



## Correction to: Degrees of vulnerability to poverty: a low-income dynamics approach for Chile

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**Correction to: The Journal of Economic Inequality**  
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The original version of this article was published online with duplicate paragraph in page 5 under **2.2 Vulnerability-to-poverty approach: measuring downward mobility**.

The duplicate paragraph is shown below:

“In the early 2000s, the economic literature that focuses on vulnerable groups developed a conceptual framework known as vulnerability-to-poverty (Hoddinott and Quisumbing 2010). This literature can be sorted into four groups: i) papers that emphasise the element of expected poverty, that is, that consider as vulnerability the probability of a household falling into poverty in a future period (e.g. Pritchett et al. (2000); Chaudhuri et al. (2002)); ii) papers that stress the element of exposure to risk, for example, to indicate, retrospectively, whether an observed economic shock produced a loss of well-being in a household (e.g. Skoufias and Quisumbing (2005)); iii) papers that define vulnerability as the difference between a household’s utility derived from certainty equivalent consumption and its expected utility derived from actual consumption (e.g. Ligon and Schechter (2003)); and iv) papers that identify vulnerable individuals according to the expected value and a risk parameter known as a mean-risk based approach (Chiwaula et al. 2011; Gallardo 2013). In the last decade, literature on vulnerability-to-poverty has continued developing around these four groups (e.g., Günther and Maier 2014; Klasen and Waibel 2015; Celidoni 2015; Hohberg et al. 2018), adding attempts to measure vulnerability from a multidimensional perspective (e.g., Feeny and McDonald 2016; Gallardo 2019) “

With this, the duplicate paragraph was removed from the original paper.

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The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10888-023-09611-8>.

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The original article has been corrected.

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