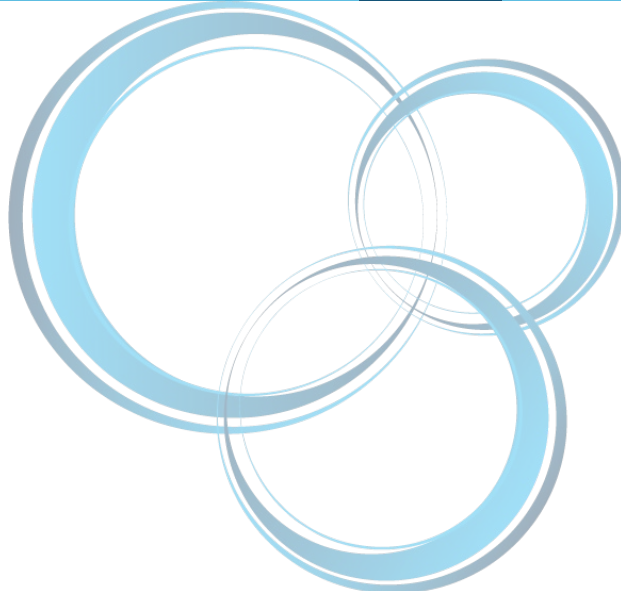
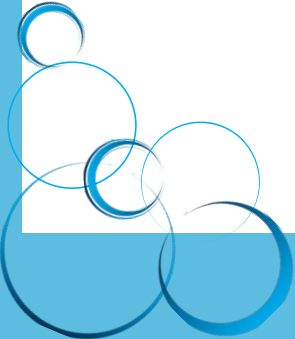


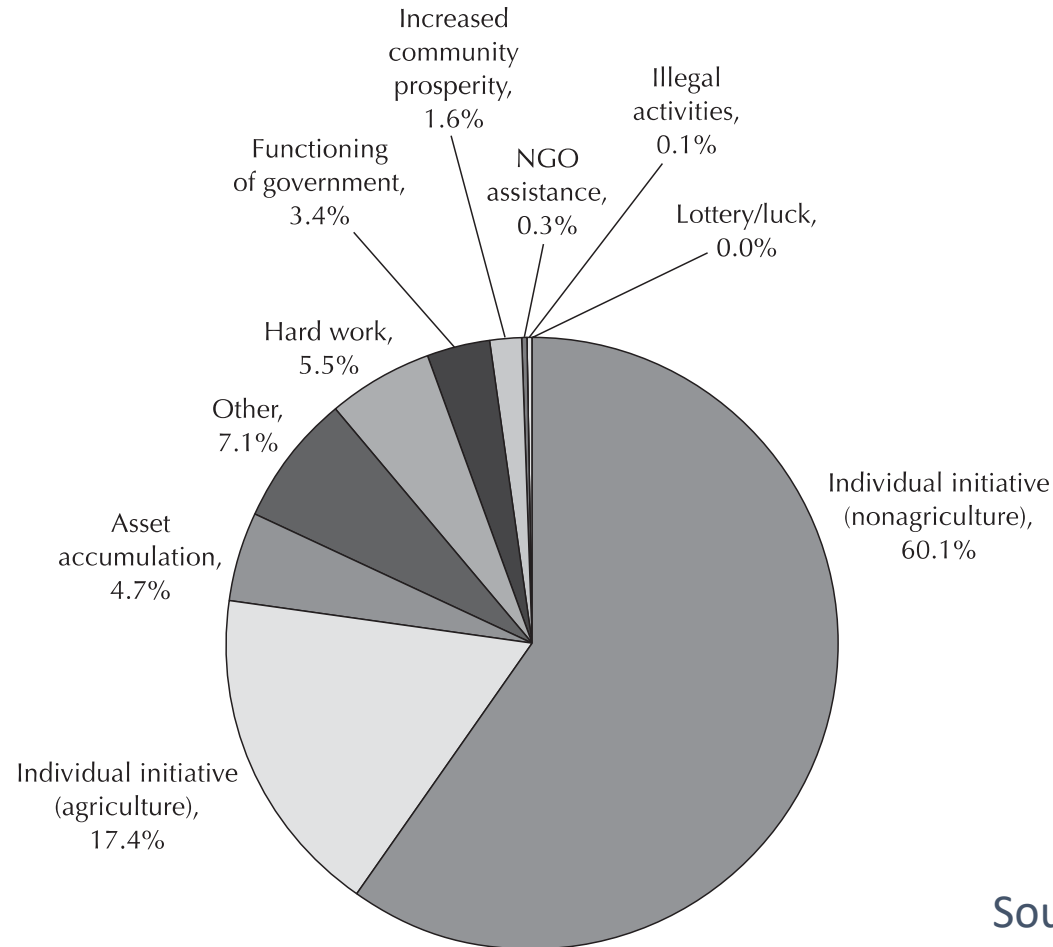
Poverty & Inequality

Laurence Chandy
Principal Advisor, Economics
UNICEF

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1. Analyzing the **pathways** out of poverty
 2. Capturing **insecurity** as a dimension of poverty
 3. Building more **salient measures** of inequality

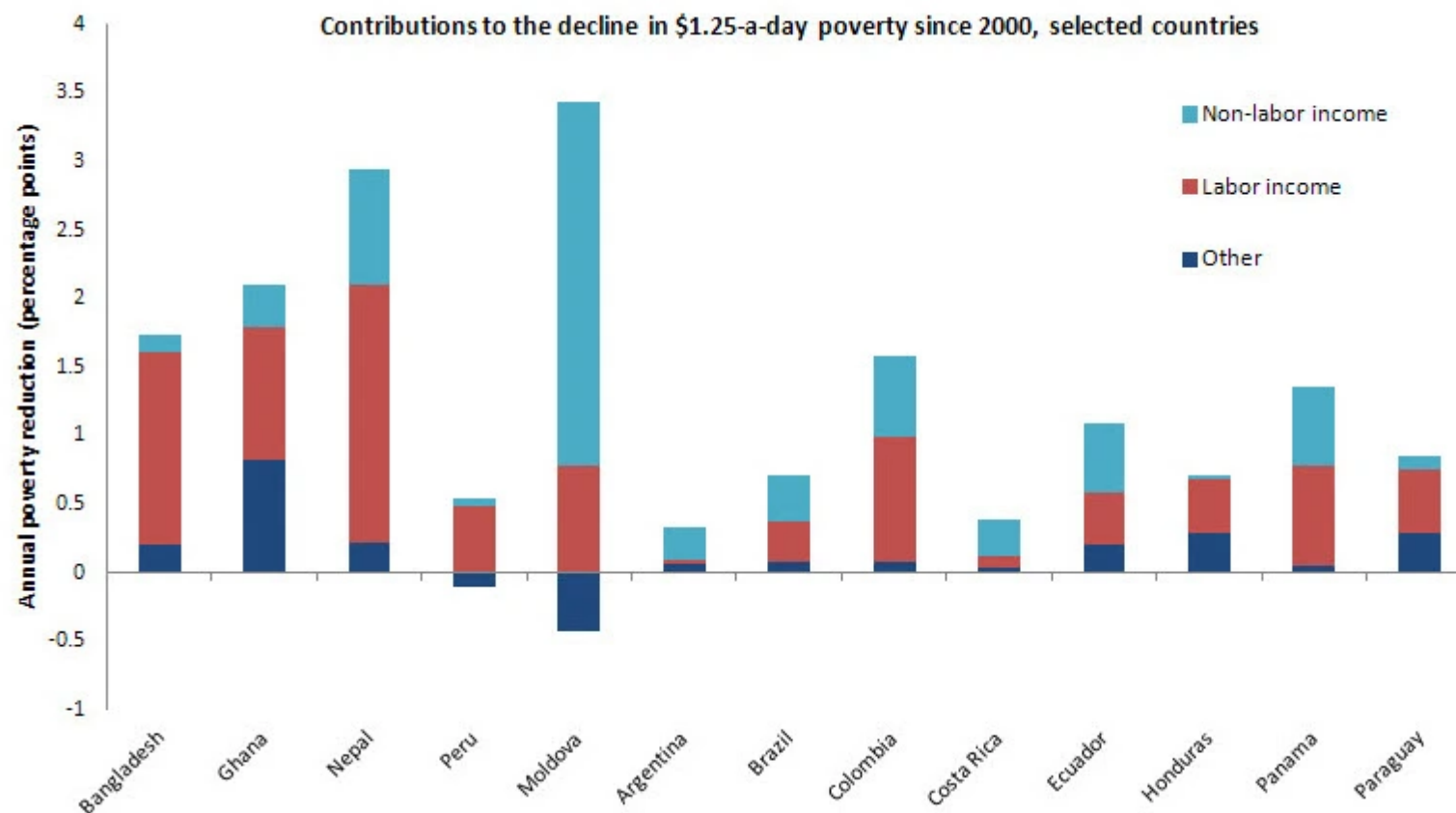
1. Analyzing the pathways out of poverty

Movers most frequently cite initiatives as reasons for their move out of poverty



Source: [Narayan et al., 2009](#)

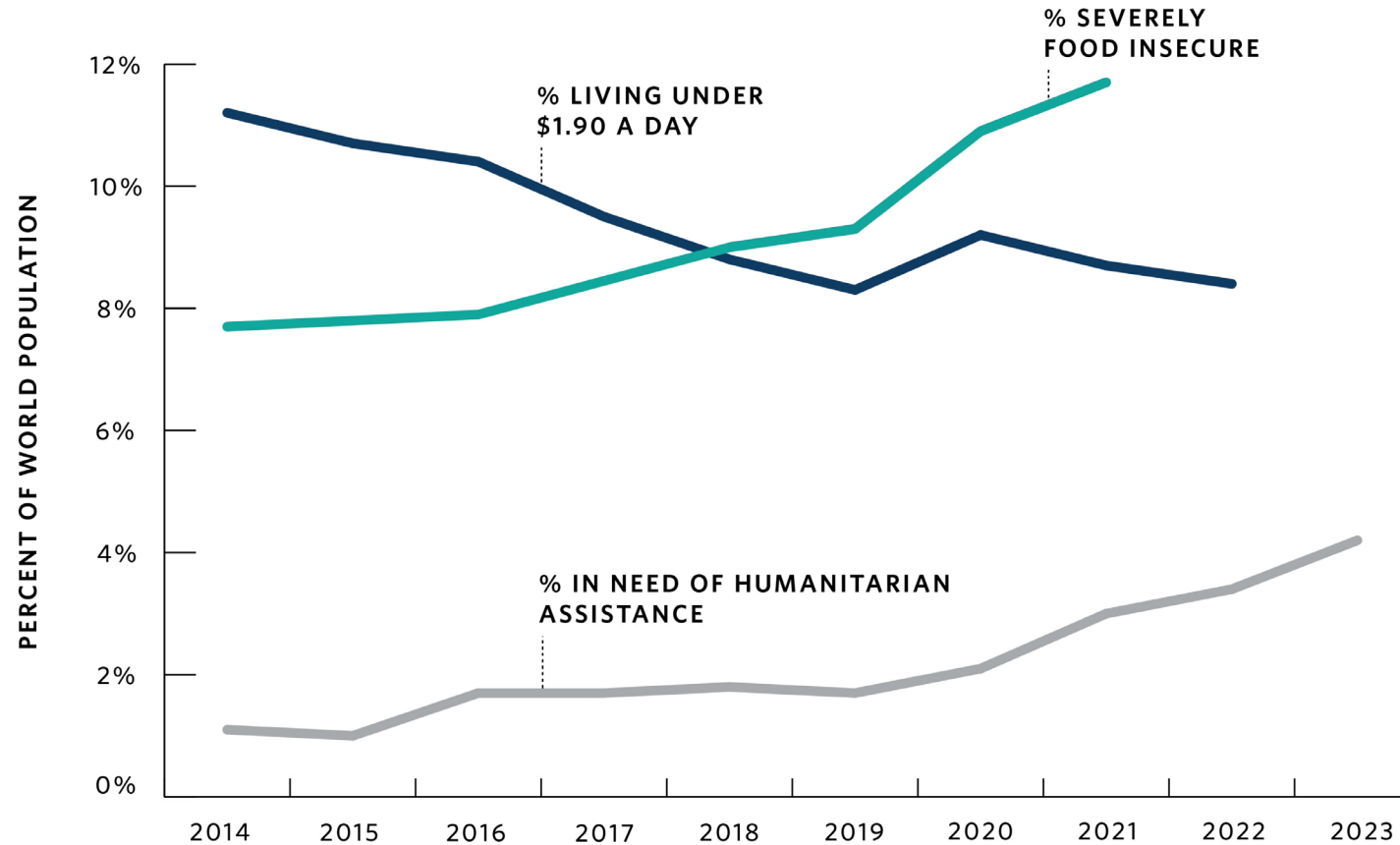
1. Analyzing the pathways out of poverty



Source: [Azevedo et al., 2013](#)

2. Capturing insecurity as a dimension of poverty

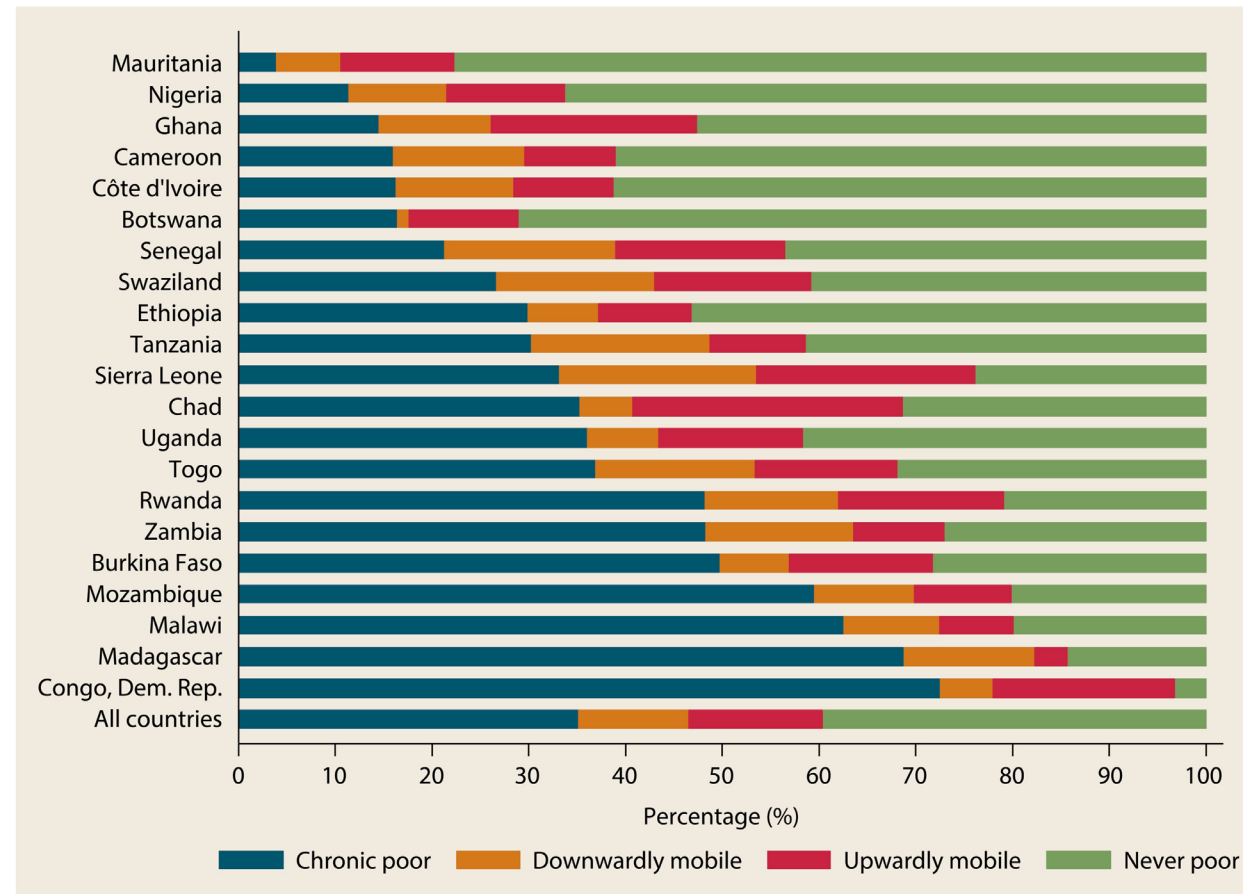
The Changing Nature of the Development Challenge



Source: [Chandy, 2023](#)

2. Capturing insecurity as a dimension of poverty

FIGURE 2.10 The share of poor people in Africa who fall into poverty is about the same as the share of poor people who move out of poverty

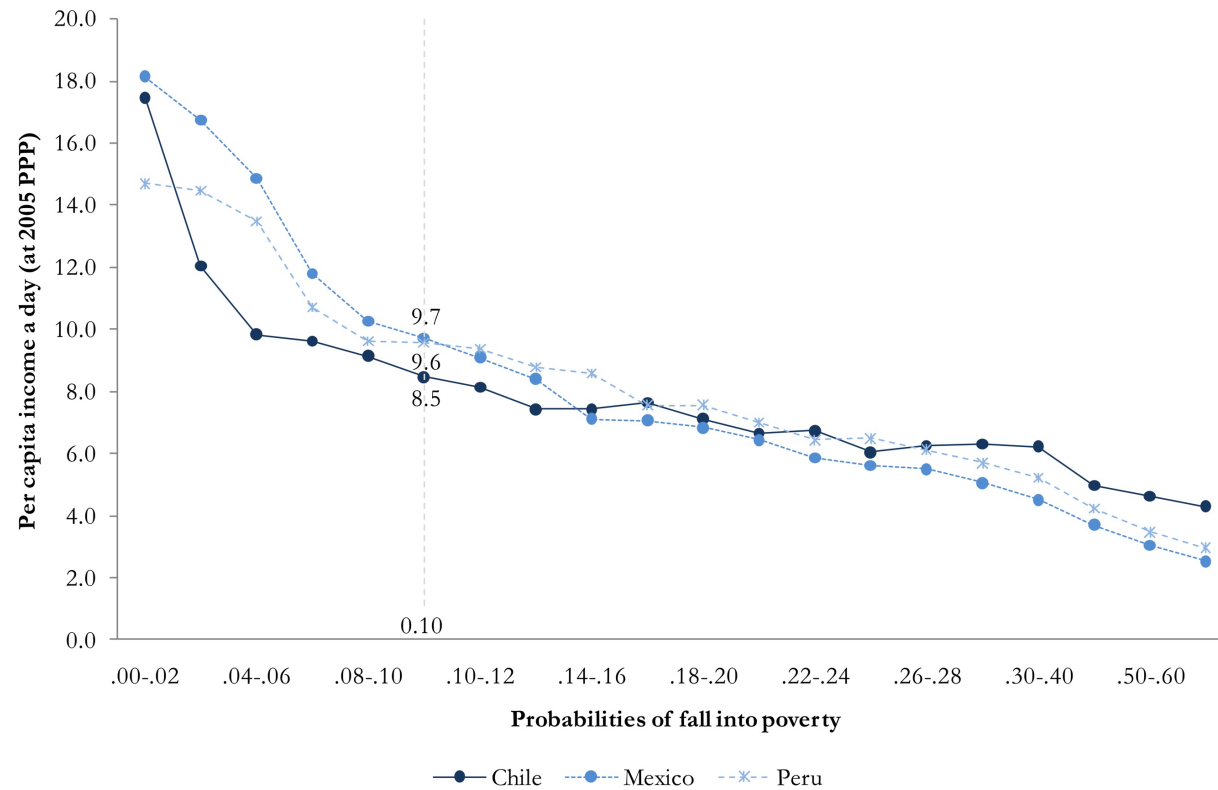


Source: [Beegle et al., 2016](#)

2. Capturing insecurity as a dimension of poverty

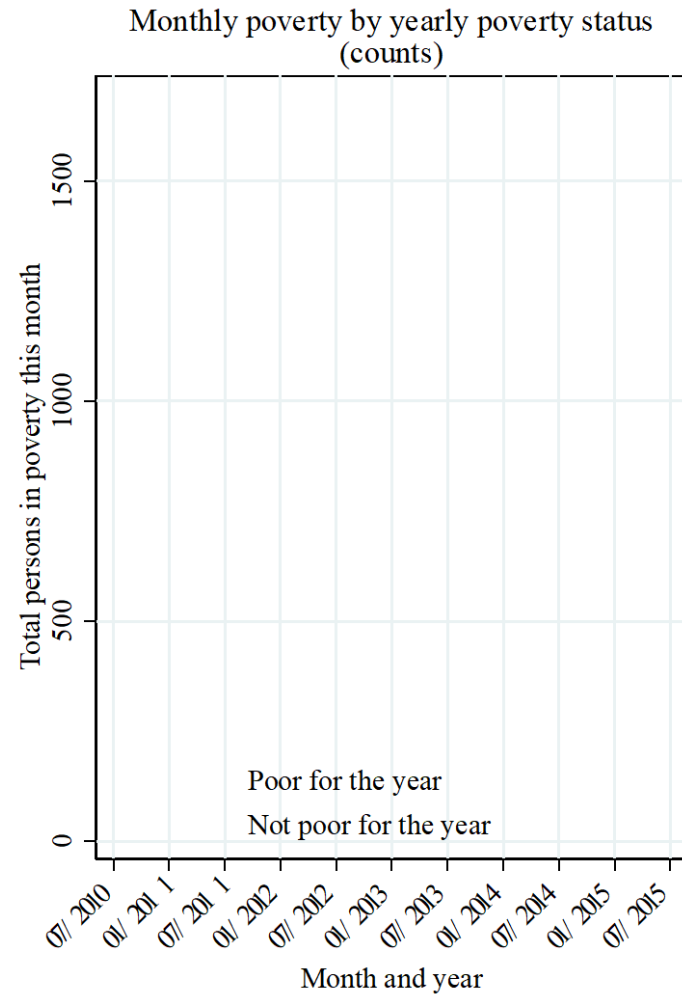
Figure 4: Daily income by probabilities of falling into poverty; Chile, Mexico and Peru

Household per capita income at 2005 PPP



Source: [Lopez-Calva & Ortiz-Juarez, 2014](#)

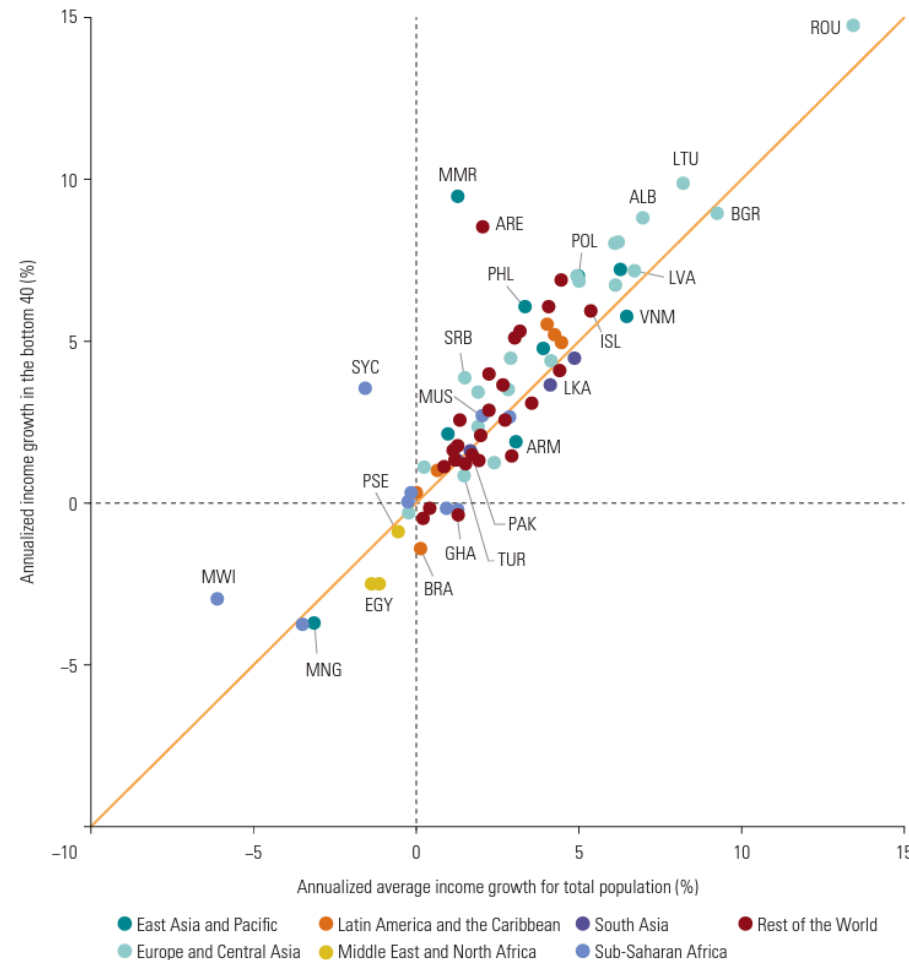
2. Capturing insecurity as a dimension of poverty



Source: [Merfeld & Murdoch, 2022](#)

3. Building more salient measures of inequality

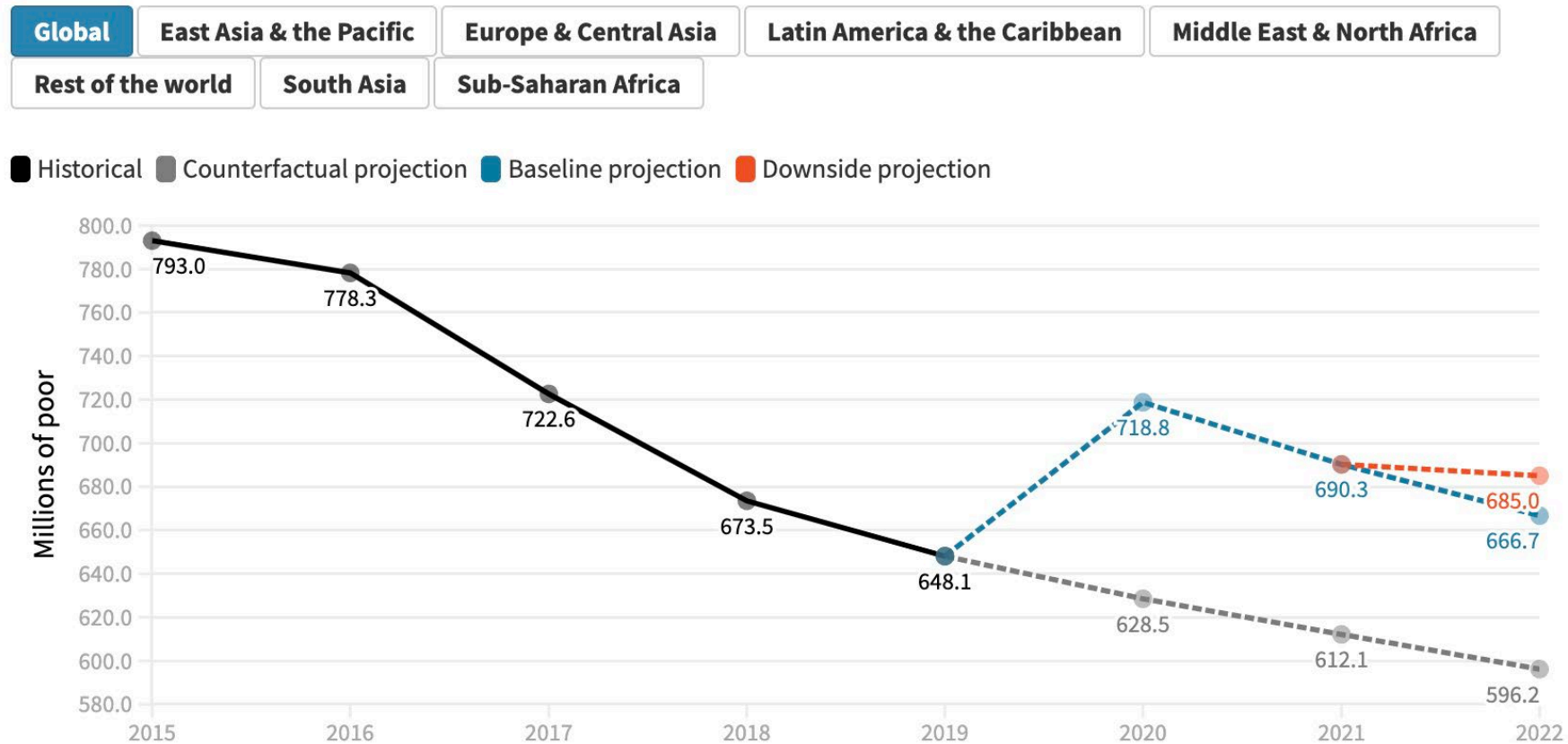
From 2014 to 2019, the vast majority of economies made substantial progress in shared prosperity



Source: [World Bank, 2022](#)

3. Building more salient measures of inequality

Figure 2: Nowcast of global extreme poverty



Source: [Mahler et al., 2022](#)