

# Homelessness in Jersey Report First Quarter 2025



**Minister for Housing**

July 2025



# Homelessness report

The Minister for Housing collects data on people who are homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness in Jersey and publishes this data on a quarterly basis.

This report covers the first quarter from 1 January to 31 March 2025 (“Q1 2025”).

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## Summary Q1 2025



Overall, there were **321** service visits by **304** Islanders to the Housing Advice Service and homeless accommodation and service providers.



**74%** of these Islanders recorded as homeless were male and **26%** were female.



The largest group recorded as homeless by age for **males** is **'26 to 35' years old** and for **females** is **'up to 25' years old**



**Substance use** was the main recorded reason for homelessness among males at **15%** of cases



**At risk of, has experienced, or is escaping domestic abuse was the main recorded reason for homelessness among females at 26% of cases**



**188 Islanders were living in temporary shelter accommodation with service providers for some, or all, of Q1 2025, and 16 Islanders received Housing Advice Service assistance to secure short-term accommodation.**



**66 people were living with family or friends and 42 were living in the private rental sector before engaging with a service provider.**



**Aztec House GP clinic was the most frequently used External Service at 22%, with both Alcohol and Drugs Service and Adult Mental Health receiving 15% of referrals.**

# Q1 2025 Homelessness Report

## Definition of homelessness

In Q1 2025, there were 321 service visits by 304 people.

Of these 304 people, just under 300 individuals had their homelessness categorised under one of the four high level definitions of homelessness in the Minister for Housing's 'homelessness definition framework',<sup>1</sup> showing that:

- 253 people were classed as being 'houseless' under the framework. This means that they had a temporary place to sleep in institutional or shelter accommodation.
- 32 people were classed as living in 'insecure housing', which includes situations where a person is living in insecure accommodation, under an eviction order, or living under the threat of violence.
- 10 people were classed as being 'roofless', which includes situations such as rough sleeping; and
- there were less than 5 people identified as living in 'inadequate housing'.<sup>2</sup>

High level definition of homelessness	Count
Houseless	253
Insecure	32
Roofless	10
Inadequate	<5

**Table 1: High level homelessness definition of service provider service users**

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<sup>1</sup> Homelessness Definition Framework (October 2022) – <https://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Home%20and%20community/Homeless%20Definition.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of anonymity and avoidance of disclosing personal information, the count of individuals who are classed as homeless due to their accommodation being 'inadequate' is stated as 'less than 5'.

## Characteristics

### Gender profile

Of the 304 service users recorded as homeless in Q1 2025, 74% were male and 26% were female.<sup>3</sup>

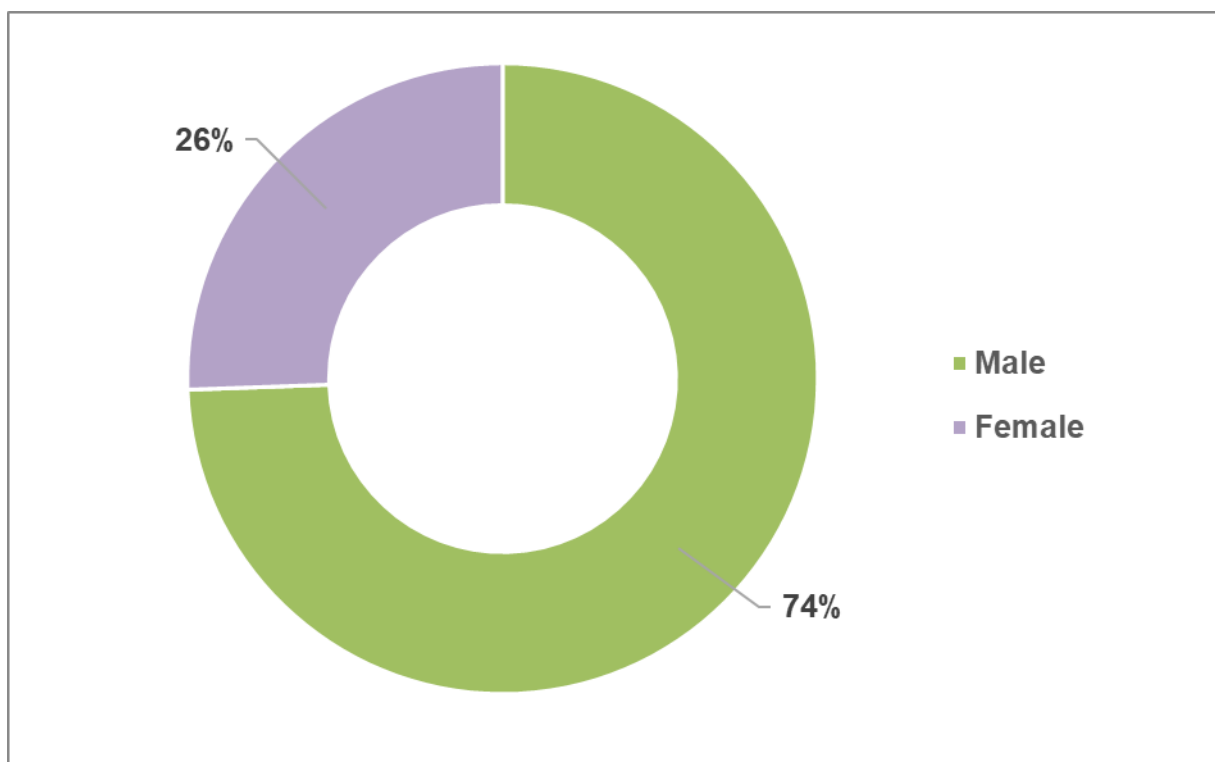
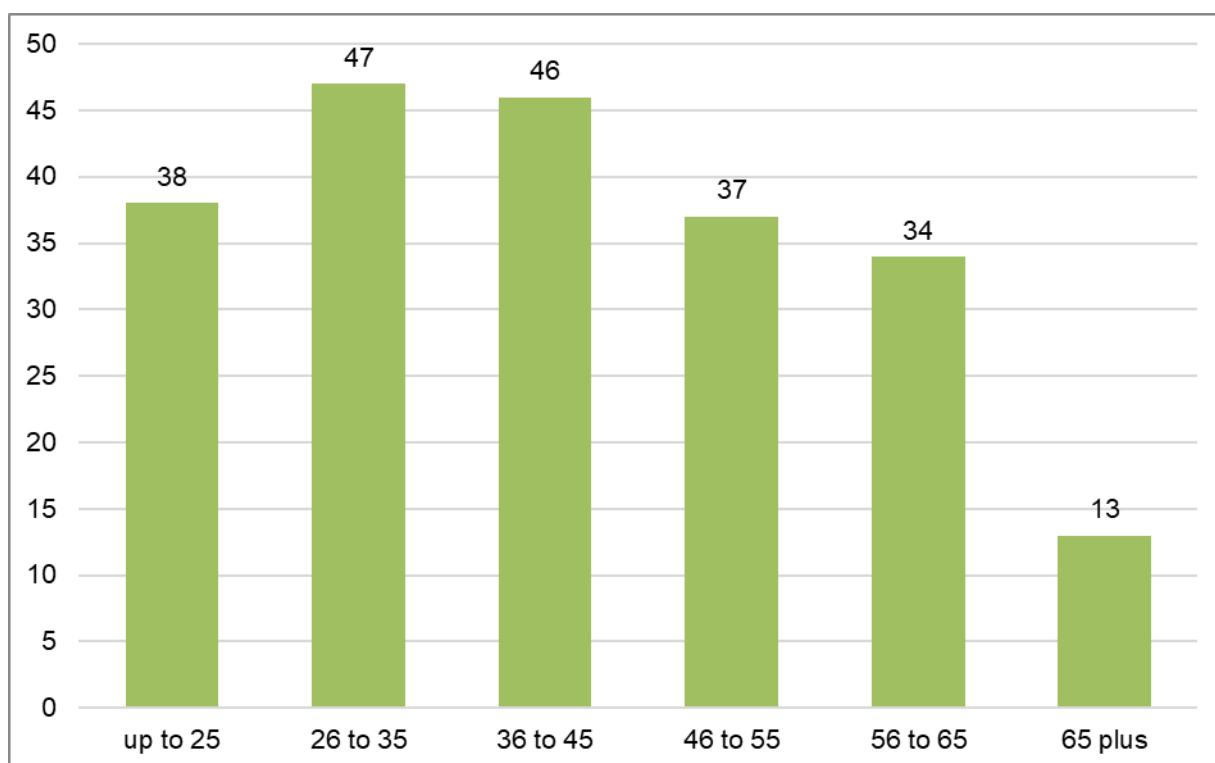


Figure 1: gender of people recorded as homeless by percentage (%)

### Age profile by gender

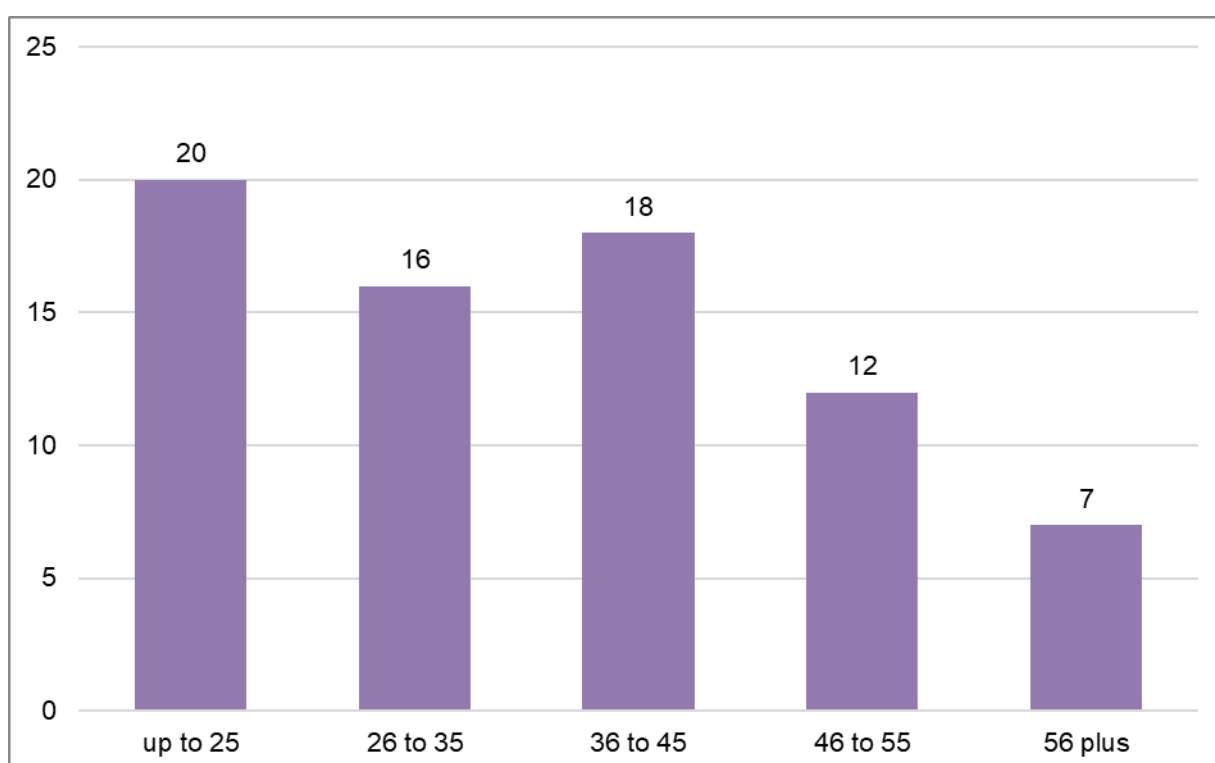
Figure 2 shows that the age group '26 to 35' years old has the highest number of males, closely followed by the '36 to 45' years old age group.

<sup>3</sup> In this reporting quarter, there was a count of less than 5 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, those identifying as transgender or non-binary have been included within the binary gender categories. The allocation was made proportionally, maintaining the overall gender distribution between male and female in Figure 1.



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

Figure 3 shows the age range of females is highest in the 'up to 25' age band.<sup>4</sup>



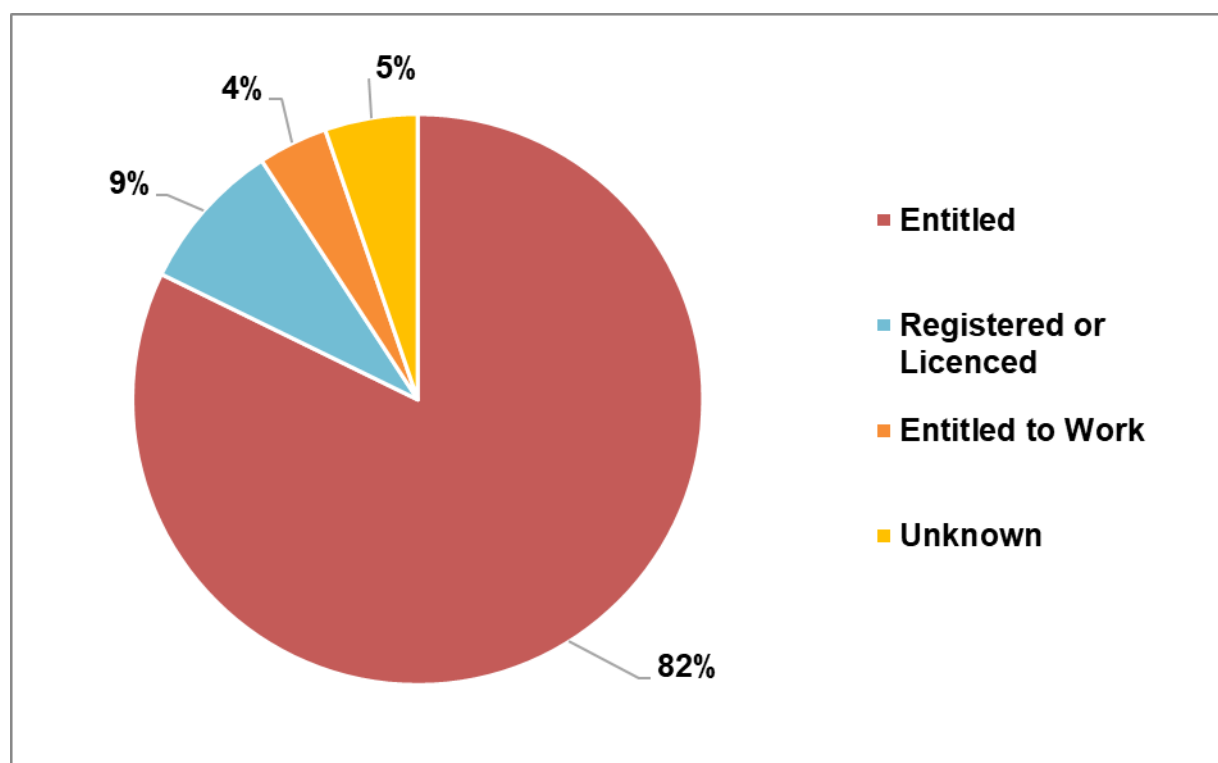
**Figure 3: reported age range (in years) of females recorded as homeless**

<sup>4</sup> Note that the horizontal x-axis of reported age groups for Figures 2 and 3 do not allow for a direct comparison between the ages of males and females. Figure 2 provides a 65 plus group, whereas Figure 3 provides a 56 plus group. This is for the purposes of avoiding disclosure and reporting counts of less than 5.

## Residential and employment status

The residential status<sup>5</sup> of the 304 service users recorded in Q1 2025 was as follows:

- 82% had 'Entitled' residential status;
- 9% had 'Registered' or 'Licenced' status;
- 4% had 'Entitled to Work' status; and
- 5% were 'unknown'.



**Figure 4: residential status of people recorded as homeless by percentage (%)**

Service providers were able to record the employment status<sup>6</sup> of 268 service users in Q1 2025, of which:

- 158 people (59%) were recorded as being unemployed;
- 76 people (28%) were recorded as being employed;
- 14 people (5%) were recorded as retired and other; and
- 11 people (4%) recorded as in education and training
- 9 people (4%)<sup>7</sup> recorded as working part time.

<sup>5</sup> An explanation of residential statuses and what they mean is available at:

<https://www.gov.je/Working/Contributions/RegistrationCards/Pages/ResidentialStatus.aspx>

<sup>6</sup> In Figure 5, 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.'

<sup>7</sup> These percentages do not add up to 100 due to the rounding of numbers.



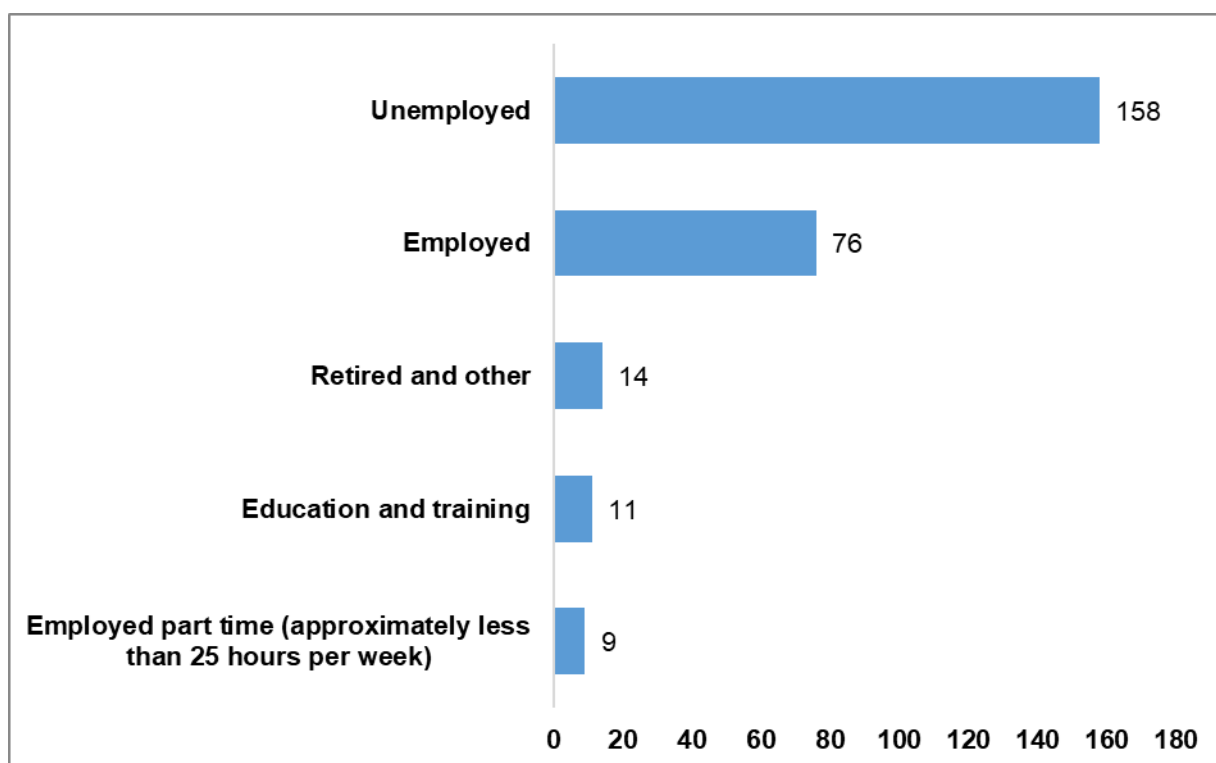


Figure 5: number of people who are homeless by employment status



# Housing Advice Service

This section sets out homelessness statistics from the data produced by the Housing Advice Service (HAS).

The HAS is a government service within Employment, Social Security and Housing (ESSH) that provides information, advice and support to islanders about all aspects of housing. This includes the provision of information and support for islanders who are homeless or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

## HAS Homelessness Statistics:

The statistics in this section relate only to people where the HAS is the lead organisation supporting those individuals, and where they are not in contact with other homeless accommodation and service providers. This is to avoid duplication in the reporting process.

The HAS also works with people who are in contact with the other service providers, but where the HAS is not the lead organisation supporting those individuals. These statistics do not, therefore, represent the full extent of the work undertaken by the HAS in relation to homelessness.

## HAS service users: engagement, active, and resolved cases:

During Q1 2025, of the 304 people identified as homeless, the HAS dealt with 84 active cases relating to homelessness, of which:

- 51 people came into contact with the HAS before this reporting quarter; and
- 33 people came into contact with the HAS during Q1 2025.

Of the 84 people, 52 were still active cases at the end of Q1 2025, and 32 cases had been resolved by the HAS.

HAS service users	Count	Came into contact before Q1	Came into contact during Q1
Active case at end of Q1	52	30	22
Resolved case at end of Q1	32	21	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>

**Table 2: HAS service users by active and resolved cases, and first engagement before and during Q1 2025**

Of the 51 service users who came into contact with the HAS before Q1 2025:

- 26 of them commenced engagement during Q4 2024
- 13 commenced engagement during Q3 2024, and
- 12 commenced engagement during Q2 2024

Of the 32 cases resolved by the end of Q1 2025:

- 11 people were accommodated by Andium Homes; 10 no longer wanted or required support; and the other 11 returned to family or partner, or secured accommodation in the private sector.

### **HAS assistance to secure accommodation:**

In some instances, the HAS provide assistance to help an individual secure short-term accommodation. Of the 52 individuals with an active case with the HAS, 16 people received HAS assistance to secure short-term accommodation.

<b>HAS service users</b>	<b>Count of active cases</b>	<b>HAS assistance to secure accommodation</b>
Active case	52	16

**Table 3: HAS service users by active case and those with HAS assistance to secure accommodation.**

# Accommodation and Service Providers

This section sets out homelessness statistics from the data produced by the following homeless accommodation and service providers:

- FREEDA
- Jersey Association of Youth and Friendship (JAYF)
- Sanctuary Trust
- The Shelter Trust



During Q1 2025, of the 321 service visits by 304 people, these service providers received 237 visits by 220 people.

## Reasons for homelessness

The reporting process allows service providers 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 might become homeless or is at risk of experiencing homelessness. This allows for some of the complexity of these homelessness situations to be recorded by service providers. There were over 425 reasons for homelessness recorded by service providers in Q1 2025.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> 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 4 to 6. '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.

<b>Reason for homelessness</b>	<b>%</b>
Substance use (alcohol and drug use)	14
Mental health problems	11
Person aged 18 to 25 years requiring support to manage independently	11
Parent, family or friend no longer willing or able to accommodate	10
At risk of, has experienced, or is escaping domestic abuse	8
Unemployment or unstable employment	7
Breakdown of relationships	7
Uncategorised	6
Breakdown of relationships – abusive behaviour	5
Lack of affordable accommodation	4
Family breakdowns	4
History of offending	4
Other	4
Physical disability and/or ill-health	3
Mortgage or rent arrears	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4: reasons for homelessness by percentage (%)<sup>9</sup>**

The reasons recorded by service providers for homelessness varied between males and females. There were nearly 300 reasons for homelessness recorded for males, as illustrated in Table 5 as percentages. The table shows that ‘substance use (alcohol and drugs use)’ was the main reason for homelessness recorded amongst males at 15%.

<sup>9</sup> Tables 4 to 6 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)	15
Mental health problems	12
Unemployment or unstable employment	10
Parent, family or friend no longer willing or able to accommodate	10
Breakdown of relationships	10
Person aged 18 to 25 years requiring support to manage independently	10
Uncategorised	7
Lack of affordable accommodation	6
Other	5
Family breakdowns	5
History of offending	4
Physical disability and/or ill-health	4
Mortgage or rent arrears	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5: reasons for homelessness amongst males by percentage (%)<sup>10</sup>

There were over 125 reasons for homelessness recorded for females, as illustrated in Table 6. The table shows that 'at risk of, has experienced, or is escaping domestic abuse' was the main reason for homelessness recorded amongst females at 26%, followed by 'person aged 18 to 25 years requiring support to manage independently' at 14%. 'Breakdown of relationships – abusive behaviour' at 13% reflects that two of the three most recorded reasons for homelessness amongst females relate to abuse.

Reasons for homelessness amongst females	%
At risk of, has experienced, or is escaping domestic abuse	26
Person aged 18 to 25 years requiring support to manage independently	14
Breakdown of relationships – abusive behaviour	13
Parent, family or friend no longer willing or able to accommodate	11
Substance use (alcohol and drugs use)	9
Other	9
Mental health problems	7
Breakdown of relationships	6
Uncategorised	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

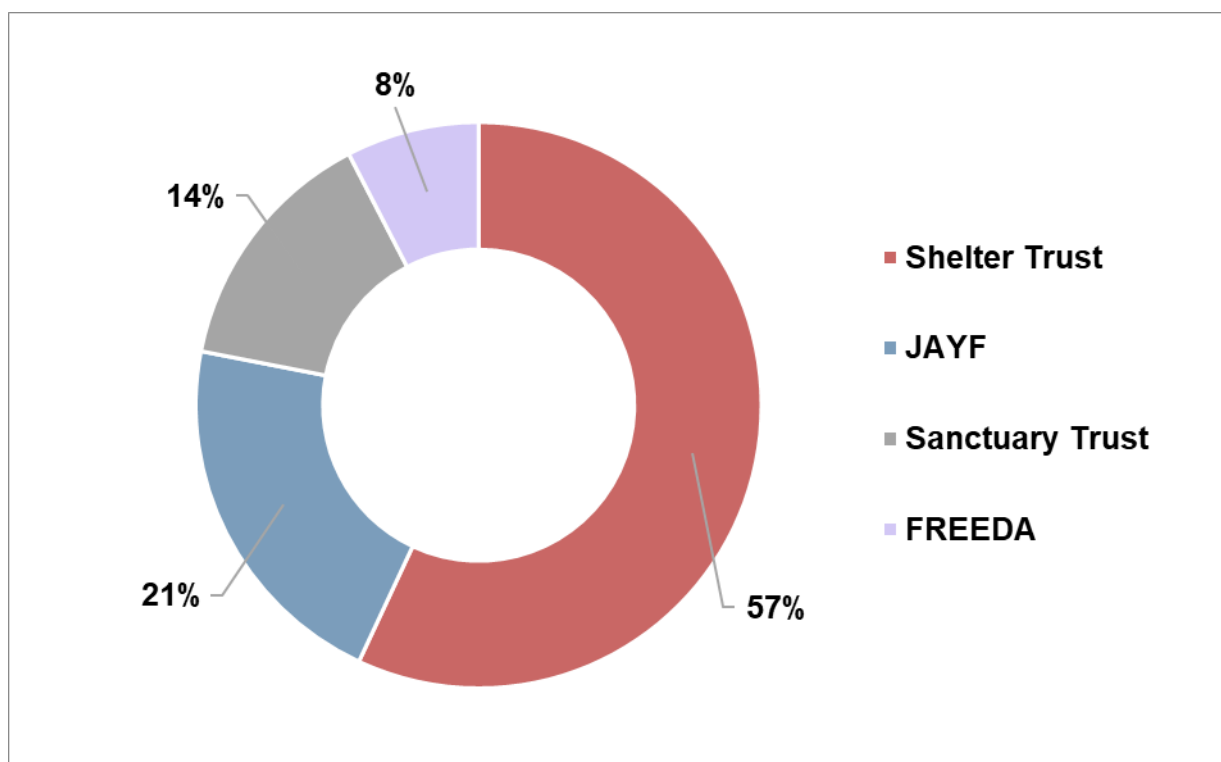
Table 6: reasons for homelessness amongst females by percentage (%)<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Table 5 shows the percentages of reasons for homelessness based on the count for males only, with a recorded count of just under 300.

<sup>11</sup> Table 6 shows the percentage of reasons for homelessness based on the count for females only, with a recorded count of over 125.

## Service visits and residency

Of the 237 recorded service visits by islanders to service providers in Q1 2025, the Shelter Trust received 57% of visits; JAYF received 21% of visits; Sanctuary Trust received 14% of visits and FREEDA received 8% of visits.



**Figure 7: service visits by service provider (%)**

Of the 304 people recorded as homeless during Q1 2025, 188 had been accommodated during the quarter by FREEDA, JAYF, Sanctuary Trust and the Shelter Trust.

Residency by provider is shown in Figure 8:

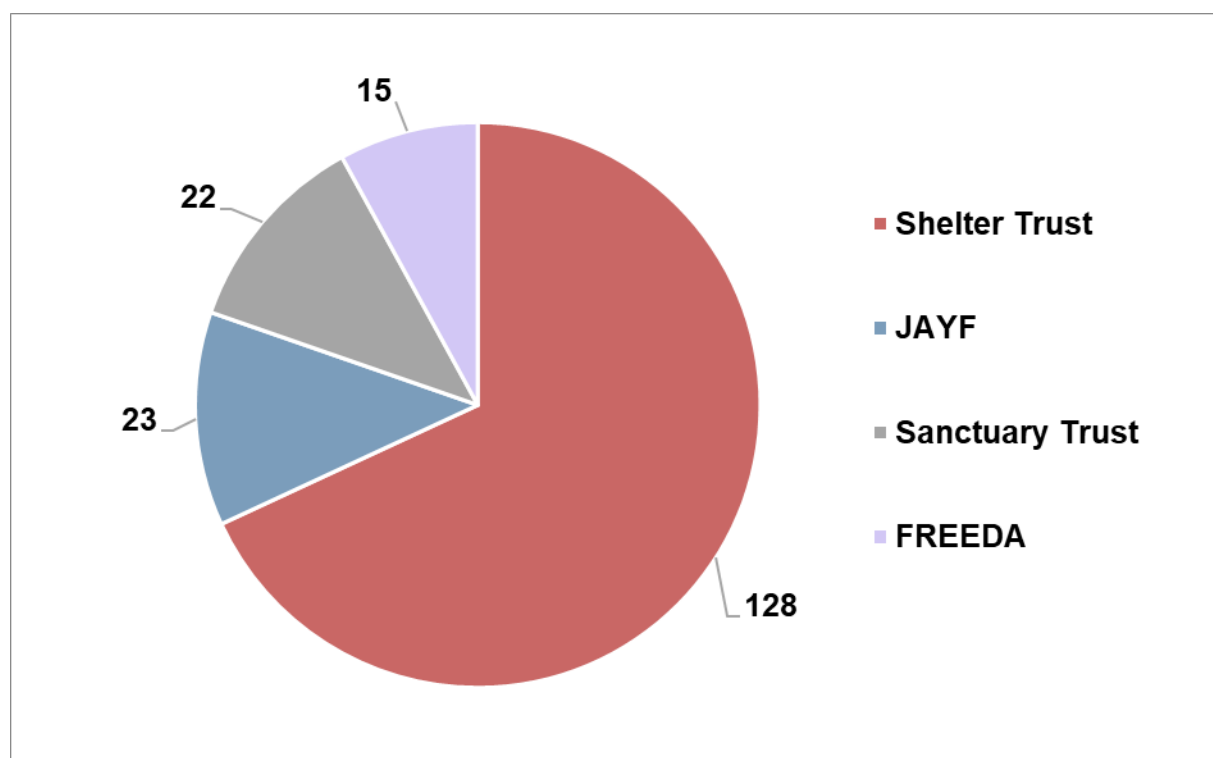


Figure 8: residency by service provider

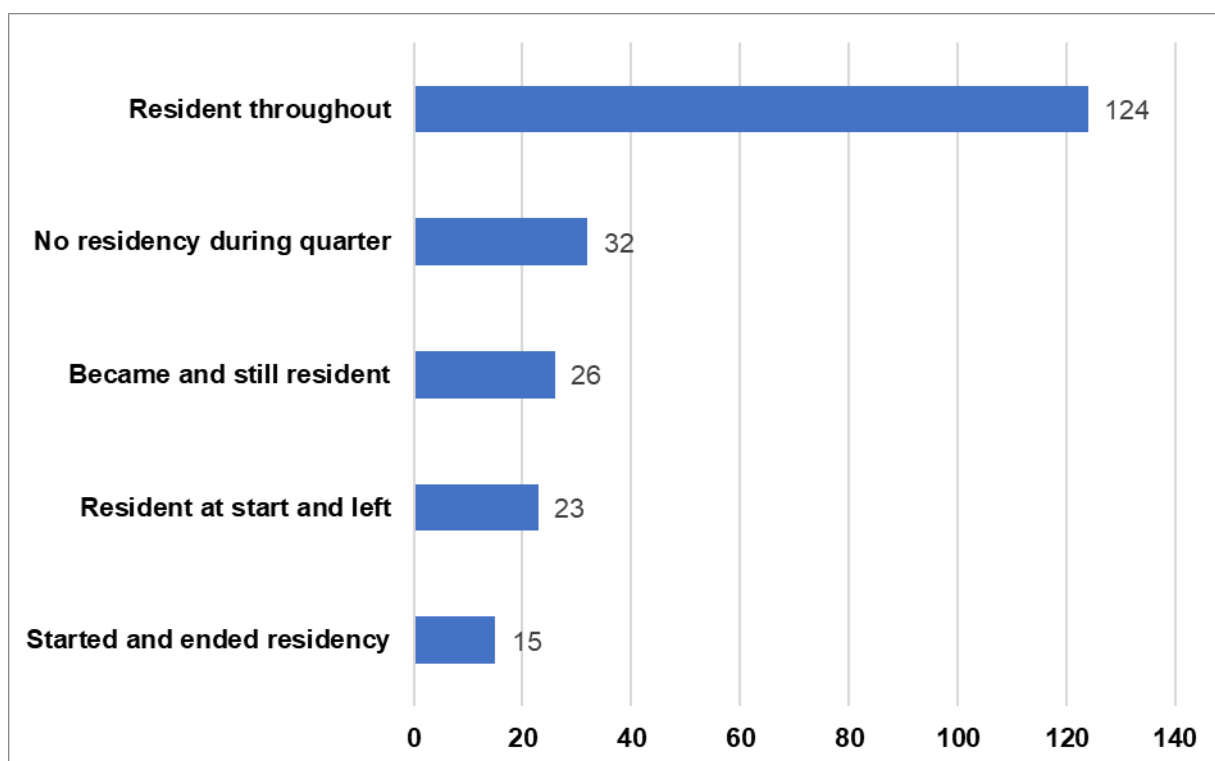
Service providers also recorded whether or not a person:

- had been resident throughout Q1
- became a resident during Q1 and was still in residency at the end of the quarter
- was resident at the start of Q1 and then left residency
- had a period of residency that started and ended within Q1
- did not have any residency during the quarter.

Figure 9 shows that 124 of the 220 service users were resident throughout the reporting quarter with service providers, meaning that they spent this period in continuous residency<sup>12</sup>.

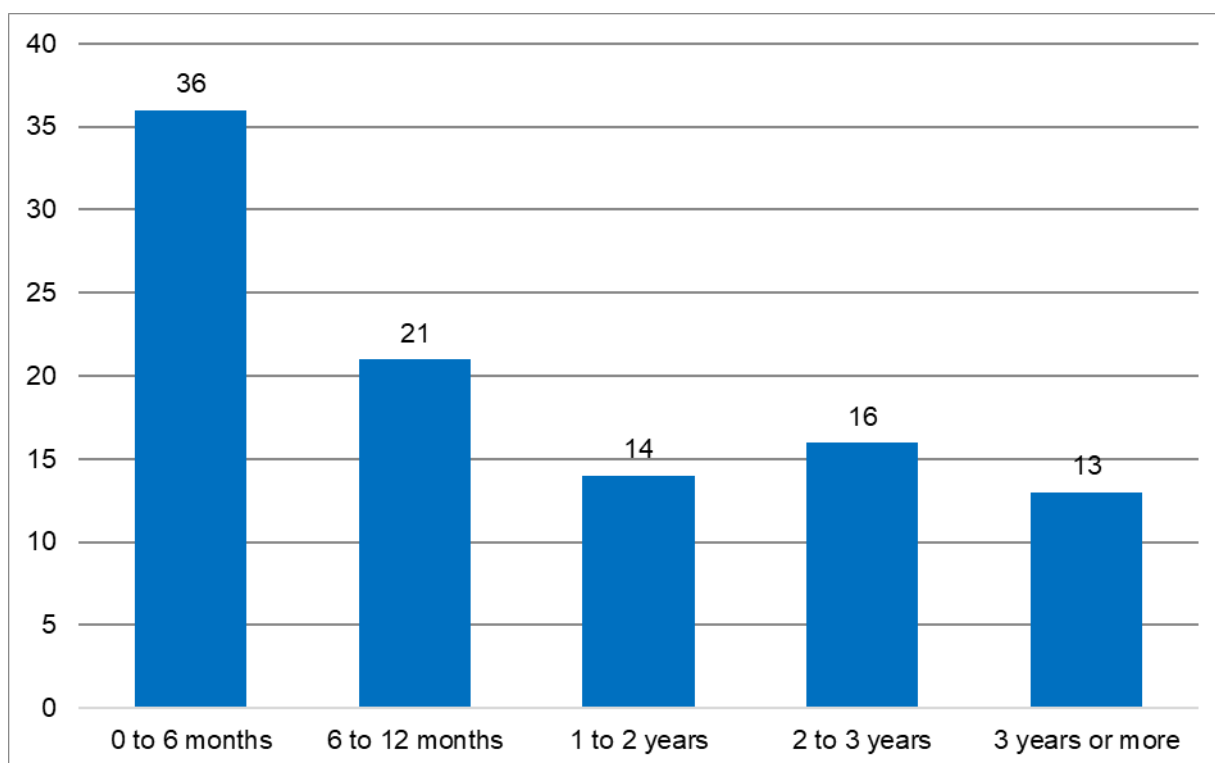
<sup>12</sup> The 124 service users that have been resident throughout the quarter are those who were resident during Q4 2024 continued this residency throughout Q1 and were still resident at the end of the reporting quarter. As such, this represents those service users that are experiencing continuous residency over the longer term.





**Figure 9: service users' residency during quarter**

Figure 10 shows the length of continuous residency over a longer timeframe by percentage of users. This shows that residency of 'up to 6 months' with service providers has the largest percentage of people.



**Figure 10: number of service users' continuous residency over time as a %<sup>13</sup>**

<sup>13</sup> The different time spans on the x-axis should be noted. The first two groupings are for 6-month periods, the following two are for 1-year periods and the final one for 3-years or more.

## A person's journey

Information has been provided in relation to the pre-service living situation of people who engaged with homelessness accommodation service providers in Q1 2025.

Figure 11 shows that the two most common were 'living with family or friends' (66 persons) and 'private rental sector' (42 persons).

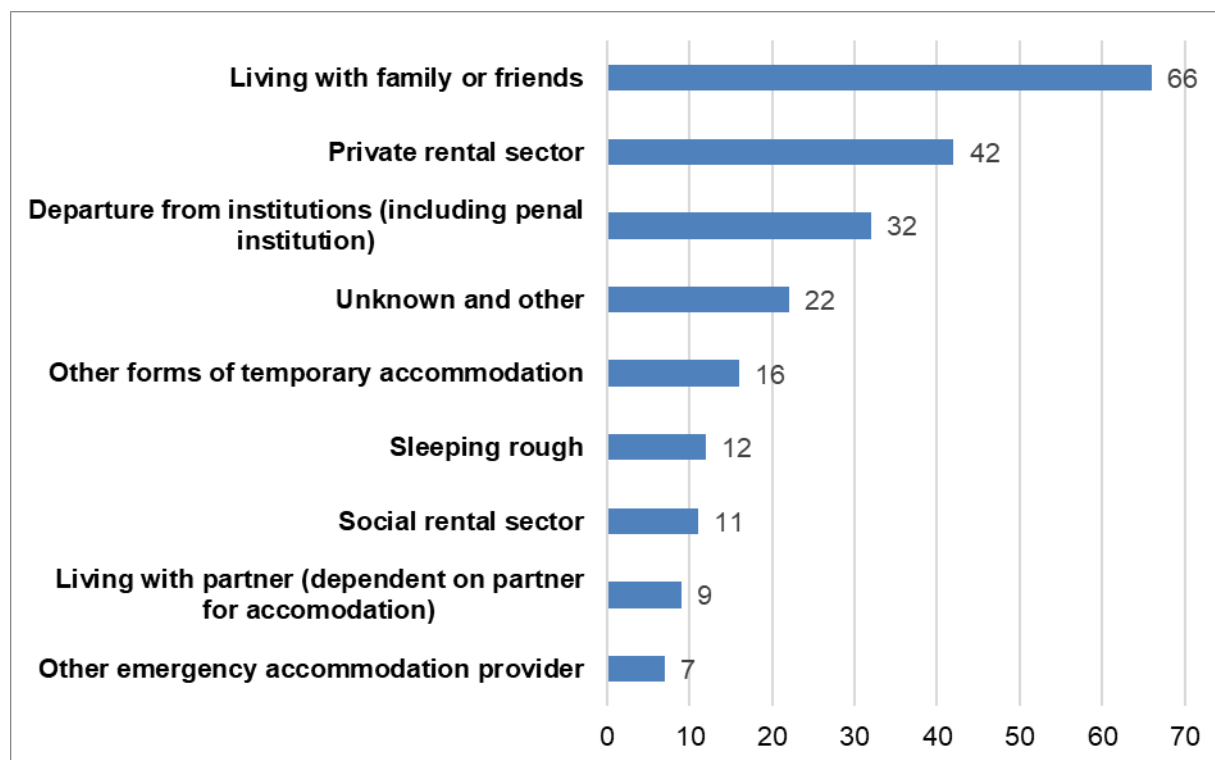


Figure 11: pre-service living situations<sup>14</sup>

Of the 32 people who were not resident with a service provider during Q1 2025 (Figure 9), 10 people were placed by a provider on a waiting list, and 17 people decided not to take up residency with a provider.

Those who did not have residency	Count
Placed on a waiting list	10
Decided not to have residency	17

Table 7: status of those who did not have residency

Of the 38 people who left residency with a service provider this quarter (Figure 9), 27 people secured suitable accommodation. The remaining 11 people were either asked to leave by a service provider, referred to another service, decided not to no longer have residency with a service provider, or their end of quarter status was not recorded.

<sup>14</sup> For the purposes of anonymity and avoidance of disclosure, and for presentation purposes, categories in Figure 11 have been grouped together where it is considered that the reasons were similar in nature.

Where a referral route has been recorded for the 237 service visits to providers, Figure 12 shows that 'self-referral' to service providers is the main referral route for people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness at 56%, followed by an 'agency / multi agency referral' at 38%. 'Self-referral' includes where a person has been signposted to another service provider for assistance, either verbally or through some other form of signposting, as opposed to a formal referral process.

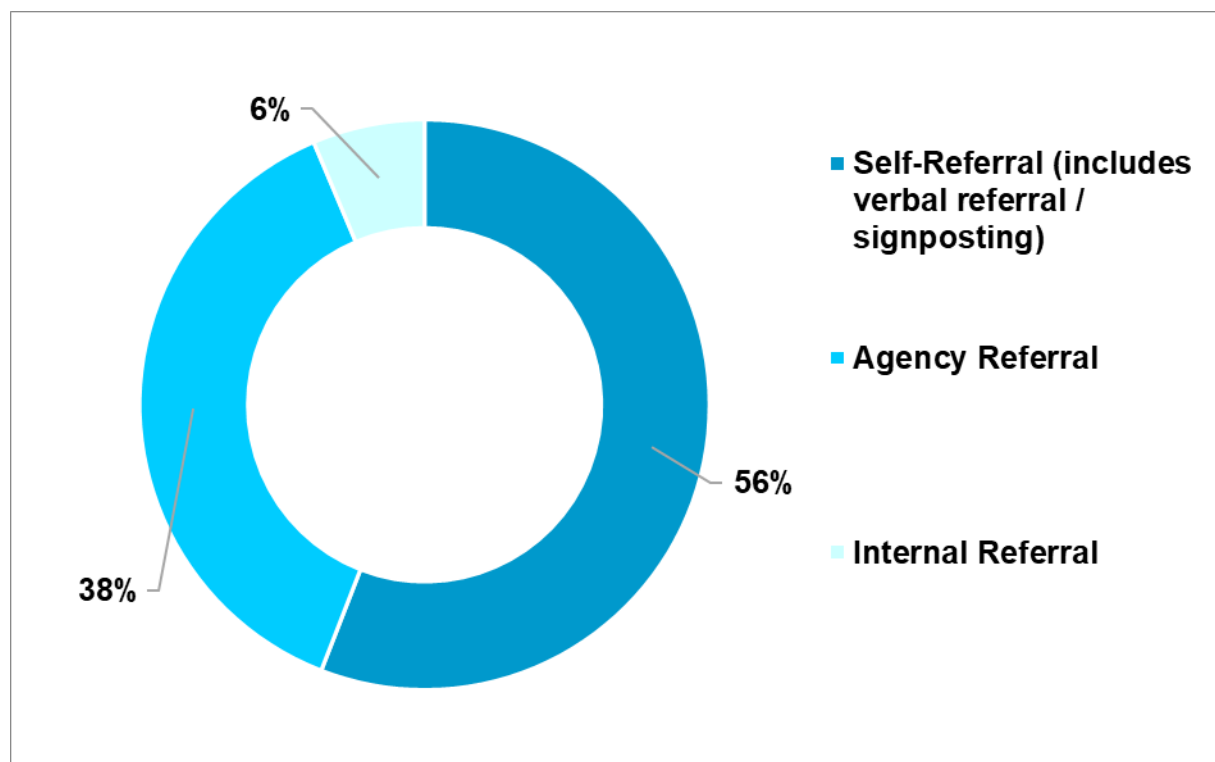


Figure 12: service referral route by percentage (%)

## External services

People engaging with service providers may also be referred to multiple external services such as government services or charitable organisations to support their needs. Service providers were able to report up to three of these types of referral per person. This 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 over 170 counts were recorded in Q1 2025 where a person had been referred to external services.

Table 8 shows that the Aztec House GP clinic was the most frequently reported category, representing 22% of external services used by individuals.

The 'other government agency/service'<sup>15</sup> category reflects that a person may be referred to a range of government agencies and services, and that this category may not be the primary service used by a person, but which for many will be included as part of the package to support their needs.

Engagement with external services	%
Aztec House GP clinic	22
Other government agency/service	21
Alcohol and Drugs Service	15
Adult Mental Health	15
Probation & Aftercare Service	6
Adult Social Services, Children's Social Care Services	6
Charitable organisations	5
Domestic Abuse	4
Housing Advice Service	3
Other	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 8: engagement with external services used by percentage (%)<sup>16</sup>**

<sup>15</sup> 'Other government agency/service' refers to Government services that have not been specifically categorised as a particular Government service in the reporting process.

<sup>16</sup> The external services listed in Table 8 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.

## Service provider updates

The organisations who have contributed to this report have provided the following comments on the operation of their services in Q1 2025:

### **FREEDA**

- Domestic abuse remains a significant and deeply concerning cause of homelessness, particularly among women, and is identified as the leading reason for homelessness for females
- In the Q1 Report, the primary reason cited for women experiencing their homelessness is domestic abuse at 26% of all the recorded reasons, with a further 13% relating to abusive behaviour, demonstrating that almost 40% of the reasons women experience a housing crisis relate to abuse
- This highlights the urgent need for targeted support services and safe accommodation for those fleeing abusive situations
- FREEDA received more self-referrals to the Safe House than referrals from other agencies. This trend is evident in the Q1 Report which indicates that self-referral remains the most common route into homelessness services, followed by agency referrals. This reflects a pattern that has remained consistent across previous quarters
- The Q1 Homelessness Report shows that FREEDA received 8% of service visits. This smaller proportion reflects our specialised focus on supporting women fleeing domestic abuse, the length of stay we offer (up to four months, with the possibility of extension), and the limited number of rooms available to accommodate both families and single women
- In Q1 the number of women residing at the house, both with and without children, has remained stable, in contrast to Q4, where there was a decrease in the number of women with children
- The age range of women accessing our services in Q4 and Q1 was relatively consistent, with fewer women in their early 20's accessing FREEDA support
- The majority of our residents in Q1 received support from external agencies, which has been consistent across previous quarters, and in Q1 the majority of women who moved to the safe house had prior engagement with the organisation, which is also consistent with previous quarterly trends.

## JAYF

- During Q1 period we had less than 5 new residents move into properties that we look after, with six residents leaving during that period.

## Sanctuary Trust

- During Q1 of 2025, Sanctuary admitted a count of less than 5 new residents, and a count of less than 5 residents left the service.
- We conducted 5 assessments, all of whom were placed on our waiting list

## The Shelter Trust

### Aztec House

- Aztec House has supported a high number of service users, male and female, ranging from age 18-75+. Aztec House was running at full or near full capacity during Q1.
- The main reasons for individuals presenting for emergency accommodation at Aztec House range from: relationship breakdowns, prison leavers, individuals without 5-years' residency or living in unsuitable accommodation.
- The majority of service users presenting were male, with an even number of individuals presenting for accommodation and service users leaving Shelter.
- During Q1, Aztec House noted an increase in the number of new individuals not previously known to Shelter.
- Good working relationships internally and externally have provided service users with opportunities to improve their accommodation situation by moving to other Shelter sites or into social housing provider accommodation. A number of service users have also moved into the private rental sector and/or rebuilt relationships with family/significant others and moved back home.
- In summary, a standard quarter for Aztec House when comparing to previous years, with the exception being, the return in numbers of new individuals previously unknown to Shelter.

### Evans House

- During Q1 2025, less than 5 service users moved into Andium accommodation and less than 5 moved into the private rental sector. Some

service users have struggled with private rental landlords not accepting individuals in receipt of income support and/or service users struggling to overcome the challenges associated with having a criminal record.

- A concern for service users when trying to move on from Shelter is the lack of finances. Private sector landlords are seeking a deposit and a month's rent in advance. In relation to service users moving into Andium accommodation, they often do not have the funds to immediately furnish their new accommodation.
- Upon the lease being signed, the prospective tenant is paying rent immediately, whilst at the same time they may not be in a position to move out of Shelter accommodation.
- In these circumstances, service users remain at Evans House longer than is necessary, together with the Trust Shelter not receiving rent charge payments for significant periods.

#### **Midvale Road, Dun Na Ri and Seaton Place**

- All sites have been operating at full capacity throughout the first quarter of 2025. A number of resettlement service users are on the Andium Homes waiting list via the Partnership Pathway.

#### **Strathmore**

- In January and February, Strathmore had a settled month in terms of service users. During March, Strathmore supported a count of less than 5 leavers and during the same month, six new service users arrived.

#### **Venetia**

- Venetia House supported four new service users in Q1. One direct access and three from external agencies. There were three leavers during this quarter, two moved into the private rental sector and one into social housing provider accommodation.
- Andium Homes are now operating differently in terms of accommodation offered. Previously, service users of Shelter would 'bid' for properties on the website. Instead, Andium Homes are allocating particular accommodation, based on what they determine to be appropriate for the person. The challenge for Shelter in this context is establishing when accommodation is offered and if a service user has declined accommodation. The decision to decline may result in a person dropping from 'band 1' to 'band 2' with obvious consequences for lengthening the duration of the homelessness episode experienced by our service users.

## Housing Advice Service

- The Housing Advice Service provides support and guidance to those facing the threat of homelessness and those who are homeless. This support and guidance is tailored around the individual to work together towards maintaining accommodation when threatened with homelessness, providing assistance to secure accommodation for those who are homeless, as well as helping to develop additional support where required.
- During Q1 2025, there were 84 active cases where the HAS was the lead organisation for these individuals in providing this support. A number of these cases presented complexities that mean securing suitable ongoing accommodation and support can be challenging. The HAS works with the individuals and agencies to assist providing accommodation, support and longer-term resolution.
- The HAS continues to develop and strengthen working relationships with multiple organisations and agencies to facilitate ongoing improvements to service provision and enhance the connective approach to supporting those who are threatened with homelessness or experiencing homelessness.



## Notes

Evidencing the scale and nature of homelessness is a complex activity, and the Minister is grateful to the following organisations who engage with the reporting process and provide the valuable anonymised data that provides the basis for this report:

- FREEDA
- Jersey Association of Youth and Friendship
- Sanctuary Trust
- The Shelter Trust
- Housing Advice Service<sup>17</sup>

Information about the accommodation and services that these organisations provide is set out in the Appendix.

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.

The purpose of these reports is to generate an empirical understanding of homelessness in Jersey, and these publications support the recommendation of the 'Jersey Homelessness Strategy' (2020) to evidence the scale and nature of homelessness in the Island.<sup>18</sup>

The nature of this information is sensitive, and it is important to protect the privacy of individuals when publishing statistics to 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 this process of grouping and rounding. 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.

### Developing the Reporting Process

The reporting process continues to be developed as the Minister works with organisations involved in providing homelessness accommodation and support services to refine and enhance the reporting process. This includes the review of reporting categories, and the addition of new categories in some of the areas of the data, to reflect the experiences of these involved organisations.

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<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Jersey Homelessness Strategy [https://homelessness.je/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Jersey-Homelessness-Strategy\\_January-2022.pdf](https://homelessness.je/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Jersey-Homelessness-Strategy_January-2022.pdf)

The Q1 2025 report is based on the definition of homelessness adopted through the Minister for Housing’s Homelessness Definition Framework (2022).<sup>19</sup> The four-tier framework sets out the range of living situations and operational categories that amount to homelessness in Jersey:

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

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.<sup>20</sup>
- 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.

<sup>19</sup> Homelessness Definition Framework (October 2022) – <https://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Home%20and%20community/Homeless%20Definition.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> 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/hiddenhomelessnessintheuk evidencereview/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.**

**Any comments or suggestions about this report can be sent to: [Homelessnessdata@gov.je](mailto:Homelessnessdata@gov.je)**

## Appendix

The Q1 2025 report has been compiled from data provided by the following homelessness accommodation and support service providers.

<b>Andium Homes Partnership Pathway</b>	<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><a href="https://www.andiumhomes.je/">https://www.andiumhomes.je/</a></p>
<b>FREEDA</b>	<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><a href="https://www.freeda.org.je/">https://www.freeda.org.je/</a></p>
<b>Jersey Association of Youth and Friendship (JAYF)</b>	<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><a href="https://jayf.org.je/">https://jayf.org.je/</a></p>
<b>Housing Advice Service</b>	<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><a href="https://www.gov.je/home/housingadvice/service/">https://www.gov.je/home/housingadvice/service/</a></p>
<b>Sanctuary Trust</b>	<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><a href="http://www.sanctuarytrust.org.je/">http://www.sanctuarytrust.org.je/</a></p>
<b>The Shelter Trust</b>	<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"> <li>▪ outreach service to support individuals who are sleeping rough;</li> </ul>

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