

# Part-time Living in Sotenäs Municipality

## – Attractiveness and Motives for Relocating to a Rural Area

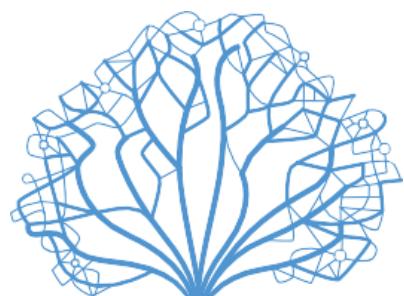
### INTERNSHIP REPORT

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#### Summary:

This report examines part-time residents living in Sotenäs Municipality and what areas Sotenäs could improve to inspire them to spend more time there or even move there. The study focuses on individuals with an existing connection to Sotenäs through their part-time residence.

Key factors shaping perceptions of attractiveness are analysed, including housing conditions, access to services, quality of life, and social belonging. The report also identifies barriers that limit the transition from part-time to permanent residency, as well as factors that could encourage long-term settlement. The findings aim to support local development efforts by highlighting strategic areas where Sotenäs, and hopefully other municipalities can strengthen their attractiveness as places to live year-round.

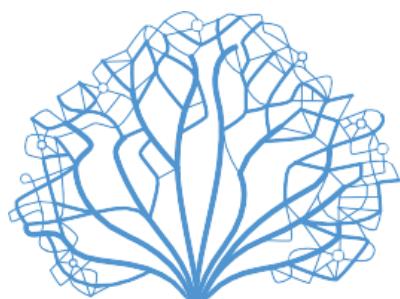


## Abstract

Sotenäs Municipality is characterized by a high proportion of part-time residents, which entails both opportunities and challenges for the municipality's long-term population development. The aim of this study is to examine which factors influence part-time residents' willingness to settle permanently in Sotenäs and to identify development areas that may lower the threshold for such a move.

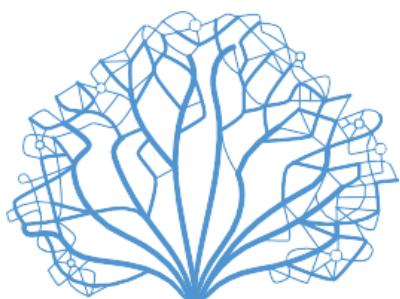
The study is based on a quantitative survey conducted among part-time residents in the municipality, complemented by interviews and open-ended survey responses that allow for a more in-depth analysis of the respondents' perspectives. The results show that nature-related factors such as the sea, landscape, and quality of life constitute the municipality's strongest sources of attractiveness, but that these factors alone are rarely decisive in decisions regarding permanent settlement. Instead, structural and influenceable factors emerge as central, including municipal services, building permit processes, public transportation, cycling infrastructure, as well as local tax levels and fees.

The analysis indicates that Sotenäs already possesses strong and long-term qualities, but that targeted initiatives within areas under municipal control may contribute to increasing the willingness to relocate permanently and register residence in the municipality. The study thus contributes knowledge on how municipal development strategies in Sotenäs can be adapted to better utilize the potential of part-time residents.



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# 1. Introduction

The Swedish countryside and its semi-rural areas constitute an idyllic and attractive environment, particularly during the summer months. This has contributed to a growing interest in holiday homes among part-time residents. More than half of Sweden's population owns or has access to a part-time residence, commonly referred to as leisure or summer housing (Marjavaara et al., 2019). Today, there are just over 610,000 holiday homes in Sweden, and the number continues to increase.

Västra Götaland is one of the regions with the highest concentration of holiday home areas in Sweden (Statistics Sweden, 2022). This is particularly evident in the coastal municipalities of Sotenäs, Tanum, Strömstad and Lysekil, which are highly attractive to part-time residents. Sotenäs municipality, with popular tourist destinations such as Smögen, Hunnebostrand, Bovallstrand and Bohus-Malmön, serves as a clear example. In 2024, the municipality recorded a total of 4,363 holiday homes, corresponding to 47.9 per cent of the total housing stock (Younes, 2025).

Parallel to this development, where rural and coastal municipalities are increasingly attractive to part-time residents there is a strong trend towards urbanisation. Many young adults move from rural areas to larger cities, primarily in search of education and career opportunities, as well as access to a broader cultural and social life. Currently, approximately 85 per cent of Sweden's population lives in urban areas, while 15 per cent resides in rural areas (Larsson, 2015). This trend poses significant challenges for smaller rural and coastal municipalities, which often experience a declining permanent population and an ageing demographic structure. As a result, limited financial resources make it increasingly difficult to provide the same range of services, activities and support structures as larger cities with a broader tax base.

A particular challenge for municipalities with a high proportion of part-time residents is the significant seasonal variation in population size, with sharp increases during the summer months. This places considerable demands on local public infrastructure and services, which must be dimensioned to accommodate a large population for only a limited part of the year. At the same time, most part-time residents are not registered in the municipality and therefore do not contribute fully to the local tax base. This affects the municipality's capacity to maintain and develop an attractive and sustainable range of services for both permanent and temporary residents.



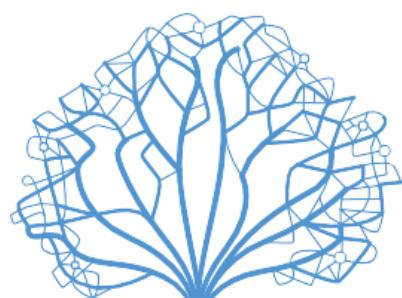
## 1.1 Study on part-time housing

This report has been conducted within the framework of a collaboration between Sotenäs municipality and University West, as part of the SIRR project (Sustainable Innovation and Resilience in Rural Areas). The project runs from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2027 and aims to strengthen innovation and resilience in European rural areas. The work is based on a multi-helix model in which academia, the public sector, the local community and the business sector collaborate to develop and test new solutions.

The SIRR project consists of twelve partner organisations, referred to as hubs, which continuously share experiences, working methods and results. The objective is to promote mutual learning and identify success factors that can be applied across different rural contexts.

This report constituted a central component of a research internship carried out in autumn 2025, during which University West and Sotenäs municipality collaborated closely. Through a work-integrated learning approach, advanced-level students were involved in analysing complex real-world societal challenges. This created opportunities for new perspectives, analytical approaches and innovative ideas, while simultaneously providing students with valuable professional experience.

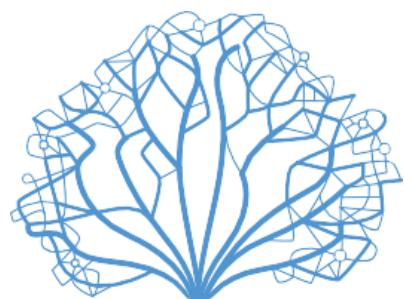
The background to the study is that Sotenäs municipality, like many other rural municipalities, is facing significant demographic challenges. The outmigration of young people and professionals leads to a loss of skills, a reduced tax base and increasing difficulties in maintaining long-term service provision and attractiveness. At the same time, there is a substantial group of part-time residents who maintain a connection to the municipality. By gaining a deeper understanding of the needs and motivations of part-time residents, the municipality can develop strategies and initiatives aimed at encouraging more of them to settle permanently in Sotenäs. Such efforts could strengthen population levels as well as the municipality's long-term attractiveness and financial sustainability.



## 2. Purpose and objectives

The purpose of this report is to examine factors that are important to part-time residents and to explore how the municipality can encourage more of them to settle permanently in Sotenäs. The report also identifies obstacles that influence decisions to relocate to the municipality and highlights areas for development that could enhance long-term attractiveness.

The overall objective is to provide a fact-based and accessible foundation to support the municipality in future policymaking, initiatives and development efforts. By using the findings of this report, the municipality can make more informed decisions that contribute to increase in migration, improved housing opportunities and sustainable development in Sotenäs over time.



### 3. Method

The research design underpinning this study is based on a mixed-methods approach combining a survey and qualitative interviews, with primary emphasis placed on the survey data. A total of 3,235 questionnaires were distributed to part-time residents in Sotenäs municipality, of which 973 individuals responded, corresponding to a response rate of 30 per cent. In addition to the survey, three in-depth interviews were conducted with part-time residents to complement and deepen the understanding of key themes identified in the survey results.

With the support of Sotenäs municipality, individuals classified as part-time residents were identified. In this context, part-time residents are primarily defined as individuals who own a dwelling in the municipality but are not registered as permanent residents. A targeted age-based selection was applied, as part-time residents within these age groups were considered most relevant in terms of both potential and willingness to relocate permanently to the municipality. Survey respondents ranged in age from 25 to 70+ years, while interview participants were between 49 and 64 years old.

The content and focus of the survey were developed by the research intern and supervisor at University West in collaboration with Sotenäs municipality. The survey was subsequently administered in digital format using SurveyMonkey, a well-established and user-friendly survey platform. This approach ensured a clear structure for respondents and facilitated an efficient and systematic analysis process.

The study was conducted in accordance with established research ethics guidelines and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). All collected data were treated confidentially and used exclusively for research purposes.



## 4. Result

Both the distribution and the number of part-time resident respondents provide a broad empirical basis that enables analysis from multiple composite perspectives. The results section presents descriptive demographic data, perceived attractiveness, opportunities for remote work, perceived barriers to permanent relocation, and views on local development potential. Furthermore, comparisons between different age groups are included in order to identify variations in needs, priorities and perceptions. The quantitative survey findings are supplemented with interview quotations to add nuance and depth to the analysis.



## 4.1. Sociodemographic data

The respondents displayed a relatively even gender distribution, consisting of 439 women (47 per cent) and 490 men (53 per cent). In addition, six respondents (0.5 per cent) chose not to disclose their gender.

The majority of respondents were aged 50–65 years (50 per cent), followed by those aged 66–69 years (25 per cent), 35–49 years (16 per cent), 70 years and above (5 per cent), and 25–34 years (4 per cent). Overall, the results indicate that just over half of the part-time residents fall within working age (50–65 years). The number of respondents in each age category is presented in brackets in the figures below.

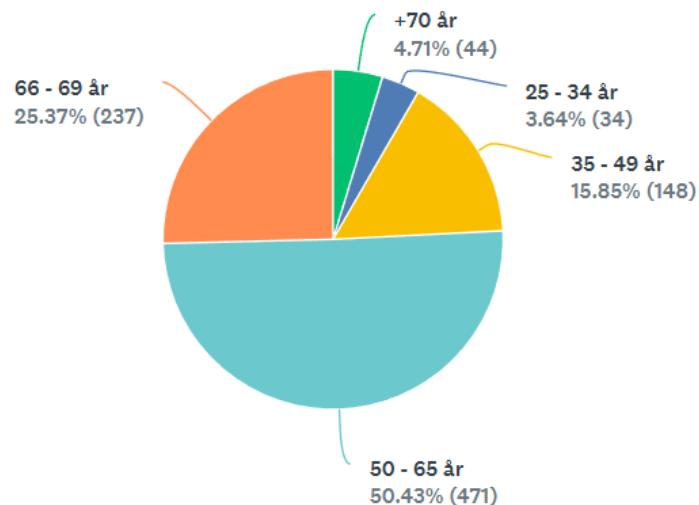
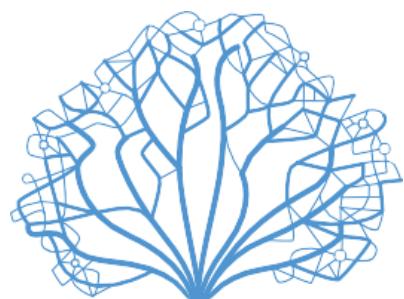


Fig. 1. Age groups distributed by percentage and number of respondents in the parentheses.



### *Geographical distribution*

The respondents are distributed across Sotenäs' different locations, which contributes to a broad and representative picture of the perspective of part-time residents throughout the municipality. The coastal areas are usually considered to be the most attractive places for part-time residency (Smögen, Kungshamn, Hunnebostrand, Bovallstrand, Väjern and Bohus Malmön) and this study strengthen this by showing that the coastal areas had a higher response rate, while the rural areas of Tossene and Askum show a lower response rate.

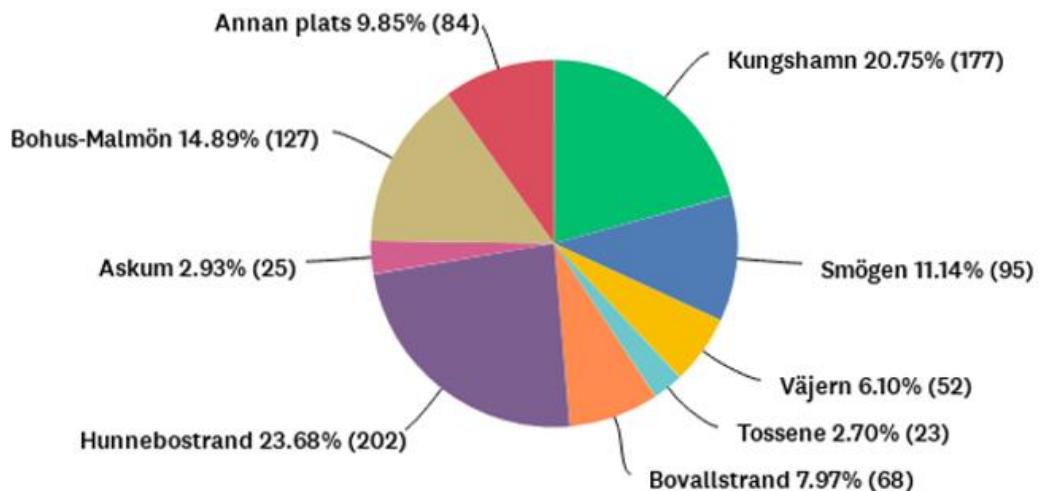
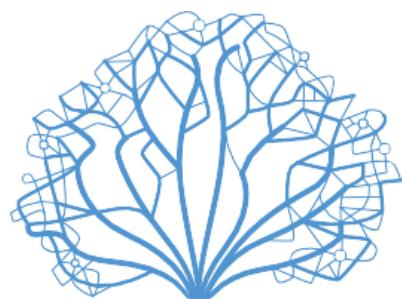


Fig. 2. Geographical distribution of current part-time residences. Percentage (and number of respondents in brackets) in each locality.



### *Level of education*

The respondents display a relatively high average level of education, both in local and national comparison. As many as 71 per cent hold a tertiary (academic) qualification, with a relatively even distribution across age groups. The lowest proportion of respondents with tertiary education is found in the 25–34 age group (65 per cent), while the highest proportion is observed in the 35–49 age group (78 per cent). This is significantly higher than the national average of 31 per cent (Statistika Centralbyrån, 2022). The high overall level of education also suggests that a substantial share of part-time residents are employed in sectors and occupations that require higher formal qualifications.

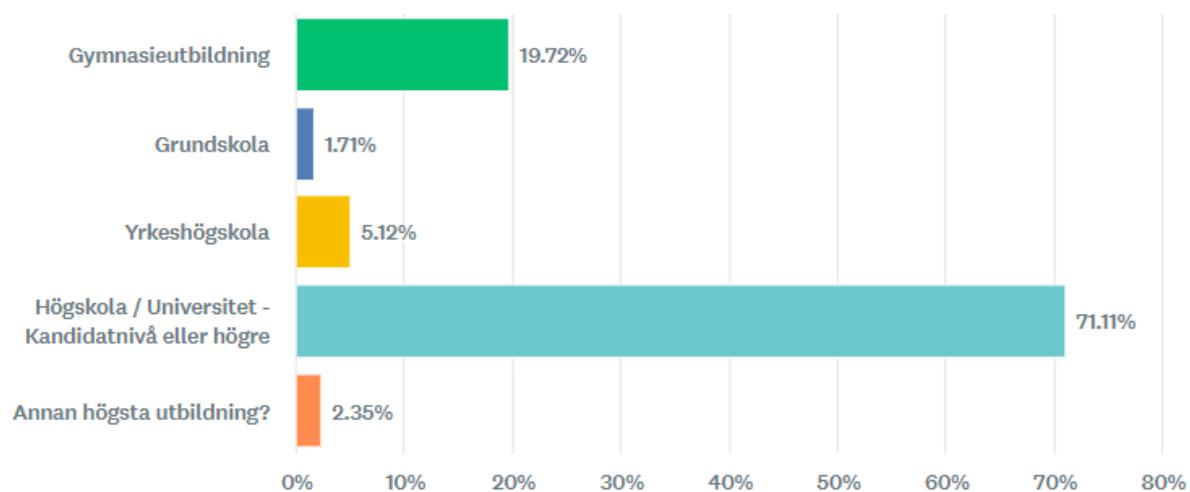
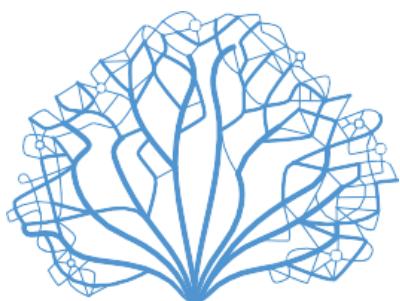


Fig. 3. The respondents' highest completed level of education.



## Employment

The overall employment rate among respondents across all age groups is 71 per cent, indicating a high level of labour market participation given the respondents' average age. Employment is particularly high in the 35–49 age group, where 99 per cent of respondents are employed. A relatively large share of older respondents also remains economically active, with 33 per cent of those aged 66–69 years working either full-time or part-time. The 66–69 age group, which typically corresponds to the period when most individuals enter retirement, shows a clear shift in employment status. In this group, the proportion of full-time employees declines to 16 per cent, while full-time pensioners account for 62.5 per cent. Nevertheless, this age group maintains a relatively high overall employment rate, with approximately 16 per cent still working full-time and over 17 per cent working part-time. This indicates that around one third of respondents aged 66–69 years continue to receive income from employment.

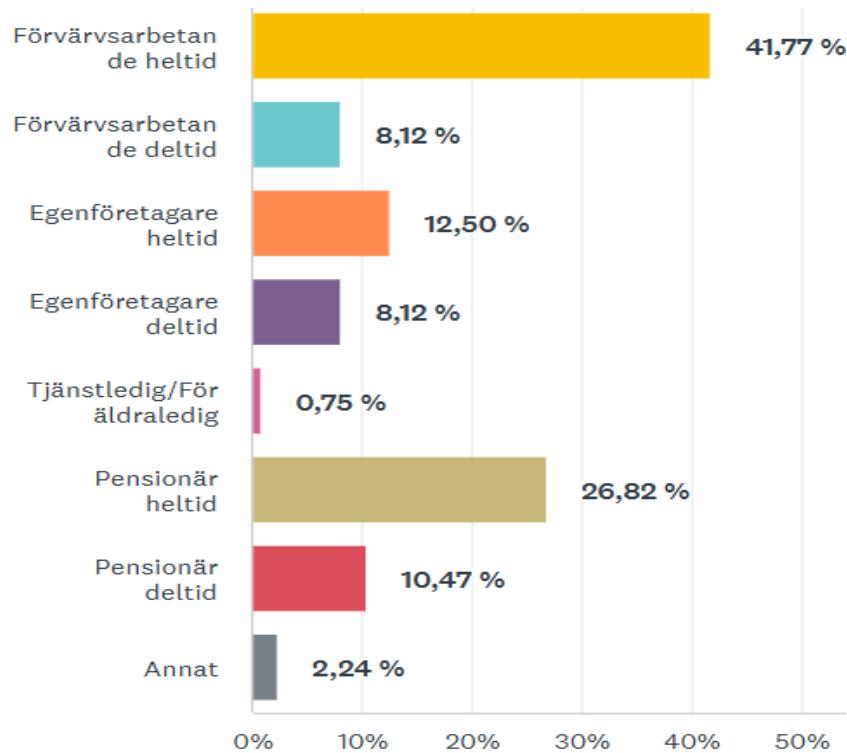


Fig. 4. Respondents' main occupation.



### *Income level*

The respondents report relatively high household incomes. Just over 60 per cent of households have a total pre-tax household income of 80,000 SEK per month or more, while just under 27 per cent report incomes exceeding 120,000 SEK per month. These income levels are substantially higher than the national average, which in 2024 amounted to approximately 37,100 SEK per month, according to Statistiska Centralbyrån (2024).

The majority of respondents (85 percent) report a household income of at least 50,000 SEK per month, indicating that the majority of part-time residents have comparatively high household incomes. This also suggests a connection to the relatively high housing prices observed in attractive areas where part-time residents seek to purchase holiday homes.

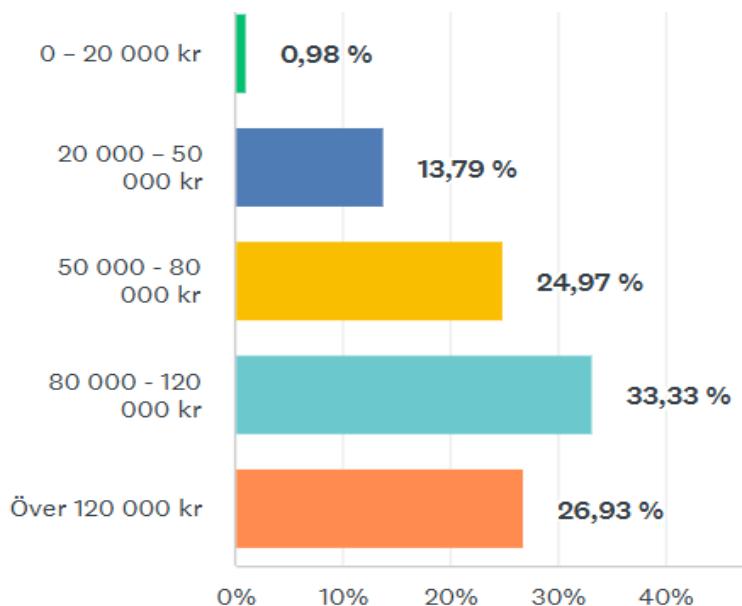


Fig. 5. Monthly household income before tax, benefits excluded.



## 4.2. Time spent in part-time residence

The respondents spend varying amounts of time in their part-time homes. The results show that 65 per cent (597 respondents) spend between 0 and 90 days per year in their part-time residence, while the remaining 35 per cent (322 respondents) spend between 90 and over 200 days annually. Of these, 18 respondents report spending more than 200 days per year in their part-time homes.

The time spent in part-time residences is primarily concentrated in the summer period. Comments from the survey and interviews further indicate that a substantial proportion of part-time residents also use their part-time homes during weekends and public holidays.

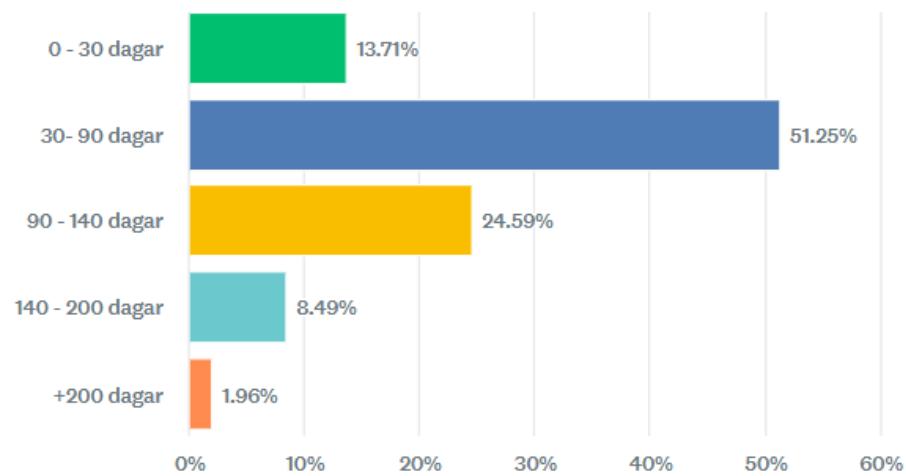


Fig. 6. Number of days per year the respondents spend in their part-time



### *Distance between current and part-time residents*

Most of the respondents live at a relatively short distance from their part-time residence. Approximately 72 per cent live within 0–30 miles, 17 per cent within 30–50 miles, and 11 per cent more than 50 miles away. This indicates that most respondents are able to travel between their primary and part-time homes with relative ease, while a smaller proportion face longer distances that may influence the frequency of visits.

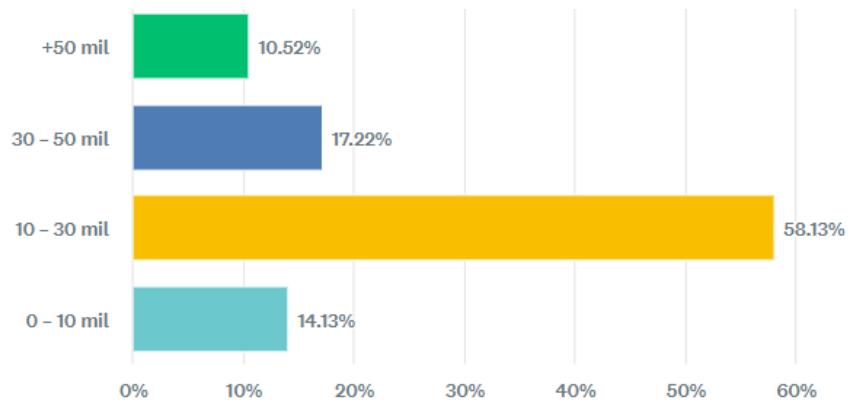
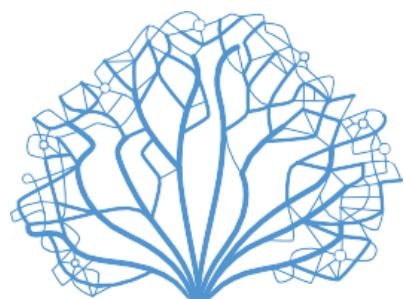


Fig. 7. Number of miles between the respondents, part-time residence and current occupation.



### *Opportunity to commute*

The distance between the permanent residence and the part-time residence can affect the possibility of commuting to and from work. The results show that as many as 46 per cent of the respondents' state that they have the opportunity to commute between their part-time residence and their current job. Of the respondents who state that commuting is possible, this is mainly done by their own car (31 per cent), while 14 per cent state public transport as an alternative. At the same time, 54 per cent of respondents' state that commuting is either not possible or lacks relevance. This shows a great need for access to a car to get to and from the part-time residence, as well as a great need for the development of public transport or other creative solutions.

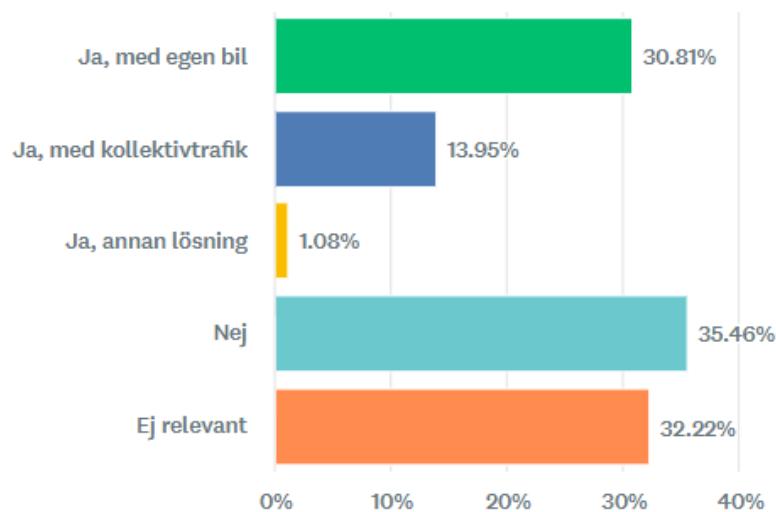


Fig. 8. The number of respondents with the possibility of commuting between their part-time residence and their current occupation.



### *Possibility to work remotely*

The survey examines respondents' opportunities to work remotely from their part-time residence. The results show that just over half of the respondents' reports have the possibility to work remotely from their part-time home. In the 35–49 age group, as many as 74 per cent state that they have good opportunities for remote work. This pattern may be linked to the relatively high level of education among part-time residents, which is likely associated with occupational choices that more readily allow for remote working.

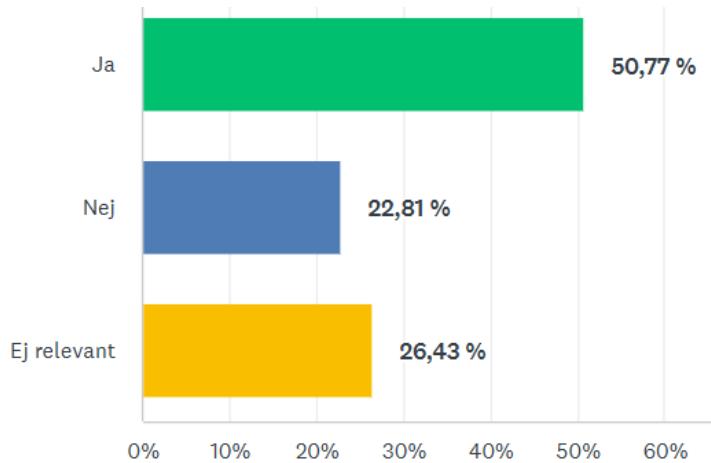


Fig. 9. The number of respondents with the possibility of remote work from their part-time residence for all age



### 4.3. Possibility to use the residents year-round

The results show that 44 per cent of respondents report that their current part-time residence does not require any renovation in order to be suitable for year-round use. Further, 15 per cent indicates a need for only minor renovation, while 11 per cent states that the question is irrelevant, for example due to disinterest in moving from their current home, or other unspecified reasons.

At the same time, 10 per cent of respondents report that their residence requires major renovation, and an additional 10 per cent indicates a need for an extension. Overall, the results show that although renovation needs vary, a clear majority of respondents consider their housing to be largely ready for use without extensive measures.

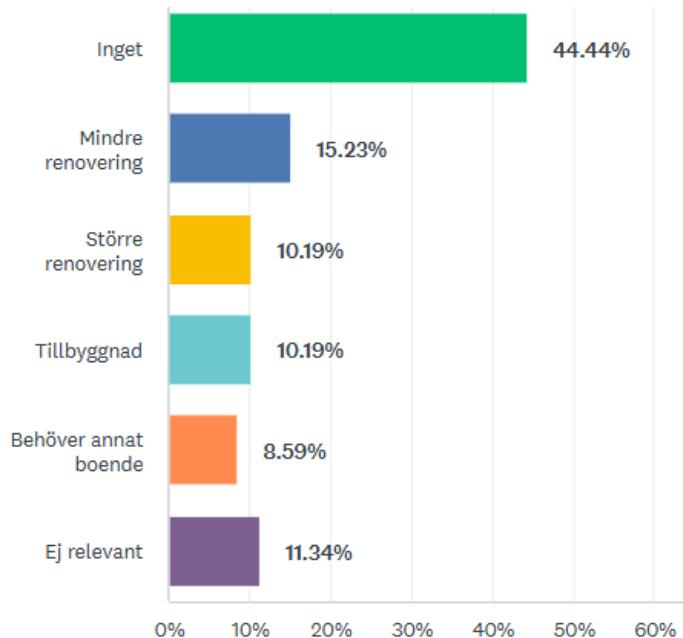


Fig. 10. What would be required to turn the current part-time residence into a year-round residence.



### *Move-in ability for current part-time housing*

Despite variation in perceived renovation needs (see figure 10), the results show that a very large proportion of respondents consider their homes to be suitable for immediate occupancy. In total, 75 per cent report that their dwelling can be occupied without the need for major measures.

This indicates that most part-time residences meet the basic requirements for permanent use, even if some respondents simultaneously anticipate a need for future renovation or extension. The findings therefore suggest that, in many cases, the physical condition of the housing does not constitute a direct barrier to more long-term settlement.

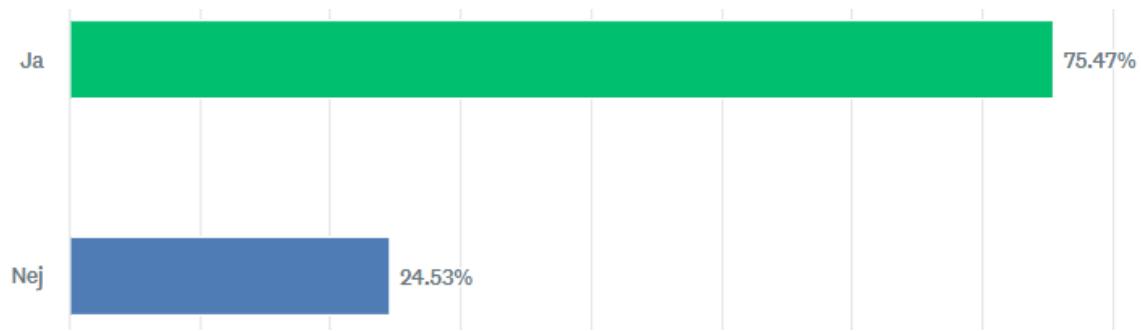


Fig. 11. The number of part-time residents with dwellings that are currently occupiable.



#### 4.4. The Best of Sotenäs

One survey question examined what the part-time residents consider to be the “best” aspects of Sotenäs. This section first presents a table summarising the responses. The response scale consists of four categories, ranging from “very important” to “not important”, with an additional “don’t know” option.

The results clearly indicate that nature-related factors such as proximity to the sea, opportunities for sunbathing, and access to forests and natural areas are perceived as the most important. These are followed by social factors, particularly proximity to family and friends. In contrast, factors related to nightlife, restaurant offerings, and cultural events are assigned as a lower priority by respondents. This may reflect either a limited current demand for these elements or, alternatively, that they represent areas with particular potential for development.

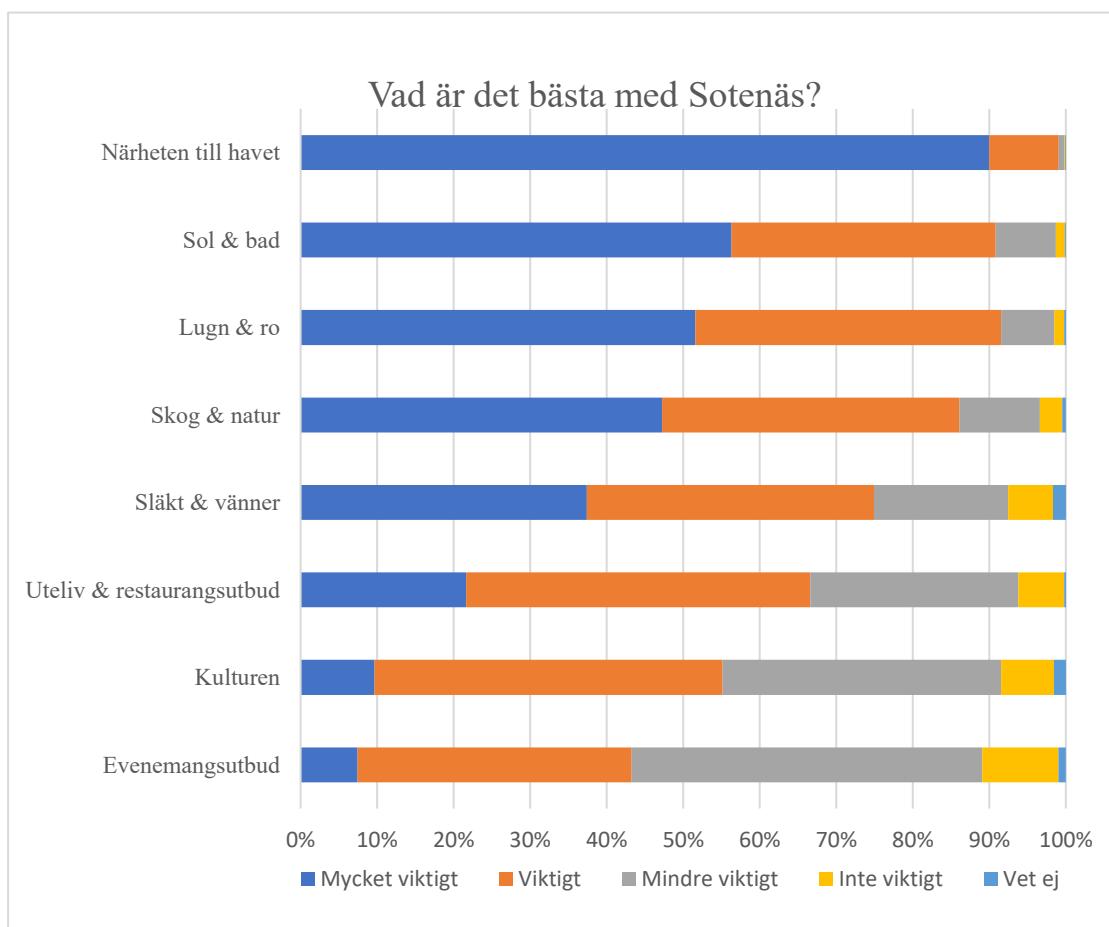
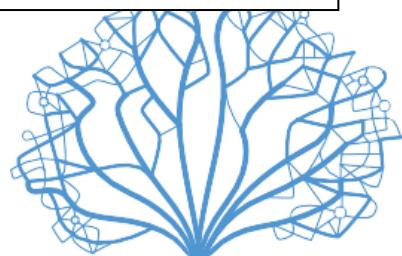


Fig. 12. The bars are ranked from the one valued highest (top) to the one valued lowest (bottom).



### *Respondents' most appreciated aspects of Sotenäs*

To the question of what is the "best aspects of Sotenäs", the respondents could also write comments to supplement their answers or highlight something that was not covered by the alternatives. Below are themes made from the main topics from the comments, and quotes from these comments as well as from the interviews that have been conducted.

#### *Wildlife*

The municipality's scenic environment is one of the greatest assets for both residents and visitors. There is a clear appreciation of the uniqueness of the landscape and the opportunity for recreation and outdoor life, which provides a much-needed change of scenery from city life. As one of the respondents puts it:

*"That it's 'something else' than at home in Stockholm. The nature, the people, the fact that I'm almost always free when I'm there creates a change of scenery that I always appreciate."*

For many, the varied nature is an important part of the experience. Rock climbing, swimming in the coastal strip, fishing and various water sports such as sailing, or diving/snorkelling are some examples of activities that attract. One participant describes it as follows:

*"The rock climbing (trees, sports, Boulder) Accessibility of the coastal strip (beaches, cliffs, islands) which allows for great swimming Fishing Water sports (sailing, wing foil, diving/snorkeling) Amazing cultural landscape"*

At the same time, there is an awareness that the potential of the area can be further developed. Infrastructure and communications are seen as crucial factors in attracting more visitors and creating opportunities for growth. One respondent emphasizes this:

*"The whole municipality is fantastic and has some potential to grow, but not without great effort and with improved communications."*

In summary, natural life appears to be both an attractive resource and a driving force for future development, where the varied environment, recreational opportunities and unique landscape create a strong identity for the municipality.



## *The sea*

The sea and the coastal environment are, for obvious reasons, the most obvious attraction that creates both recreation and social meeting places for residents and visitors. Both the proximity to water and the opportunity for activities along the coast are highlighted as central values. As some respondents succinctly put it:

*"Boating life"*

*"Opportunities for fishing"*

Access to services and commerce in combination with coastal experiences makes the area attractive for both everyday life and leisure. Despite the small-scale area and the limited population, the part-time residents feel that most things are close at hand, one respondent describes it like this:

*"Best fish shop and Coop in Malmö, proximity to Kungshamn with training, larger grocery stores etc and DIY stores, market garden in the immediate area. Fantastic hiking trails in cultural areas."*

At the same time, the local community and the level of service are highlighted as positive aspects. There is a commitment between the respondents regarding the motivation to support the local companies. Many feel that most things are close by and show great gratitude and loyalty to the local business community:

*"Nice small town where most things are on 'home ground'. Always supporting the local entrepreneurs"*

The quotes strengthen the sea as one of Sotenäs' strongest resources, both as a natural and living environment but also as a central factor for attractiveness, quality of life and place identity. The sea is not only described as a landscape element, but as something that enables leisure activities, recreation and sought-after housing, which in turn affects the willingness to stay in the municipality for longer periods of time or settle permanently.



## *Environment & Location*

The proximity of the coast provides opportunities for both physical activity and leisure activities. The coastal environment thus becomes both a physical and social resource that strengthens the area's attractiveness and quality of life. Golf courses, cold baths, walking paths, hiking trails and cultural elements contribute to a varied range of experiences:

*"Accessibility to nature with walking paths along the water in the different communities, trails at Ramsvik, the cold bath house's sauna, art exhibitions, Kustcharken! Solliden etc"*

*"Proximity to golf course"*

*"The cold-water bathing facility we got in Hunnebostrand that provides the opportunity for winter swimming, and it has a sauna."*

The municipality's location and environment are highlighted by many as attractive factors for both residents and visitors. The proximity to the sea, the genuine local commitment and nature create a pleasant atmosphere that is appreciated by those who stay here. As one of the respondents puts it:

*"The environment and genuine, the sea, the commitment of parts of the municipality's inhabitants e.g. island councils, local history associations"*

At the same time, the location in relation to larger cities is highlighted as a strength, making the area accessible to both commuters and weekend visitors:

*"Relative proximity to a big city, like Gothenburg."*

Several respondents also appreciate the social and bright environment, with pleasant year-round homes and daylight that is perceived as more abundant than elsewhere:

*"Cozy year-round accommodation"*

The respondents point out that Sotenäs' environment and location combine natural beauty, leisure opportunities and proximity to Gothenburg make it an attractive place to live and stay.



## 4.5. Important Aspects of Moving to Sotenäs

This section presents respondents' views on what they consider most important in order to be motivated to consider more permanent settlement in Sotenäs.

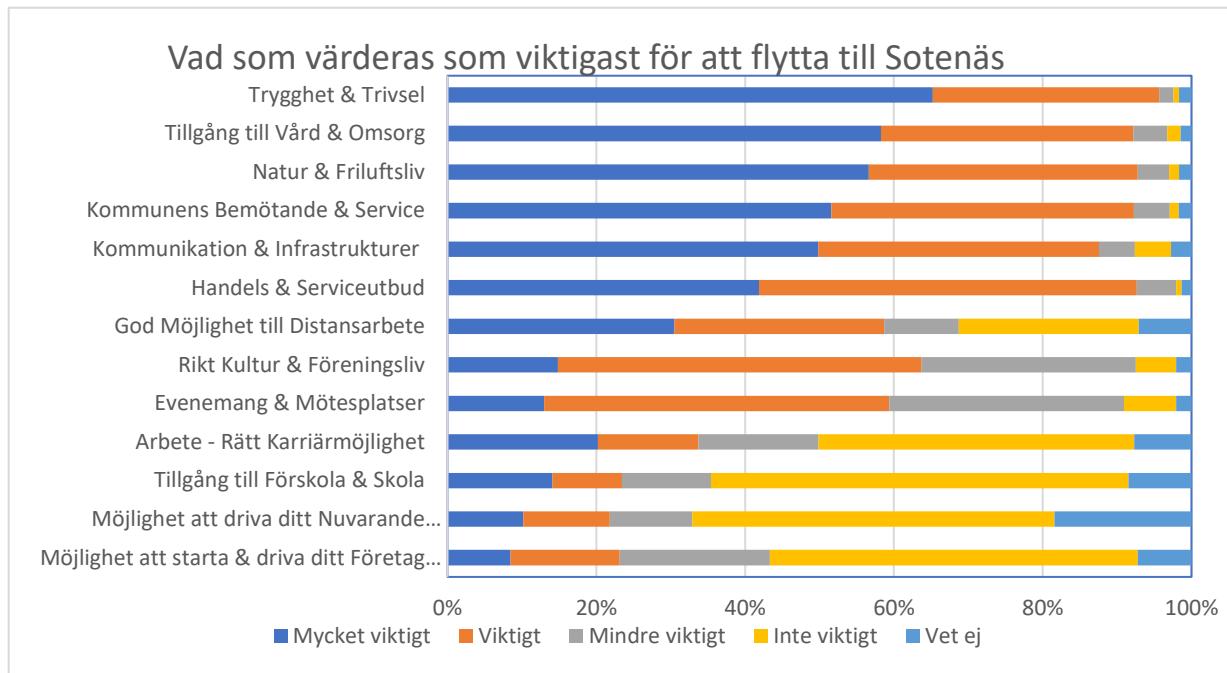


Fig. 13. What the part-time residents consider to be most important to inspire them to move permanently to Sotenäs. The bars are ranked from the one valued highest (top) to the one valued lowest (bottom).

The figure shows which factors part-time residents value as most important in order to be inspired to move permanently to Sotenäs municipality. The results clearly indicate that basic quality of life factors weigh most heavily in the decision to move. Safety and well-being rank highest, followed by access to health and social care, as well as nature and outdoor life. This indicates that the desire to settle permanently is primarily based on perceived security, welfare and everyday environment, rather than in consumption- or experience-based factors.

The municipality's treatment and service, as well as communication and infrastructure, are also highly valued,



which shows that functioning everyday structures and a professional municipal approach play a central role in considerations of permanent residence.

Factors linked to trade, culture and events, as well as work and entrepreneurship, are generally ranked lower. These appear as complementary qualities rather than decisive driving forces, which is probably related to the target group's life situation and establishment.

Overall, the figure shows that the decision to move permanently to Sotenäs is primarily influenced by quality of life, security and functioning everyday life, which provides clear guiding signals for the municipality's continued development work.

#### *Key aspects of moving to Sotenäs, age group 35-49 years*

To enable a more in-depth analysis, the 35–49 age group is presented separately, as it is particularly relevant in relation to the focus of the study.

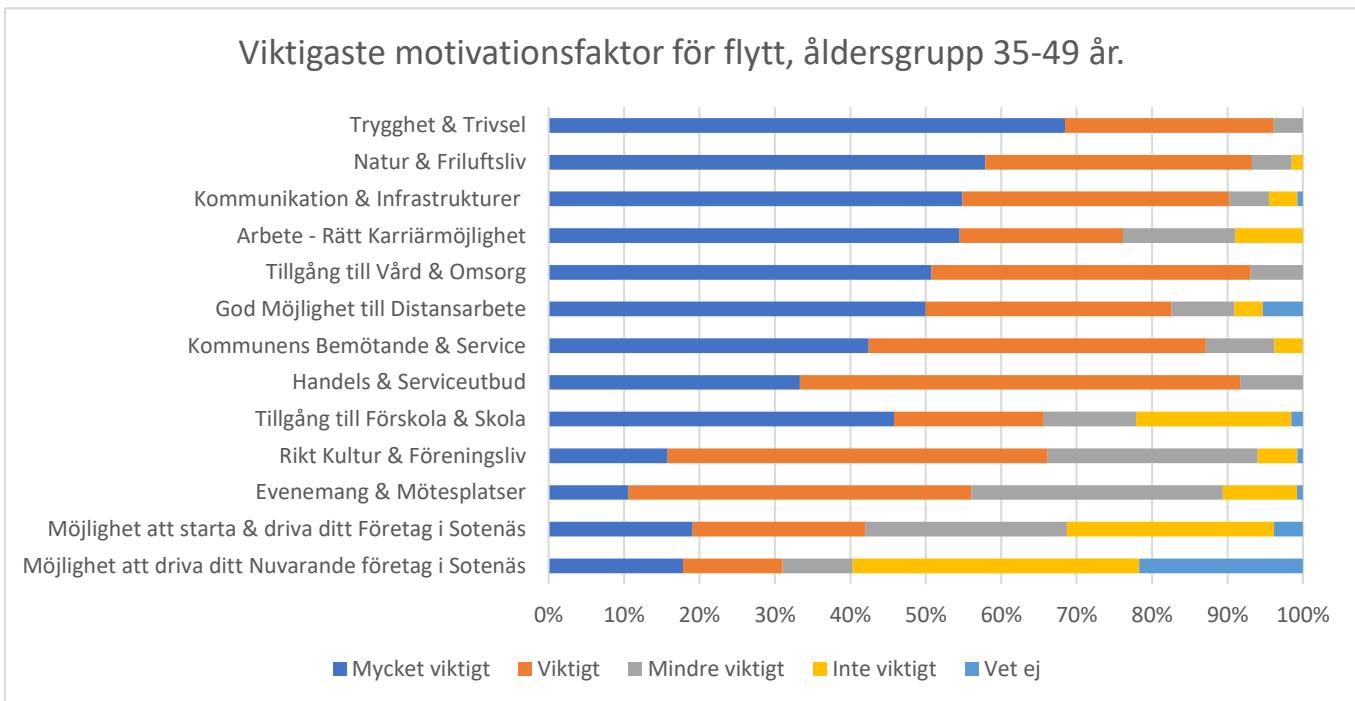
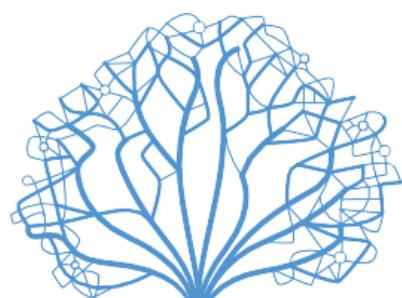


Fig. 14. Corresponding table as in "Fig. 16." with results from the age group 35–49 years only.



The figure shows which motivational factors are most important for part-time residents in the age group 35–49 years when considering a permanent move to Sotenäs municipality. The results show that even in this more active age group, security, living environment and everyday functionality dominate.

*Safety and well-being* as well as *nature and outdoor life* are valued the highest, which shows that this group also prioritizes quality of life as the basis for long-term housing. At the same time, communication and infrastructure, and the right career opportunity, are more evident in this age group than in the gathered respondent group, reflecting the need for well-functioning everyday logistics and professional continuity.

Access to health and social care, and the opportunity to telework are also highly valued, which indicates that flexibility in working life and secure access to public services are key factors for this age group.

Factors linked to culture, events and entrepreneurship are generally ranked lower and show a greater spread in responses. These appear to be complementary rather than decisive driving forces.

Overall, the figure shows that the age group 35–49 years combines a strong focus on quality of life with requirements for functioning infrastructure, work and flexibility, which has clear implications for the municipality's ability to attract this target group permanently.

### *Respondents' ideas for Sotenäs' future*

In addition to the fixed alternatives in the survey, there was an open question where the respondents were given the opportunity to comment on challenges and development proposals that could affect a permanent move. The section below presents some of the most prominent comments placed in categories.

### *The municipality's treatment and service*

It can be seen in the results (see figure 13) that a majority of the respondents feel that improved service and treatment from the municipality could constitute an important factor in motivating a possible move to the municipality.

A clear example is given in the following quote:



*"Better service from the municipality's side would be number one. For example, we experience response times, when contacting the municipality, as VERY substandard. It takes many months, up to a year, for some officials to respond to simple questions asked via email, or to give us notice by phone. This is despite repeated attempts to contact him. This is not acceptable and gives the municipality a negative reputation. If Sotenäs municipality would have a better level of service to the residents, I/we could very well consider moving here. Otherwise very happy in the local community. We are energetic pensioners."*

The quote illustrates a recurring desire for improved communication and faster feedback from the municipality, which appears to be a central wish among the respondents, more examples are mentioned under the next category regarding building permits.

#### ***Better conditions for building permits***

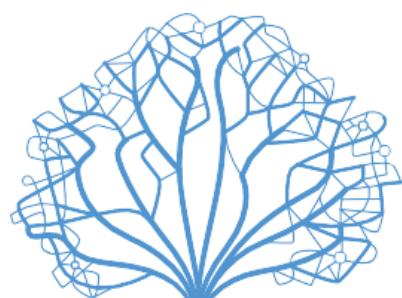
Many respondents highlight a desire for greater flexibility and clearer support from the municipality in matters relating to building permits and related permits. Above all, it is about the opportunity to develop or adapt existing housing, something that is perceived as crucial to be able to stay in the municipality more long-term. One respondent describes this as the need for

*"That the municipality has a more positive attitude than today to the development/expansion of existing self-owned housing and the possibility of its own jetty for recreational fishing and recreation."*

Several point out that the current processes are perceived as complicated, slow and difficult to predict, which in some cases has influenced the decision not to stay or to refrain from moving to the municipality. There is a demand for a faster, more flexible and clearer dialogue with the municipality, which is also clearly stated in the following quote:

*"I have lived permanently in Sotenäs, but had to give up that idea because it was impossible/difficult/far too cumbersome to build to the house I have."*

In addition to the possibility of actually obtaining a building permit, the need for a more service-oriented processing and more efficient processes is also highlighted, especially in matters relating to building permits and water and sewerage. Clearer communication, shorter processing times and a more predictable process are



described as important factors in creating trust and making it easier for both current and potential residents.

*"Fast handling of the municipality regarding building permits and water and sewer issues."*

For some respondents, the question is mainly about smaller extensions or changes that would make it possible to use the home more all year round. An example of this is:

*"The opportunity to build to our house on Hasselösund."*

Overall, the quotes show that improved conditions for building permits are seen as an important development issue, where a more permissive, solution-oriented and efficient management could contribute to an increased willingness to live, invest and in some cases even register in Sotenäs municipality.

#### *Reinforcement of public transport*

One of the most recurring development proposals from part-time residents' concerns the need for improved and more accessible public transport solutions. The opportunity to travel to and from Sotenäs without a car is perceived by many as crucial for how often you stay in the municipality and to what extent part-time housing is used. Several respondents point to the importance of good commuting connections, especially in relation to the larger cities having many part-time residents:

*"Fast communications to Stockholm, Oslo and Gothenburg""Good train connections to Gothenburg"*

Links to regional and national infrastructure are also highlighted as central, not least in connection with future investments. There are requests for great creativity when it comes to local transport in connection with the start of "Västlänken". One hope is that there would be easy ways to get to Munkedal, in order to make the journey easier when using public transport from the larger cities to Sotenäs:

*"Ensure that Sotenäs becomes a commuting alternative when Västlänken is in operation."*

*"If the train started to stop in Munkedal again, connections with Stockholm would be in a good way."*



In addition to travel times, the need for comfort and functionality is also emphasized, especially for those who want to be able to work while traveling. It is also mentioned that Sotenäs is attractive enough, that if there was only a functioning public transport solution, permanent relocation would have been on the map:

*"Express bus morning and evening to Hallinden if the train goes directly to Gothenburg, with wifi, electricity and comfort for work during the journey."*

*"I would have liked to commute for a long time to be able to live in Hunnebo, but then I have to know that the buses at Hallinden are always waiting for each other, or another bus that goes all the way."*

Several respondents describe today's public transport as insufficient or difficult to use, especially in the evening or for journeys without a car. In some cases, this affects the willingness to travel to the part-time accommodation:

*"Transport network, it's far too difficult for me to get to Hunnebostrand without a car."*

*"Better communications! Better arranged at Hallinden not fun to wait 1 hour in the evening there, refrain from traveling because of this! Would be more in the part-time accommodation otherwise. Västtrafik is expensive on short routes! More frequent trips are desired!"*

The quotes show that strengthened public transport is seen as a key issue for increasing accessibility, reducing car dependency and creating better conditions for part-time residents to stay more often and more continuously in Sotenäs municipality.

### *More and better cycle paths*

Many respondents highlight the need for a more coherent and traffic-safe cycle path network within the municipality. The opportunity to cycle between the towns is seen as an important prerequisite for both everyday travel and leisure but is currently perceived as limited or in some cases directly unsafe. This is clearly stated in several comments:

*"We want to be able to cycle more in the municipality, but there is no cycle path between Hunnebo and Kungshamn, among other things"*



The safety aspect is particularly emphasized, both for year-round residents and for visitors. The lack of coherent and clearly designed cycling infrastructure is perceived as a tangible obstacle, which creates unsafe traffic environments and increases the risk of accidents. This not only affects the willingness to use bicycles as a means of transport and can also limit the opportunities for sustainable travel and accessibility in the area.

*"The opportunity to be able to ride a bike without risking your life. I.e. cycle paths/lanes both for year-round residents to get to work etc. as well as for tourists"*

*"Cycle paths, safer traffic system for walking and bicycle users."*

Several respondents also point out that the lack of cycle paths contributes to an increased dependence on cars, which is perceived as particularly problematic during the summer months. The high use of cars is described as unsustainable from both an environmental and accessibility perspective, while the opportunities to choose alternative modes of transport are perceived as severely limited. The respondents express a clear desire for functional alternatives to the car, not least for shorter journeys, to reduce congestion and congestion during the high season:

*"Better bike lanes internally at Sotenäset, it is a record low, for example, there is none between Kungshamn and Hunnebo - Bovall. No King's Harbour out to Nordens Ark. Everything has to be done by car, which becomes completely unsustainable in the summer."*

In several responses, requests for specific routes to expand the cycling network are repeated, where the opportunity to cycle between communities is highlighted as central. Good connections between Sotenäs' different areas are emphasized as important, while traffic safety is repeatedly emphasized as a crucial factor:

*"Expansion of cycle paths, e.g. to be able to cycle Kungshamn-Hunnebostrand and Kungshamn-Bohus Malmö (roadsides are missing today)"*

*"To be able to cycle safely between the communities!"*

*"Good with safe cycle paths between the towns."*

What we can see from the quotes is that expanded and safe cycle paths are seen as an important development area, both to increase traffic safety, reduce car dependency and create better conditions for sustainable travel



for both residents and visitors in Sotenäs municipality.

### *Lower taxes and fees*

A recurring factor that affects the decision to move to Sotenäs is the municipal tax and other fees. Several respondents feel that the current tax burden is a decisive factor in whether a move will be necessary. The category is therefore important as it highlights economic conditions that directly affect individuals' opportunities and willingness to settle in the municipality, especially in relation to perceived benefits and municipal services.

*"Low taxes and water and sewerage fees etc""Lower municipal tax!"*

This quote clearly show that a reduction in taxes and fees is seen as an advantage and potential motivation for moving to the municipality. For some respondents, however, the current tax burden is an obstacle, which affects where they choose to register:

*"The high municipal tax is crucial for us not to move to Sotenäs but choose to be registered in Sollentuna, even though after retirement we will be half the year in Smögen"*

It appears that differences in municipal tax between municipalities can weigh more heavily than other factors, such as well-being in the immediate area or proximity to part-time housing. This indicates that financial considerations in many cases take precedence over soft values when deciding on permanent residence, especially when the tax burden is perceived to be unbalanced to the services and benefits offered by the municipality.

*"A move can only be considered if the municipal tax is reduced to the same level as Sollentuna. Sotenäs should reasonably benefit from lowering taxes so that part-time residents of high incomes can move to Sotenäs."*

In summary, the quotes show that lower municipal taxes and fees are perceived as a key factor in attracting more residents, especially those with higher incomes or part-time residents. This is a recurring theme among the respondents.



### *Missing in the Municipality*

Several respondents highlight things that they feel are lacking in the municipality and that could contribute to increased well-being, attractiveness and the opportunity for a more active every day and cultural life. The proposals span both service, culture and practical functions that facilitate staying and commuting.

A recurring theme is the need for more meeting places and activities linked to both everyday life and leisure. This is expressed through requests for sauna activities, local trade and gastronomy, among other things:

*"That there was a sauna association and seafood shop in Kungshamn."*

The cultural offer is also highlighted as an area with development potential, especially during weekends when more people are in the municipality. A more varied and accessible range is described as an opportunity to increase the well-being of both residents and visitors and contribute to a more vibrant community life even outside the framework of everyday life.

*"I would like to see more cultural events on weekends such as film, music or theatre""The food market with locally produced food and drink. Better cultural offerings."*

In addition to the available activities, more fundamental infrastructural issues are also highlighted as crucial for the possibility of staying in the municipality more permanently. The water and sewerage issue in particular is described as an obstacle:

*"The water and sewage issue is crucial for us to move to Sotenäs permanently. You should be allowed to put in Mini Wastewater Treatment Plants if you do not have the opportunity for municipal water and sewage. No matter how close to the sea you live. Not closed thinking that the municipality forces us to do today. Otherwise, we would have already moved to Sotenäs."*

In addition, the need for flexible transport solutions that can reduce car dependency and function as a complement to regular public transport is highlighted. Such solutions are described as important to facilitate travel to, from and within the municipality, especially in areas and times where fixed local transport is perceived as insufficient.

*"Carpools at commuter hubs so that you can take the bus to Sotenäs and straight into the car from a carpool."*



The respondents are asking for both social, cultural and practical complements, which together can strengthen the opportunities for a more vibrant, accessible and long-term sustainable society in Sotenäs municipality.



## 5. Analysis

This chapter analyses what the results mean for Sotenäs municipality and what strategic implications can be deduced from the target group of part-time residents.

### 5.1. Sociodemographic data

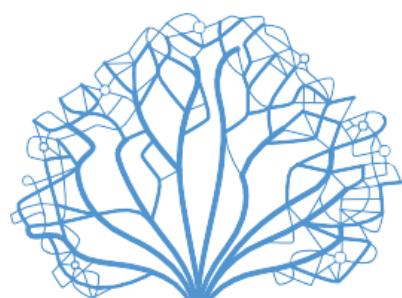
The analysis shows that part-time residents in Sotenäs largely constitute a resource-rich group, characterised by a high level of education, strong financial capacity, and continued labour market participation even at older ages. This suggests that the target group possesses both the economic means and the flexibility to reside in the municipality for substantial parts of the year.

From a municipal perspective, this implies that part-time residents should not be regarded as a peripheral group, but rather as a strategically important target group with the potential to contribute to the tax base, local business development, and community engagement. The results further indicate that, in many cases, the municipality already has “residents in place”, albeit without these individuals being included in the long-term effects of population registration.

### 5.2. Time spent in the Part-time Housing

The results indicate that the transition from part-time to permanent residency is rarely constrained by practical factors such as housing conditions or length of stay. For many respondents, the geographical distance to Sotenäs is relatively limited, and opportunities for remote work are good, meaning that they already have good conditions to spend a substantial share of their time in their part-time residence, which assumably means that the problem does not lie within these factors.

Further, one factor making the permanent more complex is the fact that commuting between the current workplace and the part-time residence is often not feasible. This creates difficulties for part-time residents wanting to commute to their current work. However, for those who wish to establish a permanent life in Sotenäs regardless, the transition can still be challenging. Part-time residents are generally highly educated and often possess specialised skills and complex professional roles, which may limit the availability of suitable employment opportunities within the local labour market in Sotenäs.



### 5.3. Possibility to use the residents year-round

The results show that an overwhelming majority of respondents (75 per cent) consider their part-time homes to be move-in ready for year-round use. From an analytical perspective, this indicates that the decision to register as a permanent resident is, in many cases, not primarily determined by the basic functionality of the housing, even though some respondents simultaneously express a desire for renovation or extension. Instead, perceived value and municipal conditions appear to be more decisive factors. If the municipality does not clearly communicate what permanent residency entails in terms of services, influence, and social benefits, there is a risk that the decision will be postponed or not taken, despite fundamentally favourable structural conditions.

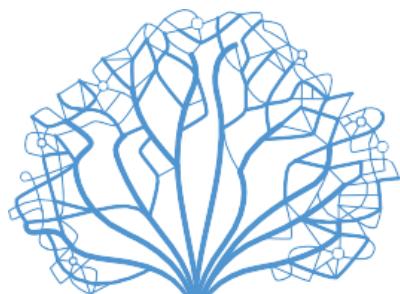
### 5.4. The Best of Sotenäs

The analysis shows that Sotenäs' strongest sources of attractiveness are linked to stable and long-term values such as nature, proximity to the sea, tranquillity, and quality of life. This suggests that the municipality's identity is primarily rooted in everyday life and place-based attachment, rather than in specific offerings or events. Development areas such as culture, restaurants, and events should therefore not be viewed as substitutes for the municipality's core values, but rather as complementary elements with particular development potential. From a strategic perspective, this implies that investments in these areas should be designed with a focus on year-round life and local embeddedness, rather than on temporary peaks in visitor demand.

### 5.5. Important aspects of moving to Sotenäs

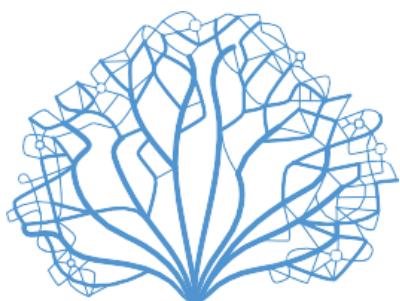
The results show that nature-related factors constitute the strongest source of attractiveness in Sotenäs municipality. These values are largely inherent, yet they can be further strengthened through strategic innovation and their deliberate integration into the municipality's long-term planning. Moreover, the findings highlight several areas over which the municipality has greater influence, such as infrastructure, municipal services, and cultural conditions, where respondents express the strongest need for development.

The open-ended responses reveal particularly clear demands for improved building permit processes, enhanced public transport, reduced municipal tax levels, and the expansion of cycling infrastructure. In addition, respondents point to a demand for complementary functions and activities that are currently perceived as



lacking within the municipality. These factors appear to constitute key thresholds for permanent relocation, rather than determinants of the municipality's fundamental attractiveness.

Overall, the results indicate that Sotenäs already possesses strong and long-term qualities. However, targeted interventions in structurally influenceable areas may contribute to lowering the threshold for part-time residents to take the step towards permanent residence in the municipality.



## 6. Conclusions and recommendations

Overall, the analysis shows that Sotenäs municipality has very favourable structural conditions for converting part-time housing into permanent residence. The studied target group is characterised by a high level of education, strong financial capacity, and a clear emotional attachment to the municipality. Many respondents already spend large parts of the year in Sotenäs, have dwellings that are, or can be made with relatively limited measures, suitable for year-round use, and have extensive opportunities for remote work. The basic practical prerequisites for permanent residence are therefore, to a large extent, already in place.

Despite this, a significant share of respondents chooses not to register as permanent residents in the municipality. The analysis clearly shows that this decision is not primarily driven by a lack of well-being or weak attachment, but rather by a perceived imbalance between costs and benefits. Municipal tax levels, fees, and the municipality's services and approach appear to be decisive factors. Many respondents perceive that the financial and administrative disadvantages of population registration outweigh the tangible benefits, despite the fact that they already conduct large parts of their everyday lives within Sotenäs.

The municipality's approach, particularly in relation to the building permit process, emerges as a strategic signal issue. Long processing times, limited feedback, and a perceived lack of flexibility risk having consequences that extend far beyond individual cases. The results indicate that the building permit process is not only perceived as an administrative function, but also as an indicator of the municipality's willingness to facilitate establishment, investment, and long-term settlement. Deficiencies in treatment and responsiveness therefore risk directly undermining both willingness to relocate and trust in the municipality.

Furthermore, the study shows that accessible and well-functioning transport connections are a key factor for working part-time residents. The possibility of combining remote work with reliable commuting options to Gothenburg and other regional hubs is central to the decision to settle permanently. A coherent network of cycling and pedestrian paths between the municipality's localities also appears crucial for enabling a functional year-round everyday life and reducing car dependency.

Taken together, the analysis indicates that Sotenäs municipality has substantial opportunities to influence willingness to relocate through relatively concrete, targeted, and feasible measures. The challenge lies less in



creating new forms of attractiveness and more in clarifying the benefits of population registration, lowering thresholds, and meeting the target group with a more service-oriented, dialogue-based, and solution-focused approach.

Against this background, Sotenäs municipality is recommended to consider the following strategic directions:

- Introduce a comprehensive relocation and establishment programme for part-time residents, in which building permits, advisory services, municipal support, and incentives are brought together in a clear and coordinated offer aimed at lowering thresholds for permanent residence.
- Work more strategically with municipal treatment and service delivery, particularly within building permit and planning processes, with an emphasis on dialogue, feedback, predictability, and solution-oriented working methods.
- Develop time-limited and clearly defined incentives linked to population registration, for example through differentiated fees, service-related benefits, or other forms of municipal relief.
- Prioritise infrastructure that enables remote work and commuting, including public transport, commuting solutions, and complementary mobility services.
- Invest in continuous, safe cycling and pedestrian networks between the municipality's localities in order to strengthen year-round functionality and everyday mobility.
- More clearly communicate the value of population registration, both for the individual and for local development, and how registration contributes to services, societal benefit, and quality of life.

Finally, the study shows that Sotenäs municipality faces a significant and realistic opportunity to strengthen both its population base and its tax base through a more active and purposeful approach towards part-time residents. By placing greater emphasis on service quality, accessibility, dialogue, and perceived fairness, the municipality can transform existing presence and attachment into long-term and sustainable permanent residence.



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## Appendix 1. The survey



### Part-time residence in Sotenäs Municipality

The survey primarily consists of questions answered by selecting one or more predefined options, with the opportunity to provide free-text responses for certain questions. Completing the survey takes approximately 10 minutes. Participation is entirely voluntary and anonymous, and respondents may discontinue the survey at any point if they wish.

## 1. Basic facts

### 1. Gender

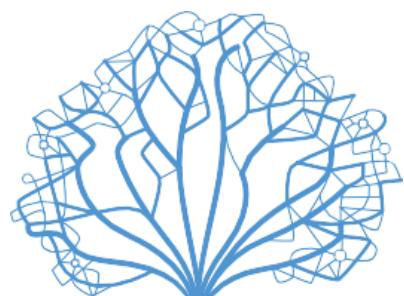
- Man
- Female
- Do not want to state / other

### 2. Age

- 25 - 34 years
- 35 - 49 years
- 50 - 65 years
- 66 - 69 years
- +70 years

### 3. Marital status

- Married
- Cohabitant
- Partner (do not live together)
- Single



- Other

**4. Do you have children living in your household?**

- Yes
- Yes

**5. What is your highest completed education?**

- Compulsory school
- Upper secondary education
- University of Applied Sciences
- College/University – bachelor's level or higher
- Other top education?

**6. What is your main occupation? Several options possible**

- Student full-time
- Student part-time
- Employed full-time
- Employed part-time
- Self-employed full-time
- Self-employed part-time
- Leave of absence/parental leave
- Pensioner full-time
- Pensioner part-time
- Other

**7. In which municipality are you registered?**

- "Free-text"

**8. Approximately what is the household's monthly income before tax? Without any contributions**

- 0 – 20 000 SEK
- 20 000 – 50 000 SEK
- 50 000 - 80 000 SEK
- 80 000 - 120 000 SEK
- Over 120,000 SEK

**2. Part-time housing**

**9. Where in Sotenäs is your part-time residence? Choose the option that matches you best.**



- Kungshamn
- Smögen
- Väjern
- Tossene
- Bovallstrand
- Hunnebostrand
- Askum
- Bohus–Malmön
- Another spot

**10. How long have you owned (or had access to) the part-time residence?**

- 0 – 5 years
- 5 – 15 years
- + 15 years

**11. Estimate how many days per year you usually spend in the part-time residence. Including weekends and holidays etc.**

- 0 – 30 days
- 30 – 90 days
- 90 – 140 days
- 140 – 200 days
- +200 days

**12. How many miles do you have to your part-time residence from your main accommodation?**

- 0 – 10 miles
- 10 – 30 miles
- 30 – 50 miles
- +50 miles

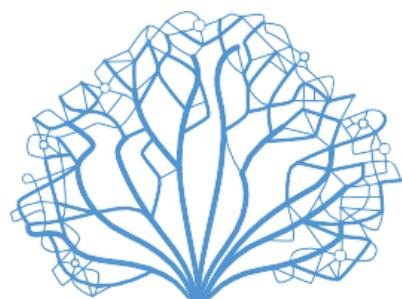
**13. How many people use the part-time home regularly?**

- 1 - 2 persons
- 2 - 4 people
- 4 - 6 people
- +6 people

**3. Remote work and commuting**

**14. Do you have the opportunity to work remotely from your part-time residence?**

- Yes



- No
- Not relevant

**15. If you have answered "Yes", estimate how many days per year you use your part-time residence for remote work?**

- 0 - 5 days
- 5 - 20 days
- 20 - 50 days
- 50 - 100 days
- +100 days

**16. Is there a commuting opportunity from Sotenäs to your current job? Several options possible**

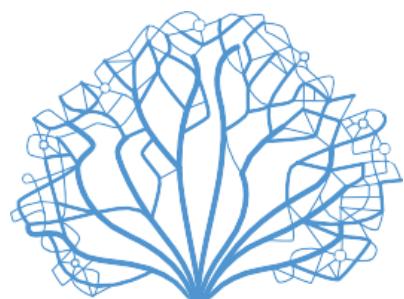
- Yes, with your own car
- Yes, by public transport
- Yes, with other solution
- No
- Not relevant

## 4. Move to Sotenäs

**17. What do you appreciate most about Sotenäs? Several options possible**

Scale: "Very important", "Important", "Less important", "Not important", "Don't know"

- Forest & nature
- Proximity to the sea
- Sol & bad
- Cultures
- Nightlife & restaurant offerings
- Event selection
- Peace and quiet



- Family & friends

Do you think something else is the best thing about Sotenäs?

"Free-text"

**18. Are you active in any of the local community's activities? Several options possible**

- Sports association
- Cultural association
- Community association
- Other activity
- No

**19. If you were to move to Sotenäs, would your current part-time residence work?**

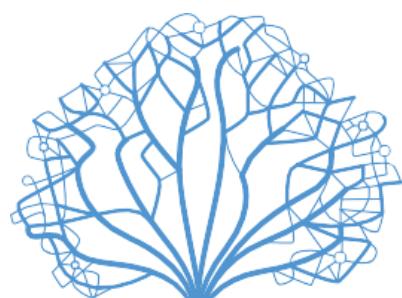
- Yes
- No

**20. What would be required if you were to move permanently to your current part-time residence in Sotenäs?**

- None
- Minor renovation
- Major renovation
- Extension
- Need other accommodation
- Not relevant

**21. If your current part-time residence would not work - Where in Sotenäs would you most like to live?**

- Kungshamn
- Hunnebostrand
- Bovallstrand
- Smögen
- Askum
- Bohus malmön
- Tossene
- Väjern
- Rural area
- Another spot
- Not relevant without my current housing



**22. What kind of housing would you like to live in there?**

- Rental apartment (apartment or house)
- Condominium (apartment)
- Terraced house / detached house (ownership, detached house or terraced house)
- Other forms of housing
- Not applicable

**23. What factors are important for you to want to move to Sotenäs? Several options are possible**

Scale: "Very important", "Important", "Less important", "Not important", "Don't know"

- Work - the right career opportunity becomes available
- Opportunity to start & run a business
- Opportunity to run your current business in Sotenäs
- Communications & infrastructures (IT networks, telecommunications, electricity networks and road transport)
- Good opportunity for remote work
- Nature & outdoor life



- Rich culture and association life
- Safety and well-being
- Trade & Service offering
- Events & venues
- The municipality's treatment and service
- Access to preschool and school
- Access to health and social care

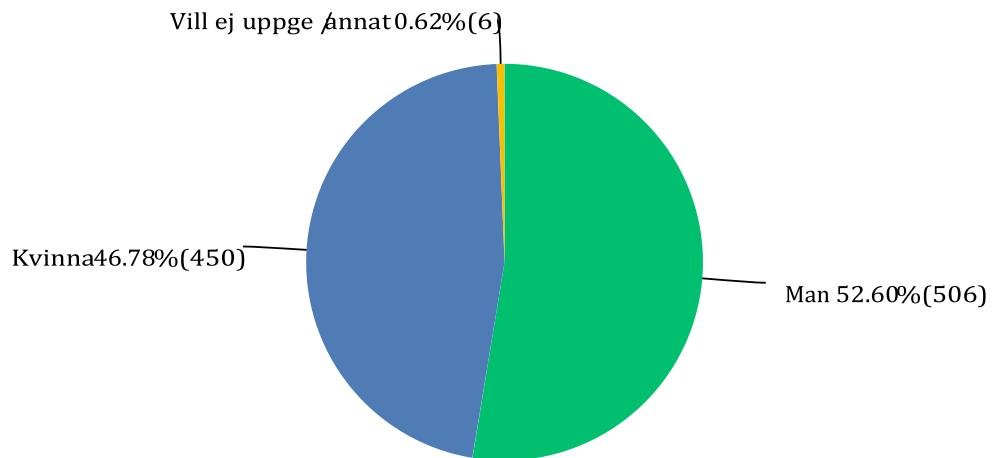
Are there any other factors that could inspire you to move to Sotenäs?  
"Free-text"



Appendix 2. Complete survey responses

## F1 Könsfördelning

Svarade: 962 Hoppade över: 9

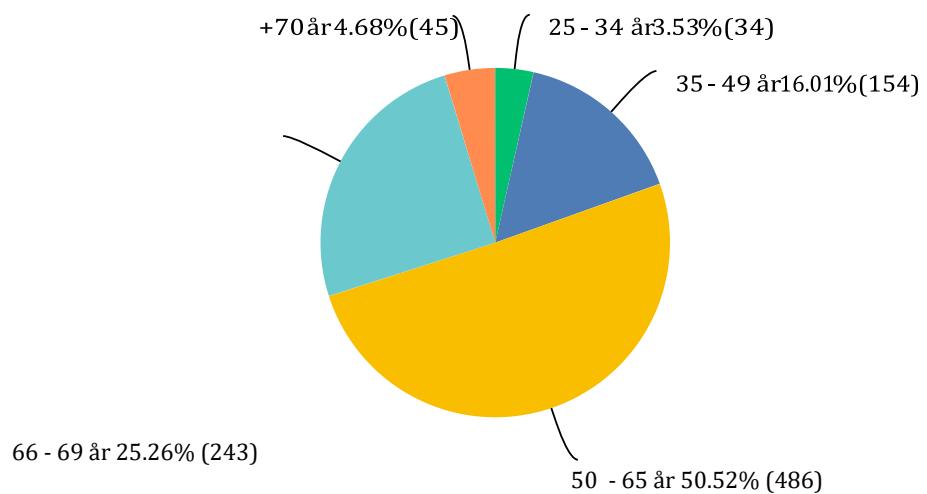


SVAR	SVAR	SVAR
Man	52.60%	506
Kvinnna	46.78%	450
Vill ej uppge / annat	0.62%	6
<b>TOTALT</b>		<b>962</b>



## F2 Åldersgrupper bland Respondenter

Svarade: 962 Hoppade över: 9



### GRUNDLÄGGANDE STATISTIK

Minimum  
1.00

Maximum  
5.00

Median  
3.00

Medel  
3.12

Standardavvikels

### SVARSLAG

### SVAR

25 - 34 år (1)

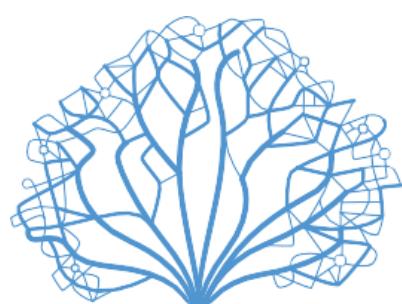
3.53%

34

35 - 49 år (2)

16.01%

154

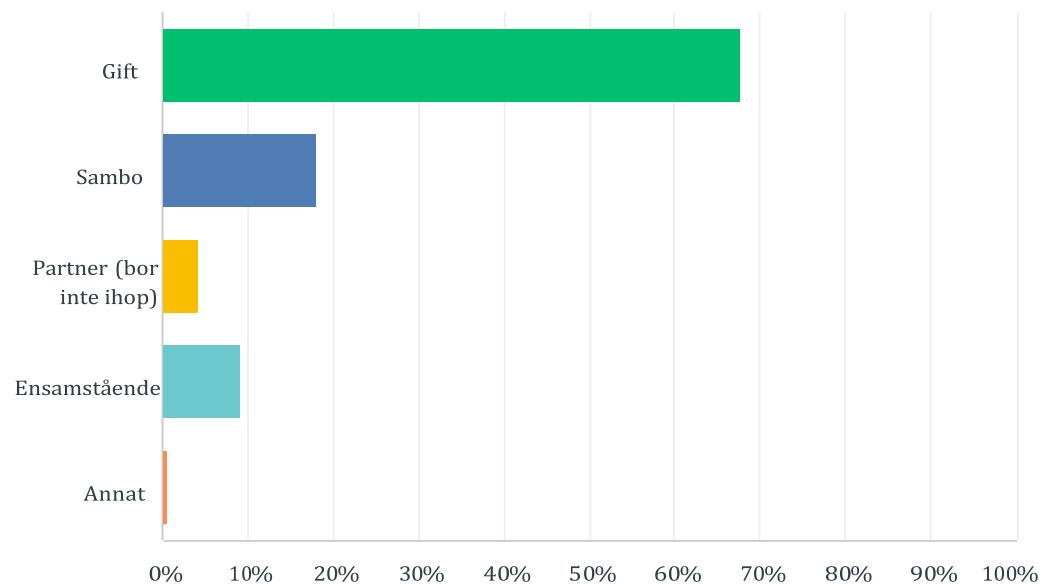


50 - 65 år (3)	50.52%	486
66 - 69 år (4)	25.26%	243
+70 år (5)	4.68%	45
<b>TOTALT</b>		<b>962</b>

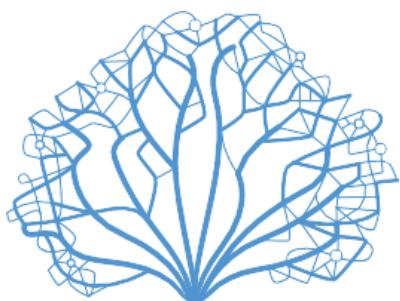


## F3 Civilstånd

Svarade: 964 Hoppade över: 7

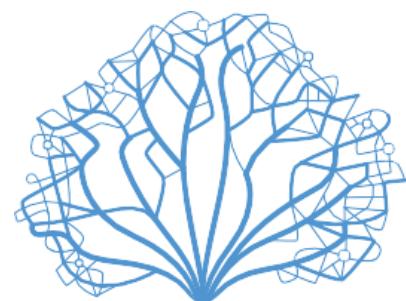
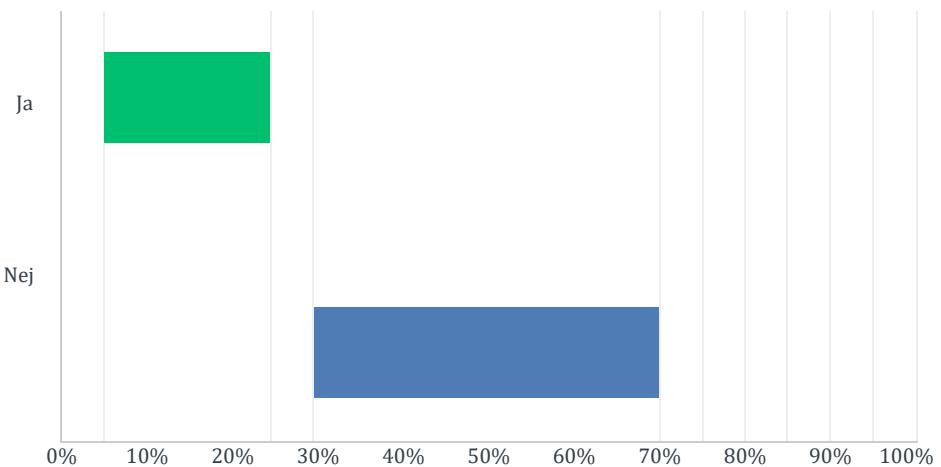


SVARSVAL	SVAR
Gift	67.84%
Sambo	18.15%
Partner (bor inte ihop)	4.25%
Ensamstående	9.13%
Annat	0.62%
<b>TOTALT</b>	<b>964</b>



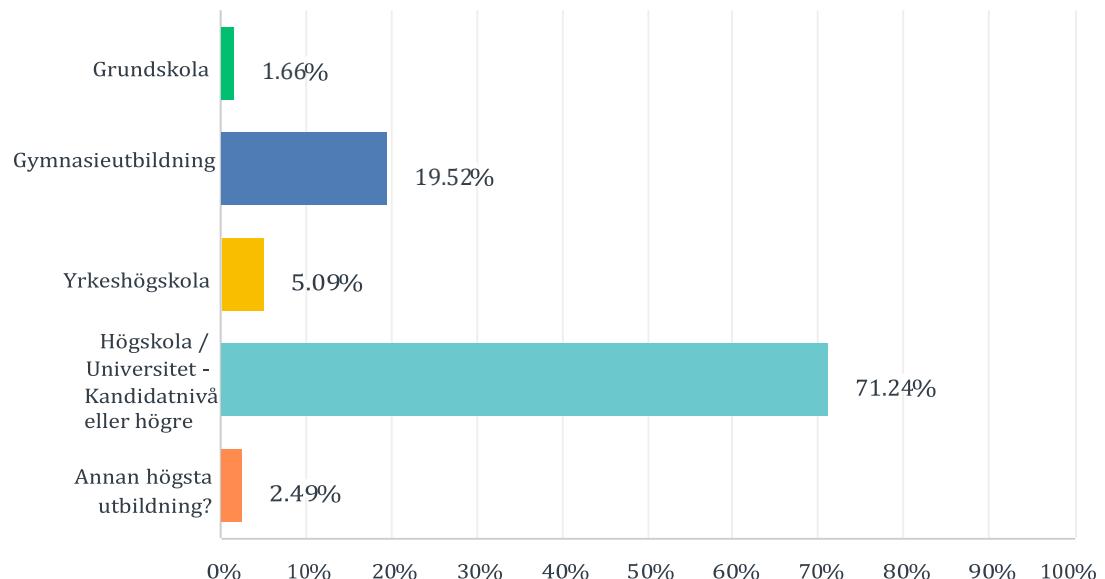
## F4 Bor det barn i ditt hushåll?

Svarade: 961      Hoppade över: 10

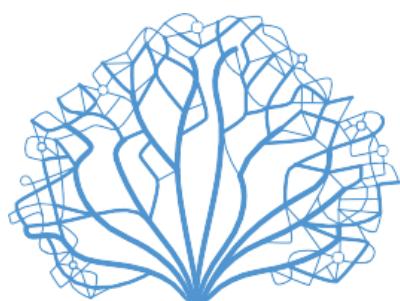


## F5 Vad är din högsta avslutade utbildning?

Svarade: 963 Hoppade över: 8

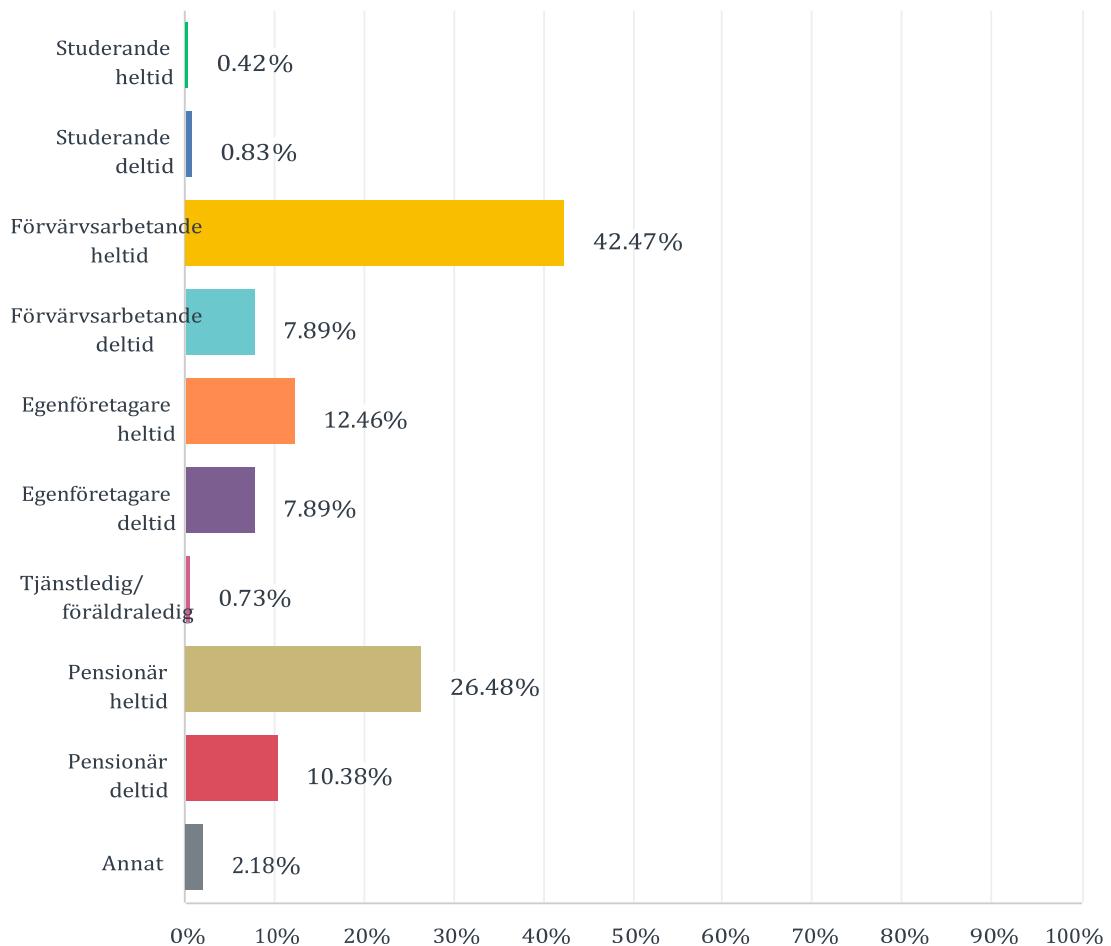


SVARSLAG	SVAR
Grundskola	1.66%
Gymnasieutbildning	19.52%
Yrkeshögskola	5.09%
Högskola / Universitet - Kandidatnivå eller högre	71.24%
Annan högsta utbildning?	2.49%
<b>TOTALT</b>	<b>963</b>

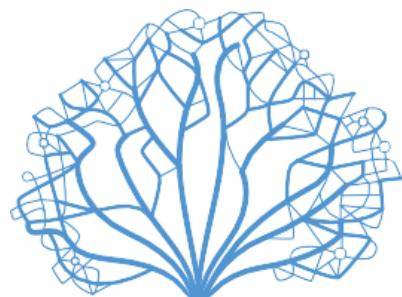


## F6 Vilken är din huvudsakliga sysselsättning? Flera alternativ möjliga

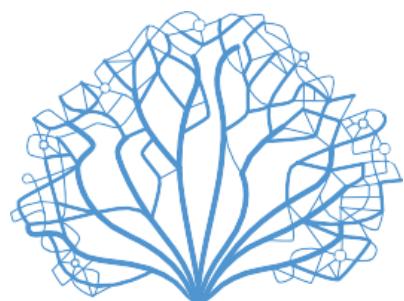
Svarade: 963 Hoppade över: 8



SVARSVAL	SVAR	
Studerande heltid	0.42%	4
Studerande deltid	0.83%	8
Förvärvsarbetande heltid	42.47%	409

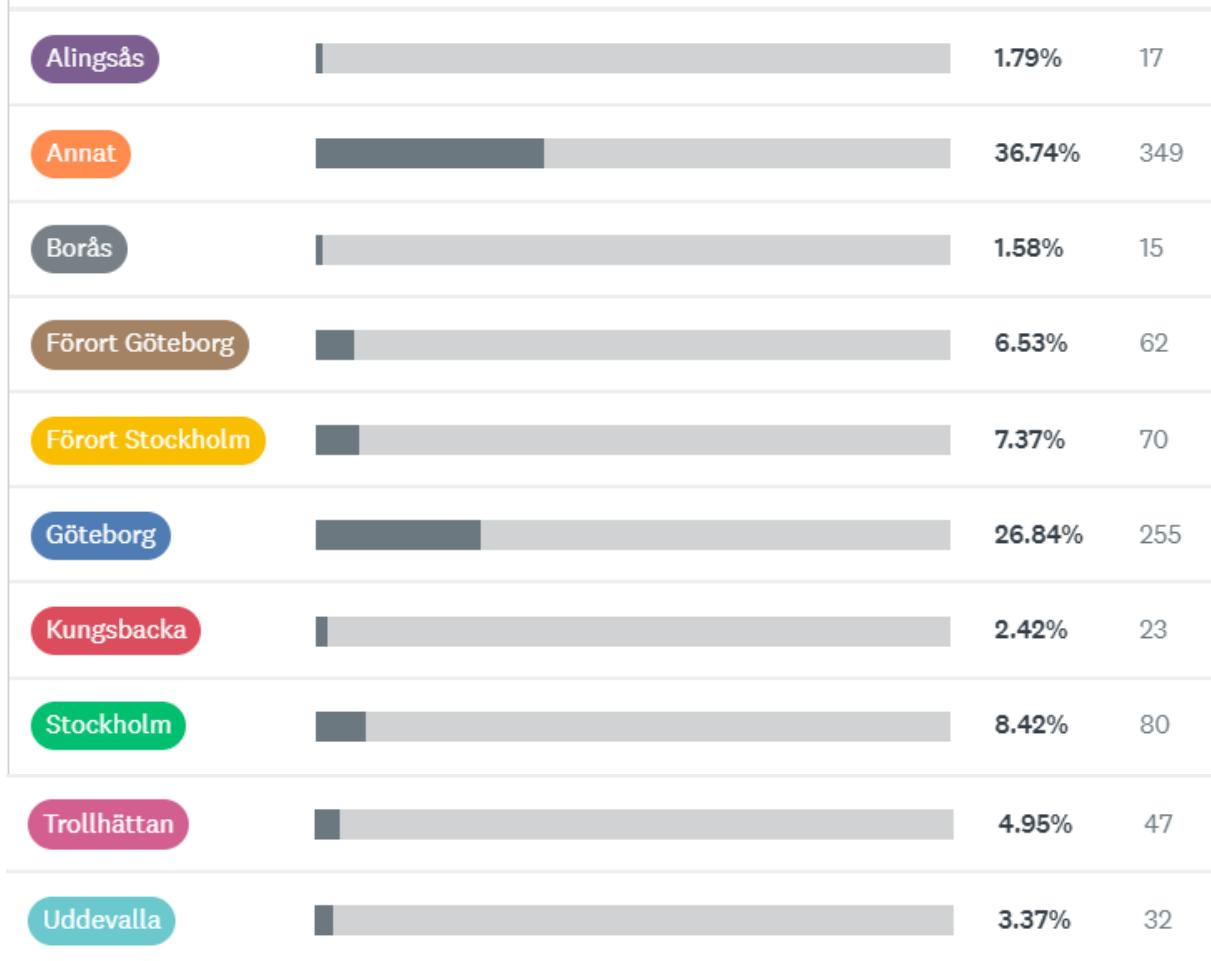


Förvärvsarbetande deltid	7.89%	76
Egenföretagare heltid	12.46%	120
Egenföretagare deltid	7.89%	76
Tjänstledig/Föräldraledig	0.73%	7
Pensionär heltid	26.48%	255
Pensionär deltid	10.38%	100
Annat	2.18%	21



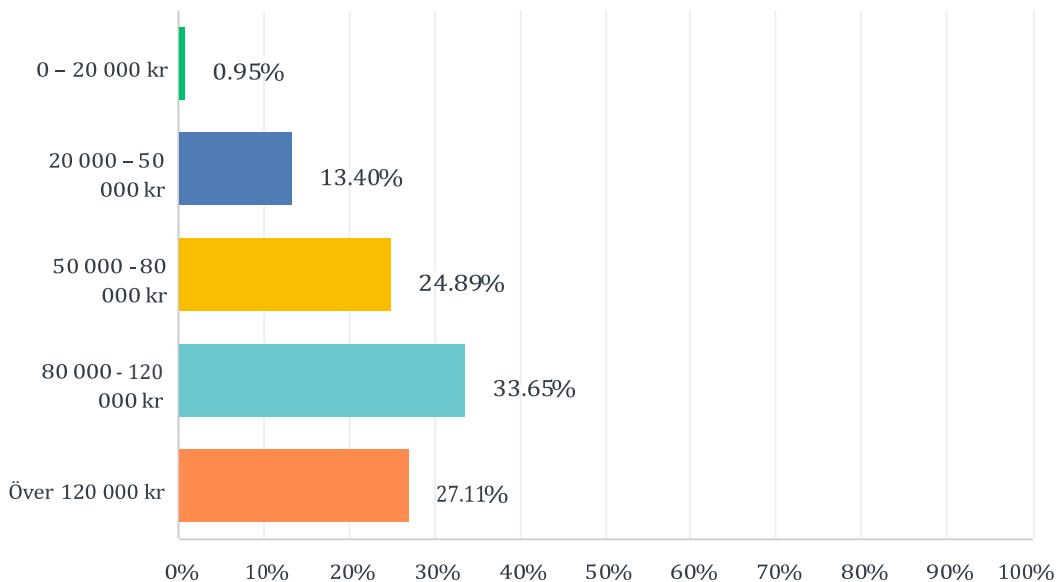
## F7 I vilken kommun är du folkbokförd?

Svarade: 949 Hoppade över: 22



## F8 Ungefär hur stor är hushållets månadsinkomst före skatt? Utan eventuella bidrag

Svarade: 948 Hoppade över: 23

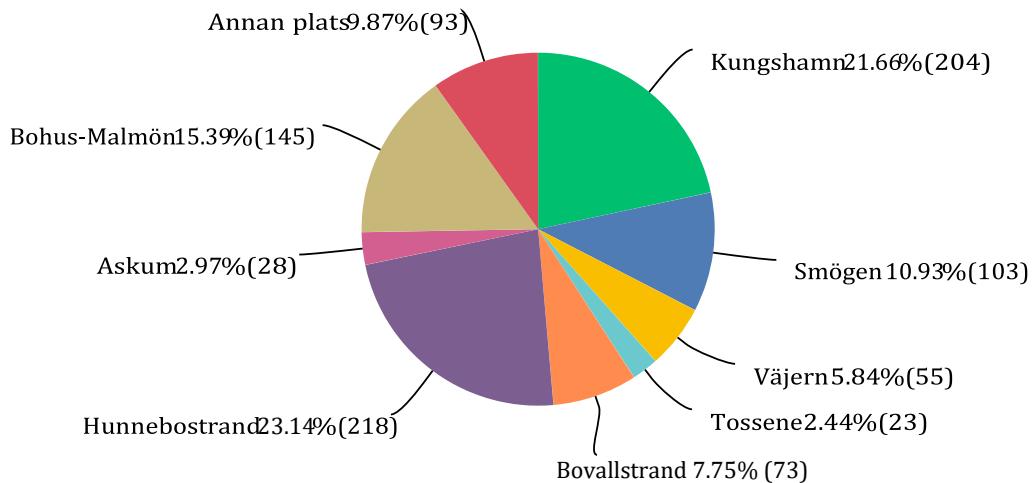


SVAR	SVAR	
0 - 20 000 kr	0.95%	9
20 000 - 50 000 kr	13.40%	127
50 000 - 80 000 kr	24.89%	236
80 000 - 120 000 kr	33.65%	319
Över 120 000 kr	27.11%	257
<b>TOTALT</b>		<b>948</b>



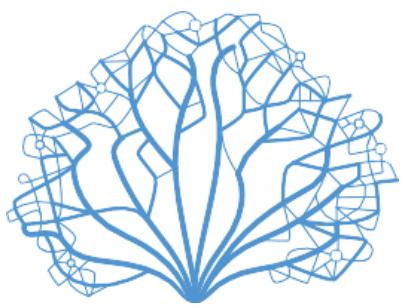
## F9 Geografisk fördelning av respondenternas delårsboenden

Svarade: 942 Hoppade över: 29



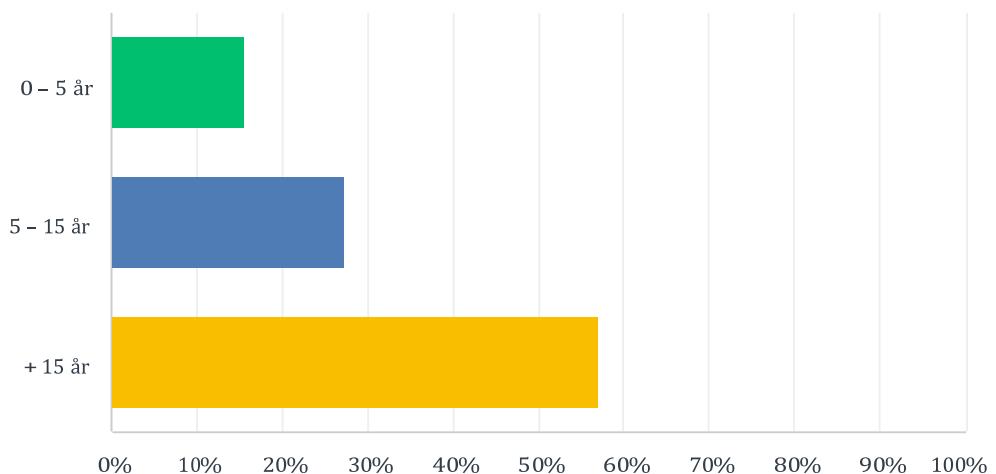
SVAR	SVAR	SVAR
Kungshamn	21.66%	204
Smögen	10.93%	103
Väjern	5.84%	55
Tossene	2.44%	23
Bovallstrand	7.75%	73
Hunnebostrand	23.14%	218
Askum	2.97%	28
Bohus-Malmön	15.39%	145
Annan plats	9.87%	93
<b>TOTALT</b>		<b>942</b>





## F10 Hur länge har du ägt (eller haft tillgång till) delårsboendet?

Svarade: 946      Hoppade över: 25

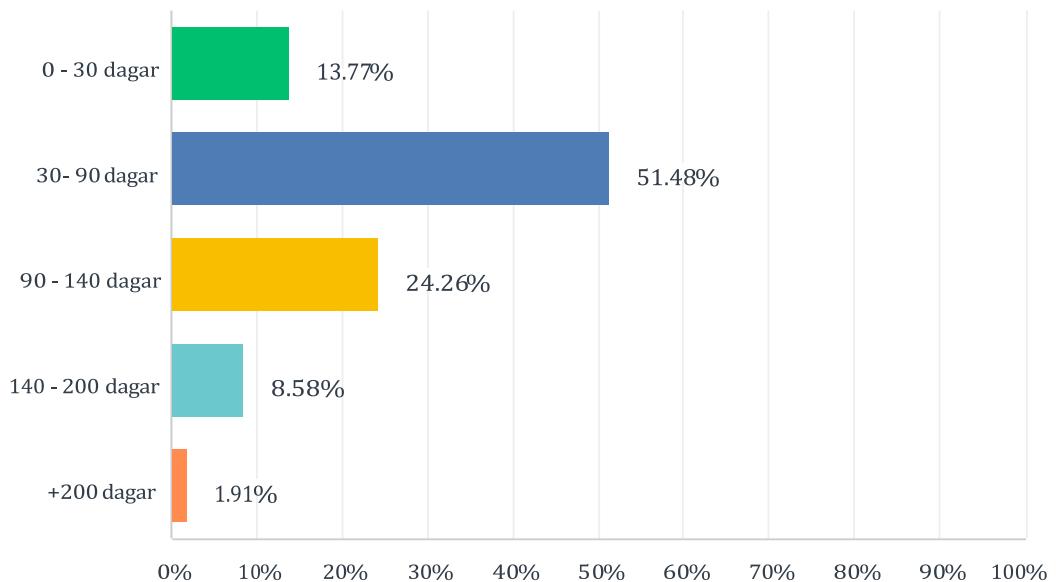


SVARSVAL	SVAR	
0 - 5 år	15.64%	148
5 - 15 år	27.27%	258
+ 15 år	57.08%	540
<b>TOTALT</b>		<b>946</b>



## F11 Uppskatta hur många dagar per år du vanligtvis vistas i delårsboendet. Inklusive helger och högtider etc.

Svarade: 944 Hoppade över: 27

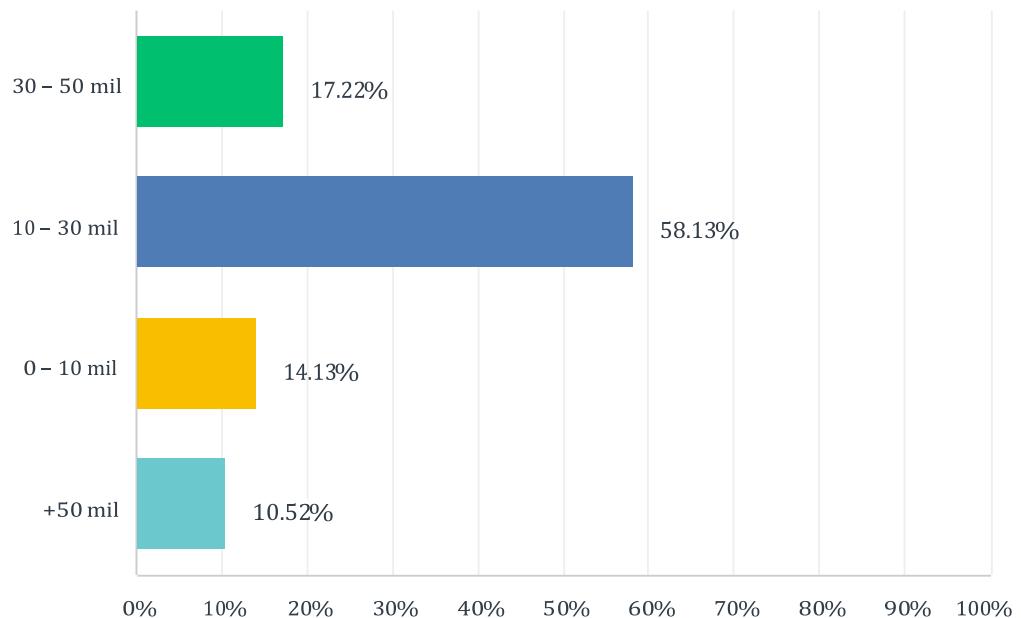


SVARSVAL	SVAR	
0 - 30 dagar	13.77%	130
30- 90 dagar	51.48%	486
90 - 140 dagar	24.26%	229
140 - 200 dagar	8.58%	81
+200 dagar	1.91%	18

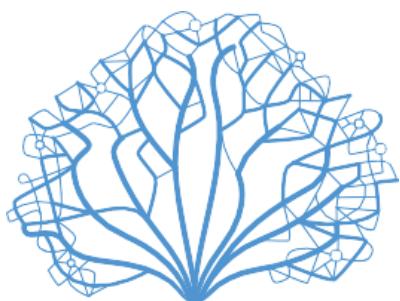


## F12 Hur många mil har du till ditt delårsboende från ditt huvudsakliga boende?

Svarade: 941 Hoppade över: 30

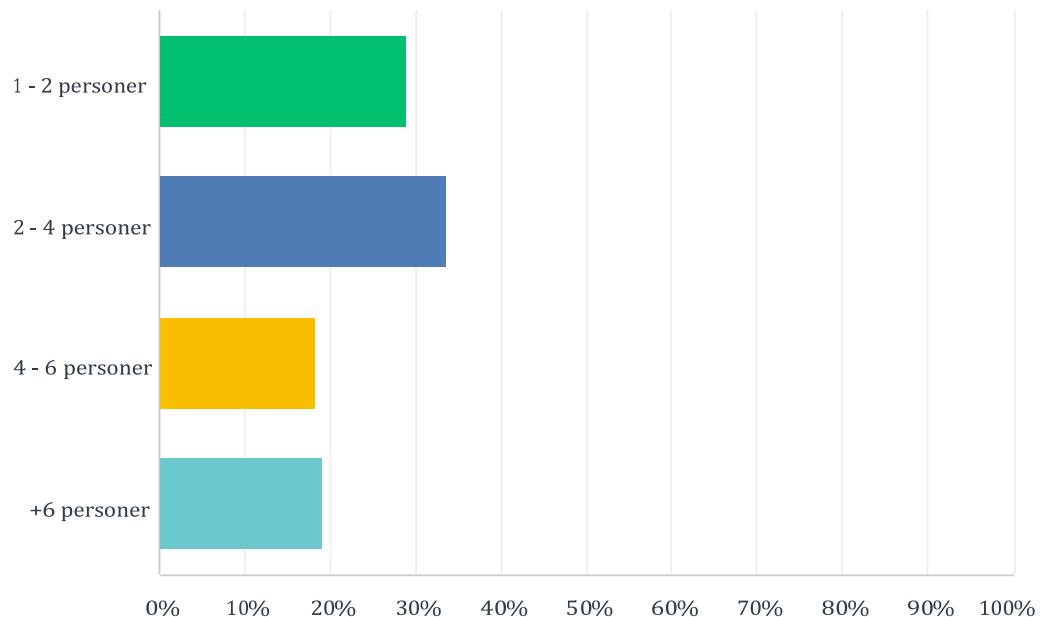


SVARSVAL	SVAR	
30 – 50 mil	17.22%	162
10 – 30 mil	58.13%	547
0 – 10 mil	14.13%	133
+50 mil	10.52%	99
<b>TOTALT</b>		<b>941</b>



## F13 Hur många använder delårsboendet regelbundet?

Svarade: 940 Hoppade över: 31

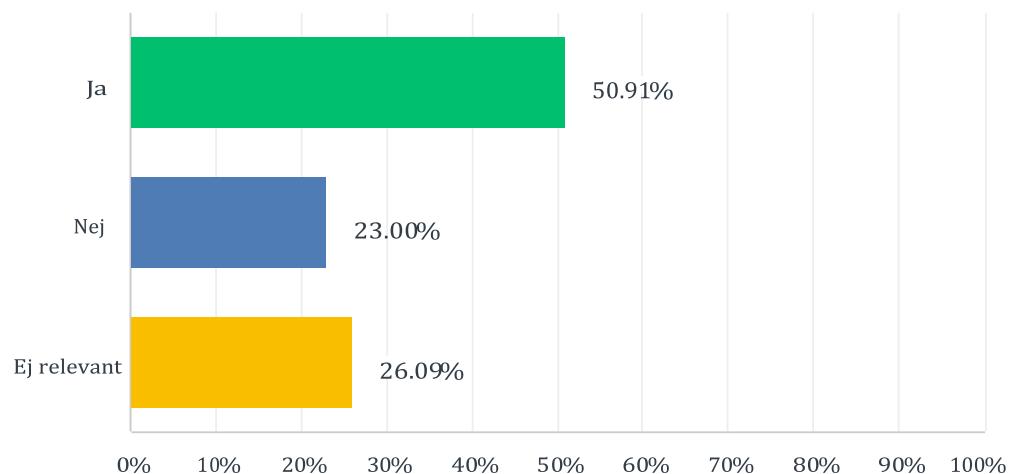


SVARSVAL	SVAR	
1 - 2 personer	28.94%	272
2 - 4 personer	33.62%	316
4 - 6 personer	18.30%	172
+6 personer	19.15%	180
TOTALT		940



## F14 Har du möjlighet till distansarbete från ditt delårsboende?

Svarade: 939 Hoppade över: 32

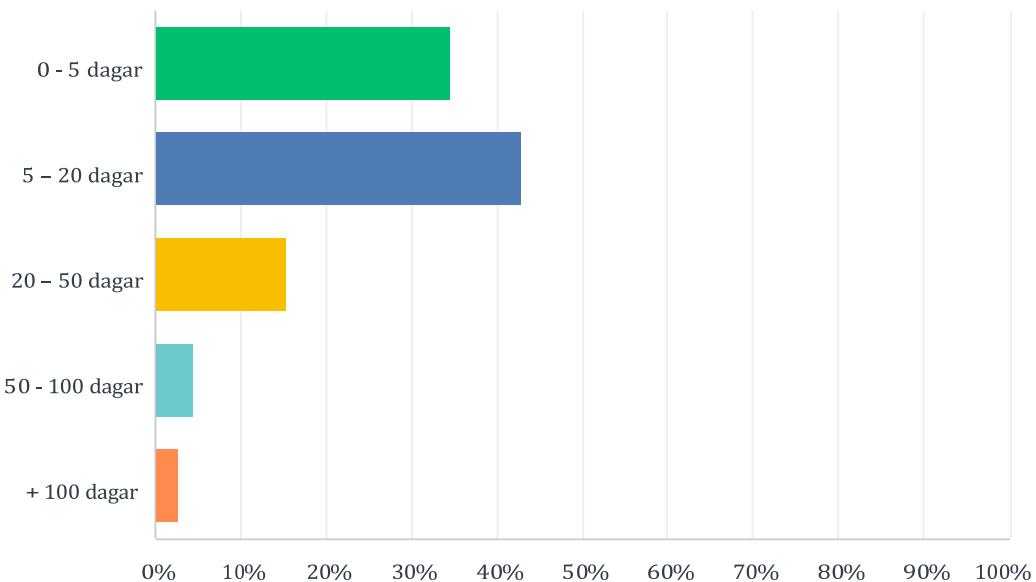


SVARSVAL	SVAR	
Ja	50.91%	478
Nej	23.00%	216
Ej relevant	26.09%	245
TOTALT		939

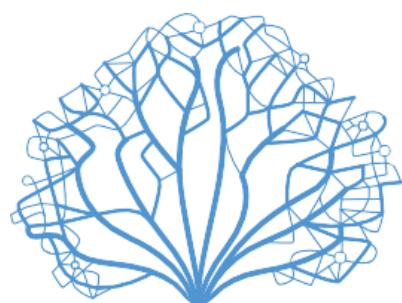


## F15 Om du har svarat "Ja", uppskatta hur många dagar per år du använder ditt delårsboende för distansarbete?

Svarade: 503      Hoppade över: 468

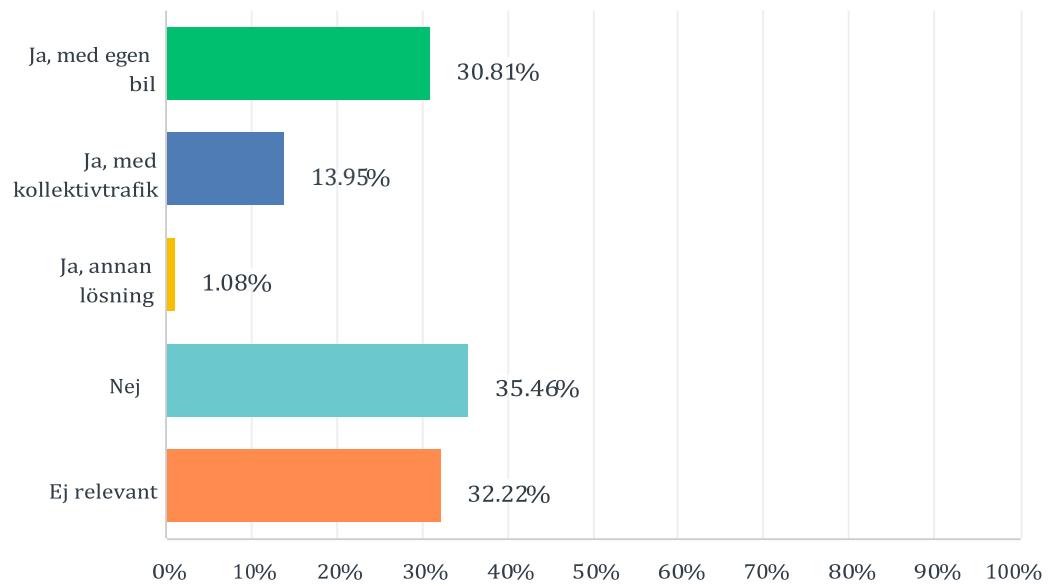


SVARSVAL	SVAR	
0 - 5 dagar	34.59%	174
5 - 20 dagar	42.94%	216
20 - 50 dagar	15.31%	77
50 - 100 dagar	4.37%	22
+ 100 dagar	2.78%	14
TOTALT		503

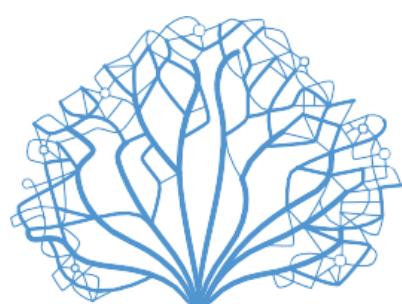


## F16 Finns det pendlingsmöjlighet från Sotenäs till ditt nuvarande arbete? Flera alternativ möjliga

Svarade: 925 Hoppade över: 46

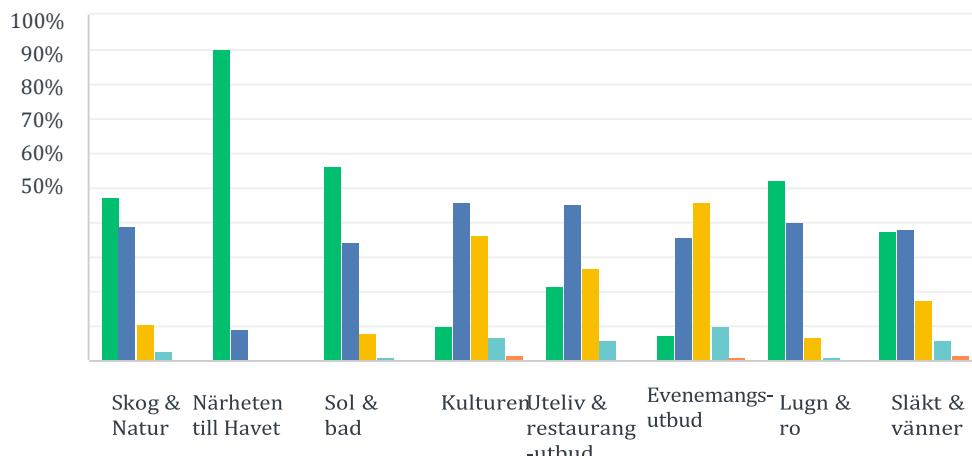


SVAR	SVAR	
Ja, med egen bil	30.81%	285
Ja, med kollektivtrafik	13.95%	129
Ja, annan lösning	1.08%	10
Nej	35.46%	328
Ej relevant	32.22%	298
Totalt antal svarade: 925		



## F17 Vad uppskattar du mest med Sotenäs? Flera alternativ möjliga

Svarade: 881 Hoppade över: 90



	MYCKET VIKTIKT	VIKTIGT	MINDRE VIKTIKT	INTE VIKTIKT	VET EJ	TOTALT	VIKTAT GENOMSNITT
Skog & natur	47.18% 401	39.18% 333	10.35% 88	2.82% 24	0.47% 4	850	1.70
Närheten till havet	90.15% 787	8.93% 78	0.69% 6	0.11% 1	0.11% 1	873	1.11
Sol & bad	56.43% 487	34.41% 297	7.88% 68	1.16% 10	0.12% 1	863	1.54
Kulturen	9.74% 83	45.66% 389	36.15% 308	6.92% 59	1.53% 13	852	2.45
Uteliv & restaurang-utbud	21.64% 187	45.14% 390	27.08% 234	5.90% 51	0.23% 2	864	2.18
Evenemangsutbud	7.60% 65	35.56% 304	45.96% 393	9.94% 85	0.94% 8	855	2.61
Lugh & ro	51.89% 453	39.86% 348	6.76% 59	1.26% 11	0.23% 2	873	1.58



Släkt & vänner	37.46%	37.69%	17.39%	5.72%	1.75%		
	321	323	149	49	15	857	1.97

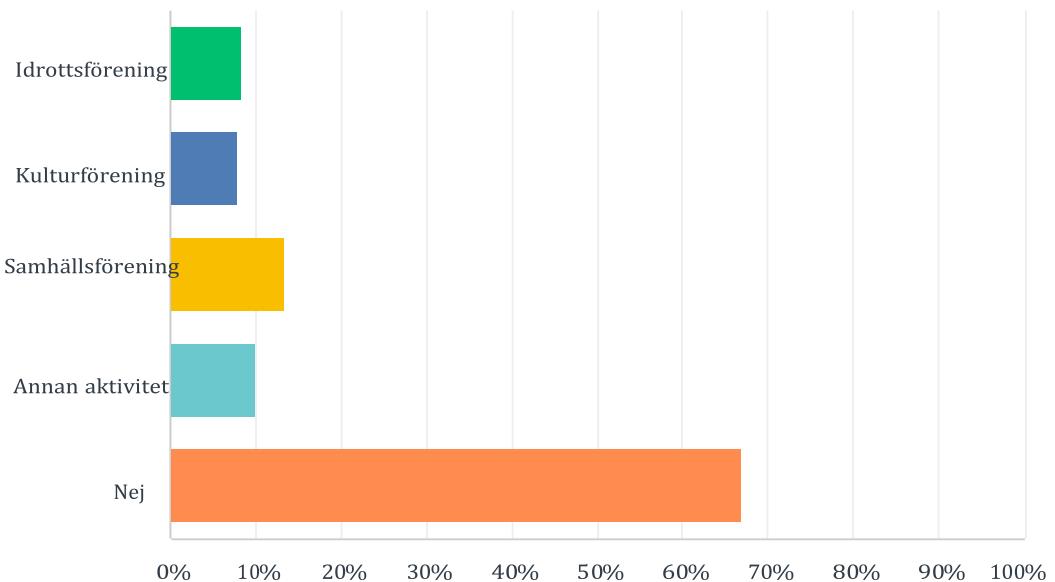
40%  
30%  
20%  
10% 0%

 Mycket viktigt       Viktigt       Mindre viktigt       Inte viktigt       Vet ej



## F18 Är du aktiv i någon av lokalsamhällets aktiviteter? Flera alternativ möjliga

Svarade: 870 Hoppade över: 101

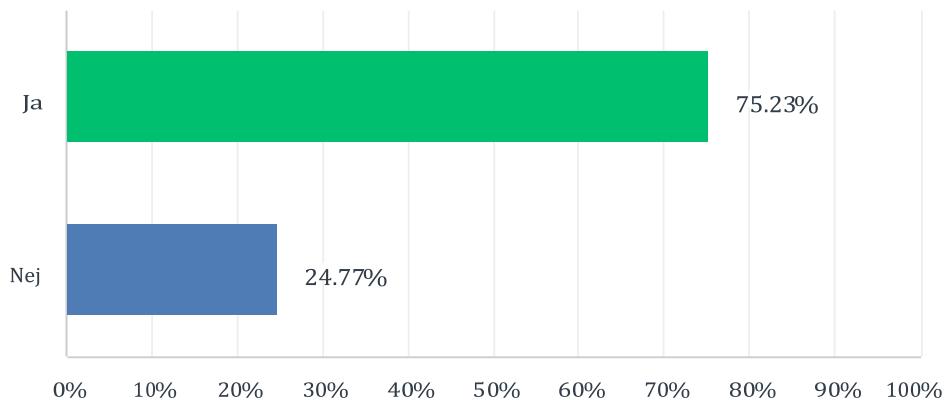


SVARSVAL	SVAR
Idrottsförening	8.28% 72
Kulturförening	7.82% 68
Samhällsförening	13.45% 117
Annan aktivitet	10.11% 88
Nej	67.01% 583
Totalt antal svarade: 870	



## F19 Om du/ni skulle flytta till Sotenäs, skulle ert nuvarande delårsboende fungera?

Svarade: 872 Hoppade över: 99

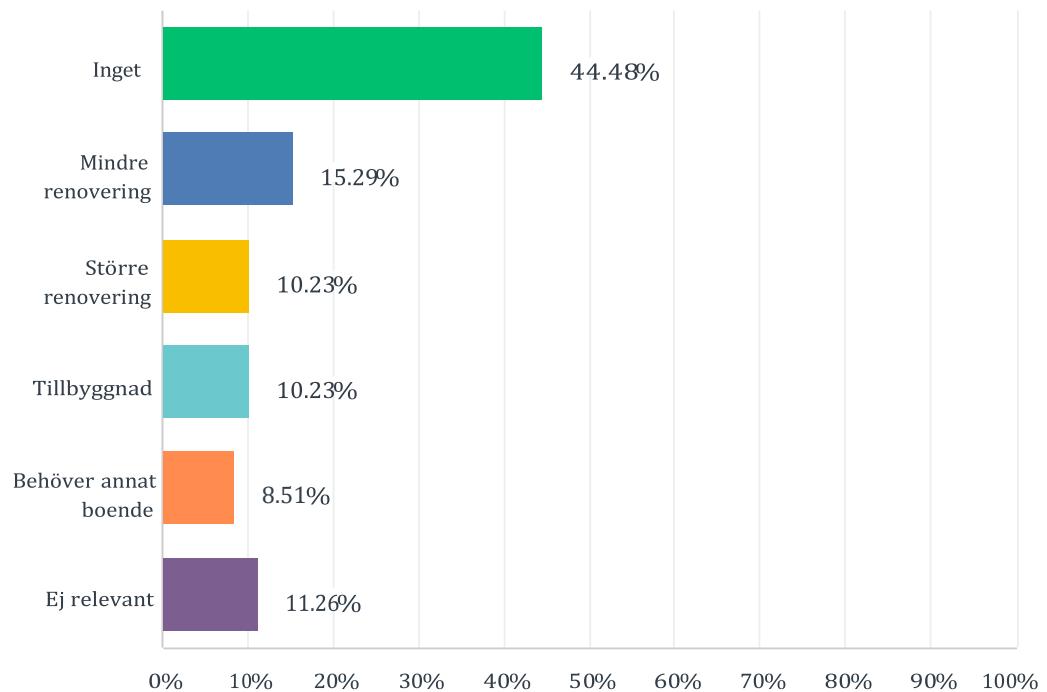


SVARSVAL	SVAR	
Ja	75.23%	656
Nej	24.77%	216
TOTALT		872



## F20 Vad skulle krävas om du/ni skulle flytta permanent till ert nuvarande delårsboende i Sotenäs?

Svarade: 870 Hoppade över: 101

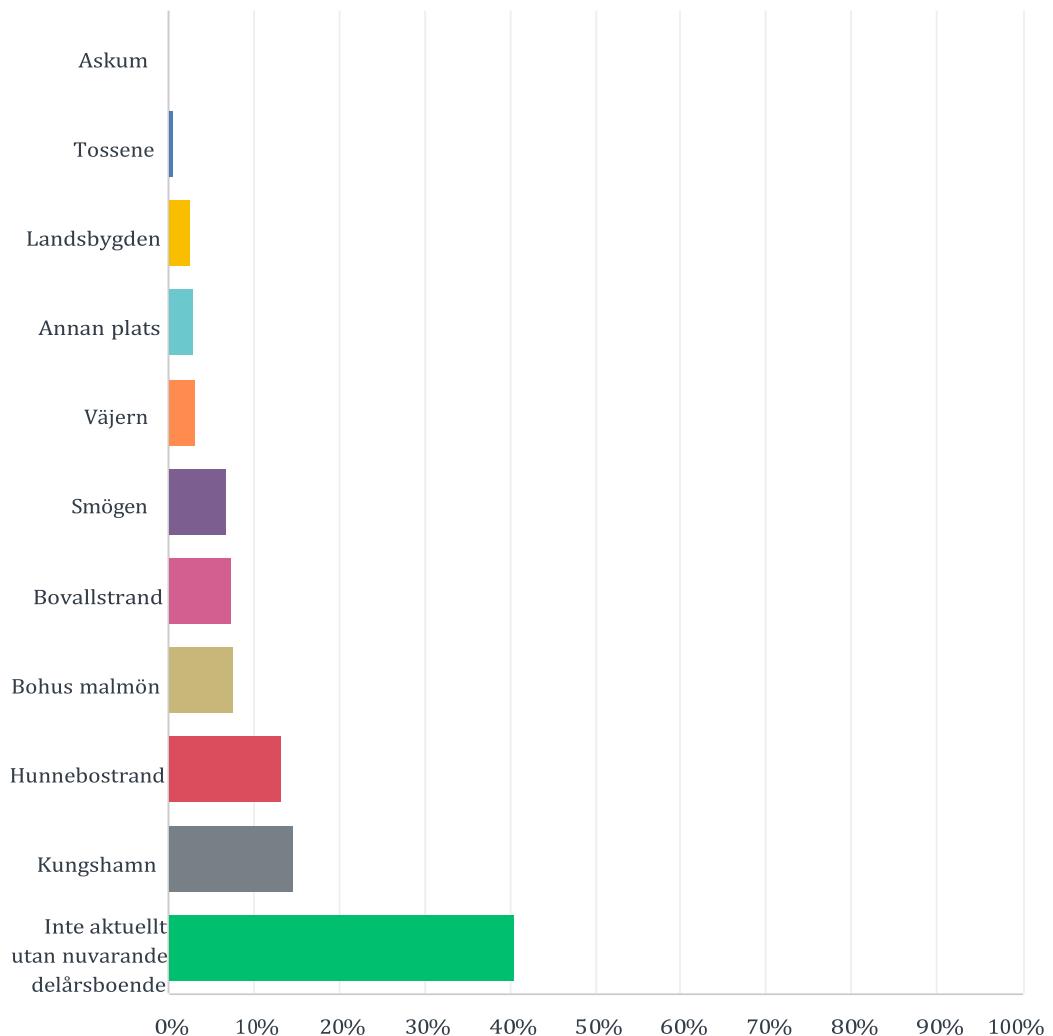


SVARSVAL	SVAR	
Ingår	44.48%	387
Mindre renovering	15.29%	133
Större renovering	10.23%	89
Tillbyggnad	10.23%	89
Behöver annat boende	8.51%	74
Ej relevant	11.26%	98
<b>TOTALT</b>		<b>870</b>



## F21 Om ditt nuvarande delårsboende inte skulle fungera - Vart i Sotenäs skulle du helst vilja bo?

Svarade: 854 Hoppade över: 117



### SVARSVÄL

### SVAR

Askum

0.12%

1

Tossene

0.70%

6

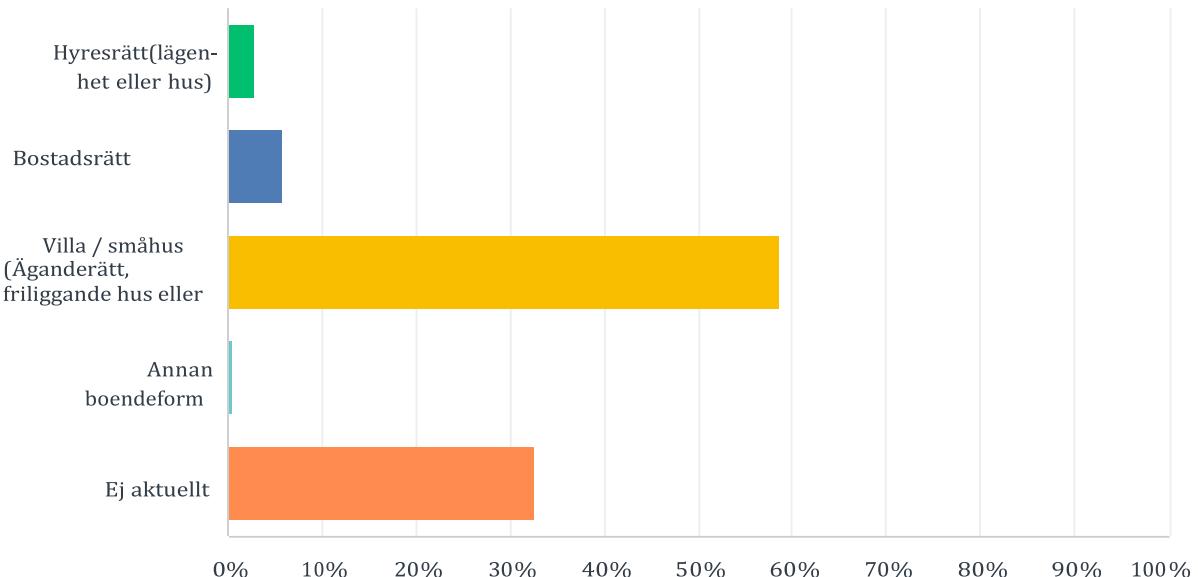


Landsbygden	2.58%	22
Annan plats	3.04%	26
Väjern	3.28%	28
Smögen	6.79%	58
Bovallstrand	7.38%	63
Bohus malmön	7.73%	66
Hunnebostrand	13.11%	112
Kungshamn	14.75%	126
Inte aktuellt utan nuvarande delårsboende	40.52%	346
<b>TOTALT</b>		<b>854</b>



## F22 Vilken boendeform hade du velat bo i där?

Svarade: 861 Hoppade över: 110



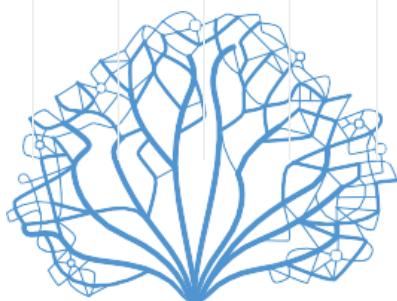
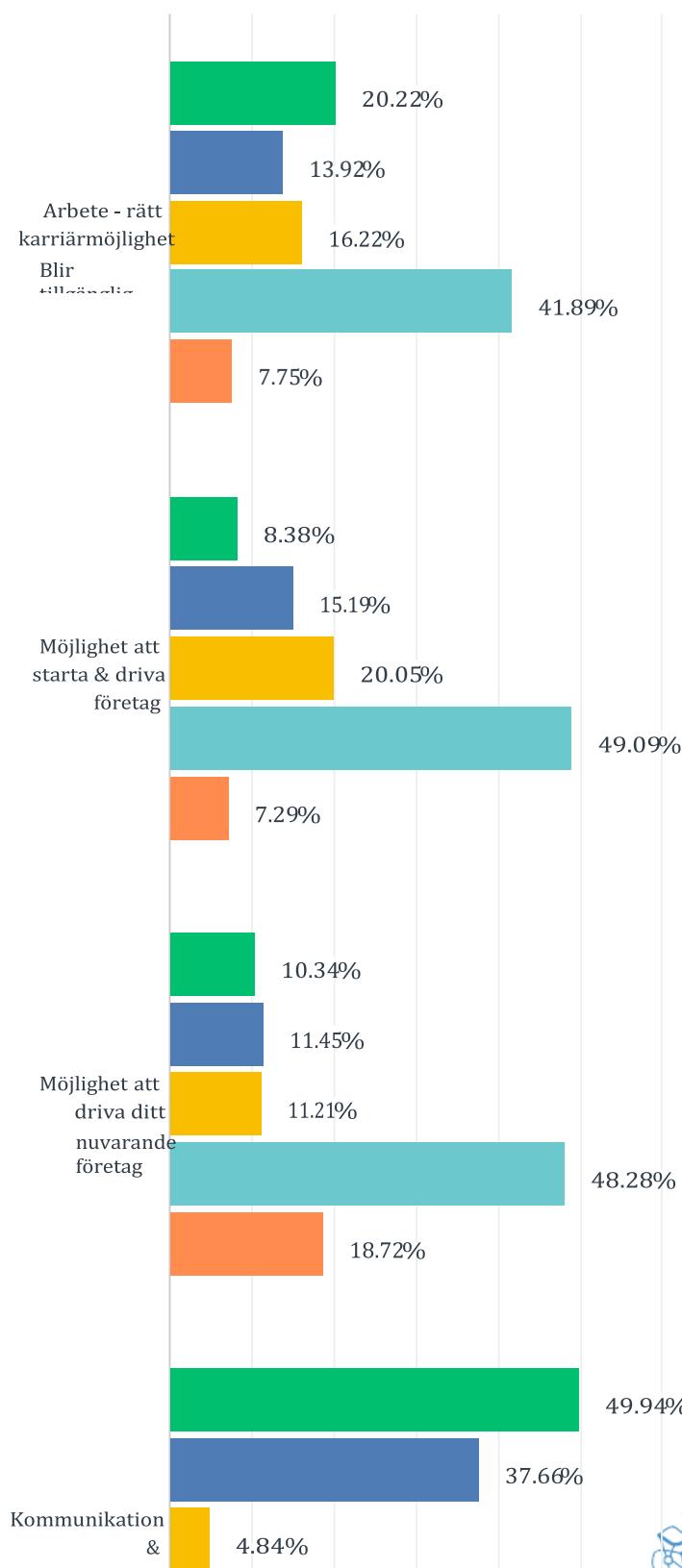
SVARSLAG	SVAR
Hyresrätt (lägenhet eller hus)	2.67% 23
Bostadsrätt (lägenhet)	5.69% 49
Villa / småhus (äganderätt, friliggande hus eller radhus)	58.65% 505
Annan boendeform	0.35% 3
Ej aktuellt	32.64% 281
<b>TOTALT</b>	<b>861</b>

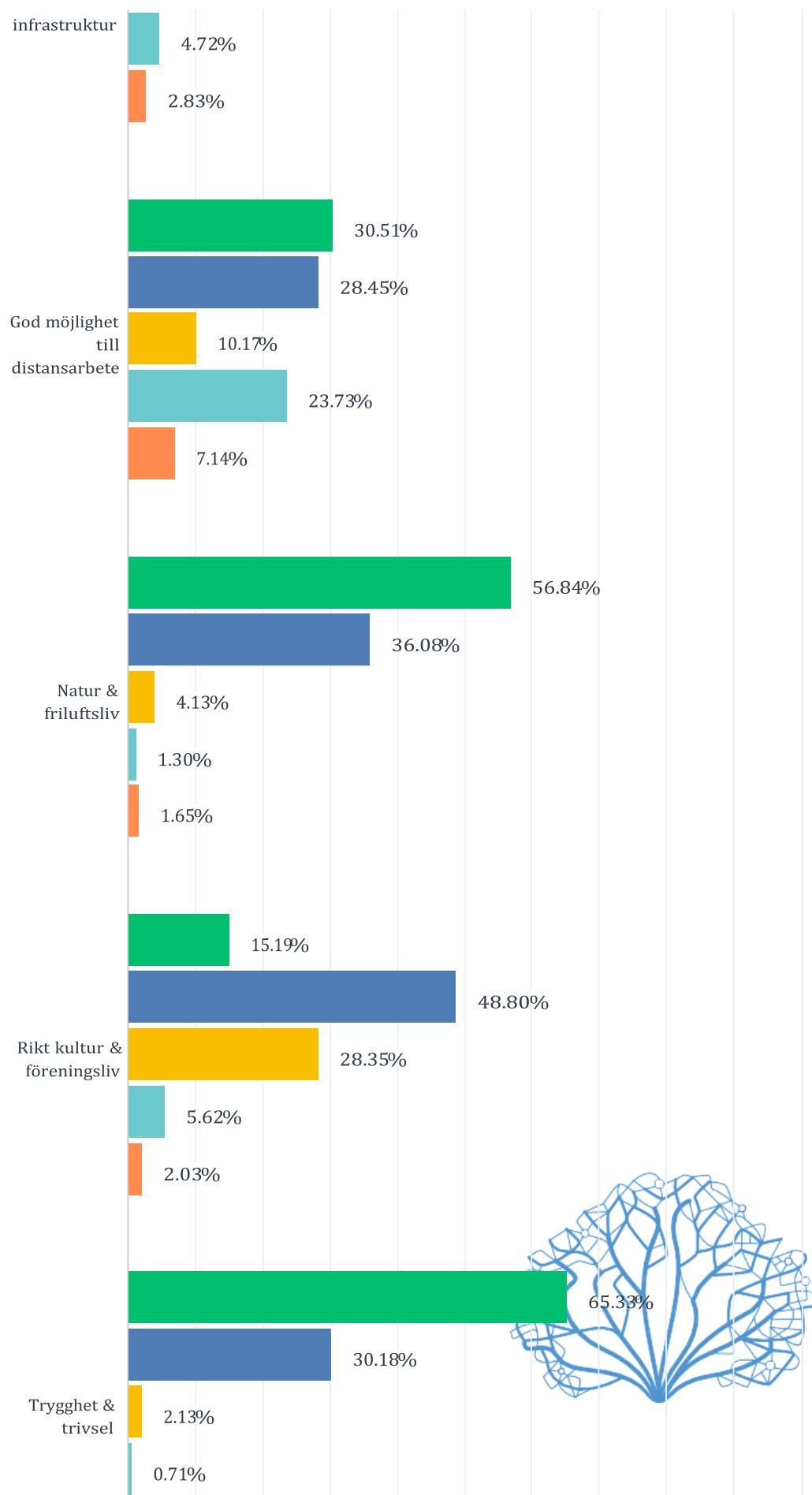


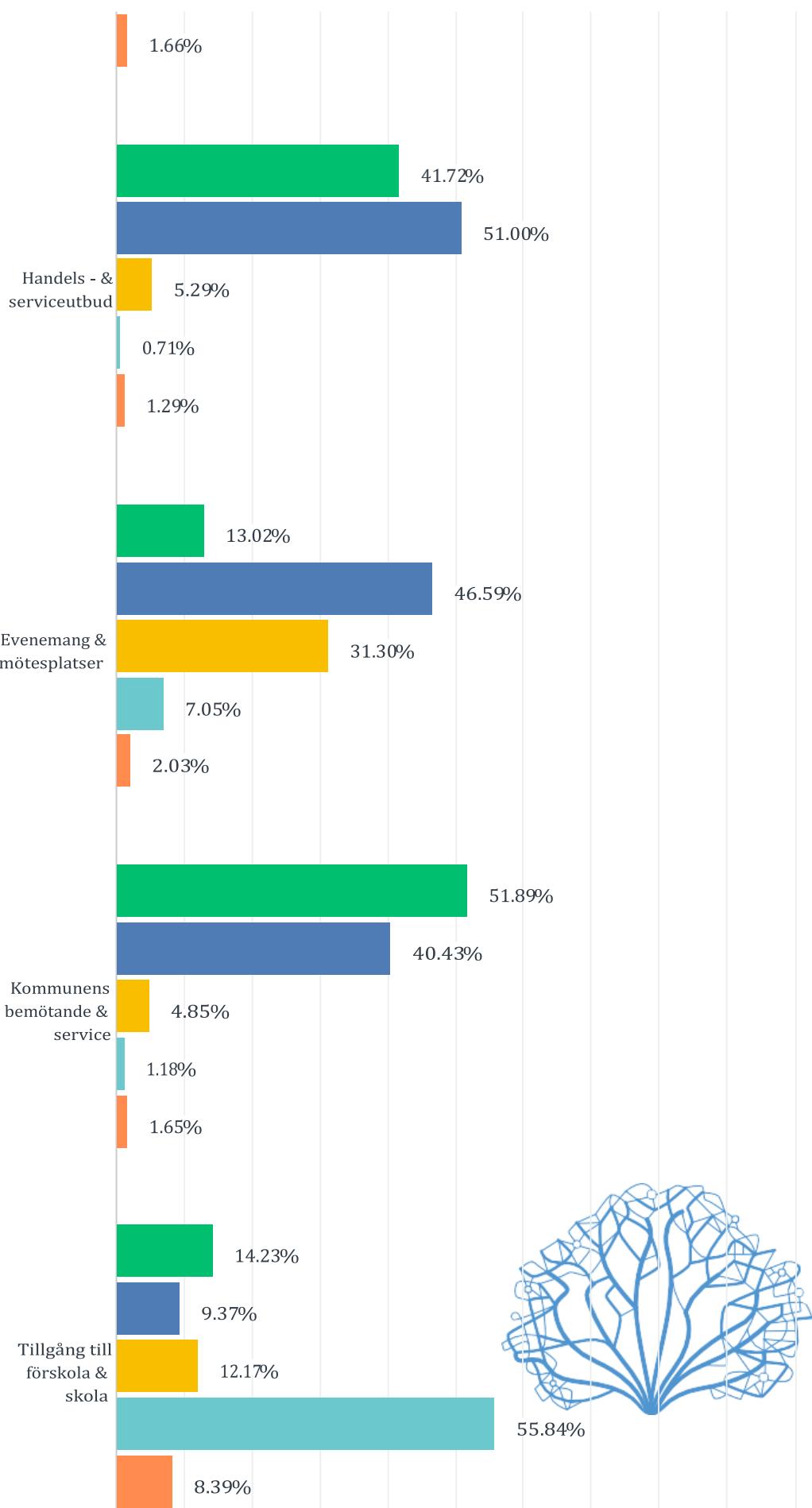
## F23 Vilka faktorer är viktiga för att du skulle vilja flytta till Sotenäs? Flera alternativ möjliga

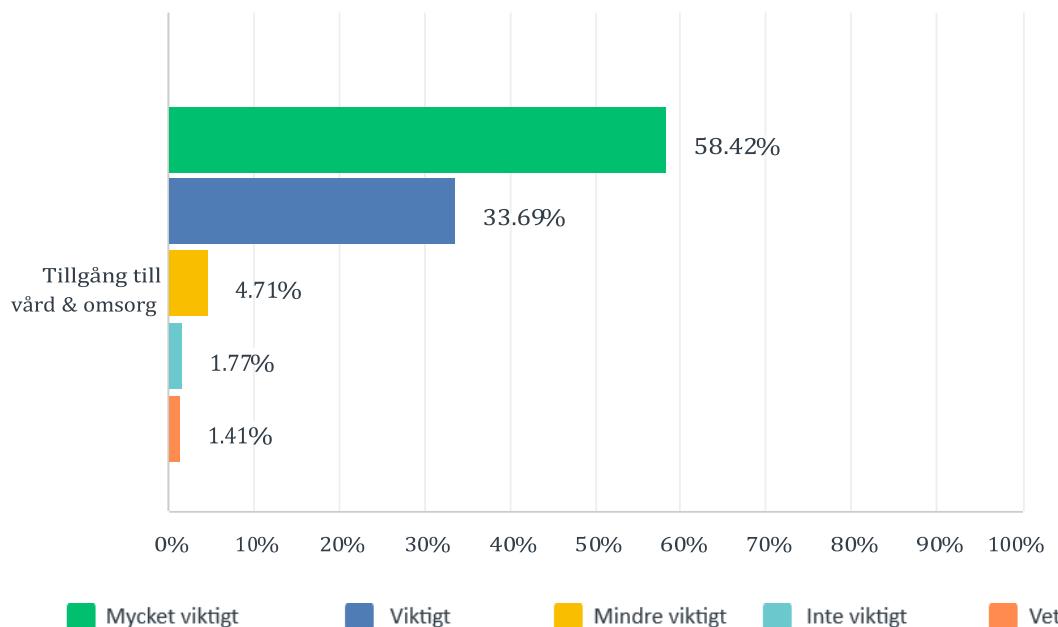
Svarade: 864      Hoppade över: 107











	MYCKET VIKTIGT	VIKTIGT	MINDRE VIKTIGT	INTE VIKTIGT	VET EJ	TOTALT	VIKTAT GENOMSNITT
Arbete - rätt karriärmöjlighet blir tillgänglig	20.22% 167	13.92% 115	16.22% 134	41.89% 346	7.75% 64	826	3.03
Möjlighet att starta & driva företag	8.38% 69	15.19% 125	20.05% 165	49.09% 404	7.29% 60	823	3.32
Möjlighet att driva ditt nuvarande företag i Sotenäs	10.34% 84	11.45% 93	11.21% 91	48.28% 392	18.72% 152	812	3.54
Kommunikation & infrastrukturer (ITnätverk, telekommunikation, elnät och vägtransporter)	49.94% 423	37.66% 319	4.84% 41	4.72% 40	2.83% 24	847	1.73
God möjlighet till distansarbete	30.51% 252	28.45% 235	10.17% 84	23.73% 196	7.14% 59	826	2.49
Natur & friluftsliv	56.84% 482	36.08% 306	4.13% 35	1.30% 11	1.65% 14	848	1.55
Rikt kultur & föreningsliv	15.19% 127	48.80% 408	28.35% 237	5.62% 47	2.03% 17	836	2.31



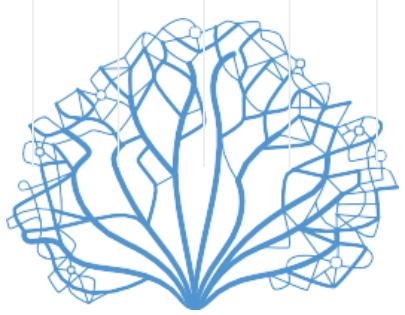
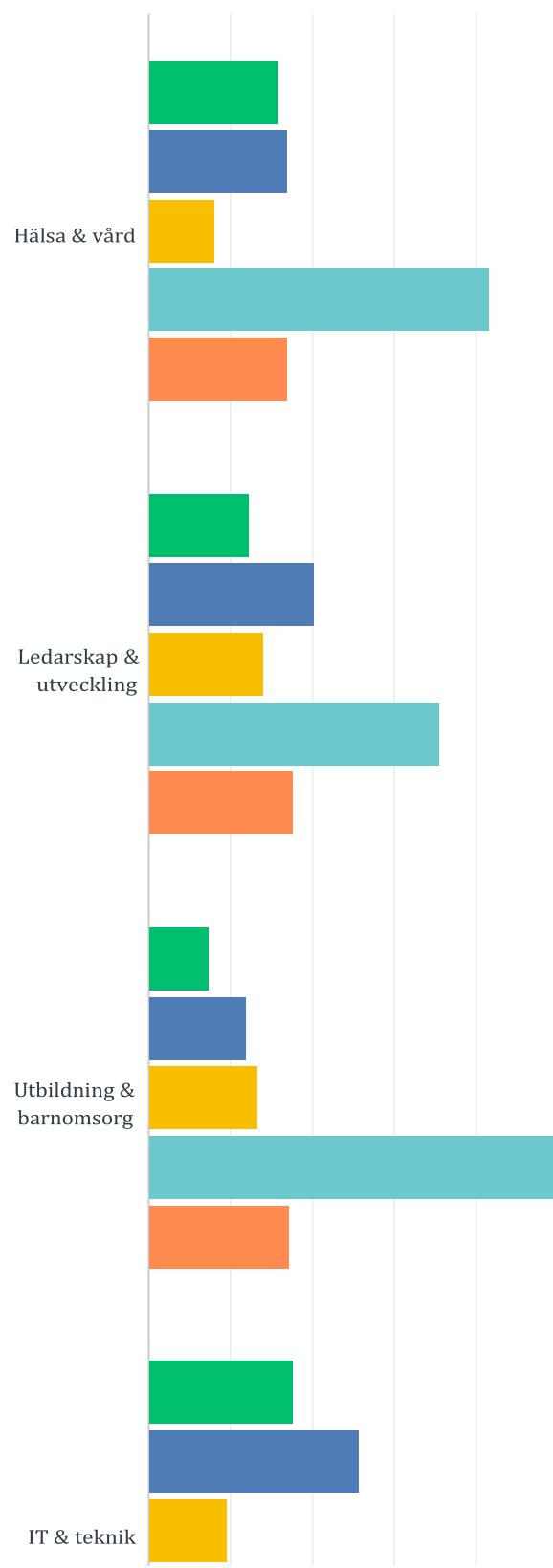
Trygghet & trivsel	65.33% 552	30.18% 255	2.13% 18	0.71% 6	1.66% 14		845	1.43
Handels - & serviceutbud	41.72% 355	51.00% 434	5.29% 45	0.71% 6	1.29% 11		851	1.69
Evenemang & mötesplatser	13.02% 109	46.59% 390	31,30% 262	7.05% 59	2.03% 17		837	2.38
Kommunens bemötande & service	51.89% 439	40,43% 342	4,85% 41	1.18% 10	1,65% 14		846	1.60
Tillgång till förskola & skola	14.23% 117	9.37% 77	12.17% 100	55.84% 459	8.39% 69		822	3.35
Tillgång till vård & omsorg	58.42% 496	33.69% 286	4.71% 40	1.77% 15	1.41% 12		849	1.54

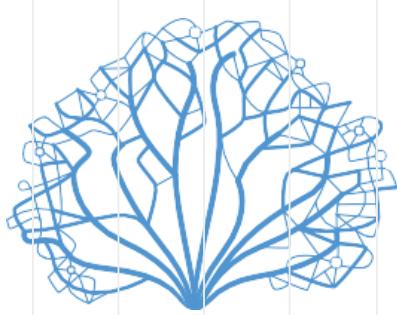
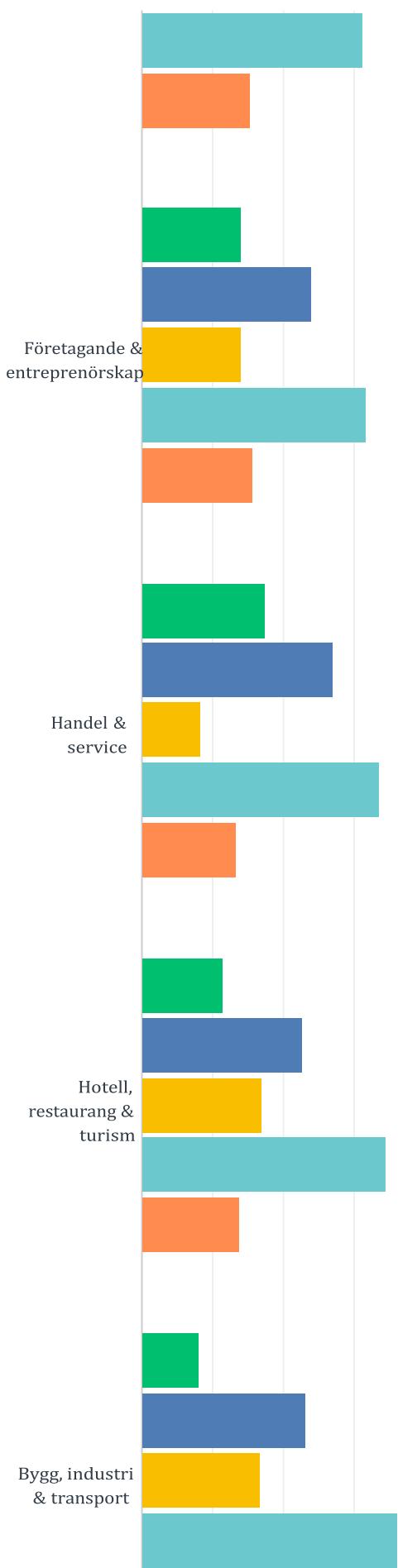


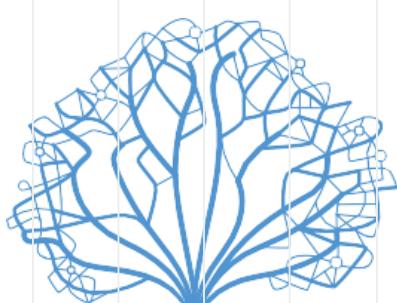
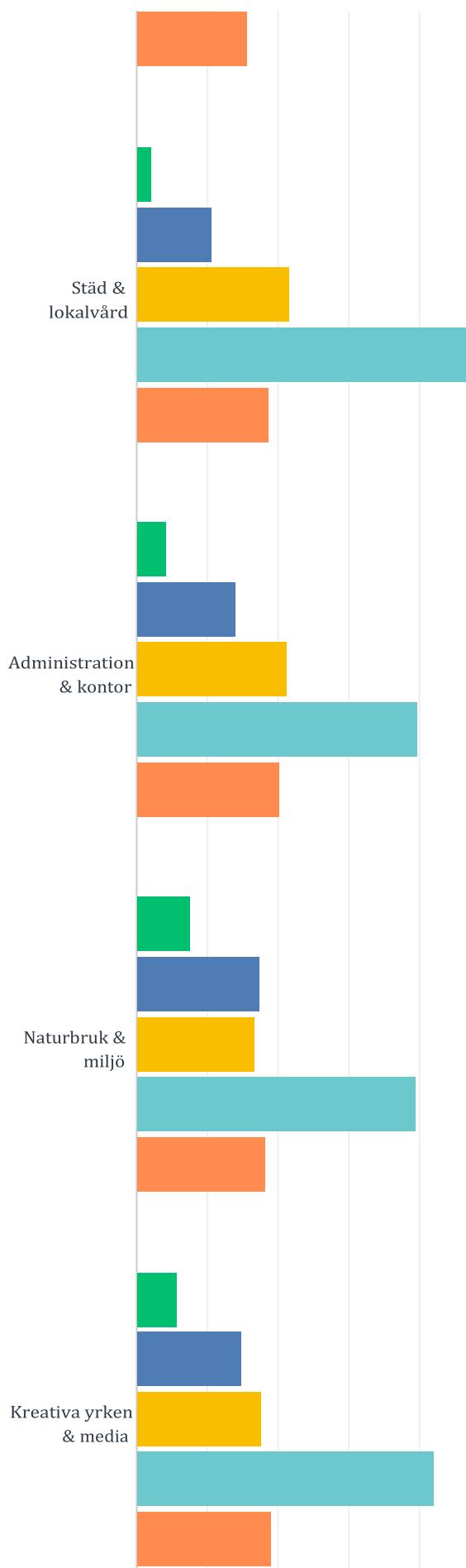
F24 Vilken eller vilka karriärmöjligheter hade varit viktiga för att möjliggöra en permanent flytt till Sotenäs? Flera val möjliga

Svarade: 820      Hoppade över: 151











0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

	Mycket viktigt	Viktigt	Mindre viktigt	Inte viktig	Vet ej	TOTALT	VIKTAT GENOMSNITT
	MYCKET VIKTIG	VIKTIG	MINDRE VIKTIG	INTE VIKTIG	VET EJ		
Hälsa & vård	16.08% 127	17.09% 135	8.10% 64	41.77% 330	16.96% 134	790	3.26
Ledarskap & utveckling	12.41% 98	20.25% 160	14.05% 111	35.57% 281	17.72% 140	790	3.26
Utbildning & barnomsorg	7.40% 58	11.86% 93	13.39% 105	50.00% 392	17.35% 136	784	3.58
IT & teknik	17.60% 138	25.89% 203	9.69% 76	31.38% 246	15.43% 121	784	3.01
Företagande & entreprenörskap	14.14% 112	24.12% 191	14.14% 112	31.82% 252	15.78% 125	792	3.11
Handel & service	17.45% 137	27.13% 213	8.28% 65	33.63% 264	13.50% 106	785	2.99
Hotell, restaurang & turism	11.49% 90	22.86% 179	17.11% 134	34.61% 271	13.92% 109	783	3.17
Bygg, industri & transport	8.08% 63	23.21% 181	16.79% 131	36.15% 282	15.77% 123	780	3.28
Städ & lokalvård	2.07% 16	10.59% 82	21.71% 168	46.90% 363	18.73% 145	774	3.70
Administration & kontor	4.21% 33	14.16% 111	21.43% 168	39.92% 313	20.28% 159	784	3.58
Naturbruk & miljö	7.62% 59	17.44% 135	16.93% 131	39.66% 307	18.35% 142	774	3.44
Kreativa yrken & media	5.78% 45	14.91% 116	17.74% 138	42.29% 329	19.28% 150	778	3.54

