Modèle de Schelling

* Individual
* Aggregate
* System of interaction : between individuals and their environement, between individuals and other individuals or between individuals and the collectivity.
* Avoid being conspicuously alone, hobby.
* The goals or purposes or objectives relate directly to other people and their behavior, or are constrained by an environment that consists of other people who are pursuing their goals or their purposes or their objectives. What we typically have is a mode of *contingent behavior* – behavior that depends on what others are doing.
* Puspositive behavior.
* Conscious decisions or adaptations int the pursuit of goals within the limits of their information and their comprehension of how to navigate through their environment toward whatever their objectives are.
* There are activities in which peoples’s behavior is influenced by the behavior of others, or people care about the behavior of others, or they both care and are influenced.
* Their own decisions and their own behavior are typically motivatedtoward their own interests, and often impinged on by only a local fragment of the overall pattern.
* Equilibria : an equilibrium is a situation in which some motion or activity or adjustment or response has died away, leaving something stationary, at rest, “in balance”, or in which several things that have been interacting, adjusting to each other and to each other’s adjustment, are at last adjusted, in balance, at rest. An equilibrium can be exact or approximate. It can be always approached but never quite achived, the potential equilibrium it self continually changing. And equilibrium can be partial or more complete, short run or long run.
* Adjustment process.
* How well people accomplish what they want to accomplish denpends on what others are doing. How you drive depends on how others drive.