

	Asylum	SIJS	T-Visa
<b>Adjudication Process</b>	1 month to 5 year waiting period for interview. If UAC stripped, must pursue in adversarial proceeding before the immigration judge.	Family court adjudication separately from immigration. Immigration process requires filing forms/evidence. Processing times with USCIS are 1-2 years.	Personal affidavit required with application filing, evidence of LEA reporting and eligibility as victim of trafficking. Approximately 2 year waiting process; no in-person interview.
<b>Adjudication Substance</b>	USCIS interview focuses on asylum eligibility – often extensive questioning regarding past trauma.	USCIS interview which focuses on biographic information and admissibility, and not on abuse/neglect/abandonment (deference to state court)	Paper application with no interview.
<b>Green card eligibility</b>	Can apply for green card 1 year after grant. Filed with USCIS.	Backlog means long wait for green card from certain countries. Can concurrently file with green card application, if from certain countries that do not have a backlog. May need to file with immigration judge if in removal proceedings.	Eligible to file three years after T-Visa grant or if the investigation and prosecution of acts of trafficking are completed, as determined by the Attorney General. (Written statement included with adjustment application)
<b>International Travel</b>	Must apply for refugee travel document while in asylee and LPR status. Advisable not to return to home country even after green card granted.	No restrictions on travel to home country, once green card granted.	May use valid T-Visa in your expired passport along with a new valid passport for travel and admission to the United States—must get T visa in passport; cannot use approval notice alone. Can apply for advance parole. Generally, should not travel during pendency of T and investigation. Travel to home country not advised as it may undermine hardship arguments, resulting in revocation of T.

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<b>Public Benefits</b>	Access to some public benefits while claim is pending and additional benefits, including some given to refugees, once granted.	Access to some public benefits once SIJS is granted.	Extensive benefits, including TVAP while pending, and additional benefits once granted T-Visa. Children under 18 who were trafficked outside of the U.S. may qualify for OTIP even if they do not qualify for a T-Visa.
<b>Derivatives (Family Reunification) – Eligibility</b>	Spouse and children <21 at time of filing.	None (though can petition for certain qualifying family members once adjusted to LPRs)	Principal < 21: Parents, spouse, unmarried siblings under 18, unmarried children under 21; and children (any age) of other beneficiaries who face immediate danger due to trafficking  Principal > 21: Spouse, children (unmarried under 21); and children (any age) of other beneficiaries who face immediate danger due to trafficking
<b>Derivatives - Restrictions</b>	Can apply for other family members after obtaining green card. After asylee obtains green card, and then U.S. citizenship, can sponsor parents and siblings for immigrant visa.	Cannot ever petition parents for an immigration benefit.	Must be in T status to petition—cannot adjust before. Once adjusted, can petition for family members the same as any other green card-holder (spouse, children) or citizen (parents, siblings, spouse and children)
<b>Derivatives (Family Reunification) – Process</b>	Can include spouse and children on application if they are in the U.S. or apply for them within 2 years of grant.	Cannot include derivative beneficiaries in application, but as LPR, can sponsor spouse and children	Can file at the same time as principal application or anytime after grant, so long as unadjusted T. NOTE: IOM will help coordinate/pay for travel docs and travel for derivatives