

Median Comprehensive Household Income, 1979-2005 (2005 Dollars)

Year	Pretax		After-Tax	
	Unadjusted Income	Adjusted Income	Unadjusted Income	Adjusted Income
1979	56400	30700	45600	24900
1980	54500	29700	44100	24100
1981	54000	29700	43400	23900
1982	52700	29200	43000	23800
1983	52000	29000	42600	23800
1984	54100	30200	44100	24600
1985	54800	30700	44500	25000
1986	56500	31700	45900	25800
1987	55600	31800	45600	26100
1988	56600	32300	46000	26400
1989	57400	32900	46800	26900
1990	57200	32700	46600	26700
1991	56300	32400	46200	26500
1992	56300	32500	46300	26700
1993	56700	32500	46700	26700
1994	57500	33100	47400	27200
1995	59000	33900	48700	27900
1996	59800	34200	49300	28200
1997	60600	35100	50000	28700
1998	62600	36200	52000	30000
1999	64300	37000	53400	30700
2000	64000	36900	53100	30600
2001	64200	37000	54300	31200
2002	62600	36200	53200	30700
2003	62300	36200	53700	31100
2004	64400	37100	55400	31700
2005	64800	37400	55900	32100

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Comprehensive household income equals pretax cash income plus income from other sources. Pretax cash income is the sum of wages, salaries, self-employment income, rents, taxable and nontaxable interest, dividends, realized capital gains, cash transfer payments, and retirement benefits plus taxes paid by businesses (corporate income taxes and the employer's share of Social Security, Medicare, and federal unemployment insurance payroll taxes) and employee contributions to 401(k) retirement plans. Other sources of income include in-kind benefits (Medicare, Medicaid, employer-paid health insurance premiums, food stamps, school lunches and breakfasts, housing assistance, and energy assistance).

After-tax income is pretax income less federal individual income, corporate income, payroll and excise taxes. Adjusted income accounts for differences in household size by dividing income by the square root of the number of people in the household. For example, a four-person household with income of \$50,000 would have adjusted income of \$25,000.