|                                     | Non workers | Moderate<br>workers | Intensive<br>workers | Total | Chi-square test | Ν    |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|------|
| Ache in joints<br>and/or<br>muscles | 40.7%       | 48.8%               | 46.4%                | 44.0% | p = .047*       | 1113 |
| Backache                            | 31.7%       | 42.7%               | 53.6%                | 38.7% | p = .000**      | 1116 |
| Ache in neck<br>or shoulders        | 28.8%       | 38.7%               | 44.4%                | 34.4% | p = .000**      | 1116 |
| Myalgia                             | 30.8%       | 36.3%               | 44.9%                | 34.9% | p = .001**      | 1113 |
|                                     |             |                     |                      |       |                 |      |

Table I. Percentage of 13-19-year-olds sometimes or often experiencing musculoskeletalsymptoms in the last twelve months, by level of term-time employment

 $p \le .05, p \le .01.$ 

The four types of musculoskeletal symptoms measured in the study are common among Icelandic teenagers, as Table I illustrates. Aches in joints and/or muscles are the most common symptom, with 44.0% reporting that they had sometimes or often suffered such pain in the last 12 months. Aches in the neck or shoulders are the least common (34.4%). A significant association appears between the level of work and all four types of musculoskeletal symptoms. In general, intensive term-time workers are more likely to suffer musculoskeletal symptoms than non-workers. The difference is especially prominent for backache: less than a third of the non-workers report sometimes or often suffering such pain, 42.7% of the moderate workers, but more than half of the intensive term-time workers.