

ANNUAL SURVEY ON INFOCOMM MANPOWER FOR 2005

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Annual Survey on Infocomm Manpower for 2005 is the seventh edition in a series of infocomm manpower surveys carried out by IDA that began in the 1999. The aim of the survey was to determine the current infocomm manpower pool and profile; and track the infocomm manpower requirements.

Comparisons with previous years' survey findings are provided where available and appropriate. Comparisons with employed labour force in Singapore are also provided where data is available.

Research Methodology

The sample was selected from the Establishment Sampling Frame maintained by the Department of Statistics (DOS). The sample was stratified by the Singapore Standard Classification of Industrial Codes.

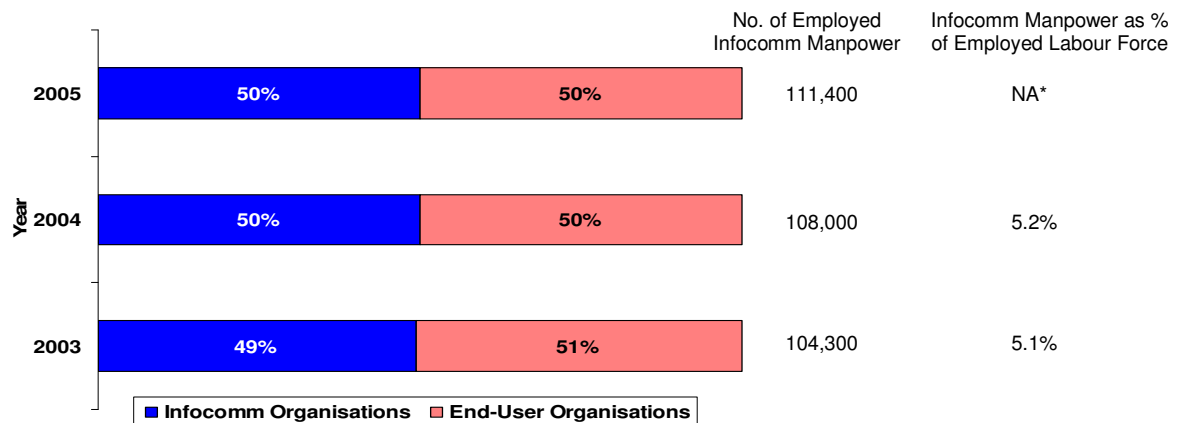
Fieldwork for the survey was carried out from end-November 2005 to mid-February 2006.

Number of Infocomm Manpower

Increase in the Number of Infocomm Manpower

The number of infocomm manpower employed grew by 3.1% to reach 111,400 in 2005 (Figure 1). The number of infocomm manpower had exceeded the number during the dotcom boom year of 2000 (105,600) by 5.5%. About half of the infocomm manpower worked in infocomm organisations and the other half in end-user organisations.

Figure 1: Number of Employed Infocomm Manpower



*NA – Not available i.e. figures are currently unavailable as 2005 figures on employed labour force have yet to be released by Ministry of Manpower (MOM). Throughout this paper, all figures related to employed labour force except for vacancies, have yet to be released by MOM. Employed labour force here refers to employed persons in the labour force aged 15 years and above.

Job Vacancies

The number of infocomm job vacancies more than doubled between 2004 and 2005 to reach 5,700 (Figure 2). This number had yet to reach the level of vacancies of the dotcom boom year of 2000 (10,400) but showed signs of reaching that level. Infocomm organisations and end-user organisations had about equal shares of such vacancies in 2005. The top two job categories for vacancies are *Technical Support* and *Programming & Software Design* (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Distribution of Infocomm Job Vacancies¹

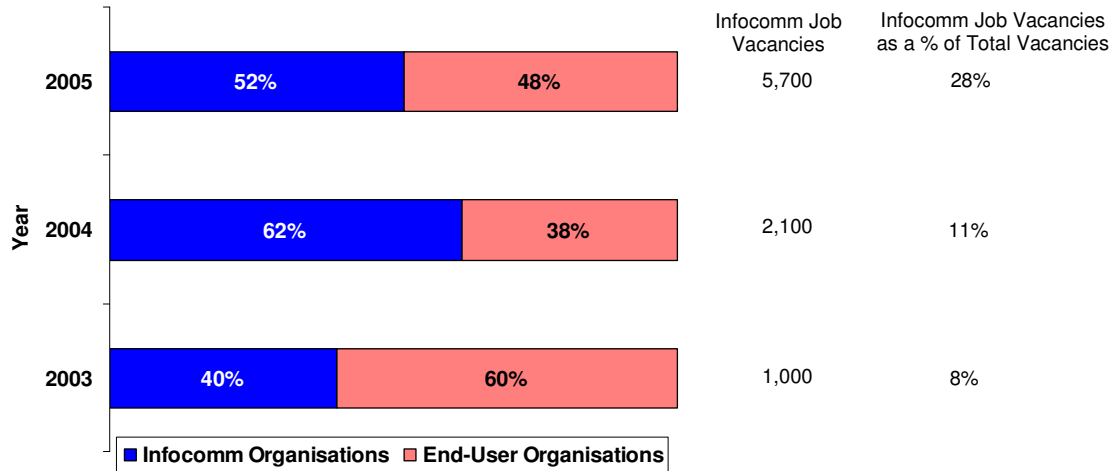
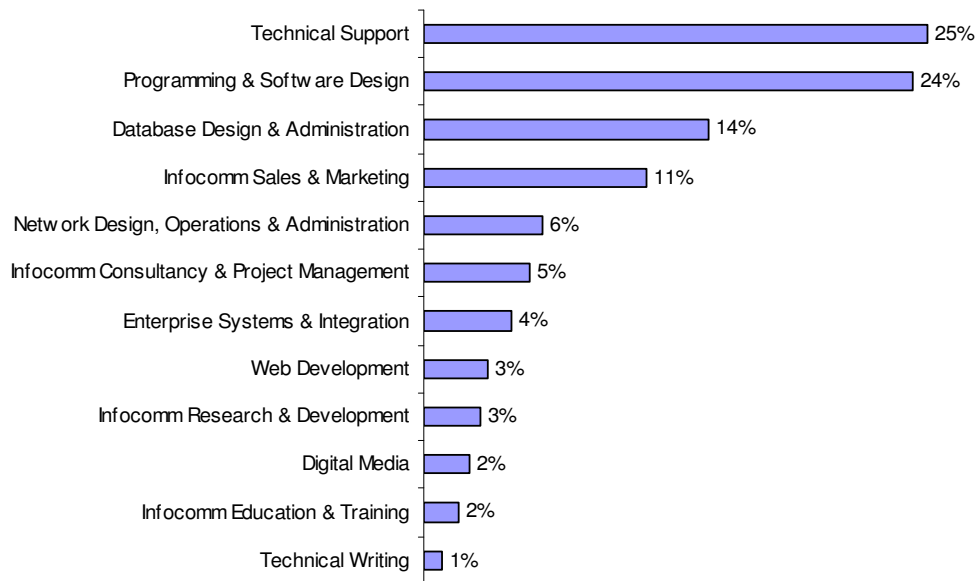


Figure 3: Distribution of Infocomm Job Vacancies by Job Category



Base: All infocomm job vacancies (5,700)

¹ Total vacancies are obtained from Job Vacancies, 2005 by Ministry of Manpower and they represent only the private sector vacancies. Infocomm job vacancies were mainly in the private sector.

Projections for Growth Areas of Infocomm Manpower

The overall demand for infocomm manpower jobs is expected to rise by a CAGR of 3.4% between 2006 and 2007. Organisations projected the largest growth to be in job categories such as Infocomm Research & Development, Digital Media and Web Development (Table 1), indicating rising demand in the higher end value added jobs.

Table 1: Growth Areas of Infocomm Manpower

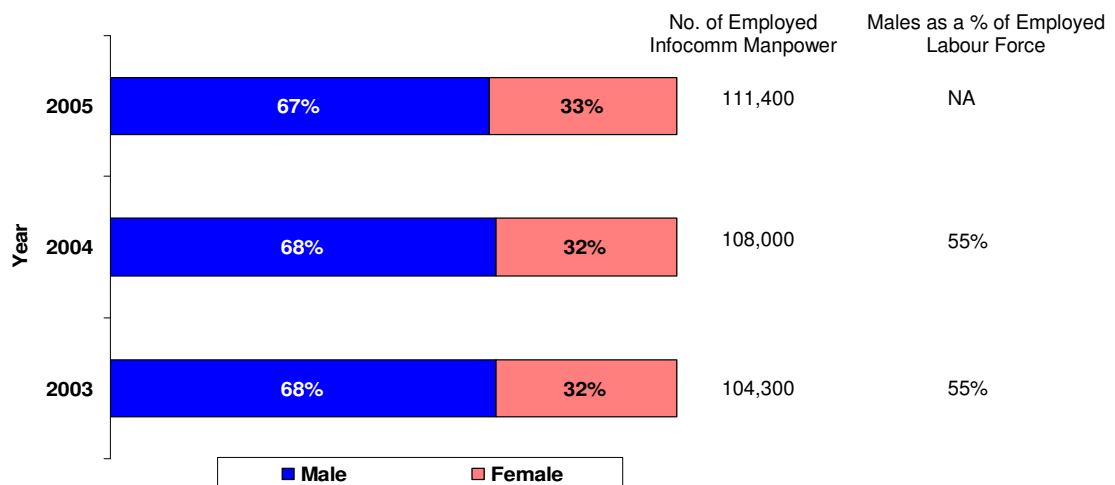
Job Category	CAGR for 2006-2007
Infocomm Research & Development	8.9%
Digital Media	8.7%
Web Development	8.0%
Infocomm Consultancy & Project Management	7.2%
Database Design & Administration	6.9%
Enterprise Systems & Integration	5.2%
Infocomm Sales & Marketing	3.4%
Programming & Software Design	3.4%
Technical Writing	2.5%
Infocomm Education & Training	1.7%
Technical Support	1.6%
Network Design, Operations & Administration	0.5%

Profile of Infocomm Manpower

More Males than Females Among Employed Infocomm Manpower

The proportion of male to female infocomm manpower remained fairly constant with the ratio of 2 males to 1 female employed (Figure 4).

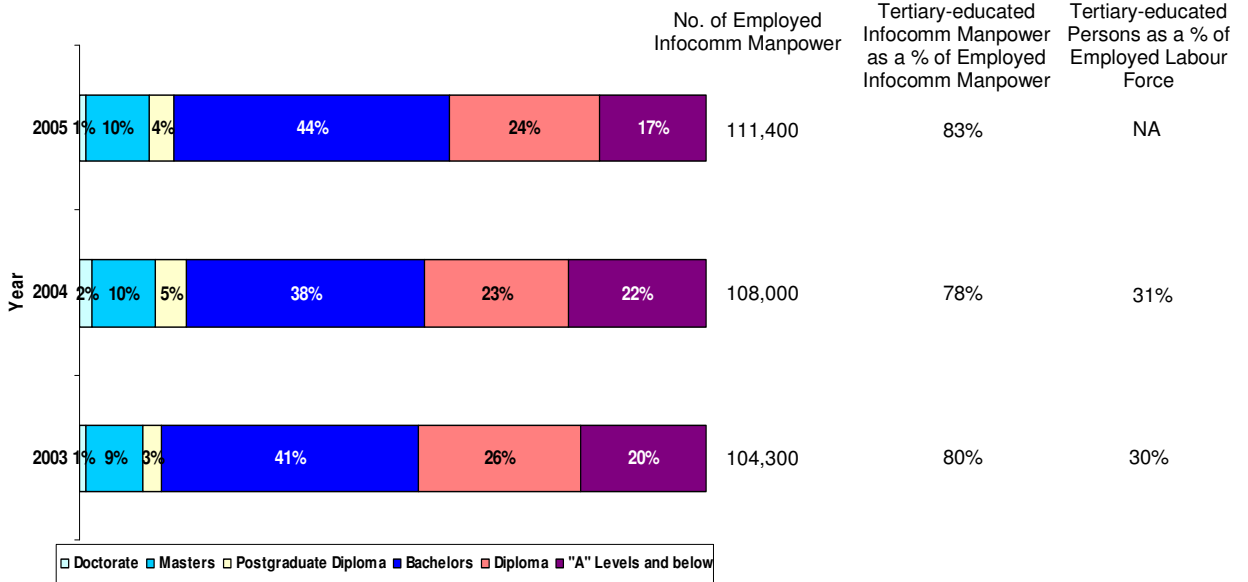
Figure 4: Profile of Infocomm Manpower by Gender



Increasing Number of Infocomm Manpower with Tertiary Education

The qualification of infocomm manpower is generally higher compared to the overall employed labour force (Figure 5).

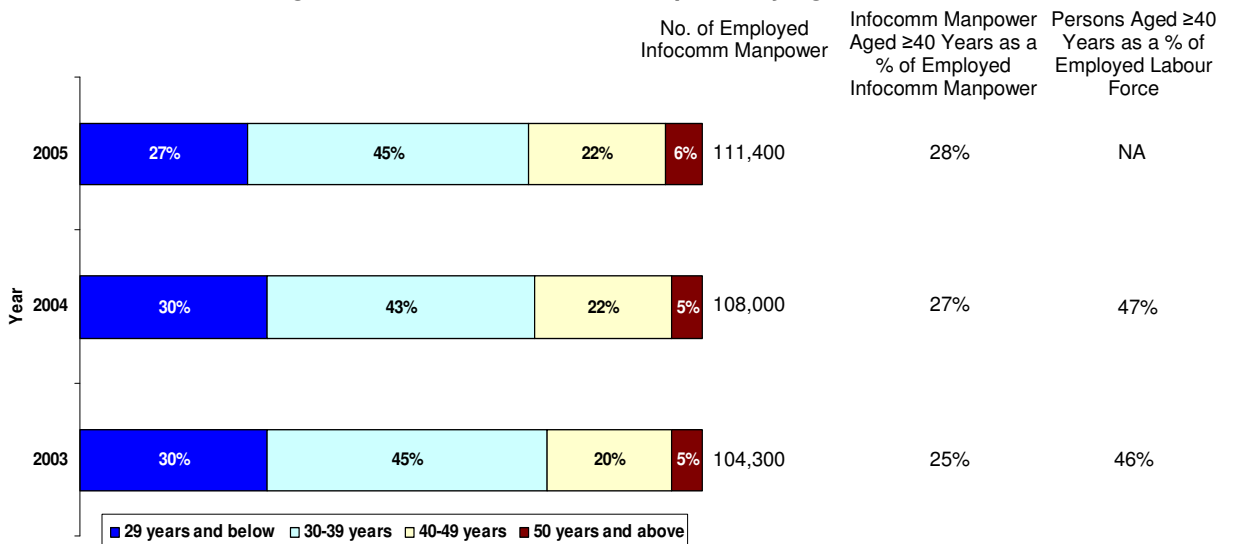
Figure 5: Profile of Infocomm Manpower by Highest Qualification Attained



Age Profile of Infocomm Manpower

The proportion of infocomm manpower aged 40 years and above increased by 11 percentage points between 2001 and 2005 (Figure 6). However, this proportion was still significantly lower than the proportion of employed persons in the labour force, aged 40 years and above.

Figure 6: Profile of Infocomm Manpower by Age



Skills

Table 2 lists the top five skills, as ranked by respondents, with the greatest shortage of skilled infocomm manpower.

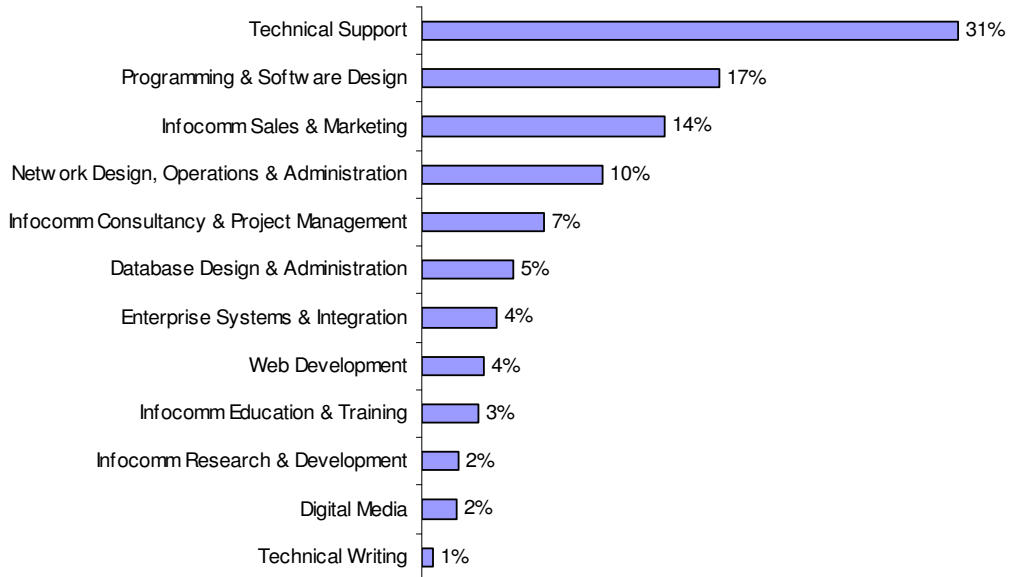
Table 2: Top Five Skills with Greatest Shortage of Skilled Infocomm Manpower

Skills	Rank
Software Development	1
Infocomm Security	2
Database Management	3
IT Project Management	4
Web Services	5

Distribution of Infocomm Manpower

The top three job categories with the highest number of employed infocomm manpower were *Technical Support*; *Programming & Software Design*; and *Infocomm Sales & Marketing* (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Distribution of Infocomm Manpower by Job Category



Base: All infocomm manpower (111,400)