A blue and orange pie chart

Description automatically generated

The pie chart reveals that total retirement assets for individuals with home equity are significantly higher compared to those without.

* the higher total retirement assets among individuals with home equity can be linked to various financial behaviors and demographic factors. Homeownership often contributes to financial stability, which can enhance retirement savings. However, it's also crucial to account for other factors and individual circumstances that might influence retirement asset accumulation.
* the higher percentage of total retirement assets for individuals with home equity is largely due to the financial stability, disciplined savings behavior, and increased wealth accumulation associated with homeownership. These factors create a favorable environment for building retirement assets, contrasting with the financial challenges often faced by renters.
* The higher total retirement assets observed for individuals with home equity can be attributed to different financial behaviors, and potentially advantageous demographic factors. Understanding these factors can provide insight into the broader financial landscape and the role of homeownership in retirement planning.

A graph of a student loan payment

Description automatically generated

This scatter plot shows the anomalies between the total retirement assets ,monthly student loan payments and age group.

* **Younger Age Groups**: Face a strong negative relationship between student loan payments and retirement assets due to the financial strain of early career stages and high debt levels. This underscores the need for targeted financial planning and debt management strategies
* **Middle Age Groups (40-60)**: Exhibit a flattening trend as student loans are reduced and retirement savings increase, reflecting a shift toward improved financial stability. This phase is critical for enhancing retirement contributions and ensuring long-term financial health.
* **Older Age Groups (60-90)**: Generally show lower student loan payments and higher retirement assets, but some outliers with high student loan payments suggest ongoing financial responsibilities, such as supporting family members. This highlights the complexity of retirement planning when faced with extended financial obligations.

A graph with lines and numbers

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Bar line shows a big difference through (Age Group) based on the average quasi-liquid retirement assets and average retirement assets by occupation category

* Among all age groups, those in the managerial/professional occupation category have more in their retirement assets.
* The Trends between the technical/sales/services and other occupation categories are relatively similar.
* The amount in retirement assets for those who are in the "not working" occupation category increases with age because older ages in this category are probably retirees. There is a decrease in their retirement assets after the 65-74 age group because these age groups are probably retirees spending what is saved in their retirement