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 Data on multidimensional poverty amongst immigrants in Chile is outdated.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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator of well-being index</th>
<th>Immigrants</th>
<th>Chileans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multidimensional poverty total</td>
<td>104.232</td>
<td>3.142.018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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, lack 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.