

| Indicator (1) |
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| Impact of remittances on poverty reduction |
| Definition |
| Proportion of households which income fall below poverty line if remittances are excluded |
| Goal and target addressed |
| 1, 5 and 8 |
| Rationale |
| In general, remittances constitute a regular flow of income that allows households to increase consumption thus contributing to overcome poverty lines |
| Method of computation |
| Information on household income disaggregated by source |
| Data collection and source; references |
| Household and migration surveys |
| Periodicity of measurement |
| Annual |
| Gender and disaggregation issues |
| Identification of households headed by women |
| Comments and limitations |
| <p>Commitment from National Statistical Offices to collect necessary data</p> <p>Take into account that remittances to households do not replace government responsibilities in public policies</p> |
| National or international agency |
| National statistical institutions |

| Indicator (2) |
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| Percentage of migrant workers in the formal sector, by sex |
| Definition |
| Proportion of migrant workers who are engaged in a formal wage labor with social protection |
| Goal and target addressed |
| 1 and 8 |
| Rationale |
| Formal wage labor ensures social protection and fulfillment of economic and social rights |
| Method of computation |
| Information on economic activity and occupational category |
| Data collection and source; references |
| Household surveys and population censuses |
| Periodicity of measurement |
| Annual |
| Gender and disaggregation issues |
| Information disaggregated by sex and occupational category |
| Comments and limitations |
| Commitment from National Statistical Offices to collect necessary data |
| National or international agency |
| National statistical institutions |