

The value of location: what matters most for older individuals considering relocation in Sweden?

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Abstract

We examine heterogeneity in housing preferences among older adults in Sweden using discrete choice experiment data from the Prospective RELOC-AGE study ($n = 957$; mean age = 71.9; 55.3 percent women). Respondents assessed trade-offs between key residential attributes, including proximity to services, access to public transportation, green space, and dedicated parking, and planned monthly expenses. We estimate mixed logit models to recover marginal willingness to pay estimates for each attribute and include interactions with age, gender, and income terciles to capture systematic variation in preferences. Our results show that individuals in the oldest age groups express significantly higher willingness to pay for several attributes, up to three times that of younger respondents. We also identify meaningful differences by gender and tenure status, reflecting underlying patterns of social inequality in later life. These findings contribute policy-relevant evidence to support the development of age-inclusive housing strategies that address both diverse preferences and structural disparities in residential choice.

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1. Introduction

As populations age and the expansion of housing associated with boundless population growth maintains pace, understanding the housing preferences of the ageing demographic becomes increasingly vital for future societies.

In Sweden, the majority of senior citizens live in their own homes with 94% of the population aged 65+ remaining in ordinary housing ([Jennbert 2009](#)).

As this population segment grows, appropriate housing options are essential to provide viable options for an ageing society in need of housing. Striking the right balance between housing attributes is a complex decision-making process in the search for new accommodation, with the considerations of the older populations even more relevant today.

Research suggests that most older adults prefer to age in place, changing households to a lesser extent compared to younger demographics ([Abramsson and Andersson 2015](#)).

This study employs a discrete choice experiment (DCE) to delve into the critical factors influencing the housing choices of older individuals in Sweden wishing to relocate. Leverage the identification of key housing attributes from the nation-wide Prospective RELOC-AGE project, we are able to take a closer look at the locational factors which matter most for older home owners wishing to relocate. Our research uses a diverse sample of older individuals considering relocation, presenting them with hypothetical scenarios that vary in locational attributes, including proximity to green spaces, access to public transportation, shops, and parking availability.

In analysing their responses, we are able to not only elicit preferences and estimate the relative importance of these attributes, but also to estimate their willingness to pay for these attributes. These findings provide valuable insights for rural planners, policy-makers, and healthcare providers, offering guidance on creating age-friendly environments that cater to the unique needs and desires of older home owners while fostering resilient communities.

This study is related to a number of research areas. First, we contribute to the growing literature related to housing and ageing.

Second, on a methodological level, we contribute to the literature involving stated choice experiments.

Lastly, we contribute to ageing in place research by identifying differences in housing preferences among older adults. With a larger proportion of older adults in most parts of the world, knowledge into what may influence independence at home is valuable to governments, policy setters, urban planners, and private companies. We contribute to this literature with evidence towards preferred housing attributes of older adults.

2. Motivation of attributes

2.1. *shops*

[Lucas et al. \(2016\)](#) stress that physical grocery shopping may act as an integrated social experience. Proximity to such shopping amenities can be crucial for older individuals to participate in the social life of their communities.

2.2. *transportation*

[Ricciardi et al. \(2015\)](#) "explore accessibility levels to public transport systems in the context of Perth, Australia, comparing seniors, low-income populations, populations without car availability,

and the rest of the population. The findings reveal that the biggest accessibility differences are found in the seniors group, showing the lowest accessibility level to public transport systems.”

However, some studies have found significant differences within the senior cohort regarding travel behaviour and capacity to access certain locations. [Hildebrand \(2003\)](#) [Alsnih and Hensher \(2003\)](#)

2.3. greenareas

[Cohen-Cline et al. \(2015\)](#) examine mental health and green areas among adult twin pairs, finding that greater access to green space is associated with less depression.

In a Dutch study, [Maas \(2006\)](#) find that increased green space significantly reduces perceived general health, with elderly populations particularly benefiting more from the presence of green areas in their living environment.

Using Danish survey data [Nielsen and Hansen \(2007\)](#) report results that indicate access to green areas are associated with lower stress.

[Paquet et al. \(2013\)](#) report a relationship between open spaces and better cardiometabolic health.

[Sturm and Cohen \(2014\)](#) report findings that mental health is significantly related to residential distance from parks, suggesting mental health could be improved with enhanced environmental interventions.

2.4. conclusion of review

Taken together, the literature offers extensive support in the importance of proximity to green areas, shops and services, and transportation. Despite the large amounts of attention these attributes have seen in the context of ageing and housing, knowledge gaps still remain. For instance, it is common that older individuals are examined as one homogeneous group in comparison to, for example, a younger cohort. This simplified grouping may miss key differences and shortcomings in interpretations. Importantly, this heterogeneity may be intensified throughout the population with the growth of the older population in the coming years.

3. Sample and Method

[Caplan et al. \(2021\)](#)

In a similar study, [Ossokina et al. \(2020\)](#) run a discrete choice experiment utilizing predominately building characteristics in their model.

In the existing literature, [Ossokina and Arentze \(2022\)](#) is closest to our study in the choice of locational attributes. The authors find that proximity to public transport has the highest effect on utility in their sample, followed by proximity to shops. Our paper differs from theirs in a few ways. First, our sample is larger and encompasses a larger age group. They have 441 home-owners in a nine year age group (65-75). Second, our study comprises both home owners and rental occupants, representing a larger diversity of individuals searching for housing. Finally, instead of a purely hypothetical experiment, the respondents in our study have signed up for housing services, where we can assume they have the intention, or at least a strong consideration, to relocate.

3.1. Sample

This paper utilizes survey and experiment data derived from the prospective RELOC-AGE project, a longitudinal two-tiered mixed-method cohort investigation conducted in Sweden. The study was registered under the identifier NCT04765696 on ClinicalTrials.gov (U.S. National Library of Medicine, 2021). ¹ The initial data collection took place from March to December 2021, with a one-year follow-up survey conducted in 2022, and a second follow-up survey in conjunction with a DCE experiment conducted in 2024. A geographical diverse sample of home owners aged 55 and above was recruited for this study across Sweden (see Figure 1).

The primary objective of the Prospective RELOC-AGE study is to explore the long-term dynamics associated with housing choices, relocation, and active and healthy ageing, focusing on individuals across the ageing process. In Sweden, approximately 4-5% of individuals aged 60-84 years relocate each year (Statistics Sweden, 2020). Eligible participants were individuals aged 55 or older, residing in Sweden, and actively registered for relocation with one of three housing companies. These housing companies included two local public housing providers and a national provider of tenant-owned dwellings, thereby representing various types of multi-family housing typically appealing to individuals from different socio-economic backgrounds.

The choice experiment was administered in conjunction with the second follow-up survey in January 2024, where 1,297 of the 1,952 original respondents agreed to participate in the experiment. Respondents who had already relocated and those who did not fully complete the survey questions were excluded, leading to a final sample size of 957 individuals. The experiment was administered within the flexible survey framework Formr and open to participating respondents from

Table 1 presents the results. Among the sample, 55% were female, 46% were male, and the majority (64%) reported being married or cohabiting with a partner. Additionally, 73% of respondents fell within the age range of 54-74, and the majority rated their health as either good (34%) or very good (33%).



Figure 1: Country distribution of respondents

¹For comprehensive insights into the study's procedures, please refer to the study protocol Zingmark et al. (2021)

Table 1: Sample description

	Overall
	(N=1247)
Sex	
Man	567 (45.5%)
Kvinna	680 (54.5%)
Age group	
54-64	354 (28.4%)
65-74	560 (44.9%)
75-84	305 (24.5%)
85+	28 (2.2%)
Civil status	
Married	797 (63.9%)
Single	450 (36.1%)
Self-reported health	
Poor/Fair	197 (15.8%)
Good	427 (34.2%)
Very good	408 (32.7%)
Excellent	215 (17.2%)
Education	
Elementary school	96 (7.7%)
Primary school	300 (24.1%)
University	851 (68.2%)

3.2. Experimental design

4. Analytical Strategy

This study employs a discrete choice experiment (DCE) to examine the locational preferences of older adults in Sweden who are considering relocation from detached housing to apartment living. DCEs present respondents with a series of hypothetical choice tasks, each comprising multiple housing alternatives characterized by varying attribute levels. By observing choices across repeated tasks, we estimate the relative importance of attributes and the trade-offs individuals are willing to make. This approach is grounded in random utility theory (RUT) ([Lancsar and Louviere 2008](#)).

4.1. Modeling Framework

Under the RUT framework, the utility that individual i derives from alternative j in choice task t is given by:

$$U_{ijt} = V_{ijt} + \varepsilon_{ijt} \quad (1)$$

where V_{ijt} is the systematic (observed) component of utility, modeled as a function of the attributes of the alternative, and ε_{ijt} is the unobserved random error term.

The systematic utility is specified as:

$$V_{ijt} = \beta_1 X_{ijt1} + \beta_2 X_{ijt2} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ijtk} \quad (2)$$

where X_{ijtk} represents the level of attribute k for alternative j in task t , and β_k are the corresponding utility coefficients to be estimated.

4.2. Multinomial Logit and Mixed Logit Estimation

We estimate both a multinomial logit (MNL) model and a mixed logit (MXL) model. The MNL model assumes homogeneous preferences across respondents and independently and identically distributed (i.i.d.) error terms following a Type I Extreme Value distribution. Choice probabilities are given by the standard logit formula:

$$P_{ijt} = \frac{\exp(V_{ijt})}{\sum_{l=1}^J \exp(V_{ilt})} \quad (3)$$

To account for unobserved heterogeneity in preferences, we also estimate a mixed logit model, in which the utility coefficients β_i are allowed to vary randomly across individuals:

$$\beta_i = \beta + \Sigma \eta_i \quad (4)$$

where $\eta_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I)$ and Σ is the covariance matrix of the random parameters. The mixed logit model captures heterogeneity by integrating over the distribution of random coefficients using simulated maximum likelihood.

4.3. Marginal Rate of Substitution and Willingness to Pay

Because one attribute in the experiment was specified as a **percentage change in monthly housing cost**, we use it to compute monetary trade-offs for non-cost attributes.

The **marginal rate of substitution (MRS)** for attribute k is calculated as:

$$\text{MRS}_k = -\frac{\hat{\beta}_k}{\hat{\beta}_{\text{cost}}} \quad (5)$$

where $\hat{\beta}_{\text{cost}}$ is the estimated coefficient on the cost attribute (percentage change in housing cost).

To convert the MRS into **monthly marginal willingness to pay (MWTP)** in SEK, we multiply by 10 percent of the mean planned monthly housing cost reported by respondents:

$$\text{MWTP}_k = \text{MRS}_k \times 0.10 \times \bar{C} \quad (6)$$

where \bar{C} is the sample mean of respondents' stated planned monthly housing cost.

These MWTP values represent how much, in SEK per month, respondents are willing to pay for improvements in each housing attribute, relative to their housing cost expectations. This enables direct comparison of attribute valuations across different socio-demographic groups and tenure types.

4.4. Estimation and Software

All models are estimated in R using the `logitr` package (?), which provides flexible estimation routines for both MNL and MXL models using simulated maximum likelihood. For the MXL models, we use Halton draws to simulate the integrals over random parameters, and we cluster standard errors at the individual level to account for repeated observations per respondent.

5. Method –

We constructed an efficient fractional factorial design to minimize the asymptotic variance of the parameters, subject to level balance and minimal overlap constraints. The design was blocked into iB_j versions so that each respondent faced iT_j choice sets with two alternatives per set *plus opt out, if used*_j. Attribute level balance and dominance checks were performed during piloting. A brief training screen with an example task was included before the main experiment.

5.1. Random utility framework

Let i index individuals, $t = 1, \dots, T_i$ index choice tasks, and $j \in \{1, 2\}$ index alternatives *j* and $j = 0$ for the *opt out if included*_j. Utility is

$$U_{ijt} = \alpha_j + \mathbf{x}'_{ijt}\boldsymbol{\beta}_i + \beta_{p,i} \text{PctCost}_{ijt} + \varepsilon_{ijt}, \quad (7)$$

where \mathbf{x}_{ijt} is the vector of nonprice attributes, PctCost_{ijt} is the percentage change in housing cost, and ε_{ijt} is i.i.d. Type I extreme value. The alternative specific constants α_j capture any average preference for each alternative relative to the base. Following ?, we estimate models in preference space and recover willingness to pay measures by ratio to the cost coefficient.

5.2. Econometric specification and estimation

We estimate a mixed logit model to allow for unobserved preference heterogeneity:

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_i = \boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{1/2}\eta_i, \quad \eta_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}), \quad (8)$$

with $\beta_{p,i}$ either fixed or random with a sign constraint $jstate your choice\dot{z}$. The panel structure of repeated choices per individual is accommodated by integrating the likelihood over the distribution of random coefficients:

$$L_i = \int \prod_{t=1}^{T_i} \frac{\exp(V_{ijt})}{\sum_j \exp(V_{ijt})} f(\boldsymbol{\beta}_i, \beta_{p,i} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) d\boldsymbol{\beta}_i d\beta_{p,i}, \quad (9)$$

where $V_{ijt} = \alpha_j + \mathbf{x}'_{ijt}\boldsymbol{\beta}_i + \beta_{p,i} \text{PctCost}_{ijt}$. Parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ are estimated by simulated maximum likelihood using $jnumber\dot{z}$ quasi Monte Carlo draws (Halton or Sobol) and clustering standard errors at the individual level. We also report conditional logit estimates as a baseline.

To account for observed heterogeneity, we include interactions between attributes and socio demographic covariates:

$$\mathbf{x}'_{ijt}\boldsymbol{\beta}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{x}'_{ijt}\boldsymbol{\beta}_i + (\mathbf{x}_{ijt} \otimes \mathbf{z}_i)' \boldsymbol{\gamma}, \quad (10)$$

where \mathbf{z}_i includes age group, gender, and other controls.

5.3. Willingness to pay

Marginal willingness to pay for attribute k is computed as the ratio of the attribute coefficient to the cost coefficient:

$$\text{MWTP}_{k,i} = -\frac{\beta_{k,i}}{\beta_{p,i}}. \quad (11)$$

We report mean and percentile summaries of the implied MWTP distribution using the simulated draws of $\beta_{k,i}$ and $\beta_{p,i}$, along with delta method or simulation based standard errors. Because the cost attribute is specified as a percentage change, we convert MWTP to monetary terms by scaling with each respondent's reported or imputed baseline housing cost, consistent with ?.

6. Attributes

The choice of attributes and associated levels in our study are a combination of important factors identified from the RELOC-AGE follow-up study and attributes found in the housing literature. Following standard practice, we select levels that allow for interpretability and viability of our willingness to pay estimates while holding certain attributes constant to make meaningful comparisons (Hensher et al. 2015). The number of attributes is limited to 9 in order to minimize the cognitive burden of the DCE (Mangham et al. 2009, DeShazo and Fermo 2002)².

Table 2 shows the attributes selected and their associated levels. The variable *greenclose* is defined as the distance in kilometres to green areas including parks, forests, hiking areas, and open spaces. The shortest distance of 5km represents the base level category in our analysis. Similarly, *shopsclose* represents the distance to shopping amenities such as grocery stores, malls, boutiques, and shopping centres. *Price* represents the percentage change in price the respondents for each alternative, where monthly housing costs are known a priori from the initial questions on the survey. Further describe and motivate the attributes...

²Himmller et al. (2021) highlights increased age would tend to exacerbated the cognitive burden of a discrete choice experiment, suggesting complex designs would lead to unreliable results.

Table 2: Attributes and descriptions

Attribute	Description and levels
Distance to green area	1 = within 500m 2 = within 10km 3 = within 15km
Distance to shops	1 = within 500m 2 = within 10km 3 = within 15km
Distance to public transportation	1 = within 300m 2 = within 600 3 = within 900m
Parking	1 = no reserved parking 2 = reserved parking place 3 = reserved garage place
Price	1 = 20 % less than planned costs 2 = 10 % less than planned costs 3 = same as planned cost 4 = 10 % more than planned costs 5 = 20 % more than planned costs

7. Empirical Results

Our discussion begins with results from the baseline model, which excludes interaction terms and serves as a point of comparison for subsequent models that account for heterogeneity across household types. Table 3 presents the estimation results for respondents who own their housing unit. In this specification, a positive (negative) coefficient indicates an increase (decrease) in average utility associated with the attribute level, relative to its reference category. We report coefficient estimates from the multinomial logit model in column two and from the mixed logit model in column three. Results from both models are included to facilitate comparison and to assess the robustness of the findings across model specifications.

Table 3: Baseline results - Owner

	MXL				
	MNL	Mean	SD	MRS	MWTP (SEK/mo)
Green space: 5 km (vs 15 km)	0.57*** (0.05)	1.16*** (0.12)	0.12 (0.23)	0.22*** (0.02)	232.29
Green space: 500 m (vs 15 km)	1.12*** (0.05)	2.21*** (0.16)	1.24*** (0.25)	0.42*** (0.03)	440.66
Shops: 5 km (vs 15 km)	0.58*** (0.05)	1.01*** (0.13)	0.10 (0.20)	0.19*** (0.03)	200.82
Shops: 500 m (vs 15 km)	1.68*** (0.05)	3.12*** (0.18)	1.05*** (0.21)	0.59*** (0.04)	622.34
Transit stop: 600 m (vs 900 m)	0.20*** (0.05)	0.35** (0.11)	-0.76*** (0.20)	0.07** (0.02)	69.56
Transit stop: 300 m (vs 900 m)	0.51*** (0.05)	1.13*** (0.12)	0.79*** (0.18)	0.21*** (0.02)	225.03
Parking: reserved garage (vs none)	1.53*** (0.06)	3.08*** (0.20)	0.56* (0.25)	0.59*** (0.04)	615.13
Parking: reserved space (vs none)	1.30*** (0.06)	2.56*** (0.17)	-2.29*** (0.17)	0.49*** (0.03)	511.17
Price	-2.83*** (0.16)	-5.26*** (0.35)			
Num. obs.	7110	7110			
Log Likelihood	-3570.76	-3136.51			
AIC	7159.53	6363.02			
BIC	7221.35	6672.14			
McFadden R ²	0.28	0.36			
LR χ ² (df=9)	2715.02	3583.53			
p-value (LR)	0.00	0.00			

***p < 0.001; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05

Although both model specifications yield similar patterns in coefficient signs and levels of statistical significance, the mixed logit estimates (column three) are generally larger in magnitude than those from the multinomial logit model. In terms of model performance, the mixed logit specification demonstrates superior fit across all criteria, including log-likelihood, McFadden's pseudo-R², AIC, and BIC. Additionally, several standard deviation estimates for the random parameters (column four) are statistically significant, confirming the presence of unobserved preference heterogeneity. Based on these results, we adopt the mixed logit specification as our preferred model for all subsequent interpretation and discussion.

Marginal rate of substitution (MRS) estimates are presented in column five and are calculated as described in Equation (XX). To obtain marginal willingness to pay (MWTP) estimates, MRS

values are multiplied by 10 percent of each respondent's reported planned housing cost, following Equation (YY). These monetary estimates are presented in column six.

As shown in Table 3, owners are, on average, willing to pay up to 440 SEK per month to avoid residing 15 kilometers from the nearest green area. Proximity to shops appears to be even more highly valued, with owners willing to pay over 620 SEK per month to avoid similar distance from retail services.

Table 4 presents results for respondents who do not own their current housing. Compared to owners, renters place even higher value on proximity to green space, with an estimated MWTP that is 177 SEK greater. Renters also value proximity to shops more highly, with an average MWTP of 636 SEK for locations within 500 meters, compared to 622 SEK for owners.

Reserved parking emerges as a critical attribute across both tenure groups. However, owners are willing to pay substantially more for access to a reserved garage (615 SEK vs 337 SEK), suggesting stronger preferences for secure or private vehicle storage among this group.

Table 4: Baseline results - Renter

	MXL				
	MNL	Mean	SD	MRS	
Green space: 5 km (vs 15 km)	0.75*** (0.11)	4.80*** (1.29)	2.30*** (0.65)	0.36*** (0.06)	377.54
Green space: 500 m (vs 15 km)	1.25*** (0.12)	7.85*** (2.07)	6.64*** (1.85)	0.59*** (0.08)	618.10
Shops: 5 km (vs 15 km)	0.77*** (0.12)	3.67** (1.15)	0.36 (0.46)	0.27*** (0.06)	288.71
Shops: 500 m (vs 15 km)	1.68*** (0.12)	8.09*** (2.12)	6.47*** (1.81)	0.61*** (0.09)	636.95
Transit stop: 600 m (vs 900 m)	0.30* (0.12)	1.57** (0.55)	0.99 (0.63)	0.12** (0.04)	123.73
Transit stop: 300 m (vs 900 m)	0.68*** (0.12)	2.01*** (0.52)	1.64** (0.57)	0.15*** (0.03)	158.21
Parking: reserved garage (vs none)	0.92*** (0.12)	4.28*** (0.97)	-0.02 (0.32)	0.32*** (0.04)	337.04
Parking: reserved space (vs none)	0.94*** (0.13)	3.90*** (0.82)	-4.64*** (1.35)	0.29*** (0.03)	306.98
Price	-4.10*** (0.37)	-13.34*** (2.61)			
Num. obs.	1458	1458			
Log Likelihood	-721.69	-612.41			
AIC	1461.39	1314.82			
BIC	1508.95	1552.64			
McFadden R ²	0.29	0.39			
LR χ ² (df=9)	577.83	796.40			
p-value (LR)	0.00	0.00			

***p < 0.001; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05

Table 5: Baseline results - Male

	MNL	MXL		MRS	MWTP (SEK/mo)
		Mean	SD		
Green space: 5 km (vs 15 km)	0.65*** (0.07)	1.33*** (0.16)	-0.25 (0.24)	0.23*** (0.03)	227.78
Green space: 500 m (vs 15 km)	1.01*** (0.07)	2.05*** (0.20)	1.16*** (0.32)	0.35*** (0.04)	351.54
Shops: 5 km (vs 15 km)	0.69*** (0.08)	1.26*** (0.18)	0.32 (0.26)	0.22*** (0.04)	215.57
Shops: 500 m (vs 15 km)	1.76*** (0.07)	3.45*** (0.25)	0.17 (0.30)	0.59*** (0.05)	590.67
Transit stop: 600 m (vs 900 m)	0.20** (0.08)	0.32* (0.16)	-1.14*** (0.23)	0.05 (0.03)	54.05
Transit stop: 300 m (vs 900 m)	0.41*** (0.07)	0.85*** (0.16)	0.21 (0.20)	0.15*** (0.03)	145.00
Parking: reserved garage (vs none)	1.71*** (0.08)	3.65*** (0.29)	-1.54*** (0.24)	0.62*** (0.05)	624.07
Parking: reserved space (vs none)	1.43*** (0.08)	3.12*** (0.26)	2.66*** (0.25)	0.53*** (0.04)	533.73
Price	-3.01*** (0.22)	-5.84*** (0.52)	—	—	—
Num. obs.	3852	3852	—	—	—
Log Likelihood	-1889.12	-1648.41	—	—	—
AIC	3796.25	3386.81	—	—	—
BIC	3852.55	3668.35	—	—	—
McFadden R ²	0.29	0.38	—	—	—
LR χ ² (df=9)	1561.76	2043.19	—	—	—
p-value (LR)	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$

Table 6: Baseline results - Female

	MNL	MXL			
		Mean	SD	MRS	MWTP (SEK/mo)
Green space: 5 km (vs 15 km)	0.56*** (0.06)	1.25*** (0.17)	0.25 (0.54)	0.23*** (0.03)	242.97
Green space: 500 m (vs 15 km)	1.24*** (0.06)	2.76*** (0.24)	1.24** (0.43)	0.51*** (0.05)	537.22
Shops: 5 km (vs 15 km)	0.55*** (0.06)	1.07*** (0.21)	0.86** (0.29)	0.20*** (0.04)	207.50
Shops: 500 m (vs 15 km)	1.61*** (0.06)	3.10*** (0.24)	1.33*** (0.39)	0.57*** (0.05)	602.77
Transit stop: 600 m (vs 900 m)	0.24*** (0.07)	0.50*** (0.14)	-0.09 (0.32)	0.09*** (0.03)	98.21
Transit stop: 300 m (vs 900 m)	0.65*** (0.06)	1.38*** (0.16)	1.03*** (0.22)	0.26*** (0.03)	268.90
Parking: reserved garage (vs none)	1.21*** (0.07)	2.43*** (0.20)	0.41 (0.26)	0.45*** (0.04)	473.25
Parking: reserved space (vs none)	1.10*** (0.07)	1.96*** (0.18)	-2.17*** (0.25)	0.36*** (0.03)	381.55
Price	-3.07*** (0.19)	-5.40*** (0.44)			
Num. obs.	4761	4761			
Log Likelihood	-2431.00	-2122.98			
AIC	4880.00	4335.96			
BIC	4938.21	4627.03			
McFadden R ²	0.26	0.36			
LR χ ² (df=9)	1738.15	2354.18			
p-value (LR)	0.00	0.00			

*** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$

7.1. Heterogeneity Models

8. Conclusions

As the global population continues to age, understanding the housing preferences of older demographics becomes increasingly crucial for the planning and development of future societies. In Sweden, where a significant portion of senior citizens prefer to live in their own homes, the need for appropriate housing options for the elderly is becoming more pronounced as this demographic segment expands.

This study utilized a discrete choice experiment (DCE) to delve into factors influencing the housing choices of older home owners in Sweden considering relocation. By presenting them with hypothetical scenarios that varied in locational attributes such as healthcare facilities, public transportation, green spaces, social amenities, and natural surroundings, we were able to identify key housing preferences.

We find that respondents in older age groups demonstrate substantial differences in preferred housing attributes. Individuals aged 75+ are willing to pay three times more to be closer to public transportation compared to individuals aged 55-64.

Across all tests, access to public transportation and proximity to green spaces emerged as paramount factors influencing housing choices. These findings offer valuable insights for rural planners, policy makers, and healthcare providers, providing guidance on creating age-friendly environments that cater to the unique needs and desires of older home owners while promoting resilient and vibrant communities. Understanding the interplay between these key factors is essential for optimizing the rural living experience for the older population, ensuring their well-being, and fostering their continued contribution to the vitality of future societies. As populations continue to age, these insights will be instrumental in shaping the future of housing and community development for older adults.

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