

Deadline updates, 2023–2024: Test score reporting trends by demographic through March 1

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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 up to a specific point in the application season (in this case, March 1). We time these briefs to capture activity around major college application deadlines on the first of each month from November through March.

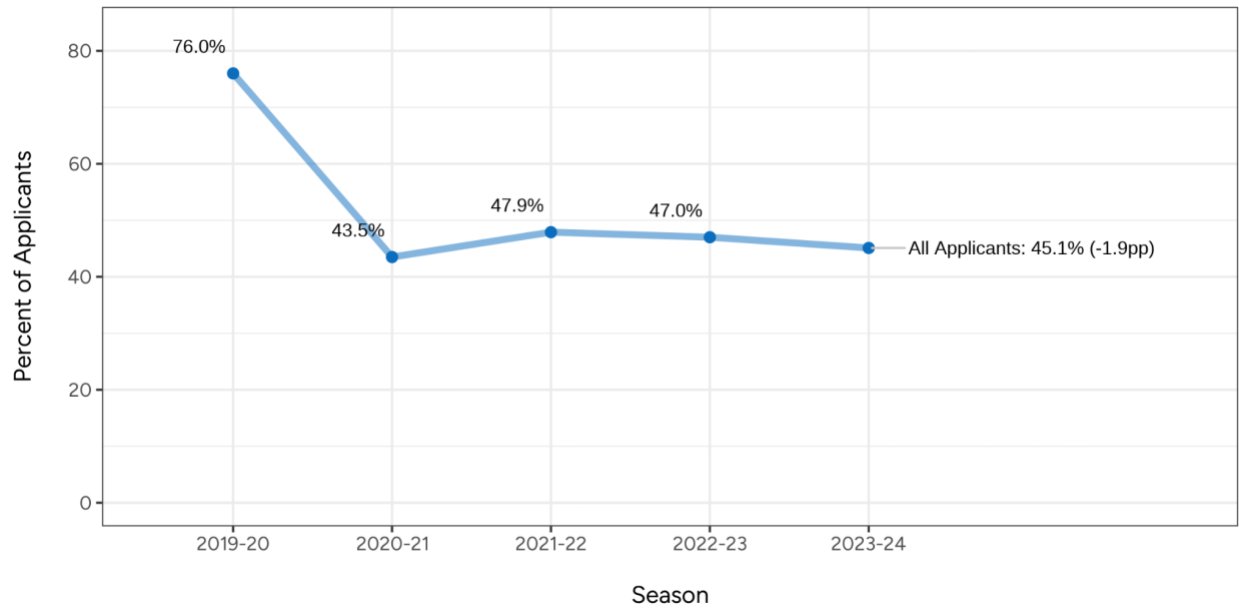
Given continuing interest in the dynamics of test score reporting, this supplementary support provides more in-depth examination of test score reporting by select student demographics, replicating specific Deadline Update plots from earlier seasons. Note that all data in this supplement report mirror the Deadline Update for March 1, 2024 (i.e., this report is restricted to applicants and applications to the 834 institutions that have maintained Common App membership since 2019–20; “returning members”).

For each key demographic grouping (first-generation status, underrepresented minority race/ethnicity, Common App fee waiver eligibility, and state), we provide plots that show the **raw count of applicants** in each group that did and did not report a test score in their application, as well as a combined plot showing the **percent of applicants** reporting.

Test score reporting trends overall

To set the stage for more detailed demographic trends, Figure 1 first shows the rate of score reporting across all applicants from 2019–20 to present, as of March 1st in each season. The number appearing in parentheses is the percentage point change since the 2022–23 season.

Figure 1. Percent of applicants reporting a test score since 2019–20



Test score reporting trends by first-generation status

For Figures 2 and 3, each plot reports on the number of applicants reporting and not reporting a test score in each first-generation status group. Numbers appearing in parentheses are percent growth since the 2022–23 season. Figure 4 instead shows the percent of first-generation and continuing-generation applicants reporting a test score, and the numbers appearing in parentheses are percentage point change since the 2022–23 season.

Figure 2. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2019–20, first-generation applicants only

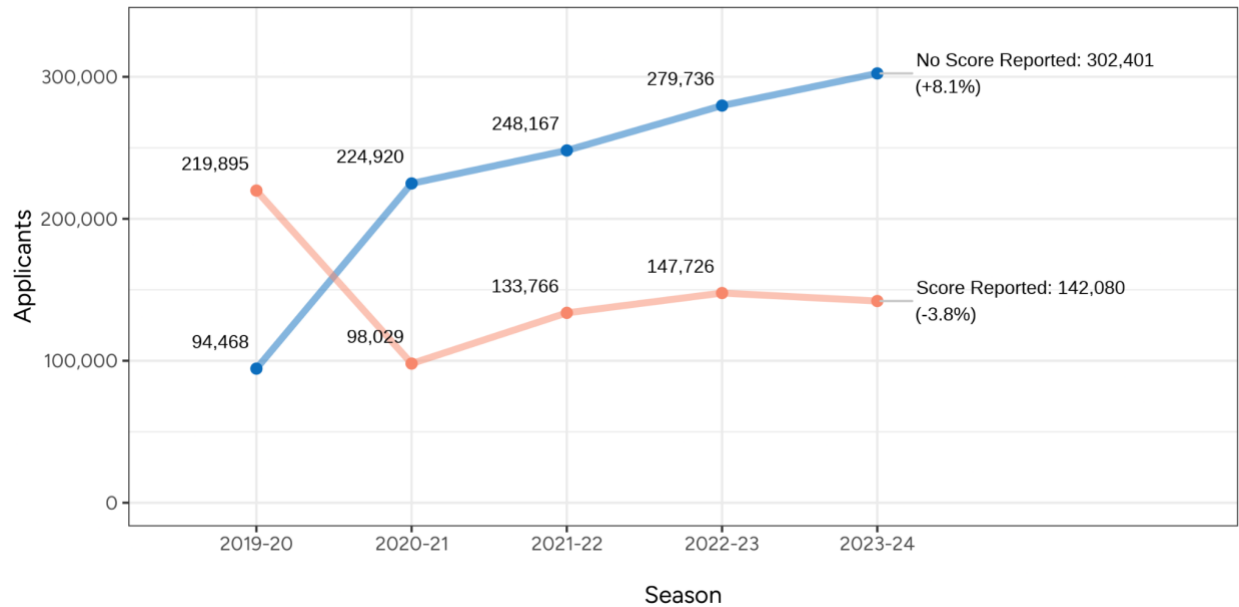


Figure 3. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2019–20, continuing-generation applicants only

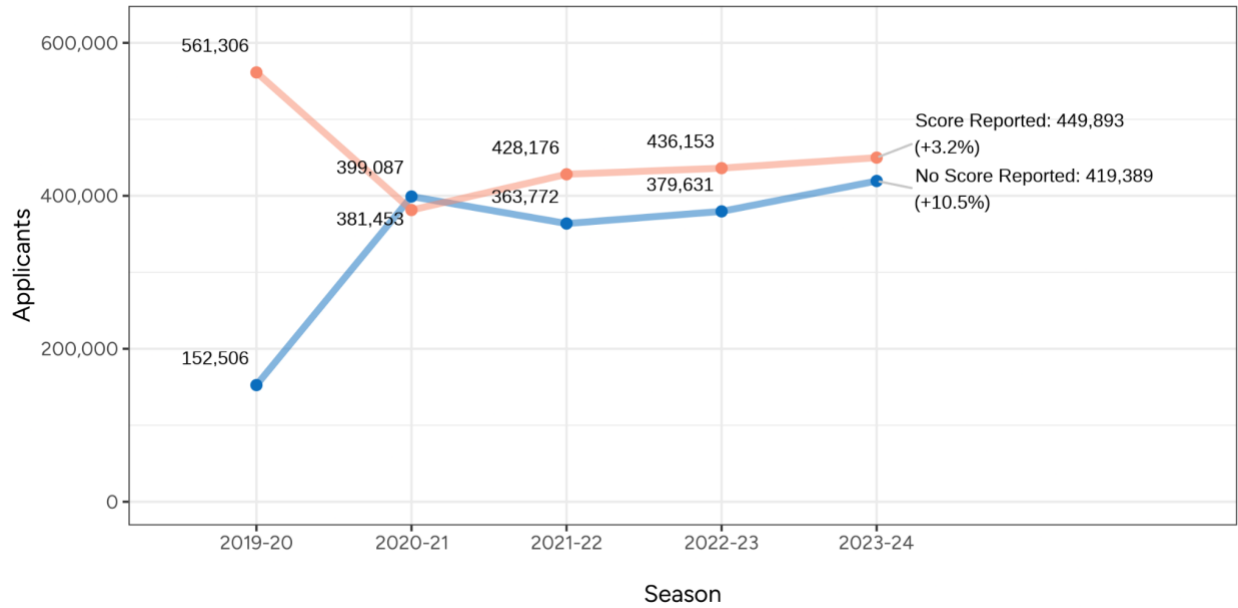
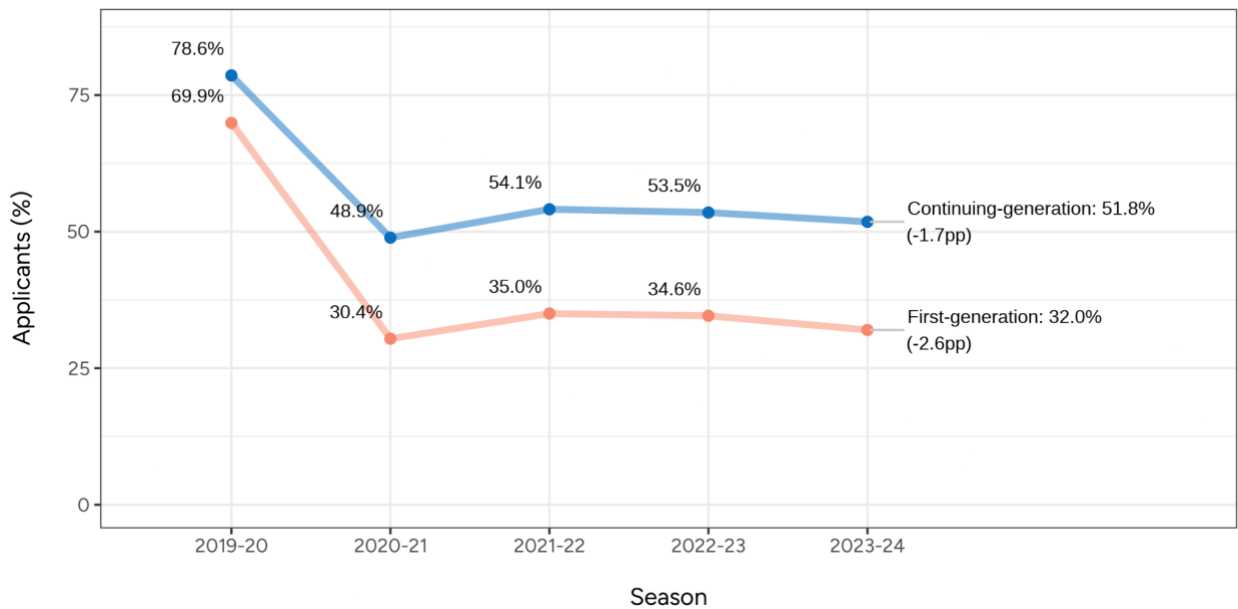


Figure 4. Percent of applicants reporting a test score since 2019–20, by applicant first-generation status

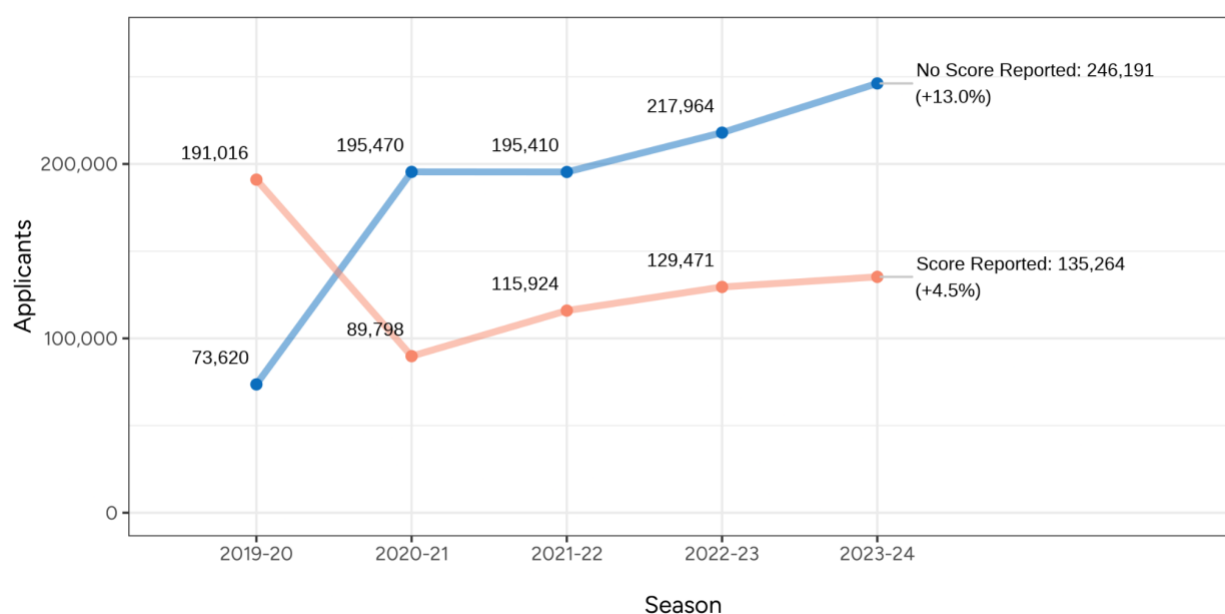


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Test score reporting trends by underrepresented racial/ethnic minority (URM) status

For Figures 5 and 6, each plot reports on the number of applicants reporting and not reporting a test score in each underrepresented racial/ethnic minority (URM) grouping.¹ Numbers appearing in parentheses are percent growth since the 2022–23 season. Figure 7 instead shows the percent of URM and non-URM applicants reporting a test score, and the numbers appearing in parentheses are percentage point change since the 2022–23 season. Note that these URM-related plots focus on domestic applicants only (i.e., we exclude applicants who claim exclusive and active citizenship in a country besides the United States).

Figure 5. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2019–20, URM applicants only



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.

Figure 6. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2019–20, non-URM applicants only

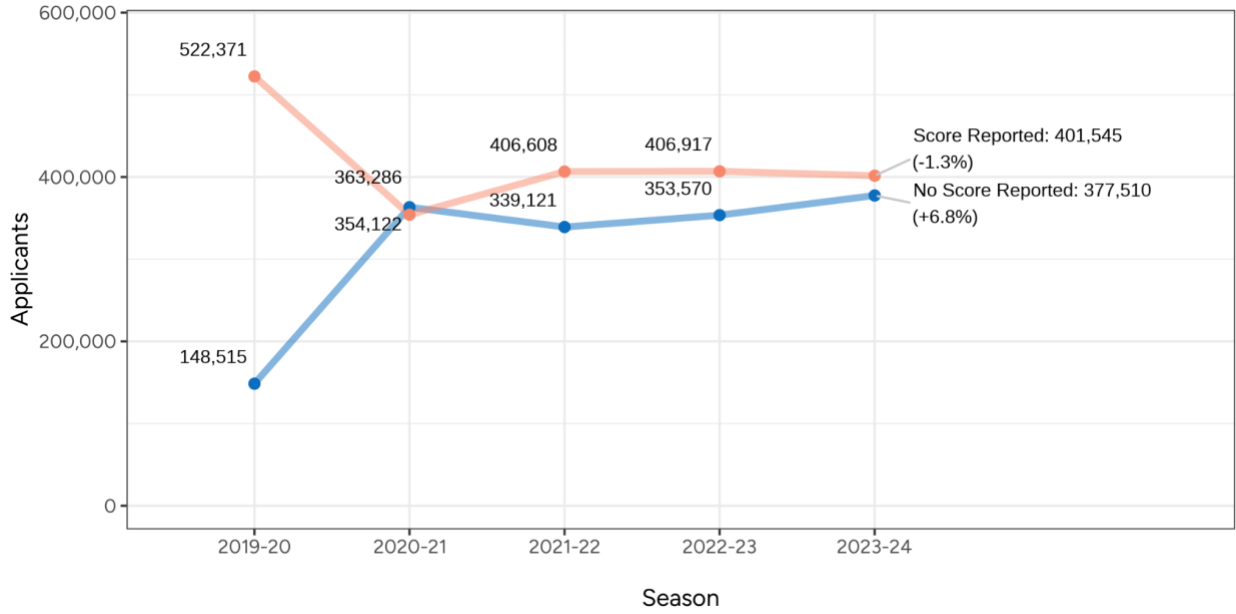
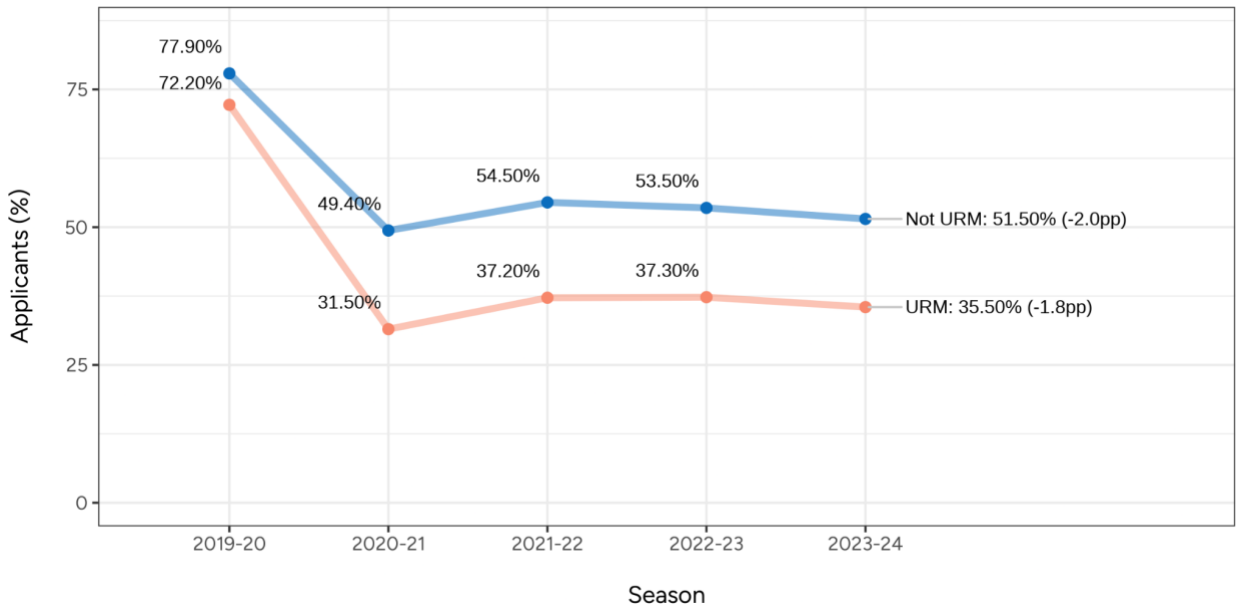


Figure 7. Percent of applicants reporting a test score since 2019–20, by applicant URM status



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Test score reporting trends by applicant fee waiver eligibility

For Figures 8 and 9, each plot reports on the number of applicants reporting and not reporting a test score in each Common App fee waiver eligibility group. Numbers appearing in parentheses are percent growth since the 2022–23 season. Figure 10 instead shows the percent of fee waiver eligible and ineligible applicants reporting a test score, and the numbers appearing in parentheses are percentage point change since the 2022–23 season.

Figure 8. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2019–20, fee waiver eligible applicants only

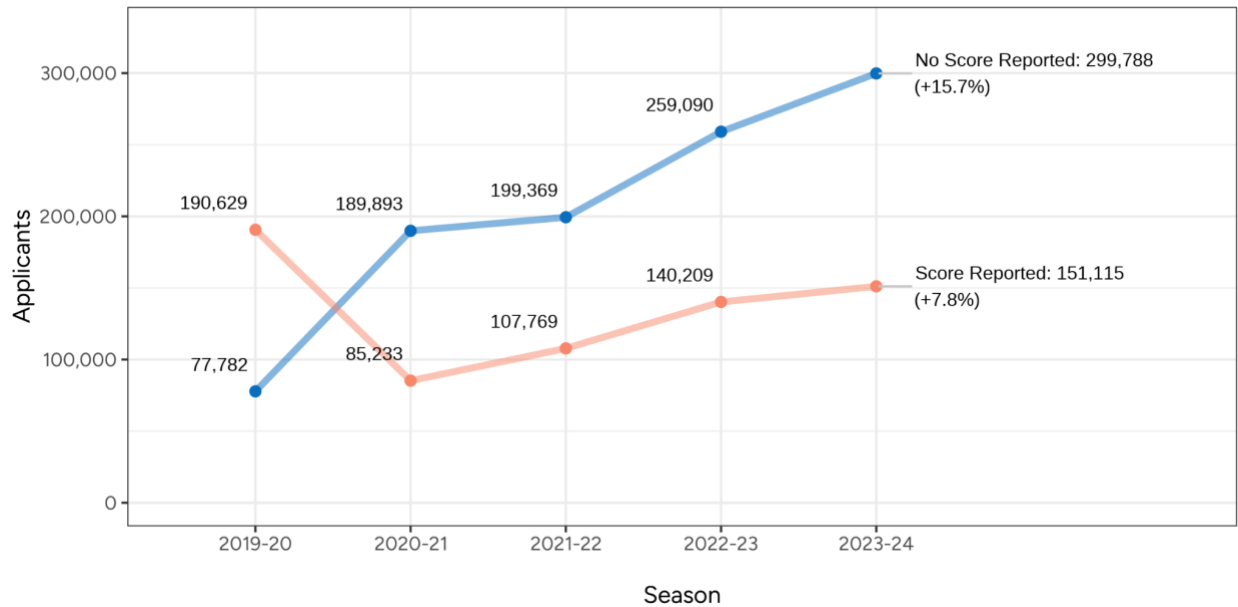


Figure 9. Growth in first-year applicants by test score reporting behavior since 2019–20, fee waiver ineligible applicants only

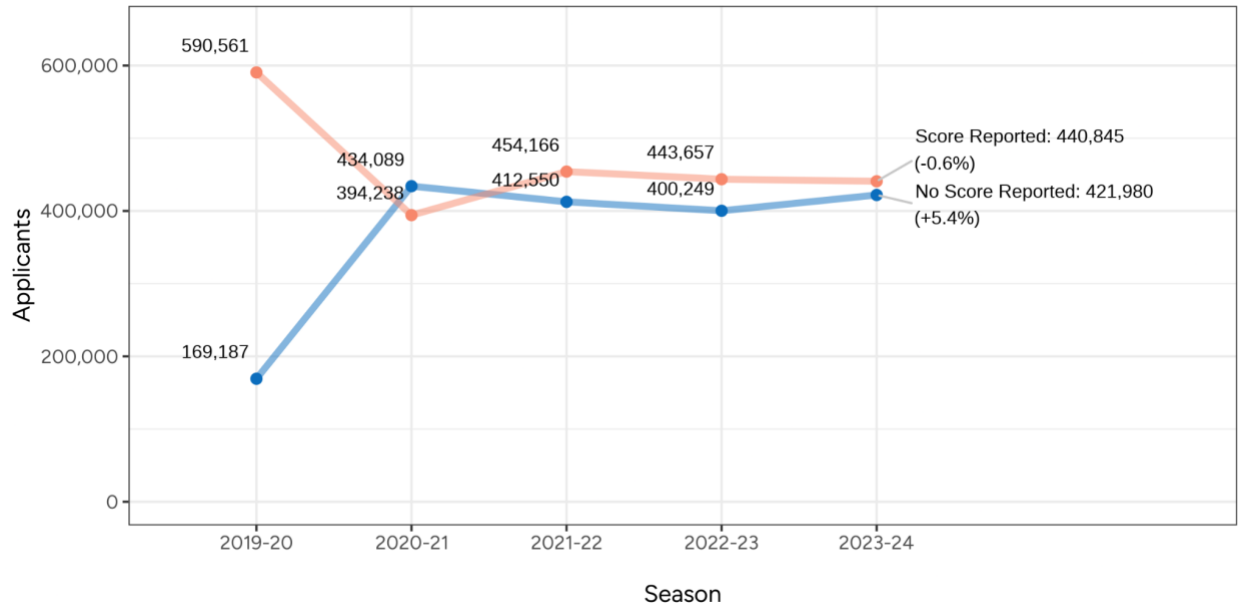
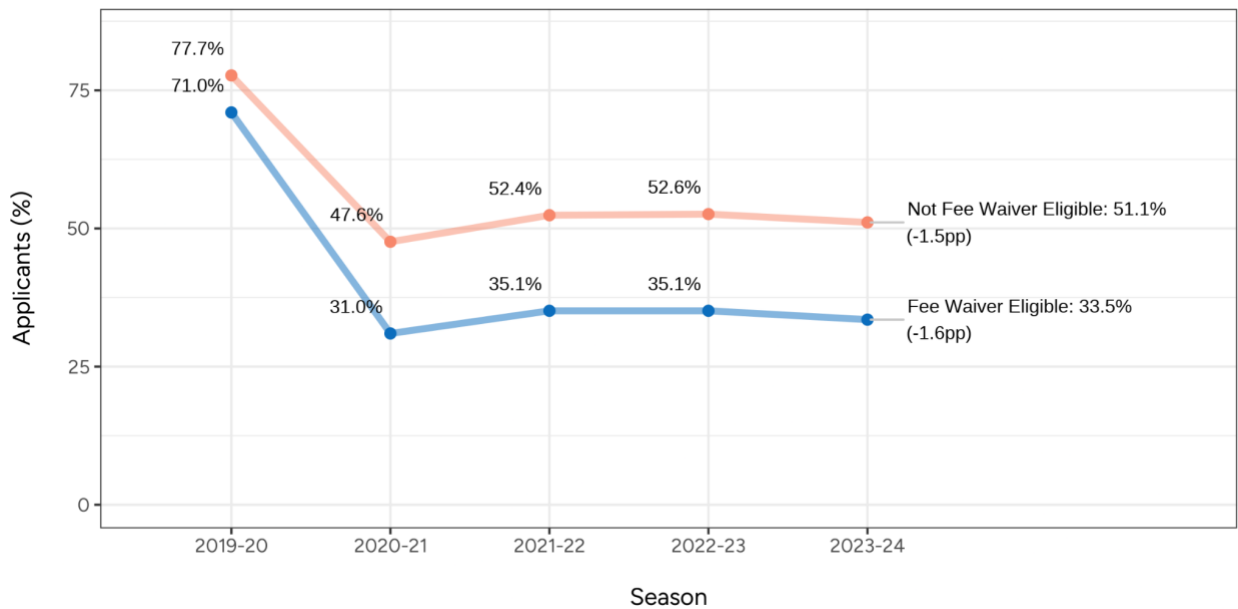


Figure 10. Percent of applicants reporting a test score since 2019–20, by applicant fee waiver eligibility



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Test score reporting trends by applicant state

Finally, we show in Figure 11 and 12 the rates of test score reporting by applicant state of residence, for the 20 largest volume states on the Common App. As before, the numbers appearing in parentheses are percentage point change since the 2022–23 season. Tables 1a and 1b show these same data for all states, as well as applicant counts by state, though only showing data for the 2023–24 season for concision and readability. Note that these plots and tables, like the rest of this report, are focused only on applicants to returning members since 2019–20. That being said, when we examine these same numbers looking at all members, the overarching trends and numbers remain extremely similar in nature.

Figure 11. Percent of applicants reporting a test score since 2019–20, by applicant state, for top 10 largest volume states

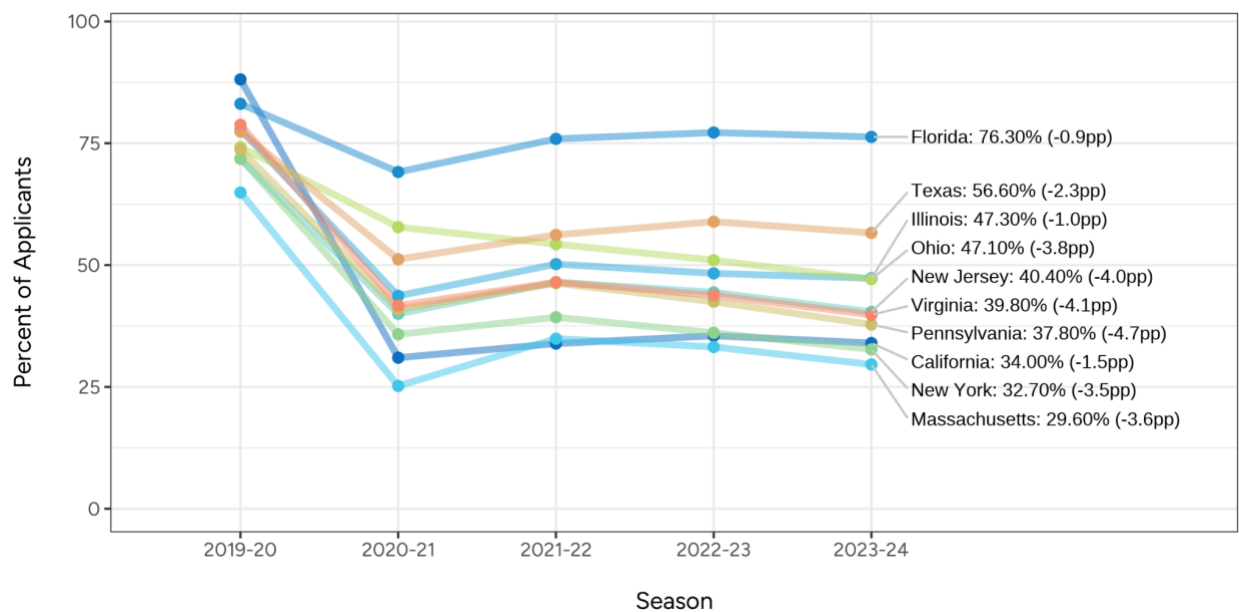
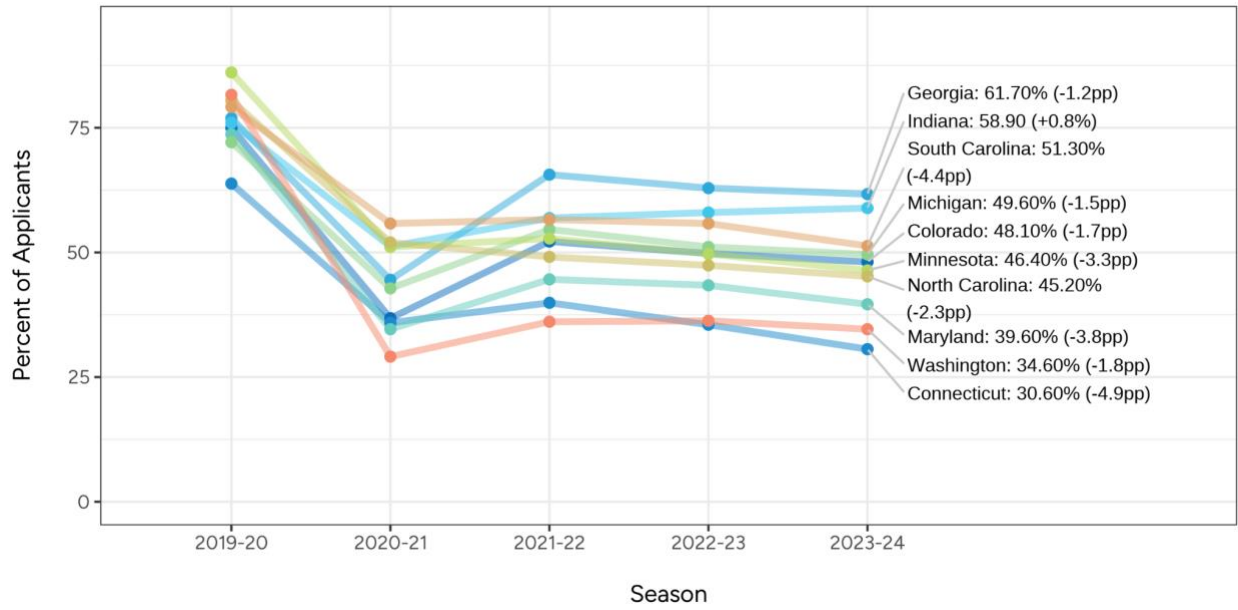


Figure 12. Percent of applicants reporting a test score since 2019–20, by applicant state, for second 10 largest volume states



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Table 1a. Percent of applicants reporting a test score in 2023–24 by applicant state, Alabama through Missouri

State	Total State Applicants	Percent Reporting a Score	Change Since 2022-23
Alabama	4,743	72.9%	-1.2pp
Alaska	981	46.9%	-5.1pp
Arizona	8,060	57.4%	0.8pp
Arkansas	2,219	76.2%	-0.9pp
California	95,139	34%	-1.5pp
Colorado	27,443	48.1%	-1.7pp
Connecticut	26,747	30.6%	-4.9pp
Delaware	5,385	38.3%	-2.9pp
District of Columbia	3,403	38.3%	-2.5pp
Florida	75,651	76.3%	-0.9pp
Georgia	43,396	61.7%	-1.2pp
Hawaii	3,806	38.9%	-3.2pp
Idaho	2,034	51.8%	-2.5pp
Illinois	65,241	47.3%	-1pp
Indiana	25,823	58.9%	0.8pp
Iowa	3,086	56.7%	-6.4pp
Kansas	3,493	66.7%	-5pp
Kentucky	7,677	67.7%	-2.5pp
Louisiana	12,524	72%	-0.9pp
Maine	5,712	21.6%	-3.7pp
Maryland	36,290	39.6%	-3.8pp
Massachusetts	49,728	29.6%	-3.6pp
Michigan	36,861	49.6%	-1.5pp
Minnesota	19,470	46.4%	-3.3pp
Mississippi	1,843	81%	-0.1pp
Missouri	10,352	63.5%	-1.9pp

Table 1b. Percent of applicants reporting a test score in 2023–24 by applicant state, Montana through Wyoming

State	Total State Applicants	Percent Reporting a Score	Change Since 2022-23
Montana	1,147	59.5%	3.6pp
Nebraska	3,539	66.9%	-8.2pp
Nevada	4,197	58.4%	0pp
New Hampshire	7,802	30.8%	-2.7pp
New Jersey	69,379	40.4%	-4pp
New Mexico	1,923	47.2%	-5pp
New York	110,484	32.7%	-3.5pp
North Carolina	45,925	45.2%	-2.3pp
North Dakota	480	60%	-1.8pp
Ohio	51,225	47.1%	-3.8pp
Oklahoma	4,258	66.6%	-2.7pp
Oregon	12,040	28.5%	-3.5pp
Pennsylvania	57,592	37.8%	-4.7pp
Puerto Rico	1,405	33.3%	-6.7pp
Rhode Island	6,813	26.7%	-2.2pp
South Carolina	15,090	51.3%	-4.4pp
South Dakota	883	64.1%	-6.7pp
Tennessee	12,942	75.9%	1.3pp
Texas	75,477	56.6%	-2.3pp
Utah	10,270	56.4%	-0.4pp
Vermont	3,242	22.3%	-4.3pp
Virginia	48,200	39.8%	-4.1pp
Washington	21,692	34.6%	-1.8pp
West Virginia	1,463	61.4%	-5.4pp
Wisconsin	14,871	53%	-2.1pp
Wyoming	628	64.2%	-4pp