Selected National and Railroad Data

Year or month	Index of Industrial Production[1] (2012 = 100)	Consumer Price Index[2] (1982-84 = 100)		Index of Leading Economic Indicators (2016 = 100)	U.S. Civilian Labor Force (millions)		Railroad Labor Force (thousands) Employed			Benefit Payments ($ millions)[5]		U.S. Rail Total Traffic[8] (thousands)	Railroad Payrolls ($ billions)			
		CPI-W	CPI-U		Employed	Unemployed	Number[3]	Percent Change[4]	Unemployed	RRA	RUIA[6,7]		Total	Creditable[9] RRA Tier I	Tier II	RUIA
2009	89.2	209.630	214.537	76.8	139.9	14.3	223	-5.1	10	10,661	189	23,689	16.2	15.34	14.28	3.60
2010	94.1	213.967	218.056	82.3	139.1	14.8	221	-0.9	6	10,807	135	26,109	16.3	15.44	14.39	3.55
2011	97.1	221.575	224.939	86.4	139.9	13.7	229	3.6	3	10,990	95	27,052	17.9	16.57	15.26	3.70
2012	100.0	226.229	229.594	88.2	142.5	12.5	234	2.2	3	11,439	91	26,953	19.5	17.35	16.08	3.88
2013	102.0	229.324	232.957	90.6	143.9	11.5	237	1.3	3	11,693	90	27,441	18.7	17.77	16.48	3.99
2014	105.2	232.771	236.736	95.4	146.3	9.6	242	2.1	2	11,975	83	28,687	20.7	19.22	17.68	4.18
2015	104.1	231.810	237.017	99.1	148.8	8.3	247	2.1	3	12,231	93	27,977	21.4	19.99	18.38	4.30
2016	102.1	234.076	240.007	100.0	151.4	7.8	231	-6.5	5	12,385	137	26,588	19.5	18.32	16.92	4.00
2017	104.4	239.051	245.120	103.9	153.3	7.0	225	-2.6	3	12,501	98	27,123	19.7	18.51	17.23	4.14
2018	108.6	245.146	251.107	109.8	155.8	6.3	224	-0.4	2	12,752	87	28,113		19.66	18.04	4.16
2019	109.4	249.222	255.657	111.5	157.5	6.0	214	-4.5	3	13,029	128	26,705				
2019-January	110.1	245.133	251.712	111.1	155.0	7.1	223	0.9	3	1,089	12					
February	109.6	246.218	252.776	111.3	156.2	6.6	222	0.0	3	1,085	9					
March	109.7	247.768	254.202	111.5	156.4	6.4	221	-0.5	3	1,087	10	6,672				
April	109.0	249.332	255.548	111.6	156.7	5.4	220	-1.8	2	1,086	9					
May	109.2	249.871	256.092	111.6	157.2	5.5	218	-3.5	2	1,084	9					
June	109.3	249.747	256.143	111.6	157.8	6.3	216	-4.0	2	1,089	8	6,804				
July	109.1	250.236	256.571	112.0	158.4	6.6	215	-4.4	3	1,085	9					
August	109.9	250.112	256.558	111.8	157.8	6.2	213	-5.8	3	1,088	10					
September	109.5	250.251	256.759	111.6	158.5	5.5	209	-7.1	3	1,085	11	6,778				
October	109.0	250.894	257.346	111.4	159.1	5.5	206	-8.8	4	1,087	14					
November	110.0	250.644	257.208	111.5	158.9	5.4	204	-9.7	4	1,084	13					
December	109.5	250.452	256.974	111.2	158.5	5.5	202	-9.8	5	1,083	13	6,451				
2020-January	109.2	251.361	257.971	112.1	157.0	6.5	197	-11.7	6	1,098	17					

See footnotes at end of table.

Selected National and Railroad Data - Continued

[1] Monthly index numbers are seasonally adjusted. Annual index totals are the average of not seasonally adjusted data.

[2] CPI-W based on wage-clerical worker spending patterns, CPI-U on expanded population sample covering all urban consumers.

[3] Employment data for 2019 and 2020 is preliminary. Monthly data for 2018 was revised in November 2019.

[4] Increase (+) or decrease (-) from previous year or from same month in previous year.

[5] Prior to 2019, net benefit payment amounts were provided by the Bureau of Fiscal Operations. Beginning in January 2019, RRA net benefit payment amount is provided by the Department of the Treasury's Monthly Treasury Statement,
   and RUIA benefit payments reflect gross amounts.

[6] Starting in June 2009, includes temporary extended unemployment benefits authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Benefits had to begin by December 31, 2009. Beginning in November 2009, temporary
   extended unemployment benefits are also being paid under the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009, as amended by the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010,
   the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, and the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012. Benefits had to begin by December 31, 2013.

[7] Amounts reflect a reduction of 9.2% under sequestration for days of unemployment and sickness after February 28, 2013, a reduction of 7.2% for days after September 30, 2013, 7.3% for days after September 30, 2014,
   6.8% for days after September 30, 2015, 6.9% after September 30, 2016, 6.6% for days after September 30, 2017, 6.2% for days after September 30, 2018, and 5.9% for days after September 30, 2019.

[8] Source: The Association of American Railroads (AAR). U.S. rail total traffic consists of carloads and intermodal units and excludes the U.S. operations of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific. Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company
   was included prior to July 2009 when it then was consolidated into CN. Effective 2018, U.S. rail total traffic also excludes the U.S. operations of Grupo México Transportes.

[9] Tier I and Tier II creditable payrolls, which became effective with the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, have annual earnings bases. RUIA payroll has a monthly earnings base. Tier I payroll includes miscellaneous compensation.

NOTE:---Annual labor force figures are averages of 12 mid-month figures. Mid-month employment count is estimated number of employees in active pay status on carrier reporting date, excluding strikers and other employees whose absence
from duty is strike-related, and without regard to whether such excluded employees are qualified for or receiving RUIA unemployment benefits. Railroad unemployed represents number claiming benefits in week including the 15th of month.
Benefits are net amounts paid during the month and do not necessarily relate to the period in which accrued. RRA benefits include payments from the Dual Benefits Payments Account. Quarterly figures shown opposite last month of quarter.
Changes from preceding month's report reflect revisions based on later data. Detail may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

U.S. Railroad Retirement Board
Bureau of the Actuary and Research