

## IRS Reminds Parents of Ten Tax Benefits

Your kids can be helpful at tax time. That doesn't mean they'll sort your tax receipts or refill your coffee, but those charming children may help you qualify for some valuable tax benefits. Here are 10 things the IRS wants parents to consider when filing their taxes this year.

1. **Dependents** In most cases, a child can be claimed as a dependent in the year they were born. For more information see [IRS Publication 501](#), Exemptions, Standard Deduction, and Filing Information.
2. **Child Tax Credit** You may be able to take this credit for each of your children under age 17. If you do not benefit from the full amount of the Child Tax Credit, you may be eligible for the Additional Child Tax Credit. For more information see [IRS Publication 972](#), Child Tax Credit.
3. **Child and Dependent Care Credit** You may be able to claim this credit if you pay someone to care for your child or children under age 13 so that you can work or look for work. See [IRS Publication 503](#), Child and Dependent Care Expenses.
4. **Earned Income Tax Credit** The EITC is a tax benefit for certain people who work and have earned income from wages, self-employment or farming. EITC reduces the amount of tax you owe and may also give you a refund. [IRS Publication 596](#), Earned Income Credit, has more details.
5. **Adoption Credit** You may be able to take a tax credit for qualifying expenses paid to adopt an eligible child. If you claim the adoption credit, you must file a paper tax return with required adoption-related documents. For details, see the instructions for [IRS Form 8839](#), Qualified Adoption Expenses.
6. **Children with earned income** If your child has income earned from working, they may be required to file a tax return. For more information, see [IRS Publication 501](#).
7. **Children with investment income** Under certain circumstances a child's investment income may be taxed at their parent's tax rate. For more information, see [IRS Publication 929](#), Tax Rules for Children and Dependents.
8. **Higher education credits** Education tax credits can help offset the costs of higher education. The American Opportunity and the Lifetime Learning Credits are education credits that can reduce your federal income tax dollar-for-dollar. See [IRS Publication 970](#), Tax Benefits for Education, for details.
9. **Student loan interest** You may be able to deduct interest paid on a qualified student loan, even if you do not itemize your deductions. For more information, see [IRS Publication 970](#).
10. **Self-employed health insurance deduction** If you were self-employed and paid for health insurance, you may be able to deduct any premiums you paid for coverage for any child of yours who was under age 27 at the end of the year, even if the child was not your dependent. For more information, see the IRS website.

Provided by Internal Revenue Service (IRS TAX TIP 2012-15)