The Quality of Decision Making

The data were analysed using descriptive statistics. The results show that all four items were incorporated more at the individual level (72%) rather than the organisational level (25%). This finding is consistent with previous research and suggests that individual decision-making processes need to be evaluated to improve consistency and transparency in decision-making processes.

The objectives of this study were to assess the quality of decision making (QDM) by individuals and organisations, and to identify their strengths and weaknesses. The study found that there are significant differences in decision-making between pharmaceutical companies and regulatory agencies, with pharmaceutical companies generally scoring lower on QDM metrics than regulatory agencies.

The study included 76 respondents from pharmaceutical companies and regulatory agencies, with distribution as follows: 30% from pharmaceutical companies and 70% from regulatory agencies. The results were mapped to the 10 QDMPs (n=76) to assess the relationship between individual and organisational responses and to identify best and worst practices.

The findings of this study demonstrate that the QoDoS has the ability to identify differences in decision making between individual and organisational decision-making practices. It is important to continue to explore and validate the findings of this study to improve the overall benefit of assessing the quality of decision making.