# Article information:

2021 Child Tax Credit and Advance Child Tax Credit Payments — Topic L: Commonly Asked Shared-Custody Questions | Internal Revenue Service
<https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/2021-child-tax-credit-and-advance-child-tax-credit-payments-topic-l-commonly-asked-shared-custody-questions>

# Article summary:

1. The IRS determined who received 2021 advance Child Tax Credit payments based on the information on their 2020 or 2019 tax returns.

2. If one parent claimed the Child Tax Credit on their tax return, they would have received the advance payments.

3. If a parent knew they would not be eligible to claim the Child Tax Credit in 2021, they could have unenrolled from receiving monthly payments to avoid repayment when filing their tax return.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "2021 Child Tax Credit and Advance Child Tax Credit Payments — Topic L: Commonly Asked Shared-Custody Questions" provides information on how the IRS determined who received the 2021 advance Child Tax Credit payments in cases of shared custody. While the article appears to be informative, there are several potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be addressed.

Firstly, the article states that the IRS determined who received the advance Child Tax Credit payments based on the information provided in either the 2020 or 2019 tax returns. This implies that only those who claimed the Child Tax Credit on their tax returns would have received the advance payments. However, it fails to mention that individuals who did not file a tax return but were eligible for the credit could still receive the payments by using an online tool provided by the IRS. This omission could lead readers to believe that filing a tax return is necessary to receive these payments, potentially excluding eligible individuals who may not have filed.

Additionally, while the article briefly mentions that individuals who knew they would not be eligible for the credit could unenroll from receiving monthly payments, it does not provide clear instructions or guidance on how to do so. This lack of information may leave readers confused about how to opt-out if they are no longer eligible for the credit.

Furthermore, there is no discussion of potential risks or drawbacks associated with receiving monthly advance payments. For example, some individuals may prefer to receive a lump sum credit when filing their tax return rather than receiving smaller monthly payments throughout the year. The article does not explore this perspective or provide any considerations for those who may have different preferences regarding payment timing.

The article also lacks evidence or support for its claims. It states that if someone receives monthly payments during 2021 but later becomes eligible for the Child Tax Credit, they can claim the full amount on their 2021 tax return. However, it does not provide any evidence or explanation for this claim. Without supporting information, readers may question the validity of this statement.

Moreover, the article does not present any counterarguments or alternative perspectives. It solely focuses on the IRS's determination of who received the advance payments based on tax return information. This one-sided reporting limits the reader's understanding of the topic and fails to provide a comprehensive view.

In terms of promotional content, the article does not appear to have any explicit promotion. However, it is worth noting that it is published on the official website of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which could be seen as promoting their services and policies.

Overall, while the article provides some information on shared custody and advance Child Tax Credit payments, it has potential biases and missing points of consideration. It would benefit from addressing alternative perspectives, providing clearer instructions for opting out of monthly payments, discussing potential risks or drawbacks, and offering evidence to support its claims.

# Topics for further research:

* How to opt-out of monthly advance Child Tax Credit payments
* Lump sum vs. monthly advance Child Tax Credit payments
* Eligibility for Child Tax Credit without filing a tax return
* Risks or drawbacks of receiving monthly advance Child Tax Credit payments
* Evidence for claiming the full amount of Child Tax Credit on 2021 tax return after receiving monthly payments
* Alternative perspectives on determining who receives advance Child Tax Credit payments in cases of shared custody

# Report location:

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