TABLE III

REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY MODELS FOR PROBABILITY OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF PRIMARY INSURANCE COVERAGE

	Medicare		Private		Medicaid		Uninsured	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Age over 65 (×100)	43.9	47.5	−24.8	−26.8	−10.1	−10.8	−7.4	−8.0
	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Additional controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mean of dependent variable for patients aged 64–65 (×100)	24.0		43.3		43.3		9.7	

Notes. Standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is indicator for type of insurance listed as "primary insurer" on discharge record. Sample includes 425,315 observations on patients between the ages of 60 and 70 admitted to California hospitals between January 1, 1992, and November 30, 2002, for an unplanned admission through the emergency department, with a diagnosis (ICD-9) for which the *t*-test for equality of weekend and weekday admission rates is less than 0.96 in absolute value. All models include second-order polynomial in age (in days) fully interacted with dummy for age over 65 and are fit by OLS. Models in even-numbered columns include the following additional controls: a dummy for people who are within one month of their 65th birthday; dummies for month, year, sex, race/ethnicity, and admission on Saturday or Sunday; and a complete set of unrestricted fixed effects for each ICD-9 admission diagnosis. In columns (1)–(8) the coefficient on "age over 65" and its standard error have been multiplied by 100.