

Filing Thresholds For Most People

IF your filing status is...	AND at the end of 2015 you were*...	THEN you must file a tax return if your gross income** is more than...
Single	Under 65	\$10,300
	65 or older	\$11,850
Head of Household	Under 65	\$13,250
	65 or older	\$14,800
Married Filing Jointly***	Under 65 (both spouses)	\$20,600
	65 or older (one spouse)	\$21,850
	65 or older (both spouses)	\$23,100
Married Filing Separately	Any age	\$4,000
Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent children	Under 65	\$16,600
	65 or older	\$17,850

*If you were born on January 1, 1951, you are considered to be age 65 at the end of 2015. (If your spouse died in 2015 or if you are preparing a return for someone who died in 2015, see Pub. 501.)

**Gross income means all income you received in the form of money, goods, property, and services that isn't exempt from tax, including any income from sources outside the United States. It also includes gain from the sale of your main home, even if you can exclude part or all of it. Include only the taxable part of social security benefits (Form 1040, line 20b; Form 1040A, line 14b). Also include 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 did not live with your spouse at the end of 2015 (or on the date your spouse died) and your gross income was at least \$4,000, you must file a return regardless of your age.