

Licensing Measurement and Monitoring Systems

*Regulatory Science Applied to Human Services Regulatory
Administration*

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Chapter 1. Overview/Introduction Page 15

Chapter 2. Conceptual/Theoretical Framework;
Program Monitoring Paradigms Page 49

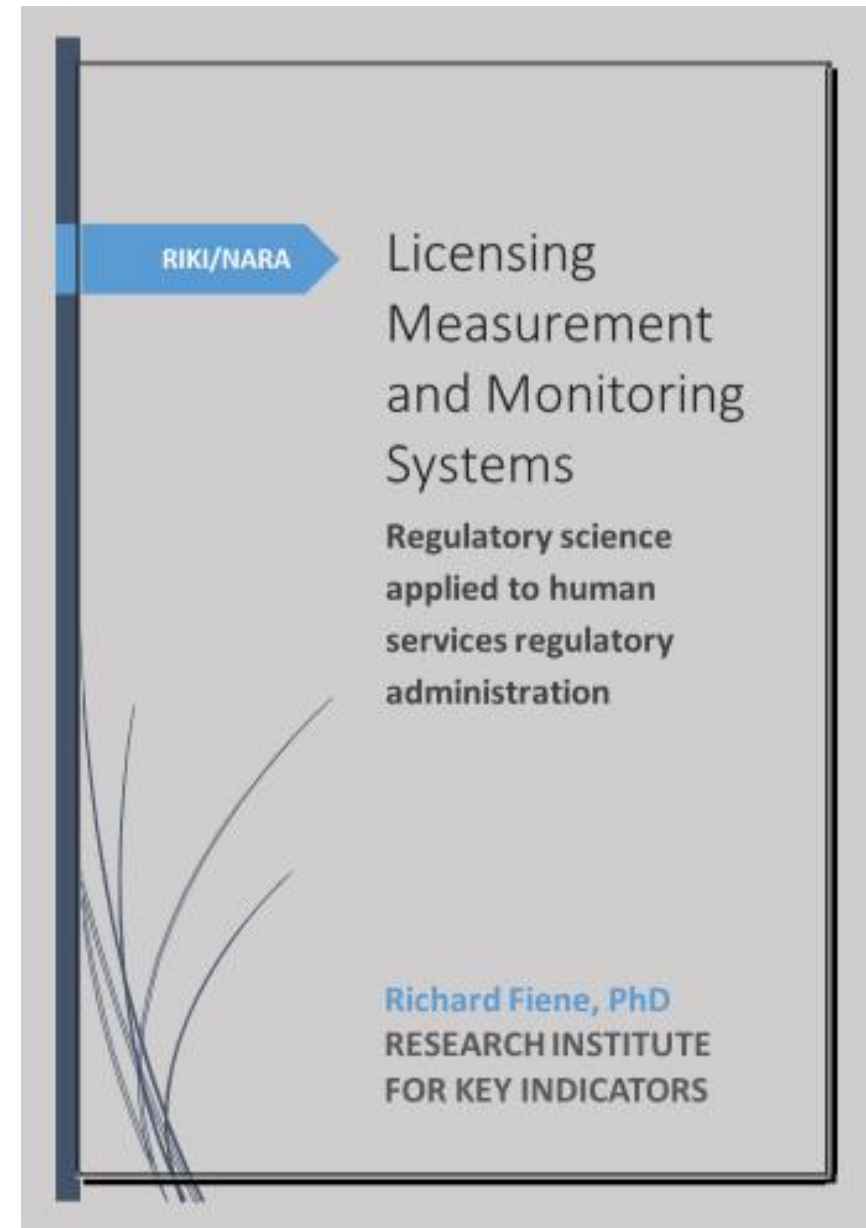
Chapter 3. Principles of Instrument Design;
Measurement: Reliability and Validity; Statistical
Methods and Data Base Development Page 67

Chapter 4. Regulatory Compliance and Program
Quality; QRIS and other Quality Initiatives Page 75

Chapter 5. Coordinated Program Monitoring;
Differential Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Key
Indicators, Integrative Monitoring Page 89

Chapter 6. What Research Tells Us; What Research
Doesn't Tell Us: Unanswered Questions; National,
International, and State Examples Page 103

Chapter 7. Future Directions/Next Steps Page 113



Introduction to Licensing Measurement

- **The need for addressing licensing measurement and monitoring systems. Why now?**
- **Regulatory science is a relatively new science.**
- **Regulatory science, the FDA, and the medical arena.**
- **History of licensing measurement.**
- **History of standards/rule development in early care & education.**
- **NARA's *Licensing Curriculum*.**
- **NARA's Course on licensing measurement and systems.**
- **The bottom line: Licensing data are very unique, not like most of the social science data we encounter.**

Conceptual/Theoretical Foundation

- **Regulatory compliance theory of diminishing returns.**
- **Differential monitoring.**
- **From theory to conceptual.**
- **Methods for achieving quality child care model.**
- **Early childhood program quality improvement & indicator model.**
- **Regulatory compliance paradigms: Absolute vs Differential.**
- **Ten elements of regulatory compliance paradigms.**
- **The balancing act.**

Ten Elements of Regulatory Compliance Paradigms

- **1) Substantial versus Monolithic.**
- **2) Differential Monitoring versus One size fits all monitoring.**
- **3) Not all standards are created equal vs All standards are created equal.**
- **4) “Do things well” versus “Do no harm”.**
- **5) Strength based versus Deficit based.**
- **6) Formative versus Summative.**
- **7) Program Quality versus Program Compliance.**
- **8) 100-0 scoring versus 100 or 0 scoring.**
- **9) QRIS versus Licensing.**
- **10) Non-Linear versus Linear**

Principles of Instrument Design

- **Anecdotal & case record keeping.**
- **Introduction of instrument-based program monitoring.**
- **Reliability.**
- **Validity and validation studies.**
- **Statistical methods.**
- **Data bases.**
- **Nominal data measurement.**
- **Nominal to ordinal measurement.**
- **Lack of variance in the data.**
- **Need for weighting.**
- **Limitations of nominal measurement.**

Regulatory Compliance & Program Quality

- **Quality initiatives**
- **Quality rating and improvement systems.**
- **Accreditation.**
- **Professional development.**
- **Relationship of regulatory compliance and program quality based upon the regulatory compliance theory of diminishing returns.**
- **The ten elements of regulatory compliance and program quality continuum.**
- **Implications for monitoring systems.**

Ten Elements of Regulatory Compliance and Program Quality Continuum

- 1) “Do no harm” versus “Do good”.
- 2) Closed system versus Open system.
- 3) Rules versus Indicators.
- 4) Nominal versus Ordinal measurement.
- 5) Full versus Partial compliance.
- 6) Ceiling effect versus No Ceiling effect.
- 7) Gatekeeper versus Enabler.
- 8) Risk versus Performance.
- 9) Structural versus Process Quality.
- 10) Hard versus Soft Data

Evolution of Monitoring Systems

- **Compliance monitoring, process monitoring.**
- **Coordinated monitoring systems.**
- **Qualitative monitoring systems.**
- **Instrument-based program monitoring**
- **Differential/Inferential program monitoring.**
- **Key indicator approach.**
- **Risk assessment approach.**
- **Integrative program monitoring: Regulatory compliance x quality.**

What Research Tells Us and Doesn't

- **Idiosyncracies of licensing data.**
- **Skewed distributions and potential reasons why.**
- **Ceiling/plateau effect.**
- **Curvi-linear/non-linear data vs linear data: Common assumption.**
- **The dichotomization of data, why it is warranted.**
- **Limitations of nominal data measurement.**
- **Dealing with false negatives and false positives.**
- **The need for validation studies.**
- **Exploring regulatory compliance and quality interactions.**
- **International data base is available for researchers.**

Future Directions

- **Continue validating monitoring systems.**
- **Nominal to ordinal measurement.**
- **Balance between efficiency and effectiveness.**
- **Balancing act between regulatory compliance and quality.**
- **Continued development and validation of quality indicators.**
- **Further development of the international data base of regulatory and quality indicators.**
- **Continued development of statistical methods to deal with skewed data distributions, false negatives, and the other licensing data idiosyncracies.**
- **Ability to better distinguish between the high quality performers and mediocre performers because of the ceiling/plateauing effect.**

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RIKI: Research Institute for Key Indicators

