

Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Metric and Matrix Update/Revision Technical Research Note

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Over the past decade in doing research on the Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Metric (RCKIm) it has become very clear that false negatives needed to be controlled for because of their potential to increase morbidity and mortality. When dealing with regulatory compliance and full compliance as the threshold for the high grouping variable in the 2 x 2 Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Matrix (RCKIM)(see matrix below), false negatives could be either eliminated or reduced to the point of no concern.

However, in the event that substantial compliance rather than full compliance is used as the threshold for the high grouping variable in the 2 x 2 Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Matrix (RCKIM) this becomes a problem again. There is the need to introduce a weighting factor.

In utilizing the RCKIm, the following equation/algorithm is used to produce the Fiene Coefficient (FC):

$$\mathbf{FC = ((A)(D)) - ((B)(C)) / \sqrt{WXYZ}}$$

This RCKIm needs to be revised/updated to the following in order to take into account the need to again eliminate false negatives being generated by the results of the equation/algorithm; this can be accomplished by cubing B:

$$\mathbf{FC^* = ((A)(D)) - ((B^3)(C)) / \sqrt{WXYZ}}$$

By this simple adjustment to cube (B) it will basically eliminate the use of any results in which a false negative occurs when substantial compliance is determined. The table below displays the variables of the Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Matrix (RCKIM).

| RCKIM | High RC Group | RC Low Group | Totals |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------|
| KI In Compliance | A | B ³ | Y |
| KI Violations | C | D | Z |
| Totals | W | X | |

Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Matrix (RCKIM)

In the above examples, FC can be used when the High RC Group is at full regulatory compliance, but FC* needs to be used when the High RC Group is including substantial as well as full regulatory compliance. By using both equations/algorithms, it better deals with the results of the Regulatory Compliance Theory of Diminishing Returns.

The results should clearly show that only positive (+) coefficients will become Regulatory Compliance Key Indicators versus those rules that do not show any relationship to overall regulatory compliance (0), but now the negative (-) coefficients will more clearly show when any false negatives appear and clearly not include them as Regulatory Compliance Key Indicators. This is a major improvement in the Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator methodology which clearly demonstrates the differences in the results. It provides a gateway in those regulatory compliance data distributions where substantial regulatory compliance is heavily present while full regulatory compliance is not. This could become a problem as the regulatory science field moves forward with the use of the Regulatory Compliance Theory of Diminishing Returns. Below are some data displays to support this revision/update:

RCKIM: Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Metric (Fiene, 2023)

| <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>D</u> | <u>E</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>H</u> | <u>I</u> | <u>J</u> | <u>K</u> | <u>L</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>N</u> |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 20 | 24 | 30 | 26 | 44 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 520 | 720 | 6160000 | 2481.934729 | -200 | -0.080582 |
| 20 | 0 | 30 | 26 | 20 | 56 | 50 | 26 | 520 | 0 | 1456000 | 1206.64825 | 520 | 0.430946 |
| 20 | 1000 | 30 | 26 | 1020 | 56 | 50 | 1026 | 520 | 30000 | 2.93E+09 | 54131.83906 | -29480 | -0.544596 |
| 20 | 1 | 30 | 26 | 21 | 56 | 50 | 27 | 520 | 30 | 1587600 | 1260 | 490 | 0.388889 |
| 20 | 24 | 1000 | 26 | 44 | 1026 | 1020 | 50 | 520 | 24000 | 2.3E+09 | 47982.7469 | -23480 | -0.489343 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 20 | 26 | 20 | 26 | 520 | 0 | 270400 | 520 | 520 | 1 |
| 0 | 24 | 30 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 0 | 720 | 518400 | 720 | -720 | -1 |
| 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 625 | 625 | 6250000 | 2500 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 5 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 56 | 50 | 31 | 520 | 150 | 2170000 | 1473.091986 | 370 | 0.251172 |
| 20 | 5 | 10 | 26 | 25 | 36 | 30 | 31 | 520 | 50 | 837000 | 914.8770409 | 470 | 0.51373 |
| 20 | 24 | 30 | 6 | 44 | 36 | 50 | 30 | 120 | 720 | 2376000 | 1541.427909 | -600 | -0.389249 |
| 10 | 24 | 30 | 6 | 34 | 36 | 40 | 30 | 60 | 720 | 1468800 | 1211.940593 | -660 | -0.544581 |

Variables Reference

- Excel = RCKIM Variables**
- a=a OK
 - b=b False Negative (-)
 - c=c False Positive (+)
 - d=d OK
 - e=a+b
 - f=c+d
 - g=a+c
 - h=b+d
 - i=a*d
 - j=b*c
 - k=w*x*y*z
 - l=sqrt wxyz
 - m=(a*d)-(b*c)
 - n=fc +=OK
 - 0=Random
 - =NULL

Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Equations/Algorithms and 2 x 2 Matrix:

$fc = ((a*d) - (b*c)) / \text{sqrt } wxyz$ Full Regulatory Compliance
 $fc^* = ((a*d) - ((b^3*c))) / \text{sqrt } wxyz$ Substantial Regulatory Compliance

| <u>A</u> | <u>B^3</u> | <u>W</u> |
|----------|------------|-------------------|
| <u>C</u> | <u>D</u> | <u>X</u> |
| <u>Y</u> | <u>Z</u> | <u>RCKIMatrix</u> |

(Fiene (2023). Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Metric & Matrix. Research Institute for Key Indicators, Etown, PA.)

| <u>A</u> | <u>B</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>D</u> | <u>E</u> | <u>F</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>H</u> | <u>I</u> | <u>J</u> | <u>K</u> | <u>L</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>N=FC</u> | <u>B^3</u> |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|------------|
| 20 | 1 | 50 | 20 | 21 | 70 | 70 | 21 | 400 | 50 | 2160900 | 1470 | 350 | 0.238095 | 1 |
| 20 | 2 | 50 | 20 | 22 | 70 | 70 | 22 | 400 | 100 | 2371600 | 1540 | 300 | 0.194805 | 8 |
| 20 | 3 | 50 | 20 | 23 | 70 | 70 | 23 | 400 | 150 | 2592100 | 1610 | 250 | 0.15528 | 27 |
| 20 | 4 | 50 | 20 | 24 | 70 | 70 | 24 | 400 | 200 | 2822400 | 1680 | 200 | 0.119048 | 64 |
| 20 | 5 | 50 | 20 | 25 | 70 | 70 | 25 | 400 | 250 | 3062500 | 1750 | 150 | 0.085714 | 125 |
| 20 | 6 | 50 | 20 | 26 | 70 | 70 | 26 | 400 | 300 | 3312400 | 1820 | 100 | 0.054945 | 216 |
| 20 | 0 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 70 | 70 | 20 | 400 | 0 | 1960000 | 1400 | 400 | 0.285714 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 60 | 60 | 20 | 400 | 0 | 1440000 | 1200 | 400 | 0.333333 | 0 |
| 20 | 10 | 40 | 20 | 30 | 60 | 60 | 30 | 400 | 400 | 3240000 | 1800 | 0 | 0 | 1000 |
| 20 | 11 | 40 | 20 | 31 | 60 | 60 | 31 | 400 | 440 | 3459600 | 1860 | -40 | -0.021505 | 1331 |

| <u>A</u> | <u>B^3</u> | <u>C</u> | <u>D</u> | <u>A+B</u> | <u>C+D</u> | <u>A+C</u> | <u>B+D</u> | <u>A*D</u> | <u>B*C</u> | <u>WXYZ</u> | <u>sqrtWXYZ</u> | <u>(A*D)-(B*C)</u> | <u>FC*</u> |
|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 20 | 1 | 50 | 20 | 21 | 70 | 70 | 21 | 400 | 50 | 2160900 | 1470 | 350 | 0.238095 |
| 20 | 8 | 50 | 20 | 28 | 70 | 70 | 28 | 400 | 400 | 3841600 | 1960 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 27 | 50 | 20 | 47 | 70 | 70 | 47 | 400 | 1350 | 10824100 | 3290 | -950 | -0.288754 |
| 20 | 64 | 50 | 20 | 84 | 70 | 70 | 84 | 400 | 3200 | 34574400 | 5880 | -2800 | -0.47619 |
| 20 | 125 | 50 | 20 | 145 | 70 | 70 | 145 | 400 | 6250 | 1.03E+08 | 10150 | -5850 | -0.576355 |
| 20 | 216 | 50 | 20 | 236 | 70 | 70 | 236 | 400 | 10800 | 2.73E+08 | 16520 | -10400 | -0.62954 |
| 20 | 0 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 70 | 70 | 20 | 400 | 0 | 1960000 | 1400 | 400 | 0.285714 |
| 20 | 0 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 60 | 60 | 20 | 400 | 0 | 1440000 | 1200 | 400 | 0.333333 |
| 20 | 1000 | 40 | 20 | 1020 | 60 | 60 | 1020 | 400 | 40000 | 3.75E+09 | 61200 | -39600 | -0.647059 |
| 20 | 1331 | 40 | 20 | 1351 | 60 | 60 | 1351 | 400 | 53240 | 6.57E+09 | 81060 | -52840 | -0.651863 |

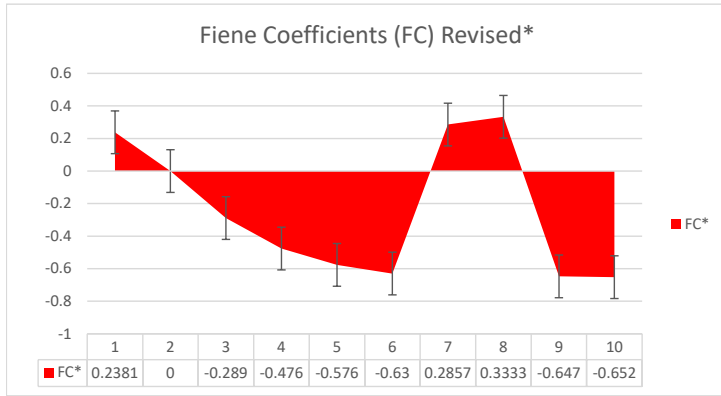


Chart 1: Revised/Updated Fiene Coefficients

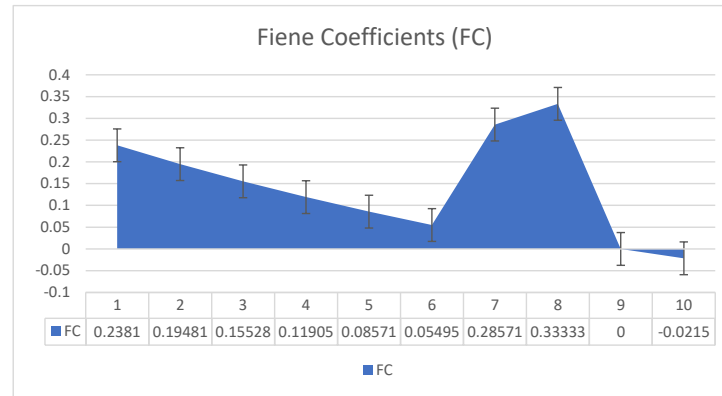


Chart 2: Standard Fiene Coefficients

It is clear from the above two charts that the revised/updated Fiene Coefficients take the risk factor more into account than the standard Fiene Coefficient. Using Chart 1 will be a more effective and efficient methodology to determining the regulatory compliance key indicators, especially when substantial compliance is utilized in determining the high regulatory compliant group. Chart 1 utilizes a weighting factor while that is not the case in Chart 2. When full compliance is utilized in determining the high regulatory compliance group than Chart 2: Standard Fiene Coefficients is sufficient.

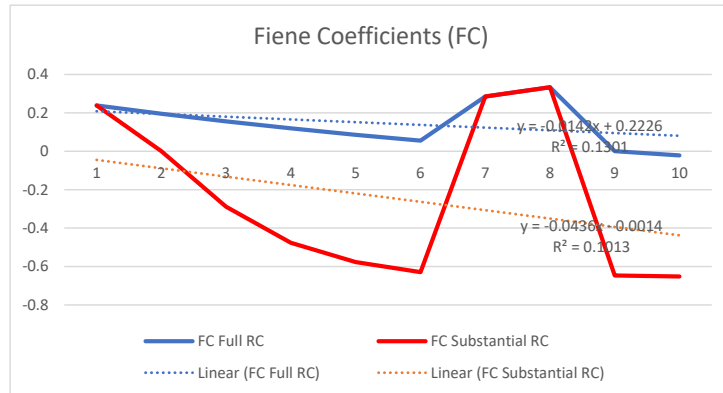


Chart 3: Fiene Coefficients side by side for full regulatory compliance and substantial regulatory compliance.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 0.238095 | 0.238095 | 1 |
| 0.194805 | 0 | 2 |
| 0.15528 | -0.288754 | 3 |
| 0.119048 | -0.47619 | 4 |
| 0.085714 | -0.576355 | 5 |
| 0.054945 | -0.62954 | 6 |
| 0.285714 | 0.285714 | 7 |
| 0.333333 | 0.333333 | 8 |
| 0 | -0.647059 | 9 |
| -0.021505 | -0.651863 | 10 |
| FC Full | FC Subst | Pairings |

FC for substantial regulatory compliance clearly demonstrates the effectiveness and efficiency of the revised and updated Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Metric. It eliminates any potential key indicator that has significant false negatives present within the Regulatory Compliance Key Indicator Matrix. It should be noted the perfect match on the 7th and 8th pairing when there are not any false negatives present.