# Abstract

We examine heterogeneity in housing preferences among older adults in Sweden using a discrete choice experiment data from the Prospective RELOC-AGE study (n = 957; mean age = 72; 55.3% women). Respondents assessed trade-offs between key residential attributes, including proximity to shops and services, green spaces, access to public transportation, 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 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 twice 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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