

### Different kinds of Decisions

Positive	intended to alter the status quo in some way
Negative	will do nothing new about a public problem but will retain the status quo

### ideal scenarios policy effort/policy solution

proportionate: Large	A severe problem generates a large response
proportionate: Small	small problem encounters a similarly small expenditure of government resources
Disproportionate: Over-shooting	over-shoots the severity and do not adequately match the nature of the underlying problem
Disproportionate: under-shooting	under-shoots the severity, less developed research

### Theories of decision making

Early rational and incremental models
Comprehensive and Bounded-Rationality Models
Incremental model
Mixed-scanning models
Garbage Can models
"Decision Accretion" model

### The Rational model

Public policy-making was inherently a search for **maximizing** solutions to complex problems in which policy-relevant information was gathered and then used in a scientific mode of assessing policy options

More preferable for showing how decisions ought to be taken to assure **maximum** results

*"Rational"* in the sense that it prescribes decision-making procedures that, in theory, will consistently lead to choosing the most efficient means of achieving policy goals

Achieved through the ordered gathering of relevant information

Not always possible to achieve "full" rationality in practice

Simon, 1955: *Bounded rationality*



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