# Trend Analysis by Occupation: Median Income Projection (2001–2034)

## 1. Managers & Administrators (including Working Proprietors)

Historical trend (2001–2024): This occupation consistently holds the highest median monthly income, with a steep rise especially noticeable between 2010 and 2014.

Projected trend (2025–2034): A steady upward forecast continues, maintaining this group's top income position.

Possible reason: Likely reflects increased compensation for leadership roles, business ownership, and complex decision-making in a growing knowledge-based economy. The sharp jump between 2010–2014 may coincide with strong post-recession corporate restructuring and high-level executive demand.

## 2. Professionals

Historical trend: Generally a high-income group, but experienced a sharp dip between 2019–2021, possibly related to COVID-19 economic shocks, hiring freezes, or budget cuts in professional services.

Recovery: Income bounced back sharply from 2021–2022, indicating rebound in demand for professional roles.

Forecasted trend: A moderate, stable rise is expected from 2025 onward.

Possible reason: Resilience and adaptability of professional roles post-pandemic, with digital transformation and hybrid roles likely playing a role in recovery.

## 3. Cleaners, Labourers & Related Workers

Historical trend: This group has the lowest income level and shows the flattest growth trajectory from 2001 to 2024.

Forecast: Gradual improvement is predicted, but remains significantly lower than other occupations.

Possible reason: These roles are typically low-wage with limited progression. Structural factors such as low skill barriers, migrant labour reliance, and policy constraints on wage increases could explain the stagnation.

## 4. Associate Professionals & Technicians

Trend: Steady but slower growth compared to professionals or managers. Income levels are mid-range.

Interpretation: These roles may have seen more automation and outsourcing pressures, limiting sharp wage increases.

## 5. Service & Sales Workers / Clerical Workers / Machine Operators / Craftsmen

General pattern: Middle or lower tier income with moderate and stable growth.

Projected trend: All lines show continued upward movement through 2034, but with less steep slopes.

Possible reason: Modest wage adjustments in operational/support roles. Technological adoption may have restrained wage growth, while demand in some sectors (e.g., logistics) may be driving slight upticks.

## Forecast Summary

All occupations show upward-sloping dashed lines (2025–2034), indicating a steady income growth assumption based on past trends. Forecasts are not exponential — just logical linear extensions, suggesting no dramatic change expected in pay hierarchy unless policy or structural changes occur.

# Recommendations by Occupation

## 1. Managers & Administrators

Maintain investment in executive leadership development programs. As income trends suggest continued value in strategic management roles, organizations should ensure a strong leadership pipeline and succession planning efforts.

## 2. Professionals

Support upskilling and cross-functional adaptability for professionals, particularly in digital and hybrid domains. Address volatility risk by fostering continuous learning and innovation capacity to cushion against future disruptions.

## 3. Cleaners, Labourers & Related Workers

Review wage policies and explore equity-based pay models to uplift stagnant earnings. Introduce automation augmentation strategies that enhance productivity without displacing roles, and consider stronger protections for essential service occupations.

## 4. Associate Professionals & Technicians

Promote technical certification pathways and provide incentives for upskilling to mitigate wage plateau effects. Encourage alignment with growth sectors (e.g., green tech, digital services) to enhance upward mobility.

## 5. Operational & Support Roles

Introduce performance-based incentives and career advancement tracks to retain workers in these categories. Monitor market demand for logistics, retail, and customer-facing roles to ensure competitive compensation and staffing stability.