

Routine and manual workers profile

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Contents

Defining routine and manual workers.....	2
Executive summary.....	2
Suffolk routine and manual worker population.....	2
The public health issue	3
Causes and risk factors.....	3
Suffolk routine and manual workers.....	4
Geographic location	4
Type of industry and occupation.....	6
Protected characteristics.....	7
What is the public health issue?	12
Causes and risk factors.....	12
Occupational hazards.....	12
Health behaviours	14
Wider determinants of health	21
References	25
Appendix 1: Self-reported general health by age, Suffolk 2021	29
Appendix 2: Routine and Manual population by Suffolk LSOA	30
Appendix 3: Industry and occupation classification	40

Defining routine and manual workers

Routine and manual workers form an essential part of the economy and society as a whole. Workers in these occupations can drive productivity, provide vital services, develop skills, and foster community connections. Routine and manual workers are often employed in roles that typically require a compulsory education only, focusing on tasks that may involve repetition and can be learned through on-the-job training. Some examples of routine and manual work include factory work in routine production roles, cleaners, labourers, bus and taxi drivers, bar staff, waiters and waitresses, postal workers, security guards and sales assistants.

In the UK, routine and manual workers can be classified following the [National Statistic Socio-economic classification \(NS-SEC\)](#). The NS-SEC was constructed to measure the employment relations and conditions of occupations. Conceptually, these are central to showing the structure of socio-economic positions in modern societies and helping to explain variations in social behaviour and other social phenomena. Under this classification, routine and manual workers are defined as Class 7: Routine occupations. Those in semi-routine and manual occupations defined as Class 6 following NS-SEC classification are excluded from this analysis.

When interpreting data on routine and manual workers it's important to note that:

- the NS-SEC classification is meant to capture broad socio-economic patterns rather than define the exact nature of every job within a category
- an individual's approximated social grade is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 Census. This data provides a snapshot which may differ to the current routine and manual worker population. Additionally, due to the self-reported nature of the Census it is likely that data underestimates the true routine and manual worker population
- some individuals identified under NS-SEC classification may be in short-term unemployment, in these cases former job roles are used for categorisation as this provides indication of their typical labour market position

Executive summary

This document provides an overview of the routine and manual worker population in Suffolk, including examining some of the health inequalities experienced by routine and manual workers. It is recognised that multiple definitions of routine and manual workers may exist. Within this profile routine and manual workers are typically defined as individuals in occupations requiring little formal education beyond compulsory schooling and involving mostly repetitive tasks. In the UK, this population is classified under the National Statistic Socio-economic classification (NS-SEC) as Class 7: Routine occupations. Routine and manual workers face substantial differences in health outcomes compared to those in higher occupational classes (typically referring to NS-SEC occupations classes 1-4). In this document classifications based on established coding systems, such as those found in recognised datasets from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These categorisations are employed for analytical purposes.

Suffolk routine and manual worker population

On census day 2021 in Suffolk, 83,738 people (13.3% of the population aged 16 and over) worked in routine occupations, which is 1.3 percentage points above the England average. A higher proportion of routine workers were likely to be economically inactive excluding full-time students (on census day) compared to other workers (42.9% vs 36.8%). Geographic hotspots with the highest proportions of routine and manual workers include parts of Ipswich, West Suffolk and East Suffolk, with some areas having over 25% of the working population in routine occupations.

The top industries employing routine and manual workers in Suffolk are distribution, hotels and restaurants (27.3%); manufacturing (15.7%); transport and communication (14.8%); and public administration, education and health (13.8%). Over half of routine and manual workers are in elementary

occupations (57.1%), with process, plant and machine operatives being the second largest group (28.1%).

Key characteristics of Suffolk's routine and manual workers include:

- over half (56.4%) are aged 50 years or older, a statistically significantly higher proportion when compared to the England routine and manual population (53.3%)
- a higher proportion are males (56.7%), a statistically significantly higher proportion when compared to the England routine and manual population (55.7%)
- the majority (85.9%) are White British, a statistically significantly higher proportion when compared to the England routine and manual worker population (74.5%). The second largest ethnic group being White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Roma or Other White (8.5%), a statistically significantly lower proportion when compared to the England routine and manual worker population (10.0%)
- nearly 1 in 4 (23.7%) are disabled under the Equality Act, a statistically significantly lower proportion compared to the England routine and manual worker population (24.3%). Additionally, a statistically significantly higher proportion of those in routine and manual occupations in Suffolk are disabled under the Equality Act compared to those in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations in Suffolk (14.0%)
- just over half (51.2%) identify as Christian, statistically significantly lower when compared to the England routine and manual population (52.8%). 40.5% have no religion, statistically significantly higher when compared to the England routine and manual worker population (33.1%)

The public health issue

Routine and manual workers in England experience a significant gap in life expectancy compared to those in higher managerial and professional occupations. On average, males in routine occupations live 5.5 years less and females live 4.0 years less than their counterparts in the highest occupational class. While evidence on specific health outcomes is lacking, an association between low occupational class and higher likelihood of sickness absence has been demonstrated across many European countries, with the largest differences seen for absences due to musculoskeletal conditions.

Causes and risk factors

The health inequalities observed among routine and manual workers can be influenced by a complex interplay of occupational hazards, health behaviours, and wider socioeconomic determinants.

Occupational hazards prevalent in routine and manual jobs include repetitive movements, manual handling, long working hours, shift/night work, and exposure to various physical, chemical and environmental risks. These hazards are associated with increased risk of musculoskeletal disorders, cardiovascular disease, respiratory conditions, declining mental health and certain cancers.

Health behaviours also play a significant role, with routine and manual workers exhibiting higher rates of smoking, alcohol consumption, physical inactivity and obesity compared to those in higher occupational classes.

Wider determinants of health, further contribute to the health inequalities experienced by routine and manual workers. Routine and manual workers were shown to have lower incomes, reduced educational attainment, higher likelihood of living in social housing, and lower rates of volunteering all associated with poorer health outcomes.

Suffolk routine and manual workers

In Suffolk 83,738 (13.3%) people (aged 16 years and over) work or typically work in a routine occupation, as defined by NS-SEC in the 2021 Census, 1.3 percentage points above the England average of 12.0%.

Table 1 shows routine workers economic activity status compared to all other worker types at the time of the 2021 Census. This census data highlights that a higher percentage of routine workers were likely to be economically inactive (excluding full-time students) compared to other workers (42.9% vs 36.8%).

Table 1: routine workers and other workers by economic activity status, Suffolk, 2021 Census

Economic Activity Status	Routine and manual workers	All other worker types
Does not apply	0.0%	0.0%
Economically active (excluding full-time students): In employment	54.6%	55.3%
Economically active (excluding full-time students): Unemployed: Seeking work or waiting to start a job already obtained: Available to start working within 2 weeks	2.2%	2.3%
Economically active and a full-time student: In employment	0.0%	1.4%
Economically active and a full-time student: Unemployed: Seeking work or waiting to start a job already obtained: Available to start working within 2 weeks	0.0%	0.4%
Economically inactive (excluding full-time students)	42.9%	36.8%
Economically inactive and a full-time student	0.2%	3.7%

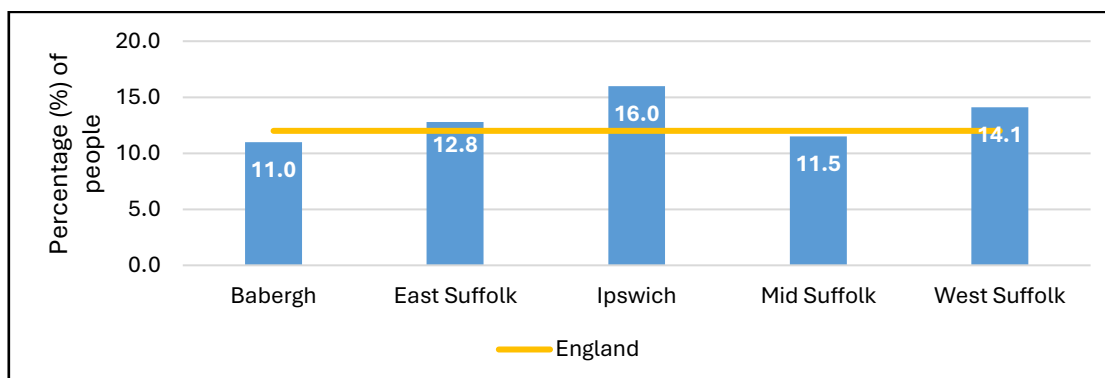
Source: [ONS \(2021 Census\)](#)

Geographic location

This section provides an overview of the geographic hotspots of routine and manual workers in Suffolk.

Figure 1 shows a breakdown of those (aged 16 and over) working in routine occupations by Suffolk districts and boroughs as reported in the 2021 Census. Results show that Ipswich has the largest proportion of routine and manual workers with 16.0% (17,849 people) of its population identified, 4.0 percentage points above the England average. This is followed by West Suffolk with a proportion of 14.1% (20,948 people) and East Suffolk with a proportion of 12.8% (26,516 people), 2.1 and 0.8 percentage points above the England average respectively. Mid Suffolk and Babergh have the lowest proportion of routine and manual workers with proportions of 11.5% (9,892 people) and 11.0% (8,531 people) respectively.

Figure 1: proportion of routine and manual workers in Suffolk districts and boroughs, compared to England, 2021 Census



Source: [2021 Census](#)

At a more granular level, figure 2 presents a map showing the proportion of people (in employment aged 16 years and over) in routine occupations by [Lower layer Super Output Area \(LSOA\)](#) for Suffolk.

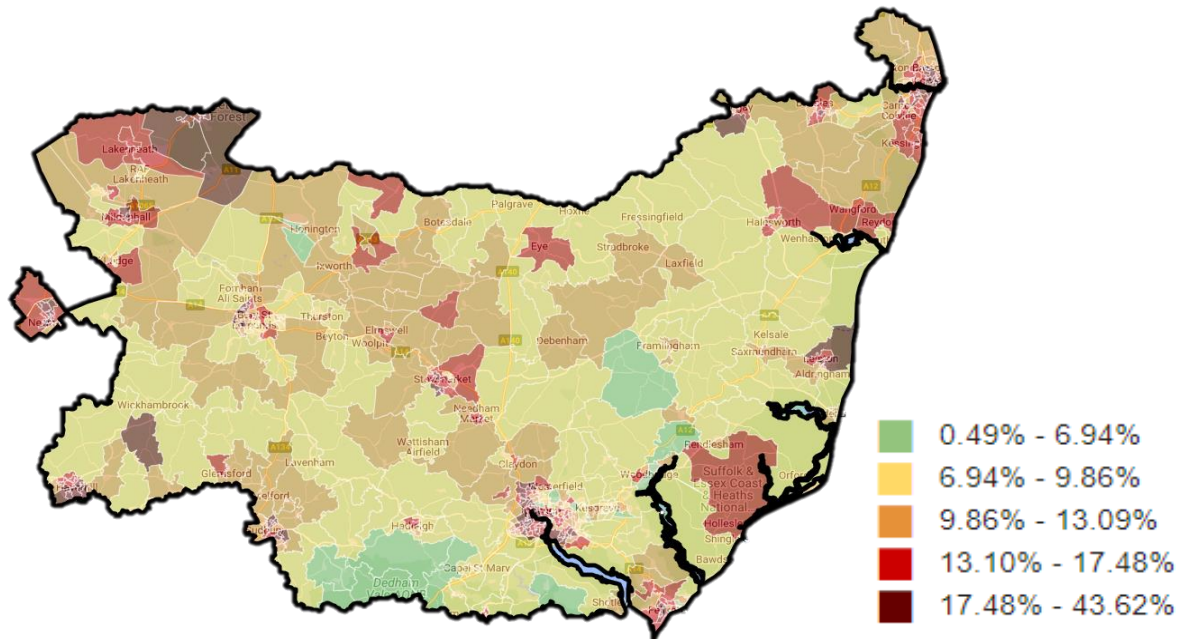
A table version with both count and percentage values can be found in appendix 1. Results show that the 10 LSOAs in Suffolk with the highest proportion of individuals (aged 16 and over) employed in routine occupations are:

- West Suffolk 009C (E01020129), within Howard Estate & Northgate, has the highest proportion of routine and manual workers (27.2%, 355 people)
- Ipswich 012G, within Mildenhall, Stoke & Port (26.5%, 258 people)
- Ipswich 001A, within Whitton (26.1%, 290 people)
- West Suffolk 020F, within Haverhill East & South (25.24%, 286 people)
- Ipswich 006C, within Westgate (25.14%, 416 people)
- West Suffolk 004A, within Mildenhall (25.0%, 281 people)
- West Suffolk 009B, within Howard Estate & Northgate (24.9%, 234 people)
- East Suffolk 002A, within Gunton West, (24.8%, 285 people)
- East Suffolk 004F, within Lowestoft central (24.7%, 276 people)
- Ipswich 006B, within Westgate (24.7%, 388 people)

This list is ordered by percentage and not by count. While there's often a correlation between high percentages and high counts, it's not always a perfect match. Some areas have high percentages but relatively lower counts, while others have high counts but slightly lower percentages. This discrepancy could be due to differences in the total population of each LSOA. With this in mind, below is a list of the 10 LSOAs with the highest number of routine and manual workers, some LSOAs may overlap:

- West Suffolk 002B, within Brandon, has the highest count of routine and manual workers (454 people, 23.9%)
- West Suffolk 002D, within Brandon, (418 people, 23.2%)
- Ipswich 006C, within Westgate (416 people, 25.14%)
- West Suffolk 018C, within Kedington, Hundon & Withersfield (412 people, 19.2%)
- Ipswich 010E, within Gipping & Chantry Park (398 people, 23.1%)
- Ipswich 006B, within Westgate (388 people, 24.7%)
- East Suffolk 004D, within Lowestoft central (386 people, 23.8%)
- West Suffolk 009C, within Howard Estate & Northgate, (355 people, 27.2%,)
- Ipswich 006A, within Westgate (355 people, 20.3%)

Figure 2: percentage (in employment aged 16+) in social grade 7: routine occupations, by LSOA*, 2021 Census



*LSOA= [Lower layer Super Output Areas](#)

Source: [Local insight](#) (provides an interactive version of the map above)

Type of industry and occupation

This section provides an overview of the type of occupation and industry, routine and manual workers fall under in Suffolk. An 'industry' refers to the main goods and services that are produced by a person's employer, an 'occupation' refers to the type of work a person does.

Different industry and work sectors can help in identifying specific health risks and challenges inherent to different occupations and industries.

Table 2 provides an overview of the current and former industries the routine and manual worker population fall under in Suffolk. Classification definitions for each industry and statistics for current and former industry separately can be found in appendix 2. Results show that:

- over 1 in 4 routine and manual workers primarily work within the distribution, hotels and restaurant industry (27.3%, 22,853 people)
- over 1 in 10 routine and manual workers primarily work within the:
 - manufacturing industry (15.7%, 13,122 people)
 - transport and communication industry (14.8%, 12,420 people)
 - public administration, education and health industry (13.8%, 11,566 people)
 - financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities industry (11.4%, 9582 people)

Table 2: current and former industry of routine and manual workers in Suffolk, 2021 Census

Industry	Number	Percentage
Agriculture, energy and water	2,853	3.4%
Manufacturing	13,122	15.7%
Construction	7,004	8.4%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	22,853	27.3%
Transport and communication	12,420	14.8%
Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities	9,582	11.4%
Public administration, education and health	11,566	13.8%
Other	4,332	5.2%

Source: [2021 Census](#)

Table 3 provides the breakdown of occupations within the routine and manual worker population. Classification definitions for each occupation and statistics for current occupation and former occupation separately can be found in appendix 2. Results show that:

- no routine and manual workers had occupations within the following classifications: Managers, directors and senior officials; professional occupations; associate professional occupations, and administrative and secretarial occupations
- over half of the routine and manual worker population primarily work in elementary occupations (57.1%, 47,815 people). Elementary occupations consist of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand- held tools and often some physical effort.
- over 1 in 4 of the routine and manual worker population primarily work in process, plant and machine operative occupations (28.1%, 23,553 people)
- around 1 in 10 of the routine and manual worker population primarily work in skilled trades occupations (9.5%, 7951 people)

Table 3: current and former occupation of routine and manual workers in Suffolk, 2021 Census

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Skilled trades occupations	7,951	9.5%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	4,162	5.0%
Sales and customer service occupations	255	0.3%
Process, plant and machine operatives	23,553	28.1%
Elementary occupations	47,815	57.1%

Source: [2021 Census](#)

Protected characteristics

This section describes the available data on protected characteristics of the routine and manual worker population in Suffolk. These characteristics are fundamental to people's identities and experiences, and they can significantly influence how individuals interact with services, face challenges, or benefit from interventions. Understanding the distribution and intersectionality of these characteristics within the routine and manual worker population can help to develop a more thorough understanding of the population. It can help to ensure equitable health service access and, improved health outcomes for this population.

Age

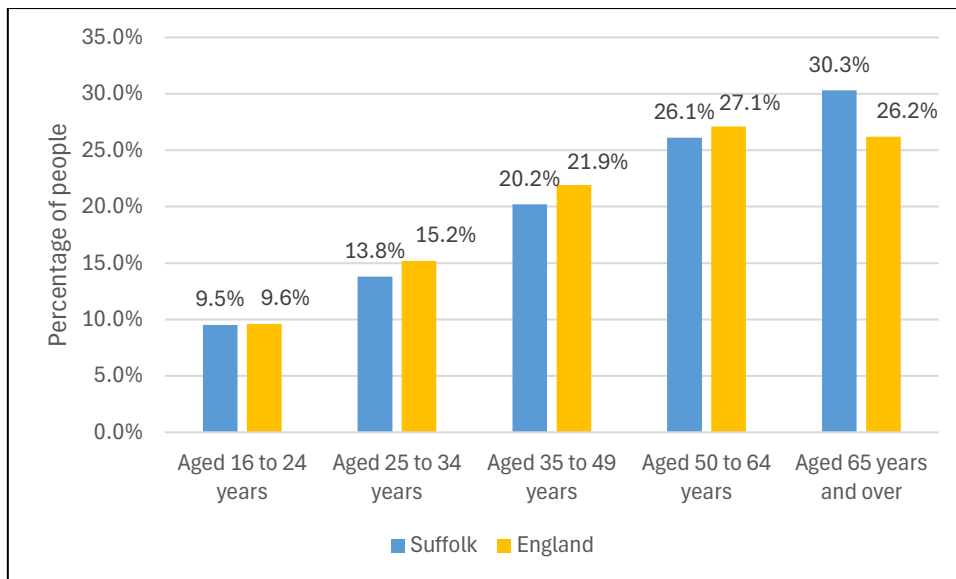
Figure 3 gives a breakdown of the age of individuals in routine occupations in Suffolk as reported in the 2021 Census. Results show that Suffolk have an older routine and manual worker population compared to England:

- over half of routine and manual workers in Suffolk (56.4%, 47,227 people) are 50 years old or over, 3.1 percentage points greater than the England routine and manual worker population (53.3%)
- around 1 in 3 routine and manual workers are between 25 and 49 years old (34.1%, 28,520 people), 3 percentage points less than the England routine and manual worker population

Routine and manual workers profile

- around 1 in 10 routine and manual workers are between 16 and 24 years old (9.5%, 7989 people), similar to the England routine and manual population (9.6%)

Figure 3: routine and manual workers in Suffolk by age group, compared to England, 2021 Census



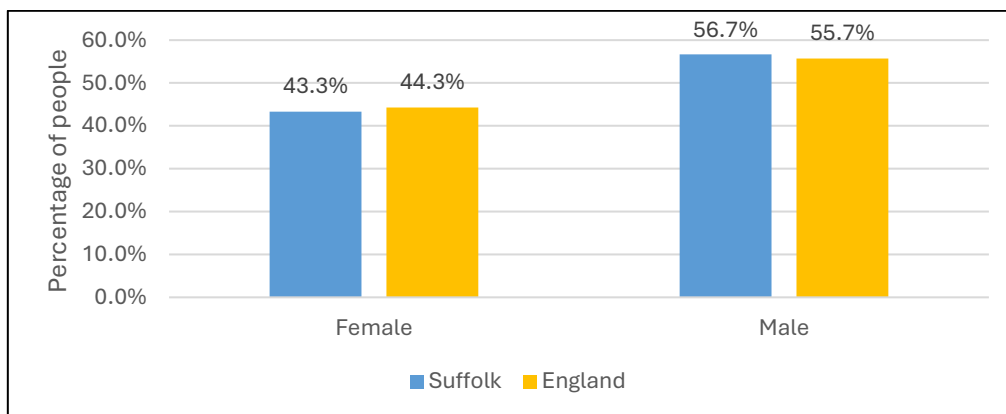
Source: [2021 Census](#)

Sex

Figure 4 gives a breakdown of the sex of individuals in routine occupations in Suffolk as reported in the 2021 Census. Results show that Suffolk have a higher proportion of male routine and manual workers compared to England:

- 43.3% of routine and manual workers in Suffolk are female (36,273 people), 1 percentage point lower than England
- 56.7% of routine and manual workers in Suffolk are male (47,463 people), 1 percentage point higher than England

Figure 4: routine and manual workers in Suffolk by sex, compared to England, 2021 Census



Source: [2021 Census](#)

Gender identity

Following the first release of census statistics on gender identity in England and Wales in January 2023, concerns were raised publicly with ONS and with us about the published estimates of the trans population. From this the ONS published the 2021 Census gender identity statistics in England and Wales as [official statistics in development](#) rather than accredited official statistics. Official statistics in development are a subset of official statistics that are going through development and evaluation, in line with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

This is a temporary classification, supporting the development and release of timely and relevant statistics. Even though the statistics are going through development and testing, ONS are confident that they are useful. The ONS published a report outlining the [Quality of Census 2021 gender identity data](#) this includes the nature of the development, the methods, and any implications for their quality, to guide the appropriate use of the figures. The report [Sexual orientation and gender identity quality information for Census 2021](#) is also available to support users to correctly interpret the statistics available.

Table 4 presents a breakdown of the gender identity of individuals in routine occupations in Suffolk compared to the general Suffolk population (aged 16 years and over) as reported in the 2021 Census. Results show that 92.9% of routine and manual workers in Suffolk identify as the same sex registered at birth (77,800 people), 1.3 percentage points less than the general Suffolk population aged 16 and over (94.2%). Although the difference is primarily due to 6.6% of routine and manual workers preferring not to answer this question in the 2021 Census (5,524 people), 1.2 percentage points greater than the general Suffolk population aged 16 and over.

Table 4: routine and manual workers in Suffolk split by gender identity, compared to Suffolk population (16 years and over), 2021 Census

	Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth		Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given		Trans woman		Trans man		All other gender identities		Not answered	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Suffolk population aged 16 years and over	593,580	94.2	1,019	0.2	442	0.1	475	0.1	500	0.1	34,347	5.4
Suffolk population in routine occupations	77,800	92.9	215	0.3	73	0.1	83	0.1	42	0.1	5,524	6.6

Source: [2021 Census](#)

Ethnicity

Table 5 gives a breakdown of the ethnicity of individuals in routine occupations in Suffolk as reported in the 2021 Census. Results show that Suffolk have a larger proportion of routine and manual workers who identify as White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British:

- over 8 in 10 routine and manual workers in Suffolk (85.9%, 71,958 people) identify as White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British, 11.4 percentage points greater than the England routine and manual population (74.5%)
- the second largest group of routine and manual workers in Suffolk identify as White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Roma or Other White (8.5%, 7129 people), 1.5 percentage points less than the England routine and manual population (10.0%)

Table 5: routine and manual workers in Suffolk by ethnicity, compared to England, 2021 Census

Ethnic group	Number	Percentage	England percentage
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	1247	1.5%	7.2%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	1076	1.3%	3.7%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	1161	1.4%	1.6%
White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	71,958	85.9%	74.5%
White Irish	401	0.5%	0.9%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Roma, or Other White	7129	8.5%	10.0%
Other ethnic group	764	0.9%	2.1%

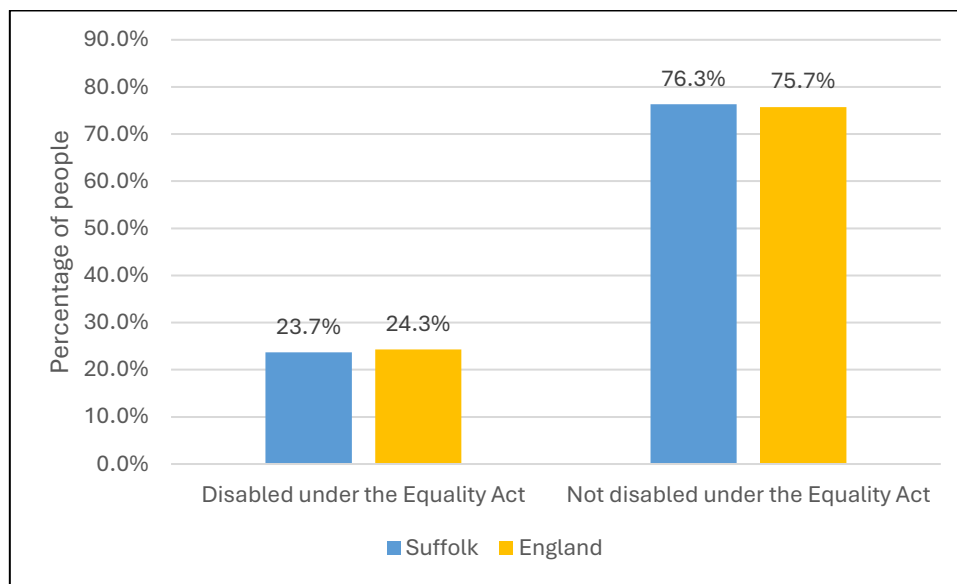
Source: [2021 Census](#)

Disability

Figure 5 gives a breakdown of the disability status of individuals in routine occupations in Suffolk as reported in the 2021 Census. Results show that:

- over 1 in 5 routine and manual workers in Suffolk are disabled under the Equality Act (23.7%, 19,836 people), 0.6 percentage points lower than the England routine and manual worker population

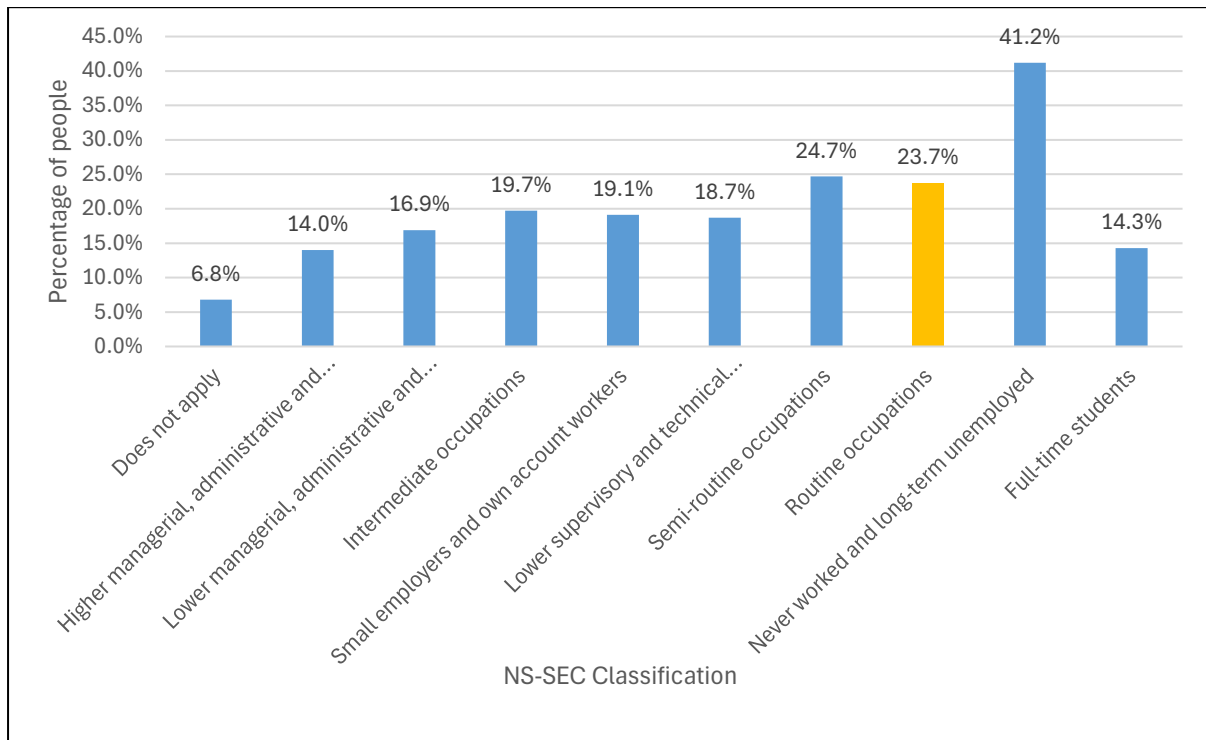
Figure 5: routine and manual workers in Suffolk by disability status, compared to England, 2021 Census



Source: [2021 Census](#)

Figure 6 shows the percentage of people disabled under the Equality Act in Suffolk split by NS-SEC classification as reported in the 2021 Census. Results show that a higher proportion of those in routine and manual occupations in Suffolk are disabled under the Equality Act compared to those in higher occupational classes. 14.0% of those in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations in Suffolk are disabled under the Equality Act (10,227 people), 9.7 percentage points lower than those in routine occupations in Suffolk (23.7%, 19,836 people).

Figure 6: The percentage of people disabled under the Equality Act in Suffolk by NS-SEC classification, 2021 Census



Source: [2021 Census](#)

Religion

Table 6 gives a breakdown of the religion of individuals in routine occupations in Suffolk as reported in the 2021 Census. Results show that a higher proportion of Suffolk routine and manual workers are not religious compared to England routine and manual workers:

- over half of routine and manual workers in Suffolk (51.2%, 42,849 people) are Christian, 1.6 percentage points less than the England routine and manual population
- around 4 in 10 routine and manual workers in Suffolk (40.5%, 33,878 people) are not religious, 7.4 percentage points greater than the England routine and manual worker population (33.1%)

Table 6: routine and manual workers in Suffolk by religion, 2021 Census

Religion	Number	Percentage	England percentage
No religion	33,878	40.5%	33.1%
Christian	42,849	51.2%	52.8%
Buddhist	342	0.4%	0.5%
Hindu	109	0.1%	1.4%
Jewish	54	0.1%	0.1%
Muslim	808	1.0%	4.7%
Sikh	61	0.1%	1.1%
Other religion	431	0.5%	0.6%
Not answered	5205	6.2%	5.7%

Source: [2021 Census](#)

What is the public health issue?

The latest Office for National Statistics (ONS) data shows that there is a disparity in life expectancy at birth between occupational classes in England- displayed in table 7. Results show that males working in routine occupations, on average, live 5.5 years less than males working in higher managerial and professional occupations (life expectancy of 78.1 years compared to 83.6 years), and females, on average, live 4.0 years (life expectancy of 81.5 years compared to 85.5 years)¹.

Table 7: life expectancy at birth by national statistic socio-economic classification, England, 2012 to 2016

	Higher managerial and professional occupations (NS-SEC Class 1)	Routine occupations (NS-SEC Class 7)	Difference
Males	83.6 years	78.1 years	5.5 years
Females	85.5 years	81.5 years	4.0 years

Source: [Office for National Statistics](#)

Evidence supporting this disparity in life expectancy between occupational class, through the prevalence and incidence of health outcomes, is lacking. Although, an association between low occupational class and higher likelihood of sickness absence has been shown in many European countries, with the largest differences seen for absences due to musculoskeletal conditions²⁻¹².

Causes and risk factors

Even though there is limited information on the extent routine and manual workers are affected by specific health outcomes, the disparity in life expectancy experienced by routine and manual workers may be explained through the interplay of occupational hazards, health behaviours, and wider socioeconomic determinants.

Occupational hazards

There are several elements more common to those working in routine and manual roles that may contribute towards ill health. Table 8 lists features of routine and manual work that are classified as occupational hazards.

Table 8: features of routine and manual occupations that impact health

Occupational hazard	Health implication(s)	Evidence
Repetitive movements	Increased risk of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> musculoskeletal disorders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work-related musculoskeletal disorders are associated with work patterns which include continual repetition of movements¹³
Manual handling	Increased risk of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cardiovascular disease musculoskeletal disorders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> muscle contractions during manual material handling elevates blood pressure. Sustained elevated blood pressure is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease¹⁴ manual handling can cause immediate damage to muscles and tendons such as strains and sprains but can also lead to long term musculoskeletal disorders¹⁵
Long working hours	Increased risk of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cardiovascular disease musculoskeletal disorders declining mental health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> long working hours do not provide your body with sufficient recovery time. Coupled with heavy physical activity this can cause fatigue and exhaustion which may increase risk of cardiovascular disease. Markers of inflammation also increasing during physical activity and remain elevated until the body has recovered, increasing risk of cardiovascular diseases¹⁴

Occupational hazard	Health implication(s)	Evidence
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a meta-analysis found that those working more than 11 h per day were at greater risk of experiencing myocardial infarction than those working 7 to 11 h. Researchers also found that workers in Europe, Japan, Korea, and China who work more than 50 h per week had an increased risk of cerebrocardiovascular diseases, myocardial infarction, and coronary heart disease¹⁶ • work-related musculoskeletal disorders are associated with work patterns which include a pace of work that does not allow sufficient recovery between movements¹³ • increased depressive symptoms were independently linked to working extra-long hours for women, whereas increased depressive symptoms were associated with working weekends for both sexes, suggesting these work patterns may contribute to worse mental health¹⁷ • working long hours has been shown to increase chances of experiencing depression and anxiety. Long working hours may lead to burnout which may increase risk of anxiety and depression¹⁶
Shift work & Night work	Increased risk of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cardiovascular disease • sleep disorders • metabolic syndrome • breast, prostate, ovarian, and colorectal cancers. • menstrual irregularities • pregnancy complications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shift workers had higher risk of incident and fatal cardiovascular disease compared with non-shift workers¹⁸ • shift work/ night work has been associated with negative impacts on sleep, cardiovascular disease, metabolic syndrome and breast, prostate and ovarian cancers¹⁹ • studies show an association between shift work and cardiovascular disease, metabolic syndrome, obesity, type II diabetes, gastrointestinal disturbances, asthma, erectile dysfunction, menstrual irregularities, pregnancy complications, breast cancer, prostate cancer, and colorectal cancer²⁰
Exposure to dust, fumes, irritants, allergens and other airborne hazards	Increased risk of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respiratory conditions • cancer • skin conditions • diabetes • Parkinson's disease • leukaemia • declining mental health • cognitive impairment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workers can be exposed to harmful welding fumes, dust and metalworking fluids by inhaling them or through direct skin contact. These substances can contain an array of toxic gases, vapours and dusts – including but not limited to metal oxides, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and organic and inorganic gases – and prolonged exposure to any of these hazardous materials can result in respiratory problems such as silicosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and Asthma. They can also cause skin irritation, have potential neurological effects and elevate the risk of developing cancers²¹ • people who are both directly and indirectly exposed to pesticides may suffer acute toxic effects, mass poisoning from contaminated food, and a number of

Occupational hazard	Health implication(s)	Evidence
		serious chronic diseases including cancer, asthma, diabetes, Parkinson’s disease, leukaemia, and cognitive impairment ²²
Exposure to high noise levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of: • hearing loss • tinnitus • psychological stress • cognitive-communication impairment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exposure to high levels of noise can cause permanent hearing loss. Neither surgery nor a hearing aid can help correct this type of hearing loss²³ • short term exposure to loud noise can also cause a temporary change in hearing (your ears may feel stuffed up) or a ringing in your ears (tinnitus). These short-term problems may go away within a few minutes or hours after leaving the noise. However, repeated exposures to loud noise can lead to permanent tinnitus and/or hearing loss²³ • loud noise can create physical and psychological stress, reduce productivity, interfere with communication and concentration²³

Health behaviours

Individual behaviour has a strong influence on a person’s risk of developing a range of diseases^{24,25}. Several studies investigating the independent and combined health effects of lifestyle behaviours have demonstrated that healthy behaviours are associated with a lower incidence of chronic diseases, reduced premature mortality, and prolonged life expectancy^{26,27}. According to a large-scale longitudinal study, participants who engaged in four healthy lifestyle behaviours (non-smoking status, healthy body mass index, regular physical activity, and a balanced diet) had a 78% lower risk of developing chronic diseases than those who did not— diabetes (93% lower risk), myocardial infarction (81% lower risk), stroke (50% lower risk), and cancer (36% lower risk)²⁸. Additionally, a systematic review and meta-analysis of 15 studies including 531,804 participants from 17 countries showed that the combination of at least four healthy lifestyle behaviours was associated with a 66% reduction in the risk of all-cause mortality²⁹.

However, research has shown that individuals in lower occupational classes, including those in routine and manual jobs, tend to have higher rates of certain unhealthy behaviours compared to those in higher occupational classes³⁰⁻³². These behaviours may increase the likelihood of developing long-term health issues like obesity, heart disease, lung problems, and various cancers. As a result, these behaviours may widen existing health inequalities, including the disparity in life expectancy.

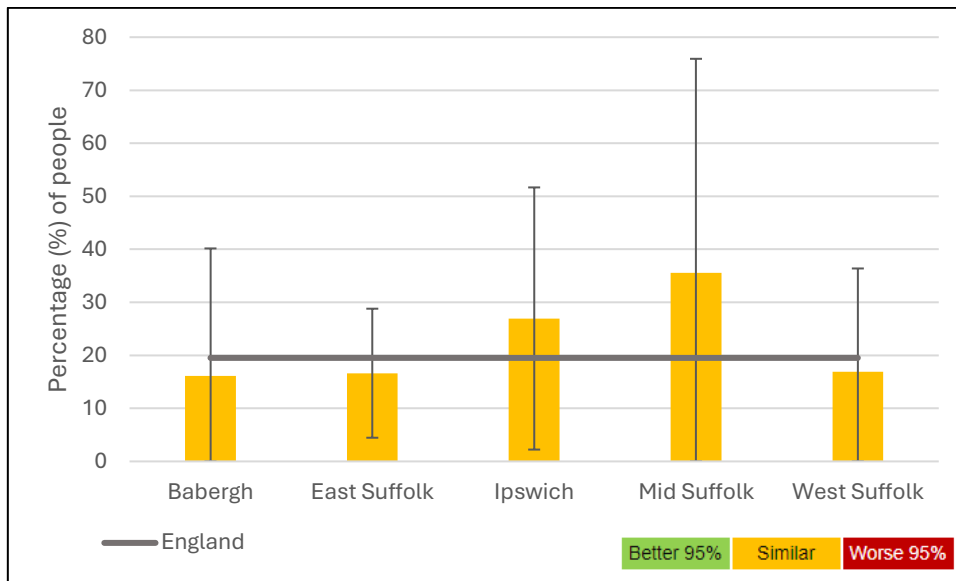
Smoking

Literature has shown that routine and manual workers are far more likely to smoke³⁰. This disparity in occupational class was shown in the most recent ONS data collection (2022), highlighting that over 1 in 5 (22.8%) of routine and manual workers in the UK smoke compared to around 1 in 12 (8.3%) of workers in managerial and professional occupations. This trend has been prominent since ONS data collection began in 2014³³. The latest annual population survey results showed that in 2023 20.8% of the routine and manual worker population in Suffolk smoke.

Figure 7 shows the smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations across Suffolk districts and boroughs compared to England. Results show that in 2023, all Suffolk districts and boroughs had a statistically similar smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (aged between 18-64 years) when compared to the England estimate of 19.5%. Mid Suffolk has the highest prevalence of smokers in adults in routine and manual occupations with an estimate of 35.5%. This is followed by Ipswich with an estimate of 26.9%. West Suffolk, East Suffolk and Babergh have

estimates of 16.9%, 16.2% and 16.1% respectively. However, data quality issues were shown for Babergh, Ipswich and Mid Suffolk, this is also highlighted via the large confidence intervals¹.

Figure 7: smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (aged between 18 -64 years) - current smokers, across Suffolk districts, compared to England, 2023



Source: [Fingertips](#)

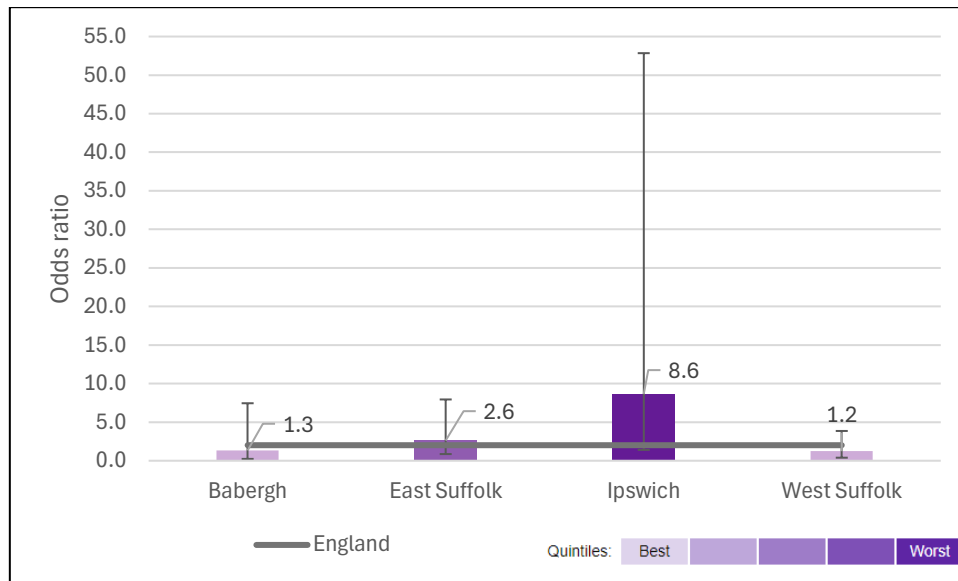
Figure 8 shows the odds of those with a routine and manual occupation reporting current smoking status compared to individuals with other occupations, across Suffolk districts, compared to England.

The odds ratio for this indicator represents the odds that an event (smoking) will occur in the presence of a certain exposure (having a routine or manual occupation), compared to the odds of the same event (smoking) occurring in the absence of the exposure (having a routine or manual occupation). An odds ratio higher than 1 signifies the group with routine and manual occupations are more likely to smoke than their counterparts. For example, if the odds ratio is 2, they have twice the odds of smoking. On the other hand, an odds ratio between 0 and 1 signifies that they are less likely to smoke. For example, if the odds ratio is 0.5, they have half the odds of smoking.

Results show that, in 2023, individuals in routine and manual occupations across England were 2.0 times more likely to be smokers compared with other occupations³⁴. Individuals in routine and manual occupations in Ipswich were 8.6 times more likely to be smokers compared with other occupations. This was followed by East Suffolk where routine and manual workers were 2.6 times more likely to be smokers. Routine and manual workers in Babergh were 1.3 times more likely to smoke, and routine and manual workers in West Suffolk were 1.2 times more likely to smoke. Due to data quality issues, results were not published for Mid Suffolk. Although this may highlight the socioeconomic gap in current smokers across Suffolk districts the confidence intervals (especially for Ipswich where data quality issues were reported) are large, meaning there is not a statistically significant difference between the groups being compared.

¹ When data is reported for a population, it is often based on a sample and not the whole population. Confidence intervals on a sample population group are important because they provide insight into the reliability and precision of the sample estimates. Confidence intervals on a bar chart show the range of values that likely contain the true measurement for a group. A wider interval means more uncertainty, while a narrower interval suggests more precision. Essentially, they help you understand how reliable the data are and how much variation there might be.

Figure 8: odds of current smoking (self-reported) among adults aged 18-64 with a routine and manual occupation, across Suffolk districts, compared to England averages, 2023



Source: [Fingertips](#)

Additionally, those in routine and manual occupations are also less likely to become ex-smokers compared to individuals in non-routine and manual occupations³⁰. Research shows that, in general, smokers in the routine and manual socio-economic group try to quit as often as their peers in professional and managerial occupations, but they do not succeed as often³⁵. This is partly because they are more dependent on nicotine: they start smoking earlier in the day, smoke more cigarettes per day³⁶ and consume more nicotine per cigarette than the most affluent smokers³⁷.

Evidence indicates that factors that can affect their chances in quitting include³⁸:

- **a lack of social support:** Smokers who are trying to quit benefit from continuing, non-directive social support, which may be harder to find when smoking is more common and more acceptable within family and community. Long-term abstinence is also harder for ex-smokers if they routinely find themselves in the company of smokers, especially if they experience social pressure to smoke
- **a focus on present needs over future plans:** People in low socio-economic groups tend to be more focused on the present and are more likely to be motivated by immediate health concerns. They are less likely than people in high socio-economic groups to be motivated to quit by a concern for health in the future
- **stress and boredom:** People who experience enduring stress may turn to smoking to cope and may feel that quitting is a low priority, given the rest of life’s daily concerns
- **failure to adhere to treatment:** Smokers in low socio-economic groups are more likely to stop taking treatment early and less likely to complete programmes of behavioural support.

Studies have suggested that this may be the result of reduced social support for quitting, low motivation to quit, stronger addiction to tobacco, increased likelihood of not completing courses of pharmacotherapy or behavioural support sessions, psychological differences such as lack of self-efficacy, and tobacco industry marketing³⁸.

In September 2023 routine and manual workers in Suffolk were invited to participate in informal interviews on the topic of smoking. Consent was obtained for anonymous use for insight purposes. Key findings included:

- **starting smoking:** Many interviewees started smoking when young, typically secondary school age, with peer pressure and social norms key contributors to starting smoking. Often people were not thinking about long term impacts of smoking but have become addicted
- **smoking:** Respondents tended to smoke more when they feel stressed, anxious, worked up or upset. There were also perceived generational differences in smoking habits (i.e. young people seeing how much it costs, older generation being influenced at school, and by parental / wider family habits)
- **vaping:** There were different levels of knowledge about harms of vaping, also a general dislike of vapes, with an acknowledgement that children and young people are likely drawn to the flavours
- **quitting:** Key motivators for quit attempts were health related- e.g. pregnancy, getting an operation or procedure. Barriers to successful quitting included weight gain, the social element of smoking (i.e. with a drink). An interesting insight that one respondent felt that smokers and drinkers were actually funding the NHS, and the individual seemed resistant to the thought of quitting
- **services:** There was confusion / lack of knowledge around [Allen Carr's Easyway](#) (thinking the interviewer was referring to the comedian). Online support was favoured, as were one to one methods to support quitting
- **old behaviour change methods are dated and not working:** The current quit methods are dated- messages about poor dental health, or damaged lungs pictured on cigarette packets have little impact on people wanting to quit. One respondent noted that they rarely visit the doctor- and get a lot of information via Facebook and TikTok

Interview feedback summarised into core theme areas can be found in [tables 1 & 2 in appendix 4 of the Smoking and Vaping Health Needs Assessment](#) , where possible direct quotes have been used, this includes the use of one expletive.

Alcohol consumption

Due to limited local data availability on alcohol, national findings are utilised to identify general patterns shown in the routine and manual population.

Global level data has been used to good effect in several countries to observe links between job type and alcohol-related outcomes. Evidence from the Finnish care register demonstrated that manual workers in craft, construction and service industries were at greatest risk of hospitalisation or death primarily caused by alcohol³⁹. Household survey data from the US found an association between higher rates of alcohol use disorders and employment in transport and construction industries when analysing 104 occupations⁴⁰. Register-based analysis from Sweden also highlighted increased relative risk of alcohol use disorder diagnosis and mortality due to alcohol in several jobs that were mainly manual⁴¹. Evidence analysing the social inequalities in adult alcohol-related mortality in England and Wales at the start of the 21st century, using NS-SEC, found that the alcohol-related mortality rate of men in the routine class was 3.5 times higher than men in higher and managerial occupations. For women in the routine class, alcohol-related mortality was 5.7 times higher than females in higher and managerial occupations⁴². However, most of these studies have focused on morbidity and/or mortality and do not explore how different jobs affect alcohol consumption itself. This is important as alcohol is a contributing factor in many conditions, not just those that are wholly attributable to alcohol (e.g. alcohol-related liver disease).

In 2021, a cross-sectional study investigated the association between occupations and increased rates of heavy alcohol consumption in working individuals who drink and are aged 40–69 years from UK Biobank. Results showed that jobs classified as skilled trade occupations, such as construction and manufacturing, were most likely to be associated with heavy drinking, and jobs broadly categorised as professional occupations were associated with a lower likelihood of heavy drinking³¹.

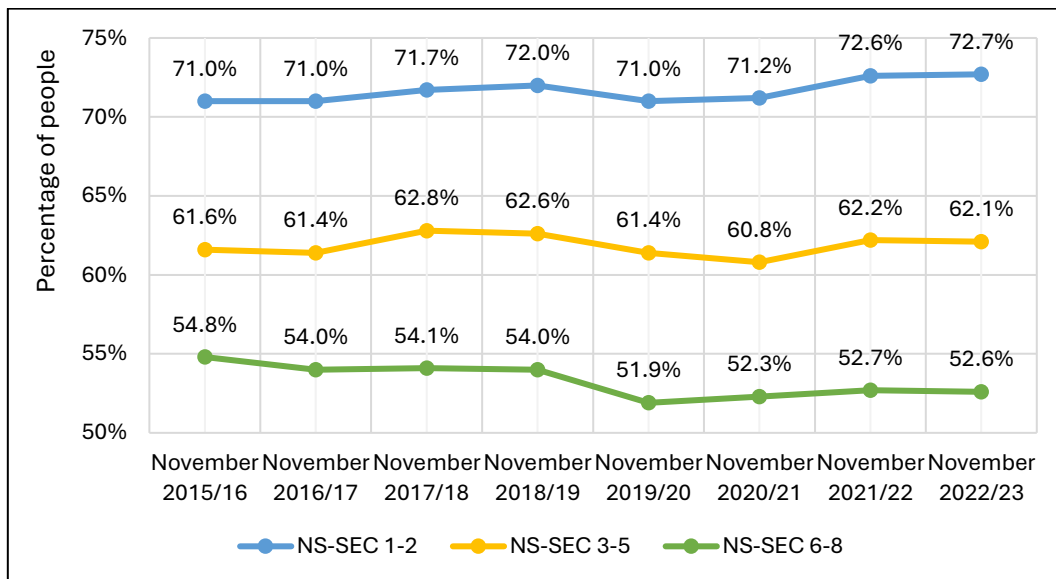
Physical activity

Due to limited local data availability on physical activity, national findings are utilised to identify general patterns shown in the routine and manual population.

Routine and manual workers in the UK are more likely to be inactive compared to those categorised in a higher occupational class. Figure 9 shows the percentage of people who achieve the government recommended physical activity guidance⁴³ grouped by NS-SEC classification from November 2015/16 to November 2022/23 as reported in the Active Lives Adult Survey. Results show that in November 2022/23 only 52.6% of those within the NS-SEC 6-8 category (including routine and manual workers) were classified as 'active', a 20.1 percentage point difference to those within the NS-SEC 1-2 category (those of higher occupational class).

Those in the higher occupational classes have seen long-term growth, with those who meet activity guidance increasing by 1.6% compared to seven years ago (November 2015/16). In contrast those in the NS-SEC 6-8 category (including routine and manual workers) have seen the proportion of individuals meeting activity guidance drop by 2.2% over the same period³². Therefore, it is suggested that the gap in activity levels between those in higher occupational classes compared to lower occupational classes will continue to increase.

Figure 9: percentage of people aged 16 years and over classed as "active: 150+ minutes a week" by ns-sec classification, between november 2015/16 and november 2022/23, England



Source: [Sport England](#)

The 2022/23 Active Lives Adult Survey also found that those within the NS-SEC 6-8 group remain less likely to meet the muscle strengthening activity guidance, which consists of doing two or more sessions of muscle strengthening activity per week. Results showed that just under 1 in 3,(32%) of those within NS-SEC 6-8 group were meeting muscle strengthening guidelines in November 2022/23, a 20 percentage point difference compared to those in higher occupational classes- within the NS-SEC 1-2 grouping (52%)³².

Physical activity behaviour is not only a lifestyle factor, but an inevitable demand of many routine and manual occupations. However, studies have shown that the health effects of physical activity at work appear to be inconsistent with the benefits observed in individuals who engage in physical activity during their leisure time⁴⁴. Studies have shown that while leisure-time physical activity has beneficial effects on cardiovascular health, occupational physical activity (OPA) may not award the same benefits^{14,45}. This relationship between physical activity behaviour and cardiovascular health in the two different domains is referred to as the physical activity paradox^{14,46,47}.

A possible explanation for this paradox is that OPA is typically performed at a low-intensity level over a long duration and with inadequate breaks and recovery time; therefore, OPA is not expected to have the same beneficial effects on the cardiovascular system as leisure-time physical activity, which is typically performed in shorter bouts and mostly at higher intensities⁴⁸.

A second possible explanation for the physical activity paradox is that heavy lifting, static loading, and monotonous and awkward working postures typically associated with physically demanding jobs lead to unfavourable cardiovascular and musculoskeletal stress⁴⁹.

In contrast, leisure-time physical activity is typically performed more at the moderate- to vigorous-intensity level for shorter bouts reducing cardiovascular stress and there is usually sufficient time for recovery before the next activity is executed^{14,49}. Therefore, it is important that those in routine and manual jobs also engage with leisure-time physical activities such as swimming, cycling or walking⁴³.

However, the majority of individuals within the NS-SEC 6-8 (including routine and manual workers) grouping have negative attitudes towards physical activity. The 2022/23 Active Lives Adults Survey found that around 7 in 10 of those within the NS-SEC 6-8 category felt that they did not have the ability to be physically active (69%), felt like they did not have the opportunity to be physically active (73%), and did not find sport enjoyable and satisfying (75%)³².

The different types of physical activity have also been shown to impact in-work sickness. Active occupation groups (as determined by activity trackers) with low leisure-time physical activity typically report a higher number of sick days than workers with high leisure-time physical activity (and low OPA)⁵⁰. Figure 10 presents an infographic with several strategies to support routine and manual workers health during occupational physical activity⁵¹.

Figure 10: strategies to protect your health during occupational physical activity



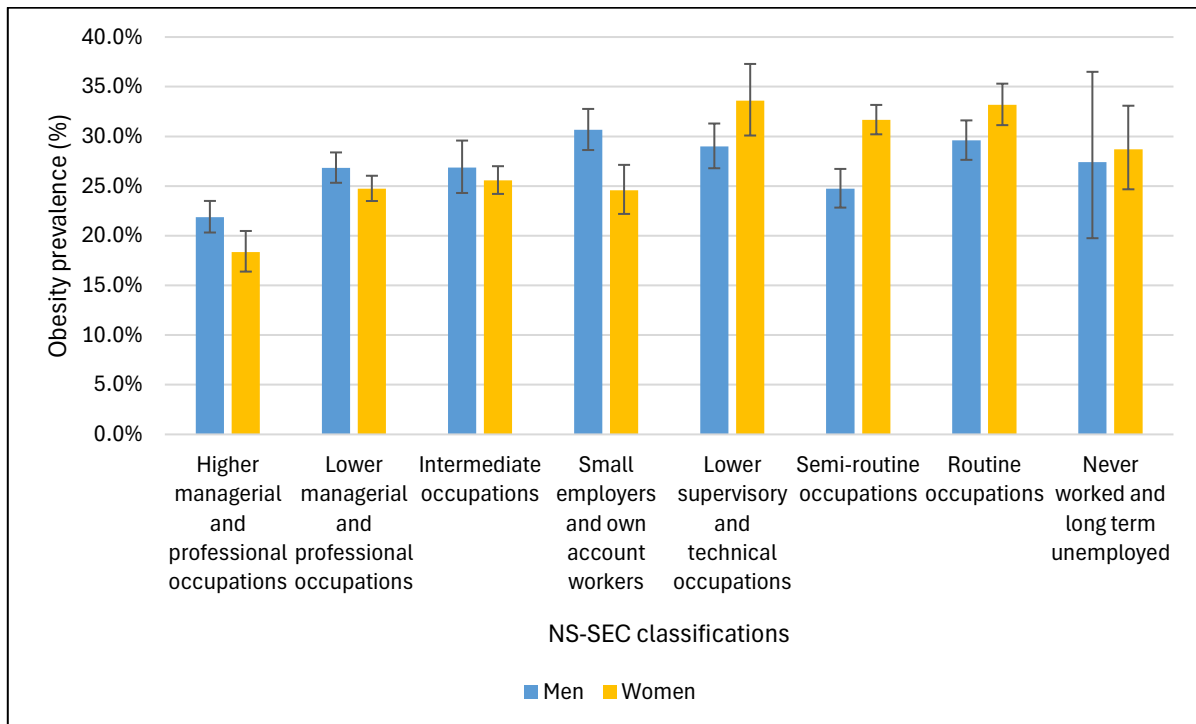
Source: [British Journal of Sports Medicine](#)

Obesity

Due to limited local data availability on obesity, national findings are utilised to identify general patterns shown in the routine and manual population.

Evidence has shown there is an occupational class gradient in obesity globally^{52,53}. In England the disparity in obesity prevalence is more prominent for women than men. Figure 11 shows the prevalence of obesity among men and women in England by NS-SEC using 5 years of Health Survey for England data combined (2013 to 2017). Results show that over 1 in 4 men in routine occupations (29.6%) are classified as obese, 7.7 percentage points higher than men in higher managerial and professional occupations (21.9%). For women around 1 in 3 in routine occupations (33.2%) are classified as obese, 14.8 percentage points higher than women in higher managerial and professional occupations (18.4%).

Figure 11: prevalence of obesity among adults (aged 16 and over) by national statistics socio-economic classification (NS-SEC), 2013-2017, England

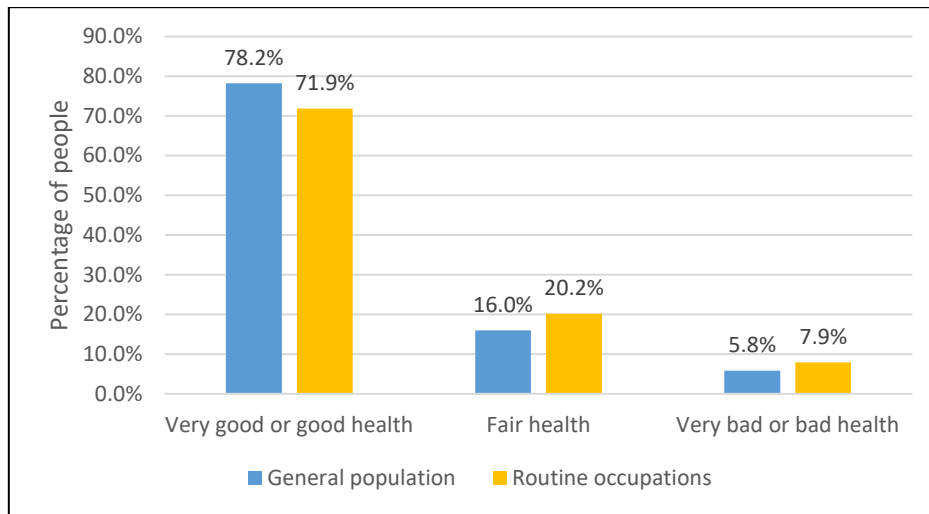


Source: [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk)

Self-reported good health

Research shows that routine and manual workers tend to exhibit less proactive health-seeking behaviours compared to those in higher occupational classes⁵⁴. Figure 12 shows the self-reported general health of the Suffolk population in routine occupations compared to the general population of Suffolk for those aged 16 years and over, as reported in the 2021 Census. Results show that a larger proportion of routine and manual workers in Suffolk self-reported having bad health (7.9%) compared to Suffolk’s general population (5.8%) - a 2.1 percentage point difference. The difference in self-reported health between routine workers and Suffolk’s general populations could be, in part, a reflection of differing approaches to health management and healthcare utilisation.

Figure 12: Self-reported good health for routine occupations compared to the Suffolk general population aged 16 and over, 2021 Census



Source: [2021 Census](#)

Wider determinants of health

The wider determinants of health, also known as social determinants, are a diverse range of social, economic, and environmental factors that influence individual and population health outcomes. For routine and manual workers, who often face socioeconomic challenges, there are several social determinants that may combine to create substantial health inequalities compared to other occupational classes.

Income

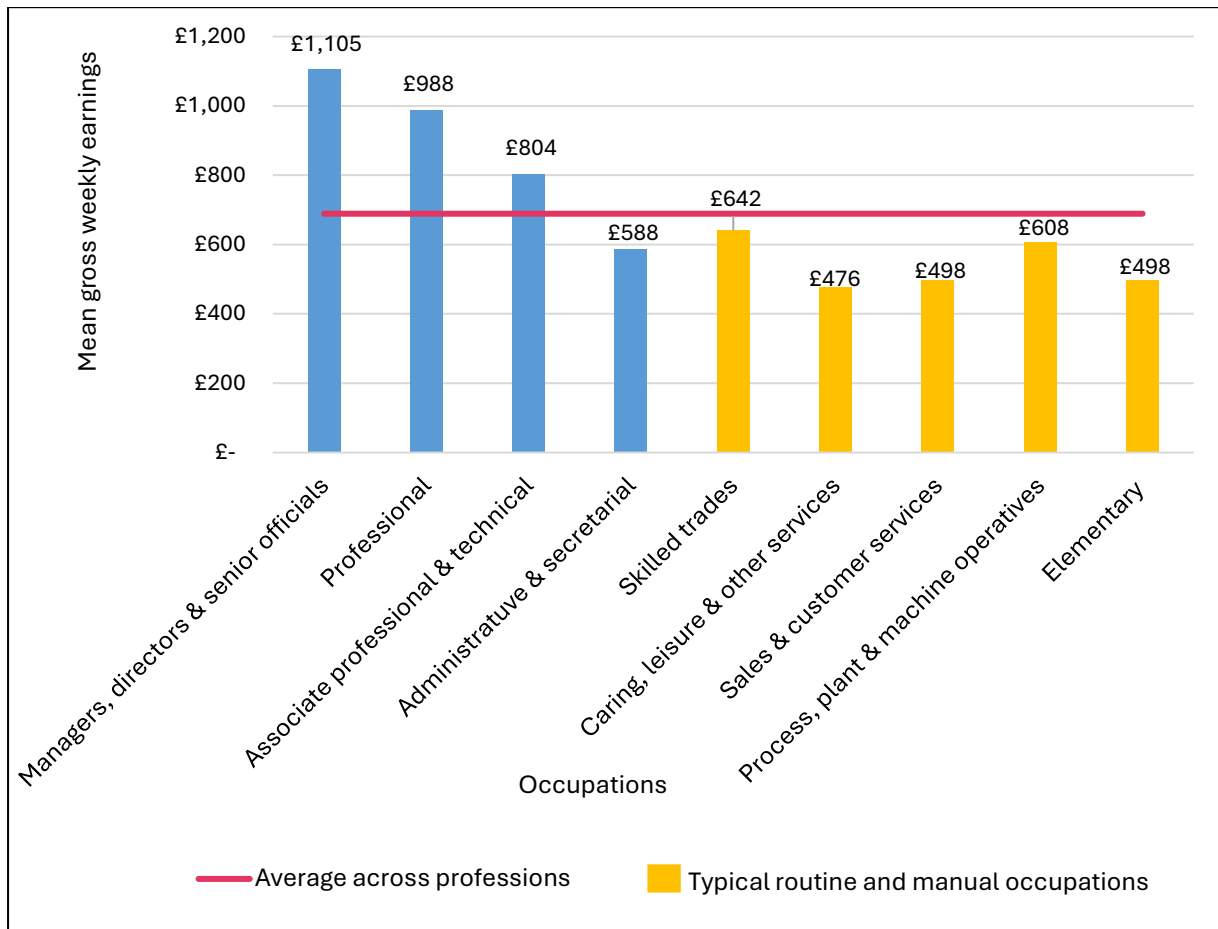
Money and resources can affect health in a number of ways. People need a certain level of income to be able to afford the basics for a healthy life, such as nutritious food and quality housing. Beyond a basic level of income, stresses still exist and can eventually harm physical health. Even once a basic level of income has been achieved, earning more money enables people to have more choice, and this often means they have access to healthier options⁵⁵.

Due to limited local data availability on income, national findings are utilised to identify general patterns shown in the routine and manual population.

Figure 13 shows the average (mean) gross weekly earning of full-time employees by occupation as reported by the labour force survey for April-June 2024 for the United Kingdom. Results show that in the United Kingdom managers, directors and senior officials have the highest mean gross weekly earnings at £1,105 around 2.3 times more than the lowest mean gross weekly earnings shown in caring, leisure and other service occupations (£476).

The routine and manual worker population contains an array of professions typically including skilled trades, caring, leisure and other services, sales and customer services, process, plant and machine operatives, and elementary occupations. With this in mind, calculating the average gross weekly earnings of these occupations combined suggests that routine and manual workers have average gross weekly earnings of around £544, around half as much as managers, directors and senior official occupations. This equates to an annual pre-tax salary of around £28,275. The latest government data (published September 2024) reveals that the mean average weekly wage (including bonuses) across all industry sectors (in England and Wales) is £689 gross. That's the equivalent to an annual pre-tax salary of about £35,830⁵⁶ around 1.3 times that of the average routine and manual worker.

Figure 13: average (mean) gross weekly earnings of full-time employees by occupation: people (not seasonally adjusted), United Kingdom, labour force survey, April-June 2024



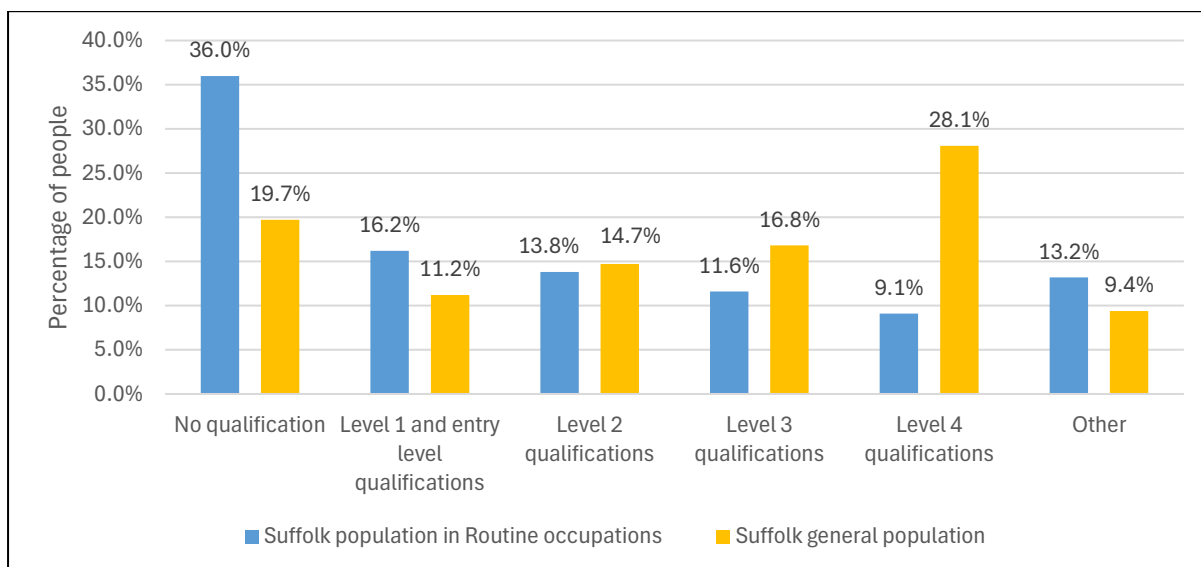
Source: [ONS](#)

Education

Studies have shown direct links between education and factors such as health and life expectancy rates, with academic achievement playing a potentially significant role in reducing health inequalities by shaping life opportunities⁵⁷. Education helps promote and sustain healthy lifestyles and positive choices, nurture relationships, and enhance personal, family, and community wellbeing⁵⁸. Individuals with higher levels of education are more likely to report better health, maintain a healthy weight, refrain from smoking, exhibit a lower frequency of alcohol consumption, and are less likely to be obese⁵⁹.

Figure 14 presents the highest level of qualification of routine and manual workers compared to the general Suffolk and England population aged 16 years and over, as reported in the 2021 Census. Definitions for each level of qualification can be found on [ONS highest level of qualification variable: 2021 Census](#). Results that individuals in routine and manual jobs are more likely to have lower levels of formal qualifications. Over 1 in 3 routine and manual workers have no form of qualification (36.0%), a proportion 1.8 times greater than the Suffolk general population (19.7%). On the other hand, less than 1 in 10 routine and manual workers in Suffolk (9.1%) have a level 4 qualification (defined as a degree or degree equivalent and above- see [ONS](#) for further clarification), a proportion 3.1 times less than the Suffolk general population (28.1%).

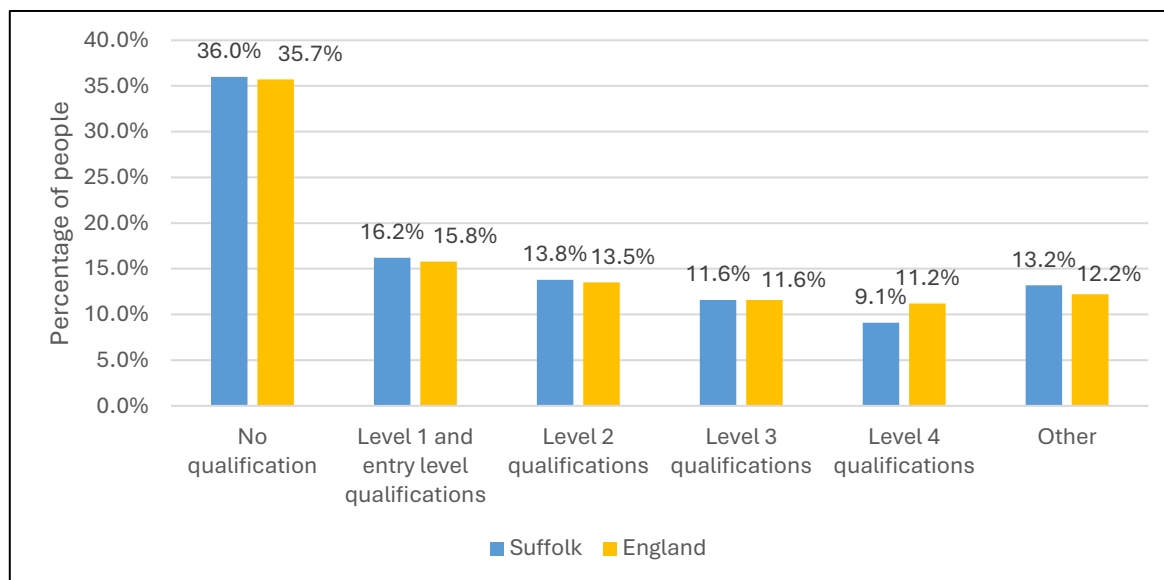
Figure 14: highest level of qualification of routine and manual workers in Suffolk compared to the general population of Suffolk, aged 16 years and over, 2021 Census



Source: [2021 Census](#)

Figure 15 shows the highest level of qualification of the routine and manual population in Suffolk compared to the routine and manual population in England as reported in the 2021 Census. Results show that a lower proportion of routine and manual workers in Suffolk have a level 4 qualification (9.1%) compared to routine and manual workers across England (11.2%) - a 2.1 percentage point difference.

Figure 15: highest level of qualification of routine and manual workers in Suffolk compared to of routine and manual workers in England, 2021 Census



Source: [2021 Census](#)

Housing

Due to limited local data availability on housing, national findings are utilised to identify general patterns shown in the routine and manual population.

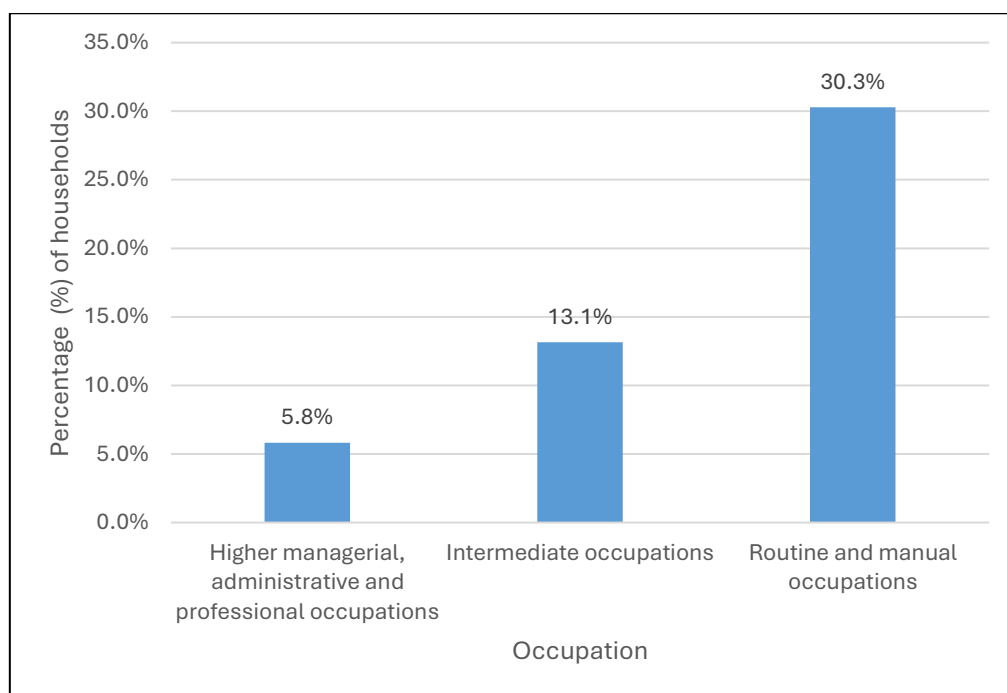
The link between poor housing conditions and poor health outcomes is well known and understood. Safe, affordable, and warm homes provide the stable foundations for good health. The Marmot Review in 2010 highlighted the role of housing as a social determinant of health, affecting both physical and mental

health throughout life⁶⁰. Poor housing is estimated to cost the NHS in England £1.4 billion a year in treatment costs alone^{61,62}. The subsequent Marmot Review 10 years on noted that poor quality housing, particularly damp and cold homes, directly harm physical and mental health and poor housing conditions continue to harm health in England and widen health inequalities⁶³.

Analysis by the Building Research Establishment (BRE) found poor-quality social housing. Around 217,000 (5%) social rented homes had a Category 1 hazard that, if left unmitigated, would result in an annual cost to the NHS of £65 million. The average cost to make these homes safer was £3,784⁶².

Figure 16 shows the percentage of households that rent social housing by occupation in England for the years 2016/17 and 2017/18 combined. Results show that almost 1 in 3 routine and manual workers live in rented social housing, 17.2 and 24.5 percentage points higher than those in intermediate occupations and higher managerial administrative and professional occupations respectively.

Figure 16: percentage of households that rented social housing, by occupation, England 2016/17 and 2017/18 (combined)



Source: [ONS](#)

Volunteering

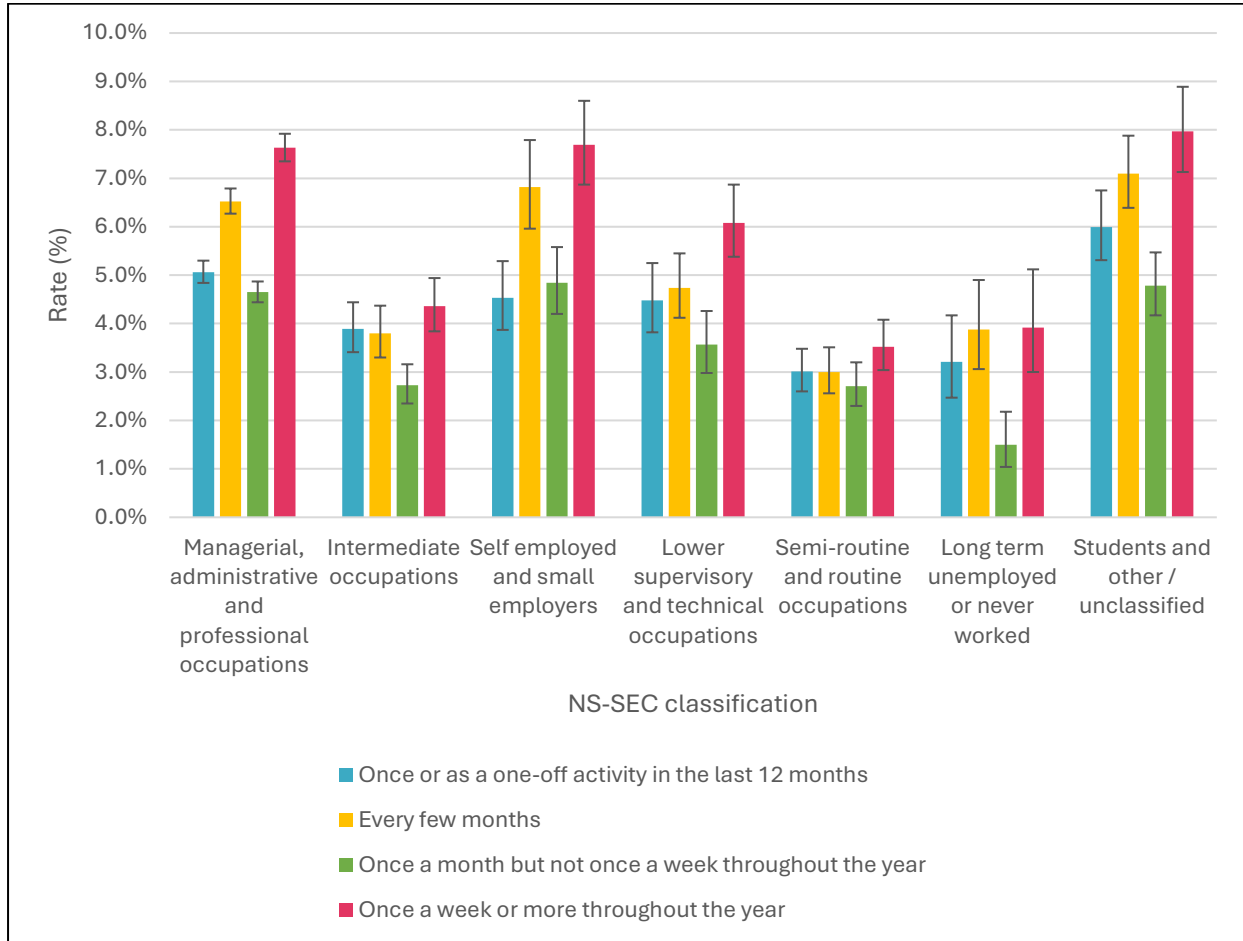
The beneficial effects of volunteering on health outcomes have been well documented. Research has found that participation in voluntary services is significantly predictive of better mental and physical health^{64,65}, life satisfaction⁶⁶, self-esteem^{66,67}, happiness^{68,69}, lower depressive symptoms^{67,70}, psychological distress^{66,71}, and mortality and functional ability^{71,72}. Especially for older adults^{67,69,71-73}.

Personal circumstances can have an important influence on someone's ability to volunteer and the types of role they get involved in. However, data from Active Live Surveys also highlights that there is a greater impact upon the outcome scores for adults in lower socio-economic groups (defined as NS-SEC groups 6-8, including those in routine occupations) who volunteer than those observed for more affluent volunteers. This suggests that those in routine occupations potentially have the most to gain from volunteering in terms of an improvement in these outcomes⁷⁴.

Due to limited local data availability on physical activity, national findings are utilised to identify general patterns shown in the routine and manual population.

Figure 17 shows the volunteering statistics by NS-SEC classification as reported in the 2022/23 Active Lives Adult Survey. Results show that the most affluent (NS-SEC 1-2) are more likely to volunteer at all frequencies, when compared to the least affluent (NS-SEC 6-8).

Figure 17: volunteering statistics by NS-SEC classification at various frequencies, England, November 2022/23



Source: [Sport England](#)

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Appendix 1: Self-reported general health by age, Suffolk 2021

Table 9: self-reported general health of routine and manual workers by age group, Suffolk, 2021 Census

	Very good health		Good health		Fair health		Bad health		Very bad health	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
16 to 24 years	4872	61.0%	2502	31.1%	503	6.3%	88	1.1%	24	0.3%
25 to 34 years	5588	48.2%	4674	40.3%	1022	8.8%	265	2.3%	45	0.4%
35 to 49 years	6225	36.8%	7481	44.2%	2329	13.8%	715	4.2%	172	1.0%
50 to 64 years	5828	26.7%	9633	44.1%	4445	20.3%	1552	7.1%	398	1.8%
65 years and over	3529	13.9%	9839	38.8%	8649	34.1%	2635	10.4%	718	2.8%

Source: [2021 Census](#)

Appendix 2: Routine and Manual population by Suffolk LSOA

Table 10: list of routine and manual workers in Suffolk by LSOA*, 2021 Census

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
West Suffolk 009C	27.20%	355
Ipswich 012G	26.52%	258
Ipswich 001A	26.06%	290
West Suffolk 020F	25.24%	286
Ipswich 006C	25.14%	416
West Suffolk 004A	25.02%	281
West Suffolk 009B	24.87%	234
East Suffolk 002A	24.76%	285
East Suffolk 004F	24.71%	276
Ipswich 006B	24.67%	388
West Suffolk 015C	24.07%	336
West Suffolk 009E	24.06%	294
East Suffolk 002D	23.98%	271
West Suffolk 002B	23.86%	454
East Suffolk 004D	23.81%	386
Ipswich 013B	23.42%	282
West Suffolk 019A	23.35%	325
West Suffolk 008F	23.24%	235
West Suffolk 002D	23.18%	418
East Suffolk 004E	23.17%	269
Ipswich 010E	23.05%	398
Ipswich 010D	22.97%	275
East Suffolk 004C	22.87%	316
Ipswich 013A	22.83%	218
East Suffolk 004A	22.82%	254
Ipswich 014B	22.66%	288
East Suffolk 006A	22.40%	341
West Suffolk 009D	22.07%	220
West Suffolk 008D	21.84%	252
West Suffolk 020D	21.82%	319
Ipswich 016E	21.74%	238
East Suffolk 006B	21.56%	235
Ipswich 001D	21.39%	305
East Suffolk 009E	21.36%	245
Ipswich 016C	21.32%	255
East Suffolk 010D	21.30%	249
Ipswich 010C	21.14%	248
Ipswich 014G	21.13%	276
Ipswich 001E	21.07%	304
East Suffolk 029E	21.04%	295
Ipswich 015B	21.03%	240
West Suffolk 020B	20.96%	379

Routine and manual workers profile

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
Ipswich 016B	20.85%	256
Ipswich 003E	20.84%	247
Babergh 008D	20.76%	219
West Suffolk 014D	20.63%	236
Ipswich 015E	20.60%	214
West Suffolk 008B	20.57%	231
East Suffolk 003D	20.54%	273
East Suffolk 002C	20.46%	185
West Suffolk 020E	20.42%	349
Babergh 007E	20.39%	210
Ipswich 013C	20.39%	228
East Suffolk 002B	20.35%	208
Ipswich 006A	20.33%	355
Ipswich 003A	20.29%	333
East Suffolk 006D	20.09%	282
Ipswich 003C	20.08%	249
East Suffolk 019D	20.07%	289
Ipswich 016A	20.04%	204
West Suffolk 020A	20.01%	286
East Suffolk 005D	19.77%	245
East Suffolk 009D	19.72%	229
West Suffolk 004C	19.70%	210
Ipswich 012A	19.62%	245
West Suffolk 021A	19.57%	344
Ipswich 015A	19.47%	214
West Suffolk 002C	19.47%	301
Ipswich 012F	19.37%	328
West Suffolk 018C	19.20%	421
East Suffolk 008A	19.10%	229
Ipswich 006E	19.01%	287
East Suffolk 005A	19.00%	191
Ipswich 016D	18.82%	185
Mid Suffolk 008C	18.80%	225
Ipswich 007H	18.74%	262
East Suffolk 019C	18.72%	248
West Suffolk 002A	18.63%	275
East Suffolk 029C	18.61%	211
West Suffolk 015B	18.52%	230
Ipswich 003D	18.45%	319
Babergh 008A	18.36%	201
Ipswich 010A	18.21%	236
Babergh 008C	18.14%	187
East Suffolk 009A	18.13%	231
East Suffolk 029D	18.11%	239
West Suffolk 008C	17.95%	269

Routine and manual workers profile

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
West Suffolk 014B	17.95%	214
Babergh 007C	17.84%	220
Mid Suffolk 008B	17.82%	214
West Suffolk 002E	17.71%	243
East Suffolk 013C	17.69%	244
Ipswich 012D	17.57%	211
Babergh 007A	17.55%	271
Mid Suffolk 008D	17.55%	242
West Suffolk 015F	17.55%	309
Ipswich 013E	17.43%	198
West Suffolk 021D	17.35%	202
Babergh 007F	17.18%	166
West Suffolk 005E	17.11%	207
Ipswich 014D	17.08%	225
Ipswich 003B	17.05%	228
West Suffolk 009A	16.99%	192
Mid Suffolk 012B	16.90%	191
East Suffolk 003C	16.89%	217
East Suffolk 004B	16.88%	202
Mid Suffolk 010E	16.87%	234
West Suffolk 015D	16.85%	197
East Suffolk 012F	16.84%	222
Ipswich 007G	16.84%	206
Mid Suffolk 009C	16.84%	232
Ipswich 002D	16.80%	215
West Suffolk 004D	16.79%	293
East Suffolk 027A	16.76%	259
East Suffolk 008B	16.74%	260
East Suffolk 011A	16.69%	254
East Suffolk 012D	16.69%	244
West Suffolk 019B	16.39%	359
Ipswich 011E	16.36%	233
East Suffolk 030B	16.32%	237
West Suffolk 001C	16.29%	219
West Suffolk 008E	16.29%	171
East Suffolk 005B	16.27%	205
Ipswich 016F	16.26%	207
East Suffolk 013B	16.25%	201
Ipswich 002C	16.13%	164
East Suffolk 009B	16.10%	166
Babergh 005F	16.05%	155
East Suffolk 012E	16.04%	218
West Suffolk 001B	16.03%	231
Ipswich 015D	16.00%	188
East Suffolk 012B	15.98%	210

Routine and manual workers profile

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
West Suffolk 021C	15.97%	201
East Suffolk 029A	15.93%	212
East Suffolk 003E	15.90%	190
West Suffolk 019D	15.90%	238
Ipswich 005D	15.88%	257
East Suffolk 015B	15.83%	201
Ipswich 010B	15.82%	326
East Suffolk 029B	15.77%	206
West Suffolk 013B	15.72%	189
Babergh 004A	15.67%	251
East Suffolk 030A	15.61%	204
East Suffolk 012C	15.59%	236
East Suffolk 014A	15.59%	169
East Suffolk 006E	15.57%	154
Mid Suffolk 008A	15.52%	206
West Suffolk 011E	15.49%	149
Ipswich 004B	15.47%	228
Ipswich 012B	15.42%	191
East Suffolk 005E	15.21%	190
East Suffolk 010A	15.19%	228
Mid Suffolk 006A	15.12%	228
Mid Suffolk 011C	15.12%	218
East Suffolk 005C	15.08%	196
East Suffolk 028B	15.04%	188
West Suffolk 015E	14.97%	153
Mid Suffolk 010D	14.87%	199
East Suffolk 010E	14.82%	210
Ipswich 008E	14.81%	209
Mid Suffolk 001A	14.81%	279
Ipswich 015C	14.80%	185
East Suffolk 006C	14.77%	192
East Suffolk 003B	14.63%	253
East Suffolk 019E	14.52%	191
Babergh 002B	14.44%	198
East Suffolk 003A	14.44%	198
Ipswich 011D	14.44%	157
Ipswich 007D	14.42%	172
East Suffolk 023D	14.26%	366
West Suffolk 003F	14.22%	148
Ipswich 006D	14.21%	232
West Suffolk 013E	14.18%	169
Mid Suffolk 005D	14.15%	307
East Suffolk 027C	14.13%	196
Mid Suffolk 012E	14.13%	144
East Suffolk 010C	14.10%	195

Routine and manual workers profile

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
East Suffolk 009C	14.04%	137
Mid Suffolk 005B	14.04%	140
East Suffolk 007E	14.01%	177
Ipswich 011B	13.99%	175
Ipswich 012C	13.96%	198
West Suffolk 004E	13.82%	270
East Suffolk 015D	13.79%	185
West Suffolk 011D	13.79%	134
Mid Suffolk 010G	13.77%	199
Ipswich 014E	13.76%	181
Mid Suffolk 011D	13.75%	176
Ipswich 008A	13.67%	223
East Suffolk 015A	13.65%	250
West Suffolk 007C	13.64%	181
West Suffolk 001A	13.63%	179
East Suffolk 022B	13.59%	222
West Suffolk 013C	13.54%	143
Ipswich 001C	13.53%	175
West Suffolk 019C	13.51%	151
Babergh 010A	13.49%	126
Babergh 007H	13.47%	223
Ipswich 008B	13.44%	192
East Suffolk 027B	13.35%	136
East Suffolk 030C	13.25%	196
West Suffolk 005C	13.23%	138
East Suffolk 008D	13.21%	191
Babergh 004H	13.19%	162
Mid Suffolk 010B	13.17%	165
West Suffolk 008A	13.17%	249
West Suffolk 004B	13.10%	181
East Suffolk 001B	13.04%	170
East Suffolk 007B	13.02%	171
Ipswich 011C	12.99%	174
Ipswich 007E	12.96%	172
West Suffolk 020C	12.95%	172
Babergh 005E	12.87%	168
East Suffolk 015C	12.86%	205
Ipswich 001B	12.85%	162
West Suffolk 014E	12.82%	131
Babergh 008F	12.79%	223
Babergh 007B	12.74%	128
East Suffolk 001A	12.72%	182
Ipswich 004A	12.70%	154
Babergh 003A	12.68%	193
East Suffolk 022A	12.60%	213

Routine and manual workers profile

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
East Suffolk 018D	12.59%	242
East Suffolk 002E	12.57%	256
East Suffolk 020D	12.57%	238
East Suffolk 027F	12.55%	157
East Suffolk 008C	12.52%	298
Mid Suffolk 002F	12.52%	185
Babergh 002C	12.51%	251
Ipswich 014C	12.51%	172
West Suffolk 005D	12.50%	152
Mid Suffolk 004E	12.46%	167
West Suffolk 014F	12.41%	153
West Suffolk 016B	12.41%	253
West Suffolk 006D	12.40%	143
Babergh 008B	12.37%	210
Ipswich 002E	12.37%	158
East Suffolk 024D	12.36%	179
Ipswich 007C	12.36%	206
Ipswich 008D	12.36%	277
Ipswich 002B	12.31%	160
Ipswich 009D	12.31%	173
Mid Suffolk 003D	12.30%	184
Babergh 004E	12.27%	138
East Suffolk 024C	12.27%	202
West Suffolk 018A	12.25%	221
Babergh 006D	12.24%	144
Mid Suffolk 010A	12.24%	165
Babergh 008E	12.11%	164
Babergh 001A	12.10%	224
East Suffolk 019B	12.09%	122
West Suffolk 003C	12.05%	116
West Suffolk 015A	12.04%	193
Babergh 007G	12.03%	165
East Suffolk 013A	12.03%	191
West Suffolk 003D	11.94%	185
Babergh 006C	11.91%	155
Babergh 007D	11.80%	124
Mid Suffolk 006B	11.74%	219
West Suffolk 007D	11.71%	162
East Suffolk 027D	11.70%	149
Ipswich 004E	11.70%	169
Ipswich 014F	11.68%	109
West Suffolk 014A	11.59%	152
Mid Suffolk 005A	11.58%	119
West Suffolk 014C	11.52%	158
East Suffolk 011C	11.51%	143

Routine and manual workers profile

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
East Suffolk 018A	11.51%	165
East Suffolk 001D	11.50%	116
Ipswich 013D	11.48%	120
East Suffolk 007A	11.46%	147
Mid Suffolk 002C	11.46%	144
East Suffolk 011E	11.40%	138
West Suffolk 007A	11.40%	179
East Suffolk 018C	11.38%	215
Mid Suffolk 012C	11.38%	167
West Suffolk 003E	11.37%	103
East Suffolk 014B	11.34%	229
Ipswich 007F	11.33%	113
East Suffolk 023C	11.32%	151
West Suffolk 006A	11.29%	133
Babergh 004C	11.28%	109
Babergh 003C	11.23%	187
Ipswich 007A	11.22%	127
East Suffolk 012A	11.19%	167
West Suffolk 021B	11.18%	203
Ipswich 004D	11.10%	138
West Suffolk 006B	11.08%	211
Babergh 003B	11.06%	235
West Suffolk 011C	11.01%	152
East Suffolk 007C	11.00%	122
Mid Suffolk 003E	11.00%	95
Ipswich 009B	10.96%	119
East Suffolk 028E	10.91%	224
West Suffolk 017B	10.90%	213
Ipswich 009C	10.89%	133
West Suffolk 016C	10.85%	158
West Suffolk 011F	10.83%	102
East Suffolk 001E	10.75%	95
Mid Suffolk 011A	10.75%	216
Mid Suffolk 005C	10.73%	220
Mid Suffolk 004C	10.70%	204
Mid Suffolk 010H	10.68%	218
Mid Suffolk 002D	10.66%	146
East Suffolk 020B	10.62%	162
East Suffolk 017C	10.56%	192
East Suffolk 025C	10.55%	135
Mid Suffolk 006E	10.50%	188
West Suffolk 012C	10.50%	115
Babergh 006B	10.47%	113
West Suffolk 013F	10.45%	109
Mid Suffolk 007A	10.33%	209

Routine and manual workers profile

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
West Suffolk 012B	10.32%	111
West Suffolk 010A	10.30%	217
Babergh 011C	10.27%	143
Ipswich 008C	10.26%	105
Mid Suffolk 004A	10.23%	112
East Suffolk 011B	10.21%	186
Mid Suffolk 003C	10.14%	214
Mid Suffolk 009D	10.13%	168
Babergh 005B	10.12%	106
Mid Suffolk 009A	10.07%	215
Mid Suffolk 004B	10.05%	156
East Suffolk 010B	10.03%	145
East Suffolk 027E	10.03%	121
Mid Suffolk 002A	10.02%	120
East Suffolk 028C	10.01%	134
East Suffolk 001C	9.96%	120
Mid Suffolk 012A	9.93%	147
West Suffolk 010B	9.90%	185
Mid Suffolk 012D	9.87%	140
Mid Suffolk 010F	9.85%	155
Babergh 011B	9.81%	183
West Suffolk 013D	9.80%	127
East Suffolk 018B	9.78%	109
East Suffolk 016A	9.77%	183
East Suffolk 011D	9.74%	137
East Suffolk 023F	9.74%	145
West Suffolk 011A	9.67%	159
West Suffolk 005B	9.64%	123
East Suffolk 007D	9.58%	138
West Suffolk 007E	9.53%	133
West Suffolk 012D	9.52%	99
Babergh 010B	9.50%	118
Ipswich 011F	9.48%	159
Mid Suffolk 007D	9.48%	106
West Suffolk 016D	9.45%	116
Babergh 010F	9.44%	127
West Suffolk 012E	9.43%	94
East Suffolk 023A	9.42%	147
Mid Suffolk 001B	9.42%	166
Mid Suffolk 003A	9.42%	188
West Suffolk 012A	9.39%	90
Mid Suffolk 011B	9.36%	185
Babergh 005D	9.33%	122
West Suffolk 017C	9.33%	181
Mid Suffolk 001C	9.30%	198

Routine and manual workers profile

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
East Suffolk 013D	9.29%	182
West Suffolk 010C	9.26%	170
West Suffolk 013A	9.26%	131
Babergh 004D	9.25%	90
Ipswich 009E	9.20%	103
West Suffolk 010D	9.17%	94
West Suffolk 018D	9.15%	87
West Suffolk 003A	9.14%	177
Babergh 001B	9.12%	156
West Suffolk 007B	9.12%	172
Babergh 005C	9.08%	129
Mid Suffolk 001D	9.03%	95
Mid Suffolk 002E	8.93%	99
East Suffolk 014C	8.87%	176
West Suffolk 003B	8.81%	150
East Suffolk 026E	8.80%	113
East Suffolk 016B	8.79%	152
Babergh 011A	8.78%	102
Ipswich 005A	8.76%	144
East Suffolk 025B	8.73%	174
West Suffolk 005A	8.72%	91
West Suffolk 018B	8.66%	185
East Suffolk 024E	8.63%	117
Mid Suffolk 007C	8.63%	170
Babergh 009A	8.55%	169
East Suffolk 023E	8.46%	94
East Suffolk 017D	8.44%	101
Mid Suffolk 011E	8.43%	132
Babergh 004G	8.39%	107
East Suffolk 017B	8.36%	148
Babergh 005A	8.35%	97
East Suffolk 025E	8.35%	98
Mid Suffolk 006C	8.35%	153
Mid Suffolk 009B	8.30%	106
East Suffolk 016C	8.24%	156
East Suffolk 018E	8.24%	145
East Suffolk 024A	8.24%	172
West Suffolk 001E	8.24%	76
East Suffolk 030D	8.15%	95
West Suffolk 011B	8.14%	118
Mid Suffolk 004D	8.11%	117
West Suffolk 012F	8.01%	77
West Suffolk 017A	8.00%	138
Babergh 004F	7.97%	153
East Suffolk 024B	7.94%	91

Routine and manual workers profile

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
West Suffolk 016A	7.94%	167
Ipswich 004C	7.93%	102
West Suffolk 010E	7.89%	97
Babergh 010D	7.85%	137
East Suffolk 025H	7.82%	92
East Suffolk 025A	7.73%	122
Babergh 006A	7.69%	124
East Suffolk 017E	7.64%	134
Ipswich 002A	7.62%	96
Babergh 002A	7.57%	134
East Suffolk 026C	7.51%	119
East Suffolk 028A	7.42%	100
East Suffolk 021B	7.41%	141
Mid Suffolk 006D	7.39%	74
West Suffolk 007F	7.39%	61
East Suffolk 023B	7.38%	94
East Suffolk 025F	7.35%	84
Mid Suffolk 007B	7.32%	144
Babergh 010C	7.26%	95
Mid Suffolk 002B	7.16%	88
Ipswich 005B	7.13%	81
East Suffolk 021A	7.10%	141
East Suffolk 025G	7.07%	78
Babergh 010E	7.04%	88
East Suffolk 021C	7.00%	129
Babergh 001C	6.99%	141
East Suffolk 019A	6.96%	131
East Suffolk 026A	6.95%	93
West Suffolk 001D	6.95%	124
East Suffolk 026B	6.94%	107
East Suffolk 020A	6.93%	119
Babergh 009C	6.91%	129
Ipswich 009A	6.67%	91
Babergh 009D	6.56%	102
East Suffolk 022D	6.56%	113
Babergh 009B	6.52%	101
East Suffolk 026D	6.26%	67
East Suffolk 028D	6.16%	80
Babergh 011D	5.94%	113
Ipswich 005C	5.88%	70
East Suffolk 020C	5.73%	78
East Suffolk 025D	5.62%	66
West Suffolk 006C	5.51%	72
East Suffolk 017A	5.28%	99
Babergh 010G	4.58%	45

Suffolk LSOA	Percentage	Number
East Suffolk 022C	4.32%	75
Ipswich 005E	3.26%	43

*LSOA= [Lower layer Super Output Areas](#)

Source: [Local insight](#)

Appendix 3: Industry and occupation classification

Table 11: standard industrial classification, 2007

Industrial classification	Job role
Agriculture, energy and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities • Forestry and logging • Fishing and aquaculture • Mining and Quarrying • Manufacture, distribution and trade of gas • Electric power generation, transmission and distribution • Steam and air conditioning supply • Water collection, treatment and supply • Sewerage • Remediation activities and other waste management services
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacture of food products, beverages, tobacco products, textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products, wood and of products of wood and cork, straw and plaiting materials, paper and paper products, coke and refined petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products, basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, rubber and plastic products, other non-metallic mineral products, basic metals, fabricated metal products, computer, electronic and optical products, electrical equipment, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers and other transport equipment, furniture, jewellery, coins, musical instruments, sports goods, games and toys, medical and dental instruments and supplies, brooms and brushes • Printing and reproduction of recorded media. • Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of buildings • Civil engineering • Demolition and site preparation • Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities • Building completion and finishing • Roofing activities • Scaffold erection
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles • Wholesale • Retail trade • Accommodation • Food and beverage service activities
Transport and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land transport and transport via pipelines • Water transport • Air transport • Warehousing and support activities for transportation • Postal and courier activities • Publishing activities

Routine and manual workers profile

Industrial classification	Job role
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities • Programming and broadcasting activities • Telecommunications • Computer programming, consultancy and related activities • Information service activities
Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial service activities • Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding • Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities • Real estate activities • Legal and accounting activities • Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities • Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis • Scientific research and development • Advertising and market research • Other professional, scientific and technical activities • Veterinary activities • Rental and leasing activities • Employment activities • Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities • Security and investigation activities • Services to buildings and landscape activities • Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
Public administration, education and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public administration and defence; compulsory social security • Education • Human health activities • Residential care activities • Social work activities without accommodation
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creative, arts and entertainment activities • Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities • Gambling and betting activities • Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities • Activities of membership organisations • Repair of computers and personal and household goods • Other personal service activities • Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel • Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use • Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

Source: [ONS](#) (Go to main volume page 59 for further information on each)

Table 12: current industry of routine and manual workers in Suffolk, 2021 Census

Industry	Number	Percentage
Agriculture, energy and water	1570	3.4%
Manufacturing	6624	14.5%
Construction	4411	9.6%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	12,297	26.9%
Transport and communication	7866	17.2%
Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities	5096	11.1%

Routine and manual workers profile

Public administration, education and health	5640	12.3%
Other	2248	4.9%

Source: [ONS](#)

Table 13: former industry of routine and manual workers in Suffolk, 2021 Census

Industry	Number	Percentage
Agriculture, energy and water	1283	3.4%
Manufacturing	6498	17.1%
Construction	2593	6.8%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	10,556	27.8%
Transport and communication	4554	12.0%
Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities	4486	11.8%
Public administration, education and health	5926	15.6%
Other	2084	5.5%

Source: [2021 Census](#)

Table 14: standard occupation classification, 2020

Occupation	Job roles
Skilled trades occupations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers • Horticultural trades • Gardeners and landscape gardeners • Groundsmen and greenkeepers • Agricultural and fishing trades • Sheet metal workers • Metal plate workers, smiths, moulders and related occupations • Welding trades • Pipe fitters • Metal machining setters and setter-operators • Tool makers, tool fitters and markers-out • Metal working production and maintenance fitters • Precision instrument makers and repairers • Air-conditioning and refrigeration installers and repairers • Vehicle technicians, mechanics and electricians • Vehicle body builders and repairers • Vehicle paint technicians • Aircraft maintenance and related trades • Boat and ship builders and repairers • Rail and rolling stock builders and repairers • Electricians and electrical fitters • Telecoms and related network installers and repairers • TV, video and audio servicers and repairers • Computer system and equipment installers and servicers • Security system installers and repairers • Electrical service and maintenance mechanics and repairers • Electrical and electronic trades • Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades supervisors • Steel erectors • Stonemasons and related trades • Bricklayers • Roofers, roof tilers and slaters • Plumbers and heating and ventilating installers and repairers • Carpenters and joiners • Glaziers, window fabricators and fitters

Routine and manual workers profile

Occupation	Job roles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and building trades • Plasterers • Floorers and wall tilers • Painters and decorators • Construction and building trades supervisors • Upholsterers • Footwear and leather working trades • Tailors and dressmakers • Textiles, garments and related trades • Pre-press technicians • Printers • Print finishing and binding workers • Butchers • Bakers and flour confectioners • Fishmongers and poultry dressers • Chefs • Cooks • Catering and bar managers • Glass and ceramics makers, decorators and finishers • Furniture makers and other craft woodworkers • Florists
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early education and childcare assistants • Teaching assistants • Educational support assistants • Childminders • Nannies and au pairs • Playworkers • Pest control officers • Animal care services occupations • Nursing auxiliaries and assistants • Ambulance staff (excluding paramedics) • Dental nurses • Houseparent and residential wardens • Care workers and home carers • Senior care workers • Care escorts • Undertakers, mortuary and crematorium assistants • Sports and leisure assistants • Travel agents • Air travel assistants • Rail travel assistants • Leisure and travel service occupations • Hairdressers and barbers • Beauticians and related occupations • Caretakers • Cleaning and housekeeping managers and supervisors • Bed and breakfast and guest house owners and proprietors • Police community support officers • Parking and civil enforcement occupations
Sales and customer service occupations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales and retail assistants • Retail cashiers and check-out operators • Telephone salespersons • Pharmacy and optical dispensing assistants

Routine and manual workers profile

Occupation	Job roles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle and parts salespersons and advisers • Collector salespersons and credit agents • Debt, rent and other cash collectors • Roundspersons and van salespersons • Market and street traders and assistants • Visual merchandisers and related occupations • Sales related occupations • Shopkeepers and owners- retail and wholesale • Call and contact centre occupations • Telephonists • Communication operators • Market research interviewers • Customer service occupations • Customer service supervisors
<p>Process, plant and machine operatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process operatives • Metal working machine operatives • Plant and machine operatives • Assemblers and routine operatives • Construction operatives • Production, factory and Assembly supervisors • Road transport drivers • Mobile machine drivers and operatives • Other drivers and transport operatives
<p>Elementary occupations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm workers • Forestry and related workers • Fishing and other elementary agriculture occupations • Groundworkers • Elementary construction occupations • Industrial cleaning process occupations • Packers, bottlers, canners and fillers • Elementary process plant occupations • Postal workers, mail sorters and messengers • Elementary administration occupations • Window cleaners • Street cleaners • Cleaners and domestics • Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers • Refuse and salvage occupations • Vehicle valets and cleaners • Elementary cleaning occupations • Security guards and related occupations • School midday and crossing patrol occupations • Exam invigilators • Shelf fillers • Elementary sales occupations • Elementary storage supervisors • Warehouse operatives • Delivery operatives • Elementary storage occupations • Bar and catering supervisors • Hospital porters • Kitchen and catering assistants • Waiters and waitresses

Routine and manual workers profile

Occupation	Job roles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar staff • Coffee shop workers • Leisure and theme park attendants

Source: [HESA](#)

Table 15: current occupation of routine and manual workers in Suffolk, 2021 Census

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Skilled trades occupations	4683	10.2%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	2390	5.2%
Sales and customer service occupations	87	0.2%
Process, plant and machine operatives	14,008	30.6%
Elementary occupations	24,585	53.7%

Source: [2021 Census](#)

Table 16: former occupation of routine and manual workers in Suffolk, 2021 Census

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Skilled trades occupations	3268	8.6%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	1772	4.7%
Sales and customer service occupations	168	0.4%
Process, plant and machine operatives	9545	25.1%
Elementary occupations	23,230	61.2%

Source: [2021 Census](#)