

Cohousing: A Bibliographic Review of Collaborative Living in Scopus: Trends and Perspectives

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Abstract:

This study employs a bibliometric approach to analyze the existing body of research on cohousing. The objective of this study was to identify thematic trends, dominant approaches, and highly relevant works and authors within this field. Through this investigation, we aim to map the intellectual landscape of cohousing research, thereby informing future research directions, guiding policymakers, and supporting practitioners in their endeavors. This bibliometric study comprehensively addresses cohousing research from 1979 to 2023, using the Scopus database as the primary source. The methodology involved identifying terms related to cohousing and a quadruple evaluation to ensure the reliability of the search terms. The bibliometric tool, integrated into the R programming language, was used for data processing and analysis. Results showed an annual growth of 8.55%, with a significant increase since 2009. Taking into account the interdisciplinary character of the identified sources, this approach is prominent in the case under investigation. Bradford's law reveals that a handful of key academic journals dominate scientific publications in cohousing research, concentrating most research output. The core themes presented encompass "senior cohousing" and "community care," with the overarching driving factors being housing policy and affordable housing, all of which prominently stand out. These themes are pivotal for grasping the current trajectory of cohousing. This groundbreaking study is of exceptional significance in addressing the pressing need to investigate new living environments for older adults and the provision of social housing. Its findings are of immense value to scientists from diverse fields, policymakers, and the public. No other study has delved as deeply into cohousing research as this one, analyzing a vast corpus from 1979 to the present. It uncovers trends and highlights recent developments in its social focus, thus establishing a foundation for understanding its potential to address contemporary challenges.

Keywords: cohousing, bibliometrics, aging, affordable housing, housing policies.

共同居住：斯科普斯中协作生活的书目回顾：趋势和观点

摘要:

本研究采用文献计量方法来分析现有的共同住房研究。本研究的目的是确定该领域的主题趋势、主导方法以及高度相关的作品和作者。通过这项调查，我们旨在绘制共同住房研究的知识图景，从而为未来的研究方向提供信息，指导政策制定者并支持从业者的努力。这项文献计量研究以斯科普斯数据库为主要来源，全面探讨了1979年至2023年的共同住房研究。该方法包括识别与同住相关的术语和四重评估，以确保搜索术语的可靠性。文献计量学工具集成到R编程语言中，用于数据处理和分析。结果显示，每年增长8.55%，自2009年以来增幅显著。考虑到已识别来源的跨学科特征，这种做法在本案调查中表现突出。布拉德福德定律表明，少数主要学术期刊主导着共同研究领域的科学出版物，集中了大部分研究成果。提出的核心主题包括“老年共同住房”和“社区关怀”，其中最主要的驱动因素是住房政策和经济适用房，所有这些都非常突出。这些主题对于把握当前的共同居住发展轨迹至关重要。这项开创性的研究对于解决调查老年人新的生活环境和提供社会住房的迫切需要具有特殊意义。其研究结果对于不同领域的科学家、政策制定者和公众具有巨大价值。没有其他研究能够像这项研究那样深入研究共同居住问题，分析从1979年至今的庞大数据集。它揭示了趋势并强调了其社会焦点的最新发展，从而为了解其应对当代挑战的潜力奠定了基础。

关键词: 共同住房、文献计量学、老龄化、经济适用住房、住房政策。

1. Introduction

The concept of cohousing has been identified as an emerging trend (Jakobsen & Larsen, 2019), offering a socially innovative alternative to traditional housing models (Mahmood et al., 2022; Hirschberg et al., 2022). Characterized as a community-based residential model, it focuses on design and planning that facilitate resident interactions and self-management, merging autonomy, privacy, and community living (Vestbro & Horelli, 2012; Williams, 2005a, 2005b). It has gained attention for its potential positive effects on health (Carrere et al., 2020), loneliness prevention (Glass & Norris, 2023), environmental sustainability (Wang et al., 2020, 2021), and access to more affordable housing (Guity & Stone, 2022). This research is significant for attempting to understand various aspects related to cohousing, such as well-being and quality of life. The study begins with the increase in housing prices, with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (2023) estimating a 77% rise in housing prices between 1996 and 2022, compared to a 29% increase in per capita GDP. This indicates a loss of consumer purchasing power in housing acquisition. Additionally, it addresses challenges linked to demographic transition, with the United Nations (2022) estimating that the global population aged 65 or over will increase from 10% in 2022 to 16% in 2050. More specifically, in Europe and North America, this demographic is expected to grow from 18.22% in 2022 to 26.9% by 2030, with similar trends anticipated in Central and South Asia. This demographic change poses challenges to long-term care systems for dependent older adults or people with disabilities, their ability to age in place or in the community (Bigonnesse et al., 2014; Hou & Cao, 2021), and addressing unwanted loneliness (Donovan & Blazer, 2020; Dahlberg et al., 2022).

The bibliometric research has several objectives:

analyze the annual growth trend in cohousing research from 1979 to 2023; identify the most influential academic journals and their research orientations in cohousing; assess the impact of documents using the H-index; recognize leading countries in cohousing research and quantify their global contribution; classify the top 10 cited authors and analyze their work's evolution over time; identify major journals focusing on cohousing according to Bradford's law; understand significant works and relationships through bibliographic co-citation networks; identify relevant thematic clusters for comprehending the phenomenon.

This bibliometric study contributes valuable information about the evolution and research of cohousing, facilitating the identification of current and future trends in this area.

2. The Bibliometric Approach as an Analytical Framework for Cohousing

Contemporary scientific research is characterized by the vastness and rapid evolution of knowledge production across various disciplines. In this context, bibliometrics has emerged as a valuable tool for systematically and quantitatively capturing and analyzing existing scientific literature (Ninkov et al., 2021). Bibliometrics not only provides an overview of academic production but also reveals patterns, trends, and connections among authors, journals, and thematic areas, which is useful for decision-making (Mejia et al., 2021). Specifically, for cohousing research, bibliometrics is essential for exploring fundamental elements and trends.

Cohousing, while not a new concept, has gained renewed interest because of its potential direct and indirect benefits, yet remains understudied. Existing bibliometric studies focus on specific aspects, like identifying cohousing communities and social

determinants in the elderly (Bigonnesse et al., 2023); describing cohousing models related to aging in place (Chum, et al., 2022); motivations and experiences of cohousing residents by ideological and geographical context (Guity & Stone, 2022); compiling evidence on well-being and cohousing relationships (Carrere et al., 2020); and distinguishing between gated communities and cohousing (Ruiu, 2015).

This study provides an overview of cohousing development over time, identifying patterns and key themes for understanding. This information aids research by identifying relevant authors, journals, trends, and research opportunities. Furthermore, this overview can inform social policy development by offering insights into the needs and preferences of those interested in cohousing.

3. Methods

A bibliometric study on cohousing was conducted using the Scopus database for the defined period from 1979 to 2023. Scopus is one of the most relevant databases of scientific journals in the academic world, and its selection is justified by its wide acceptance in the scientific community, which contributes to the visibility and impact of the study.

The reasons that motivate this study mainly respond to contemporary problems that directly affect the population. First, there is a knowledge gap in the field of cohousing, whose production is still limited. Despite renewed interest in collaborative housing, there are still areas that have been little studied and few long-term bibliometric studies. Second, the aim is to provide knowledge and resources to address problems such as active aging, unwanted loneliness, the high inflation of the real estate market, and the reduction of psychosocial risks in general. Therefore, the findings of this study could support both research and the development of social policies in areas such as access to housing, urban planning, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion.

To broaden the scope of the search, it was decided to incorporate adjacent and/or complementary terms that are semantically or conceptually related to the main term through a mixed approach. This began with a content analysis of relevant articles or those focused on establishing specific taxonomies about cohousing. Crabtree-Hayes (2024) systematized a terminological glossary of typologies encompassing community-driven housing. Guity and Stone (2022) conducted a scoping review to facilitate the selected terminology, following the principles of the PRISMA declaration, to identify articles that allowed them to discuss motivations and experiences in cohousing, contributing to their search query. Second, after the content analysis, a quadruple evaluation based on consensus was carried out to ensure the reliability of the search terms, as shown in Figure 1.

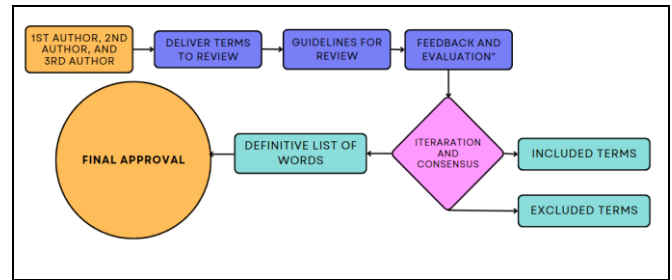


Figure 1. Flowchart for the final selection of terms (The authors)

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(TITLE-ABS-KEY ( cohousing ) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ( co-housing ) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ( ( "collaborative housing" ) ) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ( ( "cooperative housing" ) ) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ( ( "housing collaborative" ) ) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ( ( "cooperative housing" ) ) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ( ( "housing cooperative" ) ) ) AND PUBYEAR > 1978 AND PUBYEAR < 2024 AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA, "SOC" ) )
  
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Figure 2. Query for retrieving results on cohousing (The authors)

4. Results

Descriptive statistical analyses are measures aimed at summarizing and highlighting the general characteristics of a dataset, specifically in the case of cohousing. The total number of documents retrieved is 550, of which 426 are scientific articles (77%). To estimate the annual growth, the compound annual growth rate formula used by Santha and Kaliyaperumal (2015) was employed. Taking 1979 and 2023 as reference points, the annual growth in total document production was 8.55%. The general data are shown in Figure 3.



Figure 3. General data panel on cohousing (The authors)

It is of interest for the analysis to have shorter periods to understand the growth trends. Therefore, the time series has been divided into decades, except the last period, which has not yet concluded: 1979-1989 (7.18%); 1990-2000 (9.6%), 2010-2020 (18.59%); 2021-2023 (-4.26%). It is observed that the upward trend intensified around 2009.

Bradford's law is a theoretical development used in bibliometric studies that represents the distribution of scientific production. This suggests that a modest corpus of journals from a thematic area tends to aggregate a large part of the production. When arranged in descending order according to productivity, the main journals can be identified (Spinak, 1996). In Figure 4, the main academic journals on cohousing are found. They represent a small fraction of the total number of journals that publish articles on cohousing; however, they concentrate most scientific production.

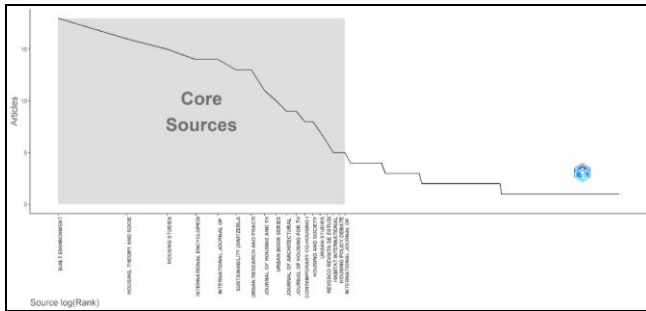


Figure 4. Main sources according to Bradford's law (The authors)

Among the top 10 most cited authors in Figure 5, the first group composed of five authors maintains a similar and notably higher amount than the rest.

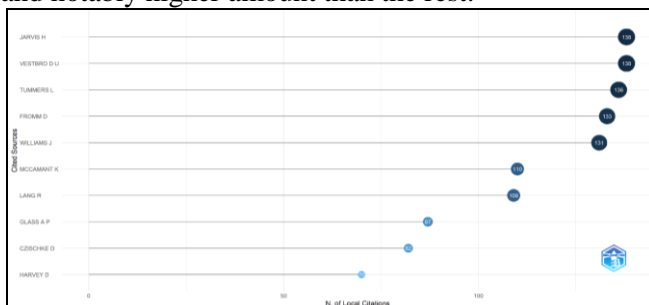


Figure 5. Top 10 most cited authors in 1979-2023 (The authors)

Lotka's law is a mathematical formulation used in bibliometrics to analyze productivity in a field of study. This law states that the productivity of authors tends to follow an inverse square distribution (Ahmad et al., 2019). In the case of cohousing, the following is observed in Figure 6. The distribution is very uneven as most authors (710) made only one publication, which represents 85.5% of the total publications. A small group of nine authors made more than two publications, representing 14.5% of the total publications. These results are consistent with Lotka's law.

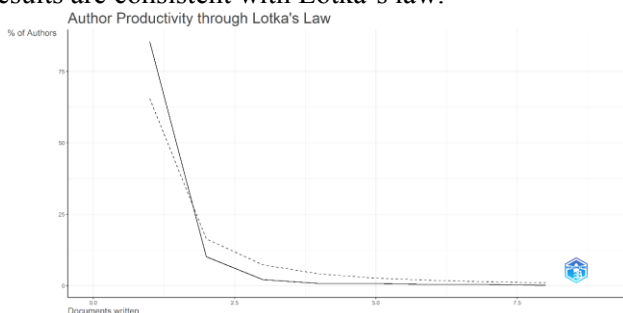


Figure 6. Productivity distribution in 1979-2023 according to Lotka's law in cohousing (The authors)

The provided data shows that the United States produces the most research on cohousing, with 161 articles, representing 17.18% of the global total. This share is significant because it accounts for more than one-fifth of global production. The United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, and Spain follow in the list, with 94, 73, 69, and 65 articles, respectively. These countries are also important producers of research on cohousing, but their contribution is less than that of the United States. The group of countries comprising the United States, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, and

Spain accounts for 49% of all works produced on cohousing. This percentage is significant as it represents almost half of global production (48 countries in the dataset).

A keyword co-occurrence network (KCN) aims to understand the elements and structure within a field of knowledge by examining the relationships between keywords (Radhakrishnan et al., 2017). The Louvain algorithm has been used as a clustering technique to identify communities, mainly based on maximizing the modularity of the network (Lin et al., 2022). Figure 7 shows four main communities identified by colors, described from the most to the least relevant as follows:

Cluster 1 (Red - Cohousing): keywords closely related to mutual aid, assistance to the elderly, that is, cohousing as a type of living arrangement with an orientation toward aging;

Cluster 2 (Blue - Collaborative Housing): keywords especially related to the different typologies of collaborative housing, alluding to both the similarity and specificity of each term;

Cluster 3 (Green - Housing): elements related to the sociological interest of the term, such as the provision of low-cost housing, the typology of organization, and gentrification processes, which are related to aspects like real estate speculation;

Cluster 4 (Purple - Housing Cooperatives): characteristics of housing cooperatives, such as community practices, affordability, common goods, and housing policy. The proximity between these three nodes suggests that they are related to each other. For example, the closeness between cohousing and affordable housing might indicate that one of the main purposes of housing is the provision of affordable homes. Similarly, "collaborative housing" is very close to terms related to cooperativism. The remaining clusters located in the most extreme areas coincide with those previously described, giving a more precise characterization of the groups. The following stop words were included to check if there are differences in the representation: "housing," "cohousing," "co-housing," "cooperative housing," "housing cooperative," "housing, cohousing communities," "collaborative housing," and "housing cooperatives." Broadly speaking, the overall meaning does not change; that is, the same themes appear. However, the link in Figure 8, which connects the red, green, and purple clusters, undoubtedly highlights the social vocation of cohousing in the study, a predominant theme in both cases.

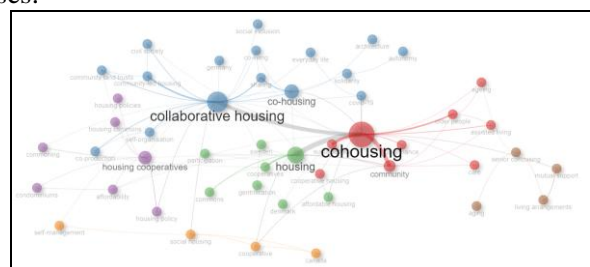


Figure 7. Keyword co-occurrence network excluding stop words: 1979-2023 (The authors)

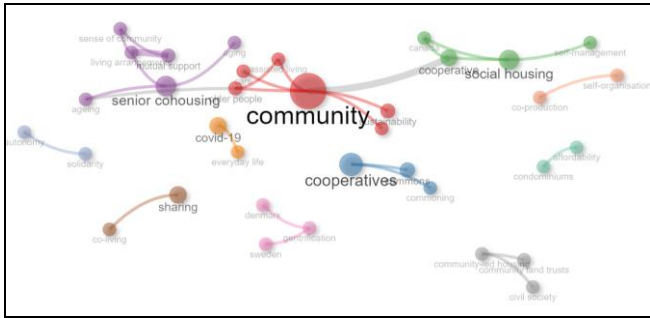


Figure 8. Keyword co-occurrence network including stop words: 1979–2023 (The authors)

Within a thematic map or strategic diagram, two conditions are inscribed: density and centrality (Camón & Celma, 2020). Density indicates the measure of strength within a network, and centrality indicates the intensity among the represented themes. According to the distribution within the four quadrants, the following thematic cores can be identified:

Niche themes: These topics are infrequently found in scientific literature;

Motor themes: These topics appear more frequently and have a significant impact on other themes:

Emerging or declining themes: themes that are emerging or in decline;

Basic themes: themes considered fundamental for analysis and that provide a context for understanding other themes.

In the case presented in Figure 9, themes with great semantic proximity appear. Therefore, a more specific case is highlighted, such as the pink cluster that encompasses “senior cohousing” and “living arrangements,” positioning itself as a basic theme that approaches the motor themes sector.

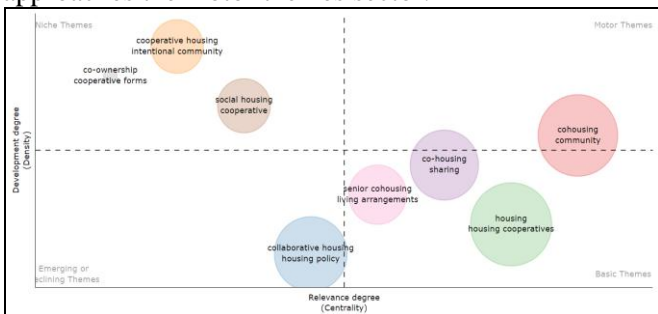


Figure 9. Thematic map excluding stop words: 1979-2023 (The authors)

Figure 10 generates greater richness because of the inclusion of stop words. We again identify the social character with the green and red clusters positioned as motor themes. Of interest is the brown cluster that names a recent event in a period related with the place of residence, “covid-19.” Notable as basic themes identified in purple are “affordable housing” and “housing policy” and lastly the orange cluster that encompasses “senior cohousing and architecture.”

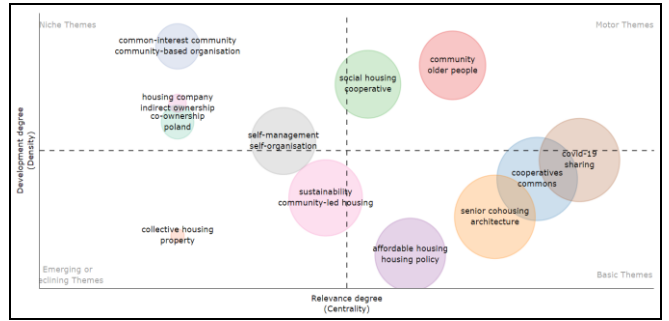


Figure 10. Thematic map including stop words: 1979-2023 (The authors)

Analyzing the period covering the last three years in Figure 11, some points of interest are observed. Basic themes presented are “senior cohousing” and “community care,” and motor themes are “housing policy” and “affordable housing,” all standing out above the rest. These themes are fundamental to understanding the direction of cohousing at present.

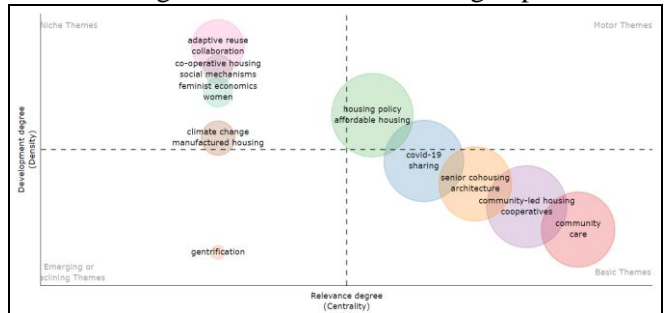


Figure 11. Thematic map including stop words: 2020-2023 (The authors)

The dimensions that show the variability of the keywords were examined through multiple correspondence analysis. It is observed in Figure 12 that Dimension 1 captures 21.15% of the variance, indicating that it has greater weight for understanding the cohousing phenomenon. On the other hand, Dimension 2 captures 11.31% of the variance, resulting in less significance in the theme. The total variance is low, which could indicate that the relationships are intrinsically complex.

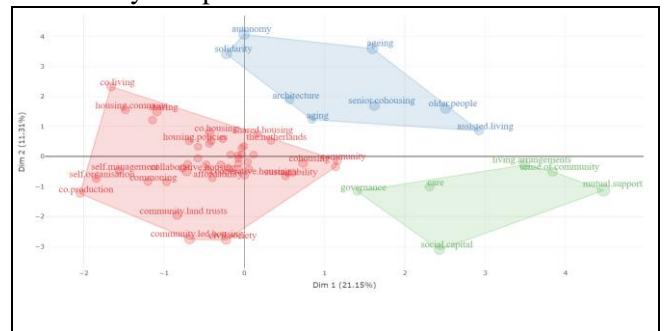


Figure 12. Representation of multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) of keywords for 1979-2023 (The authors)

A co-citation or bibliographic coupling network is defined by the number of references that articles share; therefore, articles with fewer references tend to have weaker coupling (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). In Figures 13 and 14, three clusters are clearly identified, primarily represented in the blue cluster by “Tummers L. 2016”

and “Fromm D. 2012,” and the red cluster by “Williams J. 2005,” which have stronger coupling. The nodes corresponding to the green cluster maintain lower relevance than the rest, and among them, they have a similar contribution.

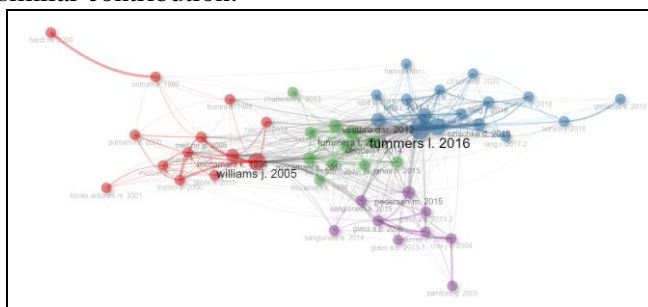


Figure 13. Co-citation or bibliographic coupling network: 1979-2023 (The authors)

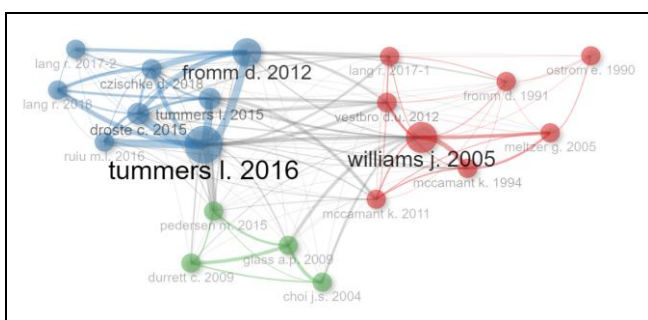


Figure 14. Co-citation network: 1979-2023 (The authors)

This comprehensive analysis of scientific production on cohousing from 1979 to 2023 has revealed an interesting overview because of its nuances in the development of this field of study. The present discussion analyzes the results obtained, highlighting the most relevant aspects in the field of scientific literature.

The results show a constant growth in scientific production to date, with significant growth observed since 2009. Interestingly, this period coincides with the onset of the great economic crisis of 2007-2009, characterized by an unprecedented increase in housing prices (Johnstone et al., 2019). It is not surprising that a significant part of cohousing research has focused on aspects such as housing affordability (Chatterton, 2013; Riedy et al., 2019; Ruiu, 2015; Scheller & Thörn, 2018).

In the same vein and coinciding with this growth, we find the COVID-19 pandemic. It has forced a rethinking and acceleration of the transition from traditional models of care centers to care at home and in community settings. Studies have been conducted on the direct and indirect effects of COVID-19 on cohousing residents, addressing issues such as psychological effects (Schetsche et al., 2020), social isolation, and loneliness (Glass & Norris, 2023; Giorgi et al., 2021; Koller et al., 2023; Weeks et al., 2023).

Considering the orientations of the most important academic journals that have been identified, they are defined by interdisciplinarity, and the majority of them are located in a high quartile, indicating quality. When

we talk about interdisciplinarity in cohousing, we refer to the involvement of various professionals even before the project’s inception, including policymakers, architects, social workers, and lawyers.

From the perspective of author productivity, an unequal contribution has been revealed. A small group of authors has a notable presence with multiple publications, whereas there are a huge number of authors, specifically 85.5%, who have one publication. Therefore, as evidenced, Lotka’s law is fulfilled, describing a quadratic inverse distribution. Thus, it can be indicated that there are potentially expert authors in the field.

The geographical analysis highlights the leading countries in production, with the United States being the main producer, followed by the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, and Spain. Different geographical areas with diverse geopolitical situations are represented, suggesting that it is a ‘globally oriented’ trend. This cooperative model can be identified in various parts of the world using similar terms or semantic equivalents in the language used. Its emergence is connected to the phenomenon of glocalization, which refers to the dialectic between the integration of large macrofactors such as culture and the economy and the local (Weber, 2007). In the context of desires and experiences such as aging in place (Vanleerberghe et al., 2017) and aging in community (Greenfield et al., 2022), a local response to the aging phenomenon and traditional government management is organized. Under this analysis, authors like Nobel laureate Ostrom (2000) can be found, who argues that communities are capable of managing common goods sustainably through the establishment of a series of assumptions.

Analysis of co-occurrence networks of keywords revealed significant thematic clusters. In a broader sense, its social nature is evident in aspects such as the provision of social housing (Ruiu, 2015), aging (Razali et al., 2023), and housing policies (Droste, 2015). This thematic identification provides a deeper understanding of the central aspects of cohousing research. The connection between the clusters reinforces the multidimensional nature of cohousing and, therefore, its complexity.

Through Figure 9, ‘senior cohousing’ and ‘living arrangements’ have been identified as basic themes, meaning they are fundamental topics for understanding cohousing. Referring to Figure 10, the thematic map reflects the following basic themes: ‘covid-19,’ ‘affordable housing,’ ‘housing policy,’ ‘senior cohousing,’ ‘living arrangements,’ and ‘Architecture.’ Finally, Figure 11, which covers the period from 2020 to 2023, highlights a different basic theme from those mentioned, ‘community care.’ Given that cohousing is a broad field of study, we can postulate that all the identified themes are closely related to each other and the contemporary needs of care and attention for older people.

In recent times, we remember the COVID-19 crisis, which disproportionately affected long-term care facilities. Tramarin et al. (2021) pointed out that the problems observed, although intensified by the pandemic, have a historical background. Many issues stand out, such as lack of funding, poor designs, lack of staff and professional qualifications, and ethical shortcomings in the treatment of vulnerable individuals. They recognize the need to improve standards. Tramarin et al. (2021) found a correlation between the mortality of older people and the number of individuals in long-term care facilities, confirming the tremendous impact and describing the dysfunctionality of the system in protecting older people. Kontos et al. (2021) highlighted the serious situation experienced by people with dementia in long-term care facilities during the pandemic, subjected to isolation and exclusion, which resulted in higher mortality compared with the population in other types of accommodation. These situations have prompted the accelerated development of independent living systems like cohousing. Taking the example of the Spanish government, it has a scientific advisory body on scientific matters related to COVID-19 and its impact, called the Multidisciplinary Working Group (GTM). In 2020, it issued a report analyzing the impact of COVID-19 on older people, especially those living in nursing homes (Grupo de Trabajo Multidisciplinar del Gobierno de España, 2020). The report highlights numerous deficiencies in the long-term care system and proposes innovative measures for new forms of coexistence, including cohousing.

The interrelation between the key themes coincides with a convergence in the search for comprehensive solutions to contemporary challenges such as aging, rising housing prices, and the assurance of long-term care environments that provide quality and dignity.

Through the multiple correspondence analysis represented in Figure 12, the need for multidisciplinary and holistic approaches to address the rich and multifaceted aspects that characterize cohousing as a social and housing phenomenon has been evident. While the purpose of multiple correspondence analysis (Algañaraz Soria, 2016) is to condense a set of properties by producing new variables called factors that show the divergence between the units under analysis and thus determine the proximity between themes, it is also essential to recognize some possible limitations that may influence interpretation. This inherent simplification of multiple correspondence analysis could underestimate the intrinsic complexity of cohousing as it is a phenomenon composed of multiple factors and fields of study. This call for multidisciplinary not only emphasizes the interconnectedness of key elements in the study of cohousing but also highlights the vitality of a comprehensive approach to capture the complexity, if not the desire to create new interdisciplinary workspaces.

Figures 13 and 14 show fundamental works through

a co-citation network analysis, and some authors have already been mentioned for their relevance.

Williams (2005a, 2005b) conducted research to understand the impact of certain design elements on interaction, such as aesthetics, flexibility, common spaces, and diversity of activities. He also addressed the alternation of spaces for activity and facility constraints. He pointed out that a very high level of partitioning can lead to conflicts but that a certain level of participation with rules or guidelines solves the problem. He concludes by confirming that design is a fundamental factor for participation but suggests that more studies are needed to examine the relationship between social and personal factors and design.

McCamant and Durrett (1994) are considered to be the first to reconceptualize the term and give it relevance. In their book, they explore and develop the concept of cohousing as an alternative community. Among other issues, they describe the origin and elements, such as its connection to environmental sustainability, exploring case studies. They describe trends in evolution and strategies to facilitate its growth.

Tummers (2016) reviewed a decade of studies on collaborative housing, trying to identify topics of interest and unexplored aspects. His work supports the success of cohousing in relation to social and environmental sustainability, highlighting its potential to create vibrant urban environments. Cohousing is not a utopia but a pragmatic response to the social needs of citizens, advocating greater involvement of public administrations.

Lang and Stoeger (2018) studied how the institutional context can influence how collaborative housing models are configured in Austria. They highlighted the lack of facilitation by Austrian housing policies to address a potential sector, unlike other countries where the legal framework facilitates its establishment, such as Germany or Switzerland. They emphasized the need to collaborate with local administrations for land acquisition.

Durrett and McCamant (2011) divided their work on cohousing into several parts. The first part defines cohousing, why it emerged, and its main benefits. In the second part, they present eight cases of communities in Denmark to determine the results of different orientations. In the third part, they study two decades of cohousing expansion in North America. Once the approaches used in North American cohousing have been compared, the fourth part is responsible for providing lessons to create communities. Finally, the fifth part considers sustainability as a common good that benefits all residents and as a goal to project beyond the project.

Chioldelli (2015) focused on the differences and similarities between cohousing and gated communities. He does not find empirical evidence that they are so different and that variables such as security are unrelated to the configuration. On the other hand, he highlights that cohousing is not always far from speculative logic when promoted by real estate

developers, concluding that more research is needed to reach accurate conclusions.

Choi (2004) investigated residents' satisfaction in relation to demographic profiles, design, and common activities for older adults in cohousing to obtain data that can support the replication of such projects. They discovered that most surveyed individuals were in good health and around 70 years old. They expressed satisfaction with their life in the community, with over 70% providing positive responses to the activities. Furthermore, they recommended to the general population that they should consider moving to senior cohousing to improve their quality of life. Both the location and design of the projects are of concern to users, professionals, and stakeholders in general. Choi considers senior cohousing to be a successful experiment in which the collective and the individual coexist without difficulties.

Pedersen (2015) conducted a descriptive study that explored experiences related to social interaction and adaptation of cohousing users in Denmark. In general, they found that the groups were well organized and addressed issues through self-management. A large majority of residents easily adapted to live in a community and highly valued the sense of security in an environment where everyone knows each other.

In summary, this comprehensive analysis of scientific production on cohousing shows that it is a growing trend. It highlights specific fields within cohousing research, such as aging, elderly individuals, care communities, housing arrangements, health aspects, urban policies, affordable housing provision, and sustainability. In other words, what stands out in the analysis of cohousing is its social commitment. This thematic diversity exemplifies the need for interdisciplinary work and iterative learning from existing experiences worldwide.

5. Conclusion

The conclusions of the study on the evolution of cohousing over the past decades highlight the current orientation of this housing model toward social objectives, such as the creation of sustainable and supportive communities. This trend is observed in both current and future initiatives. However, further research is needed to understand the causes of this trend and its impact on society, as well as the significance of periods of expansion and specialization in production, which coincide with significant events such as the real estate crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. These findings underscore the urgency of exploring new housing forms that respond to contemporary social and environmental needs, including the provision of more affordable housing and the creation of secure communities for the elderly population.

Through this investigation, a comprehensive and structured analysis of cohousing is provided, emphasizing a growing preference for the social aspect over commercial considerations. This study uncovers

emerging areas primed for future research and innovation, such as aging, environmental sustainability, and the provision of affordable housing. Additionally, this study aids in streamlining resource allocation by identifying key areas for research and development. By examining influential authors and works, this study underscores the potential benefits of cohousing, including strengthened social ties, sustainability, enhanced quality of life, and the crucial role of design and social interaction in addressing loneliness.

In this context, cohousing emerges as a concrete and sustainable alternative that can play a fundamental role in building a fairer and more equal society. The pressing need to adapt to current and future challenges, as well as to meet the changing demands of society, highlights the ongoing importance of conducting research and promoting cohousing as an effective response to the complexities of the contemporary socio-housing landscape.

6. Limitations and Future Research

While this study offers valuable insights through its bibliometric analysis, its exclusive reliance on this approach limits its ability to capture the lived experiences and nuanced perspectives of cohousing residents. This focus on quantitative data provides an overview of trends and dominant approaches, but it fails to fully grasp the complexities of cohousing as a social phenomenon, including the diverse challenges and opportunities shaped by specific legal frameworks in different countries.

Further cohousing research is recommended, particularly focusing on models that systematically evaluate financing practices and model replication. The high complexity and technical difficulty of cohousing projects may deter potential participants. Therefore, additional research is required to explore the long-term impacts on quality of life, nosocomial disease prevention, environmental sustainability, and mental health improvement.

Authors' Contributions

Rafael Sosa-Ramírez's principal contributions include the conception and design of the study, analysis and interpretation of the data, and writing the manuscript. Esteban Vázquez-Cano actively participated in the data collection and analysis and critically reviewed the intellectual content of the manuscript. Eloy López-Meneses made significant contributions to the interpretation of the results and provided key ideas for the content improvement. Andrés F. Mena-Guacas engaged in critical review of the content, offering valuable perspectives and making substantial contributions to the manuscript writing.

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