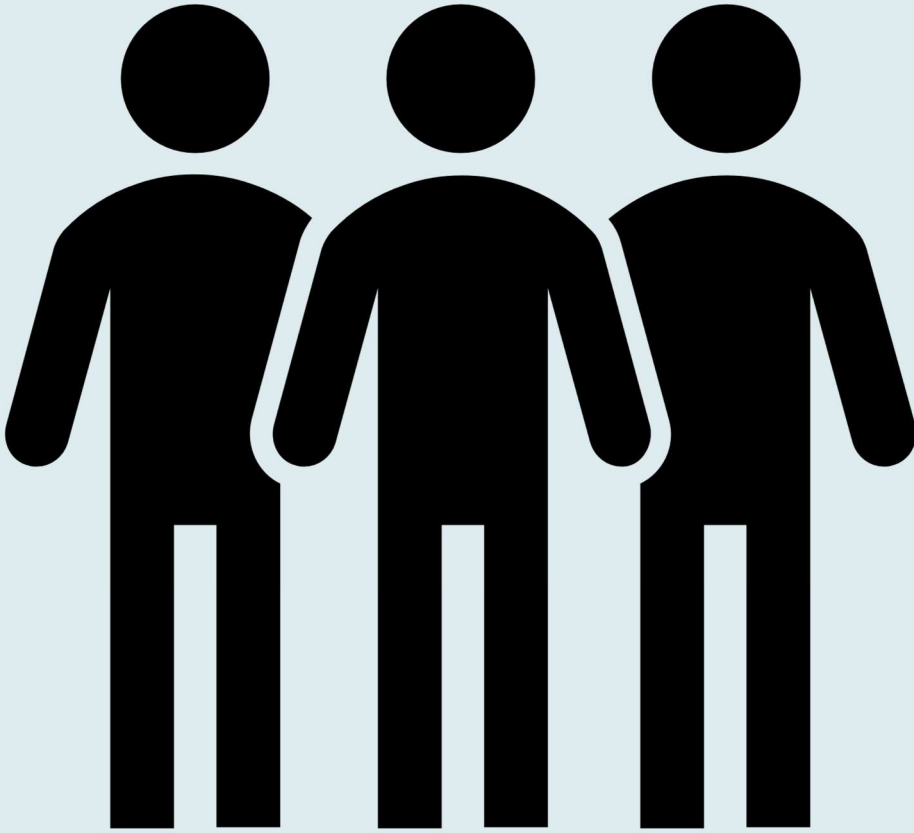


Homelessness in Jersey Report Third Quarter 2024



Minister for Housing

January 2025



Introduction

The Minister for Housing collects data on people who are homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness in Jersey. This anonymised data is collected from organisations involved in providing homelessness accommodation and support services. The organisations who have contributed to this quarterly report are:

- FREEDA
- Housing Advice Service¹
- Jersey Association of Youth and Friendship
- Sanctuary Trust
- The Shelter Trust

Information about the accommodation and services that these organisations provide is set out at [Appendix A](#).

The data has been analysed by Strategic Housing and Regeneration (SHR), in the Cabinet Office, and reviewed by the organisations listed above before the Minister published this quarterly report. **This report covers the third quarter from 1 July to 30 September 2024 (“Q3 2024”).**

This report² follows the publication of the first ‘Homelessness in Jersey Report Second Quarter 2024’³ on 10 October 2024. The purpose of these reports is to generate awareness about homelessness in Jersey, its causes, and the type and level of needs within the community. The publication of quarterly reports supports the recommendation of the ‘Jersey Homelessness Strategy’ (2020) to evidence the scale and nature of homelessness in the Island.⁴

The reporting process continues to evolve; whilst some data sets in this report use the same format as the Q2 report for consistency, others reflect different aspects under the same theme. The Minister is keen to highlight insights as they arise and is working with providers to further enhance the reporting process.

The Jersey Association of Youth and Friendship (JAYF) have provided their first set of reporting on homelessness in Jersey in this quarter, with this data relating in particular to young people aged 18- to 25-years old.



¹ The Housing Advice Service has also provided data about people registered to access social housing through the Partnership Pathway, which is administered by Andium Homes.

² This report is published as a standalone document and does not draw comparisons between Q2 and Q3 2024. The Minister will publish comparisons between quarters once a sufficient amount of data has been gathered over multiple quarters to accurately reflect key themes and trends over time.

³ [Homelessness in Jersey Report Second Quarter 2024](#)

⁴ [Jersey Homelessness Strategy \(November 2020\)](#)

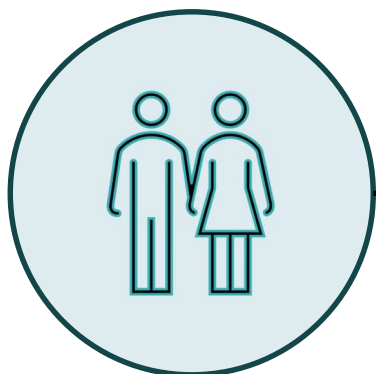
Q3 2024 Summary



265 service visits by **246** Islanders to homeless accommodation and service providers



201 Islanders living in temporary shelter accommodation for some, or all, of the quarter



69% of Islanders recorded as homeless were male and **31%** were female



49 people **under 26 years old** were reported as experiencing homelessness



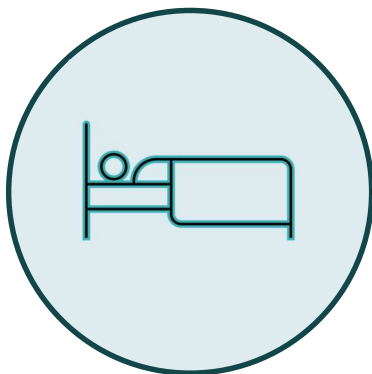
Substance use was the main recorded reason for homelessness among males in 14% of cases



At risk of, has experienced, or escaping domestic abuse was the main recorded reason for homelessness among females in 32% of cases



48% of service visits were self-referral or signposted to a service provider. 26% were agency or multi agency referrals



48% of people were resident throughout Q3, 34% had residency at some point in Q3, and 18% had no residency during the quarter

Homelessness report

This Homelessness in Jersey Report is based on data from the third quarter of 2024 provided by homelessness accommodation and service providers. It allows the Minister for Housing to continue to report on homelessness in Jersey.

This report provides information on the following key aspects of homelessness:

- The definition of homelessness and the number of people identified in each category of homelessness.
- The characteristics of people who are homeless in Jersey, including their age, gender and residential status.
- The reasons for homelessness – the factors that contributed towards a person becoming homeless or threatened with homelessness.
- The number of people and their length of residence or engagement with homelessness accommodation providers and support services.
- The person's journey, including pre-service living conditions, their referral to services, and engagement with agencies.

The nature of this information is sensitive, and it is important to protect the privacy of individuals when publishing statistics and prevent disclosure of information that may lead to identification, harm and distress.

The data received was anonymised by removing personal details that could identify an individual. Further disclosure control methods have been applied, which has resulted in some grouping of categories and rounding of numbers where required. Where this has occurred, footnotes are provided to outline the process of grouping and rounding of numbers. The report, therefore, does not report counts of less than five. This to ensure that confidentiality of individuals is maintained while still providing insightful information about homelessness in Jersey.

Definition of homelessness

There were 265 service visits to the organisations listed above by 246 people in Q3 2024.

Of these 246 service users⁵:

- 176 people were classed as being ‘houseless’ under the homelessness definition framework. This means they had a temporary place to sleep in institutional or shelter accommodation.
- 59 people were classed as living in ‘insecure housing’ which is the result of situations such as where a person is living in an insecure tenancy, under an eviction order, living temporarily with friends or family, or living in a domestic abuse situation.
- 11 people were classed as being ‘roofless’ which includes situations such as rough sleeping.
- There were no people identified as living in ‘inadequate housing’. This definition includes those living in unfit housing or extreme overcrowding. This count may be due to the nature of the circumstances of people engaging with the organisations who have provided data and reflects the challenge of reporting on “hidden” forms of homelessness.

High level definition of homelessness	Count
Houseless	176
Insecure	59
Roofless	11
Total	246

Table 1: number of people recorded as homeless

⁵ Note: Homelessness in Jersey Report Second Quarter 2024 reported the high-level definition of homeless by service visits. For Q3, this reporting has been adjusted to the high-level definition by service users.

Characteristics

Gender profile

Of the 246 people recorded as homeless in Q3 2024, 69% were male and 31% were female.⁶

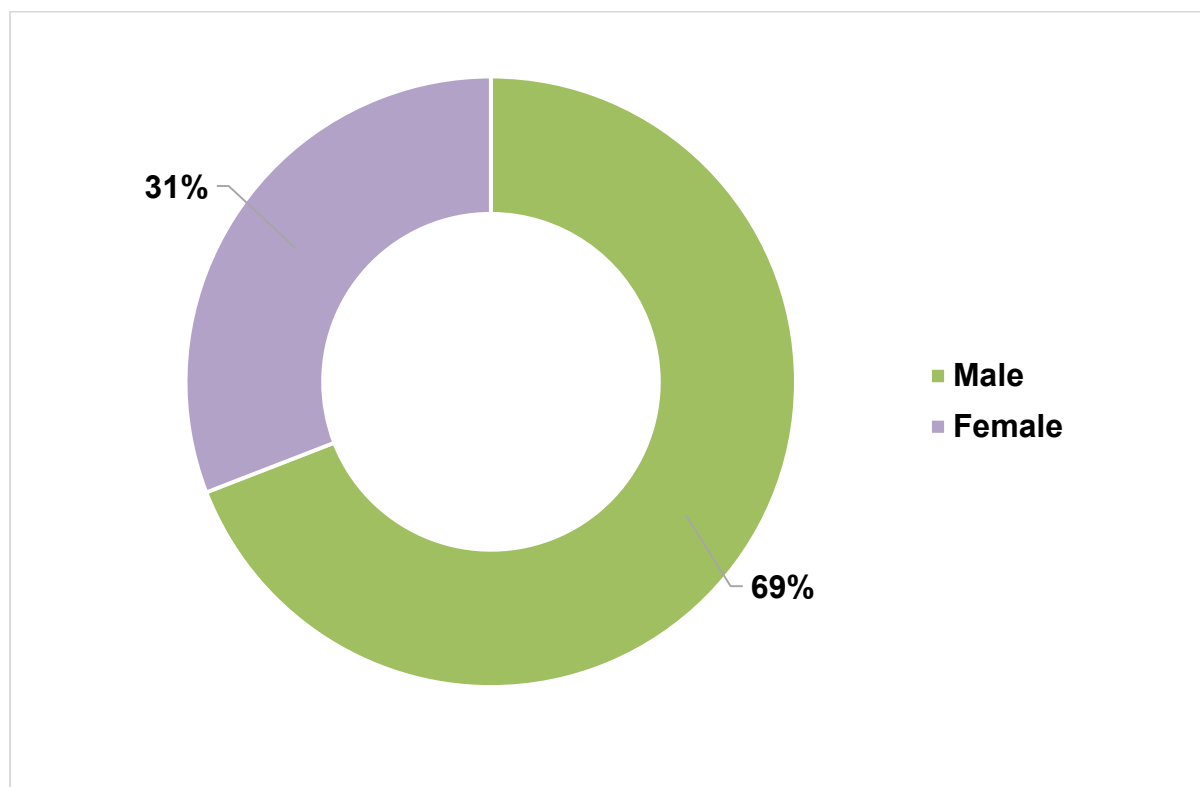


Figure 1: gender of people recorded as homeless by percentage (%)

Age profile

Figure 2 shows that of those people who provided their age, the age range is predominantly in the younger age bands between the ages of 'up to 25' and '26-35'. There is a noticeable increase in the reported number of young people in the age bracket 'up to 25' who were reported as experiencing homelessness during this quarter compared to the previous quarter. This can be attributed to the inclusion of information from JAYF⁷ in this quarter for the first time in the reporting process.

⁶ In this reporting quarter, there was a count of less than 5 for individuals who identified as transgender or non-binary and who are affected by homelessness. For the purposes of anonymity and avoidance of disclosing personal information, this count has been incorporated into the reported count of gender.

⁷ The Jersey Association of Youth and Friendship (JAYF) provides hostel accommodation to young people aged 18 to 25 years.

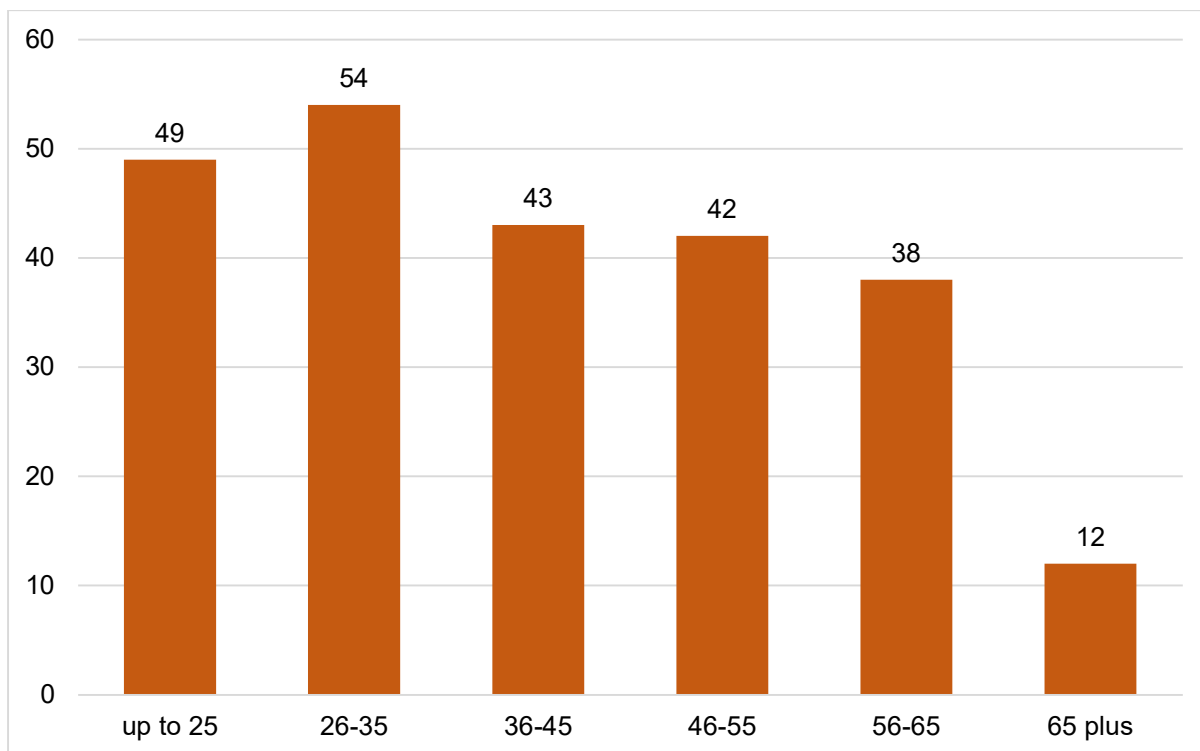


Figure 2: reported age (in years) range of those recorded as homeless

Figure 3 shows a spread across the age range for males from the age bands of 'up to 25' years of age through to '56-65' years of age.

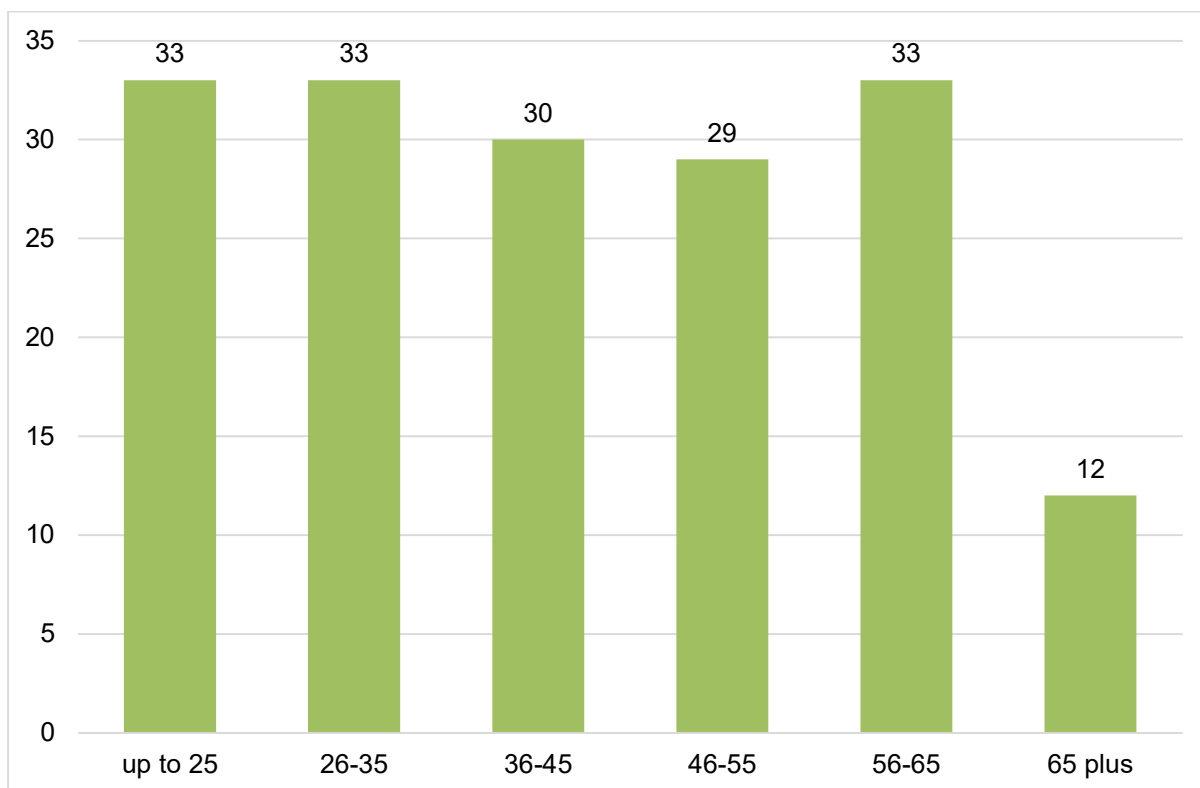


Figure 3: reported age (in years) range of males recorded as homeless

In contrast, Figure 4 shows the age range of females is highest in the '26-35' years of age band, with slightly more in the 'up to 25' years compared to '36-45' years and '46-55' years, with the smallest count in the '56 plus' band.⁸

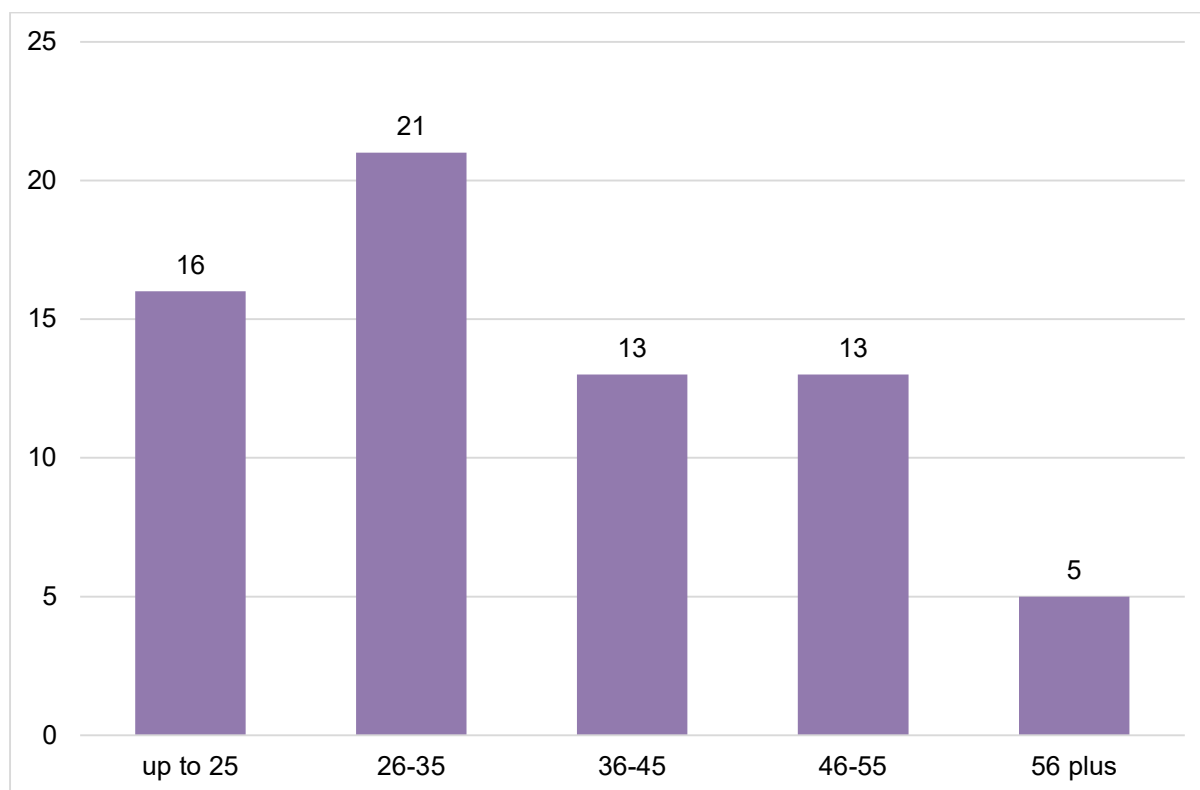


Figure 4: reported age (in years) range of females recorded as homeless

Residential and employment status

The residential status of those people identified as homeless in Q3 shows that:

- 85% had 'Entitled' residential status;
- 7% had Registered status
- 5% had 'Entitled to Work' status; and
- 3% 'unknown', where the person's status was not recorded.

This shows that the majority of reported homeless people have long-term residency in Jersey.⁹

⁸ Note that the horizontal x-axis ('age') for Figures 3 and 4 do not allow for a direct comparison between the ages of males and females as Figure 3 groups 65 plus, whereas Figure 4 groups 56 plus for the purposes of avoiding disclosure.

⁹ An explanation of residential statuses and what they mean is available at: [gov.je residential status](https://www.gov.je/residential-status)

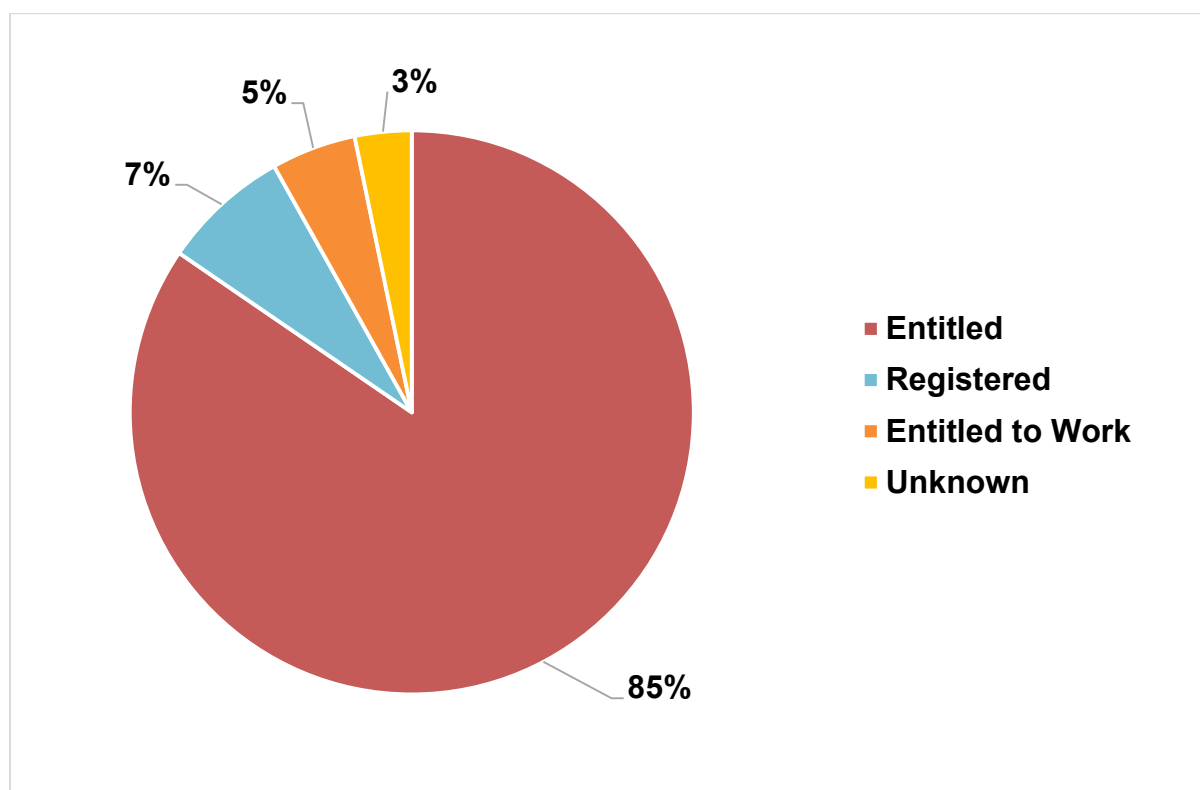


Figure 5: residential status of people recorded as homeless by percentage (%)

The reported employment status¹⁰ of homeless people in Q3 2024 shows that:

- 121 people (57%) were recorded as being unemployed;
- 73 people (34%) were recorded as being employed, including in part-time work;
- 10 people (5%) were recorded as retired and other; and
- 8 people (4%) recorded as in education and training.

¹⁰ In Figure 6, for the purposes of anonymity, avoidance of disclosure, and data presentation, categories have been grouped together where the reasons were deemed similar in nature, for example, grouping together Education and Training.

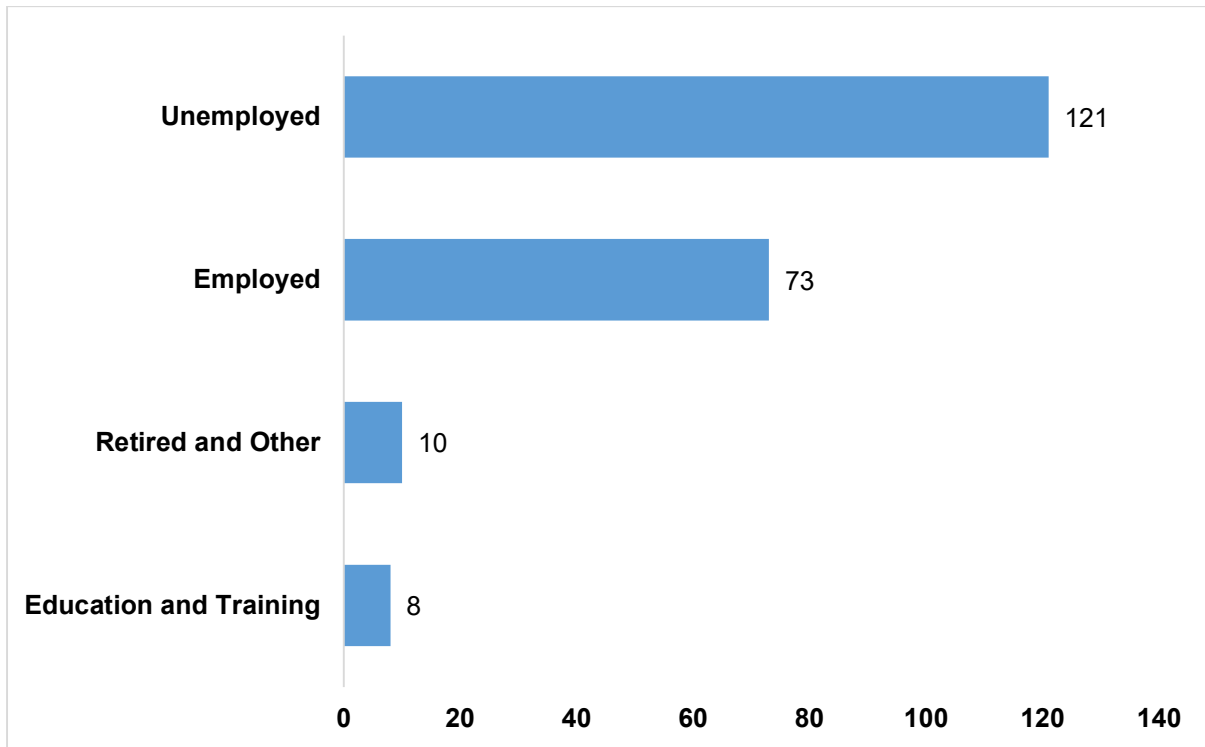


Figure 6: number of people who are homeless by employment status

Reasons for homelessness

The reporting process allowed organisations to submit up to three reasons to describe a person’s reason for homelessness from a pre-defined set of 33 reasons. This multiple reporting recognises that there is often more than one reason why a person becomes homeless or is at risk of experiencing homelessness, allowing for some of the complexity of these situations to be recorded. There were over 500 reasons for homelessness recorded in Q3 2024.¹¹ Since Q2 2024, the number of people reported as homeless aged 18-25 years and requiring support to manage independently has increased. This is due to inclusion of data from JAYF in the Q3 report.

Reason for homelessness	%
Substance use (alcohol and drug use)	12
Mental health problems	10
Parent family or friend no longer willing or able to accommodate	10
At risk of, has experienced, or is escaping domestic abuse	9
Breakdown of relationships	8
Person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently	8
Unemployment or unstable employment	7
Uncategorised	7
Lack of affordable accommodation	6
Breakdown of relationships – abusive behaviour	6
Family breakdowns	5
History of offending	4
Physical disability and/or ill-health	4
Other	3
Mortgage or rent arrears	1
Total	100

Table 2: reasons for homelessness by percentage (%)¹²

The reasons for homelessness differed between males and females. There were over 350 reasons for homelessness recorded for males, as illustrated in Table 3 as percentages. The table shows that ‘substance use’ is the main reason for homelessness recorded amongst males at 14%.

¹¹ Where a person’s reason for homelessness did not match a listed description, or included factors not listed, this has been recorded as ‘uncategorised’ in Tables 2 to 4. ‘Other’ reasons in these tables are categories that have low counts and are grouped together for purposes of anonymity and avoidance of disclosure. For the purposes of anonymity and avoidance of disclosure, and for presentation purposes, categories have been grouped together where it is felt that the reasons were similar in nature, for example, grouping together alcohol and drug use under substance use.

¹² Tables 2 to 4 are presented as percentages of the total of recorded reasons for homelessness. These percentages were derived from counts that have been subject to groupings for the purposes of anonymity and avoidance of disclosing personal information.

Reasons for homelessness amongst males	%
Substance use (alcohol and drugs use)	14
Mental health problems	12
Parent family or friend no longer willing or able to accommodate	10
Breakdown of relationships	10
Unemployment or unstable employment	10
Lack of affordable accommodation	8
Uncategorised	7
Person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently	6
History of offending	6
Family breakdowns	6
Other	5
Physical disability and/or ill-health	4
Mortgage or rent arrears	2
Total	100

Table 3: reasons for homelessness amongst males by percentage (%)¹³

There were over 150 reasons for homelessness recorded for females, as illustrated in Table 4. The table shows that 'at risk of, has experienced or escaping domestic abuse' is the main reason for homelessness recorded amongst females at 32%, followed by breakdown of relationships characterised by being a victim of abusive behaviour at 16%.

Reasons for homelessness amongst females	%
At risk of, has experienced, or is escaping domestic abuse	32
Breakdown of relationships – abusive behaviour (victim)	16
Person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently	12
Substance use (alcohol and drugs use)	8
Parent family or friend no longer willing or able to accommodate	8
Breakdown of relationships	7
Mental health problems	6
Other	6
Uncategorised	5
Total	100

Table 4: reasons for homelessness amongst females by percentage (%)¹⁴

¹³ Table 3 shows the percentages of reasons for homelessness based on the count for males only, with a recorded count of over 350.

¹⁴ Table 4 shows the percentage of reasons for homelessness based on the count for females only, with a recorded count of over 150.

Service visits and residency

Of the 265 recorded service visits by Islanders in Q3 2024, the Shelter Trust received 52% of visits; Sanctuary and JAYF each received 14% of visits; the Housing Advice Service received 11% of visits and FREEDA received 9% of visits. Further information about these organisations is provided at [Appendix A](#).

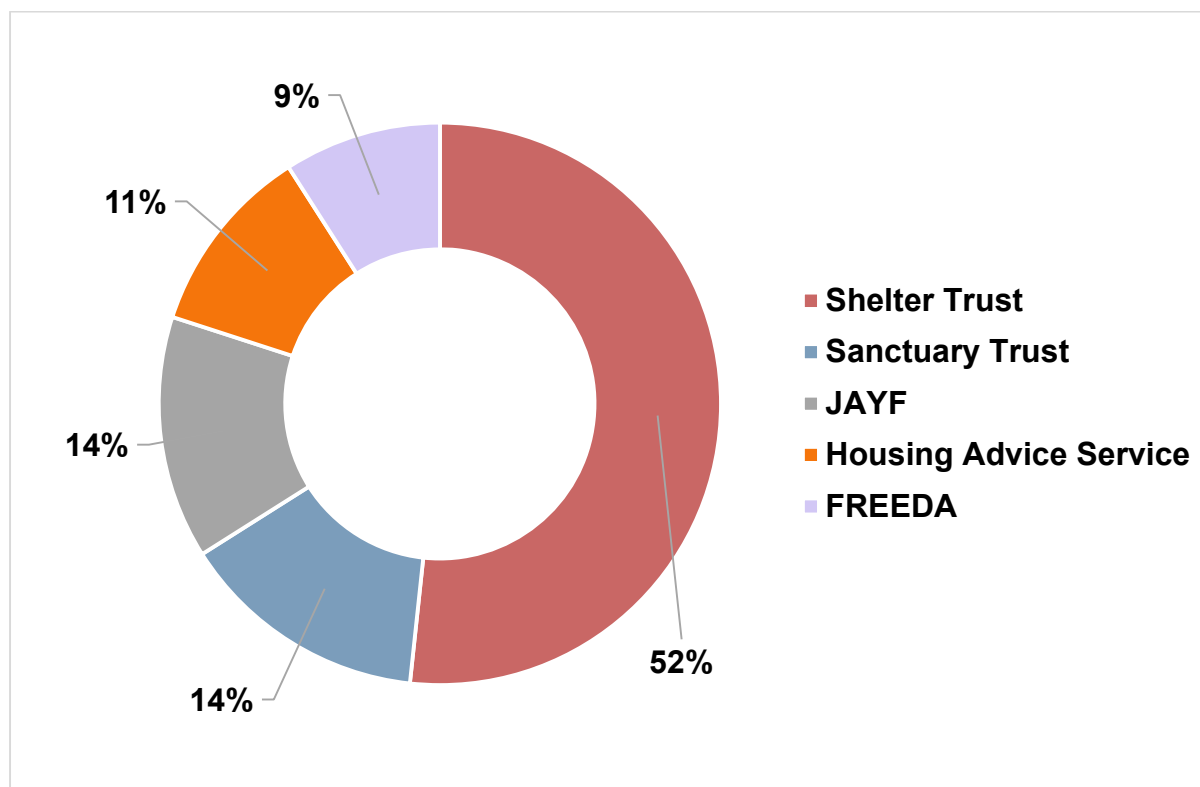


Figure 7: service visits by service provider (%)

Of the 246 people recorded as homeless during Q3, 201 were residents with organisations, where a person had been accommodated during the quarter by the homelessness accommodation and support services – FREEDA, JAYF, Sanctuary Trust and the Shelter Trust. Residency by provider is shown in Figure 8¹⁵. Shelter Trust provided 64% of accommodation in Q3.

¹⁵ Figure 8, Figure 9, and Figure 10 represent residency data in a different format to those presented in Q2. This thematic representation of data seeks to demonstrate different aspects of homelessness where it is considered of value. The Q2 report included historical data leading up to the reporting quarter, whereas in this section of the Q3 report, the focus is on the time period of the reporting quarter, with information on residency by service provider and the nature of this residency across the service users. The Q3 report also separates out those who are reported as having had residency and those who are reported as having had engagement with organisations but no residency.

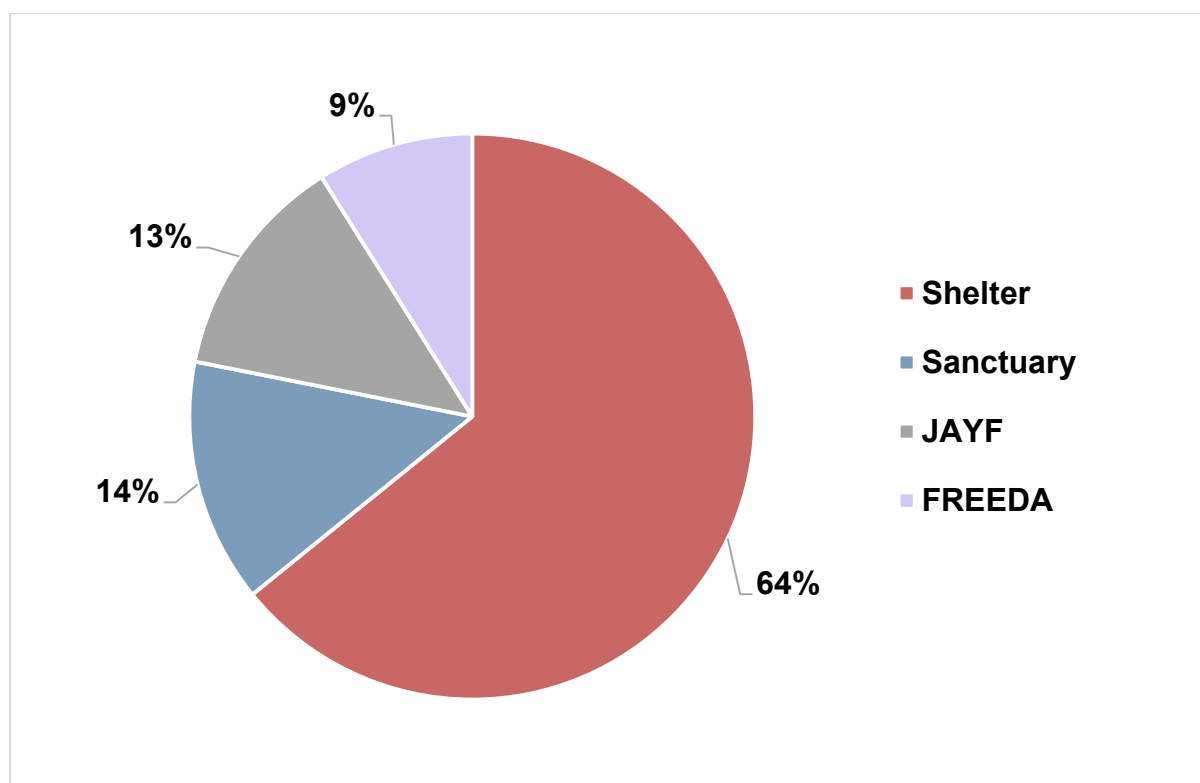


Figure 8: residency by service provider (%)

The service providers also recorded whether or not a person:

- had been resident throughout Q3
- became a resident during Q3 and was still in residency at the end of the quarter
- was resident at the start of Q3 and then left residency
- had a period of residency that started and ended within Q3
- did not have any residency during the quarter.

Figure 9 shows that 119 of the 246 service users were resident throughout the reporting quarter, meaning that they spent this period in continuous residency¹⁶.

¹⁶ The 119 service users that have been resident throughout the quarter are those who were resident during Q2, continued this residency throughout Q3 and were still resident at the end of the reporting quarter. As such this represents those service users that are experiencing continuous residency over the longer term. This continuous residency was also highlighted in the Q2 report in Figures 7 to 9.

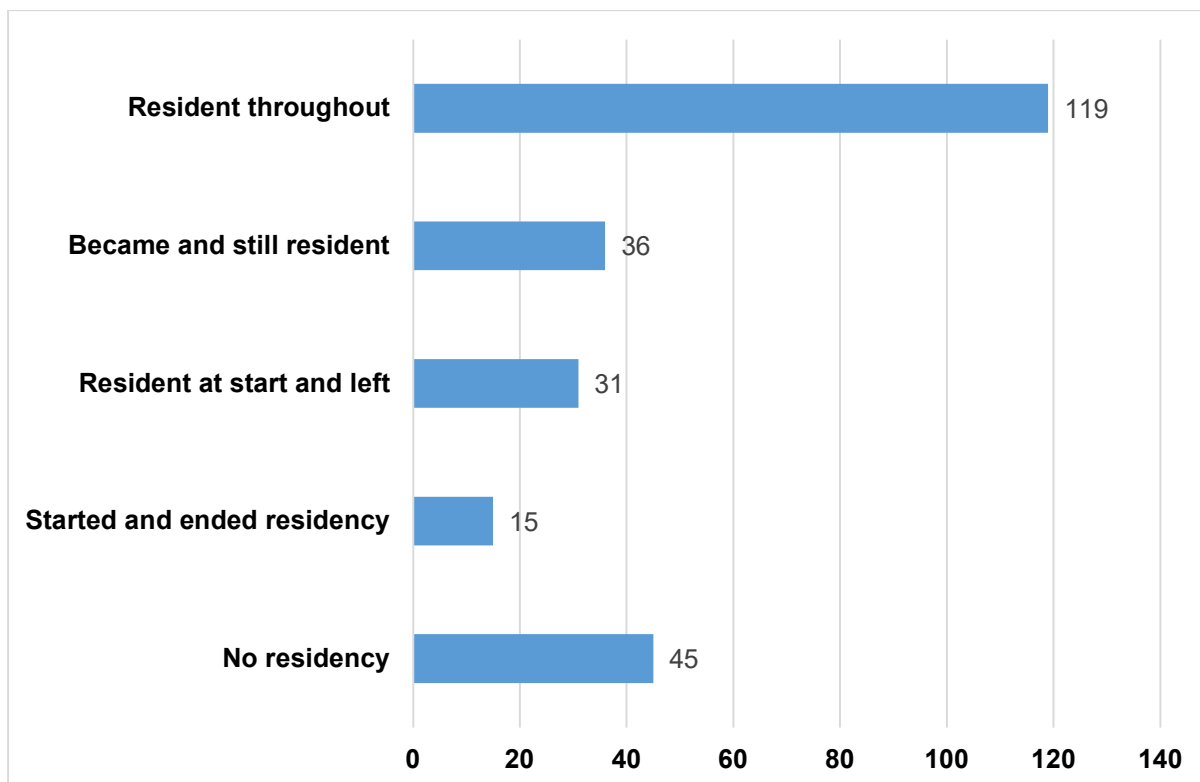


Figure 9: service users' residency during quarter

Figure 10 shows this residency profile by gender. 55% of males were resident throughout Q3, showing that the majority of men were continuously resident throughout Q3. This a lower percentage for females, where 34% were continuously resident throughout Q3. Whilst being resident throughout the quarter has the highest percentage in both genders, it can be seen that the majority of females tend towards no residency or residency for only part of the quarter.

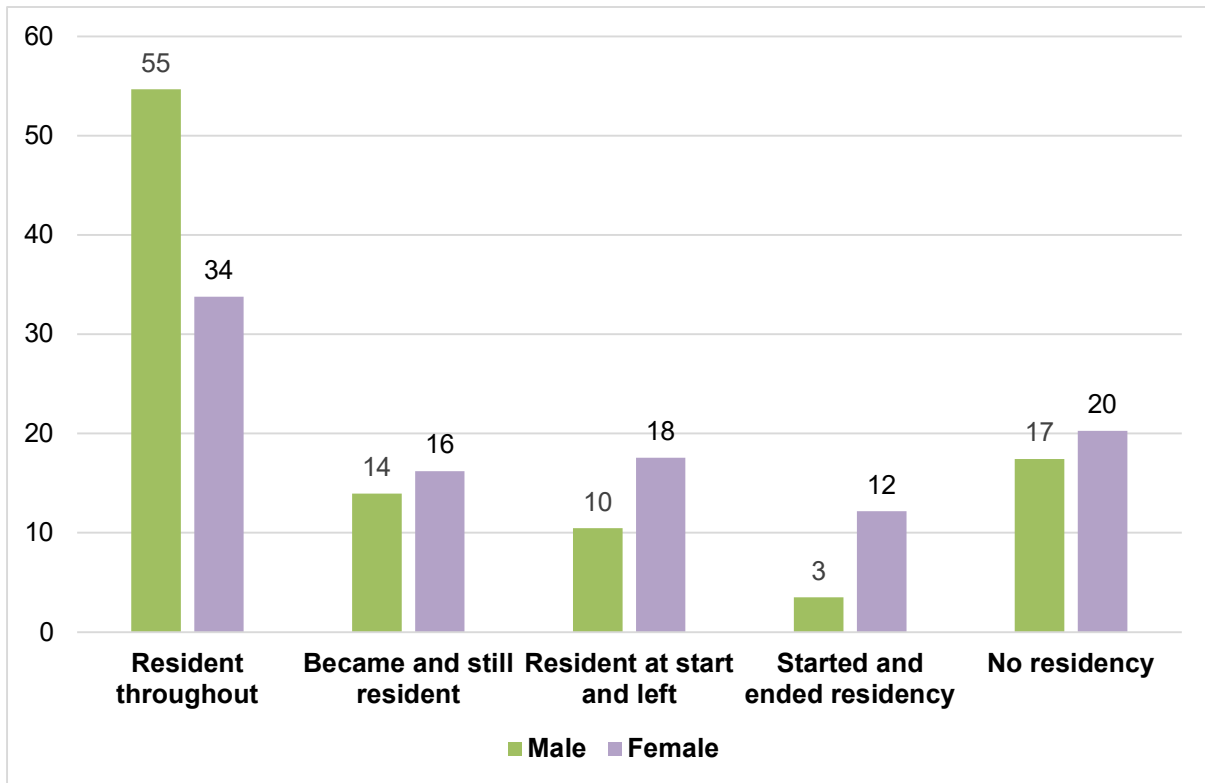


Figure 10: service users' residency during quarter by gender (%)

A person’s journey

Information has been provided in relation to the pre-service living situation of the people who made up the 264 service visits recorded in Q3, with a count of 202 situations being reported.

Of these 202 pre-service living situations, Figure 11 shows that the two most common were ‘living with family or friends’ (59 persons) and ‘private rental sector’ (52 persons).

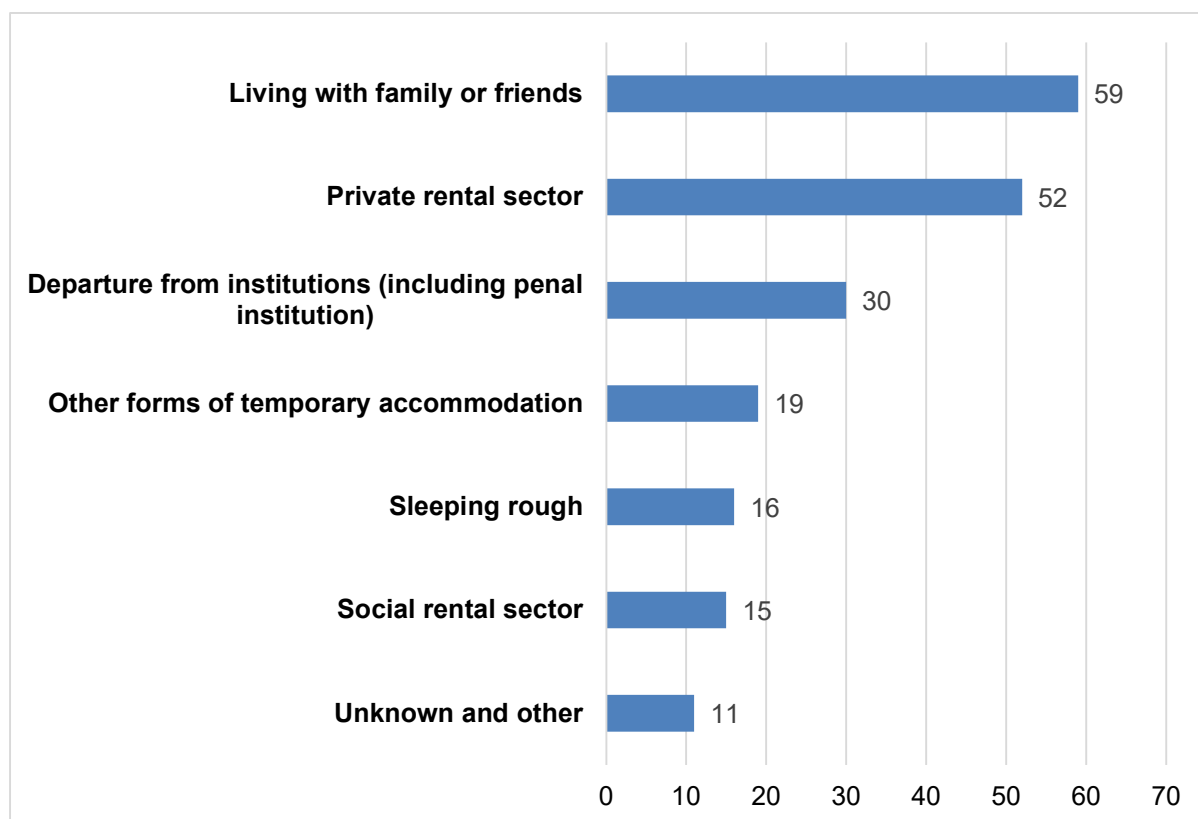


Figure 11: Pre-service living situations¹⁷

For those persons who became resident during Q3, or did not have residency during the quarter, where their pre-service situation is recorded, there is a similar pattern to the wider reporting group in Figure 11 where ‘living with family and friends’ and ‘private rental sector’ are the two most common pre-service living situations for those who reported becoming homeless during this quarter. Table 5 shows the count of preservice situations for this group.

¹⁷ For the purposes of anonymity and avoidance of disclosure, and for presentation purposes, categories in Figure 11 have been grouped together where it is felt that the reasons were similar in nature.

Those who became resident during this quarter or did not have residency	Count
Living with family or friends	17
Private rental sector	17
Departure from institution (including penal institution)	13
Sleeping rough	5
Other forms of temporary accommodation	5

Table 5: Pre-service living situations for those that became resident during this quarter or did not have residency¹⁸

Where a referral route has been recorded for the 265 service visits, Figure 12 shows that 'self-referral' to the service providers is the largest referral route for people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness at 48%, followed by an agency / multi agency referral at 24%. 'Self-referral' includes agencies signposting a person towards organisations and providers for assistance.

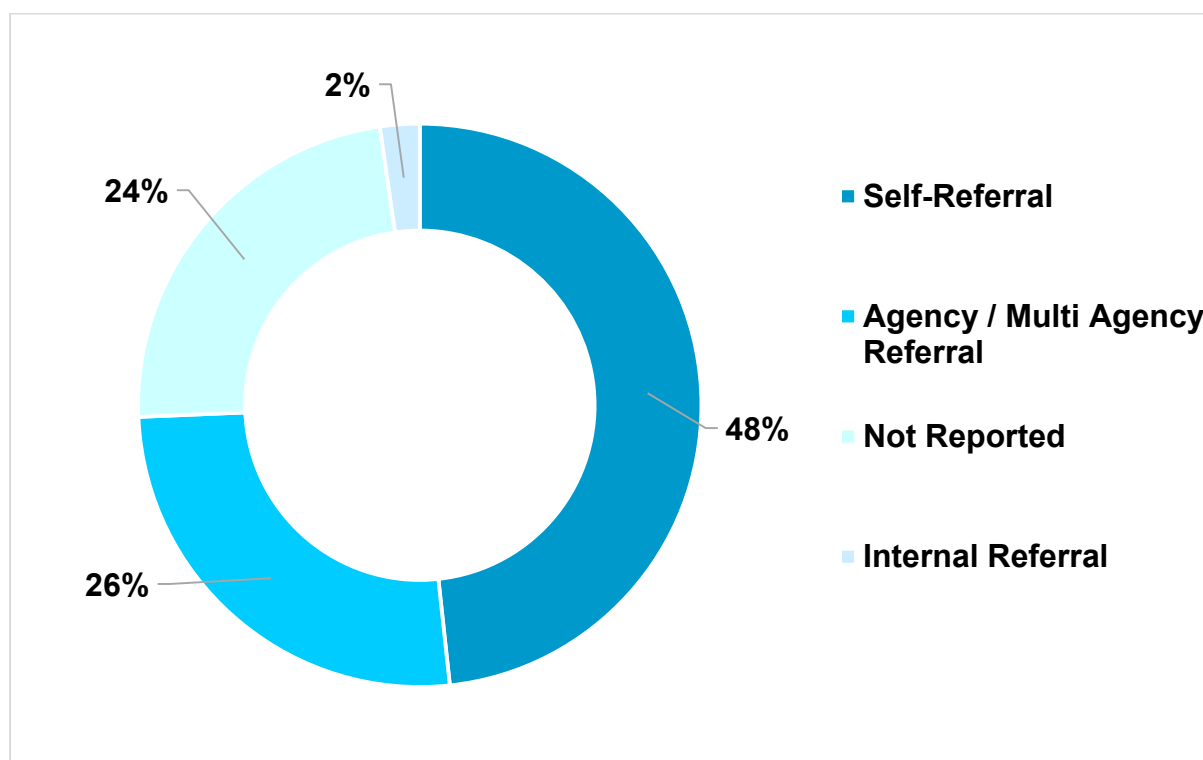


Figure 12: service referral route by percentage (%)

¹⁸ Table 5 does not include counts of less than 5 for the purposes of anonymity and avoidance of disclosing personal information.

The living situation of people at the end of Q3 has been recorded, and as shown in Figure 9 above, 155 persons were receiving accommodation with a homelessness accommodation and support service provider at the end of this period. Table 6 shows where a person has left residency with a provider, or they were not able to secure residency, during Q3, where their current situation has been recorded. Of those that are reported as being ‘placed on a waiting list’ this includes those who have an active case with the HAS as well as those who were unable to be accommodated by providers due to no capacity on site. Where ‘suitable accommodation secured (no further assistance required)’ has been recorded this includes being homed in social housing or the private sector.

Current situation of those who have left residency or did not have residency	Count
Placed on a waiting list	32
Suitable accommodation secured (no further assistance required)	30
Suitable accommodation secured (on-going assistance required)	7
Referred to another other service	6
Turned Away	6
Asked to leave	6

Table 6: current living situation of persons who have left residency or did not have residency¹⁹

People engaging with service providers may also be referred to multiple external services to support their needs. Service providers were able to report up to three external service referrals per person. This, again, helps to reflect the complexity of addressing homelessness and the multiple agencies and services that may be involved in supporting an individual to access and maintain suitable housing.

Just under 200 counts of referrals to external services were recorded in Q3.

Table 7 shows that ‘other government agency/service’²⁰ was the most frequently reported category, representing 39% of external services used. This reflects that a person will be referred to a range of government agencies, and that this category may not be the primary external service used by a person but for many will be included as part of the external services package.

¹⁹ Note that in Table 6, Referred to another service includes some users who have also been placed on a waiting list.

²⁰ ‘Other government agency/service’ refers to Government services that have not been specifically categorised as a particular Government service in the reporting process.

Engagement with external services	%
Other government agency/service	39
Alcohol and Drugs Service	16
Adult Mental Health	14
Domestic Abuse	7
Charitable organisations	7
Probation & Aftercare Service	6
Children's Social Care Services	5
Adult Social Services, Housing Advice Service	5
Total	100

Table 7: engagement with external services used by percentage (%)²¹

If the 'other government agency/service' grouping is removed to allow reporting on specific external service engagement, there is a noticeable difference in services used by the gender that engaged with them²².

Figure 13 shows the remaining agencies and services used as a percentage by males, where alcohol and drugs services and adult mental health make up the majority of external services used:

²¹ The external services listed in Table 7 are presented as percentages of the total of recorded external services used. These percentages were derived from counts that have been subject to groupings for the purposes of anonymity and avoidance of disclosure.

²² The same process of deriving a percentage from grouping for Table 7 has been used for Figures 13 and 14. Due to rounding, the total for Figure 13 does not equal 100. The groupings are different for males and females which reflects the different service requirements.

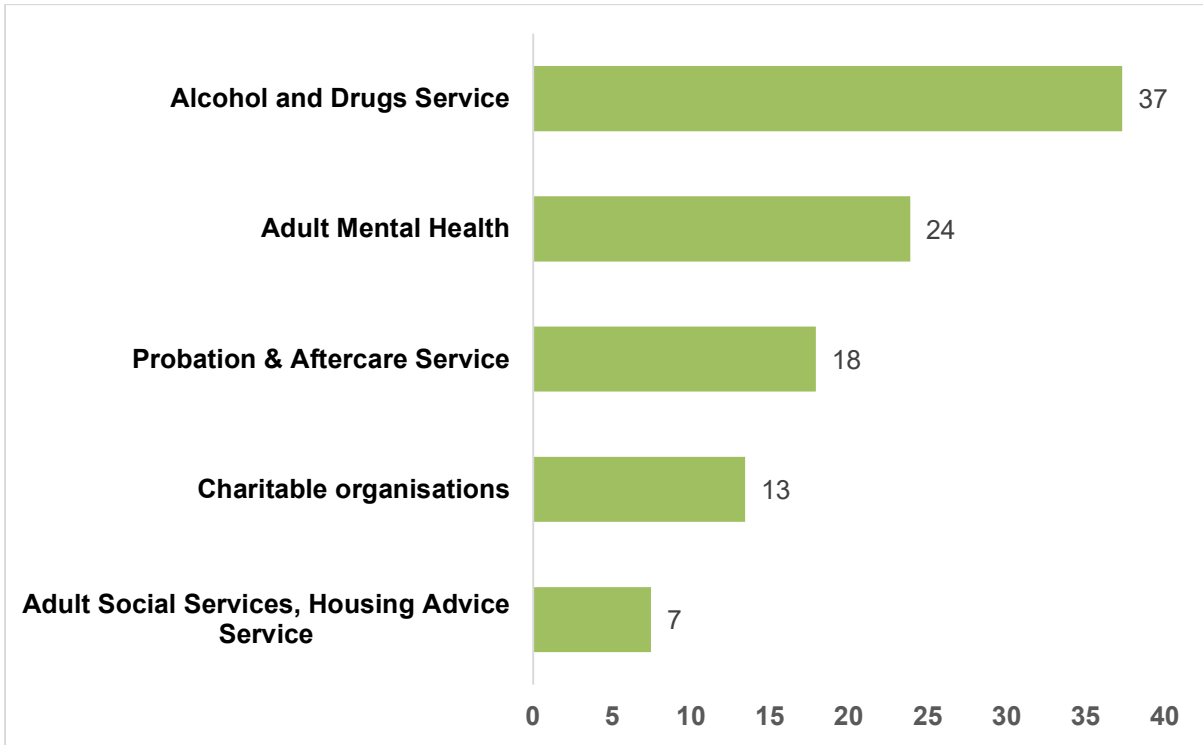


Figure 13: external services used by males by percentage (%)

Figure 14 shows the remaining agencies used as a percentage by females with agencies and services connected to supporting victims of domestic abuse recorded at 28% of visits.

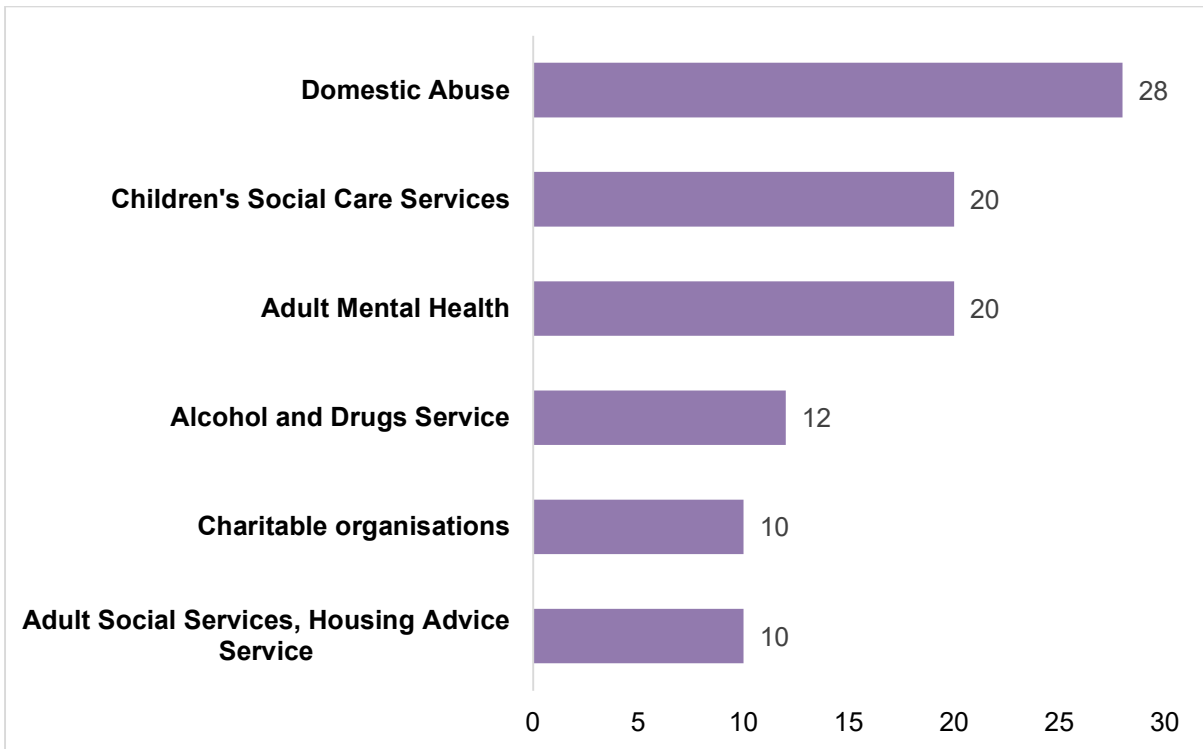


Figure 14: external services used by females by percentage (%)

Service provider update

The organisations who have contributed to this report have provided the following comments on the operation of their services in Q2 2024:

JAYF

- JAYF provided accommodation to 20 residents at the end of the Q3 period, with five new residents moving into its properties and fewer than five residents leaving during the period.
- One of the biggest demands by residents during the quarter was in accessing support through Customer and Local Services²³ and the Income Support claim process. JAYF has been working closer with the Back to Work team to help those residents with their Income Support claims.
- There have been a number of staffing changes during the quarter, including new Resident Coordinators joining the charity along with a new Chief Executive Officer who joined in Q2 2024.

Sanctuary Trust

- During Q3, Sanctuary conducted 9 assessments; this is an increase on the number of assessments in Q2. Not all assessments result in individuals being placed upon our waiting list. We will always direct individuals to additional services for support after assessment. This is irrespective of whether individuals are given a place on the waiting list or not (reasons for refusal could be, for example, individuals whose needs exceed what Sanctuary can provide).
- At the end of Q3, there were 8 individuals in total on Sanctuary House's waiting list in need of accommodation and support. This is a slight increase on last quarter.
- At the end of Q3, 39% of Sanctuary Trust's residents were in either part-time or full-time employment. This is a decrease on the last quarter.
- In Q3, Sanctuary Trust's entry property, Sanctuary House, and its town property operated at full capacity. However, the secondary property in St Peter had vacancies, as no residents from our entry property were ready to transition. Given that the secondary properties are unstaffed, careful attention is placed on ensuring residents are fully prepared before making the move.
- A central focus for Sanctuary Trust continues to be securing long-term, stable housing for residents, complemented by ongoing support through the community

²³ Customer and Local Services has since rebranded as Employment, Social Security and Housing, providing a wide range of front-line services for Government of Jersey customers. [Employment, Social Security and Housing](#)

outreach service. With a growing number of individuals on our outreach services, the Trust has expanded its team to meet the rising demand.

The Shelter Trust

Venetia House

- For Q3 2024, Venetia House has supported a number of new residents. In the same quarter, Venetia House also supported individuals to return to independent living in the community. The pathway for those individuals leaving Venetia House included securing accommodation with Andium Homes.
- In July, there were 15 residents supported at Venetia House; in August 17 residents; and in September, 16 residents.
- Throughout Q3, staff at Venetia House have been working with statutory services (Probation, HMP La Moye, and Customer and Local Services) and other agencies to support individuals leaving HMP with access to accommodation and support at Venetia House upon completion of their sentence.

Aztec House

- In July 2024, six individuals presented themselves at Aztec House for accommodation. The six individuals included previous Shelter residents and new residents to the Trust. The individuals presented themselves at Aztec House included relationship breakdown, leaving HMP La Moye, insecure accommodation and exclusion from other Trust sites.
- In August 2024, fewer than five new residents presented themselves at Aztec House for accommodation. The new residents had not previously accessed Trust services. The reasons for presenting themselves included loss of employment and were not 'Entitled' for residential purposes, and relationship breakdowns.
- In September 2024, Aztec House supported fewer than five new residents, which included both individuals who previously accessed Shelter services or who were new to Shelter. Of those individuals, the reasons for homelessness included sleeping rough, evictions from accommodation, and release from prison.
- In summary for Q3, Aztec House was operating at near or full capacity.

Strathmore, Young Adult Project

- Strathmore has seen a reduction in the number of self- and external referrals this year in comparison to previous years. It is difficult to ascertain the reason for this, potentially due to the increase in rental accommodation and/or improved mediation in family conflict.

- Strathmore has completed the assessment process for a number of individuals, with offers of accommodation provided, then subsequently notified that the person no longer requires support/accommodation, without explanation of the person's change in circumstances.
- There has been an increase in the number of referrals from the Drug and Alcohol Service in comparison to previous years. Despite this, staff have noted a decrease in alcohol and drug use amongst service users with the Trust in Q3.
- Strathmore has had a number of young people move on from Strathmore to JAYF. This progression is viewed positively by the team at Strathmore towards the provision of semi-independent living, with staff support available from JAYF.

Resettlement

- At Evans House in Q3, there were fewer than five new residents.
- Of the residents who have left Evans House during Q2, a number have secured private rented or Andium Homes accommodation.

Notes

The Q3 2024 report is based on the definition of homelessness adopted through the Minister for Housing’s Homelessness Definition Framework (2022).²⁴ The four-tier framework sets out the range of living situations and operational categories that amount to homelessness in Jersey:

Rooflessness	Living without a shelter of any kind; sleeping rough.
Houselessness	With a place to sleep but temporarily in institutions or shelters.
Insecure housing	Threatened with exclusion because of insecure tenancies, evictions, living temporarily with friends or family, or domestic violence.
Inadequate housing	Living in caravans or illegal campsites, in unfit housing or in extreme overcrowding.

At the end of Q3 2024, a worksheet was sent out by SHR to the organisations listed in the introduction who provided information on Islanders who had engaged with their services during the quarter. This information included details on age, gender, living situations, reasons for homelessness and engagement with other services. This data was anonymised and returned to SHR for analysis and further processed to ensure anonymity and avoidance of disclosing personal information.

It is important to note that the report is based on data from Islanders who seek and/or receive assistance from homelessness accommodation and support services. However, the nature, complexity and uniqueness of experiences creates a number of challenges for collecting data on homelessness. The challenges include:

- Limited data on “hidden” forms of homelessness, such as ‘sofa surfing’, where Islanders may not perceive themselves as homeless and may be less likely to access services as a result.²⁵
- Double counting, where people are counted more than once because they have sought and/or received accommodation and support from multiple organisations over the quarter. Measures have been introduced as part of the analysis process to reduce the incidence of double counting across organisations as far as possible.

²⁴ Homelessness Definition Framework (October 2022) – <https://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Home%20and%20community/Homeless%20Definition>

²⁵ For information on the challenges of collecting data in relation to “hidden” homelessness, see the Office for National Statistics evidence review (2023) – <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/hiddenhomelessnessintheukevidencereview/2023-03-29>



Next steps

The Minister for Housing, working in partnership with the Homelessness Cluster, will use the data from this and future reports to help develop services and housing options for Islanders who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. The next report will be published in April 2025.

Any comments or suggestions about this report can be sent to: Homelessnessdata@gov.je

Appendix A

The Q3 2024 report has been compiled from data provided by the following homelessness accommodation and support service providers.

<p>Andium Homes Partnership Pathway</p>	<p>The Partnership Pathway is managed by Andium Homes and provides a mechanism for individuals who have complex housing needs to access social housing, and to help them maintain a successful tenancy with agency support.</p> <p>https://www.andiumhomes.je/</p>
<p>FREEDA</p>	<p>FREEDA provides access to safe accommodation and support for women and children who have experienced domestic abuse, as well as outreach support in the community. The FREEDA safehouse can accommodate up to 22 women and their children (up to the age of 18).</p> <p>https://www.freeda.org.je/</p>
<p>Jersey Association of Youth and Friendship (JAYF)</p>	<p>JAYF provides accommodation to young adults aged 18 to 25 years-old. JAYF has four hostels, offering supervised, furnished bedsit or small studio-type accommodation for up to 26 young adults. Residents stay on average between six months and three years.</p> <p>https://www.jayf.org.je/</p>
<p>Housing Advice Service</p>	<p>The Housing Advice Service provides information, advice and support for islanders who are homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness. The Housing Advice Service also manages the Affordable Housing Gateway, the point of access for social housing in Jersey.</p> <p>https://www.gov.je/home/housingadvice/service/</p>
<p>Sanctuary Trust</p>	<p>Sanctuary Trust provides accommodation and support to men who are experiencing hardship and homelessness, as well as outreach support for those who left accommodation provided by the Trust. The Trust provides accommodation for up to 30 residents across three facilities in St. Aubin, Beaumont and New Street.</p> <p>http://www.sanctuarytrust.org.je/</p>
<p>The Shelter Trust</p>	<p>The Shelter Trust is the largest homelessness service provider in Jersey. The Trust provides accommodation and support across a number of premises, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ outreach service to support individuals who are sleeping rough; ▪ emergency accommodation for homeless individuals;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ resettlement accommodation and after care support to help individuals move on to independent living;▪ accommodation and support for individuals aged 16 to 25;▪ dedicated women’s only accommodation and support. <p>https://www.shelter.org.je/</p>
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