

Habitual Residence Test

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Introduction

The Habitual Residence Test (HRT) was introduced in 1994 after concerns about people coming from abroad to spend a holiday in the UK and claiming benefits whilst here.

In 2004 a second element was added to the HRT – the need to have a right to reside.

A person who does not have a right to reside cannot be treated as habitually resident in the UK, however not every right to reside is a qualifying right for benefit purposes.

People claiming Universal Credit must show that they have a right to reside in the UK and are habitually resident here. Claimants are asked 3 questions that help us to decide when to apply the HRT:

- What's your nationality? (British, Northern Irish, Irish, other)
- Have you been out of the UK in the last 2 years? (Yes, No)
- How long have you been out of the UK at a time? (less than 2 weeks, 2 to 4 weeks, more than 4 weeks)

The HRT applies if the claimant indicates their nationality is 'other' or they have been out of the UK for more than 4 weeks at a time. The HRT applies to all nationalities.

What is the Habitual Residence Test?

The HRT is a process where evidence is gathered through a set of questions.

The evidence is considered to decide whether the claimant (or the partner of a claimant):

- has the right to reside in Great Britain
- is habitually resident in Great Britain

If it is found that the claimant (or partner) does not have a right to reside, or that they are not habitually resident, the claimant (or partner) is treated as not 'in GB' for the purpose of Universal Credit legislation. Only people who are treated as 'in GB' can be paid Universal Credit.

If one member of a couple has a right to reside but the other does not, Universal Credit is paid at the single person rate. However, the circumstances of the ineligible partner (for example, work, earnings, savings) will be taken into account.

Common Travel Area

Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands and the Republic of Ireland are collectively known as the Common Travel Area (CTA).

People from the CTA are treated in the same way as British citizens for the purpose of the HRT.

HRT – differences between Legacy benefits and Universal Credit

There are differences between legacy benefits and Universal Credit when deciding if someone is habitually resident. The main differences are:

- European Economic Area (EEA) nationals who have a right to reside only as a jobseeker are not eligible for Universal Credit
- Universal Credit claimants and their partners will both have to complete the HRT if applicable
- EEA nationals need to show that they have a right to reside while they remain in the UK

Change of circumstances

As a claimant's circumstances change, their right to reside might also change. Their right to reside and entitlement to Universal Credit must therefore be reviewed, for example:

- an EEA national who starts or stops work is likely to change their right to reside
- an EEA national who was looking for work but becomes ill is likely to change their right to reside
- a person who has leave to remain that is time limited must have their entitlement reviewed if the leave to remain expires
- a person in the UK as a family member of an EEA national must have their right to reside reviewed if the:
 - relationship with the EEA national ended
 - EEA national left the UK or the claimant wished to live in the UK without the EEA national
 - EEA national lost their own right to reside

These are examples - not a complete list.

When a claimant reports a change of circumstances, the Service identifies if that change affects their Right to Reside status and a 'Review HRT decision' to-do is generated. Consideration is given to whether the Right to Reside has changed and whether the claim should now end.

Re-claims

A 'Review HRT decision' to-do will now generate automatically when a re-claim is made by claimants who already have a positive or negative HRT entitlement reason recorded on the service.

This is important as claimants may have a change of circumstances that impacts their HRT entitlement during the period between their claim closing and making a re-claim.