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 problems generates a large response
proportionat-e:Small	small problem encounters a similarly small expenditure of government resources
Disproportionate: Over-s-hooting	over-shoots the severity and do not adequately match the nature of the underlying propblem
Disproportionate: under--shooting	under-shoots the severity, less developed research

Theories of decision making

- Early rational and incremental models
- Comprehensive and Bounded-Rationality Models k
- 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 inform-ation 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 chosing the most efficient means of achieving policy goals
- Achieved through the ordered gathering of relevant information
- Not always possible to achieve "full" ration-ality in practice
- Simon, 1955: *Bounded rationality*

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