

Visa type	What does this mean for a minor?
If the minor applied for Green Card, Temporary Protected Status (TPS), or Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)	They may apply for employment authorization (EAD) while their Green Card/TPS/DACA application is pending, and work after they receive their approved employment authorization (EAD). EAD application is done by filing the form I-765, which is found in the website of USCIS .
If the minor has a refugee status	<p>They can legally work as soon as they arrive in the US because an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) is granted as part of their refugee status.</p> <p>If they have a refugee status, but have not received an EAD (a small plastic card), please get in touch with the organization that helped you when you arrived in the US</p>
If the minor is an asylum seeker	They may apply for employment authorization (EAD) 150 days after they file their asylum application. They can work after they receive their approved employment authorization (EAD).
If the minor has one of the visa types T-1, K-4, U-1, U-2, U-3, U-4, U-5	They can work directly upon the approval of their status; they do not need to apply for employment authorization (EAD)
If the minor is under Humanitarian Parole, have an approved Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) petition, have one of the visa types T-3, T-6, or N9. or is granted deferred action for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS)	They can work after they file Form I-765 and receive their approved employment authorization (EAD).
If the parent has one of the temporary or employment-based visa types, such as H-1B, H-2A, F1, M1, or nonmigrant visas B1/B2	The children are not directly eligible for an employment authorization unless under very specific circumstances. Consult an immigration lawyer for further information.
If they have no immigration documents	They can not work in the US until they have applied or received proper documents/visa.