Superintendent Mobility

Theodore J. Kowalski

University of Dayton, tkowalski1@udayton.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://ecommons.udayton.edu/eda_fac_pub

Part of the Educational Assessment, Evaluation, and Research Commons, Educational Leadership Commons, Education Economics Commons, Elementary and Middle and Secondary Education Administration Commons, Higher Education Administration Commons, Other Educational Administration and Supervision Commons, Special Education Administration Commons, and the Urban Education Commons

eCommons Citation

https://ecommons.udayton.edu/eda_fac_pub/40

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Department of Educational Leadership at eCommons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Educational Leadership Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of eCommons. For more information, please contact frice1@udayton.edu, mschlangen1@udayton.edu.
A study nearly 50 years ago categorized superintendents as being either career-bound or place-bound. The former consisted of administrators inclined to advance their career by relocating to a new school district or state. The latter group consisted of administrators who sought internal promotions over relocation.

Two findings from AASA's latest decennial superintendents' study reveal virtually no change in mobility since 2000. This outcome is somewhat surprising in light of the increases in the number of postretirement individuals continuing to serve in the superintendency by accepting a job covered by another state's pension system. In both 2000 and 2010, nearly nine of 10 superintendents had only been employed in one state and approximately six of 10 had only been employed in one district. Conversely, having been employed in three or more states or in four or more districts was atypical.