Background
Housing design affects the quality of life (QoL) of individuals with developmental disabilities (DD). However, little is known about how youth and adults with DD experience different housing design interventions and how it impacts their QoL.

Objective
To explore the impacts of housing design interventions on youth and adults with DD who are not living with their families.

Methods
Using a scoping review approach, 5 databases were searched using key words related to ‘housing’, ‘design’, and ‘disability’.

Preliminary Results
1. Architectural and interior design features perceived to be more homelike increase QoL
2. Residential homelikeness affects residents’ social participation and engagement
3. Various factors (e.g., size of spaces, furniture types, light exposure, presence of stairs) affect QoL
4. The physical environment of residence settings is often shaped by staff preferences/attitudes, and not residents with DD
5. There is a lack of studies looking at housing experiences and DD in Canada

Conclusion and Next Steps
Best practices for designing housing for individuals with DD should account for homelikeness and design elements. Engagement with individuals with DD in housing design and development processes is needed.

Relevance to Clients and Families
This work may help to:
• Inform and advance more accessible and inclusive housing policy and design
• Enhance the social inclusion and overall QoL for individuals with DD, both at home and in their communities

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References

Homelike architectural and interior design features increase the quality of life for youth and adults with developmental disabilities.