The paper addresses a way of life and understanding community life, cohousing, in which the management of the community space around housing is the central core on which social relations revolve. Private life and shared space are closely related, generating their own defining characteristics and lighting a type of community that presents significant differences with other forms of life in common.

The analysis we present has led us to approach cohousing from two different perspectives. On the one hand, taking into account how space and housing are managed, where use value and exchange value are fundamental; and, on the other hand, who and under what conditions are part of this community, since we have found significant differences under the umbrella of this concept. These differences are linked, in some cases, to those of a community where generational homogeneity prevails, as in the cohousing-senior, where the possibility of aging actively and between groups of friends stands out; and, in other situations, the community is intergenerational, addressing, in addition to the use and conditions of housing, situations linked to the care and attention to the “other”, an aspect that acquires a particularly significant relevance.

Taking into account the relationships established between the members of the community, we consider two strategic areas of analysis. On the one hand, intra-cohousing relationships, understood as those social and community relationships that develop within the community itself. And, on the other hand, the extra-cohousing relationships, the relationships that develop outside the community.

This theoretical approach and the subsequent mapping of cases has allowed us to approach three specific realities, which combine different forms of housing management and generation. In comparison with the situation in other countries, such as Denmark, the Spanish case allows us to address the possibilities of a transformation of the city that are novel. Based on concepts such as collaboration, solidarity and sharing, we have made a mapping of different experiences that are being developed in Spain, seeing what are their particularities and what are the differences between them.

Keywords: cohousing, community, social relations, space management

The status of death in the human awareness and culture is changeable. The article answers the research question of how to define the contemporary phase of the approach to death. In view of the subject of research, I use the non – positivistic paradigm, to which the qualitative strategy is assigned. The anthropological method in the sense of Sol Tax - “Action Anthropology” was applied, as well as the strategy of triangulation: the research techniques were as follows: interviews, case studies, autoethnography. Based on this research and social activity monitoring, the article describes the new phase in the understanding of and reacting to death, which can be called sharing death – learning how to accompany the dying and the mourning. Interesting examples of grassroots activity and social education for death sharing are: Death Cafe, Death over Dinner, End of Life University, Death Midwifery, Compassionate Communities, as well as the presence in the social space of so called teachers of dying, who now encourage and teach us how to face death. It is worth considering (reflecting), if these social initiatives are the symptoms of change in the attitude towards death, or, whether they are an actual or potential inducing factor.

Keywords: Sharing death, teacher of dying, accompany of dying