## (WORKER, from page 12)

Breakfast Program" at the school so that children who came to school without a hot breakfast could enjoy the benefits a good breakfast affords a child in providing energy and alertness to study and other student activities. That program was a smashing success, and even Council members who initiated the program were not fully aware of the number of youngsters for whom the program would fill a desperate need.

Mrs. Coleman confides that a part of her official Thanksgiving prayer will be for the wonderful response from the community. Individuals and business firms provided the necessities for the program and the manpower (really womanpower) was gained by the faithful services of the Council women who prepared and served the breakfast each morning.

ONE OF THE means the Matt Kelly Neighborhood Council utilizes to stimulate resident's interest in the Neighborhood Council is a series of "Coffee Claches" in various homes. Another program, still in the planning stage, the Council hopes to launch is a Parents Library where emphasis will be placed on the importance of a family hour of reading in the home.

Mrs. Coleman, in relating the gratification Neighborhood Council Service Worker receives, said-that often one is brought up to the reality of the magnitude of the concept of Neighborhood Councils by a lone remembered incident--Like her Council's unified interest in one person who had never been to school in his 49 year of living, but had secretly always dreamed of just a little education and through the Council's interest and efforts, he is on the road to achieving a dream thought futile and the family who, through the Council's help, were provided with windows in their home before the cold weather sets in.

When Mrs. Coleman remarked to me "In my work, I put God first in everything I do," it was then I knew the secret of her success as

a Service Worker.
"Children, Obey your parents in all things: for this is well pleasing unto the Lord" -- Cor.

## **U.S. Minority Employment Statistics**

Chairman Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has released minority employment statistics for the 15 largest industries in the Detroit metropolitan area. These statistics show that Negroes and other minority groups are greatly under-represented in high paying white collar and skilled craftsmen jobs and heavily concentrated in the lowest paying blue collar jobs.

THIS IS THE first analysis of the statistical data from the 1966 official employer reporting forms (EEO-1) filed with EEOC covering the Detroit Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

According to 1960 census data, Negroes made up 14.9 percent of the Detroit SM3A. A corresponding figure for 1966 would be significantly higher.

EEOC's statistical data show that Negroes fill 15.0 percent of all jobs in the top 15 industries. They hold only 3.8 percent of all white collar jobs and among blue collar positions, only 4.9 percent of the higher paying, skilled draftsmen jobs. Of the less skilled, lower paying blue collar jobs, Negroes hold 27.5 percent.

Even among reporting industries with relatively high rates of Negro employment, the same pattern holds. For example, in the transportation equipment industry, which includes auto, truck, ship and airplane making, Negroes hold 20.2 percent of all jobs, or 60,222 jobs out of a total of 297,629. They hold 2.1 percent of the white collar jobs and 4.6 percent of the skilled craftsmen jobs. They fill 33.5 percent of the semi and unskilled jobs according to EEO-1

The 15 largest industries in the Detroit SMSA represent 85.9 percent of the total reported employment in the area and 87.0 percent of the total reported Negro employment in the SMSA.

EEOC uses Census Bureau definitions for white and blue collar jobs. Census defines "white collar" jobs as having five categories: officials and managers (management, including salaried foremen); professions (positions requiring college degrees); technicians (two years post high school training); sales (insurance to

groceries); and office and clerical workers.
"Blue collar" jobs are divided into four categories: skilled craftsmen (requiring long training and an understanding of the work); semi-skilled operatives (operation of machinery that can be learned in a few weeks); unskilled laborers; and service workers (hospital attendants, janitors, etc.).

EEO-1 data for all industries covering 700,-650 employees reporting in the Detroit SMSA show that Negroes hold:

14.8 % of all jobs

## white collar

3.8 % of all white collar jobs 1.3 % of all managerial jobs 1.4 % of all professional jobs 5.1 % of all technician jobs 4.3 % of all sales jobs

5.6 % of all clerical jobs

## blue collar

22.2 % of all blue collar jobs 4.8 % of all craftsmen jobs 27.1 % of all semi-skilled jobs 27.2 % of all unskilled jobs 29.1 % of all service jobs

Representation in the labor force of other minority group members covered in the analysis, including Orientals, American Indians and Americans of Spanish Surname, is considerably

The EEO-1 reporting form was jointly developed by EEOC, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance of the Department of Labor, and Plans for Progress. Filing is required of all private employers with 100 or more employees and of holders of federal government contracts of \$50,000 or more and with 50 or more employees. Each employer covered is required to submit annually to the Joint Reporting Committee in Washington Statistics on total employment, occupation, sex and ethnic origin (Negro, Oriental, American Indian and Americans of Spanish Surname).

