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Results of a survey

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Intergenerational co-housing in Sweden

Results of a survey

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Institutionen för kulturgeografi och ekonomisk geografi, Lunds universitet

Rapporter och notiser 174

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Table of contents

Introduction.....	5
Methodology	6
Survey results.....	9
Household characteristics	9
Socio-economic characteristics	10
Sustainability perceptions	12
Appendix	17
References	18

Introduction

We have in recent decades seen a renewed interest in alternative housing practices in and beyond Europe. Some municipalities have begun to actively assist the realisation of such housing forms, and in Denmark and Sweden, for example, alternative housing is getting national political attention. Often subsumed under the notion of collaborative housing, such developments are paralleled by an upsurge in research on alternative housing (see, for example, Hagbert et al. 2020; Lang et al. 2020; Tummers 2016).

Among practitioners and researchers, interests in alternative housing are often based on assumptions that such housing forms are well suited to address sustainability challenges in relation to housing and urban development (see, for example, Engström et al. 2025; Jeske et al. 2024). However, while sustainability claims are frequent in the scholarly and activist literature, Lang et al. (2020: 28) find that “most positive effects would need to be substantiated in future research as well as the negative ones”, and when it comes to aims of addressing social and ecological sustainability, Tummers and MacGregor (2019: 1) point out the need for research “that moves beyond wishful thinking”.

The survey presented in this report was prepared as part of the research project *Prospects and barriers for sustainability in alternative housing* that addresses the question: Can alternative housing forms contribute to comprehensive sustainability goals, and what are the barriers and opportunities for this? This involves studies of sustainability claims and practices in relation to alternative housing in Sweden as well as analyses and comparisons of alternative housing practices in Denmark and Sweden.

Focusing on intergenerational co-housing as a reasonably distinct and well-established alternative housing form in Sweden, the aim of the survey presented in this report is to provide an overview over who live in Swedish co-housing and how they perceive this to affect their sustainability practices. In this respect, we adopted a broad understanding of “sustainability” as including intersecting social, economic and environmental dimensions. Respondents completed the survey in November-December 2023 and January 2024.

Compared with a similar survey of inhabitants in Danish co-housing (Jakobsen and Larsen 2019), the response to the survey presented in this report was somewhat disappointing. This is partly explained by

the simple fact that there are fewer intergenerational co-housing projects in Sweden, but we have in recent years also seen an increased interest in researching co-housing, and this might have led to a measure of “research fatigue” among projects and inhabitants.

However, if its limitations are kept in mind, the survey contributes to knowledge about inhabitants in Swedish co-housing, which goes beyond cases studies. We hope the results can serve as reference for case studies as well as starting points for further research. To this end, the report presents the “raw” survey results. We hope this can help and inspire other researchers and people interested in alternative housing forms. There are many more aspects of sustainability in alternative housing to delve into with inspiration from the material presented in the report; indeed, the survey results generate as many questions as they answer.

Acknowledgement

We would like to thank those who helped us gaining access to Swedish co-housing communities and all those who took time to answer the survey.

Our work benefitted from discussions with Bo Bengtsson and Pernilla Hagbert, and we are grateful for the “mapping” of Swedish alternative housing by Eskil Engström and Jule Iken Jeske.

Methodology

Drawing on experiences from a survey of Danish co-housing projects and their inhabitants (Jakobsen and Larsen 2019), which broadly was corroborated by a subsequent register-based examination (Jensen et al. 2022), the survey presented in this report was constructed as a web-based questionnaire that was distributed to inhabitants of intergenerational co-housing projects in Sweden. In the following, we will outline and discuss the methodology.

Definition and delimitation

Alternative housing takes many forms, and within as well as between countries, many terms are used. The focus of the survey is the housing form, which in Sweden is called, for instance, *bogemenskap*, *kollektivboende* or *gemenskapsboenden*. While this housing form has some distinct typological and geographical features (Caldenby 2020), it is broadly comparable to the Danish *bofællesskab* (Larsen 2020), which, in turn, inspired McCamant and Durrett's (1988) influential conceptualisation of co-housing.

For this study, we adopted Jakobsen and Larsen's (2019: 417) definition of co-housing "as housing developments that combine individual dwellings with substantial common facilities and activities aimed at everyday reproduction".

Individual dwellings imply that households have their own kitchen and bathroom; the dwellings of households are, in other words, self-contained. What amounts to substantial common facilities and activities is more difficult to determine. In Swedish co-housing, common facilities usually involve at least a common kitchen and dining room, and regular common dinners is an almost defining everyday reproductive activity.

On the one hand, this definition excludes housing forms such as communes, which typically share bathroom and kitchen. On the other hand, the definition also excludes projects that are not primarily concerned with housing and everyday life, for example some eco-villages.

We have in recent years seen increasing interest in "building communities" (*byggemenskaper*) in Sweden (Westholm 2019). These are projects based on groups of people, who as non-profit organisations plan and realise housing projects as entrepreneurs. Such projects were included in the survey if they function as a co-housing community after the construction.

Another variant of alternative housing, which is receiving much attention, is senior co-housing. Such projects usually fit the general characterisation of co-housing, but they are reserved for a particular age group, for instance people above the age of 50 years without children living at home. Senior co-housing is interesting in many respects, but as the distinct age group is paralleled by particular socio-demographic features, it is often problematic to combine data on senior and intergeneration co-housing. As we are interested in social sustainability as involving issues of social differentiations, for example, it could be misleading to include housing communities that are segregated by age. Therefore, the survey was not distributed to projects that are defined as senior co-housing. For the same reason, we have not included other projects reserved for certain groups, for example co-housing for women and projects aiming to integrate newly arrived migrants and seniors.

Sample

Co-housing projects in Sweden are not systematically registered by any public or private entity. The sample used in this study is retrieved from various sources, including existing lists, the member register of the umbrella organisation of Swedish co-housing, *Kollektivhus NU*, and projects identified in the research project. This resulted in a list of 40 intergenerational co-housing projects (see appendix).

The list is not complete. Apart from projects that have escaped the attention of us and others, one source of errors relates to the application of our definition of intergenerational co-housing projects. Another source of mistakes is that some Swedish co-housing projects over time have reverted to mainstream housing or are in a process of doing so (see also Kärnekull 2015). Some projects on our list, which we have not been able to contact, may be in a process of becoming mainstream housing.

For both sources of mistakes, we have adopted a cautious approach. When in doubt, we have excluded rather than included co-housing projects.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire was constructed in the Sunet Survey system using the model developed for the survey of residents in Danish co-housing. However, while we generally followed this model in the overarching

design and questions concerning households, demographic and socio-economic aspects, questions on perceptions of sustainability were added. The questionnaire was in both Swedish and English.

The first page of the questionnaire contained information about the research, contact information to the researchers, and information on how to answer the questionnaire. We informed the respondents that their answers would be anonymous from the outset, that it was voluntary to participate, and that it was possible to only answer some questions. The introduction also stressed that we only wanted answers from adults (18 years or older).

As several words are used in Sweden for what we in this report term co-housing, we used “housing project” in the questionnaire. This was to ensure that all respondents felt included. The use of “housing project” was explained in the introduction.

In addition to the introduction, the questionnaire was divided into three parts: question directed at the household (no. 1-9); individual questions on demographic and socio-economic aspects (no. 10-19); and individual questions on sustainability (no. 20-32).

Question 33 was introduced as an “extra question if you have time”. Respondents were here invited to calculate their individual climate footprint using the “climate calculator” developed by the Stockholm Environment Institute and the World Wide Fund for Nature. 20 respondents did this and entered the result in the questionnaire. However, we have not included these results in the report.

The questionnaire was designed to make it as easy as possible to answer the questions by selecting options from drop-down menus or by ticking boxes. For all questions, there was an opportunity to comment or add additional free text, which helped us to detect misunderstandings and ambiguities.

For questions involving individual assessment of sustainability issues (no. 20-32), free text comments were in several instances an interesting addition. We have included these comments in the report for question 25-29. A few free comments have been redacted to ensure anonymity. For the remaining questions, there were only marginal free text comments.

For question where it is possible to compare co-housing residents with Swedish averages, we used the categorisations of Statistics Sweden. This meant that respondents in some cases had to select between somewhat awkward or even problematic categories. A potentially problematic categorisation related to Statistics Sweden’s definition of “foreign” and

“Swedish” background (Question 13). However, our use of Statistics Sweden categories was noted in relation to the relevant questions, and the respondents generally managed to navigate these categories.

In the survey invitation, respondents could select between five links to the questionnaire depending on the number of adults in the household. This setup was used to enable a distinction between households and individuals, and it had worked well in the Danish survey. But many respondents only included one individual reply, also in households with more than one adult. This was not a problem for the results, but it lowered the number of respondents to the individual parts of the questionnaire.

Implementation

Together with an introduction to the research project and the purpose of the survey, the questionnaire was in most cases sent to an e-mail address found on the website of the housing project. In some cases, we established contact through a contact form on the website of the project, via social media or, for projects in private or public rental housing, by contacting the landlord or municipal housing company. Whatever the entry, we asked the recipient to circulate the questionnaire to inhabitants in the housing project.

Particularly when trying to establish contact to a housing project through municipal housing companies, it sometimes proved difficult to reach the inhabitants. This was partly due to municipal housing companies’ data protection policies. However, we managed to access many housing projects based in public rental housing.

During the implementing, we learnt that another research project was distributing an online questionnaire to co-housing communities. That survey had a different purpose than ours, but the two surveys were conflated by some contacts. In our further requests to housing projects, as well as in reminders to housing projects we already had contacted, we included a section stating that we worked on another project and would be thankful if both surveys were circulated.

Responses

Based on our list of 40 intergenerational co-housing projects, we managed to get the survey distributed in 25 projects. This resulted in 99 household responses and 117 individual responses. As it is difficult to determine the total population of co-housing projects with reasonable certainty, it is unfortunately not possible to suggest the response rate.

Methodological reflections

Compared with the survey of co-housing in Denmark (Jakobsen and Larsen 2019), the number of responses was significantly lower in our survey of intergenerational co-housing in Sweden. This is partly explained by there being more co-housing projects in Denmark. But an additional reason for the comparatively low number of responses might be a degree of “research fatigue” in co-housing projects, which in recent years have become the subject of several research projects (for an overview of recent research projects in Sweden, see Kärnekull 2023). This is illustrated by our survey being paralleled by another survey (see above). In addition, online surveys have now become so common that the number of responses could also reflect a more general “survey fatigue”.

To get more responses, we to some degree complemented e-mail approaches to co-housing projects with other means of contact. In one case, we were invited for common dinner in a co-housing project to present the survey. For another project, where we could not establish contact via e-mail, we distributed printed invitations with questionnaire links as QR codes. Such forms of alternative approaches could be pursued more systematically in future research.

It is an inherent challenge for online surveys that some groups may be more inclined to answer than others, and with no means of ascertaining the profile of the entire population of co-housing projects, it is difficult to establish whether the respondents to the survey are “representative”. However, the number of responses from women and pensioners is clearly higher than what could be expected. In part, this may reflect that women tend to be overrepresented in co-housing, and that some long-established co-housing projects are “aging”. Still, such biases should be acknowledged when reading the results. For results on average income (Question 19), where it makes particular sense to distinguish pensioners from others, we have presented the results in total and separately.

Survey results

Respondents completed the survey in the period November-December 2023 and January 2024.

Household characteristics

4. Tenure form

Households (<i>n</i> =99)	Survey
Tenant owned (bostadsrätt)	20
Private rental (privat hyresvärd)	19
Public rental (kommunal/allmännyttig)	37
Cooperative rental (kooperativ hyresrätt)	16
Owner occupied (äganderätt)	0
Don't know	4
Other	3
The tenure form of owner-occupied flats was introduced in 2009, and the tenure is still insignificant in Sweden.	

5. Household composition

Households (<i>n</i> =99)	Survey
1 adult	49
1 adult, 1 child	12
1 adult, 2 children	6
2 adults	16
2 adults, 1 child	2
2 adults, 2 children	2
3 adults	3
4 adults	1
No answer	8

This question was misunderstood by some respondents. Based on comments provided by the respondents, these replies have been listed as "no answer"

6. Size of dwelling (rooms)

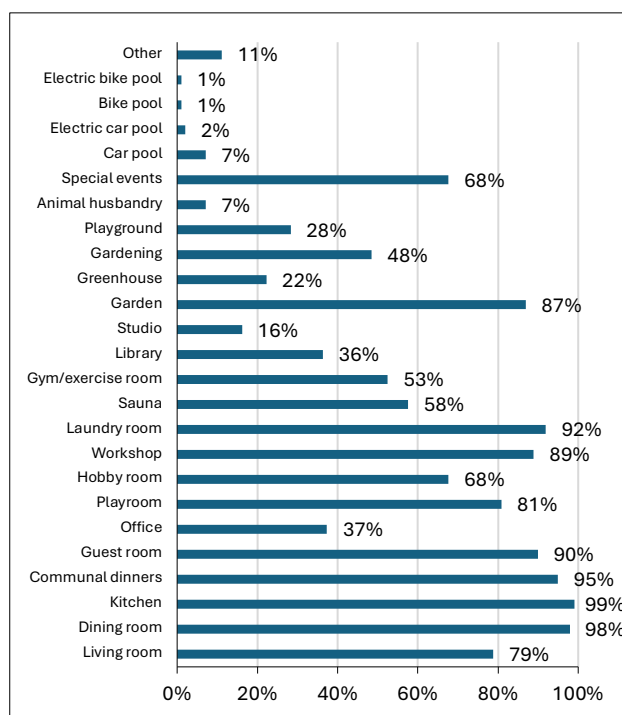
Households (<i>n</i> =99)	Survey
1 room	19
1.5 rooms	1
2 rooms	47
3 rooms	19
3.5 rooms	1
4 rooms	12

7. Size of dwelling (m²)

Households (<i>n</i> =99)	Survey
31 – 40 m²	23
41 – 50 m²	15
51 – 60 m²	18
61 – 70 m²	20
71 – 80 m²	10
81 – 90 m²	8
91 – 100 m²	2
101 – 110 m²	2
No answer	1

8. Monthly rent/charge for dwelling (SEK)

Households (<i>n</i> =99)	Survey
0 – 2,500	1
2,501 – 5,000	16
5,001 – 7,500	38
7,501 – 10,000	26
10,001 – 12,500	14
12,501 – 15,000	2
15,001 – 17,500	2



9. Common functions and activities in the housing project (percentage, 99 household replies).

Socio-economic characteristics

10. Age of respondents

Individuals (<i>n</i> =117)	Survey	
20 – 29	2	2%
30 – 39	16	14%
40 – 49	16	14%
50 – 59	13	11%
60 – 69	30	26%
70 – 79	33	28%
80 – 89	6	5%
No answer	1	1%

11. When respondents moved into housing project

Individuals (<i>n</i> =117)	Survey	
1980s	4	3%
1990s	9	8%
2000s	16	14%
2010s	34	29%
2020s	53	45%
No answer	1	1%

12. Gender of respondents

Individuals (<i>n</i> =117)	Survey	
Female	83	71%
Male	32	27%
Non-binary	1	1%
No answer	1	1%

13. Foreign or Swedish background

Individuals (<i>n</i> =117)	Survey	Sweden
Foreign background	14%	27%
Swedish background	85%	73%
No answer	1%	–

Statistics Sweden classification. Foreign background: Born outside of Sweden or born in Sweden with both parents born outside of Sweden. Swedish background: Born in Sweden with one or both parents born in Sweden.

14. Longest education when moving in

Individuals (<i>n</i> =117)	Survey	
Primary school (less than 9 years)	1	1%
Primary school (9 or 10 years)	2	2%
High school (up to 2 years)	1	1%
High school (3 years)	9	8%
Post-high school (less than 3 years)	22	18%
Post-high school (3 years or more)	71	61%
Postgraduate	11	9%
Other	0	0

15. Longest education today

Individuals (<i>n</i> =117)	Survey	Sweden
Primary school (less than 9 years)	2%	3%
Primary school (9 or 10 years)	2%	13%
High school (up to 2 years)	0%	16%
High school (3 years)	5%	24%
Post-high school (less than 3 years)	19%	15%
Post-high school (3 years or more)	58%	24%
Postgraduate	12%	1%
Other	3%	3%

16. Occupation when moving in

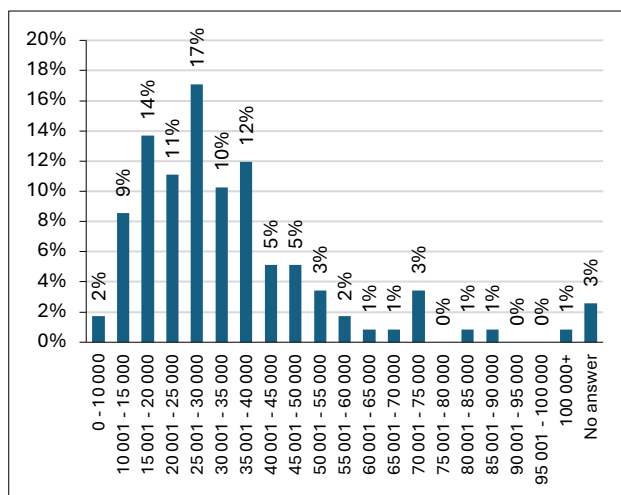
Individuals (<i>n</i> =117)	Survey	
Management professions	8	7%
Professions requiring advanced higher education qualifications	34	29%
Professions requiring a higher education qualification or equivalent	23	20%
Administrative and consumer service professions	6	5%
Service, care and sales professions	8	7%
Occupation in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing	1	1%
Construction and manufacturing professions	2	2%
Professions in mechanical manufacturing and transportation	1	1%
Professions with short-term training or introduction	1	1%
Military professions	0	0%
Unemployed	1	1%
Long-term sick leave	3	3%
Student	7	6%
Pensioner	19	16%
Other	2	2%
No answer	1	1%

17. Occupation today

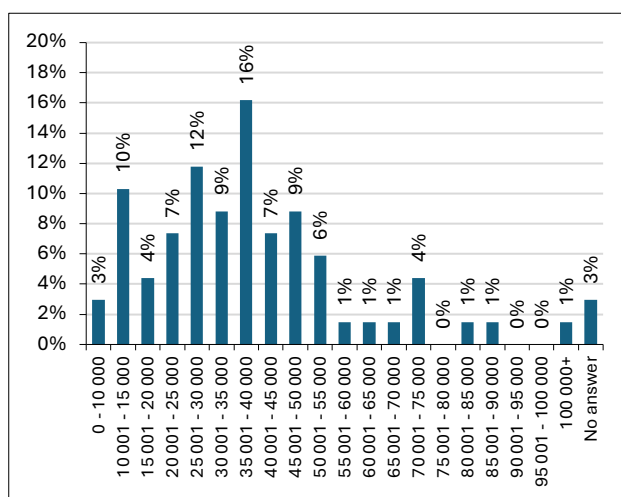
Individuals (n=117)	Survey	
Management professions	6	5%
Professions requiring advanced higher education qualifications	24	21%
Professions requiring a higher education qualification or equivalent	12	10%
Administrative and consumer service professions	3	3%
Service, care and sales professions	4	3%
Occupation in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing	1	1%
Construction and manufacturing professions	2	2%
Professions in mechanical manufacturing and transportation	1	1%
Professions with short-term training or introduction	0	0%
Military professions	0	0%
Unemployed	2	2%
Long-term sick leave	2	2%
Student	7	6%
Pensioner	52	44%
Other	0	0%
No answer	1	1%

18. Type of income

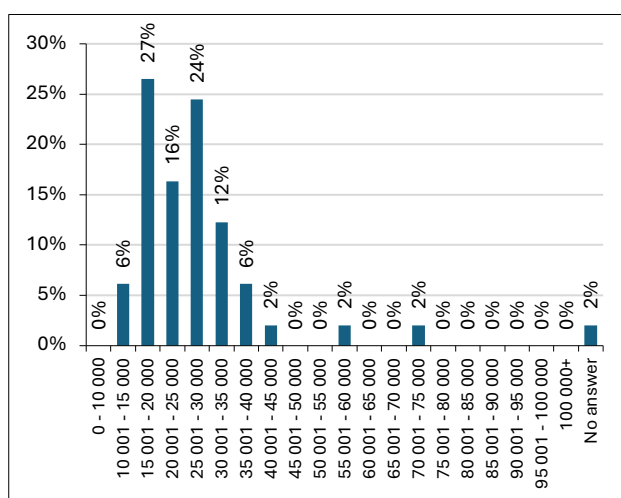
Individuals (n=117)	Survey	
Salary	52	44%
Pension	54	46%
Study support	7	6%
Other	13	11%



19. Average income before tax, all respondents (SEK, percentage, 117 individual replies).



19. Average income before tax, non-pensioners (SEK, percentage, 68 individual replies).



19. Average income before tax, pensioners (SEK, percentage, 49 individual replies).

Sustainability perceptions

20. How has moving to the housing project affected you?

Individuals (n=117)	Survey	
Strongly negative	2	2%
Rather negative	1	1%
More negative than positive	2	2%
More positive than negative	17	15%
Rather positive	30	26%
Strongly positive	64	55%
No answer	1	1%

21. How did you learn about the housing project?

Individuals (n=117)	Survey	
Through friends	46	39%
Through family	14	12%
Through a housing agency	16	14%
Newspaper, book or internet	23	20%
Other	22	19%
No answer	2	2%

Respondents could select more than one option. Percentages are calculated with 117 respondents.

22. Change in size of dwelling

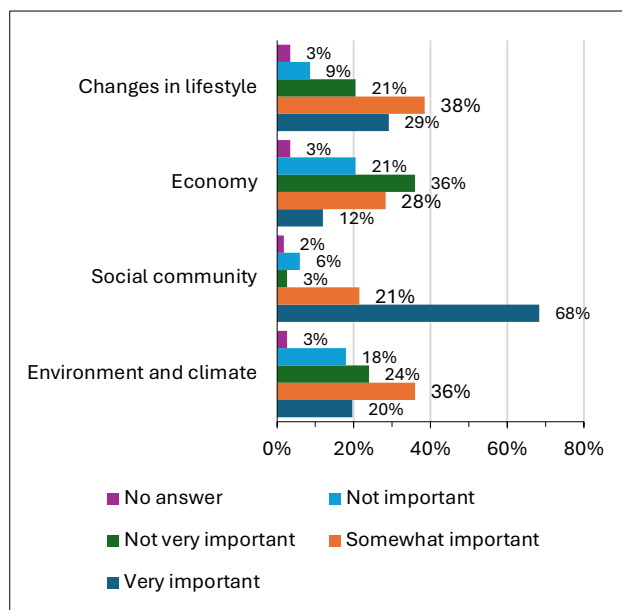
Individuals (n=117)	Survey
Larger	55%
Similar	15%
Smaller	31%

Question: Did your previous home have more or less living space than the one you moved to in the housing project?

23. Functions and activities open to others?

Individuals (n=117)	Survey
Open to all	6%
Open to the immediate neighbourhood	8%
Open to residents' friends/family	38%
Open to the immediate neighbourhood and to friends/family of residents	14%
Open only to residents	31%
Other	3%
No answer	1%

Question: Do you feel that the common functions/activities available in the housing project (e.g. kitchen, garden or studio) are open to others than the residents of the housing project?



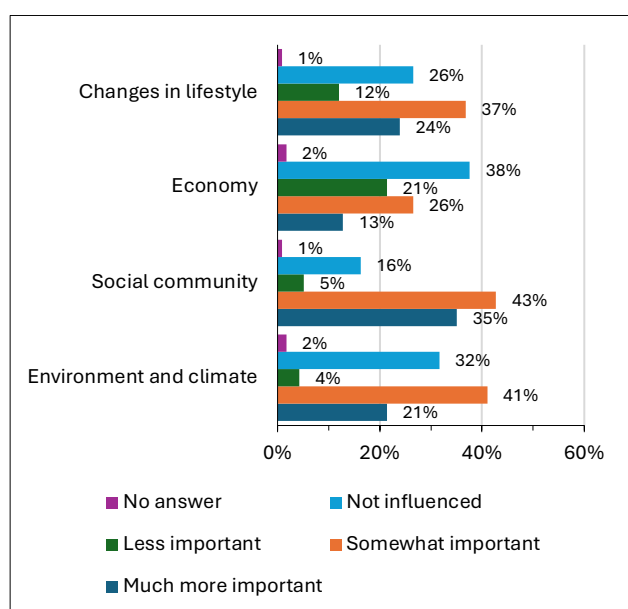
24. Drivers for moving to housing project (percentage, 117 individual replies).

Question: What was the strongest drivers for you *when you moved* to the housing project?

Comments to Question 24:

- Gemenskapen i sig är viktigast för mig då jag inte har familj i Sverige och därför saknar den sociala tryggheten som många svenskar har tack vare sin familj och uppväxt i landet.
- Vår gemensamma matlagning. Färdig mat som väntar efter jobbet!
- Uppvuxen inte långt från kollektivhuset. Närhet till fantastisk natur och nära till Stockholm. Bra kommunikationer.
- Politisk övertygelse
- Då när jag var ung och ville flytta till kollektiv såg jag framför allt fördelarna med att ha tillgång till en massa extra lokaler. Såg framför mig kanske möjlighet att ha tillgång till keramikverkstad osv. Jag tänkte inte så mycket på det sociala. Miljö och klimat har alltid varit mycket viktigt för mig men på den tiden tänkte man inte så mycket på att det även kan finnas såna fördelar med att bo i kollektivhus. Jag betedde mig redan maximalt miljövänligt långt innan dess, på egen hand.
- Min dåvarande bostadssituation var ohållbar pga privata skäl, tog en chans o flyttade hit. Bra val!
- Eko bygge
- Med förändrad livsstil tänker jag framför allt på att underlätta vardagsmatlagningen.
- Ni har missat att fylla i det viktigaste alternativet när folk skaffar bostad: Behov av en bostad.
- Jag hade en son boende i huset

- Min pojkvän drev på det väldigt starkt, i tron att jag skulle få den sociala arbetsgemenskap jag behövde och må bättre av att bo där.
- Känna sig del av en grupp. Bidra till positiv samhällsutveckling
- Bodde redan i kollektiv
- Gemenskap
- Gemenskapen, bo på landet, bo nära havet
- Stockholms svåra bostadsmarknad. Alltså att ha någonstans att bo i mer än 3 månader
- Flytta från det tidigare boendet
- being a foreigner it was important for me to build a family-like community here in Sweden as my own family are so far away
- Roligare än att bo med anonyma grannar, trots visst inre motstånd från min sida att laga mat o vara social i allmänhet. Bra!
- Det enda jag saknar är kollektiv trafiken. Jag vill inte vara beroende av bil.
- Jag har inte ändrat mina värderingar eller synpunkter beroende på att jag bor här. Men jag är mer realistisk i synen på hur lätt eller svårt det är att samverka med många andra som man inte känner så väl. De flesta är mina grannar, inte mina personliga vänner. Det fungerar för det mesta beroende på de regler och den organisation vi byggt upp.
- Jag hade innan jag flyttade in där aldrig kunnat tro att engagemanget för miljö och klimat och arbetsgemenskap kunde vara så rekordlåg i ett kollektivhusboende!
- Tar tid från annat



25. Influences of living in housing project (percentage, 117 individual replies).

Question: Has living in a housing project influenced how you see the following *today*?

Comments to Question 25:

- Känner att det blir svårt att leva på annat sätt efter man har levt kollektivt, speciellt som ensamstående.
- Ja den sociala hållbarheten är fantastisk i det här boendet. Grannar som bryr sig om varandra finns om någon behöver hjälp att handla eller annat. Slippa äta ensam fast många bor i ensamhushåll.
- Det bästa med huset är att man känner sina grannar. Det anade jag aldrig när jag flyttade in. Men det är så värdefullt. Man är inte ensam och man står aldrig ensam om det händer något. Det är mysigt att umgås i matsalen, sitta och äta tillsammans. Grannarna har blivit ens vänner.
- Hur svårt det är för människor som att hålla sams.

26. Climate and environmental impact of housing form

Individuals (n=117)	Survey	
Not influenced	32	27%
Reduced climate and environmental impact a lot	18	15%
Reduced climate and environmental impact slightly	39	33%
Increased climate and environmental impact slightly	17	15%
Increased climate and environmental impacts a lot	7	6%
No answer	4	3%

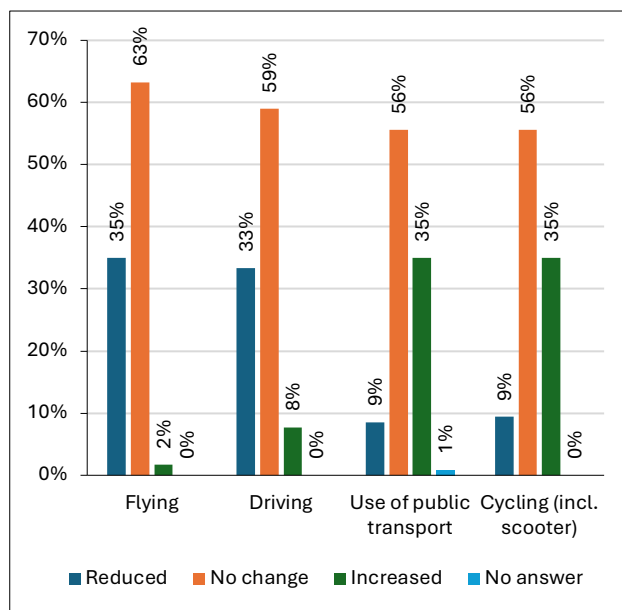
Question: Do you feel that, by living as you do, you have been able to influence your climate and environmental impact compared to if you had lived in another form of housing?

Comments to Questions 26:

- Min livstil har inte förändrats så mycket, men bor större nu än jag gjorde förr så därför troligen bidrar det till ökad klimatutsläpp litegrann.
- Bytt från egen bensinbil till delad el-bil. Samarbete kring inköp via Reko-ring
- Vi har haft kompostering av matavfall under mycket lång tid. Mycket längre än andra hus i området.
- Nej tyvärr. Det är hyresvärden som bestämmer utan delaktighet från de boende
- Jag är en person som är mycket intresserad av klimatfrågor (påverkade mitt val av utbildning bla), och jag ser generellt inte att kollektivhuset har stora fördelar vad gäller miljö- och klimat. De stora fördelarna som jag ser det, och de är mycket stora, är sociala. Kollektivet ger vissa möjligheter att dela på verktyg etc, vilket jag nyttjat.
- Jag är som individ mera miljömedveten än huset som helhet. Svårt att driva miljöfrågor och påverka i mer

klimateffektiv inriktning. Vilket förvånar mig faktiskt. Trodde fler skulle vara mera miljö- och klimatmedvetna, en viss besvikelse faktiskt.

- Den minskade miljöpåverkan består i att kunna låna prylar när man behöver, istället för att köpa egna. Det är vanligt. På vår facebook sida frågar vi varann om sånt precis hela tiden. Allt mellan himmel och jord. Jag har också fått massor av kläder i vår bytes och skänks-hörna. När jag fick barn plockade jag all utrustning från bytes-hörnan. Jag lade knappt ut en krona. Allt fanns där. Skötbord, potta, tvättbalja, kläder, så mycket fina leksaker och spel osv osv. Och under uppväxten har vi kunnat hämta nästa storlek på cykeln, nästa storlek på skridskorna, lucialinnet, osv osv där, och har fått av grannar. Och sedan skänkt vidare. Allt sånt roterar
- vet inte än
- Bokashi o kompost. Lärt mycket av miljömedvetna grannar. Egen balkong för odling ekologiska kryddor plus möjlighet anlägga äng på förut asfalterad mark. Visste en del innan, vet mer nu!
- förutom bilen då, som jag inte hade när jag flyttade hit
- Kanske! Vi har en diskussion om detta angående all vår plast, Jordskapande, odling med mera
- Jag hoppas att den gemensamma matlagningen och trädgården innebär att jag påverkar klimat och miljö mindre än om jag bott i ett småhus.
- Både jag och andra nyinflyttade blev rejält chockade över att matsvinnet ökade så extremt i detta kollektivhus jämfört med egenhushåll. [Further specification of comment removed to maintain anonymity]
- Tyvärr är inte miljö och klimatfrågor så högt prioriterade här som jag trodde vid inflyttning.
- Möjlighet att låna saker av grannar, samt ärva saker genom bytesrum. Vissa verktyg etc äger vi också gemensamt.
- Delar väggar och saker jämfört med villaboendet
- We get a lot of food from the dumpster which saves our food consumption footprint a lot. Also we have very limited food waste because there is always someone who will eat leftovers if you write in the group chat. My biggest part of my carbon footprint is flying back to see my family in [country removed to maintain anonymity] every year though and that hasn't changed since I moved in.

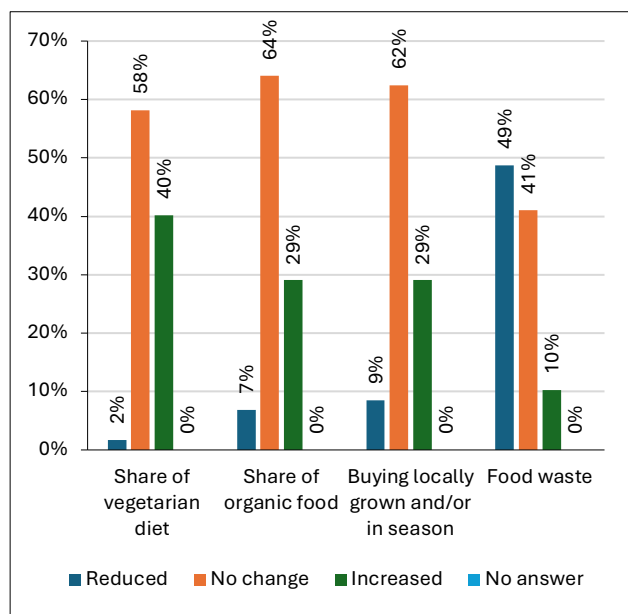


27. Changes in travel habits since moving into housing project (percentage, 117 individual replies).

Comments to Question 27:

- Att avstå från flygresor har inget m kollektivboendet att göra, men det sammanfaller i tid
- Slutat flyga, beror inte på boendet utan på den allt värre klimatpolitiken. Kollektivt mera för jag flyttade ut från centrum. Cykla har jag alltid gjort.
- Minskat flygande beror på miljömedvetenhet, det har vuxit sig starkt senaste decenniet, har inte med kollektivet att göra, jag hade slutat flyga ändå
- Bor närmare jobbet nu än förut vilket gör cykling enklare
- I haven't changed all this, since I already didn't fly, didn't drive and mostly use biking and sometimes kollektivtrafiken
- Det finns ingen kollektivtrafik här och det är ganska långt att cykla till närmaste affär.
- Skrotade bilen för länge sedan, cyklat har jag alltid gjort, nyttjar lokaltrafik som innan. Flyg till kompis utomlands en gång/år, som innan
- Har alltid flygit sällan. Här finns ej kollektiv trafik, buss 7 km härifrån, tåg ca 1,2 mil. Cyklade mer när jag bodde i Stockholm
- Cyklar alltid om det inte är för långt eller är vinter
- Jag går och cyklar för det mesta i staden. Bilen använder jag när jag vill åka skidor, plocka bär eller bada.
- [Removed to maintain anonymity]
- För långt för att cykla till mitt jobb. Bodde i Stockholm förut, använde då mycket kollektivtrafik. Finns ingen sån här. Bor ute på landet. Kör väldigt mycket bil. Har elbil sedan två år tillbaka
- Inget av ovanstående är något som påverkats av min boendeform

- Studerar i Malmö och bor i Lund
- Att flygning minskat beror ej på kollektivet utan den allmänna debatten i samhället.
- Kom närmre jobbet, kan därför cykla
- Kollektivtrafiken finns 7 km bort
- I got an e-bike soon after moving in and bike to work regularly which is really nice

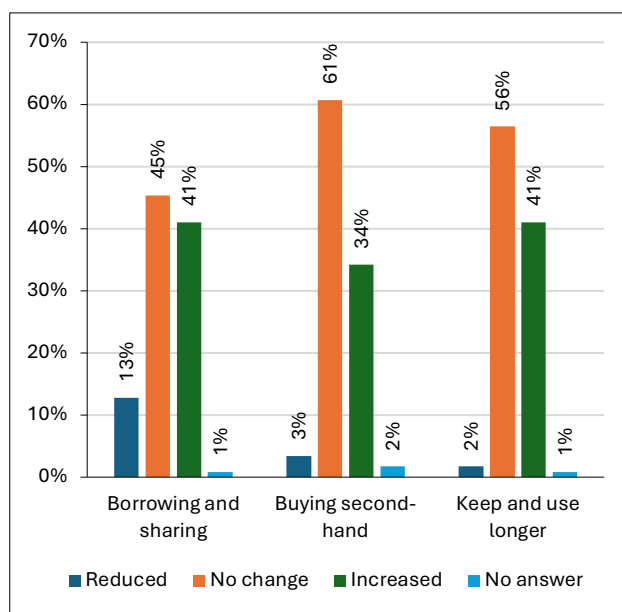


28. Changes in eating habits since moving into housing project (percentage, 117 individual replies).

Comments to Question 28:

- Har blivit än mer fokuserad på mera klimatsmarta matvar, men som en konsekvens av den usla klimatpolitiken. Inte att jag flyttat till kollektivhus.
- Matsvinnet kan minska här i och med att man kan ta vara på mat som blivit över i matsalen. Men annars är inga förändringar till följd av boendet. Jag hade ökat andelen ekologiska varor oavsett, eftersom tillgången har ökat på sådana varor under de 20 år jag bott här. Jag har alltid försökt köpa allt ekologiskt som det bara är möjligt, och det har kommit fler och fler ekologiska varor.
- återigen: vi har bott här för kort tid för att mathanteringen riktigt hunnit «sätta sig».
- Jag har sällan möjlighet att vara med på de gemensamma middagarna i huset så jag äter som innan.
- Hasn't changed since I already ate vegetarian, bought mostly organic/locally
- Gör bokashi av rester. Odlar ekologiskt själv numera vilket minskar ev matsvinn. Äter veg sen innan
- Jag äter nog lite mer vegetarisk mat än jag annars skulle ha gjort. Vi försöker att ha billig mat, så vi kan inte köpa så mycket ekologiskt om alla ska ha råd att äta den gemensamt tillagade maten

- Gemensamma middagarna gör att det blir matlådor av alla resterna. Det som inte går att göra matlådor på ges bort till den som vill ha maten/salladen etc.
- [Removed to maintain anonymity]
- Ätit mycket vegetariskt förut också
- Återigen inget som har med boendeformen att göra
- Jag är vegetarian och har alltid tänkt på matsvinn
- Beror inte heller på kollektivet
- Förändringar har skett men inte beroende på mitt boende

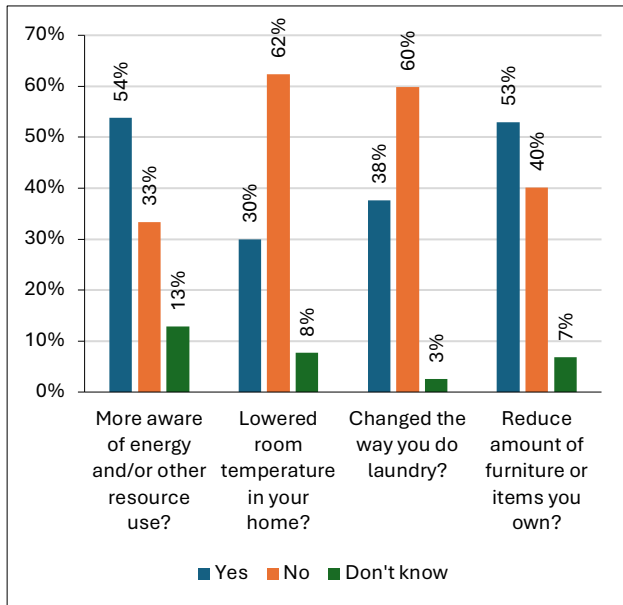


29. Changes in other consumption since moving into housing project (percentage, 117 individual replies).

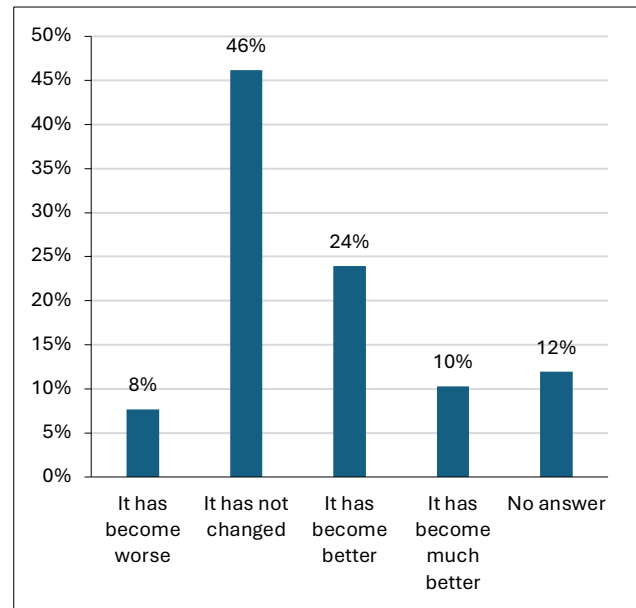
Comments to Question 29:

- Har blivit allt mer klimatmedveten, men som en konsekvens av den usla klimatpolitiken.
- Inte att jag flyttat till kollektivhus.
- Tack vare kollektivhuset lånar och delar jag mer. Men övrigt är pga att jag anser att det är viktigt oavsett hur jag bor
- Här märker jag förändring eftersom jag oftast frågar om någon i huset har det jag behöver först – innan jag handlar
- Har alltid köpt begagnat o återanvänt. Lämnade in bormaskin, sågar osv verktyg som man kanske använder en gång till gemensamma verkstaden. Finns när de behövs Vi har gemensam utrustning i gymmet, gemensam utrustning i snickarummet och i pysselrummet. Behöver man t ex en stor gryta kan man låna det i köket.
- [Removed to maintain anonymity]
- Beror ej heller på kollektivet förutom att ärva och dela underlättas av kollektivboendet

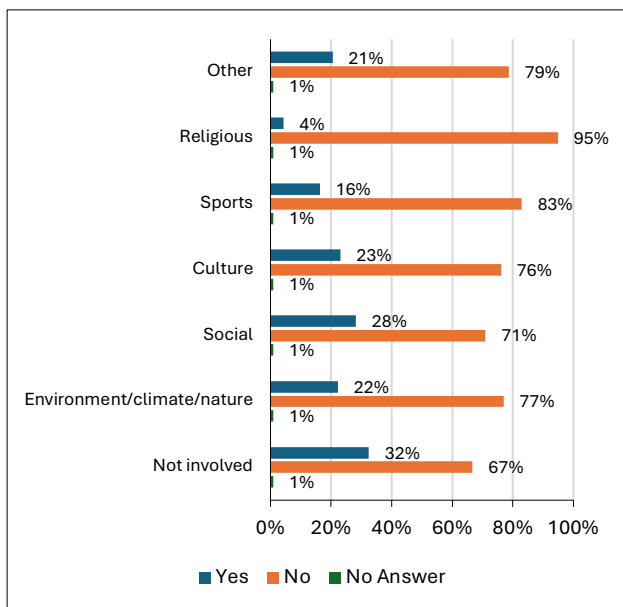
- Svårt att veta om boendet eller annat påverkat
- We have a sharing box in the collective. Also if I need something just once then I write in the chat to see if someone has that thing and 9 times out of 10 they do and then I borrow it



30. Changes in resource use since moving into housing project (percentage, 117 individual replies).



32. Changes in work-life balance since moving into housing project (percentage, 117 individual replies).



31. Involvement in civil society or interest groups outside the housing project (percentage, 117 individual replies).

Appendix

Intergenerational co-housing projects

Community	Municipality
Blenda	Uppsala
Blomstret	Gävle
Boaktiv Landgången	Malmö
Bostadskooperativet Fortuna	Helsingborg
Byggemenskap Gården	Uppsala
Cigarrlådan	Stockholm
Cypressen	Simrishamn
Fiolen	Lund
Fristads Kollektivhus	Spånga
Fullersta Backe	Huddinge
Hambo	Simrishamn
Högsboet	Göteborg
Kombo	Stockholm
Kornet	Mölndal
Kupan	Stockholm
Lagnö Bo	Trosa
Majbacken	Göteborg
Påängen	Örebro
Prästgårdshagen	Stockholm
Regnbågen	Lund
Rio	Stockholm
Röda Oasen	Malmö
Rudbeckia	Uppsala
Sjöfarten	Stockholm
Slottet	Lund
Södra Station	Stockholm
Sofielunds Kollektivhus	Malmö
Stacken	Göteborg
Stolplyckan	Linköping
Taljan	Stockholm
Trädet	Göteborg
Tre Portar	Stockholm
Trekanten	Stockholm

Community	Municipality
Tullstugan	Stockholm
Tunnan	Borås
Under samma tak	Göteborg
Utkiken	Stockholm
Vildsvinet	Örebro
Yxan	Landskrona
Ängsviksgården	Värmdö

Using the definition presented in the methodology section of this report, the list includes intergenerational co-housing projects in Sweden that were realised and active in late 2023.

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