



Each indicator of well-being has equal weight in the multidimensional measure (8.33%).

A home is considered in situation of multidimensional poverty if it have 25% or more gaps in the indicators of well-being that compose the measure, which is equivalent to a full dimension.

A person is considered multidimensional poor when he lives in a multidimensional poor household.

Estimation model of multidimensional poverty in Chile.

Results

The gap of multidimensional poverty between immigrants and Chileans has widened over time (2009: 27% immigrants, 28% Chileans; 2015: 19,0% immigrants, 23.5% Chileans).

The factors most affecting this gap for immigrants are: no healthcare provision entitlement, overcrowding, lac of social and labour protection and poor quality of care. However, immigrants report higher levels of technical/professional education compared to the Chileans (about 2 years more of formal education than the locals).

Conclusions

Based on a repeated population survey analysis, international migrants are experiencing more and growing levels of multidimensional poverty than Chileans.

This evidence demands urgent attention for multisector collaboration, in order to achieve "health for all" individuals living in Chile, regardless of their migration status and socioeconomic condition.

Introduction

International migration to Chile has exponentially grown in the past 10 years. The socioeconomic heterogeneity of immigrants is large, with an expanding group of immigrants experiencing social vulnerability. Data on multidimensional poverty amongst immigrants in Chile is outdated.

The purpose of this study was **to compare multidimensional poverty between international migrants and Chileans for the period 2009-2015.**

Methods

Exploratory secondary analysis of **nationally representative, anonymous Chilean survey CASEN 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015** (participants belonging to about 70 000 households each time).

We divided the sample into self-reported immigrants (about 3500 per year) and Chilean-born (about 210 000). We did not include in the analysis those who preferred not to report their migration status (missing values about 2000 each time).

We estimated and compared self-reported multidimensional poverty (4 dimensions, 12 indicators in total: access to healthcare, educational level, household living conditions, employment) between immigrants and Chileans.

	Immigrants		Chileans	
	total	%	total	%
Multidimensional poverty index	104.232	23,5%	3.142.018	19,0%
Indicator of well-being gap				
<i>Education</i>				
Assistance	25.601	5,6%	578.475	3,4%
School lag	16.187	3,5%	571.445	3,4%
Scholarship	101.965	22,2%	5.584.781	33,0%
<i>Health</i>				
Malnutrition in children	24.108	5,3%	1.208.792	7,2%
Adscription to the health system	110.265	24,1%	1.091.839	6,5%
Attention	24.300	5,3%	906.805	5,4%
<i>Employment and social security</i>				
Occupation	47.602	10,4%	1.945.444	11,5%
Social security	175.231	38,6%	6.014.671	35,8%
Retirement	39.706	8,6%	1.675.582	9,9%
<i>Housing</i>				
Overcrowding	118.889	25,9%	1.758.352	10,4%
State of the housing	61.105	13,3%	2.399.424	14,2%
Basic services	6.400	1,4%	599.468	3,5%

Index of multidimensional poverty in international migrants and Chilean born, Chile 2015