



Application Trends Survey

2026 Report



"The results of this year's Application Trends Survey show persistent structural realignment in where and what graduate business students want to study. Around the world, business schools report feeling the effects of uncertain macroeconomic conditions, changing visa policies, and candidates' heightened focus on ROI—conditions that are reinforcing emerging patterns in student mobility and how degrees are funded. In this environment, business schools continue to demonstrate their value and relevance through forward-thinking AI integration and career-aligned degree portfolios, with renewed efforts to build resilient domestic and international talent pipelines."



Joy Jones
CEO, GMAC

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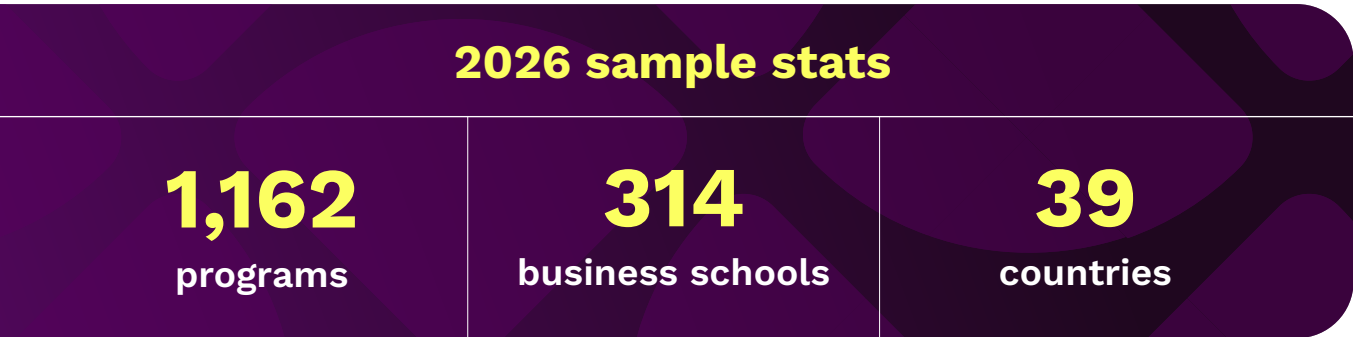
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Introduction

The annual Application Trends Survey from GMAC™ provides the world’s graduate business schools with data and insights to understand current trends in applications sent to graduate management education (GME) programs. The largest and most widely cited survey of its kind in the industry, the Application Trends Survey offers a global sample of programs of all types and formats, going beyond GMAC member schools and institutions accepting the GMAT™ exam, to provide a comprehensive view of candidate application sending behavior trends and business school admissions and curricular practices.

The 2026 survey collected data on applications received by GME programs for the 2026-2027 academic year. Between June and August, 1,162 programs at 314 business schools worldwide provided responses. Participating programs were located in 39 countries, including 38 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, and reflect the growing range of global GME offerings. The total sample includes 526 MBA programs, 597 business master’s programs, 9 postgraduate programs (PGP), 27 doctoral programs, and 3 other programs. More details about this year’s participating programs can be found in the respondent profile section.

This year’s report covers changes in application volume by degree type, geography, delivery method, and much more. For the first time, there were enough responses from GME programs in Africa to present regional results, which are covered in greater detail in a set of supplemental regional profiles covering programs in 1) the Americas, 2) Europe, 3) Asia, and 4) Africa. This year’s report also continues to track the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into business school curricula, comparing program practices with candidate demand. The 2026 survey also collected new information about trends in tuition and fees, along with financial assistance made available to incoming cohorts of students.



Participating schools receive interactive data and benchmark reports

All participating graduate business school programs receive access to two exclusive dashboards. The **interactive dashboard** allows users to filter and explore the survey data by several variables and examine trends not detailed in the full report. **Benchmark reports** allow users to compare their programs' responses against the aggregated responses of five or more peer programs of their choosing to contextualize how their results fit into wider market trends.

School signup for future surveys

Visit gmac.com/surveysignup today to include your school in GMAC's research studies of employers and school professionals. Sign-up for GMAC surveys continues year-round, and benefits of participation include service to the industry, benchmark dashboards, and access to interactive online research tools.

About GMAC

GMAC is a global nonprofit association of leading graduate business schools committed to connecting future business leaders with educational opportunities and advancing graduate management education worldwide. Through assessments, research, events, and recruitment solutions, we provide the tools and information necessary for schools and candidates to discover and evaluate each other. With teams in China, India, the United Kingdom, and the United States, GMAC serves millions of visitors each year across its digital platforms.

Executive summary

After two consecutive years of meaningful application growth, applications to global graduate management education programs declined for the incoming class of 2026-2027.

The decline was broad but far from uniform. As previewed in last year's Application Trends Survey report, programs in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) and Asia continued to experience growth in applications, while programs in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada saw applications decline. GME programs in these English-speaking hubs were also especially likely to cite challenges with new visa policies and practices—the same conditions that proved a boon to regions where international applications grew.

For the second year in a row, business master's programs fared better overall than MBA programs, in part because these degrees—historically reliant on international applications—continued to expand their domestic pipelines. Among MBA programs, less selective institutions were the most likely to see applications fall, especially within their international pipelines.

Despite the shifts in application volume, there was little meaningful movement in global programs' average selectivity, yield, class size, or academic qualifications. Yield is the exception over a longer horizon, having declined worldwide over the past decade as competition for talent intensifies.

Across most degree types profiled in this report, applications were less likely to decline among women than among men. For the first time, women reached parity in applications to Master of Business Analytics programs, though they still hovered around 42 percent of MBA applicants.

This year we added new questions about tuition and financial assistance, at a moment when candidates are weighing costs and return on investment even more closely than they have before. Cost varies considerably by region and by degree, but globally, the share of incoming students receiving merit-based scholarships increased in 2026 from 37 percent of enrolled students to 44 percent.

And as businesses and business schools alike continue to contend with AI, schools are largely keeping pace with what candidates expect in the classroom. Both agree that hands-on application works best, though candidates would benefit from more clarity about AI usage in the admissions process.

Ultimately, it was a challenging year, but one that follows two years of notable growth. In that context, the results should be seen as a signal of at least temporary realignment in where—and what—candidates want to study.

Key findings

Global application volume

- Total applications across global GME programs dipped 10 percent—but still grew in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) and East and Southeast Asia, a continuation of last year's trends.
- Domestic applications declined everywhere except in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom). International applications grew in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom), India, and East and Southeast Asia.
- Even amid declining applications, programs' selectivity, academic profile, yield, and class size remained consistent with last year's cycle.

MBA applications

- Applications to global MBA programs dropped 13 percent in 2026 after two years of application growth, with nearly two-thirds of global MBA programs reporting application declines.
- More selective MBA programs experienced lower levels of application declines, especially among international candidates.
- Apart from the executive MBA, application drops among women were less steep compared to men across MBA types.





Business master's applications

- Applications to global business master's programs declined five percent despite net growth within schools' domestic pipelines.
- After several years of more Master of Accounting programs reporting application growth than declines, nearly three-quarters reported application dips. However, the total decline was concentrated among the international pipeline of candidates, with modest application growth among domestic students both globally and in the United States.
- Most business master's programs reported declines in applications from women—but at similar rates to declines from male applicants.

At today's business school

- The median annual tuition and fees for MBA programs are greater than business master's programs.
- Among reporting programs, the share of incoming students receiving merit-based scholarships increased in 2026.
- Compared to 2025, more GME programs have incorporated AI into the learning experience of their students, and programs and candidates agree that hands-on experiences are most critical to integrating AI into the classroom.

Global application volume

Application volume is one of the clearest signals of what candidates think about the value of graduate management education—and about the broader conditions surrounding their decision-making. But a single global figure reveals only so much. This section looks at applications by geography to show where candidate demand is moving. It then examines applications by delivery format to demonstrate which kinds of programs are experiencing the most demand, and evaluates how measures such as selectivity, yield, and class size translated to the actual classroom.

Program and admissions takeaways

- **Global applications fell 10 percent, with the steepest declines in the United States:** Check whether your drop is concentrated in particular markets or formats, as selectivity, yield, and class size largely did not change.
- **Applications continued to grow in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) and East and Southeast Asia:** Consider how much of the gain reflects candidates redirected from elsewhere, such as Indian candidates looking beyond the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Recruitment and capacity plans are worth stress-testing in case those conditions shift.





Total applications across global GME programs dipped 10 percent—but still grew in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) and East and Southeast Asia.

Throughout this report, we use two different measures of change: “absolute” change refers to the total number of applications, and “relative” change looks at how many programs reported if applications increased, decreased, or remained flat.

Figure 1 shows that in 2026, total applications to global GME programs—inclusive of MBA and other business master’s programs—declined 10 percent. This drop in application volume follows two impressive years of application growth in 2024 and 2025. When the past three years of application volume change is compared to the years surrounding something as disruptive to graduate business schools as the COVID-19 pandemic (roughly 2019-2023), the large magnitude of change signals that application volume is even more volatile than before, with recent meaningful growth—and now notable declines.

Figure 1: Across global MBA and business master’s programs, applications declined 10 percent in 2026.

This decline comes after two consecutive years of substantial application growth.

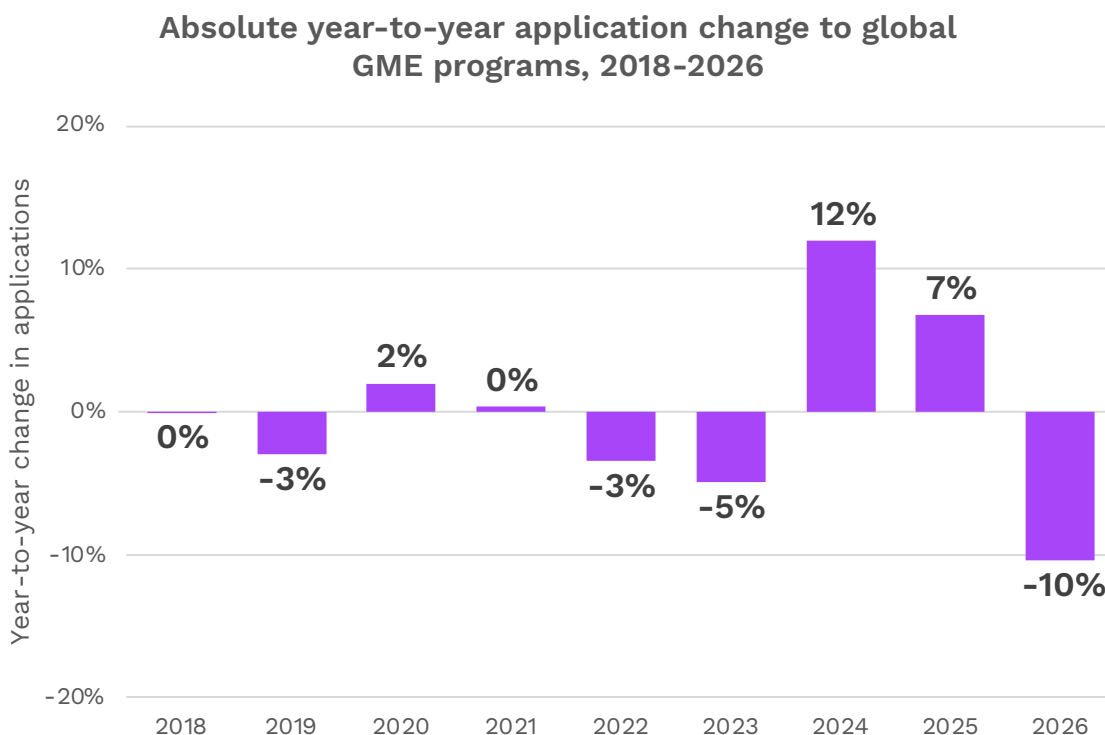
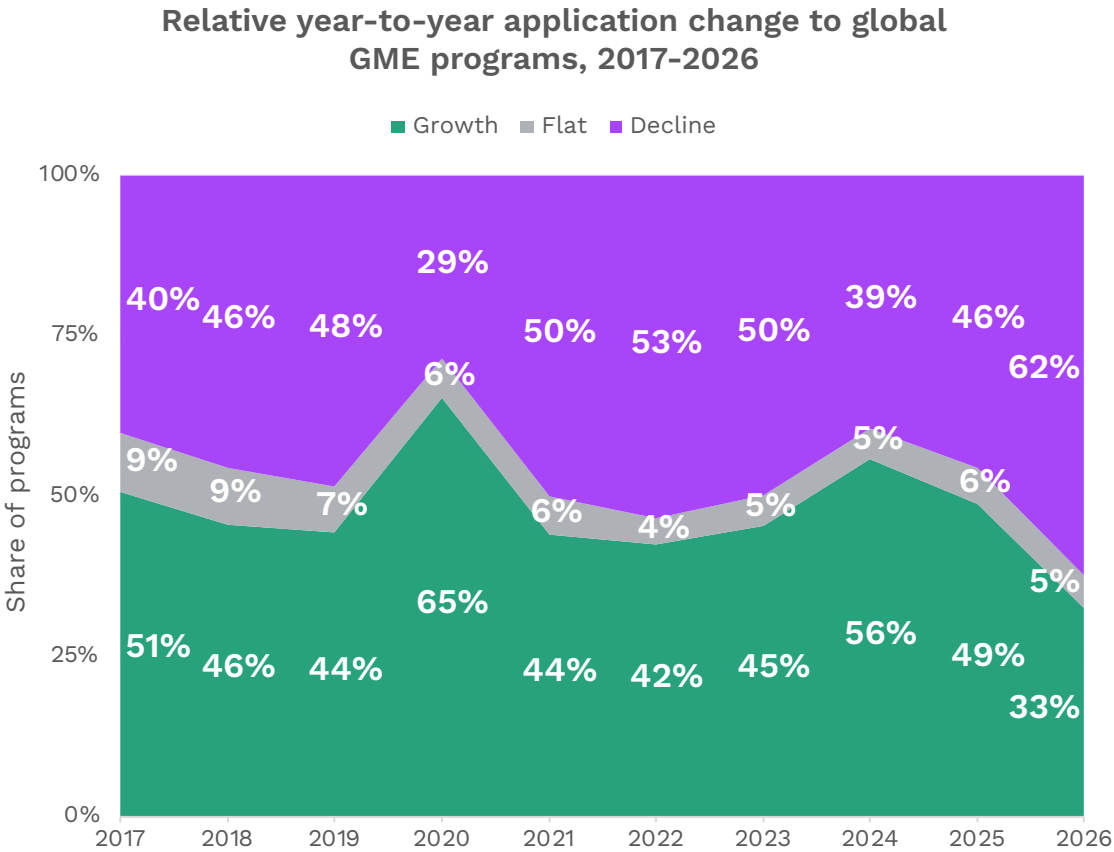


Figure 2 shows that the decline in applications was relatively dispersed across global GME programs, with over three-fifths of programs reporting application declines. Again, this follows two consecutive years of more GME programs reporting application growth than those reporting application decreases. One-third of GME programs still reported application growth in 2026, but this is the smallest share in at least the past 10 years. Among the programs reporting application growth, half reported growth exceeding 17 percent. Meanwhile, half of the programs reporting application declines cited drops of 26 percent or more.

Figure 2: Nearly two-thirds of GME programs reported application declines in 2026.

About half as many programs reported application growth in 2026 compared to the pandemic-related spike in 2020.

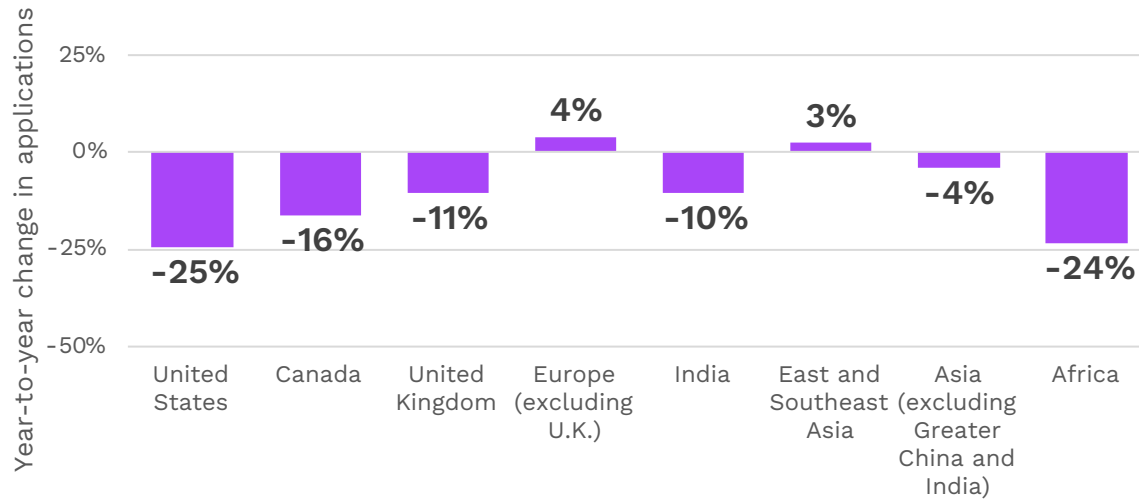


Geography was a key driver behind which programs saw applications grow and decline compared to last year’s application cycle. GME programs in the United States experienced the most pronounced decline in applications compared to programs in other countries and regions (Figure 3). Applications to U.S. programs declined 25 percent, with three-quarters of U.S. programs reporting declines. Among U.S. programs, online MBA programs reported the smallest application decline (-12 percent), while Master of Business Analytics programs reported the largest declines (-32 percent). The Americas regional profile provides more detailed information about U.S. application change by degree type, available at gmac.com/applicationtrends.

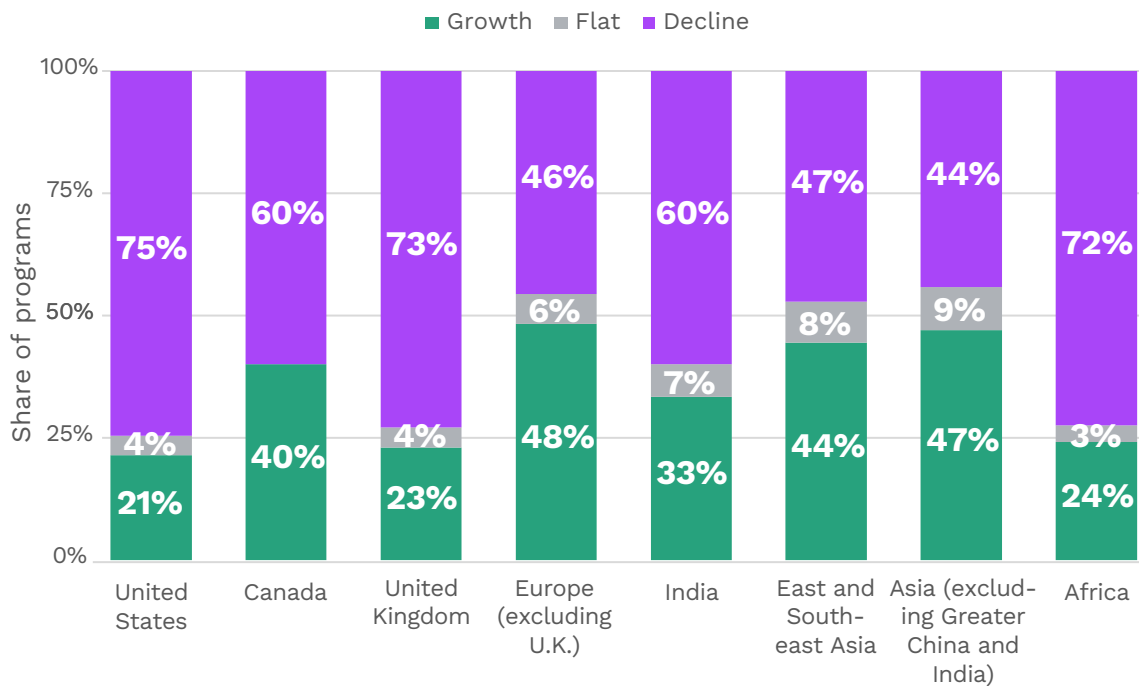
Figure 3: Total applications grew in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) and East and Southeast Asia.

Total applications declined among GME programs in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, India, Asia (excluding Greater China and India), and Africa.

Absolute year-to-year application change by country/region, 2026



Relative year-to-year application change by country/region, 2026



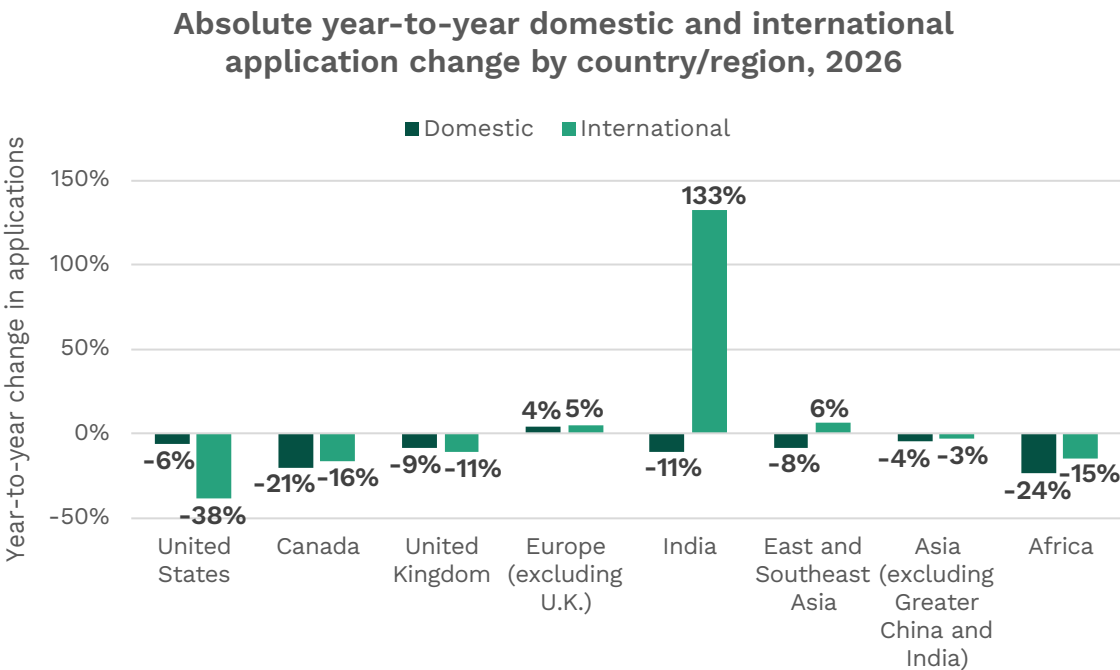
Note: The region “Asia (excluding Greater China and India)” is not mutually exclusive from the region “East and South Asia,” but the sample size for Greater China was not large enough to report independently.

In addition to application declines in the United States, total GME applications also declined in Canada, the United Kingdom, India, Asia (excluding Greater China and India), and Africa. Like in the United States, the declines were widespread across programs, with 60 percent of Canadian and Indian programs reporting declines and nearly three-quarters of U.K. and African programs experiencing dips in applications. Meanwhile, total applications increased to programs in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) and East and Southeast Asia—a continuation of the trends seen in last year’s Application Trends Survey, which GMAC has continued to track in our survey of prospective students and through external enrollment figures.¹

International student applications (those from outside of the business schools’ country of operation) were key drivers behind where total applications grew and where they dropped. International applications dipped most in the United States, as well as in Canada, the United Kingdom, Asia (excluding Greater China and India), and Africa but increased in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) and East and Southeast Asia. International applications also grew substantially in India, though this is in large part because international applications make up less than one percent of all applications to GME programs in the country, so a small magnitude of growth can yield a seemingly very large percent change.

Figure 4: Domestic applications declined everywhere except in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom).

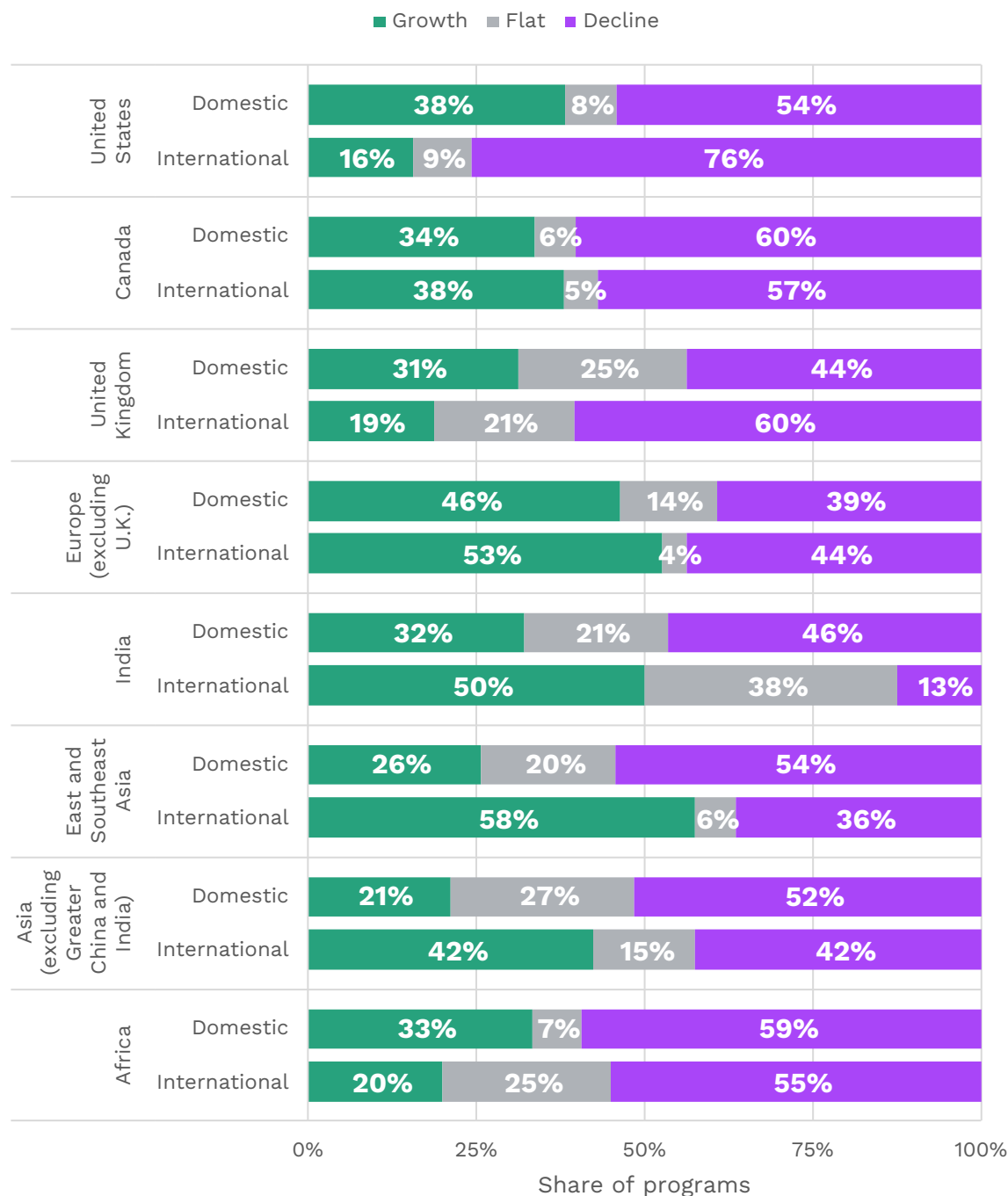
International applications grew in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom), India, and East and Southeast Asia.



1. Walker, Andrew. “Application Trends Survey – 2025 Report.” GMAC, October 2025. <https://www.gmac.com/market-intelligence-and-research/market-research/application-trends-survey>.
Walker, Andrew. “The Great Re-Routing of Global Business Talent.” GMAC, February 2026. <https://www.gmac.com/market-intelligence-and-research/research-library/admissions-and-application-trends/2026-international-geographic-mobility>.

Figure 4 (continued)

Relative year-to-year domestic and international application changes by country/region, 2026



One phenomenon behind the growth in international applications in Europe is the growing mobility within the region. In 2026, 26 percent of applications to programs in Europe came from outside of their country but still from other countries in Europe, and another 54 percent of applications came from international applicants from outside the region. That compares to 22 percent from within Europe in 2025 and 51 percent from outside the region—modest bumps year-over-year that demonstrate growing mobility into and across region.

Just over half of programs in Europe reported India was their top source of international talent—up from 41 percent in 2025. Similarly, 39 percent of programs in East and Southeast Asia reported that India was their top source of international talent, with one-third of programs in the region also reporting that international applications increased the most from India year-over-year compared to applications from other countries.

As Indian candidates increasingly applied to programs in Europe and Asia, 41 percent of U.S. programs reported they experienced the largest decrease in applications from Indian candidates. Candidates from Greater China—another large market of students historically looking to study abroad—also showed some shifting application patterns, with 54 percent of Canadian programs reporting that they experienced the largest decrease in applications from candidates in Greater China. The United Kingdom experienced declining applications from both populations, with 38 percent of U.K. programs citing Greater China and 36 percent reporting India as the country from which they were most likely to lose international applications in 2026.

While visa changes and other immigration, education, and work policies appear to be re-routing internationally minded GME applicants away from the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, programs in these countries reported declines in domestic applications, too.² More than half of U.S. and Canadian programs reported domestic application dips, and more U.K. programs reported domestic declines than growth. In the United States, the labor market has been less favorable to workers—with longer average search times, lower wage gains, and a “low-hire, low-fire” environment that makes it more attractive to stay employed rather than leaving employment to seek higher education.³ Federal loan policies have also been updated to cap annual and lifetime lending to U.S. students who might be seeking a graduate management education, further complicating access to graduate business school.⁴ Meanwhile, law and medical school students face less stringent caps under the new policy; applications to law schools climbed eight percent for the incoming class of 2026-2027, and applications to medical schools in the 2025-2026 class increased five percent.⁵ The cost of living has increased in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, especially as inflation has persisted and perhaps made a large expense like graduate school feel even more out of reach.⁶

2. Walker. “The Great Re-Routing of Global Business Talent.”

3. Smart, Tim. “What ‘Low-Hire, Low-Fire’ Means for You.” U.S. News & World Report, September 8, 2026.
<https://www.usnews.com/news/u-s-news-decision-points/articles/2026-09-08/what-low-hire-low-fire-means-for-you>.

4. Leicht, Angelica. “Federal student loan changes become effective this week. Here's who may be impacted.” CBS News, June 30, 2026.
<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/federal-student-loan-changes-this-week-whos-impacted/>.

5. Sloan, Karen. “US law school applicant pool is largest since Great Recession.” Reuters, August 20, 2026.
<https://www.reuters.com/legal/litigation/us-law-school-applicant-pool-is-largest-since-great-recession-2026-08-20/>.
Thatte, Shvetali, and Kristen Moon. “3 Medical School Admissions Trends in 2026.” U.S. News & World Report, May 5, 2026.
<https://www.usnews.com/education/blogs/medical-school-admissions-doctor/articles/medical-school-admissions-trends-in-2026>.

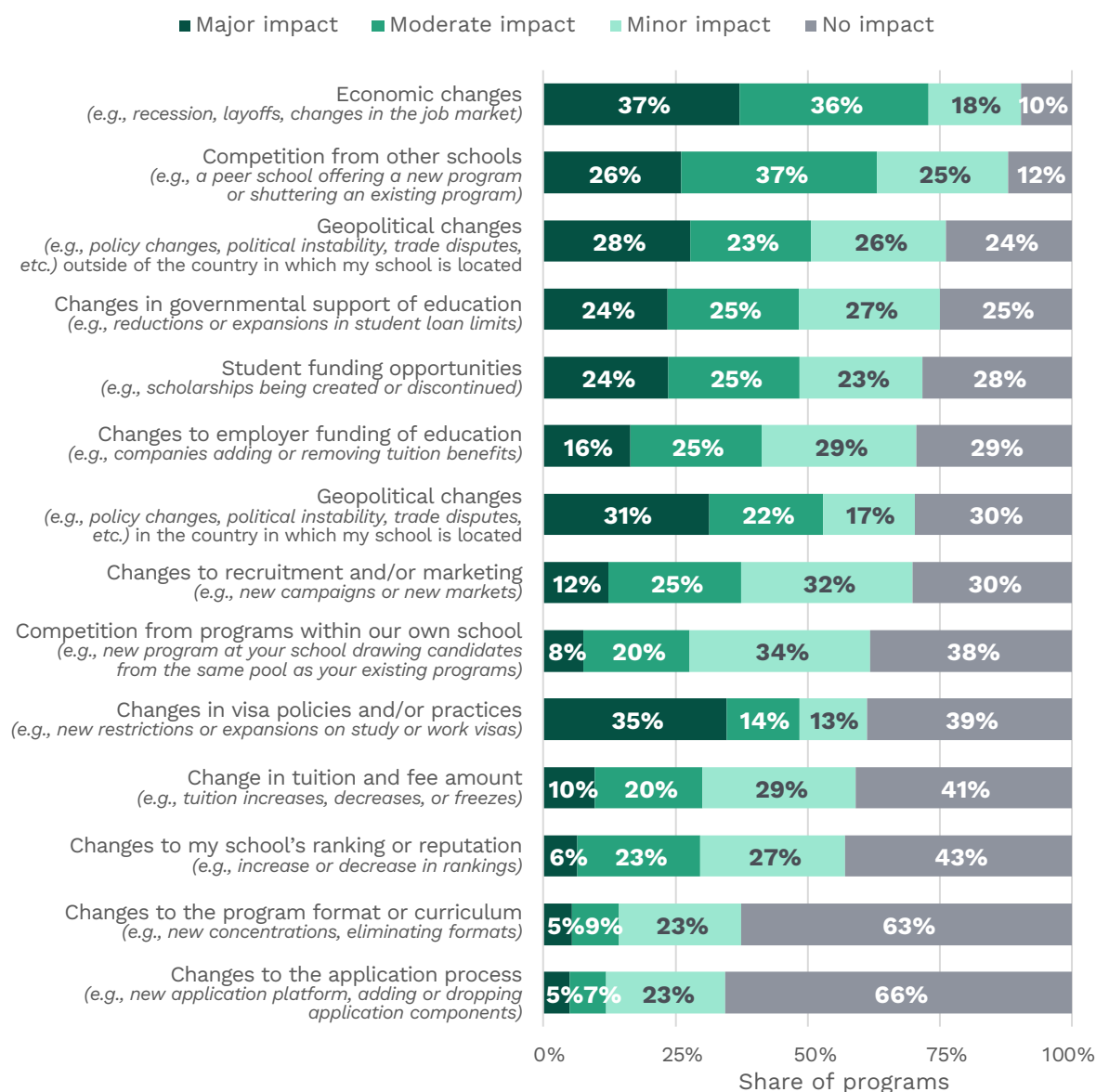
6. Duggal, Hanna. “Five charts that explain the high cost of living in the UK.” Al Jazeera, August 13, 2026.
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/8/13/five-charts-that-explain-the-high-cost-of-living-in-the-uk>.

Global GME programs are aware of the financial challenges facing their programs and prospects, with 37 percent of survey respondents citing economic changes like recession, layoffs, and job market changes as having a major impact on their year-to-year application volume change (Figure 5). Beyond the global and local economic conditions, 35 percent of global GME programs also reported that changes in visa policy had a major impact on the size of their applicant pools, with geopolitical changes both in and outside of a program's country of operation following close behind as major factors.

Figure 5: More than half of programs reported major or moderate impact of economic changes, geopolitical changes, and competition from other schools.

More than one-third of global programs reported major impact of economic and visa policy changes.

Top reasons for application change among global GME programs, 2026

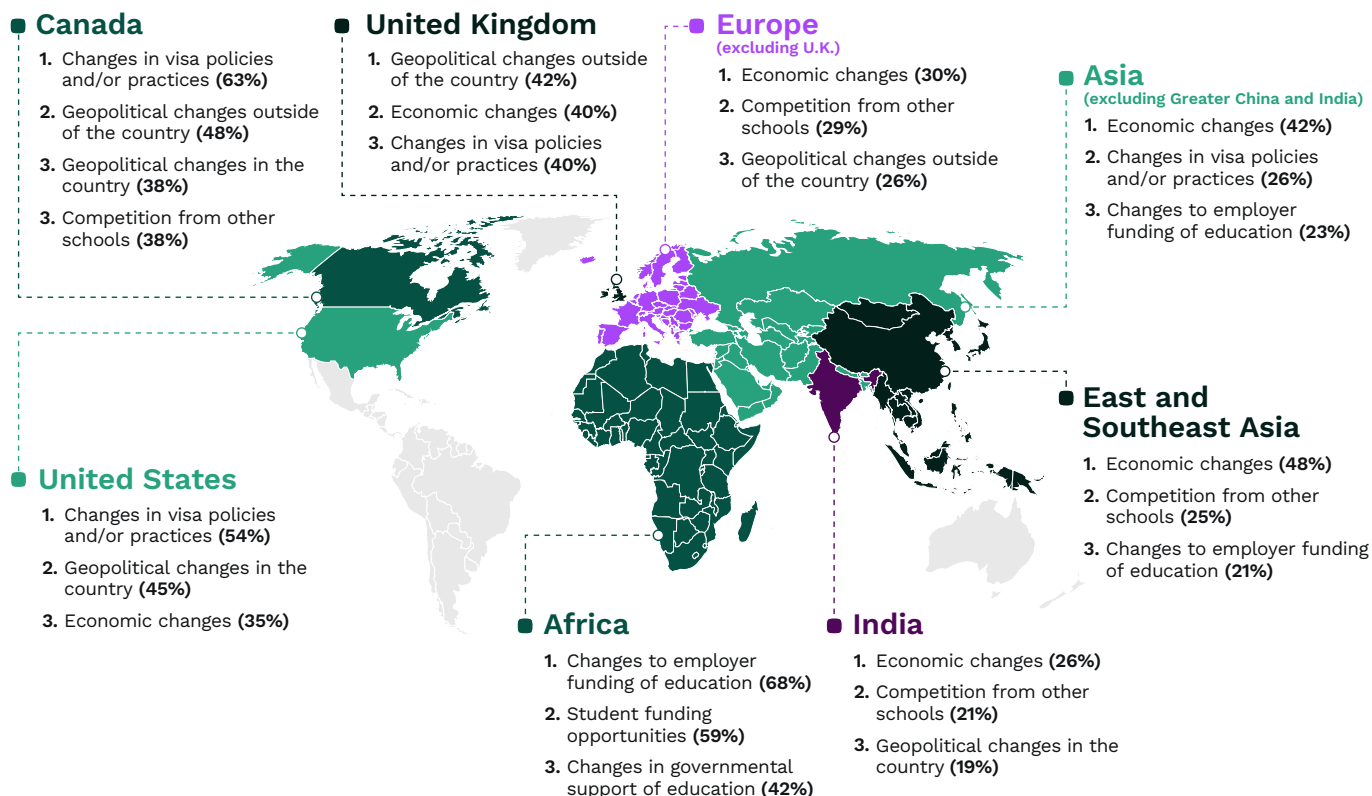


The factors that GME programs indicated helped grow or shrink their applicant pool of course varied by geography. It was especially common for economic changes to be cited as a major impact regardless of a program's country or region, but specific government policies and practices related to visas were featured as a top three major factor by programs in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom (Figure 6). On the flip side, about one-quarter of programs in Asia (excluding Greater China and India) also cited changes in visa policies or practices, as many governments in Asia are making it more attractive to international students interested in pursuing higher education in their countries rather than more restrictive.⁷ Even 26 percent of programs in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) acknowledged that geopolitical changes outside of their country of operation had a major role to play in the growing volume of applications sent to the region. Though not mentioned in Figure 6, one-third of U.S. respondents also cited changes in governmental support of education (e.g., student loans) to have had a major impact on the change in their application volume. This is especially critical to note as the new government lending policies took effect during the window of data collection.

Figure 6: Programs in most countries or regions cited economic changes such as recession or job market fluctuations as having a major impact on their application volume.

The United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom were especially likely to report the impact of visa policy changes.

Factors with major impact on application volume by country/region, 2026



7. Walker. "The Great Re-Routing of Global Business Talent."

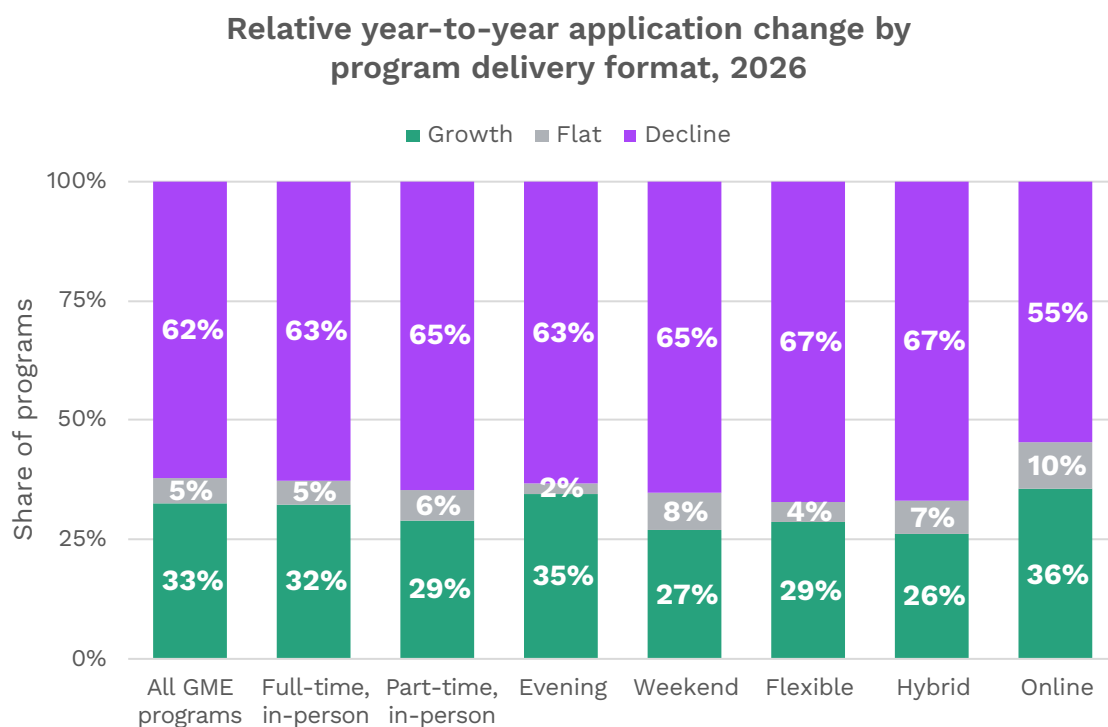
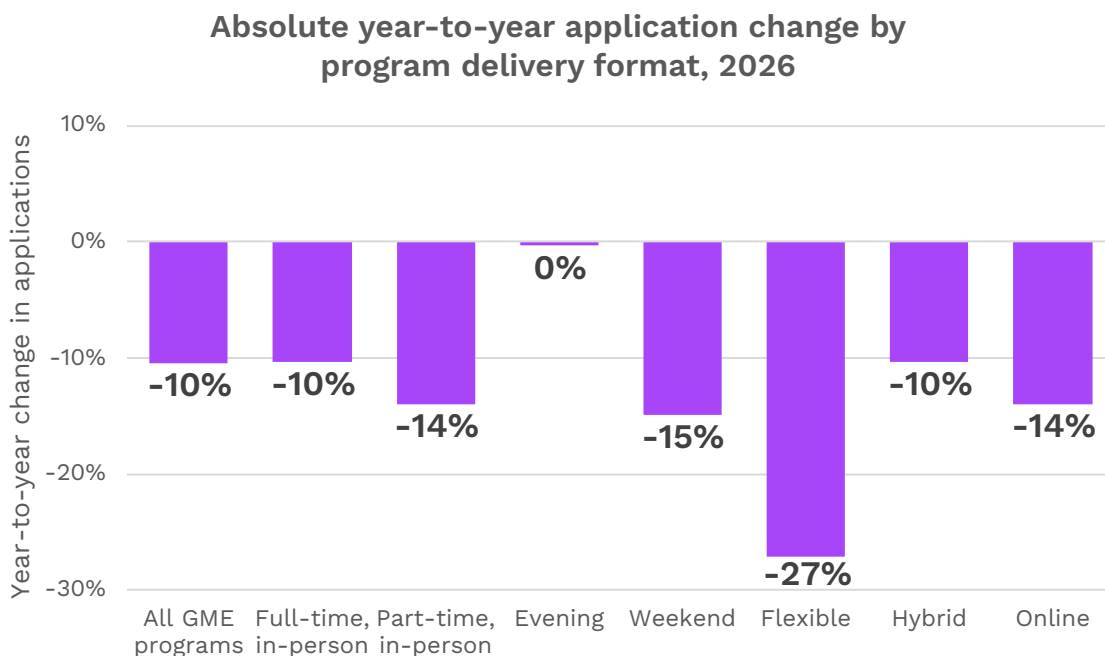
Unlike in previous years, applications declined regardless of a program's delivery method.

Delivery format has historically been an important indicator in which programs' application volume changed. For example, applications to full-time, in-person programs were more likely to grow in 2025 compared to global GME programs offered in less traditional formats (e.g., online or hybrid). In 2026, program delivery method did not appear to be a driver behind the global decline in applications to GME programs, with almost every modality featured in Figure 7 experiencing double digit declines in application volume. The dips are also widespread across programs, with declines among roughly two-thirds of programs delivered full-time and in-person; part-time, in-person; and in evening, weekend, flexible, and hybrid formats.



Figure 7: Applications declined across program delivery types.

Nearly two-thirds of programs regardless of delivery format (excluding online programs) reported application declines.



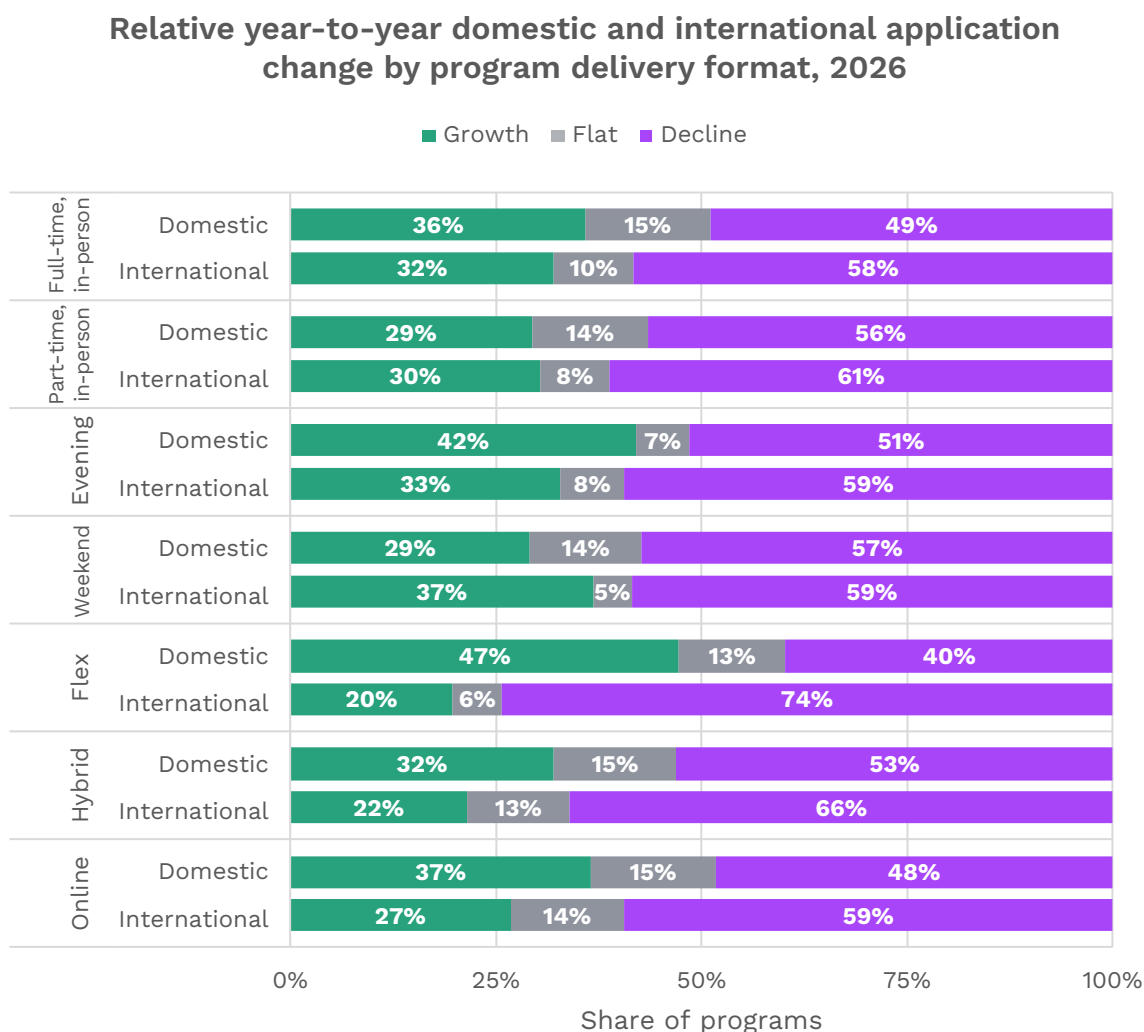
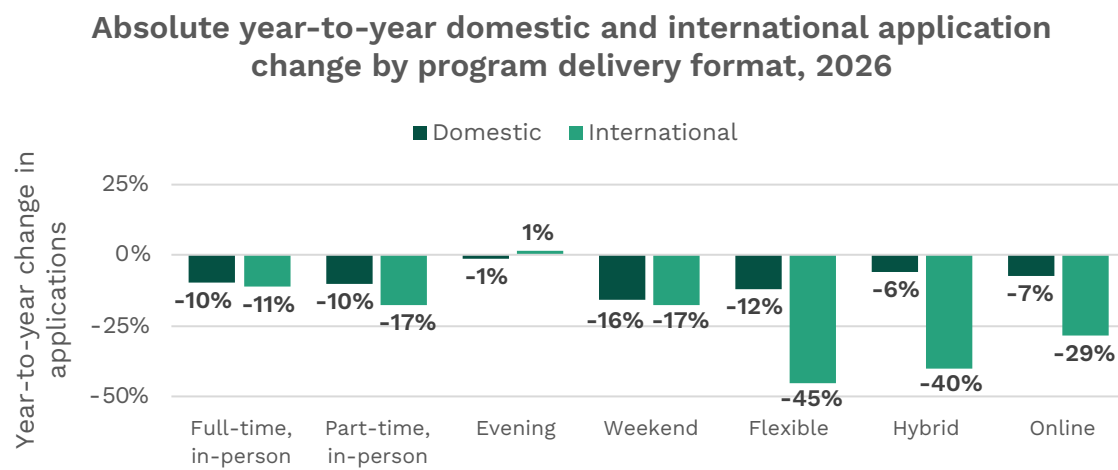
Defining program delivery formats

- **Full-time, in-person:** A program designed for students to typically take classes full-time in classrooms.
- **Part-time, in-person:** A program designed for students, typically employed, to take classes part-time in classrooms.
- **Evening:** A program with content that is designed to be primarily delivered part-time in the evenings, after traditional work hours.
- **Weekend:** A program with content that is designed to be primarily delivered part-time on the weekends.
- **Online:** A program designed for students, whether full-time or part-time, to take all classes virtually, excluding residencies.
- **Blended/Hybrid:** A program designed for students, whether full-time or part-time, to take a combination of classes virtually and in classrooms.
- **Flexible:** A program designed for students to be able to move between full-time, part-time, blended/hybrid, and/or online formats.

Again, where applications are coming from may impact overall volume. For example, there were roughly similar declines in domestic and international applications to full-time, in-person programs, but much more extreme declines in the international applications to programs delivered in flexible, hybrid, and online formats (Figure 8). Of course, not all program delivery methods are equally reliant on international and domestic applications. Globally, most full-time, in-person programs applicants are international (55 percent), whereas international applications make up only about one-third of flexible, evening, and hybrid programs and just about one-quarter of applications to programs delivered on the weekend and online. The large declines in international applications to flexible, hybrid, and online programs are therefore diluted somewhat by their comparatively less extreme declines in domestic applications.

Figure 8: Programs offered in flex, hybrid, and online formats experienced especially large declines in their international applications.

Evening programs experienced the least dramatic application change among both domestic and international applicants.

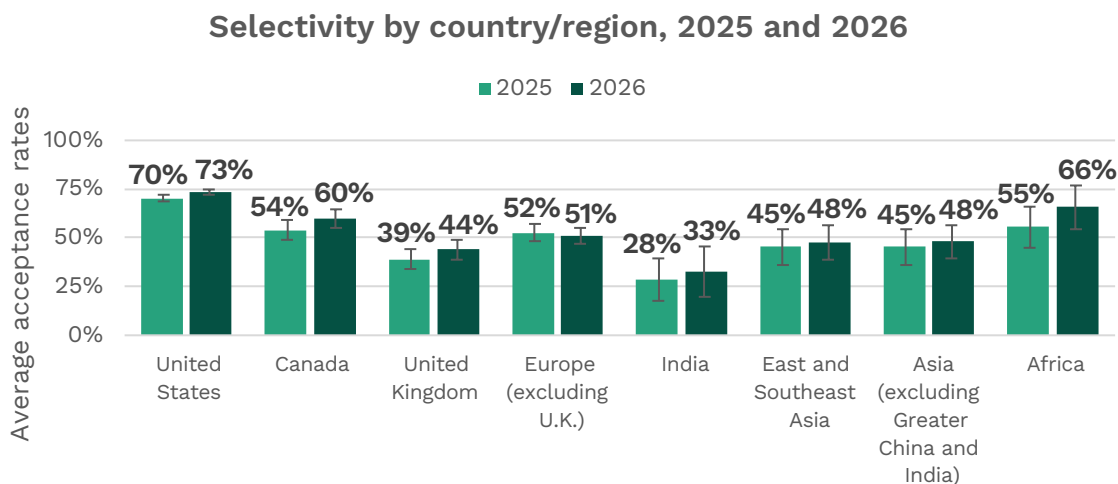


Even amid declining applications, programs' selectivity, academic profile, projected yield, and projected class size remained consistent with last year's cycle.

Despite the application declines, there has been little meaningful movement in the selectivity, academic profile, projected yield, and projected class size reported by programs across geographies. With many programs facing a shrinking applicant pool, one might expect more pressure to loosen academic standards. Figure 9 shows that average acceptance rates increased modestly in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, India, East and Southeast Asia, and Asia (excluding Greater China and India); however, each of these increases is within the margin of error, and may be attributed to different samples of programs participating in the survey rather than reflective of a true change in the population. Likewise, programs in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) reported lower acceptance rates in 2026 compared to 2025; however, these differences are also not statistically significant.

Figure 9: Acceptance rates increased somewhat in most regions, though the differences are within the margin of error.

Programs in Europe (excluding U.K.) became one percentage point more selective, but the differences are not statistically significant.

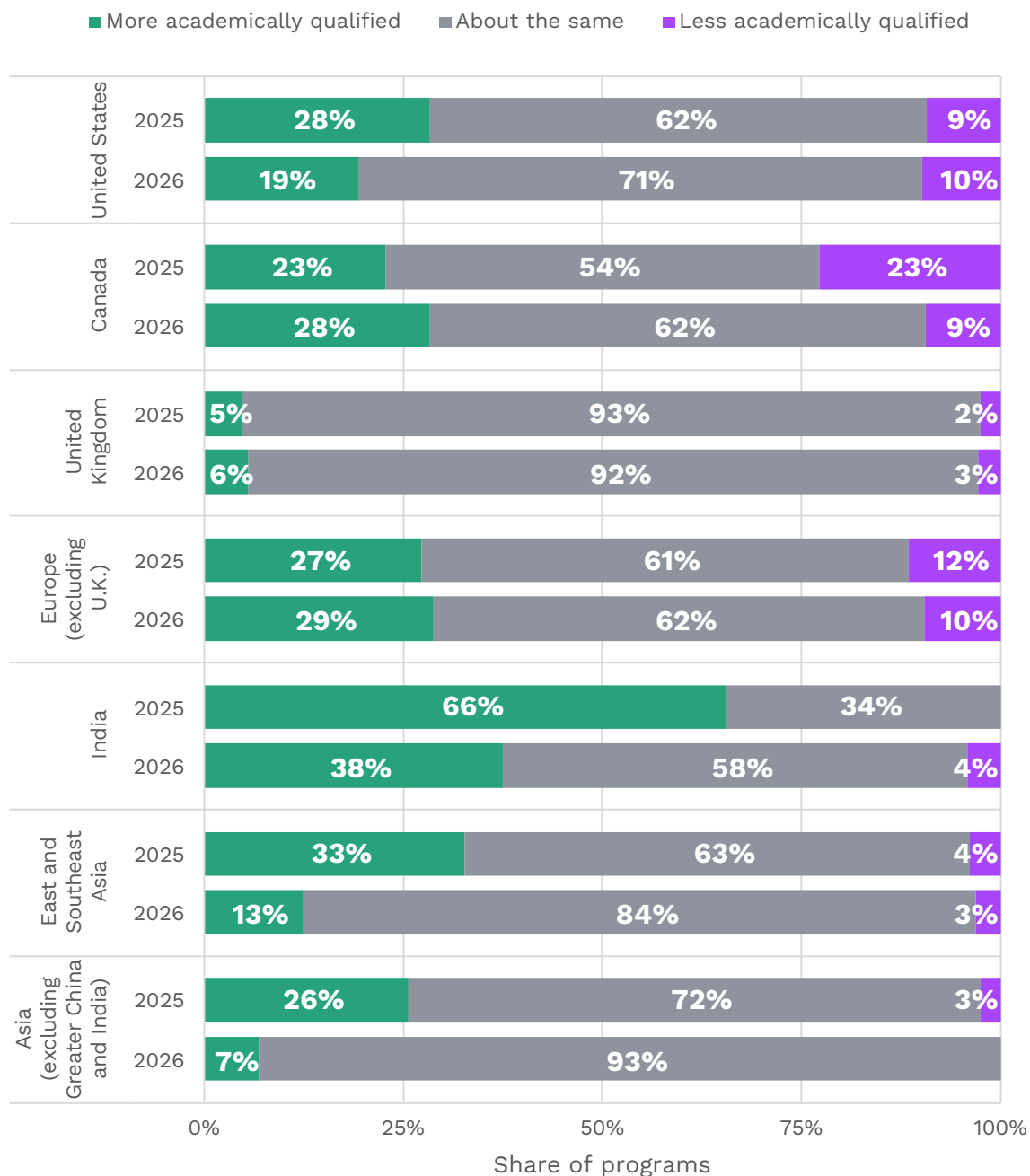


In addition to largely consistent levels of selectivity, most GME programs reported an applicant pool with the same academic qualifications as last year (Figure 10). This includes more than 90 percent of programs in the United Kingdom and Asia (excluding Greater China and India) as well as more than 80 percent of programs in East and Southeast Asia. Programs in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom)—one of the few locations where applications increased in 2026—were the most likely to say the academic quality of the applicant pool increased compared to the prior year, though at a similar rate to what was reported in 2025.

Figure 10: Most GME programs around the world said the academic profile of their applicants was consistent with last year.

Fewer programs in the United States and Asia reported greater academic qualifications of their applicant pool in 2026 compared to 2025.

Change in academic profile of applicant pool by country/region, 2025 and 2026

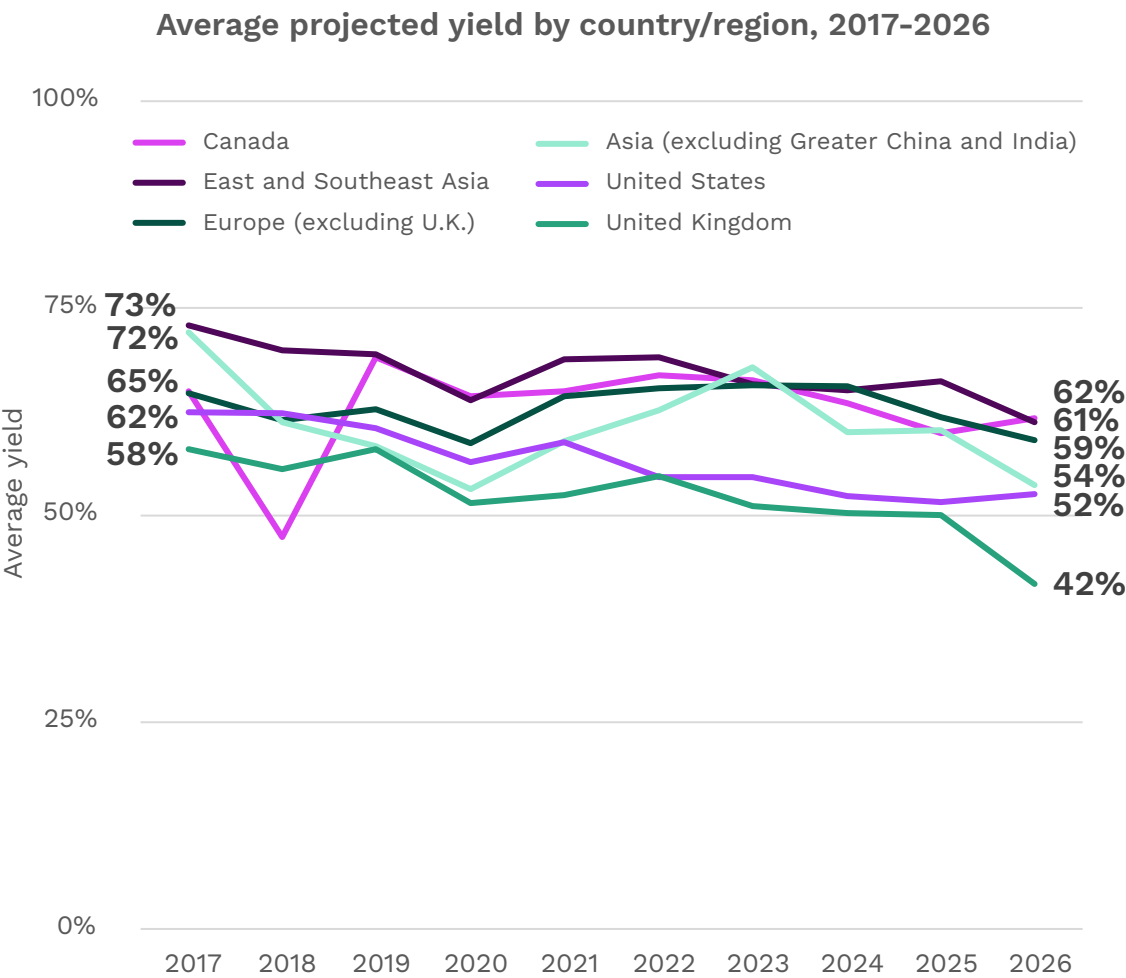


Note: The number of responses from African programs was not large enough to report change in academic profile.

In a year with fewer applications overall from a roughly similarly qualified pool of applicants, one might expect the competition for admitted applicants accepting their position in a program to be more intense than in years past. And in fact, across most geographies, anticipated yield declined year-over-year—and over the past decade (Figure 11). Importantly, the Application Trends Survey is fielded from June to August, before most programs begin their classes. These yield rates—like all data captured in the Application Trends Survey—are meant to reflect only a snapshot in time when a program submits their responses. Increasingly we hear from schools that applicants are formally “enrolling” and submitting deposits but not showing up on the first day of classes, perhaps because their visas were not approved or they submitted deposits to multiple institutions. The data presented in Figure 11 do not reflect what happens after classes begin, and are intended only to present preliminary yield data before official figures are finalized by individual programs.

Figure 11: Around the world, yield has been falling over the past 10 years.

Projected yield among U.K. programs dipped below 50 percent in 2026.

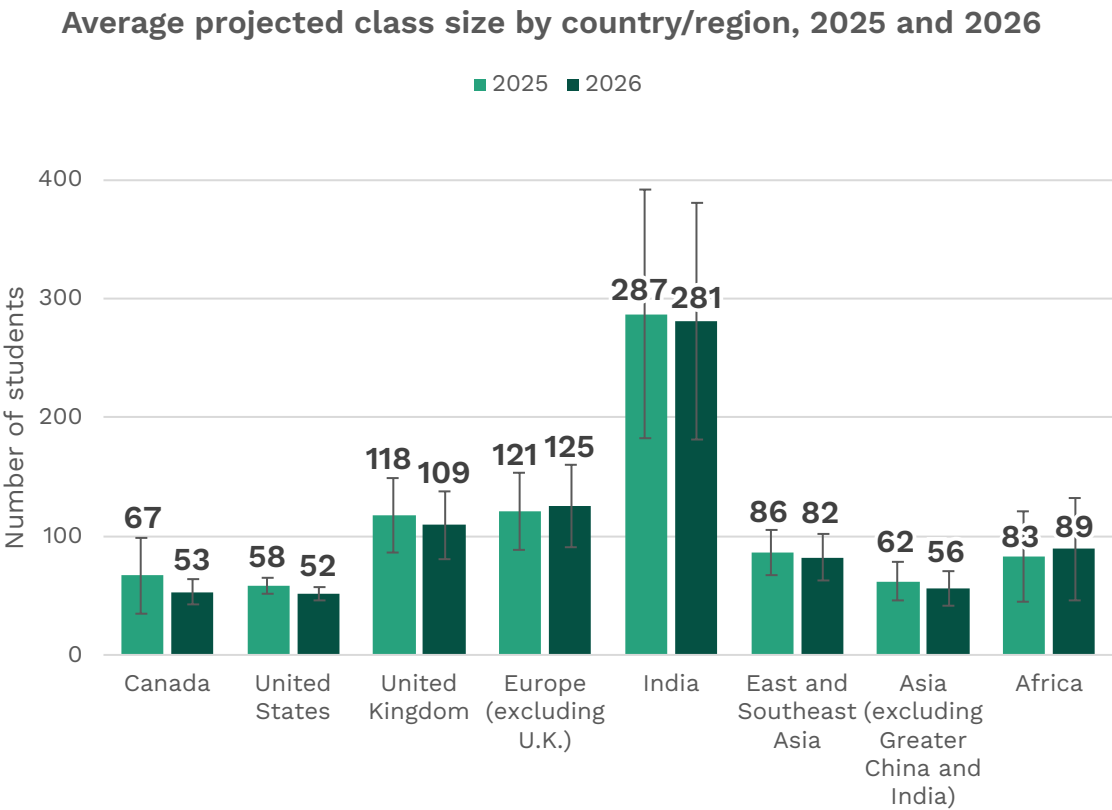


Note: There is not a large enough historic sample to report country/region level results for India and Africa. The sample for this question was also below our reporting threshold of 30 responses for Canadian programs in 2021 and 2022 and for programs in Asia (excluding Greater China and India) in 2017 and 2026, so caution is warranted when drawing conclusions about the broader population.

Finally, with smaller applicant pools, similar acceptance rates, and declining class yield, one might expect class sizes to decrease. Like with selectivity, there has been some declines in average class size among programs in Asia, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, but the differences are not statistically significant (Figure 12). Yet Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) is an outlier when it comes to class size, too, as one of the only regions where average class size increased year-over-year. Directionally, it makes sense that for a region where applications increased, selectivity, academic qualification, and class size would grow, too; however, these small improvements are also within the margin of error, and similarly may be the result of sampling rather than a true change in the population.

Figure 12: Class sizes decreased everywhere except in Europe (excluding the United Kingdom).

However, the year-over-year differences are within the margin of error.



Taken together, these patterns point to a global pipeline that is being redistributed, with much of the movement traceable to visa, immigration, and economic conditions outside any individual school's control. For programs in markets where internationally minded candidates are looking elsewhere, this year's steady selectivity, yield, and class size suggest considerable resilience, though schools may find that sustaining it depends on factors such as domestic recruitment and student funding as much as on the appeal of the degree itself. For programs in Europe and East and Southeast Asia, the coming cycles may show whether a shift in demand driven in part by external conditions settles into a more lasting regional pattern.

MBA applications

After two years of growth, MBA applications fell in 2026—but the shape of that decline matters more than its headline size. This section examines changes in MBA application volume by degree specification, duration, delivery format, and selectivity, then looks at the domestic and international composition of MBA pipelines and applications from women. Together, the analysis shows not just how many candidates applied but which parts of the pipeline moved.

Program and admissions takeaways

- **About half of online MBA programs reported declines—the mildest of any format:** Examine whether that relative strength reflects new demand or candidates moving over from other formats.
- **More selective programs saw shallower declines but draw a larger share of their applications from international candidates:** A milder year does not mean less exposure if international demand softens again.
- **Applications from women held up better than men's outside the executive MBA:** Track the total volume of applications from women, not just their share of the pool, since a steadier share this year came partly from faster declines among men.



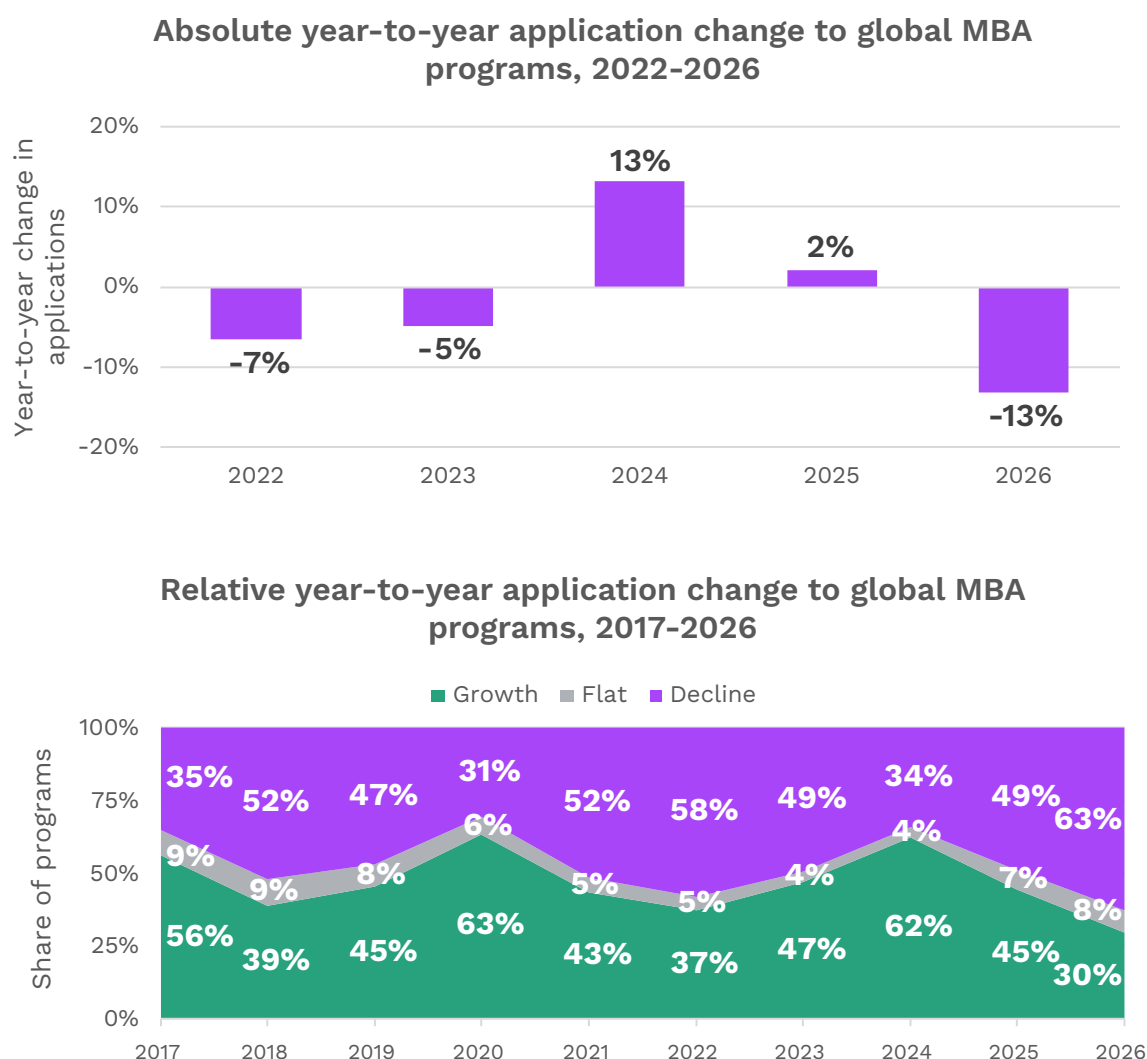


Applications to global MBA programs fell in 2026 regardless of degree specification, duration, or delivery method—and especially among international students.

Among MBA programs specifically, applications fell 13 percent in 2026 (Figure 13). This decline occurred after a strong year of growth in 2024 that was sustained into more modest growth in 2025. In 2026, almost two-thirds of global MBA programs reported application declines—the largest share in at least the last 10 years.

Figure 13: Applications to global MBA programs dropped 13 percent in 2026 after two years of application growth.

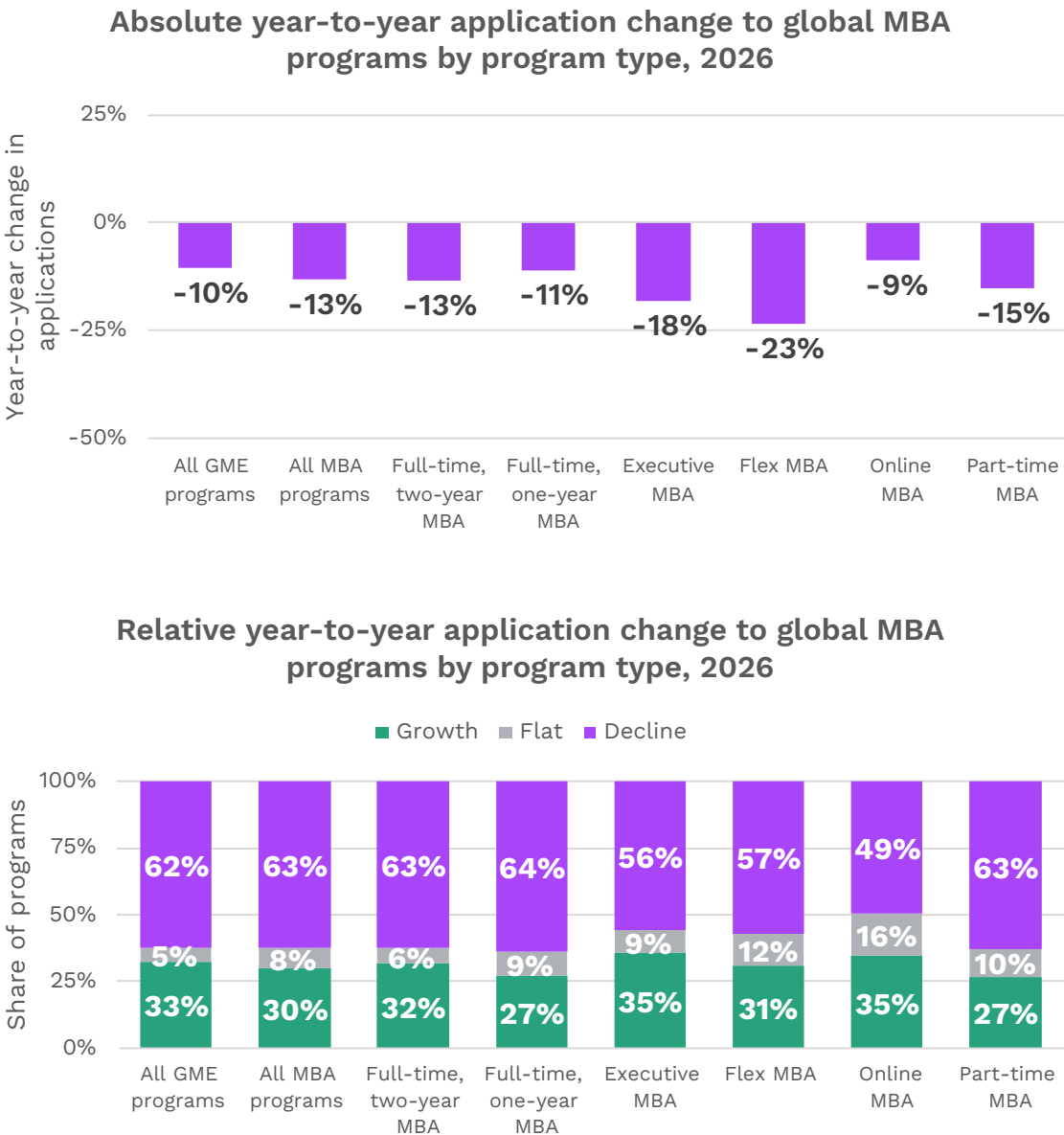
Nearly two-thirds of global MBA programs reported application declines.



Last year, full-time, in-person MBA programs buoyed overall MBA application growth as applications to programs offered in online, part-time, and flexible formats—as well as executive MBA programs—dipped year-over-year. In 2026, applications declined to full-time MBA programs as drops in applications to MBA programs with other specifications or modalities persisted (Figure 14). The declines were also dispersed across MBA programs of each type. About half of global online programs reported application declines, more than half of executive MBA and flexible MBA programs saw applications drop, and nearly two-thirds of full-time and part-time MBA programs experienced decreases in applications.

Figure 14: Applications to MBA programs dropped in 2026 regardless of the degree type or modality.

With the exception of the online MBA, more than half of MBA programs across delivery types reported application declines.





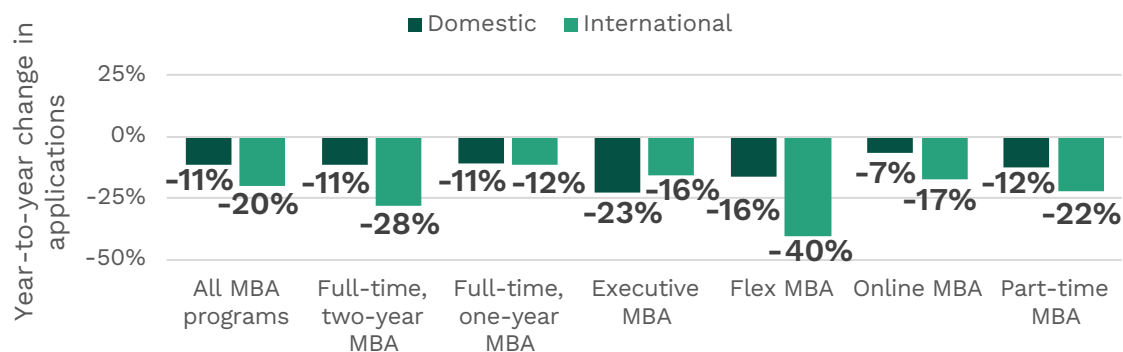
With the exception of executive MBA programs, international applications to MBA programs dropped at a greater rate than domestic applications in 2026 (Figure 15). Yet MBA programs tend to be less reliant on international candidates when compared to the business master's programs explored in the next section. Globally, international students made up 36 percent of applications to MBA programs but 56 percent of business master's programs in 2026.

The average full-time, two-year MBA program also received about one-third of its applications from candidates outside its country of operation. Similar shares of full-time, two-year MBA programs saw at least some domestic and international application declines, but the totals diverged: these programs reported an 11 percent decline in total domestic applications compared to a much larger 28 percent decline in total international applications. So while the international decline may be steeper, the shallower domestic decline applied to a much larger pipeline—making both roughly comparable contributors to the total drop in applications.

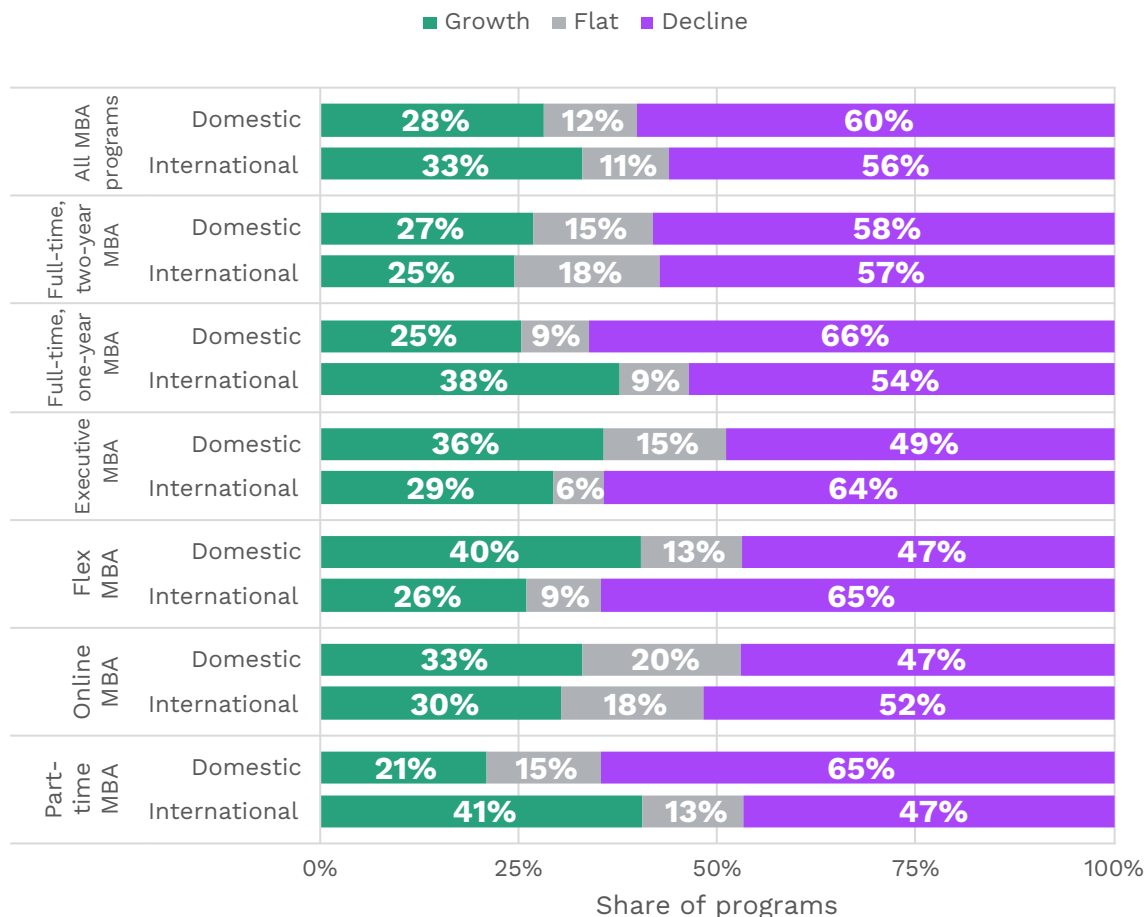
Figure 15: Total international application declines were most pronounced among flex MBA; full-time, two-year MBA; and part-time MBA programs.

Most full-time MBA and part-time MBA programs reported domestic application declines.

Absolute year-to-year domestic and international application change to global MBA programs by program type, 2026



Relative year-to-year domestic and international application change to global MBA programs by program type, 2026

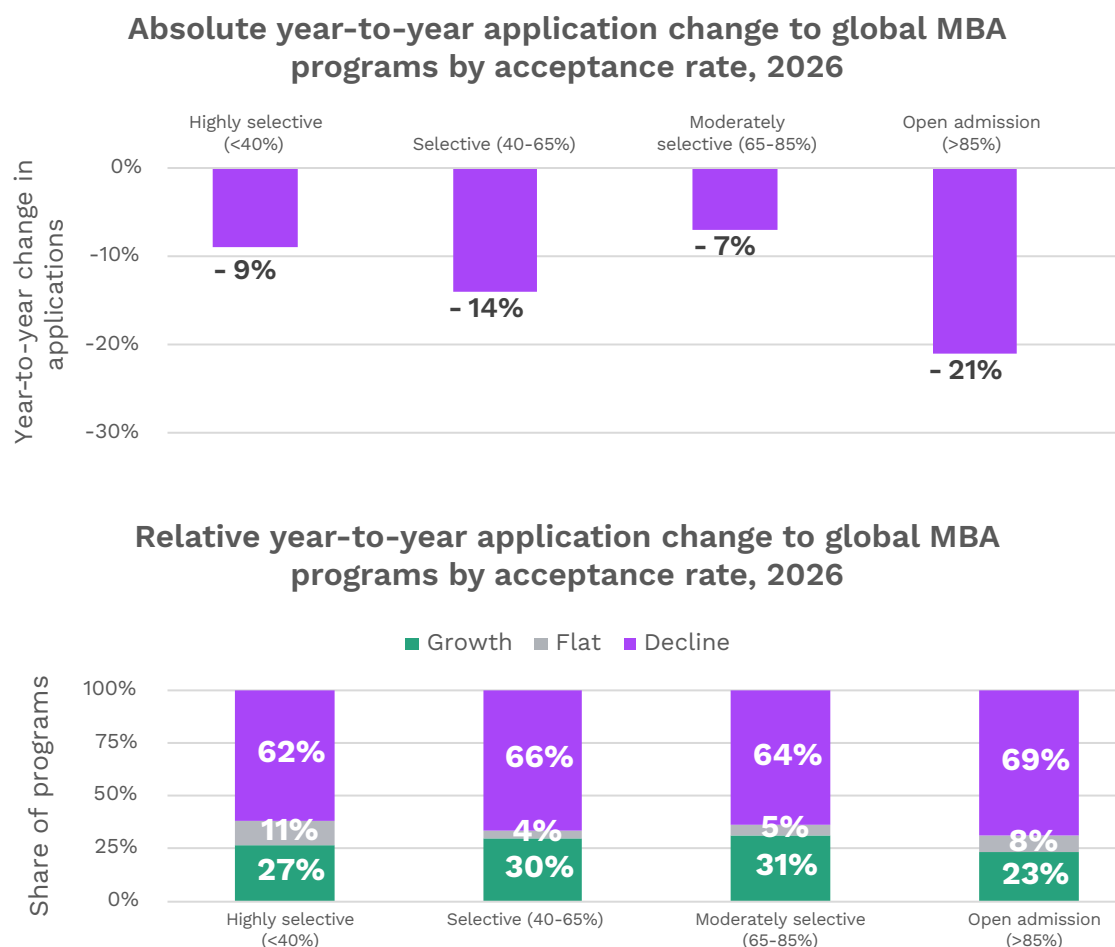


More selective MBA programs experienced lower levels of application declines, especially among international candidates.

Previous Application Trends Survey reports examined application growth by programs' selectivity or business school ranking. Last year, the most selective MBA programs fared better than the least selective—a trend that has continued to an extent into 2026 (Figure 16). Total applications to global MBA programs with acceptance rates of 85 percent or more dropped 21 percent. That compares to the nine percent decline seen among MBA programs with acceptance rates of less than 40 percent (and seven percent decline to programs with acceptance rates of 65–85 percent). MBA programs with acceptance rates between 40 and 65 percent saw applications decline 14 percent compared to last year's cycle.

Figure 16: Applications to highly selective MBA programs declined 12 points less than applications to open admission programs.

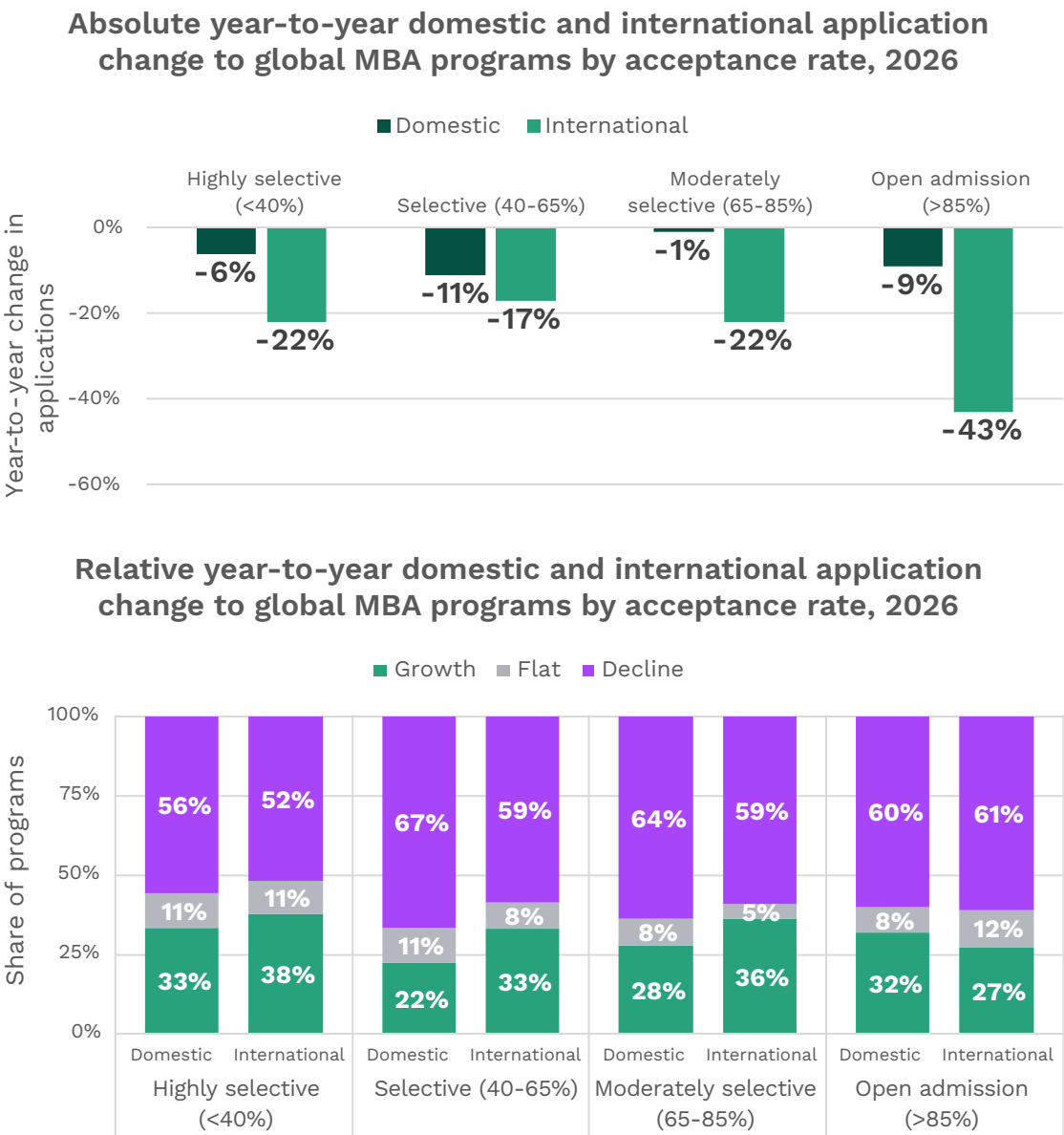
Roughly two-thirds of programs reported some degree of application decline.



International applications in particular declined as global MBA programs became less selective. Though highly selective programs saw their international applications drop by 22 percent, open admission programs' international applications were nearly cut in half. With domestic candidates, applications still declined the most among open admissions programs, though moderately selective programs with acceptance rates of 65-85 percent fared best, seeing just a modest one percent dip in applications from domestic candidates. Most MBA programs reported at least some international and domestic application dips regardless of their acceptance rates—but not all. Among highly selective programs, for example, one-third reported international application growth even as 56 percent reported declines. The 22 percent international decline figure is thus the tier's combined change, not the experience of every highly selective program.

Figure 17: In 2026, international applications increasingly declined as MBA programs became less selective.

Highly selective programs also fared better than open admission programs with regard to domestic applications.



And again, not all MBA programs have the same balance of domestic and international candidates in their applicant pools. International candidates make up 21 percent of applications to open admission MBA programs, so losing half of that group, while still a real challenge, affected the smaller pipeline. The reverse holds true among more selective programs. International candidates make up 43 percent of applications to highly selective MBA programs and 57 percent at selective programs. Even a shallower rate of decline in international applicants reaches a much larger share of the pool—and leaves these programs more exposed if international demand softens further.



♀ Apart from the executive MBA, application declines among women were less steep compared to men across MBA types.

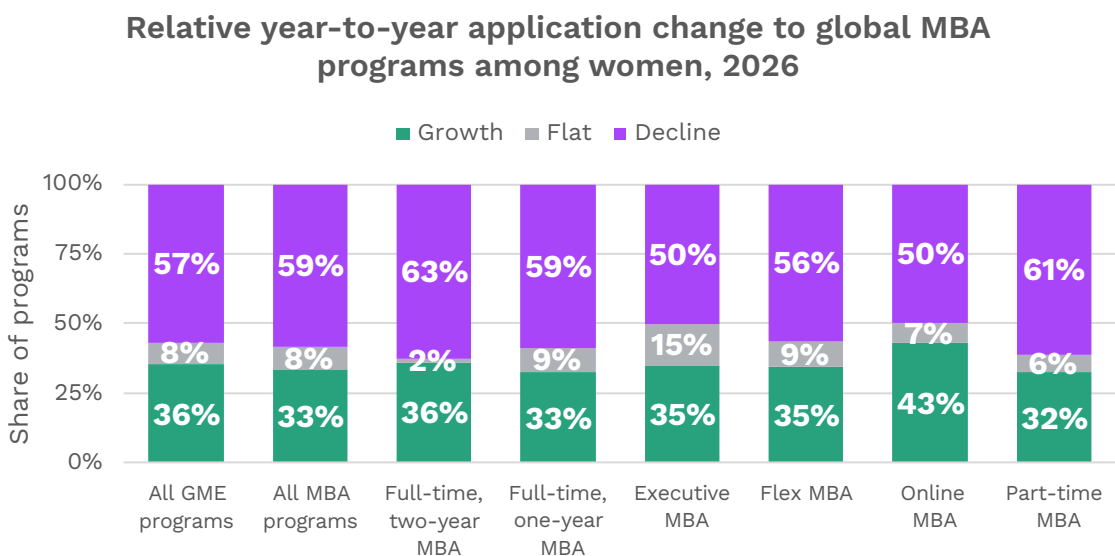
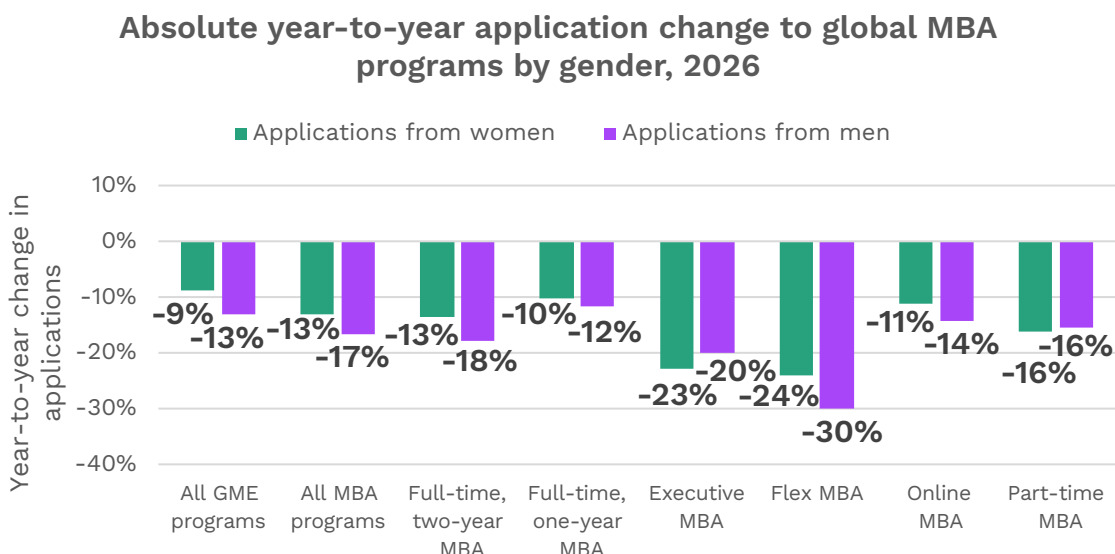
In 2025, applications to MBA programs grew at a greater rate among women than men. In 2026, programs experienced total application declines among both their male and female applicants, but with applications declining at a faster rate among men than women (Figure 18). Despite two years of more positive trends among women applying to MBA programs compared to men, women still make up 42 percent of the applicant pools to all MBA programs in 2026, which is not meaningfully different from 2025 or 2024 (or any time in the past decade).

Generally, the rates of decline among women and men applying to MBA programs were similar, with the largest gaps in full-time, two-year MBA programs and flexible MBA programs. Across MBA program types, online MBA programs were the most likely to report application growth from women. Executive MBA and flexible MBA programs reported the steepest declines in applications from women—even though the two sit at opposite ends of women's representation in MBA applicant pools. Among MBA programs, women make up the smallest share of applications to executive MBA programs (34 percent) and the largest share to flexible MBA programs (46 percent). As women in places like the United States leave the workforce in the wake of renewed “return to office” policies due to outsized caregiving responsibilities, it is possible they are less able to attend programs that are even partially in-person, instead seeking an MBA online—or not at all.⁸

8. “Caregiving pressures top factor pushing women out of the workforce, Catalyst finds.” Catalyst, January 29, 2026. <https://www.catalyst.org/about/newsroom/2026/caregiving-pressures-women-workforce#stats>.

Figure 18: Most MBA program types reported greater declines in applications from men than from women.

Half or more of each MBA program type still reported net declines from women applicants.



Note: There was not enough data about candidates with gender identities outside the gender binary to draw conclusions about the population.

In sum, though domestic candidates make up the larger share of most MBA pools, it was the international pipeline that moved furthest—and it is the one most exposed to conditions schools do not control. The gender pattern is harder to read: applications from women held up better than men's outside the executive MBA, but the steepest declines in applications from women came where they are both least represented (executive MBA) and most represented (flexible MBA). Most MBA programs have yet to reach gender parity, and a year in which women's representation in the applicant pool held steady mainly because men's applications fell faster leaves programs no closer to it.

Business master's applications

Interest in business master's degrees has grown steadily over the past decade, as candidates earlier in their careers have looked for specialized credentials and schools have built out portfolios that extend well beyond the MBA. This section looks at how applications moved across individual business master's degrees, at their domestic and international pipelines, and at what the year looked like for women and men applying to these programs.

Program and admissions takeaways

- **Domestic applications grew across nearly every business master's degree, the Master of Marketing excepted:** Invest in the domestic channel for next cycle rather than treating the gain as a one-year offset.
- **Master in Management programs were the only type to gain in both their domestic and international pools:** Lead with what a generalist degree offers early in a career—breadth before specialization, and optionality when the job market is uncertain.
- **U.S. Master of Accounting programs grew domestic applications three percent even as international applications fell 38 percent:** Don't read the total as a demand problem—the domestic pipeline held through the CPA exam changes, and the loss sits squarely in the international channel.

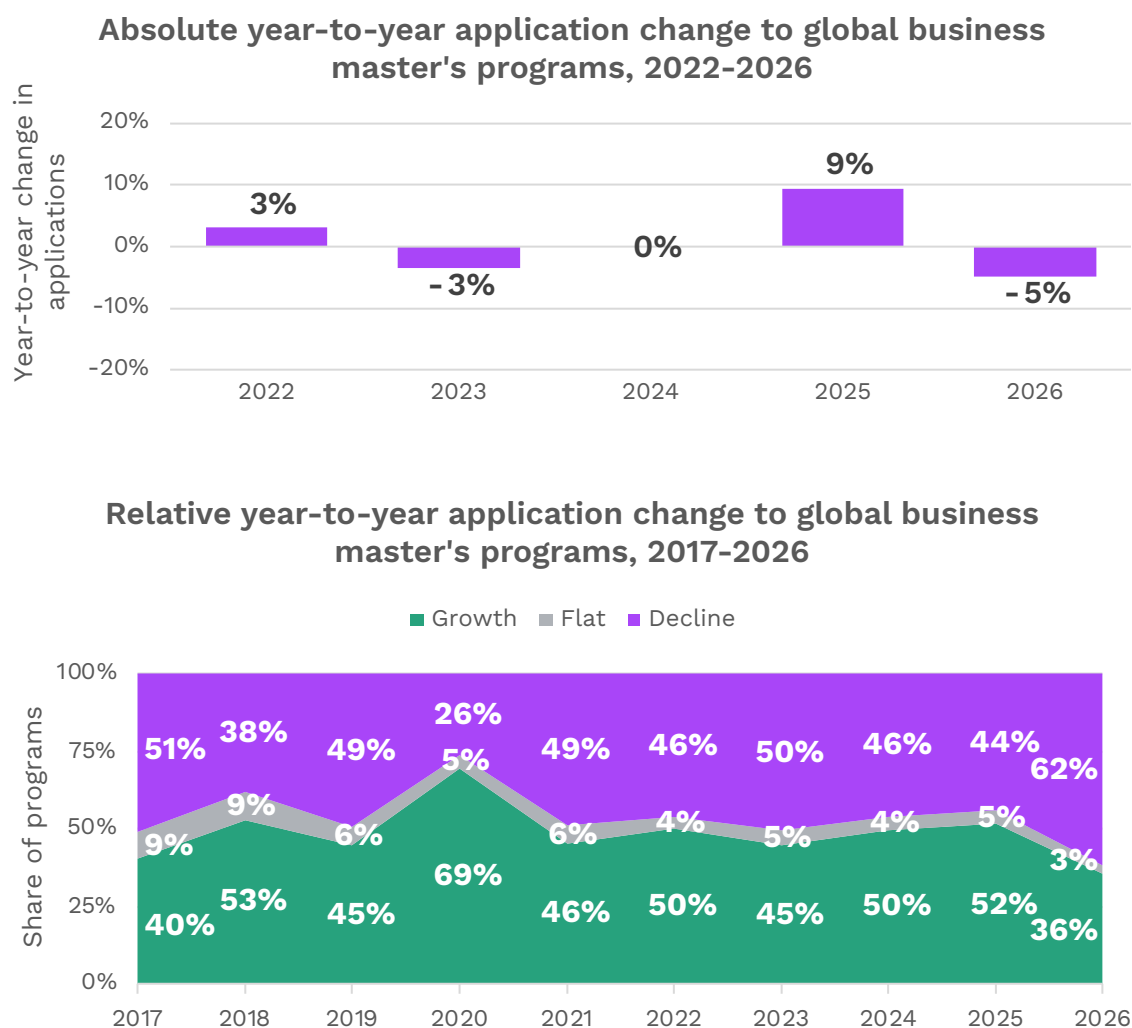


Applications to global business master's programs declined five percent despite net growth within schools' domestic pipelines.

After a very positive year of application growth in 2025, applications to global non-MBA business master's programs dipped five percent in 2026 (Figure 19). Though the rate of decline was less significant when compared to MBA programs, there was a similar distribution of how many programs experienced at least some application decline, with roughly two-thirds of global non-MBA business master's reporting dips in total applications.

Figure 19: Applications to global non-MBA business master's programs dropped five percent in 2026 after a strong year of growth in 2025.

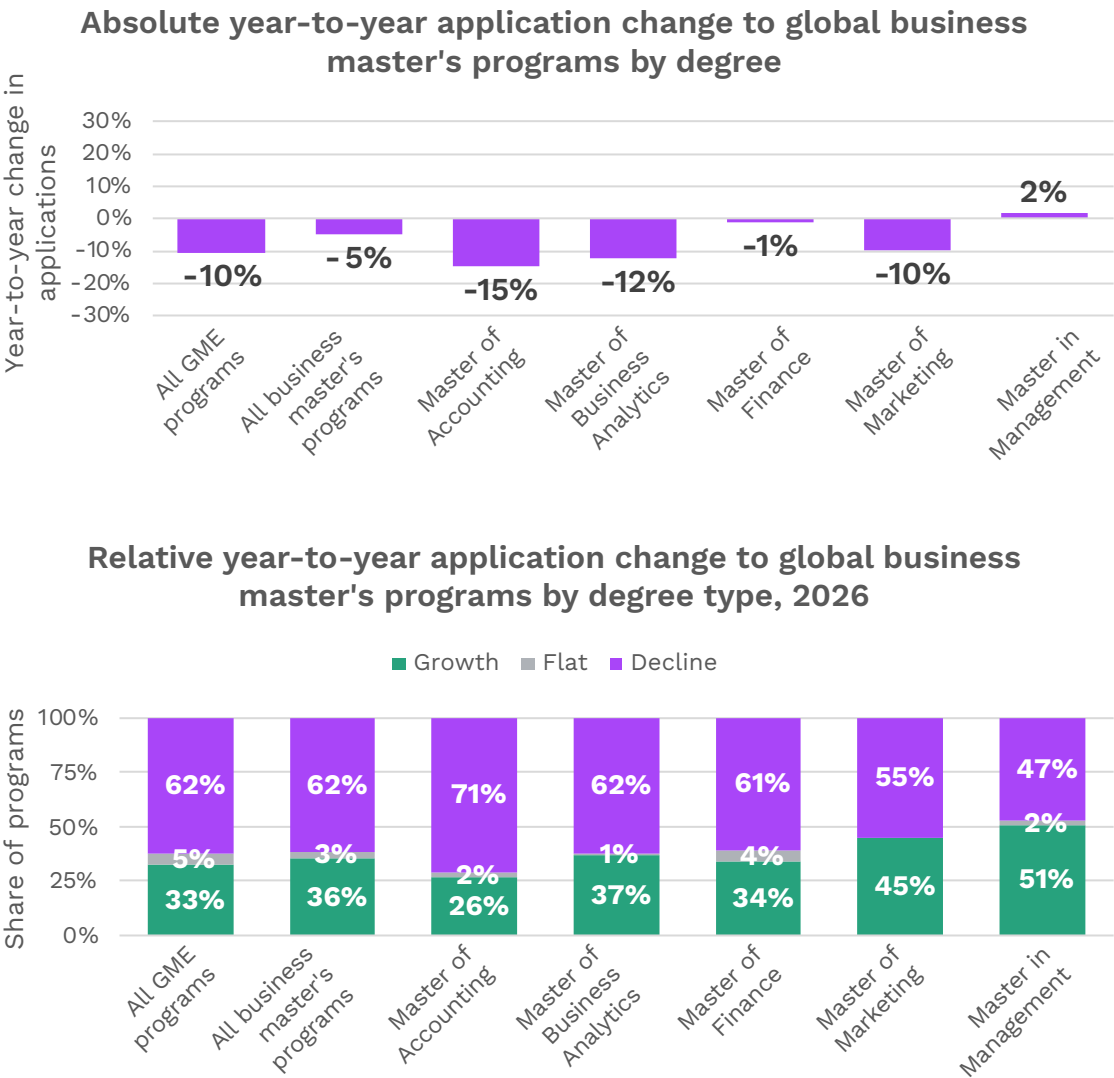
After two years of more business master's programs reporting application growth than declines, just one-third reported increases in applications in 2026.



When looking at total applications to different business master’s programs, accounting, business analytics, supply chain, and marketing programs experienced double digit declines in applications (Figure 20). Global Master of Finance programs experienced a much more modest one percent decline in applications, while Master in Management programs even had a small two percent uptick in applications year-over-year. Like with MBA programs, the share of business master’s programs experiencing at least some decline was a common experience: nearly three-quarters of accounting programs reported application declines; just under two-thirds of business analytics and finance programs saw applications decline; and just over half of marketing and supply chain programs experienced application drops. Again, Master in Management programs fared better than other business master’s programs on average, with the majority reporting application growth.

Figure 20: Unlike other business master’s programs, the Master in Management experienced a slight bump in applications in 2026.

Most Master in Management programs experienced application increases, while most other business master’s programs saw applications decline.



In fact, management programs were the only non-MBA business master's programs to report increases in both their domestic and international candidate pools (Figure 21). Digging deeper into the geographic patterns of this growth, most of the increases in applications to Master in Management programs appear to have come from programs in regions without a large enough sample to report systematically (e.g., Australia, East and Southeast Asia), balancing out much more modest growth seen in Europe and total application declines in U.S. and Canadian Master in Management programs.

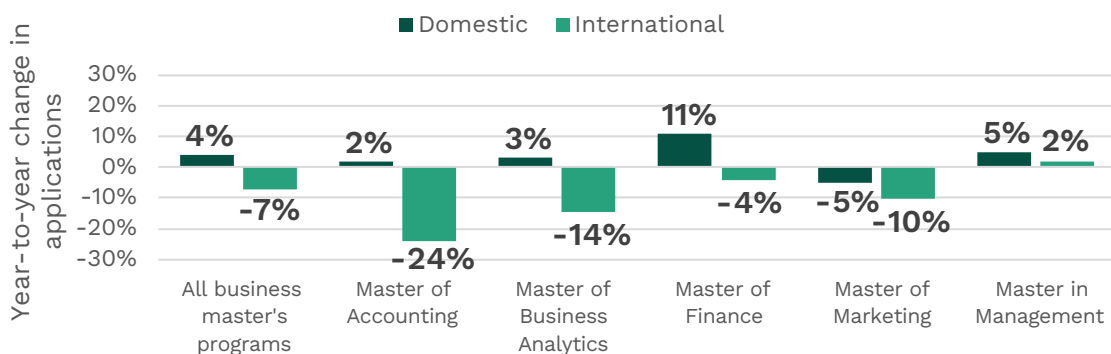
Interestingly, most business master's programs reported increases in applications from domestic candidates (with the exception of the Master of Marketing). The growth was relatively widespread, too, with more business analytics, finance, marketing, and management master's programs reporting domestic application growth than declines.



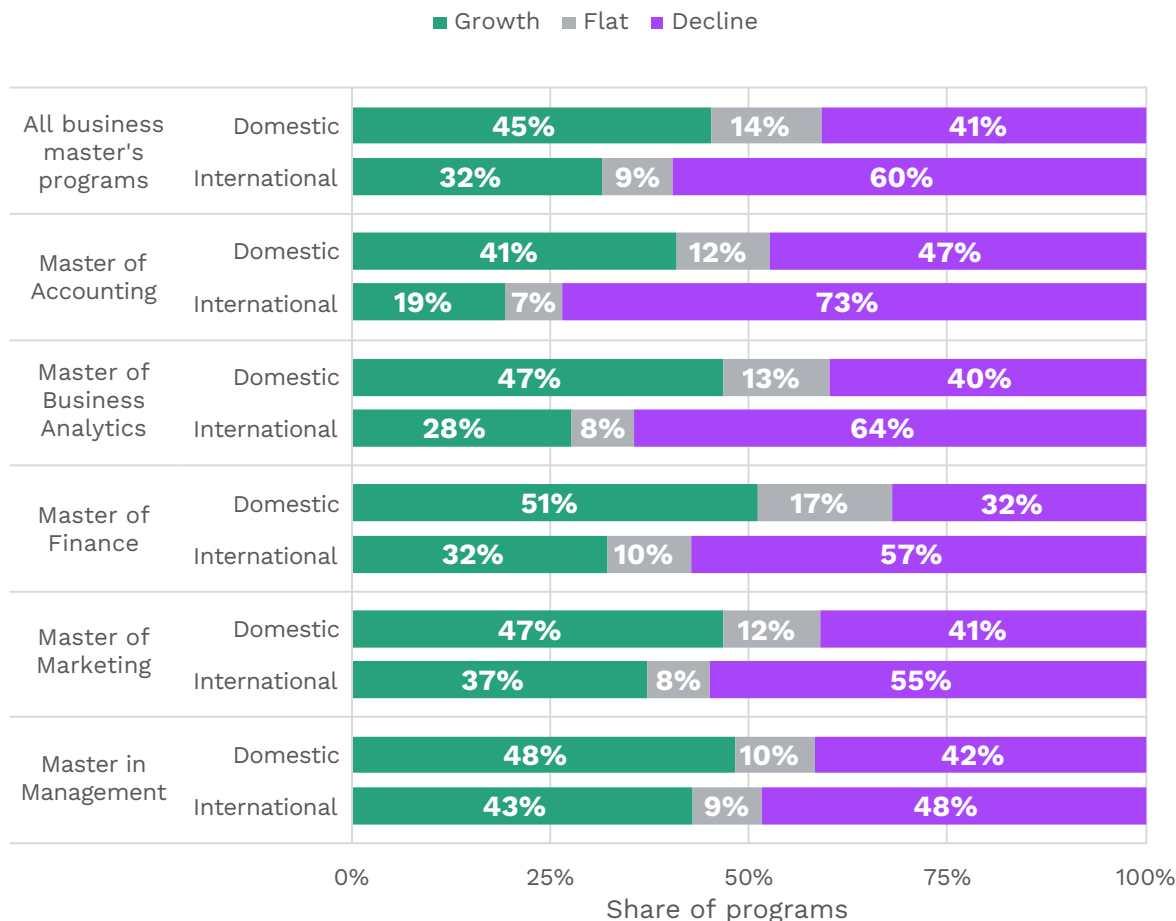
Figure 21: With the exception of the Master of Marketing, every other reporting business master's program type reported total domestic growth.

Every reporting business master's program reported total international declines except the Master in Management.

Absolute year-to-year domestic and international application change to global business master's programs by degree type, 2026



Relative year-to-year domestic and international application change to global business master's programs by degree type, 2026





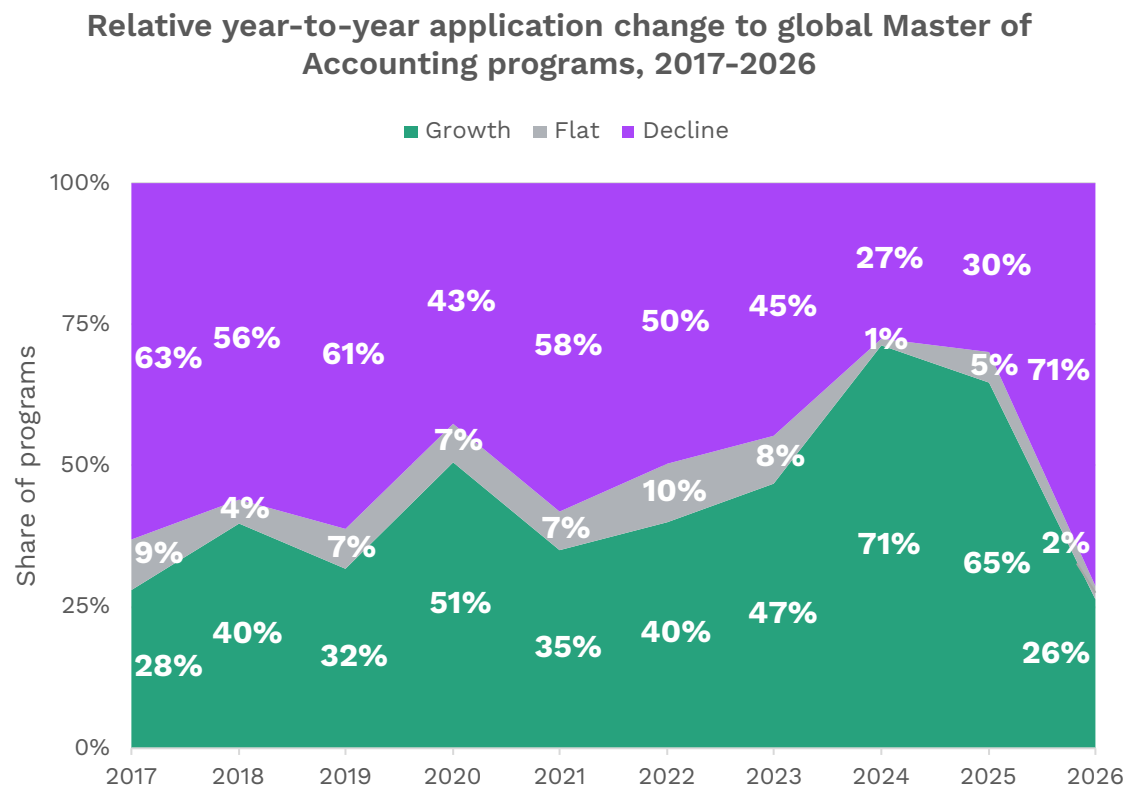
However, most business master's programs also tend to be more reliant on their international pipelines of talent. With the exception of Master of Accounting programs, most of the applications that were funneled into every other business master's program came from international applicants. That means the steep declines seen in international applications to these programs had an outsized impact on their total applications, which could not be offset by their domestic growth. Still, this growth in domestic applications to business master's programs is a multi-year trend, perhaps signaling a coming realignment in who will be seated in non-MBA business master's classrooms in the years to come.

Finally, the Master of Accounting warrants explicit analysis. After a multi-year trend of growing applications—affirmed by years of growing candidate interest reported in the GMAC Prospective Students Survey—nearly three-quarters of global Master of Accounting programs reported application declines (Figure 22).⁹ Even with a more equal balance of domestic and international applicant pools, Master of Accounting programs' two percent growth in domestic applications could not offset the 24 percent decrease in international applications.

9. Walker, Andrew. "GMAC Prospective Students Survey – 2026 Report." GMAC, March 2026.
<https://www.gmac.com/market-intelligence-and-research/market-research/gmac-prospective-students-survey>.

Figure 22: After several years of more Master of Accounting programs reporting application growth than declines, nearly three-quarters of global accounting programs reported application dips.

2026 saw the largest share of programs reporting application declines in the past 10 years.



A significant share of the Master of Accounting programs that provided data are based in the United States, so it is worth exploring the trends in this specific market. Domestic applications to U.S. accounting programs made up about two-thirds of the applicant pool in 2026—about seven points more than last year, though the difference is within the margin of error. Even with changes to rules to sit for the CPA exam that concerned many U.S. accounting programs, domestic applications still grew three percent year-over-year.¹⁰ However, international applications to U.S. Master of Accounting programs declined 38 percent, driving down total applications to accounting programs in the region by 18 percent. Again, more information about U.S. accounting and other GME programs is available in the regional profiles.

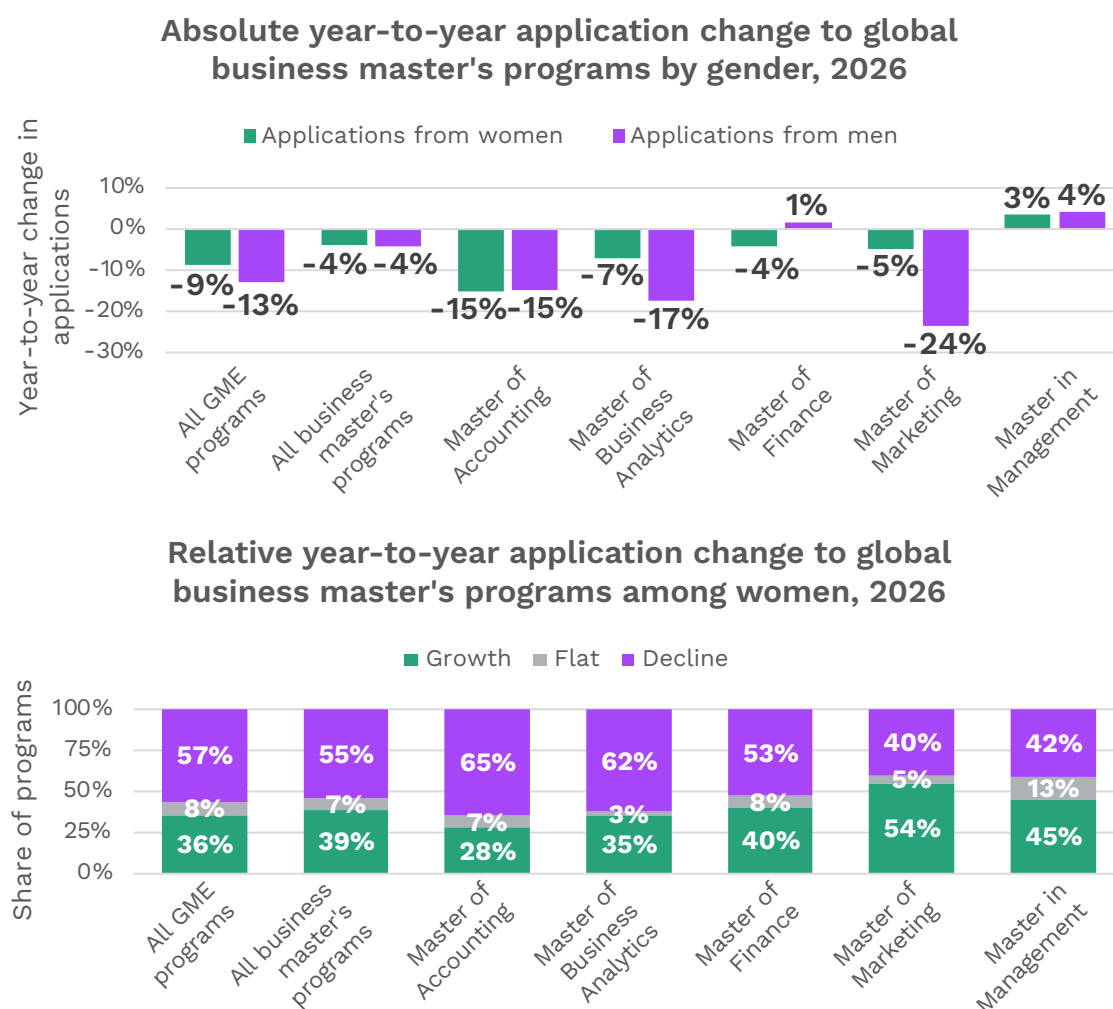
10. Liger-Burton, Noëlle. “New CPA Licensure Pathways and CPA Mobility.” NASBA, December 23, 2025. <https://nasba.org/blog/2025/12/23/new-cpa-licensure-pathways-and-cpa-mobility/>.

Business master's programs reported a four percent decline in applications from both men and women.

Across business master's programs as a whole, applications declined at a similar rate among women and men (Figure 23). That similarity does not hold at the program level. Declines were steeper among men applying to Master of Business Analytics and Master of Marketing programs, while the Master of Finance moved the opposite direction: applications from women fell evenly as applications from men rose by one percentage point. By the relative measure, more Master of Marketing and Master in Management programs reported growth in applications from women than reported declines.

Figure 23: Across all business master's programs, applications declined from women and men at similar rates.

The decline in applications to business analytics and marketing programs was greater among men than women.



Note: There was not enough data about candidates with gender identities outside the gender binary to draw conclusions about the population

These shifts sit atop an applicant pool that is now evenly split by gender across business master's programs overall. Women make up more than half of applicants to accounting and management programs, a clear majority of applicants to marketing programs, and—as of this year—more than half of applicants to business analytics programs as well. However, women remain under half of applicants to supply chain and finance master's programs.

That business master's programs held up better than MBA programs during a less favorable application cycle is notable on its own; that they did so on the strength of domestic applications when business master's degrees have historically leaned hardest on international talent is even more important. Whether it reflects a genuine broadening of the domestic market will shape how schools with a portfolio of MBA and other business master's degrees balance recruitment practices, admissions strategies, and enrollment in the cycles ahead.



At today's business school

What a degree costs and what it teaches are the two questions candidates weigh most closely when the return on a graduate business degree is under scrutiny. Today's economic uncertainty sharpens both. Candidates want to know what they will pay out of pocket and whether the skills they gain—AI fluency now chief among them—will still be the ones employers are paying for. This section looks at tuition and financial assistance across regions and degrees, and at how programs are incorporating AI into admissions and the classroom.

Program and admissions takeaways

- **Tuition and fees vary by region, residency, and degree, but merit-based scholarships are on the rise:** Talk to candidates in terms of net cost, especially as they are first seeing sticker prices early in their research of GME.
- **Just eight percent of programs indicated no AI in the curriculum, yet a plurality still reported no formal AI admissions policy:** Publishing an admissions policy is the faster of the two to act on, and candidates are looking for it.

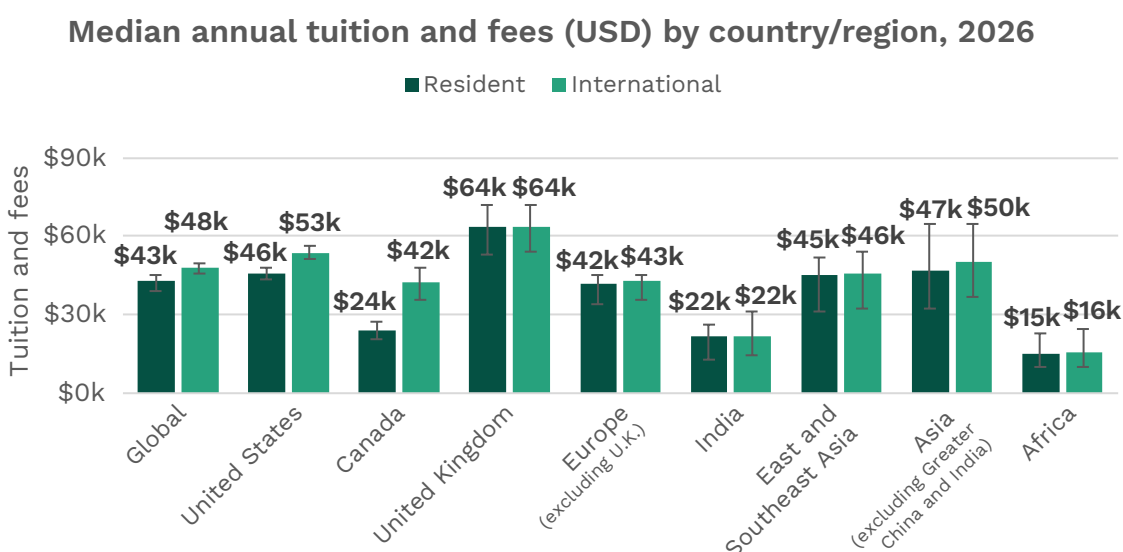


Among reporting programs, the share of incoming students receiving merit-based scholarships increased in 2026.

Annual tuition and fees vary widely by where a program is based (Figure 24). Among the programs in our sample, U.K. programs carried the highest costs—though there is not a statistically significant difference from reporting U.S. programs. Notably, the U.S. sample is larger than other regions, with a much wider distribution of reported tuition and fees. GMAC’s recent “Cost of MBA Report 2026” focused on the full cost of attendance at the top 20 schools in the *Financial Times* Global MBA Ranking (plus Stanford Graduate School of Business and Columbia University) and found that top U.S. MBA programs were more expensive than their counterparts in Europe and Asia.¹¹ However, there is a much larger range of U.S. sticker prices reported in the Application Trends Survey when looking beyond top ranked institutions. Cost can also depend on residency, and Canadian programs were considerably less expensive for domestic candidates than for international ones.

Figure 24: Tuition was typically less for residents than international students, especially in Canada.

Among programs in our sample, GME degrees were most expensive in the United Kingdom, though there is not a statistically significant difference from programs in the United States.



Note: Annual tuition and fees were collected in the currency of a respondent’s choosing, then converted to U.S. dollars.

11. “Cost of MBA Report 2026: How To Increase Your B-School ROI.” GMAC, September 2026.
<https://go.gmac.com/cost-of-mba-report-2026>

Tuition and fees also vary by degree (Figure 25). Among MBA programs in our sample, the full-time, two-year MBA carries the lowest median annual cost for resident students and the executive MBA the highest. Again, full-time, two-year MBA programs are the most represented degree program in our survey sample, reporting a wide range of annual tuition and fee costs. Responding business master's programs are generally less expensive per year than MBA programs, though the spread among individual degrees is wide. For resident students, the Master of Finance sits at the top of the range, while the Master of Accounting sits near the bottom. Given how much variation each degree type contains, these medians are better read as rough positioning than as firm differences between degrees. Figure 24 also demonstrates the breadth of regional variation in degree cost (for instance, the median U.S. full-time two-year MBA programs has higher tuition and fees than the median U.S. business master's program, but the opposite is true in Asia). As such, these global costs will be influenced by the regional composition of each degree sample, even with a weighting methodology applied.

Figure 25: The median business master's program in our sample costs less than the median MBA program each year.

Executive MBA programs reported the highest tuition and fees.

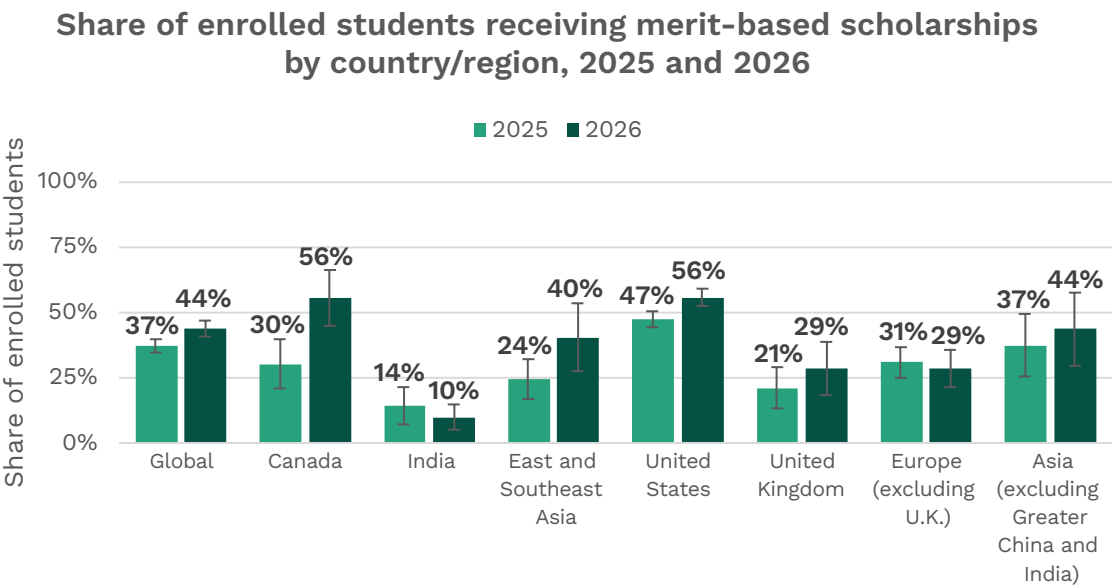
Median reported annual tuition and fees (USD) by degree type, 2026

	Resident	Non-resident	International
All GME programs	\$43,000	\$47,000	\$48,000
All MBA programs	\$48,000	\$50,000	\$51,000
Full-time, two-year MBA	\$35,000	\$46,000	\$47,000
Full-time, one-year MBA	\$55,000	\$57,000	\$57,000
Executive MBA	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Flex MBA	\$48,000	\$49,000	\$50,000
Online MBA	\$47,000	\$48,000	\$49,000
Part-time MBA	\$49,000	\$50,000	\$52,000
All business master's programs	\$38,000	\$45,000	\$47,000
Master of Accounting	\$36,000	\$49,000	\$49,000
Master of Business Analytics	\$38,000	\$47,000	\$47,000
Master of Finance	\$45,000	\$49,000	\$49,000
Master of Marketing	\$38,000	\$43,000	\$44,000
Master in Management	\$37,000	\$43,000	\$44,000

Financial assistance closes part of that gap, and in the past year, respondents noted the share of incoming students receiving merit-based scholarships increased from 37 percent to 45 percent globally—a statistically significant change (Figure 26). Reporting programs in the United States and Canada saw statistically significant increases in the share of their enrolled students who were offered merit-based scholarships—with more than half (56 percent) of incoming students in both countries now expected to receive at least some merit-based assistance. The share of students receiving merit-based scholarships also increased in East and Southeast Asia, Asia (excluding Greater China and India), and the United Kingdom, though the differences are within the margin of error.

Figure 26: Globally, the share of incoming students receiving merit-based scholarships increased in 2026.

In 2026, Canadian and U.S. programs granted merit-based scholarships to more than half of their incoming classes, on average.



Note: There were not enough responses to report the share of enrolled students receiving merit-based scholarships for programs in Africa.

More business schools have incorporated AI into their admissions practices and curricula—aligning subject matter with candidate demand.

Even after another year of AI proliferating classrooms and workplaces, formal policies on candidates' use of AI in admissions remain the exception rather than the rule, though they have become more common everywhere since last year (Figure 27). They are least established among programs in the United States and Europe (excluding the United Kingdom), and most established in the United Kingdom and Asia. Where policies do exist, fewer now prohibit AI outright: the most common approach is conditional, typically requiring candidates to state when and how they used it.

That absence of clear guidance runs counter to what a recent study by Inspire Higher Ed—conducted in partnership with GMAC, AACSB International, and the Graduate Business Curriculum Roundtable—found about successful integrations of AI into business school practices. Candidates and students benefit from clarity, from knowing when they are interacting with an AI-powered chatbot while researching programs to knowing what is and is not permitted when they apply.¹²

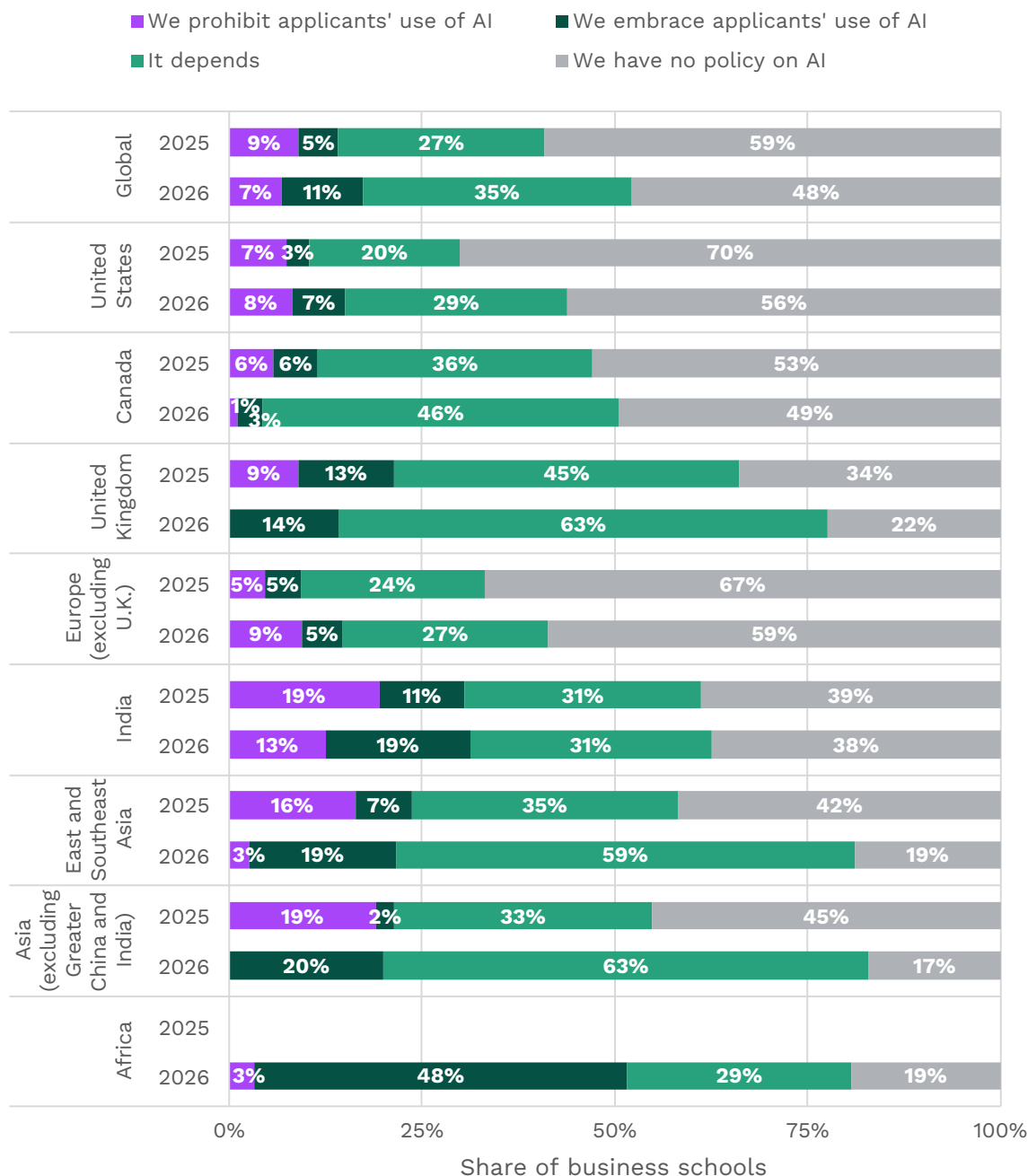
12. Means, Tawnya. "A Framework for Artificial Intelligence in Business Education." Inspire Higher Ed, July 2026. <https://www.gmac.com/market-intelligence-and-research/research-library/curriculum-insight/a-framework-for-artificial-intelligence-in-business-education>.



Figure 27: Around the world, more programs have at least some policy around AI in the admissions process compared to last year.

Most GME programs in the United States and Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) still have no formal policy.

Business school policy on AI in admissions by country/region, 2025 and 2026

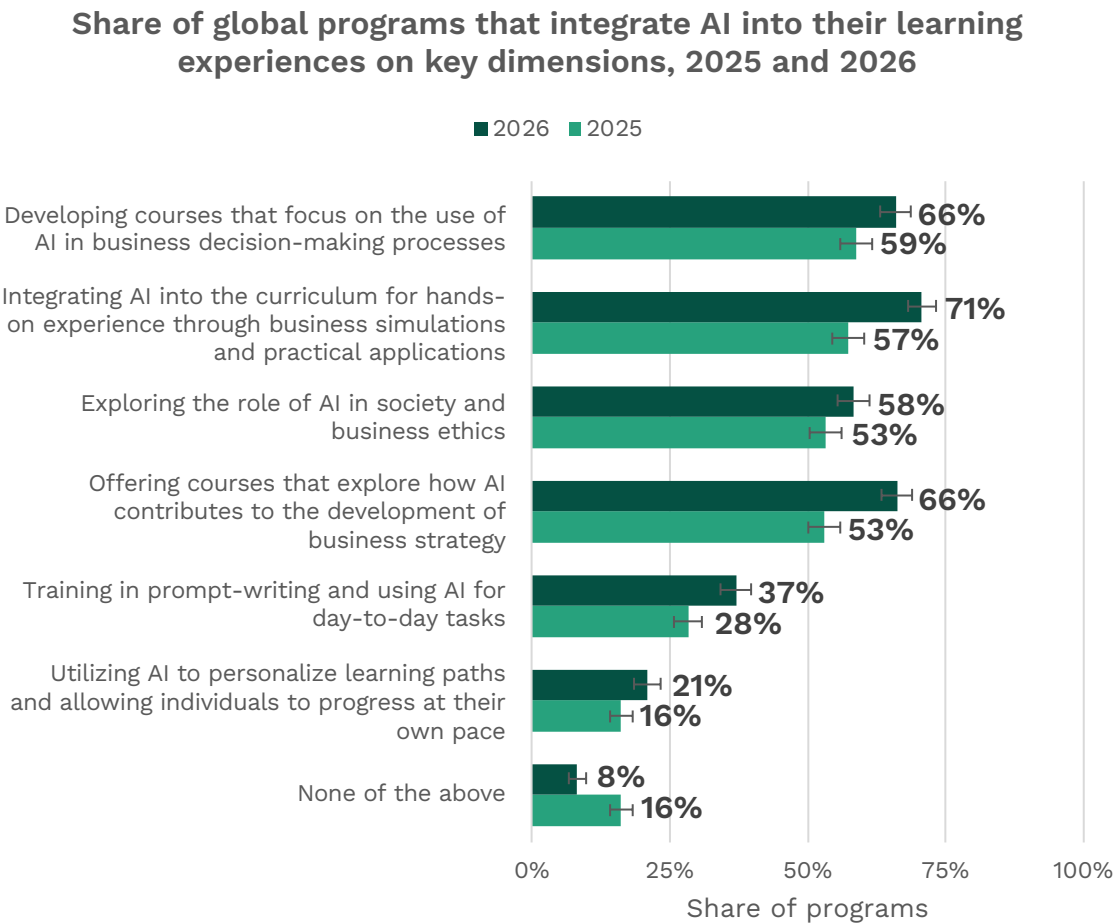


Note: There were not enough responses from African programs in 2025 to report regional policies on AI in admissions.

In the classroom, adoption is nearly universal. Just eight percent of GME programs globally report having no mechanism for incorporating AI into their curricula, and programs expanded their use of AI across every dimension measured this year (Figure 28). Hands-on experiences such as business simulations and applied projects are now the most common approach, followed by using AI in business decision-making and in the development of business strategy.

Figure 28: Compared to 2025, more GME programs have incorporated AI into the learning experience of their students across each dimension.

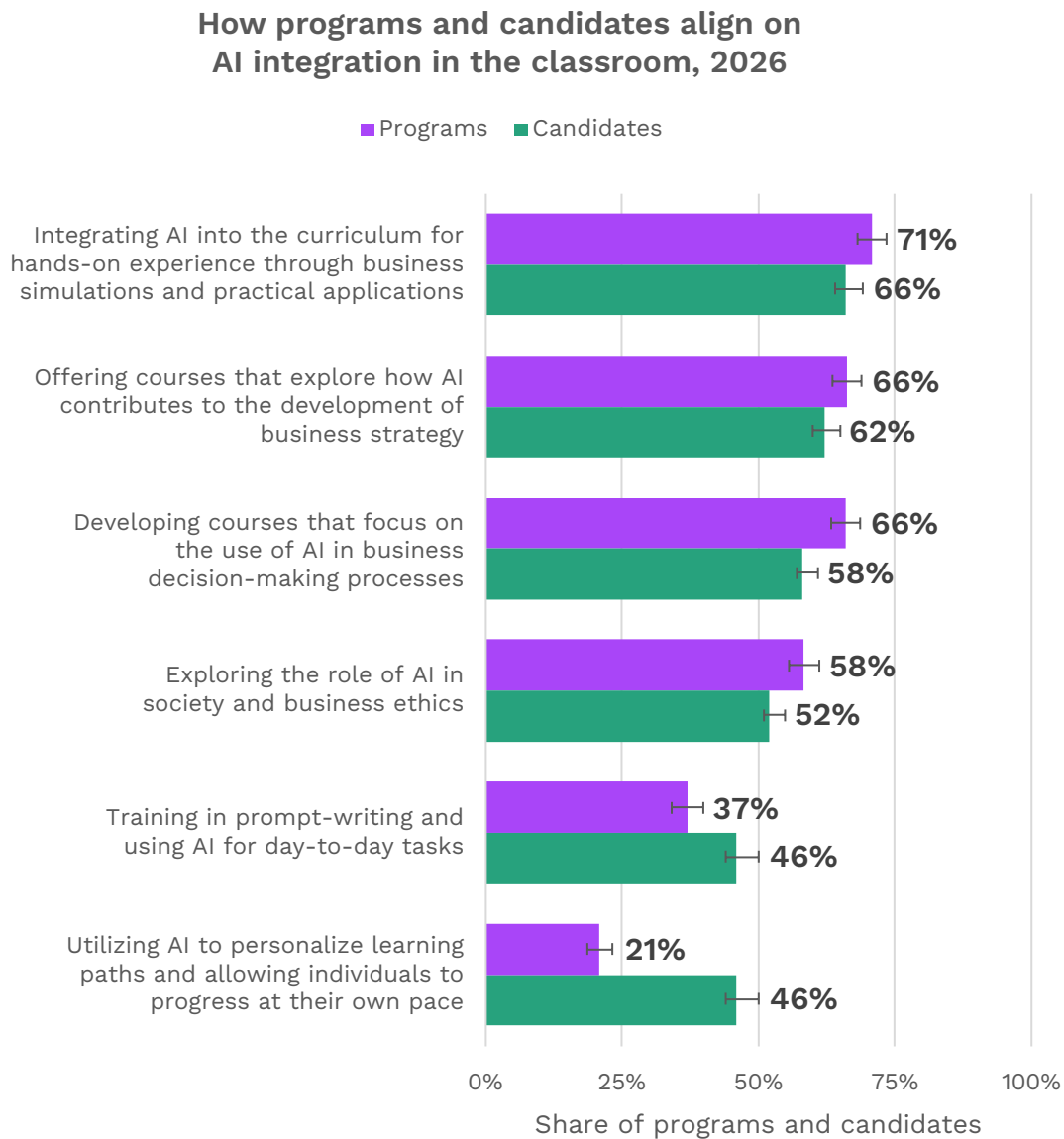
Hands-on experiences are now the most common way GME programs integrate AI into the classroom, followed by using AI in decision-making processes and business strategy development.



Because we ask about AI across our research program, these findings can be read alongside our annual Prospective Students Survey—and the two line up closely (Figure 29). Programs and candidates agree that hands-on experience matters most in the classroom. They also agree on what matters least, both placing personalized learning paths at the bottom of the list. However, candidate interest in personalization, and in prompt-writing, runs well ahead of what programs currently offer, signaling there may be opportunity for GME programs to expand what’s currently available.

Figure 29: Programs and candidates agree that hands-on experiences are most critical to integrating AI into the classroom.

Programs and candidates have the widest gap in the importance of utilizing AI for learning personalization, though they agree it is the least important dimension.



For today's business schools, cost and curriculum are two of the few levers that schools set for themselves. In a year shaped so heavily by conditions no program controls, that probably makes them the levers worth pulling. On AI in particular, candidate appetite is running in tandem with what schools offer in the classroom—with opportunity to continue to bring greater clarity and personalization to the candidate and student journeys.

Conclusion

The clearest question this cycle leaves open is where internationally mobile candidates go next. Indian candidates, to take the most consequential example, did not simply stay home when the English-speaking hubs became harder to reach—they enrolled elsewhere, and programs in Europe and in East and Southeast Asia were the beneficiaries. Whether that is a detour or a redrawing is not yet answerable. Visa and immigration conditions can change quickly; the infrastructure that forms around a redirected pipeline does not. Recruiting relationships, employer partnerships, funding arrangements, and alumni networks accumulate slowly and unwind on their own timetable. A candidate who chooses Singapore or Milan this year becomes an alumnus there, hires from there, and tells the next cohort about it. How much of this year's reallocation is still visible in five years is a question worth returning to.

The second question is which degrees can make their case at home. When international candidates became harder to reach everywhere, business master's programs—the degrees that have historically depended most on international pipelines—grew their domestic applications. MBA programs, which already draw a larger share of candidates from their own markets, did not. The domestic pipeline did more work for one set of degrees than the other in precisely the year it was most needed, and it is worth asking why: whether the difference lies in price, in career stage, or in how clearly the value of each credential reads to a candidate weighing it against staying in a job.

Competition for talent increasingly runs not only between institutions but within them, as a school's own degrees are weighed against one another. Does the response lie in deeper regional specialization, in reconsidering what a flagship degree is for—or in something completely different? This year's survey does not settle these questions, but it does suggest the question is no longer hypothetical.

Methodology

GMAC fielded its annual Application Trends Survey from mid-June through mid-August 2026. The Council invited graduate business schools and faculties from around the world to participate. The survey questionnaire contained approximately two dozen questions and was administered online. Some survey questions may not have been applicable to all responding programs.

By the survey closing date, faculties from a total of 314 business schools worldwide participated in the survey and submitted data for 1,162 graduate management programs. All application numbers and trends discussed in this report refer to completed applications that contained all documents needed for making an admissions decision. The questionnaire asked about projected numbers regarding selectivity, yield, and deferrals for the incoming 2026 class.

Reported survey findings are based on data submitted by responding programs and are not a census of all graduate management programs. Percentages in tables may not add up to 100 due to either multiple responses provided by respondents or rounding. Unless otherwise specified, responses “don’t know,” “prefer not to say,” or “not applicable” are not included.

This report uses two approaches to assess changes in application volume to GME programs:

- **Absolute year-on-year** change involves comparing the number of reported **applications** received by programs this year to the number of reported applications received at the same time the previous year, allowing for an apples-to-apples comparison of the volume of applications received in one year versus another. A weighting methodology was applied when calculating the actual change in order to appropriately adjust for the regional distribution of GME programs globally accredited by AACSB, EFMD, and AMBA. Absolute year-on-year change for specific countries or regions shown in this report are not weighted.
- **Relative year-on-year** change involves monitoring the number of **programs** that report application volume growth, stability, or decline compared with the prior year. The relative results were also weighted to adjust for the regional distribution of GME programs globally accredited by AACSB, EFMD, and AMBA. Relative year on-year change for specific countries or regions was not weighted.

“International” refers to an applicant who is not a citizen of the country where the program is located.

Respondent Profile

	Australia and Pacific Islands Africa Central and South Asia Canada East and Southeast Asia Eastern Europe Mexico, Caribbean and Latin America Middle East United States Western Europe										Total
Schools	12	6	25	28	22	1	7	5	164	44	314
Program Type											
Full-time, two-year MBA	1	3	10	14	10	0	0	0	92	1	131
Full-time, one-year MBA	2	3	15	7	10	0	3	4	42	31	117
Part-time MBA	4	2	11	0	4	0	1	3	77	5	107
Flexible MBA	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	38	0	44
Online MBA	2	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	83	5	98
Executive MBA	6	0	5	2	5	0	4	3	40	14	79
Joint-degree programs with an MBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
All MBA programs	16	7	41	23	27	0	10	9	337	56	526
Master in Management	1	1	11	0	4	1	4	0	33	28	83
Master of Accounting	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	71	3	80
Master of Finance	1	1	6	0	2	0	2	1	71	22	106
Master of Data Analytics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	13
Master of Business Analytics	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	61	8	76
Master of Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	22
Master of Marketing	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	23	9	35
Master of Supply Chain Management	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	25	2	30
Other business master's	7	1	17	2	1	0	4	1	89	30	152
All business master's programs	10	4	45	2	10	1	12	3	402	108	597
PGP/PGD	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
PhD/DBA	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	27
Other business programs	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Total responding programs	31	11	93	32	37	1	22	12	759	164	1162



Note: The total number of all MBA programs (total or by region) may be lower than the sum of different types of MBA programs (total or by region) because programs may self-identify as multiple types of MBA programs (e.g., a flexible MBA program that is also reported as a part-time MBA program or a part-time MBA program that is also reported as an online MBA program).

Contributors

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Andrew supports GMAC's commitment to presenting and disseminating actionable and relevant information about graduate management education through authoring reports, white papers, and briefs available on gmac.com and leading presentations, workshops, and panel discussions at industry conferences. Andrew earned a Master of Public Policy and BSFS in International Politics from Georgetown University.

Analysis, design, and review

The following individuals at GMAC made significant contributions to the execution of the survey and preparation of this report:

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