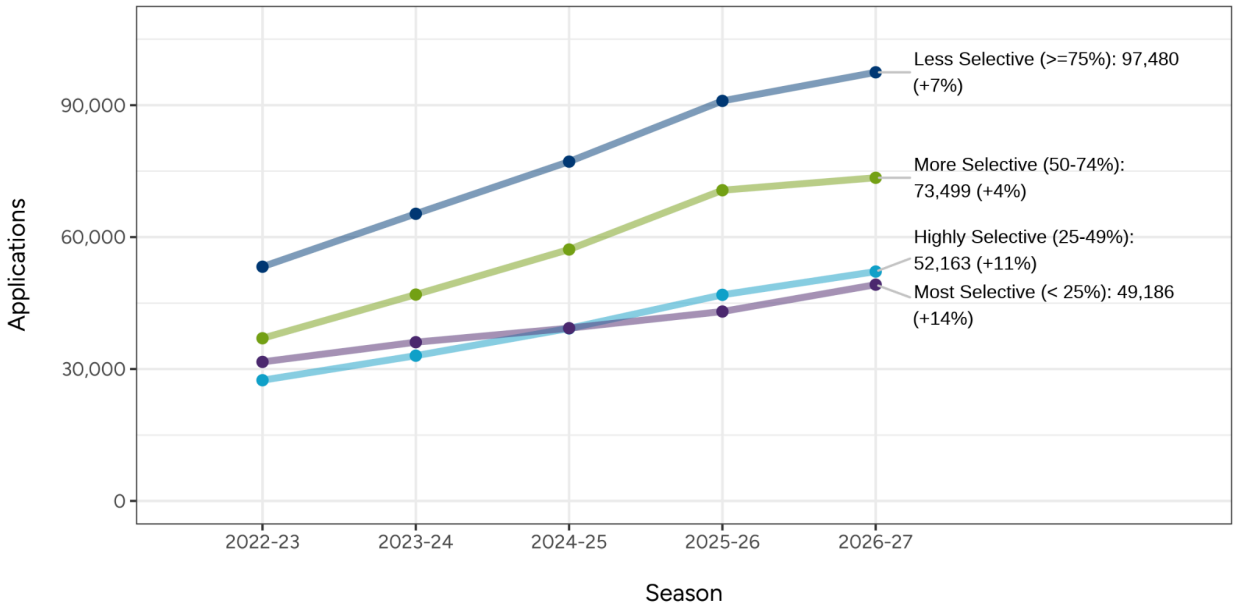


Figure A22. Change in applications by member selectivity bracket among International applicants since 2022–23

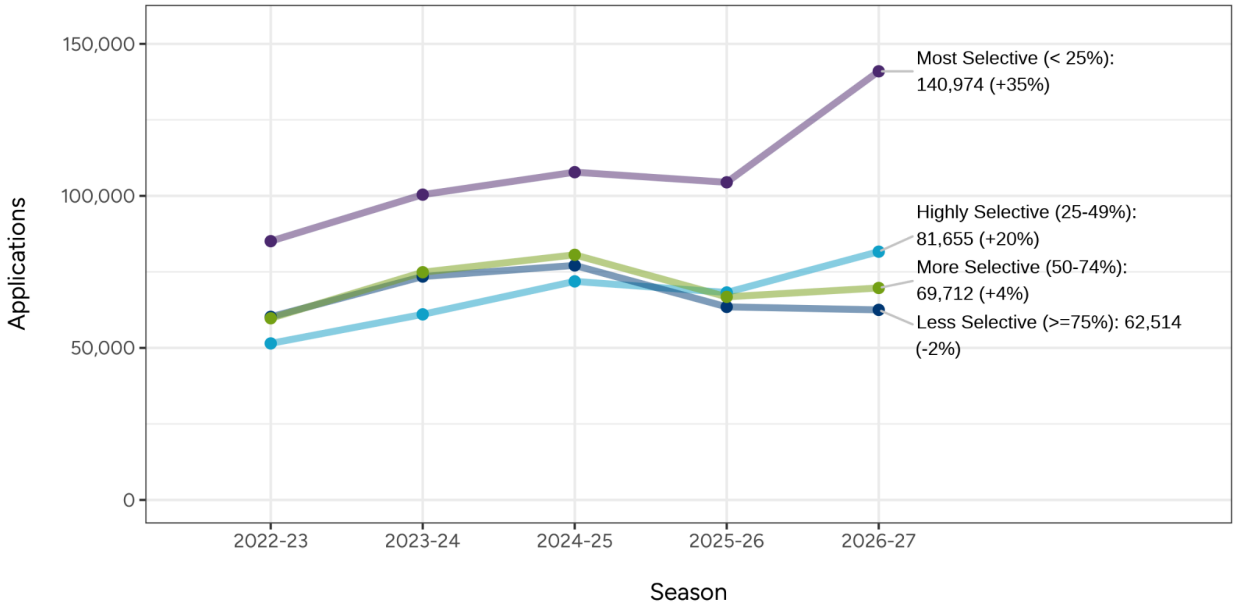


Figure A23. Change in applications by deadline decision type since 2022–23

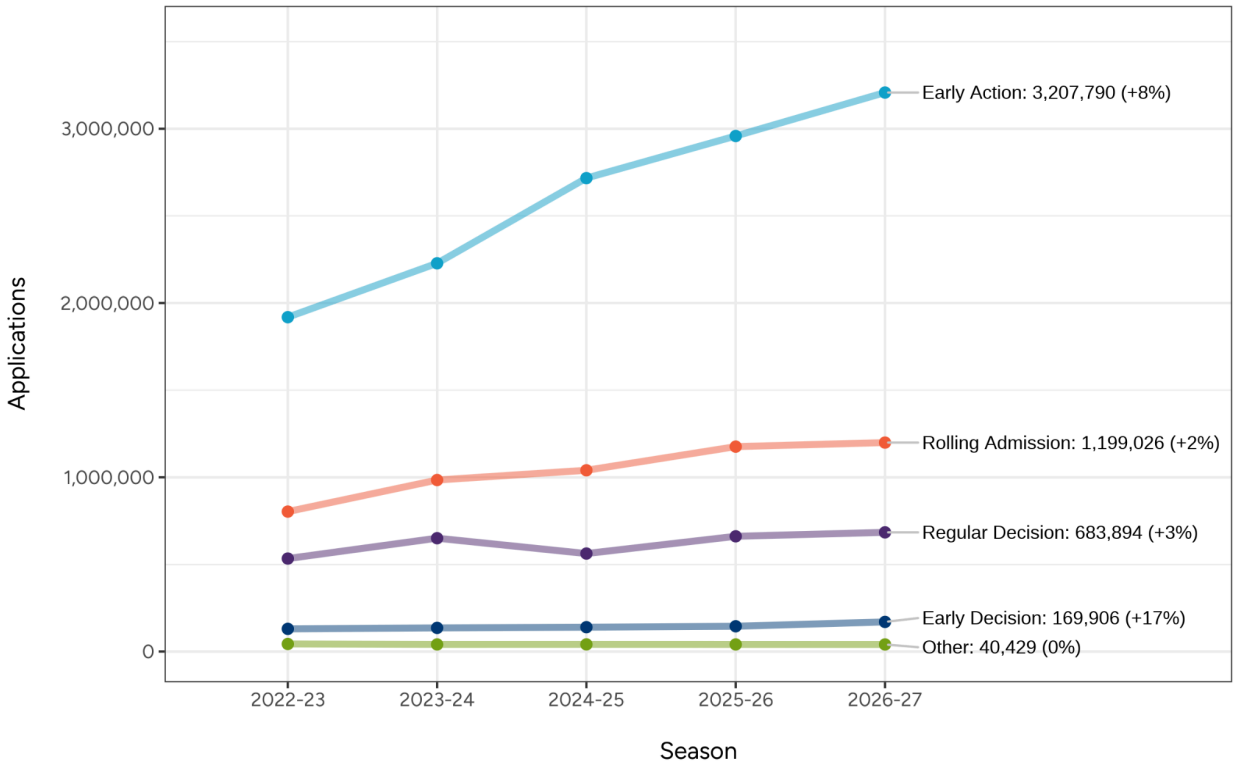


Figure A24. Change in first-year applicants' deadline participation behavior since 2022–23

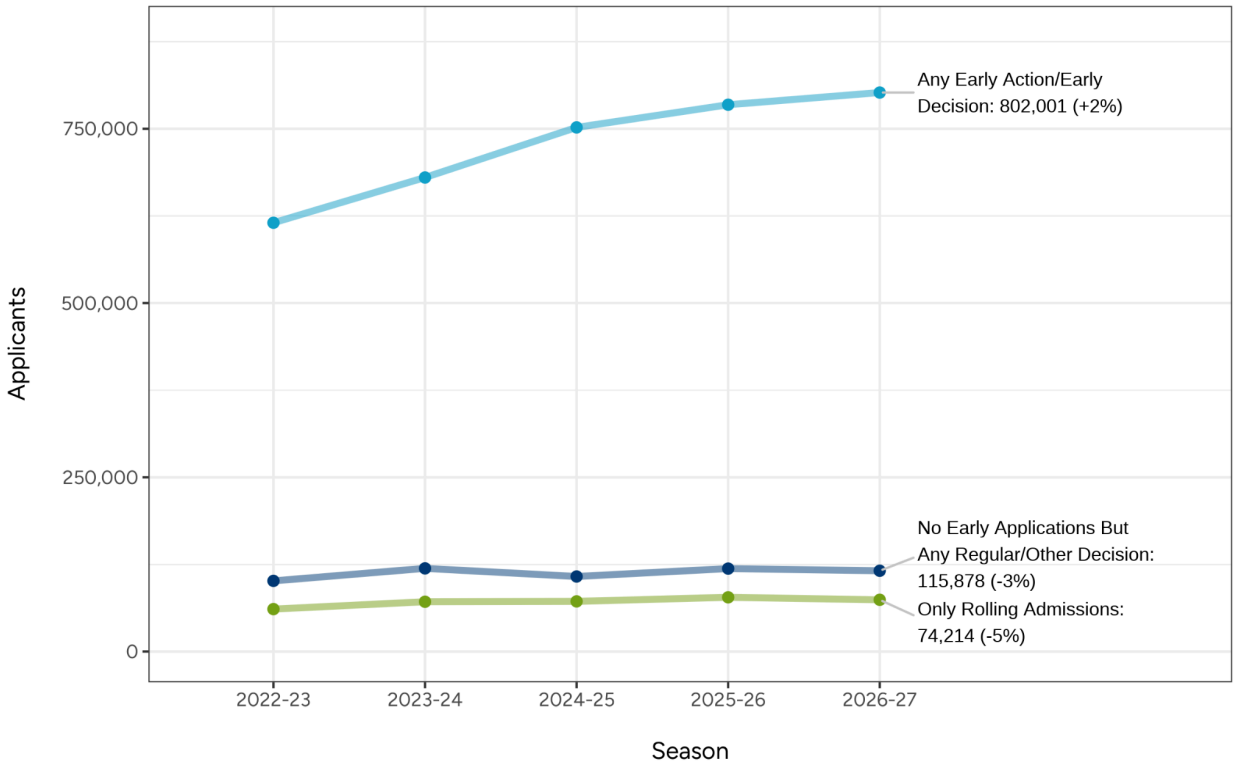


Table B1. Applicant counts by state since 2022–23

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Alabama	3,904	4,072	4,400	5,297	5,332
Alaska	413	472	500	552	505
Arizona	5,383	4,985	5,047	6,865	12,364
Arkansas	1,501	1,517	1,682	2,006	1,951
Armed Forces Americas	10	10	13	NA	NA
Armed Forces Europe	239	252	252	255	257
Armed Forces Pacific	104	147	138	127	161
California	48,505	49,538	52,227	54,195	55,683
Colorado	21,914	23,048	23,935	25,268	24,798
Connecticut	13,521	17,177	17,997	17,663	16,365
Delaware	3,182	3,603	3,446	3,560	3,677
District of Columbia	1,871	2,147	2,803	2,845	2,955
Florida	47,916	60,323	62,490	66,131	63,962
Georgia	27,488	30,247	32,218	32,822	32,849
Guam	84	115	113	125	129
Hawaii	1,916	1,951	2,086	2,315	2,136
Idaho	1,130	1,144	1,143	1,258	1,273
Illinois	48,922	51,552	55,763	56,470	57,790
Indiana	21,174	22,673	24,540	25,539	26,812
Iowa	1,624	2,018	2,167	2,537	2,551
Kansas	2,134	2,401	2,800	3,113	3,171
Kentucky	4,913	5,147	5,452	6,834	6,928
Louisiana	5,808	6,285	7,323	8,712	9,057
Maine	2,391	2,538	2,673	2,928	3,072
Maryland	26,307	27,970	29,808	31,696	31,245
Massachusetts	27,853	28,820	30,549	31,510	31,306
Michigan	27,742	31,177	31,735	33,143	30,577
Minnesota	12,327	13,691	14,123	16,537	16,793
Mississippi	1,107	1,267	1,358	1,817	1,963
Missouri	6,524	7,102	7,569	8,460	8,667
Montana	538	666	748	900	846
Nebraska	1,315	2,911	2,089	2,093	2,124
Nevada	2,052	2,201	2,433	2,887	2,742
New Hampshire	3,667	3,838	3,983	4,326	4,461
New Jersey	36,118	39,564	41,267	44,334	44,395
New Mexico	1,075	1,137	1,232	1,543	1,630
New York	50,270	65,014	67,511	70,239	72,585
North Carolina	35,017	38,146	40,963	40,336	39,468
North Dakota	274	297	327	365	503
Northern Mariana Islands	17	11	14	15	18
Ohio	36,345	37,668	39,652	42,871	42,669
Oklahoma	2,411	3,159	3,218	3,673	3,722
Oregon	5,984	6,974	7,907	8,346	8,418
Pennsylvania	37,430	39,087	41,720	44,018	43,783
Puerto Rico	838	907	1,052	1,021	1,085
Rhode Island	2,774	2,923	2,950	3,416	3,009
South Carolina	10,309	11,690	12,588	14,918	15,512
South Dakota	423	563	588	630	580
Tennessee	8,534	10,090	10,664	12,205	11,759
Texas	46,342	57,800	78,722	90,924	90,825
Utah	5,126	5,334	2,141	2,198	2,187
Vermont	1,738	1,856	1,913	2,005	1,986
Virgin Islands	62	80	92	124	126
Virginia	32,721	34,375	36,838	39,972	38,959
Washington	10,457	11,763	12,804	13,617	14,589
West Virginia	803	792	1,050	1,296	1,091
Wisconsin	10,114	11,634	11,374	12,209	12,296
Wyoming	332	336	322	413	425

Note:
Cells with fewer than ten students are omitted.

Table B2. Application trends by member region and institutional control

	Private					Public				
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Mid-Atlantic	344,789	390,606	439,974	490,311	556,263	325,764	425,838	476,804	540,086	558,951
Midwestern	294,821	331,806	352,222	371,405	423,624	621,869	719,759	800,526	868,067	902,537
New England	234,199	249,670	258,513	288,669	312,086	92,524	118,793	127,301	135,651	136,023
Southern	247,630	294,289	309,664	343,436	396,495	758,844	927,511	1,055,517	1,165,707	1,191,070
Southwestern	56,200	68,542	83,225	100,087	101,108	107,043	135,506	205,621	237,899	232,677
Western	153,204	156,599	164,825	187,344	225,678	186,417	212,968	218,231	243,926	255,533

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				
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
California	107,516	108,828	114,464	131,148	162,841	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83,332	97,630	101,712	108,267	106,360
Connecticut	39,613	49,189	51,745	57,879	64,947	13,878	33,647	37,722	38,314	34,565
District of Columbia	24,886	29,202	43,091	41,006	44,074	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	88,076	104,593	110,480	114,296	131,842	171,234	240,868	281,742	308,807	308,397
Georgia	28,340	32,368	35,977	44,522	43,845	87,477	97,658	112,265	106,838	133,263
Illinois	91,617	102,495	111,857	108,015	120,128	89,690	104,542	119,799	130,801	146,451
Indiana	46,426	51,716	57,372	60,655	71,542	110,459	128,180	146,424	157,423	182,815
Iowa	7,431	8,394	8,100	10,781	10,927	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	4,678	5,531	5,683	5,775	6,364	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	13,801	18,736	19,294	22,800	41,065	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	6,061	6,761	6,772	9,665	13,470	6,325	6,944	7,147	8,180	7,848
Maryland	16,586	19,715	21,706	25,064	26,710	71,308	77,598	87,615	101,645	102,508
Massachusetts	147,286	150,947	160,588	175,782	184,936	35,153	38,207	41,704	45,520	46,578
Michigan	19,614	25,671	27,594	29,443	28,032	152,133	181,528	195,403	202,279	194,126
Minnesota	19,093	24,050	24,066	29,033	30,836	22,264	24,035	26,739	36,474	36,912
Missouri	13,829	14,828	15,665	14,881	31,558	16,390	19,162	23,702	26,466	27,908
New Hampshire	7,591	9,020	8,440	9,770	10,703	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	27,043	33,461	32,147	38,361	40,893	20,631	25,442	30,694	43,638	44,239
New York	151,179	174,535	196,200	231,566	274,068	79,835	150,445	163,701	172,128	184,041
North Carolina	49,518	58,624	61,141	59,379	69,244	156,313	191,844	209,656	190,423	206,750
Ohio	71,620	74,553	76,217	85,213	94,627	138,192	152,186	167,240	182,375	183,276
Oregon	10,282	11,463	13,495	13,008	14,947	31,995	35,662	39,705	40,244	40,018
Pennsylvania	124,919	133,452	146,603	154,078	170,284	128,630	143,642	162,337	188,243	190,520
Rhode Island	28,475	28,809	27,277	30,905	32,005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	10,498	13,179	12,846	16,370	19,631	91,205	110,370	122,056	142,131	144,345
Tennessee	20,458	21,591	21,341	28,011	28,576	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	52,659	64,474	79,175	94,997	96,546	87,519	112,798	177,956	205,446	198,706
Vermont	5,173	4,944	3,691	4,668	6,025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	27,503	34,013	36,710	42,432	44,936	123,360	134,068	153,271	200,232	180,839
Washington	10,021	10,100	10,989	12,164	17,292	18,843	22,602	22,958	32,425	41,345
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,244	NA	17,101	14,996
Wisconsin	19,497	23,202	24,079	24,808	27,327	50,218	54,637	59,269	61,716	62,199

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%)				
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Mid-Atlantic	188,603	226,513	260,185	298,420	322,199	269,033	344,278	385,807	454,864	479,334
Midwestern	490,107	575,933	627,566	701,425	739,213	153,581	177,529	193,338	193,316	200,266
New England	66,139	82,963	88,581	101,314	102,977	110,641	132,802	139,790	149,537	159,395
Southern	229,898	274,391	306,500	312,026	334,178	252,000	310,796	364,900	425,615	406,641
Southwestern	29,251	41,508	65,396	83,587	82,496	82,551	105,985	144,131	162,973	164,417
Western	206,736	228,902	238,405	266,816	273,904	43,404	46,421	45,965	59,736	71,744

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%)				
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Mid-Atlantic	135,382	166,536	187,894	193,613	224,041	75,932	77,175	80,582	80,435	86,417
Midwestern	169,267	184,984	208,605	222,619	238,027	102,070	111,067	121,174	118,409	144,566
New England	18,107	21,213	25,813	32,811	37,468	131,590	131,250	131,338	140,313	147,854
Southern	242,680	289,629	318,508	365,170	375,524	280,077	344,686	374,828	404,090	468,837
Southwestern	47,045	51,520	74,099	85,559	80,161	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Western	31,405	34,246	36,287	44,664	65,382	58,076	59,998	62,399	60,054	70,181

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%)				
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
California	5,892	5,901	8,054	12,991	13,612	26,526	26,655	26,610	39,838	50,547
Colorado	86,458	98,611	102,212	112,794	108,669	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	5,947	13,233	14,873	15,307	14,462	25,081	44,234	48,029	52,010	51,678
Florida	12,620	14,969	16,808	16,175	22,476	61,743	88,206	111,897	115,538	113,837
Georgia	10,241	11,322	12,895	16,356	16,200	32,674	36,619	45,075	46,464	46,621
Illinois	84,030	93,570	104,774	106,339	123,116	29,177	35,331	39,014	42,596	47,493
Indiana	81,924	98,331	111,888	127,038	153,372	10,755	12,871	14,304	13,954	16,720
Iowa	22,562	26,321	30,256	34,763	35,160	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	9,749	13,470	14,554	16,155	16,323	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	17,169	20,814	22,835	29,560	31,324	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	8,417	9,352	9,451	11,995	12,170	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	26,314	31,308	37,114	51,439	54,763	12,344	14,285	14,843	16,332	16,487
Massachusetts	31,219	37,187	42,766	48,267	49,495	43,119	44,026	46,208	48,574	55,203
Michigan	99,310	122,647	128,854	135,193	128,066	11,674	16,541	17,886	19,061	17,787
Minnesota	31,491	35,294	39,201	51,827	50,170	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	19,723	22,100	26,346	27,947	28,797	6,542	7,896	8,923	9,872	10,990
New Hampshire	12,980	15,511	15,540	18,145	18,993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	21,355	26,225	30,907	40,323	40,212	16,438	20,959	23,043	30,545	31,001
New York	36,944	59,717	69,161	77,677	88,259	101,608	149,732	161,242	190,658	210,663
North Carolina	79,844	103,046	108,045	84,470	91,298	31,680	36,649	39,619	37,214	39,007
Ohio	101,469	112,895	118,970	143,081	145,588	81,158	86,597	97,329	91,175	89,691
Oregon	40,718	44,124	49,791	50,051	51,458	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	100,116	104,398	117,866	123,284	132,735	109,624	126,951	142,305	170,210	172,489
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,767	25,301	27,239	29,236	29,795
South Carolina	10,738	15,202	16,943	21,877	25,035	50,710	62,218	67,928	80,478	82,461
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,012	8,128	8,730	10,428	10,748
Texas	18,775	28,284	48,715	64,225	62,534	69,962	92,433	129,097	144,792	145,846
Virginia	48,159	56,228	64,833	67,896	71,295	NA	50,561	58,074	89,052	63,603
Washington	17,481	19,167	20,025	23,089	27,594	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia	8,803	10,397	11,875	17,263	15,178	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	22,813	27,730	27,392	27,465	29,775	6,241	7,138	6,412	6,266	7,087

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%)				
	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
California	22,468	23,182	24,750	25,315	36,778	52,630	53,090	55,050	53,004	61,904
Colorado	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	68,309	85,033	91,794	106,959	110,424	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
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	5,269	5,917	8,075	13,059	14,252	102,806	101,999	105,200	111,363	112,518
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	44,616	66,850	79,715	82,684	102,672	47,317	47,927	49,125	51,867	55,613
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	24,243	24,096	24,524	29,156	37,115	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oregon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	26,762	27,939	29,303	32,288	37,472	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	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	47,045	51,520	74,099	85,559	80,161	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	5,514	6,588	7,656	9,208	9,677	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	24.1	12.5	13.8	49.6
Control				
Private	22.7	10.3	13.8	53.2
Public	23.7	18.3	15.1	43.0
Control and Carnegie Classification				
Private Baccalaureate	23.6	9.3	10.2	56.9
Private Master's	24.4	11.5	15.8	48.3
Public Master's	31.9	13.2	12.1	42.9
Private Doctoral	18.5	11.6	15.0	54.9
Public Doctoral	18.1	23.2	16.8	41.9
Acceptance Rate				
< 25%	10.8	10.8	9.5	68.9
25-50%	15.3	14.1	14.1	56.5
50-75%	22.3	12.0	15.7	50.0
>= 75%	26.1	13.6	14.0	46.3
Test Requirement				
Not Required	23.7	12.3	13.9	50.1
Required	32.0	16.0	12.0	40.0
Enrollment Size				
Under 2500	27.5	9.7	14.0	48.9
2500 - 10000	18.2	12.5	12.5	56.9
Over 10000	19.9	21.7	18.0	40.4
Region				
International	47.5	5.0	7.5	40.0
Mid-Atlantic	12.6	9.4	18.4	59.6
Midwestern	28.4	14.8	11.3	45.5
New England	24.6	9.3	16.1	50.0
Southern	25.3	15.6	15.6	43.5
Southwestern	38.5	12.8	12.8	35.9
Western	21.2	14.1	7.1	57.6

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.