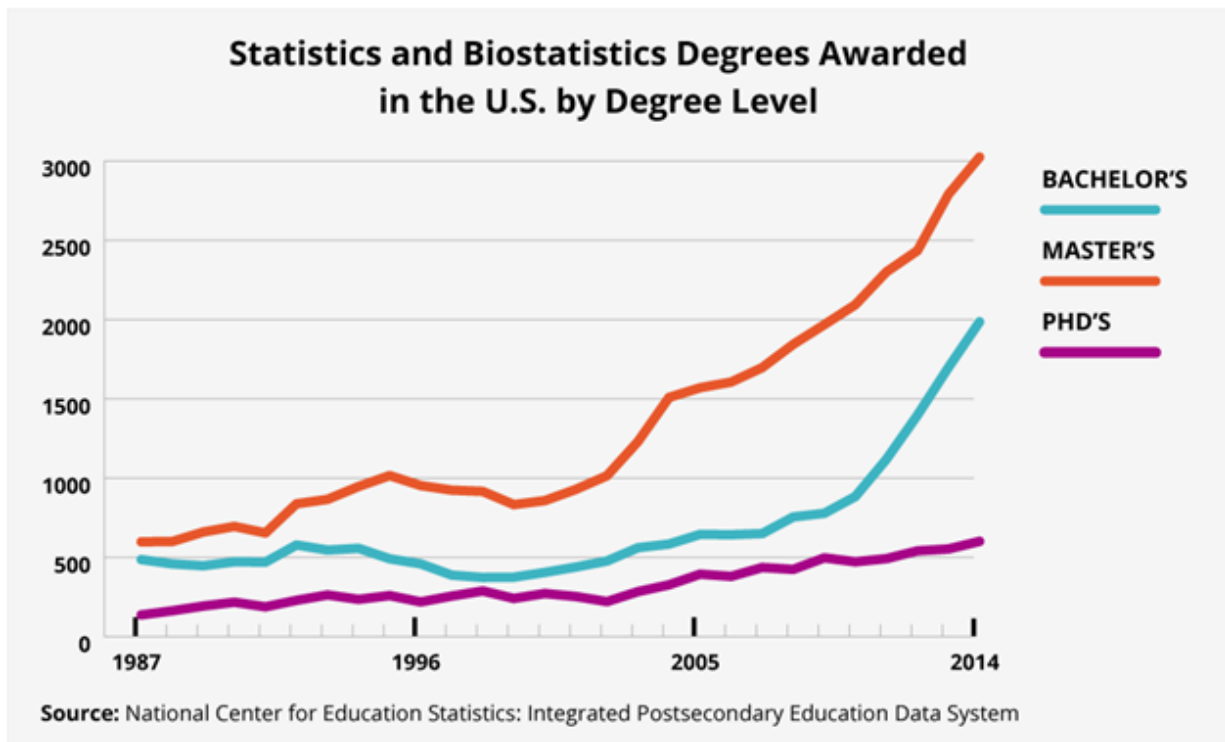


More students earning statistics degrees; not enough to meet surging demand

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Statistics and biostatistics degrees awarded in the US by degree level. Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. Credit: American Statistical Association

Statistics is one of the fastest-growing degrees in the U.S., but the growth may not be enough to satisfy the high demand for statisticians in technology, consumer products, health care, government, manufacturing

and other areas of the economy, an analysis conducted by the American Statistical Association (ASA) finds.

Data recently released by the National Center for Education Statistics shows bachelor's degrees in statistics grew 17% from 2013 to 2014. This marks 15 consecutive years the number of undergraduates in statistics has risen, increasing by more than 300% since the 1990s. For comparison, the number of undergraduates earning science and engineering degrees grew by 72% over the same period.

From 2000 to 2014, master's and doctorate degrees in statistics also grew significantly at 260% and 132%, respectively.

Yet demand for statisticians is likely to continue to outpace this growth. In a [2011 report](#), McKinsey Global Institute stated a "significant constraint on realizing value from Big Data will be a shortage of talent, particularly of people with deep expertise in statistics and machine learning," and predicted a potential shortage in the U.S. of 140,000 to 190,000 workers with deep analytical skills by the year 2018. It also warned of an additional shortage of 1.5 million managers and analysts who can use the analytical output of Big Data for decision-making.

Total employment for statisticians has grown from [28,000 positions in 2010 to 85,000 in 2014](#), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data show. In addition, BLS projects job growth for statisticians will [increase 27% between 2012 and 2022](#), outpacing the projected 11% rate for all other occupations. These figures may be conservative because they do not include the many jobs that require substantial expertise in statistics, such as data scientist and market research analyst, all of which are contributing to the demand for statisticians or professionals with some expertise in statistics.

The number of graduates in statistics each year—approximately 2,000

bachelor's degrees, 3,000 master's degrees and 575 doctorate degrees—seems unlikely to match this demand.

ASA President David R. Morganstein explains, "We're entering an era of tremendous growth in the profession of statistics that is not unlike the growth of computing professionals in the 1960s and 1970s. At that time, software engineers and programmers were still relatively rare, but grew quickly and steadily as computing became something every large company needed to remain competitive. We're seeing a similar trajectory in statistics. Advances in computing, technology and Big Data continue to raise the demand for statisticians."

This dynamic has led many colleges and universities to expand existing programs. Harvard University, for example, has seen enrollments in its statistics department courses more than double since 2005. Joe Blitzstein, Harvard University co-director of undergraduate studies and professor of statistics, says enrollment in his course, Stat 110, has increased six fold since 2005. "More and more employers are recognizing the invaluable skills of statisticians in today's data-intensive world. More and more students are realizing the power and versatility of a statistics degree or training for pursuing a wide range of careers, from data science and finance to health and the environment," says Blitzstein.

Brigham Young University retooled its program in response to increased demand for statisticians. Today, it offers three undergraduate degrees in statistics: one that prepares students for graduate work, one for actuarial careers and one for applied statistics geared toward jobs in Big Data that require courses in programming. Statistics department chair Dennis Tolley says the number of matriculating students has more than doubled over the last six years and employer participation in career fairs at the school has roughly quadrupled.

The number of universities granting degrees in statistics also has grown,

increasing by 50% for bachelor's degrees and 20% for master's degrees from 2003 to 2014. For the first time, [degrees](#) in data science are being offered. Six universities recently established such programs, including the University of Michigan and the University of California, Irvine.

Statisticians and data scientists also are earning strong wages, another indicator of high demand. [BLS data](#) reveal the mean annual salary for statisticians is \$84,010 and tops six figures in many metro areas such as Raleigh, North Carolina (\$103,900); Bethesda, Maryland (\$109,280); and Silicon Valley, California (\$150,390). A [2014 report](#) by recruitment firm Burtch Works reports the median salary for data scientists was \$80,000 for those with less than three years experience and \$150,000 for those with nine or more year's experience.

Many other sources are also recognizing the increasing demand for [statisticians](#). Last year, [LinkedIn](#) named "statistical analysis and data mining" one of the "hottest skills that got people hired." In addition, job site [CareerCast](#) and advocacy organization [Young Invincibles](#) recently named statistics in separate reports one of the best careers for millennials based on factors like pay, growth and job satisfaction.

Says Morganstein, "The growth in [statistics](#) represents a substantial and potentially historic transformation in our profession. We're evolving from a field that traditionally has been relatively small to one that is increasingly visible throughout business and society."

Provided by American Statistical Association

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