

Immigration 101

Migration & Refugee Services Immigration Legal Services

A basic training of humanitarian-based immigration terms.

Updated August 2025

People

- What is the difference between the following terms and when should we use them?
 - Immigrant
 - Migrant
 - Refugee
 - Asylum Seeker
 - Humanitarian Parolee
 - Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
 - Undocumented
 - Illegal Alien
 - Permanent Resident
 - Citizen



Immigrant

- A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.
- You can use this term for people that have permission to be in the United States and for people that have entered the United States without permission.
- There are different kinds of Visas for entry to the United States:
 - Immigrant Visa for people who plan to stay here permanently (e.g.: I-130 Petitions for Relatives)
 - Non-Immigrant Visa for people who plan to stay here temporarily (e.g.: Visitor visas and some work visas)



Migrant

- Someone who leaves their home country freely, by their own choice.
- Generally, any immigrant who is not a refugee or an asylum seeker is a migrant.



Refugee

- Someone who leaves their home country because they were forced or compelled.
- There is a legal definition of refugee that is used under immigration law:
 - 1. There must be a form of harm rising to the level of persecution, inflicted by a government or by individuals or a group that the government cannot or will not control.
 - 2. The person's fear of such harm must be well-founded e.g. The Supreme Court has ruled that a fear can be well-founded if there is a one-in-ten likelihood of it occurring.
 - 3. The harm or persecution must be inflicted upon the person for reasons related to the person's:
 - Race
 - Religion
 - Nationality
 - Political Opinion
 - Membership in a particular social group
- The only people who are considered refugees in the United States are people who have been screened by the United States and granted refugee status BEFORE they enter the United States.



Asylum Seeker

- A person is called an Asylum Seeker while they are waiting for a decision on their asylum application.
- A person is called an Asylee after their case has been approved.
- Asylees must meet the same legal definition of 'refugee'. The only difference is when they apply.
 - Asylum Seekers enter the United States and then ask the government for asylum.
 - Refugees make their request to the United States government and are approved for refugee status before entering the country.
- A practical difference between a refugee and an asylum seeker is the length of time they are in the United States without access to public benefits.
 - Refugees are eligible for public benefits as soon as they enter because their case has already been approved.
 - Asylum Seekers are not eligible for any public benefits until their case in approved.
 They may wait several years for a decision.



Humanitarian Parolee

- A temporary authorization that allows foreign nationals, who are otherwise ineligible to enter the United States, to be paroled into the country for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.
 - It's a discretionary tool used by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) when there are compelling circumstances.
 - e.g.: Afghans and Ukrainians



Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

- A temporary immigration benefit that allows eligible foreign nationals from designated countries experiencing unsafe conditions to remain in the United States. These conditions can include armed conflict, natural disasters, and other extraordinary and temporary conditions.
 - TPS holders may be authorized to work and travel, but it does not provide a
 pathway to lawful permanent residence or citizenship.



Undocumented

- A person who does not have a Visa or other document granting permission to be in the United States. This could mean they entered without inspection or they had a Visa that expired but they stayed past the expiration date.
- This is the preferred term for people who do not have status in the United States.



Illegal Alien

- Normally, this refers to the same group of people as the term 'Undocumented'.
- We do not use the term 'Illegal Alien' because it has a negative connotation and is considered derogatory.
- United States immigration law often uses the term 'alien'. There is a movement to try to end the use of this term entirely.



Permanent Resident

- Someone who has permission to reside in the United States permanently, but is not a United States Citizen.
 - Permanent Residence = 'Green Card'
 - Permanent Residence LPR (Lawful Permanent Resident)
- Most 'Green Cards' expire after 10 years BUT it is only the card that expires; the status of the person does not expire. Ther person will just have a problem proving their status after the card expires.
- Most immigrants must have another immigration status before they can apply for permanent resident status. In order to apply for permanent status, they must file an I-485 Application to Adjust Status.
 - Refugees must be in the United States for 1 year before they can file an I-485.



Citizen

- A person can become a United States Citizen by:
 - Birth in the United States
 - Birth in another country to United States citizen parents
 - Naturalization (application for citizenship: form N-400)
- To apply for naturalization, you must first be a permanent resident for a specified number of years:
 - 3 years if you become a permanent resident through marriage
 - 5 years for other applicants
- We often abbreviate United States Citizen as 'USC'.



Common Immigration Documents

- I-94 and I-94A
- Refugee Admission Document
- Employment Authorization Document (work permit)
- Lawful Permanent Residence (LPR card)/Green Card
- Citizenship certificate
- Foods stamps (SNAP) approval letter
- Medicaid approval letter
- SSI (Supplemental Security Income) approval letter



I-94 and I94A

- Given to various immigrants as they enter the United States.
- Very important document for refugees.

I-94 Online



I-94A





Refugee Admission Document

 Letter from the Department of State given to the primary refugee containing pictures of the entire family.





Employment Authorization Document (EAD)

- Given to immigrants who have permission to work in the United States.
- Once you have an LPR/Green Card, you no longer need an EAD.
- EAD looks very similar to a Green Card.





Lawful Permanent Residence (LPR) Card/Green Card

Proof of Permanent Residence Status.





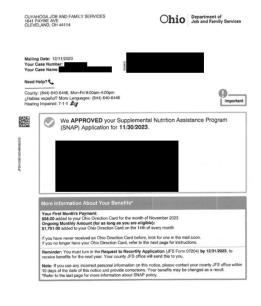
Citizenship Certificate

Given to naturalized citizens.





Food Stamps (SNAP) Approval Letter (Ohio)



SNAP Approval Notice

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Medicaid Approval Letter (Ohio)





SSI (Supplemental Security Income) Approval Letter

Social Security Administration Supplemental Security Income Important Information

SOCIAL SECURITY 2204 SUMMERLON CIR DODGE CITY KS 67801

Date: August 9, 2017 Claim Number:

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COPY OF OUR LETTER TO

The following is an exact copy of a letter sent to today. His address and telephone number are shown below. If you no longer wish to receive copies of letters that we send to him, please let us know.



Your current monthly Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment is \$735.00 for September 2017. You will continue to get this amount each month unless there is a change in the information we use to figure your payment.

When You Will Receive Your Payments

Your bank or other financial institution will receive your monthly payment of \$735.00 around September 1, 2017, and on the first of each month after that.

Your Request For Direct Deposit

Because you have requested direct deposit of your Supplemental Security Income payments, your checks will be deposited directly in the bank or other financial institution you have selected. Even though you have direct deposit, any move or change of address still must be promptly reported to the local Social Security office, as it may affect your check.





Agencies We Work With

US Department of Homeland Security	Department of Justice	Department of State
 United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) 	Executive Office for Immigration Review	 US Embassies and Consulates Refugee Resettlement and Affidavits of Relationship



Common Applications – Part 1

- N-400 Application for Naturalization (Citizenship)
- N-600 Application for Certificate of Citizenship
- I-485 Application to Adjust Status (Green Card)
- I-90 Application for Replacement Green Card
- I-130 Petition for Alien Relative
- I-864 Affidavit of Support
- DS-260 Immigration Visa Application



Common Applications – Part 2

- I-730 Petition for Refugee or Asylee Relative
- I-131 Application for Refugee Travel Document
- I-821D Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)
- I-765 Application for Employment Authorization (EAD)
- I-589 Application for Asylum
- I-360 Application for Special Immigrant (Juvenile, VAWA, Religious, Afghanistan)
- I-912 Application for Fee Waiver

