Florida Department of Education



For High Schools

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For additional information, contact:	
The Bureau of Accountability Reporting	
Division of Accountability, Research, and Measurement	
Florida Department of Education	
(850) 245-0411	
$\Gamma_{max} : 1_{max} = 1_{max} = 0$	
E-mail: <u>evalnrpt@fldoe.org</u>	



GRADING FLORIDA'S PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS 2011-12

High schools are assigned a grade based 50% upon student achievement and learning gains data from state assessments, and 50% upon several components outside state assessments. School grades communicate to the public how well a school is (1) performing relative to state standards, (2) encouraging its students to participate and succeed in accelerated course offerings, (3) graduating its students, and (4) preparing its students for postsecondary education. High school grades are calculated based on annual learning gains of each student toward achievement of the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards, the progress of the lowest quartile of students, the meeting of performance standards, the graduation rate of all students and those identified as academically at risk, the participation and performance of students in accelerated coursework, and the postsecondary readiness of students. The charts below and on the following page show the components included in the high school grade calculations, the maximum points value for each component (in parentheses), and what schools must achieve to receive each grade. For more information on the components used in high school grades, see the guide sheet at http://schoolgrades.fldoe.org/pdf/1112/Guidesheet2012SchoolGrades.pdf.

Assessme	nt Componei	nts = 50%	of Grade	"Other" Co	mponents = 50	% of Grade
Reading	Math (Algebra)	Writing	Science*	Acceleration	Graduation Rate	College Readiness
	Performa	nce			Overall	
ECAT FAA		Biology*, FAA (100 points)	Participation (150 points)	(200 points) 4-Year Federal Rate (100) Modified 5-Year Rate (100)	Reading (100 points)	
Learning Gains All Students					At-Risk	
FCAT 2.0, FAA	Alg.1, FAA			Performance	(100 points)	P. 4.1
(100 points)	(100 points)			(150 points)	4-Year Federal Rate (50)	Math (100 paints)
Low 25% Lea	rning Gains	-			Modified 5-Year	(100 points)
FCAT 2.0 (100 points)	Alg. 1 (100 points)				Rate (50)	
(300 points)	(300 points)	(100 points)	* Points adjustment for 2011-12.	(300 points)	(300 points)	(200 points
achievement lev	re is no high sch vels, so regular remaining seve 800-point scale e	high schools n assessmei	for 2011-12. ssessment with will have total nt components	· ,	. ,	

Combination high schools also include a middle-school acceleration component (worth 100 points maximum) which measures middle school students' participation in and performance on high-school level end-of-course (EOC) assessments. The K-12 and 6-12 combination schools are graded on a 1700-point scale.

Abbreviations:

FCAT = Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test

FAA = Florida Alternate Assessment (for students with significant cognitive disabilities)

EOC = end-of-course (assessment)



School Grades for High Schools (Grades 9-12)

A	 1,050 points or more Meet adequate progress in graduating at-risk students Test at least 95% of eligible students
В	 990 to 1,049 points Test at least 90% of eligible students
С	 870 to 989 points Test at least 90% of eligible students
D	 790 to 869 points Test at least 90% of eligible students
F	Fewer than 790 points

School Grades for Combination High Schools (Grades K-12, 6-12)

A	 1,115 points or more Meet adequate progress in graduating at-risk students Test at least 95% of eligible students
В	 1,050 to 1,114 points Test at least 90% of eligible students
С	 925 to 1,049 points Test at least 90% of eligible students
D	 840 to 924 points Test at least 90% of eligible students
F	Fewer than 840 points



Points for Performance: Scoring Satisfactory or Higher on the FCAT, FCAT 2.0, Algebra 1 End-of-Course (EOC) Assessment, and the Florida Alternate Assessment (FAA)

The FCAT Writing Assessment measures student achievement of the Sunshine State Standards. The FCAT 2.0 (Reading, Mathematics, and Science) and the Algebra 1 EOC assessment measure student achievement of the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards. The FAA, which is administered to students with significant cognitive disabilities, measures student achievement of the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards Access Points.

- Schools earn one point for each percent of students who score satisfactory or higher in reading, math, writing, and science, calculated separately for each subject area. Satisfactory scores are described as follows:
 - o achievement levels 3, 4, or 5 on the FCAT 2.0 (in reading, math, and science) or Algebra 1 EOC assessment
 - o performance level 4 or higher on the FAA (reading, math, science, and writing)
 - o a score of 3.0 or higher on FCAT Writing (will change to 3.5 or higher in 2012-13).
- If a school does not have writing or science scores, the district average for all students in the subject will be used. For high schools in 2011-12, however, schools without science assessments received an adjustment to apply the average points earned for each of the other assessment-based components.

Points for Making Annual Learning Gains

Since the FCAT 2.0 and the FAA are administered in consecutive grades in reading and math (for example, grades 3-10 for reading), it is possible to monitor how much students learn from one year to the next. For students taking the Algebra 1 EOC assessment in grade 9, gains can be determined by comparing the current-year Algebra 1 score with the prior-year FCAT 2.0 Mathematics score.

- Schools earn one point for each percent of students who make learning gains in reading and one point for each
 percent of students who make learning gains in math. Students can demonstrate learning gains in several ways:
 - (1) Improve their achievement level from the prior year to the current year;
 - (2) Maintain a satisfactory achievement level without decreasing (i.e., staying at level 3 or higher on the FCAT 2.0 or Algebra 1 EOC; or staying at level 4 or higher on the FAA);
 - (3) For students remaining at level 1 or 2 on the FCAT 2.0, demonstrate more than one year's growth; or
 - (4) For students remaining at level 1, 2, or 3 on the FAA, attain at least a 5-point increase in the total score.

Extra weighting is applied in the learning gains measure for students who move from a lower level on the FCAT 2.0 up to level 4 or level 5, and for low-performing students from the prior year whose score increases by at least 33% more than the minimum amount of increase needed to qualify for gains on the FCAT 2.0 or the FAA.

Bonus Points for High School Retakes

High schools can earn 10 bonus points if at least 50% of their students retaking high school graduation assessments pass their retake exams in reading and math.

Which students are included in school grade calculations?

All students with current-year test scores are included in the performance measures for reading, math, science, and writing, except for English language learners (ELLs) who have less than one year of instruction in U.S. schools. All students with current and prior-year test scores are included in the overall learning gains measures. Students are assigned to the lowest performing 25% in reading and math if their prior-year FCAT 2.0 scores are no higher than level 2 and result in a bottom quartile ranking.

What happens if the lowest performing students in the school do not make "adequate progress" in reading and math?

In 2011-12, there is no additional requirement for adequate progress of the lowest performing students in reading and math. That is, for this year only (2011-12), no school will have its grade adjusted lower if learning gains for the lowest performing students do not meet state requirements for adequate progress of the lowest performing 25% of students.



Grading Florida's High Schools in 2011-12

50% of Grade Based on Statewide Assessments & Learning Gains, 50% Based on Components Other than Statewide Assessments

As established in s. 1008.34, F.S., Florida's high schools are graded using the state-assessment-based performance and learning gains components described on page 3 (worth 800 points), plus several components other than statewide assessments that account for 50 percent of the high school grade (also worth 800 points). These additional grading components other than statewide assessments include the following measures:

- <u>Graduation rate</u>. This measure shows the percentage of students graduating with a standard diploma within four years of initial enrollment in grade 9 (100 points), plus the percentage of students graduating with a standard or special diploma within five years of initial enrollment in grade 9 (100 points); 200 points total.
- <u>Graduation rate of at-risk students</u>. This measure applies the same two graduation rate formulas as for the overall graduation rate measure, but values them at 50 points each instead of 100 points each. Students are identified as at-risk if they score no higher than level 2 on the grade 8 FCAT in both reading and math. [100 points possible]
- Accelerated curriculum participation for students in grades 9 12, based on exams taken for AP, IB, AICE, and industry certification, as well as dual enrollment course enrollments. This component measures the combined weighted student participation count divided by the membership count of students in grades 11-12 minus students with disabilities who tested on the FAA. Points earned are weighted at a factor of 1.5. [150 points possible]
- <u>Accelerated curriculum performance.</u> This measure is derived by dividing the weighted count of successful completions in accelerated curricula (AP, IB, AICE, industry certification, and dual enrollment) by the count of accelerated coursework participants. Points earned are weighted at a factor of 1.5. [150 points possible]
- <u>Postsecondary readiness of students in reading and in math</u> (calculated separately for each subject) as measured by the SAT, ACT, or the CPT (including P.E.R.T. scores). [100 points possible for Math; 100 points possible for Reading]
- Growth or decline in the data components of these measures from year to year. Schools that demonstrate an annual
 increase in their component points receive additional points based on the annual increase in points, up to 10 points for
 each 100-point component. Schools lose five points on a 100-point component if performance declines by 10 or more
 percentage points annually.
- Additionally, to receive an "A," high schools that would otherwise earn an "A" on points must meet a statewide target of 65% for the four-year graduation rate of at-risk students or show sufficient annual improvement in that rate to qualify for a grade of "A." Sufficient improvement = at least 1% if the rate is at least 55%, or at least 5% if the rate is less than 55%.
- High schools must also meet the same requirements as elementary/middle schools for percent tested.

Grade Scale for Regular High Schools (Based on a 1,600-Point Scale)

A = At least 1,050 points, B = 990 to 1,049 points, C = 870 to 989 points, D = 790 to 869 points, F = Fewer than 790 points.

Grade Scale for Combination (K-12, 6-12) High Schools (Based on a 1,700-Point Scale)

A = At least 1,115 points, B = 1,050 to 1,114 points, C = 925 to 1,049 points, D = 840 to 924 points, F = Fewer than 840 points.

Grading Combination Schools (Weighting Factors)

K-12 schools: State assessment-based components = 80% of grade. Other components = 20% of grade.

6-12 schools: State assessment-based components = 70% of grade. Other components = 30% of grade.



Results

- From 2011 to 2012, the number of "A" high and combination high schools evaluated for high school grades increased from 148 (31%) in 2011 to 231 (47%) in 2012 while the number of "B" high/combination schools declined from 223 (47%) to 155 (32%). Results for ESE centers are not included in this comparison, since ESE centers were not graded in 2011.
- The shift in A's and B's from 2011 to 2012 is primarily the result of waiving the learning gains target for the Low 25% in reading and math in 2012.
 - o In 2011, 79 high/combination schools that had enough total points for an "A" and met the at-risk grad rate requirement as well as the percent-tested requirement received a "B" because the schools did not meet the learning gains target for the Low 25% in reading and math.
- The number of high and combination high schools earning C's increased from 72 schools (15%) in 2011 to 89 schools (18%) in 2012. The number of high and combination high schools earning D's declined from 25 schools (5%) in 2011 to 14 schools (3%) excluding ESE center schools in 2012. The number of high/combination schools earning F's decreased from 6 schools (1%) in 2011 to 3 schools (1%) in 2012 excluding ESE center schools.

	Regular High Schools and Combination Schools (Excluding ESE Center Schools)								
		012 ades	_	011 ades	Change				
School Grade	Number	Percentage	Number Percentage		Number	Percentage Point Change			
Α	231	47%	148	31%	83	16%			
В	155	32%	223	47%	-69	-16%			
С	89	18%	72	15%	17	3%			
D	14	3%	25	5%	-11	-2%			
F	3	1%	6	-3	0%				
Total	492		474		17				

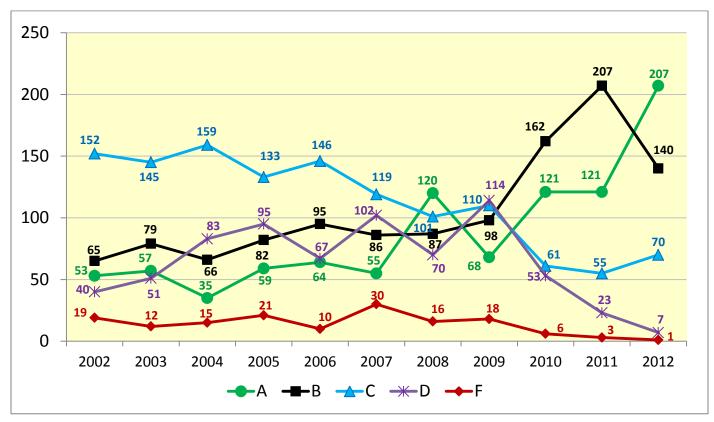
Note: Results are for physical schools and do not include VIPs. Combination schools include only combination schools serving high school grade levels. ESE centers that received school grades are not included here but are shown in the table below.

- ESE center schools were graded for the first time in 2012. ESE center schools have a choice -- they can receive a school improvement rating based on the learning gains of their students or they can receive a school grade based on the performance and learning gains of their students. The majority of ESE Center schools chose to receive a school improvement rating.
- Eleven ESE center schools received a school grade in 2012. One of the ESE center schools received a preliminary grade of "D" and 10 received a preliminary grade of "F".

	Exceptional Student Education Center Schools That Chose to Receive a School Grade				
	First Year 2012 Grades	2011 Grades			
Schools that Chose a School Improvement Rating	72	NA			
Schools that Chose a School Grade	-	-			
A	0	NA			
В	0	NA			
С	0	NA			
D	1	NA			
F	10	NA			
Too Small	16	NA			
Total	99	NA			



School Grades - High Schools* 2002 -2012

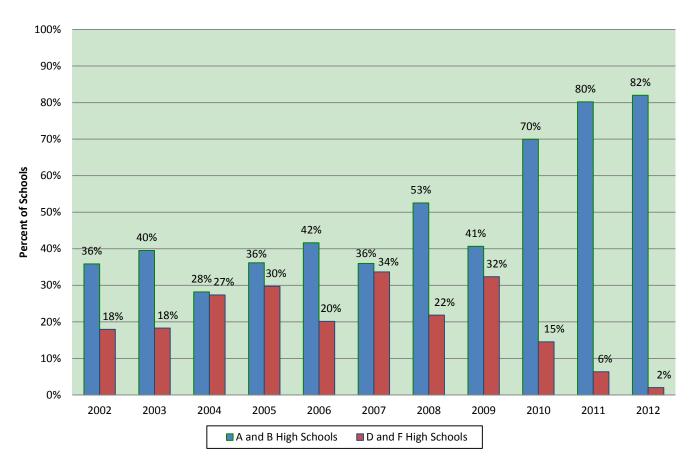


^{*} Data are for regular high schools (accountability type 03) serving grades 9-12 and do not include combination schools. Counts for 2010 and subsequent years include only high schools with graduating classes.

Since 2002, the number of high schools earning "A" school grades has increased to 207 in 2012 from 53 in 2002, 57 in 2003, 35 in 2004, 59 in 2005, 64 in 2006, 55 in 2007, 120 in 2008, 68 in 2009, 127 in 2010, and 121 in 2011. The number of high schools earning "B" school grades has increased to 140 in 2012 from 65 in 2002, 79 in 2003, 66 in 2004, 82 in 2005, 95 in 2006, 86 in 2007, 87 in 2008, and 98 in 2009, and decreased from 162 in 2010 and 207 in 2011. The number of high schools earning "C" school grades has decreased to 70 in 2012 from 152 in 2002, 145 in 2003, 159 in 2004, 133 in 2005, 146 in 2006, 119 in 2007, 101 in 2008, and 110 in 2009, and increased from 66 in 2010 and 55 in 2011. The number of high schools earning "D" school grades has decreased to 7 in 2012 from 40 in 2002, 51 in 2003, 83 in 2004, 95 in 2005, 67 in 2006, 102 in 2007, 70 in 2008, 114 in 2009, 56 in 2010, and 23 in 2011. The number of high schools earning "F" school grades has decreased to 1 in 2012 from 19 in 2002, 12 in 2003, 15 in 2004, 21 in 2005, 10 in 2006, 30 in 2007, 16 in 2008, 18 in 2009, 6 in 2010, and 3 in 2011.



School Grades - High Schools* 2002 -2012



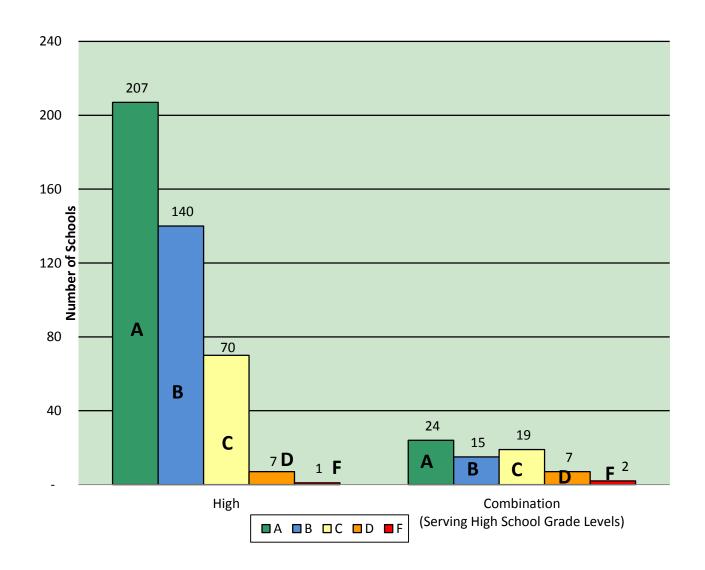
^{*} Data are for regular high schools (accountability type 03) serving grades 9-12 and do not include combination schools.

In 2012, 82% of high schools earned an "A" or a "B" school grade. This was an increase from 36% in 2002, 40% in 2003, 28% in 2004, 36% in 2005, 42% in 2006, 36% in 2007, 53% in 2008, 41% in 2009, 70% in 2010, and 80% in 2011. In 2012, 2% of high schools earned a "D" or an "F" school grade. This is a decrease from 18% in 2002, 19% in 2003, 27% in 2004, 30% in 2005, 20% in 2006, 34% in 2007, 22% in 2008, 32% in 2009, 15% in 2010, and 6% in 2011.



School Grades by School Type for High Schools and Combination High Schools

(Excluding ESE Centers)
2012



In 2012, there were 207 high schools and 24 combination schools (serving high school grade levels) that earned an "A" school letter grade; 140 high schools and 15 combination schools (serving high school grade levels) that earned a "B" school letter grade; 70 high schools and 19 combination schools (serving high school grade levels) that earned a "C" school letter grade; 7 high schools and 7 combination schools (serving high school grade levels) that earned a "D" school letter grade; and 1 high school and 2 combination schools (serving high school grade levels) that earned an "F" school letter grade.



High School* Grades for 2012 Compared to 2011:

2012 School Grade

		Α	В	С	D	F
	A	96	30	0	0	0
Grade	В	89	85	32	0	0
2011 School Grade	С	15	17	24	2	0
2011 S	D	1	7	11	5	0
	F	0	1	2	0	0

^{*} Data are for regular high schools (accountability type 03) serving grades 9-12 and do not include combination schools or schools that were not graded in 2012.

In 2012, 96 high schools maintained an "A" school grade, 85 high schools maintained a "B" school grade, 24 high schools maintained a "C" school grade, 5 high schools maintained a "D" school grade, and 0 (zero) high schools maintained an "F" school grade. There were 30 high schools that dropped from an "A" to a "B", 0 (zero) high schools that dropped from an "A" to a "C", 0 (zero) high schools that dropped from an "A" to a "B" to a "A", 32 high schools that dropped from a "B" to a "C", 0 (zero) high schools that dropped from a "B" to a "D", and 0 (zero) high schools that dropped from a "B" to an "F". There were 15 high schools that improved from a "C" to an "A", 17 high schools that improved from a "C" to a "B", 2 high schools that dropped from a "C" to a "B", 2 high schools that improved from a "C" to an "A". There were 7 high schools that improved from a "C" to a "B", 11 high schools that improved from a "D" to a "C", and 0 (zero) high schools that improved from a "D" to a "B", 1 high schools that improved from an "F" to a "C", and 0 (zero) high schools that improved from an "F" to a "B", 2 high schools that improved from an "F" to a "C", and no (zero) high schools that improved from an "F" to a "B", 2 high schools that improved from an "F" to a "C", and no (zero) high schools that improved from an "F" to a "B", 2 high schools that improved from an "F" to a "C", and no (zero) high schools that improved from an "F" to a "D".



2012 Grades for 2011 "F" Schools – High Schools and Combination Schools*

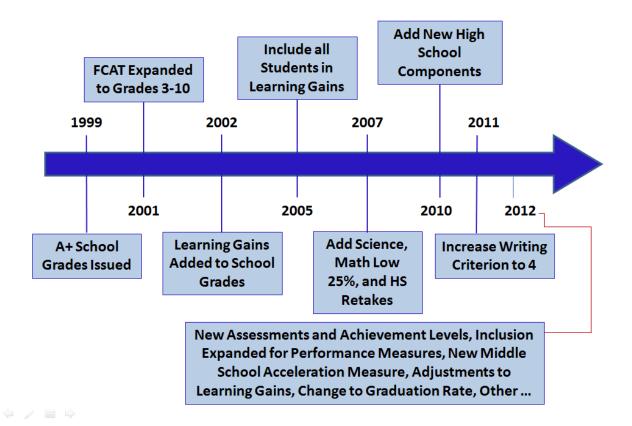
In 2011, 6 high schools and combination high schools were graded "F". The bullets below describe how the school grades of these schools changed from 2011 to 2012.

- In 2012, four of these schools improved their grade.
 - One school improved to a grade of "B".
 - Three improved to a grade of "C"
- One of these schools remained an "F" school.
- One of these schools was an alternative school that elected to receive a school improvement rating instead of a school grade in 2012. The school's 2012 school improvement rating was "Declining."

*Data are for regular high schools serving grades 9-12 and combination high schools.



History of School Grades



School Grades were first issued in 1999 under the A+ Plan for Education. Since then, school grading evolved in 2001 to include the FCAT results of students in Grades 3-10. In 2002, student learning gains were added to school grades, and in 2005 students with disabilities (SWDs) and English language learners (ELLs) were added to the learning gains calculations. In 2007, performance in FCAT Science, the learning gains of students scoring in the lowest 25 percent in mathematics, and the performance of those retaking the FCAT were added to school grades. In 2010, new components including graduation rate, student performance and participation in accelerated coursework, and college readiness were added to school grades for high schools. In 2011, the FCAT Writing standard in school grades increased from a score of 3.5 or higher to a score of 4.0 or higher. In 2012, numerous changes were adopted for school grading to assist in the transition to a more rigorous accountability system. Changes for 2012 included new assessments and achievement levels, inclusion of SWDs and ELLs in performance measures, a new middle-school acceleration measure, adjustments to learning gains weighting for students moving to higher achievement levels or demonstrating greater than expected gains, changes to the graduation rate for high schools, and other adjustments to support increased student achievement.



High and Combination School Grades by District*

District Name	Α	В	С	D	F
ALACHUA	3	3		1	
BAKER		1			
BAY		4	2		
BRADFORD		1			
BREVARD	12	4			
BROWARD	27	5	7		
CALHOUN	1	1			
CHARLOTTE	3				
CITRUS	1	2	1		
CLAY	4	3			
COLLIER	4	2	3		
COLUMBIA		1	1		
DADE	35	15	7		
DESOTO		1			
DIXIE	1				
DUVAL	7	6	8		
ESCAMBIA	1	3	3		
FLAGLER	1	1			1
FRANKLIN			1		
GADSDEN			1	1	
GILCHRIST	1	1			
GLADES				1	
GULF	1		1		
HAMILTON				1	
HARDEE			1		
HENDRY			1	1	
HERNANDO	2	2			
HIGHLANDS		2	1		
HILLSBOROUGH	14	10	5		
HOLMES		1	2	1	
INDIAN RIVER	3				
JACKSON		5			
JEFFERSON					1
LAFAYETTE		1			
LAKE	1	3	3		
LEE	10	5		1	
LEON	4	1	1		
LEVY	2	1	2		
LIBERTY			1		



High and Combination School Grades by District*

District Name	Α	В	С	D	F
MADISON	1				
MANATEE	3	3	1		
MARION	2	4	2		
MARTIN	4				
MONROE	1	2			
NASSAU	3	1			
OKALOOSA	6		1		
OKEECHOBEE			1		
ORANGE	8	9	4		
OSCEOLA	7	3			
PALM BEACH	15	7	7		1
PASCO	3	9		1	
PINELLAS	10	4	3		
POLK	1	7	6	2	
PUTNAM		1	1		
ST. JOHNS	4	2	1		
ST. LUCIE	2	1	3		
SANTA ROSA	2	4			
SARASOTA	6	2			
SEMINOLE	5	4			
SUMTER	1	2			
SUWANNEE			2		
TAYLOR			1		
UNION	1				
VOLUSIA	2	2	3	3	
WAKULLA	1				
WALTON	2	2			
WASHINGTON		1	1		
FAU LAB SCH	1				
FSU LAB SCH	1				
FAMU LAB SCH				1	
UF LAB SCH	1				
STATE	231	155	89	14	3

^{*}Results include combination schools serving high school grade levels but do not include ESE centers.



High and Combination School Grades by District by Percent*

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District Name	Α	В	С	D	F
ALACHUA	43%	43%	0%	14%	0%
BAKER	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
BAY	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
BRADFORD	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
BREVARD	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%
BROWARD	69%	13%	18%	0%	0%
CALHOUN	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
CHARLOTTE	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CITRUS	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%
CLAY	57%	43%	0%	0%	0%
COLLIER	44%	22%	33%	0%	0%
COLUMBIA	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
DADE	61%	26%	12%	0%	0%
DESOTO	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
DIXIE	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DUVAL	33%	29%	38%	0%	0%
ESCAMBIA	14%	43%	43%	0%	0%
FLAGLER	33%	33%	0%	0%	33%
FRANKLIN	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
GADSDEN	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%
GILCHRIST	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
GLADES	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
GULF	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
HAMILTON	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
HARDEE	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
HENDRY	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%
HERNANDO	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
HIGHLANDS	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
HILLSBOROUGH	48%	34%	17%	0%	0%
HOLMES	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%
INDIAN RIVER	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
JACKSON	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
JEFFERSON	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
LAFAYETTE	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
LAKE	14%	43%	43%	0%	0%
LEE	63%	31%	0%	6%	0%
LEON	070/	17%	17%	0%	0%
	67%	17 /0	11 /0	0,0	- , -
LEVY	40%	20%	40%	0%	0%



High and Combination School Grades by District by Percent*

District Name	Α	В	С	D	F
MADISON	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MANATEE	43%	43%	14%	0%	0%
MARION	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%
MARTIN	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MONROE	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
NASSAU	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%
OKALOOSA	86%	0%	14%	0%	0%
OKEECHOBEE	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
ORANGE	38%	43%	19%	0%	0%
OSCEOLA	70%	30%	0%	0%	0%
PALM BEACH	50%	23%	23%	0%	3%
PASCO	23%	69%	0%	8%	0%
PINELLAS	59%	24%	18%	0%	0%
POLK	6%	44%	38%	13%	0%
PUTNAM	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
ST. JOHNS	57%	29%	14%	0%	0%
ST. LUCIE	33%	17%	50%	0%	0%
SANTA ROSA	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
SARASOTA	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%
SEMINOLE	56%	44%	0%	0%	0%
SUMTER	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%
SUWANNEE	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
TAYLOR	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
UNION	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
VOLUSIA	20%	20%	30%	30%	0%
WAKULLA	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
WALTON	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
WASHINGTON	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
FAU LAB SCH	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
FSU LAB SCH	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
FAMU LAB SCH	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
UF LAB SCH	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
STATE	47%	32%	18%	3%	1%

^{*}Results include combination schools serving high school grade levels but do not include ESE centers.

