



LIMRA Retirement Income Institute

A Widow's Walk to Financial Confidence



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Introduction

Visit any seaside New England town and you are sure to see a unique architectural detail — a rooftop platform called “A Widow’s Walk.” While these structures historically served practical purposes (e.g., fire suppression), the connotation most associated with them is that of a solitary woman searching the horizon line, anxious to know if her husband’s ship will return or, if the ship was lost at sea, aware that she has now become a widow.

This image captures the essence of what many older widows face today, the difficult realization that they must now navigate later life without their partners. Beyond the emotional toll, many women in the silent and baby boomer generations have another burden — suddenly being responsible for their financial life. These generations have historically ceded financial responsibilities to their partners.¹ In addition to their grief, they have additional stress learning new aspects of money management.

This paper will explore what this journey looks like both from a financial and an emotional lens. Most importantly, it will offer prescriptive and practical solutions to help widows and their caregivers not just survive this life transition but learn to thrive.

The Demographics

Figure 1 shows how over the last few decades, the widow population has declined as a percent of the total population due to longer life spans for both men and women.² But from a financial standpoint, widows still represent important financial segments in the United States.

The intergenerational wealth transfer will have a huge impact on women. As reported by Cerulli, “\$54 trillion is expected to first be passed through inter-spousal transfers to widows, of which

more than 95% will go to women ... \$40 trillion in wealth will be first transferred ‘horizontally’ to widowed women in the Baby Boomer and older generations between 2024 and 2048 (with \$21 trillion of that moving between spouses who are currently considered high net worth, defined as those having \$5 million or more in investable assets).³ For these widows, financial engagement and competence will be critical to ensure they steward their wealth safely.

Of course, not all the 11.7 million widows in the United States today will experience a large transfer of wealth upon the death of a spouse.⁴ Many women will find themselves at the other end of the spectrum — financially vulnerable. The poverty rate among widowed women age 65 and older is 15.5 percent, compared with 10.3 percent for all individuals 65 and older. This strongly correlates with their spouses’ Social Security claiming decisions, which leaves many widows with lower survivor benefits.⁵ Combine this with women’s longer lifespans and lifestyle costs that do not reduce significantly, and it’s easy to see the negative impact on women’s financial well-being.⁶

¹ Source: *UBS reveals top reason married women step aside in long-term financial decisions: They believe their husbands know more*, UBS, 2018.

² Source: *Marital Status Distribution of U.S. Adults Aged 65 and Older, 1990-2022*, Bowling State University, 2024.

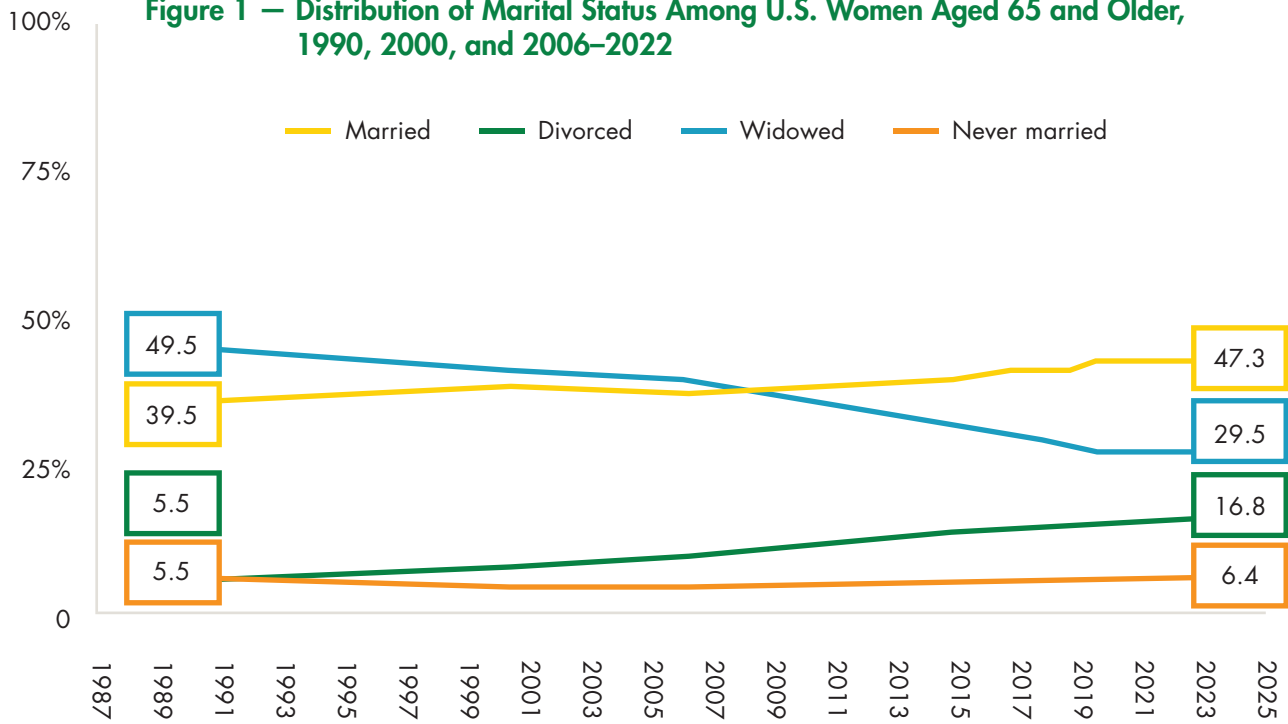
³ Source: “\$54 Trillion Will Transfer to Widows Through 2048; More Than 95% Will Go to Women,” Cerulli Associates, 2025.

⁴ Source: *Selected Social Characteristics in the United States*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2024.

⁵ Source: *The Impact of Spousal Social Security Claiming Decisions on the Financial Shock of Widowhood*, TIAA Institute, 2026.

⁶ Source: *Financial challenges faced by recently widowed older adults*, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 2022.

Figure 1 — Distribution of Marital Status Among U.S. Women Aged 65 and Older, 1990, 2000, and 2006–2022



Source: NCFMR analyses of IPUMS-USA Decennial Census, 1990 and 2000; IPUMS-USA American Community Survey, 2006 to 2022.

Other cohorts also bear mentioning related to the older “solo” female population at risk — never married and divorced women. Combined with widowed women, this represents 52.7 percent of all women. A recent survey by Equitable asked women if they “feel far from where they want to be financially.” Almost half (47 percent) of single women (never married/un-partnered) and divorced women (46 percent) agreed compared with 31 percent of married women.⁷ Additionally, gray divorce (after age 50) has been shown to reduce women’s standard of living by 45 percent compared with 21 percent for men.⁸ Not only are these women feeling unprepared, they have real headwinds as “solo” travelers in later years.

Financial Well-Being

The lack of financial education in the United States prevents many people from being prepared to participate in the economic system. Currently, only 34 states require a semester in personal finance to graduate high school, which can lead to a lifetime of challenges when it comes to managing money.⁹ When U.S. adults were asked to answer seven basic personal finance questions, they answered less than half (3.3) correctly. Women answered only 2.9 correctly and responded “I don’t know” to 2.6 questions versus 1.7 for men.¹⁰ While confidence does not always equal competence, this points to a possible contributor for women’s lack of financial engagement.

Another key element to preparedness is having a written financial plan; however, almost 50 percent of Americans do not have one.¹¹ This can be very precarious for widows as they try to pick up the pieces of their financial lives.

A financial plan not only helps people set goals, but it also serves as a repository for all the essential information people need to manage their money. Table 1 is a reminder of the many types of financial relationships. Having an up-to-date list of the basics — institutions, retirement accounts, vendors, account numbers, passwords, payment schedules, memberships, advisor names, beneficiaries, legal documents — can turn chaos into clarity, especially in the immediate aftermath of death. Beyond the order this can provide, it also forms a foundation for how a widow will continue to pay for her lifestyle. And remember — there is often a mix of online and paper correspondence.

⁷ Source: *Women, money, and relationships*, Equitable, 2025.

⁸ Source: *The Economic Consequences of Gray Divorce for Women and Men*, Bowling Green State University, 2021.

⁹ Source: *Survey of the States*, Council for Economic Research, 2026.

¹⁰ Source: *National Financial Capability Study*, FINRA Foundation, 2025.

¹¹ Source: *How Americans Feel About Retirement in 2025*, Allianz Life.

Table 1 — Essential Financial Relationship Information

Relationships	Essential Information
Business interests	Ownership structure (S Corp, C Corp, LLC)
Financial institutions	Account numbers, contact name, passwords
Retirement accounts	Account numbers, contact name, passwords, beneficiaries
Vendors	Utilities, home maintenance, payment process (online or USPS)
Memberships	Airline, hotel, clubs, alumnae
Legal documents	Will, trusts, power of attorney, living will, healthcare proxy
Advisor	Attorney, accountant, financial professional
Lockboxes	Safety deposit box, home safe codes

One of the greatest challenges facing people in retirement is determining how to convert their savings into income they can't outlive. Nobel prize winning economist William Sharpe has called it the “nastiest, hardest problem in finance.” Since age of death is unknown (i.e., a terminal date), none of us know how long we need our money to last. The strength of the traditional three-legged retirement income stool — personal savings, Social Security, pensions — depends on what amount people receive from each category.¹² Importantly for widows, they need to know what, if any, income reductions will occur after a spouse dies. Did their spouse elect a survivor benefit with their pension? If not, these payments cease upon the death of the retiree.¹³ Social Security pays the higher of your own retirement benefit or the survivor benefit based on the spouse's record, but not both.¹⁴

¹² Source: *The Peak 65® Zone is Here – Creating a new framework for America's retirement security*, LIMRA Retirement Income Institute, 2024.

¹³ Source: “Why won't I receive a survivor benefit?” Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation, 2026.

¹⁴ Source: *Survivor Benefits*, Social Security Administration, 2026.

¹⁵ Source: “Guaranteed Income: A License to Spend,” LIMRA Retirement Income Institute, 2024.

¹⁶ Source: *Diving Deeper Into the Financial Vortex: Challenges Women Face Saving for Retirement*, Goldman Sachs Asset Management, 2024.

¹⁷ Source: *Protected Retirement Income and Planning Study: Chapter 2 Women vs. Men*, LIMRA, 2024.

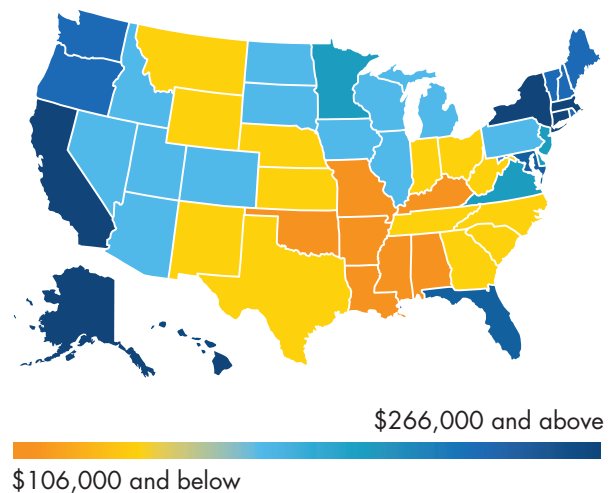
¹⁸ Source: *Milliman Retiree Health Cost Index*, 2025.

¹⁹ Source: *Milliman Long-Term Care Index*, 2025.

Guaranteed income from sources like these is often associated with peace of mind since people know their predictable income. For this reason, financial professionals often include annuities in portfolios to generate protected income and provide what David Blanchett and Michael Finke call a “license to spend.”¹⁵ A recent survey found 89 percent of women wanted retirement income from guaranteed sources (pension, Social Security, or annuities).¹⁶ Another recent survey showed that 48 percent of women between ages 61 and 65 were interested in owning an annuity that guarantees income for life, but nearly 60 percent of women said their investment professional didn't explain or discuss annuity options.¹⁷ This points to an opportunity for investment professionals to initiate deeper planning discussions on how to meet these types of needs. Guaranteed income is not always just a financial tool; it can also be a cognitive and emotional support system.

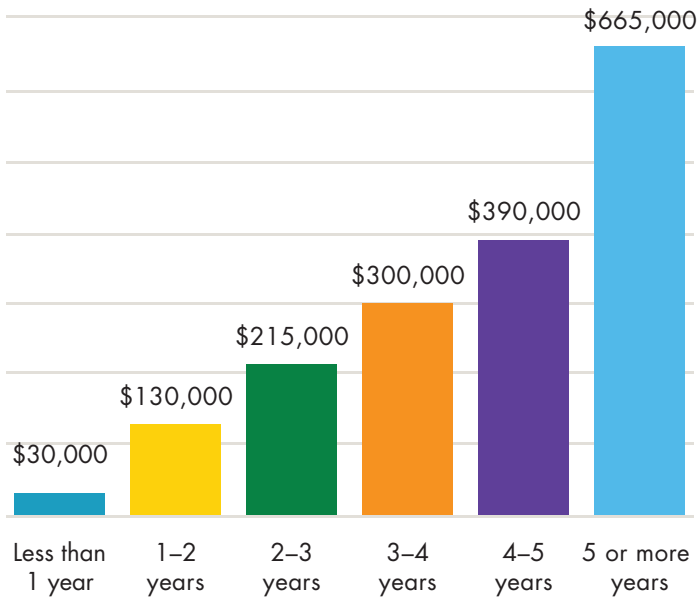
Some of this desire for protected income likely comes from women's awareness of both their longer life expectancies and potential need for long-term care. Actuarial consulting firm Milliman projects women's average out-of-pocket healthcare expenses to be \$313,000 in retirement.¹⁸ Long-term care cost averages for women (separate from healthcare expenses) are projected to be \$171,000 (versus \$98,000 for men), largely because women live longer and may need care for a longer period of time and are less likely to have a spouse available to assist them at no cost. Four out of ten women will not need paid care at all during their lives, but those that do are much more likely to need care for an extended period with 41 percent facing more than a year of paid care and 14 percent needing 5 years or more, which will on average cost them \$665,000.¹⁹ Figures 2 and 3 show how these costs vary by state and length of care.

Figure 2 — Projected Annual Long-Term Care Costs by State



Source: 2025 Milliman Long-Term Care Index.

Figure 3 — Projected Long-Term Care Costs by Length of Need



Source: 2025 Milliman Long-Term Care Index.

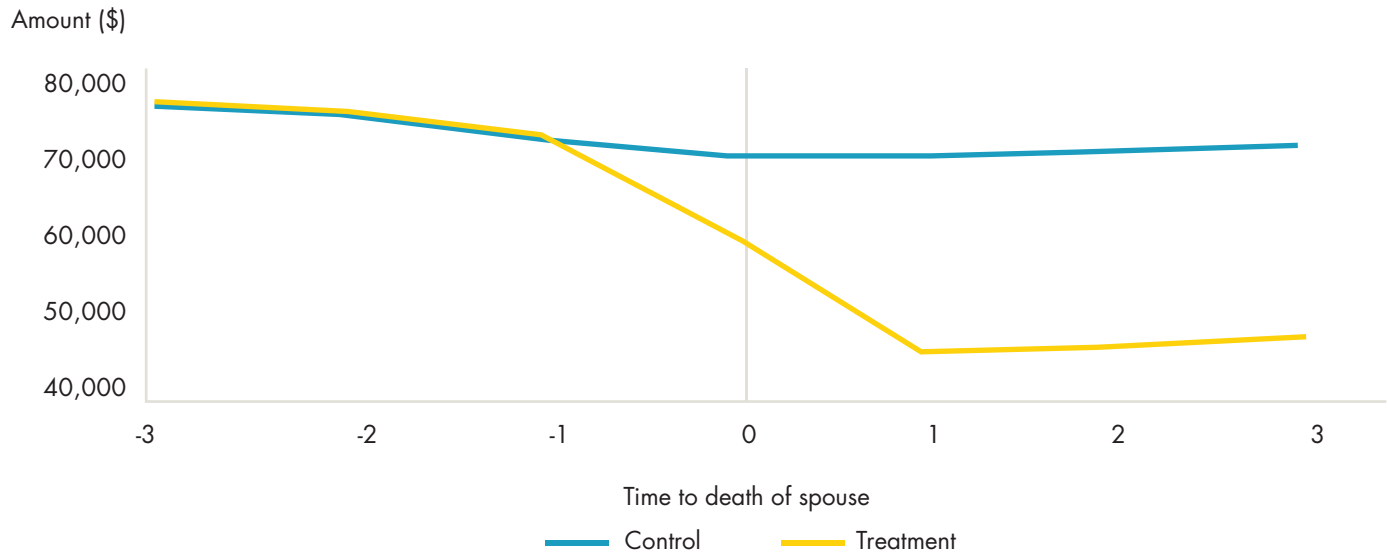
Table 2 — Spending Plan Inputs

Enter the amount for each of the following:	Value(s)
Active income from employment	
Passive income from investments (e.g., brokerage, real estate)	
Guaranteed income (e.g., Social Security, pensions, annuities)	
Money spent each month	
Interest on loans	
Money given to family, friends, charities	

Table 2 shows the basic inputs of how to measure anticipated inflow and outflow of money to help prepare a written spending plan (budget) and ensure a chosen lifestyle can be met with comfort, dignity, and reduce the risk of outliving assets. Figure 4 shows an example of how household income reduces after the death of a spouse.²⁰ This can be an important reminder to review spending habits. Beyond reduced income, surviving spouses also lose joint tax filing status and may have higher Medicare surcharges (Income-Related Monthly Adjustment Amount, or IRMAA), often referred to as the Widow's Penalty.²¹

Figure 4 — Effect of Spousal Death on Household Income

A. Overall net household income



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

²⁰ Source: "Financial Life After the Death of a Spouse," Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, 2020.

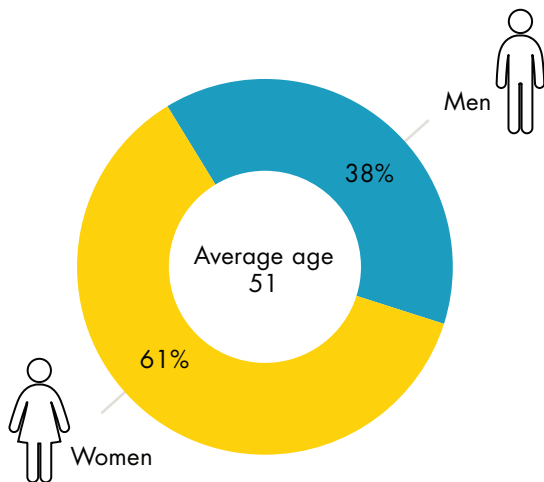
²¹ Source: "Widow's Penalty: Three Ways to Protect Your Finances," Kiplinger, 2025.

Gen X Daughters

If Gen X is referred to as the Forgotten Generation, Gen X women have the dubious honor of also being invisible (financially) when it comes to caring for family. Figure 5 shows estimates that the average age of a caregiver is right in the middle of the Gen X population — 51 years-old — and that 61 percent are women. Almost half of the care (47 percent) goes to a parent/parent-in-law, and of that, almost half (48 percent) goes to people 75 and older, 60 percent of which are women. Alzheimer’s or other dementias represent 11 percent of illnesses and an additional 19 percent are living with cognitive impairment. More female family caregivers care for someone with a memory problem (36 percent) than do male family caregivers (32 percent).²²

While many daughters report they feel a responsibility, and even honored, to care for their parents, this comes at a cost.²³ Gen X women are well behind Gen X men when it comes to their retirement savings (mean average of \$101,000 versus \$156,000), and because of caregiving duties, women are likely to experience adverse consequences in the workplace. Nearly 19 percent of women who are Alzheimer’s caregivers had to quit work either to become a caregiver or because their caregiving duties became too burdensome. Women caregivers may experience higher levels of depression and impaired health than their male counterparts.²⁴

Figure 5 — Caregivers, Gender and Average Age



Source: *Caregiving in the U.S.*, AARP, 2025.

²² Source: *Caregiving in the U.S.*, AARP, 2025.

²³ Source: *Daughters Provide as Much Elderly Parent Care as They Can, Sons Do as Little as Possible*, American Sociological Association, 2022.

²⁴ Source: *Retirement Challenges Facing Gen-X in the Peak 65[®] Era*, LIMRA Retirement Income Institute, 2026.

²⁵ Source: *GUIDE (Guiding an Improved Dementia Experience) Model*, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2026.

Progress is being made by The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) to help pay family caregivers. Caregiver training services billing codes have been implemented in recent years intended to better support and empower nonprofessional caregivers and pay for select family caregiver training services.²⁵ Additionally, Gen X women (or their spouses) may have elder care benefits from their employer to help provide additional resources such as health insurance that includes elder care coverage, care management services, caregiving leave that goes above and beyond the scope of the FMLA, dependent care assistance plans (DCAPs), backup care, flexible work arrangements, patient advocacy services, financial assistance (e.g., a caregiving stipend or an all-inclusive lifestyle spending account), and clinician access to manage care.²⁶

With the Peak 65[®] wave upon us and quickly welcoming Gen X starting in 2030, daughters will increasingly be called on to help their widowed mothers. The old truism “Put your own oxygen mask on first” is an important reminder to communicate with the entire family (parents and siblings) about financial planning to reduce the stress that will come from physical and emotional care.

The Emotional Journey

The loss of a spouse is widely recognized as the most stressful life event a person can experience and sits at the top of *The Life Stress Inventory Scale*.²⁷

Figure 6 shows the work of Elisabeth Kübler-Ross who introduced a framework to help understand grief, but modern research emphasizes that grief is not linear. It is a process that changes shape, but never truly ends.

Emotions can also have physical implications. Research has found that older adults grieving a spouse’s death have an increased risk of dying compared with those whose spouses are living. Widows really can die of a broken heart.²⁸

Grief also affects cognition, decision-making, and emotional stability. During this period, widows may struggle with focus, memory, and risk assessment — factors that directly influence financial behavior and may amplify existing diminished capacity.²⁹ For this reason, financial decisions made during early grief should be approached with caution and support. Another risk to be aware of is the rising cases of fraud with older adults.

²⁶ Source: “Unraveling Elder Care Employee Benefits: The Ultimate Guide,” Compt, 2026.

²⁷ Source: *The Holmes-Rahe Life Stress Inventory*.

²⁸ Source: “The Widowhood Effect: How to Survive the Loss of a Spouse,” National Council on Aging, 2025.

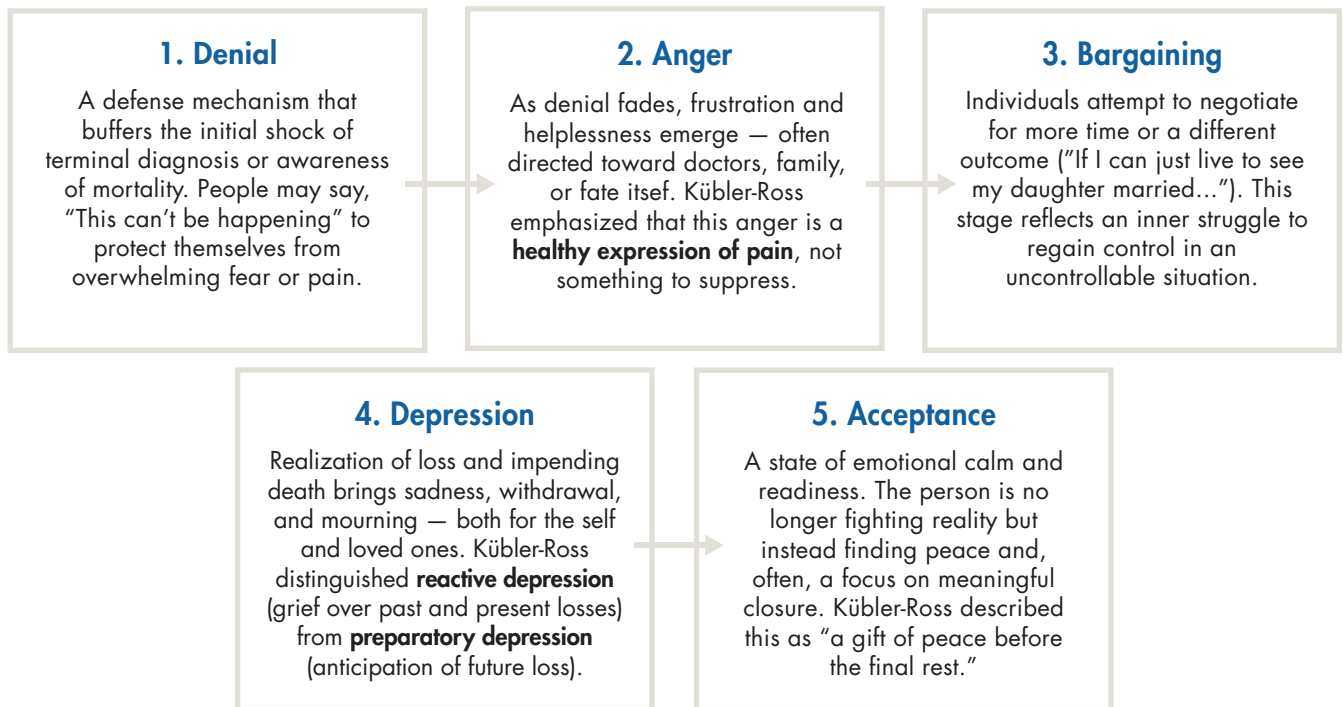
²⁹ Source: *Examining the Prevalence of Diminished Capacity*, Journal of Financial Planning, 2022.

Last year alone, people over age 60 lost over \$5 billion to scammers.³⁰ Monitoring financial behavior is more imperative than ever. Family and friends are often the first line of defense.

Other emotions to be aware of are failure and shame. Western culture historically associates death with these feelings rather than helping people understand it as a natural conclusion to life.³¹ Guidance by a trained spiritual leader or mental health professional can shift this script to help widows see other perspectives and become aware of the concepts of a “good death.”³² Accepting mortality can bring peace and a pathway to living with greater joy.

Widowhood is not just the loss of a partner — it is the loss of a shared identity and future. Helping women envision a new life becomes critical for both their financial stability and to help them thrive emotionally, moving from vulnerability to confidence, isolation to connection, and uncertainty to purpose. As new “solos,” they benefit greatly when they know they do not have to “go it alone.”

Figure 6 — The Five Stages of Grief



Source: Elisabeth Kübler-Ross Foundation.

³⁰ Source: “Why Do Scammers Target Older Adults?” National Cybersecurity Alliance, 2025.

³¹ Source: “As a Society, We’re Not Death Phobic, We’re Death Complacent,” Psyche, 2024.

³² Source: “Why the ‘Good Death’ Is Having Its Moment,” Stanford Center of Longevity, 2026.

Professional Advisors

In addition to spiritual and psychological resources, the following information reminds widows they also have professional resources like accountants, attorneys, and financial professionals as other key partners in their journey. Each of these advisors serve a vital role in ensuring women are empowered to live a full, meaningful life with as few financial worries as possible. There is great utility in simplifying finances to reduce the possibility of impaired decision making both from cognitive decline and the classic behavioral finance traps (e.g., overconfidence, herd behavior).³³ It is one of the many reasons guaranteed income from pensions, Social Security, and annuities can introduce more safety controls in an older person's life.³⁴

Tax advice can be critical as widows learn the implications of not only filing tax returns as a single filer (another identity jolt), but also if they inherit a spouse's retirement accounts (e.g., IRA, 401(k)), they'll need to learn about required minimum distributions (RMDs). The tax code is an alphabet soup of terminology that can sound very foreign, and there are huge financial consequences if widows make mistakes. A good tax professional can make this learning curve much easier to navigate.

Attorneys are another resource for widows. Many couples work with lawyers to help design protection strategies like wills, healthcare proxies, living wills, LLCs, trusts, and powers of attorney. After the death of a spouse, it is essential that these documents be reviewed and updated. For widows that have not completed these documents, this is now a critical step to ensure their wishes are honored. The low percentage of Americans who draft wills (31 percent), have trusts (11 percent), or have no estate documents whatsoever (55 percent) hinders heirs from following directives, and these are avoidable mistakes.³⁵

Financial professionals are often at the front line helping widows manage their financial choices.³⁶ But it is important that beyond getting advice on what to own, women also receive education and a comprehensive view of their financial lives. A formal financial plan can help women understand their assets (e.g., securities, real estate), liabilities (e.g., healthcare risks, debt), and goals (e.g., lifestyle, legacy). If a financial professional cannot produce a plan, a CFP (certified financial planner) can help.³⁷

The important first step with all these advisors is confirming credentials.³⁸ The next step is ensuring there is personal alignment. Are they listening? Do they take the time to explain things and avoid jargon? Do they instill trust? If the answer is no to any of these, it may be time to find a new relationship.³⁹ Widows have a lot of emotional challenges facing them and deserve to have committed advisors help them navigate their new "solo" life.

Types of Financial Professionals

- **Tax advisor** — accountant, CPA
- **Attorney** — wills, trusts, LLCs, living wills, healthcare proxies
- **Financial professional** — FINRA-registered financial professional, registered investment advisor (RIA), certified financial planner (CFP), insurance agent

A Way Forward

As Robert Frost wrote, "The best way out is always through." There is not one way to help widows navigate this new way of being except providing them with as much support as they need when they need it. And it will not be a straight line. It will include many phases with both weaknesses and strengths.

Demographically, this is a critical time to learn ways to help these women manage their wealth and health. Longer lifespans mean many years that can be filled with purpose and meaning when they adjust to their new identity. Caregivers, especially their daughters, will need to learn about ways to support them financially, physically, and emotionally, and to ask for help. There is also power in having open conversations about what is most important with their healthcare. The following information shares healthcare conversation starters as well as a first-year checklist.

Widowhood and solo aging are not anomalies — they are central features of modern longevity. The challenge is not simply financial, but deeply human. With thoughtful planning, supportive relationships, and the integration of emotional and financial strategies, women can move beyond survival toward a life of confidence, independence, and renewed purpose. A widow's walk, when properly supported, is not a path defined by loss — but one that leads forward, toward independence, strength, and renewed life.

³³ Source: *Beyond The Financial Numbers: The Emotional and Behavioral Journey of Retirement*, LIMRA Retirement Income Institute, 2025.

³⁴ Source: "The Hidden Retirement Risk: What Happens When You Can't Manage Your Money?" LIMRA Retirement Income Institute.

³⁵ Source: *Trust & Will 2025 Estate Planning Report*, Trust and Will, 2025.

³⁶ Source: *Working With an Investment Professional*, FINRA, 2026.

³⁷ Source: Find a CFP® Professional, CFP® Board of Standards.

³⁸ Sources: Broker Check, FINRA; Adviser Info, SEC.

³⁹ Source: "Women as the Next Wave of Growth in US Wealth Management," McKinsey, 2020.

Healthcare Conversation Starters⁴⁰

My health:

- What is your understanding of what's happening with your health now?
- How much information about what might be ahead with your health would you like from your healthcare team?

About me:

- What does a good day look like to you? Here are some things I like to do on a good day.
- What does a hard day look like to you? These are the toughest things for me to deal with on a hard day.
- If your health gets worse, what are your most important goals? These are some things I would like to be able to do in the future.

My care:

- What would you like your healthcare team to know about you? Something basic or practical?
- What are your biggest worries? These are the main things I worry about.
- As you think about the future, what gives you strength? These are my main sources of strength in difficult times.
- What activities bring joy and meaning to your life? I want to keep going as long as I can.

My hopes:

- What are your hopes for your health? Here's what I want to make sure does happen.
- What questions do you want to ask your healthcare team?

A Widow's First-Year Checklist

- Get emotional support: friends, family, spiritual leaders, mental health professionals.

Find community:

- Modern Widows Club
- Kathy Rehl

Identify the pieces of your financial life:

- Legal documents — wills, trusts, healthcare proxies, living wills, powers of attorney
 - Beneficiary designations
 - Financial accounts — banks, brokerage, insurance
 - Vendors — utilities, service providers (phone, cable, etc.)
 - Memberships — clubs, alumnae, airlines, hotels, subscriptions (magazines, newspapers, etc.)
 - Orphaned accounts
 - Complete the *What Matters to Me Workbook*
- Consider hiring a professional organizer to help with downsizing.

A Note for Financial Professionals

Financial professionals must be keenly aware of both the changing financial situation facing widows after the death of a spouse, but also the extra emotional support a widow will need during a difficult time of transition. Many widows will need support building their financial confidence, as they may now need to learn how to make all financial decisions on their own. A trusted financial professional can be a valuable asset during this time of transition. And as noted by the Financial Planning Association, “Outcomes for clients who worked with skilled financial [professionals]—those who exhibited empathy and communication skills—were almost twice as high compared to the less-skilled professionals.”⁴¹ The following checklist provides ways for financial professionals to become the trusted advisor widows need.

⁴⁰ Source: Ariadne Labs and The Conversation Project, an initiative of the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI).

⁴¹ Source: *Enhancing Financial Confidence Among Widows: The Role of Financial Professionals*, Financial Planning Association, 2017.

A Trusted Advisor to Widows Checklist

- Learn the three classic stages of widowhood: grief, growth, grace.⁴²
- Activate listening skills, sympathy, empathy, and reassurance.
- Identify their trusted family member or friend and begin to build rapport and trust.

Prioritize four actions:⁴³

- Secure cash flow: Ensure they have access to funds for daily expenses.
- Update documents: Immediately update beneficiary designations on retirement accounts, insurance policies, and wills.
- Retitle accounts: Change joint accounts to individual names.
- Review Social Security/pensions: Identify eligibility for survivor benefits.

Host a re-discovery meeting to:⁴⁴

- Identify their current communication preferences.
- Plan future re-discovery meetings.
- Determine which, if any, important action items where you take the lead.

Address long-term strategy shifts (3–6 months):

- Budget adjustment: Help them re-evaluate income and expenses, as their budget will likely change.
- Tax planning: Address the shift from joint to single-filer tax status, which can have significant implications.
- Avoid quick decisions: Advise against making major, irreversible financial decisions (e.g., selling a home, moving).
- Explore her new purpose. Research has shown purpose is worth up to 7 years of extra life expectancy.⁴⁵

*"I wend my way around,
The walk above my home—
Between the ocean and the moon,
A widow, now, alone—"*
— **The Widow's Walk (1849), A.A. Rubin**

⁴² Source: "Widows: Manage Your Grief, Finances," Boston College Center for Retirement Research, 2019.

⁴³ Source: "An Essentials Checklist for the Recently Widowed," Mercer Advisors, 2024.

⁴⁴ Source: *The Re-Discovery Meeting: A Communication Strategy for Supporting and Retaining Newly Widowed Clients*, Nerds Eye View, 2022.

⁴⁵ Source: *Peak 65® On Purpose - Why Having a Purpose Should Matter to Retirees and Financial Professionals*, LIMRA Retirement Income Institute, 2024.

Author



Suzanne Norman is a Fellow at the LIMRA Retirement Income Institute. Norman spent three decades in the investment management industry as a consultant and leader at Milliman Financial Risk Management, AllianceBernstein, and Merrill Lynch. Her roles were in three key areas in financial services — distribution, advisory, and client education. She is a certified coach, speaker, writer, and financial literacy educator who lives by the motto that knowledge is power. Norman has a deep passion to help improve the financial lives of women and uses her professional and personal best practices to help them attain strong financial skills. She believes women are only truly empowered when they have confidence in this aspect of their lives. For this reason, Norman created her *Whealthy Woman* series to teach these skills. To greater serve her community and improve financial wellness, she serves as co-chair of CFA Society Boston's Financial Literacy Initiative. She also serves as a strategic advisor for The Redwoods Initiative, an education and coaching firm focused on women and the rising generation of stewardship in family offices. Suzanne holds a BA in psychology and is a Certified Professional Co-Active Coach (CPCC) and Positive Intelligence Coach®. She also holds a Certificate in Women in Leadership from Cornell and is a Certified Investment Management Analyst® (CIMA®).

Additional Information

To further explore the insights highlighted in this paper, visit the LIMRA Retirement Income Institute, which offers a robust collection of research reports on today's most pressing retirement income issues. All reports are available to the public at no charge and can be downloaded directly from the institute's website: www.limraconsumer.com.

Advancing the financial services industry by empowering our members with

KNOWLEDGE



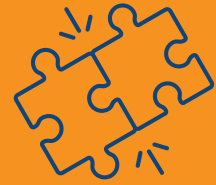
INSIGHTS



CONNECTIONS



SOLUTIONS



Navigate With Confidence

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