



Who needs to file Income Taxes 2023

Single under age 65	\$13,850
Single age 65 or older	\$15,700
Married filing jointly, both spouses under 65	\$27,700
Married filing jointly, one spouse age 65 or older	\$29,200
Married filing jointly, both spouses 65 or older	\$30,700
Married filing separately, any age	\$5.00
Head of household under age 65	\$20,800
Head of household age 65 or older	\$22,650
Qualifying widow(er) under age 65	\$27,700
Qualifying widow(er) age 65 or older	\$29,200

****** Gross income means all income you receive in the form of money, goods, property, and services that isn't exempt from tax, including any income from sources outside the United States or from the sale of your main home (even if you can exclude part or all of it). Don't include any social security benefits unless (a) you're married filing a separate return and you lived with your spouse at any time during 2019, or (b) one-half of your social security benefits plus your other gross income and any tax-exempt interest is more than \$25,000 (\$32,000 if married filing jointly). If (a) or (b) applies, see the Form 1040 and 1040-SR instructions to figure the taxable part of social security benefits you must include in gross income. Gross income includes gains, but not losses, reported on Form 8949 or Schedule D. Gross income from a business means, for example, the amount on Schedule C, line 7; or Schedule F, line 9. But in figuring gross income, don't reduce your income by any losses, including any loss on Schedule C, line 7; or Schedule F, line 9.

******* If you didn't live with your spouse at the end of 2019 (or on the date your spouse died) and your gross income was at least \$5, you must file a return regardless of your age.