## Housing demand to be come sharply segmented

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As the baby beomer starts worry-ing about retirement and the baby bout matures, bousing the baby become more sharply segmented than in the past, according to a re-ord relations. The study, "Demographics in the study, "Demographics in the S. – The Segmenting of Housing Demand," anticipates strong housing Demand and stable house values over than the baby boomers. The demand will be fueled by videly varied housing needs – for affluent trade-up havy boom cou-peltrement bad growing hat about onor-raditional bouseholds and im-migrants, the report says. "The IERALTHY markets will of

"THE HEALTHY markets will of-fer diversity. They will have a varie-ty of niche-oriented housing," said NAR President Ira Gribin. The study explores several cur-

rent and projected demographic charges that may have the greatest properties of the second se

1987 HOUSEHOLDS ARE moving

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more frequently, which is causing and will continue to cause a blacker possing turnover rate. Legal immi-gration, notably by Asians and Hispanics, is increasing. The aver-light is the 1980s than in the 1970s. Second the second second second second sectors of the second second second mands in the 1990s, the study second mands in the 1990s, the study second buckeholds will holp offset a drop in bouseholds will holp offset oo simplifies, and such projections tail to consider the continuing effect be bay boas generation will have. Tuccillo said.

INCREASED SAVINGS by baby boomers, combined with a smaller federal deficit and a larger Social Security trust fund, likely will push interest rates lower over the next

seven years, he said. Baby boomers previously unable to buy houses will be buying. "As the leading edge of the baby boom moves through its peak earning years, demand will pick up for see-ond homes and retirement homes." Tuecillo said.

He predicted that demand will shift significantly toward "smaller units in sunny climates."

units in sunny climates." IN SPITE OF house purchases by baby boomers and baby busters, houses will continue to be too expen-sive for poorer consumers. Accord-ing to the study, it appears that a widening gap in househout poor gatiparity in house-buying power. For example, the study says, typi-cal real incomes for families in the highest-earning fifth of the popula-tion rose by more than 29 percent between 1970 and 1986. But real in-between 1970 and 1986. But real in-and the real in the tween 1970 and 1986. But real in-between 1970 and 198

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