

1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION	A. PRIMARY <b>Agriculture</b>
	B. SECONDARY <b>Fisheries</b>

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  
 A note on the fusion of status systems

3. AUTHOR(S)  
 Spaulding, I.A

4. DOCUMENT DATE 1974	5. NUMBER OF PAGES 26 p.	6. ARC NUMBER ARC
--------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS  
 International Center for Marine Resource Development.  
 University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881

8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (*Sponsoring Organization, Publishers, Availability*)

9. ABSTRACT

A fusion of status systems as reflected in occupations, was examined in a fishing village of western Puerto Rico. Fishery is regarded as the occupation of the village household heads prior to the availability of occupations contingent upon incorporation of the village into aspects of a commercial-industrial way of life. Businessmen, officials, and laborers, as well as fishermen, encompass the range of current occupations examined among informants in the village. Businessmen, officials, and fishermen identified more strongly with their own occupations than with other occupations, while laborers did not. Over all, informants identified most strongly with the traditional occupation of fishing; yet, in hierarchy based on occupation and monthly household income, fishermen ranked third from the "top", a position held by businessmen who did not fish on a part-time basis. The correlation coefficient between the rank order of occupations based on status and that based on identification with the occupational hierarchy was 0.40. The relationships are interpreted as indicating that the fusion of status systems is not well-established or integrated into the lives of the informants. The procedures followed are usable in small community settings for analysis of status structures.

10. CONTROL NUMBER PN-AAC-154	11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT
12. DESCRIPTORS  Communities Fishing Puerto Rico Socioeconomic status	13. PROJECT NUMBER
	14. CONTRACT NUMBER GSD-2455 211(d)
	15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

REF ID: A62111  
PL-15-1

A NOTE ON THE FUSION OF STATUS SYSTEMS\*

Irving A. Spaulding\*\*

\* This research was sponsored by the International Center for  
Marine Resource Development of the University of Rhode Island.

*AES Contribution No. 1687.*

*1975*

\*\* Sociologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of  
Rhode Island

## ABSTRACT

A fusion of status systems, as reflected in occupations, is examined in a fishing village of western Puerto Rico. Fishing is regarded as the occupation of the village household heads prior to the availability of occupations contingent upon incorporation of the village into aspects of a commercial-industrial way of life. Businessmen, officials, and laborers, as well as fishermen, encompass the range of current occupations examined among informants in the village. Businessmen, officials, and fishermen identified more strongly with their own occupations than with other occupations, while laborers did not. Over all, informants identified most strongly with the traditional occupation of fishing; yet, in an hierarchy based on occupation and monthly household income, fishermen ranked third from the "top," a position held by businessmen who did not fish on a part-time basis. The correlation coefficient between the rank order of occupations based on status and that based on identification with the occupational hierarchy was 0.40. The relationships are interpreted as indicating that the fusion of status systems is not well established or integrated into the lives of the informants. The procedures followed are usable in small community settings for analysis of status structures.

## A NOTE ON THE FUSION OF STATUS SYSTEMS

In 1959, the course of social change was described as transition in a social system from one state of integration to another (Spaulding, 1959). In 1970, A.O. Haller identified six measurements pertinent to quantifying changes in status systems (Haller, 1970). The measurements are those which pertain to central tendency, dispersion, skewness, the number of modes, and correlations as each applies to indicators of status variables and indicators of content dimensions of status. One measurement achieved by correlation is flux, "--- the degree to which the position of a social unit is determined by its (or a precursor's) position at a previous time; it is the correlation (or regression) of statuses at one time with statuses at another" (Haller, 469); the second is crystallization, "--- the degree of correlation among, or factor structure of, status variables composing a content dimension, or of content dimensions composing general status variables" (Haller, 469). On the basis of the perspective sketched in the next section, the restructuring of status systems is regarded as critical change in the reintegration of social systems. The data reported here describe change in a status system as reflected in occupation.

### Status system change

Status is regarded here as position within a social system contingent upon mutual, but differential, control which system members exercise upon each other. During a given interval of dominant-subordinate relationships among members, those who

dominate have the "highest" status during that interval. The techniques by which control is exercised may be summarized as being manipulation of objects, physical manipulation of persons, and manipulation of symbols; the three are not mutually exclusive, in the sense that an object or a person may also be a symbol. Symbols may be tangible or they may be verbal constructs. Manifestations of status are expressed in "life styles" that provide bases for categorical distinctions among system members which are systematized as hierarchical; yet, the "strata" reflect position within a social system contingent upon mutual, but differential, control which system members exercise upon each other.

A status system is regarded as the total configuration of techniques of mutual control, hierarchical positions, and manifestations of position by use of which hierarchical categories are systematized. Hence, a change of status system is a change in the number and/or content of techniques of mutual control which system members effect upon each other; a change in the number of positions within a system and/or in relationships among existing positions; a change in the manifestations of status by which stratification categories are structured. A complete change of status system would effect a reintegration of a social system.

#### Methodological approaches

Two methodological approaches to measuring change in status systems are recognized. One entails comparison of the status system in a given social system in two, or more, states of being separated by a time interval, or by time intervals. A complete

change in hierarchy, for example, can be symbolized by the existence of hierarchy 1 ( $H_1$ ) at time 1 ( $T_1$ ) and hierarchy 2 ( $H_2$ ) at time 2 ( $T_2$ ). A second approach is based on the premise that  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  are known and that characteristics of their relationship to each other can be determined at a given time; expressed with the symbols used above, the fusion of two hierarchies,  $H_{1,2}$ , can be determined for  $T_{1.25}$ ,  $T_{1.50}$ , and  $T_{1.75}$  as well as for  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ . The second approach is used in analyzing the data reported here.

This study.

#### Data collection

The data reported here were secured by interview in a fishing village of western Puerto Rico, identified as Cerro Pueblo, during August, 1973. An interpreter assisted in the collection of data. Interviews were secured from the heads of 62.5% of the households in regularly occupied dwellings in the village. Of the 103 houses, 64 (62.1%) were regularly occupied; the remaining 39 houses (37.9%) were not regularly occupied because they were vacation homes or were under construction.

The 24 household heads not contacted were reported as almost equally divided among being fishermen, being employed in urban areas, or being temporarily out of the village; most of the latter were reported as being in continental United States. Since all these conditions could not be verified, the data used here are regarded as pertinent only to the 40 household heads from whom specific information was secured; to the extent that the 24

as well as the 40 might be almost equally divided between being fishermen and non-fishermen (see comments on change in occupational structure), the 40 might have relevance for the village.

### Hypotheses

The data reported here describe relationships among occupations which have bearing on change in status systems. A person's occupation is defined as the activity which is his major source of cash income; consideration is given to the following hypotheses:

a) Since its establishment, the village has undergone changes in occupational structure to an extent greater than that which would be expected on the basis of chance.

b) At the time of interview, the proportion of informants identifying more strongly with their own occupations than with other occupations was greater than that which would be expected on the basis of chance.

c) At the time of interview, the informants' identification with their occupational hierarchy varied systematically with the status of current occupations.

Relevant to these hypotheses is the premise that occupations, by virtue of the functions and power associated with them, are related to status; in addition, income is regarded as reflecting power. Power is regarded as capability, in situ, for effecting influence. Hence, with occupational and household income data, a system of status differentiation among informants within the village is described as presented in Table 1.

(Table 1 Near Here)

Change in occupational structure

Data from the informants suggest support for the hypothesis that the village has undergone changes in occupational structure to an extent greater than that which would be expected on the basis of chance.

Anecdotally, we were told by descendants of the village founder that when the village was established in 1910 "everbody fished." On the basis of anecdotal reports, there seemed to be no basis for estimating that more than 14 household heads were involved. Being a fisherman under these circumstances is presumed to have a probability of 1.00.

In 1973, 23 of the 40 informants were full-time fishermen (Table 1), Expressed with the ratio 23/40, or 1/1.7, the probability of a household head's being a fisherman is a little more than one chance out of two. When confidence limits of one standard error are computed for a 50/50 proportion of fishermen to non-fishermen in a sample of 40 cases, the confidence limits range from 42.1% to 57.9%. As shown in Table 1, 57.5% of the informants are fishermen; the actual value falls within the 68.0% confidence limits, and the above probability (approximately 1/2) of being a fisherman in Cerro Pueblo under existing conditions is regarded as valid.

The above occupational structures for 1910 and 1973 are shown in Table 2. These distributions differ to an extent greater than that expected on the basis of chance at the 0.01 level ( $\chi^2=8.6598$ ;  $df=1$ ;  $P<0.01$ ). The relationships tend to support the first

hypothesis and, under existing conditions, the probability of a household head's being a fisherman is about equal to the probability that he might engage in another occupation.

(Table 2 Near Here)

### Identification with occupations

Data support the hypothesis that the proportion of informants identifying more strongly with their own occupation than with other occupations was greater than that which would be expected on the basis of chance.

Identification is regarded as an individual's acceptance of a system of symbols as an appropriate description of himself and his activity. Informants' identification with occupations was established in the following manner.<sup>1</sup> Each was asked which one of five occupational types ranked first, in his estimation, with respect to each of twelve characteristics. The occupational types were: businessmen, laborers, fishermen, and officials (this type included occupations which identified a person as an authority figure; illustrative are foremen, managers, beach wardens, captains, and technically trained persons). The twelve characteristics were: contentionsness, dependability, educational requirements, energy used, use of family labor, family life, happiness, independence, monetary returns, pleasantness, social life, and usefulness. Informants were asked to check appropriate spaces in a matrix of cross classification of the two variables. The premise underlying the procedure is that individuals will rank first those occupations with

which they identify.

Relevant data are shown in Table 3. They indicate, for each category of informants' current occupations, the distribution of first rankings among occupational types. The percentages show that identification with one's own occupation is associated with middle and upper position in the occupational hierarchy. Businessmen, officials, and fishermen identify more strongly with their own occupations than with other occupations; on the other hand, laborers who fish on a part-time basis identify most strongly with businessmen, while laborers who do not fish identify most strongly with fishermen.

Table 4 shows the distributions and totals for the number of informants in each current occupation or another. In total, 83.0% of the informants identified most strongly with their own occupations, while 17.0% identified most strongly with another. The probability, then, of a household head's identifying most strongly with his own occupation is expressed with the ratio 33/40, or 1/1.2. As indicated above, confidence limits of one standard error for a 50/50 proportion in a sample of 40 cases range from 42.1% to 57.0%. The percentage (83.0%) of informants identifying most strongly with their own occupations falls outside the range of these confidence limits; indications are that identification with one's own occupation is not a chance event. The data support the second hypothesis.

(Table 3 Near Here)

(Table 4 Near Here)

Identification with hierarchy

Data support the hypothesis that informants' identification with their occupational hierarchy varied systematically with the status of current occupations. The sequence of occupations shown in Table 1 is used to establish the rank order of status for occupational types; percentages shown in Table 3 are used to establish rank orders of identification. Relationships are shown in Table 5.

Correlations (Spearman) for the rank orders of status and of identification are computed for all current occupations. The number of cases is too few to insure reliability, but a discernable system of relationships can be identified. First, there is indication of a sequential decrease, with exceptions, in identification with the occupational hierarchy which coincides with decreased status; the correlations of 1.00 for non-fishing businessmen, of 0.80 for businessmen who fish part-time, and of 0.40 for officials indicate this. Second, for fishermen a correlation of -0.40 indicates a lack of identification with the hierarchy. Third, a suggested correlation (0.80) for laborers who fish part-time does not follow the sequential decrease in correlation associated with decreased status, but shows a similarity between these laborers and businessmen who fish part-time. A suggested correlation (0.30) for laborers who do not fish does fit the configuration of decreased status and decreased identification with the hierarchy, even though these laborers identified most strongly with fishermen. The "correlation coefficients" for laborers are but suggestions of relationships, since more than one occupational type received the same rank and this condition does not meet the

specifications for valid correlation computation.

Within the limits of the data, there are indications that identification with the hierarchy and status within it are directly related. Exception to this exists for fishermen and for laborers who fish part-time. The data are regarded as providing qualified support for the third hypothesis.

(Table 5 Near Here)

#### Fusion of systems

The above data show the following relationships. Under existing conditions in the village of Cerro Pueblo, being or not being a fisherman is "a matter of chance." Identification with one's occupation is associated with middle and upper position and is not a chance event. Identification with the existing occupational hierarchy tends to vary with the status of informants' current occupations.

These relationships, and those pertaining to means of rank orders of identification for all current occupations (Table 5), lend themselves to descriptions of the fusion of two status systems. Reflected in occupations, the older system is expressed in the occupation of fishing; the newer system is expressed in the commercial-industrial occupations of businessmen, officials, and laborers. All occupations are currently commercialized. However, the data suggest that they are fused into an existing system which is neither well established nor integrated into the structure of the village at the time of this study.

Indicating this, in part, is the approximately 50/50 chance that a household head in the village will be a fisherman. In addition, there is the tendency described above for acceptance of the existing hierarchy to vary directly with status in that hierarchy; only for businessmen who do not fish, who have the highest status in the hierarchy, is there consistency between the rank order of occupations based on status and the rank order based on identification with those occupations. Over all, the correlation between rank order based on status and rank order based on mean identification for all current occupations is but 0.40. In this context, identification with one's occupation exists only at middle and upper status levels.

Further, the fishermen's occupation shows distinctive characteristics. Fishermen, who rank third in the existing status system, do not identify with the hierarchy; the correlation coefficient is -0.40. Moreover, the mean rank order for identification with fishing, involving all informants, is 1.83; this is the "highest" of these means for occupations and shows a more widespread identification with fishing than with other occupations.

Less contrast exists for businessmen and officials whose ranks based on status are one and two, respectively; on the basis of means for rank based on identification, they rank second (2.00) and third (2.17).

Even less contrast is evidenced by laborers who rank fourth with respect both to rank based on status and to rank based on mean identification. However, laborers identify most strongly with occupations other than their own. Those who fish part-time

identify most strongly with businessmen, within the commercial-industrial occupations; those who do not fish identify most strongly with the occupation of fishing, outside the commercial-industrial occupations.

All told, the data reflect circumstances in which identification with the occupation of the older status system (fishing) is more widespread than identification with the occupations of the new one. However, acceptance of the extant fusion of systems is most extensive among occupations having the highest positions in that fused system. Acceptance of the existing fused system is least prevalent among fishermen, who have a middle position in the system and the occupation of the old system. Informants having a low position in the existing fused system show division. Their acceptance of the fused system is mixed and they do not identify most strongly with their positions in it; for some, the strongest identification is with occupations of the new system, while for others it is with the occupation of the old system. The data describe diversities of identification with each of two status systems which are fused, but not well integrated, in the status structure of the village of Cerro Pueblo.

### Conclusions

The data presented here show support for the hypotheses examined. They also show variation among informants with respect to the fusion of two status systems, reflected in occupations. The degree of fusion is delineated by the prevalence of identification with fishing (the occupation of the old system) on the part of

all informants and the correlation between rankings of status and rankings of identification with occupations in the fused system. Since, the most prevalent identification is with the occupation of the old system (mean rank, 1.83), since the status and identification rankings have a correlation of 0.40, and since a household head has a 50/50 chance of being or not being a fisherman, the fused system is regarded as not well established or integrated into the structure of the village studied. Subsequent restudy can reveal types and degrees of change in this fusion toward or away from more thorough reintegration of the status system of the village as reflected in occupations.

#### Addendum

Additional information is relevant to the transition in status systems, as reflected in occupation, which has taken place. This pertains to secondary occupations, i.e. activities from which household heads receive additional cash income, and to income supplements secured by raising a few chickens, one or a few pigs or goats, or by growing one or a few fruit trees. Currently, having an income supplement is done as a matter of contributing to livelihood; it was described by informants as a practise which at one time was followed to a greater extent than now for purposes of having a pet, a means of disposing of some kinds of wastes, or an aesthetically pleasing living object in one's care. Despite the change of emphasis in rationale for income supplements, they are regarded here as an aspect of the traditional artisan fisherman's diverse occupational structure

which is still a supplement to income from a major or secondary occupation; it stands in contrast, though, to secondary occupations, which entail regular or irregular "moonlighting" or irregular employment and are associated with commercialized fishing and/or commercial-industrial occupations.

Data on secondary occupations and income supplements are shown in Tables A, B, and C. The relationships shown in Tables A and B reflect those shown earlier for major occupations. The existing proportions indicate that currently there is about a 50/50 chance that a household head in the village will have a secondary occupation or an income supplement; the proportions for each fall within the confidence limits of that ratio for 40 cases as indicated earlier in the main body of this note. At the same time, when fishermen and non-fishermen are compared on the basis of having one, the other, both, or neither, the two distributions do not differ significantly from chance relationships (Table C).  $\chi^2=1.4410$ ;  $df=3$ ;  $P<0.70$ .

The most extensive degree of transition in the fusion of status systems is indicated by the 25.0% of the informants who use neither a secondary income nor an income supplement. Another degree of transition is indicated by the 27.5% who have, of the two, only a secondary occupation. The 17.5% who rely on both a secondary occupation and an income supplement reflect an aspect of transition which brings the two systems in close juxtaposition. Less intricate involvement with both systems is manifest by the 30.0% of the informants who use only an income supplement in combination with a major occupation.

Thus, only 25.0% of the informants show complete reliance on cash income from one occupation in the fused status system. The remaining 75.0% show varying combinations of secondary occupations and income supplements which reflect involvement with aspects of both status systems manifest in occupations. The data show both the limited extent to which exclusive reliance is placed on a single occupation in the fusion of status systems and the prevalence of complexity contingent upon their fusion. The lack of clear-cut alignment on the basis of either system is reflected in the 50/50 chance a household head has of having a secondary occupation or of having an income supplement.

(Tables A, B, and C Near Here)

FOOTNOTE

1/ This approach to evaluating occupations was suggested by Dr. John J. Poggie, Professor of Anthropology, University of Rhode Island.

## REFERENCES

Haller, A. O.

- 1970 "Changes in the Structure of Status Systems."  
Rural Sociology, 35,4 (December): 469-487.

Spaulding, I. A.

- 1959 "Changes in Rural Life and the Reintegration of  
a Social System." Rural Sociology, 24,3 (September):  
215-225.

## SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hagood, Margaret J. and D. O. Price

1952 Statistics for Sociologists. New York: Henry Holt and Company.

Hare, A. Paul, Edgar F. Borgatta, and Robert F. Bales (eds.)

1966 Small Groups. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

La Piere, Richard T.

1954 A Theory of Social Control. New York: McGraw Hill.

Lasswell, Thomas E.

1965 Class and Stratum. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

Laumann, Edward O., Paul M. Siegel, and Robert W. Hodge (eds.)

1970 The Logic of Social Hierarchies. Chicago: Markham Publishing Company.

Mueller, J. H. and K. F. Schnessler

1961 Statistical Reasoning in Sociology. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

Shibutani, Tomotsu

1965 Ethnic Stratification. New York: Macmillan.

Sites, Paul

1973 Control: The Basis of Social Order. New York: Dunellen Publishing Company.

Svalastoga, Kaare

1965 Social Differentiation. New York: D. McKay Company.

TABLE 1

Status Differences Among Informants in Cerro Pueblo;  
40 Household Heads Classified by Occupation and Monthly Household  
Income; Cerro Pueblo, Puerto Rico; August, 1973

Household Heads			Households
Occupations <sup>1</sup>	Number	%	Approximate Monthly Income <sup>2</sup>
<u>Business</u>			
Non-fishing	2	5.0	\$404.00
Part-time fishing	2	5.0	363.75
<u>Officials<sup>3</sup></u>	6	15.0	311.00
<u>Fishermen</u>	23	57.5	234.48
<u>Laborers</u>			
Part-time fishing	3	7.5	205.33
Non-fishing	4	10.0	151.25
TOTAL	40 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	Mean: \$278.30

1. Occupation is defined as the activity which is the major source of cash income. Each informant supplied this information for himself.
2. Informants were asked to indicate, on a check list, the approximate \$1,000 interval between \$0.00 and \$9,000 or more for their household incomes during the prior calendar year. Approximate monthly incomes were then computed, using the mid-point of these ranges unless a specific figure were given for that income.
3. Officials included occupations which identified a person as an authority figure; illustrative are foremen, managers, beach wardens, captains, and technically trained persons.
4. Included in the total are 1 retired official and 3 retired laborers whose responses reflected a mixture of orientation to work career and to retirement, with that to work career predominating. They are classified with officials and laborers.

TABLE 2

Occupations of Household Heads  
Among Original Villagers and Among 1973 Informants;  
Cerro Pueblo, Puerto Rico; August, 1973

Occupations	Years		Total
	1910	1973	
Fishermen	14	23	37
Non-fishermen	<u>0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
TOTAL	14	40	54

$\chi^2 = 8.6598; df = 1; P < 0.01$

TABLE 3

First Rankings of Given Occupations on Selected Characteristics;  
40 Household Heads Classified by Occupation;  
Cerro Pueblo, Puerto Rico; August, 1973

Occupational	Informants' Occupations												Total	
	Business				Officials		Fishing		Laborers					
	Non-fishing		Part-time fishing		No.	%	No.	%	Part-time fishing		Non-fishing		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Business	8	33.3	14	58.4	12	16.7	30	10.9	11	30.5	13	27.1	88	18.3
Officials	7	29.2	2	8.3	31	43.1	44	15.9	10	27.8	4	8.3	98	20.4
Fishing	6	25.0	8	33.3	14	19.4	152	55.1	10	27.8	20	41.7	210	43.8
Laborers	2	8.3	0	0.0	6	8.3	32	11.6	5	13.9	4	8.3	49	10.2
Farm workers	1	4.2	0	0.0	7	9.7	12	4.3	0	0.0	3	6.3	23	4.8
No difference	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.8	6	2.2	0	0.0	4	8.3	12	2.5
TOTALS	24	100.0	24	100.0	72	100.0	276	100.0	36	100.0	48	100.0	480	100.0

**TABLE 4**  
**Number and Percentage of Informants**  
**Identifying with Own or Other Occupation;**  
**40 Household Heads Classified by Occupation;**  
**Cerro Pueblo, Puerto Rico; August, 1973**

Informants' Occupations	Identification		Total
	Own Occupation	Other Occupation	
<b>Business</b>			
Non-fishing	2	0	2
Part-time fishing	2	0	2
<b>Officials</b>	6	0	6
<b>Fishing</b>	23	0	23
<b>Laborers</b>			
Part-time fishing	0	3	3
Non-fishing	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	33	7	40
<b>PERCENTAGE</b>	83.0	17.0	100.0

-TABLE 5

Rank Orders for Degrees of Identification with Occupational Types;  
 40 Household Heads Classified by Occupation;  
 Cerro Pueblo, Puerto Rico; August, 1973

Occupational Type		Rank Orders of Identification for Current Occupations							
Name	Rank by Status	Business		Officials	Fishing	Laborers		Total	
		Non-fishing	Part-time fishing			Part-time fishing	Non-fishing	Rank	Mean
Business	(1)								
Non-fishing	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	2.00
Part-time fishing	2								
Officials	3 (2)	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	2.17
Fishing	4 (3)	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1.83
Laborers	(4)								
Part-time fishing	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	3.50
Non-fishing	6								
	Correlation	1.00	0.80	0.40	-0.40	0.80*	0.30*	0.40	

\*Suggested.

TABLE A

Secondary Occupations;  
40 Household Heads Classified by Occupation;  
Cerro Pueblo, Puerto Rico; August, 1973

Secondary Occupations	Occupations						Total
	Business		Offi- cials	Fish- ing	Laborers		
	Non- fishing	Part-time fishing			Part-time fishing	Non- fishing	
None	2	-	4	13	-	3	22
Business	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Officials	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Fishing	-	2	-	-	3	-	5
Laborers	-	-	1	7	-	-	8
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>40</u>

Secondary occupation: 45.0%; None: 55.0%

TABLE B

Income Supplements;  
40 Household Heads Classified by Occupation;  
Cerro Pueblo, Puerto Rico; August, 1973

Income Supplements	Occupations						Total
	Business		Offi- cials	Fish- ing	Laborers		
	Non- fishing	Part-time fishing			Part-time fishing	Non- fishing	
None	1	2	3	12	1	2	21
Pigs or goats	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
Chickens	-	-	-	6	-	1	7
Pigs and chickens	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Fruit	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Vegetables and fruit	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vegetables and poultry	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Fishing	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>40</u>

Income supplement: 47.5%; None: 52.5%

TABLE C

Secondary Occupations and Income Supplements;  
 40 Household Heads Classified by Occupation;  
 Cerro Pueblo, Puerto Rico; August, 1973

Secondary Occupation; Income supplement	Occupations						Total	
	Business		Offi- cials	Fish- ing	Laborers			
	Non- fishing	Part-time fishing			Part-time fishing	Non- fishing		
Neither	1	-	2	5	-	2	10	25.0
Occupation	-	2	1	7	1	-	11	27.5
Both	-	-	1	3	2	1	7	17.5
Supplement	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>30.0</u>
	2	2	6	23	3	4	40	100.0

For fishermen/non-fishermen:  $\chi^2 = 1.4410$ ;  $df = 3$ ;  $P < 0.70$ .