Certified Superintendent Demographics by Preparation Route 2013-2017

This table shows the number and percentage of candidates who received their first standard Superintendent certificate through each preparation route, broken down by gender and by race or ethnicity.

Definition. A standard certificate is a certificate offered since 1998-99 that is renewed every five years.

Results

- The overall majority of Superintendents were male in academic years 2012-13 and 2013-14; in subsequent academic years, the majority were female.
- Superintendents in Texas were largely White, with Hispanics/Latinos and blacks/African Americans making up the second largest groups.
- For the post-baccalaureate route, the percentage of white Superintendents increased in each academic year until 2016-17, when it declined.
- Few Superintendents were Asian or American Indian/Alaska Native, and none were Native Hawaiian or in the Other group.
- The overall number of newly certified Superintendents declined in each academic year shown.

						Black/African						American Indian/				Two or	More				
		Female		Male		American		White		Hispanic/Latino		Asian		Alaska Native		Nat. Hawaiian		Ethnicities		Other	
Year	Total	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.	Num.	Pct.
Alternative																					
2016-17		9	75.0	3	25.0	2	16.7	8	66.7	1	8.3	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015-16		8	66.7	4	33.3	2	16.7	6	50.0	4	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014-15	-	6	66.7	3	33.3	2	22.2	6	66.7	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013-14	-	12	63.2	7	36.8	4	21.1	14	73.7	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012-13	18	9	50.0	9	50.0	4	22.2	12	66.7	2	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
University Post-Baccalaureate																					
2016-17	-	34	59.6	23	40.4	8	14.0	30	52.6	15	26.3	1	1.8	1	1.8	0	0.0	2	3.5	0	0.0
2015-16	63	33	52.4	30	47.6	6	9.5	50	79.4	7	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014-15	64	32	50.0	32	50.0	7	10.9	45	70.3	9	14.1	1	1.6	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0
2013-14	-	33	40.7	48	59.3	5	6.2	55	67.9	19	23.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	0	0.0
2012-13	88	41	46.6	47	53.4	17	19.3	56	63.6	11	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.5	0	0.0
Out of State																					
2016-17	15	6	40.0	9	60.0	3	20.0	10	66.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0
2015-16		9	56.3	7	43.8	1	6.3	11	68.8	3	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0
2014-15	19	10	52.6	9	47.4	4	21.1	12	63.2	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013-14	. 9	3	33.3	6	66.7	1	11.1	7	77.8	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012-13	9	6	66.7	3	33.3	2	22.2	7	77.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
								A	ll Route	s *											
2016-17	84	49	58.3	35	41.7	13	15.5	48	57.1	17	20.2	2	2.4	1	1.2	0	0.0	3	3.6	0	0.0
2015-16	91	50	54.9	41	45.1	9	9.9	67	73.6	14	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0
2014-15	92	48	52.2	44	47.8	13	14.1	63	68.5	12	13.0	2	2.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0
2013-14	109	48	44.0	61	56.0	10	9.2	76	69.7	21	19.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0
2012-13	115	56	48.7	59	51.3	23	20.0	75	65.2	13	11.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.5	0	0.0

* Results for individual routes may not sum to the total for All Routes, because the total is a count rather than a sum. A sum of routes may contain duplication as educators can be prepared through more than one route.

Summary of methodology. Five tables were extracted containing identification numbers, preparation route codes, genders, and races or ethnicities of individuals obtaining their first standard Superintendent certificate for academic years 2012-13 through 2016-17. For each academic year and preparation route, a total of all superintendents was obtained, together with counts by gender and race or ethnicity. Each count was then taken as a percentage of the corresponding total. The process was repeated to obtain overall results for all routes. Finally, the two sets of results were combined into one table.