## **Selected National and Railroad Data**

	Index of	Consumer Price Index <sup>2</sup> (1982-84 = 100)		U.S. Civilian Labor Force (millions)		Railroad Labor Force (thousands)					U.S. Rail	Railroad Payrolls (\$ billions)			
	Industrial Production <sup>1</sup>					Emp	Percent	_	Benefit Payments (\$ millions) <sup>5</sup>		Total Traffic <sup>8</sup>	_		Creditable	1
						_						_	RR		
Year or month	(2017 = 100)	CPI-W	CPI-U	Employed	Unemployed	Number <sup>3</sup>	Change <sup>4</sup>	Unemployed	RRA <sup>6</sup>	RUIA <sup>7</sup>	(thousands)	Total	Tier I	Tier II	RUIA
2014	102.3	232.771	236.736	146.3	9.6	242	2.1	2	11,975	83 <sup>10</sup>	28,687	20.7	19.22	17.68	4.18
2015	100.9	231.810	237.017	148.8	8.3	247	2.1	3	12,231	93 <sup>10</sup>	27,977	21.4	19.99	18.38	4.30
2016	98.7	234.076	240.007	151.4	7.8	231	-6.5	5	12,385	137 <sup>10</sup>	26,588	19.5	18.32	16.92	4.00
2017	100.0	239.051	245.120	153.3	7.0	225	-2.6	3	12,501	98	27,123	19.7	18.50	17.23	4.14
2018	103.2	245.146	251.107	155.8	6.3	224	-0.4	2	12,752	87	28,113	20.7	19.66	18.05	4.17
2019	102.4	249.222	255.657	157.5	6.0	217	-3.1	3	13,029	128	26,705	20.2	19.19	17.74	4.15
2020	95.1	252.248	258.811	147.8	12.9	195	-10.1	9	13,199	237 <sup>11</sup>	24,743	18.0	17.48	16.31	3.84
2021	99.3	265.510	270.970	152.6	8.6	186	-4.6	5	13,116	165 <sup>11</sup>	26,149	17.9	17.12	16.01	3.78
2022	102.7	287.984	292.655	158.3	6.0	190	2.2	1	13,526	112 <sup>11</sup>	24,945	19.5	18.64	17.23	3.98
2023	102.9	298.990	304.702	161.0	6.1	200	5.3	1	14,187	90	24,347	22.8	21.74	19.87	4.51
2024	102.6	307.552	313.689	161.3	6.8	201	0.5	1	14,357	97	25,179				
2024-January	101.5	302.201	308.417	159.7	6.8	202	4.1	1	1,202	9					
February	102.7	304.284	310.326	160.3	7.0	202	3.1	1	1,201	8					
March	102.5	306.502	312.332	161.4	6.6	202	2.5	1	1,199	8	6,042				
April	102.4	307.811	313.548	161.6	5.9	202	1.5	1	1,199	7					
May	103.0	308.163	314.069	161.3	6.2	202	1.0	1	1,196	7					
June	103.3	308.054	314.175	161.8	7.2	201	0.0	1	1,199	6	6,170				
July	102.5	308.501	314.540	162.0	7.7	200	-0.5	1	1,195	7					
August	103.0	308.640	314.796	161.3	7.4	200	-1.0	1	1,198	9					
September	102.6	309.046	315.301	162.0	6.5	200	-0.5	1	1,192	9	6,471				
October	102.2	309.358	315.664	161.9	6.6	200	-1.0	1	1,196	10					
November	102.0	308.998	315.493	161.5	6.7	200	-1.0	1	1,190	8					
December	103.0	309.067	315.605	161.3	6.5	199	-1.5	2	1,190	11	6,495				
2025-January	102.9	311.172	317.671	162.3	7.5	199	-1.5	2	1,211	11					
February	103.9	312.460	319.082	162.5	7.6	199	-1.5	2	1,213	9					
March	103.7	313.250	319.799	163.4	7.2	199	-1.5	1	1,209	9	6,316				
April	103.7	314.243	320.795	164.1	6.6	199	-1.5	1	1,213	9					
May	103.7	314.839	321.465	163.4	6.8	198	-2.0	1	1,209	9					
June	104.0	315.945	322.561	163.9	7.5	198	-1.5	1	1,279	10	6,373				

See footnotes at end of table.

## Selected National and Railroad Data - Continued

- 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, 5.9% for days after September 30, 2019, and 5.7% for days after September 30, 2020. Beginning January 3, 2021, the Continued Assistance to Rail Workers Act of 2020 temporarily suspended sequestration through May 9, 2023, 30 days after the Presidential declaration of an end to the national emergency concerning the COVID-19 pandemic. The Railroad Employee Equity and Fairness Act of 2024 (REEF Act), enacted December 23, 2024, ended sequestration retroactively to May 9, 2023, but benefit amounts reflect the legislation in place at time of payment. Manual review of payments began soon after, with mass daily adjustments occurring from late May into August 2025. Additional cases may still need to be reviewed for retroactive payments.
- <sup>8</sup> 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. 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.
- <sup>10</sup> 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.
- 11 Beginning in May 2020, RUIA claimants were paid under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act of 2020, as amended by the Continued Assistance to Rail Workers Act of 2020, and the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, with no benefits payable under these acts for registration periods beginning after September 6, 2021. The total amount from the Treasury's Monthly Treasury Statement is \$263.5 million.

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 the 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Monthly index numbers are seasonally adjusted. Annual index totals are the average of not seasonally adjusted data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> CPI-W based on wage-clerical worker spending patterns, CPI-U on expanded population sample covering all urban consumers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Employment data for 2024 and 2025 is preliminary. Employment data for 2024 is expected to be finalized in November 2025.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Increase (+) or decrease (-) from previous year or from same month in previous year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Prior to 2019, net benefit payment amounts were provided by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board's Bureau of Fiscal Operations. Beginning in January 2019, RRA net benefit payment amount is provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Monthly Treasury Statement, and RUIA benefit payments reflect gross amounts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Social Security Fairness Act, signed January 5, 2025, and effective retroactively to months after December 2023, ends the reduction of Tier I retirement benefits paid to rail employees, spouses, or widow(er)s who qualify for both a railroad retirement annuity and a federal, state, or local government pension. After the implementation of this law, cases started to be manually reviewed in January 2025, with the first mass adjustment occurring in June 2025 followed by a second mass adjustment in July 2025. Additional cases are still to be reviewed for retroactive payments.