

Table IV. Percentage of 13-19-year-olds sometimes or often experiencing musculoskeletal symptoms in the last twelve months, by level of term-time employment and parental education

Physical pain in	Parental education	Non workers	Moderate workers	Intensive workers	Total	Chi-square test	N
Joints or muscles	Both have primary education	36.4%	57.1%	53.8%	45.0%	p = .326	60
	Other educational combinations	41.8%	51.4%	42.6%	44.8%	p = .108	605
	Both have tertiary education	37.4%	48.6%	53.3%	43.2%	p = .063	324
Back	Both have primary education	33.3%	42.9%	76.9%	45.0%	p = .027*	60
	Other educational combinations	32.8%	46.9%	48.4%	40.0%	p = .001**	607
	Both have tertiary education	28.0%	38.7%	53.3%	35.0%	p = .004**	326
Neck or shoulders	Both have primary education	33.3%	42.9%	53.8%	40.0%	p = .428	60
	Other educational combinations	28.0%	43.5%	42.6%	35.5%	p = .001**	606
	Both have tertiary education	28.6%	34.0%	46.7%	32.8%	p = .067	326
Myalgia	Both have primary education	30.3%	28.6%	38.5%	31.7%	p = .832	60
	Other educational combinations	26.9%	41.8%	45.9%	35.1%	p = .000**	607
	Both have tertiary education	35.6%	32.4%	46.7%	36.1%	p = .244	324

*p ≤ .05, **p ≤ .01.

When examined by parental educational status (PES), the association between the musculoskeletal symptoms and level of work disappear in all three parental groups concerning aches in joints and/or muscles, as Table IV illustrates. However, a significant association between level of work and backache persists in all three parental groups, and between the level of work and aches in neck or shoulders, as well as myalgia, in the middle group of parental education.