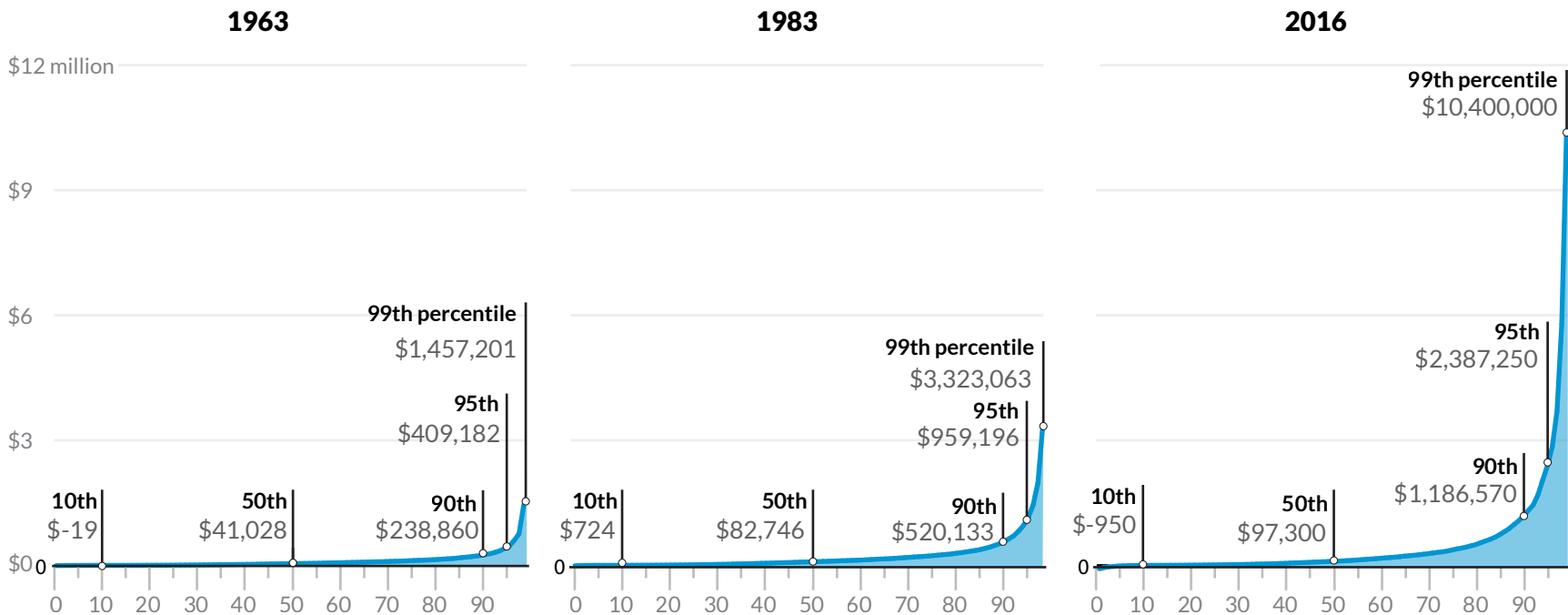


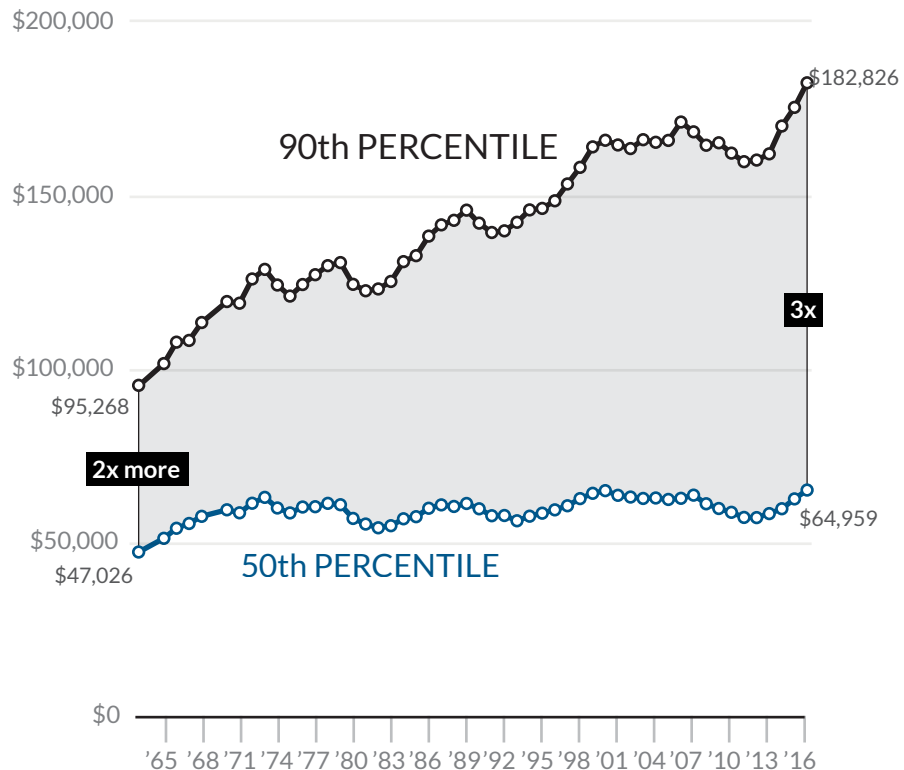
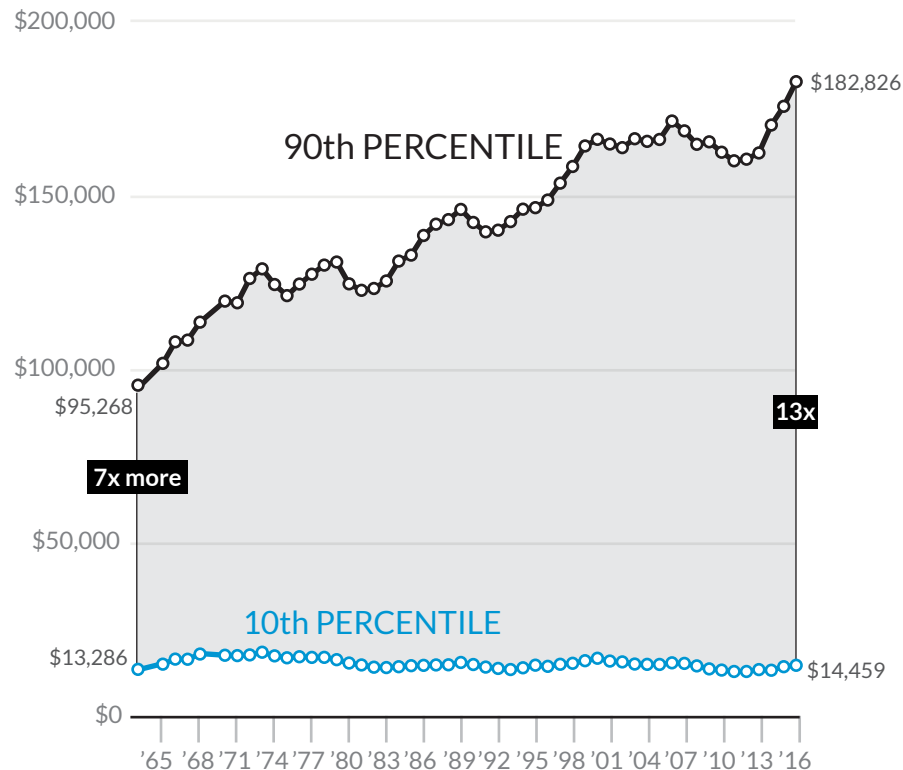
Distribution of Family Wealth, 1963–2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962 (December 31), Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2016.

Note: 2016 dollars.

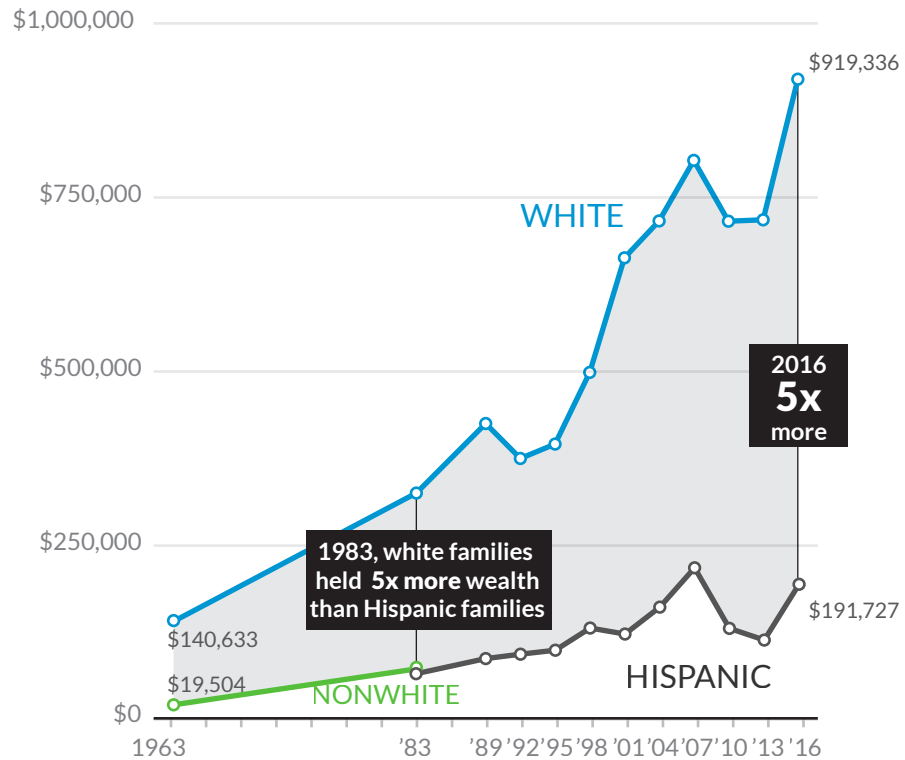
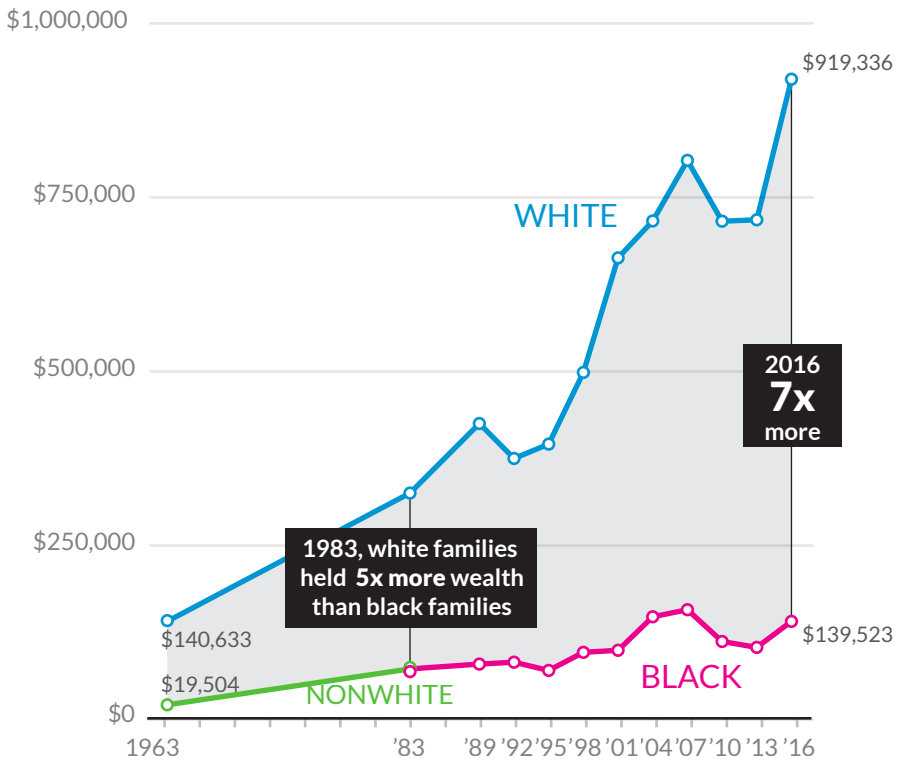
Distribution of Family Income, 1963–2016



Source: Karen Smith, Urban Institute's tabulations from the Current Population Survey 1963–2017.

Notes: 2016 dollars. Income here is measured as private income (e.g., earnings and dividends) plus cash government benefits. Income differences narrow when all taxes and transfers—such as health insurance and in-kind government benefits—are included, but private wealth does not change.

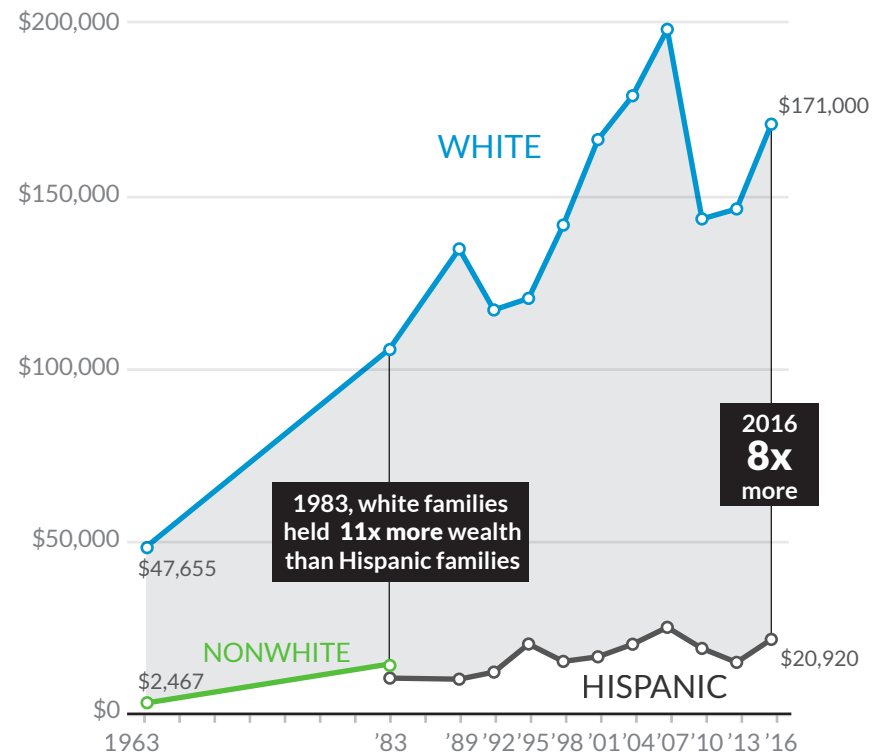
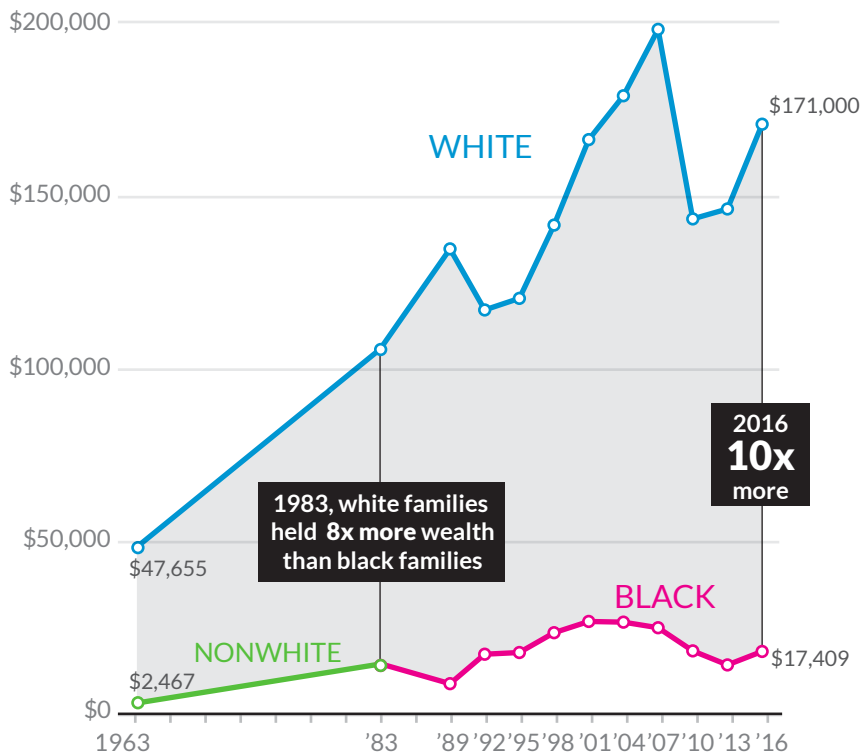
Average Family Wealth by Race/Ethnicity, 1963–2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962 (December 31), Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2016.

Notes: 2016 dollars. No comparable data are available between 1963 and 1983. Black/Hispanic distinction within nonwhite population available only in 1983 and later.

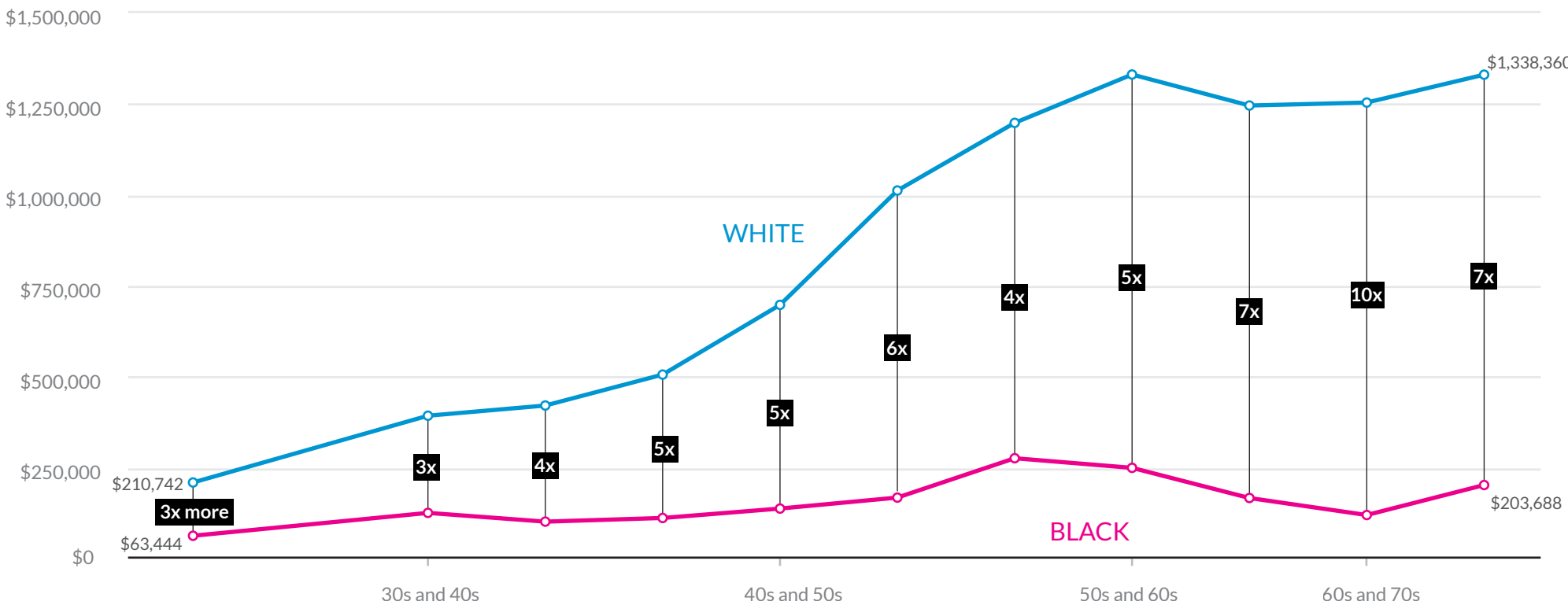
Median Family Wealth by Race/Ethnicity, 1963–2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962 (December 31), Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2016.

Notes: 2016 dollars. No comparable data are available between 1963 and 1983. Black/Hispanic distinction within nonwhite population available only in 1983 and later.

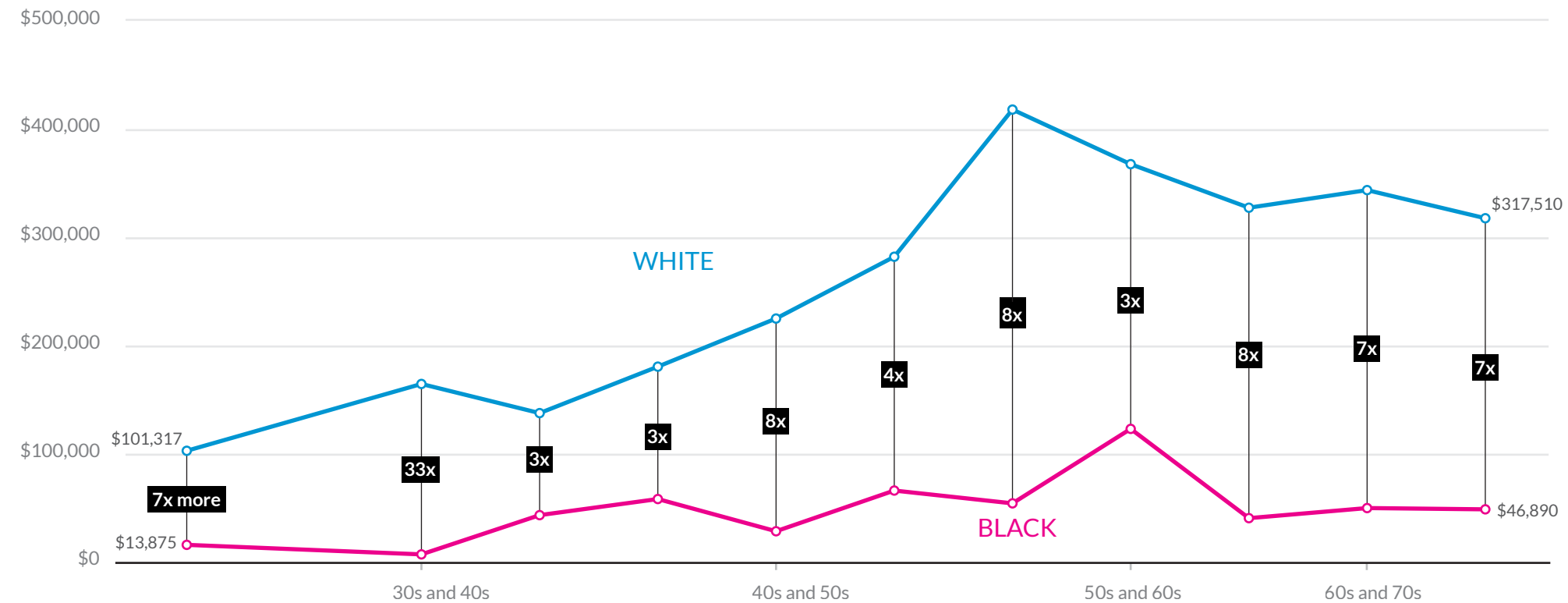
Average Family Wealth for Those Born 1943–51 by Race



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2016.

Notes: 2016 dollars. Hispanic sample size too small to show. Age is defined as the age of the household head. In 2016, these people were ages 65–73; in 1983, they were ages 32–40.

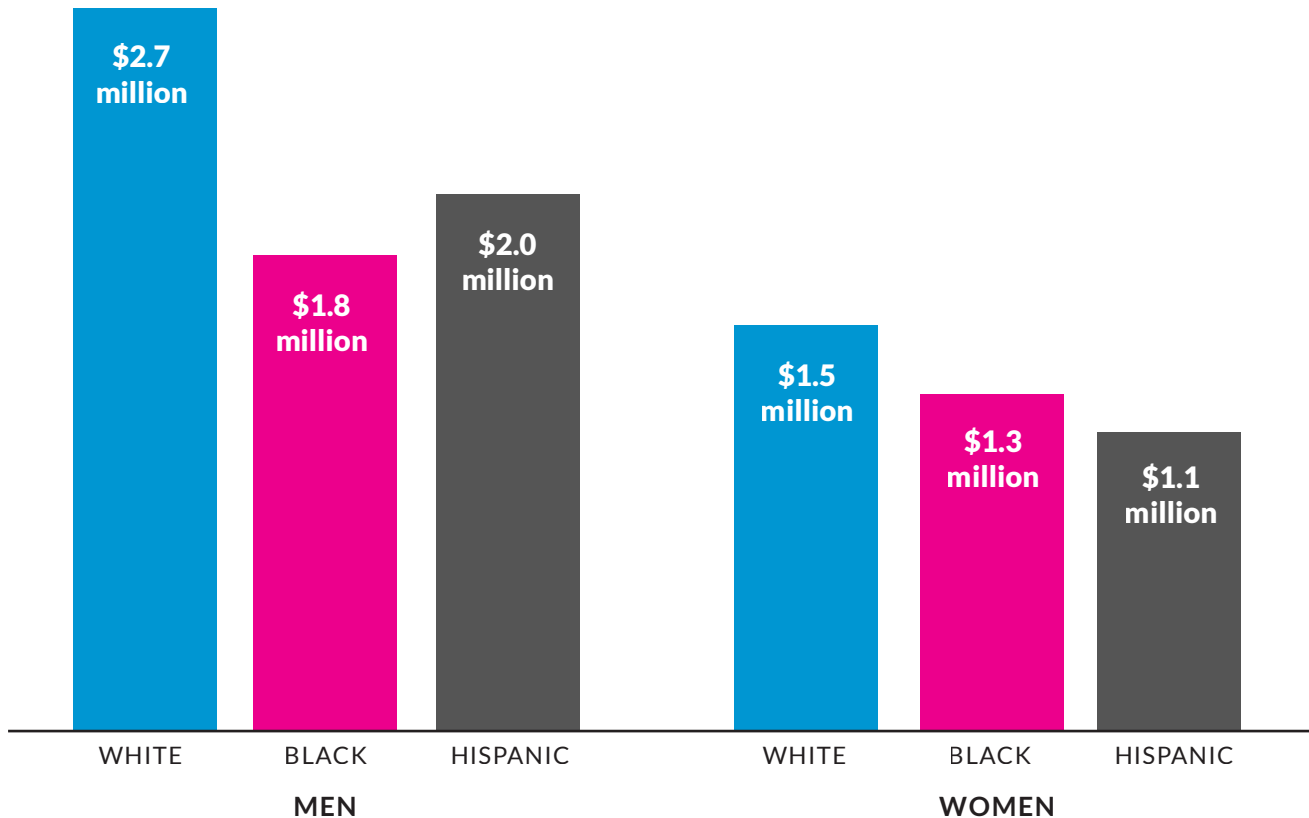
Median Family Wealth for Those Born 1943–51 by Race



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2016.

Notes: 2016 dollars. Hispanic sample size too small to show. Age is defined as the age of the household head. In 2016, these people were ages 65–73; in 1983, they were ages 32–40.

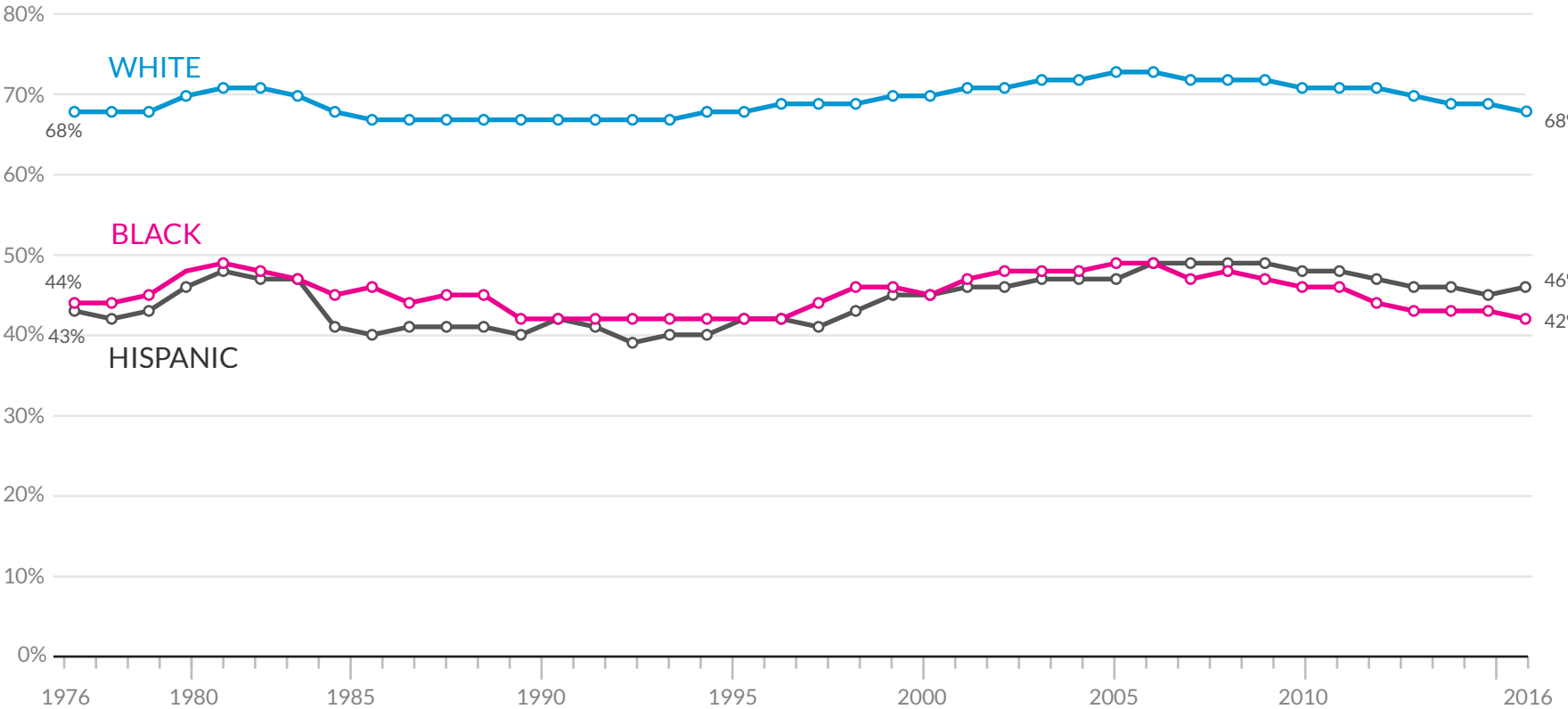
Average Accumulated Real Lifetime Earnings at Ages 58–62 for People Born 1950–54, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



Source: Melissa Favreault, Urban Institute's tabulations from the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation matched to Summary Earnings Records through 2012.

Notes: 2015 dollars. These people are ages 58–62 in 2012. Excludes people outside US for more than 10 years of adulthood; this is especially important for Hispanics, who are more likely foreign born. Earnings are accumulated using assumed interest rates from the OASDI trustees report.

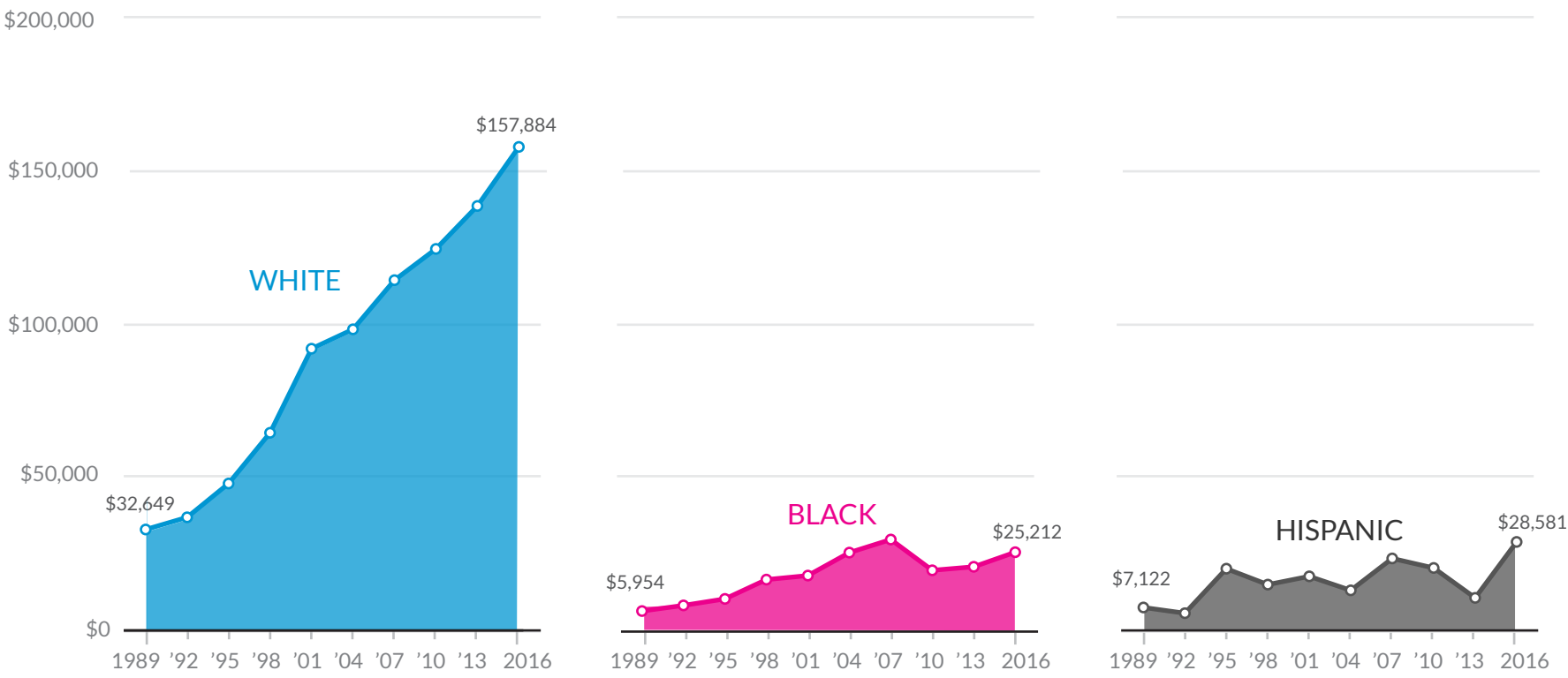
Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 1983–2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Current Population Survey 1976–2017. 1976–2014 values from Census Historical Household Surveys, Table HH-5. 2015–16 values from Census Annual Statistics 2016, Table 22.

Notes: White homeownership rate includes Hispanic whites. The 2016 homeownership rate for non-Hispanic whites is 72 percent.

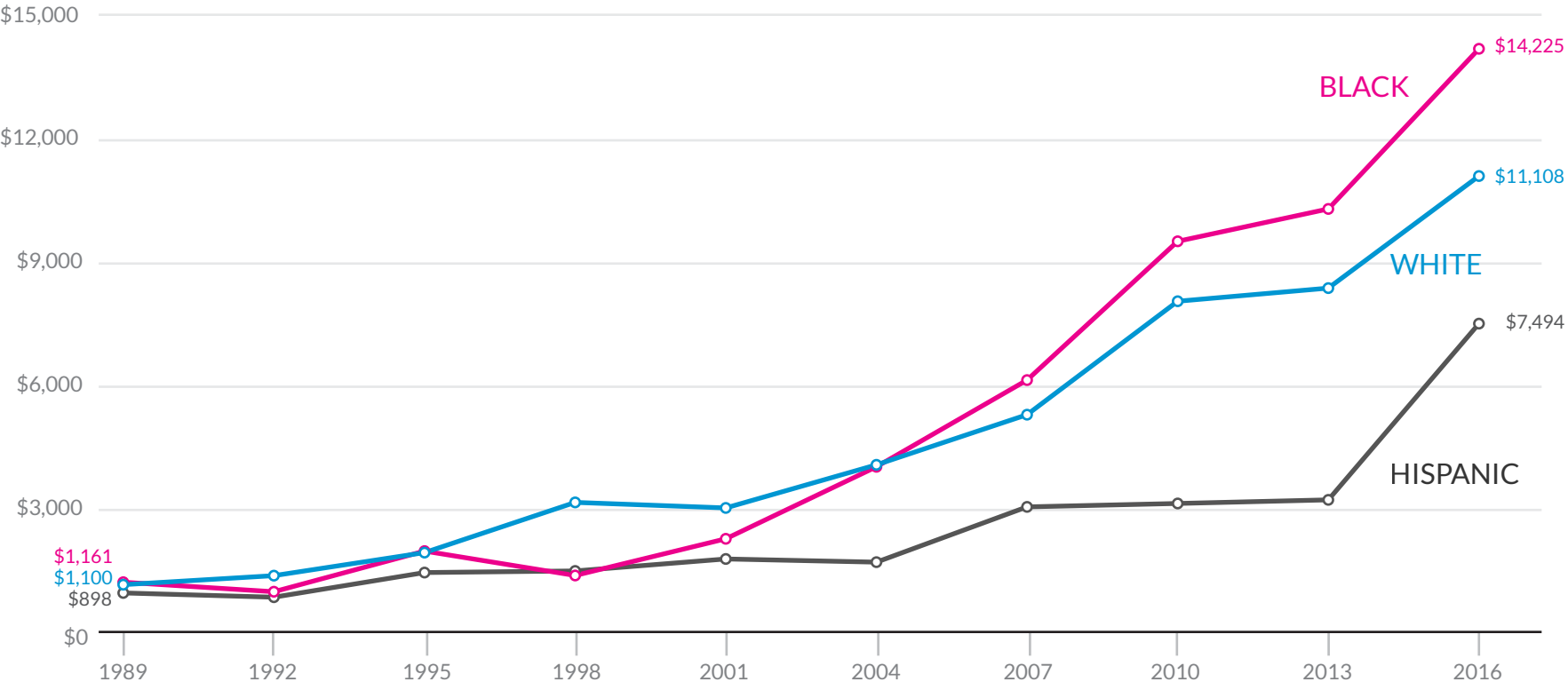
Average Family Liquid Retirement Savings, 1989–2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Consumer Finances 1989–2016.

Notes: 2016 dollars. Liquid retirement savings include dollars in accounts such as 401(k), 403(b), and IRAs. Median liquid retirement savings for black and Hispanic families were zero from 1989 to 2013. Median liquid retirement savings for whites were zero through the mid-1990s, about \$1,500 in 1998, and \$10,000 in 2016.

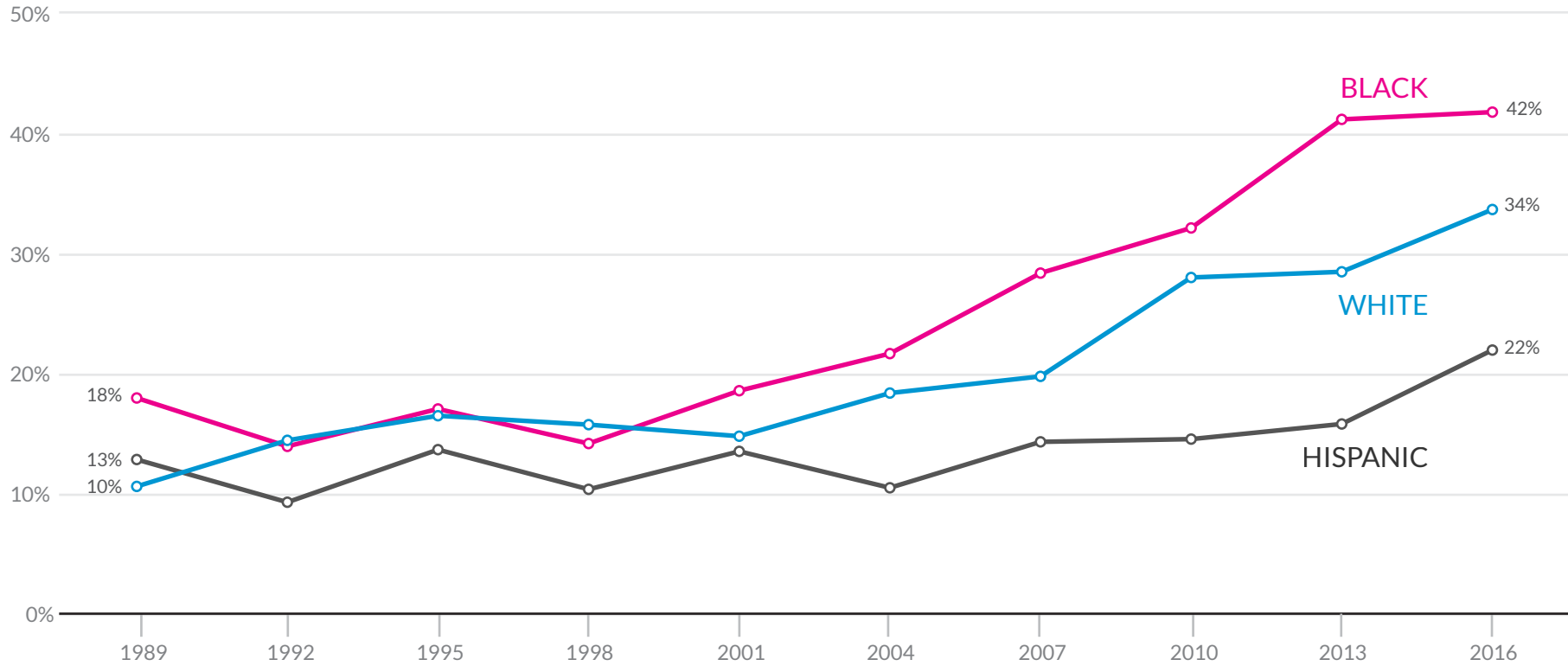
Average Family Student Loan Debt for Those Ages 25-55, 1989-2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Consumer Finances 1989-2016.

Notes: 2016 dollars. Age is defined as the age of the household head.

Share of Families with Student Loan Debt for Those Ages 25–55, 1989–2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2016.

Note: Age is defined as the age of the household head.

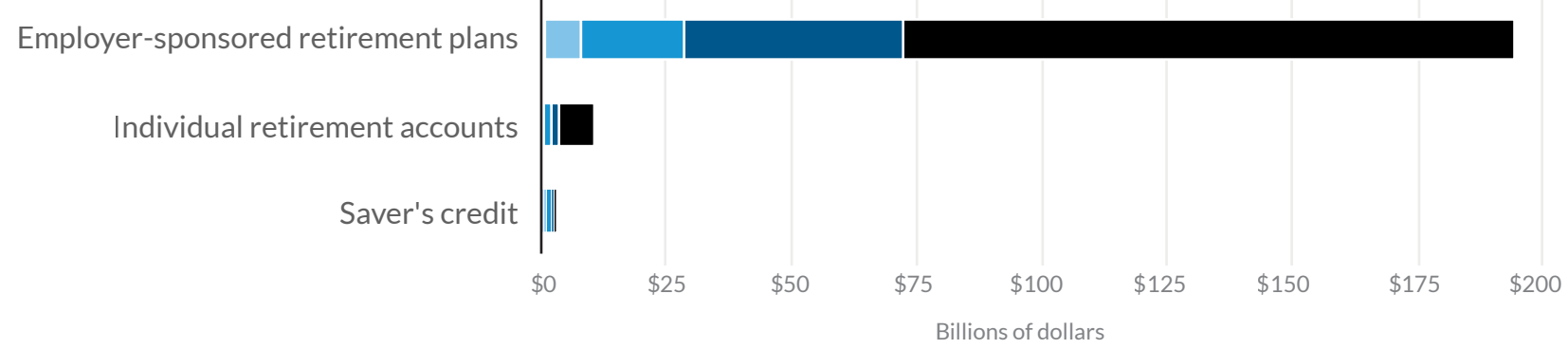
Size and Distribution of Select Asset-Building Tax Subsidies, 2017

Bottom 20% Second 20% Middle 20% Fourth 20% Top 20%

HOMEOWNERSHIP



RETIREMENT SAVINGS



Source: Updated estimates from Steuerle et al. (2014).

Note: "Income" refers to the Tax Policy Center's "expanded cash income" measure, which is described in Rosenberg (2013).