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Paper Abstract:

Recent concerns about the measurement of wellbeing have led to the progress of nations to be classified and studied in a multidimensional context, unfortunately this compounds the difficulties encountered in categorizing groups and assessing progress. Here a feasible methodology for defining classes in terms of the commonality of behaviours of the actors in a multidimensional setting is presented and techniques for assessing poverty, inequality, polarization and mobility within and between groups are proposed and implemented for 164 countries over the period 1990-2014 in that many variable setting without arbitrarily defining frontiers. The analysis detected a slowly evolving, relatively immobile world, over the period the poor group appears to have diminished in size (which may be interpreted as a reduction in the poverty rate and is reflective of some upward mobility). There appears to have been some reduction in inequality both within and between groups over the period though they appear to have become more polarized.