Hypothesis Assignment

Name

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A variety of sources have revealed that human behavior is affected by the change in weather. Most of the researchers and social commentators are of the view that hot temperatures intensify aggression. The intensification of aggression owing to hot temperature and heat includes both, aggressive motivation and aggressive behavior (Anderson, 1989). Heat effect is a phenomenon used to determine the aggression rate of people who reside in hot zones.

# Hypothesis

What is the effect of heat on aggression, or how does heat intensify the aggressive behavior of people living in hot regions? The hypothesis suggests that exposure to hot ambient temperatures should have negative effects on human behaviors such as the intensification of aggression. The intensification of aggression will further increase the violence and violence related crimes. Another suggestion is that the crime rate increases during the summer season, probably because people being in an uncomfortable temperature will increase their tendency to fight with each other. Feelings of hostility will be increased directly and aggressive thoughts will be increased indirectly (Anderson, Anderson, Dorr, DeNeve, & Flanagan, 2000). Assault rates may also increase during summer but no direct causal role is played by heat-induced discomfort in such increase. In addition, the intensity of aggression would decrease or level off following the extremely negative effects of the heat.

# Independent Variables

The independent variable does not get affected by the variation in any other variable. In our case, the independent variable will be temperature as it does not get affected by the variation in any other variable such as aggression, aggressive thoughts, crime rate or assault rate. Temperature wholly depends upon the weather conditions that are not considered in the research design.

# Dependent Variable

The dependent variable, in this case, is aggression, violence, violence related crimes, and feelings of hostility.

# References

Anderson, C. A. (1989). Temperature and aggression: Ubiquitous effects of heat on occurrence of human violence. *Psychological Bulletin*, *106*(1), 74.

Anderson, C. A., Anderson, K. B., Dorr, N., DeNeve, K. M., & Flanagan, M. (2000). Temperature and aggression. In *Advances in experimental social psychology* (Vol. 32, pp. 63–133). Elsevier.