

Recreation of Temperature and Decisions: Evidence from 207,000 Court Cases

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Abstract

0. Abstract: summarize the key points of the paper. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Keywords: xxx; xyz; zyx.

1 Introduction

introduce the topic and state the aim of your work, stating clearly the research questions and the methodology used, give a brief overview of the results and the limitations of your analysis. a what my paper does, b what underlying paper does (and why relevant?), c what i can confirm reject

This paper examines the robustness of the results in the article "Temperature and Decisions: Evidence from 207,000" by Heyes and Saberian in 2018. Using the same dataset, this paper recreates the main findings. The aim of this paper is to either empirically confirm the results of Heyes and Saberian or to disprove them and illuminate the reasons for that. I reimplement the entire analysis in Python and add a few more model specifications to further increase the validity of the results.

Heyes and Saberian use a dataset of 207,000 court cases in the U.S. for a holistic regression analysis to evaluate the influence of climate on professionally made decisions (Heyes and Saberian (2019)). The authors use a holistic set of explanatory variables including various fixed effects - over time, across judges and locations, etc - to control for heterogeneity in the regression of court case outcome on temperature. In this analysis they find a significant relation between temperature and case outcome.

I am able to replicate the paper's main finding. In my analysis, estimated coefficients differ in values but not in direction and significance. The added specifications omitted by the original paper further confirm the underlying relation between climate and decisions. Moreover, I contribute a more accessible technical infrastructure in Python for other researchers to also replicate these results.

2 Literature review

summarize the current state of knowledge on the topic of your paper (including the latest relevant publications). paper: see paper notes I: (all post 2019) MORGEN MIT GIT CITAVI FIXEN!!!!!!

Heyes and Saberian already give an exhaustive overview in their paper from 2019. Their work is in line with numerous publications showing that temperature - both indoors and outside - does have a significant effect and human decisions and rationality. Recently, in this branch of temperature x decisions literature Gavres? Gavresi et al. (2021) show that higher outdoor temperature increases risk appetite in (optimist) financial decisions. Chen Chen et al. (2020) find that people perform worse in neurobehavioral cognitive tests when exposed to higher temperature indoors and Hadi Hadi and Block (2019) shows that extreme heat make consumers less rational (ie affectual). Even more heat effects are shown by Stevens Stevens et al. (2021) on aggression on social media and by Ryan Ryan (2020) on law officials behaviour. There is also a group of researchers who disprove the link between temperature and decisions, which Heyes and Saberian already acknowledge in their paper (DOUBELCHECK THAT). More recent contributions in this branch are ...

Stroom et al. (2021) We find that heat exposure did not lead to a difference in decision quality
Stroom et al. (2021) find no significance indoor temp effect on cognitive rationality. These results cast doubt on the validity of self-report as a proxy for performance under different indoor climate condition (men self-report effect but show none) Liu et al. (2020) no effect indoor temp on fraud

temp - courtcases: Heyes and Saberian (2019) underlying paper

temp xx courcases: Evans and Siminski (2021) folgepaper! findet keinen outdoor temp effekt für
Holger Spamann (2020)

direktes folgepaper: von 1990 bis 2019 keine wettereffekte!!!

misc - courtcases:

temp - decisions allg: Chen et al. (2020) people worse in neurobehavioral cognitive tests when higher temperature indoors Hadi and Block (2019) extreme temps (indoor?) make consumers less ratio-

nal (ie affectual) Gavresi et al. (2021) higher outdoor temp increases risk appetite in (optimist) financial decisions Stevens et al. (2021) higher outdoor temp, more aggression in social media Ryan (2020) outdoor temp positive effect on traffic citations

temp xx courtcases: Stroom et al. (2021) We find that heat exposure did not lead to a difference in decision quality Stroom et al. (2021) find no significance indoor temp effect on cognitive rationality. These results cast doubt on the validity of self-report as a proxy for performance under different indoor climate condition (men self-report effect but show none) Liu et al. (2020) no effect indoor temp on fraud

3 Data

: Describe the main sources of your data, the data cleaning and merging process, include a table(s) of summary statistics and a brief description of these.

4 Empirical strategy

describe the empirical method used and its appropriateness in this context, state the main hypotheses to be tested.

5 Results

present and comment on your results.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Preferred	1-Day	lag	1-Day
Temperaturet/1000	-1.363*** [0.155]	1.108*** [0.211]	-2.21*** [0.262]	-0.278 [0.352]
Temperaturet-1/1000	-	-2.17*** [0.174]	-	-1.866*** [0.228]
Temperaturet+1/1000	-	-	0.818***	1.022***
	-	-	-	-
F-statistic of joint significance of weather variables	2417.651	2268.988	2257.756	2121.681
P-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	169006	169006	169006	169006

6 Discussion

reflect on the meaning and policy implications of your results, think of potential limitations to your work and avenues for future research.

7 Conclusion

7.1 Title of subsection

afasdasfasd. summarize your main work and conclude. 1. Select a paper that uses one of the empirical methods reviewed in class 2. Get the raw data 3. Replicate the data analysis 4. Write a report summarizing your work. 5. Include a literature review section in your report that summarizes the current state of knowledge on your topic.

Appendix

DELETE THIS LATER use it for additional material that might support your analysis + (in the final version) include a separate paragraph that provides a response to the referee's comments and mentions where, how, why, why not the paper has changed.

A Summary statistics

References

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