TABLE VI

ESTIMATED LOWER BOUNDS FOR CHANGE IN 28-DAY MORTALITY AT AGE 65

	All admissions (1)	Planned or non-ED admissions (2)	Unplanned ED admissions (3)	Unplanned ED admissions (by range of t-test for weekend admission rate)			
				$t > 6.62$ (4)	$2.54 < t < 6.51$ (5)	$0.96 < t < 2.54$ (6)	$t < 0.96$ (7)
Estimated discontinuity in log of number of admissions at age 65 ($\times 100$)	7.12	11.85	2.43	3.23	3.57	2.70	0.56
Estimated discontinuity in probability of death at age 65 ($\times 100$)	−0.46	−0.29	−0.49	0.27	−0.63	−0.45	−1.09
Mean probability of death for people aged 64 ($\times 100$)	5.10	3.29	6.86	2.68	7.41	6.87	10.25
Estimated "worst case" bound on selection bias component of change in death rate at age 65	−0.33	−0.36	−0.15	−0.10	−0.24	−0.17	−0.05
Estimated lower bound for causal effect of reaching age 65 on death rate (standard error)	−0.13 (0.07)	0.06 (0.09)	−0.33 (0.12)	0.37 (0.16)	−0.39 (0.25)	−0.27 (0.24)	−1.04 (0.29)
Share of admissions in column sample	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12

Notes. Row (1) presents estimated regression discontinuities in the log of the number of hospital admissions at age 65, from a specification fit to admission counts by age for patients age 60 to 70 (3,652 observations) that includes a quadratic polynomial in age, fully interacted with a dummy for age over 65. Row (2) presents estimated regression discontinuities in the probability of death at age 65 from a specification fit to mean death rates by age at admission data for patients age 60 to 70 (3,652 observations) that includes a quadratic polynomial in age, fully interacted with a dummy for age over 65. Row (3) presents estimated mean probabilities of death within 28 days of admission for patients who are 64 years old. Row (4) presents the estimated worst case bound on the selectivity component of the change in death rates at age 65, computed as −row (1) × (row (2) + row (3))/100. Row (5) is the estimated lower bound on the causal effect of reaching age 65 on the 28-day death rate, computed as row (8) − row (4). The standard error is computed by the delta method, using the sampling errors of the estimates of the entries in rows (1), (2), and (3), and their sampling covariances. In rows (1)–(3) the coefficients have been multiplied by 100.