



Skilled Occupations List Summary Sheets

2534 Psychiatrists

This occupation summary sheet outlines the data considered by the Department of Education and Training during the annual review of the Skilled Occupations List (SOL). This data is supplemented by information provided by stakeholders through the consultation process.

The following occupation from 2534 (ANZSCO Unit Group) Psychiatrists is included on the SOL:

- 253411 Psychiatrist

Occupation Demographics

Table 1 provides a summary of demographic data in relation to this occupational unit group. For comparison purposes, the right hand side of the table details applicable data for the population as a whole.

Table 1 Demographics

2534 Psychiatrists		Population	
3,923	people are employed in this occupation	11,588,300	people are employed in Australia (4-quarter average of ABS Labour Force Survey [detailed], Nov 2014)
26.5	per cent of those employed in this occupation are female	45.8	per cent of all workers are female (4-quarter average of ABS Labour Force Survey [detailed], Nov 2014)
16.4	per cent of those employed in this occupation are non-citizens	10.3	per cent of all workers are non-citizens (2011 Census)
<5	permanent independent migrant visas were granted to principal applicants for this occupation in 2013-14	24,936	permanent independent migrant visas were granted to primary applicants in the skilled independent stream to which the SOL applies in 2013-14
36	temporary 457 (employer-sponsored) visas were granted to principal applicants for this occupation in 2013-14	51,939	temporary 457 (employer-sponsored) visas were granted in 2013-14

Step 1 – Identifying Specialised Occupations

Step 1 of the SOL process identifies specialised occupations of high value to the economy. Three criteria are used to identify specialised occupations, namely: length of study, match between qualification and occupational employment, and licensing/importance to government policy objectives. These criteria are referred to as Long Lead Time, High Use and High Risk respectively. The thresholds for each of these criteria are listed in Table 2a below. Information about an occupation must be available so that the occupation can be assessed against the criteria.

Table 2a Step 1 criteria and thresholds

Criteria	
Long Lead Time	
4.0	years minimum study is generally required in university courses leading to the occupation (analysis of higher education courses and stakeholder input regarding occupational requirements)
High Use	
50	per cent or higher match between the intended occupation of the training activity and the occupation for graduates who undertook training for employment related reasons (2011 Census)
70	per cent or higher match between Bachelor Degree graduate occupation and the field of education of their degree (analysis of Australian Graduate Survey, domestic Bachelor Degree graduates employed full-time 4 months after completion, 2014)
60	per cent or higher of those employed in the occupation hold a Bachelor Degree or higher (ABS Survey of Education and Work, 2014)
High Risk	
Occupations are determined to be high risk if they have licensing and registration requirements, or are important to government policy priorities. Licensing and registration information is provided through stakeholder input and information provided by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Skills Recognition Taskforce. Government department submissions and budget papers are reviewed to determine government policy priorities.	
High Quality Information	
The quality of information about the occupation must be adequate to the task of assessing future demand and evaluating the first three criteria.	

This occupation has been assessed against the above and meets all three criteria. Specifically, Specialist Physicians meet Long Lead Time and High Risk. This occupation also meets two elements of the High Use criterion, but does not meet High Use overall. Table 2b details the Step 1 criteria met by the occupation.

Table 2b Assessment against Specialised Occupation Criteria

2534 Psychiatrists	
Long Lead Time	
4.0	years minimum study is generally required in university courses leading to the occupation (analysis of higher education courses and stakeholder input regarding occupational requirements)
High Use	
73.9	per cent or higher match between Bachelor Degree graduate occupation and the field of education of their degree (analysis of Australian Graduate Survey, domestic Bachelor Degree graduates employed full-time 4 months after completion, 2014)
100.0	per cent or higher of those employed in the occupation hold a Bachelor Degree or higher (ABS Survey of Education and Work, 2014)
High Risk	
This occupation has licensing and/or registration requirements This occupation is important to government policy priorities	
High Quality Information	
Information sources include the Australian Bureau of Statistics; Department of Education and Training; Department of Employment; Department of Immigration and Border Protection; Department of Industry, Innovation and Science; and the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research.	

Step 2 - Assessment against the Skilled Occupations List (SOL)

The Department of Education and Training provided its advice on the 2015-16 SOL to the Minister for Immigration and Border Protection in March 2015. The SOL is not intended to be a list of occupations experiencing current shortages. Rather, it identifies occupations which will assist in meeting the medium to long-term skill needs of the Australian economy. It is intended to facilitate sufficient numbers of skilled migrants without distorting domestic training and labour markets.

Every occupation that meets Step 1 of the SOL process is assessed for inclusion on the SOL. The Department of Education and Training analyses the latest labour force, migration, education and training, and general economic and demographic data, and considers additional input and evidence from stakeholders in its annual review. A summary of labour market indicators is included in Table 3. For comparison purposes, the right hand side of this table details applicable totals, averages or thresholds for the relevant populations as a whole.

Table 3 SOL labour market indicators

2534 Psychiatrists			Population	
Labour Market				
Historical employment growth	494.2	per cent change in the number of people employed in this occupation over the past five years	14.4	per cent change in employment for Professionals over the past five years (4-quarter average of ABS Labour Force Survey (detailed), November 2014)
Projected employment growth	14.4	per cent change in the number of people projected to be employed in this occupation over the five years to November 2018	10.5	per cent change in the number of people projected to be employed as Professionals over the five years to November 2018 (Department of Employment projections, 2014)
Proportion of workers aged 55+	33.9	per cent of the workforce in this occupation is aged 55 years or older	17.5	per cent of those employed as Professionals are aged 55 years or older (Census, 2011)
Labour turnover	1.4	per cent turnover rate for the ANZSCO 3 digit Minor Group to which this Unit Group belongs (as at February 2013)	11.5	per cent is the average occupational turnover rate for all occupations
Recruitment experience				
Occupational unemployment rate	0.0	per cent of the workforce in this occupation is unemployed	2.3	per cent is the average occupational unemployment rate for all Professionals (analysis of ABS Labour Force Survey November 2014 data) ¹
12 month change in internet vacancies	95.8	per cent change in advertised vacancies over the past 12 months	9.4	per cent change in internet vacancies for all Professionals over the year to November 2014 (Department of Employment Internet Vacancy Index, 2014)
Labour Market Entrants				
University Graduate earnings (\$)	80,000	median annual university graduate full-time earnings in this occupation four months after completion	56,500	median annual earnings for university graduates working full-time as Professionals (Graduate Careers Australia, 2014)

¹ The occupational unemployment rate is lower than the published national unemployment rate as it does not include first time job seekers or those who have not worked full-time or part-time in the past two years.

NOTE: A low occupational unemployment rate does not necessarily mean that individuals wanting to work in the occupation are finding appropriate employment. They may be working fewer hours than they want to or may be working in other occupations while they are looking for work. These individuals are not included in the unemployment rate. Also, as occupational unemployment is based on prior occupation, a high occupational unemployment rate may reflect (for example) difficult working conditions within an occupation and workers seeking a change of occupation, not necessarily a surplus supply.

Graduate earnings growth (%)	0.0	per cent average annual change in graduate earnings from 2009 to 2014	2.5	per cent average annual growth in median annual earnings for university graduates working full-time as Professionals (Graduate Careers Australia, 2014)
Employed graduates working full-time (proportion)	65.2	per cent of university graduates employed in this occupation are employed full-time	70.4	per cent of employed Professionals are employed full-time (Graduate Careers Australia, 2014)
Employed graduates working full-time growth (% pt)	-26.0	percentage point change in the proportion of employed university graduates who are employed full-time in this occupation from 2009 to 2014	-7.7	percentage point change in the proportion of university graduates employed as Professionals who were employed full-time four months after graduation (Graduate Careers Australia, 2009 to 2014)
University graduate full-time hours worked per week	40.9	mean hours worked per week by university graduates employed full-time in this occupation	43.6	mean hours worked per week by university graduates working full-time as Professionals (Graduate Careers Australia, 2014)
Change in university graduate full-time hours worked per week	-2.8	change in average hours worked per week by graduates in this occupation who are employed full-time, compared with five years ago	2.9	change in average hours worked per week by graduates employed full-time as Professionals four months after graduation compared with five years ago (Graduate Careers Australia, 2009 to 2014)
Domestic student completion growth	-1.6	per cent average annual change in domestic bachelor completions towards this occupation, 2008 to 2013	3.2	per cent average annual change in domestic bachelor completions across all detailed fields of education, 2008 to 2013