# FULL HOUSE

Exploring the concept of shared
housing through participation

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CHALMERS
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ABSTRACT

Sweden tops the statistics both in Europe and the world as the country with the highest amount of single person households (Höjer, 2014). This is not a sustainable development in terms of resource consumption and could possibly have an impact on our social well being as well. Are Swedes the most lonesome people or are there other sides to this story? According to a study made by United Minds, there is currently an increased interest in living together with other people, but strong social norms as well as prejudices about this kind of living is still hindering the expansion of shared housing as an alternative.

This thesis focuses on the more informal form of co-living, where a group of people share an apartment or house, usually designed to fit the needs of a nuclear family. It investigates various aspects that impacts shared housing arrangements. For example, other than the physical aspects, soft values such as communication, trust and privacy also play an important role.

The project is developed through methods of participation and a research for design approach. Explorations are made, with workshops as the main method, to find the links between social values and physical spatial arrangements. Literature studies are used to place the project within a larger societal context. The findings from the research and explorations have been used to develop a tool in the form of a game, for co-design through dialogue. In the last part the tool is tested on three different cases and design processes are started.

By lifting the subject and promoting the design of shared housing, this project aims at challenging people's perception and find a new approach and ideas on how to develop it. Shared housing could be a starting point towards a more diverse housing market that reflects the needs of various groups of people.

Graphical abstract
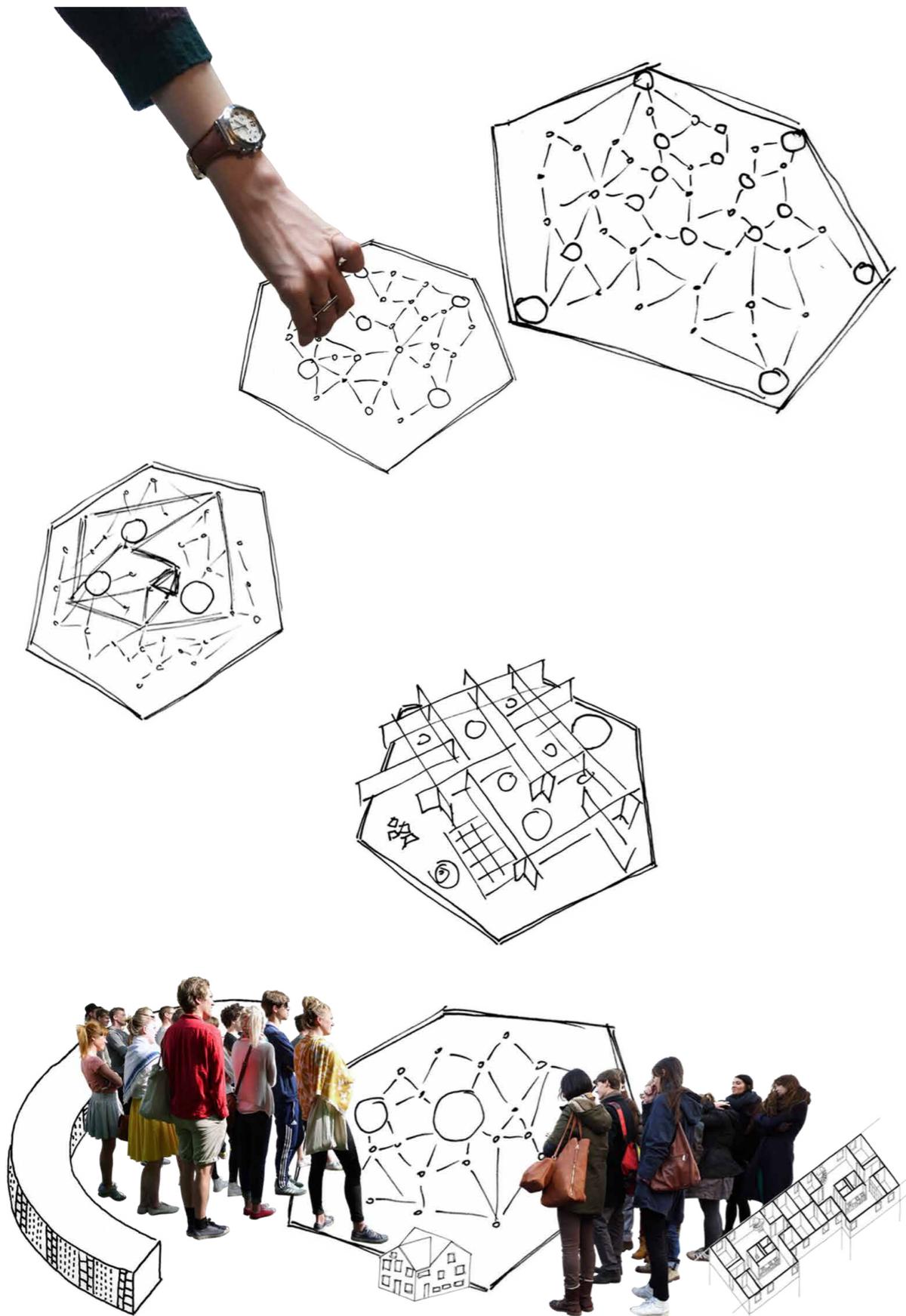
SAMMANFATTNING

Sverige toppar statistiken både i Europa och i världen som landet i världen med flest ensamhushåll (Höjer, 2014). Denna statisk tolkas ofta som att svenskar är världens ensammaste folk. Kan denna tolkning ses som sanning eller finns det andra sidor att ta hänsyn till? En hög andel ensamhushåll är inte hållbart sett från ett resursförbrukningsperspektiv och kan även ha en negativ inverkan på människors välbefinnande. Samtidigt som svenskar i stor omfattning väljer att bo själva så finns det, enligt en studie gjord av United Minds, idag ett ökat intresse hos unga vuxna att bo tillsammans med andra. Starka sociala normer och fördomar om att bo tillsammans med andra hindrar dock utbredningen av kollektiva boendeformer på bostadsmarknaden.

Detta examensarbete fokuserar på den typ av kollektivboende där en grupp av individer delar på en lägenhet eller ett hus, ofta anpassat till en kärnfamilj. Arbetet undersöker hur olika interna och externa aspekter påverkar utformningen av ett kollektivboende. Extern påverkan kan vara samhällsstrukturer såsom till exempel sociala normer medan interna strukturer handlar om exempelvis kommunikation, tillit och integritet inom boendet.

Projektet utvecklas genom olika deltagandemetoder och är tänkt att ligga som grund för framtida designprocesser. Workshops är projektets huvudmetod och har används för att finna länkar mellan sociala värden och rumsligheter. Litteraturstudier används för att placera projektet i ett större samhällsperspektiv. De upptäckter som utforskningen har lett till är grunden till utvecklingen av ett dialog- och designverktyg i form av ett spel. Spelet är tänkt att vara ett stöd i dialogprocesser för utformning av kollektivbostäder och är i detta arbetes sista del, testat på tre olika fall som ett första steg i en designprocess.

Det här projektet vill, genom att belysa hur vi kan bo tillsammans med andra på ett hållbart sätt, främja utvecklandet av kollektivboenden genom dialogprocesser. Målet med arbetet är att utmana folks bild av vad kollektivboende är och hitta ett nytt förhållningssätt med idéer om hur vi kan utveckla kollektivboenden idag. Kollektivboende kan vara starten för en bostadsmarknad som erbjuder mer mångfald och reflekterar olika individers behov.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Tove and Maria first met during their studies of architecture at Umeå School of Architecture, Umeå University, where they both graduated in 2013 with a degree of Bachelor in Fine Arts. Umeå School of Architecture has a strong focus on sustainability and a conceptual way of working, using models and sketching to a large extent in the education. In the autumn 2014 both started the master program Design for Sustainable Development at Chalmers Architecture, Chalmers University of Technology.

Social sustainability, participatory methods and housing are topics that they both worked with in previous projects and these themes are the base for this master thesis. As individuals both the authors have personal experience of living in collective housing and share a common strong interest in social sustainability. Thoughts about how co-housing is looked upon nowadays and how architecture of this type of living rarely reflect different people's needs was the point of departure from where this master thesis idea was first formed. The thesis has made it possible to explore these topics more with a new way of looking at co-housing as an attractive way of living today.

EARLIER PROJECTS

1. BACHELOR PROJECT IN DHARAVI, INDIA

TOVE: *Integrating Migrants*: A housing project built to integrate migrant workers from all over India. The houses were designed to be able to grow incrementally to fit the varying needs of the inhabitants.

MARIA: *Kumbhar Wada Potteries:* A new program and design for collective pottery production and housing on a neighbourhood scale in Kumbhar Wada.

2. PLANNING AND DESIGN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN A LOCAL CONTEXT

TOVE: *Making Places Together:* A strategy developed for how to involve the inhabitants of Vänersborg in the design and planning processes of the city.

MARIA: *Aging in Place:* In-dept project investigating co-housing for seniors in the small rural village of Varnhem for social sustainability.

3. REALITY STUDIO IN KISUMU, KENYA

TOVE: *Pushing for Change:* Designed and built a prototype in scale 1:1 to raise awareness about the daily issues street vendors of Kisumu are facing.

MARIA: *Recrafting for future generations:* A design proposal for and Art & Craft educational centre in Kisumu to highlight the importance of creativity.

4. DESIGN AND PLANNING FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION

TOVE: *How to Build a Home:* Challenging the idea of what an Eco-cabin is and who it is for.

MARIA: *Shape up:* A renovation project at a million-home programme area in Hammarkullen involving the tenants in different participatory methods to find out what the tenants want and think is important in a future renovation. Tnd result of the project was a design proposal for the renovation and a step by step strategy for the renovation process.

Umeå School of Architecture

Vänersborg

Skara

2. Planning and Design for Sustainable Development in a Local Context

1. Bachelor project in Dharavi, India

Chalmers Architecture

4. Design and Planning for Social Inclusion

3. Reality Studio in Kisumu, Kenya

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I. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Shared housing is an interesting subject in a situation where sharing gets more and more common but the amount of single-person households is higher than ever. While the idea of collaborative consumption is blooming, many people still seem hesitant towards sharing their home with people other than the closest family. Can today's increased consciousness about sustainability and interest in sharing challenge the way we live or is the strong trend of individualism in modern society too influential for it to be possible?

The most common household in Sweden today is single persons without children and 4 out of 10 people live alone (SCB, 2014.) It could be argued that the high development of single room apartments is a direct translation of the demand for small apartments. Since the '70s, the Swedish society has promoted self-reliance and living alone could be seen as the extension of this. However, it could be discussed whether the demand is a result from it being no other housing alternatives, or if it stem from an individual desire to live alone. In a recent survey made in Stockholm, 47 % of the respondents state that they would like to live with friends or people that aren't part of their closest family, but out of this group, just 3 % live like that today (United Minds, 2014). The study was about how young people in Stockholm want to live in the future, and United Minds carried it out in association with Fastighetsägarna, NCC and Swedbank. 1055 young adults in the ages between 18-35 took part in this survey, which was finished in February 2014. The study shows that there is in fact an interest among young adults, in sharing house or parts of their living environment with others in the future.

When studying co-housing it is crucial to get an understanding of the incentives people have for choosing or for not choosing shared housing. Is it as

the study from United Minds suggests, an increased interest amongst young adults or is it out of necessity? There is a great lack of housing in Sweden and it is most visible in the bigger cities. In the Gothenburg region approximately 32 % of young adults live in accommodation with uncertain terms and conditions, for example in sublet apartment with short-term contracts (Hagetoft, 2015). Many young adults also live involuntarily with their family because of the difficulties in finding an apartment of their own, especially if you are looking for a first hand contract.

Historically the incentives for developing shared housing have sometimes differed from those of today. Co-housing has a long and interesting history both globally and in Sweden. In the history of collaborative housing numerous models and ideas for co-housing with different shared services have been launched. These ideas and models have occasionally been inspired by political and social ideologies in the society at the time. But it has also been presented as a practical solution motivated by the need of simplifying everyday life, as in the case of the first modernist collective house at John Ericssonsgatan in Stockholm built in 1935 (Vestbro, 2014). The ideas people have about shared housing are to a large extent coloured by the historic ideologically formed communes that mostly appeared in the '70s, even though most people living together with others do not fit that stereotype.

The development of shared housing could present an alternative type of production and ways of living. Instead of promoting building smaller and smaller apartments as a housing solution for young adults, shared housing could be introduced as a possibility to create a more diverse and affordable housing market.

PROJECT SCOPE

What?

This thesis explores a contemporary concept of shared housing through means of participation. By defining various subjects that influences people's view on shared housing, it proposes an alternative way of approaching the design of shared housing today. The thesis has been developed from the premise that living together would be a more socially, economically and environmentally sustainable option to building one room apartments. It strives towards finding a way to take into account the many needs of individuals living together in terms of for example levels of privacy and shared facilities. The second part of the thesis is the development of a tool for dialogue and co-design in the shape of a game. The game is tested on three different cases through workshops. In the workshops, the discussions raised in the first part of the thesis are further developed together with the participants. The result of the workshops have been used as a base for the start of three design proposals. These proposals are at a conceptual stage and are presented as an idea on how you can use the game as a tool for co-design.

Why?

Shared housing is a good way of saving resources, both in terms of building but it also promotes a sustainable lifestyle. A central part of this sustainable lifestyle is sharing. It could be sharing in terms of physical objects, services or knowledge.

The form of co-housing where a group of people share a home is to a large extent informal. With a few exceptions such as the project KomBo made by Utopia architects, there are few examples of apartments or houses that are designed for this specific user group. And because of it being informal there is a knowledge gap in the academia in terms of what this specific group would require from their shared accommodation. However there are several studies made on co-housing in the wider sense of the word but many of these are rather out-dated and strongly connected with ideologies from their time. Parts of the studies are still relevant but the incentives for choosing to live together have developed over time. To find these incentives is one important part of creating housing that attracts a wider group of people.

A lot of housing is built without knowledge of what the users need and in the cases where dialogue is used it is usually limited to the exchange of opinions without really giving them the possibility to affect the outcome. This is the reason why this thesis has a participatory approach and is working with methods of co-design as a form of dialogue where the users gets the possibility to better understand and discuss their living environment.

For Whom?

When defining the target group of this project, three groups need to be acknowledged: the group that would use the game professionally, the ones that would use it privately and the ones that are the target group of the design. These groups are not always separate but are sometimes the same. The ones using the game could be the target group of the design and could also be the ones designing it.

Throughout the project, the target group of the design has been young adults in the age between 18-35. This group was chosen due to the fact that it was the group where most people move to shared housing but also the time when most people move from it. By investigating the reasons behind why people move, this thesis explores if shared housing could become a more long-term option. Young adults are a broad target group and should not be limited to students but should include all the groups within that age group. This could include people in various stages of their lives, people with or without children, couples or single persons.

The other group is the group that would use the game professionally. This can be for example a property owner or an architect that is going to design shared housing. This person is participating in the game on the same terms as the rest of the participants to get a better understanding of all the aspects of shared housing. When trying out the game, many of the participants suggested that the game could be used for a group interested in moving in together to create a common understanding of their ideas of what a good shared home consists of. One of the objectives of the game was that it should be able to be used in top-down initiatives as well as for private groups interested in their own living situation.

Questions

What factors need to be considered to design shared housing that serves the needs of a variety of individuals?

How could contemporary co-living concepts for young adults be designed through participatory processes?

How can this concept be applied to scenarios with various pre-conditions and translated into design?

Aim

This thesis aims to challenge the idea of what groups we are designing for and to make shared housing a more commonplace housing alternative in today's society. Co-design is used as a method to raise issues and to invite people into the discussion about their living environment. It strives towards being an inspiration and a contemporary example of how the design of shared housing could be developed, thereby feeding into the current discourse of co-living and contribute to a more diverse housing market.

METHODS

The project has a research for design approach and an iterative process. Throughout the process, the work was continuously evaluated and fed into the design and research. The research method of this thesis is a mix of exploratory and empirical research. The exploratory part of the thesis consists of the literature studies as well as the first round of workshops. The interview, survey and the second round of workshops are in the empirical part and provide us with mostly qualitative research data.

The main method of this thesis is workshops and they are used both in the more explorative part of the project as well as in the co-design part. There are six workshops altogether divided into two rounds. Together with the literature studies, the first workshops formed the base for the second part of the project. The workshops consist of a mix of planned exercises and more informal talks.

Dinner workshops

The dinner workshops was a way to get into peoples' homes and served as our field studies. The concept is quite simple and informal; we cook dinner (or lunch) in their home and eat together. While one of us is cooking the other make some mapping exercises together with the group such as mapping flows or making a perceived plan of their home. The conversation during dinner is made with some ideas on what kind of subjects that we want to discuss but is kept open not to miss out on important aspects.

Game workshops

When testing the game prototype we use a similar format as for the first round of workshops but this time the participants are invited to our home. The workshop started with eating together and getting to know each other and after that we play the game. The setting of these workshops is important and chosen depending on the case that the group work on. The idea is that the group will, if they want to, use the physical surroundings as a reference in terms of for example
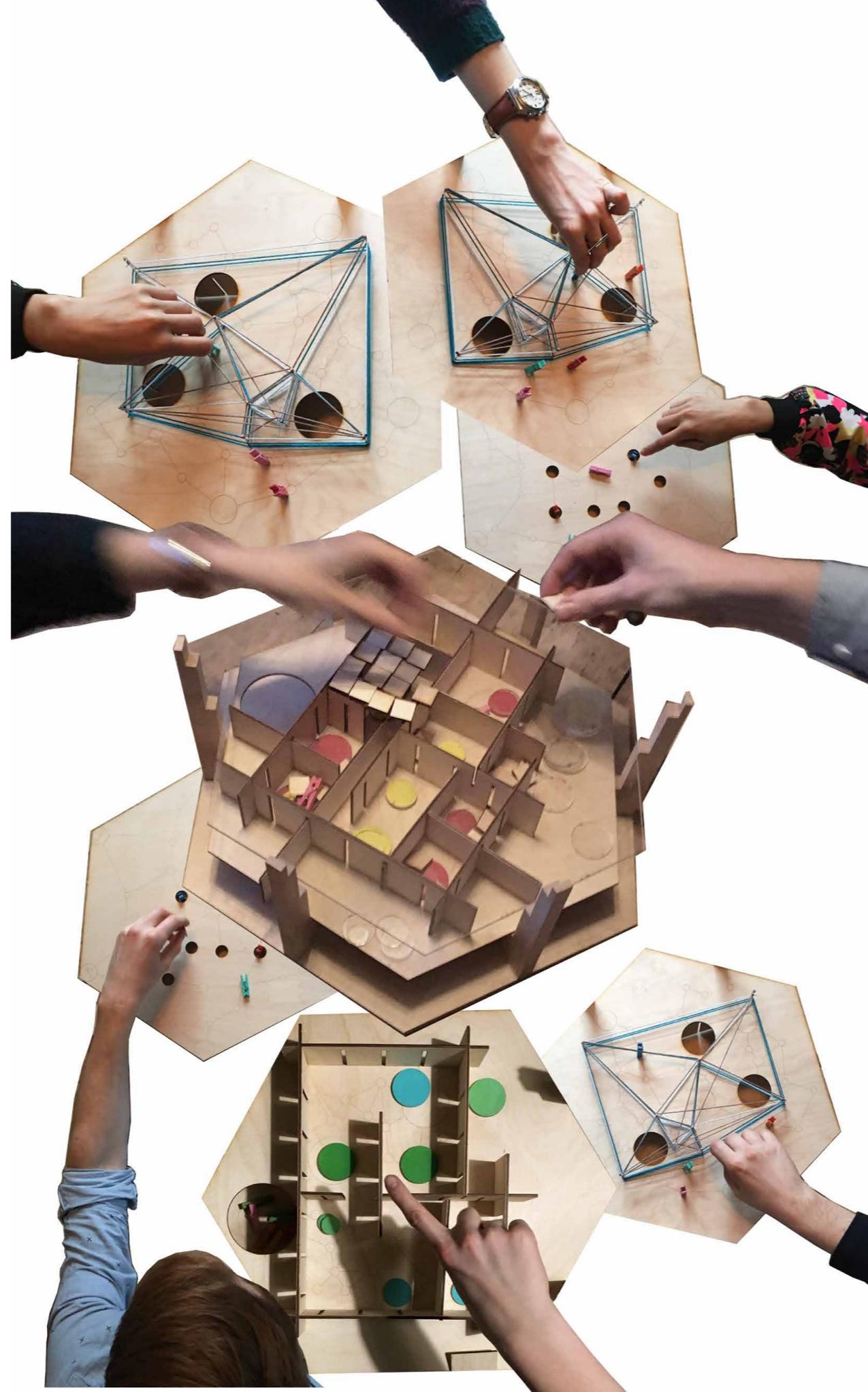
room sizes in the co-design part of the game. After the game is finished we have a concluding discussion with reflections on the game.

Literature studies

Literature studies are used in the first explorative part of the process. To be able to redefine the concept of co-living it is necessary to get an idea of current as well as historic thoughts on the collective and sharing. Literature is used to get an idea of various aspects that influence how we live today. These aspects range from issues on a societal scale down to the individual. Many of the studies are in the field of sociology, for example the impact social norms have on individuals and how individuals relate to a group in a living situation. Literature is also used to learn about theories on participation and to find relevant methods for the participatory process and the designing of a game.

Survey

A survey is formed to get a quantitative idea of people's view on what they can share in their living environments. Input from the survey influences the subjects of discussions in the workshops. Since the workshops mostly are directed towards people already living in shared housing or interested in the subject, the survey presents a wider range of thoughts on the matter.

Prototyping

Prototyping is used as a method for developing the Full House Game, which is a tool for dialogue and design. A physical prototype is made for communicating the idea of the game and this is later refined and tested in the three game workshops. The process that we propose for using the game as a tool for co-design could also be seen as a way of prototyping, since it continues to evolve with every workshop.

Design

The design work is based on the input from the participatory work. Models and sketching are used as means of communication as well as a design tool.

DELIMITATIONS/ LIMITATIONS

In this thesis four areas are defined as important to target to be able to challenge the current idea of what shared housing is or could be. The areas are: Types of shared housing, Facilitate co-living, Change of mind-set and Design. All of these areas need to be worked on simultaneously top-down and bottom-up. Examples of how this kind of living could look needs to be brought to the surface and they need to be backed up by appropriate forms of tenure etc. and these examples could in turn contribute to a change of mind-set. Several topics within each area are touched within this project but our main focus is on shared housing and to work with dialogue and co-design. The topic sharing is something that most people can relate to and it serves as our starting point to invite people into the discussion. In the thesis the idea of sharing is not limited to sharing of physical space or functions but could also be for example sharing of knowledge, values or services.

In the field of dialogue and co-design a tool is developed in the form of a game and it is tested on three different cases: one villa, one new housing estate and one apartment. The cases all have various characters and their own limitations in terms of structure, physical as well as ownership and tenure. In the different cases these limitations are defined and worked with to the extent possible.

Within the design part of the project, an important limitation has been time. The design proposals should therefore be seen as inspiration on how one can start to develop a design project with the help of the co-design tool. They are not fully developed but presented on a rather abstract and conceptual level. The designs are directly influenced by the workshops but also by the design guidelines, strategies and typologies that are not specific to one case but could be used as general guidelines when developing shared housing.

Diagram showing the focus areas of this thesis

STAKEHOLDERS

Focus groups

The focus group consists of the people participating in the workshops. Some of them are part of both the first as well as second round of workshops. In the first round of workshops the participants all live in shared housing and in the second round people are invited based on interest as well as their current living situation.

Our housemates

The people we live with are involved both in the project in a direct as well as indirect way. Some of them are participants in the workshops and all of them are involved in forming our personal experience of living together with others.

Chalmers University of Technology and Gothenburg University

Researchers from Chalmers University of Technology and Gothenburg University are currently working on a project regarding co-living. In the initial stages of our project we had an interview with one of the researchers in the department of Sociology at Gothenburg University, Cathrin Wasshede. At Chalmers we have gotten input from Pernilla Hagbert, involved in the same project.

Familjebostäder

Familjebostäder is a large housing corporation in Gothenburg. The housing company is interested in new ways of living together, especially for young adults. The company has ambitions and a will to offer various forms of living to their tenants. They are interested in developing and applying new co-housing concepts to already existing buildings and in new housing projects. Karin Jaxmark, who works with marketing strategy and business development at Familjebostäder, has in a meeting with us shared their thoughts on the subject. The last workshop is held in one of their apartments at Tellusgatan.

Jag vill ha bostad

An organisation which already has initiated a dialogue process about co-living at Tellusgatan in Bergsjön in cooperation with Familjebostäder. Jag vill ha bostad is a platform to support young adults who are searching for a place to live in today's society with the lack of housing.

GLOSSARY / DEFINITIONS

Co-housing/co-living: Umbrella term for different types of housing with common spaces and shared facilities. The universal term used to describe the wider concept of living together with others and sharing space and facilities in different forms.

In this master thesis we use the term simply to define housing with the possibility of sharing.

Collaborative housing: Refers to housing with shared facilities. Does not include projects where separate apartments do not exist. Refers particularly to housing focusing on and emphasizing collaboration between residents.

Collective housing (kollektivhus): Housing that consists of individual apartments where the residents also have access to common space and shared facilities. The term is more focused on highlighting collective organisation of different services in the accommodation.

Communes (boendekollektiv): Word used to refer to a communal form of living together without private apartments. It could be people living in and sharing for example a villa or a large apartment. This term can be seen as outdated and not commonly used in english

Shared housing/home: Instead of communes we decided to use this term that is more commonly used in english and more neutral in its expression.

Communal housing: Term used to refer to housing that contributes to a feeling of togetherness and a sense of community for its residences.

Ecovillages could incorporate collaboration between residents and contain different common spaces but these factors are often not regarded as the core of the ecovillage. With this in mind ecovillages are in this master thesis looked upon as a way of living separate from different types of cohousing communities.

Cooperative housing: Not a term used in this master thesis since it often refers to cooperative ownership of housing without any shared and common space for the residents.

II. RESEARCH FOR DESIGN

CONNECTING THEORY AND PARTICIPATION

The theoretical part of this thesis is exploring the first research question: *What factors need to be considered to design shared housing that serves the needs of a variety of individuals?* The findings have been structured, starting with a bigger societal context, then looking at co-living specifically and in the end zooming in at the individual. The different chapters of the research part of this thesis lay as a ground for the discussion topics of the top three layers of the game (see p. 99). The top layer from the game: *The Society* is based mostly on the findings from the theoretical chapter *The Bigger Picture*, the second layer *The Individual* is to a large extent linked to the chapter *Under a Shared Roof* and *The Structure* - layer is mostly connected to the chapter *Co-living*. On each chapter introduction you can read an example of a discussion topic, called action card, from the game related to that theoretical chapter. To read all action cards (see appendix p. 168).

THE BIGGER PICTURE

Shared housing in Sweden today is developed in a time that is characterized by individualisation and the amount of single-person households is higher than ever. This chapter explores relevant topics on a societal level that affects the view of shared housing today.

CONTENT:
The Swedish individualisation
The paradox of individualisation and social trust
Importance of socialising
Rise of single households
The housing situation for young adults
The cost of living for young adults
The sharing economy and collaborative consumption
Prejudices about shared housing
The social context

ACTION CARD

What prejudices and norms are in conflict with shared housing?

ACTION CARD

What type of facilities do you want in your surroundings that you can share with others?

ACTION CARD

What trends in today's society affect shared housing in a positive or negative way?

THE SWEDISH INDIVIDUALISATION

The film *The Swedish Theory of Love* brings up important issues about loneliness and individualism in Swedish society today. According to the film, the cause of the strong individualism today is the social reform in the early 1970s where individuality and independence became leading words for a new type of modern society. In 1972 a radical manifest was written by Sveriges Socialdemokratiska Kvinnoförbund (the Social Democrats Women's Association) called *Familjen i framtiden - en socialistisk familjepolitik* (*Family in the Future- a Socialistic Family Policy)* that embraced a new individualistic ideology by supporting the individual's right to independence. The manifest stated that no citizen should be dependent on another (Berggren, Trägårdh, 2006).

The goal with the vision was that Sweden was going to become a society of independent individuals who didn't have to rely on anyone but themselves and the state for financial support if needed. This new modern vision would make life better for all people living in Sweden. Relationships should be based on love and not economy were one of the partners should provide for the other one. Liberating women from being dependant of their men was a strong point in this reform. Equality and self-reliance was important aspects in the manifest. The vision questioned traditional social structures. Public childcare and nursing homes for elderly were introduced and the responsibility of taking care of your children and elderly members in your family was moved from a personal level to the state. The traditional obligations and responsibilities within the family were

replaced with departments and different legal rules and regulations on a state level which made family members less dependent on each other (Berggren, Trägårdh, 2006).

This manifest and vision had a big impact and influence our society today and this could be reflected in the large number of single households in Sweden. Independency and individuality is still a strong trend in today's society and it effects us all. "A society of individuals" is repeated over and over again in the film *The Swedish Theory of Love*. In the end of the movie the sociologist Zygmund Bauman talks freely about his views of individualism, happiness and being a human. He states in the film that our fixation with independency and individualism has left us "incapable to socialise" and being independent is not the same thing as being happy.

> "Every human should be treated as a independent individual and not as accompaniment to a provider."
>
> Olof Palme

The book *Är svensken människa? Gemenskap och oberoende i det moderna Sverige (Is the swede human? Communion and independency in the modern Sweden)* states that the manifest written by Sveriges Socialdemokratiska Kvinnoförbund (the Social Democrats Women's Association) was not the first one of its kind with ideas, views and opinions about individual independency. The values of individual independence and suspiciousness towards all kinds of subordination was historically deeply rooted even before 1972 by authors and famous individuals like for example Astrid Lindgren, Alva Myrdal, Eva Moberg, Carl Jonas

Love Almqvist and August Strindberg (Berggren, Trägårdh, 2006).

In the book *Jakten på svenskheten,* author Qaisar Mahmood writes about a reform of the agricultural structure in 1827. The reform meant that uniformed plots of land were created and this increased the geographical distances between households (Mahmood, 2012).

The larger distance to your closest neighbours made it harder to socialise and the social interaction between people decreased. People started to feel isolated from friends, neighbours, family and relatives. The cooperation between farmers disappeared and people became more individualistic (Mahmood, 2012). There is not only one answer to the question; why Sweden is a very individualistic country? It is a complex matter with many different reasons.

THE PARADOX OF INDIVIDUALISATION AND SOCIAL TRUST

TRADITIONAL VALUES highlight the status of religion, traditional family values, parent-child ties and respect for authorities. Societies and people who embrace these values discard for example abortion, divorce and euthanasia.

SECULAR-RATION VALUES are the opposite of traditional values. These societies have less emphasis on the importance of religion, traditional family values and authority. Abortion, divorce and euthanasia are looked upon as comparatively acceptable.

SURVIVAL VALUES emphasize economic and physical security. It is related with a somewhat ethnocentric view with low levels of tolerance and trust.

SELF-EXPRESSION VALUES underline the importance and prioritize environmental protection and gender equality. In these societies there are a raising tolerance for foreigners, homosexuals and transgenders. People in these societies often demand for participation in economic and political decision-making (WVS, 2015).

The diagram on the next page shows a global cultural map made by analyses from the World Values Survey (WVS). WVS is perhaps the largest global study of cultural differences, different lifestyles, people's values and attitudes. Two political scientists, Ronald Inglehart and Christian Welzel, made an analysis of WVS data and they declared that there are two main dimensions of cross cultural differences in the world. These two dimensions are traditional values versus secular-rational values and survival values versus self-expression values. The vertical axis on the cultural map reflects the change from traditional values to secular-rational values. The horizontal axis reflects the shift from survival values to self-expression values (WVS, 2015).

If you look up in the right corner of the map you can find Sweden with high scores in both secular-rational and self-expression values. This cultural map is shown in the film *A Swedish Theory of Love* as an example of an extreme society of individuals. Sweden differs from other countries in this cultural map with different and diverge values. According to the study that resulted in this cultural map of values, Swedes prioritise personal independency above family formations and authority. Sweden is also at the top of this study with high scores for acceptance when it comes to divorces, views on the importance of equal economical obligations for men and women to contribute to a shared household and high tolerance when it comes to sexual preferences. Swedes highly value the importance of personal

responsibility and have a willingness to participate in political actions. On the other hand, with very low scores in traditional values, the parent-child ties and religion seems to be less important matters for Swedes. To draw some conclusions from this cultural map, Sweden is a country that has come far in an individualisation point of view in a global perspective (Berggren, Trägårdh, 2006). Even though Sweden is an extreme individualised society where individualism defines social relations and political institutions, Swedes still have a high degree of social trust.

Social trust and individualisation

The date of the World Values Survey indicates that Sweden is a society where people stress the importance of individual self-realization and personal independence. What is interesting is that the Swedish individualism has not lead to a collapse of general trust, anomie or separation. New research has shown that modern and individualistic countries such as Sweden are characterized by a broad social trust that is even extended beyond the closest family and friends to include other members of society. In a survey from the EuroBarometer about generalized trust over 60% of the Swedes taking part of this survey responded that they do trust other people, including strangers. The primary hypothesis is that social trust only occurs in small communities with a large level of interdependency (Berggren, Trägårdh, 2011).

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALISING

People's social network have a significant importance for the individual wellbeing regarding both physical and mental health. Relationships with friends, family and other humans are essential for us in our lives. Lack of social relationships could mean loneliness, isolation and alienation for individuals.

The mental ill-health among swedes is extensive. About 20-40 % of the population in Sweden suffer from some sort of mental illness or other mental health problems according to Socialstyrelsen (the National Board of Health and Welfare) in Sweden .These numbers include diagnosed mental illness to more light psychological problems such as anxiety. Since the beginning of the 1990s there has been an increase when it comes to light mental illness problems among people (Carlson, 2007). In the individualistic society we live in today, we could definitely benefit and gain a lot simply just by socialising.

Social capital and health

A person's social capital has a large effect and importance for the individuals wellbeing regarding both physical and mental health. The social capital is different than social networks that could consist of family, friends and other persons in your surroundings. Relationships with different people work as an emotional support and this gives a sense of security for individuals. Other forms of social capital could also be other social networks and relationships created when

you are a part of a group and engage in for example different kinds of collective activities. Having a social capital with social networks gives individuals a stronger sense of coherence and this is a resource for individuals that could lower the risk for poor health (Carlson, 2007).

The sociologist Emily Durkheim showed in 1897 how social isolation could lead to a downgrade in mental health. In 1979, a study called *Alameda county study* was carried out. One of the results of this study showed that social networks and relationships among humans was significant for people's health and wellbeing. The study displayed that people without social and

"The social capital is created in a social context where for example schools, living environments, health care, alcohol politics and work life affect the prerequisites.. " Per Calson

community ties had a higher risk to die than people with a social networks. Lack of social networks, a few close relations to other people or insufficient social support are all linked to mental illness. Not having a social capital is connected to a lower psychiatric wellbeing (Carlson, 2007).

In the figure on the next page you can also see that people in Sweden without a social capital have a higher percentage of mental illness problems than people with a social capital. Relationships and contact with other people are important and essential for human well-being and should not be forgotten in this contemporary context with a strong ideal of individualism.

DEFINITION OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

Social capital is a social scientific term and has many different definitions. According to Nationalencyklopedin (NE), it is commonly described as capacity and resource by social relations that make human concurrence based on trust. Generally it can be described as a resource that is accessible through different kinds of social networks. An effect of social capital is that humans mutually trust each other and cooperate which is a benefit for society. Social capital is strongly linked with a well-functioning democracy.

One of the main debates in this field of research is; where does social capital essentially comes from? One answer to this question is that social capital comes from when people participate in different types of social networks or voluntary organizations. Another suggestion argues that social capital can be created from for example social or political institutions (Rothstein, n.d.). There is a current discussion within this field of social capital and that this have been a condition for the building of western democracy which is now being resolved and replaced by a demerged society consisting of isolated individuals (NE, 2015).

Chart of the amount of men and women with lower mental well-being after social capital. Statistics from a survey from the Swedish National Institute of Public Health 2004-2005.
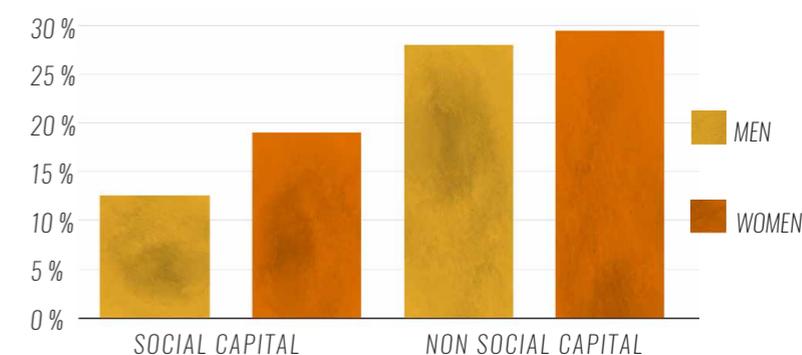
RISE OF SINGLE HOUSEHOLDS

In a historical perspective living alone is something very uncommon. During most times of history people have always lived together with others in different types of communities. Safety and security was connected to having a family, relatives or belonging to a group. To be excluded and banished from your community was one of the worst punishments because to be alone meant that you were vulnerable. Living alone has not normally been an option for people during history up until the 20th century.

Living alone

The most common way of living in Sweden today is living alone. 37,7% of all households in Sweden are single households. Homes that consist of 1-2 persons make up for almost 70% of all different household sizes in Sweden. The larger households that consist of 6 persons or more compose only 2% of all households (SCB, 2014).

According to a article in a magazine called *Forskning och framsteg (Research and Progress)* the amount of single households is increasing in the whole world and Sweden is in the top of that list of statistics which the highest amount of people living alone (Höjer, 2014). This statistics is often interpreted as Swedes being the loneliest people on earth.

As mentioned before, Sweden is a country where individualism, independence and self-expression are encouraged. *"It has almost become fashionable- to live alone signals freedom and power"* says the sociology professor Eva Sandstedt at Uppsala University. Another reason for the high amount of single households in Sweden is simply that people can. Sweden has a strong welfare system and most people can afford to live alone nowadays, something that was not possible for many people back in the days (Höjer, 2014).

"The increase in single households is one of the biggest changes in society in modern times"

Eric Klinenberg, sociology professor at New York University, writer of the book Going solo -The extraordinary rise and surprising appeal of living alone.

THE HOUSING SITUATION FOR YOUNG ADULTS

In Sweden today there is a serious housing shortage. 8 out of 10 swedes live in a municipality where there is a lack of housing. This number has increased strongly over the last years. The housing shortage is the worst in bigger cities and university towns. The biggest lack of housing options is the lack of rental apartments especially cheap and small apartments. The lack of housing creates long queues for rental apartments and pushes the prices on the housing market resulting in high-priced apartments for sale. This makes it hard for young adults to find a place to live. Young people in the beginning of their adult life are often restricted to the market for rental apartments because of their financial situation and the fact that it's very expensive to buy your own place. All of this makes it very difficult for young adults today to get on the housing ladder. With few available suitable options, many are often limited to the sublet market with uncertain forms of tenures (Hagetoft, 2015).

According to a survey made by Hyresgästföreningen (the Resident's Association) about the current situation for accommodation for young adults in Sweden, 29% of young adults live in an accommodation with uncertain terms and conditions. In the Gothenburg region this number adds up to 32%. Other young adults who have trouble finding a place to live in, even on the sublet market have no other option than to stay with their parents or relatives. One out of five young adults in Sweden live together their parents. 84 % of these young adults who live with their parents today have answered in the survey that they absolutely or maybe want to move out from their parents' home to an own apartment. The same amount, 84% would want their own accommodation if they had the means to pay for it, while 51% answered that they absolutely or maybe could afford to pay for a place to live. This survey was carried out in 2015 with 4431 young adults between the ages of 20-27. 1106 of these participants were from the Gothenburg region (Hagetoft, 2015).

The need of housing for young adults

In the whole of Sweden there are 353 000 young adults who want their own accommodation, but are missing it today (Hagetoft, 2015). In 2015 there was 1077 083 young adults between the ages of 20-27 in Sweden (SCB, 2015). That means about one-third of young adults in the age between 20-27 are looking for a place to live. To meet the demand of housing for young adults, 221 000 dwellings are needed in the whole of Sweden. In the Gothenburg region this number adds up to 42 000 young adults who want their own home which makes it about 8% of the total population in the municipality of Gothenburg who are looking for accommodation (SCB, 2015). 27 800 dwellings are needed to fulfil the need of housing for young adults in the Gothenburg region (Hagetoft, 2015).

The situation is getting worse

The amount of young adults who don't have their own place to live is increasing every year. In Sweden today less than half of the young adults live in their own accommodation. In 2015, the amount of young adults (20-27) in the region of Gothenburg who had their own place to live (i.e. tenant-owned flat or house, own private villa or rental apartment with a lease contract) was 45%, which is the lowest measured number ever. In 2003 the percentage of young adults who had their own accommodation was 59% in the Gothenburg region. The demand for housing opportunities for young people is today bigger than ever. During a period of 12 years the number of young adults with their own housing have decreased with just over one percentage point per year in average in the region of Gothenburg (Hagetoft, 2015).

Effects on society

The lack of housing today for young adults and other groups is a serious and urgent matter that needs to be addressed. The housing shortage constrains the future growth, expansion and development for municipalities and regions (Hyresgästföreningen, 2015). Several Länstyrelser (County Administrative Boards) estimate that the lack of rental apartments is restricting growth since access to housing is a condition to secure access for labour and workforce (Kommunal & Hyresgästföreningen, date unknown). For the housing shortage to be resolved, more homes needs to be built.

THE COST OF LIVING FOR YOUNG ADULTS

Chart of the amount of money young adults, who have their own accommodation, have left after paying the housing cost (Hagetoft, 2015)
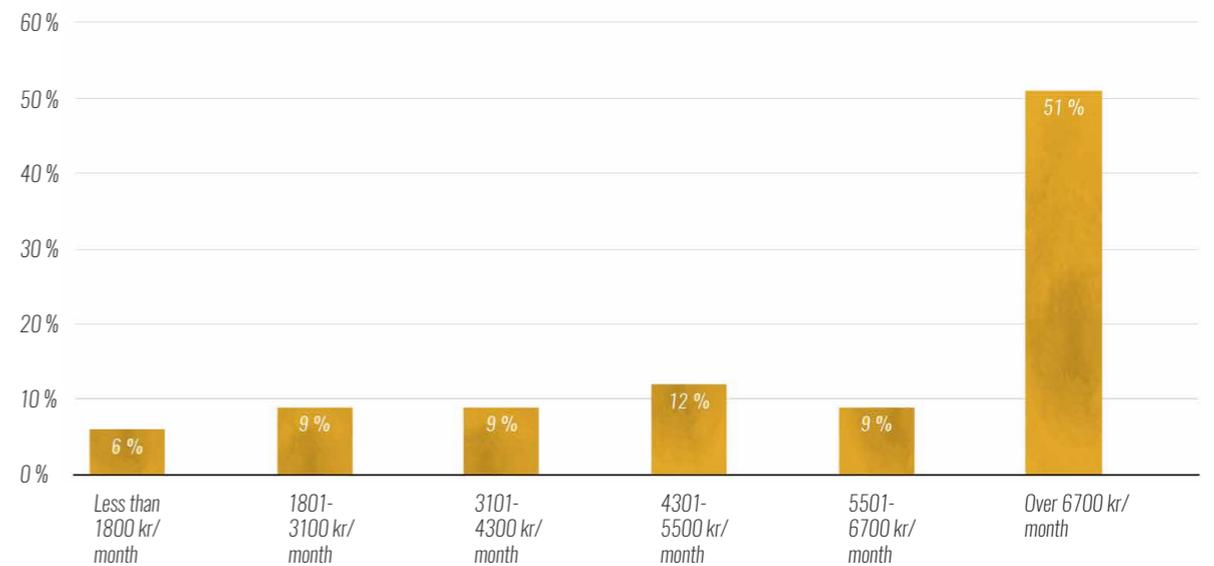
146 000 young adults in Sweden have trouble managing their costs of living. 15% of the young adults who have their own accommodation report that they manage their living costs barely, not so good or badly. This percentage increases when it comes to young adults living in accommodation with uncertain terms; 21% say that they manage their living costs barely, not so good or badly (Hagetoft, 2015).

One out of six young adults who moved away from home gets financial help from the parents or other relatives to pay for their housing. Those who live in an accommodation with uncertain conditions are more dependent on their parents or relatives' financial support than the group of young adults who have their own accommodation. 20% who live in an accommodation with uncertain terms get help from their parents or relatives to manage their living costs, while 13% of the group of young adults with their own accommodation get help to manage their living costs. It is generally more expensive to live in a place with uncertain terms and conditions (Hagetoft, 2015).

According to the Konsumentverket (the Swedish Consumer Agency) a person between the ages of 18-30 needs about 6450 kr every month, after paying the actual housing cost such as for example rent, to manage expenses such as food, comprehensive household insurance, telephone subscriptions, public transport and other fundamental costs. This number does not include health care expenses. This amount can vary between gender, where you live and how you live (if you live alone or together with others).

Just over about a third, 36% of young adults who have their own accommodation, don't have more than 5500 kr left after they paid their housing costs. This means that they have less money for different expenses than what Konsumtionsverket (the Swedish Consumer Agency) estimates reasonable and realistic (Hagetoft, 2015).

THE SHARING ECONOMY AND COLLABORATIVE CONSUMPTION

One major challenge today for sustainable development is overconsumption. It is a big issue and a very powerful economical and cultural force, which effect consumer behaviours. It is a key factor that must be considered and changed in order to reach a more sustainable future. Different consumption behaviours and decreased consumption is about saving resources and reducing emissions. Overconsumption on all scales must decrease. Today there are new innovative ways to deal with this problem, reinventing not just what we consume but how we consume.

Access over ownership

The way we look upon ownership has changed and young adults today also seem to care less about owning material things. There is a strong trend today of having access to things rather than owning them. Different kinds of services such as Netflix, Spotify and carpools are available in your phone with an app for example Sunfleet makes it easier for people to move from ownership to access. Instead of owning many DVD films, one now has Netflix. You can subscribe for a Spotify account instead of buying CDs. Today there seems to be a cultural shift where having access to things has more benefits than ownership, which is becoming more of a burden for people. Kevin Kelly, the founding executive editor of Wired Magazine and former publisher of the Whole Earth Review, simply describes it as "Access is better than ownership" (Kelly, 2011).

The rise of the sharing economy

 "Sharing is caring" is a phrase commonly heard these days. Having access to things and sharing is not always the same thing. The sharing economy is another growing trend around the world and was listed in Time Magazine's list of "10 ideas that will change the world" (Walsh, 2011).

Collaborative consumption is all about peer-to-peer lending, renting or sharing goods with each other instead of buying them. Websites like SnapGoods with the slogan "Own less, do more" helps people to find goods to rent. Sharing or renting opposed to buying is a sustainable way to go and it is also good for the planet in the long run. It means saving resources by wasting and buying less stuff. Besides the sustainable aspect, buying things are generally more expensive than renting or sharing objects. This makes collaborative consumption positive from an individual point of view regarding private economy (Walsh, 2010).

What's mine is yours

Rachel Botsman, the co-author with Roo Rogers of the book *What's Mine is Yours: The Rise of Collaborative Consumption,* says that peer-to-peer sharing "involves the re-emergence of community" (Walsh, 2010). In the book the authors have gathered thousands of various examples from all around the world of collaborative consumption in different forms with scale, purpose and maturity. In a Ted Talk from 2010 she talks about the rise of collaborative consumption and that it is a trend that is here to stay (Botsman, 2010).

In her Ted Talk she defines four key drivers that made collaborative consumption possible. These four key drivers are a new belief in the importance of community, the expansion of peer-to-peer social networks and real-time technologies, pressing unsolved environmental concerns and a global stagnation that has shaken consumers behaviours. Rachel Botsman see a change in consumer behaviours, "These four drivers are fusing together and are creating the big shift- away from the 20th century defined by hyper-consumption, towards the 21st century, defined by collaborative consumption" (Botsman, 2010).

Social sustainability

Collaborative consumption is not only about the green elements of sustainability. It is also about social sustainability since it is in many cases empowering people to make meaningful connections. Collaborative consumption is enabled through trust between strangers when it comes to sharing, renting or lending things to each other. This creates personal relationships, therefore one major advantage with collaborative consumption is the social aspect of it. In today's society, where you might not even know the name and face of your closest neighbours, meaningful connections with people is renewing the sense of community (Botsman, 2010). This renewed belief in the importance of community that Rachel Botsman finds as one of the key drivers for collaborative consumption is reflected in the statistics from a survey made by United Minds on how young adults in Stockholm want to live. 40% of young adults taking part of the survey wish they knew their neighbours better and 38% want to have common areas in their residence where the dwellers can meet and associate (United Minds, 2014).

Sharing more than stuff and services

This kind of development, with collaborative consumption with sharing, lending, renting things or services, making it possible to access things without owning them, also affects the way people look at their accommodation. If you can share your home with strangers through websites such as Airbnb or Couchsurfing, living together with others might not be such a big issue in the changing society of today.

From the survey made by United Minds, 18% believe the living room don't have to be located in their apartment as long as they have a space for it somewhere else in the building. 47% would like to live with friends or other people who are not part of their closest family today or in the future (United Minds, 2014).

Even though own private space seem to be the Holy Grail for many people, perhaps things like collaborative consumption is a game changer for the mind-set on how people look at their living environments and their willingness to share space with others. The rise of the sharing economy and collaborative consumption, which is an expanding and fast-growing market, might affect us and make us more open to sharing our homes and living environments as well.

"We are moving from passive consumers to creators, to highly enabled collaborators."
Rachel Botsman from the TED talks The Case for Collaborative Consumption

DEFINITION OF SHARING ECONOMY
"An economic system based on sharing underused assets or services, for free or a fee, directly from individuals" (Botsman, 2015).

DEFINITION OF COLLABORATIVE CONSUMPTION
"The reinvention of traditional market behaviours- renting, lending, swapping, sharing, bartering, gifting-through technology, taking place in ways and on a scale not possible before the Internet." (Botsman, 2015).

PREJUDICES ABOUT SHARED HOUSING

The 1970s, hippies, leftism, students, no privacy and Lukas Moodysson's film *Together*. These are some of the answers from the survey responding to the question "What do you think of when you hear the term shared housing?" (see Survey p. 20 and appendix p. 146). There seems to be many prejudices about living in shared housing and these prejudices are to a large extent associated with the Swedish word for shared housing "kollektiv". Both the word commune and the term shared housing has been used in the thesis but none of the words fully describe the values that the Swedish word has attached to it. Commune is rarely used in English since it is an even more charged word than "kollektiv" and shared housing is more neutral than the Swedish word. In the survey, this question was the only one where the participants had to write an answer themselves and not just choose one out of several options. There is no right or wrong answer to this question, it is just ones personal experience and knowledge of this way of living that is reflected in the response.

Together

The answers differed a lot from each other but in many cases they were related to prejudices about living in shared housing. The film *Together* that had its premiere in 2000 was a common reply to what one would think about when hearing the Swedish word "kollektiv" (Moodysson, 2000). After all this is not so strange, the film is set in 1975 and is about different people living together in a commune. *Together* does capture some of the prejudices about living in shared housing that are also present in the answers from the survey. Solidarity, leftism and feminism characterize the spirit of the time in this shared home where different people, both adults and kids, live together as a big family. The commune in the film is like a take-off of the 1970's alternative left-wing movement. Idealism, leftism, sharing values, politically driven people and hippies are also answers

from the survey that are present in the film. Risk for conflicts, disputes and arguments and hard to get along are mentioned by some in the survey and in the movie the characters fight and argue with each other.

Fun and efficient

The prejudices differ a lot among people and the terms and words we use today for co-living is not always a highly charged word. Many of the answers we got from the survey includes positive ways of looking at shared housing. Answers like; fun, communion, shared responsibility, makes everyday life easier, sharing, outgoing and social life shows that there is more than prejudices about this way of living. Some people answering the survey mention co-housing as a sustainable way of living for the future.

In need of a new terminology

From conversations during dinner workshops (see Dinner workshops p. 80), the survey and our own experiences and by reading different kinds of literature about co-housing, one way to tackle the issue about prejudices could be to come up with a new terminology for shared housing. In the survey it was clear that the word "kollektiv" is rather ambiguous and is by some considered as charged with stereotypes etc. while some just see it as one of many forms of housing. The question is if the word "kollektiv" will continue to be neutralized or if it is faster to come up with a new word for it. This change of terminology can be seen in many different languages, as mentioned earlier the word "commune" is rarely used in English and in both Norway and Denmark the word "kollektiv" is usually replaced with the word "bofellesskap". Another important aspect is that you in Norway can find "bofellesskap" as an alternative among other types of housing such as one-room apartment, apartment, row-house etc. at official housing sites such as Finn.no.

THE SOCIAL CONTEXT

One of the objectives of this thesis is to propose shared housing as a sustainable living alternative that is attractive for a wide group of people. The focus therefore needs to go beyond the walls of the living units and into the minds of the people living there as well as in the rest of society. There are different entry points into working with sustainability, one being to work with practical solutions and sustainable design and another to work with behaviour. In the thesis *Cohousing and resource use* (2014), Fredrik Sundberg emphasises the importance of being aware of the social context that you are working within. As an example he mentions that if the social norm were to shower every day, most people would do it even though they know it's not resource efficient. The same rhetoric can be used about housing, even people that know that it would be more sustainable to share home, currently live in single room apartments and architects continue to design them. This thesis deals with behaviour to some extent but the scope is mostly larger looking at how to change the mind-set of people regarding sharing home. Why is shared housing not a common alternative on the Swedish housing market today? To find the answer to that question we need to understand whom we are designing for.

Two social norms that should be emphasised are the one about living alone that is attached to the strong individualism in Sweden mentioned previously as well as the nuclear family, a family consisting of two adults and 2-3 children. This thesis is not criticising the nuclear family but proposes a broader discussion about housing. This discussion could be the start of the development of a more diverse housing market that reflects the variety of households in Sweden. It also works with the assumption that shared housing does not have to be in conflict with family life. In the survey made in this work (see Survey p. 70 and appendix p. 146), many wrote that shared housing seems to be a great alternative for young people or students. However, several people

also expressed that when starting a family, they had no interest in living together with other people. This statement could be linked to the image many seem to have about shared housing, an image that is sometimes enlarged in movies like for example *Together* (Moodysson, 2000).

Who are we designing for?

The nuclear family norm is clearly visible in the design and marketing of houses and apartments. The term master bedroom is commonly used as the room where the parents sleep and this room is usually larger and is sometimes equipped with its own bathroom or balcony attached to it. In a shared home this could result in problems when the others living there for instance, need to pass through a private room to reach a common balcony.

Older apartments and houses also have gender stereotypes attached to them were kitchens are efficiently designed to fit one person working in them. This can be seen in for example the million-program areas where kitchens were meticulously designed to be as efficient as possible for the woman working in them. It is also visible in some older apartments and houses designed for staff preparing the food; the kitchen is in those cases often detached from the rest of the living area, with no room for socialising. In a shared home this fact can result in conflicts when different people cook at the same time.

In 1944 Hemmets Forskningsinstitut (Research institute of the home) was founded in Sweden for rationalising women's household work. It was founded in a time where the living standards in Sweden were among the lowest in Europe and there was a need for new standards and norms for building. The thoughts about the welfare state that emerged in the 20th century lay as a basis for this movement and also the idea of the Swedish "Folkhem" (the home of the people).

The social democrat, Swedish Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson coined the expression and meant that society should be the home of the people. The institute was founded by women's organisations and invited architects, chemists, engineers, sociologists and nutritionists into Swedish homes to conduct research (Wikipedia, 2016-05-09).

Social norms are often discussed as these unwritten rules of how to act, based on people's values and customs, but the impact that social norms have on physical norms should also be mentioned such as standards in building. The standards still used today, on how to design homes and kitchens, are rooted in the research of the home conducted in the '40s, where the family looked different in terms of gender roles and size. The relationship between these different kinds of norms are closer than one might think, and should therefore be targeted simultaneously for a change of mind set to take place.
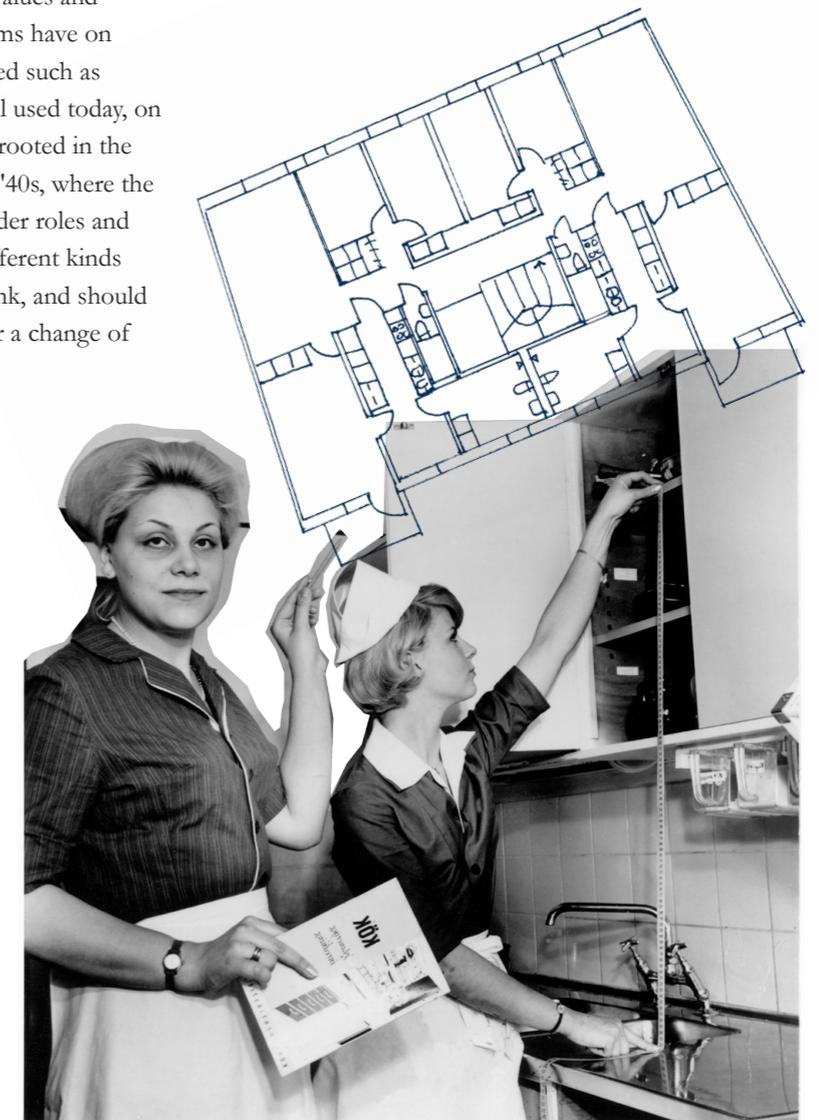
CO-LIVING

The following chapter focuses specifically on co-living in Sweden today. How common is it and what are the reasons why people choose this kind of living? Reasons why people choose co-living range from ideological to practical, economical and nevertheless social ones. Furthermore, this chapter investigates what kind of structures, such as ownership and tenure that are most common in co-living arrangement.

CONTENT:
Co-living today
Reasons for co-living
Studies on co-living

CO-LIVING TODAY

In Sweden today, with individualism and independence as strong trends, co-living is a uncommon way of living. 0.05% of Sweden's total housing stock consists of co-housing, this number does not include shared housing, student corridors or eco villages (Vestbro, 2014).

Lack of accurate statistics on shared homes due to the fact that they to a large extent are informal. However, according to the Swedish department of statistics (SCB, 2014) a household consists of the people that are nationally registered at that address. In 2014, 9,5 % of all households in Sweden were classified as "other households", households that cannot be classified as single people with or without children or two people living together with or without children (SCB, 2014). Within this group you find shared homes, or for example generational housing. In 2014, there were approximately 2000 apartments in collective housing (Vestbro, 2014). This more formal group of co-housing is not included in the group of "other households" in the statistics from SCB. There is also a large group of people 270 000 inhabitants that are not registered and therefore are not counted into any household statistics.

Increased interest in co-living

There is an increased interest in co-living today. *Ungbo,* which is a communication project initiated by the city of Malmö with the aim to start a debate about the housing crisis for young adults today, have listed different trends on how young adults want to live today. These listed trends came up from an idea competition for young adults as participants, about how to solve the lack of housing for young people in the city of Malmö. 60 000 young adults participated in this idea competition that was carried out from 2011 to 2012. Co-living is a strong trend going through the different proposals from the competition regarding how young people want to live today (Ungbo, 2012).

As mentioned before, 47 % of young people in Stockholm want to live together with friends or other people who are not a part of their family but only 3 % of them live together with friends today (United Minds, 2014). This statistics show that many young people want to live together with friends or other if they are given the opportunity. These numbers are from a study about how young people in Stockholm want to live in the future, carried out by United Minds in association with Fastighetsägarna, NCC and Swedbank. This study strengthens the notion that many young people today want to live together with others and are willing to share their living space.

In our survey, we asked the question "Would you like to live with friends or others beyond your closest family today or in the future?" (see Survey p. 70 and appendix p. 146). One-third of the people answered in the positive, 23% answered no and 44% replied perhaps. The percentage that would like to live with other people who are not apart of their closest family or with friends were lower in our survey than in the one done by United Minds with young adults in Stockholm as participants. To compare the numbers, people answering the survey carried out by United Minds was 1055 young adults between the ages of 18-35. Our survey did not have a specific target group in that sense; everyone in different ages could take part of it by answering the questions. The highest numbers of participants in our survey were young adults. 80% of the 242 people who took part in the survey were between the ages of 21-35.
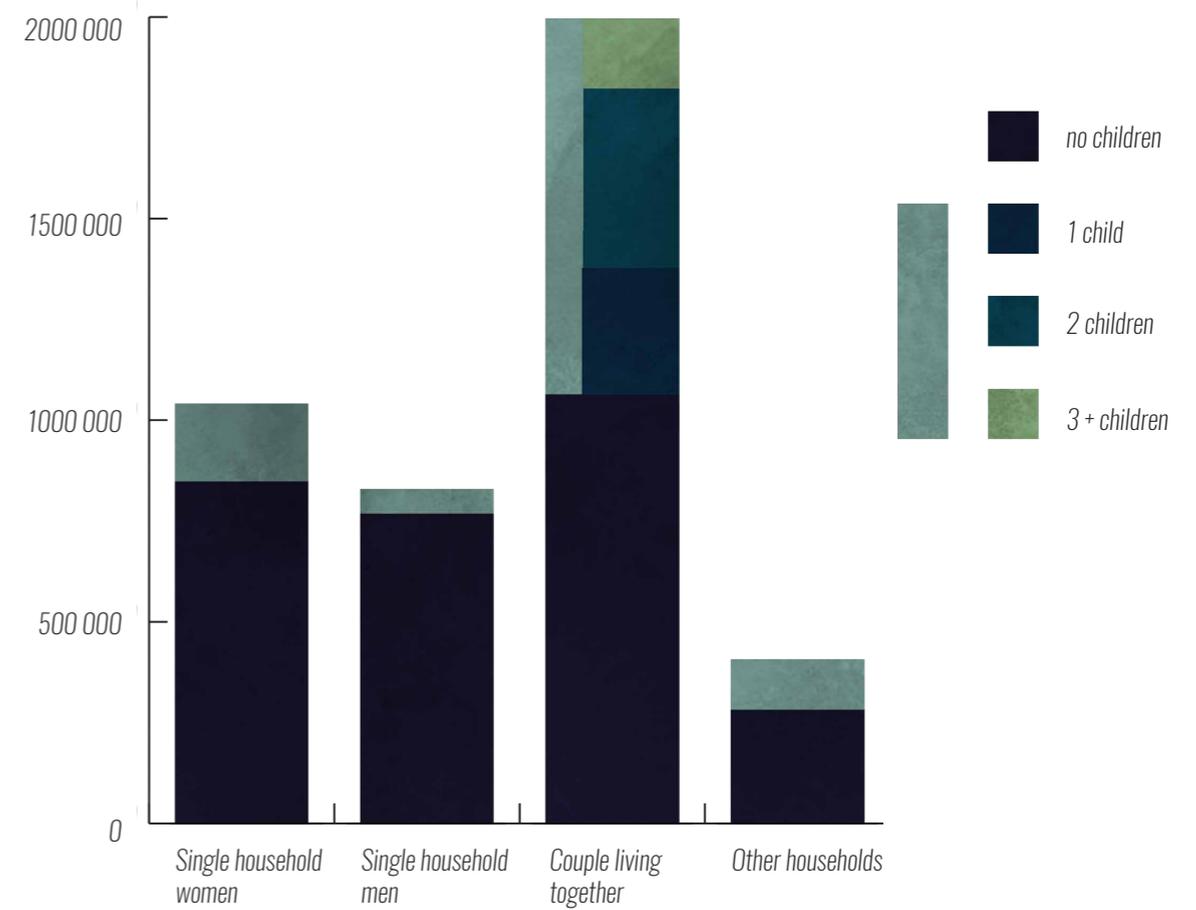
Household in Sweden (SCB, 2014)
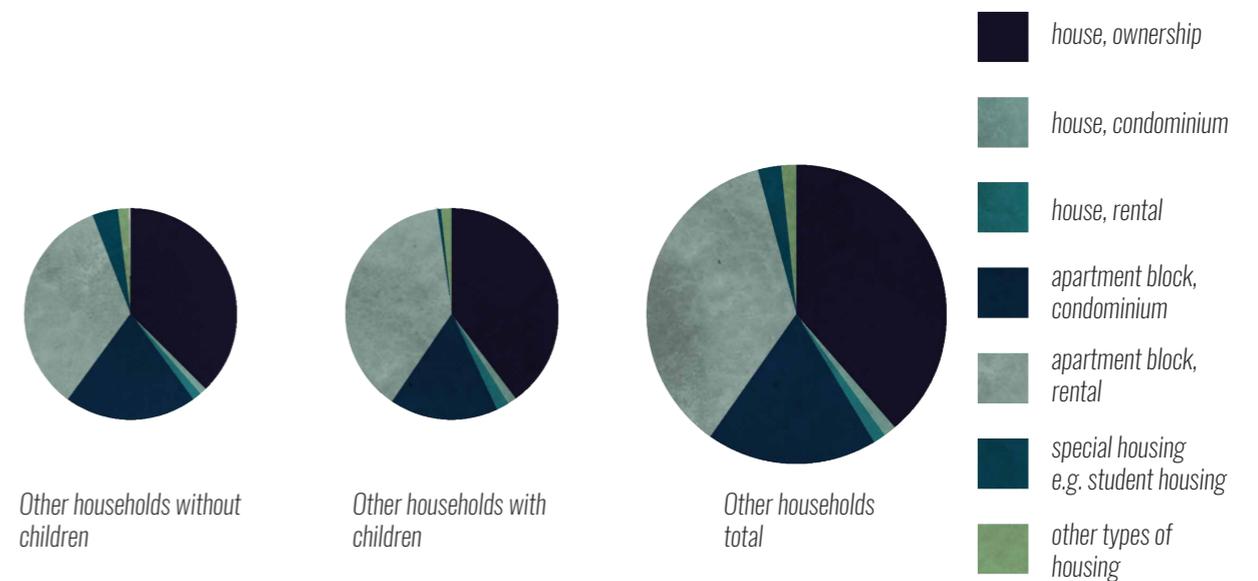
Types of housing for the category other households (SCB, 2014)

REASONS FOR CO-LIVING

Cost for household expenses per person/month in different household sizes in a large city in Sweden
(Swedish Consumer Agency, 2015)

Saving resources by sharing space

There are a lot of possibilities to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the home. Sharing of objects and items saves resources to a relatively small degree. A smaller living area with less square meters per person lowers resource use and reduces our carbon footprint. Shared housing could be a way to spread knowledge about environmental sustainability, not just from a social sustainability point of view (Sundberg, 2014).

Resource use and co-living

There is a case study about a collective house called Färdknäppen in Stockholm on how living in co-housing can reduce use of resources. The paper compares how resource use in co-housing varies from an average home in Sweden and how the differences are related to the type of housing. To sum up the findings of this research; resource use in collective housing is lower compared to the average home. A person living in Färdknäppen can save about a ton of greenhouse gas-emissions per year compared to the average Swede who causes a total emission of around 10 tons of greenhouse gases per person and year.

Most of the saving of resources is made possible by the arrangement of co-housing, sharing facilities and having smaller private apartments, and the outcome is mainly less use of heating- and electrical energy. Sharing space allows the dwellers to live with a lower amount of

square meters and communal cooking is considered to save electricity as well. The conclusion is that having less floor space saves resources. Co-living simply reduces the environmental impact from housing for a person (Sundberg, 2014).

Co-living as a sustainable option for living

As mentioned earlier, this study and comparison of how collective housing can save resources and be more environmentally friendly than other types of housing is carried out by a case study of Färdknäppen. In this collective housing the residents have some common facilities and their own small private apartments. What differ from the case study and this master thesis is that our focus is not collective housing (Sundberg, 2014). This thesis focuses on shared housing, such as when people share a flat or a house together and do not have their own private apartments.

One assumption to make out of this is that people living in shared housing with even less floor area per person than people have who are living in collective housing with their own private apartments would decrease greenhouse-gas emissions and reduce the environmental impact from housing for a person to a higher extent. This makes living together in a shared housing a even more environmentally sustainable way of living than collective housing.
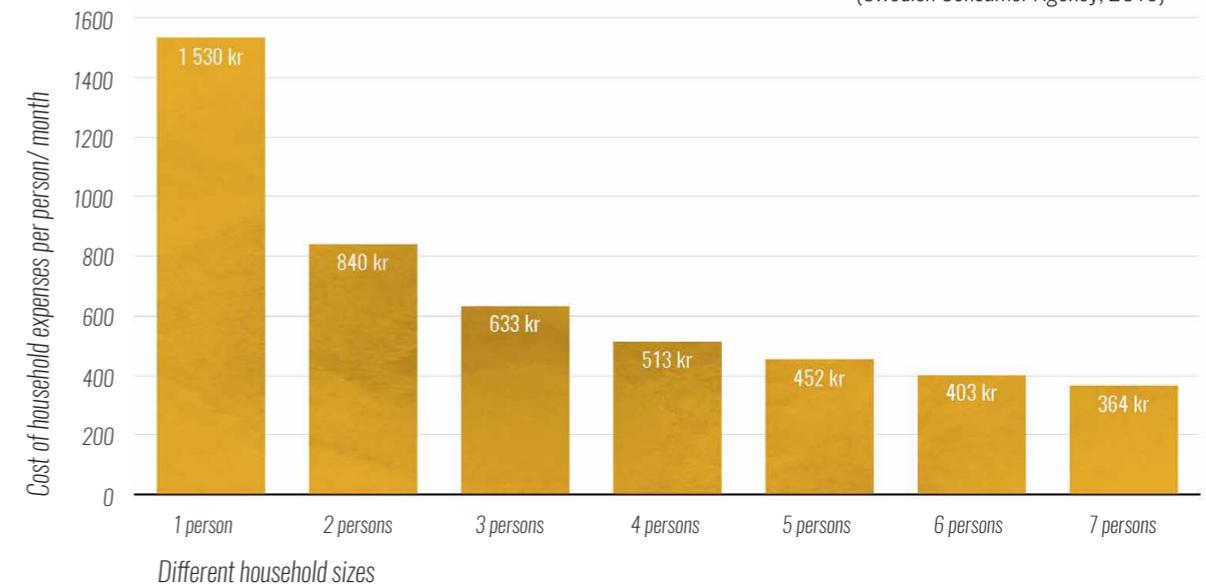
Living together has economical benefits

One positive aspect about living together is the economical part of it. You can save money if you are living in shared housing. People who live together with others have a lower household expenditure than persons who live in a single household. The household expenditures and cost of living will decrease in correlation to the amount of people you are sharing a home with. According to Konsumentverket (the Swedish Consumer Agency) the sum of household expenditure for one person living in a large city in Sweden is 1530 kr per month. This number contains household expenses such as consumables, media, comprehensive household insurance and different kinds of home equipment. If you are four persons living together it adds up to 2050 kr per month which is around 513 kr per person a month. If you are seven people sharing accommodation the amount you spend on households expenditures it is 2550 kr per month and that makes is about 364 kr per person a month. By living together with others it is possible to reduce and lower the cost of living with household expenses. If you are four people sharing accommodation you can save about 1017 kr per month compared to living alone (Konsumentverket, 2015). This fact makes shared housing a good economical option for young adults with an often restricted budget to manage their cost of living.

STUDIES ON CO-HOUSING

The starting point for this thesis' investigations was studying shared homes to find what you can share within a home as well as with nearby neighbours. Many shared homes are rather isolated; the sharing does not often extend to the neighbourhood. Some studies will therefore be made on collective housing as well to find a way to combine these two typologies and apply it to an already existing typology.

The information about shared homes in this thesis is based mostly on personal experience from living in shared homes ourselves and visiting several as well as conducting interviews. The aspects that will be looked upon are; the degree of sharing within and outside of the shared home/collective house, forms of ownership and tenure, configuration of rooms and what activities that are linked to what rooms.

Ownership and tenure

The majority of collective housing today, 51 % is rental tenure apartments, 26 % cooperative rental apartments and 23 % are condominiums (kollektivhus.nu). The cooperative rental apartment means that a co-housing association rents several apartments (usually an entire house) and then sublets apartments to members of the organisation. Most of the collective housing was when built owned by municipal housing companies but several of these have now been converted to condominiums (Vestbro, 2014).

Regarding shared homes there are several forms of ownership and tenure agreements. Most common seems to be that one or two persons are on the contract and the rest of the members pay rent to them and they make sure it gets to the landlord. It can also be that one person in the shared home owns the house or apartment and rents out rooms to the other members.

CO-HOUSING
1. Collective Housing
2. Sharing apartment
3. Sharing house

DIVISION OF VILLA
4. Living in the whole house
5. House divided into two
6. Sharing parts of the house

OWNERSHIP AND TENURE
7. Rental apartments - collective housing
8. Condominium - collective housing
9. Cooperative rental apartment

10. Co-ownership
11. One person owns the apartment/house
12. Separate contracts
13. One person on the contract

CONFIGURATION OF ROOMS
14. Corridor
15. Rooms surrounding common room
16. Several degrees of privacy
17. Low degree of privacy
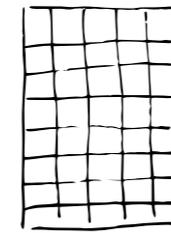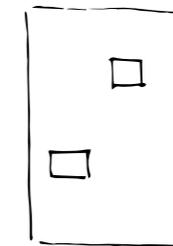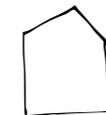
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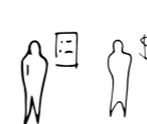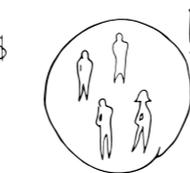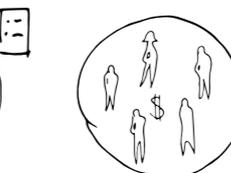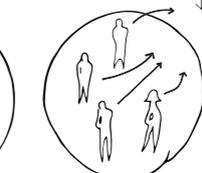
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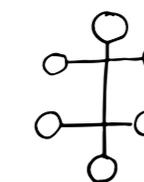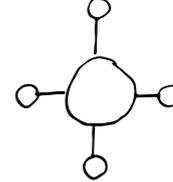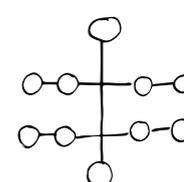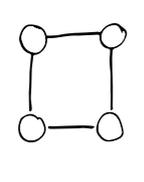
14. 15. 16. 17.

Sometimes the landlord, usually a private one, rents out rooms one by one in the house or apartment. In the case of villas it is not uncommon that the landlord lives in the house as well and shares facilities with the persons in the shared home. It is difficult to draw any conclusions regarding how the different forms of tenure effects the people living in the home but judging from our visits and interviews it seems that the shared homes where the landlord rents out rooms without consulting the people living there seems to have less of a community feeling and people there are more likely to lock there rooms if they have the possibility.

Configuration room

The relationship between rooms is an important aspect to take into account when analysing the architecture of shared homes. Regarding the collective houses it is mostly about how the private apartments are placed in relation to the common spaces and where the common spaces are placed within the building. Shared homes are usually in apartments or houses that are built for another group of people and it is therefore interesting to see how they have adapted to the architecture. Can they use the plan as it was planned for or do they need to make alterations to it? By analysing shared homes that we have visited or live/lived in, four different typologies of shared homes have emerged. These typologies are based on the configuration of rooms. The typologies have different grades of privacy and the rooms are linked to each other in different ways.

Sharing

Sharing has become one of the main themes of this thesis and a central part of the analysis. In this thesis a wide concept of sharing have been analysed where it does not end at sharing of physical things like space, transportation or tools but also sharing of knowledge,

networks or skills. What people are willing to share with people in their living environment has been analysed by a survey with 242 replies, (see appendix p. 146). For shared homes to work it is crucial to share not just the physical space but also responsibilities such as housework and respect for each other. In shared homes where the people living there themselves have chosen the members the sharing is more likely to stretch beyond that. There the sharing usually extends to more abstract subjects such as values, knowledge and social life. The shared homes we have analysed are rather isolated and the sharing does not seem to extend much beyond the house. In one of the homes, the people there sometimes borrow tools from neighbours and the neighbour sometimes help cutting their hedge. Perhaps being used to sharing things in your everyday life makes it easier to take a step over to the neighbour to ask if you can borrow sugar.

UNDER A SHARED ROOF

In this chapter, the focus had shifted from a bigger perspective down to the individual and touches upon how different kind of social and societal structures affect us as individuals. Sweden today, is as mentioned earlier, characterized by individualisation and people have a large personal freedom. From a sociological perspective it is interesting to see how these bigger structures are reflected in the individual needs of people living together with others.

CONTENT:
Individual values and needs within a group
Sharing identity by sharing home
Communicating privacy

INDIVIDUAL VALUES AND NEEDS WITHIN A GROUP

The previous discussion about social norms and trends is in this chapter considered in relation to the individual and the role of the individual within the group. The group and the individual are often difficult to keep apart since a lot of a person's identity is based upon it is social relations and belonging. As in the previous chapter, the ideas and concepts presented are taken from the field of sociology. In sociology, various factors forming us as individuals are analysed to understand the way we are and act. Both within sociology and psychology people are trying to understand individuals but in psychology, the focus is on inner processes while sociology deals with the individual in relation to its surroundings (Phillips, 2012). To get an understanding of what makes people willing to share more and more things but still are hesitant towards sharing a home, one needs to get a better understanding of the concept of home. Subjects such as identity, privacy and needs get intertwined in this concept and they all play an important role in the subject of shared housing. In this chapter these subjects are touched upon to form a basis for the discussion concerning the individual, in the dialogue process.

## The individual in a historic perspective

An important thing to note is that, even though it might seem hard to imagine a society without a strong focus on the individual, in the pre-modern society, the individual was not part of any discussion. Your life was rather predestined based on class and your work and home was usually not separated. The society could be seen as collectivistic in many ways but with a social trust that perhaps did not extend beyond the family or the nearby community. The society as a whole was highly defined by traditions and class and in those aspects not very collectivistic but when zooming in to smaller communities, the term could easily be applied (Stenberg, 2011). In pre-modern time people lived rather isolated but as the technological development went further the world of impressions got bigger. These impressions made people more aware of themselves in relation to others, which made it possible for people to identify themselves with others rather than the closest community.

Maslow's pyramid of needs

When the focus on the individual got more apparent and also when the basic needs such as food, water, sex and shelter, were fulfilled, people started to discuss other needs. In Abraham Maslow's pyramid of needs (1954) the needs range from physiological needs towards self-actualization. This pyramid of needs is interesting to look at in regards to architecture since most architects today are, when designing buildings, not just trying to provide a shelter but are aiming at fulfilling other needs higher up in the pyramid as well.

In this thesis, an aspect that is considered is if the needs of the individual are in conflict with those of the group in a shared housing situation. The pyramid presented on the page next to this is the pyramid presented by Maslow with three extra levels added by Clare C Cooper (1975). It is safe to assume that the basic physiological needs such as shelter is not dependent on the amount of people living together. When it comes to the aspect of safety and also belonging, sharing a home with others could benefit the individual. According to
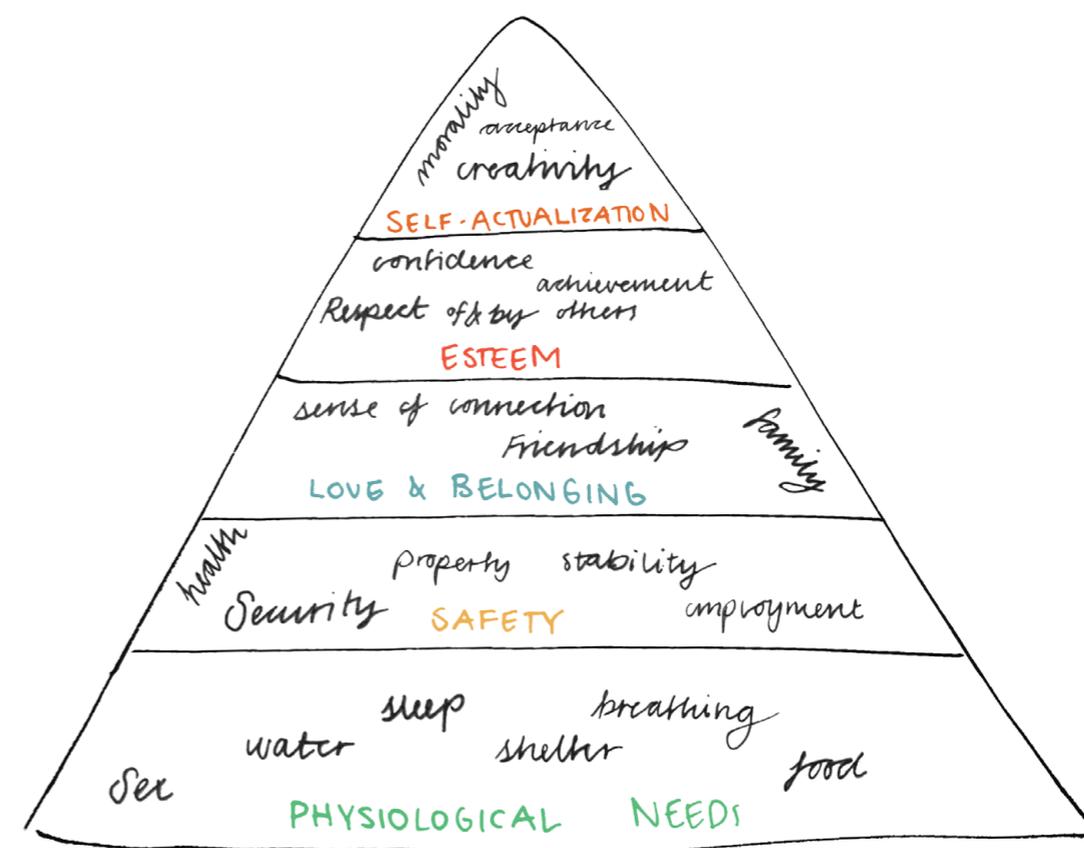
Maslow's pyramid of needs

Cathrin Wasshede (interview, 17th of February 2016), a researcher at the Gothenburg University, the inhabitants from several collective houses in Sweden, especially the elderly stress the importance of feeling that they're needed and that they belong. This is provided by the sense of community within the shared building and one person even said that if it was not for this community, that person would be dead. As one gets higher up in the pyramid some aspects could possibly be conflicting living together with others. Aesthetics and self-expression could be one such aspect if one looks solely on the aesthetics of the home. A shared home will always be either a mix of styles, or an agreement or compromise between several people. In some cases, there might be an unbalance in a shared home regarding who gets to express him- or herself within the home and this might cause problems. However, self-expression has more dimensions to it than just the aesthetical aspects. In a well-functioning shared home, people tend to respect each person's capabilities, integrity and personality and that creates the dynamic of the home. The fourth level dealing with Esteem is possibly problematic since within this level you have subjects such as Independence and Freedom but also Reputation, Prestige and Appreciation. The subjects Reputation and Prestige are subjects that could be in conflict with, perhaps not with sharing a home, but with the prejudices or image of sharing a home. Many people have a preconceived image of who the people that live in shared homes are and if this image is not matching with their personal image or identity they find it hard to imagine themselves living together with others.

SHARING IDENTITY BY SHARING HOME

Identity and the home are in today's society very much linked to each other. This is particularly visible in areas of the world where the climate makes us spend a lot of time indoors. In Sweden 7 out of 10 say that the home is part of their identity and that you can draw conclusions about who a person is by looking at their living environment. In the same article the home is pointed out as the thing that most clearly states who the inhabitant is. The physical location of the living unit is also an aspect that is brought up as important in terms of what you identify with (Sundberg, 2014-12-25). In our survey (see p. 70 and appendix p. 146) one of the respondents wrote that: "the home is an important sign of social status" and that it could possibly be a reason for shared housing not being more common than it is.

This can also be seen in the marketing of housing, real estate agents today do not just sell houses or apartments, they make it seem like they sell homes or lifestyles. Cathrin Wasshede says that in the case of the collective house "Södra Station" in Stockholm the real estate agents has, when advertising the apartments, not mentioned the fact that it is a collective house. One might draw the conclusion that they chose not to say it because they assume this would lower the interest and attractiveness of it. But in reality, the prices of these apartments have been more expensive than the average in that area (interview, 17th of February 2016).

Even though many architects would distance themselves from the concept of home, arguing that the home is up to the users to create, they are still very much a part of the creation of the image of home and different types of homes. The image of sharing a home today is not very nuanced and it would therefore be interesting to see a wider range of shared housing concepts that a variety of people could identify with. One of the few examples of buildings designed by architects with the target group of people sharing homes in mind is the concept "KomBo" in Stockholm designed by the architecture firm Utopia.

Do you identify yourself with your home?
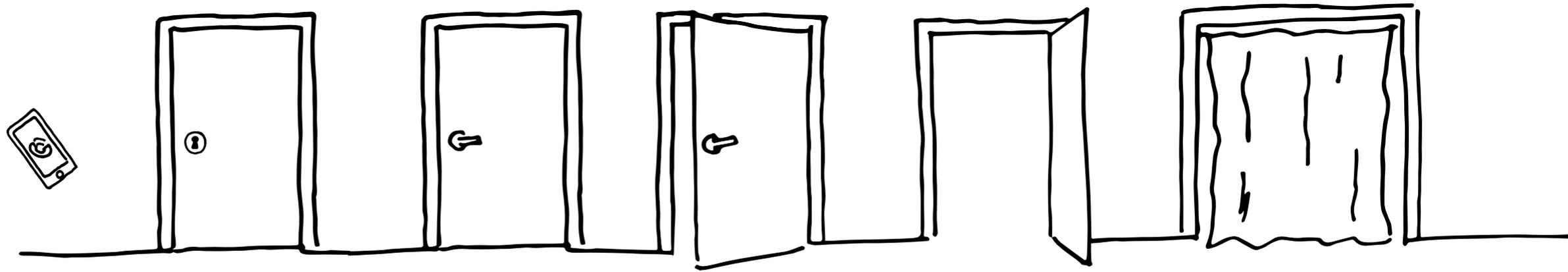
COMMUNICATING PRIVACY

One of the most stated reasons for not wanting to live together with others, expressed in our survey, is lack of privacy. Privacy is strongly connected with the home, sometimes almost expressed as synonymous. Several studies on privacy in relation to architecture have been made, both regarding the home as well as the relationship to the outside. These studies include hierarchies of rooms in regard to privacy and how these rooms link to each-other as well as studies on transit spaces between one domain to the next (Lawrence 1987). The configuration of rooms and level of privacy have been studied at the dinner workshos (see p. 80).

From these home visits it is apparent that communication is an important aspect in regards to privacy. Communication is here discussed in broad terms and can be manifested through verbal conversations but perhaps even more important, the more subtle reading of body language or even how the people communicate by using architecture in different ways. It can be that some rooms are viewed as more private in their expression and the privacy of people going there are then more respected. This kind of communication does not come over night but has to be built up gradually. When moving in with other people, this first period when creating a common language could be experienced as the most challenging. In many

shared houses, people are continuously moving in and out, and it would be interesting to investigate to what extent architecture can help in making these overlapping of people as smooth as possible.

Privacy is expressed in various ways in different cultures as well as households. Irwin Altman writes about privacy as "a generic process that occurs in all cultures but that also differs among cultures in terms of behavioural mechanisms used to regulate desired levels of privacy" (Altman, 1977 see Lawrence, 1987). For example, in one of our workshops one of the persons living in that apartment had problems with neighbours coming into their apartment uninvited. The people sharing home seem to be developing their own culture with kinds of mutual understandings and mechanisms to provide the persons living there with the level of privacy they need. When this neighbour entered without knocking it these mutual understandings within their home was somehow violated. The other person living in this same apartment had no problems with the neighbours and therefore usually did not lock the door.

Doors are perhaps the most obvious kind of architecture used for manifesting privacy and there are different grades of doing that. A closed door is for most people spoken to in this project a clear sign of

privacy. Some mean that you would not go there unless you really needed something and if you had to go there you would knock. In one case, even when the door into the kitchen was closed, the person would knock before entering. A door that is ajar might be a sign that the person within the room wants to be alone but still take part of whatever is happening outside. You could then either knock or peak inside if you want to say something to the person inside. An open door is a sign of welcoming and the private space then becomes an extension of the more public space outside. It does not necessarily mean that the person inside wants to socialize but still wants to be in the social sphere. This door language has been recognized by almost all the participants in the workshops as well as others interviewed or spoken to.

III. PARTICIPATION

SURVEY

Personal experiences as well as the workshops conducted in this thesis have given us plenty of qualitative input in our work. To get input from a larger group and not just people living in shared housing we decided to form a survey about what people are willing to share in their living environment. The survey was deliberately made more general about sharing and not just about co-housing. This is due to several reasons, one being that shared housing today tends to be quite introvert units that seldom interacts with their surroundings. It is therefore important to look at shared housing as a mind-set that can extend and influence surroundings rather then as isolated living units. Another reason is that there are many prejudices about shared housing so in a hope of getting as many answers as possible, even from people that are not interested in shared housing, it was made more general about sharing; a trend that is more and more present in our society but sharing home is still a bit controversial for many people.

Outcome

The following text is a summary of the outcome of the survey but the result from it can be found in its full length in the appendix (see p. 146). 242 people answered the survey but some of the questions lacked answers from around 20-30 % of the respondents. In general, people had a positive attitude towards sharing but also towards sharing a home, but just 33 % of the respondents gave a clear yes in the question: If they would like to live in shared housing today or in the future, on the same question 23 % answered no and 44 % maybe. The reasons people gave for not wanting to live with others were mainly about privacy and wanting to have their personal space, some had bad experiences from shared housing, many mentioned conflicts and several did not see it as compatible with family life.

The same topics were also present in the question about the most important factors when sharing home with others; private space, trust and respect, a well-functioning communication and shared responsibilities and rules were the aspects most people answered as very important. That the people they live with are in the same phase in live as myself was deemed as less important.

On the question why shared housing and collective housing is not more common today, the respondents were asked to pick the three most likely reasons from a list (see figure on the next page). The reason most respondents chose was negative prejudices about living together. Other reasons in top were; that people do not consider it as an attractive form of living, the individualism in Sweden is too rooted in our culture and that developers earn more money building small apartments. Many people then perceive that the lack of interest in shared housing is not solely from people themselves but from for example developers as well. This is also related to that several people answered that it is difficult to get information about these kinds of projects and very few chose the alternative that was that there is no demand for shared housing today. Notable is also the large amount of respondents that chose the alternative: it feels strained to live with others.

Reflections

A link to the survey was posted on our personal Facebook pages as well as on the page of the organisation Jagvillhabostad. With a quite personal starting point the survey risked having a rather limited reach but it was shared 12 times by people of different ages, professions and backgrounds so we felt that we got a rather wide range of respondents, but this could of course be improved and worked with more.

Probably due to the forum where it was shared, the majority of the people answering (80 %) were in the age group 21-35 but this is not seen as a major issue since this is the target group of the thesis. The group that would have been interesting to get some more answers from though, is the group coming after (36-55) where most people have formed families. Based on many of the answers, the interest in shared housing seem to decrease remarkably in this age group to later become more interesting when the children have moved away from home. The survey was written in Swedish since it mainly deals with a Swedish context but it could have gained from being available in different languages not to exclude any group living in Sweden but also to get a wider perspective on these questions.

What do you think are the main reasons why shared housing and collective housing is not more common today?

Reason	Value
There is no demand for co-housing	26
People don't see it as an attractive way of living	85
It's more profitable for constructors and housing companies to build small apartments	87
Negative prejudices about co-housing	102
The individualism is too widespread in Sweden, people want to live alone	91
It feels inflicted and tiresome to live with others and share space	62
Hard to get information/ Poor information about these types of projects	58
Hard to find existing housing with a plan arrangement that would be suitable for co-housing	43
It is difficult and problematic with form of tenure and contracts	35
There is an increased interest in co-housing but no supply	36
Other	7

A PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

Most of the built environment around the world is not designed by architects or formally built. According to Alistair Parvin in his TED-talk *Architecture for the People by the People* (Parvin, February 2013), just 1 % of the world population live in buildings designed by architects. And within that 1 %, there is a distance between architect and user where few users have had any impact on their living environment. However, there is a growing interest in participatory processes where the architect works more as a facilitator than a provider. If the users have been involved in the process they are more likely to react well to new development and it can also result in a more diversified architecture. And it is also a way of cutting out the middleman which can make processes faster, more cost-efficient and, not the least, more democratic (Dyckhoff, 2013).

This thesis is developed with a participatory approach and a co-design strategy. Co-design is a way to not just collect information and thoughts from the participants but to go deeper in search of their ideas and creativity. Participation is not just about collecting input and giving information, it is also about making the discussion about architecture more accessible, by making people realise they already have the language and creativity it takes to discuss their living environment. In one of the dinner workshops (see p. 80), one participant expressed that it is great to see that architects are interested in this topic, as much about social patterns as it is about design. For a group of architects this might seem obvious but it is clearly not obvious for all people which is why, in this project, we have chosen to step out of our bubble and into other people's homes.

allt är allas

FINDING FOCUS GROUPS

A participatory process should be an exchange; all actors should feel they got something from it. Therefore it is important to reflect on what incentives the participant has for taking part of the project. Does the outcome of the project have a direct impact on their lives? If not, there are other incentives, for example; building onto their networks, making their voice heard, contributing to the development of the community, meeting people, getting knowledge or perhaps just having fun.

In the process there is a difference between focus and target group. The focus group is the group participating in our project through workshops and the target groups are the groups that could in the future use the tool we develop. When defining the groups for this master thesis it was necessary to find a balance between the impact the group's input had on the project and the impact the project had on their lives or work. In the diagram on the next page a number of potential focus groups are defined, and from this diagram one group was chosen as focus group for this project; young adults already living together.

This group is present at all workshops although in various constellations of people. People living together have a tradition of re-designing living units in various ways to fit their needs and it is therefore interesting to involve them in the design part of this thesis as well as to study how they live today. This user group will perhaps not be directly impacted by the result of the thesis but could indirectly be affected by the subject of shared housing being raised in an academic forum. Another incentive for them to participate is of course that they get dinner and meet new people.

In one of the workshops, Josephina Wilson currently working at Familjebostäder, was present and she could be seen as part of the group interested in facilitating co-living. The idea of the dialogue and co-design tool is that everyone takes part of the participatory process on equal terms; it doesn't matter if you are the facilitator or someone else. The tool could be used professionally by the group interested in facilitating co-living and more privately by the group interested in living together. In a dialogue process it could be interesting to invite people from the surrounding area as well since parts of the discussions facilitated in the game are relevant for this group as well.

focus group — young adults currently living in shared housing

target groups — people interested in facilitating co-living

group of young adults who would like to live together

people living in the surrounding area

influence on the project

influence on participant's life or work
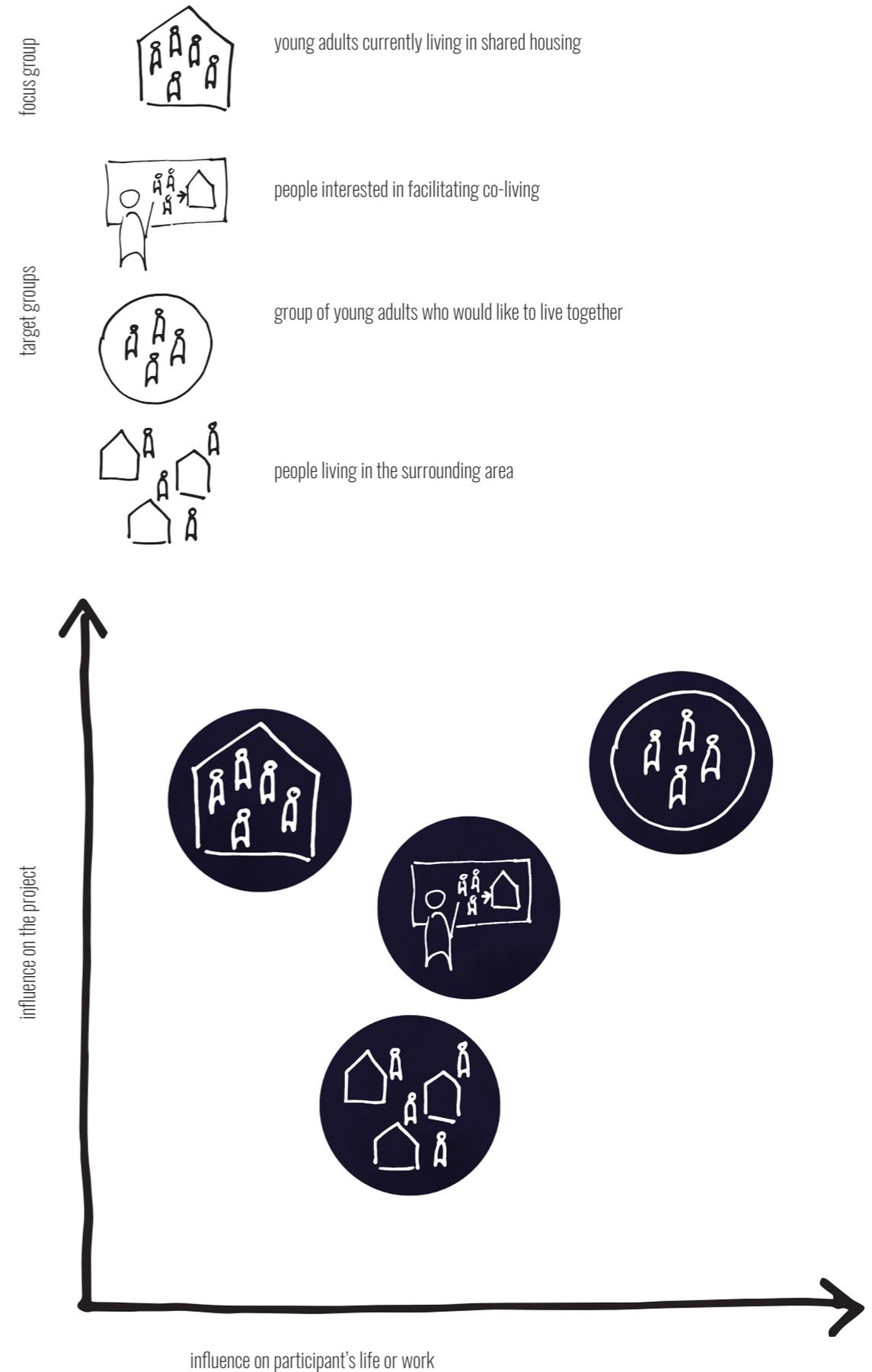
Choosing participants.

DINNER WORKSHOPS

A first step in our participatory process was to invite ourselves into different shared homes. During a few hours we cooked dinner, made a few exercises and got to know each other.

CONTENT
Planning a dinner workshop
The first dinner workshop
The second dinner workshop
The third lunch workshop
Reflection

PLANNING A DINNER WORKSHOP

At the very beginning of our project we wanted to visit people who are living in a co-living situation and sharing space with others. Since there are many different typologies when it comes to co-living we decided to focus on shared housing which is when a various number of people share for example a large apartment or a house.

Since we both live in shared housing today we have personal experience of living together with others, sharing space, responsibility over household tasks and different expenses such as food cost and electricity. We wanted to dig deeper and explore this way of living to find out how various shared housing in Gothenburg are functioning regarding sharing space and resources. We wanted to investigate this in a more informal and relaxed way for the participants. It was important for us to visit different shared homes to get a broader perspective on the differences between them with spatial organisation but also how they differ from each other because of the people living there and space provided. We wanted to find out what they share with each other living in their shared home.

Most shared housing are not designed to be a co-living space; they are often originally planned for a family living in a large apartment or villa. We wanted to investigate what worked well in their living situation and if there was something that didn't work regarding to the spaces in their home. We wanted to gather some facts such as plans over their shared home with flows of movement and places in their home that they liked or disliked.

We also wanted to try to get a deeper understanding and search for different feelings connected to sharing a home; what causes conflicts between the residents

and what are the ingredients and factors you need for people to be able to live successfully together with others? The initial idea was that the workshops was not only about investigation the spatial qualities in their living environment. It would also be an investigation on a more emotional level connected to what it means for an individual to live together with others who are not a part of your own family.

Another aspect of shared housing that we wanted to explore was the prejudices about this was of living. This is something that we felt ourselves when explaining our own living situation, that often people react to this way of living in a negative way. In the workshop we wanted to include the topic about prejudices about shared homes and also how different norms in society sometimes could contribute negatively. In many cases we believe that informal conversations can give you the most input and information in a project process. We aimed at creating a workshop program allowing informal conversations to occur for the layout and ground foundation for our first workshop.

As a staring point from a personal point of view, both of us thought that the kitchen is the heart of any shared housing. The kitchen is often a natural meeting point in a co-living situation. From a historical perspective, in co-housing living arrangements, the kitchen and dinning hall have always has been important meeting points for the residents. Therefore the kitchen became central for us in designing these workshops in different shared housing around Gothenburg. We wanted to start our investigation and the participatory process right there, in the kitchen, which seems for us like the most natural meeting point in a shared housing.

We stared by sending out dinner invitations to different informal shared homes around Gothenburg. We would cook dinner for the members of the shared home and they could contribute with some ingredients for the dinner and we would bring the rest. During the common dinner we could discuss what living together with others and sharing space means for them in their everyday life. This was the initial plan for the first workshop.

To find possible shared homes to send this invitation to we searched for shared homes of varying sizes at a website for shared housing (www.kollektiv24.forum24. se). This is a website where people can make a profile and search for new members to their shared home or for people looking for a shared housing to move into. The website is like an informal housing office focusing on shared housing.

We decided to send out our dinner invitation to people who live in a shared housing that consist of the minimum number of 3 people living there. The age of the people living there would preferably be young adults between the ages of 18-35. Our goal was to visit maximum five different communes in Gothenburg of varying sizes, both regarding to space and amount of people living there. We sent out a dinner invitation in form of a pdf file where they could write if they had any food preferences, allergies, what they could contribute with in forms of ingredients to the dinner and how many was going to present for the dinner. This invitation was sent out to six different shared homes in the Gothenburg area.

THE FIRST DINNER WORKSHOP

PARTICIPANTS:
Love, 22 student
Cecilia, 24 student
Vendela, 19 student

TYPE OF HOUSING: Villa

FORM OF TENURE: They rent the whole villa from the owner

NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 3 persons

LOCATION: Styrsö

Introduction

The first dinner workshop was held at a villa on Styrsö, an island in the southern archipelago of Gothenburg. Three women between the ages of 19-22 were living in this shared house and they were all present during the workshop. They rent the house from a family who is currently living in China.

Activities during the workshop

• Introducing ourselves and our project
• Preparation for the dinner
• The people living the shared home drew a perceived plan (not in scale) together as group of how they perceive their home
• On the plan they draw their movement patterns, where they move in their home and stop
• They place a personal object in the plan that represents something that is important for them either as group living together or something that is important for them as an individual
• During all of these different steps of creating a plan of their home they talk to each other about their living environment and collaborate
• Dinner is ready!
• Common dinner together while we ask different questions regarding the topic co-living

Expected outcome

• Which places/rooms they like in their home and works well and which places they dislike
• Where do they meet in their shared home?
• How do you move around regarding flows and connections?
• Informal conversations about what it means to live in shared housing (togetherness, individuality, sharing, prejudices, norms, economy)

Result of activities

The most important room for them in their shared home was the living room where the kitchen table was placed, this is where they meet and hang out. It's a big room that everyone passes in order to get to the kitchen, bathroom or tv-room so it becomes a natural meeting point for everyone. Other activities were also taking place such as playing the piano or reading. One of the participants found it was good that the kitchen and the dining place were not in the same room. She felt like the separation of the two functions was suitable because then if someone else made food one could easily sit at the kitchen table without being disturbed by the person cooking.

During the spatial exercise by drawing how they move during a day in their home the participants started to reflect on their own living environment in their shared home. Since they were living in a big old house they had a lot of space. They disliked the "left over" space that they felt it wasn't used for anything and didn't fill any particular purpose. One example of this was a room that was only accessed from the kitchen that used to function as a room for the housekeeper. Sometimes they would host people that needed somewhere to stay for a short period of time in this room but since it was very small no one lived there permanently.

The participants thought that they could easily be more people living in this shared housed regarding the amount of square meters they had. But they also thought that the plan of the house was not suitable for this since the room by the kitchen that was used occasionally was too small and the other available room (that they made into a tv-room) was a room that you have to pass through in order to get to the toilet. One

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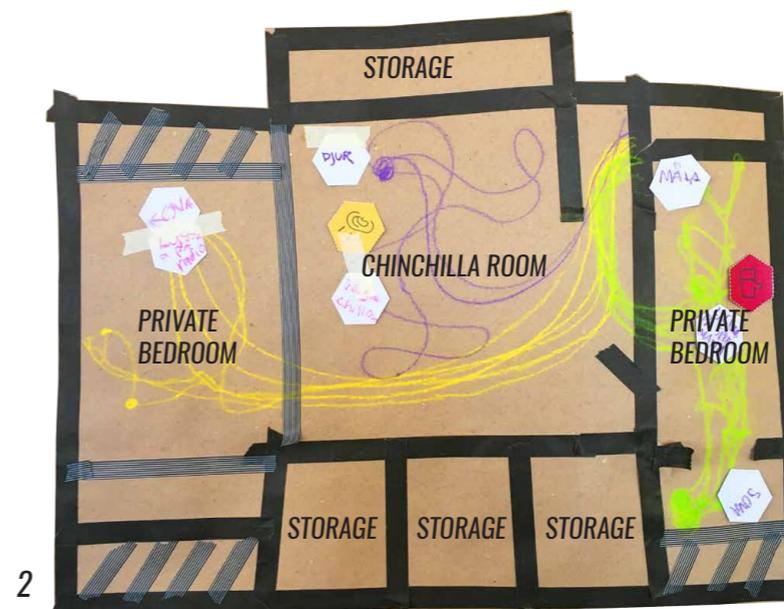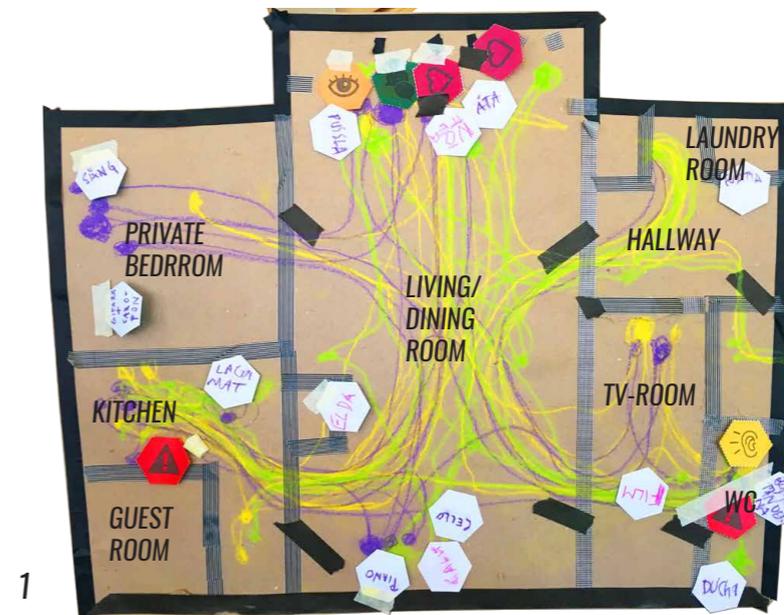
1. Ground floor perceived plan of their shared home made together as a group by the participants (not in scale)

2. First floor perceived plan (not in scale)

conclusion from this exercise was that the house that they live in were not planned as a shared housing, it was originally planned for a family with a housekeeper. If they could change things in their home to suit theirs needs better they probably would but since they didn't own the house themselves this was not possible. They would have liked to use their living space in a more efficient way and perhaps more people could live there if the house was planned better for the purpose of being a shared house.

Reflection of Activities

They really appreciated the activities and spent a lot of time on each exercise. Overall the participants thought the workshop was interesting and fun. They never reflected over their own living space in the sense of making a plan of their home and thinking about how they move.

The personal objects exercise did not contribute so much for our analysis since they already marked out what activities they did where in the shared house. The personal objects placed out were a teacup, a laptop and a jigsaw puzzle. These objects represented things they to together or alone in the common space such as drink tea, play with puzzles and study by the kitchen table. Perhaps this activity should have been explained better and given some more time to reflect on it. It can be something that symbolizes what you want the co-living to be like or it can be something more direct like a coffee cup where you want to be able to drink coffee. We covered the part on how they live together today in their shared home but we could have gone deeper into the subject on how they want their living environment to be and look like if they could plan and change it.

Informal talk

The biggest input from the workshop was from the more informal talks during dinner when a major topic of discussion was the prejudices people have about shared housing. We also got interesting comments about norms that affect the view of co-living. We talked for example about the word "sambo" that people seemed to be provoked by because they really want to know what relationship you have with the ones you live with and "sambo" suggests that it would be your partner but at the same time doesn't mean that.

One beautiful thing that one of the persons expressed was that "you learn so much about yourself by living with others".

What information did we feel that we missed?

We wish to have asked further questions more about privacy and their notion of what privacy is. It would be interesting to see how they would plan their living unit if they were to make changes or perhaps if they wanted to live more people there.

What caught our interest?

They thought it was a very interesting subject and wanted to stay connected throughout the process and participate in more workshops. One of the participants said that she didn't know that this kind of interest existed in our profession (with other words). We think this is an important point that participatory practice contributes to an increased awareness of what we architects do or can do. It also links to the fact that co-living isn't commonly discussed and that it is difficult to find information about it. But maybe it isn't that difficult if you are looking for it but if you are not looking for it you're not likely to find it as an alternative.

Photo collage from the first dinner workshop

THE SECOND DINNER WORKSHOP

PARTICIPANTS:

Philip, 27, student

Hanna, 26, work as a personal assistant

Laurens, 22, student

Oskar, 22, student

TYPE OF HOUSING: Villa

FORM OF TENURE: They rent a part of the villa (two floors) from the owner

NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 7 persons

LOCATION: Hisingen

Introduction

The second workshop was held at a villa at Hisingen. Seven persons were living in this shared house but not all were present at the dinner workshop. They rent two floors of the villa from their landlord who owns the house and also lives on the top floor. In this workshop we had four participants between the ages of 22-27.

Changes in activities during the workshop

We changed the layout for the workshop a bit for the second dinner workshop (look at Activities during the workshop p?). The first exercise was now instead of starting to draw a perceived plan together of their shared home, the participants began with drawing up a plan on how they perceive their home individually. We also left the personal object activity where the participants place out one personal object of choice on their perceived plan due to lack of time. Otherwise the layout of the workshop was the same as the previous workshop focusing on the spatial elements, activities and functions of their shared home and also informal conversations about living together with others.

Findings of activities

In their shared home they had two kitchens but the kitchen on the ground floor was the one that they used and no one used the kitchen in the cellar even though that kitchen was bigger. The participants though it was unnecessary to have two kitchens and they would have liked to have one bigger kitchen instead. Their landlord had renovated the villa so he could rent out parts of it but the renovation was planned so the division of the villa could function as two separate apartments and not as a shared home.

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1-4. Perceived plan made individually by the participants (not in scale)

5. Ground floor perceived plan of their shared home made together as a group by the participants (not in scale)

6. First floor perceived plan (not in scale)

They felt like the storage opportunities in their shared house was not sufficient. Since they were quite many sharing the floors of the villa they were in need of better storage. They would also have like to have a left over room that would be more private than the living room and could function as a room where different activities could occurs such as painting or studying etc.

Since they were seven people living together they appreciated the fact that they had two bathrooms that they could use. Most of the meetings occurred in the kitchen, living room or Hanna and Philip's room who are a couple living in the shared house. Their private room became a meeting point as well since they didn't have a door that they could close. The only separation from the common area to their private room was a fabric that divided the rooms.

Reflection of Activities
Some of the participants though that the first activity to draw up a perceived plan was very difficult while others had no problem with the assignment. It was interesting to see how the rooms differ in the perception of size and distances to other rooms regarding where ones private room located in the villa and depending on much time they spend on one floor or in a room in the shared home. The kitchen and living room that they all use was often drawn as quite big compared to some private rooms that were not used by everyone. The kitchen in the cellar that was barely used at all was often drawn as smaller than the kitchen on the ground floor that was used frequently by everyone.

In this workshop we had a conversation about what type of spaces they wanted in their shared home. One thing that came up was the "neutral" living room that could be flexible for different activities. Perhaps another activity during the workshop could have been to develop this more and add an activity about what they want to change in their living environment if they were allowed to plan it themselves.

Informal talk
During this workshop it was interesting that we didn't have to ask a lot of questions about shared housing, the discussion about this topic naturally became to involve how it is to live together with others. One thing the participants though was good about living together with others was the spontaneous meetings that could occur. One of the participants noted the importance of common meetings places in a shared housing such as for example a common living room. He used to live in a shared housing that didn't have any common space except for a corridor leading to the private rooms and a kitchen. It was very similar to a student corridor as he expressed it. In this shared housing he felt like that was no meeting place so he never got to know his flatmates even though they shared a kitchen.

The participants also highlighted the importance of being able to put your personal touch to your shared home so one could feel at home in the shared housing.

What information did we feel that we missed?
We talked about and discussed a wide rage of topic regarding co-living but it would have been interesting to have all the people living in the shared house present at the workshop. Perhaps they had different things to say about their living environment and how it is to live together with others in a shared house. We also felt that it would have been interesting for the participants to develop more on how they could change their shared home if they could in order to make it fit their needs as individuals and group better.

What caught our interest?
One interesting finding in this workshop was how the persons in this shared house communicate with each other by using their doors (see. Communicating privacy p.66).

Photo collage from the second dinner workshop

THE THIRD LUNCH WORKSHOP

Introduction

The third and last workshop that we did was at a shared apartment in Hammarkullen. Three persons were living in this shared housing but only two of them were present during the workshop. They rent a apartment from Bostadsbolaget in a building from the million home programme area.

Changes in activities during the workshop

The layout for this workshop was the same as in the second dinner workshop except the time of the workshop that was held during lunch instead.

Findings of activities

This apartment was originally planned for a family with one master bedroom with a balcony and a smaller bedroom for the potential kids with a big living room. To make this apartment fit the needs of the persons sharing the flat they decided to divide the large living room to make space for one extra bedroom that could be accessed from the kitchen. They didn't feel like they had the need for a huge living room but the division and building up a wall resulted in that the living room had no windows. To be able to get some natural daylight into the living room they had put in some windows in the wall that they built to separate the private bedroom and living room.

One thing that they were not happy about in their apartment was the fact that they could only access the balcony through one private bedroom, resulting in that the balcony was not so used since they didn't want to disturb by entering the private bedroom in order to get to the balcony. The participants though that it would be better if the balcony was accessed in connection to the common areas such as the living room or kitchen.

The two smaller private bedrooms were quite small but the participants felt like they didn't need a big private room as long as they had common areas where they could spend time as well.

They shared one bathroom and the participants noted that this is where they meet quite often, going in and out from the bathroom. The hallway that was in connection to bathroom became a natural and unexpected meeting point in their shared home.

Reflection of Activities

While drawing up a perceived plan individually and then together one of the participants said that "I learn so much about my own living environment and it is interesting to reflect about it".
It was interesting how the persons living in this shared apartment took matters in their own hands and built a wall making the common living room smaller but resulting in one more private bedroom instead. They said that it would be good with some more flexibility in their shared home so they took matters in their own hands and created a solution to their problem.

Informal talk

During this workshop we discussed different rules and responsibilities in the shared home since unlike to the other shared homes we visited, they had decided on a cleaning schedule and had house meetings where they discussed different matters regarding their shared home. In the two other workshops, the people living in those shared homes didn't have a clear structure about rules and responsibilities concerning their shared home.

What information did we feel that we missed?

It would have been interesting to talk more about what one could share with others in the shared home but also on a neighbourhood scale since this was the first shared home we visited that was not located in a villa. One of the participants is involved in Hyresrättsföreningen, he knows a lot of his neighbours and people living in the area. Therefore it would have been interesting to take the discussion about sharing, not only within the shared home, but also in a larger neighbourhood scale and talk about what one could share within the whole building or neighbourhood.
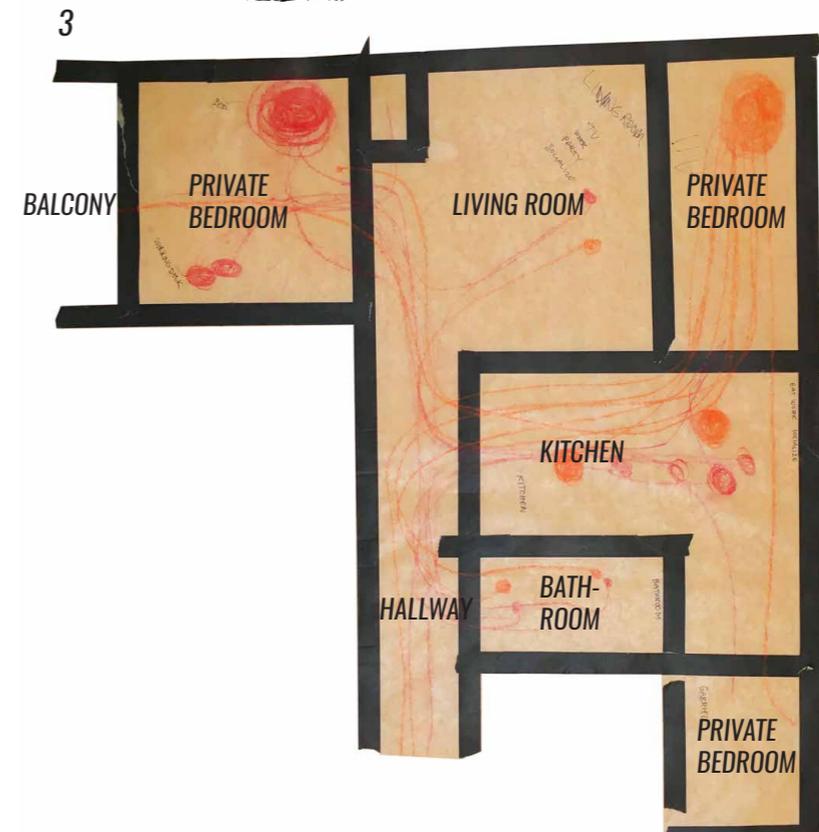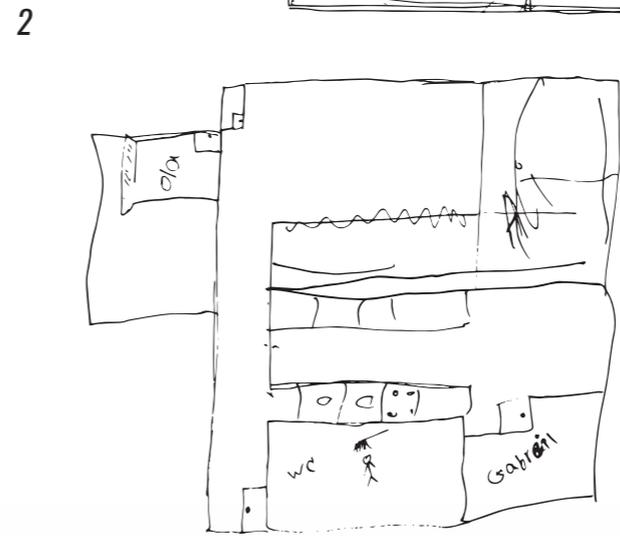
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BALCONY · PRIVATE BEDROOM · LIVING ROOM · PRIVATE BEDROOM · KITCHEN · BATH-ROOM · HALLWAY · PRIVATE BEDROOM

1-2. Perceived plan made individually by the participants (not in scale)

3. Perceived plan of their shared home made together as a group by the participants (not in scale)

What caught our interest?

It was interesting to see how they changed their living environment by building up a new wall. The person living in this bedroom did not feel like the windows into the living room disturbed him so much but the poor sound insulation was a bigger concern for him.

Another thing that was interesting was the fact that one person living in the apartment seldom locked the front door. They had a very good connection to their closest neighbours and their neighbours would sometimes enter their apartment without knocking. One of the participants thought that this was very nice and he liked it that people could come and go as they pleased even though they were neighbours and where not living in the shared home. Although the other person living in this shared home was a bit disturbed by this and didn't like that their neighbours would pop in without knocking occasionally. They had different views upon what is private for whom.
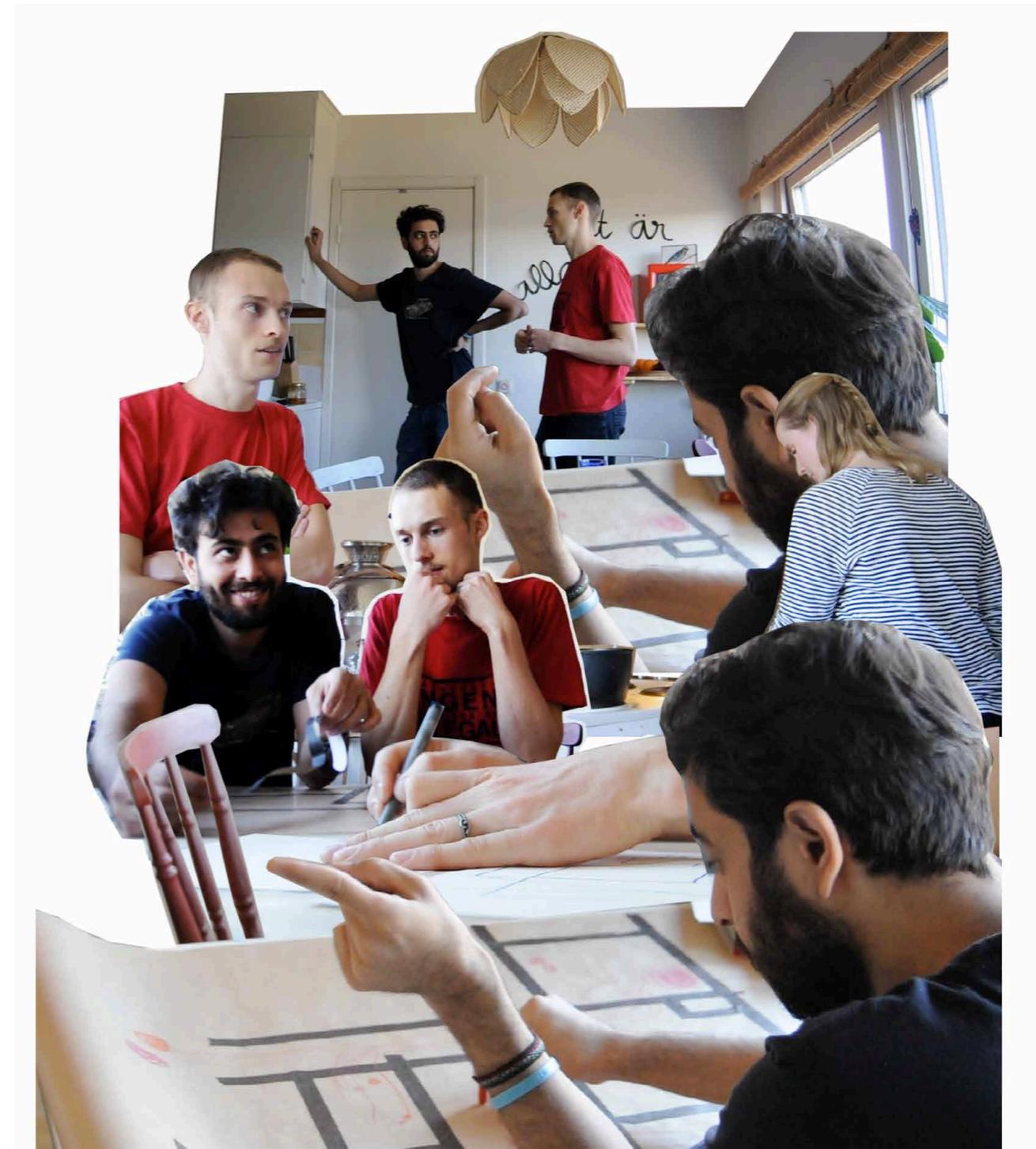
Photo collage from the third lunch workshop

REFLECTIONS FROM WORKSHOPS

These dinner and lunch workshops were the first step in our explorations about the more informal shared housing. The layout of the workshop worked well with more informal conversations, some activities and a relaxed dinner/ lunch with the participants in their own home. At the end of the first two dinner workshops some participants became quite tired after a long day and the workshops we held lasted for about 3-4 hours including cooking, activities and eating together. It's hard to keep focused for such a long time but since the workshops were held in their own home, they felt comfortable to take breaks whenever they wanted.

Since both of us live in shared housing ourselves it is interesting to see the differences between different types of shared housing, how much they share with each other and how shared housing function differently depending on the individuals that live there. The topic of what they share in their home and perhaps their neighbourhood could have been highlighted more even though this was discussed during informal conversations in the workshops.

In the workshops the importance of flows and communication was brought up, which rooms are accessible from where and how to get there was important for the participants. The possibility to change their own living environment and to be able to add your

personal touch to ones shared home was something that was discussed during the workshops and highlighted as something important for the participants. Democratic decision-making regarding decisions about their shared home were also a prominent aspect for the participants.

One finding that was obvious after visiting all three different shared homes was the fact that none of these three homes were originally planned for this way of living together with others who are not a family or relatives. In the first workshop, the villa was planned for a family with housekeeping. In the second workshop, the villa was planned, renovated and split into three separated apartments where the landlord lived on the top floor of the villa and could rent out the rest of the villa to perhaps two different families or couples. In the last workshop, the apartment was planned for a family with kids with the layout of a master bedroom, one smaller bedroom for the children, a large living room and a smaller kitchen where it's difficult for a lot of people to cook food together.

What would have been interesting to investigate and look deeper into concerning all the workshops was to add an activity where the participants could draw how they wanted to change their living environment if it was possible to fit their wants and needs better living together as a group and individuals in a shared home.
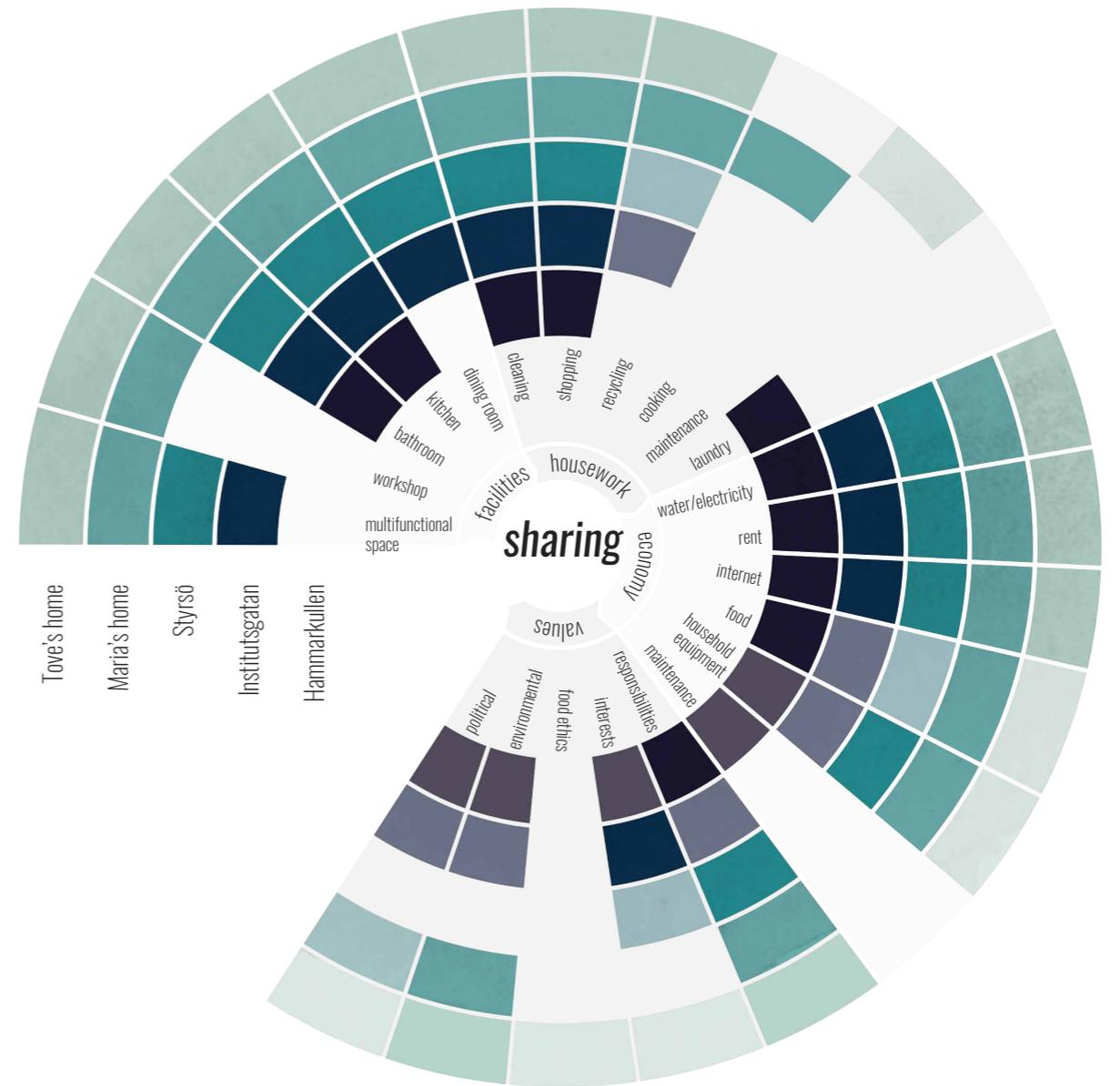
What do they share in the homes we visited?

CO-DESIGN TOOL

This chapter presents how the input collected from the explorative research is translated into a tool for dialogue and co-design in the form of a game. The process of making the game is here described and the latest prototype of it is shown. During the last round of workshops, the game was tested to see how it could be used in design processes.

CONTENT
Outcome of explorations
Design guidelines

ACTION CARD

Use the movable walls to create appropriate room sizes. The decisions you take can be changed at any time to fit to your next design task.

OUTCOME OF EXPLORATIONS

Sharing a home is not a new concept but it has almost always been made informally and is usually seen as something temporary. It is not commonplace that architects design for this user group or that developers choose to invest in that kind of housing. According to the Swedish association Kollektivhus NU (2010) the interest in collective housing is continuously increasing and the same tendencies can be seen in the survey conducted within this thesis (see Survey p. 70 and appendix p. 146) Newly build collective house Sofielund in Malmö has a long queue for apartments and according to Cathrin Wasshede, a researcher in sociology at the University of Gothenburg, the apartments in the collective house Södra station in Stockholm are sold at a higher price than comparable apartments in the same area (interview, 2016-02-17). All of this suggests that there is in fact an interest and a demand for different degrees of shared housing and that these discussions and examples need to be brought to surface and more openly discussed as an alternative for living. In this thesis, four areas are defined that needs to be targeted to develop shared housing: Types of co-living, Change of mind-set, Facilitating co-living and Design and within each area there are several topics related in different ways to co-living (see Delimitations p. 20). In this project the main strategy for changing the mind-set of people and coming up with new design strategies is dialogue as well as co-design. Several areas are then targeted at the same time but with a strong focus on dialogue.

The tool

To work with dialogue, not just in the process of the thesis but also to facilitate future dialogue, the outcomes of the research part of this thesis have been translated into a physical tool for co-design in the form of a game. A game is a good method for breaking down complex systems and exploring different aspects of a topic. In the book *Gamestorming – A Playbook for Innovators, Rulebreakers and Changemakers*, the authors write about how to design a game and the benefits of using it as a dialogue method (Brown, Gray & Macanufo, 2010). One benefit is that you can bring different stakeholders together and use role-play for an increased understanding of different sides of the same story. The game can be used to analyse and discuss different aspects of shared housing, taking on the perspective of the individual as well as looking at the bigger picture of the society. In the thesis different layers of information have been defined as important aspects to look at regarding shared housing. The layers defined in this thesis are: the society, the individual, structures, shared housing and surroundings and they are in the game represented by physical layers. The deeper you get in the game, the topics discussed has a more physical and spatial character.

Designing the game

The game is designed after the principles presented in the book *Gamestorming – A Playbook for Innovators, Rulebreakers and Changemakers* where the authors present five different steps in creating a game. The steps are as followed: Imagine the world, Create the world, Open the world, Explore the world and Close the world (Brown, Gray & Macanufo, 2010). The three last steps are when the actual game is taking place and the first two are the preparations.

When forming the actual game Brown, Gray and Macanufo propose that it is divided into an opening part, an exploration part and a closing part with an initial state as well as a target state, a goal. The opening part is more about brainstorming and getting started, to get many thoughts out on the table that can form the
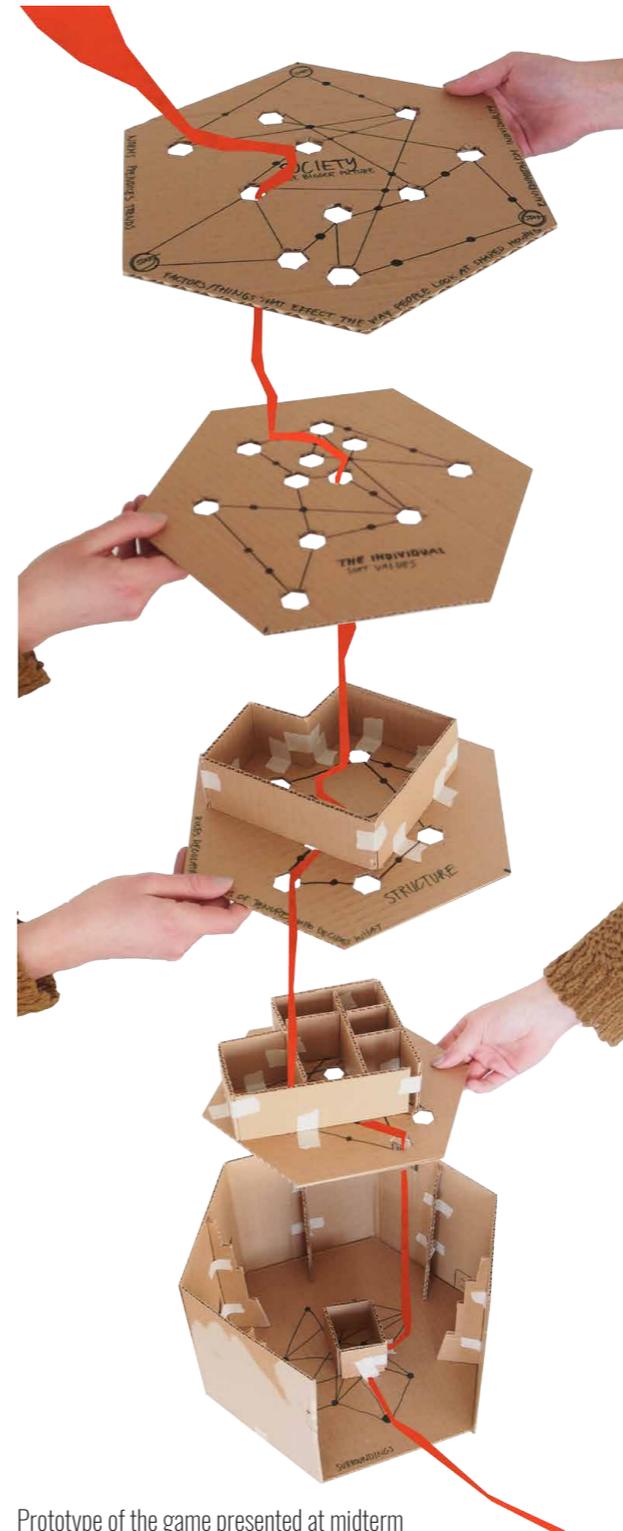
Prototype of the game presented at midterm

SOCIETY

The top layer paints a bigger picture on what influences peoples' choice of home. Here we are discussing for example norms, trends, prejudices and ways of living more sustainably in relation to shared housing.

INDIVIDUAL

This layer is based on the chapter *Under a shared roof* where subjects such as identity, privacy and needs are discussed in relation to shared housing. In this layer the players can discuss how the subjects from previous layer affect the individual.

STRUCTURE

This layer deals with structure in a physical as well as a more metaphorical sense. The players can here discuss the physical structure of a building as well as how forms of tenure, ownership and rules influence their living situation.

SHARED HOUSING

In this layer the players get to plan and design their home. They can discuss aspects such as flows and activities in regards to the physical division of space and functions.

SURROUNDINGS

This layer relates the shared home to the physical surroundings. How can the sharing mentality of the shared home be extended to the surrounding neighbourhood?

pre-conditions for the rest of the game. In the second part, the players can examine, explore and experiment with whatever they found in earlier stages and the closing of the game is more about conclusions and focusing on the next step (Brown, Gray & Macanufo, 2010). These different steps have been worked with to certain extent but with some modifications. The opening phase is in this game represented by the two top layers about the society and the individual. In the exploration part, which is represented by the middle layers, the players can explore their findings and create spaces appropriate to the group's needs. The last layer is about reflection and relating your findings to the surrounding community. It is also an opportunity for people to discuss how this can be worked on further and what role they could take in developing or encouraging a more diverse housing market.

Players

The game can be used by various stakeholders and can be adapted to fit different contexts but it mostly takes on the perspective of the individual sharing home with others. However, the game is designed to include perspectives from other stakeholders as well, but all players play by the same rules. It is a way for developers, property owners or the municipality to gain insight in the subject and to get concrete examples on how to appropriate apartments to this user group.

THE FULL HOUSE GAME

1. LAYERS
a. Each layer has a different focus and they are lifted off one by one throughout the game
b. They all have a card with instructions to that layer

2. DESIGN GUIDELINES
The design guidelines function as a basis for the discussion about the design and can be seen on the next page

3. ACTION CARDS
The action cards suggest different areas to discuss in relation to each layer

4. MODEL OF THE HOME
Flexible walls allow the players to plan their own home

5. SQUARE METRE TOKENS
The square metre tokens are used as 'currency' in the game

6. CIRCULAR MARKS
Marks out facilities and the degree of privacy of the room where they are placed
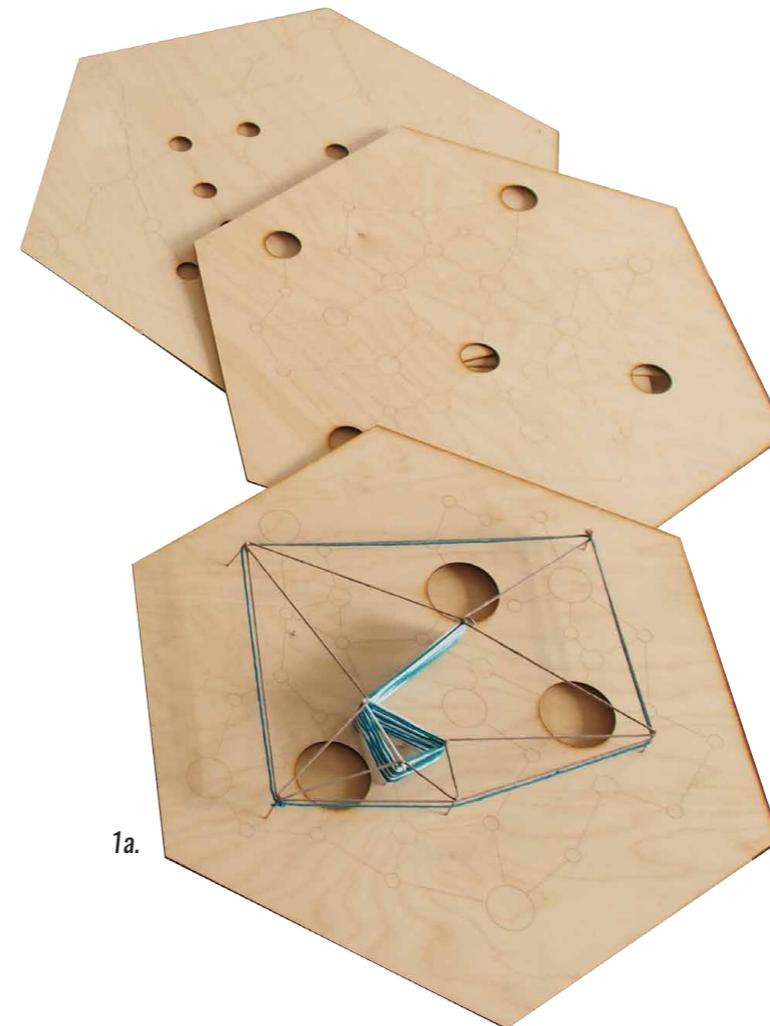
DESIGN GUIDELINES

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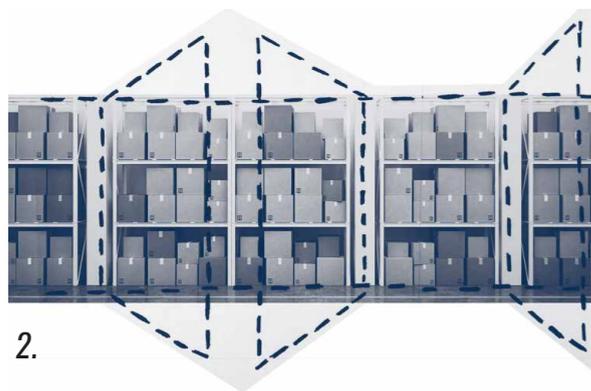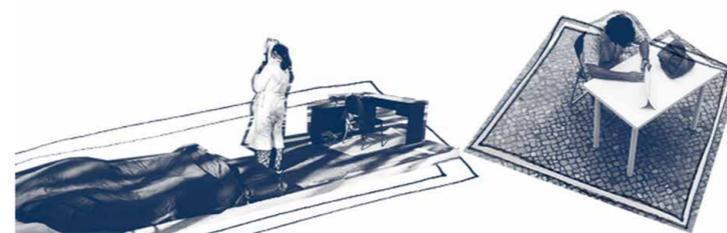
1. VISIBILITY/TRANSPERENCY
Connection between different rooms through what you see.

2. STORAGE
Enough storage space for everyone.

3. MAKE UP YOUR OWN DESIGN GUIDELINE

4. MEETINGS
Places where you can meet your roommates or neighbours.

5. PERSONAL TOUCH
Possibility to personalize your home.

6. FLEXIBILITY
Flexibility over time in terms of structure and rooms.

7. FLOWS & COMMUNICATION
Making sure that spaces are connected in a good way to each-other and that all the people's movements are accounted for.

8. EFFICIENT USE OF SPACE
Everyday flexibility in terms of how spaces are used.

9. PRIVATE-COMMON-PUBLIC
The relationship between private, common and public spaces within the home and surrounding areas.

10. DEMOCRATIC LAYOUT
Everyone should have the same living conditions for example same room sizes and the same distance to common rooms.

11. SOUND
How different rooms are linked through sound.
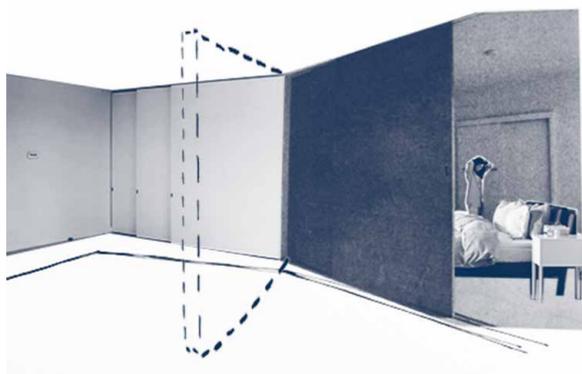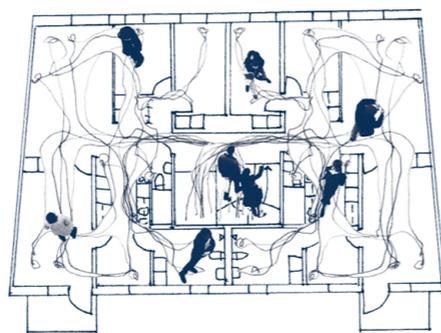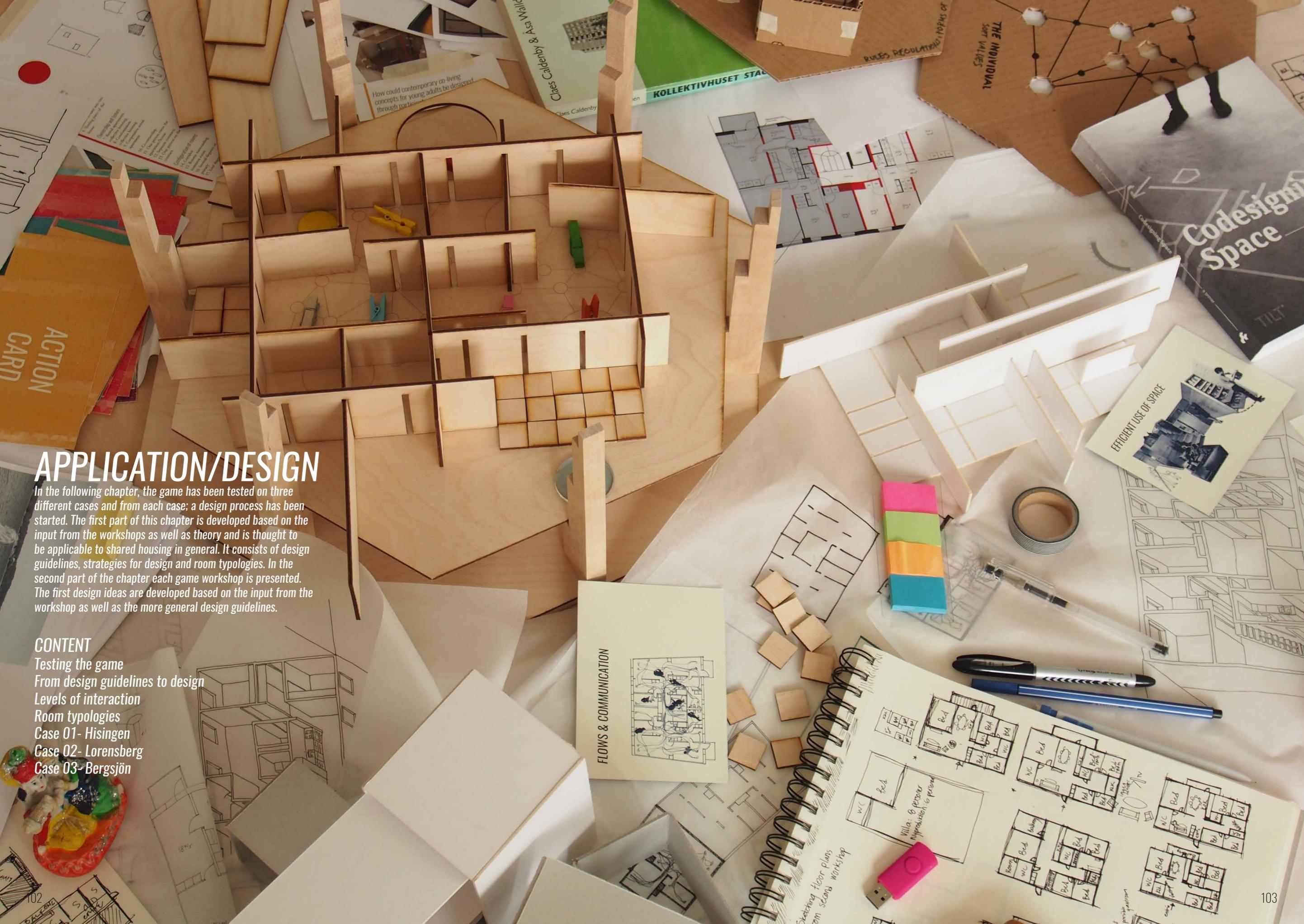
APPLICATION/DESIGN

In the following chapter, the game has been tested on three different cases and from each case; a design process has been started. The first part of this chapter is developed based on the input from the workshops as well as theory and is thought to be applicable to shared housing in general. It consists of design guidelines, strategies for design and room typologies. In the second part of the chapter each game workshop is presented. The first design ideas are developed based on the input from the workshop as well as the more general design guidelines.
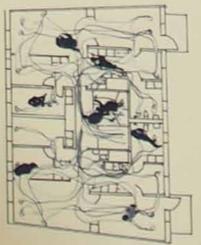
TESTING THE GAME

Prototyping has been used as a method for developing the game. A basic model explaining the idea of the game was presented at midterm and after that further developed and tested on three scenarios. The scenarios are: transformation of a rental apartment in Bergsjön, transformation of a two storey villa on Hisingen, and the last one is new production of shared housing in the central part of Gothenburg.

The participants of the three workshops where the game was tested, were a mix of people from the first three workshops as well as new people. The idea was that the participants would have some kind of connection to the scenario to easily relate to it. This connection could be for example to the area or to the form of housing. In the case of the villa at Hisingen, people from two different shared houses were brought together and in the case of Bergsjön, the people were a mix of young adults living in Bergsjön and two persons currently living in an apartment in Hammarkullen from a previous workshop. In the case of the new production this connection was less important but the participants were still chosen within the target group of young adults and they all have some experience from living in shared housing.

It was important to choose scenarios to work with that weren't too different from the homes visited in the dinner workshops to be able to use as much input as possible from those workshops. It was also important that the cases were rooted in reality to some extent. The case of Bergsjön was chosen since the property owner Familjebostäder is interested in different forms of shared housing and have plans of introducing shared apartments in this particular building. Familjebostäder is also interested in new development of collective housing and their ideas on this topic have to some

extent inspired our choice of site for the new development project. The villa in the villa case was chosen from Hemnet because of its similarities to the villas the participants in the first workshop currently live in. When playing the game an idea was that the participants should have the possibility to use the actual space they were in as a reference and this also influenced the choice of cases. The game workshop with the villa case was set in Tove's home, which is a villa on Hisingen very similar to the one in the case, the case with the central new production was played in Maria's apartment in Haga and the Bergsjön case was played in the actual building at Tellusgatan. This proved helpful in many ways, both because it was easy to use the home we were in to explain certain things but also for the participants to reference sizes for example.

Each case gets some pre-conditions that the players need to take into account when playing such as form of ownership, site and type of housing. Different forms of shared housing needs to be encouraged and initiatives can emerge in bottom-up processes as well as top-down. Therefore it felt relevant to test the prototype on three different scenarios, where the limitations and possibilities differ from place to place as well as the character of the dialogue. The dialogue might be more internal in the cases where there is no external stakeholder involved such as a landlord, property owner or neighbour but even in those cases the players should be encouraged to look beyond their own living unit into for example the neighbourhood.

Using their bodies to measure the room size

FROM DESIGN GUIDELINES TO DESIGN
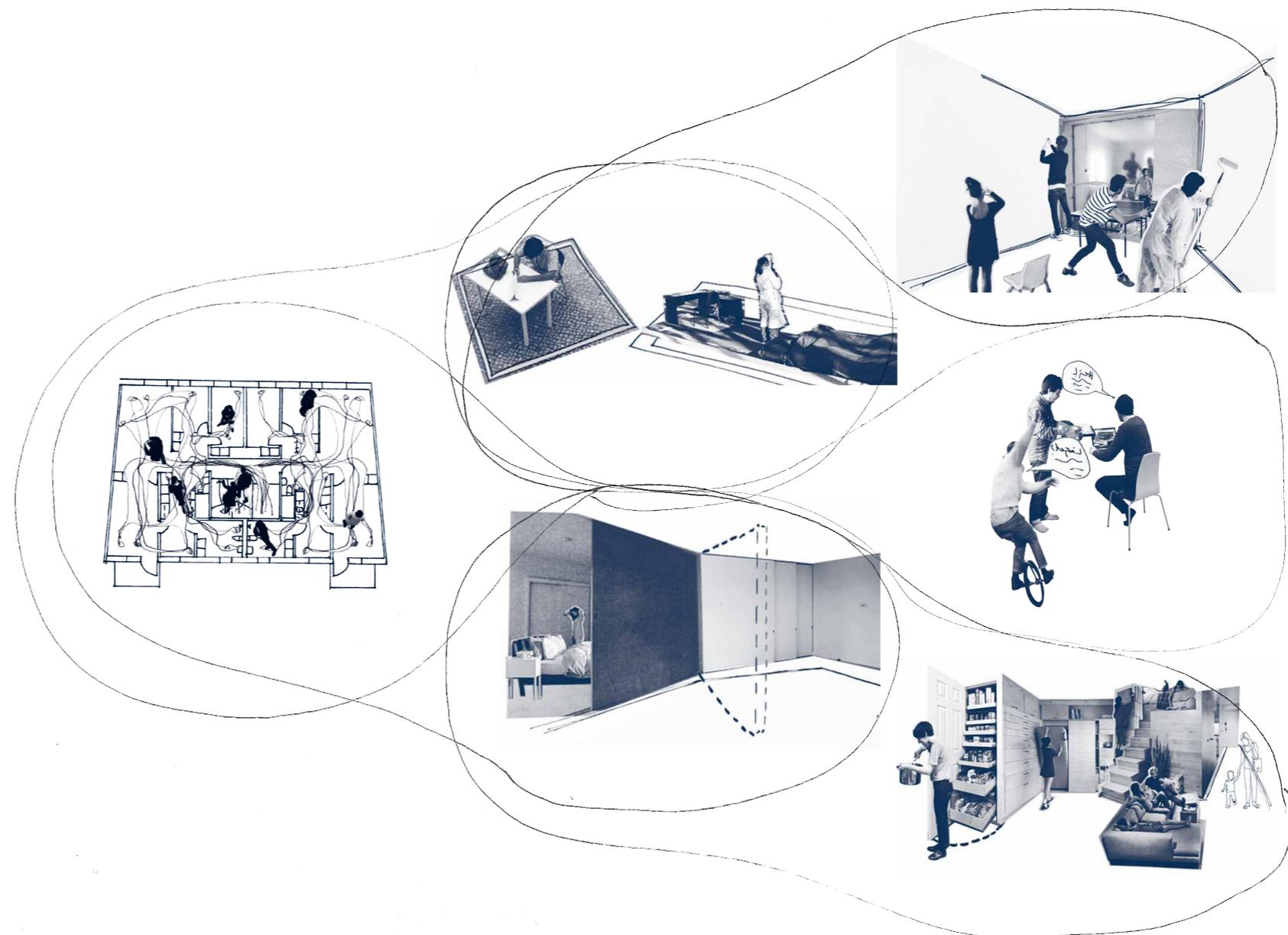
Based on the input from the participants regarding the design guidelines presented at the workshops, they have been grouped and two of the subjects are further worked with. Six guidelines were chosen in different constellations in the workshops and the discussions surrounding them made it clear that they are all linked to each other in various ways. The guidelines chosen were: Flexibility, Private-Common-Public, Efficient use of space, Personal touch, Meetings and Flows and communication. In the diagram shown on this page, the two middle subjects: Flexibility and Private-Common-Public are the ones further worked with in regards to the design. These have been chosen as the main guidelines when starting to develop the design, due to their architectural character. Concrete ways to work with flexibility includes: working with raw or un-programmed spaces, flexible wall systems or looking into ways of planning the living unit so that it can be restructured and divided up differently in the

future. Ways of working with the relationship between Private-Common-Public are: focusing on the transition zones between rooms, working with multiple degrees of privacy as well as investigating how to create "rooms within rooms" with for example physical boundaries, light or change in ceiling/floor height.

The guidelines to the right; personal touch and meetings are more linked to soft values and made possible by people. Efficient use of space has strong links to architecture of course but perhaps more to interior design. However, we believe that flexibility and private-common-public incorporates the more spatial aspects of the three right subjects as well. In the discussions during the workshops, many of the subjects were discussed as synonymous.

The one card that was chosen at all workshops was the Personal touch one. There is more to this subject than

to be able to decorate your home the way you want, the discussions showed a clear link between personal touch and feeling at home. A home is according to the participants a place that provides you with your most basic needs but they also seem to agree on that it is a place to relax. In the chapter Under a Shared Roof (see p. 62) the concept of home is discussed more in relation to identity and the architect's role in creating a home or rather the image of a home.

Flows and communication was chosen just once, it seemed that they had a hard time relating to this subject and even after haven gotten it explained by us, most groups leaned towards the subjects with a more direct link to everyday life, feelings and interaction between people. Even tough this was only chosen once; we still see it as a key aspect in terms of being able to design well functioning shared housing. And it therefore feeds into the both subjects in the middle.

LEVELS OF INTERACTION

In this project four levels of interaction are defined as important to promote in a shared housing situation. These levels link to the discussion about different levels of privacy but offer another dimension to it with more complexity. It is not as easy as defining rooms as private, common or public. Rooms can for example offer a sense of privacy even though they're accessible to everyone; many public rooms are examples of this. In the section about room typologies, we are investigating how different flows and room typologies can encourage these levels of interaction.

Socializing

Socializing is an important part of creating a functioning shared home. It might seem like a rather obvious part and something that is impossible to miss when designing a home for several people, but there are several examples of shared housing where the common space have been limited to a minimum to fit in as many rooms as possible and in these cases the people living there often feel less attached to each other. In our definition of socializing, it requires doing something together, for example cooking or having a conversation.

Meeting

Here the word meeting is used in the sense of being rather fluctuant or limited in time. It is defined by spontaneity and is an unconditional event. The word meeting is rather ambiguous since it could also refer to something that is exactly the opposite, planned and defined by a schedule. This has come up at every workshop when talking about benefits with shared housing, the spontaneous meetings that could range from a greeting to a quick conversation or extend in time and become an event of socialization. It has also been clear from the participants' earlier experiences, that the planning of apartments or houses could encourage meetings or limit them.

Being alone together

This is a level that is rather difficult to grasp and to plan for but nevertheless important. Today shared housing seem to have distanced itself in some aspects from the collective and doing everything collectively. Most people that have been part of this project emphasize the importance of seeing people's differences and respecting every individual. Even though they often point out that it is important to share some values, they do not refer to the group as a unit, as often as the individuals within the group. Being alone together can be; an early breakfast without conversation, the evening when being in the same room but doing different activities or lying in bed and hearing that someone is making coffee and after a while feeling the smell of it. This presence in various forms is also what makes living together with others special.

By yourself

It would be wrong not to mention the importance of being able to be physically by yourself as well. To have a place that is just yours and where you can be detached from others. People have different needs of privacy and experience it in various ways. It can be stressful for some people to only have one room where they can be completely alone. It does not have to mean that each individual needs more than one room but the common rooms can be planned so that some rooms are more private in their expression, for example having several common rooms to choose from and that the biggest flows of people do not pass straight through each common room

ROOM TYPOLOGIES

Factors that impact the level of privacy of a room

The diagrams to the right show how different factors influence how private a room is or feels like. The amount of openings into a room as well as the placement of them directs the flows through the room and that way defines the level of privacy. Flows of people should be carefully considered and could be used consciously to divide a room into several smaller ones. On a more detailed level, the type of opening, the size of it, as well as the transition zone between two rooms are also important aspects in regards to privacy.
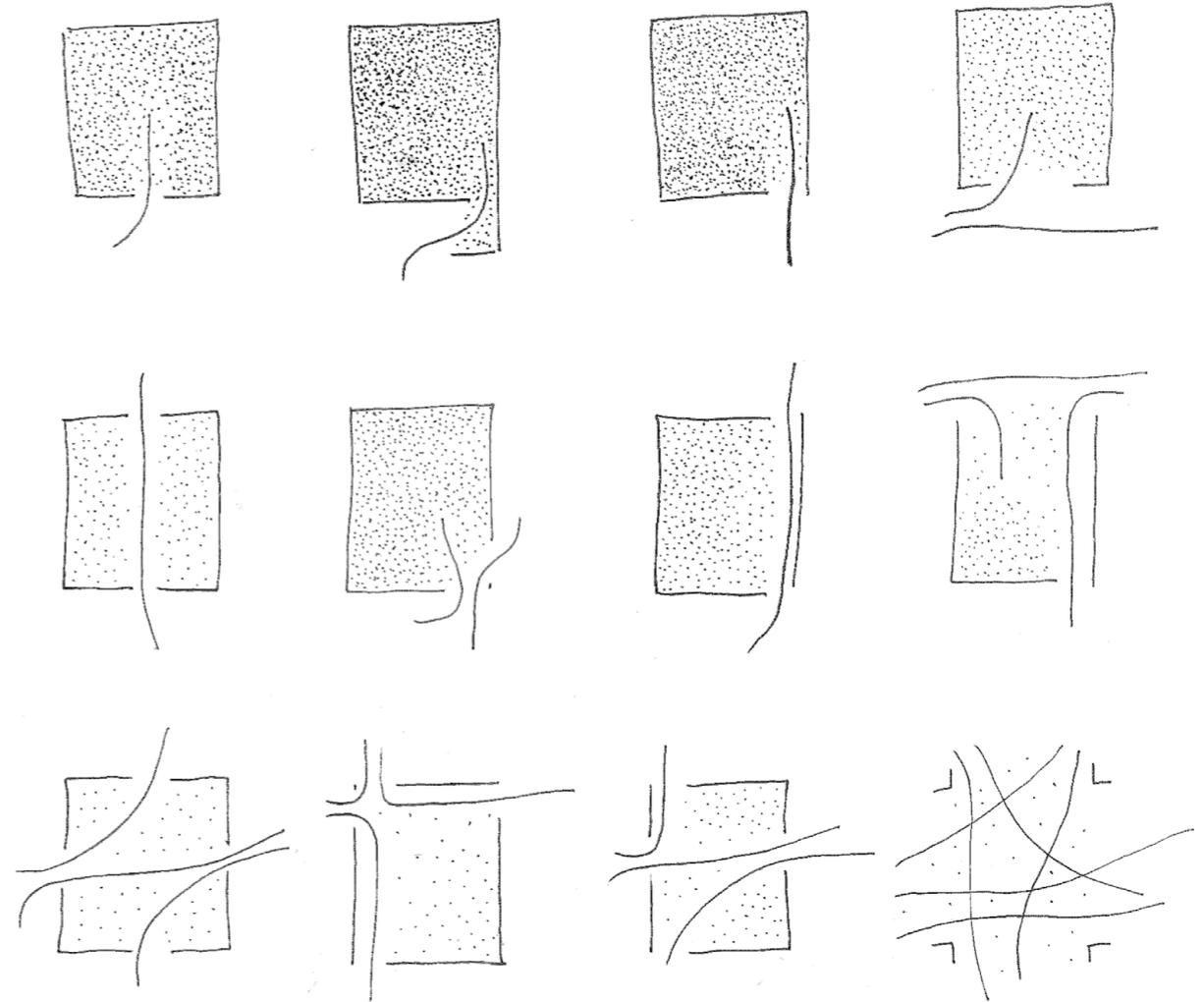
Flows of people are defined by the openings into it
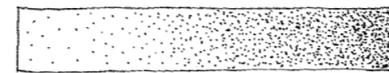
Level of privacy
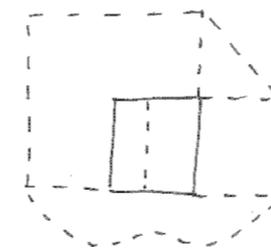
The shape of the room
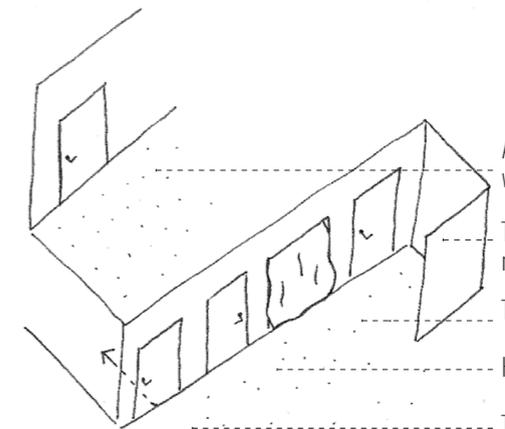
Accessibility - for example what floor the room is on

The transition zone between rooms

Type and size of the opening

How the door opens

The character of the room or rooms it links to

CASE 01- HISINGEN

Location: Hisingen at Tove's house
Players: 9 + the two of us facilitating
Food: Celeriac soup

Case:

The pre-conditions they worked with were that it is a villa at Hisingen, approximately 130 m2 co-owned by them. The tram stops Vågmästareplatsen and Wieselgrensplatsen are close and Backaplan with a variety of stores. In the area around Kvillebäcken and Backaplan there is a major housing development going on.

Note:
The information they have about the case is as a support in the discussions and not something they have to follow rigidly. The coloured marks placed in the game represent different levels of privacy, the blue ones are private, the dark greens are common and the ones in between are semi-private. The grey ones are towards more public spaces. This was the first time we tested the workshop and at that time we had not solved how they could work vertically but when talking about it they imagined a similar plan on the second floor.

DID YOU MEET THE NEW NEIGHBOURS? ARE THEY HIPPIES?

N

ALL THE CONSTRUCTION WORK AROUND KVILLEBÄCKEN IS DRIVING ME CRAZY

GOAL!!!

VÅGMÄSTAREPLATTEN

DESIGN GUIDELINES
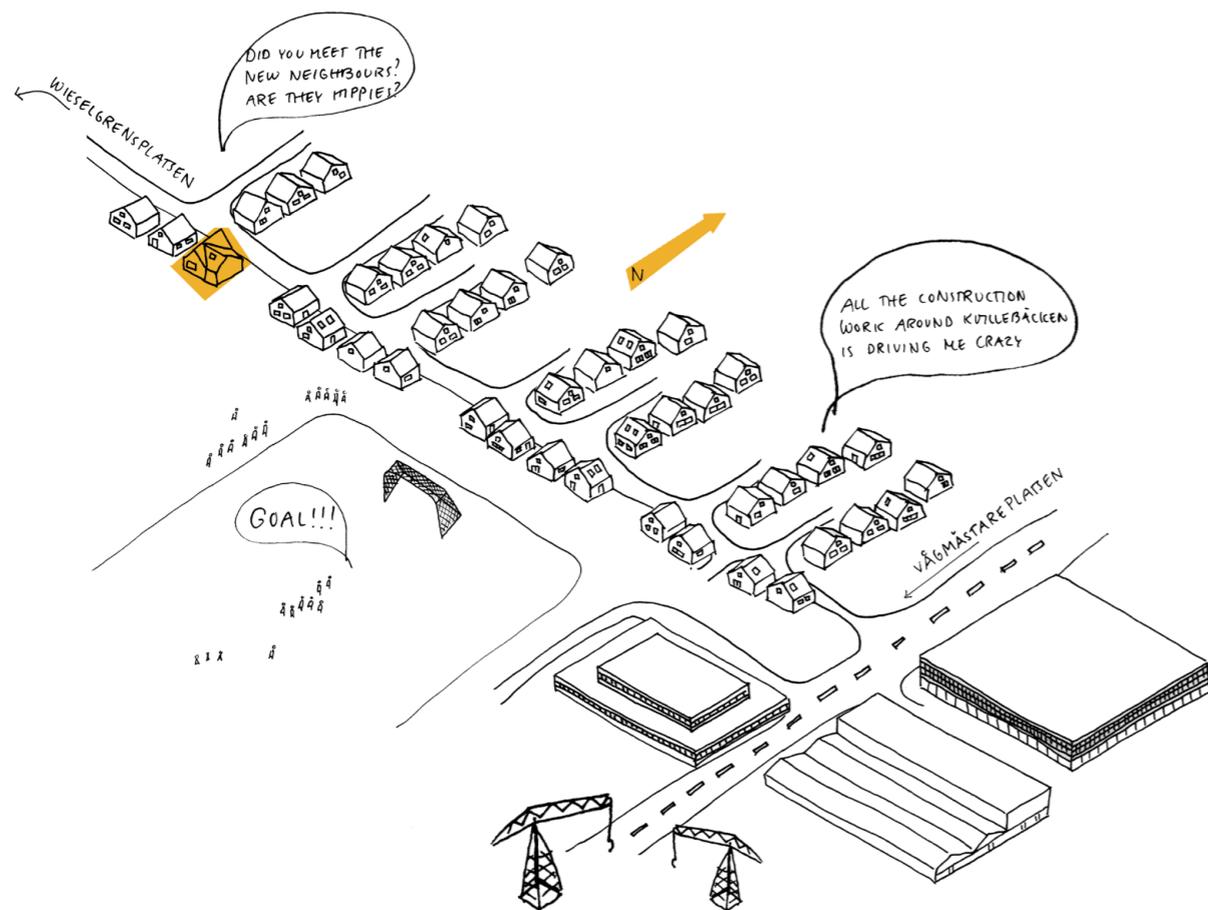
Thoughts from the workshop

The players decided to all live together in the house but were working with approximately 200 m2 of living space.

With that many people in the same house they decided to place the stairs just where you enter so that you don't have to walk through common rooms to get to your private space.

They wanted to have a common room that anyone could use but which you had to actively go to and that was more private in its expression. When they discussed this room they were talking about it as an art studio.

The kitchen and living room are both placed in a large L-shaped room. When entering you could choose if you wanted to go to the more private part of the house or straight into the kitchen.

DESIGN

Original villa → After Transformation

■ Shaft

Private

Semi-private

Common

Not in scale
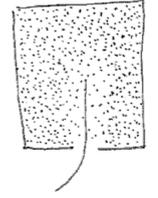
A semi-private common room that could work as a an art studio, yoga room or music room that you have to actively go to.
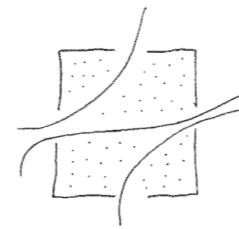
The entrance is in the middle of two floors and is visually linked to both of the two other floors.To the left of the entrance is a semi-private room that could be a guest room or extra storage.
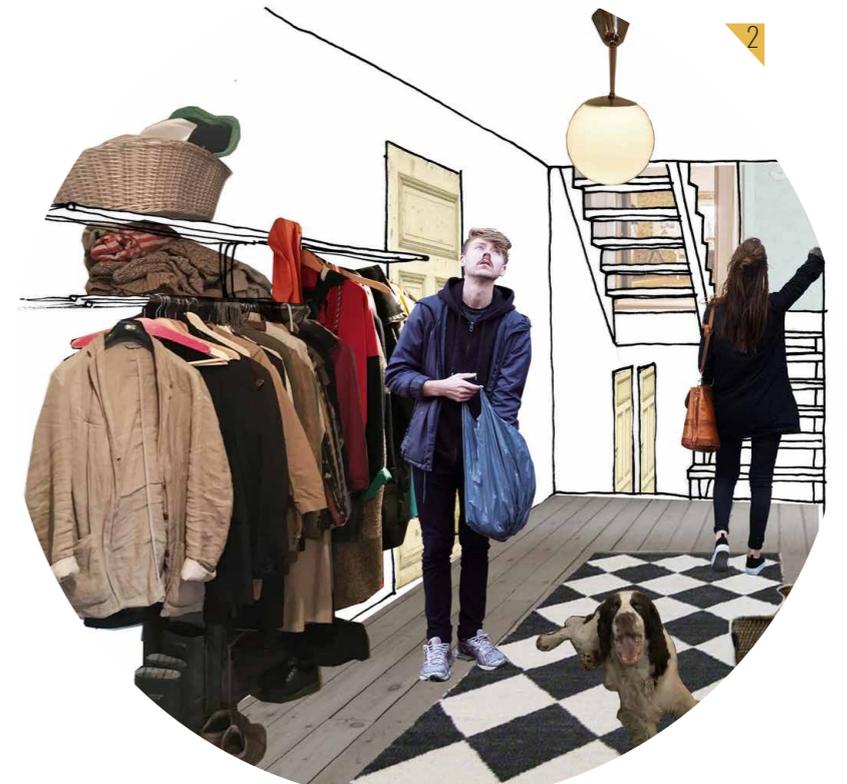
CASE 02- LORENSBERG

Location: The apartment where Maria lives in Haga
Players: 6 + the two of us facilitating
Food: Tomato soup

Case:

The case they got is the development of new shared housing in Lorensberg that are rentals at the site where there currently is a parking garage. The location is a very central one, in close proximity of concert halls, the main library and museums, and due to this the land is expensive. They got around 120 m2 to start with but could add an extra floor if they wanted to.

Note: To this round of playing we painted the marks in different colours so that they were easier to keep apart. We also added a transparent layer to the shared housing layer so that they could work vertically easier.
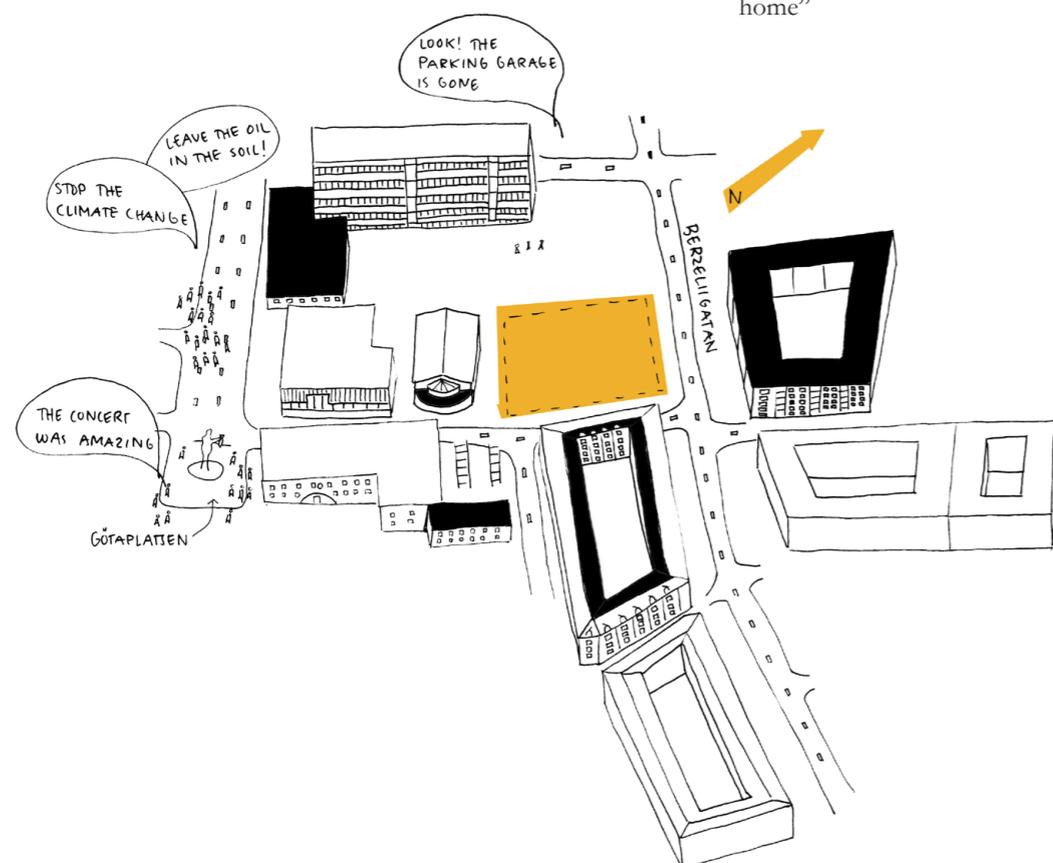
Thoughts from the workshop

The group decided to be seven people in the home with two couples sharing room but they also started planning for kids. When the kids are young they could share room.

Flexibility is important to allow the possibility of renting out your room.

The group wanted a big balcony and wouldn't mind sharing it with others. There could also be other shared rooms spread out in the building, not just in the basement.

"I need plants for a place to feel like home"

Not in scale

DESIGN

Shaft

Private

Semi-private

Common

Shared apartments

Shared space between apartments

**To left - two-room apartments
To right - three-room apartment**
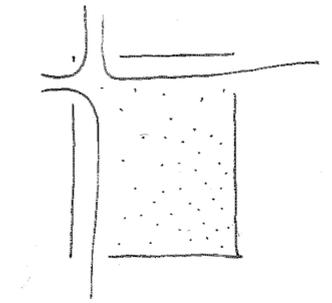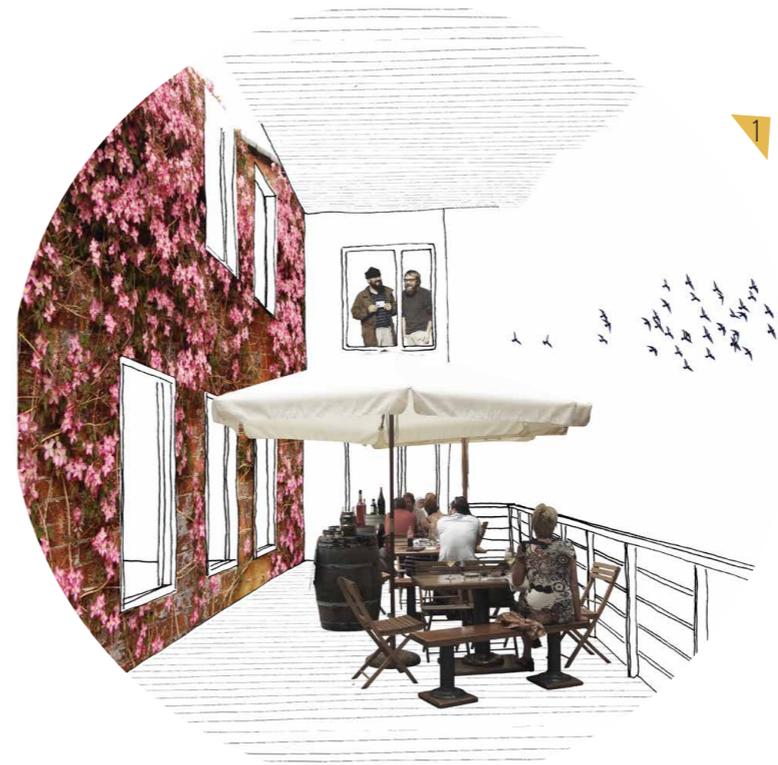
Not in scale

Five different apartments share the large balcony. The balcony links to a large indoor space that the same apartments share.
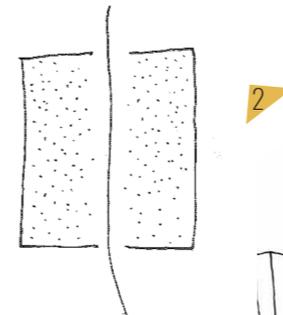
The kitchen of the shared apartment

CASE 03- BERGSJÖN

**Location: Show apartment at Tellusgatan
Players: 4 + the two of us facilitating
Food: Beetroot salad with feta cheese**

Case:

In this workshop the workshop was conducted in the building that was the case. The case is the transformation of the building at Tellusgatan introducing the concept of shared housing. The existing structure has a large amount of load-bearing walls and is therefore rather limiting.

Note: One apartment is 86 m2 but the players were allowed to work with more space.

Thoughts from the workshop

They decided to be four people living in the apartment and said that it would probably be too tight to be more than that.

To go to the balcony in the real apartment one now needs to pass through a bedroom. In the game the big balcony is reached from the living room.

The apartment is divided into one more private part with bedrooms and one with the common rooms.

They did not find it crucial that the rooms are equal in size, each person has different needs.
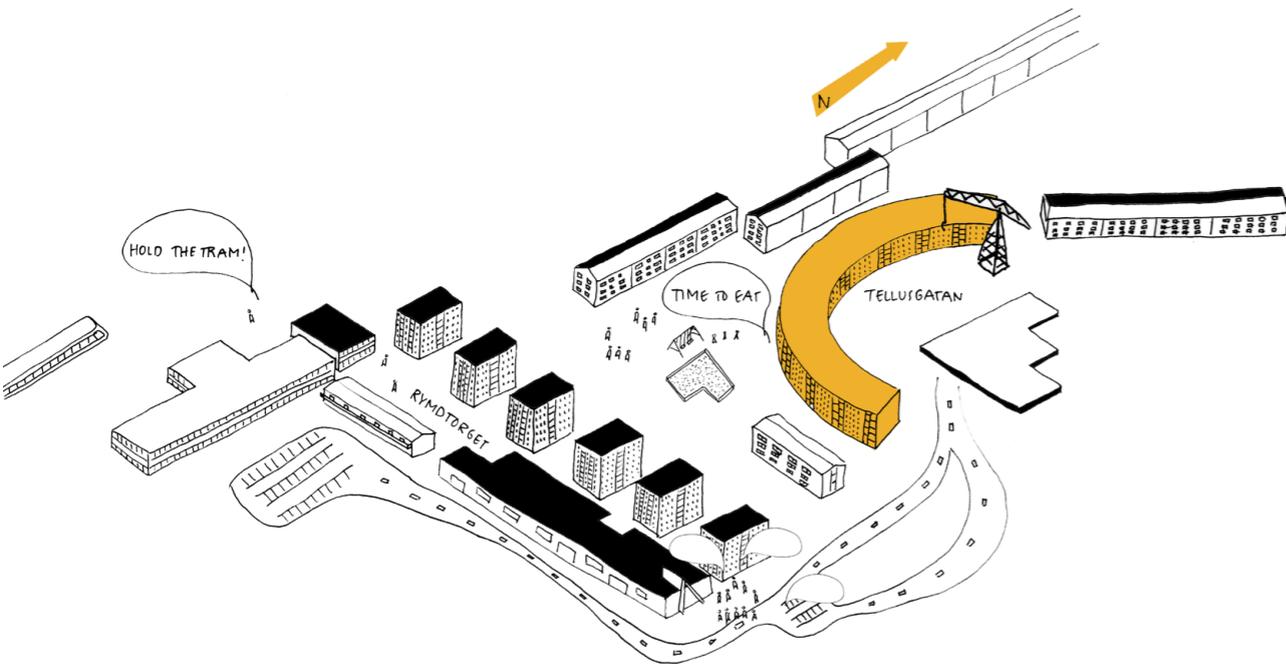
Not in scale

DESIGN

Apartment today → After Transformation

Load-bearing walls

▨ Elevator/Stairs

▨ Shaft

▨ Private

▨ Semi-private

▨ Common

▨ Shared apartment

▨ Shared with neighbour
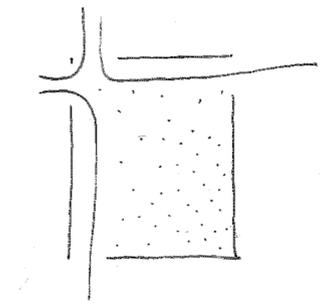
▨ 2-room apartment

The two-room apartment and the shared home, both have access to this room and one additional room that can be closed.
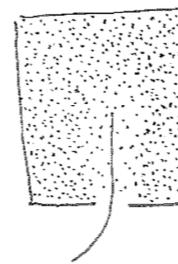
Two apartments share the balcony so even though it has two doors linked to it it's not a room you are moving through

Not in scale
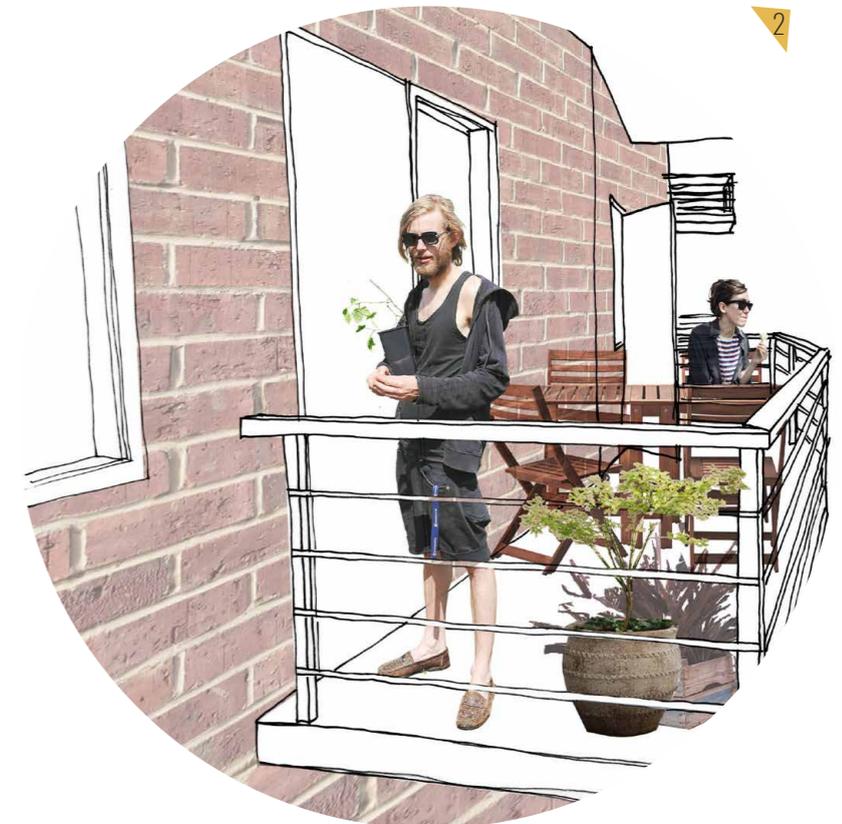
IV. DISCUSSION

REFLECTIONS

These reflections are made with our three research questions as a basis for the discussion. Early in the process we defined multiple areas that should be targeted (see Delimitations p.20) to make shared housing a more common housing alternative and within these areas our main focus has been to work with dialogue and co-design. The reason why we chose to work with a participatory approach was that we felt that one of the best ways to get a proper understanding of the needs of a user group is to give them the possibility to reflect on their living situation and to express these reflections. The group of young adults sharing a home is not a common target group when designing housing and the knowledge about the needs of this user group is therefore limited. We used literature studies to get a rather broad image of the factors that affect your choice of housing as well as you as an individual, and throughout the process the findings from these studies have fed into the participatory work. The main outcome of this thesis is the game that we developed as a tool for dialogue and co-design, but we are glad to have also been able to investigate the co-design aspects of the game through the three different cases and thereby start design processes.

Our working process

Before starting the thesis we got the comment that you shouldn't think that you knowledge about shared housing just because you have personal experience and live together with others. With this in mind we explored many different subjects, some more related to sociology than architecture, to get a deeper understanding of the factors that affect us as humans in a society as well as in a home. This proved useful since many of the subjects that emerged from this are things that we are not reflecting on in our everyday life. However, our personal experiences from living together with others still influenced this project.

An important part for being able to have this kind of explorative process has been to keep up the momentum of the project, meaning that it was important for us not to get stuck. Many of the steps we took were made without knowing exactly what to get out from it, still we had an idea and a direction to follow. From earlier projects where we have worked with a participatory approach we knew that it would take time. This was one of the reasons why we dove right into it by sending out dinner invitations to several shared homes in the first week of the project. At that time we did not know exactly what these workshops would lead to but without getting an early start we wouldn't have been able to both develop and test the game. By doing each type of workshop three times we could learn from what did not work, further develop it and refine it to the next workshop.

The workshops have also made our process a very fun and dynamic one. They have served as a great source of inspiration and have widened our perspective regarding the subject. The workshops always gave us a great push forward and this helped us not to get stuck in the working process.

Working together in a couple has also been a great strength in our work. The two of us have quite different ways of working but we have complemented each other in a good way. When one of us has been working more conceptually or explorative, the other one has taken on a more rational or systematic approach and these roles has changed back and forth over the course of the

The full house game

Litterature studies

Survey

Dinner workshops

Prototyping

Game workshops

Case 01 - Hisingen   Case 02 - Lorensberg   Case 03 - Bergsjön

The process of this master thesis

process.

The role of the architect

To create sustainable architecture, architects need to have a holistic understanding of the context of a project. This includes the physical surroundings of a project as well as the political or social climate in which you are working. You need to have an understanding of construction as well as material qualities among many other things. Architects are not experts in all of these areas but during our studies we have been taught to look at the bigger picture and see how various areas are linked to each other. This holistic understanding and ability to visualize ideas makes the architect a good facilitator in dialogue and co-design processes. Today it is more and more common that architects start to explore this role. An example is the architecture office Inobi in Gothenburg that is hiring people to lead building processes for private building cooperatives. They are not writing specifically that they are looking for an architect but write that they need someone that can communicate and facilitate these processes. In regards to building cooperatives, architects could take on the traditional role of an architect and do the design work for the group or he/she could help in facilitating the whole process, from design to building. An argument against having architects in dialogue processes is that there are people that have specific education for facilitating or leading processes, then why should architects try to take on that role. Facilitating architect should not have to mean leaving the design part completely. On the contrary, design and visualization could be of great value in facilitating processes and something that distinguishes architects from other communicators or facilitators. Throughout architecture education we have been trained in design thinking and problem solving and these qualities should of course be made useful of in facilitating processes, a difference is that in co-design processes you are facilitating for problem-solving instead of doing it all by yourself. In our process we have started to explore this role of facilitating architect for co-design processes by creating a physical tool that could support and strengthen these processes.
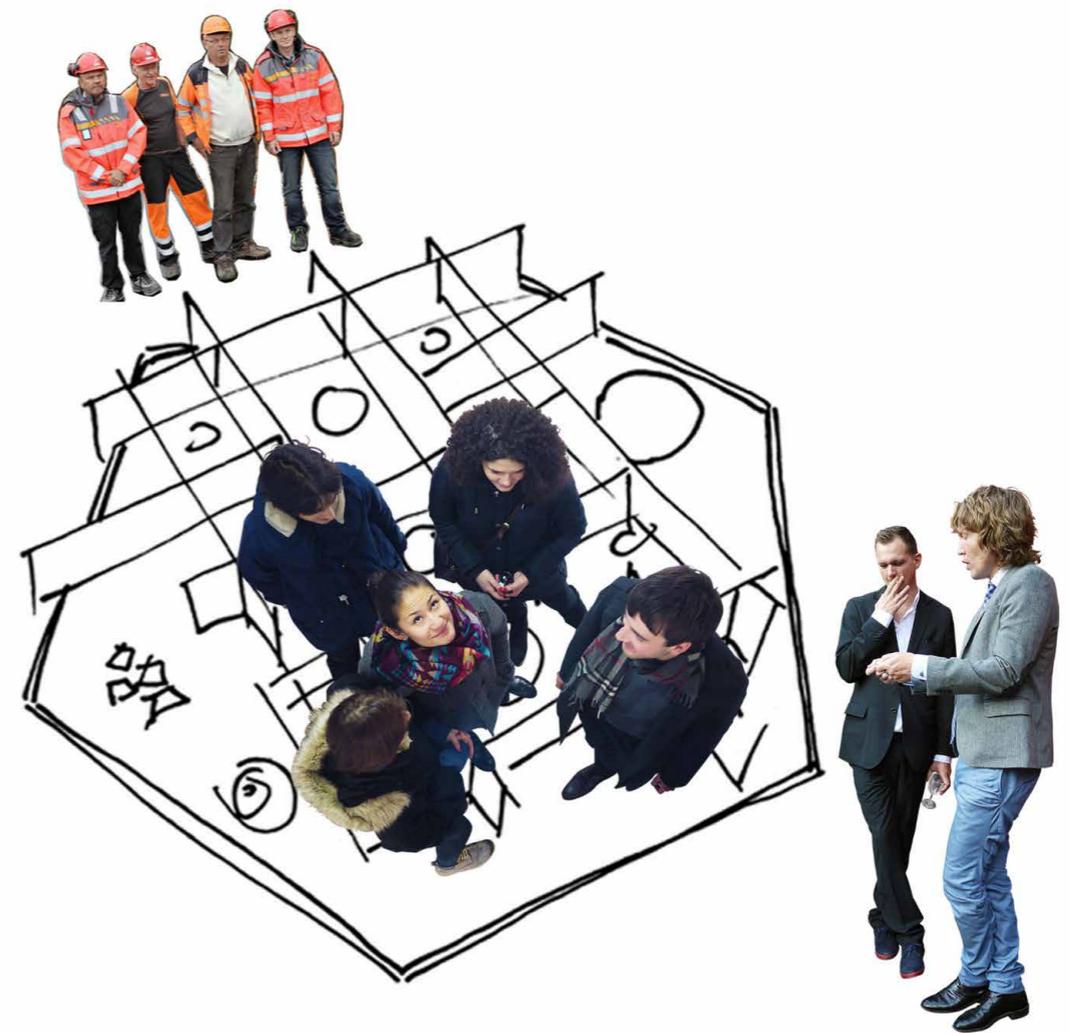
Sharing experiences through co-creation

When reflecting on our participatory process we have looked at aspects such as who were represented in our process and if this group was relevant to the project, furthermore to the settings of the workshops. One of the most important things for us has been that the participants feel comfortable and that they get something out from the workshops in terms of knowledge or at the very least that they are having fun with the subject.

The concept of the dinner workshops proved successful and that is why we decided to build upon them when forming the game workshops. Inviting ourselves into homes of unknown people was like going on a blind date with multiple people at the same time, we were very nervous. However since they were in their home, they however seemed to be quite relaxed which we see as something positive. Food is also a good uniting element so by forming the workshop around the act of cooking and eating we felt that we came close to the participants in a short time. In the game workshops we wanted the evening to feel more like a night with board games and friends, than a workshop for a master thesis. In these workshops, the setting of the workshops was equally important as in the first ones. Not only to make the participants feel comfortable but also since the game is rather abstract, to have a real home to relate to in terms of room sizes in the design part of the game.

Regarding the representation at the workshops we would have liked to see it broadened, this would probably be the next step for the development of the game. The group we have reached within the participatory part of this master thesis is rather limited; it has almost only been people currently living together with others or interested in it or previously lived together with others. At the last workshop in Bergsjön, Josephina Wilson, a former architecture student at Chalmers was present. She currently works

at Familjebostäder so in the workshop we wanted her to bring some of the property owner's perspective in these questions. One of the intentions with the game is that it could be used by for example a property owner in the development of shared housing or to evaluate if there is any interest in it. When first developing the game, we had an idea that the stakeholders would have different pre-conditions depending on who they were but this idea was dismissed quite soon. In the game now, everyone plays on the same terms; so no matter whom you are, you are still part in forming a home with the rest of the participants. Even if we have not been able to test the game with a large variety of stakeholders we feel that playing by the same rules was important to diminish potential hierarchies and also for the ones not knowing anything about shared housing, to gain insight in how it is to live together with others and what to think about when developing housing for this target group.

It would also have been interesting to test the game with a group of people consisting of at least some persons that were not all interested in living in shared housing. Our focus group during this master thesis has been young adults in the age between 18-35. The participants that took part in our workshops fitted this target group but it would have been good if these participants were in different stages of their lives as well. For example, none of the participants had children. The lives of young adults differ a lot from person to person so a wider representation of this group in different stages of their lives would have been preferable.

A further thing which could be considered as lack of diversity is that we had architects or architecture students present at all game workshops. But when evaluating the workshops we saw that the architects, even though they were more familiar with some of the concepts discussed, did not take over the discussion.

All the participants took part in the discussion, both regarding shared housing in general but also in the planning of the shared home. For us it was also helpful to have architects present when evaluating how this tool could be helpful not only to facilitate a discussion but also to get started with a design process.

Finally regarding representation is that we would have liked to have people from Bergsjön represented at the last workshop concerning that area. Our idea was that both people living there as well as Josephina from Familjebostäder would join the workshop but we did not manage to reach people living there. We tried to get contact details to the group that had already been part of the dialogue process with Jag vill ha bostad but did not get any names in time for the workshop. There is also a problem in areas where they have many different projects with dialogue but these processes rarely lead somewhere, that people get tired of investing their time. To some extent, this is true regarding the case in Bergsjön. Preferably we should have tried to contact some of the people living in Bergsjön earlier in the project to explain the project.
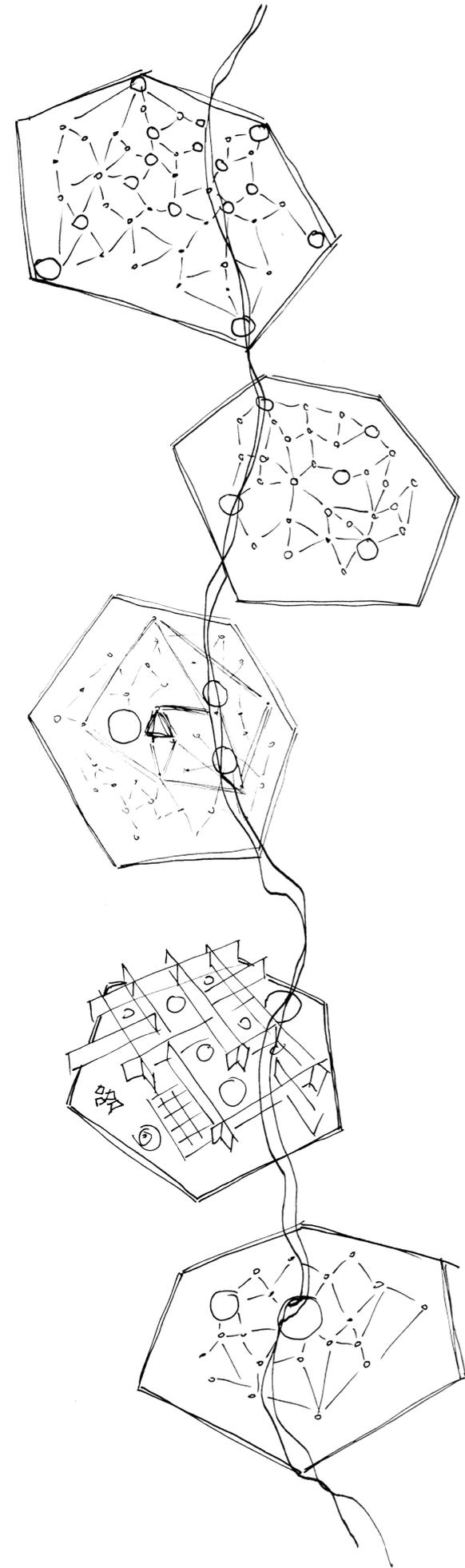
The Full House game

The game itself is an answer to one of our main questions for investigation in this master thesis: how could contemporary co-living concepts for young adults be designed through participatory processes? We strongly believe that future users need to be involved in a design process to get the best outcome when designing shared housing. The game enables and makes it easier for co-design processes to be made.

As with this master thesis, the game was used in an explorative way to answer our main question of investigation: what factors need to be considered to create shared housing that serves the needs of a variety of individuals? Depending on who is playing the game, the answers differ but with the game and through explorations and research on the topic we tried to reach a conclusion about certain important factors that need to be considered when planning and designing for shared housing. These factors range from societal issues down to the individual and structures surrounding a shared home. In our game, all of these areas are represented by different physical layers. For an architect, it is useful to get an understanding of all the layers but the layers where we can do most direct work are the three bottom layers: the physical structures of a building, the layout, design and its relation to the surrounding areas. These are also the layers that are most related to co-design. Having touched upon many different subjects in this thesis, subjects that are all important but hard to grasp all at the same time, we felt that by trying to make these discussions into something physical, the game, and translating the different areas into physical layers, it made it easier for both ourselves and the participants to relate.

From the workshops it has been obvious that the two discussion layers have been very appreciated. Even though the majority of the people in the workshops live in shared housing, neither of them have really thought

about their living situation and discussed it within a larger societal context or zoomed in and thought about their role in regards to others.

In the shared housing layer where the participants start to design their shared home, the layout of the layer has its limitations. In the conceptual model that works as a basis of an imaginary shared home, some walls cannot be moved and it is possible to divide and make rooms with the movable walls. But even though this layer could have been developed to make it even more flexible the participants playing the game did not express that this was a big obstacle. The result from the three different workshops varied and from that we drew the conclusion that the layout of this layer was not too great of a limitation.

One major challenge with the game was for it to work with different cases and settings. If the structure and shared housing layer was created to test the game on one specific case, as first intended with the case in Bergsjön, one would know exactly what possibilities and limitations to work with and the layout of these layers would have looked different. But we decided to go in another direction and test the game in different scenarios, so we tried to make the game as conceptual and abstract as possible in order for it to be used and tested in various situations.

One of our first aims of the game was to allow the participants to play the game without a facilitator. After trying the game in three workshops, though we realised that the game needs a facilitator that leads the players, who gives them continous input.

What needs to be kept in mind is that the game is still a prototype that needs to be developed further for it perform its best as a tool for dialogue and co-design. The game as presented in this master thesis is not a

final version but rather a step on the way. However, after having tested it in three different workshops, thus being able to translate and interpret the information we got, we feel certain that it serves its purpose even at this point.

In the discussions following each game we asked how the participants could see that the game could be used. Several participants answered that it would work well as a "dating service" for when looking for people to live with or having recently found people that you want to live together with in a shared home. You could then play the game to see whether you are a good match. At one workshop we got the input that it would be great for people that are going to develop shared housing, to get a better understanding of the group they are designing for. When developing the game we tried creating something that could be used in both informal and more formal processes and therefore very satisfied with the answers we got. Even though, for it to be used informally without a facilitator and by people that are not familiar with the process, the game could use further modifications.

Design

It was important for us to not stop the process of this thesis at the stage of participation and dialogue but to also take a step towards design. Presenting good design proposals on how shared housing could look would likely be a powerful tool in changing the mindset of people in regard to shared housing. Therefore we decided to develop the game with both dialogue and with co-design in mind. We believe that including people in design processes is a suitable way of making more socially sustainable architecture. It is our belief that if people can have a say in forming their living environment they are more likely to respond well to changes, and we also believe that it could help in creating more diverse architecture.

The focus in this master thesis has not been presenting a finished design proposal with specific details. Rather, the design part of this thesis has more to do with ways of planning and designing with help from the game and participatory processes with dialogue and co-design. Regarding the design proposals we feel that if we would have continued to develop them, it would have been even more interesting to create a design that challenges existing norms even more. To make big changes in the already existing buildings proved difficult since we tried to work with the limitations and possibilities of each case.

The building in Bergsjön has a large amount of load-bearing walls and a not very flexible plan and that was one of the reasons why we chose not to work with Bergsjön as a case. Still we wanted to work with a bigger apartment and therefore extended it vertically. On the second floor there is a shared room and also another smaller apartment. The shared home could consist of both apartments and shared space. The shared space in this case is one open room, one closed and the balcony shared with one another apartment. We believe that sharing rooms with a whole building can prove difficult if no one feels responsibility over the place. In both this case and the new production in Lorensberg we have worked with shared spaces that only a few households share and believe that this could possibly create a stronger bond between these. But of course there could be some spaces that the whole building share as well as long as they are well taken care of.

The new production in Lorensberg was quite hard to work with due to the time constraint. Just as the case in Bergsjön we tried to work with overlapping the different apartments in various ways. In the case of Hisingen we decided to make a rather large addition to the house since we wanted to work with a rather large group of people and felt that the space we had wasn't enough. We have tried to make some spaces that could either be taken over by other rooms or used to create new rooms.

In all cases we have prioritised to work with a variety of common spaces with different degrees of privacy. In most workshops, the participants have expressed that the bedroom is not the most important room, but they still value privacy. In a shared home we believe that it is preferable if some of the common rooms are rather private in their expression, meaning for example that people don't have to pass through them to get somewhere but would have to make an active decision to go there.

We believe that the thesis could be further developed in several directions, with or without the game. There are many subjects that could be developed further in the first part of the thesis, such as questions regarding how much of people's identity that lies in their living situation, or how social norms affect their choice of housing.

WHAT COMES NEXT?

However, it seems more relevant to discuss how the tool could be further developed and where it could possibly be tested. With some modifications, we see that the tool could work as a dialogue and co-design tool in the planning and making of future shared housing. We envision that property owners, housing companies, people interested in living together, architects involved in co-living projects could use this game as a tool for planning shared or collective housing.

The game will remain with us but we are hoping that we in the future could refine it and test in it other situations of shared housing. This could be in the development of other kinds of shared housing such as housing for students, refugees, generational housing or collective housing. Some layers of the game could perhaps be excluded or worked with more to fit the intention of the project. The game could also, with some modifications, work as a tool for discussing sharing on a neighbourhood or district scale.

Tove

I could definitely see myself living together with others in the future and share as much as possible in my living environment but living like I do today would be difficult. But more than my personal interest in shared housing, this thesis has also sparked a professional interest in working with co-design as a method and to continuously question the way we live and try to develop more sustainable living alternatives.

Maria

Within the field of architecture, I always found housing very interesting. Living together with others in a shared home is a type of housing, but a special one that is often followed by a raised eyebrow when I tell people how I live. I think many times architects are stuck in the same pattern when it comes to designing housing. This master thesis for me has been a start to reflect on different ways of living more sustainability today and the need of diversity with different types of housing for a wider group of people. This is something I will bring with me in the future when designing homes for people.

OUTRO

A starting point of this thesis was the assumption that shared housing would offer a more socially and environmentally sustainable housing option to the current development of single room apartments. Shared housing is more environmentally sustainable housing option in terms of resource consumption but it could also encourage a more sustainable behaviour. The assumpion was proved correct that people who are living together with others seem to share more things in their everyday lives and they throw away less food. However, as we have mentioned earlier, this sustainable lifestyle is usually quite limited to the borders of the shared home. In the last layer of the game we had the intention to discuss how this sharing mentality could extend into the neighbourhood. This is something that would be very interesting to develop further, with or without the game as a base.

Two aspects of social sustainability can be discussed in relation to our project. One aspect is shared housing as a socially sustainable living alternative. It prevents loneliness and social seclusion as well as making everyday life easier due to responsibilities of the home being shared. We would also argue that it is good for your personal development since it teaches you how to communicate, compromise and respect others. It is also a way to create affordable housing that is available to a large group of people.

The other aspect of social sustainability is to work with participatory processes. In this project we have worked both with it in regards to the large amount of workshops we have had, and the game could also be used for future participation.

We were interested in investigating if the housing market today really is a reflection of the demand of how people want to live and if it is, why people are hesitant towards sharing home with other people other than their partner or a part of their family. There is no easy answer to these questions. There exists and does not exist a demand for shared or collective housing and many people still have a prejudiced view of what shared housing is, strongly connected to a lifestyle that they don't wish to identify with. This led us to the idea of making a tool for discussing these questions together with various stakeholders interested in shared housing.

We believe that if there were more shared housing alternatives available in the housing market today, which a wider group of people could identify with, surely the interest and demand would increase.

"Co-housing is a different way of housing, but is nevertheless housing. Cohousing is neither simply a lifestyle nor a typology, nor is it a social club with restricted membership with sectarian proceedings. Cohousing represents an alternative to current types of production of housing and ways to live, in addition, it offers a way of resistance."
Guillermo Delgado, architect and member of the Right to the City movement

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APPENDIX

SURVEY

To get more quantitative input on the subject of sharing we conducted a survey. The survey was open for two weeks in february and it got 242 replies. It was distributed on our personal Facebook pages as well as on the organisation *Jagvillhabostad's* Facebook page.

The survey provided us with a general idea of what people are willing to share in their living environment as well peoples' view on shared housing.

Since the survey was written and answered in Swedish we have translated the questions and also in some cases, written a short summary of the comments by the respondents.

Note that in the questions where you can choose multiple alternatives the percentage can be misleading since it does not add up to 100 % alltogether. The answers here should therefore be considered with this in mind.

Q1 Gender

Respondents: 241   Skipped: 1
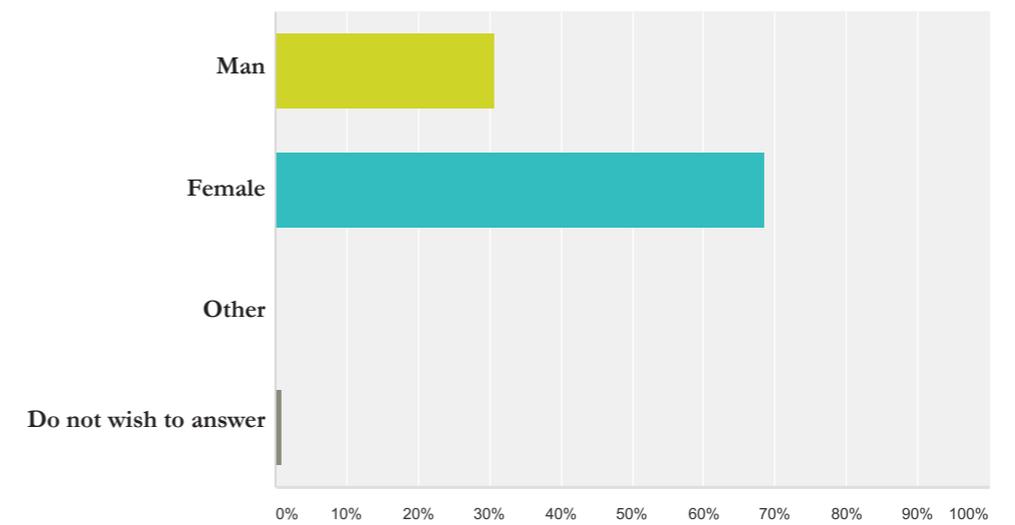
Alternatives	Answers	
Man	**30,71%**	74
Female	**68,46%**	165
Other	**0,00%**	0
Do not wish to answer	**0,83%**	2
Total		241

Q2 How old are you?

Respondents: 242   Skipped: 0
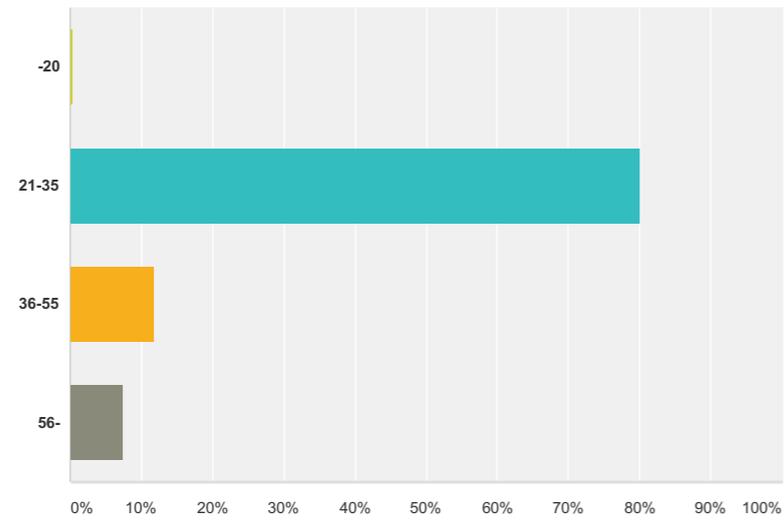
Alternatives	Answers	
-20	**0,41%**	1
21-35	**80,17%**	194
36-55	**11,98%**	29
56-	**7,44%**	18
Total		**242**

Q3 How do you live? (You can choose multiple alternatives)

Respondents: 241   Skipped: 1
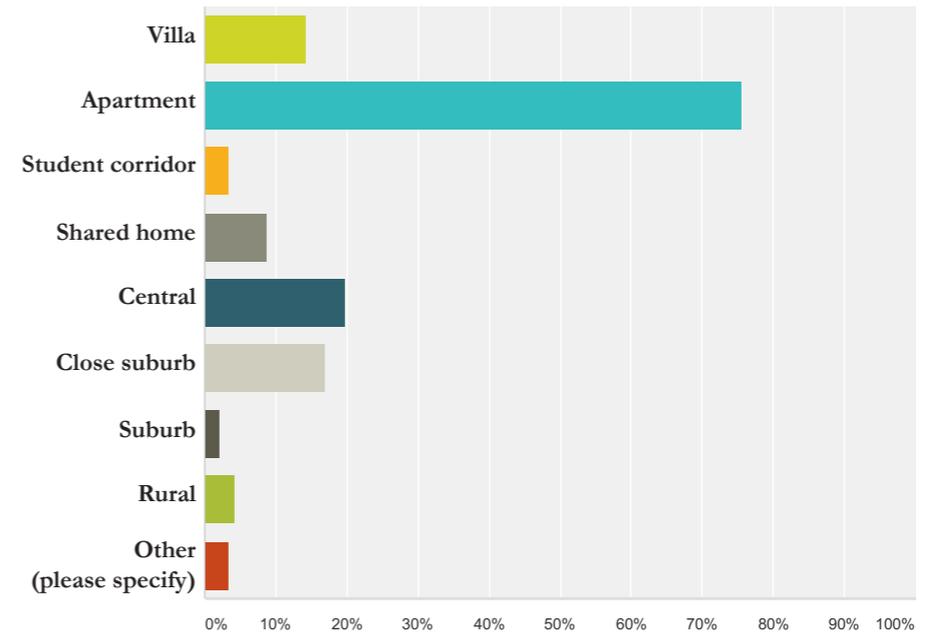
Alternatives	Answers	
Villa	**14,11%**	34
Apartment	**75,52%**	182
Student corridor	**3,32%**	8
Shared home	**8,71%**	21
Central	**19,92%**	48
Close suburb	**17,01%**	41
Suburb	**2,07%**	5
Rural	**4,15%**	10
Other (please specify)	**3,32%**	8
Respondents in total: 241		

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	Two-family house	2016-02-10 23:03
2	Row house	2016-02-10 08:52
3	Row house	2016-02-10 00:14
4	Two-family house	2016-02-09 20:22
5	Row house (condominium)	2016-02-09 19:18
6	Student apartment	2016-02-09 16:25
7	Shared home (roomer/tenant)	2016-02-09 14:47
8	Roomer/tenant	2016-02-09 14:27

Q4 Do you share your home with someone? (You can choose multiple alternatives)

Respondents: 241   Skipped: 1
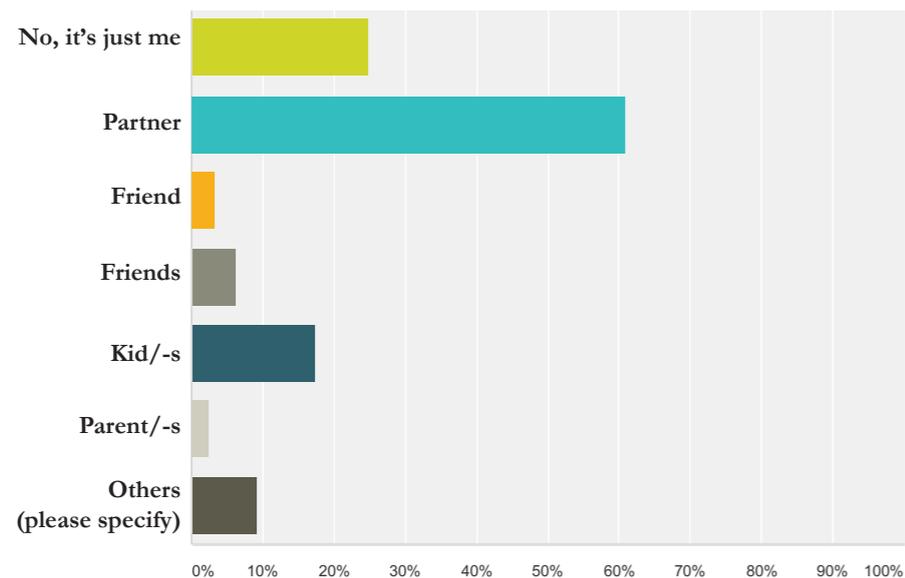
Alternatives	Answers	
No, it's just me	24,90%	60
Partner	61,00%	147
Friend	3,32%	8
Friends	6,22%	15
Kid/-s	17,43%	42
Parent/-s	2,49%	6
Others (please specify)	9,13%	22
Respondents in total: 241		

You can find a summary of these answers on the next page

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	Dom andra i kollektivet	2016-02-16 18:08
2	syskon	2016-02-15 11:34
3	2 st hundar	2016-02-15 11:33
4	Vänner och bekanta jag inte kände innan jag flyttade in.	2016-02-12 12:07
5	De i andra delen	2016-02-10 23:03
6	roommates	2016-02-10 20:49
7	Inneboende hos bekant	2016-02-10 02:13

8	Studenter	2016-02-09 22:08
9	Brors dotter	2016-02-09 21:55
10	Människor som från början inte var vänner, men som nu är det i olika grad.	2016-02-09 21:19
11	Bor ibland med min partner, men har även en egen lägenhet.	2016-02-09 20:17
12	Hund	2016-02-09 19:55
13	Har precis bytt kollektiv så än så länge ganska okända personer.	2016-02-09 19:49
14	Periodvis med partner	2016-02-09 19:33
15	Är deltidssambo, partner bor i annan stad stor del av tiden.	2016-02-09 17:04
16	Inneboende	2016-02-09 16:41
17	En väns son som pluggar bor hos oss	2016-02-09 15:21
18	Syskon	2016-02-09 15:14
19	Inneboende hos	2016-02-09 14:47
20	Bror	2016-02-09 14:28
21	Inneboende	2016-02-09 14:27
22	Mina sambos	2016-02-09 14:02

Summary: Some of the respondents mention other family members than kids or parents such as siblings or nephew. A few respondents emphasize that living together does not necessarily mean that they are friends from the beginning. Other answers mentioned are pets, aquaintance, roomer or students and there are also a couple of the respondents that mention that they live together with someone else in periods.

Q5 What could you share with people in your surroundings? (You can use multiple alternatives)

Respondents: 204   Skipped: 38

Tools
Transport (car, bike)
Books
Recycling station
Compost
Newspaper/magazine subscription
Internet
Internet services such as Netflix and Spotify
Sauna
Place for events
Workshop
Kitchen
Laundry room
Storage
Gym
Garden
Balcony/terrace
Guest room/ apartment

Work place
Studio
Responsibility for maintenance of common facilities
Knowledge sharing
Networks and contacts
Exchange of services ex. babysitting in exchange for economical counselling

	Can share with people I live with	Can share with my closest neighbours	Can share with people in the building (apartment building)	Can share with people in the area	Don't want to share	Total	Average
Tools	14,50% 29	15,50% 31	39,50% 79	28,00% 56	2,50% 5	200	2,19
Transport (car, bike)	30,96% 61	15,74% 31	17,77% 35	29,95% 59	5,58% 11	197	2,10
Books	16,84% 33	15,31% 30	19,90% 39	39,80% 78	8,16% 16	196	2,39
Recycling station	5,56% 11	1,52% 3	8,59% 17	83,33% 165	1,01% 2	198	2,80
Compost	8,54% 17	6,53% 13	26,63% 53	57,79% 115	0,50% 1	199	2,50
Newspaper/magazine subscription	34,36% 67	38,46% 75	10,26% 20	11,79% 23	5,13% 10	195	1,88
Internet	40,82% 80	17,86% 35	14,80% 29	21,43% 42	5,10% 10	196	1,91
Internet services such as Netflix and Spotify	48,48% 96	15,15% 30	13,64% 27	14,65% 29	8,08% 16	198	1,82
Sauna	12,24% 24	4,59% 9	46,94% 92	34,69% 68	1,53% 3	196	2,26
Place for events	5,08% 10	1,52% 3	26,40% 52	65,48% 129	1,52% 3	197	2,63
Workshop	7,11% 14	3,55% 7	22,34% 44	64,47% 127	2,54% 5	197	2,62
Kitchen	76,04% 146	8,33% 16	6,25% 12	2,08% 4	7,29% 14	192	1,41
Laundry room	14,29% 28	10,71% 21	56,12% 110	17,35% 34	1,53% 3	196	2,06
Storage	35,60% 68	15,71% 30	33,51% 64	9,95% 19	5,24% 10	191	1,85
Gym	5,53% 11	1,51% 3	13,07% 26	78,89% 157	1,01% 2	199	2,75

Garden	14,07% 28	14,07% 28	34,67% 69	35,68% 71	1,51% 3	199	2,25
Balcony/terrace	45,31% 87	27,08% 52	16,67% 32	6,25% 12	4,69% 9	192	1,70
Guest room/apartment	9,60% 19	13,64% 27	43,94% 87	32,32% 64	0,51% 1	198	2,24
Work place	26,70% 51	12,57% 24	13,61% 26	34,55% 66	12,57% 24	191	2,33
Studio	16,58% 32	15,54% 30	20,73% 40	40,93% 79	6,22% 12	193	2,37
Responsibility for maintenance of common facilities	10,20% 20	18,88% 37	41,84% 82	26,02% 51	3,06% 6	196	2,22
Knowledge sharing	7,11% 14	8,63% 17	11,68% 23	69,54% 137	3,05% 6	197	2,69
Networks and contacts	8,29% 16	12,95% 25	11,92% 23	63,73% 123	3,11% 6	193	2,62
Exchange of services ex. babysitting in exchange for economical counselling	6,09% 12	14,72% 29	13,71% 27	60,41% 119	5,08% 10	197	2,64

You can find a summary of these answers further down

#	Kommentarer	Datum
1	Vissa av dessa, som exempelvis böcker och förvaringsutrymmen, kan jag gärna dela delar av, men behålla andra delar privat. På sätt och vis är det redan så, då biblioteket ligger nära, och till exempel cykelförrådet delas av hela huset.	2016-02-15 13:35
2	Hade man haft ett stort gemensamt kök att låna när man har många gäster så kunde man klara sig på ett litet till vardags.	2016-02-10 22:29
3	Hur definierar ni arbetsplats i detta sammanhang?	2016-02-10 19:11
4	Vissa frågor passar inte med svarsalternativen	2016-02-10 12:16
5	Bor i ett område där vi delar på mycket av detta redan.	2016-02-09 23:19
6	Hundvakt, blomvakt, låna ut p-plats då man är bortrest,	2016-02-09 22:45
7	Delar just nu matlagning med folk i området. Vi lagar varsit storkok, delar i fyra delar och byter. Betyder att varje familj bara behöver laga mat en vardag i veckan och ändå ha middag alla dagar.	2016-02-09 21:55
8	Många av dessa hade jag gärna delat med vänner, men inte nödvändigtvis med grannar. För mig bygger delandet på relation och förtroende. Men jag delar gärna!	2016-02-09 20:32
9	Svårt att greppa frågorna... Är det liksom en skala?	2016-02-09 20:31
10	Transport - bil kan jag dela med fler men cykel kan jag inte tänka mig att dela.	2016-02-09 19:58
11	Bil gärna med många, inte cykel. Tjänster som barnvakt beroende på vem det är förstås. Önskar mig en egen trädgård men delar tills vidare stadsodning med andra och det är ju allmän plats	2016-02-09 16:19
12	På många sätt är det redan så det fungerar i Kollektivhuset där jag bor. Hade aldrig hört talas om kollektivhus innan jag flyttade hit och hur mycket det skiljer sig från vanliga kollektiv.	2016-02-09 14:51

Summary: It is obvious that many of the people commenting are open to sharing and give examples on how they are already doing it, but many also stress the importance of knowing the person you are sharing with. Two comment that they could share a car but would not like to share a bike. When it comes to sharing a kitchen, some comment that it would be great to share a big kitchen but they would still like to have their own as well. A few of the respondents would have liked to see some of the alternatives clarified and think that the question was a bit confusing.

Q6 What do you think about when you hear the term "Shared Housing"?

Respondents: 171   Skipped: 71

You can find a summary of these answers at the end of this question

#	Svar	Datum
1	Gemenskap och glädje. Behov av extra kommunikation.	2016-02-17 17:55
2	Tyvärr tänker jag på en viss sorts personer som bor i kollektivhus - fastän det skulle kunna vara jag och mina vänner!	2016-02-16 21:37
3	vänner	2016-02-16 21:16
4	Positivt. Har bott så under studietiden. Gemenskap. Ekonomiskt.	2016-02-16 18:35
5	70-talet	2016-02-16 18:33
6	Billigt och bra beroende på vem man bor med	2016-02-16 18:19
7	Hippies	2016-02-16 09:14
8	Flera personer som delar lägenhet eller hus med varandra.	2016-02-15 23:20
9	Kul men jobbigt.	2016-02-15 23:13
10	Roligt men jobbigt också!	2016-02-15 22:57
11	Gemenskap, tvingat socialt	2016-02-15 22:52
12	Flera personer som delar hem.	2016-02-15 22:50
13	sällskap	2016-02-15 22:39
14	Flummigt, konflikter	2016-02-15 22:24
15	Två personer eller fler som bor med varandra av praktiska eller ekonomiska orsaker, dvs relationell förbindelse är inte grundläggande eller ens nödvändigt.	2016-02-15 21:14
16	spännande, bra, nödvändigt, hållart	2016-02-15 20:24
17	Flummigt sammanboende	2016-02-15 20:21
18	En grupp personer som delar samma bostadsenhet.	2016-02-15 19:05
19	Mycket folk. Oordning. Tålamodskrävande.	2016-02-15 16:22
20	En samling likasinnade människor som delar på de saker ett hus har som inte används hela tiden, så som kök, badrum et. c.	2016-02-15 15:48
21	Spännande idé men funkar nog inte så bra i verkligheten.	2016-02-15 15:12
22	Väldigt skönt och socialt men också potentiellt jobbigt.	2016-02-15 13:41
23	Som individ kräver jag mitt eget utrymme men mina ideal talar för att bo kollektiv. Varför? Bättre på många sätt då man kan dela.	2016-02-15 13:17
24	Jobbigt att behöva ta hänsyn till andra.	2016-02-15 13:13
25	Studenter.	2016-02-15 11:41
26	Massa fina minnen och människor!	2016-02-15 11:39
27	Underbart, gemenskap, samhörighet, glädje.	2016-02-15 11:34
28	Ett gemensamt boende för fler personer.	2016-02-15 11:06
29	Bara positivt! Tänker på stora lägenheter där vänner bor tillsammans och har det gött!	2016-02-15 10:32
30	Folk bor tillsammans och har bättre ekonomi än att bo privat.	2016-02-12 20:28
31	Hållbarhet och framtidens boende	2016-02-12 16:32
32	Någon form av bostad där personerna har sitt privata krypin men delar på andra ytor, saker och ansvar.	2016-02-12 12:21
33	Socialt liv, låg hyra, ansträngda relationer	2016-02-12 08:43

34	Gemenskap. Solidaritet. Utbyte.	2016-02-12 02:45
35	Passar på ungdomen	2016-02-11 21:44
36	Bättre med hyresrätt och en ansvarig hyresvärd	2016-02-11 19:16
37	Lite jobbigt	2016-02-11 17:16
38	Unga människor, "alternativt levnadssätt", flexibilitet	2016-02-11 12:25
39	Delat kök, sällskap, kan också vara lite jobbigt	2016-02-11 09:27
40	Gemenskap! Integritet?	2016-02-11 07:20
41	Filmen "Tillsammans" - lite jobbigt!	2016-02-10 23:11
42	Hippies;) låter kanske mer modernt med kooperativ.	2016-02-10 22:33
43	Samvaro	2016-02-10 21:10
44	Folk på samhällets utkant/ som inte helt vill vara en del av samhället. Vänsterradikal politik. Alternativ vanliga unga människor som bor ihop under studietiden. Eller gamla ensamma människor, oftast kvinnor som vill dela livet. Detta är lite skämtsamt och lite krasst, men ja det är rätt mycket så jag associerar. Har själv bott kollektivt och uppskattade det under studietiden. Skulle nog kunna tänka mig en lösare form med rätt mycket egna ytor på något vis.	2016-02-10 19:43
45	att boendet är upplagt såpass att man delar på många vardagliga sysslor, såsom matlagning och barnpassning	2016-02-10 19:20
46	En grupp personer som delar på en lägenhet	2016-02-10 18:05
47	Min gamla studentkorridor	2016-02-10 13:26
48	en grupp unga vänner som bor tillsammans	2016-02-10 13:14
49	Människor som bor ihop och delar på ansvar	2016-02-10 12:18
50	Rörigt och svårt att skilja på "mitt och ditt". Svårt med ansvarsfördelning. Kräver nog att man bor med likasinnade.	2016-02-10 12:09
51	Samvaro, samverkan, utrymme.	2016-02-10 11:37
52	Mycket folk, delande av t.ex. kök, vardagsrum och WC. Litet personligt utrymme.	2016-02-10 10:46
53	Stökiga kök, ingen ordning, fester, främlingar i hemmet konstant	2016-02-10 10:24
54	Jobbigt	2016-02-10 09:59
55	Bo tillsammans och göra saker tillsammans	2016-02-10 09:53
56	Tråkigt	2016-02-10 09:36
57	Ofta ungdomar som bor ihop. Gärna att det är lite stökigt och rörigt.	2016-02-10 08:41
58	Sharing spaces, things and responsibility, strong social relationships.	2016-02-10 08:25
59	Alternativ lösning, ungdomar, hippie, smart!	2016-02-10 07:53
60	Filmen "Tillsammans"	2016-02-10 07:23
61	Närhet och gemenskap	2016-02-10 07:14
62	70-tal. Studentboende. Singlar. Unga. Lite småskitigt. Utbyte.	2016-02-10 01:27
63	Minst 3 personer som bor ihop. Har egna rum men delar lägenhet.	2016-02-10 01:06
64	Fin tanke, men att alla i boendet i så fall måste anstränga sig och att alla måste ha rätt lika inställning och vilja ta ansvar för boendet.	2016-02-10 00:31
65	Med rätt människor, mycket trevligt.	2016-02-09 23:52
66	Flera personer som bor i samma hus/lägenhet. Gött häng.	2016-02-09 23:47
67	familj	2016-02-09 23:27
68	Framtidens boende!	2016-02-09 23:25
69	bra! outnyttjat i dagens samhälle men högaktuellt	2016-02-09 23:13
70	60 tal	2016-02-09 23:11

| 71 | Tvång. Obehag. Oskrivna regler. Brist på ensamtid. | 2016-02-09 22:51 |
72	Ett smart sätt att få ett socialt liv i vardagen och delade kostnader. Socioekonomiskt vettigt.	2016-02-09 22:50
73	70-talet	2016-02-09 22:45
74	70-talet!	2016-02-09 22:37
75	70-tal. Trevligt	2016-02-09 22:32
76	Det första som dyker upp är hippies. Men även gemenskap, solidaritet, öppenhet. Ansvarstagande respektive icke ansvarstagande personer.	2016-02-09 22:19
77	Fantastiskt! Mer kollektiv, bra på många sätt!	2016-02-09 22:19
78	Delande, små lägenheter, gemensamma utrymmen, billigare.	2016-02-09 22:18
79	Gemenskap, socialt, relation till grannar.	2016-02-09 22:18
80	Hopplock av saker och möbler och människor. 70 tal. Vegetarianer och feminister. Linssoppa, gitarrer och fester. Billigt. Trevligt. Bohemiskt.	2016-02-09 22:15
81	Smart, dela på tråkiga arbetsuppgifter, billigare, roligare.	2016-02-09 21:59
82	ett ideal i teorin, jobbigt i praktiken	2016-02-09 21:51
83	Gemenskap	2016-02-09 21:47
84	Trevligt, mycket möjligheter.	2016-02-09 21:43
85	Sweet	2016-02-09 21:40
86	Bohem	2016-02-09 21:37
87	Man bor tillsammans i en fastighet men i eget rum och delar kök och vardagsrum med varandr.	2016-02-09 21:29
88	Kärringar	2016-02-09 21:17
89	Jag har en bred synvinkel på detta, tänker att många hushåll är olika varianter på kollektiv. Alltid delar man på något.	2016-02-09 21:08
90	Bra för många, bra när jag var ung inte nu	2016-02-09 20:57
91	Jag tycker det är en fin tanke, men kan vara klurigt att få det att fungera. Tror många har fördomar mot boendeformen, men egentligen är den ju väldigt praktisk, om man kan dela på matlagning, barnpassning, osv. En annan fördom är att kollektiv ofta finns i sunkiga och nedgångna hus, men så behöver det inte vara.	2016-02-09 20:56
92	Sovietunionen	2016-02-09 20:56
93	det beror självklart på vilka personer det är.	2016-02-09 20:54
94	Ungt mkt partaj, trevligt, äckligt kök, socialt, gemenskap i vardagen, händelserikt, intensivt, lite ro	2016-02-09 20:49
95	Vänner som bor ihop.	2016-02-09 20:35
96	Flera människor som bor tillsammans (ej närmsta familj)	2016-02-09 20:34
97	Mysigt och trevligt. Behöver aldrig vara själv även om man kan vara själv om det behövs.	2016-02-09 20:33
98	Tillsammans	2016-02-09 20:28
99	folk som bor i samma lägenhet/villa	2016-02-09 20:21
100	Många personer på en trång yta	2016-02-09 20:19
101	Härligt sätt att bo på men svårare att få det att passa för alla.	2016-02-09 20:15
102	Trevligt och socialt när det fungerar	2016-02-09 20:10
103	Ett boende, eller fastighet med gemensamma ytor, som delas av flera individer som inte är släkt med varandra.	2016-02-09 20:08
104	Hippies och unga som inte har råd att bo själv/kan hitta egen lägenhet	2016-02-09 20:00
105	Gemenskap, sammanhållning, positivt, kul och lärorikt.	2016-02-09 19:58
106	Positivt överlag men vissa problem med vem som gör vad och när	2016-02-09 19:43
107	provisoriskt	2016-02-09 19:43
108	Socialt men krävande. Kräver att man fungerar som grupp	2016-02-09 19:42

109	Hippies, andras bajsränder i toan, kiss-stänk jämte toastolen, ogräs, skrotbilar, maskrosvin, cirkelsång, swinging, sur mjölk som ej kom in i kylen igen.	2016-02-09 19:41
110	Flera personer i samma hus/lägenhet där man har sitt eget sovrum men delar allt annat.	2016-02-09 19:41
111	en delad lägenhet	2016-02-09 19:40
112	Att man samsas	2016-02-09 19:33
113	Studenter	2016-02-09 19:28
114	På studenter	2016-02-09 19:25
115	Att bo tillsammans med vänner, nya och/eller gamla	2016-02-09 18:50
116	äldre människor, äldreboende, ful inredning i de gemensamma lokalerna	2016-02-09 18:45
117	Unga människor, alternativt, smart	2016-02-09 18:42
118	Flera personer med olika bakgrund som inte har råd eller möjlighet att få en egen bostad som delar boende.	2016-02-09 18:37
119	Studenter	2016-02-09 18:34
120	Studentbostad	2016-02-09 18:17
121	Vänsterpolitik, bundenhet och ofrihet. Respekt, hänsyn, samspel och samvaro med andra.	2016-02-09 17:57
122	1970-tal	2016-02-09 17:36
123	Diskschema	2016-02-09 17:36
124	Att alla bor tillsammans och delar alla gemensamma utrymmen men har eget rum. Att det funkar för en bredare grupp under en vissa perioder i livet som ung och pensionär. Tror dock det är svårare med familj.	2016-02-09 17:26
125	För det mesta yngre personer och för det mesta studenter	2016-02-09 17:23
126	Matlag	2016-02-09 17:19
127	Linsgryta. Påtvingad gemenskap. Bråk om städning. Ekonomiskt. Kanske roligt?	2016-02-09 17:08
128	1) Lägenhet som delas av flera personer som inte tillhör samma släkt/familj 2) Flerbostadshus där man delar på vissa funktioner	2016-02-09 17:02
129	Hippies	2016-02-09 16:55
130	Att man delar visst ansvar efter överenskommelse	2016-02-09 16:47
131	gemenskap, resursbesparingar, trygghet	2016-02-09 16:36
132	En grupp personer som delar bostadsenhet	2016-02-09 16:32
133	Kul! Jag skulle gärna bo kollektivt.	2016-02-09 16:29
134	Smutsig disk, gräl, velour, påtvingad gemenskap och värderingar, men också fin gemenskap, god mat vackra odlingar, fina värderingar	2016-02-09 16:26
135	Socialt, risk för konflikt, inte vara ensam, hjälpas åt, dela måltider, städschema.	2016-02-09 16:25
136	1960-talet	2016-02-09 16:24
137	Jobbigt	2016-02-09 15:57
138	60-tal. Vänsterpolitik.	2016-02-09 15:50
139	Flera olika personer som bor tillsammans utan att ha en relation	2016-02-09 15:46
140	Framtiden	2016-02-09 15:43
141	70-tal men att en ny form eller benämning måste ta över. Jag tror att det är framtiden för hållbart boende.	2016-02-09 15:41
142	60-talet.. Bor tillsammans med folk som en tycker om och gör saker/sysslor gemensamt, dvs inte bara bo under samma tak och leva parallella liv.	2016-02-09 15:40
143	Flera människor som bor ihop	2016-02-09 15:40
144	Samma som ni.	2016-02-09 15:39
145	Trångt, svårt att komma överens, enbart eget sovrum	2016-02-09 15:35

146	Delat boende och delat ansvar	2016-02-09 15:28
147	Viktigt med delat ansvar för allmäna ytor. Om det fungerar, så är det jättebra.	2016-02-09 15:25
148	Andra människor tätt inpå	2016-02-09 15:25
149	Filmen 'Tillsammans'	2016-02-09 15:18
150	Delat ansvar.	2016-02-09 15:16
151	Lätt att det blir dysfunktionellt.	2016-02-09 15:14
152	Tillsammans??	2016-02-09 15:13
153	att alla bor i samma lägenhet. men med er definition så tänker jag på sånna hus som har ett stort kök längst ner i huset.	2016-02-09 15:13
154	Inget privatliv	2016-02-09 15:04
155	Hippies	2016-02-09 14:57
156	Bra! Kul och effektivt.	2016-02-09 14:56
157	Fler än två personer som delar boyta och som vanligtvis inte har någon specifik relation till varandra bortsett från just boendet. Man delar och sköter om gemensamma ytor tillsammans.	2016-02-09 14:55
158	Ungdomar	2016-02-09 14:55
159	Gemenskap	2016-02-09 14:54
160	Samboendet med över 2 andra (förutom mig själv) där man delar sociala utrymmen, kök och badrum. Kanske även delar på ansvar kring handling och matlagning.	2016-02-09 14:53
161	Ett boende där en grupp delar på vissa ytor/funktioner etc. i boendet	2016-02-09 14:48
162	Gemenskap, lite smutsigt, storköksmat, dela på utgifter	2016-02-09 14:47
163	Idealister, politiskt drivna männsikor.	2016-02-09 14:45
164	Studenter som vill kapa boendekostnader eller 70-talshippies	2016-02-09 14:44
165	70-tal	2016-02-09 14:39
166	En idag outnyttjad form av boende, tänker att vi som samhälle skulle må bättre av att dela mer.	2016-02-09 14:34
167	Verkar trevligt med gemenskap och ett mer hållbart sätt att leva än singel/två persons hushåll	2016-02-09 14:33
168	Dela (ekologisk hållbarhet), förenkla vardagen, socialt liv	2016-02-09 14:32
169	Dreadlocks	2016-02-09 14:32
170	Tänker mig en stor lite äldre byggnad, kanske i Haga. Flera rum, trägolv, spiraltrappa och 70-tals inredning. Andra saker som comes to mind är kassabok, parfymallergi, tacotisdags och student.	2016-02-09 14:28
171	Att bo tillsammans med andra, gemenskap. Ordet är laddat och betyder inte samma sak för alla, mycket fördomar mot kollektiv. Men ett trivsamt sätt att bo som gör att man utvecklas som individ och man känner sig sällan ensam om man bor i ett kollektiv för man får en daglig kontakt på andra människor.	2016-02-09 14:07

Note: The original question in Swedish used the word "kollektiv", a word that is loaded with some historical as well as political connotations and the term "shared housing" that we have chosen to use in this thesis is more neutral.

Summary: In the text *Predujices about shared housing* p. 14 you can read a longer summary of the answers from this question. The answers range from positive ones such as "not having to be alone", "community", "fun" and "sharing" but there are also many not as positive such as "dirty", "no privacy" and "lack of responsibility". One person says that the idea of shared housing is very good but that it is difficult to make it work in practice. And many write that it is a good solution for young people and students but not as you get older. An interesting point is that many of the respondents paint a very clear picture of who the people living there are and how they look as well as the home itself.

Q7 Do you live or have you ever lived in a shared home or a collective house?

Respondents: 182   Skipped: 60
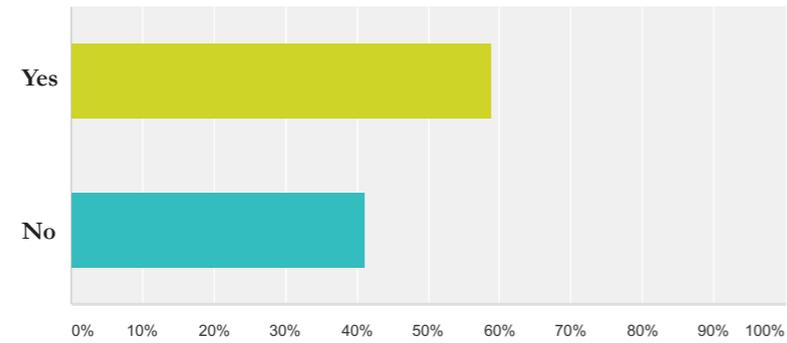
Alternatives	Answers	
Yes	58,79%	107
No	41,21%	75
Respondents in total:		182

Q8 Would you like to live with friends or people other than the closest family, today or in the future?

Respondents: 183   Skipped: 59
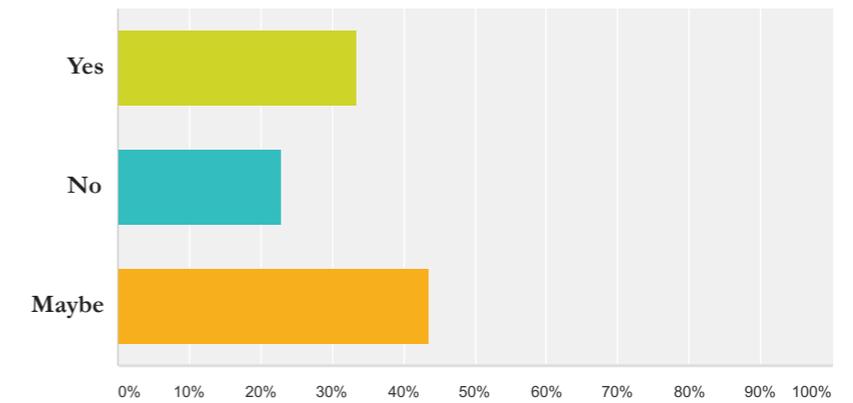
Alternatives	Answers	
Yes	33,33%	61
No	22,95%	42
Maybe	43,72%	80
Respondents in total:		183

You can find a summary of these answers at the end of this question

#	If your answer was "no", what is the main reason that you would not consider this?	Datum
1	Det var okej och roligt när jag var singel och/eller student, men inte längre.	2016-02-15 22:57
2	Vill bestämma då man umgås resp är ensam	2016-02-15 22:52
3	Jag behöver möjlighet att dra mig undan. Att bo med vänner skulle ge mig en känsla av att ständigt vara i "kompisrollen" vilken till viss del kräver energi. I mitt hem vill jag kunna vara ifred utan förpliktelser utöver de kravmässiga. Jag upplever det dessutom som en grogrund för osämja.	2016-02-15 21:14
4	Jag litar inte på andras möjlighet att kompromissa eller anpassa sina önskanden efter andras faktiska behov; att människor har en tendens att jämställa sina egna "vill för att det är bekvämt för mig"-behov med andra människors "måste ha för att leva drägligt"-behov	2016-02-15 15:48
5	Behöver eget utrymme	2016-02-15 13:13
6	Passar inte vår livsstil nu när vi har fått barn.	2016-02-15 11:41
7	Så mycket som jag trivs med människor trivs jag med att kunna stänga om mig själv och inte behöva integrera med människor mer än nödvändigt.	2016-02-15 11:06
8	Rädsla för konflikter	2016-02-12 08:43
9	Jag tycker göra saker på min sätt	2016-02-11 21:44
10	Har provat och föredrar att bo med familj	2016-02-11 19:16
11	Mitt behov av kontroll och ovilja till kompromisser.	2016-02-10 13:26
12	Människor har olika preferenser för hur man vill ha det och det skapar konflikter. Jag vill även ha mitt eget territorium där bara jag/min familj bestämmer	2016-02-10 12:18

13	Jag vill ha så mycket tid som möjligt för mig själv utan att behöva tänka på om det stör andra individer. Detta hade endast varit ett alternativ om jag ekonomiskt inte kunnat lösa boende på annat sätt.	2016-02-10 10:46
14	Ensamvarg	2016-02-10 09:59
15	Frihet	2016-02-10 09:36
16	Pga att jag bott så tidigare och tyvärr fick väldigt dålig erfarenhet utav det.	2016-02-10 08:41
17	Uppskattar efter en arbetsdag att få vara själv och umgås med andra när jag själv vill.	2016-02-10 07:23
18	Behöver mycket egentid. Gillar att dela utrymme med andra men under egna villkor, när jag själv önskar och "behöver".	2016-02-10 01:27
19	Tycker om att ha mitt eget space, samt att jag kommer flytta ihop med min pojkvän i år, och då skulle det kännas konstigt att även bo med andra. Man vill vara lite ifred känner jag.	2016-02-10 00:31
20	Jag har negativa erfarenheter av kollektivboende, det är inte alls min grej utan något jag undvikit aktivt. Jag vill personligen bo med den egna familjeenheten, men är mkt positiv till underlättandet av kollektiva boendeformer för andra.	2016-02-09 22:51
21	Jag vill inte dela mitt privatliv	2016-02-09 22:45
22	Vikten av privatliv	2016-02-09 22:37
23	Jag vill kunna bestämma i mitt eget hem och inte behöva anpassa mig efter andra då jag inte har lust. Kunna vara ifred.	2016-02-09 22:19
24	Börjar bli äldre och tänka på familj etc. Vill då ha en mer privat boendeform där jag inte påverkar/påverkas av andras livsmönster.	2016-02-09 21:29
25	Det är nog så stojigt med sambo och två barn. Det som skulle kunna vara aktuellt, vore att utöka familjen, eller temporärt att hjälpa någon stackars hemlös eller god vän i kris..	2016-02-09 21:08
26	Har just flyttat från ett kollektiv och njuter av att vara sambo. Men skulle gärna bo nära vänner, som i vänner!	2016-02-09 20:35
27	Behöver utrymme. Det beror däremot på var man drar gränsen för att bo med andra människor. I dag bor jag i en lägenhet och delar tvättstuga, verkstad m.m. med övriga som bor i samma fastighet. Mycket kan jag helt enkelt föredra att dela med andra, men en dörr man kan stänga, eget kök och badrum känns nödvändigt.	2016-02-09 20:34
28	Jag tycker om att ha egentid	2016-02-09 20:19
29	Jag gillar att vara ensam i hemmet	2016-02-09 20:00
30	Föredrar att ha mitt privatliv och en egen sfär där inget annat stör	2016-02-09 19:43
31	Jag tycker om att ha ordning o reda o att saker görs på mitt sätt, vilket jag tänker att jag skulle behöva tumma på i ett kollektiv.	2016-02-09 19:28
32	Jag vill bara bo med familjen	2016-02-09 18:50
33	Trivs bra med min partner och behöver kunna vara själv.	2016-02-09 18:37
34	Passar inte mig, vill inte ständigt vara bland folk.	2016-02-09 17:36
35	Jobbigt att anpassa sig	2016-02-09 17:36
36	Främsta orsaken till tveksamhet är att jag vill bo själv med min partner för det är den egentid vi får, vi jobbar mycket och träffas inte så mycket själva. När jag blir äldre och ev. Ensam då hade det kanske varit aktuellt, eller om de potentiella barnen flyttar ut och man har tråkigt.	2016-02-09 16:32
37	Vill inte	2016-02-09 15:57
38	Beror på utformningen. Kan vill gärna ha möjlighet till privatliv. Men kan tänka mig att dela tex bastu men vill ändå gärna ha tillgång till egen dusch och toa.	2016-02-09 15:50
39	Bor hellre själv	2016-02-09 15:46
40	Min frihet	2016-02-09 15:25
41	På lång sikt är partner och familj de enda jag vill bo med. Under kortare perioder bor jag gärna med vänner.	2016-02-09 15:16
42	Blir i stort sett alltid konflikter som inte uppstår annars.	2016-02-09 15:14
43	Tröttsamt att bo med andra. Vill kunna ha stökigt alt. städat när jag vill. Är vegan, så vill inte att folk använder mina köksredskap till att laga kött.	2016-02-09 15:04
44	Om jag var singel hade jag kunnat det, men inte då jag har en partner och snart vill skaffa barn.	2016-02-09 14:57
45	För lite lugn och ro och trots att man skulle vara vänner så skulle man troligtvis ha närmre till konflikter i och med boendesituationen vilket jag ser som något negativt.	2016-02-09 14:55
46	Ev. påfrestande på relationerna.	2016-02-09 14:55
47	Eget hem är väldigt viktigt, vill kunna välja när jag ska träffa andra människor.	2016-02-09 14:44

Summary: The main reason the respondents state for not wanting to live together with others is that they need their privacy and that they want to have the choice when they want to socialize. The home is for many people a place to relax without any demands and many feel that living together with other means compromises and that this is not compatible with their view of home. Some of them write that they have bad experiences from living together with others. There are also some comments about how it would be difficult having a family and living together with others.

Q9 How important are following factors if you would share home with others than the closest family?

Respondents: 184   Skipped: 58
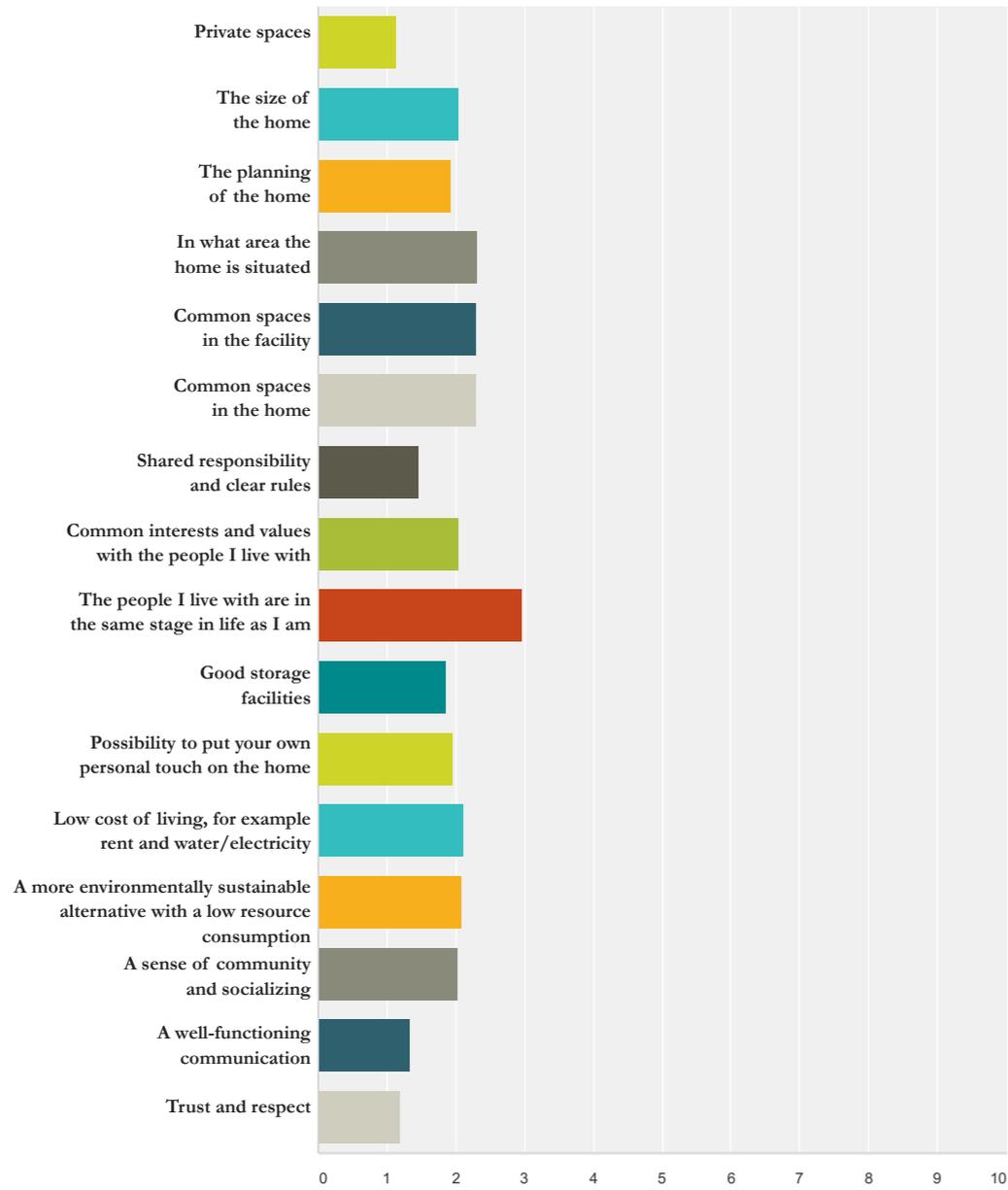
| Answers	Very important	Important	Rather important	Not important	No opinion	Total	Average
Private spaces	91,16% 165	7,18% 13	1,10% 2	0,00% 0	0,55% 1	181	1,12
The size of the home	27,32% 50	44,26% 81	25,68% 47	1,64% 3	1,09% 2	183	2,05
The planning of the home	39,56% 72	33,52% 61	23,08% 42	2,20% 4	1,65% 3	182	1,93
In what area the home is situated	19,23% 35	42,31% 77	26,37% 48	10,99% 20	1,10% 2	182	2,32
Common spaces in the facility	20,67% 37	43,58% 78	24,02% 43	8,38% 15	3,35% 6	179	2,30
Common spaces in the home	25,27% 46	37,91% 69	20,88% 38	13,19% 24	2,75% 5	182	2,30
Shared responsibility and clear rules for the home and household work	70,33% 128	17,03% 31	10,44% 19	0,55% 1	1,65% 3	182	1,46
Common interests and values with the people I live with	33,15% 60	37,57% 68	21,55% 39	7,18% 13	0,55% 1	181	2,04
The people I live with are in the same stage in life as I am	10,50% 19	21,55% 39	30,39% 55	35,91% 65	1,66% 3	181	2,97
Good storage facilities in the home	43,65% 79	32,60% 59	18,78% 34	3,87% 7	1,10% 2	181	1,86
Possibility to put your own personal touch on the home	38,46% 70	35,16% 64	18,13% 33	7,14% 13	1,10% 2	182	1,97
Low cost of living, for example rent and water/ electricity	28,18% 51	41,44% 75	24,86% 45	3,31% 6	2,21% 4	181	2,10
A more environmentally sustainable alternative with a low resource consumption	33,70% 61	36,46% 66	20,99% 38	6,08% 11	2,76% 5	181	2,08
A sense of community and socializing	35,71% 65	34,07% 62	24,18% 44	4,95% 9	1,10% 2	182	2,02
A well-functioning communication	73,63% 134	21,43% 39	3,85% 7	0,55% 1	0,55% 1	182	1,33
Trust and respect	86,26% 157	10,99% 20	1,65% 3	0,55% 1	0,55% 1	182	1,18

91 %

- Very important
- Important
- Quite important
- Not at all important
- No opinion

71 %

- Very important
- Important
- Quite important
- Not at all important
- No opinion
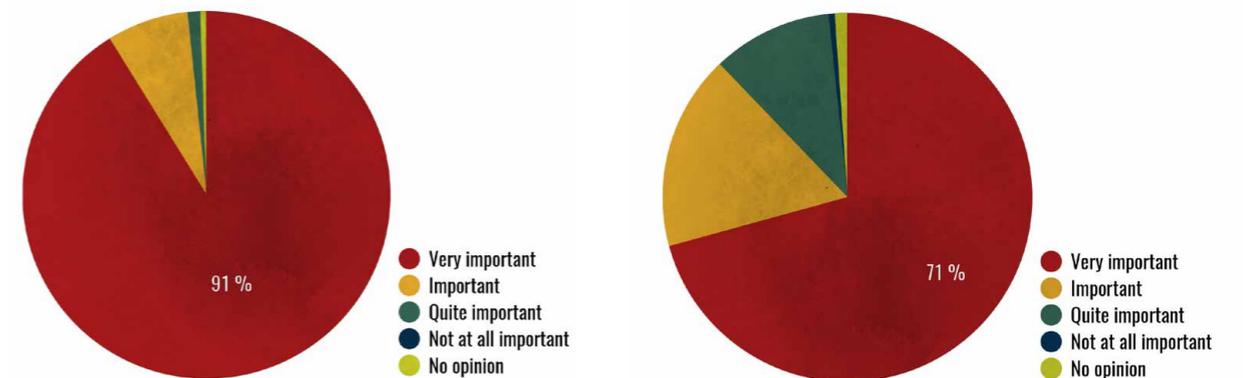
Q10 In Sweden today there are 43 collective houses with approximately 2000 apartments (these numbers do not include smaller shared homes where you live together in an apartment or villa). This is approximately 0,05 % of the country's total housing stock.
What do you think are the main reasons why there are not more collective housing alternatives being built?
(you can choose three alternatives)
Respondents: 185   Skipped: 57
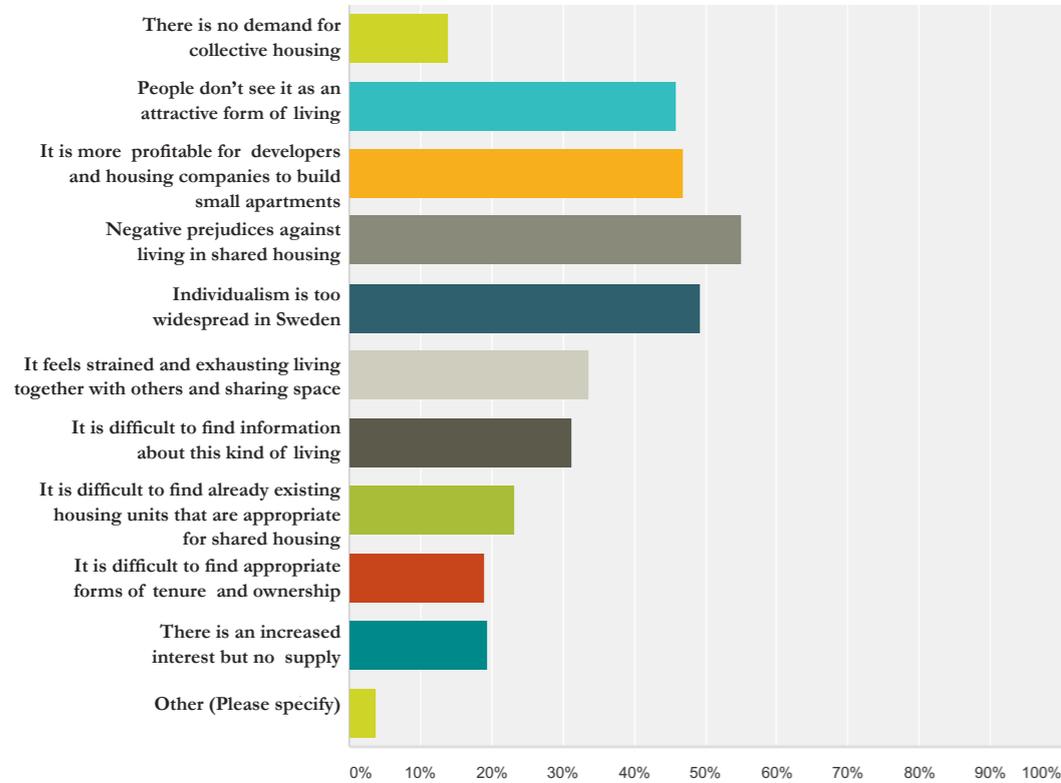
Alternatives	Answers	
There is no demand for collective housing	**14,05%**	26
People don't see it as an attractive form of living	**45,95%**	85
It is more profitable for developers and housing companies to build small apartments	**47,03%**	87
Negative prejudices against living in shared housing	**55,14%**	102
Individualism is too widespread in Sweden, people prefer living alone	**49,19%**	91

Det känns påtvingat/jobbigt att bo med andra och dela utrymmen	**33,51%**	62
Svårt att få information/ dålig kunskap om dessa typer av projekt	**31,35%**	58
Svårt att hitta befintliga bostäder med en planlösning som skulle passa för kollektivboende	**23,24%**	43
Det är krångligt med upplåtelseformer och kontrakt	**18,92%**	35
Det finns ett ökat intresse för kollektivbostäder men inget utbud	**19,46%**	36
Annat (vänligen specificera)	**3,78%**	7
Totalt antal svarande: 185		

#	Other (please specify)	Datum
1	In a capitalistic society owning a home is a strong sign of status	2016-02-15 15:48
2	You think that it is something that is attached to being a student and that finding your own place boende.	2016-02-10 12:09
3	Selling your share of the home to someone who isnt's accepted by the other shareholders	2016-02-10 09:36
4	Norm of villa, dog and 2 cars	2016-02-10 08:25
5	Capitalism	2016-02-09 23:52
6	Few role models. The unknown = fear	2016-02-09 20:28
7	There are no collective houses on the countryside	2016-02-09 17:19

THE FULL HOUSE GAME

The following pages contain the Full House Game rules and action cards. The action cards are physical cards that you take each time you meet someone when playing the game.

RULES

PLAYERS	3-10
TIME	2 X 60 min

CONTENT

3	rules cards
5	game plans placed on top of each other
1	dice
10	clothes pegs in different colors
25	action cards (five for each layer)
5	layer cards (one for each layer)
16	design guidelines cards
	square metre tokens
	circular privacy marks
	circular facility marks

DESCRIPTION

Full House is a game to facilitate dialogue about shared housing and to find design solutions appropriate for this user group. It aims at bringing out the players' own creativity while at the same time informing them about possible benefits of shared housing. The game can be played with a specific case in mind or it can be played without it for a more general discussion about shared housing.

FACILITATOR

Facilitating the game can be for example an architect, a person from the municipality that wants to promote shared housing or a property owner that wants to introduce shared housing in their properties. The facilitator plays the game like any other player.

RULES CARD

RULES

GAME STRUCTURE

Part 1 (layer 1 & 2)	Brainstorm
Part 2 (layer 3 & 4)	Explore & Create
Part 3 (bottom layer)	Conclude

Layer 1	The society
Layer 2	The individual
Layer 3	Structure
Layer 4	Shared housing
Layer 5	The surroundings

OBJECT

All the players should get to the bottom of the game collecting square metre tokens on their way down. Design guideline cards are also collected in the first three layers. There is not one winner but the group can perform better or worse.

PLAY

Before starting the game the players or the facilitator decides if the game should be played with a beforehand prepared case or without one for a more general discussion about shared housing.

If they start with a case, the players get presented with some pre-conditions that they will have to work with throughout the game. The case can be fictive or it can be anchored in reality, perhaps even played within the unit presented in the case. The information presented can be for example forms of tenure, the surrounding area and information about the living unit itself such as size, load-bearing walls and drawings.

RULES CARD

RULES

The amount of information depends on how free the game facilitator wants them to be in their explorations. Since the game layout is the same in all scenarios, the difference lies in the discussions as well as in the information presented in the case.

Each player chooses a clothes peg and gets 10 m2 tokens to start with. After that the player places the clothes peg on one of the starting positions on the top layer.

Each layer has a card with instructions for that layer.

The players roll the dice in turns and when two of them meet they take an action card. These action cards have different character depending on the layer. It can be anything from general subjects to discuss or everyday situations to deal with.

No player can go down a hole before at least one action card has been taken.

RULES CARD

GOAL

The goal is in the middle of the game plan. When reaching the goal, count the amount of square metre tokens you have collected. Discuss the results and how this links to and can be applied in the "real world".

0-30 Good! Living together can have many social benefits and decrease living costs. But if you are planning on living that big you might have to look for a place on the countryside where the square metre cost is lower.

31-80 Well done! Living together is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable. You might not live smaller than people living in one-room apartments but resources in terms of building costs are decreased as well as your personal resource consumption.

81-150 Great! You are contributing to a more diverse and sustainable housing market by living the way you do. By sharing spaces your individual living space is lower than the swedish average. This doesn't mean you have a lack of living space since you have access to more shared functions and space. You save a lot of resources just by living in a shared home and this have social benefits too. It is always nice when your flatmates water your plants when you are away.

151-200 You are environmental heroes! Lets hope you don't have any need for privacy with that many people and that little amount of space. You might have to share bed at least three people.

RULES CARD

LAYER 1 - THE SOCIETY

The objective of the two top layers is to get started with thoughts and ideas by brainstorming. It starts with having a bigger perspective in mind and as you go further down in the game, the discussions are more zoomed in and have a more physical character.

Collect as many square metre tokens as possible within ten minutes on your way to a hole. After that the first layers is lifted off and the players that are not in a hole go with it. You can also buy out the players that did not reach a hole, it costs two m² per person. The tokens are collected by answering questions from the action cards. You get an action card when you meet another player.

In this layer the point is to come up with as many answers as possible. You get one m² per answer. There is no right answer. You can't go down into a hole to the other layer before answering at least one question.

LAYER 2 - THE INDIVIDUAL

In this layer the discussions surround the individual living together with others. What does it mean for a person to live together with others?

The character of this layer is the same as the last layer, answer questions and collect m² that can be used further down in the game.

LAYER 3 - THE STRUCTURE

The structure layer involves structure in a physical as well as a metaphorical sense. It aims at finding the limits and possibilities to work with in terms of structures. It can be physical structures such as load-bearing walls, shafts and water pipes as well as structures in the form of ownership and tenure agreements but also structures within the shared home such as rules and responsibilities. Different coloured threads represent the different forms of structures and some are possible to move under while some limit your way.

Collect the remaining design guidelines if there are any left. Agree upon three design parameters that you believe are the most important to work with to create a well-functioning shared home before lifting off the layer. Discuss what they mean in relation to the limitations and possibilities that the structures provide.

LAYER 4 - SHARED HOUSING

In this layer you get to plan your shared house in terms of size, amount of people living there and configuration of rooms. This includes for example how you move within your shared home and what rooms that link to each other. You have approximately 120 m² to work with or 200 m² if you have an extra floor in your case. You can also extend your home horizontally or vertically with the m² tokens that you have collected with consideration to the pre-conditions of your case, or possibly make it smaller and gain m² tokens. The first thing you have to agree upon before starting to move is how many you should live together. For each extra person you take in you gain 10 m² and for every person that moves you loose 10 m².

In this layer you need to collect all the action cards before entering the large shared hole. The action cards in this layer include different design tasks. In the previous layers you agreed on what your limits and possibilities are and the design guidelines you thought were the most important. Do they influence your decisions in this layer?

LAYER 5 – THE SURROUNDINGS

In this layer we zoom out again but looking at the physical surroundings of the home. The surroundings can be the closest neighbours, the building if living in an apartment building or the neighbourhood. How does the surroundings influence you living in a shared home and how can you influence the surroundings?

Reflect on what kind of sharing that you would like to have in your surroundings. It could be sharing in terms of space or services. Would you like to be able to share some of the facilities in the area that you did not have space for in your home? Place them out in the surroundings. Each facility costs 10 m² but the facilities that you place on top of others cost 5 m².

LAYER CARD

ACTION CARD

What prejudices and norms are in conflict with shared housing?

ACTION CARD

What trends in today's society affect shared housing in a positive or negative way?

ACTION CARD

In what ways do you think the view on shared housing has changed over the course of time?

ACTION CARD

What do you think is needed to create a more diverse housing market?

ACTION CARD

What do you think are the reasons why co-living is not more common today?

LAYER 2 ACTION CARDS - THE INDIVIDUAL

ACTION CARD

What are your needs and requirements for a place to feel like home?

ACTION CARD

What do you think are the best things about living together with others?

ACTION CARD

What are the most important aspects for you as individual if you are living together with others?

ACTION CARD

What conflicts can occur when living together with others?

ACTION CARD

Why would/wouldn't you want to live in shared housing for the rest of your life?

LAYER 3 ACTION CARDS - THE STRUCTURE

ACTION CARD

You two are now a couple and you are thinking about tearing down the wall between your private rooms to create one big room instead. Is it load bearing or not?

You get plus 2 m² since you checked the plans of the construction first.

ACTION CARD

Set up some ground rules for your shared home!

ACTION CARD

You wanted to put up a painting in the bathroom and accidently drilled into one of the water pipes so now you have a water damage.

Bummer! You get minus 5 m2.

ACTION CARD

What is the most suitable form of tenure or ownership for a shared home?

ACTION CARD

One of you gets a job in another city and needs to move instantly. What do you do?

1. Lets him/her move and find a replacement on facebook. +5 m²
2. Take his/her room and makes it into a workshop. – 5 m²
3. We all move since we are sick of each other anyways -10 m²

LAYER 4 ACTION CARDS - SHARED HOUSING

ACTION CARD

The two of you decide to get a baby. What do you do?

1. Move from the shared home. – 20 m²
2. Extend the home. – the amount of m² you want to extend with
3. Move in together and give the baby the extra room. + 10 m²
4. The three of you squeeze in together so that you can get some extra money from renting out the other room. + 15 m²

ACTION CARD

Place out the privacy and facility marks in the game plan. From the most private rooms to the more common or even public ones. The decisions you take can be changed at any time to fit to your next design task.

ACTION CARD

There is someone in the bathroom; the two of you have to skip the next round or you could invest 10 m² for an extra bathroom. Where do you place it?

ACTION CARD

Use the movable walls to create appropriate room sizes. The decisions you take can be changed at any time to fit to your next design task.

ACTION CARD

There is a massive amount of old dishes in the kitchen that no one is taking care of. You got tired of the situation and cleaned all the dishes that had been creating a pile in the sink. Good job! During dinner later that evening you discuss this matter together with your flatmates and comes to a solution on how to avoid the piles of dishes in the future.

You can take 2 m² for solving this problem in a good way and not writing an angry note about it.

LAYER 5 ACTION CARDS - SURROUNDINGS

ACTION CARD

You need help with your tax declaration. You know that your neighbour works at the tax office.

You ask him for help and as a token of appreciation you help him with babysitting. + 5 m²

ACTION CARD

You need a hammer, what do you do?

1. We have a tool pool in the neighbourhood. + 10 m²
2. We buy one. – 5 m²
3. We borrow from a neighbour. + 5 m²
4. We use the one we have. 0 m²

ACTION CARD

You decide to have a house party. Do you invite your neighbours?

1. Yes + 5 m²
2. No – 5 m²
3. No, I don't write a note that we are having a party -10 m²

ACTION CARD

What type of facilities do you want in your surroundings that you can share with others?

ACTION CARD

You have a bicycle pool in your neighbourhood.

That's great! + 10 m²

HEJ!

Får vi laga middag till er?

Vi hittade dig och ditt kollektiv på hemsidan kollektiv24 och kände att det kollektivet vill vi gärna besöka! Vi är två arkitektstudenter från Chalmers, Tove och Maria, som just nu gör vårt ex-jobb om kollektivboende och det mesta som går i hand med det! Vi är två snälla och helt ofarliga tjejer, en äkta göteborgare och en norrlänning. Vi är väldigt nyfikna på hur just du bor! Vi anser att köket är en viktig mötesplats i ett kollektiv och vi vill därför gärna träffas just där. Vi bjuder på en enkel men god soppa och ett trevligt samtal.

Tycker du att det här låter intressant, kul, spännande?

Svara då på frågorna nedan och skicka tillbaka det till oss så återkommer vi med exakt datum. Ni kan också höra av er om ni har några frågor.

Vilka datum passar för er?

| 3/2 | 4/2 | 10/2 | 11/2 | 17/2 | 24/2 |
| 2/3 | 3/3 | 9/3 | 10/3 | 23/3 | 24/3 |

Hur många blir ni som äter?

Föredrar ni veganskt?

Har ni några allergier?

Tycker att något är jätteäckligt?

Kan ni bidra med några ingredienser till middagen?

Resten tar vi med oss!

Hoppas att vi ses snart!

Tove & Maria
0768-803030 0706692985

VÄLKOMMEN HEM TILL OSS!

Vi skulle nu vilja bjuda hem er till en spelkväll med temat kollektivboende. Vi utvecklat ett spel som ska fungera som ett slags verktyg vid utformning av framtida kollektivbostäder. Vi vill gärna testa spelet med er under en kväll! Vi bjuder på lite mat och så kör vi en testomgång med vår spelprototyp. Hoppas ni tycker att det låter som ett roligt upplägg och vill delta! Det kommer att vara blandade deltagare, vi blir förhoppningsvis ett gäng på ca 10 personer.

VAR: Kaponjärgatan 4D
NÄR: Onsdagen den 13 april, funkar det? Kl 18.00

Meddela oss gärna senast måndagen den 11 april hur många ni är som kommer från ert kollektiv!

Hoppas ni är pepp och att vi ses snart igen!

Tove & Maria
0768-803030 0706692985