

Individualised Living Arrangements

Desktop Scan of Publicly Available
Capacity-Building Resources

April 2026





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The Summer Foundation acknowledges the First Nations communities across Australia on whose land we do our work and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

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LANGUAGE USED IN THIS REPORT

The Summer Foundation acknowledges that people with disability use a variety of language to describe themselves and also have terms ascribed to them. In this report, the Summer Foundation uses 'people with disability'. Where there is other language used, this is cited from the source.

THE SUMMER FOUNDATION

The Summer Foundation turns evidence into action by creating bold, practical and affordable solutions in housing and support that empower people with disability with high support needs to live with dignity, choice and connection. We share what works, so everyone can help build a more inclusive future.

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Individualised Living Arrangements

Desktop scan of publicly available capacity-building resources
across Australia, Canada, the UK and the US

January 2026



338

Resources
identified in the scan



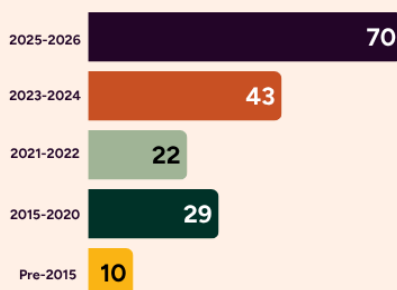
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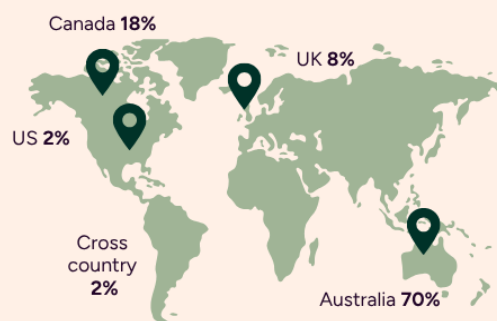
98

Organisations

Resource production over time



Geographic distribution of resources



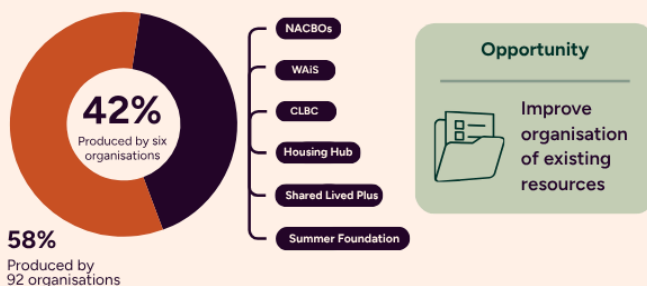
Types of resources



Many resources exist, but they are often difficult to find and use

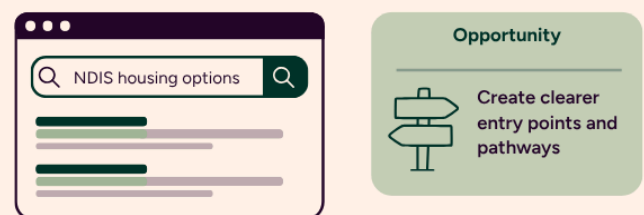
1 Fragmented and concentrated landscape

Resources are spread across many organisations, with a large proportion produced by six organisations. This can make it difficult to locate and compare materials.



2 Difficult to find resources

Many resources are buried deep within website pages and do not appear in typical Google search results, making them difficult to find.



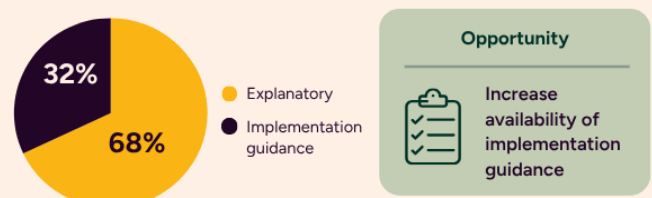
3 Inconsistent language and accessibility

Terminology varies across organisations, which can make it harder to search for and understand information. Accessibility features, such as Easy Read or plain language versions, are not consistently available.



4 Limited implementation guidance

Resources often focus on explaining ILAs or raising awareness, with fewer guiding implementation. This can make it difficult to move from understanding ILAs to putting them into practice and sustaining them.





Introduction

In Australia, more than 40,000 NDIS participants have limited control over their housing and support, with many individuals with high support needs living in group homes where they may face increased risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.^{1 2} With recommendations from the Disability Royal Commission to phase out group homes within the next 15 years, there is a growing emphasis on alternative models that promote greater independence, such as Individualised Living Arrangements (ILAs).^{3 4}

Individualised Living Arrangements (ILAs) are ways of living that start from a person's vision of a good life. They involve a deliberate process of exploring how, where and with whom a person wants to live, and designing home and support arrangements around those choices and support needs. These arrangements are directed by the person with disability (and/or their family or trusted others, where required), and typically combine different types of support within a home environment that enables belonging, connection, choice, control and safety.⁵ Similar approaches are also being implemented internationally.⁶

A summit held on ILAs in Canberra found that information about ILAs is spread across a variety of sources, making it difficult for individuals to confidently pursue them, with many relying on informed intermediaries to learn about these options.^{7 8} Similarly, knowledge in facilitating ILAs is concentrated within a small number of providers, limiting broader capacity-building across the sector.⁹

This scan provides an overview of the publicly available capacity-building¹⁰ resources relating to ILAs in Australia and internationally. By bringing together materials that are currently dispersed across organisations, this document aims to make the existing knowledge base

¹ Burke, A., Walker, J., Stoeckel, L. & Carey, F. (2025a). *Moving Out, Moving On: Beyond group homes for NDIS participants*. Melbourne, Australia: Summer Foundation.

<https://assets.summerfoundation.org.au/app/uploads/2025/06/02134913/Summer-Foundation-Moving-Out-Moving-On-Report.pdf>

² Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability (2023). *Inclusive education, employment and housing. Final report, Volume 7*, p. 51.

<https://disability.royalcommission.gov.au/system/files/2023-09/Final%20Report%20-%20Volume%2010%2C%20Disability%20services.pdf>

³ Commonwealth Government (2023). *Working together to deliver the NDIS. Independent Review into the National Disability Insurance Scheme. Recommendation 9*.

<https://www.ndisreview.gov.au/resources/reports/working-together-deliver-ndis>

⁴ Burke et al. (2025a)

⁵ Summer Foundation. (2026). *Definition of Individualised Living Arrangements: Position Paper*.

<https://www.summerfoundation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/Position-Paper-Defining-an-ILA.docx.pdf>

⁶ Burke, A., Thies, A., Mulherin, P., Dowling, J., and Cammarano, E. (2025b) *Belonging not bureaucracy: An environmental scan of safeguarding in shared lives-type arrangements for people with disability*. Melbourne, Australia: Summer Foundation.

https://www.summerfoundation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/Belonging-not-bureaucracy_Safeguarding-in-individualised-living-arrangements_report.pdf

⁷ Summer Foundation. (2025). *What will it take? Growing Individualised Living Arrangements in Australia Summit: Summary Report*.

<https://assets.summerfoundation.org.au/What+will+it+take+ILA+Summit+-+October+2025+1.pdf>

⁸ Burke et al. (2025a)

⁹ Burke et al. (2025a)

¹⁰ In this context, capacity-building refers to resources that support understanding, planning, decision-making or implementation related to ILAs. These may include materials that help people explore living options, design arrangements or learn from the experiences of others, and may be developed for a range of audiences.



easier to find and use. The findings provide a snapshot of available resources as of January 2026 and will also inform the Summer Foundation's ongoing work in this area.

Methods

A structured grey literature desktop scan was undertaken using a two-stage search strategy, informed by established methodologies^{11 12} and previous Summer Foundation scans.^{13 14}

Resources were included if they focused on ILAs or equivalent arrangements, aimed to build capacity, were developed in Australia, the UK, Canada or the US between 2015 and January 2026 unless of historical significance or still in active use, and freely available in English.

The search strategy used targeted website searches and key term Google searches. An exploratory Google search was also conducted to understand how a typical user might find ILA-related information. OpenAI's ChatGPT (version 5.2)¹⁵ was used in a non-autonomous role to assist with screening and extraction of resources identified by the researcher, with final decisions made by the researcher and two subject matter experts (see Appendix A).^{16 17}

Findings

- The scan identified 338 resources produced by 98 organisations.
- Of these, 20% ($n = 66$) were rated *Core capacity-building resources*, spanning 11 organisations, such as the National Alliance of Capacity Building Organisations (NACBOs), the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) and WA Individualised Services (WaiS) (see Appendix B). The remaining resources were categorised as: 41% *Strongly relevant*, 32% *Contextually relevant* and 8% were *primarily navigational*.
- Most resources were from Australia ($n = 236$; 70%), then Canada ($n = 62$; 18%), the UK ($n = 26$, 8%), the US ($n = 7$, 2%), and cross-country or unspecified ($n = 7$, 2%).
- Australian material is shaped by the NDIS policy context, including the Individualised Living Options (ILO) funding stream. Canadian and UK material often reflects Shared

¹¹ Cullerton, K., Adams, J., Forouhi, N., Francis, O., & White, M. (2019). What principles should guide interactions between population health researchers and the food industry? Systematic scoping review of peer-reviewed and grey literature. *Obesity Reviews*, 20(8), 1073–1084. <https://doi.org/10.1111/obr.12851>

¹² Godin, K., Stapleton, J., Kirkpatrick, S. I., Hanning, R. M., & Leatherdale, S. T. (2015). Applying systematic review search methods to the grey literature: A case study examining guidelines for school-based breakfast programs in Canada. *Systematic Reviews*, 4, 138. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-015-0125-0>

¹³ Dearn, E., D'Cruz, K., Winkler, D., & Douglas, J. (2024). Resources to assist NDIS participants to understand their rights, make complaints and raise issues with a supported accommodation provider: Desktop scan report. Melbourne, Australia: Summer Foundation.

<https://www.summerfoundation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/SF-Desktop-scan-report-Feb2024.pdf>

¹⁴ Morgan, A. J., Aimers, N., & Winkler, D. (2024). *Innovation in housing and living for people with disability: Environmental scan report*. Melbourne, Australia: Summer Foundation.

<https://www.summerfoundation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Innovation-in-housing-and-living.-Environmental-scan-report-Aug-2024.pdf>

¹⁵ OpenAI. (2025). *ChatGPT (version 5.2)* [Large language model]. <https://openai.com/>

¹⁶ Clark, J., Barton, B., Albarqouni, L., Byambasuren, O., Jowsey, T., Keogh, J., ... Jones, M. (2025). Generative artificial intelligence use in evidence synthesis: A systematic review. *Research Synthesis Methods*, 16(4), 601–619. <https://doi.org/10.1017/rsm.2025.16>

¹⁷ Syriani, E., David, I., & Kumar, G. (2024). Screening articles for systematic reviews with ChatGPT. *Journal of Computer Languages*, 80, 101287. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cola.2024.101287>



Lives or home sharing systems with clearer governance and safeguarding structures, including operational manuals and provider standards.

- Of the resources with a stated year ($n = 174$), production was highest in recent years, with a strong increase in 2025 ($n = 66$).
- Six organisations (WAIIS, NACBOs, Housing Hub, Community Living British Columbia (CLBC), Shared Lives Plus and Summer Foundation) produced 42% of all resources.
- Webpages that explain ILA/Os or outline provider services represented 112 resources (33%). Lived experience stories and multimedia content (videos, webinars and podcasts) comprised 55 resources (16%). Structured materials (tools, workbooks, guides, fact sheets, manuals and frameworks) accounted for 60 resources (18%).
- Most content was weighted toward introductory and framing (68%), compared with resources focused on implementation and practice (32%).

Key findings

1. Fragmentation and limited discoverability

A substantial volume of resources exist, but they were dispersed across 98 organisations with no central entry point. Of the 338 resources, 41% were identified through targeted website searching, and 21% were identified through snowballing within websites, suggesting that many resources are embedded within organisational pages rather than readily available through general browsing or search. This pattern was also evident in the NDIS context, where 236 resources related specifically to ILAs under the NDIS were spread across 73 organisations, without a consolidated entry point, further limiting how users navigate between materials.

An exploratory Google test found that while ILO terminology is present in housing comparison pages, none of the more substantive implementation-focused resources identified in the scan appeared within the first two pages of results. Instead, results were dominated by general NDIS housing summaries and provider marketing pages. This suggests that although awareness of ILOs may be increasing, structured guidance remains less visible through standard search pathways.

Key implications: Individuals and families without prior system knowledge may need to undertake significant research or rely on sector connections to access meaningful guidance, highlighting a need for clearer entry points and more structured navigation.

2. Inconsistent terminology and searchability

Language varied significantly across organisations and jurisdictions. However, this was most evident in the Australian context, with terms such as *ILA*, *ILO*, *shared living*, *homeshare*, *host arrangements*, *live-in companion*, *supported living* used inconsistently and sometimes interchangeably. This variation may affect how easily resources are identified, especially for individuals unfamiliar with sector-specific language or where similar models are described differently across organisations.



Key implications: Inconsistent terminology may make it more difficult to compare support across providers and distinguish between funding mechanisms and living arrangements, increasing complexity at early stages of decision-making. It also highlights the need for clearer narrative framing, shared language and more consistent labelling.

3. Accessibility and usability of resources

Only 4% of resources were explicitly identified as Easy Read or Plain Language, and 57% did not specify any accessibility features. Where features were present, they commonly included audio options, closed captions or accessibility menus. While many resources appeared intended for people with disability and families, a substantial proportion were written in professional or policy language, suggesting a misalignment between design and user needs.

Key implications: Inconsistency in accessibility and language may affect how confidently individuals engage with information and the extent to which it can be used independently, highlighting an opportunity for co-designed, user-centred resources.

4. Limited implementation-focused guidance

Production is concentrated, with six organisations (WaiS, NACBOs, Housing Hub, CLBC, Shared Lives Plus and Summer Foundation) accounting for 42% of all identified resources, while the remaining 58% are dispersed across 92 organisations. The more structured materials, such as guides and workbooks that support planning and implementation, are also largely produced by these organisations.

The most common resource types were webpages, provider descriptions and lived experience materials, which were primarily introductory in function. Overall, 68% of resources focused on building awareness and explaining these home and living models, compared to 32% that addressed implementation and practice. This suggests that publicly available information in the ILA landscape is oriented more towards promoting understanding than supporting execution. As a result, there is limited support for progressing from initial awareness into planning and implementation.

Key implications: This may limit how easily individuals and organisations can access and apply practical guidance to support ILA development. There is an opportunity to improve the visibility and discoverability of existing implementation resources, for example through clearer cataloguing or consolidation.

Barriers to finding and using ILA resources

Although a substantial body of capacity-building resources relating to ILAs exists, several barriers affect how easily people can locate, interpret and use this information in practice.

Barriers identified through the scan include:

- **Digital navigation and literacy:** Accessing information often requires navigating across multiple websites, following embedded links and interpreting different formats, which may be challenging for individuals with varying levels of digital



confidence. Some materials also require form completion or a zero-cost checkout process, creating unnecessary access barriers.

- **Lack of structured learning pathways:** Resources are rarely organised to support progression from early awareness through to planning and implementation, making it difficult for users to identify next steps.
- **Unclear points of contact:** Opportunities for further engagement or follow-up are not always clearly signposted, particularly where services are location-based.
- **Lack of transparency on promotional pages:** While some providers share a broad range of resources and information about their services, some organisational pages function primarily as promotional gateways, requiring users to provide contact details to access additional information, which may discourage engagement.

Terminology and search guidance

Common terminology used in the sector

Across the dataset, a range of terms were used to describe similar housing and support arrangements, including:

Individualised Living Arrangements (ILA)	Individualised Living Options (ILO)	Shared living	Homeshare or home sharing
Host arrangements	Co-residency	Good neighbour	House mate
Live-in supporter or companion	Mentor	Home of your own	Living independently

While these terms are often related, they may refer to different policy contexts, funding mechanisms or program structures depending on the jurisdiction. It is also important to note that terms can change over time. The variety of terminology can make finding information harder.

Search behaviour of general users

Exploratory testing using broad, conversational search terms suggests that individuals at early stages of exploring housing options are most often directed towards Supported Independent Living (SIL) and Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) content. Search results are dominated by these models, as well as general NDIS housing summaries and ILO specific provider marketing pages.

Housing and living options within the NDIS market remain dominated by congregated settings such as group homes. These service approaches are the initial pathway people will be guided towards without particular inputs to signal an interest in individualised living.



Implications for organisations publishing resources

Organisations developing or publishing ILA-related materials may wish to consider:

- Using consistent terms within resources titles and descriptions to support searchability, while maintaining clarity for readers.
- Clearly distinguishing between living arrangements and funding mechanisms.
- Aligning terminology with emerging sector definitions and frameworks (such as *Moving Out, Moving On*,¹⁸ and Summer Foundation's *Position Paper*¹⁹), to support consistent understanding.
- Using plain language alongside sector terminology to support broader understanding.
- Co-design future resources to ensure relevance and usability.

Consistent terminology and clearer labelling may improve both search engine discoverability and user navigation.

Implications for future capacity-building efforts

The findings of this scan indicate that the primary challenge in the information component of the ILA capacity-building landscape lies in how resources are organised, labelled and accessed. While a large body of material exists, inconsistent terminology and limited discoverability reduce how easy it is to find and use. Future capacity-building efforts should focus on strengthening the structure of the existing landscape rather than primarily generating additional introductory content. Several potential areas for development emerge:

- **Consolidation and navigation:** Developing mechanisms that consolidate existing resources or provide clear entry points could significantly improve accessibility. Maintained resource hubs or navigational guides may support more efficient access.
- **Structured implementation guidance:** While many resources explain ILA concepts or promote lived experience, fewer provide detailed guidance on how arrangements are developed, implemented and sustained. International examples, particularly from Canada and the UK, include operational manuals and safeguarding frameworks that support consistent practice. Expanding public access to similar resources in the Australian context may strengthen confidence among providers, commissioners and families.
- **Accessible materials for people with disability:** Increasing the availability of Easy Read and Plain Language co-designed resources may support more inclusive engagement.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this scan, several opportunities may support improved access to and use of ILA-related resources for NDIS participants:

- Update the sector on the current information and resource landscape identified through this report

¹⁸ Burke et al. (2025a)

¹⁹ Summer Foundation. (2026)



- Encourage capacity-building organisations, providers and government to adopt consistent language and embed this in their resources to reduce confusion, streamline search outputs to connect people to the information they are seeking in an efficient way
- Show a commitment to improving how people with disability and their supports can find individualised living information through clear entry points and key terms
- Encourage capacity-building organisations and providers to archive or retire information and resources that are outdated
- If producing material for people with disability and their families, ensure these include Easy Read and Plain Language accessibility (through co-design with the intended audience)
- Seek agreement between capacity-building organisations on key resources that embody ILA introduction, implementation and ongoing monitoring. Scaffold these into building blocks for easier navigation through a self-paced online learning journey

Conclusion

This report provides a consolidated overview of publicly available capacity-building resources relating to ILAs across Australia and comparable international contexts. It demonstrates that while a substantial body of material exists, it is distributed across a fragmented landscape with no clear entry points or shared structure. Resources are often difficult to locate and are not consistently designed to support progression from awareness to implementation. As a result, accessing and applying information can require prior system knowledge or connections. Strengthening the organisation, visibility and usability of the existing resource base represents a key opportunity to improve how individuals and organisations engage with and implement ILAs.



Appendix A

Further Detail on the Methods

This project used a structured grey literature desktop scan to identify publicly available resources. A two-stage search strategy was used, combining targeted website searches and structured Google searches.

Search Strategy

Targeted Website Searches: Websites were identified through prior research, consultation with subject matter experts, known sector organisations, and preliminary searching. The researcher manually navigated each website to identify relevant materials (for example, resources, publications, toolkits and program pages). Titles, URLs, descriptive text, PDFs and transcripts were copied individually into the AI environment for screening. Snowball searching was undertaken by following relevant internal links identified during review. This was limited to one level of linked resources within each primary website domain. Terminology identified during this stage was tracked and used to refine search terms for Google searches.

Targeted websites included Summer Foundation, Housing Hub, WAI, Belonging Matters, NACBO, Supported Care, NDIS, known ILA providers, selected ILC Individual Capacity Build grant projects, *The Individual Supported Living Manual* (Cocks, Williamson and Thoresen, 2011), content produced by Dr Michael Kendricks, and international examples such as Shared Lives UK, CLBC, Home Sharing Support Society BC, homesharing initiatives in Nova Scotia, and US programs including Home and Community Based Services waivers.

Key Term Google Searches: Structured Google searches were conducted using search terms derived from targeted website searching and refined in consultation with subject matter experts. They were then grouped into thematic clusters combining population terms, ILA-related concepts and resource types to create search strings using Boolean logic. Searches were conducted manually in incognito mode with personalised results turned off. For each search string, the first five pages of results were screened. Titles and snippets were reviewed for initial relevance, and full webpages, PDFs or transcripts were then screened in detail where appropriate.

Search terms included:

Population

"People with disability", "Intellectual disability", "Physical disability", "Acquired brain injury", "Spinal cord injury", "Disability", "Disabled", "Impaired", "High support needs", "24/7 support", "Complex needs"

Concept

"Individualised living arrangement", "Individualised living option", "Home share", "Homeshare", "Shared living", "Host", "Coresidency", "Co-residency", "Mentor", "Live-in", "Individualized housing", "Individualised housing", "Housemate", "House mate", "Home of your own", "Good neighbour", "Good neighbor"



Resource

"Guide", "Toolkit", "Framework", "Checklist", "Manual", "Recommendation", "Best practice", "Story", "Resource", "Video", "Podcast", "Capacity-building", "Capacity building"

Exploratory Google Search

An exploratory search was conducted to understand how ILA-related information appears through typical user search behaviour. Broad, natural language queries were used to reflect common questions about housing and living options (see below). The first two pages of results were reviewed to assess the visibility of ILA-related content, including in AI-generated summaries. This component was used to understand discoverability rather than to identify additional resources for inclusion.

1. I have NDIS funding for housing. What are my options?
2. I have a disability and do not want to live in a group home. What else can I do?
3. I have a disability. Where can I live with support?
4. How can I live in my own home with support through the NDIS?
5. What alternatives are there to supported independent living?
6. How can my adult child with a disability live independently?

Screening and Extraction

The AI was used to screen each resource against inclusion and exclusion criteria, classify them as *Include*, *Possible* or *Exclude* with justification, flag emerging terminology, and identify additional relevant resources for snowball searching. For resources classified as *Include* or *Possible*, the AI extracted structured data fields, which were then checked by the researcher before being moved into a spreadsheet, where a final screening decision was made by the researcher and two subject matter experts. The researcher then manually extracted explicit accessibility features and relevance ratings (*Contextually relevant*, *Strongly relevant*, and *Core resource*). Relevance considered whether a resource focused on ILAs or equivalent models, capacity-building value, and whether it remains usable in the current policy context.

Limitations

This scan has several limitations:

- It includes only publicly available resources in English and does not capture unpublished or internal materials
- Search results may have been influenced by algorithmic variation despite efforts to minimise personalisation
- Google searches prioritised capacity-building language, which may have excluded more general content
- The exploratory search component reflects typical user behaviour but is not comprehensive
- Relevance ratings were based on expert judgement rather than a standardised scale



Appendix B

Highlighted resources

The resources below were identified as core resources because of their strong relevance to ILAs and related approaches, and their practical value for building understanding and implementation. They are not presented in order of importance. To support ease of use, they are grouped by jurisdiction and organisation.

Australian Resources

Housing Hub

Housing Hub provides introductory and practical resources on ILOs, including a hub overview [about ILOs](#) and how they work under the NDIS, as well as [a video series about individualised living in action](#). These resources are particularly useful for NDIS participants, families and support teams exploring ILOs and wanting accessible explanations, lived experience examples, links to other helpful resources and practical guidance.

NACBO

NACBO provides two substantial resource collections. The [ILO Toolkit](#) focuses on understanding, applying for, implementing and sustaining an ILO within the NDIS. It includes practical guidance on funding, eligibility, service proposals, implementation, checklists and supporting evidence, as well as lived experience stories. The [My Home, My Way](#) website supports broader visioning and planning around creating an individualised home, including guidebooks, workbooks, stories and other resources.

Additional links: [“I didn’t know this was possible”. “Making Home Real” - The Individualised Living Options \(ILO\) journey](#), [ILO Toolkit Resources](#) and [My Home, My Way guidebooks and workbooks](#).

NDIA

The NDIA resources provide official guidance on ILOs, including [funding](#), [provider](#) and [host responsibilities](#), participant scenarios, and [further information for NDIS participants](#). These resources may be useful for NDIS participants, families, hosts and providers seeking clarity on NDIS processes and requirements.

Resourcing Inclusive Communities

Resourcing Inclusive Communities provides practical resources to help people plan individualised homes, including the [My Own Home](#) resource hub, [webinars](#), and guidance such as [How to find a supportive housemate](#). These resources are useful for people with disability and families seeking step by step support and examples of shared living in practice.

Scope

Scope’s [A Complete Guide to Individualised Living Options](#) provides a comprehensive overview of ILOs, including eligibility, funding, common arrangements and benefits. It is a useful introductory explainer for NDIS participants and families.

Summer Foundation

Summer Foundation’s resources include research and planning tools that support both system reform and individual planning. Reports such as [Moving Out, Moving On](#), [Belonging](#)



[not bureaucracy](#), and [What will it take?](#) examine the evidence base, safeguards and policy directions for growing ILAs. Planning tools such as [The Housing Toolkit](#) and [My Housing Preferences](#) support people with disability and families to clarify goals and housing preferences.

Valued Lives

The [Create your home](#) hub links individuals to resources that support learnings about individualised home and living arrangements, such as the *ILO Toolkit* and *My Home, My Way* projects.

WaiS

WaiS provides a substantial suite of resources on individualised living. Key resources include the [Creating Home](#) materials, the [My Life, Your Life, Our Life](#) guides, [Moving Home](#), [Planning Booklet](#), and the broader [My Home: Individualised Living](#) and [Practice](#) hubs. These materials are useful for individuals seeking highly practical and accessible guidance.

International Resources

Community Living British Columbia (Canada)

Community Living British Columbia provides a well-developed set of home sharing resources, including guides for [providers](#), [families](#) and [people living in home sharing](#), as well as the broader [Shared Living Resource Guide](#). These resources explain these arrangements for many audiences and are useful for understanding expectations, safeguards, matching, communication and practical conditions that support high quality home sharing.

Home Sharing Support Society BC (Canada)

Home Sharing Support Society BC provides an extensive library of information about home sharing in British Columbia. Resources such as [A Practical Guide to Home Sharing](#) provides an overview of home sharing as an alternative housing option in British Columbia, including different models and practical factors that contribute to successful arrangements.

Shared Lives Plus (UK)

Shared Lives Plus provides practice guidance on Shared Lives models in the UK. Resources include guidance for professionals, such as [supporting parents with learning disabilities](#). These materials are particularly relevant for practitioners and policymakers considering how shared living approaches can be adapted for different groups.