Georgia's Public School Principals and Assistant Principals

Summary of Leadership Experience, Age, and Retirement Status

October 2017

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Overview

In spring 2017, the General Assembly created a Joint Study Committee on the Establishment of a Leadership Academy to study the possibility of establishing a leadership academy to support public school principals and other school leaders. The committee requested the Governor's Office of Student Achievement (GOSA) provide a report on the current status of public school building-level leaders.

The following report summarizes the leadership experience, age, and retirement status of current principals and assistant principals. It examines statewide patterns, as well as by Regional Education Service Agency (RESA) and district size, combining data from the Professional Standards Commission (PSC) and the Teachers Retirement System of Georgia (TRS) for the 2016-2017 school year.¹

For the district size comparison, districts are placed into the following four groups of districts:²

- **Small** (76 districts with fewer than 10 principals and assistant principals)
- Midsize (79 districts with 11-50 principals and assistant principals)
- Large (11 districts with 51-100 principals and assistant principals)
- Very Large (13 districts with more than 100 principals and assistant principals)

Key Findings for Principals

- The average principal has nine years of building-level experience and five years of experience as a principal.
- Principals in small districts generally have much less building-level experience compared to large or very large districts.
- 41% have three or fewer years of experience as a principal. Only 12% have more than ten years of principal experience.
- The average age of a principal is 48 years old. Most are 54 or younger.
- One-fourth of principals are currently eligible for retirement, and another 29% will become eligible within five years.
- In districts with 100 or fewer leaders, roughly 6 in 10 leaders are either eligible now or will be eligible to retire within five years.

Key Findings for Assistant Principals

- The average assistant principal has five years of building-level leadership experience, but half have three or fewer years of building-level experience.
- As above, assistant principals in small districts tend to have less experience compared to large and very large districts, but the difference is not as wide.
- The average age of an assistant principal is 45 years old. Only 3% are 60 or older.
- One-third of assistant principals are either eligible for retirement now or within five years.
- In small districts, 46% are either eligible now or within five years.

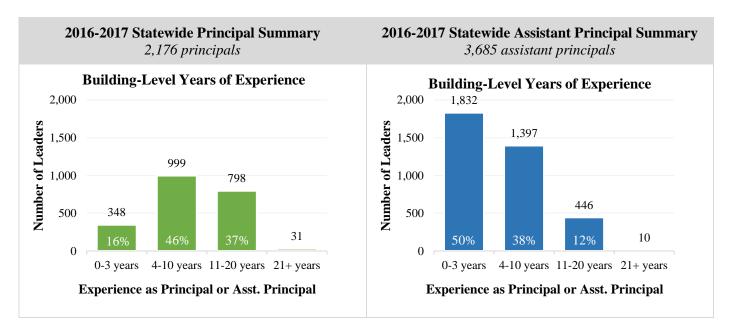


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Building-Level Leadership Experience



RESA and district size charts are on the following two pages. A map of RESAs is available in the report appendix for reference.

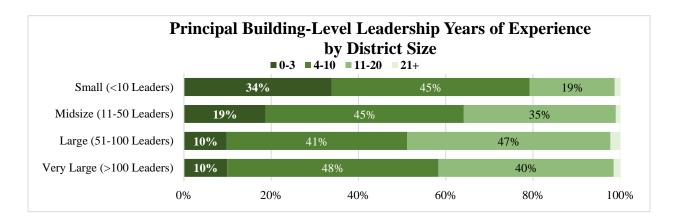
Summary Findings for Principals

- The average principal has nine years of building-level experience.
- 16% have three or fewer years of experience, while nearly half have four to ten years of experience.
- Principals in small districts generally have much less building-level experience compared to large or very large districts.
- Oconee RESA has the largest percentage of principals with three or fewer years of experience (38%). Metro and Northwest Georgia RESA have the smallest percentages (10% and 9%).

Summary Findings for Assistant Principals

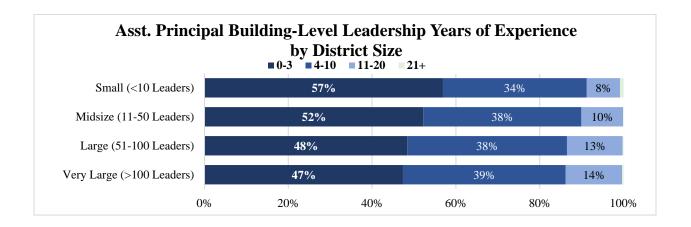
- The average assistant principal has five years of building-level leadership experience, but half have three or fewer years of building-level experience.
- As above, assistant principals in small districts tend to have less experience compared to large and very large districts, but the difference is not as wide.
- Two-thirds of assistant principals in Okefenokee RESA have three or fewer years of experience.
- Ten of 16 RESAs have 50% or more assistant principals with three or fewer years of experience.





		0-3 ■4-10 ■1	1-20 21+			
Oconee	38%		42%		17%	4%
Chattahoochee-Flint	27%		45%		27%	0%
Heart of Georgia	27%	32	2%	38%		3%
Northeast Georgia	26%		43%		29%	1%
Southwest Georgia	26%		44%		28%	1%
Okefenokee	26%		45%		28%	2%
Pioneer	23%		46%		30%	1%
West Georgia	17%	46%		30	5%	1%
Middle Georgia	16%	40%		42%		2%
Coastal Plains	15%	53%	6		32%	0%
Central Savannah River	15%	49%		34	.%	2%
Griffin	14%	41%		42%		2%
North Georgia	14%	47%		40	%	0%
First	12%	48%		389	6	2%
Metro	10%	48%		40%		2%
Northwest Georgia	9%	46%		43%		1%
Statewide	16%	46%		37	%	1%
0%	20%	40%	60%	80	0/2	100





Asst. Principal Building-Level Leadership Years of Experience by RESA

	■ 0-3 ■	4-10 11-20	21+		
Okefenokee	66'	%		30%	4%
Southwest Georgia	58%		31%	6	9%
Central Savannah River	58%		359	%	8%
Heart of Georgia	55%		36%		10%
Chattahoochee-Flint	54%		34%		11%
Middle Georgia	53%		40%		7%
Pioneer	53%		41%		6%
First	52%		37%		11%
Griffin	51%		36%		12%
Coastal Plains	50%		40%		9%
Oconee	48%		35%		16%
West Georgia	47%		39%		14%
Northeast Georgia	47%		44%		8%
Metro	47 %		38%		14%
Northwest Georgia	47%		41%		12%
North Georgia	44%		40%		16%
Statewide	50%		38%		12%
0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	10





Building-Level Principal Years of Experience

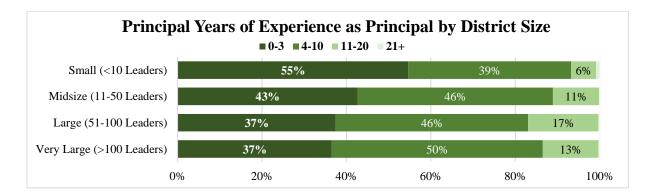
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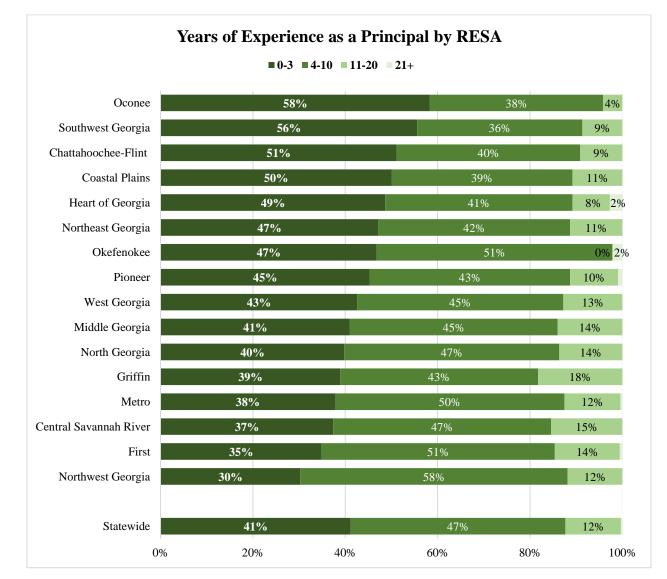
Summary Findings for Principals

- The average principal has five years of experience as a principal.
- 41% have three or fewer years of experience. Only 12% have more than ten years of principal experience.
- More than half of small district principals have three or fewer years of experience as a principal, compared to 37% in large and very large districts.
- Four of 16 RESAs have more than half of principals with three or fewer years of experience as a principal (Oconee, Southwest Georgia, Chattahoochee-Flint, and Coastal Plains). Another seven RESAs have 40% or more with fewer than three years of principal experience.

Most assistant principals do not have experience as a principal. However, 110 assistant principals (3%) have at least one year of experience as a principal.

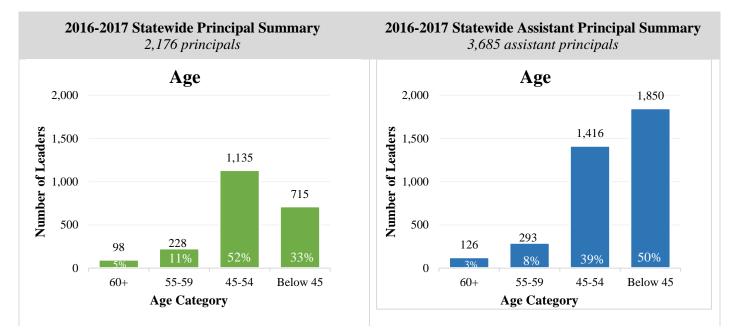








Age of Building-Level Leaders



RESA and district size charts are on the following two pages. A map of RESAs is available in the report appendix for reference.

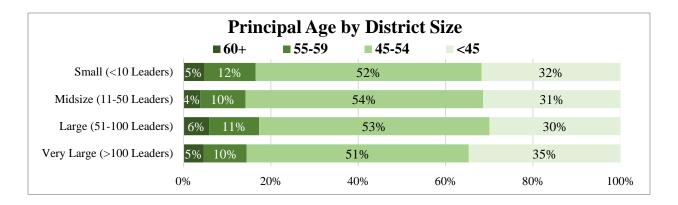
Summary Findings for Principals

- The average age of a principal is 48 years old. Most are 54 or younger.
- Principal age is generally consistent across various sizes of districts.
- Most principals in all RESAs are below 55 years old.
- 1 in 10 principals in Central Savannah River RESA are 60 or older. 25% are 55 or older.
- West Georgia RESA has no principals who are 60 or order, and only 9% who are 55 or older.

Summary Findings for Assistant Principals

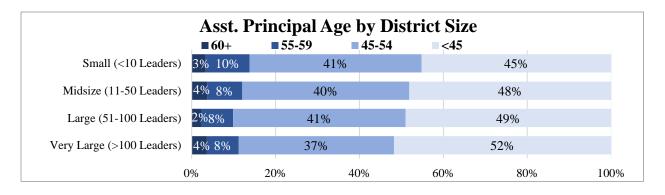
- The average age of an assistant principal is 45 years old. Only 3% are 60 or older.
- Assistant principal age is similar across various district sizes. However, small district assistant principals tend to be slightly older.
- As with principals, most assistant principals in all RESAs are below 55 years old.
- One in five assistant principals in Chattahoochee-Flint RESA are at least 55 years old.
- Half of RESAs have 50% or more assistant principals who are younger than 45 years old.

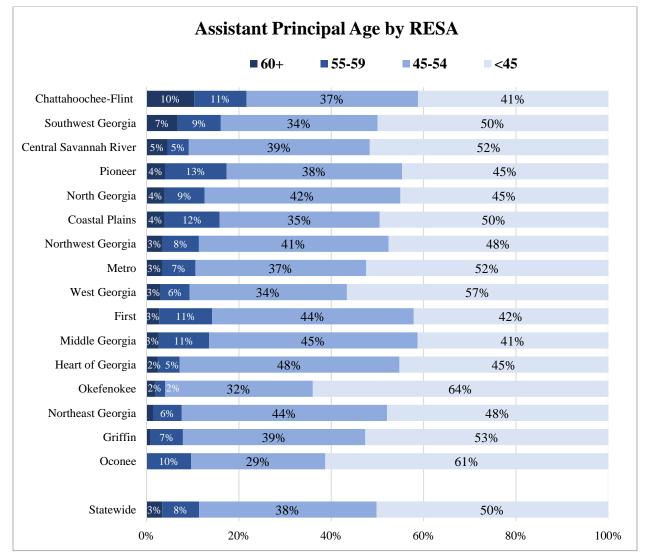




	Pr ■ 60+	incipal Age by RESA 55-59 45-54	<45		
Central Savannah River	10% 15%	50%		24%	
Heart of Georgia	8% 11%	46%		35%	
Middle Georgia	7% 6%	52%		35%	
First	6% 12%	54%		27%	
Southwest Georgia	6% 10%	51%		33%	
North Georgia	6% 10%	59%		25%	
Northeast Georgia	6% 11%	55%		28%	
Griffin	6% 13%	46%		35%	
Northwest Georgia	5% 8%	53%		34%	
Coastal Plains	4% 11%	50%		35%	
Metro	4% 8%	50%		38%	
Chattahoochee-Flint	2% 14%	56%		28%	
Okefenokee	2% 15%	49%		34%	
Pioneer	2% 15%	57%		26%	
West Georgia	9%	66%		26%	
Oconee	17%	50%		33%	
Statewide	5% 10%	52%		33%	
C	0% 20%	40% 6	50%	80%	100%

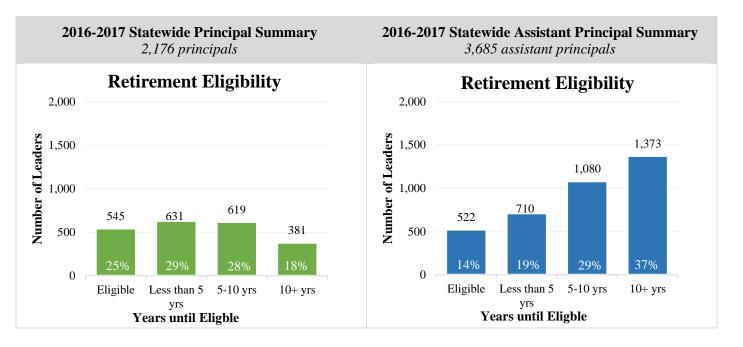








Retirement Eligibility



RESA and district size charts are on the following two pages. A map of RESAs is available in the report appendix for reference.

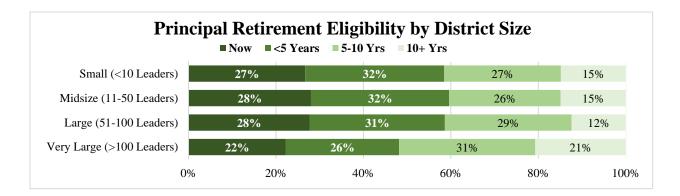
Summary Findings for Principals

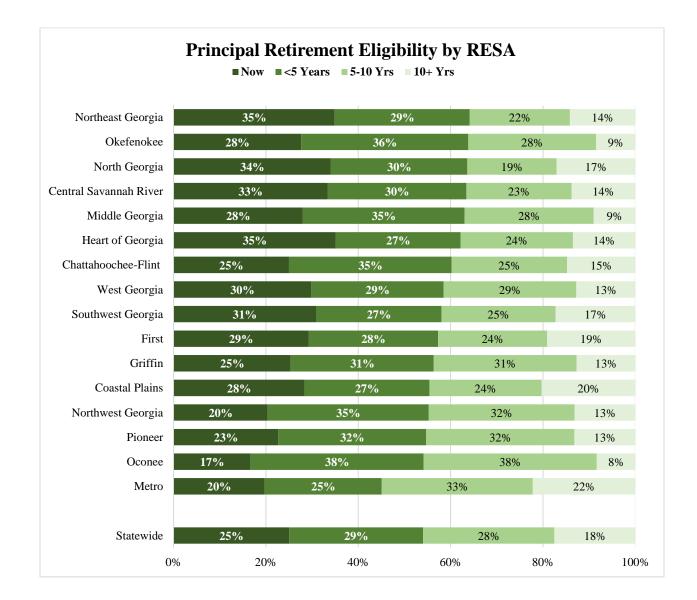
- One-fourth of principals are currently eligible for retirement, and another 29% will become eligible within five years.
- In districts with 100 or fewer leaders, roughly 6 in 10 leaders are either eligible now or will be eligible to retire within five years.
- In four RESAs, 33% or more principals are currently eligible for retirement (Northeast Georgia, North Georgia, Central Savannah River, and Heart of Georgia).
- Metro RESA has fewer principals who are eligible for retirement now or within five years than other RESAs.

Summary Findings for Assistant Principals

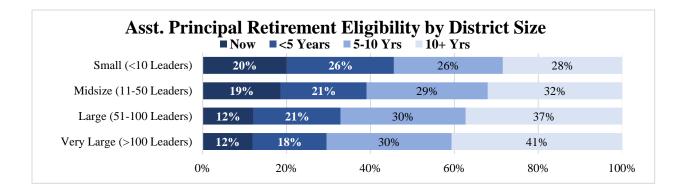
- One-third of assistant principals are either eligible for retirement now or within five years.
- In small districts, 46% are either eligible now or within five years.
- Seven of 16 RESAs have 40% or more assistant principals who are eligible now or within five years.
- While Metro RESA has the second fewest assistant principals who are eligible now or within five years, the difference from other RESAs is not as large as with principals.











Chattahoochee-Flint	23%		23%	26%	Ď	29%	
Middle Georgia	18%	24%	⁄o	30%		28%	
Coastal Plains	16%	26%		22%		37%	
Northeast Georgia	19%	22%	⁄o	26%		33%	
First	19%	22%	6	24%		35%	
Southwest Georgia	19%	21%	/o	26%		33%	
Pioneer	14%	26%		32%		28%	
North Georgia	19%	21%		32%		29%	
Northwest Georgia	16%	22%		29%		33%	
Oconee	19%	16%		29%		35%	
Heart of Georgia	12%	21%		43%		24%	
Griffin	13%	18%		33%		36%	
Central Savannah River	14%	17%		25%		44%	
Okefenokee	12%	18%		34%		36%	
Metro	12%	17%		30%		41%	
West Georgia	10%	17%		33%		40%	
Statewide	14%	19%		29%		37%	



Count of Building-Level Leaders by District Size					
District Size	Number of Principals	Number of Asst. Principals	Total		
Very Large (>100 Leaders)	928	1,922	2,850		
Large (51-100 Leaders)	307	496	803		
Midsize (11-50 Leaders)	678	1,002	1,680		
Small (<10 Leaders)	236	239	475		
No Category*	27	26	53		
Statewide	2,176	3,685	5,861		

Appendix I: Leader Counts by District Size and RESA

*State Charter School, State School, and Department of Juvenile Justice leaders are excluded from the district size analysis.

Count of Building-Level Leaders by RESA						
RESA	Number of Principals	Number of Asst. Principals	Total			
Central Savannah River	123	153	276			
Chattahoochee-Flint	88	97	185			
Coastal Plains	74	101	175			
First	178	254	432			
Griffin	126	228	354			
Heart of Georgia	37	42	79			
Metro	725	1,627	2,352			
Middle Georgia	100	155	255			
North Georgia	88	151	239			
Northeast Georgia	106	144	250			
Northwest Georgia	152	229	381			
Oconee	24	31	55			
Okefenokee	47	50	97			
Pioneer	106	150	256			
Southwest Georgia	81	118	199			
West Georgia	94	129	223			
No RESA*	27	26	53			
Statewide	2,176	3,685	5,861			

*State Charter School, State School, and Department of Juvenile Justice leaders are excluded from the RESA analysis.

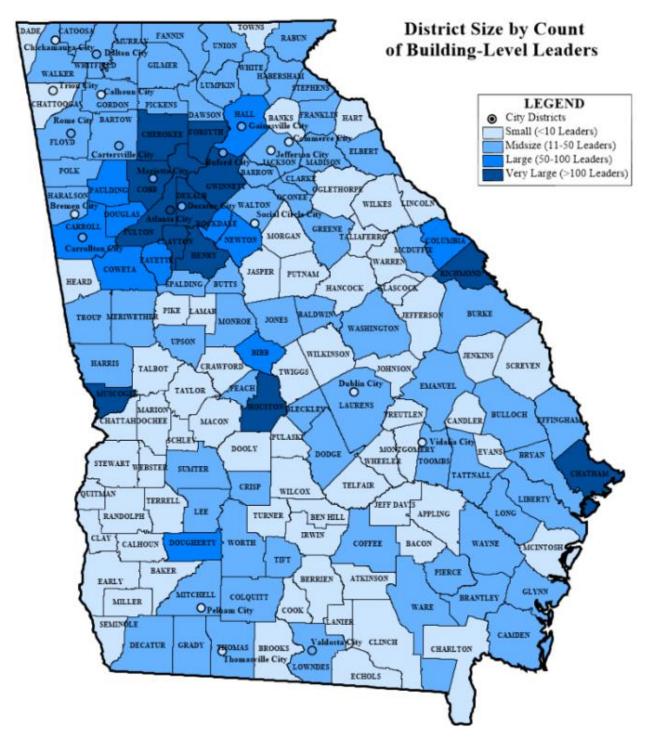


Appendix II: Geographical Information for Context

Map of Regional Educational Service Agencies (RESAs)

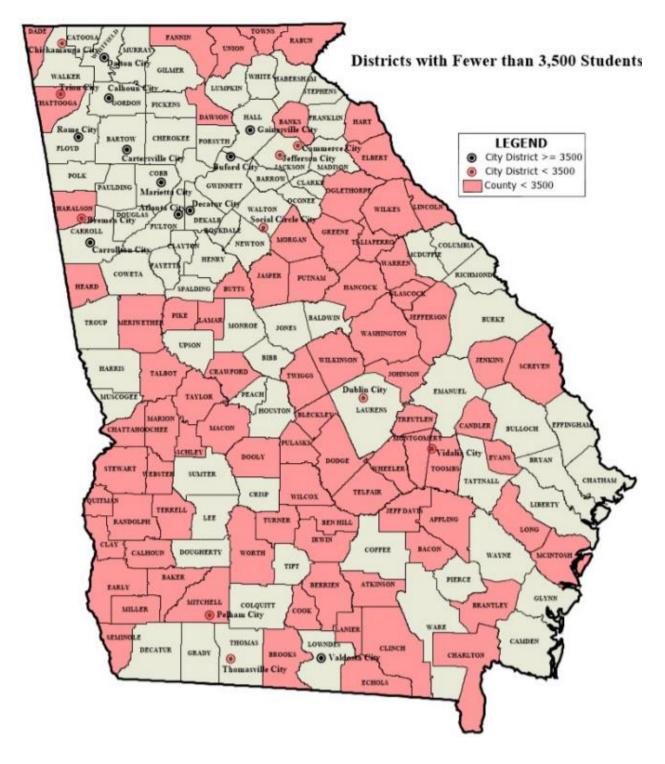






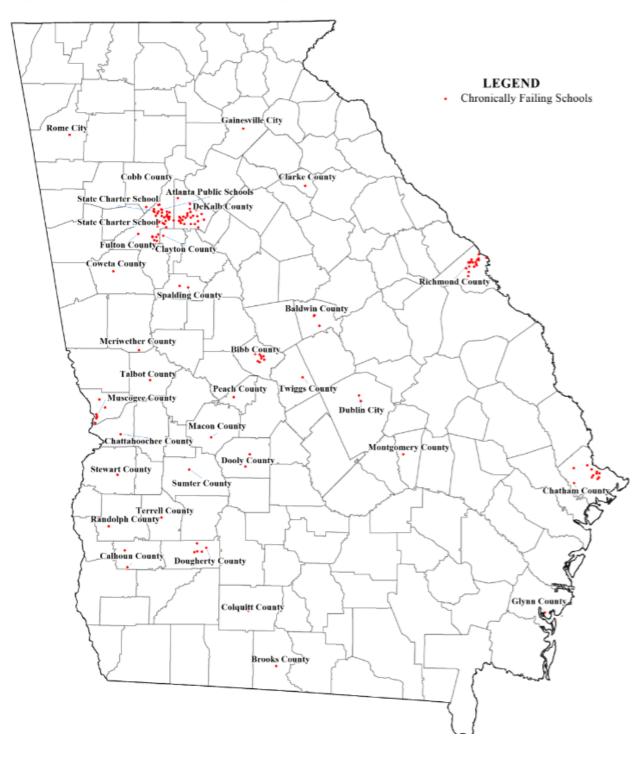
Map of Districts by Count of Building-Level Leaders





Maps of Districts with Fewer than 3,500 Students





Map of 2016 Chronically Failing Schools (as published by GOSA in January 2017)



Notes

¹ The report includes all Principals (610) and Assistant Principals (615) reported in the March 2017 Certified/Classified Personnel Information (CPI) Data Collection as provided by the Professional Standards Commission (PSC) who were still active in the Teachers Retirement System of Georgia as of June 30, 2017. 334 leaders from the 2016-2017 file were either already retired, refunded, or not in the system as of June 30, 2017. The report does not take into account employment changes between March and September 2017. For data matching, the PSC developed an individual-level file from the March 2017 CPI data collection that included years of experience and age and provided it to TRS. TRS then matched its retirement records and removed all identifying information before providing GOSA with an individual-level data file. For the purposes of this report, PSC is the source of leadership experience information, and TRS is the source for age and retirement eligibility. ² State charter schools, state schools, and the Department of Juvenile Juvenil

² State charter schools, state schools, and the Department of Juvenile Justice schools were excluded from the district size analysis.

