

Fuzzy Sets and Multiple Correspondence in the Camaroons

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The paper presents the main results of a study on multidimensional wellbeing and inequality in Cameroon during 2001-2007 years, which central concern is the computation of a multidimensional poverty indicator. A new computational approach combine Fuzzy Set Theory and Multiple Correspondence Analysis is used to derive a robust composite indicator of wellbeing. This approach can correct those proposed by Cerioli and Zani (1990) on two points: attribution of modalities of categorical variables scores and the problem of weight of deprivation dimensions. Estimates based on data collected on Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Ménages (Household Cameroonien survey) carried out respectively into 2001 and 2007 shows that during this period, poverty falls but remains essentially rural with an unequal development of regions and social classes. But inequalities have increase between 2001 and 2007 at urban area, especially in Douala and Yaoundé more than other urban strata.