

# Temperature Shocks, Labor Markets and Migratory Decisions in El Salvador

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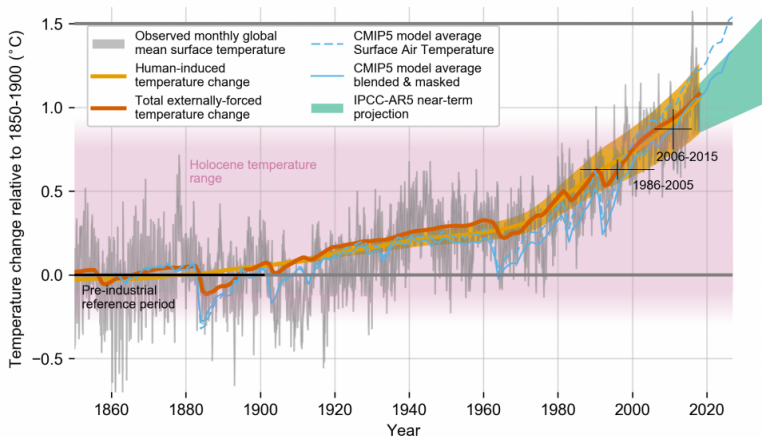
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# Motivation

## Evolution of global mean surface temperature

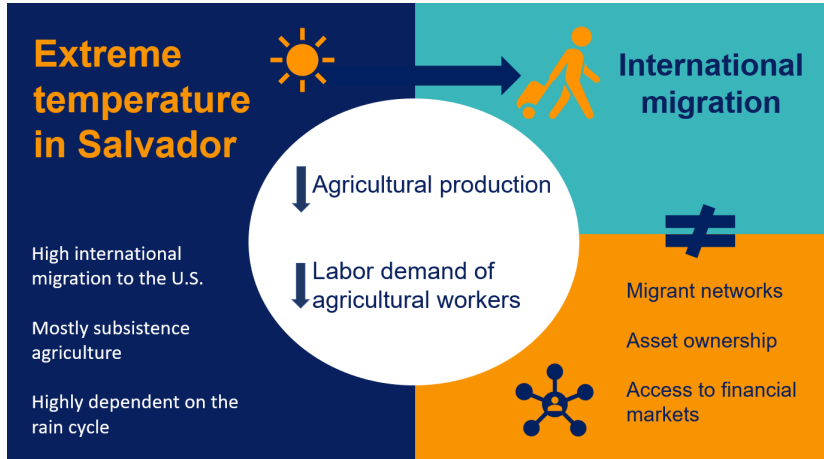


Source: IPCC (<https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/graphics/>)

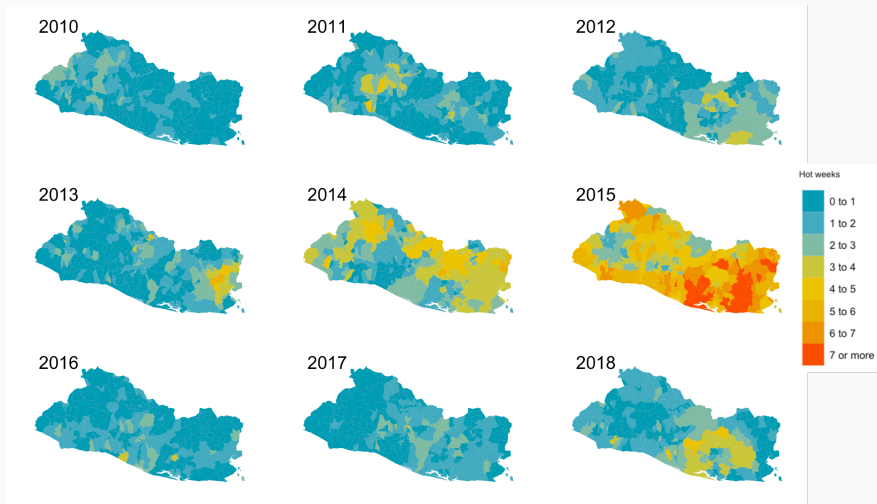
# Motivation



# This Paper: Research Question

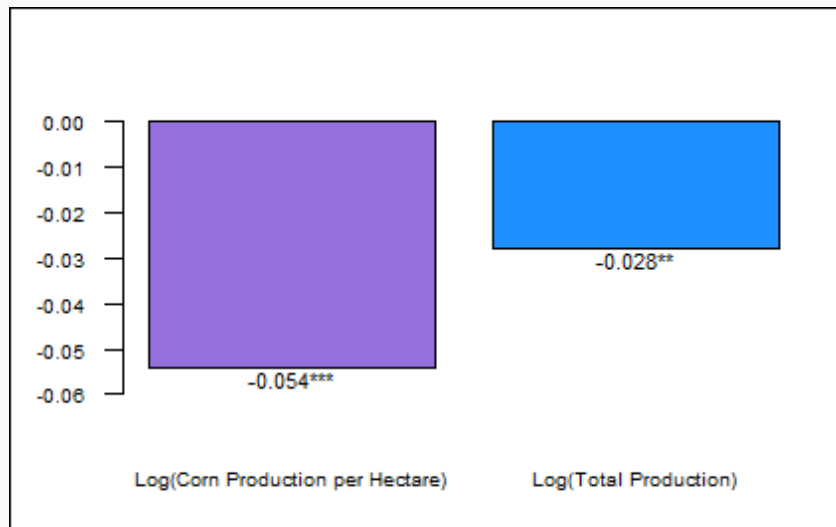


# Temperature shocks: temporal and geographic variation



**Figure 1:** Number of hot weeks per municipality during main harvest season

## Effects on Agricultural Productivity and Total Yield



# Access to Migrant Networks: Labor Markets



One additional week with a temperature shock:



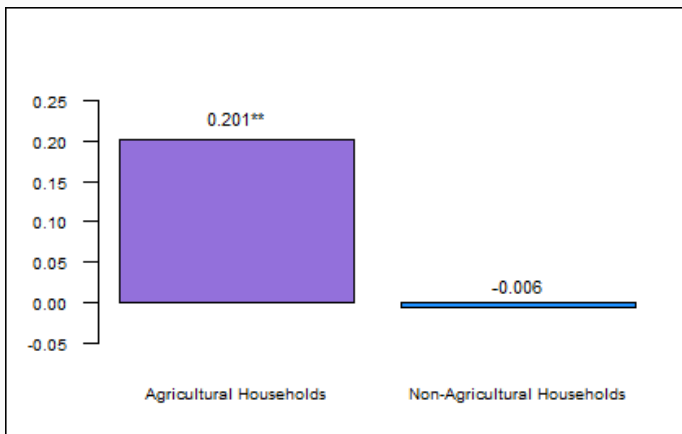
**-0.82%\***  
in all  
workers

**-1.9%\*\***  
in hired  
workers in  
agriculture



**+1.65%**  
in household  
workers

# Probability of International Migration



One additional week of temperature above 2sd increased the likelihood of migration by **0.2% points** or **25%** relative to baseline



# Access to Migrant Networks: Likelihood of Migration

Impact on likelihood of migration is lower in regions with higher share of migrants and remittances



Receiving remittances might help to alleviate the negative temperature shock and stay in the place of origin



Credit-constrained households and non-landowners are more likely to migrate



Results are robust to alternative measures of temperature shocks

# Conclusions



**crop yield**



**non  
household  
workers**



**likelihood of  
migration**



**in municipalities  
with highest  
migration**

Two types of migration may emerge from this relation:

- i. Migration as a strategy to survive and compensate for income losses

Two types of migration may emerge from this relation:

- i. Migration as a strategy to survive and compensate for income losses
- ii. Migration as a way out of poverty in regions with untenable conditions (changing climate)

# Thank you!

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