

**Loss of Purchasing Power**  
**As an Effect of FPC November 11 Proposed**  
**Year 1 and Year 2 ATBs**

<b>Salary Increases by ATB Only Since August of the Given Year:</b>	<b>Percentage of What You can Purchase NOW Relative* to the Given Year</b>	<b>Change in Purchasing Power Relative* to the Given Year</b>
2026**	99.8%	-0.2%
2025	99.5%	-0.5%
2024	99.6%	-0.4%
2023	98.3%	-1.7%
2022	95.5%	-4.5%
2021	94.2%	-5.8%
2020	92.1%	-7.9%
2019	92.3%	-7.7%
2018	92.5%	-7.5%
2017	92.8%	-7.2%
2016	94.4%	-5.6%
2015	95.9%	-4.1%
2014	96.2%	-3.8%
2013	97.3%	-2.7%
2012	97.6%	-2.4%
2011	98.6%	-1.4%
2010	99.0%	-1.0%

\* Using a comparison of inflation measured by a lagging December-to-December percentage change in CPI-U to an ATB not in effect until the *following* August.

\*\* Using an estimated percentage change for the Dec. 2024-to-Dec. 2025 CPI-U at 3.0% (which is the latest year-to-year change for October 2025)

**Example:**

- Suppose from **August 2022** onward, a faculty member's salary went up only by whatever ATB raises were negotiated each year. (For example, maybe this faculty member was last promoted in rank in August 2021, or a faculty member's first year was 2021-22AY and increases in their salary come only from the annual ATB.)
- The salary change over that period will not keep up with inflation. Their real (inflation-adjusted) income has gone down — even though the number on their paycheck went up. Over those years, the cumulative effect is that their salary in 2026 would buy **4.5% less** than it did in 2022.