



Refugees and Migrants

International Virtual Summit – Domestic/Family Violence in the COVID-19 Era United Nations Working Group on COVID-19 and Domestic/Family Violence

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Materials for this summit:

https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/un-summit-dv-covid-19-era



Coercive Control Over Immigration Status

- Among abusive spouses who could have filed legal immigration papers for survivors:
 - 72.3% never file immigration papers
 - The 27.7% who did file had a mean delay of 3.97 years.

Hass, Dutton and Orloff (2000). "Lifetime prevalence of violence against Latina immigrants: Legal and Policy Implications." International Review of Victimology 7 93113

• 65% of immigrant survivors report some form of immigration related abuse (NIJ, 2003)

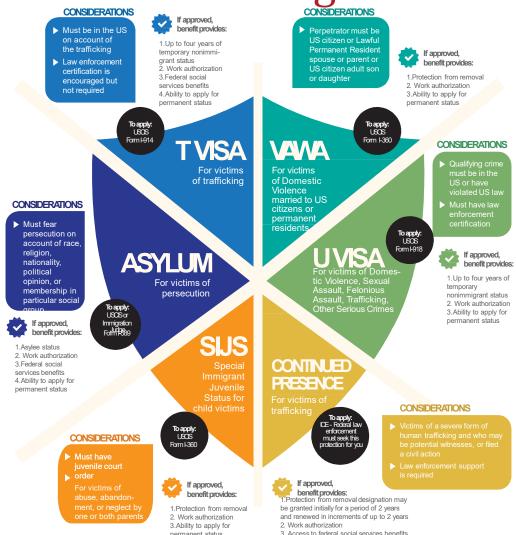
Edna Erez and Nawal Ammar, Violence Against Immigrant Women and Systemic Responses: An Exploratory Study (2003)

- Abuse rate rises to 59.5% when an immigrant's spouse/former spouse is a U.S. citizen
 - Twice the national average

Hass, G. A., Ammar, N., Orloff, L. (2006). Battered Immigrants and U.S. Citizen Spouses



Protections For Immigrant Victims



permanent status





Challenges for Immigrant and Refugee Survivors Due to COVID-19

- Greater isolation & language access challenges
- Filing for immigration relief leads to
 - Enhanced access to public benefits and services
 - More willingness to seek and better justice system outcomes
 - Protection from deportation, legal work authorization and drivers' licenses
- Key role of attorneys and victim advocates
- Need to educate victim advocates/attorneys and justice system professionals on immigrant survivors legal rights to COVID-19 relief



Immigrant Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Victim Remote Immigration Representation Model

- California pilot & New York State
- VAWA and U visa immigration cases
- Partnership between
 - Victim advocates in victim's community and
 - Law firm attorneys located elsewhere in the state or country
 - NIWAP/CALCASA provide mentoring for both
- More immigrant victims get needed advocacy & legal help
- Proven remote legal representation model counters
 COVID-19 barriers and model for the future



Immigrant Eligibility for COVID-19 Related Healthcare, CARES Act

Healthcare

- Immigrants qualify for The Families First Act funded COVID-19 testing and treatment through Emergency Medicaid
- Community and Migrant Health Clinics
- Victims with pending & approved cases for victim related immigration relief greater access to subsidized care

CARES Act Economic Relief

- Immigrant victims with work authorization & SSN
- Substantial presence & file taxes
- May or may not have legal immigration status
- Includes payments for children citizens or working

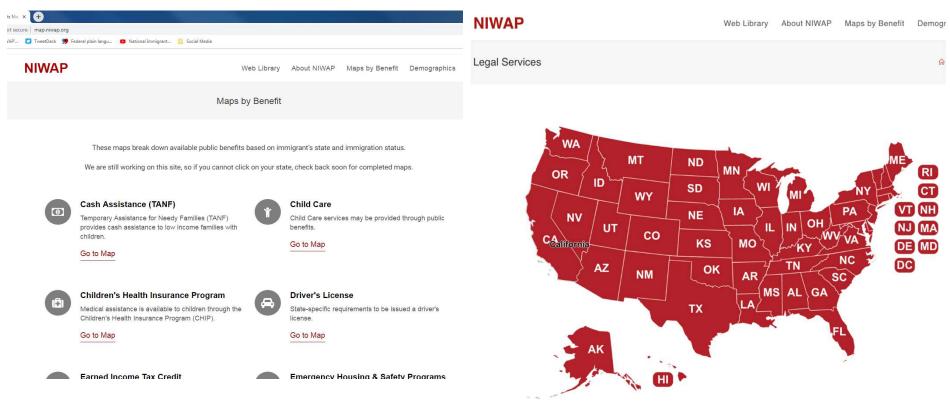


Immigrant Eligibility for COVID-19 Related Housing, Public Charge, Unemployment

- Housing
 - No immigrant restrictions on emergency shelter and transitional housing & most COVID-19 related housing assistance including payments to landlords and states (only restricted if paid directly to tenants)
- Public charge does not apply to victims
- Unemployment Insurance (UI)
 - Immigrants including victims with work authorization
 - When they qualified for UI, when they filed, and while receiving UI
 - Includes all immigrants "permanently residing under color of law" ("PRUCOL") - NIWAP created a chart by immigration status



Interactive Public Benefits Map



http://map.niwap.org/

