



# Get money to help with the cost of raising your kids with the Child Tax Credit

You could get up to \$3,600 per child under 6 years old and up to \$3,000 per child between 6 and 17 years old from the government.

**The Child Tax Credit is not a loan.**

## Who qualifies?

Almost all families qualify for the Child Tax Credit. Even families that don't normally file a tax return or don't have recent income.

Anyone with a child who has a Social Security number can get the Child Tax Credit, even if they don't have a Social Security number themselves. Receiving this tax credit won't change any public benefits you receive.

## When will I get the money?

You will get the money after you file your 2021 tax return by **April 18, 2022**.

## How do I get the credit?

**File a tax return even if you normally don't file taxes and even if you got advance Child Tax Credit payments in 2021.** Beware of scams. The IRS will NOT contact you by phone, email, text or social media.

Visit **GetYourRefund.org**, call 211 or use the QR code to learn more about how to get your money.



# What to bring to a tax appointment

## Personal documents

*Bring all documents below.*

- ☐ Photo ID
- ☐ Social Security Cards, Social Security Number verification letters, or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number assignment letters for you, your spouse, and any dependents
- ☐ Birth dates for you, your spouse, and dependents on the tax return
- ☐ Bank account and routing number or your information for a reloadable or virtual debit card
- ☐ 2019 and 2020 tax return, if you have them

## Income

*Bring all documents that apply.*

### Employment Income

- ☐ W-2 form(s) for all jobs last year (your employer(s) will have sent you this by January 31st)

### Self-Employment Income

- ☐ 1099-NEC and/or 1099-K
- ☐ Records of income not reported on 1099 forms
- ☐ Records of expenses including receipts, credit statements, etc.
- ☐ Record of estimated tax payments

### Retirement Income

- ☐ SSA-1099 form for Social Security benefits
- ☐ 1099-R for pension/IRA/annuity income
- ☐ Unemployment Income
- ☐ 1099-G for unemployment benefits

## Other sources of income

- ☐ 1099-G for refund of state/local income taxes
- ☐ 1098-T for scholarships/fellowships
- ☐ 1099-R for disability income
- ☐ Income or loss from the sale of stocks, bonds, or real estate
- ☐ Income or loss from rental property
- ☐ Alimony received
- ☐ Statements for prizes or lottery/gambling winnings
- ☐ Interest and dividend statements from banks
- ☐ Records for any other income

## Expenses

*You may be able to claim tax deductions for some of the expenses you have. These deductions reduce the income you are taxed on. Bring documentation for all of the following expenses you have.*

- ☐ Retirement contributions, including a 401(k) or IRA
- ☐ State and local taxes you've paid
- ☐ Mortgage statements and property tax bills if you are a homeowner
- ☐ College tuition (1098-T) and student loan statements (Form 1098-E)
- ☐ Childcare expenses, including payment records or receipts and provider's name, address, and federal tax ID number (either their Social Security Number or Employment Identification Number)
- ☐ Receipts for charitable donations
- ☐ Medical and dental bills
- ☐ Records for supplies used as an educator

## Other Tax Documents or Notices

- ☐ IRS Notice 1444, 1444-B, and/or 1444-C for your Economic Impact Payments (also known as stimulus checks)
- ☐ IRS Letter 6419 for your Child Tax Credit advance payments
- ☐ IRS Letter 6475 for your 3rd Economic Impact Payment (stimulus check)
- ☐ Form 1095-A if you had coverage through the Health Insurance Marketplace
- ☐ Documents from the IRS, Health Insurance Marketplace, your state tax agency, or anything that says "IMPORTANT TAX DOCUMENT"