Table 1: Results from Logistic Regressions by Types of Life Insurance Ownership with Seemingly Unrelated Estimation Method for Robustness
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|}\hline & \begin{array}{c}\text { Model 1 } \\ \text { No Insurance } \\ \text { Coefficient } \\ \text { (Robust SE) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Model 2 } \\ \text { Term Life Only } \\ \text { Coefficient } \\ \text { (Robust SE) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Model 3 }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Cash Value Only } \\ \text { Coefficient } \\ \text { (Robust SE) }\end{array}\right)$

Note: ${ }^{\dagger} p<.10 ;{ }^{*} p<.05 ;{ }^{* *}$ p < .01; *** $p<.001$. In Model 1 , the dependent variable was ownership of neither term or cash value life insurance; in Model 2, the dependent variable was ownership of only term life insurance; in Model 3, the dependent variable was ownership of only cash value life insurance; and in Model 4, the dependent variable was ownership of both term life and cash value life insurances. Reference for net balance is equal to or greater than zero net balance; reference for gender is male; reference for income category is lower than $\$ 15,000$; reference for working status is not working; reference for education level was lower than high school; reference for the race is if non-white; and reference for marital status is single. FS denotes financial status; NB stands for net balance; Emer. funds is emergency funds; FRT denotes financial risk tolerance; Sub. FK. means subjective financial knowledge; char. denotes characteristics; LOC is the locus of control; F-satisfaction means financial satisfaction; F-self is financial self-efficacy; and L-satisfaction denotes life satisfaction.

