

Co-housing in the Netherlands

'living with friends as neighbors and neighbors as friends'

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Preface

For the most time in my life I have lived in co-housing projects and nowadays I live in a house with other students in Nijmegen. That is why I was became enthusiastic when prof. dr. P.M. Ache asked if I would write a bachelor thesis on co-housing. Due this research I have gained a lot of attention for co-housing in relationship with ageing, as I have never really thought about this relationship before. I always experienced it as a sociable environment to live in but I never really consciously thought about other advantages. I realized that living in a co-housing for seniors could be a great place to age with a lot of neighbors who are willing to help each other and together also tackle the phenomenon of loneliness among the elderly.

The writing of the bachelor thesis has been a very enriching experience for my educational level. The struggle I sometimes had during both writing and collecting data has been absolutely instructive to me when I look at it afterwards. I want to thank prof. dr. Ache for his helpful tips for the writing of my thesis. Furthermore, I would like to thank Daan Schipper for all the time he spent with me in the university library and my parents who always helped with clearing my head.

Summary

In this research the concept of co-housing, in relation to the process of ageing, in the Netherlands will be studied. This relevance of this research lies within the ageing societies that western societies are dealing with. Directly after the Second World War a relatively many children were born, labeled as the baby-boom generation. This generation is now at the moment of reaching a certain age at which they are labeled as seniors, being the age of retirement which is around 65. While in 2019 the Netherlands counts 1,3 million inhabitants who are over 75 years old. It is expected that this number will increase till 2,1 million in 2030 (Rijksoverheid, 2019). To the greatest extent this is a qualitative research about the motives that people have to start living in a co-housing project and about the structures that determine how the process of ageing goes. To complete these two elements this research also contains a quantitative part that provides an overview of how co-housing is carried out in the Netherlands. On one hand how co-housing is distributed over the Netherlands and on the other how much of Dutch co-housing lays a focus on the aspect of ageing.

The main research question and the research aim are as follows:

Main research question

- *How is the idea of co-housing, especially in relation to ageing, carried out in the Netherlands, and how do the visible structures in co-housing projects have influence on the process of ageing?*

Research aim

- *The aim of this research is to give an image on co-housing in the Netherlands in relation to the process of an ageing society. On one hand by providing an overview of co-housing in the Netherlands, for example where, how many and in which forms co-housing projects exists. And on other hand, by closely looking into co-housing projects and providing a deeper look in how the structures in co-housing projects work.*

The quantitative part of this research has been done with the data of 813 co-housing projects in the Netherlands retrieved from the website of the Cooperative Housing Association. This association provides data on the address, year of foundation, ownership-structure, housing units, age composition and if a certain ideology is being practiced within the community. With the use of the data of the address of all co-housing projects in the Netherlands maps have been made that make the distribution of co-housing in the Netherlands visible. From this maps can be observed that co-housing takes places mainly in medium till big sized cities in the Netherlands, especially in the west of the Netherlands. The location quotient that has been calculated for co-housing in general, intergenerational co-housing and 50+ co-housing shows that the Randstad is a region where relatively, but also absolutely, lots of co-housing projects take place. Utrecht is the province that has the highest location quotient for all three aspects, but Zuid-Holland and Noord-Holland have quite high location quotients. Two provinces which are not part of the Randstad but also have high location quotients are Gelderland and Groningen. Furthermore there are also quite a lot of provinces that have low location quotients for co-housing in general, intergenerational co-housing and 50+ co-housing. The three provinces that have the lowest location quotients are Drenthe, Limburg and Zeeland. Co-housing is not that well distributed in the Netherlands. The other part of the quantitative

part is a descriptive statistical analysis of co-housing in the Netherlands. This part shows that co-housing in the Netherlands to the greatest extent is focused on 50+ residents. Furthermore it shows that there are many differences between co-housing projects in the Netherlands in their size, age composition and ownership-structure.

The qualitative part of this research focusses on the motivations and the structures of co-housing projects in the Netherlands. For this part interviews have been done with residents of co-housing projects in the Netherlands which are also on the website of the Cooperative Housing association. With the use of a semi-structured interview guide, so that the respondents could also cite motivations and structures themselves, there has been found that there are multiple motivations for living in a co-housing project, and that both visible and invisible structures are important for the process of ageing in a co-housing project. Important motivations for living in a co-housing project are the possibility to share life with others, supporting and helping each other and the reduction of costs that living with others entails. When looking at the important structures a distinction between visible and invisible structures have been found. The visible structures consist out of the ownership-structure, housing units and age composition. Ownership-structure differs in rent or the buying of a co-housing unit. The amount of housing units can vary from very small sized co-housing projects consisting out of two housing units till very big sized co-housing projects consisting out of 192 housing units. And the age composition can be either intergenerational, in which the residents are from different age categories, or 50+, in which all of the residents are seniors. Furthermore the structures which are not directly visible also have influence on the process of ageing in a co-housing project. These not visible structures mainly are about the character features of the residents who live in the co-housing projects. The *human nature* is an important element of co-housing as respect, tolerance and the ability to endure are mentioned as important character features to ease the process of ageing.

The answers to the main research question and the aim of the research have been found. An answer to the main question would be:

The idea of co-housing is still developing in the Netherlands. Even though the foundation rate of new projects has started to descend as the baby-boom generation reached a certain age, there are still new initiatives for co-housing projects. The Dutch government wants to stimulate these initiatives for this form of housing, which will be good for co-housing in the Netherlands. Right now, there are already many projects in all parts of the Netherlands, and lots of these projects are focused on the aspect of ageing. The structures within co-housing projects do have an impact on the process of ageing, but they depend on various wishes of residents if perceived as advantage or disadvantage. With these findings it can be said that the research aim of this research has been achieved as an image on both the overview of co-housing and a close look into co-housing in the Netherlands has been given.

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Section one

Introduction

1.1 Problem statement

Western European societies are experiencing a demographic shift as society is ageing mainly due to modern science and healthcare (The Government Office for Science, 2016). The baby boomers, people who are born in the years/decade directly after the Second World War, are now getting to the age of retirement. This demographic shift causes multiple effects which could lead to problems, on which answers should be found. One of the problems that occurs as a result of an ageing society is how to house all of the extra seniors. When a country experiences an ageing society, the demand for housing will change in that country. This is because when people become older their requirements for housing will change. The elderly require a house which contributes to a good quality of life and is adaptable to suit their health and care needs. The house itself is not the only factor that contributes to a good living environment. As The Government Office for Science (2016) mentions in their report, the community they live in is of great importance as well. Social contact, physical activity and contact with nature are examples which could be encouraged by the community. These examples are proven to have a positive impact on the satisfaction with life of the elderly. In other words, when thinking about the question of housing an ageing society the community should not be seen over.

In the Netherlands specifically this demographic shift is already being noticed, but expected to grow even stronger. Right now there are 1,3 million (7,5%) people who are 75+ in the Netherlands, however, it is expected that in 2030 this will increase to 2,1 million (11,6%) people (Rijksoverheid, 2019). Also a movement can be seen in how this generation would like to age. Their parents, the generation before, had a mindset of passivity and solitude and this was visible in the way they wanted to age. While the generation of the baby boomers eluded this mindset and embraces the ideas of solidarity and socialization. New forms of housing should be found and supported in order to enable ageing in line with these ideas the baby boomers have about ageing (Labit, 2015).

Loneliness is a problem that is strongly linked to an ageing society. Heylen (2011) found in her study on loneliness among the elderly that even though loneliness is as common among the elderly as in other age categories, the ageing society has such a great impact on social relationships of elderly that the risks of loneliness are increasing. In order to understand loneliness among the elderly first loneliness itself should be understood. There are different angles to approach loneliness, however, three different elements are always coming back: loneliness is the result of the lack of social relationships, loneliness is a subjective experience and loneliness is a painful and tormenting phenomenon. As the ageing society forms one of the biggest challenges of the next decennia, loneliness is a phenomenon which is increasingly serious also.

The relationship with co-housing is that living together in communities brings new social relationships, like friendships and acquaintances, within reach of people who therefore have been living an isolated life (Penninx, 2014). To ensure this, co-housing projects mostly have a services to encourage social interaction, like for example communal rooms and meal services. This because the social interaction is a critical determinant of the wellbeing of the residents. However, the study of Machielse, Van der Vaart and Bos (2018) has shown that a lot of times residents themselves are not capable of setting up activities and activate other residents, even though they really enjoy these activities. Hereby, professionals are needed to organize activities to stimulate social interactions, which are crucial to decrease loneliness among the elderly.

Droste (2015) came up with recommendations for municipalities to support and to promote co-housing in their cities. The goal of these recommendations is to show municipalities how they should act as facilitators of co-housing projects, because now municipalities are often, sometimes unintentionally, opponents of the development of co-housing projects. A reason for this are municipalities that do not possess appropriate governance structures. Droste (2015) gives four possibilities in order to help municipalities build a legitimacy framework and a governance check. At first, Droste (2015) adduces self-organized or architect driven private building groups as a stakeholder who can develop co-housing projects. Second, co-housing could be realized in both traditional and new forms of co-housing to be resistant to speculative development. Third, co-housing groups could be included in the stock of municipal housing companies and institutional investors. At last, co-housing could include groups with special needs that would otherwise fail on the market. This could result to more forms of care in the municipality and it would strengthen local social capital. However, Nelson concludes that governments do not have the power to make co-housing a success or not. At the end, it will always come to the residents to make a success out of co-housing. Bresson and Denèfle (2015) agree on the fact that residents are the driving force which could make a success out of co-housing.

1.2 Research aim and questions

As mentioned in the problem statement an ageing society might cause problems for housing as demands are changing. The research aim emerged from this actual theme and it is an aim of this study to contribute to research concerning this problem. A specific research aim is formulated in order to be able to do a well-founded research.

The research aim is:

The aim of this research is to give an image on co-housing in the Netherlands in relation to the process of an ageing society. On one hand by providing an overview of co-housing in the Netherlands, for example where, how many and in which forms co-housing projects exists. And on other hand, by closely looking into co-housing projects and providing a deeper look in how the structures in co-housing projects work.

The given research aim above results in a main research question that must be answered in order to reach the aim of this study. A specific question is formulated in order to be able to do a well-founded research.

The main research question is:

How is the idea of co-housing, especially in relation to ageing, carried out in the Netherlands, and how do the visible structures in co-housing projects have influence on the process of ageing?

The intention is to be able to make valid assumptions about co-housing in the Netherlands with this question. This way it will be possible to achieve the formulated research aim and to contribute to research concerning the problem of this research.

The following sub-questions emerged from this main-question, and they must be answered in order to be able to answer the main-question.

- What consequences does an ageing society have in relation to housing?
- What is co-housing and what are the intentions of it in the Netherlands?
- How much of co-housing in the Netherlands is related to ageing and how are they distributed in the Netherlands?
- What are the main reasons for (ageing) people to live in a co-housing group?
- What are the visible structures of co-housing projects in the Netherlands, especially inter-generational projects or ageing concerned?
- How do these visible structures affect the way co-housing projects deal with the consequences of an ageing society?
- How should the variables of co-housing structures look like in order to shape an 'ideal' co-housing project?

The main question derives from the research aim and when it is answered the research aim should be achieved. The main research question focusses on the problems of housing an ageing society and how co-housing deals with these problems. The main-question needs to be specific, measurable and when answered the research aim should be achieved. These requirements are all taken into account when formulating this research question. The main question also contains a part where the structure of co-housing projects comes into play. This part of the question enlarges the research by going deeper into the subject.

The sub-questions are helpful instruments which are needed to answer the main-question. They need to be specific, measurable and as mentioned before they should contribute in answering the main-question. The first two sub-questions are more theoretical and are the questions that must be answered first. They will form the beginning of the research, and they will be the backbone of the research. The third sub-question is about the descriptive statistical analysis.

Sub-question number four consists out of the motivations that people, especially ageing, have to choose to start living in a co-housing project. A question that will provide this research with the part that might explain the development of co-housing, which is of great contribution to this research as the aim is to also contribute to literature on co-housing in the Netherlands.

The fifth and sixth sub-questions are about the, whether or not visible, structures of co-housing projects. First must be known what the structures that have influence are to be able to answer the next sub-question, which is about how these structures affect the co-housing project.

The last sub-question, about shaping an ideal co-housing project, is not a question that will change the concept of co-housing projects. This question is asked to look if both intentions of an

ideal co-housing projects and the perspective of residents on an ideal co-housing project, more or like have the same idea of an ideal co-housing project. If it is possible to shape an ideal co-housing project is not answerable yet.

1.3 Relevance

1.3.1 Societal relevance

It is important that people live in suitable places, as a good living quality results in more satisfaction with life. With the development of 'ageing-in-place', which means that seniors want to age in their own environment, and do not want to move to a retirement home for example, a demand for new forms of housing arises (Lecovich, 2014). Co-housing is not a new form of housing in particular, however it is a form of housing which is gaining more and more attention the past decade. One of the main drivers of this development is the ageing society which is taking place in western countries like the Netherlands. The government has to deal with a growing group of seniors, who would like to age 'in-place'. If the government will support the concept of co-housing it might grow to a form of housing which will be of great relevance to society. When co-housing establishes itself as a form of housing which seniors enjoy, there should be knowledge about how co-housing projects should look like. Co-housing projects can differ in many aspects, for example the ownership-structure, number of units, age composition, and as this study aims to find more knowledge about how co-housing projects should look like it is relevant to this social problem.

1.3.2 Scientific relevance

There is plenty of research which is being done about the concept of co-housing. Most of this literature is about what the definition of co-housing is; citizen involvement in housing; the different forms of co-housing; its relationship with climate change; and the challenges that co-housing still faces. For example Tummers' (2017) '*Learning from co-housing initiatives*' which is about why co-housing is needed. There are also studies on how co-housing is in relation to the ageing society, which are more in line with this research, like Labits (2015) '*Self-managed co-housing in the context of an ageing population in Europe*'. Studies like these are very contributing to science and they form a great basis for this research. However, the subject of how co-housing projects should look like and which structures the residents think are important, particularly in the Netherlands, is a subject on which not much research has been done. This research aims on finding these important structures in co-housing projects and this way tries to contribute to science and have a scientific relevance.

Section two

Methodology

2.1 Research strategy

It is important to determine a suitable research strategy in order to be able to answer the research question the best possible and to accomplish the aims of this study. In this research there has been chosen to seek depth on one hand and also trying to do research on all co-housing projects in the Netherlands because they will complement each other very well. Hence, one could say that this is a research that is partly qualitative and partly quantitative. The major part of this research, about the motivations and the structures, will be of qualitative nature. The quantitative part of this research will be to complement the qualitative part.

The qualitative part of the research will consist of interviews with residents of different co-housing projects. These interviews must result in the possibility to answer the empirical research questions, like the motivation to live in a co-housing projects, important structures and how the variables of these structures should look like in order to be able to create 'an ideal co-housing project'. Furthermore, the interviews will be done with residents of different co-housing projects because it is possible that they have different ideas about co-housing in different projects. That is why the interviewees live in co-housing projects which differ in their size, age composition and in their ownership-structure. The interview method is that the interviews will be semi structured, with already multiple question prepared that need to be asked anyway. These are question about the motivations, type of co-housing and the visible structures. However, because it is expected that there might be insights of co-housing with which are not taken into account, there will also be open parts in the interviews to give the respondents some space.

However, because of the limited timeframe not all co-housing projects will be researched thoroughly. That is why in order to be able to create an overview on the status of co-housing in the Netherlands and how it is developing a descriptive statistical analysis will be done. This will for example consist of the number of co-housing projects in Netherlands, how many are focused on the aspect of ageing, and how this is happening over time. This overview will be placed between the thesis theory and the further results of the research, so that the reader has an idea of the scale of co-housing in the Netherlands. Furthermore, maps about co-housing will be made so the reader will know how all co-housing projects are distributed in the Netherlands. These maps will complemented with tables which will show the location quotient per co-housing form. This way it can be seen how the certain co-housing forms are distributed over the Netherlands. The location quotient is being calculated by dividing the percentage of co-housing projects per amount of people who are over 45 years old in a certain province by the percentage of co-housing projects per amount of people who are over 45 years old in the Netherlands. The equation will look as the following.

$$LQ_i = \frac{e_i/e}{E_i/E}$$

Where,

LQ_i = location quotient for co-housing in the province

e_i = co-housing projects in a province

e = people who are over 45 years old in a province

E_i = co-housing projects in the Netherlands

E = people who are over 45 years old in a province

A location quotient of less than one means that there are relatively few co-housing projects in that province. A location quotient of exactly one means that there are relatively the same amount of co-housing projects in a province as in the whole country. A location quotient that is more than one means that there are relatively many co-housing projects in a province.

2.1.1 Ontology and epistemology

The use of semi-structured interviews results in mainly a qualitative nature of the research. This means that the data is subjective and with the constructivist ontology embodied in this research. The constructivist ontology maintains that meaning is being generated by groups and individuals and not by a social order, because the constructivism asserts that there is no exact social order (Cupchik, 2001). The alleged truth for a big part of the data that is used for this research is extracted directly from respondents, who tell about their experiences and conceptions. These experiences and conceptions consist out of a subjective truth and not an objective truth. However, because the residents of co-housing projects have the most experience of co-housing they will be the best possible persons to tell about these experiences. The epistemology of this research might be a weak point of this research because the data for the empirical part consists out of facts adduced by the respondents. There is always the possibility that these facts are twisted and influenced by emotion. Because the data is being interpreted by the researcher an interpretivist epistemology is entailed in this research. Interpretivism believes that the reality is multiple and relative and entail a more personal and flexible research structure (Hudson and Ozanne, 1988). To secure the validation of this interview not just one respondent is being interviewed. There will be two respondents who are from two very different co-housing projects to be able to hear the different stories.

2.1.2 Validity

The validity, measuring that what needs to be measured in order to achieve the research aim, strongly depends on the structure of the interviews and on how this data is interpreted by the researcher. The quantitative part is less a risk because this data does not have to be interpreted by the researcher. However, the qualitative part does need to be interpreted and that has an influence on the validity of this research. According to Maxwell, to secure validity, not the variance in the researcher's values must be eliminated but the values need to be made clear. Transparency is an important feature of qualitative research, especially in the collection of the data. That is why the full transcriptions must be added, the cases must be described and the researcher needs to have an open attitude during the interviews.

2.1.3 Conceptual framework

Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework used for this research. The conceptual framework entails the structures of which is believed that they have influence on a co-housing project and how a certain co-housing projects handles the process of ageing. The age composition, amount of housing units and the ownership-structure are considered as visible structures as the information is clear and can be immediately seen or requested. These structures are about the projects itself, while the *human nature* is more about the community, the people within the project. *Human nature* is written in italics because it is a concept that is not very clear and hard to do research on. However, the *human nature* of the residents is considered as very important for a certain co-housing project and also on how a project handles the aspects of the ageing process of residents.

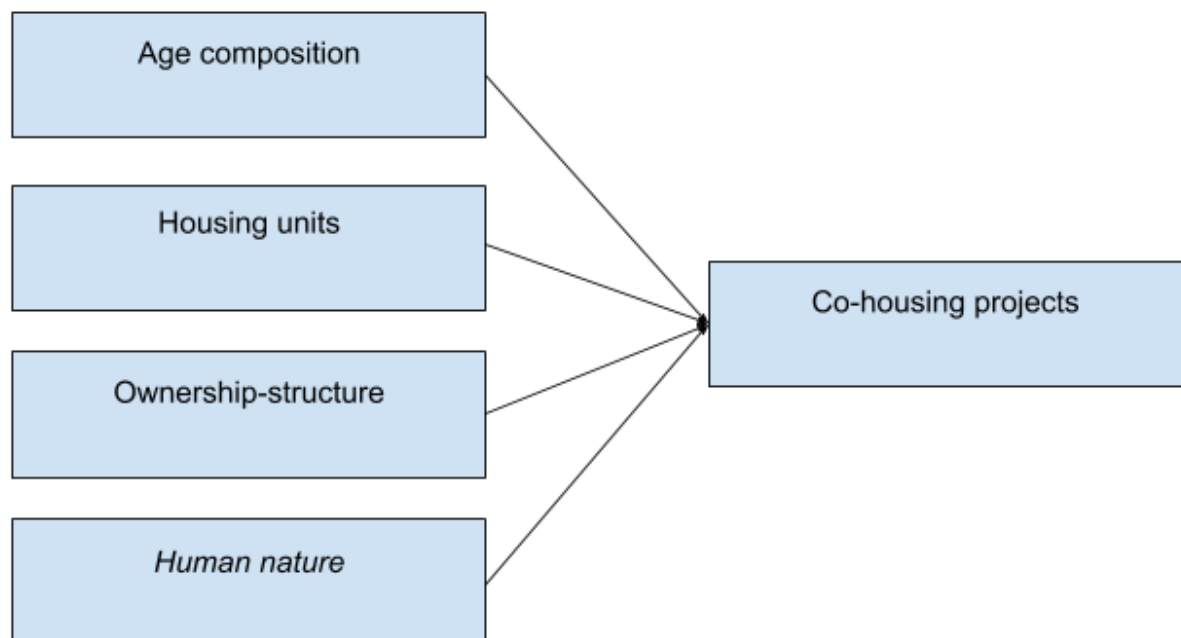


Figure 1: The conceptual framework of the structures of co-housing

2.2 Research material

In this part is described which research materials will be used in order to be able to achieve the research aim and to be able to answer the main research question and the underlying sub questions. The research aim and questions are focused on co-housing projects in the Netherlands. However, for the theoretical part it is possible to use literature which is not specified on Dutch co-housing projects, but co-housing in general. On the other side the empirical part requires research on Dutch co-housing projects in order to be able to come to a conclusion which is about co-housing in the Netherlands specifically.

This research will conduct four different parts for which research material is required, consisting of one theoretical part and three empirical parts. Therefore, the four parts for which research material is needed are the theoretical framework as theoretical part and three empirical chapters which include a descriptive statistical analysis, maps about how co-housing is distributed in the Netherlands and a part about the visible structures in co-housing projects. All of these parts require their own kind of material and therefore all need different data sources.

To begin with, the first part of this research for which research material is needed is the theoretical framework. The research material that will be needed for the theoretical framework consists of existing literature about co-housing. To make a start the literature provided by professor Ache will be explored, from these sources on there will be searched for more literature about co-housing. The available literature both on co-housing and ageing will form the base of this research. Definitions and theories will be retrieved from existing literature and so will be seen thorough the whole thesis. Via scientific literature bases there will be searched for applicable literature that can be processed in the thesis.

The second part, which is the first empirical part of this research, is the descriptive statistical analysis of co-housing in the Netherlands. This will give an overview what kinds of co-housing forms exists and how these co-housing forms are divided in the Netherlands. The data that will be needed are the data that 'Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen' (Association of Common Housing) provides on their website. This website consists of information on all the registered common housing projects in the Netherlands. In the aggregate there are 813 common housing projects which are registered at the 'Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen'. The information that is available and of value for this thesis is: the municipality of the project, the year of foundation, the number of units, the ownership structure. Furthermore it tells if a certain project is built around a certain ideal like: only 50+ residents, residential-working community, co-housing, multicultural, ecological, spiritual, religious, harmonica and spotted. All of this data about every singular co-housing project needs to be filled in an Excel worksheet, this is because the data on the website are not suitable for SPSS, the software that is going to be used for the descriptive statistical analysis. A part of the common housing projects did not provide all of the information about their co-housing project to the 'Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen', but because there will be enough remaining research units when leaving out these co-housing projects per statistical analysis it will still be possible to implement a descriptive statistical analysis with this dataset.

The third part of the research for which research material is needed are the maps that will be made to provide a good overview on how the co-housing projects are distributed over the Netherlands. The research material that is needed consist of the addresses of all the co-housing projects. They will also be retrieved from the website of the 'Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen'. The website provides the full address of all co-housing projects, however for a good location of each project only the information on which municipality and its zip code are both needed. This information will be added to the dataset that already will be used for the descriptive statistical analysis. Because it is not possible to put this information directly into ArcMap another kind of software is needed to link every address to a coordinate. The website that will be used for this task is going to be <http://geocoder.has.nl/>. With the help of this website it will be possible to convert each address into a coordinate which will be traceable for ArcMap. The geocoding will be done three times, one time with all co-housing projects, one time with all intergenerational co-

housing projects and one time with all 50+ co-housing projects. This will result in three different maps in which it will be possible to observe how co-housing projects are distributed over the Netherlands. In ArcMap the Top10NL topographical background map will be used as a layer on which all the co-housing projects are visible. Furthermore a scale bar, north arrow and legend will be added to finish the maps. For the location quotient there will be made use of CBS statline, a site that provides demographic information of the Netherlands. There will be made use of the information of people who are over 45 years old per province and in the whole Netherlands. There has been chosen for the age of 45 years old because CBS statline makes use of age categories. The next category starts at 65, which is too old because people between 50 and 65 are also important for the location quotient. Furthermore, people who are nearly 50 can also start thinking about living in a co-housing project, so they are also interesting when measuring the location quotient.

The last part of the research that will need research material is the part about co-housing structures. Because this part consists of information of the inside of co-housing projects. It will be best to retrieve this information from people who have experience with living in co-housing projects. That is why this research material consists of interviews that will be done with residents of co-housing projects. There must be ensured that interviews will be done with residents who are from different kinds of co-housing projects. Interviews will be done with residents from intergenerational co-housing projects and 50+ only-co-housing projects as well because this will provide a better view on which structure works best.

Section three

Theory

3.1 The link between ageing and co-housing

The practice theory is about a perspective that concentrates on the 'collective development of modes of appropriate conduct in everyday life' instead of focusing on individual behaviour (Daly, 2016). This practice theory is an interesting perspective for looking at the concept of co-housing because it is a process which is not about individual behaviour, it is rather a process of two practices coming together. The process of ageing, on the one hand, and the practice of co-housing on the other. An explanation that Ortner (1984, p. 148) provides on practices is that '*modern practice theory seeks to explain the relationship(s) that obtain between human action, on the one hand, and some global entity which we may call "the system," on the other*'. Out of this statement it is possible to draw the linkage between ageing as something that is happening within a global system, and co-housing as a human action that is the reaction to this.

Western societies are dealing with an ageing population. The generation which is born directly after the Second World War, the baby boomers, are reaching the status of being seniors. This demographic development has multiple consequences for society, but the one this thesis is focusing on is what the effects of an ageing society are for housing in particular. Ageing in this society is different than it used to be, as loneliness is an actual theme while the baby boomers mostly support the ideas of socialization and support within the community. That is where co-housing comes in to place, a form of living in which the community is very important and people look after each other. It should decrease the effects of loneliness among the elderly and improve the ageing process. That is why co-housing is gaining more attention as the pressure of the ageing society is rising. Every co-housing project is unique and they differ in many ways, for example the ownership structure, size of the project, age composition and the ideals within the project. The main question of this thesis is about these structures, about which are important and how they are connected. It is also of interest for this study what the Dutch intentions are with the concept of co-housing. As the conclusion might be that co-housing is an excellent way to house the seniors, so they can age in a way which improves their wellbeing.

3.2 Ageing society

Ageing is a theme many European societies need to handle the coming years, and in the Netherlands, this won't be any different. While in 1950 fewer than one in three adults were older than 50, statistics show that this year probably half of all adults will be 50 or older (Centraal Bureau Statistiek, 2014). This changing demography in the Netherlands, with fewer laborer's and more retirees, an acute question on how to house retirees arises. In the fifties and early sixties elderly moved to a home for the elderly quite easily. But during the sixties this changed because of a decreasing housing shortage and the costs of these houses for the elderly. The government changed their policies from a home for the elderly to care-homes, in which only old people with the need for care are allowed to live. People were encouraged to live as long as possible in their

own houses because this would reduce the costs of care, and this is still the way how the government handles. Home care organizations play a major role in this policy because elderly are able to keep on living in their own houses even though they're in need of care. Late nineties there didn't exist housing projects for the elderly yet, but this is changing (Van Egdom, 1997).

3.2.1 Age

When talking about the concept of ageing it's important to keep in mind that there are multiple ways to look at age. These types of the concept age have impact on the possibility for elderly to live in a co-housing community. According to Killock (2014) a distinction between five types of age can be made. At first, chronological age, the most common measurement of age used in Western cultures, is the measurement of ageing in relation to chronological time. Second, biological age is the maximum years an individual can possibly live, in other words biological age is about the physical health of an individual. Another type of age is the perceived age. This consists out of the age an individual identifies himself/herself with. The environment, both physically and socially, is an important factor of the perceived age. To continue, our psychological age is how an individual reacts to the changing demands of his environment. Someone's life experiences have a big influence on the psychological age. At last, every person has a sociocultural age. The sociocultural age consists out of an individual's ability to interact with others. These five different ways of looking at age should be kept in mind in the interest of co-housing projects (Killock, 2014). The chronological, perceived and sociocultural are the forms of age which are going to be important in this research. The chronological age because a common measurement of age is needed to understand which co-housing projects are intergenerational and which are not. The perceived age will be important because the direct environment of an individual is very important, and with co-housing we closely look at this direct environment. At last, the sociocultural age will come to practice, considering that the interaction with other residents is critical in this form of ageing as well as for co-housing.

3.3 Problems that an ageing society brings to housing

The problem that occurs to housing when people are ageing is that a choice needs to be made where their needs can be reached at best. Ageing leads to different need for certain facilities which not every house has (Herbers & Mulder, 2016). The interrelationship between well-being in later life and housing is a very important one. Specifically looking at the aspect of ageing in relationship to housing is profoundly relevant. Most people have a voiced desire to live independently for as long as possible, and they want to keep on living in their own community as well. Because housing is so important for subjective well-being in later life, most governments have been supporting and facilitating 'ageing in place'. This support has been based on the evidence that ageing in place supports better quality of life which leads to a decline of aged care services (Curryer, 2016). However, the possibility of ageing in place depends on if the housing suitability can meet the individual needs that ageing people have. Namely, both mental and physical health of individuals reduce during the process of ageing. So ageing in place might be a wish for a lot of people, but if their individual needs can't be reached this will be troublesome. Moreover, keeping in mind that people who are ageing, in general, spend more time in and

around their home, housing becomes more important to their quality of life (Herbers & Mulder, 2016).

Even though people in general prefer to age in place, this is not always a possibility. The decline of the health of ageing citizens creates the need of facilities to accomplish the daily activities. The facilities are needed to ensure physical, psychological and social needs of the ageing individuals. The facilities which are needed to be able to house elderly can be categorized in three main sorts: space management facilities, building services facilities and supporting facilities. Space management facilities consist of the layout and design of the indoor living environment, for example the distance between the kitchen and the living room. While the building services facilities consist of the main functions of the house, like the lightning and the ventilation. The last facility type, supporting facilities, consist of the facilities which should help with daily activities, such as the handrails and non-slip floors. Elderly who want to age in place heavily depend on these three types of facilities. However, providing all these three types of facilitation for every ageing individual might be a hard task to accomplish (Leung, Yu, & Chow, 2016).

3.4 Co-housing

Co-housing is a form of housing which emerged in the years just after the Second World War as a reaction to sustainability questions and housing shortages. Co-housing projects are collectively build and self-managed by residents who seek for new forms of housing. The people who live in co-housing groups tend to help each other, share with each other and interact with each other. This interaction and involvement makes co-housing unique and differs it from other forms of collaborative housing. Nevertheless, making a distinction between co-housing and other forms of collaborative housing still can remain hard. Multiple aspects in which co-housing projects could differ exist. For example, co-housing projects can arise in urban, sub-urban and rural areas. Furthermore, it is possible for co-housing projects to be in newly-build estate, but also in already existing estate. And for co-housing projects a predetermined number of households does not exist. With co-housing not being a distinctive form of housing, it might be hard to give it a clear definition. Tummers (2017(p.68).)

“Co-housing is a type of collaborative in which residents actively participate in the design and operation of their own neighborhoods. Co-housing residents are consciously committed to living as a community. The physical design encourages both social contact and individual space.”

To be able to understand what co-housing means in this research a framework on co-housing needs to be created. A working definition which provides a clear view when a housing community can be seen as a co-housing community. Bakker (2009) gives working definitions on both intentional community and on co-housing specifically as well. An intentional community is defined as:

“Intentional community is a group of 3 or more grown-ups, with or without, not exclusively being family or partners, who have chosen a form of community in their living situation. They share companionship, facilities one or more rooms or buildings and more or, perhaps fewer, possessions. New members are chosen by the community.” (Bakker, 2009, p.1).

Co-housing projects are a more special form of intentional community Bakker states. The working definition he provides is:

“Co-housing is a special form of intentional community where each household has its own facilities and where the community shares one or more rooms, meeting places, gardens, etc.” (Bakker, 2009, p.1).

3.5 Co-housing as a suitable housing option for seniors

Co-housing developed into a housing option which suites the seniors very well. Mainly in Europe, but in North America, Australia and Japan as well. Co-housing gained a lot of interest when the ‘baby boomers’, the people who were born directly after the second world war, came to the age of retirement. They form a new generation of seniors who are in a good health, comparatively better off and better educated in contradiction to the generations before them. They have created other ideas on how and where to age at best. The baby boomers do not support the ideas of passivity and solitude, which they identify with their own parents. But they support the ideas of social ties and participation with their community. They desire a society which is based on solidarity within the community resulting in active citizenship (Labit, 2015). Most housing options that are available for seniors are isolating and impede a community atmosphere in the neighbourhood (Durrett, 2009). Even though different kinds of housing options exist for seniors, none of the options is able to create a sphere like co-housing. In co-housing projects a will for maintaining comfort, control and independence is created which does not even exist in the most exclusive kinds of senior housing.

3.6 Co-housing structures

Williams (2005) has studied five different types of behaviour: social interaction, participation, community support, unity and safety in co-housing projects. Williams found that structure and design features have influence especially on social interaction and safety. Social contact design principles are adapted to support casual social encounters and to ensure more chances on informal socializing in the communities. The set of principles that Williams came up with is:

- Provision of indoor and outdoor communal facilities;
- Good visibility into all communal spaces;
- Car parking outside the community or car-free communities;
- Gradual transition between public and private space;
- Provision of semi-private outdoor spaces close to private units for socializing;
- Positioning of key facilities and access points on walkways.

Williams adds to these principles that they are not a guarantee for success. The design for interaction alone is just a platform and it is up to the residents to make a success out of co-housing. They should do this by creating programs which are encouraging the community for it to sustain itself. A categorization of three sorts of development in co-housing projects can be made. At first, resident led development programs. Secondly, co-housing projects can be managed by partnerships. And at last, the speculative type is a form of co-housing management.

The resident-led model is a form of co-housing management in which the entire resident group is involved in the development and design process of the co-housing project. This means they control the community formation, community visioning and the recruitment. The legal structures and financing, design process and community development are also managed by the residents, however they also make use of professional help with these aspects of a co-housing project.

The partnership model is a form of co-housing management in which the residents work closely together with professionals and developers in almost all aspects of co-housing management. Like the visioning of the community, which is created by the residents only. The legal structures and financing and the design process are in this case led by developers with input from the residents.

The speculative model is a form of co-housing management which is completely led by the developer. From visioning until the design process are entirely managed by the developers without any input from the residents. The only role of the residents is that once the residents start living in the co-house project they are allowed to lead the community development.

3.7 Ownership

Every co-housing is unique, but there is one distinction which is very important. That is that co-housing projects range from bottom-up initiatives to top-down initiatives (Bresson & Denèfle, 2015). Tummers (2015) created a realm of co-housing from a planning perspective in which different forms of co-housing housing are located. In this realm two distinctions are being made two be able to categorize the different forms of co-housing. One of these two distinctions is that co-housing can differ in its level of participation of the residents. The concept of co-housing became a form of housing which can both be a bottom-up initiative as well as a top-down incentive (Tummers, 2015b). The scale Tummers created goes from participative to top down, and within this scale ten different levels of participation exist. The out-and-outer of the scale are self-building, the level which has the greatest participation, and consuming, which is the most top-down level of co-housing.

The kind of financing system and which kind of ownership structure co-housing projects adapt can take different forms. Which kind of ownership structure a certain project accommodates depends on the time the project is being set up and in what kind of culture it is being set up. McCamant and Durrett (2011) have studied numerous co-housing projects in various countries and have found a range of four different kinds of ownership: privately owned condominiums, limited-equity co-housings, rentals owned by nonprofit organizations and a combination of private ownership and nonprofit-owned rental units.

Bottom-up co-housing projects can have complicating factors, especially at the beginning when the project is being set up. Problems that bottom-up created co-housing projects might pass through are: slow progress, financial implication of participants from the planning stage onwards, elaboration of decision-making processes, that sometimes might result in conflictual situations between participants, the right age mix to ensure mutual assistance and at last a correct manner in how to handle the ageing process of residents. In bottom-up co-housing projects these are problems that residents should handle themselves, while in top-down co-housing-projects they are mostly handled by outsiders of the project. However, self-managed co-housing projects are

burgeoning in Europe. The main driving factors are the need of an environment of self-determination and solidarity, especially by retired people (Labit, 2015).

3.8 Intergenerational co-housing

The greater part of the co-housing projects in Europe are intergenerational co-housing projects. This is because baby boomers prefer to live in intergenerational communities, these are communities which consists out of different age categories (Riedy, Wyne, Daly & McKenna, 2017). Garland (2017(p.5)) explains intergenerational co-housing as: *“Intergenerational co-housing provides a safe living space for people of all ages to interact, collaborate and explore the values of each generation on an ongoing basis”*. Labit (2015) tells that previous studies show that the results of ageing in intergenerational projects are very positive. However, he also cites the difficulties that exist in intergenerational co-housing projects. Especially setting up projects like these causes trouble: slow progress, financial implementation, decision-making, the right mix of age and appropriate solutions to managing the dependence of ageing members. While setting up is difficult, living in intergenerational is something residents are overwhelmingly positive about. The social interaction, in particular with other generations, leads to satisfaction and to a safe environment.

3.9 Dutch co-housing intentions

The Dutch government sees a change in the demographic composition of the Netherlands. While in 2019 the Netherlands counts 1,3 million inhabitants who are over 75 years old. It is expected that this number will increase till 2,1 million in 2030. The Dutch cabinet would like to stimulate new forms of housing and healthcare for the elderly. As mentioned before the financial implementation of new co-housing initiatives is a reason why new projects are struggling. In order to stimulate new initiatives the Dutch cabinet introduces a new incentive scheme which will start in springtime of 2019 (Rijksoverheid, 2019). This new incentive scheme should combine innovative forms of care, support and a form of co-housing. With co-housing an environment is being created which stands for socializing and supporting within the community. At the moment the Dutch Banks, pension funds and investors are not making enough money available in order to meet the demand for new co-housing initiatives because there is not enough certainty on a return. With the new incentive scheme the risks of these investment are being covert. The incentive scheme consist of three parts: subsidy, a guarantee for the development phase and a guarantee for the building phase. These three parts of the incentive scheme should support the low and middle incomes in particular.

Section four

Co-housing mapped

For this research it is of interest how the co-housing projects are being distributed in the Netherlands. To give a clear overview of the distribution of co-housing projects there have been made maps, not only of all the co-housing projects but also more specific maps about the intergenerational co-housing projects only and the 50+ co-housing projects only. This way it is possible to come to statements about co-housing in the Netherlands which are being based on visible images. On the basis of these maps it is possible to observe where the most co-housing projects, in general, and intergenerational and 50+, more specifically, are located, and if patterns in the distribution of co-housing projects in the Netherlands are visible. For example if co-housing takes places in more urban areas or more rural areas and what the cities with the most co-housing projects are.

4.1 Co-housing projects in the Netherlands

All co-housing projects in the Netherlands



Figure 2: Map of all registered co-housing projects in the Netherlands (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

To start off, a map has been made which shows all the co-housing projects which are present in the Netherlands. In total there are 811 co-housing projects which all have been indicated as a red triangle on figure 2, the map shown above.

Looking at the map it can be observed that there are co-housing projects in all parts of the Netherlands. However, when looking closer also patterns in the distribution of co-housing in the Netherlands can be seen. For instance, in the larger Dutch cities a concentration of red triangles can be seen, which means that there are a lot of co-housing projects over here. The top five, when it comes to the amount of co-housing projects is:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Amsterdam | 102 projects |
| 2. Nijmegen | 66 projects |
| 3. Utrecht | 62 projects |
| 4. Den Haag | 53 projects |
| 5. Rotterdam | 38 projects |

This clearly has something to do with the amount of people who live in these top five cities. When looking at the top five cities, when it comes to the amount of people who live in Dutch cities, the top five co-housing cities is not that remarkable:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. Amsterdam | 863.202 inhabitants |
| 2. Rotterdam | 644.527 inhabitants |
| 3. Den Haag | 537.988 inhabitants |
| 4. Utrecht | 352.795 inhabitants |
| 5. Eindhoven | 231.469 inhabitants |

A comparison of the two lists above makes it clear that four out of the five biggest cities in the Netherlands are also in the top five cities where most co-housing projects are present. Only Nijmegen, which is the tenth biggest city when it comes to inhabitants, is a very remarkable city when it comes to co-housing. Nijmegen comes second when looking at the amount of co-housing projects. Furthermore, out of the lists can be observed that Amsterdam is in both lists the leading city. The capital of the Netherlands has 863.202 and is the only city that has over a hundred registered co-housing projects.

Co-housing projects		Percentage
Netherlands	811	100%
Drenthe	11	1,36%
Flevoland	7	0,87%
Friesland	21	2,59%
Gelderland	159	19,61%
Groningen	48	5,92%
Limburg	13	1,61%
Noord-Brabant	63	7,77%
Noord-Holland	164	20,23%
Overijssel	21	2,59%
Utrecht	137	16,90%
Zeeland	6	0,74%
Zuid-Holland	161	19,86%

Table 1: Registered co-housing projects per province (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

Noord-Holland, Zuid-Holland, Gelderland and Utrecht are by far the provinces with the highest percentage of co-housing projects. Parts of Noord-Holland, Zuid-Holland and Utrecht form the Randstad, a region in the west of the Netherlands. Taking a look at the map it can be observed that the Randstad clearly is a region where a lot of co-housing projects are being based. This is also the most densely populated region in the Netherlands with a lot of activity over there. That in this region also the most co-housing is being facilitated might also have something to do with the fact that it is a more progressive region. Co-housing is a concept which might ask for a more progressive way of thinking, as living together, with also much sharing of the personal life, with other people is something quite new. Looking at the fact that provinces like Drenthe, Friesland, Limburg and Zeeland are the provinces where the least co-housing projects are present, this also strengthens this assumption. These provinces are supposed to be the more conservative provinces in the Netherlands.

	People older than 45 years	Co-housing projects	Location Quotient
Netherlands	8154950	811	
Drenthe	260664	11	0,43
Flevoland	174991	7	0,41
Friesland	323610	21	0,66
Gelderland	1009990	159	1,59
Groningen	272869	48	1,77
Limburg	600032	13	0,22
Noord-Brabant	1238194	63	0,52
Noord-Holland	1291720	164	1,28
Overijssel	542411	21	0,39
Utrecht	585484	137	2,36
Zeeland	200281	6	0,31
Zuid-Holland	1654814	161	0,98

Table 2: The amount of people who are older than 45 years per province, the registered co-housing projects per province and the location quotient per province (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019)(Centraal Bureau Statistiek, 2019).

Table 2, which can be seen above, shows the amount of people who are over 45 years per region, the amount of co-housing projects per region and the location quotient that can be calculated on the basis of these two values. Every province in the Netherlands includes a different amount of people who are over 45 years and also a different amount of co-housing projects. The location quotient helps with the analysis of the distribution of co-housing projects in the Netherlands. It can be seen in table 2 that there are four provinces which conduct over a hundred co-housing projects, this does not have to say anything because these could also be the provinces with a large percentage of people who are over 45 years old. However, it can be seen that three out of four provinces also have a location quotient above 1, meaning that there are relatively also many co-housing projects. Another province in the Netherlands that has a location quotient above 1 is Groningen, even though that there are only 48 registered co-housing projects in Groningen. Provinces with a relatively small amount of co-housing projects are Drenthe, Flevoland, Limburg, Noord-Brabant, Overijssel and Zeeland. Unlike the provinces with a higher location quotient, of which the most are a part of the Randstad, these are provinces with a smaller density and in which less activity takes place. Regarding the distribution it can be said that co-housing is not distributed in an even way. There clearly are a few provinces in which co-housing are more frequent than in other provinces.

4.2 Intergenerational co-housing projects in the Netherlands

All intergenerational co-housing projects in the Netherlands

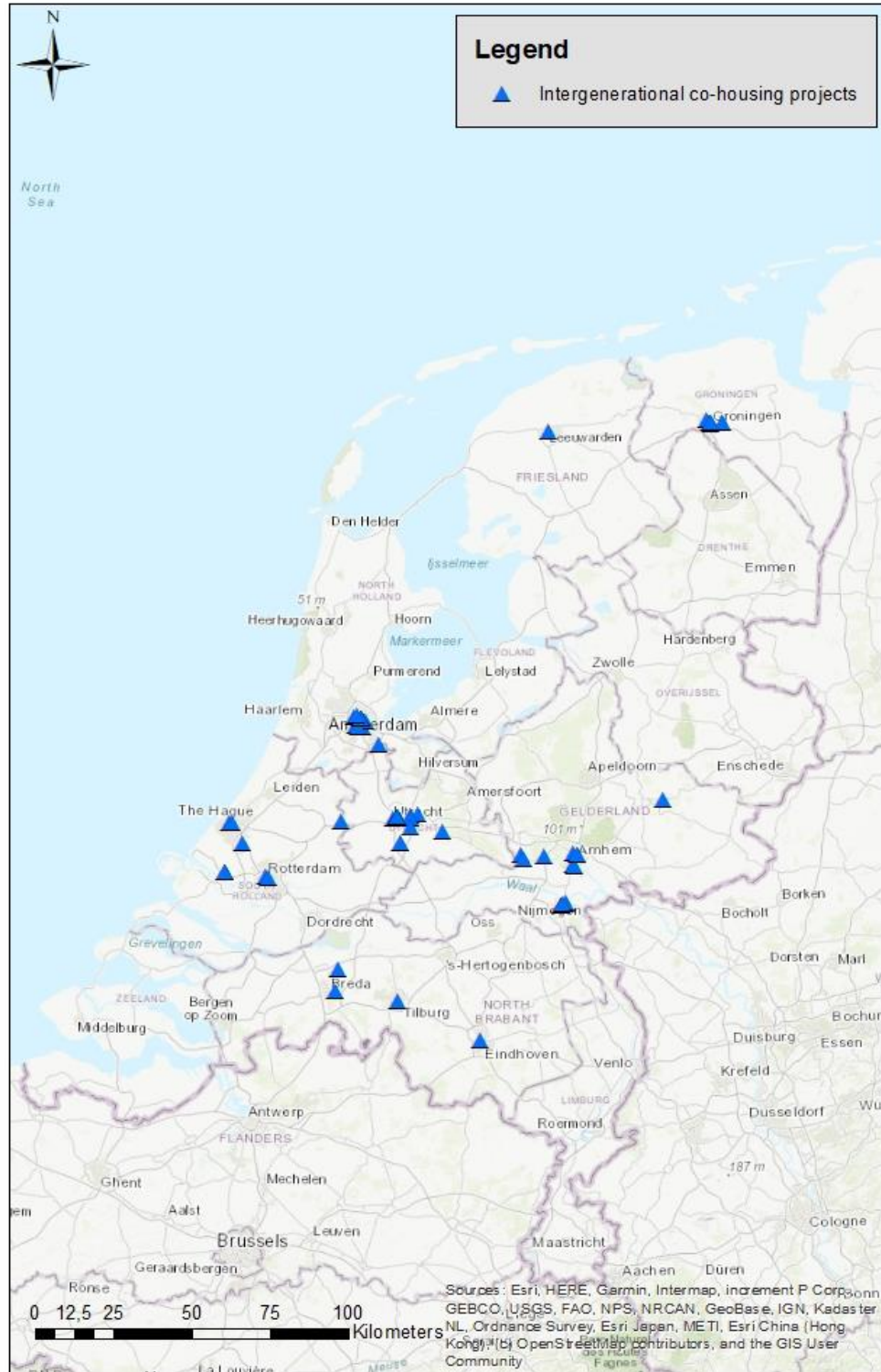


Figure 3: Map of all registered intergenerational co-housing projects in the Netherlands (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

The following map has the same idea as the first one. It is a map of co-housing projects in the Netherlands, however this map is specified on the intergenerational co-housing projects only. On the map above, figure 3, every blue triangle indicates an intergenerational co-housing project in the Netherlands

Something that immediately stands out is the fact that there are less triangles than the first map, which is not that strange keeping in mind that the first map contained all of the co-housing projects and this map only the intergenerational co-housing projects. There are 82 registered intergenerational co-housing projects present in the Netherlands, which is a percentage of 16,6. Just like the first map this map shows that the most triangles are centered in the larger Dutch cities. However, where in the first map there were also many co-housing projects which were not based in cities, in this map can be seen that there are only a few projects which are not based in cities. All of the intergenerational co-housing projects are based in cities instead of the countryside. The top five intergenerational cities are:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Amsterdam | 21 intergenerational projects |
| 2. Utrecht | 15 intergenerational projects |
| 3. Nijmegen | 10 intergenerational projects |
| 4. Groningen | 8 intergenerational projects |
| 5. Rotterdam | 6 intergenerational projects |

This is also not that remarkable because these are almost the same cities that form the top five cities for co-housing in general. Only Groningen, a city in the north of the Netherlands, is new in this list. Groningen is the sixth biggest city in the Netherlands so the fact that it is present in this list is not that surprising. Groningen is a city full of students as well as Nijmegen and co-housing is an established concept in this city. Furthermore, Amsterdam is in this form of co-housing also the city that is on top of the list, and the top five is again completed by Nijmegen, Utrecht and Rotterdam.

Remarkable is that this map shows that there are, otherwise than the first map, provinces in the Netherlands which do not have any registered intergenerational co-housing projects in them. There are five provinces in total which do not have any registered intergenerational co-housing projects. These are Zeeland, Limburg, Overijssel, Drenthe and Flevoland. This is also because, as already mentioned, intergenerational co-housing almost only exist in the larger cities. The five provinces without co-housing projects are also provinces which do not contain very big cities.

	People older than 45 years	Intergenerational co-housing projects	Location Quotient
Netherlands	8154950	82	
Drenthe	260664	0	0
Flevoland	174991	0	0
Friesland	323610	1	0,31
Gelderland	1009990	19	1,88
Groningen	272869	8	2,92
Limburg	600032	0	0
Noord-Brabant	1238194	4	0,33
Noord-Holland	1291720	21	1,62
Overijssel	542411	0	0
Utrecht	585484	19	3,23
Zeeland	200281	0	0
Zuid-Holland	1654814	10	0,61

Table 3: The amount of people who are older than 45 years per province, the registered intergenerational co-housing projects per province and the location quotient per province (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019)(Centraal Bureau Statistiek, 2019).

Table 3 shows the amount of people who are older than 45 years per province, the amount of intergenerational co-housing projects per province and the location quotient. The location quotient is a measurement used to determine the relative distribution of intergenerational co-housing projects in the Netherlands in relation to the amount of people who are over 45 years old. It compares the percentage of intergenerational co-housing projects in relation to the amount of people who are over 45 years old per province to the percentage of intergenerational co-housing projects in relation to the amount of people who are over 45 years old in the whole country. There are no registered intergenerational co-housing projects in five different provinces in the Netherlands, being Drenthe, Flevoland, Limburg, Overijssel and Zeeland. This means that they have a location quotient of zero. Provinces that have a high location quotient, and therefore have a relatively high amount of intergenerational co-housing projects, are Utrecht, Groningen, Gelderland and Noord-Holland. Just like with co-housing projects in general these are the four provinces in which intergenerational co-housing is a form of living that is being implemented frequently. Regarding the distribution it can be said that also intergenerational co-housing is not distributed evenly. Some provinces have very high location quotients while other provinces have a location quotient of 0.

4.3 50+ co-housing projects in the Netherlands

All 50+ co-housing projects in the Netherlands



Figure 4: Map of all registered 50+ co-housing projects in the Netherlands (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

The third map that has been made for this research shows all the 50+ co-housing projects in the Netherlands. Just like before every triangle indicates a co-housing project in the Netherlands, this time the dots are purple and they only indicate the 50+ co-housing projects, which is shown in figure 4

There are way more 50+ co-housing projects in the Netherlands, a total of 323 which is 39,8 percent, than there are intergenerational co-housing projects. They also show that the most 50+ co-housing projects are concentrated in the larger cities. The top five 50+ co-housing cities are:

1. Amsterdam	39
2. Den Haag	36
3. Rotterdam	17
4. Utrecht	15
5. Amersfoort	11

These are the top five cities in the Netherlands when it comes to the amount of 50+ co-housing projects. It is noteworthy that Amersfoort is in this list because it has not been in the previous lists and besides that it is not a very big city in the Netherlands. With 156.294 inhabitants it is the fifteenth biggest city in the Netherlands. An argument for the presence of Amersfoort in this list can be that while the others cities are all in the center of the Randstad, the most densely populated region in the Netherlands, Amersfoort is a city that lies just at the border of the Randstad. It makes it a less densely populated region while it still in range of the part of Netherlands where the most activity is taking place. This might be an understandable reason for seniors to start living in co-housing projects in a city like Amersfoort.

Which is a big difference with the intergenerational co-housing map is that from this map it can be concluded that all over the Netherlands 50+ co-housing projects exist. All of the provinces have at least one co-housing project and in for example the province Gelderland it can be seen that not only bigger cities contain 50+ co-housing projects, but also in more rural areas there are 50+ co-housing projects present. This probably is because there is a much higher demand for projects like these in the Netherlands, which also leads to the big difference in frequency between the intergenerational projects and the 50+ projects. Besides, rural areas lots of times have to handle shrinkage as young people tend to move towards the bigger cities. Resulting in a population in rural areas which contains more seniors and less youngsters, which makes it harder to start an intergenerational co-housing project and easier to start a 50+ co-housing project.

	People older than 45 years	50+ co-housing projects	Location Quotient
Netherlands	8154950	323	
Drenthe	260664	6	0,59
Flevoland	174991	3	0,44
Friesland	323610	13	1,02
Gelderland	1009990	32	0,8
Groningen	272869	17	1,58
Limburg	600032	3	0,13
Noord-Brabant	1238194	22	0,45
Noord-Holland	1291720	75	1,47
Overijssel	542411	4	0,19
Utrecht	585484	59	2,55
Zeeland	200281	1	0,13
Zuid-Holland	1654814	88	1,35

Table 4 The amount of people who are older than 45 years per province, the registered 50+ co-housing projects per province and the location quotient per province (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019)(Centraal Bureau Statistiek, 2019).

Table 4 shows the amount of all people who are over 45 years old per province, the amount of 50+ co-housing projects per province and the location quotient. The location quotient is a measurement used to determine the relative distribution of 50+ co-housing projects in the Netherlands. Unlike the table for the intergenerational projects there are no provinces without any 50+ co-housing projects. This means that there are no provinces that have a location quotient of zero. An observation on the location quotient leads to the assumption that the 50+ co-housing are relatively better distributed in the Netherlands because the location quotients are closer to one in this case. The provinces with relatively the least 50+ co-housing projects are Limburg and Zeeland with a location quotient of only 0,13. The province with relatively the most 50+ co-housing projects is again Utrecht, with a location quotient of 2,55. Other provinces with a location quotient above 1 are Groningen, Noord-Holland, Zuid-Holland and Friesland. This is unlike table 2 and table 3. Regarding the distribution of 50+ co-housing projects in the Netherlands it can be said that also this form of co-housing is not distributed evenly in the Netherlands. Again the provinces in the West and Groningen have high location quotients, while other provinces have very low location quotients.

Section five

Descriptive statistical analysis

To be able to create an overview of all registered co-housing projects in the Netherlands a descriptive statistical analysis is being implemented in this thesis. A descriptive statistical analysis is a summary of quantitative data that has been collected. In this case the data has been collected from the 'Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen', a Dutch association for co-housing housing which has a database with information on co-housing projects in the Netherlands. The information that the association provides consists for each project out of the: year of foundation, number of units living in the project and the ownership structure. Furthermore, it also has information on the possibility that certain projects have certain ideals within their community. The ideals that co-housing projects might have consist of: living-working communities, multicultural communities, ecological communities, spiritual communities, religious communities and harmonica or spotted co-housing projects (housing communities which do not have any interconnections between rooms).

5.1 Co-housing forms

In the dataset a distinction is being made between three different types of co-housing forms. For this analysis of the frequencies of the different types of housing forms there has been made use only of the housing projects which provided the Dutch co-housing association with the information on their housing form. These are 493 out of the 813 housing projects. For this research the three most important housing types are intergenerational housing projects, cohousing projects and 50+ housing projects. That is why they have been selected for a descriptive statistical analysis. The different types of communities will be shown at the end of this part of the research.

Table 4: Descriptive statistics number of housing units (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Intergenerational	82	16,6	16,6	16,6
	Cohousing	88	17,8	17,8	34,5
	50+	323	65,5	65,5	100,0
	Total	493	100,0	100,0	

To begin with the first housing form, intergenerational is a form of co-housing in which the residents in the community consists out of different age categories. From the sample of 493 housing projects 82 are intergenerational projects. To show it in perspective also the percentage of intergenerational housing projects is being showed in the table and visualized in the pie chart in figure 5. The percentage of intergenerational housing projects of the total housing projects

from this sample is 16,6 percent. Secondly, cohousing is a housing form that appears in the Netherlands. Cohousing projects are housing projects in which every housing units has its own services and rooms but they also have shared rooms. From the 493 housing projects in the Netherlands 88 are cohousing projects, which makes it the second most frequently housing form. There are only six more cohousing projects than intergenerational projects in this sample, which results in a percentage of 17,8 percent which is only 1,2 percent points more than intergenerational projects. Thus, the amount of intergenerational housing and cohousing in the Netherlands is very close. The third and by far the biggest form of housing is the co-housing form with only residents which are over fifty years old. 323 of the 493 housing projects of this sample are projects which are 50+, which means a percentage of 65,5. Observing this frequency table of the three different forms of housing leads to the assumption that most of the co-housing projects in the Netherlands are focused on seniors only. It is far and wide the biggest form of co-housing in this sample.

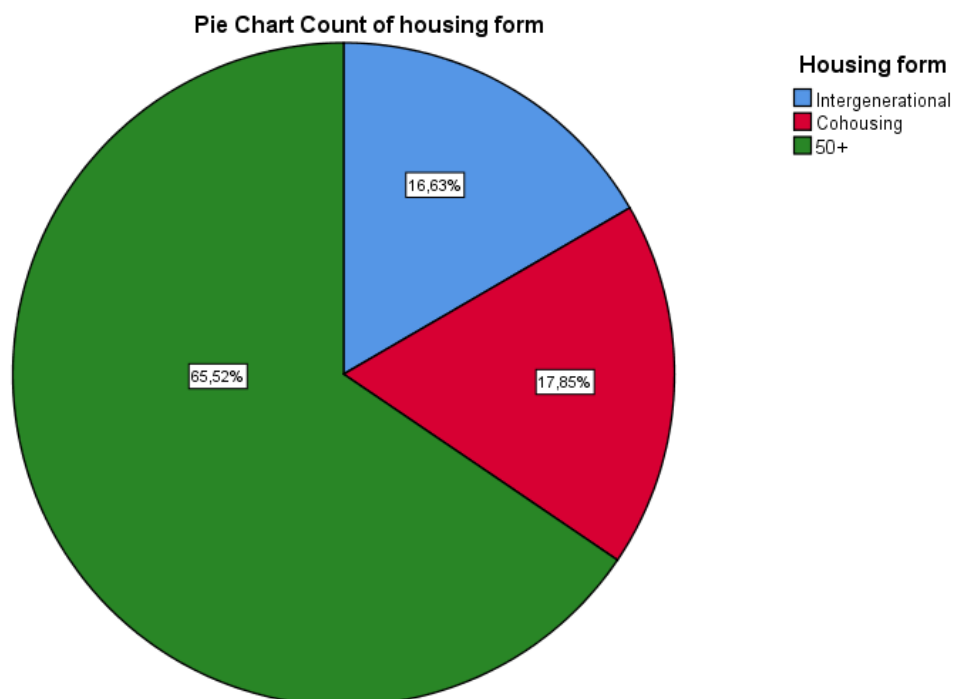


Figure 5: A pie chart count of co-housing forms (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

5.2 Housing units

To create an image of the size of co-housing projects in the Netherlands a descriptive statistics table of the number of units has been presented in table 5. A housing unit consists out of residence, like for example a house or an apartment, within a larger structure. The housing unit provides a space for residents who together make up a single household to live in. A housing unit needs to be separated from the other living spaces which are present in the larger structure, otherwise it may not be named a housing unit.

Table 5: Descriptive statistics number of housing units (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019)

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
Number of housing units	407	190	2	192	25,90	,924	18,645	347,623
Valid N (listwise)	407							

In the total dataset of 813 housing projects, the number of housing units has been available data for 407 of them. These 407 housing projects assemble the sample that is being used for this descriptive statistics table. This number can be seen in the left of the table at the number of units and the Valid N (listwise). This means that there are no missing values. The range of the number of units in housing projects in the Netherlands is 190. This can be distracted from the two values on the right of it, minimum and maximum. The minimum is the housing project with the smallest amount of housing units, this is 'Woongroep in Oprichting' in Sprang Capelle which consists of two housing units. The maximum is the housing project with the biggest amount of housing units, this is 'Experimentele Flats' in Utrecht which accommodates a total of 192 housing units. The range can be found when the minimum is being subtracted from the maximum. A range of 190 shows that there is much difference in housing projects. They range from small scale projects to large scale projects. Furthermore, the table shows the mean and the standard error of the values of the housing units. The mean of the housing units of co-housing projects in the Netherlands is 25,9, and it has a standard error of 0,924. The standard error is important because the descriptive statistical analysis is being done with a sample and so the mean of 25,9 is just an estimated value. The standard error is only 0,924 because the sample that has been pulled is reasonably big. The standard deviation shows how the values are divided around the mean, which will be interpreted in a histogram in figure 6.

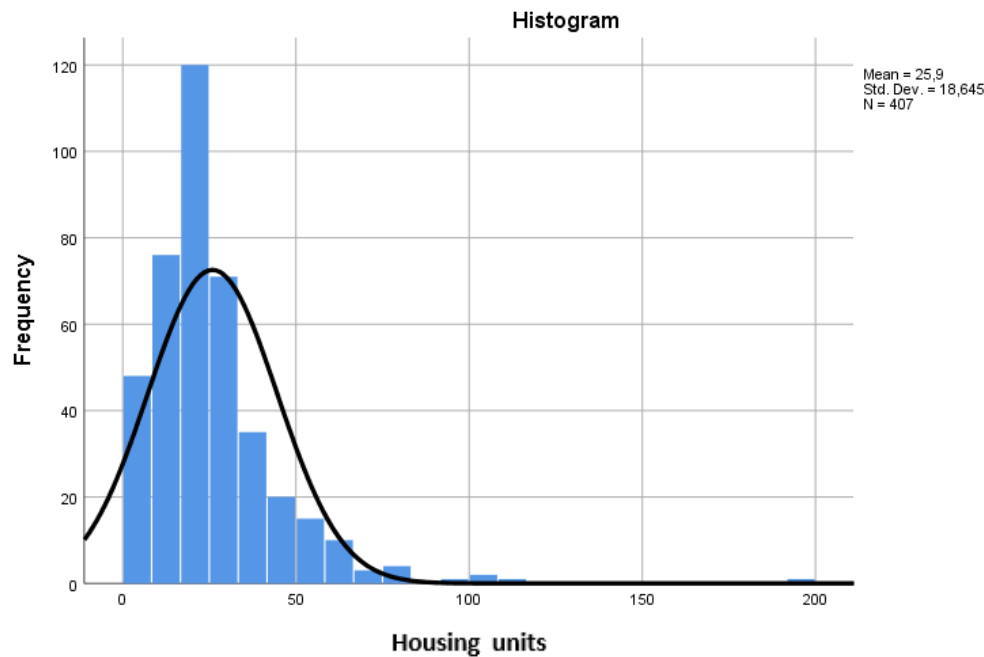


Figure 6: A histogram of the housing units (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

To show how the number of units differ and how that they are divided a histogram is being made in SPSS. As the descriptive statistics in table 5 already showed, the mean of the number of units of co-housing projects is 25,9. The histogram has a standard deviation of 18,645 which shows the dispersion of the variable, the number of units of co-housing projects in the Netherlands. The standard deviation is thereby important because it not only focusses on the center, which the mean does, of the values, but shows the dispersion around the center. In a normal distribution 99,73% of the values is within the range of the mean \pm three times the standard deviation. With a mean of 25,9 and a standard deviation of 18,645 this means that 99,73% of the values will be within a range of -30,035 at the bottom and 81,835 at the top. Because it is not possible that a co-housing project has negative amount of units, the histogram only has values outside of the normal distribution on the positive side. This also can be seen in the histogram, with help of the black curve. This normal curve shows which values are not within the range of three times the standard deviation. In total there are four co-housing projects which have more residents than 81,835, the range of the normal curve at the top. These are 'Bewonersvereniging Stampioenswarsstraten' (96 residents), 'Het Groene Dorp' (100 residents), 'Woongroep in de region Utrecht' (100 residents) and 'Experimentele Flats' (192 residents). These four projects are incredibly big housing projects compared to the rest. Furthermore, out of this histogram can be observed that by far the most housing projects, 120 in total, have a resident value between 16,667 and 25.

5.2.1 Housing units of intergenerational co-housing projects

Looking at the statistics of the number of units regarding the intergenerational housing projects the number of valid observations thirteen. From the 82 housing projects of which is known that they are intergenerational housing projects only thirteen provided the Dutch co-housing association with information about how many housing units their project contains. That makes it hard to do rightful statements about the number of units of intergenerational housing projects in the Netherlands. From these thirteen projects it is known that the smallest contains five housing units while the biggest intergenerational housing project of which the number of units is known contains a hundred housing units. The mean of this small group is 21,69 which comes close to the mean of co-housing projects in the Netherlands in general. However, because the sample that provides the information for these statistics is that small the standard deviation is 25,844. With a standard deviation so high it is hard to make rightful statements about the number of housing units of intergenerational projects in the Netherlands.

Table 6: Descriptive statistics number of housing units in intergenerational co-housing projects (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Housing units	13	95	5	100	21,69	25,844
Valid N (listwise)	13					

The mean of the number of units of intergenerational co-housing projects, as mentioned before, is 21,69 but hard to generalize because the sample contains only thirteen housing projects. The median, the middle value of the sample, in this case is eleven. And the most common amount of housing units in intergenerational co-housing projects, the mode, is six.

**Table 7: Statistics
(Vereniging
Gemeenschappelijk Wonen,
2019).**

Number of housing units
(intergenerational)

N	Valid	13
	Missing	0
Mean		21,69
Median		11,00
Mode		6

5.2.2 Housing units of 50+ co-housing projects

There are 236 housing projects in the Netherlands which are 50+ co-housing projects and which also provided information about the number of housing units of their project, this makes a Valid N (listwise) of 236. The range of those projects is 71, because the smallest project contains four housing units and the biggest is 75 housing units. The minimum of four comes very close to the minimum of housing projects in the Netherlands in general, which is two. The maximum, which is 75, is actually smaller than the maximum of housing projects in the Netherlands in general, which is 192. However, a housing project of 75 may still be seen as big when looking at the mean. The mean is 24,92, which comes very close to the mean of housing projects in the Netherlands in general, which is 25,9.

Table 8: Descriptive statistics number of housing units in 50+ co-housing projects (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Housing units	236	71	4	75	24,92	11,704
Valid N (listwise)	236					

So it may be concluded that the difference in size between all of the housing projects on one hand and the size of 50+ housing projects is not that big. This sample only has a bigger standard deviation as the sample of which these statistics have been drawn is a lot smaller.

Table 9: Statistics (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

Housing units		
N	Valid	236
	Missing	0
Mean		24,92
Median		23,00
Mode		24

5.3 Year of foundation

A simple line cumulative frequency of the year of foundation of the co-housing projects shows the development of the concept of co-housing. On the X-axis a timeline from 1960 until 2040 is being visible and on the Y-axis the cumulative frequency of co-housing projects is being visible. In the dataset, consisting of 813 co-housing projects in total, not all co-housing projects contain a year of foundation. This is because the Dutch co-housing association is depending on the information they receive from the co-housing projects. Because not all projects provided the information on their year of foundation to the Dutch co-housing association this graph shows the development of

co-housing project only of the other 302 housing projects. The very first co-housing project in the Netherlands is 'De Hobbitstee' in Wapserveen. This housing project arose in 1969 and for two years it has been the only housing project in the Netherlands, until 'Experimentele Flats' arose in Utrecht. Since then more co-housing projects have been found, resulting in the graph below visible in figure 7.

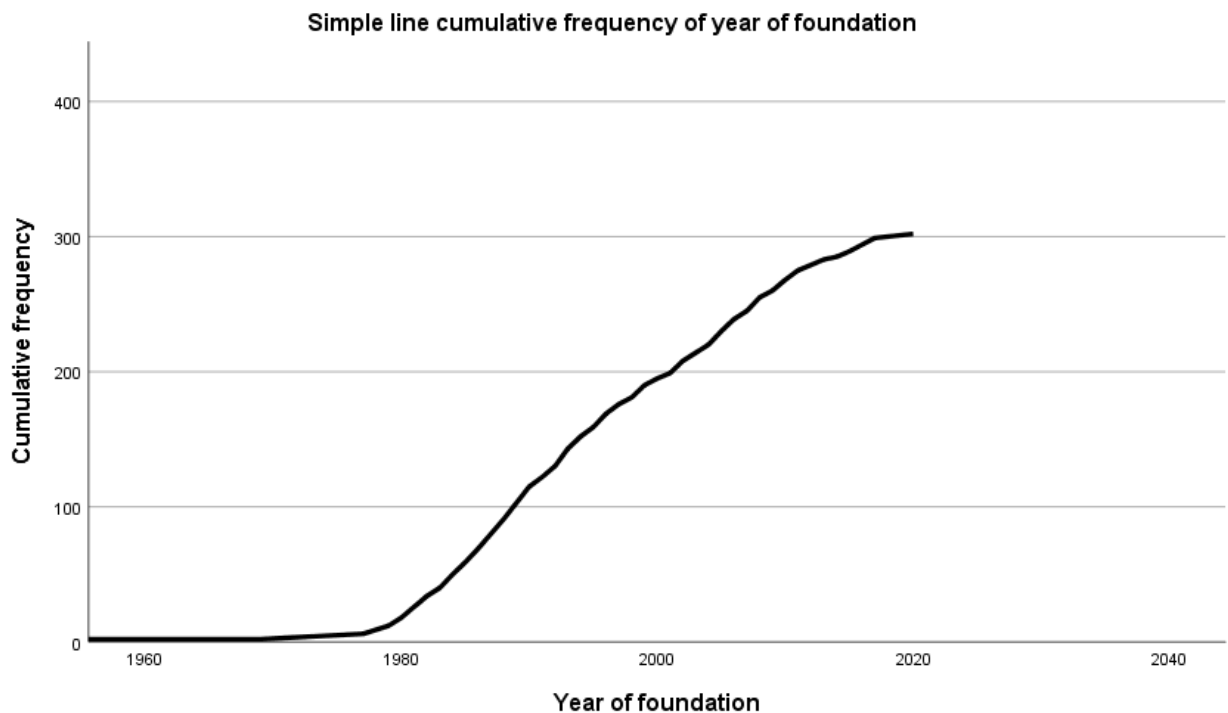


Figure 7: A simple line of the cumulative frequency of the year of foundation of registered co-housing in the Netherlands (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

In the graph can be observed that since the late seventies co-housing became a much bigger concept. The main drivers that led to the implementation of common housing projects were the needs of social support, safety, communion and interaction which were needs that were very important in those years (Nuesink, 2016). The sample also shows that the amount of housing projects is still increasing. In the eighties and nineties the pace in which housing projects arose was the highest. After these years a decline in pace can be seen in the graph. The last couple of years this declination of the pace in which housing projects arise is continuing. However, there are still initiatives for new projects, so the amount of co-housing projects is still ascending. The dataset also consist initiative groups for new housing projects. In total there are 96 initiative groups which are already registered at the Dutch co-housing association. So it possible that in the future a steeper line will be the reality again.

5.3.1 Year of foundation of intergenerational co-housing projects

A simple line cumulative frequency of the year of foundation of the intergenerational co-housing projects shows the development of intergenerational co-housing. Again is on the X-axis a timeline from 1960 until 2040 visible and on the Y-axis the cumulative frequency of co-housing projects is visible. Only twelve out of 82 intergenerational co-housing projects provided the Dutch co-housing association with information on their year of foundation. However, out of this twelve intergenerational co-housing projects 'Woongroep Bosch' in Arnhem was the first intergenerational co-housing project in the Netherlands. The project was found in 1978.

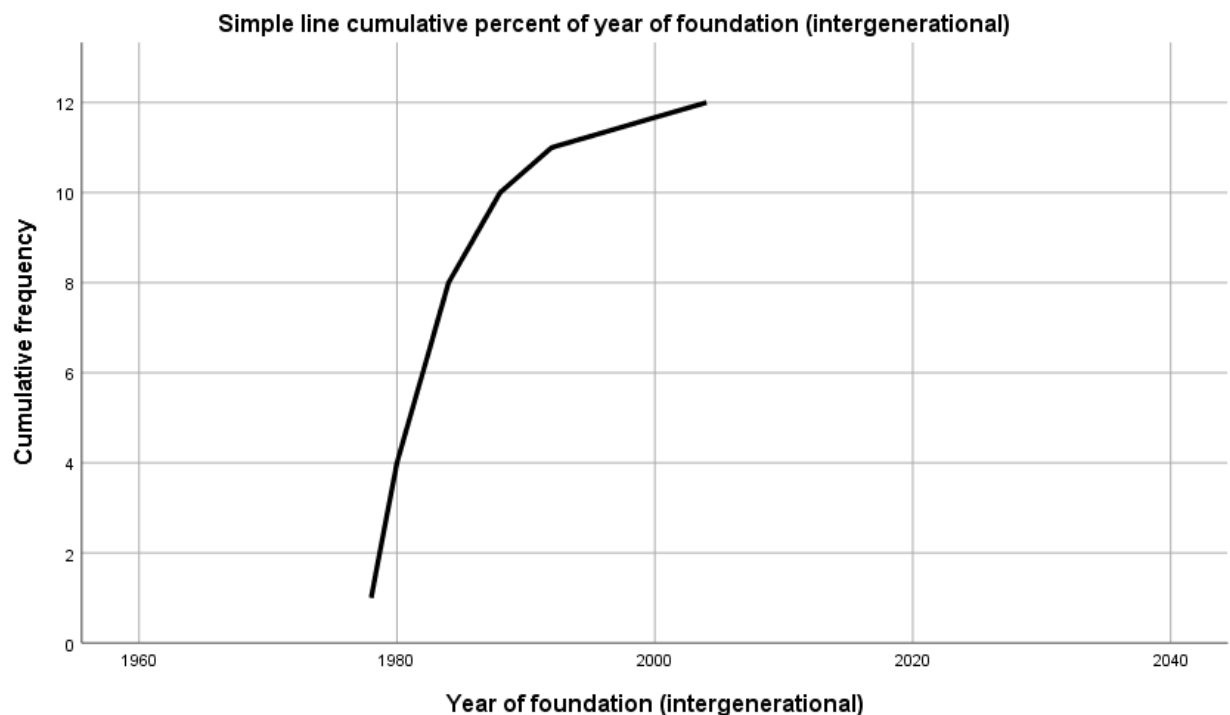


Figure 8: A simple line of the cumulative frequency of the year of foundation of registered intergenerational co-housing in the Netherlands (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

The eighties is a period of time in which a lot of intergenerational co-housing projects arose. It started immediately in 1980 and this trend continued for the rest of the decennia. Out of the twelve intergenerational co-housing projects that provided information on their year of foundation, nine projects started between 1980 and 1988. This is also the period in which co-housing in general became a much bigger phenomenon, and intergenerational co-housing became a bigger concept in this period as well. After 1988 only two intergenerational co-housing projects were founded. In 1992 and in 2004 two initiatives were realized. This can be observed in the graph which flattens from around 1988.

5.3.2 Year of foundation of 50+ cohousing projects in the Netherlands

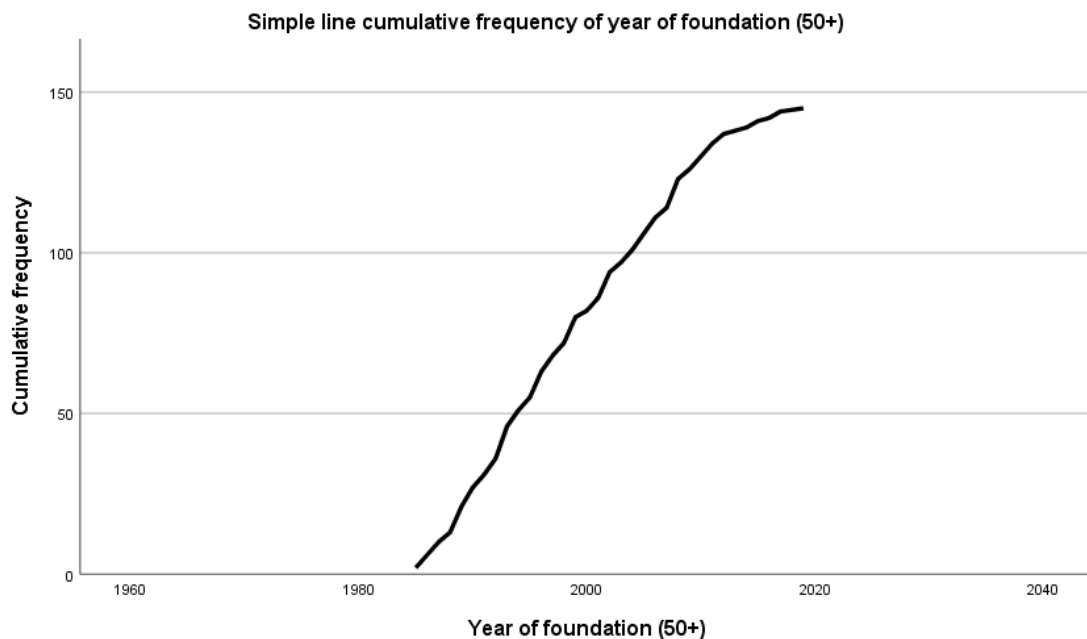


Figure 9: A simple line of the cumulative frequency of the year of foundation of registered 50+ co-housing in the Netherlands (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

This is a graph of the cumulative frequency of the year of foundation of the co-housing projects with 50+ residents only. In comparison to the graph of all of the housing projects in the Netherlands it stands out that the line of the 50+ co-housing projects starts later on the timeline. The first 50+ housing project is 'Woongroep Prinsengracht' in Amsterdam which was founded in 1985 and which still exists. Furthermore, looking at the line itself the observation can be done that it is steeper than the line of co-housing in general but it is flatter in comparison to intergenerational co-housing. This is because there are more 50+ co-housing projects than intergenerational co-housing projects and the development of 50+ co-housing is more stable and more scattered. Until 2015 the pace in which 50+ housing projects became more frequent is very notable. Keeping in mind that the first of the baby boomers generation reached the age of fifty in 1995 and the last of the baby boomers, the baby boomer generation ended between 1960 and 1970, reached the age of fifty around 2015 it is not that strange that the line is that steep until 2015. From 2015 a decline in the foundation rate can be seen, which is explainable with the fact that the baby boomer generation were all seniors by then. So it is expected that seniors who would like to live in housing projects have found a project by 2015. Otherwise the line would not decline in the way it does in this graph.

5.4 Ownership-structure

Regarding the ownership-structure there are three different types of co-housing projects, which are all three present in the dataset. For this analysis of the frequencies of the different types of ownership-structure of housing projects there has been made use only of the projects which

provided the Dutch co-housing association with the information of what kind of ownership structure is being implemented. There are 366 housing projects of the in total 813 counting housing projects in the overall dataset.

Table 10: The frequencies of the ownership structures of co-housing projects in the Netherlands (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rental	258	70,5	70,5	70,5
	Owner-occupied	41	11,2	11,2	81,7
	Rental & owner-occupied	67	18,3	18,3	100,0
	Total	366	100,0	100,0	

To start off with the first type which is where all of the housing units in the housing projects are being rented by the residents. This is instantly the biggest type of ownership structure in housing projects that is present in the Netherlands with a total of 258 housing projects which apply this ownership structure. That it is the biggest ownership structure in the Netherlands can be seen in the percentage that it has, which is 70,5 percent. With only three different categories it may be concluded that rental only housing projects are without a doubt the most common used ownership structure. The second ownership structure is the opposite of rental only. It consist of housing projects in which all the housing units are owner-occupied. This means that all of the residents who live in the project are also the owners of their units. They must buy a unit in order to be able to live in these type of housing projects. With 41 projects of the 366 which implement this type of ownership structure, it is rightfully to say that this is a much smaller amount than the rental only housing projects. In percentage only 11,2 percent of the housing projects in the Netherlands are owner-occupied only housing projects. To continue with the last category, which is the ownership structure that is a combination of the previous two. This means that the ownership structure of these housing projects is being based on both units which are being rented and units which are being owner-occupied. Put into numbers the combination type ownership structure is just like the owner-occupied only structure a much smaller one in comparison to the rental only ownership structure. In total there are 67 housing projects in the Netherlands which are implementing an ownership structure in which a part of the housing units is being rented and another part has been bought by the residents. In percentage this results in a part of 18,3 percent, which is small in comparison to the rental only ownership structure. However, it is already 7,1 percent points more than the owner-occupied only type of housing projects. This means that the owner-occupied only ownership structure is the smallest category with quite a big difference. So in the Netherlands people rather rent their housing unit than that they buy it.

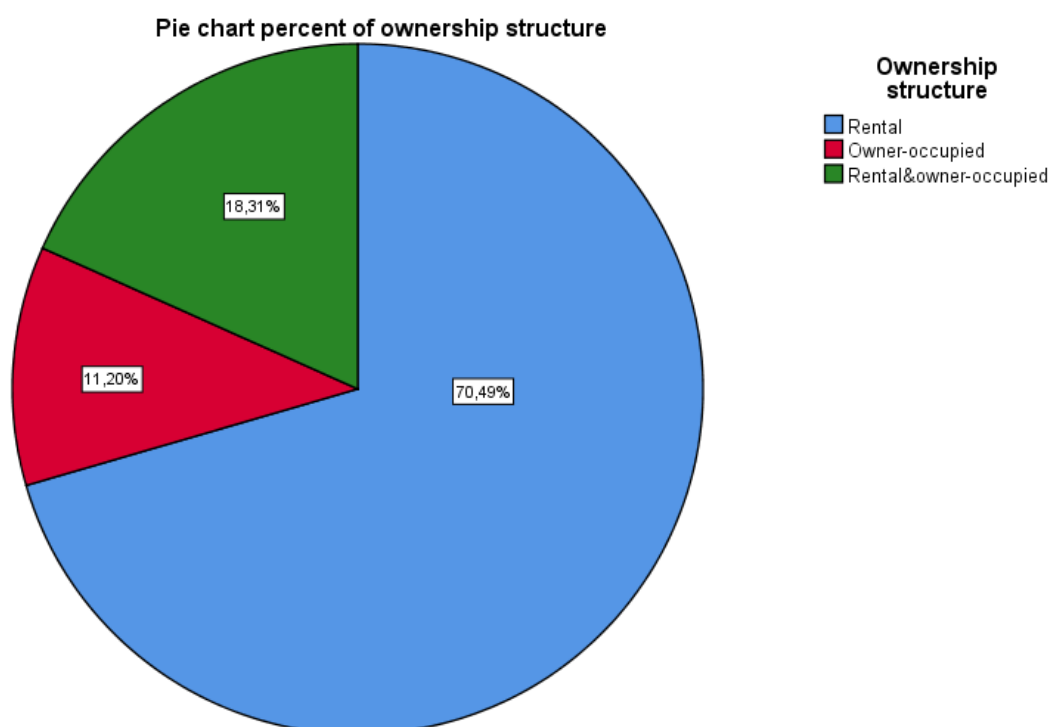


Figure 10: A pie chart count of co-housing ownership-structures (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

5.4.1 Ownership-structure for intergenerational co-housing projects

When looking at the ownership-structure for the intergenerational co-housing projects only, the following frequency table must be observed. There are twelve intergenerational co-housing projects that provided information on their type of ownership-structure.

Table 11: The frequencies of ownership-structure in intergenerational co-housing projects (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rental	10	83,3	83,3	83,3
	Owner-occupied	2	16,7	16,7	100,0
	Total	12	100,0	100,0	

Something that is noticed immediately is that there are not three but two different ownership-structures in this table. The one that is missing is the combination of rentable and buyable housing units. This ownership-structure does not exist in combination with intergenerational co-housing. As a result there are only two types of ownership-structure in this table, being the entirely rented co-housing projects and the co-housing projects in which all housing units are owner-occupied. The ownership-structure in which all housing units are being rented by their occupants is much more common in intergenerational co-housing. There are ten intergenerational co-housing projects in which this is the case, which is equal as 83,33 percent. This is way more than the other option, in which the whole co-housing project exists of housing

units that are owner-occupied. There are only two registered intergenerational co-housing projects in the Netherlands from which is known that they exist of only owner-occupied housing units, and this is equal to 16,67 percent. When taking a look at the pie chart of the ownership-structure for intergenerational co-housing projects this can all be seen. There is no green part, so there is no combination of renting and buying in a singular intergenerational co-housing project. Furthermore, it is clear that entirely rented co-housing projects are the most common within intergenerational co-housing.

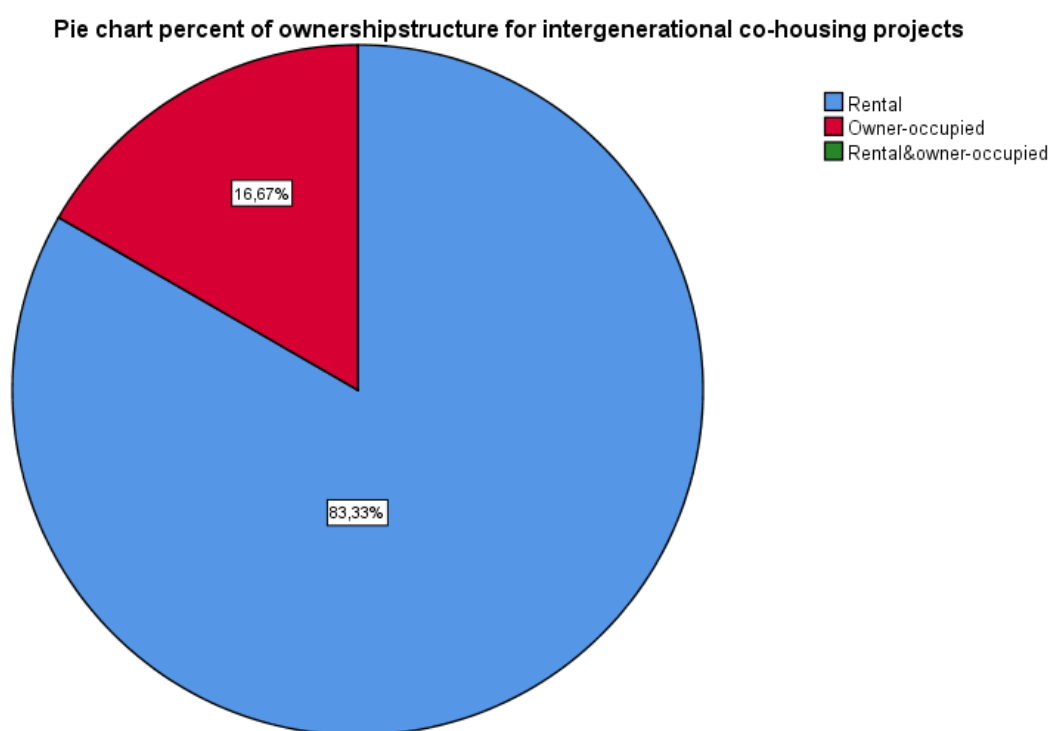


Figure 11: A pie chart count of ownership-structures in intergenerational co-housing projects (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

5.4.2 Ownership-structure for 50+ co-housing projects

When looking at the ownership-structure for the 50+ co-housing projects only, table 12 must be observed. Out of the 323 50+ co-housing projects, 217 have provided information on their ownership-structure. This leads to the table shown in figure 12.

Table 12: The frequencies of ownership-structure in 50+ co-housing projects (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rental	167	77,0	77,0	77,0
	Owner-occupied	13	6,0	6,0	82,9
	Rental & owner-occupied	37	17,1	17,1	100,0
	Total	217	100,0	100,0	

Unlike the table of the ownership-structure of intergenerational co-housing, this frequency table includes all three types of ownership-structure. Entirely rented co-housing projects, entirely bought co-housing projects and a combination of both renting and buying exist within 50+ co-housing. Still, there is a reasonably difference in the frequencies between the types of ownership-structure. Likewise to intergenerational co-housing and co-housing in general, co-housing projects in which all housing units are being rented by their occupants is the most common in 50+ co-housing in the Netherlands. There are 167 50+ co-housing projects in the Netherlands registered from which is known that they have an entirely rented project as ownership-structure. As mentioned is this by far the biggest part of the 50+ co-housing projects, with 77 percent. On the other hand, entirely bought co-housing projects are the least common within 50+ co-housing. There are only thirteen co-housing projects registered in the Netherlands from which is known that they are 50+ co-housing projects and also entirely bought, this is equal to six percent. That this is the least common type of ownership-structure within 50+ co-housing can also be seen in the pie chart in figure 12, in which the red part is the smallest. At last, the ownership-structure in which a part of the housing units is being rented and another part is bought by their occupants is the type of ownership-structure that is the middle one when it comes to frequencies. There exist 37 projects that have a combination of both renting and buying as ownership-structure. This is around 17,1 percent, which also can be seen in the pie chart.

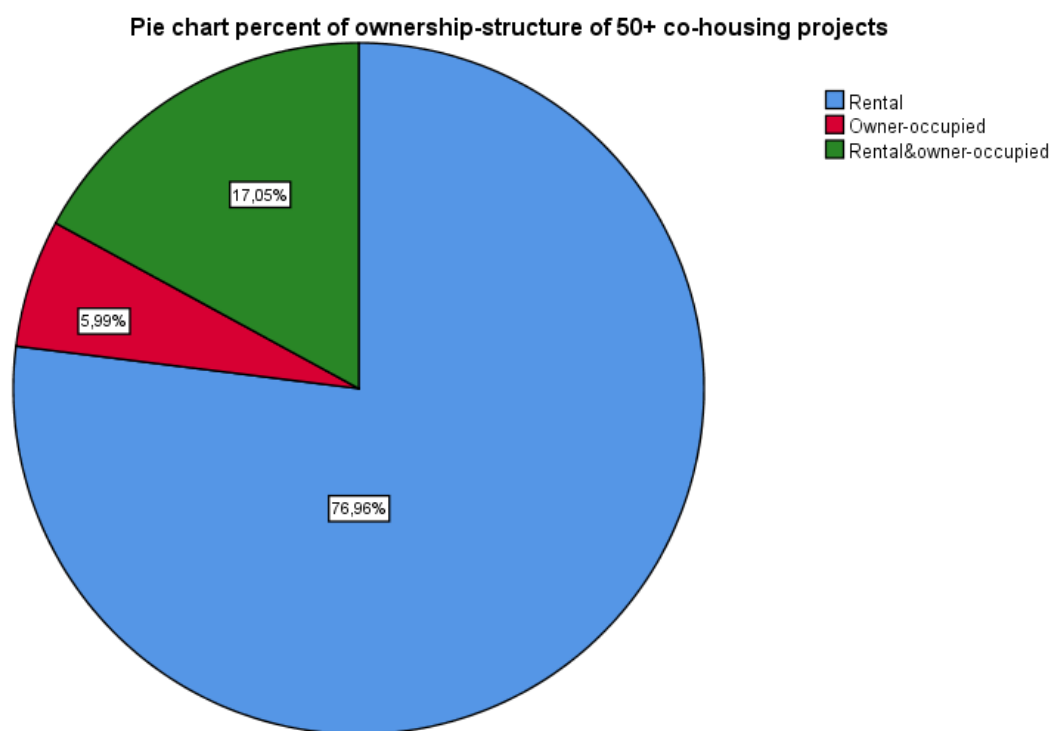


Figure 12: A pie chart percent of ownership-structure in 50+ co-housing projects (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

5.5 Other dimensions

This bar chart shows the types of communities that live in housing projects can also adapt. These are extra features and not every housing project has a certain type of community.

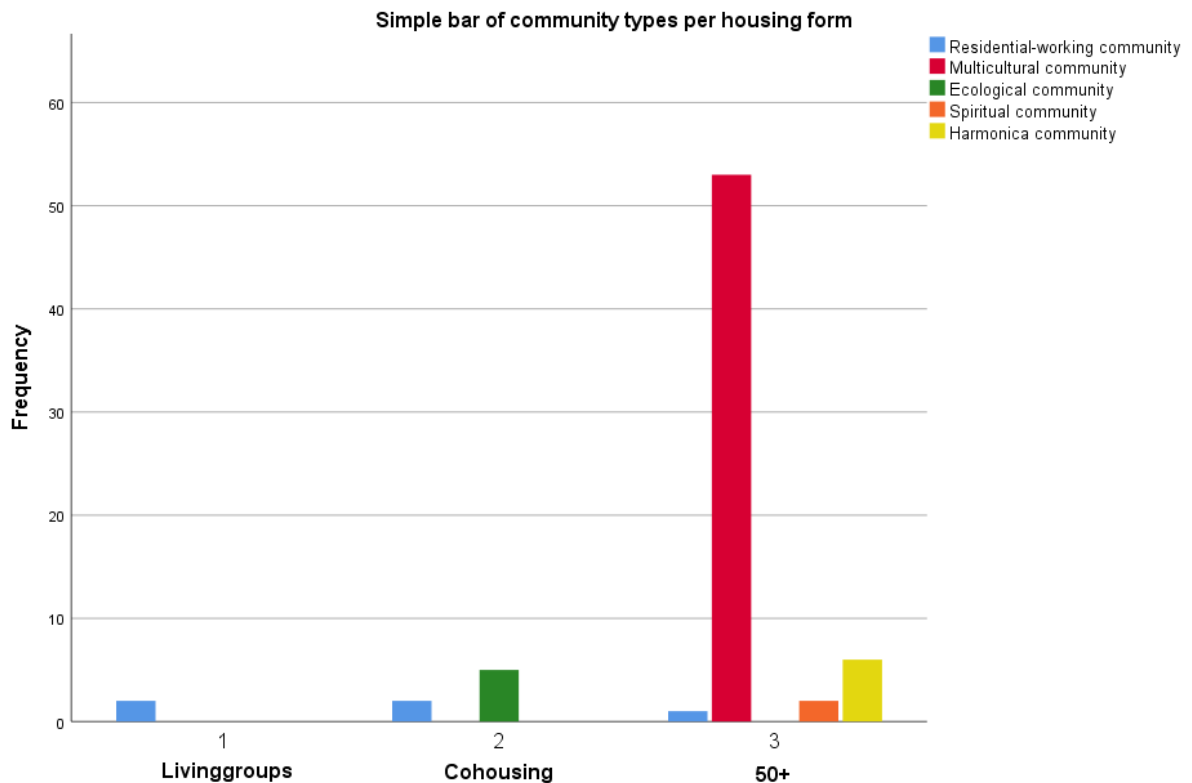


Figure 13: A simple bar chart of the community types per housing form (Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen, 2019).

Residential-working communities are communities in which the residents not only live together but they are also working together. In the Netherlands there are 53 housing projects in which a residential-working community lives. They are not all in this chart because in this bar chart only the housing projects are taken along that have provided the Dutch co-housing association with the information on their housing form. There are residential-working communities in all three forms of housing, however there are only a few. The second type of housing community is the multicultural community in which people of different origin live. There are 56 multicultural housing communities in the Netherlands and almost every single one lives in a 50+ housing project. There are no multicultural communities which live in either intergenerational or cohousing projects. The third type of community is the ecological community in which an ecological lifestyle is central. There are 28 communities in which this ecological lifestyle is present and they only exist in combination with cohousing. The fourth type of community is the spiritual or religious one. There are only ten housing projects in the Netherlands where a spiritual or religious way of living is central. In combination with the other three housing forms it only exists in combination with 50+. The fifth and last type of housing community is the harmonica or spotted community. In this community the housing communities are completely separated even

though they are registered as a co-housing housing community. There are eleven communities like this in the Netherlands and they only exist in combination with 50+.

Section six

Co-housing motivations and structures

This part of the research is about which aspects of co-housing projects are important, what the motivations are for people to live in co-housing projects and experiences of residents of co-housing projects. This part of the research looks closer into the Dutch co-housing projects, instead of the previous parts which were more about an overview of co-housing in the Netherlands, but because this research besides that overview also wants to look at the aspects of ageing in relation to co-housing it is of importance that this part of the research is included. A close look at multiple co-housing projects will be necessary to be able to do this. Therefore interviews have been done with people who currently live in co-housing projects because they are the most experienced when it comes to co-housing projects. And also when it comes to the motivation to live in co-housing projects it is best to speak with the people who once have decided to start living in a co-housing project. Because every co-housing project is unique the interviews have not been done in a singular co-housing project, but in multiple co-housing projects. This is by reason of the possibility that the motivation will be the same for all residents of a particular co-housing project. Moreover, it is expected that residents of different co-housing projects have also different opinions on the structures of co-housing projects.

6.1.1 The Wolfswaard

The Wolfswaard is a co-housing project that lies just on the border of Wageningen, it is surrounded by nature. It used to be the property of a farmer who already used to offer rooms for rent, but in 1980 it was bought by an organization which gave co-housing as the official objective of the building. Nowadays there live sixteen adults and five children separated over seven different housing units. The housing units are not all interconnected but there are two groups of two housing and a group of three housing units. The housing units are all very different in their size and also in how rooms are being shared. There are housing units who only share showers for instance, but also housing units that share living rooms or kitchen. Overall they all the housing units share a barn and the garden. There are also a lot of animals around the house like cows, chickens, sheep, a dog and cats. Together they all take care of the animals, but there is a clear division of tasks. The animals, but the nature as well, immediately a great way to attract new members, because people only move into the Wolfswaard when they attracted by nature and animals. Once in a month there is a day at which they all do chores in and around the building and they also have lunch together on that day. Furthermore, some residents sometimes eat with each other but there are no strict agreements on this. Sometimes they arrange a group activity but this is also something which is not a regular happening.

6.1.2 Orkezt

Orkezt is a co-housing project in Wageningen which is founded in 2007. Before it was property of a single family but it was big enough to build four housing units in it. There now live three couples

and one man on his own. This used to be different because in the beginning there also used to live children but they have moved out of the project when reaching a certain age. The house was bought together and over time one housing unit has been sold to new people. The most people are between fifty and sixty years old, only one person is less than fifty years. So this co-housing project is considered a 50+ project. The housing units do not share a lot of rooms, only the corridors, a scullery and some smaller buildings for bicycles and storage are shared. Every six weeks they eat together after they together have done all kinds of chores around the house. But within the co-housing project this is not the only contact they have, because they speak each other regularly around the house and in smaller groups they eat together. Once in a year they are now going on a group activity, this was introduced two years ago because they thought this would be fun.

6.2 Motivations

One of the sub-questions of this research is what the motivations for people are to start living in co-housing projects. This is an interesting question for this research because in general the most people do not live in a co-housing project on one hand, and it is also interesting to know if there might be different motivations for people to live in a co-housing project. That living in a co-housing project is not that ordinary came forward in the interview with a resident of Orkezt, who sometimes talks with their colleagues about the fact that she lives in a co-housing project. This is what she tells about the response she gets:

“I notice that the people I work with experience it as very weird that it is possible to live with other people under the same roof, even though for me it certainly has added value”.

People who do not have any experience with co-housing think it is very weird, while residents of co-housing projects seem to enjoy it because otherwise they would not live in a co-housing project. In the interviews that have been done with a 53 years old resident of Orkezt and a 62 years old resident of the Wolfswaard, who both mentioned that they used to be students. The resident of the Wolfswaard went to Eindhoven to go to university when he was nineteen years old and the Orkezt resident went to the university of Wageningen at the age of 19, both moving directly to their new cities as well. In the Netherlands the most students who start to go living on their come into a house with only students who live together. This already can be seen as co-housing as all students in houses like this have their own private room, but also have shared rooms, for example kitchens, bathrooms and living rooms. So for some people who used to be students who lived in houses like this is where the interest for living in communities arose, as it is very sociable in houses like these. They enjoy it so much that there are people around them to share, sometimes only parts, of life with. The possibility to live with other people to talk with, eat with and socialize with is a one of the main reasons for people to start living in a co-housing community. The fear of loneliness is not at the ground of this, however that loneliness is being tackled in co-housing projects is rather something that happens a bit unconsciously. People who live in co-housing projects do look after each other. Giving attention to other residents of the co-

housing project is something that is part of living in a co-housing project the interviewees tell, and thereby it also a good way to prevent loneliness. This is what one of the interviewees told about a seventy year old man, who lives singular in the co-housing project:

“I never really thought about that, but I do not think he is feeling lonely. But I do think that my partner and me, and the other people in this project that are between fifty and sixty as well, will entirely look after him and regularly ask him some question and also ask him if he would like to have a cup of coffee. But he acts the same towards us, so I do think it counteracts loneliness.”

Another motivation, mentioned by the chairman of the ‘Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen’ for living in a co-housing community are the costs. Living in a co-housing projects is lots of times more affordable because for certain space the costs can shared between residents. On top of that other costs can be shared like for example the option to get professional care together or getting a gardener together. Or certain costs can be saved because within the community residents help each other.

“No, we do not buy professional care together yet, but I also think we can postpone the need of professional help because the people look after each other.”

6.3 Structures

6.3.1 Age composition

The most common form of co-housing projects with only one age category is the one that only accommodates seniors. Most of the time the age border for these type of projects is fifty, but sometimes this is different. The Wolfswaard is a co-housing project which is intergenerational. The youngest person living in the Wolfswaard is only a half year old. Orkezt is a co-housing project in which almost everyone is above fifty years old, there is one female who is a bit younger. This is possible because of the fact that there are no strict requirements on the age of the residents. The oldest person living in the project is almost seventy.

Both intergenerational co-housing as 50+ co-housing have their advantages and their disadvantages. These advantages and disadvantages also has to do with how people wish to live. 50+ co-housing is a form that occurs much more often in the Netherlands, but that is also because it a trend that people around that age are looking for a social environment where people also help each other to age well. While younger people often would like to have their own place to live with their own family. Seniors, who do live in projects where there are also people of other age categories, see both advantages and disadvantages. One of the advantages they see in living with younger people is that younger have more energy and because of that they provide the co-housing project with a lively atmosphere, this is something that could be when living in a 50+ co-housing community.

“It creates a certain liveliness of course, that we are living here with younger and older people. The younger people most of the time have more energy and the older people have more experience in life. Together you can nicely complement each other.”

On the other side, living with younger people might also have its disadvantages. Living with seniors has the advantage that all of the residents are in the same stage of their life. This stage of life comes with certain wishes that are lots of the time are different from people who are in a younger stage. Living with seniors only creates a common idea about tranquility and calmness in the way certain things are being done in the co-housing project. This might differ from the more energetic and enthusiastic ways younger people tend to do things.

“I think that especially the ease, that everybody reached a certain age and is busy with their jobs and their leisure time and do not have lots of wild plans for in and around the house, I like that.”

Next to living with younger people, from around twenty till forty-five, it is also possible that there live kids in intergenerational co-housing projects. This also has its advantages and disadvantages. The main advantage is also the liveliness that children have, but on the other side they could also be the source of nuisance which could of disturbance for older people. An intergenerational co-housing project in which it is also possible to move back into own private space could be the solution for that.

6.3.2 Housing units

Of course not all co-housing projects contain the same amount of housing units. The range between the lowest and the biggest amount of housing units of co-housing projects that are registered in the Netherlands is 190, as the smallest contains two and the biggest contains 192 housing units. This shows how different co-housing projects can be. Living with more people in a single co-housing project has its advantages but living in a smaller has its advantages as well. The Wolfswaard contains seven different housing units while Orkezt contains four housing units. This does seem as a small difference but when looking at the amount of residents, seven and twenty-one, the Wolfswaard is already three times bigger than Orkezt is resident wise.

Both more housing units, thus more people, as less housing units have their advantages and disadvantages. This mainly has to do with the way decisions are being made in the co-housing project and the intensity of the contact residents have with each other. When a co-housing project is very big this leads to a much broader input for decision making, this might lead to better ideas on one hand but can make decision making also very hard. Because all of the contrasting wishes that residents have can lead to conflicts. With less housing units, and thus less residents, it is easier to reach a compromise with a smaller change of conflicts within between residents.

The other aspect that the amount of housing units has influence on is the intensity of the contact all of the residents have with each other. When there are more people who live in the building it

is harder to be as close to all the others than when living in a co-housing project with fewer people. It depends on how intensive certain residents want to have contact with each other if this is an advantage or a disadvantage. Seniors do not always experience the need for very intensive contact with other residents, for example when getting home from work and being tired. Nevertheless it can be assumed that living with more people makes it harder to reach higher levels of contact than living with fewer people. People in smaller co-housing projects know each other better, which could lead to more activity between different housing units.

“There obviously live sixteen people in this project, that makes it very hard to keep track of everything, but that also could be due the age. Especially when I have worked and I get back from work, I am tired. Then I just like to take some time for myself by reading the newspaper or watching TV. However, I have small talk with everyone.”

6.3.3 Ownership structure

By far the most people who live in Dutch co-housing projects live in completely rented co-housing projects, this is around seventy-one percent, around eleven percent lives in an owner-occupied co-housing project and eighteen percent lives in a co-housing project in which housing units are being rented but bought as well. Alike of the other structures of co-housing projects there are advantages for a renting a housing unit and a buying a housing unit. The Wolfswaard is a co-housing project in which all housing units are being rented by their residents. Orkezt on the other hand is a co-housing project that is completely bought by the residents.

Both renting and buying have their advantages for co-housing. To start off, with renting the responsibility for the maintenance of the building is not with the residents of the co-housing project. Especially for seniors this might be a very influential reason to decide to rent a housing unit instead of buying one. Some buildings require lots of maintenance and with renting the housing association is responsible. This also prevents conflicts in the co-housing projects as the housing association is in charge of decisions concerning the building, so the residents do not have to argue about things like painting of the building. A second big advantage of rentable housing units is that the required financial capacity one must possess is much smaller. For people who want to live in co-housing projects this might be an attracting factor which makes it easier to find new residents for empty housing units.

“Yes, it thinks renting is very effortless. The fact that the residents together are not the ones that are responsible for maintaining the building. That way differences in the standard will not arise, like when something needs to be painted. Most of the time that has to do with money. Now the housing association decides.”

Housing units which needs to be bought are also an option for people who want to live in a co-housing project. An absolute advantage of buying a housing unit is that it becomes more affordable. As said before for buying a housing unit a bigger financial capital is needed in the

beginning, however due mortgage interest deduction in the Netherlands, it becomes cheaper and residents do not have to pay rent to a housing association for all those years. With buying a housing unit property is building up as house prices are increasing, but with also a risk on decreasing house prices. A big disadvantage for a co-housing community consisting out of seniors who have bought their housing units is that if for some reason they need to find a new member for a housing unit, this becomes harder over the time.

“Over here of course you need, when a housing unit becomes empty, to find new people who want to live in a way like this. You need to keep in mind that not everybody wants this. Two years ago when people decided to move out the house was being valued, and then house lost some value because people need to join a co-housing community. That is something that concerns all of us together. That is the risk of buying a place like this. Maybe, if we would have been an intergenerational community it would have been easier. That we might be making it difficult for ourselves, growing old together in a place like this.”

6.3.4 Human nature

A structure which is not visible like the other structures but which also plays an important role in co-housing is the *human nature* of the residents. The *human nature* can be described as a bundle of characteristics which include ways of thinking, feeling and acting, which all are characteristics that are said that every person has naturally. The people who live in a co-housing project, who all have their own characteristic features, are absolutely of great importance to the success of a co-housing projects. The atmosphere in co-housing projects is influenced by the *human nature* of its residents. Out of the interviews with both co-housing residents it came forward that the *human nature* of the residents is not a structure that should be unmentioned.

Every co-housing project is unique and so are its residents. The diversity of the residents is something that has its advantages and its disadvantages. However, the importance of some characteristic features is certainly important for the enjoyment of living in the co-housing project and to the process of ageing. These characteristic features are not a requirement for living in a co-housing project, but they make it a lot easier. Because in co-housing projects the residents live closely together it is important that people are able to live together in harmony. Multiple characteristic features are of influence to this process. A very important characteristic feature is that residents should be willing to help each other if necessary. As it one of the characteristics of co-housing in general and it is something that improves the wellbeing of the residents. It also leads to a decrease in the need of professional care.

“An example of last weekend, I almost fell down the stairs with that action I heavily strained a muscle in my arm. When I got back from my work on Monday, and I was putting my bike in the shed, I ran into my neighbor who asks how my weekend has been. I mentioned my injury and he immediately asks if he should get something from the supermarket for me. I coincidentally didn’t need anything, but this are little forms of having attention for another, helping each other and the willingness to do something for each other. That is what enriches our live here.”

Another important characteristic feature that is nice to have when living in a co-housing project is the ability to be able to accept things that are not totally enjoyed. In co-housing communities live multiple people closely together and they all have their own wishes and ways of thinking. To live in harmony without every little thing escalating in a conflict is of important that residents are able to move along with the group and are able to adjust to the others. Tolerance and respect for each other should make living in a co-housing community more enjoyable resulting in an increasing wellbeing of the residents.

Section seven

Conclusion

In the conclusion of this research an answer to the main question will be provided, a reflection on the study itself will be given, and suggestions for further research will be presented.

7.1 Answering the main question

This will be done on the basis of the main research question and side with the sub-questions of this research. This research searched for the answer on the question how the idea of co-housing, especially in relationship to ageing, is carried out in the Netherlands, and how the visible structures in co-housing projects have influence on the process of ageing.

The first sub-question of this research was about the consequences that an ageing society has in relation to housing. This ageing society that Western societies need to deal with, so the Netherlands as well, does indeed have consequences for the housing of people. Seniors nowadays have other wishes in how they would like to age in comparison to the generation before. Socialization and support within the community are two important aspects in the process of ageing for this group. As the interrelationship between housing and the wellbeing of seniors is a very strong one it has been found important that both socialization and support within the community are being provided for the ones in need of this. Furthermore, the ageing society has such a high influence on the social relationships of elderly that loneliness amongst the elderly is increasingly common. Co-housing has been found to be a possible suitable form of housing that is the answer to this as co-housing projects entail a certain collaboration or cooperation between residents in which they socialize with each other and support each other. The most important difference in forms of co-housing for this research has been the difference between 50+ co-housing projects and intergenerational co-housing projects. 50+ co-housing projects are co-housing projects in which all residents are over a 50 years. Intergenerational co-housing projects are co-housing projects in which the residents are from different age categories.

The next two sub-questions were about what the intentions with co-housing in the Netherlands are, how much co-housing is focused on the process of ageing, and how co-housing is distributed in the Netherlands. In the Netherlands there are right now 1,3 million inhabitants who are over 75 years old and by 2030 this is expected to have been build up to 2,1 million inhabitants. And when looking at inhabitants who are over fifty in the Netherlands, an increase from 7 million in 2019 to 7,5 million in 2030 (Venneman, 2014). That is why the Dutch government is stimulating new forms of housing for seniors, so co-housing as well. Because the financing of co-housing initiatives is most of the time the biggest stumbling block the Dutch government is planning to invest in co-housing in order to stimulate it. Right now there are 813 registered co-housing projects in the Netherlands, but this have not always been this high. In 1969 the first co-housing project was being introduced and over the years it increased in popularity. In the eighties and nineties co-housing experienced a boost, which has been flattening for the last couple of years. There is no difference in this development for 50+ co-housing projects or intergenerational co-housing

projects in particular. However, when looking at the amount of which 50+ co-housing projects and intergenerational co-housing projects appear in the Netherlands a big difference can be seen. Out of the 813 co-housing projects in the Netherlands 323 projects are focused on 50+ people, while there are only 82 projects in the Netherlands registered which are intergenerational. Out of this total of 813 co-housing projects the mean of the amount of housing units is 25,9 but with a great range as the smallest amount of housing units is two while the biggest amount is 192. Looking at the ownership-structure there is a difference between entirely rented, entirely bought and a combination of renting and buying housing units in a singular project. Out of the 366 co-housing projects that provided information on their ownership-structure 258 are entirely rented, 41 are owner-occupied and 67 are a combination of both. The differences in the amount of housing units and the ownership-structure show that there are many different co-housing projects in Netherlands. Besides, co-housing projects can also differ in their location and their type of community.

The distribution of co-housing projects in the Netherlands is most likely the same for co-housing in general, 50+ co-housing and intergenerational co-housing. The most of the projects are located in cities which are medium or big in size. Amsterdam, the capital of the Netherlands, is in all of three the leading city when it comes to the amount of co-housing projects. Other big cities in the Randstad are also popular cities for co-housing. Utrecht, Rotterdam and Den Haag host a lot of co-housing projects in the Netherlands as well. Cities which are not in the Randstad but have many co-housing projects as well are Groningen and Nijmegen, two big student cities in the Netherlands. While 50+ co-housing projects and co-housing projects in general also can be founded in the more rural areas of the Netherlands, almost all of the intergenerational co-housing projects are found in urban areas. The location quotient, which has been calculated for all Dutch provinces, showed the distribution co-housing, intergenerational and 50+ co-housing in the Netherlands. When looking at co-housing in general there are four provinces that have a location quotient above 1. Three out of four provinces are part of the Randstad, the other one is Groningen. Zuid-Holland, which is also part of the Randstad, has a location quotient of almost 1. Furthermore, the other seven provinces all have a location quotient which below 1. For intergenerational co-housing there are also four provinces with a location quotient above one, but a certain pattern has not been found. There are also five provinces with a location quotient of 0, meaning that there are no intergenerational co-housing projects in those provinces. The last three provinces all have a location quotient that is between 0,3 and 0,65. For 50+ different location quotients have been found. Again four provinces have a location quotient above 1, one province has a location quotient which is almost one and seven provinces have a location quotient below one. Only the distribution is not the same, the provinces have different location quotients than with co-housing in general or intergenerational co-housing. Looking at all of the tables of the location quotients the most notable observations are that Utrecht, Gelderland, Noord-Holland, Zuid-Holland and Groningen all have a relatively high amount of co-housing projects. The three provinces that have a very low location quotient in all three of the tables are Drenthe, Overijssel and Zeeland.

The fourth sub-question of this research was about the motivations for living in co-housing projects. The main motivations for living in co-housing are the possibility to share live with others, the possibility to help each other and the possibility that it saves money. The fear of loneliness, which is an increasing phenomenon in the Netherlands, is not something that is at the ground of

this, however it something that can be tackled in co-housing communities. For people who never have come into contact with co-housing it sometimes can be thought of as scary to live that closely with others. Students, who already came into contact with co-housing in an early stage, are a group who due experience with co-housing are more likely to start living in co-housing projects.

The last three sub-questions were all about the visible structures within co-housing projects. What are the most important structures? How do they effect the process of ageing? And how would they look in an ideal co-housing project? The main visible structures of co-housing projects that are believed to play an important role are the age composition, the amount of housing units and the ownership-structure. These visible structures within co-housing projects have played an important role in this research. For this research two co-housing projects were selected to compare the visible structures. These two projects differed in their age composition, amount of housing units and their ownership-structure. From this comparison a couple of statements about the process of ageing can be made when it comes to these structures. Firstly, when it comes to the age composition, intergenerational co-housing projects have also younger residents who most of the time have more energy, which creates a livelier atmosphere in the co-housing project. On the other hand, in 50+ co-housing projects all residents are in a stage of life in which their wishes are more or like the same, which can be experienced as nice. Secondly, when it comes to the amount of housing units, decision making within the co-housing project is most of the time easier for smaller co-housing projects. Furthermore, the intensity level of contact with other residents is higher when living in a smaller community. As it differs per resident if they like intensive contact or not, a statement about ageing in a smaller or bigger co-housing project is hard to make. Thirdly, when it comes to the ownership-structure, renting is an advantage for seniors because they do not have to take charge for the maintenance of the building. Furthermore, the financial capacity one must have to be able to live in a rented housing unit is much smaller than when buying a housing unit. Another advantage is that it is possible for the residents to completely shape the co-housing projects to their needs. An important disadvantage of a completely bought co-housing project when it comes to finding new residents when a housing unit becomes empty, is that it might be harder to find them as stepping into a housing community with seniors only can be experienced as a big step.

All together the visible structures do have an influence on how living in a co-housing project is experienced and how the process of ageing in co-housing goes. All of the visible structures can vary in their own way, resulting in multiple advantages and disadvantages. Shaping an ideal co-housing project is experienced as hard because this depends on the wishes of a residents. Furthermore, this research have shown that it not only the visible structures have influence on the process of ageing. Also non-visible structures have a great influence on how the process of ageing in a co-housing project goes. The *human nature* of the residents is a very important one, as it has a great influence on key factors of co-housing like the sociable aspect and the supportive aspect. Residents must be willing to help, support and live with each other in order to make a co-housing project a place to age nice.

Coming to an answer to the main question of this research and also to the research aim. The idea of co-housing is still developing in the Netherlands. Even though the foundation rate of new projects has started to descend as the baby-boom generation reached a certain age, there a still

new initiatives for co-housing projects. The Dutch government wants to stimulate these initiatives for this form of housing, which will be good for co-housing in the Netherlands. Right now there are already many projects in all parts of the Netherlands, and lots of these projects are focused on the aspect of ageing. The structures within co-housing projects do have an impact on the process of ageing, but they depend on various wishes of residents if perceived as advantage or disadvantage. With these findings it can be said that the research aim of this research has been achieved as an image on both the overview of co-housing and a close look into co-housing in the Netherlands has been given.

7.2 Reflection

There are some points in this research that deserve to be discussed as they might have changed the results within this research. To start off with the fact that the database is completely based on the co-housing projects that are registered by the 'Vereniging Gemeenschappelijk Wonen'. This list of co-housing projects is already considered as big, however it is probably not complete. Furthermore, also much data was missing for certain co-housing projects, like for example information of projects its structures and zip-codes. A complete dataset could have had an impact on the results within this research. Besides, the chairman of the association told that co-housing projects that decide to stop most of the time do not pass this through to the association, resulting in co-housing projects that are still within the dataset but which actually do not exist anymore. To encounter this fact, the chairman told that there are only few.

Another point for the reflection is that both interviews have been done within Wageningen. This partly led to the fact that both interviews have been done with a former student as in Wageningen live a lot of former students. It could have been interesting for this research to also do interviews outside of Wageningen, or at least with a resident of a co-housing project who not have been a student. Maybe this would have led to other insights and ideas about co-housing. Besides, an addition of respondents could have led to a broader view of co-housing. Furthermore this research, except some smaller points, went untroubled and doing it has been pleasurable and informative.

7.3 Suggestions for further research

By doing this research some interesting opportunities for further research have emerged. The non-visible structures are a very interesting subject for further research. Especially which characteristic features are important in co-housing projects, how they are expressed and how more people can be motivated to live and age in co-housing project. This part of motivation must be done more research about because as shown in this research there can be a decline in new co-housing projects observed, even though co-housing is experienced as a cost saving way of living and a place where people can age well. Furthermore, looking at the distribution of co-housing projects it would be interesting to look at how the idea of co-housing can also be implemented in more rural areas. Right now co-housing projects are mainly in the Randstad and other urban areas in the Netherlands, but because the more rural provinces in the Netherlands are experiencing a shrinkage in the amount of inhabitants co-housing can be a very interesting concept in these

provinces. At last, intergenerational co-housing could be interesting to specify a research on, as it still is a very small type of co-housing compared to 50+ co-housing in the Netherlands. There are multiple possibilities for further research to do on co-housing. As I really enjoyed writing my bachelor thesis about the idea of co-housing, these options for further research are great potential possibilities for a master thesis.

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List of appendixes

- A Maps (black and white versions)
- B Interview guide
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- D Dataset

A – Maps (black and white versions)

All cohousing projects in the Netherlands



Figure 14: A black and white map of all co-housing projects in the Netherlands

All intergenerational co-housing projects in the Netherlands



Figure 15: A black and white map of all intergenerational co-housing projects in the Netherlands

All 50+ co-housing projects in the Netherlands

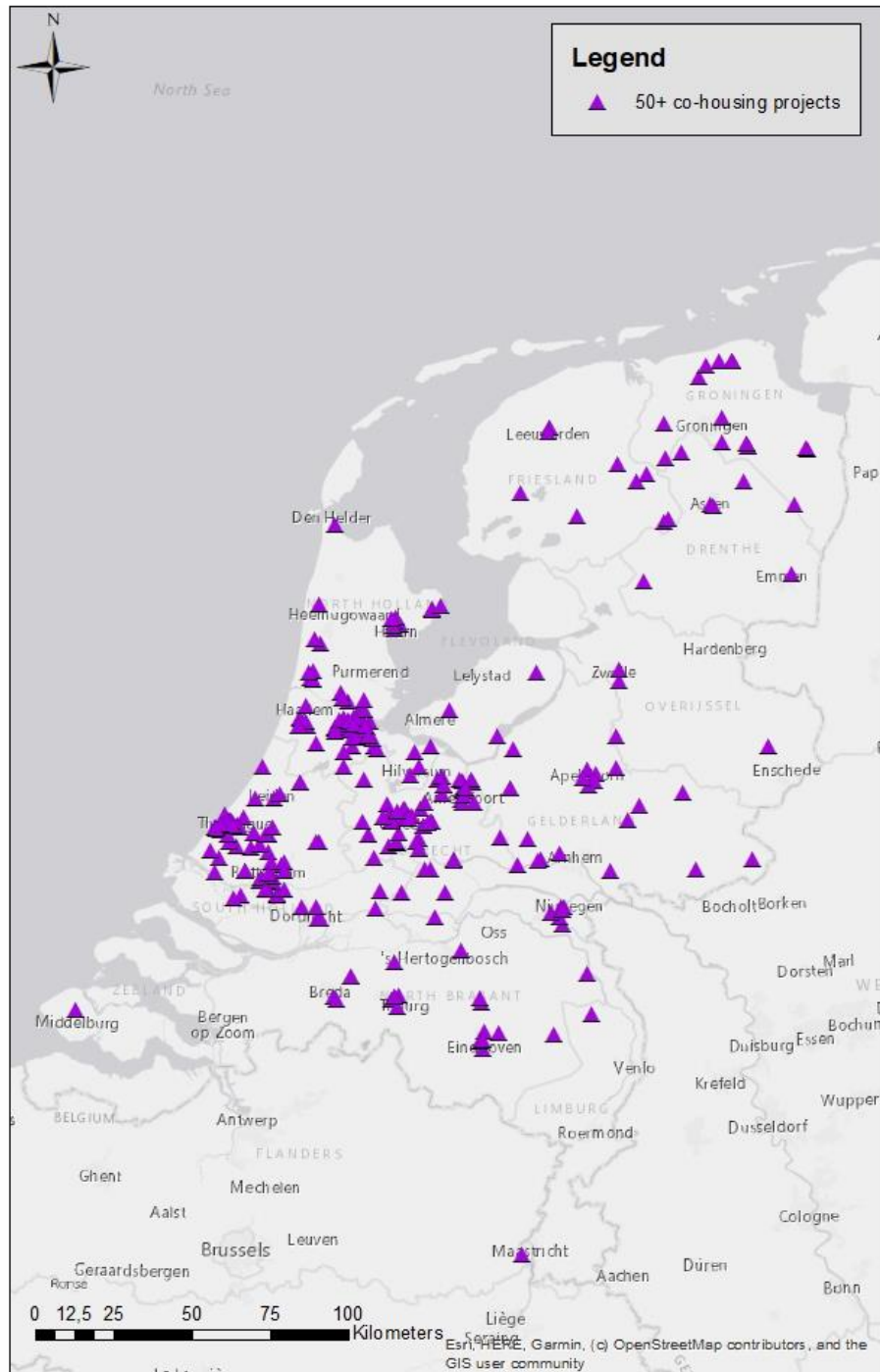


Figure 16: A black and white map of all 50+ co-housing projects in the Netherlands

B – Interview guide

Ik ben Mark Kat en ik studeer op de Radboud Universiteit in Nijmegen. Momenteel zit ik in het derde jaar van de bachelor Geografie, Planologie en Milieu. De bachelor scriptie die daarvoor geschreven dient te worden schrijf ik over hoe het proces van ouder worden in relatie staat tot het leven in een woongemeenschap. Ik probeer erachter te komen welke structuren binnen de woongemeenschap een rol spelen in het ouder worden en of het mogelijk is om een ideale woongemeenschap te vormen. Daarom zou ik u nu enkele vragen willen stellen over uw ervaring met het wonen in een woongemeenschap. Het interview zal ik (indien toegestaan) opnemen zodat ik vervolgens de resultaten kan verwerken. De bachelor scriptie zal niet worden gepubliceerd, hij wordt enkel gestuurd naar mijn begeleider en gedeeld met mensen die daar in het bijzonder om gevraagd hebben.

Beginvragen (eventueel van tevoren opzoeken)

- Hoe lang woont u al in deze woongemeenschap?

- Met hoeveel wooneenheden wonen jullie samen in het project?

- Wat is de leeftijdssamenstelling in deze woongemeenschap?
 - o Intergenerationeel
 - o 50+
- Waar vindt de woongemeenschap plaats?

1 Motivatie

- Waarom bent u ooit in een woongemeenschap gaan wonen?

- In hoeverre dacht u na over dat het ouder worden makkelijker verloopt in een woongemeenschap toen u hier ging wonen?

- Voldeed het wonen in een woongemeenschap aan de verwachtingen?

- Welke rol speelt eenzaamheid in de keuze van mensen om in een woongemeenschap te gaan wonen?
- Welke aspecten van de woongemeenschap zou u missen wanneer u er niet zou wonen?

2 Oprichting

- Wanneer is het project opgericht?
- Hoe verliep het proces?
- Wat waren struikelblokken?
- Hoe worden nieuwe bewoners gekozen en vervolgens opgenomen?
 - o Zijn er eisen aan nieuwe bewoners?

3 Belangrijke structuren

De structuren binnen woongemeenschappen spelen een belangrijke rol in mijn scriptie. Ik probeer namelijk te onderzoeken welke belangrijk worden bevonden en welke niet. Daarom nu enkele vragen over de structuren.

- Een woongemeenschap kan zowel intergenerationeel zijn als alleen met senioren. Wat zijn volgens u de voordelen van (degene waar hij/zij) woont?
- Wat zijn de nadelen?
- Woongemeenschappen kunnen verschillen in hun 'ownership-structure'. Het kan bestaan uit alleen huur, alleen koop maar ook een combinatie van beiden. Wat zijn volgens u de voordelen van (degene waar hij/zij woont)?
- Wat zijn de nadelen?

- Woongemeenschappen verschillen in het aantal wooneenheden dat ze bevatten. Wat zijn de voordelen aan (weinig/veel) wooneenheden?
- Wat zijn de nadelen?
- Een woongemeenschap kan zowel plaats vinden in een urbaan (stedelijk) gebied, maar ook in een meer ruraal (platteland) gebied. Wat zijn voordelen aan voordelen aan een woongemeenschap in een (urbaan/ruraal) gebied?
- Wat zijn de nadelen?
- Hoe belangrijk is de locatie van de woongemeenschap?
- Woongemeenschappen verschillen in de manier waarop er activiteiten georganiseerd worden. Het kan dat er binnen de woongemeenschap zelf mensen activiteiten organiseren en het kan dat daarvoor mensen van buiten de woongemeenschap worden ingezet. Hoe wordt dat binnen deze woongemeenschap geregeld? Wat zijn de voordelen van het laten organiseren van activiteiten door (bewoners/professionals)?
- Wat zijn de nadelen?
- Hoe belangrijk is het organiseren van activiteiten voor de woongemeenschap?
- Er zijn woongemeenschappen waar er zoveel mogelijk zorg door de bewoners zelf gedaan wordt en er zijn woongemeenschappen die snel zorg van buiten inschakelen. Hoe wordt dat binnen deze woongemeenschap geregeld?
- - Professioneel/mantelzorg? → Zorgt dit weleens voor problemen?
 - Is zorg voor elkaar een officiële doelstelling van deze gemeenschap?
-
- Hoe stimuleer je gemeenschap binnen het project?
- Zijn er daarnaast nog meer belangrijke structuren die het succes van een co-housing project bepalen?
- Op welke manier zijn de structuren met elkaar verbonden?
- Hoe beïnvloeden de besproken structuren het proces van verouderen?

Ideaal co-housing project

- Wat zou de ideale samenstelling van uw woongemeenschap zijn? (Denk aan: aantal leden, mannen/vrouwen, leeftijden, kinderen, soorten huishoudens, culturen)

C – Interviewcodes

	D 1: Interviewtranscription Orkezt	D 2: Interviewtranscription the Wolfswaard	Totals
50+	8	0	8
Aandacht voor elkaar	3	0	3
Aanpassen	3	0	3
Aanspraak	3	0	3
Aard van de mensen die er wonen	7	0	7
Activiteiten	10	12	22
Algemeen positief over gemeenschap	3	0	3
Altijd in groepen gewoond	0	1	1
Belangrijke structuur	1	1	2
Bewuste keuze	3	0	3
Dezelfde wensen	1	0	1
Dingen kunnen hebben van anderen	2	0	2
Eenzaamheid	1	0	1
Elkaar helpen	6	0	6
Gemeenschappelijke ruimtes	4	0	4
Gemiddelde duur	0	1	1
Geven aan elkaar	2	0	2
Gezelligheid	6	3	9
Grootschalig	2	0	2
Housing units	5	1	6
Huis en omgeving	4	3	7
Huisgrootte	6	6	12
Huisopbouw	1	6	7
Huur	2	9	11
Iets overhebben voor elkaar	2	0	2
Intensiteit contacten	9	7	16
Intergenerational	8	4	12
Kleinschalig	3	0	3
Koop	11	0	11
Leuk om in een groep te wonen	0	1	1
Leven met elkaar delen	7	1	8
Niet bespreken	1	0	1
Niet eenzaam	3	0	3
Nieuwe bewoners	9	8	17
Onbewust	4	0	4
Oprichting	8	1	9
Ouder worden	5	0	5
Ouderen en kinderen	1	5	6
Plek voor jezelf	3	4	7
Reacties van buitenaf	2	0	2
Regels	1	0	1
Rekening houden met anderen	3	0	3
Respect	1	0	1
Rust	4	0	4
Studeren	5	3	8
Taakverdeling	1	9	10
Taken uitbesteden	1	0	1
Tolerantie	1	0	1
Verhuismotivatie	3	5	8
Verrijking van leven	1	0	1
Verschil met vroeger	0	1	1
Verschillende mensen	4	5	9
Voortbestaan woongroep	1	0	1
Vrienden	3	0	3
Wonen-werken	0	2	2
Woongeschiedenis	7	3	10
Woon-werken te intensief	0	1	1
Zorg	4	1	5
Zorg inkopen	2	0	2
Totals	201	104	305

D – Dataset

Co-housing project	Municipality	Zip code	Year of foundation	Housing units	Ownership structure	ig/ch/50+	w w	mul ti	ec o	s p	g h
Woongroep Vianenstraat 164	Amsterdam Zuidoost	1106 DE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Wonen 2000 Plus	Alblasserdam	2951 GC	2011	31	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bewonersvereniging De Egel	Alkmaar	1815 HP				0	0	0	0	0	0
De Wonne Almelo	Almelo	7601 BA	1995			0	0	0	0	0	0
De Zuivering	Alphen	5130 AA				0	0	0	0	0	0
woonproject in Twente	Ambt-Delden	7495 SC				0	0	0	0	0	0
Polygame woongroep	Amersfoort			16		0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Amersfortia	Amersfoort	3814 BH		16		0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Liaan	Amersfoort	3818 NN			1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Zwanebloem	Amersfoort	3824 HP				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Grote Koppel	Amersfoort	3813 AA				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Malle Joseph	Amersfoort	3811 GK				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Schimmelpenninckstraat	Amersfoort	3813 AG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Wijnrank	Amstelveen	1183 MG		16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WG-terrein	Amsterdam	1054 RD	1984	80	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Plantagedok	Amsterdam	1018 CM	2005			0	1	0	0	0	0
Vrijburcht	Amsterdam	1086 XZ	2006	52	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
De Groene Gemeenschap	Amsterdam	1086 VJ	2011	6		0	1	0	0	0	0
Cape Botanica	Amsterdam	1021 PX			2	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Warren	Amsterdam	1058 GM				0	0	0	0	0	0
Het Open IJnde	Amsterdam			20		0	0	0	0	0	0
Het Open IJnde	Amsterdam			20		0	0	0	0	0	0
Stichting Een Vrolijke Oude Dag	Amsterdam	1059 ED		37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban Street Forest	Amsterdam					0	0	0	0	0	0
AdamCS	Amsterdam					0	0	0	0	0	0
Aya Gaia Yoga	Amsterdam	1087 AW				0	0	0	0	1	0
Inktfabriek	Amsterdam	1013 AH				0	0	0	0	0	0
Kostverloren	Amsterdam	1053 SB				0	0	0	0	0	0
nog geen naam	Amsterdam	1078 TR			1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pergola	Amsterdam					0	0	0	0	0	0
Ribut	Amsterdam	1094 RT				0	0	0	0	0	0
Sparrenweg	Amsterdam					0	0	0	0	0	0
Stadskruid	Amsterdam	1054 CT				0	0	0	0	0	0

Vereniging Lutmastraat	Amsterdam			8		0	0	0	0	0	0
Wi Kontren	Amsterdam	1106 JX		31	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wijk 7	Amsterdam	1102 RN				0	1	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Amsterdam	1018 HK				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Ahadeb	Amsterdam	1017 SE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep BlaBla	Amsterdam					0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Bickerie	Amsterdam	1013 DK				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Diamant	Amsterdam	1069 HM		3		0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Paarse Olifant	Amsterdam	1054 EG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Dolhuys	Amsterdam	1054 RM				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Jonas	Amsterdam	1072 RE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Kandeel	Amsterdam	1054 EG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Lijn 11	Amsterdam				1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Politburo	Amsterdam	1054 KG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Schaterlach	Amsterdam					0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Sloten	Amsterdam	1066 PM				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Spoorzicht	Amsterdam	1013 LE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep van 666 Klaar	Amsterdam	1091 EG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Vlieg	Amsterdam	1052 AW				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep W	Amsterdam	1051 PD				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Waaigat	Amsterdam	1018 AR		5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WoonWerkPand Tetterode	Amsterdam	1053 XC				0	1	0	0	0	0
Nieuw Bouwlust	Anna Paulowna	1761 LA	2015			0	0	0	0	0	0
Casa de Pauw	Arnhem	6824 HE	1985	43		0	1	0	0	0	0
Polderdrift	Arnhem	6836 MH	1996	40	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
De Academie	Arnhem	6814 BC				0	0	0	0	0	0
Paul Krugerstraat	Arnhem	6814 AT				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woon- en Werkgemeenschap Grensgeval	Baarle-Nassau	5111 ED				0	1	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Koningin Julianaschool	Baarn	3741 AW		23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leefgemeenschap De Bondgenoot	Barneveld	3772 BX				0	0	0	0	1	0
De Trog	Beek	6573 DG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging Babylon	Berg en Dal	6571 GB				0	1	0	0	0	0
Hooge Berkt Gemeenschap	Bergeijk	5571 TH				0	0	0	0	1	0
Ecodorp Bergen	Bergen	1861 PH				0	1	0	1	0	0
Woongroep Jong Nederland	Bergen aan Zee	1865 BJ				0	0	0	0	0	0

Woon Werk Gemeenschap Walcheren	Biggekerke	4373 AZ		20	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Villa Linnaeus	Bilt					0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecodorp Boekel	Boekel	5427 GB		35	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
C.W. Het Aardrijk	Breda	4824 BT	1988	52	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Brielle	Brielle	3231 BJ		8		0	0	0	0	0	0
De Werfterp	Culemborg			19		0	1	0	0	0	0
Het Carré	Delfgauw	2645 KX	2003	49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Oude Nieuwelaan	Delft	2611 RS	1980			0	1	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging KM75	Delft	2611 EC	1983		1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stadsboerderij Delft	Delft	2616 LJ	2000	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coöperatieve Woongemeenschap Feniks UA	Delft	2627 AB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Voorstraat 26	Delft	2611 JR			1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Delft	2624 PL				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Grote Leeuw	Delft	2628 RD				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Krobiko	Delft	2622 ET				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Van Lodensteijnstraat	Delft	2612 JZ				0	0	0	0	0	0
ZAB	Delft	2613 PE				0	0	0	0	0	0
De Paap	Den Bosch	5211 LC	1978			0	1	0	0	0	0
Bewust Wonen Werken Boschveld	Den Bosch		2018	24		0	0	0	0	0	0
CPO Geldersedam	Den Bosch	5212 RB		10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Crisis te lijf	Den Bosch					0	0	0	0	0	0
De Oosterburen	Den Bosch	5213 XV		14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecobosch	Den Bosch				3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Boschgaard	Den Bosch	5213 GD				0	1	0	0	0	0
Claraklooster	Den Bosch	5211 LB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Elf A	Den Bosch					0	0	0	0	0	0
Aqua Marino	Den Haag	2512 PG	1996	28	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
De Waterspin	Den Haag	2512 ET	1998	39		0	1	0	0	0	0
De Grote Pyr	Den Haag	2513 GX	2002			0	1	0	0	0	0
Ichtus	Den Haag	2545 LP	2006	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Vie en Rose	Den Haag		2010	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groene Mient	Den Haag	2564 LA	2017	33	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Emmaus Woongroep Welvaartresten	Den Haag	2512 GA				0	0	0	0	0	0
Wonen Werken Pander	Den Haag	2512 XX				0	1	0	0	0	0
Woongroep 't Boogje	Den Haag	2512 XX				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep 100	Den Haag	2518 XB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep OpStand	Den Haag					0	0	0	0	0	0

Woongroep Dappere Buren	Deventer		2012	16		0	0	0	0	0	0
Zwolseweg	Deventer			3		0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep 't Schaar	Dieren	6951 LZ	1980		1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiku Woongroep	Doesburg	6981 AT				0	0	0	0	0	0
Leefgemeenschap Elim	Doorn	3941 RA				0	0	0	0	1	0
Woongroep Opteland	Dordrecht	3319 VN	2010		3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Woongroep De Trijesprong	Drachten	9201 BJ				0	0	0	0	0	0
Hof van Driebergen	Driebergen					0	0	0	0	0	0
Centraal Bouwen en Wonen Heuvelrug	Driebergen-Rijsenburg	3971 KP			3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burgers	Eindhoven	5611 PB	1990	18		0	1	0	0	0	0
Elkrijk	Eindhoven	5600 AM		45	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hoogstraatgemeenschap	Eindhoven	5654 NB		6		0	0	0	0	1	0
Ventoseflat	Eindhoven	5611 BD				0	1	0	0	0	1
Ekodorp Elst	Elst	6662 NB				0	0	0	1	0	0
De Wonne Enschede	Enschede	7511 EK	1979			0	0	0	0	0	0
't Piepke	Enschede	7522 AL				0	0	0	0	0	0
't Merelnest	Etten Leur				2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wooncoöperatie Finnewold	Finsterwolde	9684 CR	2016	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Het Pakhuis	Franeker					0	0	0	0	0	0
De Groene Gieter	Gaanderen	7011 VC			2	0	0	0	1	0	0
De lachende Boedha	Geffen	5386 ED				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Abshof	Geleen			7		0	0	0	0	0	0
Eco-Aldea Mare Terre Giethoorn	Giethoorn	8355 VA				0	0	0	1	0	0
De Wonne Glanerbrug	Glanerbrug	7532 AJ	2000			0	0	0	0	0	0
De Buitenschool	Glimmen	9756 TM				0	1	0	0	0	0
De Wijde Mantel	De Glind	3794 NC		6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Het Oude RKZ	Groningen	9722 EW	1979			0	1	0	0	0	0
ORKZ	Groningen	9722 EW	1979			0	1	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Erven S	Groningen	9737 AD	1981	7		0	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging De Borcht	Groningen	9718 RC	1989			0	0	0	0	0	0
Het BuitensteBinnen	Groningen	9742 ED				0	0	0	0	0	0
de Metropool	Groningen	9717 HT				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Baulig	Groningen	9711 KN				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Nieuwe Kijk	Groningen	9712 SJ				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Vooruitgang	Groningen	9718 BJ		34		0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Oosterpoort	Groningen	9718 RA				0	0	0	0	0	0

Woongroep Pancho	Groningen	9711 EE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Plein	Groningen	9728 SK				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Plof	Groningen	9716 CM				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Vinkenvilla	Groningen					0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Lavendelstraat	Haarlem	2034 MJ	1989	11		0	0	0	0	1	0
Bewonersvereniging Rosenstock-Huessy Huis	Haarlem	2011 CV	2006	9		0	0	0	0	0	0
Ons Groene Huis	Haarlem					0	0	0	0	0	0
Erve Veldink	Haarlo	7273 SR	1981	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
De Weyst	Handel	5423 SV	1984			0	1	0	0	0	0
Terra Libertas	Haren	9751 NN				0	0	0	0	0	0
Bloemlust	Heemskerk		1995	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MW2 De Vuurplaats	Heerhugowaard	1704 WL	1994	15	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Woongroep de Wijst	Heesch					0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Hellevoetsluis	Hellevoetsluis	3225 GL				0	0	0	0	0	0
Hof van Heden Hoogvliet	Hoogvliet	3192 BP	2008	60	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Sonnenblinck	Houthem-Valkenburg				2	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Brouwketel	Huissen	6851 ZX				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Thedinghsweert	Kerk-Avezaath	4017 NR	1993	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Woongroep 't Pluspunt	Kruisland	4756 AK				0	0	0	0	0	0
Haniahof	Leeuwarden	8911 BX	1986	16		0	0	0	0	0	0
Iewan	Lent	6663 CM	2015		1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Woongemeenschap Eikpunt	Lent	6663 LE	2016	49	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Villa Sterappel	Lent		2017	9		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoeve Kakelbont	Liessel					0	0	0	0	0	0
SETA-wonen	Loon op Zand		2016	40	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Woongroep Zuid Maastricht	Maastricht	6212 BG	1984	8		0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Sterreplein	Maastricht	6221 AM				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap De Oosterboer	Meppel	7943 KE	2011	3	1	0	1	0		1	0
Anders wonen Walcheren	Middelburg	4337 PA				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Stadsschuur	Middelburg	4331 KS		22		0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Ouderen Naaldwijk	Naaldwijk					0	0	0	0	0	0
Huize Humus	Nieuwegein	3432 TB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Cayenne	Nieuwegein	3438 VP		5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
woongroep Duinzigt	Nieuwegein				1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Lauwe Engel	Nieuwegein	3432 TB				0	0	0	0	0	0
De Oase	Nieuwland	4243 JS				0	0	0	0	0	0
De Koopvaart	Nijmegen	6541 BR	1982			0	1	0	0	0	0

De Paraplufabriek	Nijmegen	6512 AT	1982			0	1	0	0	0	0
De Grote Broek	Nijmegen	6511 PK	1984			0	1	0	0	0	0
Vereniging Stoottroepen Oost	Nijmegen	6521 EV	1992	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Vrouwenschool	Nijmegen	6521 KD	1994			0	1	0	0	0	0
De Toren	Nijmegen	6515 DC	2013		1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecologisch Wonen Nijmegen	Nijmegen					0	0	0	1	0	0
't Karwei	Nijmegen	6512 BB				0	0	0	0	0	0
't Rijtje	Nijmegen					0	0	0	0	0	0
A.R. de Brons	Nijmegen	6541 ZJ			1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alles komt goed	Nijmegen	5624 BN				0	0	0	0	0	0
Blijf van mijn huis	Nijmegen				2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottenhuis	Nijmegen					0	0	0	0	0	0
De Drie Bananenplukkers	Nijmegen	6541 SN				0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobbelmannklooster	Nijmegen	6531 KT				0	0	0	0	0	0
Dommer	Nijmegen	6523 CV		5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extrapool	Nijmegen	6511 LN		5		0	0	0	0	0	0
Kapel Vondelstraat	Nijmegen	6512 BB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Koolemans Beijnenstraat	Nijmegen	6521 EV				0	0	0	0	0	0
Pietje Bell	Nijmegen	6524 CL				0	0	0	0	0	0
Van den Havestraat	Nijmegen	6521 JS				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Nijmegen	6524 EE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Nijmegen	6542 VC				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Nijmegen	6512 BB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Nijmegen	6521 AR				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Anti Huisbaas	Nijmegen	6541 BB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Biezenstraat	Nijmegen	6541 ZX				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Blickveld	Nijmegen	6524 AD				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Biels	Nijmegen	6542 PA				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Dulck	Nijmegen	6512 DT				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Filosofie	Nijmegen	6522 DE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Kraijenhoff	Nijmegen	6541 PW				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Le Fabuleux Destin	Nijmegen	6511 CL				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Mazzel	Nijmegen	6523 BG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Postdwarsweg	Nijmegen	6523 GC				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Schoolstraat 123	Nijmegen	6512 JD				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Spli Jevo	Nijmegen	6542 JT				0	0	0	0	0	0

Woongroep Spoorzicht	Nijmegen	6541 SW				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Van Gent	Nijmegen	6524 BD				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Villa Chaotika	Nijmegen	6521 DS				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Waarom OOK Niet	Nijmegen	6535 LE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Wanhoop Nabij	Nijmegen	6541 BB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Willem Barentszstraat 53	Nijmegen	6512 GE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Eindeloos	Nijmegen	6521 JR				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woonwerkvereniging De Begijnen	Nijmegen	6511 WP		6		0	1	0	0	0	0
Graanhof	Oldambt					0	0	0	1	0	0
Aardehuis Olst	Olst	8121 JZ		23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecodorp Twente	Oud Ootmarsum					0	0	0	0	0	0
Cafe Betsy's	Rhenen			5		0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Toekomst Amarant	Reusel	5541 CE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecodorp Gaasterland	Rijs					0	0	0	1	0	0
Woongroep De Hoecken	Rijswijk	2284 AL	2009			0	0	0	0	0	1
Geworteld Wonen	Rijswijk	2268 KL		53	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Groepswonen Roosendaal	Roosendaal	4708 EW				0	0	0	0	0	0
Ver. Samen Verder	Rosmalen	5248 BJ				0	0	0	0	0	0
Het Poortgebouw	Rotterdam	3071 JX	1982	30		0	1	0	0	0	0
Sabitri Bahwan	Rotterdam	3081 BG	1995	9		0	0	1	0	0	0
De Gigant	Rotterdam	3089 RL	2007	5		0	1	0	0	0	0
Bewonersvereniging Stampioenwarsstraten	Rotterdam	3071 TP		96		0	0	0	0	0	0
Kralingen-Lake	Rotterdam					0	0	0	0	0	0
WG Jansen	Rotterdam			5		0	0	0	0	0	0
Woon/werk vereniging VERS	Rotterdam	3036 HH				0	1	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Burgermeester	Rotterdam	3077 BH				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Rotterdam	Rotterdam					0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Vier op Vier	Rotterdam	3061 SW				0	0	0	0	0	0
Het Kloosterhuis	Sambeek	5836 AC	1993			0	0	0	0	0	0
De Woongaard	Serooskerke	4353 BD	2020	20		0	0	0	1	0	0
Lowakimo	Sittard					0	0	0	1	0	0
Mienskiplik Wenjen	Sneek	8607 ES	1982	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep in oprichting	Sprang-Capelle			2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emmaus Feniks	Tegelen	5932 NA				0	1	0	0	0	0
Eco-Tribe	Teuge	7395 MA				0	1	0	1	0	0
Woongroep Borchgang	Tiel	4001 LR				0	0	0	0	0	0

Glouwi Bouliga Woongroep	Tilburg	5025 JH				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Tandem	Tilburg	5041 DM				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Bronhuize	Ubbergen	6574 AH	1981	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Rafter	Ubbergen	6574 AC	1983		1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Het Hoge Noorden	Ubbergen	6574 AC				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Tuinen van Tourmalijn	Uffelte			8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Experimentele Flats	Utrecht	3563 CT	1971	192	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bertsbrein	Utrecht	3531 RX	1994	7		0	0	0	0	0	0
Meer Dan Wonen	Utrecht					0	0	0	0	0	0
Contact & muziek	Utrecht	3531 HJ				0	1	0	0	0	0
De Tachtigers	Utrecht	3532 CH				0	0	0	0	0	0
Het Groene Dak	Utrecht	3573 ZG				0	0	0	1	0	0
Labre-huis	Utrecht	3512 CC		31		0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterhoen	Utrecht					0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Overhoop	Utrecht					0	0	0	0	1	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3511 VM				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3524 VC				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3524 RN				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3524 HD				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3532 XV				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3571 WB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3581 EB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3582 CA				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3581 PV				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3512 CH				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Utrecht	3511 VR				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Elzas	Utrecht	3524 RV			1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Notabene	Utrecht	3511 HG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Oeral 46 58	Utrecht	3524 DX				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Oldambt Zeven	Utrecht	3524 BD				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep St Gotthard	Utrecht	3524 VR				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Sudeten	Utrecht	3524 HT				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Ubica	Utrecht	3512 GE				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Watje	Utrecht	3524 VG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Park Welgelegen	Utrecht	3533 HD				0	0	0	0	0	0

Jonashoeve	Vaassen	8171 NM				0	0	0	0	0	0
Grûn land	Voorst		2009			0	0	0	0	0	0
De Cuyperspastorie	Vorden	7251 LD				0	1	0	0	0	1
Windenberg	Vorden	7251 MB				0	0	0	0	0	0
De Overkant	Wageningen	6703 AA	1983	6		0	0	0	0	0	0
Studentenvrijstaat Droevendaal	Wageningen	6708 PB	1999			0	0	0	0	0	0
Casa Cranca	Wageningen	6701 BM				0	0	0	0	0	0
De Huismus	Wageningen	6708 MD				0	0	0	0	0	0
De Wolfswaard	Wageningen	6701 PB		16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heerenstraat 1 Bis Woongroep	Wageningen	6701 DG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Engelenbak	Wageningen	6701 BR				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep H 16A	Wageningen	6701 BT				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep H 71A	Wageningen	6701 BP				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Studentenhuis	Wageningen	6701 DK				0	0	0	0	0	0
De Hobbitstee	Wapserveen	8351 HW	1969			0	1	0	1	0	0
Woongroep 't Waliën	Warnsveld	7231 PG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Harmonie	Warnsveld	7231 PG			1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boerderij de Kovel	Wichmond	7234 SR				0	0	0	0	0	0
De Nieuwe Proef	Wogmeer	1643 NH	2006			0	1	0	0	0	0
Alles Onder Een Dak	Wolfheze	6874 BG				0	0	0	0	0	0
Villa Vruchtbaar	Zeist	3707 HW				0	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep	Zeist	3702 AB				0	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging Duurzaam Wonen Overbetuwe	Zetten	6671 XX			3	0	0	0	1	0	0
De Open Stal	Zevenaar			24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
VWZ De Groene Marke	Zutphen	7207 GN	1991	50	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hof van Heden	Zutphen	7201 NJ	2005	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Oude Wand	Zutphen	7201 LM				0	0	0	0	0	0
Mens- en Milieuvriendelijk Wonen Zwolle De Bongerd	Zwolle	8016 LJ	1997	36	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
De Meanderhof	Zwolle	8043 XS	2007			0	1	0	0	0	0
De Nooten	Zwolle	8031 PJ	2013	51		0	1	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging H.Veo	Amsterdam	1091 EN	1983			1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep UTVM	Amsterdam	1093 DL	1992	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
't Sonnehoekje	Amsterdam			24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Geinsteijn	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Hembrug161	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0

Huize JWB	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
KSG	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Marcantilaan	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Oud-West Thuis Best	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Urtica	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap DK 91	Amsterdam	1111 AE				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Acht	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Bewonerskollektief JWB 50-66	Amsterdam	1071 LK				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Centrum-Oost	Amsterdam				1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Lepel	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Plofhoek	Amsterdam	1051 VT				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Sgone Sgein	Amsterdam	1106 DA			1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Het Ruyschhuis	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Oude Rai	Amsterdam	1072 RB				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Sectie Zes	Amsterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Femina Muller	Amsterdam	1013 JL		6		1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Bosch	Arnhem	6828 AB	1978			1	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Arnhem	Arnhem	6835 MA	1980	30	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arneco	Arnhem	6836 AA		15	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
de Lawick	Arnhem	6814 HA				1	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel Bosch	Arnhem	6828 AB		11		1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Sandwijkstraat	Bilt	3731 GA	1980	20		1	0	0	0	0	0
Het Bastion	Breda	4817 LD	1982			1	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging Bagijnhof 13	Delft	2611 AN		40		1	0	0	0	0	0
Fred 268	Den Haag					1	0	0	0	0	0
Sirene	Den Haag	2512 XA				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Den Hout	Den Hout					1	0	0	0	0	0
Vasati	Driebergen-Rijsenburg					1	0	0	0	0	0
Kruisstraat Fijnadres	Eindhoven					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging GEMA	Groningen	9712 GE	1986			1	0	0	0	0	0
De Grote Lelie	Groningen	9712 SP				1	0	0	0	0	0
Huize IJkelstein	Groningen	9712 EZ				1	0	0	0	0	0
Portageel	Groningen					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Boschlust	Groningen	9711 KH		7		1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Pimpernel	Groningen	9741 BM				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Zuid	Groningen			6		1	0	0	0	0	0

Ykelstein	Groningen	9712 EZ				1	0	0	0	0	0
De Grindhorst	Heelsum	6866 CH			1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Willemskade	Leeuwarden	8911 BC	1988	8		1	0	0	0	0	0
Domus Viridis	Nieuwegein	3432 TC				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Vlam	Nieuwegein	3432 TC				1	0	0	0	0	0
Octopus	Nieuwerbrug	2415 AB			2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burghardt	Nijmegen					1	0	0	0	0	0
De Petteflet	Nijmegen					1	0	0	0	0	0
Huize Tweek	Nijmegen					1	0	0	0	0	0
PANko	Nijmegen				1	1	0	0	0	0	0
V for Vondel	Nijmegen					1	0	0	0	0	0
Villa Melkuis	Nijmegen					1	0	0	0	0	0
Vondel29	Nijmegen	6512 BB				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Splitjevo	Nijmegen					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Van Berchen	Nijmegen	6511 BB				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Voorwaarts	Nijmegen	6541 RA				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Bloemkwekerstraat	Rotterdam	3014 PA	1980			1	0	0	0	0	0
Buitensporig	Rotterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Vlinderpand	Rotterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Hoge Boezem	Rotterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Artis	Rotterdam	3012 VE				1	0	0	0	0	0
ZoefZoef	Rotterdam					1	0	0	0	0	0
WoonWerkvereniging de Medeklinkert	Tilburg	5041 DJ				1	1	0	0	0	0
Stichting Huismus	Utrecht	3572 JB	1981	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Emmaus-Parkwijk	Utrecht	3544 AL	2004			1	1	0	0	0	0
Woongroep in de regio Utrecht	Utrecht			100		1	0	0	0	0	0
Aurorastraat	Utrecht					1	0	0	0	0	0
Bloemstraat	Utrecht					1	0	0	0	0	0
De Feets	Utrecht					1	0	0	0	0	0
Furkabaan	Utrecht					1	0	0	0	0	0
Hamburgerstraat	Utrecht					1	0	0	0	0	0
KievitHoek	Utrecht					1	0	0	0	0	0
Panta Rhei	Utrecht					1	0	0	0	0	0
voorheen de bakkersschool	Utrecht					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Kasko	Utrecht	3581 VE				1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Scherpenburch	Utrecht					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep WWG	Utrecht					1	0	0	0	0	0
Yes Nuestra	Utrecht	3524 BW			1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Buziau	Wageningen	6708 NR				1	0	0	0	0	0
G7	Wageningen					1	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Harmonie	Warnsveld	7231 PG	1984		1	1	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. De Rups	Alkmaar	1825 LD	1983	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. De Regenboog	Alkmaar	1827 BW	1986	40	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Alkmaar (naam onbekend) i.o.	Alkmaar					2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Redemark	Almere	1353 PD	1978			2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. de Wierden	Almere	1355 LB	1984	30	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Alphen aan den Rijn	Alphen aan den Rijn	2408 GJ		29	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Het Hallehuis	Amersfoort	3813 LX	1984	33	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Woonvorm van de Toekomst	Amersfoort	3823 HX	1993	61	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Amstelveen	Amstelveen	1183 EK	1991	36	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. 't Vierschaar	Apeldoorn	7327 LK	1984	21	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bouricius	Arnhem	6814 CW				2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. De Bonvivant	Capelle a/d IJssel	2907 NA	1990	50	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Centraal woon/werk project Midgaard	De Heurne (gld)	7095 BV		5		2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Delft	Delft	2623 MS	1981	80	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Houtwijk	Den Haag	2552 PK	1984	49	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Katerstraat	Den Haag	2512 CD	1986	31	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
De Witte Boom	Den Haag	2518 JG	1988			2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Leidschendam	Den Haag	2492 NS	2000	26		2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Deventer	Deventer	7412 JR	1994	32	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
V.E.G.W.D. 'Het Zandgoed'	Deventer	7412 CG	2003	10	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
C.W. de Hofstede	Doetinchem	7006 JR	1981	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Doetinchem (naam onbekend) i.o.	Doetinchem					2	0	0	0	0	0
Zonnespreng	Driebergen	3972 EC	2010	20		2	0	0	1	0	0
C.W. de Binnentuin	Driebergen	3972 VL	2014	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. De Wonenwĳ	Ede	6717 SL	1997	47	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Lismortel	Eindhoven	5627 KX	1983	62	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Strĳp	Eindhoven	5616 GR	1989	21	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cohousing Strĳp-R	Eindhoven	5651 HL	2017			2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Emmen	Emmen	7827 DD	1985	47	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. De Heerd	Groningen	9736 EC	1982	46	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Het Groene Dorp	Groningen	9726 HE		100	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Drielandenhuis	Haarlem	2034 LV	1986	37	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Romolenpolder	Haarlem	2034 MT	1992	46		2	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Heemshof	Heemskerk	1968 KN	1977	7		2	1	0	0	0	0

C.W. de Oase	Heerhugowaard					2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Schiffelerhof	Heerlen	6416 CR	1987		2	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. De Hilversumse Meent	Hilversum	1218 CR	1977	50	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Auriijn	Hoorn	1628 CT	1987	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Josefhuis	Hoorn	1621 KP	1987	31	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Dinslo	Huis ter Heide	3712 DD		23	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
De Volle Leegte	Leegkerk	9746 TG	2005	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Circa	Leeuwarden	8911 BH	1988	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Hoeksterpoort	Leeuwarden	8921 GC	1990	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Zwartehandspoort	Leiden	2312 TV	1985	11	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. de StadsOase	Leiden	2311 NW	1986	37	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Stevenshof	Leiden	2331 MA	1988	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Ons Behang	Leiden	2316 JM	1990			2	0	0	0	0	0
De Oranjerie	Leiden	2316 ZK	2003	19	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
G.W. Leiden	Leiden	2316 AW				2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Hestia	Lelystad	8225 PA	1987	32	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Vernieuwend Wonen Maastricht	Maastricht	6229 GN	1989	73	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Plekzat	Meppel	7943 KE			2	2	0	0	1	0	0
G.W. Nieuwegein	Nieuwegein	3432 TC	1982	30	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Noorderlicht	Nieuwegein	3432 TB				2	0	0	0	0	0
Villa Puntdak	Nieuwegein	3432 TC				2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Opaalstraat	Nijmegen	6534 XP	1987	49	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Kastanjehof	Nijmegen	6533 BX	1990	65		2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Mozaiek	Nijmegen	6523 RV	2004	46	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. de Waalsprong	Nijmegen	6533 BX			3	2	0	0	0	0	0
CW Thomasklooster	Nijmegen	6525 RM			1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Anna Bijnhof	Oegstgeest	2343 JT	1987	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W.O. Onder de Linden	Oldenzaal	7572 TV	1991	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
W.K. Purmerend	Purmerend	1440 AG	1985	71	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Maasniel	Roermond	6042 HV	1987	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. de Beuk	Rotterdam	3022 GM	1977	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. De Banier	Rotterdam	3032 PH	1980	52	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Zevenkamp	Rotterdam	3069 WT	1982	55	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Magneet	Rotterdam					2	0	0	0	0	0
Woonwerkvereniging De Lelie	Rotterdam	3074 LM		10	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
C.W. Schouwen-Duiveland (naam onbekend)	Schouwen-Duiveland					2	0	0	0	0	0

C.W. Spijkenisse	Spijkenisse	3201 PJ	1981	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. De Meenthe	Tilburg	5012 TH	1981	20	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. De Stam	Tilburg	5046 EE	2013	18	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Uithoorn	Uithoorn	1423 ER	1988		1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging De Oude Veulentjes	Usquert	9988 SW		5		2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Klopvaart	Utrecht	3563 HH	1984	80	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. In de Kersentuin	Utrecht	3527 BC				2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Voorburg	Voorburg	2272 AP	1988	31	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. de Vossenburgh	Voorschoten		2005	64		2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Het Punt	Wageningen	6708 LM	1985	46	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. 't Binnenveld	Wageningen	6708 NR	1990	36	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Westervoort	Westervoort	6932 MG	1985	26	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Samen aan de Zaan	Zaandam	1504 DH	1985	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pentakelwoningen Zeewolde	Zeewolde	3891 BM	2010	11	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
C.W. Zoetermeer	Zoetermeer	2728 BT	1988	21	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Woonderij Eos	Zutphen	7207 PG	2005	36	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Rowida	Zutphen	7202 AZ			1	2	0	0	0	0	0
C.W. Zwolle	Zwolle	8032 MX		35	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Polter 50+	Almere	1336 CH	2005	31	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Nieuw Wede	Amersfoort	3822 NB	1990	36	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Senioren Wendakker	Amersfoort	3823 CT	1994	25	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Berg	Amersfoort	3818 HD	1998	24	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Nieuw Amer	Amersfoort	3824 PG	1998	27	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Insulinde-Stadstuin	Amersfoort	3824 JT	2002	17	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Nimmerdor	Amersfoort	3817 JR	2002	28	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Centro Vida	Amersfoort	3825 LH	2005	19	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Laak	Amersfoort	3826 EE	2009	27		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep SamenZelfstandig	Amersfoort				2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Bloemendalse Buitenpoort	Amersfoort	3813 AZ			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Castellum	Amersfoort	3823 AA		22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Bietelaer	Amstelveen	1181 XH	1989	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Groepswonen van Ouderen Westwijk	Amstelveen	1187 LN		21	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Prinsengracht	Amsterdam	1019 HP	1985		1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Voorde	Amsterdam	1075 VS	1987	8		3	0	0	0	0	0

Woongroep Oude Schans	Amsterdam	1011 LB	1987	13	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Amstel	Amsterdam	1091 DB	1988	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Akersingel	Amsterdam	1069 PE	1989	15	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Vita Nova	Amsterdam	1066 MS	1992	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Non Solus	Amsterdam	1062 AE	1994	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Nieuwendam	Amsterdam	1034 WB	1996	22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Anand Joti	Amsterdam	1106 HA	1998	24		3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Abraham-Silodam	Amsterdam	1013 AW	2002	11	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Foe Ooi Leeuw - Nieuw Kempering	Amsterdam	1016 EZ	2006			3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Turkse ouderen (naam onbekend)	Amsterdam		2008			3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Shravan	Amsterdam	1011 AA	2009	35		3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Andalus	Amsterdam	1011 AA	2010			3	0	1	0	0	0
Pittig Belegen	Amsterdam	1098 CN	2014	11		3	0	0	0	0	0
Villa Mazzelsteijn	Amsterdam		2015	23		3	0	0	0	0	0
Noorderzon	Amsterdam					3	0	0	0	0	0
De Wimpel	Amsterdam	1033 DC			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Seniorenwoongroep 44	Amsterdam	1107 GB		27	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Bos en Lommer	Amsterdam	1051 PC		24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Carpe Diem	Amsterdam	1064 SX		22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Doorzetters	Amsterdam	1076 DP		11	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Noordhollander	Amsterdam	1081 AS		15	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Parelhoenders	Amsterdam	1064 SX		20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Roef	Amsterdam	1034 WB		22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Tuinsteders	Amsterdam	1068 MC		20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Het Middenhof	Amsterdam	1069 PS		14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Hof van Welna	Amsterdam	1096 GJ		12	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Ithaca Geuzenveld	Amsterdam	1067 MX		32	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Lievevrouwebedstroo	Amsterdam	1093 MJ		8	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Meer Wonen	Amsterdam	1097 HW		10	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Nassaustaete	Amsterdam	1052 CP				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Ouderen Buitenveldert	Amsterdam	1083 DD			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Tweede Lente Buskenblaser	Amsterdam	1055 SC				3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Wi Makandra	Amsterdam	1057 KP				3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Wies Ringersma-complex	Amsterdam	1083 DD		22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

Woongroep Wilhelmina	Amsterdam	1054 CN			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroepvereniging Nos Perla	Amsterdam	1103 DB				3	0	1	0	0	0
Woonvereniging "De Oostvaarders	Amsterdam	1093 MJ			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvorm De Zetstee	Annen	9468 HT		24	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Kerschoten	Apeldoorn	7316 KT	1989	13	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap van senioren 'Ruisend Veld'	Apeldoorn	7325 HG	2004	34	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Apeldoornse Vereniging Woongemeenschap voor Ouderen	Apeldoorn	7329 HC		40	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Rijnveste	Apeldoorn	7333 AZ		19	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep van Senioren Westerzande	Apeldoorn	7312 ZZ		29	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Zandroos	Appelscha	8426 GM		24		3	0	0	0	1	0
Woongemeenschap De Vaart	Appelscha	8426 AK		25		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Schimmel	Asperen	4147 GT		19	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Weiershaar	Assen	9401 NP	1996	14	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Linden	Assen	9404 KR	2002	25	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
De Kwekerij	Baarn				3	3	0	0	0	0	0
De Zilvervloot	Baarn			28	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep KJS	Baarn	3741 AW		23	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Zernikehof	Badhoevedorp	1171 WT				3	0	0	0	0	0
Wooncentrum De Ding'n	Baflo	9953 SK				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep t Ankerplak	Bakkeveen	9243 KN		20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging De Zilveren Schakel	Berkel	2651 DG		46	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Groene Horst	Beverwijk	1945 SR	1989	30	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Amstelstaete	Beverwijk	1946 RT				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep d' Oldenborgh	Beverwijk	1945 HG				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Lugtensteyn	Bilthoven	3721 HD	2001	28	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sterrenstate	Bilthoven					3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Stedeborgh	Bovenkarspel	1611 BV	1996	50	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tweede Woongemeenschap Stede-Broec	Bovenkarspel	1611 HC				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap VoorMekaar	Boxmeer	5831 HJ	2008	12	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sous-Venir	Breda	4818 BW	1999	26	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Anders Wonen voor Ouderen	Breda	4834 XS				3	0	0	0	0	0
WVO Brummen	Brummen	6971 BE				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap De Kamp	Bunnik	3981 EX	1986	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

Woongroep De Grondslag	Bunnik	3981 KK	2001	25	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Dordrecht Merwede	Capelle a/d IJssel	2904 HG				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Het Kwartel	Culemborg	4103 WJ	2003	24	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
VGO Culemborg	Culemborg	4105 TV		38	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Het Oude Raedthuys	De Lier	2678 CE		12	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Florijnhoek	Delfgauw	2645 HH	2002	23		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Nevel Nemas	Delft	2614 SK	2011	34		3	0	0	0	0	0
De Sierkan	Den Haag	2517 JC	1987	11	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
De Oude Pander	Den Haag	2512 XX	1989	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Romeinse Schans	Den Haag	2552 KA	1989	19	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Verhulstplein	Den Haag	2517 SB	1990	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap de Toermalijn	Den Haag	2592 JK	1990	18	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kamal Huis	Den Haag	2526 NJ	1992	34	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Shanti Bhawan	Den Haag	2562 EH	1992	30	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Anna Paulowna	Den Haag	2518 BE	1993	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
De Chinese Brug	Den Haag	2512 XV	1993	23	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Mozartheuvel	Den Haag	2555 JE	1993	18	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
de Nolenshoek	Den Haag	2555 XZ	1994	24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Fook Sau	Den Haag	2526 GZ	1995	21	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Wing Fook	Den Haag	2516 BE	1996		1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Bangun Trisno	Den Haag	2571 PT	1997	24	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Stanfasti	Den Haag	2521 SP	1997	30	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Sewa Sangh	Den Haag	2516 VN	1998	30	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Baris Evi	Den Haag	2526 EE	1999	28	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Doornhoek	Den Haag	2584 AM	1999	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Van Speijk	Den Haag	2518 EV	1999	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wateringse Hof	Den Haag	2548 BZ	1999	24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wing Hong	Den Haag	2525 EL	1999	28	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Dar Es Salaam	Den Haag	2572 RJ	2004	34	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Ypenburg	Den Haag		2004	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Fu Hua Low	Den Haag	2525 HB	2005	21	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Waringin	Den Haag	2555 XP	2007	19	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Beeklaan	Den Haag		2008		3	3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep COC/Humanisten	Den Haag			54		3	0	0	0	0	0
Bindraban Bhawan	Den Haag	2513 BW				3	0	1	0	0	0
Fultonia	Den Haag	2562 XH				3	0	0	0	0	0
Polanen Hof WZH Waterhof	Den Haag	2548 MC				3	0	1	0	0	0
Singel Senang	Den Haag	2518 PA				3	0	1	0	0	0

Wisma Tunggal Karsa	Den Haag	2526 HH				3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap De Leien Hoek	Den Haag	2555 SG		19	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Teunisbloemhof	Den Haag	2555 LW		18	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Akelei	Den Haag	2565 NT		17	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Diepenbrockhove	Den Haag	2551 LD		19	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap de Rietschoten	Den Helder	1785 RT		32	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
't Stijn	Deurne	5752 BA		13	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep OudeRlandshoek	Dordrecht	3315 MN	1994	37	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Het Baken	Dordrecht	3315 JN		11	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Merelhof	Drachten	9202 CN		26	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
De Wiekslag	Dronten	8251 NC	2012	24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Bolster	Duivendrecht	1115 GV				3	0	0	0	0	0
Vitalius	Ede	6711 JC				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Aquarius	Eindhoven	5628 VG	1990	35	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
De Schrijver	Eindhoven	5615 HR	2015	21	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Erbij Huis	Eindhoven				1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mi-Bosie	Eindhoven	5623 AL				3	0	1	0	0	0
Groepswonen van 50-plussers in Emmen	Emmen	7823 HN			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Kwakershof	Enkhuizen	1601 AV	2002	35	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Vijverhof	Ermelo	3851 DD		30	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging Groepswonen 50+ Geldermalsen	Geldermalsen	4191 XN				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Weerbaar Gorinchem	Gorinchem	4201 ZH		24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Singel	Gouda	2805 TD	2003	18	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Brasa	Groningen	9733 LG	2005	13	1	3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Olivier van Noort	Gouda	2803 ED	2007	26	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Houdt Vaart	Haarlem	2014 AA	1989	29		3	0	0	0	0	0
Groene Veste	Haarlem	2034 SM	2010	20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
BAVO woongroep van Ouderen	Haarlem	2013 VT				3	0	0	0	0	0
Lieflijk Indie	Haarlem	2034 EM				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Rietkraag	Haarlem	2034 MX				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Samen Zelfstandig Humanitas	Haarlem	2025 ND		27	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hestia Haren	Haren	9753 GL	2017	21	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap De Havelstee	Havelte	7971 BV	1988	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

Stichting Heemskerk 55 plus	Heemskerk	1962 PL			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Burisbeek	Heemskerk	1964 KT		18	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Oecumenische woongroep Wellicht	Heemstede	2105 MJ	2001	11	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Oecumenische Woongemeenschap Wel-Licht	Heemstede	2105 MJ		11	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Voormeers Zathe	Heerenveen	8441 GW		26	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Het Alternatief	Heiloo	1851 WR	1986	52	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wonen 50+ Heiloo	Heiloo	1852 KW		30	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Opteland	Hendrik Ido Ambacht	3343 RH		50	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep t Roer Om	Hengelo	7559 CM	1992	26	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap David Lopes Dias	Hilversum	1222 VA	1985	22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep t Pluspunt	Hilversum	1216 ML	1993	28	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging Beemsterborgh	Hoofddorp	2131 ZB		62	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap De Korenschoof	Hoogblokland	4221 XW		14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Langkoeas	Hoogezand	9602 TL	2008	25		3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Rumah Bersama	Hoogezand	9602 TL	2008			3	0	1	0	0	0
Groepswonen Senioren Hoogezand-Sappemeer	Hoogezand	9601 MH		62	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging Groepswonen Senioren	Hoogezand	9601 MH				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Saraburcht	Hoogvliet Rotterdam	3193 TB		41	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap De Boogerd	Hoorn	1628 LS	1986	75		3	0	0	0	0	0
Roerdomp	Hoorn	1621 aa				3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap De Koopvaarder	Hoorn	1625 BX		60	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
woontoren in de G.J. Henninkstraat	Hoorn	1624 NP				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Dassenburg	Houten	3994 EH	1991	22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Het Dorpserv	Houten	3991 BZ	1996	32	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Leebrug II	Houten					3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Leestaete	Houten			39		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Drifter	Huizen	1271 WH	1996	26	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
de Kakelhof	Hulsberg	3663 BV	2012			3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Zenderstein	Ijsselstein	3404 KN				3	0	0	0	0	0
De Knik Wooncentrum 50+	Landsmeer	1121 BM		24	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep 50+ Blyn Anker	Leeuwarden	8918 AR	2006	20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bharti Bhawan	Leeuwarden	8918 GH				3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep De Gouden Bal	Leeuwarden	8917 GB		20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

Woongroep De Beyerinck	Leiden	2313 TA	1991	20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging De Ouderzorg	Leiderdorp	2352 VM		24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging De Valleihorst	Leusden	3831 PG	1993	22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Villa Locheym	Lochem	7242 AT	2008	20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Wijnrank	Loosduinen			19		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Wijndaelerplantsoen	Loosduinen			20	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
Groepswonen van Ouderen Lopik	Lopik	3411 JC				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Duivenkamp	Maarssen	3607 BK		26	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
GVO Uilenstaete	Maassluis	3145 CE	2000	30	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Maastricht	Maastricht	6215 VM		12		3	0	0	0	0	0
Groepswonen van Ouderen Oase	Malden	6581 GD		30	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Oars Wenje	Menaldum	9036 KJ		21	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vereniging t Hof Popkensburg	Middelburg	4333 RK	1986	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Groepswonen Senioren Montfoort (GWSM)	Montfoort			22	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
GVO Naaldwijk	Naaldwijk	2671 ER				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep 55-plus Naarden	Naarden	1412 GM	2007	15	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap de Elzenhof	Niekerk	9822 CD		22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Bosruiter	Nieuwegein	3435 EM	1995	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Stichting Perumahan INDO	Nieuwegein	3435 AH		54	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Initiatiefgroep Blokhoeve	Nieuwegein	3438 JT			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Onder Onnes	Nijmegen		2013	29		3	0	0	0	0	0
Bewonersgroep De Oase	Nijmegen	6512 EW		20		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Sprong	Nijmegen	6533 DB		37	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Non Solus	Nijmegen	6537 SV		30		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging De Vonk	Nijmegen	6531 KT		24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep 50+ Noordwijk	Noordwijk	2201 PM			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Nuenen	Nuenen			20	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vriendenerf	Olst	8121 JL	2017	12	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vegetarisch Woonpark Ommershof	Oosterbeek	6861 CH		47		3	0	0	0	0	0
Oosterhoutse woongroep van senioren	Oosterhout					3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Contreie	Oosterhout			12		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Appeldreef	Papendrecht	3355 BM		24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Woonacker	Pijnacker	2641 RJ	1993	32	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

Groepswonen voor Ouderen	Renkum	6871 DW			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
BBV Le Maitrehof	Renkum	6871 ZA		24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Jasmijnsteede	Roden	9301 NW	1988	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Roelofarendsv een	Roelofarendsv een					3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Fuutaal	Roelofarendsv een					3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Hoefslag	Rosmalen	5244 GN		35	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Schakel	Rotterdam	3076 GC	1989	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Bonnefooi	Rotterdam	3068 JC	1991			3	0	0	0	0	0
VGDO Carnisse	Rotterdam	3082 GK	1992	22	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ka Fook Mansion	Rotterdam	3071 ZB	1995	43		3	0	1	0	0	0
Wi Mofina Tampe	Rotterdam	3022 GG	1996	24		3	0	1	0	0	0
Santosa	Rotterdam	3016 AP	1999	16		3	0	1	0	0	1
A Pousada	Rotterdam	3025 SE	2002	21		3	0	1	0	0	1
Harmonica	Rotterdam	3022 HD	2002	25	2	3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Hillegersberg-Schiebroek	Rotterdam	3054 VK	2006	59	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
VGDO Slotboom	Rotterdam	3082 GK				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Het Vlinderhuis	Rotterdam	3061 SN		23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Sleutel	Rotterdam	3076 GN		46	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep IJ 93	Rotterdam	3078 RA		30	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Orkide	Rotterdam	3035 SL				3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Plus-Minus	Rotterdam	3069 NJ		19	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep t Wagenveer	Rotterdam	3082 ZK		15	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Alexander	Rotterdam	3067 CZ		36	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Prinseheem	Scheveningen	2586 SV	1987	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Oude School	Scheveningen	2586 SV	2006	15	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
VGOS Bospad	Schiedam	3121 CL	2005	46	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Groepswonen van Ouderen Schiedam	Schiedam	3121 CL		46	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
De Zonnewijzer	Schoorl	1871 TM		20		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Koningsvaren	Sint-Oedenrode		2012	39	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep 50+ Park Kienehoef	Sint-Oedenrode	5491 JX				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep De Wettertoer	Sneek	8608 AH		18		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep GOS Koningsdael	Soest	3766 AK	1993	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Insulinde Soest	Soest	3761 ZE	1994	15	3	3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Gossenburcht	Soest	3761 ZD	1995	15	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Indische Nederlanders (naam niet bekend)	Spijkenisse	3202 HR	2011	24		3	0	1	0	0	0

Woongroep van Senioren Stadskanaal	Stadskanaal	9501 BZ				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Tilburg Noord	Tilburg	5011 DN	1993	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ikinci Bahar Evi	Tilburg	5042 ME	2010			3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Samen Verder	Tilburg	5021 WD				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Kard Alfrinkstraat	Tilburg					3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Sepiastraat	Tilburg					3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep De Pioniershof	Twello	7391 BZ	2009	19	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Groepswonen van Ouderen Uithoorn	Uithoorn	1422 DV				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Uithuizen de Sintelberg	Uithuizen	9981 EM				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Uithuizen Menkemastaete	Uithuizen	9981 EM		12	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Uithuizen Meulnhörn	Uithuizen	9981 EM		20	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Uithuizen, de Sintelberg	Uithuizen	9981 EM		12	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Seniorenwoongroep Usquert	Usquert	9988 RW				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Samuel Muller	Utrecht	3515 BX	1990	17		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Drevenstein	Utrecht	3563 WJ	1991	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Fook Hong Law	Utrecht	3544 SW	1999			3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Gagelstaete	Utrecht	3564 EV	2000	24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mayur	Utrecht	3531 WR	2001			3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Tuinwijk	Utrecht	3572 KK	2003	25	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tai Wai Huis	Utrecht	3543 BX	2006	30		3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongroep Terwijde	Utrecht	3543 BR	2008		1	3	0	0	0	0	1
MarktMeesters	Utrecht	3573 PR	2016		2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Marokkaanse Woongroep i.o	Utrecht					3	0	1	0	0	0
Turkse Woongroep i.o	Utrecht					3	0	1	0	0	0
De Gordel van Smaragd	Utrecht	3511 AA				3	0	1	0	0	0
Moria	Utrecht	3544 VM		13		3	0	1	0	0	1
Woongroep Kruisstraat	Utrecht	3581 GK		12	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Langerak	Utrecht	3544 SW				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Zuilenstein	Utrecht	3555 HD				3	0	0	0	0	0
De Zwanenpoort	Varsseveld	7051 DD	2011	20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
VIGO Veenendaal	Veenendaal	3905 KR	1997	27	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep 50+Venray	Venray	5801 DL	1997	28	1	3	0	0	0	0	0

Initiatiefgroep Carpe Diem	Vinkeveen	3645 GV			1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Vleuterweide	Vleuten	3452 KA	2011	25		3	0	0	0	0	1
Groepswonen de Bongerd	Vleuten- de Meern	3451 KV		25	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Cromme Acker Staete	Voorthuizen	3781 CL	2010	26	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Voorthuizen	Voorthuizen	3781 CL		25	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Waalwijk	Waalwijk	5144 GJ				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Orkezt	Wageningen	6702 DA	2004	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Warfumburen	Warffum	9989 CM	1990	26	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Groepswonen Cranenborch	Wassenaar	2241 PN	1993	15	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Groepswonen Pepijnhof	Wijk bij Duurstede	3962 CL	1996	22		3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Ruisdaelhof	Wijk bij Duurstede	3961 CM	2008	34	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bewonersvereniging It Waldhús	Wijnjewoude	9241 EC		16		3	0	0	0	0	0
V.W.O. Winschoten	Winschoten	9671 KV		51	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Botanica-Hof	Winschoten	9671 KZ		63	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Den Pollewik	Winterswijk	7101 VW	1993	20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Woerden	Woerden	3446 JP				3	0	0	0	0	0
Sen Zaanstad	Zaandam	1505 XC				3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap Oase	Zaandam	1506 KM		73	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Zaans Woongroeproject De Oldenborgh	Zaanstad	1506 MZ		20	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Woonwaard	Zaltbommel	5301 GR		20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Kruidenborg	Zeewolde	3892 AN	2008	41	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Meester de Klerkstraat	Zeist	3701 DM	1997	20	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Zeister Werf	Zeist	3703 AZ	2019	22	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Couwenhoven	Zeist	3703 VB		5	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Woongroep De Steegse Poort	Zevenaar	6903 ZN		25	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Vijverborg	Zevenhuizen	9354 BW		24	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Nadine	Zoetermeer	2719 CX		21	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Reginaborgh	Zoetermeer	2719 BM				3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep de Haagsche Poort	Zoetermeer	2719 KX		37	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep Sarabande	Zoetermeer	2726 JV		23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
De Naobers	Zutphen	7206 BL		25		3	0	0	0	0	0
De Derde Fase	Zutphen	7202 AC				3	1	0	0	0	0
De Stolp	Zwaag					3	0	0	0	0	0
Ma Awitya	Zwaag	1689 NZ		49		3	0	1	0	0	0
Woongemeenschap GVO Zwolle	Zwolle	8014 GL		24		3	0	0	0	0	0

Aahof	Zwolle					3	0	0	0	0	0
Woonvereniging Driehuizenhof	Nijmegen	6533 ZM	2007	3	2	1+2	0	0	1	0	0
Woongemeenschap Nautilus	Amsterdam	1095 MN	2016	42	2		0	0	0	0	0
Woongroep C.W. Noabershuis	Leek	9351 AL		22	1		0	0	0	0	0