

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910172243503321
Autore	Weyland Kurt Gerhard
Titolo	Bounded rationality and policy diffusion : social sector reform in Latin America / / Kurt Weyland
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, NJ, : Princeton University Press, c2006
ISBN	1-282-08676-6 9786612086762 1-4008-2806-6
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (312 p.)
Classificazione	88.62
Disciplina	RE/361.61098
Soggetti	Decision making - Latin America Policy sciences Latin America Social policy Case studies
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [239]-281) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Abbreviations -- Chapter 1. The Puzzle of Policy Diffusion -- Chapter 2. Toward a New Theory of Policy Diffusion -- Chapter 3. External Pressures and International Norms in Pension Reform -- Chapter 4. Cognitive Heuristics in the Diffusion of Pension Reform -- Chapter 5. External Pressures and International Norms in Health Reform -- Chapter 6. Cognitive Heuristics in the Diffusion of Health Reform -- Chapter 7. Bounded Rationality in the Era of Globalization -- References and Interviews -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Why do very different countries often emulate the same policy model? Two years after Ronald Reagan's income-tax simplification of 1986, Brazil adopted a similar reform even though it threatened to exacerbate income disparity and jeopardize state revenues. And Chile's pension privatization of the early 1980's has spread throughout Latin America and beyond even though many poor countries that have privatized their social security systems, including Bolivia and El Salvador, lack some of the preconditions necessary to do so successfully. In a major step beyond conventional rational-choice accounts of policy decision-making, this book demonstrates that bounded--not full--rationality

drives the spread of innovations across countries. When seeking solutions to domestic problems, decision-makers often consider foreign models, sometimes promoted by development institutions like the World Bank. But, as Kurt Weyland argues, policymakers apply inferential shortcuts at the risk of distortions and biases. Through an in-depth analysis of pension and health reform in Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Peru, Weyland demonstrates that decision-makers are captivated by neat, bold, cognitively available models. And rather than thoroughly assessing the costs and benefits of external models, they draw excessively firm conclusions from limited data and over extrapolate from spurts of success or failure. Indications of initial success can thus trigger an upsurge of policy diffusion.
