

Observational Evidence of For-Profit Delivery and Inferior Nursing Home Care: When Is There Enough Evidence for Policy Change?

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Summary Points

- Observational evidence of for-profit delivery is associated with inferior nursing home care.
- This association is not explained by differences in resident characteristics or facility characteristics.
- This association is not explained by differences in facility characteristics.

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Box 3. Bradford Hill's Guideline for Assessing Causation

1. **Temporality**: The cause must precede the effect.

2. **Strength**: The magnitude of the association is important.

3. **Consistency**: The association is observed in different studies.

4. **Specificity**: The cause leads to a specific effect.

5. **Biological Plausibility**: The association is biologically plausible.

6. **Credibility**: The association is supported by credible evidence.

7. **Coherence**: The association is coherent with existing knowledge.

8. **Experimental Evidence**: The association is supported by experimental data.

9. **Analogy**: The association is similar to other known associations.

10. **Confounding**: The association is not due to confounding factors.

11. **Reverse Causation**: The effect does not cause the cause.

12. **Publication Bias**: The association is not biased by publication bias.

13. **Confounding**: The association is not due to confounding factors.

14. **Reverse Causation**: The effect does not cause the cause.

15. **Confounding**: The association is not due to confounding factors.

16. **Reverse Causation**: The effect does not cause the cause.

17. **Confounding**: The association is not due to confounding factors.

18. **Reverse Causation**: The effect does not cause the cause.

19. **Confounding**: The association is not due to confounding factors.

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Coherence, Analog , and Con i enc

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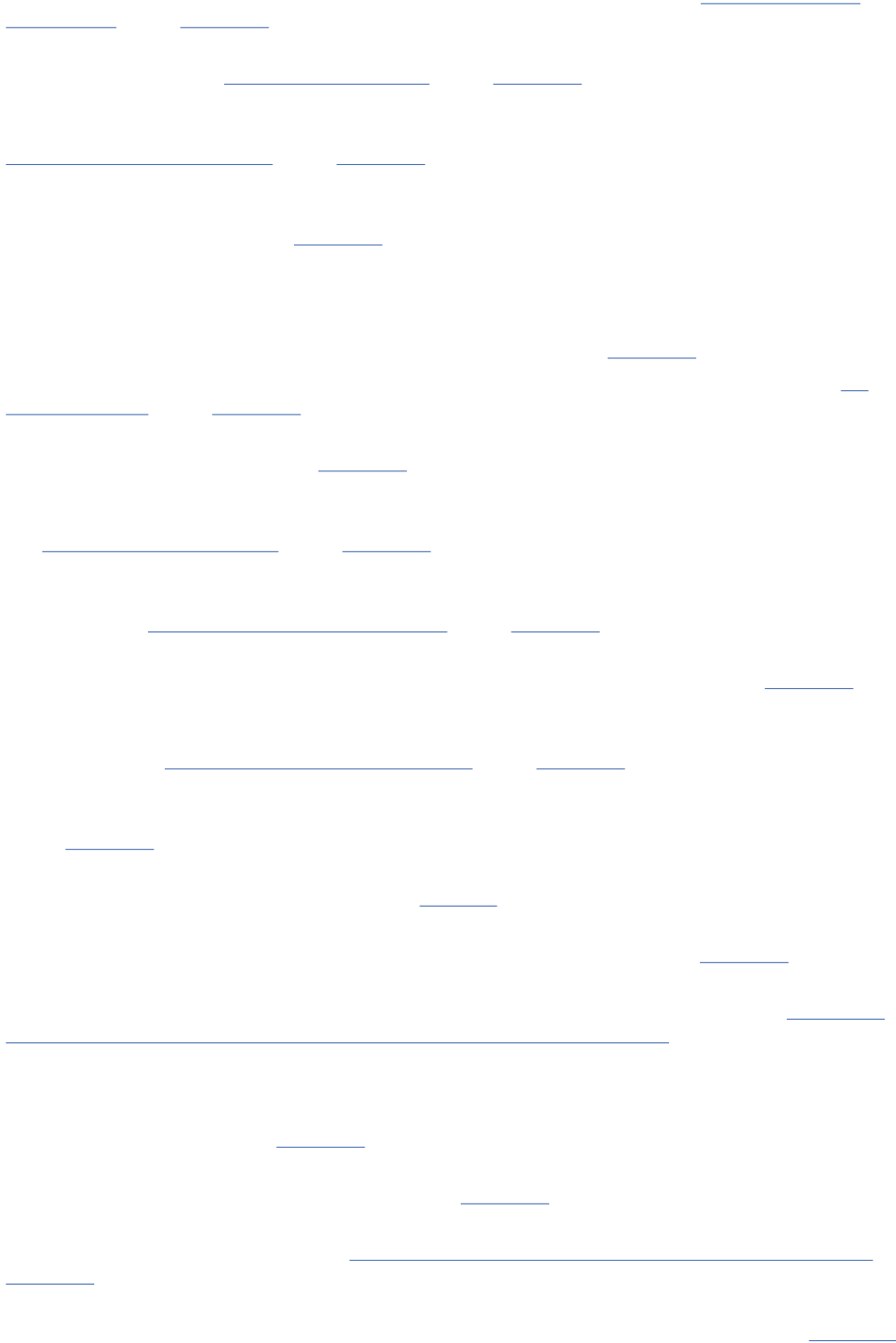
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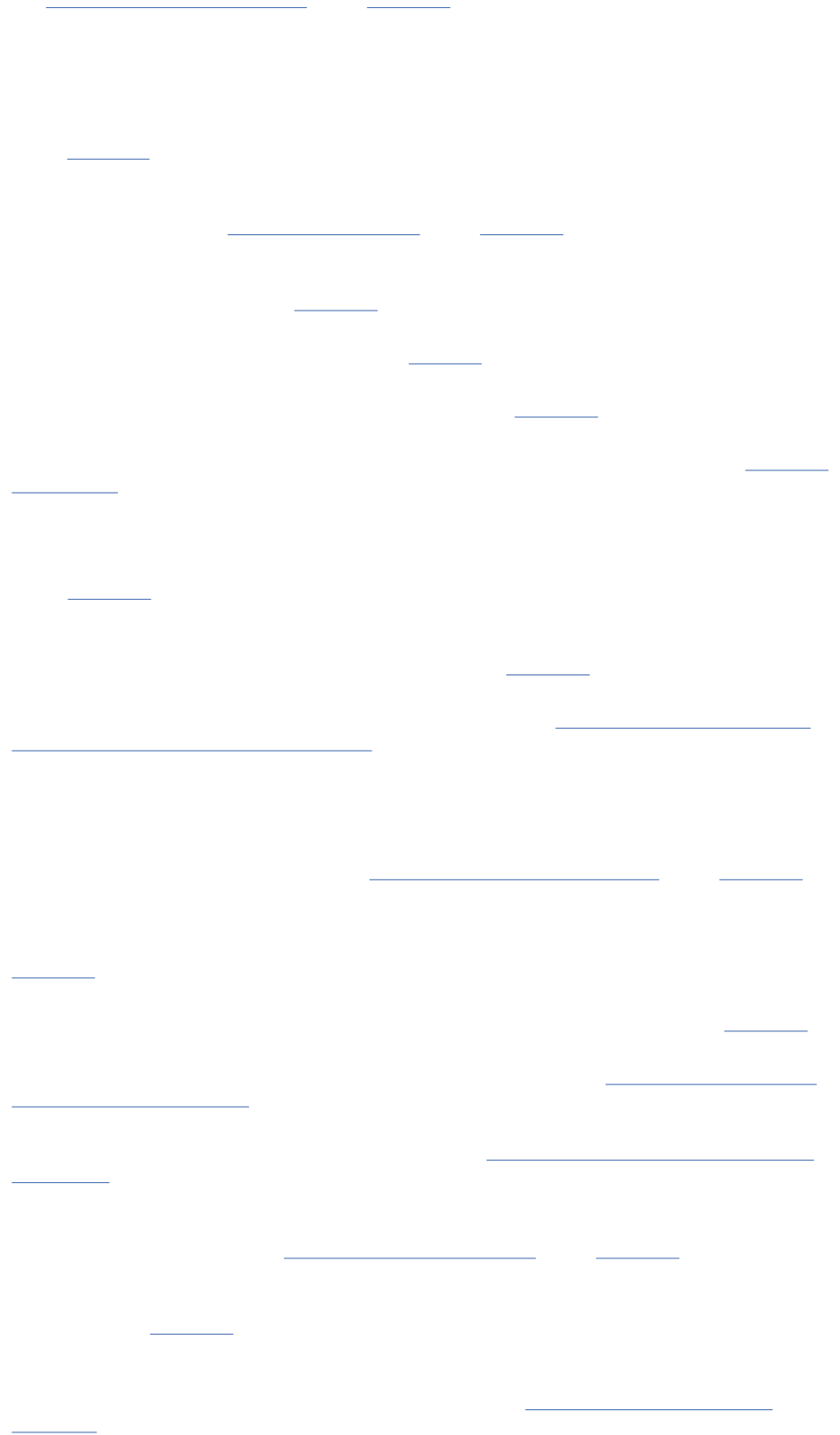
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