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 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 chosing 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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