Abstract
A survey was conducted with 400 Mapuche participants in the Santiago Metropolitan Region, Chile, in order to identify variables which have an influence on satisfaction with life among Mapuche persons. The questionnaire included the SWLS (Satisfaction with Life Scale) and SWFL (Satisfaction with Food-related Life) scales, life-styles, acculturation, food and sociodemographic characteristics. Multinomial logit and probit models were proposed, in which the dependent variable was satisfaction with life. Both models proved significant (p < .01), but the probit model provided a better explanation of the construct. The probability of high satisfaction with life in a Mapuche person residing in the Metropolitan Region increases if he/she has a greater number of goods in the household, there are a greater number of children living in the household, if they are satisfied with their food, if they generally go to prepared food stores, if there are a larger number of people living in the household, if the principal earner in the household is an independent worker, if he/she is employed or retired, does not own a vehicle, does not speak Mapudungun at home, likes talking about his personal affairs with other Mapuche and leads an orderly life. These results relate Satisfaction with life with the weight and impact of material and subjective variables, with clear predominance of the latter being observed. This agrees with studies which indicate that the dimension of social support linked to the possibility of relating to other people of the same ethnic group, the structural characteristics of social support and the sense of belonging, would have an important effect on satisfaction with life.

Keywords
Life satisfaction, feeding, multinomial logit, multinomial probit, Mapuche.