# Occupation Income Trend Analysis & Recommendations (2001–2034)

## 1. Trend Observations & Interpretations

### Managers & Administrators (including Working Proprietors)

Historical trend: Highest median monthly income with steep rise between 2010–2014.

Forecast: Maintains top position with steady growth.

Reason: Reflects increased compensation for strategic and executive roles. Jump may relate to post-recession recovery and leadership demand.

### Professionals

Historical trend: High income group; noticeable dip between 2019–2021, followed by recovery from 2022.

Forecast: Moderate, stable increase projected.

Reason: Dip likely due to pandemic effects; rebound suggests resurgence in demand for digital and knowledge-based services.

### Associate Professionals & Technicians

Historical trend: Moderate income; growth is steady but slower compared to top-tier roles.

Forecast: Continued stable growth expected.

Reason: May face automation risks; require technical upskilling and sector alignment.

### Clerical Support Workers

Historical trend: Middle-income group with gradual growth.

Forecast: Stable upward trend forecasted.

Reason: Steady demand in admin and coordination roles, though digitalization may moderate growth.

### Craftsmen & Related Trades Workers

Historical trend: Moderate income, growing slowly over time.

Forecast: Growth continues at conservative pace.

Reason: Dependent on construction cycles and trade demand; potential for modernization through upskilling.

### Service & Sales Workers

Historical trend: Lower-income tier; relatively flat growth over years.

Forecast: Mild increase predicted.

Reason: Role flexibility, high turnover, and dependence on consumer sectors limit wage growth.

### Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers

Historical trend: Lower to mid-income with minimal wage movement.

Forecast: Slight increase expected through 2034.

Reason: Automation and production tech adoption could reshape labor demand and wages.

### Cleaners, Labourers & Related Workers

Historical trend: Lowest income tier with flat growth trajectory.

Forecast: Minimal upward projection.

Reason: Persistent undervaluation; reliance on migrant labor and low wage policy may limit gains.

## 2. Recommendations by Occupation

### Managers & Administrators

• Maintain investment in executive leadership development.

• Build robust succession planning structures.

### Professionals

• Encourage ongoing upskilling, especially in digital fields.

• Build hybrid-ready and cross-functional capabilities.

### Cleaners, Labourers

• Review wage policy and minimum income protections.

• Explore productivity-enhancing tools without replacing roles.

### Associate Professionals & Technicians

• Create upward mobility through certifications and targeted programs.

• Realign these roles with high-growth sectors like green or AI tech.

### Operational & Support Roles

• Introduce retention incentives and clear advancement ladders.

• Monitor evolving demand in logistics, retail, and field-based sectors.

## 3. Trend Patterns and Wage Groupings

Income tiers are defined based on 2024 median income levels:  
• Top: Managers & Administrators, Professionals  
• Middle: Associate Professionals & Technicians, Clerical Support Workers, Craftsmen & Related Trades Workers  
• Bottom: Service & Sales Workers, Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers, Cleaners, Labourers & Related Workers  
  
Observation: Income stratification remains entrenched. Top-tier roles continue to grow faster, while bottom-tier roles show limited gains. Structural policy shifts are likely required to alter these trajectories meaningfully.

## 4. COVID-19 Anomaly: 2019–2021

Professionals experienced a temporary dip during the pandemic, with recovery evident from 2022. This anomaly illustrates the sensitivity of professional income to economic shocks, while other roles remained relatively unaffected.

## 5. Linear Model Assumption – Projection Assumes Continuity

The model used projects income growth by extending the trend line based on historical data from 2001–2024. This linear approach assumes stability in future patterns and does not account for disruptive events or non-linear shifts.  
  
Scenarios not captured include:  
• New wage regulations  
• Global recessions or economic volatility  
• Industry shifts due to AI or automation  
  
More dynamic models like LOESS, time-series, or machine learning approaches may better reflect volatility or future transformation.