

LICENSING MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING SYSTEMS

*Regulatory Science Applied to Human Services Regulatory
Administration*

Richard Fiene PhD

Research Psychologist & Regulatory Scientist

RIKI - Penn State - NARA

Research Institute for Key Indicators

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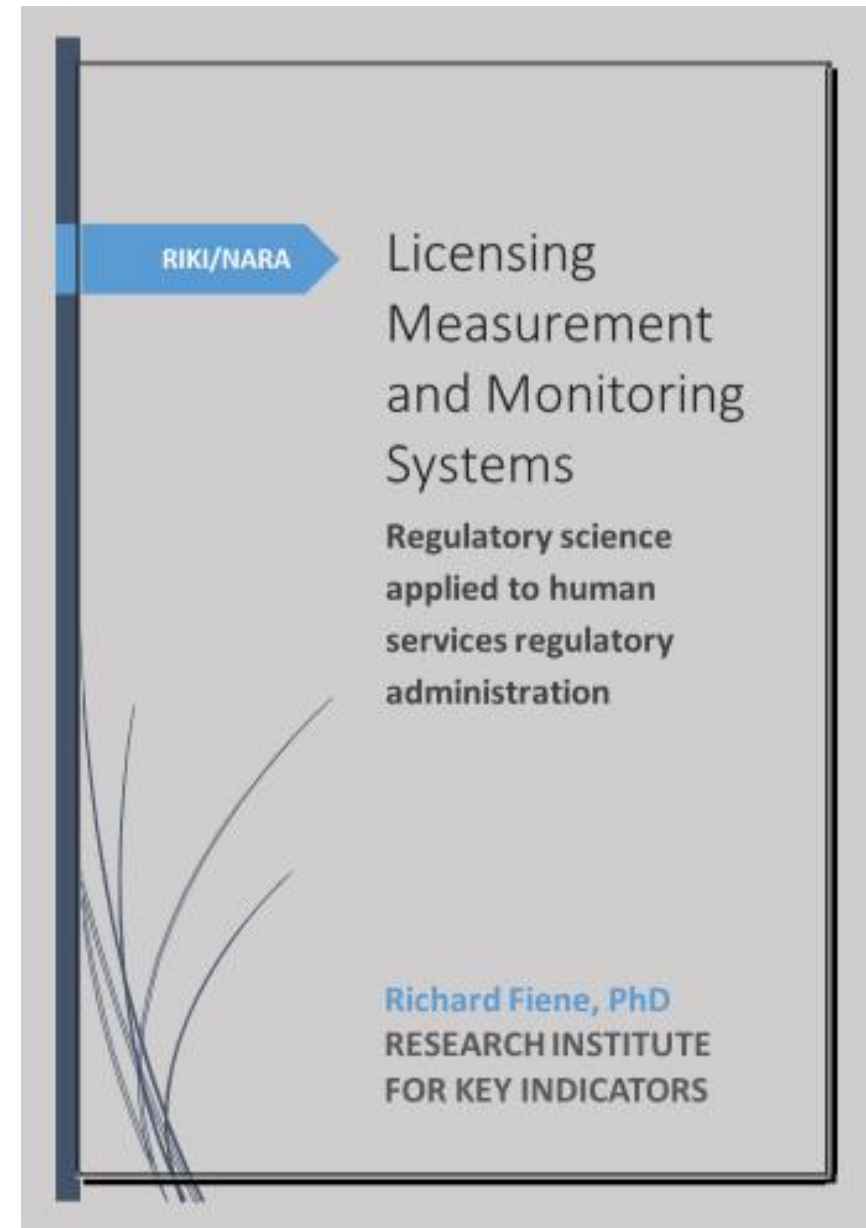
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INTRODUCTION TO LICENSING MEASUREMENT

- **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.*

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

- **Richard Fiene PhD, Research Psychologist & Regulatory Scientist**
- **Research Institute for Key Indicators/Penn State**
- **National Association for Regulatory Administration**
- **RFiene@RIKinstitute.com**
- **RFiene@NARALicensing.org**
- **<https://www.naralicensing.org/key-indicators>**
- **<https://RIKinstitute.com>**

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