According to the September employment report from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Black women and men have the highest levels of unemployment, while whites have the lowest. In April 2009 unemployment peaked at 18.3 percent for Black men and remains high at 9.2 percent in August 2015. Black women fared somewhat better compared with Black men in the early recovery, but their unemployment rates have fallen more slowly than Black men’s and they are separated by slightly more
than one percentage point in the most recent employment data, 8.1 percent for Black women and 9.2 percent for Black men.

Hispanics have lower unemployment rates than Blacks, especially among men. Among women, the pattern of steep increases in unemployment from the summer of 2008 to summer 2009 is similar for Hispanics and Blacks, but since early 2011 unemployment has decreased more rapidly for Hispanic women than Black women. In August 2015, 7.0 percent of Hispanic women and 5.3 percent of Hispanic men were unemployed.

White women and men had similar levels of unemployment before the recession, but white men’s unemployment rose faster in the recession, and during much of 2009 white men’s unemployment was more than 2 percentage points higher than white women’s unemployment. Since early 2012 the unemployment rates of white women and men have again converged and declined to 4.1 percent for both groups in August.

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