

3.4. Sources of Supply: New Entry

The final component of supply is new entry. The primary source of entrance is inexperienced entrants who are graduates of institutions of higher education (IHE). The subsequent analysis examines how bachelor degree recipients from public and private institutions of higher education in Oklahoma enter the Oklahoma public primary and secondary education workforce over time.

- In general, the greatest number of entrants from a graduating cohort occurs in the first year after graduation. After that, as in the case of reentry previously discussed, the entrance rate declines greatly.

This is shown in the figure below which makes the distinction between public IHE bachelor graduates who are education majors (high yields) and all public IHE bachelor graduates (education majors and non-education majors). The graph shows the high yield to employment as teachers of graduates after graduation---an how that yield drops greatly in subsequent years. It shows that almost 10 percent of *all* IHE bachelor degree graduates end up being employed in Oklahoma primary and secondary education.

- The average yield to employment for the “0 Post” or immediately after graduation is 33.6%, with a range of values from 23.8% to 42.1%. These numbers are not unusual compared to the results as shown in previous SREB studies examining bachelor degree recipients, who were education majors, average yields to employment immediately following graduation. For the states SREB examined the following yields were observed: Florida (30.0%), Georgia(24.5%), Kentucky(48.1%), South Carolina (32.7%), Tennessee (31.7%), and Texas (51.0%).

Figure 14: Entry Rate for Public IHE Bachelors Graduates who are Education Majors, and All IHE Bachelors Graduates

