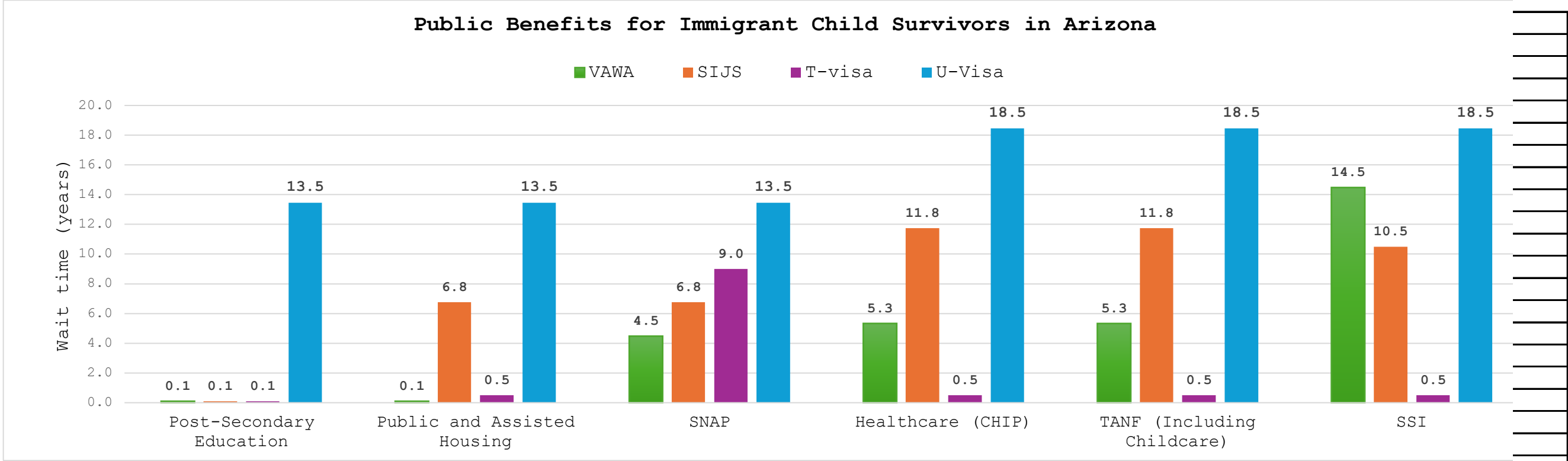
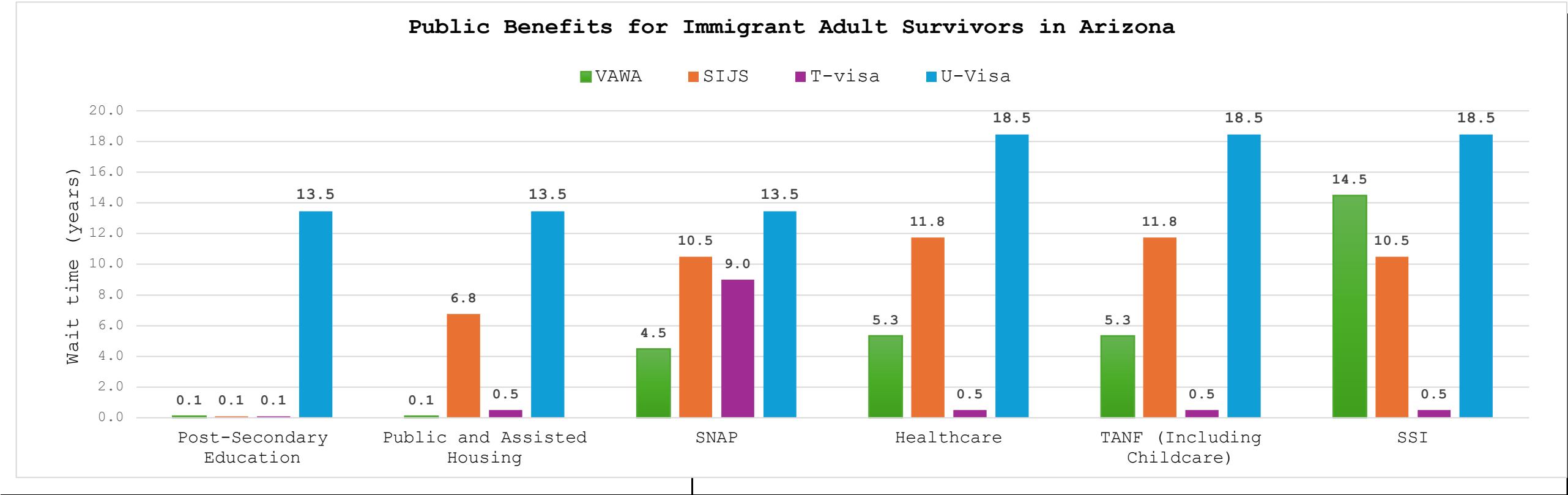


Public Benefits for Immigrant Survivor Children in Arizona						
By Sarah Register, Suzana Coelho and Leslye E. Orloff (June 6, 2026)						
	VAWA	SIJS	T-visa	U-Visa	Governing Law	Conditions Notes
						Regardless of immigration status , noncitizens who attended high school in Arizona for at least two years and graduated (or earned an equivalent diploma) qualify for in-state tuition and state-funded financial aid at public universities or community colleges. Refugees (and T visa applicants with bona fide determinations or T visas) also qualify if they meet state residency requirements. However, immigrats who have or gain legal immigration status under INA §101(a)(15) - including work and student visa holders, diplomats, U visa holders, fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens, and their children - are not eligible for in-state tuition. U visa applicants and U visa holders granted lawful permanent residency are eligible for in-state tuition if they meet the above listed criteria.
Post-Secondary Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.5	State/Federal	
Public and Assisted Housing	0.1	6.8	0.5	13.5	Federal	VAWAs eligibe upon filing, T visas, U visas and SIJS must be qualified immigrants .
						Must be lawful permanent residents. Must also be under 18 , disabled, elderly who was lawfully residing in the U.S. on 8/22/96, have been a qualified immigrant for 5 years or a lawful permanent resident with 40 quarters (5-10 years) of work credit measured from the date they receive work authorization. The 5 year bar and 40 quarters can be earned simultaneously. T visa victims are exempt from the 5 year bar and 40 quarter requirement. SIJS (age 18+) and U visa victims who work become eligible 10 years after receiving work authorization and those who do not have 40 quarters of work credit when they become lawful permanent residents would need to wait to complete the 5 year bar. SIJS or U child who can use the work credit for themselves and a parent, could be up to 5 years less.
SNAP	4.5	6.8	9.0	13.5	Federal	
Healthcare (CHIP)	5.3	11.8	0.5	18.5	Federal	Must be qualified immigrants. If entered the U.S. before 8/22/96 subtract 5 years. (T visa exempt from 5-year bar)
TANF (Including Childcare)	5.3	11.8	0.5	18.5	Federal	Must be qualified immigrants. If entered the U.S. before 8/22/96 subtract 5 years. (T visa exempt from 5-year bar).
SSI	14.5	10.5	0.5	18.5	Federal	Federal laws apply no state funded SSI.
						0.1 = immediately eligible at filing



Public Benefits for Immigrant Survivor Adults in Arizona						
By Sarah Register, Suzana Coelho and Leslye E. Orloff (June 6, 2026)						
	VAWA	SIJS	T-visa	U-Visa	Governing Law	Conditions Notes
						Regardless of immigration status , noncitizens who attended high school in Arizona for at least two years and graduated (or earned an equivalent diploma) qualify for in-state tuition and state-funded financial aid at public universities or community colleges. Refugees (and T visa applicants with bona fide determinations or T visas) also qualify if they meet state residency requirements. However, immigrats who have or gain legal immigration status under INA §101(a)(15) - including work and student visa holders, diplomats, U visa holders, fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens, and their children - are not eligible for in-state tuition. U visa applicants and U visa holders granted lawful permanent residency are eligible for in-state tuition if they meet the above listed criteria.
Post-Secondary Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.5	State/Federal	
Public and Assisted Housing	0.1	6.8	0.5	13.5	Federal	VAWAs eligibe upon filing, T visas, U visas and SIJS must be qualified immigrants .
						Must be lawful permanent residents. Must also be under 18 , disabled, elderly who was lawfully residing in the U.S. on 8/22/96, have been a qualified immigrant for 5 years or a lawful permanent resident with 40 quarters (5-10 years) of work credit measured from the date they receive work authorization. The 5 year bar and 40 quarters can be earned simultaneously. T visa victims are exempt from the 5 year bar and 40 quarter requirement. SIJS and U visa victims who work become eligible 10 years after receiving work authorization and those who do not have 40 quarters of work credit when they become lawful permanent residents would need to wait to complete the 5 year bar. SIJS or U child who can use the work credit for themselves and a parent, could be up to 5 years less.
SNAP	4.5	10.5	9.0	13.5	Federal	
Healthcare	5.3	11.8	0.5	18.5	Federal	Must be qualified immigrants. If entered the U.S. before 8/22/96 subtract 5 years. (T visa exempt from 5-year bar).
TANF (Including Childcare)	5.3	11.8	0.5	18.5	Federal	Must be qualified immigrants. If entered before 8/22/96 subtract 5 year (T visa exempt from 5-year bar).
SSI	14.5	10.5	0.5	18.5	Federal	Federal laws apply no state funded SSI.
						0.1 = immediately eligible at filing

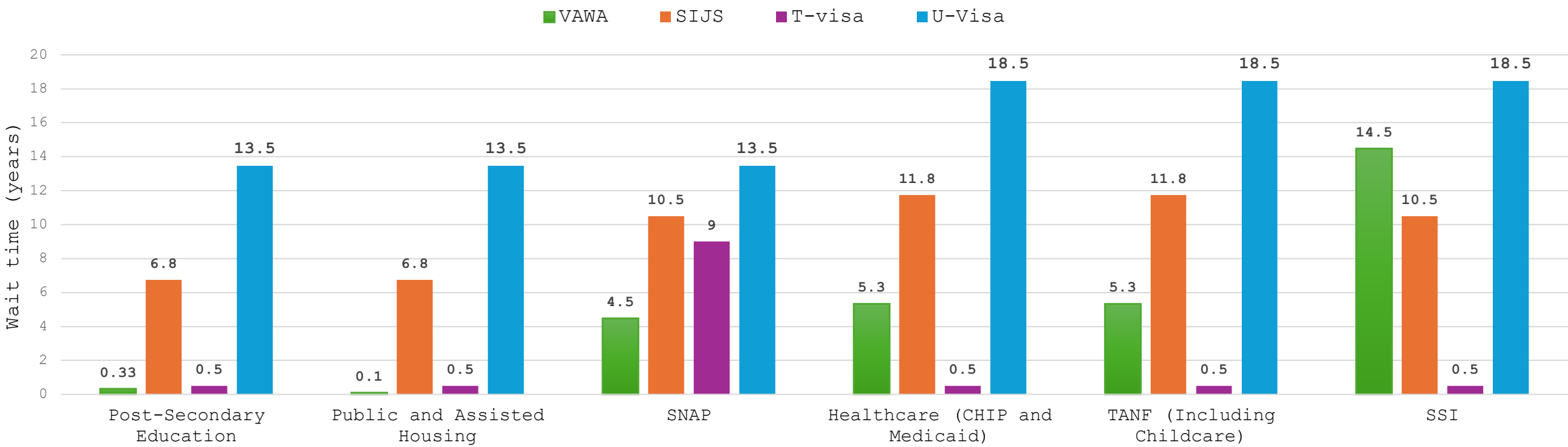


Federal Public Benefits for Immigrant Survivors

By Sarah Register and Leslye E. Orloff (May 12, 2026)

	VAWA	SIJS	T-visa	U-Visa	Governing Law	Notes
Post-Secondary Education	0.33	6.8	0.5	13.5	Federal	Must be qualified immigrants.
Public and Assisted Housing	0.1	6.8	0.5	13.5	Federal	VAWA self-petition eligible upon filing; T visa, U visa and SIJS must be qualified immigrants.
SNAP	4.5	10.5	9	13.5	Federal	Must be lawful permanent residents. Must also be under 18 , disabled, elderly who was lawfully residing in the U.S. on 8/22/96, have been a qualified immigrant for 5 years or a lawful permanent resident with 40 quarters (5-10 years) of work credit measured from the date they receive work authorization. The 5 year bar and 40 quarters can be earned simultaneously. T visa victims are exempt from the 5 year bar and 40 quarter requirement. SIJS and U visa victims who work become eligible 10 years after receiving work authorization and those who do not have 40 quarters of work credit when they become lawful permanent residents would need to wait to complete the 5 year bar. SIJS or U child who can use the work credit for themselves and a parent, could be up to 5 years less.
Healthcare (CHIP and Medicaid)	5.3	11.8	0.5	18.5	Federal	Must be qualified immigrants. If entered the U.S. before 8/22/96 subtract 5 years. (T visa exempt from bar)
TANF (Including Childcare)	5.3	11.8	0.5	18.5	Federal	Must be qualified immigrants. If entered before 8/22/96 have a 5 year bar. (T visa exempt from bar)
SSI	14.5	10.5	0.5	18.5	Federal	Must be a lawful permanent resident and have 40 quarters (5-10 years) of work credit, and subject to 5 year bar if arrived after 8/22/96. The 5 year bar and 40 quarters can be earned simultaneously. T visas exempt from 40 quarter and 5 year bar and are eligible for 7 years after becoming a qualified immigrant. Children can use credit from themselves and that their parents earned when they were under the age of 18. Children who use the work credit for themselves and a parent, could be up to 5 years less. U visa victims eligibe 5 years after lawful permanent residence if have earned 40 quarters work credit. VAWAs calculated as 10 years after attaining work authorization. Spouses of citizens will be eligible 3.4 years faster.

Public Benefits for Immigrant Children and Adults- Federal Law





By Sarah Register, Suzana Coelho and Leslye E. Orloff (June 6, 2026)

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SIJS - Immigration and Public Benefits Timeline Calculations - Arizona
By Sarah Register, Suzana Coelho and Leslye E. Orloff (June 6, 2026)

				Year calculation	Total years	Notes	Benefits Eligibility Category
Judicial Findings						Must obtain judicial findings before the child turns the age of majority in the state.	None
Filing for SIJS	0				0.1	Must file before child turns age 21.	Lawfully Present
SIJS Adjudication - Approval	6	Months		0.50	0.5		Lawfully Present
Apply for Green Card	40	Months		3.33	3.8	The SIJS applicant's priority date is date USCIS accepts the SIJS application for processing.	Lawfully Present
Green Card Approval	35.0	Months		2.92	6.8	When SIJS applicants are granted lawful permanent residence they are work authorized and receive protection from deportation.	Qualified Immigrant
Apply for Naturalization	5	Years		5.00	11.8		Qualified Immigrant
Naturalization approval	8.25	Months	average	0.69	12.4	Naturalized Citizen	Citizen
Naturalization (N-400)	months						
Phoenix, AZ	8.5						
Tucson, AZ	8						
Green Card (I-485)	months		*SIJS is employment based				
SCOPS	35						

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