

Financial Strategies

News You Can Use!!

Ten Money-Saving Travel Tips



Exploring the world sounds fun and exciting, but it can be expensive to travel. However, there are ways to experience the trip of your dreams on a budget. Follow these money-saving tips when planning your

next vacation to help make it more affordable.

1. Join a frequent flyer program. It will probably take time to accumulate frequent flyer points, but the perks can be worth it. Depending on the program, rewards can include cheaper fares, upgrades, free companion tickets, and more.

2. Be flexible with scheduling. Timing your ticket purchases wisely can help you save big. Aim to travel during days of the week when airfare tends to be cheaper. Similarly, try to fly at unpopular hours (e.g., early morning or red-eye flights) for more affordable pricing. Avoid traveling during peak holiday seasons and school breaks, and be aware of big events such as conferences or trade shows that tend to make hotel prices soar.

3. Comparison shop. Research online to find the cheapest flights to your desired destination. Mix and match your airlines and airports for the best rates — you might discover that two one-way tickets are cheaper, overall, than purchasing one round-trip ticket. Consider all-inclusive options, since the up-front price you pay is usually the total cost of your trip.

4. Pack smart. Checked baggage fees can rack up quickly, especially if you exceed an airline's weight limit. Try to stick with carry-on luggage or just remember to pack lightly to avoid paying extra for overweight bags.

5. Consider alternatives to hotels. Lower-cost lodging options can include hostels, home-exchange programs, B&Bs, and vacation rentals. But they do require careful research. Find a match that best suits your needs by narrowing down potential options according to

your budget, number of guests, length of stay, and space requirements. Look at ratings and reviews to determine whether a particular location and property will work for you.

6. Download apps to your smartphone. Take advantage of free travel apps that can help you save money on things like gas, car rental, airfare, hotels/accommodations, and more. Find and download messaging apps that your family and friends also have so you don't have to pay for text messages you send/receive while traveling.

7. Reduce mobile roaming charges. After a relaxing vacation, you probably won't want to come home to an expensive phone bill due to data roaming charges. Fortunately, many mobile networks offer data roaming deals, so check with your phone's carrier to learn about packages and discounts that may be available to you. And before you embark on your travels, adjust settings on your phone to disable data roaming as well as software downloads. App and phone updates are important, but most can wait until you are connected to Wi-Fi, which is available for free at many places.

8. Find free activities. Regardless of where you're traveling, it's likely that there are plenty of fun and free or low-cost activities. Sightseeing, walking, browsing stores, and attending local concerts/fairs/cultural events are great ways to explore a new place without spending too much (or any) money.

9. Act like a local. Blend in with the locals by dining out and shopping at stores located away from popular tourist streets. Prepare your own food when it's practical, and don't shy away from street food — it's less expensive than a sit-down restaurant.

10. Save on car rental. If possible, stick with public transportation on your trip. But if you must rent a car, book the cheapest option you can find online. You can save even more money by choosing to forego car rental insurance, but you'll want to review your existing auto insurance policy first to see if it comes with some form of coverage for rentals.

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.
Hal Perkins
Managing Director - Investments
711 Louisiana
Suite 1500
Houston, TX 77002
713-650-2119
713-650-2142 Fax
hal.perkins@opco.com
<http://fa.opco.com/perkingroup>

June 2019

Managing Your Money in a Gig Economy

Charitable Giving After Tax Reform

How long could it take to double your money?

As a business owner, what should I know before adding a financial wellness program?



Managing Your Money in a Gig Economy



As a contingent worker, you may be eligible for a number of tax deductions (e.g., start-up expenses, mileage), so be sure to keep good records. If you have multiple gig jobs, consider using a log to keep track of your income and work expenses.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 16.5 million people rely on contingent or alternative work arrangements for their income.¹ Often referred to as the "gig economy," these nontraditional or contingent work arrangements include independent contractors, on-call and temp agency workers, and those who sign up for on-demand labor through smartphone apps.

If you are a contingent worker, you need to pay close attention to your finances in order to make up for any gaps in earnings that may occur between jobs. In addition, you'll have to plan ahead for health-care costs, taxes, and saving for retirement, since you will have to shoulder these expenses on your own. The following are some tips for managing your money in a gig economy.

Prepare for slower periods between jobs

While establishing a cash reserve is an integral part of any financial strategy, it is especially important for contingent workers. You'll want to set aside enough money to cover unexpected expenses and large bills that may come due during slower months between jobs. A good strategy is to make it a habit to deposit a portion of your income in your cash reserve.

Make sure you maintain good credit

Even a robust cash reserve might not be able to weather a significant downturn in contingency work. That's why it's important for contingent workers to have access to credit to help them get through leaner times. Make sure that you maintain a good history by avoiding late payments on existing loans and paying off your credit card balances whenever possible.

Come up with a budget...and stick to it

Because your income flow fluctuates, you'll need to come up with a budget a bit differently than someone with a regular income. Your first step should be to determine your monthly expenses. If it helps, you can break them down into two types of expenses: fixed and discretionary. Fixed expenses are expenses that will not change from month to month, such as housing, transportation, and student loan payments. Discretionary expenses are expenses that are more of a "want" than a "need," such as dining out or going on a vacation. Once you come up with a number, you should determine how much income you need to keep up with all of your expenses.

For a contingent worker, it's especially important to stick to your budget and keep your discretionary expenses under control. If you are

having trouble keeping on track with your budget, consider ways to cut back on spending or find additional sources of income to make up for any shortfalls.

Consider your health insurance options

Unfortunately, as a contingent worker you don't have access to an employer-sponsored health plan. However, you do have health insurance options. If you are a recent college graduate and still on your parents' health insurance plan, you usually can stay on until you turn 26. If you are no longer on your parents' plan, you may be eligible for a government-sponsored health plan, or you can purchase your own plan through the federal or state-based Health Insurance Marketplace. For more information, visit healthcare.gov.

Plan ahead for taxes

In a traditional work arrangement, employers typically withhold taxes from employees' paychecks. As a self-employed worker, you'll have to plan ahead for federal and possibly state taxes so you don't end up with a large bill during tax time. The IRS requires self-employed individuals to make quarterly estimated income tax payments, so make sure you set enough money aside each time you get paid to go toward your tax payments. Because contingency income fluctuates from month to month, the IRS allows you to make unequal quarterly payments. In addition, you'll be responsible for paying a self-employment tax, so you need to account for that as well. For more information, visit the IRS website at irs.gov.

Don't forget about retirement

While being self-employed has benefits, it also comes with tough challenges. In particular, a lack of structured benefits, such as an employer-sponsored retirement plan, can lead contingency workers to end up sacrificing their retirement savings. And even though anyone with earned income can set up an IRA, the contribution limits are relatively low — \$6,000 in 2019 (\$7,000 if age 50 or older).

Fortunately, there are some options that may allow you to make larger retirement contributions. Consider contributing to a solo or individual 401(k) plan (up to \$56,000 in 2019, not counting catch-up contributions for those age 50 and over) or a SEP IRA (25% of your net earnings, up to \$56,000 in 2019).

¹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Contingent and Alternative Arrangements Summary, June 2018



Some of the recent changes to the standard deduction and itemized deductions may affect your ability to obtain an income tax benefit from your charitable contributions. Incorporating charitable giving into your year-end tax planning may be even more important now. If you are age 70½ or older and have a traditional IRA, you may wish to consider a qualified charitable distribution.

Charitable Giving After Tax Reform

Tax reform changes to the standard deduction and itemized deductions may affect your ability to obtain an income tax benefit from charitable giving. Projecting how you'll be affected by these changes while there's still time to take action is important.

Income tax benefit of charitable giving

If you itemize deductions on your federal income tax return, you can generally deduct your gifts to qualified charities. However, many itemized deductions have been eliminated or restricted, and the standard deduction has substantially increased. You can generally choose to take the standard deduction or to itemize deductions. As a result of the changes, far fewer taxpayers will be able to reduce their taxes by itemizing deductions.

Taxpayers whose total itemized deductions other than charitable contributions would be less than the standard deduction (including adjustments for being blind or age 65 or older) effectively have less of a tax savings incentive to make charitable gifts. For example, assume that a married couple, both age 65, have total itemized deductions (other than charitable contributions) of \$15,000. They would have a standard deduction of \$27,000 in 2019. The couple would effectively receive no tax savings for the first \$12,000 of charitable contributions they make. Even with a \$12,000 charitable deduction, total itemized deductions of \$27,000 would not exceed their standard deduction.

Taxpayers whose total itemized deductions other than charitable contributions equal or exceed the standard deduction (including adjustments for being blind or age 65 or older) generally receive a tax benefit from charitable contributions equal to the income taxes saved. For example, assume that a married couple, both age 65, have total itemized deductions (other than charitable contributions) of \$30,000. They would be entitled to a standard deduction of \$27,000 in 2019. If they are in the 24% income tax bracket and make a charitable contribution of \$10,000, they would reduce their income taxes by \$2,400 (\$10,000 charitable deduction x 24% tax rate).

However, the amount of your income tax charitable deduction may be limited to certain percentages of your adjusted gross income (AGI). For example, your deduction for gifts of cash to public charities is generally limited to 60% of your AGI for the year, and other gifts to charity are typically limited to 30% or 20% of your AGI. Charitable deductions that exceed the AGI limits may generally be carried over and deducted over the next five years, subject to the income percentage limits in those years.

Year-end tax planning

When making charitable gifts during the year, you should consider them as part of your year-end tax planning. Typically, you have a certain amount of control over the timing of income and expenses. You generally want to time your recognition of income so that it will be taxed at the lowest rate possible, and to time your deductible expenses so they can be claimed in years when you are in a higher tax bracket.

For example, if you expect that you will be in a higher tax bracket next year, it may make sense to wait and make the charitable contribution in January so you can take the deduction next year when the deduction results in a greater tax benefit. Or you might shift the charitable contribution, along with other itemized deductions, into a year when your itemized deductions would be greater than the standard deduction amount. And if the income percentage limits above are a concern in one year, you might consider ways to shift income into that year or shift deductions out of that year, so that a larger charitable deduction is available for that year. A tax professional can help you evaluate your individual tax situation.

Qualified charitable distribution (QCD)

If you are age 70½ or older, you can make tax-free charitable donations directly from your IRAs (other than SEP and SIMPLE IRAs) to a qualified charity. The distribution must be one that would otherwise be taxable to you. You can exclude up to \$100,000 of these QCDs from your gross income each year. And if you file a joint return, your spouse (if 70½ or older) can exclude an additional \$100,000 of QCDs.

You cannot deduct QCDs as a charitable contribution because the QCD is excluded from your gross income. In order to get a tax benefit from your charitable contribution without this special rule, you would have to itemize deductions, and your charitable deduction could be limited by the percentage of AGI limitations. QCDs may allow you to claim the standard deduction and exclude the QCD from income.

QCDs count toward satisfying any required minimum distributions (RMDs) that you would otherwise have to receive from your IRA, just as if you had received an actual distribution from the plan.

Caution: *Your QCD cannot be made to a private foundation, donor-advised fund, or supporting organization. Further, the gift cannot be made in exchange for a charitable gift annuity or to a charitable remainder trust.*

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.

Hal Perkins
Managing Director - Investments
711 Louisiana
Suite 1500
Houston, TX 77002
713-650-2119
713-650-2142 Fax
hal.perkins@opco.com
<http://fa.opco.com/perkinsgroup>

The content herein should not be construed as an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any security. The information enclosed herewith has been obtained from outside sources and is not the product of Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. ("Oppenheimer") or its affiliates. Oppenheimer has not verified the information and does not guarantee its accuracy or completeness. Additional information is available upon request. Oppenheimer, nor any of its employees or affiliates, does not provide legal or tax advice. However, your Oppenheimer Financial Advisor will work with clients, their attorneys and their tax professionals to help ensure all of their needs are met and properly executed. Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. Transacts Business on all Principal Exchanges and is a member of SIPC.



How long could it take to double your money?

If you're saving for college, retirement, or a large purchase, it can be useful to quickly calculate how an anticipated annual rate of return will affect your money over time. To find out, you can use a mathematical concept known as the Rule of 72. This rule can give you a close approximation of how long it would take for your money to double at any given rate of return, assuming annual compounding.

To use this rule, you simply divide 72 by your anticipated annual rate of return. The result is the approximate number of years it will take for your money to double.

For example, if your anticipated annual rate of return is 6%, you would divide 72 by 6. Your money can be expected to double in about 12 years. But if your anticipated annual rate of return is 8%, then your money can be expected to double in about 9 years.

The Rule of 72 can also be used to determine what rate of return you would need to double your money in a certain number of years. For

example, if you have 12 years to double your money, then dividing 72 by 12 would tell you that you would need a rate of return of 6%.

Another way to use the Rule of 72 is to determine when something will be halved instead of doubled. For example, if you would like to estimate how long it would take for annual inflation to eat into your savings, you could divide 72 by the rate of inflation. For example, if inflation is 3%, then it would take 24 years for your money to be worth half its current value. If inflation jumped to 4%, then it would take only 18 years for your purchasing power to be halved.

Although using a calculator will give you more precise results, the Rule of 72 is a useful shortcut that can help you understand how long it might take to reach a financial goal, and what annual rate of return you might need to get there.



As a business owner, what should I know before adding a financial wellness program?

Financial wellness programs are gaining traction among employee benefit offerings, and for good reason: In an International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans (IFEFP) survey, 96% of employers said employees' personal financial issues had an impact on their overall job performance. If you're thinking of adding a financial wellness program to your benefits lineup, consider the following points.

Understand what "financial wellness" is. In 2014, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) conducted a study to help measure the effectiveness of financial literacy programs. As part of their initial work, researchers sought to define financial well-being. After conducting nearly 60 hours of open-ended interviews with consumers, study authors concluded that financial well-being is achieved when people (1) are able to control day-to-day and month-to-month finances, (2) have the capacity to absorb a financial shock, (3) are on track to meet their financial goals, and (4) have the financial freedom to make choices that allow them to enjoy life.

Assess employee concerns. The IFEFP also found that 40% of employers report an increased demand for financial education. Toward this end, Prosperity Now, a nonprofit organization dedicated to helping all Americans prosper, recommends that employers conduct a needs assessment to determine the most pressing financial concerns of their workforces. While the IFEFP said the top three most popular financial topics covered through such plans are retirement benefits, pre-retirement planning, and budgeting, a workforce composed of relatively young employees may be more concerned with repaying student loans and saving for a down payment on a first home. To position your financial wellness program for success, be sure it's designed to tackle challenges that are specific to your primary employee demographic.

Determine how you will measure your success. Prosperity Now recommends considering the following metrics: participation rates; financial well-being as measured by the [CFPB's Financial Well-Being Scale](#); employee retention, satisfaction with employer, morale, and stress levels; and company cost savings.