How the automated check calculates the period of residence

If the automated check finds evidence of UK employment or some benefits in a month, it counts as a month of continuous residence. For example, if HMRC records find a monthly pay slip this will evidence one month of continuous residence. If HMRC records find a weekly pay slip, this will also count as a month of continuous residence.

Some records count as evidence of residence for a longer period. For example, an annual self-assessment tax return that contains income from self-employment will count as evidence for that whole tax year, not just the month that the self-assessment return was completed. Find out how the automated check calculates your UK residence.

If the automated check cannot find any evidence of residence for more than 6 months in any 12 month period, this counts as a break in your UK continuous residence. If this happens and you believe you qualify for settled status, we'll tell you immediately during your application which time periods this applies to. You'll then be able to <u>upload photos or scans</u> of documents to your application to show your UK residence for at least 6 months in that 12 month period. You'll only need to provide evidence for the months we specify.

How the automated check shows your UK residence

When a caseworker looks at your application, they're only shown which months the automated check has found evidence of residence for. They're not shown any information about:

- which employment, pension or benefits types were used
- the amount of income received
- the amount of tax or benefits paid
- your employer

The caseworker will also see whether you have agreed with the result of the check or if you've said you want to provide additional evidence of your UK residence.

The Home Office does not retain the information used in the automated check.

The following examples show how the result of the check is presented to the caseworker. If the check finds a record for a month showing your UK residence, that box is marked with a tick. If no record is found by the check, the box contains a dash. The date that the application was made, the Application Raised Date, is shown as 'ARD'.

Example 1 – applicant considered for settled status

This application was received in December 2018 and the automated check found data for every alternate month over 5 years. This person will be considered for settled status and will not need to submit any further evidence of UK residence.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018	✓	-	✓	-	√	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	ARD
2017	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	•	✓	
2016	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	
2015	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
2014	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
2013	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-
2012	✓	-	✓	ı	✓	ı	✓	-	✓	ı	✓	-

Example 2 – applicant considered for settled status

This application was received in December 2018. This person will be considered for settled status because they have 5 years' continuous residence. There's no data available for 2 months in January and February 2014 and for 4 months from June to September 2014 but, as this is not more than 6 months in a 12 month period, they still qualify. They have completed 5 years' continuous residence between 2013 and 2017 so it does not matter that the check hasn't found data in 2018.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ARD
2017	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2016	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓
2015	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2014	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓
2013	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	√	✓
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Example 3 – applicant considered for pre-settled status

This application was raised in September 2018. This person will be considered for presettled status because there's no data available before March 2015. If the person has been continuously resident for more than 5 years, they'll be able to provide additional evidence of their residence in their application.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ARD	-	-	
2017	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2016	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
2015	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Example 4– applicant has lived in the UK previously but is not currently resident

This application was received in December 2018. The automated checks have found data for 2013 and 2014. In this case the person does not qualify for settled or pre-settled status based on the results of the automated check. They'll need to provide evidence of residence for at least 1 month between July and December 2018 to obtain pre-settled status.

If this person believes that they qualify for settled status they'll need to provide additional evidence to demonstrate a period of 5 years continuous residence. This could be within the last 7 years covered by the automated check or from an earlier period. If the person uses an earlier period of 5 years continuous residence, that period will not constitute continuous residence if they cannot show any residence within the last 5 years.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ARD
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ı	-	1	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ı	-	ı	1
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
2013	✓		✓		✓		✓		√	✓	√	✓
2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓