# Key Highlights – Income Trends by Occupation & Industry (2001–2034)

This project explores over three decades of income data in Singapore, revealing distinct compensation trajectories across occupations and industries. Using historical income data (2001–2024) and forward projections (2025–2034), the analysis provides critical insights for workforce planning, pay benchmarking, and future-skilling strategies.

## Occupation-Based Trends: Stability, Disparity, and Growth Potential

- Managers & Administrators consistently outpace all other groups in income, with a sharp positive shift between 2010–2014 and continued dominance through 2034.  
- Professionals experienced a notable dip from 2019 to 2021, possibly reflecting pandemic-era restructuring, but rebounded strongly thereafter.  
- Middle-income occupations like Associate Professionals, Clerical Support Workers, and Craftsmen show moderate but steady growth, offering stability without high volatility.  
- Lower-income groups — Service & Sales Workers, Machine Operators, and Cleaners — show the flattest growth curves. The income gap between top and bottom occupations remains wide, with little structural narrowing over time.  
- All occupations display positive projected trends through 2034, but disparities in slope suggest that relative inequality may persist without targeted policy or wage interventions.

## Industry-Based Trends: Digital Surge vs. Structural Slowness

- Top-tier industries — Financial & Insurance Services, Public Administration & Education, and Information & Communications — exhibit the highest earnings and strongest upward trajectories. Notably, Public Admin and InfoComm are projected to align in growth and compensation by 2034.  
- Middle-tier sectors like Professional Services and Manufacturing maintain a moderate income path. While stable, they lack the acceleration seen in high-tech and government-linked sectors.  
- Lower-tier sectors — Health & Social Services, Construction, and Retail/Trade — remain consistently below others in income levels. Retail and Construction show slow or stagnant movement, while Healthcare grows slowly despite increasing societal importance.  
- Public Administration & Education experienced mild dips in key years (2008–2010, 2019–2021, and 2022–2023), yet retains a strong long-term growth trend.

## Closing Insight

Income trajectories reflect not just roles and sectors — they mirror broader forces like digital transformation, economic shocks, and public policy. While historical data shows widening gaps between high- and low-income groups, the forecasts suggest positive growth across all sectors, though the pace remains uneven and may sustain or widen existing income gaps. This reinforces the need for continuous workforce reskilling and targeted interventions to narrow inequality over time.