
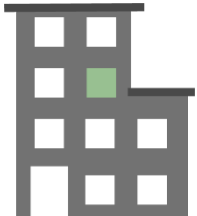




Types of Housing Structures








There are many different types of housing structures to consider when thinking about moving. A few factors that will help narrow down your options are availability, budget and sensory considerations.

- Not all the housing structures described below will be available in your region.
- Budget is an important factor when considering housing options. An individual's income may qualify them for affordable housing or rent subsidies.
- Consider sensory stimulation when thinking about housing structures. For example, some people may find sharing spaces (rooms, hallways, walls) difficult. Some individuals have had success managing the sensory environment with strategies like noise-cancelling headphones to lessen noise, and air purifiers to reduce smells.

Types of Housing Structures (listed in alphabetical order)

	Accessory Dwelling Unit A small, independent residential unit (usually a studio or one bedroom suite) built on the same lot as a single family home. Examples in Calgary include lane-way homes, or an apartment built over a detached garage.
	Apartment A multi-floor building that provides private units typically from a shared hallway in a building that is owned by a single landlord. Apartments vary in size and configuration.
	Condominium The term condo relates to ownership and not building style. Condo generally refers to apartment, townhome or villa style buildings where the units are owned by an individual, often in a building or complex with several other units, each owned by different individual homeowners. Condos typically share common areas which are maintained through fees (condo fees) collected by a homeowners association or an elected board of condominium owners.
	Dormitory A building that provides residential units for several people (often students) that may have shared services such as washroom and meal preparation facilities.



	Facility-Based Settings Accommodation provided by a service provider that often offers varying levels of medical and/or care supports with more than 3 individuals living in one building with their own bedroom, shared kitchen, and living areas.
	Manufactured Home A factory-built home that can be placed on a foundation, on a lot where zoning allows, in a home park or as an accessory dwelling.
	Self-Contained Unit A single family home that has been split into self contained units with separate entrances like basement and in-law suites.
	Shared Occupancy Shared occupancy is where an individual rents a bedroom, within a larger residential building such as a boarding house. Common areas and kitchen space may or may not be shared.
	Single-Family Detached Home A private residence built on a single lot that does not share walls with any other residential or commercial property. The home typically has a yard and offers more privacy and space than other options.
	Tiny Home A small independent residential unit that is under 400 square feet.
	Townhouse A single-family residential unit that shares a wall with another townhouse and often has at least two floors. Townhomes are entered from the exterior and often have some yard/deck space.

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Informed by: Paode, P. (2020) *Housing for Adults with Autism and/or Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities: Shortcomings of Federal Programs*. In D.D. Resnick & D. Kameka Galloway (Eds.), [A Place in the World: Fueling Housing and Community Options for Adults with Autism and other Neurodiversities](#). (pp. 143-173). *Part 2: Speaking the Same Language* First Place AZ, Madison House Autism Foundation; Arizona Board of Regents for and on behalf of Arizona State University and its Morrison Institute for Public Policy at the Watts College of Public Service and Community Solution.

