Social Security Administration

§ 416.1876

(i) A course to prepare you for a job that is specially set up for people who cannot work at ordinary jobs.

(e) Last month of school. We will consider you to be a student regularly attending school, college, or training to prepare you for a paying job for the month in which you complete or stop your course of study or training.

(f) When we need evidence that you are a student. We need evidence that you are a student if you are 18 years old or older but under age 22, because we will not consider you to be a child unless we consider you to be a student.

(g) What evidence we need. If we need evidence that you are a student, you must—

1. Show us any paper you have that shows you are a student in a school, college, or training program, such as a student identification card or tuition receipt; and

2. Tell us—

(i) What courses you are taking;
(ii) How many hours a week you spend in classes;
(iii) The name and address of the school or college you attend or the agency training you; and
(iv) The name and telephone number of someone at the school, college, or agency who can tell us more about your courses, in case we need information you cannot give us.


§ 416.1872 Who is considered a student.

We consider you to be a student if you are under 22 years old and you regularly attend school or college or training that is designed to prepare you for a paying job as described in § 416.1861(a) through (e).

[71 FR 66867, Nov. 17, 2006]

§ 416.1874 When we need evidence that you are a student.

We need evidence that you are a student if you are under age 22 and you expect to earn over $65 in any month. Section 416.1861(g) explains what evidence we need.

[71 FR 66867, Nov. 17, 2006]

WHO IS CONSIDERED YOUR PARENT

§ 416.1876 Effects a parent (or parents) can have on the child’s benefits.

Section 416.1851 (b) and (c) tells what effects a parent’s income and resources can have on his or her child’s benefits.